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1 Basic Test Results

```
1 Archive: /tmp/bodek.OJxsJF/impr/ex5/liavst2/presubmission/submission
2   inflating: current/sol5.py
3   inflating: current/README
4   inflating: current/answer_q1.txt
5 ex5 presubmission script
6
7     Disclaimer
8     -----
9     The purpose of this script is to make sure that your code is compliant
10    with the exercise API and some of the requirements
11    The script does not test the quality of your results.
12    Don't assume that passing this script will guarantee that you will get
13    a high grade in the exercise
14
15    === Check Submission ===
16
17    login: liavst2
18
19    submitted files:
20
21    =====
22    = README for ex5: Neural Networks For Image Restoration =
23    =====
24
25    =====
26    = List Of Submitted Files =
27    =====
28
29    - README - this file.
30    - answer_q1.txt - Answer to Q1 in the pdf.
31    - sol5.py - contains the implementation of all function.
32
33
34    === Answers to questions ===
35
36    Answer to Q1:
37
38    Answer to Q1:
39    =====
40
41    The idea is as follows.
42    Our corruption function will, randomly, choose an image size
43    from a given list of image sizes and resize the current-iteration
44    image to that size. We slightly modify this function so it
45    returns not only the corrupted image, but the size it chose
46    (Lets call this size corrupted_size). Next, instead of extracting
47    corresponding patches of the same size in each iteration,
48    we will extract crop_size sized patches from the clean images,
49    and "adjusted" crop_size sized patches from the corrupted images,
50    where the adjustment is calculated from the returned corrupted_size.
51    Then, for each "adjusted" crop_size sized patch we will use linear
52    interpolation to resize it to crop_size, and then add it to the
53    "source" batch.
54    In addition to that, we add a wrapper function to the restore_image
55    function, which takes three arguments - corrupted_image, clean_size
56    and num_channels. clean-size is the size of one of the clean images
57    in the in the repository. This wrapper function will resize
58    corrupted_image to the size of clean_size, and then calls restore_image
59    with the new cropped image and num_channels, and returns the prediction
```



```

128 Epoch 2/2
129
130 10/30 [=====>.....] - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.0318
131 20/30 [=====>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.0378
132 30/30 [=====] - 2s - loss: 0.0406 - val_loss: 0.0329Using TensorFlow backend.
133
134     Passed!
135 Trying to use learned model for deblurring... (not checking for quality!)
136     Passed!
137
138 === All tests have passed ===
139 === Pre-submission script done ===
140
141
142 Please go over the output and verify that there are no failures/warnings.
143 Remember that this script tested only some basic technical aspects of your implementation
144 It is your responsibility to make sure your results are actually correct and not only
145 technically valid.

```

2 README

```
1  liavst2
2
3  =====
4  = README for ex5: Neural Networks For Image Restoration =
5  =====
6
7
8  =====
9  = List Of Submitted Files =
10 =====
11
12 - README - this file.
13 - answer_q1.txt - Answer to Q1 in the pdf.
14 - sol5.py - contains the implementation of all function.
```

3 answer q1.txt

```
1 Answer to Q1:
2 =====
3
4 The idea is as follows.
5 Our corruption function will, randomly, choose an image size
6 from a given list of image sizes and resize the current-iteration
7 image to that size. We slightly modify this function so it
8 returns not only the corrupted image, but the size it chose
9 (Lets call this size corrupted_size). Next, instead of extracting
10 corresponding patches of the same size in each iteration,
11 we will extract crop_size sized patches from the clean images,
12 and "adjusted" crop_size sized patches from the corrupted images,
13 where the adjustment is calculated from the returned corrupted_size.
14 Then, for each "adjusted" crop_size sized patch we will use linear
15 interpolation to resize it to crop_size, and then add it to the
16 "source" batch.
17 In addition to that, we add a wrapper function to the restore_image
18 function, which takes three arguments - corrupted_image, clean_size
19 and num_channels. clean_size is the size of one of the clean images
20 in the in the repository. This wrapper function will resize
21 corrupted_image to the size of clean_size, and then calls restore_image
22 with the new cropped image and num_channels, and returns the prediction
23 restore_image has returned.
```

4 sol5.py

```
1 #####
2 # FILE: sol5.py
3 # WRITER: Liav Steinberg
4 # EXERCISE : Image Processing ex5
5 #####
6
7 from skimage.color import rgb2gray
8 from scipy.misc import imread
9 from keras import layers as klay, models as kmod
10 from keras.optimizers import Adam
11 from scipy.ndimage import filters as flt
12 import sol5_utils as sut
13 import numpy as np
14
15
16 #-----helpers-----#
17
18 def read_image(filename, representation):
19     """
20     reads an image with the given representation
21     """
22     image = imread(filename).astype(np.float32) / 255
23     return image if representation == 2 else rgb2gray(image)
24
25
26 def learn_X_model(quick_mode, load_func, corr_func, cs, nc, ne):
27     """
28     to reduce code repetition for section 7.2.1, 7.2.2
29     """
30     def corruption_func(im):
31         """
32         wrapper for the corruption function
33         """
34         return add_gaussian_noise(im, 0, 0.2) if corr_func == "gaussian_noise" \
35             else random_motion_blur(im, [7])
36     #####
37     images = load_func()
38     batch_size = 100
39     sam_per_epoch = 10000
40     num_epochs = ne
41     num_valid_sample = 1000
42     if quick_mode:
43         batch_size = 10
44         sam_per_epoch = 30
45         num_epochs = 2
46         num_valid_sample = 30
47     model = build_nn_model(cs, cs, nc)
48     train_model(model, images, corruption_func, batch_size,
49                 sam_per_epoch, num_epochs, num_valid_sample)
50     return model, nc
51
52 #-----3-----#
53
54 def load_dataset(filenames, batch_size, corruption_func, crop_size):
55     """
56     Generator function for creating dataset of patches
57     """
58     images = {}
59     while True:
```

```

60     source, target = np.zeros((batch_size, 1, crop_size[0], crop_size[1]), np.float32), \
61         np.zeros((batch_size, 1, crop_size[0], crop_size[1]), np.float32)
62     rand_files = np.random.choice(filenamees, batch_size)
63     for idx, _file_ in enumerate(rand_files):
64         if _file_ not in images:
65             images[_file_] = np.array(read_image(_file_, 1))
66             image = images[_file_]
67             corrupted_image = corruption_func(image)
68             rand_X = np.random.randint(image.shape[0]-crop_size[0])
69             rand_Y = np.random.randint(image.shape[1]-crop_size[1])
70             source[idx,0,:,:] = corrupted_image[rand_X:rand_X + crop_size[0], rand_Y:rand_Y + crop_size[1]]
71             target[idx,0,:,:] = image[rand_X:rand_X+crop_size[0], rand_Y:rand_Y+crop_size[1]]
72     yield (source-0.5, target-0.5)
73
74 #-----4-----#
75
76 def resblock(input_tensor, num_channels):
77     """
78     represent a single block in the network flow
79     """
80     conv = klay.Convolution2D(num_channels, 3, 3, border_mode="same")(input_tensor)
81     relu = klay.Activation("relu")(conv)
82     second_conv = klay.Convolution2D(num_channels, 3, 3, border_mode="same")(relu)
83     return klay.merge([input_tensor, second_conv], mode="sum")
84
85
86 def build_nn_model(height, width, num_channels):
87     """
88     builds an untrained Keras model
89     """
90     def repeat(func, x, y, n):
91         """
92         high-order function for repeating func on inputs
93         x, y as times as n
94         """
95         for i in range(n):
96             x = func(x, y)
97         return x
98     #####
99     input_ = klay.Input(shape=(1, height, width))
100     conv = klay.Convolution2D(num_channels, 3, 3, border_mode="same")(input_)
101     relu = klay.Activation("relu")(conv)
102     after_resblocks = repeat(resblock, relu, num_channels, 5)
103     final = klay.merge([relu, after_resblocks], mode="sum")
104     output = klay.Convolution2D(1, 3, 3, border_mode="same")(final)
105     return kmod.Model(input_, output)
106
107 #-----5-----#
108
109 def train_model(model, images, corruption_func, batch_size,
110     samples_per_epoch, num_epochs, num_valid_sample):
111     """
112     trains the given model according to a dataset
113     """
114     training, validation = np.split(images, [int(len(images)*0.8)])
115     training_set = load_dataset(training, batch_size, corruption_func, model.input_shape[2:])
116     validation_set = load_dataset(validation, batch_size, corruption_func, model.input_shape[2:])
117     model.compile(loss="mean_squared_error", optimizer=Adam(beta_2=0.9))
118     model.fit_generator(training_set, samples_per_epoch=samples_per_epoch, nb_epoch=num_epochs,
119         validation_data=validation_set, nb_val_samples=num_valid_sample)
120
121 #-----6-----#
122
123 def restore_image(corrupted_image, base_model, num_channels):
124     """
125     restores the corrupted image according to the learning model
126     """
127     height, width = corrupted_image.shape[0], corrupted_image.shape[1]

```



```

128     corrupted_image = np.array(corrupted_image).reshape(1, height, width)-0.5
129     model = build_nn_model(height, width, num_channels)
130     model.set_weights(base_model.get_weights())
131     prediction = model.predict(corrupted_image[np.newaxis,...])[0] + 0.5
132     return np.clip(prediction,0,1).reshape(height, width)
133
134 #-----7.1.1-----#
135
136 def add_gaussian_noise(image, min_sigma, max_sigma):
137     """
138     adds gaussian noise to a given image
139     """
140     return np.clip(image + np.random.normal(scale=np.random.uniform(min_sigma, max_sigma),
141                                     size=image.shape), 0, 1).astype(np.float32)
142
143 #-----7.1.2-----#
144
145 def learn_denoising_model(quick_mode=False):
146     """
147     returns trained model for the denoising set
148     """
149     return learn_X_model(quick_mode, sut.images_for_denoising, "gaussian_noise", 24, 48, 5)
150
151 #-----7.2.1-----#
152
153 def add_motion_blur(image, kernel_size, angle):
154     """
155     adds motion blur to a given image
156     """
157     return flt.convolve(image, sut.motion_blur_kernel(kernel_size, angle)).astype(np.float32)
158
159 def random_motion_blur(image, list_of_kernel_sizes):
160     """
161     adds random motion blur to a given image
162     """
163     return add_motion_blur(image, np.random.choice(list_of_kernel_sizes), np.random.uniform(high=np.pi))
164
165 #-----7.2.2-----#
166
167 def learn_deblurring_model(quick_mode=False):
168     """
169     returns trained model for the deblurring set
170     """
171     return learn_X_model(quick_mode, sut.images_for_deblurring, "random_motion_blur", 16, 32, 10)
172
173 #-----end-----#

```