

Chapter 3

Network Visualization

In this section we introduce three ways to visualize the outputs in a neural network. Such visualization especially in a CNN network helps to look at what sort of learning is happening and what portion is the network looking to produce the output. The three visualizations that we are performing here are -

1. **Visualizing Intermediate Layer Activations** - This visualization helps to take a look at the different images from Convolution layers filters, and see how different filters in different layers activate different parts of the image.

In deep networks we can observe how initial layers tend to visualize general patterns like edges, texture, background etc, while layer at the end of the network visualize more training data specific feature.

2. **Visualizing Convnet Filters** - In this visualizations ,we observe how different filters are learned along the network. We can observe filters as images by running Gradient Descent on the value of a convnet maximizing the response of a specific filter, starting from a blank input image.

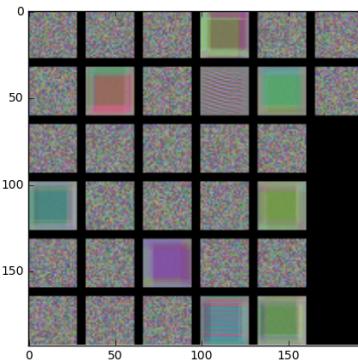
3. **Visualizing Heatmaps of class activations** -In this visualization we produce heatmaps of class activations over input images. A class activation map is basically a 2D grid of scores for a particular output class for each location in the image.

CAM can be performed in many ways, here we have implemented Grad-CAM(Gradient-weighted Class Activation Mapping) that uses class-specific gradient information flowing into the final convolutional layer of a CNN and produces a localization map of the important regions in the image.

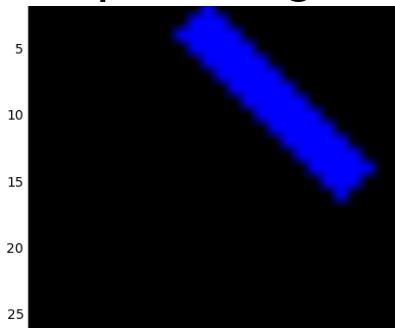
Base model over Line data

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22, 32)	4736
batch_normalization_2 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 22, 22, 32)	128
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 11, 11, 32)	0
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 3872)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	3965952
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 96)	98400
Total params: 4,069,216		
Trainable params: 4,069,152		
Non-trainable params: 64		

Convolutional Filters(conv2d_2)

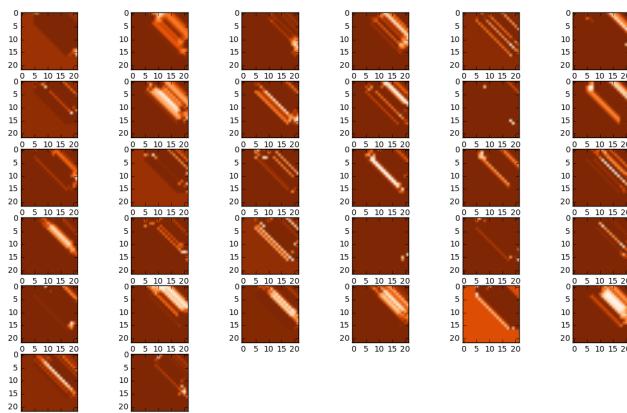


Input Image

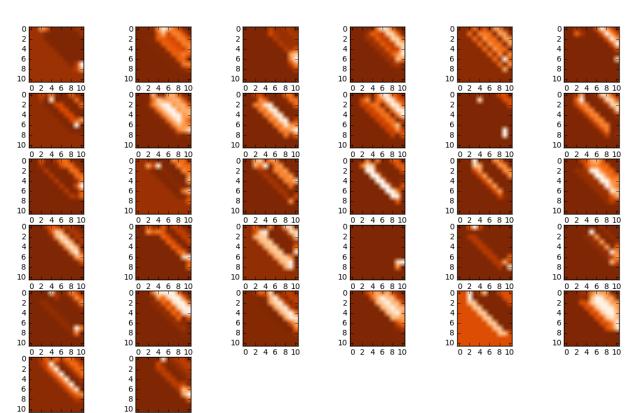


Intermediate Layer Activation

Conv2D(conv2d_2)

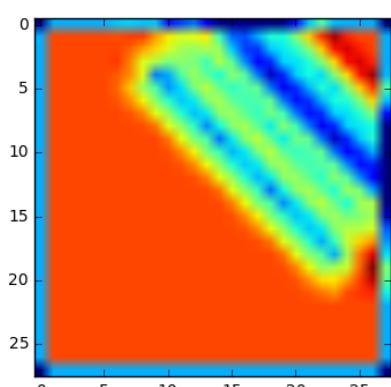


MaxPool2D

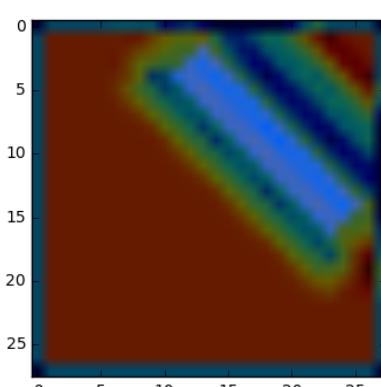


Class Activation Heatmap

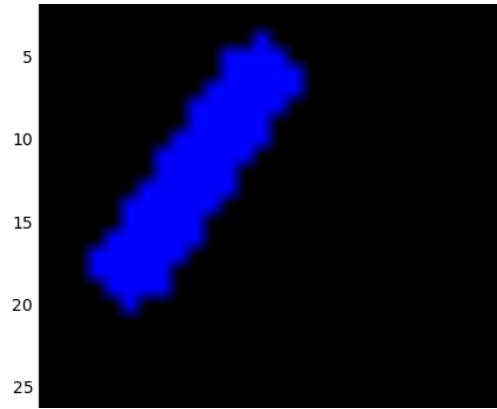
Heatmap



Heatmap over Input Image

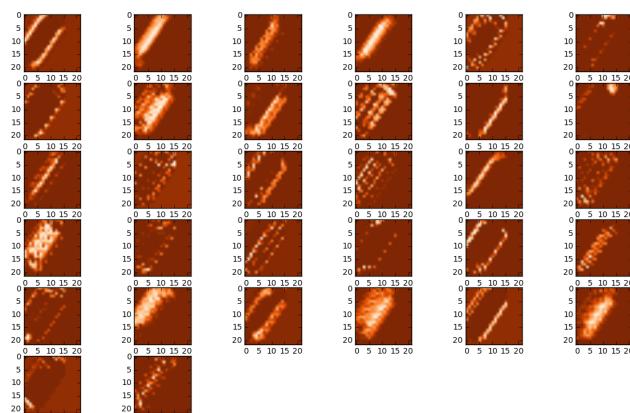


Input Image

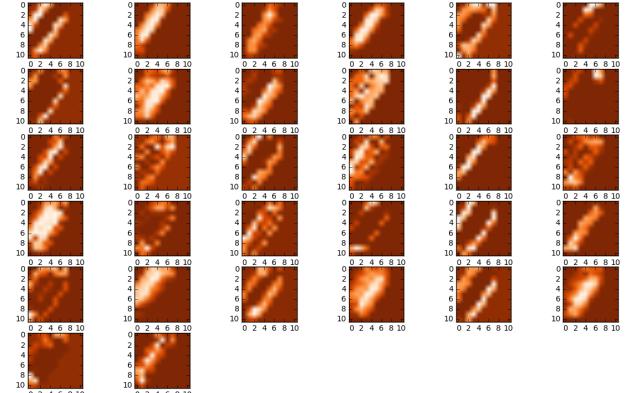


Intermediate Layer Activation

Conv2D(conv_2d)

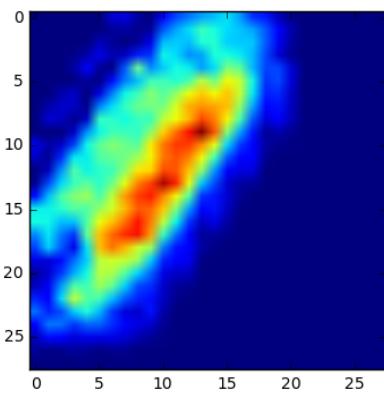


MaxPool2D

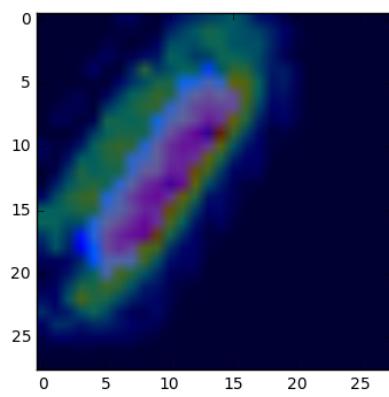


Class Activation Heatmap

Heatmap



Heatmap over Input Image

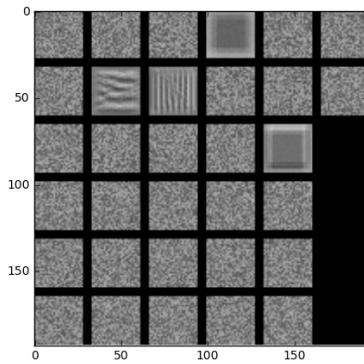


Base Model over MNIST data

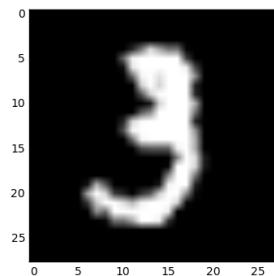
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22, 32)	1600
batch_normalization_2 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 22, 22, 32)	128
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 11, 11, 32)	0
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 3872)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	3965952
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 10)	10250

Total params: 3,977,930
 Trainable params: 3,977,866
 Non-trainable params: 64

Convolutional Filters(conv2d_2)

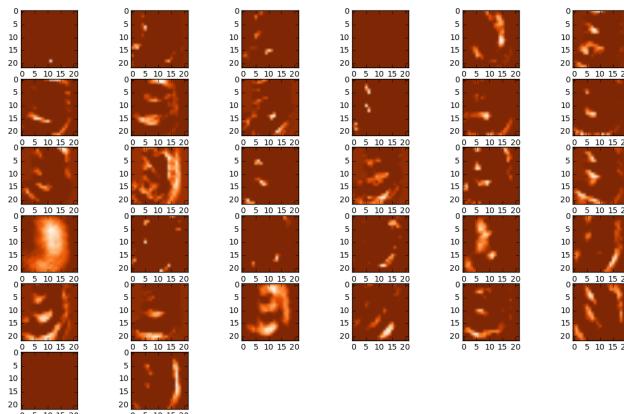


Input Image

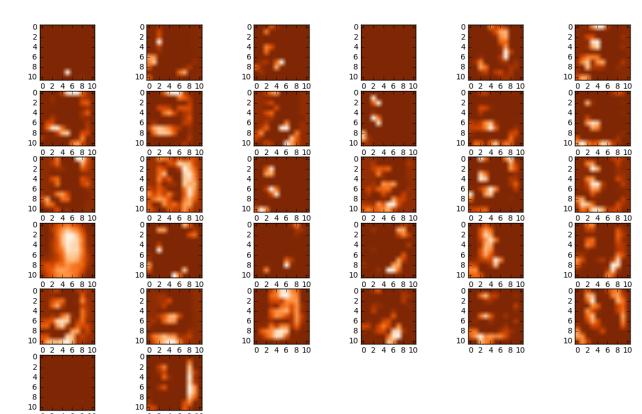


Intermediate Layer Activation

Conv2D(conv2d_2)

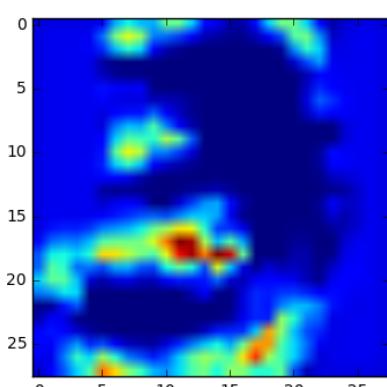


MaxPool2D

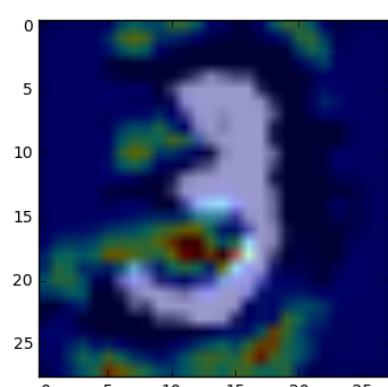


Class Activation Heatmap

Heatmap



Heatmap over Input Image

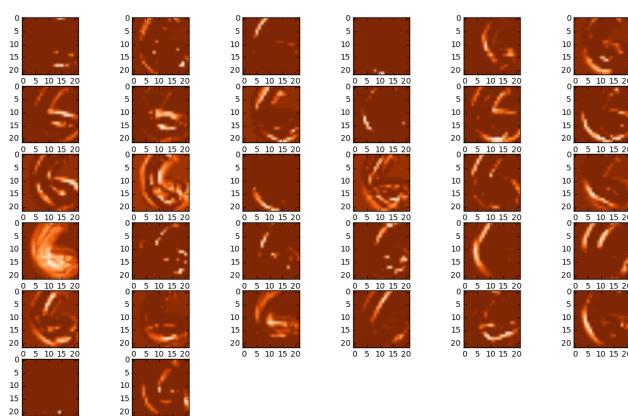


Input Image

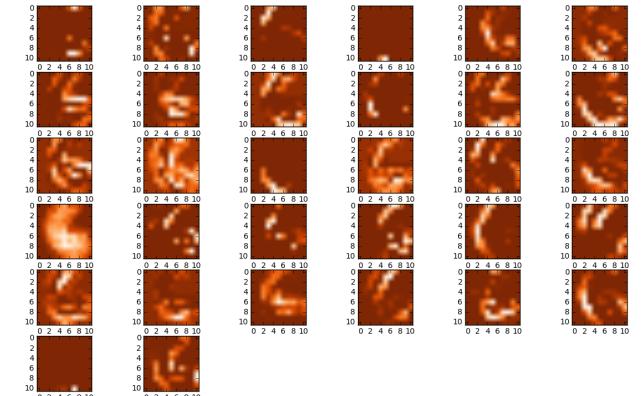


Intermediate Layer Activation

Conv2D(conv2d_2)

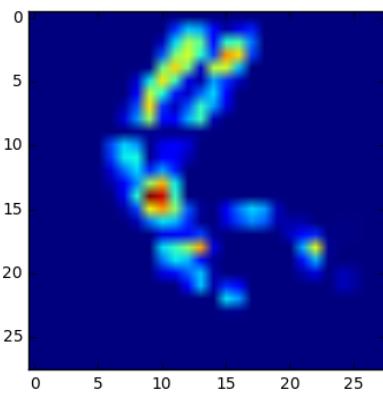


MaxPool2D

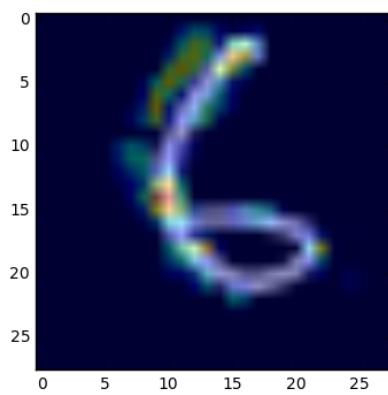


Class Activation Heatmap

Heatmap



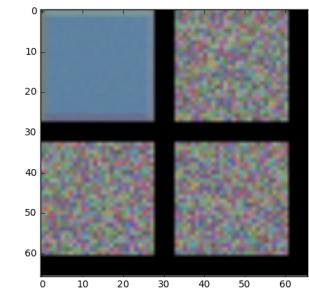
Heatmap over Input Image



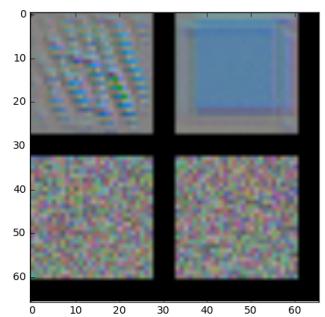
Question 2 - Variation 1 mode

Convolutional Filters(conv2d_1)

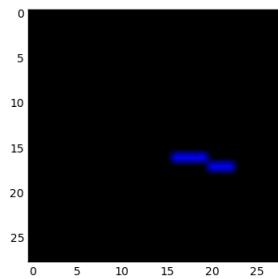
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
Input_Image (InputLayer)	(None, 28, 28, 3)	0	
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 4)	112	Input_Image[0][0]
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22, 4)	404	conv2d_1[0][0]
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 1936)	0	conv2d_2[0][0]
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	123968	flatten_1[0][0]
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 64)	123968	flatten_1[0][0]
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 64)	123968	flatten_1[0][0]
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 64)	123968	flatten_1[0][0]



Convolutional Filters(conv2d_2)

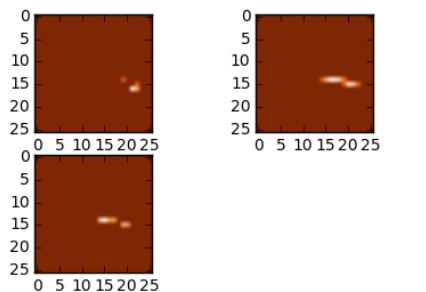


Input Image

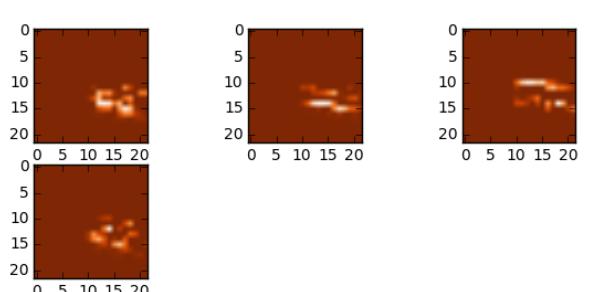


Intermediate Layer Activation

Conv2D(conv2d_1)

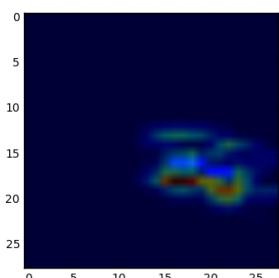


Conv2D(conv2d_2)

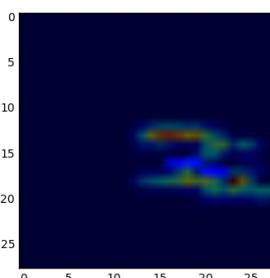


Class Activation Heatmap

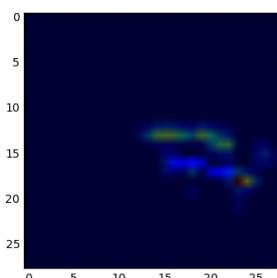
Length



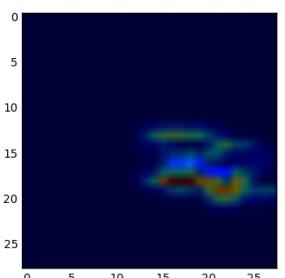
Width



Color

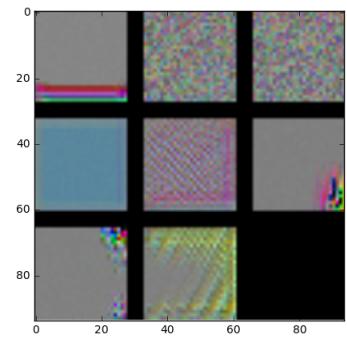


Angle



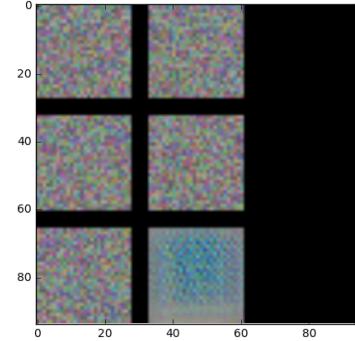
Question 2 - Variation 2 model

Convolutional Filters(conv2d_1)

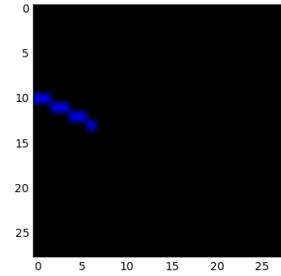


Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
Input_Image (InputLayer)	(None, 28, 28, 3)	0	
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 8)	1184	Input_Image[0][0]
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 8)	0	conv2d_1[0][0]
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 6)	1206	max_pooling2d_1[0][0]
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 9, 9, 6)	0	conv2d_2[0][0]
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 486)	0	max_pooling2d_2[0][0]
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 128)	62336	flatten_1[0][0]
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 256)	124672	flatten_1[0][0]

Convolutional Filters(conv2d_2)

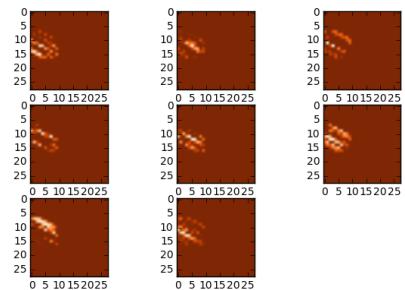


Input Image

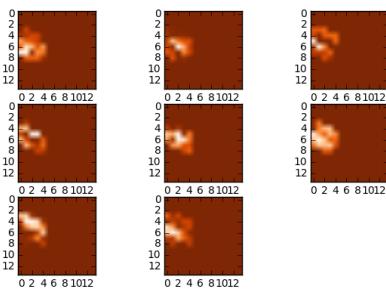


Intermediate Layer Activation

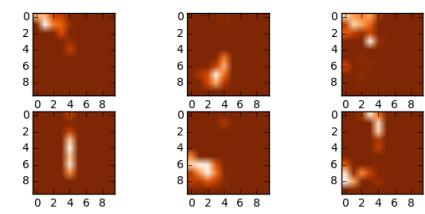
Conv2D(conv2d_1)



MaxPool2D

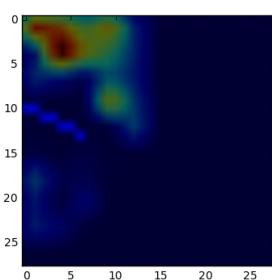


Conv2D(conv2d_2)

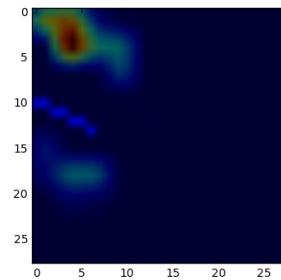


Class Activation Heatmap

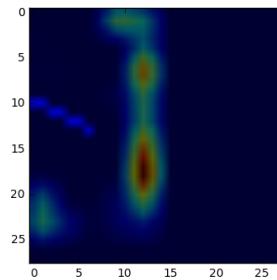
Length



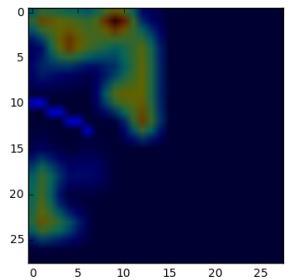
Width



Color



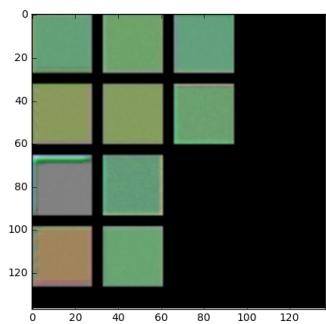
Angle



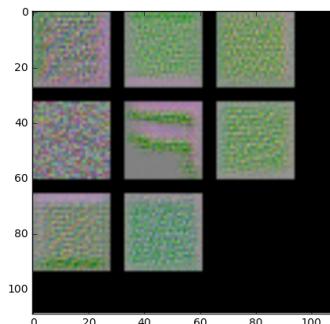
Question 2 - Variation 3 model

Convolutional Filters(conv2d_1)

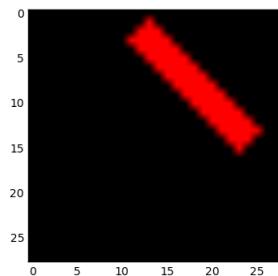
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
Input_Image (InputLayer)	(None, 28, 28, 3)	0	
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 10)	760	Input_Image[0][0]
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 10)	0	conv2d_1[0][0]
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 8)	728	max_pooling2d_1[0][0]
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 6, 6, 8)	0	conv2d_2[0][0]
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 288)	0	max_pooling2d_2[0][0]
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 128)	36992	flatten_1[0][0]
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 64)	18496	flatten_1[0][0]



Convolutional Filters(conv2d_2)

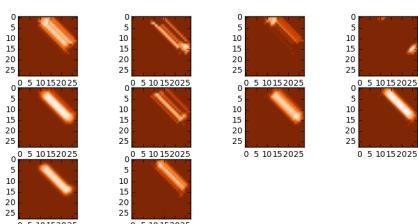


Input Image

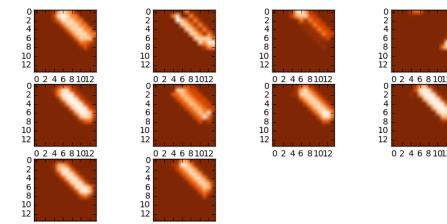


Intermediate Layer Activation

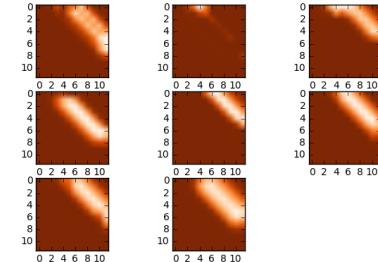
Conv2D(conv2d_1)



MaxPool2D

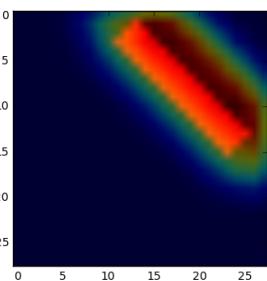


Conv2D(conv2d_2)

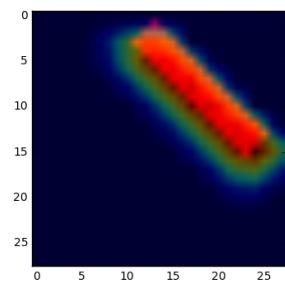


Class Activation Heatmap

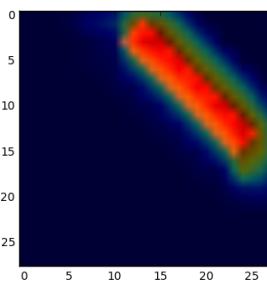
Length



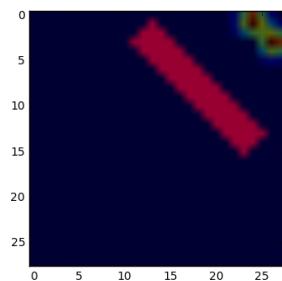
Width



Color



Angle

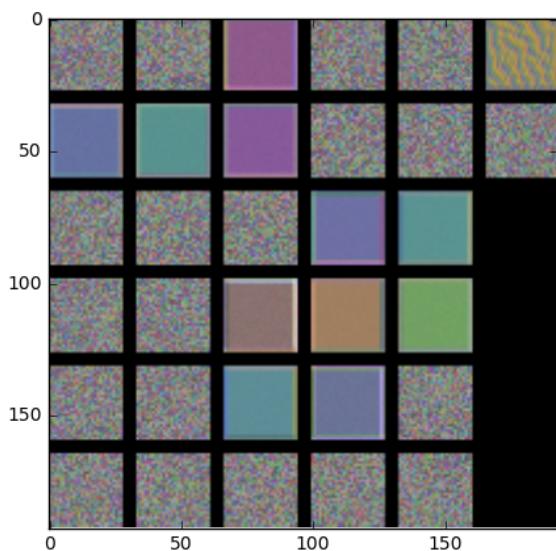


Model : Deep Model on Line Dataset

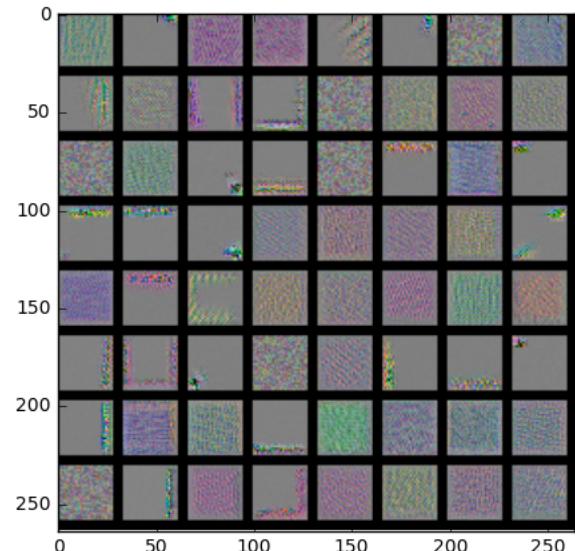
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 32)	896
max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling2)	(None, 13, 13, 32)	0
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 13, 13, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling2)	(None, 6, 6, 64)	0
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 128)	73856
batch_normalization_4 (Batch)	(None, 6, 6, 128)	512
flatten_4 (Flatten)	(None, 4608)	0
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	4719616
dense_8 (Dense)	(None, 96)	98400

Convolutional Filters

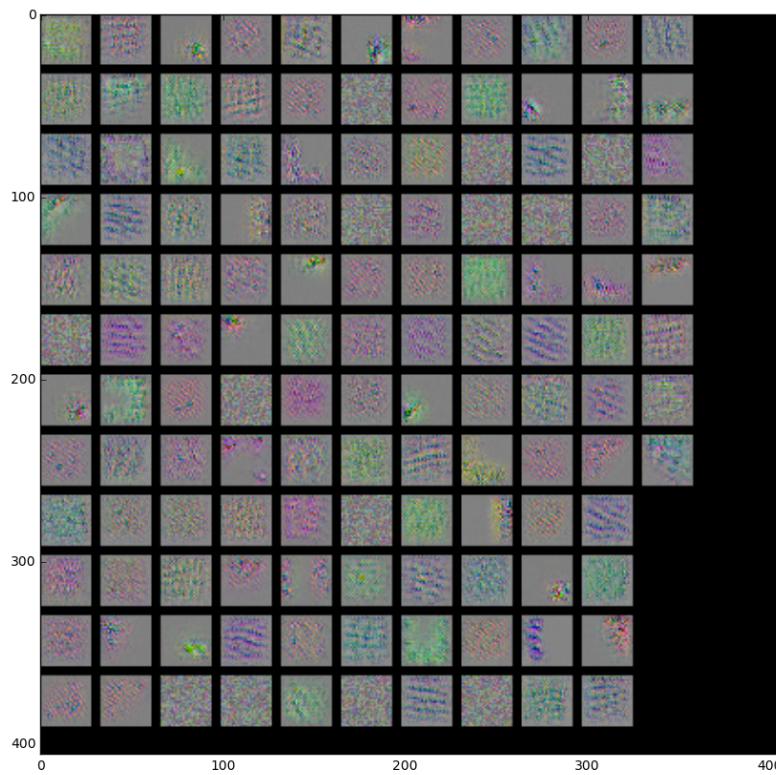
Conv2D(conv2d_8)



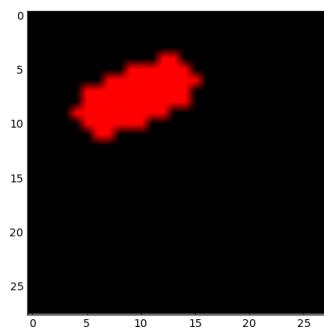
Conv2D(conv2d_9)



Conv2D(conv2d_10)

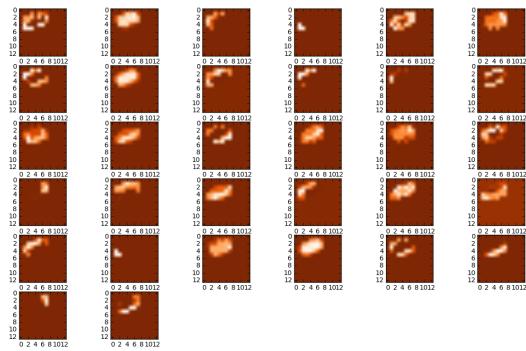


Input Image

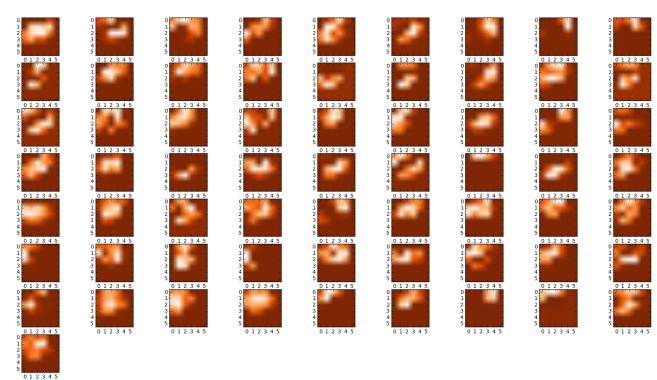


Intermediate Layer Activation

Conv2D(conv2d_8)

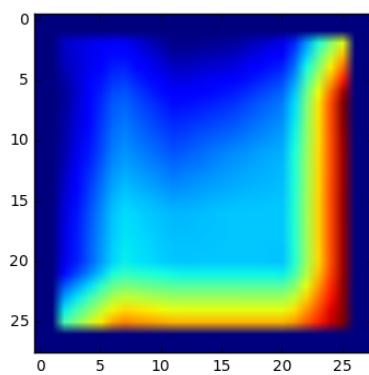


Conv2D(conv2d_9)

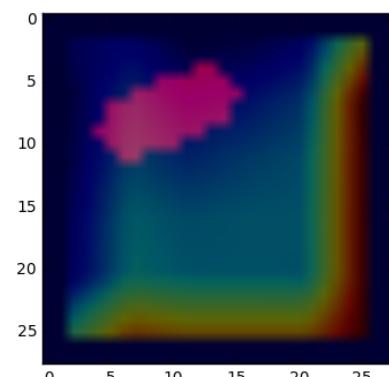


Class Activation Heatmap

Heatmap



Heatmap over Input Image



3.1 Inferences

- Visualization of intermediate layer activation and class activation heatmap shows in most model that the convolutional layers are paying good attention in and around the region which is important for classification.
- Since base model or the model provided in the question is a very shallow network we are only able to visualize what happens initially in convolution and max pooling layer.
- Max pool layer effect on convolutional layer can be clearly seen.
- We observe in convolutional filters some intricate patterns that are learned for the model.
- For images involving 3 channels ,we also observe varied colored filters that are required in classification.
- In variation 3 for model of question 2 we can observe two consecutive conv filter layers and how second conv filters combine small details from conv filter of previous layer.
- We also observe for class activation heatmap for different classes in Question 2 models and how they look at slightly different places to get the best output.
- For some images heatmap doesn't completely overlap with exact input shape,although following the pattern.This is due to resizing heatmap image to overlap original image.
- For obtaining heatmap for some input images, the gradient of class output w.r.t convolutional layer leads to all zero values. Proper normalizing need to be done in those cases.
- Heatmap in case of variation model 3 in question 2,shows better visualization as compared to first and second variation, which is in coherence with better accuracy results for variation 3 model.
- More detail learning for mnsit data images can be observed for intermediate layer activation as compared to line dataset ,as in line dataset the shapes are very simple.