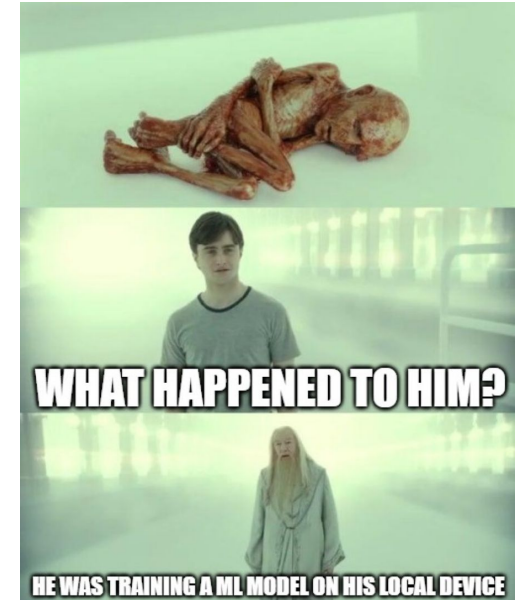


# Data Augmentation and CNN

M.Tech. Data Science, Second Year, NMIMS

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# Convolution & operation

0	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1

6x6 image

Filter (Weights)

-1	1	-1
2	3	2
1	1	1

3x3 Filter

$$n - f + 1$$

$$= 6 - 3 + 1$$

$$= 4$$

Output Size

4	4	4	4
4	..	..	..
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:

4x4



Output without padding

Stride = 1  
(step size)

With Padding

$$n - 2p - f + 1$$

0	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1

4x4 → 6x6  
padding

Padding

Filter

1	-1
1	-1




4x4

# Pooling

25	48	11	58
192	10	20	110
38	0	9	31
50	8	23	47

Stride = 2  
(Recommended  
for Pooling)

25	48
192	10

11	58
20	110

Pooling  
⇒

38	0
50	8

9	31
23	47

Max Pooling

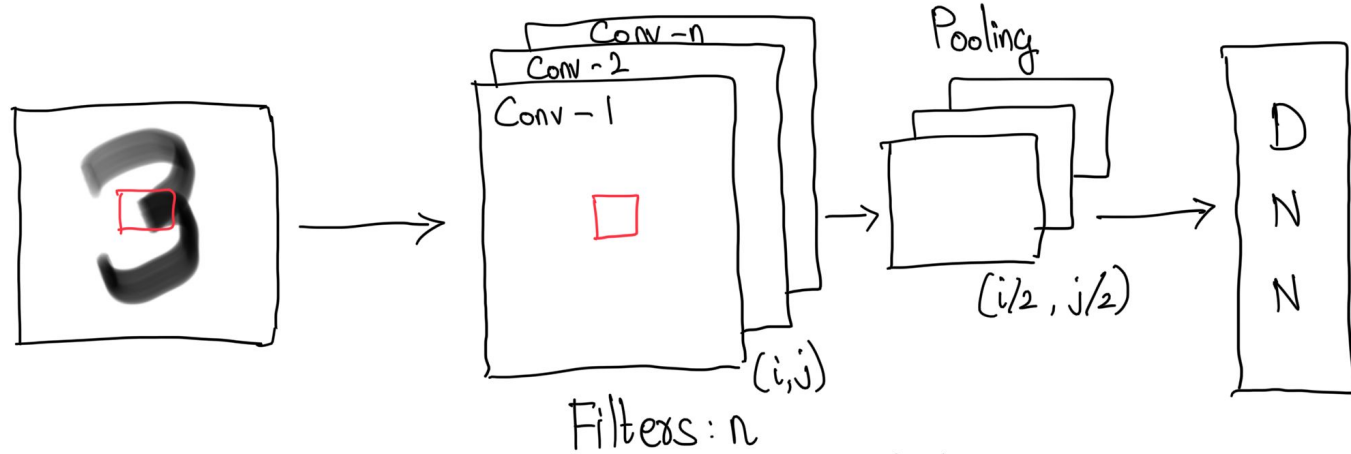
192	110
50	47

69	50
22	28

Average Pooling

# Convolution Neural Network (CNN) for Classification

`tf.keras.layers.Conv2D`  
`tf.keras.activations.*`  
`tf.keras.layers.MaxPool2D`



- 1) Convolution: Filters to generate feature maps
- 2) Non-linearity: often relu
- 3) Backpropagation
- 4) Pooling: Downsampling feature maps

# Image Augmentation

- Simple and powerful tool to help you avoid overfitting
- If data and its scope is limited then chance of potential future prediction is also limited
- Example: You have a dataset of cats but in testing set you have a cat lying down. Thus making difficult for model to recognize  
Solution: Rotating the images

# TensorFlow Image Data Generator

→ rotation\_range [0 - 180°]

→ width\_shift\_range } shifting [0 - 1]  
height\_shift\_range } portion of shifting

→ shear\_range [0 - 1]

→ zoom\_range [0 - 1]

→ horizontal\_flip [True, False]

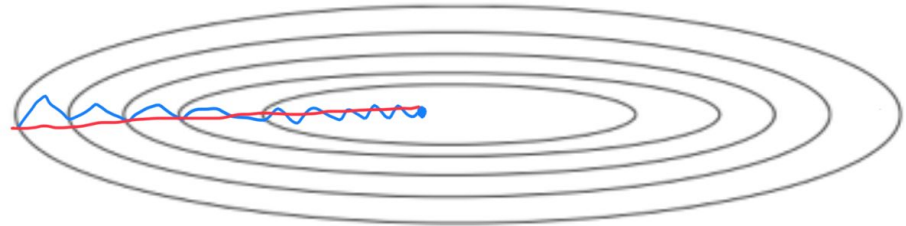
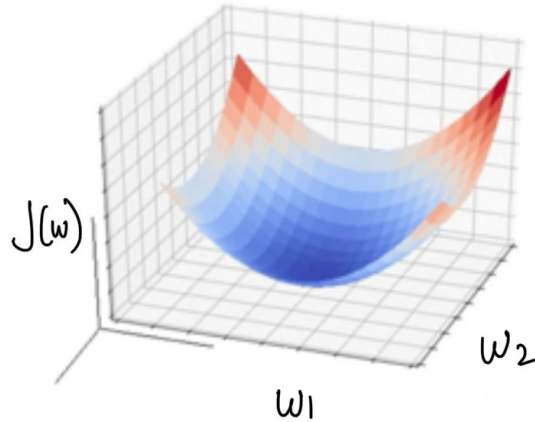
(rescale, fill\_mode)

# Adam Optimizer (Adaptive moment estimation)

└→ Momentum  
└→ RMSprop

Exponentially  
weighted moving  
average

Momentum:



Momentum:

$$V_{dw} = \beta V_{dw} + (1-\beta) dW$$

$$V_{dB} = \beta V_{dB} + (1-\beta) dB$$

$$W := W - \eta V_{dw}$$

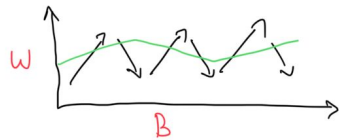
$$B := B - \eta V_{dB} \quad [\eta = \text{learning rate}]$$

$$W := W - \eta dW$$

$$B := B - \eta dB$$

$$\beta = 0.9$$

RMS prop (Root mean squared proportion)



$$S_{dw} = \beta S_{dw} + (1-\beta) (dW)^2$$

$$S_{dB} = \beta S_{dB} + (1-\beta) (dB)^2$$

$$W := W - \eta \frac{dW}{\sqrt{S_{dw} + \epsilon}}$$

$$\beta = 0.999$$

$$\epsilon = 10^{-8}$$

$$B := B - \eta \frac{dB}{\sqrt{S_{dB} + \epsilon}}$$

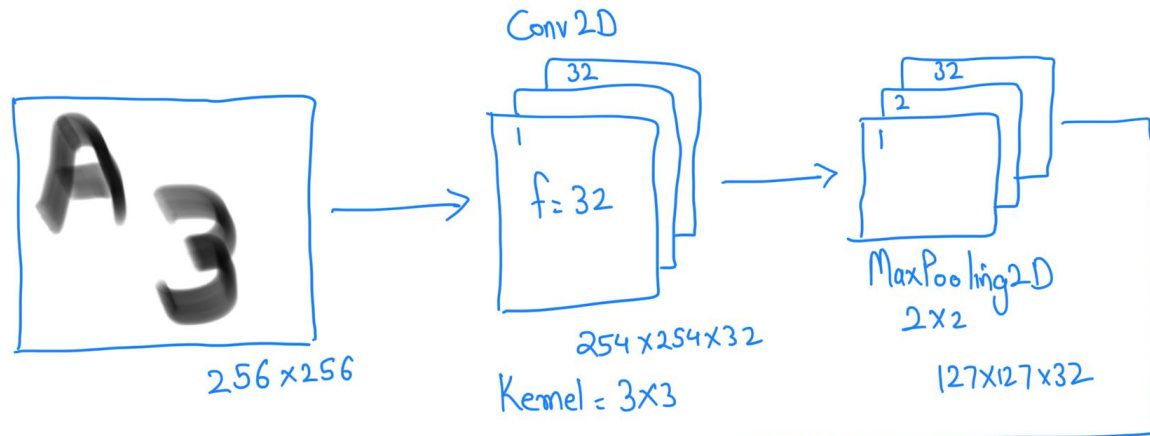
Adam:

$$W := W - \eta \frac{V_{dw}}{\sqrt{S_{dw} + \epsilon}}$$

$$B := B - \eta \frac{V_{dB}}{\sqrt{S_{dB} + \epsilon}}$$

Momentum  $\beta$  will be  $\beta_1$  | RMS prop  $\beta$  will be  $\beta_2$





# trainable  
params =  
989736

