

Machine Learning For Design

Lecture 3 - Machine Learning for Images

Alessandro Bozzon

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mlfd-io@tudelft.nl
www.ml4design.com

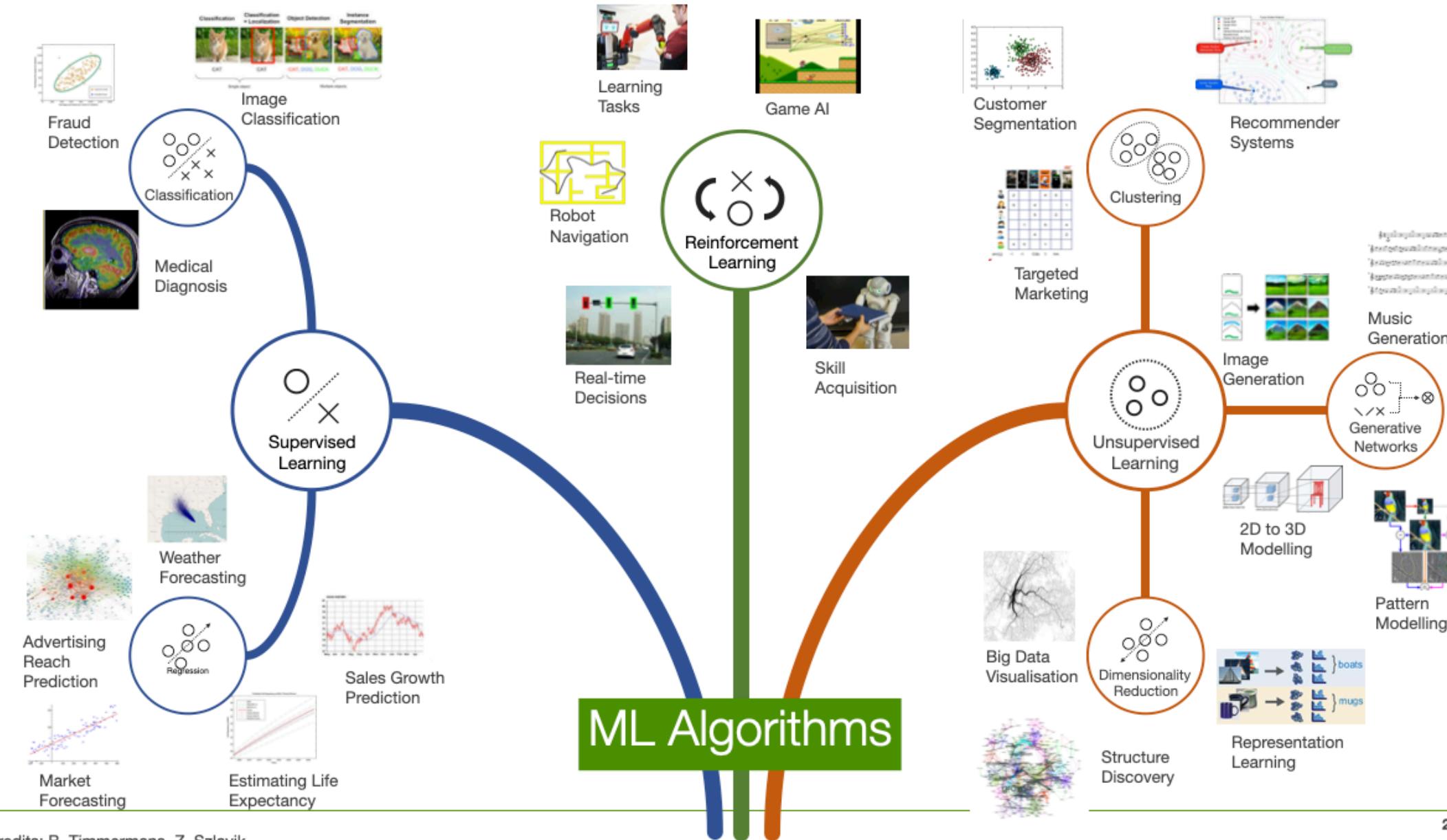
Admin



- Groups composition
 - 23 groups are complete
 - 4 groups with <4 members should join —> email sent, please act on it
 - The teaching team will create 25 channels in MSTeams —> please join the channel of your group

- Quizzes for W1 are now out
 - Thank you all that contributed!

**Previously,
on ML4D. . .**

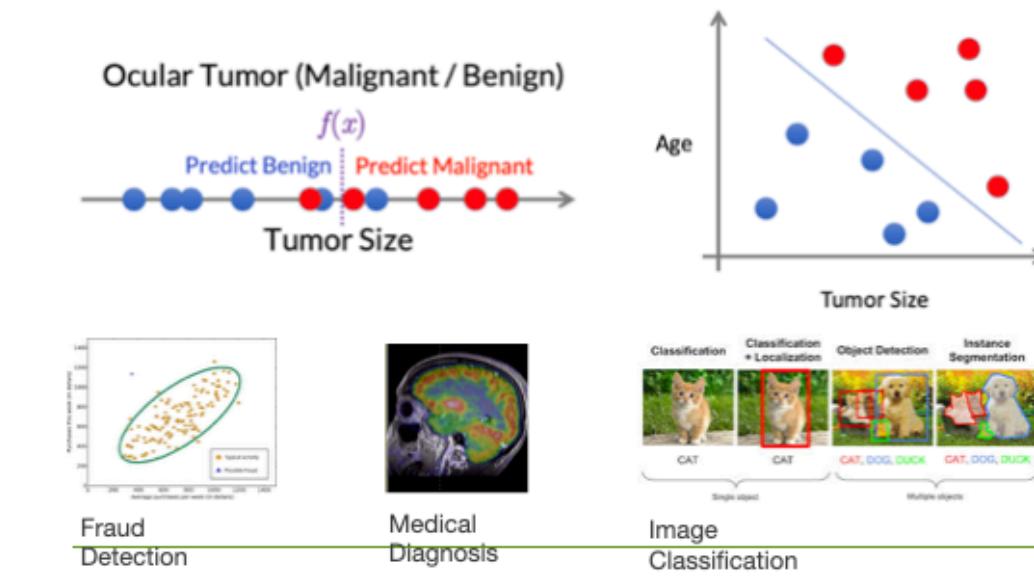


29

Classification / Regression

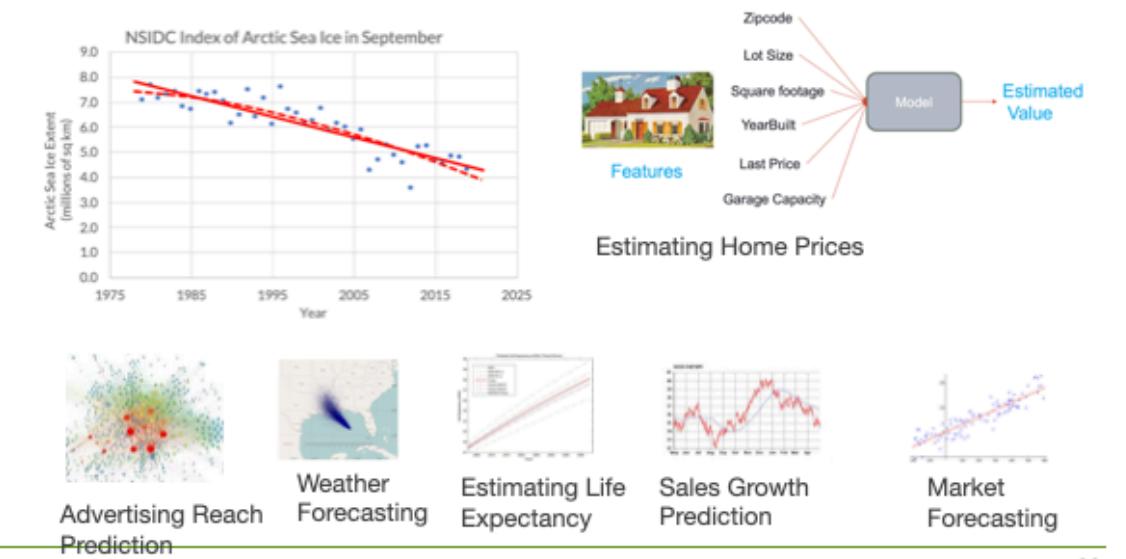
Classification

- Learn to output a **category** label
 - Binary (e.g. Spam / not Spam, Cat / not cat)
 - Multi-class (e.g. cat, dog, bird)



Regression

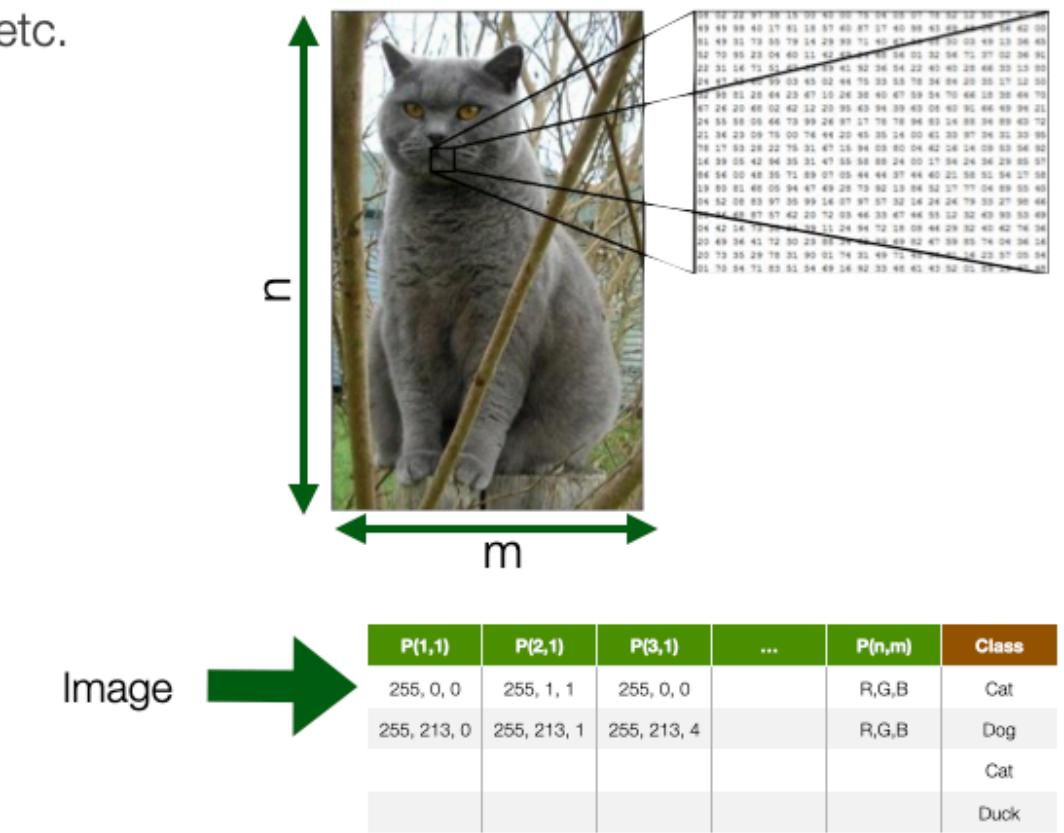
- Learn to guess one or more numbers
 - e.g. value of a share, number of stars in a review



33

Images

- Visual content acquired through cameras, scanners, etc.
- Each pixel in an image is a feature
 - But spatially and geometrically organised
 - e.g. edges, corners
- Feature values are numerical values across channels
 - e.g. R,G,B
- Dimensionality $\rightarrow n \times m$



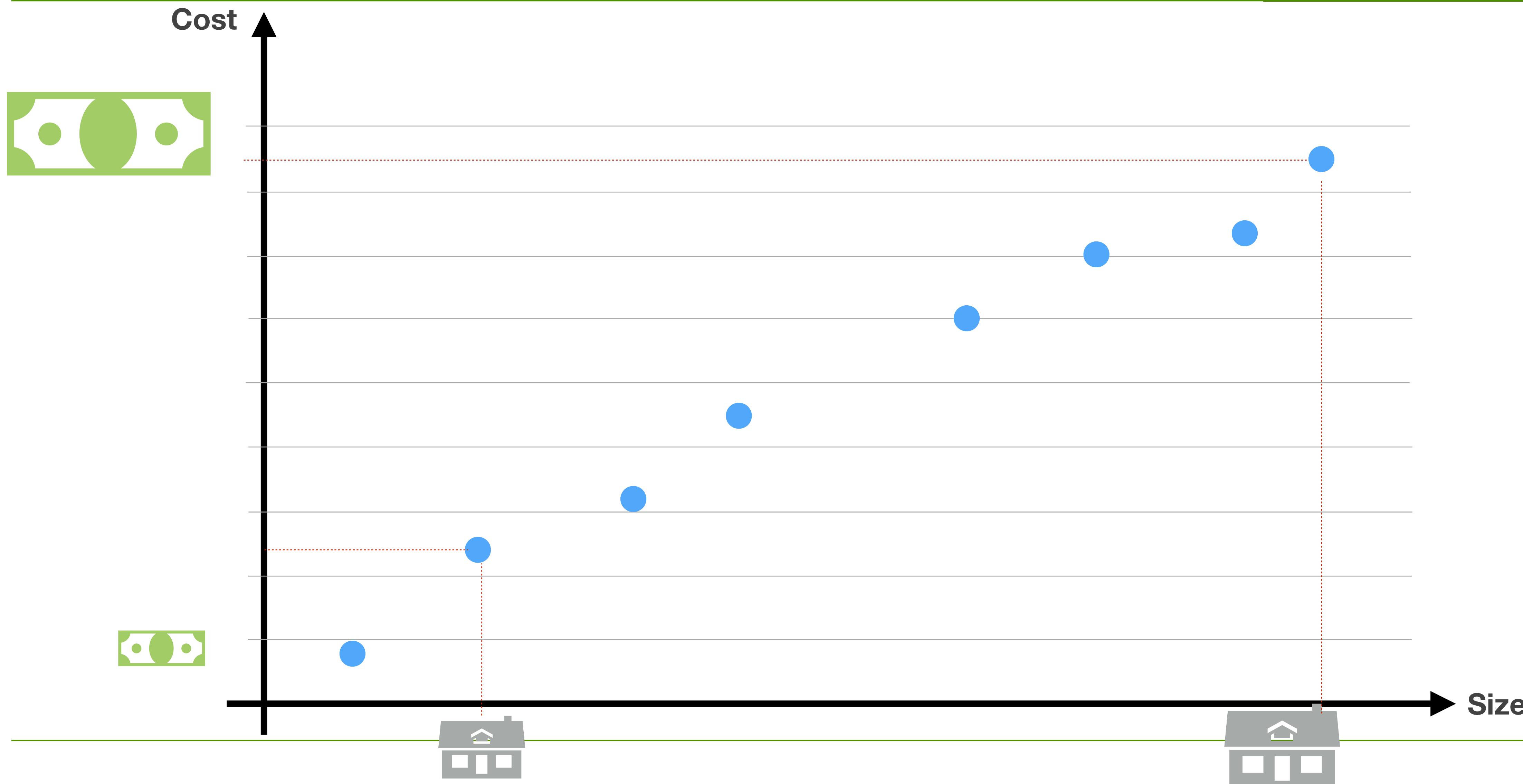
More in Module 1

21

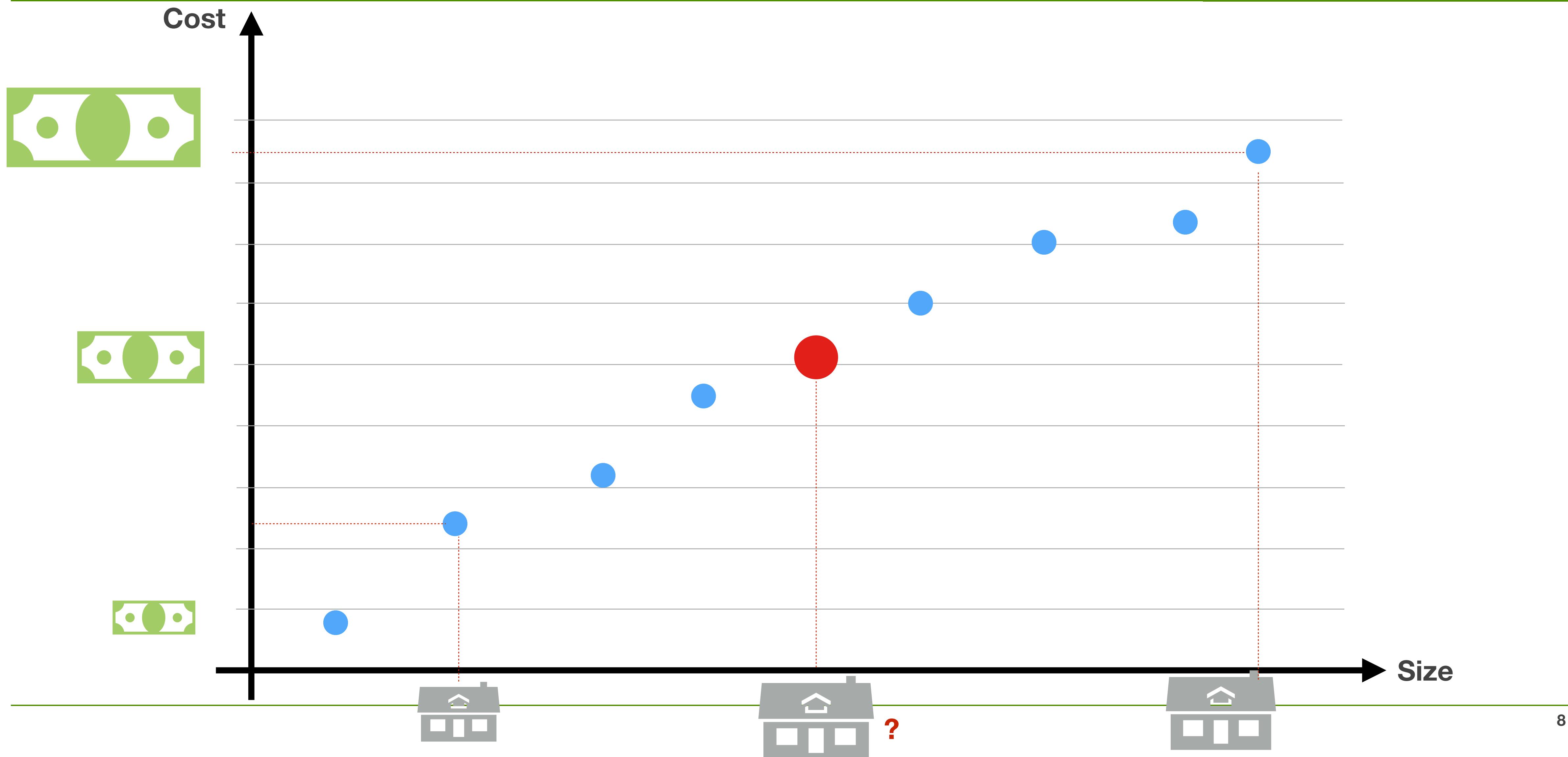
A bit more on regression and classification

And your very first contact with (deep) neural networks

Linear Regression /1



Linear Regression /2



Linear Regression

Intercept (parameter, or **bias**)

Slope (parameter, or **weight**)

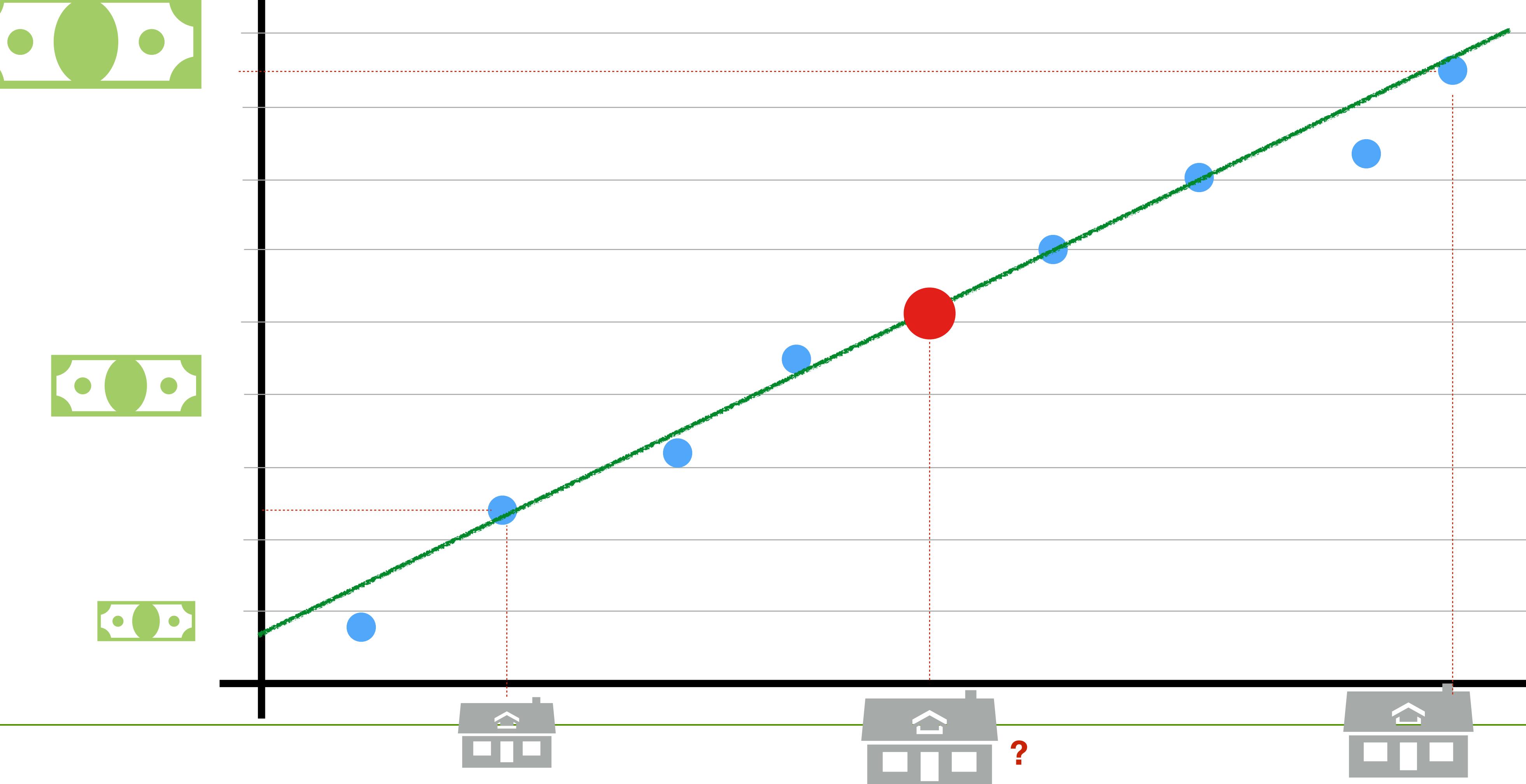
Dependent Variable

Cost



$$\text{Cost} = b + x \text{ Size}$$

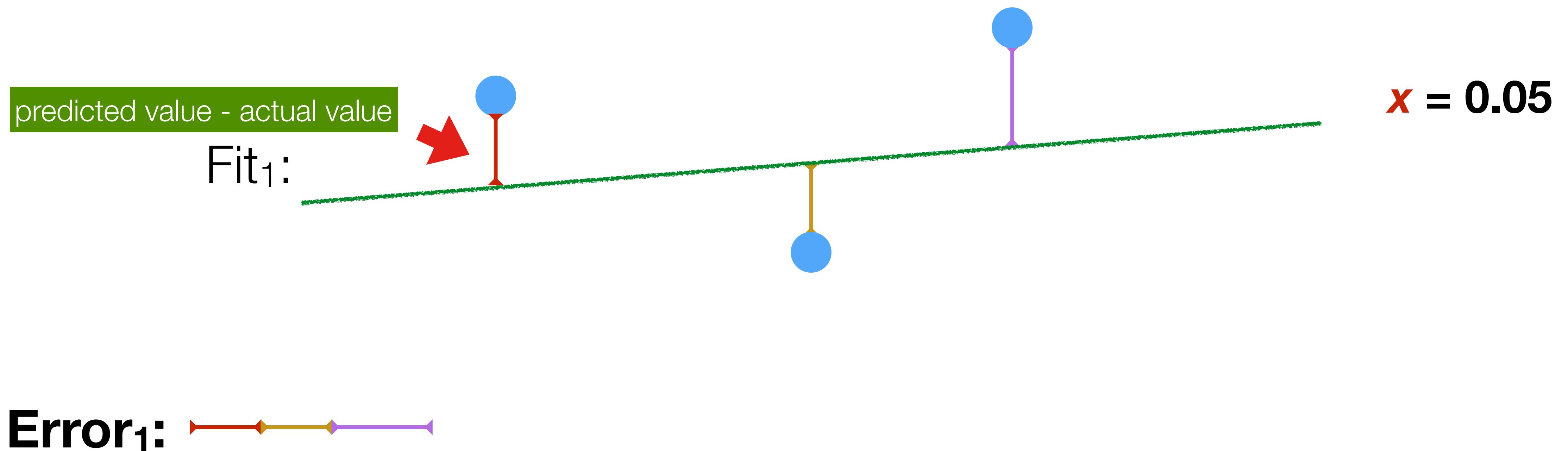
Independent Variable



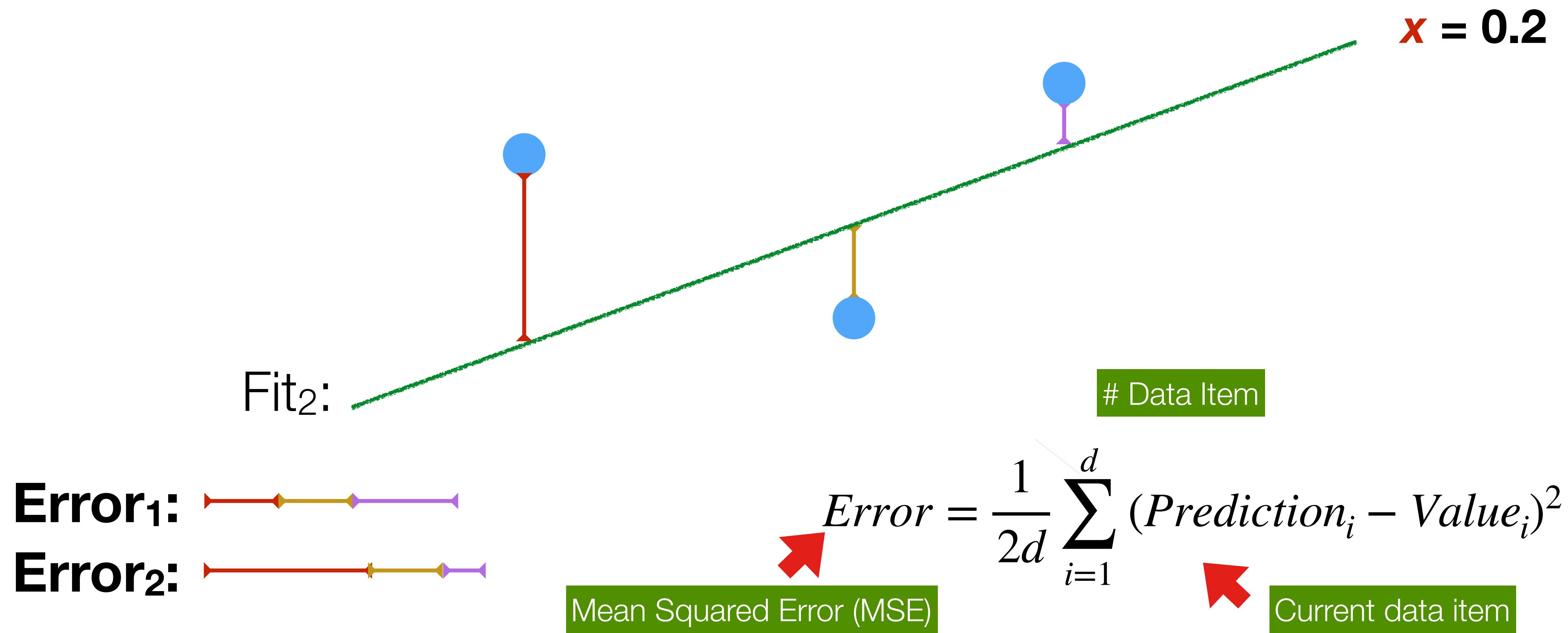
Cost = x Size



Cost = x Size

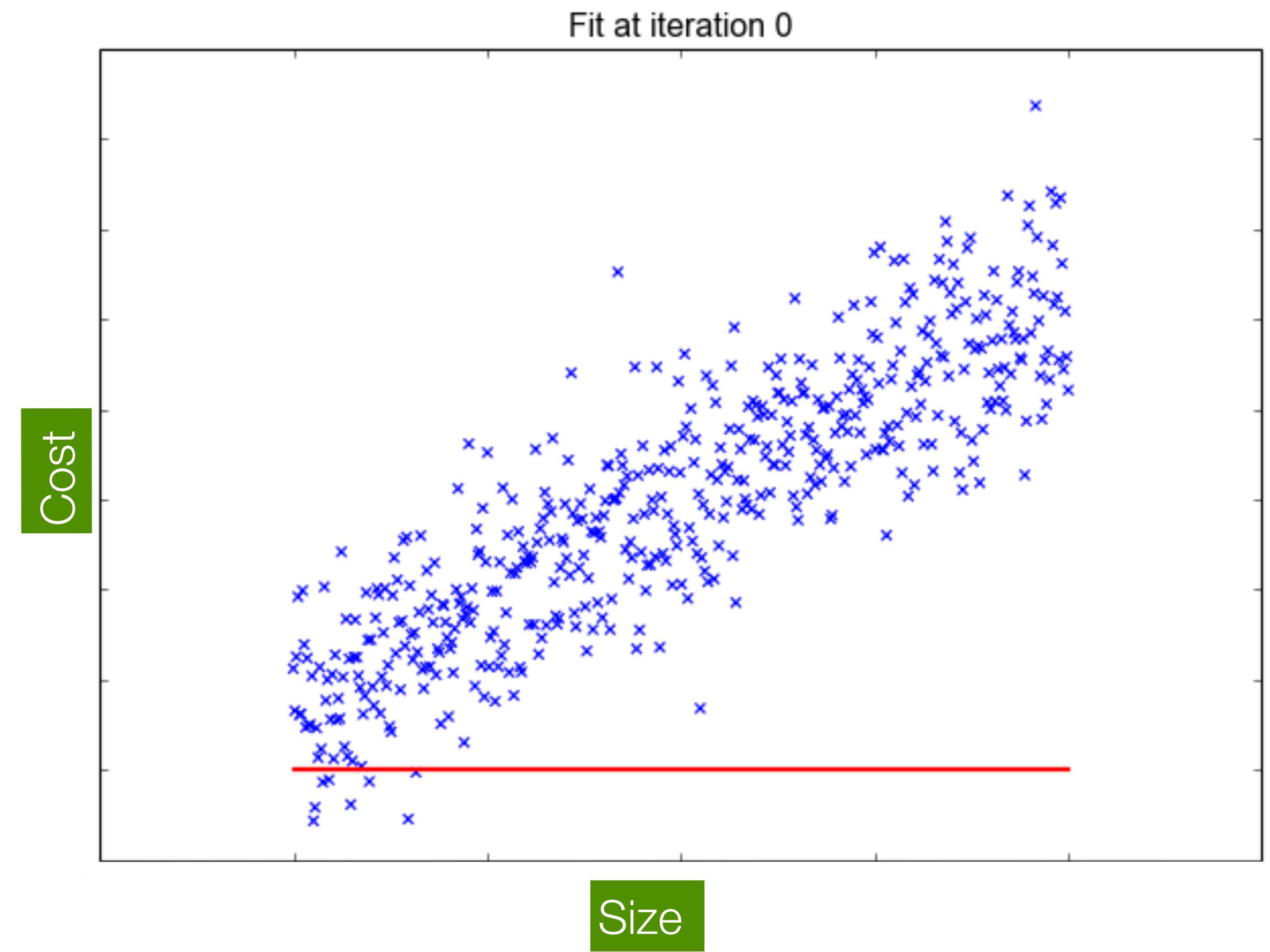
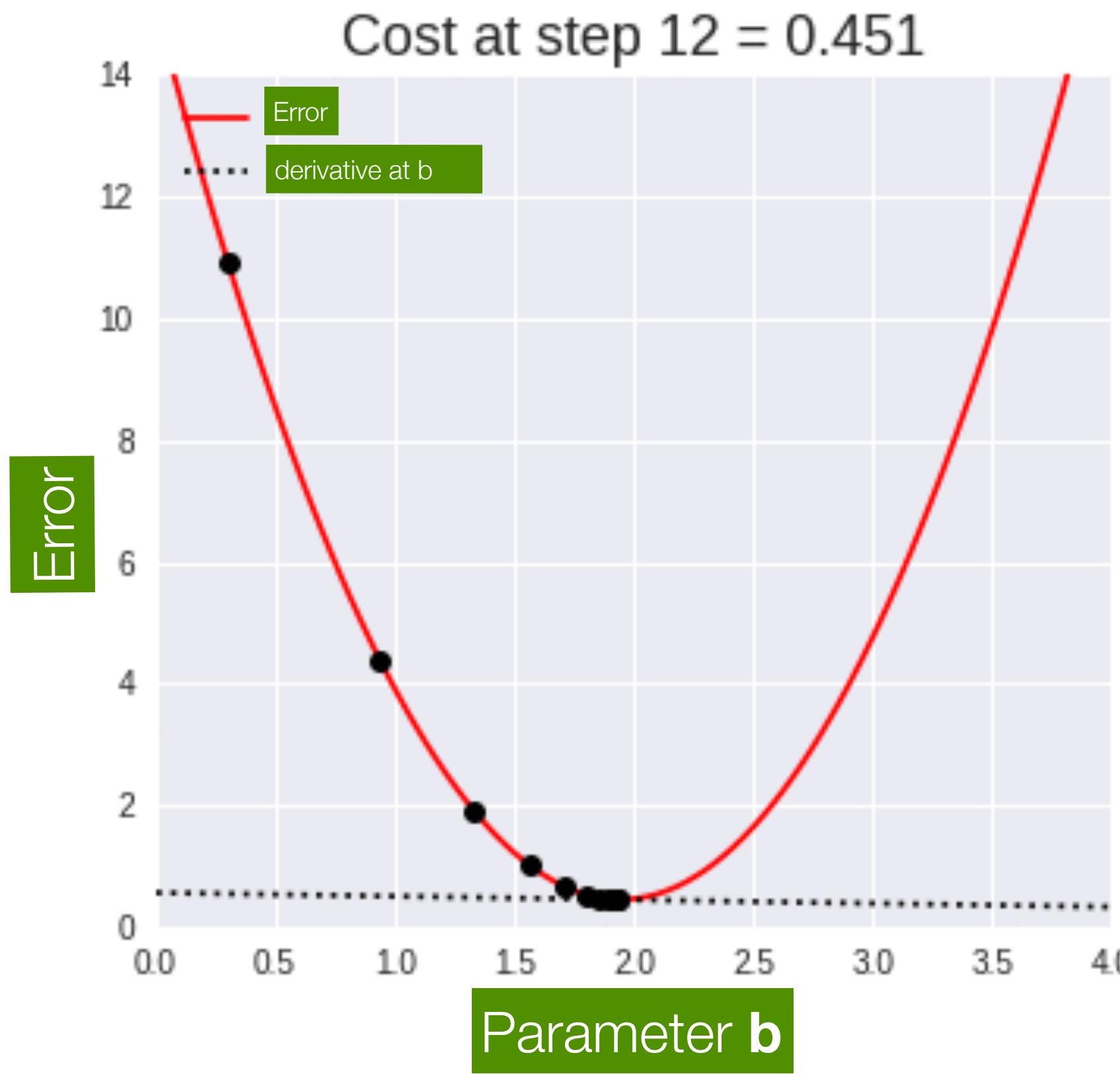


Cost = x Size



Finding the best parameter values (training the model)

■ Gradient descent

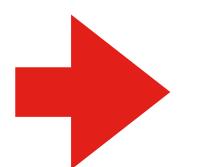


■ Hyperparameters

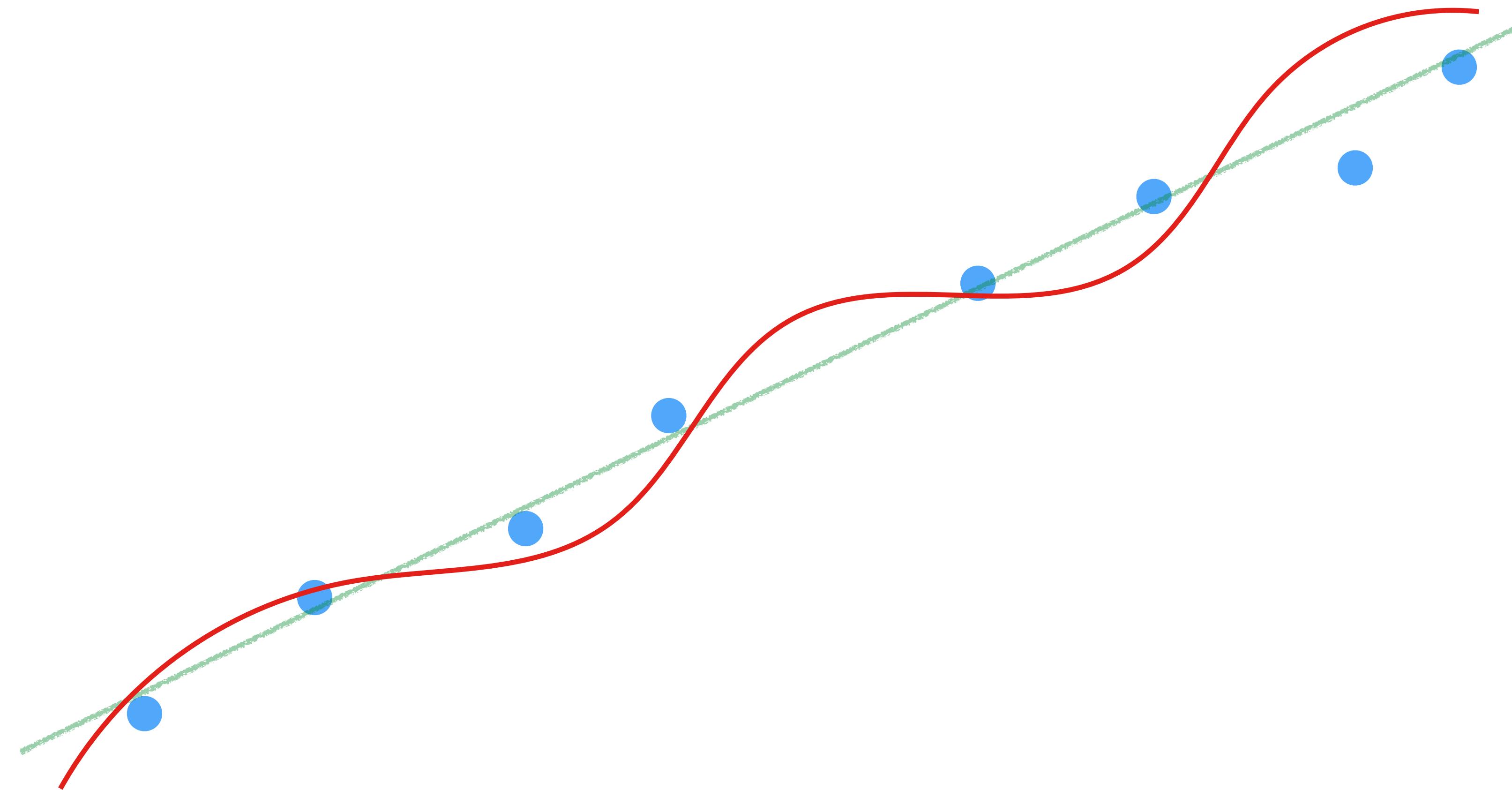
- **Learning Rate**: “speed” of descent
- **Epochs**: max number of steps

Polynomial Regression

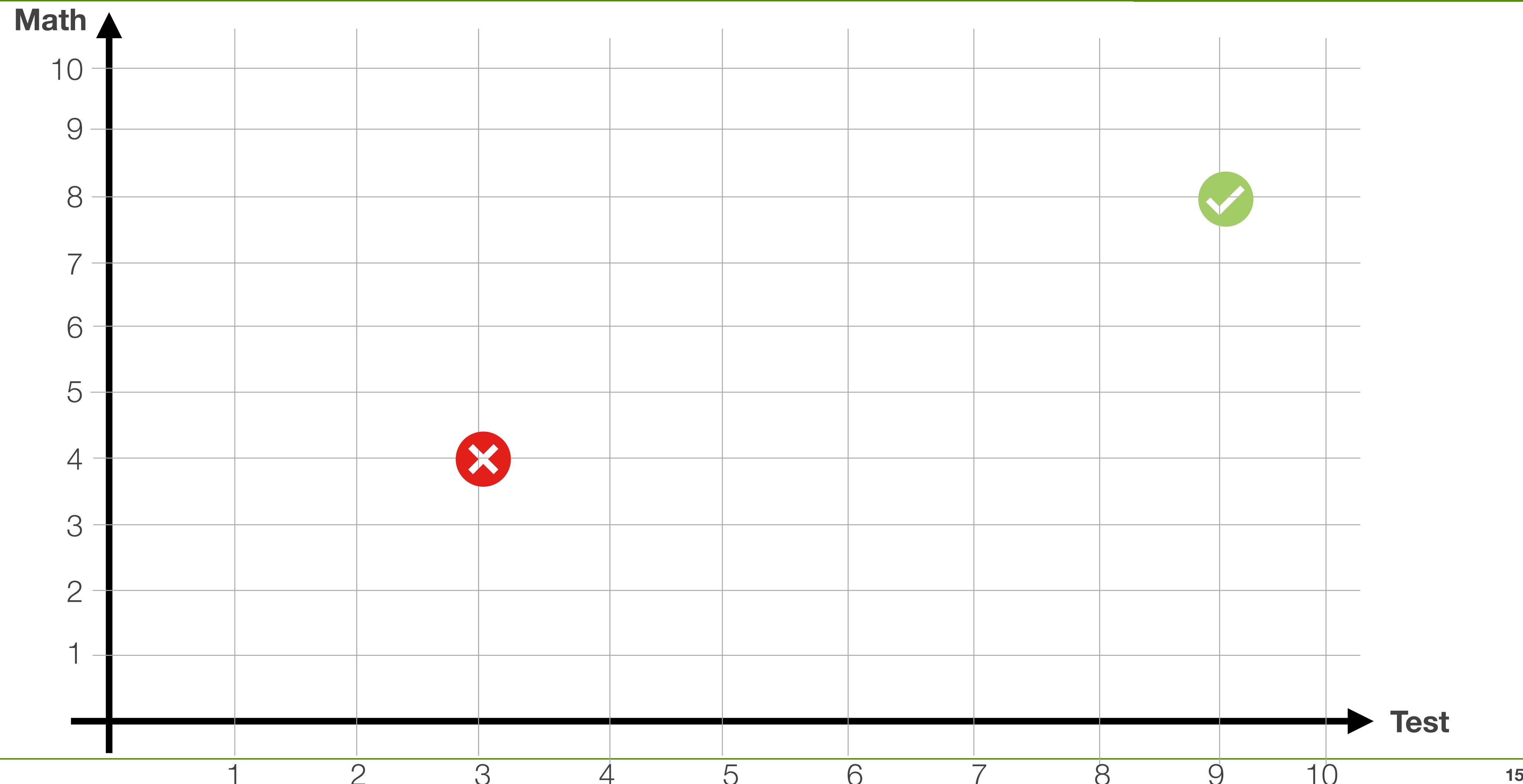
Nth degree polynomial



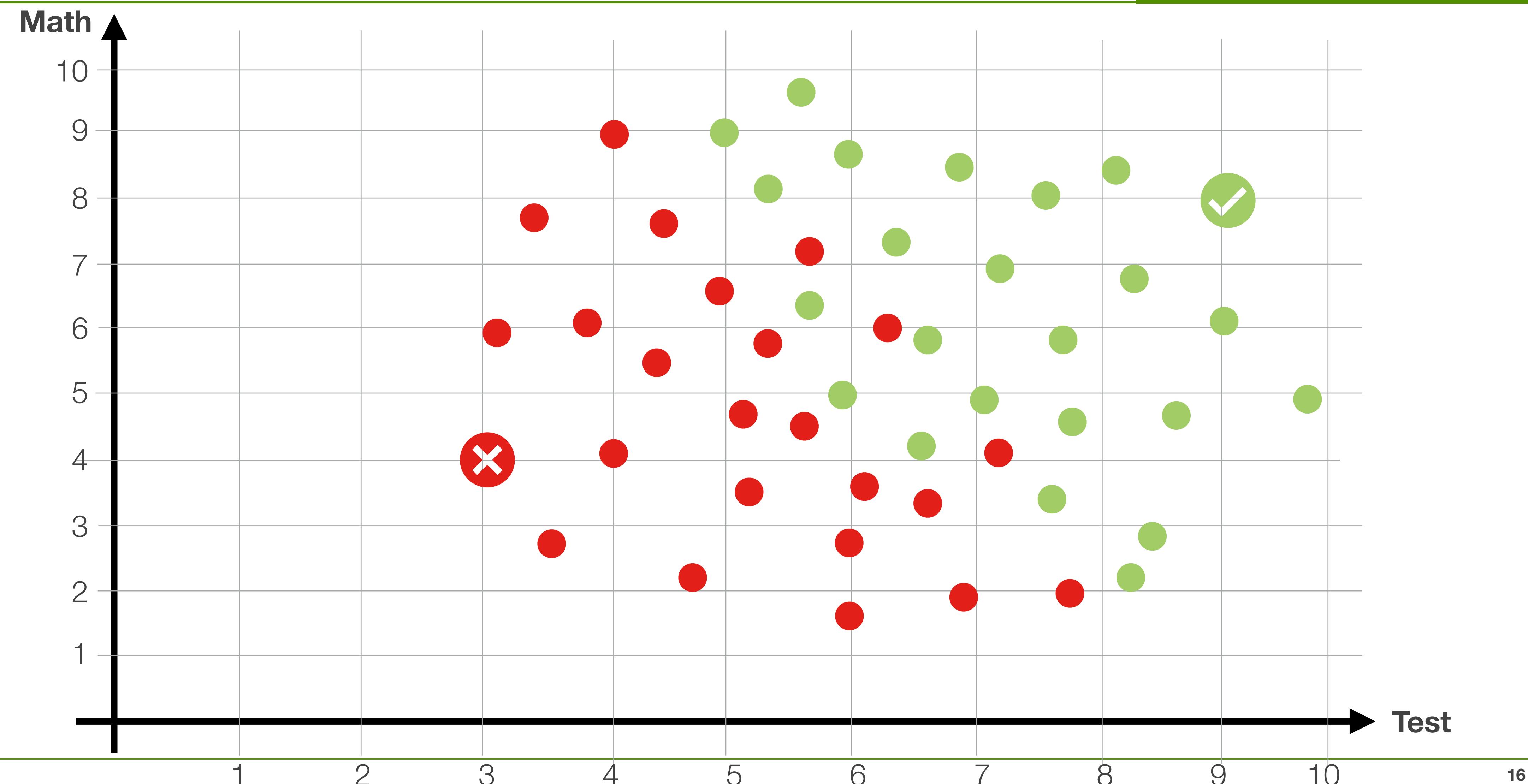
$$\text{Cost} = b + x_1 \text{ Size} + x_2 \text{ Size}^2 + \dots + x_n \text{ Size}^n$$



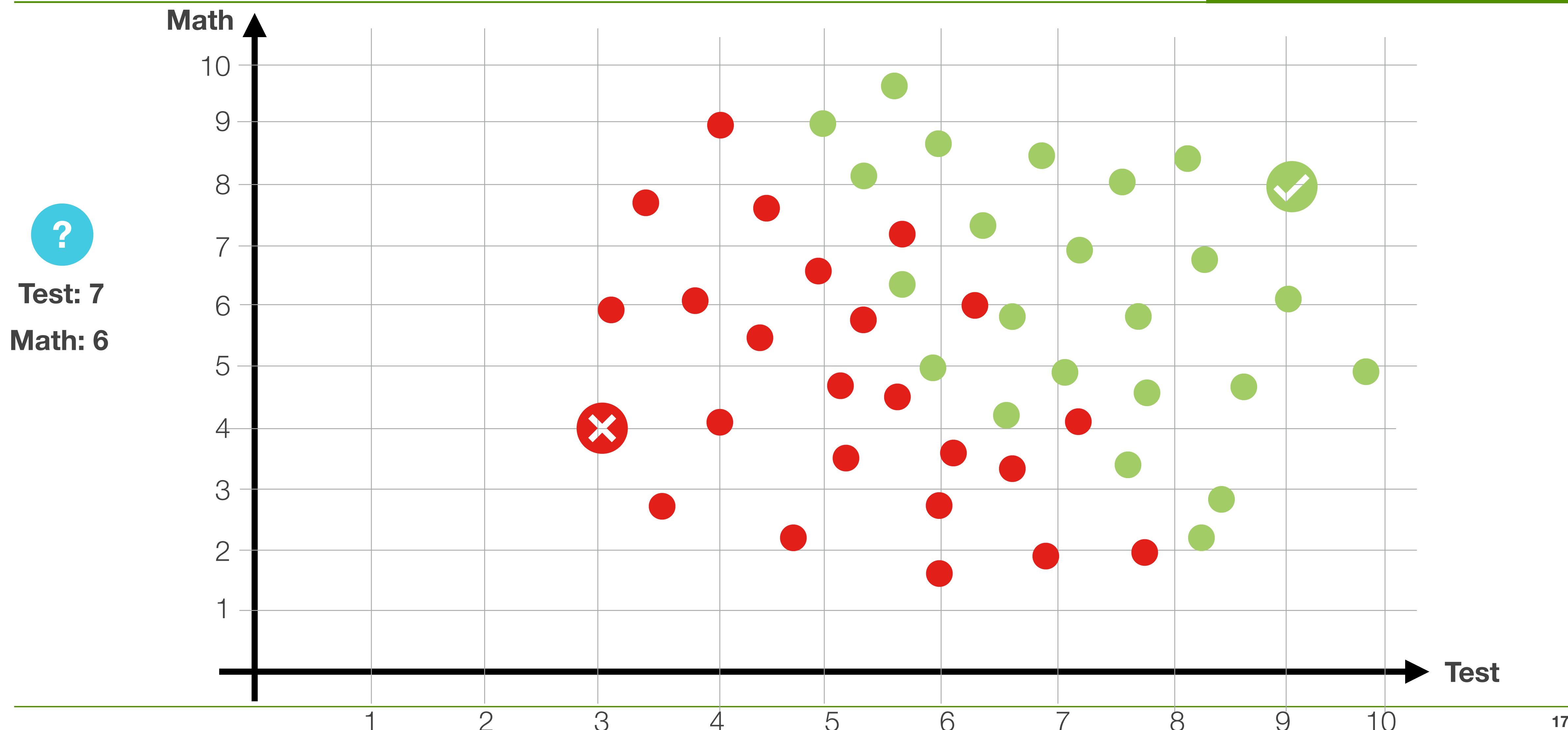
Classification



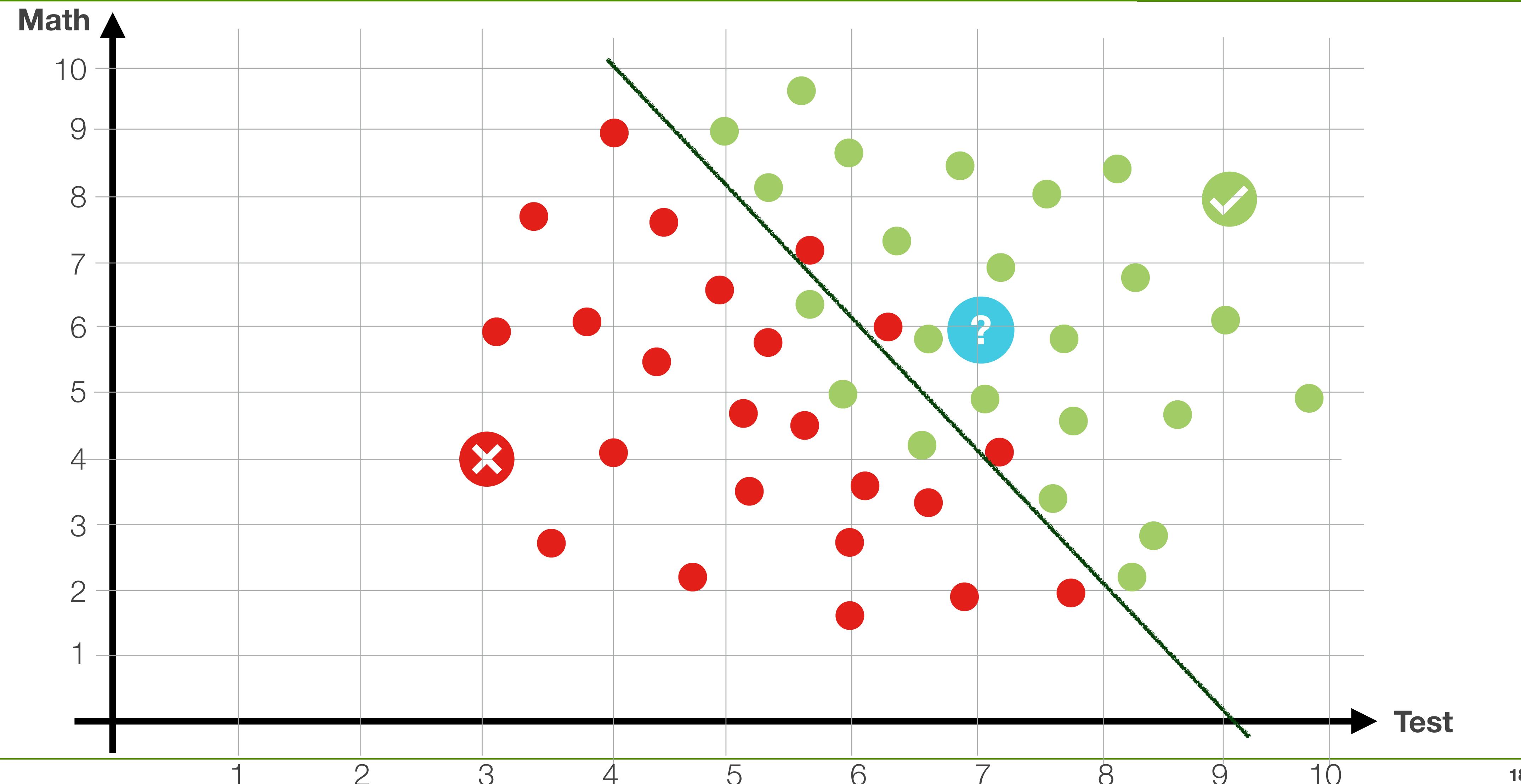
Classification

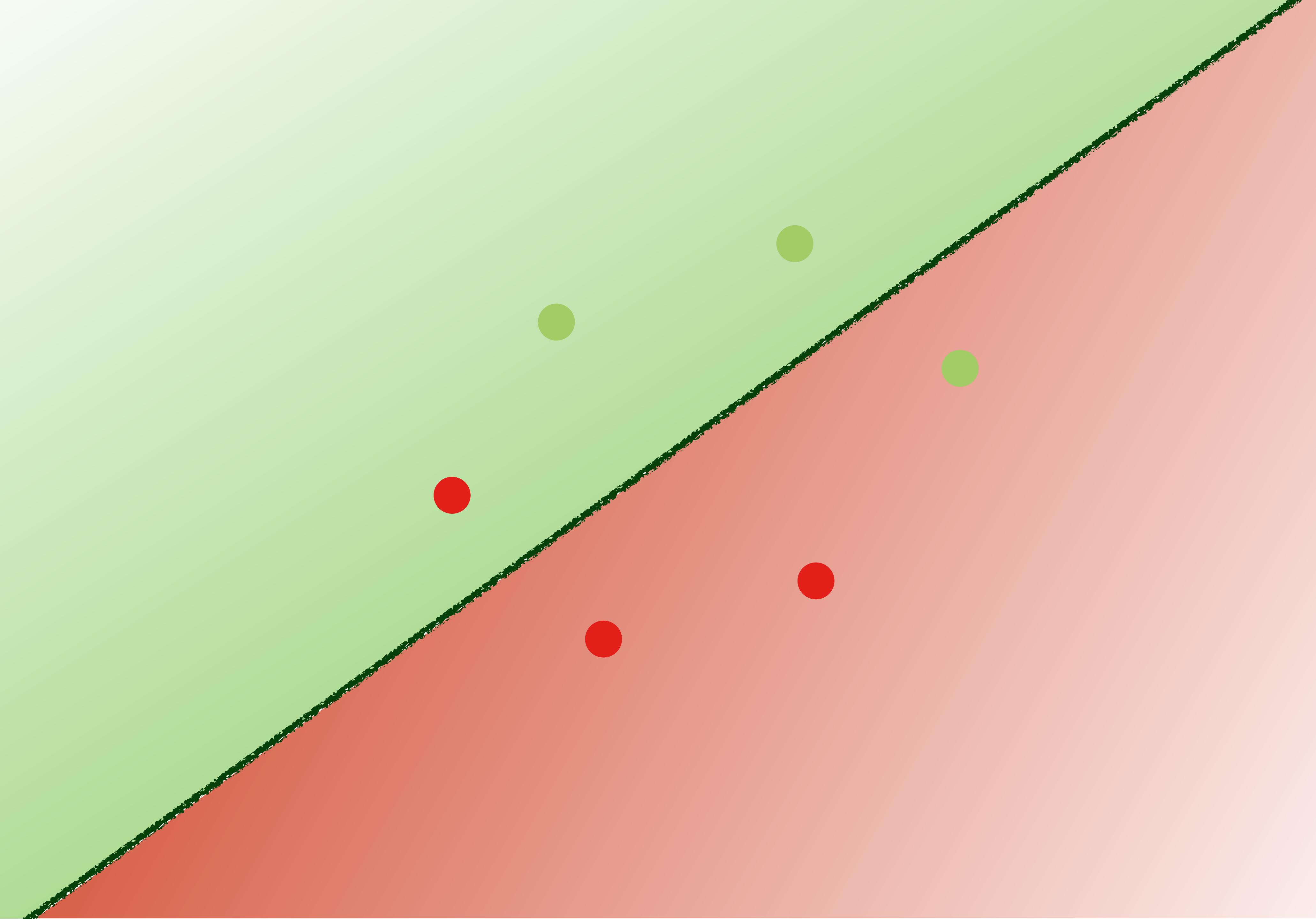


Classification

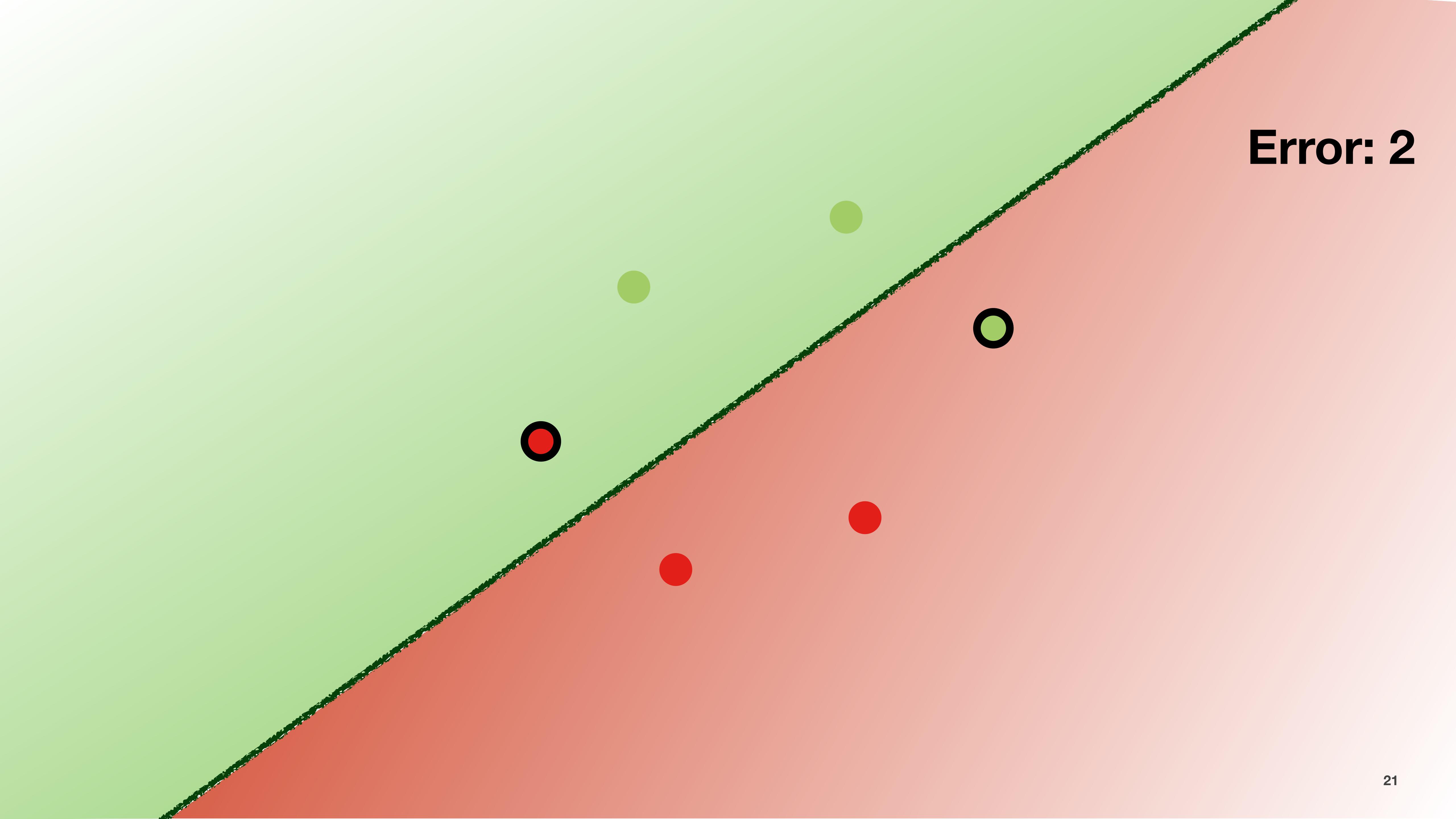


Logistic Regression

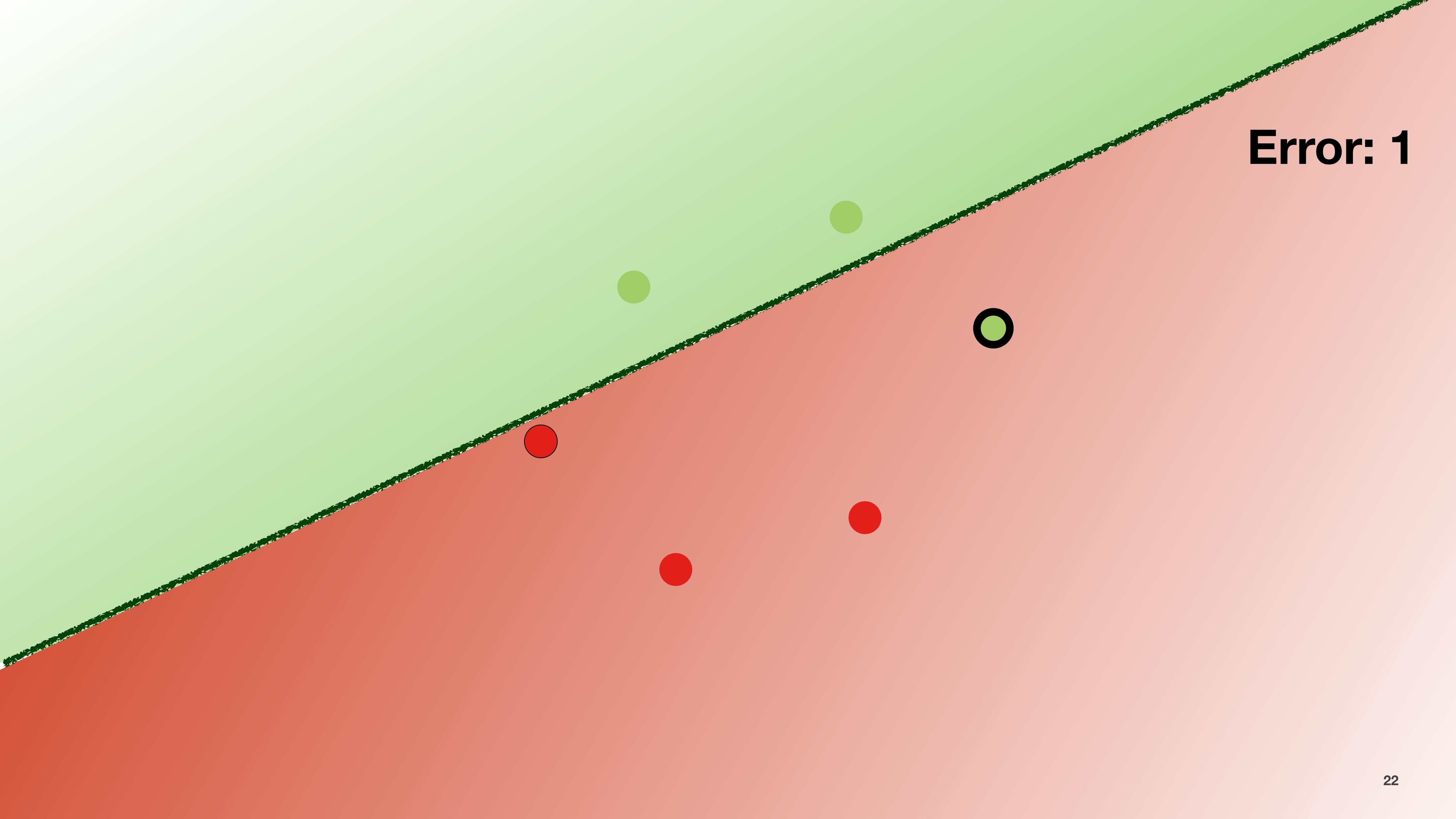




Error: 2

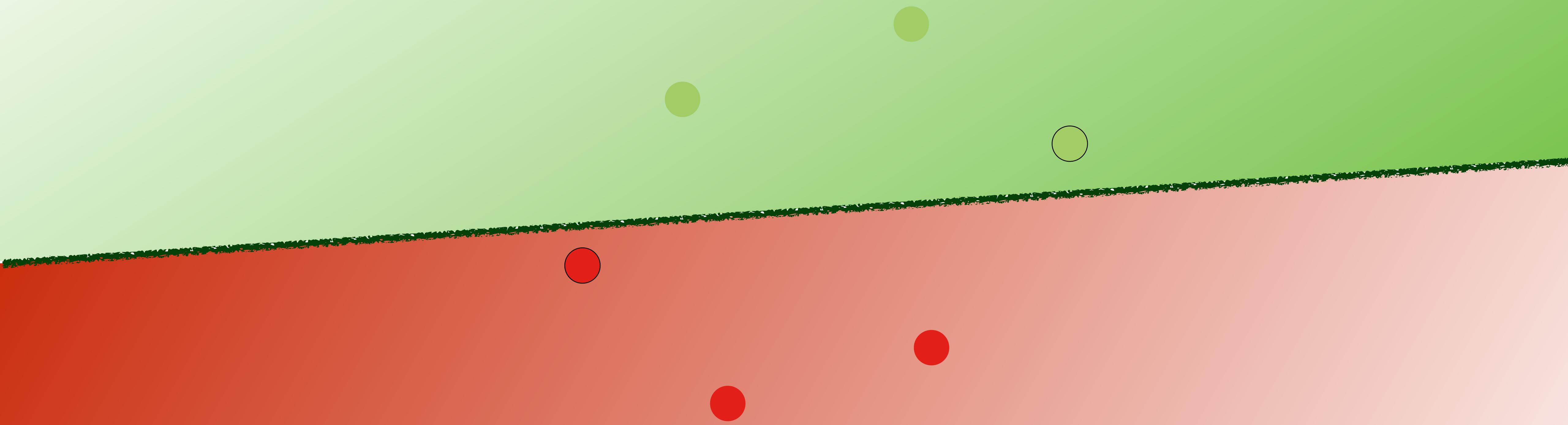


Error: 2



Error: 1

Error: 0



Math

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Test

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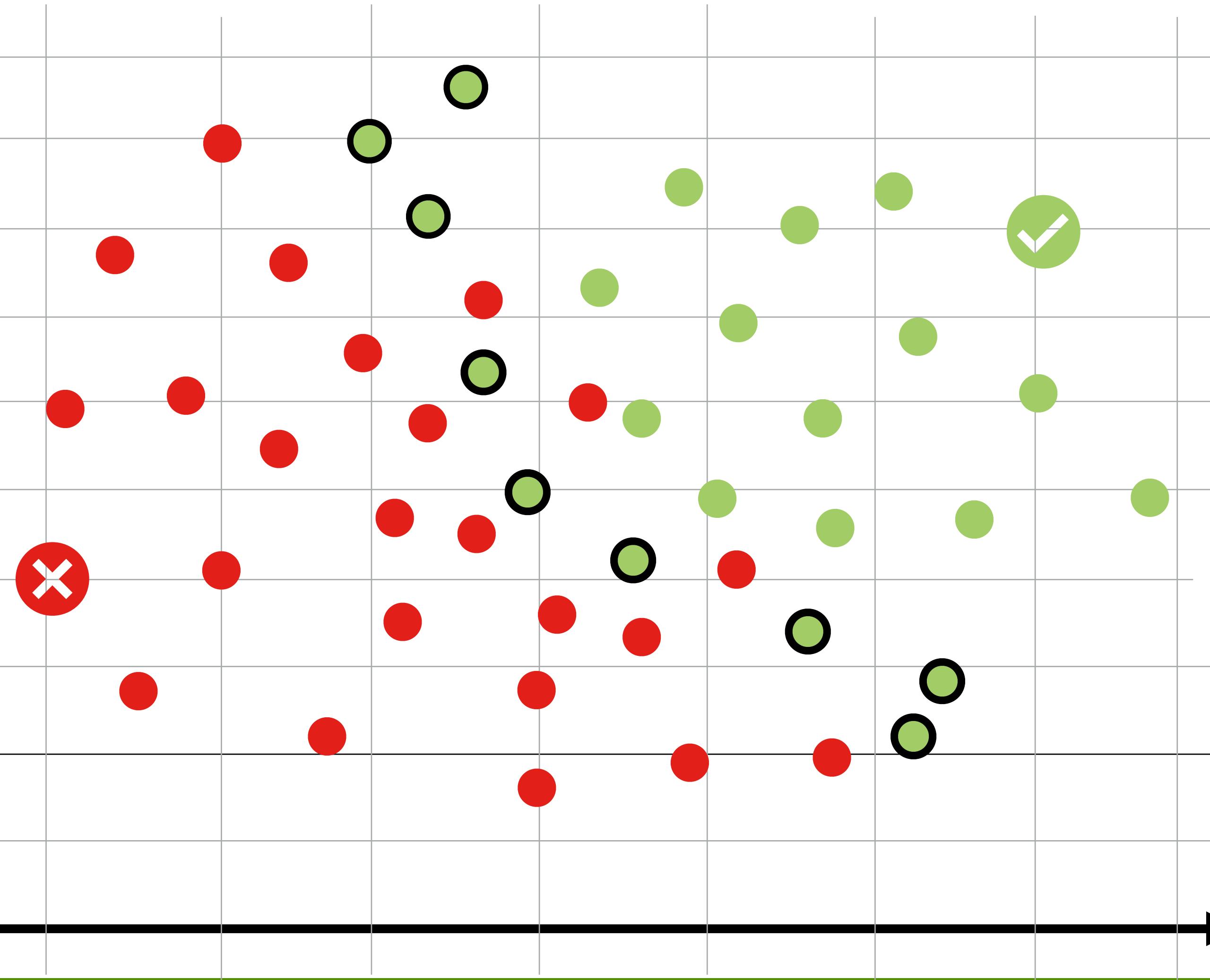
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Math

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Test

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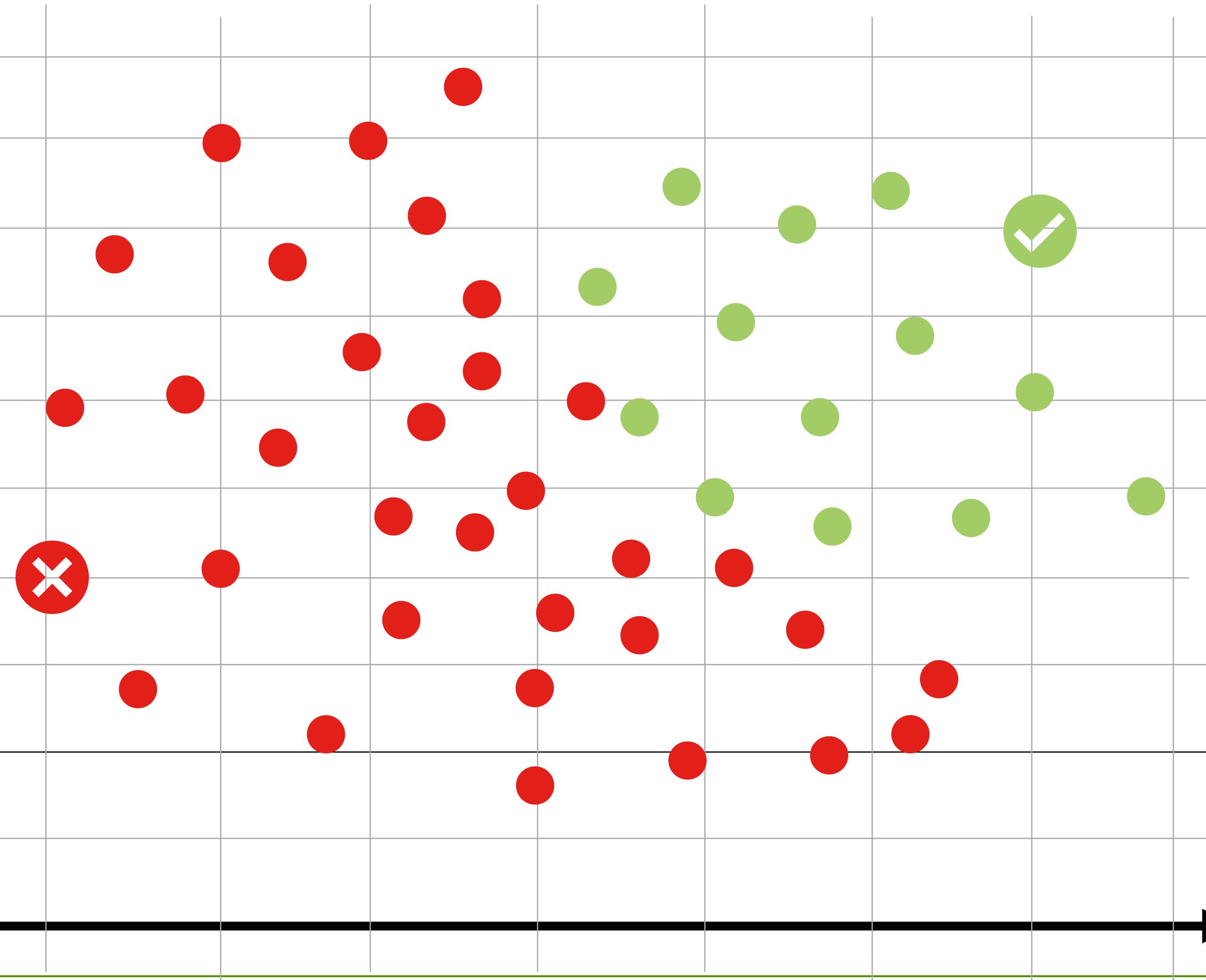
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Math

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Test

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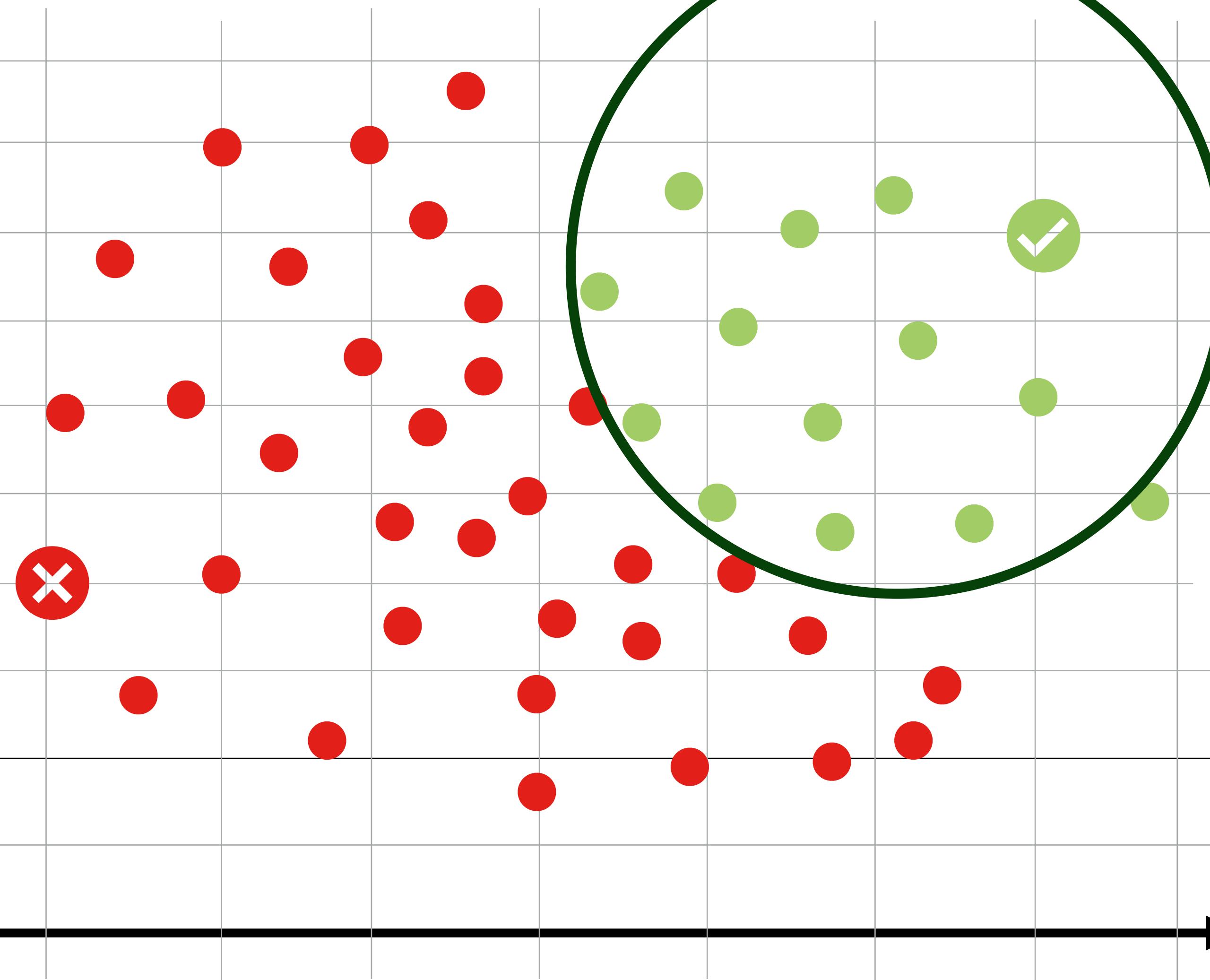
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Math

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Test

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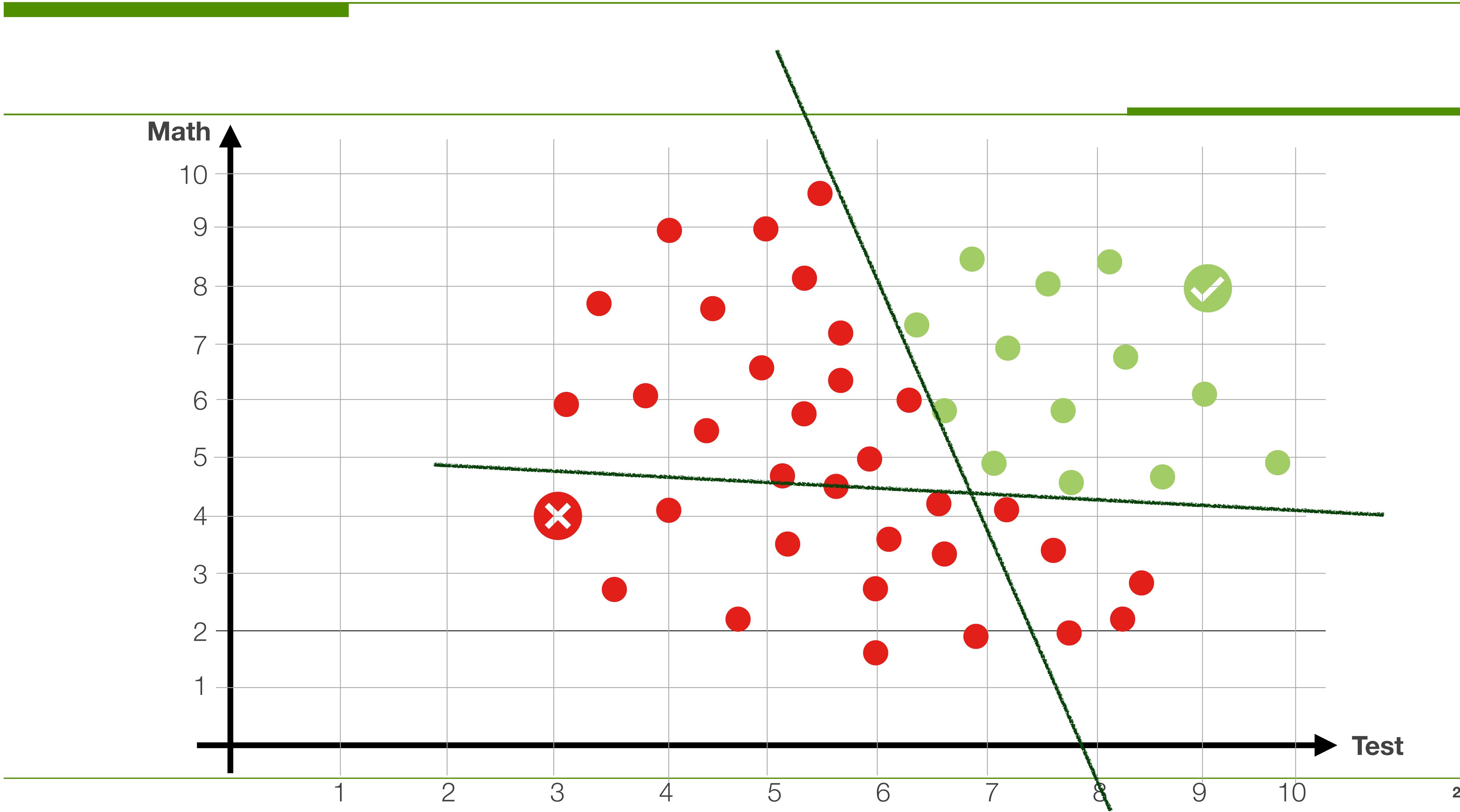
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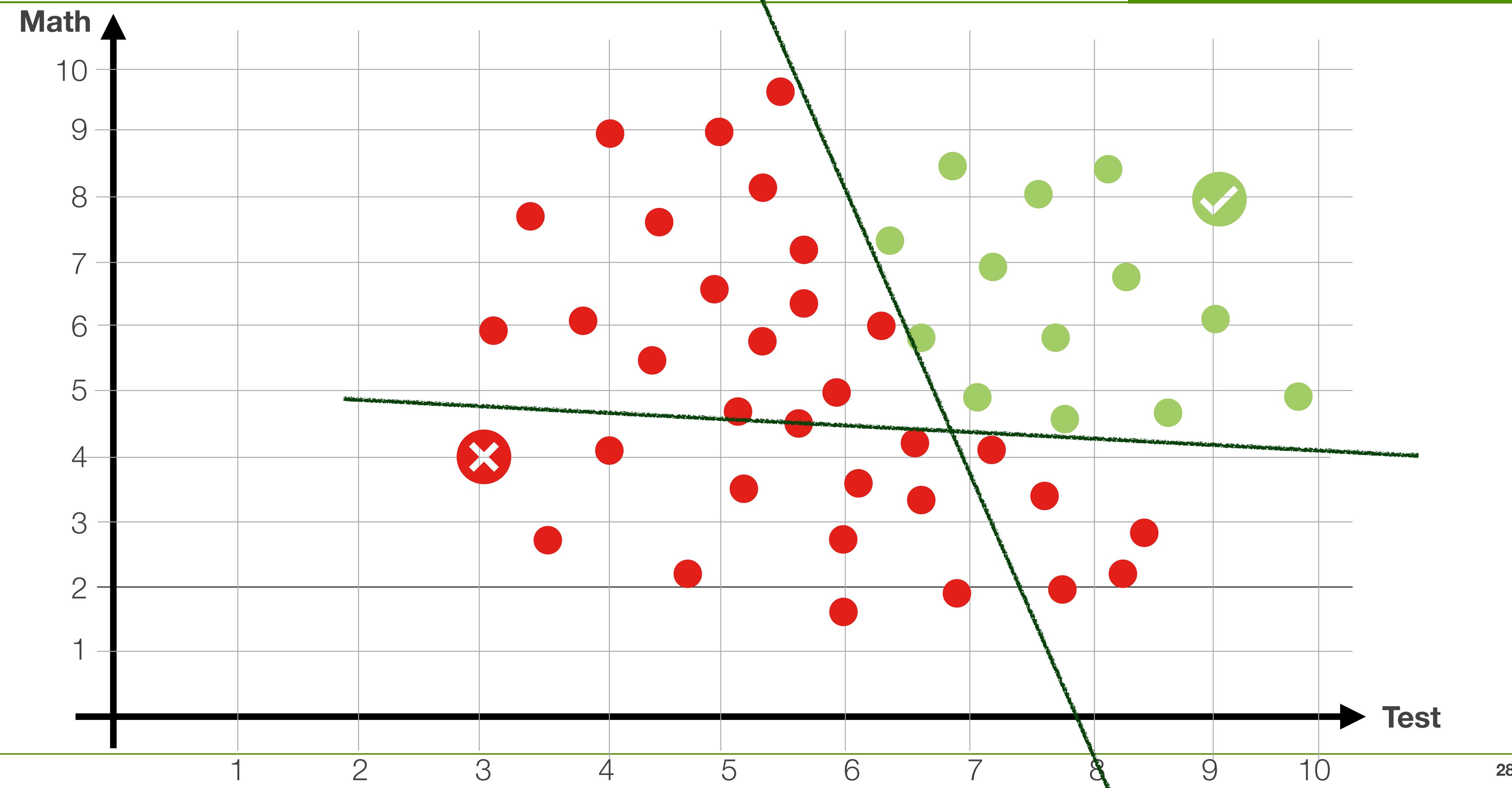
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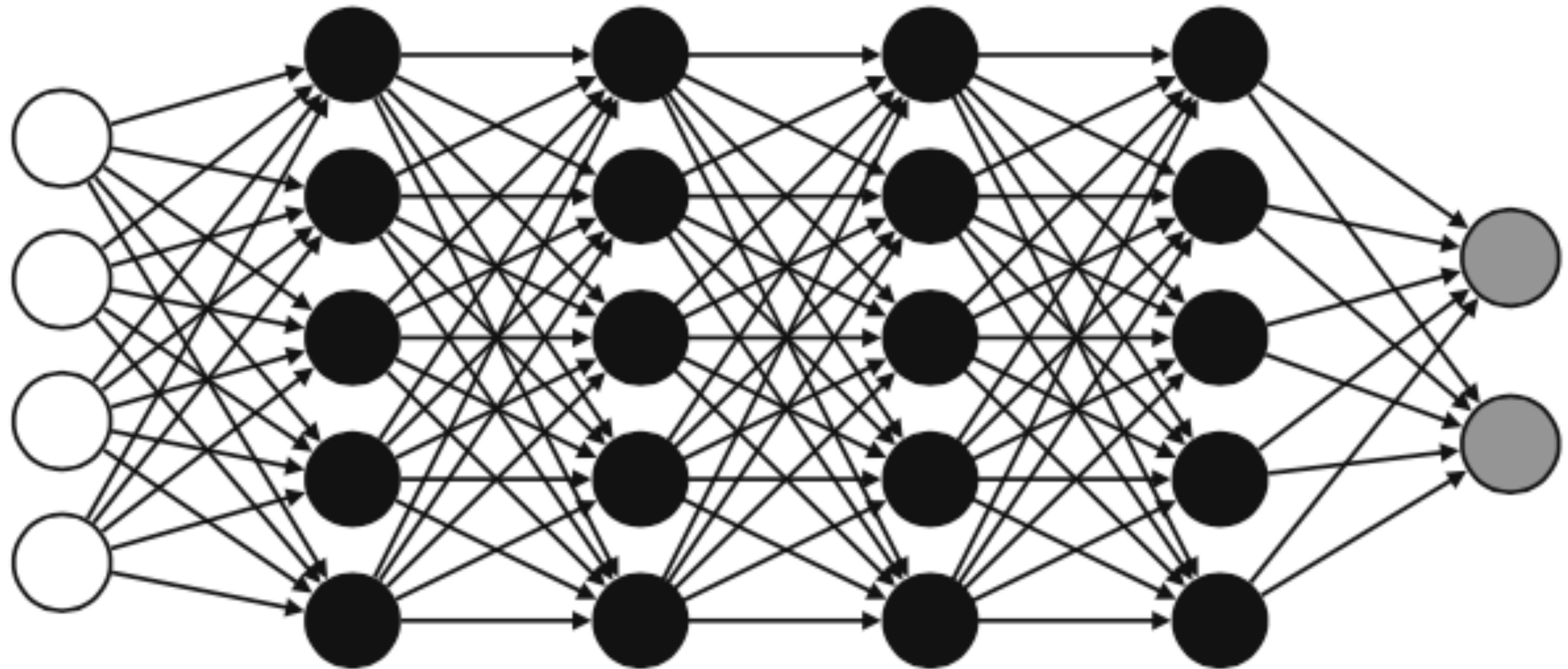
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27

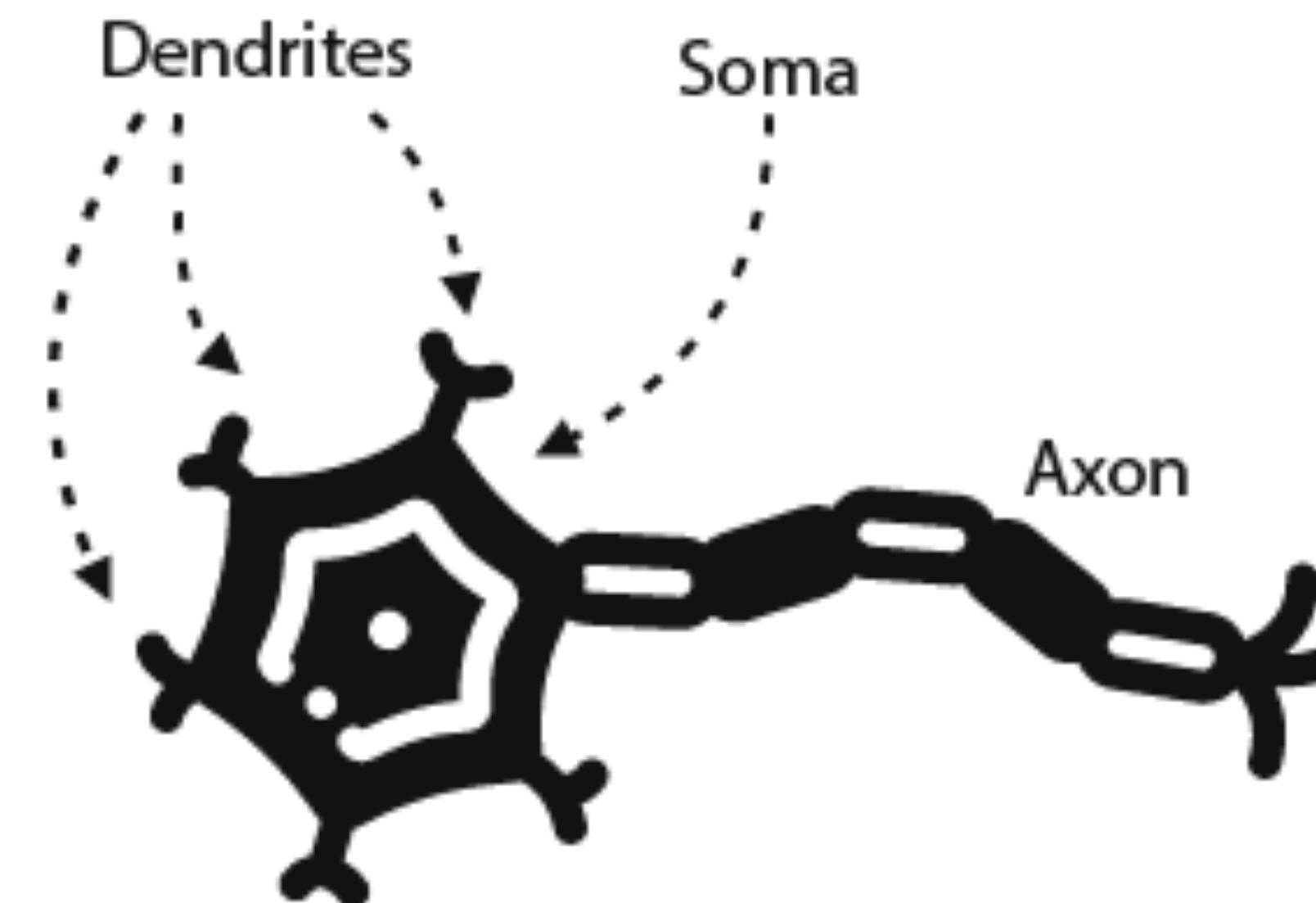


Neural Network

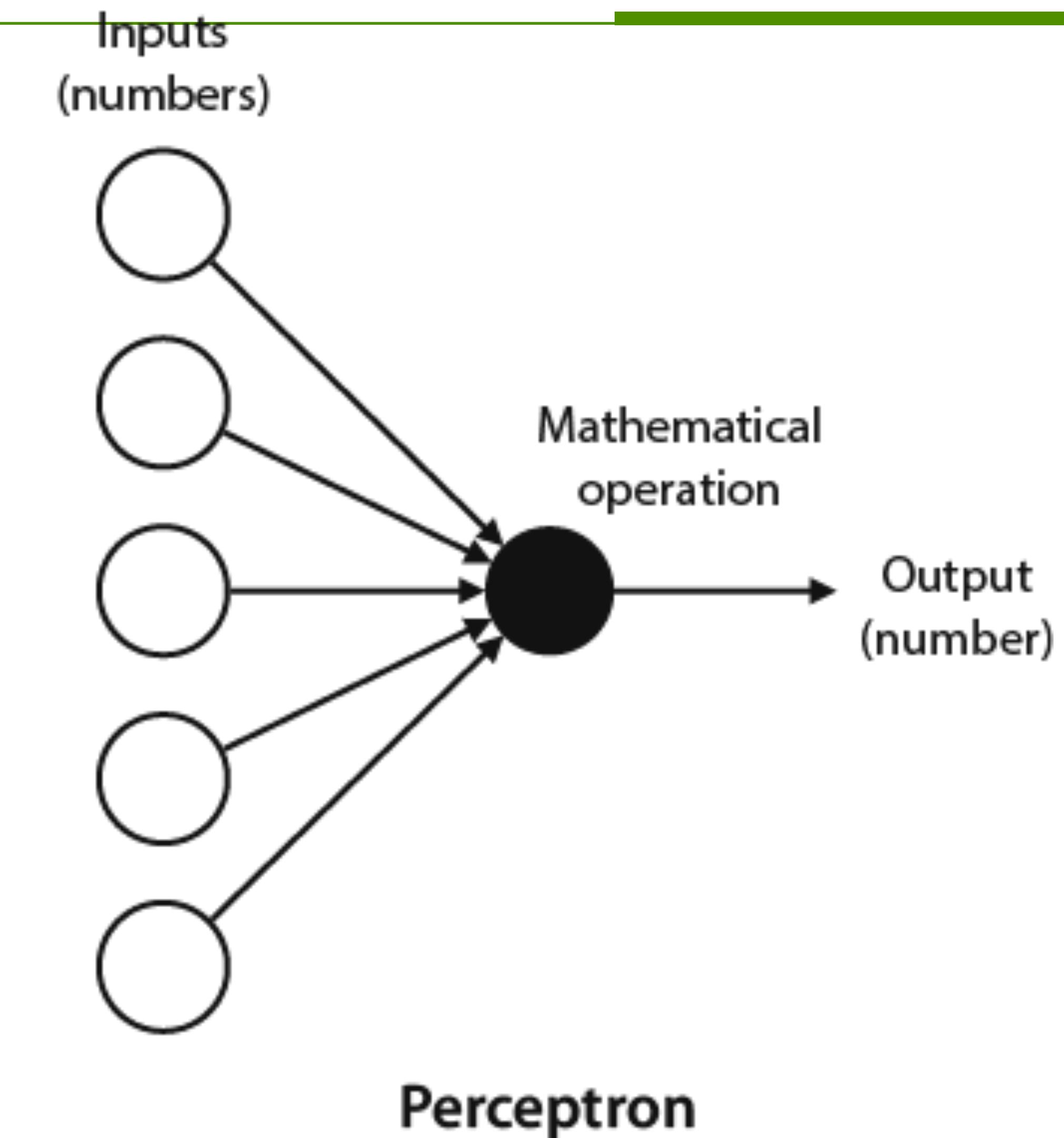




Neural Network

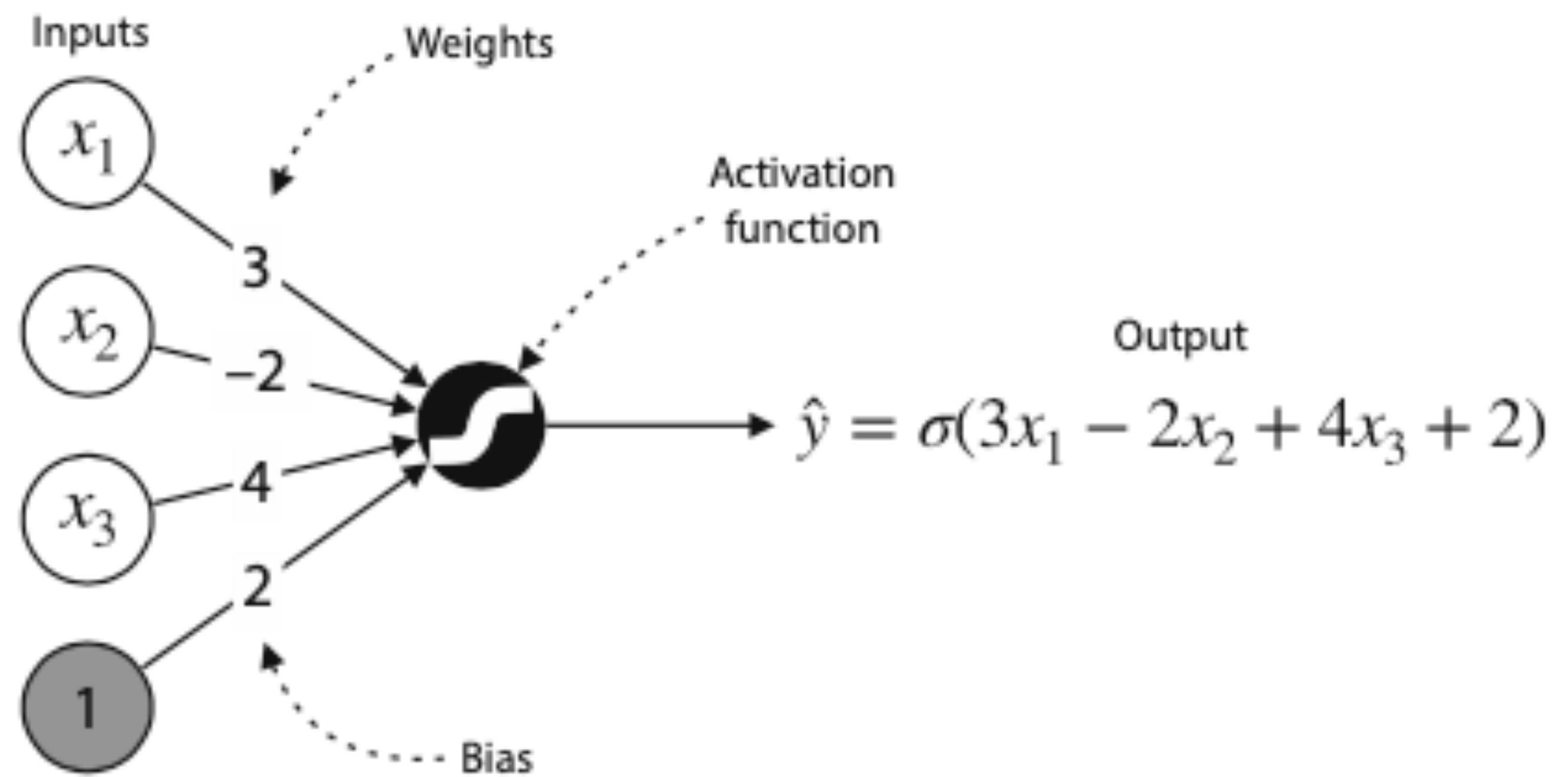


Neuron



Perceptron

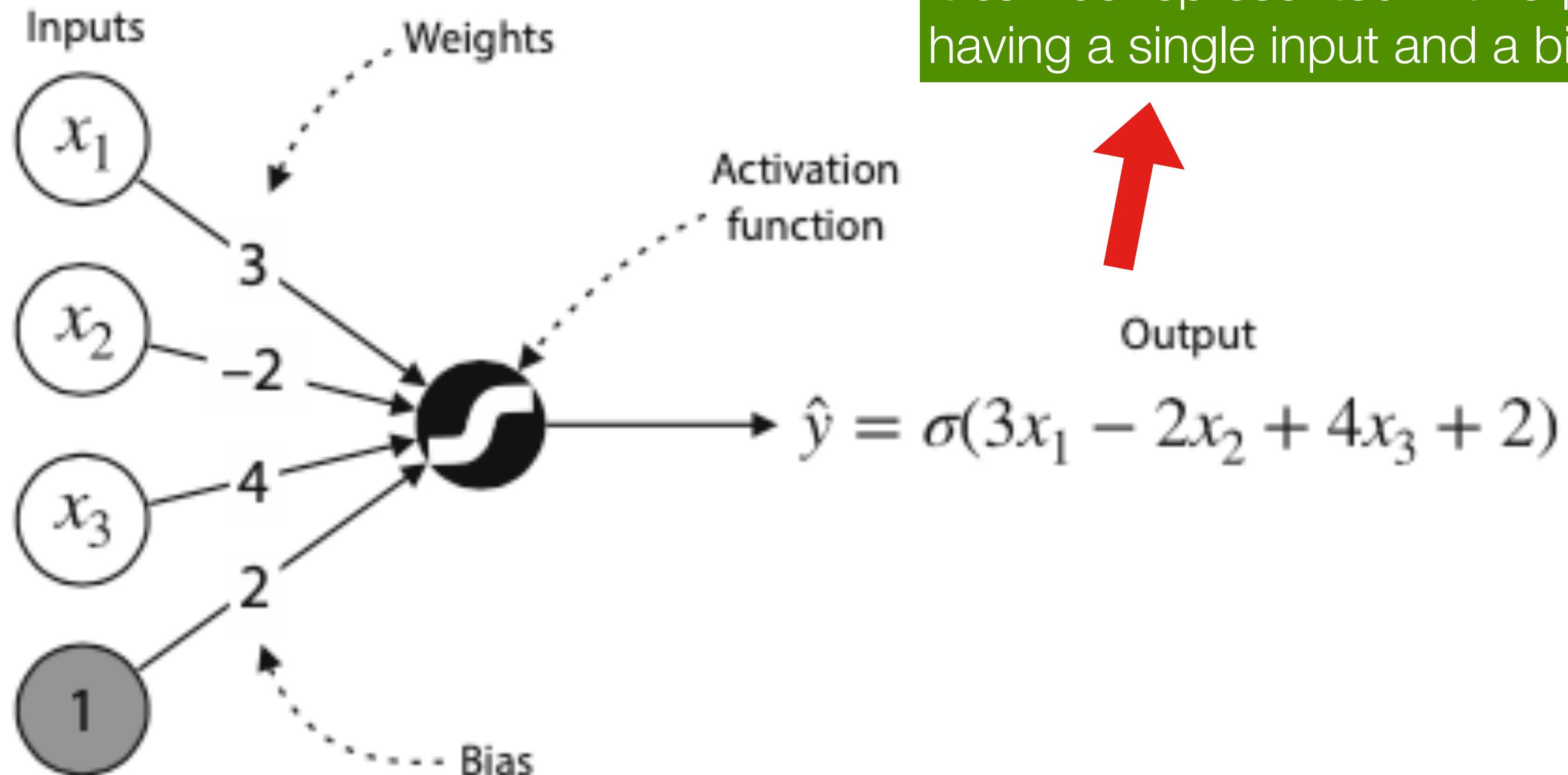
Perceptron



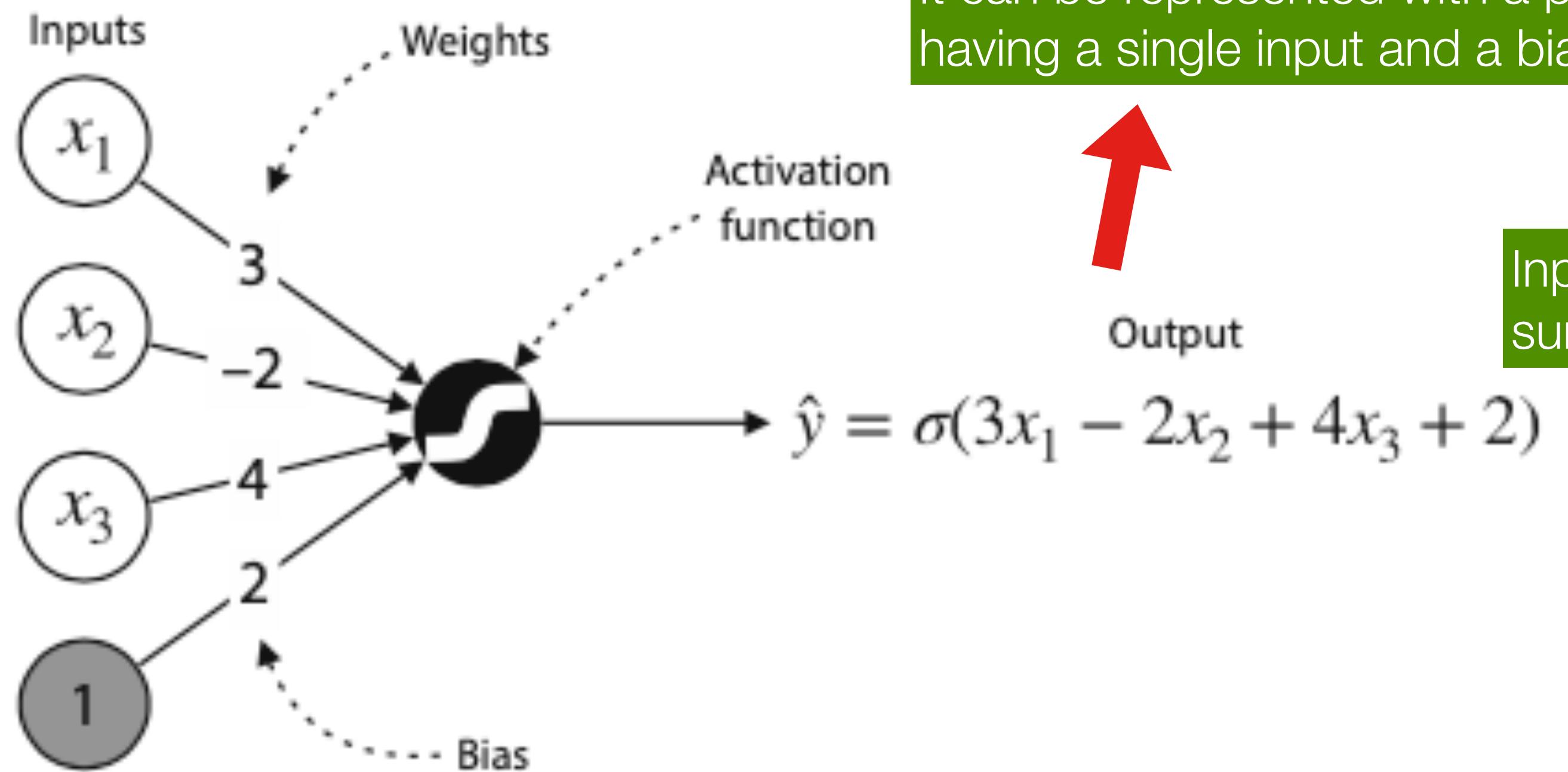
Perceptron

Cost = $b + x$ Size

Remember our linear regression function?
It can be represented with a perceptron
having a single input and a bias



Perceptron



Cost = $a + b$ Size

Remember our linear regression function?
It can be represented with a perceptron
having a single input and a bias

Input (weighted
sum of values)

Input (weighted
sum of values)

Step function
(discrete)

Output

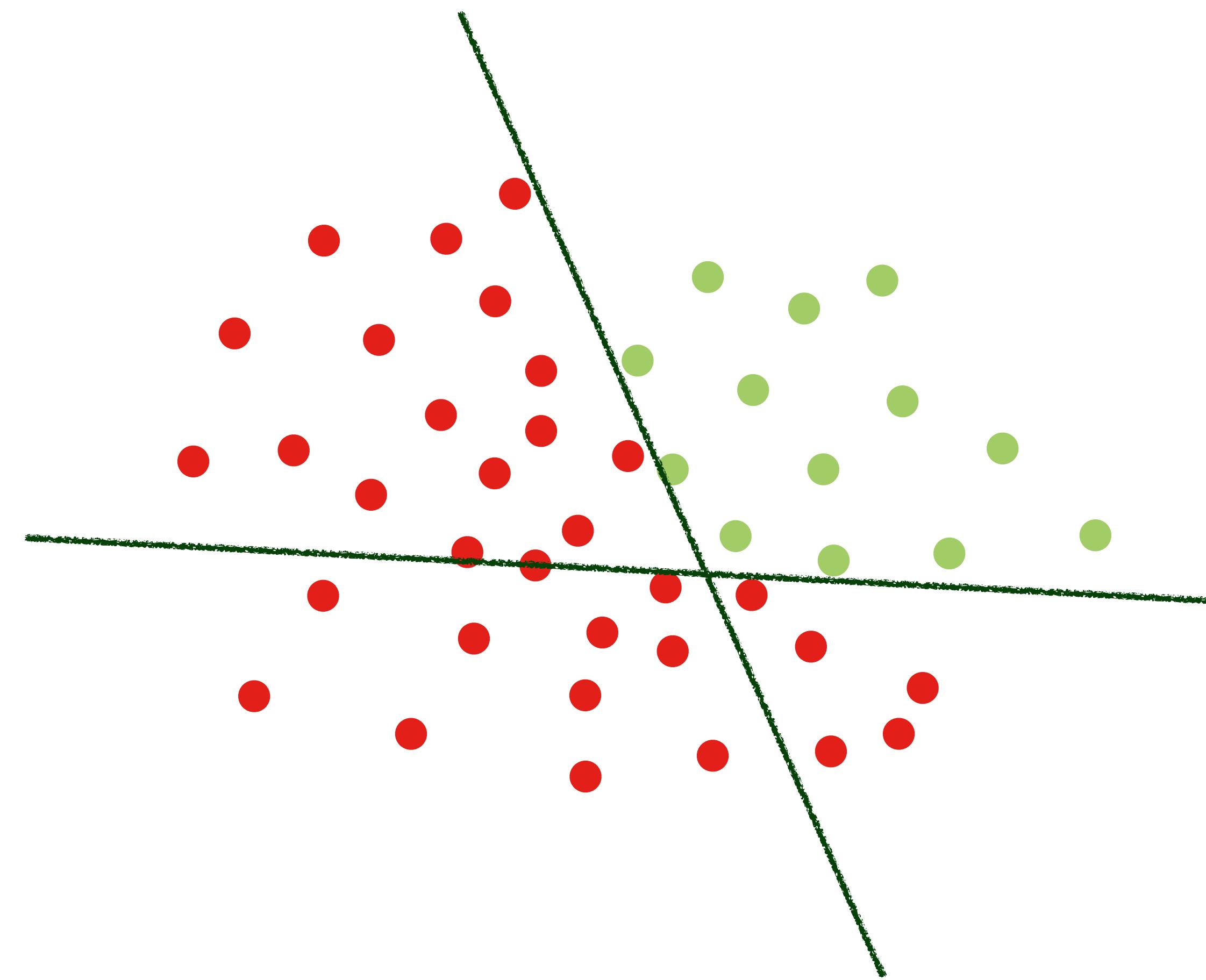
1 if $y > 0$
0 if $y \leq 0$

Sigmoid function
(continuous)

Output

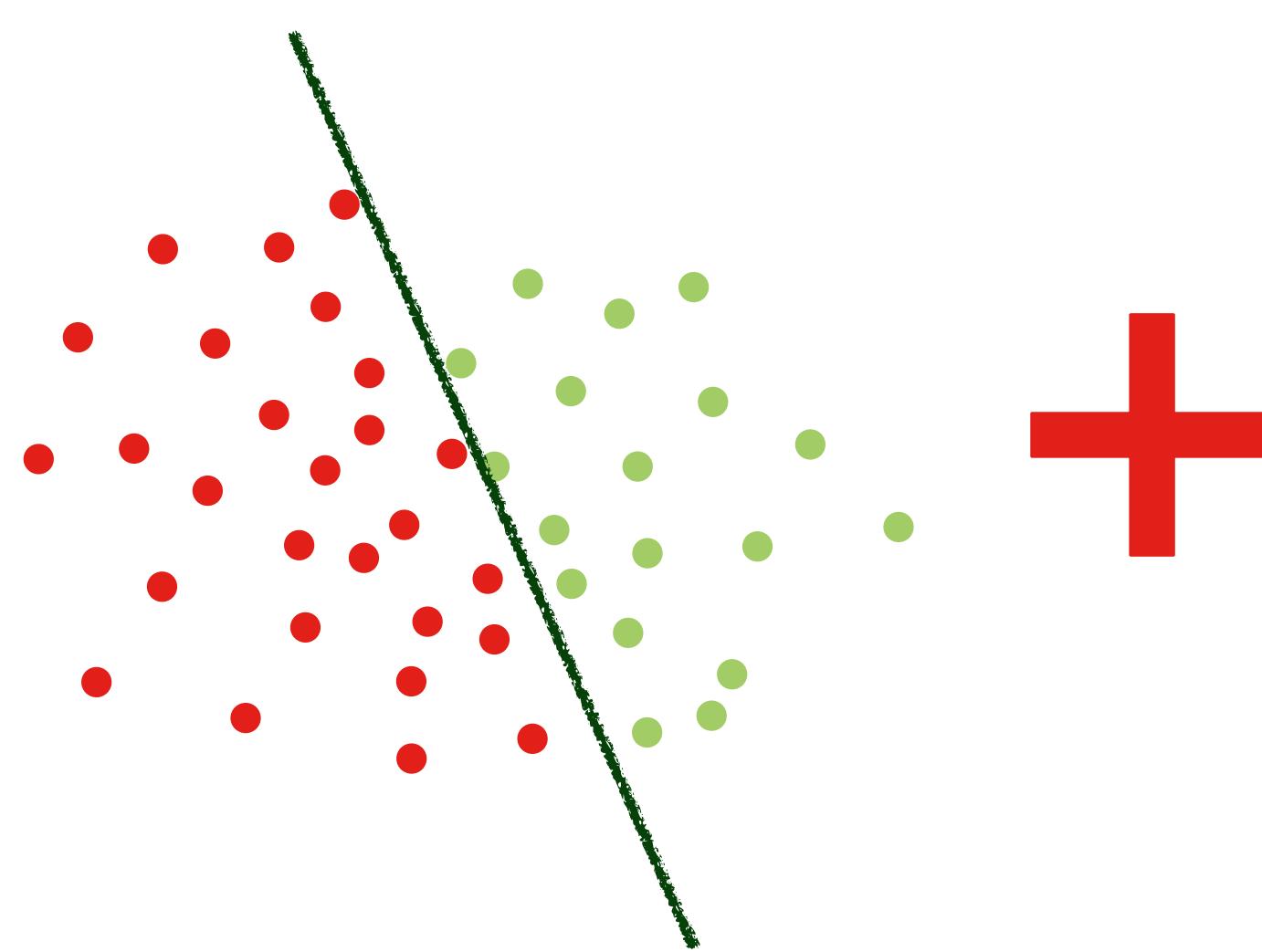
$$\sigma(\text{input}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\text{input}}}$$

Neural Network

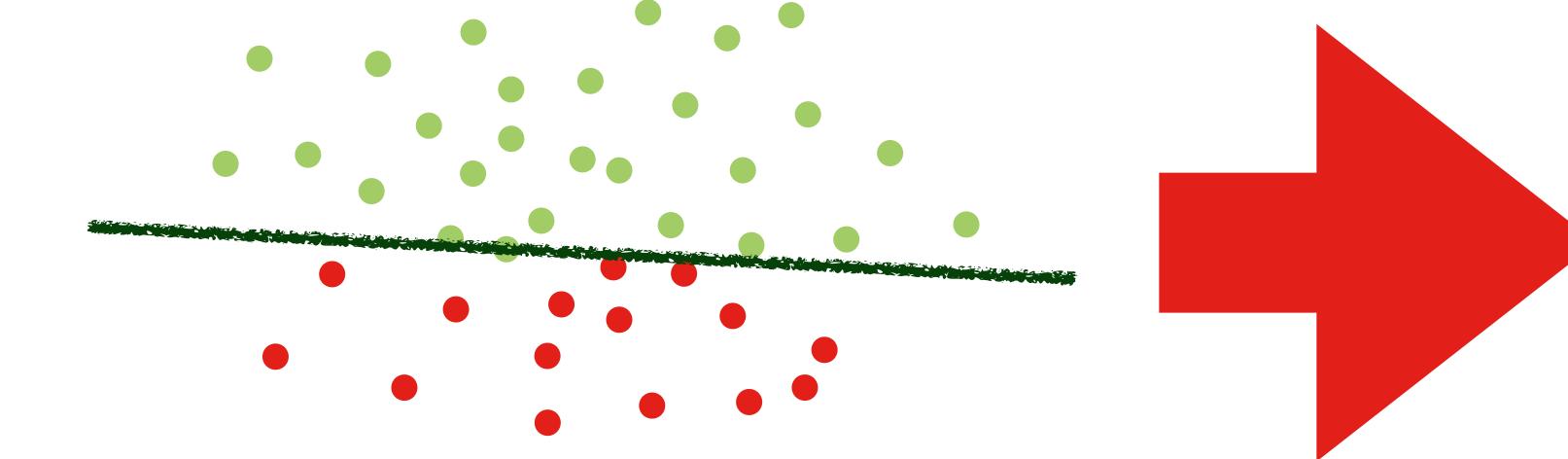


Neural Network

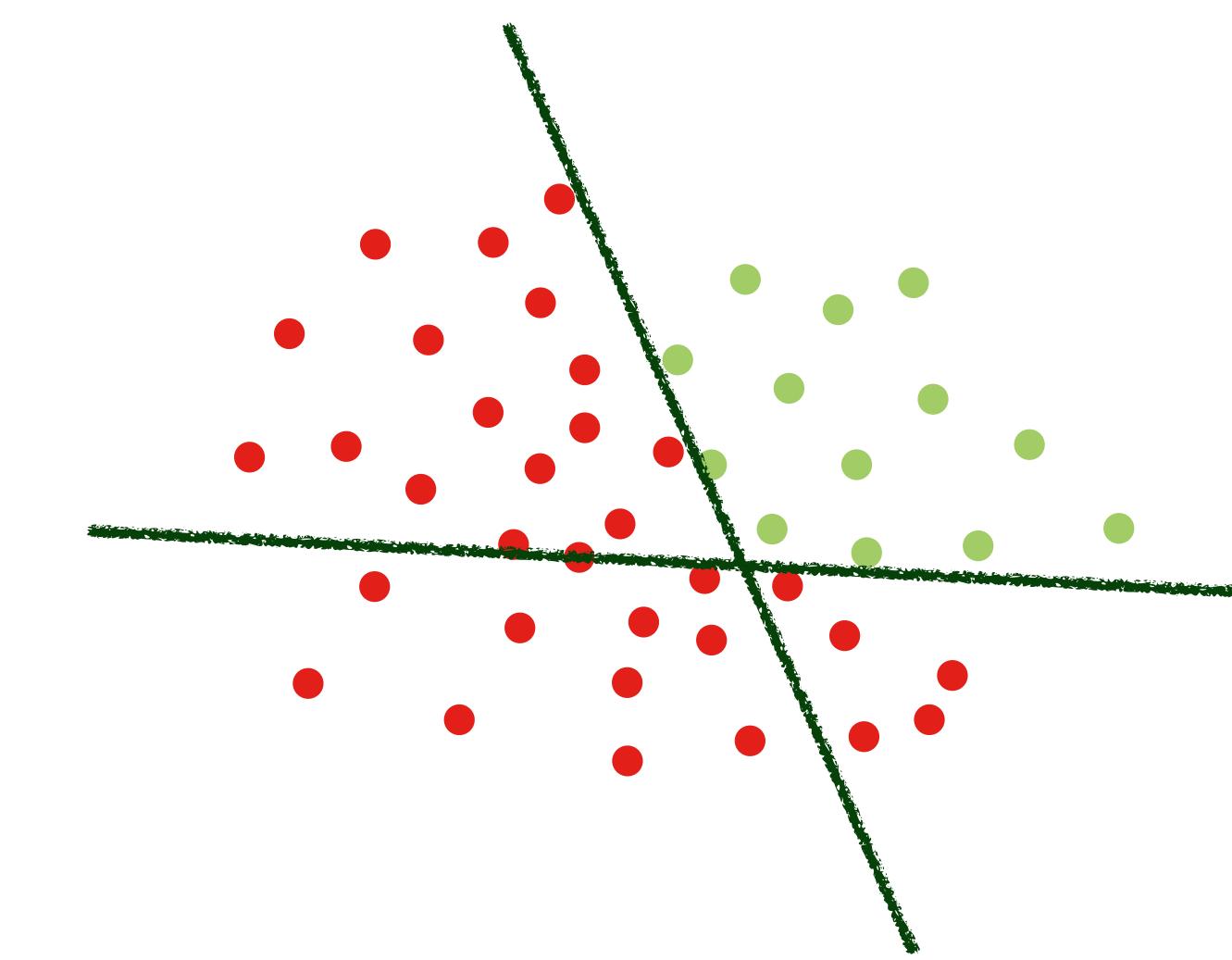
**Test Grade
Classifier**



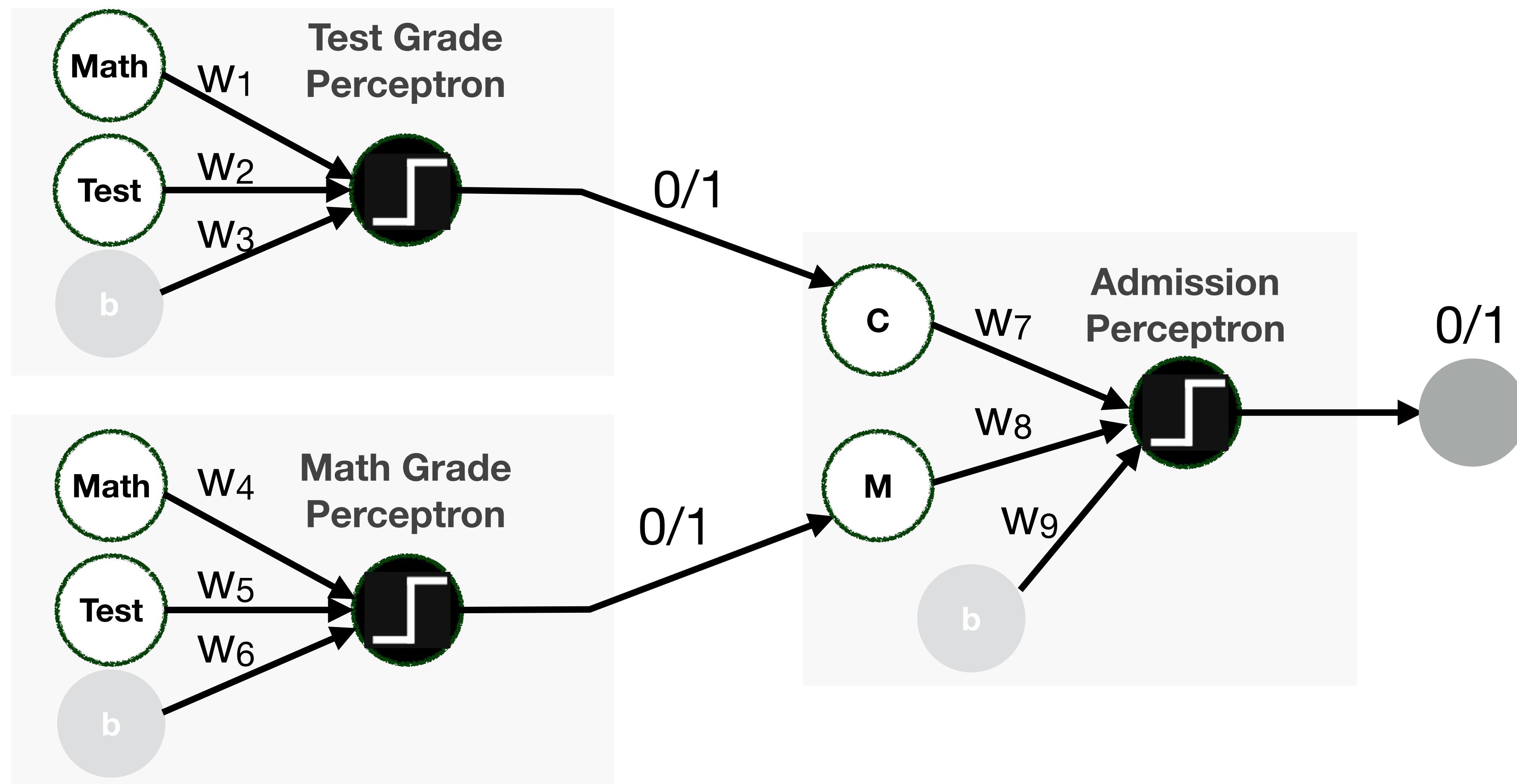
**Math Grade
Classifier**



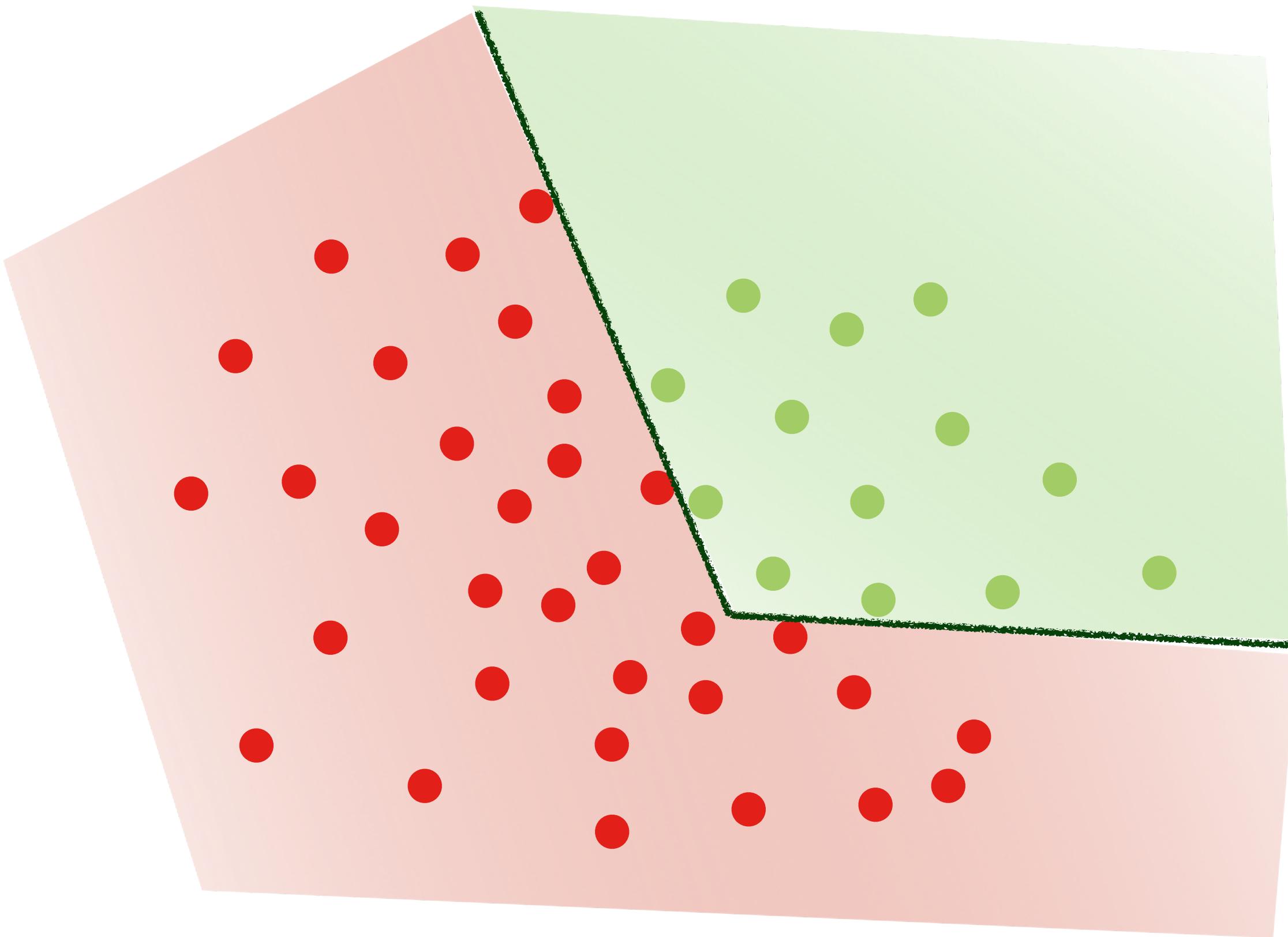
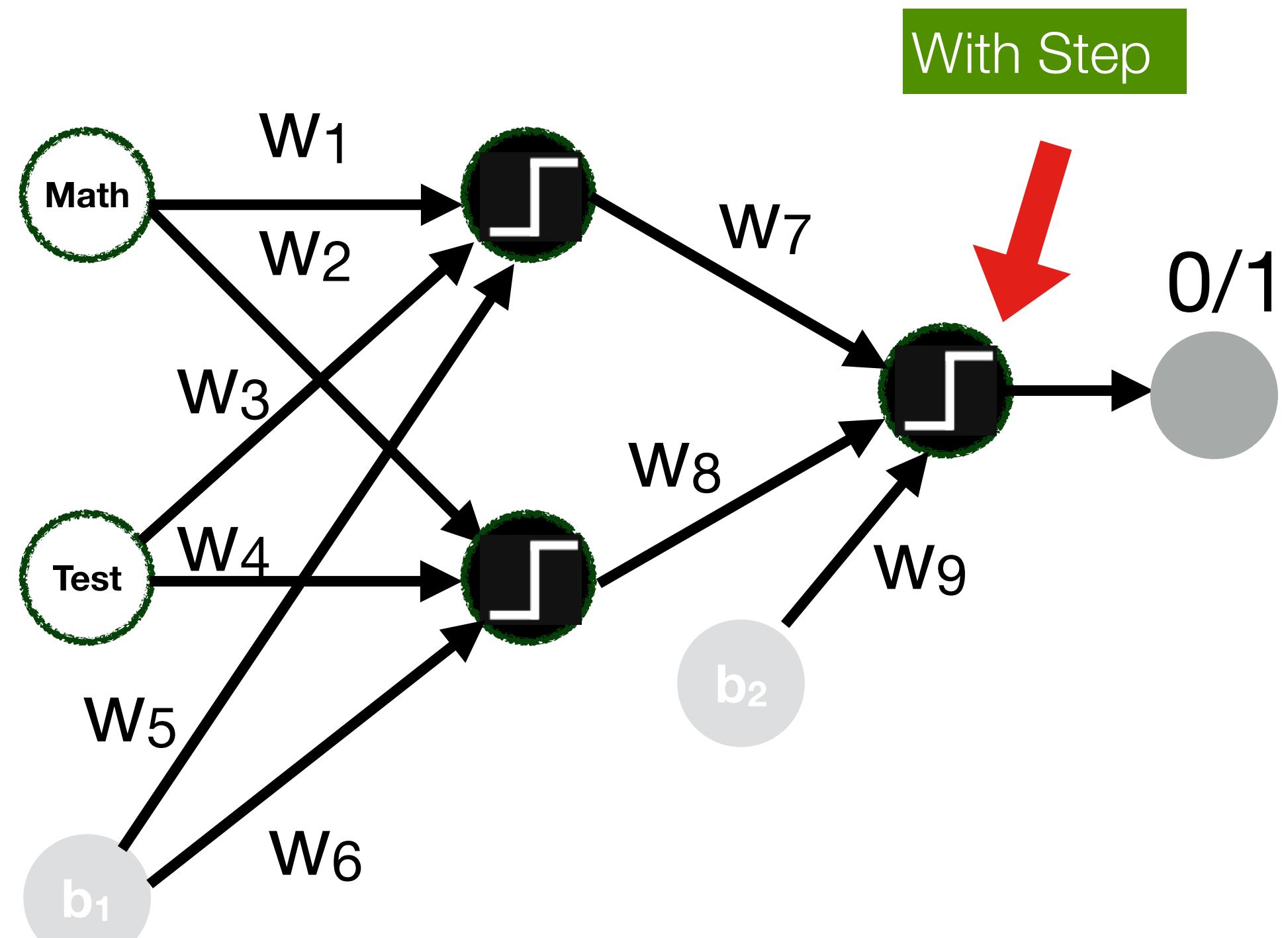
**Admission
Classifier**



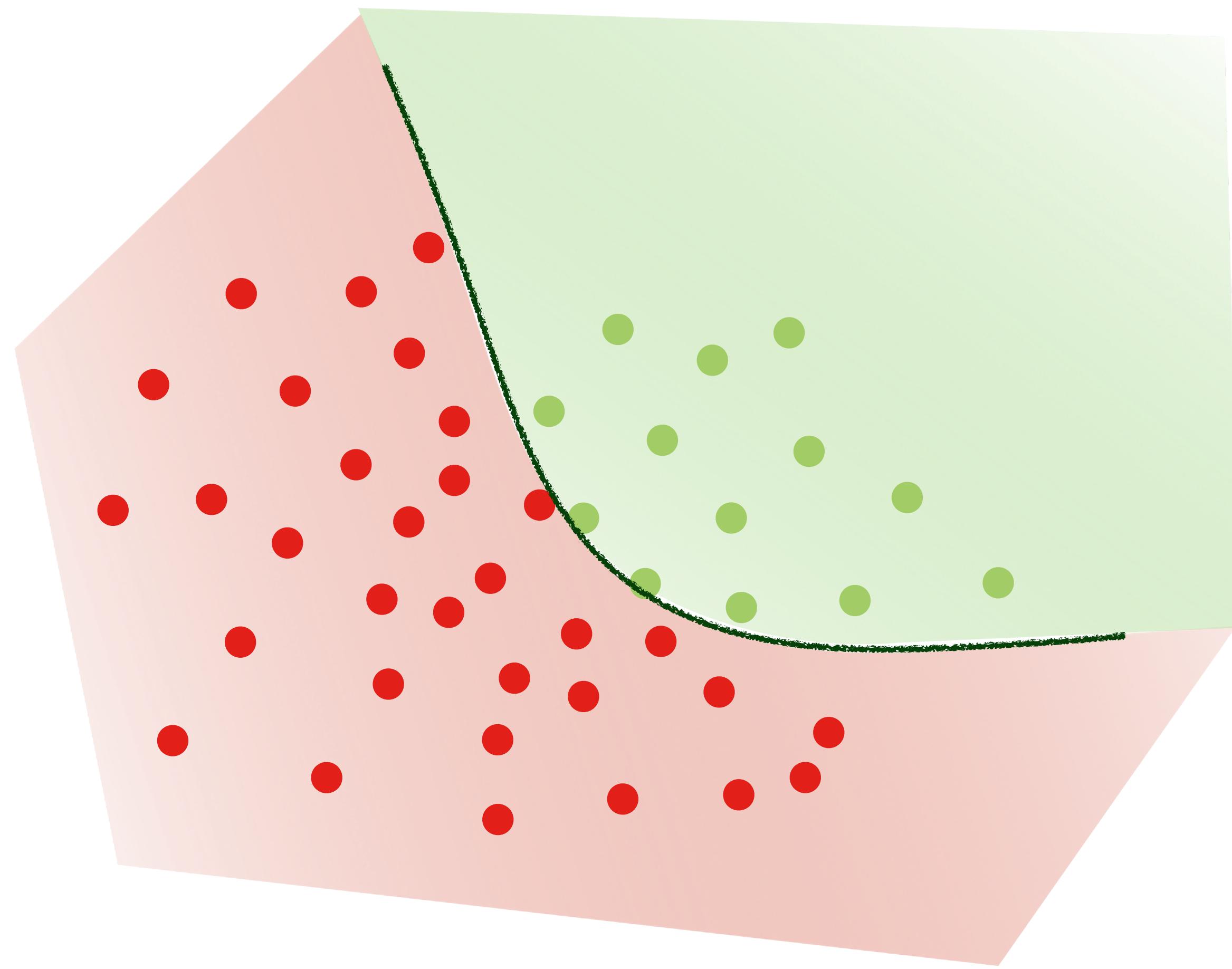
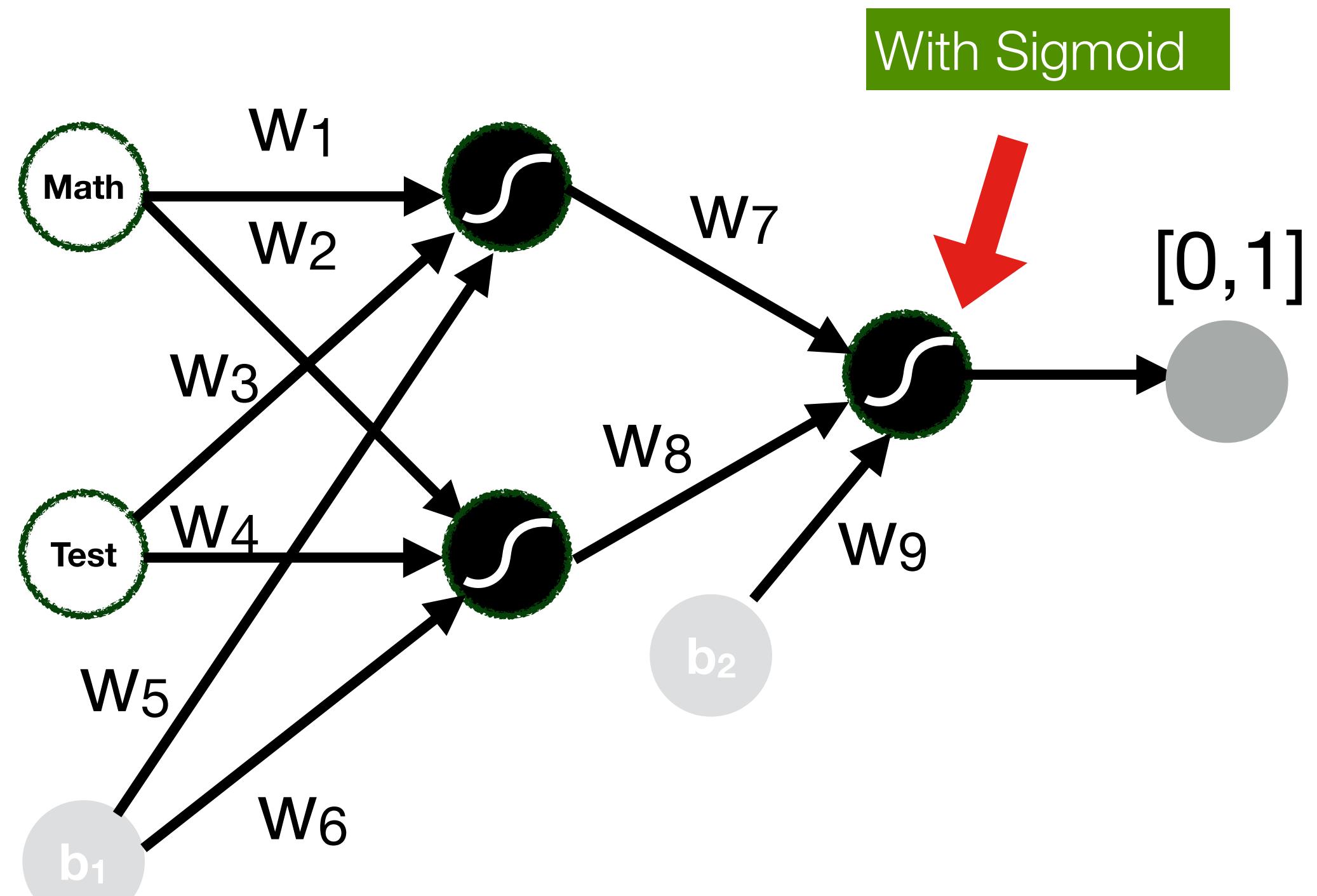
Neural Network



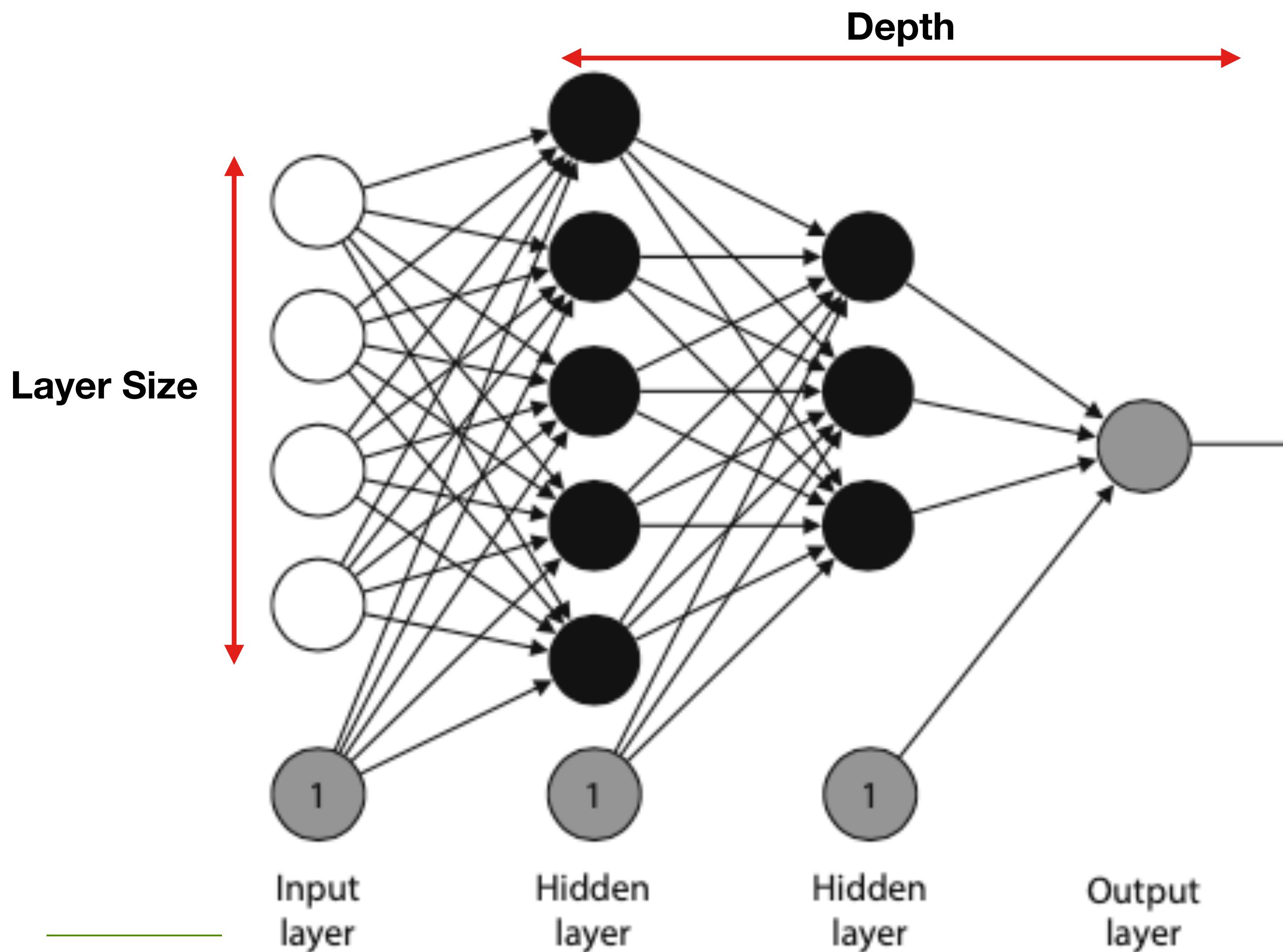
Neural Network



Neural Network



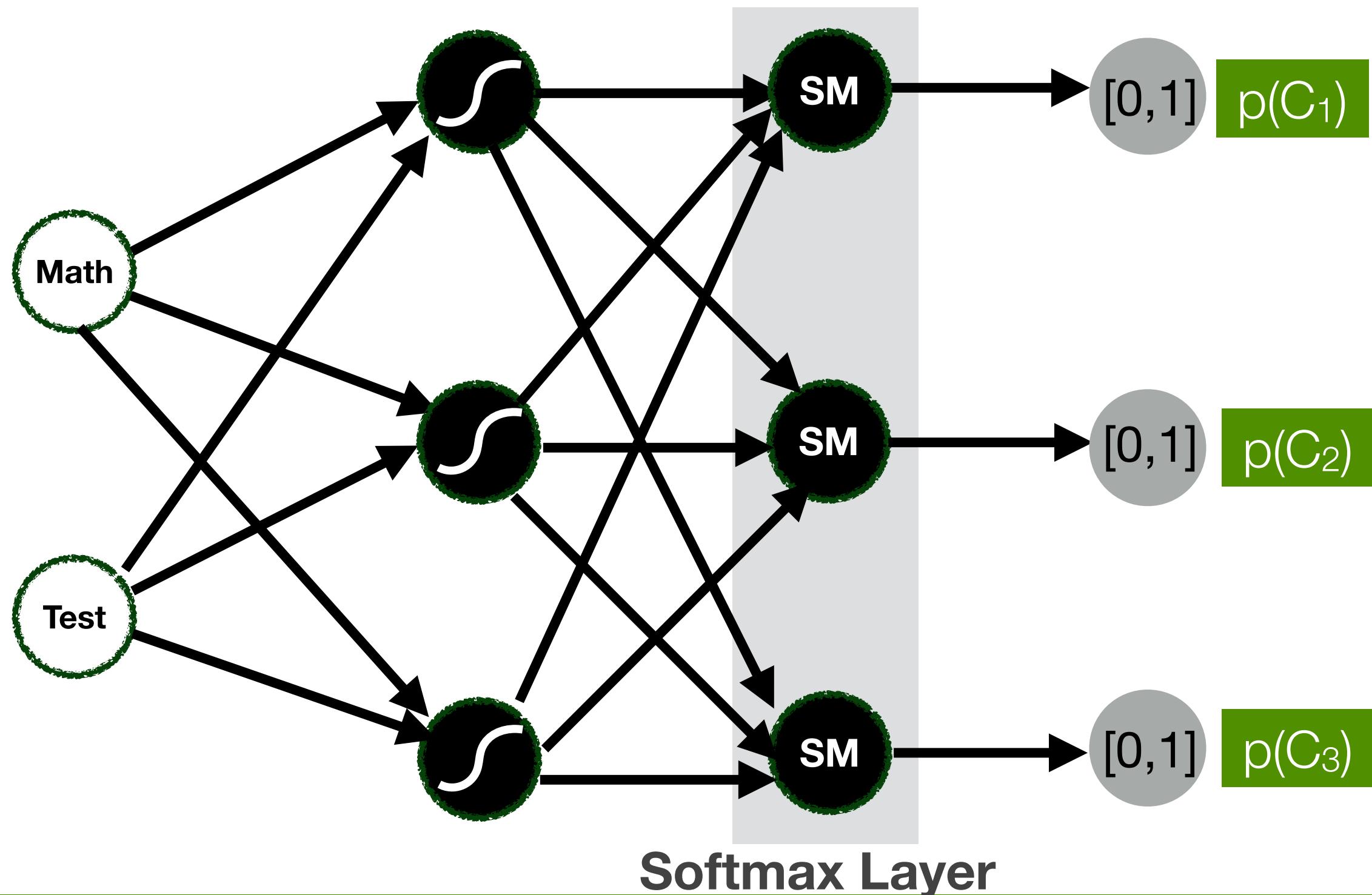
Fully Connected Neural Network



- **Hyperparameters**
 - Learning rate
 - Number of epochs
 - Architecture
 - # layers, #nodes, activation functions
 - Batch vs. mini-batch vs. stochastic gradient descent
 - Regularization parameters:
 - Dropout probability p
- **Advanced, not covered**

Classifying into multiple classes - softmax function

- Return a probability for **each class**
 - Imagine example $C_1 = \text{ADMITTED}$, $C_2 = \text{NOT ADMITTED}$, $C_3 = \text{NEW TEST}$
 - $p(C_1) = 0.37$, $p(C_2) = 0.21$, $p(C_3) = 0.42$
- We use the Softmax activation function for the output layer



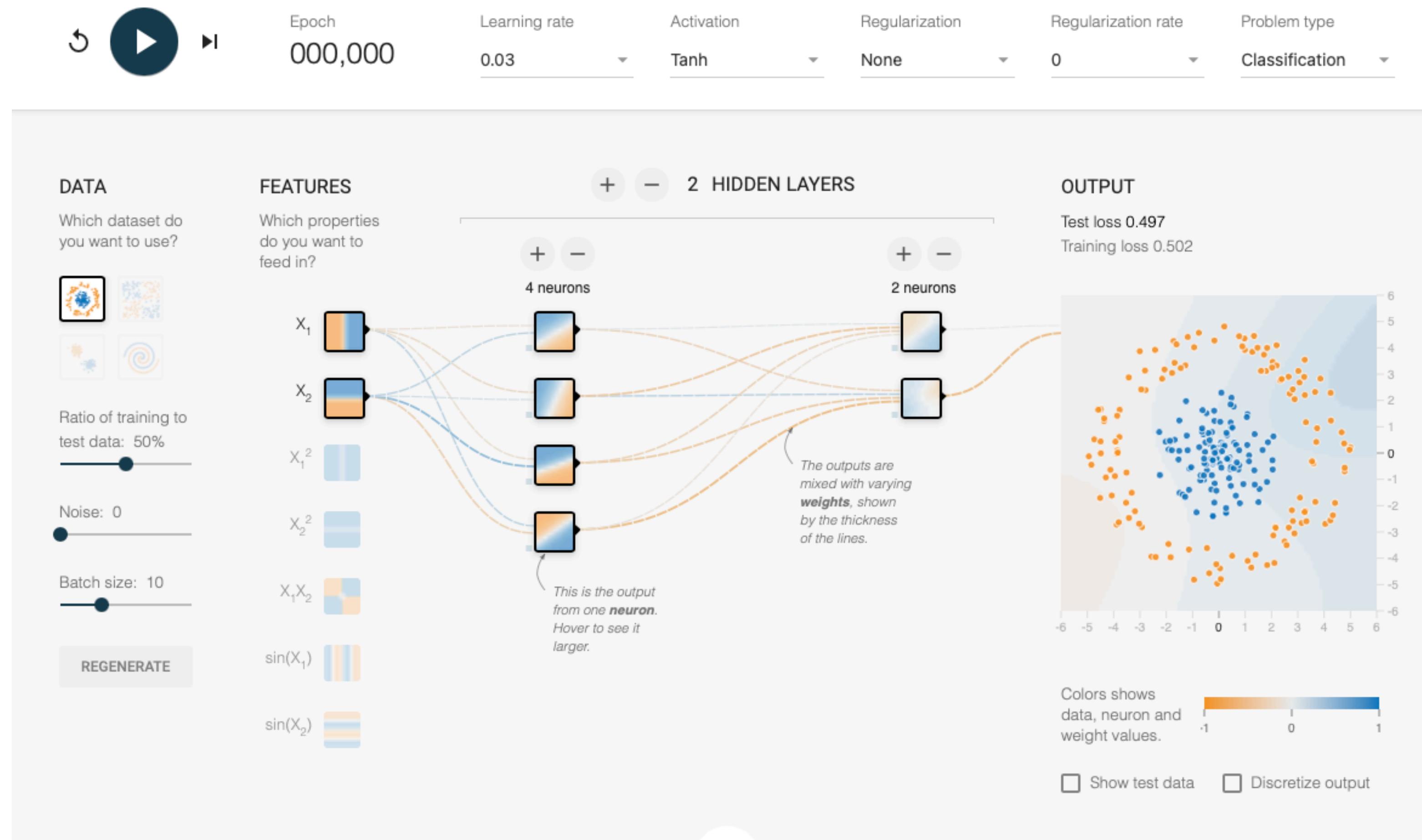
$$\text{Softmax}(x_i) = \frac{e^{(x_i)}}{\sum_j^K e^{(x_j)}}$$

Value of class i

Normalisation term on K classes

The equation defines the Softmax function. It takes a value x_i as input and produces a probability $p(C_i)$ as output. The output is calculated by dividing the exponential of the input x_i by the sum of the exponentials of all inputs x_j for j from 1 to K . Red arrows point from the labels "Value of class i " and "Normalisation term on K classes" to the respective parts of the equation.

Tinker With a **Neural Network** Right Here in Your Browser. Don't Worry, You Can't Break It. We Promise.



<https://playground.tensorflow.org/>

Machine Learning and Images

What do you see?



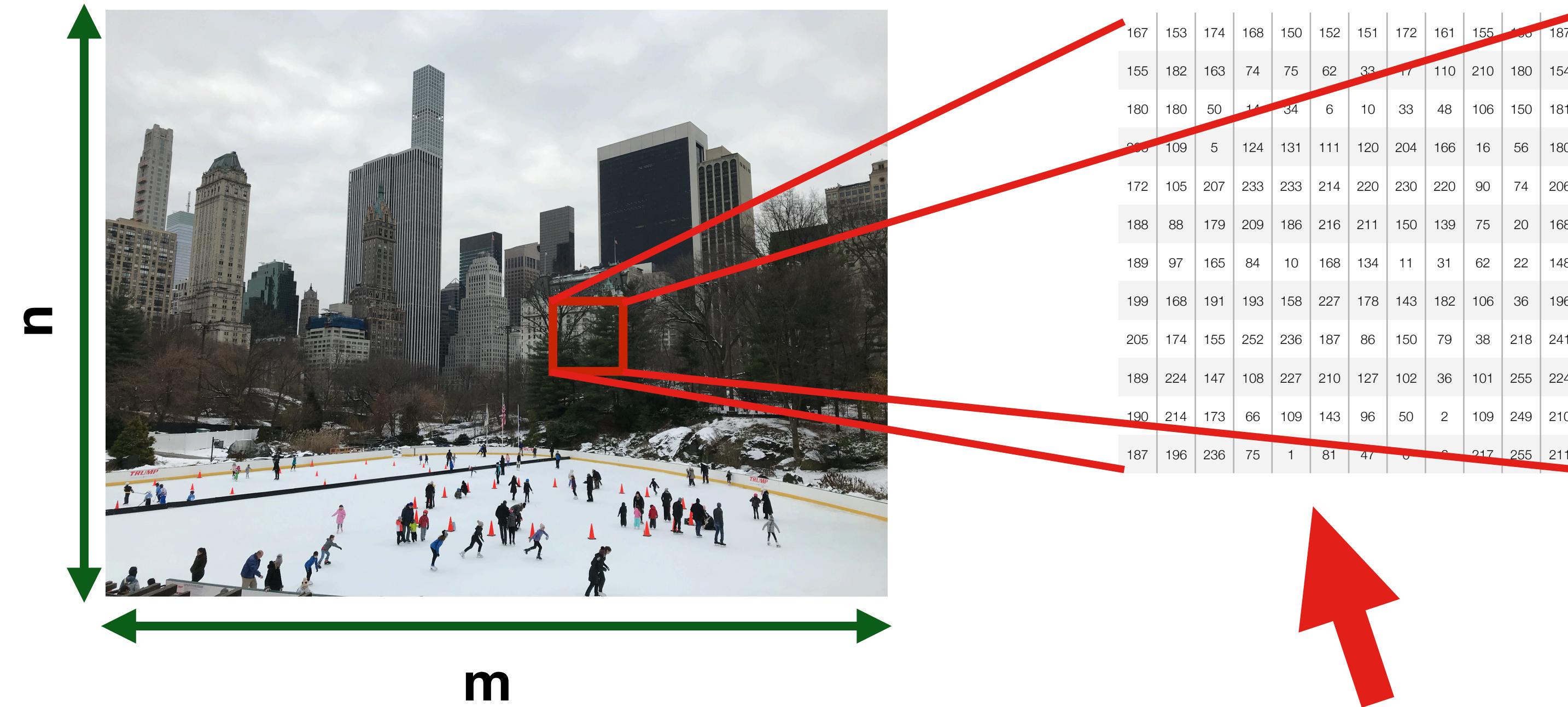
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155	182	163	74	75	62	33	17																																				
180	180	50	14	34	6	10	33																																				

This is what a computer “sees”

75	62	33	17	110	210	180	154
34	6	10	33	48	106	150	181

206	109	5	124	131	111	120	204	166	16	56	180	206	109	5	124	131	111	120	204	166	16	56	180	206	109	5	124	131	111	120	204	166	16	56	180
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Images



- Each pixel in an image is a feature
- Dimensionality
 - $n \times m$
- Feature (pixel) values are numerical
 - 0 or 1 for Black and White
 - Between 0 and 255 for greyscale
 - 16M values for RGB

Computer Vision

- Building algorithms that can “understand” the content of images and use it for other applications
- It is a “Strong AI” problem
 - signal-to-symbol conversion
 - The **semantic gap**
- A general-purpose vision system requires
 - Flexible, robust visual representation
 - Updated and maintained
 - Reasoning
 - Interfacing with attention goals, and plans
- What specific tasks can we train a CV system to perform?

Strong vs. Weak Artificial Intelligence

- **Strong AI**
 - Artificial General Intelligence (AGI), human-level, general
 - The AI we see in movies
 - AI that can do everything we humans can do, and possibly much more
- **Weak AI**
 - Narrow AI
 - AI specialised in well-defined tasks
 - e.g. speech recognition, chess-playing, autonomous driving
- No AI program has been created yet that could be called intelligent in any general (Strong AI) sense
 - "A pile of narrow intelligence will never add up to a general intelligence. General intelligence isn't about the number of abilities, but about the integration between those abilities?"
- Superintelligence doesn't really mean anything - a basic calculator far exceeds any human benchmark for performing basic arithmetic

“Easy problems are hard”

Marvin Minsky

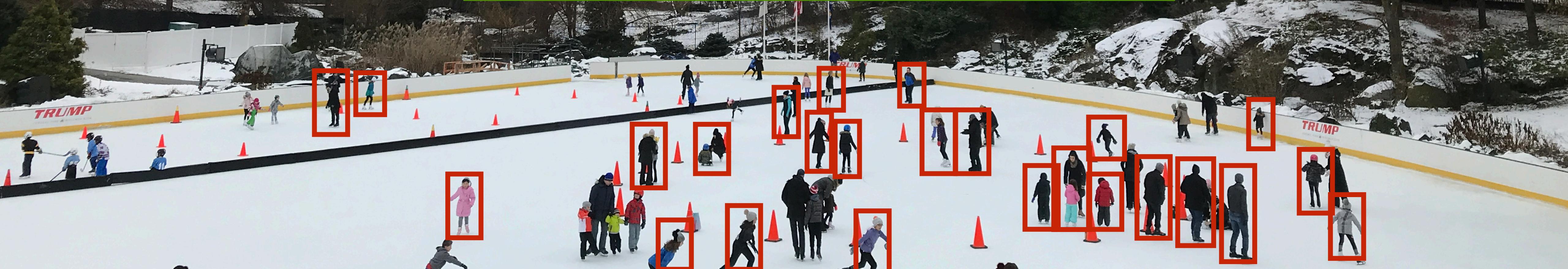


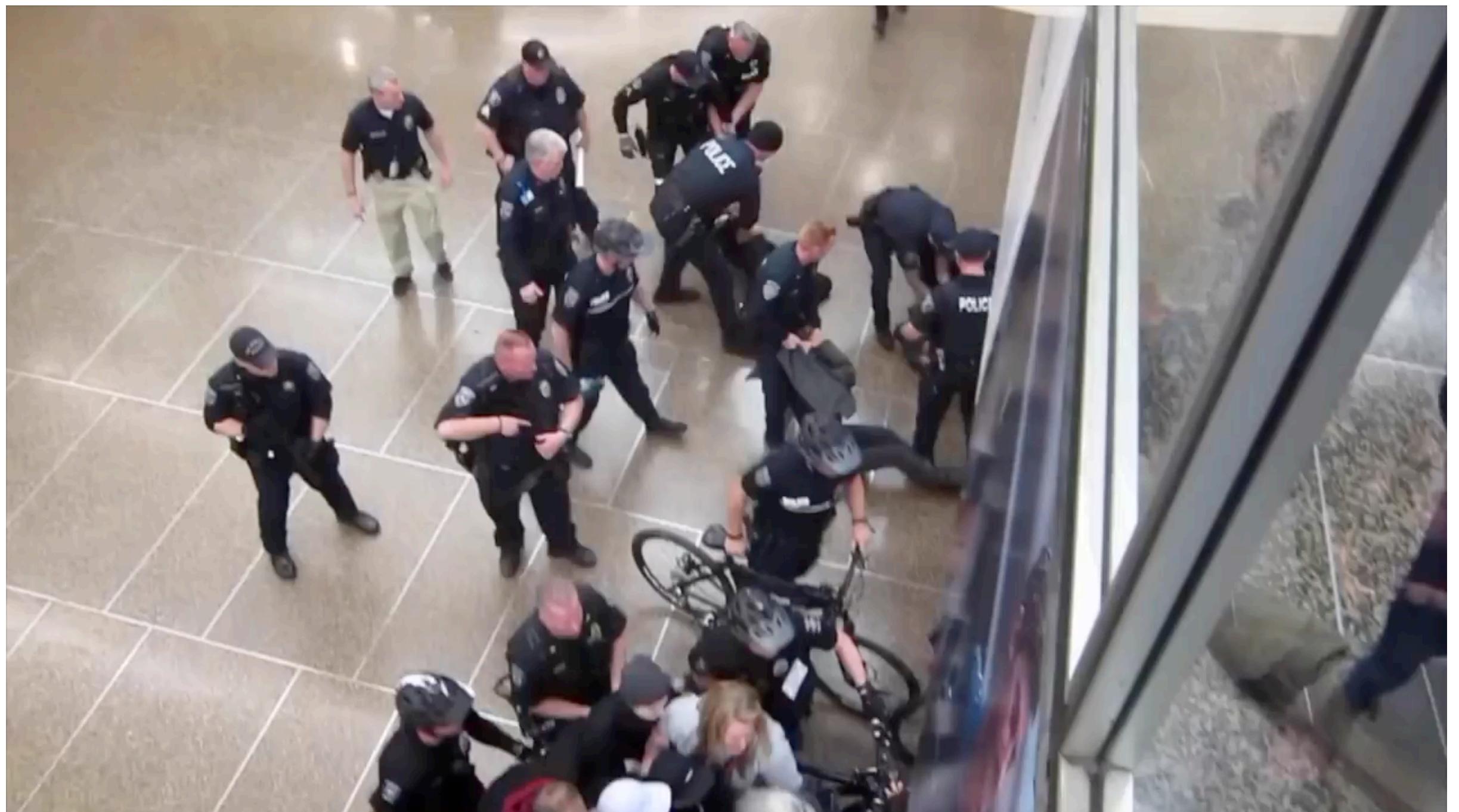
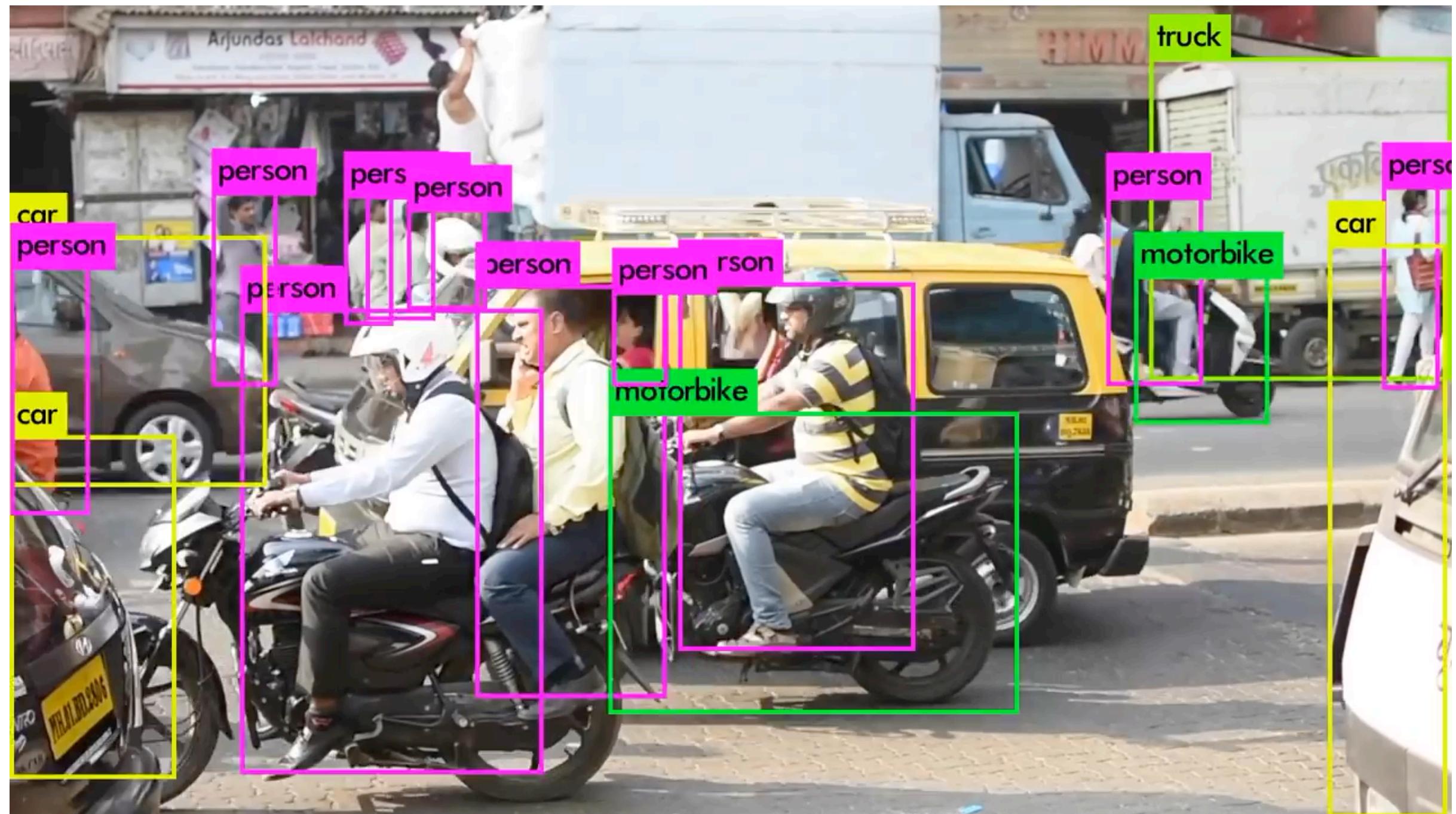
Is this a flag?
(Recognition / Classification)





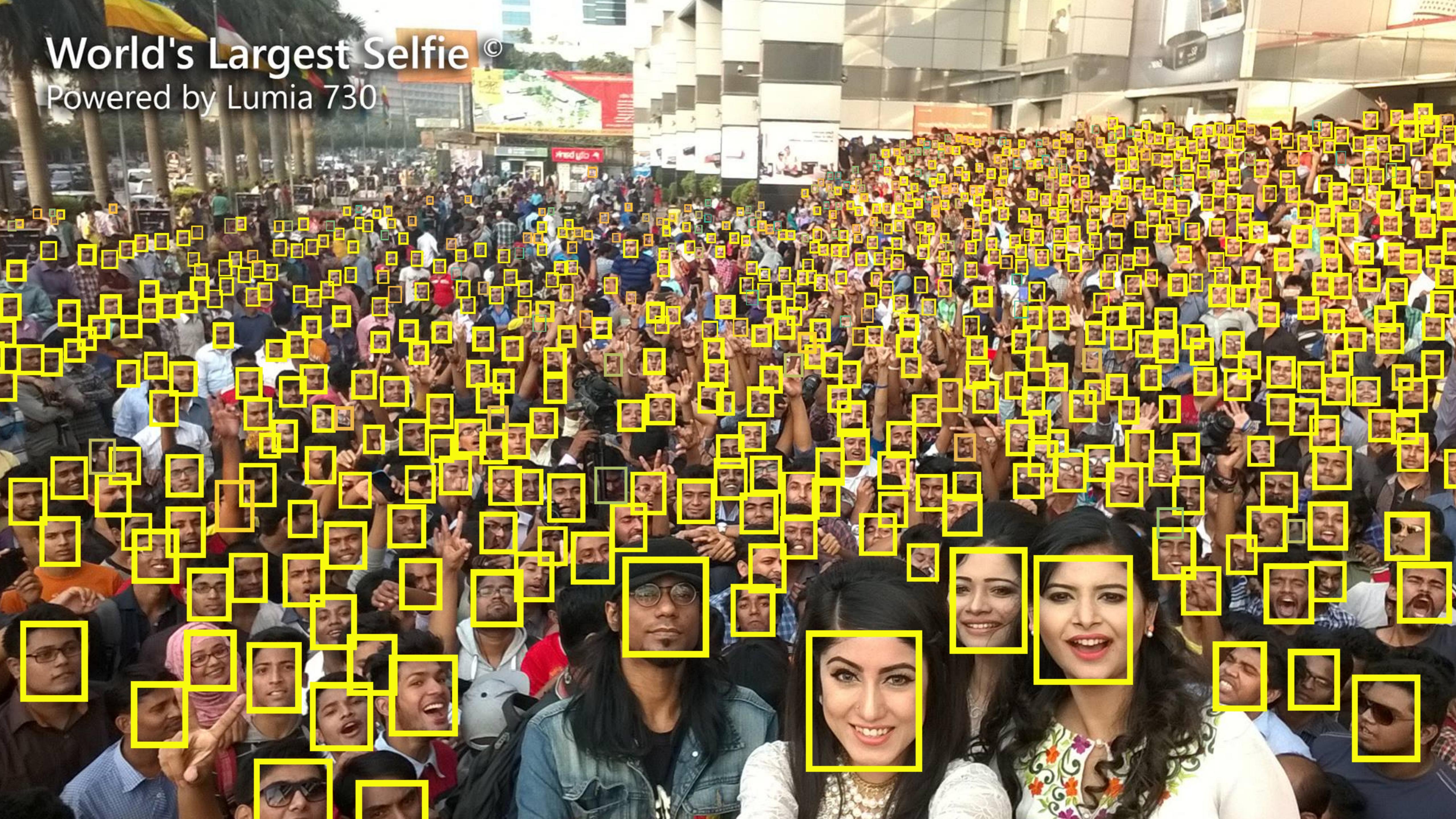
Where are the people?
(Recognition/Classification)





World's Largest Selfie ©

Powered by Lumia 730



MORPHCAST



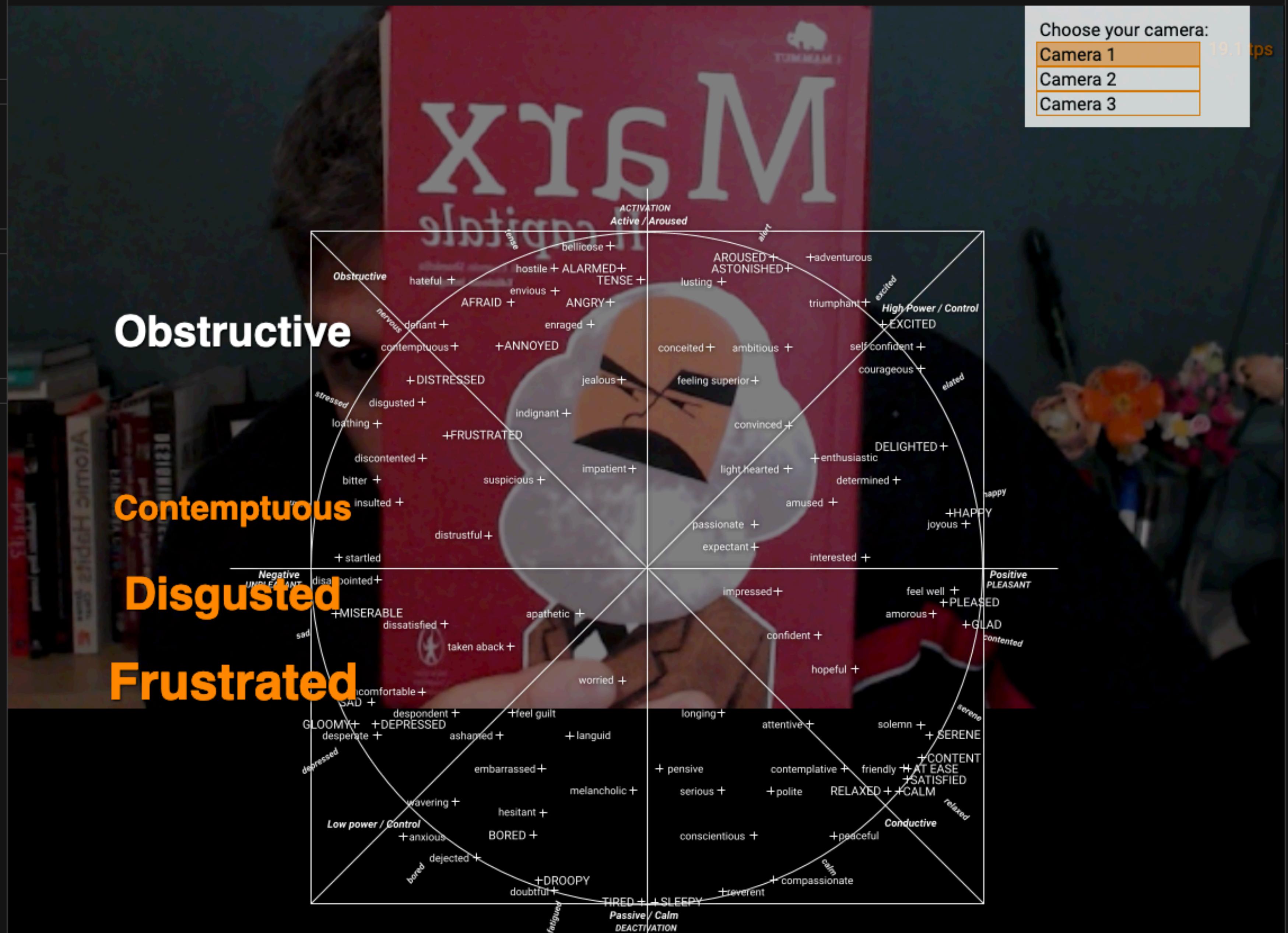
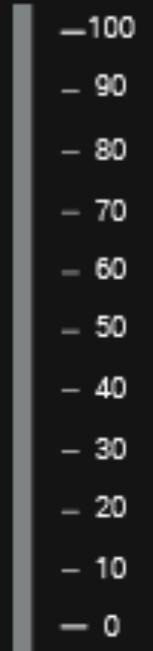
AFFECT



EMOTION



LIKELY AGE

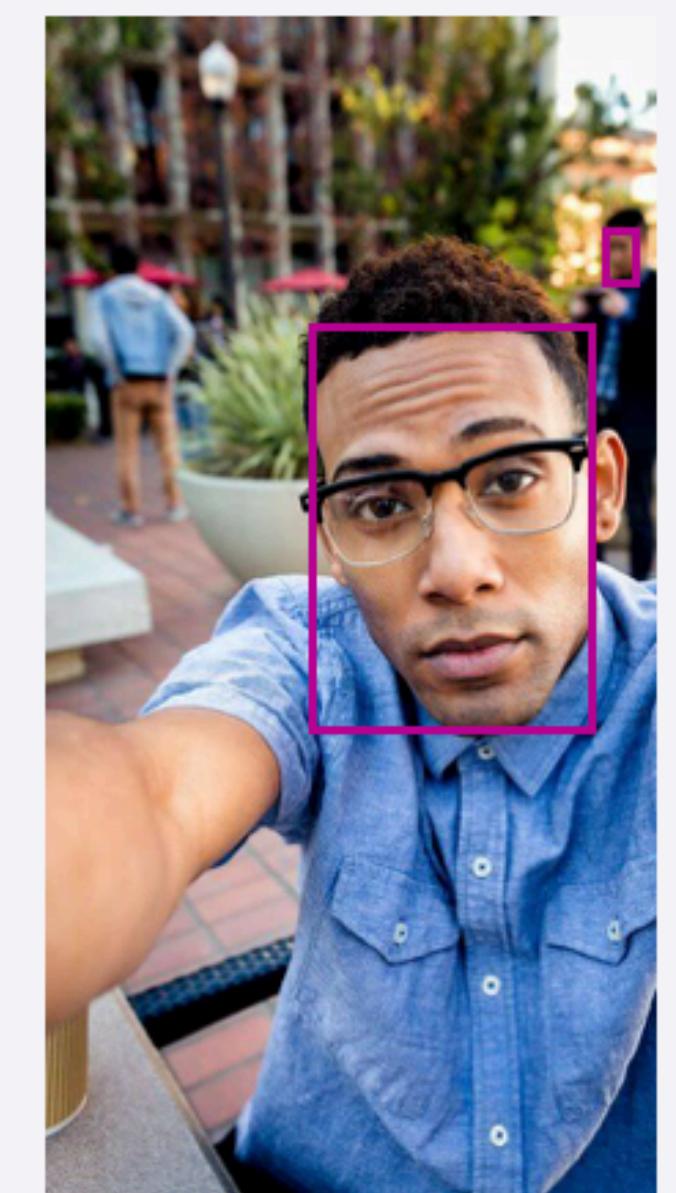


Fully protects
your privacy
No recording
No storing of
biometric data
All images
overwritten
in 100 MS



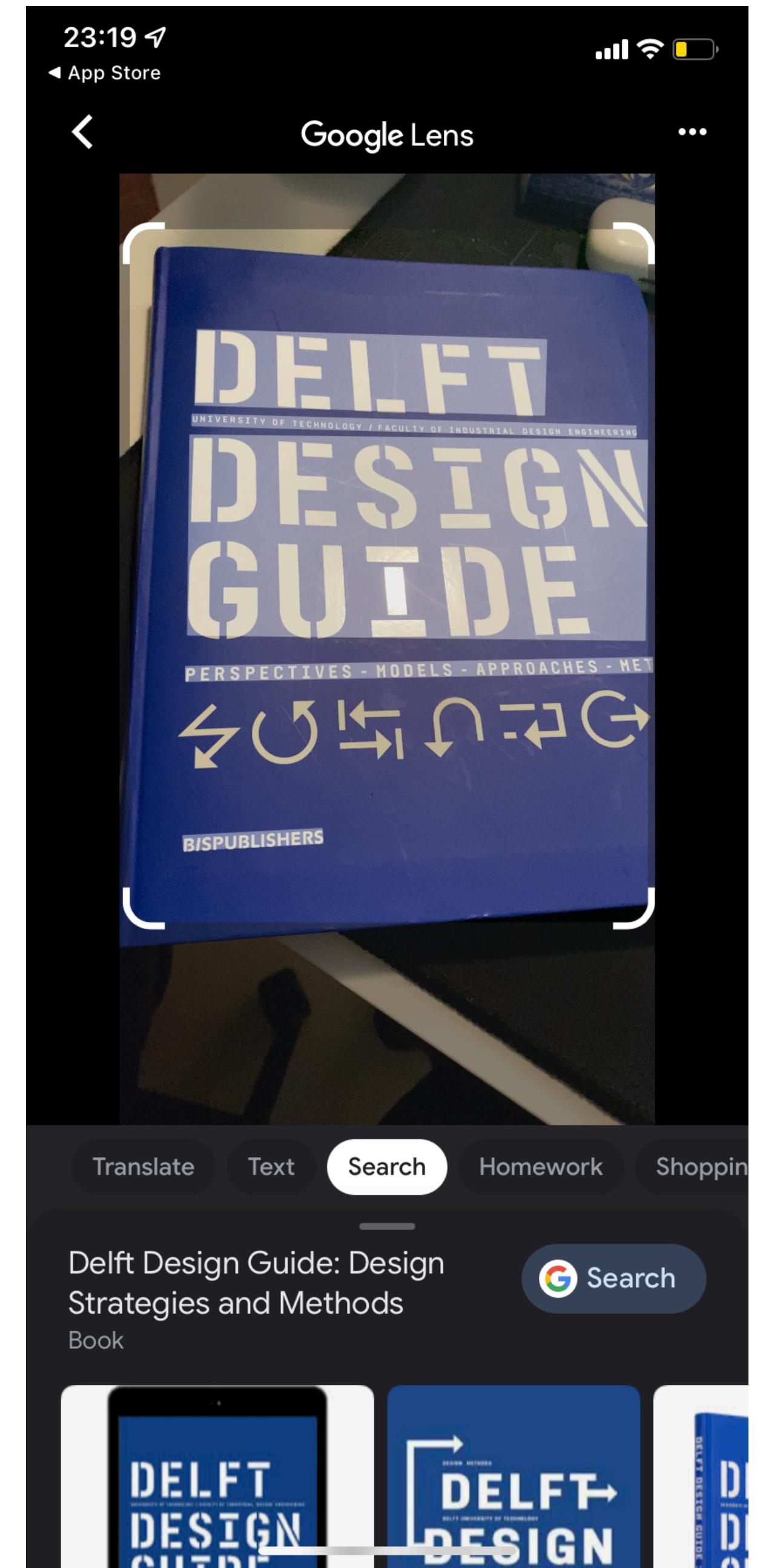
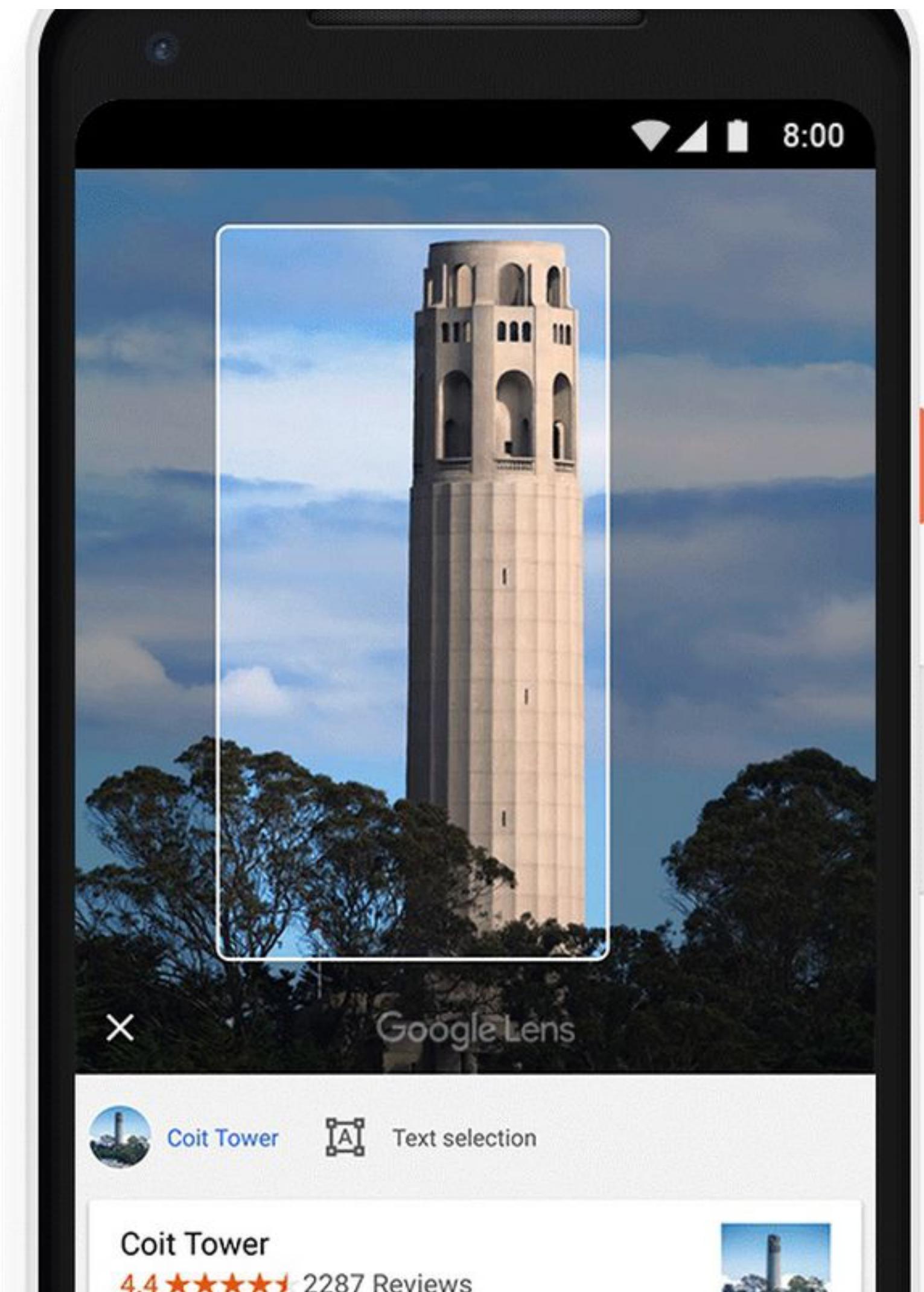
**Is this Jeff?
(Identification)**

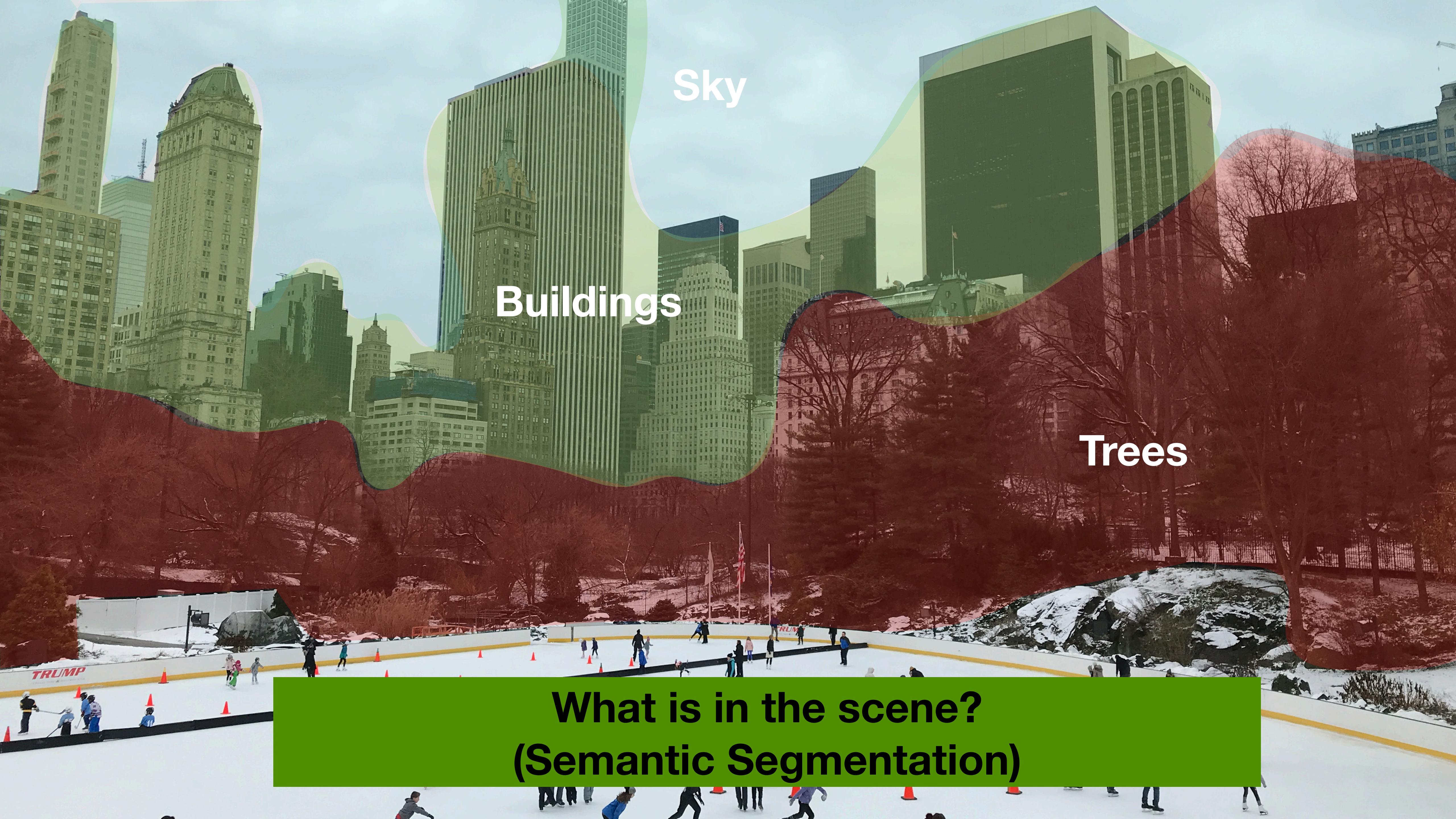




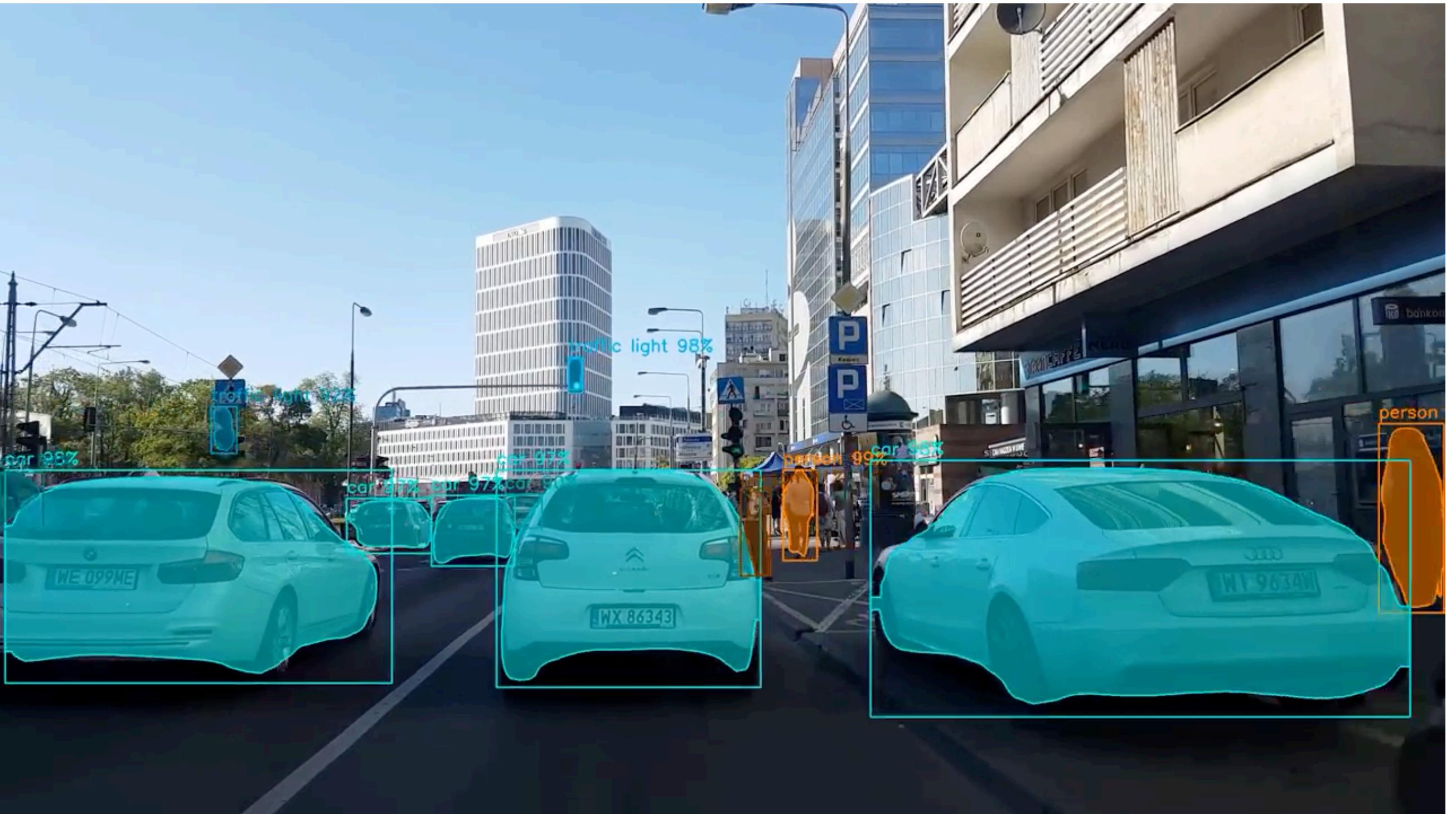
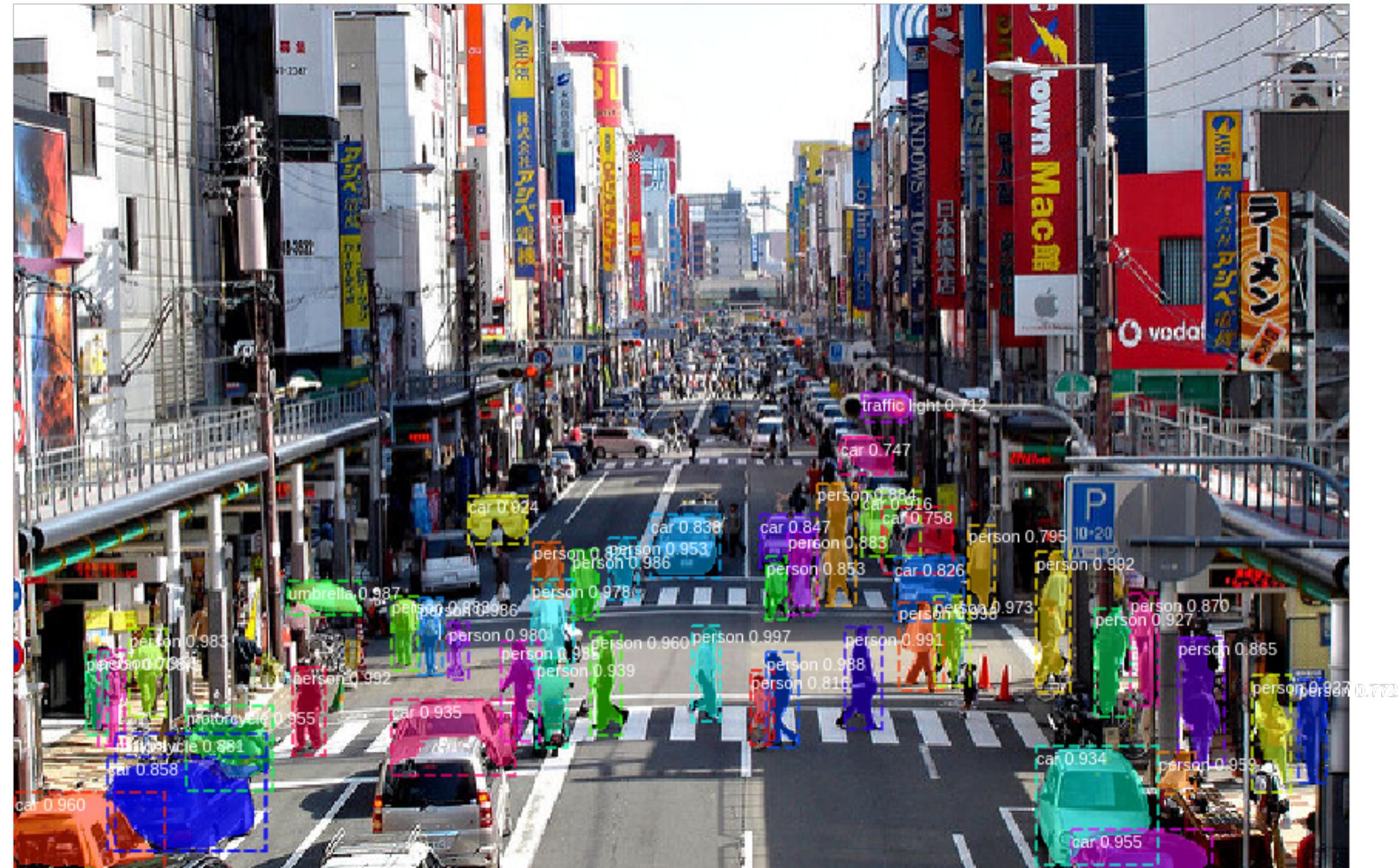


**Is this the Wollman Rink?
(Identification)**





**What is in the scene?
(Semantic Segmentation)**



https://github.com/matterport/Mask_RCNN

Project Sunroof

≡ Google Project Sunroof

Savings estimator

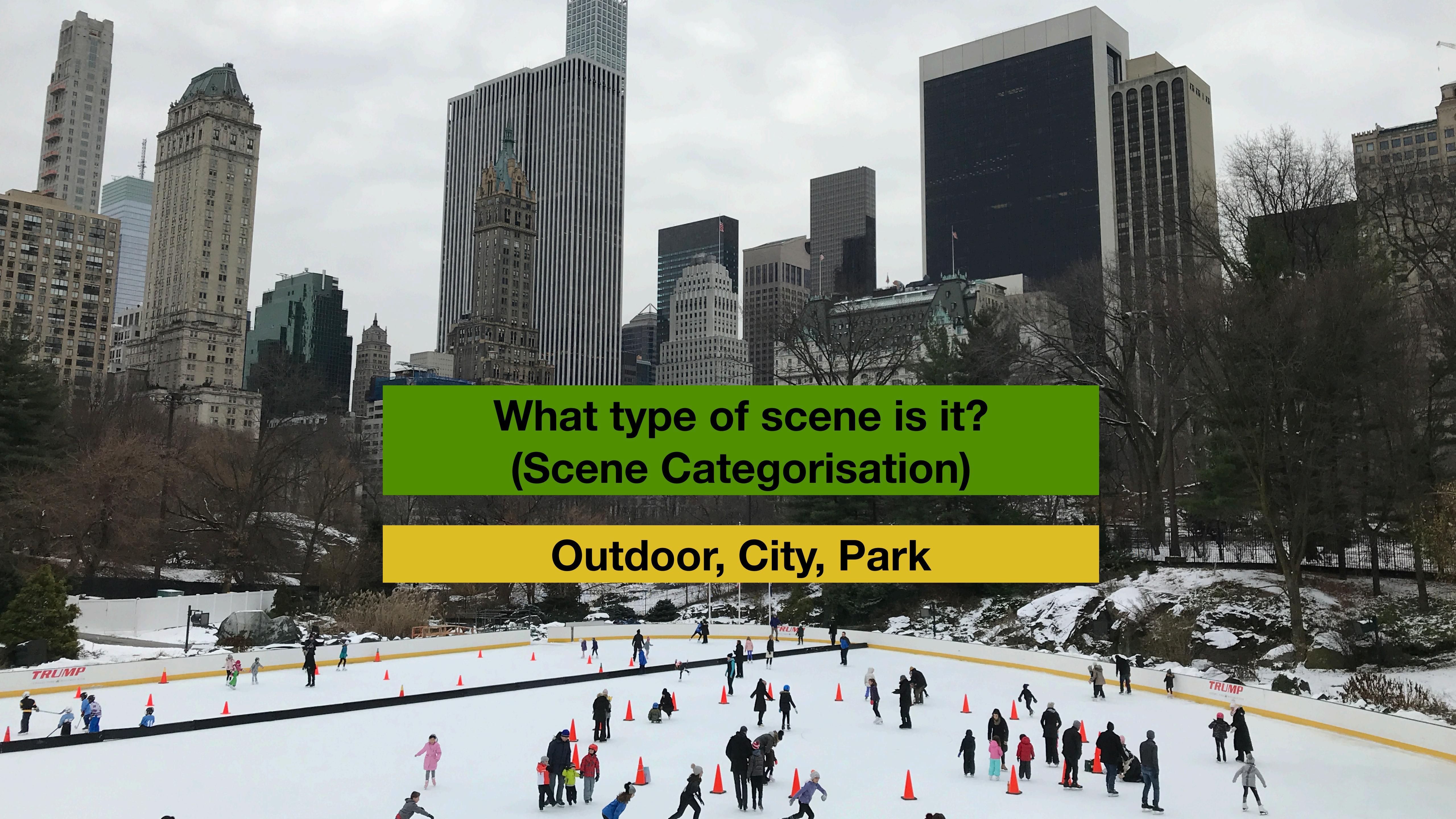
Data explorer

Solar 101

FAQ

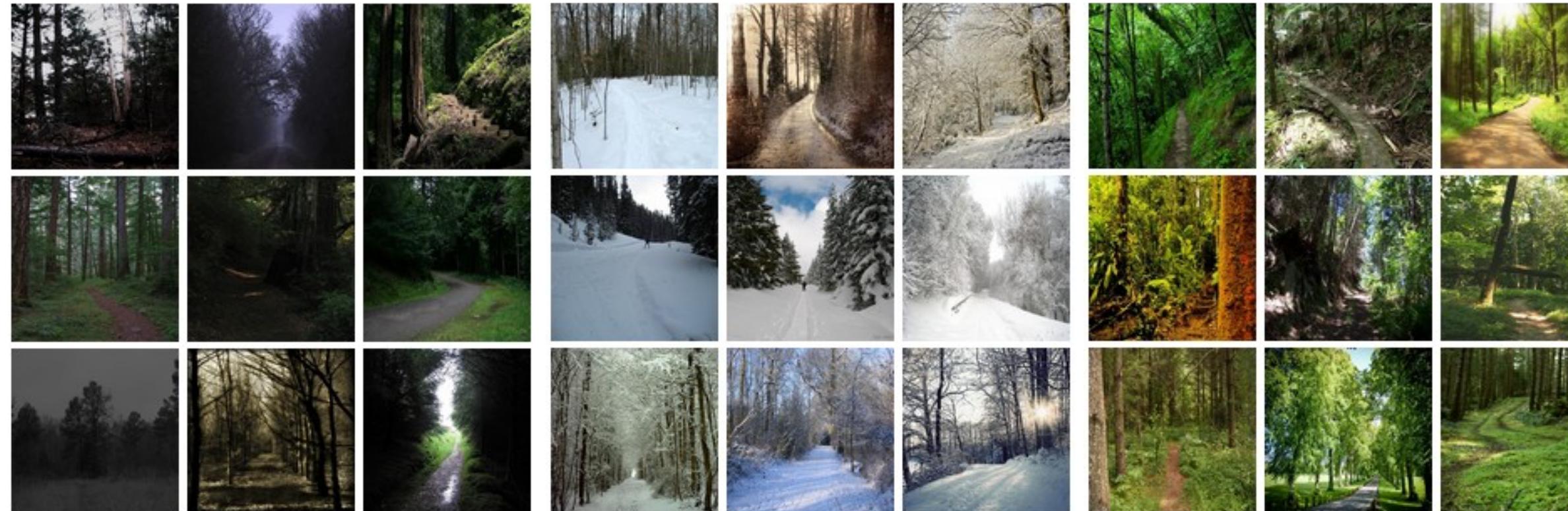


<https://www.google.com/get/sunroof>



**What type of scene is it?
(Scene Categorisation)**

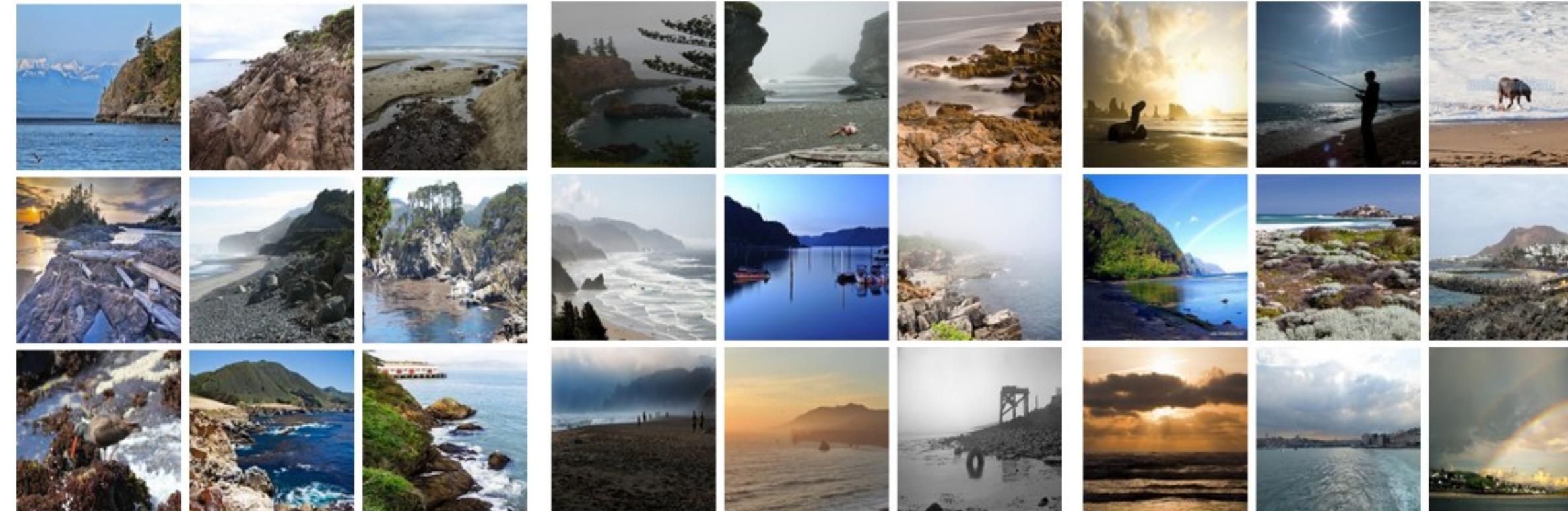
Outdoor, City, Park



darkest forest path

wintering forest path

greener forest path



rocky coast

misty coast

sunny coast



Predictions:

- **Type of environment:** outdoor
- **Scene categories:** skyscraper (0.704), downtown (0.211)
- **Scene attributes:** man-made, vertical components, open area, natural light, clouds, no horizon, metal, glass, sunny
- **Informative region for predicting the category *skyscraper* is:**





Spaces: OFA-Sys/OFA-Image_Caption

like 12

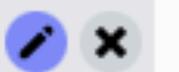
Running

App Files and versions

OFA-Image_Caption

Gradio Demo for OFA-Image_Caption. Upload your own image or click any one of the examples, and click "Submit" and then wait for the generated caption.

Image



Caption

8.28s

people skating on a rink in a city park with skyscrapers

Clear

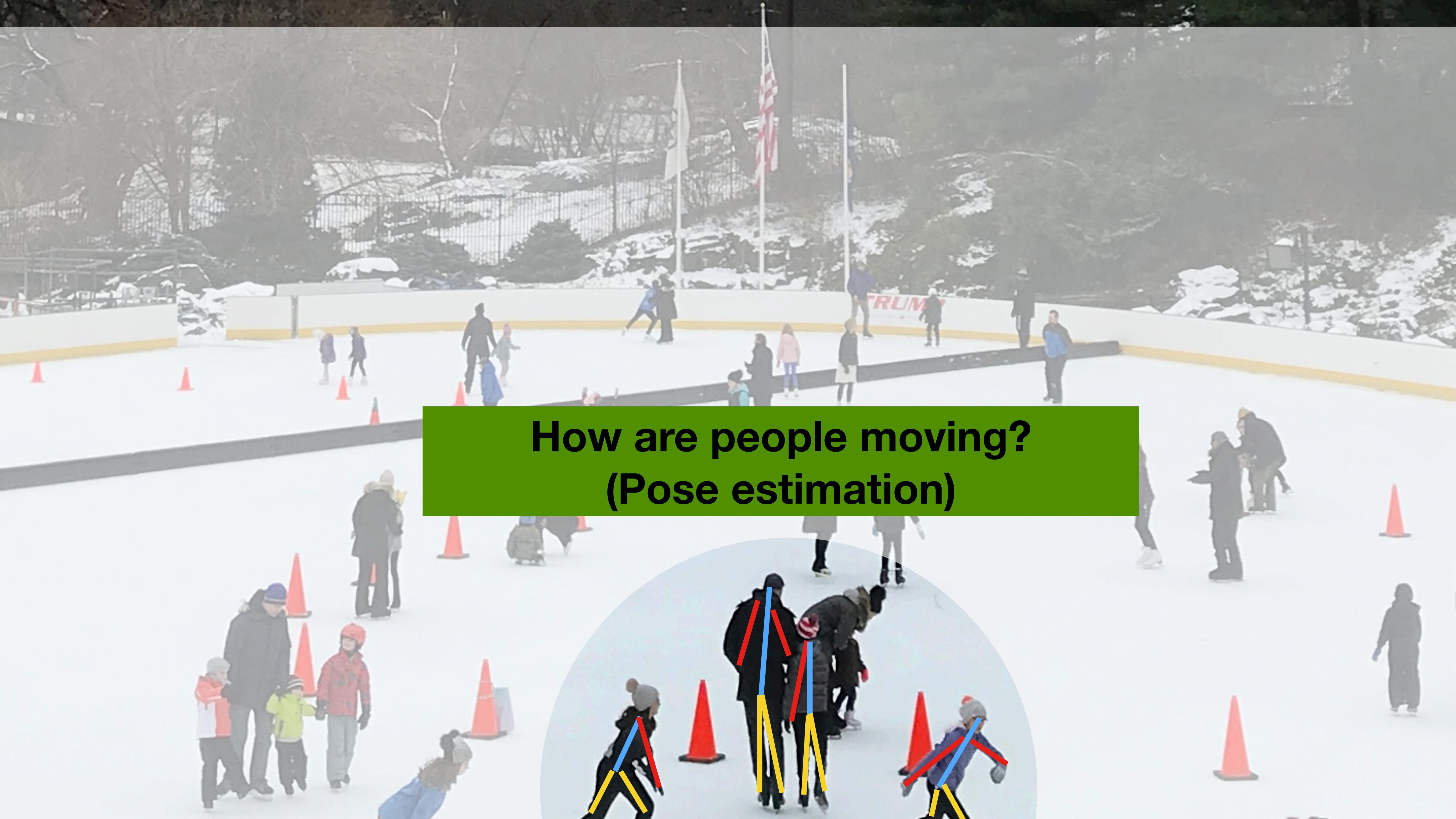
Submit



**What are these people doing?
(Activity / event recognition)**

Skating





**How are people moving?
(Pose estimation)**



X: -1.11702489838885962072754
Z: 25.3908080944445801
Work station



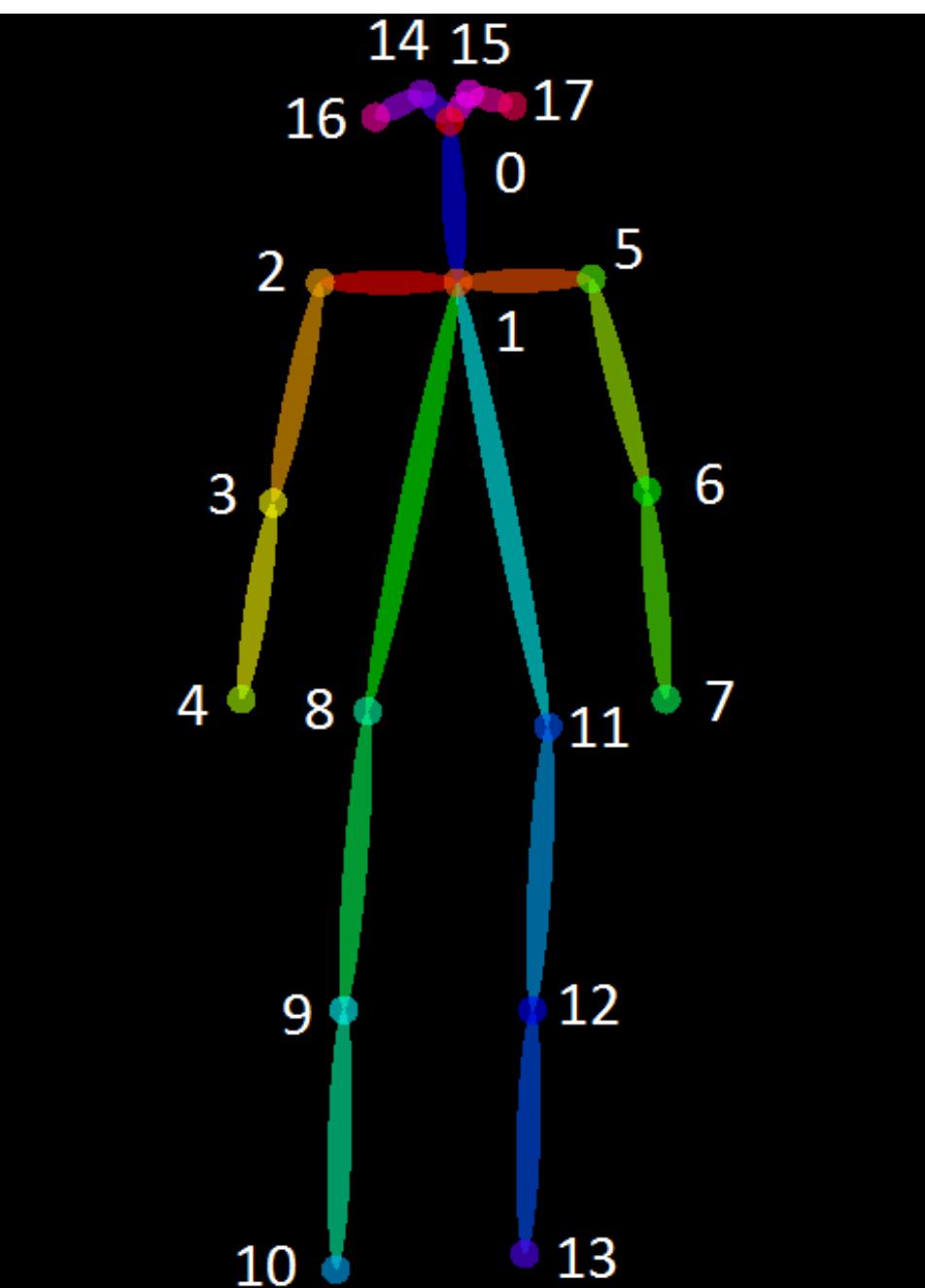
Ethical task tracking of operators in agile manufacturing

<http://resolver.tudelft.nl/>

uuid:3408e8c3-809b-436d-94eb-efb4f0532b17

Stereolabs ZED Camera

- 3D Object Detection
- Body tracking
- Positional tracking



[https://www.stereolabs.com/
docs/object-detection/](https://www.stereolabs.com/docs/object-detection/)

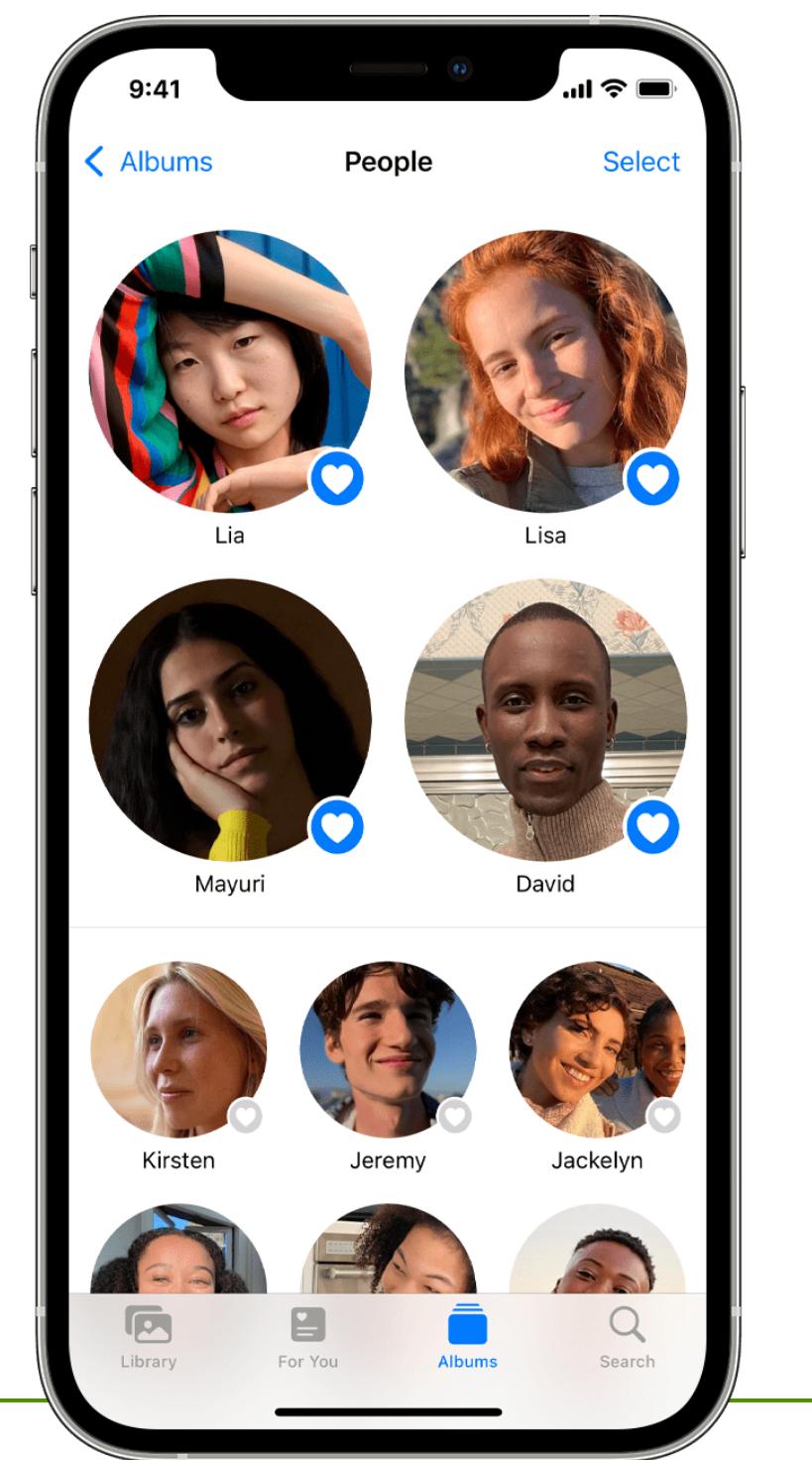
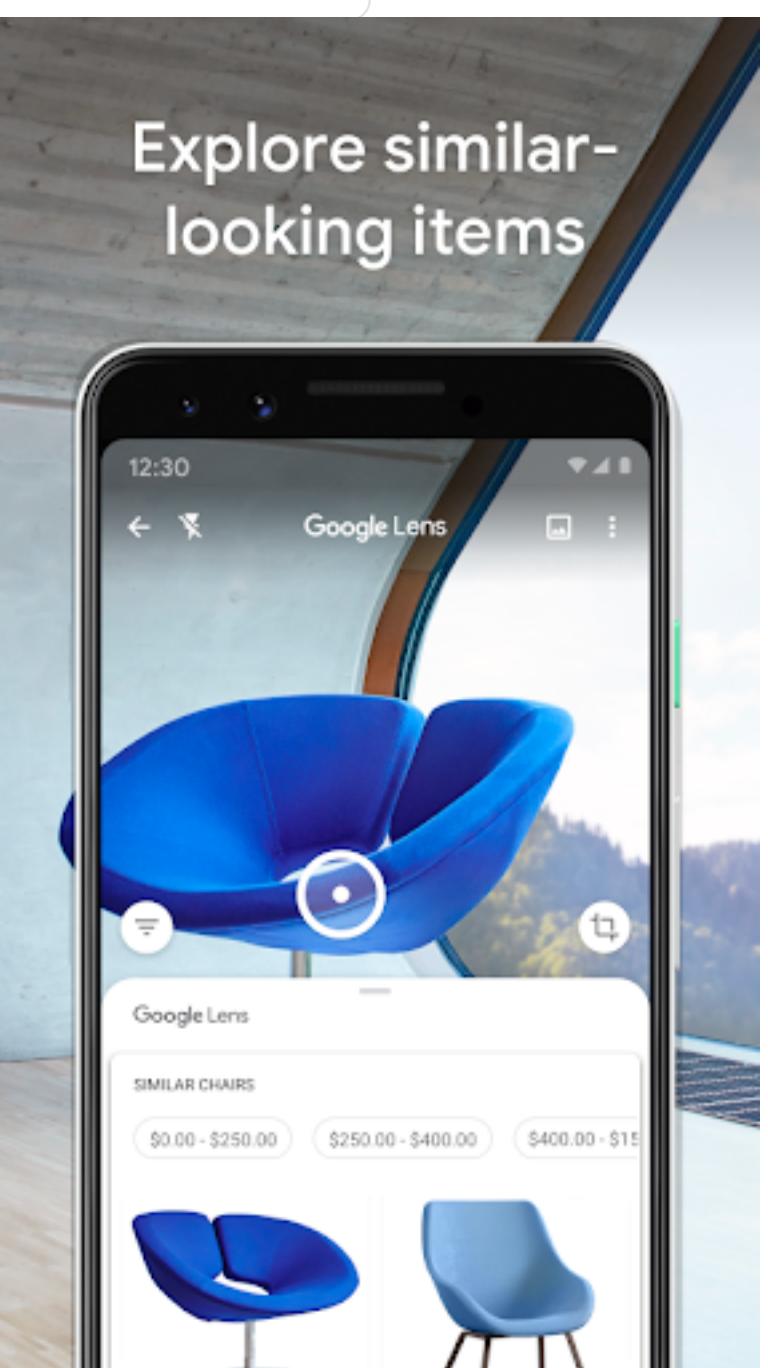
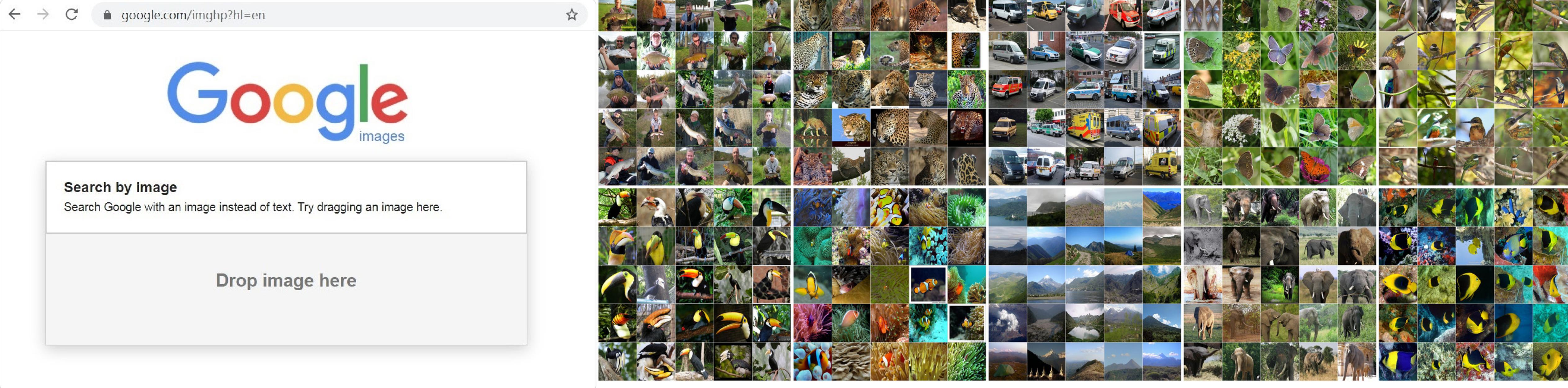
[https://www.stereolabs.com/
docs/body-tracking/](https://www.stereolabs.com/docs/body-tracking/)





**Are these images of the same
person?
(Image / Face Similarity)**

**Bonus if you guess
the movie!**



Admin

Week 2 Tasks

- Submit 2 questions about today's lecture
 - <https://forms.office.com/r/CkAmsYeFvA>
- **Prepare for Friday's tutorial!**
 - <https://ml4design.com/tutorials/image-processing-methods/preparation/>
- Start to look into what is required for the first group assignment
 - Due date of first report is Tuesday March 1st.
- Test your knowledge on W1 questions
 - And feel free to propose new ones!



Machine Learning For Design

Lecture 3 - Machine Learning for Images

Alessandro Bozzon

16/02/2022

mlfd-io@tudelft.nl
www.ml4design.com

Credits

- CMU Computer Vision course - Matthew O'Toole. <http://16385.courses.cs.cmu.edu/spring2022/>
- Grokking Machine Learning. Luis G. Serrano. Manning, 2021