



MONASH
University

FIT 3181/5215 Deep Learning

Quiz for:
Advanced Convolutional Neural Networks

Teaching team

Department of Data Science and AI
Faculty of Information Technology, Monash University
Email: trunglm@monash.edu



Question 1

Which statements are correct? (MC)

- ☐ A. In traditional approach, the training signal from classifier can be used to improve feature extractor.
- ☐ B. In deep learning approach, the training signal from classifier can be used to improve feature extractor.
- ☐ C. In traditional approach, the training signal from classifier cannot be used to improve feature extractor.
- ☐ D. In deep learning approach, the training signal from classifier cannot be used to improve feature extractor.

Question 1

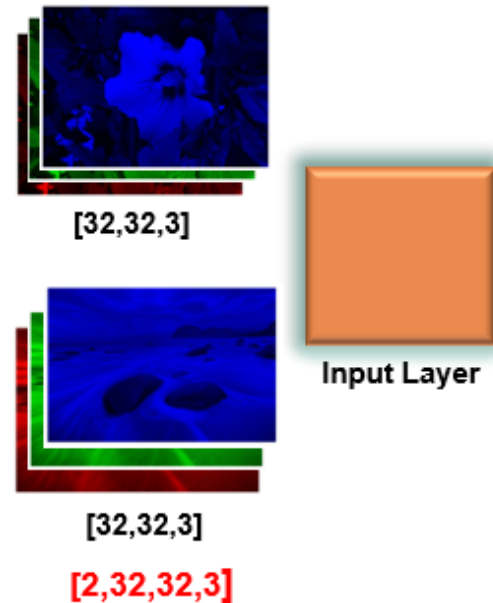
Which statements are correct? (MC)

- ☐ A. In traditional approach, the training signal from classifier can be used to improve feature extractor.
- ☐ B. In deep learning approach, the training signal from classifier can be used to improve feature extractor. [x]
- ☐ C. In traditional approach, the training signal from classifier cannot be used to improve feature extractor. [x]
- ☐ D. In deep learning approach, the training signal from classifier cannot be used to improve feature extractor.

Question 2

What are the shapes of tensors in A, B and the value of the width in C?

CNN in Operation



Filters [3,3,3,4]



Conv2D 1
padding= same
strides = (2,2)

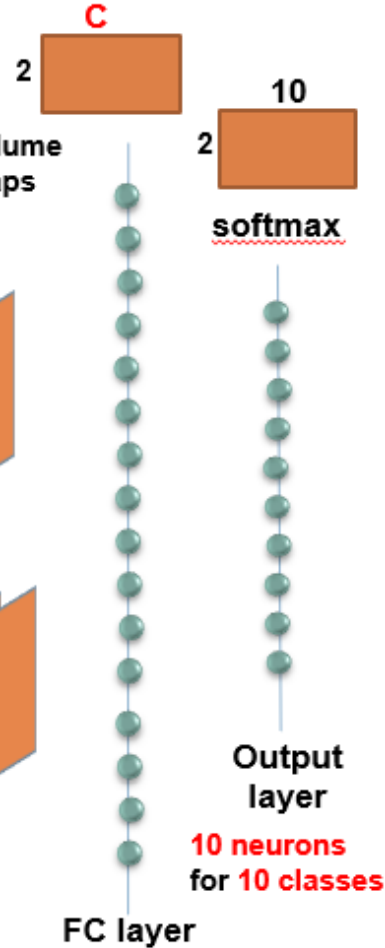
Feature volume
Feature maps
A



Pooling
layer

pool-size=(2,2)
strides= (2,2)
padding= valid

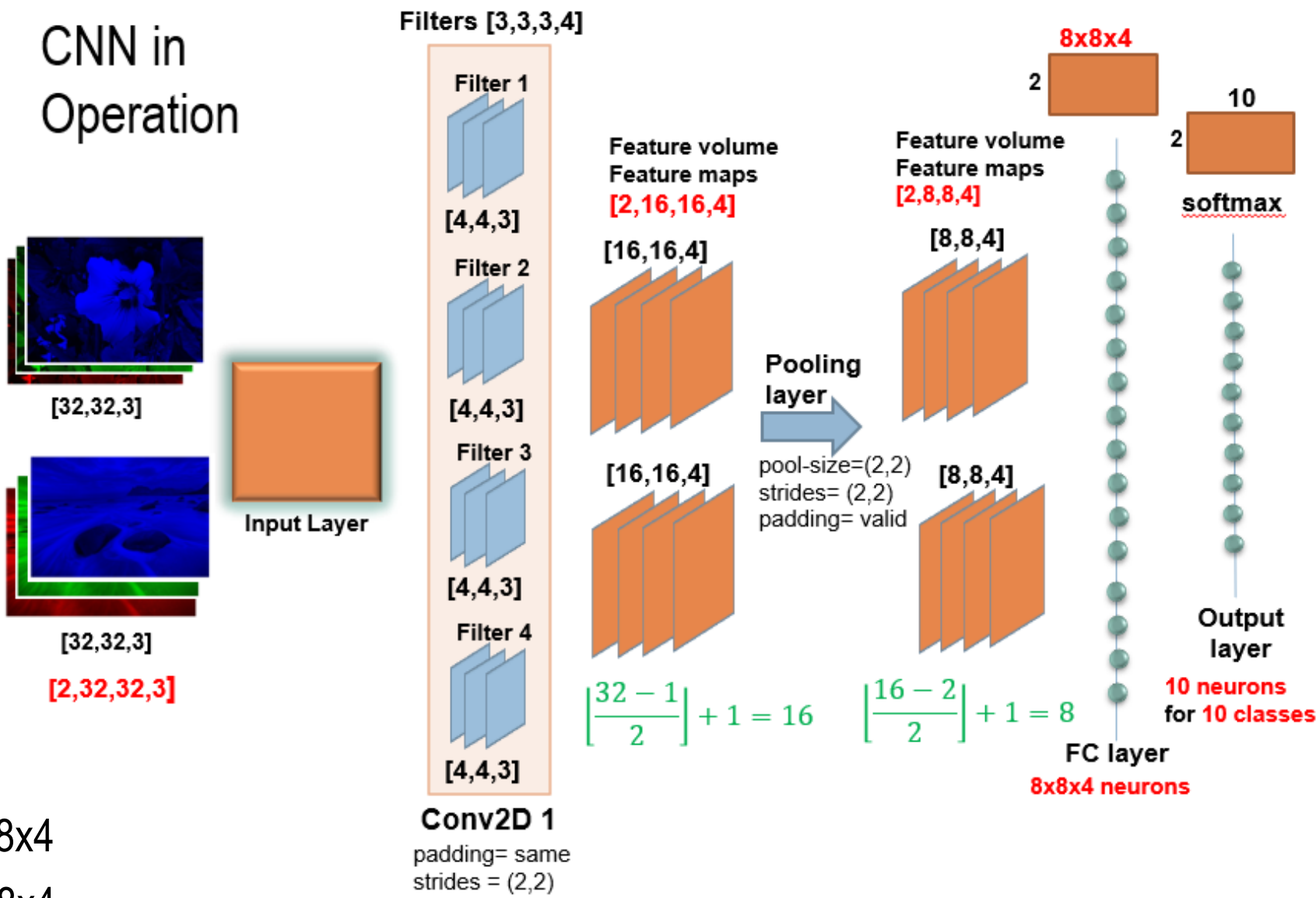
Feature volume
Feature maps
B



- ☐ A. $[15, 15, 4]$, $[8, 8, 4]$, $8 \times 8 \times 4$
- ☐ B. $[2, 15, 15, 4]$, $[2, 8, 8, 4]$, $2 \times 8 \times 8 \times 4$
- ☐ C. $[2, 16, 16, 4]$, $[2, 8, 8, 4]$, $2 \times 8 \times 8 \times 4$
- ☐ D. $[2, 16, 16, 4]$, $[2, 8, 8, 4]$, $8 \times 8 \times 4$

Question 2

What are the shapes of tensors in A, B and the value of the width in C?



- ☐ A. $[15, 15, 4], [8, 8, 4], 8 \times 8 \times 4$
- ☐ B. $[2, 15, 15, 4], [2, 8, 8, 4], 2 \times 8 \times 8 \times 4$
- ☐ C. $[2, 16, 16, 4], [2, 8, 8, 4], 2 \times 8 \times 8 \times 4$
- ☒ D. $[2, 16, 16, 4], [2, 8, 8, 4], 8 \times 8 \times 4$ [x]

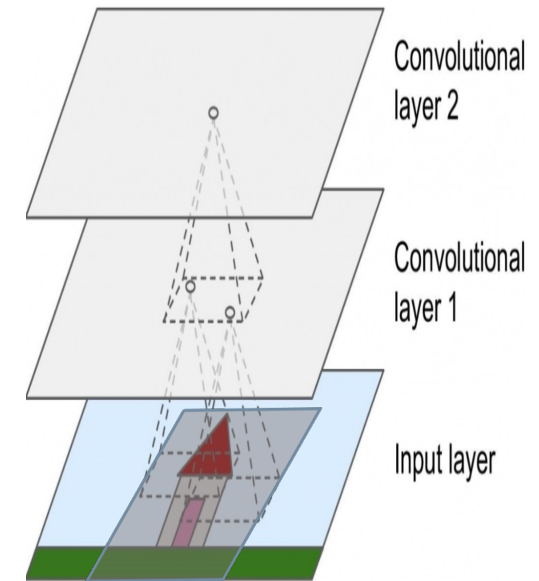
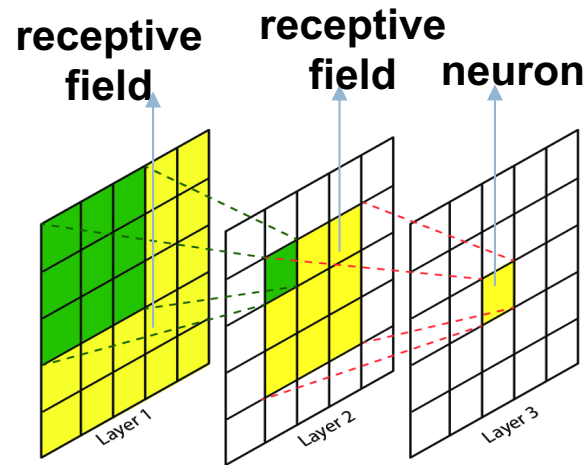
Question 3

What are correct statements about the receptive field? (MC)

- ☐ A. Receptive field of neurons on higher layers become smaller.
- ☐ B. The value of a neuron is not computationally relevant to its receptive field.
- ☐ C. Receptive field of neurons on higher layers become larger.
- ☐ D. The value of a neuron is computationally relevant to its receptive field.

Question 3

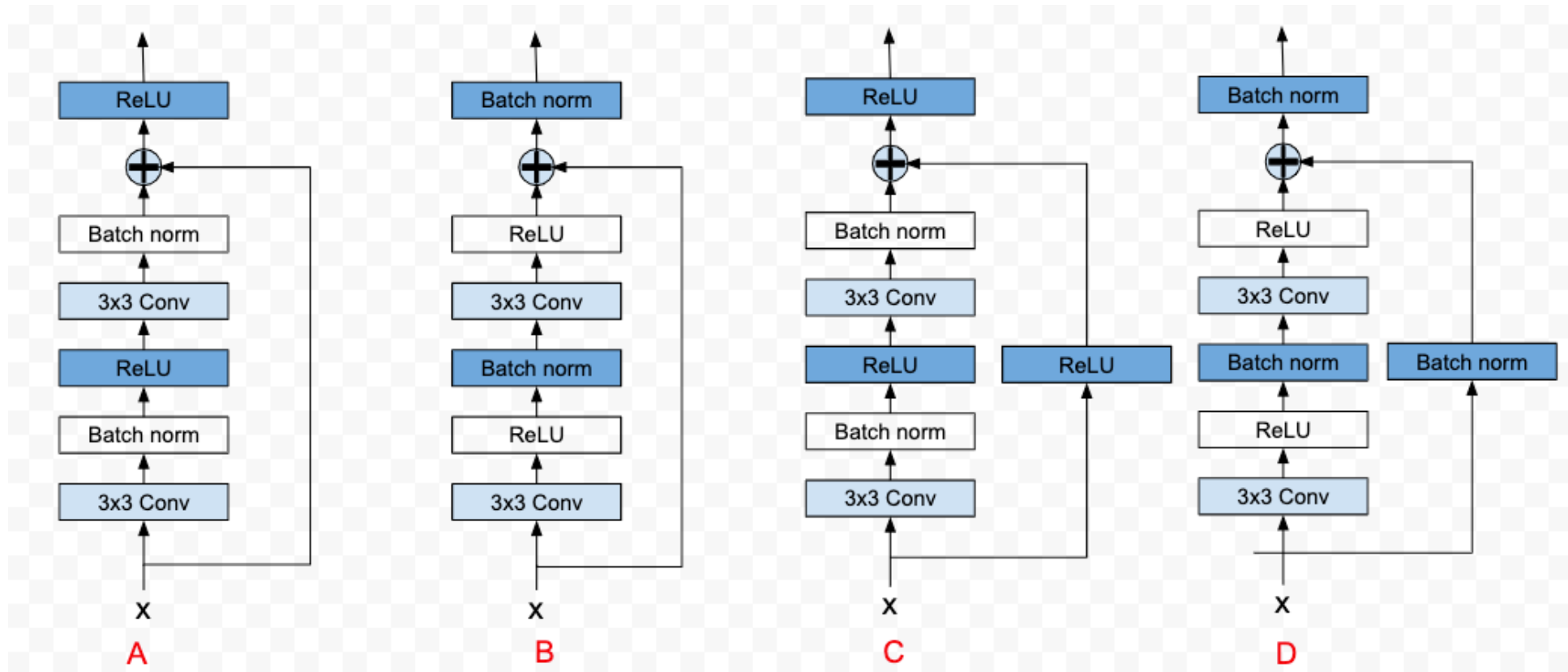
What are correct statements about the receptive field? (MC)



- ☐ A. Receptive field of neurons on higher layers become smaller.
- ☐ B. The value of a neuron is not computationally relevant to its receptive field.
- ☒ C. Receptive field of neurons on higher layers become larger. **[x]**
- ☒ D. The value of a neuron is computationally relevant to its receptive field. **[x]**

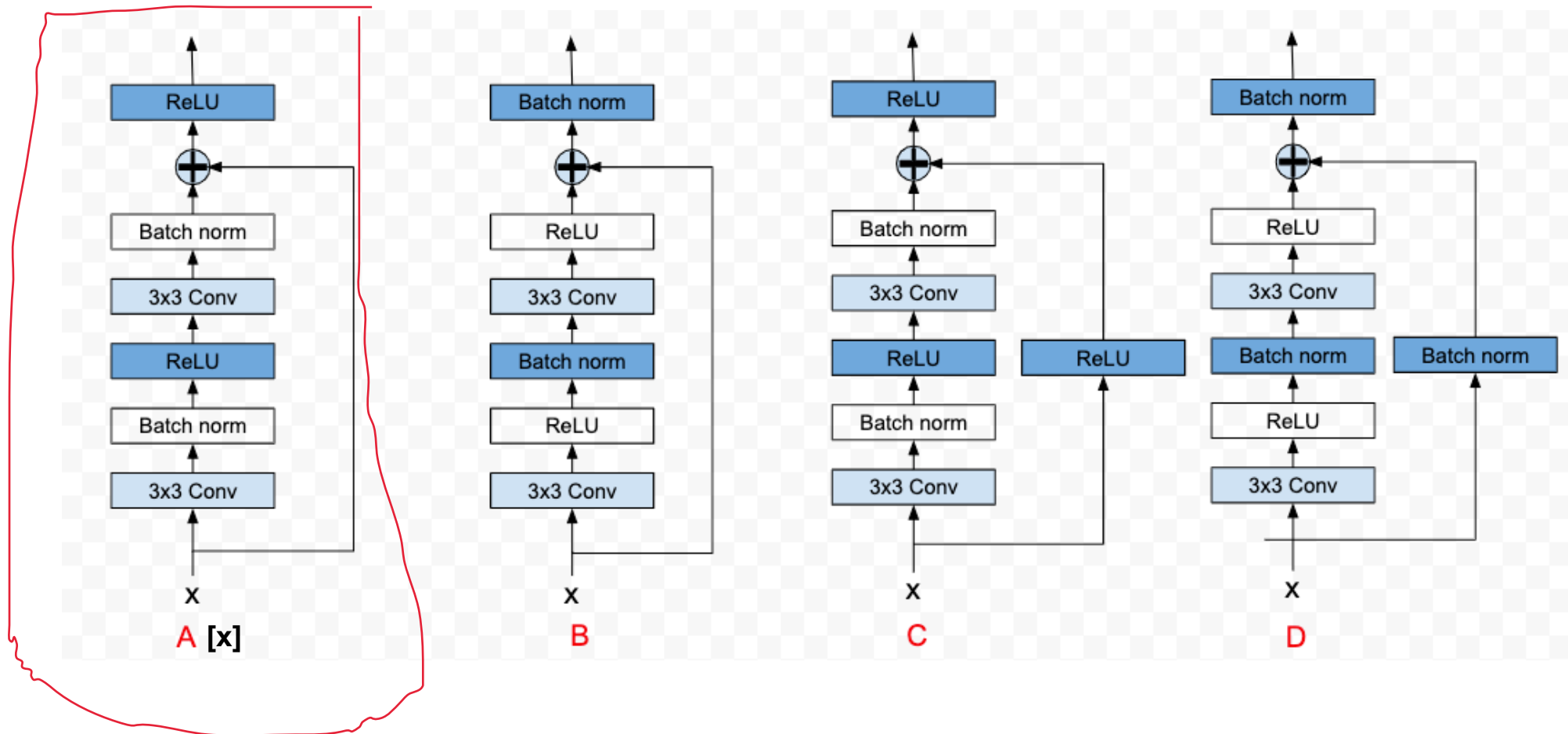
Question 4

Which illustration is correct for the residual block? (SC).



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Question 5

Given an implementation of the residual block as below? What is the shape of Y (SC).

- A. [10,32,32,3]
- B. [10,16,16,3]
- C. [3,32,32,3]
- D. Raise an error.

```
class Residual(tf.keras.Model):
    def __init__(self, num_channels, use_1x1conv=False, strides=1):
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
            num_channels, padding='same', kernel_size=3, strides=strides)
        self.conv2 = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(num_channels, kernel_size=3, padding='same')
        self.conv3 = None
        if use_1x1conv:
            self.conv3 = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
                num_channels, kernel_size=1, strides=strides)
        self.bn1 = tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization()
        self.bn2 = tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization()

    def call(self, X):
        Y = tf.keras.activations.relu(self.bn1(self.conv1(X)))
        Y = self.bn2(self.conv2(Y))
        if self.conv3 is not None:
            X = self.conv3(X)
        Y += X
        return tf.keras.activations.relu(Y)

blk = Residual(num_channels=3)
X = tf.random.uniform((10, 32, 32, 3))
Y = blk(X)
print(Y.shape)
```

Question 5

Given an implementation of the residual block as below? What is the shape of Y (SC).

- A. [10,32,32,3] [x]
- B. [10,16,16,3]
- C. [3,32,32,3]
- D. Raise an error.

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Question 6

Given an implementation of the residual block as below? What is the shape of Y (SC).

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blk = Residual(num_channels=6)
X = tf.random.uniform((10, 32, 32, 3))
Y = blk(X)
print(Y.shape)
```

Question 6

Given an implementation of the residual block as below? What is the shape of Y (SC).

- A. [10,32,32,3]
- B. [10,16,16,3]
- C. [3,32,32,3]
- D. Raise an error [x]

```
class Residual(tf.keras.Model):
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        Y = self.bn2(self.conv2(Y))
        if self.conv3 is not None:
            X = self.conv3(X)
        Y += X
        return tf.keras.activations.relu(Y)

blk = Residual(num_channels=6)
X = tf.random.uniform((10, 32, 32, 3))
Y = blk(X)
print(Y.shape)
```

Question 7

Which statements are correct for ResNet architecture? (MC).

- ☐ A. In ResNet architecture, ReLU activation function is followed by Batch Normalization layer.
- ☐ B. It is possible to replace ReLU by Sigmoid activation function because of the skip-connection can help to reduce gradient vanishing.
- ☐ C. 1x1 Conv in skip-connection is used to change number of output channels.
- ☐ D. A ResNet model consists of many ResNet blocks, each ResNet block consists of many residual blocks, each residual block includes several convolutional and activation layers.

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- ☒ C. 1x1 Conv in skip-connection is used to change number of output channels. [x]
- ☒ D. A ResNet model consists of many ResNet blocks, each ResNet block consists of many residual blocks, each residual block includes several convolutional and activation layers. [x]

Question 8

Given an adversarial example x_{adv} of a clean example x w.r.t. model f , $y \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$ is the true label. Which statements are correct? (MC).

- ☐ A. x_{adv} and x look very similar under human perspective
- ☐ B. x_{adv} and x look very different under human perspective
- ☐ C. $\operatorname{argmax}_{1 \leq m \leq M} f_m(x_{adv}) = y$
- ☐ D. $\operatorname{argmax}_{1 \leq m \leq M} f_m(x_{adv}) \neq y$

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- ☒ A. x_{adv} and x look very similar under human perspective [x]
- ☐ B. x_{adv} and x look very different under human perspective
- ☐ C. $\operatorname{argmax}_{1 \leq m \leq M} f_m(x_{adv}) = y$
- ☒ D. $\operatorname{argmax}_{1 \leq m \leq M} f_m(x_{adv}) \neq y$ [x]

Question 9

Given a constraint of an adversarial example as follow: $x_{adv} \in B_\epsilon(x) = \{x' : \|x' - x\|_\infty \leq \epsilon\}$. Which statements are correct? (MC)

- ☐ A. This constraint to make sure that x_{adv} and x look very similar under human perspective
- ☐ B. This constraint to make sure that x_{adv} and x look very different under human perspective
- ☐ C. This constraint to make sure that $\operatorname{argmax}_{1 \leq m \leq M} f_m(x_{adv}) = \operatorname{argmax}_{1 \leq m \leq M} f_m(x)$
- ☐ D. The highest absolute difference between pixels of x_{adv} and x is less than or equal ϵ

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- ☐ B. This constraint to make sure that x_{adv} and x look very different under human perspective
- ☐ C. This constraint to make sure that $\operatorname{argmax}_{1 \leq m \leq M} f_m(x_{adv}) = \operatorname{argmax}_{1 \leq m \leq M} f_m(x)$
- ☐ D. The highest absolute difference between pixels of x_{adv} and x is less than or equal ϵ [x]

that means epsilon is the pixel difference threshold

Question 10

Given a DL model $f(x; \theta)$ parameterized by θ where $f(x; \theta)$ represents the prediction probabilities of x associated with a ground-truth label $y \in \{1, \dots, M\}$, we find an adversarial example by $x_{adv} = \operatorname{argmax}_{x' \in B_\epsilon(x)} l(f(x'; \theta), y)$. Which statements are correct? (MC)

- ☐ A. We maximally increase the chance to predict x_{adv} with label y .
- ☐ B. We maximally decrease the chance to predict x_{adv} with label y .
- ☐ C. We maximally increase the chance to predict x_{adv} with any else label $y' \neq y$.
- ☐ D. It is a targeted attack.
- ☐ E. It is an untargeted attack.

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- ☒ B. We maximally decrease the chance to predict x_{adv} with label y . [x]
- ☒ C. We maximally increase the chance to predict x_{adv} with any else label $y' \neq y$. [x]
- ☐ D. It is a targeted attack.
- ☒ E. It is an untargeted attack. [x]

Question 11

Given a DL model $f(x; \theta)$ parameterized by θ where $f(x; \theta)$ represents the prediction probabilities of x associated with a ground-truth label $y \in \{1, \dots, M\}$, we find an adversarial example by $\mathbf{x}_{adv} = \underset{\mathbf{x}' \in B_\epsilon(\mathbf{x})}{\operatorname{argmin}} l(f(\mathbf{x}'; \theta), \mathbf{y}_\neq)$ with $\mathbf{y}_\neq \neq y$.

Which statements are correct? (MC)

- ☐ A. We maximally increase the chance to predict x_{adv} with label y .
- ☐ B. We maximally increase the chance to predict x_{adv} with label y_\neq .
- ☐ C. It is a targeted attack.
- ☐ D. It is an untargeted attack.

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Which statements are correct? (MC)

- ☒ A. We maximally increase the chance to predict \mathbf{x}_{adv} with label y .
- ☐ B. We maximally increase the chance to predict \mathbf{x}_{adv} with label y_\neq . [x]
- ☒ C. It is a targeted attack. [x]
- ☐ D. It is an untargeted attack.