

## 深度視覺

## HW9: Facial Keypoint Detection

notebook 執行過程：

Load Data：下載資料集

▼ Load and Visualize Data

To load the data, we have already prepared a Pytorch Dataset class `FacialKeypointsDataset` for you. You can find it in `exercise_code/data/facial_keypoints_dataset.py`. Run the following cell to download the data and initialize your dataset:

```
[6] download_url = 'https://vision.in.tum.de/webshare/g/i2dl/facial_keypoints.zip'
i2dl_exercises_path = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(os.getcwd()))
data_root = os.path.join(i2dl_exercises_path, "datasets", "facial_keypoints")
train_dataset = FacialKeypointsDataset(
    train=True,
    transform=transforms.ToTensor(),
    root=data_root,
    download_url=download_url
)
val_dataset = FacialKeypointsDataset(
    train=False,
    transform=transforms.ToTensor(),
    root=data_root,
)
print("Number of training samples:", len(train_dataset))
print("Number of validation samples:", len(val_dataset))
```

Number of training samples: 1546  
Number of validation samples: 298

Visualize Data：查看資料狀況

```
[7] image, keypoints = train_dataset[0]["image"], train_dataset[0]["keypoints"]
print("Shape of the image:", image.size())
print("Smallest value in the image:", torch.min(image))
print("Largest value in the image:", torch.max(image))
print(image)
```

Shape of the image: torch.Size([1, 96, 96])  
Smallest value in the image: tensor(0.0118)  
Largest value in the image: tensor(1.)  
tensor([[ 0.3804, 0.2039, 0.2275, ..., 0.9922, 0.9961, 0.9961],  
 [ 0.3333, 0.2157, 0.2588, ..., 0.9922, 0.9961, 0.9961],  
 [ 0.2941, 0.2588, 0.2902, ..., 0.9922, 0.9961, 0.9961],  
 ...,  
 [ 0.1294, 0.1255, 0.1255, ..., 0.9255, 1.0000, 1.0000],  
 [ 0.1294, 0.1255, 0.1216, ..., 0.9490, 0.9843, 0.9804],  
 [ 0.1216, 0.1176, 0.1216, ..., 0.9255, 1.0000, 0.9922]]])

```
[8] keypoints = train_dataset[0]["keypoints"]
print(keypoints)
```

tensor([[ 0.4685, -0.2319],  
 [-0.4253, -0.1953],  
 [ 0.2908, -0.2214],  
 [ 0.5992, -0.2214],  
 [-0.2685, -0.2109],  
 [-0.5873, -0.1900],  
 [ 0.1967, -0.3827],  
 [ 0.7656, -0.4295],  
 [-0.2035, -0.3758],  
 [-0.7389, -0.3573],  
 [ 0.0086, 0.2333],  
 [ 0.4163, 0.6620],  
 [-0.3521, 0.6985],  
 [ 0.0138, 0.6045],  
 [ 0.0190, 0.9076]])

## Design a Convolution Neural Network Model

```
9 class KeypointModel(pl.LightningModule):
10     """Facial keypoint detection model"""
11     def __init__(self, hparams):
12         """
13         Initialize your model from a given dict containing all your hparams
14         Warning: Don't change the method declaration (i.e. by adding more
15         | arguments), otherwise it might not work on the submission server
16         """
17         super(KeypointModel, self).__init__()
18         self.hp = hparams
19         #####
20         # TODO: Define all the layers of your CNN, the only requirements are:
21         # 1. The network takes in a batch of images of shape (Nx1x96x96)
22         # 2. It ends with a linear layer that represents the keypoints.
23         # Thus, the output layer needs to have shape (Nx30),
24         # with 2 values representing each of the 15 keypoint (x, y) pairs
25         #
26         # Some layers you might consider including:
27         # maxpooling layers, multiple conv layers, fully-connected layers,
28         # and other layers (such as dropout or batch normalization) to avoid
29         # overfitting.
30         #####
31
32         self.maxpool = nn.MaxPool2d(2, 2)
33         self.dropout = nn.Dropout(p=0.2)
34         self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 32, 5)
35         self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(32, 64, 3)
36         self.conv3 = nn.Conv2d(64, 128, 3)
37         self.fc1 = nn.Linear(128*10*10, 30)
38
39     def forward(self, x):
40
41         # check dimensions to use show_keypoint_predictions later
42         if x.dim() == 3:
43             x = torch.unsqueeze(x, 0)
44         #####
45         # TODO: Define the forward pass behavior of your model
46         # for an input image x, forward(x) should return the
47         # corresponding predicted keypoints
48         #####
49
50         x = self.maxpool(F.relu(self.conv1(x)))
51         x = self.maxpool(F.relu(self.conv2(x)))
52         x = self.maxpool(F.relu(self.conv3(x)))
53         x = x.view(x.size(0), -1)
54         x = self.dropout(x)
55         x = self.fc1(x)
56
57         #####
58         #
59         #                                     END OF YOUR CODE
60         #####
61         return x
```

`__init__` 的部分包括三個種不同 filter size 的 convolution、一個 size 為 2 的 maxpooling、一個 dropout 負責隨機捨去 node、一個 fully connected layer。

`forward` 的部分則是依據初始化所宣告的 object 來實現 CNN 的步驟，依序為 conv1、ReLU、maxpooling，重複三回合後將資料攤平(view)後進入 fc1。

## Define Functions for pl.Trainer : 計算 loss、創建 dataloader、最佳化

```
66     def training_step(self, batch, batch_idx):
67         x, y = batch
68         y_hat = self.forward(batch[x])
69         loss = self.hp["loss"](y_hat, batch[y].view(-1, 30))
70         return loss
71
72     def train_dataloader(self):
73         return DataLoader(self.hp["train_dataset"], batch_size=self.hp["batch_size"], shuffle=True)
74
75     def configure_optimizers(self):
76         return torch.optim.Adam(self.parameters(), lr=self.hp["lr"])
77
```

## Define Hyperparameters to the Model in a Dictionary : 設定超參數

```
[15] hparams = {
    "loss": torch.nn.MSELoss(), "lr": 1e-5, "train_dataset": train_dataset, "batch_size": 20
}
```

## Test Whether the Model Follows the Basic Rules : 測試 model 是否符合規定

```
[16] model = KeypointModel(hparams)
test_keypoint_nn(model)

KeypointShapeTest passed.
ParamCountTest passed. Your model has 0.477 mio. params.
FileSizeTest passed. Your model is 1.9 MB large
All tests passed for your model. Tests passed: 3/3
```

## Model Training Using PyTorch Lightning : 重複訓練，設定 50 個 epochs

```
#####
# TODO - Train Your Model
#####

import pytorch_lightning as pl

model = KeypointModel(hparams)

trainer = pl.Trainer(max_epochs=50, gpus=0, fast_dev_run=False)

trainer.fit(model)

#####
#                               END OF YOUR CODE
#####

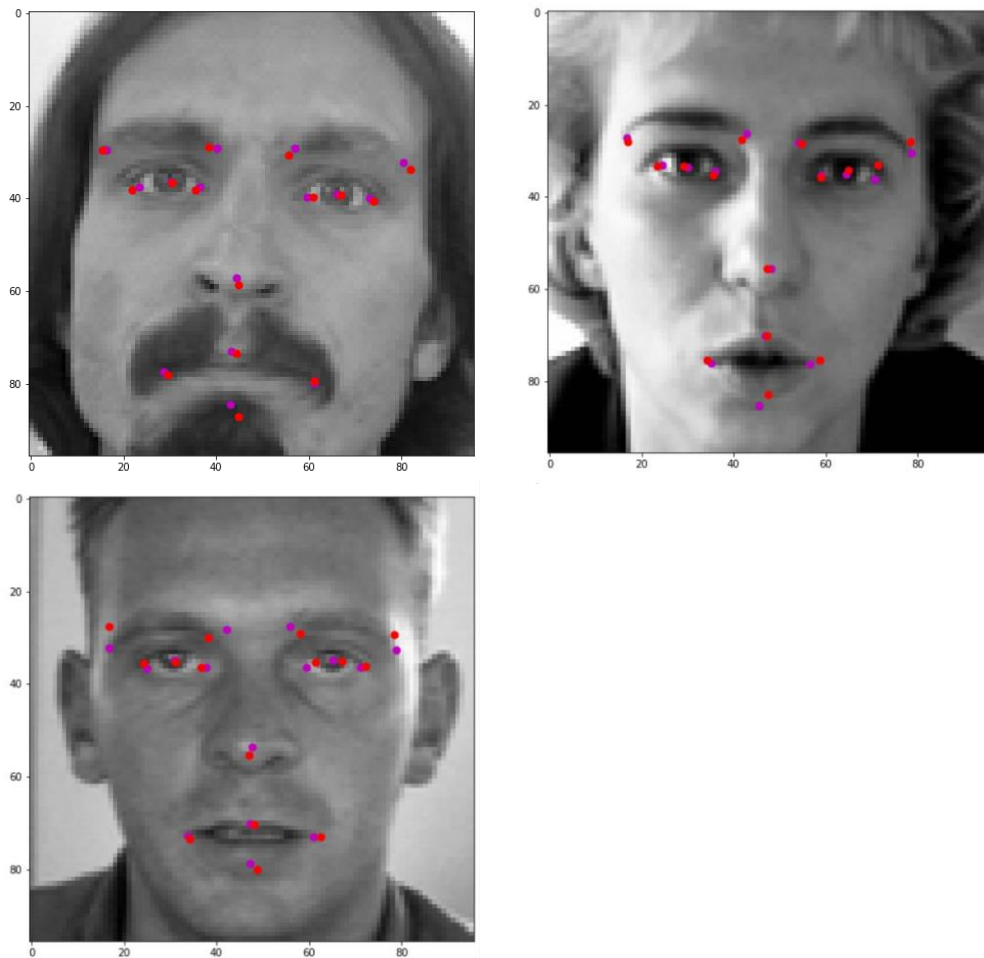
GPU available: False, used: False
TPU available: False, using: 0 TPU cores
IPU available: False, using: 0 IPUs
HPU available: False, using: 0 HPUs

| Name | Type | Params
-----|-----|-----
0 | maxpool | MaxPool2d | 0
1 | dropout | Dropout | 0
2 | conv1 | Conv2d | 832
3 | conv2 | Conv2d | 18.5 K
4 | conv3 | Conv2d | 73.9 K
5 | fc1 | Linear | 384 K
-----|-----|-----
477 K Trainable params
0 Non-trainable params
477 K Total params
1.909 Total estimated model params size (MB)

Epoch 49: 100%  78/78 [22:35<00:00, 17.38s/it, loss=0.00187, v_num=2]
```

## Visualize Predictions of the Model : 以圖片檢視預測結果

```
[ ] show_keypoint_predictions(model, val_dataset)
```



## Compute Validation Score : 計算分數

```
[ ] print("Score:", evaluate_model(model, val_dataset))
```

```
Score: 505.79374660804467
```

## Save the Model : 存檔

```
[ ] save_model(model, "facial_keypoints.p")
```

```
'models/facial_keypoints.p'
```

```
[ ] # Now zip the folder for upload
    from exercise_code.util.submit import submit_exercise

    submit_exercise('exercise09')
```

```
relevant folders: ['exercise_code', 'models']
notebooks files: ['1_facial_keypoints.ipynb', 'Optional-spatial_batchnorm.ipynb']
Adding folder exercise_code
Adding folder models
Adding notebook 1_facial_keypoints.ipynb
Adding notebook Optional-spatial_batchnorm.ipynb
Zipping successful! Zip is stored under: /content/drive/My Drive/HW9/9/exercise_09_cleaned/exercise09.zip
```