Convolutional Neural network

Ngo Minh Nhut

Summer School – FIT@HCMUS

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Outline

- Convolutional neural network
- Practice with Google Colab

Problems in computer vision

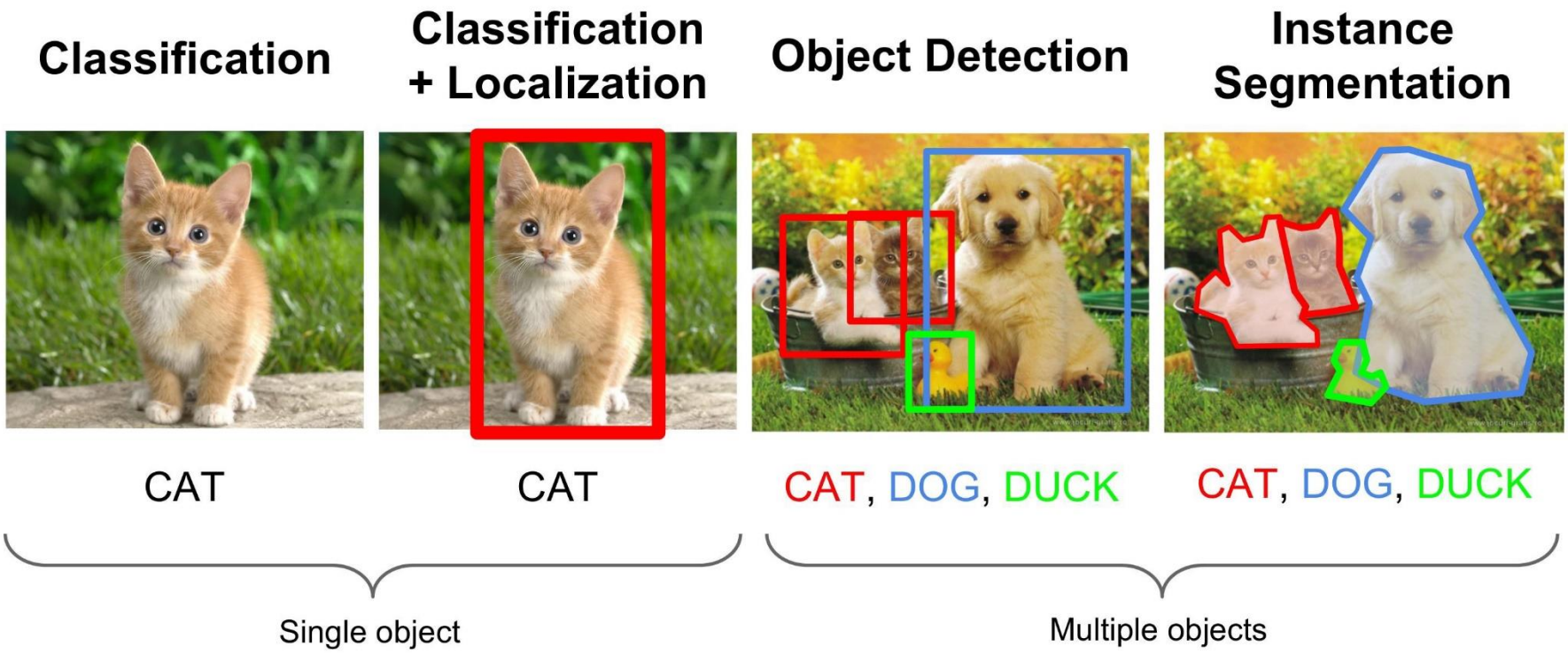


Image segmentation

Semantic Segmentation

Instance Segmentation

Segmentation techniques

- The pixel values will be different for the objects and the image's background → **Threshold Segmentation**
- **Edge Detection Segmentation -** There is always an edge between two adjacent regions with different grayscale values.
- **Image Segmentation based on Clustering**

Convolutional neural network

- High resolution images contains O(millions) of pixels
- A neural network which can handle that kind of images would also have O(millions) of weight

Convolutional filter

Convolutional neural network

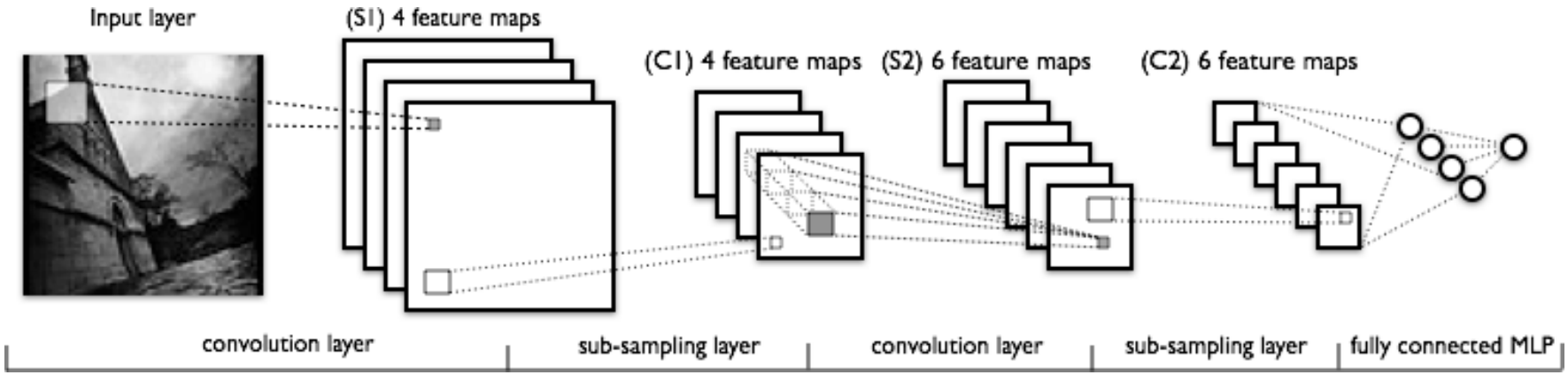
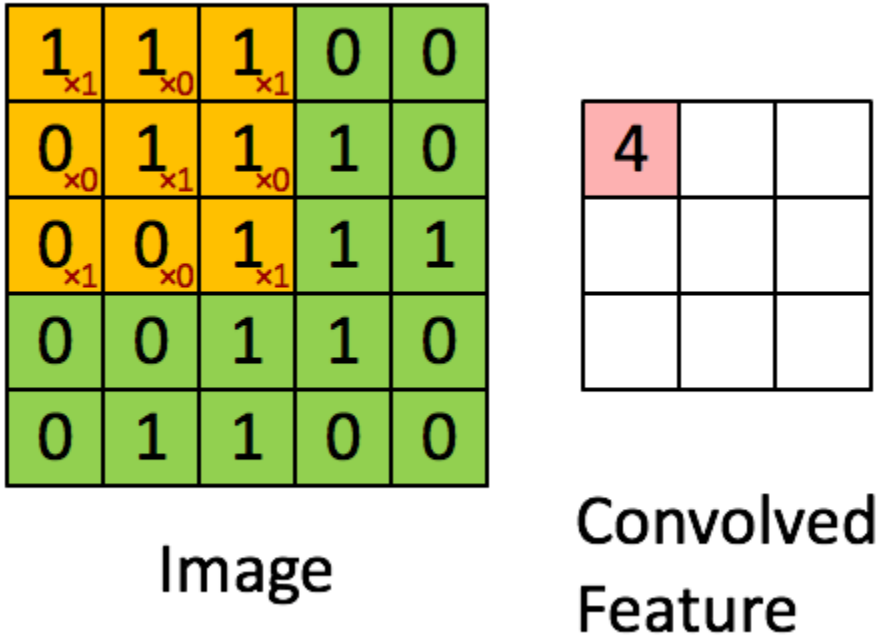


Illustration: Theano documentation

This kind of architecture will learn filters and build an internal representation of the input data using many stacked layers and finally use this representation on a classification task.

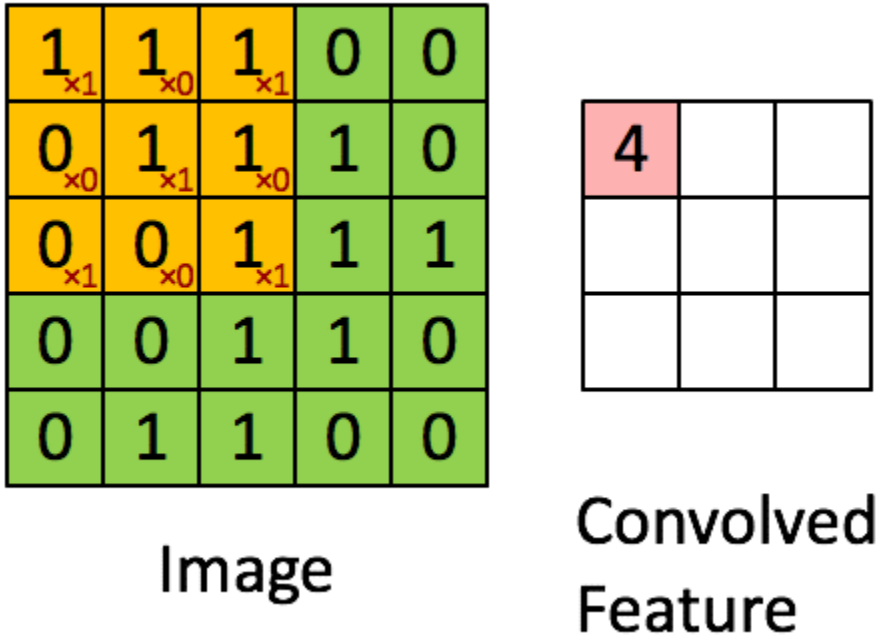
Convolutional neural network

- Filters



Convolutional neural network

- Filters



Convolutional neural network

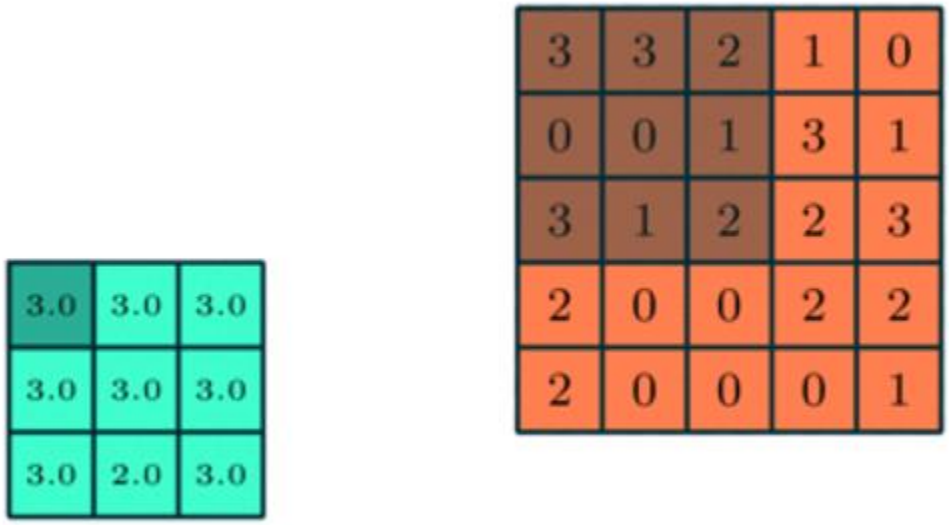
- Pooling (Ma trận con)

3.0	3.0	3.0
3.0	3.0	3.0
3.0	2.0	3.0

3	3	2	1	0
0	0	1	3	1
3	1	2	2	3
2	0	0	2	2
2	0	0	0	1

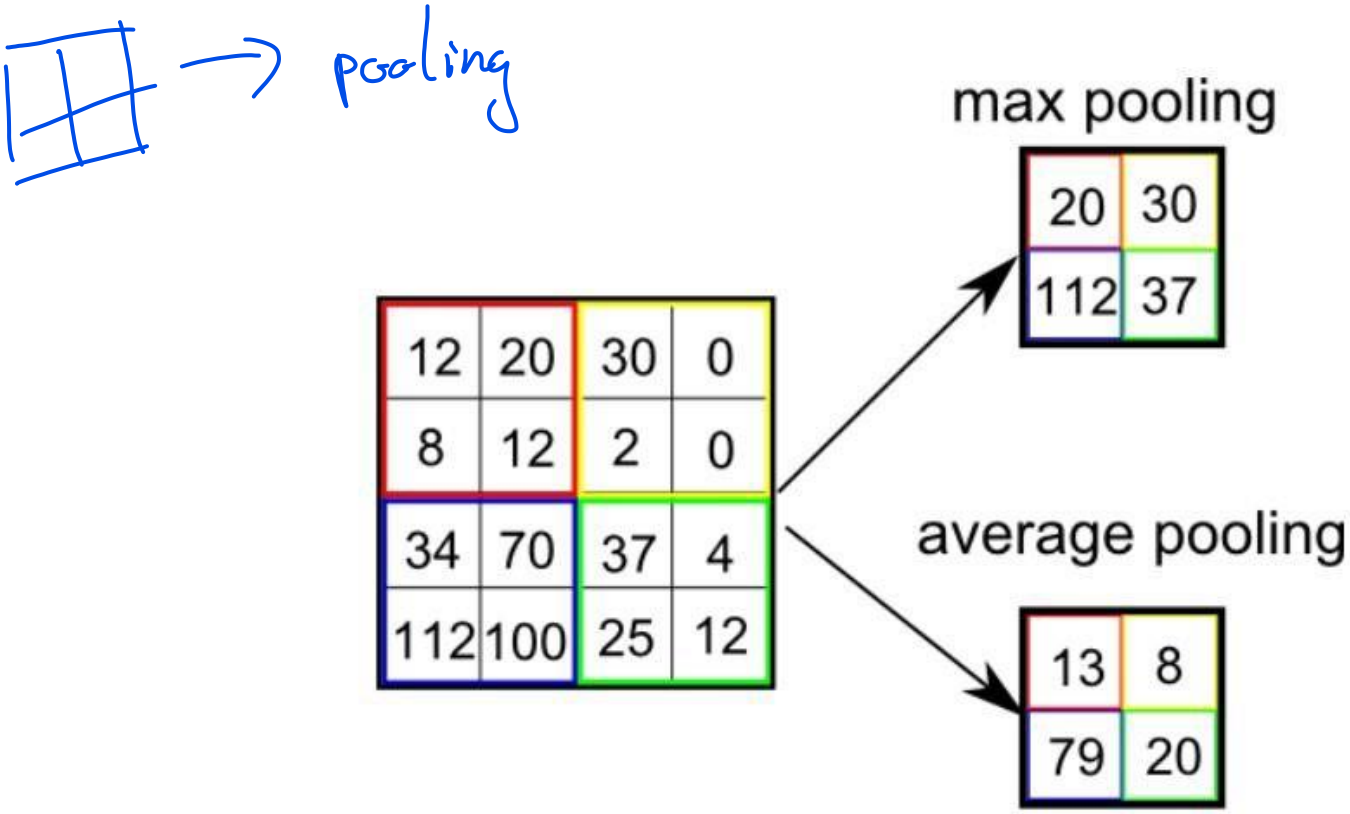
Convolutional neural network

- Pooling

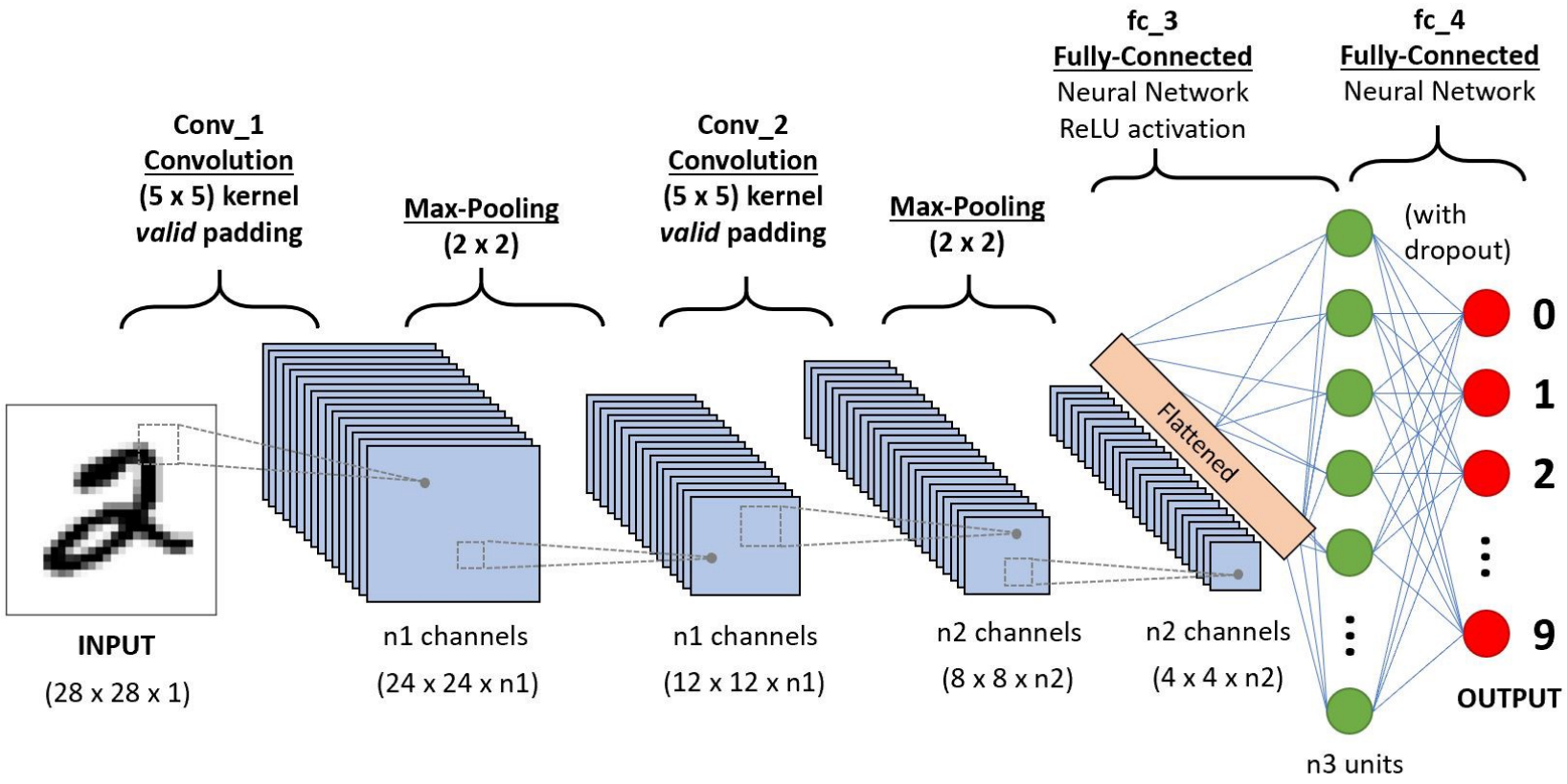


Convolutional neural network

- Max pooling vs Average pooling



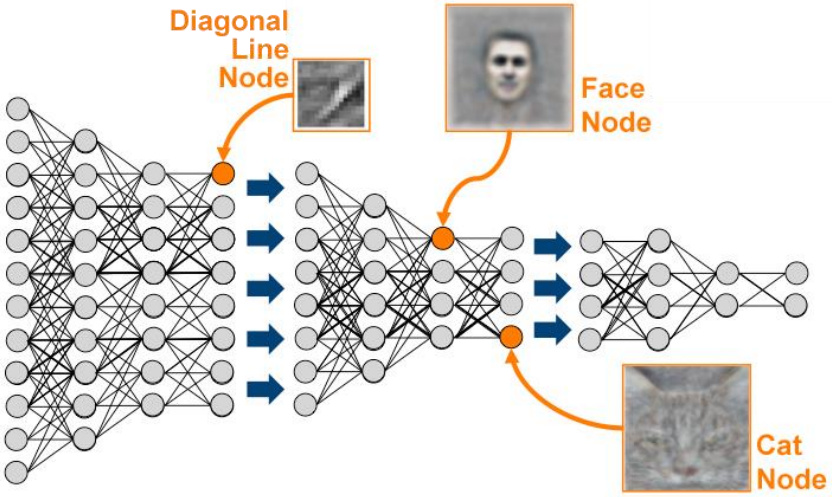
Convolutional neural network



Learn high level features of a cat

"Best neuron" activation heat map

- Training: 16.000 CPU during 3 days
- Learned high levels features of cats, human faces by watching Youtube videos
- Totally unsupervised : unlabeled data



High level feature learning

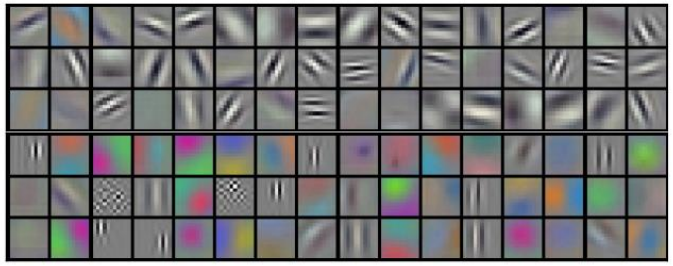
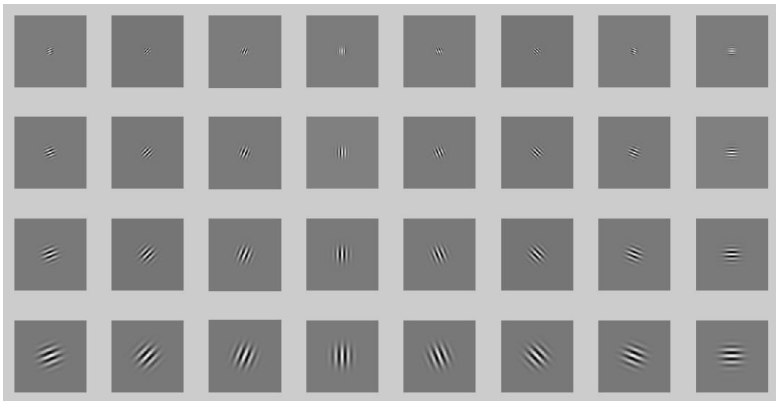


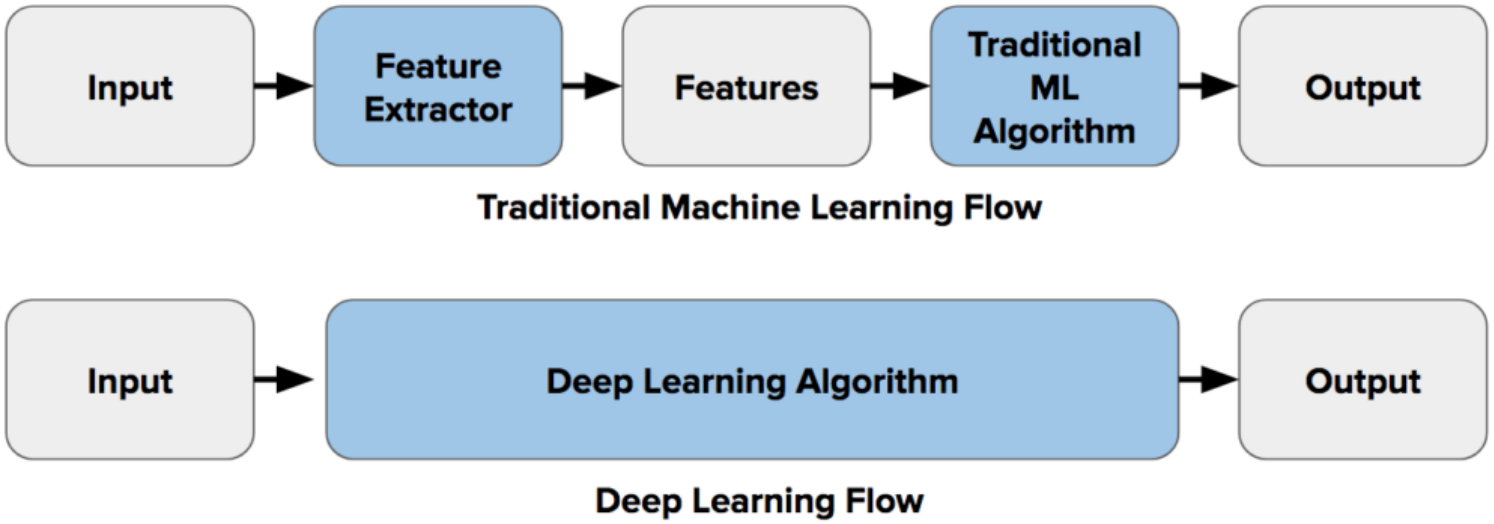
Figure 3: 96 convolutional kernels of size $11 \times 11 \times 3$ learned by the first convolutional layer on the $224 \times 224 \times 3$ input images. The top 48 kernels were learned on GPU 1 while the bottom 48 kernels were learned on GPU 2. See Section 6.1 for details.

The model learns some edge detection filter. We find a similar process in the cells of the primary visual cortex of the human brain

Edge detectors filters :



Traditional ML vs Deep learning



Practice with Google Colab

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1UA-wUXx2QziKgZXTDLVo1gn0xImlwj2H

Model evaluation

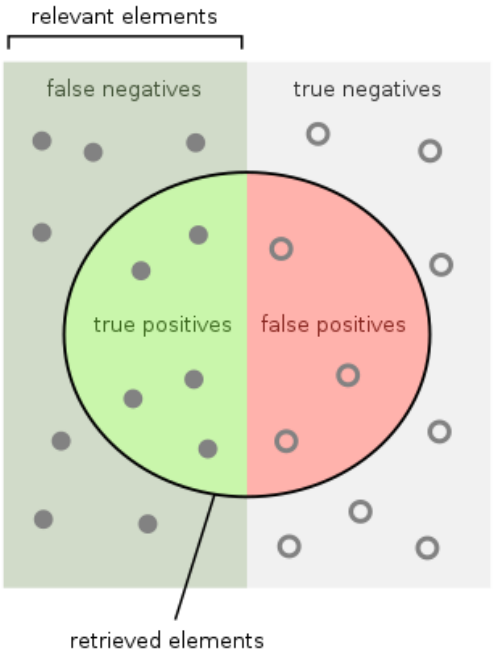
- Measurements
  - Precision, recall
  - Accuracy
  - F1-score
- Depending on problems, we need some suitable measures

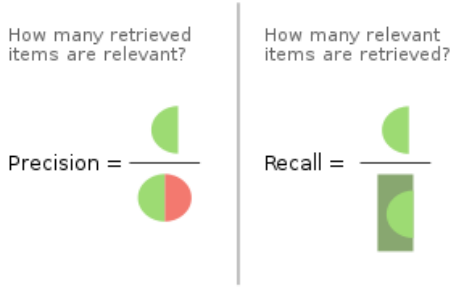
Model evaluation

predict

	P	N
P	TP	FP
N	FN	TN

- $\text{Precision} = \dfrac{\text{True positive}}{\text{Predicted positive}} = \dfrac{TP}{TP + FP}$
- $\text{Recall} = \dfrac{\text{True positive}}{\text{Positive}} = \dfrac{TP}{TP + FN}$
- $\text{F1} - \text{score} = \dfrac{2 \text{ x Precision x Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}}$
- $\text{Accuracy} = \dfrac{\text{True positive} + \text{True negative}}{\text{Positive} + \text{Negative}} = \dfrac{TP + TN}{TP + FN + FP + TN}$





Source: Wikipedia

Confusion matrix

		Predicted				
		Cat	Dog	Tiger	Wolf	Total
Actual	Cat	**6**	0	3	1	10
	Dog	2	**4**	0	4	10
	Tiger	3	3	**3**	0	9
	Wolf	1	4	1	**2**	8
	Total	12	11	7	7	

>>> sklearn.metrics.classification_report

>>> y_true = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, …]

>>> y_pred = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 3, …]

>>> target_names = ['Cat', 'Dog', 'Tiger', 'Wolf']

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Cat	0.500	0.600	0.545	10
Dog	0.364	0.400	0.381	10
Tiger	0.429	0.333	0.375	9
Wolf	0.286	0.250	0.267	8
accuracy			0.405	37
macro avg	0.394	0.396	0.392	37
weighted avg	0.399	0.405	0.399	37

Thank you for your attention