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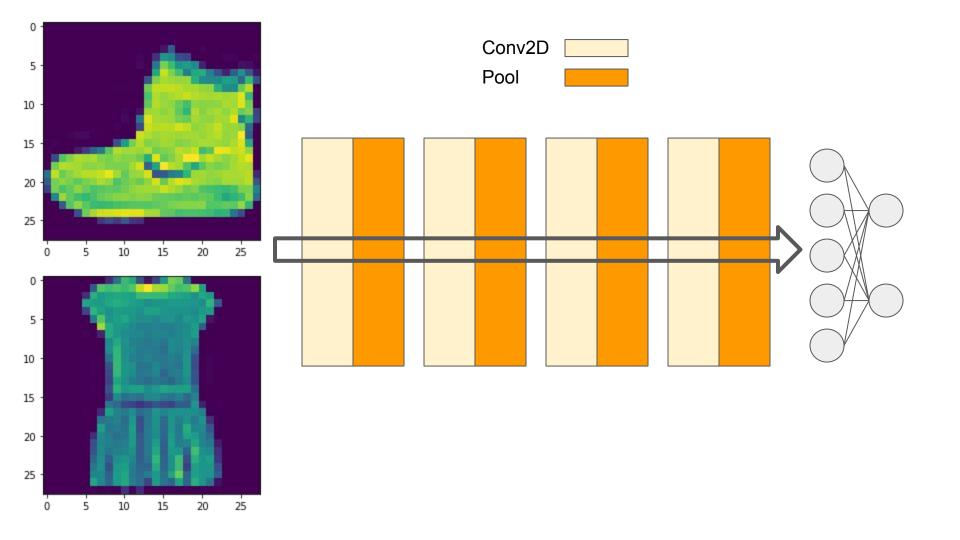
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Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None,	28, 28, 16)	160
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None,	14, 14, 16)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None,	14, 14, 32)	4640
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None,	7, 7, 32)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None,	7, 7, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2	(None,	3, 3, 64)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None,	3, 3, 128)	73856
global_average_pooling2d (G1	(None,	128)	0
dense (Dense)	(None,	10)	1290

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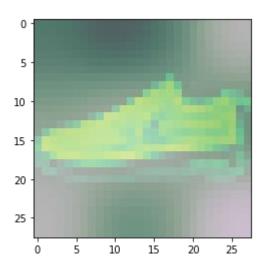
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global_average_pooling2d (G1	(None,	128)	0 _	
dense (Dense)	(None,	10)	1290 -	

```
cam_model = Model(inputs=model.input,
                  outputs=(model.layers[-3].output,
                           model.layers[-1].output))
```

```
def show_cam(image_index):
    features_for_img = features[image_index,:,:,:]
    prediction = np.argmax(results[image_index])
    class_activation_weights = gap_weights[:,prediction]
    class_activation_features =
        sp.ndimage.zoom(features_for_img, (28/3, 28/3, 1), order=2)
    cam_output = np.dot(class_activation_features,class_activation_weights)
```

## **Class Activation Map**



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def show_cam(image_index):
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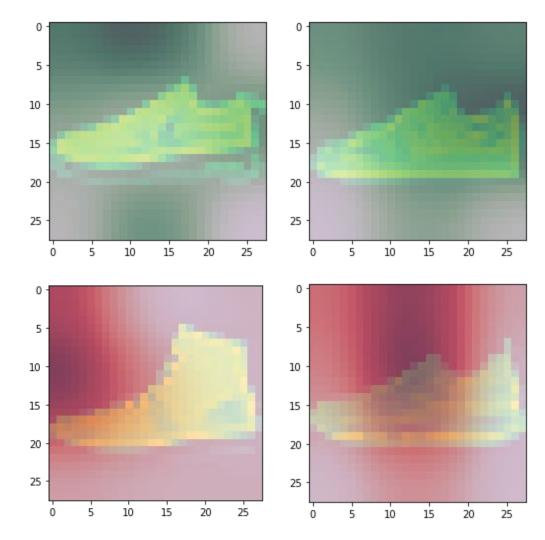
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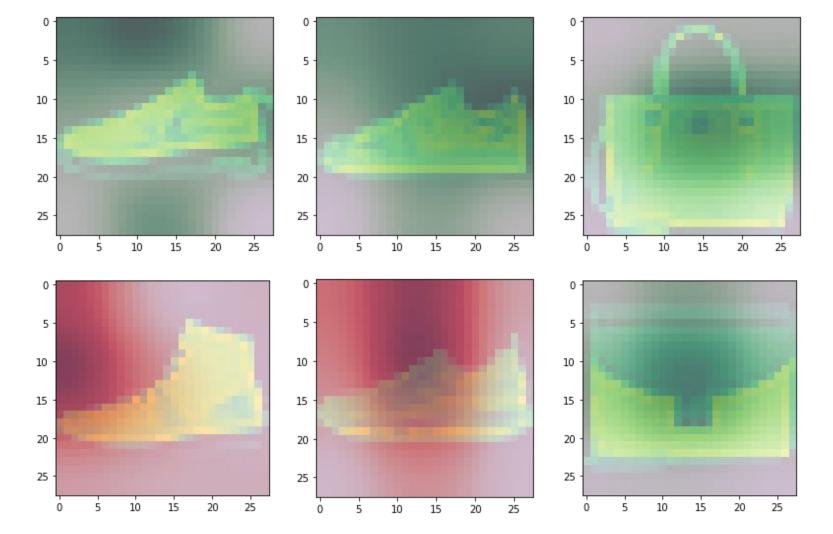
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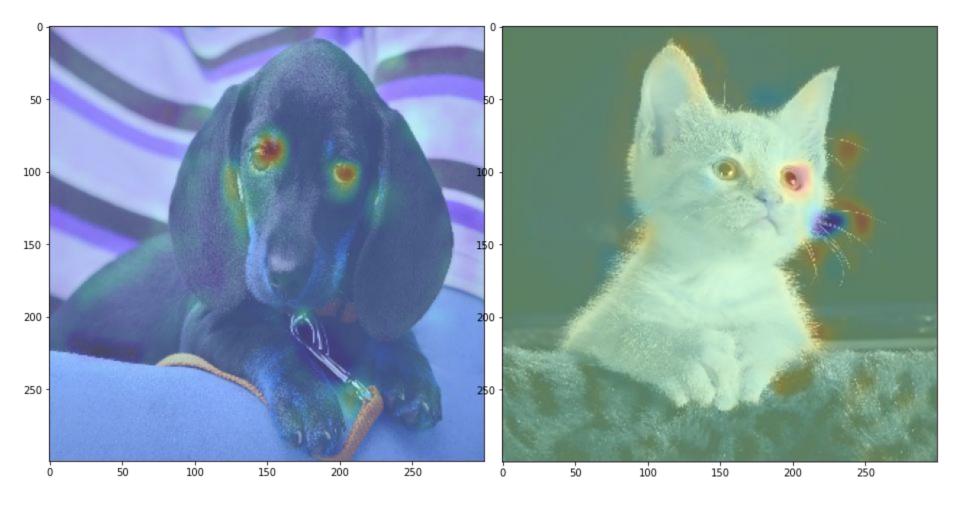
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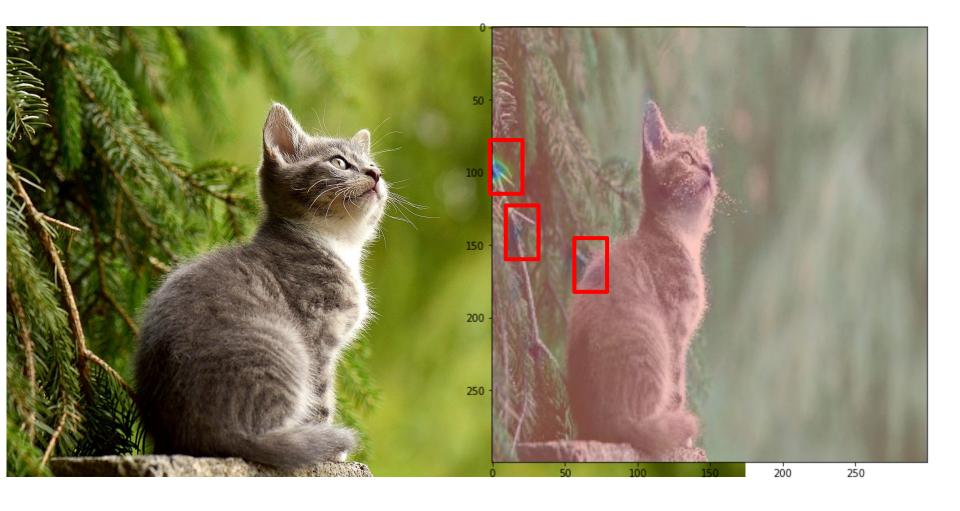
## Class Activation Map



















```
class_index = 251  # Siberian Husky's class ID in ImageNet
num_classes = 1001
expected_output = tf.one_hot([class_index] * images.shape[0], num_classes)
with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
   inputs = tf.cast(images, tf.float32)
    tape.watch(inputs)
   predictions = model(inputs)
   loss = tf.keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy(
        expected_output, predictions
```

gradients = tape.gradient(loss, inputs)

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```

```
grayscale_tensor = tf.reduce_sum(tf.abs(gradients), axis=-1)
normalized_tensor = tf.cast(
   255 * (grayscale_tensor - tf.reduce_min(grayscale_tensor))
    / (tf.reduce_max(grayscale_tensor) - tf.reduce_min(grayscale_tensor)),
    tf.uint8,
normalized_tensor = tf.squeeze(normalized_tensor)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.axis('off')
plt.imshow(normalized_tensor, cmap='gray')
plt.show()
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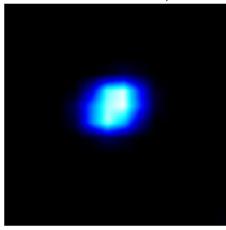




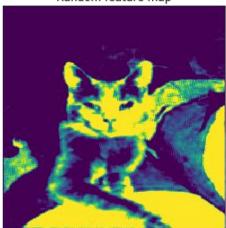
True label: 0 Predicted label: 0



Class Activation Map



Random feature map



Activation map superimposed



```
def get_CAM(processed_image, predicted_label, layer_name='block5_conv3'):
   model_grad = Model([model.inputs],
                       [model.get_layer(layer_name).output,
                       model.output])
   # Gradient tape
    with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
        conv_output_values, predictions = model_grad(processed_image)
```

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```
# Compute the gradients
grads_values = tape.gradient(loss, conv_output_values)
# Mean of gradients per feature map
grads_values = K.mean(grads_values, axis=(0,1,2))
conv_output_values = np.squeeze(conv_output_values.numpy())
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```
for i in range(512): # we have 512 features in our last conv layer
    conv_output_values[:,:,i] *= grads_values[i]
# Heatmap
heatmap = np.mean(conv_output_values, axis=-1)
# Remove negative values
heatmap = np.maximum(heatmap, 0)
# Normalize
heatmap /= heatmap.max()
del model_grad, conv_output_values, grads_values, loss
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```



True label: 1 Predicted label: 1









https://arxiv.org/pdf/1610.02391.pdf

# **Grad-CAM: Visual Explanations from Deep Networks** via Gradient-based Localization

Ramprasaath R. Selvaraju  $\cdot$  Michael Cogswell  $\cdot$  Abhishek Das  $\cdot$  Ramakrishna Vedantam  $\cdot$  Devi Parikh  $\cdot$  Dhruv Batra

**Abstract** We propose a technique for producing 'visual explanations' for decisions from a large class of Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)-based models, making them more transparent and explainable.

sualization, Guided Grad-CAM, and apply it to image classification, image captioning, and visual question answering (VQA) models, including ResNet-based architectures.

In the context of image classification models, our visualiza-

### **ZFNet**

- Winner of ILSVLC 2013
- Fine tuned the AlexNet architecture
- Employed a Deconvolutional technique
- Provides visualization of activations for each layer

https://arxiv.org/pdf/1311.2901v3.pdf

#### Visualizing and Understanding Convolutional Networks

Matthew D. Zeiler ZEILER@CS.NYU.EDU

Dept. of Computer Science, Courant Institute, New York University

Rob Fergus FERGUS@CS.NYU.EDU

Dept. of Computer Science, Courant Institute, New York University

#### Abstract

Large Convolutional Network models have recently demonstrated impressive classification performance on the ImageNet benchmark (Krizhevsky et al., 2012). However there is no clear understanding of why they est in convnet models: (i) the availability of much larger training sets, with millions of labeled examples; (ii) powerful GPU implementations, making the training of very large models practical and (iii) better model regularization strategies, such as Dropout (Hinton et al., 2012).

## Unpooling

0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3
0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8
0.2	0.7	0.8	0.4
0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5



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0.7	0.8

## Unpooling

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0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8
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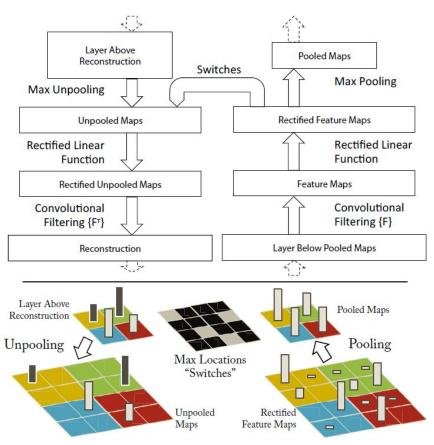


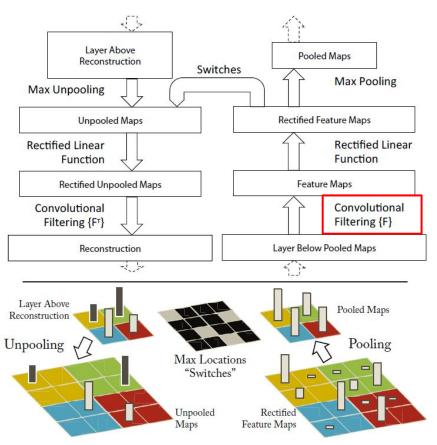
0.8	0.9
0.7	0.8

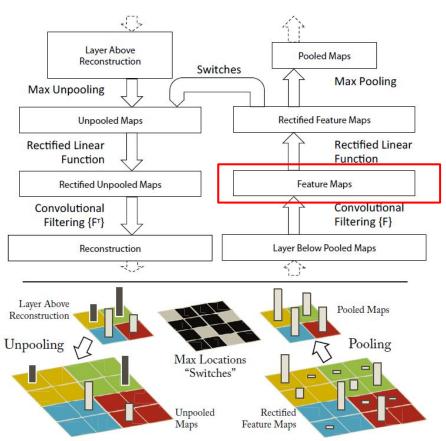
0.8	0	0	0
0	0	0.9	0
0	0.7	0.8	0
0	0	0	0

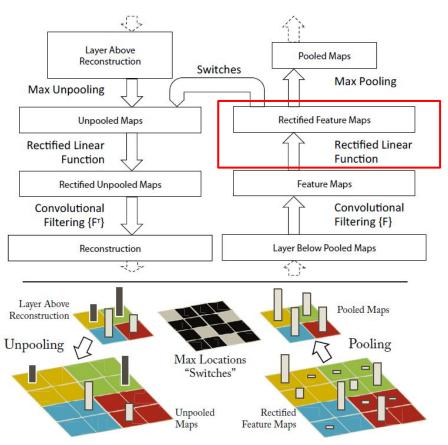


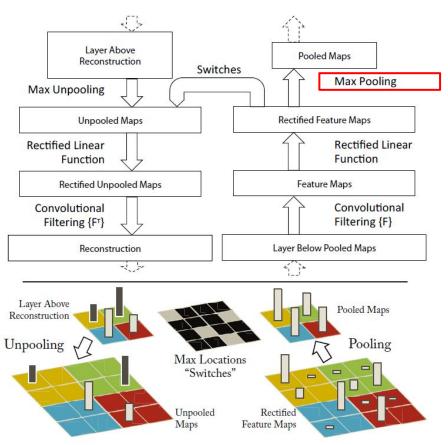
0.8	0.9
0.7	0.8

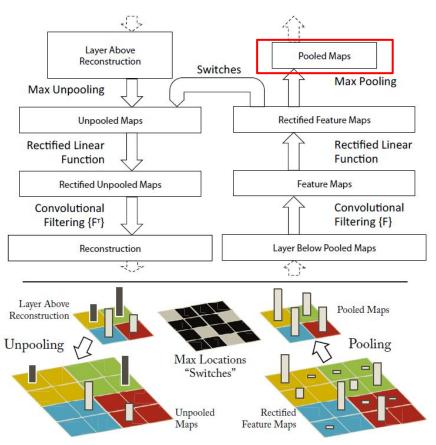


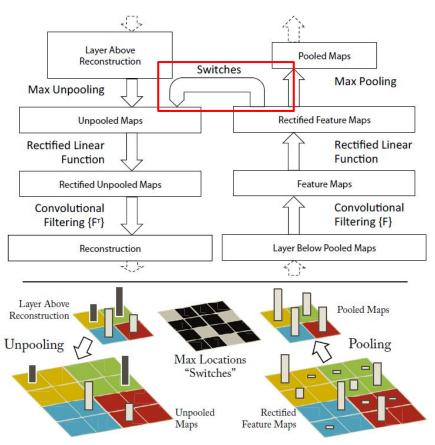


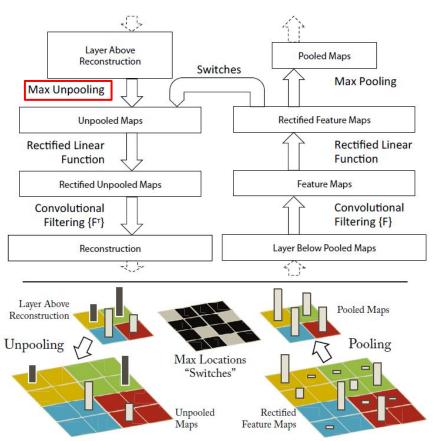


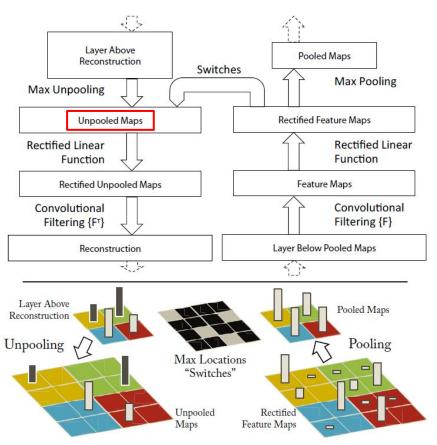


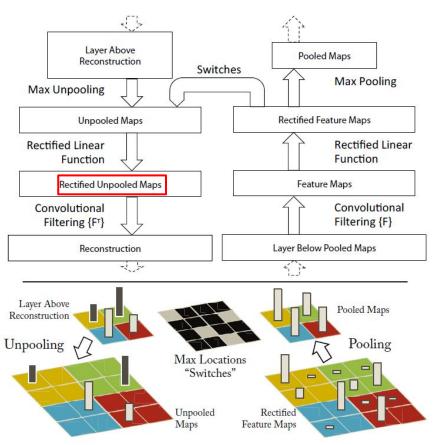


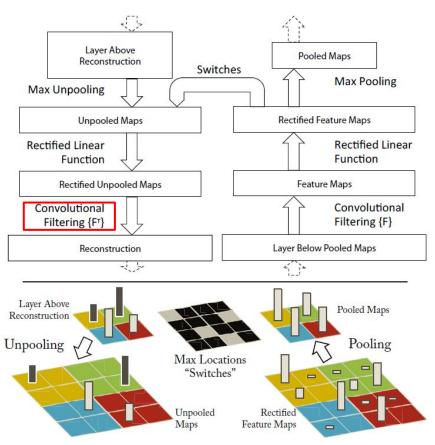


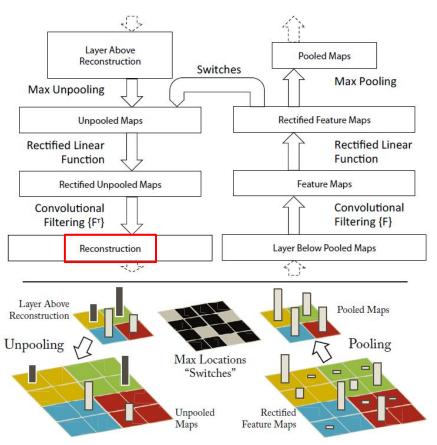


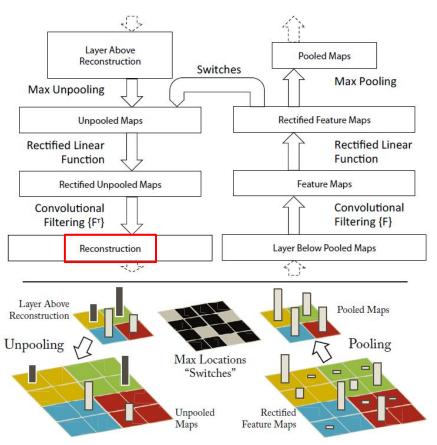




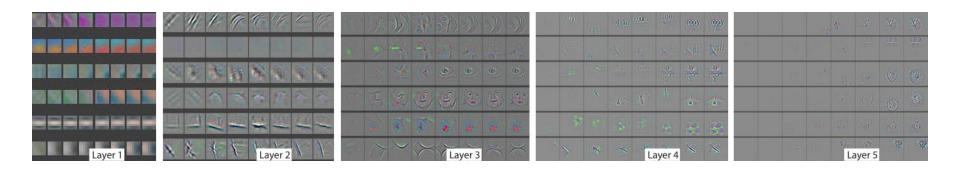


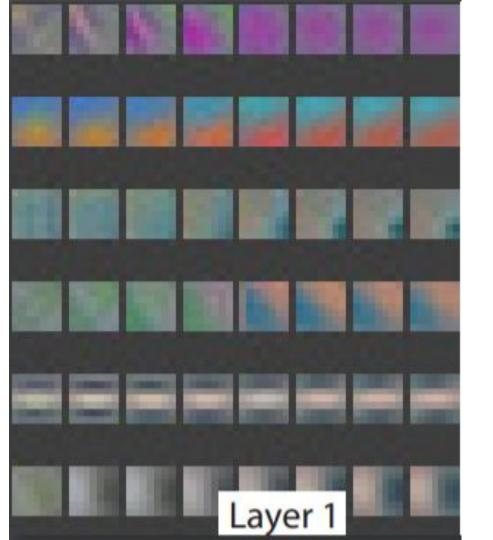


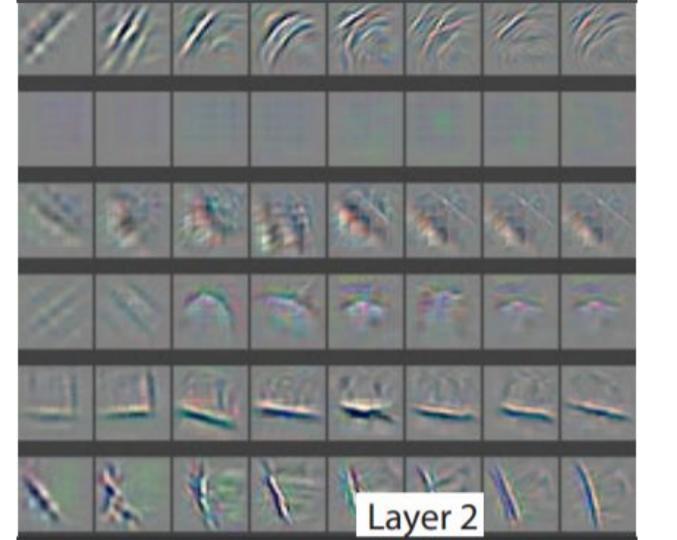


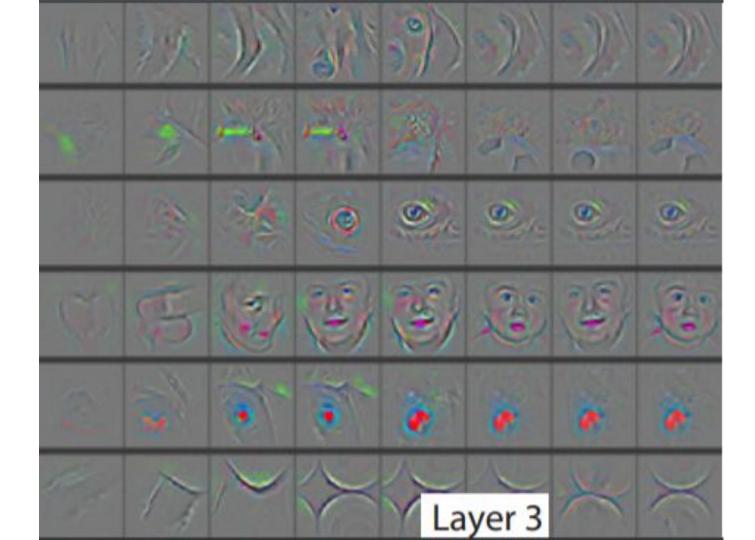


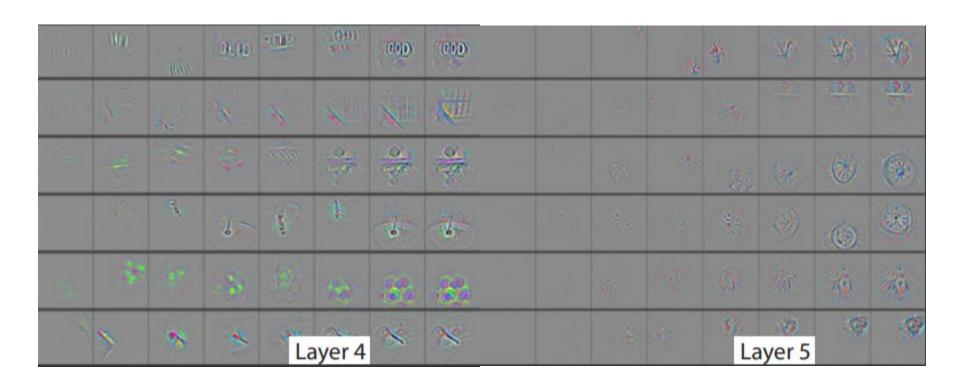
# Visualizing AlexNet with Deconv

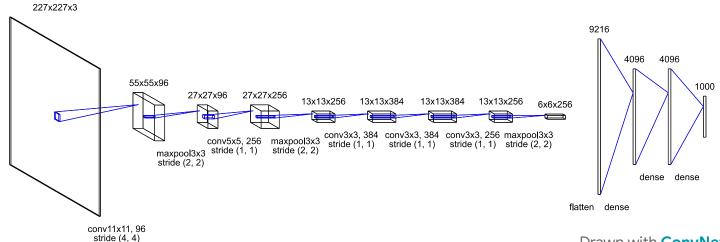




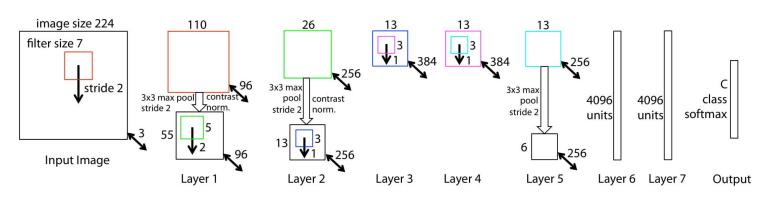




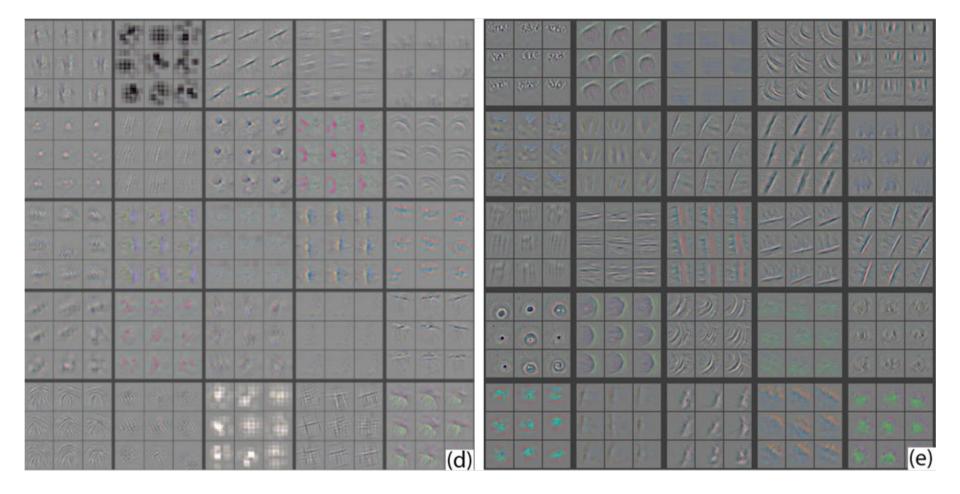




#### Drawn with **ConvNet Drawer**



**ZFNet** by Zeiler and Fergus (2013)



Layer 2 (AlexNet)

Layer 2 (ZFNet)