Convolutional Neural Networks



What we are covering

- Input channels
- Convolutional layers
- Feature extraction
- Pooling layers
- Filters
- Strides

- Padding
- Flatten layers
- Spatial dropout
- Locally connected layers
- Grayscale to color pixel transformations
- Image preprocessing



Convolutional Neural Networks, CNNs

- Specialize in reducing complexity in data to analyze features.
- Typically used for Image data but can be used with any type.

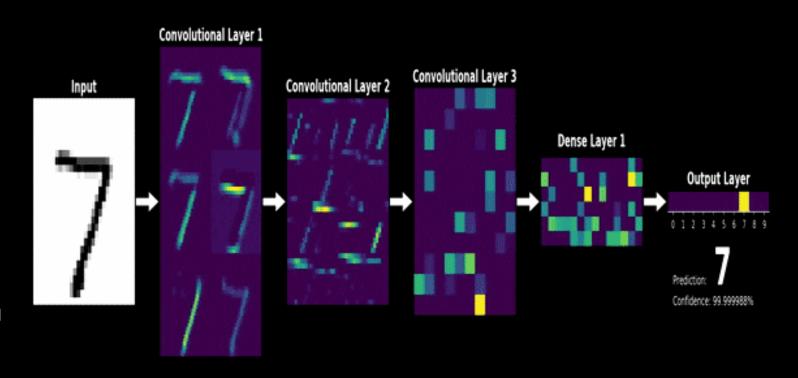
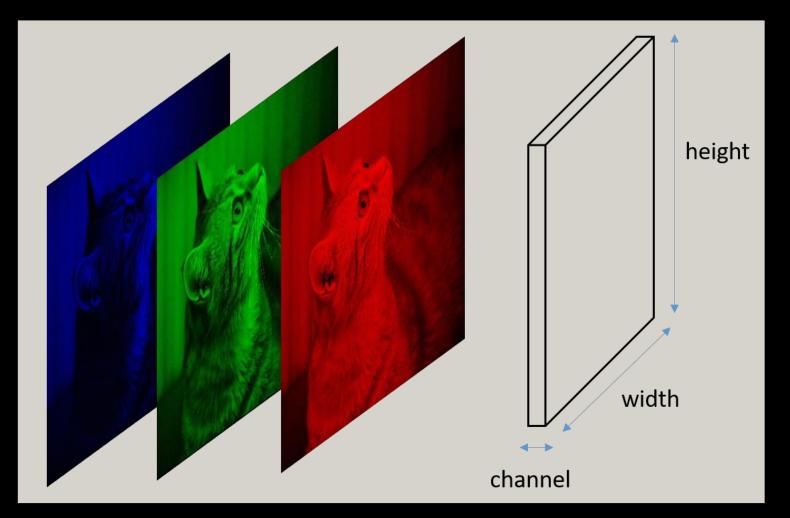




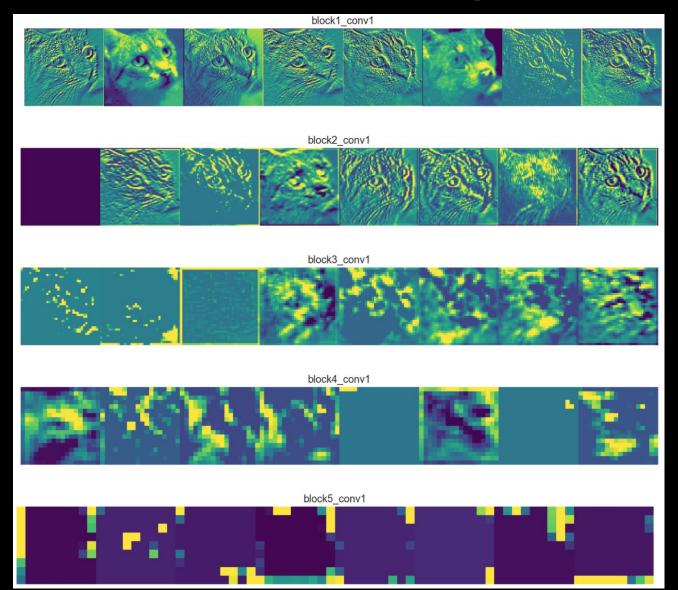
Image data

- Dimensions are height and width.
- Can be Grayscale, RGB,
 CMYK, CIE LAB, Etc.
- Each Standard is different.





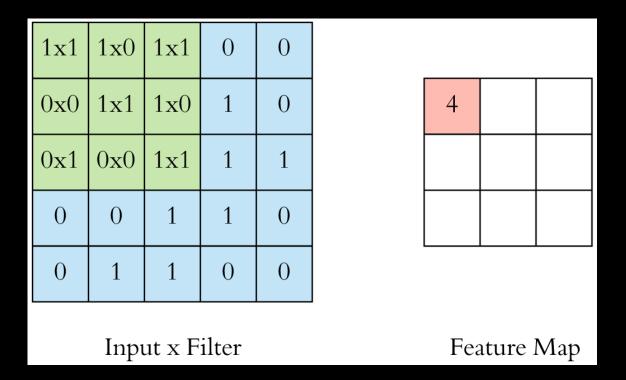
How CNNs see images





Filters / Kernels

- Control what the CNNs see and how they think about the data.
- They control also how the data is processed for the future.

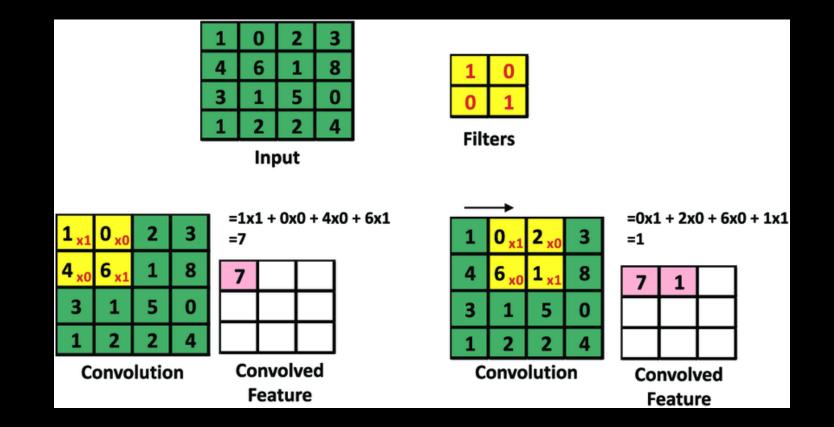




Strides

Decide how far the filter travels across the

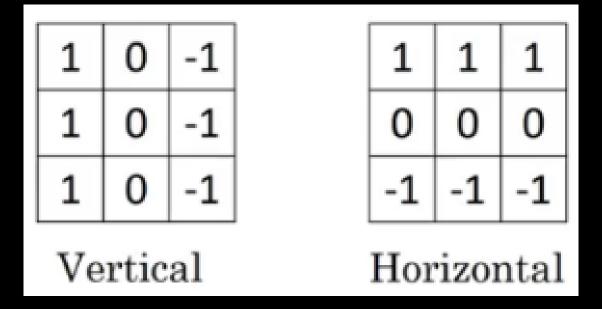
image.





Types of filters

- Horizontal, Vertical, Identity, and Diagonal.
- Can be learned or have set values.
- Each type allows for a different viewpoint of the data.
- Feature extraction is done by combining multiple filters.





An example

0	1	1	1	1		8	7
3	4	1	1	1		20	19
7	6	8					



Pooling

- Pooling reduces the size
 of the image while
 maintaining the original
 composure.
- Allows us to help get rid
 of noise and train on
 simpler data.

Original Data

0	1	1
3	4	1
7	6	8

Average Pooling

2	1.75
5	4.75

Max Pooling

4	4
7	8



Padding

- Lets us find features on the edges of our matrix data.
- The amount of padding is dependent on the size of the filter.

0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	3	4	1	0
0	7	6	8	0
0	0	0	0	0



An example





Horizontal Filter

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

Diagonal Filter

-1	-1	0	1	1
-1	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	0	-1
1	1	0	-1	-1



0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	109	110	109	129	253	110	109	31	0
252	252	253	252	252	252	253	252	227	134
252	252	253	252	252	252	253	252	252	252
108	108	108	108	108	108	108	232	252	252
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	252
124	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	252
195	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	252

0	0	0	0	37	252	253	252	71	0
0	0	0	0	37	252	253	231	51	0
0	0	0	0	140	252	253	158	0	0
0	0	0	42	221	252	191	15	0	0
0	0	0	218	253	253	84	0	0	0
0	0	94	247	252	210	0	0	0	0
0	21	212	252	226	31	0	0	0	0
0	144	253	252	132	0	0	0	0	0
99	253	255	222	41	0	0	0	0	0
201	252	253	55	0	0	0	0	0	0

Horizontal Filter

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

Diagonal Filter

-1	-1	0	1	1
-1	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	0	-1
1	1	0	-1	-1



Horizontal Filter

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

Y	

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	_							_	_
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	109	110	109	129	253	110	109	31	0
252	252	253	252	252	252	253	252	227	134
252	252	253	252	252	252	253	252	252	252
108	108	108	108	108	108	108	232	252	252
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	252
124	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	252
195	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	252

Red = -1973

Orange = -2524

Yellow = -1091

Green = 1433

Blue = 2524



Horizontal Filter

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1



0	0	0	0	37	252	253	252	71	8
0	0	0	0	37	252	253	231	51	0
0	0	0	0	140	252	253	158	0	0
0	0	0	42	221	252	191	15	0	0
0	0	0	218	253	253	84	0	0	0
0	0	94	247	252	210	0	0	0	0
0	21	212	252	226	31	0	0	0	0
0	144	253	252	132	0	0	0	0	0
99	253	255	222	41	0	0	0	0	0
201	252	253	55	0	0	0	0	0	0

Red = -430

Orange = -424

Yellow = -173

Green = 156

Blue = 456



Diagonal Filter

-1	-1	0	1	1
-1	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	0	-1
1	1	0	-1	-1



0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	109	110	109	129	253	110	109	31	0
252	252	253	252	252	252	253	252	227	134
252	252	253	252	252	252	253	252	252	252
108	108	108	108	108	108	108	232	252	252
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	252
124	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	252
195	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	252

Red = 238

Orange = 995

Yellow = 1642

Green = 1620

Blue = 828



Diagonal Filter

-1	-1	0	1	1
-1	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	0	-1
1	1	0	-1	-1



0	0	0	0	37	252	253	252	71	0
0	0	0	0	37	252	253	231	51	0
0	0	0	0	140	252	253	158	0	0
0	0	0	42	221	252	191	15	0	0
0	0	0	218	253	253	84	0	0	0
0	0	94	247	252	210	0	0	0	0
0	21	212	252	226	31	0	0	0	0
0	144	253	252	132	0	0	0	0	0
99	253	255	222	41	0	0	0	0	0
201	252	253	55	0	0	0	0	0	0

Red = 1392

Orange = 1931

Yellow = 2919

Green = 2642

Blue = 1855



Tuned Diagonal Filter

Cont.



0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	109	110	109	129	253	110	109	31	0
252	252	253	252	252	252	253	252	227	134
252	252	253	252	252	252	253	252	252	252
108	108	108	108	108	108	108	232	252	252
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	252
124	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	252
195	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	252

Red = -124

Orange = 490

Yellow = 1171

Green = 1006

Blue = 323

Purple = -144



Tuned Diagonal Filter

Cont.



0

0

Ø

0

0

0

0

Ø

0

0	0	0	0	37	252	253	252	71
0	0	0	0	37	252	253	231	51
0	0	0	0	140	252	25 3	158	0
0	0	0	42	221	252	191	15	0
0	0	0	218	253	253	84	0	0
0	0	94	247	252	210	0	0	0
0	21	212	252	226	31	0	0	0
0	144	253	252	132	0	0	0	0
99	253	255	222	41	0	0	0	0
201	252	253	55	0	0	0	0	0

Red = 669

Orange = 1431

Yellow = 2130

Green = 2095

Blue = 1382



Filter Approaches

- Learned Filters. Filters are tuned throughout training.
- Supplemental Filters. Filters are added throughout training to make up for weaker base filters. Much like a decision tree network.
- The amount of filters is important for which approach you take. Think about the resources you have available for training.



Number of filters

- Use a medium amount and adjust based on complexity of data. Always start smaller and work your way up.
- The number of dimensions of the data also impacts the number of filters. 3D data needs more filters than 2D for example.



How filters combine.

- High level filters will combine to create an outline of the objects.
- These can also find colors and distinct objects.



Cropping





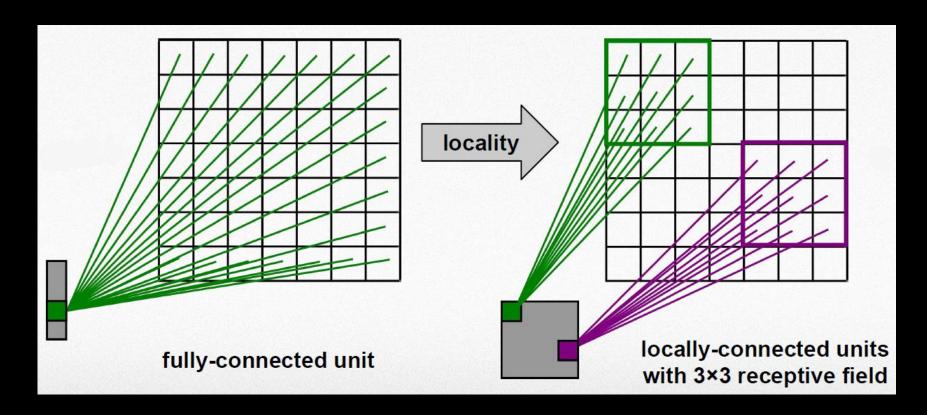
Spatial Dropout





Locally Connected Layers

• Local filters only filter a single point. There is a new filter for every location on the image. Takes a very long time but gives the best results.





Flatten Layers

 Simply make the data into a 1D vector for processing in a dense neural network.

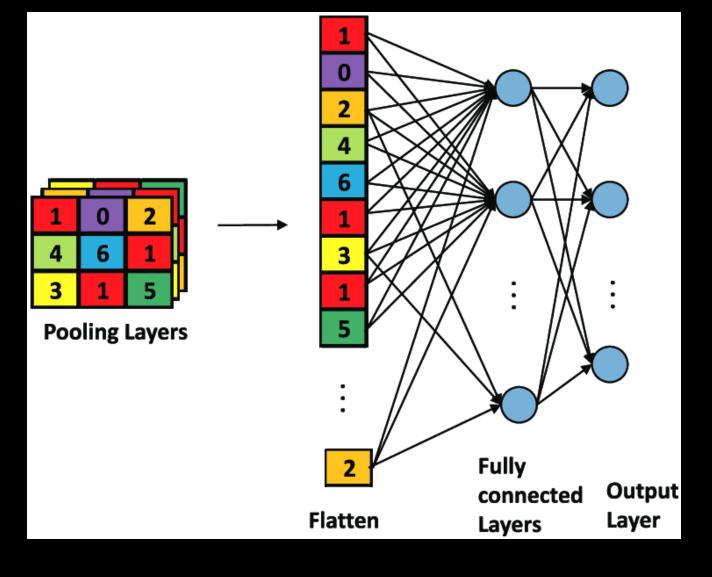


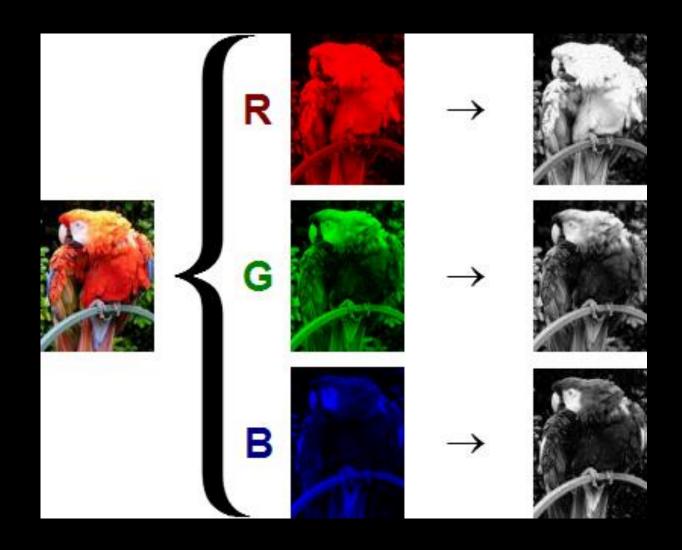


Image Processing methods

 RGB to grayscale transformation, image rotation, image shifts, image scaling, image flipping, input normalization, whitening, dimming, brightening, zooming in and out, and random transformations.

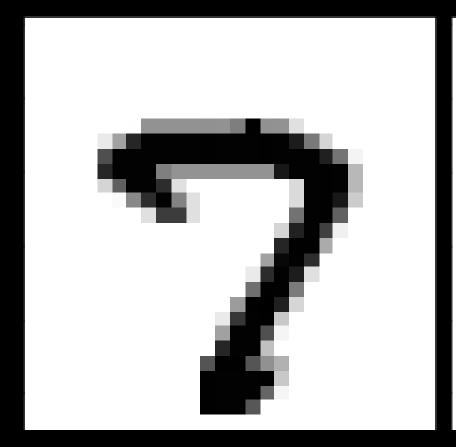


RGB to Grayscale





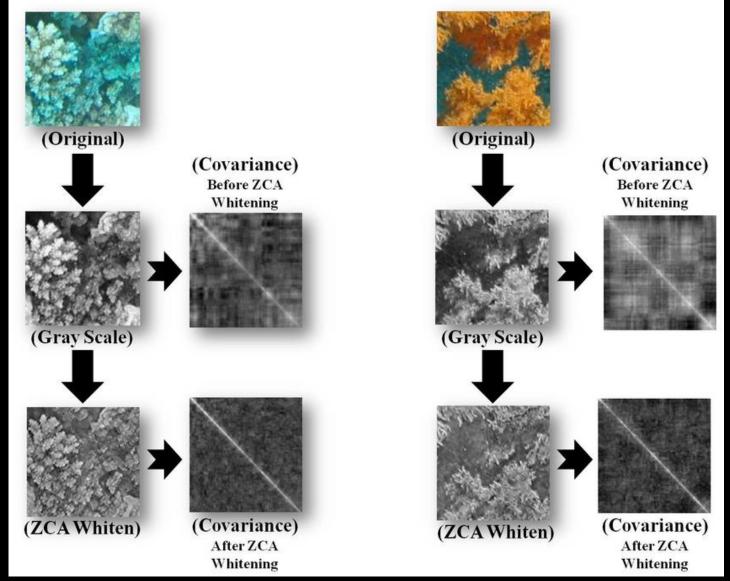
Input Normalization







Whitening





Dimming and Brightening









Blur

