

McGill **Artificial Intelligence** Society



Image Classification Workshop

By Rick Wu and Cheng Lin

Agenda



Introduction

- Motivation and intuition

6:00pm - 6:30pm



Image Classification

- Hands-on walkthrough

6:30pm - 7:00pm



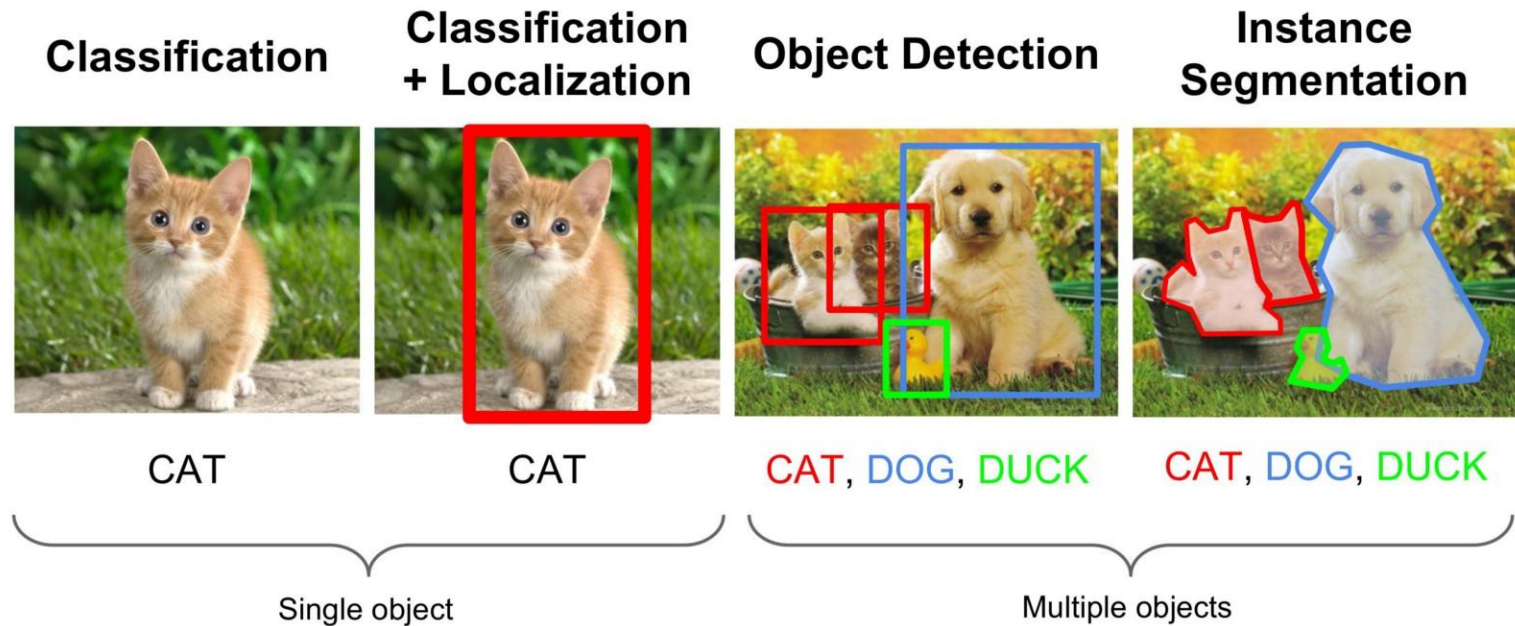
Transfer Learning

- Hands-on walkthrough

7:00pm - 7:30pm

What is Image Classification?

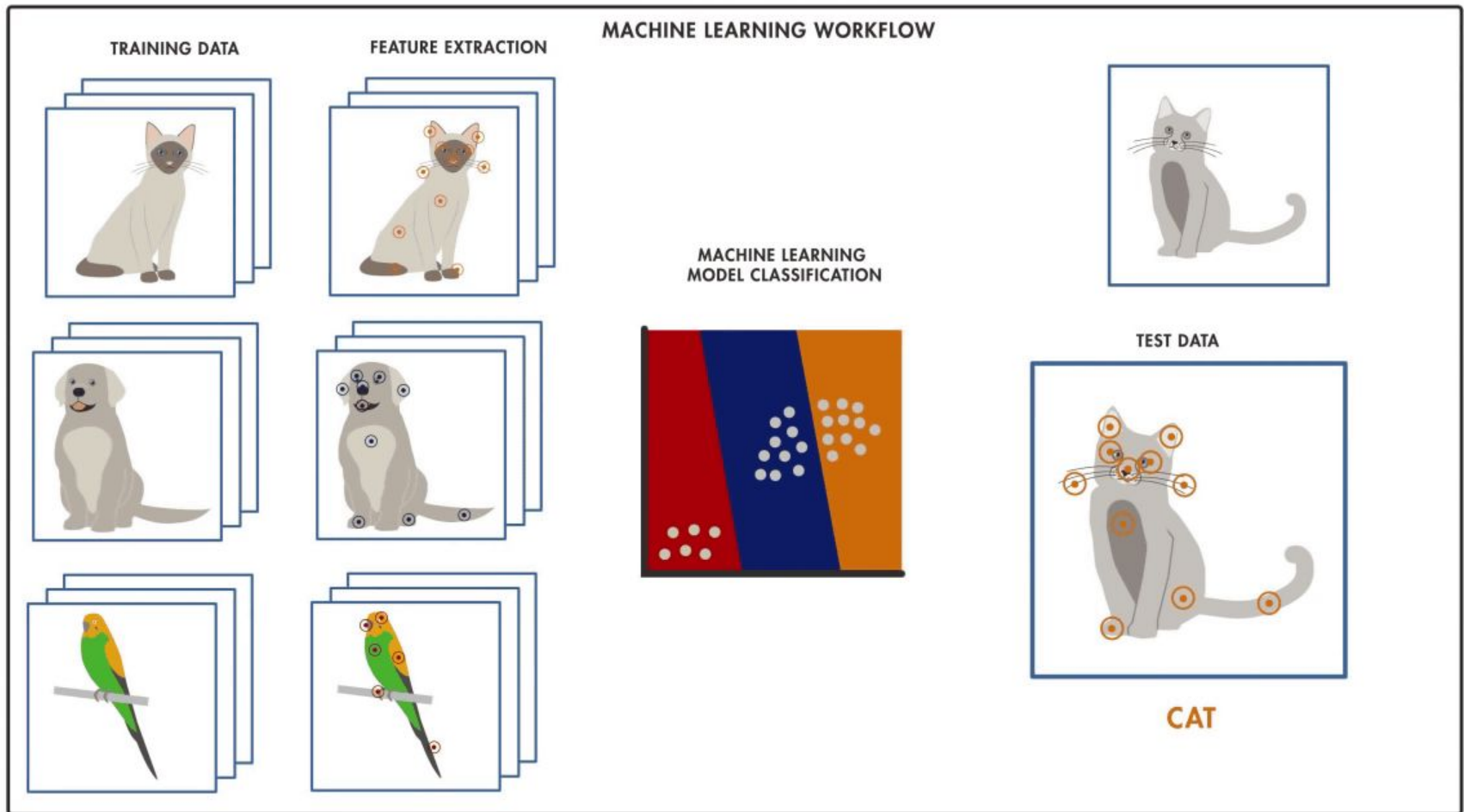
- Given an image, determine what **category** it belongs to



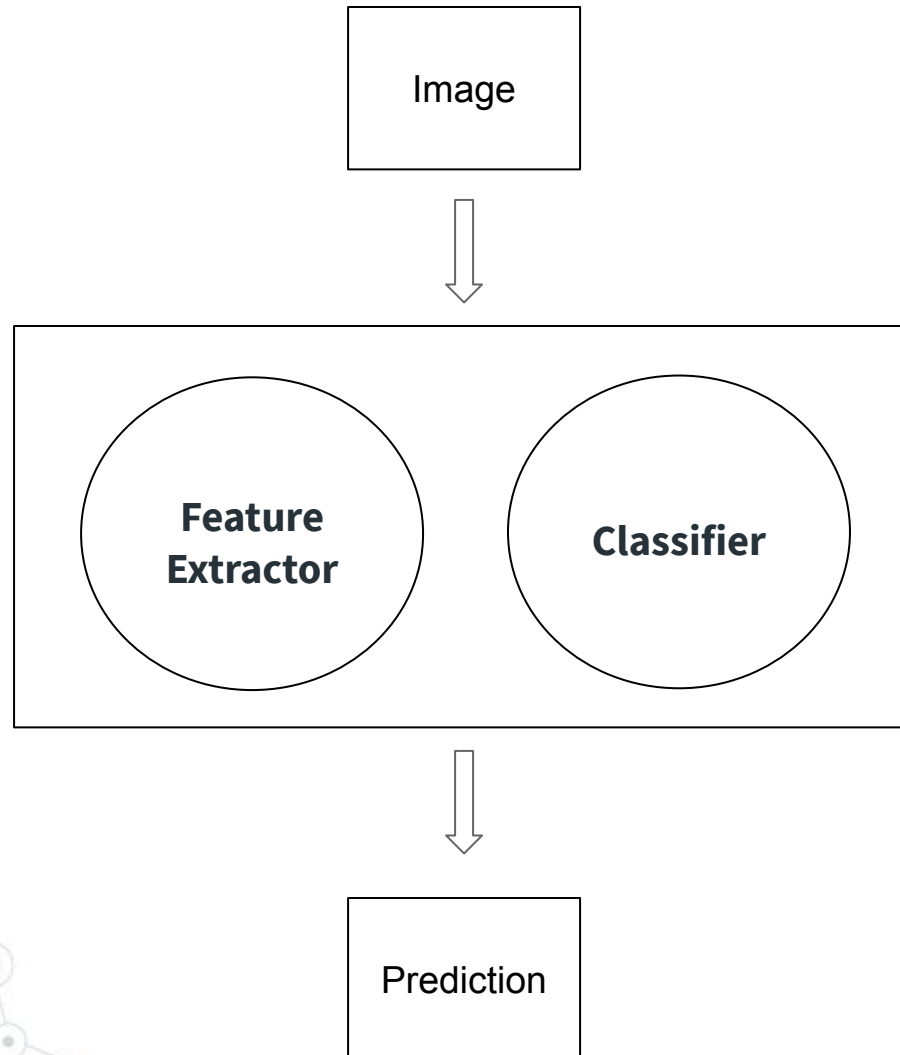
How to Build an Image Classifier: **Intuition**

- ◎ We might say an image contains a cat if we detect **eyes**, **nose**, **fur**, and **whiskers**
- ◎ **Classify** an image by detecting features present within an image
- ◎ Abstract these two procedures as **feature extraction** and **classification**

How to Build an Image Classifier: Intuition

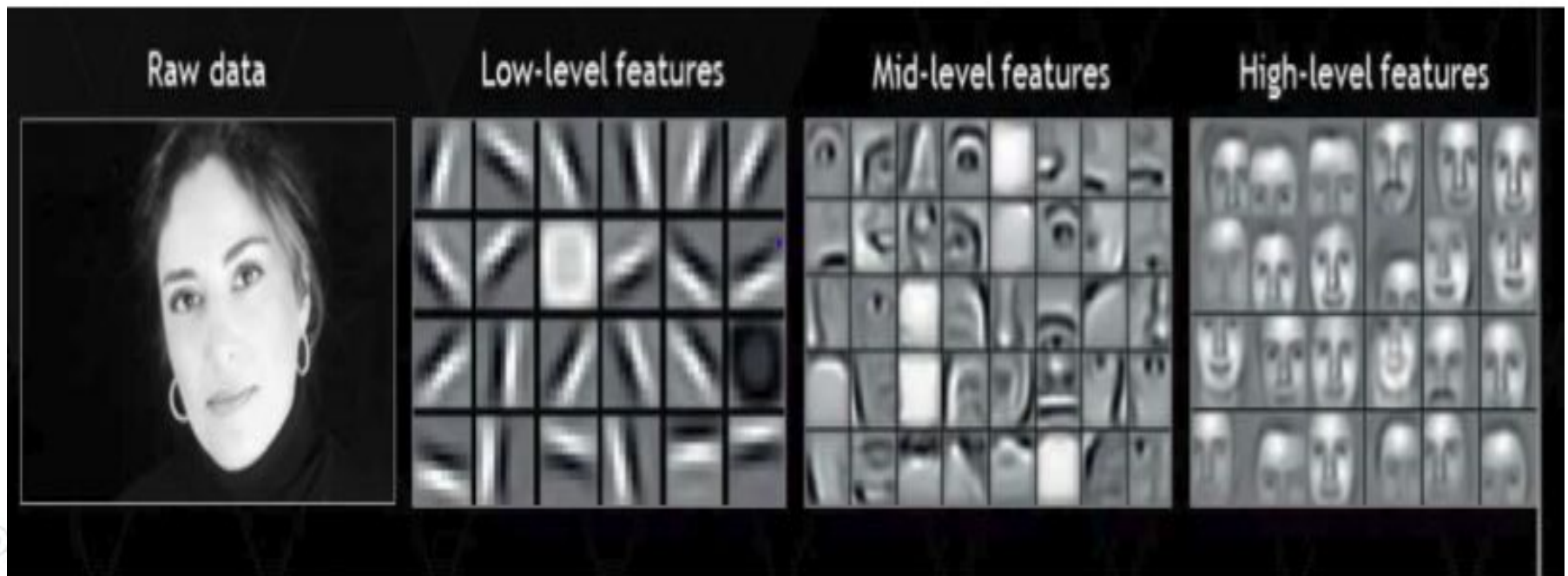


How to Build an Image Classifier: **Building Blocks**



How to Build an Image Classifier: **Building Blocks**

Feature Extractor: A module which extracts features from the image



How to Build an Image Classifier: **Building Blocks**

2D Convolution: A mathematical operation which can be used to **filter** images for specific **shapes** or **patterns**



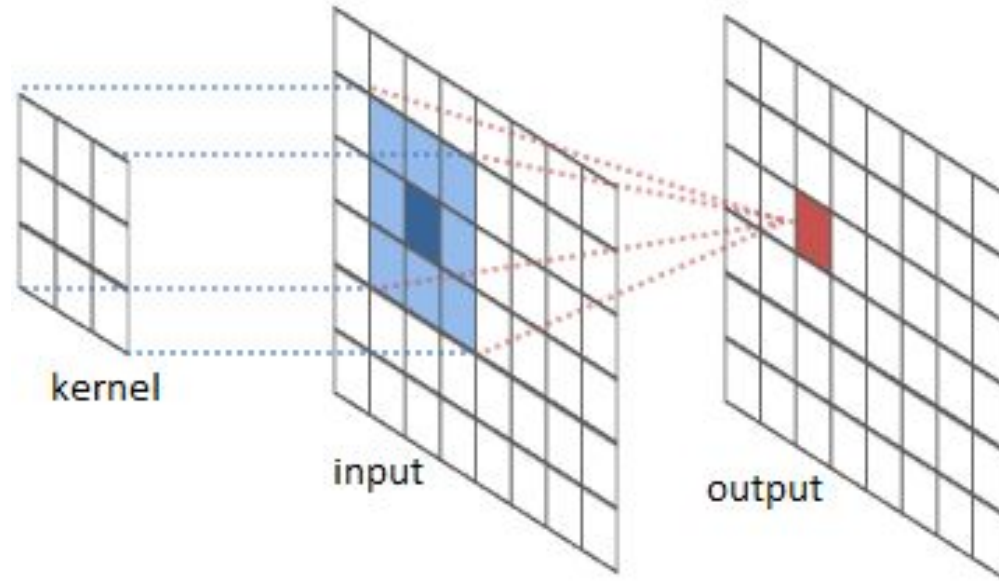
Vertical Edges (x filter)



Horizontal Edges (y filter)



How to Build an Image Classifier: Building Blocks



-1	0	+1
-2	0	+2
-1	0	+1

x filter

+1	+2	+1
0	0	0
-1	-2	-1

y filter

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by small circles, some of which are larger and have concentric circles inside, suggesting a hierarchical or multi-layered structure. The lines are thin and gray, connecting the nodes in a non-linear fashion.

Demo

<http://setosa.io/ev/image-kernels/>

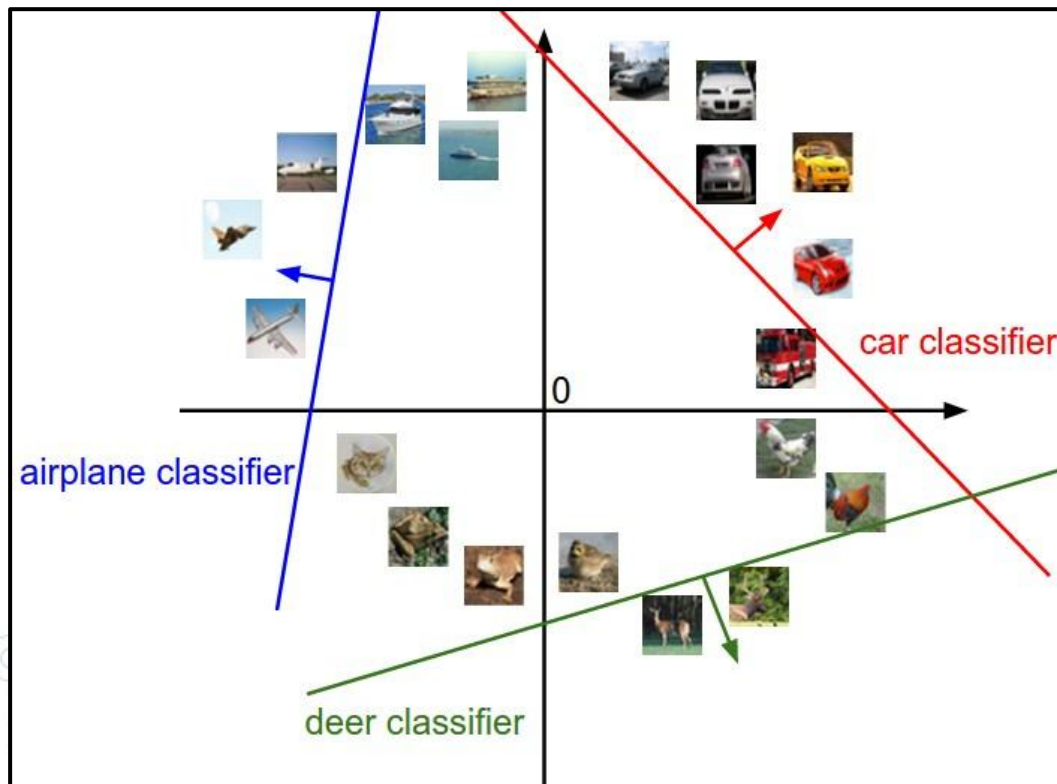
A decorative network diagram in the bottom-right corner, similar to the one in the top-left. It shows a cluster of nodes connected by lines, with some nodes being larger and having concentric circles, indicating a similar hierarchical or multi-layered structure.

How to Build an Image Classifier: **Building Blocks**

- ◎ Takes an image as an input and outputs another **filtered** image
- ◎ Works by taking a matrix (kernel) and sliding it across an image. At each point the values are multiplied and summed.
- ◎ The **kernel** matrix contains **parameters** which can be adjusted to extract the information we are looking for.

How to Build an Image Classifier: Building Blocks

Classifier: A module which takes a set of features and predicts a category



How to Build an Image Classifier: **Machine Learning**

- ① We can construct the feature extractor and image classifier using **machine learning**
- ① Given a set of **training data**, we can train an image classifier by **penalizing** the model when it makes an error

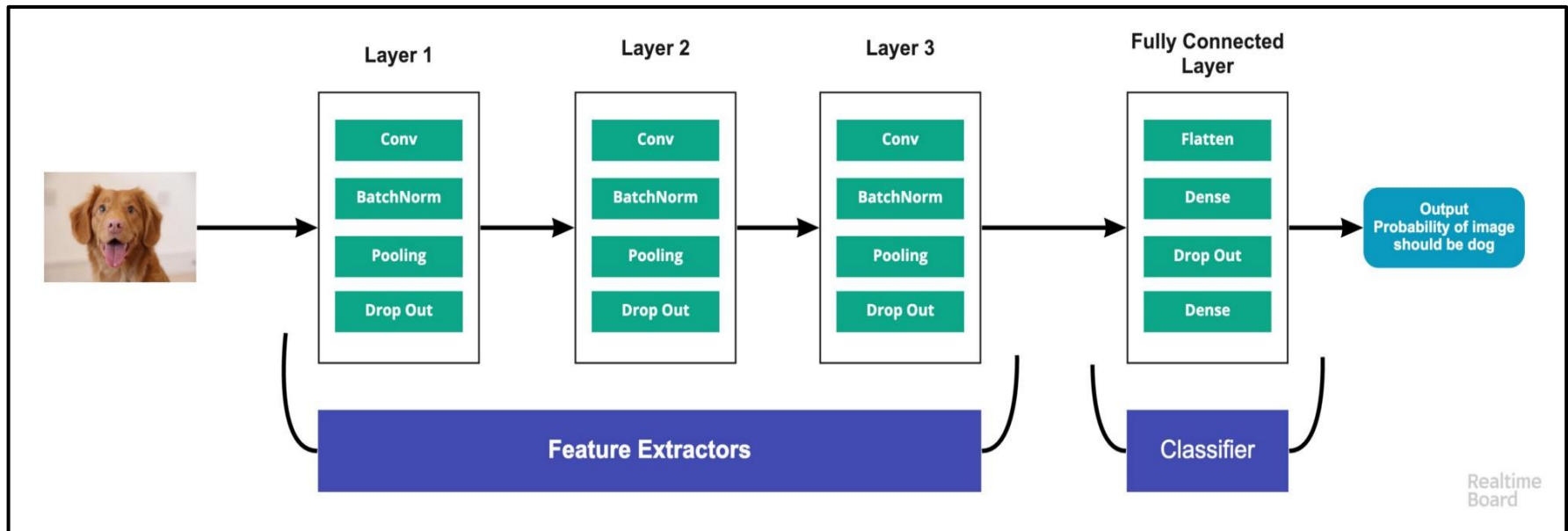
How to Build an Image Classifier: **Machine Learning**

Features



How to Build an Image Classifier: Machine Learning

🎯 In summary, the complete image classifier:



How to Build an Image Classifier: **Implementation**

- ◎ Lastly, in order to implement our image classifier, we will be using the **Keras** library
- ◎ **Keras** provides a simple interface for implementing neural networks and is great for beginners!
- ◎ Documentation: <https://keras.io/>



Demo

<http://scs.ryerson.ca/~aharley/vis/conv/>



A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by circles of varying sizes, some with concentric rings, and the lines are thin and grey. The overall structure is organic and branching, resembling a molecular or biological network.

Worksession #1

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1A0yrGhh_G8iOownG62kgqwcL5re4hv1Z

Solutions: <https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1hxsJltPixt7eOI5qvyL6f8ugw7bsRjiN>

A decorative network diagram in the bottom-right corner, similar to the one in the top-left. It shows a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines, with nodes represented by circles of varying sizes and lines as thin grey connections. The structure is organic and branching.

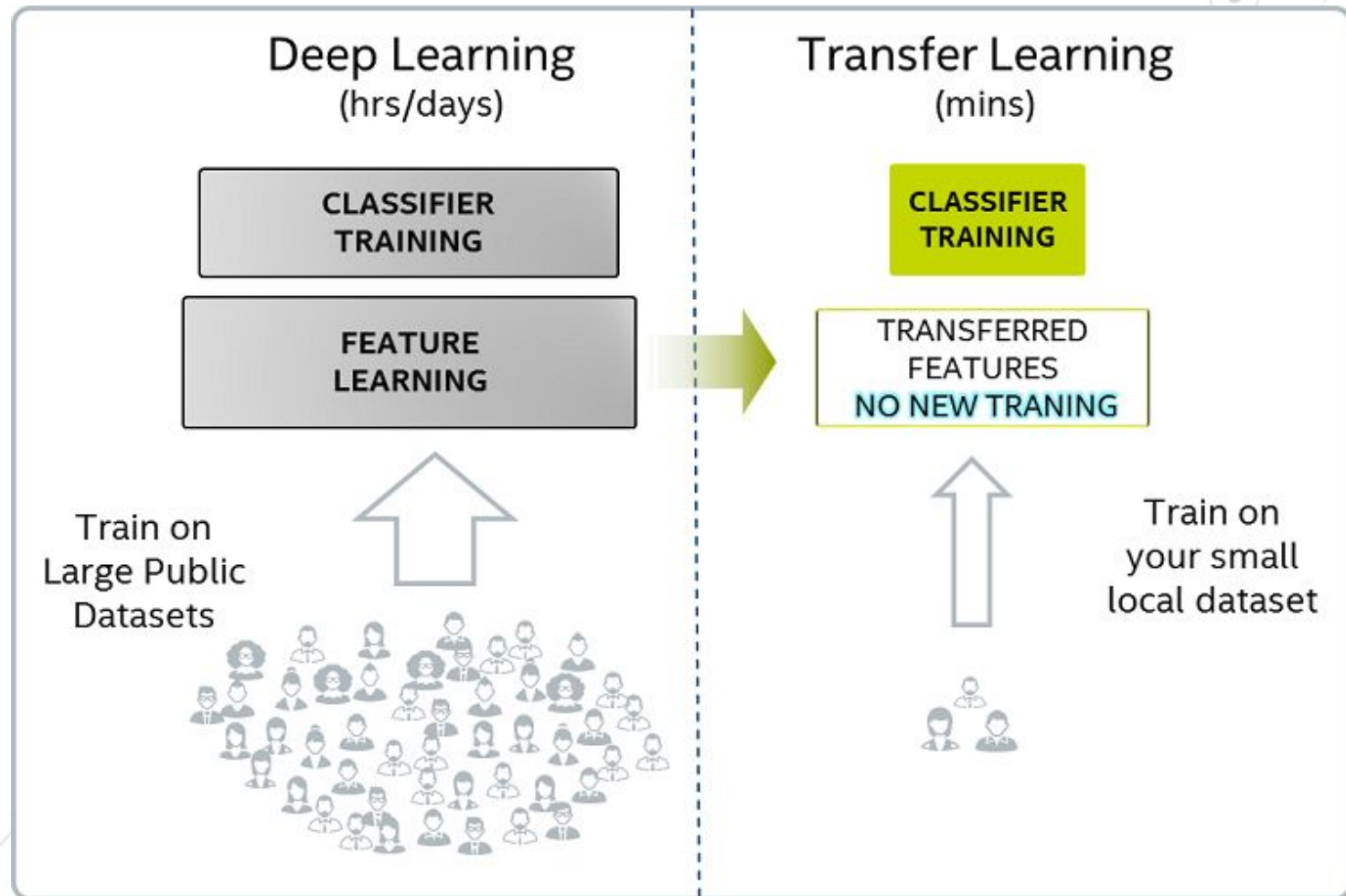
What is Transfer Learning?

- ◎ Informally, transfer learning is the concept of taking a model trained to perform one task and **repurposing** the **knowledge** for another task
- ◎ For instance, an image classifier trained to identify **vehicles** may be repurposed to identify **cats and dogs**

What can we use Transfer Learning for?

- ◎ We can **reuse** the feature extractor from **another image classifier** instead of training our own from scratch
- ◎ This saves us a lot of time and effort. We can take a model “**off-the-shelf**” and tailor it for our use-case!
- ◎ Very useful for when **training data** is **limited**

How to apply Transfer Learning for Image Classification





Worksession #2

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1A0yrGhh_G8iOownG62kgqwcL5re4hv1Z#scrollTo=QrL9qBV5DOVh
<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1hxsJltPixt7eOI5qvyL6f8ugw7bsRjiN#scrollTo=QrL9qBV5DOVh>

Thanks!

Any questions?

You can find us at:

<https://mcgillai.com/>



Please also give feedback at:

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