

Image Classification using Convolutions (CNN)

Prof. Marcelo J. Rovai rovai@unifei.edu.br

UNIFEI - Federal University of Itajuba, Brazil TinyML4D Academic Network Co-Chair



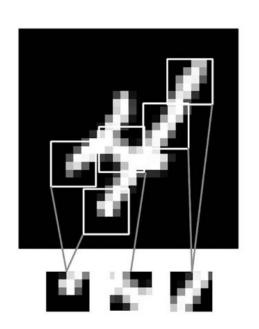


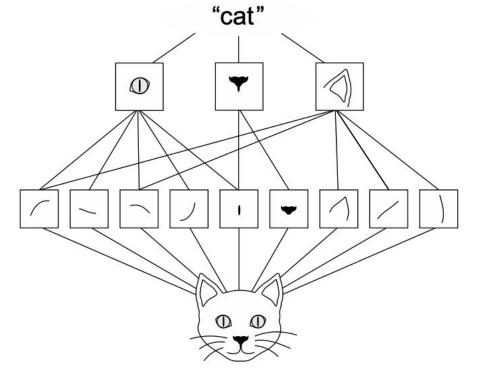
Convolutions

https://poloclub.github.io/cnn-explainer/

The convolution operation

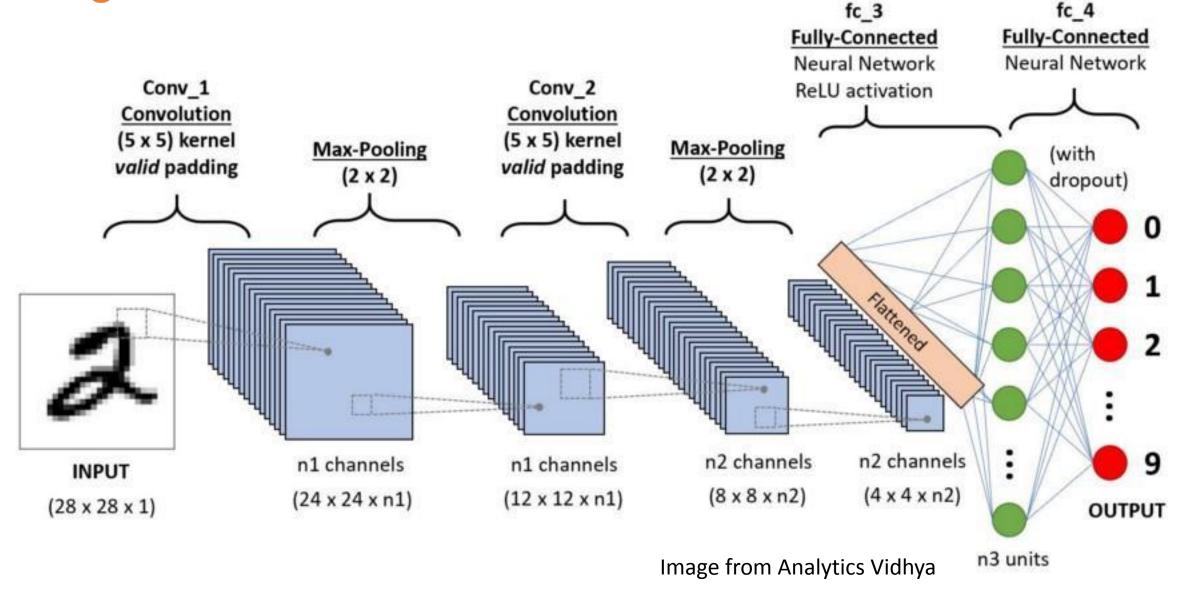
The fundamental difference between a densely connected layer and a convolution layer is this: Dense layers learn global patterns in their input feature space (for example, for an MNIST digit, patterns involving all pixels), whereas convolution layers learn local patterns—in the case of images, patterns found in small 2D windows of the inputs In the previous example, these windows were all 3×3 .



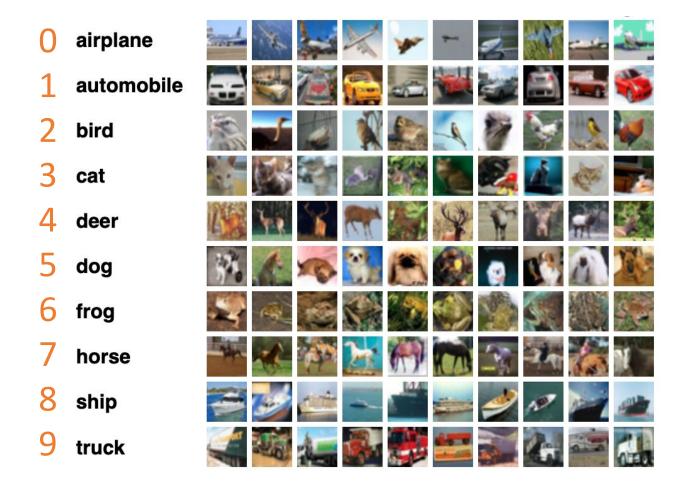


They can learn spatial hierarchies of patterns. A first convolution layer will learn small local patterns such as edges, a second convolution layer will learn larger patterns made of the features of the first layers, and so on.

Image Classification with CNN



Cifar-10



https://www.tensorflow.org/datasets/catalog/cifar10

So far ...

We saw how to build Neural Networks (DNN) that classify images of digits (MNIST).

Now,

We will instead, recognize the 10 classes of CIFAR ('airplane', 'automobile', 'bird', 'cat', 'deer', 'dog', 'frog', 'horse', 'ship' and 'truck').

There are some key differences between these image datasets that we need to take into account:

- While MNIST has 28x28 monochrome images (1 color channel), CIFAR has 32x32 color images (3 color channels).
- Besides, MNIST images are simple, containing just the object centered in the image, with no background. Conversely, CIFAR ones are not centered and can have the object with a background, such as airplanes that might have a cloudy sky behind them!

Those differences are the main reason to use a CNN instead of a DNN.

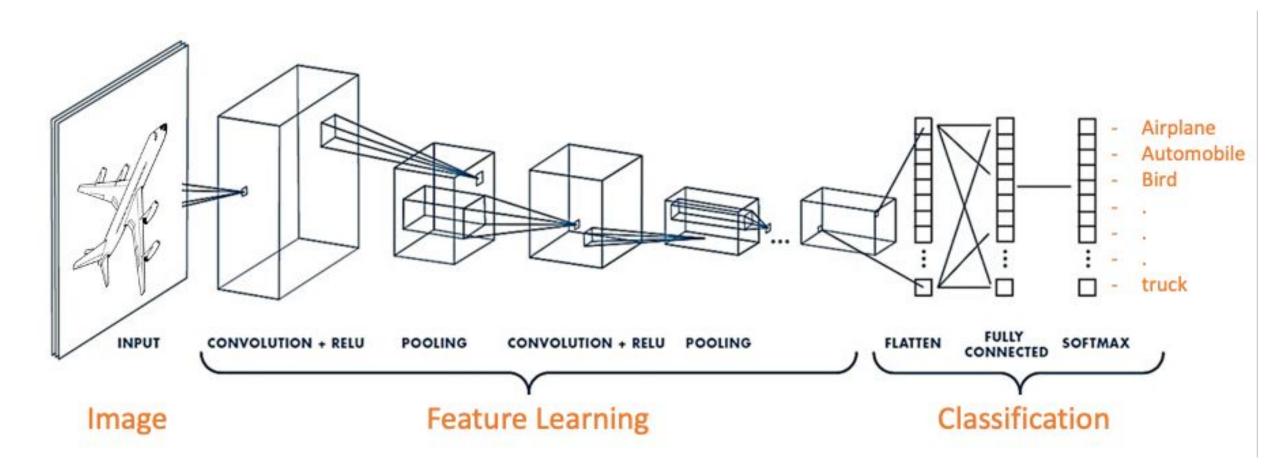


Image Classification using CNN Code Time!

CNN Cifar-10.ipynb



Thanks



