

Announcements

- **Readings** (Week 10 due Sunday 3/15)
- **Assignment 03**
 - Health project: done
 - Image project: this week!
 - **Both** projects to be submitted (2 .ipynb files)
 - Due: **Pi Day**

Colors

To human:



To computer: 255, 0, 0 (in decimal) or #FF0000 (in hexadecimal)

Other red colors: <http://www.rapidtables.com/web/color/red-color.htm>

Pixels

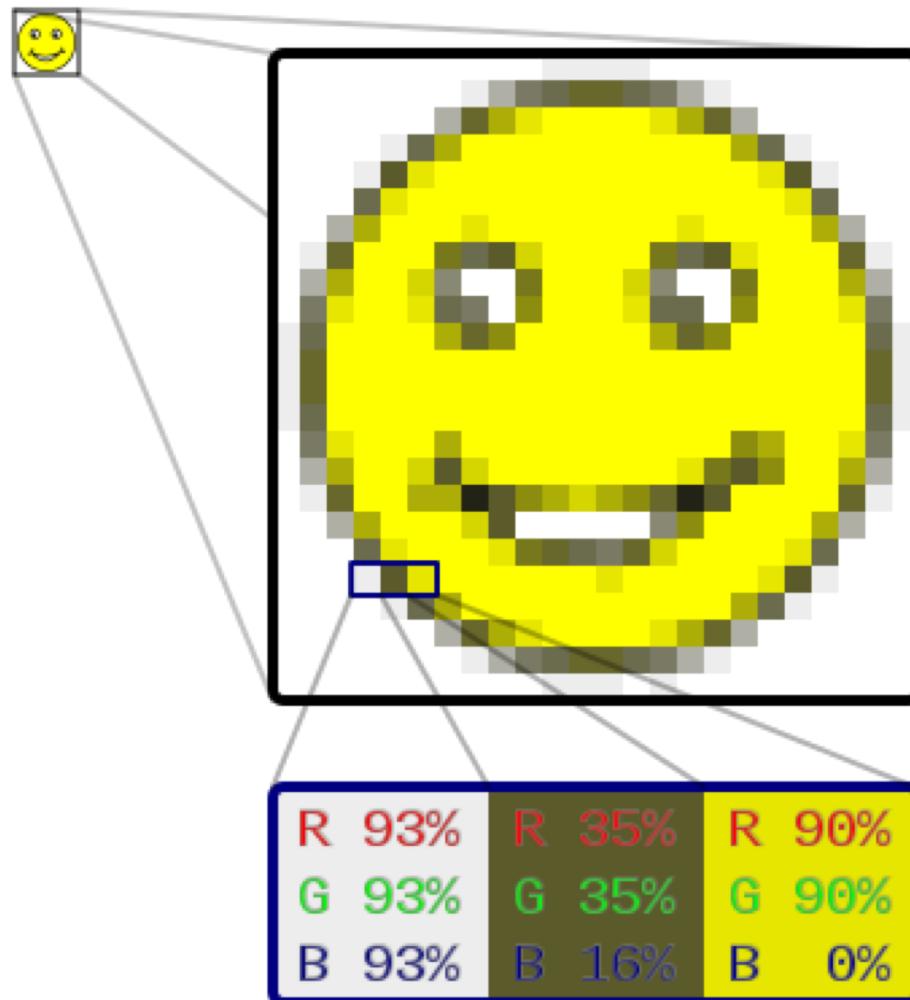


Image from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raster_graphics

Image is data

Data We have three values per pixel (RGB)

Pixel [0,0]

R = 174

G = 198

B = 234



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Pixel [0,0]

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Image is data

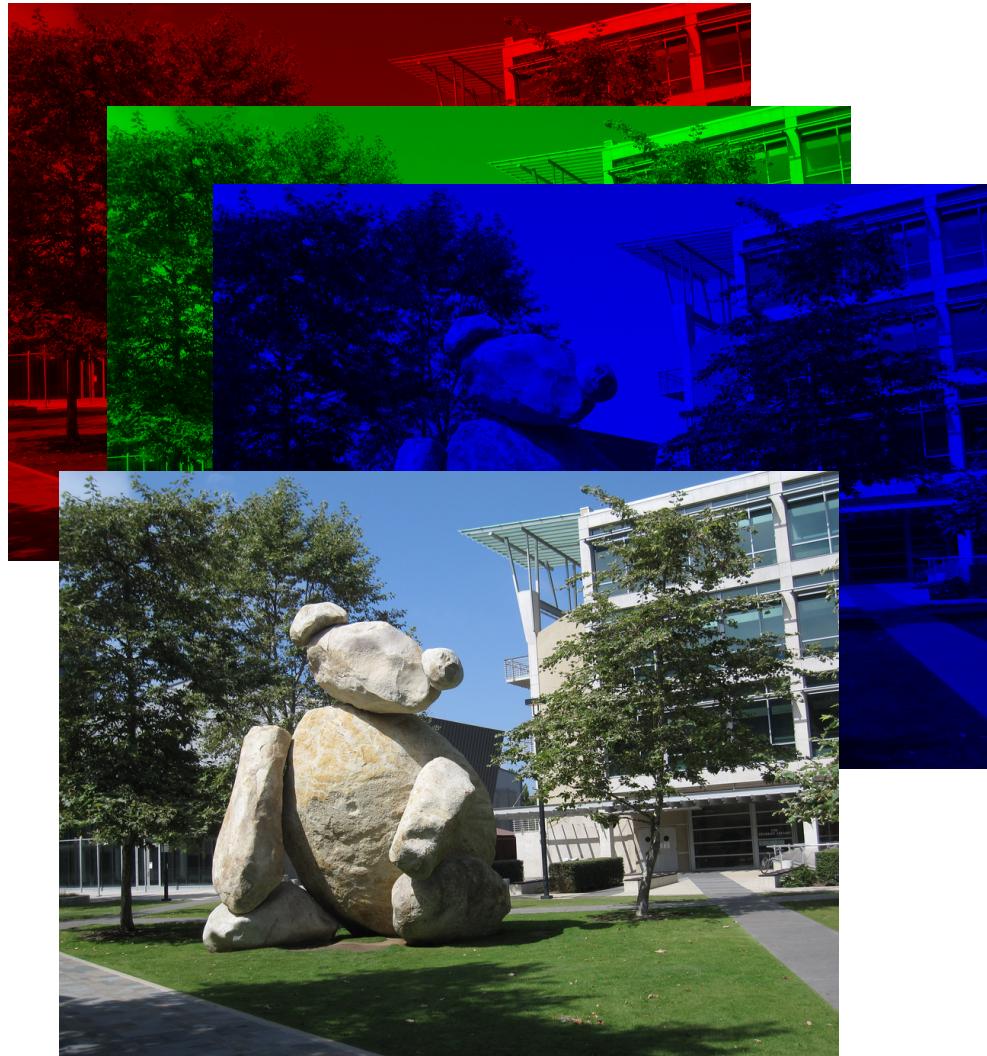
Data We have three values per pixel (RGB)

Pixel [0,0]

R = 174

G = 198

B = 234



Data and Information



Data and Information

Data This is a 700x629 RGB image ($700 \times 629 \times 3 = 1,320,900$ points!)

Pixel RGB = 236, 34, 50

Information
what information is really
inside that image?



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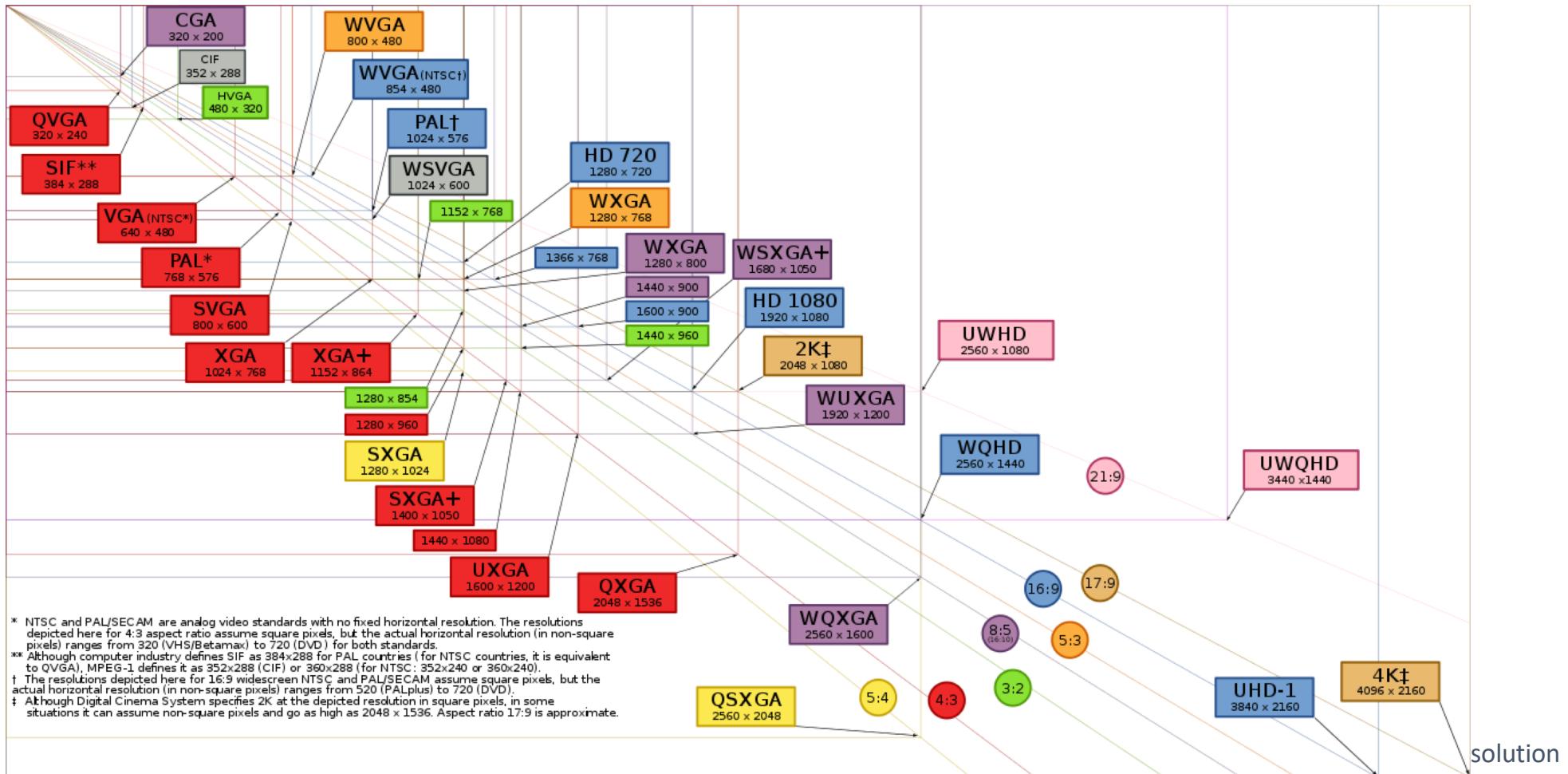
Information

what information is really inside that image?



Image .jpg
700x629 pixels
all pixels = 236, 34, 50

Resolution



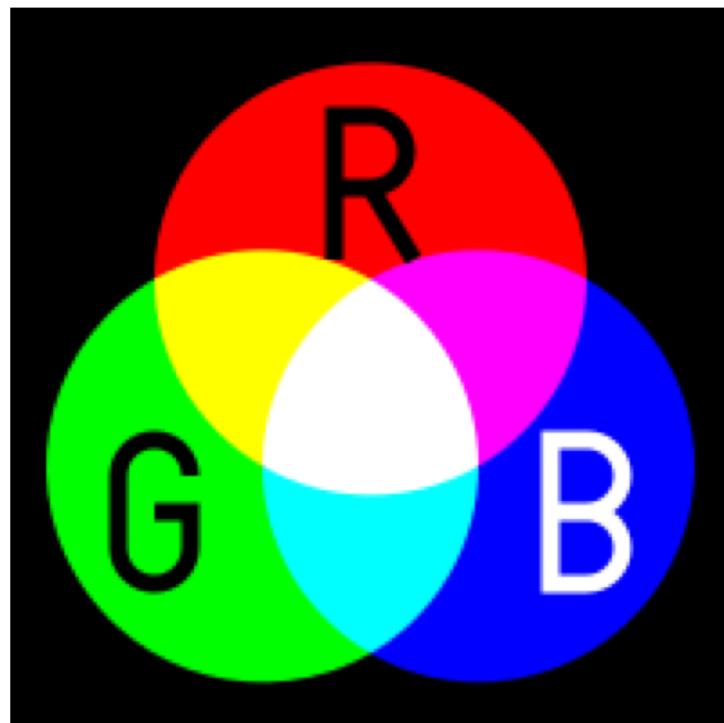
solution

16 color vs 256 color



Image from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Display_resolution

Colorspace



Images from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color_space

Image Processing

Original

Gaussian Blur

Sharpen

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Images from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kernel_\(image_processing\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kernel_(image_processing))

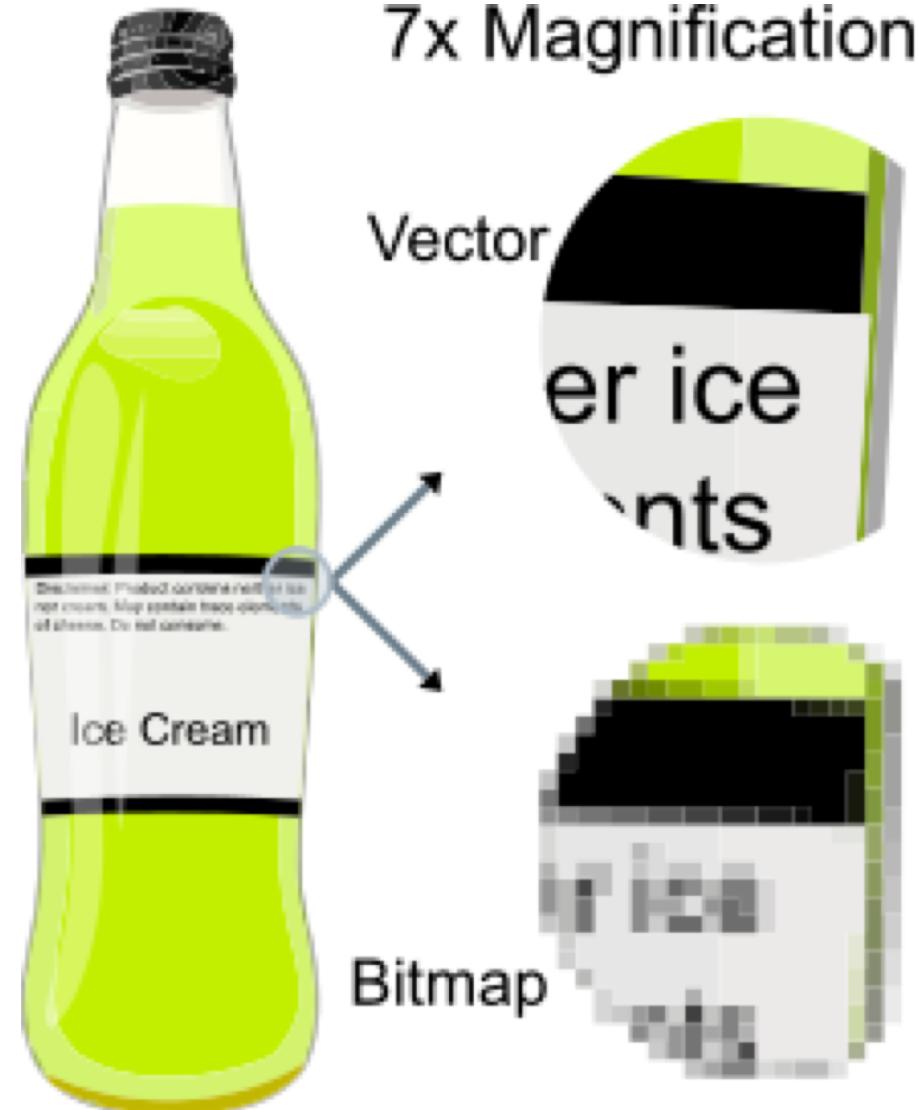
Image Processing

Edge Detection



Images from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edge_detection

Vector Images



Images from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vector_graphics

Compression Artifacts

ead). -- BenR
I'm afraid I n
asterisk was



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compression_artifact

Digit Recognition & OCR

9 6 6 5 4 0 7 4 0 1
3 1 3 4 7 2 7 1 2 1
1 7 4 2 3 5 1 2 4 4

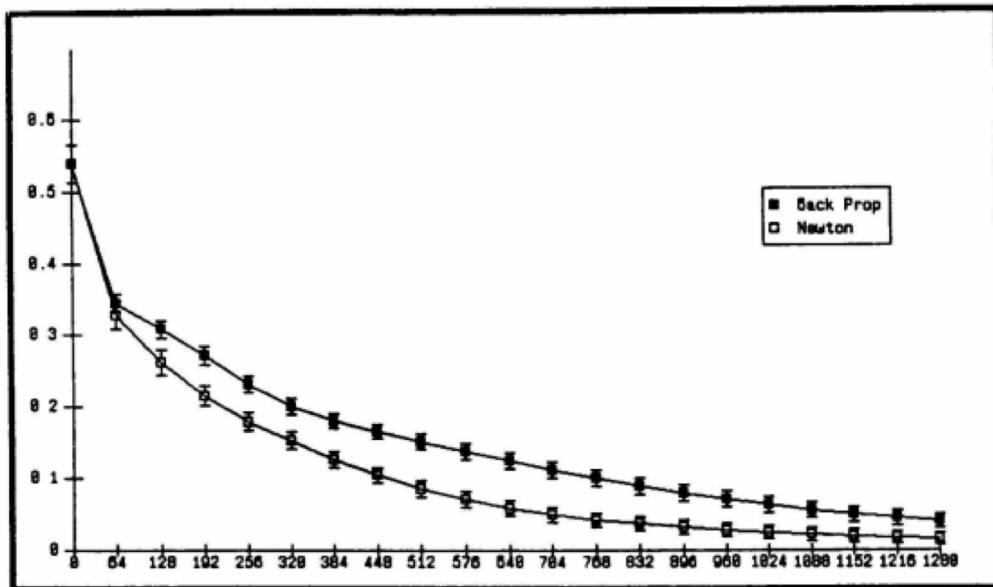


Figure 3: Mean error and standard deviation for 100 repetitions of 1280 pattern presentations with Batch Back Propagation versus Pseudo-Newton learning.

Improving the Convergence of Back-Propagation Learning with Second Order Methods

Sue Becker & Yann le Cun
Department of Computer Science, University of Toronto

Technical Report CRG-TR-88-5
Sept 1988

MNIST <https://www.kaggle.com/c/digit-recognizer>

Facial Recognition

Face detection

Detect one or more human faces in an image and get back face rectangles for where in the image the faces are, along with face attributes which contain machine learning-based predictions of facial features. The face attribute features available are: Age, Emotion, Gender, Pose, Smile, and Facial Hair along with 27 landmarks for each face in the image.

See it in action



```
detection result:  
JSON:  
[  
 {  
   "faceId": "da5a0f39-d2bc-4c4b-83ba-41f62e555b4d",  
   "faceRectangle": {  
     "top": 115,  
     "left": 265,  
     "width": 140,  
     "height": 140  
   },  
   "faceAttributes": {  
     "hair": {  
       "bald": 0.06,  
       "invisible": false,  
       "hairColor": [  
         {  
           "color": "black",  
           "confidence": 1.0  
         },  
         {  
           "color": "brown",  
           "confidence": 0.95  
         },  
         {  
           "color": "gray",  
           "confidence": 0.43  
         }  
       ]  
     }  
   }  
 ]
```