

Deep Learning for Computer Vision

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Image Classification



• Familiar CV task: i/p is an image and o/p is a category label





Dog Bird Car Cat Deer Truck

Challenge: Semantic gap





```
[[163 162 162 ... 36 36 37]

[163 162 162 ... 33 34 35]

[163 163 162 ... 34 36 38]

...

[64 64 63 ... 50 52 54]

[64 63 63 ... 47 49 51]

[63 63 63 ... 44 46 48]]
```

For computers

Challenge: View point variation









```
[[161 160 160 ... 46 46 47]

[161 160 160 ... 43 44 45]

[161 161 160 ... 42 44 46]

...

[ 69 69 68 ... 62 64 66]

[ 69 68 68 ... 59 61 63]

[ 68 68 68 ... 56 58 60]
```



```
[160 159 159 ... 37 38 39]

[160 160 159 ... 35 37 39]

...

[ 68 68 67 ... 66 68 70]

[ 68 67 67 ... 63 65 67]

[ 67 67 67 ... 60 62 64]
```

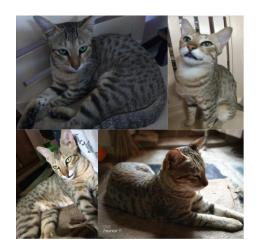
Challenge: intra-class-variation





Challenge: lighting-variation





Other Challenges



- Occlusion
- Deformation
- Clutter
- o ...



Image classification: elementary task for other CV tasks

Object detection

Image classification: elementary task for other CV tasks

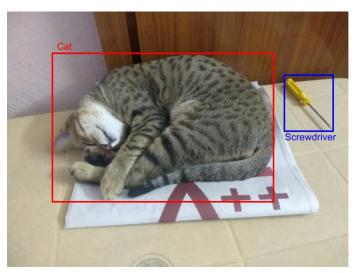
- Object detection
- Caption Generation

Image classification: elementary task for other CV tasks

- Object detection
- Caption Generation
- Playing Chess/Go
- 0

Object Detection









Dog
Paper
Cat
Table
Screwdriver
Truck
Pen
Sleeping

<EoS>

Predict the next word



?





Dog Paper Cat Table Screwdriver Truck Pen Sleeping

<EoS>

Predict the next word

Cat





Dog
Paper
Cat
Table
Screwdriver
Truck
Pen
Sleeping

<EoS>

Predict the next word

Cat Sleeping





Dog Paper Cat Table Screwdriver Truck Pen Sleeping

<EoS>

Predict the next word

Cat Sleeping on





Dog Paper Cat Table Screwdriver Truck Pen Sleeping

<EoS>

Predict the next word

Cat Sleeping on the





Dog Paper Cat Table Screwdriver Truck Pen Sleeping

<EoS>

Predict the next word

Cat Sleeping on the table

How to build an image classifier?



```
def my_image_classifier():
    # some craftsmanship goes here
    return predicted_class_label
```

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 Are there any rules that can we can hard-code? (unlike writing a program for addition of two numbers)

How to build an image classifier?



```
def my_image_classifier():
    # some craftsmanship goes here
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```

- Are there any rules that can we can hard-code? (unlike writing a program for addition of two numbers)
- One can see that such an algorithm is not (i) gonna be robust, and
 (ii) transferable across categories

Here comes Machine Learning!



 Instead of trying to encode our knowledge of the objects, we take a data-driven approach

Here comes Machine Learning!



- Instead of trying to encode our knowledge of the objects, we take a data-driven approach
- Build algorithms that can learn from the data

Here comes Machine Learning!



```
def train(data): # data: (images, labels)
  # Some machine learning!
  return trained_model
```

```
def test(trained_model, test_images):
    # trained_model performs the inference
    # on the input test images
    return predicted_labels
```



• 10-class problem: $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, 9\}$



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- ullet 28 imes 28 gray-scale images





- 10-class problem: $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, 9\}$
- ullet 28 imes 28 gray-scale images
- 50K for training, and 10K for testing

```
0123456789
0123456789
0123456789
0123456789
0123456789
0123456789
```



 10-class problem: airplane, automobile, bird, cat, deer, dog, frog, horse, ship, truck





- 10-class problem: airplane, automobile, bird, cat, deer, dog, frog, horse, ship, truck
- 32×32 RGB images





- 10-class problem: airplane, automobile, bird, cat, deer, dog, frog, horse, ship, truck
- 32×32 RGB images
- 50K for training, and 10K for testing



And Indiana in the of Technology

- 10-class problem: airplane, automobile, bird, cat, deer, dog, frog, horse, ship, truck
- $32 \times 32 \times 3$ (RGB) images
- 50K for training, and 10K for testing



Source

We work with CIFAR-10

- We use CIFAR-10 for most of our assignments and experiments
- CIFAR-100 is a related dataset

Common datasets for image classification: (ImageNet



• 1000 object categories



Source

Common datasets for image classification: [mageNet



- 1000 object categories
- 1.3M, 50K, 100K training, validation and testing images



Common datasets for image classification: [mageNet



- 1000 object categories
- 1.3M, 50K, 100K training, validation and testing images
- Considered gold standard (as of 2020s)



Source



24

MIT places



- MIT places
- Omniglot



- MIT places
- Omniglot
- iNaturalist
- . . .

Simple Classifier: Nearest neighbor



Simple Classifier: Nearest neighbor



• Training: Remember the labels of all the training data samples

Simple Classifier: Nearest neighbor



- Training: Remember the labels of all the training data samples
- Testing: Predict the label of the nearest training sample

Nearest neighbor classifier



```
Remember the labels of training samples

def train(data): # data: (images, labels)

# ??
return trained_model

Pick the label of the closest training sample

def test(trained_model, test_images):
# ??
return predicted_labels
```