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- Previous assignments
- The Mini-Project
- Convolutional Neural Networks
 - Computer Vision Problems
 - Convolutions
 - Convolutions in Neural Networks
 - Data Augmentation - Regularization for CNNs
 - Examples
- Transfer learning

Machine learning – Block 4

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- Previous assignments
 - The Mini-Project and Master Thesis Projects
 - Convolutional Neural Networks
 - Transfer Learning



Assignment 2

- Previous assignments
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 - Transfer learning
- the difference in your RF comes from the CART algorithm
 - remember to reuse your code
 - why do I not show my code?
 - why focus on implementation?
 - do not risk the course by plagiarize, even small things





Assignment 3: Evaluation

- Previous assignments
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 - Data Augmentation - Regularization for CNNs
 - Examples
 - Transfer learning
- R and Python for Keras/difficulties in installation
 - The problem with seeds in Keras/TF
 - Not super-clear instructions
 - Better instruction on how to build your network





Mini-project

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- Time to start think about the project.



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Mini-project

- Time to start think about the project.
- **Supervised problem of choice on real data.**





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Mini-project

- Time to start think about the project.
- **Supervised problem of choice on real data.**
- 2-3 students.





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Mini-project

- Time to start think about the project.
- **Supervised problem of choice on real data.**
- 2-3 students.
- Supply a **project proposal** of data and problem at the end of *15th of December 23.59*.
- *Hint!* Submit page 1-1.5 of the project as project proposal.
- Deadline is after all lectures on supervised learning



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- Feel free to combine it with your master thesis project.



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Mini-project

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- 2-3 students.
- Supply a **project proposal** of data and problem at the end of *15th of December 23.59*.
- *Hint!* Submit page 1-1.5 of the project as project proposal.
- Deadline is after all lectures on supervised learning
- Feel free to combine it with your master thesis project.
- Check with me if you have questions.
- The project should result in a 4 page report (PDF) using the **ICML LaTeX template**.

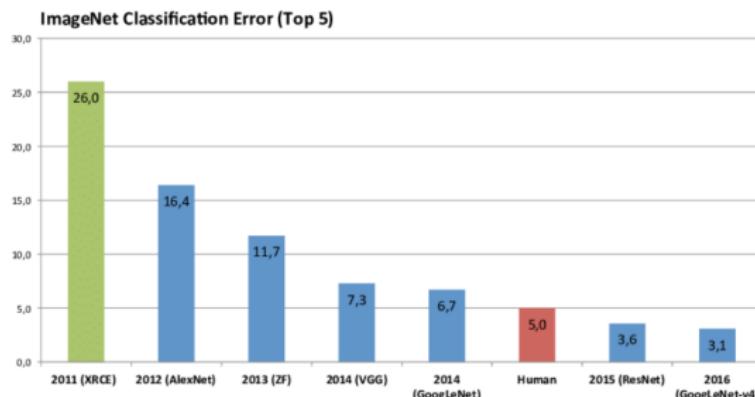


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Convolutional Neural Networks

- Convolutional Neural Networks are behind great progress in the 2010s.
- It has revolutionized Computer Vision.
- Also called: ConvNets, Convolutional nets, Convolutional networks

Figure: ImageNet performance (Roessler, 2019)



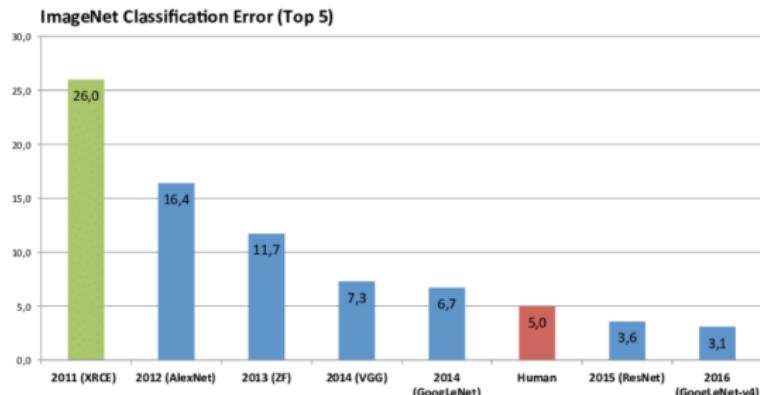


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- Special architecture that works well for data with a grid structure
 - 1. 1D-grids: Time series
 - 2. 2D-grids: Gray-scale Images (pixels)
 - 3. 3D-grids: Color Images (pixels and channels)
 - 4. 4D-grids: Color Video (pixels, channels, frames)



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- 
- A faint, large watermark of a crown or crest is visible in the background of the slide.

Computer Vision

- Problems
 - Image Classification



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Computer Vision

- Problems
 - Image Classification
 - Image Segmentation



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Computer Vision

- Problems
 - Image Classification
 - Image Segmentation
 - Object Detection



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Computer Vision

● Problems

- Image Classification
- Image Segmentation
- Object Detection
- Object Localization



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- Problems
 - Image Classification
 - Image Segmentation
 - Object Detection
 - Object Localization
 - Focus: 2D and 3D data



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-
- Problems
 - Image Classification
 - Image Segmentation
 - Object Detection
 - Object Localization
 - Focus: 2D and 3D data
 - Very Large Datasets:
 - ImageNet: 14M Images, 20k classes, 1M bounding boxes



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Computer Vision

- Problems
 - Image Classification
 - Image Segmentation
 - Object Detection
 - Object Localization
- Focus: 2D and 3D data
- Very Large Datasets:
 - ImageNet: 14M Images, 20k classes, 1M bounding boxes
- Many different trained models and transfer learning



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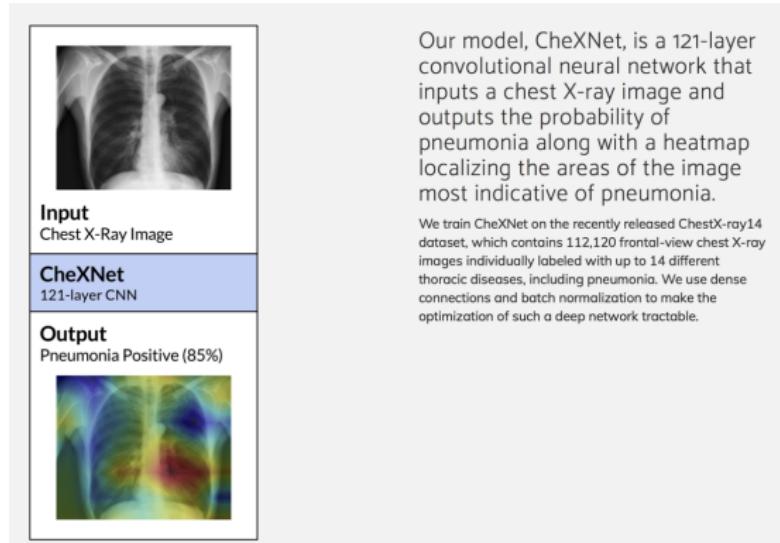
Figure: Object detection (see
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VOC3huqHrss>)



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Example: Pneumonia detection



Our model, CheXNet, is a 121-layer convolutional neural network that inputs a chest X-ray image and outputs the probability of pneumonia along with a heatmap localizing the areas of the image most indicative of pneumonia.

We train CheXNet on the recently released ChestX-ray14 dataset, which contains 112,120 frontal-view chest X-ray images individually labeled with up to 14 different thoracic diseases, including pneumonia. We use dense connections and batch normalization to make the optimization of such a deep network tractable.

Figure: Rajpurkar et al. (2017). Chexnet: Radiologist-level pneumonia detection on chest x-rays with deep learning. arXiv preprint arXiv:1711.05225.



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Example: Fracture detection



Figure 1. 2 images from the dataset. The area within the red box is the section presented to the network in order to classify the image. The left image is of a wrist fracture while the right image is without any apparent fracture.

Figure: Olczak et al, (2017) Artificial intelligence for analyzing orthopedic trauma radiographs, Acta Orthopaedica, 88:6, 581-586



What is an Image?

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What is an Image?

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- 2-dimensional object
 - Each pixel has:
 1. a value (light intensity)
 2. a coordinate
 - **Grayscale:** single channel
 - **Color:** three channel (RGB)





What is an Image?

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-
- 2-dimensional object
 - Each pixel has:
 1. a value (light intensity)
 2. a coordinate
 - **Grayscale:** single channel
 - **Color:** three channel (RGB)
 - Spatial and hierarchical correlation structures





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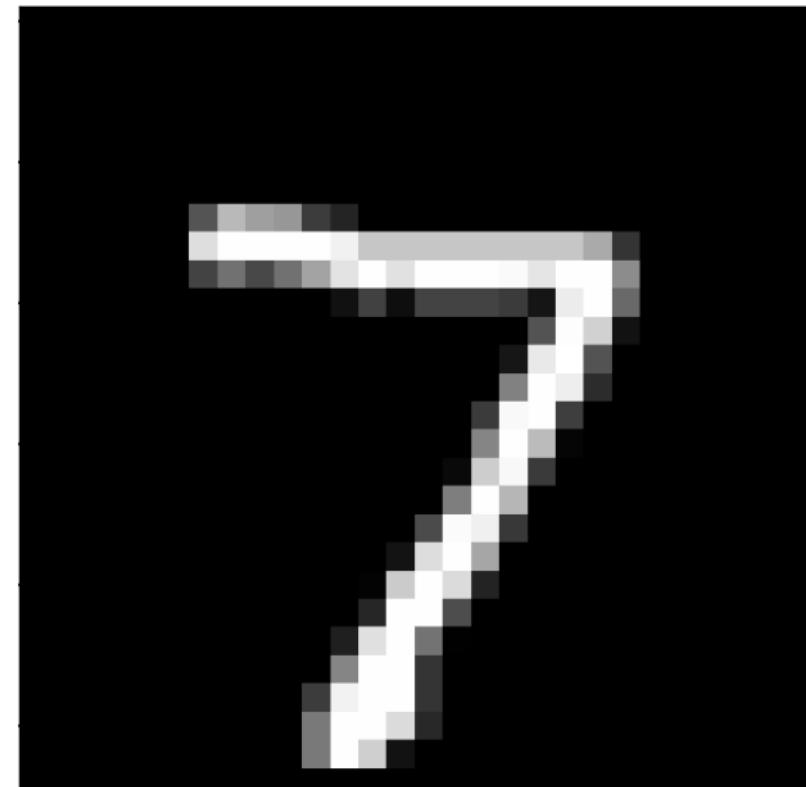


Figure: Example from the MNIST dataset (28 by 28 pixels)



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How to train models for images?

- We want to learn **representations** of parts of images

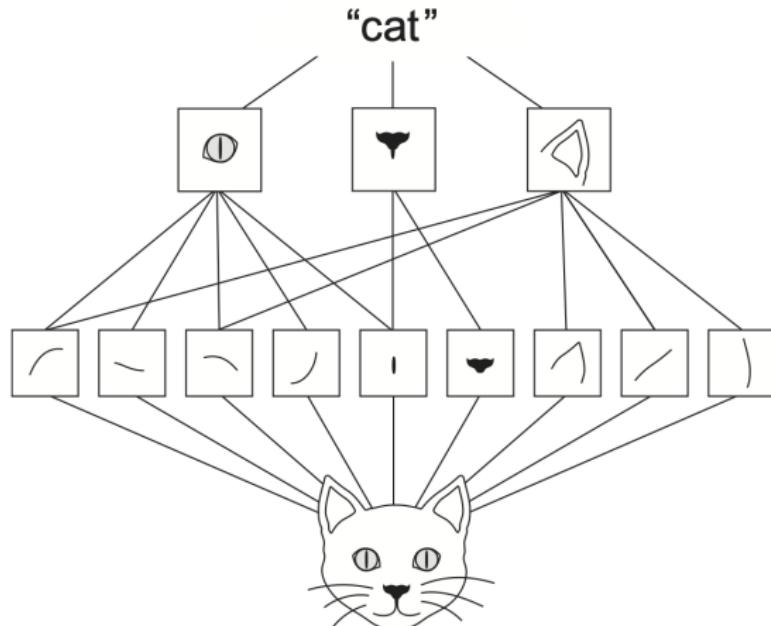


Figure: The representations of a cat (Chollet and Allair, 2018, Fig 5.2)



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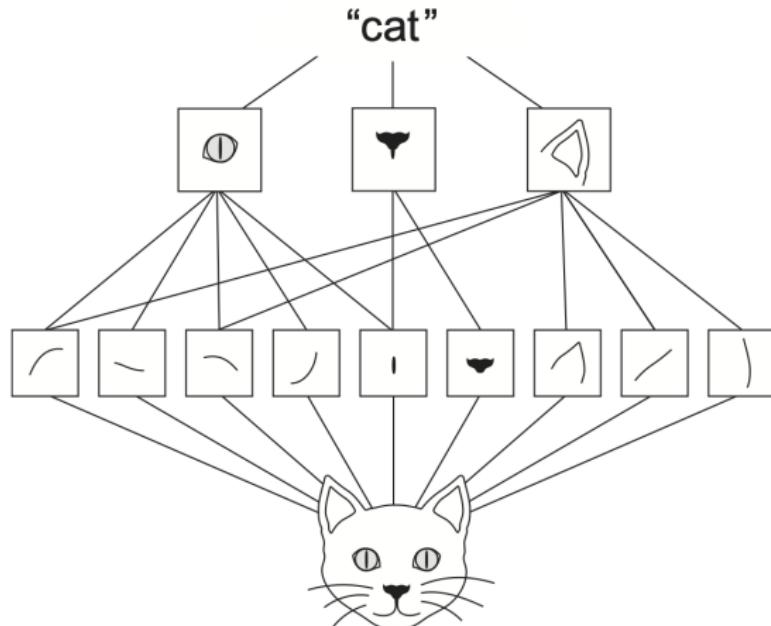


Figure: The representations of a cat (Chollet and Allair, 2018, Fig 5.2)

- CNN uses **Convolutional Layers** to learn **parameter efficient** representations:



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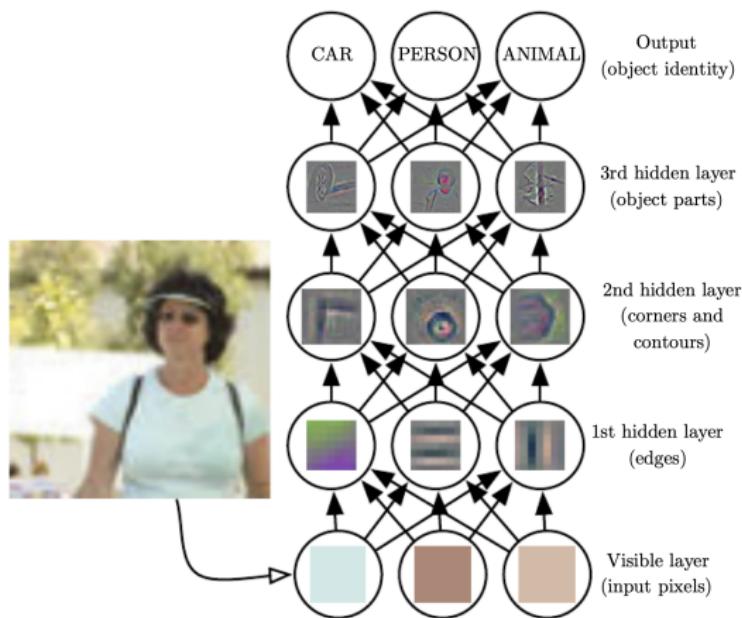


Figure: Learning representations for images (Goodfellow et al, 2017, Fig. 1.2)



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Convolution

- Different definitions are common, one example:

$$y(t) = \int x(\tau)k(t - \tau)d\tau = (x * k)(t)$$

- "Weighting together two functions"
- In CNNs:

1. $x(t)$: Input
2. $k(t)$: Kernel, filter, "feature"
3. $y(t)$: Output, feature map



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Discrete Convolution

- If t is discrete (as in a grid):

$$y(t) = (x * k)(t) = \sum_{\tau=-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)k(t-\tau)$$

- In the case of images we have 2 discrete dimensions

$$Y(i, j) = (X * K) \sum_m \sum_n X(m, n)K(i - m, j - n)$$

- Sometimes the cross-correlation is called convolution:

$$Y(i, j) = (X * K) \sum_m \sum_n X(m, n)K(i + m, j + n)$$

1. $X(i, j)$: Input (2D)
2. $K(i, j)$: Kernel, filter, "feature" (2D)
3. $Y(i, j)$: Output, feature map (2D)



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Convolution of Images: 2D

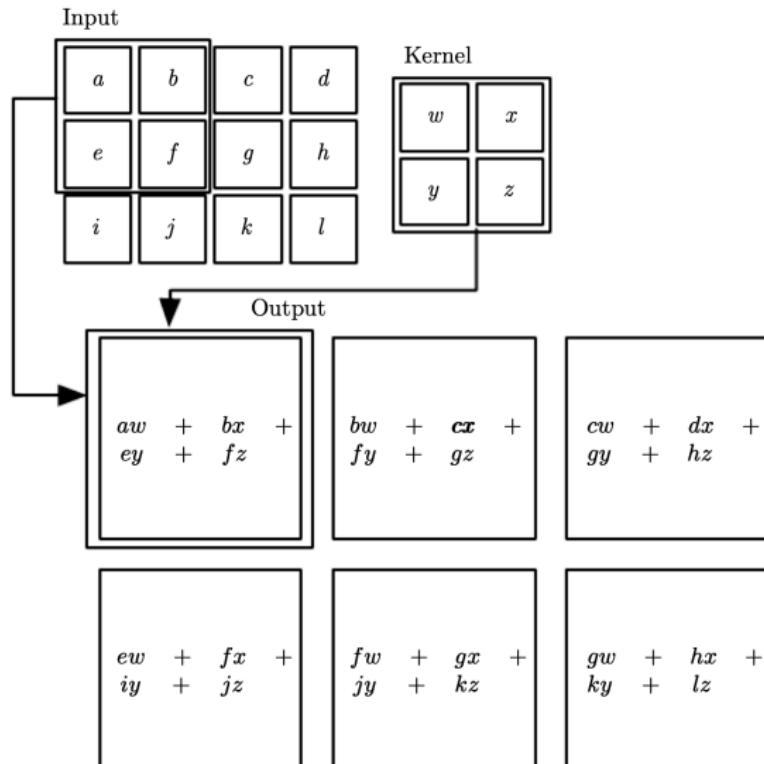


Figure: Convolution for an Image (Goodfellow et al, 2017, Fig. 9.1)



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Convolution of images: Example

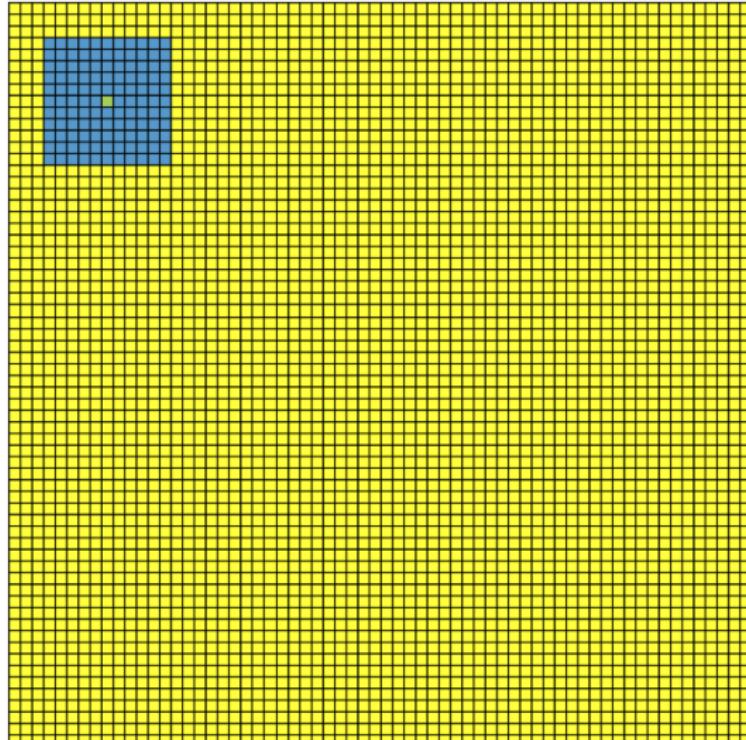


Figure: Convolution example.



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Convolution of images: Examples

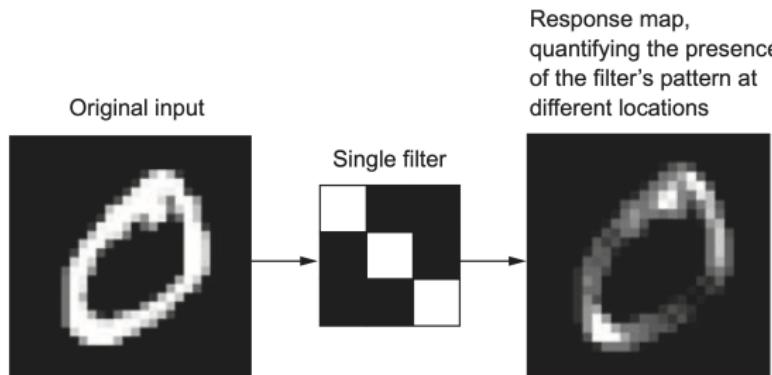


Figure: Convolution for an Image (Chollet and Allaire, 2018, Fig. 5.3)



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Convolution of images: Example

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



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Convolution of images: Example

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$



Convolutions

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- Benefits:
 1. Few parameters (filters)
 2. Captures **local structures**
 3. Efficient computations



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- Benefits:
 1. Few parameters (filters)
 2. Captures **local structures**
 3. Efficient computations
 - How to choose filters?
 1. Before: **manually handcrafted**
 2. Now: **learn the filters using backpropagation and CNN**



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- **Input:** Data or Feature Maps
 - **Parameters:**
 - N filters/kernels of size $m \times m$
 - N bias terms (one per filter)
 - **Activation function:** Applied element wise on feature maps
 - **Output:** Feature Maps



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Convolution layer

- **Input:** Data or Feature Maps
- **Parameters:**
 - N filters/kernels of size $m \times m$
 - N bias terms (one per filter)
- **Activation function:** Applied element wise on feature maps
- **Output:** Feature Maps
- **In Keras:**

```
layer_conv_2d(filters = 32, kernel_size =  
c(3,3), activation = "relu", input_shape =  
c(32,32,3))
```



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Padding

- Handling **edges**
- *Padding*: add 0 around the image
- Necessary to **keep size** of feature maps



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Padding

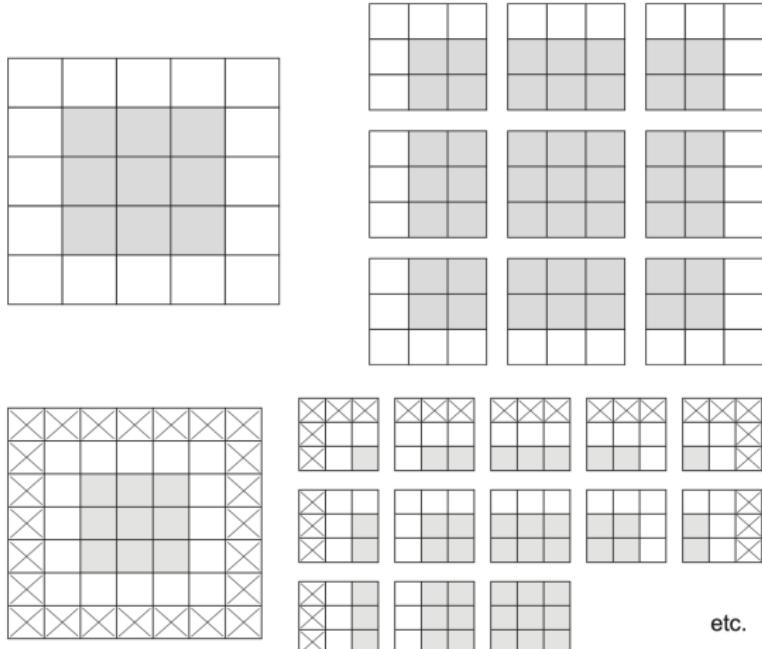


Figure: Padding and valid edge handling (Chollet and Allair (2018), Fig. 5.5, 5.6)



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Stride

- Skip every n th pixel
- Reduces the computations

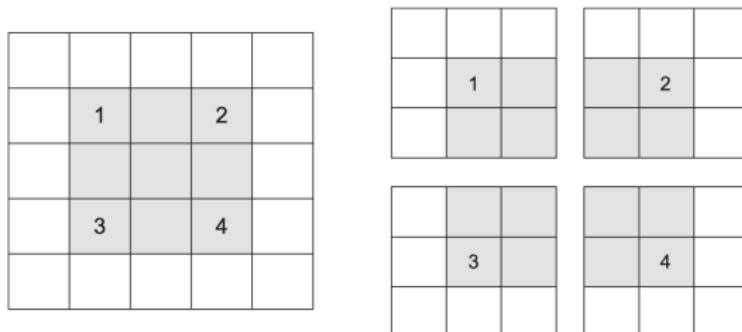


Figure: Strides (Chollet and Allair (2018), Fig. 5.5, 5.6)



Why Convolution Layers?

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- Captures local spatial structure
 - Reduces the number of parameters (parameter sharing)
 1. The number and size of filters
 2. We use the same filters everywhere





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- Captures local spatial structure
 - Reduces the number of parameters (parameter sharing)
 1. The number and size of filters
 2. We use the same filters everywhere
 - Example: a 1 megapixel image (1000×1000 pixels)
 1. Dense network with 100 nodes: **100M** parameters
 2. CNN network with 100 3×3 filters: **1000** parameters
(900 from filters, 100 bias terms)



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Convolution Neural Nets

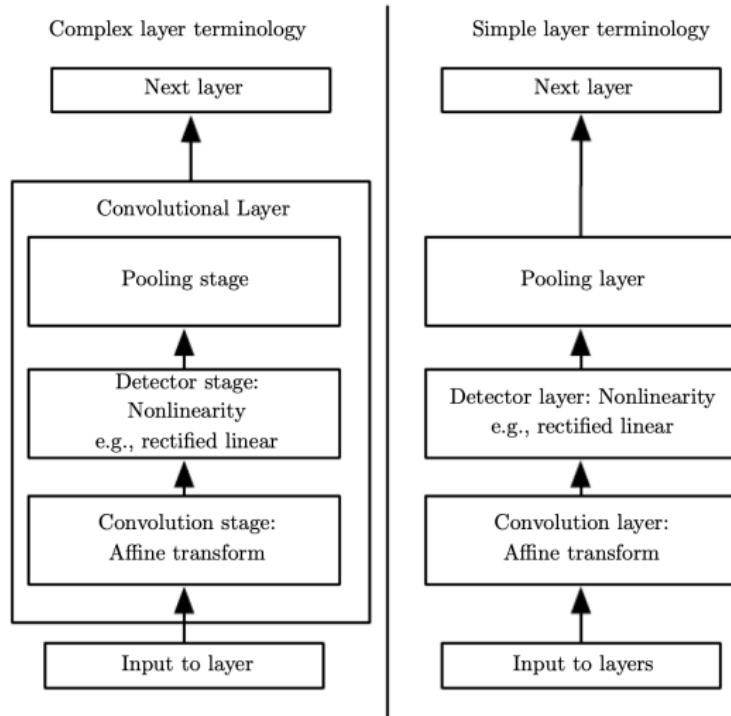


Figure: Convolution layer (Goodfellow et al, 2018, Fig. 9.7)



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Detector stage

- Remember, in dense networks: $h = \sigma(XW + b)$
- In CNN:
 1. W "is the filter"
 2. X is the input feature map
 3. XW "is the convolutional feature map"
 4. b is a bias (one per filter)
 5. σ is the activation function (usually a ReLu)



Pooling layer

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Pooling layer

- Similar to a convolution
- We take a function f that return one value per pooling kernel
- Most commonly $f = \max$
- Commonly a 2×2 pooling kernel with stride 2
- **Why?** Reduce the size of feature map, but keep the activation



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Pooling layer

- Similar to a convolution
- We take a function f that return one value per pooling kernel
- Most commonly $f = \max$
- Commonly a 2×2 pooling kernel with stride 2
- **Why?** Reduce the size of feature map, but keep the activation
- In Keras:
`layer_max_pooling_2d(pool_size = c(2, 2))()`



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Max Pooling

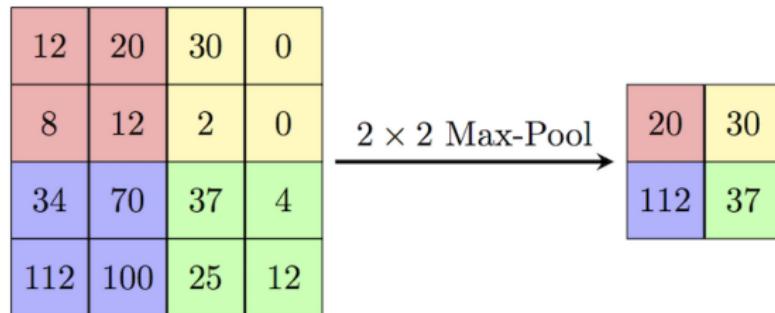


Figure: Strides (Computer Science Wiki: "Max-pooling / Pooling")



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Data Augmentation



Figure: Data Augmentation (Chollet and Allair, 2018, Fig 5.10)



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Data Augmentation



Figure: Data Augmentation (Chollet and Allair, 2018, Fig 5.10)



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Popular CNN architectures



VGG

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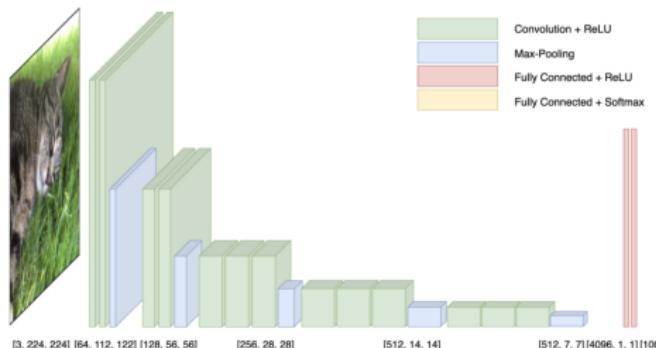


Figure 2.4: Illustration of the data flow through the network VGG16. Data size, of the format $[c, h, w]$, is shown for the input image, output of each max-pooling layer, output after the first two fully connected layers, and the final network output.

Jesper Westell, Multi-Task Learning using Road Surface Condition Classification and Road Scene Semantic Segmentation, LIU-IMT-TFK-A-19/570-SE



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Transfer learning

- "Transfer knowledge between problems"
- In practice: Transfer/reuse learned weights
- A Bayesian perspective: A strong prior
- Commonly: Use (large) pre-trained models for smaller problems
- One of the main reasons for the success of (convolutional) neural networks



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- "Transfer knowledge between problems"
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- Two types of transfer learning:
 - Feature extraction
 - Fine Tuning



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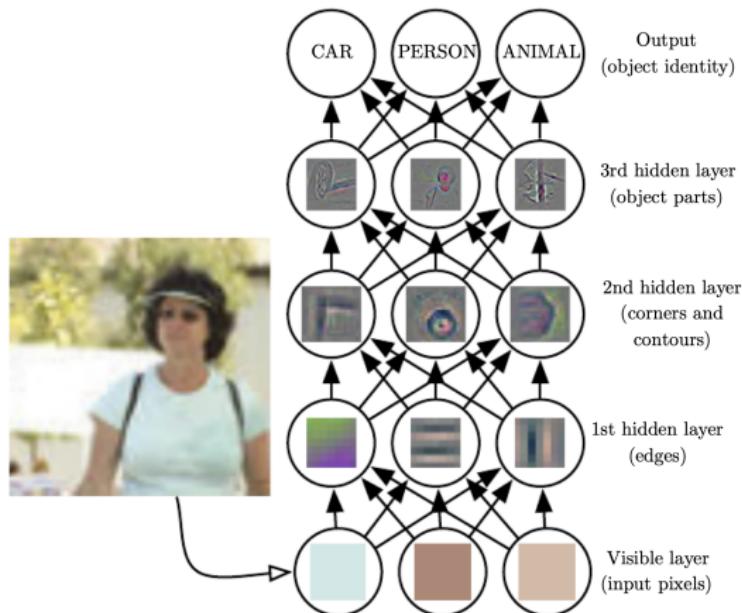


Figure: Learning representations can be crucial (Goodfellow et al, 2017, Fig. 1.2)



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Feature Extraction

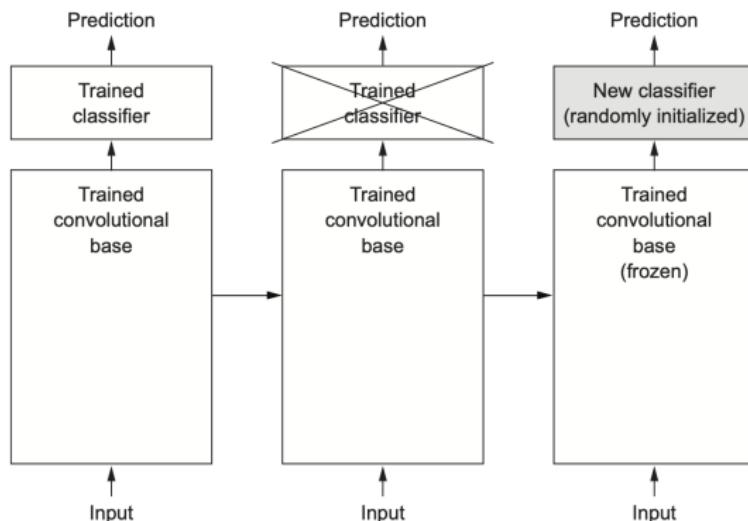


Figure: Using convnets as base for feature extraction (Chollet and Allair, 2018, Fig 5.12)



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Fine-Tuning

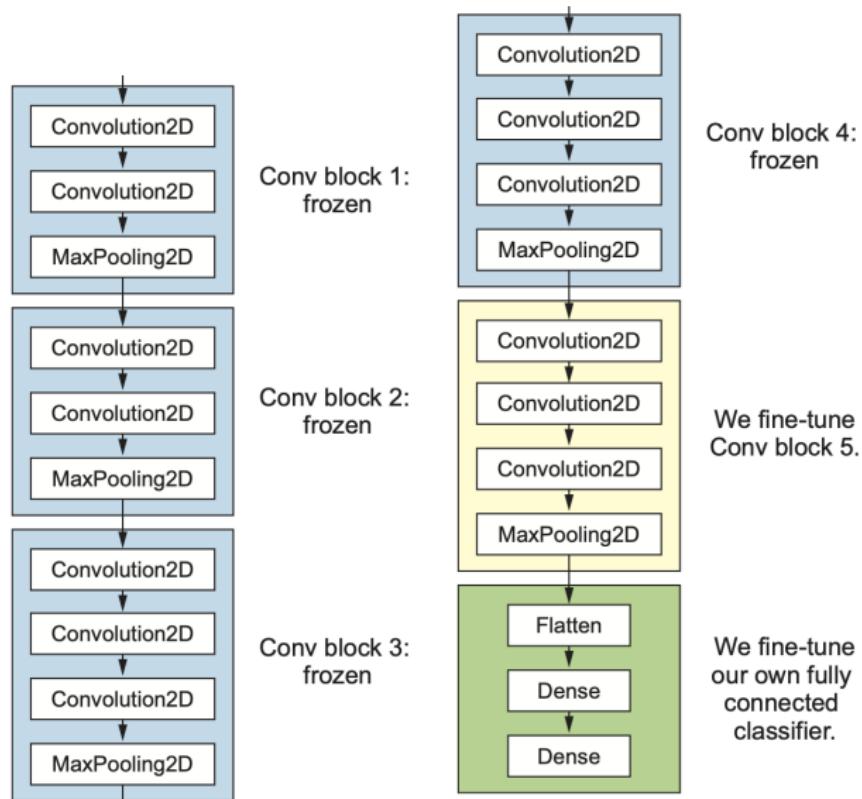


Figure: Finetuning a convolutional base (Chollet and Allair, 2018,
Fig 5.15)