cnn_likecopy

January 6, 2020

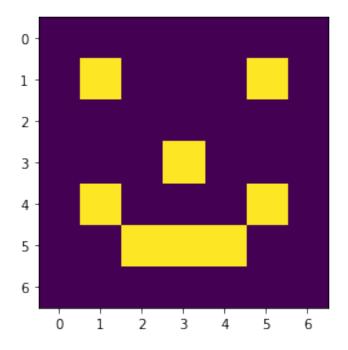
Basic concept for feature extraction, used in Convolutional Neural Netwrok

```
[1]: import skimage.data
from PIL import Image
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import scipy.signal as ss
```

Create image with numpy

```
[[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0]
[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0]
[0 1 0 0 0 1 0]
[0 0 1 1 1 0 0]
[0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
```

```
[3]: plt.imshow(img,interpolation='nearest') plt.show()
```



```
[4]: img.shape
```

[4]: (7, 7)

Perform Convolution Operation with kernel size->3*3 and stride=1

If used convolve2d—>Note that the kernal has to be reversed. Otherwise usesignal.correlate2d.

```
[5]: def apply_kernel(img,kernel):
    return(ss.correlate2d(img,kernel,mode='valid'))
```

```
[6]: kernel = np.array([[0,0,1],[1,0,0],[0,1,1]])
img_convolve = apply_kernel(img,kernel)
print(img_convolve)
```

```
[[0 1 0 0 0]
```

[0 1 1 1 0]

[1 0 0 2 1]

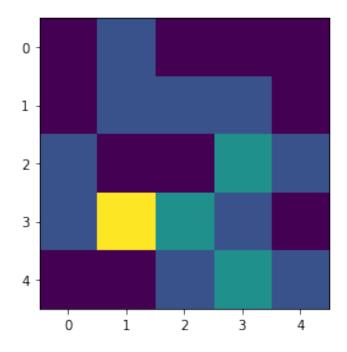
[1 4 2 1 0]

[0 0 1 2 1]]

```
[7]: print(img_convolve.shape)
```

(5, 5)

```
[8]: plt.imshow(img_convolve,interpolation='nearest') plt.show()
```



Perfrom pooling operation(in this case maxpool) with size—>2*2 and stride=2

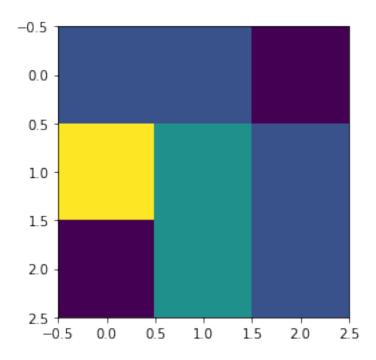
```
[9]: pool_image = skimage.measure.block_reduce(img_convolve,(2,2),np.max)
print(pool_image)
```

[[1 1 0]

[4 2 1]

[0 2 1]]

(3, 3)



Make a single vector for futher processing

```
[12]: flattened_image = pool_image.reshape(-1,1)
print(flattened_image)
```

[[1]

[1]

[0]

[4]

[2]

[1]

[0]

[2] [1]]

[13]: flattened_image.shape

[13]: (9, 1)

Pass Vector to artificial neural network..... Thanks for Viewing this notebook. Hope this provide a basic concept for feature extraction, used in Convolutional Neural Network