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| ФАКУЛЬТЕТ _ | «Информатика и системы управления»                    |
|-------------|---|
| КАФЕДРА     | «Теоретическая информатика и компьютерные технологии» |

# Лабораторная работа № 5 по курсу «Теория искусственных нейронных сетей»

«Сверточные нейронные сети (CNN)»

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## 1 Цель

- 1. Изучение сверточных нейронных сетей.
- 2. Программная реализация архитектур сверточных нейронных сетей.
- 3. Обучение нейронных сетей на распознавание изображений.

### 2 Задание

- 1. Реализовать три модели CNN:
  - (a) LeNet (dataset: MNIST)
  - (b) VGG16 (dataset: CIFAR10)
  - (c) ResNet (dataset: CIFAR100)
- 2. Провести сравнительный анализ современных методов оптимизации (SGD, NAG, AdaDelta, ADAM) для каждой модели
- 3. Провести поиск оптимальных гиперпараметров для каждой оптимизации.

Для реализации использовать фреймворк PyTorch.

# 3 Реализация

Исходный код программы представлен в листингах 1–3.

Листинг 1: LeNet.py

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
import torchvision
import torchvision.transforms as transforms
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
from itertools import islice
import time
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

batch_size = 64
```

```
12 transform = transforms.Compose([transforms.ToTensor(), transforms.
      Normalize ((0.5,), (0.5,))
13 trainset = torchvision.datasets.MNIST(root='./data', train=True,
      download=True, transform=transform)
14 trainloader = DataLoader(trainset, batch size=batch size, shuffle=True)
15 testset = torchvision.datasets.MNIST(root='./data', train=False,
      download=True, transform=transform)
16 testloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(testset, batch size=len(testset
      ), shuffle=True)
17
18 class LeNet(nn. Module):
19
       def init (self):
           super(LeNet, self).\__init\_()
20
21
           self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 6, 5)
22
           self.pool = nn.AvgPool2d(2, 2)
23
           self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(6, 16, 5)
           self.pool2 = nn.AvgPool2d(2, 2)
24
           self.fc1 = nn.Linear(256, 120)
25
           self.fc2 = nn.Linear(120, 84)
26
27
           self.fc3 = nn.Linear(84, 10)
28
29
       def forward (self, x):
           x = self.pool(torch.relu(self.conv1(x)))
30
           x = self.pool2(torch.relu(self.conv2(x)))
31
32
           x = x.view(-1, 256)
33
           x = torch.relu(self.fc1(x))
34
           x = torch.relu(self.fc2(x))
35
           x = self.fc3(x)
36
           return x
37
38 device = torch.device("cuda:0" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
39 \mid \text{net } 0 = \text{LeNet } () \cdot \text{to } (\text{device})
|40| net = LeNet().to(device)
41
  criterion = nn. CrossEntropyLoss()
42
43
  def resetNet():
44
       net.load_state_dict(net0.state_dict())
45
46 def countAccuracy():
47
       correct = 0
48
       size = len(testloader)
49
       for image, label in islice (testloader, size):
           image, label = image.to(device), label.to(device)
50
51
           output = net(image)
52
           , predicted = torch.max(output.data, 1)
           correct += (predicted == label).sum().item()
53
```

```
54
       return 100 * correct / len(testset)
55
56
  def train (optimizer, optim name):
       print(f"{optim name}:")
57
       start time = time.time()
58
59
       xs, ys = [], []
       batch num = len(trainloader)
60
       for epoch in range (5):
61
62
           running loss = 0.0
63
           for inputs, labels in islice (trainloader, batch num):
64
                inputs, labels = inputs.to(device), labels.to(device)
65
                optimizer.zero grad()
66
                outputs = net(inputs)
67
                loss = criterion (outputs, labels)
68
                loss.backward()
69
                optimizer.step()
                running loss += loss.item()
70
71
           xs.append(epoch + 1)
72
           ys.append(running loss / len(trainset))
                                                         : {ys[-1]}')
73
           print(f'
                               : \{xs[-1]\},
74
       plt.plot(xs, ys, label = optim name)
75
       print (f"
                                  {optim name}: {countAccuracy():.2 f}%")
       print (f"
                                             : {time.time() - start time}
76
      ")
77
78 resetNet()
79 print (f"
                                                       : {countAccuracy():.2 f}%
80|SGD = optim.SGD(net.parameters(), lr = 0.1)
81 train (SGD, "SGD")
82 resetNet()
83 AdaDelta = optim. Adadelta (net. parameters (), lr=1.0)
84 train (AdaDelta, "AdaDelta")
85 resetNet()
86 NAG = optim.SGD(net.parameters(), lr=0.01, momentum=0.9, nesterov=True)
87 train (NAG, "NAG")
88 resetNet()
89 | Adam = optim . Adam (net. parameters (), lr = 0.005)
90 train (Adam, "Adam")
91
92 plt . legend ()
93 plt.show()
```

#### Листинг 2: VGG16.py

```
1 import torch
2 import torch.nn as nn
```

```
3 import torch.optim as optim
4 import torchvision
5 import torchvision.transforms as transforms
6 from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
  import time
8 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
10 batch size = 64
11
12 transform = transforms. Compose (
13
       transforms. ToTensor(),
14
       transforms. Resize ((32, 32)),
15
       transforms. Normalize ((0.5, 0.5, 0.5), (0.5, 0.5, 0.5))
16 ] )
17
18 trainset = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='./data/CIFAR10', train=
      True, download=True, transform=transform)
19 trainloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(trainset, batch size=64,
      shuffle=True, num workers=2)
20 testset = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='./data/CIFAR10', train=
      False, download=True, transform=transform)
21 testloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(testset, batch size=64, shuffle
      =True, num workers=2)
22
23 class myVGG16(nn. Module):
       def init (self):
24
25
           super(myVGG16, self).__init__()
26
27
           self.features = nn.Sequential(
               nn.Conv2d(3, 64, kernel size=3, padding=1),
28
29
               nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
30
31
               nn.Conv2d(64, 128, kernel size=3, padding=1),
32
               nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
33
               nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2),
34
               nn.Conv2d(128, 256, kernel size=3, padding=1),
35
               nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
36
37
               nn.Conv2d(256, 256, kernel size=3, padding=1),
38
               nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
39
               nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2),
40
               nn.Conv2d(256, 512, kernel size=3, padding=1),
41
               nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
42
               nn.Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size=3, padding=1),
43
44
               nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
```

```
45
                nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2)
           )
46
47
           #
            self.classifier = nn.Sequential(
48
49
                nn.Linear (512 * 4 * 4, 1024),
50
                nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
51
                nn. Dropout(),
                nn. Linear (1024, 1024),
52
                nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
53
54
                nn. Dropout(),
                nn.Linear(1024, 10)
55
56
           )
57
58
       def forward (self, x):
59
           x = self.features(x)
60
           x = x.view(x.size(0), -1)
           x = self.classifier(x)
61
62
            return x
63
64 device = torch.device("cuda:0" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
65 \mid \text{net}0 = \text{myVGG16}() \cdot \text{to}(\text{device})
|66| net = myVGG16().to(device)
   criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
68 optimizer = optim.SGD(net.parameters(), lr = 0.1)
69
70 def resetNet():
71
       net.load state dict(net0.state dict())
72
73 def countAccuracy():
74
       correct = 0
75
       for image, label in trainloader:
           image, label = image.to(device), label.to(device)
76
77
           output = net(image)
           _, predicted = torch.max(output.data, 1)
78
79
            correct += (predicted == label).sum().item()
       return 100 * correct / len(trainset)
80
81
82 def train (name):
83
       xs, ys = [], []
84
       for epoch in range (10):
            running loss = 0.0
85
86
            for inputs, labels in trainloader:
                inputs, labels = inputs.to(device), labels.to(device)
87
88
                optimizer.zero_grad()
89
90
                outputs = net(inputs)
```

```
91
                 loss = criterion (outputs, labels)
92
                 loss.backward()
93
                 optimizer.step()
94
95
                 running loss += loss.item()
96
            xs.append(epoch + 1)
97
            ys.append(running loss / len(trainset))
98
             print(f'
                                : \{xs[-1]\},
                                                            : {ys[-1]}')
99
        print (f"
100
                                    {name}
                                                                           : {
       countAccuracy():.2 f}%")
101
        plt.plot(xs, ys, label = name)
102
        return xs, ys
103
104 resetNet()
105 print (f"
                                                          : {countAccuracy():.2 f}%
       ")
106
107 optimizer = optim.SGD(net.parameters(), lr = 0.1)
108 \times 1, ys1 = train("SGD")
109
110 resetNet()
111 optimizer = optim. Adadelta (net. parameters (), lr = 0.1)
112 \times 2, ys2 = train("AdaDelta")
113
114 resetNet()
115 optimizer = optim.SGD(net.parameters(), lr=0.01, momentum=0.9, nesterov=
       True)
116 \times 3, ys3 = train("NAG")
117
118 resetNet()
119 optimizer = optim. Adam (net. parameters (), 1r = 0.001)
|120| \times 4, ys4 = train("Adam")
121
122 plt . legend()
123 plt.show()
```

#### Листинг 3: ResNet.py

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
import torchvision
import torchvision.transforms as transforms
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
from itertools import islice
import time
```

```
9 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
10
11 batch size = 64
12
13 transform = transforms. Compose (
14
       transforms. To Tensor(),
15
       transforms. Resize ((32, 32)),
       transforms. Normalize ((0.5, 0.5, 0.5), (0.5, 0.5, 0.5))
16
17 | ] )
18
19 trainset = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR100(root='./data/CIFAR100', train=
      True, download=True, transform=transform)
20 trainloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(trainset, batch size=
      batch size, shuffle=True, num workers=2)
21 # testset = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR100(root='./data/CIFAR100', train=
      False, download=True, transform=transform)
22 # testloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(testset, batch size=
      batch size, shuffle=True, num workers=2)
23
24 class Block (nn. Module):
25
      def init (self, in_channels, out_channels, stride=1, downsampling
      =False):
           super(Block, self).__init__()
26
27
           self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(in channels, out channels, kernel size=3,
       stride=stride, padding=1, bias=False)
           self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(out channels)
28
29
           self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(out_channels, out_channels, kernel_size
      =3, stride=1, padding=1, bias=False)
           self.bn2 = nn.BatchNorm2d(out channels)
30
           self.downsampling = downsampling
31
           self.relu = nn.ReLU(inplace=True)
32
33
           self.downsample = nn.Sequential()
34
           if downsampling:
35
               self.downsample = nn.Sequential(
36
                   nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=1,
      stride=stride, bias=False),
                   nn.BatchNorm2d(out channels)
37
38
               )
39
40
       def forward (self, x):
41
           residual = x
42
           out = self.conv1(x)
           out = self.bn1(out)
43
           out = self.relu(out)
44
45
           out = self.conv2(out)
46
           out = self.bn2(out)
```

```
47
           if self.downsampling:
48
                residual = self.downsample(x)
49
           out += residual
           out = self.relu(out)
50
51
           return out
52
53
54
  class ResNet(nn. Module):
55
       def init (self, num classes=100):
           super(ResNet, self).__init__()
56
57
           self.in channels = 64
58
           self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(3, 64, kernel size=3, stride=1, padding
      =1, bias=False)
59
           self.bn = nn.BatchNorm2d(64)
           self.relu = nn.ReLU(inplace=True)
60
61
           self.layer1 = self.make_layer(64, blocks=3, stride=1)
           self.layer2 = self.make layer(128, blocks=4, stride=2)
62
           self.layer3 = self.make layer(256, blocks=6, stride=2)
63
           self.layer4 = self.make layer(512, blocks=3, stride=2)
64
65
           self.avg\_pool = nn.AdaptiveAvgPool2d((1, 1))
66
           self.fc = nn.Linear(512, num classes)
67
68
       def make layer(self, out channels, blocks, stride):
69
           layers = []
70
           layers.append(Block(self.in_channels, out_channels, stride,
      downsampling=True))
71
           self.in_channels = out_channels
           for in range(1, blocks):
72
73
                layers.append(Block(out channels, out channels))
74
           return nn. Sequential (*layers)
75
76
       def forward (self, x):
77
           out = self.conv1(x)
78
           out = self.bn(out)
79
           out = self.relu(out)
           out = self.layer1(out)
80
           out = self.layer2(out)
81
82
           out = self.layer3(out)
83
           out = self.layer4(out)
           out = self.avg pool(out)
84
85
           out = out.view(out.size(0), -1)
86
           out = self.fc(out)
87
           return out
88
89 device = torch.device("cuda:0" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
90 \mid \text{net}0 = \text{ResNet}() \cdot \text{to}(\text{device})
```

```
91 net = ResNet().to(device)
92 criterion = nn. CrossEntropyLoss()
93 optimizer = optim.SGD(net.parameters(), lr = 0.1)
94
95
   def resetNet():
        net.load state dict(net0.state dict())
96
97
98
   def countAccuracy():
99
        correct = 0
        for image, label in trainloader:
100
101
            image, label = image.to(device), label.to(device)
102
            output = net(image)
103
            _, predicted = torch.max(output.data, 1)
            correct += (predicted == label).sum().item()
104
105
        return 100 * correct / len(trainset)
106
107 def train (name):
108
       xs, ys = [], []
109
        for epoch in range (10):
110
            running_loss = 0.0
111
            for inputs, labels in trainloader:
112
                 inputs, labels = inputs.to(device), labels.to(device)
113
                optimizer.zero grad()
114
115
                outputs = net(inputs)
                 loss = criterion (outputs, labels)
116
117
                 loss.backward()
118
                 optimizer.step()
119
120
                running loss += loss.item()
121
            xs.append(epoch + 1)
            ys.append(running loss / len(trainset))
122
123
            print(f'
                               : \{xs[-1]\},
                                                          : \{ys[-1]\},
124
        print (f"
125
                                   {name}
                                                                        : {
       countAccuracy():.2 f}%")
126
        plt.plot(xs, ys, label = name)
127
        return xs, ys
128
129 resetNet()
130 print (f"
                                                        : {countAccuracy():.2 f}%
       ")
131
132 optimizer = optim.SGD(net.parameters(), lr = 0.1)
|133| \times 1, ys1 = train("SGD")
134
```

# 4 Результат работы

#### 1. LeNet

Количество эпох: 5

Точность до обучения: 9,58%

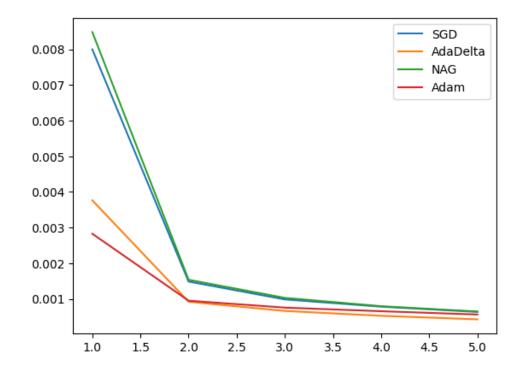


Рис. 1 — Сравнительный график сходимости методов оптимизации: зависимость значения ошибки от количества эпох

Таблица 1: Вариация гиперпараметров

| Оптимизатор | Скорость обучения | Верность |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|
| SGD         | 0.1               | 98.53%   |
| AdaDelta    | 1.0               | 98.79%   |
| NAG         | 0.01              | 98.39%   |
| Adam        | 0.005             | 98.69%   |

#### 2. VGG16

Количество эпох: 10

Точность до обучения: 10%

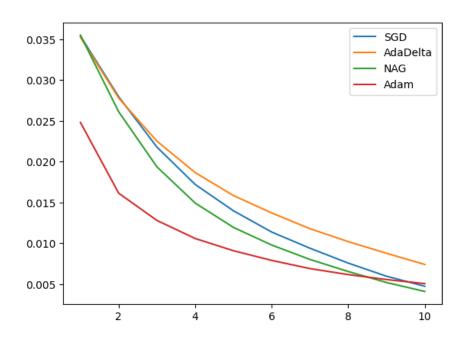


Рис. 2 — Сравнительный график сходимости методов оптимизации: зависимость значения ошибки от количества эпох

Таблица 2: Вариация гиперпараметров

| Оптимизатор | Скорость обучения | Верность |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|
| SGD         | 0.1               | 91.81%   |
| AdaDelta    | 0.1               | 84.60%   |
| NAG         | 0.01              | 92.56%   |
| Adam        | 0.001             | 91.19%   |

#### 3. ResNet

Количество эпох: 10

Точность до обучения: 1.15%

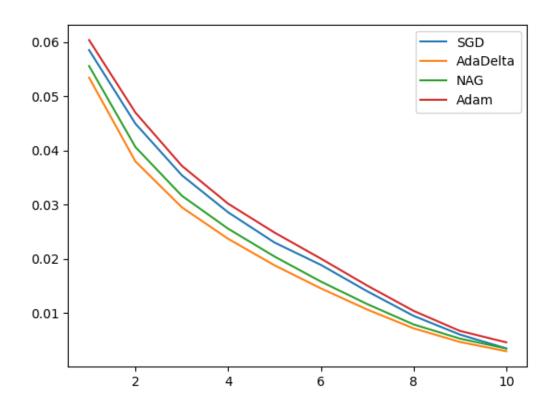


Рис. 3 — Сравнительный график сходимости методов оптимизации: зависимость значения ошибки от количества эпох

Таблица 3: Вариация гиперпараметров

| Оптимизатор | Скорость обучения | Верность |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|
| SGD         | 0.1               | 93.58%   |
| AdaDelta    | 0.1               | 95.61%   |
| NAG         | 0.01              | 95.82%   |
| Adam        | 0.001             | 94.79%   |

## 5 Выводы

В ходе выполнения лабораторной работы были изучены три архитектуры сверточных нейронных сетей: LeNet, VGG16 и ResNet, была написана их реализация на языке программирования Python с использованием фреймворка РуТогсh. Были обучены все модели в среде выполнения Google Colab с применением GPU.

Был проведен сравнительный анализ современных методов оптимизации на каждой из модели, были подобраны оптимальные значения скорости обучения для каждой оптимизации.

В ходе эксперимента по исследованию работы программы на основе различных методов оптимизации (SGD, NAG, Adagrad, ADAM), для каждой модели были определены методы, показавшие лучший результат:

- 1. LeNet AdaDelta / Adam
- 2. VGG16 NAG / SGD
- 3. ResNet NAG / AdaDelta