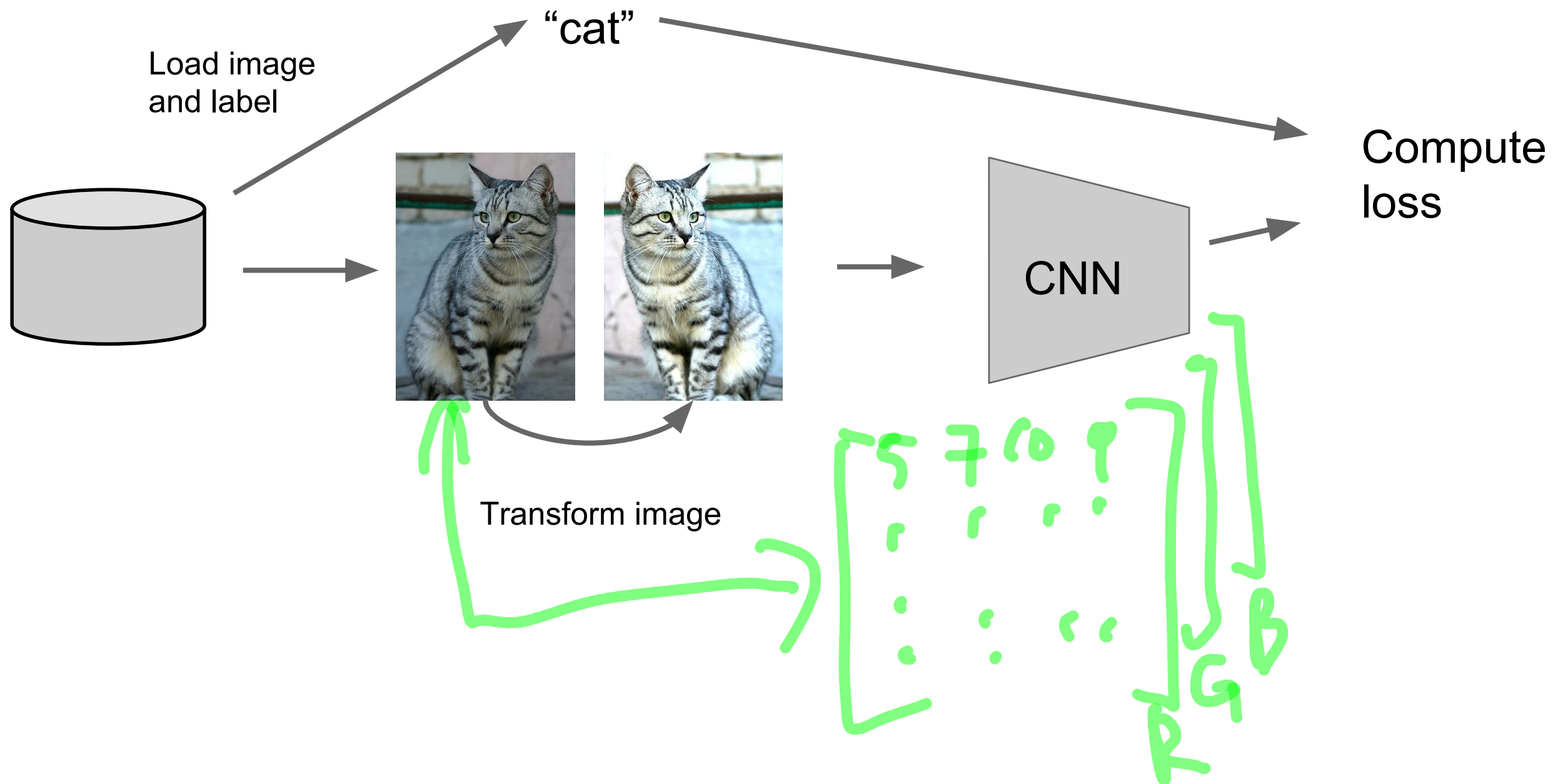


Data Augmentation & Transfer Learning

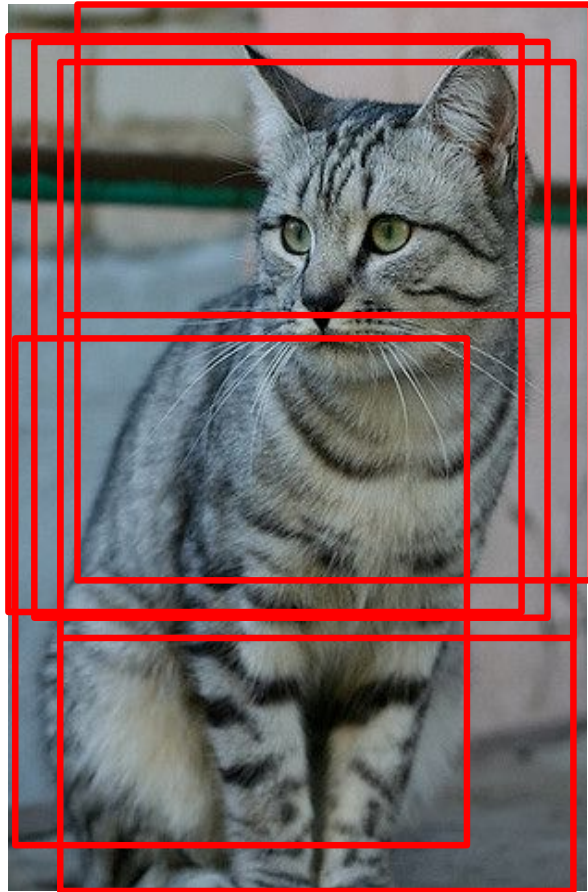
regularization methods specialized for CNN

- [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2017/
cs231n_2017_lecture7.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2017/cs231n_2017_lecture7.pdf)
- [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2018/
cs231n_2018_lecture13.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2018/cs231n_2018_lecture13.pdf)

Data Augmentation



Data Augmentation



crop/scale



color jitter

Transfer Learning with CNNs

Donahue et al, "DeCAF: A Deep Convolutional Activation Feature for Generic Visual Recognition", ICML 2014
Razavian et al, "CNN Features Off-the-Shelf: An Astounding Baseline for Recognition", CVPR Workshops 2014

1. Train on Imagenet



VGG

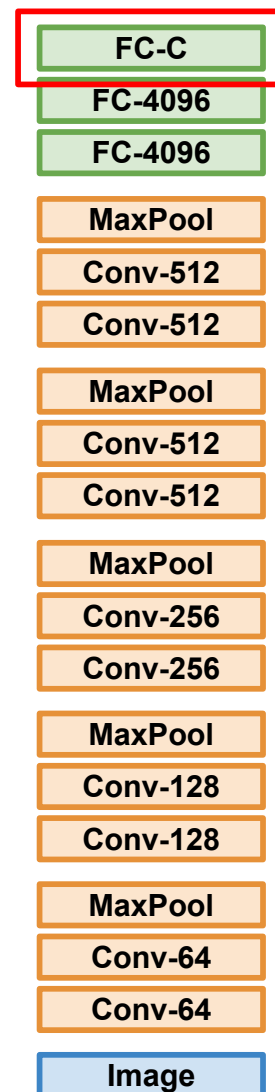
X.1

5,000

image

truck car

2. Small Dataset (C classes)



Reinitialize
this and train

Freeze these

3. Bigger dataset



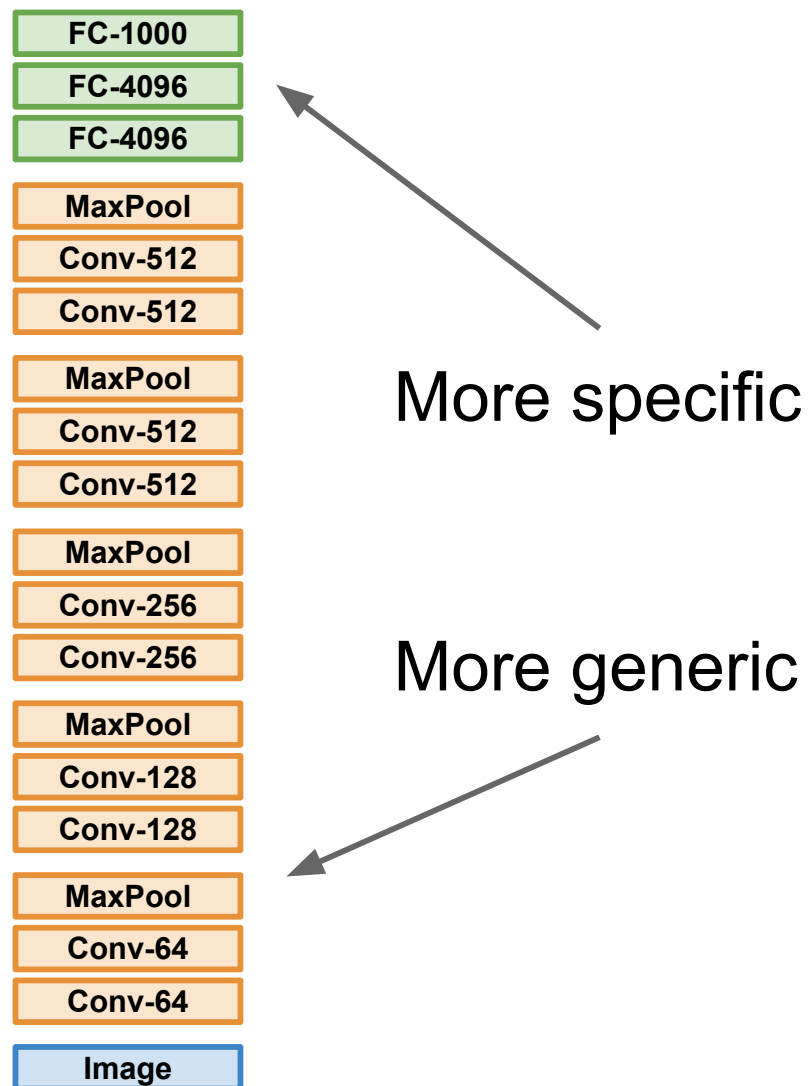
Train these

With bigger
dataset, train
more layers

Freeze these

Lower learning rate
when finetuning;
1/10 of original LR
is good starting
point

Transfer Learning

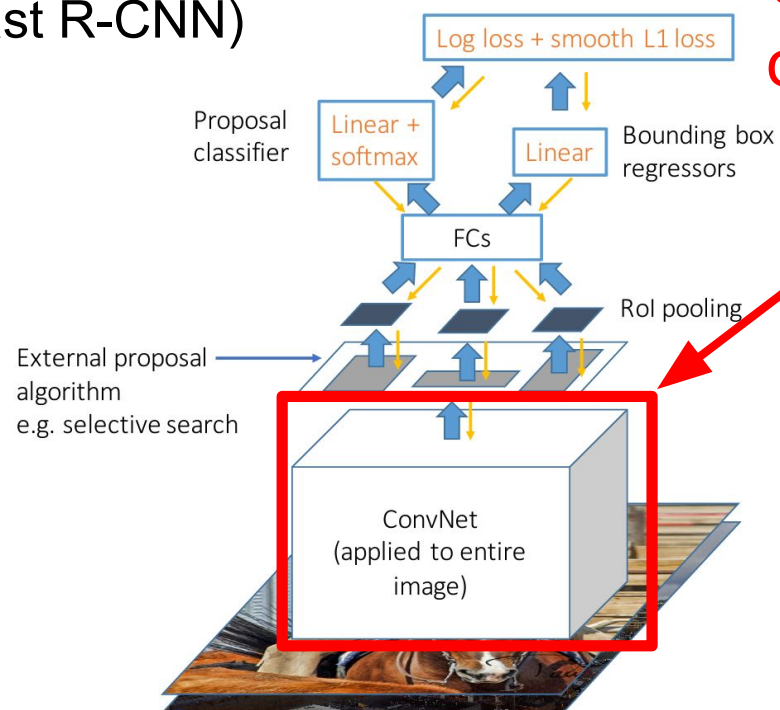


	very similar dataset	very different dataset
very little data	Use Linear Classifier on top layer	You're in trouble... Try linear classifier from different stages
quite a lot of data	Finetune a few layers	Finetune a larger number of layers

Transfer Learning

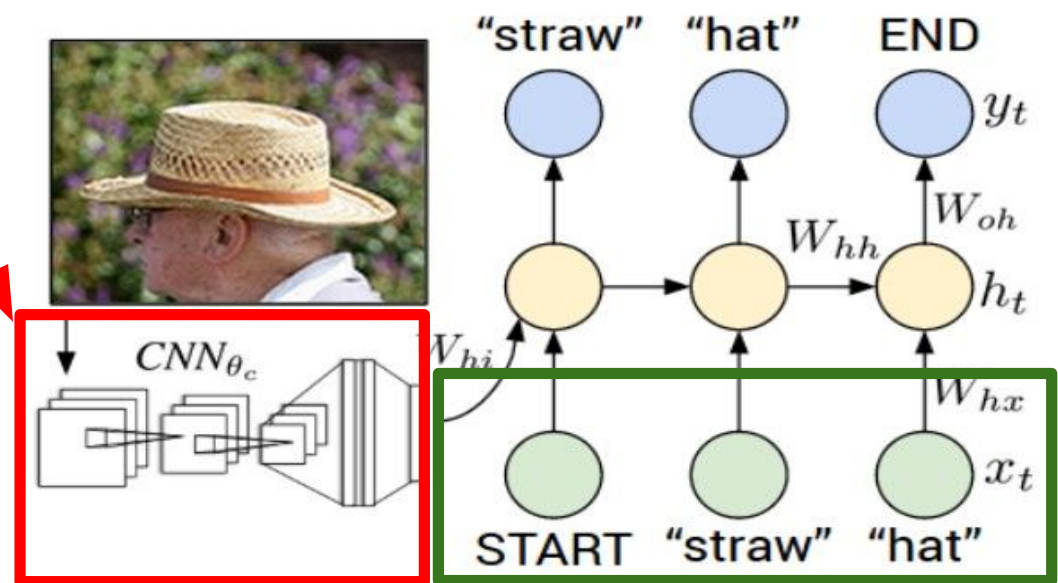
Transfer learning with CNNs is pervasive...
(it's the norm, not an exception)

Object Detection
(Fast R-CNN)



CNN pretrained
on ImageNet

Image Captioning: CNN + RNN



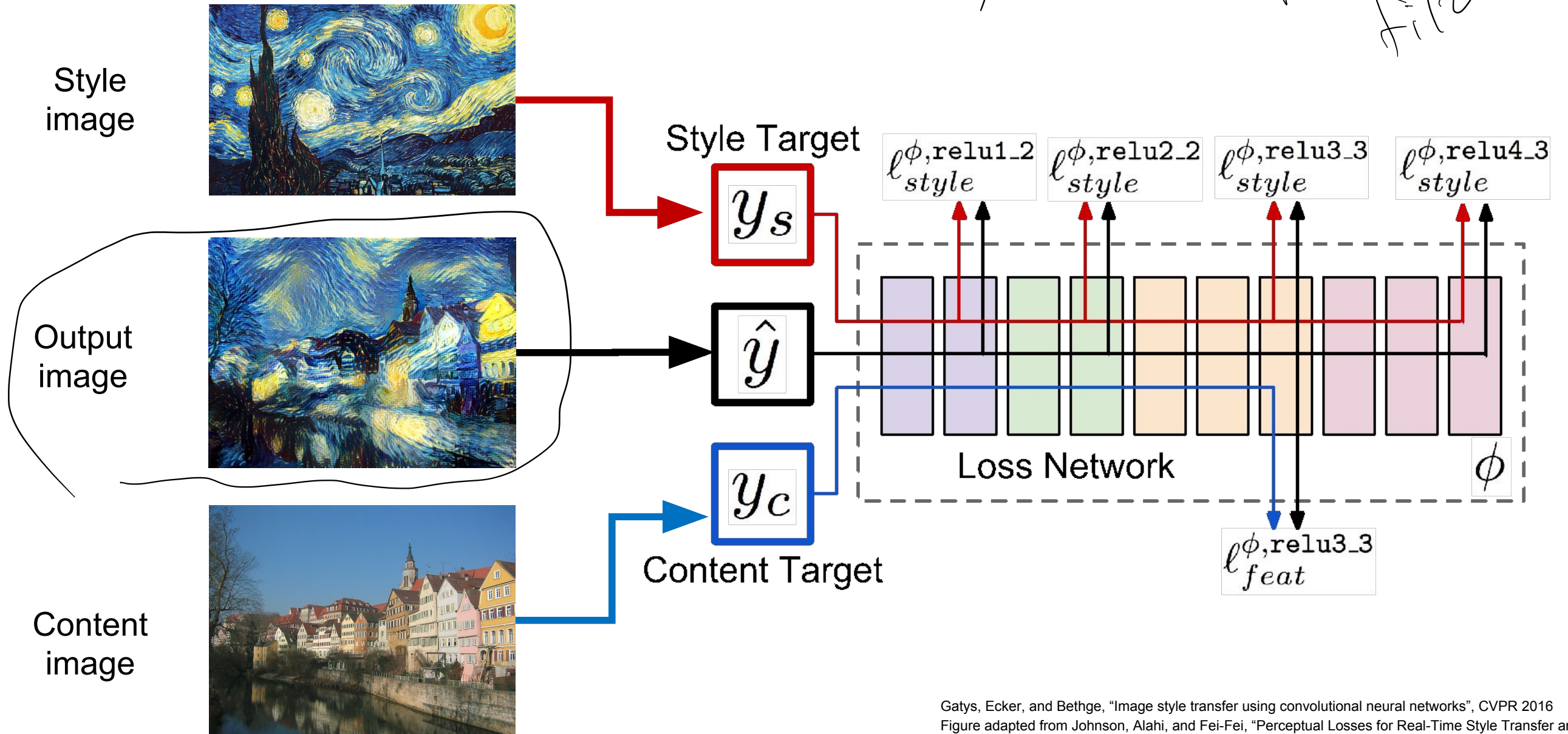
Word vectors pretrained
with word2vec

Karpathy and Fei-Fei, "Deep Visual-Semantic Alignments for
Generating Image Descriptions", CVPR 2015
Figure copyright IEEE, 2015. Reproduced for educational purposes.

Girshick, "Fast R-CNN", ICCV 2015
Figure copyright Ross Girshick, 2015. Reproduced with permission.

Style Transfer

*style information
correlation
matrix of
filters.*



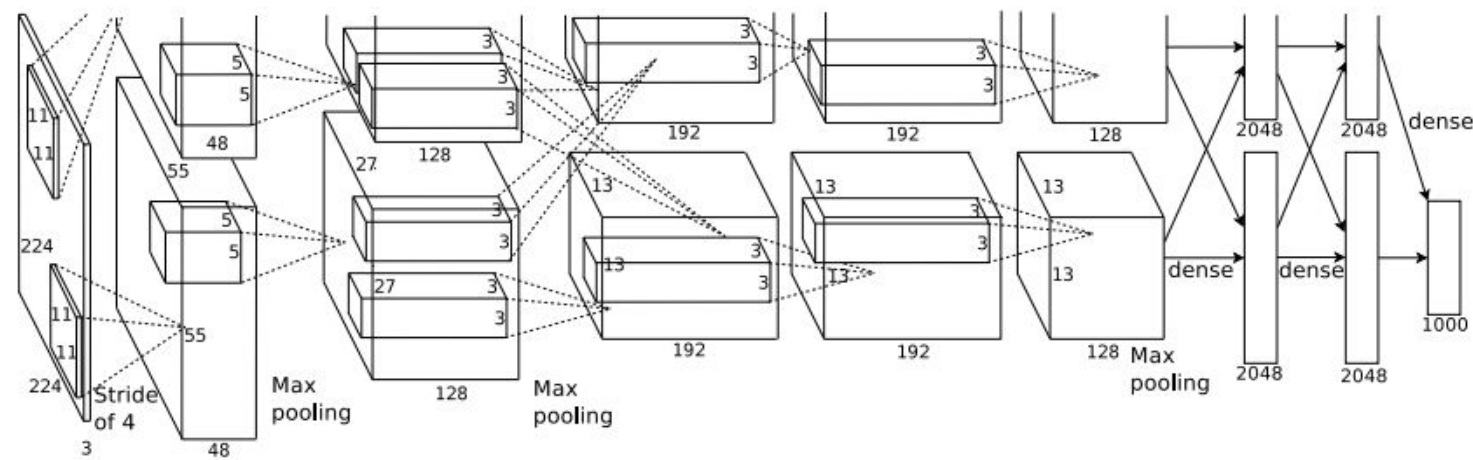
Gatys, Ecker, and Bethge, "Image style transfer using convolutional neural networks", CVPR 2016
 Figure adapted from Johnson, Alahi, and Fei-Fei, "Perceptual Losses for Real-Time Style Transfer and Super-Resolution", ECCV 2016. Copyright Springer, 2016. Reproduced for educational purposes.

What's going on inside ConvNets?

This image is CC0 public domain



Input Image:
3 x 224 x 224

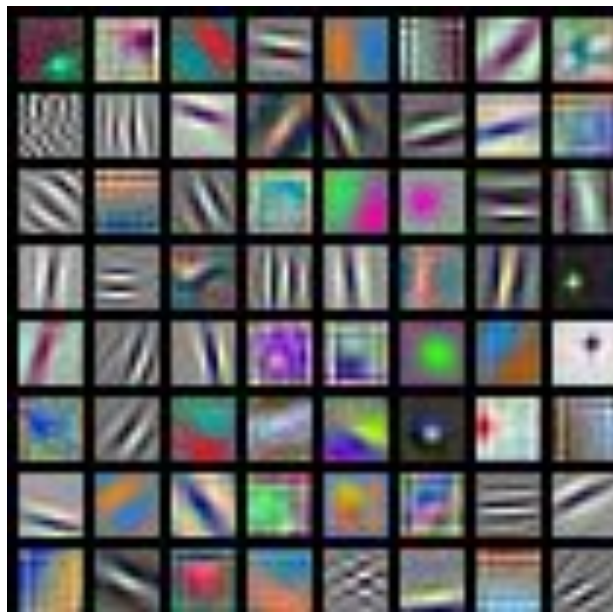


Class Scores:
1000 numbers

What are the intermediate features looking for?

Example: First layer

First Layer: Visualize Filters



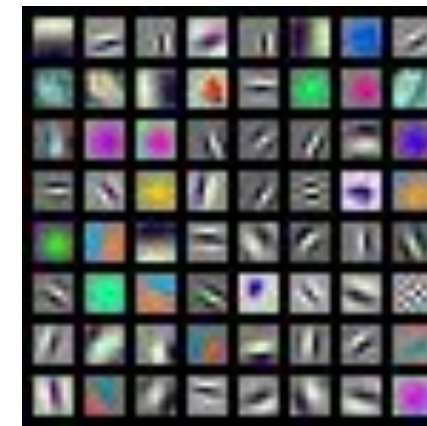
AlexNet:
 $64 \times 3 \times 11 \times 11$



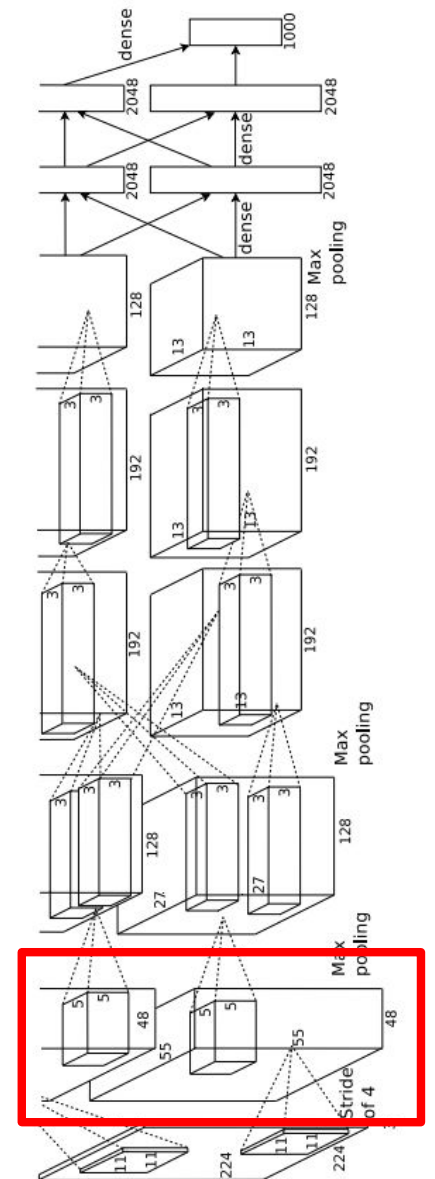
ResNet-18:
 $64 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$



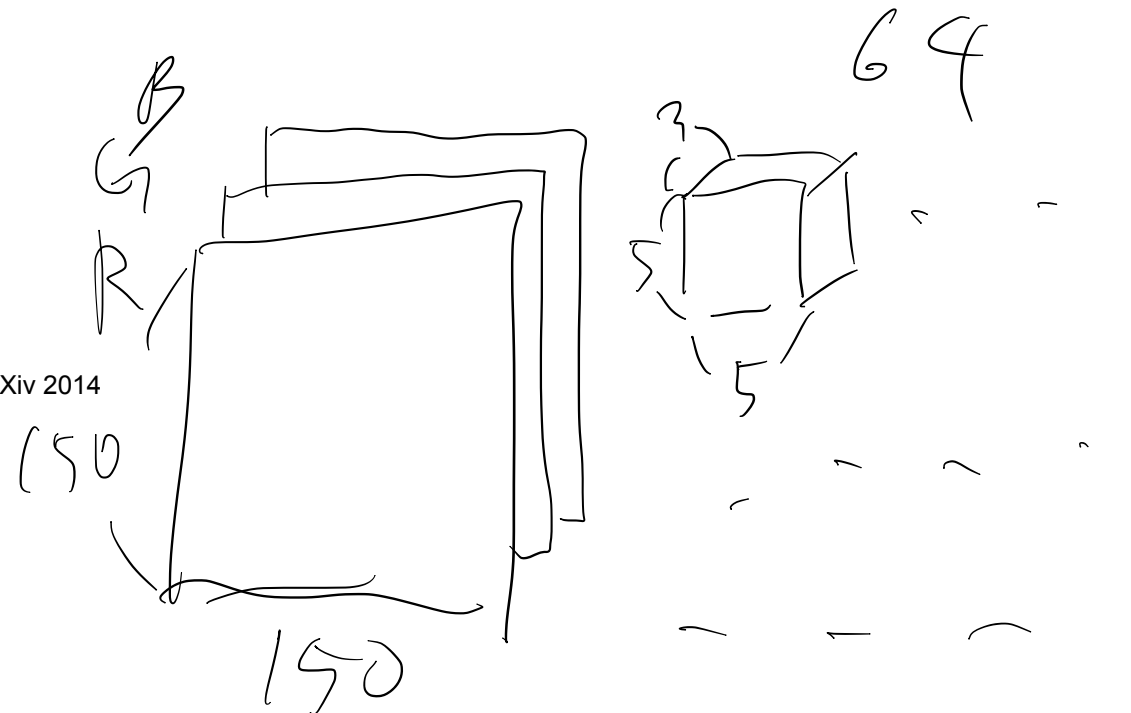
ResNet-101:
 $64 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$



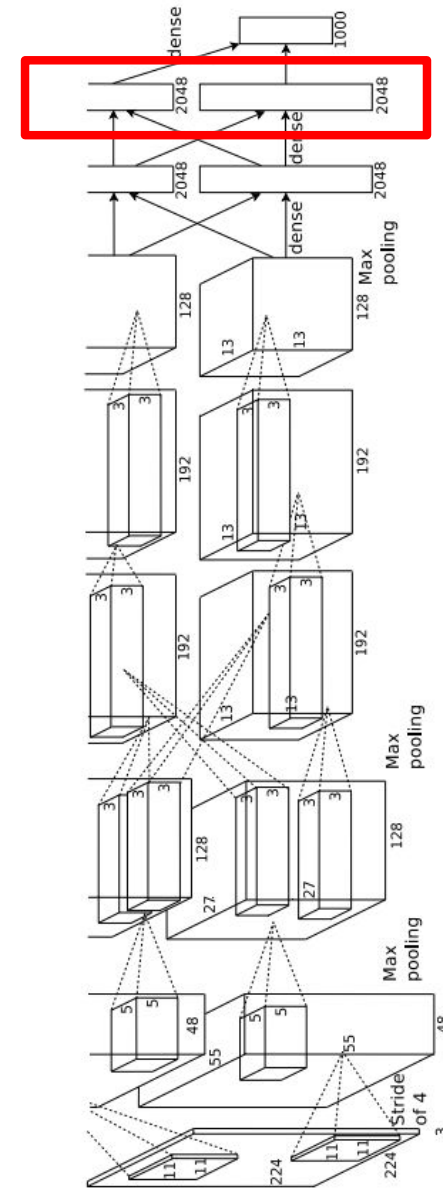
DenseNet-121:
 $64 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$



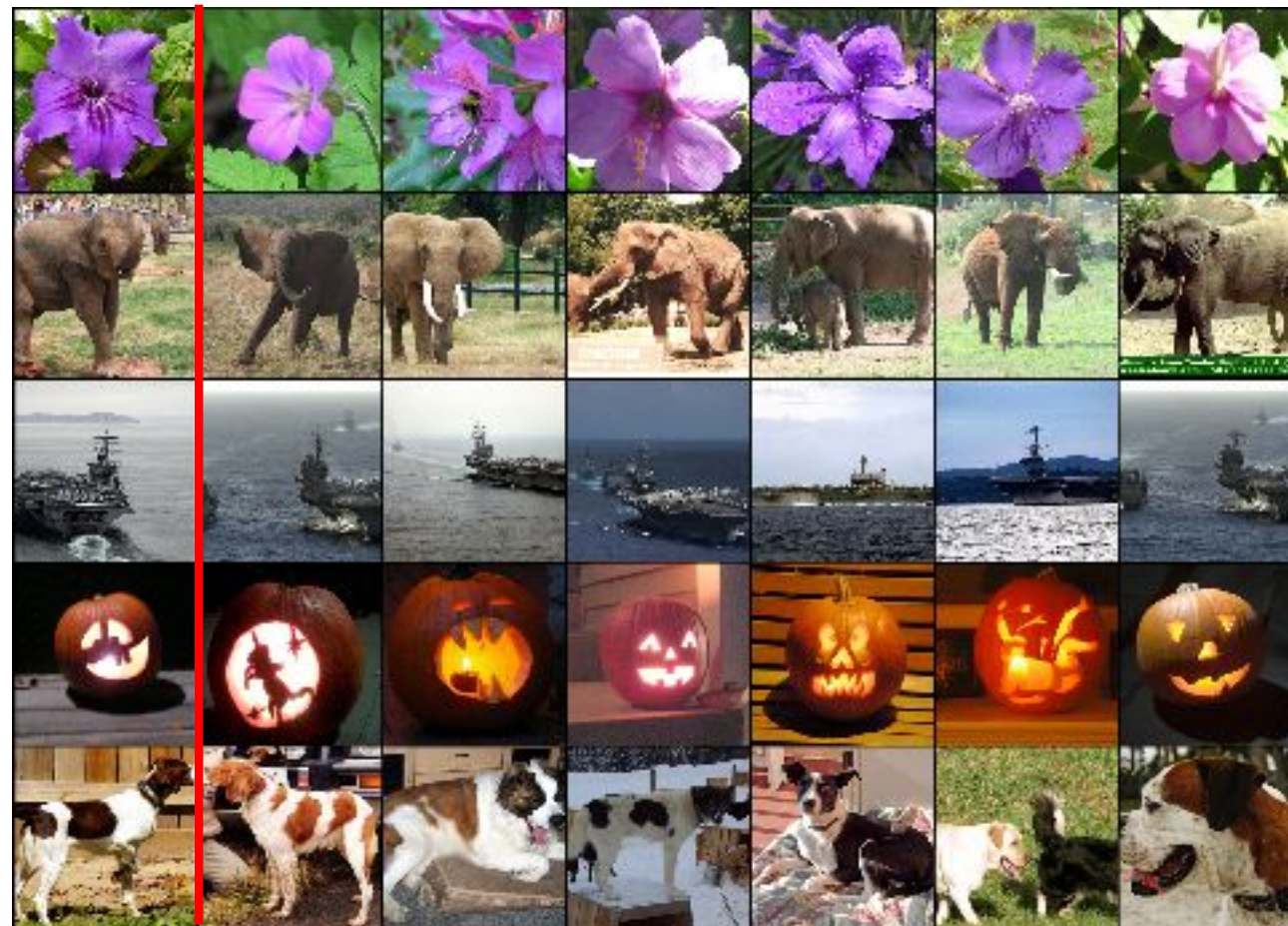
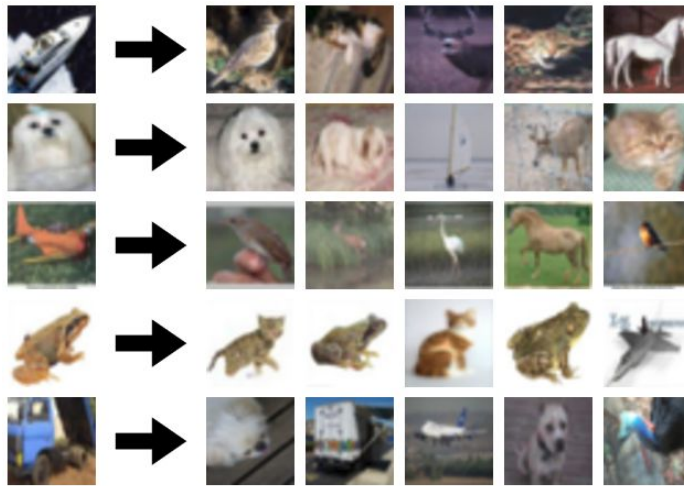
Krizhevsky, "One weird trick for parallelizing convolutional neural networks", arXiv 2014
He et al, "Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition", CVPR 2016
Huang et al, "Densely Connected Convolutional Networks", CVPR 2017



4096-dim vector



Recall: Nearest neighbors in pixel space



11

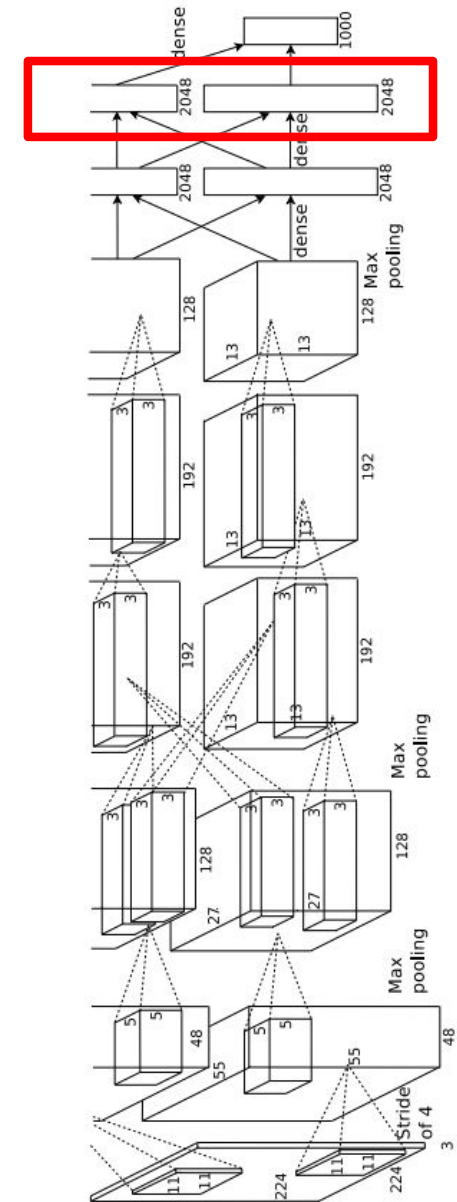
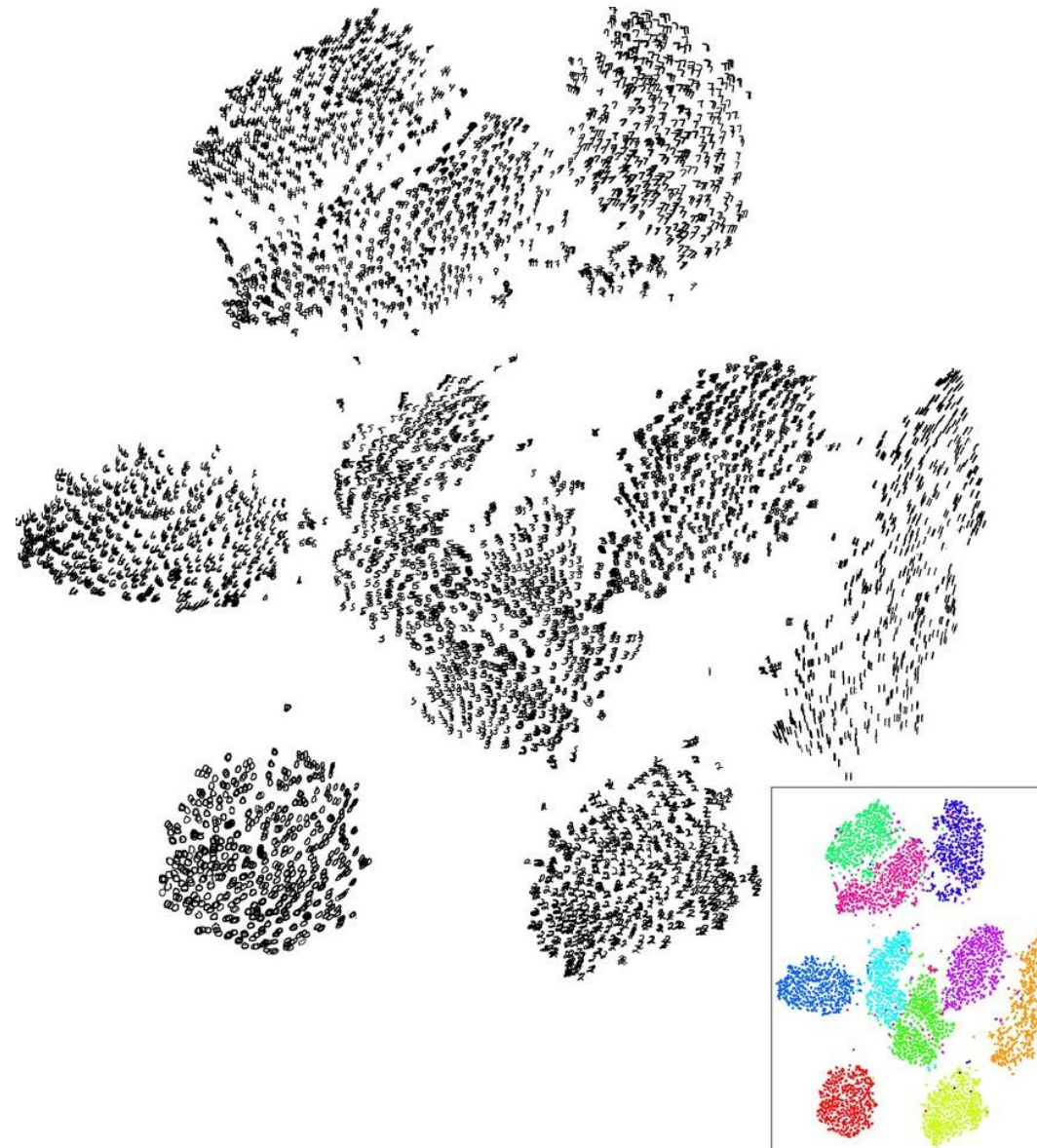
Example: Last Layer

Last Layer: Dimensionality Reduction

Visualize the “space” of FC7 feature vectors by reducing dimensionality of vectors from 4096 to 2 dimensions

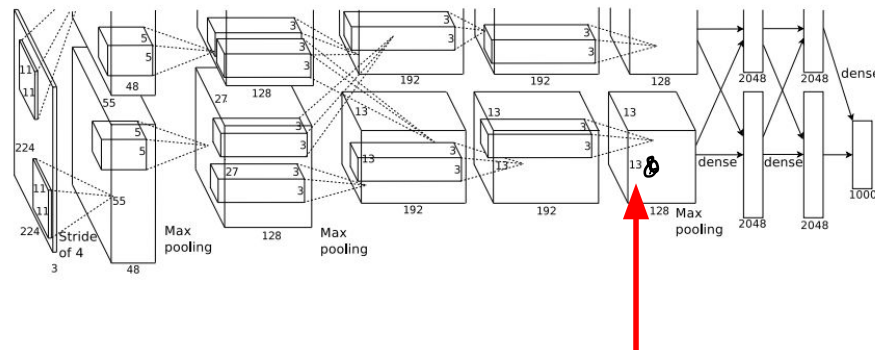
Simple algorithm: Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

More complex: **t-SNE**



Neurons?

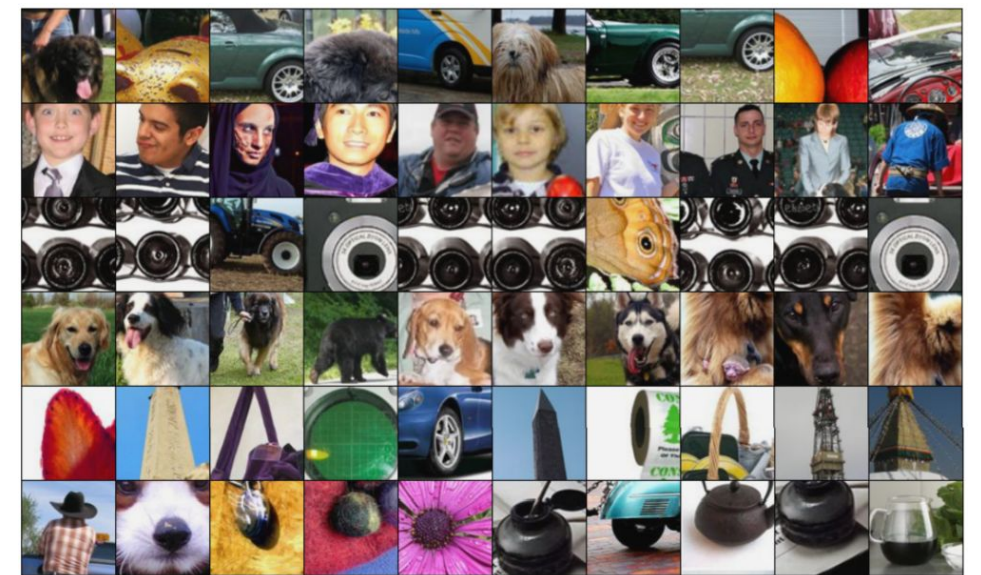
Maximally Activating Patches



Pick a layer and a channel; e.g. conv5 is 128 x 13 x 13, pick channel 17/128

Run many images through the network, record values of chosen channel

Visualize image patches that correspond to maximal activations



Springenberg et al, "Striving for Simplicity: The All Convolutional Net", ICLR Workshop 2015
Figure copyright Jost Tobias Springenberg, Alexey Dosovitskiy, Thomas Brox, Martin Riedmiller, 2015; reproduced with permission.