Image Classification in R TensorFlow using trained models

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Recently RStudio has released a [package](https://rstudio.github.io/tensorflow/) that allows the use of TensorFlow in R. Also recently several trained models for image classification have been [released](https://github.com/tensorflow/models/blob/master/slim/README.md#Pretrained). In this post I describe how to use the VGG16 model in R to produce an image classification like:  (image taken from: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/jonner/487461265>)

The code is available on [github](https://github.com/oduerr/tf_r/tree/master/load_vgg16). In that directory there is also a python file (load\_vgg16.py) for checking the validity of the R-code against the python implementation in which the models are published.

As a first step we download the VGG16 weights vgg\_16.tar.gz from [here](https://github.com/tensorflow/models/blob/master/slim/README.md#Pretrained) and extract it. You should get a file named vgg\_16.ckpt which we will need later.

## Building the model

We now define the model. Note that the network is written in the default graph. We do a clean start by resetting the default graph.

library(tensorflow)  
slim = tf$contrib$slim #Poor mans import tensorflow.contrib.slim as slim  
tf$reset\_default\_graph() # Better to start from scratch

We start with a placeholder [tensor](https://rstudio.github.io/tensorflow/using_tensorflow_api.html#tensor_shapes) for batches (first dimension) of images with arbitrary size. These images are indexed by width, height, color. Since we want to allow images of arbitrary size, we leave these dimensions open. We do this by setting them to NULL. Then these images are rescaled to the size (224, 224) as needed by the network via

# Resizing the images  
images = tf$placeholder(tf$float32, shape(NULL, NULL, NULL, 3))  
imgs\_scaled = tf$image$resize\_images(images, shape(224,224))

We are now defining the VGG16 model. Luckily there is a package [TensorFlow-Slim](https://github.com/tensorflow/tensorflow/tree/master/tensorflow/contrib/slim) included in the TensorFlow installation, which allows to easily build networks.

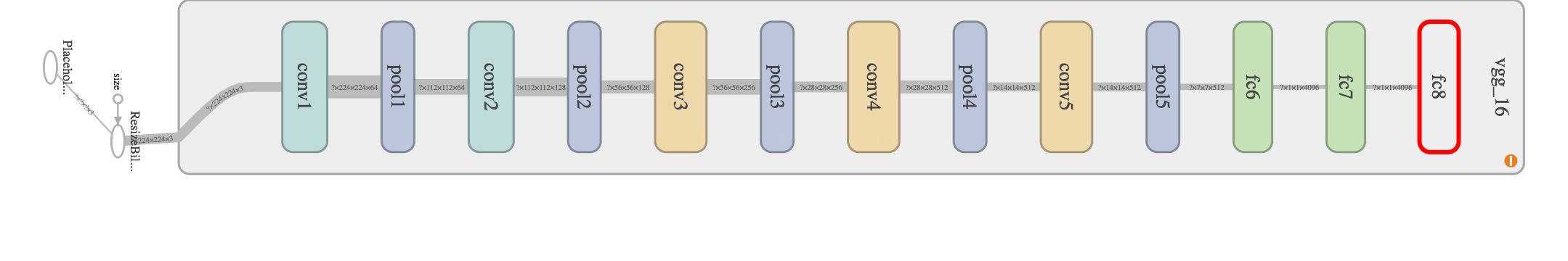
# Definition of the network  
library(magrittr)   
# The last layer is the fc8 Tensor holding the logits of the 1000 classes  
fc8 = slim$conv2d(imgs\_scaled, 64, shape(3,3), scope='vgg\_16/conv1/conv1\_1') %>%   
 slim$conv2d(64, shape(3,3), scope='vgg\_16/conv1/conv1\_2') %>%  
 slim$max\_pool2d( shape(2, 2), scope='vgg\_16/pool1') %>%  
  
 slim$conv2d(128, shape(3,3), scope='vgg\_16/conv2/conv2\_1') %>%  
 slim$conv2d(128, shape(3,3), scope='vgg\_16/conv2/conv2\_2') %>%  
 slim$max\_pool2d( shape(2, 2), scope='vgg\_16/pool2') %>%  
  
 slim$conv2d(256, shape(3,3), scope='vgg\_16/conv3/conv3\_1') %>%  
 slim$conv2d(256, shape(3,3), scope='vgg\_16/conv3/conv3\_2') %>%  
 slim$conv2d(256, shape(3,3), scope='vgg\_16/conv3/conv3\_3') %>%  
 slim$max\_pool2d(shape(2, 2), scope='vgg\_16/pool3') %>%  
  
 slim$conv2d(512, shape(3,3), scope='vgg\_16/conv4/conv4\_1') %>%  
 slim$conv2d(512, shape(3,3), scope='vgg\_16/conv4/conv4\_2') %>%  
 slim$conv2d(512, shape(3,3), scope='vgg\_16/conv4/conv4\_3') %>%  
 slim$max\_pool2d(shape(2, 2), scope='vgg\_16/pool4') %>%  
  
 slim$conv2d(512, shape(3,3), scope='vgg\_16/conv5/conv5\_1') %>%  
 slim$conv2d(512, shape(3,3), scope='vgg\_16/conv5/conv5\_2') %>%  
 slim$conv2d(512, shape(3,3), scope='vgg\_16/conv5/conv5\_3') %>%  
 slim$max\_pool2d(shape(2, 2), scope='vgg\_16/pool5') %>%  
  
 slim$conv2d(4096, shape(7, 7), padding='VALID', scope='vgg\_16/fc6') %>%  
 slim$conv2d(4096, shape(1, 1), scope='vgg\_16/fc7') %>%   
  
 # Setting the activation\_fn=NULL does not work, so we get a ReLU  
 slim$conv2d(1000, shape(1, 1), scope='vgg\_16/fc8') %>%  
 tf$squeeze(shape(1, 2), name='vgg\_16/fc8/squeezed')

We can visualize the model in tensorboard, by saving the default graph via:

tf$train$SummaryWriter('/tmp/dumm/vgg16', tf$get\_default\_graph())$close()

You can now open a shell and start tensorboard

tensorboard --logdir /tmp/dumm/

You should get a result like: 

## Loading the weights

We start a Session and restore the model weights from the downloaded weight file.

restorer = tf$train$Saver()  
 sess = tf$Session()  
 restorer$restore(sess, '/Users/oli/Dropbox/server\_sync/tf\_slim\_models/vgg\_16.ckpt')

## Loading the images

Now it's time to load the image. The values have to be in the range of 0 to 255. Therefore I multiply the values by 255. Further we need to feed the placeholder Tensor with an array of order 4.

library(jpeg)  
img1 <- readJPEG('apple.jpg')  
d = dim(img1)  
imgs = array(255\*img1, dim = c(1, d[1], d[2], d[3])) #We need array of order 4

## Feeding and fetching the graph

Now we have a graph in the session with the correct weights. We can do the predictions by feeding the placeholder tensor images with the value of the images stored in the array imgs. We fetch the fc8 tensor from the graph and store it in fc8\_vals.

fc8\_vals = sess$run(fc8, dict(images = imgs))  
fc8\_vals[1:5] #In python [-2.86833096 0.7060132 -1.32027602 -0.61107934 -1.67312801]

## [1] 0.0000000 0.7053483 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.0000000

When comparing it with the python result, we see that negative values are clamped to zero. This is due to the fact that in this R implementation I could not deactivate the final ReLu operation. Nevertheless, we are only interested in the positive values which we transfer to probabilities for the certain classes via

probs = exp(fc8\_vals)/sum(exp(fc8\_vals))

We sort for the highest probabilities and also load the descriptions of the image net classes and produce the final plot.

idx = sort.int(fc8\_vals, index.return = TRUE, decreasing = TRUE)$ix[1:5]  
  
# Reading the class names  
library(readr)  
names = read\_delim("imagenet\_classes.txt", "\t", escape\_double = FALSE, trim\_ws = TRUE,col\_names = FALSE)

## Parsed with column specification:  
## cols(  
## X1 = col\_character()  
## )

### Graph  
library(grid)  
g = rasterGrob(img1, interpolate=TRUE)   
text = ""  
for (id in idx) {  
 text = paste0(text, names[id,][[1]], " ", round(probs[id],5), "\n")   
}  
  
library(ggplot2)  
ggplot(data.frame(d=1:3)) + annotation\_custom(g) +   
 annotate('text',x=0.05,y=0.05,label=text, size=7, hjust = 0, vjust=0, color='blue') + xlim(0,1) + ylim(0,1)

