ProtoNet复现实验报告

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> 注：与原文结果相差不大的实验结果在复现任务的三、四以及其它代码复现的结果分析当中。

复现结果：

zldscr0/ProtoNet_result (github.com)

中可查看该实验报告中的几个实验结果和最优模型。

简介

Paper：1703.05175.pdf (arxiv.org)

Code：jakesnell/prototypical-networks: Code for the NeurIPS 2017 Paper "Prototypical Networks for Few-shot Learning" (github.com)

RL-VIG/LibFewShot: LibFewShot: A Comprehensive Library for Few-shot Learning. TPAMI 2023. (github.com)

在该论文所提出的原型网络方法中，需要将样本投影到一个度量空间，且在这个空间中同类样本距离较近，异类样本的距离较远。下图为这个投影空间的示意图，假如在这个投影空间中，存在三个类别的样本，且相同类别的样本间距离较近。为了给一个未标注样本x进行标注，则将样本x投影至这个空间并计算x与各个类别的原型距离，离得近的就认为x属于哪个类别。

基于度量学习的方法

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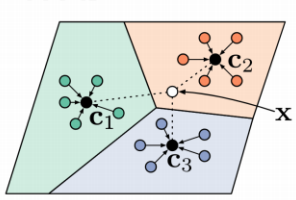
■ **Prototypical Networks (ProtoNet) [Snell et al. NeurIPS 2017]**

❑ **原型表征**

$$\boldsymbol{c}_i = \frac{1}{|S_i|}\sum_{j=1}^{\mathcal{K}} f_\theta(X_j)$$

✓ $X_j \in S_i$， $|S_i| = K$即K-shot， $\boldsymbol{c}_i$为第i个类别的原型
✓ 对于每个类别，使用所有样本的均值向量作为原型



(a) Few-shot

❑ **距离度量和分类**

$$\rho(y=i|Q) = \frac{\exp\big(-D(f_\theta(Q), \boldsymbol{c}_i)\big)}{\sum_{j=1}^{C}\exp\big(-D(f_\theta(Q), \boldsymbol{c}_j)\big)}$$

✓ Q为一张查询样本， $\rho(y=i|Q)$为预测Q分类到第i个类别的后验概率
✓ $D(\cdot,\cdot)$为欧式距离，计算两个特征向量之间的距离

实验环境

```
Python 3.9

Cuda-11.6
```

数据集下载

miniImageNet：

https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1SEoARH5rADckI-_gZSQRkLclrunL-yb0

南大云盘 NJU Box

原论文效果

数据集：miniInageNet

Table 2: Few-shot classification accuracies on *mini*ImageNet. All accuracy results are averaged over 600 test episodes and are reported with 95% confidence intervals. *Results reported by [22].

Model	Dist.	Fine Tune	5-way Acc. 1-shot	5-way Acc. 5-shot
BASELINE NEAREST NEIGHBORS*	Cosine	N	28.86 ± 0.54%	49.79 ± 0.79%
MATCHING NETWORKS [29]*	Cosine	N	43.40 ± 0.78%	51.09 ± 0.71%
MATCHING NETWORKS FCE [29]*	Cosine	N	43.56 ± 0.84%	55.31 ± 0.73%
META-LEARNER LSTM [22]*	-	N	43.44 ± 0.77%	60.60 ± 0.71%
PROTOTYPICAL NETWORKS (OURS)	Euclid.	N	**49.42 ± 0.78%**	**68.20 ± 0.66%**

LibFewShot

安装依赖

https://libfewshot-en.readthedocs.io/en/latest/install.html

```
git clone https://github.com/RL-VIG/LibFewShot.git
cd <path-to-LibFewShot> # cd in `LibFewShot` directory
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

参数设置(示例)

- `epoch`: The number of `epoch` during training.
- `test_epoch`: The number of `epoch` during testing.
- `pretrain_path`: The path of the pre-training weights. At the beginning of the training, this setting will be first checked. If it is not empty, the pre-trained weights of the target path will be loaded into the `backbone` of the current training.
- `resume`: If set to True, the training status is read from the default address to support continual training.
- `way_num`: The number of `way` during training.
- `shot_num`: The number of `shot` during training.
- `query_num`: The number of `query` during training.
- `test_way`: The number of `way` during testing. If not specified, the `way_num` is assigned to the `test_way`.
- `test_shot`: The number of `shot` during testing. If not specified, the `shot_num` is assigned to the `test_way`.
- `test_query`: The number of `query` during testing. If not specified, the `query_num` is assigned to the `test_way`。
- `episode_size`: The number of tasks/episodes used for the network training at each time.
- `batch_size`: The `batch size` used when the `pre-training` model is `pre-trained`. In some kinds of methods, this property is useless.
- `train_episode`: The number of tasks per `epoch` during training.
- `test_episode`: The number of tasks per `epoch` during testing.

```
epoch: 50
test_epoch: 5
```

```yaml
pretrain_path: ~
resume: False

way_num: 5
shot_num: 5
query_num: 15
test_way: ~
test_shot: ~
test_query: ~
episode_size: 1
# batch_size only works in pre-train
batch_size: 128
train_episode: 10000
test_episode: 1000
```

训练模型

1.Modify the config file

本复现任务当中直接使用了`config/proto.yaml`进行修改。

2.Run

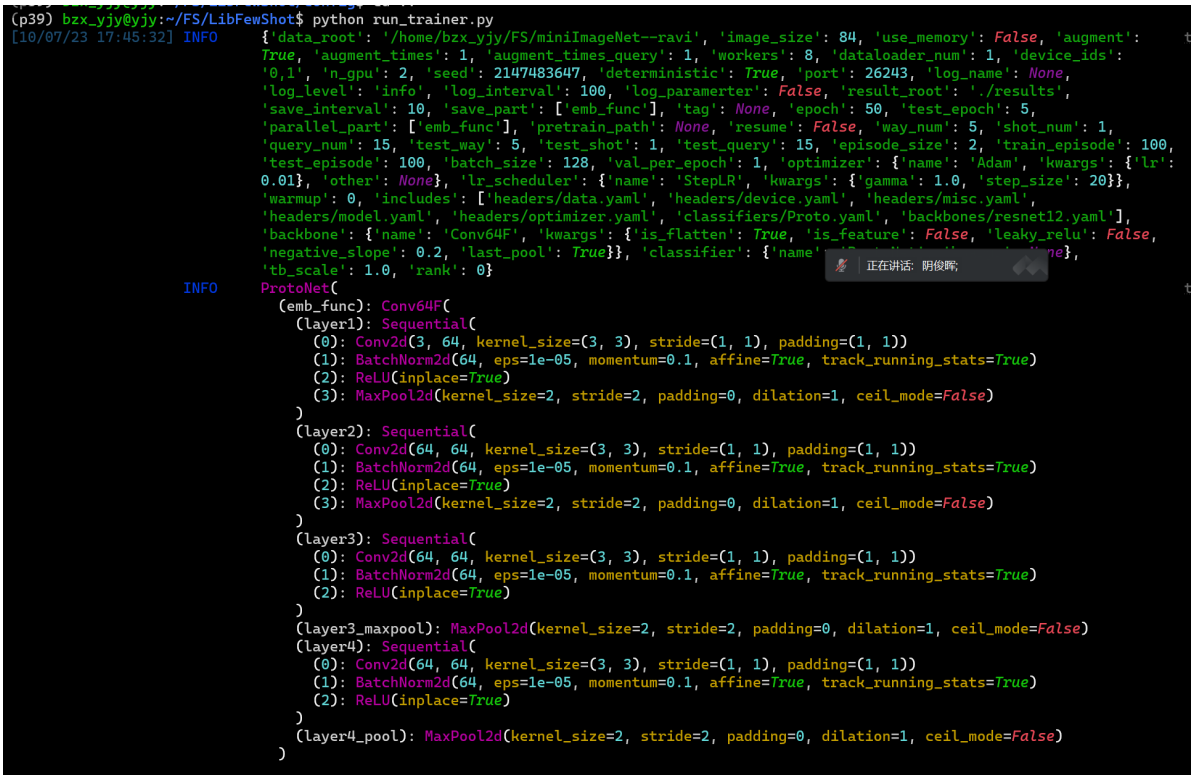
set the `config` as follows in `run_trainer.py`:

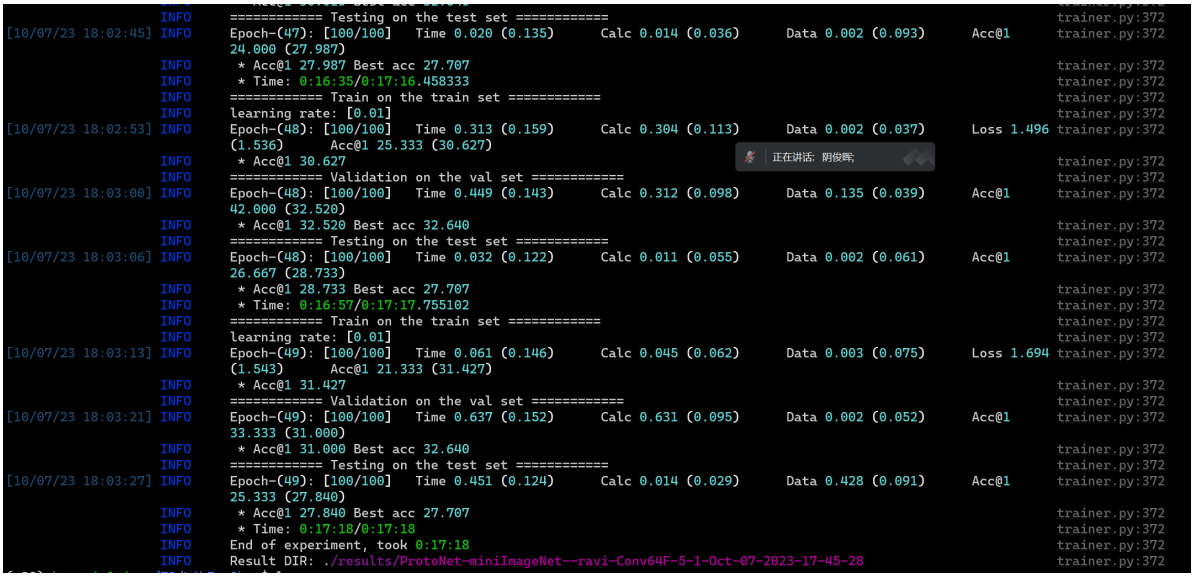
```
config = Config("./config/proto.yaml").get_config_dict()
```

2.train with the console command:

```
python run_trainer.py
```

部分训练过程截图：





测试模型

1.Modify the PATH

修改`run_test.py`中的最优模型路径：

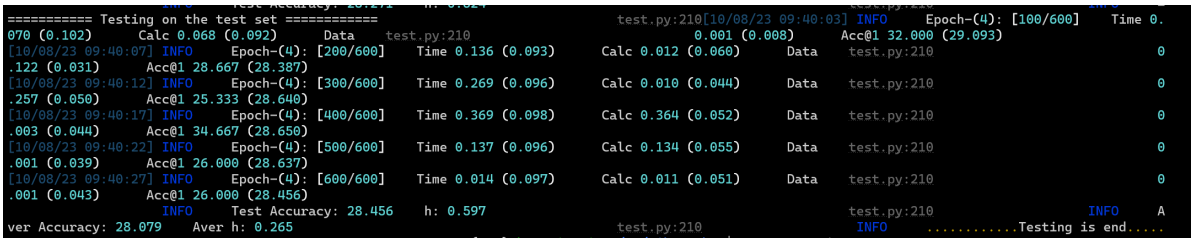
```
PATH = "./results/ProtoNet-miniImageNet--ravi-Conv64F-5-1-Oct-07-2023-17-45-28"
```

2.Run

test with the console command:

```
python run_test.py
```

部分测试过程截图：



复现任务

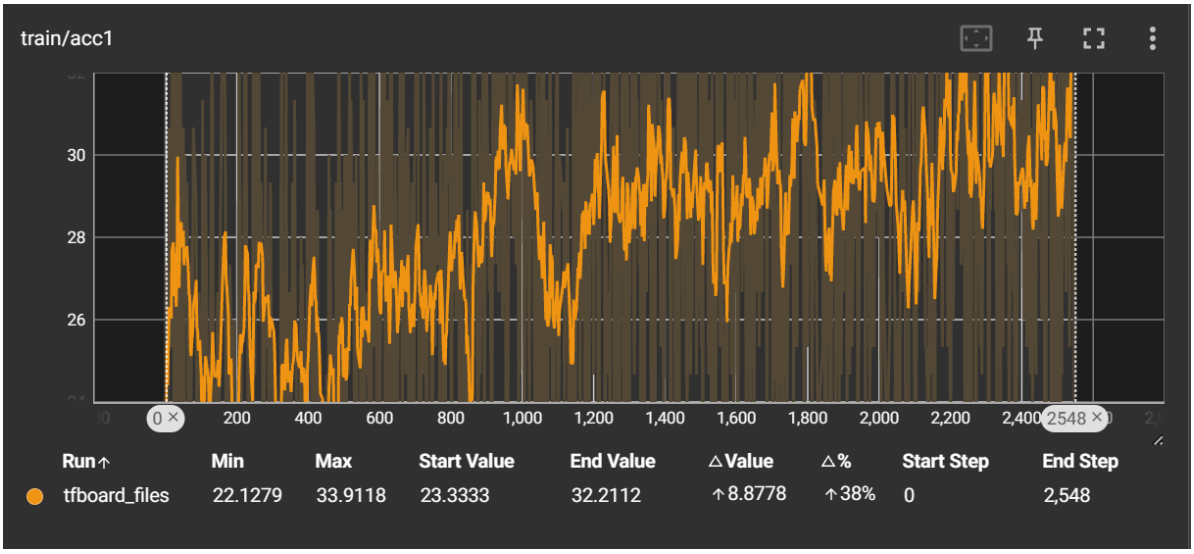
为接近原文效果，本次复现多次调节参数进行训练，主要做了以下几个训练任务：

一.5-way-1-shot（Adam episode_size: 2 train_episode: 100 test_episode: 600）

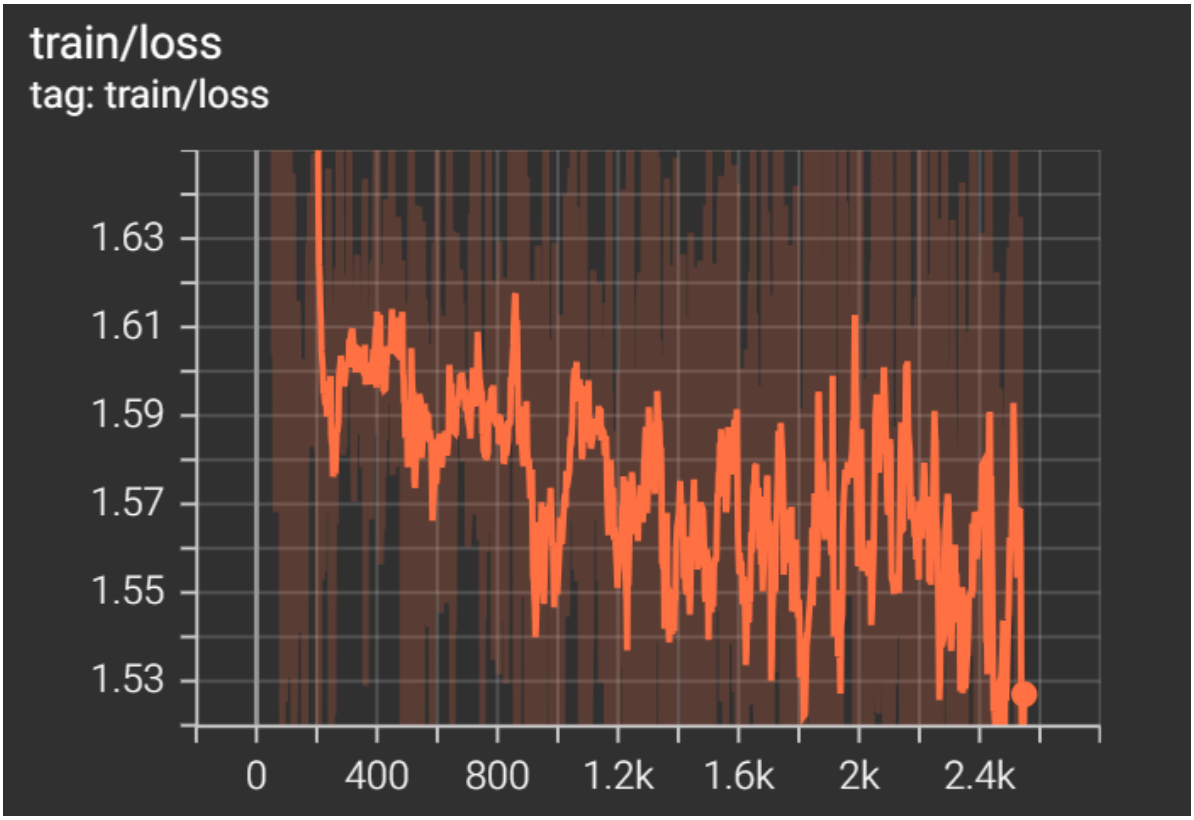
首先采用了默认的参数进行训练，大概20分钟左右就能完成训练，训练完成后从`results`中查看tensorboard图：

存储位置：`results/ProtoNet-miniImageNet--ravi-Conv64F-5-1-Oct-07-2023-17-45-28`

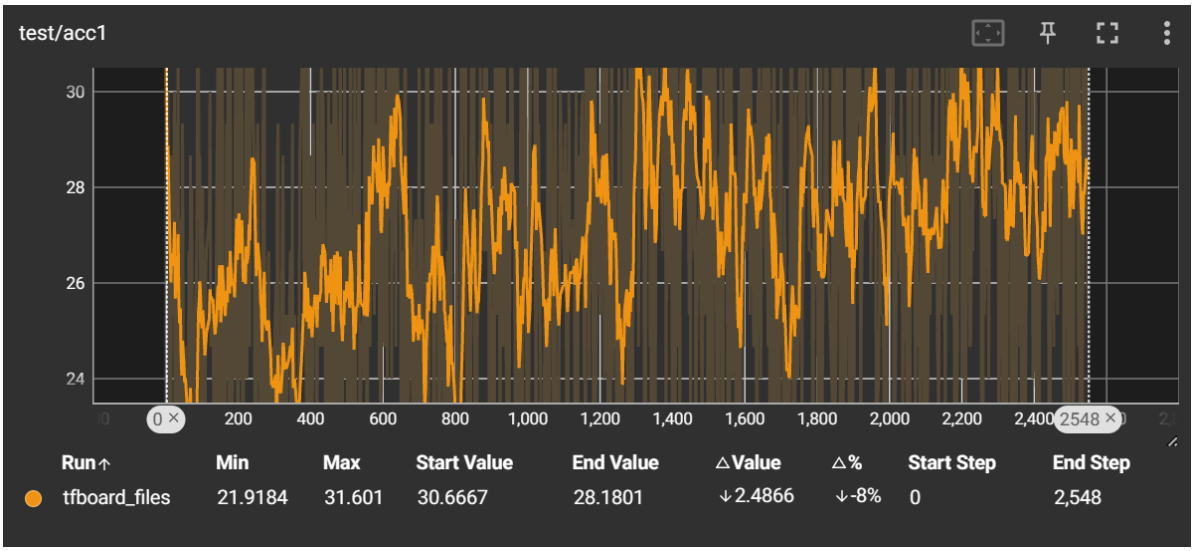
train acc



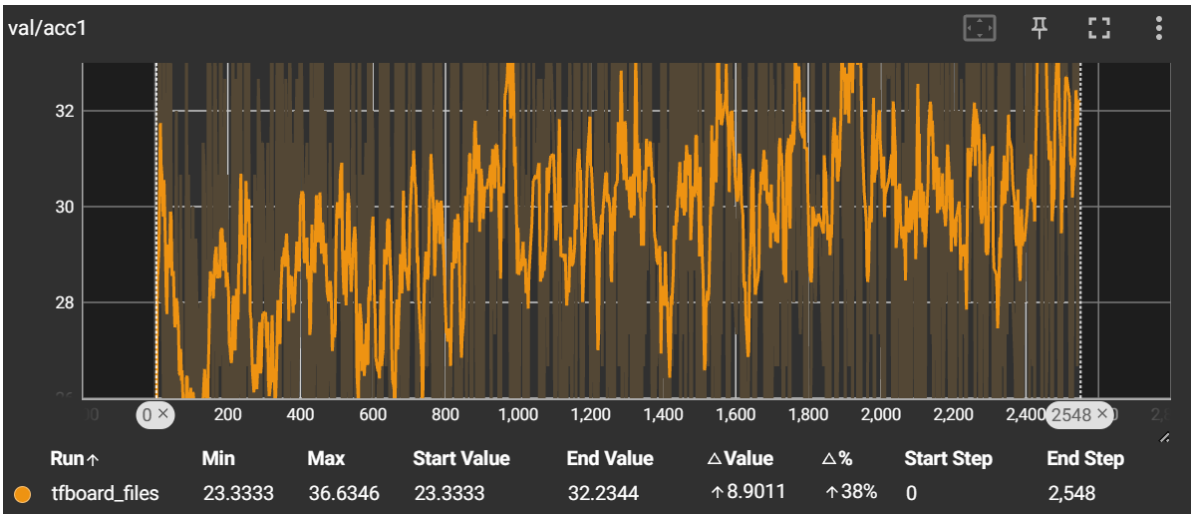
训练Loss曲线



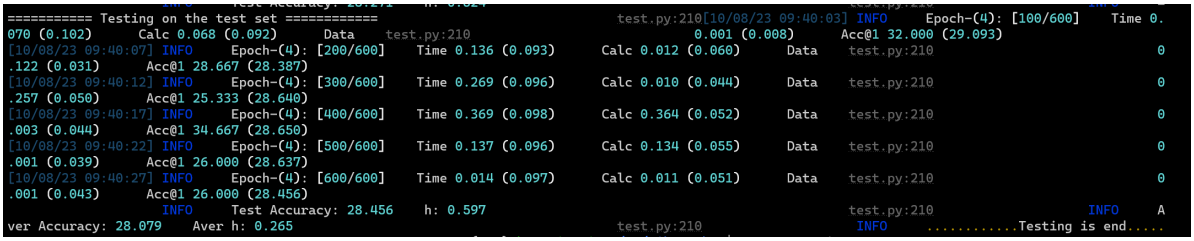
test acc



val acc



task	本实验精度	参考文献精度
5-way-1-shot	28.079+-0.265	49.42+-0.78



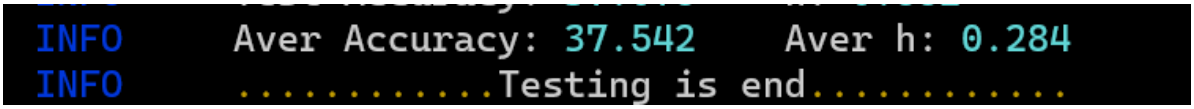
可看出在这样的参数设置下，离原文的实验精度还较远，还做了一个补充实验，将Adam换成了SGD，但结果相差不大。

二.5-way-5-shot（SGD episode_size: 2 train_episode: 100 test_episode: 600）

结果存储地址：`results/ProtoNet-miniImageNet--ravi-Conv64F-5-5-Oct-08-2023-09-21-03`

以相同的参数设置，仅改变了`shot`数量，进行5-way-5-shot的实验，得出的结果如下面的表格所示：

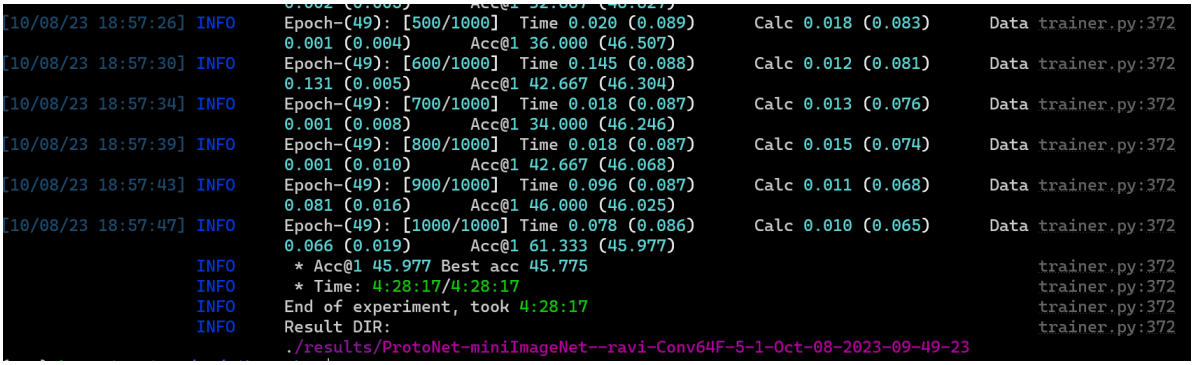
task	本实验精度	参考文献精度
5-way-5-shot	37.542+-0.284	68.20+-0.66



三.5-way-1-shot(SGD episode_size: 2 train_episode: 10000 test_episode: 600)

考虑到每个epoch的训练episode数太少，导致实验精度不够，第三四个实验增大了train_episode，本实验训练50轮次所需时间大约为10个小时（两个GPU），

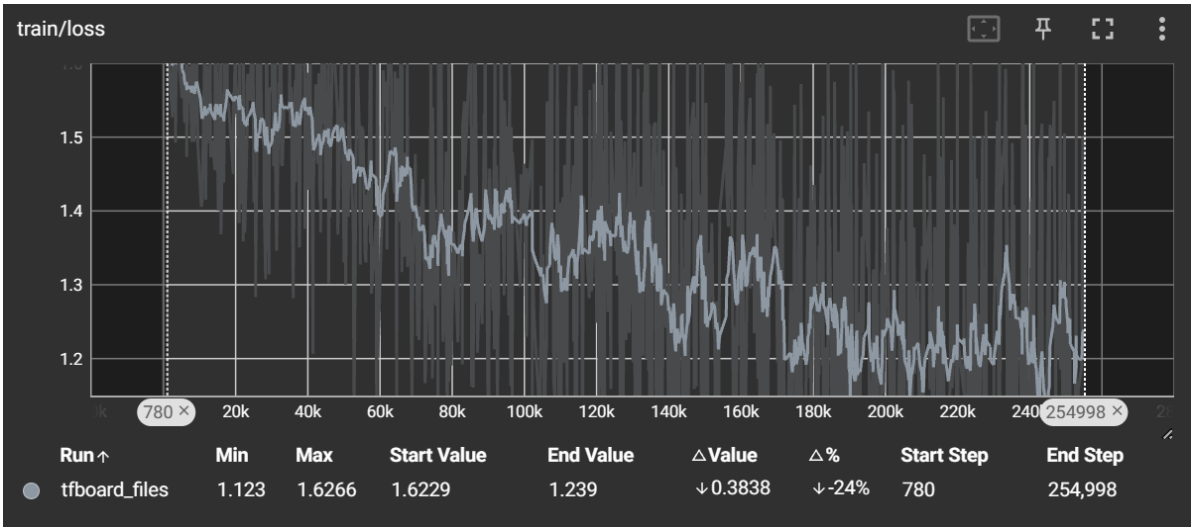
结果和最优模型保存位置为：`./results/ProtoNet-miniImageNet--ravi-Conv64F-5-1-Oct-08-2023-09-49-23`



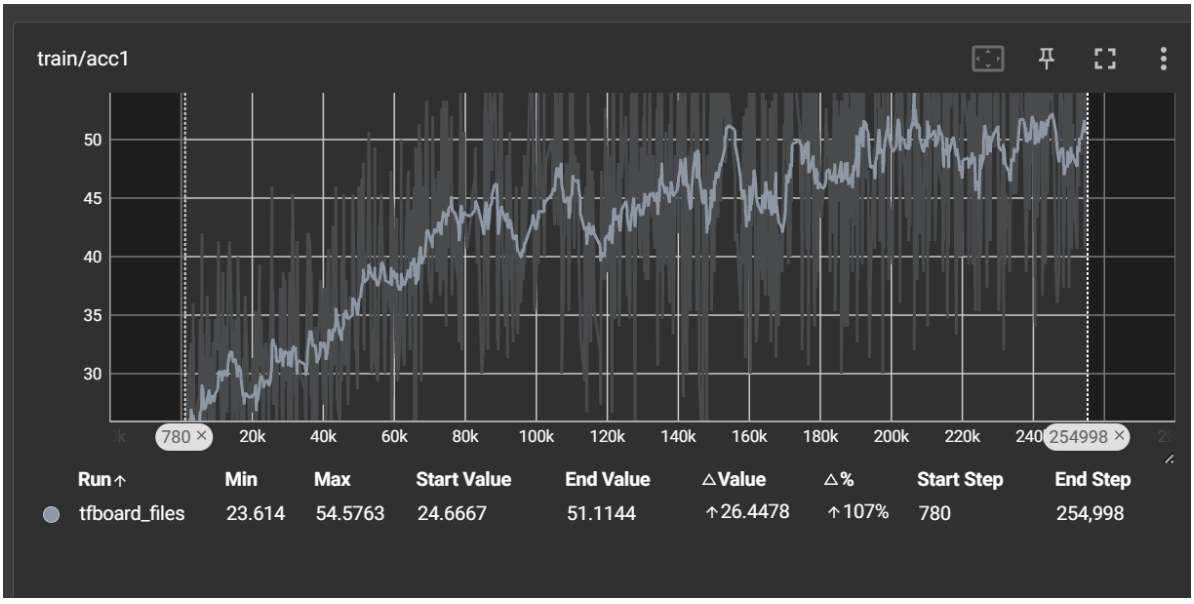
task	本实验精度	参考文献精度
5-way-1-shot	45.732+-0.357	49.42+-0.78

可见本实验精度与原文当中的精度相差不是很大，说明增大训练的episode数是有效的，但是仍有一点差距，由于时间限制，没有再多修改一些参数进行实验。

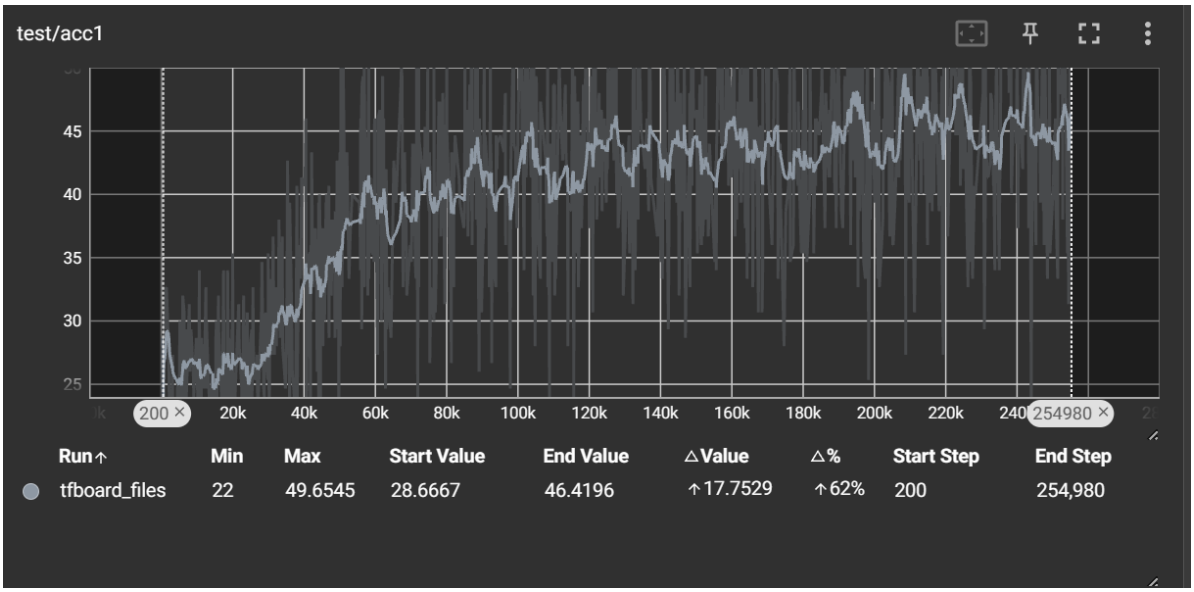
Loss图



train acc



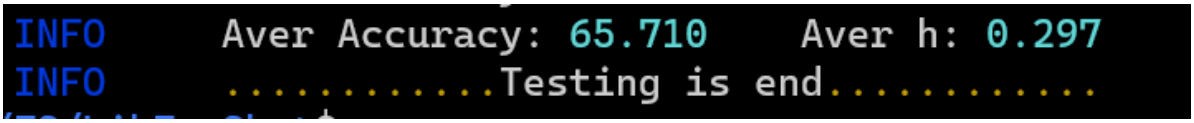
test acc



四.5-way-5-shot(episode_size: 2 train_episode: 10000 test_episode: 600)

由于50轮次训练时间过长，该实验的测试结果是训练了30个轮次的最优模型的测试结果，结果和最优模型保存位置为：`results/ProtoNet-miniImageNet--ravi-Conv64F-5-5-Oct-08-2023-14-33-47`

后续将在代码库里更新训练了50个轮次的结果。



task	本实验精度	参考文献精度
5-way-5-shot	65.710+-0.297	68.20+-0.66

其它代码复现

除了LibFewShot中的代码，本次对ProtoNet的复现还使用了其它代码

```
https://github.com/hrdwsong/ProtoNet-Paddle.git
```

环境配置

安装GPU版本的paddlepaddle

```
python3 -m pip install paddlepaddle-gpu==2.5.1.post116 -f
https://www.paddlepaddle.org.cn/whl/linux/cudnnin/stable.html
```

验证是否安装成功

```
Python 3.9.18 | packaged by conda-forge | (main, Aug 30 2023, 03:49:32)
[GCC 12.3.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import paddle
>>> print(paddle.fluid.core.is_compiled_with_cuda())
True
>>> quit()
```

超参数设置

5-way-1-shot超参数配置如下：

超参数名	设置值
data.way	30
data.shot	1
data.query	15
data.test_way	5
data.test_shot	1
data.test_query	15
lr	0.001

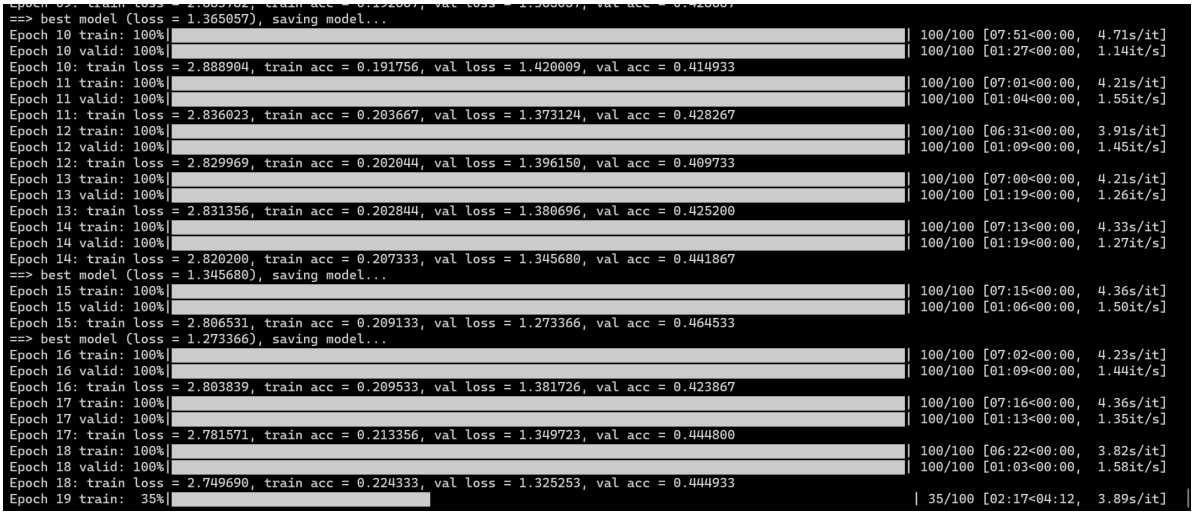
5-way-5-shot超参数配置如下：

超参数名	设置值
data.way	20
data.shot	5
data.query	15
data.test_way	5
data.test_shot	5
data.test_query	15
lr	0.001

训练(以5-way-1-shot为例)

```
python run_train.py --data.way 30 --data.shot 1 --data.query 15 --data.test_way
5 --data.test_shot 1 --data.test_query 15 --data_root ../miniImageNet--ravi
```

训练过程截图：



测试

```
python run_eval.py --model.model_path ./results/5w1s/best_model.pdparams --
data.test_way 5 --data.test_shot 1 --data.test_query 15 --data_root
../miniImageNet--ravi
```

结果分析

由于训练轮次高达400次，每轮训练较慢，与库中的已有的训练log（同一数据集）对照了前20次的训练结果，训练结果几乎相同，因此直接采用了该库的结果作分析。

task	本项目精度	参考文献精度
5-way-1-shot	50.16+-0.80	49.42+-0.78
5-way-5-shot	68.3+-0.65	68.20+-0.66

参考资料

LibFewShot教程：https://libfewshot-en.readthedocs.io/en/latest/introduction.html

在远程服务器下运行tensorboard，并在本地浏览器下查看

https://www.paddlepaddle.org.cn/install/quick?docurl=/documentation/docs/zh/install/pip/linux-pip.html

https://github.com/hrdwsong/ProtoNet-Paddle/tree/main