



# Învățare Automată în Arta Vizuală

Curs 1: Introducere



# Logistică

## Structură curs:

- 8 cursuri x 1-1.5h
- 8 laboratoare x 1.5-2h (4 pct.)
  - deadline laboratoare - 1 săptămână
- Proiect - 2 prezentări (6 pct.):
  - săptămâna 5 - prezentare temă proiect + SOTA + prezentare abordare aleasă
  - săptămâna 10 - prezentare finală + demo

Tehnologii: Python + TensorFlow (slim) + Google Colaboratory



# Logistică

## Cuprins curs

1. Introducere
2. Clasificarea imaginilor. Optimizare
3. Introducere în Rețele Neurale Convoluționale
4. Rețele Neurale Convoluționale I
5. Rețele Neurale Convoluționale II
6. Detectie. Segmentare
7. Învățare nesupervizată. Rețele Generative
8. Transferul stilului artistic



# Echipă



Alex Ghiuță



Vlad Păunescu



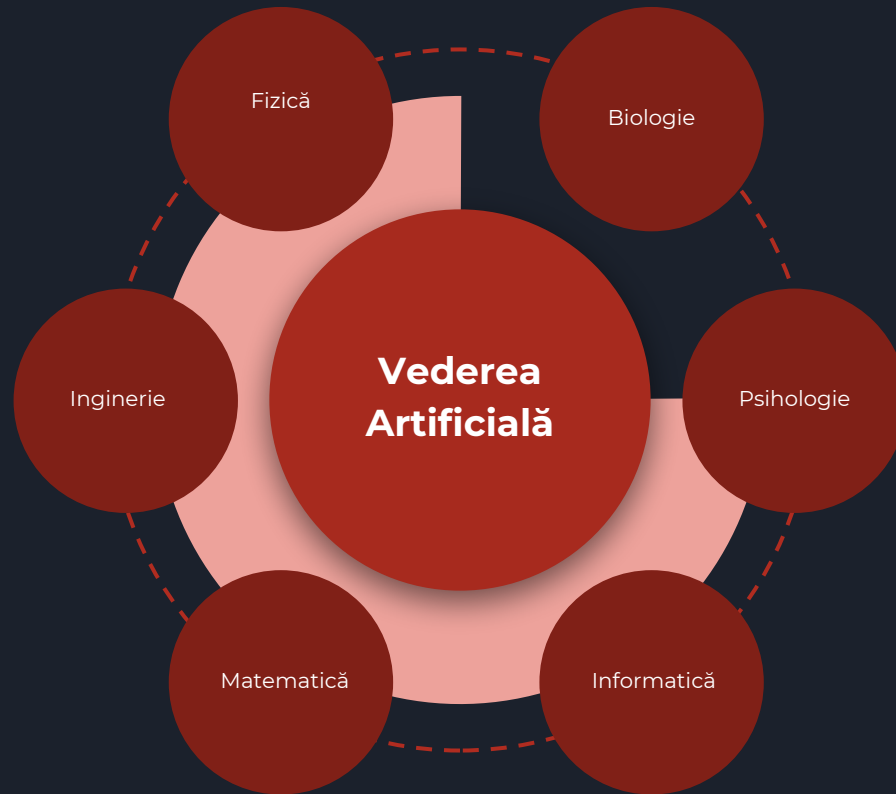
Radu Tudor



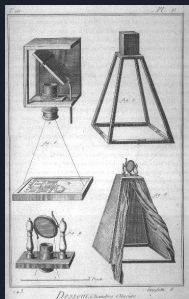
Gabriel Andrei



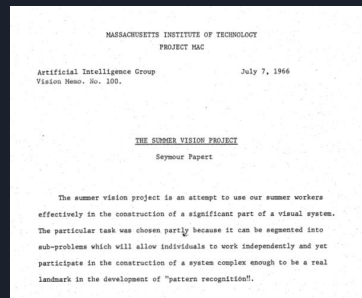
Andrei Jancă



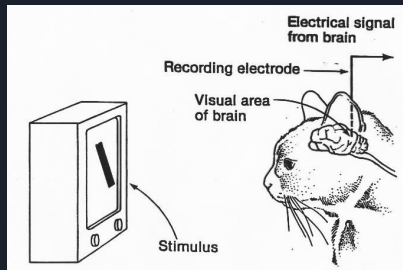
# Istoria Vederii (Artificiale)



● Camera Obscura  
**1959**  
Sec. 16

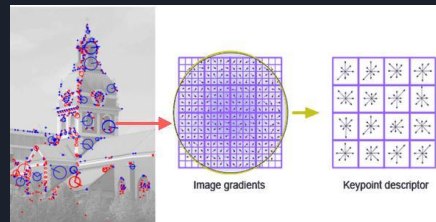


Hubel & Wiesel



●  
**1966**  
1997

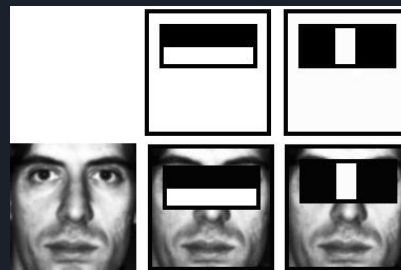
Normalized cut, Shi & Malik



SIFT, David Lowe

●  
**1999**  
**2001**

Face Detection, Viola & Jones



# Rețele Neurale - Mit sau Realitate?

I have worked all my life in Machine Learning, and I've never seen one algorithm knock over benchmarks like Deep Learning.

- Andrew Ng (Stanford, Baidu)



Deep Learning is an algorithm which has no theoretical limitations of what it can learn; the more data you give and the more computational time you provide, the better it is.

- Geoffrey Hinton (University of Toronto, Google)

For a very long time it will be a complementary tool that human scientists and human experts can use to help them with the things that humans are not naturally good.

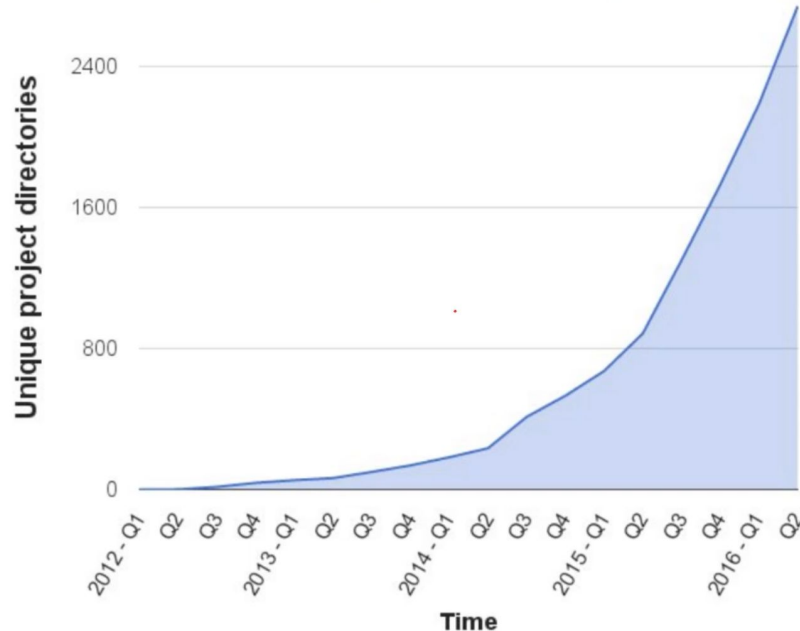
- Demis Hassabis (DeepMind)



# Rețele Neurale - Mit sau Realitate?

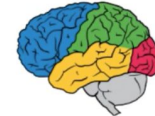
## Growing Use of Deep Learning at Google

# of directories containing model description files



**Across many products/areas:**

Android  
Apps  
drug discovery  
Gmail  
Image understanding  
Maps  
Natural language understanding  
Photos  
Robotics research  
Speech  
Translation  
YouTube  
... many others ...







# Învățarea Automată - Concepte de Bază

**Machine Learning** is a field of computer science (part of Artificial Intelligence) that gives computers the ability to **learn without being explicitly programmed**.

- Arthur Samuel

A computer program is said to learn from experience  $E$  with respect to some task  $T$  and some performance measure  $P$ , if its performance on  $T$ , as measured by  $P$ , improves with experience  $E$ .

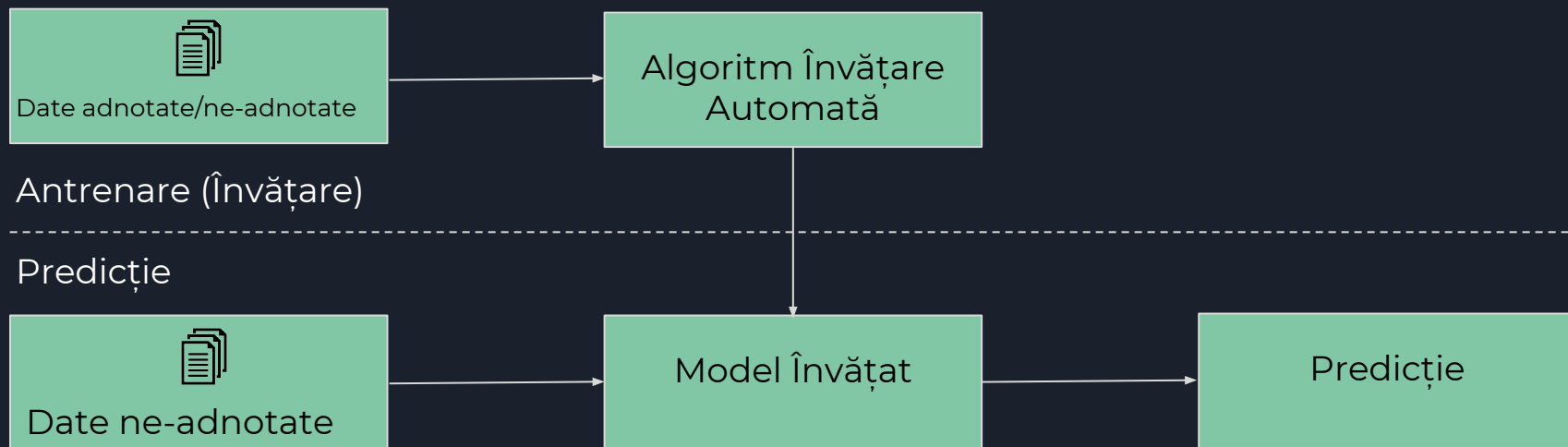
- Tom Mitchell

# Învățarea Automată - Concepte de Bază

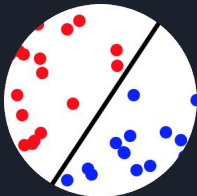


sursă foto:  
<http://karpathy.github.io/2012/10/22/state-of-computer-vision/>

# Învățarea Automată - Concepte de Bază



# Învățarea Automată - Concepte de Bază



**Învățare supervizată (Supervised Learning):** Învățare dintr-un set de **date adnotate**

*Exemplu: detector de spam din email-uri deja adnotate*



**Învățare nesupervizată (Unsupervised Learning):**

Descoperirea tiparelor în **date neadnotate**

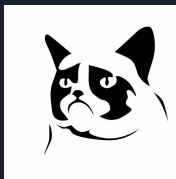
*Exemplu: segmentarea imaginilor bazată pe culoare*



**Învățare prin Recompensă (Reinforcement Learning):**

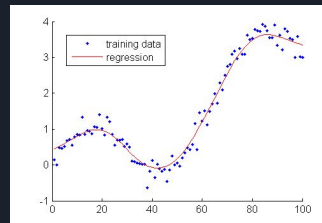
*Exemplu: învăț să joace Tetris*

# Învățarea Automată - Concepte de Bază

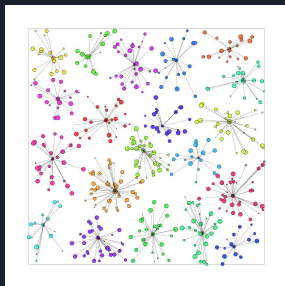


pisică 0.8  
câine 0.1  
...

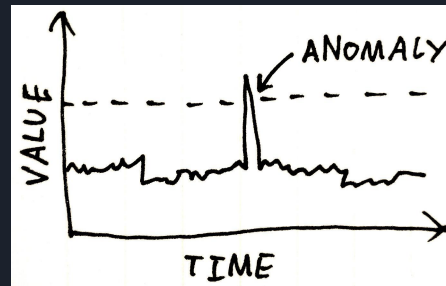
Clasificare  
(Supervizată - predictivă)



Regresie  
(Supervizată - predictivă)

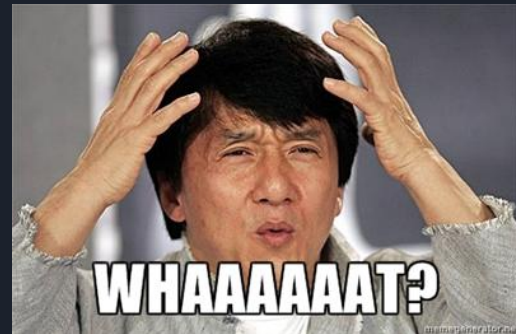


Grupare (Clustering)  
(Nesupervizată - descriptivă)

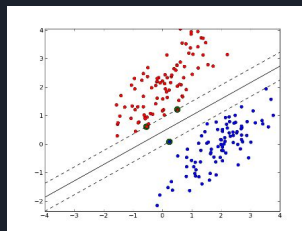
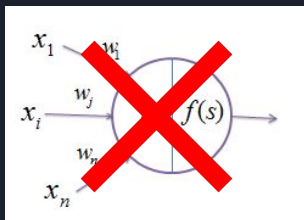
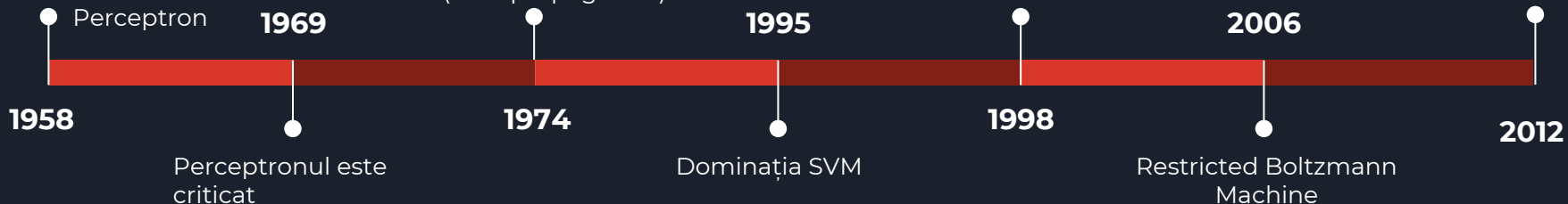
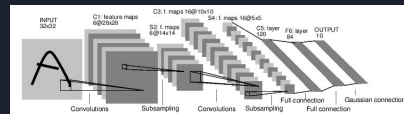


Detecția anomaliilor  
(Nesupervizată - descriptivă)

# De ce Rețele Neurale? De ce acum?

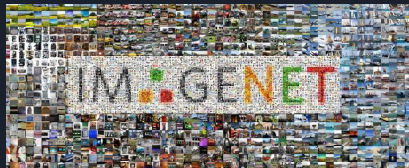


# Istoria Rețelelor Neurale



# De ce acum?

**Seturi Mari  
de Date  
(Digitalizare)**



**Putere de  
Calcul  
(Legea lui Moore,  
GPU)**



**Contribuitori  
Importanți  
(Progresul  
Algoritmilor)**

