

CNN – TensorFlow

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Agenda

- ▶ Basic cnn
- ▶ Layers
- ▶ Type of layers
- ▶ Training process
- ▶ Questions and Answer

Training Using TensorFlow

Constructions phase

Import tensorflow

Load data

Create placeholder

Create variable

Cost fuction

Minimize cost

Traing phase

Create session

Init variable

Run traning

Save your model

$$Z = W.T.x + b$$

W= wieght

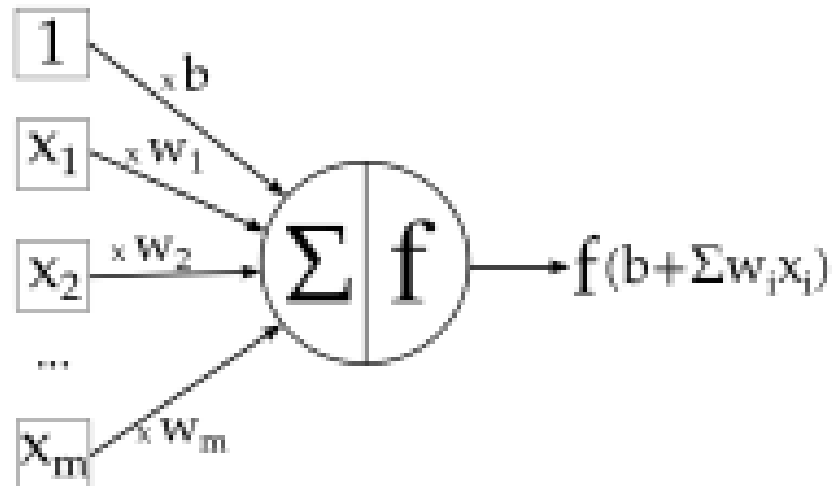
X= input

b=bias

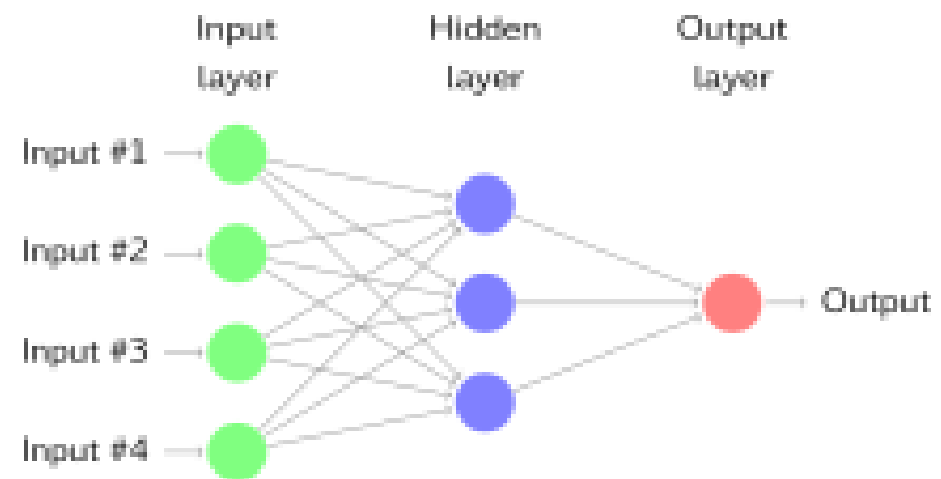
Activation function-Sigmoid

$$z = b + \sum_i x_i w_i \quad y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

Architech

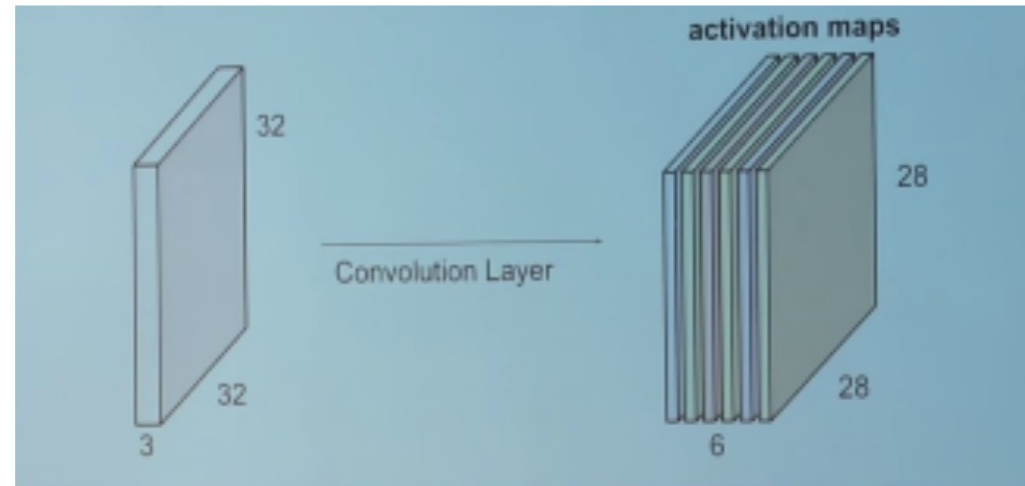
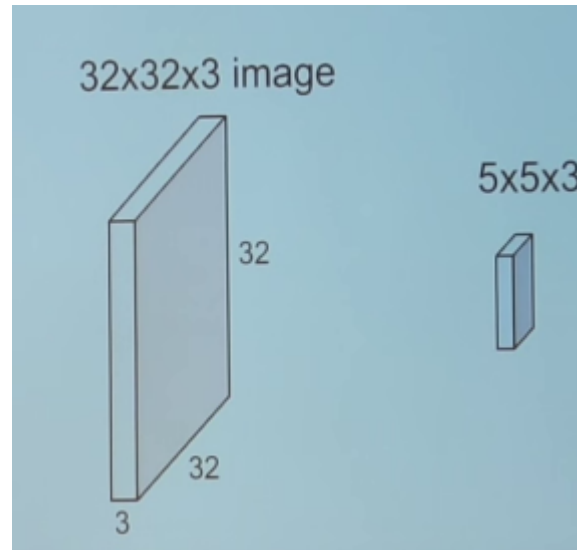


Layers



Type of Layers

Convolution layer



$$(N-F-2P)/s+1$$

N=number of input size

F=Number of filter size

s=Stride

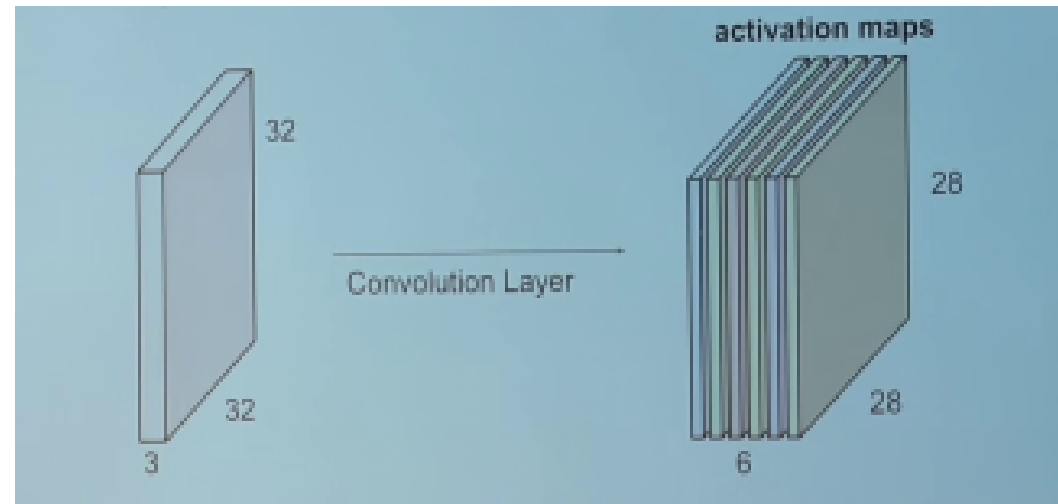
P = pad

1 _{x1}	1 _{x0}	1 _{x1}	0	0
0 _{x0}	1 _{x1}	1 _{x0}	1	0
0 _{x1}	0 _{x0}	1 _{x1}	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

Image

4		

Convolved
Feature



Type of Layers

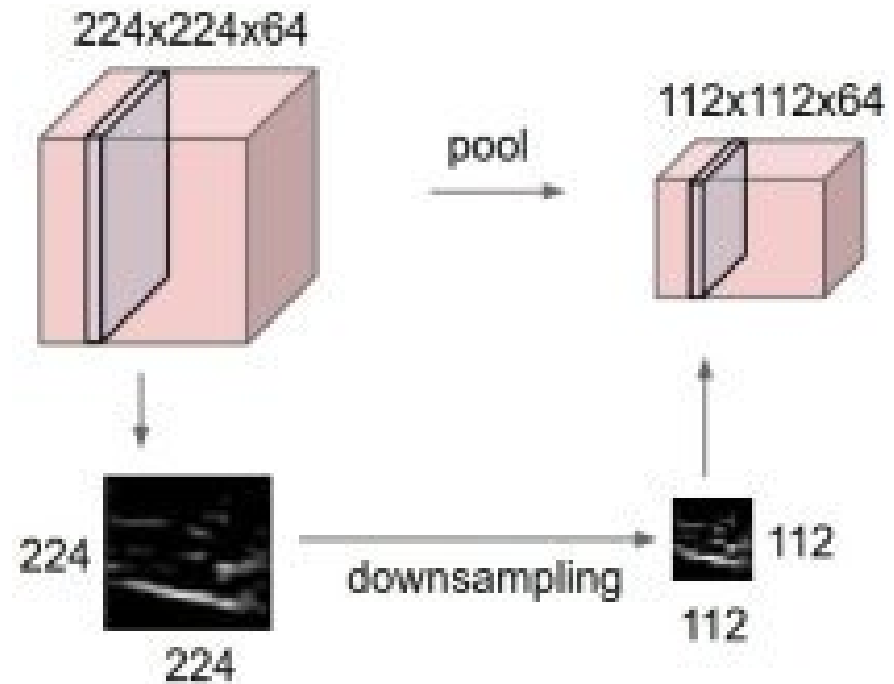
2. Pooling layer



$$w_2 = (w_1 - f) / S + 1$$

$$h_2 = (h_1 - f) / S + 1$$

$$d_2 = d_1$$



Type of Layers

3. Fully Connected Layer:

If each neuron in a layer receives input from all the neurons in the previous layer, then this layer is called fully connected layer. The output of this layer is computed by matrix multiplication followed by bias offset.

Training process

The Architecture of the network:

AlexNet

GooleNet

VGG

Correct weights/parameters:

$$cost = 0.5 \sum_{i=0}^n (y_{actual} - y_{prediction})^2$$

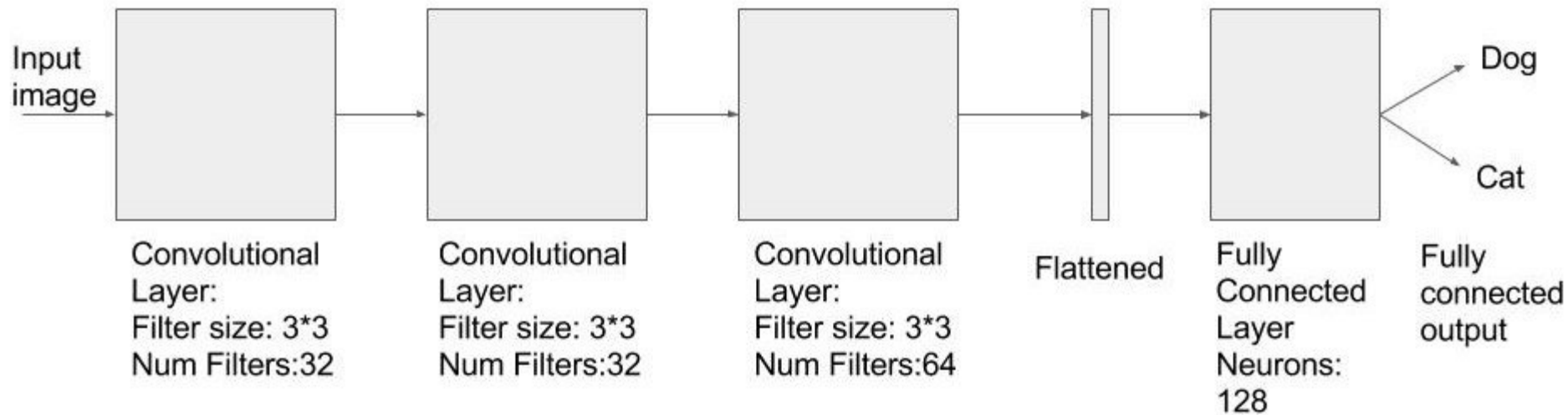
Minimize cost function

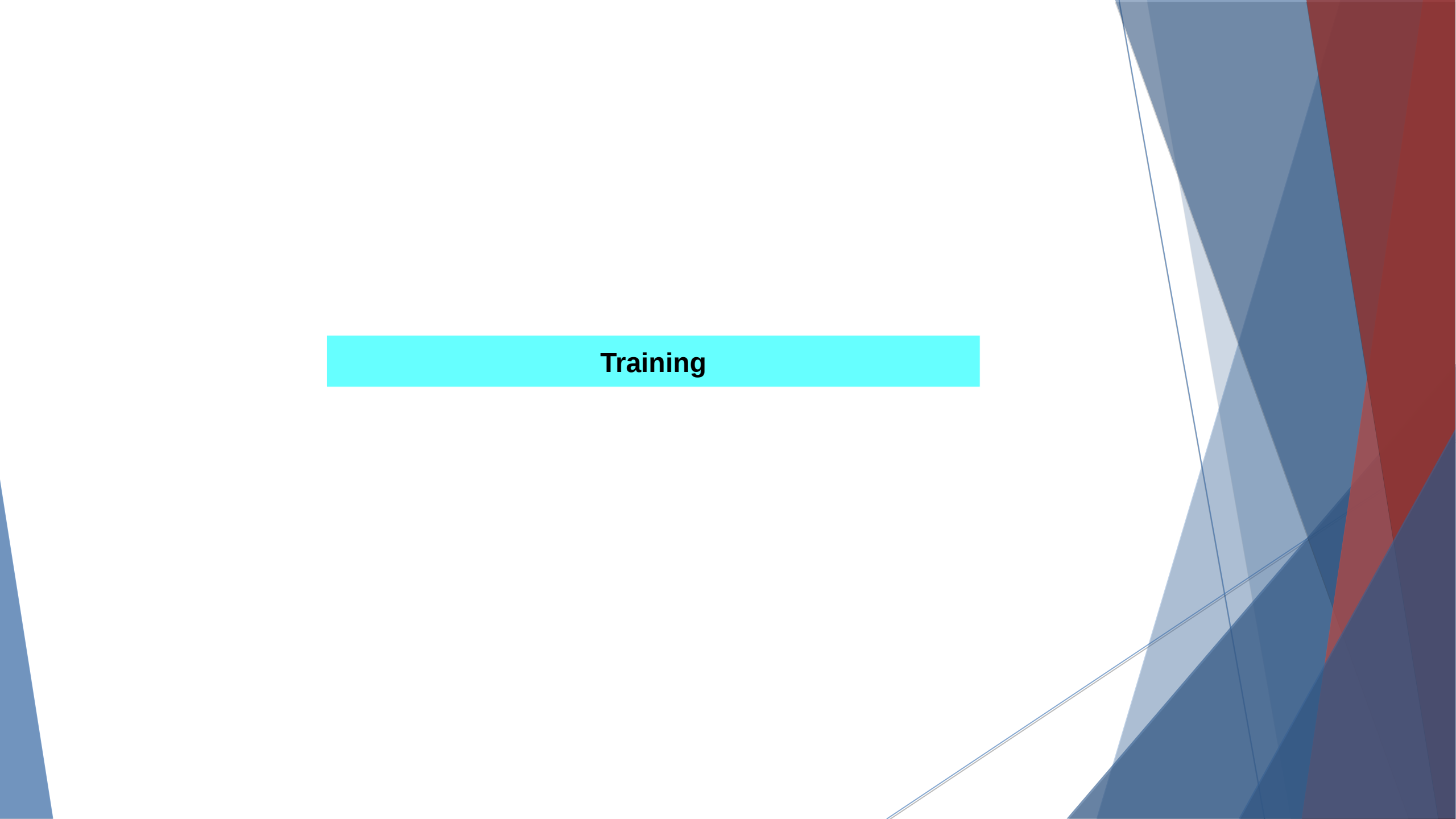
Backpropagation



Gradient Descent algorithms

Building a small Neural network based image classifier





Training

