資料科學 - 作業六

tags: Data Science

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Kaggle Name: r11921091_累了只能照慣例努力清醒著

1. State all the hyperparameters you need for training (learning rate, #epochs, weight decay, moment, etc.) and how you tune them (10%)

1) 由於大學有訓練過mnist的資料集,不過當時是用tensorflow,而且dataset是直接用Kaggle <u>Digit</u> <u>Recognizer</u>,所以有點小不一樣,因此我借鑒了以前的一些經驗,先將sample code <u>cnn.py</u>的模型改掉(模型架構可見下題),並把圖片直接旋轉7度,也就是做點data augmentation,optimizer部分先按照 Sample Code使用SGD,並嘗試如下hyperparameters:

• num_epochs: 20

• train_batch_size: 64

• eval_batch_size: 64

• Ir: 0.0005

• Ir_gamma: 0.1

• Ir_decay_step: 20

weight_decay: 0.0005

momentum: 0.9 best epochs: 17

Public Accuracy (on Kaggle): 0.98071

2) 接著按照之前調參數的經驗·batch size調低及epoch調高準確度蠻常會變好的·batch size調低是因為可讓model更晚出現overfitting·epoch調高這是訓練更多次·當然這兩個都會影響訓練時間·但作業spec沒規定要多久訓練完·所以我就調成如下的hyperparameters:

num_epochs: 100

• train_batch_size: 8

• eval_batch_size: 8

• Ir: 0.0005

• Ir_gamma: 0.1

• Ir_decay_step: 20

weight_decay: 0.0005

• momentum: 0.9

best epochs: 84

Public Accuracy (on Kaggle): 0.98871

- 3) 再來按照之前寫CNN和NLP的經驗,猜測Optimizer換成AdamW應該能稍微提高準確度,參數部分除了momentumn沒用到之外,其餘都跟前面完全一樣,如下:
 - num_epochs: 100
 - train_batch_size: 8
 - eval batch size: 8
 - Ir: 0.0005
 - Ir_gamma: 0.1
 - Ir_decay_step: 20
 - weight_decay: 0.0005

best epochs: 51

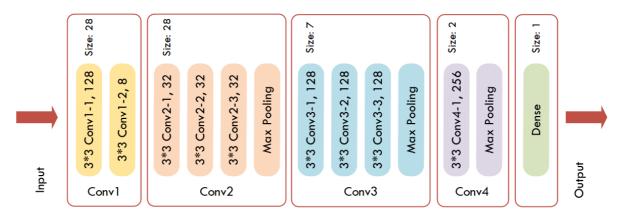
Public Accuracy (on Kaggle): 0.99114

2. Show the structure of your best model. (hint: print(model) (5%)

```
1
    CNN(
 2
      (conv1): Sequential(
 3
        (0): Conv2d(3, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
4
        (2): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
6
        (3): Dropout(p=0.4, inplace=False)
7
        (4): Conv2d(128, 8, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
8
9
      (conv2): Sequential(
10
        (0): Conv2d(8, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
11
        (1): ReLU()
        (2): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
12
    track_running_stats=True)
13
        (3): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
14
        (4): ReLU()
        (5): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
15
    track_running_stats=True)
16
        (6): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
17
        (7): ReLU()
        (8): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
18
    track_running_stats=True)
19
        (9): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1))
20
        (10): ReLU()
21
        (11): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
22
        (12): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1,
    ceil_mode=False)
23
        (13): Dropout(p=0.4, inplace=False)
24
25
     (conv3): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(32, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
26
27
        (1): ReLU()
```

```
(2): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
29
        (3): Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
30
        (5): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
32
        (6): Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
33
        (7): ReLU()
        (8): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
34
    track_running_stats=True)
        (9): Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1))
35
36
        (10): ReLU()
37
        (11): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
        (12): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1,
38
    ceil_mode=False)
39
        (13): Dropout(p=0.4, inplace=False)
40
      (conv4): Sequential(
41
        (0): Conv2d(128, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
42
43
        (2): BatchNorm2d(256, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
44
    track_running_stats=True)
        (3): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1,
45
    ceil_mode=False)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.4, inplace=False)
46
      )
47
      (fc): Sequential(
48
        (0): Linear(in_features=256, out_features=10, bias=True)
49
50
51
   )
```

3. Explain the design of your model and what you've observed. (10%)



圖一、模型架構圖 (圖片來源:自行繪製)

上圖我的模型示意圖。每個Convlution由convolution、Relu、Batch2Norm組成,並且在Conv1、Conv2、Conv3、Conv4這四個大層的結束都會做dropout。

我的模型有 11 個Convolution層和1個全連接層。除了Conv1和Conv2的連接,其他相鄰的Convolution層都通過Max Pooling連接,且每組包含一系列 3×3 卷積層,從 Conv2 的32 個增強到最後一組Conv4的 256 個。至於前面會多放conv1是因為我偶然嘗試下,發現多放這個部分可以些微提高準確度。當我嘗試如下hyperparameter且圖片部分旋轉15度、optimizer採用SGD時,Kaggle準確度如表一所示。

num_epochs: 50train_batch_size: 8eval_batch_size: 8

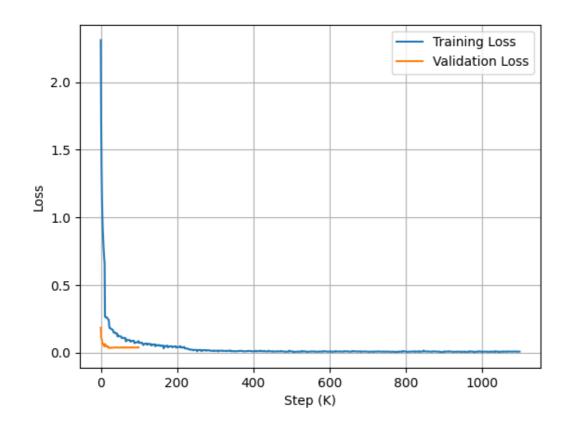
Ir: 0.0005
Ir_gamma: 0.1
Ir_decay_step: 20
weight_decay: 0.0005
momentum: 0.9

表一、是否加入Conv1之準確度

	加入Conv1	不加入Conv1
Public Accuracy	0.986	0.98457

另外就是我發現這次的模型要盡量多疊一些convoltion層數,寬度則不需要拉到太大,256就差不多了,即讓模型變得比較高高瘦瘦。

4. Plot the learning curve during training (CrossEntropy Loss). (10%)



5. Plot the confusion matrix for validation set, and briefly explain what you've observed. (15%)

我發現實際是4的部分有蠻多預測為9的·9錯認為4也是第四多的·7和9也出現類似的狀況·猜測是因為9和4長得蠻像的·7和9也蠻像的。

