# 深度学习模型可视化-keras版

## 1. 深度学习可视化

深度学习的过程是一个黑盒子,模型通过大量的权重去学习拟合输入的数据和学习目标,模型的性能很大程度上取决于模型的输入的数据;深度学习的拟合效果往往出乎我们的的想象,但是模型如何拟合数据和学习目标之间的关系,我们知之甚少。

有时候训练数据和验证集的选取,模型真正学习到的东西和我们人类认知背道而驰。网上看到的一则案例:有人采集了100张隐藏在树丛中的坦克照片,以及另100张仅有树丛的照片,用神经网络训练一个识别坦克的分类器,在训练和验证上模型都达到了100%的精确度,(100%基本上是数据泄露了);原因出在100张坦克是在晴天拍摄,另外100张是阴天拍摄,模型似乎只关注到了天空的颜色。

本文针对keras对常用的机器视觉的可视化做了总结,

- 特征可视化
- Grad-CAM类激活热力图

### 2. 可视化模型说明

本文要可视化模型为densnet121,其他模型类似,只是卷积层不一样,目标是对于火灾的识别

```
from keras.applications import DenseNet169
from keras.preprocessing import image
from keras.models import Model
from keras.layers import Dense, GlobalAveragePooling2D
from keras import backend as K
# 构建不带分类器的预训练模型
base model = DenseNet169(weights='imagenet', include top=False)
#添加全局平均池化层
x = base model.output
x = GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x)
#添加一个全连接层
x = Dense(1024, activation='relu')(x)
#添加一个分类器,假设我们有200个类
predictions = Dense(200, activation='softmax')(x)
# 构建我们需要训练的完整模型
model = Model(inputs=base model.input, outputs=predictions)
```

#### 杳看模型结构

```
model.summary()
```

		Connected to
(None, 224, 224, 3	0	
(None, 230, 230, 3	0	input_1[0][0]
(None, 112, 112, 6	1) 9408	zero_padding2d_1[0][0]
(None, 112, 112, 6	1) 256	conv1/conv[0][0]
(None, 112, 112, 6	1) 0	conv1/bn[0][0]
(None, 114, 114, 6	1) 0	conv1/relu[0][0]
(None, 56, 56, 64)	0	zero_padding2d_2[0][0]
(None, 56, 56, 64)	256	pool1[0][0]
(None, 56, 56, 64)	0	conv2_block1_0_bn[0][0]
(None, 56, 56, 128	8192	conv2_block1_0_relu[0][0]
(None, 56, 56, 128	512	conv2_block1_1_conv[0][0]
(None, 56, 56, 128	0	conv2_block1_1_bn[0][0]
(None, 56, 56, 32)	36864	conv2_block1_1_relu[0][0]
(None, 56, 56, 96)	0	pool1[0][0] conv2_block1_2_conv[0][0]
(None, 56, 56, 96)	384	conv2_block1_concat[0][0]
(None, 56, 56, 96)	0	conv2_block2_0_bn[0][0]
	(None, 230, 230, 3) (None, 112, 112, 64) (None, 112, 112, 64) (None, 114, 114, 64) (None, 56, 56, 64) (None, 56, 56, 64) (None, 56, 56, 128) (None, 56, 56, 128) (None, 56, 56, 128) (None, 56, 56, 32) (None, 56, 56, 96)	(None, 56, 56, 64) 256 (None, 56, 56, 64) 0 (None, 56, 56, 128) 8192 (None, 56, 56, 128) 512 (None, 56, 56, 128) 0 (None, 56, 56, 32) 36864 (None, 56, 56, 96) 0

## 3. 特征可视化

对每一层卷积核的可视化帮助我们了解算法抽取的特征情况可以通过keras中的K.function封装输入到输出的函数,获取指定层的输出

```
# 训练好的模型为model.h5
from keras import backend as K
from keras.models import load_model
import tensorflow as tf
# 加载模型
model = load model('./model.h5')
# 设置为测试阶段
K.set_learning_phase(0)
graph = tf.get_default_graph()
img_file = './test.jpg'
img = cv2.imread(img_file)
img = cv2.resize(img, (224, 224))
img = img.astype('float32')
img = img / 255.0 * 2 - 1
img = np.expand_dims(img, ∅)
def get_layer_feat_byname(graph, img, model_, layer_name='conv1/relu'):
   with graph.as_default():
        layer_fn = K.function([model_.layers[0].input, K.learning_phase()],
```

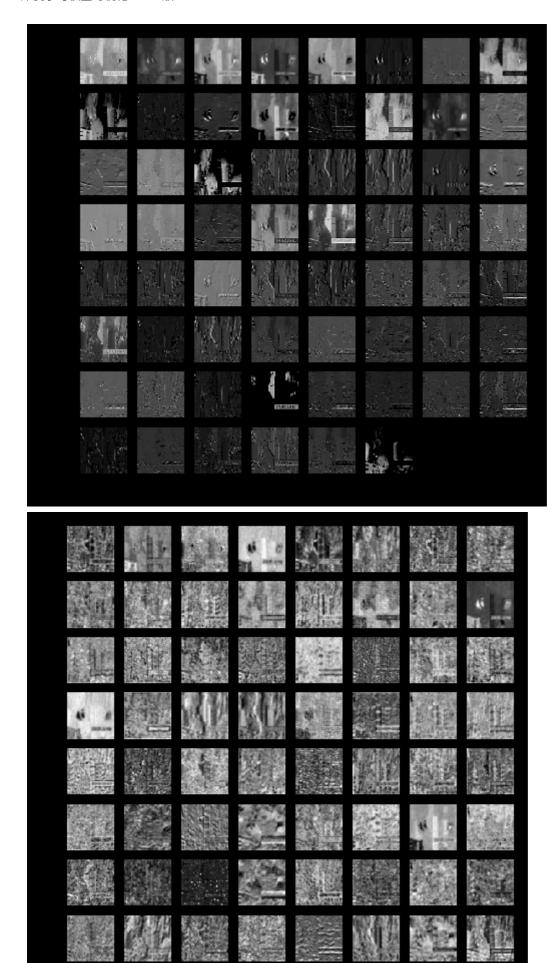
对于densenet169, 我们可以选择每个dense\_block层的最后一个concat,也可以选择transition\_block pooling 前面的卷积层做展示,当然每一个卷积层都是可以做展示的,卷积层名称可以在summary()可以查到。本文 conv1/relu,pool2\_conv,pool3\_conv,pool4\_conv和最后的conv5\_block32\_concat

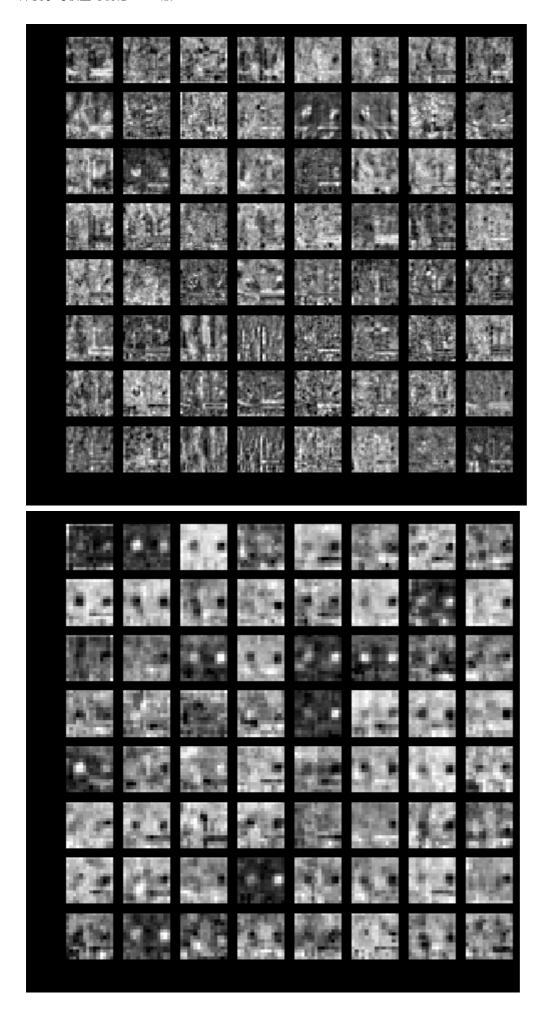
#### 我们看下特征的可视化例子

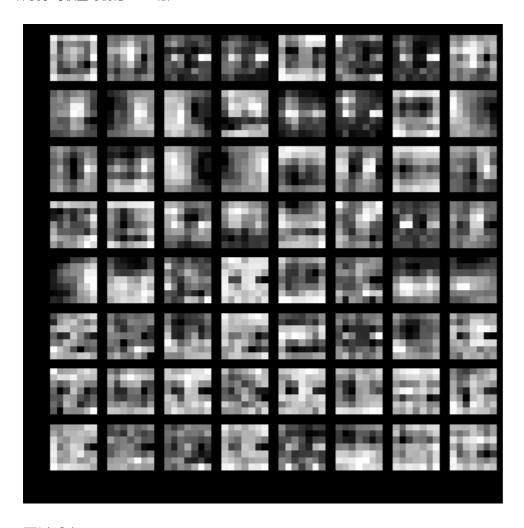
• 原图:来自网络



 特征可视化:依次是conv1/relu,pool2\_conv,pool3\_conv,pool4\_conv和最后的 conv5\_block32\_concat







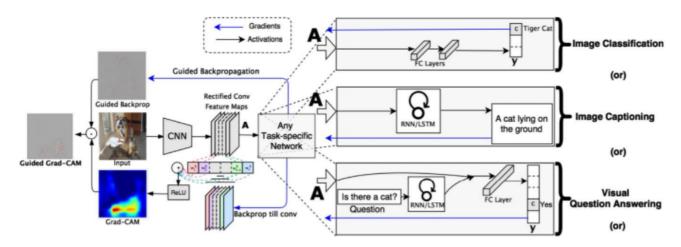
### 可以看出

- 浅层的卷积特征主要形状和纹理
- 层数越深,特征越少,也也抽象
- 到最后一层卷积·可以看出模型主要的关注响应点·可以和人为主观上做一个对照·看一下模型识别到的是否目标真正的意图。
- 可以对输入图像做一定处理,比如遮罩掉一部分,看看特征的响应
- 如果看到过多的无用特征,只有少部分特征,可以考虑加下dropout,看是否能提升性能

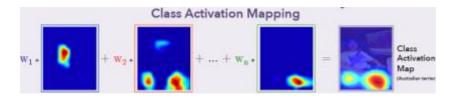
# 4. Grad-CAM类激活热力图

由于每一层的特征数较多·只能初略观察下对目标的响应情况。而具体某个类别对应到图片的那个区域响应最大,也就是对该类别的识别贡献最大,没有一个直观的可视化。2016年这篇文章给出了很好的解决方案,而且

实现比较简单, Grad-CAM: Visual Explanations from Deep Networks via Gradient-based Localization。



Grad-CAM思想来源CAM(Class Activation Mapping),区别在于计算特征的响应权重不同,CAM采用GAP层后的所有权重,因而CAM必须要有GAP层。而Grad-CAM采用目标类别对特征的梯度来作为响应权重, 对所有网络结构都适用。



#### 过程描述

- 获取最后一个卷积层
- 获取目标类别输出
- 计算目标类别对卷积特征的梯度(可以考虑下梯度的含义,下降最快·响应最大的)
- 同样是用K.function建立输入和输出的函数
- 计算特征和权重的相乘,并求全局平均
- 计算一个relu, 映射到原图大小

```
def output_heatmap(model, last_conv_layer, img):
    """Get the heatmap for image.

Args:
    model: keras model.
    last_conv_layer: name of last conv layer in the model.
    img: processed input image.

Returns:
    heatmap: heatmap.
"""

# predict the image class

preds = model.predict(img)
# find the class index
index = np.argmax(preds[0])
print('index: %s' % index)
# This is the entry in the prediction vector
```

```
target_output = model.output[:, index]
# get the last conv layer
last_conv_layer = model.get_layer(last_conv_layer)
# compute the gradient of the output feature map with this target class
grads = K.gradients(target_output, last_conv_layer.output)[0]
# mean the gradient over a specific feature map channel
pooled_grads = K.mean(grads, axis=(0, 1, 2))
# this function returns the output of last_conv_layer and grads
# given the input picture
iterate = K.function([model.input], [pooled_grads, last_conv_layer.output[0]])
pooled_grads_value, conv_layer_output_value = iterate([img])
# We multiply each channel in the feature map array
# by "how important this channel is" with regard to the target class
for i in range(conv_layer_output_value.shape[-1]):
    conv_layer_output_value[:, :, i] *= pooled_grads_value[i]
# The channel-wise mean of the resulting feature map
# is our heatmap of class activation
heatmap = np.mean(conv_layer_output_value, axis=-1)
heatmap = cv2.resize(heatmap, (img.shape[1], img.shape[2]), cv2.INTER_LINEAR)
heatmap = np.maximum(heatmap, ∅)
heatmap /= np.max(heatmap)
print(heatmap.shape)
return heatmap, index
```

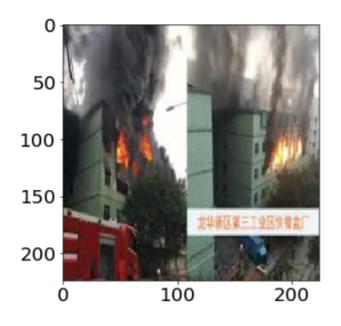
```
from keras import backend as K
from keras.models import load_model
import tensorflow as tf
import cv2

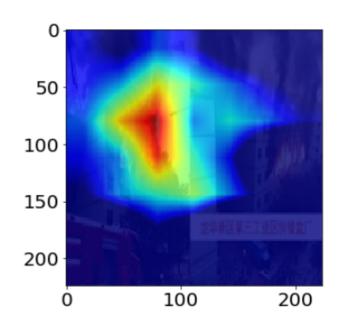
# 加载模型
model_ = load_model('./model.h5')
# 设置为测试阶段
K.set_learning_phase(0)
graph = tf.get_default_graph()

img_file = './test.jpg'
img = cv2.imread(img_file)
img = cv2.resize(img, (224, 224))
img = img.astype('float32')
img = img / 255.0 * 2 - 1
```

```
img = np.expand_dims(img, 0)
heatmap, index = output_heatmap(model_, 'conv5_block32_concat', img)
```

### 我们来看一下效果





# 5. 总结

本文演示了keras在深度学习可视化的两种方式·希望对你有帮助·欢迎交流@mintel。

### 总结如下

- 使用summary查看layer名称
- 使用K.function和model.get\_layer 建立模型输入和输出, 进行特征可视化
- Grad-CAM简单高效的类别响应可视化·图像的哪些像素决定了类型输出。关键在于类别输出对特征的梯度