

# Convolutional Neural Network in Tensorflow/Keras for Natural Language Processing and Digital Image Processing



**Present by Nguyen Duc Tam**  
CTO at AimeSoft





## Who is this guy?

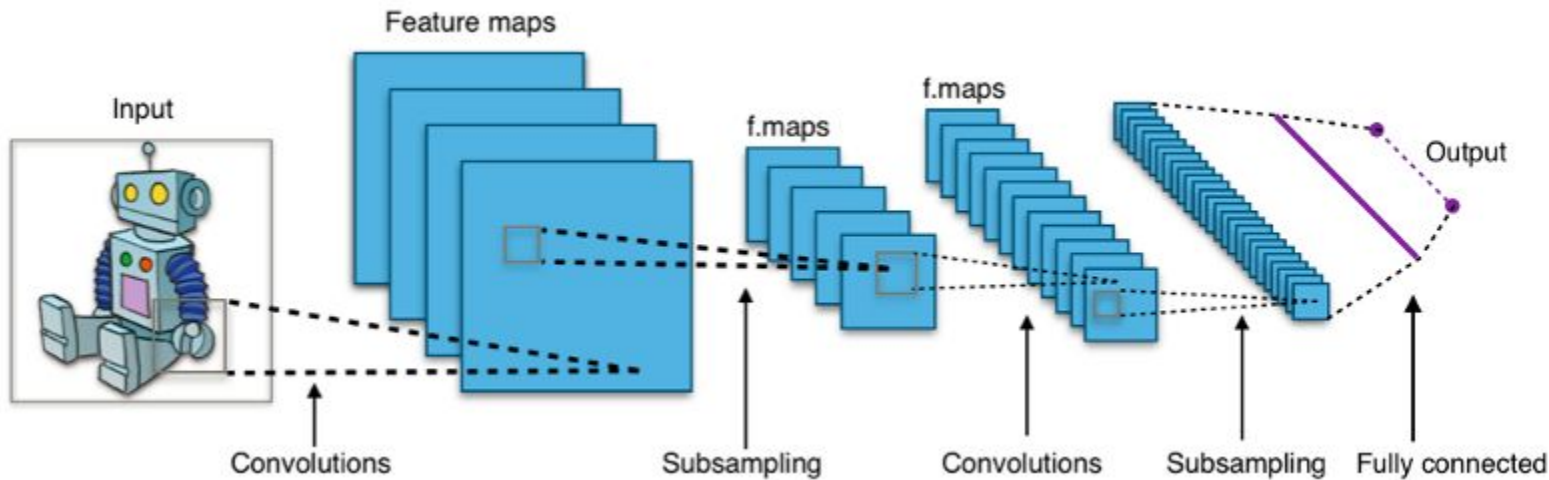


- received PhD in Mathematics (Singularity Theory) from the University of Tokyo after 2 years and 4 months
- worked at Anduin Transactions - a platform for private market transactions, mainly focused on Legal Document Parsing and Generation
- currently work at Aimesoft, supervise several Image Recognition and Natural Language Processing projects

Contact me at [@tamnd87](https://twitter.com/tamnd87) or [tamnd@aimsoft.com](mailto:tamnd@aimsoft.com)



# What's Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)?



Typical CNN architecture



# Convolution



output

input

7	6	5	5	6	7
6	4	3	3	4	6
5	3	2	2	3	5
5	3	2	2	3	5
6	4	3	3	4	6
7	6	5	5	6	7

0	-1	0
-1	5	-1
0	-1	0


1x1	1x0	1x1	0	0
0x0	1x1	1x0	1	0
0x1	0x0	1x1	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

Input x Filter

4		

Feature

[3D Convolution Animation](#)—Author: Michael Plotke



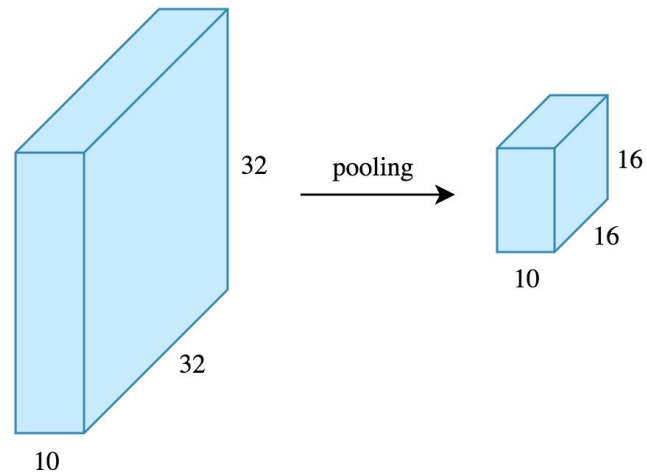
# Pooling



1	1	2	4
5	6	7	8
3	2	1	0
1	2	3	4

max pool with 2x2  
window and stride 2

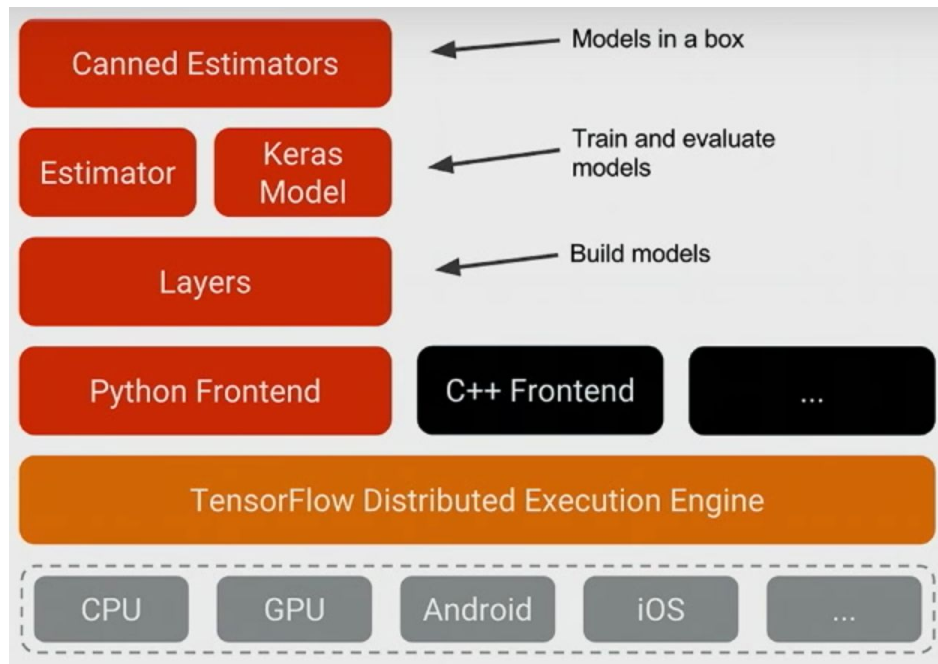
6	8
3	4



[Pooling example](#) — Author: Arden Dertat



# Tensorflow





# κέρας overview



## What is Keras?

- Neural Network library written in python
- Design to be simple and straightforward
- Built on top of different deep learning libraries such as Tensorflow, Theano and CNTK

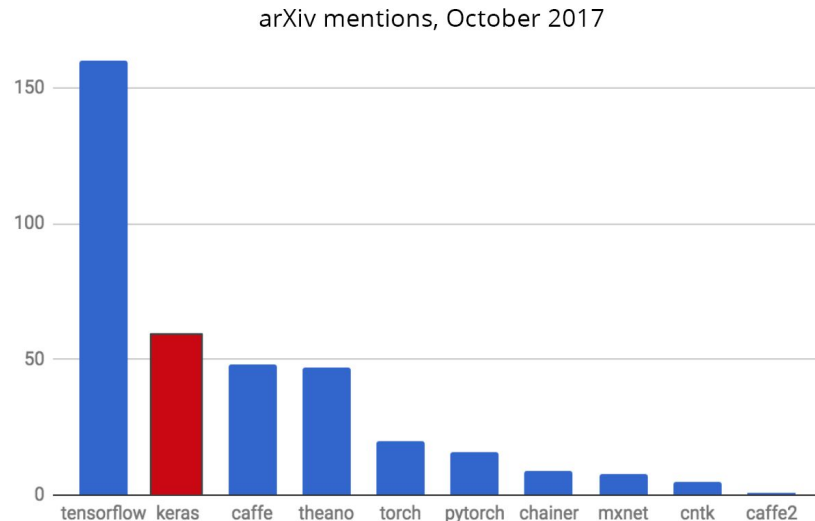
## Why Keras?

- Simple
- Highly modular
- Deep enough to build models



# Why use Keras?

- Keras prioritizes developers experience
- Keras has broad adoption
- Keras makes it easy to turn models into product
- Keras supports multiple backend engines
- Keras has strong multi-GPU support and distributed training support
- Keras development is backed by key companies in the deep learning ecosystem



Source: [keras.io](https://keras.io)





# When to use Keras?



If you're a beginner  
and interested in  
quickly implementing  
your ideas

- Python + **Keras**: Super fast implementation, good extensibility

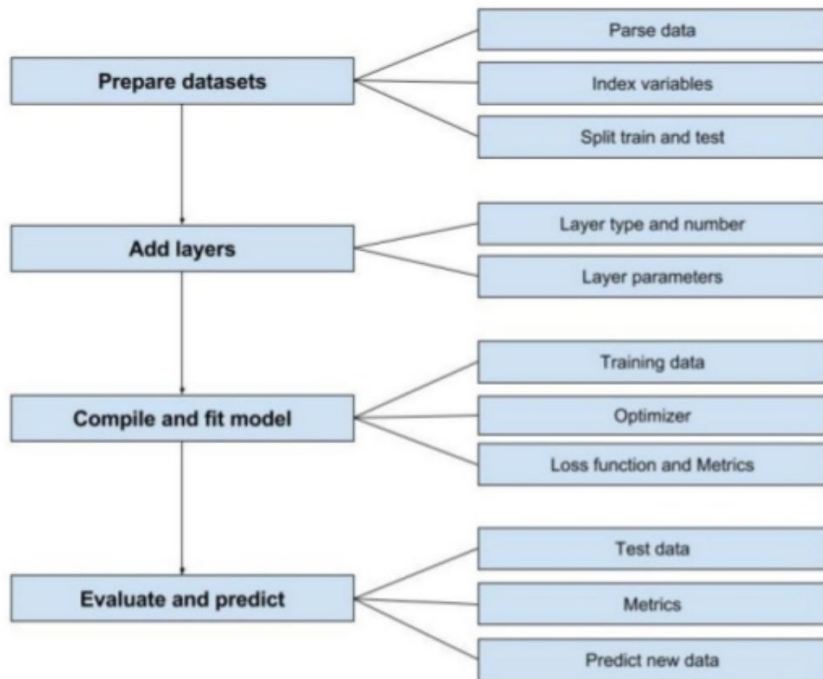
If you want to do  
fundamental research  
in Deep Learning

- Python + **Tensorflow** or **PyTorch**: Excellent extensibility

Source: [Deep learning using Keras](#)



# Keras in 30 seconds (1)



## 1. Sequential model ( a linear stack of layers )

```
from keras.models import Sequential  
model = Sequential()
```

```
from keras.layers import Dense, Activation  
  
model.add(Dense(units=64, input_dim=100))  
model.add(Activation('relu'))  
model.add(Dense(units=10))  
model.add(Activation('softmax'))
```



# Keras in 30 seconds (2)



## 2. Compile Model

```
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',  
              optimizer='sgd',  
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

Also, you can further configure your optimizer

```
model.compile(loss=keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy,  
              optimizer=keras.optimizers.SGD(lr=0.01, momentum=0.9))
```

## 3. Training

```
model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=5, batch_size=32)
```

You can feed data batches manually

```
model.train_on_batch(x_batch, y_batch)
```

## 4. Evaluation

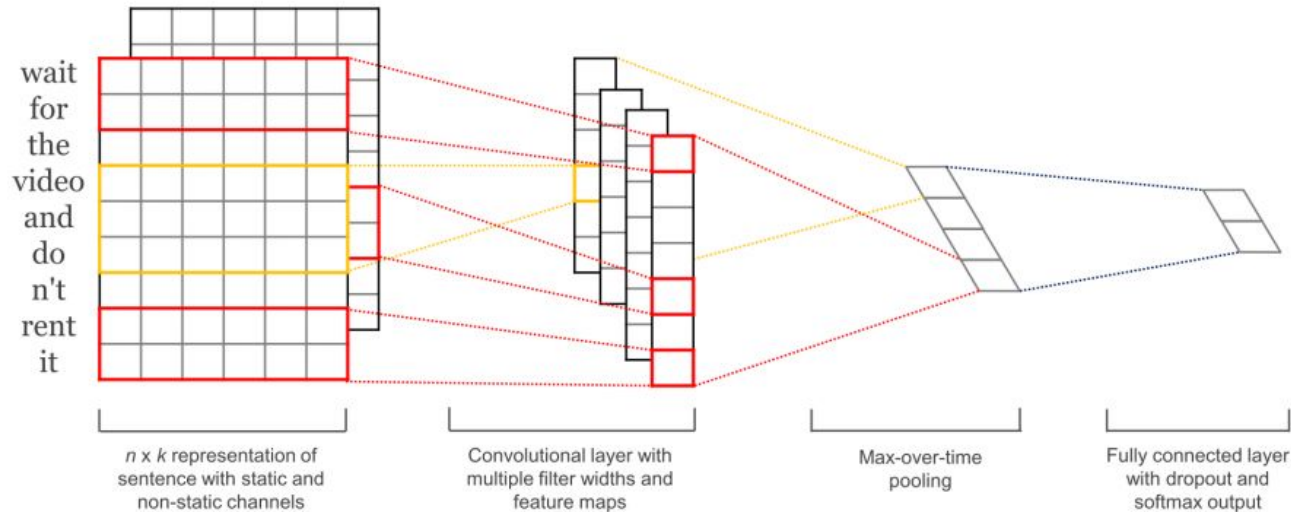
```
loss_and_metrics = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, batch_size=128)
```

## 5. Prediction

```
classes = model.predict(x_test, batch_size=128)
```



# CNN for Natural Language Processing



[Convolutional Neural Network for Sentence Classification](#) - Yoon Kim (2014)



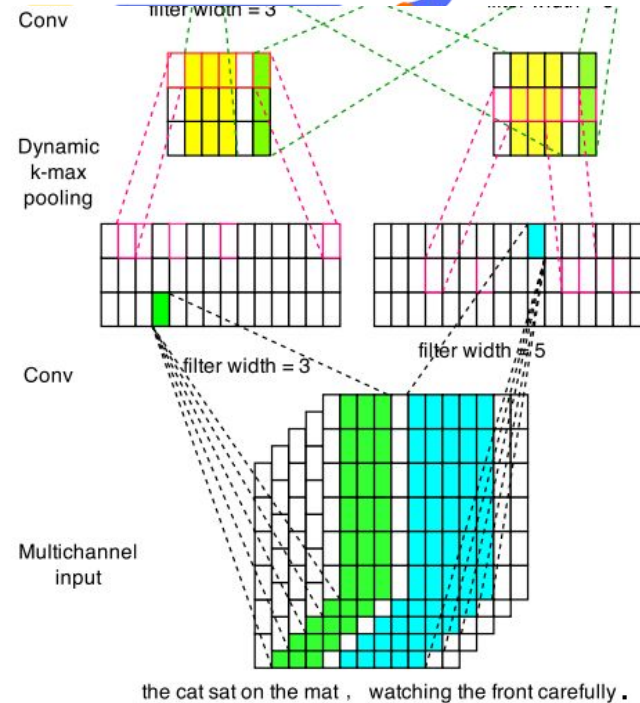
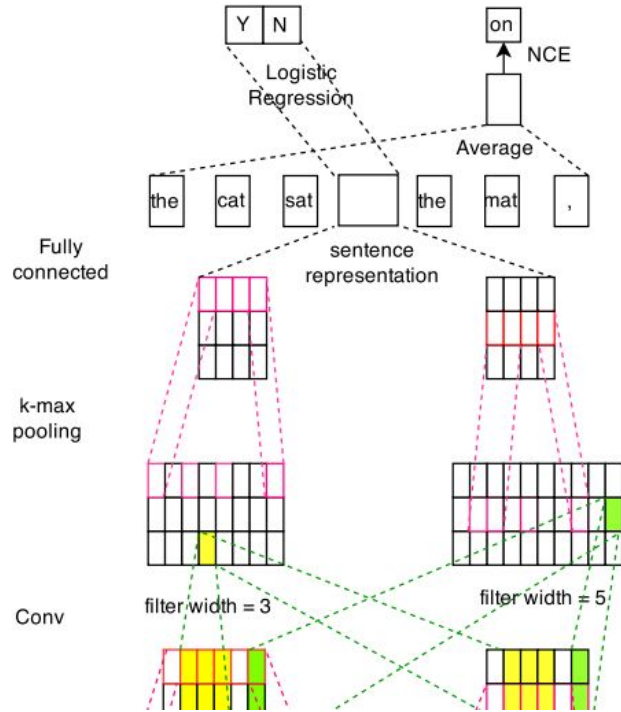
# Applications of CNN in NLP



- Text classification and categorization
- Named Entity Recognition (NER)
- Part-of-speech Tagging
- Semantic Parsing and Question Answering
- Paraphrase Detection
- Language Generation and Multi-document Summarization
- Machine Translation
- Speech Recognition
- Character Recognition
- Spell Checking

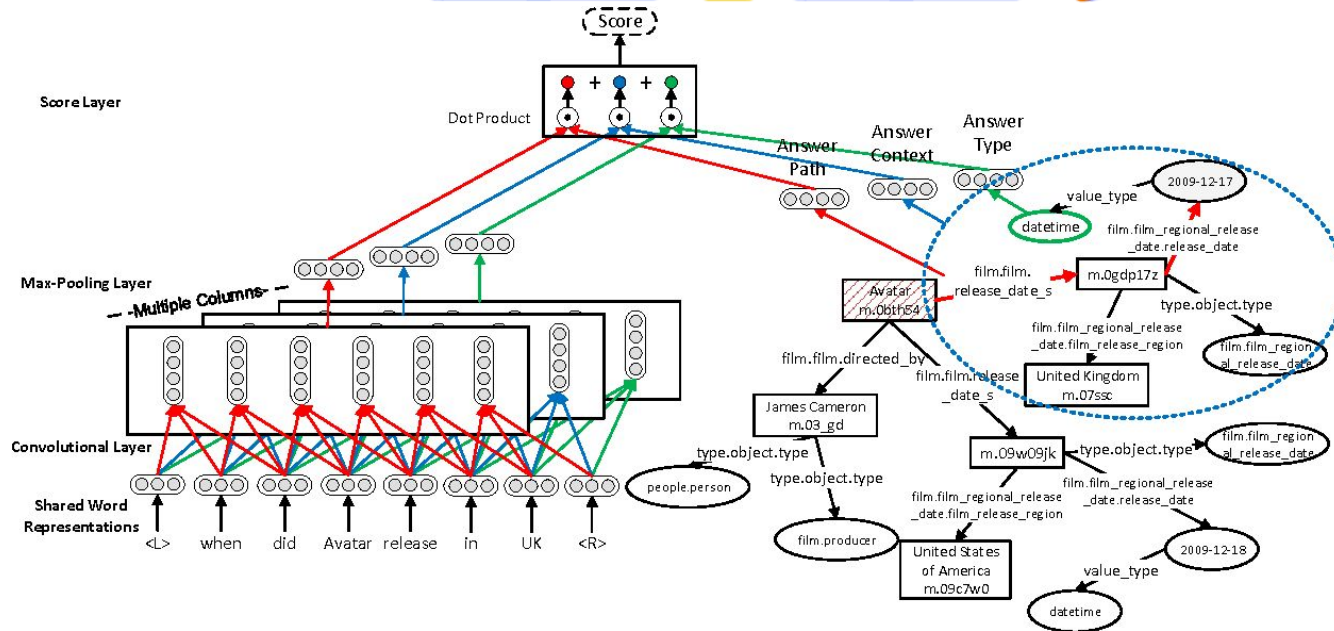


# Multichannel Variable-Size Convolution





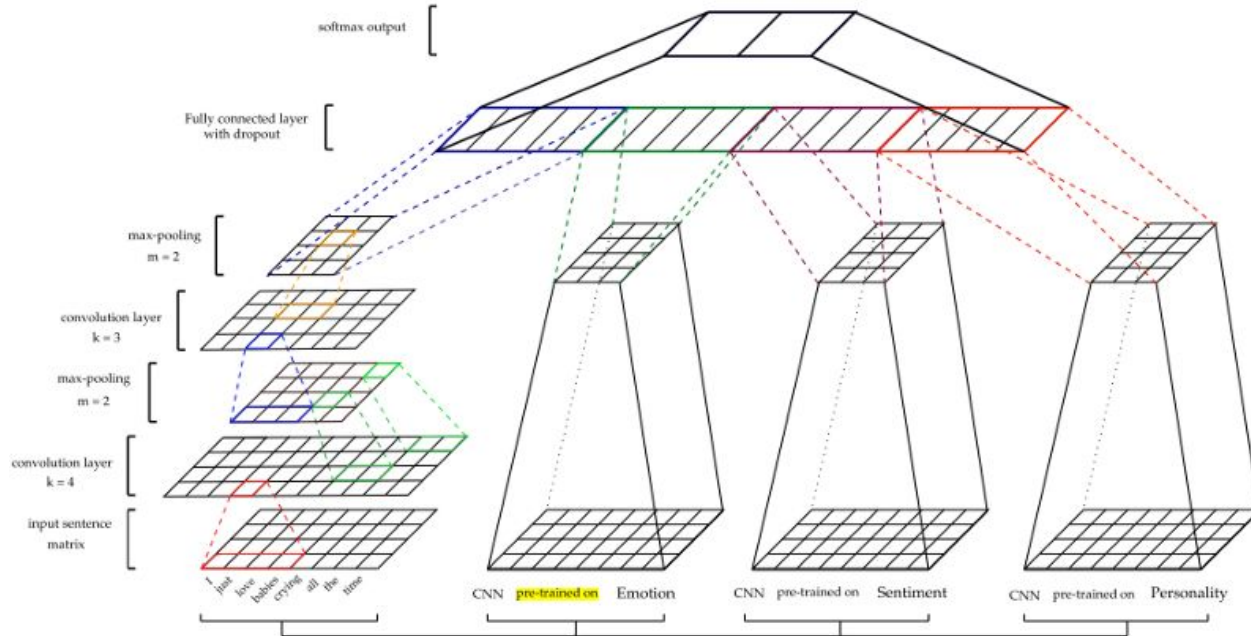
# Question answering with multi-column CNNs



Author: Li Dong, Furu Wei



# Detecting Sarcasm with CNNs







# Named Entity Recognition (NER) API

## Input

“**Hôm nay** tôi đến **Trống Đồng Palace** để tham dự **Google IO Hà Nội**.”

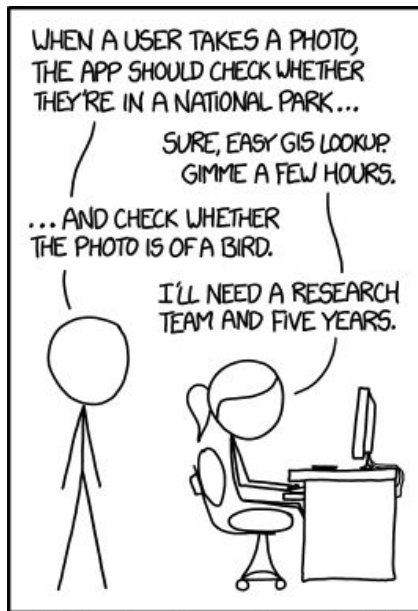
- CNN for character-level embeddings
- LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory network) for sequence labelling
- CRF (Conditional Random Field) for entity classification

State-of-the-art performance for NER

```
output.json
1 [
2   {
3     "entity": "DATE",
4     "surface": "Hôm nay",
5     "value": "2018-07-21"
6   },
7   {
8     "entity": "ORG",
9     "surface": "Google IO Hà Nội",
10    "value": "Google IO Hà Nội"
11  },
12  {
13    "entity": "PROVINCE",
14    "surface": "Hà Nội",
15    "value": {
16      "province": "Hà Nội"
17    }
18  },
19  {
20    "entity": "loc",
21    "surface": "Trống Đồng Palace",
22    "value": "Trống Đồng Palace"
23  }
24 ]
```



# CNN for Computer Vision



IN CS, IT CAN BE HARD TO EXPLAIN  
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EASY  
AND THE VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE.

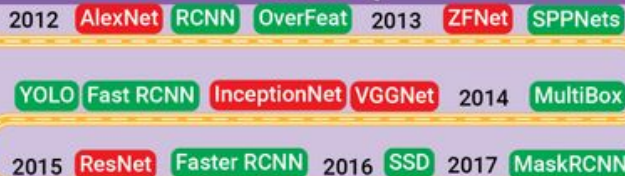
Source: [xkcd.com/1425](https://xkcd.com/1425)



# The modern History of Object Recognition

## Modern History of Object Recognition Infographic

### MiniMap



### Image Classification

Classify an image based on the dominant object inside it.

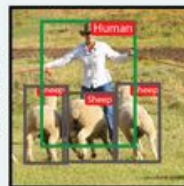
datasets: MNIST, CIFAR, ImageNet



### Object Localization

Predict the image region that contains the dominant object. Then image classification can be used to recognize object in the region

datasets: ImageNet



### Object Recognition

Localize and classify all objects appearing in the image. This task typically includes: proposing regions then classify the object inside them.

datasets: PASCAL, COCO



### Semantic Segmentation

Label each pixel of an image by the object class that it belongs to, such as human, sheep, and grass in the example.

datasets: PASCAL, COCO



### Instance Segmentation

Label each pixel of an image by the object class and object instance that it belongs to.

datasets: PASCAL, COCO



### Keypoint Detection

Detect locations of a set of predefined keypoints of an object, such as keypoints in a human body, or a human face.

datasets: COCO

Source: [Medium](#) - Author: Dang Ha The Hien (PhD at UiO)

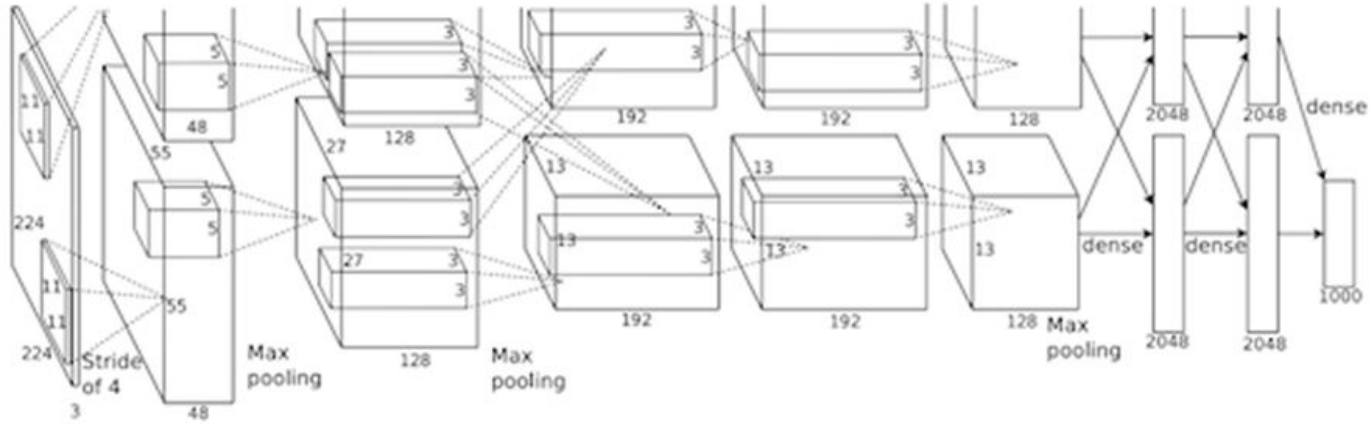


# Applications of CNN in Computer Vision

- Image Classification
- Image Retrieval
- Object Detection
- Semantic Segmentation
- Similarity Learning
- Image Captioning
- Generative models
- Video Classification



# AlexNet (2012)

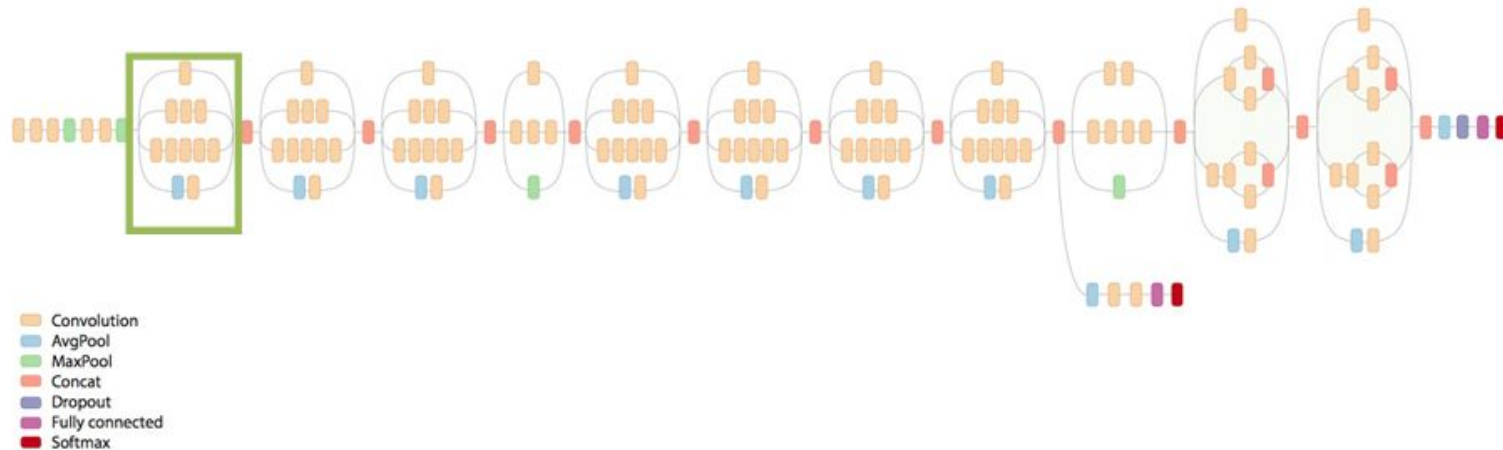


AlexNet architecture (May look weird because there are two different “streams”. This is because the training process was so computationally expensive that they had to split the training onto 2 GPUs)

Alex Krizhevsky, Ilya Sutskever, Geoffrey Hinton



# GoogLeNet (2015)



Green box shows parallel region of GoogLeNet

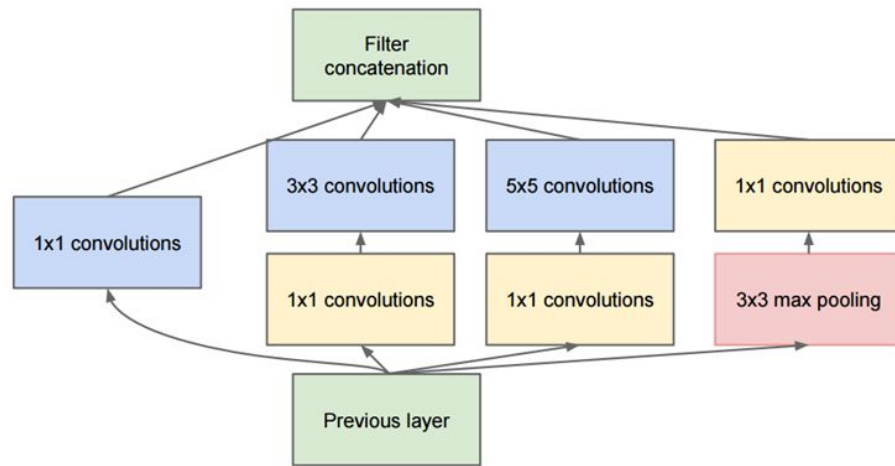
Going Deeper with Convolutions (Google)



## Going deeper...

- Used 9 Inception module, with over 100 layers
- Use an average pool, to go from  $7 \times 7 \times 1024$  volume to  $1 \times 1 \times 1024$  volume
- Trained on “a few high-end GPUs within a week”

Really set the stage for some amazing architectures that we could see in the coming years.



Full Inception module



Well said Leo, well said



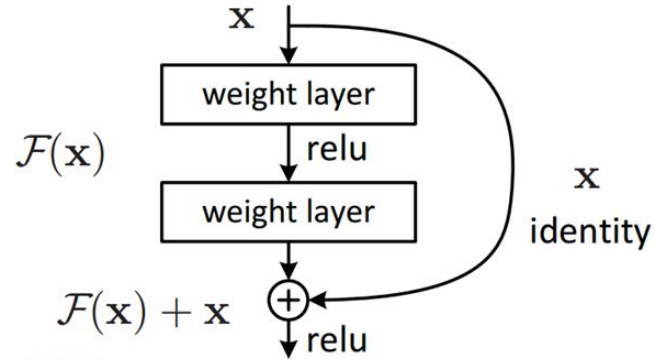
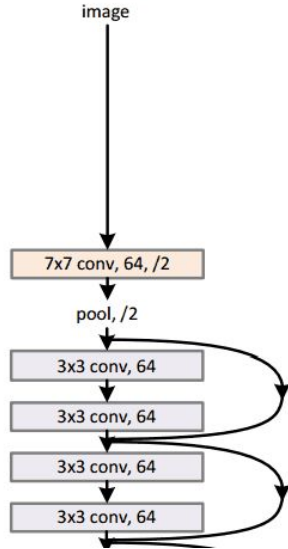
Well said Leo, well said





# Microsoft ResNet (2015)

34-layer residual



- “Ultra-deep” - Yann LeCun
- 152 layers...
- Trained on an 8 GPU machine for two to three weeks

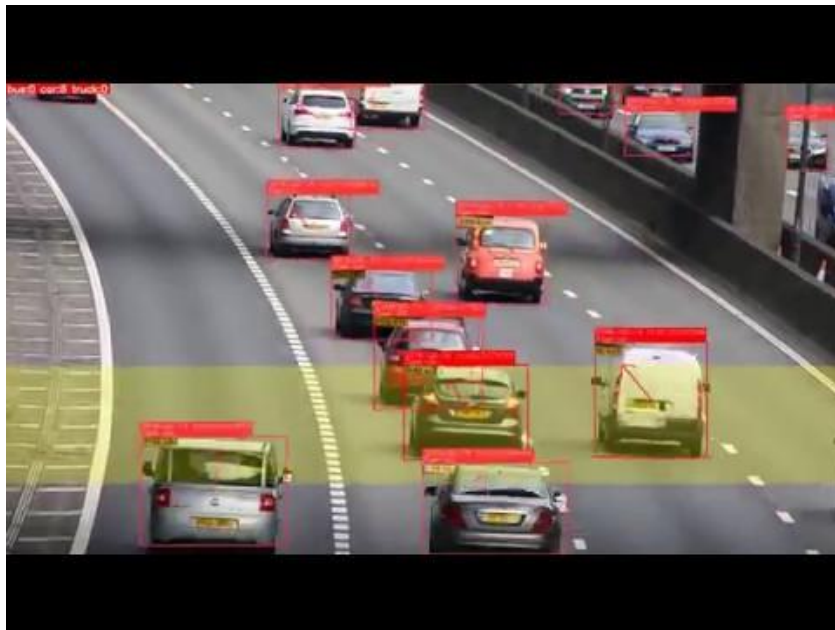


Demo time





# Traffic monitor



Nguyễn Tất Nguyên (Computer Vision Engineer @ Aimesoft)



# Real-time object detection



Nguyễn Quang Bình, Nguyễn Thị Vân Anh  
(Computer Vision Engineer @ Aimesoft)



## Conclusion



- CNNs are widely used in various applications in NLP and Computer Vision
- It is easy to write CNNs code on TF/Keras
- We successfully deployed CNNs on TF/Keras for many applications in banking and transportation which require high performance and high accuracy.



Thank you!

@tamnd87

[tamnd@aimesoft.com](mailto:tamnd@aimesoft.com)

