

Introduction to CNNs

IMAGE PROCESSING WITH KERAS IN PYTHON



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Software and pre-requisites

- DataCamp's Deep Learning course
- Machine learning:
 - Overfitting
 - Model evaluation
 - Cross-validation

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Images as data

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
data = plt.imread('stop_sign.jpg')  
plt.imshow(data)  
plt.show()
```



Images as data

```
data.shape
```

3

```
(2832, 4256, 3)
```

Images as data

```
data[1000, 1500]
```

```
2
```

```
1000 1500
```

```
.
```

```
array([0.73333333, 0.07843137, 0.14509804])
```



Images as data

data[250, 3500] 가 B .

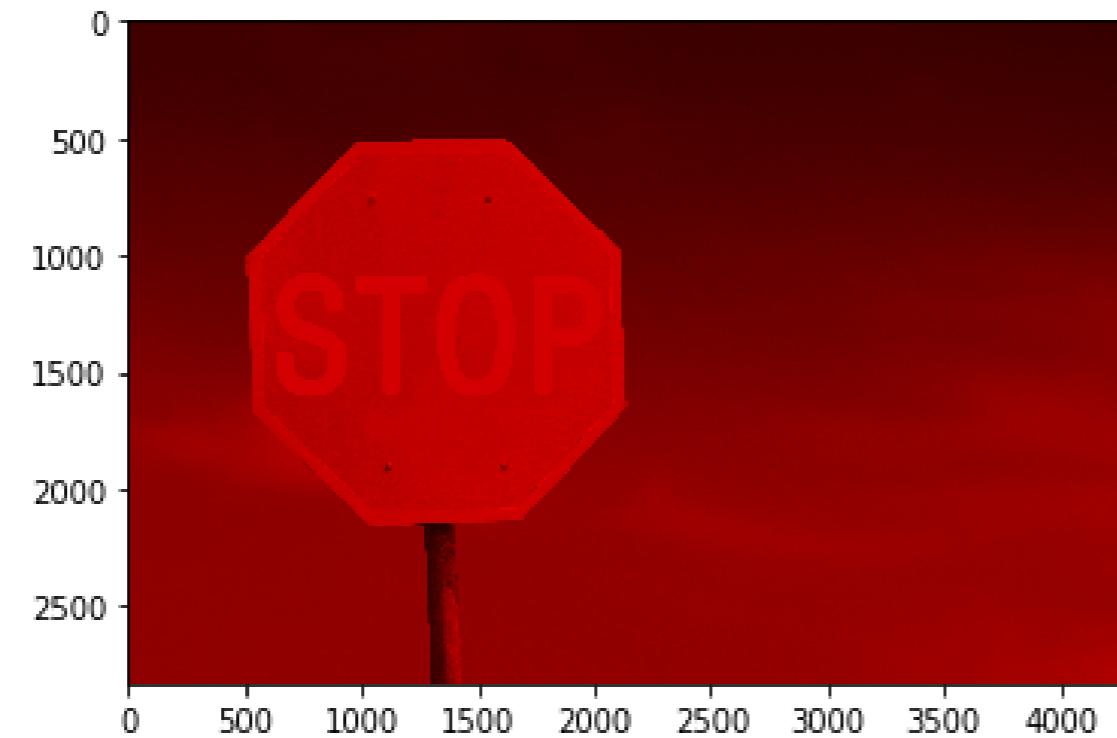
```
array([0.25882353, 0.43921569, 0.77254902])
```



Modifying image data

```
data[:, :, 1] = 0  
data[:, :, 2] = 0  
plt.imshow(data)  
plt.show()
```

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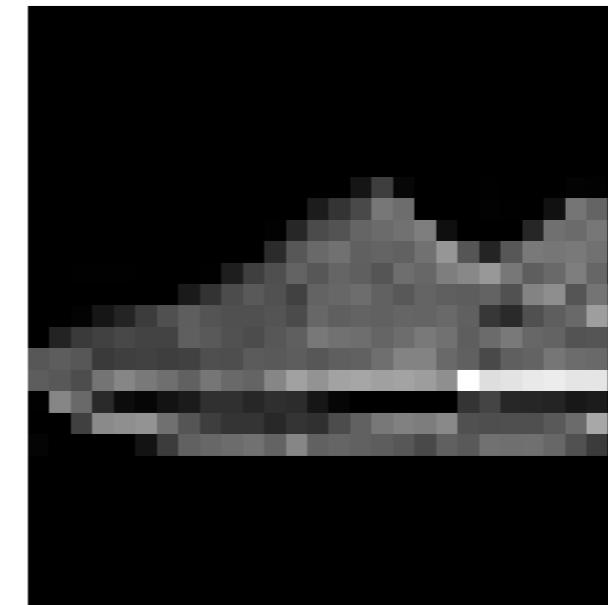
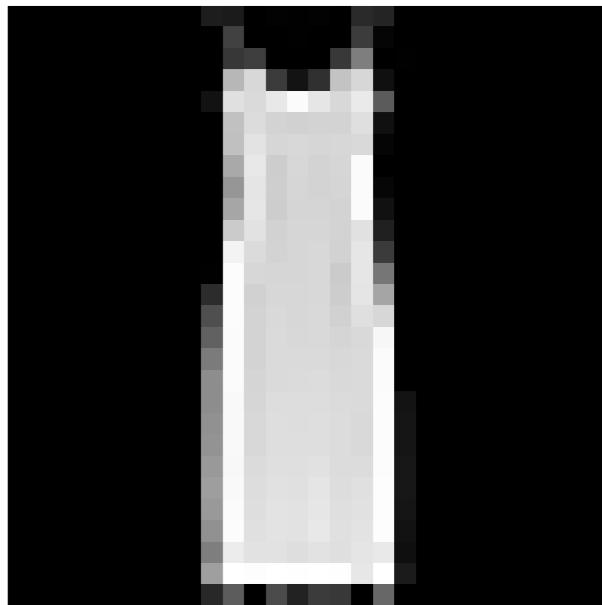


Changing an image

```
data[200:1200, 200:1200, :] = [0, 1, 0]  
plt.imshow(data)  
plt.show()
```



Black and white images



Black and white images

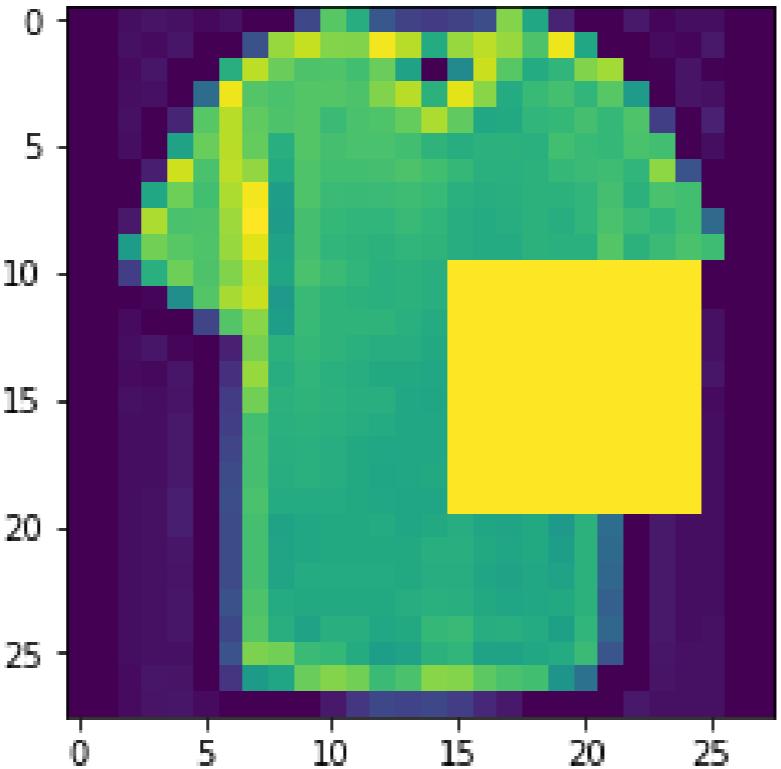
00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	02	07	01	03	02	02	02	02	08	06	01	00	00	01	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	01	00	00	02	08	09	08	08	10	09	06	08	09	07	10	06	00	00	00	00	01	00
00	00	00	01	00	00	05	09	08	07	07	08	06	05	09	07	06	07	08	09	05	00	00	01	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	04	10	07	07	07	07	08	05	10	08	06	07	07	07	06	00	01	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	01	07	09	08	07	07	07	08	09	08	06	07	07	07	07	02	00	01	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	06	08	09	08	06	07	07	07	07	07	06	06	06	07	07	07	07	07	00	00	00	00
00	00	01	01	09	07	09	08	05	07	07	07	07	07	07	06	06	06	07	07	07	08	03	00	00	00
00	00	00	06	08	07	09	10	10	06	07	07	07	07	07	06	06	06	07	07	06	07	07	00	00	00
00	00	01	09	07	07	09	10	10	06	07	07	07	07	07	06	06	06	07	07	07	07	03	00	00	00
00	00	06	08	07	07	08	10	10	06	07	07	06	07	07	06	06	06	06	07	06	07	07	07	00	00
00	00	02	06	08	07	08	09	06	07	07	07	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	07	07	05	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	05	07	09	09	05	07	07	06	05	06	05	06	05	06	06	07	07	07	03	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	02	02	07	08	06	07	07	07	07	06	06	06	06	07	06	07	05	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	01	00	00	01	08	06	07	07	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	05	08	02	00	01	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01	08	06	07	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	05	07	03	00	00	00	01	00
00	00	00	00	01	00	01	02	08	06	07	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	05	08	03	00	01	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	01	00	01	02	07	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	05	07	03	00	01	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	01	00	02	07	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	05	06	03	00	01	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	01	00	01	02	07	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	03	00	01	00	00
00	00	00	00	01	00	01	02	07	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	03	00	01	00	00
00	00	00	00	01	00	01	02	07	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	05	06	04	00	01	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	01	00	01	02	07	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	03	00	01	00	00
00	00	00	00	01	00	01	02	07	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	03	00	01	00	00
00	00	00	00	01	00	01	02	07	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	03	00	01	00	00
00	00	00	00	02	03	08	08	07	07	06	05	06	05	07	06	05	06	06	07	03	00	01	00	00	00
00	00	00	01	01	00	01	05	06	08	08	07	07	08	08	07	07	07	07	05	04	00	01	00	00	00
00	00	00	01	01	01	00	00	00	00	01	02	02	02	02	02	01	01	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00

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Black and white images

```
tshirt[10:20, 15:25] = 1  
plt.imshow(tshirt)  
plt.show()
```



Let's practice!

IMAGE PROCESSING WITH KERAS IN PYTHON

Classifying images

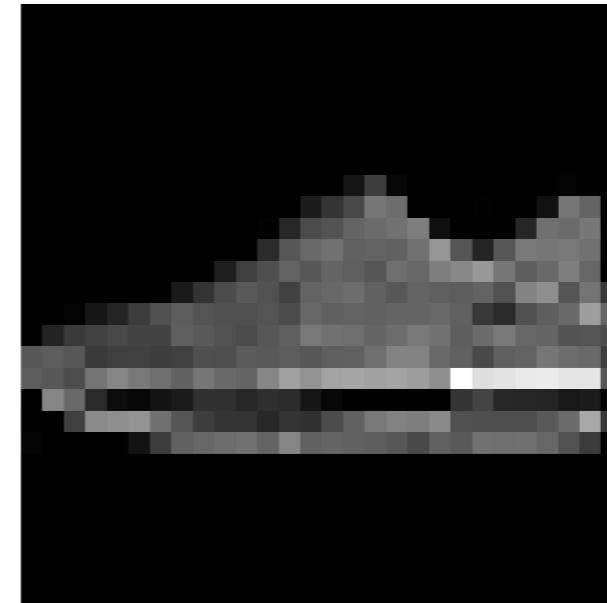
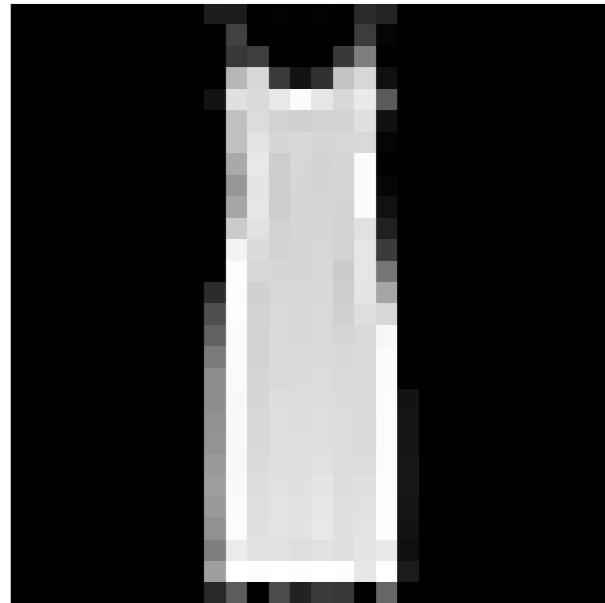
IMAGE PROCESSING WITH KERAS IN PYTHON



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Image classification



, ,

classification

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Image classification: training

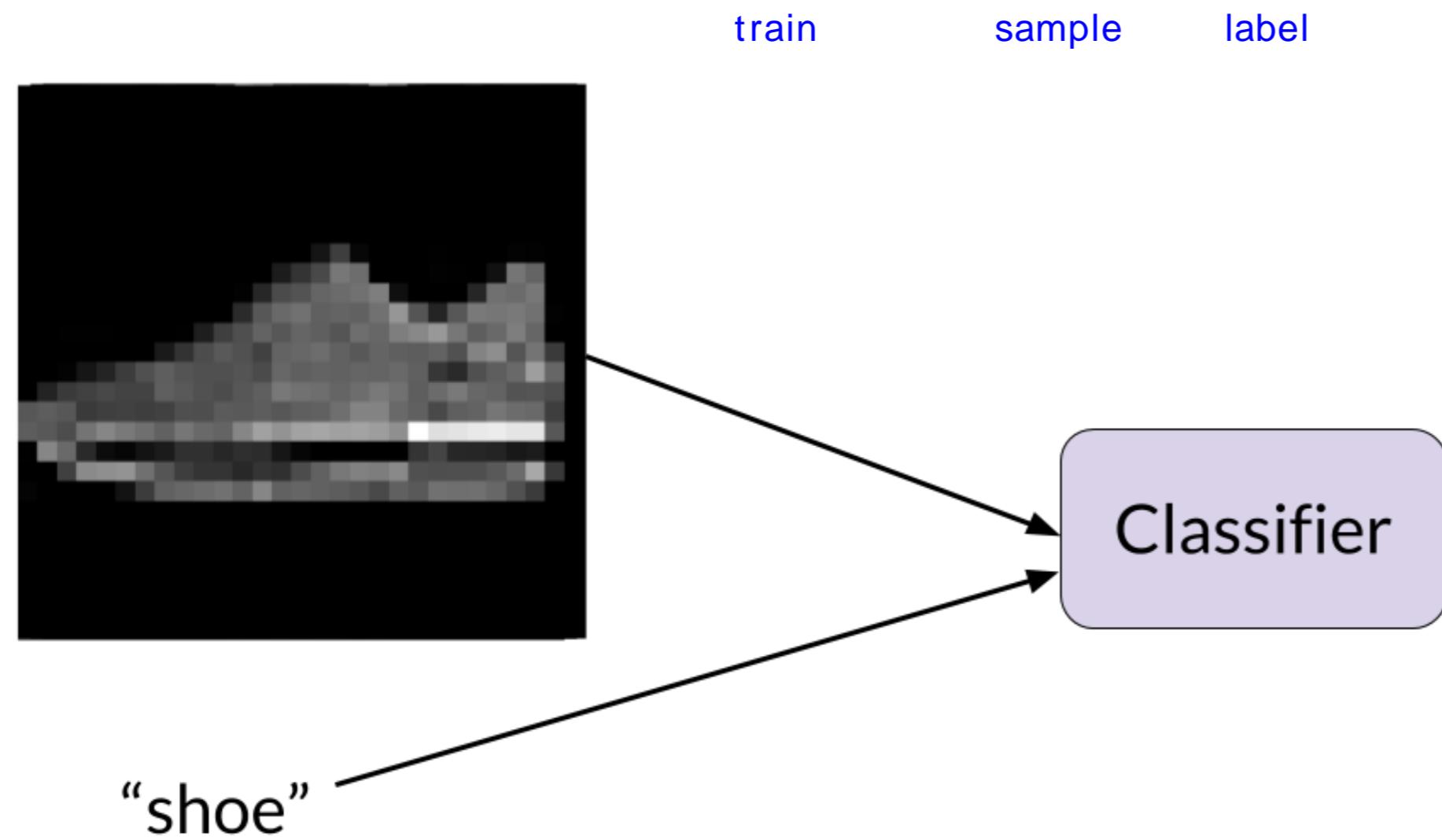


Image classification: training

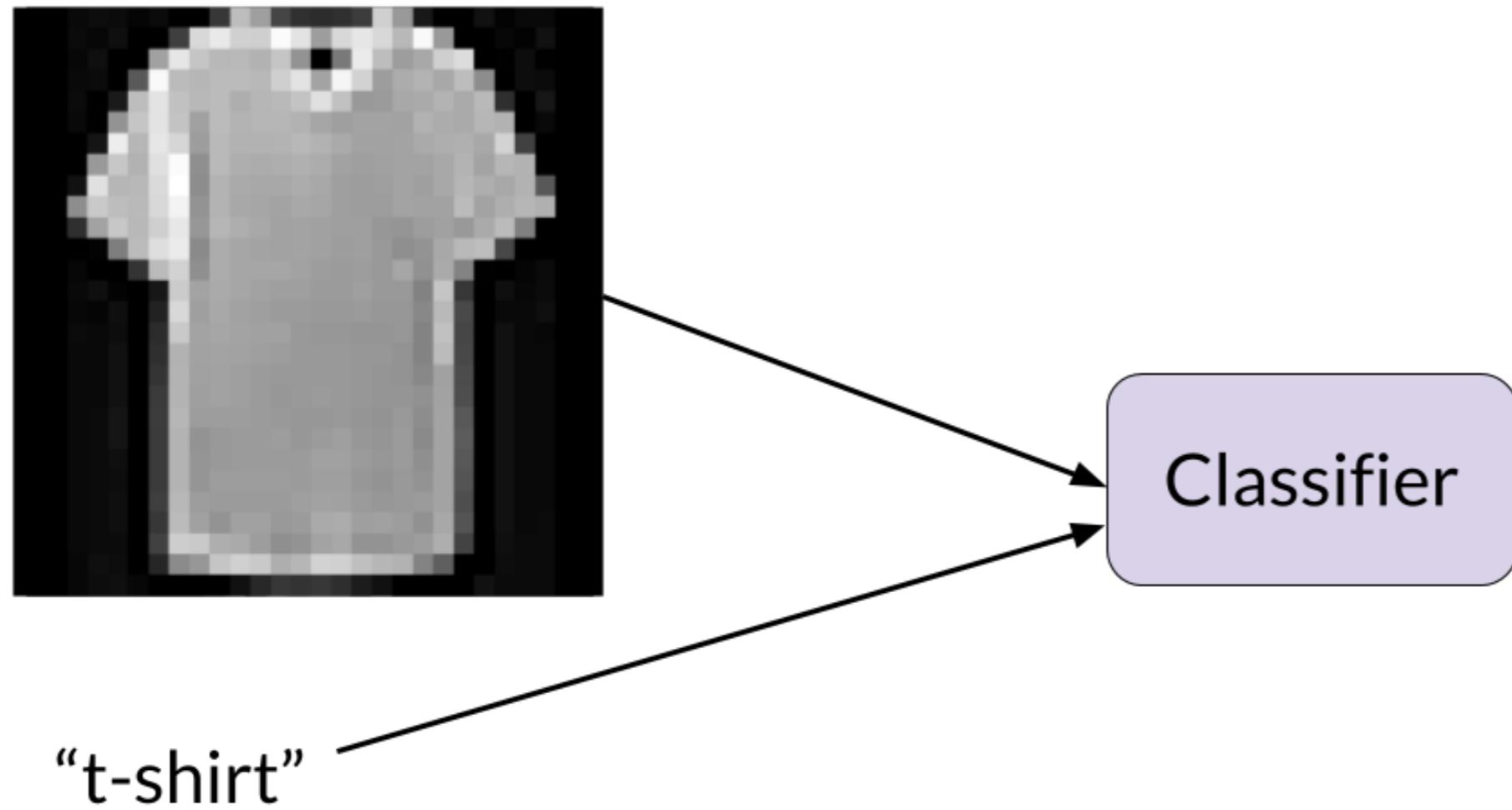


Image classification: training

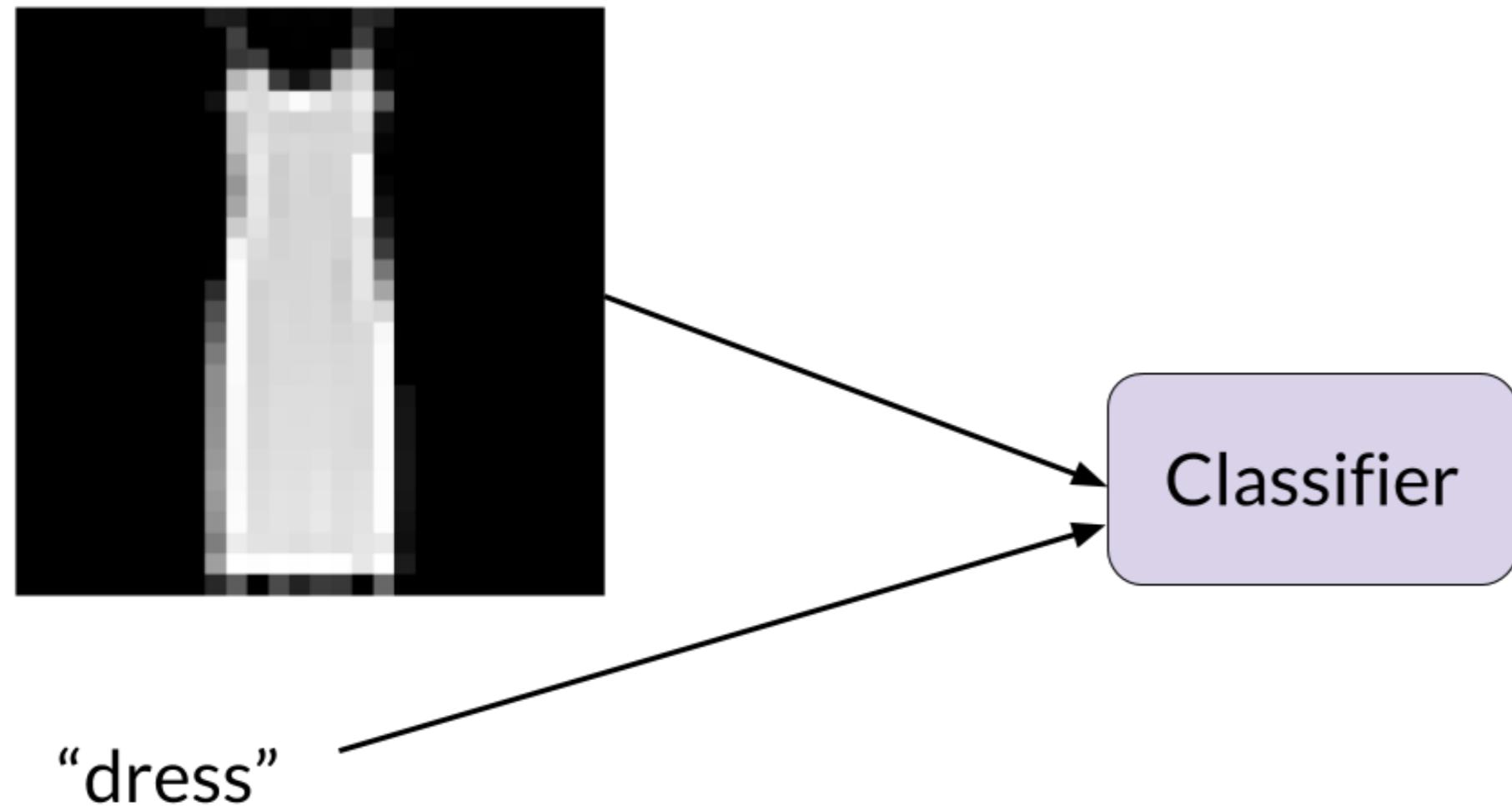


Image classification: evaluation

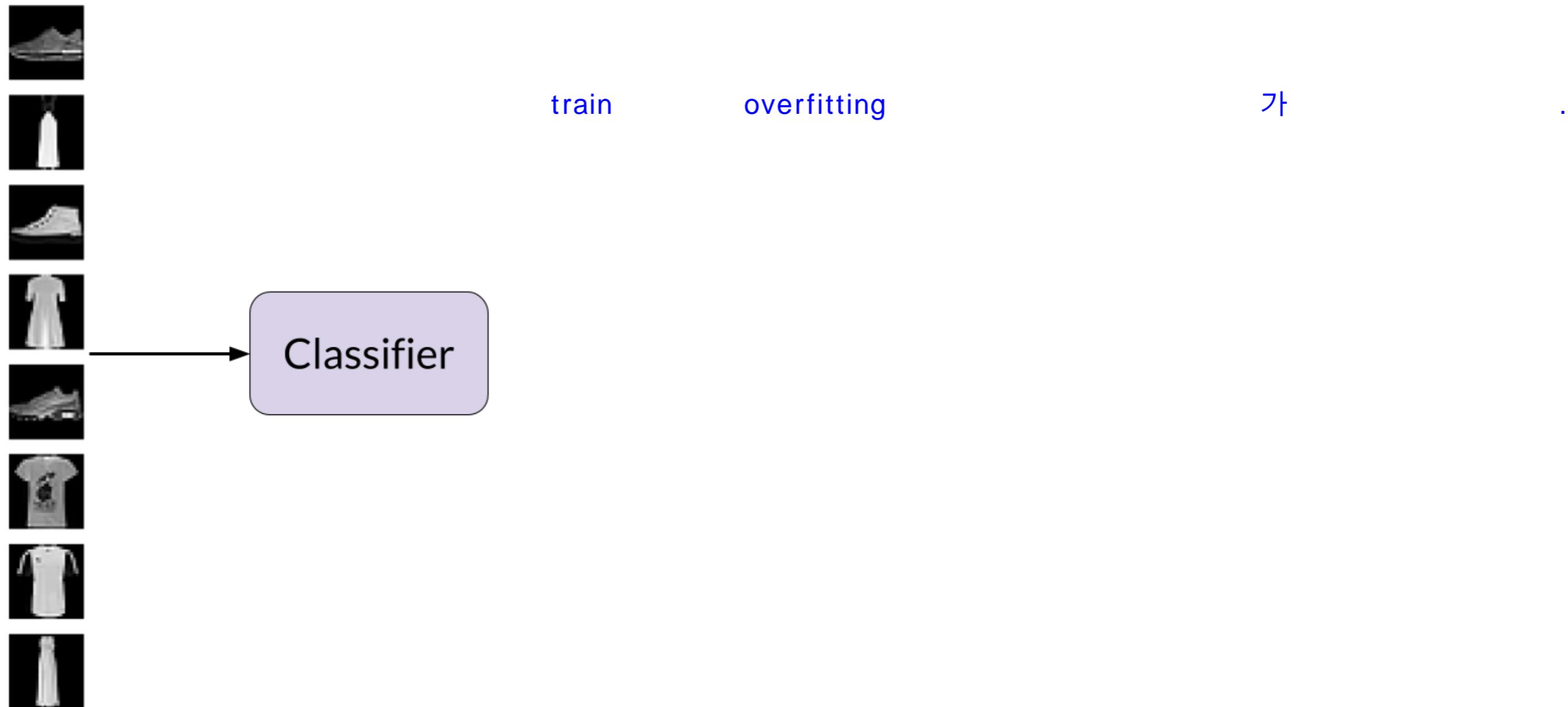
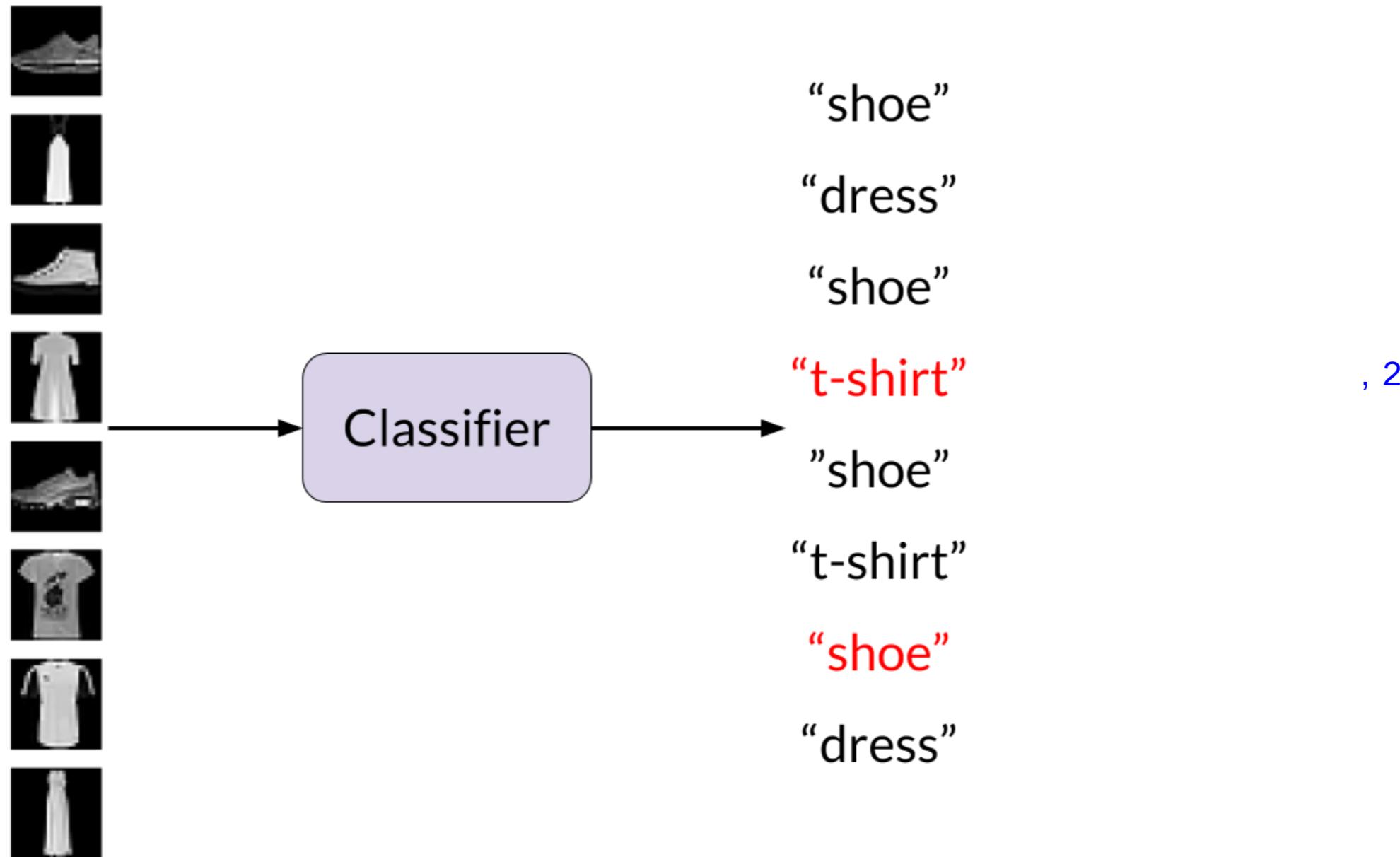


Image classification: evaluation



Representing class data: one-hot encoding

```
labels = ["shoe", "dress", "shoe", "t-shirt",  
          "shoe", "t-shirt", "shoe", "dress"]
```

label

Representing class data: one-hot encoding

```
array([[0., 0., 1.],      <= shoe           class 0          label .  
     [0., 1., 0.],      <= dress  
     [0., 0., 1.],      <= shoe  
     [1., 0., 0.],      <= t-shirt  
     [0., 0., 1.],      <= shoe  
     [1., 0., 0.],      <= t-shirt  
     [0., 0., 1.],      <= shoe  
     [0., 1., 0.]])    <= dress
```

One-hot encoding

```
categories = np.array(["t-shirt", "dress", "shoe"])
n_categories = 3
ohe_labels = np.zeros((len(labels), n_categories))      0
for ii in range(len(labels)):                          1
    jj = np.where(categories == labels[ii])
    ohe_labels[ii, jj] = 1
                                .  
                                .  
                                .
```

sample

One-hot encoding: testing predictions

test

```
array([[0., 0., 1.],  
       [0., 1., 0.],  
       [0., 0., 1.],  
       [0., 1., 0.],  
       [0., 0., 1.],  
       [0., 0., 1.],  
       [0., 0., 1.],  
       [0., 1., 0.]])
```

prediction

```
array([[0., 0., 1.],  
       [0., 1., 0.],  
       [0., 0., 1.],  
       [1., 0., 0.], <= incorrect  
       [0., 0., 1.],  
       [1., 0., 0.], <= incorrect  
       [0., 0., 1.],  
       [0., 1., 0.]])
```

(test * prediction).sum()

가

8

2

6.0

Let's practice!

IMAGE PROCESSING WITH KERAS IN PYTHON

Image classification with Keras

IMAGE PROCESSING WITH KERAS IN PYTHON



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Keras for image classification

```
from keras.models import Sequential  
model = Sequential()
```

sequential

Keras for image classification

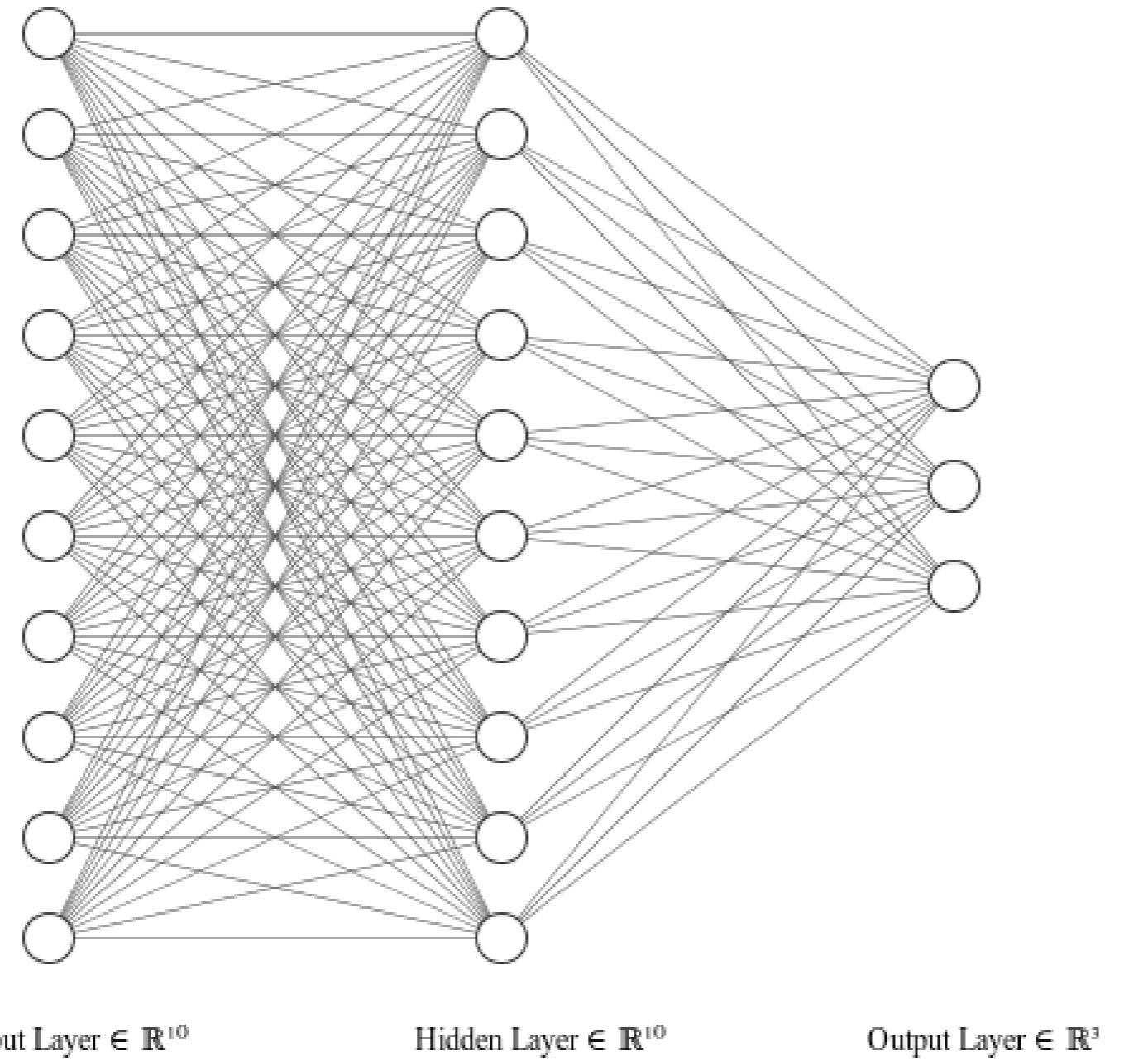
```
from keras.layers import Dense  
train_data.shape
```

```
(50, 28, 28, 1)
```

shape 28X28 50
(가 1)

Keras for image classification

```
model.add(Dense(10, activation='relu',  
               input_shape=(784,))) input shape 28X28  
model.add(Dense(10, activation='relu'))  
model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax')) dense 3 가 3 class softmax
```



Keras for image classification

```
model.compile(optimizer='adam',  
              loss='categorical_crossentropy',  
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

optimizer adam

metric .

Keras for image classification

```
train_data = train_data.reshape((50, 784))
```

```
model fit      reshape      2      .
```

Keras for image classification

```
model.fit(train_data, train_labels,  
          validation_split=0.2,  
          epochs=3)
```

```
model.fit(train_data, train_labels,  
          validation_split=0.2,  
          epochs=3)  
          epoch  3  
          .  
          가
```

Train on 40 samples, validate on 10 samples

Epoch 1/3

```
32/40 [=====>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 1.0117 - acc: 0.4688  
40/40 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 1.0438 - acc: 0.4250  
              - val_loss: 0.9668 - val_acc: 0.4000
```

Epoch 2/3

```
32/40 [=====>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.9556 - acc: 0.5312  
40/40 [=====] - 0s 195us/step - loss: 0.9404 - acc: 0.5750  
              - val_loss: 0.9068 - val_acc: 0.4000
```

Epoch 3/3

```
32/40 [=====>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.9143 - acc: 0.5938  
40/40 [=====] - 0s 189us/step - loss: 0.8726 - acc: 0.6750  
              - val_loss: 0.8452 - val_acc: 0.4000
```

Keras for image classification

```
test_data = test_data.reshape((10, 784))  
model.evaluate(test_data, test_labels)
```

test data 가 가

loss 1.019, accuracy 40%

```
10/10 [=====] - 0s 335us/step  
[1.0191701650619507, 0.400000059604645]
```

Let's practice!

IMAGE PROCESSING WITH KERAS IN PYTHON