Learning with Small Samples Including zero-shot learning

Nour Karessli DSR 2018

Structure

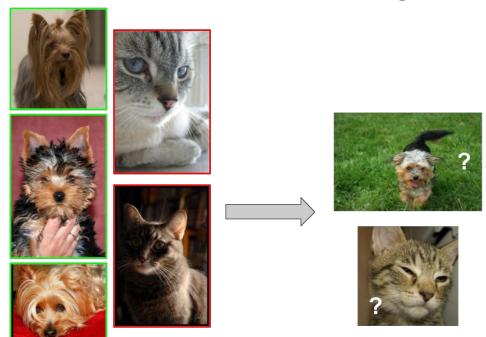
- Introduction & motivation
- Zero-shot learning
 - Definition
 - Side information
 - Zero-shot learning models
 - Exercise
- Low-shot learning
 - Definition
 - Low-shot learning models
- Tips & tricks
- Exercises

Tips & Tricks

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Generalization from small training set



Overfitting curse

Symptoms

- Very high training accuracy
- Very low testing accuracy
- → Model doesn't generalize to unseen data



Regularization

L₂ regularization

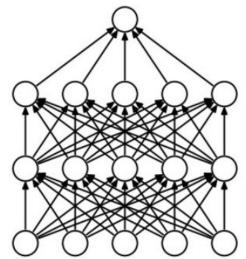
- Most common form of regularization
- Penalizing the squared magnitude of weights in the objective

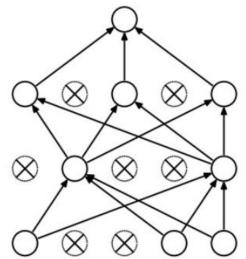
L₁ regularization

- Relatively common form of regularization
- Penalizing L₁ of weights in the objective

Dropout

Removing a neuron from a designated layer during training or by dropping certain connection





Batch normalization

A common practice in NN, forces activiations to have unit gaussian distribution

Insert BN layer after FC and Conv, and before non-linearities

Robust networks to bad initialization

- interpreted as doing preprocessing at every layer of the network
- Normalization is differentiable

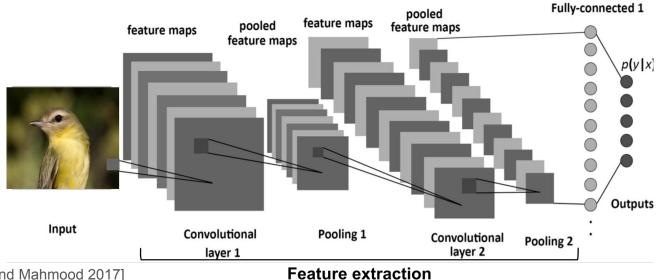
<u>Problem</u> Training a model from scratch only with small data is **challenging** and suffer from **overfitting**

<u>Problem</u> Training a model from scratch only with small data is **challenging** and suffer from **overfitting**

Solution Use the knowledge of a pre-trained model on a border task to solve more specific one

- Bottle neck features
- Fine-tuning top layers

Extract bottleneck features from a <u>pre-trained</u> network



Finetune top layers of <u>pre-trained</u> network

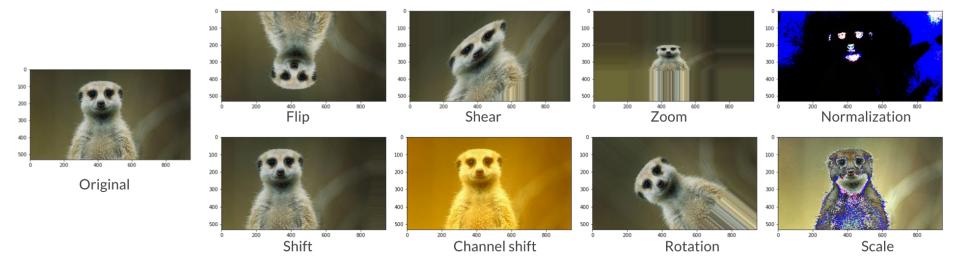
- Remove top dense layers
- Add your own classification layers on top
- Freeze bottom layers
- Fine-tune top layers on small data

Data augmentation

Increase the amount of training data using information only in our training data

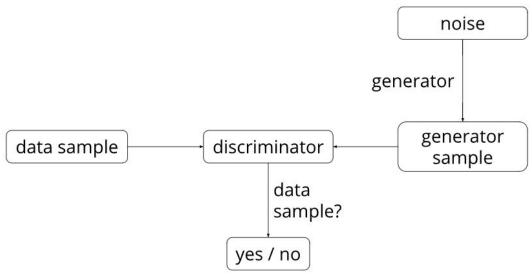
- Affine transformations
- Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

Affine transformations



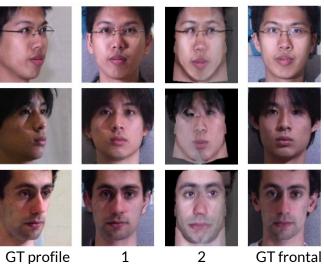
Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

Lean data distribution



Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

Frontal face generator



ai

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

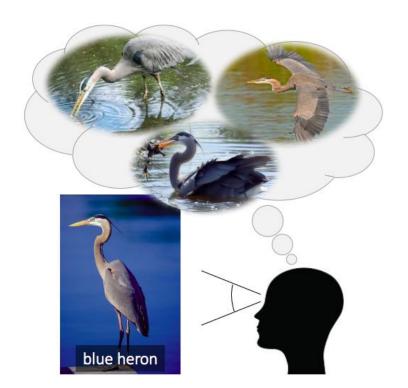
Image to image translation



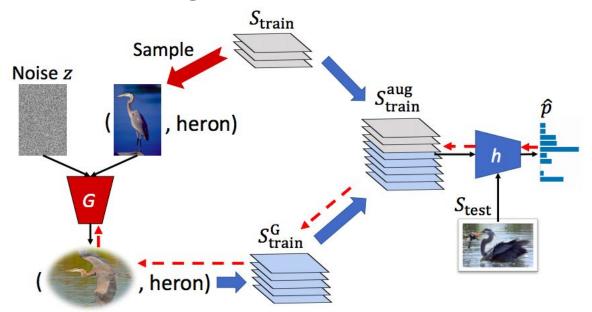
Low-shot learning + GANs

Low-Shot Learning from Imaginary Data

Meta-learning + Hallucination



Low-shot learning + GANs



[Wang, et al. arXiv2018]

Q&A

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Image augmentation exercise

Image augmentation

- Clone git repo https://github.com/Noura-kr/DSR.git
- New notebook in DSR/notebooks/small_classifier/
- Read and plot meerkat.jpg
- Use keras keras.preprocessing.image.lmageDataGenerator to generate different images
- Plot results

Image classifier with small set exercise

Train small network from scratch

- Clone git repo https://github.com/Noura-kr/DSR.git
- New notebook in DSR/notebooks/small_classifier/
- Define small conv net: 3 conv blocks (2Dconv,relu_activation,max_pooling) + 2 dense layers (don't forget flatten!)
- Compile network with binary_crossentropy loss and rmsprop
- Define image generator
- Train using generator
- Bonus: plot loss & accuracy

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Cheatsheet

Train image 2000

Validation images 800

Input size 150x150x3 (w,h,RGB)

Conv_1: filters 32, kernel size(3,3)

Conv_2: filters 32, kernel size(3,3)

Conv_3: filters 64, kernel size(3,3)

Dense_1: 64, relu

Dense_2: ?, sigmoid

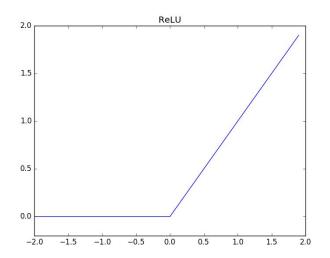
Extract features from pre-trained model

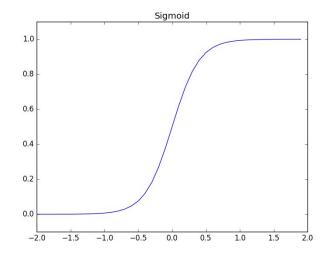
- from keras.applications import vgg16
- Define image generator OR loop through images in data directory
- Use model.predict_generator to get features
- Save features in .npy file

Train small MLP on bottleneck features

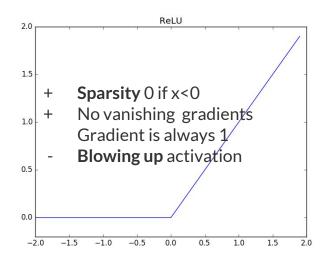
- Define network with two dense layers (don't forget activations and dropout)
- Compile with binary_crossentropy loss and rmsprop
- Train with bottleneck features
- Bonus: plot loss & accuracy

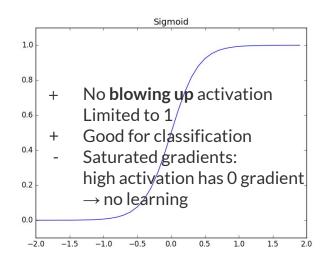
Relu vs. Sigmoid





Relu vs. Sigmoid





Cheatsheet

Input size image features size

Flatten 3D feature maps

Dense_1: 256, relu Dropout: rate 0.5

Dense_2: 1, sigmoid

Train small MLP on bottleneck features

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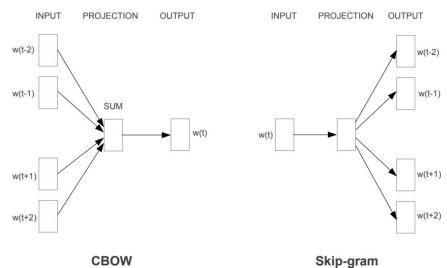
Fine-tune pre-trained network

- Load pre-trained model vgg (weights same as before)
 Note: specify input size according to our images
- Create a new model (vgg + previous mlp)
- Freeze first 15 layers of the new model
- Compile new model with binary_crossentropy loss and SGD with <u>low learning rate</u> (finetuning)
- Train with images

Word Embedding

Word embedding

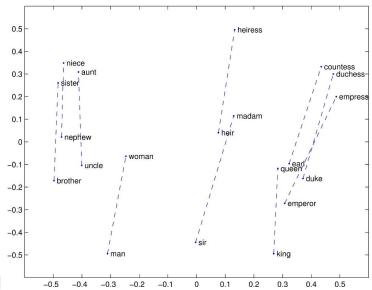
Dense representations: Word2vec



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Word embedding

Dense representations: Global vectors for word representation (Glove)



Word embedding exercise

Word embedding exercise

Train your own word2vec

- pip install gensim, tsne, bokeh
- Use sample corpus cloned from repo OR download sample text corpus eng_news_2005_100K from http://wortschatz.uni-leipzig.de/en/download/
- Create new notebook train_word2vec
- Train word2vec model using gensim
- Sanity check
- Tsne & plot with bokeh

Word embedding exercise

Load pre-trained Glove

- Download pre-trained model from https://nlp.stanford.edu/projects/glove/
- Load the model using gensim.models.KeyedVectors.load_word2vec_format
 Note: fix first line format
- Trick: for quicker loading
- Sanity check
- Tsne & plot with bokeh

Bonus

Extra resources

Some great resources if you want to dig deeper:

- <u>Blog post</u> about different optimization methods
- Matching networks for low-shot learning <u>code</u> implemented with tensorflow and <u>blog post</u>
- <u>Activation functions</u> comparison
- Stanford <u>course</u> on convolutional neural networks for visual recognition
- <u>Blog post</u> about using embedding layers in neural networks
- CVPR <u>tutorial</u> on zero-shot learning

Thanks!