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Case Studies

Why look at
case studies?

Outline

Classic networks:

- LeNet-5 ←
- AlexNet ←
- VGG ←

ResNet (152)

Inception

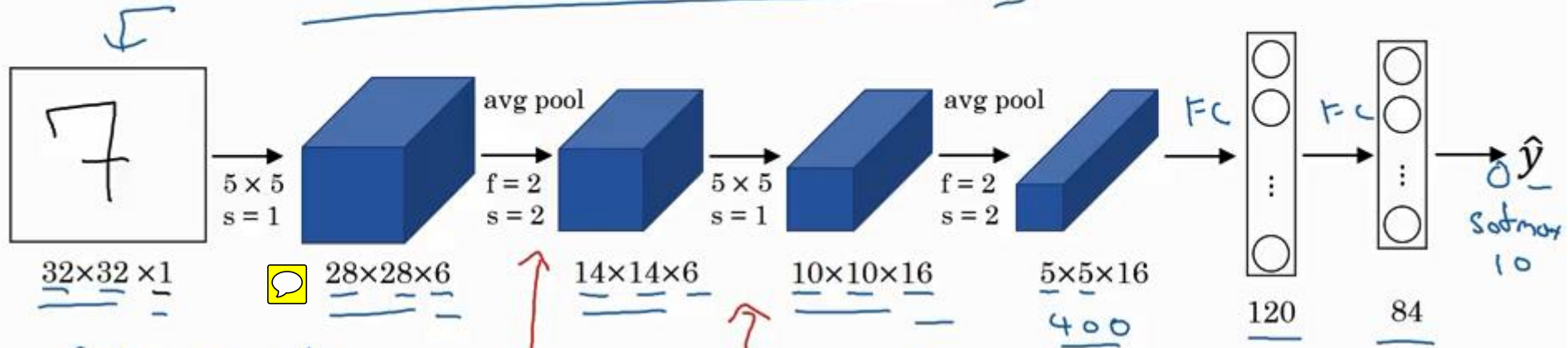


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Case Studies

Classic networks

LeNet - 5



60k parameters.



$n_H, n_W \downarrow$ $n_C \uparrow$

conv pool conv pool fc fc output

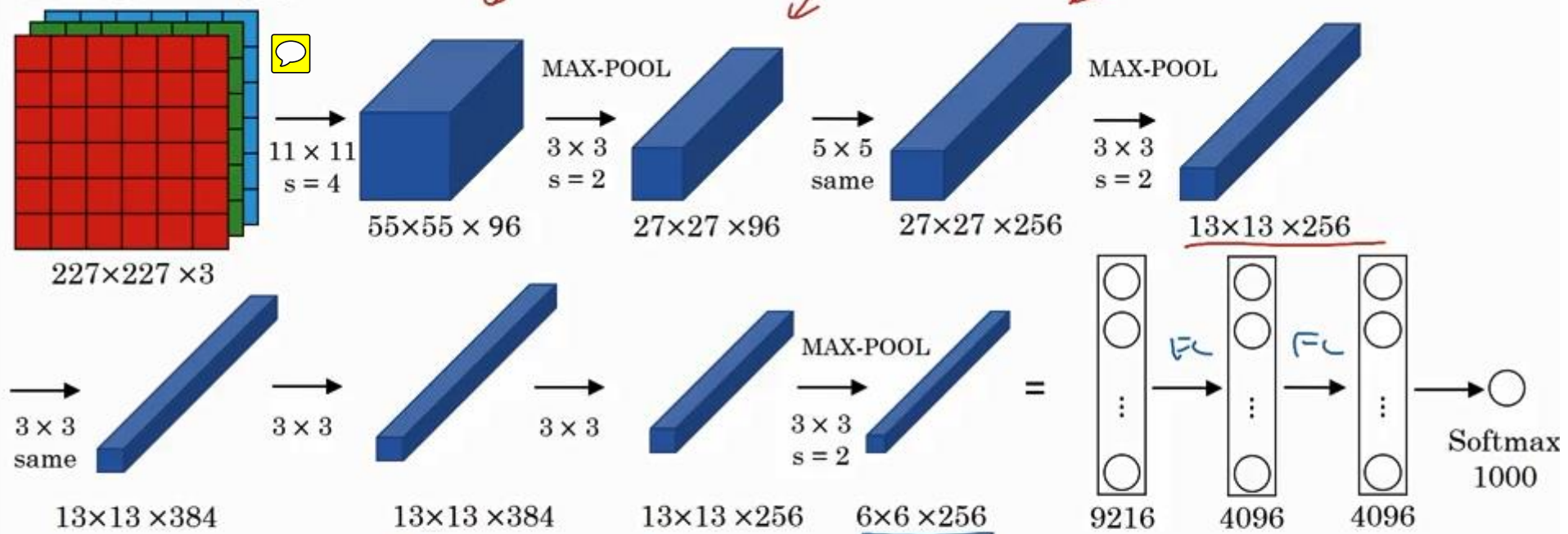
Advanced: sigmoid/tanh ReLU



[LeCun et al., 1998. Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition]

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AlexNet



- Similar to LeNet, but much bigger.

- ReLU

- Multiple GPUs.

- Local Response Normalization (LRN)



~60M parameters

[Krizhevsky et al., 2012. ImageNet classification with deep convolutional neural networks]

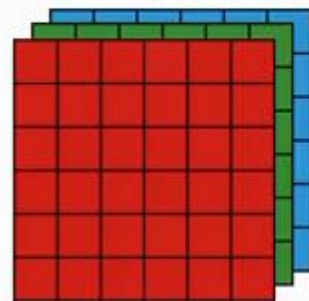
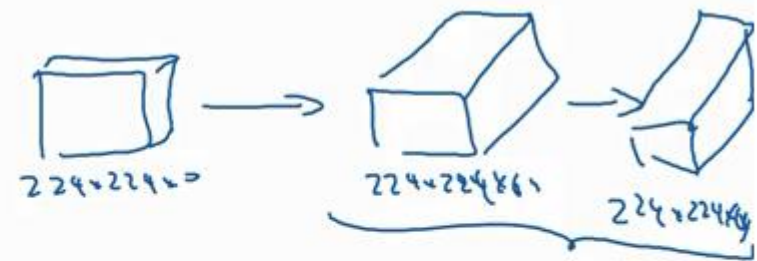
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VGG - 16

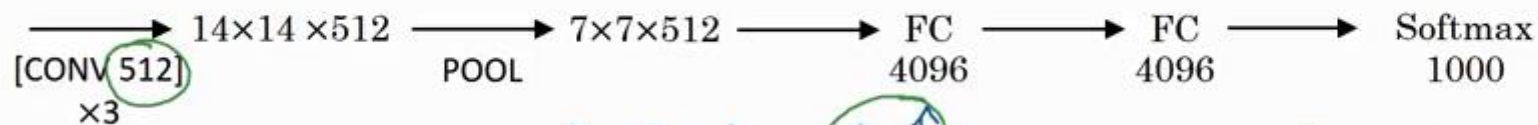
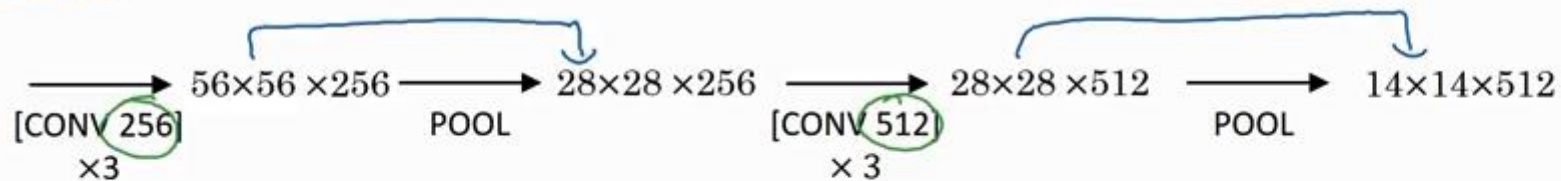
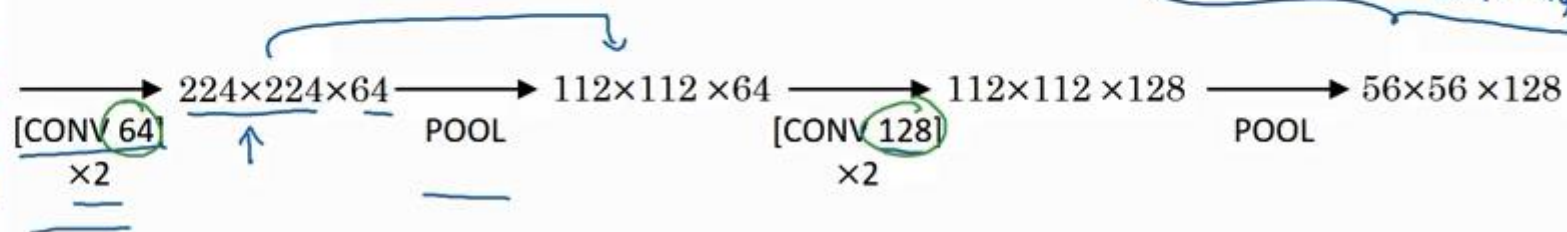
VGG-19

CONV = 3x3 filter, s = 1, same

MAX-POOL = 2x2, s = 2



224x224 x 3



$n_h, n_w \downarrow$ $n_c \uparrow$

~138M

[Simonyan & Zisserman 2015. Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition]

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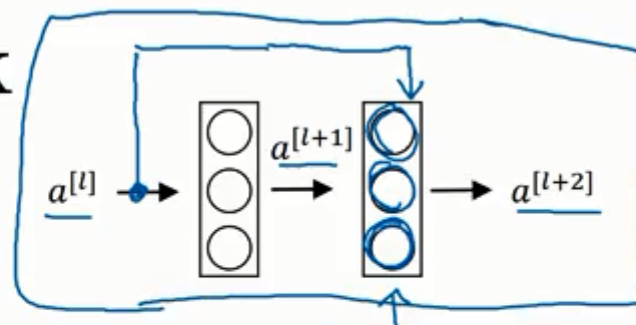
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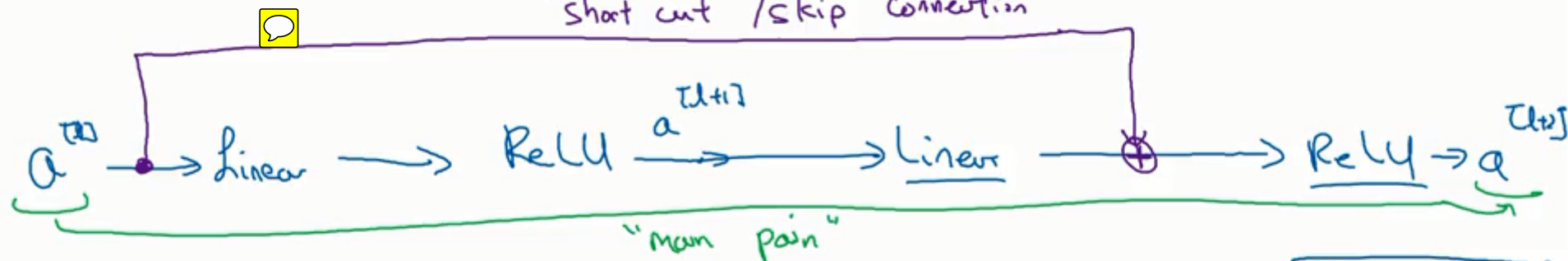
Residual Networks (ResNets)



Residual block



"short cut" / skip connection



$$z^{[l+1]} = W^{[l+1]} a^{[l]} + b^{[l+1]}$$

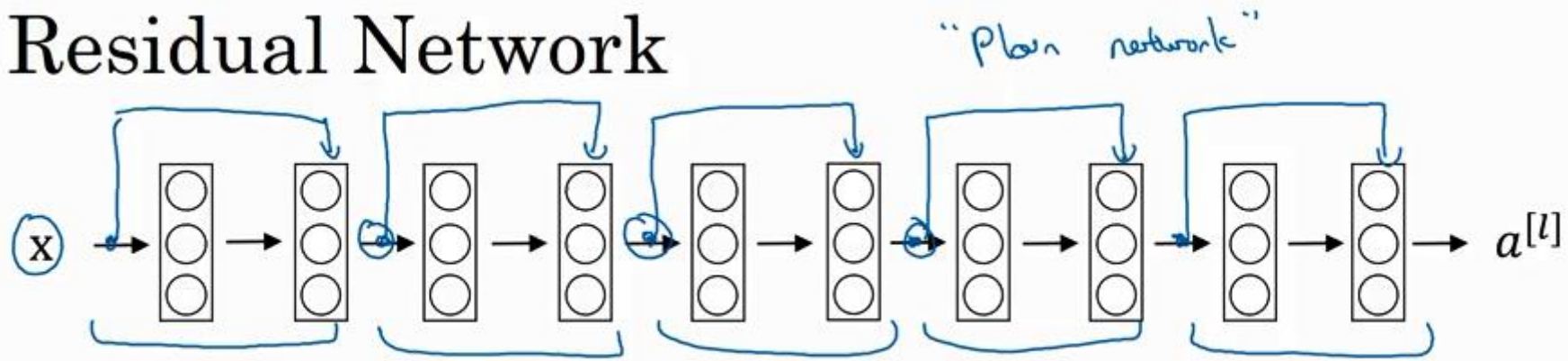
$$a^{[l+1]} = g(z^{[l+1]})$$

$$z^{[l+2]} = W^{[l+2]} a^{[l+1]} + b^{[l+2]}$$

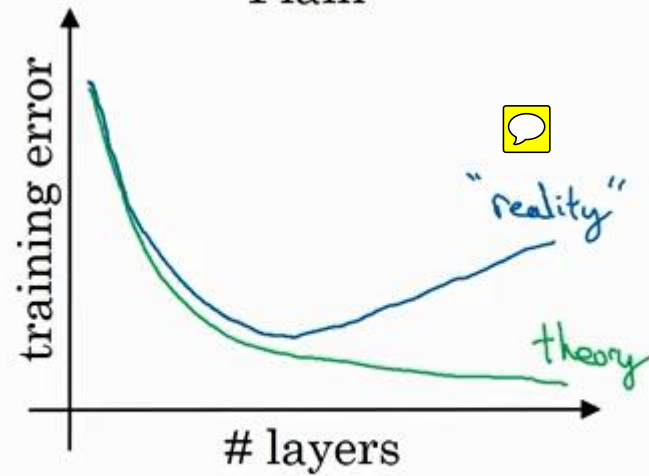
$$a^{[l+2]} = g(z^{[l+2]})$$

$$a^{[l+2]} = g(z^{[l+2]} + a^{[l]})$$

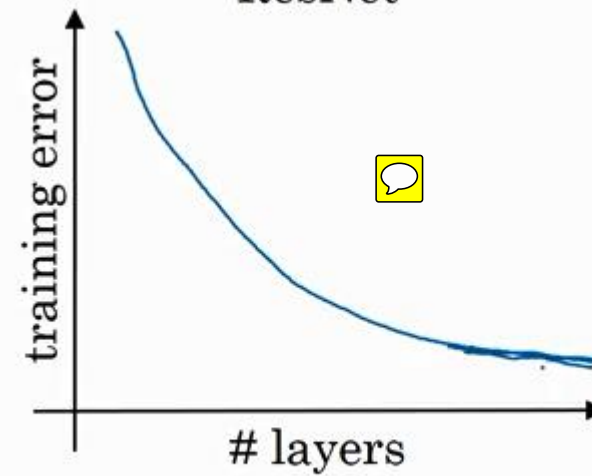
Residual Network



Plain



ResNet



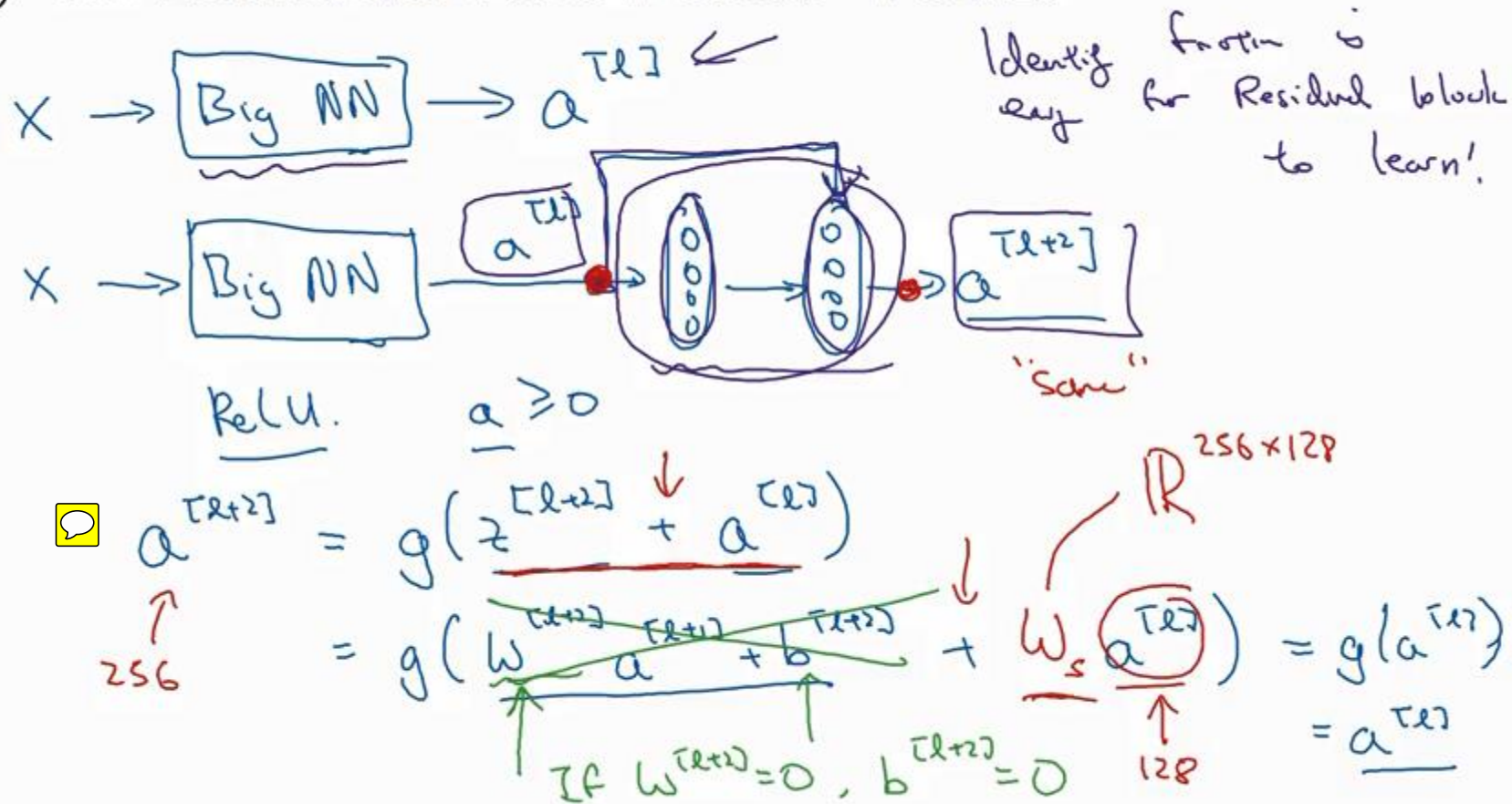


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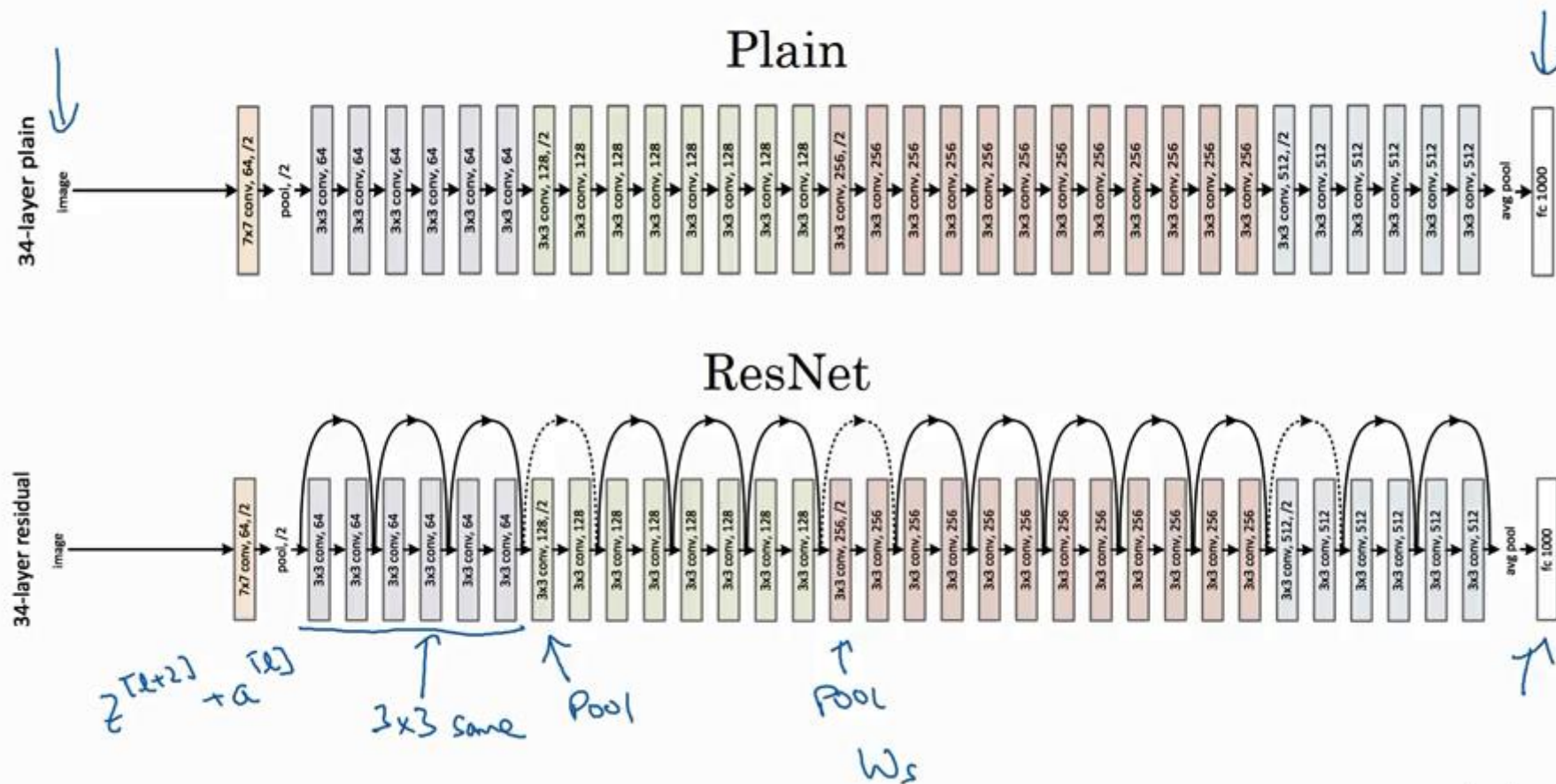
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Why ResNets work

Why do residual networks work?



ResNet



[He et al., 2015. Deep residual networks for image recognition]

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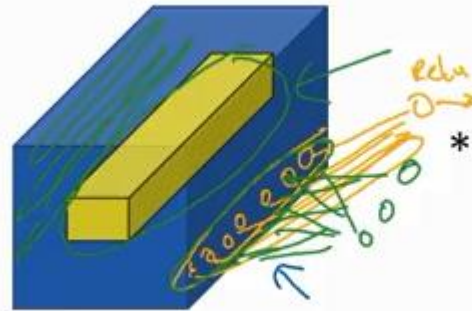
Case Studies

Network in Network
and 1×1 convolutions

Why does a 1×1 convolution do?

1	2	3	6	5	8
3	5	5	1	3	4
2	1	3	4	9	3
4	7	8	5	7	9
1	5	3	7	4	8
5	4	9	8	3	5

$6 \times 6 \times 1$



$6 \times 6 \times 32$

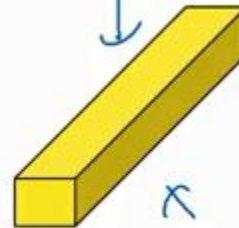
*

2

=

2	4	6	...		

32 \rightarrow # filters $n_c^{[L+1]}$

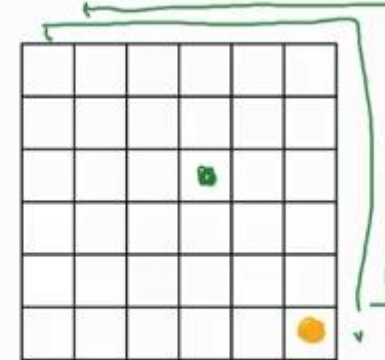


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ReLU

Network in Network

$1 \times 1 \times 32$



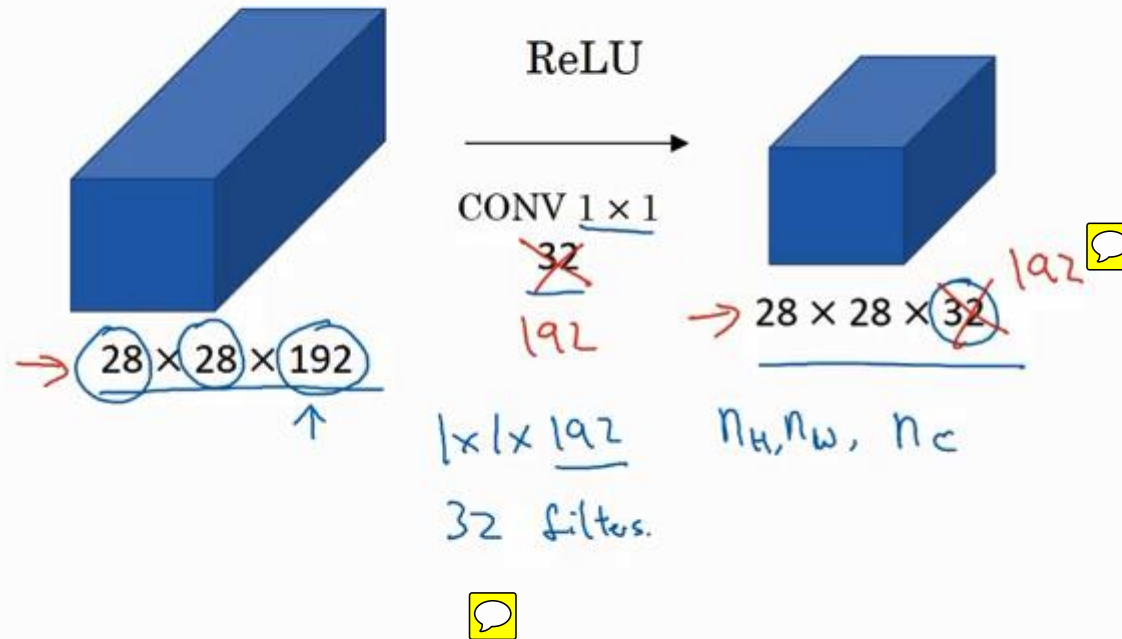
$6 \times 6 \times \# \text{ filters}$

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[Lin et al., 2013. Network in network]



Using 1×1 convolutions



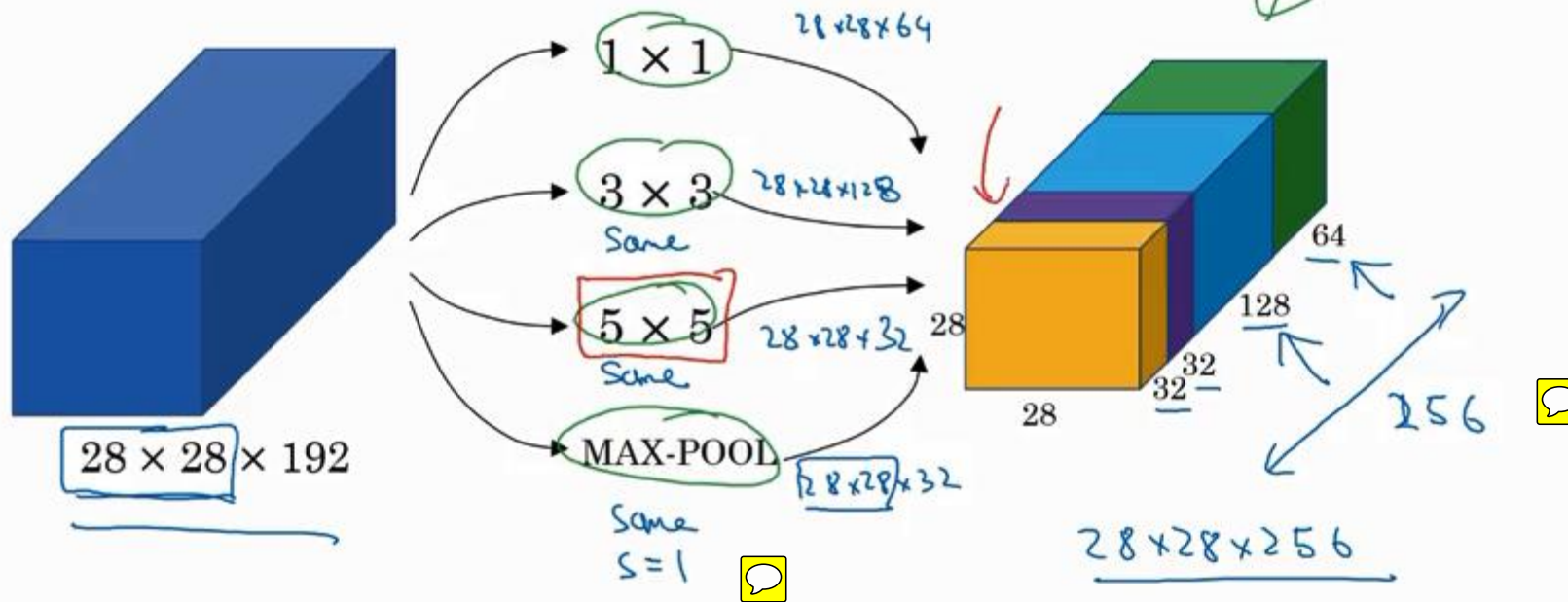


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Inception network motivation

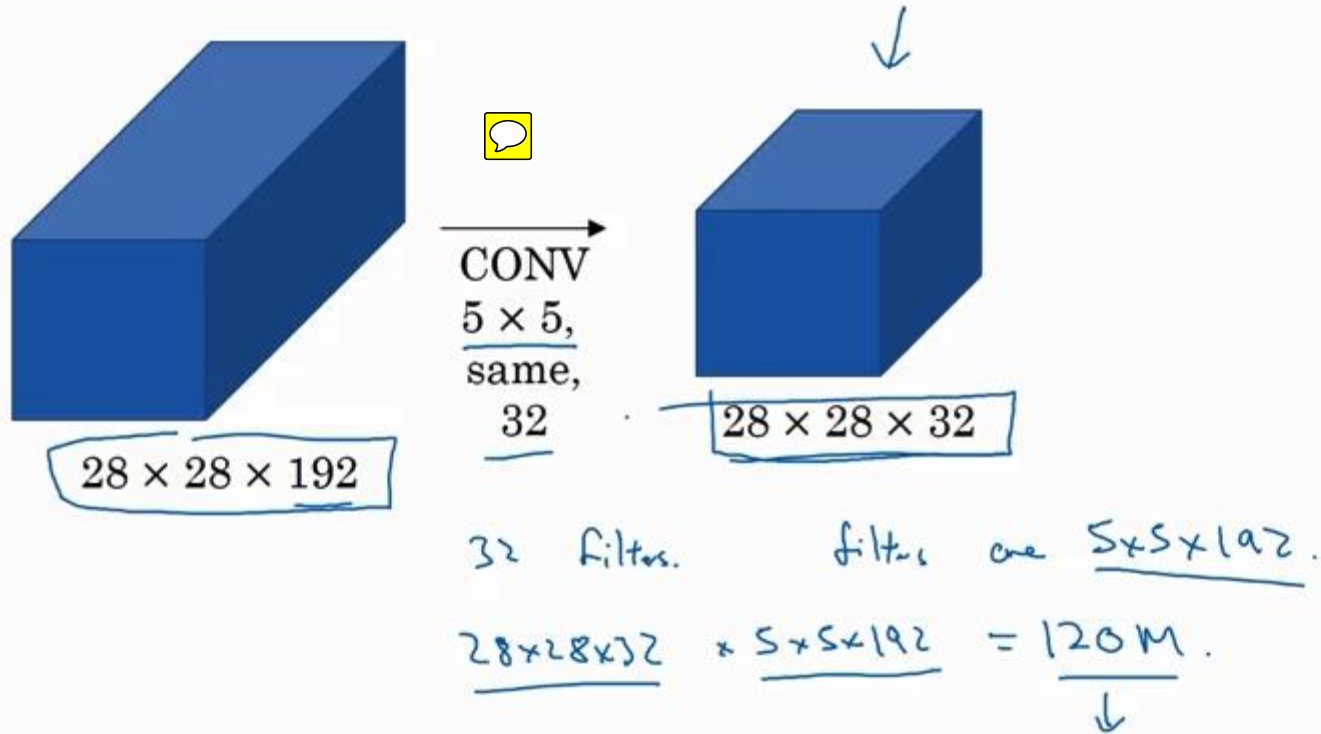
Motivation for inception network



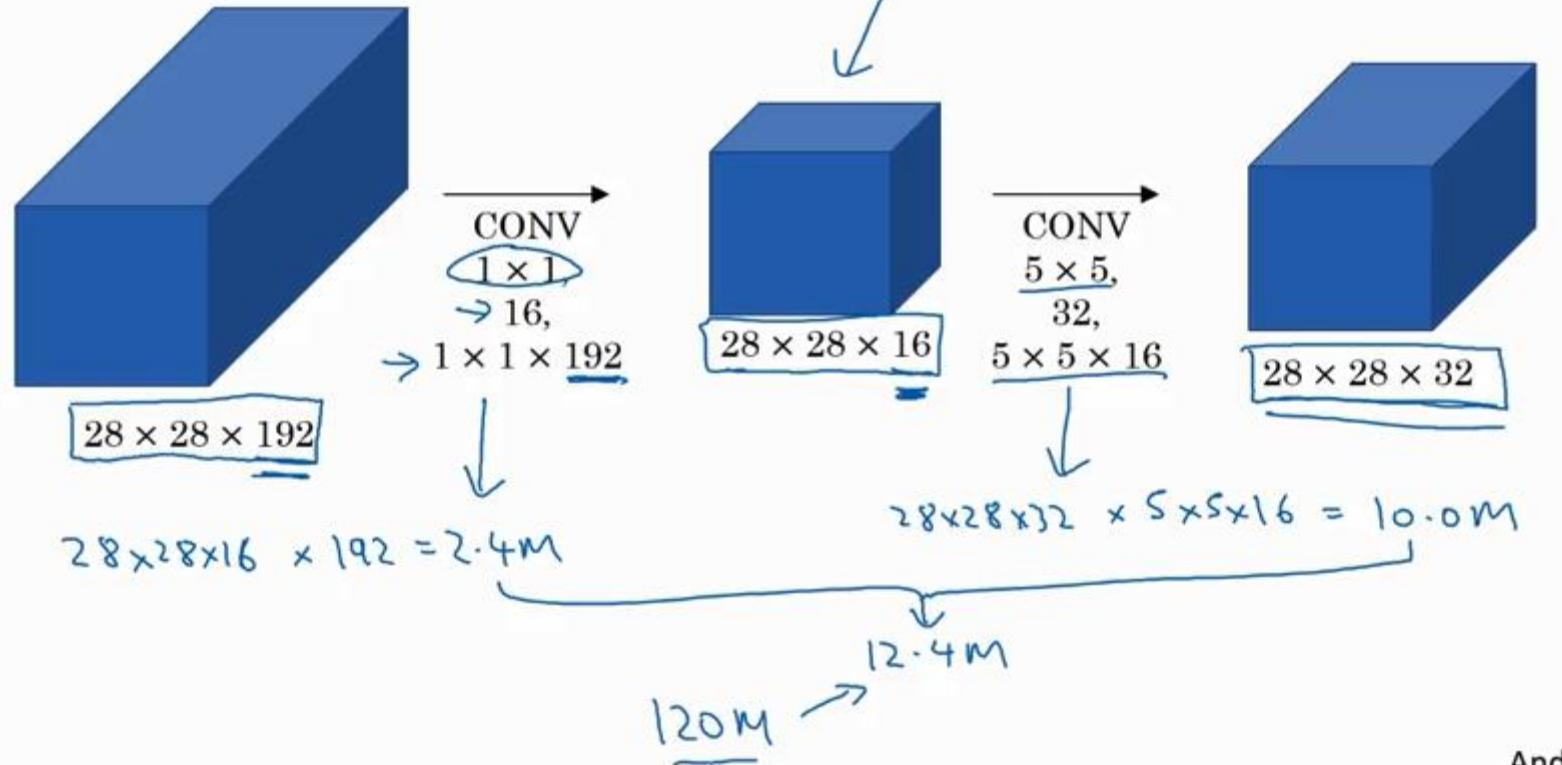
[Szegedy et al. 2014. Going deeper with convolutions]

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The problem of computational cost



Using 1x1 convolution



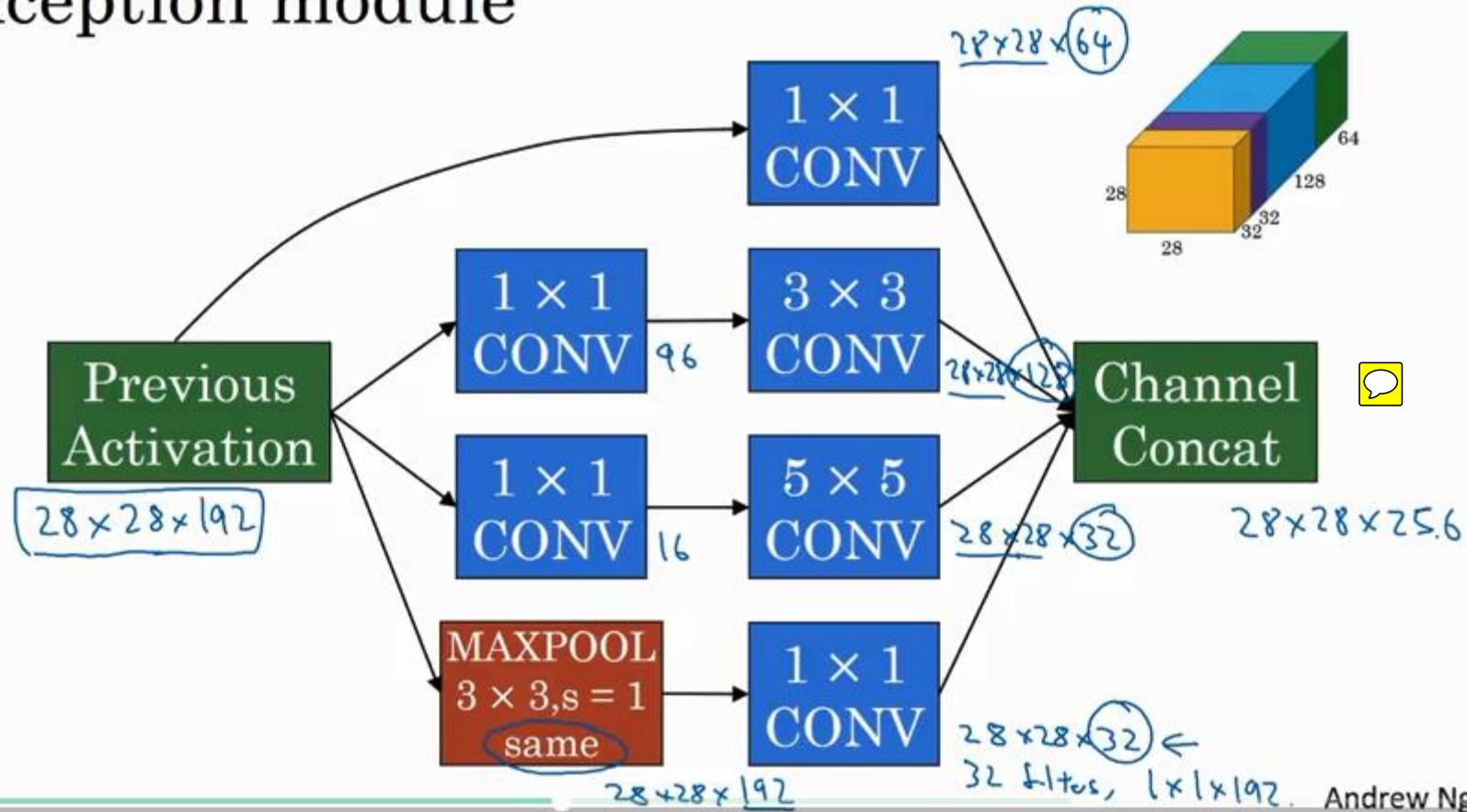


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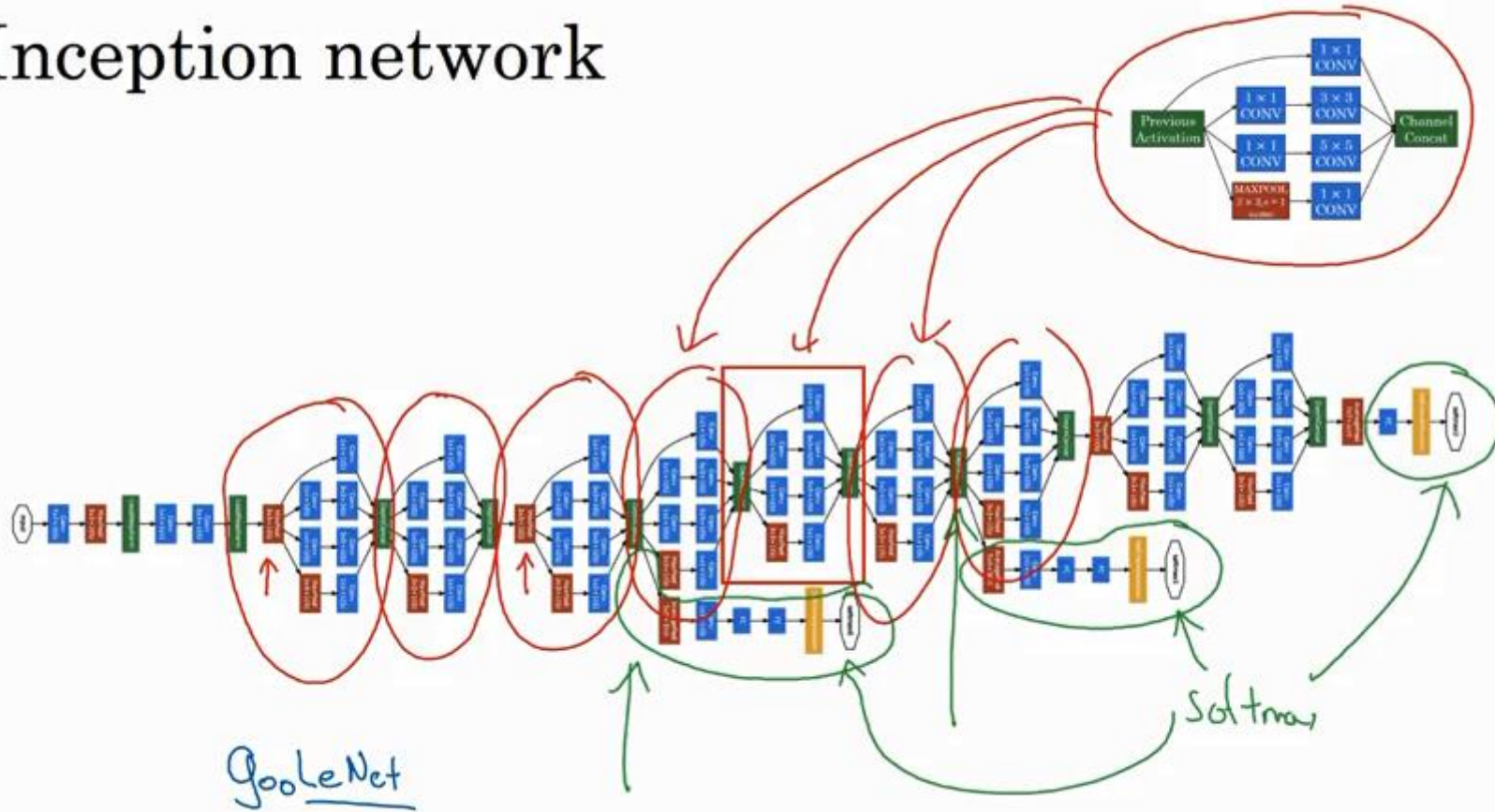
Case Studies

Inception network

Inception module



Inception network



[Szegedy et al., 2014, Going Deeper with Convolutions]

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<http://knowyourmeme.com/memes/we-need-to-go-deeper> ←

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Practical advice for
using ConvNets

Using open-source
implementations



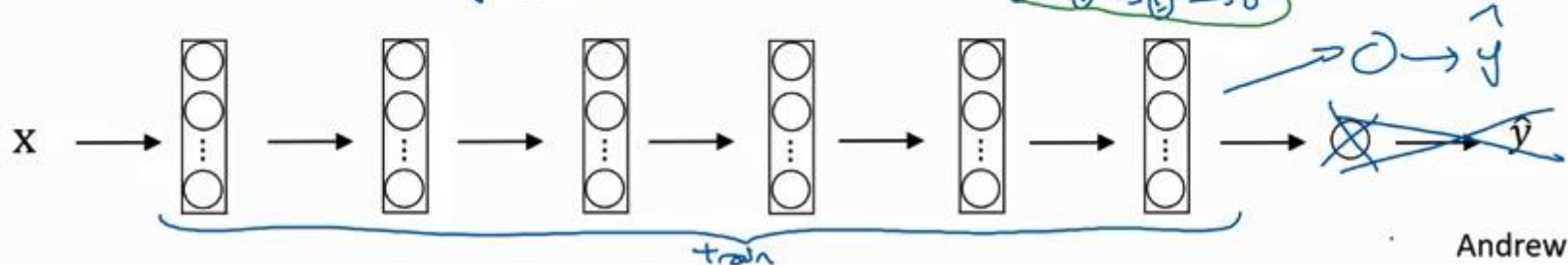
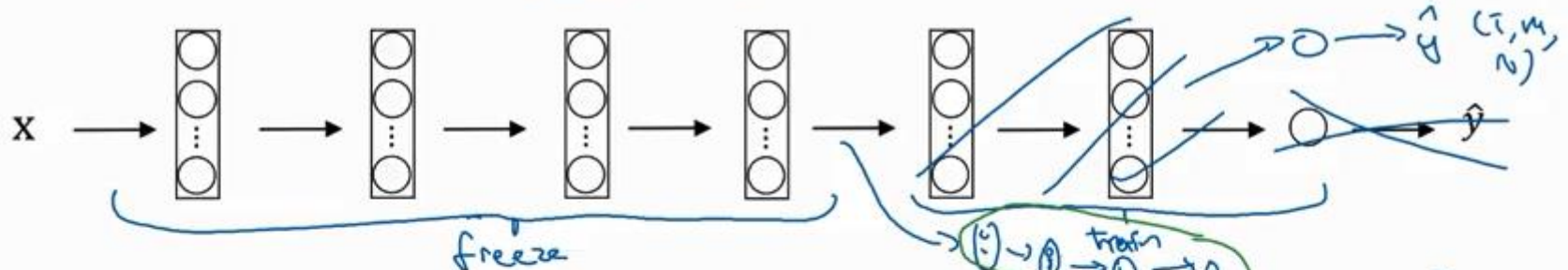
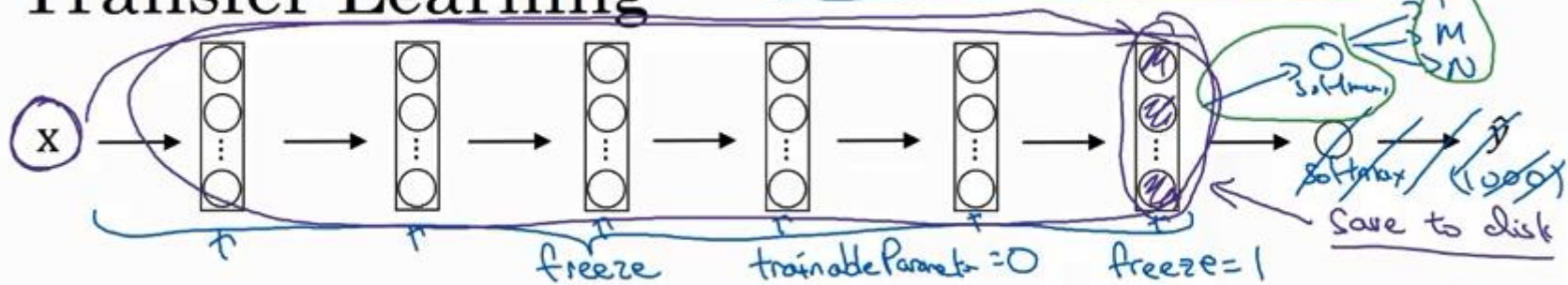
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Practical advice for
using ConvNets

Transfer Learning

Transfer Learning

 Tigger
 Misty
Neither



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Practical advice for
using ConvNets

Data augmentation



Common augmentation method

Mirroring



y

Random Cropping



Rotation

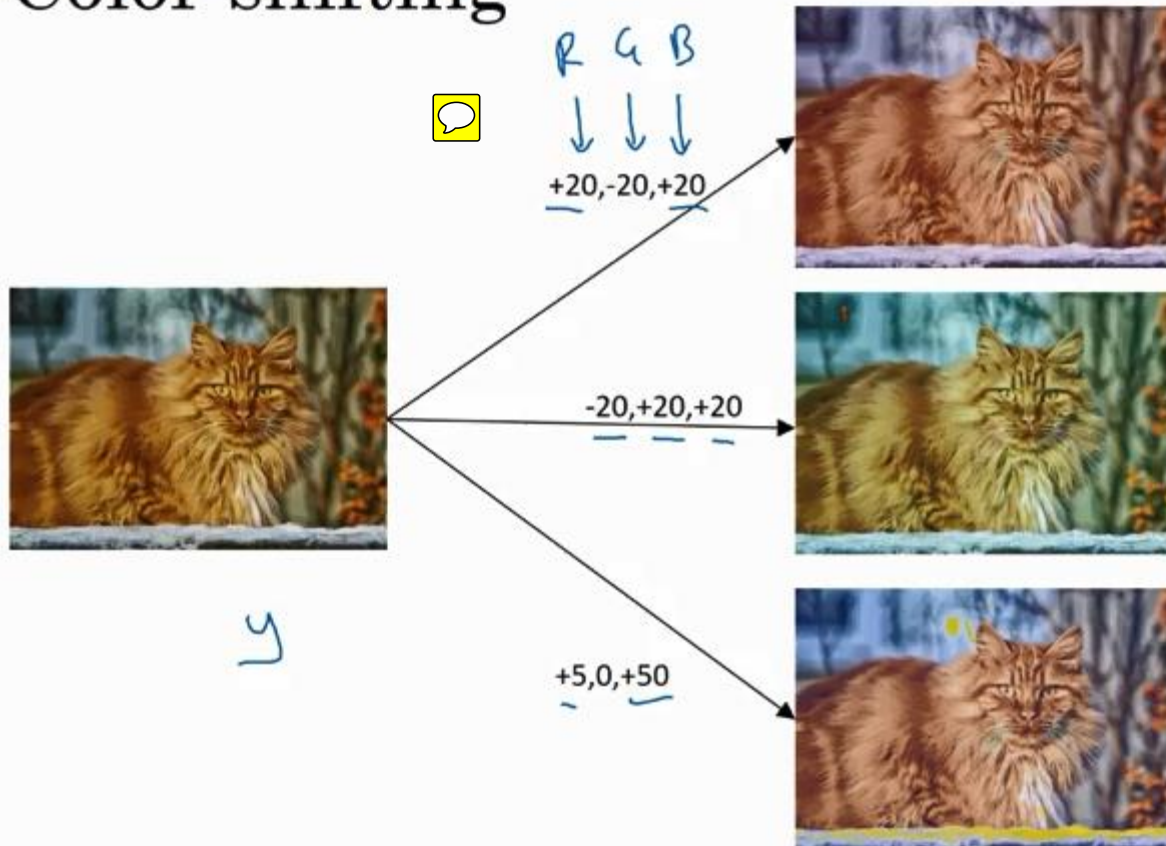
Shearing

Local warping

...



Color shifting



Advanced:

PCA

ml-class.org

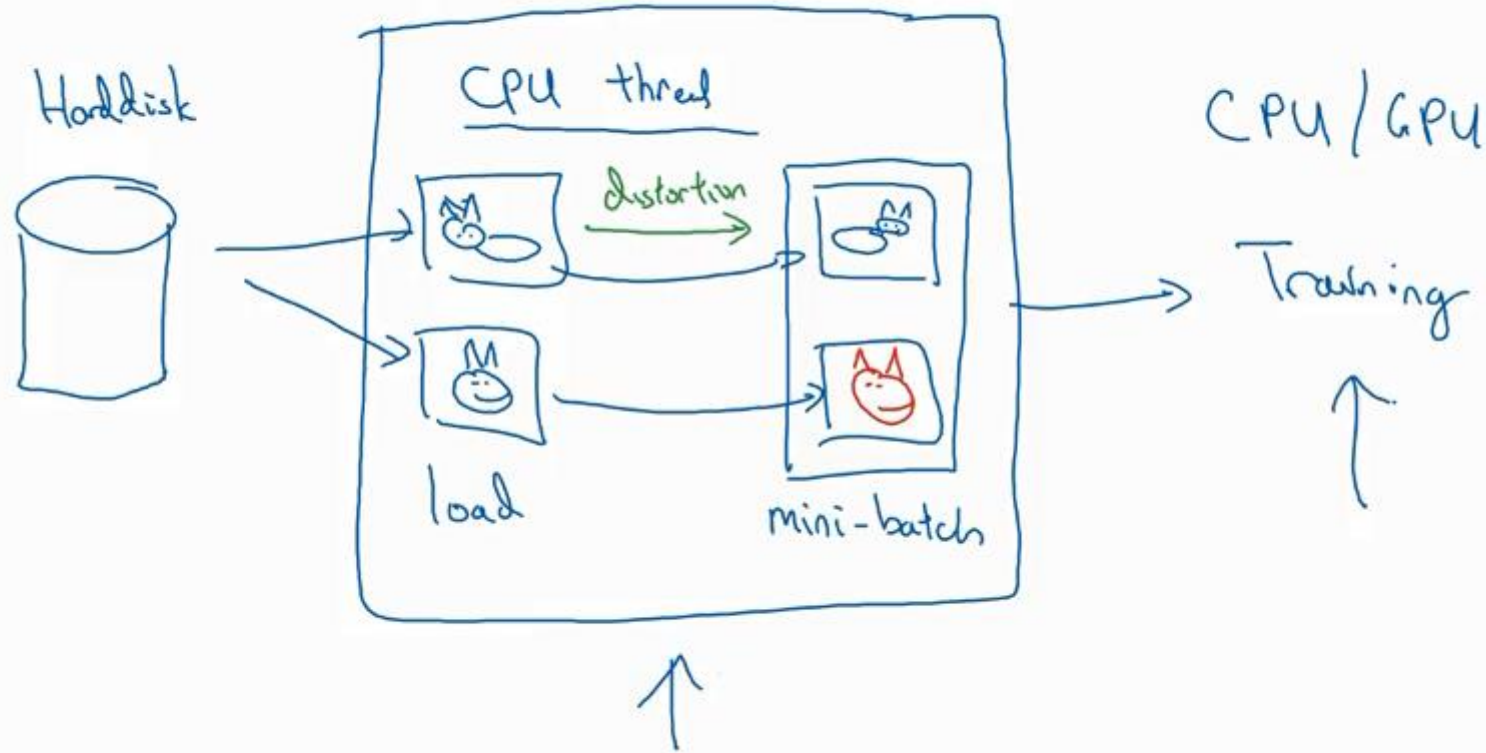
[AlexNet paper

“PCA color augmentation.”

RB

G

Implementing distortions during training



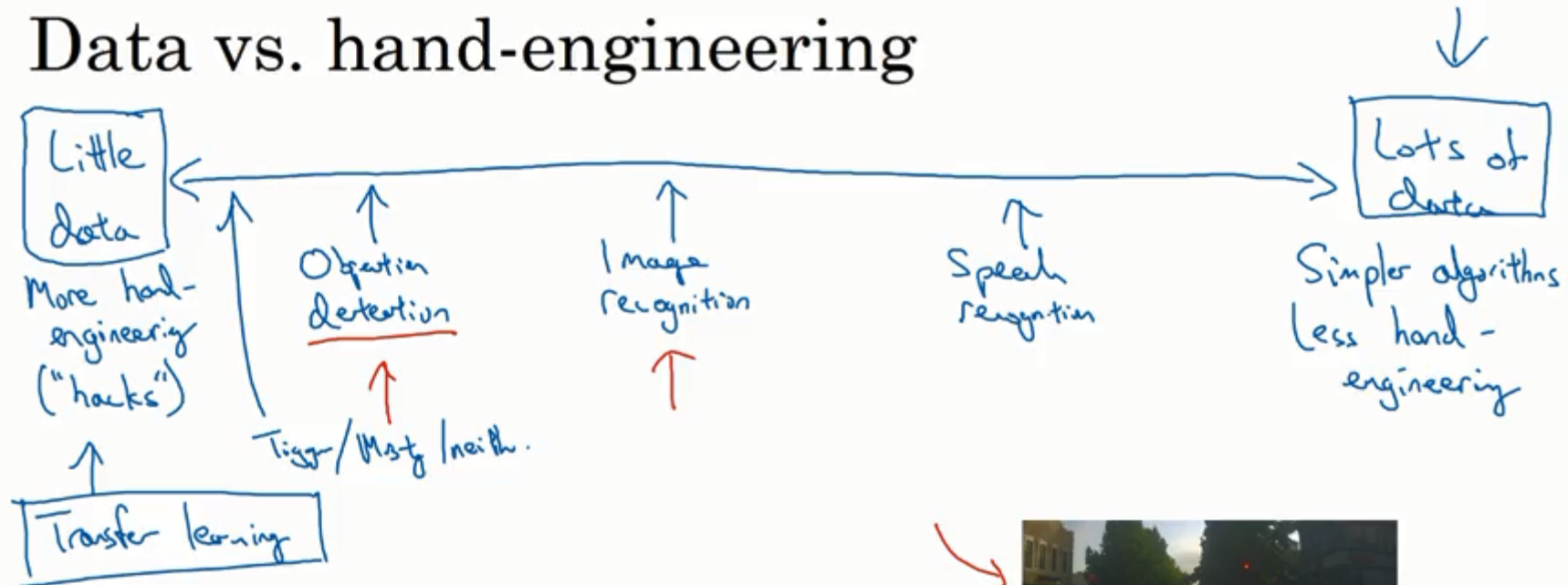


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Practical advice for
using ConvNets

The state of
computer vision

Data vs. hand-engineering



Two sources of knowledge

- • Labeled data (x, y)
- • Hand engineered features/network architecture/other components

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Tips for doing well on benchmarks/winning competitions

网易云课堂

Ensembling

3-15 networks

$\rightarrow \hat{y}$

- Train several networks independently and average their outputs

Multi-crop at test time

- Run classifier on multiple versions of test images and average results

10-crop



1



+

4

+



1

+



4

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Use open source code

- Use architectures of networks published in the literature
- Use open source implementations if possible
- Use pretrained models and fine-tune on your dataset