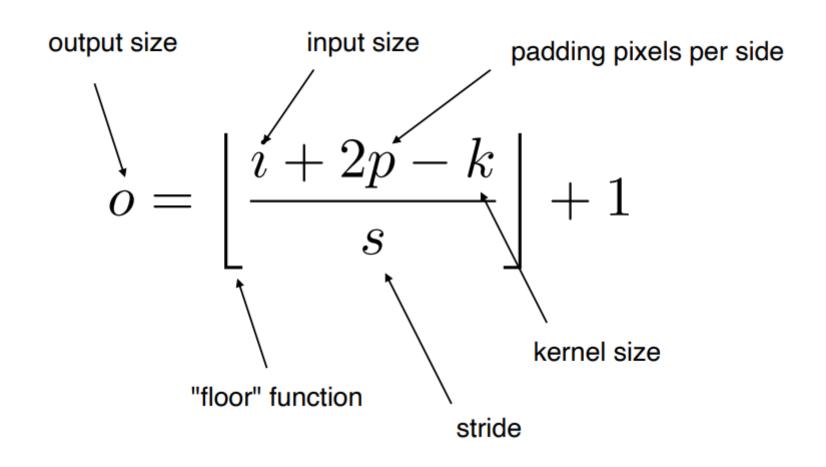
Lecture 09b Introducción a las CNNs parte 2 -Arquitecturas de CNNs

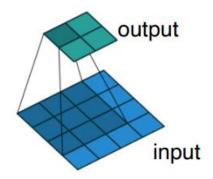
Controlar el tamaño de salida además del paso

- Padding (controla el tamaño de la salida junto con stride)
- Dropout 2D y batchnorm
- Arquitecturas comunes
 - VGG16 (simple, CNN profunda)
 - ResNet y skip connections
- Reemplazando Max-Pooling con capas convolucionales
- Capas convolucionales en lugar de completamente conectadas
- Transfer learning

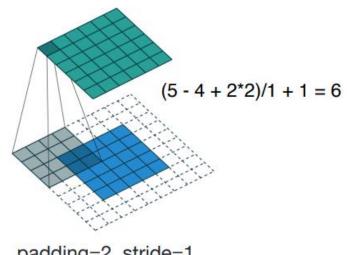
Relleno



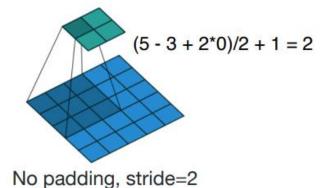
$$(4 - 3 + 2*0)/1 + 1 = 2$$



No padding, stride=1



padding=2, stride=1



Altamente recomendado

Dumoulin, Vincent, and Francesco Visin. "A guide to convolution arithmetic for deep learning." arXiv preprint arXiv:1603.07285 (2016).

https://arxiv.org/abs/1603.07285

Jerga de Padding

Convolución "valid": Sin padding (el mapa de características se reduce)

Convolución "same": Padding tal que el tamaño de salida es igual al tamaño de entrada

Convenciones comunes de tamaño de kernel:

3x3, 5x5, 7x7 (a veces 1x1 en capas posteriores para reducir canales)

Padding

$$o = \left\lfloor \frac{i + 2p - k}{s} \right\rfloor + 1$$

Suponga que desea utilizar una operación convolucional con paso 1 y mantener las dimensiones de entrada en el mapa de características de salida:

¿Cuánto padding se necesita para que el tamaño del mapa de características sea igual al tamaño de entrada?

$$o = i + 2p - k + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p = (o - i + k - 1)/2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p = (k - 1)/2$$

Padding

$$o = i + 2p - k + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p = (o - i + k - 1)/2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p = (k - 1)/2$$

Probablemente explica por qué las convenciones de tamaño de kernel comunes son 3x3, 5x5, 7x7 (a veces 1x1 en capas posteriores para reducir canales)

Conceptos familiares ahora en 2D

- Padding (controla el tamaño de la salida junto con stride)
- Dropout 2D y batchnorm
- Arquitecturas comunes
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- Transfer learning

Dropout 2D

- Problema con el dropout regular y las CNN: Es probable que los píxeles adyacentes estén muy correlacionados (por lo tanto, es posible que no ayuden a reducir la "dependencia" tanto como se pretendía originalmente con el dropout)
- Por lo tanto, puede ser mejor eliminar mapas de características completos.

Tompson, Jonathan, Ross Goroshin, Arjun Jain, Yann LeCun, and Christoph Bregler.

"Efficient object localization using convolutional networks." In Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, pp. 648-656. 2015.

https://www.cv-foundation.org/openaccess/content_cvpr_2015/html/Tompson_Efficient_Object_Localization_2015_CVPR_paper.html

^{**}La idea proviene de**

Dropout 2D

- Dropout2d descartará mapas de características completos (canales)

```
import torch
m = torch.nn.Dropout2d(p=0.5)
input = torch.randn(1, 3, 5, 5)
output = m(input)
output
tensor([[[[-0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000],
         [0.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000],
         [0.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000],
         [0.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000],
         [-0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]],
        [[-3.5274, 0.8163, 0.2440, 1.2410, 1.5022],
         [-1.2455, 6.3875, -2.6224, 0.0261, 1.7487],
         [1.6471, 0.7444, -2.1941, -2.0119, -1.5232],
         [0.3720, -1.5606, 0.7630, 0.9177, -0.1387],
         [-1.2817, -3.5804, 0.4367, -0.1384, -0.8148]],
        [[-0.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000],
         [0.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000],
         [0.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000],
         [-0.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000],
         [-0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]]]])
```

BatchNorm 2D

BatchNorm1d

[SOURCE] &

Applies Batch Normalization over a 2D or 3D input (a mini-batch of 1D inputs with optional additional channel dimension) as described in the paper Batch Normalization: Accelerating Deep Network Training by Reducing Internal Covariate Shift.

$$y = rac{x - \mathrm{E}[x]}{\sqrt{\mathrm{Var}[x] + \epsilon}} * \gamma + eta$$

BatchNorm2d

[SOURCE]

Applies Batch Normalization over a 4D input (a mini-batch of 2D inputs with additional channel dimension) as described in the paper Batch Normalization: Accelerating Deep Network Training by Reducing Internal Covariate Shift.

$$y = rac{x - \mathrm{E}[x]}{\sqrt{\mathrm{Var}[x] + \epsilon}} * \gamma + eta$$

Fuente: https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/nn.html

BatchNorm 2D

BatchNorm1d Las entradas son tensores de rango 2: [N, num_features)

[SOURCE] &

Applies Batch Normalization over a 2D or 3D input (a mini-batch of 1D inputs with optional additional channel dimension) as described in the paper Batch Normalization: Accelerating Deep Network Training by Reducing Internal Covariate Shift.

$$y = \frac{x - \mathrm{E}[x]}{\sqrt{\mathrm{Var}[x] + \epsilon}} * \gamma + \beta$$

BatchNorm2d Las entradas son tensores de rango 4: [N, C, H, W]

[SOURCE]

Applies Batch Normalization over a 4D input (a mini-batch of 2D inputs with additional channel dimension) as described in the paper Batch Normalization: Accelerating Deep Network Training by Reducing Internal Covariate Shift.

$$y = rac{x - \mathrm{E}[x]}{\sqrt{\mathrm{Var}[x] + \epsilon}} * \gamma + eta$$

En BatchNorm2d, la desviación media y estándar se calculan para N * H * W, es decir, sobre la dimensión del canal

Fuente: https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/nn.html

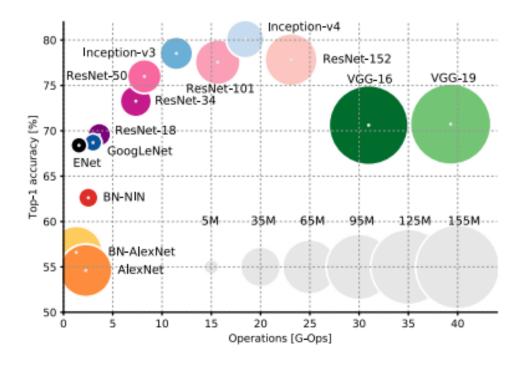
BatchNorm 2D

En BatchNorm2d, la desviación media y estándar se calculan para N * H * W, es decir, sobre la dimensión del canal

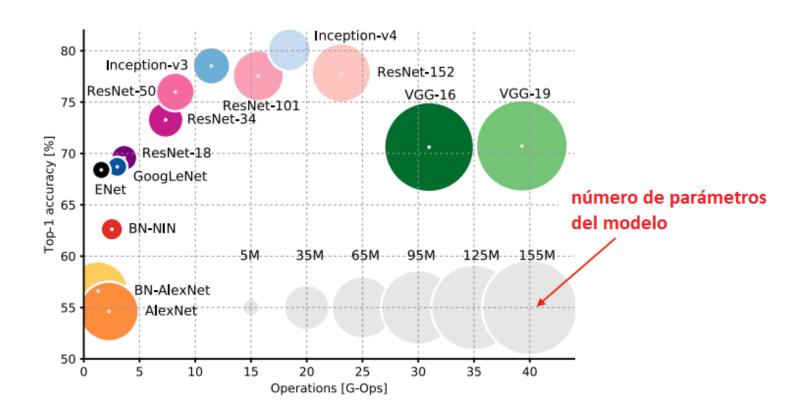
```
[1]: import torch.nn as nn
     import torch.nn.functional as F
     class Model(nn.Module):
         def __init__(self):
             super(Model, self).__init__()
             self.cn1 = nn.Conv2d(3, 192, kernel_size=5,
                                  stride=1, padding=2, bias=False)
             self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(192)
[2]: model = Model()
[3]: model.bn1.weight.size()
[3]: torch.Size([192])
```

- Padding (controla el tamaño de la salida junto con stride)
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- Transfer learning

Discutiremos algunas arquitecturas CNN comunes adicionales ya que el campo evolucionó bastante desde 2012.



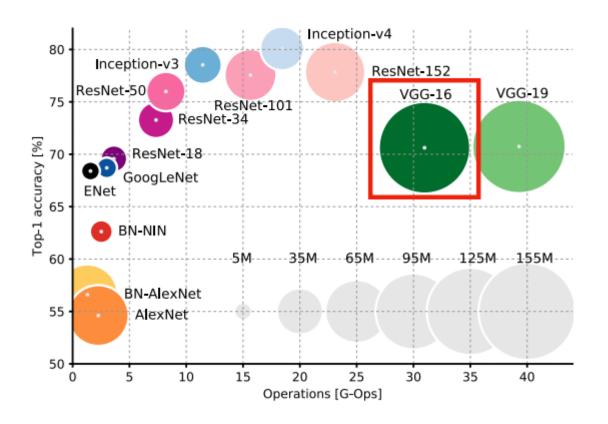
Canziani, A., Paszke, A., & Culurciello, E. (2016). An analysis of deep neural network models for practical Figure 1: Top1 vs. network. applications. Single-crop top-1 vali- arXiv preprint arXiv:1605.07678.



Canziani, A., Paszke, A., & Culurciello, E. (2016). An analysis of deep neural network models for practical Figure 1: Top1 vs. network. applications. Single-crop top-1 vali- arXiv preprint arXiv:1605.07678.

Agregando más capas

- Padding (controla el tamaño de la salida junto con stride)
- Dropout 2D y batchnorm
- Arquitecturas comunes
 - VGG16 (simple, CNN profunda)
 - ResNet y skip connections
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- Transfer learning



Canziani, A., Paszke, A., & Culurciello, E. (2016). An analysis of deep neural network models for practical Figure 1: Top1 vs. network. applications. Single-crop top-1 vali- arXiv preprint arXiv:1605.07678.

VGG-16

ConvNet Configuration						
Α	A-LRN	В	C	D	Е	
11 weight	11 weight	13 weight	16 weight	16 weight	19 weight	
layers	layers	layers	layers	layers	layers	
	i	ge)				
conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	
	LRN	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	
maxpool						
conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	
		conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	
maxpool						
conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	
conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	
			conv1-250	conv3-256	conv3-256	
					conv3-256	
maxpool						
conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	
conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	
			conv1-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	
					conv3-512	
maxpool						
conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	
conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	
			conv1-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	
					conv3-512	
	maxpool					
FC-4096						
FC-4096						
FC-1000						
		soft-	max			

Ventajas:

Arquitectura muy simple, conv 3x3, stride = 1, padding "same", MaxPooling de 2x2

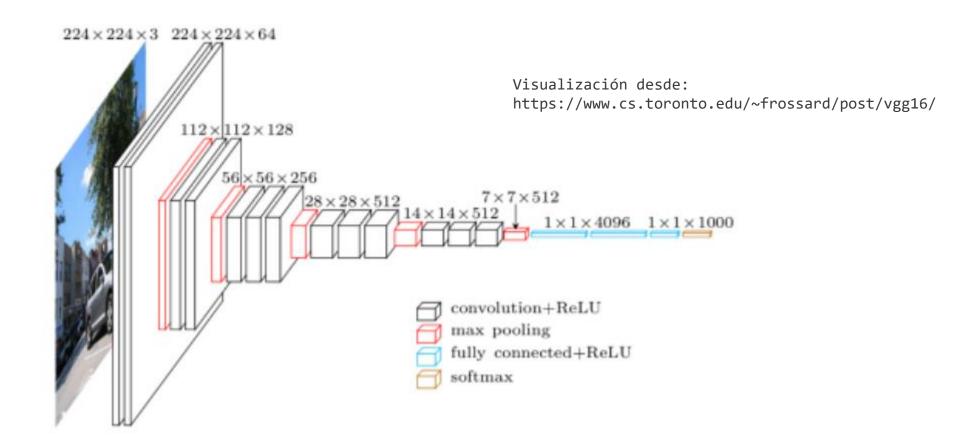
Desventaja:

Gran cantidad de parámetros y lento (ver diapositiva anterior)

Simonyan, Karen, and Andrew Zisserman. "Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition." arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.1556 (2014).

https://arxiv.org/abs/1409.1556

VGG-16

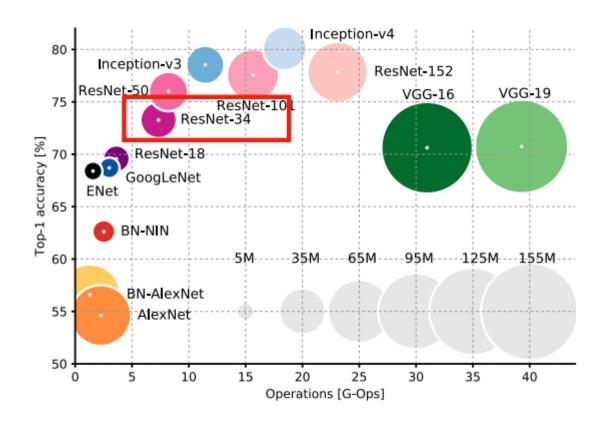


Simonyan, Karen, and Andrew Zisserman. "Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition." arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.1556 (2014).

https://arxiv.org/abs/1409.1556

¿Podemos agregar más capas? CNN con un simple truco

- Padding (controla el tamaño de la salida junto con stride)
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- Transfer learning



Canziani, A., Paszke, A., & Culurciello, E. (2016). An analysis of deep neural network models for practical Figure 1: Top1 vs. network. applications. Single-crop top-1 vali- arXiv preprint arXiv:1605.07678.

He, Kaiming, Xiangyu Zhang, Shaoqing Ren, and Jian Sun. "Deep residual learning for image recognition." In Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition, pp. 770-778. 2016.

http://openaccess.thecvf.com/content_cvpr_2016/html/He_Deep_Residual_Learning_CVPR_2016_paper.html

Con su simple truco de permitir omitir conexiones (la posibilidad de aprender funciones de identidad y omitir útiles), no son capas que implementar ResNets permite arquitecturas muy, muy profundas

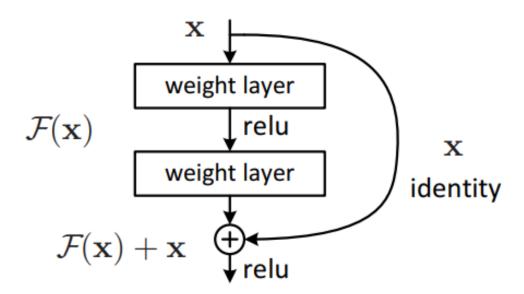
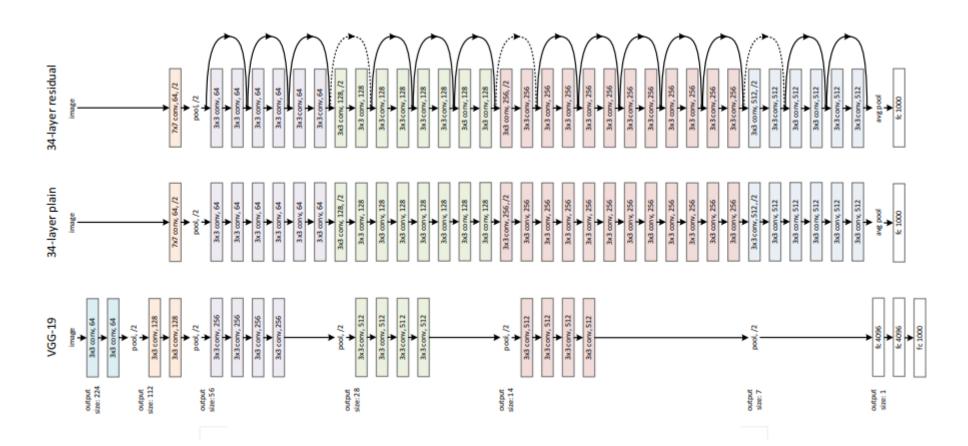
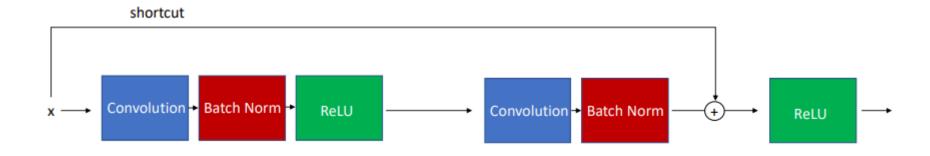


Figure 2. Residual learning: a building block.

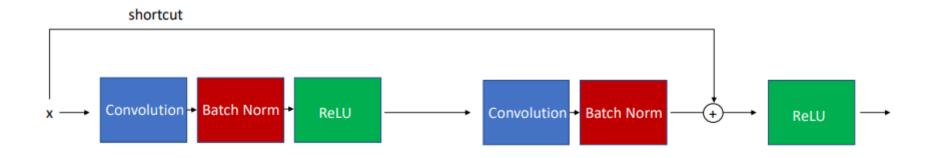
He, Kaiming, Xiangyu Zhang, Shaoqing Ren, and Jian Sun. "Deep residual learning for image recognition." In Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition, pp. 770-778. 2016.

http://openaccess.thecvf.com/content_cvpr_2016/html/He_Deep_Residual_Learning_CVPR_2016_paper.html





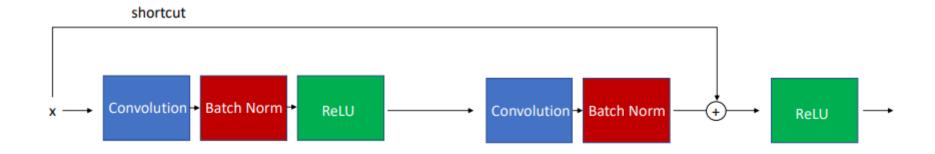
In general:
$$a^{(l+2)} = \sigma(z^{(l+2)} + a^{(l)})$$



$$a^{(l+2)} = \sigma(z^{(l+2)} + a^{(l)})$$
$$= \sigma(a^{(l+1)}W^{(l+2)} + b^{(l+2)} + a^{(l)})$$

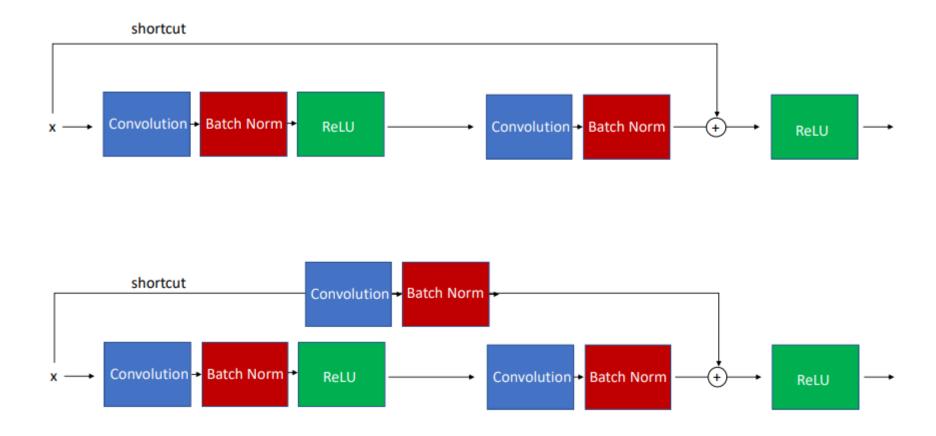
Si todos los pesos y el sesgo son cero, entonces

$$=\sigma\big(a^{(l)}\big) = a^{(l)}$$
 Función identidad debido a ReLU



$$a^{(l+2)} = \sigma(z^{(l+2)} + a^{(l)})$$

Suponemos que tienen la misma dimensión (por ejemplo., A través de "la misma" convolución)



Bloques residuales alternativos con conexiones de salto, de modo que la entrada pasada a través del atajo se redimensione a las dimensiones de la salida de la ruta principal

Simplificando CNNs

- Padding (controla el tamaño de la salida junto con stride)
- Dropout 2D y batchnorm
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- Transfer learning

"Red totalmente convolucional"

Springenberg, Jost Tobias, Alexey Dosovitskiy, Thomas Brox, and Martin Riedmiller. "Striving for simplicity: The all convolutional net." arXiv preprint arXiv:1412.6806 (2014).

https://arxiv.org/abs/1412.6806

Idea clave: Reemplace Max Pooling por convoluciones escalonadas (es
decir, capas convolucionadas con paso = 2)

Podemos pensar en las "convoluciones escalonadas" como agrupaciones que se pueden aprender

Agrupación promedio global en la última capa

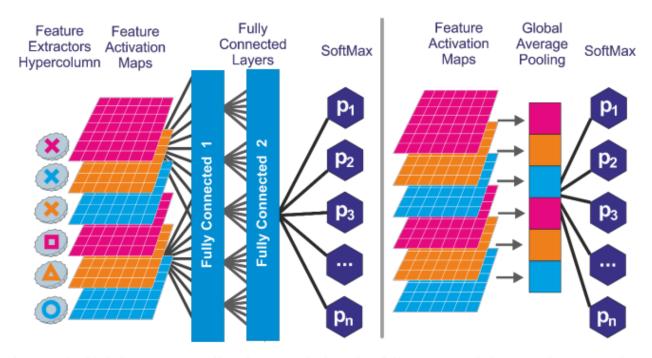


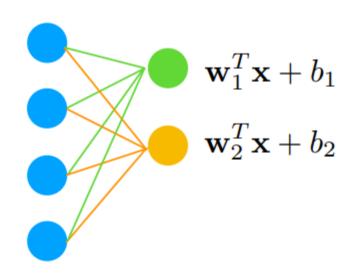
Figure 16: Global average pooling layer replacing the fully connected layers. The output layer implements a Softmax operation with p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n the predicted probabilities for each class.

Fuente de la imagen: Singh, Anshuman Vikram. "Content-based image retrieval using deep learning." (2015). http://scholarworks.rit.edu/theses/8828/

Simplificando CNNs parte 2

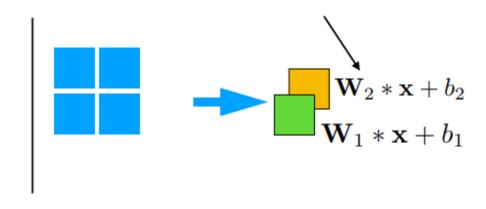
- Padding (controla el tamaño de la salida junto con stride)
- Dropout 2D y batchnorm
- Arquitecturas comunes
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Es posible reemplazar capas completamente conectadas por capas convolucionales



Fully connected layer

Recuerde, estos también involucran productos punto entre los campos receptivos y los núcleos.

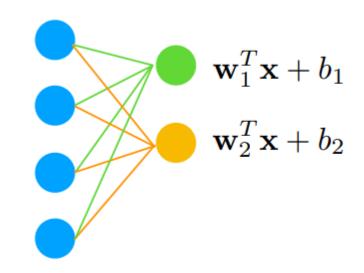


where
$$\mathbf{W}_1 = egin{bmatrix} w_{1,1} & w_{1,2} \\ w_{1,3} & w_{1,4} \end{bmatrix}$$
 $\mathbf{W}_2 = egin{bmatrix} w_{2,1} & w_{2,2} \\ w_{2,3} & w_{2,4} \end{bmatrix}$

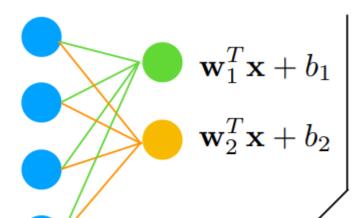
import torch

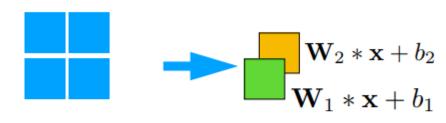
Assume we have a 2x2 input image:

NCHW



```
torch.relu(fc(inputs.view(-1, 4)))
tensor([[14.9000, 19.0000]], grad_fn=<ReluBackward0>)
```





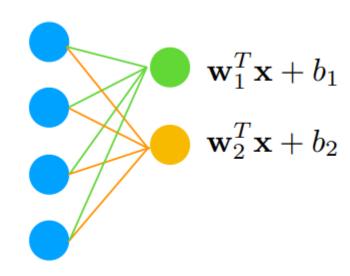
import torch

Assume we have a 2x2 input image:

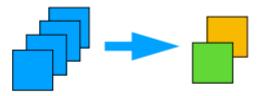
torch.Size([1, 1, 2, 2])

```
kernel_size = inputs.squeeze(dim=(0)).squeeze(dim=(0)).size()
kernel_size
torch.Size([2, 2])
conv = torch.nn.Conv2d(in_channels=1,
                       out_channels=2,
                       kernel_size=kernel_size)
print(conv.weight.size())
print(conv.bias.size())
torch.Size([2, 1, 2, 2])
torch.Size([2])
# use same values as before
conv.weight.data = weights.view(2, 1, 2, 2)
conv.bias.data = bias
torch.relu(conv(inputs))
tensor([[[[14.9000]],
         [[19.0000]]]], grad_fn=<ReluBackward0>)
```

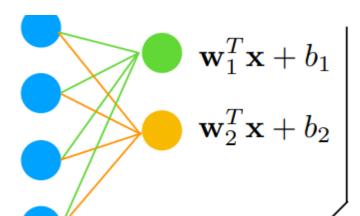
Es posible reemplazar capas completamente conectadas por capas convolucionales

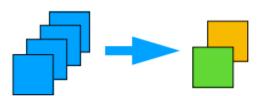


Fully connected layer



O bien, podemos concatenar las entradas en imágenes 1x1 con 4 canales y luego usar 2 núcleos (recuerde, cada núcleo también tiene 4 canales)



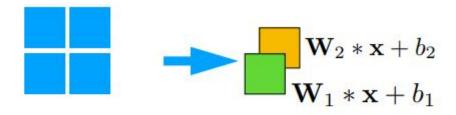


import torch

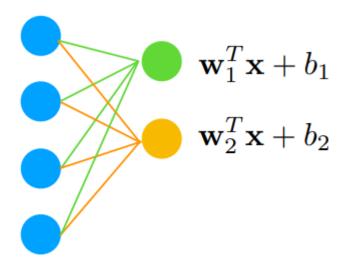
Assume we have a 2x2 input image:

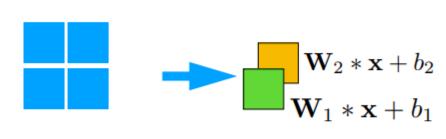
torch.Size([1, 1, 2, 2])

tensor([[14.9000, 19.0000]], grad_fn=<ReluBackward0>)



```
torch.nn.BatchNorm2d(64),
torch.nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
torch.nn.Conv2d(in_channels=64,
                out_channels=num_classes,
                kernel_size=(3, 3),
                stride=(1, 1),
                padding=1,
                bias=False),
torch.nn.BatchNorm2d(10),
torch.nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
# Old:
# torch.nn.AdaptiveAvgPool2d(1),
# New:
torch.nn.Conv2d(in_channels=num_classes,
                out_channels=num_classes,
                kernel_size=(8, 8),
                stride=(1, 1)),
torch.nn.Flatten()
```





¿Se pueden enseñar trucos nuevos a un perro viejo?

- Padding (controla el tamaño de la salida junto con stride)
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Transferir aprendizaje

- Una técnica que puede ser útil para sus proyectos de clase.
- Idea clave:
- * Las capas de extracción de características pueden ser útiles en general
- * Utilice un modelo previamente entrenado (por ejemplo, previamente entrenado en ImageNet)
- * Congelar los pesos: Solo entrene la última capa (o las últimas capas)
- Enfoque relacionado: Ajuste, entrene una red previamente entrenada en su conjunto de datos más pequeño

¿Qué capas reemplazar y entrenar?

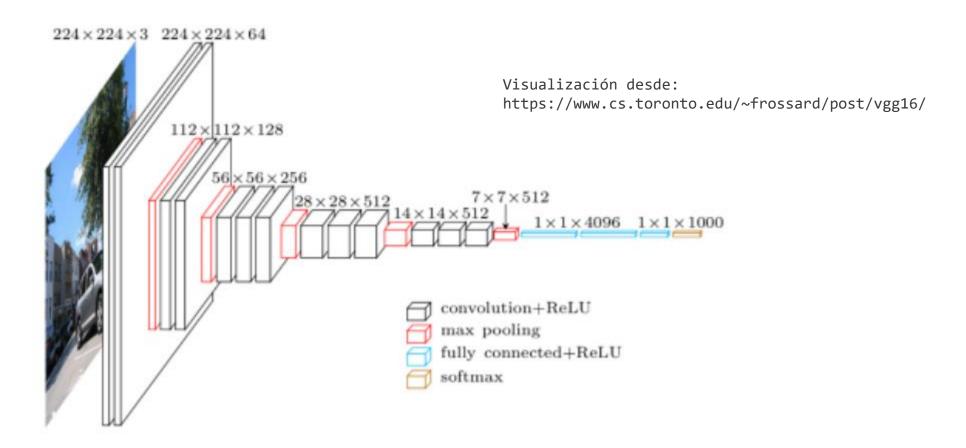
Karpathy, A., Toderici, G., Shetty, S., Leung, T., Sukthankar, R., & Fei-Fei, L. (2014). Large-scale video classification with convolutional neural networks. In Proceedings of the IEEE conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (pp. 1725-1732).

https://cs.stanford.edu/people/karpathy/deepvideo/

Model	3-fold Accuracy
Soomro et al [22]	43.9%
Feature Histograms + Neural Net	59.0%
Train from scratch	41.3%
Fine-tune top layer	64.1%
Fine-tune top 3 layers	65.4 %
Fine-tune all layers	62.2%

Table 3: Results on UCF-101 for various Transfer Learning approaches using the Slow Fusion network.

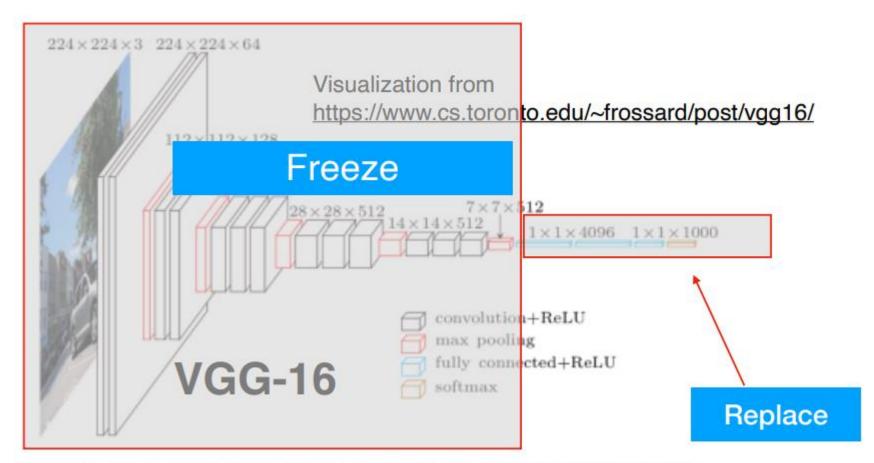
Transfer learning



Simonyan, Karen, and Andrew Zisserman. "Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition." arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.1556 (2014).

https://arxiv.org/abs/1409.1556

Transferir aprendizaje



Simonyan, Karen, and Andrew Zisserman. "Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition." arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.1556 (2014).

Transfer learning

https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/torchvision/models.html

TORCHVISION.MODELS

The models subpackage contains definitions of models for addressing different tasks, including: image classification, pixelwise semantic segmentation, object detection, instance segmentation, person keypoint detection and video classification.

Classification

The models subpackage contains definitions for the following model architectures for image classification:

- AlexNet
- VGG
- ResNet
- SqueezeNet
- DenseNet
- Inception v3
- GoogLeNet
- ShuffleNet v2
- MobileNet v2
- ResNeXt
- Wide ResNet
- MNASNet

Código de ejemplo de transfer learning

https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/torchvision/models.html

Instancing a pre-trained model will download its weights to a cache directory. This directory can be set using the TORCH_MODEL_ZOO environment variable. See torch.utils.model_zoo.load_url() for details.

Some models use modules which have different training and evaluation behavior, such as batch normalization. To switch between these modes, use model.train() or model.eval() as appropriate. See train() or eval() for details.

All pre-trained models expect input images normalized in the same way, i.e. mini-batches of 3-channel RGB images of shape (3 x H x W), where H and W are expected to be at least 224. The images have to be loaded in to a range of [0, 1] and then normalized using mean = [0.485, 0.456, 0.406] and std = [0.229, 0.224, 0.225]. You can use the following transform to normalize:

```
normalize = transforms.Normalize(mean=[0.485, 0.456, 0.406],
std=[0.229, 0.224, 0.225])
```