

# Convnets in TensorFlow

CS 20: TensorFlow for Deep Learning Research Lecture 7 2/7/2017

# Agenda

Convolutions without training

Convnet with MNIST!!!

tf.layers



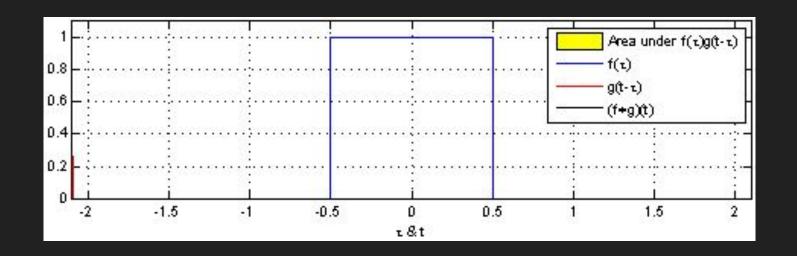


# Understanding convolutions

#### Convolutions in math and physics

a function derived from two given functions by integration that expresses how the shape of one is modified by the other

#### Convolutions in math and physics



#### Convolutions in math and physics

How an input is transformed by a kernel\*

## **Convolutions in machine learning**

## **Convolutions in machine learning**

1,	1,0	1,	0	0
0,0	1,	1,0	1	0
0,1	0,0	1,	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

**Image** 

4		
3		
05 5 05 9	35 29	50 pt 15 ft
52	e.	50.31

Convolved Feature

## Kernel for blurring

0.0625	0.125	0.0625
0.125	0.25	0.125
0.0625	0.125	0.0625

Matrix multiplication of this kernel with a 3 x 3 patch of an image is a weighted sum of neighboring pixels => blurring effect

#### **Convolution without training**



#### Kernel for blurring

0.0625	0.125	0.0625
0.125	0.25	0.125
0.0625	0.125	0.0625

Did someone say

tf.nn.conv2d

input output

#### **Convolutions in TensorFlow**

```
tf.nn.conv2d(
    input,
    filter,
    strides,
    padding,
    use cudnn on gpu=True,
    data format='NHWC',
    dilations=[1, 1, 1, 1],
    name=None
```

#### **Convolutions in TensorFlow**

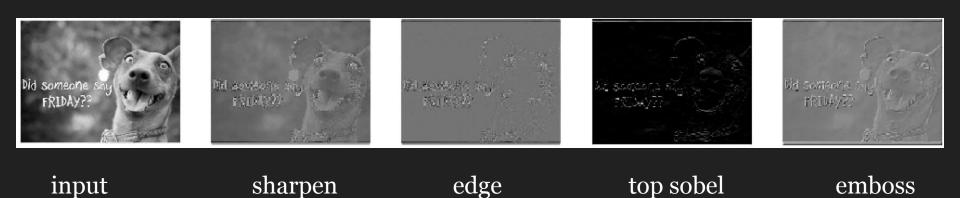
```
tf.nn.conv2d(
    input,
                      Batch size (N) x Height (H) x Width (W) x Channels (C)
    filter,
                     Height x Width x Input Channels x Output Channels
    strides,
                      4 element 1-D tensor, strides in each direction
    padding,
                     'SAME' or 'VALID'
    use cudnn on gpu=True,
    data format='NHWC',
    dilations=[1, 1, 1, 1],
    name=None
```

#### **Convolutions in TensorFlow**

```
tf.nn.conv2d(
    image,
    kernel,
    strides=[1, 3, 3, 1],
    padding='SAME',
)
```

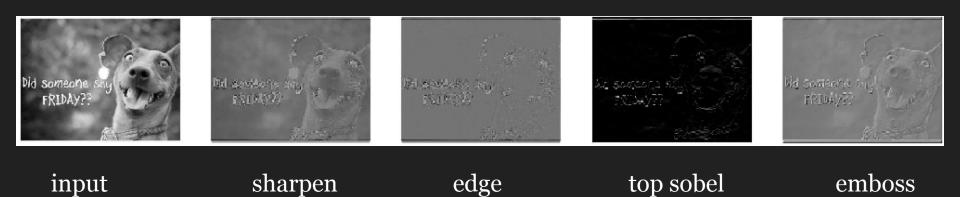


#### Some basic kernels



See kernels.py and o7\_run\_kernels.py

#### Some basic kernels





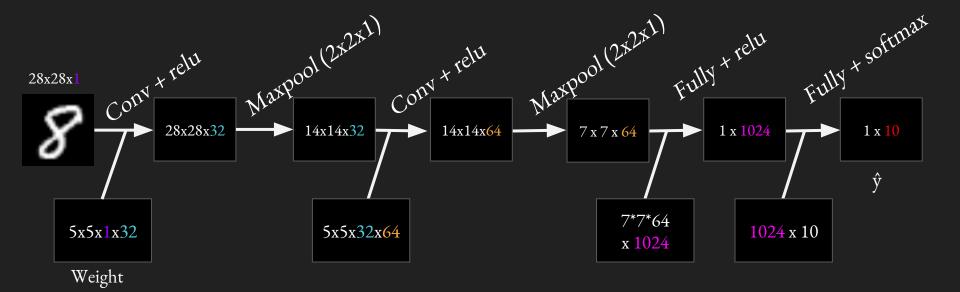
#### **Convolutions in machine learning**

Don't hard-code the values of your kernels. Learn the optimal kernels through training!



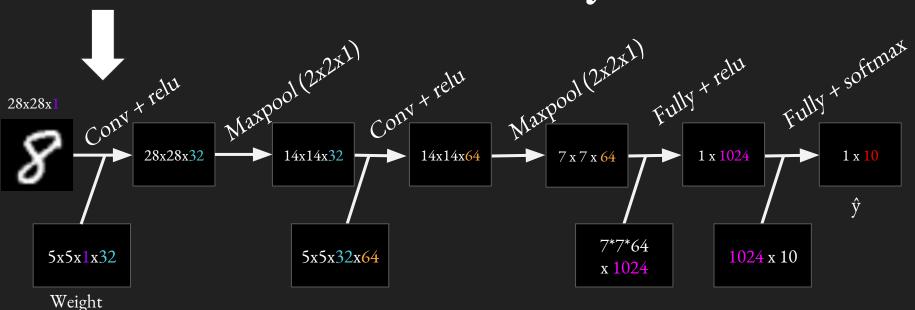
# ConvNet with MNIST

#### Model



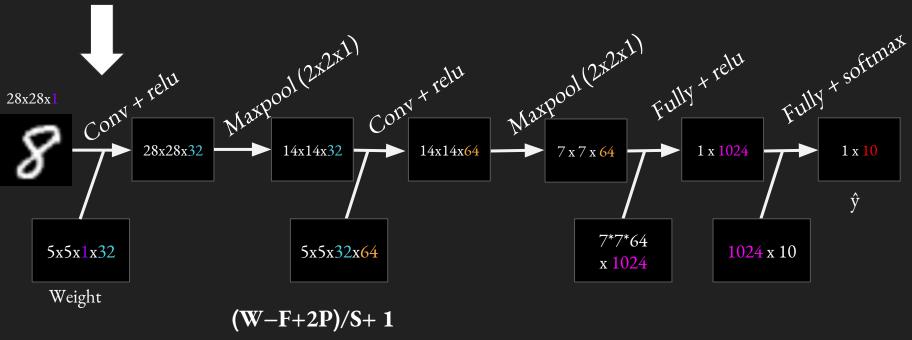
Strides for all convolutional layers: [1, 1, 1, 1]

#### **Convolutional layer**



#### Convolutional layer: padding

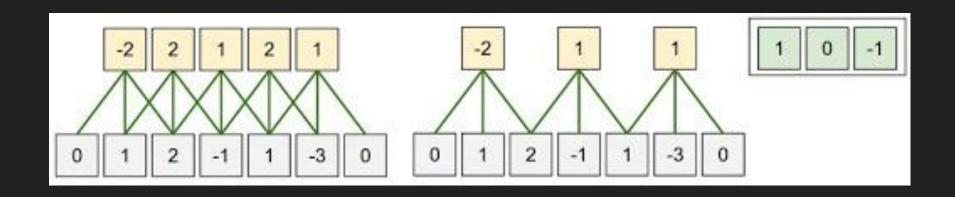
Input width = 13 Filter width = 6 Stride = 5



W: input width/depth

P: padding

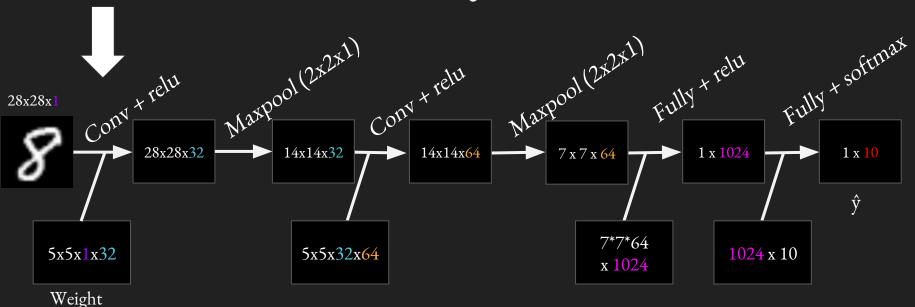
F: filter width/depth



$$(W-F+2P)/S+1$$

W: input width/depth P: padding

F: filter width/depth



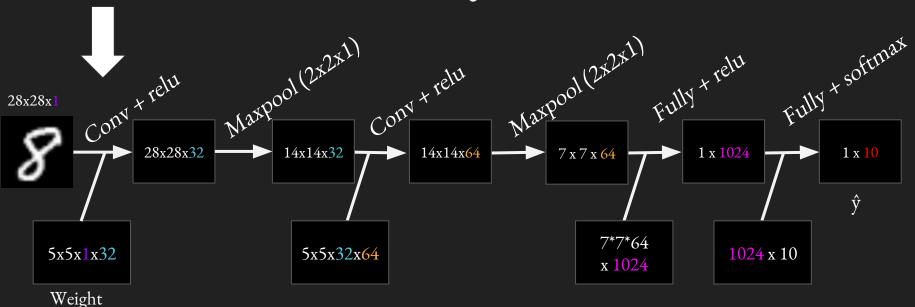
$$(W-F+2P)/S+1$$

(28 - 5 + 2\*2)/1 + 1 = 28

W: input width/depth

P: padding

F: filter width/depth



$$(W-F+2P)/S+1$$

$$(28 - 5 + 2*2)/1 + 1 = 28$$

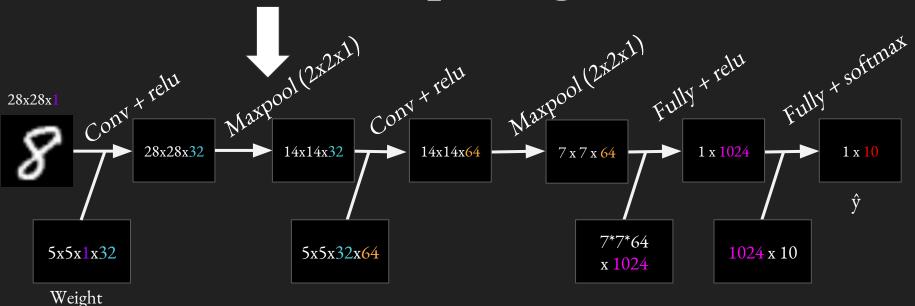
W: input width/depth

P: padding

TF computes padding for us!

F: filter width/depth

#### **Maxpooling**



## Maxpooling

Single depth slice

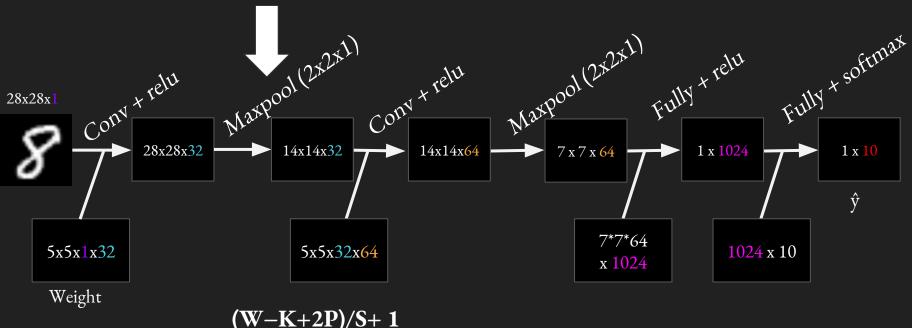
5 6 8 3

max pool with 2x2 filters and stride 2

6834

У

#### **Maxpooling: Dimension**

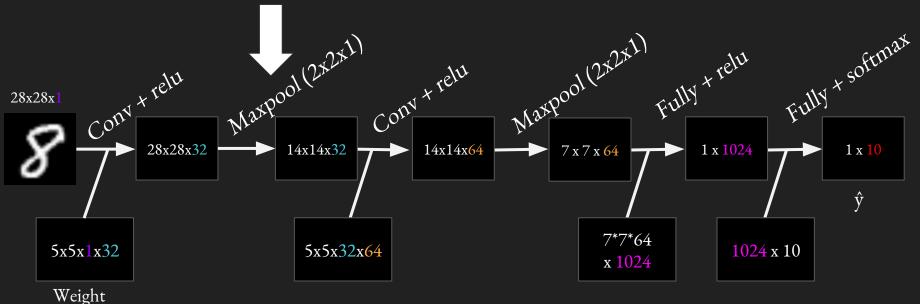


W: input width/depth

P: padding

K: window width/depth

#### **Maxpooling: Dimension**



$$(W-K+2P)/S+1$$

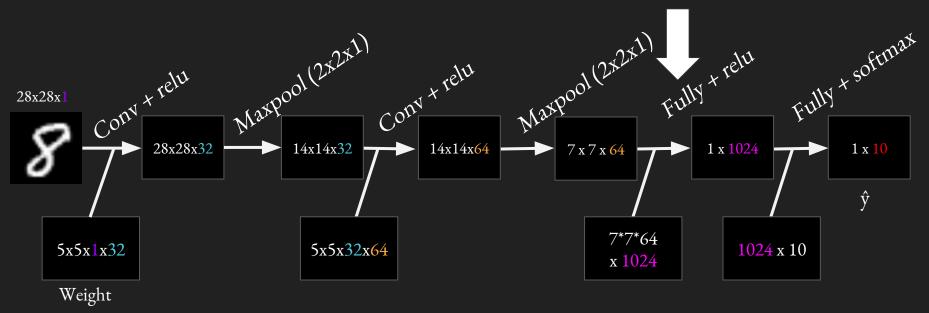
$$(28 - 2 + 2*0) / 2 + 1 = 14$$

W: input width/depth

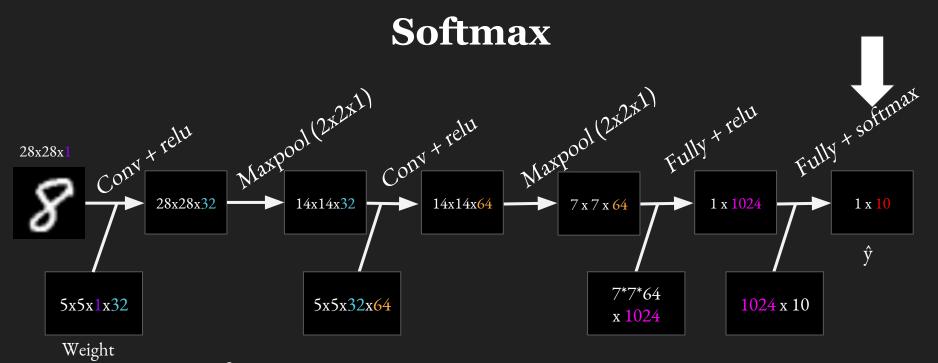
P: padding

K: window width/depth

#### **Fully connected**



fc = tf.matmul(pool2, w) + b



Loss function

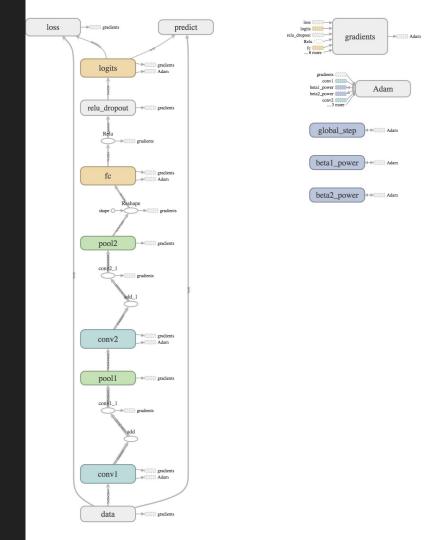
tf.nn.softmax\_cross\_entropy\_with\_logits(labels=Y, logits=logits)

Predict

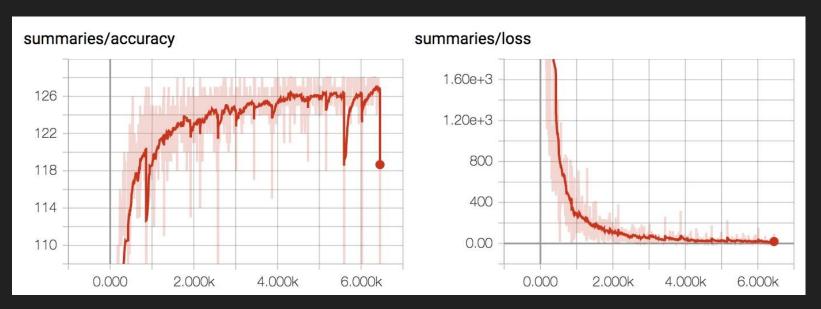
tf.nn.softmax(logits\_batch)

#### **Interactive coding**

o7\_convnet\_mnist\_starter.py from GitHub! Update utils.py



## Training progress



Test accuracy increases while training loss decreases!

# Accuracy

Epochs	Accuracy
1	0.9131
2	0.9363
3	0.9478
5	0.9573
10	0.971
25	0.9818



# tf.layers

## tf.layers

We've been learning it the hard way

#### tf.layers.conv2d

```
conv1 = tf.layers.conv2d(inputs=self.img,
filters=32,
kernel_size=[5, 5],
padding='SAME',
activation=tf.nn.relu,
name='conv1')
```

#### tf.layers.conv2d

can choose non-linearity to use

#### tf.layers.max\_pooling2d

#### tf.layers.dense

fc = tf.layers.dense(pool2, 1024, activation=tf.nn.relu, name='fc')

#### tf.layers.dense

Drop neurals during training
Want to use all of them during testing

#### **Next class**

**TFRecord** 

**CIFAR** 

Style Transfer

Feedback: chiphuyen@cs.stanford.edu

Thanks!