



Practical Network Acceleration with Tiny Sets

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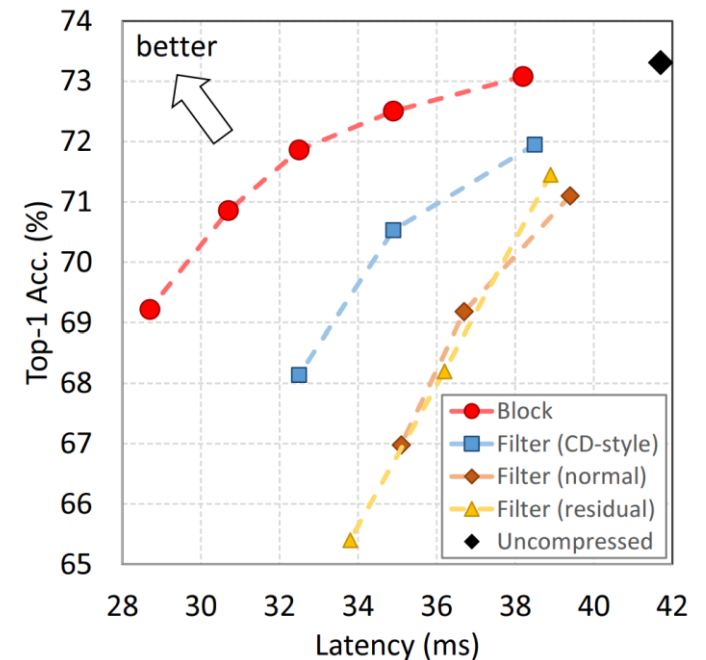
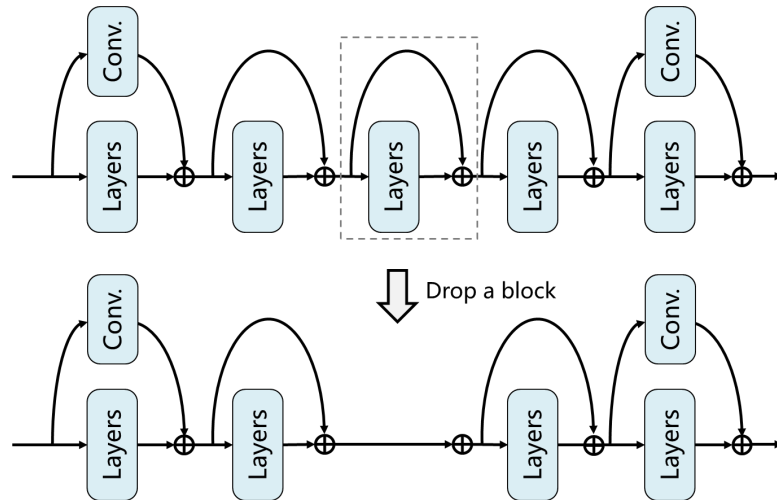
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Summary

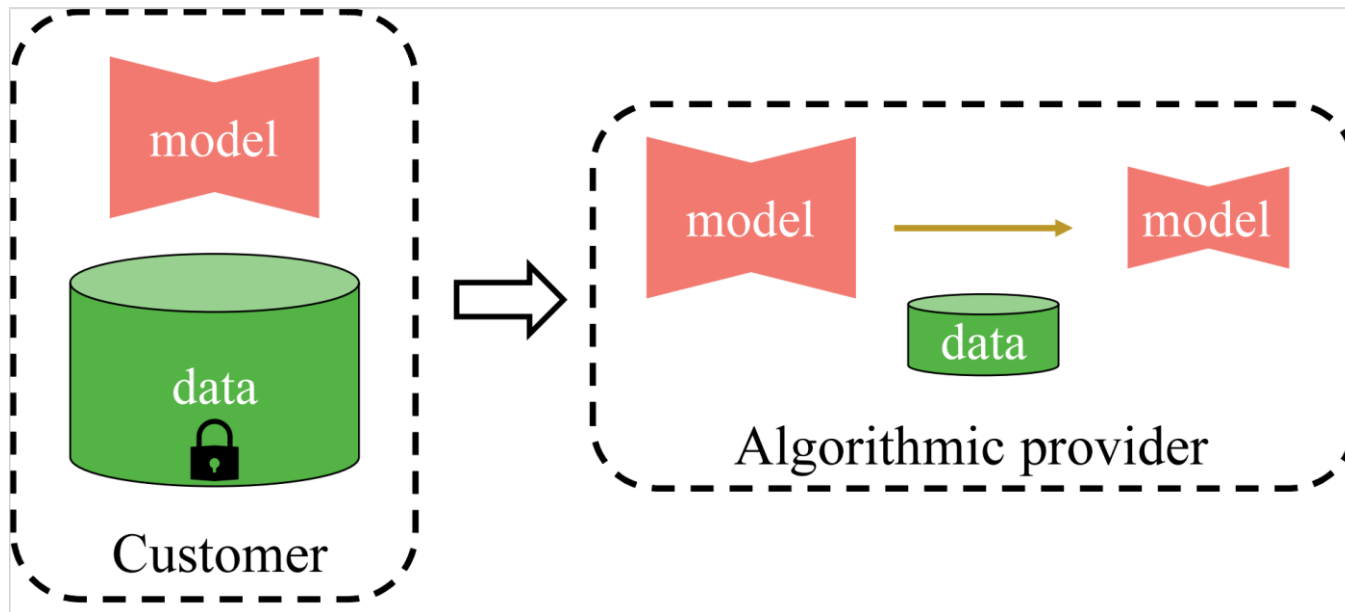
- Problem
 - How to accelerate deep networks (CNNs) with a tiny training set (50~1000 images)?
- The proposed method
 - **Drop blocks**: an embarrassingly simple but powerful few-shot compression method
 - **Recoverability**: measure the difficulty of recovering each block, and in determining the priority to drop blocks.
 - **PRACTISE**: the algorithm for accelerating networks





Few-shot compression

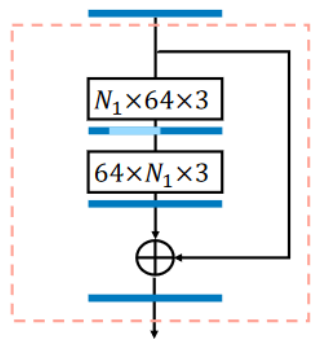
- Network compression
 - The **original** training set
- Few-shot compression
 - To preserve data privacy and/or to achieve fast deployment
 - A **tiny** training set



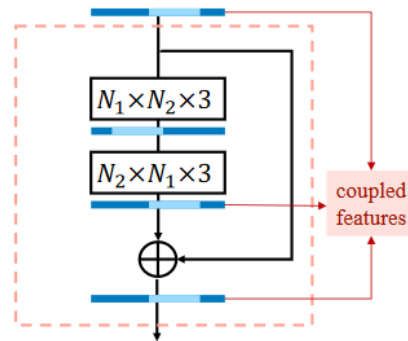


Related works and their problems

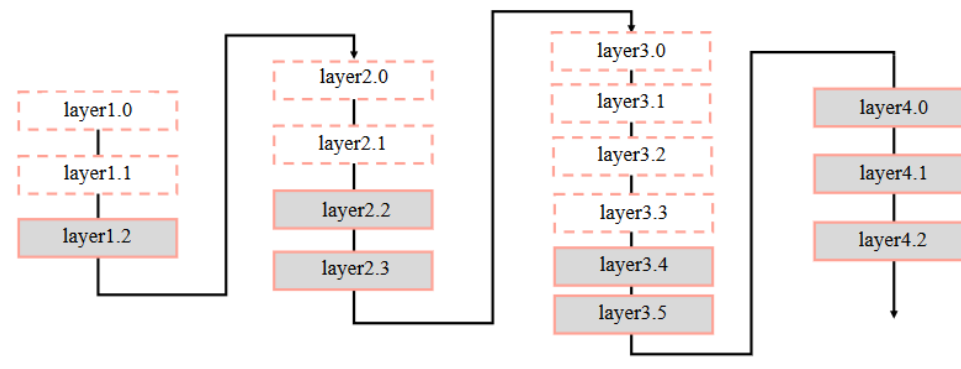
- Pruning filters
 - Suffer from a low acceleration ratio
 - Need to reduce lots of FLOPs
 - Require lots of training data
- Focus on the FLOPs-accuracy tradeoff and neglect the latency-accuracy tradeoff



b) Normal



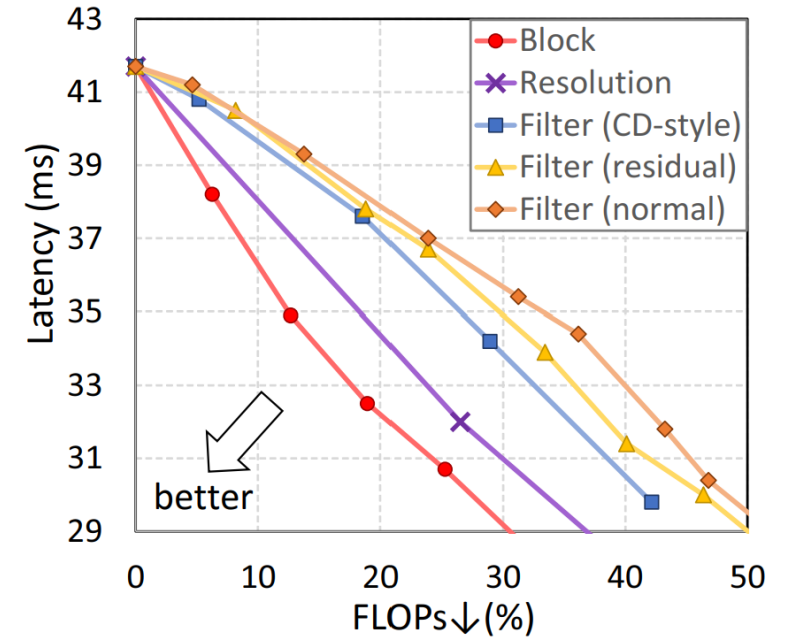
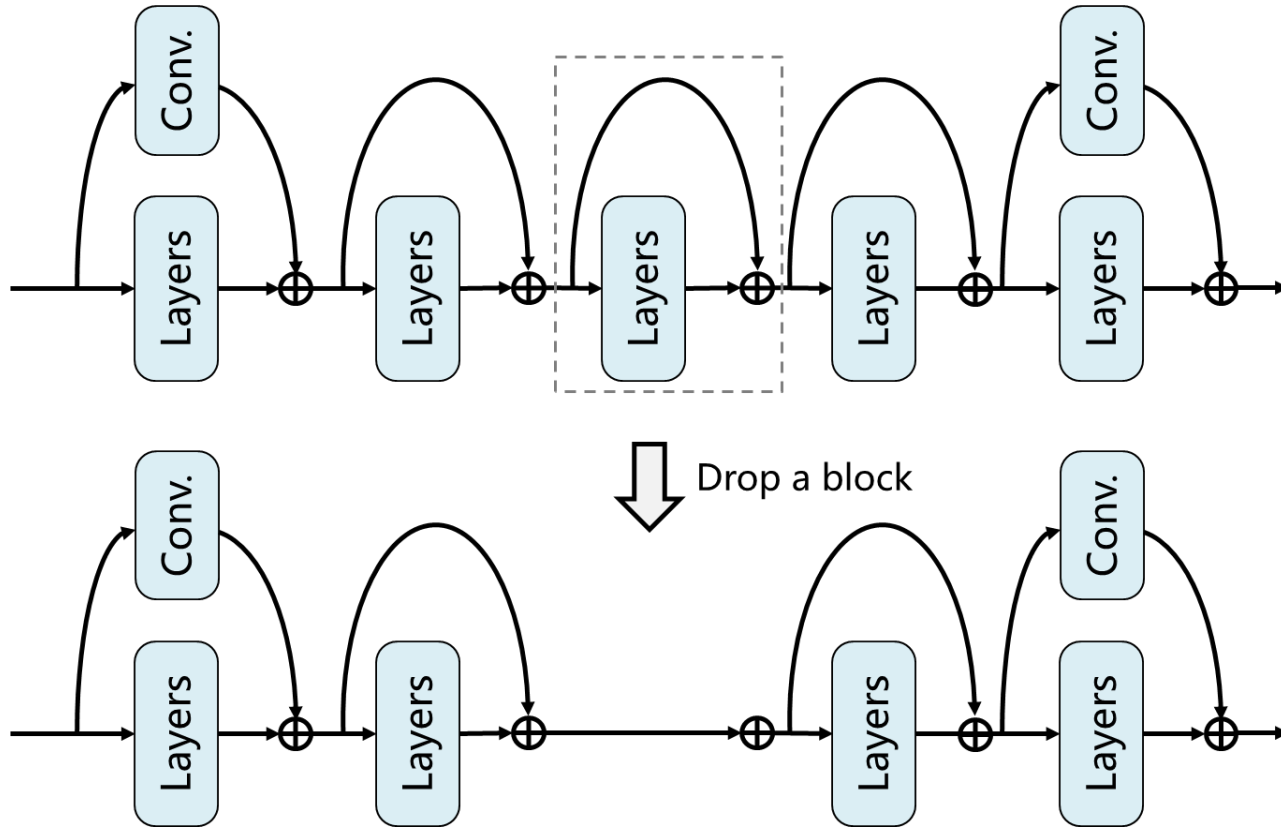
c) Residual



d) CD-style



Drop blocks

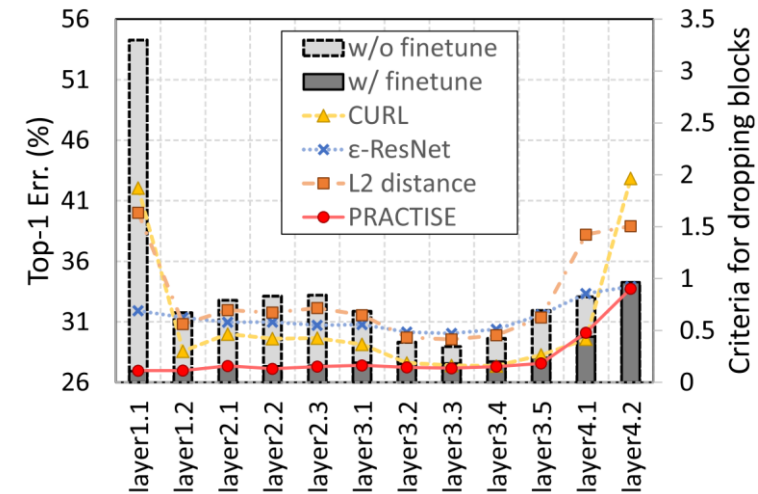
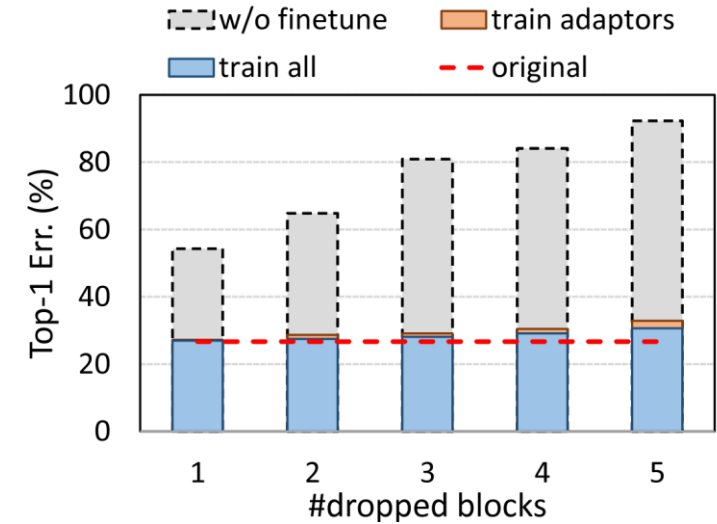
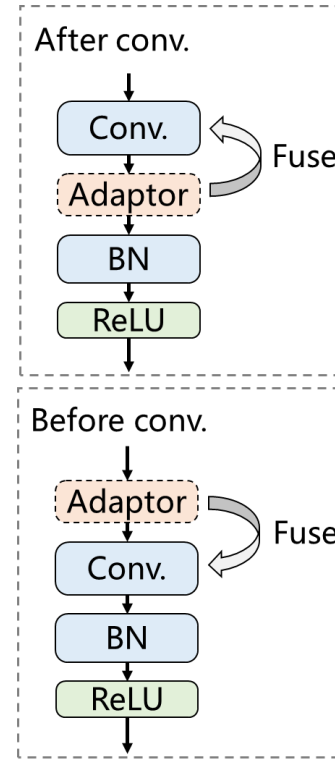
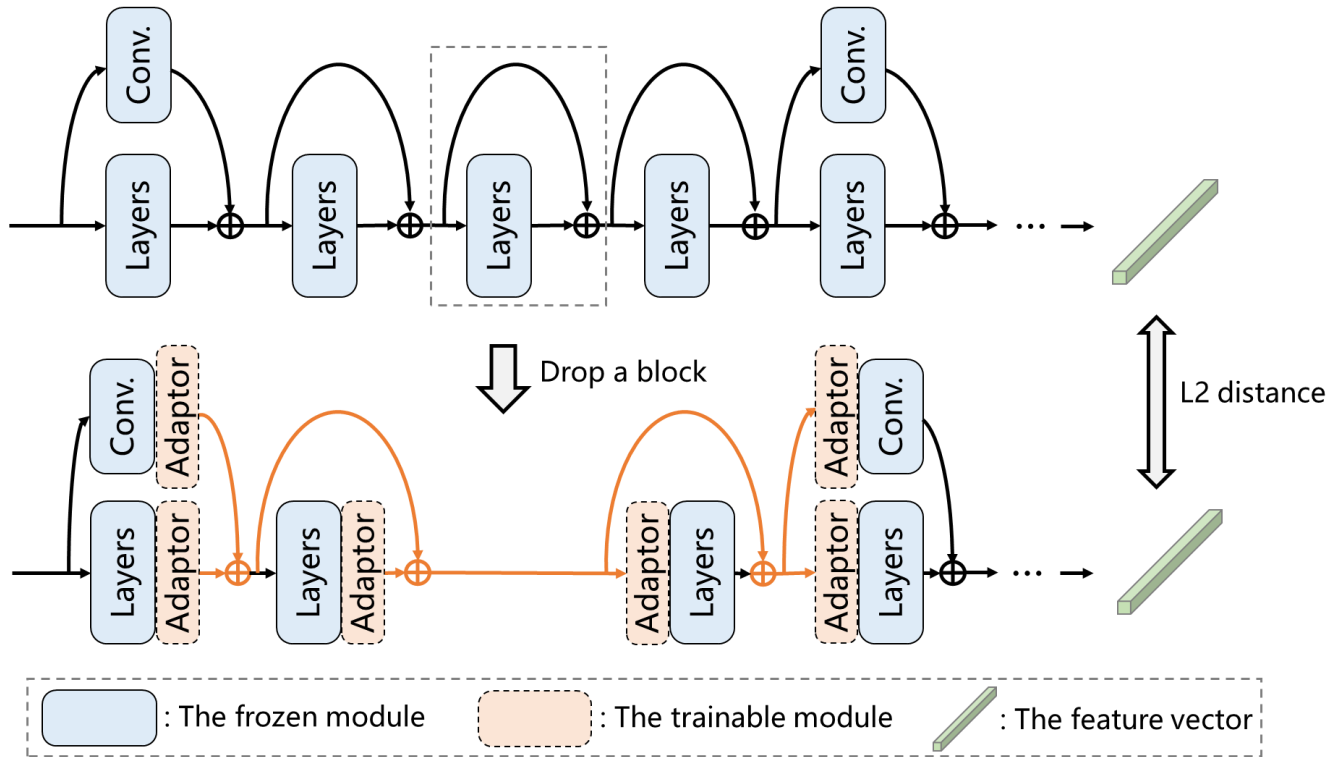


KD [10]	FSKD [12]	CD [1]	MiR [30]	BP (blocks)
44.5	45.3	56.2	64.1	66.5

- Accelerate networks by dropping blocks
 - High acceleration ratio
 - High accuracy



The recoverability



- The framework to compute the recoverability
 - Inserting adaptors to recover the performance
 - Consistent with the finetuned accuracy



PRACTISE

- PRACTISE: Practical network acceleration with tiny sets of images

Algorithm 1: PRACTISE

Input: The original model \mathcal{M}_O , the number of dropped blocks k , the tiny training data \mathcal{D}_T

Test the latency of \mathcal{M}_O ;

for each block \mathcal{B}_i do

Drop \mathcal{B}_i to obtain the pruned model $\mathcal{M}_{P(\mathcal{B}_i)}$;
 Test latency of $\mathcal{M}_{P(\mathcal{B}_i)}$ and find $\tau(\mathcal{B}_i)$ (Eq. 2);
 Insert adaptors;
 Compute $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{B}_i)$ with \mathcal{D}_T (Eq. 1);
 Compute the score $s(\mathcal{B}_i)$ (Eq. 3);
 Add \mathcal{B}_i back and remove all adaptors;

Choose the top k blocks with the minimum scores;

Drop these k blocks to obtain \mathcal{M}_P ;

Finetune \mathcal{M}_P with \mathcal{D}_T by minimizing \mathcal{L} (Eq. 4);

return The pruned model \mathcal{M}_P

$$\tau(\mathcal{B}_i) = \frac{\text{lat}_{\mathcal{M}_O} - \text{lat}_{\mathcal{M}_{P(\mathcal{B}_i)}}}{\text{lat}_{\mathcal{M}_O}}, \quad (2)$$

$$\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{B}_i) = \min_{\alpha} \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p(x)} \|\mathcal{M}_O(x; \theta) - \mathcal{M}_{P(\mathcal{B}_i)}(x; \theta \setminus b_i, \alpha)\|_F^2, \quad (1)$$

$$s(\mathcal{B}_i) = \frac{\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{B}_i)}{\tau(\mathcal{B}_i)}. \quad (3)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \|\mathcal{M}_O(x; \theta_O) - \mathcal{M}_P(x; \theta_P)\|_F^2, \quad (4)$$



Experiments



- Accelerate ResNet-34 on ImageNet-1k with tiny sets

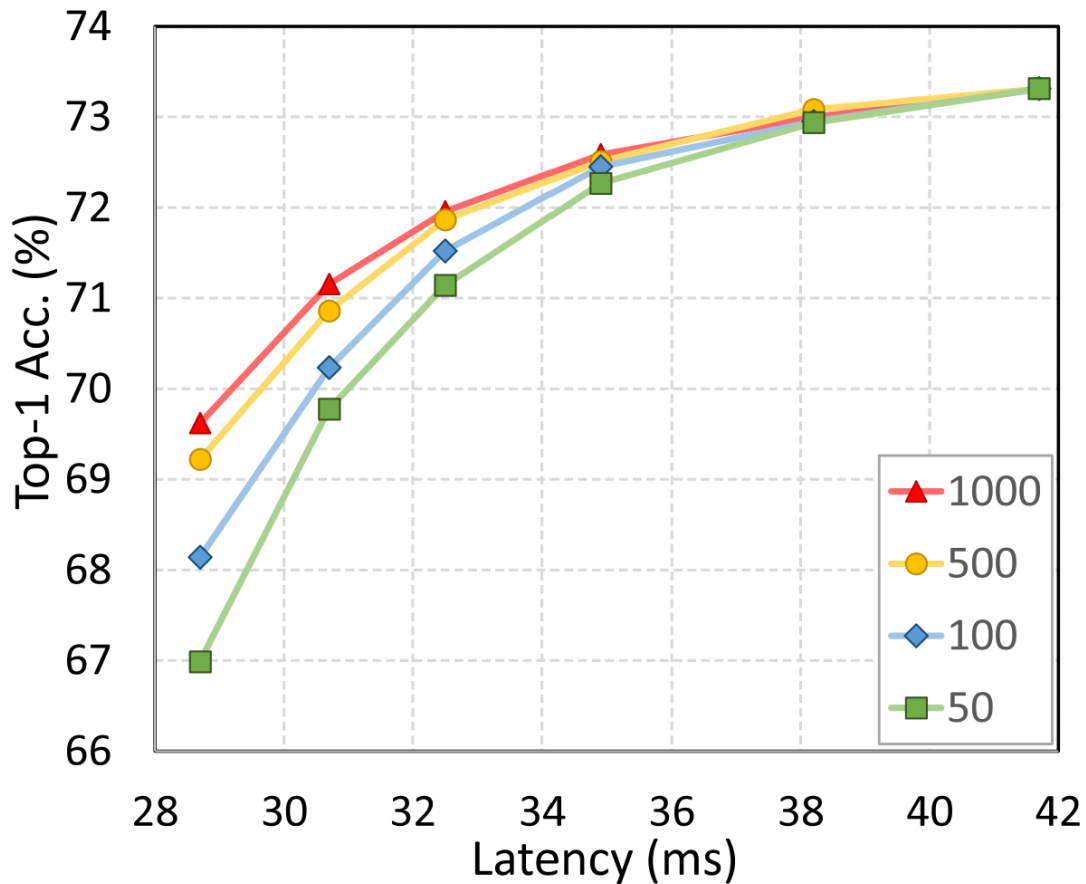
Method	Latency (ms)	50	100	500	1000
BP (filter)	35.1 (15.8%↓)	39.0 \pm 1.41/68.9 \pm 1.17	41.0 \pm 0.33/70.5 \pm 0.66	51.8 \pm 0.30/78.1 \pm 0.38	57.8 \pm 0.30/81.5 \pm 0.18
BP (block)	34.9 (16.3%↓)	66.5\pm0.81/78.4\pm0.44	66.8\pm0.23/87.7\pm0.23	68.6\pm0.18/88.8\pm0.09	69.8\pm0.12/89.3\pm0.07
KD [10]	35.1 (15.8%↓)	44.5 \pm 1.20/72.3 \pm 0.87	46.4 \pm 0.34/74.0 \pm 0.58	54.7 \pm 0.26/79.7 \pm 0.19	57.9 \pm 0.21/81.6 \pm 0.12
FSKD [12]	35.1 (15.8%↓)	45.3 \pm 0.77/71.5 \pm 0.62	51.2 \pm 0.30/76.8 \pm 0.23	57.6 \pm 0.21/81.6 \pm 0.15	59.4 \pm 0.13/82.7 \pm 0.06
CD [1]	35.1 (15.8%↓)	56.2 \pm 0.37/80.8 \pm 0.31	59.1 \pm 0.22/82.8 \pm 0.11	63.7 \pm 0.18/86.0 \pm 0.05	64.4 \pm 0.03/86.3 \pm 0.07
MiR [30]	35.1 (15.8%↓)	64.1 \pm 0.10/86.3 \pm 0.11	65.1 \pm 0.19/87.0 \pm 0.11	67.0 \pm 0.09/88.1 \pm 0.07	67.8 \pm 0.06/88.5 \pm 0.02
PRACTISE	34.9 (16.3%↓)	70.3\pm0.16/89.6\pm0.06	71.5\pm0.74/90.3\pm0.37	72.5\pm0.04/90.9\pm0.03	72.5\pm0.05/91.0\pm0.02

Method	Latency (ms)	50	100	500	1000
BP (filter)	33.8 (18.9% ↓)	24.2 \pm 0.92/52.7 \pm 1.36	27.6 \pm 0.41/56.7 \pm 0.62	42.9 \pm 0.28/70.5 \pm 0.27	51.2 \pm 0.32/76.5 \pm 0.16
BP (block)	32.5 (22.1% ↓)	60.6\pm0.62/83.5\pm0.42	61.6\pm0.31/84.3\pm0.36	65.0\pm0.19/86.5\pm0.20	66.8\pm0.18/87.5\pm0.13
KD [10]	33.8 (18.9% ↓)	30.1 \pm 0.69/57.7 \pm 1.10	33.1 \pm 0.43/61.0 \pm 0.53	45.7 \pm 0.26/72.2 \pm 0.25	50.5 \pm 0.29/75.9 \pm 0.23
FSKD [12]	33.8 (18.9% ↓)	31.1 \pm 0.90/56.5 \pm 1.10	36.6 \pm 0.44/63.1 \pm 0.46	42.8 \pm 0.49/69.1 \pm 0.58	44.9 \pm 0.20/70.5 \pm 0.29
MiR [30]	33.8 (18.9% ↓)	59.9 \pm 0.30/83.2 \pm 0.31	62.1 \pm 0.22/84.8 \pm 0.18	65.4 \pm 0.07/87.0 \pm 0.03	66.6 \pm 0.05/87.7 \pm 0.04
PRACTISE	32.5 (22.1% ↓)	68.0\pm1.36/88.2\pm0.77	70.4\pm0.42/89.7\pm0.23	71.8\pm0.07/90.5\pm0.02	71.9\pm0.05/90.6\pm0.04



Experiments

- The data-latency-accuracy tradeoff
- Accelerate MobileNetV2 on ImageNet-1k with tiny sets



Method	Latency (ms)	Top-1/Top-5
Original	37.6	71.9/90.3
BP (filter)	31.5 (16.2% ↓)	45.0 \pm 0.34/71.8 \pm 0.38
KD [10]	31.5 (16.2% ↓)	48.4 \pm 0.34/73.9 \pm 0.32
MiR [30]	31.5 (16.2% ↓)	67.6 \pm 0.05/87.9 \pm 0.04
PRACTISE	30.4 (19.1% ↓)	69.3\pm0.05/88.9\pm0.05
BP (filter)	34.1 (9.3% ↓)	55.5 \pm 0.16/80.3 \pm 0.26
KD [10]	34.1 (9.3% ↓)	59.1 \pm 0.17/82.5 \pm 0.15
MiR [30]	34.1 (9.3% ↓)	69.7 \pm 0.04/89.2 \pm 0.03
PRACTISE	31.9 (15.2% ↓)	70.3\pm0.03/89.5\pm0.03



Experiments

- Zero-shot compression
- Accelerate ResNet-34 on out-of-domain training datasets

Network	Method	Pruning	Latency	Top-1
ResNet-50	Original		83.8	76.1
	DI [33]	filter	-	72.0
	MixMix [14]	filter	-	69.8
	ADI [33]	filter	-	73.3
	ADI* [33]	filter	79.9 (4.7%↓)	73.5
	PRACTISE	block	66.2 (21.0%↓)	74.8
MobileNetV2	Original		37.6	71.9
	DI [33]	filter	-	15.3
	MixMix [14]	filter	-	42.5
	ADI* [33]	filter	30.8 (18.1%↓)	62.8
	PRACTISE	block	30.4 (19.1%↓)	68.0

Dateset	50	500	1000	5000	All
ImageNet [26]	74.22	74.58	74.58	75.14	75.24
ADI [33]	69.85	72.68	73.01	74.40	74.79
CUB [28]	72.49	73.71	73.94	74.86	74.92
Place365 [36]	72.80	74.10	74.18	75.05	75.21



Conclusions

- Argue that the FLOPs-accuracy tradeoff is a misleading metric for few-shot compression, and advocate that the **latency-accuracy** tradeoff is more crucial in practice.
- The first to reveal **dropping blocks** great potential in few-shot compression.
- Propose a new concept **recoverability** to measure the difficulty of recovering each block, and in determining the priority to drop blocks.
- Propose **PRACTISE**, an algorithm for accelerating networks with tiny sets of images.
- The extraordinary performance: For 22.1% latency reduction, PRACTISE surpasses the previous state-of-the-art (SOTA) method on average by 7.0%.

Thank you!



<https://arxiv.org/abs/2202.07861>



<https://github.com/DoctorKey/Practise>