

# **Topics**

### Motivation for Deep Learning

► Selection of applications

### Image classification

- Challenges
- Datasets
- Manual approach

### Course is called Deep Learning for Visual Computing

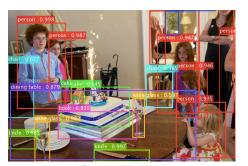
Very generic term (includes computer graphics etc.)

### We'll focus on Computer Vision

- ► Make computers gain high-level understanding of images
- Goal is human-like understanding

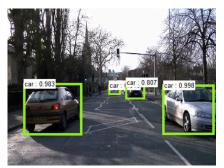






Detect notable objects





"Detect traffic participants" - link







"Be an artist" - link





"Estimate people's poses" - link





"Generate realistic videos" - link





A little girl in a pink shirt is looking at a toy doll.



A woman is riding a bicycle on the pavement.



A girl with a red cap, hair tied up and a gray shirt is fishing in a calm lake.



<sup>&</sup>quot;Describe the image with a sentence" - paper

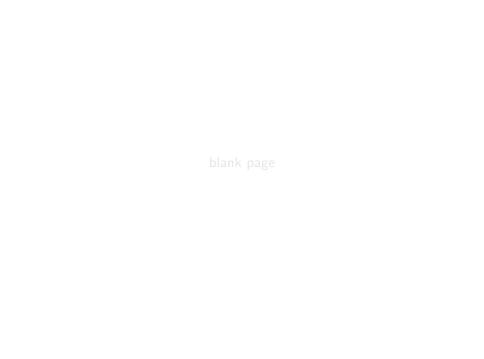
All these examples are based on Deep Learning

- ▶ Would be impossible otherwise at this quality
- ▶ We will take a closer look throughout the lecture

Deep Learning is state of the art

- In virtually any Computer Vision task
- In other fields as well (e.g. speech recognition)





#### Fundamental Computer Vision task

#### Definition

- ► Given a set of class labels (e.g. {bird, cat, dog})
- ▶ Which class does the given image belong to?



Image from youtube.com

Image belongs to exactly one class in the set

- Comparatively easy task
- On some datasets Deep Learning outperforms humans

But still very challenging



# Image Classification Challenges – Pose and Viewpoint



Image adapted from warrenphotographic.co.uk

### Image Classification Challenges – Illumination



Image from studioddt.com

### Image Classification Challenges – Deformation









Image from cs231n.github.io

### Image Classification Challenges – Occlusion







Image from cs231n.github.io

### Image Classification Challenges – Background



Image from cs231n.github.io

Challenges – Intraclass Variation



Image from cs231n.github.io



A good classifier must cope with these challenges

- ▶ To verify this we need a representative dataset
- Such datasets are usually large

If we employ Machine Learning we also need training data

- Datasets must be disjoint (so need even more data)
- Deep Learning requires lots of data



Dataset acquisition takes lots of effort

- ► Collect many (thousands or more) of images
- ► Assign class labels to enable automatic training and testing

Data acquisition and processing is central in Deep Learning

- ▶ Often the most time-consuming task
- Usually main bottleneck for performance

Thankfully many public datasets are available



# Image Classification Datasets – CIFAR-10

#### 10 classes, 60k images



Image from cs.toronto.edu



# Image Classification Datasets – ImageNet

### 20k classes, 14m images

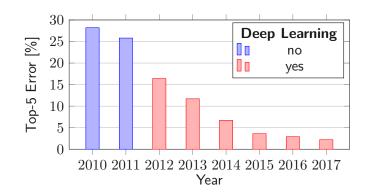
► Main driver for Deep Learning performance



Image from umich.edu



LSVRC challenge results started the current Deep Learning hype



# Image Classification Datasets – COCO

300k images, labels for classification, detection, segmentation, ...



Image from cocodataset.org

### Let's build an image classifier

- ► Should support the classes {dog, cat}
- ▶ Using the CIFAR-10 dataset



Image from cs.toronto.edu

How can we write an algorithm for this purpose?



Image from cs.toronto.edu

#### We cannot!

- ► No obvious unique and reliable features
- ▶ Not clear how to represent and use them



Image from cs.toronto.edu

We humans are incredible image classifiers

But we cannot describe formally how we do so

► Thus the standard if {} else {} approach fails

This applies to most vision problems

► Reason we need Machine and Deep Learning