

Data!

Image-to-Image Translation with Conditional Adversarial Nets

Week 2

Image as Data

So... how...?

- RGB → 3 Channels!

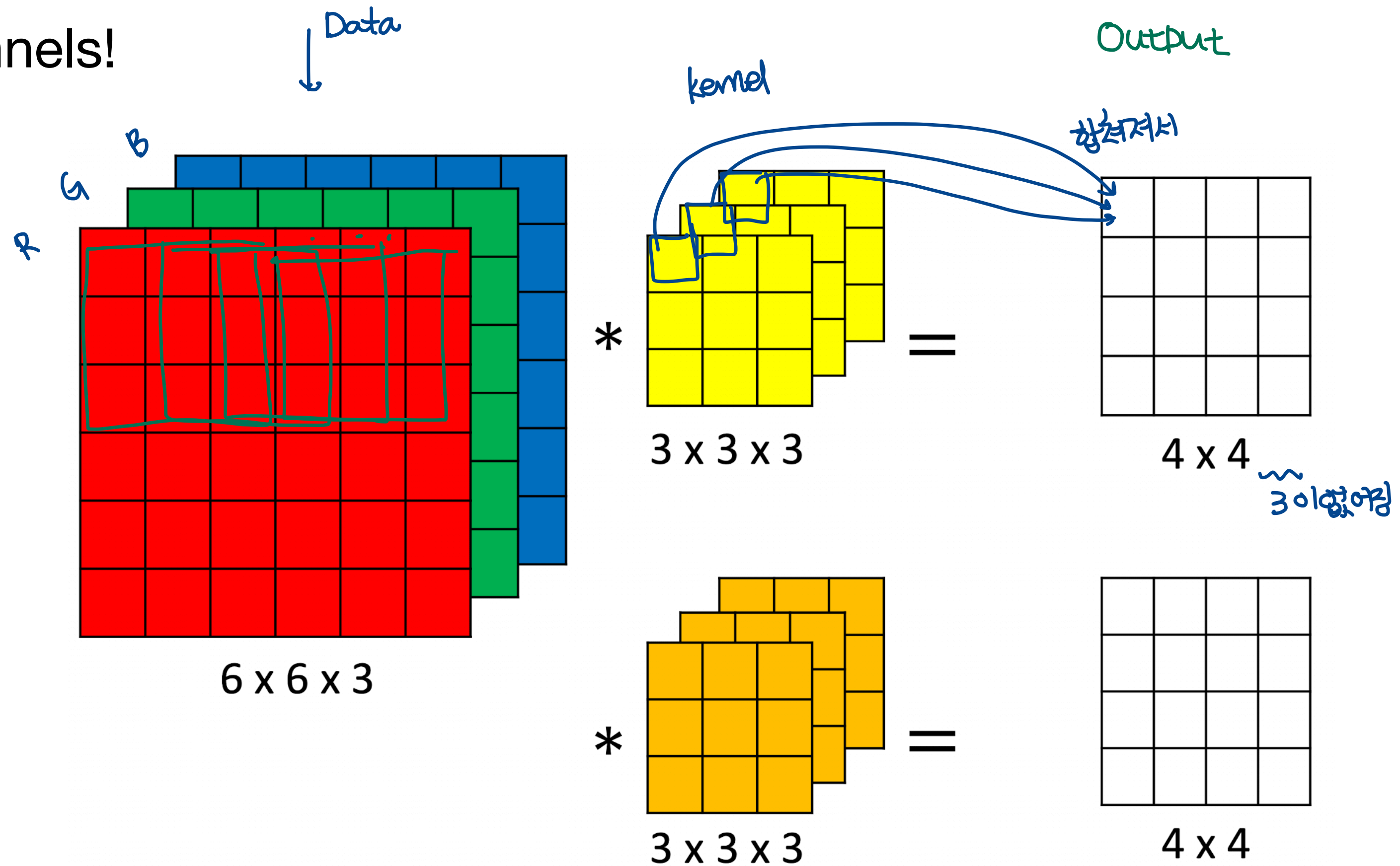


Image as Data

Max Pooling

의의

① 가변성 만들기 위해
크기이름을 image stage
② 조그만 차이 (사소한 것)는
무시하거나
전체적으로 비슷하면 같음으로

큰 representation

1	3	2	1
2	9	1	1
1	3	2	3
5	6	1	2

네트워크들이 깊다보니

가변성 소실되는 문제가 있어 pooling을 씀

9	2
6	3

Global average pooling은 다 풀이 가능

Image as Data

Average Pooling

풀이 안 가능
풀이 불가능

의의

① 양쪽

② 노이즈를 무시/하곤 가거나
conv. 동작하며 발생하는 노이즈를 무시한 뒤 평균을 구하는 것임.

1	3	2	1
2	9	1	1
1	3	2	3
5	6	1	2

Data → conv. → conv. → → output

0.9 → 0.11
0.8 → 0.004
gap = 50/3

$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{5}{4}$
$\frac{15}{4}$	$\frac{8}{4}$

Input Data

~~Average Pooling~~

- Image Files
 - jpg, png, RAW...

- Numpy Files RGB 값 (list)
 - .npy

- h5 Files database의 형식 중 하나
 - .h5

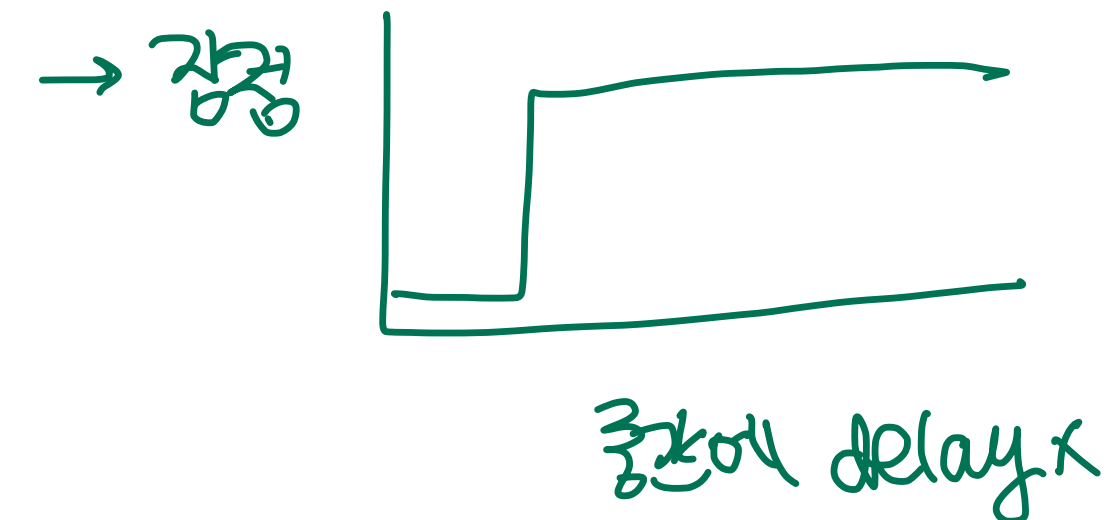
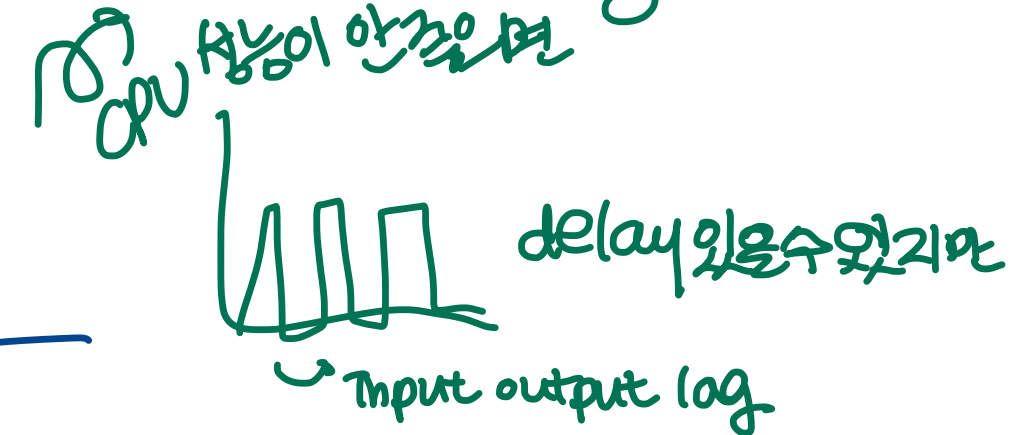
특징

- 컴퓨터 GPU 등 processing power가 좋아야 함 but 요즘 컴퓨터는 OK

- old fashioned way 컴퓨터가 안 따라줘서

- 일반적이기 X
pytorch 보단 tensorflow
DataLoader가 있어서 각 안함.

GPU utilization



DataLoader

이미지를 deep learning에 넣으려면
데이터를 넣어야 하는 구조
→ 도우미

What is DataLoader and why do we use it?

- 수만장의 데이터를 직접 for loop 돌면서 넣는다고 생각해 보자.
- GPU에 하나씩 집어넣고... 빼고....
- 한번에 다 부르면 메모리는...?

DataLoader

Parameters of DataLoader

Documentation

Pytorch: 2101021

```
CLASS torch.utils.data.DataLoader(dataset, batch_size=1, shuffle=None, sampler=None,  
    batch_sampler=None, num_workers=0, collate_fn=None, pin_memory=False, drop_last=False,  
    timeout=0, worker_init_fn=None, multiprocessing_context=None, generator=None, *,  
    prefetch_factor=2, persistent_workers=False, pin_memory_device='') [SOURCE]
```



Data loader. Combines a dataset and a sampler, and provides an iterable over the given dataset.

The `DataLoader` supports both map-style and iterable-style datasets with single- or multi-process loading, customizing loading order and optional automatic batching (collation) and memory pinning.

See `torch.utils.data` documentation page for more details.

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- dataset

- 실제 넣을 데이터! → tensor

□ vector
▭ matrix
▮ tensor
→ data 가 3차원 이상인 데이터일 경우
Image를 넣기 위해 tensor 형태의 image (숫자)를 넣어야 함.

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- batch_size

- 배치 크기를 정해준다! GPU에 한번에 몇 개의 이미지를 넣어 줄 것이냐!

몇 개의 묶음으로 나눌지
무엇이. 한 번에 몇 개의 이미지를 넣어야 할지!
batch-크기가 크려면 GPU가 커야함
몇 개의 이미지를 한 번에?
보통 8~16~32 (그의 배수로 (지문) 사용)
이유는 정확하게 모르지만 ㅎㅎ

batch-size
* 1과 16의 차이? 생각해보기
ㅎㅎ

DataLoader

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순서에 따른 bias 방지
random으로 batch를 가져오게 함.

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- shuffle

↑ 99%의 확률로 임의로 섞어야 함

- True일 시, 매 epoch마다 데이터가 임의로 섞인다!

DataLoader

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- `num_workers`

정답 X
과학자도 증명된 방법 X
~카더라 통신

- 멀티 프로세싱! 보통은 “GPU 개수 X 2” 혹은 “GPU 개수 X 4”

어떻게 하면...?

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- `pin_memory` ≡ 식당 예약제

(채거각 예)
이미지
HDD → CPU → RAM → GPU → GPU RAM → DL

- 예약해놓고 씹시다! 빠르게 빠르게 갑시다!

DataLoader

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리눅스 권유

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대부분의 경우 false

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- `drop_last`

- 배치로 나누다 남는 녀석들은...?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

batch_size = 3

data가 많으면 True

but 웬만하면 False

DataLoader

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