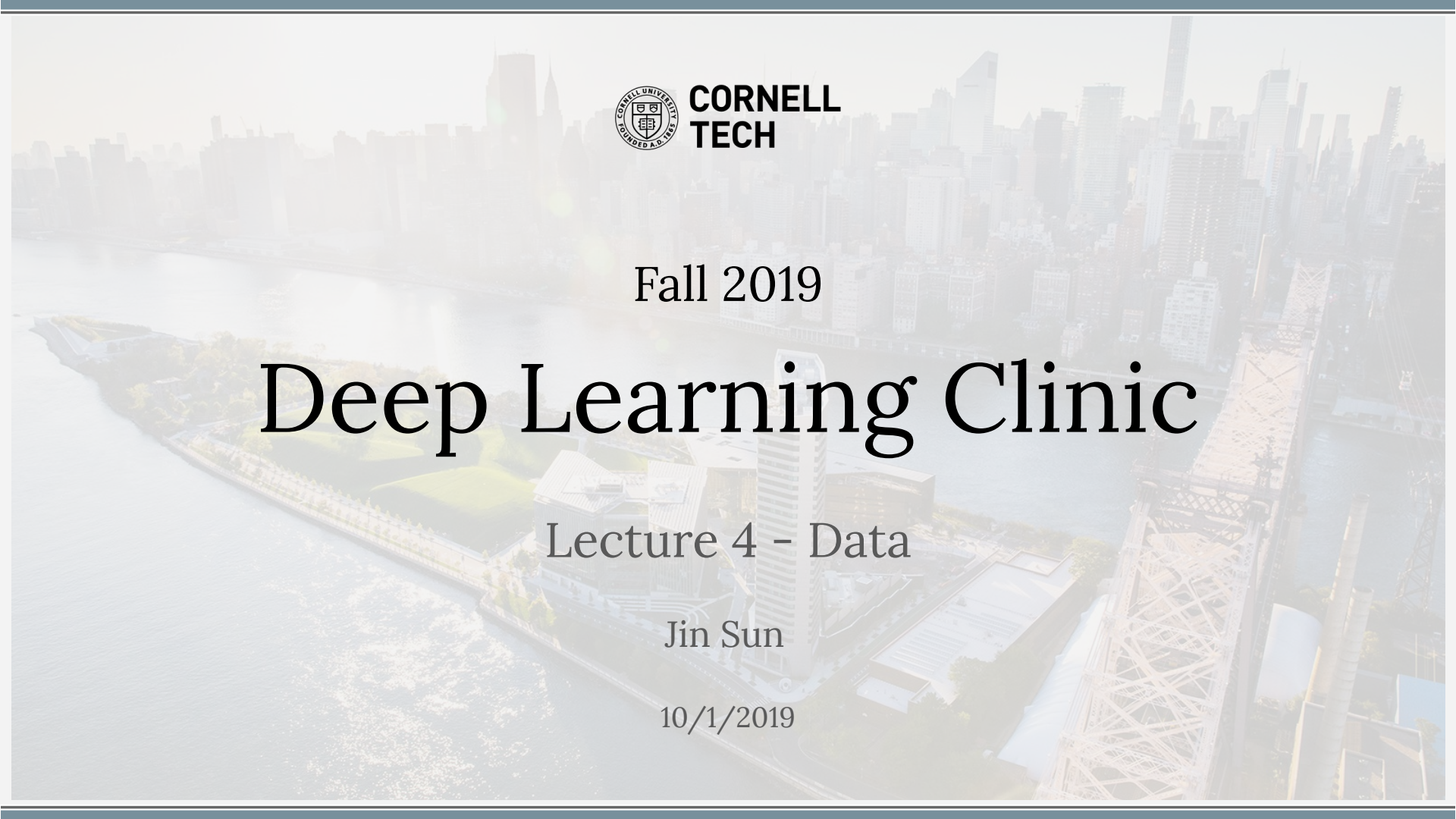


CORNELL TECH

Fall 2019

Deep Learning Clinic

Lecture 4 - Data

Jin Sun

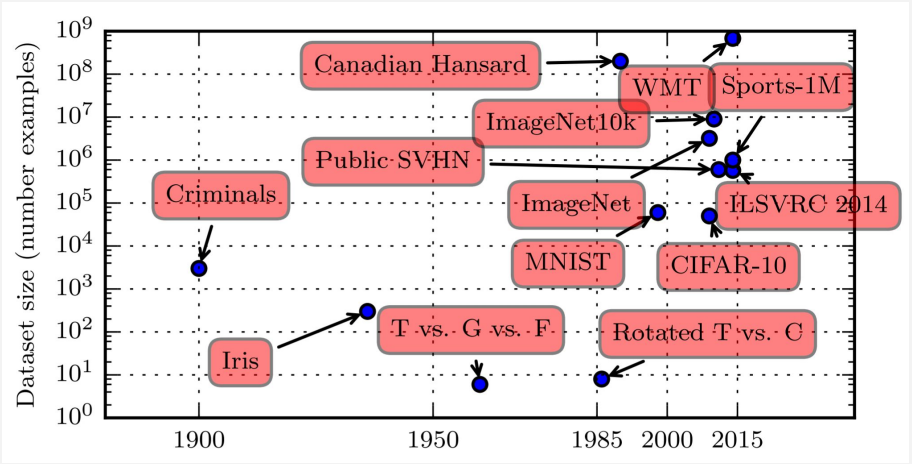
10/1/2019

Summary

- **Overview**
- Existing Dataset
- Build A Dataset
- Data Loading and Processing in PyTorch
- Amazon MTurk Tutorial

Main Reasons Behind Deep Learning's Success

Hardware

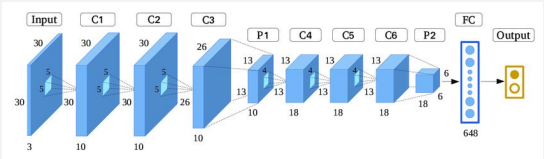


Data

Data in Machine Learning/Deep Learning Pipeline

Training Data

Learning Algo

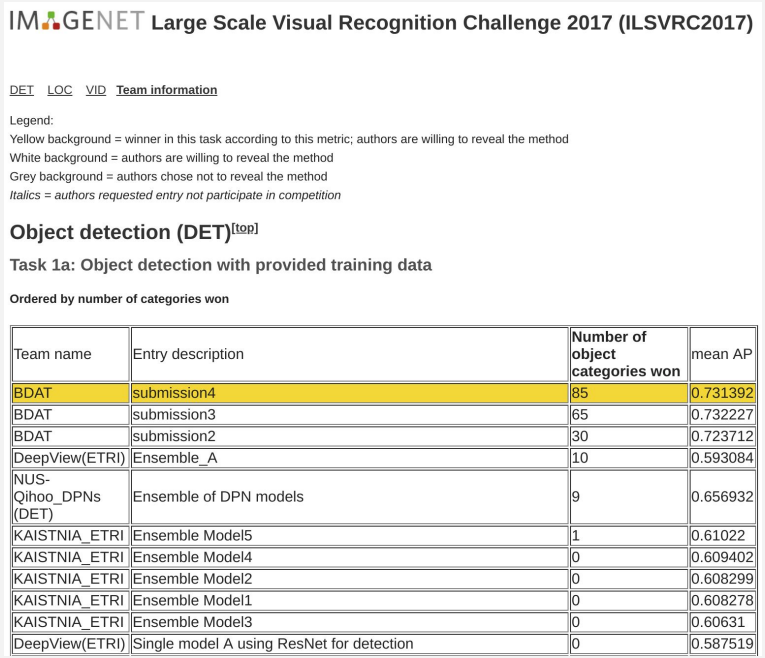


Model

Testing Data

Importance of Dataset

Datasets are used as benchmarks to compare learning systems



IMAGENET **Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge 2017 (ILSVRC2017)**

DET LOC VID **Team information**

Legend:
Yellow background = winner in this task according to this metric; authors are willing to reveal the method
White background = authors are willing to reveal the method
Grey background = authors chose not to reveal the method
Italics = authors requested entry not participate in competition

Object detection (DET)[top]

Task 1a: Object detection with provided training data

Ordered by number of categories won

Team name	Entry description	Number of object categories won	mean AP
BDAT	submission4	85	0.731392
BDAT	submission3	65	0.732227
BDAT	submission2	30	0.723712
DeepView(ETRI)	Ensemble_A	10	0.593084
NUS-Qihoo_DPNs (DET)	Ensemble of DPN models	9	0.656932
KAISTNIA_ETRI	Ensemble Model5	1	0.61022
KAISTNIA_ETRI	Ensemble Model4	0	0.609402
KAISTNIA_ETRI	Ensemble Model2	0	0.608299
KAISTNIA_ETRI	Ensemble Model1	0	0.608278
KAISTNIA_ETRI	Ensemble Model3	0	0.60631
DeepView(ETRI)	Single model A using ResNet for detection	0	0.587519

Importance of Dataset

Datasets are used as benchmarks to compare learning systems

Russian–English

#	score	range	system
1	0.583	1	AFRL-PE
2	0.299	2	ONLINE-B
3	0.190	3-5	ONLINE-A
	0.178	3-5	PROMT-HYBRID
	0.123	4-7	PROMT-RULE
	0.104	5-8	UEDIN-PHRASE
	0.069	5-8	Y-SDA
	0.066	5-8	ONLINE-G
4	-0.017	9	AFRL
5	-0.159	10	UEDIN-SYNTAX
6	-0.306	11	KAZNU
7	-0.487	12	RBMT1
8	-0.642	13	RBMT4

English–Russian

#	score	range	system
1	0.575	1-2	PROMT-RULE
	0.547	1-2	ONLINE-B
2	0.426	3	PROMT-HYBRID
3	0.305	4-5	UEDIN-UNCNSTR
	0.231	4-5	ONLINE-G
4	0.089	6-7	ONLINE-A
	0.031	6-7	UEDIN-PHRASE
5	-0.920	8	RBMT4
6	-1.284	9	RBMT1

French–English

#	score	range	system
1	0.608	1	UEDIN-PHRASE
2	0.479	2-4	KIT
	0.475	2-4	ONLINE-B
	0.428	2-4	STANFORD
3	0.331	5	ONLINE-A
4	-0.389	6	RBMT1
5	-0.648	7	RBMT4
6	-1.284	8	ONLINE-C

English–French

#	score	range	system
1	0.327	1	ONLINE-B
2	0.232	2-4	UEDIN-PHRASE
	0.194	2-5	KIT
	0.185	2-5	MATRAN
	0.142	4-6	MATRAN-RULES
	0.120	4-6	ONLINE-A
3	0.003	7-9	UU-DOCENT
	-0.019	7-10	PROMT-HYBRID
	-0.033	7-10	UA
	-0.069	8-10	PROMT-RULE
4	-0.215	11	RBMT1
5	-0.328	12	RBMT4
6	-0.540	13	ONLINE-C

Hindi–English

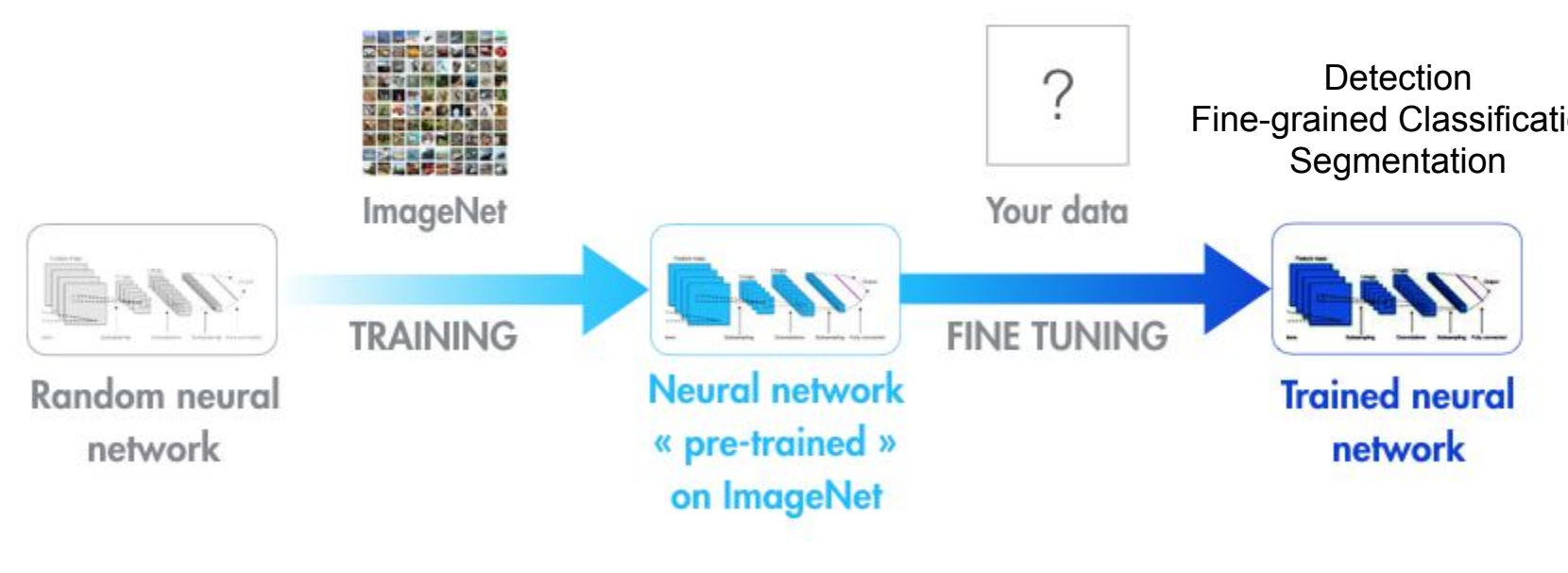
#	score	range	system
1	1.326	1	ONLINE-B
2	0.559	2-3	ONLINE-A
	0.476	2-4	UEDIN-SYNTAX
	0.434	3-4	CMU
3	0.323	5	UEDIN-PHRASE
4	-0.198	6-7	AFRL
	-0.280	6-7	IIT-BOMBAY
5	-0.549	8	DCU-LINGO24
6	-2.092	9	IIIT-HYDERABAD

English–Hindi

#	score	range	system
1	1.008	1	ONLINE-B
2	0.915	2	ONLINE-A
3	0.214	3	UEDIN-UNCNSTR
4	0.120	4-5	UEDIN-PHRASE
	0.054	4-5	CU-MOSES
5	-0.111	6-7	IIT-BOMBAY
	-0.142	6-7	IPN-UPV-CNTXT
6	-0.233	8-9	DCU-LINGO24
	-0.261	8-9	IPN-UPV-NODEV
7	-0.449	10-11	MANAWI-H1
	-0.494	10-11	MANAWI
8	-0.622	12	MANAWI-RMOOV

Importance of Dataset

Datasets are used to learn a general purpose prior



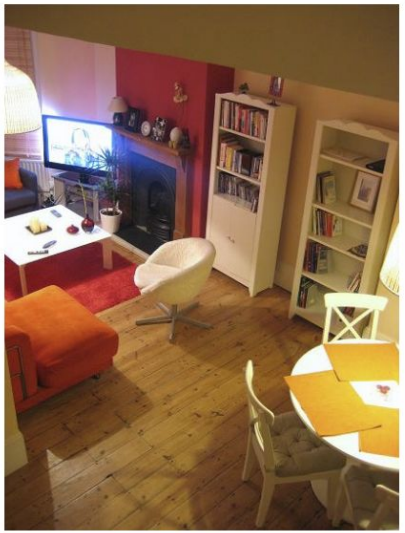
https://medium.com/owkin/transfer-learning-and-the-rise-of-collaborative-artificial-intelligence-41f9e2950657

Importance of Dataset

New datasets inspire novel algorithms and research problems

Question : How many shelves?

Original Image | **8**



Visual Q&A

Complementary Image | **11**

Importance of Dataset

New datasets inspire novel algorithms and research problems

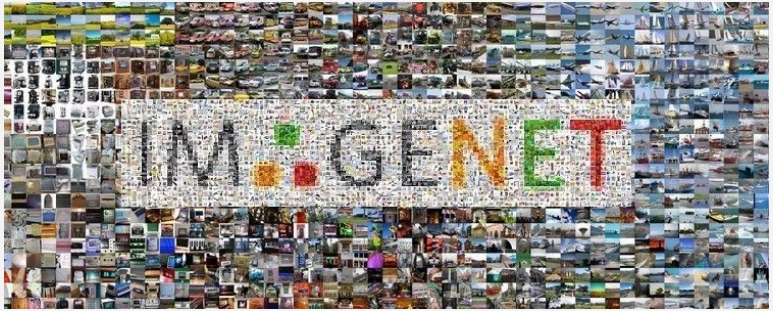
Recommendation Systems

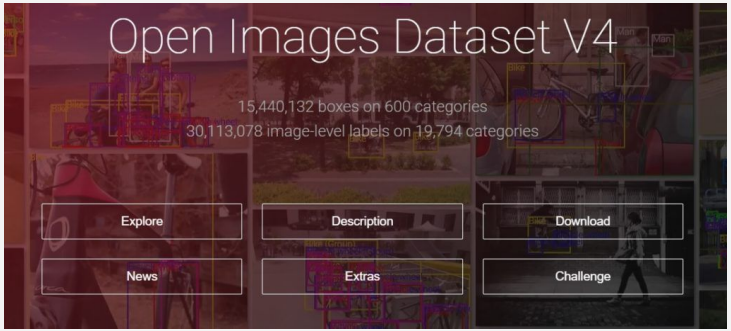
Music, books, videos
Online shopping
Financial
Online dating
...

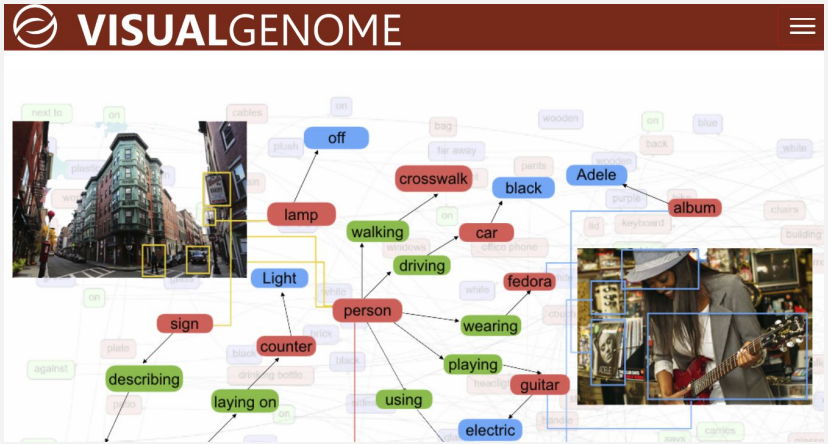
Summary

- Overview
- **Existing Dataset**
- Build A Dataset
- Data Loading and Processing in PyTorch
- Amazon MTurk Tutorial

Existing Dataset - Vision







Existing Dataset - Natural Language

IMDB Reviews, Sentiment140 (Sentiment Analysis)

1 Billion Word Language Model Benchmark (Language Modeling)

WordNet (Database for English ‘synsets’)

Google Books Ngrams

Existing Dataset - Others

HealthData.gov (Health Care)

OASIS brain images

Data.gov (agriculture, climate, ecosystems, public safety...)

Kaggle Dataset

Summary

- Overview
- Existing Dataset
- **Build A Dataset**
  - Data Collection
  - Annotation
  - Verification
  - Tools
- Data Loading and Processing in PyTorch
- Amazon MTurk Tutorial

Why Build Your Own Dataset

Variation

Existing datasets do not contain enough variety.

E.g., non-traditional lighting and poses.

Annotation

Existing datasets do not provide the information you need.

E.g., no object segmentation masks in ImageNet.

Case Study:
The Construction of COCO Dataset

COCO Dataset Statistics

What is COCO?

COCO is a large-scale object detection, segmentation, and captioning dataset. COCO has several features:

- **Object segmentation**
- **Recognition in context**
- **Superpixel stuff segmentation**
- **330K images (>200K labeled)**
- **1.5 million object instances**
- **80 object categories**
- **91 stuff categories**
- **5 captions per image**
- **250,000 people with keypoints**

Collaborators

Tsung-Yi Lin Google Brain

Genevieve Patterson MSR, Trash TV

Matteo R. Ronchi Caltech

Yin Cui Cornell Tech

Michael Maire TTI-Chicago

Serge Belongie Cornell Tech

Lubomir Bourdev WaveOne, Inc.

Ross Girshick FAIR

James Hays Georgia Tech

Pietro Perona Caltech

Deva Ramanan CMU

Larry Zitnick FAIR

Piotr Dollár FAIR

Sponsors

CVDF

Microsoft

facebook

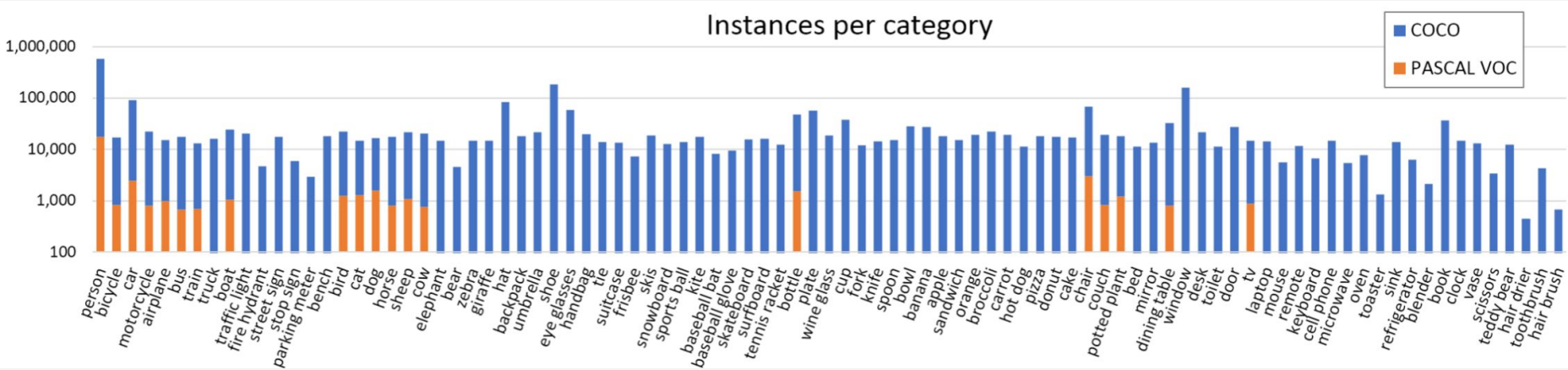
Mighty AI

Data Collection

Identify Object Categories

PASCAL VOC + frequently used words for objects + survey on 4-8 years old children = 272 candidates

Voting to get final categories: 91.



Data Collection

Collect Images For Each Object Category

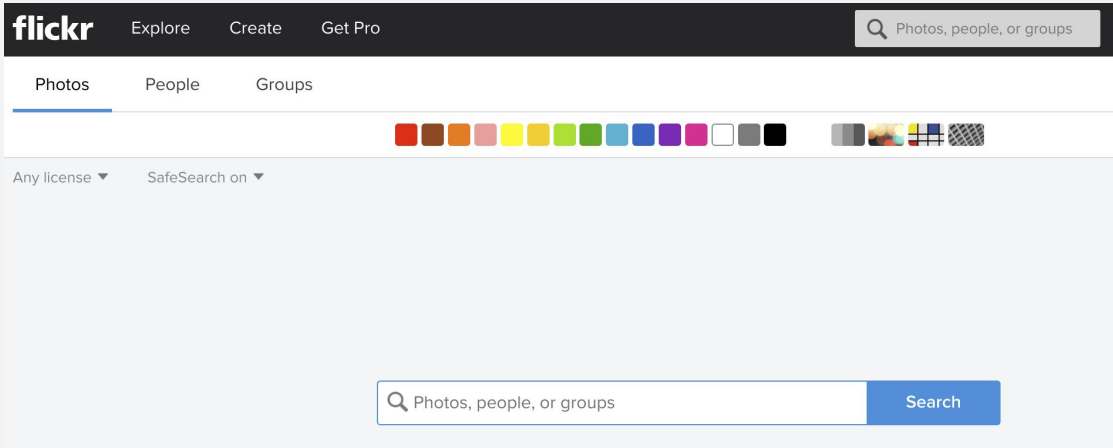
Iconic Images

Data Collection

Collect Images For Each Object Category

328,000 images in total.

Non-Iconic Images



Data Annotation

How to label over 2.5 million object instances in 300K+ images?

Crowdsourcing.

Data Annotation

How to label over 2.5 million object instances in 300K+ images?

Crowdsourcing.

8 Workers Per Image

~20k Worker Hours

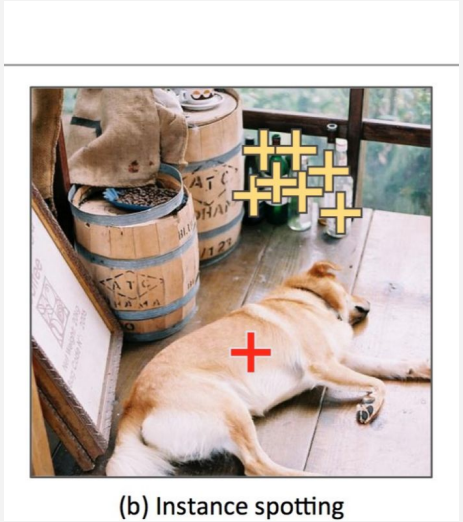
Data Annotation

How to label over 2.5 million object instances in 300K+ images?

Crowdsourcing.

8 Workers Per Image

~10k Worker Hours



(b) Instance spotting

Data Annotation

How to label over 2.5 million object instances in 300K+ images?

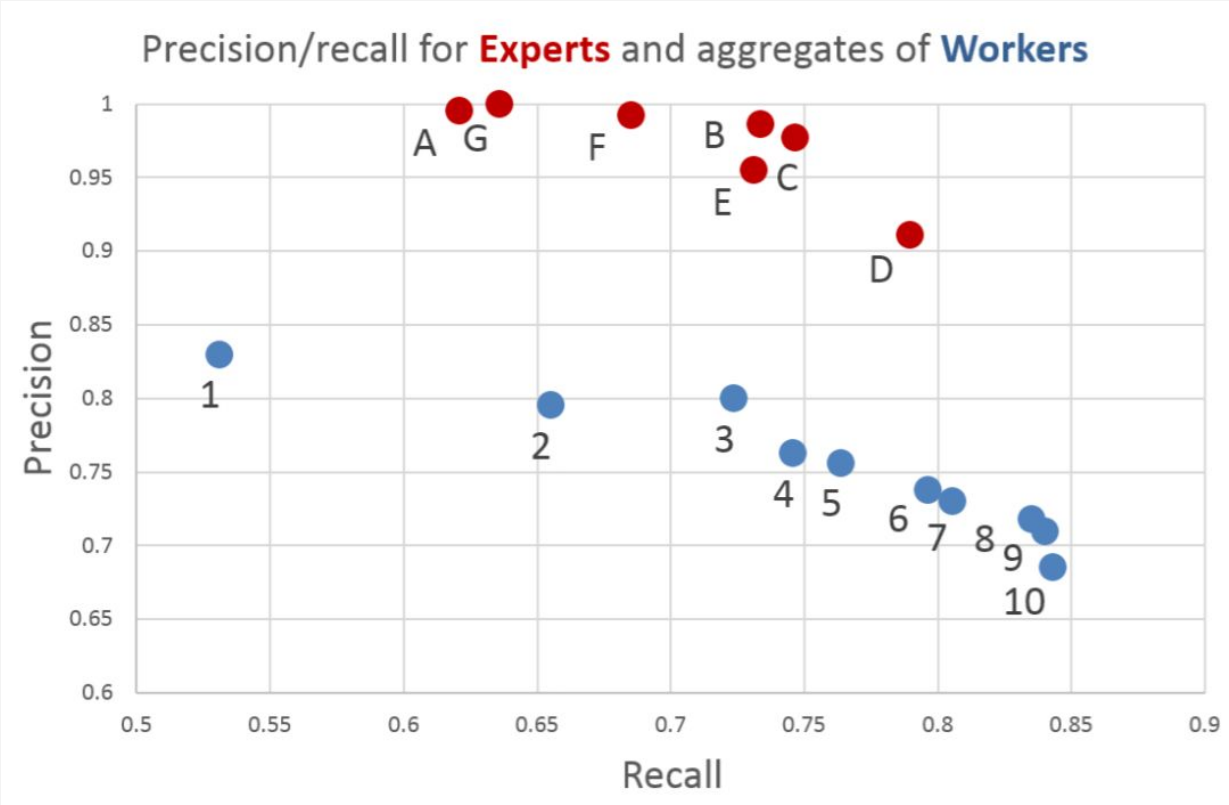
Crowdsourcing.

An expensive task. Only 1 worker per image.

Training stage enforced.


(c) Instance segmentation

Data Verification



Tools

Data Source

Google/Bing Search, Flickr, Instagram, Google Map/Streetview, Satellite

Visual Annotation

VGG Image Annotator, Video Annotation Tool, Scalabel

Or Build your own (HTML+JS)

Crowdsourcing

Amazon MTurk

Today

- Overview
- Existing Dataset
- Build A Dataset
- **Data Loading and Processing in PyTorch**
  - Dataloader Class
  - Transforms
  - torchvision
- Amazon MTurk Tutorial

https://pytorch.org/tutorials/beginner/data_loading_tutorial.html
https://stanford.edu/~shervine/blog/pytorch-how-to-generate-data-parallel

PyTorch Dataloader

The basic class provides useful tools to load and prepare data.

```
import torch
from torch.utils import data

class Dataset(data.Dataset):
  'Characterizes a dataset for PyTorch'
  def __init__(self, data_files, labels):
        'Initialization'
        self.labels = labels # list of labels for each data sample
        self.data_files = data_files # list of file names storing the data


  def __len__(self):
        'Denotes the total number of samples'
        return len(self.data_files)

  def __getitem__(self, index):
        'Generates one sample of data'
         ...
```

PyTorch Dataloader

The basic class provides useful tools to load and prepare data.

```
import torch
from torch.utils import data

class Dataset(data.Dataset):

      ...

  def __getitem__(self, index):
        'Generates one sample of data'
         # Select sample
        datafile = self.data_files[index]

        # Load data and get label
        im = torch.load(datafile)
        label = self.labels[index]

        return im, label
```

PyTorch Dataloader

The basic class provides useful tools to load and prepare data.

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class Dataset(data.Dataset):

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         # Select sample
        datafile = self.data_files[index]

        # Load data and get label
        im = torch.load(datafile)
        label = self.labels[index]

        return im, label


training_set = Dataset(data_files, labels)
training_loader = data.DataLoader(training_set, **params)
```

PyTorch Dataloader Params

https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/data.html#torch.utils.data.DataLoader

Commonly used:

- dataset (*Dataset*) – dataset from which to load the data.
- batch_size (*int, optional*) – how many samples per batch to load (default: `1`).
- shuffle (*bool, optional*) – set to `True` to have the data reshuffled at every epoch (default: `False`).
- num_workers (*int, optional*) – how many subprocesses to use for data loading. `0` means that the data will be loaded in the main process. (default: `0`)
- drop_last (*bool, optional*) – set to `True` to drop the last incomplete batch, if the dataset size is not divisible by the batch size. If `False` and the size of dataset is not divisible by the batch size, then the last batch will be smaller. (default: `False`)

Use PyTorch Dataloader

Get data in the training loop:

```
training_set = Dataset(partition['train'], labels)
training_loader = data.DataLoader(training_set, **params)

for (i,batch_data) in enumerate(training_loader):
      # process the data
      output = net(batch_data)
```

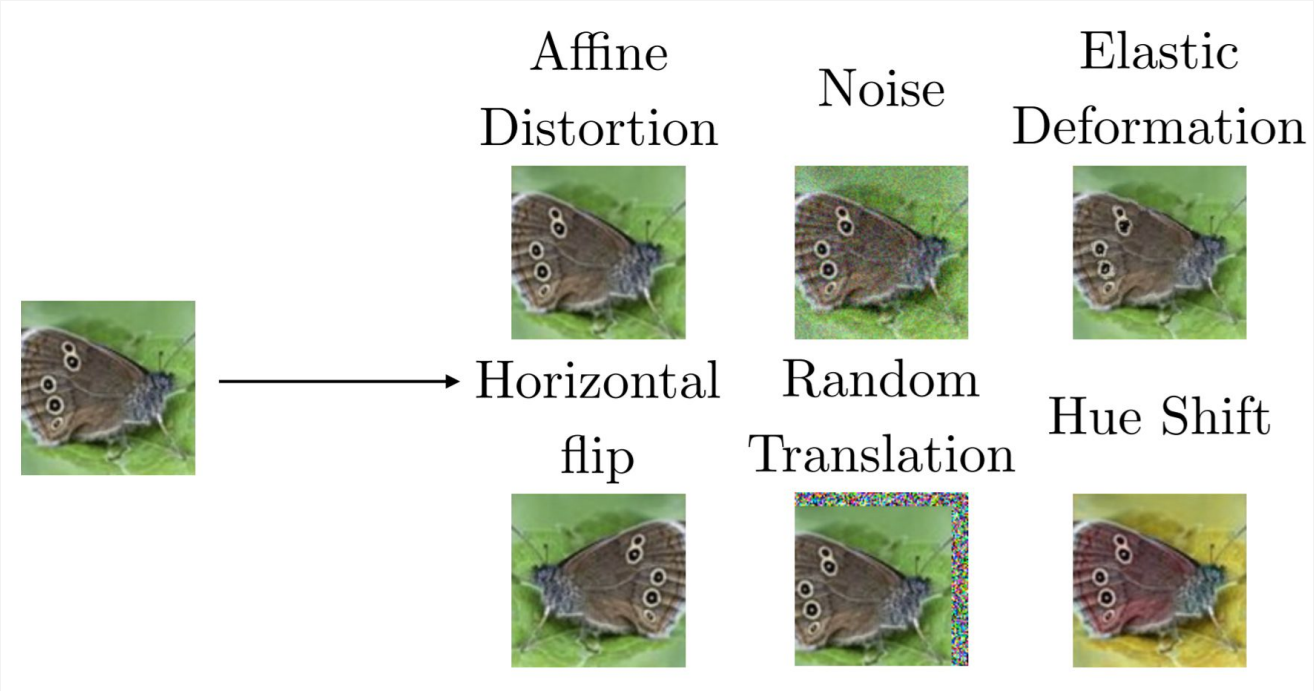
Get data in one batch (for debugging):

```
batch_data = next(iter(training_loader))

output = net(batch_data)
```

Data Transforms

Data Augmentation as regularization on deep neural networks



Data Transforms

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from torch.utils import data

class Dataset(data.Dataset):

      ...

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         # Select sample
        datafile = self.data_files[index]

        # Load data and get label
        im = torch.load(datafile)
        label = self.labels[index]

        if self.transform:
            im = self.transform(im)

        return im, label
```

Data Transforms

```
import torch
from torch.utils import data

class Dataset(data.Dataset):

      ...

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        # Load data and get label
        im = torch.load(datafile)
        label = self.labels[index]

        if self.transform:
            im = self.transform(im)

        return im, label
```

```
class RandomCrop(object):
    """Crop randomly the image in a sample.

    Args:
        output_size (tuple or int): Desired output size. If
int, square crop
            is made.
    """
    def __init__(self, output_size):
        assert isinstance(output_size, (int, tuple))
        if isinstance(output_size, int):
            self.output_size = (output_size, output_size)
        else:
            assert len(output_size) == 2
            self.output_size = output_size

    def __call__(self, sample):
        image, landmarks = sample['image'],sample['landmarks']
        h, w = image.shape[:2]
        new_h, new_w = self.output_size
        top = np.random.randint(0, h - new_h)
        left = np.random.randint(0, w - new_w)

        image = image[top: top + new_h, left: left + new_w]
        landmarks = landmarks - [left, top]

        return {'image': image, 'landmarks': landmarks}
```

Data Transforms

```
import torch
from torch.utils import data

class Dataset(data.Dataset):
  def __init__(self, data_files, labels):
        'Initialization'
        self.transform = RandomCrop(out_size)

  def __getitem__(self, index):
        'Generates one sample of data'
         # Select sample
        datafile = self.data_files[index]

        # Load data and get label
        im = torch.load(datafile)
        label = self.labels[index]

        if self.transform:
            im = self.transform(im)

        return im, label
```

```
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        else:
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    def __call__(self, sample):
        image, landmarks = sample['image'],sample['landmarks']
        h, w = image.shape[:2]
        new_h, new_w = self.output_size
        top = np.random.randint(0, h - new_h)
        left = np.random.randint(0, w - new_w)

        image = image[top: top + new_h, left: left + new_w]
        landmarks = landmarks - [left, top]

        return {'image': image, 'landmarks': landmarks}
```

torchvision

A convenient package provides common dataset setting and transforms.

For example, `torchvision.datasets.ImageFolder` is a generic data loader where the images are arranged in this way:

root/dog/xxx.png

root/dog/xxy.png

root/dog/xxz.png

root/cat/123.png

root/cat/nsdf3.png

root/cat/asd932_.png

...

Also provides common vision datasets: MNIST, COCO, ImageNet, CIFAR...

torchvision

Common transforms https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/torchvision/transforms.html#torchvision-transforms

```
>>> transforms.Compose([
>>>     transforms.CenterCrop(10),
>>>     transforms.ToTensor(),
>>> ])
```

Crop, ColorJitter, RandomAffine, ...

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Amazon Mechanical Turk Tutorial

On Demand

Over 500K workers, 24x7

Speed

Work is done in parallel

Scalable

No minimum project size

Qualification

Set prerequisite to workers

MTurk Concepts

Requesters

Person creates tasks for Workers to work on.

Human Intelligence Tasks (HITs)

HIT is a single, self-contained task.

Assignment

Multiple Workers can be assigned to a single HIT.

A Worker can only accept a HIT once and submit one assignment per HIT.

Workers

Person completes assignments.

Approval and Payment

After assignment submission, if you approve the work, the HIT reward is draw from your MTurk account.

Qualification

Anyone can register as a worker. You can set qualification types such as approval rate to control the quality of submissions.

Common Use Cases

Image/Video Processing

MTurk is well-suited for processing images. While difficult for computers, it is a task that is extremely easy for people to do. In the past, companies have used MTurk to:

Tag objects found in an image to improve your search or advertising targeting

Review a set of images to select the best picture to represent a product

Audit user-uploaded images or videos to moderate content

Classify objects found in satellite imagery

Data Verification and Clean-up

Companies with large online directories or catalogs are using MTurk to identify duplicate entries and verify item details. Examples of this have included:

Removing duplicate content from business listings

Identifying incomplete or duplicate product listings in a catalog

Verifying restaurant details such as phone numbers or hours of operation

Converting unstructured data about locations into well-formed addresses

Common Use Cases

Information Gathering

The diversification and the scale of the MTurk workforce allows you to gather a breadth of information that would be almost impossible to do otherwise such as:

Allowing people to ask questions from a computer or mobile device about any topic and have Workers return the results

Filling out market research or survey data on a variety of topics

Writing content for websites

Finding specific fields or data elements in large legal and government documents

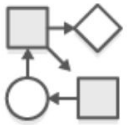
Data Processing

Companies take advantage of the power of the MTurk workforce to understand and intelligently respond to different types of data including:

Audio editing and transcription

Human powered translation services

Rating the accuracy of results for a search engine



Categorizing information to match a given schema or taxonomy

Example: Data Labeling Using MTurk

1. Setup

Python and Boto3 (AWS SDK).

2. Accounts

AWS and MTurk (Also need to link the two).

Purchasing Prepaid HITs.

3. Creating Tasks

Define a HIT and its reward.

4. Retrieving Results

Verify result, Add a bonus

No coding needed:
Tutorial 1
Command line approach:
Tutorial 2

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