Going deeper

CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS FOR IMAGE PROCESSING

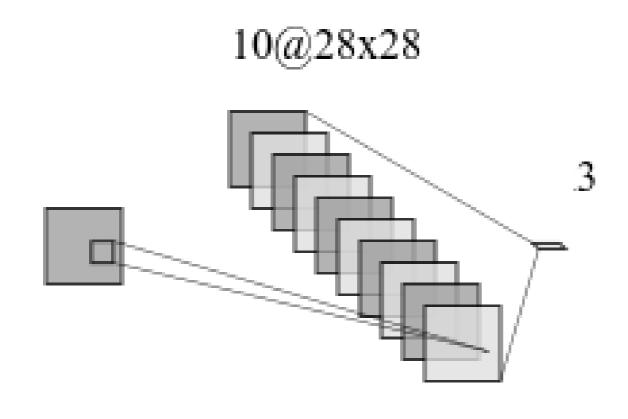


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Network with one convolutional layer

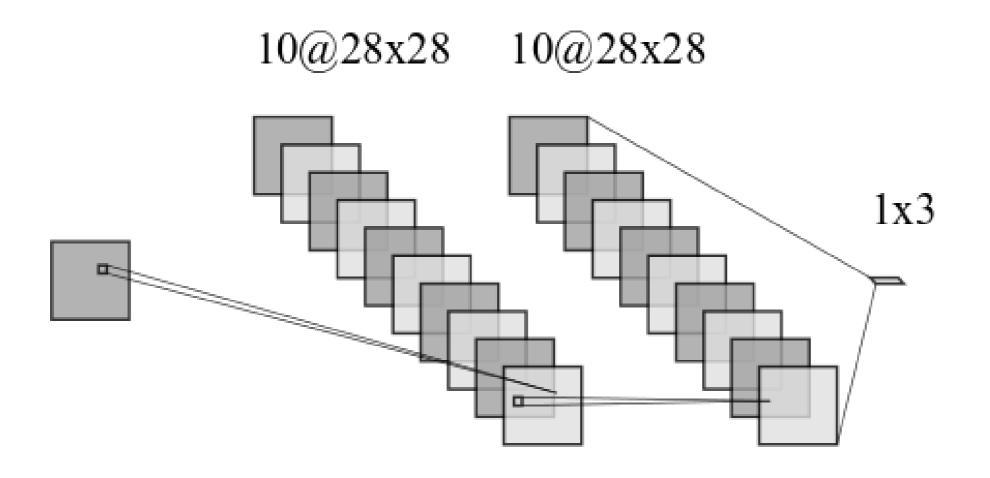


Conv2D

Flatten

Network with one convolutional layer: implementation

Building a deeper network



Conv2D

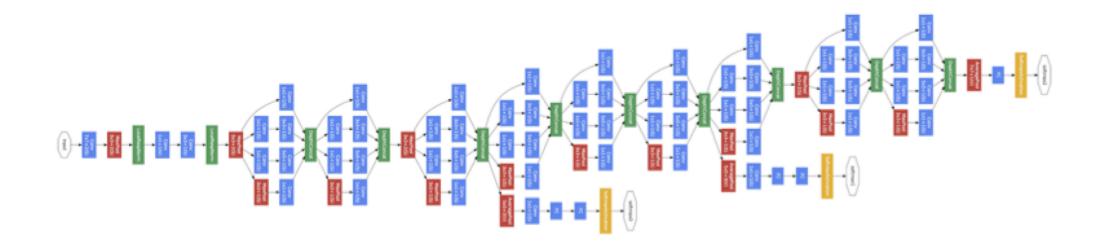
Conv2D

Flatten

Building a deep network

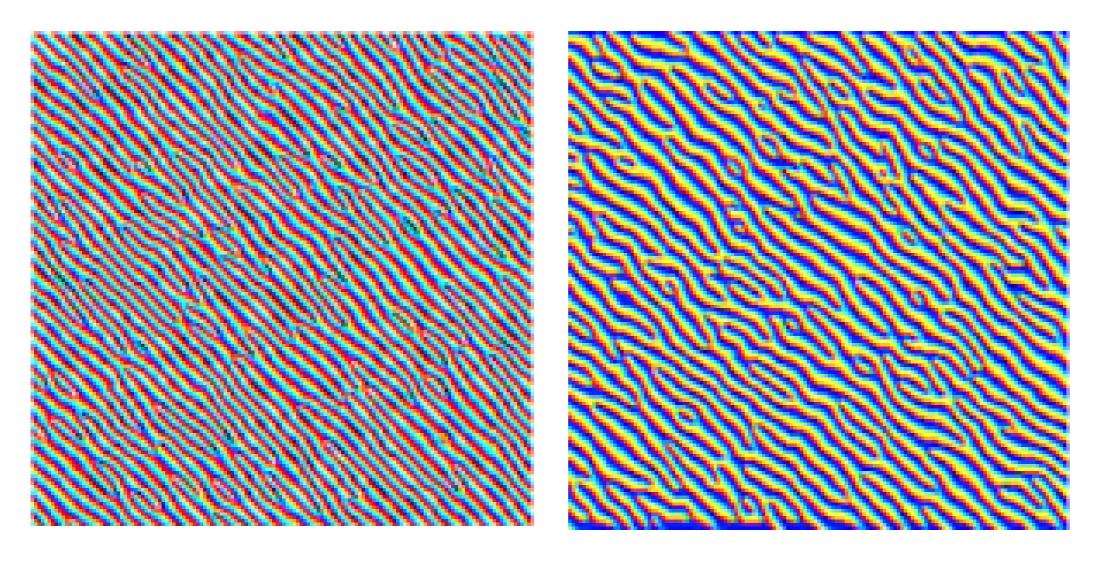
```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(10, kernel_size=2, activation='relu',
                 input_shape=(img_rows, img_cols, 1),
                 padding='equal'))
# Second convolutional layer
model.add(Conv2D(10, kernel_size=2, activation='relu')
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
```

Why do we want deep networks?

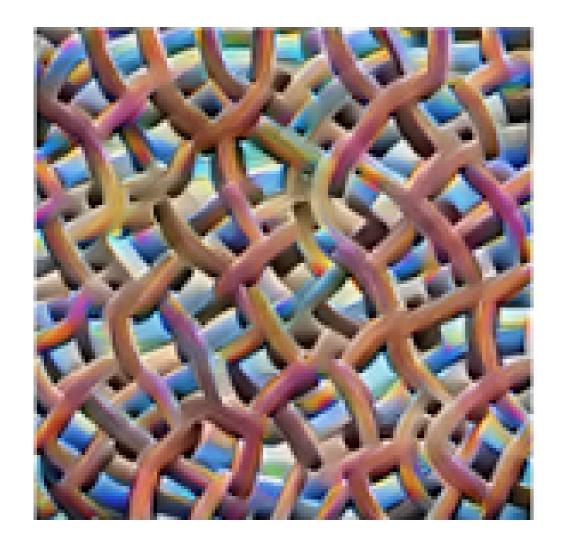


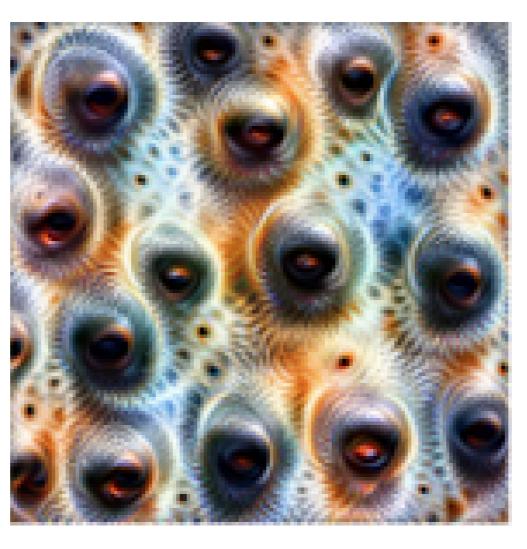
Convolution Pooling Softmax Other

Features in early layers

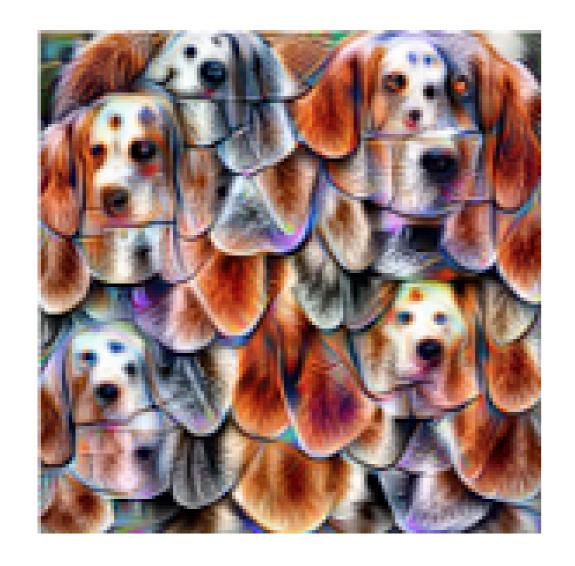


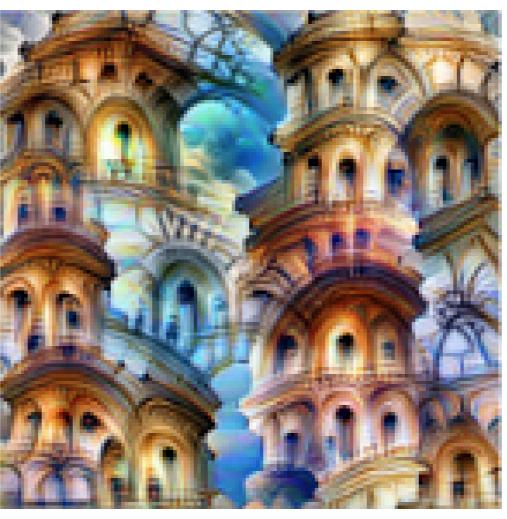
Features in intermediate layers





Features in late layers





How deep?

- Depth comes at a computational cost
- May require more data

Let's practice!

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How many parameters?

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Counting parameters

```
# Call the summary method
model.summary()
```

```
Layer (type)
           Output Shape Param #
dense_1 (Dense) (None, 10)
                                       7850
dense_2 (Dense) (None, 10)
                                110
dense_3 (Dense) (None, 3)
                                       33
Total params: 7,993
Trainable params: 7,993
Non-trainable params: 0
```

Counting parameters

$$parameters = 784 * 10 + 10$$
 $= 7850$
 $parameters = 10 * 10 + 10$
 $= 110$
 $parameters = 10 * 3 + 3$
 $= 33$
 $7850 + 110 + 33 = 7993$

Layer (type)	Output Shape	 Param #
dense_1 (Dense)	======================================	7850
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 10)	110
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 3)	33
Total params: 7,993 Trainable params: 7,993 Non-trainable params: 0		

The number of parameters in a CNN

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(10, kernel_size=3, activation='relu',
                 input_shape=(28, 28, 1), padding='same'))
model.add(Conv2D(10, kernel_size=3, activation='relu',
                 padding='same'))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	 Param #
======================================	======================================	100
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 10)	910
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None, 7840)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 3)	23523 =========
Total params: 24,533 Trainable params: 24,533 Non-trainable params: 0		



The number of parameters in a CNN

```
parameters = 9 * 10 + 10
           = 100
parameters = 10 * 9 * 10 + 10
           = 910
      parameters = 0
 parameters = 7840 * 3 + 3
          = 23523
```

Increasing the number of units in each layer

```
Layer (type)
                       Output Shape
                                    Param #
dense_1 (Dense) (None, 5)
                                            3925
dense_2 (Dense) (None, 15)
                                            90
dense_3 (Dense) (None, 3)
                                            48
Total params: 4,063
Trainable params: 4,063
Non-trainable params: 0
```

Increasing the number of units in each layer

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(5, kernel_size=3, activation='relu',
                 input_shape=(28, 28, 1),
                 padding="same"))
model.add(Conv2D(15, kernel_size=3, activation='relu',
                 padding="same"))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	 Param #
======================================	======================================	======= 50
conv2d_13 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 15)	690
flatten_6 (Flatten)	(None, 11760)	0
dense_9 (Dense)	 (None, 3) 	35283
Total params: 36,023 Trainable params: 36,023 Non-trainable params: 0		



Let's practice!

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Reducing parameters with pooling

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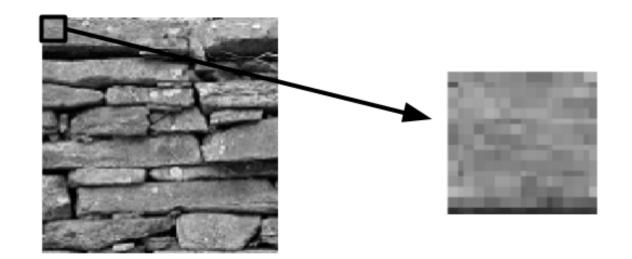


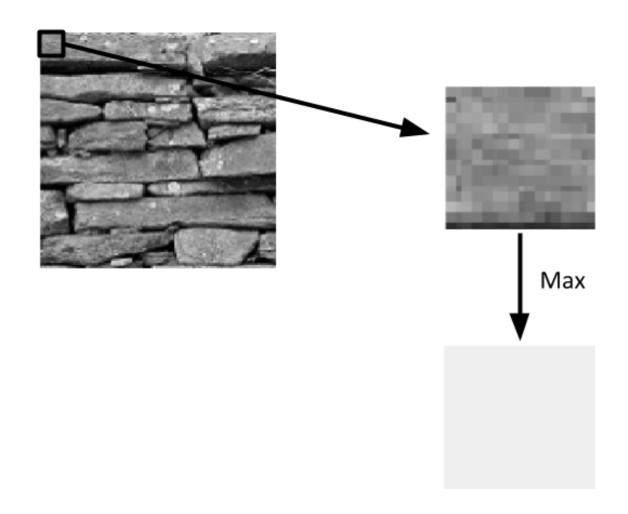
Layer (type)	Output Shape	 Param #
======================================	======================================	======= 50
conv2d_13 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 15)	690
flatten_6 (Flatten)	(None, 11760)	0
dense_9 (Dense)	 (None, 3) 	35283
Total params: 36,023 Trainable params: 36,023 Non-trainable params: 0		

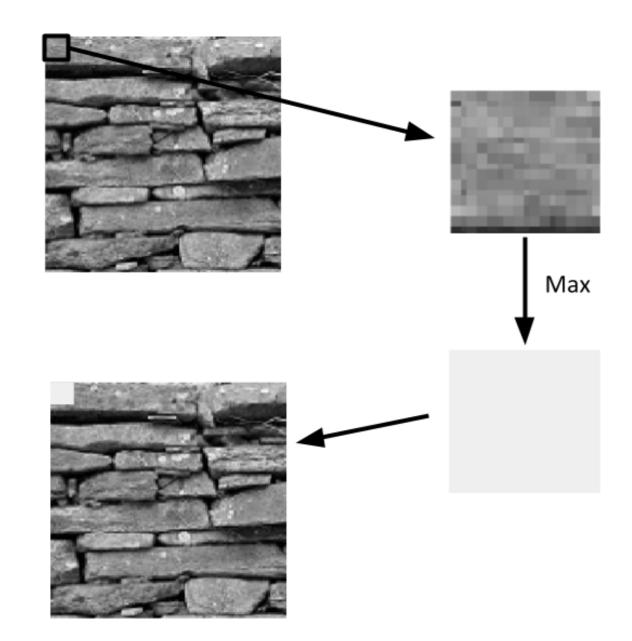


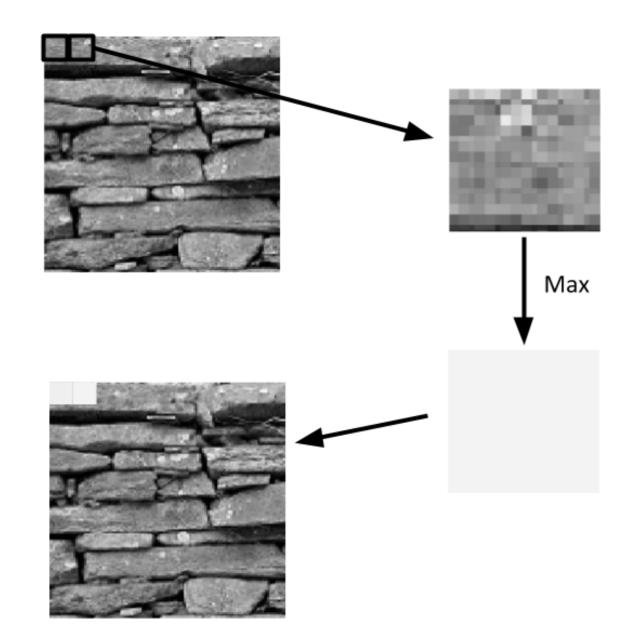


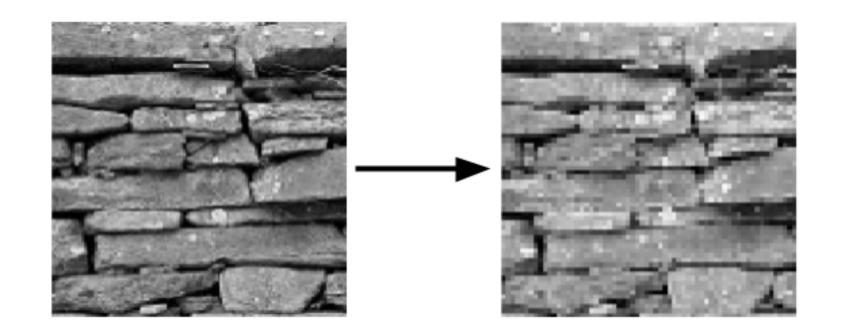












Implementing max pooling

```
result = np.zeros((im.shape[0]//2, im.shape[1]//2))
result[0, 0] = np.max(im[0:2, 0:2])
result[0, 1] = np.max(im[0:2, 2:4])
result[0, 2] = np.max(im[0:2, 4:6])
```

•••

```
result[1, 0] = np.max(im[2:4, 0:2])
result[1, 1] = np.max(im[2:4, 2:4])
```

• •



Implementing max pooling

```
for ii in range(result.shape[0]):
    for jj in range(result.shape[1]):
        result[ii, jj] = np.max(im[ii*2:ii*2+2, jj*2:jj*2+2
```



Max pooling in Keras

```
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Conv2D, Flatten, MaxPool2D
model = Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(5, kernel_size=3, activation='relu',
                 input_shape=(img_rows, img_cols, 1)))
model.add(MaxPool2D(2))
model.add(Conv2D(15, kernel_size=3, activation='relu',
                 input_shape=(img_rows, img_cols, 1)))
model.add(MaxPool2D(2))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
```

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	 Param #
======================================	====== (None,	======================================	======= 50
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None,	13, 13, 5)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None,	11, 11, 15)	690
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2	(None,	5, 5, 15)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None,	375)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	 (None, ======	3) ====================================	 1128 =======



Let's practice!

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