

Software

Advanced Techniques for CNNs and Keras

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Data Augmentation

- One practical obstacle to building image classifiers is obtaining labeled training data.
- Finding images is difficult.
- Labeling images is time consuming and costly.
- How can we make the most out of the labelled data we have?

Data Augmentation

- If this is a chair:



Data Augmentation

- If this is a chair...



- Then so is this!



Data Augmentation

- If this is a chair...



- Also this:



Data Augmentation

- If this is a chair...



- Also this:



Data Augmentation

- By slightly altering images, we can increase our effective data size.
- Also allows the neural network to learn invariance to certain transformations.
- But we need to be careful – this can have unintended consequences.

Data Augmentation

Would not want a self-driving car to think these mean the same thing!



Data Flows in Keras

- Keras has a convenient mechanism for Data Augmentation.
- Requires use of “Data Generators”
- To date, we have used the standard `model.fit` mechanism
- Holds entire dataset in memory
- Reads the batches one by one out of memory

Data Flows in Keras

- Alternative mechanism is to use a “data generator”
- Idea: define a generator object which “serves” the batches of data.
- Then use `model.fit` with `datagen.flow`
- Generators can be used to serve images from disk to conserve working memory

ImageDataGenerator

- Keras has an ImageDataGenerator class which permits “real-time” data-augmentation.
- When a batch of images is served, you can specify random changes to be made to the image.
- These include shifting, rotating, flipping, and various normalizations of the pixel values.

ImageDataGenerator

```
keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator(  
    featurewise_center=False, samplewise_center=False,  
    featurewise_std_normalization=False,  
    samplewise_std_normalization=False,  
    zca_whitening=False,  
    rotation_range=0.,  
    width_shift_range=0.,  
    height_shift_range=0.,  
    shear_range=0., zoom_range=0., channel_shift_range=0.,  
    fill_mode='nearest', cval=0.,  
    horizontal_flip=False, vertical_flip=False,  
    rescale=None, preprocessing_function=None,  
    data_format=K.image_data_format())
```

Shifting Images

```
keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator(  
    width_shift_range=0.,  
    height_shift_range=0.,  
    ...)
```

```
width_shift_range=0.1
```

Shifting Images (how to fill in)

```
keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator(  
    ...,  
    fill_mode='nearest', cval=0.,  
    ...)
```

cval used with fill_mode='constant'

```
fill_mode: {"constant", "nearest", "reflect" or "wrap"}  
  'constant': kkkkkkkk|abcd|kkkkkkkk (cval=k)  
  'nearest': aaaaaaaa|abcd|dddddddd  
  'reflect': abcd dcba|abcd|dcbaabcd  
  'wrap': abcdabcd|abcd|abcdabcd
```


Rotating Images

```
keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator(  
    ...,  
    rotation_range=0.,  
    ...)
```

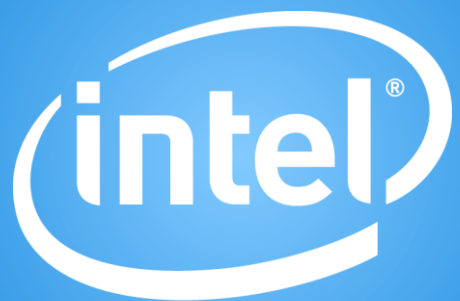
```
rotation_range=30
```

Flipping Images

```
keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator(  
    ...,  
    horizontal_flip=False, vertical_flip=False,  
    ...)
```

Example

```
datagen = keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator(  
    rotation_range=20,  
    width_shift_range=0.2,  
    height_shift_range=0.2,  
    horizontal_flip=True,  
    zoom_range=0.2)  
  
train_generator = datagen.flow(X, y, batch_size=32)  
  
model.fit(train_generator, epochs=10)
```



Software