Una breve introducción a la clasificación de imágenes

Slides: Giovanni Rescia

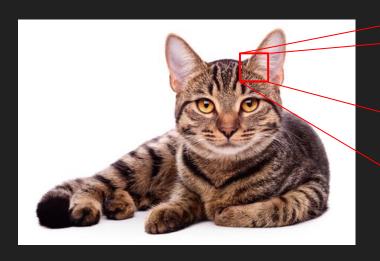
Motivación: clasificación de imágenes

Clases fijas {gato, avión, auto,...}



gato

El problema



54	- 5	8	255	8	0		-
45	0	78	5:	1 1	00	74	
85	47	34	185	207	21		36
22	20	148	52	24	14	7	123
52	36	250	74	214	27	8	41
-	158	0	78	51	24	7	255
L		72	74	136	25	1	74

deformación

Algunos desafíos

iluminación





Algunos desafíos



oclusión



Algunos desafíos

background clutter



variación de clases



Clasificador de imágenes

```
def predict(image):
    # ????
    return class_label
```

- Construcción robusta
- No hay forma obvia
- Depende del dominio

Data-driven approach:

- Conseguir imágenes con su clase
- Usar machine learning para entrenar un clasificador
- Evaluar el clasificador con imágenes fuera del conjunto de entrenamiento

```
def train(train_images, train_labels):
    # build a model for images -> labels...
    return model

def predict(model, test_images):
    # predict test_labels using the model...
    return test_labels
```



Primer clasificador: Nearest Neighbors

```
guardar todas las imágenes de
entrenamiento con su clase

def train(train_images, train_labels):
    # build a model for images -> labels...
    return model

def predict(model, test_images):
    # predict test_labels using the model...
    return test_labels
Predecir la clase de la imagen
de entrenamiento más parecida
```

Cómo se comparan las imágenes?

L1 distance:

$$d_1(I_1,I_2) = \sum_p |I_1^p - I_2^p|$$

test i	mage	
32	10	18
23	128	133
26	178	200
0	255	220
	32 23 26	23 128 26 178

training image

	10	20	24	17
	8	10	89	100
•	12	16	178	170
	4	32	233	112

pixel-wise absolute value differences

	46	12	14	1
W. H. H.	82	13	39	33
=	12	10	0	30
	2	32	22	108

add → 456

Parametric approach: clasificador lineal



imagen parámetro f(x, VV)

Asumimos 3 clases (eg, gato, perro, auto)

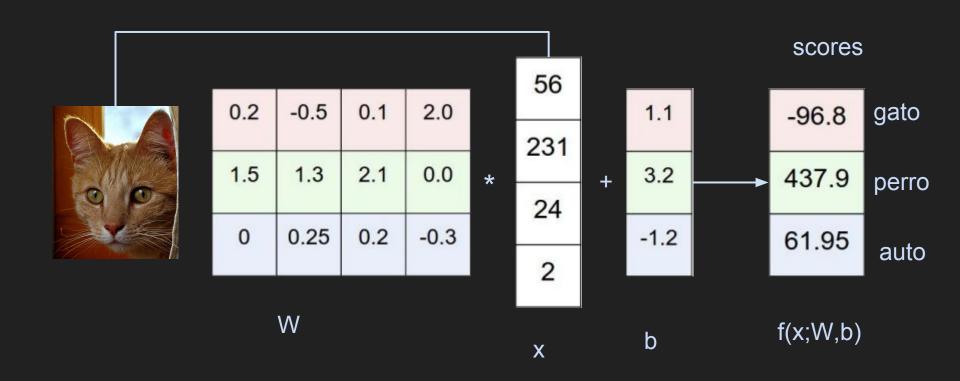
3 números, indicando el score de cada clase

[32, 32, 3] (imagen=32x32 pixeles x 3 canales)

Parametric approach: clasificador lineal

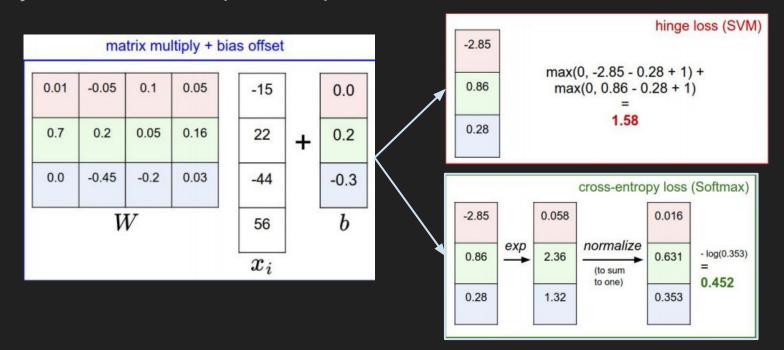


Ejemplo



Función de pérdida / Optimización

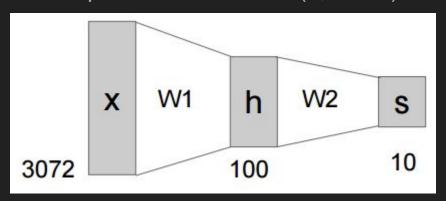
- Definimos una una función de loss para cuantificar el error
- Ajustamos nuestros pesos W para minimizar la loss



Redes neuronales

• Función lineal: f = W * x

Red neuronal de dos capas: f = W' * max(0, W * x)

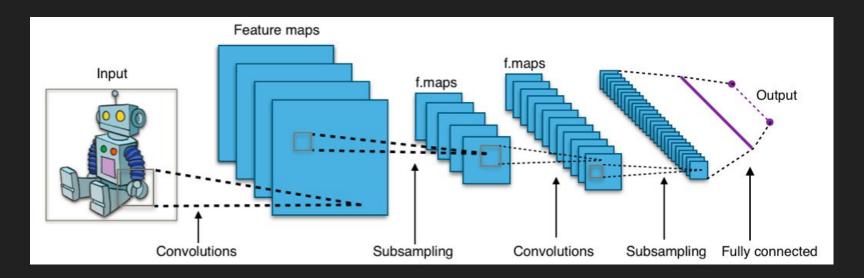


Red neuronal de tres capas: f = W" * tanh(W' * max(0, W * x))

Red neuronal (NN): composición de funciones lineales con funciones no lineales en el medio

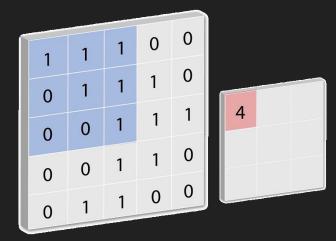
Redes convolucionales (CNN)

- Approach red neuronal: trabajar con toda la imagen a la vez
- Approach convolucional: inspeccionar la imagen de a pequeñas partes (correlación espacial / no independencia de pixels)



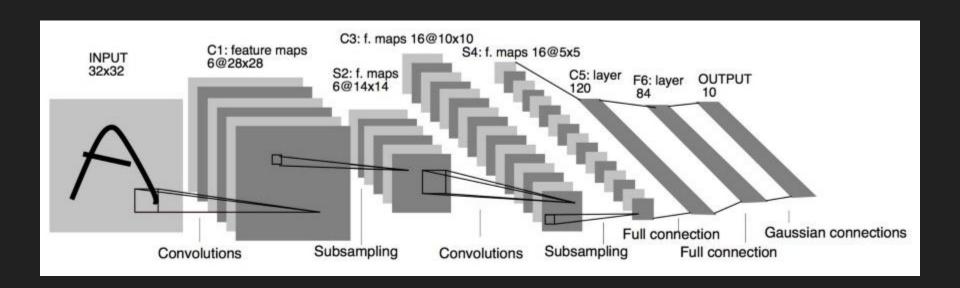
CNN

- Muchas multiplicaciones y sumas (convoluciones), funciones no lineales
- Entrenadas en datasets grandes
- Mismos principios de propagación del error
- GPUs



CNN: LeNet

• '88 -> '94

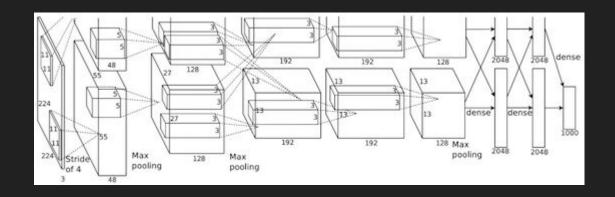




(Error rate top 5)

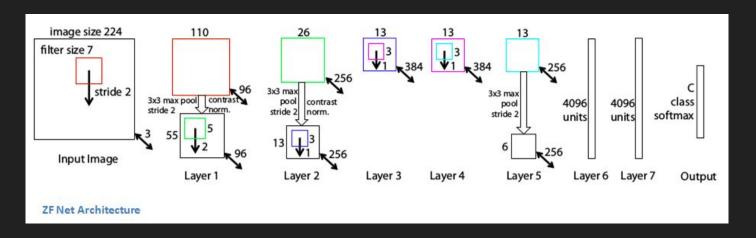
CNN: AlexNet

- 16.4% Error rate
- Entrenada con 15 millones de imágenes
- Entrenada en dos GTX 580 GPUs (5/6 días)



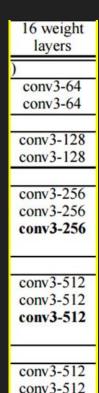
CNN: ZF Net

- 14.8% Error rate
- AlexNet tuneada
- Entrenada con 1.3 millones de imágenes
- GTX 580 GPU (12 días)



CNN: VGG Net

- 7.3% Error rate
- Punto fuerte: profundidad
- Convoluciones más chicas
- 4 Nvidia Titan Black GPUs (2->3 semanas)

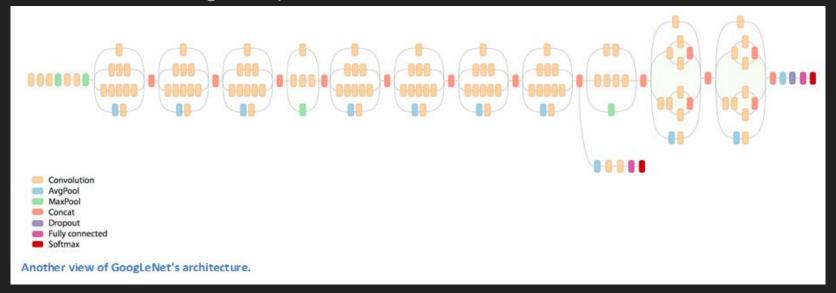


conv3-512

maxpool FC-4096 FC-4096 FC-1000 soft-max

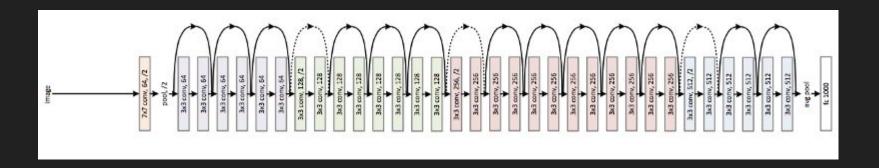
CNN: Google Net

- 6.67% Error Rate
- > 100 capas
- Paralelización
- Entrenada en "algunas pocas GPUs" en una semana



CNN: ResNet

- 3.57% Error rate (humano: 5-10%)
- 152 capas ("ultra-deep")
- "mantener" el input original
- 8 GPU (2->3 semanas)



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Accurate, Large Minibatch SGD: Training ImageNet in 1 Hour

Priya Goyal Piotr Dollár Ro Lukasz Wesolowski Aapo Kyrola Andr

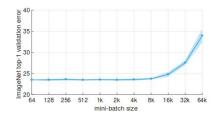
Ross Girshick Andrew Tulloch

Pieter Noordhuis Yangqing Jia Kaiming He

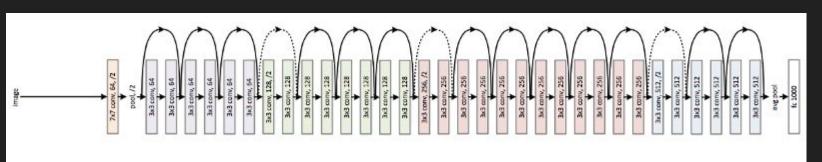
Facebook

Abstract

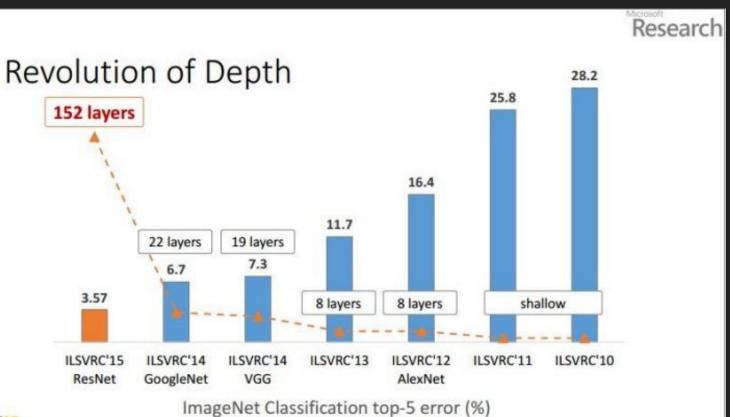
Deep learning thrives with large neural networks and large datasets. However, larger networks and larger datasets result in longer training times that impede research and development progress. Distributed synchronous SGD offers a potential solution to this problem by dividing SGD minibatches over a pool of parallel workers. Yet to make this scheme efficient, the per-worker workload must be large, which implies nontrivial growth in the SGD minibatch size. In this paper, we empirically show that on the



paper

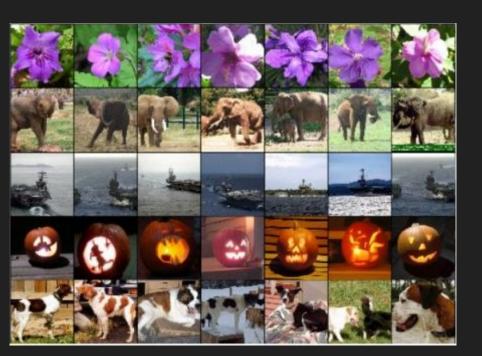


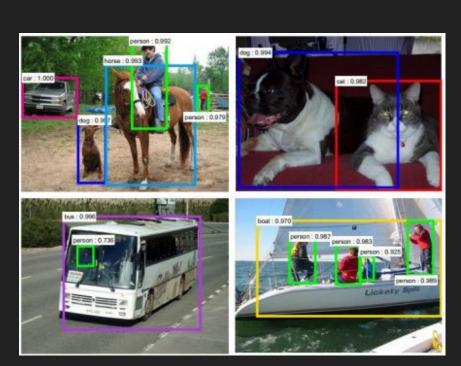
CNN: Resumen





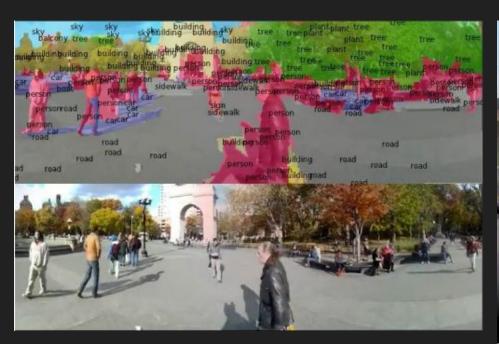
Retrieval Detección





Segmentación

Self-driving cars





Describes without errors



A person riding a motorcycle on a dirt road.



Describes with minor errors

Two dogs play in the grass.





Somewhat related to the image

A skateboarder does a trick on a ramp.



Unrelated to the image

A dog is jumping to catch a frisbee.



A group of young people playing a game of frisbee.



Two hockey players are fighting over the puck.



A little girl in a pink hat is blowing bubbles.



A refrigerator filled with lots of food and drinks.



A herd of elephants walking across a dry grass field.



A close up of a cat laying on a couch.



A red motorcycle parked on the side of the road.



A yellow school bus parked in a parking lot.



(https://github.com/junyanz/CycleGAN)

Info recomendada

- Intro a CNNs
 (http://adeshpande3.github.io/adeshpande3.github.io/A-Beginner's-Guide-To-Understanding-Convolutional-Neural-Networks/)
- Andrej Karpathy's Blog (<u>http://karpathy.github.io/</u>)
- CS231n (<u>http://cs231n.stanford.edu/</u>)
 - https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL16j5WbGpaM0_Tj8CRmurZ8Kk 1gEBc7fg

Muchas gracias!

Preguntas?