

Code Review CNN

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Day 3(CIFAR10 with LeNet)

- dataset load
 - CIFAR dataset load
 - transform ToTensor and normalize
 - dataset module을 통해 하나의 이미지씩 반환

#load할 dataset에 사전작업될 이미지 전처리

```
transform = transforms.Compose(  
    [transforms.ToTensor(),  
     transforms.Normalize(0.5,0.5)])
```

#torchvision을 통한 dataset load

```
trainDataset = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='./data', train=True,  
                                             download=True, transform=transform)  
testDataset = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='./data', train=False,  
                                             download=True, transform=transform)
```



ToTensor
Normalize

Dataset
Module

dataset[0]

ship



image tensor
(c, h, w)
label: 9

dataset[1]

dog



image tensor
(c, h, w)
label: 3

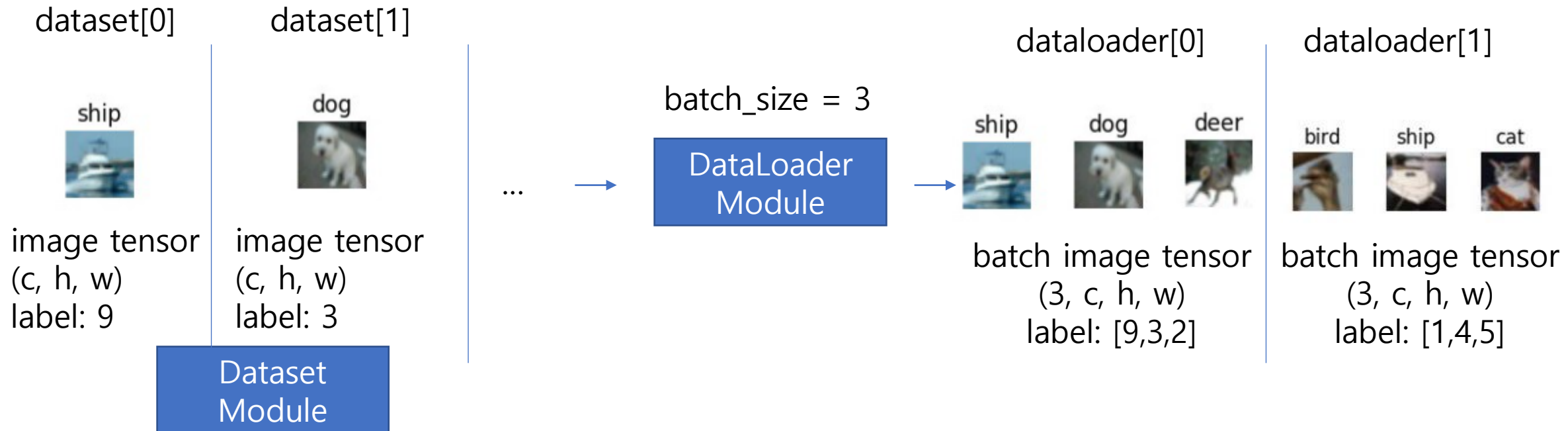
...

Day 3(CIFAR10 with LeNet)

- dataloader build for batch processing
 - CIFAR dataset load
 - transform ToTensor and normalize
 - dataset module을 통해 하나의 이미지씩 반환

#batch processing을 위한 dataloader 구성

```
batch_size = 20  
trainDataloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(trainDataset,  
batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=True)  
testDataloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(testDataset,  
batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=False)
```



Day 3(CIFAR10 with LeNet)

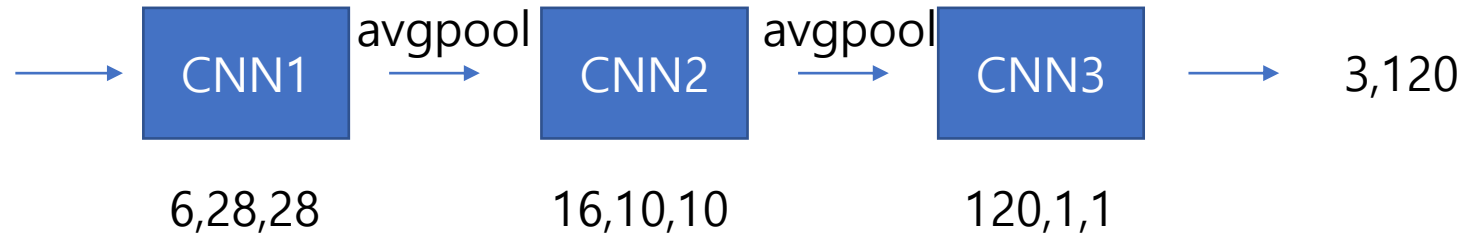
- CNN model structure
 - CNN모듈을 통하여 이미지의 공간정보 학습
 - 결과로 120차원의 output이 나오도록 구현

```
class myModel(nn.Module):  
    def __init__(self):  
        super(myModel, self).__init__()  
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(3, 6, 5)  
        self.pool = nn.AvgPool2d(2, 2)  
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(6, 16, 5)  
        self.conv3 = nn.Conv2d(16, 120, 5)  
  
    def forward(self, x):  
        x = self.relu(self.conv1(x))  
        x = self.pool(x)  
        x = self.relu(self.conv2(x))  
        x = self.pool(x)  
        x = self.relu(self.conv3(x))
```

dataloader[1]



batch image tensor
(3, c, h, w)#3,32,32
label: [1,4,5]



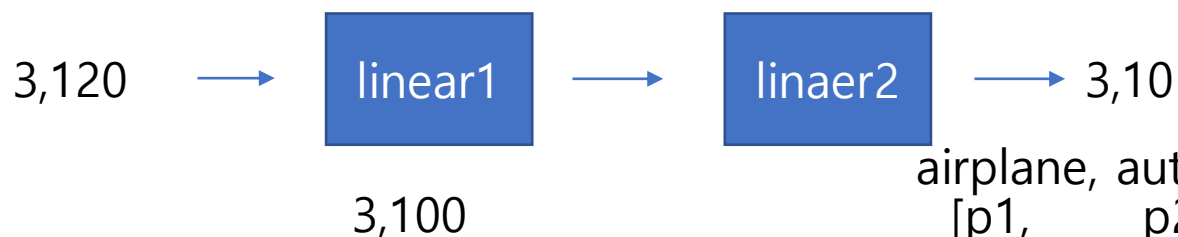
Day 3(CIFAR10 with LeNet)

- Linear model structure

- classificatio을 위해 결과가 data의 class수와 같아야한다.
- CIFAR은 10개의 class를 가지고 있기 때문에 10차원의 output이 나와야 한다.
- airplane, automobile, bird, cat, deer, dog, frog, horse, ship, truck

```
class myModel(nn.Module):  
    def __init__(self):  
        super(myModel, self).__init__()  
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(3, 6, 5)  
        self.pool = nn.AvgPool2d(2, 2)  
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(6, 16, 5)  
        self.conv3 = nn.Conv2d(16, 120, 5)  
        self.relu = nn.ReLU()  
        self.fc2 = nn.Linear(100, 10)
```

```
def forward(self, x):  
    x = self.relu(self.conv1(x))  
    x = self.pool(x)  
    x = self.relu(self.conv2(x))  
    x = self.pool(x)  
    x = self.relu(self.conv3(x))  
    x = x.reshape(-1, 120)  
    x = self.relu(self.fc1(x))  
    x = self.fc2(x)
```



airplane, automobile, bird, cat, deer, dog, frog, horse, ship, truck
[p1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, p7, p8, p9, p10]
[p1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, p7, p8, p9, p10]
[p1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, p7, p8, p9, p10]

Day 3(CIFAR10 with LeNet)

- train process
 - model output 연산 `output = model(data)`
 - loss 연산 `loss = lf(output, target)`
 - `loss.backward()`를 통해 gradient 계산 `loss.backward()`
 - `optimizer.step()`을 통해 parameter update `optimizer.step()`
- train dataset을 통해 학습하여 parameter를 조정함
- 조정된 parameter가 좋은 결과와 성능을 얻어내는지를 확인하기 위해 test dataset을 통하여 검증함