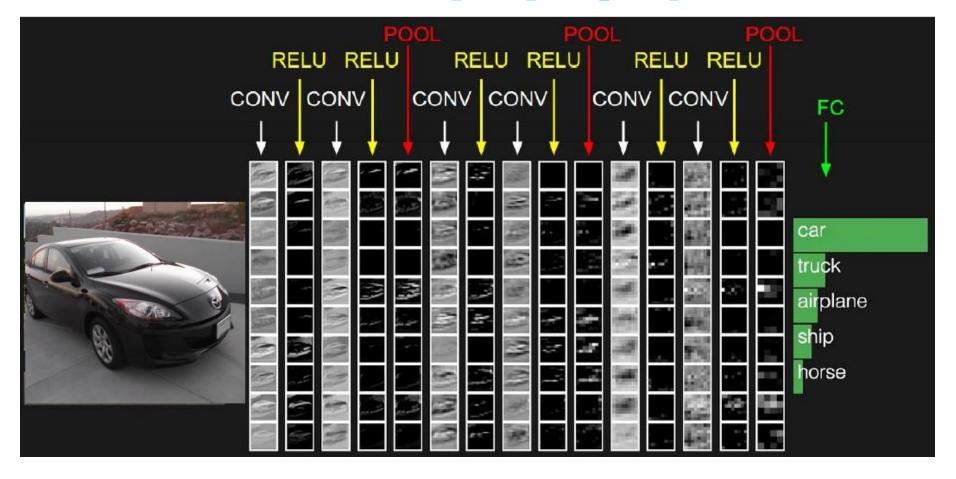
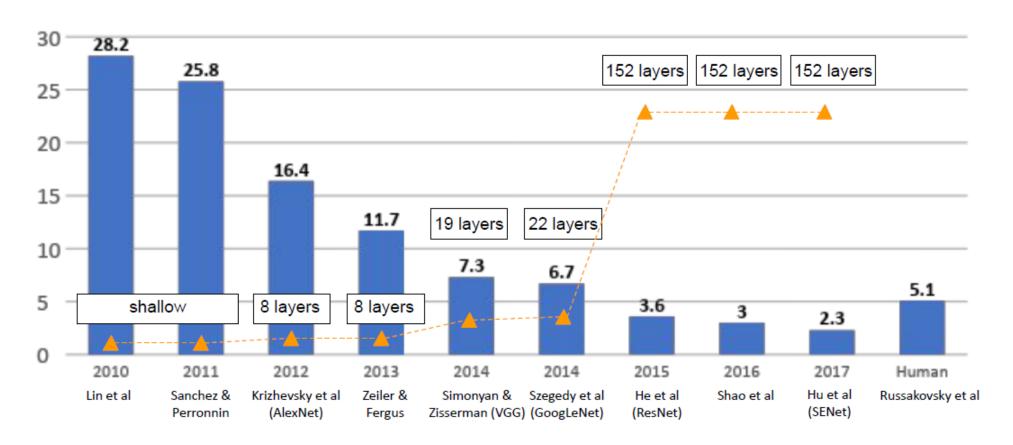
CNN 아키텍처



ImageNet

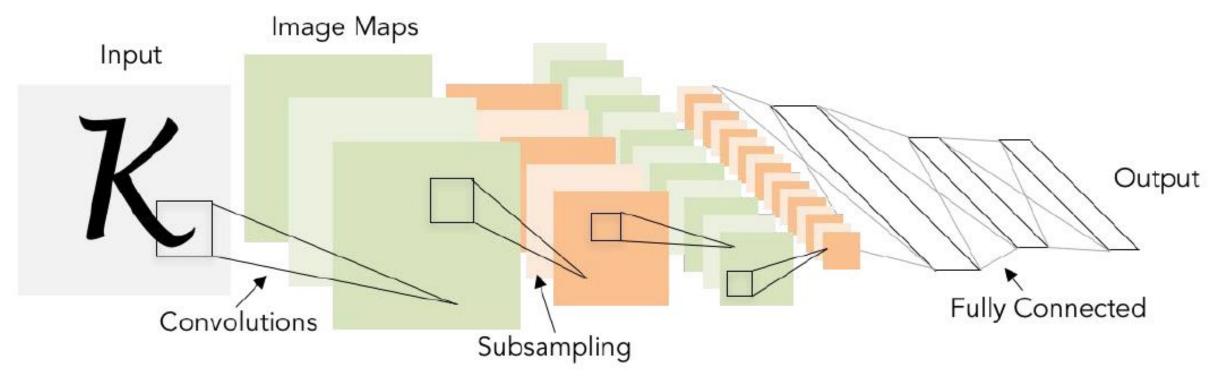
이미지 분류 모델을 측정하기 위한 데이터셋, 학습데이터셋 138G, 2만개 이상의 클래스, 약 1,400만장의 이미지

ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC) winners



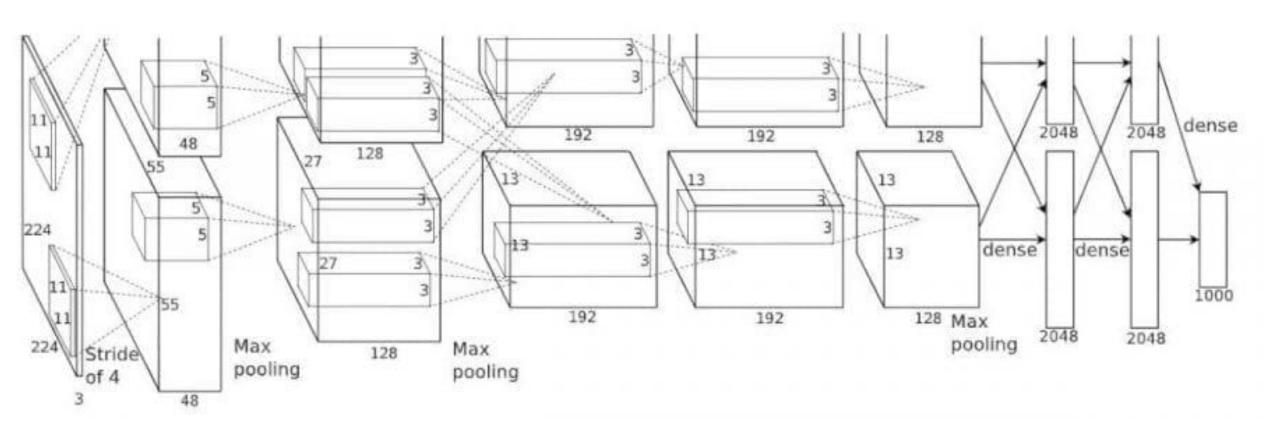
LeNet-5

[LeCun et al., 1998]

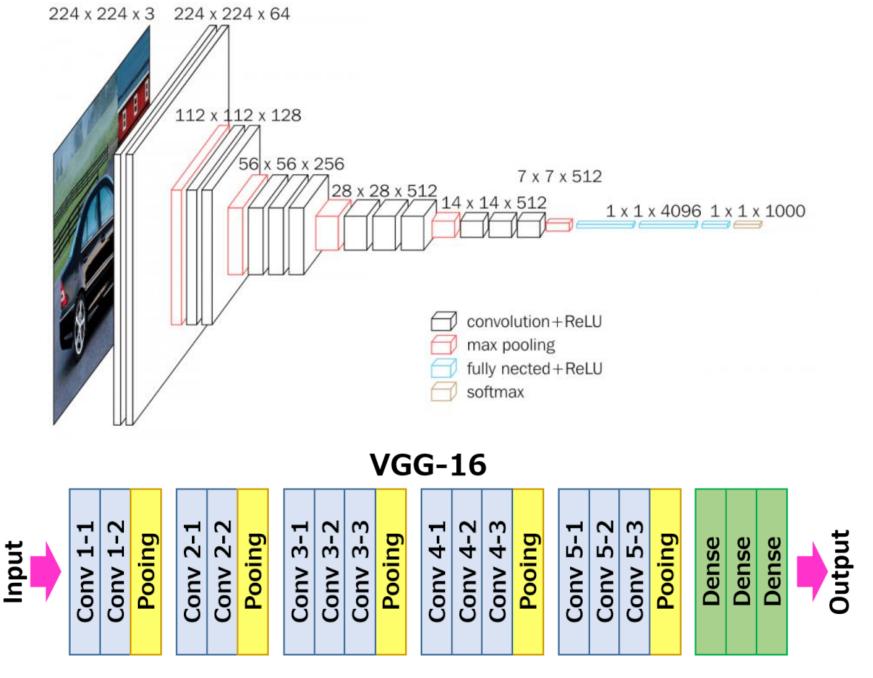


Conv filters were 5x5, applied at stride 1
Subsampling (Pooling) layers were 2x2 applied at stride 2
i.e. architecture is [CONV-POOL-CONV-POOL-FC-FC]

AlexNet



VGG



VGG

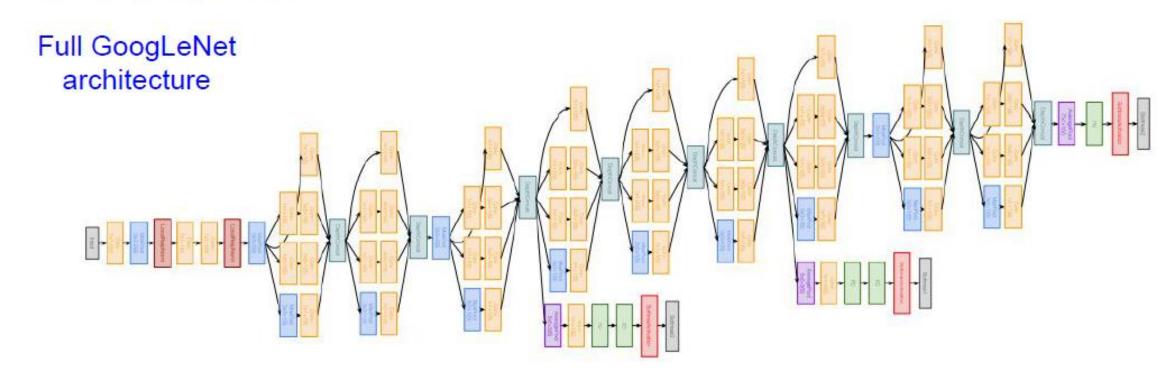
ConvNet Configuration						
A	A-LRN	В	С	D	Е	
11 weight	11 weight	13 weight	16 weight	16 weight	19 weight	
layers	layers	layers	layers	layers	layers	
input (224 × 224 RGB image)						
conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	
	LRN	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	
maxpool						
conv3-128	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	
			conv1-256	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	
			pool			
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	
			pool			
FC-4096						
FC-4096						
FC-1000						
soft-max						



Conv2D(64, (3,3)

GoogLeNet

[Szegedy et al., 2014]



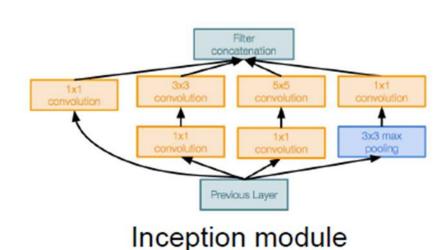
22 total layers with weights

(parallel layers count as 1 layer => 2 layers per Inception module. Don't count auxiliary output layers)

GoogLeNet

Deeper networks, with computational efficiency

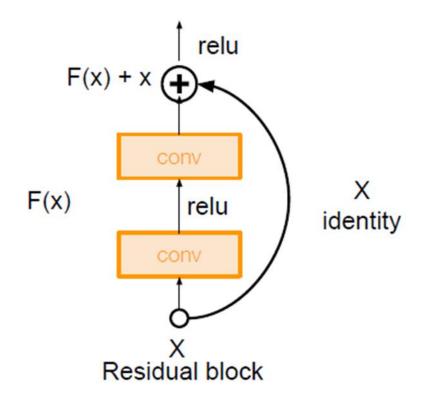
- 22 layers
- Efficient "Inception" module
- Avoids expensive FC layers
- 12x less params than AlexNet
- 27x less params than VGG-16
- ILSVRC'14 classification winner (6.7% top 5 error)

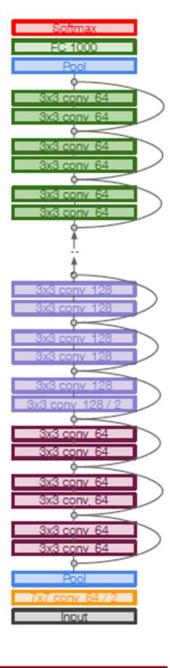


ResNet

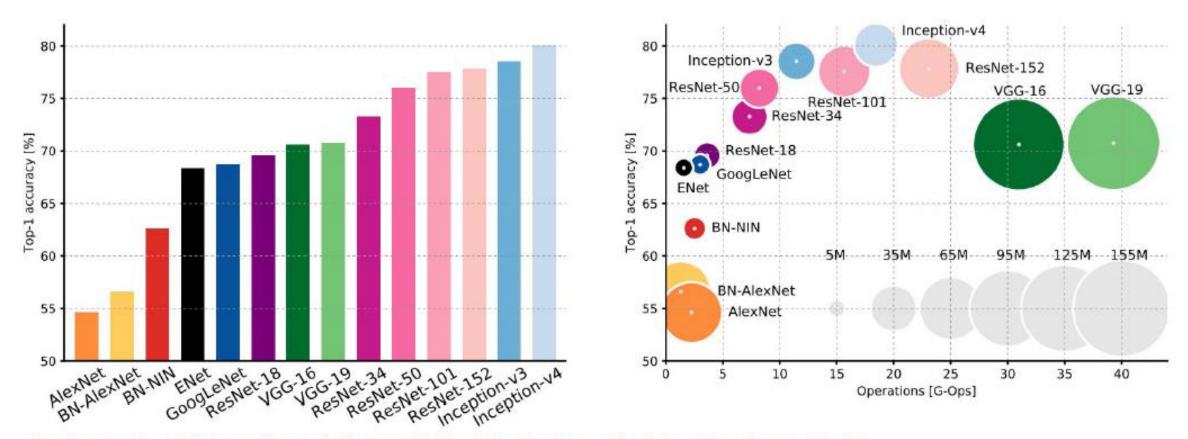
Very deep networks using residual connections

- 152-layer model for ImageNet
- ILSVRC'15 classification winner (3.57% top 5 error)
- Swept all classification and detection competitions in ILSVRC'15 and COCO'15!





Comparing complexity...



An Analysis of Deep Neural Network Models for Practical Applications, 2017.

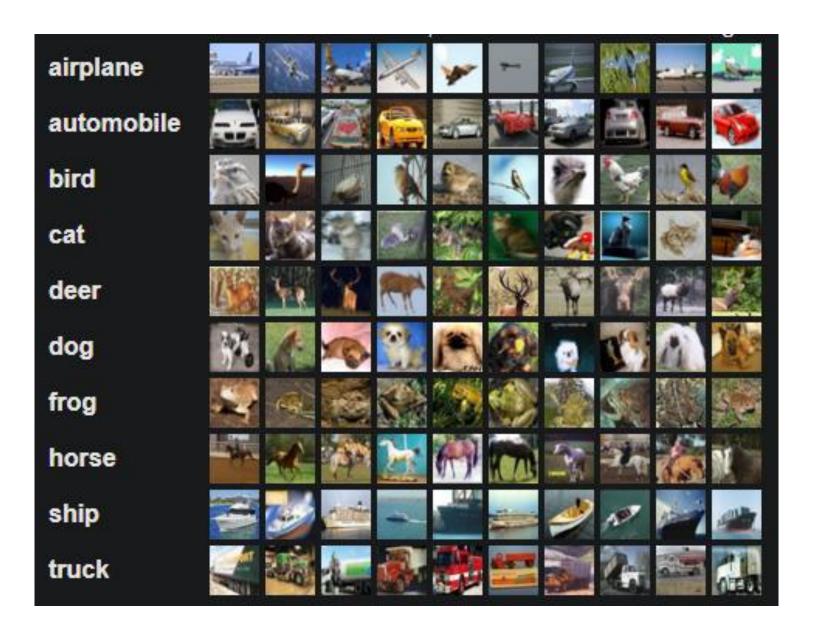
Figures copyright Alfredo Canziani, Adam Paszke, Eugenio Culurciello, 2017. Reproduced with permission.

AlexNet 구현

데이터셋 로드

- CIFAR-10 dataset은 32x32픽셀의 60000개 컬러이미지가 포함되어 있습니다.
- 각 이미지는 10개의 클래스로 라벨링이 되어있습니다.
- MNIST와 같이 머신러닝 연구에 가장 널리 사용되는 dataset중 하나입니다.

AlexNet 구현



라이브러리 임포트

```
[1] import os import time import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import tensorflow as tf from tensorflow import keras from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential from tensorflow.keras.layers import Activation, Dense, Dropout from tensorflow.keras.layers import Flatten, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, BatchNormalization from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import SGD from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import TensorBoard
```

데이터셋 로드

- The CIFAR-10 dataset contains 60,000 colour images, each with dimensions 32x32px.
- The content of the images within the dataset is sampled from 10 classes.

```
[2] (train_images, train_labels), (test_images, test_labels) = keras.datasets.cifar10.load_data()

[3] CLASS_NAMES= ['airplane', 'automobile', 'bird', 'cat', 'deer', 'dog', 'frog', 'horse', 'ship', 'truck']
```

데이터셋 분리

```
[4] train_images = train_images[:-5000]
    train_labels = train_labels[:-5000]
    validation_images = train_images[-5000:]
    validation_labels = train_labels[-5000:]

[5] train_ds = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices((train_images, train_labels))
    test_ds = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices((test_images, test_labels))
    validation_ds = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices((validation_images, validation_labels))
```

이미지 확인

```
[6] plt.figure(figsize=(20,20))
  for i, (image, label) in enumerate(train_ds.take(5)):
    ax = plt.subplot(5,5,i+1)
    plt.imshow(image)
    plt.title(CLASS_NAMES[label.numpy()[0]])
    plt.axis('off')
```

데이터 전처리 함수

```
[7] def process_images(image, label):
    # Normalize images to have a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1
    image = tf.image.per_image_standardization(image)
    # Resize images from 32x32 to 277x277
    image = tf.image.resize(image, (227,227))
    return image, label
```

데이터셋 준비

```
[8] train_ds_size = tf.data.experimental.cardinality(train_ds).numpy()
    validation_ds_size = tf.data.experimental.cardinality(validation_ds).numpy()
    test_ds_size = tf.data.experimental.cardinality(test_ds).numpy()

print("Training dataset size:", train_ds_size)
    print("Validation dataset size:", validation_ds_size)
    print("Test dataset size:", test_ds_size)
```

Training dataset size: 45000 Validation dataset size: 5000 Test dataset size: 10000

15

```
[9]
    batch_size = 32
    train_ds = (train_ds
                       .map(process images)
                       .shuffle(buffer_size=10000)
                       .batch(batch_size=batch_size, drop_remainder=True))
    validation_ds = (validation_ds
                       .map(process_images)
                       .shuffle(buffer_size=10000)
                       .batch(batch_size=batch_size, drop_remainder=True))
    test_ds = (test_ds
                       .map(process_images)
                       .batch(batch_size=batch_size, drop_remainder=True))
```

```
[10] for d in train_ds:
          print(d)
          break
```

```
[11] model = Sequential()
     # 1st Convolutional Laver
     model.add(Conv2D(filters=96, input_shape=(227,227,3), kernel_size=(11,11), strides=(4,4), padding='valid'))
     model.add(Activation('relu'))
     model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2), strides=(2,2), padding='valid'))
     model.add(BatchNormalization())
     # 2nd Convolutional Layer
     model.add(Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=(5,5), strides=(1,1), padding='same'))
     model.add(Activation('relu'))
     model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(3,3), strides=(2,2), padding='valid'))
     model.add(BatchNormalization())
     # 3rd Convolutional Layer
     model.add(Conv2D(filters=384, kernel_size=(3,3), strides=(1,1), padding='same'))
     model.add(Activation('relu'))
     model.add(BatchNormalization())
     # 4th Convolutional Layer
     model.add(Conv2D(filters=384, kernel_size=(3,3), strides=(1,1), padding='same'))
     model.add(Activation('relu'))
     model.add(BatchNormalization())
```

```
# 5th Convolutional Layer
model.add(Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=(3,3), strides=(1,1), padding='same'))
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(3,3), strides=(2,2), padding='valid'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
# Passing it to a dense layer
model.add(Flatten())
# 1st Dense Layer
model.add(Dense(4096, input_shape=(227*227*3,)))
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
# 2nd Dense Layer
model.add(Dense(4096))
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
# output Layer
model.add(Dense(10))
model.add(Activation('softmax'))
```

[12] model.summary()

Model: "sequentia	ı	''
-------------------	---	----

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 55, 55, 96)	34944
activation (Activation)	(None, 55, 55, 96)	0
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 27, 27, 96)	0

•••••

40970
0
=:

Total params: 58,360,586

Trainable params: 58,341,450 Non-trainable params: 19,136

TensorBoard 로깅 디렉토리 설정

```
[13] tensorboard = TensorBoard('logs/alexnet')
```

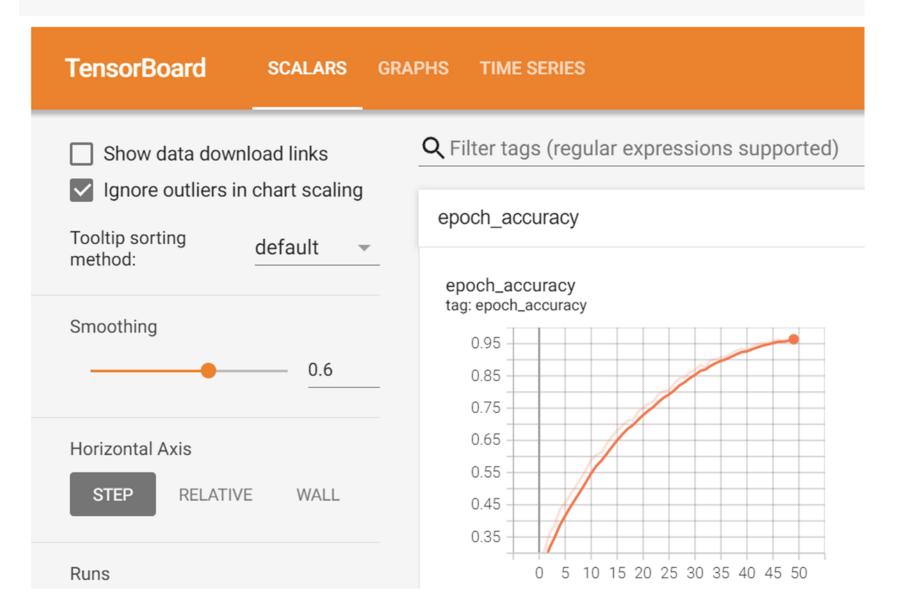
모델 컴파일

모델 훈련

Epoch 30/30

%load_ext tensorboard

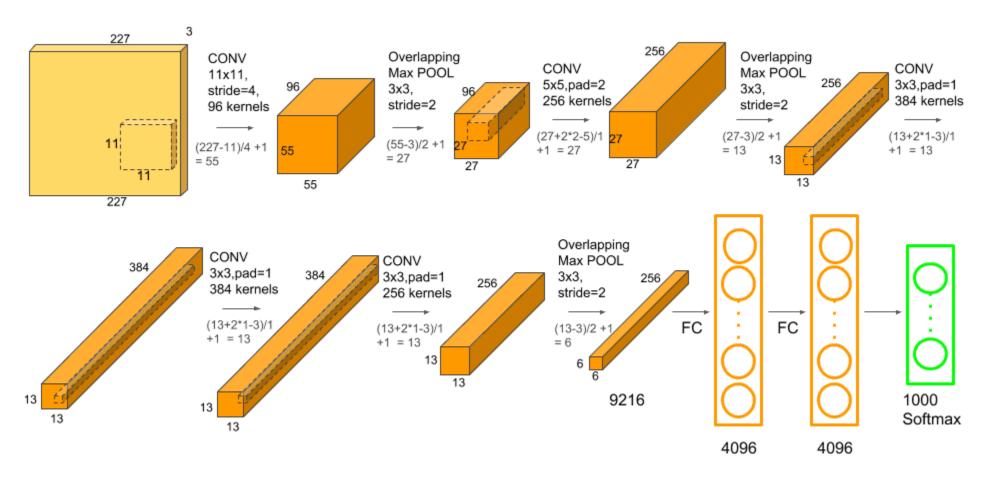
%tensorboard --logdir logs/alexnet



AlexNet 구현 실습



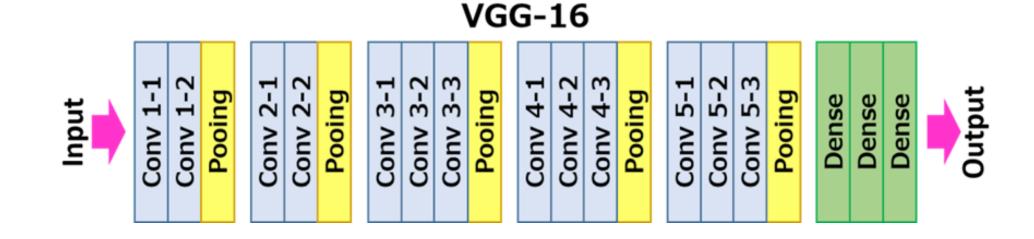
cnn_alexnet.ipynb



VGG-16 구현 실습



cnn_vgg.ipynb



Thank you