

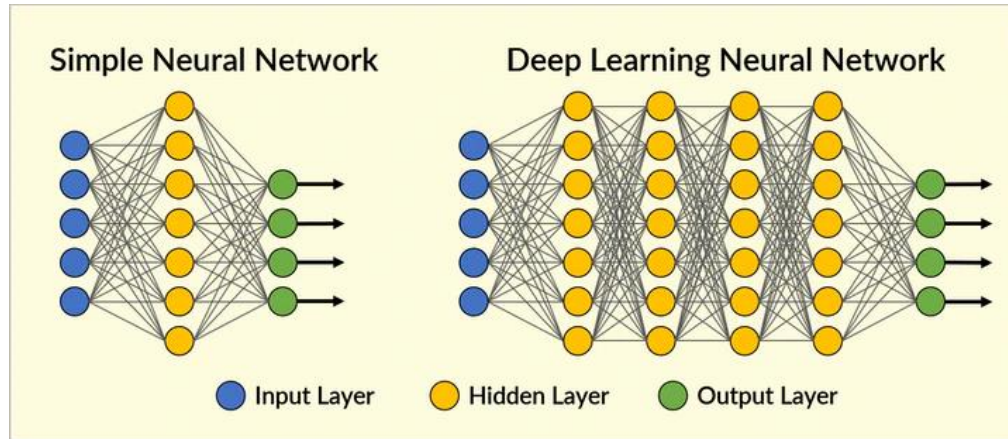
Introduction

Layers

개요

상상은 현실이 된다.

- Model을 구성하는 층
 - 하나 이상의 tensor를 입력 받아 하나 이상의 tensor를 출력 한다.



Graph에 비해 단순화된 모형

출처: <https://gwoolab.tistory.com/46>

- Layer
 - $y = f(x)$: 함수
 - 데이터 변환
 - `keras.layers.BatchNormalization` : input data를 정규화. 학습 속도가 빨라짐
 - `keras.layers.Conv2D` : Convolution
 - `keras.layers.MaxPooling2D` : Max Pooling
 - 데이터 가공
 - `keras.layers.Dropout` : 샘플링 (일부 데이터 삭제)
 - `keras.layers.Flatten` : 다 차원 데이터를 1차원으로 가공

Layer 종류 : Dense, Conv, Pooling, RNN, LSTM

- Layer
 - Dense : 밀집망
 - BatchNormalization : Input data를 정규화. 학습 속도가 빨라짐
 - Normalization
 - LayerNormalization
 - UnitNormalization
 - Dropout : 샘플링 (일부 데이터 삭제)
 - AlphaDropout
 - SpatialDropout1D
 - SpatialDropout2D
 - SpatialDropout3D
 - GaussianDropout
 - UpSampling1D
 - UpSampling2D
 - UpSampling3D
 - Flatten : 평탄화. 다 차원 데이터를 1차원으로 가공
- Dense : 1차원 벡터 처리

Layer 종류 : Dense, Conv, Pooling, RNN, LSTM

- Layer

- Conv1D : Convolution 1D
- Conv2D : Convolution 2D
- Conv3D : Convolution 3D
- Conv1DTranspose
- Conv2DTranspose
- Conv3DTranspose
- DepthwiseConv1D
- DepthwiseConv2D
- SeparableConv1D
- SeparableConv2D
- ZeroPadding1D
- ZeroPadding2D
- ZeroPadding3D

- Conv : 공간 정보 추가

Layer 종류 : Dense, Conv, Pooling, RNN, LSTM

- Layer
 - AveragePooling1D : 평균 Pooling 1D
 - AveragePooling2D : 평균 Pooling 2D
 - AveragePooling3D : 평균 Pooling 3D
 - MaxPooling1D : 최대 Pooling 1D
 - [MaxPooling2D](#) : 최대 Pooling 2D
 - MaxPooling3D : 최대 Pooling 3D

 - GlobalAveragePooling1D
 - GlobalAveragePooling2D
 - GlobalAveragePooling3D
 - GlobalMaxPooling1D
 - GlobalMaxPooling2D
 - GlobalMaxPooling3D
- Pooling : 축소

Layer 종류 : Dense, Conv, Pooling, RNN, LSTM

- Layer
 - RNN
 - AbstractRNNCell
 - SimpleRNN
 - SimpleRNNCell
 - StackedRNNCells
 - LSTM
 - LSTMCell
 - ConvLSTM1D
 - ConvLSTM2D
 - ConvLSTM3D
- RNN : 과거 정보 반영
 - 시계열
- LSTM : RNN의 개선된 종류

Layer 종류 : Dense, Conv, Pooling, RNN, LSTM

- Layer
 - RandomBrightness
 - RandomContrast
 - RandomCrop
 - RandomFlip
 - RandomHeight
 - RandomRotation
 - RandomTranslation
 - RandomWidth
 - RandomZoom
- Random : 생성기

Layer 종류 : Dense, Conv, Pooling, RNN, LSTM

- Layer
 - Add
 - add
 - Average
 - average
 - Concatenate
 - concatenate
 - Dot
 - dot
 - Maximum
 - maximum
 - Minimum
 - minimum
 - Multiply
 - multiply
 - Subtract
 - subtract

Layer 종류 : Dense, Conv, Pooling, RNN, LSTM

- Layer
 - LeakyReLU
 - Reshape
 - Activation
 - EinsumDense
 - Embedding
 - Lambda
 - Masking
 - LocallyConnected1D
 - LocallyConnected2D
- CategoryEncoding
- Discretization
- Hashing
- CenterCrop

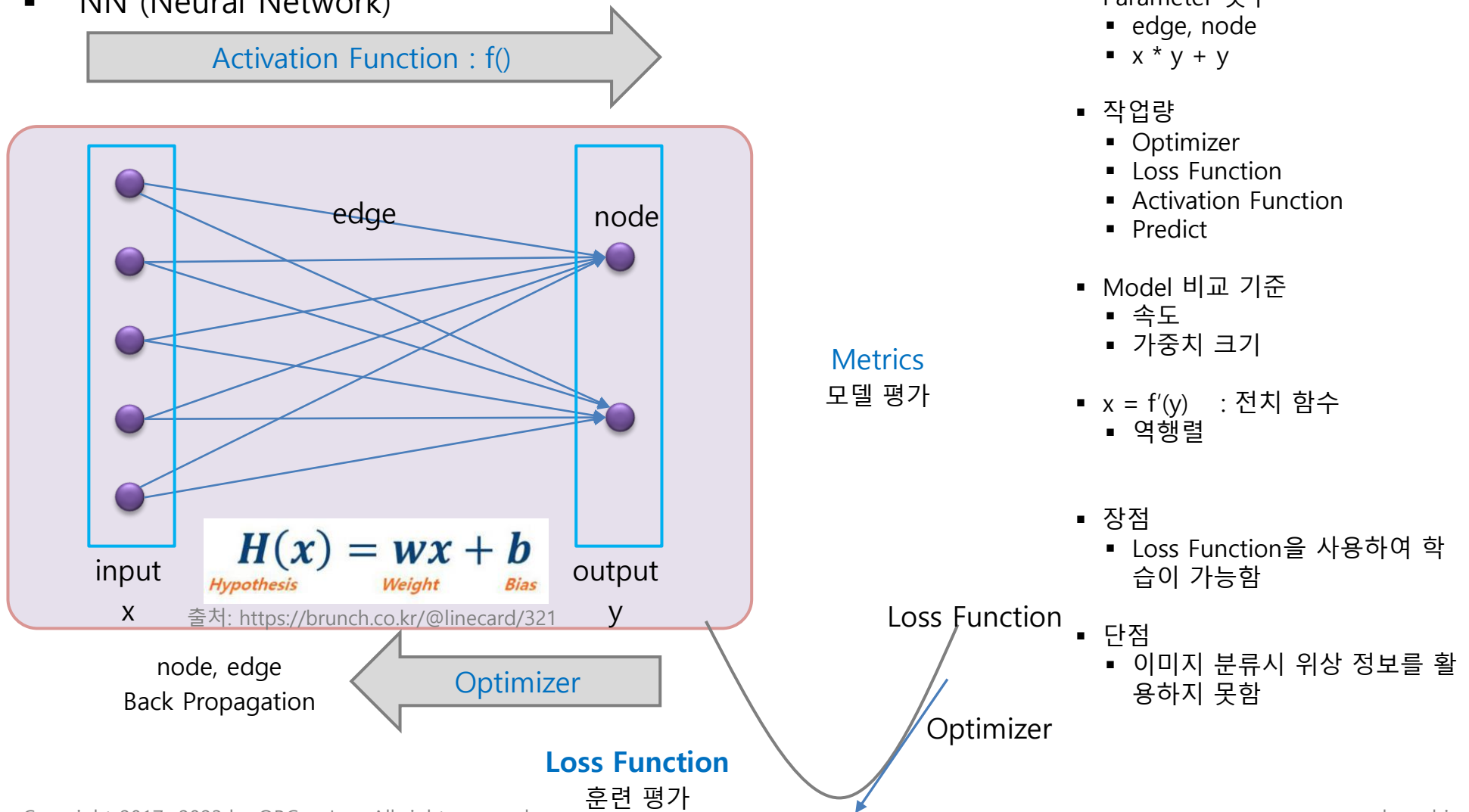
Layer 종류 : Dense, Conv, Pooling, RNN, LSTM

- Layer
 - Rescaling
 - Resizing
 - IntegerLookup
 - StringLookup
 - TextVectorization
 - ActivityRegularization
 - GaussianNoise
 - Cropping1D
 - Cropping2D
 - Cropping3D
 - Permute
 - RepeatVector
 - Reshape
 - Wrapper
 - Bidirectional
 - GRU
 - GRUCell
 - TimeDistributed

Layers

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Dense (밀집망)

- NN (Neural Network)



Layers

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Dense (밀집망)

- Activation Functions (활성화 함수)
 - <https://reniew.github.io/12/>
 - [sigmoid](#) : Sigmoid, [0, 1] : 이진 분류
 - [tanh](#) : TanH, [-1, 1] ← Sigmoid 개선 : 이진 분류
 - [softmax](#) : Softmax, Output의 총합은 1 (확률) : 다중 분류
 - [relu](#) : ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit), [0, x] : 연산이 빠름
 - LeakyReLU : [0.01x, x] ← ReLU 개선
 - PReLU : [ax, x] ← Leaky ReLU 개선
 - elu : ELU (Exponential Linear Unit), $[a(e^x - 1), x]$ ← TanH + ReLU
 - linear : Linear, 입력값을 그대로 출력

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Dense (밀집망)

- Activation Functions (활성화 함수)
 - exponential
 - gelu
 - hard_sigmoid
 - selu
 - softplus
 - softsign
 - swish
 - ThresholderReLU

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Dense (밀집망)

- Loss Functions (손실 함수)
 - binary_crossentropy
 - binary_focal_crossentropy
 - [categorical_crossentropy](#) : 분류시 사용
 - sparse_categorical_crossentropy

- mean_squared_error : MSE : 예측시 사용
- mean_squared_logarithmic_error : MSLE
- mean_absolute_error : MAE
- mean_absolute_percentage_error : MAPE

- categorical_hinge
- cosine_similarity
- hinge
- huber
- kl_divergence
- log_cosh
- log_cosh as logcosh
- poisson
- squared_hinge

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Dense (밀집망)

- Optimizer (최적화)

- experimental
- legacy
- schedules

- adadelta : Adadelta
- adagrad : Adagrad : 학습률을 조정하여 학습
- adam : Adam : 예측시 사용
- adamax : Adamax
- ftrl : Ftrl
- gradient_descent : SGD (Stochastic Gradient Descent, 확률적 경사 하강법)
- nadam : Nadam
- rmsprop : RMSprop

Layers

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Dense (밀집망)

- Matric (척도)
 - [https://ek-koh.github.io/data analysis/evaluation/](https://ek-koh.github.io/data%20analysis/evaluation/)
- **Accuracy** : 정확도 (예측과 실제값이 같은 비율)
 - BinaryAccuracy
 - CategoricalAccuracy
 - binary_accuracy
 - categorical_accuracy
 - sparse_categorical_accuracy
 - sparse_top_k_categorical_accuracy
 - top_k_categorical_accuracy
 - SparseCategoricalAccuracy
 - SparseTopK_categorical_accuracy
 - TopK_categorical_accuracy
- **Precision** : 정밀도 (예측이 a인 경우, 예측과 실제값이 a인 비율)
 - PrecisionAtRecall
- **Recall** : 재현율 (실제값이 a인 경우, 예측과 실제값이 a인 비율)
 - RecallAtPrecision

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Dense (밀집망)

- Matric (척도)
 - Mean
 - MeanMetricWrapper
 - MeanTensor
 - Metric
 - Sum
- AUC
- BinaryCrossentropy
- BinaryIoU
- CategoricalCrossentropy
- CategoricalHinge
- CosineSimilarity
- FalseNegatives
- FalsePositives
- Hinge
- IoU
- KLDivergence

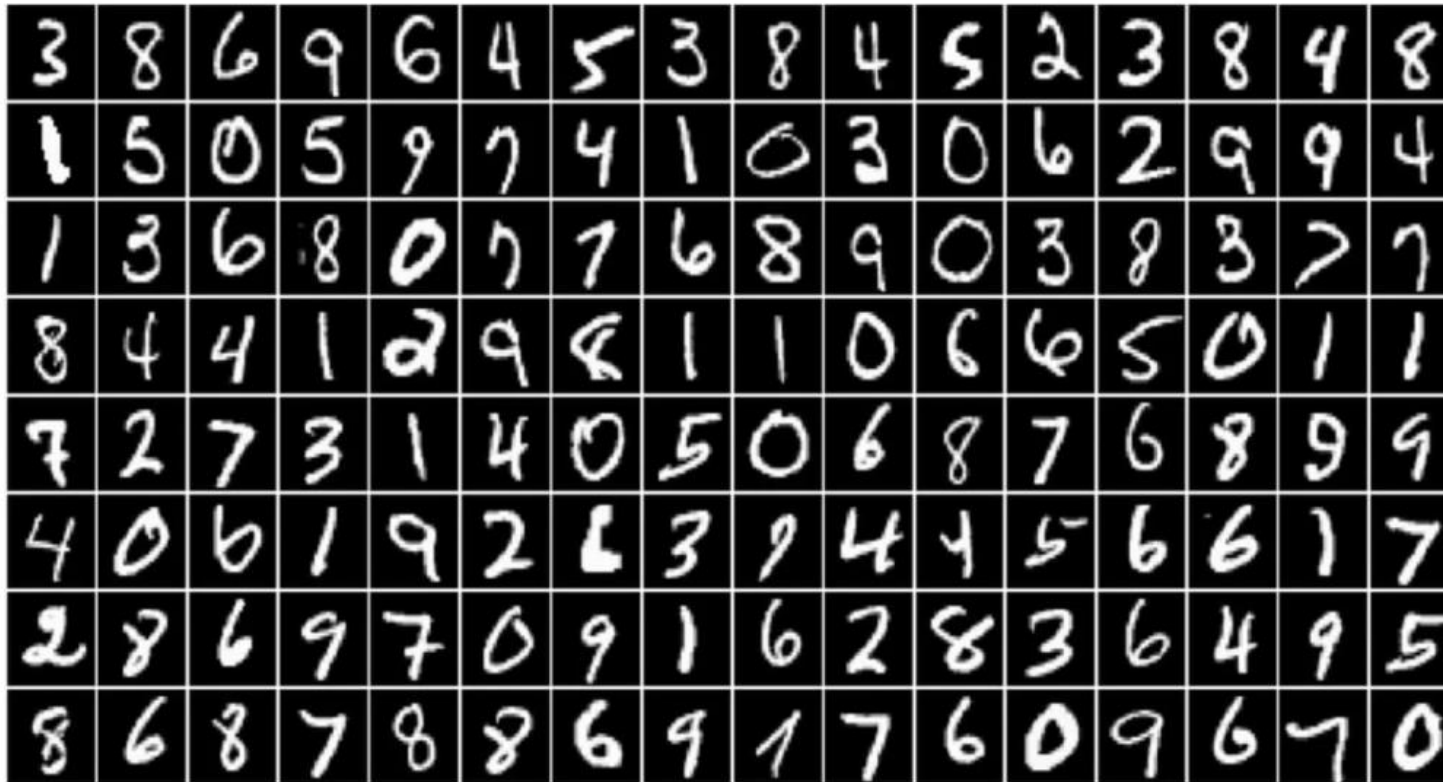
Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Dense (밀집망)

- Matric (척도)
 - LogCoshError
 - MeanAbsoluteError
 - MeanAbsolutePercentageError
 - MeanIoU
 - MeanRelativeError
 - MeanSquaredError
 - MeanSquaredLogarithmicError
 - OneHotIoU
 - OneHotMeanIoU
 - Poisson
 - RootMeanSquaredError
 - SensitivityAtSpecificity
 - SparseCategoricalCrossentropy
 - SpecificityAtSensitivity
 - SquaredHinge
 - TrueNegatives
 - TruePositives

Layers

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Dense (밀집망)

- Input
 - 숫자 손글씨
 - $28 * 28$

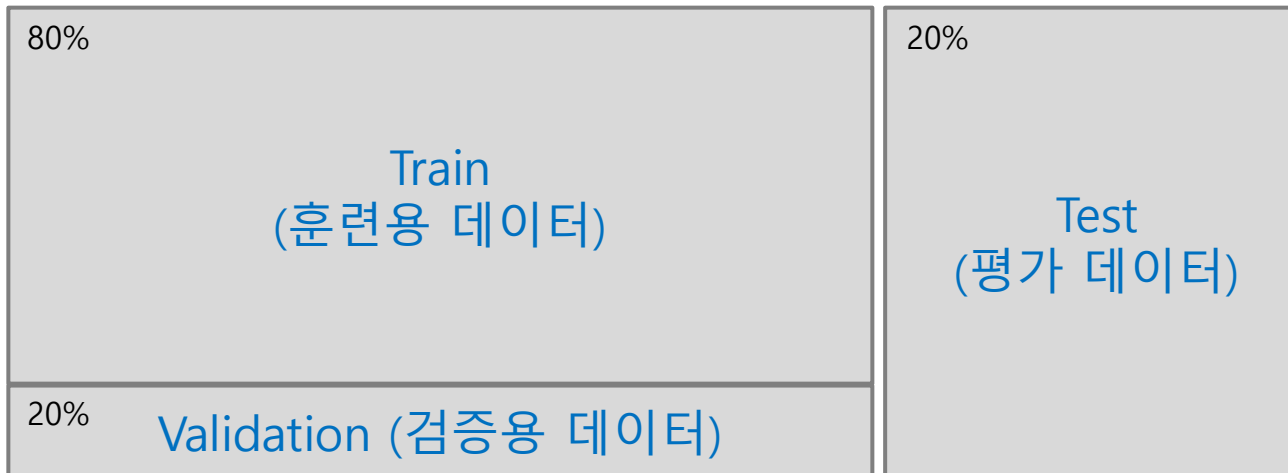


출처: <https://learnopencv.com/implementing-mlp-tensorflow-keras/>

Layers

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Dense (밀집망)

- 데이터 가공
 - Nomalization
 - Layer에서 데이터 가공과 다른 점은 "한번만 실행된다"는 것 이다.
- epochs
 - 훈련 집합 횟수
- batch_size
 - 훈련 집합당 훈련 횟수
- 훈련 데이터 : train
 - 훈련용 : train : 80%
 - 검증용 : validation : 20%
- 평가 데이터 : test



Layers

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Dense (밀집망)

- Model

```
model = keras.models.Sequential()
```

```
#--- nb_classes = 28 * 28
```

```
model.add(keras.layers.Dense(self.nb_classes, input_shape=(reshaped,), activation='softmax'))
```

```
model.compile(
```

```
    optimizer=self.optimizer,
```

```
    loss=self.loss_function,
```

```
    metrics=[ self.metrics ]
```

```
)
```

```
#--- Adam
```

```
#--- categorical_crossentropy
```

```
#--- accuracy
```

Layers

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Dense (밀집망)

- Output
Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	
dense (Dense)	(None, 10)	7850	#--- $(28 * 28) * 10 + 10$

Total params: 7,850
Trainable params: 7,850
Non-trainable params: 0

Layers

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Dense (밀집망)

- Output

Epoch 1/35

94/94 [=====] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 1.2428 - accuracy: 0.6838 -
val_loss: 0.7018 - val_accuracy: 0.8438

Epoch 2/35

94/94 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6172 - accuracy: 0.8523 -
val_loss: 0.4953 - val_accuracy: 0.8803

... 생략 ...

Epoch 34/35

94/94 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2570 - accuracy: 0.9283 -
val_loss: 0.2617 - val_accuracy: 0.9294

Epoch 35/35

94/94 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2555 - accuracy: 0.9287 -
val_loss: 0.2627 - val_accuracy: 0.9287

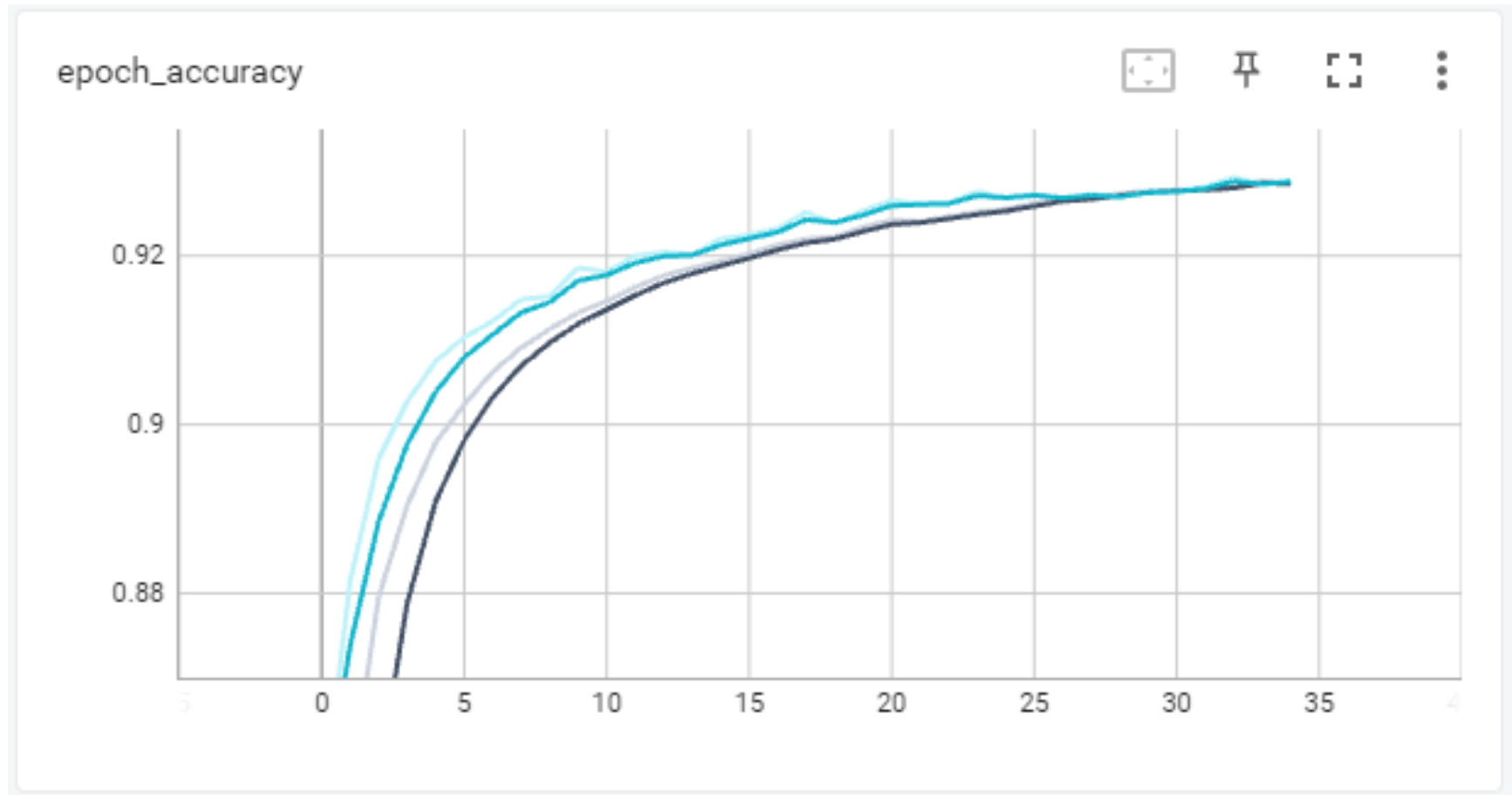
313/313 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.2669 - accuracy: 0.9269

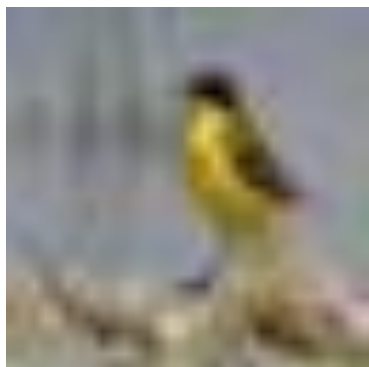
Test accuracy: 0.9269000291824341

Layers

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Dense (밀집망)

- Graph

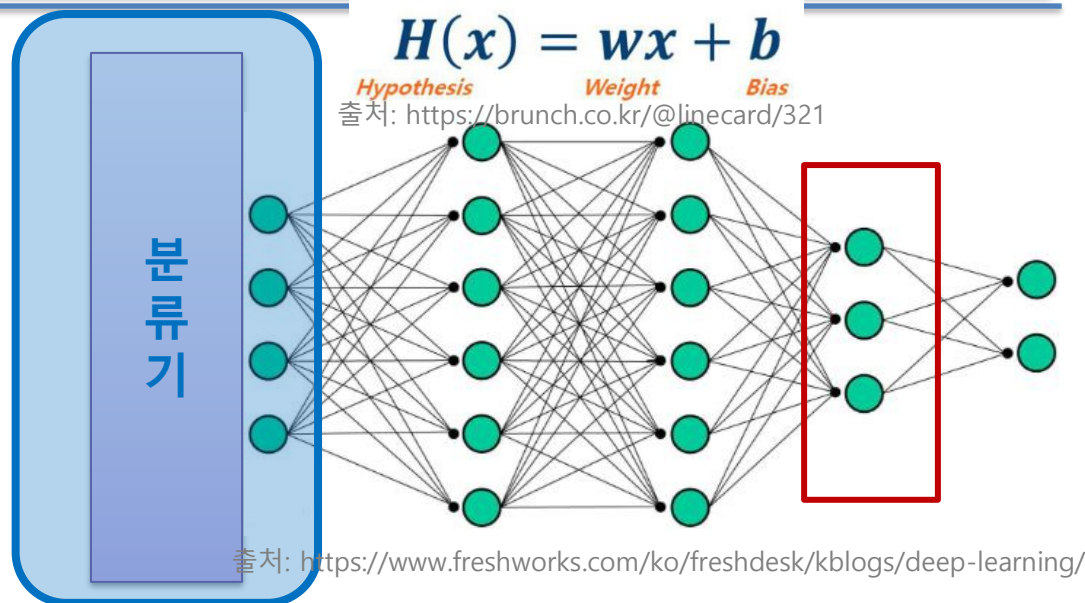




60,000 이미지
100개 분류
분류당 600개 이미지

32 * 32 pixels

출처: <https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html>



생성기

$$y = f(x)$$

$$= \text{softmax}(H(x))$$

$$= \text{softmax}(wx + b)$$

$$H(x) = wx + b$$

$$wx = H(x) - b$$

$$x = (H(x) - b) / w$$

$$x = H(x) / w - b / w$$

($y = wx + b$ 형태)

난수를 발생시켜 $H(x)$ 로 사용하면
이미지(x)를 생성할 수 있음

학습 기능 없음

이미지
생성

1

생성기 → 분류기

난수
random

학습

이미지
생성

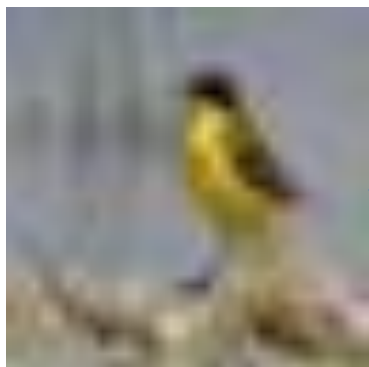
이미지

분류기

판별기로 사용

학습 X
사용

Generative AI (생성형 AI)



60,000 이미지
100개 분류
분류당 600개 이미지

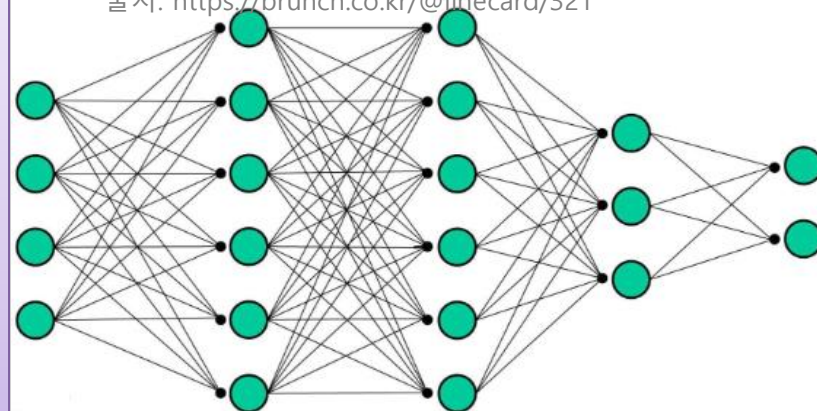
32 * 32 pixels

출처: <https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html>

분류기

$$H(x) = wx + b$$

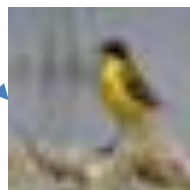
Hypothesis Weight Bias
출처: <https://brunch.co.kr/@linecard/321>



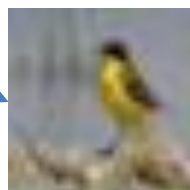
출처: <https://www.freshworks.com/ko/freshdesk/kblogs/deep-learning/>

2

생성기 → 판별기



이미지



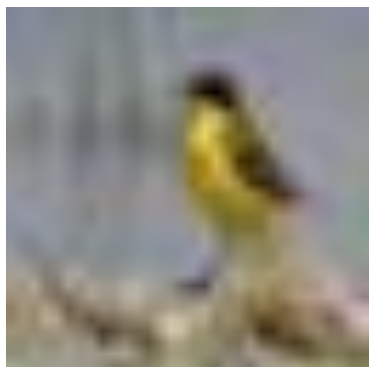
생성한 이미지

판별기

이미지를 생성하는 모델과
이미지를 판별하는 모델을
모두 학습 시킨다

x : 이미지 또는 생성한 이미지
y : 사진, 기계가 생성한 이미지

GAN (Generative Adversarial Networks, 생성적 적대 신경망)



60,000 이미지
100개 분류
분류당 600개 이미지

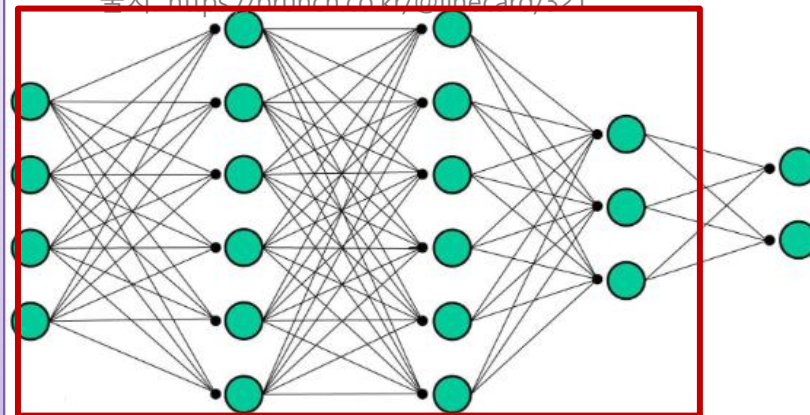
32 * 32 pixels

출처: <https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html>

분류기

$$H(x) = wx + b$$

Hypothesis Weight Bias
출처: <https://brunch.co.kr/@linecard/321>



출처: <https://www.freshworks.com/ko/freshdesk/kblogs/deep-learning/>

생성기

이미지
생성

$$y = \text{softmax}(H(x)) \\ = \text{softmax}(wx + b)$$

$$H(x) = wx + b$$

$$wx = H(x) - b \\ x = (H(x) - b) / w$$

난수를 발생시켜 $H(x)$ 로 사용하면
이미지(x)를 생성할 수 있음

학습 기능 없음

3

Encoder → Decoder

분류기

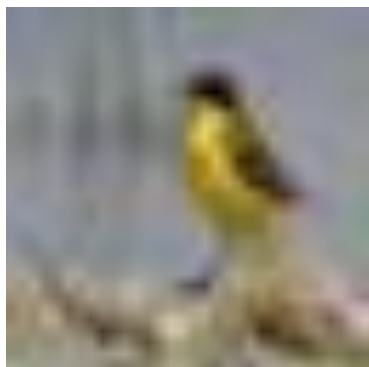
이미지
생성

원본 이미지와
생성된 이미지의
유사성으로 학습
가능

단, 학습의 의미
가 없음

학습 기능 없음

AutoEncoder

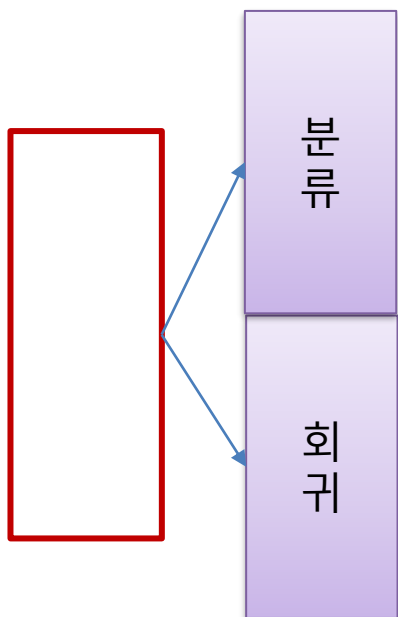


60,000 이미지
100개 분류
분류당 600개 이미지

32 * 32 pixels

출처: <https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html>

분류와 지역화

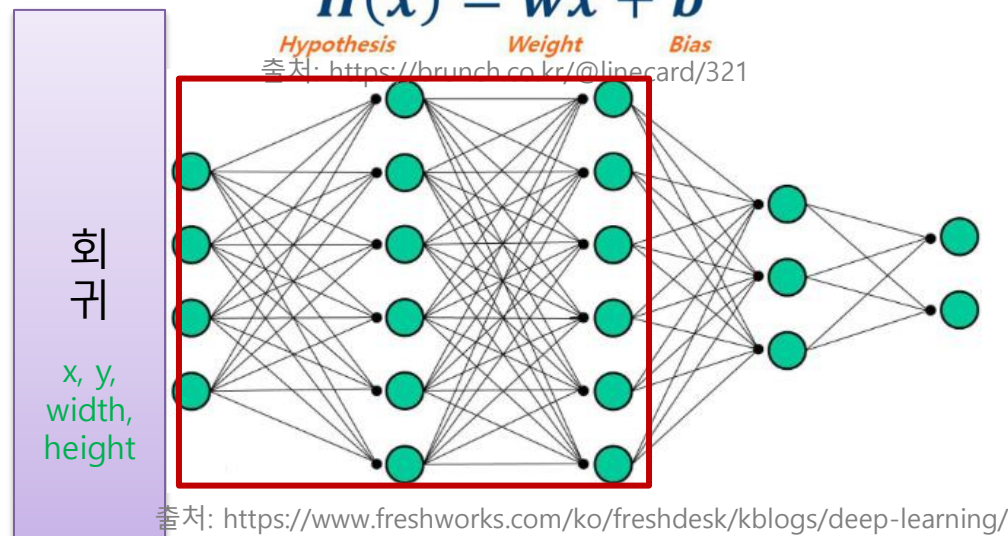


x, y, width, height

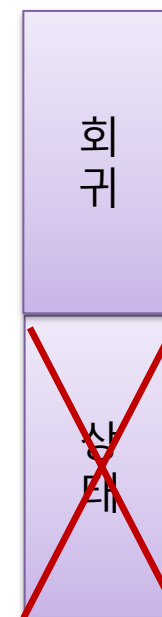
- 객체 탐지 (분류 + 회귀)
 - 동물, 동물의 위치

$$H(x) = wx + b$$

Hypothesis Weight Bias
출처: <https://brunch.co.kr/@linecard/321>



RNN



다음 입력으로 사용

학습 기능 없음

RNN (Recurrent Neural Network, 순환 신경망)

Layers

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Conv2D

- Convolution : 관계 정보를 활용하는 방법
 - Dense : 선형 (1차원 배열)
 - Convolution : n차원 부분 행렬
 - 행열에 Convolution을 적용하여 특징맵을 생성
 - 2차원 : 이미지, 오디오, 텍스트
 - 3차원 : 비디오
- Transpose Convolution
 - 전치 컨볼루션
 - 입력과 출력을 반전



1 _{x1}	1 _{x0}	1 _{x1}	0	0
0 _{x0}	1 _{x1}	1 _{x0}	1	0
0 _{x1}	0 _{x0}	1 _{x1}	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

Image

4		

Convolved Feature

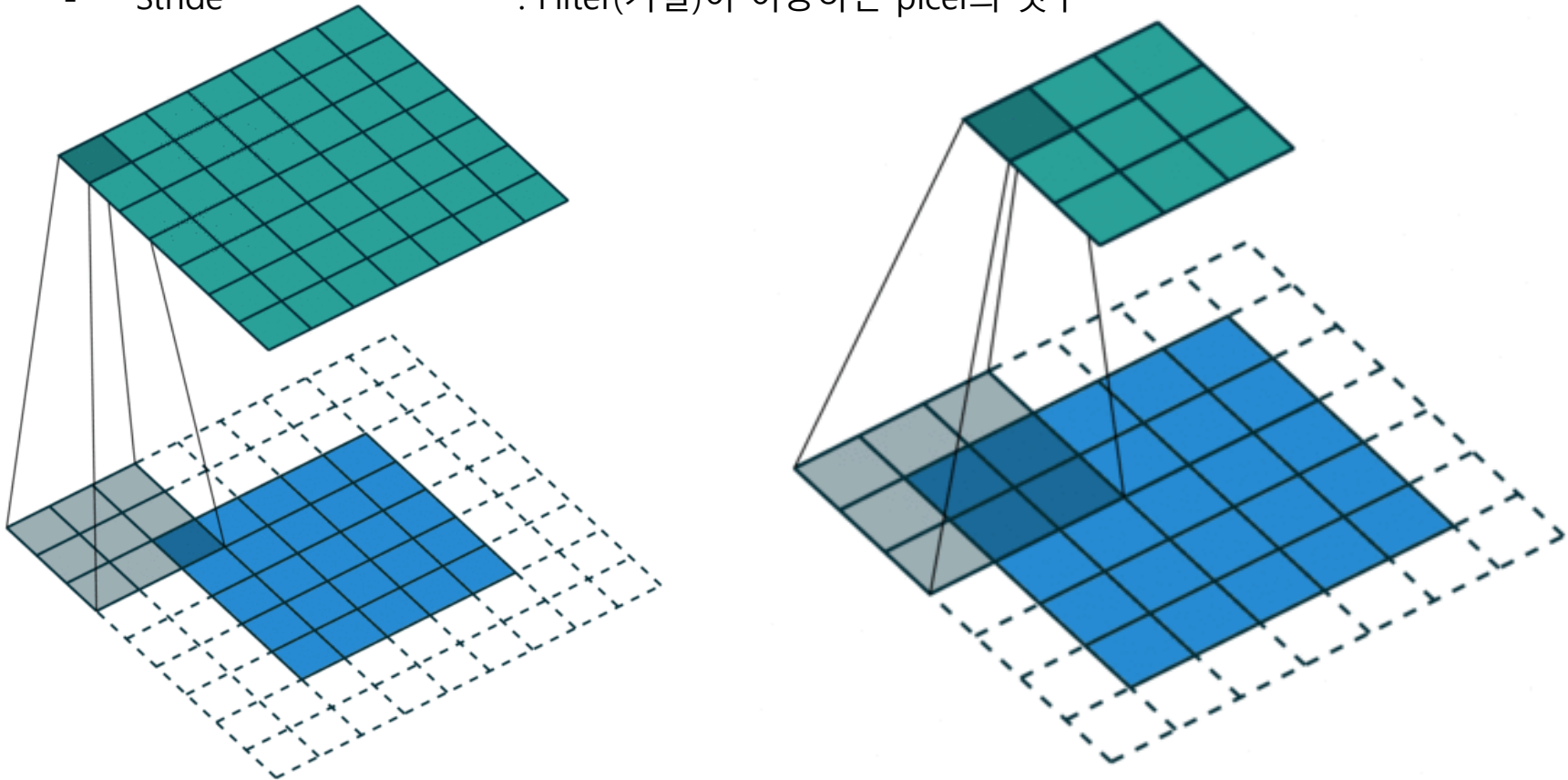
출처: <https://pub.towardsai.net/convolutional-neural-networks-cnns-tutorial-with-python-417c29f0403f>

Layers

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Conv2D

- Convolution

- Padding : 주로 입력과 출력의 크기를 동일하도록 조정
- Stride : Filter(커널)이 이동하는 pixel의 갯수



출처: <https://pub.towardsai.net/convolutional-neural-networks-cnns-tutorial-with-python-417c29f0403f>

Layers

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Conv2D

- Convolution

- Filter



$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Input Image

- Filter

- 특정 효과를 가지는 filter에 대한 학습이 가능 하다.
 - 특정 이미지만을 위한 filter가 생성 된다.



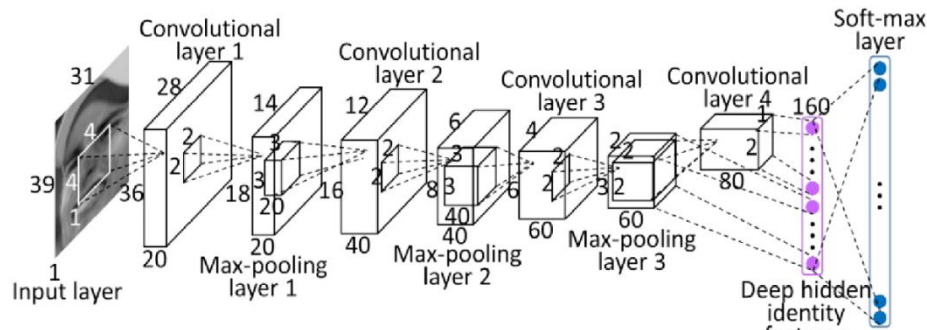
Convolved Image

출처: <https://pub.towardsai.net/convolutional-neural-networks-cnns-tutorial-with-python-417c29f0403f>

Layers

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Conv2D

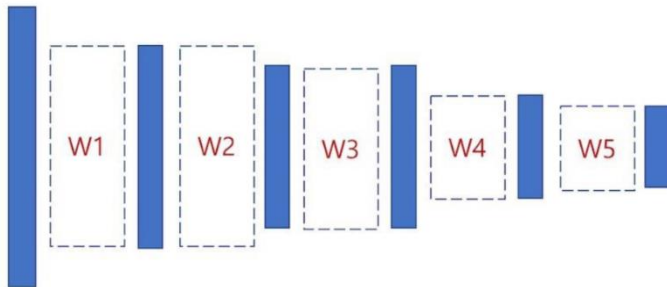
- 4개의 컨볼루션 레이어, 39x31x1 크기의 입력 데이터, 100개의 클래스로 분류
 - 20만개 parameter → Dense에 비해 학습이 쉽고 처리 속도가 빠르다.



출처: <https://github.com/sooftware/Speech-Recognition-Tutorial/blob/master/seminar/CNN.pdf>

- 4개의 dmsslrcmd, 1209x1(39x31x1) 크기의 입력 데이터, 100개의 클래스로 분류
 - 100만개 parameter. 은닉층이 깊어질 수록 급격히 늘어남

Input layer Layer 1 Layer 2 Layer 3 Layer 4 Output Layer
(1209, 1) (600, 1) (300, 1) (300, 1) (150, 1) (100, 1)



출처: <https://github.com/sooftware/Speech-Recognition-Tutorial/blob/master/seminar/CNN.pdf>

Layers

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.MaxPooling2D

- Pooling
 - n차원 부분 행렬을 사용하여 특징맵을 요약
 - 주로 [Max Pooling](#)을 사용 한다.

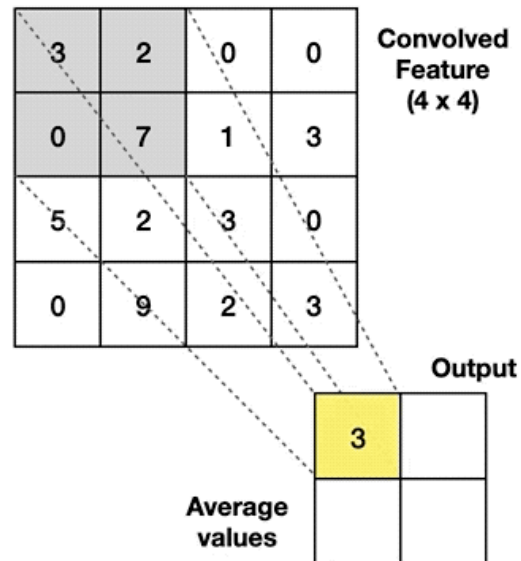
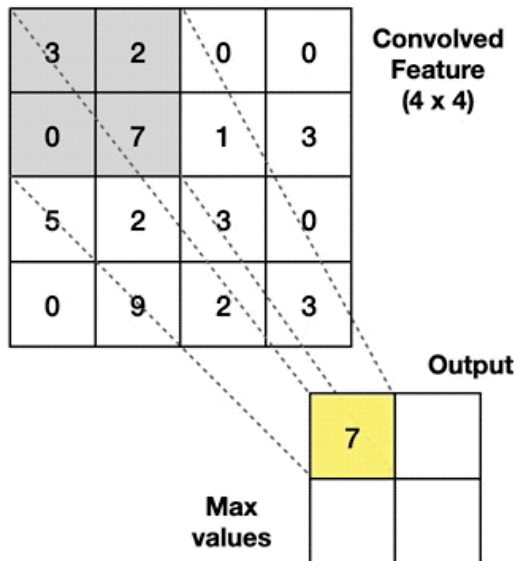
Max Pooling

Take the **highest** value from the area covered by the kernel

Average Pooling

Calculate the **average** value from the area covered by the kernel

Example: Kernel of size 2 x 2; stride=(2,2)



출처: <https://pub.towardsai.net/convolutional-neural-networks-cnns-tutorial-with-python-417c29f0403f>

Layers

Layer 종류 : `keras.layers.MaxPooling2D`

- Pooling



Subsampling



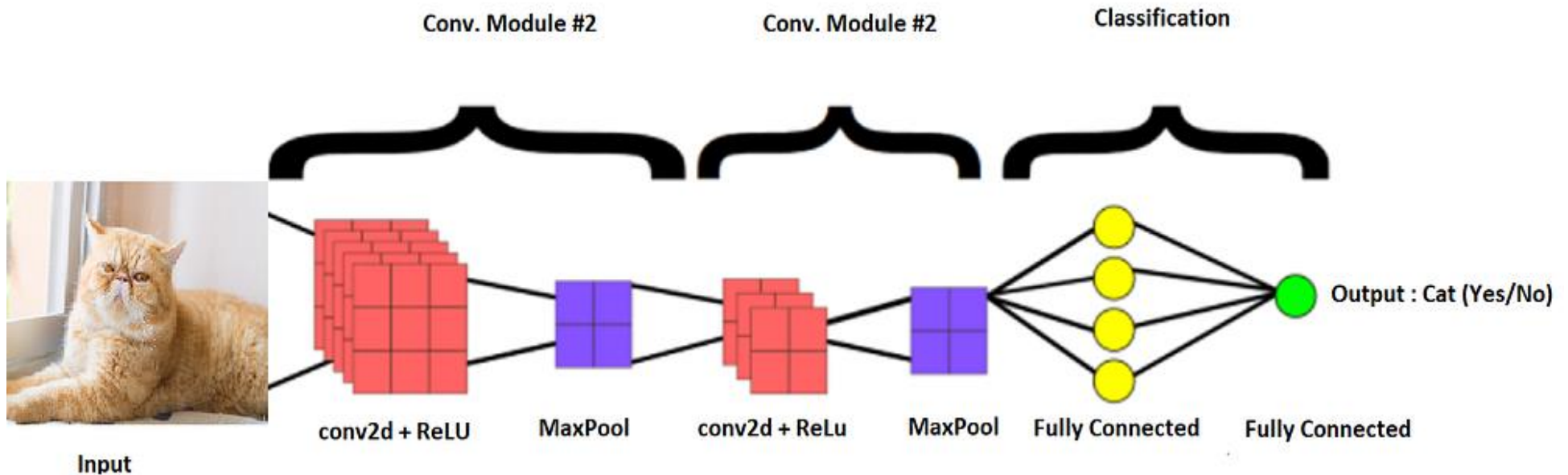
- 효과
 - 오류 보완
 - 확대

출처: <https://pub.towardsai.net/convolutional-neural-networks-cnns-tutorial-with-python-417c29f0403f>

Layers

Layer 종류 : keras.layers.Conv2D, keras.layers.MaxPooling2D

- CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks, 합성곱 신경망)
 - DCNN (Deep CNN, 심층 합성곱 신경망)
 - Convolution layer
 - ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit)
 - Pooling layer
 - FC (Fully connected) layer
- 데이터 변환 계층
- Receptive field (로컬 수용 필드)
- 가중치 공유



Layers

CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks, 합성곱 신경망)

- Input
 - 숫자 손글씨
 - $28 * 28$



출처: <https://learnopencv.com/implementing-mlp-tensorflow-keras/>

Layers

CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks, 합성곱 신경망)

- 데이터 가공
 - Nomalization
 - Layer에서 데이터 가공과 다른 점은 "[한번만 실행된다](#)"는 것 이다.
- epochs
 - 훈련 집합 횟수
- batch_size
 - 훈련 집합당 훈련 횟수
- 훈련 데이터
 - 훈련용 : train
 - 검증용 : validation
 - : 80%
 - : 20%
- 평가 데이터 : test

Layers

CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks, 합성곱 신경망)

- Model

```
IMG_ROWS, IMG_COLS = 28, 28
```

```
input_shape = (IMG_ROWS, IMG_COLS, 1)
```

```
model = keras.models.Sequential()
```

```
model.add(keras.layers.Conv2D(20, (5, 5), activation='relu', input_shape=input_shape))
```

```
model.add(keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))
```

```
model.add(keras.layers.Conv2D(50, (5, 5), activation='relu'))
```

```
model.add(keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))
```

```
model.add(keras.layers.Flatten())
```

```
model.add(keras.layers.Dense(500, activation="relu"))
```

```
model.add(keras.layers.Dense(self.nb_classes, activation="softmax"))
```

```
model.compile(
```

```
    optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adam(),
```

```
    loss='categorical_crossentropy',
```

```
    metrics=['accuracy']
```

```
)
```

Layers

CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks, 합성곱 신경망)

- Output
Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 20)	520
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 12, 12, 20)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 50)	25050
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 4, 4, 50)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 800)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 500)	400500
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	5010
=====		

Total params: 431,080
Trainable params: 431,080
Non-trainable params: 0

Layers

CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks, 합성곱 신경망)

- Output

Epoch 1/5

2023-08-03 14:06:54.469518: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_dnn.cc:384] Loaded cuDNN version 8600

24/24 [=====] - 5s 52ms/step - loss: 1.1939 - accuracy: 0.7053 - val_loss: 0.4708 - val_accuracy: 0.8558

Epoch 2/5

24/24 [=====] - 1s 39ms/step - loss: 0.3677 - accuracy: 0.8913 - val_loss: 0.3250 - val_accuracy: 0.9014

Epoch 3/5

24/24 [=====] - 1s 38ms/step - loss: 0.2287 - accuracy: 0.9403 - val_loss: 0.2305 - val_accuracy: 0.9316

Epoch 4/5

24/24 [=====] - 1s 38ms/step - loss: 0.1650 - accuracy: 0.9547 - val_loss: 0.1785 - val_accuracy: 0.9457

Epoch 5/5

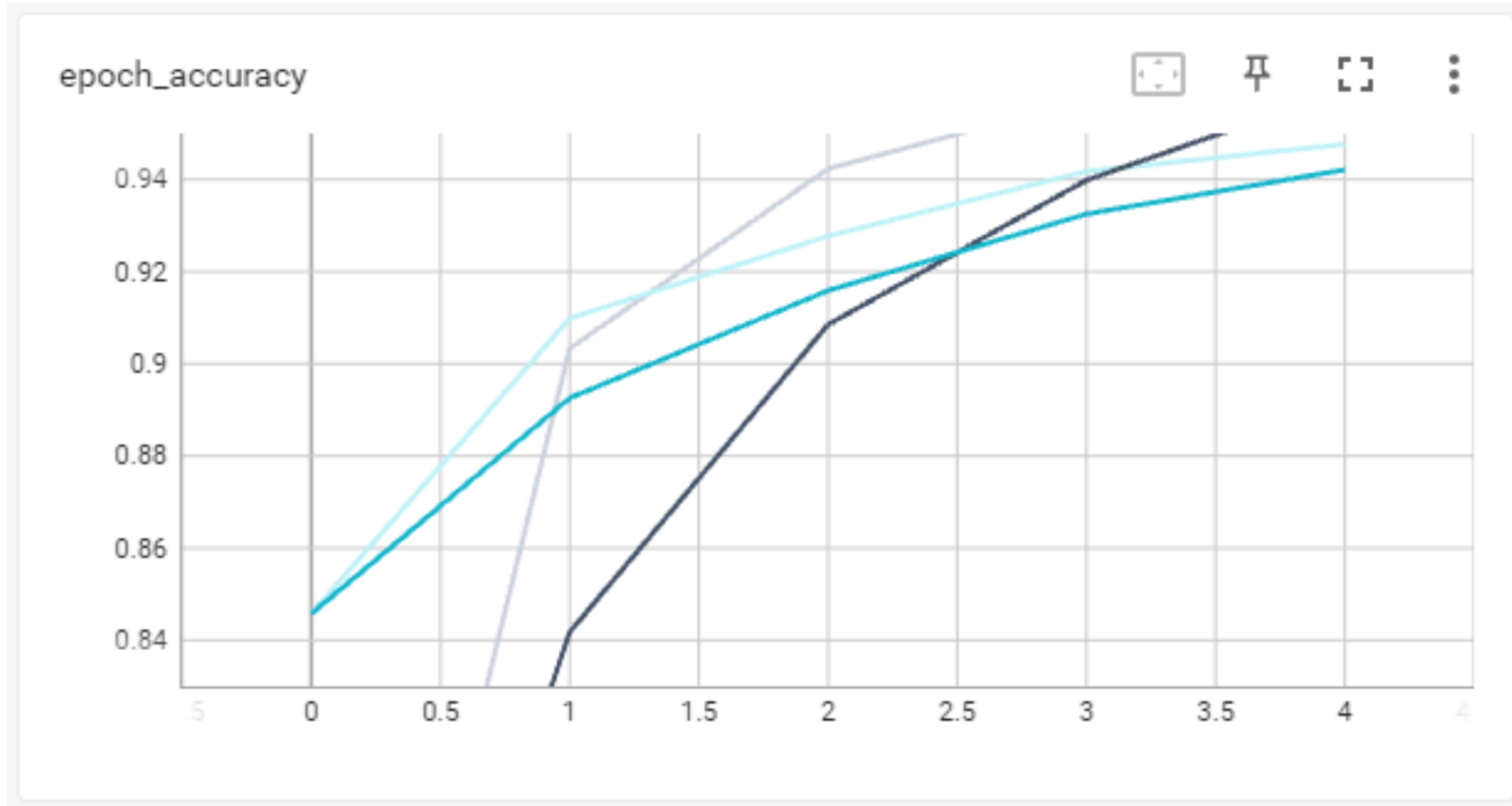
24/24 [=====] - 1s 38ms/step - loss: 0.1240 - accuracy: 0.9697 - val_loss: 0.1629 - val_accuracy: 0.9504

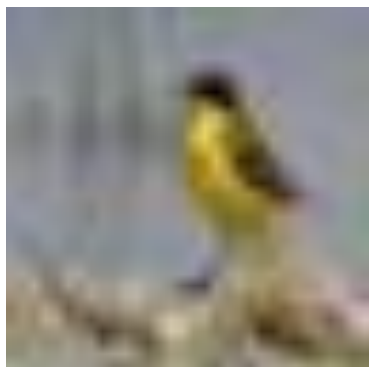
313/313 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1474 - accuracy: [0.9541](#)

Layers

CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks, 합성곱 신경망)

- Graph

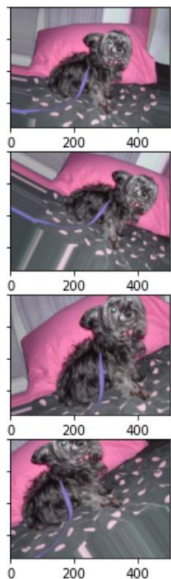




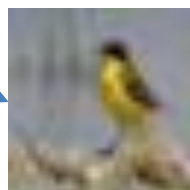
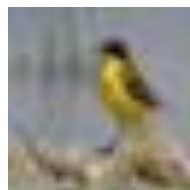
60,000 이미지
100개 분류
분류당 600개 이미지

32 * 32 picels

출처: <https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html>



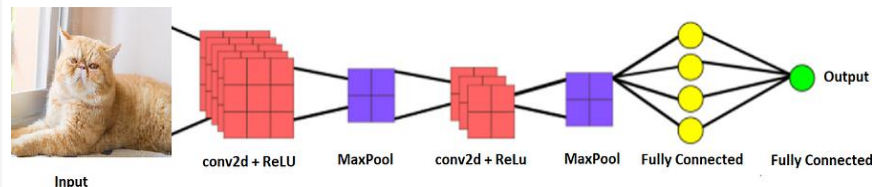
생성기 → 판별기



생성한 이미지



이미지를 생성하는 모델과
이미지를 판별하는 모델을
모두 학습 시킨다



출처: <https://pub.towardsai.net/convolutional-neural-networks-cnns-tutorial-with-python-417c29f0403f>

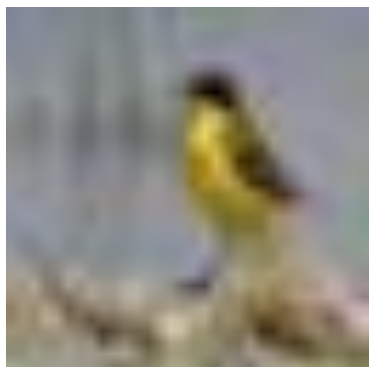
분류

생성기

판별기

GAN (Generative Adversarial Networks, 생성적 적대 신경망)

*** 활용 ***
Data Augmentation
(데이터 증식)

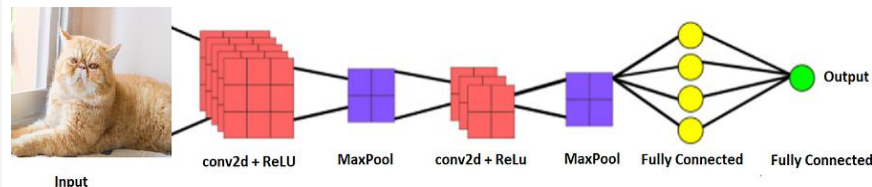


60,000 이미지
100개 분류
분류당 600개 이미지

32 * 32 pixels

출처: <https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html>

분류



출처: <https://pub.towardsai.net/convolutional-neural-networks-cnns-tutorial-with-python-417c29f0403f>

2

Encoder → Decoder

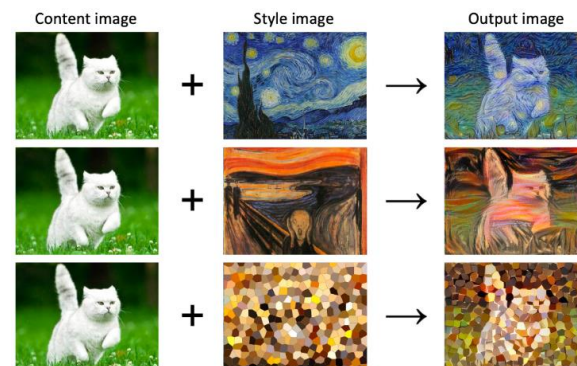
분류기

AutoEncoder

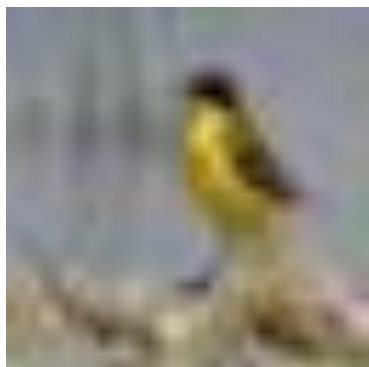
변환기

- Convolution 효과
 - Style transfer : 학습한 스타일(Filter)로 스타일 변환
 - 습득한 스타일(Filter)로 효과 추가
 - 이미지 해상도 확대
- Pooling 효과
 - 손상된 부분 복원
 - 이미지에서 사람 지우기

원본 이미지와 비교하여 학습



<https://gm-note.tistory.com/entry/머신러닝-Style-transfer스타일-변환>



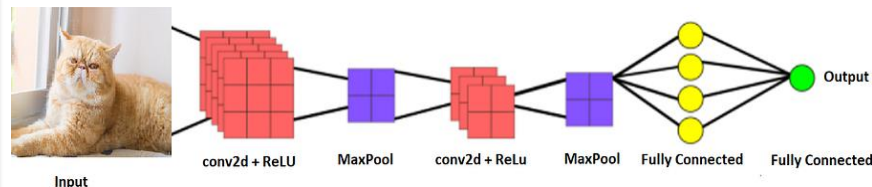
60,000 이미지
100개 분류
분류당 600개 이미지

32 * 32 pixels

출처: <https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html>

회귀

x, y,
width,
height



출처: <https://pub.towardsai.net/convolutional-neural-networks-cnns-tutorial-with-python-417c29f0403f>

분류와 지역화

분류

회귀



- 객체 탐지 (분류 + 회귀)

RNN

회귀

~~상태~~

다음 입력으로 사용

학습 기능 없음

RNN (Recurrent Neural Network, 순환 신경망)

- 1D
- 2D
 - 이미지 (x, y)
- 3D
 - 동영상 (x, y, time)
 - 컬러 이미지 (x, y, rgb)
- 4D
 - 컬러 동영상 (x, y, rgb, time)
- Word Embedding (단어 임베딩)
 - To 1D
 - To 2D : NLP (Natural Language Process)
- Music



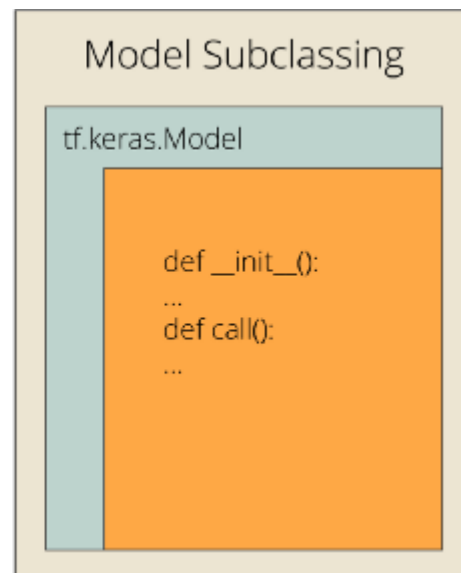
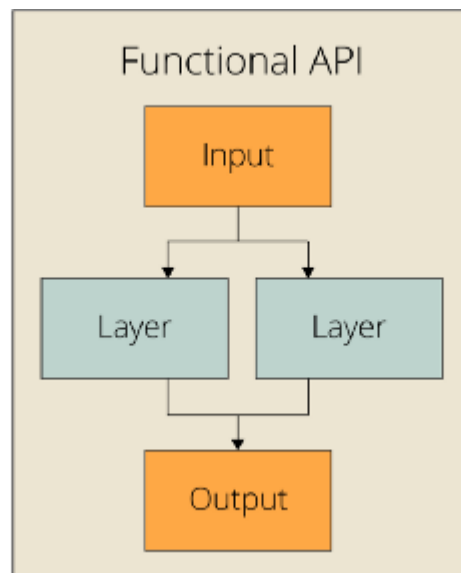
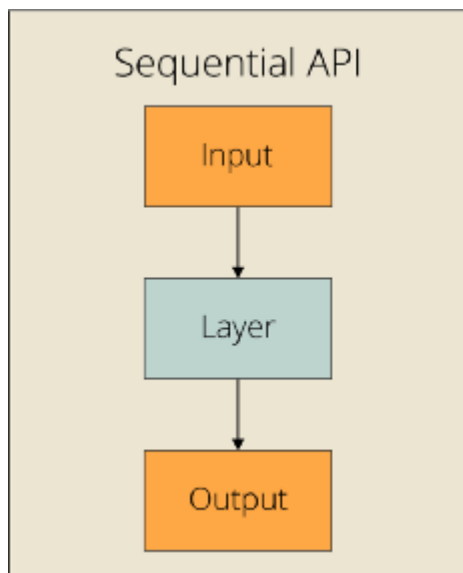
유형

입력 데이터의 종류에 따른 모델의 적용 방안을 검토할 것

Model 구현 방식

Model 구현 방식

- Sequential API : 간단한 모델 구현
- Functional API : 복잡한 모델 구현
- Model Subclassing
 - Function API로 구현하기 힘든 모델 구현
 - 자유도가 제일 높은 모델 구축 방법



출처: <https://wikidocs.net/106897>

Model 구현 방식

Sequential API

- CNN

```
model = keras.models.Sequential()
model.add(keras.layers.Conv2D(20, (5, 5), activation='relu', input_shape=input_shape))
model.add(keras.layers.BatchNormalization())
model.add(keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))
model.add(keras.layers.Dropout(self.dropout))

model.add(keras.layers.Conv2D(50, (5, 5), activation='relu'))
model.add(keras.layers.BatchNormalization())
model.add(keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))
model.add(keras.layers.Dropout(self.dropout))

model.add(keras.layers.Flatten())
model.add(keras.layers.Dense(self.nb_classes, activation="softmax"))

model.compile(
    optimizer=self.optimizer,
    loss=self.loss_function,
    metrics=[ self.metrics ]
)
```

Functional API

- ppp

Model 구현 방식

Model Subclassing

- AutoGraph
 - Graph : tensorflow.Operation 객체의 집합을 포함하고 있는 데이터 구조
 - 연산의 단위와 텐서 객체, 연산간에 흐르는 데이터의 단위

`@tf.function`

```
def dense_layer(x, w, b):  
    return tf.matmul(x, w) + b
```

`dense_layer.pyton_function(x, w, b)` : 원본 Python 함수 호출

Model 구현 방식

Model Subclassing

- Custom (사용자 정의)

```
class CustomModel(keras.Model):
```

```
class CustomLayer(keras.layers.Layer):
```

```
@tf.function
```

```
def CustomActivationFunction(x, axis=-1):
```

```
class CustomLossFunction(keras.losses.Loss):
```

```
class CustomOptimizer(keras.optimizers.Optimizer):
```

```
class CustomMetric(keras.metrics.Metric):
```

```
class CustomCallback(keras.callbacks.Callback):
```

Model 구현 방식

Model Subclassing

- Custom (사용자 정의)

```
model = tf.keras.Sequential([])
```

```
model.save('my_model')
```

```
keras.models.load_model("my_model", custom_objects={ "CustomModel": CustomModel })
```

```
with open('my_model.json', 'w') as json_file:
```

```
    json_file.write(model.to_json())
```

```
my_model = keras.models.model_from_json(
```

```
    open('my_model.json').read(),
```

```
    custom_objects={ "CustomModel": CustomModel }
```

```
)
```

Application

Application

- Application
 - Model + Weight
 - 최적화
 - AutoML
 - TFLite for TensorFlow Lite
 - tensorflow.js

```
json = model.to_json()  
model keras.models.model_from_json(json)
```

```
model.save_weights('~.h5')  
model.load_weights(filename)
```

Application

Application

- json model

```
{
  class_name: 'Sequential',
  config: {
    name: 'sequential',
    layers: [
      { class_name: 'InputLayer', config: { 생략 } },
      { class_name: 'Conv2D', config: { 생략 } },
      { class_name: 'MaxPooling2D', config: { 생략 } },
      .....
      { class_name: 'Dropout', config: { 생략 } },
      { class_name: 'Dense', config: { 생략 } }
    ]
  },
  keras_version: '2.10.0',
  backend: 'tensorflow'
}
```

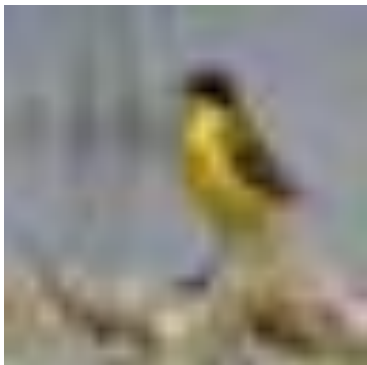
Application

Application

- weight
dense/kernel:0 : Array<float32>
dense/bias:0 : Array<float32>
dense_1/kernel:0 : Array<float32>
dense_1/bias:0 : Array<float32>
dense_2/kernel:0 : Array<float32>
dense_2/bias:0 : Array<float32>

$$\underset{\text{Hypothesis}}{H(x)} = \underset{\text{Weight}}{wx} + \underset{\text{Bias}}{b}$$

출처: <https://brunch.co.kr/@linecard/321>



60,000 이미지
100개 분류
분류당 600개 이미지

32 * 32 pixels

출처: <https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html>

ppp

분류

기존 application 재활용
분류 종류 확대

$$y = \text{softmax}(H(x)) \\ = \text{softmax}(wx + b)$$

$$H(x) = wx + b$$

$$wx = H(x) - b \\ x = (H(x) - b) / w$$

난수를 발생시켜 $H(x)$ 로 사용하면
이미지(x)를 생성할 수 있음

Application

- Application
 - resnet
 - resnet50
 - resnet_rs
 - resnet_v2
 - ResNet101
 - ResNet152
 - ResNet50
 - ResNetRS101
 - ResNetRS152
 - ResNetRS200
 - ResNetRS270
 - ResNetRS350
 - ResNetRS420
 - ResNetRS50
 - ResNet101V2
 - ResNet152V2
 - ResNet50V2

Application

- Application
 - RegNetX002
 - RegNetX004
 - RegNetX006
 - RegNetX008
 - RegNetX016
 - RegNetX032
 - RegNetX040
 - RegNetX064
 - RegNetX080
 - RegNetX120
 - RegNetX160
 - RegNetX320

Application

- Application
 - RegNetY002
 - RegNetY004
 - RegNetY006
 - RegNetY008
 - RegNetY016
 - RegNetY032
 - RegNetY040
 - RegNetY064
 - RegNetY080
 - RegNetY120
 - RegNetY160
 - RegNetY320

Application

- Application
 - EfficientNetB0
 - EfficientNetB1
 - EfficientNetB2
 - EfficientNetB3
 - EfficientNetB4
 - EfficientNetB5
 - EfficientNetB6
 - EfficientNetB7
 - EfficientNetV2B0
 - EfficientNetV2B1
 - EfficientNetV2B2
 - EfficientNetV2B3
 - EfficientNetV2L
 - EfficientNetV2M
 - EfficientNetV2S

Application

- Application
 - MobileNet
 - MobileNetV2
 - MobileNetV3Large
 - MobileNetV3Small
 - mobilenet
 - mobilenet_v2
 - mobilenet_v3
- vgg16
- vgg19
- VGG16
- VGG19

Application

- Application
 - xception
 - Xception
 - inception_resnet_v2
 - inception_v3
 - InceptionResNetV2
 - InceptionV3
 - convnext
 - densenet
 - efficientnet
 - efficientnet_v2
 - imagenet_utils
 - nasnet
 - regnet

Application

- Application
 - ConvNeXtBase
 - ConvNeXtLarge
 - ConvNeXtSmall
 - ConvNeXtTiny
 - ConvNeXtXLarge
- DenseNet121
- DenseNet169
- DenseNet201
- NASNetLarge
- NASNetMobile

Model과 Application

- Application 전체를 재사용
 - Capsule : Application을 하나의 layout로 사용

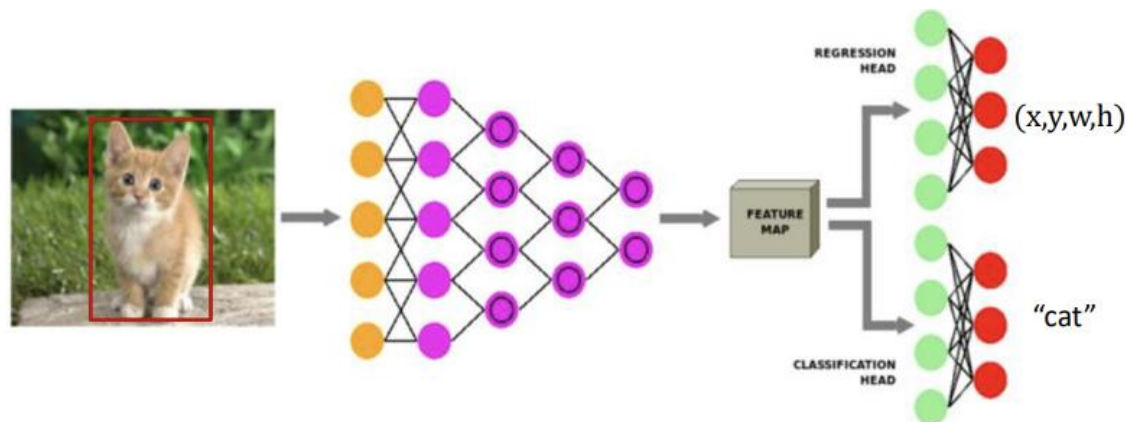
Model과 Application

- Application 일부를 재활용
 - 유사한 문제를 해결하는데 기존에 존재하는 application을 재활용
 - model의 일부를 삭제 후 추가
 - weigh의 일부를 삭제 후 추가
- 학습에 필요한 충분한 데이터가 없는 경우 사용 가능
- 이미지를 100가지로 분류하는 application이 있는데 이를 재활용하여 200가지로 분류하는 application을 만들려고 하는 경우

Model과 Application

Model과 Application

- Model을 여러 개 결합



- x를 생성

- GAN (Generative Adversarial Networks, 생성적 적대 신경망)

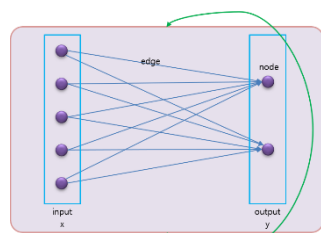
- 생성기 (New) → 판별기

- y로 x를 생성

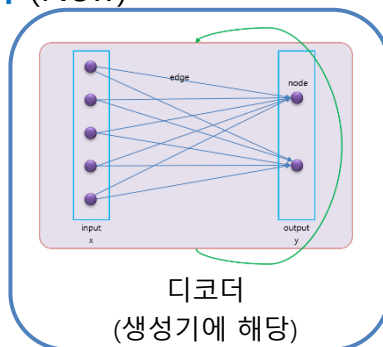
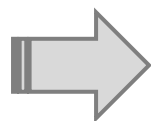
- AutoEncoder : 인코더-디코더

- $x = f'(y)$: 전치 함수

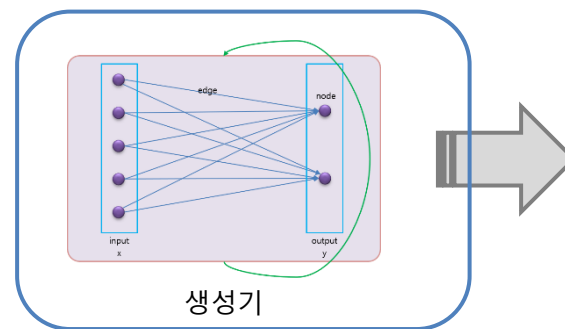
- 인코더 → 디코더 (New)



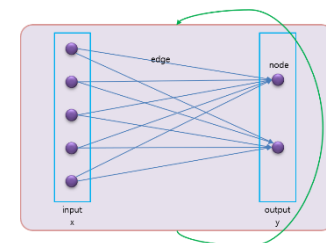
인코더
(판별기에 해당)



디코더
(생성기에 해당)



생성기



판별기

최적화

- Optimizer : 방식, 매개변수 변동폭
- epochs * batch_size
- hidden 개수
- model
- AutoML
 - HyperParameter
 - 좌측 항목 등
 - Loss Function
- 모델 선택 기준
 - Parameter 개수 최소화

Logistic Regression

Logistic Regression

- Activation Functions

- $Y = A * W + b$

: 수식. $X = A$

- W (Weight, 가중치)

- b (Bias, 오차)

- Loss Functions

- Least squares : 오차 제곱합

- Optimizers

- 미분을 사용하여 W와 b를 추정

- Metrics

- Back Propagation (오차 역전파)

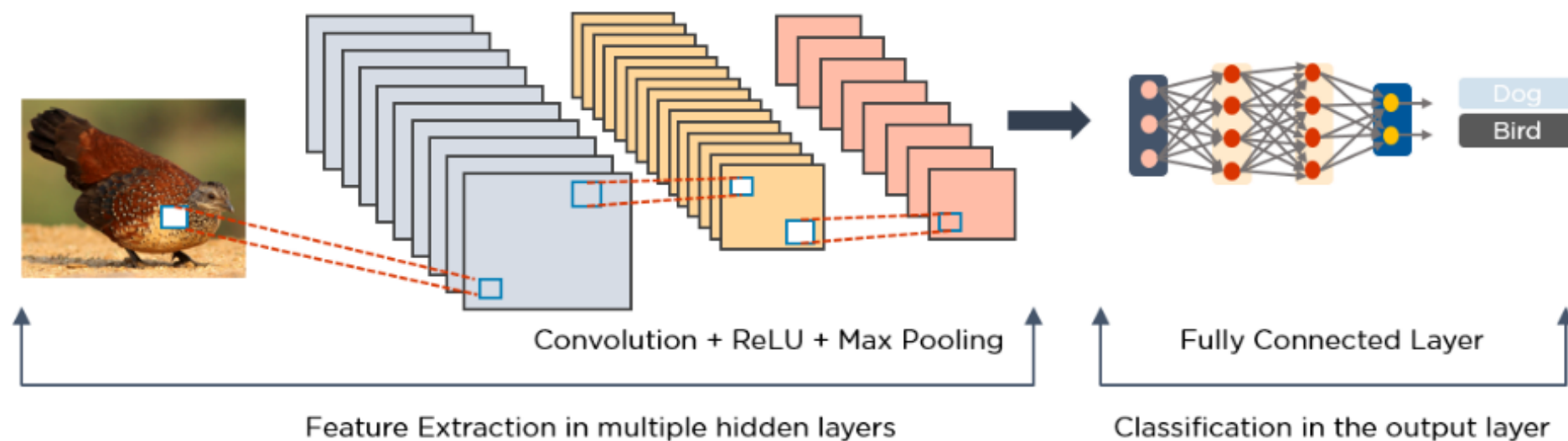
Algorithms

layers 종류

- CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)
 - LSTM (Long Short Term Memory Network)
 - RNN (Recurrent Neural Network)
 - GAN (Generative Adversarial Network)
 - RBFN (Radial Basis Function Network)
 - MLP (Multilayer Perceptron)
 - SOM (Self Organizing Map)
 - DBN (Deep Belief Network)
 - RBM (Restricted Boltzmann Machine)
 - AutoEncoder
-
- <https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/deep-learning-tutorial/deep-learning-algorithm>
 - <https://www.projectpro.io/article/deep-learning-algorithms/443>

CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

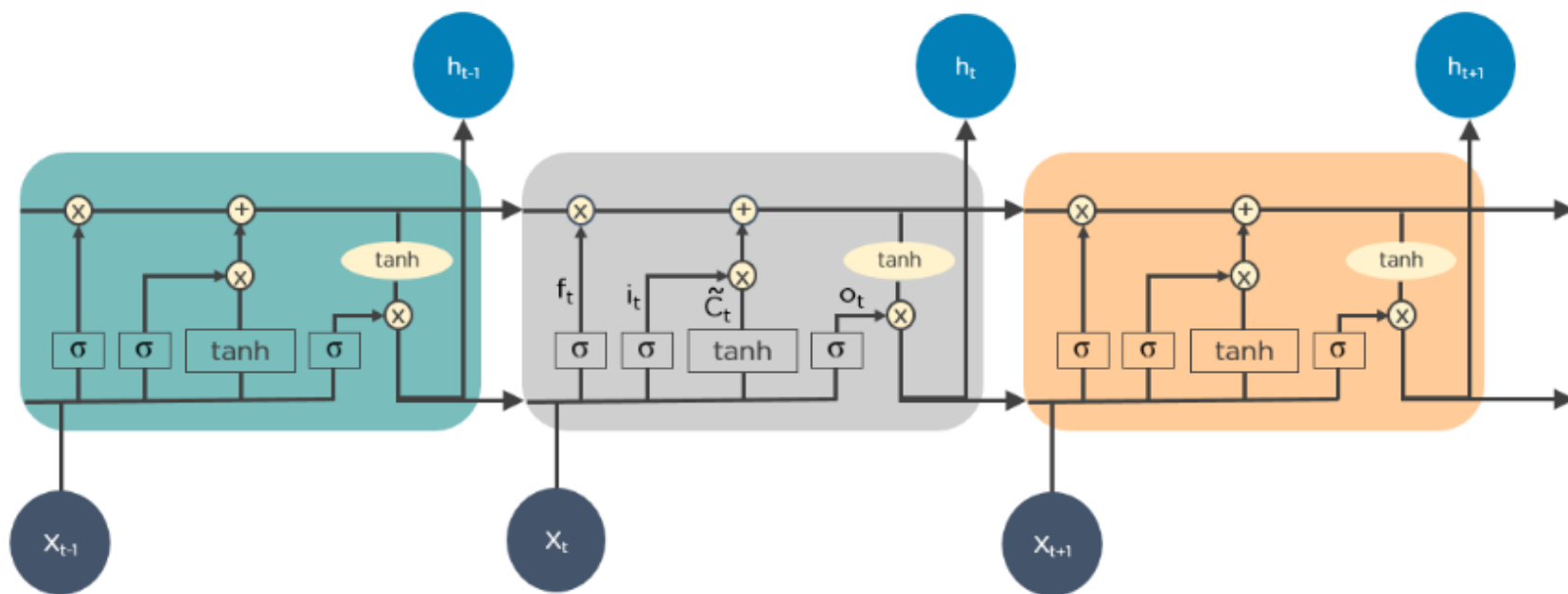
- 이미지 처리
- 객체 탐지



출처: <https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/deep-learning-tutorial/deep-learning-algorithm>

LSTM (Long Short Term Memory Network)

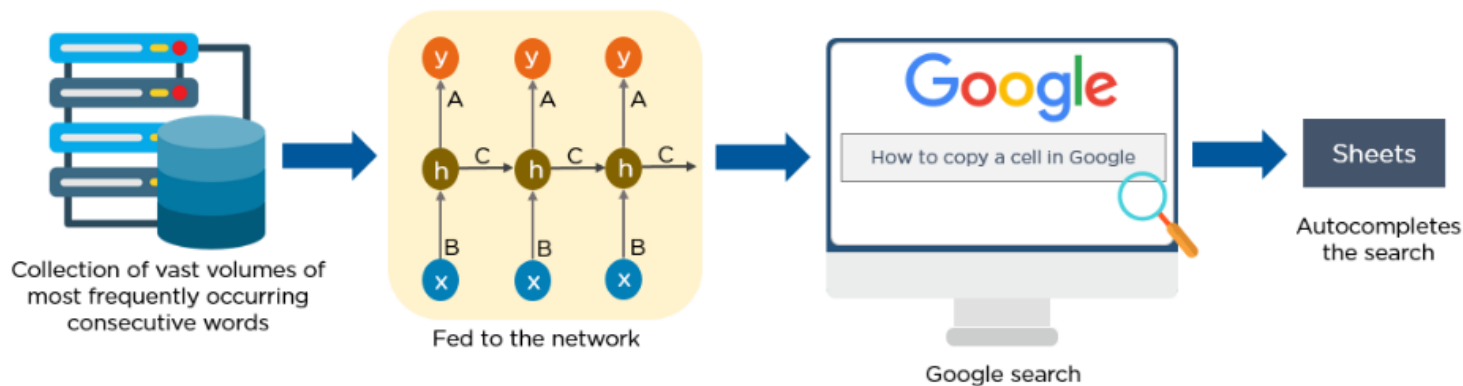
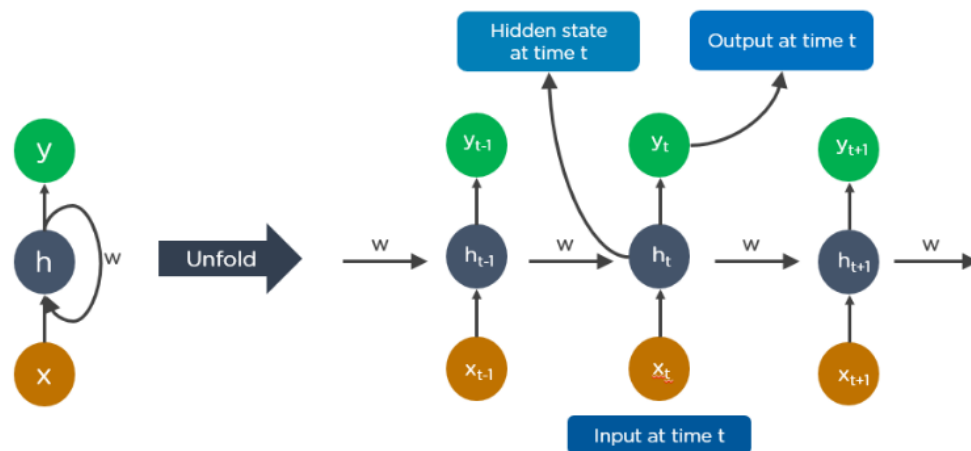
- 시계열 예측
- 음악 작곡. 음성 인식



출처: <https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/deep-learning-tutorial/deep-learning-algorithm>

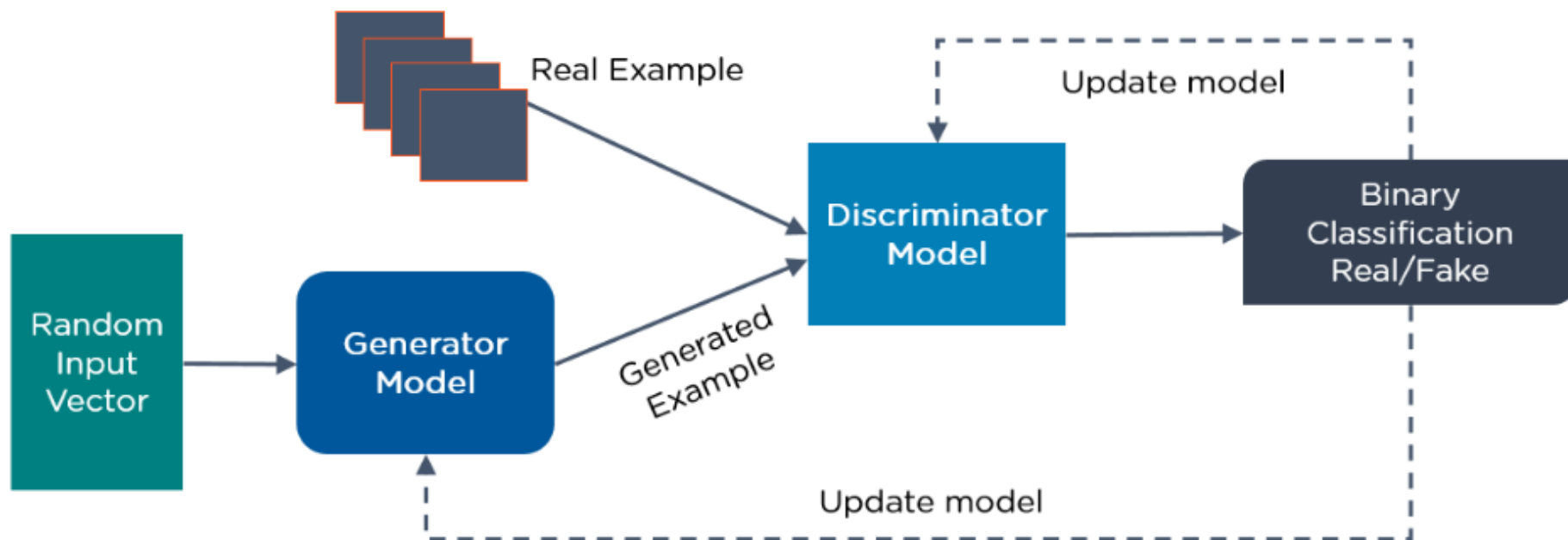
RNN (Recurrent Neural Network)

- 시계열 분석
- 자연어 처리
- 필기 인식
- 기계 번역
- 이미지 캡션



GAN (Generative Adversarial Network)

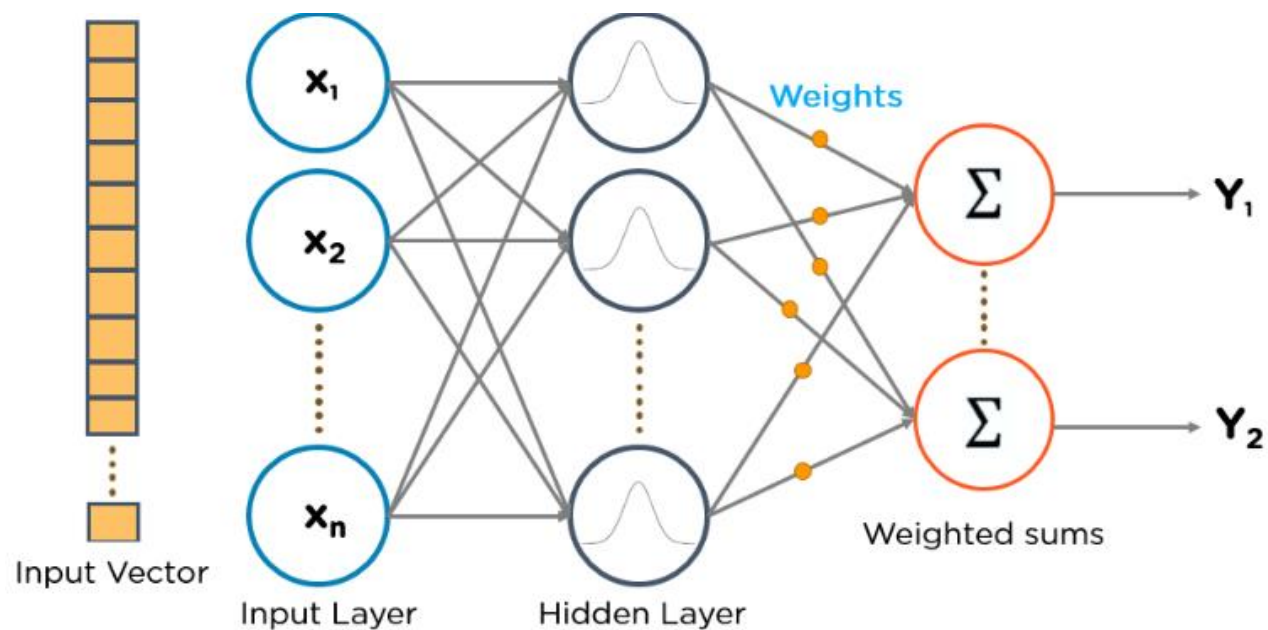
- 이미지 생성



출처: <https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/deep-learning-tutorial/deep-learning-algorithm>

RBFN (Radial Basis Function Network)

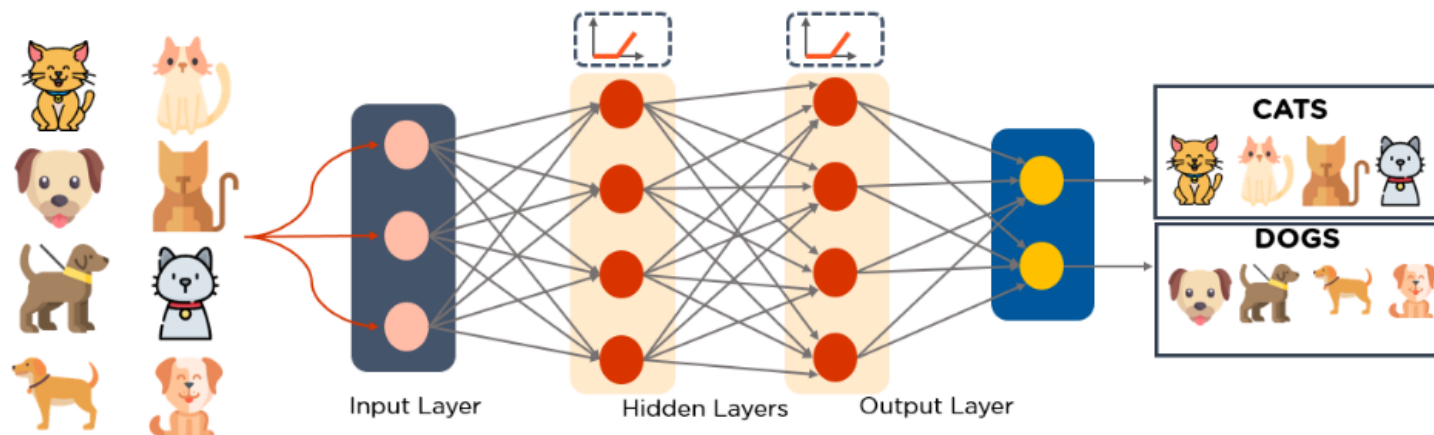
- 분류, 회귀, 시계열 예측



출처: <https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/deep-learning-tutorial/deep-learning-algorithm>

MLP (Multilayer Perceptron)

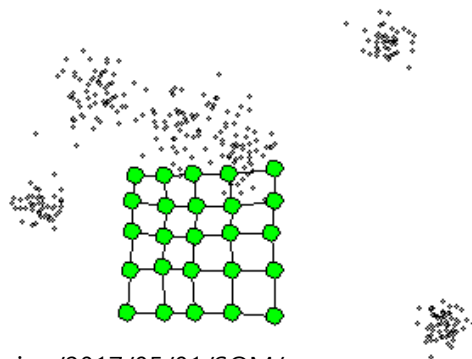
- 음성 인식
- 이미지 인식
- 기계 번역
- 소프트웨어 구축



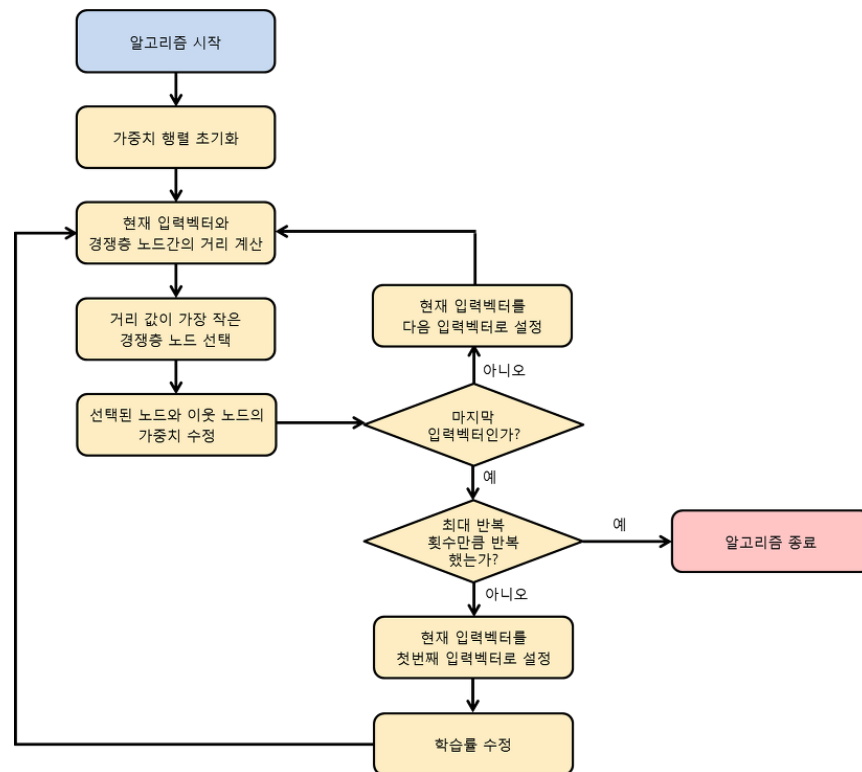
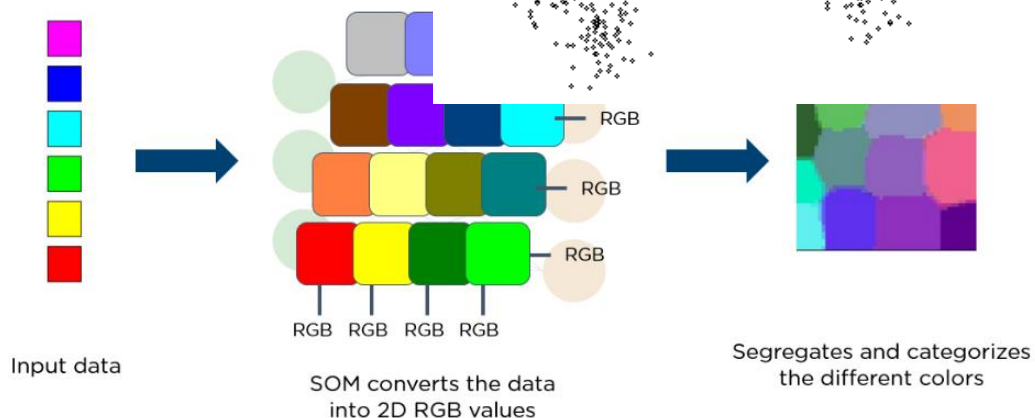
출처: <https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/deep-learning-tutorial/deep-learning-algorithm>

SOM (Self Organizing Map)

- 고차원의 데이터를 저차원의 격자 형태로 변환
 - 입력 데이터의 분포를 보존하면서 비슷한 패턴이나 특징을 가진 데이터를 인접한 노드에 매핑
- 구조 탐색 (분류)
- 차원 축소
- 시각화



출처: <https://ratsgo.github.io/machine%20learning/2017/05/01/SOM/>

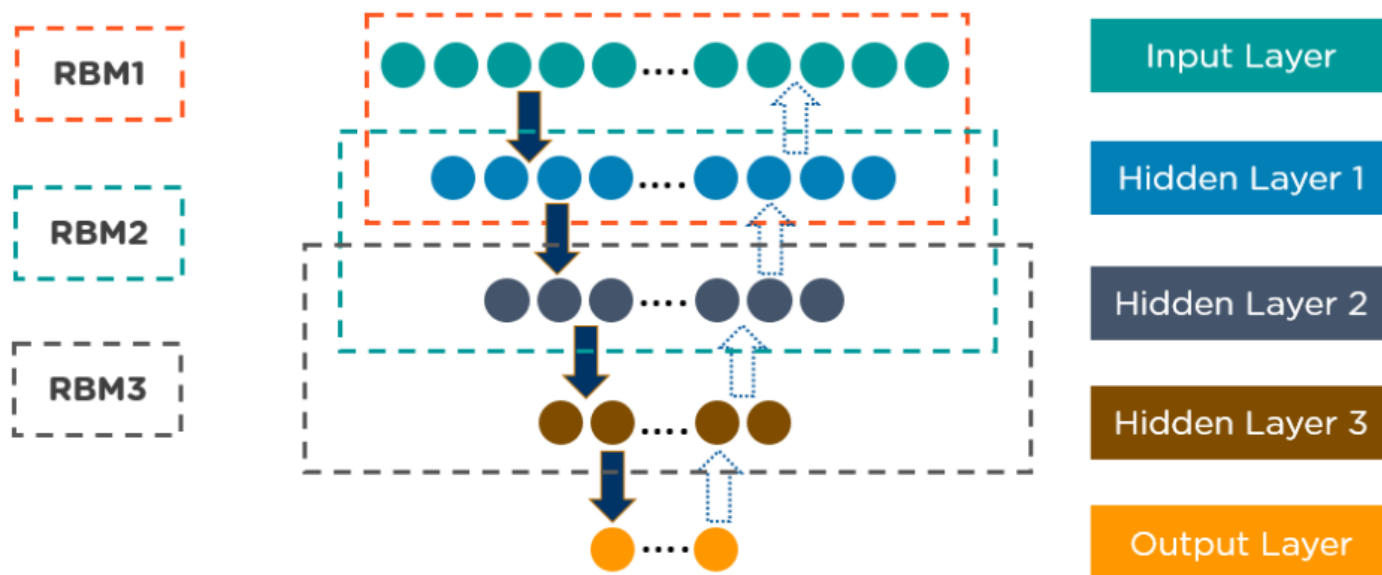


출처: <https://untitledtblog.tistory.com/5>

출처: <https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/deep-learning-tutorial/deep-learning-algorithm>

DBN (Deep Belief Network) \leftarrow RBM

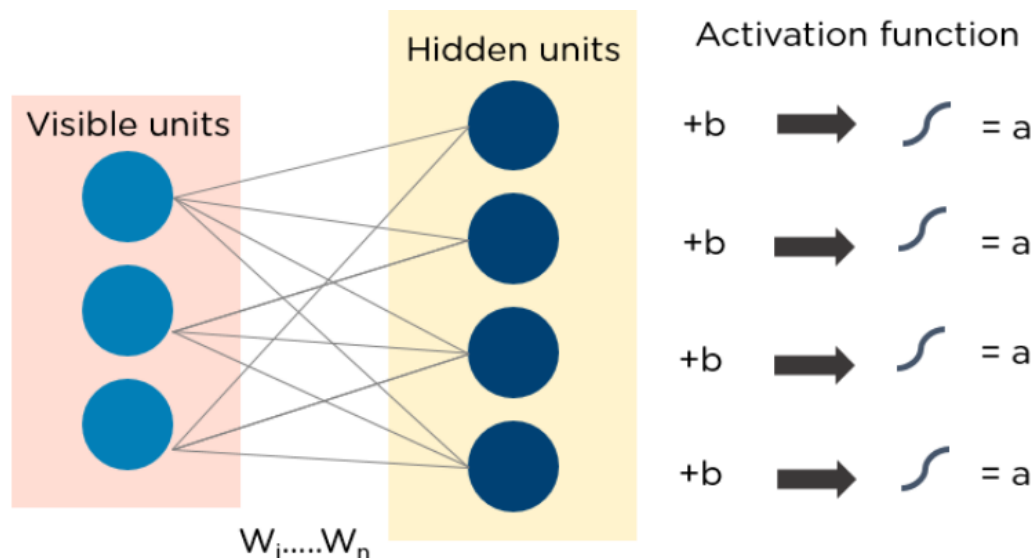
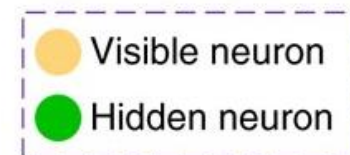
- 이미지 인식
- 비디오 인식
- 모션 캡처



출처: <https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/deep-learning-tutorial/deep-learning-algorithm>

RBM (Restricted Boltzmann Machine) : 생성 AI

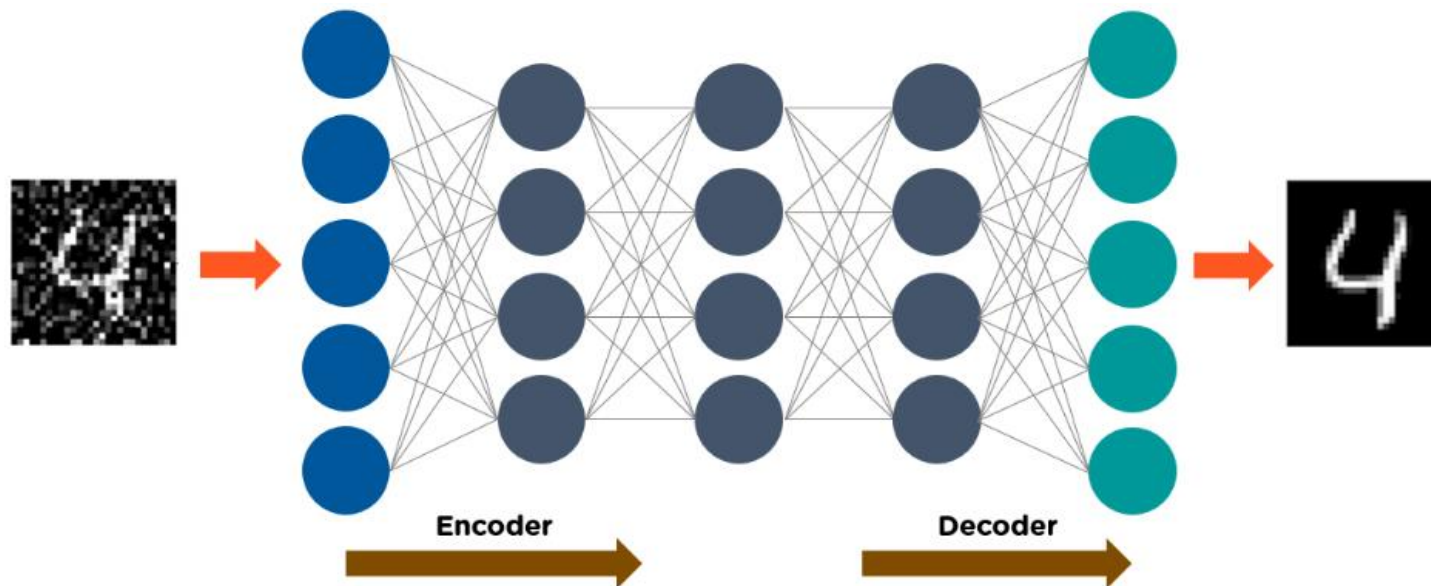
- Boltzmann Distribution를 기반으로한 확률 모형
 - Visible units : 특징 데이터
 - Hidden units : 확률 분포
- 학습 : 샘플 데이터와 유사한 데이터 생성
 - 분류, 협업, 특징값 학습
 - 선형 회귀 분석, 협업 필터링, 주제 모델링
 - 차원 감소



출처: <https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/deep-learning-tutorial/deep-learning-algorithm>

AutoEncoder : 생성 AI

- 입력 데이터의 분포를 학습하고, 분포에서 랜덤하게 샘플링하여 새로운 콘텐츠 생성
 - 이미지 복원과 생성. 이미지의 스타일 변경
 - 음악 생성. 텍스트 생성
 - 추천 시스템에서 상품을 추천



출처: <https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/deep-learning-tutorial/deep-learning-algorithm>