

# 1. Model architecture 如下圖:

Input shape: [8, 3, 32, 32]---->[batch size, channels, height, width]

	Par	Output Shape	Layer (type)
==== 224		[8, 8, 32, 32]	
0		[8, 8, 32, 32]	ReLU-2
0		[8, 8, 16, 16]	MaxPool2d-3
168	1	[8, 16, 16, 16]	Conv2d-4
		[8, 16, 16, 16]	ReLU-5
		[8, 16, 8, 8]	MaxPool2d-6
500	102	[8, 100]	Linear-7
0		[8, 100]	ReLU-8
303		T8 31	linear-9

Total params: 104,195

Trainable params: 104,195 Non-trainable params: 0

## 說明:

(conv1): Conv2d(input channel=3, output channel=8, kernel size=3,

stride=1, padding(1, 1), pad=1, bias=True)

(relul1): ReLU()

(max\_pool1): MaxPooling2d(kernel size=2, stride=2)

(conv2): Conv2d(input channel=8, output channel=16, kernel size=3,

stride=1, padding(1, 1), pad=1, bias=True)

(relu12): ReLU()

(max\_pool2): MaxPooling2d(kernel size=2, stride=2)

(flatten): Flatten()

(fc1): Dense(input dims=16\*8\*8, output dims=100)

(relul3): ReLU()

(fc2): Dense(input dims=100, output dims=3)

做後一層 fc2 輸出會經過 softmax,輸出每個 class 的機率。

Loss function:

使用 cross entropy loss function.

### Testing result:

```
C:\Users\zxczl\Downloads\DL\HW\HW03>python test.py
Data preprocessing...
Done!(time:1.05s)
Start testing!
Testing finished(time:49.19)
Training loss: 0.0013, accuracy: 100.000% | Validation loss: 0.0011, accuracy: 100.000% | Testing loss: 0.0527, accuracy: 99.598%
```

#### 2. 訓練過程

每個 epoch 訓練完會對 training data, validation data 和 testing data 進行 accuracy 和 loss 的計算。

```
🔤 命令提示字元 - python train.py
                                                                                                                                    Х
Compute accuracy and loss...
Done!
Fime: 47.34s | Training loss: 0.2233, accuracy: 95.335% | Val loss: 0.2448, accuracy: 95.011% | Testing loss: 0.6443, accuracy: 69
Best testing accuracy:69.076%
Save the best model
                                                                                                      | 129/129 [01:35<00:00, 1.35it/s]
Epoch 2 | loss 0.054 |==
                             —>: 100%l
Compute accuracy and loss...
Fime: 45.02s | Training loss: 0.0268, accuracy: 100.000% | Val loss: 0.0292, accuracy: 100.000% | Testing loss: 0.1094, accuracy:
Best testing accuracy:95.582%
Save the best model
Epoch 3 | loss 0.002 |=
                             =>: 100%l
                                                                                                      ■| 129/129 [01:40<00:00, 1.28it/s]
Compute accuracy and loss...
Time: 52.63s | Training loss: 0.0091, accuracy: 100.000% | Val loss: 0.0119, accuracy: 100.000% | Testing loss: 0.0942, accuracy: 95.582%
                                                                                                      ■| 129/129 [01:49<00:00, 1.18it/s]
Epoch 4 | loss 0.004 |=
                              =>: 100%I
Compute accuracy and loss...
 one!
Time: 47.13s | Training loss: 0.0049, accuracy: 100.000% | Val loss: 0.0063, accuracy: 100.000% | Testing loss: 0.0462, accuracy:
Best testing accuracy:99.799%
Save the best model
Epoch 5 | loss 0.008 |--->: 26%|
```

說明:使用 progress bar 顯示目前 epoch 的訓練進度、目前 epoch 已執行時間和剩餘時間和每秒多少個 iteration。

另外也可輸入指令: python train.py --show\_progressbar=false 不使用 progressbar 訓練。更多 argparse 指令可參考 readme.txt 或輸入指令: argparse python train.py - help。

```
■ 命令提示字元

C:\Users\zxcz1\Downloads\DL\HW\HW03>python train.py --show_progressbar=false

Data preprocessing...

Done!(time:0.96s)

Start training!

Epoch 1 | loss 1.241

Epoch 1 | loss 1.127

Epoch 1 | loss 1.215

Epoch 1 | loss 1.173

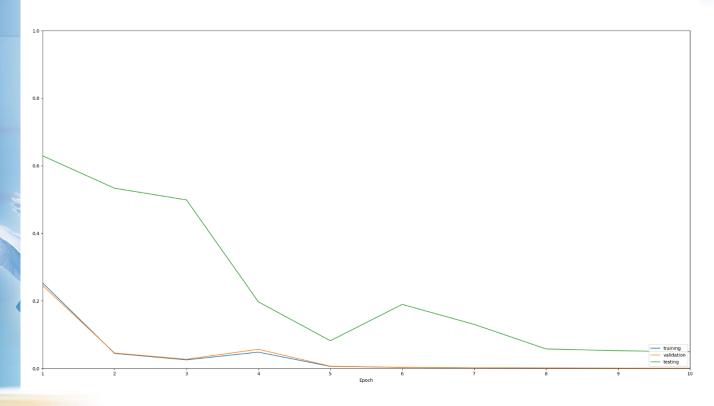
Epoch 1 | loss 1.120

Epoch 1 | loss 1.118

Epoch 1 | loss 1.118
```

3. Training loss, validation loss and testing loss, 其中,每個 epoch 的 loss 都是對 training data 全部迭代優化後所計算出。

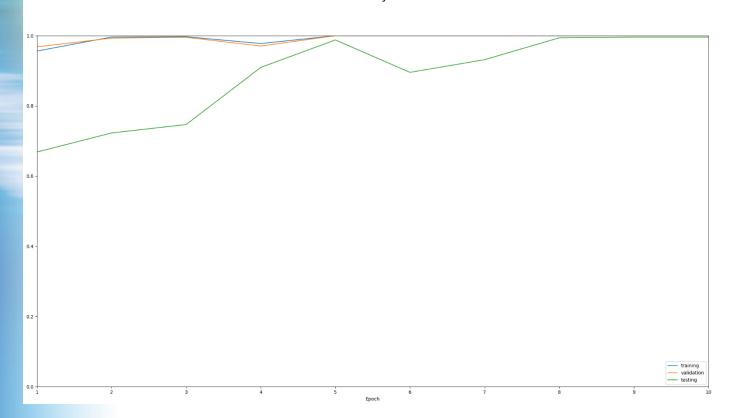
Loss





Training accuracy, validation accuracy and testing accuracy, 其中,每個 epoch 的 accuracy 都是對 training data 全部迭代優化後所計算出。

# Accuracy



### 4. Problem encountered

Problem 1:

loss 沒有變化。

Solution:

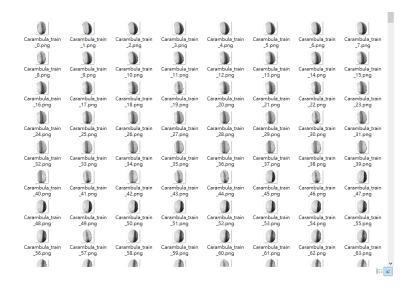
存取每個 layer 的 parameters 和 gradients, 並使用 pyplot show 出變化曲線, 觀察哪個 layer 出了問題。

#### Problem 2:

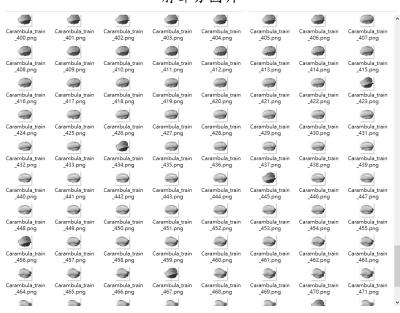
資料分割不均匀,導致每次 testing 的結果差異大。

# Solution:

因每個 class 目錄下的圖片具有固定順序排列(如下面 2 張圖),因此讀取完後須 Shuffle。此外,在訓練時,每個 epoch 也會對 training data Shuffle。



#### 前部分圖片



後部分圖片

5. Other Improvement

Convolutional layer:

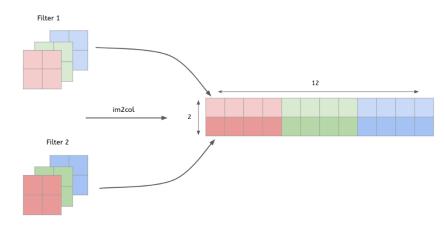
在本作業的 Conv 運算並非使用一般方法,而是使用快速的矩陣相乘法。

A. 將輸入圖片轉換成矩陣

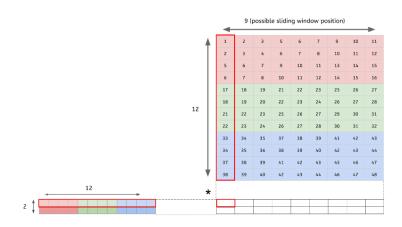


	9 (possible sliding window position)										
†	1	2	3	5	6	7	9	10	11		
2	2	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	12		
	5	6	7	9	10	11	13	14	15		
	6	7	8	10	11	12	14	15	16		
	17	18	19	21	22	23	25	26	27		
	18	19	20	22	23	24	26	27	28		
	21	22	23	25	26	27	29	30	31		
	22	23	24	26	27	28	30	31	32		
	33	34	35	37	38	39	41	42	43		
	34	35	36	38	39	40	42	43	44		
	37	38	39	41	42	43	45	46	47		
	38	39	40	42	43	44	46	47	48		

B. 將 filter 轉換成 1 維



C. 将轉換完後的圖片和 filter 進行矩陣相乘運算



# 6. 結論

本次作業雖然在 testing data 上可到達 99%的準確度,因 random shuffle data 的關係,最後的 testing 結果可能會不如預期,雖然上述 4. 提到的方法可降低 testing 結果的不穩定性,不過解決此問題的方法還是需透過適當的 data augmentation,讓 testing 結果更穩定。



