

# Global Big Data Conference

## 6th Annual GLOBAL BIG DATA CONFERENCE

AUG 28<sup>th</sup>, AUG 29<sup>th</sup> & AUG 30<sup>st</sup> 2018

Santa Clara

Santa Clara Convention Center, 5001 Great America Parkway, Santa Clara, CA.

[www.globalbigdataconference.com](http://www.globalbigdataconference.com)

Twitter : @bigdataconf  
#GBDC



# Intro to Image Classification and **PYTORCH**



# DOWNLOAD & INSTALL INSTRUCTIONS

## OFFICIAL DOCS

Python

<https://docs.python.org/2.7/>

Anaconda

<https://www.anaconda.com/download/>

PyTorch

<https://pytorch.org/>

## GITHUB LINKS

AI Workshop Installation Guides

<https://github.com/AccelAI/AI-Workshop-Installation-Guides>

Intro to Image Captioning

<https://github.com/latinxinai/Intro-Image-Captioning>

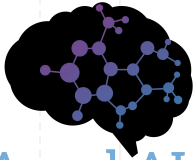
Intro to PyTorch

[https://github.com/latinxinai/Intro-Image-Captioning/blob/master/Intro to CV in Pytorch.ipynb](https://github.com/latinxinai/Intro-Image-Captioning/blob/master/Intro%20to%20CV%20in%20Pytorch.ipynb)

# Laura N Montoya



I am a futurist, scientist, engineer, and social impact entrepreneur.



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# AGENDA

## Main Concepts

1. What is computer vision?
2. How do we classify images?
3. What is a classifier?
4. How does a computer classify images?
5. 7 Steps in Machine Learning
6. CV Challenges

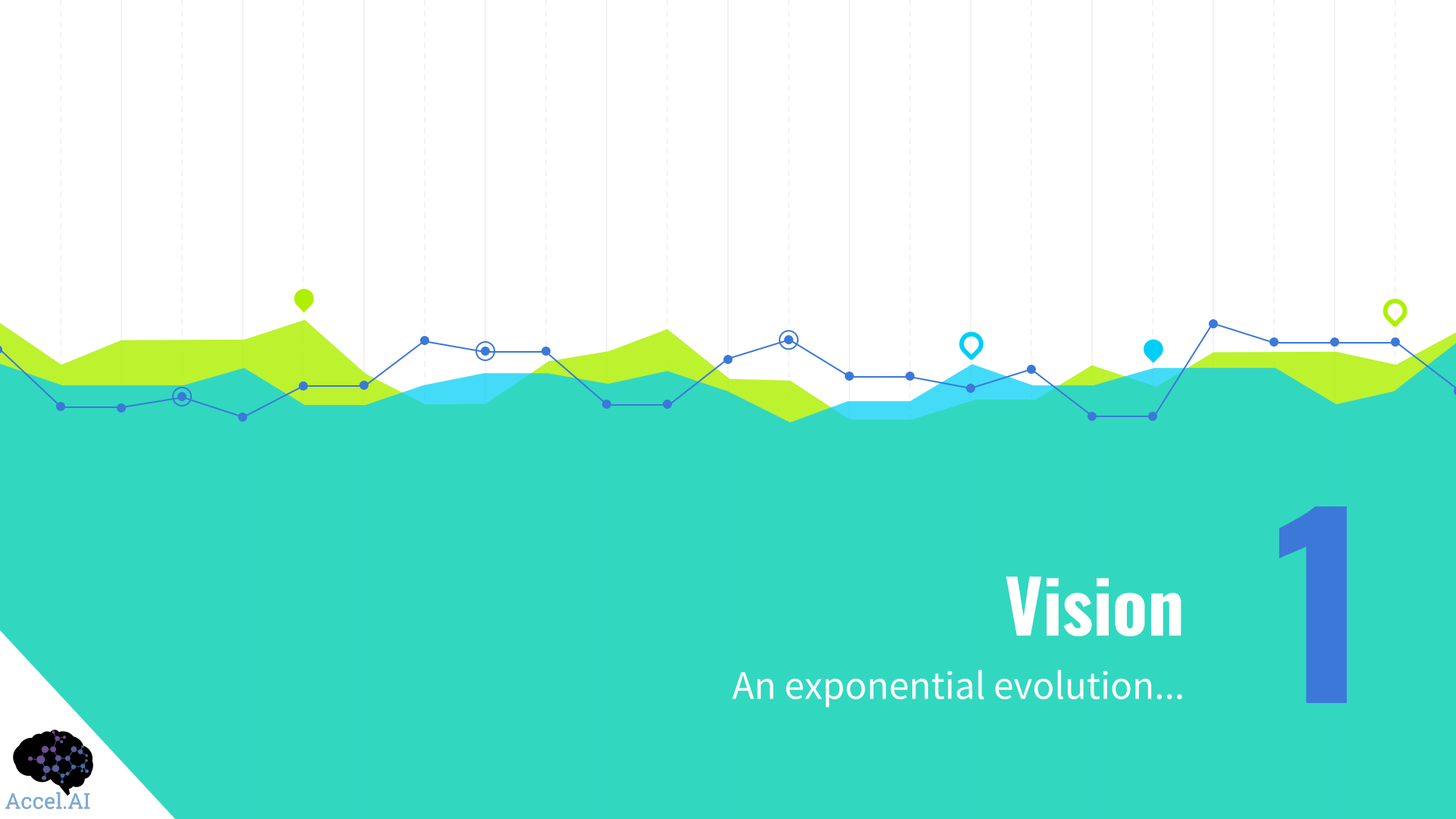
7. Models

8. Evaluation & Tuning

## Applied AI Lab

1. Intro to PyTorch
2. CNN



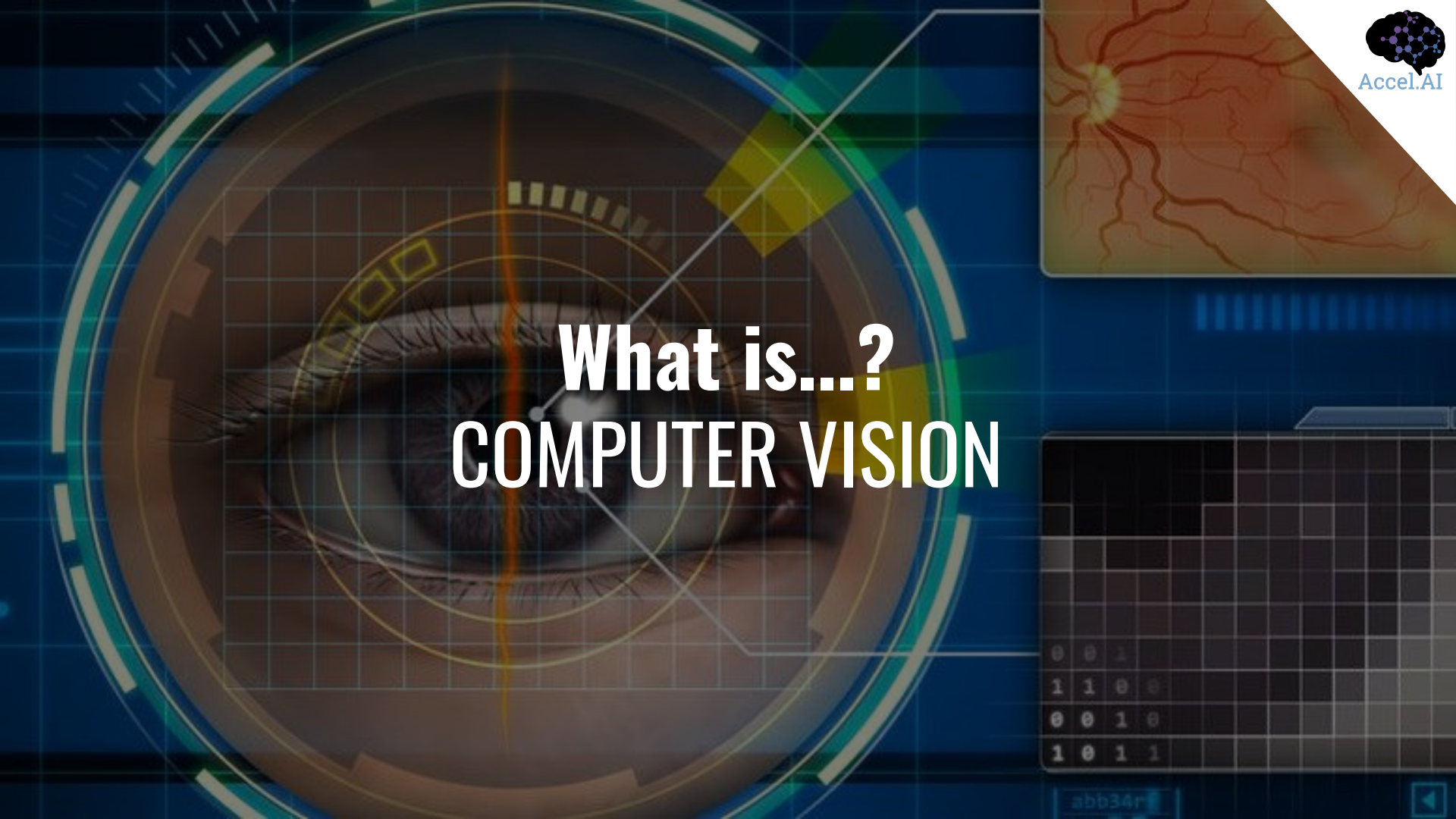


# Vision

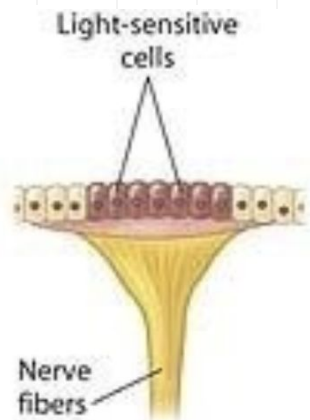
An exponential evolution...

1

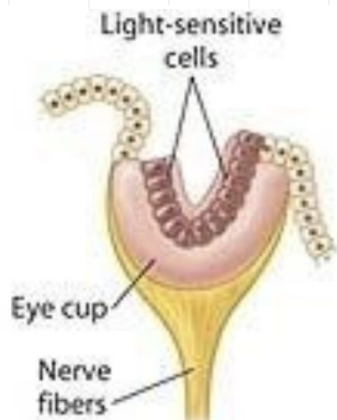




# What is...? COMPUTER VISION



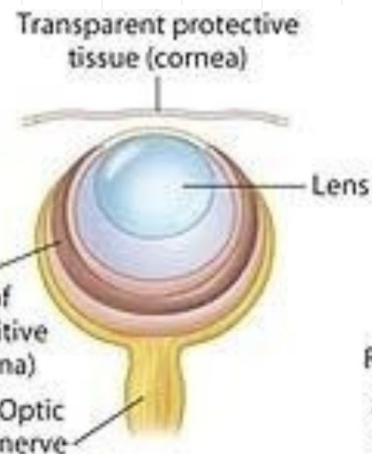
Patch of light-sensitive cells



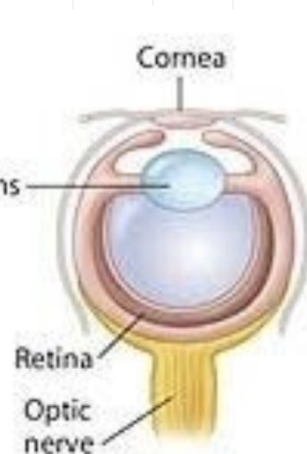
Eye cup



Simple pinhole camera-type eye



Eye with primitive lens

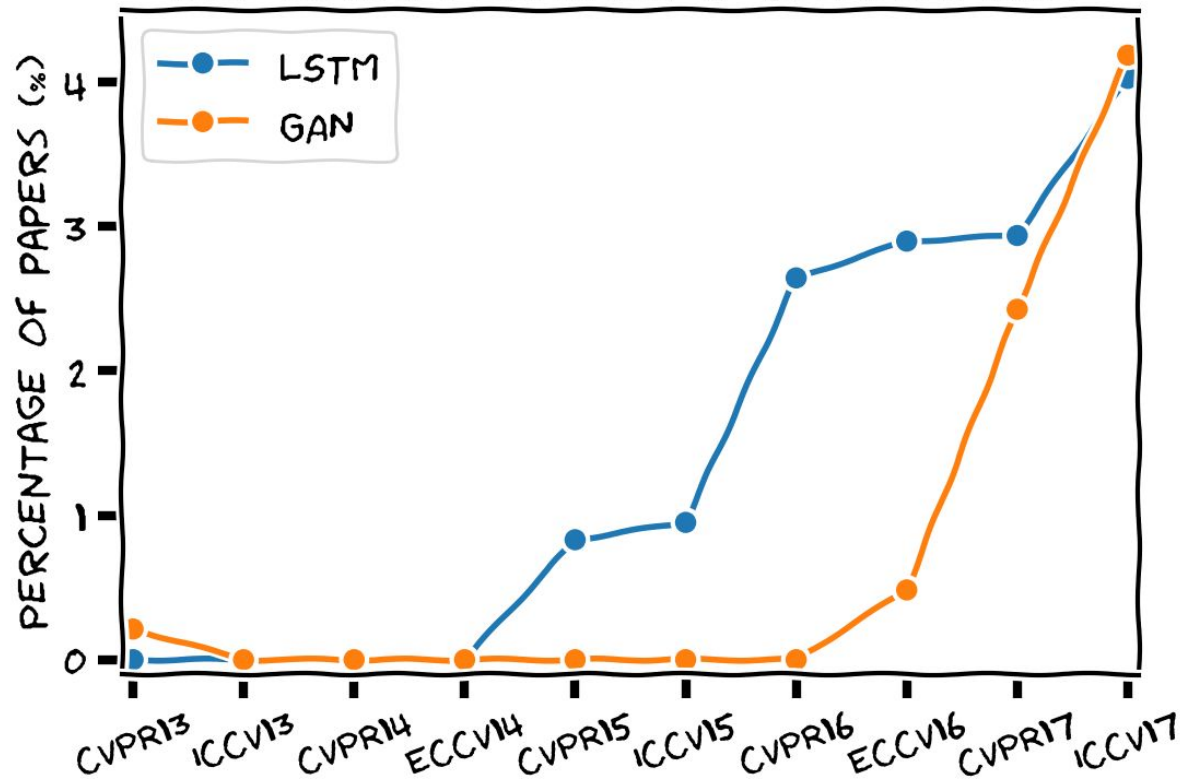


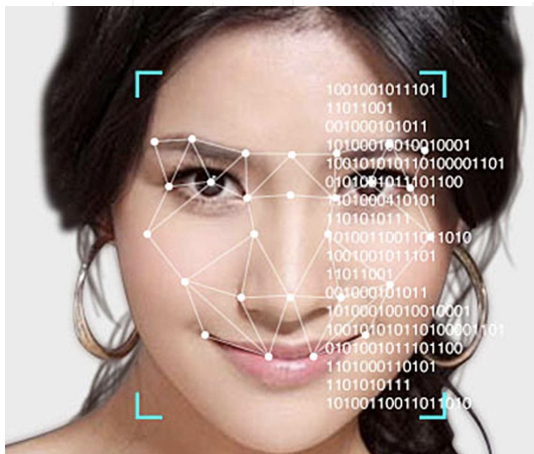
Complex camera-type eye





## DEEP LEARNING EVOLUTION IN COMPUTER VISION





**Machine Vision**

**Computer Vision**



**Embedded Systems**





# Human Vision

How do we see the world?

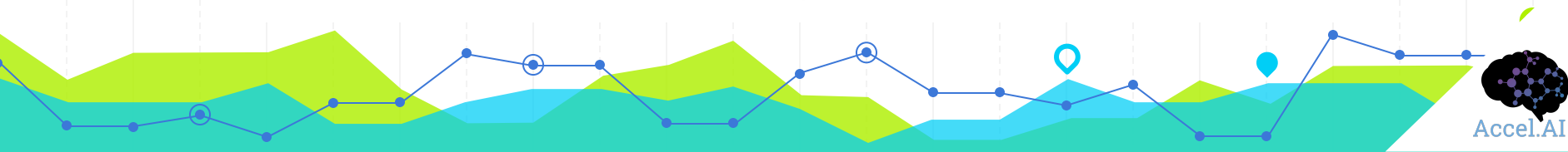
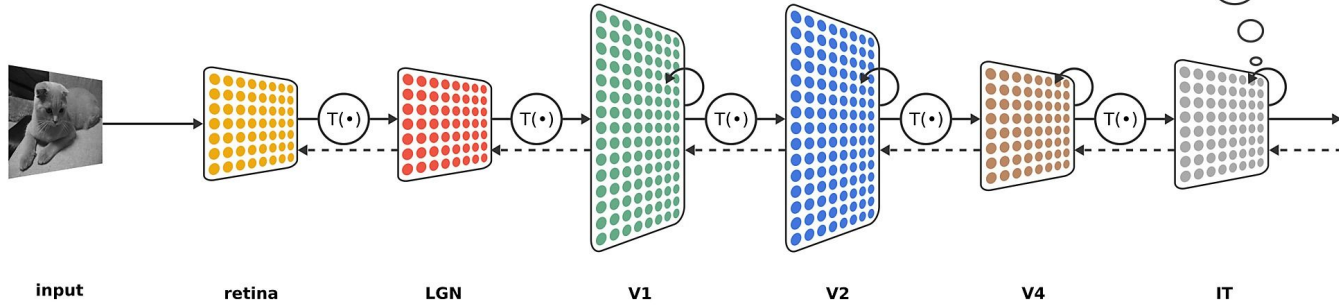
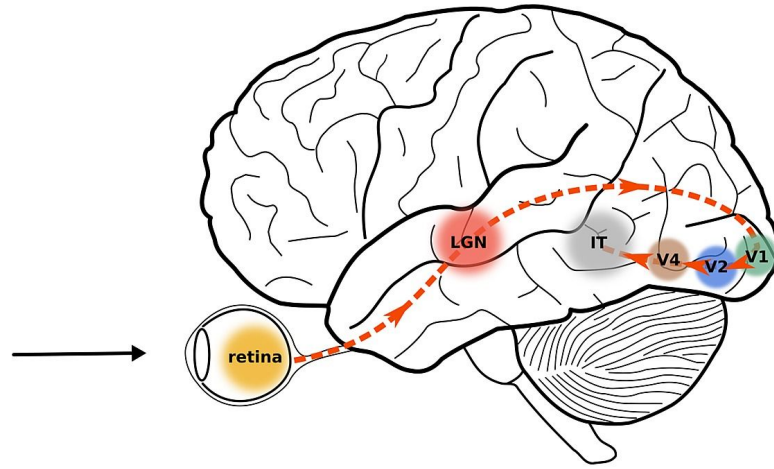
2



**MIT neuroscientists find the  
brain can identify images  
seen for as little as 13  
milliseconds**



Accel.AI



Absorption Spectra of Human Visual Pigments

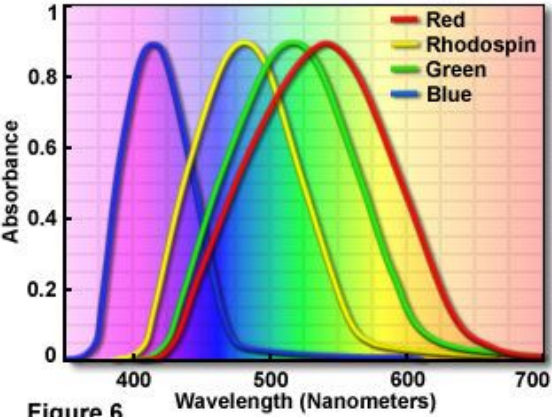
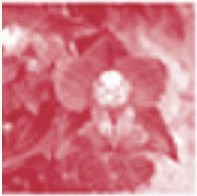


Figure 6



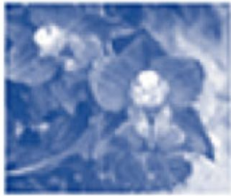
Red

+



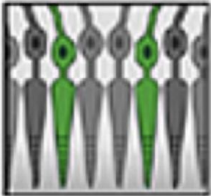
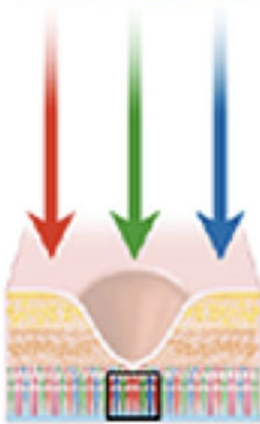
Green

+



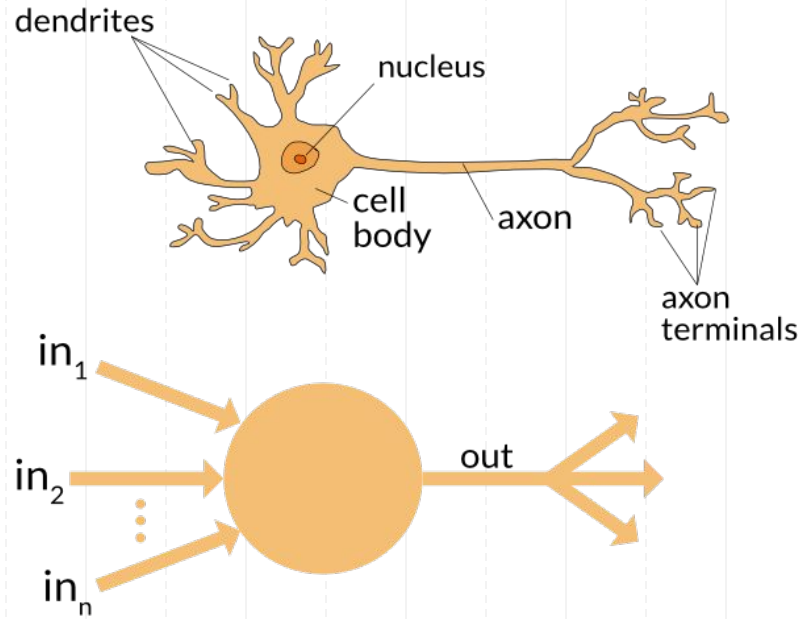
Blue

=





# PERCEPTRON = SINGLE LAYER



LIGHT



Human eye



Optical nerve



Brain



INFORMATION

LIGHT



Industrial camera



PC



Machine Vision Software



INFORMATION



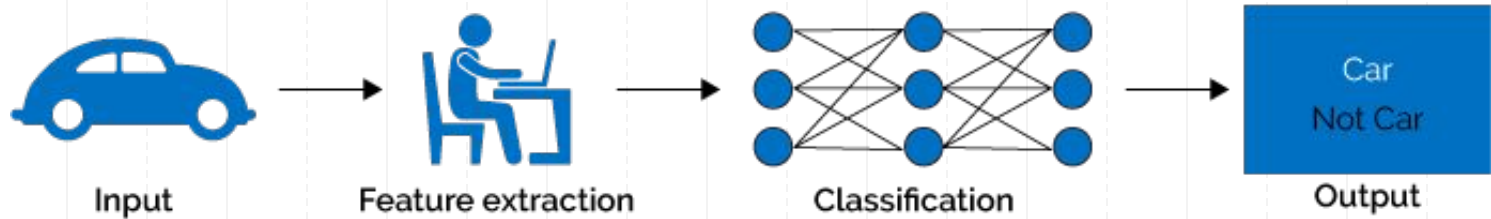
# Classification

What is an ML classifier?

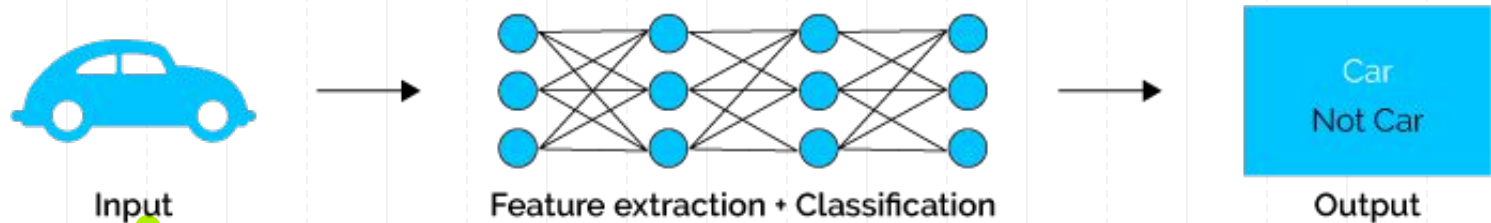
3

# INPUT > CLASSIFIER > OUTPUT

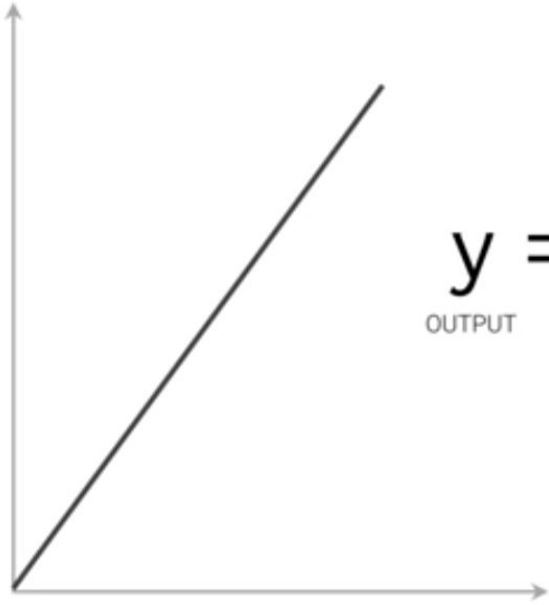
## Machine Learning



## Deep Learning

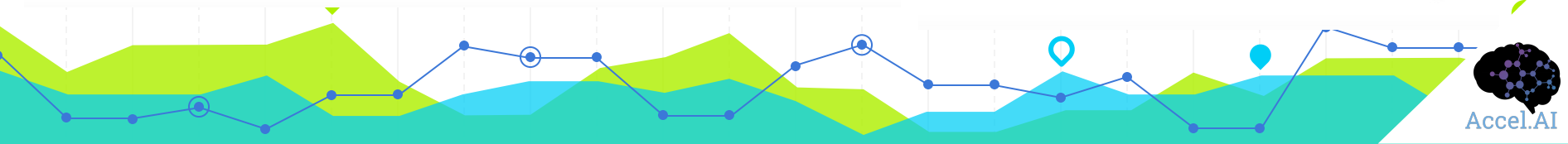
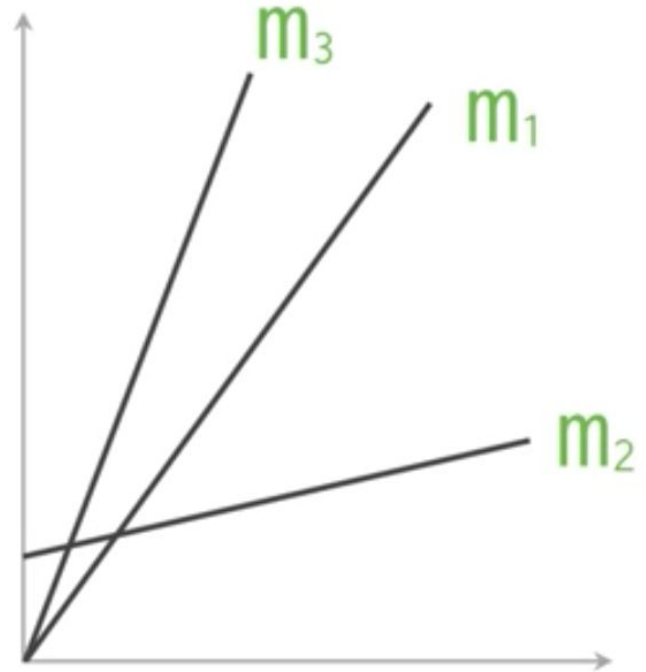


# LINEAR CLASSIFIERS



$$y = m * x + b$$

OUTPUT      SLOPE      INPUT      Y-INTERCEPT



## WEIGHTS & BIASES

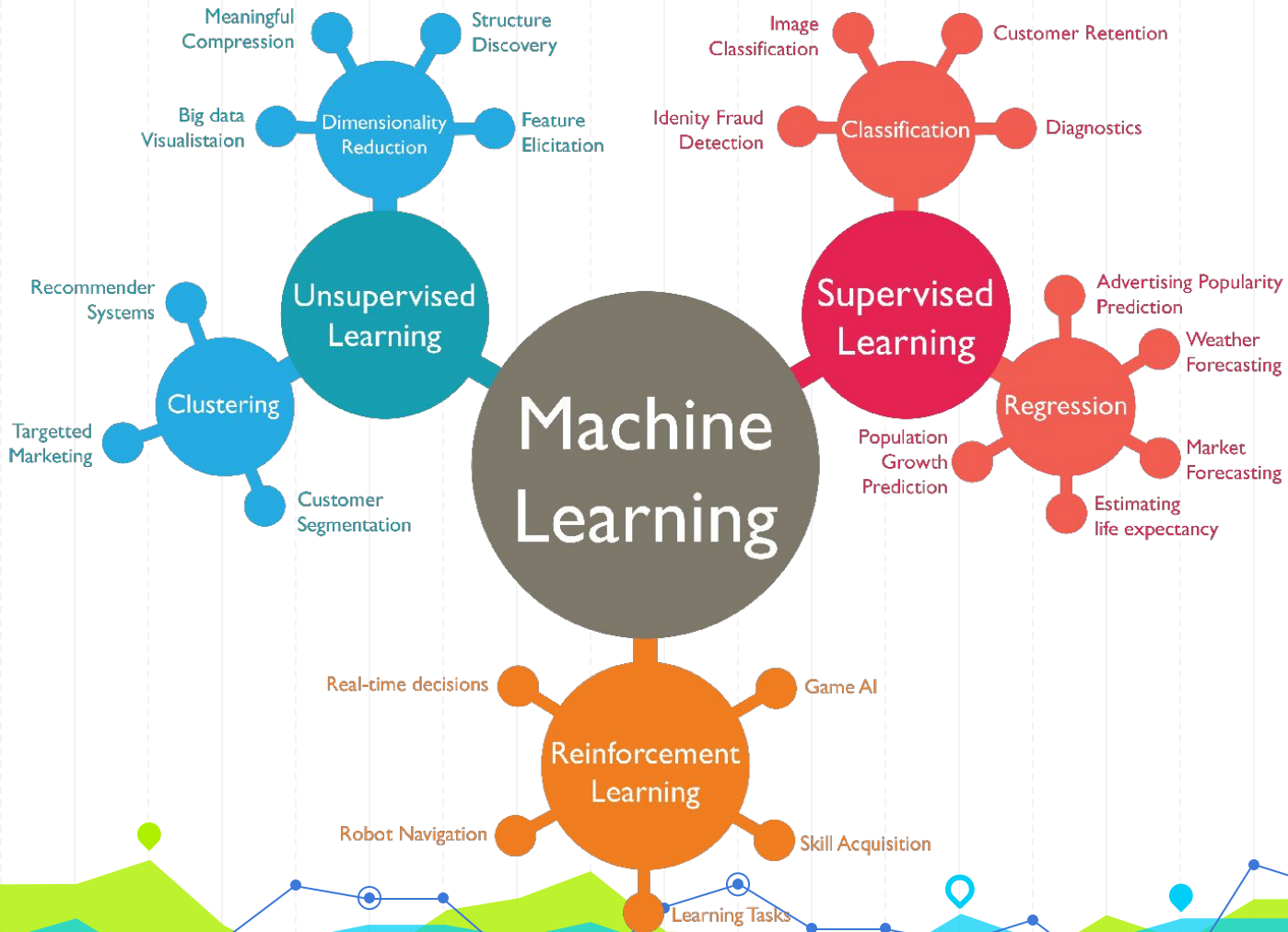
WEIGHTS =

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_{1,1} & m_{1,2} \\ m_{2,1} & m_{2,2} \\ m_{3,1} & m_{3,2} \end{bmatrix}$$

BIASES =

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_{1,1} & b_{1,2} \\ b_{2,1} & b_{2,2} \\ b_{3,1} & b_{3,2} \end{bmatrix}$$



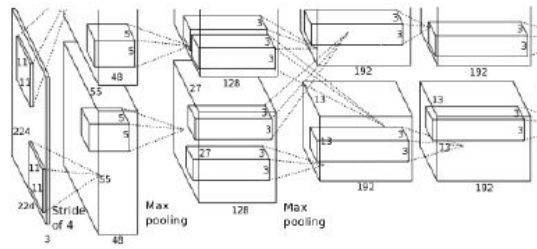


## The Deep Learning "Computer Vision Recipe"



Big Data: ImageNet

+



Deep Convolutional Neural Network

+

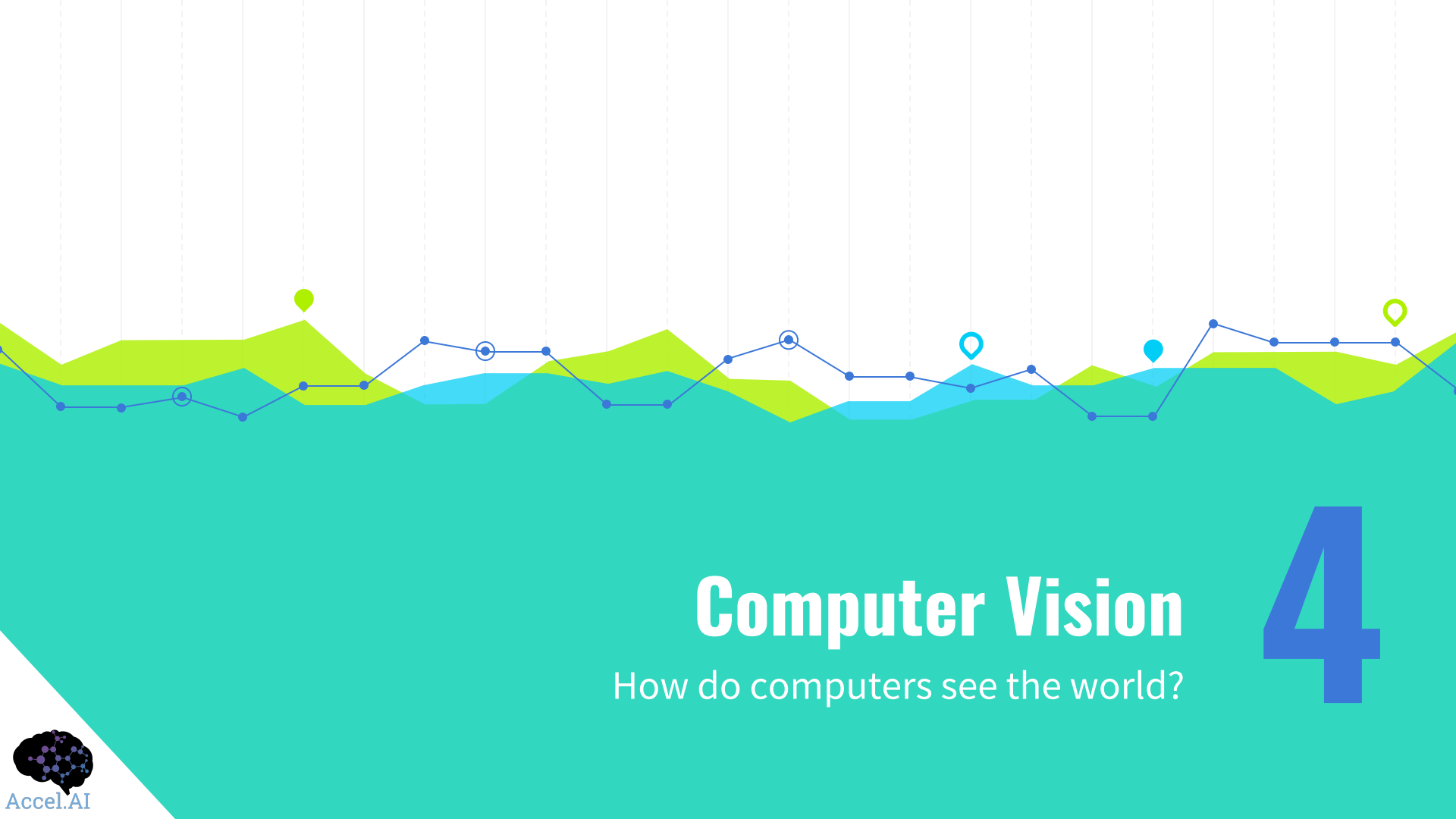


Backprop on GPU

=



Learned Weights



# Computer Vision

How do computers see the world?

# 4



08	02	22	97	38	15	00	40	00	75	04	05	07	78	52	12	50	77	97	68
49	49	99	40	17	81	18	57	60	87	17	40	98	43	69	48	04	56	62	00
81	49	31	73	55	79	14	29	93	71	40	67	53	88	30	03	49	13	36	65
52	70	95	23	04	60	11	42	68	24	68	56	01	32	56	71	37	02	36	91
22	31	16	71	51	67	83	59	41	92	36	54	22	40	40	28	66	33	13	80
24	47	33	60	99	03	45	02	44	75	33	53	78	36	84	20	35	17	12	50
32	98	81	28	64	23	67	10	26	38	40	67	59	54	70	66	18	38	64	70
67	26	20	68	02	62	12	20	95	63	94	39	63	08	40	91	66	49	94	21
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78	17	53	28	22	75	31	67	15	94	03	80	04	62	16	14	09	53	56	92
16	39	05	42	96	35	31	47	55	58	88	24	00	17	54	24	36	29	85	57
86	56	00	48	35	71	89	07	05	44	44	37	44	60	21	58	51	54	17	58
19	80	81	68	05	94	47	69	28	73	92	13	86	52	17	77	04	89	55	40
04	52	08	83	97	35	99	16	07	97	57	32	16	26	26	79	33	27	98	66
55	47	68	87	57	62	20	72	03	46	33	67	46	55	12	32	63	93	53	69
04	42	16	73	58	35	39	11	24	94	72	18	08	46	29	32	40	62	76	36
20	69	36	41	72	30	23	88	34	62	93	69	82	67	59	85	74	04	36	16
20	73	35	29	78	31	90	01	74	31	49	71	48	88	51	16	23	57	05	54
01	70	54	71	83	51	54	69	16	92	33	48	61	43	52	01	89	21	57	48

What the computer sees

image classification

82% cat  
15% dog  
2% hat  
1% mug



# ML Steps

7 Steps in Machine Learning

5

# MACHINE LEARNING PROCESS

Training Data

Prediction

Model  
[W, b]

Test & Update  
[W, b]



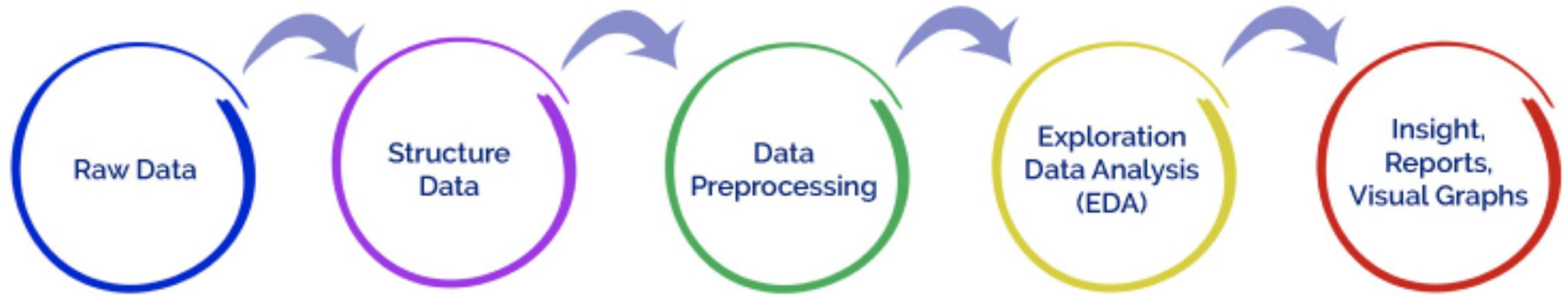


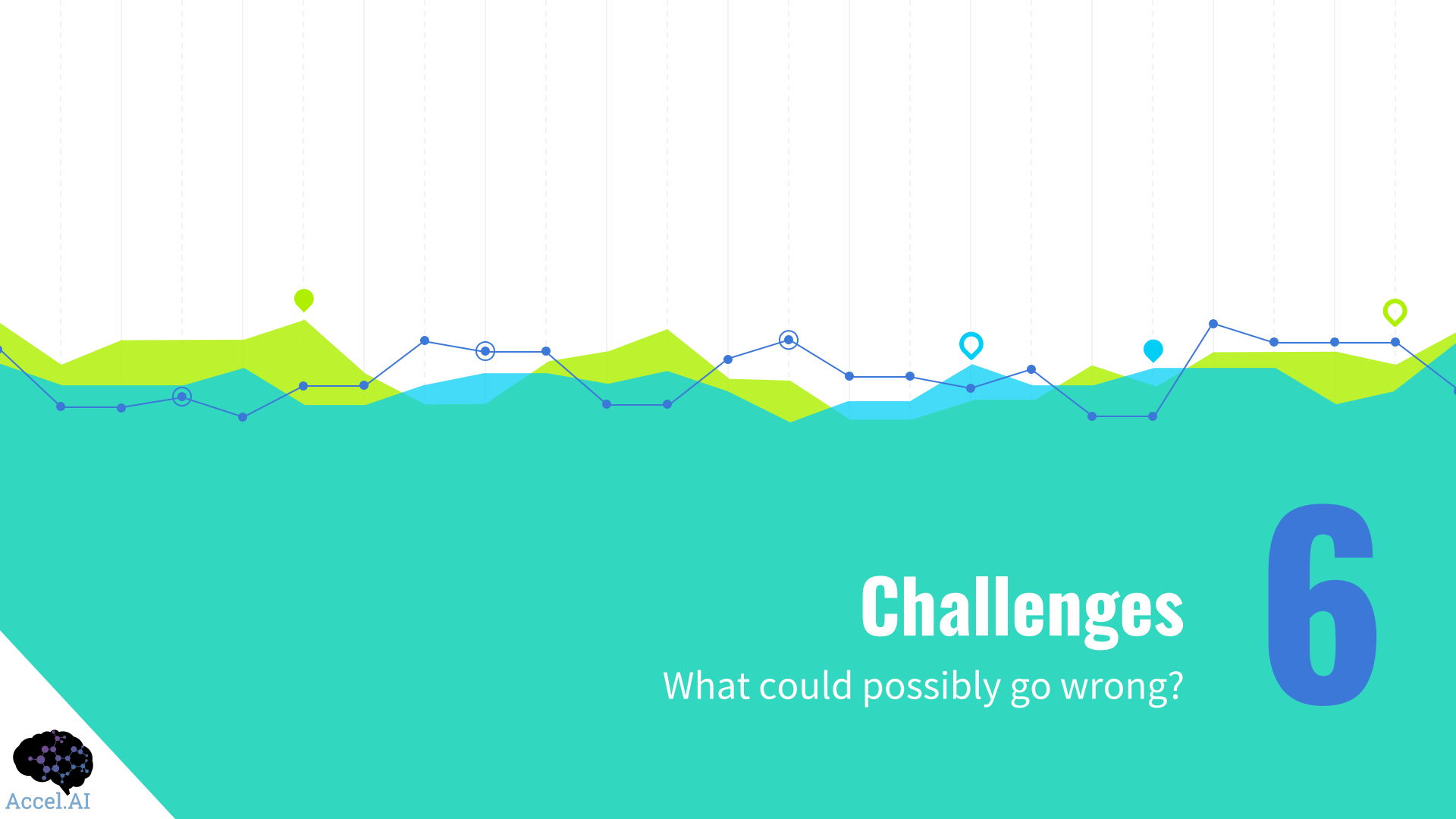


Thai African American Afghan Central African Burmese Cambodian English Ethiopian Filipino

Face	Hair Color	Lips	Nose	Skin Lightness (chromaticities)	Label
1	blonde	slightly vertically thin upper and lower lips	thin to slightly wider nose	Highest % lightness	European
2	black	thicker	wider nose and nostrils	Lowest % lightness	African
3	black	longer upper lip	slightly wider nose and nostrils	Higher % yellow	Asian

# DATA PREPARATION





# Challenges

What could possibly go wrong?

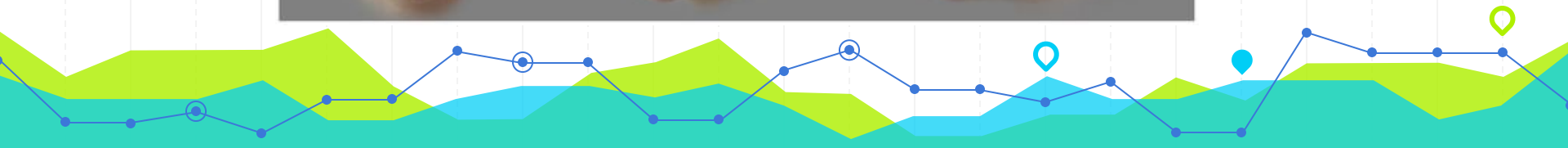
# 6



# WHAT COMPUTER VISION CHALLENGES MAY WE FACE?

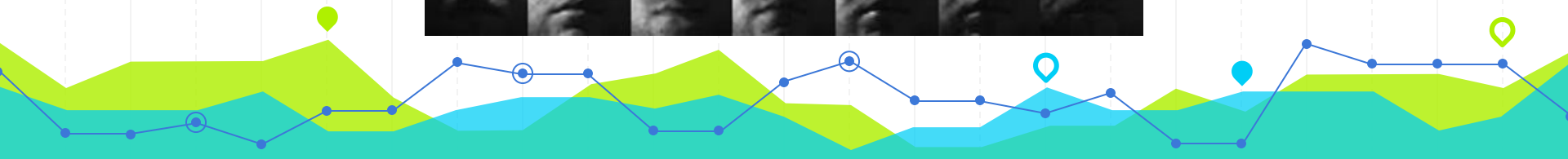


## VIEWPOINT VARIATION





# ILLUMINATION

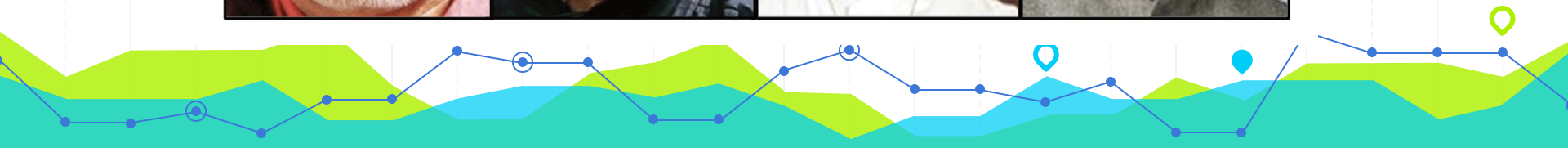




# DEFORMATION



# OCCCLUSION



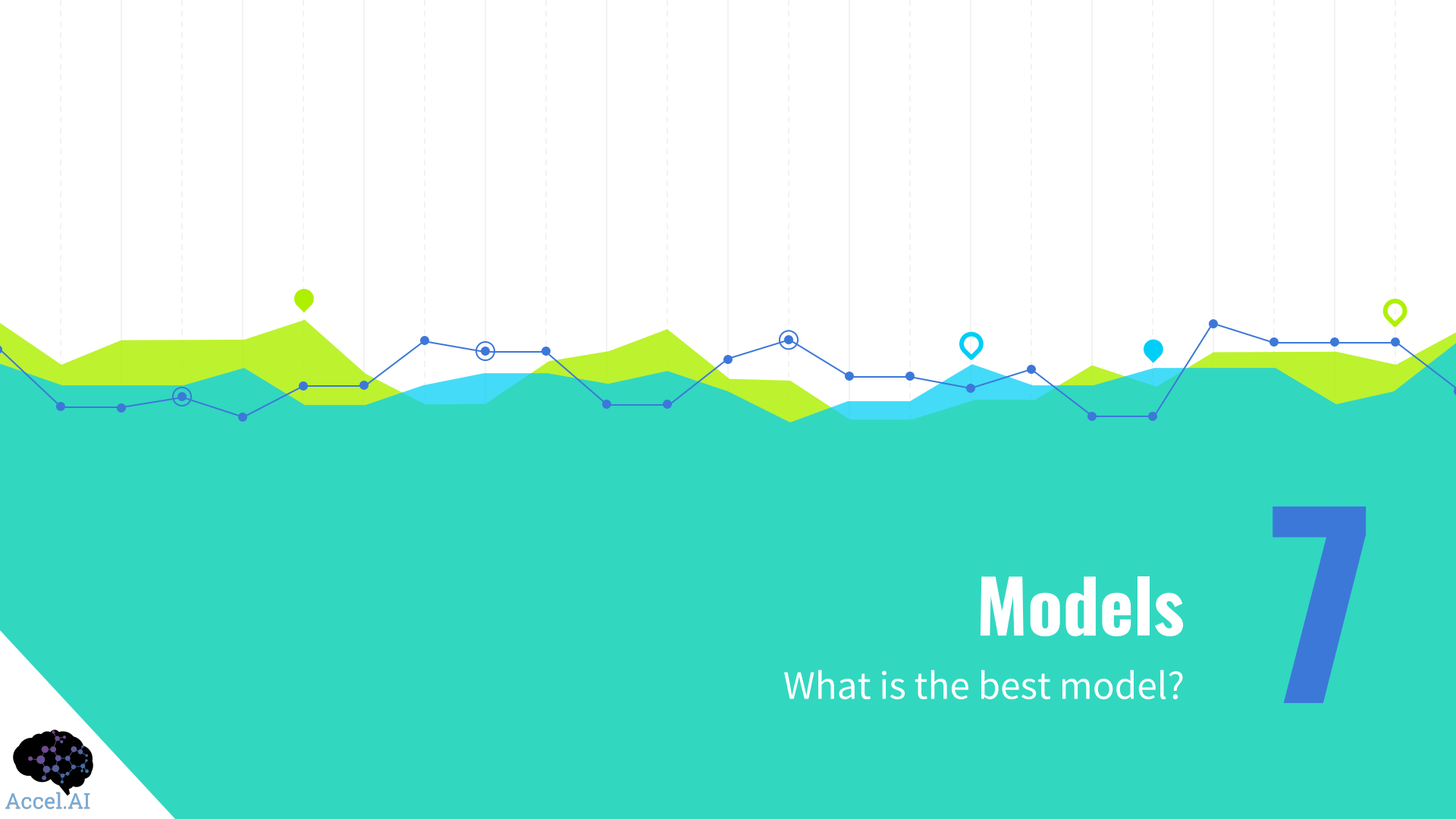
# BACKGROUND CLUTTER





# VARIATION





# Models

What is the best model?

7

# CHOOSING A MODEL

## PyTorch Models

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

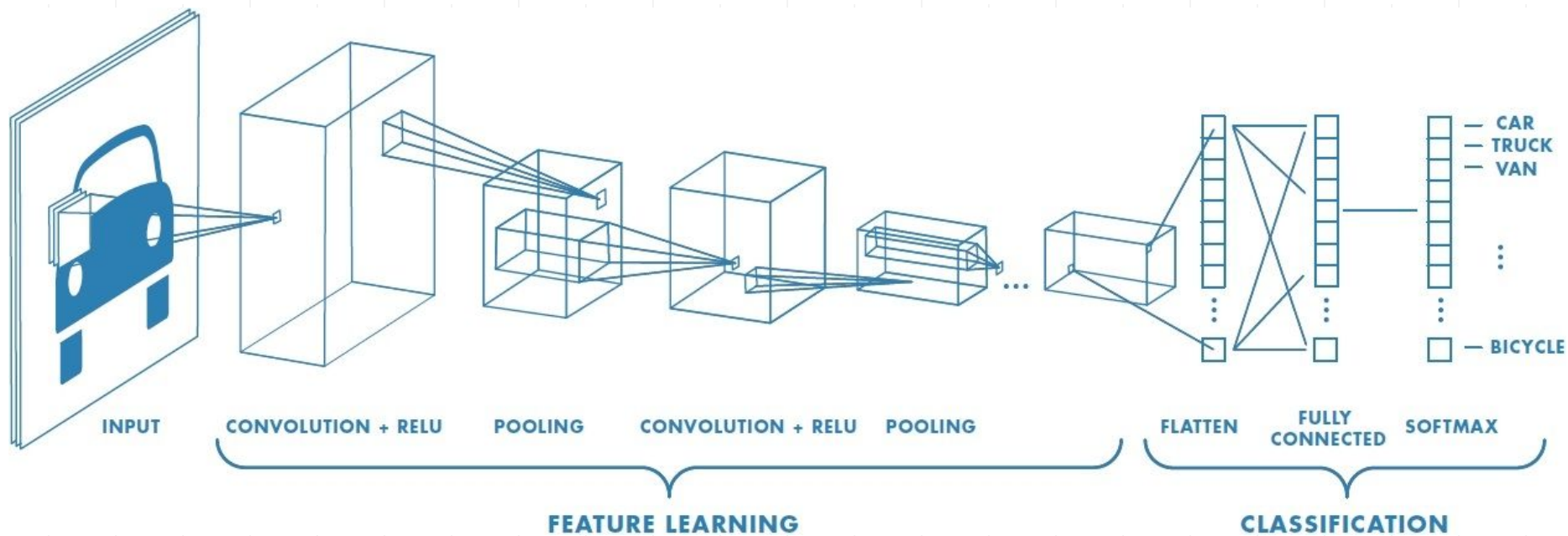
- AlexNet
- VGG
- ResNet
- SqueezeNet
- DenseNet
- Inception v3

# PYTORCH



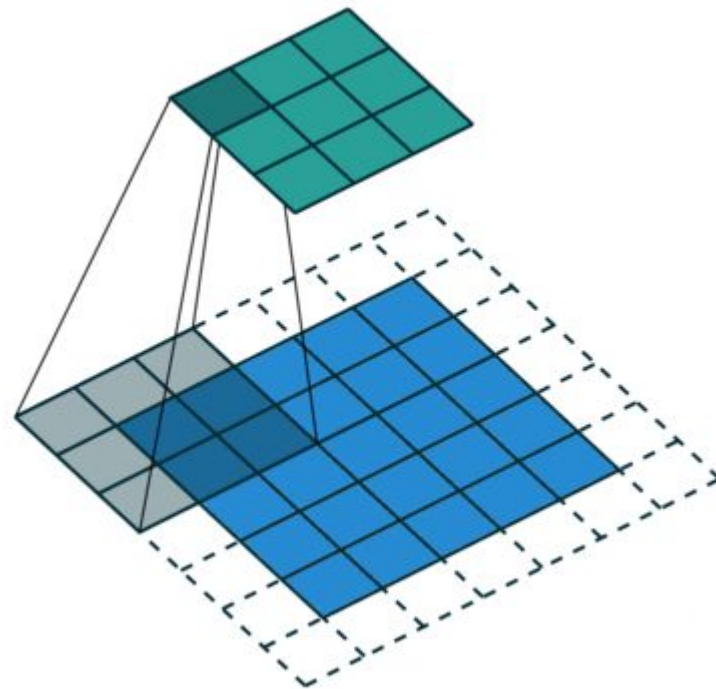
## TRAINING YOUR OWN MODEL

- Millions of images in hundreds of categories
- Access to multiple GPUs
- A few weeks (2-3 for Image Net) to spare





# Convolutional Arithmetic



[https://github.com/vdumoulin/conv\\_arithmetic](https://github.com/vdumoulin/conv_arithmetic)



Accel.AI

# Convolutional Arithmetic

1 <sub>x1</sub>	1 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	0	0
0 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	1 <sub>x0</sub>	1	0
0 <sub>x1</sub>	0 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

Image

4		

Convolved  
Feature





# Evaluation & Tuning

How do we improve accuracy?

8

# EVALUATION



# HYPERPARAMETERS

Choices about the algorithm that we set rather than learn.

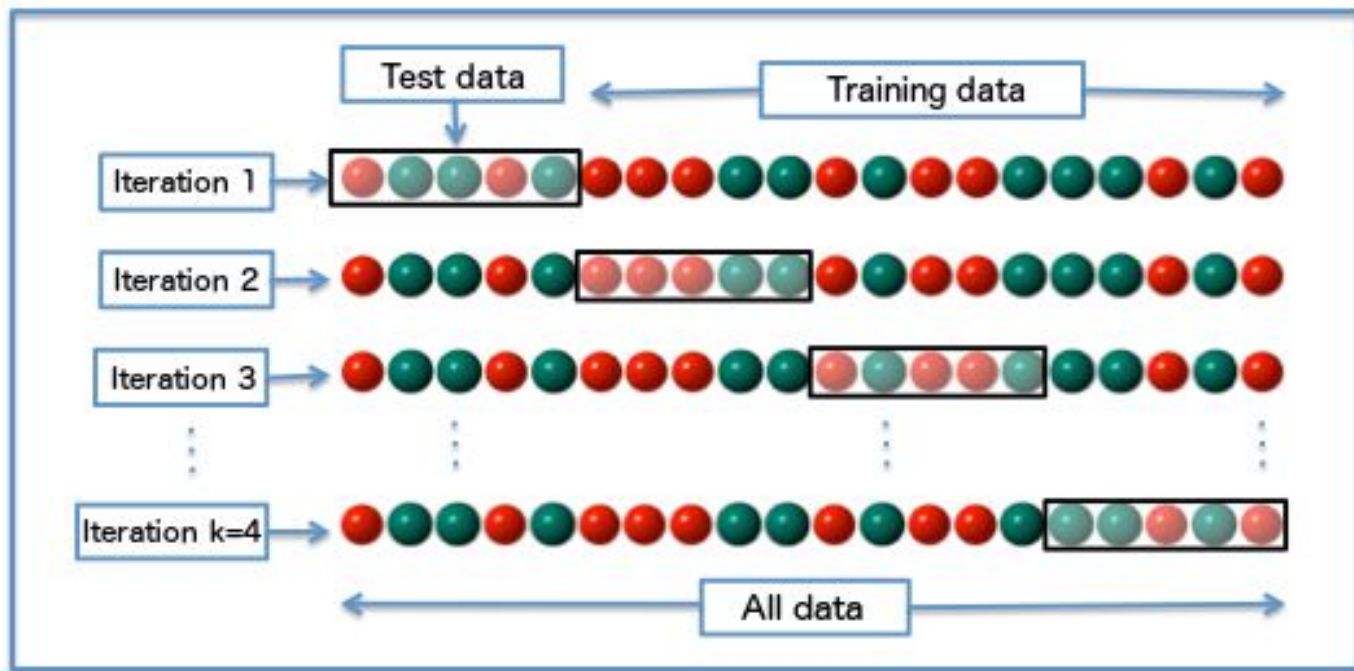
Problem Dependent

Trial and Error Experimentation

- Idea #1 - Choose parameters that work best on Dataset
- Idea #2 - Split data into **train** and **test**, choose hyperparameters that work best on test data
- Idea #3 - Split data into **train**, **validation**, and **test**; choose hyperparameters on validation and evaluate on test

Which option will tell you how your algorithm is performing on unseen data?

# CROSS VALIDATION



# INFERENCE



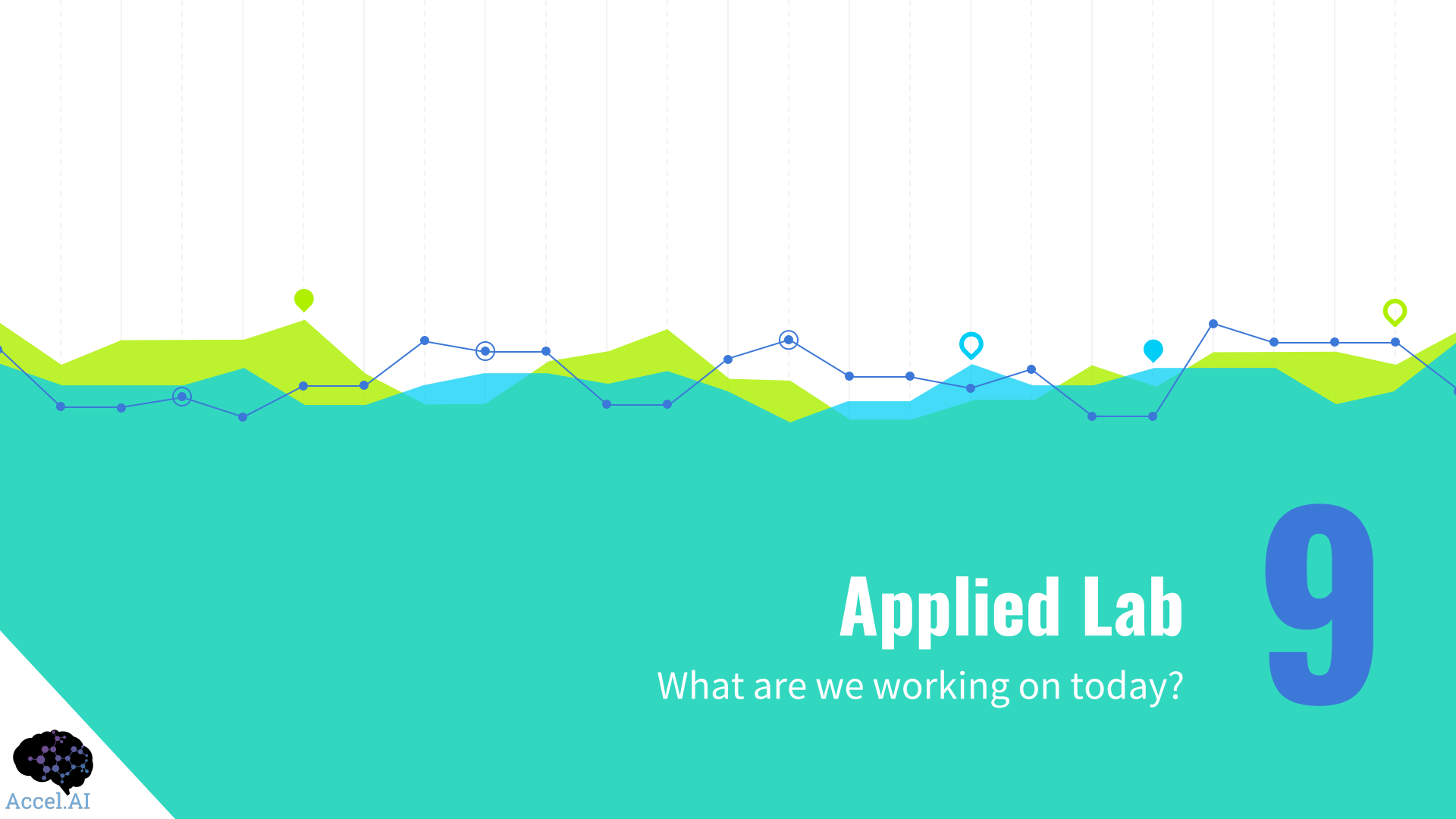
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21	36	23	09	75	00	76	44	20	45	35	14	00	61	33	97	34	31	33	95
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01	70	54	71	83	51	54	69	16	92	33	48	61	43	52	01	89	17	67	48

What the computer sees

image classification

82% cat  
15% dog  
2% hat  
1% mug



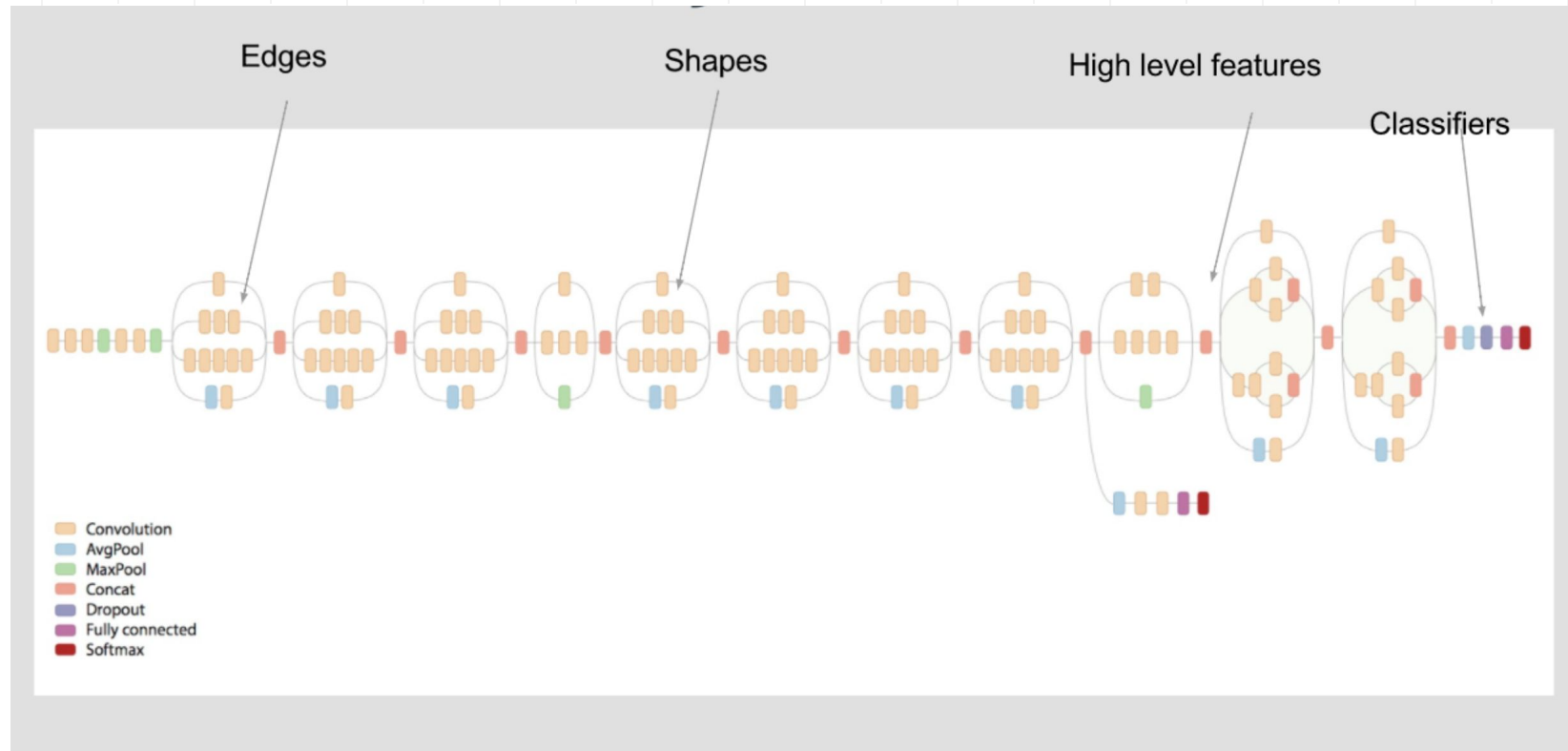


# Applied Lab

What are we working on today?

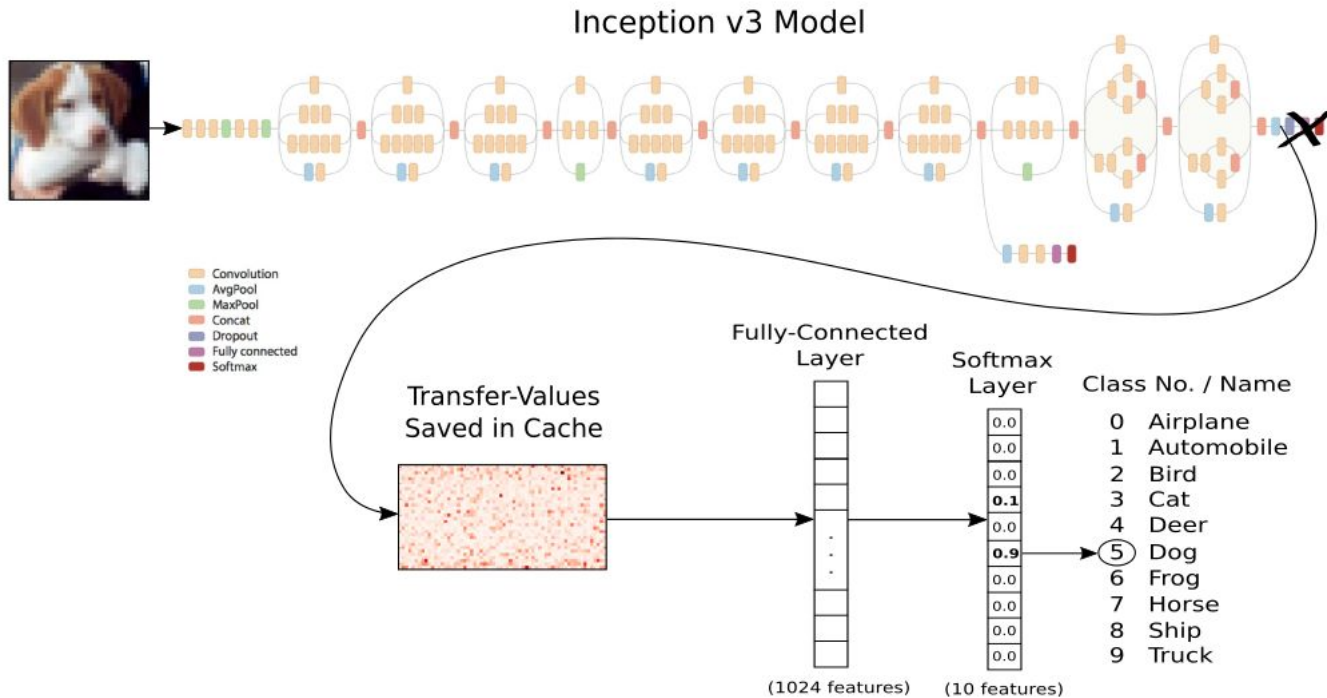
9





Inception V3 Google Research

# (Re)TRAINING - TRANSFER LEARNING



### Object Detection



Photo by Juanedc (CC BY 2.0)

### Face Attributes



Google Doodle by Sarah Harrison

### Finegrain Classification

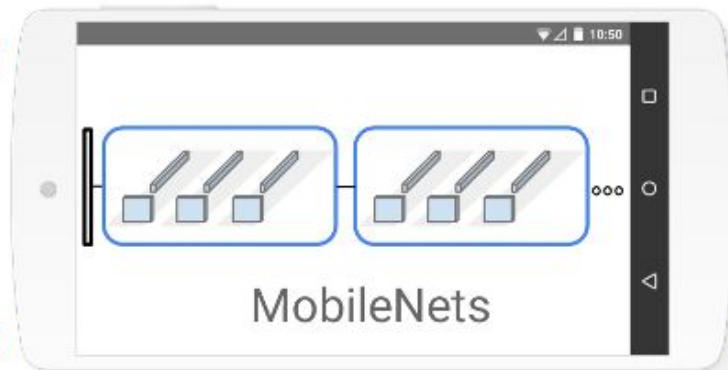


Photo by HarshLight (CC BY 2.0)

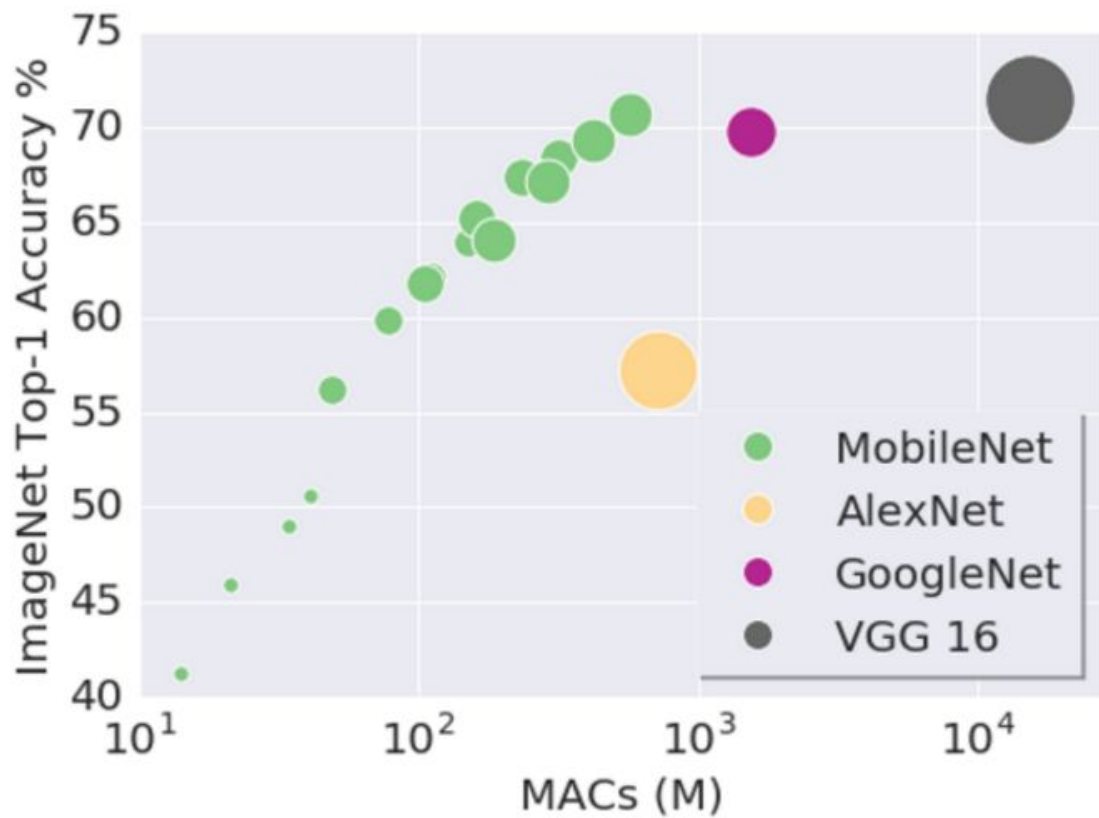
### Landmark Recognition



Photo by Sharon VanderKaay (CC BY 2.0)



[MobileNets: Open-Source Models for Efficient On-Device Vision](#)



# APPLIED AI LAB

Image Classification in PyTorch

<https://github.com/latinxinai/Intro-Image-Captioning>





# Lowering the barriers to entry in engineering artificial intelligence...

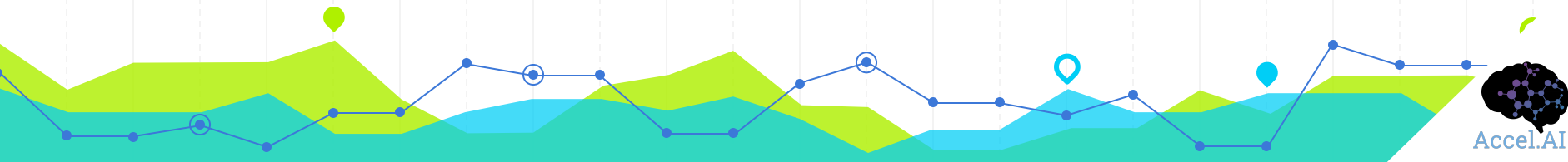
We focus on integrating AI and Social Impact through training, study sessions, and events with a focus on mindfulness and Applied AI engineering.

Our target audience includes underrepresented groups in tech, social justice advocates, and those experiencing job loss due to automation.

# THANKS!

## Any questions?

You can find me at  
[@quickresolute](#) / [info@accel.ai](mailto:info@accel.ai)



## REFERENCES

[Irene Chen A Beginner's Guide to Deep Learning PyCon 2016](#)

[MobileNets: Efficient Convolutional Neural Networks for Mobile Vision Applications](#)

[Stanford CS231n: Computer Vision](#)

<http://news.mit.edu/2014/in-the-blink-of-an-eye-0116>

[How Vision Works](#)

[Deep Learning Book](#)

[The genetics of the human face: identification of large effect single gene variants](#)

[Characterising the variations in ethnic skin colours: a new calibrated data base for human skin](#)

[Beauty Analysis: Face Variations by Ethnic Group](#)

