EMB-Lab, Fak. N Activations & Applications

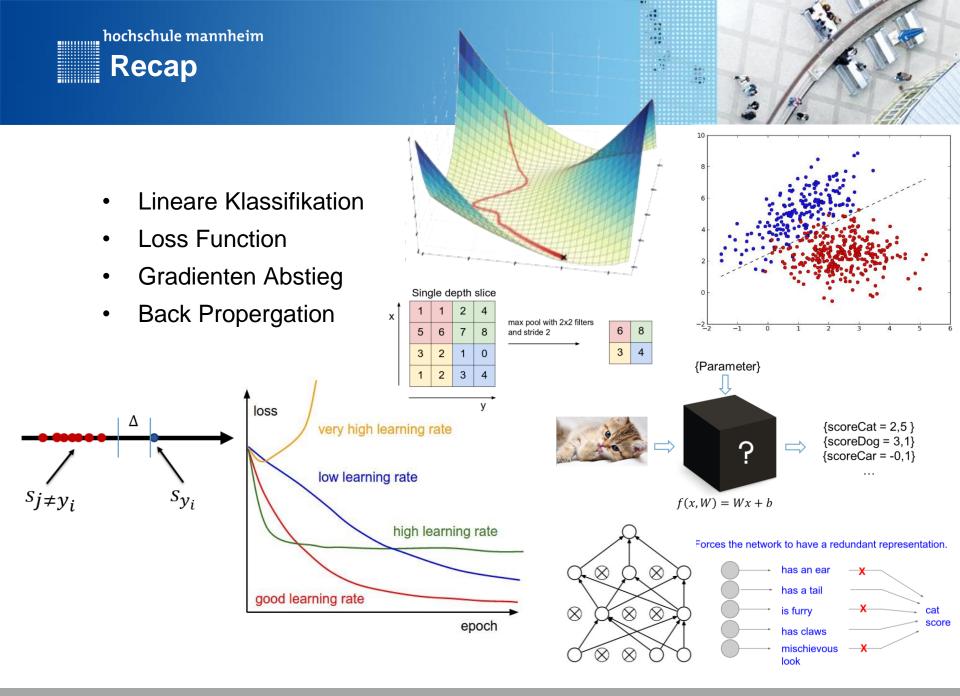
DLM – Deep Learning Methoden
Benjamin Kraus
Kevin Höfle, Prof. Dr. Marcus Vetter

Mannheim, 11.11.2019



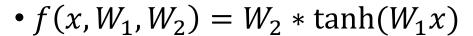


- Wiederholung: Fully Connected Layer, ConvLayer
- Activations
- Batchnorm
- Klassifikation, Regression:
 - Vgg16, GoogLeNet, ResNet
- Segmentierung:
 - U-Net, RCNN, YOLO
- Transfer Learning

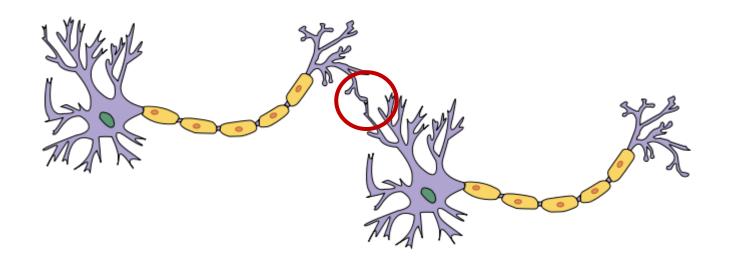


Neuronale Netze Recap

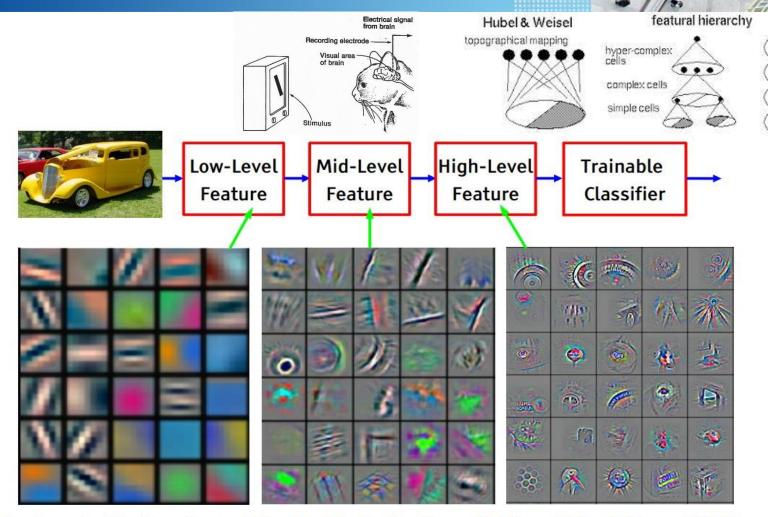








Neuronale Netze Recap



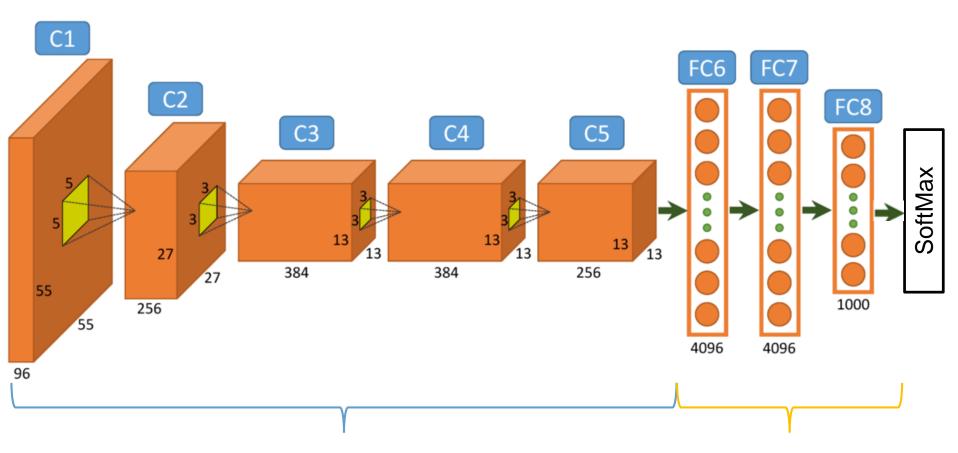
300

Feature visualization of convolutional net trained on ImageNet from [Zeiler & Fergus 2013]

high level

mid level





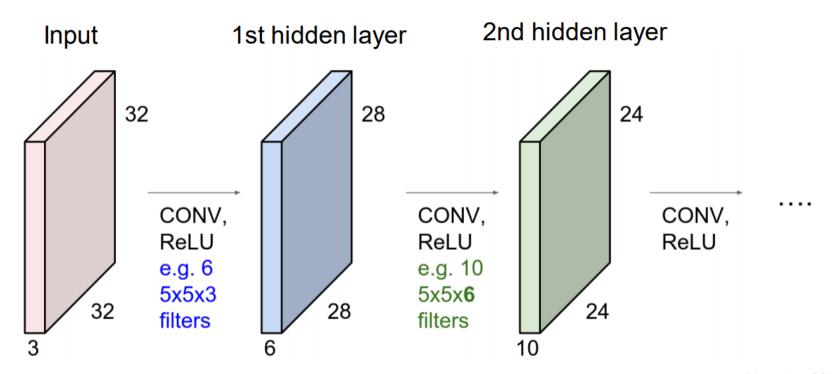
Convolutional Layer

Fully Connected Layer

Neuronale Netze Recap



200

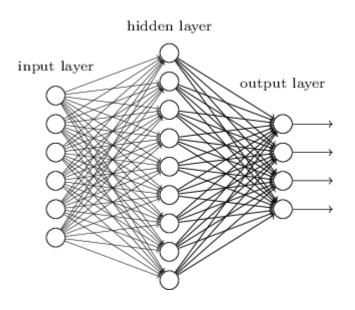


[Karpathy, CS231n]



- hochschule mannheim Layer: Fully Connected
 - Auch Dense Layer
 - Gewichtete Verknüpfung jedes Eingangs mit jedem Ausgang
 - Sehr viele Gewichte
 - dim(Input)*dim(Output)

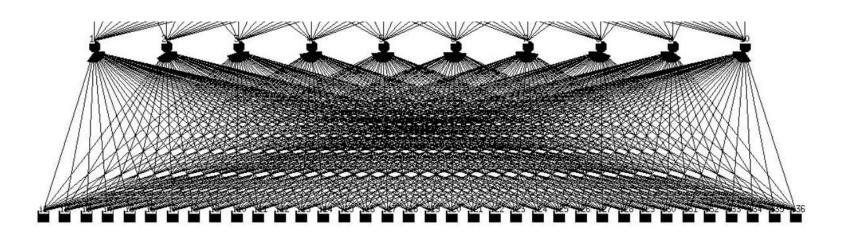
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} xW + b$$



Layer: Fully Connected

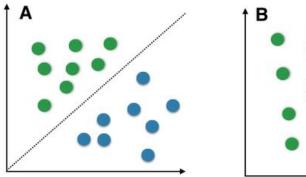


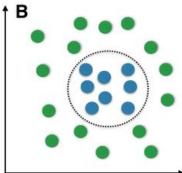
- $W = w_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$
- Bsp. Bild 32x32x3 auf 10 Neuronen
 - W hat 30.720 Elemente
- Bei einem UHD-Bild
 - 248.832.000 Gewichte
 - Ca. 1GB bei Float32



[Grafik: Yoshi Komiri]

Lineare und nicht Lineare Probleme





- Wir müssen Nichtlinearität in unseren Klassifikator einführen
- Zwei Möglichkeiten:
 - Kombinationen aus den Eingangsdaten
 - Aktivierungsfunktionen nach den Layern



Activation Functions:

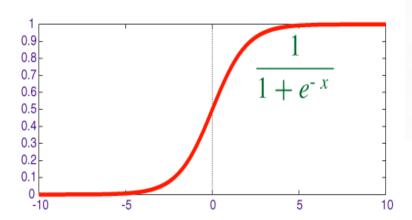
$$f(x) = 1/(1 + e^x)$$

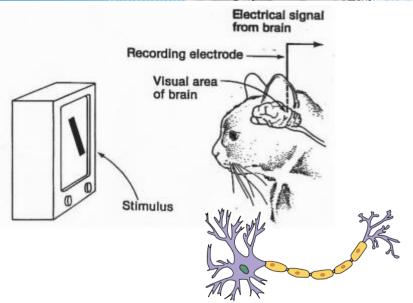
$$f(x) = tanh(x)$$

$$f(x) = \max(0, x)$$

$$f(x) = \max(ax, x)$$







10

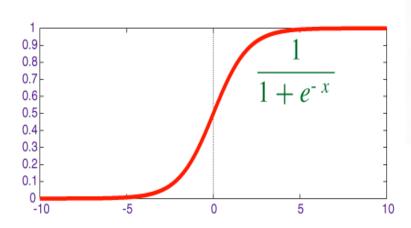
"Feuerendes Neuron"

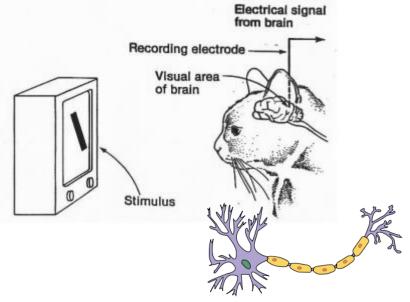
Geht in Sättigung

Non zero-centered

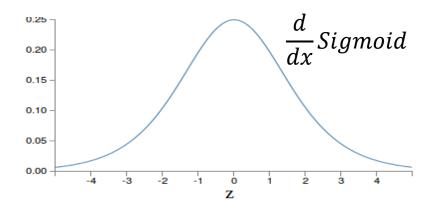
Computationally Expensive







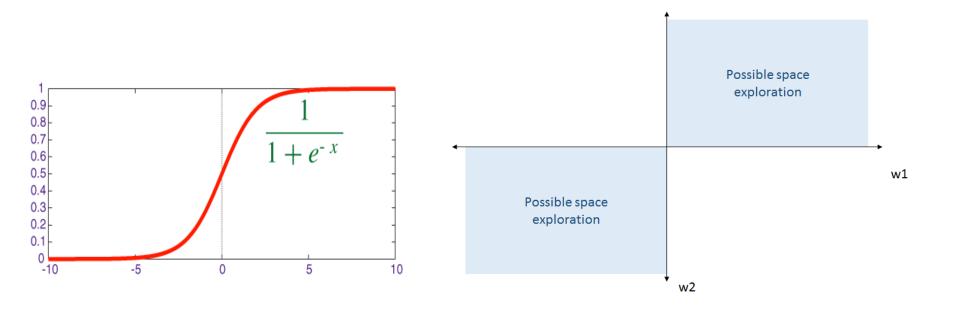
10



"Feuerendes Neuron"
Geht in Sättigung
Non zero-centered
Computationally Expensive

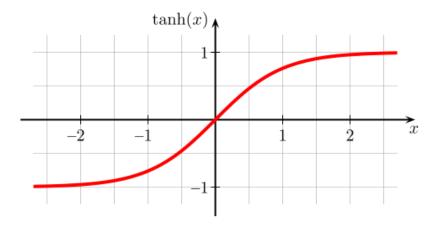


- Sigmoid
 - Non zero-centered
 - Wertebereicht nur Positiv
 - Beschränkt den Freiheitsgrad beim Lernen





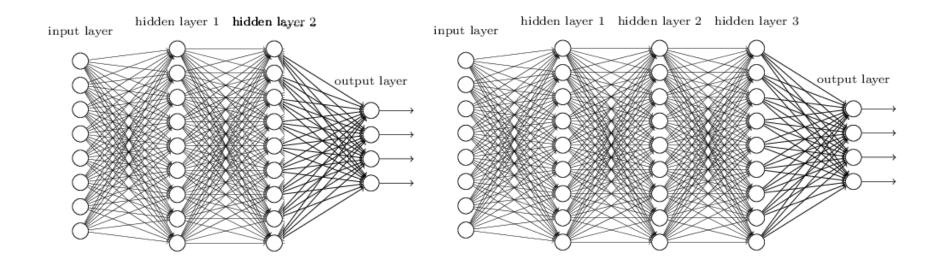
Tangens hyperbolicus (tanh)



- Sehr ähnlich zur Sigmoid Funktion
- Wertebereich [-1, 1]
- Immernoch Sättigung

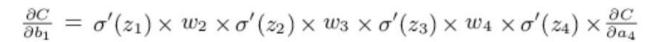


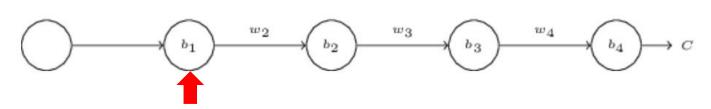
- Sigmoid / tanh
- Was Passiert bei tieferen Netzen?

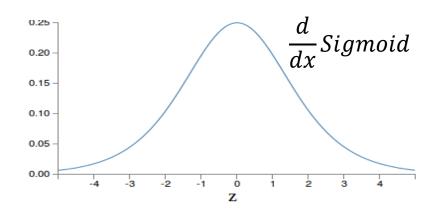




Sigmoid / tanh





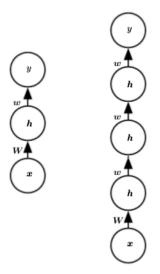


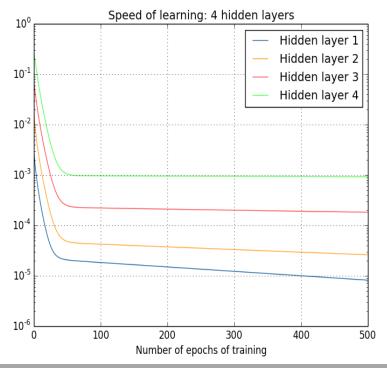
Geht in Sättigung? Was bedeutet das für den Gradient?

100

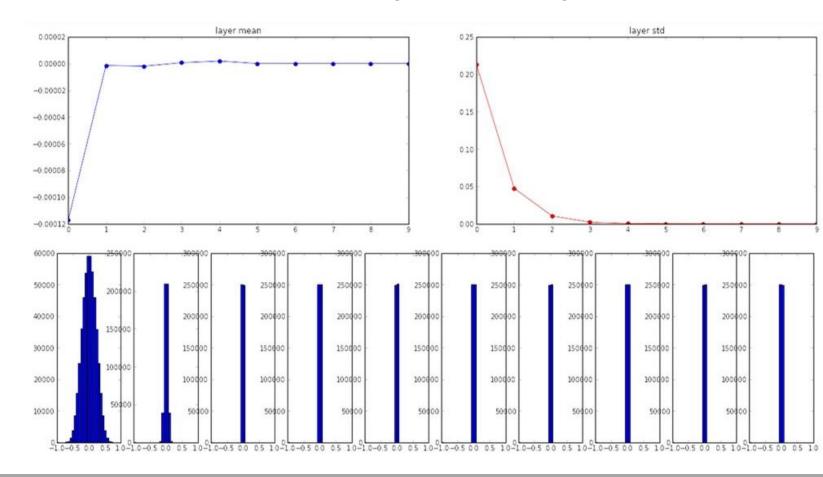


- Sigmoid / tanh
- Was Passiert bei tieferen Netzen?
- Sättigung heißt Gradient ~0
- Die Gradienten werden pro Layer mit einer Zahl >1 multipiziert
- Der weitergegebene Gradient wird immer kleiner





- Statistik: 10 Layer mit 500
 - Mittelwert und Standardabweichung der Aktivierungen:

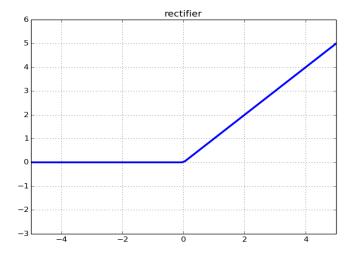


Laver: A

- Dieses Problem wird als "Vanishing Gradient" bezeichnet
- Warum nicht einfach die Gradienten skalieren?
 - Das Gegenteil "Exploding Gradient" kann entstehen



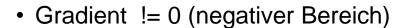
- ReLu
 - Rectified Linear Unit
 - Gradient Null (negativer Bereich)
 - Keine Sättigung (positiver Bereich)
 - Effiziente Berechnung
 - Non zero-centered
 - Konvergiert schnell



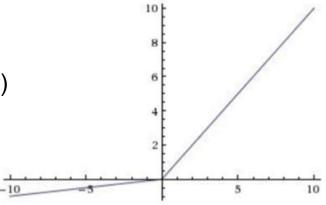
max(0, x)



- Leaky ReLU
 - $\max(0.01x, x)$
- PReLU (Parametric Rectified Linear Unit)
 - $max(\alpha x, x)$



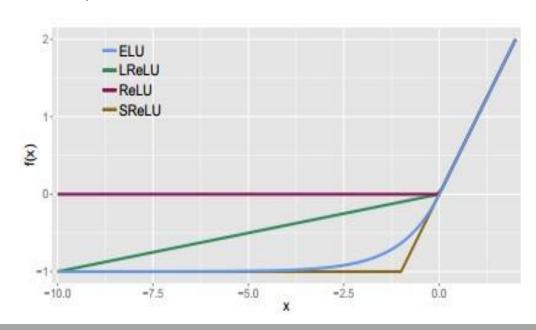
- Keine Sättigung
- Effiziente Berechnung
- Non zero-centered
- Konvergiert schnell





$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0 \\ \alpha (\exp(x) - 1) & \text{if } x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

- Gradient != 0 (negativer Bereich)
- Keine Sättigung
- Effiziente Berechnung
- Non zero-centered
- Konvergiert schnell



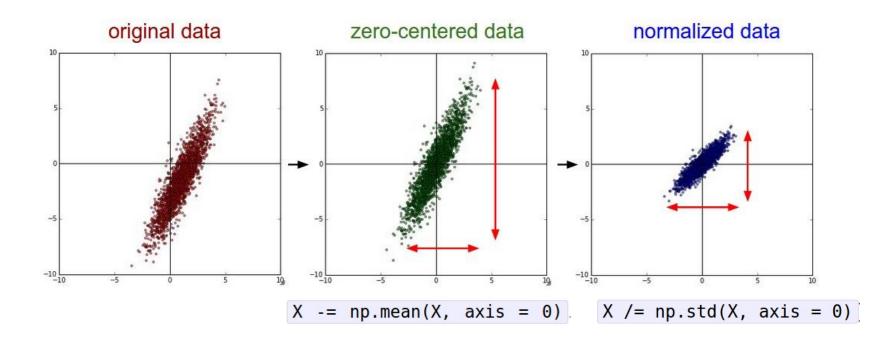
- Aus der Praxis:
 - Im Netzwerk
 - ReLU funktioniert meistens.
 - Leaky ReLU, ELU usw. sind einen Versuch wert, wenn alles andere stimmt.
 - Tanh funktioniert manchmal. Aber nicht oft.
 - Sigmoid noch weniger.
 - Am Ende des Netzwerks (nach dem Letzten Layer):
 - Was ist Ihre Problemstellung? Klassifikation? Regression?
 - Was möchten Sie? Wahrscheinlichleiten? Koordinaten?
 - Dementsprechend wählen.

- Eingangsdaten:
- Bilder haben oft einen Wertebereich von [0 ... 255]
- Exploding Gradient Problem
- Wir hätten gern Daten von $[-1 \dots 1]$ mit $\sigma = 1$ und $\mu = 0$

Batch

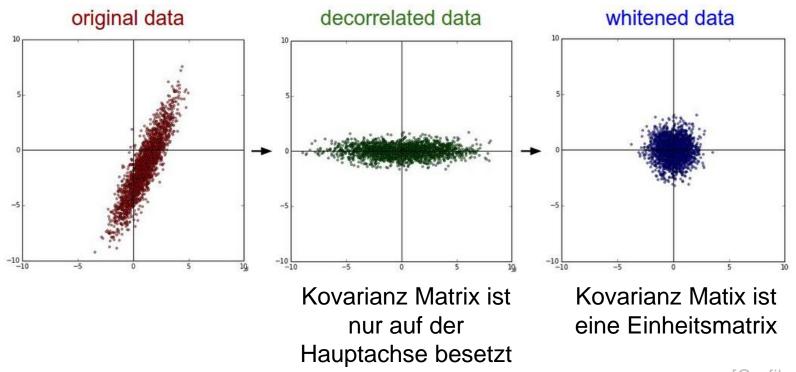
Batch Normalisierung

- Wir hätten gern Daten von $[-1 \, ... \, 1]$ mit $\sigma = 1$ und $\mu = 0$
- Also machen wir das einfach!



[Grafik: Karpathy]

- Wir können auch noch weitergehen
- Dekorreliern und "weiß machen"
 - z.B. mit einer PCA
 - Nicht sehr verbreitet

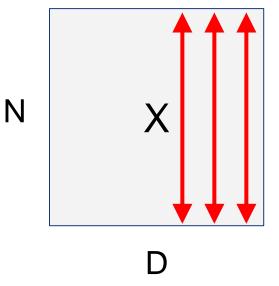


[Grafik: Karpathy]



- Probleme:
 - Was ist im inneren des Netzes?
 - Was ist zur Test Zeit?

- Was ist im inneren des Netzes?
- Wir können auch die Aktivierungen im Netz normieren
 - Batch Norm Layer



1. Erwartungswert und Varianz für jede Dimension der Akivierung berechen

2. Normalisiern

$$\widehat{x}^{(k)} = \frac{x^{(k)} - E[x^{(k)}]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[x^{(k)}]}}$$

[Grafik: Karpathy; Quelle: loffe and Szegedy]

Batch Norm Layer

$$\widehat{x}^{(k)} = \frac{x^{(k)} - E[x^{(k)}]}{\sqrt{Var[x^{(k)}]}}$$

- Ist ableitbar -> BackProp funktioniert
- Wir erlauben es dem Netz \hat{x} zu skalieren

$$y^{(k)} = \gamma^{(k)} \widehat{x}^{(k)} + \beta^{(k)}$$

• Mit γ und β als lernbaren Parametern

Das Netzwerk kann lernen:

$$\gamma^{(k)} = \sqrt{\operatorname{Var}[x^{(k)}]}$$
$$\beta^{(k)} = \operatorname{E}[x^{(k)}]$$

Um eine Einheitsabbildung zu erreichen

[Grafik: Karpathy; Quelle: Ioffe and Szegedy]

- Batch Norm Layer:
- Macht unsere Initialisierung stabiler
- Werte zwischen -1 und 1 (fast)
- Hilft gegen Vanishing- und Exploding-Gradient

Input: Values of x over a mini-batch: $\mathcal{B} = \{x_{1...m}\}$;

Parameters to be learned: γ , β Output: $\{y_i = \mathrm{BN}_{\gamma,\beta}(x_i)\}$ $\mu_{\mathcal{B}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \qquad // \text{mini-batch mean}$ $\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}})^2 \qquad // \text{mini-batch variance}$ $\widehat{x}_i \leftarrow \frac{x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 + \epsilon}} \qquad // \text{normalize}$ $y_i \leftarrow \gamma \widehat{x}_i + \beta \equiv \mathrm{BN}_{\gamma,\beta}(x_i) \qquad // \text{scale and shift}$

[Grafik: Karpathy; Quelle: Ioffe and Szegedy]

- Was ist zur Test Zeit?
- Wir nutzen eine Schätzung von σ und μ (z.B. das mittel aller Trainingsbatches)
- Wir können das mit einem laufenden Mittelwert anpassen

```
Input: Values of x over a mini-batch: \mathcal{B} = \{x_{1...m}\};

Parameters to be learned: \gamma, \beta

Output: \{y_i = \mathrm{BN}_{\gamma,\beta}(x_i)\}

\mu_{\mathcal{B}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \qquad // \text{mini-batch mean}
\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}})^2 \qquad // \text{mini-batch variance}
\widehat{x}_i \leftarrow \frac{x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 + \epsilon}} \qquad // \text{normalize}
y_i \leftarrow \gamma \widehat{x}_i + \beta \equiv \mathrm{BN}_{\gamma,\beta}(x_i) \qquad // \text{scale and shift}
```

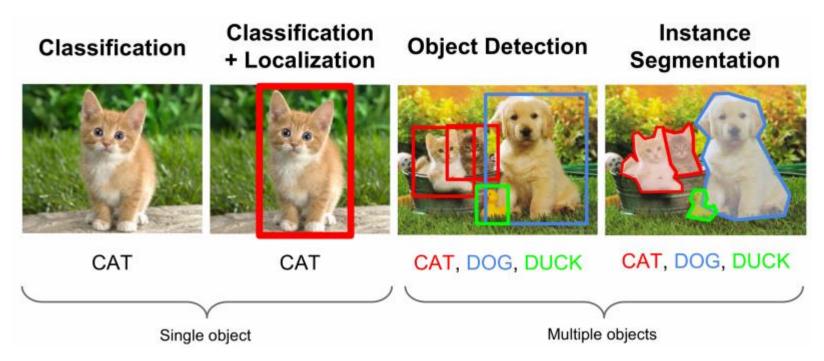
[Grafik: Karpathy; Quelle: Ioffe and Szegedy]





Computer Vision Tasks

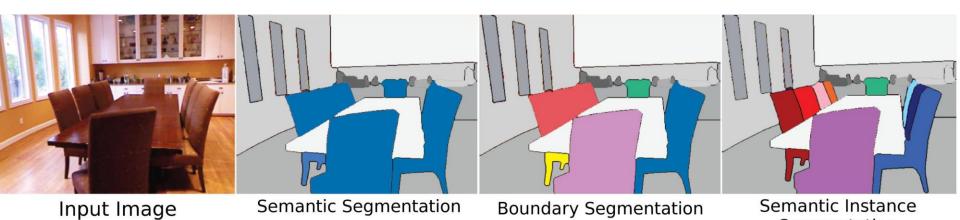
- Klassifikation
- Lokalisation
- Segmentierung



[Grafik: Jibin Mathew]

Computer Vision Tasks

- Semantic Segmentation
- Instance Segmentation

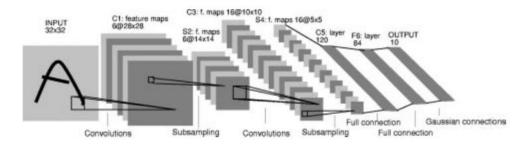


Segmentation

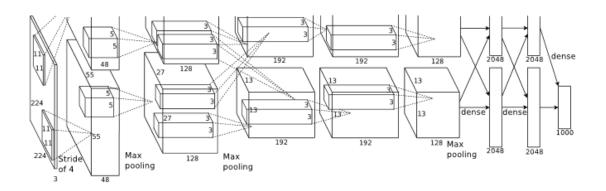
Klassifikatoren



LeNet

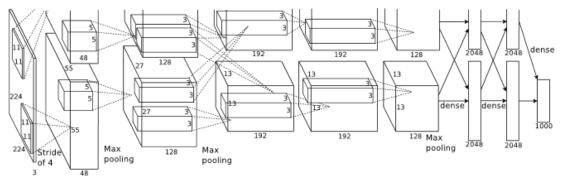


AlexNet



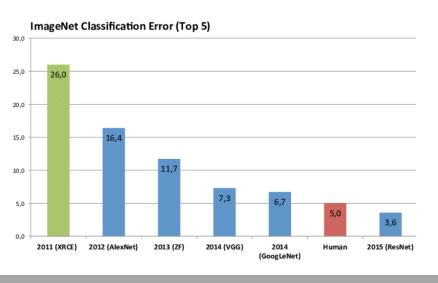


AlexNet



Wie vergleicht man Klassifikatoren?

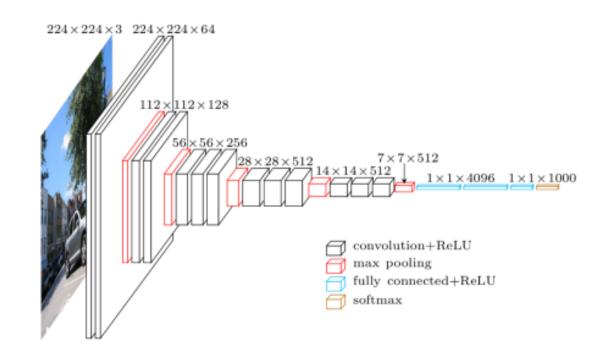
Gewinner der ILSVRC (~1,2M Bilder, 1000 Klassen)







- VGG16
- Sehr Einfach
- Conv -> ReLu -> Pool



[Grafik: Davi Frossard]

ImageNet Challenge: 2014

AlexNet

image conv-64

conv-192

conv-384

conv-256

conv-256

FC-4096

FC-4096

FC-1000



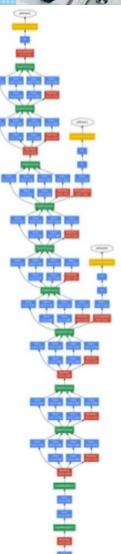
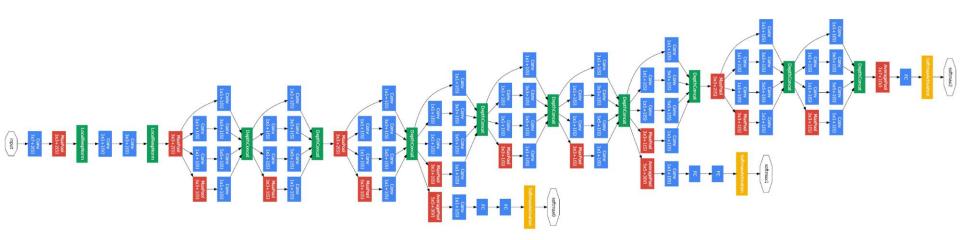


image conv-64 conv-64 maxpool conv-128 conv-128 maxpool conv-256 conv-256 conv-256 conv-256 maxpool conv-512 conv-512 conv-512 conv-512 maxpool conv-512 conv-512 conv-512 conv-512 maxpool FC-4096 FC-4096 FC-1000

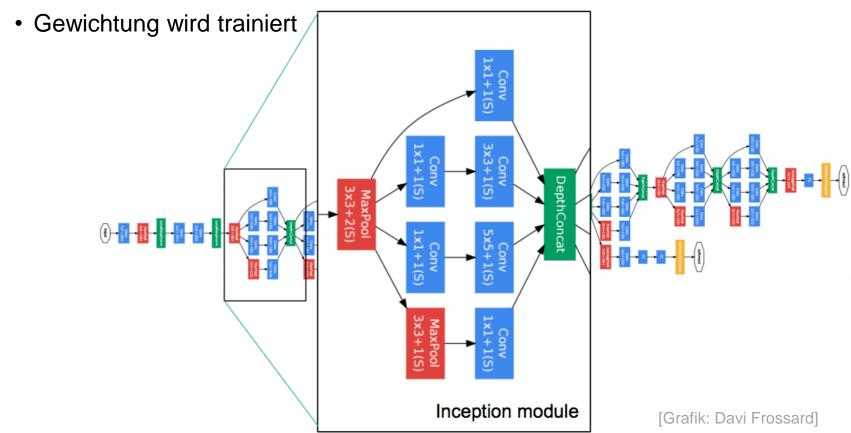
softmax



- GoogLeNet (auch: Inception v1)
 - Going Deeper with Convolution [2014]
 - Christian Szegedy et.al.

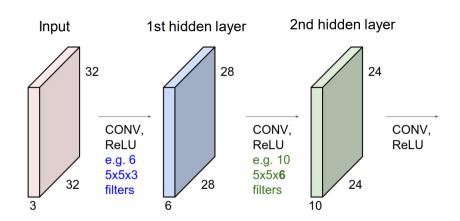


- GoogLeNet
 - Inception module
 - Ermöglicht verschiedene Faltungsoperationen



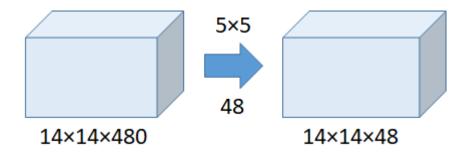


- 1x1-Kernel Faltungen?
- Was macht sowas?





- 1x1-Kernel Faltungen?
- Was macht sowas?
- Einfaches Beispiel:

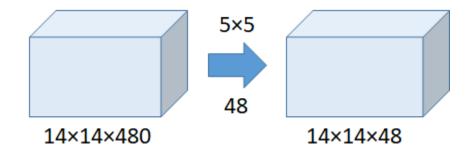


• Anzahl der Operationen $5\times5 = (14\times14\times48)\times(5\times5\times16) = 112.9M$

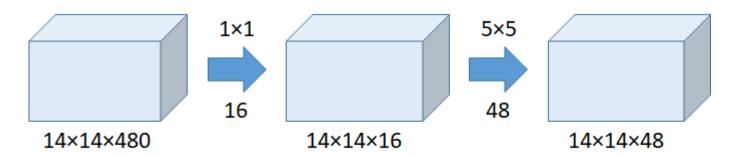
[Grafik: SH Tsang]

hochschule mannheim Klassifikator





• Anzahl der Operationen = $(14\times14\times48)\times(5\times5\times480) = 112.9M$

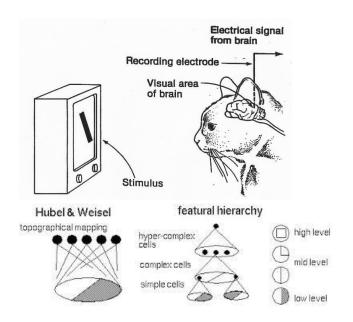


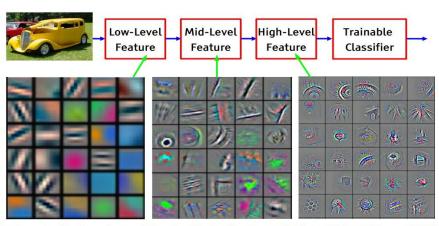
- Anzahl der Operationen für 1x1 = (14x14x16)x(1x1x480) = 1.5M
- Anzahl der Operationen für $5 \times 5 = (14 \times 14 \times 48) \times (5 \times 5 \times 16) = 3.8M$
- Anzahl der Operationen Total = 1.5M + 3.8M = 5.3M

[Grafik: SH Tsang]



- 1x1 Faltung:
 - Reduziert Rechenaufwand enorm
 - Dimensions Reduktion (oder?)
 - Eine zusätzliche Verknüpfung der Features findet statt!
 - Nicht-Linearitäten werden hinzugefügt



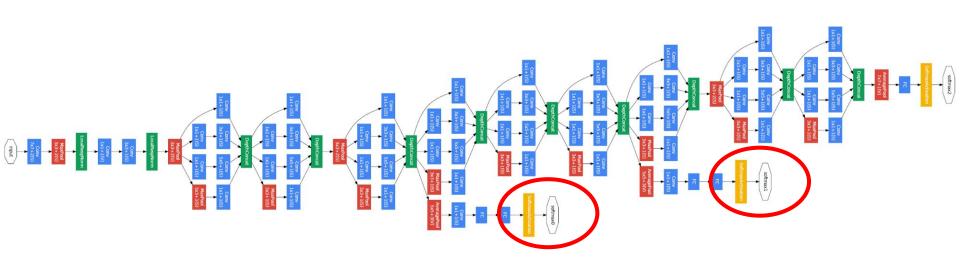


Feature visualization of convolutional net trained on ImageNet from [Zeiler & Fergus 2013]



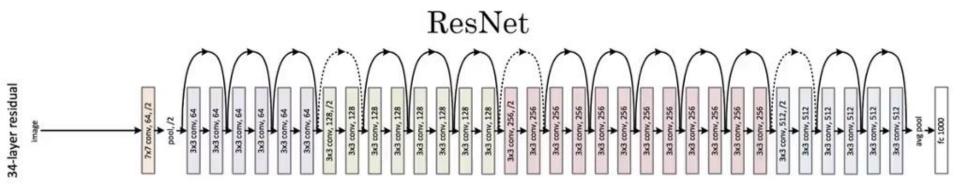
- GoogLeNet
 - Auxiliary Classifiers mit Softmax
 - Nur zum Training genutzt
 - Loss wird in Zwischenschichten eingebracht
 - Hilft gegen Vanishing Gradient

Convolution Pooling Softmax Other



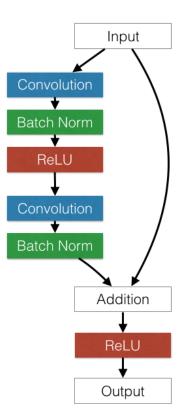


- ResNet
 - Resiudal Network
 - Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition (Kaiming He, Xiangyu Zhang, Shaoqing Ren, Jian Sun, 2015)
 - ResNet-16, ResNet-34, ResNet-50...



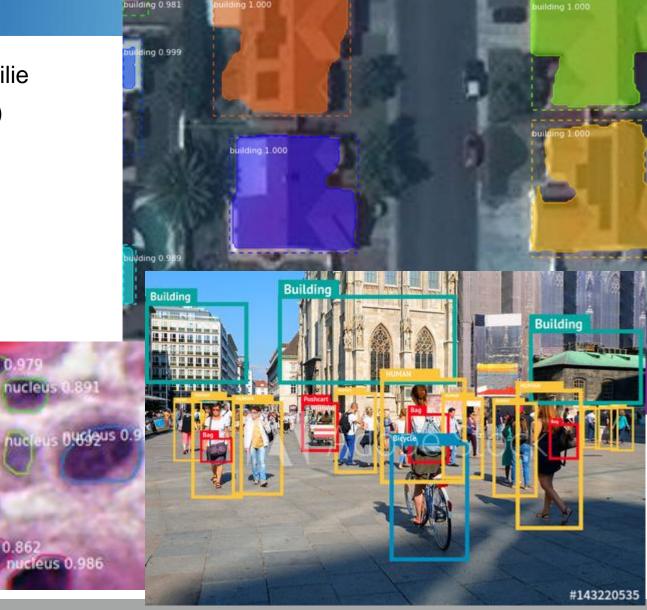


- ResNet
 - Information aus dem Input bleibt erhalten
 - Gewichtete Addition am Ende jedes Blocks
 - Verringert Vanishing Gradient Problem



- Die R-CNN Familie
- YOLO (v1, v2...)
- U-Net

nucleus 0.984

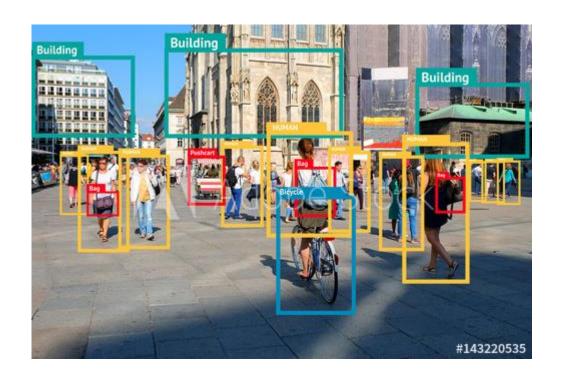


nucleus 0.862

nucleus 0.979

nucleus 0.994

- **Bounding boxes**
- Vier Eckpunkte als Regression (bzw. x, y, w, h)





- R-CNN (Regions with CNN features, 2014, Girshick et al.)
 - Zwei Schritte:
 - Region Proposals & CNN Classify

R-CNN: Regions with CNN features

warped region

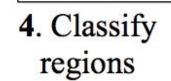


1. Input image



2. Extract region proposals (~2k)





tvmonitor? no.

aeroplane? no.

person? yes.

[Grafik: Rohith Gandhi]

- Region Proposals:
 - Selective Search for Object Recognition [J.R.R. Uijlings et.al, 2012]
 - Statischer Algorithmus



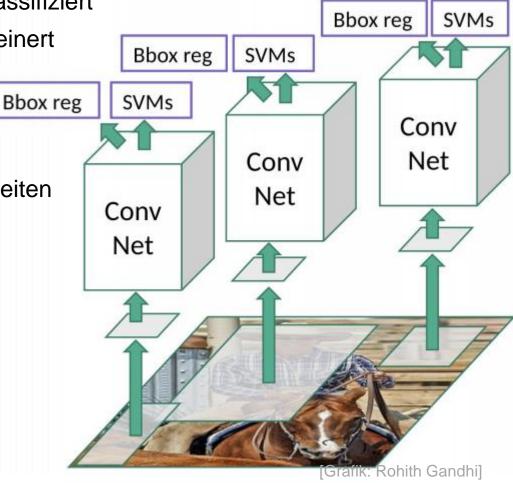


Region Proposals werden klassifiziert

BoundingBoxes werden verfeinert

Sehr langsam (ca. 0.07fps)

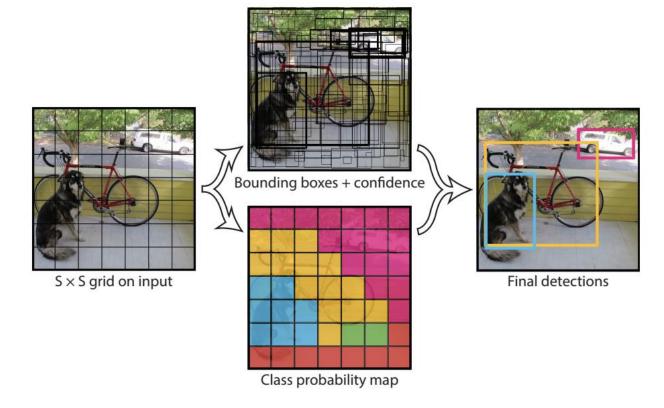
- Mittlerweile viele Nachfolgearbeiten
 - Fast-R-CNN
 - Faster-R-CNN
 - Mask-R-CNN (ca. 5fps)



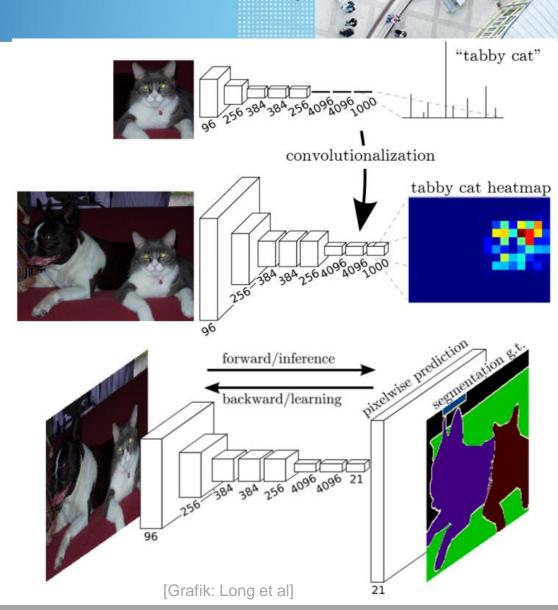


- YOLO
 - You Only Look Once: Unified, Real-Time Object Detection
 - Joseph Redmon, Santosh Divvala, Ross Girshick, Ali Farhadi [2016]

• Ca. 25 fps

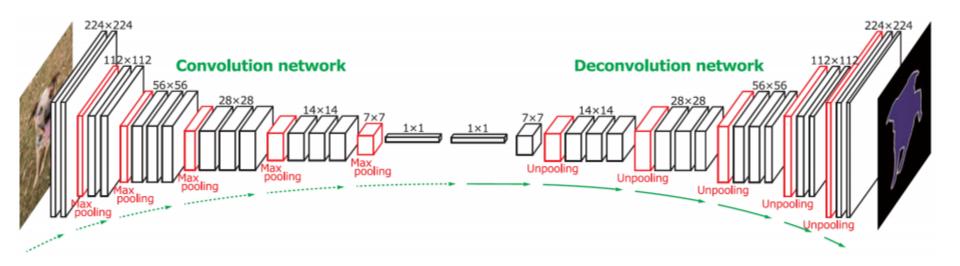


- Segmentierung
- Auch hier kommen
 Faltungen zum Einsatz
- Fully Convolutional
- Der Output muss wieder ein Bild sein





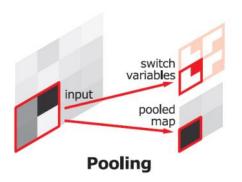
Deconvolutional Networks

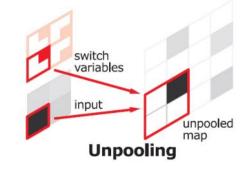


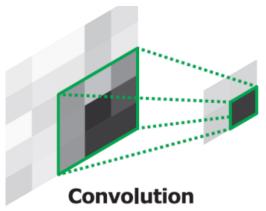
Credit: Noh et al

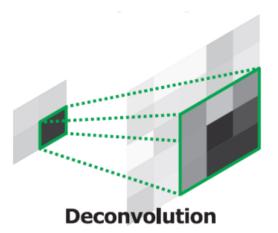


- Deconvolutional Networks
- Unpooling & Deconv



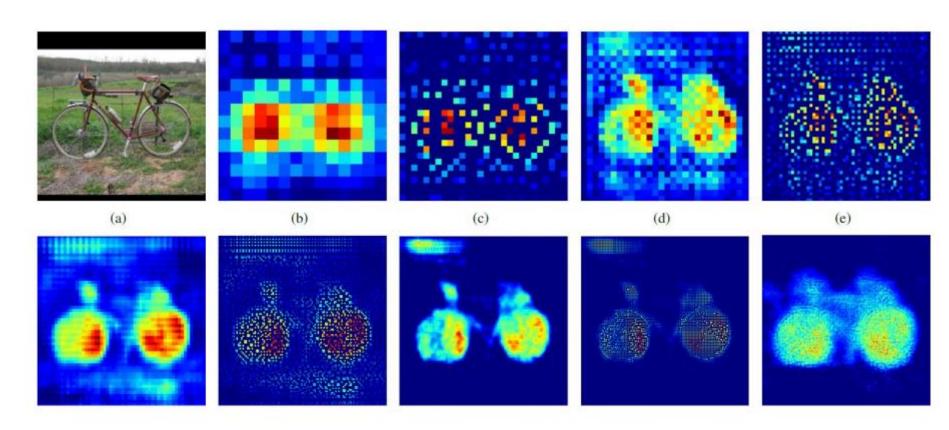






Credit: Noh et al

- Deconvolutional Networks
- Unpooling & Deconv

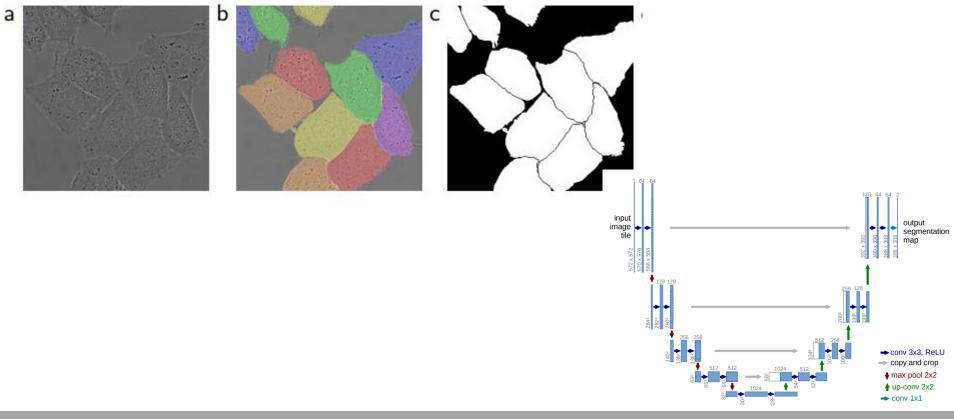


Credit: Noh et al

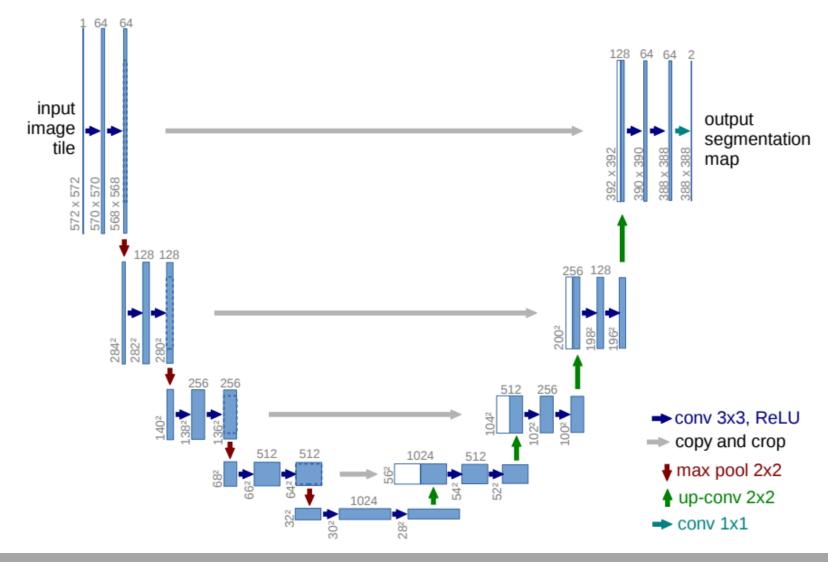




- U-Net: Convolutional Networks for Biomedical Image Segmentation
 - Olaf Ronneberger, Philipp Fischer, Thomas Brox
 - Uni Freiburg [2015]







- Manchmal reicht es nicht eine passende Architektur zu haben
- ConvNets brauchen viele Daten zum Training
- Oftmals sucht man Lösungen für einen Spezialfall
 - sehr kleiner Datensatz
- Lösung:
 - mit einem anderen (größeren) Datensatz vortrainieren
 - Die vorbereiteten Gewichte auf das eigene Problem anpassen

ImageNet data



[Grafik: Karpathy]



image conv-64 conv-64 maxpool conv-128 conv-128 maxpool conv-256 conv-256 maxpool conv-512 conv-512 maxpool conv-512 conv-512 maxpool FC-4096 FC-4096 FC-1000

softmax

Training mit
 ImageNet

2. Bei kleinem image conv-64 Dataset: fixieren conv-64 aller Weights maxpool conv-128 (Das CNN als conv-128 maxpool feature extractor), conv-256 **Nachtrainieren** conv-256 maxpool des Klassifikators conv-512 conv-512 maxpool

FC und Softmax layer am Ende des Netzes austasuchen

image conv-64 conv-64 maxpool conv-128 conv-128 maxpool conv-256 conv-256 maxpool conv-512 conv-512 maxpool conv-512 conv-512 maxpool FC-4096 FC-4096 FC-1000 softmax

3. Bei mittelgroßem
Dataset: "finetuning"
Die Vortrainierten
Weights als
Initialisierung
beibehalten.
Das ganze Netz oder
mehrere Layer

Größeren Teil des Netzes modifizieren

trainieren

[Grafik: Karpathy]

conv-512

conv-512

maxpool

FC-4096

FC-4096

FC-1000

softmax



- Es existieren sehr viele vortrainierte Netzwerke
- Keras bietet diese als "Applications":

Available models

Models for image classification with weights trained on ImageNet:

- Xception
- VGG16
- VGG19
- ResNet50
- InceptionV3
- InceptionResNetV2
- MobileNet
- DenseNet
- NASNet
- MobileNetV2



- Generell ist die Keras Docu sehr gut!
- FAQs:

What does "sample", "batch", "epoch" mean?

Below are some common definitions that are necessary to know and understand to correctly utilize Keras:

- · Sample: one element of a dataset.
- Example: one image is a sample in a convolutional network
- Example: one audio file is a sample for a speech recognition model
- Batch: a set of N samples. The samples in a batch are processed independently, in parallel. If training, a batch results in only
 one update to the model.
- A batch generally approximates the distribution of the input data better than a single input. The larger the batch, the better
 the approximation; however, it is also true that the batch will take longer to process and will still result in only one update. For
 inference (evaluate/predict), it is recommended to pick a batch size that is as large as you can afford without going out of
 memory (since larger batches will usually result in faster evaluating/prediction).
- Epoch: an arbitrary cutoff, generally defined as "one pass over the entire dataset", used to separate training into distinct
 phases, which is useful for logging and periodic evaluation.
- When using evaluation_data or evaluation_split with the fit method of Keras models, evaluation will be run at the end of every epoch.
- Within Keras, there is the ability to add callbacks specifically designed to be run at the end of an epoch. Examples of these are
 learning rate changes and model checkpointing (saving).



Paper Referenzen:

ResNet50 keras.applications.resnet50.ResNet50(include top=True, weights='imagenet', input tensor=None, input shape=None, **Arguments** include top: whether to include the fully-connected layer at the top of the network. weights: one of None (random initialization) or 'imagenet' (pre-training on ImageNet). input_tensor: optional Keras tensor (i.e. output of layers.Input()) to use as image input for the model. input shape: optional shape tuple, only to be specified if include top is False (otherwise the input shape has to be (224, 224, 3) (with 'channels last' data format) or (3, 224, 224) (with 'channels first' data format). It should have exactly 3 inputs channels, and width and height should be no smaller than 32. E.g. (200, 200, 3) would be one valid value. pooling: Optional pooling mode for feature extraction when include top is False. None means that the output of the model will be the 4D tensor output of the last convolutional layer. 'avg' means that global average pooling will be applied to the output of the last convolutional layer, and thus the output of the model will be a 2D tensor. 'max' means that global max pooling will be applied. classes: optional number of classes to classify images into, only to be specified if include top is True, and if no weights argument is specified. References Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition



- Wenn keine Application existiert:
 - Paper lesen
 - GitHub
 - Model Zoo



- Wie geht es Weiter?
 - Was ist wenn meine Daten keine Bilder sind?
 - Audio und Video?
 - Wie Trainiere ich meine Netze richtig?
 - Überwachung des Trainingsvorgangs
 - Hyperparameter
 - Initialisierungen
 - Versuchsplanung