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```
In [1]: #@title Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
    # you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
    # You may obtain a copy of the License at
    #
    # https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
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    # Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
    # distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
    # WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
    # See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
    # limitations under the License.
```

Data augmentation









Overview

This tutorial demonstrates manual image manipulations and augmentation using tf.image.

Data augmentation is a common technique to improve results and avoid overfitting, see Overfitting and Underfitting (../keras/overfit_and_underfit.ipynb) for others.

Setup

```
In [2]: !pip install -q git+https://github.com/tensorflow/docs
```

```
import urllib
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist
from tensorflow.keras import layers
AUTOTUNE = tf.data.experimental.AUTOTUNE
import tensorflow_docs as tfdocs
import tensorflow_docs.plots
import tensorflow_datasets as tfds
import PIL.Image
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib as mpl
mpl.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (12, 5)
import numpy as np
```

Let's check the data augmentation features on an image and then augment a whole dataset later to train a model.

Download this image (https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Felis catus-cat on snow.jpg), by Von.grzanka, for augmentation.

Out[4]:



Read and decode the image to tensor format.

```
In [5]: image_string=tf.io.read_file(image_path)
   image=tf.image.decode_jpeg(image_string,channels=3)
```

A function to visualize and compare the original and augmented image side by side.

```
In [6]: def visualize(original, augmented):
    fig = plt.figure()
    plt.subplot(1,2,1)
    plt.title('Original image')
    plt.imshow(original)

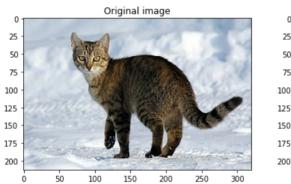
    plt.subplot(1,2,2)
    plt.title('Augmented image')
    plt.imshow(augmented)
```

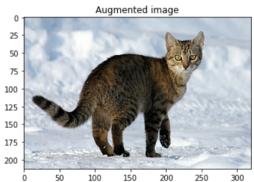
Augment a single image

Flipping the image

Flip the image either vertically or horizontally.

```
In [7]: flipped = tf.image.flip_left_right(image)
    visualize(image, flipped)
```



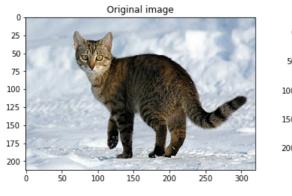


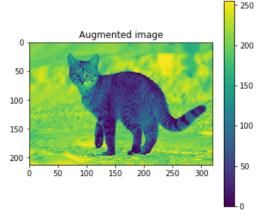
Grayscale the image

Grayscale an image.

```
In [8]: grayscaled = tf.image.rgb_to_grayscale(image)
    visualize(image, tf.squeeze(grayscaled))
    plt.colorbar()
```

Out[8]: <matplotlib.colorbar.Colorbar at 0x1693a591dc8>

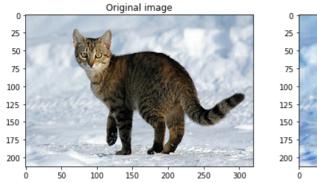


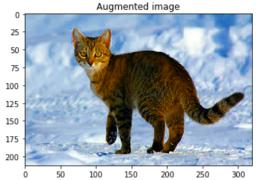


Saturate the image

Saturate an image by providing a saturation factor.

In [9]: saturated = tf.image.adjust_saturation(image, 3)
visualize(image, saturated)

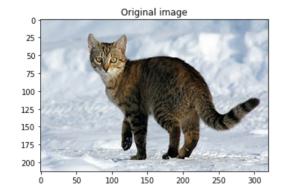


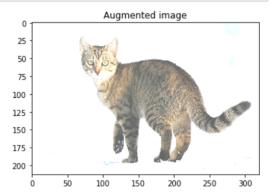


Change image brightness

Change the brightness of image by providing a brightness factor.

In [10]: bright = tf.image.adjust_brightness(image, 0.4)
visualize(image, bright)

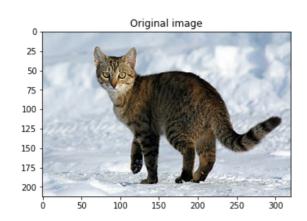


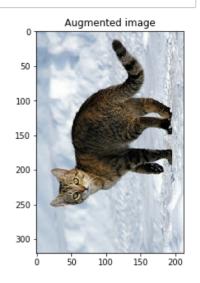


Rotate the image

Rotate an image by 90 degrees.

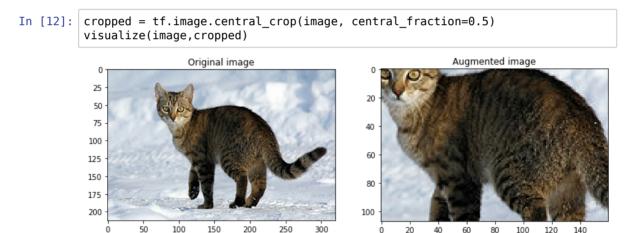
In [11]: rotated = tf.image.rot90(image)
 visualize(image, rotated)





Center crop the image

Crop the image from center upto the image part you desire.



See the tf.image reference for details about available augmentation options.

Augment a dataset and train a model with it

Train a model on an augmented dataset.

Note: The problem solved here is somewhat artificial. It trains a densely connected network to be shift invariant by jittering the input images. It's much more efficient to use convolutional layers instead.

```
In [13]: dataset, info = tfds.load('mnist', as_supervised=True, with_info=True)
    train_dataset, test_dataset = dataset['train'], dataset['test']
    num_train_examples= info.splits['train'].num_examples
```

Downloading and preparing dataset mnist/3.0.1 (download: 11.06 MiB, generate d: 21.00 MiB, total: 32.06 MiB) to C:\Users\gcont\tensorflow_datasets\mnist\ 3.0.1...

WARNING:absl:Dataset mnist is hosted on GCS. It will automatically be downloa ded to your local data directory. If you'd instead prefer to read directly from our publi c GCS bucket (recommended if you're running on GCP), you can instead pass `try_gcs=True` to `tfds.load` or set `data_dir=gs://tfds-data/datasets`.

Dataset mnist downloaded and prepared to C:\Users\gcont\tensorflow_datasets\m nist\3.0.1. Subsequent calls will reuse this data.

Write a function to augment the images. Map it over the dataset. This returns a dataset that augments the data on the fly.

```
In [14]:
    def convert(image, label):
        image = tf.image.convert_image_dtype(image, tf.float32) # Cast and normali
    ze the image to [0,1]
        return image, label

    def augment(image,label):
        image,label = convert(image, label)
        image = tf.image.convert_image_dtype(image, tf.float32) # Cast and normali
    ze the image to [0,1]
        image = tf.image.resize_with_crop_or_pad(image, 34, 34) # Add 6 pixels of
        padding
        image = tf.image.random_crop(image, size=[28, 28, 1]) # Random crop back t
        o 28x28
        image = tf.image.random_brightness(image, max_delta=0.5) # Random brightne
    ss
    return image,label
```

```
In [15]: BATCH_SIZE = 64
# Only use a subset of the data so it's easier to overfit, for this tutorial
NUM_EXAMPLES = 2048
```

Create the augmented dataset.

And a non-augmented one for comparison.

Setup the validation dataset. This doesn't change whether or not you're using the augmentation.

```
In [18]: validation_batches = (
    test_dataset
    .map(convert, num_parallel_calls=AUTOTUNE)
    .batch(2*BATCH_SIZE)
)
```

Create and compile the model. The model is a two layered, fully-connected neural network without convolution.

Train the model, without augmentation:

```
Epoch 1/50
32/32 [=====
         racy: 0.7285 - val loss: 0.4432 - val accuracy: 0.8653
Epoch 2/50
racy: 0.9282 - val loss: 0.3182 - val accuracy: 0.9058
Epoch 3/50
32/32 [========= ] - 6s 202ms/step - loss: 0.0797 - accur
acy: 0.9756 - val_loss: 0.2658 - val_accuracy: 0.9237
Epoch 4/50
32/32 [========] - 6s 200ms/step - loss: 0.0364 - accur
acy: 0.9893 - val_loss: 0.2954 - val_accuracy: 0.9280
Epoch 5/50
32/32 [=========== ] - 7s 211ms/step - loss: 0.0228 - accur
acy: 0.9932 - val_loss: 0.3575 - val_accuracy: 0.9222
Epoch 6/50
acy: 0.9893 - val loss: 0.4029 - val accuracy: 0.9183
Epoch 7/50
acy: 0.9922 - val_loss: 0.3789 - val_accuracy: 0.9238
Epoch 8/50
acy: 0.9868 - val loss: 0.4761 - val accuracy: 0.9010
Epoch 9/50
acy: 0.9810 - val_loss: 0.3904 - val_accuracy: 0.9238
Epoch 10/50
32/32 [=========] - 7s 213ms/step - loss: 0.0362 - accur
acy: 0.9893 - val loss: 0.3626 - val accuracy: 0.9272
Epoch 11/50
acy: 0.9907 - val loss: 0.4220 - val accuracy: 0.9200
Epoch 12/50
32/32 [========] - 7s 223ms/step - loss: 0.0484 - accur
acy: 0.9829 - val loss: 0.4235 - val accuracy: 0.9141
Epoch 13/50
32/32 [========= ] - 7s 231ms/step - loss: 0.0402 - accur
acy: 0.9902 - val_loss: 0.4773 - val_accuracy: 0.9118
Epoch 14/50
acy: 0.9951 - val loss: 0.4108 - val accuracy: 0.9215
Epoch 15/50
32/32 [============= - - 8s 250ms/step - loss: 0.0080 - accur
acy: 0.9980 - val_loss: 0.3638 - val_accuracy: 0.9299
Epoch 16/50
acy: 0.9971 - val_loss: 0.3838 - val_accuracy: 0.9290
Epoch 17/50
racy: 0.9966 - val_loss: 0.3424 - val_accuracy: 0.9380
Epoch 18/50
racy: 0.9980 - val_loss: 0.5034 - val_accuracy: 0.9218
Epoch 19/50
acy: 0.9922 - val loss: 0.4584 - val accuracy: 0.9254
Epoch 20/50
acy: 0.9917 - val loss: 0.5029 - val accuracy: 0.9201
Epoch 21/50
32/32 [============= ] - 9s 290ms/step - loss: 0.0163 - accur
acy: 0.9937 - val_loss: 0.4485 - val_accuracy: 0.9294
Epoch 22/50
32/32 [============ ] - 11s 335ms/step - loss: 0.0205 - accu
racy: 0.9946 - val_loss: 0.5501 - val_accuracy: 0.9161
Epoch 23/50
32/32 [============== ] - 10s 315ms/step - loss: 0.0354 - accu
```

```
racy: 0.9912 - val_loss: 0.4424 - val_accuracy: 0.9284
Epoch 24/50
racy: 0.9893 - val loss: 0.5404 - val accuracy: 0.9182
Epoch 25/50
racy: 0.9873 - val_loss: 0.4819 - val_accuracy: 0.9208
Epoch 26/50
racy: 0.9946 - val loss: 0.4960 - val accuracy: 0.9247
Epoch 27/50
32/32 [=======] - 11s 336ms/step - loss: 0.0303 - accu
racy: 0.9897 - val_loss: 0.6399 - val_accuracy: 0.9092
Epoch 28/50
racy: 0.9941 - val loss: 0.5493 - val accuracy: 0.9231
Epoch 29/50
racy: 0.9893 - val loss: 0.5894 - val accuracy: 0.9119
Epoch 30/50
acy: 0.9951 - val loss: 0.4361 - val accuracy: 0.9327
Epoch 31/50
acy: 0.9980 - val_loss: 0.4741 - val_accuracy: 0.9277
Epoch 32/50
32/32 [========= ] - 9s 277ms/step - loss: 0.0049 - accur
acy: 0.9990 - val loss: 0.4174 - val accuracy: 0.9367
Epoch 33/50
32/32 [========== ] - 9s 280ms/step - loss: 6.7054e-04 - a
ccuracy: 0.9995 - val_loss: 0.4276 - val_accuracy: 0.9356
Epoch 34/50
32/32 [============= ] - 9s 278ms/step - loss: 3.4375e-04 - a
ccuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.4298 - val accuracy: 0.9352
Epoch 35/50
ccuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.4292 - val_accuracy: 0.9370
Epoch 36/50
ccuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.4296 - val accuracy: 0.9373
Epoch 37/50
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.4304 - val_accuracy: 0.9373
Epoch 38/50
accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.4313 - val accuracy: 0.9372
Epoch 39/50
accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.4322 - val accuracy: 0.9371
Epoch 40/50
ccuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.4330 - val_accuracy: 0.9365
Epoch 41/50
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.4340 - val_accuracy: 0.9365
Epoch 42/50
accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.4349 - val accuracy: 0.9365
Epoch 43/50
32/32 [===========] - 10s 307ms/step - loss: 2.7075e-05 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.4359 - val_accuracy: 0.9366
Epoch 44/50
32/32 [============ ] - 10s 309ms/step - loss: 2.5183e-05 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.4369 - val accuracy: 0.9367
Epoch 45/50
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.4379 - val_accuracy: 0.9366
Epoch 46/50
```

Train it again with augmentation:

```
In [21]: model_with_aug = make_model()
    aug_history = model_with_aug.fit(augmented_train_batches, epochs=50, validat
    ion_data=validation_batches)
```

```
Epoch 1/50
32/32 [=====
         racy: 0.3076 - val loss: 1.1106 - val accuracy: 0.7139
Epoch 2/50
32/32 [=======] - 10s 311ms/step - loss: 1.3123 - accu
racy: 0.5674 - val loss: 0.7567 - val accuracy: 0.7586
Epoch 3/50
32/32 [========= ] - 10s 326ms/step - loss: 0.9369 - accu
racy: 0.6807 - val_loss: 0.5183 - val_accuracy: 0.8437
Epoch 4/50
32/32 [========] - 10s 322ms/step - loss: 0.7522 - accu
racy: 0.7412 - val loss: 0.3666 - val accuracy: 0.8905
Epoch 5/50
32/32 [========= ] - 10s 324ms/step - loss: 0.6499 - accu
racy: 0.7778 - val_loss: 0.3120 - val_accuracy: 0.9111
Epoch 6/50
acy: 0.7979 - val loss: 0.3062 - val accuracy: 0.9061
Epoch 7/50
racy: 0.8413 - val_loss: 0.2507 - val_accuracy: 0.9240
Epoch 8/50
racy: 0.8306 - val loss: 0.3510 - val accuracy: 0.8806
Epoch 9/50
racy: 0.8218 - val_loss: 0.2766 - val_accuracy: 0.9113
Epoch 10/50
racy: 0.8652 - val loss: 0.2462 - val accuracy: 0.9235
Epoch 11/50
racy: 0.8672 - val loss: 0.2096 - val accuracy: 0.9346
Epoch 12/50
32/32 [=========] - 11s 350ms/step - loss: 0.3593 - accu
racy: 0.8857 - val loss: 0.2102 - val accuracy: 0.9331
Epoch 13/50
acy: 0.8667 - val_loss: 0.2231 - val_accuracy: 0.9314
Epoch 14/50
32/32 [============= ] - 9s 280ms/step - loss: 0.3449 - accur
acy: 0.8921 - val loss: 0.2314 - val accuracy: 0.9263
Epoch 15/50
acy: 0.8931 - val_loss: 0.2220 - val_accuracy: 0.9257
Epoch 16/50
acy: 0.8838 - val_loss: 0.2003 - val_accuracy: 0.9357
Epoch 17/50
acy: 0.9136 - val_loss: 0.1985 - val_accuracy: 0.9406
Epoch 18/50
racy: 0.8896 - val_loss: 0.2109 - val_accuracy: 0.9332
Epoch 19/50
acy: 0.9038 - val loss: 0.1985 - val accuracy: 0.9380
Epoch 20/50
32/32 [=========] - 9s 287ms/step - loss: 0.2791 - accur
acy: 0.9048 - val loss: 0.1897 - val accuracy: 0.9414
Epoch 21/50
32/32 [============= ] - 9s 285ms/step - loss: 0.2887 - accur
acy: 0.8994 - val_loss: 0.1900 - val_accuracy: 0.9405
Epoch 22/50
32/32 [============ ] - 11s 339ms/step - loss: 0.2550 - accu
racy: 0.9209 - val_loss: 0.1785 - val_accuracy: 0.9459
Epoch 23/50
32/32 [============== ] - 12s 373ms/step - loss: 0.2853 - accu
```

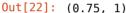
```
racy: 0.9077 - val_loss: 0.1728 - val_accuracy: 0.9477
Epoch 24/50
racy: 0.9072 - val loss: 0.1935 - val accuracy: 0.9333
Epoch 25/50
racy: 0.9141 - val_loss: 0.1925 - val_accuracy: 0.9367
Epoch 26/50
racy: 0.9219 - val_loss: 0.1866 - val_accuracy: 0.9422
Epoch 27/50
acy: 0.9194 - val_loss: 0.1566 - val_accuracy: 0.9509
Epoch 28/50
racy: 0.9268 - val loss: 0.1638 - val accuracy: 0.9495
Epoch 29/50
racy: 0.9219 - val loss: 0.1692 - val accuracy: 0.9482
Epoch 30/50
racy: 0.9336 - val loss: 0.1677 - val accuracy: 0.9520
Epoch 31/50
acy: 0.9321 - val_loss: 0.1833 - val_accuracy: 0.9463
Epoch 32/50
32/32 [========] - 10s 301ms/step - loss: 0.1790 - accu
racy: 0.9409 - val loss: 0.1658 - val accuracy: 0.9507
Epoch 33/50
32/32 [========= ] - 11s 347ms/step - loss: 0.2296 - accu
racy: 0.9282 - val_loss: 0.1741 - val_accuracy: 0.9459
Epoch 34/50
32/32 [========] - 11s 352ms/step - loss: 0.1880 - accu
racy: 0.9370 - val_loss: 0.1764 - val_accuracy: 0.9473
Epoch 35/50
acy: 0.9341 - val_loss: 0.1917 - val_accuracy: 0.9435
Epoch 36/50
racy: 0.9370 - val loss: 0.1766 - val accuracy: 0.9482
Epoch 37/50
racy: 0.9429 - val_loss: 0.1575 - val_accuracy: 0.9526
Epoch 38/50
acy: 0.9390 - val loss: 0.1689 - val accuracy: 0.9510
Epoch 39/50
acy: 0.9219 - val loss: 0.1764 - val accuracy: 0.9464
Epoch 40/50
acy: 0.9321 - val_loss: 0.1577 - val_accuracy: 0.9514
Epoch 41/50
32/32 [========= ] - 9s 270ms/step - loss: 0.1666 - accur
acy: 0.9419 - val_loss: 0.1740 - val_accuracy: 0.9489
Epoch 42/50
acy: 0.9399 - val loss: 0.1524 - val accuracy: 0.9536
Epoch 43/50
32/32 [========] - 9s 269ms/step - loss: 0.1613 - accur
acy: 0.9497 - val_loss: 0.1756 - val_accuracy: 0.9496
Epoch 44/50
32/32 [============= ] - 9s 278ms/step - loss: 0.1695 - accur
acy: 0.9434 - val_loss: 0.1503 - val_accuracy: 0.9540
Epoch 45/50
acy: 0.9517 - val_loss: 0.1672 - val_accuracy: 0.9491
Epoch 46/50
```

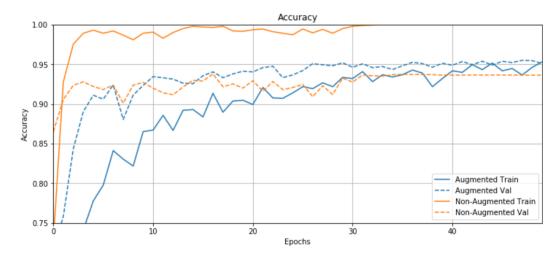
```
acy: 0.9419 - val_loss: 0.1701 - val_accuracy: 0.9539
Epoch 47/50
                     =======] - 9s 270ms/step - loss: 0.1752 - accur
32/32 [=====
acy: 0.9448 - val loss: 0.1597 - val accuracy: 0.9523
Epoch 48/50
32/32 [=============] - 9s 276ms/step - loss: 0.1835 - accur
acy: 0.9365 - val loss: 0.1495 - val accuracy: 0.9551
Epoch 49/50
                        ====] - 9s 280ms/step - loss: 0.1559 - accur
32/32 [===
acy: 0.9463 - val loss: 0.1629 - val accuracy: 0.9547
Epoch 50/50
acv: 0.9531 - val loss: 0.1663 - val accuracv: 0.9511
```

Conclusion:

In this example the augmented model converges to an accuracy ~95% on validation set. This is slightly higher (+1%) than the model trained without data augmentation.

```
In [22]: plotter = tfdocs.plots.HistoryPlotter()
    plotter.plot({"Augmented": aug_history, "Non-Augmented": no_aug_history}, me
    tric = "accuracy")
    plt.title("Accuracy")
    plt.ylim([0.75,1])
```





In terms of loss, the non-augmented model is obviously in the overfitting regime. The augmented model, while a few epoch slower, is still training correctly and clearly not overfitting.

```
In [23]: plotter = tfdocs.plots.HistoryPlotter()
    plotter.plot({"Augmented": aug_history, "Non-Augmented": no_aug_history}, me
    tric = "loss")
    plt.title("Loss")
    plt.ylim([0,1])
```

Out[23]: (0, 1)

