



Advanced Microprocessors

CONVOLUTIONS

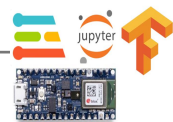
Dennis A. N. Gookyi





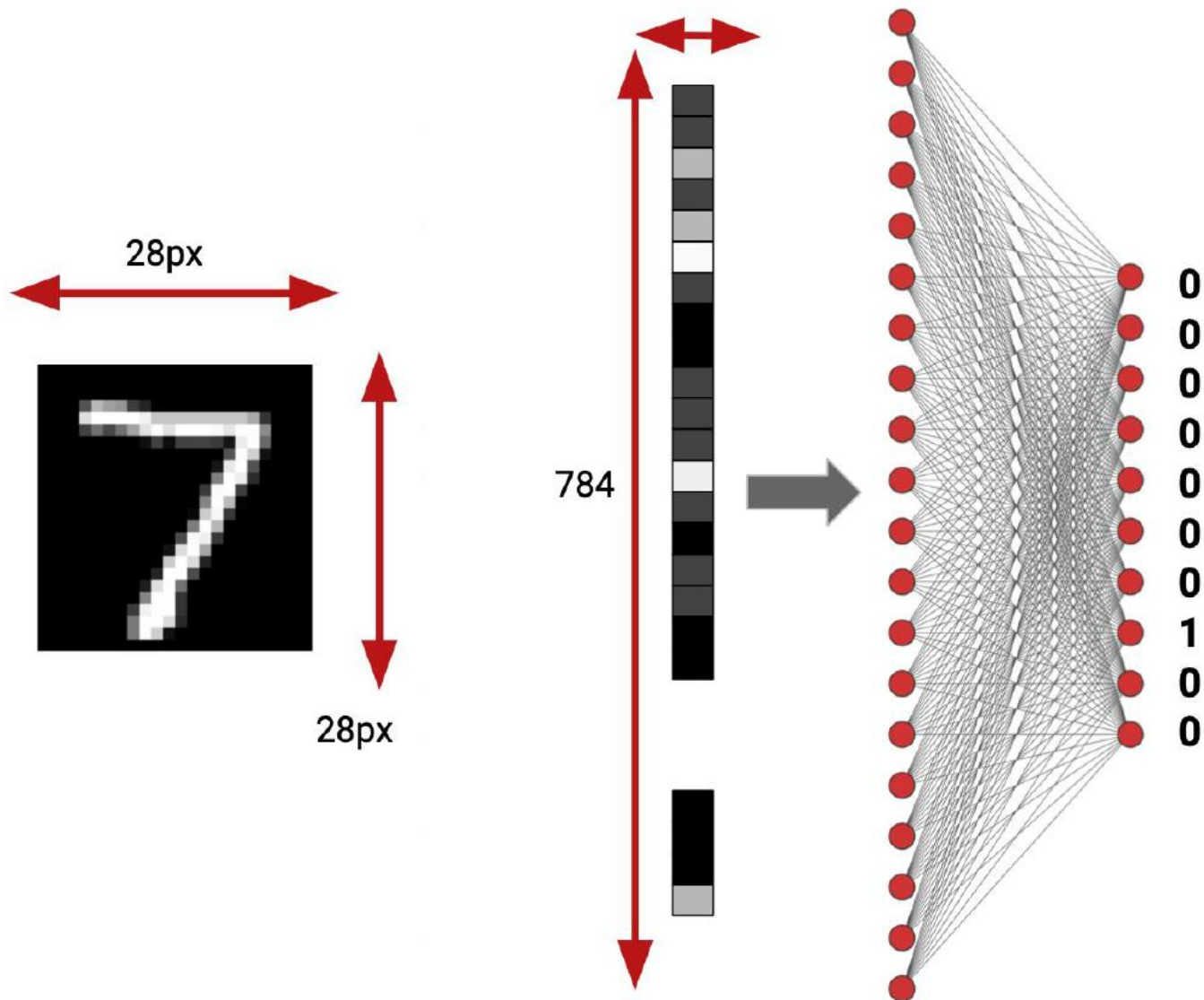
CONTENTS

❖ Convolutions



CONVOLUTIONS

❖ DNN



CONVOLUTIONS

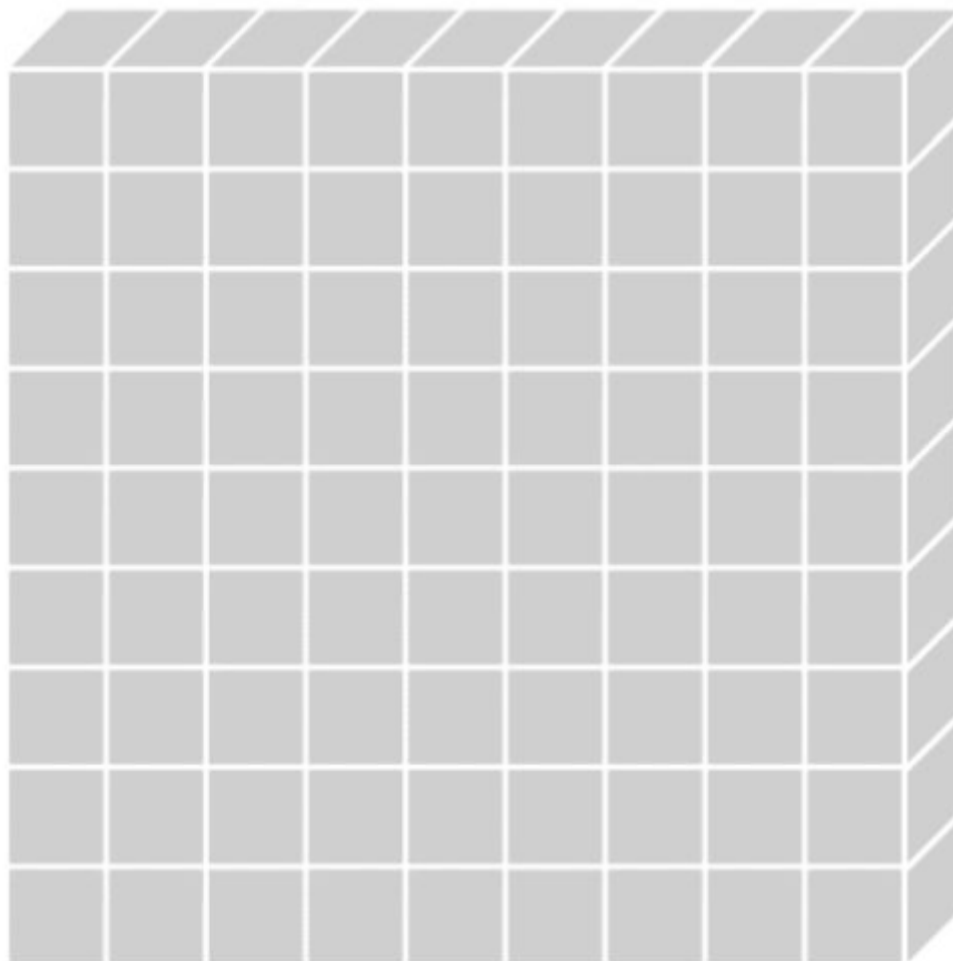
❖ DNN





CONVOLUTIONS

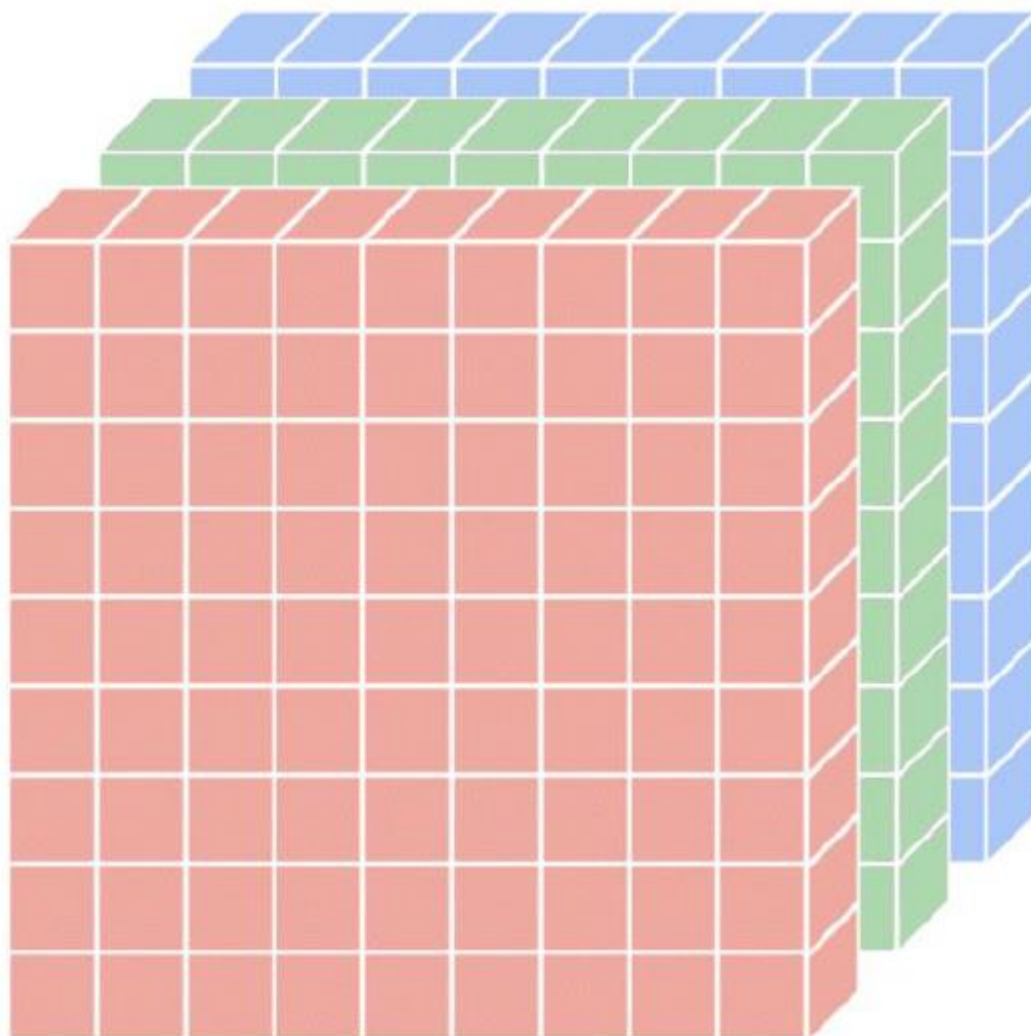
❖ Standard Convolution (1 Channel)





CONVOLUTIONS

❖ Standard Convolution (3 Channel - RGB)

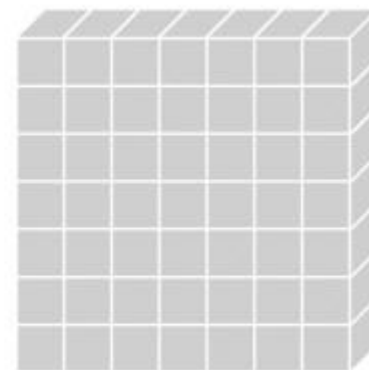
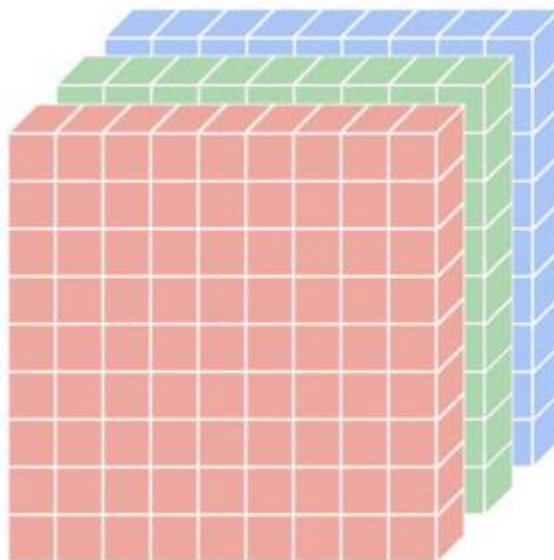




CONVOLUTIONS

❖ Standard Convolution (3 Channel - RGB)

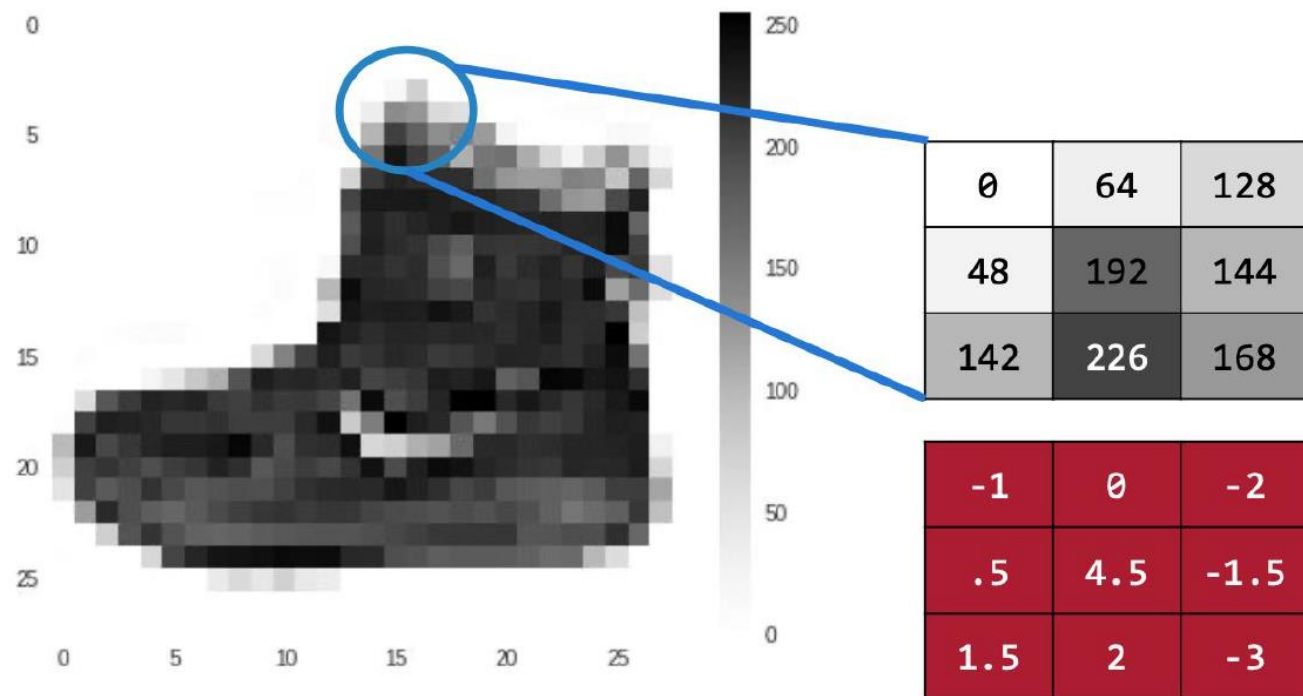
- Input Feature Map
 - $8 \times 8 \times 3$
 - Width \times Height \times Channels
- Kernel (*1 Filter*)
 - $3 \times 3 \times 3$





CONVOLUTIONS

❖ Standard Convolution (3 Channel - RGB)



Current Pixel Value is 192

Consider neighbor Values

Filter Definition

-1	0	-2
.5	4.5	-1.5
1.5	2	-3

CURRENT_PIXEL_VALUE = 192

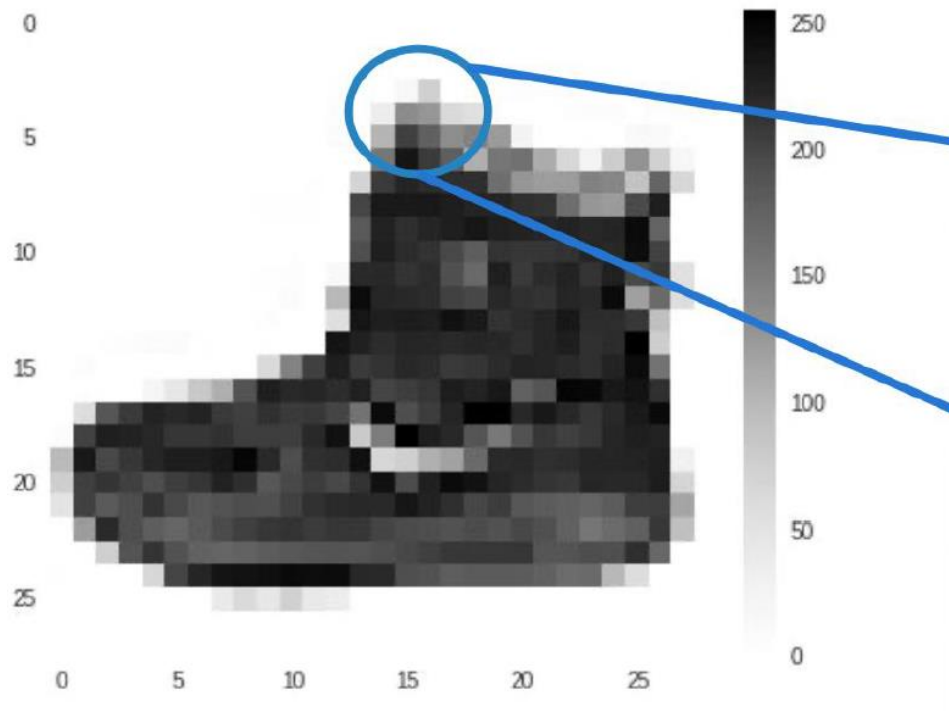
NEW_PIXEL_VALUE = $(-1 * 0) + (0 * 64) + (-2 * 128) +$
 $(.5 * 48) + (4.5 * 192) + (-1.5 * 144) +$
 $(1.5 * 42) + (2 * 226) + (-3 * 168)$



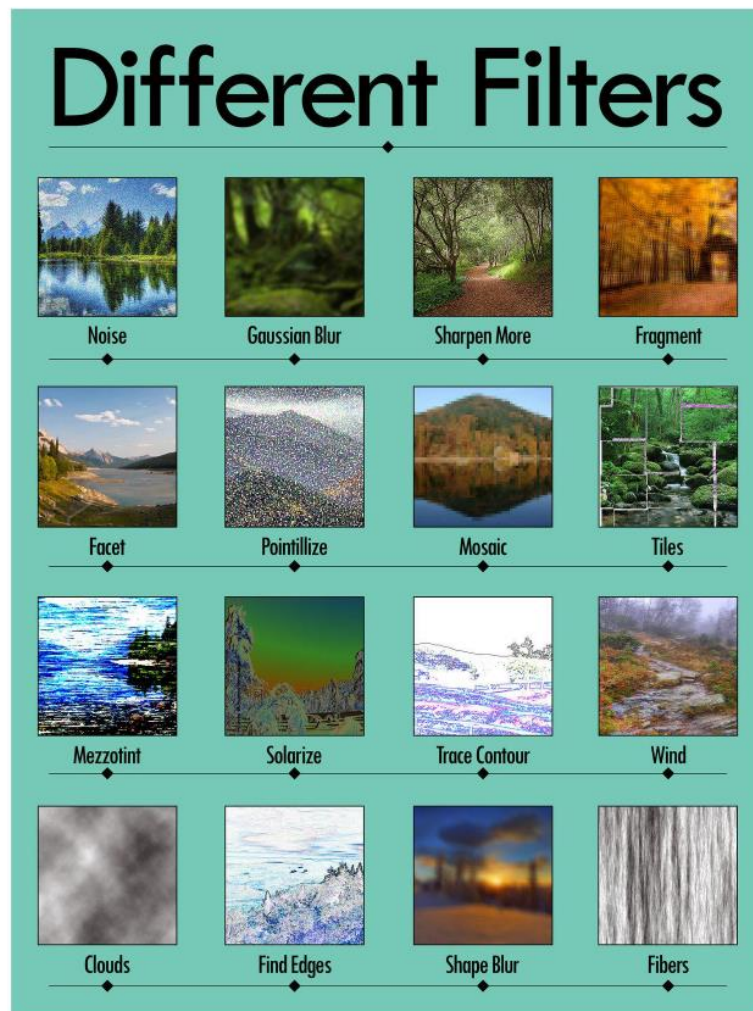


CONVOLUTIONS

❖ Standard Convolution (3 Channel - RGB)



Kernels = Filters



CONVOLUTIONS

- ❖ Standard Convolution (3 Channel - RGB)

Image Kernels



-1	0	1
-2	0	2
-1	0	1

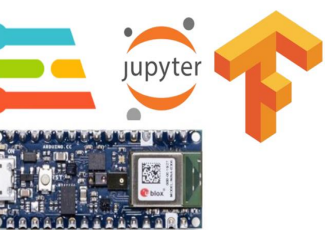
custom

-1	-2	-1
0	0	0
1	2	1

custom

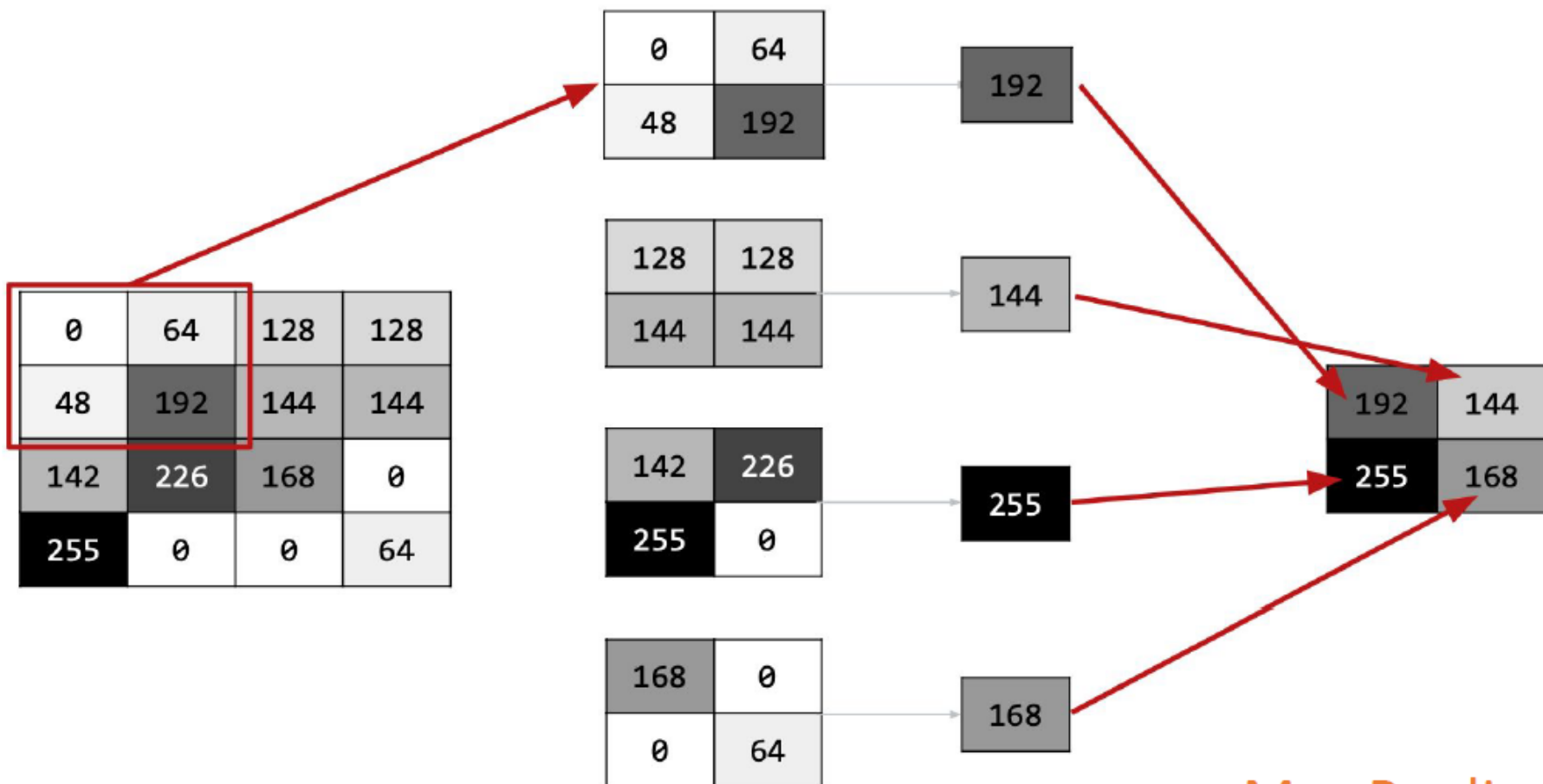


<https://setosa.io/ev/image-kernels/>



CONVOLUTIONS

❖ Standard Convolution (3 Channel - RGB)



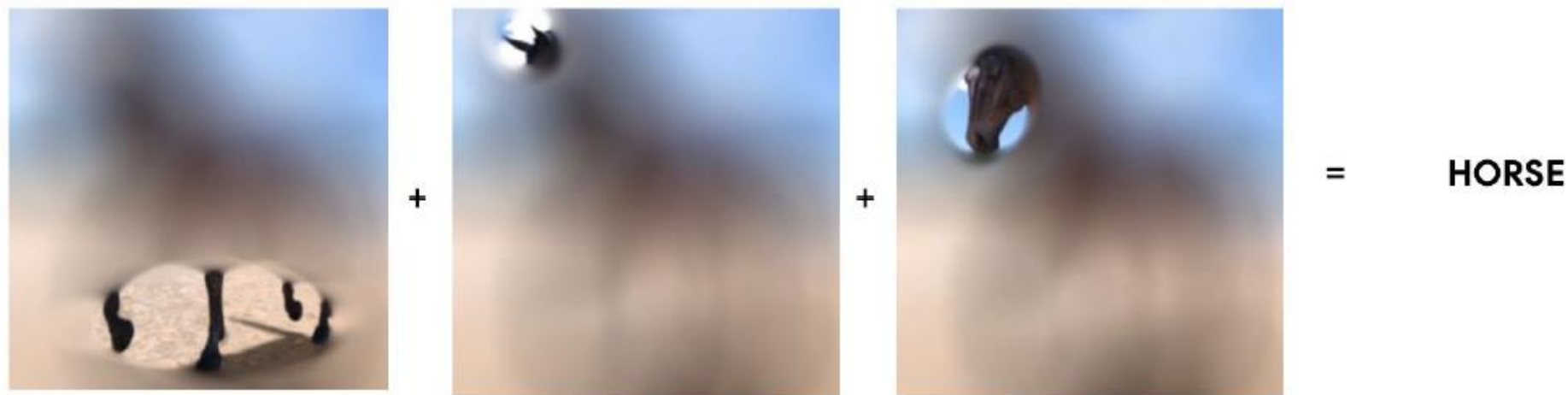
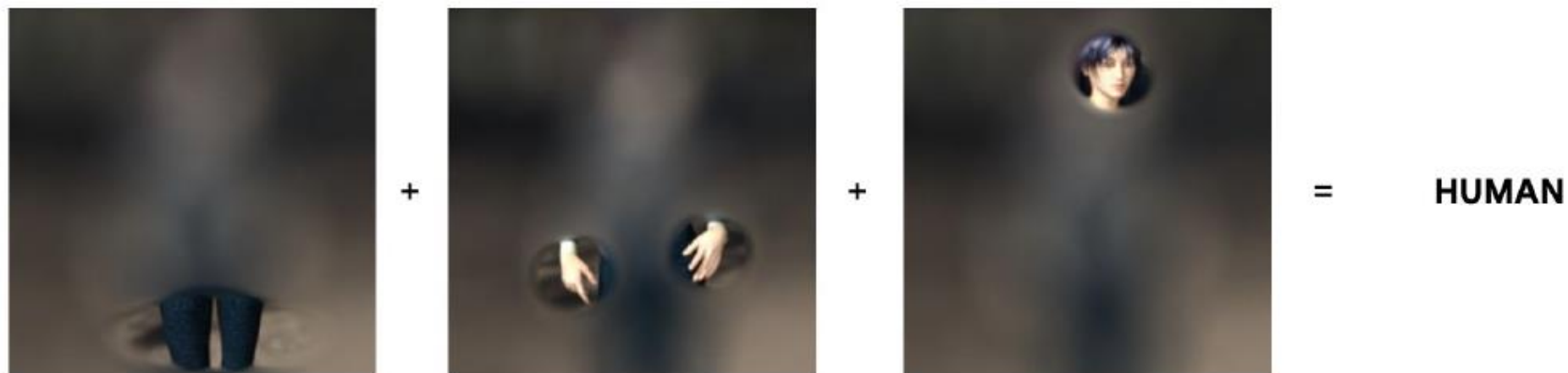
Max Pooling





CONVOLUTIONS

❖ Standard Convolution (3 Channel - RGB)





CONVOLUTIONS

❖ Standard Convolution (3 Channel - RGB)



CONVOLUTIONS

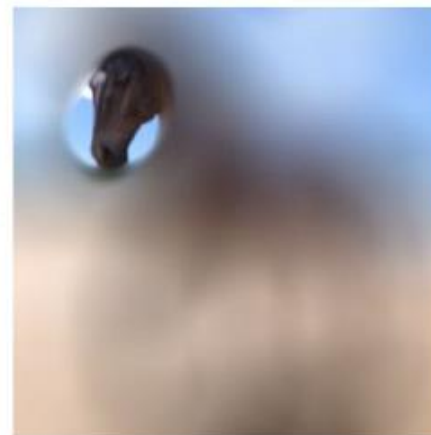
❖ Standard Convolution (3 Channel - RGB)



+



+



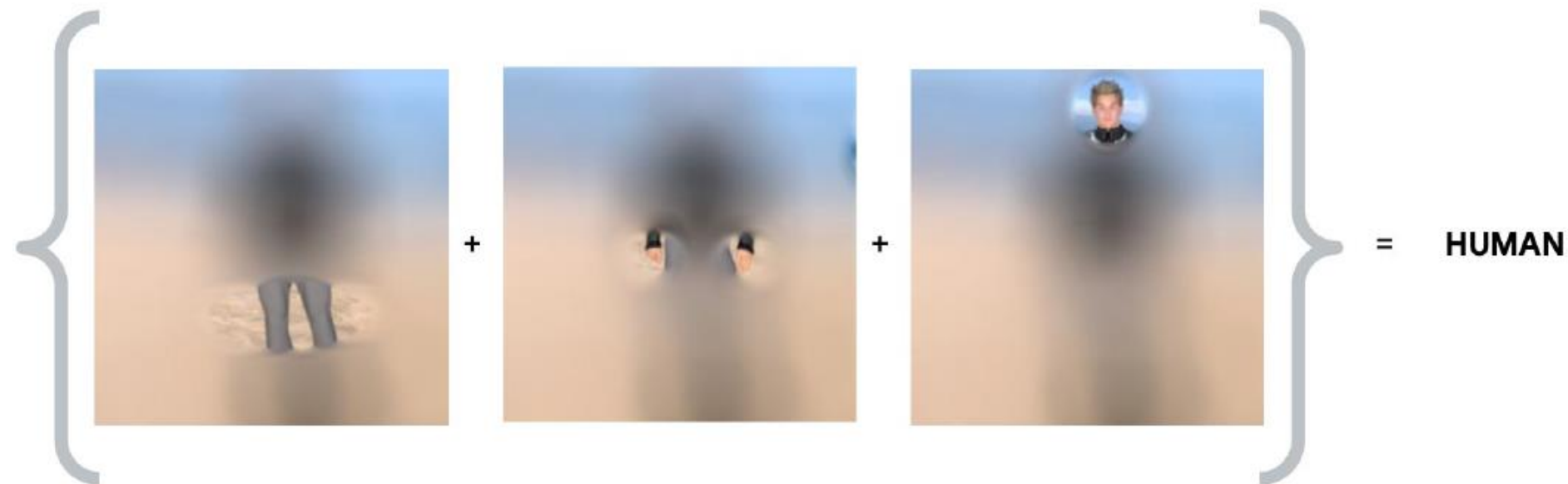
=

HORSE

Filters can then be combined with **labels** to make a **prediction** of the image contents...

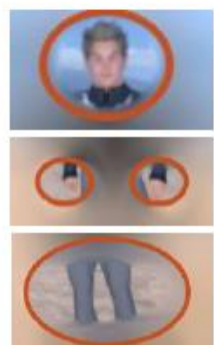
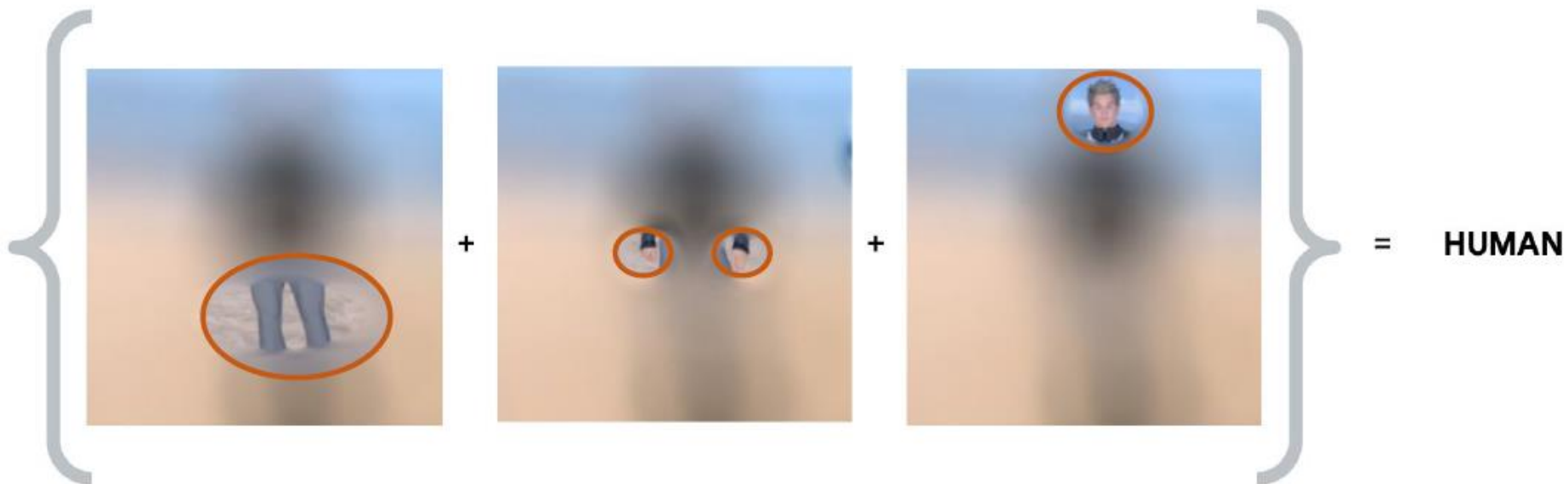
CONVOLUTIONS

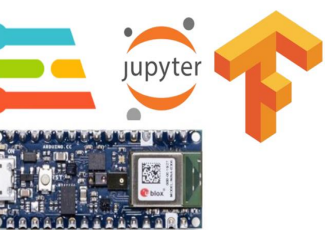
❖ Standard Convolution (3 Channel - RGB)



CONVOLUTIONS

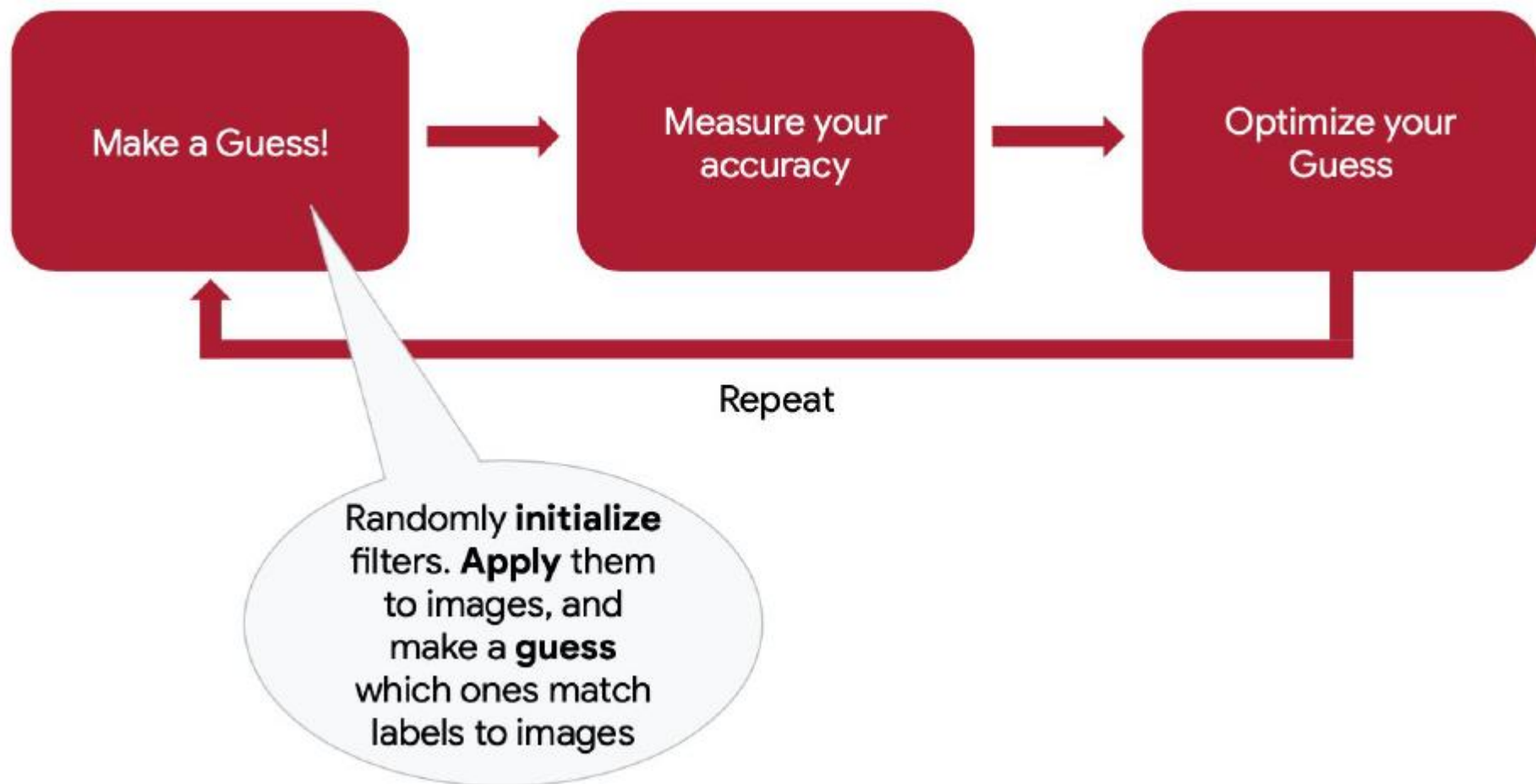
❖ Standard Convolution (3 Channel - RGB)





CONVOLUTIONS

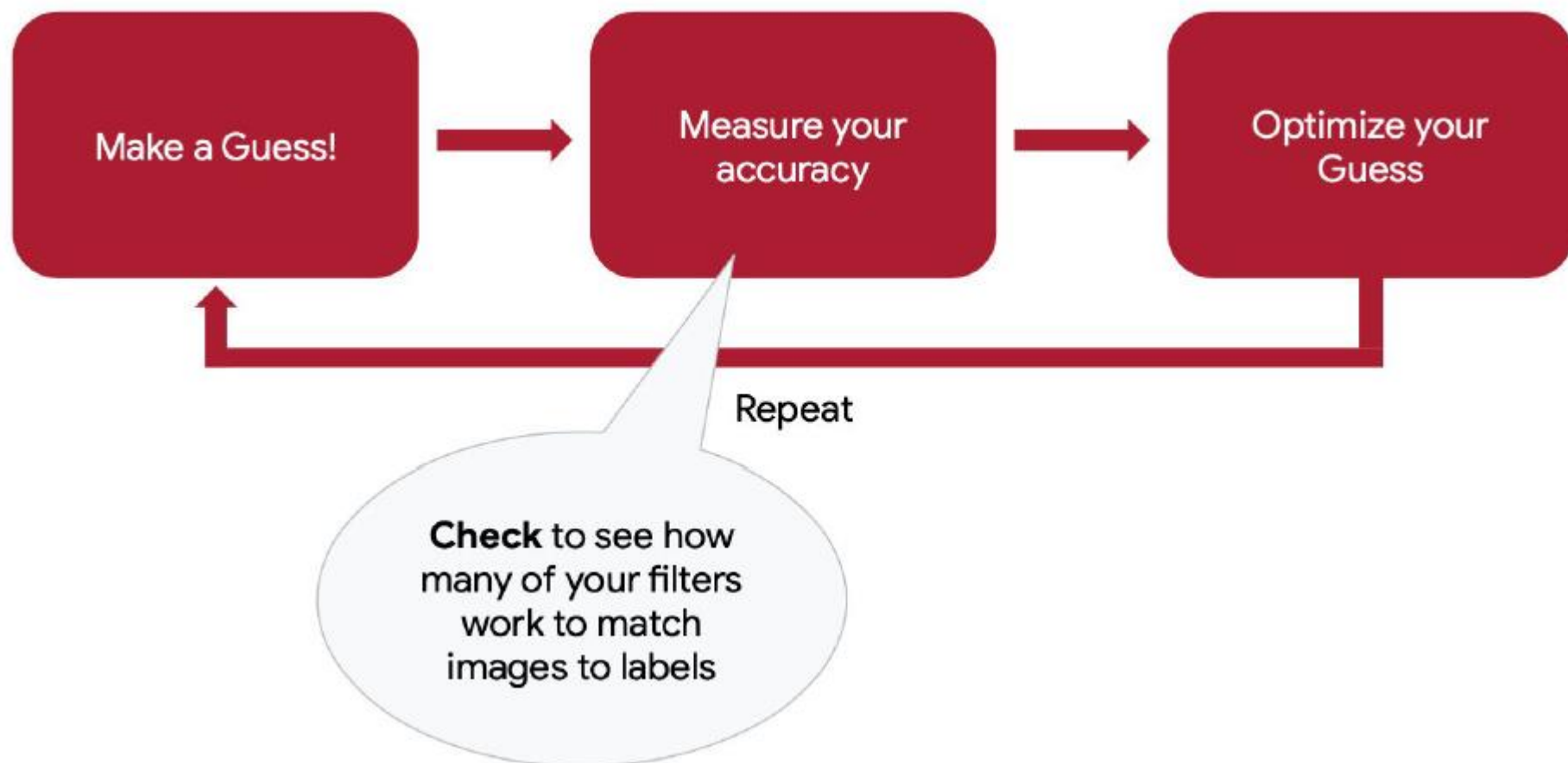
❖ The machine learning paradigm





CONVOLUTIONS

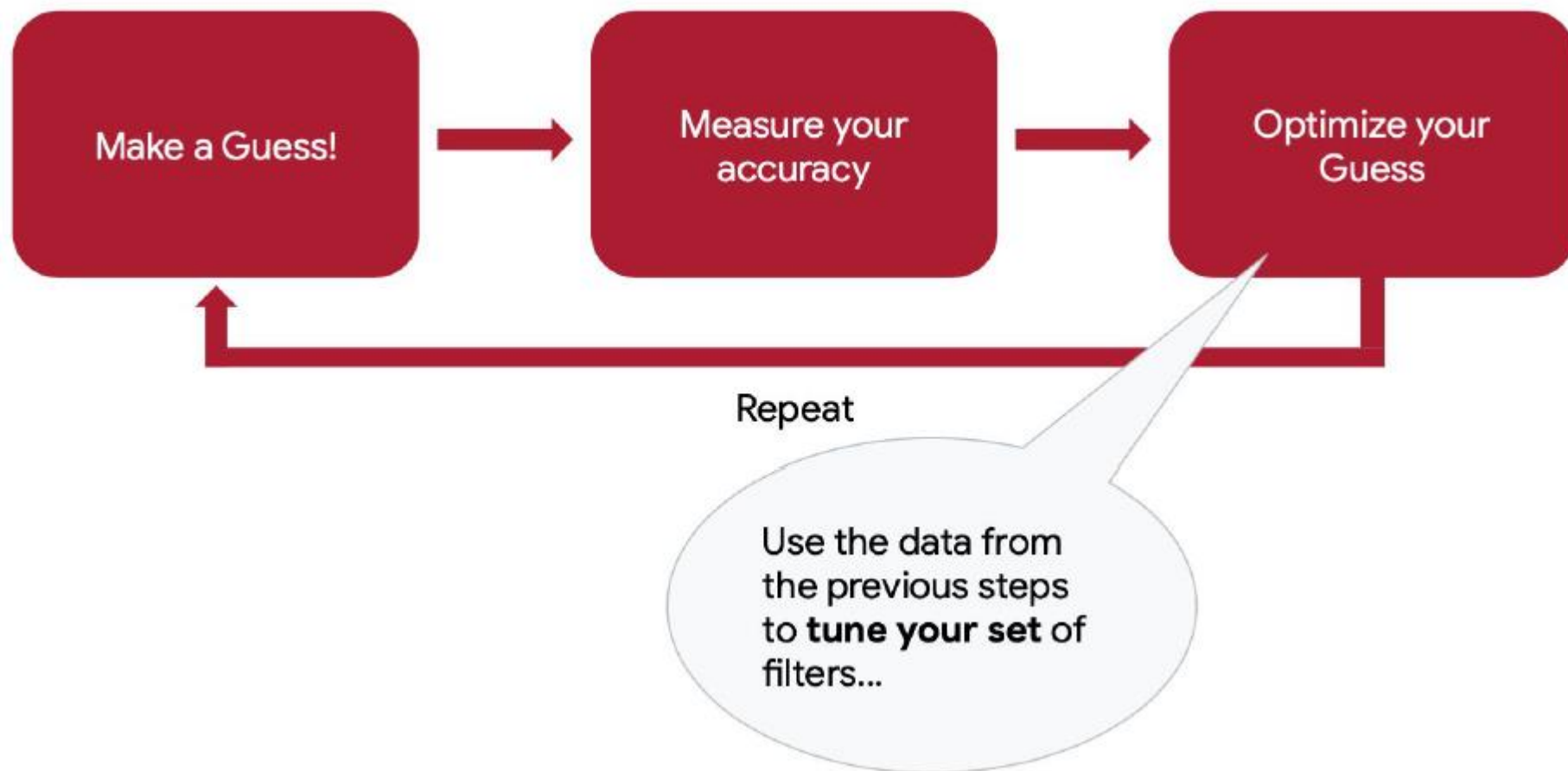
❖ The machine learning paradigm





CONVOLUTIONS

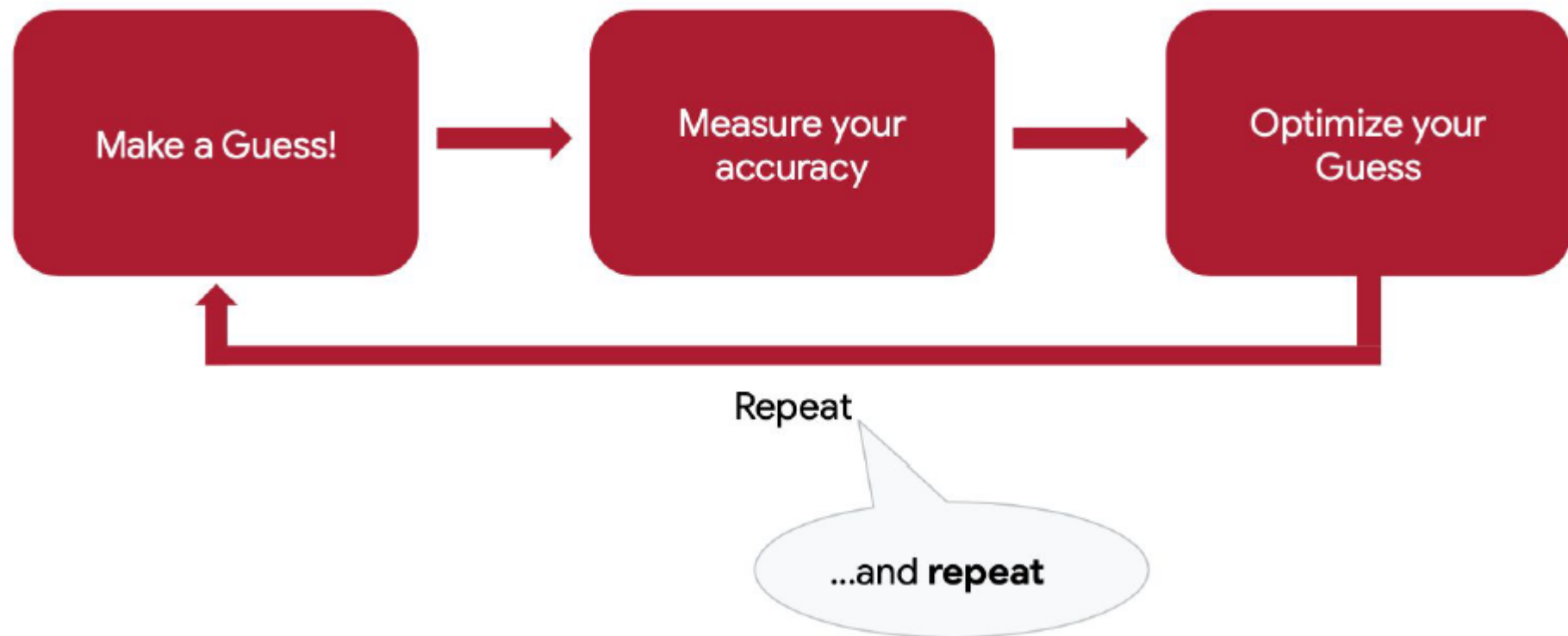
❖ The machine learning paradigm





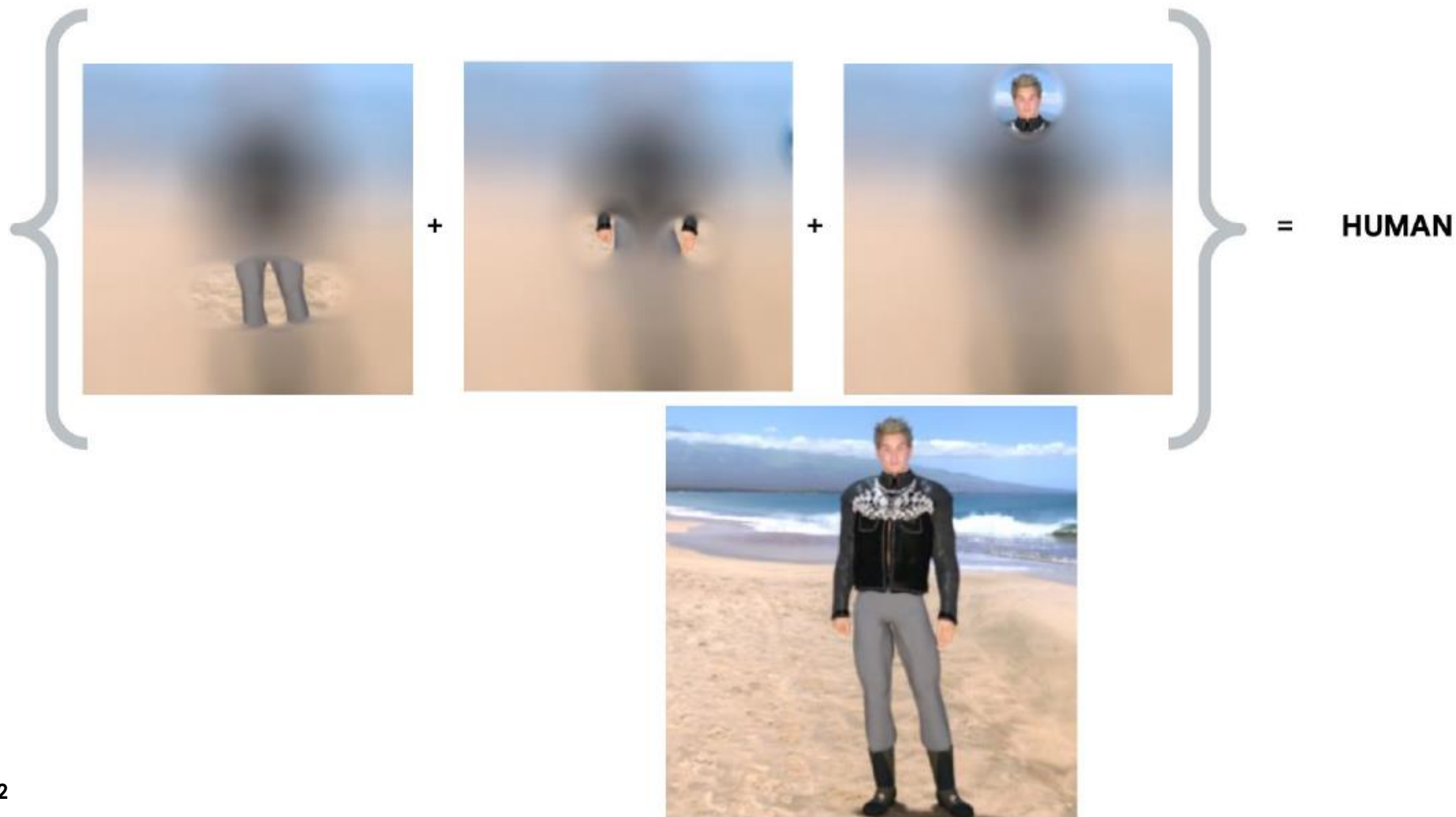
CONVOLUTIONS

❖ The machine learning paradigm



CONVOLUTIONS

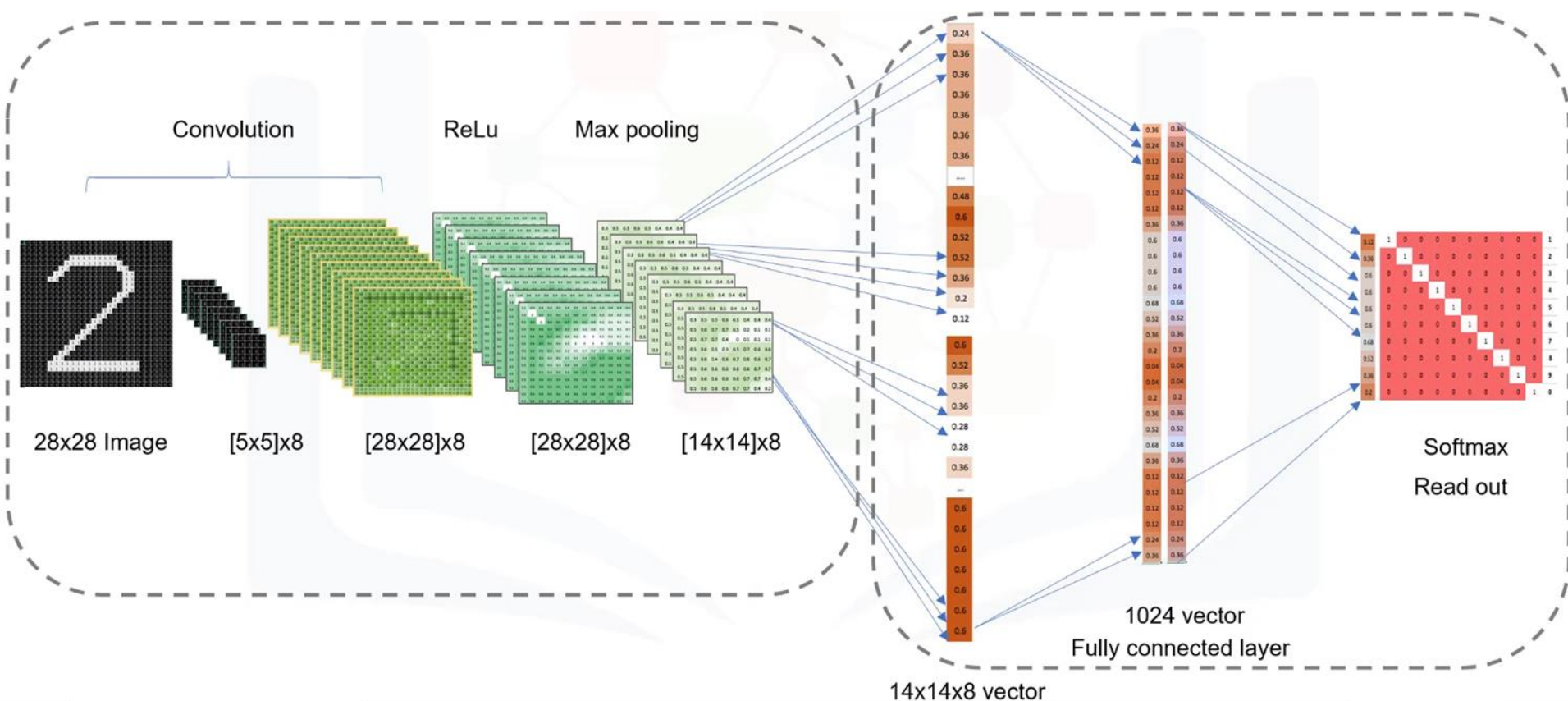
❖ The machine learning paradigm

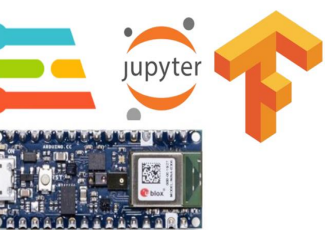




CNN ARCHITECTURE

❖ CNN Architecture

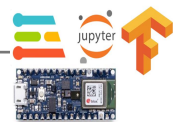




CONVOLUTIONS

❖ Exploring CNN

- CNN Explainer
 - <https://poloclub.github.io/cnn-explainer/>
- ConvNetJS MNIST demo
 - <https://cs.stanford.edu/people/karpathy/convnetjs/demo/mnist.html>
- ConvNetJS CIFAR-10 demo
 - <https://cs.stanford.edu/people/karpathy/convnetjs/demo/cifar10.html>



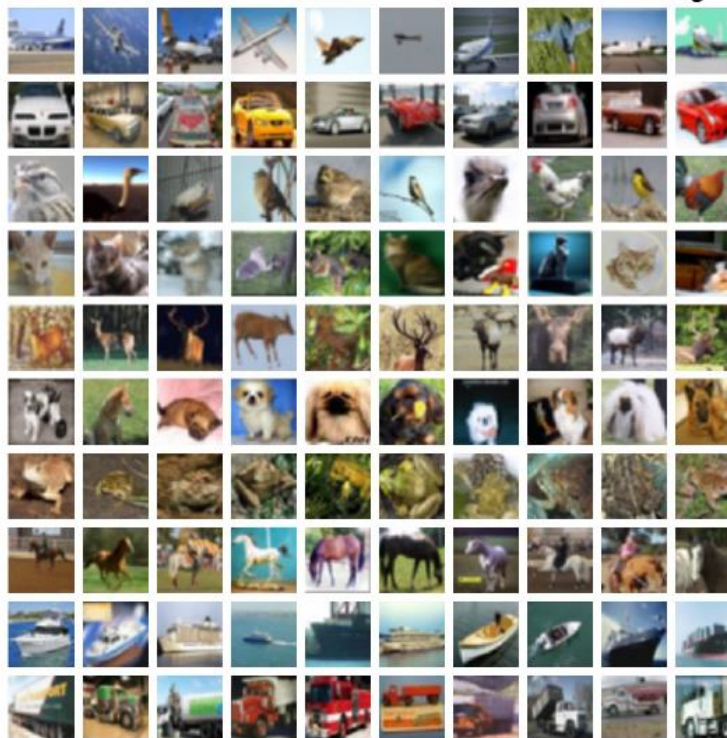


CONVOLUTIONS

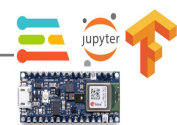
❖ Image classification using CNN

Cifar-10

- 0 airplane
- 1 automobile
- 2 bird
- 3 cat
- 4 deer
- 5 dog
- 6 frog
- 7 horse
- 8 ship
- 9 truck



<https://www.tensorflow.org/datasets/catalog/cifar10>

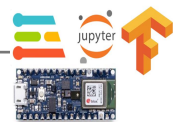




CONVOLUTIONS

❖ Image classification using CNN

- ❑ We saw how to build Neural Networks (DNN and CNN) that classify images of digits (MNIST)
- ❑ Now we will instead, recognize the 10 classes of CIFAR ('airplane', 'automobile', 'bird', 'cat', 'deer', 'dog', 'frog', 'horse', 'ship', and 'truck')
- ❑ There are some key differences between these image datasets that we need to take into account:
 - While MNIST has 28x28 monochrome images (1 color channel), CIFAR has 32x32 color images (3 color channels)
 - Besides, MNIST images are simple, containing just the object centered in the image, with no background
 - Conversely, CIFAR ones are not centered and can have the object with a background, such as airplanes that might have a cloudy sky behind them
- ❑ Those differences are the main reason to use a CNN instead of a DNN





CONVOLUTIONS

- ❖ Image classification using CNN

Image Classification using CNN

Code Time!

CNN_Cifar-10.ipynb

