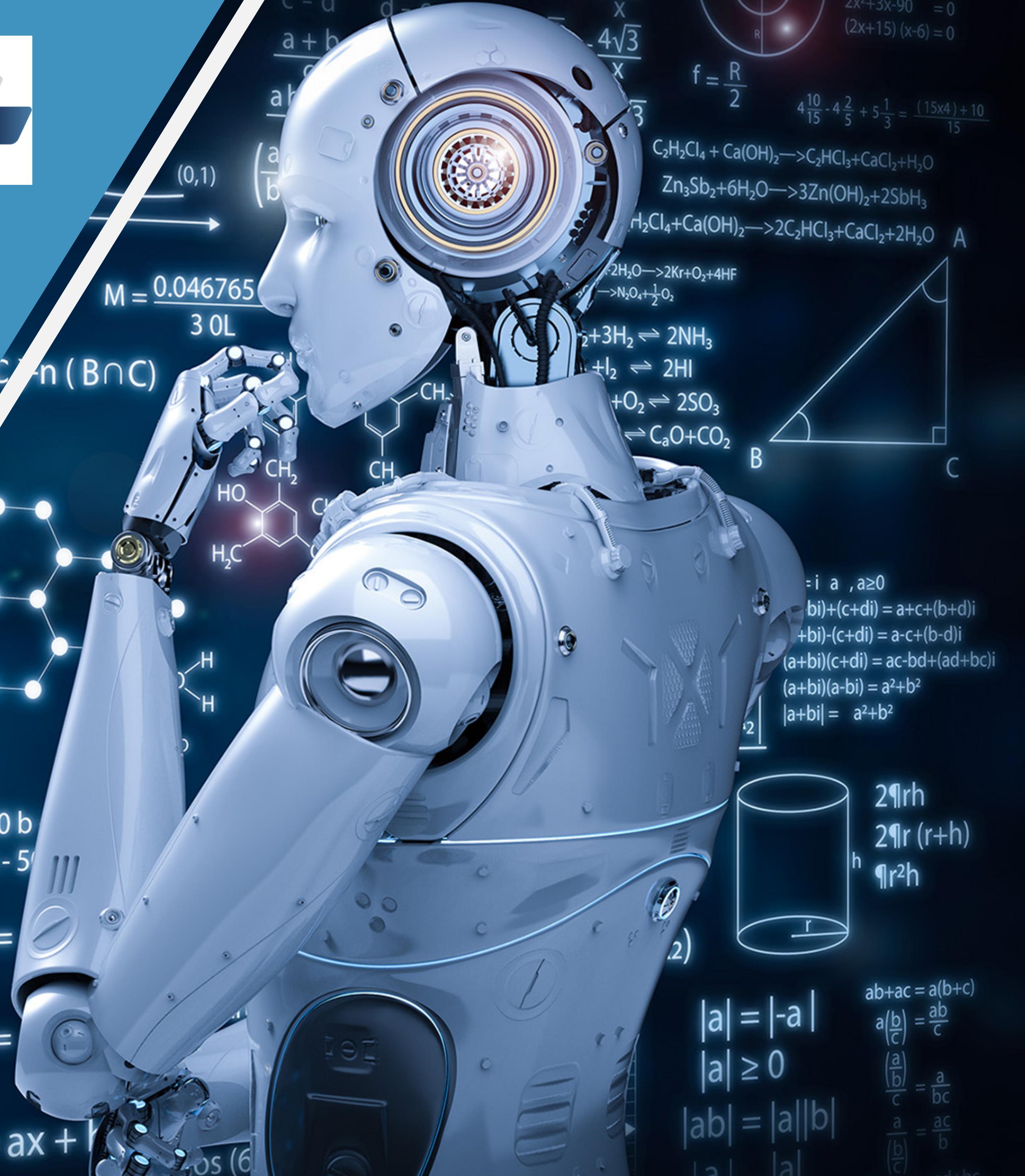




Day 16

深度學習與電腦視覺 學習馬拉松

Cupay 陪跑專家：楊哲寧





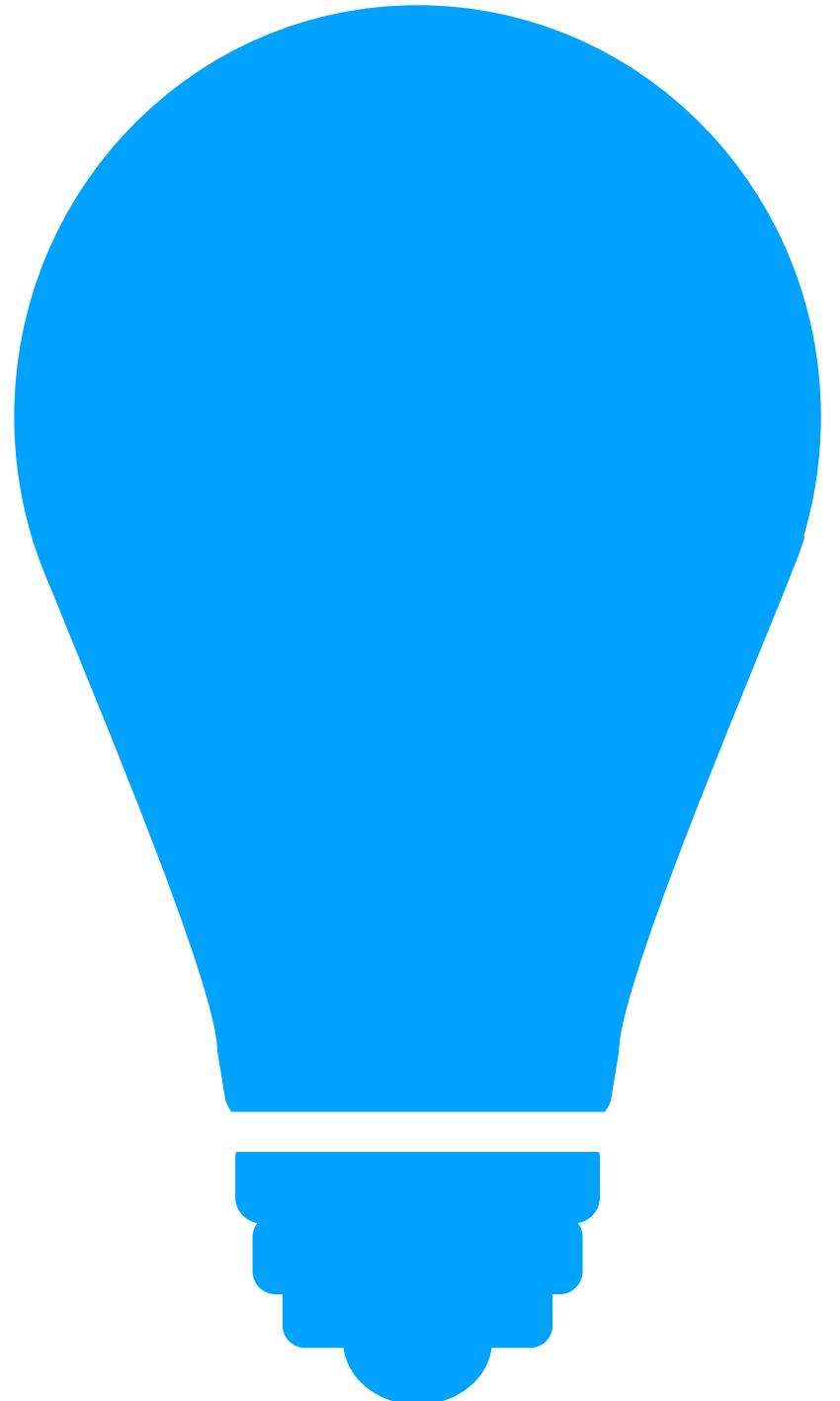
深度學習理論與實作

Image Augmentation (圖像增強)

重要知識點



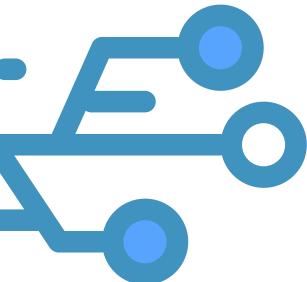
- 了解圖像增強的意義
- 了解如何使用 Keras 做 Image Augmentation
- 了解如何使用 ImgAug



這次內容與作業會分為 2 個 parts 請參考
Part1、Part2，個別有對應的 ppt 與作業內容。



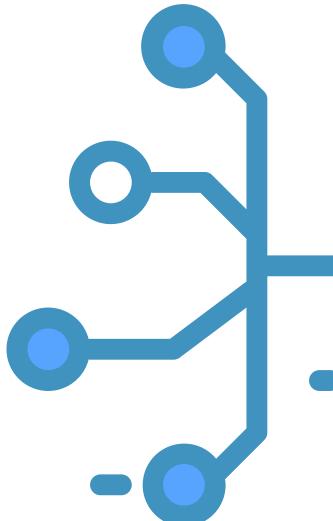
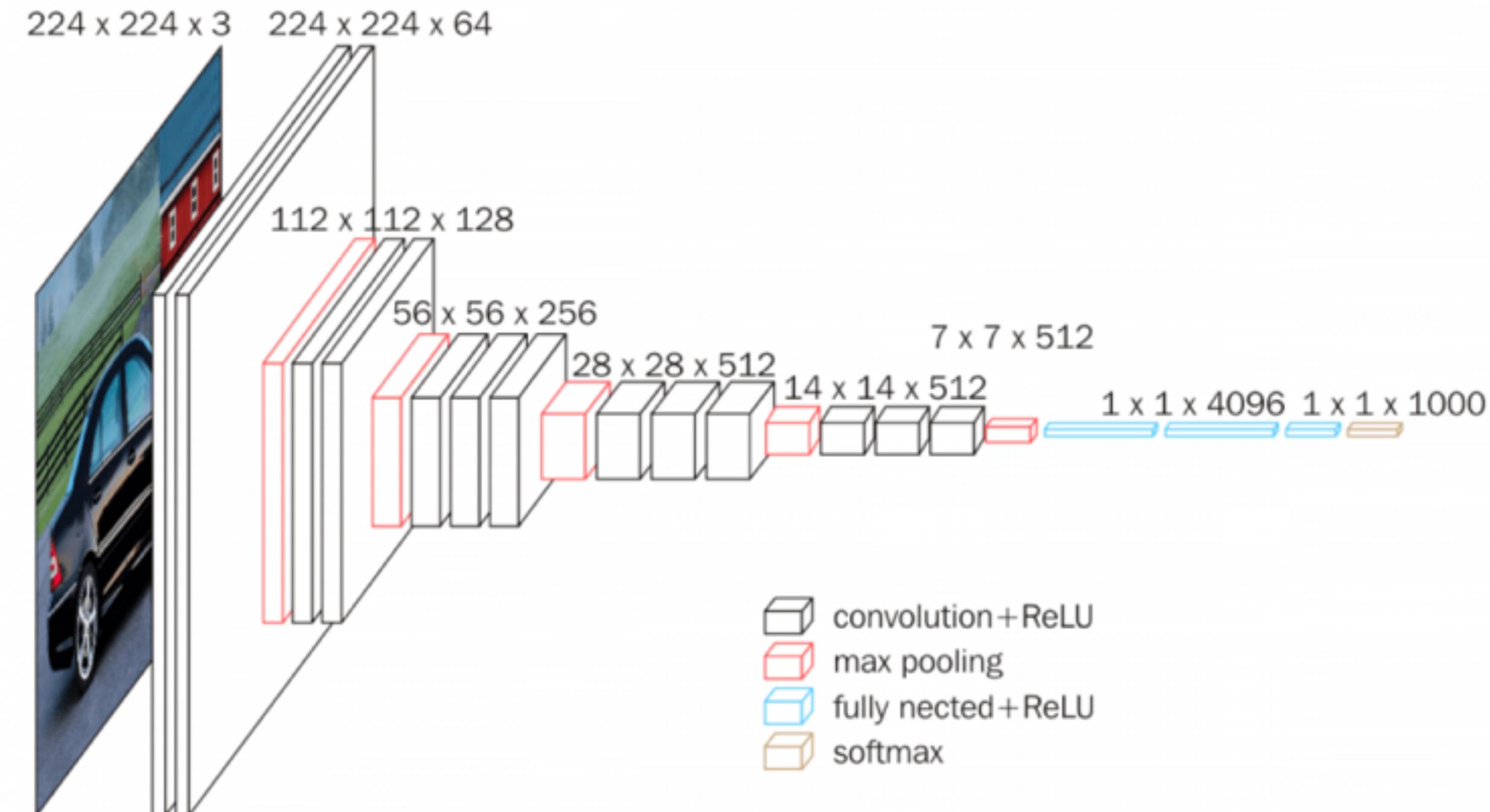
Part 01

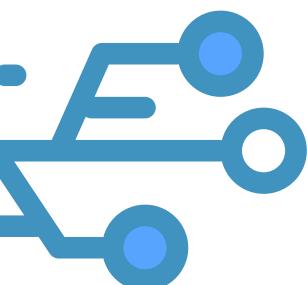


彌補資料不足



通常我們想要訓練一個準確性高、泛化性好的 CNN 圖像辨識器，除了模型本身的架構外，最關鍵的就是我們所擁有的資料，資料量越大、越完整，不用太過於複雜的架構也能獲得不錯的效果！

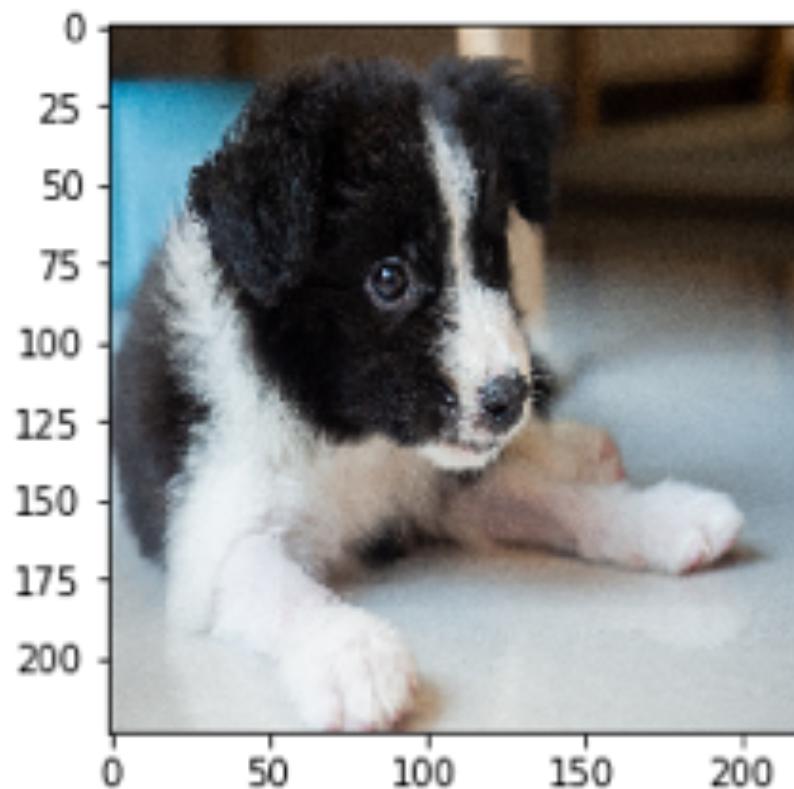




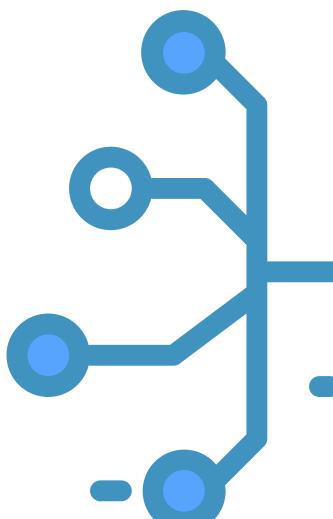
彌補資料不足

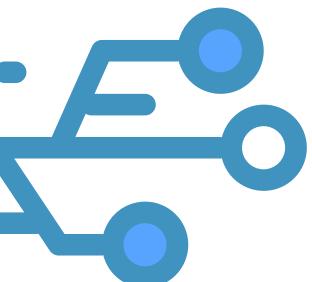


一般來說，圖像資料的收集往往是我們最大的痛點，而在資料有限的狀況下，我們又該如何自己創造新的資料呢？最簡單的方式就是透過 Image augmentation，我們藉由旋轉、裁切、增加噪點、白化等技術，將原本的圖片做了一些『轉換』，如此一來，我們就增加了許多的資料。



圖像增強示意

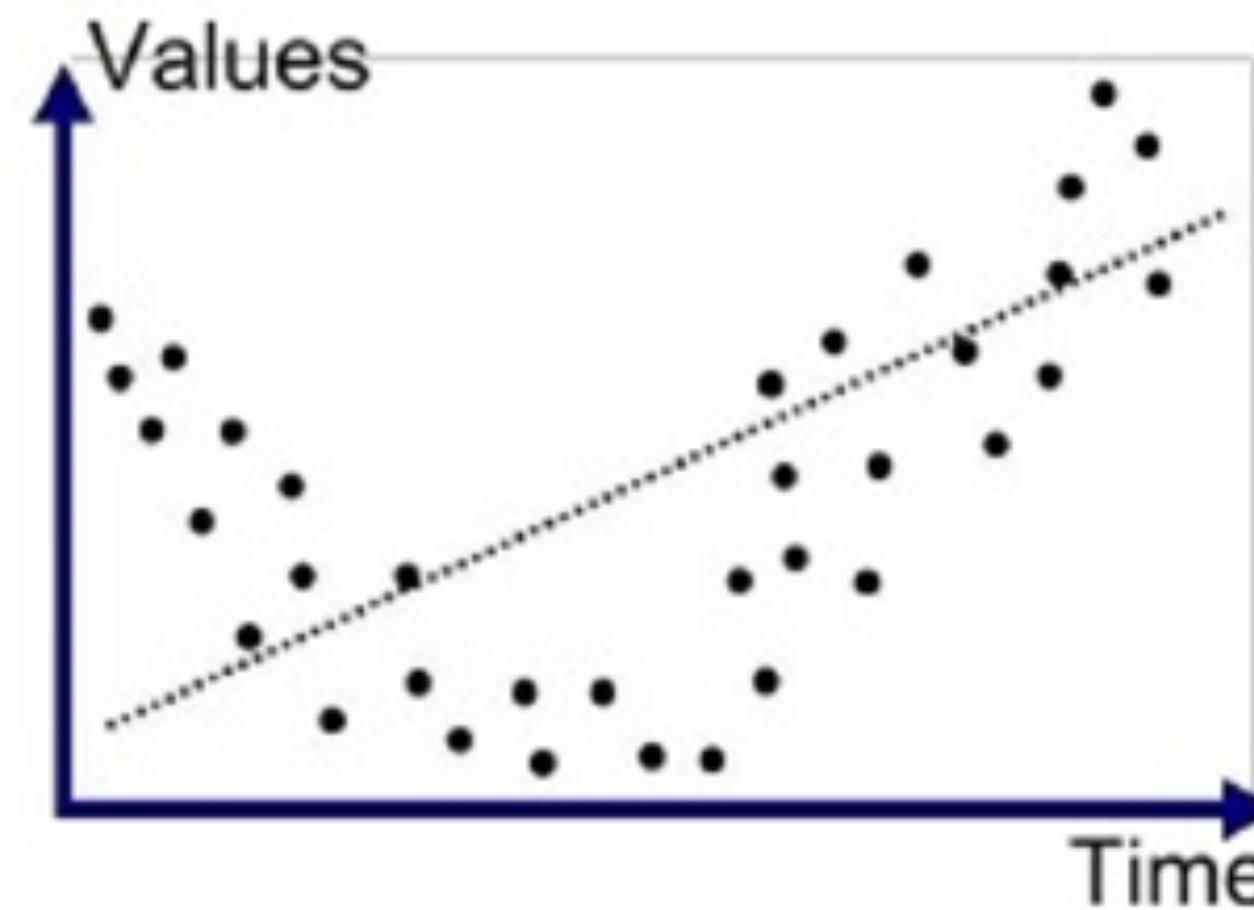




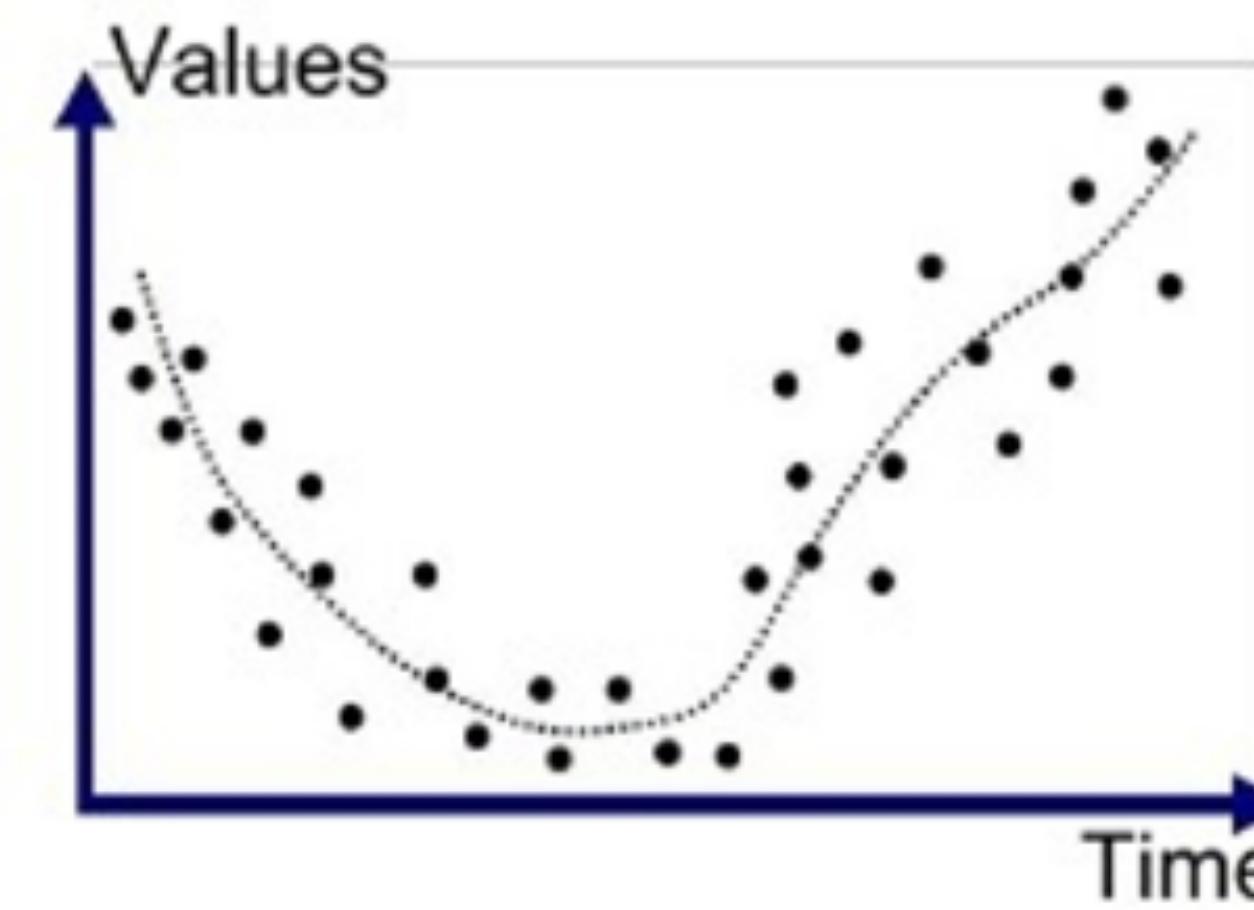
避免Overfitting



在訓練一個分類器時，大家應該很容易遇到 Overfitting 的狀況，也就是對 Training Data 過於完美的擬合，此時，透過適當的圖像增強，也能降低 Overfitting 的可能性。

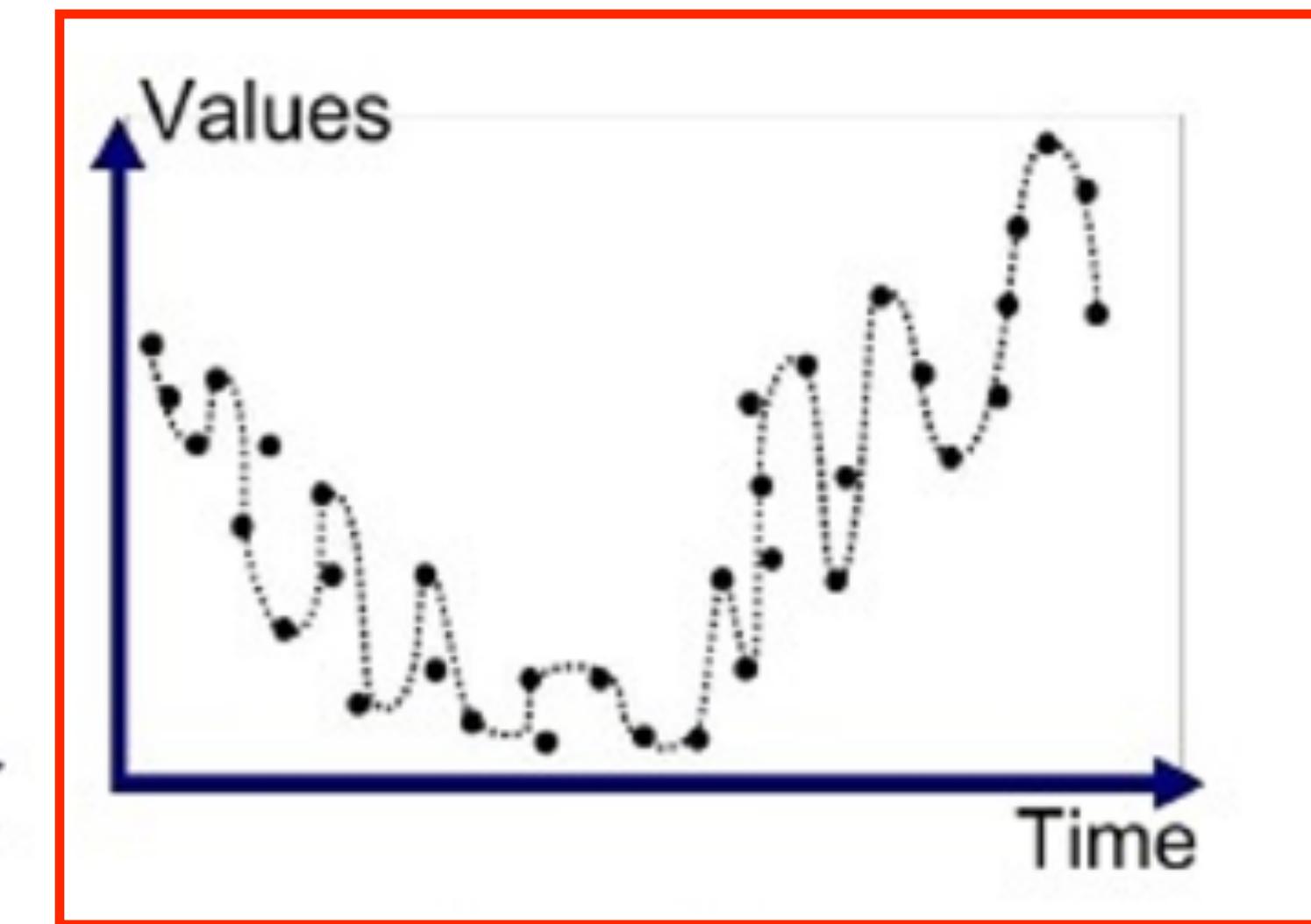


Underfitted

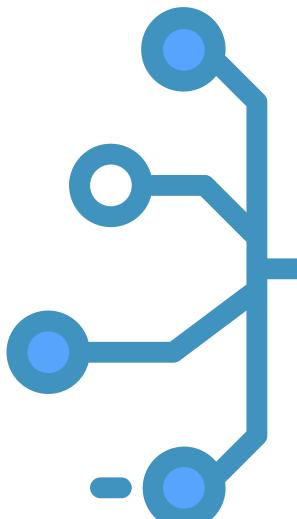


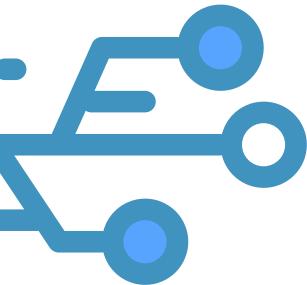
Good Fit/R robust

Overfitting (當預測虛線完美吻合資料)



Overfitted





Keras ImageDataGenerator

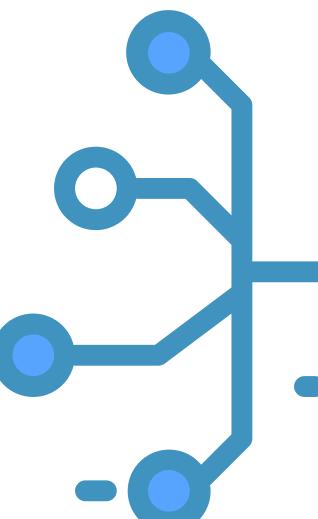


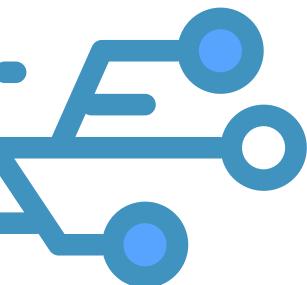
Keras 本身做 Augmentation 的工具為 ImageDataGenerator，
ImageDataGenerator 可以做到許多的圖像增強，以下列出幾項常見的項目為大家
介紹：

featurewise_center：輸入為 Boolean(True or False) ，以每一張 feature map 為單位
將平均值設為 0

featurewise_std_normalization: 輸入為 Boolean(True or False) ，以每一張 feature
map 為單位將數值除以其標準差(上述兩步驟就是我們常見的 Standardization)

Standardization 的用途在於使不同的輸入影像有相似的資料分佈範圍，這樣在收
斂時會比較快，也較容易找到 Global Minimum 。





Keras ImageDataGenerator



ImageDataGenerator中常見的Augmentation(輸入形式、內容)：

zca_whitening: Boolean，透過ZCA取出重要特徵(詳見：[ZCA介紹](#))

rotation_range：整數值，控制隨機旋轉角度

width_shift_range：「浮點、整數、一維數」，圖像寬度上隨機偏移值

height_shift_range：「浮點、整數、一維數」，圖像高度上隨機偏移值

shear_range：浮點數，裁切範圍

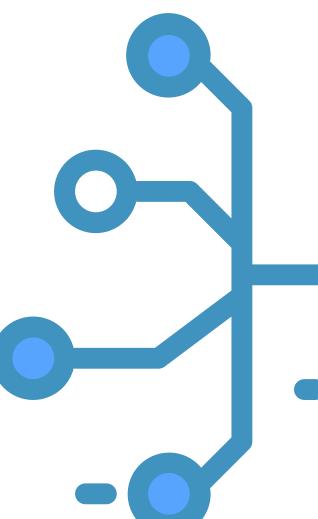
zoom_range：浮點數或範圍，隨機縮放比例

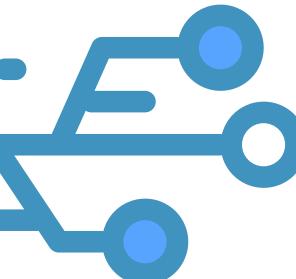
horizontal_flip: Boolean，隨機水平翻轉

vertical_flip: Boolean，隨機垂直翻轉

rescale: 數值，縮放比例

dtype：輸出資料型態





Keras ImageDataGenerator



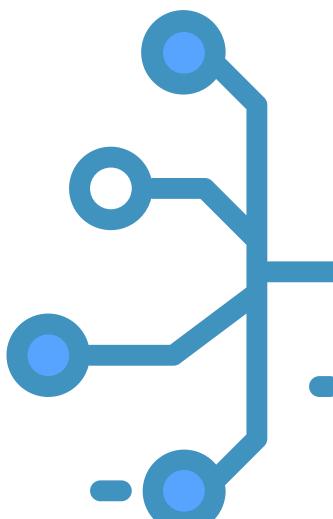
使用相當簡單，首先要創建一個 Generator，輸入想要使用的 Augmentation 與其參數：

```
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator  
  
img_gen=ImageDataGenerator(  
    featurewise_center=True,featurewise_std_normalization=True,rotation_r  
    ange=10,width_shift_range=0.1,height_shift_range=0.1,shear_range=0.1  
,zoom_range=0.1,horizontal_flip=True,vertical_flip=False,dtype=np.float3  
2)
```

接著再將影像輸入，這裡的影像是四維的[Batch_Size, Height, Width, Channels]

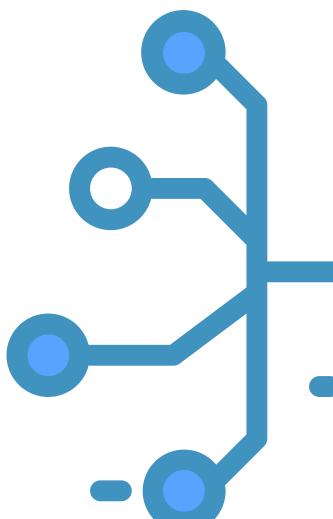
```
batch_gen = img_gen.flow(img,  
batch_size=4)
```

- 輸出影像就會隨機使用指定的Augmentation，詳細程式碼會在Homework中呈現





Imgaug 為一個更為泛用的第三方 Library ([Github連結](#))，安裝方式最簡單的話使用 pip install imgaug，下面我們示範用 Imgaug 做 Image augmentation。



下方示範了最基本的使用方法，其原理與 ImageDataGenerator 相當相似，先創建 Augmentation generator，再將圖像輸入：

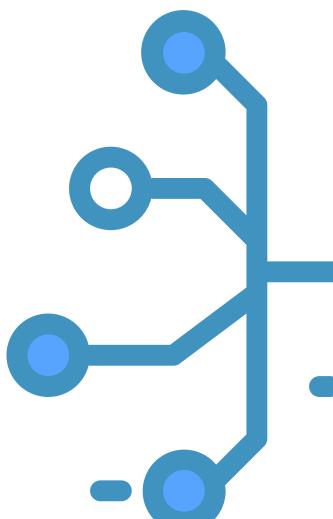
```
flipper = iaa.Fliplr(1.0) #水平翻轉機率==1.0
```

```
vflipper = iaa.Flipud(0.4) #垂直翻轉機率40%
img_1= vflipper.augment_image(img)
```

```
blurer = iaa.GaussianBlur(3.0)
img_2= blurer.augment_image(img) # 高斯模糊圖像( sigma of 3.0)
```

```
translater = iaa.Affine(translate_px={"x": -16}) #向左橫移16個像素
img_3= translater.augment_image(img)
```

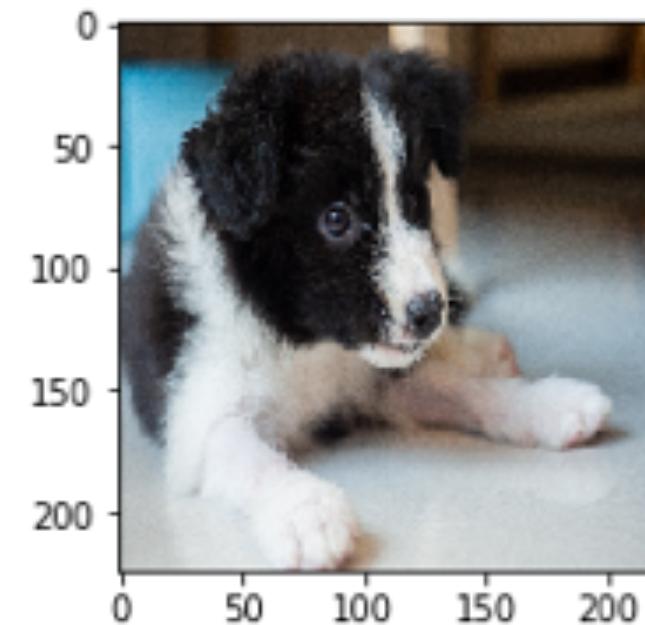
```
scaler = iaa.Affine(scale={"y": (0.8, 1.2)}) # 縮放照片高度，區間(0.8-1.2倍)
img_4= scaler.augment_image(img)
```



其輸出如下方：

flipper = iaa.Fliplr(1.0) #水平翻轉機率==1.0

原圖



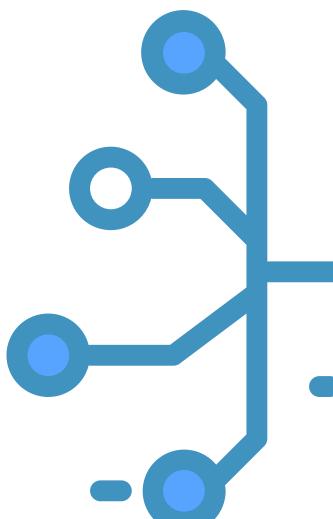
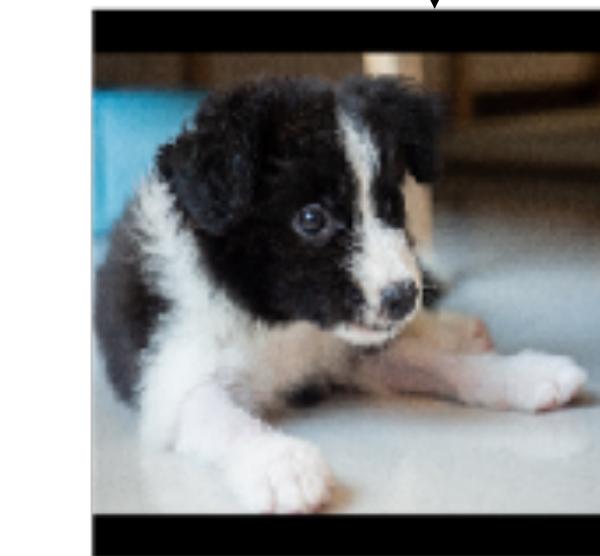
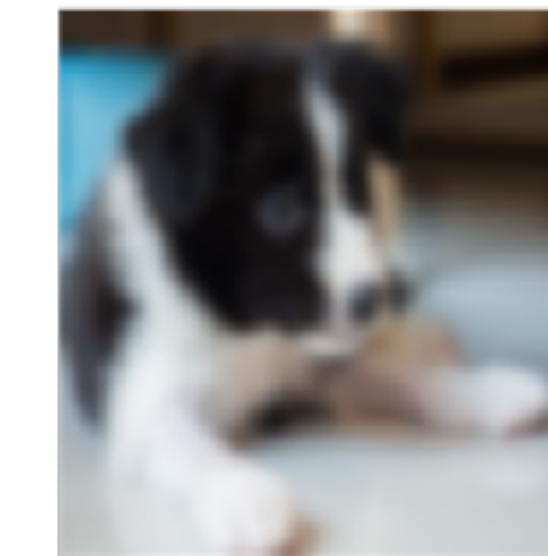
vflipper = iaa.Flipud(0.4) #垂直翻轉機率40%



blurer = iaa.GaussianBlur(3.0)



scaler = iaa.Affine(scale={"y": (0.8, 1.2)})
縮放照片高度，區間(0.8-1.2倍)





Part 02

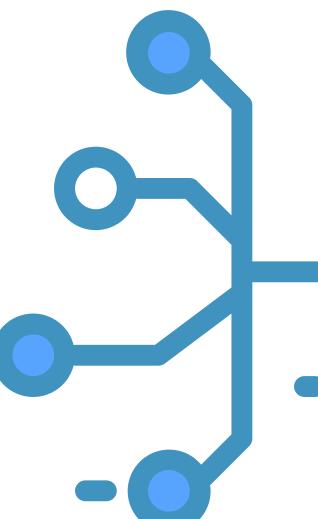
更為常見的方法是將多種 Augmentation 包裝在一起

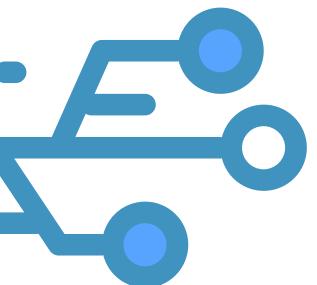
Sometimes = lambda aug: iaa.Sometimes(0.5, aug) # Sometimes(0.5, ...) 代表每次都有50%的機率運用不同的Augmentation

```
seq = iaa.Sequential([iaa.Crop(px=(0, 16)), iaa.Fliplr(0.4),  
                      sometimes(iaa.CropAndPad(percent=(-0.05, 0.1), pad_mode=ia.ALL, pad_cval=(0, 255 ))),  
                      sometimes(iaa.Affine(scale={"x": (0.8, 1.2), "y": (0.8, 1.2)}, translate_percent={"x": (-0.2, 0.2), "y": (-0.2, 0.2)},  
                                rotate=(-10, 10), shear=(-8, 8), order=[0, 1], cval=(0, 255), mode=ia.ALL )),  
                      sometimes(iaa.Superpixels(p_replace=(0, 1.0), n_segments=(20, 200))),  
                      sometimes(iaa.Sharpen(alpha=(0, 0.2), lightness=(0.1, 0.4))), # sharpen images  
                      sometimes(iaa.Emboss(alpha=(0, 0.3), strength=(0, 0.5))), # emboss images  
                  ],random_order=True)
```

用 Sequential 打包所有想要應用的 Augmentation

```
images_aug = seq.augment_images(img_combine) ## Image Augmentation
```





Imgaug-pipeline

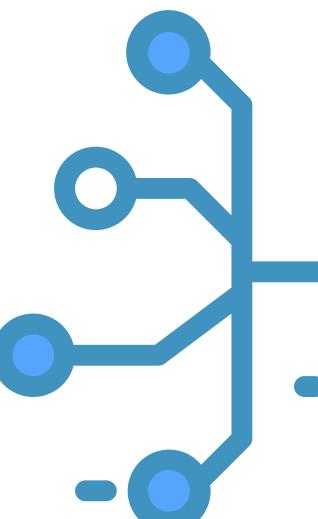


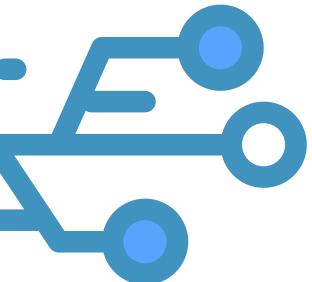
我們也可以將自己定義的 Augmentation 混合 imgaug 打造一個 pipeline

我們自己定義了一個隨機白點的 Augmentation

```
class RandomDot(object):
    '''Function to randomly add white dot noise to the image
    Parameters
    -----
    color: int
        color of the noise dot
    probability: float
        probability of each pixel to be added noise dot
    ...
    def __init__(self, color, probability=0.01):
        assert 0.0 < probability < 1.0
        self.color = color
        self.probability = probability

    def __call__(self, image):
        sample = np.random.choice([0.0, 1.0], size=(image.shape[0], image.shape[1]),
                                 p=[1 - self.probability, self.probability])
        sample = sample * self.color
        #sample = np.repeat(np.expand_dims(sample, axis=2), 3, axis=2)
        sample = np.expand_dims(sample, axis=2)
        image = np.expand_dims(image, axis=2)
        image = image + sample
        image = np.clip(image, 0.0, 255.0)
        return image
```





Imgaug-pipeline



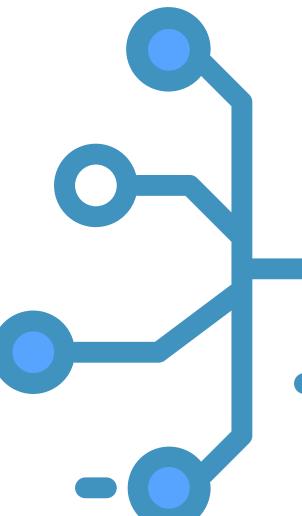
混合不同 Augmentation

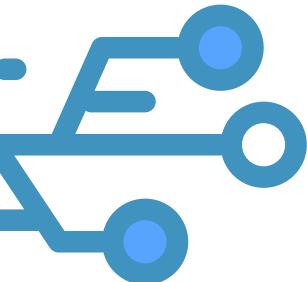
```
class TrainAugmentations(object):
    def __init__(self):

        img_seq = iaa.Sequential([
            sometimes(iaa.AdditiveGaussianNoise(loc=0, scale=(0.0, 0.03*255), per_channel=0.5)),
            sometimes(iaa.Sharpen(alpha=(0, 0.2), lightness=(0.1, 0.4))), # sharpen images
            sometimes(iaa.Emboss(alpha=(0, 0.3), strength=(0, 0.5))), # emboss images
        ],random_order=True)

        self.aug_pipeline = Compose([
            RandomBrightness(16), #make image brighter or darker
            ImgAugSequence(img_seq),
        ])

    def __call__(self, image, mask_0,mask_1,mask_2):
        image = self.aug_pipeline(image)
        return image
```





Imgaug-pipeline



其中需要定義一個 **ImgAugSequence** 來包裝 Imgaug 中的 Augmentation，以及 **Compose** 來包裝所有的Augmentation。

```
class TrainAugmentations(object):
    def __init__(self):
        img_seq = iaa.Sequential([
            sometimes(iaa.AdditiveGaussianNoise(loc=0, scale=(0.0, 0.03*255), per_channel=0.5)),
            sometimes(iaa.Sharpen(alpha=(0, 0.2), lightness=(0.1, 0.4))), # sharpen images
            sometimes(iaa.Emboss(alpha=(0, 0.3), strength=(0, 0.5))), # emboss images
        ], random_order=True)

        self.aug_pipeline = Compose([
            RandomBrightness(16), #make image brighter or darker
            ImgAugSequence(img_seq),
        ])

    def __call__(self, image, mask_0,mask_1,mask_2):
        image = self.aug_pipeline(image)
        return image
```

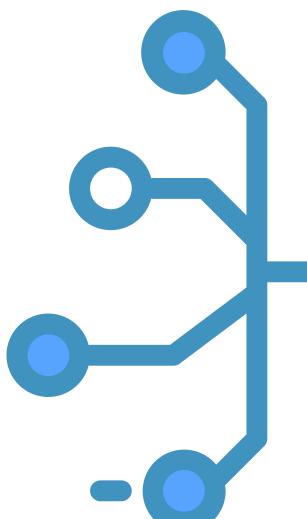
```
class ImgAugSequence(object):
    def __init__(self, sequence):
        self.sequence = sequence

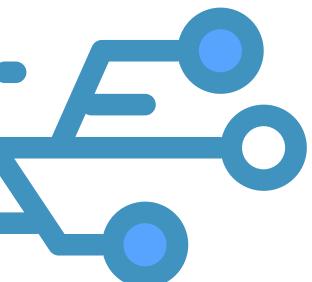
    def __call__(self, image):
        image = self.sequence.augment_image(image)

        return image

class Compose(object):
    def __init__(self, transforms):
        self.transforms = transforms

    def __call__(self, image):
        for t in self.transforms:
            image = t(image)
        return image
```





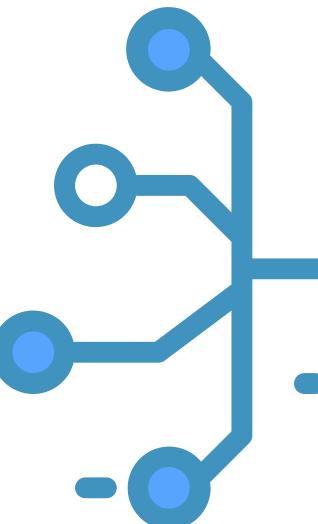
Imgaug-pipeline



另一個常見應用在 Semantic segmentation 中，我們希望標籤Mask跟輸入影像有相同的 Augmentation(如平移、縮放)，這時候要加上，`to_deterministic()`，意思是將隨機性關閉，使訓練影像與其標籤(mask)有相同的Augmentation。(什麼是 Semantic segmentation?)

```
class MaskAugSequence(object):
    def __init__(self, sequence):
        self.sequence = sequence

    def __call__(self, image, mask):
        sequence = self.sequence.to_deterministic()
        image = sequence.augment_image(image)
        mask = sequence.augment_image(mask)
        return image, mask
```



解題時間 Let's Crack It



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