# homework4

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## 1 COMS W4705 - Homework 4

# 1.1 Image Captioning with Conditioned LSTM Generators

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Follow the instructions in this notebook step-by step. Much of the code is provided, but some sections are marked with **todo**.

Specifically, you will build the following components:

- Create matrices of image representations using an off-the-shelf image encoder.
- Read and preprocess the image captions.
- Write a generator function that returns one training instance (input/output sequence pair) at a time.
- Train an LSTM language generator on the caption data.
- Write a decoder function for the language generator.
- Add the image input to write an LSTM caption generator.
- Implement beam search for the image caption generator.

Please submit a copy of this notebook only, including all outputs. Do not submit any of the data files.

#### 1.1.1 Must-run setups (including setups from P1 and P2 for testing)

```
from keras.optimizers import Adam
import tensorflow as tf

tf.config.run_functions_eagerly(True)
from google.colab import drive
my_data_dir="hw5_data"
drive.mount('/content/gdrive')
```

Mounted at /content/gdrive

## 1.1.2 Getting Started

First, run the following commands to make sure you have all required packages.

```
[38]: import os
     from collections import defaultdict
     import numpy as np
     import PIL
     from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
     %matplotlib inline
     from pandas.core.common import flatten
     from keras import Sequential, Model
     from keras.layers import Embedding, LSTM, Dense, Input, Bidirectional, __
      →RepeatVector, Concatenate, Activation
     from keras.activations import softmax
     from keras.utils import to_categorical
     from keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
     import tensorflow as tf
     tf.config.run_functions_eagerly(True)
     from keras.applications.inception_v3 import InceptionV3
     from keras.optimizers import Adam
     from google.colab import drive
```

#### 1.1.3 Access to the flickr8k data

We will use the flickr8k data set, described here in more detail:

M. Hodosh, P. Young and J. Hockenmaier (2013) "Framing Image Description as a Ranking Task: Data, Models and Evaluation Metrics", Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research, Volume 47, pages 853-899 http://www.jair.org/papers/paper3994.html when discussing our results

I have uploaded all the data and model files you'll need to my GDrive and you can access the folder here: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1i9Iun4h3EN1vSd1A1woez0mXJ9vRjFlT?usp=sharing

Google Drive does not allow to copy a folder, so you'll need to download the whole folder and then upload it again to your own drive. Please assign the name you chose for this folder to the variable my\_data\_dir in the next cell.

N.B.: Usage of this data is limited to this homework assignment. If you would like to experiment with the data set beyond this course, I suggest that you submit your owndownload request here: https://forms.illinois.edu/sec/1713398

```
[2]: #this is where you put the name of your data folder.

#Please make sure it's correct because it'll be used in many places later.

my_data_dir="hw5_data"
```

### 1.1.4 Mounting your GDrive so you can access the files from Colab

```
[3]: #running this command will generate a message that will ask you to click on a⊔

→link where you'll obtain your GDrive auth code.

#copy paste that code in the text box that will appear below

drive.mount('/content/gdrive')
```

Mounted at /content/gdrive

Please look at the 'Files' tab on the left side and make sure you can see the 'hw5\_data' folder that you have in your GDrive.

## 1.2 Part I: Image Encodings (14 pts)

The files Flickr\_8k.trainImages.txt Flickr\_8k.devImages.txt Flickr\_8k.testImages.txt, contain a list of training, development, and test images, respectively. Let's load these lists.

Let's see how many images there are

```
[6]: len(train_list), len(dev_list), len(test_list)
```

[6]: (6000, 1000, 1000)

Each entry is an image filename.

- [7]: dev\_list[20]
- [7]: '3693961165\_9d6c333d5b.jpg'

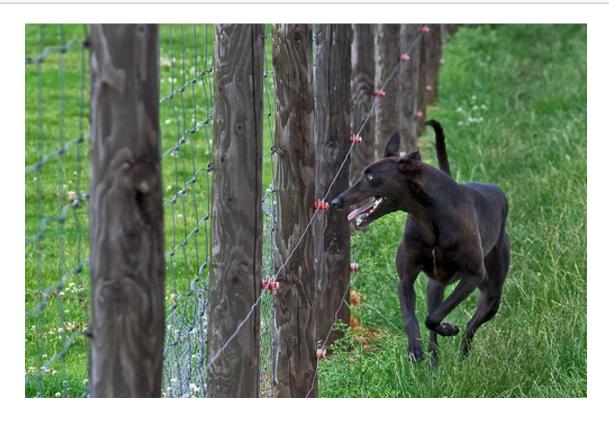
The images are located in a subdirectory.

```
[3]: root_dir = '/content/gdrive/My Drive/hw5_data/'
IMG_PATH = "Flickr8k_Dataset"
```

We can use PIL to open the image and matplotlib to display it.

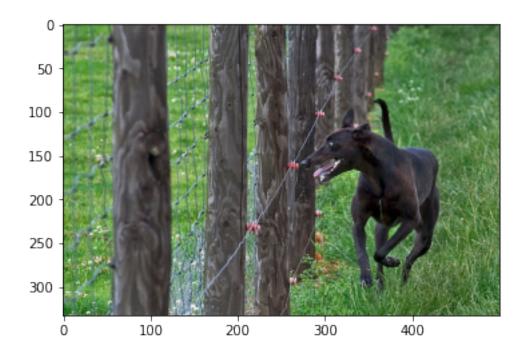
[9]: image = PIL.Image.open(os.path.join(root\_dir + IMG\_PATH, dev\_list[20]))
image

[9]:



if you can't see the image, try

- []: plt.imshow(image)
- []: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f26d58e9048>



We are going to use an off-the-shelf pre-trained image encoder, the Inception V3 network. The model is a version of a convolution neural network for object detection. Here is more detail about this model (not required for this project):

Szegedy, C., Vanhoucke, V., Ioffe, S., Shlens, J., & Wojna, Z. (2016). Rethinking the inception architecture for computer vision. In Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition (pp. 2818-2826). https://www.cv-foundation.org/openaccess/content\_cvpr\_2016/html/Szegedy\_Rethinking\_the\_Inception\_CVPR\_2016\_page.

The model requires that input images are presented as 299x299 pixels, with 3 color channels (RGB). The individual RGB values need to range between 0 and 1.0. The flickr images don't fit.

```
[10]: np.asarray(image).shape
[10]: (333, 500, 3)
        The values range from 0 to 255.
[11]: np.asarray(image)
[11]: array([[[118, 161,
                           89],
              [120, 164,
                           89],
              [111, 157,
                           82],
              . . . ,
              [ 68, 106,
                           65],
              [ 64, 102,
                           61],
              [ 65, 104,
                           60]],
             [[125, 168,
                           96],
              [121, 164,
                           92],
```

```
90],
 [119, 165,
 . . . ,
 [ 72, 115,
              72],
 [ 65, 108,
              65],
 [ 72, 115,
              70]],
[[129, 175, 102],
 [123, 169,
              96],
[115, 161,
             88],
 . . . ,
 [88, 129,
              87],
 [ 75, 116,
              72],
 [ 75, 116,
             72]],
. . . ,
[[ 41, 118,
              46],
[ 36, 113, 41],
[ 45, 111,
              49],
 . . . ,
 [ 23,
       77,
              15],
 [ 60, 114,
              62],
 [ 19,
       59,
               0]],
[[100, 158,
              97],
[ 38, 100,
              37],
[ 46, 117,
              51],
 . . . ,
 [ 25, 54,
               8],
 [ 88, 112,
              76],
 [ 65, 106,
              48]],
[[ 89, 148,
              84],
 [ 44, 112,
              35],
 [71, 130,
             72],
 . . . ,
 [152, 188, 142],
 [113, 151, 110],
 [ 94, 138, 75]]], dtype=uint8)
```

We can use PIL to resize the image and then divide every value by 255.

```
[12]: new_image = np.asarray(image.resize((299,299))) / 255.0
plt.imshow(new_image)
```

[12]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f0f3f939f28>

```
50 -

100 -

150 -

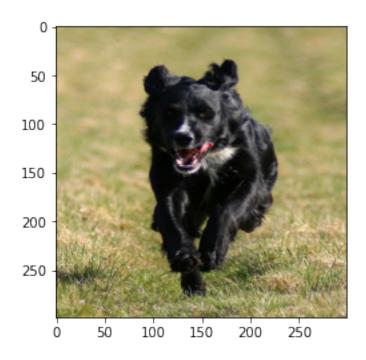
200 -

250 -

0 50 100 150 200 250
```

```
[13]: new_image.shape
[13]: (299, 299, 3)

Let's put this all in a function for convenience.
[14]: def get_image(image_name):
    image = PIL.Image.open(os.path.join(root_dir + IMG_PATH, image_name))
    return np.asarray(image.resize((299,299))) / 255.0
[15]: plt.imshow(get_image(dev_list[25]))
[15]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f0f3f413710>
```



Next, we load the pre-trained Inception model.

Model: "inception\_v3"

conv2d\_95 (Conv2D)

[]: img\_model.summary() # this is quite a complex model.

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_2 (InputLayer)	[(None, 299, 299, 3)	0	
conv2d_94 (Conv2D)	(None, 149, 149, 32)	864	input_2[0][0]
batch_normalization_94 (BatchNo			conv2d_94[0][0]
activation_94 (Activation) batch_normalization_94[0][0]	(None, 149, 149, 32)	0	

(None, 147, 147, 32) 9216

activation_94[0][0]		
batch_normalization_95 (BatchNo		
activation_95 (Activation) batch_normalization_95[0][0]	(None, 147, 147, 32)	0
 conv2d_96 (Conv2D) activation_95[0][0]	(None, 147, 147, 64)	
batch_normalization_96 (BatchNo		192 conv2d_96[0][0]
	(None, 147, 147, 64)	0
	(None, 73, 73, 64)	
conv2d_97 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_4[0][0]	(None, 73, 73, 80)	
batch_normalization_97 (BatchNo	(None, 73, 73, 80)	240 conv2d_97[0][0]
activation_97 (Activation) batch_normalization_97[0][0]	(None, 73, 73, 80)	
conv2d_98 (Conv2D) activation_97[0][0]	(None, 71, 71, 192)	
batch_normalization_98 (BatchNo		_
activation_98 (Activation) batch_normalization_98[0][0]	(None, 71, 71, 192)	0
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 35, 35, 192)	

activation_98[0][0]					
conv2d_102 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_5[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	12288
batch_normalization_102 (BatchN conv2d_102[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	192
activation_102 (Activation) batch_normalization_102[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	0
conv2d_100 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_5[0][0]	(None,				
conv2d_103 (Conv2D) activation_102[0][0]	(None,				
batch_normalization_100 (BatchN conv2d_100[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	48)	144
batch_normalization_103 (BatchN conv2d_103[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	96)	288
activation_100 (Activation) batch_normalization_100[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	48)	0
activation_103 (Activation) batch_normalization_103[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	96)	0
average_pooling2d_9 (AveragePoomax_pooling2d_5[0][0]					
conv2d_99 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_5[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	12288
conv2d_101 (Conv2D)	(None,				

activation_100[0][0]						
conv2d_104 (Conv2D) activation_103[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	96)	82944	
conv2d_105 (Conv2D) average_pooling2d_9[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	32)	6144	
batch_normalization_99 (BatchNo						conv2d_99[0][0]
batch_normalization_101 (BatchN conv2d_101[0][0]						
batch_normalization_104 (BatchN conv2d_104[0][0]					288	
batch_normalization_105 (BatchN conv2d_105[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	32)	96	
activation_99 (Activation) batch_normalization_99[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	0	
activation_101 (Activation) batch_normalization_101[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	0	
activation_104 (Activation) batch_normalization_104[0][0]	(None,				0	
activation_105 (Activation) batch_normalization_105[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	32)	0	
mixed0 (Concatenate) activation_99[0][0] activation_101[0][0] activation_104[0][0] activation_105[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	256)	0	

conv2d_109 (Conv2D)	(None,	35,	35,	64)	16384	mixed0[0][0]
batch_normalization_109 (BatchN conv2d_109[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	192	
activation_109 (Activation) batch_normalization_109[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	0	
conv2d_107 (Conv2D)	(None,	35,	35,	48)	12288	mixed0[0][0]
conv2d_110 (Conv2D) activation_109[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	96)	55296	
batch_normalization_107 (BatchN conv2d_107[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	48)	144	
batch_normalization_110 (BatchN conv2d_110[0][0]					288	
activation_107 (Activation) batch_normalization_107[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	48)	0	
activation_110 (Activation) batch_normalization_110[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	96)	0	
average_pooling2d_10 (AveragePo						mixed0[0][0]
conv2d_106 (Conv2D)	(None,	35,	35,	64)	16384	mixed0[0][0]
conv2d_108 (Conv2D) activation_107[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	76800	
conv2d_111 (Conv2D) activation_110[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	96)	82944	

conv2d_112 (Conv2D) average_pooling2d_10[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	16384	
batch_normalization_106 (BatchN conv2d_106[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	192	
batch_normalization_108 (BatchN conv2d_108[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	192	
batch_normalization_111 (BatchN conv2d_111[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	96)	288	
batch_normalization_112 (BatchN conv2d_112[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	192	
activation_106 (Activation) batch_normalization_106[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	0	
activation_108 (Activation) batch_normalization_108[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	0	
activation_111 (Activation) batch_normalization_111[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	96)	0	
activation_112 (Activation) batch_normalization_112[0][0]	(None,	-	-		0	
mixed1 (Concatenate) activation_106[0][0] activation_108[0][0] activation_111[0][0] activation_112[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	288)	0	
conv2d_116 (Conv2D)	(None,	35,	35,	64)	18432	mixed1[0][0]
batch_normalization_116 (BatchN					192	

conv2d_116[0][0]						
activation_116 (Activation) batch_normalization_116[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	0	
conv2d_114 (Conv2D)	(None,	35,	35,	48)	13824	mixed1[0][0]
conv2d_117 (Conv2D) activation_116[0][0]	(None,					
batch_normalization_114 (BatchN conv2d_114[0][0]		35,	35,	48)	144	
batch_normalization_117 (BatchN conv2d_117[0][0]	(None,					
activation_114 (Activation) batch_normalization_114[0][0]	(None,	35,			0	
activation_117 (Activation) batch_normalization_117[0][0]	(None,	35,				
average_pooling2d_11 (AveragePo	(None,	35,	35,	288)	0	mixed1[0][0]
conv2d_113 (Conv2D)					18432	mixed1[0][0]
conv2d_115 (Conv2D) activation_114[0][0]	(None,				76800	
conv2d_118 (Conv2D) activation_117[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	96)	82944	
conv2d_119 (Conv2D) average_pooling2d_11[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	18432	

batch_normalization_113 (BatchN conv2d_113[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	192	
batch_normalization_115 (BatchN conv2d_115[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	192	
batch_normalization_118 (BatchN conv2d_118[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	96)	288	
batch_normalization_119 (BatchN conv2d_119[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	192	
activation_113 (Activation) batch_normalization_113[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	0	
activation_115 (Activation) batch_normalization_115[0][0]	(None,					
activation_118 (Activation) batch_normalization_118[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	96)	0	
activation_119 (Activation) batch_normalization_119[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	0	
mixed2 (Concatenate) activation_113[0][0] activation_115[0][0] activation_118[0][0] activation_119[0][0]	(None,	ŕ	ŕ			
conv2d_121 (Conv2D)	(None,	35,	35,	64)	18432	mixed2[0][0]
batch_normalization_121 (BatchN conv2d_121[0][0]					192	
activation_121 (Activation) batch_normalization_121[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	64)	0	

	(None,					
batch_normalization_122 (BatchN conv2d_122[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	96)	288	
activation_122 (Activation) batch_normalization_122[0][0]	(None,	35,	35,	96)	0	
conv2d_120 (Conv2D)	(None,	17,	17,	384)	995328	mixed2[0][0]
conv2d_123 (Conv2D) activation_122[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	96)	82944	
batch_normalization_120 (BatchN conv2d_120[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	384)	1152	
batch_normalization_123 (BatchN conv2d_123[0][0]					288	
activation_120 (Activation) batch_normalization_120[0][0]						
activation_123 (Activation) batch_normalization_123[0][0]					0	
max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling2D)	(None,	17,	17,	288)	0	mixed2[0][0]
mixed3 (Concatenate) activation_120[0][0] activation_123[0][0] max_pooling2d_6[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	768)	0	
conv2d_128 (Conv2D)						mixed3[0][0]

batch_normalization_128 (BatchN conv2d_128[0][0]			17,	128)	384	
activation_128 (Activation) batch_normalization_128[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	128)	0	
conv2d_129 (Conv2D) activation_128[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	128)	114688	
batch_normalization_129 (BatchN conv2d_129[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	128)	384	
activation_129 (Activation) batch_normalization_129[0][0]	(None,					
conv2d_125 (Conv2D)	(None,	17,	17,	128)		mixed3[0][0]
conv2d_130 (Conv2D) activation_129[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	128)		
batch_normalization_125 (BatchN conv2d_125[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	128)	384	
batch_normalization_130 (BatchN conv2d_130[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	128)	384	
activation_125 (Activation) batch_normalization_125[0][0]	(None,					
activation_130 (Activation) batch_normalization_130[0][0]	(None,					
conv2d_126 (Conv2D) activation_125[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	128)	114688	

conv2d_131 (Conv2D) activation_130[0][0]	(None,	17,				
batch_normalization_126 (BatchN conv2d_126[0][0]			17,	128)	384	
batch_normalization_131 (BatchN conv2d_131[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	128)	384	
activation_126 (Activation) batch_normalization_126[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	128)	0	
activation_131 (Activation) batch_normalization_131[0][0]						
average_pooling2d_12 (AveragePo						
 conv2d_124 (Conv2D)	(None,	17,	17,	192)		mixed3[0][0]
conv2d_127 (Conv2D) activation_126[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	172032	
conv2d_132 (Conv2D) activation_131[0][0]					172032	
conv2d_133 (Conv2D) average_pooling2d_12[0][0]					147456	
batch_normalization_124 (BatchN conv2d_124[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	576	
batch_normalization_127 (BatchN conv2d_127[0][0]						
batch_normalization_132 (BatchN conv2d_132[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	576	

batch_normalization_133 (BatchN conv2d_133[0][0]						
activation_124 (Activation) batch_normalization_124[0][0]	(None,					
activation_127 (Activation) batch_normalization_127[0][0]	(None,					
activation_132 (Activation) batch_normalization_132[0][0]	(None,					
activation_133 (Activation) batch_normalization_133[0][0]	(None,				0	
mixed4 (Concatenate) activation_124[0][0] activation_127[0][0] activation_132[0][0] activation_133[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	768)	0	
conv2d_138 (Conv2D)	(None,	17,	17,	160)	122880	mixed4[0][0]
batch_normalization_138 (BatchN conv2d_138[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	480	
activation_138 (Activation) batch_normalization_138[0][0]	(None,					
conv2d_139 (Conv2D) activation_138[0][0]	(None,	17,				
batch_normalization_139 (BatchN conv2d_139[0][0]	(None,	17,			480	
	<b></b>			<b></b>		

activation_139 (Activation) batch_normalization_139[0][0]	(None,					
conv2d_135 (Conv2D)						mixed4[0][0]
conv2d_140 (Conv2D) activation_139[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	179200	
batch_normalization_135 (BatchN conv2d_135[0][0]						
batch_normalization_140 (BatchN conv2d_140[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	480	
activation_135 (Activation) batch_normalization_135[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	0	
activation_140 (Activation) batch_normalization_140[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	0	
conv2d_136 (Conv2D) activation_135[0][0]	(None,					
conv2d_141 (Conv2D) activation_140[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	179200	
batch_normalization_136 (BatchN conv2d_136[0][0]					480	
batch_normalization_141 (BatchN conv2d_141[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	480	
activation_136 (Activation) batch_normalization_136[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	0	
activation_141 (Activation)	(None,					

batch_normalization_141[0][0]					
average_pooling2d_13 (AveragePo					
conv2d_134 (Conv2D)	(None,	17, 1	7, 192)	147456	mixed4[0][0]
conv2d_137 (Conv2D) activation_136[0][0]				215040	
conv2d_142 (Conv2D) activation_141[0][0]	(None,	17, 1	7, 192)	215040	
conv2d_143 (Conv2D) average_pooling2d_13[0][0]		-		147456	
batch_normalization_134 (BatchN conv2d_134[0][0]					
batch_normalization_137 (BatchN conv2d_137[0][0]					
batch_normalization_142 (BatchN conv2d_142[0][0]					
batch_normalization_143 (BatchN conv2d_143[0][0]	(None,	17, 1	7, 192)	576	
activation_134 (Activation) batch_normalization_134[0][0]			7, 192)		
activation_137 (Activation) batch_normalization_137[0][0]			7, 192)		
activation_142 (Activation) batch_normalization_142[0][0]	(None,	17, 1 <sup>-</sup>	7, 192)	0	

activation_143 (Activation) batch_normalization_143[0][0]	(None,					
mixed5 (Concatenate) activation_134[0][0] activation_137[0][0] activation_142[0][0] activation_143[0][0]	(None,					
conv2d_148 (Conv2D)					122880	mixed5[0][0]
batch_normalization_148 (BatchN conv2d_148[0][0]						
activation_148 (Activation) batch_normalization_148[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	0	
conv2d_149 (Conv2D) activation_148[0][0]					179200	
batch_normalization_149 (BatchN conv2d_149[0][0]	(None,	17,				
activation_149 (Activation) batch_normalization_149[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	0	
conv2d_145 (Conv2D)						mixed5[0][0]
conv2d_150 (Conv2D) activation_149[0][0]					179200	
batch_normalization_145 (BatchN conv2d_145[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	480	
batch_normalization_150 (BatchN conv2d_150[0][0]						

activation_145 (Activation) batch_normalization_145[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	0	
activation_150 (Activation) batch_normalization_150[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	0	
conv2d_146 (Conv2D) activation_145[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	179200	
conv2d_151 (Conv2D) activation_150[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	179200	
batch_normalization_146 (BatchN conv2d_146[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	480	
batch_normalization_151 (BatchN conv2d_151[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	480	
activation_146 (Activation) batch_normalization_146[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	0	
activation_151 (Activation) batch_normalization_151[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	160)	0	
average_pooling2d_14 (AveragePo						
conv2d_144 (Conv2D)	(None,	17,	17,	192)	147456	mixed5[0][0]
conv2d_147 (Conv2D) activation_146[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	215040	
conv2d_152 (Conv2D) activation_151[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	215040	
	<b></b>			<b></b>	<b>_</b>	

conv2d_153 (Conv2D) average_pooling2d_14[0][0]	(None,	17,				
batch_normalization_144 (BatchN conv2d_144[0][0]						
batch_normalization_147 (BatchN conv2d_147[0][0]			17,	192)	576	
batch_normalization_152 (BatchN conv2d_152[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	576	
batch_normalization_153 (BatchN conv2d_153[0][0]						
activation_144 (Activation) batch_normalization_144[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	0	
activation_147 (Activation) batch_normalization_147[0][0]	(None,					
activation_152 (Activation) batch_normalization_152[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	0	
activation_153 (Activation) batch_normalization_153[0][0]	(None,					
mixed6 (Concatenate) activation_144[0][0] activation_147[0][0] activation_152[0][0] activation_153[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	768)	0	
conv2d_158 (Conv2D)	(None,	17,	17,	192)	147456	mixed6[0][0]
batch_normalization_158 (BatchN conv2d_158[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	576	

activation_158 (Activation) batch_normalization_158[0][0]	(None,					
conv2d_159 (Conv2D) activation_158[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	258048	
batch_normalization_159 (BatchN conv2d_159[0][0]						
activation_159 (Activation) batch_normalization_159[0][0]	(None,					
conv2d_155 (Conv2D)					147456	mixed6[0][0]
conv2d_160 (Conv2D) activation_159[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	258048	
batch_normalization_155 (BatchN conv2d_155[0][0]						
batch_normalization_160 (BatchN conv2d_160[0][0]						
activation_155 (Activation) batch_normalization_155[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	0	
activation_160 (Activation) batch_normalization_160[0][0]	(None,					
conv2d_156 (Conv2D) activation_155[0][0]			17,	192)	258048	
conv2d_161 (Conv2D) activation_160[0][0]	(None,	17,			258048	

batch_normalization_156 (BatchN conv2d_156[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	576	
batch_normalization_161 (BatchN conv2d_161[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	576	
activation_156 (Activation) batch_normalization_156[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	0	
activation_161 (Activation) batch_normalization_161[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	0	
average_pooling2d_15 (AveragePo						
conv2d_154 (Conv2D)						mixed6[0][0]
conv2d_157 (Conv2D) activation_156[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	258048	
conv2d_162 (Conv2D) activation_161[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	258048	
	(None,	17,	17,	192)	147456	
batch_normalization_154 (BatchN conv2d_154[0][0]						
batch_normalization_157 (BatchN conv2d_157[0][0]						
batch_normalization_162 (BatchN conv2d_162[0][0]					576	
batch_normalization_163 (BatchN					576	

conv2d_163[0][0]						
activation_154 (Activation) batch_normalization_154[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	0	
activation_157 (Activation) batch_normalization_157[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	0	
activation_162 (Activation) batch_normalization_162[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	0	
activation_163 (Activation) batch_normalization_163[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	0	
mixed7 (Concatenate) activation_154[0][0] activation_157[0][0] activation_162[0][0] activation_163[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	768)	0	
conv2d_166 (Conv2D)	(None,	17,	17,	192)	147456	mixed7[0][0]
batch_normalization_166 (BatchN conv2d_166[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	576	
activation_166 (Activation) batch_normalization_166[0][0]	(None,	17,	17,	192)	0	
conv2d_167 (Conv2D) activation_166[0][0]					258048	
batch_normalization_167 (BatchN conv2d_167[0][0]						
activation_167 (Activation) batch_normalization_167[0][0]	(None,		17,	192)	0	

conv2d_164 (Conv2D)		17, 17, 192)		
conv2d_168 (Conv2D) activation_167[0][0]	(None,	17, 17, 192)	258048	
batch_normalization_164 (BatchN conv2d_164[0][0]				
batch_normalization_168 (BatchN conv2d_168[0][0]	(None,	17, 17, 192)		
activation_164 (Activation) batch_normalization_164[0][0]		17, 17, 192)	0	
activation_168 (Activation) batch_normalization_168[0][0]	(None,	17, 17, 192)	0	
conv2d_165 (Conv2D) activation_164[0][0]		8, 8, 320)		
conv2d_169 (Conv2D) activation_168[0][0]		8, 8, 192)		
batch_normalization_165 (BatchN conv2d_165[0][0]	(None,	8, 8, 320)	960	
batch_normalization_169 (BatchN conv2d_169[0][0]	(None,	8, 8, 192)	576	
activation_165 (Activation) batch_normalization_165[0][0]	(None,	8, 8, 320)	0	
activation_169 (Activation) batch_normalization_169[0][0]	(None,	8, 8, 192)	0	

<pre>max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None,	8,	8,	768)	0	mixed7[0][0]
mixed8 (Concatenate) activation_165[0][0] activation_169[0][0] max_pooling2d_7[0][0]	(None,				0	
 conv2d_174 (Conv2D)						mixed8[0][0]
batch_normalization_174 (BatchN conv2d_174[0][0]					1344	
activation_174 (Activation) batch_normalization_174[0][0]	(None,	8,	8,	448)	0	
conv2d_171 (Conv2D)	(None,	8,	8,	384)	491520	mixed8[0][0]
conv2d_175 (Conv2D) activation_174[0][0]				384)		
batch_normalization_171 (BatchN conv2d_171[0][0]					1152	
batch_normalization_175 (BatchN conv2d_175[0][0]					1152	
activation_171 (Activation) batch_normalization_171[0][0]	(None,	8,	8,	384)	0	
activation_175 (Activation) batch_normalization_175[0][0]	(None,	8,	8,	384)	0	
	(None,	8,	8,	384)	442368	
conv2d_173 (Conv2D)	(None,	8,	8,	384)	442368	

activation_171[0][0]			
conv2d_176 (Conv2D) activation_175[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 384)	442368	
conv2d_177 (Conv2D) activation_175[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 384)	442368	
average_pooling2d_16 (AveragePo	(None, 8, 8, 1280)		
conv2d_170 (Conv2D)	(, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,	409600	
batch_normalization_172 (BatchN conv2d_172[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 384)		
batch_normalization_173 (BatchN conv2d_173[0][0]			
batch_normalization_176 (BatchN conv2d_176[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 384)	1152	
batch_normalization_177 (BatchN conv2d_177[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 384)	1152	
conv2d_178 (Conv2D) average_pooling2d_16[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 192)	245760	
batch_normalization_170 (BatchN conv2d_170[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 320)	960	
activation_172 (Activation) batch_normalization_172[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 384)	0	
	(None, 8, 8, 384)		

activation_176 (Activation) batch_normalization_176[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 384)	0	
activation_177 (Activation) batch_normalization_177[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 384)	0	
batch_normalization_178 (BatchN conv2d_178[0][0]		576	
activation_170 (Activation) batch_normalization_170[0][0]		0	
mixed9_0 (Concatenate) activation_172[0][0] activation_173[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 768)	0	
concatenate_2 (Concatenate) activation_176[0][0] activation_177[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 768)	0	
activation_178 (Activation) batch_normalization_178[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 192)	0	
mixed9 (Concatenate) activation_170[0][0]  concatenate_2[0][0] activation_178[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 2048)		mixed9_0[0][0]
conv2d_183 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 448)	917504	mixed9[0][0]
batch_normalization_183 (BatchN conv2d_183[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 448)	1344	
	(None, 8, 8, 448)		

conv2d_180 (Conv2D)	(None,	8,	8,	384)	786432	mixed9[0][0]
conv2d_184 (Conv2D) activation_183[0][0]	(None,	8,	8,	384)	1548288	
batch_normalization_180 (BatchN conv2d_180[0][0]	(None,	8,	8,	384)	1152	
batch_normalization_184 (BatchN conv2d_184[0][0]	(None,	8,	8,	384)	1152	
activation_180 (Activation) batch_normalization_180[0][0]	(None,	8,	8,	384)	0	
activation_184 (Activation) batch_normalization_184[0][0]	(None,	8,	8,	384)	0	
conv2d_181 (Conv2D) activation_180[0][0]	(None,	8,	8,	384)	442368	
conv2d_182 (Conv2D) activation_180[0][0]	(None,	8,	8,	384)	442368	
conv2d_185 (Conv2D) activation_184[0][0]	(None,	8,	8,	384)	442368	
conv2d_186 (Conv2D) activation_184[0][0]				384)		
average_pooling2d_17 (AveragePo	(None,	8,	8,	2048)	0	mixed9[0][0]
conv2d_179 (Conv2D)	(None,	8,	8,	320)	655360	mixed9[0][0]
batch_normalization_181 (BatchN conv2d_181[0][0]					1152	

batch_normalization_182 (BatchN conv2d_182[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 384)	1152
batch_normalization_185 (BatchN conv2d_185[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 384)	1152
batch_normalization_186 (BatchN conv2d_186[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 384)	1152
conv2d_187 (Conv2D) average_pooling2d_17[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 192)	393216
batch_normalization_179 (BatchN conv2d_179[0][0]		960
activation_181 (Activation) batch_normalization_181[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 384)	0
activation_182 (Activation) batch_normalization_182[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 384)	0
activation_185 (Activation) batch_normalization_185[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 384)	0
activation_186 (Activation) batch_normalization_186[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 384)	0
batch_normalization_187 (BatchN conv2d_187[0][0]		576
activation_179 (Activation) batch_normalization_179[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 320)	0
mixed9_1 (Concatenate) activation_181[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 768)	0

```
activation_182[0][0]
concatenate_3 (Concatenate) (None, 8, 8, 768) 0
activation 185[0][0]
activation_186[0][0]
______
activation_187 (Activation)
                     (None, 8, 8, 192) 0
batch_normalization_187[0][0]
mixed10 (Concatenate)
                     (None, 8, 8, 2048) 0
activation_179[0][0]
                                            mixed9_1[0][0]
concatenate_3[0][0]
activation_187[0][0]
avg_pool (GlobalAveragePooling2 (None, 2048)
                                            mixed10[0][0]
______
                     (None, 1000) 2049000 avg_pool[0][0]
predictions (Dense)
_______
Total params: 23,851,784
Trainable params: 23,817,352
Non-trainable params: 34,432
```

This is a prediction model, so the output is typically a softmax-activated vector representing 1000 possible object types. Because we are interested in an encoded representation of the image we are just going to use the second-to-last layer as a source of image encodings. Each image will be encoded as a vector of size 2048.

We will use the following hack: hook up the input into a new Keras model and use the penultimate layer of the existing model as output.

Let's try the encoder.

```
[]: encoded_image = img_encoder.predict(np.array([new_image]))
[]: encoded_image
[]: array([[0.63806564_0.4887301_0.0552623_____0.64255726_0.29595244])
```

```
[]: array([[0.63806564, 0.4887301 , 0.0552623 , ..., 0.64255726, 0.29595244, 0.49004275]], dtype=float32)
```

**TODO:** We will need to create encodings for all images and store them in one big matrix (one for each dataset, train, dev, test). We can then save the matrices so that we never have to touch the bulky image data again.

To save memory (but slow the process down a little bit) we will read in the images lazily using a generator. We will encounter generators again later when we train the LSTM. If you are unfamiliar with generators, take a look at this page: https://wiki.python.org/moin/Generators

Write the following generator function, which should return one image at a time. img\_list is a list of image file names (i.e. the train, dev, or test set). The return value should be a numpy array of shape (1,299,299,3).

```
[]: def img_generator(img_list):
    #...
    for image_name in img_list:
        img = get_image(image_name)
        yield np.array([img])
```

Now we can encode all images (this takes a few minutes).

```
[]: enc_train = img_encoder.predict_generator(img_generator(train_list), u

⇒steps=len(train_list), verbose=1)
```

6000/6000 [========= ] - 88s 15ms/step

```
[]: enc_train[11]
```

```
[]: array([0.26818538, 1.0321677 , 0.58516157, ..., 1.2316749 , 0.17969316, 0.22405301], dtype=float32)
```

```
[]: enc_dev = img_encoder.predict_generator(img_generator(dev_list), u

⇒steps=len(dev_list), verbose=1)
```

```
1000/1000 [=========== ] - 250s 250ms/step
```

```
[]: enc_test = img_encoder.predict_generator(img_generator(test_list), u

⇒steps=len(test_list), verbose=1)
```

```
1000/1000 [========== ] - 242s 242ms/step
```

It's a good idea to save the resulting matrices, so we do not have to run the encoder again.

# 1.3 Part II Text (Caption) Data Preparation (14 pts)

Next, we need to load the image captions and generate training data for the generator model.

## 1.3.1 Reading image descriptions

**TODO**: Write the following function that reads the image descriptions from the file filename and returns a dictionary in the following format. Take a look at the file Flickr8k.token.txt for the format of the input file. The keys of the dictionary should be image filenames. Each value should be a list of 5 captions. Each caption should be a list of tokens.

The captions in the file are already tokenized, so you can just split them at white spaces. You should convert each token to lower case. You should then pad each caption with a START token on the left and an END token on the right.

```
[4]: def read_image_descriptions(filename):
        file = open(filename, "r")
        image_descriptions = defaultdict(list)
        # dict[filename] = [list of 5 captions]
        start = ['<START>']
        end = \lceil ' < END > ' \rceil
        for sentence in file:
          # print(s)
          name = sentence.split()[0][:-2] #get file name
          tokenized = sentence.lower().split()[1:] #get lowercase tokens
          lst = start + tokenized + end
          if name not in image_descriptions:
            image_descriptions[name] = [lst]
          else:
            image_descriptions[name].append(lst)
          # print(image_descriptions)
        return image_descriptions
[5]: descriptions = read_image_descriptions("gdrive/My Drive/"+my_data_dir+"/

→Flickr8k.token.txt")
[5]: print(descriptions)
   IOPub data rate exceeded.
   The notebook server will temporarily stop sending output
   to the client in order to avoid crashing it.
   To change this limit, set the config variable
   `--NotebookApp.iopub_data_rate_limit`.
   Current values:
   NotebookApp.iopub_data_rate_limit=1000000.0 (bytes/sec)
   NotebookApp.rate_limit_window=3.0 (secs)
[6]: print(descriptions[dev_list[0]])
```

[['<START>', 'the', 'boy', 'laying', 'face', 'down', 'on', 'a', 'skateboard',
'is', 'being', 'pushed', 'along', 'the', 'ground', 'by', 'another', 'boy', '.',

```
'<END>'], ['<START>', 'two', 'girls', 'play', 'on', 'a', 'skateboard', 'in',
'a', 'courtyard', '.', '<END>'], ['<START>', 'two', 'people', 'play', 'on', 'a',
'long', 'skateboard', '.', '<END>'], ['<START>', 'two', 'small', 'children',
'in', 'red', 'shirts', 'playing', 'on', 'a', 'skateboard', '.', '<END>'],
['<START>', 'two', 'young', 'children', 'on', 'a', 'skateboard', 'going',
'across', 'a', 'sidewalk', '<END>']]

Running the previous cell should print:
[['<START>', 'the', 'boy', 'laying', 'face', 'down', 'on', 'a', 'skateboard',
'is', 'being', 'pushed', 'along', 'the', 'ground', 'by', 'another', 'boy',
'.', '<END>'], ['<START>', 'two', 'girls', 'play', 'on', 'a', 'skateboard',
'in', 'a', 'courtyard', '.', '<END>'], ['<START>', 'two', 'people', 'play',
'on', 'a', 'long', 'skateboard', '.', '<END>'], ['<START>', 'two', 'small',
'children', 'in', 'red', 'shirts', 'playing', 'on', 'a', 'skateboard', '.',
'<END>'], ['<START>', 'two', 'young', 'children', 'on', 'a', 'skateboard',
'going', 'across', 'a', 'sidewalk', '<END>']]
```

## 1.3.2 Creating Word Indices

Next, we need to create a lookup table from the **training** data mapping words to integer indices, so we can encode input and output sequences using numeric representations. **TODO** create the dictionaries id\_to\_word and word\_to\_id, which should map tokens to numeric ids and numeric ids to tokens.

Hint: Create a set of tokens in the training data first, then convert the set into a list and sort it. This way if you run the code multiple times, you will always get the same dictionaries.

```
[6]: train_data = []
    for train_f in train_list:
        train_data.extend(flatten(descriptions[train_f]))
        # print(descriptions[train_f])
    token_set = list(set(train_data))
    # token_set

[7]: id_to_word = {ind: token for ind, token in enumerate(sorted(set(token_set)))}
    # id_to_word

[8]: word_to_id = {token: ind for ind, token in id_to_word.items()}
    # word_to_id

[9]: word_to_id['dog'] # should print an integer

[9]: 1985

[10]: id_to_word[1985] # should print a token

[10]: 'dog'
```

Note that we do not need an UNK word token because we are generating. The generated text will only contain tokens seen at training time.

## 1.4 Part III Basic Decoder Model (24 pts)

For now, we will just train a model for text generation without conditioning the generator on the image input.

There are different ways to do this and our approach will be slightly different from the generator discussed in class.

The core idea here is that the Keras recurrent layers (including LSTM) create an "unrolled" RNN. Each time-step is represented as a different unit, but the weights for these units are shared. We are going to use the constant MAX\_LEN to refer to the maximum length of a sequence, which turns out to be 40 words in this data set (including START and END).

```
[11]: max(len(description) for image_id in train_list for description in_

descriptions[image_id])
```

[11]: 40

In class, we discussed LSTM generators as transducers that map each word in the input sequence to the next word.

Instead, we will use the model to predict one word at a time, given a partial sequence. For example, given the sequence ["START","a"], the model might predict "dog" as the most likely word. We are basically using the LSTM to encode the input sequence up to this point.

To train the model, we will convert each description into a set of input output pairs as follows. For example, consider the sequence

```
['<START>', 'a', 'black', 'dog', '.', '<END>']
```

We would train the model using the following input/output pairs

i	input	output
0	[START]	a
1	[START,a]	black
2	[START,a, black]	dog
3	[START,a, black, dog]	END

Here is the model in Keras Keras. Note that we are using a **Bidirectional LSTM**, which encodes the sequence from both directions and then predicts the output. Also note the return\_sequence=False parameter, which causes the LSTM to return a single output instead of one output per state.

Note also that we use an embedding layer for the input words. The weights are shared between all units of the unrolled LSTM. We will train these embeddings with the model.

Model: "functional\_17"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_10 (InputLayer)	[(None, 40)]	0
embedding_9 (Embedding)	(None, 40, 300)	2312100
bidirectional_9 (Bidirection	(None, 1024)	3330048
dense_9 (Dense)	(None, 7707)	7899675
Total params: 13,541,823 Trainable params: 13,541,823 Non-trainable params: 0		

The model input is a numpy ndarray (a tensor) of size (batch\_size, MAX\_LEN). Each row is a vector of size MAX\_LEN in which each entry is an integer representing a word (according to the word\_to\_id dictionary). If the input sequence is shorter than MAX\_LEN, the remaining entries should be padded with 0.

For each input example, the model returns a softmax activated vector (a probability distribution) over possible output words. The model output is a numpy ndarray of size (batch\_size, vocab\_size). vocab\_size is the number of vocabulary words.

#### 1.4.1 Creating a Generator for the Training Data

#### TODO:

We could simply create one large numpy ndarray for all the training data. Because we have a lot of training instances (each training sentence will produce up to MAX\_LEN input/output pairs, one for each word), it is better to produce the training examples *lazily*, i.e. in batches using a generator (recall the image generator in part I).

Write the function text\_training\_generator below, that takes as a paramater the batch\_size and returns an (input, output) pair. input is a (batch\_size, MAX\_LEN) ndarray of partial input sequences, output contains the next words predicted for each partial input sequence, encoded as a (batch\_size, vocab\_size) ndarray.

Each time the next() function is called on the generator instance, it should return a new batch of the *training* data. You can use train\_list as a list of training images. A batch may contain input/output examples extracted from different descriptions or even from different images.

You can just refer back to the variables you have defined above, including descriptions, train\_list, vocab\_size, etc.

Hint: To prevent issues with having to reset the generator for each epoch and to make sure the generator can always return exactly batch\_size input/output pairs in each step, wrap your code into a while True: loop. This way, when you reach the end of the training data, you will just continue adding training data from the beginning into the batch.

```
[46]: def text_training_generator(batch_size=128):
       curr = []
       input arr = []
       output_arr = []
       while True:
         for train_id in range(len(train_list)):
           for sentence in descriptions[train_list[train_id]]:
             sentence_int = [word_to_id[word] for word in sentence]
             for ind in range(len(sentence_int)-1):
               if len(input_arr) < batch_size:</pre>
                 curr = sentence_int[:ind+1]
                 curr.extend([0]*(MAX_LEN-ind-1))
                 input_arr.append(curr)
                 output_temp = [0]*vocab_size
                 output_temp[sentence_int[ind+1]] = 1
                 output arr.append(output temp)
               else:
                 yield (np.array(input_arr),np.array(output_arr))
                 input_arr = []
                 output_arr = []
[47]: g = text_training_generator(128)
     # print(next(g))
     for i in range(3):
       inp, out = next(g)
         if inp.shape != (128, 40) or out.shape != (128, 7707):
       print(inp.shape, out.shape)
           print(111)
     print(next(g))
    (128, 40) (128, 7707)
    (128, 40) (128, 7707)
    (128, 40) (128, 7707)
                                                     0],
    (array([[ 59,
                     61, 3963, ...,
                                        0,
                                               0,
           [ 59,
                     61, 3963, ...,
                                              0,
                                                    0],
                                        0,
           [ 59,
                     61, 3963, ...,
                                       0,
                                              Ο,
                                                    0],
           [ 59, 6861, 3848, ...,
                                        0,
                                              0,
                                                    0],
           [ 59, 6861, 3848, ...,
                                        0,
                                              0,
                                                    0],
           [ 59, 6861, 3848, ...,
                                                    0]]), array([[0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0,
                                       Ο,
                                              0,
    0],
           [0, 0, 0, \ldots, 0, 0, 0],
           [0, 0, 0, \ldots, 0, 0, 0],
```

```
[0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 0]]))
```

#### 1.4.2 Training the Model

We will use the fit\_generator method of the model to train the model. fit\_generator needs to know how many iterator steps there are per epoch.

Because there are len(train\_list) training samples with up to MAX\_LEN words, an upper bound for the number of total training instances is len(train\_list)\*MAX\_LEN. Because the generator returns these in batches, the number of steps is len(train\_list) \* MAX\_LEN // batch\_size

```
[48]: batch_size = 128
generator = text_training_generator(batch_size)
steps = len(train_list) * MAX_LEN // batch_size

[49]: model.fit_generator(generator, steps_per_epoch=steps, verbose=True, epochs=10)
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/distpackages/tensorflow/python/data/ops/dataset\_ops.py:3350: UserWarning: Even though the tf.config.experimental\_run\_functions\_eagerly option is set, this option does not apply to tf.data functions. tf.data functions are still traced and executed as graphs.

"Even though the tf.config.experimental\_run\_functions\_eagerly "

```
Epoch 1/10
accuracy: 0.2954
Epoch 2/10
accuracy: 0.3565
Epoch 3/10
accuracy: 0.3734
Epoch 4/10
accuracy: 0.3836
Epoch 5/10
accuracy: 0.3899
Epoch 6/10
accuracy: 0.3962
Epoch 7/10
accuracy: 0.3987
Epoch 8/10
```

[49]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f693c38c9b0>

Continue to train the model until you reach an accuracy of at least 40%.

### 1.4.3 Greedy Decoder

**TODO** Next, you will write a decoder. The decoder should start with the sequence ["<START>"], use the model to predict the most likely word, append the word to the sequence and then continue until "<END>" is predicted or the sequence reaches MAX\_LEN words.

```
[50]: word_to_id['<END>']
   id_to_word[0]
   lst = np.nonzero(np.array([0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0]))
   int(lst[0])
```

[50]: 8

```
[51]: def decoder():
         # ...
         sentence = ["<START>"]
         int_sentence = [word_to_id[sentence[0]]]
         int_sentence.extend([0]*(MAX_LEN-1))
         cnt = 0
         pred = "<START>"
         while cnt < MAX_LEN-1 and pred != "<END>":
           cnt += 1
           # new_w = model.predict([np.array([int_sentence])])
           pred = id_to_word[int(np.argmax(model.predict([np.
      →array([int_sentence])])))]
           # print(pred)
           sentence.append(pred)
           int_sentence[cnt] = word_to_id[pred]
         return sentence
[52]: print(decoder())
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-

packages/tensorflow/python/data/ops/dataset\_ops.py:3350: UserWarning: Even though the tf.config.experimental\_run\_functions\_eagerly option is set, this option does not apply to tf.data functions. tf.data functions are still traced and executed as graphs.

"Even though the tf.config.experimental\_run\_functions\_eagerly "

```
['<START>', 'a', 'man', 'in', 'a', 'red', 'and', 'white', 'shirt', 'is',
'playing', 'with', 'a', 'dog', '.', '<END>']
```

This simple decoder will of course always predict the same sequence (and it's not necessarily a good one).

Modify the decoder as follows. Instead of choosing the most likely word in each step, sample the next word from the distribution (i.e. the softmax activated output) returned by the model. Take a look at the np.random.multinomial function to do this.

```
[53]: rand = np.random.multinomial(20,[0.1,0.1,0.1,0.2,0.3,0.3],size=1) rand
```

```
[53]: array([[4, 2, 1, 1, 5, 7]])
```

```
[54]: def sample_decoder():
         #...
         sentence = ["<START>"]
         int sentence = [word to id[sentence[0]]]
         int sentence.extend([0]*(MAX LEN-1))
         cnt = 0
         pred = "<START>"
         while cnt < MAX_LEN-1 and pred != "<END>":
           cnt += 1
           new_w = model.predict([np.array([int_sentence])])
           w = np.array(new_w, dtype=np.float32)
           sum_1_w = w / (w.sum() + 0.01)
           pred = id_to_word[int(np.argmax(np.random.
      →multinomial(20,sum_1_w[0],size=1)))]
           # print(pred)
           sentence.append(pred)
           int_sentence[cnt] = word_to_id[pred]
         return sentence
```

You should now be able to see some interesting output that looks a lot like flickr8k image captions -- only that the captions are generated randomly without any image input.

```
[55]: for i in range(10):
    print(sample_decoder())
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-

packages/tensorflow/python/data/ops/dataset\_ops.py:3350: UserWarning: Even though the tf.config.experimental\_run\_functions\_eagerly option is set, this option does not apply to tf.data functions. tf.data functions are still traced and executed as graphs.

"Even though the tf.config.experimental\_run\_functions\_eagerly "

```
['<START>', 'a', 'man', 'sits', 'on', 'a', 'bench', 'and', 'carries', 'a',
'baby', 'in', 'a', 'and', 'blue', 'dress', '.', '<END>']
['<START>', 'a', 'man', 'in', 'a', 'green', 'hoodie', 'is', 'playing', 'with',
'a', 'dog', 'on', 'the', 'beach', '.', '<END>']
['<START>', 'a', 'man', 'in', 'a', 'red', 'shirt', 'is', 'riding', 'a', 'bike',
```

```
'on', 'a', 'beach', '.', '<END>']
['<START>', 'a', 'man', 'is', 'walking', 'on', 'a', 'sidewalk', '.', '<END>']
['<START>', 'a', 'man', 'on', 'a', 'bicycle', 'is', 'riding', 'a', 'bike', 'on', 'a', 'dirt', 'path', '.', '<END>']
['<START>', 'a', 'man', 'in', 'a', 'red', 'shirt', 'is', 'standing', 'on', 'a', 'sidewalk', '.', '<END>']
['<START>', 'a', 'young', 'boy', 'taking', 'a', 'back', 'of', 'his', 'back', 'while', 'the', 'boy', 'walks', 'in', 'the', 'background', '.', '<END>']
['<START>', 'a', 'man', 'is', 'doing', 'a', 'trick', 'on', 'a', 'bike', 'on', 'a', 'dirt', 'road', '.', '<END>']
['<START>', 'a', 'dog', 'is', 'running', 'through', 'the', 'snow', '.', '<END>']
['<START>', 'a', 'man', 'does', 'a', 'back', 'trick', 'on', 'a', 'skateboard', '.', '<END>']
```

## 1.5 Part III - Conditioning on the Image (24 pts)

We will now extend the model to condition the next word not only on the partial sequence, but also on the encoded image.

We will project the 2048-dimensional image encoding to a 300-dimensional hidden layer. We then concatenate this vector with each embedded input word, before applying the LSTM.

Here is what the Keras model looks like:

```
[29]: MAX LEN = 40
    EMBEDDING_DIM=300
    IMAGE_ENC_DIM=300
    vocab_size = len(word_to_id)
    # Image input
    img_input = Input(shape=(2048,))
    img_enc = Dense(300, activation="relu") (img_input)
    images = RepeatVector(MAX_LEN)(img_enc)
     # Text input
    text_input = Input(shape=(MAX_LEN,))
    embedding = Embedding(vocab_size, EMBEDDING_DIM,__
     →input_length=MAX_LEN)(text_input)
    x = Concatenate()([images,embedding])
    y = Bidirectional(LSTM(256, return_sequences=False))(x)
    pred = Dense(vocab_size, activation='softmax')(y)
    model = Model(inputs=[img_input,text_input],outputs=pred)
    model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer="RMSProp", u
      →metrics=['accuracy'])
    model.summary()
```

		========	
input_2 (InputLayer)	[(None, 2048)]		
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 300)	614700	<del>-</del>
input_3 (InputLayer)	[(None, 40)]	0	
repeat_vector (RepeatVector)	(None, 40, 300)	0	dense_1[0][0]
embedding_1 (Embedding)	(None, 40, 300)	2312100	input_3[0][0]
concatenate (Concatenate) repeat_vector[0][0] embedding_1[0][0]	(None, 40, 600)	0	
bidirectional_1 (Bidirectional) concatenate[0][0]		1755136	
dense_2 (Dense) bidirectional_1[0][0]	(None, 7707)		
Total params: 8,635,627 Trainable params: 8,635,627 Non-trainable params: 0			

The model now takes two inputs:

- 1. a (batch\_size, 2048) ndarray of image encodings.
- 2. a (batch\_size, MAX\_LEN) ndarray of partial input sequences.

And one output as before: a (batch\_size, vocab\_size) ndarray of predicted word distributions.

**TODO**: Modify the training data generator to include the image with each input/output pair. Your generator needs to return an object of the following format: ([image\_inputs, text\_inputs], next\_words). Where each element is an indurray of the type described above.

You need to find the image encoding that belongs to each image. You can use the fact that the index of the image in train\_list is the same as the index in enc\_train and enc\_dev.

If you have previously saved the image encodings, you can load them from disk:

```
[30]: enc_train = np.load("gdrive/My Drive/"+my_data_dir+"/outputs/
      →encoded_images_train.npy")
     enc_dev = np.load("gdrive/My Drive/"+my_data_dir+"/outputs/encoded_images_dev.
      →npy")
 []: # enc_train
[31]: def training_generator(batch_size=128):
       curr = []
       input_arr = []
       output arr = []
       image_arr = np.asarray([])
       while True:
         for train_id in range(len(train_list)):
           for sentence in descriptions[train_list[train_id]]:
             sentence_int = [word_to_id[word] for word in sentence]
             for ind in range(len(sentence_int)-1):
               if len(input_arr) < batch_size:</pre>
                 curr = sentence_int[:ind+1]
                 curr.extend([0]*(MAX_LEN-ind-1))
                 input_arr.append(curr)
                 if len(image_arr) == 0:
                   image_arr = enc_train[train_id]
                 else:
                   image_arr = np.vstack((image_arr,enc_train[train_id]))
                 output_temp = [0]*vocab_size
                 output_temp[sentence_int[ind+1]] = 1
                 output_arr.append(output_temp)
                 yield ([np.asarray(image_arr),np.asarray(input_arr)], \
                        np.asarray(output_arr))
                 input_arr = []
                 output_arr = []
                 image_arr = np.asarray([])
[33]: g = training_generator(128)
     # print(next(q))
     for i in range(3):
       inp, out = next(g)
     # if inp.shape != (128, 40) or out.shape != (128, 7707):
       print(inp[0].shape,inp[1].shape, out.shape)
           print(111)
     print(next(g))
    (128, 2048) (128, 40) (128, 7707)
    (128, 2048) (128, 40) (128, 7707)
    (128, 2048) (128, 40) (128, 7707)
    ([array([[0.0741271 , 0.2739752 , 1.1527994 , ..., 0.0939803 , 0.6577325 ,
```

```
0.8086839],
       [0.0741271, 0.2739752, 1.1527994, ..., 0.0939803, 0.6577325,
        0.8086839],
       [0.0741271, 0.2739752, 1.1527994, ..., 0.0939803, 0.6577325,
        0.8086839 1.
       [0.27066442, 0.33927402, 0.19847967, \ldots, 0.3131588, 0.16954991,
       [0.27066442, 0.33927402, 0.19847967, ..., 0.3131588, 0.16954991,
               ],
       [0.27066442, 0.33927402, 0.19847967, ..., 0.3131588, 0.16954991,
               ]], dtype=float32), array([[ 59, 61, 3963, ..., 0,
        0.
                                                            0,
  0],
              61, 3963, ...,
       [ 59,
                           0,
                                0,
                                    0],
              61, 3963, ...,
       [ 59,
                           Ο,
                                Ο,
                                    0],
       [ 59, 6861, 3848, ...,
                           Ο,
                                0,
                                    0],
       [ 59, 6861, 3848, ...,
                           Ο,
                                Ο,
                                    0],
       [ 59, 6861, 3848, ...,
                                    0]])], array([[0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0,
                         0,
                                0,
  0],
       [0, 0, 0, \ldots, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, \ldots, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, \ldots, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, \ldots, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, \ldots, 0, 0, 0]]))
    You should now be able to train the model as before:
[]: batch_size = 128
  generator = training_generator(batch_size)
  steps = len(train_list) * MAX_LEN // batch_size
[]: model.fit_generator(generator, steps_per_epoch=steps, verbose=True, epochs=20)
  Epoch 1/20
  accuracy: 0.2724
  Epoch 2/20
  accuracy: 0.3654
  Epoch 3/20
  accuracy: 0.3846
  Epoch 4/20
  accuracy: 0.3948
  Epoch 5/20
```

```
accuracy: 0.4026
Epoch 6/20
accuracy: 0.4079
Epoch 7/20
accuracy: 0.4110
Epoch 8/20
accuracy: 0.4129
Epoch 9/20
accuracy: 0.4148
Epoch 10/20
accuracy: 0.4155
Epoch 11/20
accuracy: 0.4162
Epoch 12/20
accuracy: 0.4184
Epoch 13/20
accuracy: 0.4176
Epoch 14/20
accuracy: 0.4197
Epoch 15/20
accuracy: 0.4210
Epoch 16/20
accuracy: 0.4184
Epoch 17/20
accuracy: 0.4234
Epoch 18/20
accuracy: 0.4229
Epoch 19/20
accuracy: 0.4266
Epoch 20/20
accuracy: 0.4248
```

[]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f7f80609588>

Again, continue to train the model until you hit an accuracy of about 40%. This may take a while. I strongly encourage you to experiment with cloud GPUs using the GCP voucher for the class.

You can save your model weights to disk and continue at a later time.

```
[]: model.save_weights("gdrive/My Drive/"+my_data_dir+"/outputs/model.h5")

to load the model:
```

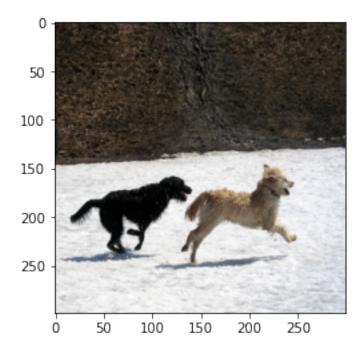
```
[]: model.load_weights("gdrive/My Drive/"+my_data_dir+"/outputs/model.h5")
```

**TODO**: Now we are ready to actually generate image captions using the trained model. Modify the simple greedy decoder you wrote for the text-only generator, so that it takes an encoded image (a vector of length 2048) as input, and returns a sequence.

```
[]: def img_decoder(enc_image):
       # ...
       sentence = ["<START>"]
       int_sentence = [word_to_id[sentence[0]]]
       int sentence.extend([0]*(MAX LEN-1))
       cnt = 0
       pred = "<START>"
       while cnt < MAX_LEN-1 and pred != "<END>":
         cnt += 1
         new_w = model.predict([np.array([enc_image]),np.array([int_sentence])])
         w = np.array(new_w, dtype=np.float32)
         sum_1_w = w / (w.sum() + 0.01)
         pred = id_to_word[int(np.argmax(np.random.
    →multinomial(20,sum_1_w[0],size=1)))]
         # print(pred)
         sentence.append(pred)
         int_sentence[cnt] = word_to_id[pred]
       return sentence
```

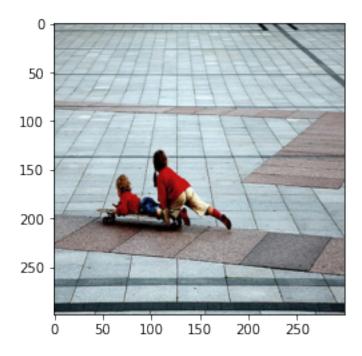
As a sanity check, you should now be able to reproduce (approximately) captions for the training images.

# '<END>']



You should also be able to apply the model to dev images and get reasonable captions:

```
[]: plt.imshow(get_image(dev_list[0]))
   img_decoder(enc_dev[0])
[]: ['<START>',
     'a',
     'man',
     'in',
     'a',
     'hat',
     'and',
     'a',
     'white',
    'hat',
    'is',
     'standing',
     'on',
     'a',
     'city',
     'street',
    ١.١,
     '<END>']
```



For this assignment we will not perform a formal evaluation.

Feel free to experiment with the parameters of the model or continue training the model. At some point, the model will overfit and will no longer produce good descriptions for the dev images.

## 1.6 Part IV - Beam Search Decoder (24 pts)

**TODO** Modify the simple greedy decoder for the caption generator to use beam search. Instead of always selecting the most probable word, use a *beam*, which contains the n highest-scoring sequences so far and their total probability (i.e. the product of all word probabilities). I recommend that you use a list of (probability, sequence) tuples. After each time-step, prune the list to include only the n most probable sequences.

Then, for each sequence, compute the n most likely successor words. Append the word to produce n new sequences and compute their score. This way, you create a new list of n\*n candidates.

Prune this list to the best n as before and continue until MAX\_LEN words have been generated.

Note that you cannot use the occurrence of the "<END>" tag to terminate generation, because the tag may occur in different positions for different entries in the beam.

Once MAX\_LEN has been reached, return the most likely sequence out of the current n.

```
while cnt < MAX_LEN-1:</pre>
    top_n_times_n = []
     # add all possible sq to the list
    for curr in top_n:
       # print(curr)
      curr_prob = curr[0]
      curr_s = curr[1]
       # print(2, curr prob, curr s)
       \# curr = curr s[1][-1] \# last word
       curr_s.extend([0]*(MAX_LEN-cnt))
       # print(1,curr_s)
       # new_w = model.predict([np.array([enc_image]),np.
→array([int_sentence])])
      pred = model.predict([np.array([image_enc]),\
                             np.array([curr_s])])
      curr_s = curr_s[:cnt]
       # print(pred)
      w = np.array(pred, dtype=np.float32)
       # print(w)
       \# w = np.array(new w, dtype=np.float32)
       sum 1 w = w / (w.sum() + 0.01)
       # index of top n prob
       sorted_prob_ind = np.argsort(np.random.multinomial(n,\)
                                                           sum_1_w[0],\
                                                           size=1))[::-1][:n]
       # print(sorted_prob_ind)
       sorted_sq = [(sum_1_w[0][int(i)]*curr_prob, curr_s+[int(i)]) \
                    for i in sorted_prob_ind[0]] # prob, seq pair
      top_n_times_n.extend(sorted_sq)
     # prune the list to top n seg
    top_n_times_n = sorted(top_n_times_n, key = lambda x: x[0])[::-1][:n]
     # update top n
     # top_n = [seq for (prob, seq) in top_n_times_n]
    top_n = top_n\_times_n
     # print(top n)
     cnt += 1
  top1 = sorted(top_n_times_n, key = lambda x: x[0])[-1]
  s = 11
  for ind,i in enumerate(top1[1]):
    if ind % 10 == 0:
      s = s + ' n' + str(id_to_word[int(i)])
      s = s +' ' + str(id_to_word[int(i)])
```

```
return s
```

**TODO** Finally, before you submit this assignment, please show 5 development images, each with 1) their greedy output, 2) beam search at n=3 3) beam search at n=5.

```
[]: plt.imshow(get_image(dev_list[1]))
   print("greedy output:")
   print(img_decoder(enc_dev[1]))
   n = 3
   img = 1
   print("beam search at n=3:")
   print(beam_decoder(n, enc_dev[img]))
   print("beam search at n=5:")
   print(beam_decoder(n, enc_dev[img]))
   greedy output:
   ['<START>', 'a', 'man', 'in', 'the', 'mountains', '.', '<END>']
   beam search at n=3:
   <START> a man is standing on a rock overlooking a
   mountain . <END> . <END> . <END> . <END>
   <END> . <END> <END> a . <END> <END> a a
   . <END> <END> a a a a a a
   beam search at n=5:
   <START> a man is standing on a rock overlooking a
   mountain . <END> . <END> . <END> . <END>
   \langle \text{END} \rangle . \langle \text{END} \rangle \langle \text{END} \rangle a . \langle \text{END} \rangle a a
   . <END> <END> a a a a a a
```



```
[]: img = 19
   plt.imshow(get_image(dev_list[img]))
   print("greedy output:")
   print(img_decoder(enc_dev[img]))
   n = 3
   print("beam search at n=3:")
   print(beam_decoder(n, enc_dev[img]))
   n = 5
   print("beam search at n=5:")
   print(beam_decoder(n, enc_dev[img]))
   greedy output:
   ['<START>', 'a', 'young', 'boy', 'in', 'a', 'red', 'shirt', 'is', 'standing',
   'in', 'a', 'field', '.', '<END>']
   beam search at n=3:
   <START> a young girl in a red shirt and a
   man in a white shirt . <END> <END> . <END>
   <END> a <END> a <END> a <END> a
   <END> <END> <END> <END> biker <END> surfer <END>
   beam search at n=5:
   <START> a young girl in a red shirt and a
   man in a white shirt . <END> <END> . <END>
   \langle \text{END} \rangle a \langle \text{END} \rangle a \langle \text{END} \rangle a \langle \text{END} \rangle a
   <END> <END> <END> <END> biker <END> surfer <END>
```

```
50 -
100 -
150 -
200 -
250 -
0 50 100 150 200 250
```

```
[]: img = 4
    plt.imshow(get_image(dev_list[img]))
    print("greedy output:")
    print(img_decoder(enc_dev[img]))
    n = 3
    print("beam search at n=3:")
    print(beam_decoder(n, enc_dev[img]))
    n = 5
    print("beam search at n=5:")
    print(beam_decoder(n, enc_dev[img]))
   greedy output:
   ['<START>', 'a', 'man', 'in', 'a', 'red', 'shirt', 'is', 'standing', 'on', 'a',
   'rocky', 'beach', '.', '<END>']
   beam search at n=3:
   <START> a man in a white shirt and jeans is
   standing on a rock . \langle \text{END} \rangle . \langle \text{END} \rangle .
   {\tt <END>} {\tt <END>} . {\tt <END>} . {\tt <END>} . {\tt <END>} .
   <END> lake <END> . <END> <END> . <END> .
   beam search at n=5:
   <START> a man in a white shirt and jeans is
   standing on a rock . <END> . <END> .
   \langle \mathtt{END} \rangle \langle \mathtt{END} \rangle . \langle \mathtt{END} \rangle \langle \mathtt{END} \rangle . \langle \mathtt{END} \rangle
   <END> lake <END> . <END> . <END> . <END> .
```

```
50 -

100 -

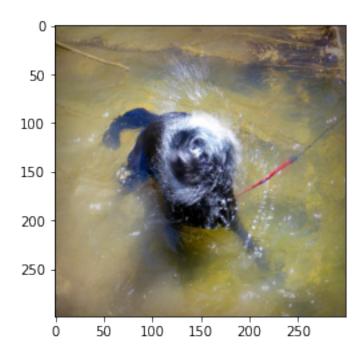
150 -

200 -

250 -

0 50 100 150 200 250
```

```
[]: img = 12
   plt.imshow(get_image(dev_list[img]))
   print("greedy output:")
   print(img_decoder(enc_dev[img]))
   n = 3
   print("beam search at n=3:")
   print(beam_decoder(n, enc_dev[img]))
   n = 5
   print("beam search at n=5:")
   print(beam_decoder(n, enc_dev[img]))
   greedy output:
   ['<START>', 'a', 'man', 'in', 'a', 'black', 'shirt', 'is', 'walking', 'on', 'a',
   'beach', '.', '<END>']
   beam search at n=3:
   <START> a man in a black shirt is standing in
   the water . 
 \langle \text{END} \rangle \langle \text{END} \rangle \langle \text{END} \rangle \langle \text{END} \rangle
   <END> <END> beach beach <END> beach beach <END> beach beach
   <END> background <END> beach <END> <END> beach <END>
   beam search at n=5:
   <START> a man in a black shirt is standing in
   the water . <END> <END> <END> <END> <END> <END>
   <END> <END> beach beach <END> beach beach <END> beach beach
   <END> background <END> beach <END> <END> beach <END>
```



```
[]: img = 11
    plt.imshow(get_image(dev_list[img]))
    print("greedy output:")
    print(img_decoder(enc_dev[img]))
    n = 3
    print("beam search at n=3:")
    print(beam_decoder(n, enc_dev[img]))
    n = 5
    print("beam search at n=5:")
    print(beam_decoder(n, enc_dev[img]))
   greedy output:
   ['<START>', 'a', 'man', 'in', 'a', 'black', 'jacket', 'is', 'standing', 'in',
   'the', 'water', '.', '<END>']
   beam search at n=3:
   <START> a man in a black shirt and a woman
   in a white shirt . <END> <END> a trick .
   <END> <END> a <END> . <END> <END> <END> <END> <END>
   <END> <END> <END> <END> <END> <END> <END> <END> <END>
   beam search at n=5:
   <START> a man in a black shirt and a woman
   in a white shirt . <END> <END> a trick .
   \langle \text{END} \rangle \langle \text{END} \rangle a \langle \text{END} \rangle . \langle \text{END} \rangle \langle \text{END} \rangle \langle \text{END} \rangle
   <END> <END> <END> <END> <END> <END> <END> <END> <END>
```

```
50 -

100 -

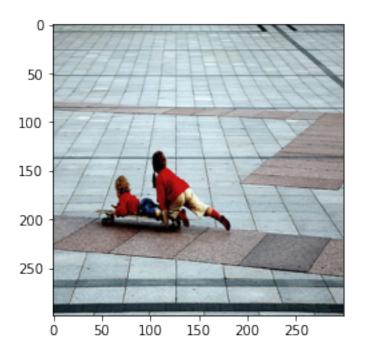
150 -

200 -

250 -

0 50 100 150 200 250
```

```
[]: img = 0
   plt.imshow(get_image(dev_list[img]))
   print("greedy output:")
   print(img_decoder(enc_dev[img]))
   n = 3
   print("beam search at n=3:")
   print(beam_decoder(n, enc_dev[img]))
   n = 5
   print("beam search at n=5:")
   print(beam_decoder(n, enc_dev[img]))
   greedy output:
   ['<START>', 'a', 'man', 'in', 'a', 'hat', 'and', 'a', 'woman', 'in', 'a', 'red',
   'jacket', '.', '<END>']
   beam search at n=3:
   <START> a man in a red shirt and a woman
   in a red hat . \langle \text{END} \rangle a \langle \text{END} \rangle . \langle \text{END} \rangle
   <END> a a a <END> a a <END> a a
   a a <END> a a <END> a a a
   beam search at n=5:
   <START> a man in a red shirt and a woman
   in a red hat . <END> a <END> . <END>
   <END> a a a <END> a a <END> a a
   a a <END> a a <END> a a a
```



[]:[