Model Interpretation Methods

Welcome to the final assignment of course 3! In this assignment we will focus on the interpretation of machine learning and deep learning models. Using the techniques we've learned this week we'll revisit some of the models we've built throughout the course and try to understand a little more about what they're doing.

In this assignment you'll use various methods to interpret different types of machine learning models. In particular, you'll learn about the following topics:

- Interpreting Deep Learning Models
 - Understanding output using GradCAMs
- Feature Importance in Machine Learning
 - Permutation Method
 - SHAP Values

Let's get started.

This assignment covers the following topics:

- 1. Interpreting Deep Learning Models
 - 1.1 GradCAM
 - 1.1.1 Getting Intermediate Layers
 - 1.1.2 Getting Gradients
 - 1.1.3 Implementing GradCAM
 - Exercise 1
 - 1.1.4 Using GradCAM to Visualize Multiple Labels
 - Exercise 2
- 2. Feature Importance in Machine Learning
 - 2.1 Permuation Method for Feature Importance
 - 2.1.1 Implementing Permutation
 - Exercise 3
 - 2.1.2 Implementing Importance
 - Exercise 4
 - 2.1.3 Computing our Feature Importance
 - 2.2 Shapley Values for Random Forests
 - 2.2.1 Visualizing Feature Importance on Specific Individuals
 - 2.2.2 Visualizing Feature Importance on Aggregate
 - 2.2.3 Visualizing Interactions between Features

Packages

We'll first import the necessary packages for this assignment.

- keras: we'll use this framework to interact with our deep learning model
- matplotlib: standard plotting library
- pandas: we'll use this to manipulate data
- numpy: standard python library for numerical operations
- cv2: library that contains convenience functions for image processing
- sklearn: standard machine learning library
- lifelines: we'll use their implementation of the c-index
- shap: library for interpreting and visualizing machine learning models using shapley values

```
In [1]: import keras
    from keras import backend as K
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import pandas as pd
    import numpy as np
    import cv2
    import sklearn
    import lifelines
    import shap

from util import *

# This sets a common size for all the figures we will draw.
    plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [10, 7]
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

1 Interpreting Deep Learning Models

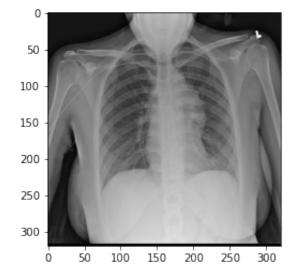
To start, let's try understanding our X-ray diagnostic model from Course 1 Week 1. Run the next cell to load in the model (it should take a few seconds to complete).

```
In [2]: model = load_C3M3_model()

Got loss weights
    Loaded DenseNet
    Added layers
    Compiled Model
    Loaded Weights
```

Let's load in an X-ray image to develop on. Run the next cell to load and show the image.

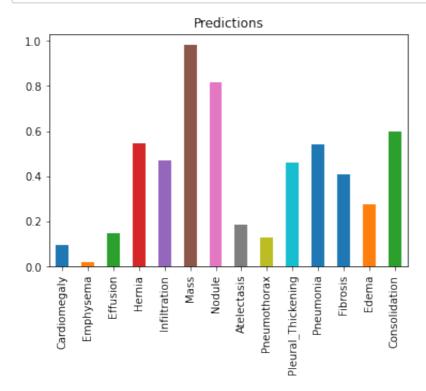
```
In [3]: IMAGE_DIR = 'nih_new/images-small/'
    df = pd.read_csv("nih_new/train-small.csv")
    im_path = IMAGE_DIR + '00025288_001.png'
    x = load_image(im_path, df, preprocess=False)
    plt.imshow(x, cmap = 'gray')
    plt.show()
```



Next, let's get our predictions. Before we plug the image into our model, we have to normalize it. Run the next cell to compute the mean and standard deviation of the images in our training set.

```
In [4]: mean, std = get_mean_std_per_batch(df)
```

Now we are ready to normalize and run the image through our model to get predictions.



We see, for example, that the model predicts Mass (abnormal spot or area in the lungs that are more than 3 centimeters) with high probability. Indeed, this patient was diagnosed with mass. However, we don't know where the model is looking when it's making its own diagnosis. To gain more insight into what the model is looking at, we can use GradCAMs.

1.1 GradCAM

GradCAM is a technique to visualize the impact of each region of an image on a specific output for a Convolutional Neural Network model. Through GradCAM, we can generate a heatmap by computing gradients of the specific class scores we are interested in visualizing.

1.1.1 Getting Intermediate Layers

Perhaps the most complicated part of computing GradCAM is accessing intermediate activations in our deep learning model and computing gradients with respect to the class output. Now we'll go over one pattern to accomplish this, which you can use when implementing GradCAM.

In order to understand how to access intermediate layers in a computation, first let's see the layers that our model is composed of. This can be done by calling Keras convenience function model.summary(). Do this in the cell below.

[6]:	model.summary()						
	Layer (type) onnected to	Output	Shape			Param #	C
	input_1 (InputLayer)		None,	None,	3	0	
	<pre>zero_padding2d_1 (ZeroPadding2D nput_1[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	3	0	i
	conv1/conv (Conv2D) ero_padding2d_1[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	6	9408	z
	<pre>conv1/bn (BatchNormalization) onv1/conv[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	6	256	С
	<pre>conv1/relu (Activation) onv1/bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	6	0	С
	<pre>zero_padding2d_2 (ZeroPadding2D onv1/relu[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	6	0	С
	<pre>pool1 (MaxPooling2D) ero_padding2d_2[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	6	0	z
	<pre>conv2_block1_0_bn (BatchNormali ool1[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	6	256	p
	conv2_block1_0_relu (Activation	(None,	None,	None,	6	0	c

onv2_block1_0_bn[0][0]

conv2_block1_1_conv (Conv2D) onv2_block1_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	8192	С
conv2_block1_1_bn (BatchNormalionv2_block1_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv2_block1_1_relu (Activation onv2_block1_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv2_block1_2_conv (Conv2D) onv2_block1_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv2_block1_concat (Concatenat ool1[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	9	0	p c
onv2_block1_2_conv[0][0]						
<pre>conv2_block2_0_bn (BatchNormali onv2_block1_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	9	384	С
conv2_block2_0_relu (Activation onv2_block2_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	9	0	С
conv2_block2_1_conv (Conv2D) onv2_block2_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	12288	С
conv2_block2_1_bn (BatchNormali onv2_block2_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv2_block2_1_relu (Activation onv2_block2_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv2_block2_2_conv (Conv2D) onv2_block2_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
<pre>conv2_block2_concat (Concatenat onv2_block1_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
onv2_block2_2_conv[0][0]						-

conv2_block3_0_bn (BatchNormali onv2_block2_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv2_block3_0_relu (Activation onv2_block3_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv2_block3_1_conv (Conv2D) onv2_block3_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	16384	С
conv2_block3_1_bn (BatchNormali onv2_block3_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv2_block3_1_relu (Activation onv2_block3_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv2_block3_2_conv (Conv2D) onv2_block3_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv2_block3_concat (Concatenat onv2_block2_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	c
onv2_block3_2_conv[0][0]						_
<pre>conv2_block4_0_bn (BatchNormali onv2_block3_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	640	С
conv2_block4_0_relu (Activation onv2_block4_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv2_block4_1_conv (Conv2D) onv2_block4_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	20480	С
conv2_block4_1_bn (BatchNormali onv2_block4_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv2_block4_1_relu (Activation onv2_block4_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv2_block4_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	c

onv2_block4_1_relu[0][0]

conv2_block4_concat (Concatenat onv2_block3_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	C
onv2_block4_2_conv[0][0]						С
conv2_block5_0_bn (BatchNormalionv2_block4_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	768	С
conv2_block5_0_relu (Activation onv2_block5_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv2_block5_1_conv (Conv2D) onv2_block5_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	24576	С
conv2_block5_1_bn (BatchNormali onv2_block5_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
<pre>conv2_block5_1_relu (Activation onv2_block5_1_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv2_block5_2_conv (Conv2D) onv2_block5_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	c
conv2_block5_concat (Concatenat onv2_block4_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	2	0	С
onv2_block5_2_conv[0][0]						_
<pre>conv2_block6_0_bn (BatchNormali onv2_block5_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	2	896	С
<pre>conv2_block6_0_relu (Activation onv2_block6_0_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	2	0	С
conv2_block6_1_conv (Conv2D) onv2_block6_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	28672	С
<pre>conv2_block6_1_bn (BatchNormali onv2_block6_1_conv[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С

<pre>conv2_block6_1_relu (Activation onv2_block6_1_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv2_block6_2_conv (Conv2D) onv2_block6_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
<pre>conv2_block6_concat (Concatenat onv2_block5_concat[0][0] onv2_block6_2_conv[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	2	0	c
pool2_bn (BatchNormalization) onv2_block6_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	2	1024	c
<pre>pool2_relu (Activation) ool2_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	2	0	p
pool2_conv (Conv2D) ool2_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	32768	p
<pre>pool2_pool (AveragePooling2D) ool2_conv[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	р
<pre>conv3_block1_0_bn (BatchNormali ool2_pool[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	p
<pre>conv3_block1_0_relu (Activation onv3_block1_0_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv3_block1_1_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block1_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	16384	С
<pre>conv3_block1_1_bn (BatchNormali onv3_block1_1_conv[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	c
conv3_block1_1_relu (Activation onv3_block1_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	c
conv3_block1_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	

onv3_block1_1_relu[0][0]

conv3_block1_concat (Concatenat ool2_pool[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	р
onv3_block1_2_conv[0][0]						С
<pre>conv3_block2_0_bn (BatchNormali onv3_block1_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	640	С
conv3_block2_0_relu (Activation onv3_block2_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	c
conv3_block2_1_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block2_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	20480	c
conv3_block2_1_bn (BatchNormali onv3_block2_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	c
conv3_block2_1_relu (Activation onv3_block2_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv3_block2_2_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block2_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv3_block2_concat (Concatenat onv3_block1_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	c
onv3_block2_2_conv[0][0]						_
conv3_block3_0_bn (BatchNormali onv3_block2_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	768	С
conv3_block3_0_relu (Activation onv3_block3_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv3_block3_1_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block3_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	24576	c
conv3_block3_1_bn (BatchNormali onv3_block3_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	c

<pre>conv3_block3_1_relu (Activation onv3_block3_1_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv3_block3_2_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block3_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv3_block3_concat (Concatenat onv3_block2_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	2	0	c
onv3_block3_2_conv[0][0]						
<pre>conv3_block4_0_bn (BatchNormali onv3_block3_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	2	896	С
conv3_block4_0_relu (Activation onv3_block4_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	2	0	С
conv3_block4_1_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block4_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	28672	С
conv3_block4_1_bn (BatchNormalionv3_block4_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv3_block4_1_relu (Activation onv3_block4_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv3_block4_2_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block4_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv3_block4_concat (Concatenat onv3_block3_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	2	0	С
onv3_block4_2_conv[0][0]						С
conv3_block5_0_bn (BatchNormalionv3_block4_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	2	1024	С
conv3_block5_0_relu (Activation onv3_block5_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	2	0	С

<pre>conv3_block5_1_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block5_0_relu[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	32768	С
<pre>conv3_block5_1_bn (BatchNormali onv3_block5_1_conv[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv3_block5_1_relu (Activation onv3_block5_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv3_block5_2_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block5_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
<pre>conv3_block5_concat (Concatenat onv3_block4_concat[0][0] onv3 block5 2 conv[0][0]</pre>	None,	None,	None,	2	0	C C
conv3_block6_0_bn (BatchNormalionv3_block5_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	2	1152	
<pre>conv3_block6_0_relu (Activation onv3_block6_0_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	2	0	С
conv3_block6_1_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block6_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	36864	С
conv3_block6_1_bn (BatchNormali onv3_block6_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
<pre>conv3_block6_1_relu (Activation onv3_block6_1_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv3_block6_2_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block6_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv3_block6_concat (Concatenat onv3_block5_concat[0][0] onv3_block6_2_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	0	c
	_					

<pre>conv3_block7_0_bn (BatchNormali onv3_block6_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	3	1280	c
conv3_block7_0_relu (Activation onv3_block7_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	0	С
conv3_block7_1_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block7_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	40960	С
conv3_block7_1_bn (BatchNormalionv3_block7_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv3_block7_1_relu (Activation onv3_block7_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	c
conv3_block7_2_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block7_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	c
<pre>conv3_block7_concat (Concatenat onv3_block6_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	3	0	c
onv3_block7_2_conv[0][0]						
<pre>conv3_block8_0_bn (BatchNormali onv3_block7_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	3	1408	С
conv3_block8_0_relu (Activation onv3_block8_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	0	c
conv3_block8_1_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block8_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	45056	c
conv3_block8_1_bn (BatchNormali onv3_block8_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	c
conv3_block8_1_relu (Activation onv3_block8_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	c
conv3_block8_2_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block8_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	c

<pre>conv3_block8_concat (Concatenat onv3_block7_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	3	0	С
onv3_block8_2_conv[0][0]						С
conv3_block9_0_bn (BatchNormalionv3_block8_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	1536	С
conv3_block9_0_relu (Activation onv3_block9_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	0	С
conv3_block9_1_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block9_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	49152	С
conv3_block9_1_bn (BatchNormali onv3_block9_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv3_block9_1_relu (Activation onv3_block9_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	c
conv3_block9_2_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block9_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv3_block9_concat (Concatenat onv3_block8_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	4	0	c
onv3_block9_2_conv[0][0]						_
conv3_block10_0_bn (BatchNormal onv3_block9_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	4	1664	С
conv3_block10_0_relu (Activatio onv3_block10_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	4	0	С
conv3_block10_1_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block10_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	53248	С
conv3_block10_1_bn (BatchNormal onv3_block10_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С

<pre>conv3_block10_1_relu (Activatio onv3_block10_1_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv3_block10_2_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block10_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv3_block10_concat (Concatena onv3_block9_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	4	0	С
onv3_block10_2_conv[0][0]						С
conv3_block11_0_bn (BatchNormal onv3_block10_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	4	1792	С
conv3_block11_0_relu (Activatio onv3_block11_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	4	0	С
conv3_block11_1_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block11_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	57344	С
conv3_block11_1_bn (BatchNormal onv3_block11_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv3_block11_1_relu (Activatio onv3_block11_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv3_block11_2_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block11_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv3_block11_concat (Concatena onv3_block10_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	4	0	c
onv3_block11_2_conv[0][0]						
conv3_block12_0_bn (BatchNormal onv3_block11_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	4	1920	C
conv3_block12_0_relu (Activatio onv3_block12_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	4	0	С
conv3_block12_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None,	None,	None,	1	61440	С

onv3_block12_0_relu[0][0]

conv3_block12_1_bn (BatchNormal onv3_block12_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv3_block12_1_relu (Activatio onv3_block12_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv3_block12_2_conv (Conv2D) onv3_block12_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv3_block12_concat (Concatena onv3_block11_concat[0][0] onv3_block12_2_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	5	0	c c
pool3_bn (BatchNormalization) onv3_block12_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	5	2048	c
<pre>pool3_relu (Activation) ool3_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	5	0	р
pool3_conv (Conv2D) ool3_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	2	131072	p
<pre>pool3_pool (AveragePooling2D) ool3_conv[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	2	0	р
conv4_block1_0_bn (BatchNormali ool3_pool[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	2	1024	p
conv4_block1_0_relu (Activation onv4_block1_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	2	0	С
conv4_block1_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block1_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	32768	С
conv4_block1_1_bn (BatchNormali onv4_block1_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
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<pre>conv4_block1_1_relu (Activation onv4_block1_1_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv4_block1_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block1_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv4_block1_concat (Concatenat ool3_pool[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	2	0	р
onv4_block1_2_conv[0][0]						С
conv4_block2_0_bn (BatchNormalionv4_block1_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	2	1152	С
conv4_block2_0_relu (Activation onv4_block2_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	2	0	c
conv4_block2_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block2_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	36864	С
conv4_block2_1_bn (BatchNormalionv4_block2_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv4_block2_1_relu (Activation onv4_block2_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv4_block2_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block2_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	c
conv4_block2_concat (Concatenat onv4_block1_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	0	c
onv4_block2_2_conv[0][0]						
conv4_block3_0_bn (BatchNormalionv4_block2_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	1280	c
conv4_block3_0_relu (Activation onv4_block3_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	0	c
conv4_block3_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None,	None,	None,	1	40960	С

onv4_block3_0_relu[0][0]

conv4_block3_1_bn (BatchNormalionv4_block3_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv4_block3_1_relu (Activation onv4_block3_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv4_block3_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block3_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	c
conv4_block3_concat (Concatenat onv4_block2_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	0	c
onv4_block3_2_conv[0][0]						
<pre>conv4_block4_0_bn (BatchNormali onv4_block3_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	3	1408	С
conv4_block4_0_relu (Activation onv4_block4_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	0	С
conv4_block4_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block4_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	45056	c
conv4_block4_1_bn (BatchNormalionv4_block4_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv4_block4_1_relu (Activation onv4_block4_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv4_block4_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block4_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv4_block4_concat (Concatenat onv4_block3_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	0	c
onv4_block4_2_conv[0][0]						_
conv4_block5_0_bn (BatchNormalionv4_block4_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	1536	С

<pre>conv4_block5_0_relu (Activation onv4_block5_0_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	3	0	С
conv4_block5_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block5_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	49152	С
conv4_block5_1_bn (BatchNormalionv4_block5_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv4_block5_1_relu (Activation onv4_block5_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv4_block5_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block5_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv4_block5_concat (Concatenat onv4_block4_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	4	0	c
onv4_block5_2_conv[0][0]						C
<pre>conv4_block6_0_bn (BatchNormali onv4_block5_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	4	1664	c
conv4_block6_0_relu (Activation onv4_block6_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	4	0	С
conv4_block6_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block6_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	53248	С
conv4_block6_1_bn (BatchNormalionv4_block6_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv4_block6_1_relu (Activation onv4_block6_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	c
conv4_block6_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block6_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv4_block6_concat (Concatenat	(None,	None,	None,	4	0	c

<pre>onv4_block5_concat[0][0]</pre>						С
onv4_block6_2_conv[0][0]						C
conv4_block7_0_bn (BatchNormalionv4_block6_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	4	1792	c
conv4_block7_0_relu (Activation onv4_block7_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	4	0	С
conv4_block7_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block7_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	57344	c
conv4_block7_1_bn (BatchNormalionv4_block7_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv4_block7_1_relu (Activation onv4_block7_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv4_block7_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block7_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv4_block7_concat (Concatenat onv4_block6_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	4	0	c
onv4_block7_2_conv[0][0]						
conv4_block8_0_bn (BatchNormalionv4_block7_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	4	1920	С
conv4_block8_0_relu (Activation onv4_block8_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	4	0	c
conv4_block8_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block8_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	61440	С
conv4_block8_1_bn (BatchNormalionv4_block8_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv4_block8_1_relu (Activation onv4_block8_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С

conv4_block8_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block8_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv4_block8_concat (Concatenat onv4_block7_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	5	0	c
onv4_block8_2_conv[0][0]						
<pre>conv4_block9_0_bn (BatchNormali onv4_block8_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	5	2048	С
conv4_block9_0_relu (Activation onv4_block9_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	5	0	С
conv4_block9_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block9_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	65536	c
conv4_block9_1_bn (BatchNormalionv4_block9_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	c
conv4_block9_1_relu (Activation onv4_block9_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv4_block9_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block9_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	c
conv4_block9_concat (Concatenat onv4_block8_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	5	0	c
onv4_block9_2_conv[0][0]						
<pre>conv4_block10_0_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block9_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	5	2176	c
conv4_block10_0_relu (Activatio onv4_block10_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	5	0	С
conv4_block10_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block10_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	69632	С

<pre>conv4_block10_1_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block10_1_conv[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
<pre>conv4_block10_1_relu (Activatio onv4_block10_1_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv4_block10_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block10_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv4_block10_concat (Concatena onv4_block9_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	5	0	c
onv4_block10_2_conv[0][0]						
conv4_block11_0_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block10_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	5	2304	С
<pre>conv4_block11_0_relu (Activatio onv4_block11_0_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	5	0	С
conv4_block11_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block11_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	73728	С
conv4_block11_1_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block11_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
<pre>conv4_block11_1_relu (Activatio onv4_block11_1_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv4_block11_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block11_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv4_block11_concat (Concatena onv4_block10_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	6	0	c
onv4_block11_2_conv[0][0]						_
conv4_block12_0_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block11_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	6	2432	c
	_					

(None,	None,	None,	6	0	C
(None,	None,	None,	1	77824	С
(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
(None,	None,	None,	6	0	C
(None,	None,	None,	6	2560	С
(None,	None,	None,	6	0	С
(None,	None,	None,	1	81920	С
(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
(None,	None,	None,	6	0	c
	(None, (None,	(None, None, (None, None,	(None, None, None, (None, None, None,	(None, None, None, 1 (None, None, None, 1 (None, None, None, 3 (None, None, None, 6 (None, None, None, 6 (None, None, None, 6 (None, None, None, 1 (None, None, None, 1 (None, None, None, 1	(None, None, None, 6 0 (None, None, None, 1 77824 (None, None, None, 1 512 (None, None, None, 1 0 (None, None, None, 6 0 (None, None, None, 6 2560 (None, None, None, 6 0 (None, None, None, 1 81920 (None, None, None, 1 512 (None, None, None, 1 512 (None, None, None, 1 0 (None, None, None, 1 0

onv4_block13_2_conv[0][0]

conv4_block14_0_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block13_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	6	2688	С
conv4_block14_0_relu (Activatio onv4_block14_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	6	0	С
conv4_block14_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block14_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	86016	С
conv4_block14_1_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block14_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv4_block14_1_relu (Activatio onv4_block14_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv4_block14_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block14_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv4_block14_concat (Concatena onv4_block13_concat[0][0] onv4_block14_2_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	7	0	c
conv4_block15_0_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block14_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	7	2816	c
conv4_block15_0_relu (Activatio onv4_block15_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	7	0	С
conv4_block15_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block15_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	90112	С
conv4_block15_1_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block15_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv4_block15_1_relu (Activatio onv4_block15_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С

<pre>conv4_block15_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block15_1_relu[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	c
conv4_block15_concat (Concatena onv4_block14_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	7	0	c
onv4_block15_2_conv[0][0]						С
conv4_block16_0_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block15_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	7	2944	С
conv4_block16_0_relu (Activatio onv4_block16_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	7	0	С
conv4_block16_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block16_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	94208	c
conv4_block16_1_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block16_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv4_block16_1_relu (Activatio onv4_block16_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv4_block16_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block16_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv4_block16_concat (Concatena onv4_block15_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	7	0	c
onv4_block16_2_conv[0][0]						
conv4_block17_0_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block16_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	7	3072	С
conv4_block17_0_relu (Activatio onv4_block17_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	7	0	С
conv4_block17_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block17_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	98304	С
conv4_block17_1_bn (BatchNormal	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С

onv4_block17_1_conv[0][0]

<pre>conv4_block17_1_relu (Activatio onv4_block17_1_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv4_block17_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block17_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv4_block17_concat (Concatena onv4_block16_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	8	0	c
onv4_block17_2_conv[0][0]						
<pre>conv4_block18_0_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block17_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	8	3200	С
conv4_block18_0_relu (Activatio onv4_block18_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	8	0	c
conv4_block18_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block18_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	102400	С
conv4_block18_1_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block18_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv4_block18_1_relu (Activatio onv4_block18_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv4_block18_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block18_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv4_block18_concat (Concatena onv4_block17_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	8	0	c
onv4_block18_2_conv[0][0]						С
conv4_block19_0_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block18_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	8	3328	С
conv4_block19_0_relu (Activatio onv4_block19_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	8	0	С

conv4_block19_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block19_0_relu[0][0]	_ (None,	None,	None,	1	106496	С
conv4_block19_1_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block19_1_conv[0][0]	_ (None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv4_block19_1_relu (Activatio onv4_block19_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv4_block19_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block19_1_relu[0][0]	_ (None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv4_block19_concat (Concatena onv4_block18_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	8	0	c
onv4_block19_2_conv[0][0]						С
conv4_block20_0_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block19_concat[0][0]	_ (None,	None,	None,	8	3456	С
conv4_block20_0_relu (Activatio onv4_block20_0_bn[0][0]	_ (None,	None,	None,	8	0	С
conv4_block20_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block20_0_relu[0][0]	_ (None,	None,	None,	1	110592	С
conv4_block20_1_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block20_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv4_block20_1_relu (Activatio onv4_block20_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv4_block20_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block20_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv4_block20_concat (Concatena onv4_block19_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	8	0	С
onv4_block20_2_conv[0][0]						С

conv4_block21_0_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block20_concat[0][0]	_ (None,	None,	None,	8	3584	С
conv4_block21_0_relu (Activatio onv4_block21_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	8	0	С
conv4_block21_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block21_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	114688	С
conv4_block21_1_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block21_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv4_block21_1_relu (Activatio onv4_block21_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	c
conv4_block21_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block21_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	c
<pre>conv4_block21_concat (Concatena onv4_block20_concat[0][0] onv4_block21_2_conv[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	9	0	С
conv4_block22_0_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block21_concat[0][0]	_ (None,	None,	None,	9	3712	
<pre>conv4_block22_0_relu (Activatio onv4_block22_0_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	9	0	С
conv4_block22_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block22_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	118784	С
conv4_block22_1_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block22_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv4_block22_1_relu (Activatio onv4_block22_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv4_block22_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block22_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С

conv4_block22_concat (Concatena onv4_block21_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	9	0	C
onv4_block22_2_conv[0][0]						С
conv4_block23_0_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block22_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	9	3840	c
<pre>conv4_block23_0_relu (Activatio onv4_block23_0_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	9	0	С
conv4_block23_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block23_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	122880	С
conv4_block23_1_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block23_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	c
conv4_block23_1_relu (Activatio onv4_block23_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	c
conv4_block23_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block23_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv4_block23_concat (Concatena onv4_block22_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	9	0	c
onv4_block23_2_conv[0][0]						
conv4_block24_0_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block23_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	9	3968	c
<pre>conv4_block24_0_relu (Activatio onv4_block24_0_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	9	0	С
conv4_block24_1_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block24_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	126976	c
conv4_block24_1_bn (BatchNormal onv4_block24_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	c

conv4_block24_1_relu (Activatio onv4_block24_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv4_block24_2_conv (Conv2D) onv4_block24_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv4_block24_concat (Concatena onv4_block23_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	c
onv4_block24_2_conv[0][0]						С
pool4_bn (BatchNormalization) onv4_block24_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	4096	С
<pre>pool4_relu (Activation) ool4_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	р
pool4_conv (Conv2D) ool4_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	5	524288	р
<pre>pool4_pool (AveragePooling2D) ool4_conv[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	5	0	р
<pre>conv5_block1_0_bn (BatchNormali ool4_pool[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	5	2048	р
<pre>conv5_block1_0_relu (Activation onv5_block1_0_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	5	0	С
conv5_block1_1_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block1_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	65536	С
conv5_block1_1_bn (BatchNormali onv5_block1_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv5_block1_1_relu (Activation onv5_block1_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv5_block1_2_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block1_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С

<pre>conv5_block1_concat (Concatenat ool4_pool[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	5	0	p
onv5_block1_2_conv[0][0]						С
<pre>conv5_block2_0_bn (BatchNormali onv5_block1_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	5	2176	c
conv5_block2_0_relu (Activation onv5_block2_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	5	0	c
conv5_block2_1_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block2_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	69632	c
conv5_block2_1_bn (BatchNormalionv5_block2_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	c
conv5_block2_1_relu (Activation onv5_block2_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv5_block2_2_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block2_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
<pre>conv5_block2_concat (Concatenat onv5_block1_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	5	0	С
onv5_block2_2_conv[0][0]						
<pre>conv5_block3_0_bn (BatchNormali onv5_block2_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	5	2304	С
conv5_block3_0_relu (Activation onv5_block3_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	5	0	С
conv5_block3_1_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block3_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	73728	С
conv5_block3_1_bn (BatchNormali onv5_block3_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С

<pre>conv5_block3_1_relu (Activation onv5_block3_1_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv5_block3_2_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block3_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
<pre>conv5_block3_concat (Concatenat onv5_block2_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	6	0	C
onv5_block3_2_conv[0][0]						
conv5_block4_0_bn (BatchNormalionv5_block3_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	6	2432	С
conv5_block4_0_relu (Activation onv5_block4_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	6	0	C
conv5_block4_1_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block4_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	77824	c
conv5_block4_1_bn (BatchNormalionv5_block4_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	c
conv5_block4_1_relu (Activation onv5_block4_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv5_block4_2_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block4_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	c
<pre>conv5_block4_concat (Concatenat onv5_block3_concat[0][0]</pre>	_ (None,	None,	None,	6	0	C
onv5_block4_2_conv[0][0]						J
conv5_block5_0_bn (BatchNormalionv5_block4_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	6	2560	С
conv5_block5_0_relu (Activation onv5_block5_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	6	0	c

<pre>conv5_block5_1_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block5_0_relu[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	81920	С
conv5_block5_1_bn (BatchNormalionv5_block5_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	c
conv5_block5_1_relu (Activation onv5_block5_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv5_block5_2_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block5_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
<pre>conv5_block5_concat (Concatenat onv5_block4_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	6	0	c
onv5_block5_2_conv[0][0]						
<pre>conv5_block6_0_bn (BatchNormali onv5_block5_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	6	2688	С
conv5_block6_0_relu (Activation onv5_block6_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	6	0	c
conv5_block6_1_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block6_0_relu[0][0]	_ (None,	None,	None,	1	86016	С
conv5_block6_1_bn (BatchNormalionv5_block6_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv5_block6_1_relu (Activation onv5_block6_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	c
conv5_block6_2_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block6_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	c
conv5_block6_concat (Concatenat onv5_block5_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	7	0	c
onv5_block6_2_conv[0][0]						С
conv5_block7_0_bn (BatchNormali	None,	None,	None,	7	2816	С

conv5_block7_0_relu (Activation onv5_block7_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	7	0	С
conv5_block7_1_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block7_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	90112	С
conv5_block7_1_bn (BatchNormalionv5_block7_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv5_block7_1_relu (Activation onv5_block7_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv5_block7_2_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block7_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv5_block7_concat (Concatenat onv5_block6_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	7	0	c
onv5_block7_2_conv[0][0]						
conv5_block8_0_bn (BatchNormalionv5_block7_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	7	2944	c
conv5_block8_0_relu (Activation onv5_block8_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	7	0	С
conv5_block8_1_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block8_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	94208	С
conv5_block8_1_bn (BatchNormalionv5_block8_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv5_block8_1_relu (Activation onv5_block8_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv5_block8_2_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block8_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С

<pre>conv5_block8_concat (Concatenat onv5_block7_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	7	0	С
onv5_block8_2_conv[0][0]						с
<pre>conv5_block9_0_bn (BatchNormali onv5_block8_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	7	3072	С
conv5_block9_0_relu (Activation onv5_block9_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	7	0	c
conv5_block9_1_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block9_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	98304	c
conv5_block9_1_bn (BatchNormalionv5_block9_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	C
conv5_block9_1_relu (Activation onv5_block9_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	C
conv5_block9_2_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block9_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
<pre>conv5_block9_concat (Concatenat onv5_block8_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	8	0	c
onv5_block9_2_conv[0][0]						
conv5_block10_0_bn (BatchNormal onv5_block9_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	8	3200	c
<pre>conv5_block10_0_relu (Activatio onv5_block10_0_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	8	0	c
conv5_block10_1_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block10_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	102400	c
<pre>conv5_block10_1_bn (BatchNormal onv5_block10_1_conv[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv5_block10_1_relu (Activatio	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С

onv5_block10_1_bn[0][0]

conv5_block10_2_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block10_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv5_block10_concat (Concatena onv5_block9_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	8	0	c
onv5_block10_2_conv[0][0]						С
conv5_block11_0_bn (BatchNormal onv5_block10_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	8	3328	С
<pre>conv5_block11_0_relu (Activatio onv5_block11_0_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	8	0	C
conv5_block11_1_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block11_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	106496	С
conv5_block11_1_bn (BatchNormal onv5_block11_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
<pre>conv5_block11_1_relu (Activatio onv5_block11_1_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv5_block11_2_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block11_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv5_block11_concat (Concatena onv5_block10_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	8	0	c
onv5_block11_2_conv[0][0]						
<pre>conv5_block12_0_bn (BatchNormal onv5_block11_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	8	3456	С
conv5_block12_0_relu (Activatio onv5_block12_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	8	0	C
conv5_block12_1_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block12_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	110592	С

<pre>conv5_block12_1_bn (BatchNormal onv5_block12_1_conv[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv5_block12_1_relu (Activatio onv5_block12_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv5_block12_2_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block12_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv5_block12_concat (Concatena onv5_block11_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	8	0	c
onv5_block12_2_conv[0][0]						С
conv5_block13_0_bn (BatchNormal onv5_block12_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	8	3584	С
conv5_block13_0_relu (Activatio onv5_block13_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	8	0	С
conv5_block13_1_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block13_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	114688	С
conv5_block13_1_bn (BatchNormal onv5_block13_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv5_block13_1_relu (Activatio onv5_block13_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv5_block13_2_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block13_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv5_block13_concat (Concatena onv5_block12_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	9	0	c
onv5_block13_2_conv[0][0]						С
conv5_block14_0_bn (BatchNormal onv5_block13_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	9	3712	С

<pre>conv5_block14_0_relu (Activatio onv5_block14_0_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	9	0	С
conv5_block14_1_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block14_0_relu[0][0]	_ (None,	None,	None,	1	118784	С
conv5_block14_1_bn (BatchNormal onv5_block14_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv5_block14_1_relu (Activatio onv5_block14_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv5_block14_2_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block14_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv5_block14_concat (Concatena onv5_block13_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	9	0	c
onv5_block14_2_conv[0][0]						
<pre>conv5_block15_0_bn (BatchNormal onv5_block14_concat[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	9	3840	С
conv5_block15_0_relu (Activatio onv5_block15_0_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	9	0	С
conv5_block15_1_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block15_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	122880	С
conv5_block15_1_bn (BatchNormal onv5_block15_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	С
conv5_block15_1_relu (Activatio onv5_block15_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	С
conv5_block15_2_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block15_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	С
conv5_block15_concat (Concatena onv5_block14_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	9	0	c

onv5_block15_2_conv[0][0]						С
conv5_block16_0_bn (BatchNormal onv5_block15_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	9	3968	c
<pre>conv5_block16_0_relu (Activatio onv5_block16_0_bn[0][0]</pre>	(None,	None,	None,	9	0	С
conv5_block16_1_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block16_0_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	126976	С
conv5_block16_1_bn (BatchNormal onv5_block16_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	512	c
conv5_block16_1_relu (Activatio onv5_block16_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	c
conv5_block16_2_conv (Conv2D) onv5_block16_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	3	36864	C
conv5_block16_concat (Concatena onv5_block15_concat[0][0] onv5_block16_2_conv[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	0	c
bn (BatchNormalization) onv5_block16_concat[0][0]	(None,	None,	None,	1	4096	c
<pre>global_average_pooling2d_1 (Glo n[0][0]</pre>	(None,	1024)			0	b
dense_1 (Dense) lobal_average_pooling2d_1[0][0]	(None,	14)	=====	==:	14350	g ====
Total params: 7,051,854 Trainable params: 6,968,206 Non-trainable params: 83,648	=					
	_					

There are a lot of layers, but typically we'll only be extracting one of the last few. Remember that the last few layers usually have more abstract information. To access a layer, we can use model.get_layer(layer).output, which takes in the name of the layer in question. Let's try getting the conv5 block16 concat layer, the raw output of the last convolutional layer.

```
In [7]: spatial_maps = model.get_layer('conv5_block16_concat').output
    print(spatial_maps)

Tensor("conv5_block16_concat/concat:0", shape=(?, ?, ?, 1024), dty
    pe=float32)
```

Now, this tensor is just a placeholder, it doesn't contain the actual activations for a particular image. To get this we will use <u>Keras.backend.function</u>

(https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/keras/backend/function) to return intermediate computations while the model is processing a particular input. This method takes in an input and output placeholders and returns a function. This function will compute the intermediate output (until it reaches the given placeholder) evaluated given the input. For example, if you want the layer that you just retrieved (conv5_block16_concat), you could write the following:

```
In [8]: get_spatial_maps = K.function([model.input], [spatial_maps])
    print(get_spatial_maps)

<keras.backend.tensorflow_backend.Function object at 0x7f8b7bc9f89
8>
```

We see that we now have a Function object. Now, to get the actual intermediate output evaluated with a particular input, we just plug in an image to this function:

```
In [9]: # get an image
    x = load_image_normalize(im_path, mean, std)
    print(f"x is of type {type(x)}")
    print(f"x is of shape {x.shape}")

x is of type <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
    x is of shape (1, 320, 320, 3)

In [10]: # get the spatial maps layer activations (a list of numpy arrays)
    spatial_maps_x_l = get_spatial_maps([x])
    print(f"spatial_maps_x_l is of type {type(spatial_maps_x_l)}")
    print(f"spatial_maps_x_l is has length {len(spatial_maps_x_l)}")
    spatial_maps_x_l is of type <class 'list'>
    spatial_maps_x_l is has length 1
```

Notice that the shape is (1, 10, 10, 1024). The 0th dimension of size 1 is the batch dimension. Remove the batch dimension for later calculations by taking the 0th index of spatial_maps_x.

```
In [12]: # Get rid of the batch dimension
         spatial maps x = spatial maps x[0] # equivalent to spatial maps <math>x[0]
         print(f"spatial maps x without the batch dimension has shape {spati
         al_maps_x.shape}")
         print("Output some of the content:")
         print(spatial maps x[0])
         spatial maps x without the batch dimension has shape (10, 10, 1024
         Output some of the content:
         [[-0.66441447
                        0.1476153 - 0.20985925 \dots 0.04962797 - 0.0260567
             0.078072591
           [-0.9777065 -0.20704305 -0.6580212]
                                                 ... 0.11427879 -0.05403612
             0.15102072]
           [-0.6678654 \quad -0.151119 \quad -0.22661455 \quad \dots \quad 0.14410906 \quad -0.06965154
             0.15445645]
                                                      0.10062843 -0.02700399
           [-0.8743477 -0.25683546 -0.00718443 ...
             0.0977247 ]
           [-0.95906883 -0.49336684 -0.04027964 ... 0.09351163 -0.01899935
             0.11914875
           [-0.7384954]
                        0.18834215 0.15313236 ... 0.02479111 0.00972446
             0.0695103311
```

We now have the activations for that particular image, and we can use it for interpretation. The function that is returned by calling K.function([model.input], [spatial_maps]) (saved here in the variable get_spatial_maps) is sometimes referred to as a "hook", letting you peek into the intermediate computations in the model.

1.1.2 Getting Gradients

The other major step in computing GradCAMs is getting gradients with respect to the output for a particular class. Luckily, Keras makes getting gradients simple. We can use the <u>Keras.backend.gradients</u> (https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/keras/backend/gradients) function. The first parameter is the value you are taking the gradient of, and the second is the parameter you are taking that gradient with respect to. We illustrate below:

```
In [13]: # get the output of the model
   output_with_batch_dim = model.output
   print(f"Model output includes batch dimension, has shape {output_wi
        th_batch_dim.shape}")
```

Model output includes batch dimension, has shape (?, 14)

To get the output without the batch dimension, you can take the 0th index of the tensor. Note that because the batch dimension is 'None', you could actually enter any integer index, but let's just use 0.

```
In [14]: # Get the output without the batch dimension
   output_all_categories = output_with_batch_dim[0]
   print(f"The output for all 14 categories of disease has shape {output_all_categories.shape}")
```

The output for all 14 categories of disease has shape (14,)

The output has 14 categories, one for each disease category, indexed from 0 to 13. Cardiomegaly is the disease category at index 0.

```
In [15]: # Get the first category's output (Cardiomegaly) at index 0
    y_category_0 = output_all_categories[0]
    print(f"The Cardiomegaly output is at index 0, and has shape {y_category_0.shape}")
```

The Cardiomegaly output is at index 0, and has shape ()

```
In [16]: # Get gradient of y_category_0 with respect to spatial_maps

gradient_l = K.gradients(y_category_0, spatial_maps)
print(f"gradient_l is of type {type(gradient_l)} and has length {le
n(gradient_l)}")

# gradient_l is a list of size 1. Get the gradient at index 0
gradient = gradient_l[0]
print(gradient)
```

gradient_l is of type <class 'list'> and has length 1
Tensor("gradients/AddN:0", shape=(?, ?, ?, 1024), dtype=float32)

Again, this is just a placeholder. Just like for intermediate layers, we can use K.function to compute the value of the gradient for a particular input.

The K.function() takes in

- a list of inputs: in this case, one input, 'model.input'
- a list of tensors: in this case, one output tensor 'gradient'

It returns a function that calculates the activations of the list of tensors.

• This returned function returns a list of the activations, one for each tensor that was passed into K.function().

```
In [17]: # Create the function that gets the gradient
    get_gradient = K.function([model.input], [gradient])
    type(get_gradient)

Out[17]: keras.backend.tensorflow_backend.Function

In [18]: # get an input x-ray image
    x = load_image_normalize(im_path, mean, std)
    print(f"X-ray image has shape {x.shape}")

X-ray image has shape (1, 320, 320, 3)
```

The get_gradient function takes in a list of inputs, and returns a list of the gradients, one for each image.

```
In [19]: # use the get gradient function to get the gradient (pass in the in
          put image inside a list)
          grad x l = get gradient([x])
          print(f"grad_x_l is of type {type(grad_x_l)} and length {len(grad_x_l)}
          _1)}")
          # get the gradient at index 0 of the list.
          grad x with batch dim = grad x 1[0]
          print(f"grad x with_batch_dim is type {type(grad_x_with_batch_dim)}
          and shape {grad x with batch dim.shape}")
          # To remove the batch dimension, take the value at index 0 of the b
          atch dimension
          grad x = grad x with batch dim[0]
          print(f"grad x is type {type(grad x)} and shape {grad x.shape}")
          print("Gradient grad x (show some of its content:")
          print(grad x[0])
          grad x l is of type <class 'list'> and length 1
          grad x with batch dim is type <class 'numpy.ndarray'> and shape (1
          , 10, 10, 1024)
          grad x is type <class 'numpy.ndarray'> and shape (10, 10, 1024)
          Gradient grad x (show some of its content:
          [-6.3934902e-10 \quad 1.2881316e-09 \quad 1.5095222e-07 \quad \dots \quad 4.2149994e-05
            -2.8211674e-05 2.9395054e-05]
           [-6.3934902e-10 \quad 1.2881316e-09 \quad 1.5095222e-07 \quad \dots \quad 4.2149994e-05
            -2.8211674e-05 2.9395054e-051
           [-6.3934902e-10 \quad 1.2881316e-09 \quad 1.5095222e-07 \quad \dots \quad 4.2149994e-05
           -2.8211674e-05 2.9395054e-05]
           [-6.3934902e-10 1.2881316e-09 1.5095222e-07 ... 4.2149994e-05
            -2.8211674e-05 2.9395054e-05]
           [-6.3934902e-10 1.2881316e-09 1.5095222e-07 ... 4.2149994e-05
           -2.8211674e-05 2.9395054e-05]
           [-6.3934902e-10 \quad 1.2881316e-09 \quad 1.5095222e-07 \quad \dots \quad 4.2149994e-05
```

Just like we had a hook into the penultimate layer, we now have a hook into the gradient! This allows us to easily compute pretty much anything relevant to our model output.

-2.8211674e-05 2.9395054e-05]]

We can also combine the two to have one function call which gives us both the gradient and the last layer (this might come in handy when implementing GradCAM in the next section).

```
In [20]: # Use K.function to generate a single function
    # Notice that a list of two tensors, is passed in as the second arg
    ument of K.function()
    get_spatial_maps_and_gradient = K.function([model.input], [spatial_
    maps, gradient])
    print(type(get_spatial_maps_and_gradient))
```

<class 'keras.backend.tensorflow backend.Function'>

In [21]: # The returned function returns a list of the evaluated tensors
 tensor_eval_l = get_spatial_maps_and_gradient([x])
 print(f"tensor_eval_l is type {type(tensor_eval_l)} and length {len
 (tensor_eval_l)}")

tensor eval 1 is type <class 'list'> and length 2

spatial_maps_x_with_batch_dim has shape (1, 10, 10, 1024)
grad x with batch dim has shape (1, 10, 10, 1024)

In [23]: # Note: you could also do this directly from the function call:
 spatial_maps_x_with_batch_dim, grad_x_with_batch_dim = get_spatial_
 maps_and_gradient([x])
 print(f"spatial_maps_x_with_batch_dim has shape {spatial_maps_x_with_batch_dim.shape}")
 print(f"grad_x_with_batch_dim has shape {grad_x_with_batch_dim.shape}")

spatial_maps_x_with_batch_dim has shape (1, 10, 10, 1024)
grad x with batch dim has shape (1, 10, 10, 1024)

```
In [24]: # Remove the batch dimension by taking the 0th index at the batch d
          imension
          spatial maps x = spatial maps x  with batch dim[0]
          grad x = grad x with batch dim[0]
          print(f"spatial maps x shape {spatial maps x.shape}")
          print(f"grad x shape {grad x.shape}")
          print("\nSpatial maps (print some content):")
          print(spatial maps x[0])
          print("\nGradient (print some content:")
          print(grad x[0])
          spatial maps x shape (10, 10, 1024)
          grad_x shape (10, 10, 1024)
          Spatial maps (print some content):
          [-0.66441447 \quad 0.1476153 \quad -0.20985925 \quad ... \quad 0.04962797 \quad -0.0260567
             0.078072591
           [-0.9777065 -0.20704305 -0.6580212]
                                                        0.11427879 -0.05403612
             0.15102072]
                                    -0.22661455 ... 0.14410906 -0.06965154
           [-0.6678654 -0.151119]
             0.154456451
           [-0.8743477 -0.25683546 -0.00718443 ...
                                                        0.10062843 - 0.02700399
             0.0977247
           [-0.95906883 -0.49336684 -0.04027964 ...
                                                        0.09351163 -0.01899935
             0.11914875]
                         0.18834215 0.15313236 ... 0.02479111 0.00972446
           [-0.7384954]
             0.0695103311
          Gradient (print some content:
                                             1.5095222e-07 ... 4.2149994e-05
          [[-6.3934902e-10 1.2881316e-09
            -2.8211674e-05 2.9395054e-05]
           [-6.3934902e-10 \quad 1.2881316e-09 \quad 1.5095222e-07 \quad \dots \quad 4.2149994e-05
            -2.8211674e-05 2.9395054e-05]
           [-6.3934902e-10 \quad 1.2881316e-09 \quad 1.5095222e-07 \quad \dots \quad 4.2149994e-05
            -2.8211674e-05 2.9395054e-05]
           [-6.3934902e-10 \quad 1.2881316e-09 \quad 1.5095222e-07 \quad \dots \quad 4.2149994e-05
            -2.8211674e-05 2.9395054e-051
           [-6.3934902e-10 \quad 1.2881316e-09 \quad 1.5095222e-07 \quad \dots \quad 4.2149994e-05
            -2.8211674e-05 2.9395054e-051
           [-6.3934902e-10 1.2881316e-09
                                            1.5095222e-07 ... 4.2149994e-05
```

2.9395054e-05]]

1.1.3 Implementing GradCAM

-2.8211674e-05

Exercise 1

In the next cell, fill in the grad_cam method to produce GradCAM visualizations for an input model and image. This is fairly complicated, so it might help to break it down into these steps:

- 1. Hook into model output and last layer activations.
- 2. Get gradients of last layer activations with respect to output.
- 3. Compute value of last layer and gradients for input image.
- 4. Compute weights from gradients by global average pooling.
- 5. Compute the dot product between the last layer and weights to get the score for each pixel.
- 6. Resize, take ReLU, and return cam.

▶ Hints

To test, you will compare your output on an image to the output from a correct implementation of GradCAM. You will receive full credit if the pixel-wise mean squared error is less than 0.05.

```
# UNQ_C1 (UNIQUE CELL IDENTIFIER, DO NOT EDIT)
In [25]:
         def grad cam(input model, image, category index, layer name):
              GradCAM method for visualizing input saliency.
             Args:
                  input model (Keras.model): model to compute cam for
                  image (tensor): input to model, shape (1, H, W, 3)
                  cls (int): class to compute cam with respect to
                  layer name (str): relevant layer in model
                  H (int): input height
                  W (int): input width
              Return:
                  cam ()
              ,,,,,,
             cam = None
              ### START CODE HERE (REPLACE INSTANCES OF 'None' with your code
          ) ###
             # 1. Get placeholders for class output and last layer
             # Get the model's output
             output with batch dim = input model.output
             # Remove the batch dimension
             output all categories = output with batch dim[0]
             # Retrieve only the disease category at the given category inde
         \boldsymbol{X}
```

```
y c = output all categories[category index]
   # Get the input model's layer specified by layer name, and retr
ive the layer's output tensor
   spatial map layer = input model.get layer(layer name).output
   # 2. Get gradients of last layer with respect to output
   # get the gradients of y c with respect to the spatial map laye
r (it's a list of length 1)
   grads l = K.gradients(y c, spatial map layer)
   # Get the gradient at index 0 of the list
   grads = grads 1[0]
   # 3. Get hook for the selected layer and its gradient, based on
given model's input
    # Hint: Use the variables produced by the previous two lines of
code
   spatial_map_and_gradient_function = K.function([input_model.inp
ut], [spatial map layer, grads])
    # Put in the image to calculate the values of the spatial maps
(selected layer) and values of the gradients
    spatial_map_all_dims, grads_val_all_dims = spatial_map_and_grad
ient function([image])
   # Reshape activations and gradient to remove the batch dimensio
n
   # Shape goes from (B, H, W, C) to (H, W, C)
   # B: Batch. H: Height. W: Width. C: Channel
   # Reshape spatial map output to remove the batch dimension
   spatial map val = spatial map all dims[0]
   # Reshape gradients to remove the batch dimension
   grads val = grads val all dims[0]
   # 4. Compute weights using global average pooling on gradient
   # grads val has shape (Height, Width, Channels) (H,W,C)
   # Take the mean across the height and also width, for each chan
nel
   # Make sure weights have shape (C)
   weights = np.mean(grads val, axis=(0,1))
   # 5. Compute dot product of spatial map values with the weights
   cam = np.dot(spatial map val, weights)
   ### END CODE HERE ###
   # We'll take care of the postprocessing.
   H, W = image.shape[1], image.shape[2]
   cam = np.maximum(cam, 0) # ReLU so we only get positive importa
nce
```

```
cam = cv2.resize(cam, (W, H), cv2.INTER_NEAREST)
cam = cam / cam.max()
return cam
```

Below we generate the CAM for the image and compute the error (pixel-wise mean squared difference) from the expected values according to our reference.

```
In [26]: im = load_image_normalize(im_path, mean, std)
    cam = grad_cam(model, im, 5, 'conv5_block16_concat') # Mass is clas
    s 5

# Loads reference CAM to compare our implementation with.
    reference = np.load("reference_cam.npy")
    error = np.mean((cam-reference)**2)

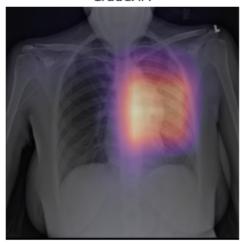
print(f"Error from reference: {error:.4f}, should be less than 0.05
    ")
```

Error from reference: 0.0330, should be less than 0.05

Run the next cell to visualize the CAM and the original image.







We can see that it focuses on the large (white) empty area on the right lung. Indeed this is a clear case of Mass.

1.1.4 Using GradCAM to Visualize Multiple Labels

Exercise 2

We can use GradCAMs for multiple labels on the same image. Let's do it for the labels with best AUC for our model, Cardiomegaly, Mass, and Edema.

```
Compute GradCAM for many specified labels for an image.
    This method will use the `grad cam` function.
    Args:
        model (Keras.model): Model to compute GradCAM for
        img (string): Image name we want to compute GradCAM for.
        mean (float): Mean to normalize to image.
        std (float): Standard deviation to normalize the image.
        data dir (str): Path of the directory to load the images fr
om.
        df(pd.Dataframe): Dataframe with the image features.
        labels ([str]): All output labels for the model.
        selected labels ([str]): All output labels we want to compu
te the GradCAM for.
        layer name: Intermediate layer from the model we want to co
mpute the GradCAM for.
    img path = data dir + img
    preprocessed input = load image normalize(img path, mean, std)
    predictions = model.predict(preprocessed_input)
    print("Ground Truth: ", ", ".join(np.take(labels, np.nonzero(df
[df["Image"] == img][labels].values[0]))[0]))
    plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
    plt.subplot(151)
    plt.title("Original")
    plt.axis('off')
    plt.imshow(load image(img path, df, preprocess=False), cmap='gr
ay')
    j = 1
    ### START CODE HERE (REPLACE INSTANCES OF 'None' with your code
) ###
    # Loop through all labels
    for i in range(len(labels)): # complete this line
        # Compute CAM and show plots for each selected label.
        # Check if the label is one of the selected labels
        if labels[i] in selected_labels: # complete this line
            # Use the grad cam function to calculate gradcam
            gradcam = grad_cam(model, preprocessed input, i, layer
name)
            ### END CODE HERE ###
            print("Generating gradcam for class %s (p=%2.2f)" % (la
bels[i], round(predictions[0][i], 3)))
            plt.subplot(151 + j)
            plt.title(labels[i] + ": " + str(round(predictions[0][i
], 3)))
            plt.axis('off')
```

Run the following cells to print the ground truth diagnosis for a given case and show the original x-ray as well as GradCAMs for Cardiomegaly, Mass, and Edema.

```
In [29]: df = pd.read_csv("nih_new/train-small.csv")
    image_filename = '00016650_000.png'
    labels_to_show = ['Cardiomegaly', 'Mass', 'Edema']
    compute_gradcam(model, image_filename, mean, std, IMAGE_DIR, df, labels, labels_to_show)

Ground Truth: Cardiomegaly
    Generating gradcam for class Cardiomegaly (p=0.97)
    Generating gradcam for class Mass (p=0.23)
    Generating gradcam for class Edema (p=0.01)
Original Cardiomegaly: 0.967 Mass: 0.228 Edema: 0.014
```







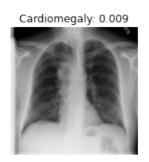


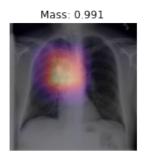
The model correctly predicts absence of mass or edema. The probability for mass is higher, and we can see that it may be influenced by the shapes in the middle of the chest cavity, as well as around the shoulder. We'll run it for two more images.

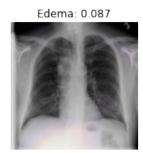
In [30]: image_filename = '00005410_000.png'
 compute_gradcam(model, image_filename, mean, std, IMAGE_DIR, df, la
 bels, labels_to_show)

Ground Truth: Mass
Generating gradcam for class Cardiomegaly (p=0.01)
Generating gradcam for class Mass (p=0.99)
Generating gradcam for class Edema (p=0.09)









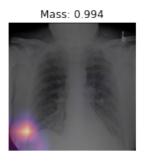
In the example above, the model correctly focuses on the mass near the center of the chest cavity.

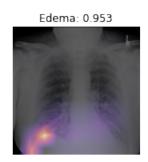
In [31]: image_name = '00004090_002.png'
 compute_gradcam(model, image_name, mean, std, IMAGE_DIR, df, labels
 , labels_to_show)

Ground Truth: Edema
Generating gradcam for class Cardiomegaly (p=1.00)
Generating gradcam for class Mass (p=0.99)
Generating gradcam for class Edema (p=0.95)









Here the model correctly picks up the signs of edema near the bottom of the chest cavity. We can also notice that Cardiomegaly has a high score for this image, though the ground truth doesn't include it. This visualization might be helpful for error analysis; for example, we can notice that the model is indeed looking at the expected area to make the prediction.

This concludes the section on GradCAMs. We hope you've gained an appreciation for the importance of interpretation when it comes to deep learning models in medicine. Interpretation tools like this one can be helpful for discovery of markers, error analysis, and even in deployment.

2 Feature Importance in Machine Learning

When developing predictive models and risk measures, it's often helpful to know which features are making the most difference. This is easy to determine in simpler models such as linear models and decision trees. However as we move to more complex models to achieve high performance, we usually sacrifice some interpretability. In this assignment we'll try to regain some of that interpretability using Shapley values, a technique which has gained popularity in recent years, but which is based on classic results in cooperative game theory.

We'll revisit our random forest model from course 2 module 2 and try to analyze it more closely using Shapley values. Run the next cell to load in the data and model from that assignment and recalculate the test set c-index.

```
In [32]: rf = pickle.load(open('nhanes_rf.sav', 'rb')) # Loading the model
    test_df = pd.read_csv('nhanest_test.csv')
    test_df = test_df.drop(test_df.columns[0], axis=1)
    X_test = test_df.drop('y', axis=1)
    y_test = test_df.loc[:, 'y']
    cindex_test = cindex(y_test, rf.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1])
    print("Model C-index on test: {}".format(cindex_test))
```

Model C-index on test: 0.7776169781865744

Run the next cell to print out the riskiest individuals according to our model.

```
In [33]: X_test_risky = X_test.copy(deep=True)
    X_test_risky.loc[:, 'risk'] = rf.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1] # Pred
    icting our risk.
    X_test_risky = X_test_risky.sort_values(by='risk', ascending=False)
    # Sorting by risk value.
    X_test_risky.head()
```

Out[33]: _____

	Age	Diastolic BP	Poverty index	Race	Red blood cells	Sedimentation rate	Serum Albumin	Serum Cholesterol	s
572	70.0	80.0	312.0	1.0	54.8	7.0	4.4	222.0	5:
190	69.0	100.0	316.0	1.0	77.7	26.0	4.2	197.0	6
1300	73.0	80.0	999.0	1.0	52.6	35.0	3.9	258.0	6
634	66.0	100.0	69.0	2.0	42.9	47.0	3.8	233.0	1
1221	74.0	80.0	67.0	1.0	40.3	24.0	3.7	139.0	2

2.1 Permuation Method for Feature Importance

First we'll try to determine feature importance using the permutation method. In the permutation method, the importance of feature i would be the regular performance of the model minus the performance with the values for feature i permuted in the dataset. This way we can assess how well a model without that feature would do without having to train a new model for each feature.

2.1.1 Implementing Permutation

Exercise 3

Complete the implementation of the function below, which given a feature name returns a dataset with those feature values randomly permuted.

▶ Hints

```
In [34]: # UNQ C3 (UNIQUE CELL IDENTIFIER, DO NOT EDIT)
         def permute feature(df, feature):
             Given dataset, returns version with the values of
             the given feature randomly permuted.
             Args:
                 df (dataframe): The dataset, shape (num subjects, num featu
         res)
                 feature (string): Name of feature to permute
             Returns:
                 permuted df (dataframe): Exactly the same as df except the
         values
                                          of the given feature are randomly p
         ermuted.
             permuted_df = df.copy(deep=True) # Make copy so we don't change
         original df
             ### START CODE HERE (REPLACE INSTANCES OF 'None' with your code
         ) ###
             # Permute the values of the column 'feature'
             permuted features = np.random.permutation(df[feature])
             # Set the column 'feature' to its permuted values.
             permuted df[feature] = permuted features
             ### END CODE HERE ###
             return permuted df
```

```
In [35]: print("Test Case")
         example df = pd.DataFrame({'col1': [0, 1, 2], 'col2':['A', 'B', 'C'
         ]})
         print("Original dataframe:")
         print(example df)
         print("\n")
         print("col1 permuted:")
         print(permute feature(example df, 'col1'))
         print("\n")
         print("Compute average values over 1000 runs to get expected values
         :")
         coll values = np.zeros((3, 1000))
         np.random.seed(0) # Adding a constant seed so we can always expect
         the same values and evaluate correctly.
         for i in range(1000):
             col1 values[:, i] = permute feature(example df, 'col1')['col1']
         .values
         print("Average of coll: {}, expected value: [0.976, 1.03, 0.994]".f
         ormat(np.mean(coll_values, axis=1)))
         Test Case
         Original dataframe:
            col1 col2
         0
               0
               1
                    В
         1
         2
               2
                    C
         col1 permuted:
            col1 col2
         0
               2
                    Α
               0
                    В
         1
         2
               1
                    C
```

```
Compute average values over 1000 runs to get expected values: Average of coll: [0.976\ 1.03\ 0.994], expected value: [0.976,\ 1.03\ ,\ 0.994]
```

2.1.2 Implementing Importance

Exercise 4

Now we will use the function we just created to compute feature importances (according to the permutation method) in the function below.

▶ Hints

```
In [36]: # UNQ C4 (UNIQUE CELL IDENTIFIER, DO NOT EDIT)
         def permutation importance(X, y, model, metric, num samples = 100):
             Compute permutation importance for each feature.
             Args:
                 X (dataframe): Dataframe for test data, shape (num subject,
         num features)
                 y (np.array): Labels for each row of X, shape (num subjects
         ,)
                 model (object): Model to compute importances for, guarantee
         d to have
                                  a 'predict proba' method to compute probabi
         listic
                                  predictions given input
                 metric (function): Metric to be used for feature importance
          . Takes in ground
                                     truth and predictions as the only two ar
         quments
                 num samples (int): Number of samples to average over when c
         omputing change in
                                     performance for each feature
             Returns:
                 importances (dataframe): Dataframe containing feature impor
         tance for each
                                           column of df with shape (1, num fe
         atures)
              11 11 11
             importances = pd.DataFrame(index = ['importance'], columns = X.
         columns)
             # Get baseline performance (note, you'll use this metric functi
         on again later)
             baseline performance = metric(y, model.predict proba(X)[:, 1])
             ### START CODE HERE (REPLACE INSTANCES OF 'None' with your code
         ) ###
             # Iterate over features (the columns in the importances datafra
         me)
```

```
for feature in list(importances.columns): # complete this line
        # Compute 'num sample' performances by permutating that fea
ture
        # You'll see how the model performs when the feature is per
muted
        # You'll do this num samples number of times, and save the
performance each time
        # To store the feature performance,
        # create a numpy array of size num samples, initialized to
all zeros
        feature performance_arr = np.zeros(num_samples)
        # Loop through each sample
        for i in range(num samples): # complete this line
            # permute the column of dataframe X
            perm_X = permute_feature(X, feature)
            # calculate the performance with the permuted data
            # Use the same metric function that was used earlier
            feature performance arr[i] = metric(y, model.predict pr
oba(perm_X)[:, 1])
        # Compute importance: absolute difference between
        # the baseline performance and the average across the featu
re performance
        importances[feature]['importance'] = np.abs(np.mean(feature))
performance arr)-baseline performance)
    ### END CODE HERE ###
```

return importances

Test Case

```
In [37]: | print("Test Case")
         print("\n")
         print("We check our answers on a Logistic Regression on a dataset")
         print("where y is given by a sigmoid applied to the important featu
         print("The unimportant feature is random noise.")
         print("\n")
         example df = pd.DataFrame({'important': np.random.normal(size=(1000))
         )), 'unimportant':np.random.normal(size=(1000))})
         example y = np.round(1 / (1 + np.exp(-example df.important)))
         example model = sklearn.linear model.LogisticRegression(fit interce
         pt=False).fit(example df, example y)
         example importances = permutation importance(example df, example y,
         example model, cindex, num samples=100)
         print("Computed importances:")
         print(example importances)
         print("\n")
         print("Expected importances (approximate values):")
         print(pd.DataFrame({"important": 0.50, "unimportant": 0.00}, index=
         ['importance']))
         print("If you round the actual values, they will be similar to the
         expected values")
```

Test Case

We check our answers on a Logistic Regression on a dataset where y is given by a sigmoid applied to the important feature. The unimportant feature is random noise.

2.1.3 Computing our Feature Importance

Next, we compute importances on our dataset. Since we are computing the permutation importance for all the features, it might take a few minutes to run.

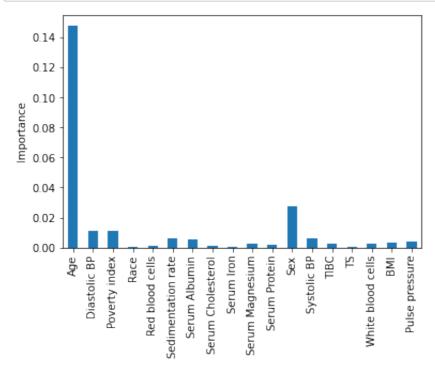
```
In [38]: importances = permutation_importance(X_test, y_test, rf, cindex, nu
m_samples=100)
importances
```

Out[38]:

	Age	Diastolic BP	Poverty index	Race	Red blood cells	Sedimental r
importance	0.147772	0.0113034	0.0111148	0.000449158	0.000805694	0.006285

Let's plot these in a bar chart for easier comparison.

```
In [39]: importances.T.plot.bar()
   plt.ylabel("Importance")
   l = plt.legend()
   l.remove()
   plt.show()
```



You should see age as by far the best prediction of near term mortality, as one might expect. Next is sex, followed by diastolic blood pressure. Interestingly, the poverty index also has a large impact, despite the fact that it is not directly related to an individual's health. This alludes to the importance of social determinants of health in our model.

2.2 Shapley Values for Random Forests

We'll contrast the permutation method with a more recent technique known as Shapley values (actually, Shapley values date back to the mid 20th century, but have only been applied to machine learning very recently).

2.2.1 Visualizing Feature Importance on Specific Individuals

We can use Shapley values to try and understand the model output on specific individuals. In general Shapley values take exponential time to compute, but luckily there are faster approximations for forests in particular that run in polynomial time. Run the next cell to display a 'force plot' showing how each feature influences the output for the first person in our dataset. If you want more information about 'force plots' and other decision plots, please take a look at this.notebook (https://github.com/slundberg/shap/blob/master/notebooks/plots/decision_plot.ipynb) by the shap library creators.

```
In [40]: explainer = shap.TreeExplainer(rf)
    i = 0 # Picking an individual
    shap_value = explainer.shap_values(X_test.loc[X_test_risky.index[i]
        , :])[1]
    shap.force_plot(explainer.expected_value[1], shap_value, feature_na
    mes=X_test.columns, matplotlib=True)
```

Setting feature_perturbation = "tree_path_dependent" because no background data was given.



For this individual, their age, pulse pressure, and sex were the biggest contributors to their high risk prediction. Note how shapley values give us greater granularity in our interpretations.

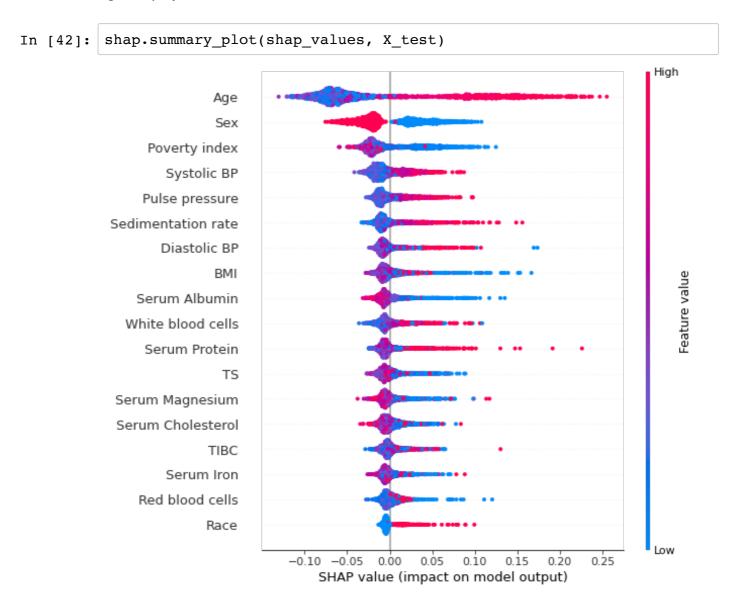
Feel free to change the i value above to explore the feature influences for different individuals.

2.2.2 Visualizing Feature Importance on Aggregate

Just like with the permutation method, we might also want to understand model output in aggregate. Shapley values allow us to do this as well. Run the next cell to initialize the shapley values for each example in the test set (this may also take a few minutes).

You can ignore the setting feature perturbation message.

Run the next cell to see a summary plot of the shapley values for each feature on each of the test examples. The colors indicate the value of the feature. The features are listed in terms of decreasing absolute average shapley value over all the individuals in the dataset.



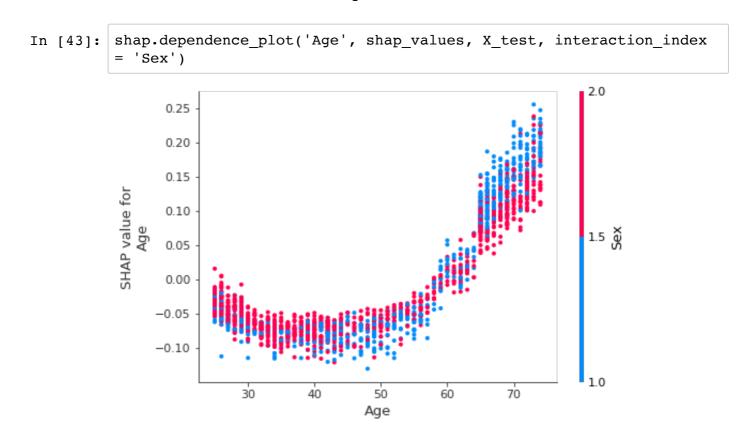
In the above plot, you might be able to notice a high concentration of points on specific SHAP value ranges. This means that a high proportion of our test set lies on those ranges.

As with the permutation method, age, sex, poverty index, and diastolic BP seem to be the most important features. Being older has a negative impact on mortality, and being a woman (sex=2.0) has a positive effect.

2.2.3 Visualizing Interactions between Features

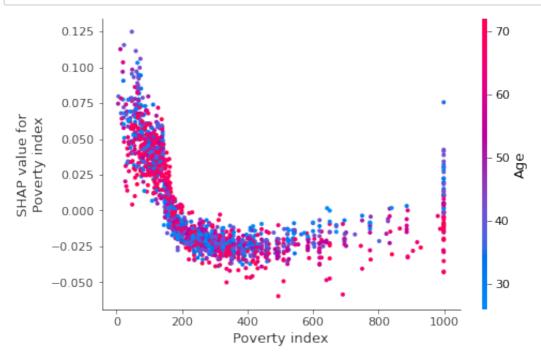
The shap library also lets you visualize interactions between features using dependence plots. These plot the Shapley value for a given feature for each data point, and color the points in using the value for another feature. This lets us begin to explain the variation in shapley value for a single value of the main feature.

Run the next cell to see the interaction between Age and Sex.



We see that while Age > 50 is generally bad (positive Shapley value), being a woman (red points) generally reduces the impact of age. This makes sense since we know that women generally live longer than men.

Run the next cell to see the interaction between Poverty index and Age



We see that the impact of poverty index drops off quickly, and for higher income individuals age begins to explain much of variation in the impact of poverty index. We encourage you to try some other pairs and see what other interesting relationships you can find!

Congratulations! You've completed the final assignment of course 3, well done!