

# Convolutional Neural Networks

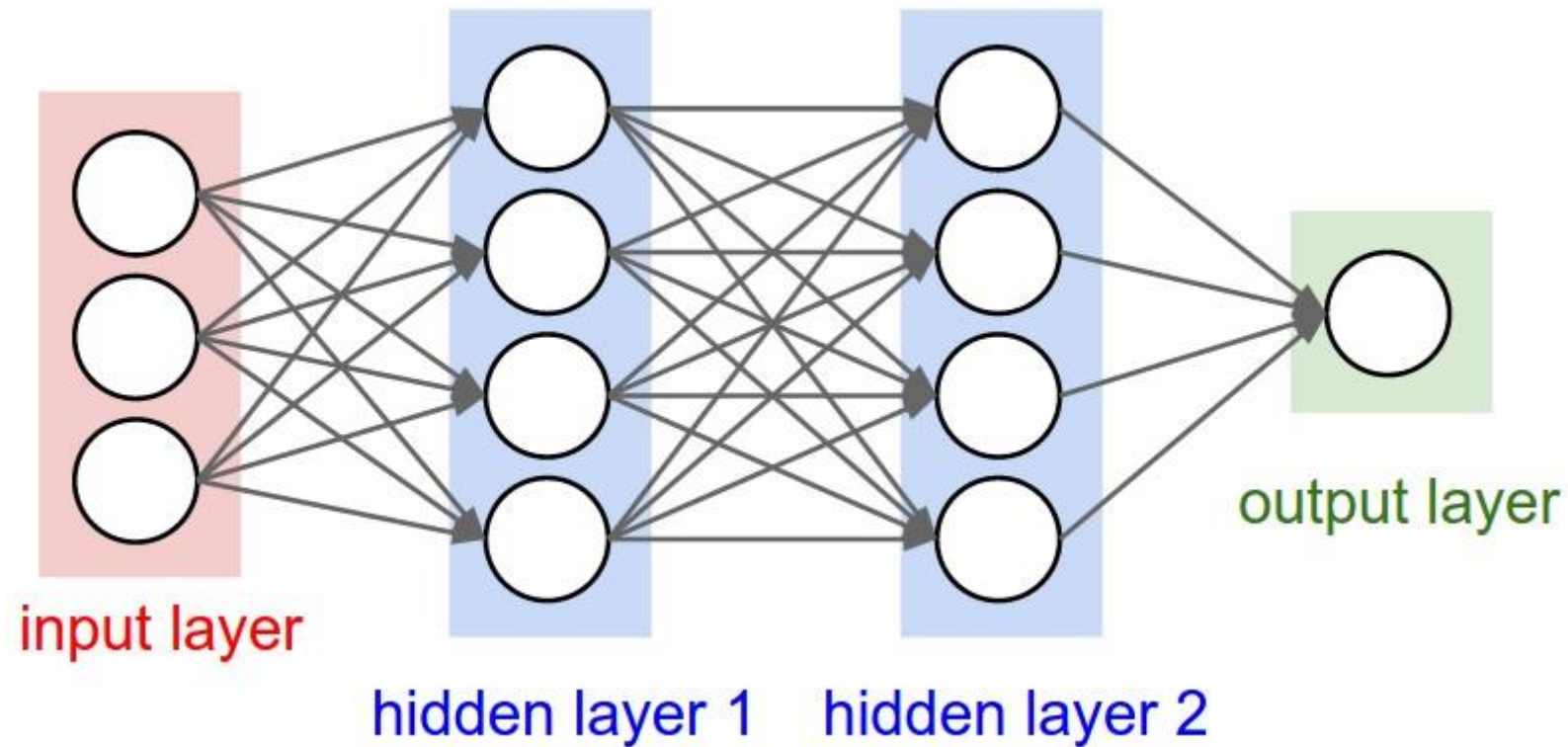
## Introduction

Piotr Mazur

# Agenda

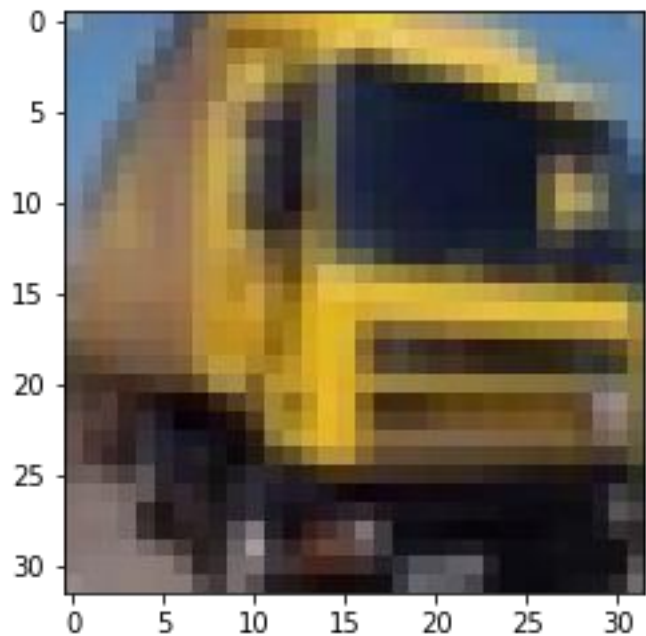
- Introduction
- Basic CNN architecture
- Convolutional Network Layers
  - Convolutional Layer
  - Pooling Layer
- Layer sizing
- Important CNN architectures
- Coding session

# Fully-connected Neural Network



Source: <https://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks>

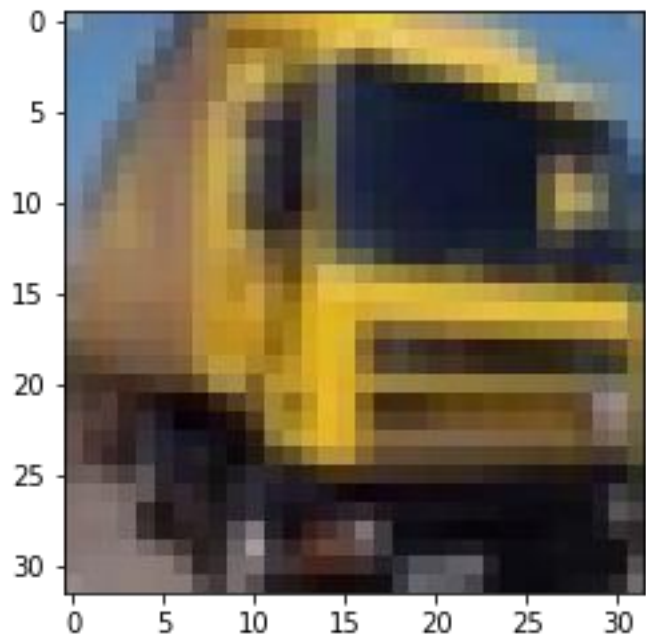
# ”Big” Data



Source: CIFAR-10

$32 \times 32 \times 3$

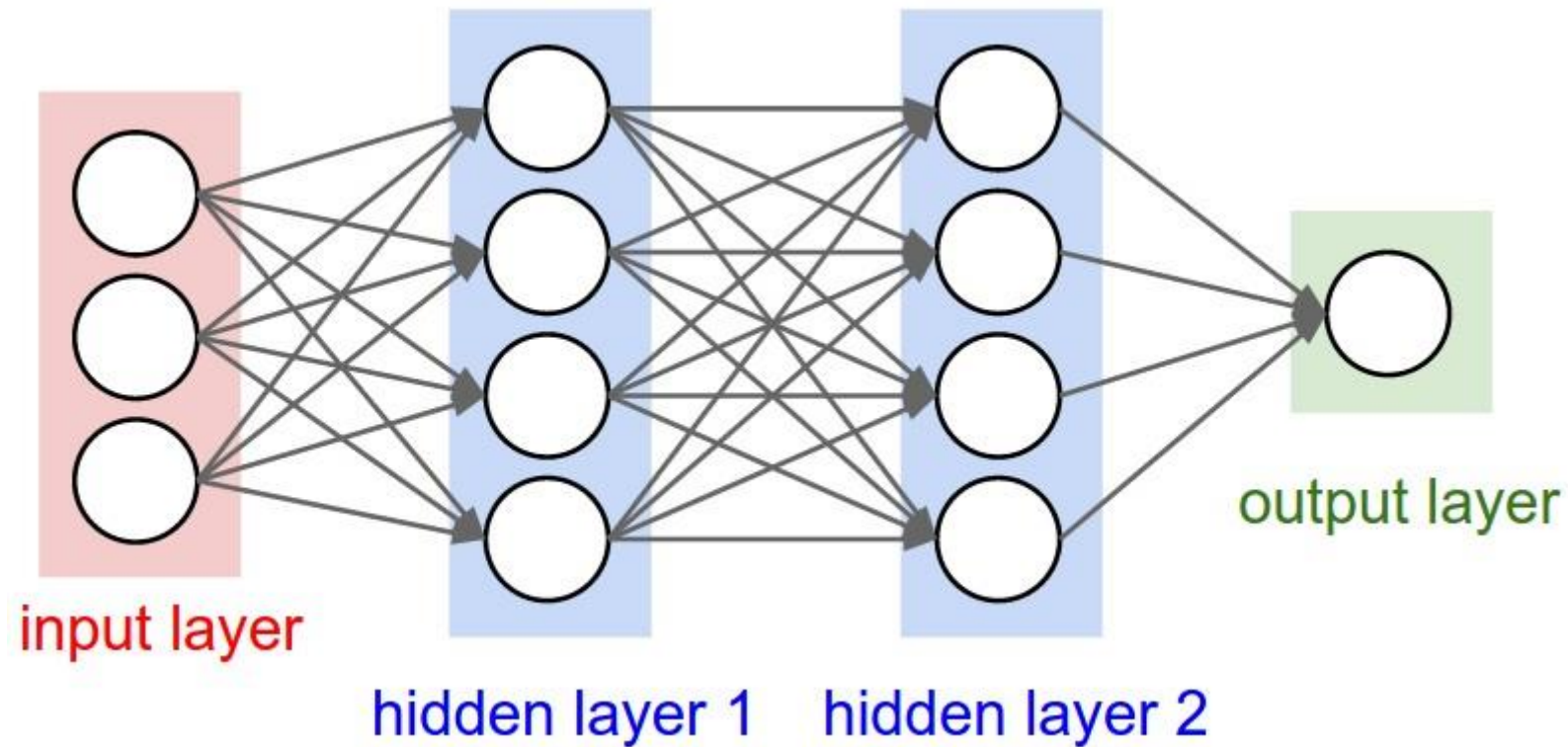
# “Big” Data



Source: CIFAR-10

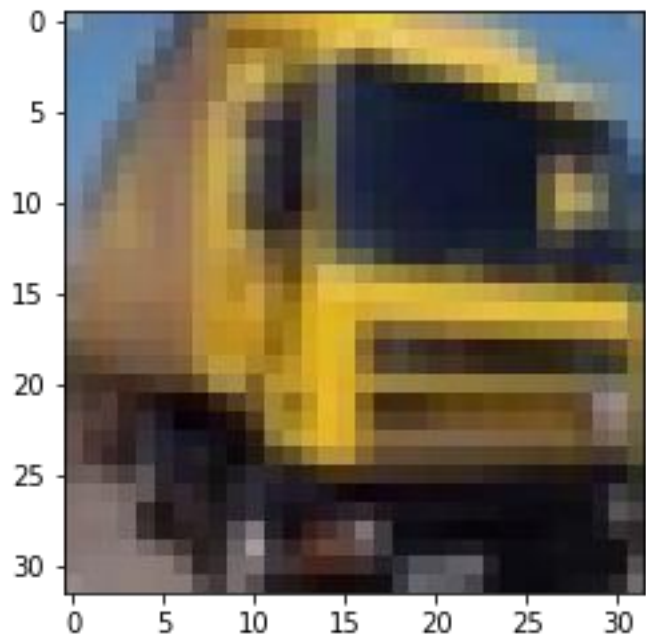
3.072 features

# Fully-connected Neural Network



Source: <https://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks>

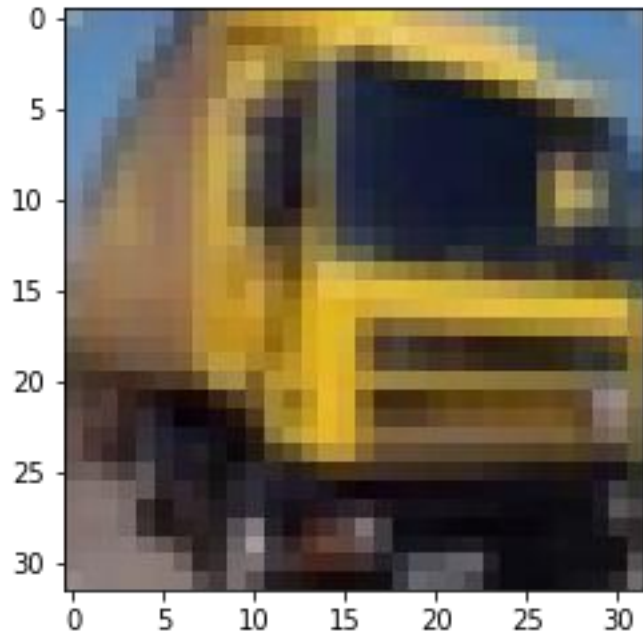
# “Big” Data



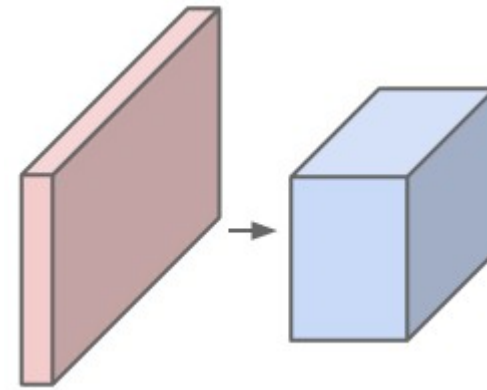
Source: CIFAR-10

12.288  
parameters

# Data arrangement



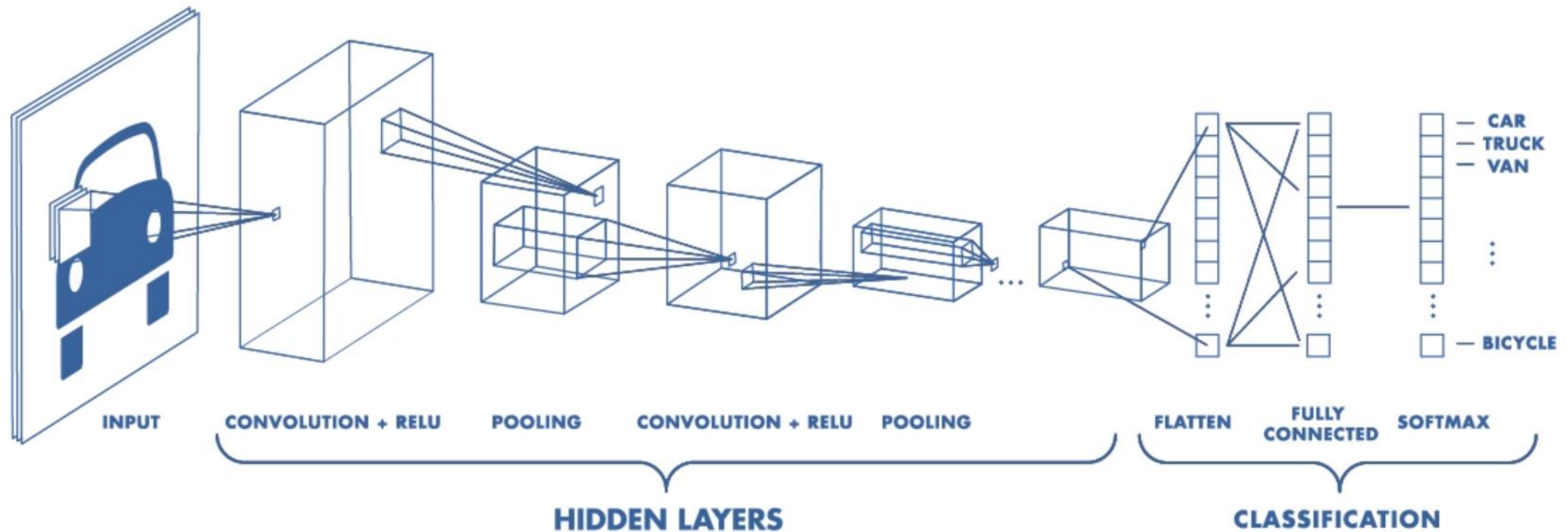
Source: CIFAR-10



Source: <https://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks>

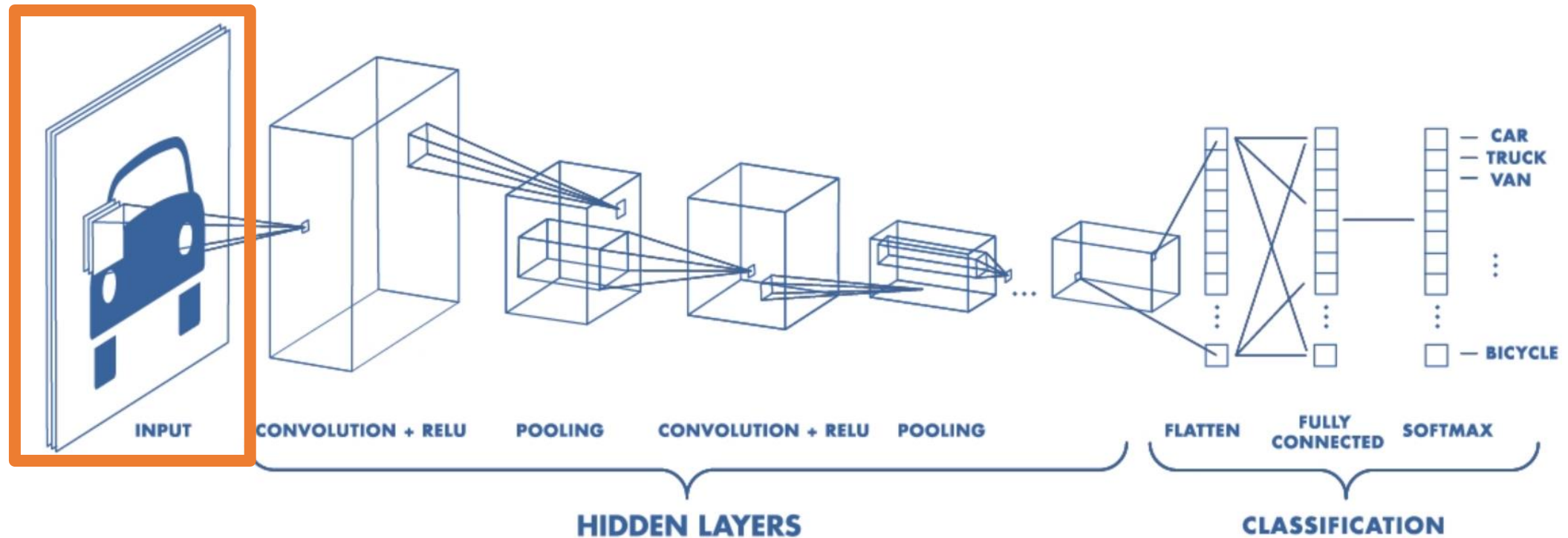


# Convolutional Neural Network (ConvNet)



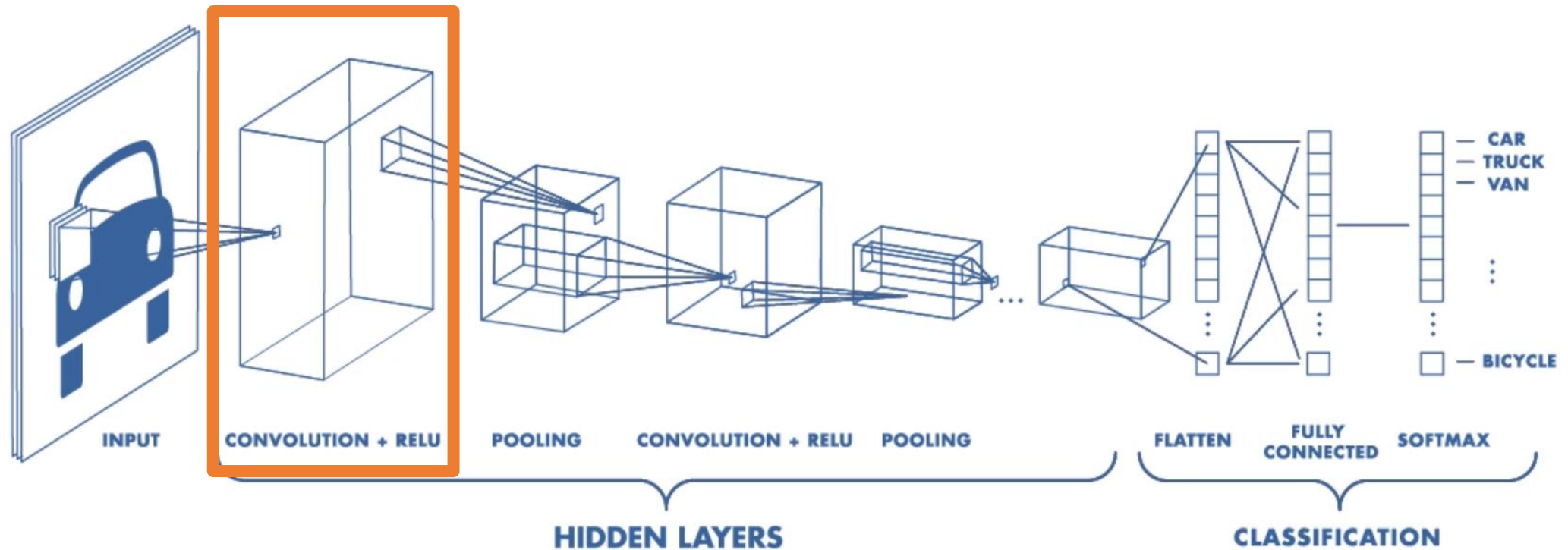
Source: <https://mathworks.com/videos/introduction-to-deep-learning-what-are-convolutional-neural-networks--1489512765771.html>

# Convolutional Neural Network (ConvNet)



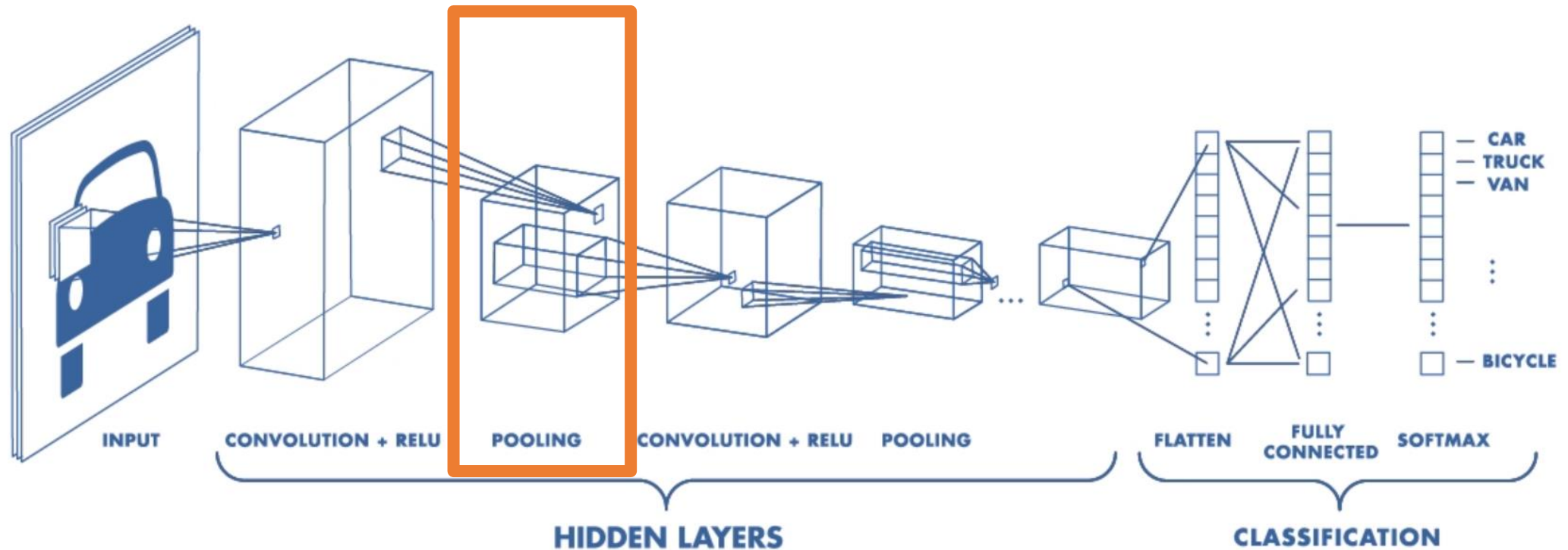
Source: <https://mathworks.com/videos/introduction-to-deep-learning-what-are-convolutional-neural-networks--1489512765771.html>

# Convolutional Neural Network (ConvNet)



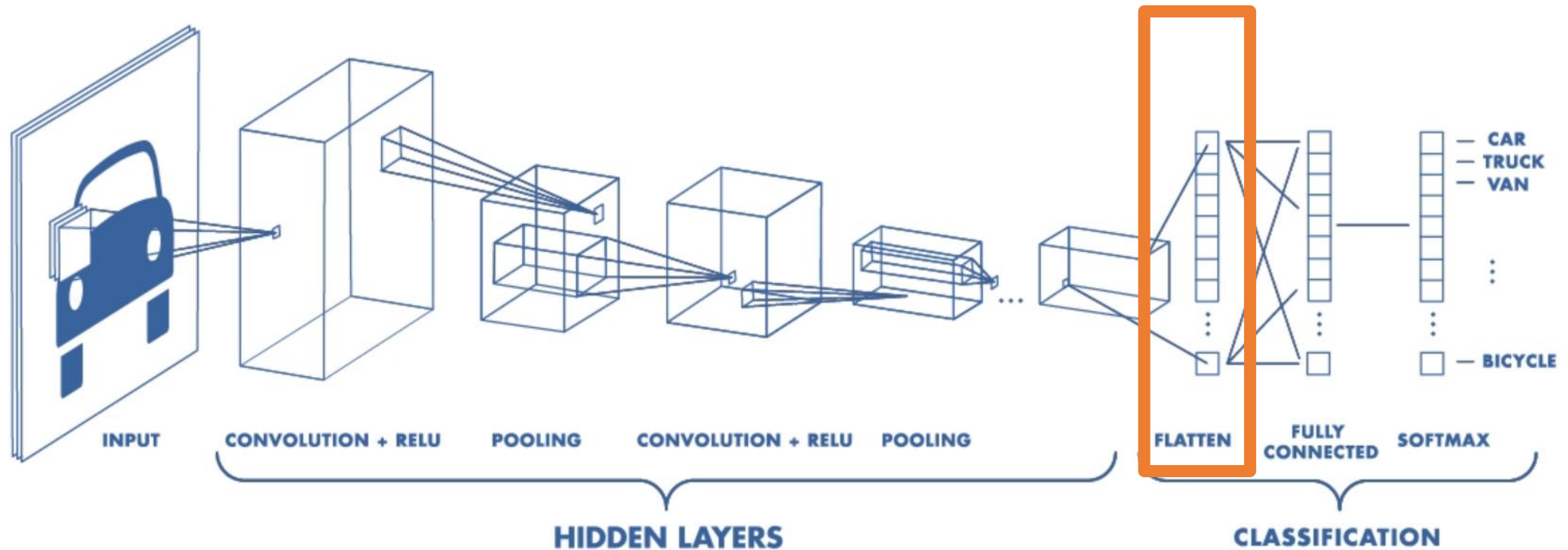
Source: <https://mathworks.com/videos/introduction-to-deep-learning-what-are-convolutional-neural-networks--1489512765771.html>

# Convolutional Neural Network (ConvNet)



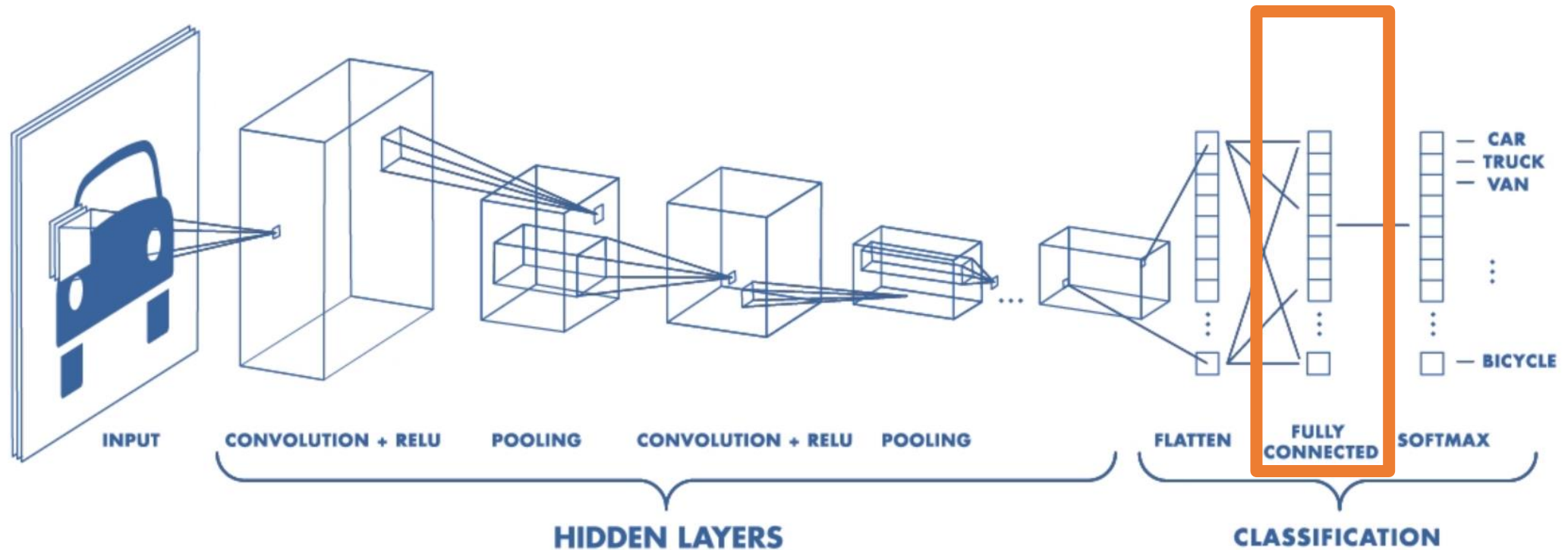
Source: <https://mathworks.com/videos/introduction-to-deep-learning-what-are-convolutional-neural-networks--1489512765771.html>

# Convolutional Neural Network (ConvNet)



Source: <https://mathworks.com/videos/introduction-to-deep-learning-what-are-convolutional-neural-networks--1489512765771.html>

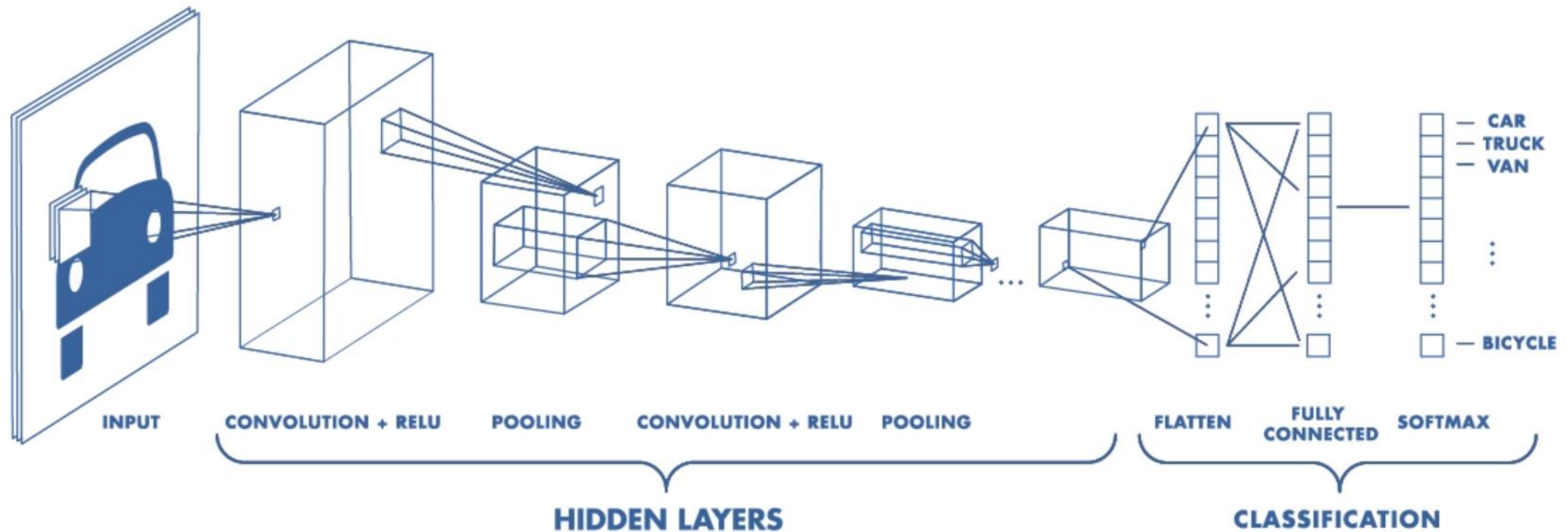
# Convolutional Neural Network (ConvNet)



Source: <https://mathworks.com/videos/introduction-to-deep-learning-what-are-convolutional-neural-networks--1489512765771.html>

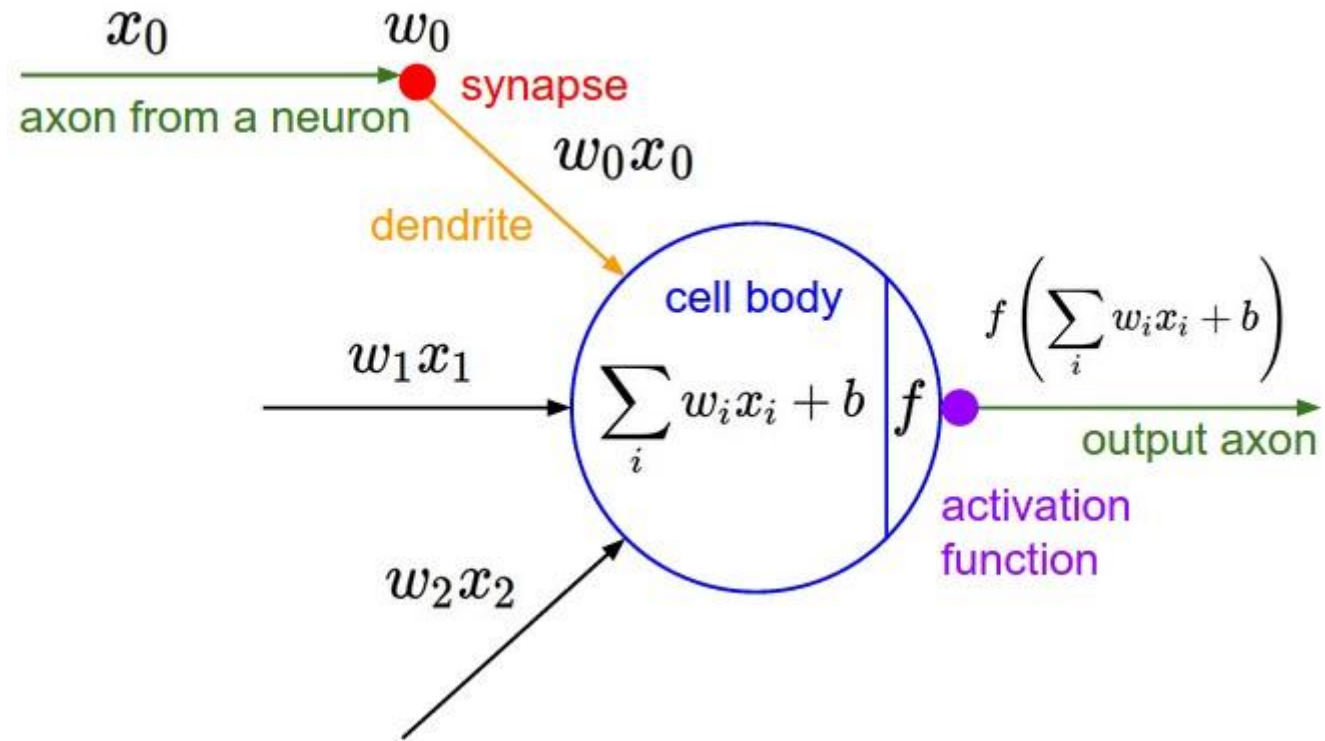


# Convolutional Neural Network (ConvNet)



Source: <https://mathworks.com/videos/introduction-to-deep-learning-what-are-convolutional-neural-networks--1489512765771.html>

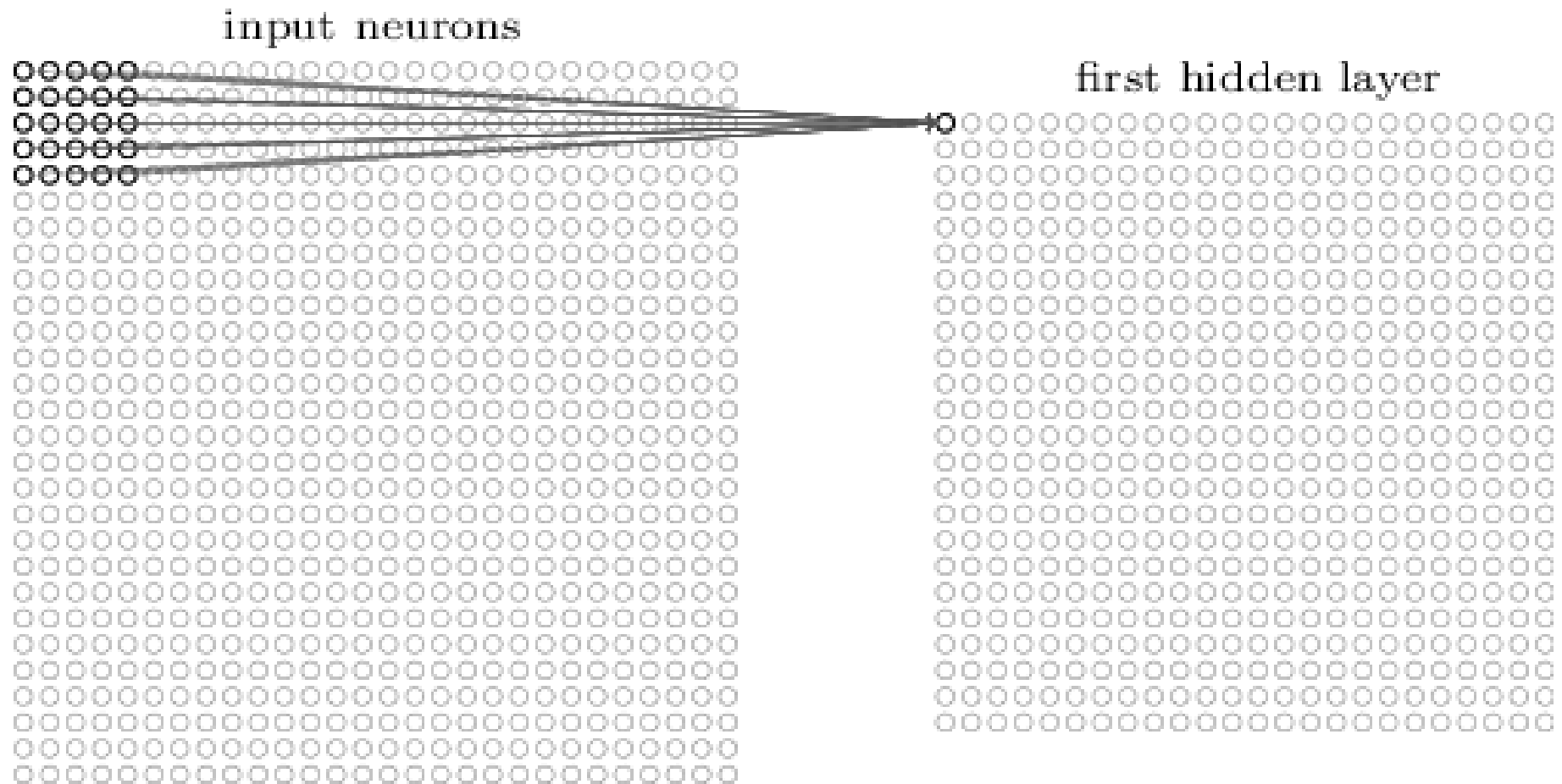
# Convolutional Layer



Source: <https://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks>

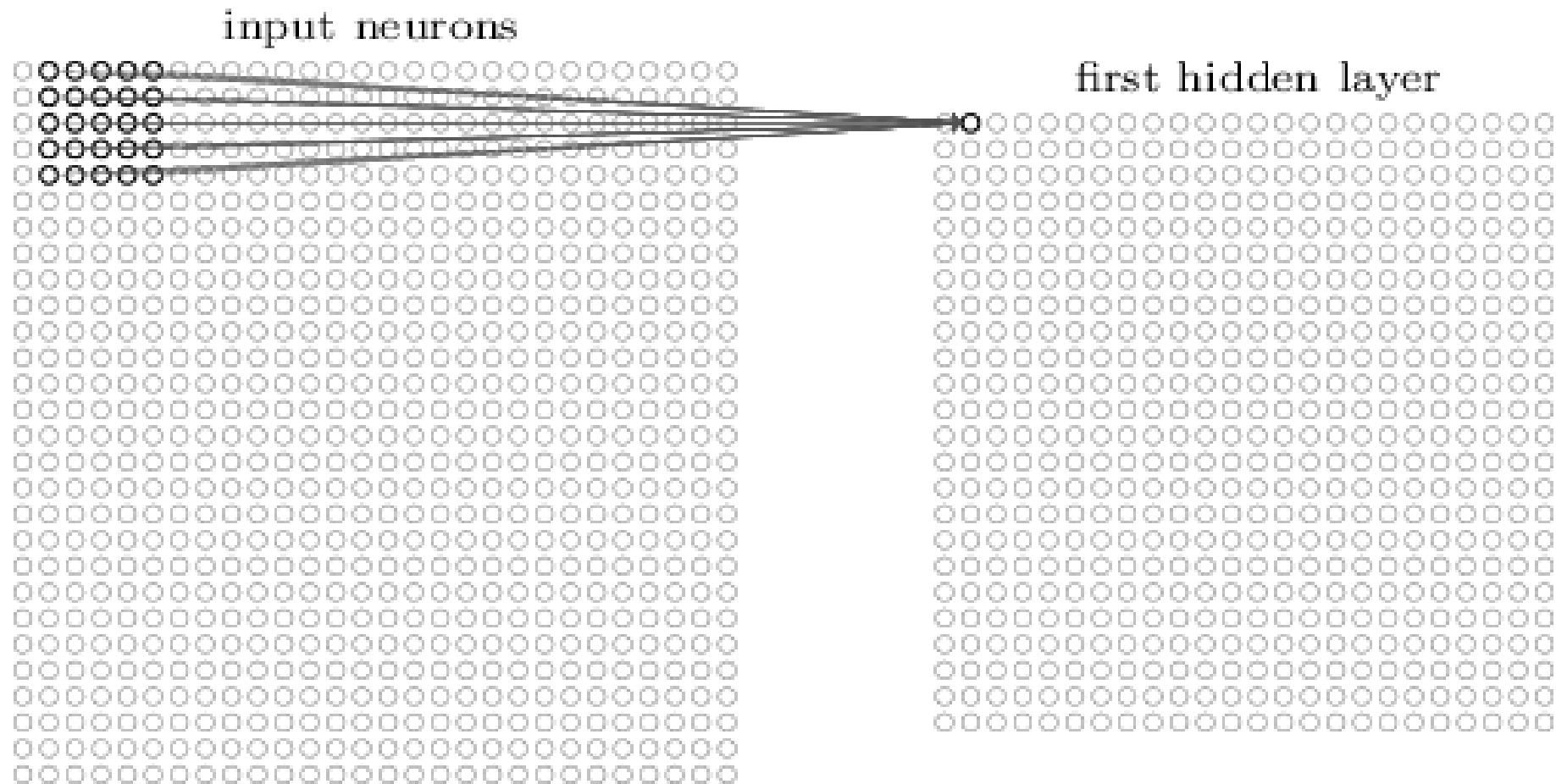


# Convolutional Layer – single kernel



Source: <http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com>

# Convolutional Layer – single kernel

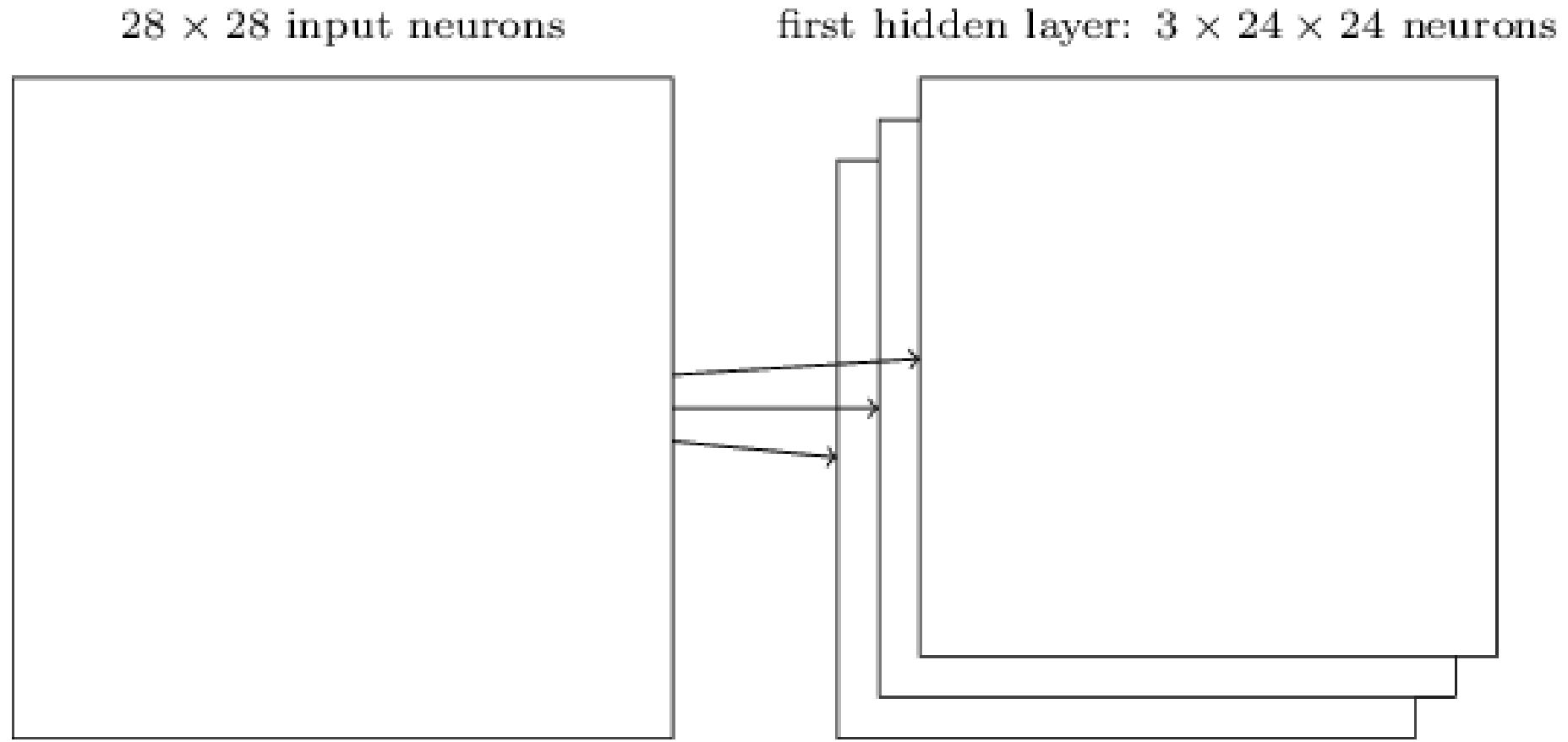


Source: <http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com>

# Convolutional Layer – Hyperparameters

- Parameter sharing
- Depth
- Stride
- Padding
- Dilation

# Convolutional Layer – depth



Source: <http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com>

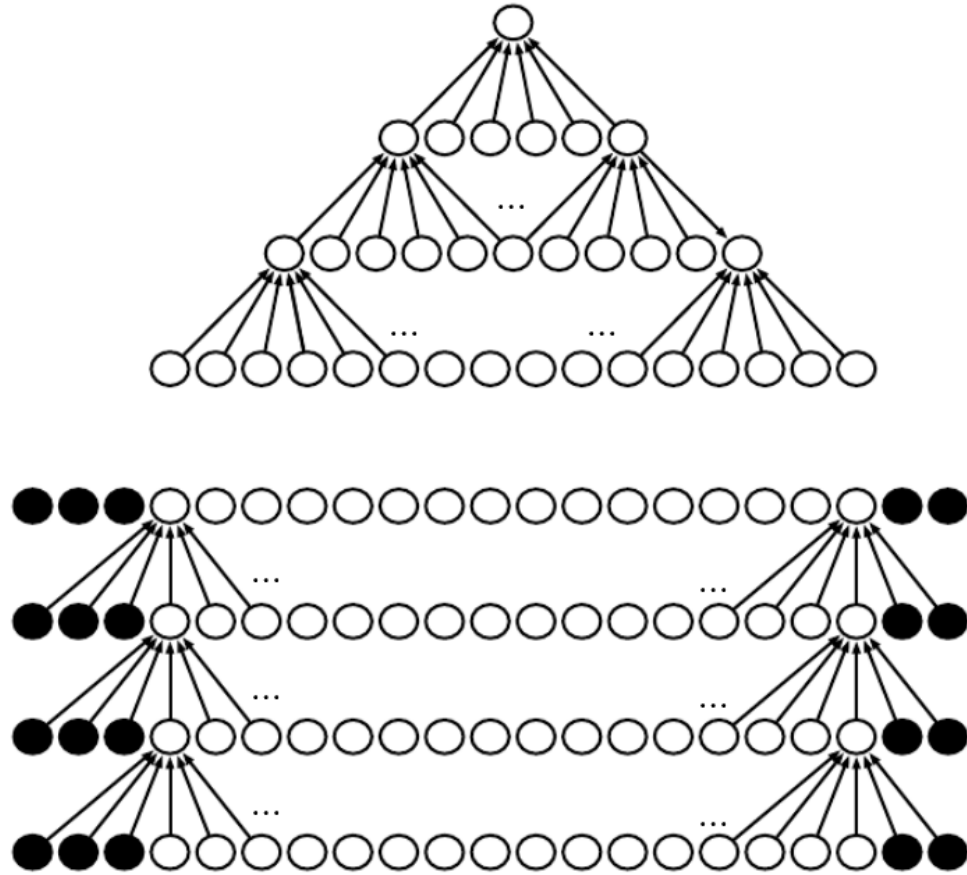
# Convolutional Layer – Hyperparameters

- Parameter sharing
- Depth
- **Stride**
- Padding
- Dilation

# Convolutional Layer – Hyperparameters

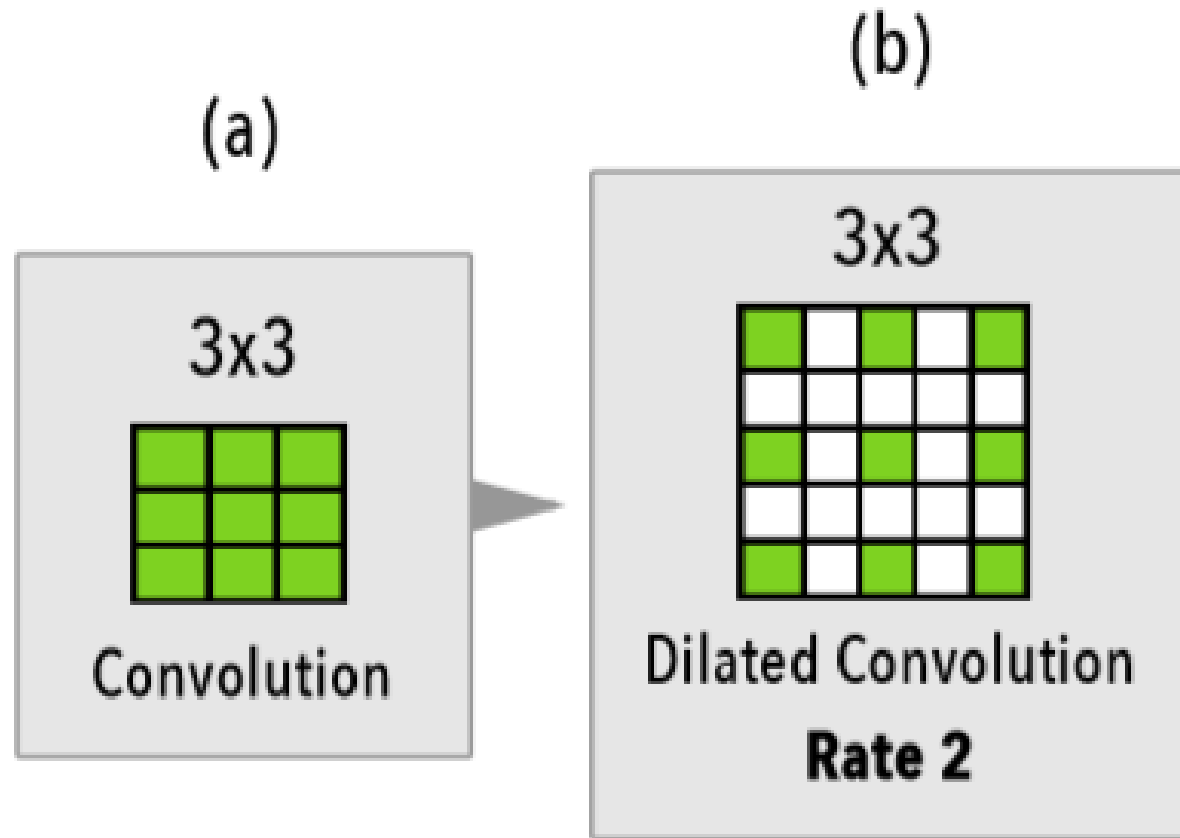
- Parameter sharing
- Depth
- Stride
- **Padding**
- Dilation

# Convolutional Layer – padding



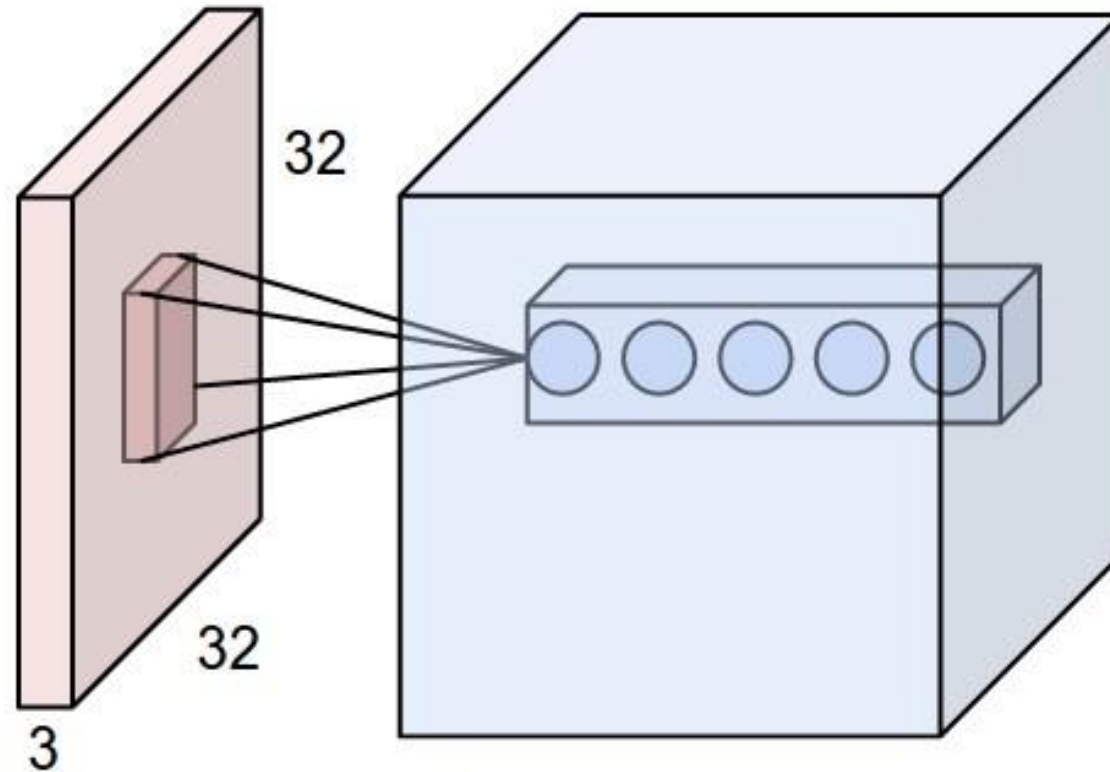
Source: Bengio Y. et al., „Deep Learning”

# Convolutional Layer – dilated convolution



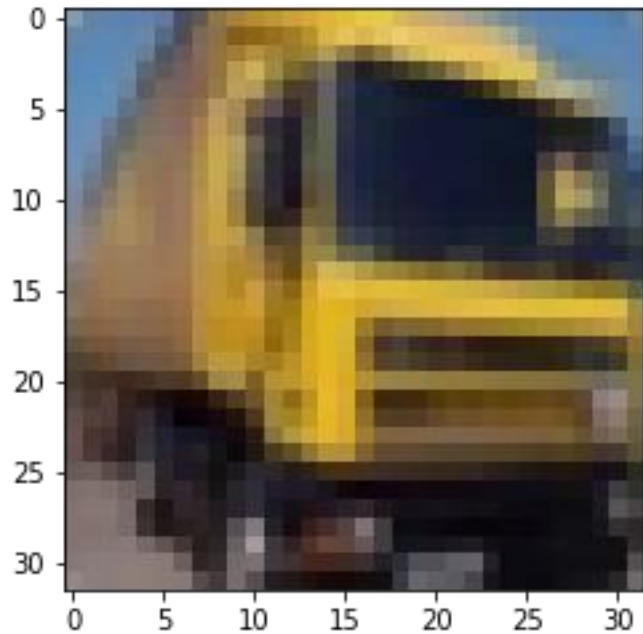


# Convolutional Layer – final view

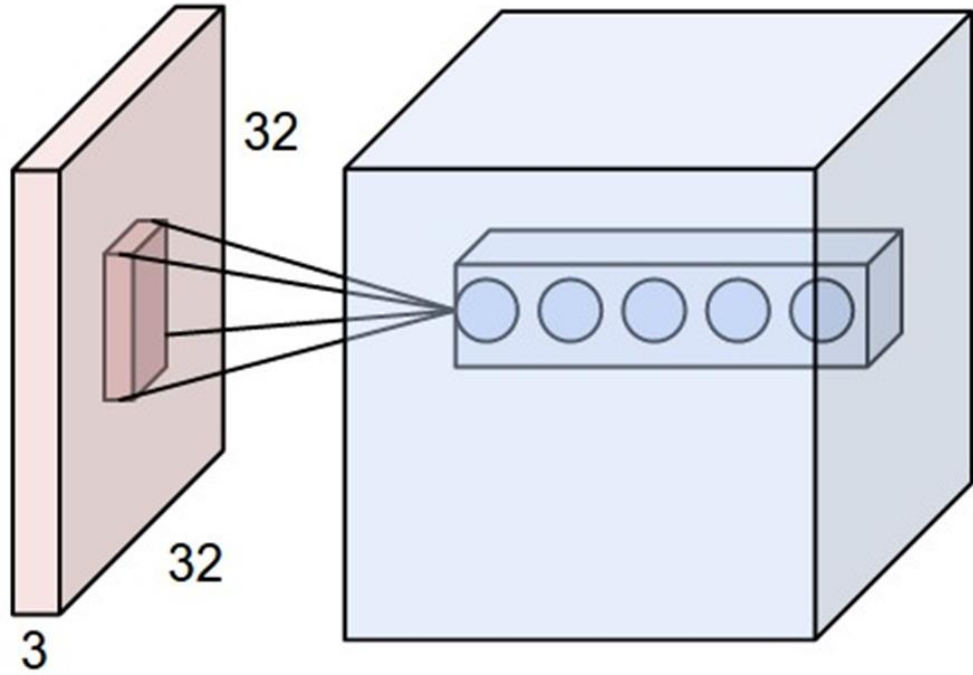


Source: <https://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks>

# Convolutional Layer - example

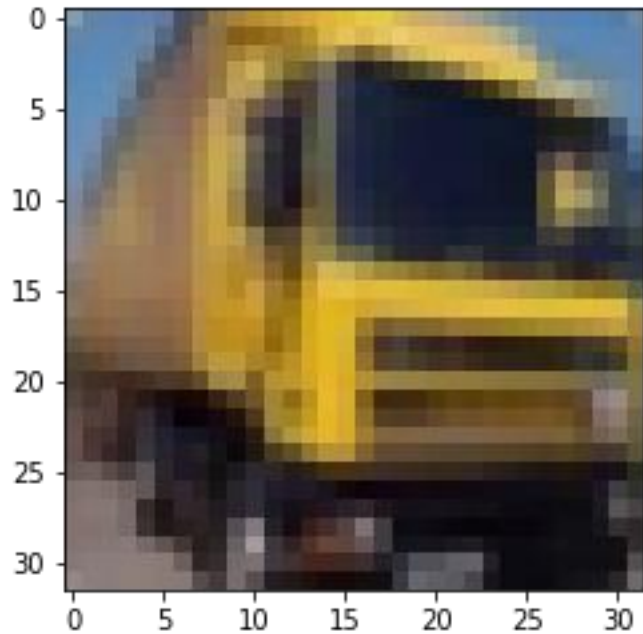


Source: CIFAR-10



Source: <https://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks>

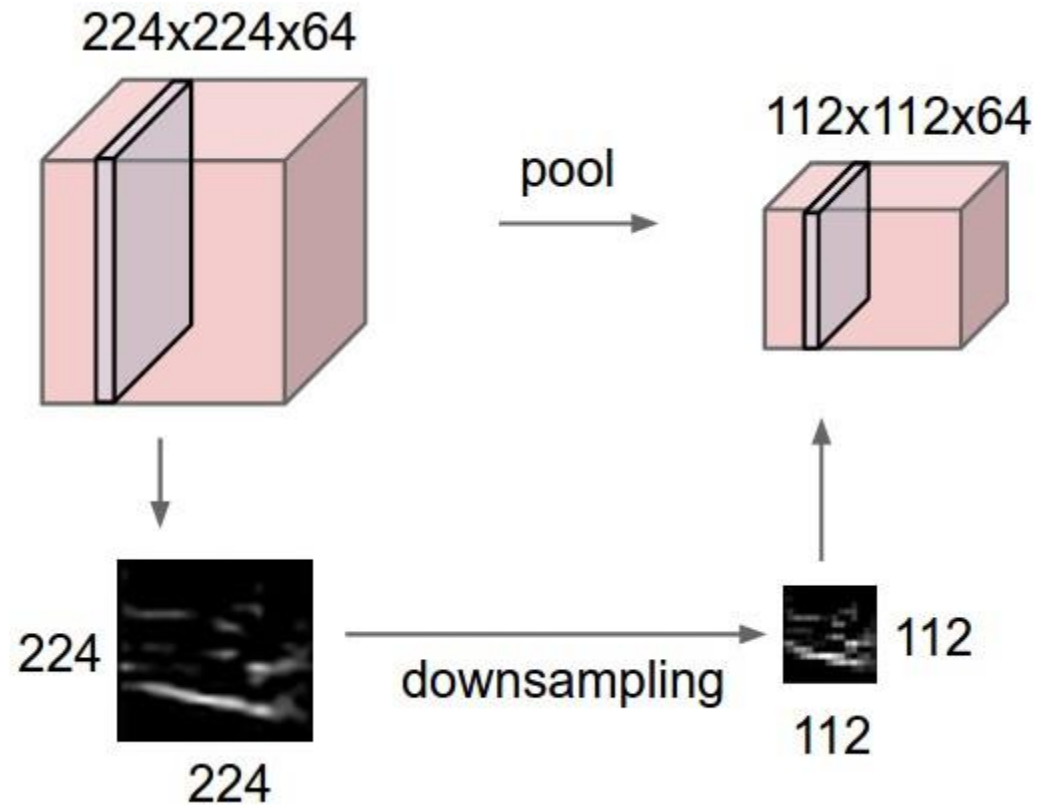
# Convolutional Layer - example



Source: CIFAR-10

375  
parameters

# Pooling Layer

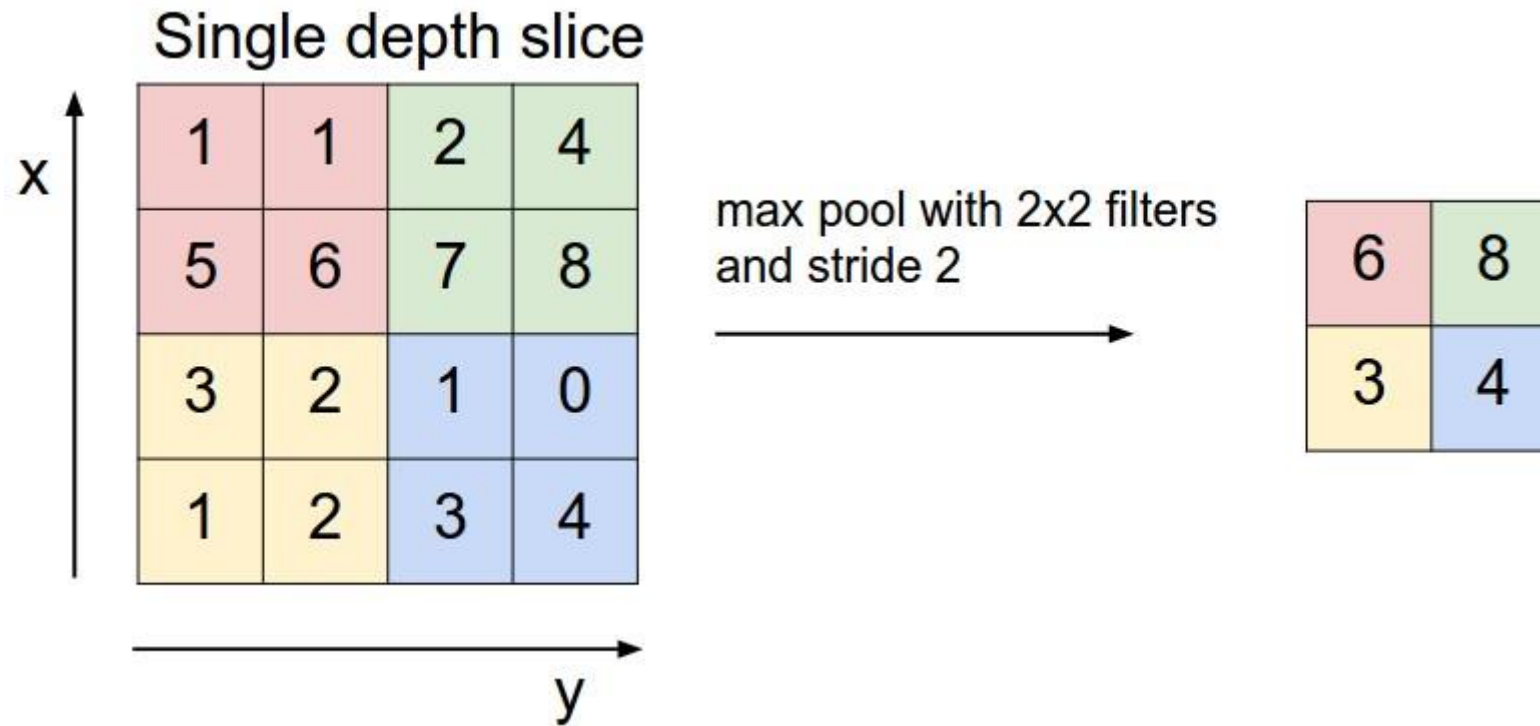


Source: <https://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks>

# Pooling Layer - hyperparameters

- Spatial Extent
- Stride
- Type

# Pooling Layer - example



# Layer sizing

- Input many times divisible by 2 (e.g. 32, 64, 96, 224, 384, 512...)

# Layer sizing

- Input many times divisible by 2 (e.g. 32, 64, 96, 224, 384, 512...)
- Kernel should have small size (3x3, 5x5), stride = 1 and zero-padding



# Layer sizing

- Input many times divisible by 2 (e.g. 32, 64, 96, 224, 384, 512...)
- Kernel should have small size (3x3, 5x5), stride = 1 and zero-padding
- Conv Layers should preserve spatial dimensions of input

# Layer sizing

- Input many times divisible by 2 (e.g. 32, 64, 96, 224, 384, 512...)
- Kernel should have small size (3x3, 5x5), stride = 1 and zero-padding
- Conv Layers should preserve spatial dimensions of input
- Max-pooling layer should be 2x2 with stride = 2

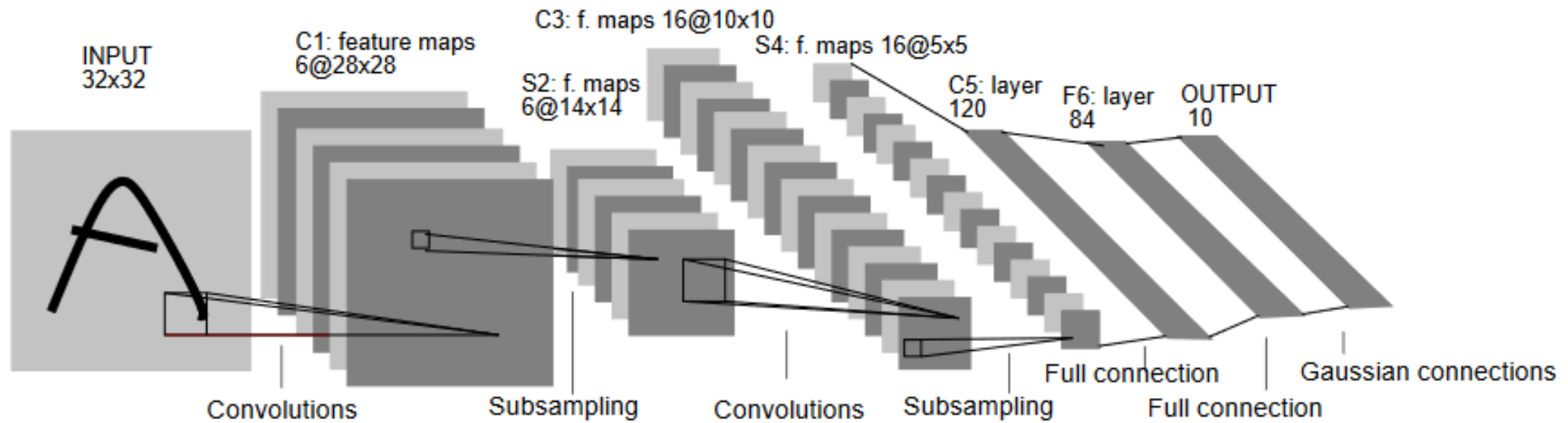
# Layer sizing

- Input many times divisible by 2 (e.g. 32, 64, 96, 224, 384, 512...)
- Kernel should have small size (3x3, 5x5), stride = 1 and zero-padding
- Conv Layers should preserve spatial dimensions of input
- Max-pooling layer should be 2x2 with stride = 2
- Be cautious when resizing in Conv Layer

# Important CNN architectures

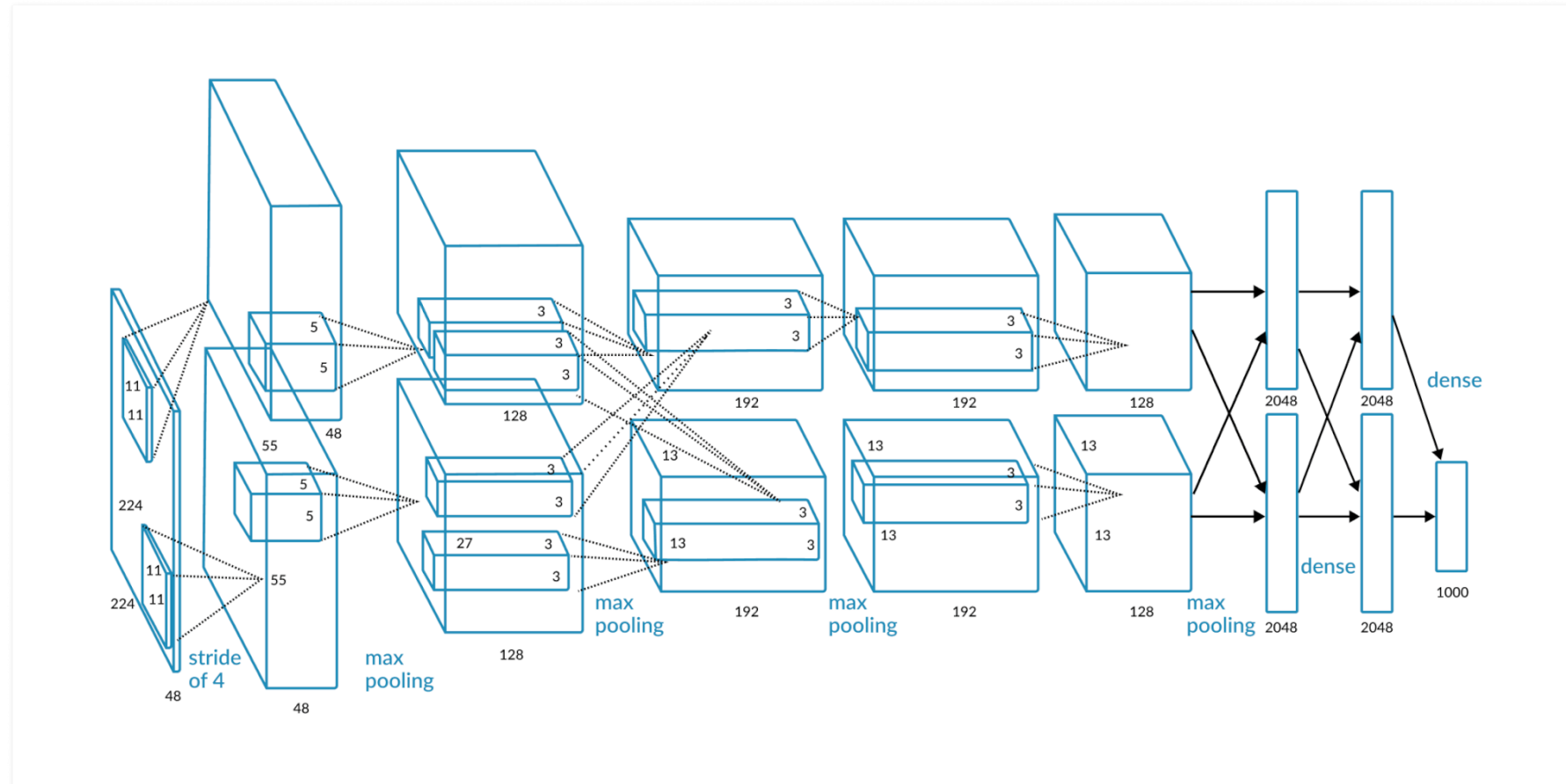
- Basic – LeNet (1990)
- AlexNet (2012)
- GoogleNet (2014)
- ResNet (2015)
- MobileNet (2017)

# LeNet (2012)



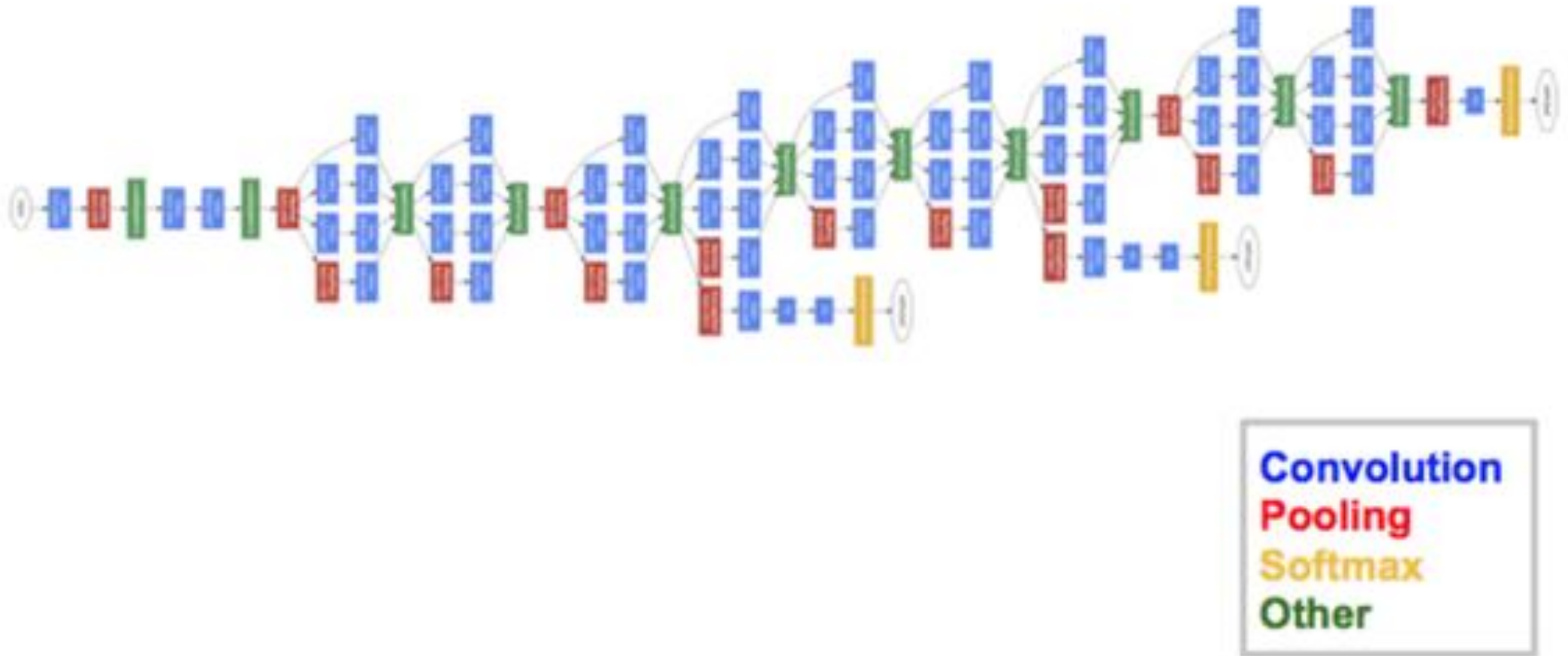
Source: LeCun Y., et al. „Gradient-Based Learning Applied to Document Recognition"

# AlexNet (2012)



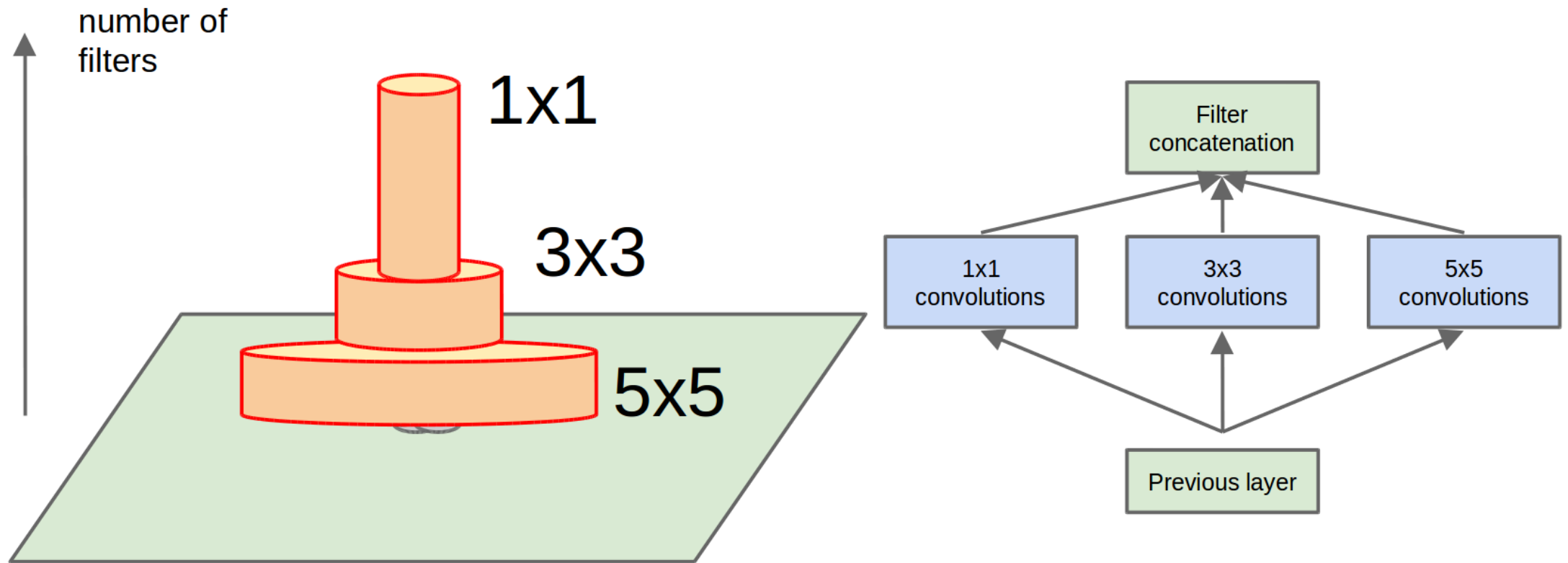
Source: <https://missinglink.ai/guides/convolutional-neural-networks/convolutional-neural-network-architecture-forging-pathways-future/>

# GoogleNet/InceptionNet (2014)



Source: <https://missinglink.ai/guides/convolutional-neural-networks/convolutional-neural-network-architecture-forging-pathways-future/>

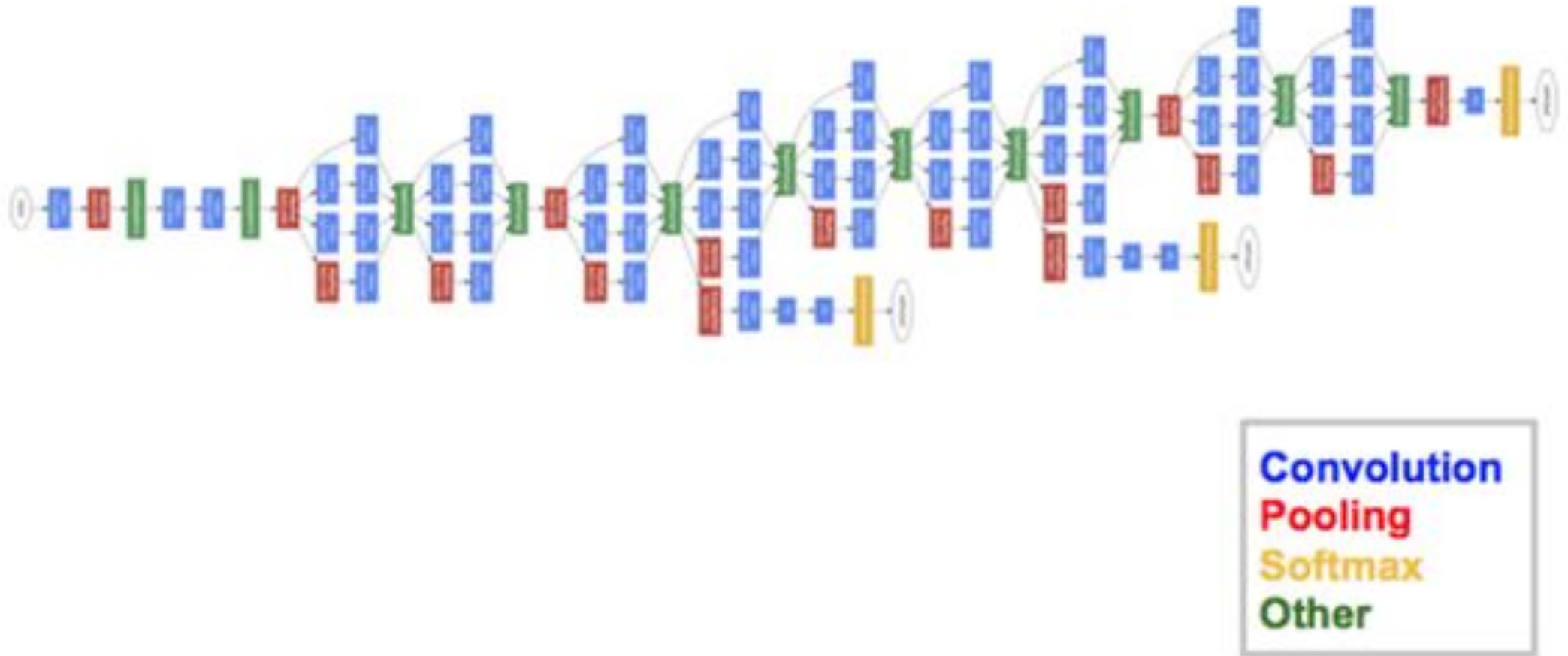
# GoogLeNet (2014) – inception layer



Source: <https://leonardoaraujosantos.gitbooks.io/artificial-intelligence/content/googlenet.html>

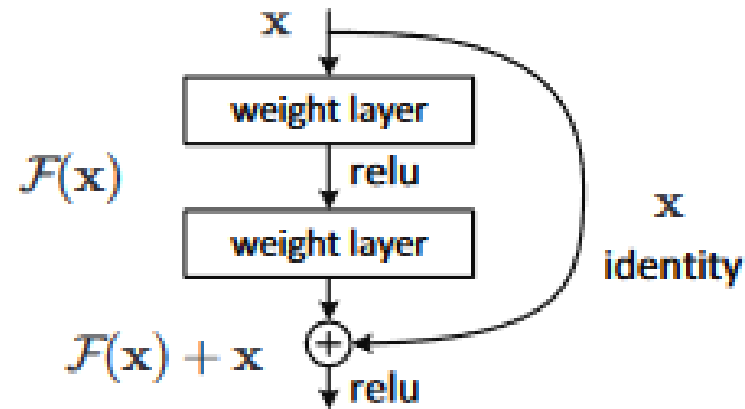


# GoogleNet (2014) – vanishing gradient



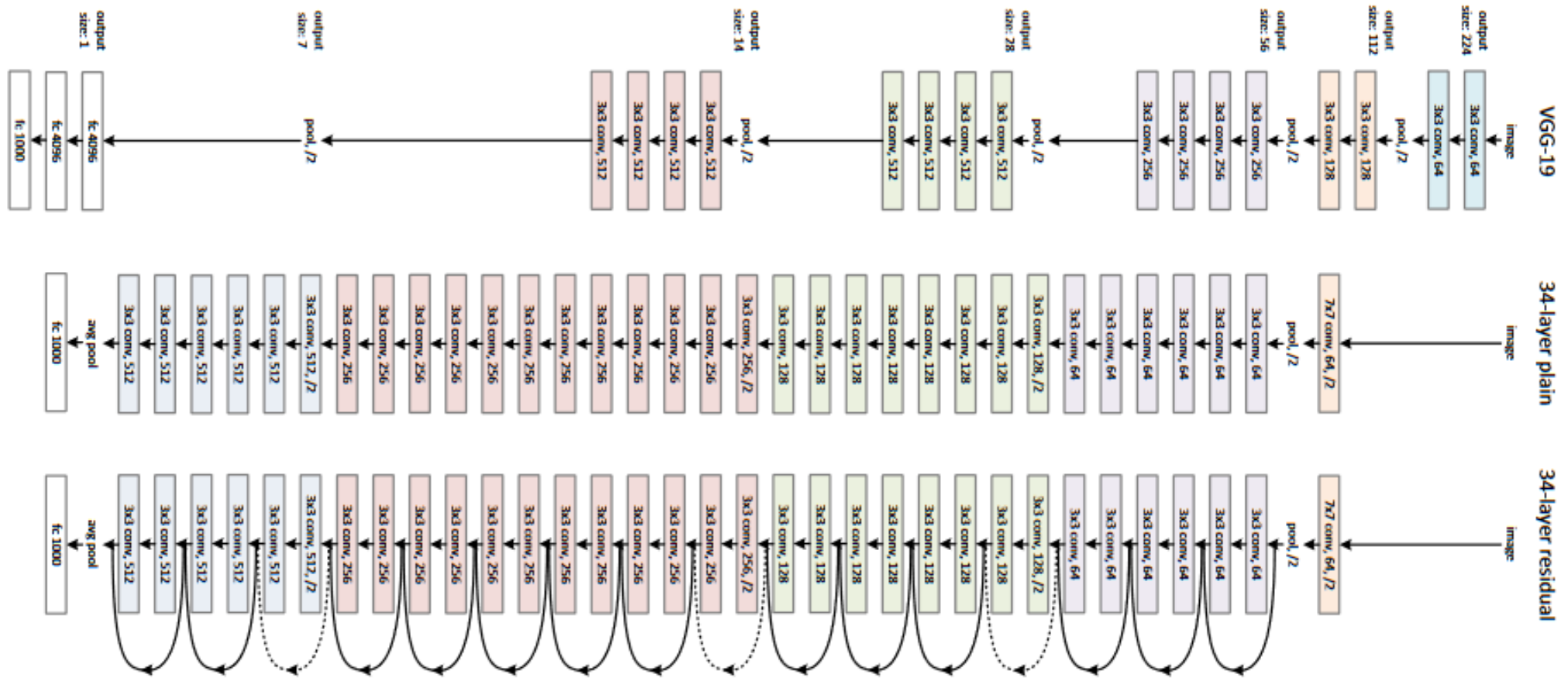
Source: <https://missinglink.ai/guides/convolutional-neural-networks/convolutional-neural-network-architecture-forging-pathways-future/>

# ResNet (2015) – shortcut connection



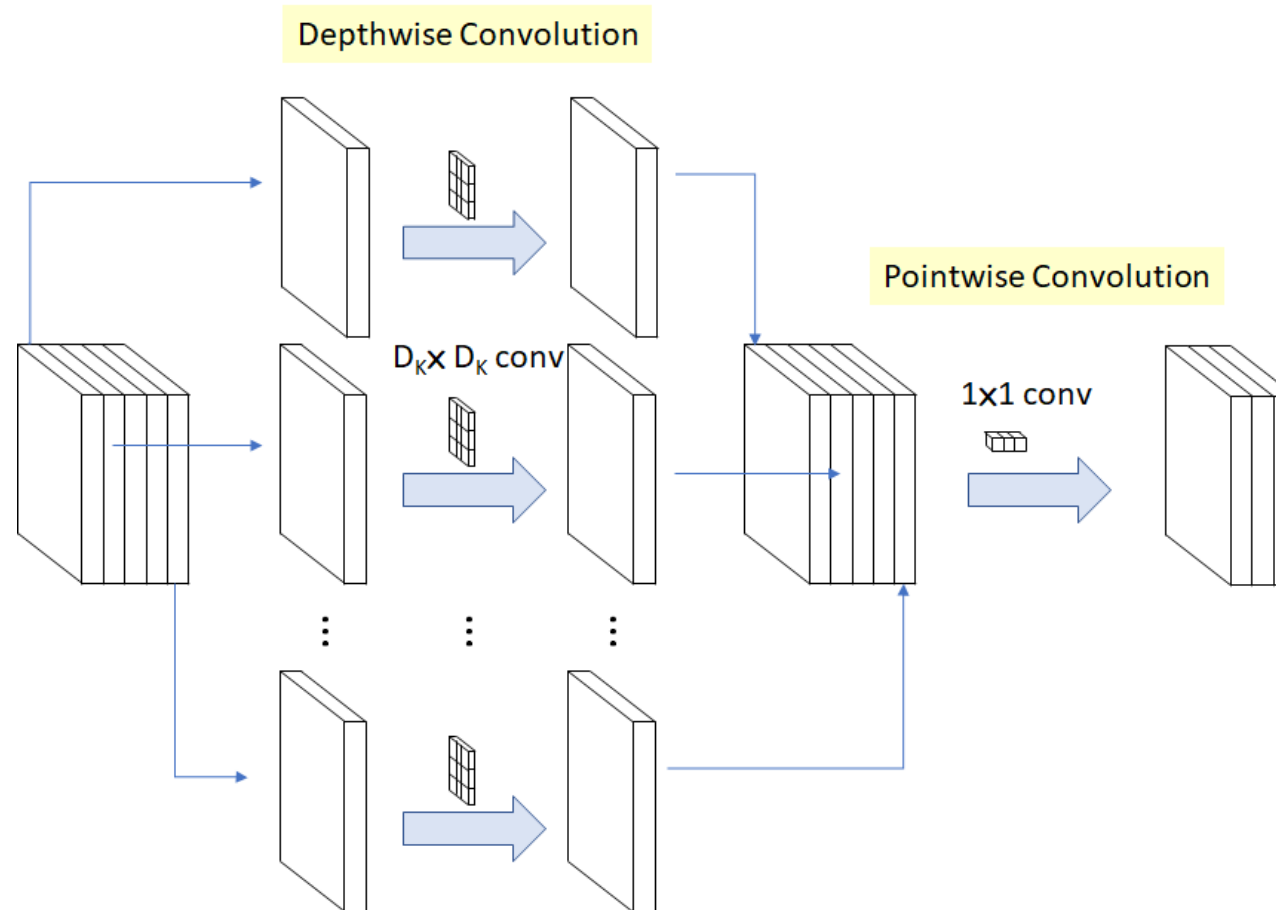
Source: He, Kaiming, et al. "Deep residual learning for image recognition." Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition. 2016.

# ResNet (2015) – shortcut connection



Source: He, Kaiming, et al. "Deep residual learning for image recognition." Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition. 2016.

# MobileNet (2017) – Depthwise Separable Convolution



# MobileNet (2017)

| Model          | ImageNet<br>Accuracy | Million<br>Mult-Adds | Million<br>Parameters |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Conv MobileNet | 71.7%                | 4866                 | 29.3                  |
| MobileNet      | 70.6%                | 569                  | 4.2                   |

Source: Howard A. G., et al. "MobileNets: Efficient Convolutional Neural Networks for Mobile Vision Applications."

# Convolutional Neural Networks

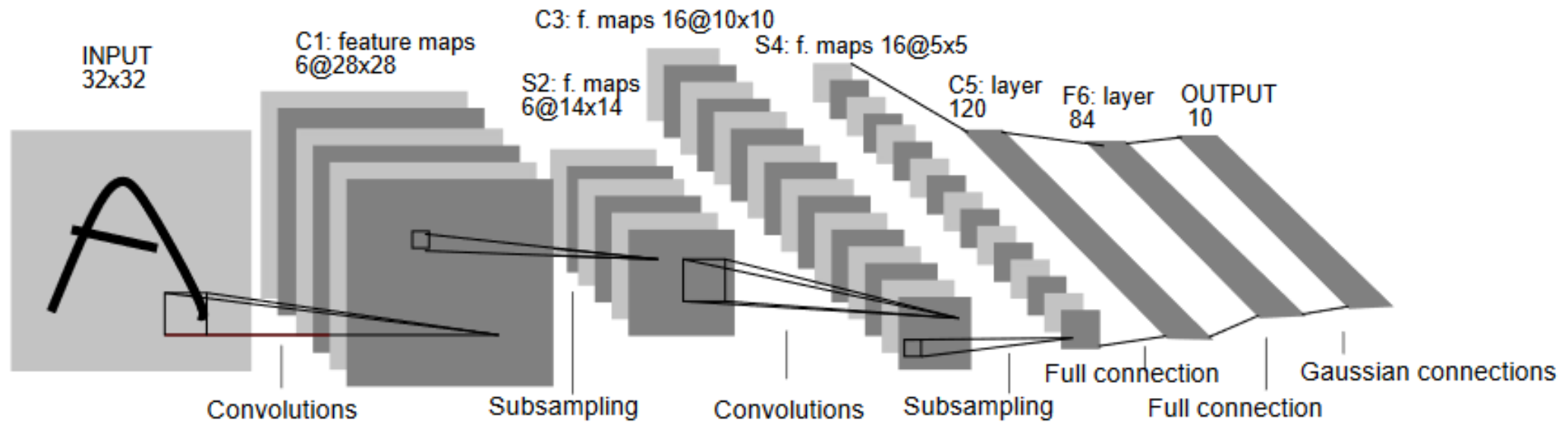
## Summary

Questions?

Coding



# LeNet (2012)



Source: LeCun Y., et al. „Gradient-Based Learning Applied to Document Recognition"

Questions?

# Thanks for your attention

Piotr Mazur

[piotrmmazur@outlook.com](mailto:piotrmmazur@outlook.com)

[kontakt@piomazur.pl](mailto:kontakt@piomazur.pl)