

# Keras와 함께 하는 딥러닝 기초

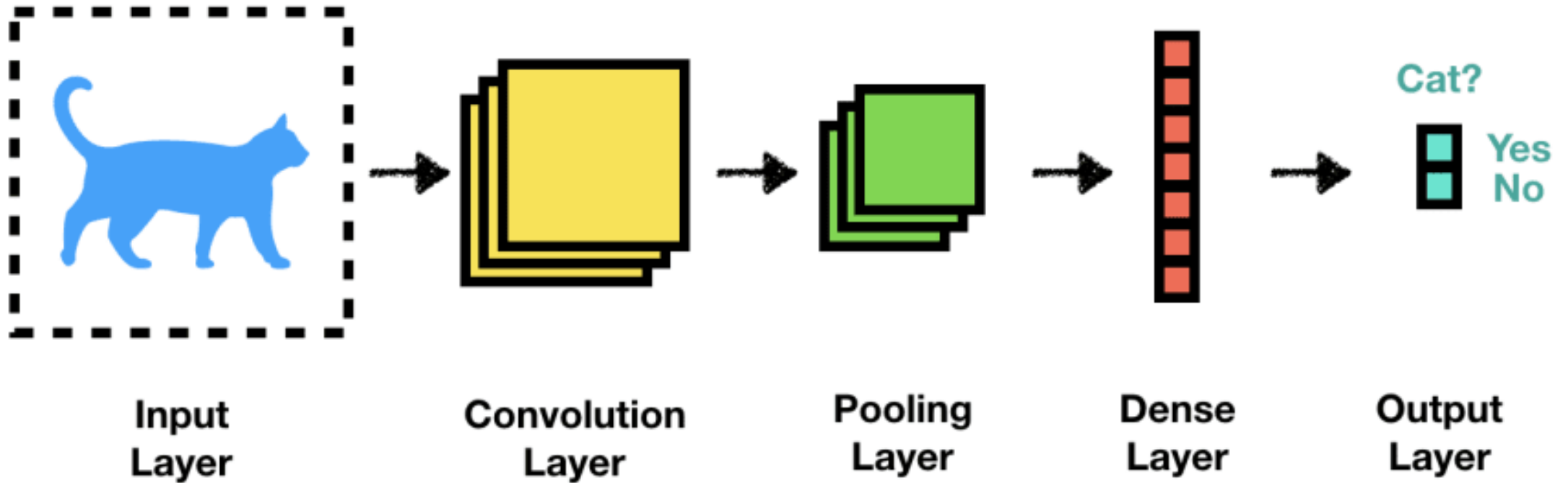
이정근

소프트웨어 융합 대학 (School of Software)

[JeongGun.Lee@hallym.ac.kr](mailto:JeongGun.Lee@hallym.ac.kr) / [www.onchip.net](http://www.onchip.net)

# Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

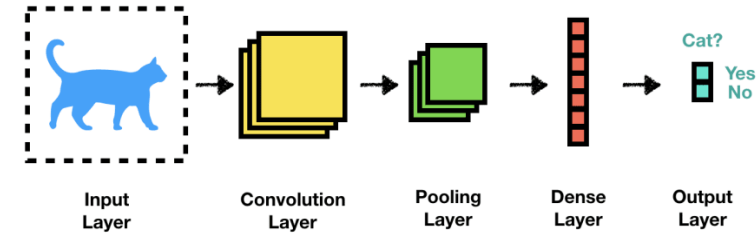
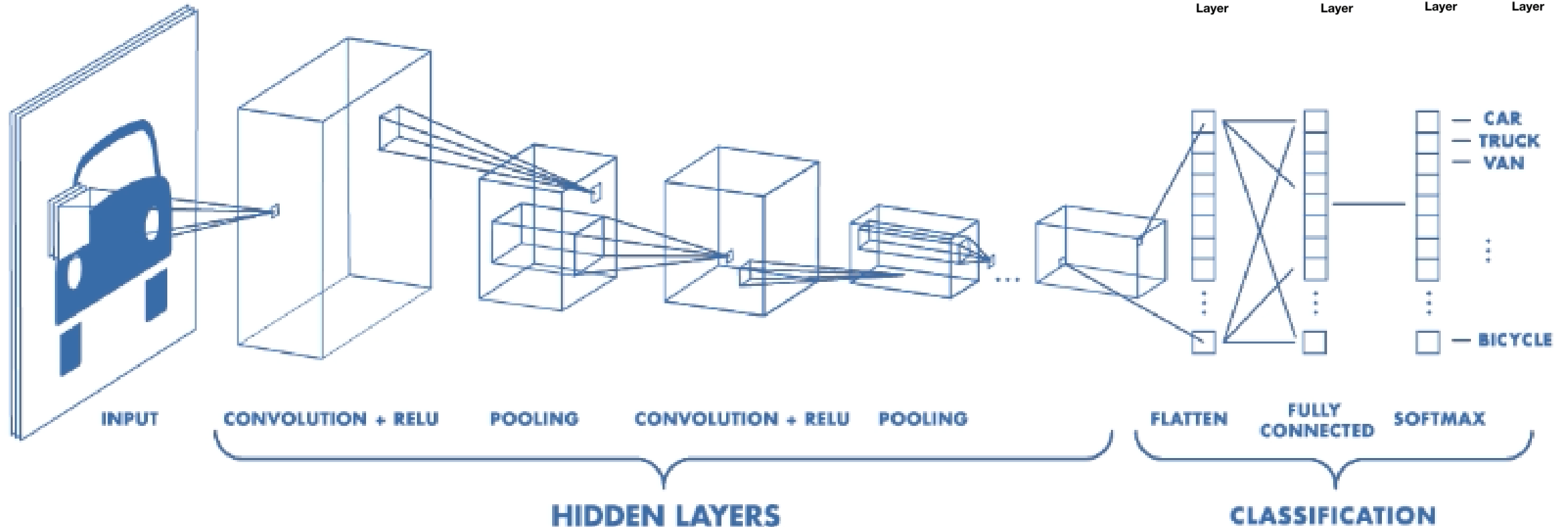
# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리



[https://github.com/jeonggunlee/DeepLearningBasics/blob/master/Lab07\\_introduction\\_to\\_convnets.ipynb](https://github.com/jeonggunlee/DeepLearningBasics/blob/master/Lab07_introduction_to_convnets.ipynb)

\* <https://github.com/rickiepark/deep-learning-with-python-notebooks>

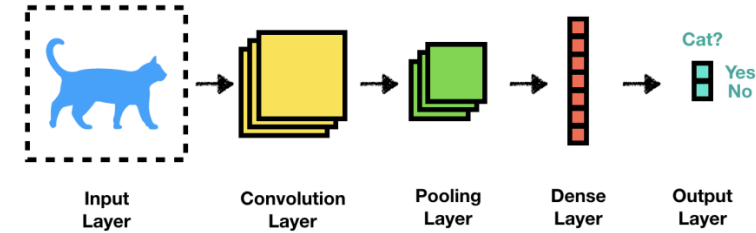
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[https://github.com/jeonggunlee/DeepLearningBasics/blob/master/Lab07\\_introduction\\_to\\_convnets.ipynb](https://github.com/jeonggunlee/DeepLearningBasics/blob/master/Lab07_introduction_to_convnets.ipynb)

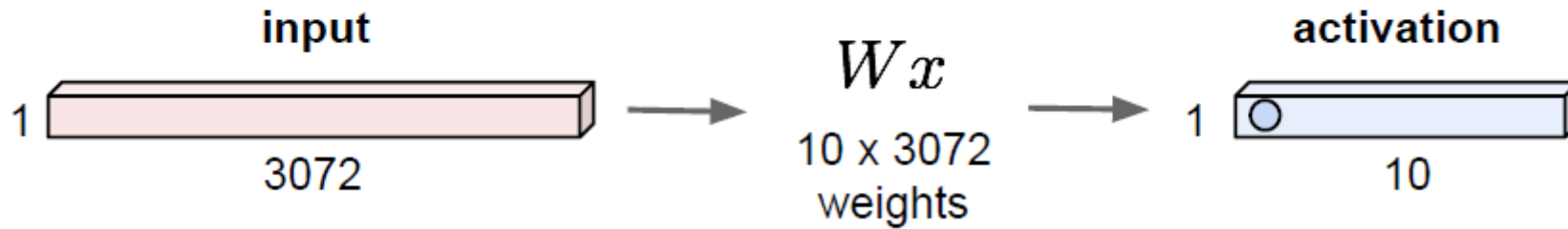
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# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리

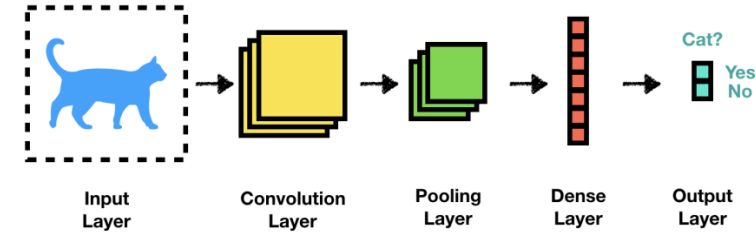


## Fully Connected Layer

32x32x3 image -> stretch to 3072 x 1

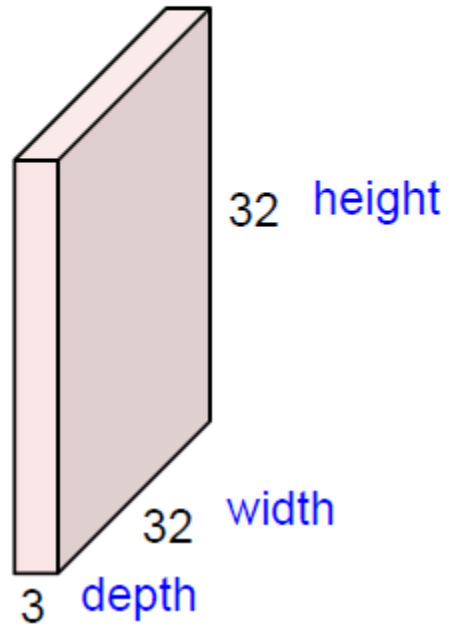


# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리

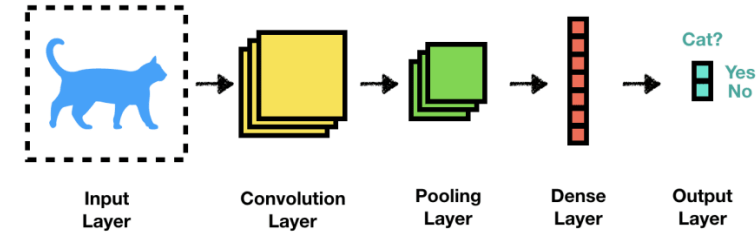


## Convolution Layer

32x32x3 image -> preserve spatial structure

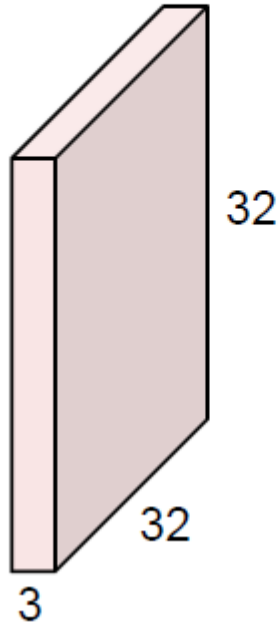


# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리



## Convolution Layer

32x32x3 image

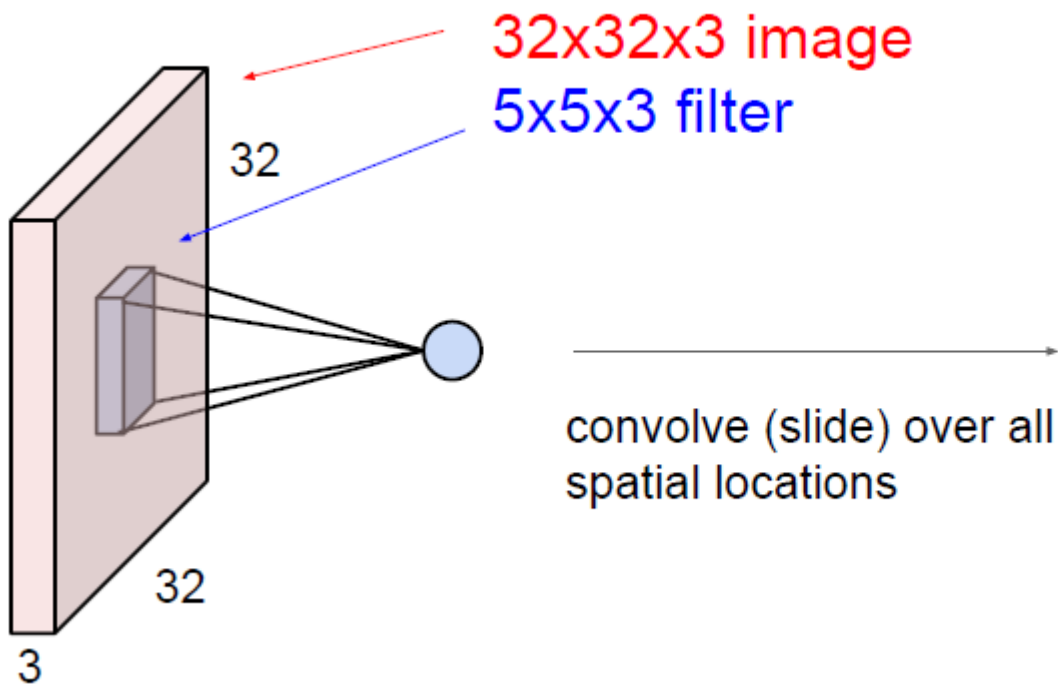
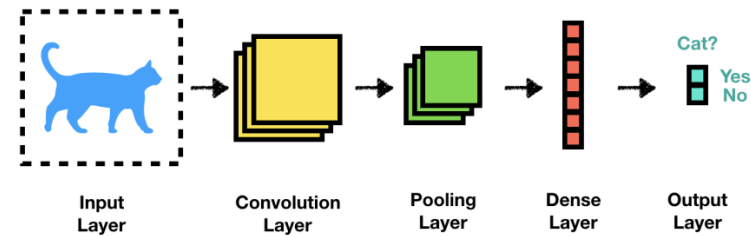


5x5x3 filter

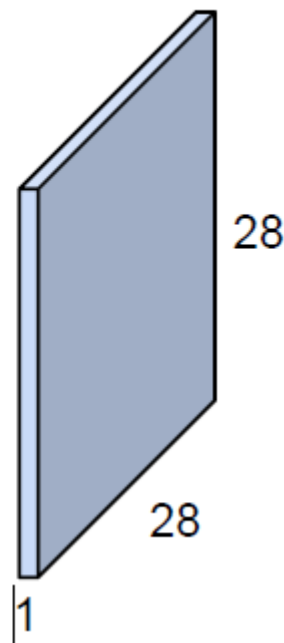


**Convolve** the filter with the image  
i.e. “slide over the image spatially,  
computing dot products”

# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리

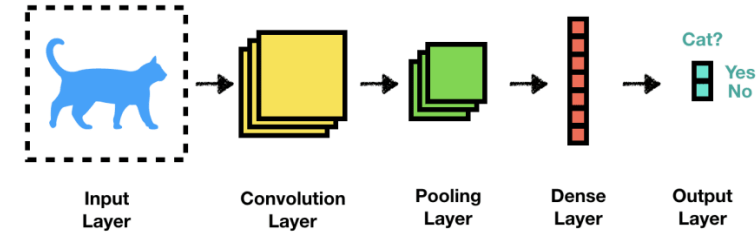


activation map

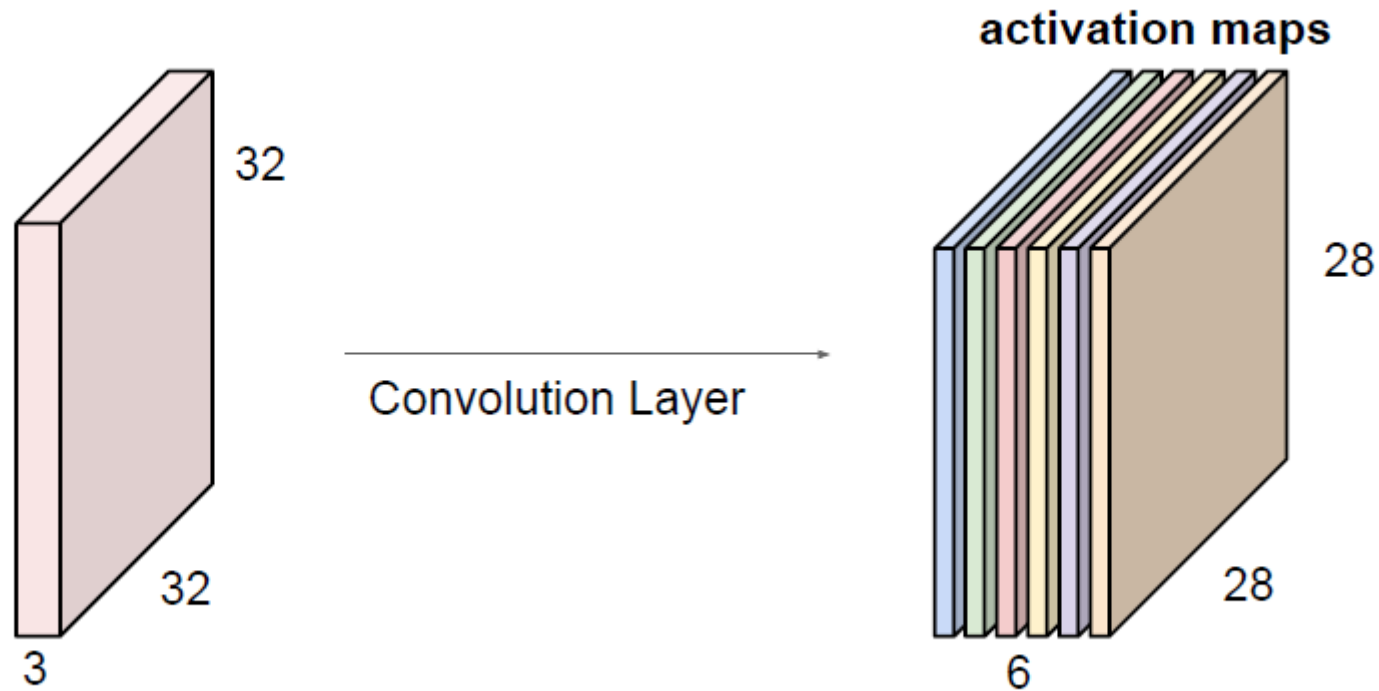




# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리

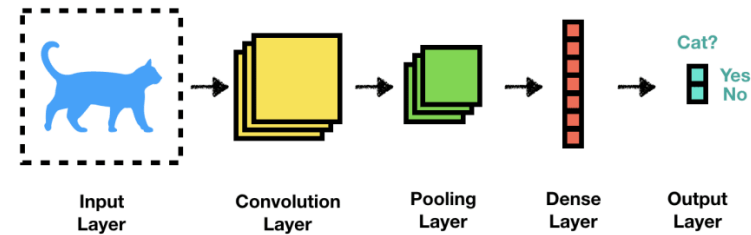
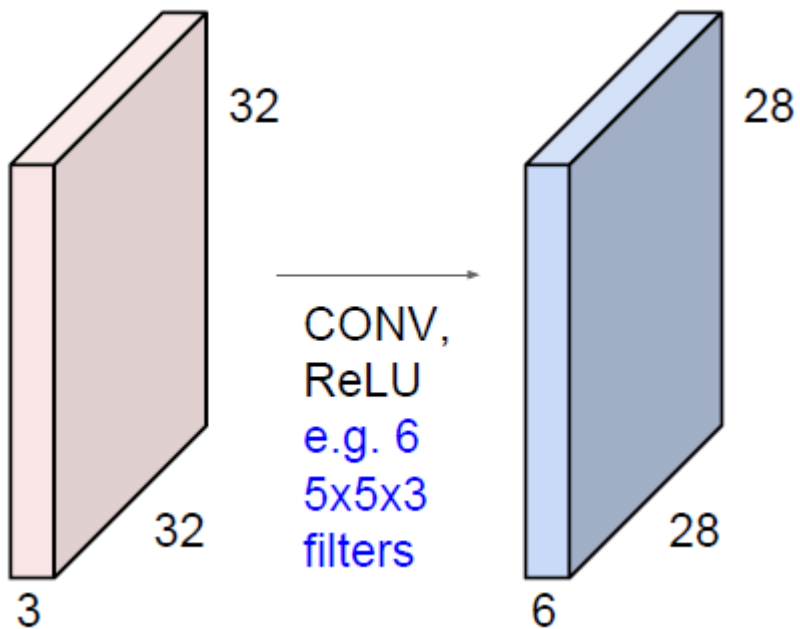


For example, if we had 6 5x5 filters, we'll get 6 separate activation maps:

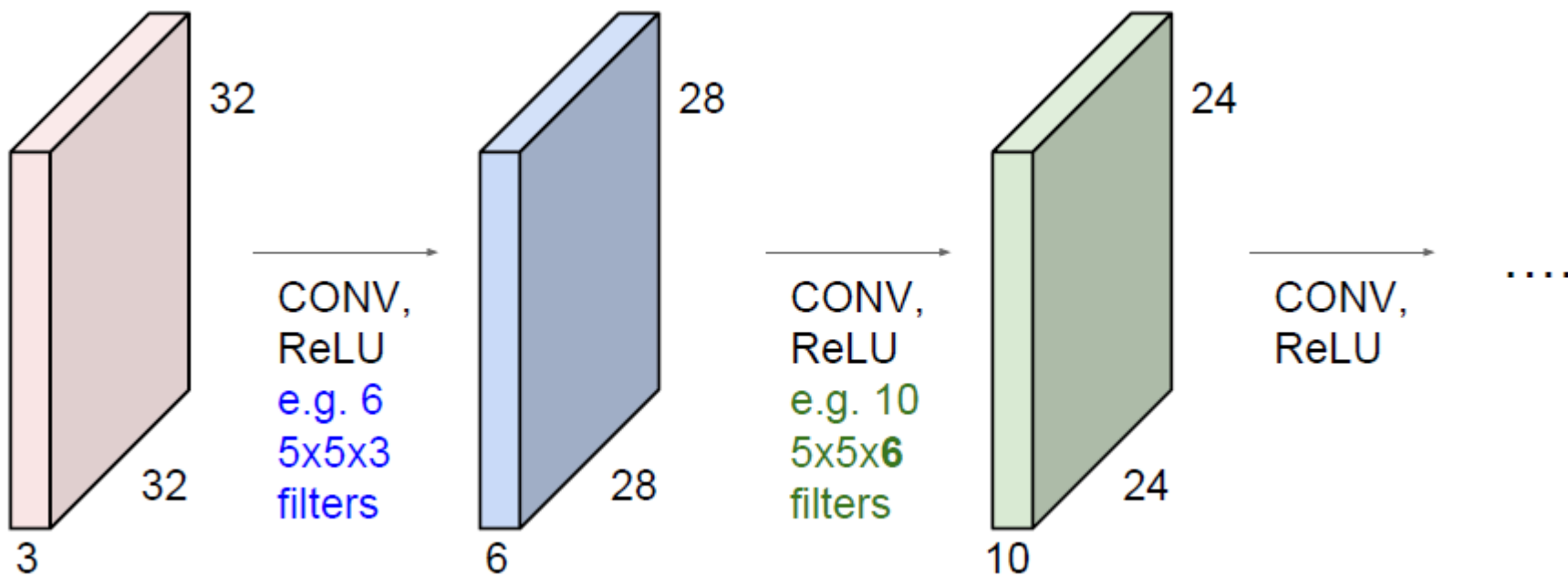
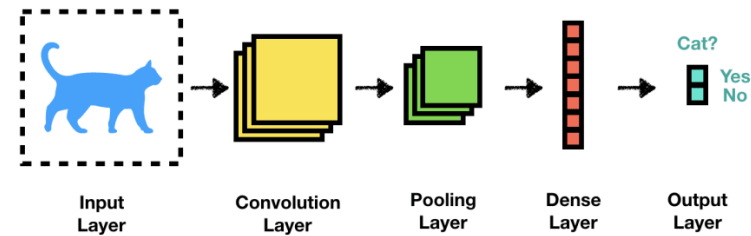


We stack these up to get a “new image” of size 28x28x6!

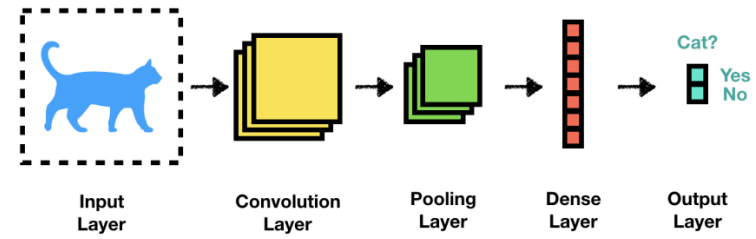
# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리



# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리



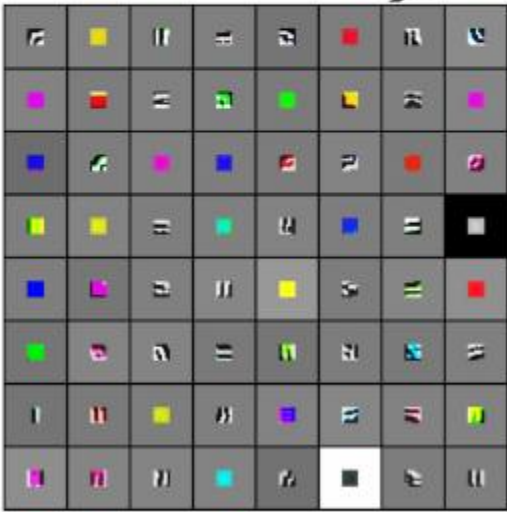
# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리



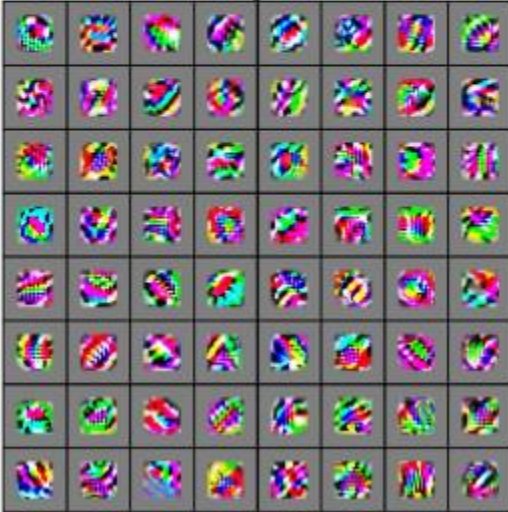
## Preview

[Zeiler and Fergus 2013]

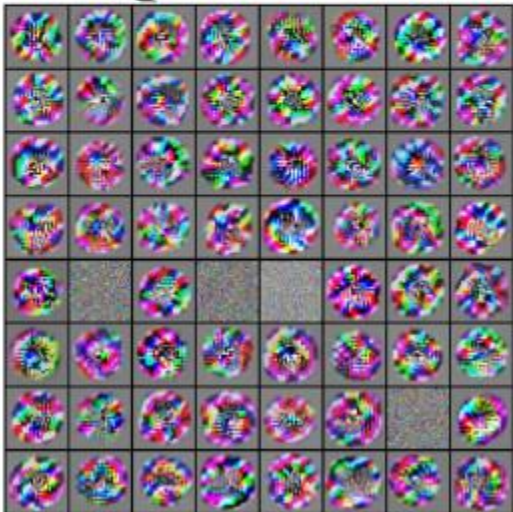
Visualization of VGG-16 by Lane McIntosh. VGG-16 architecture from [Simonyan and Zisserman 2014].



VGG-16 Conv1\_1

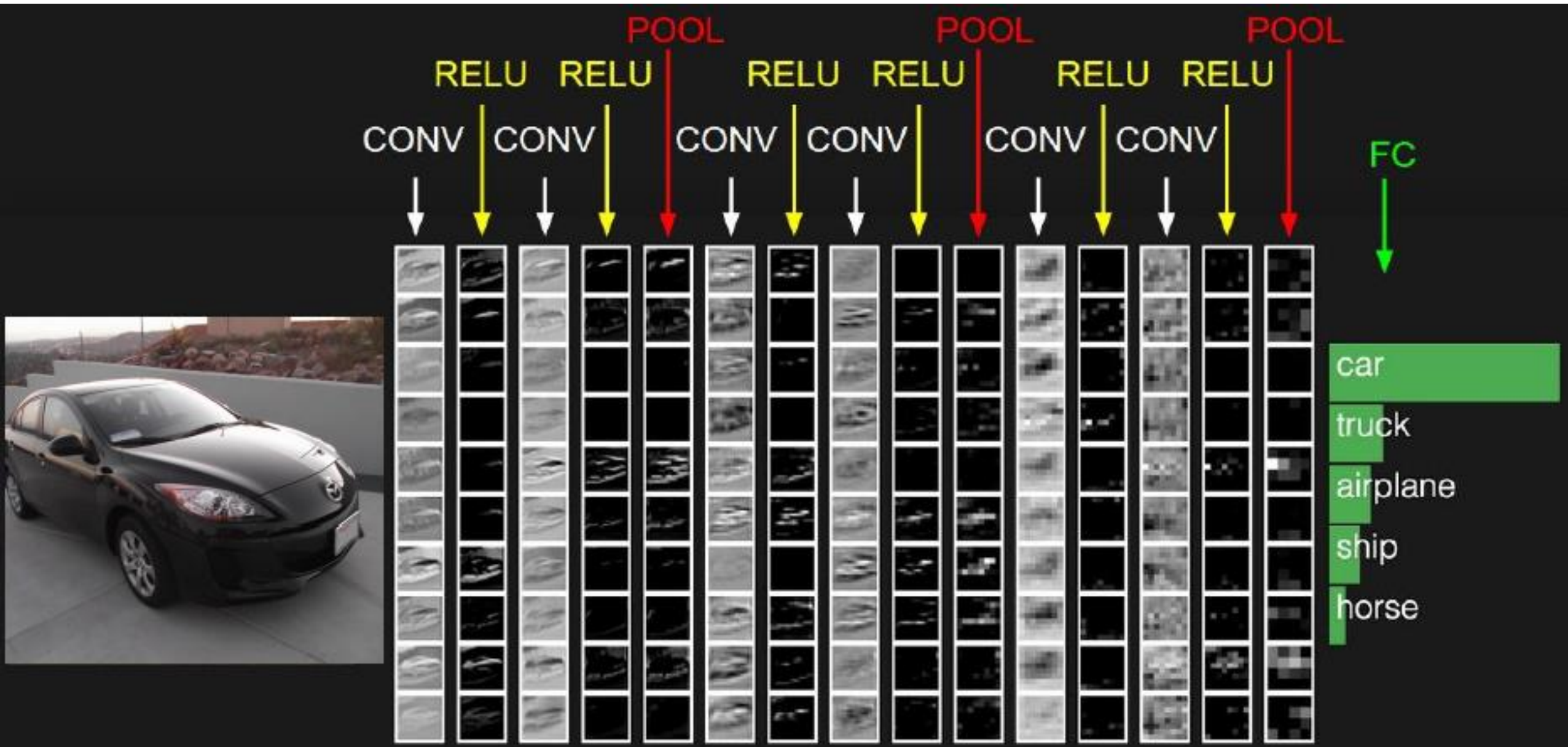


VGG-16 Conv3\_2

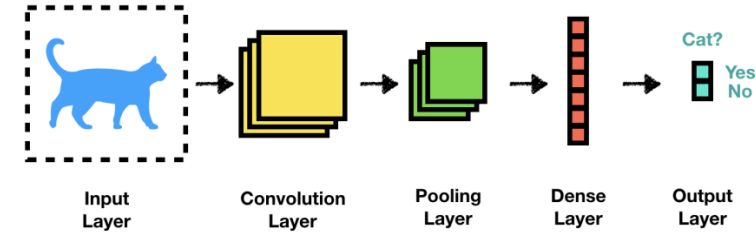


VGG-16 Conv5\_3

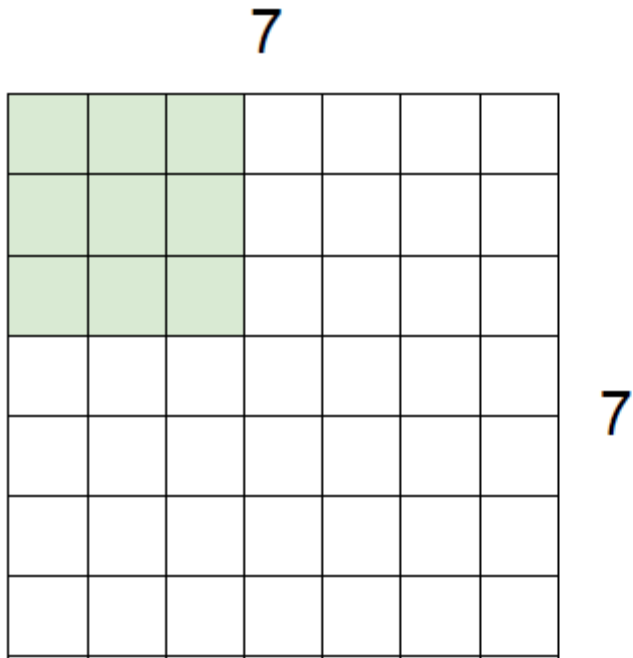
# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리



# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리

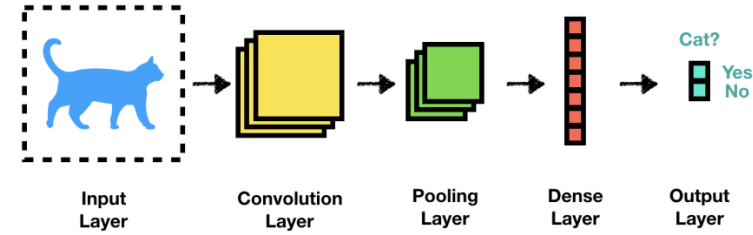


A closer look at spatial dimensions:

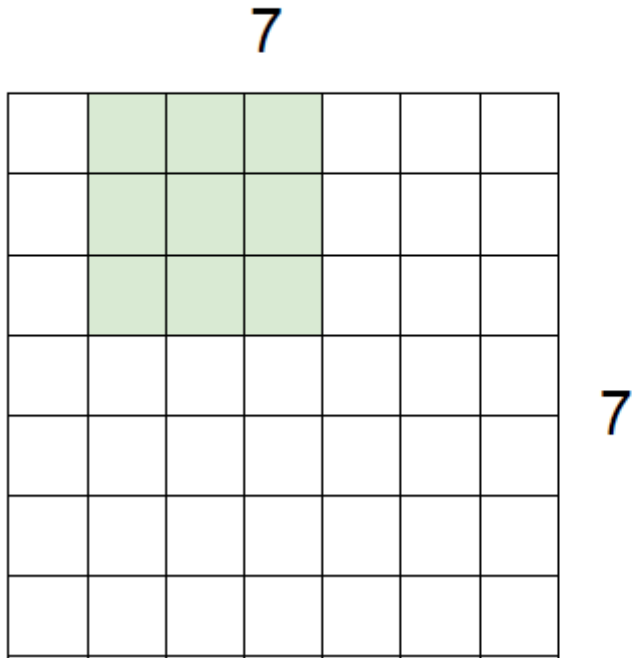


7x7 input (spatially)  
assume 3x3 filter

# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리

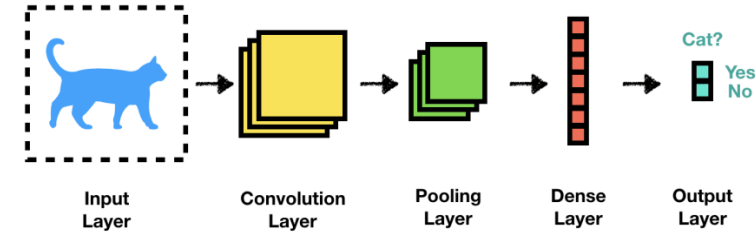


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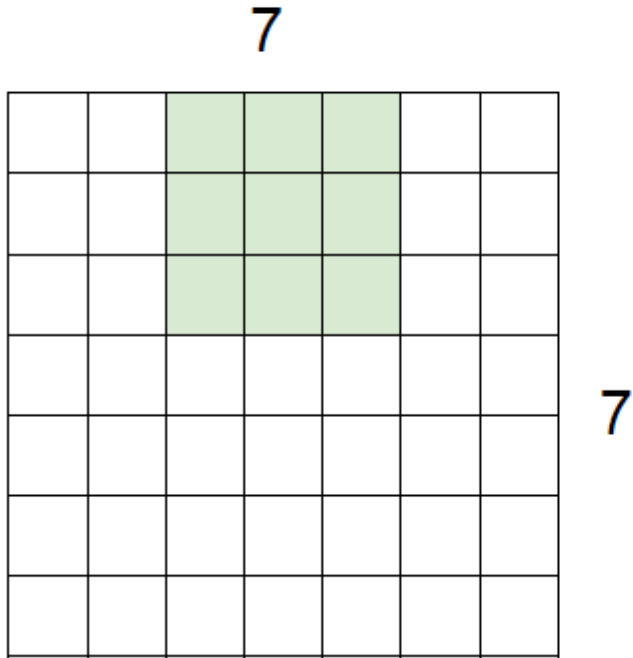


7x7 input (spatially)  
assume 3x3 filter

# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리



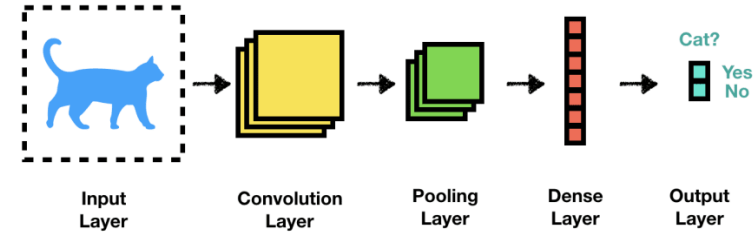
A closer look at spatial dimensions:



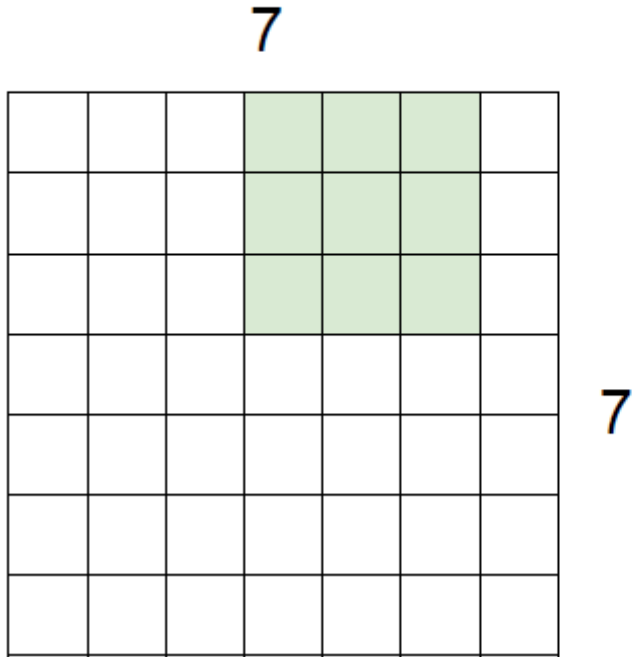
7x7 input (spatially)  
assume 3x3 filter



# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리

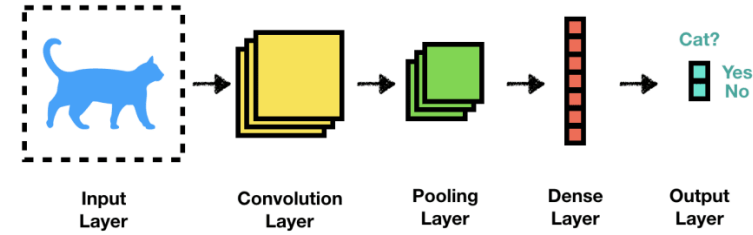


A closer look at spatial dimensions:

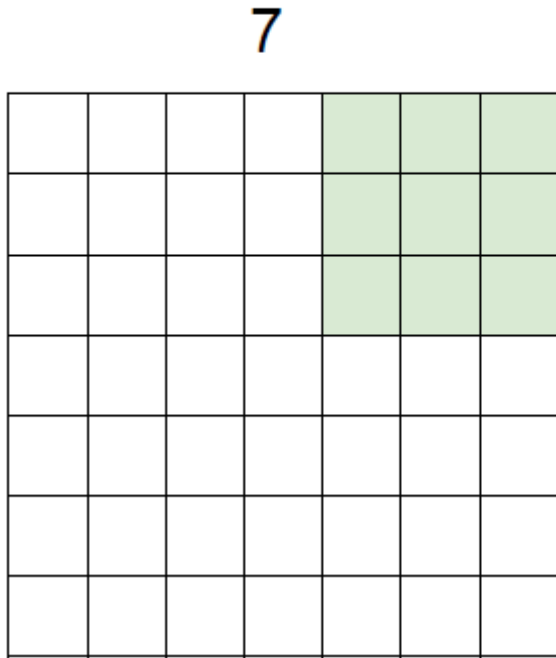


7x7 input (spatially)  
assume 3x3 filter

# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리



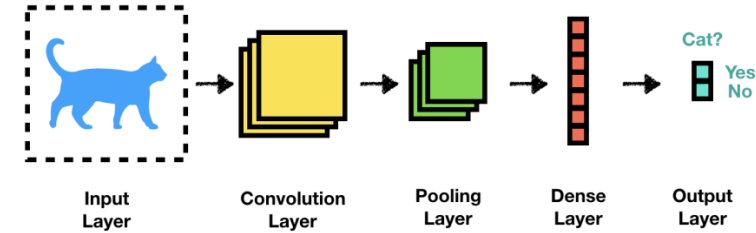
A closer look at spatial dimensions:



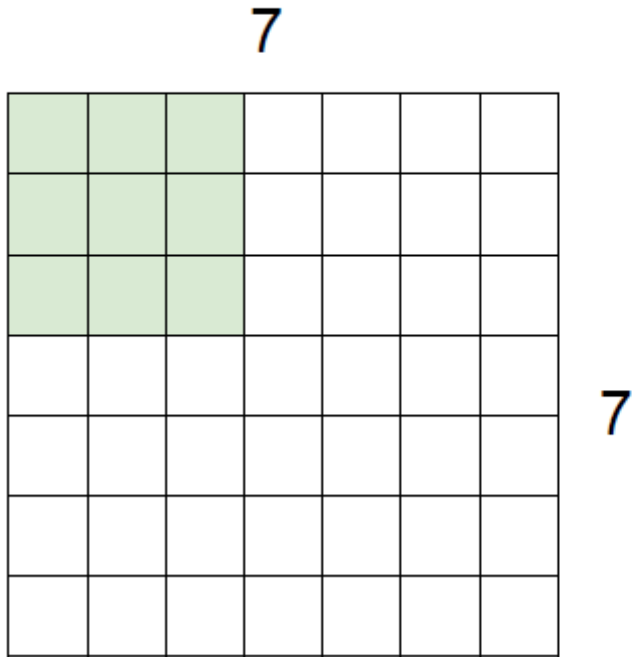
7x7 input (spatially)  
assume 3x3 filter

=> 5x5 output

# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리

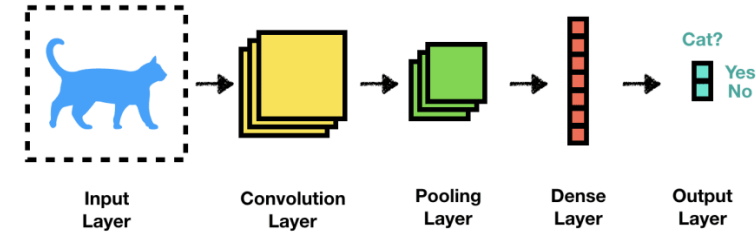


A closer look at spatial dimensions:

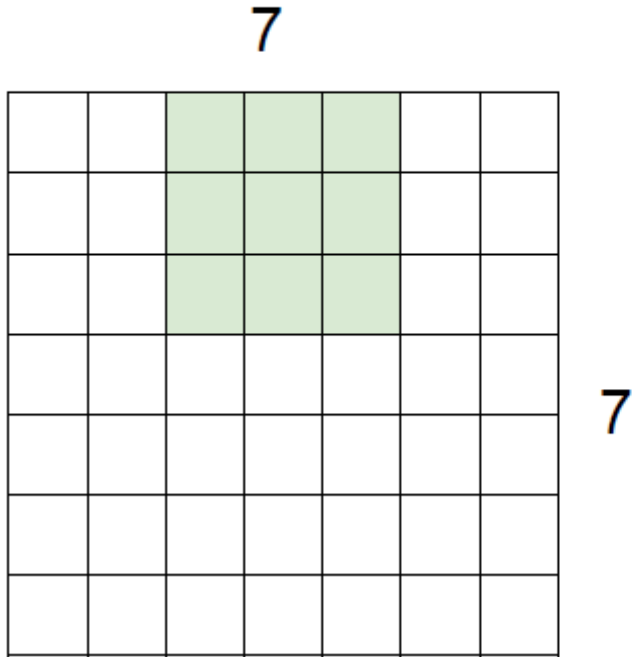


7x7 input (spatially)  
assume 3x3 filter  
applied **with stride 2**

# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리

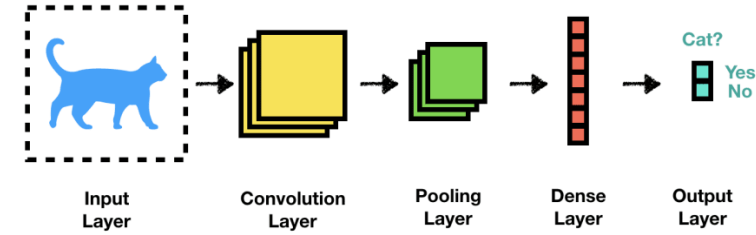


A closer look at spatial dimensions:

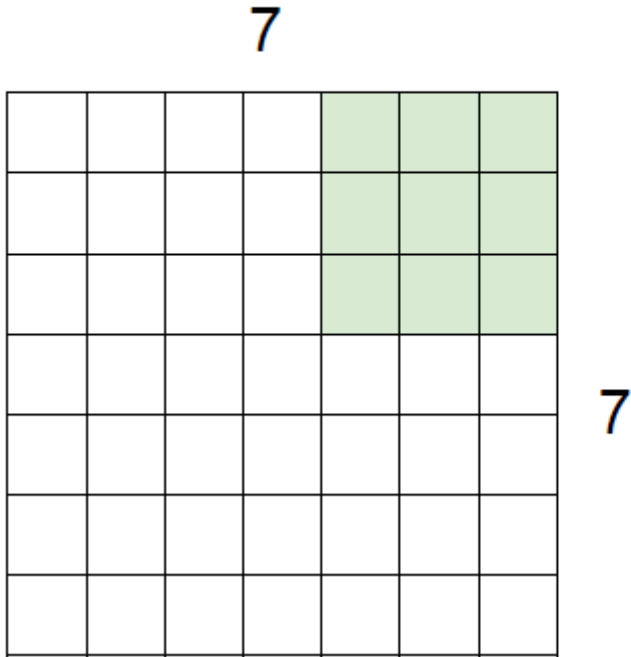


7x7 input (spatially)  
assume 3x3 filter  
applied **with stride 2**

# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리

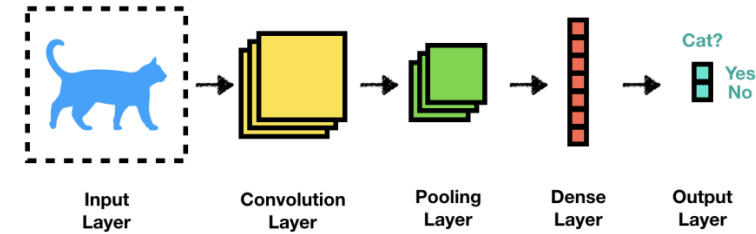


A closer look at spatial dimensions:



7x7 input (spatially)  
assume 3x3 filter  
applied **with stride 2**  
**=> 3x3 output!**

# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리



In practice: Common to zero pad the border

0	0	0	0	0	0			
0								
0								
0								
0								

e.g. input 7x7

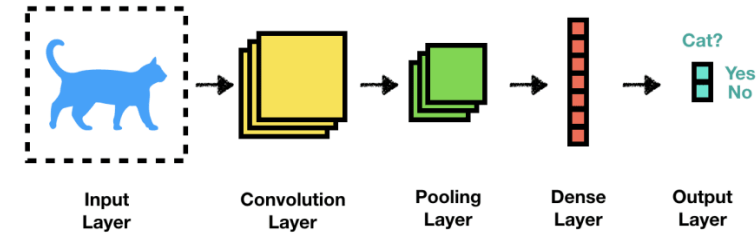
**3x3** filter, applied with **stride 1**

**pad with 1 pixel** border => what is the output?

(recall:)

$$(N - F) / \text{stride} + 1$$

# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리



In practice: Common to zero pad the border

0	0	0	0	0	0			
0								
0								
0								
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e.g. input 7x7

**3x3** filter, applied with **stride 1**

**pad with 1 pixel** border => what is the output?

**7x7 output!**

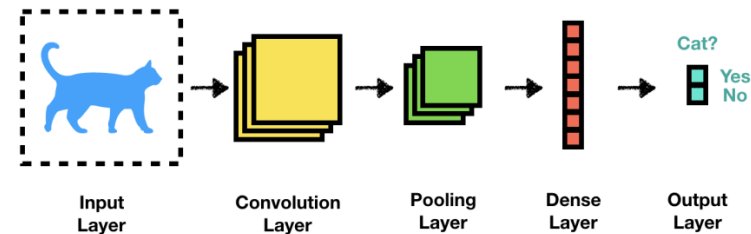
in general, common to see CONV layers with stride 1, filters of size  $F \times F$ , and zero-padding with  $(F-1)/2$ . (will preserve size spatially)

e.g.  $F = 3 \Rightarrow$  zero pad with 1

$F = 5 \Rightarrow$  zero pad with 2

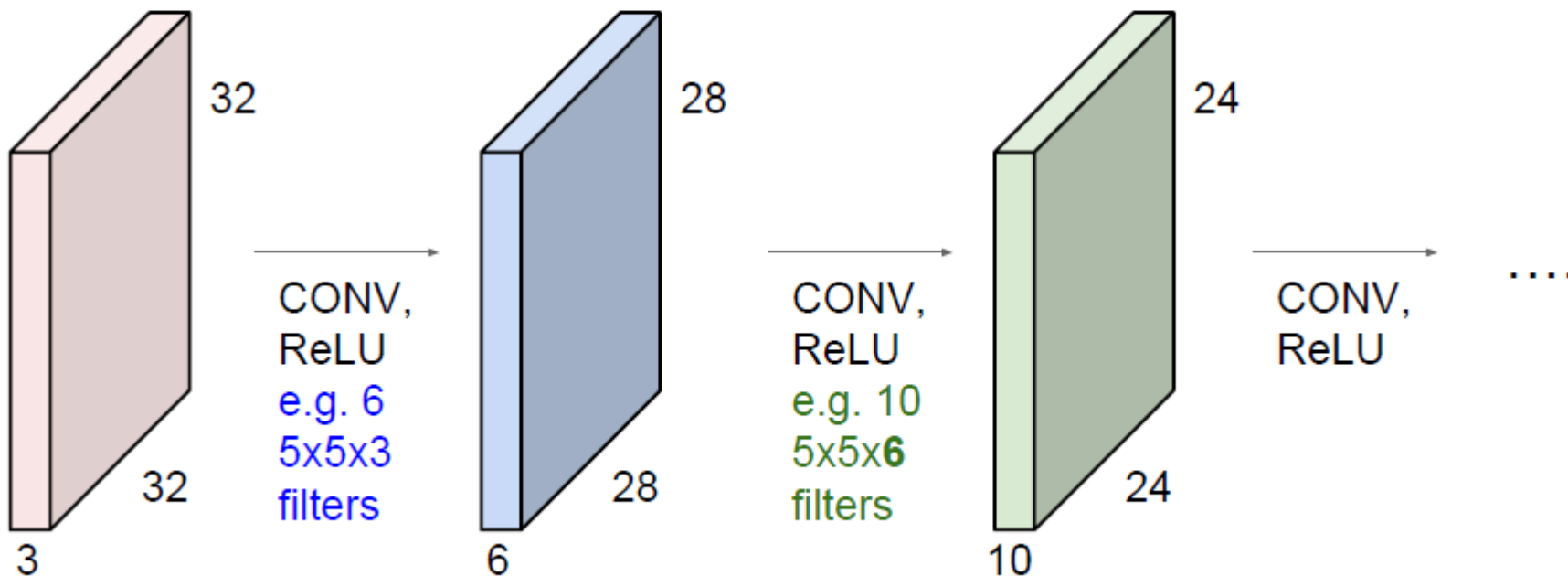
$F = 7 \Rightarrow$  zero pad with 3

# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리



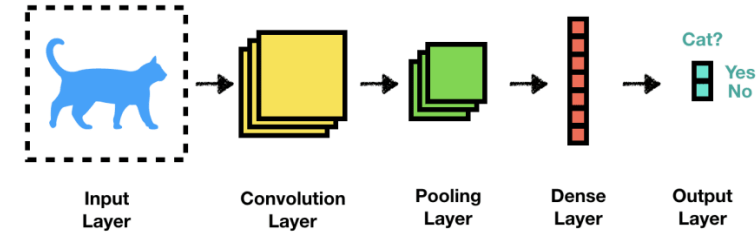
## Remember back to...

E.g. 32x32 input convolved repeatedly with 5x5 filters shrinks volumes spatially! (32 -> 28 -> 24 ...). Shrinking too fast is not good, doesn't work well.





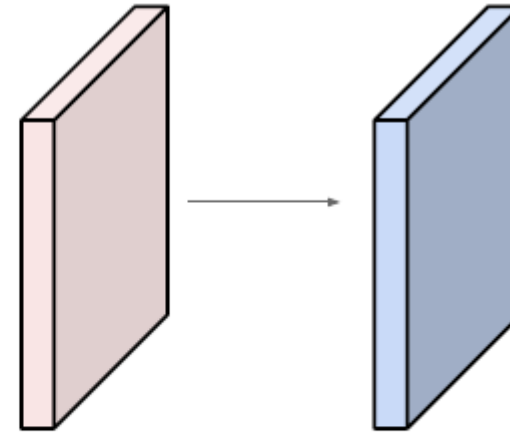
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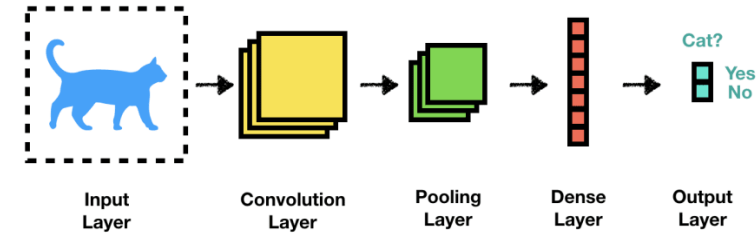
Examples time:

Input volume: **32x32x3**  
10 5x5 filters with stride 1, pad 2

Output volume size: ?



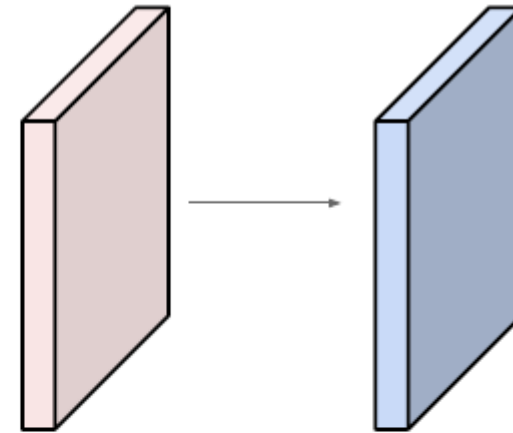
# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리



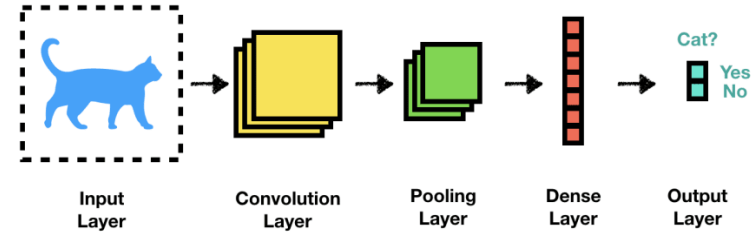
Examples time:

Input volume: **32x32x3**  
**10** **5x5** filters with stride **1**, pad **2**

Output volume size:  
 $(32 + 2 * 2 - 5) / 1 + 1 = 32$  spatially, so  
**32x32x10**

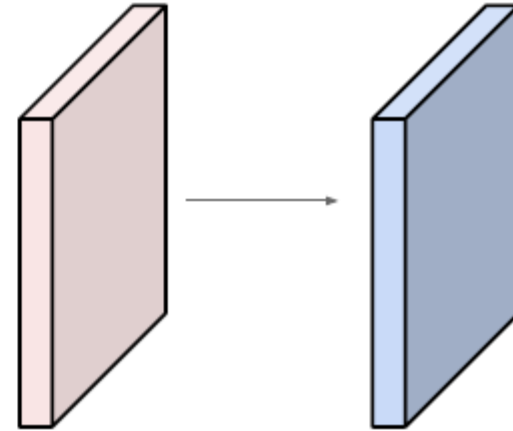


# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리



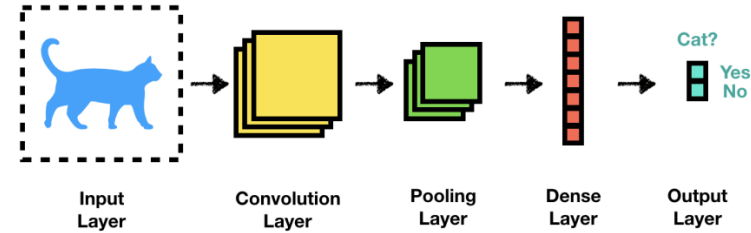
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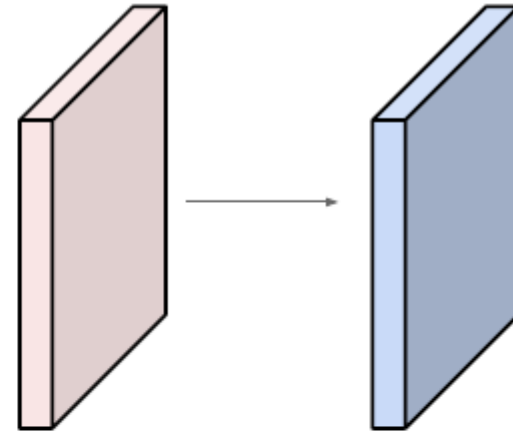
Number of parameters in this layer?

# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리



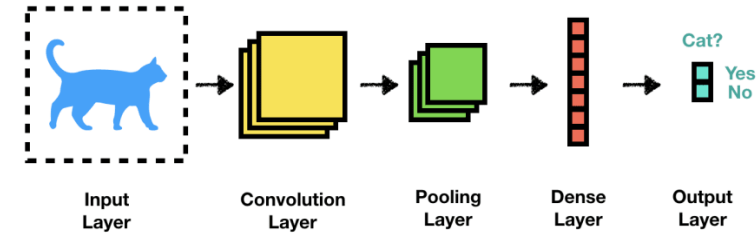
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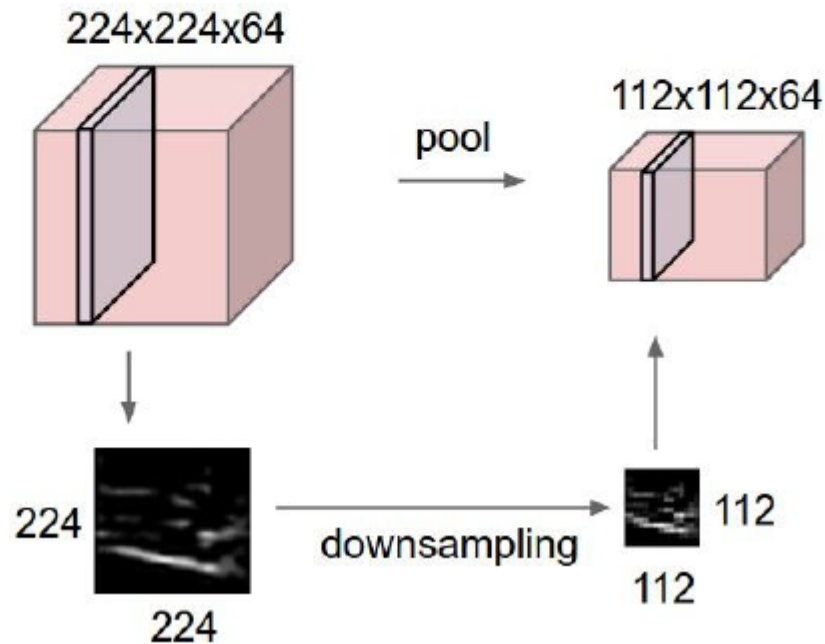
Number of parameters in this layer?  
each filter has  $5*5*3 + 1 = 76$  params (+1 for bias)  
 $\Rightarrow 76*10 = 760$

# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리

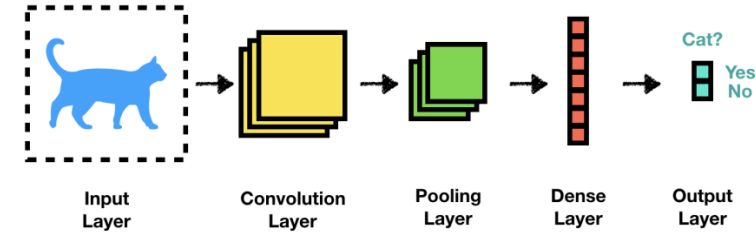


## Pooling layer

- makes the representations smaller and more manageable
- operates over each activation map independently:



# Keras 딥러닝: CNN 동작 원리



## MAX POOLING

