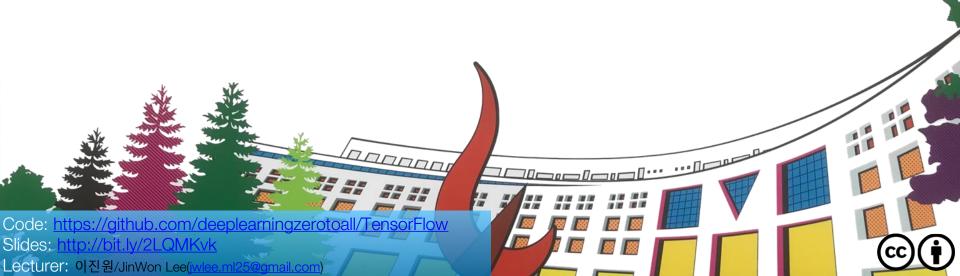
ML/DL for Everyone Season2

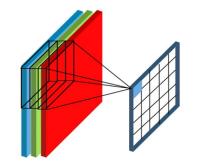


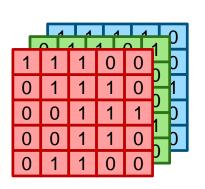
Lab 11-0 CNN Basics Pooling



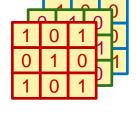
2D Convolution Layer

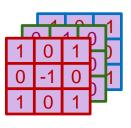
- Multi Channel, Many Filters

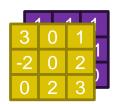












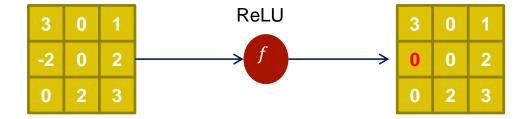
Input channel: 3

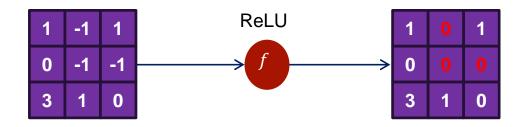
of filters: 2

Output channel: 2

Activation Function

ReLU





Pooling

Max Pooling or Average Pooling

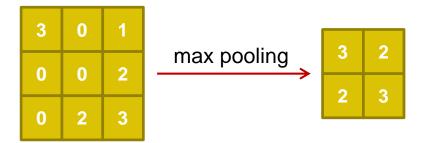
Single depth slice

				•	
X	•	7	1	2	4
		5	6	7	8
		3	2	1	0
		1	2	3	4

max pool with 2x2 filters and stride 2

6	8
3	4

Pooling (max pooling, 2x2 filter, stride 1)





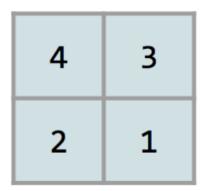
tf.keras.layers.MaxPool2D

```
__init__(
    pool_size=(2, 2),
    strides=None,
    padding='valid',
    data_format=None,
    **kwargs
)
```

tf.keras.layers.MaxPool2D

- **pool_size**: integer or tuple of 2 integers, factors by which to downscale (vertical, horizontal). (2, 2) will halve the input in both spatial dimension. If only one integer is specified, the same window length will be used for both dimensions.
- strides: Integer, tuple of 2 integers, or None. Strides values. If None, it will default to pool_size.
- padding: One of "valid" or "same" (case-insensitive).
- data_format: A string, one of channels_last (default) or channels_first. The ordering of the dimensions in
 the inputs. channels_last corresponds to inputs with shape (batch, height, width, channels) while
 channels_first corresponds to inputs with shape (batch, channels, height, width). It defaults to the
 image_data_format value found in your Keras config file at ~/.keras/keras.json. If you never set it, then it will
 be "channels_last".

Max Pooling



Max Pooling

(1, [[[]	1)
_	[2.] [1.]	1

4	3	0
2	1	0
0	0	0

4	3	0
2	1	0
0	0	0

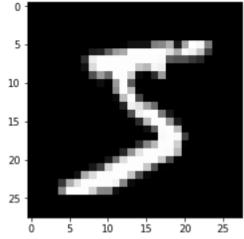
4	3	0
2	1	0
0	0	0

4	3	0
2	1	0
0	0	0

Loading MNIST Data

```
mnist = keras.datasets.mnist
class_names = ['0', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9']
(train images, train labels), (test images, test labels) =
mnist.load data()
train_images = train_images.astype(np.float32) / 255.
test images = test images.astype(np.float32) / 255.
img = train images[0]
```

img = train_images[0]
plt.imshow(img, cmap='gray')
plt.show()



Convolution Layer – Output Feature Maps

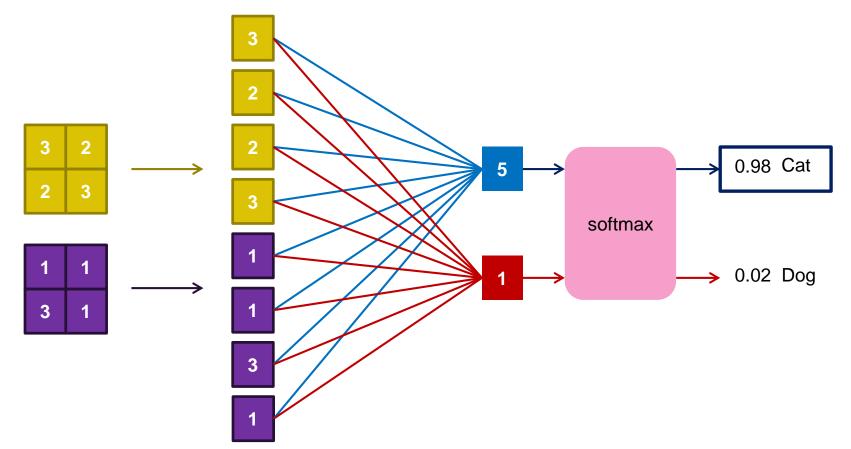
```
img = img.reshape(-1, 28, 28, 1)
img = tf.convert to tensor(img)
weight init = keras.initializers.RandomNormal(stddev=0.01)
conv2d = keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=5, kernel size=3, strides=(2, 2),
       padding='SAME', kernel initializer=weight init)(img)
print(conv2d.shape)
feature maps = np.swapaxes(conv2d, 0, 3)
for i, feature map in enumerate(feature maps):
   plt.subplot(1,5,i+1), plt.imshow(feature map.reshape(14,14),
cmap='gray')
                (1, 14, 14, 5)
plt.show()
```

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Pooling Layer – Output Feature Maps

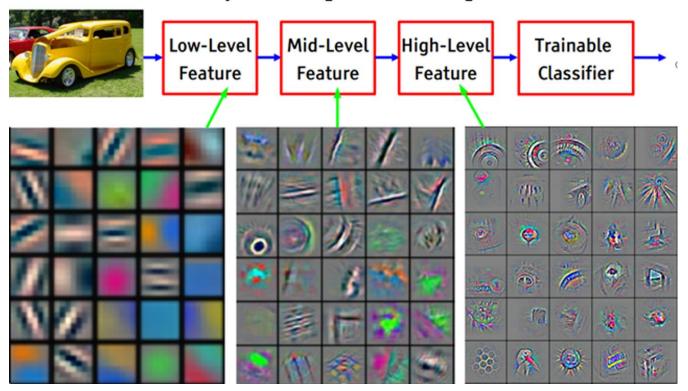
```
pool = keras.layers.MaxPool2D(pool size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2),
       padding='SAME')(conv2d)
print(pool.shape)
feature maps = np.swapaxes(pool, 0, 3)
for i, feature map in enumerate(feature maps):
   plt.subplot(1,5,i+1), plt.imshow(feature map.reshape(7, 7),
cmap='gray')
plt.show()
               (1, 7, 7, 5)
```

Fully Connected(Dense) Layer



Convolutional Neural Network

State of the art object recognition using CNNs



Feature visualization of convolutional net trained on ImageNet from [Zeiler & Fergus 2013]

What's Next?

CNN with MNIST Dataset using tf.keras Squential APIs