

2조

# CNN 모델을 통한 이미지 분류

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## 목차

01

### 프로젝트 설명

- 프로젝트 방향
- 데이터 자료 설명

02

### 데이터 전처리

- 기존 코드 전처리 동영상을 이미지로 변환
- 데이터 증강 기법

03

### CNN 모델 학습

- cnn 모델 설명
- vggnet 모델 설명(1) 구조 및 특징 (2) 모델 평가
- resnet모델 설명(1) 구조 및 특징 (2) 모델 평가

04

### 결론

- 전처리에 따른 성능 비교
- 모델에 따른 성능 비교

# 프로젝트 설명

프로젝트 방향

이미지 전처리 및 증강 방법 구현

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VGGNet, RESNet 학습 및 구현

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## 사용한 데이터

### UCF 101

UCF 101 란?

101 카테고리의 동작을 행동 인식을 위해 유튜브에서 실제 움직임을 녹화한 데이터

UCF 101은 다양성 동작을 제공하며 카메라 모션, 물체 모양 및 포즈, 물체 크기, 시점, 배경, 조명 등 현재까지 다양한 데이터 셋을 갖추고 있음

액션 카테고리 유형 (1) 사람-물체 간의 상호작용 (2) 신체 움직임 (3) 사람-사람 간의 상호작용 (4) 악기 연주 (5) 스포츠

101 카테고리는 눈 화장, 립스틱 바르기, 양궁, 기어가는 아기, 야구장, 농구, 벤치프레스, 자전거, 스쿼트, 양초불기 등

Cricket Shot,



Punch,



Tennis Swing



UCF CENTER FOR RESEARCH  
IN COMPUTER VISION



v\_CricketShot\_g  
08\_c01.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
08\_c02.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
08\_c03.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
08\_c04.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
08\_c05.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
09\_c07.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
10\_c01.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
10\_c02.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
10\_c03.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
10\_c04.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
11\_c06.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
11\_c07.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
12\_c01.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
12\_c02.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
12\_c03.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
13\_c05.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
13\_c06.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
13\_c07.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
14\_c01.avi



v\_CricketShot\_g  
14\_c02.avi

# 데이터 전처리

## 기존 강의 코드

### 1. 전처리

#### 이미지 크기 설정

IMG\_SIZE: 224\*224

MAX\_SEQ\_LENGTH: 20

#### 비디오 파일 설정

인덱스	video_name	tag	label
0	v_CricketShor_g_c.avi	CricketShot	0
~	v_Punch_g_c.avi	Punch	1
356	v_TennisSwing_g_c.avi	TennisSwing	2

#### Label column 추가

```
for index, data in enumerate(train_df["label"].unique()):  
    train_df["label"].replace(data, index, inplace=True)
```

#### Index shuffle

```
train_df = sklearn.utils.shuffle(train_df)
```

# CNN모델을 통한 이미지 분류

Convolutional Neural Network

## 기존 강의 코드

### 1. 전처리

이미지 가운데 부분 리턴

```
def crop_center_square(frame):
    y, x = frame.shape[0:2]
    min_dim = min(y, x)
    start_x = (x // 2) - (min_dim // 2)
    start_y = (y // 2) - (min_dim // 2)
    return frame[start_y : start_y + min_dim,
start_x : start_x + min_dim]
```

파일의 비디오를 각 프레임으로 리턴

```
def load_video(path, max_frames=20, resize=(IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE)):
    cap = cv2.VideoCapture(path)
    frames = []
    try:
        while True:
            ret, frame = cap.read()
            if not ret:
                break
            frame = crop_center_square(frame)
            frame = frame[:, :, [2, 1, 0]]
            frames.append(frame)
            if len(frames) == max_frames:
                break
    finally:
        cap.release()
    return np.array(frames)
```

비디오 파일의 이미지와 종류를 리턴

```
def prepare_all_videos(video_name, label, root_dir):
    num_samples = len(video_name)
    video_paths = video_name.values.tolist()
    labels = label.values
    labels = labels.reshape(-1,1)
    x = np.zeros(shape=(num_samples*MAX_SEQ_LENGTH, IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE, 3 ),
dtype="float32" )
    y = np.zeros(shape=(num_samples*MAX_SEQ_LENGTH), dtype="float32")
    index = 0
    for idx, path in enumerate(video_paths):
        frames = load_video(root_dir+ path)
        for i in range(len(frames)):
            x[index] = np.array(frames[i], dtype="float32")
            y[index]= np.array(labels[idx], dtype="float32")
            index += 1
    return (x,to_categorical(y))
```

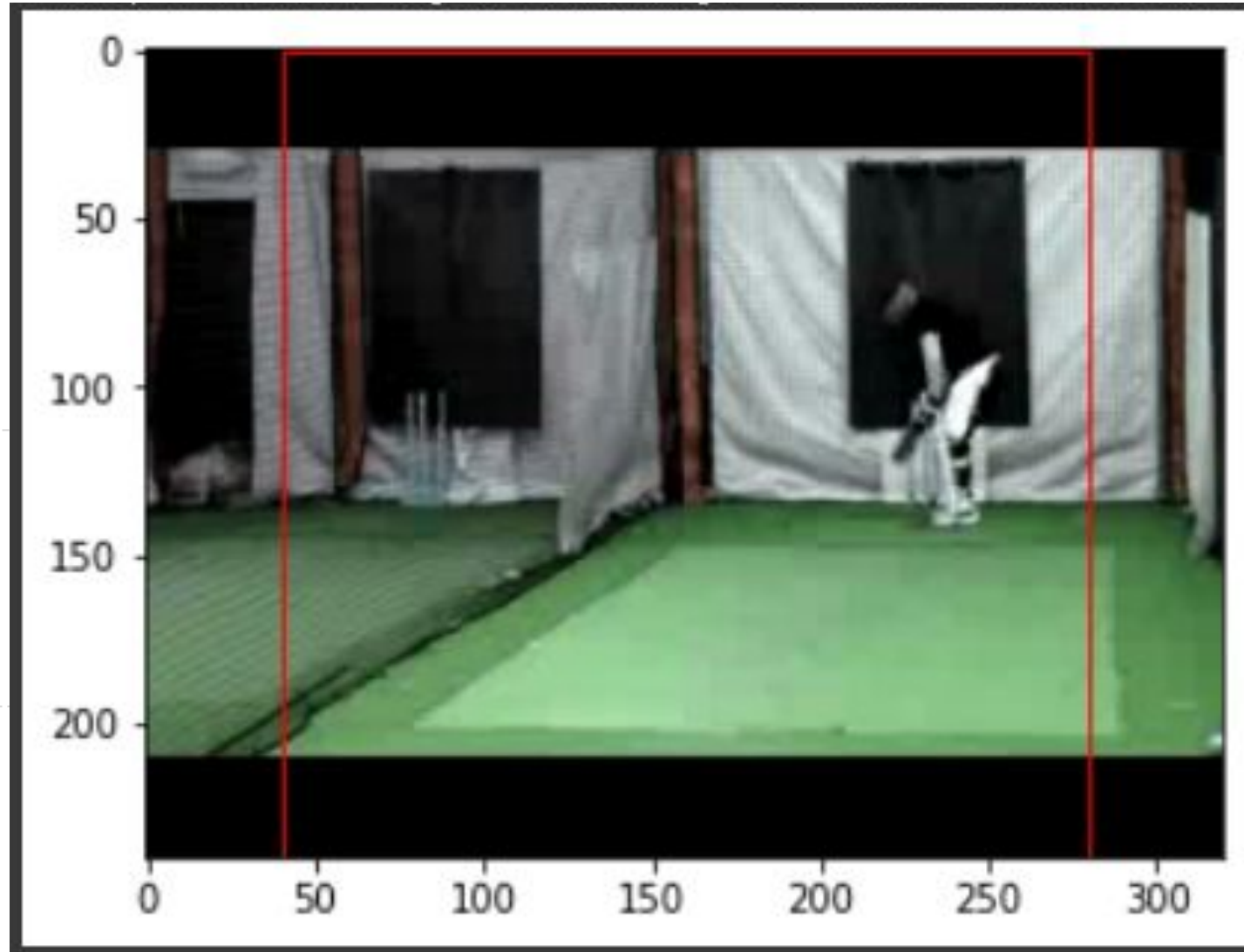
Train\_set를 prepare\_all\_vedeo 클래스에 적용

```
X_train, y_train =
prepare_all_videos(train_df["video name"],
train_df["label"] , data_path + "train/")
```



# CNN모델을 통한 이미지 분류

Convolutional Neural Network



# CNN모델을 통한 이미지 분류

Convolutional Neural Network

## 데이터 증강



원본 이미지



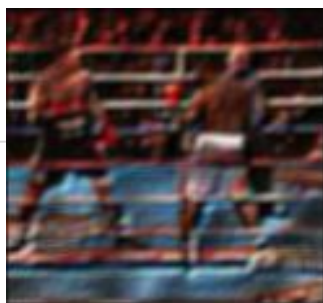
horizontal flip



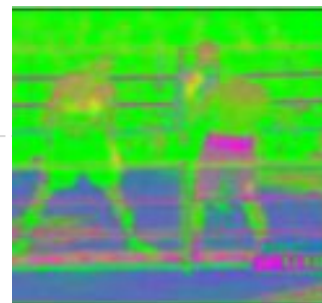
vertical flip



Affine 변환



Noise 추가



Color channel변환

데이터 증강

## Cutmix



원본 이미지를 다른 이미지와 겹침으로서 CNN으로 하여금  
이미지의 덜 중요한 부분까지 포커싱하게 만드는 regional  
dropout 전략

## 데이터 증강

### cutmix 알고리즘 구현

우선 두 개의 이미지를 선택



원본 이미지



자른 이미지

## 데이터 증강

원본 이미지의 비율인  $\lambda(0 \sim 1)$ 를 sample하여 이미지 자름

$\lambda = 0.75$



원본 이미지



$$W\sqrt{1-\lambda}$$

$$H\sqrt{1-\lambda}$$

새로운 이미지 생성 후 비율에 따른  
새로운 Label 생성

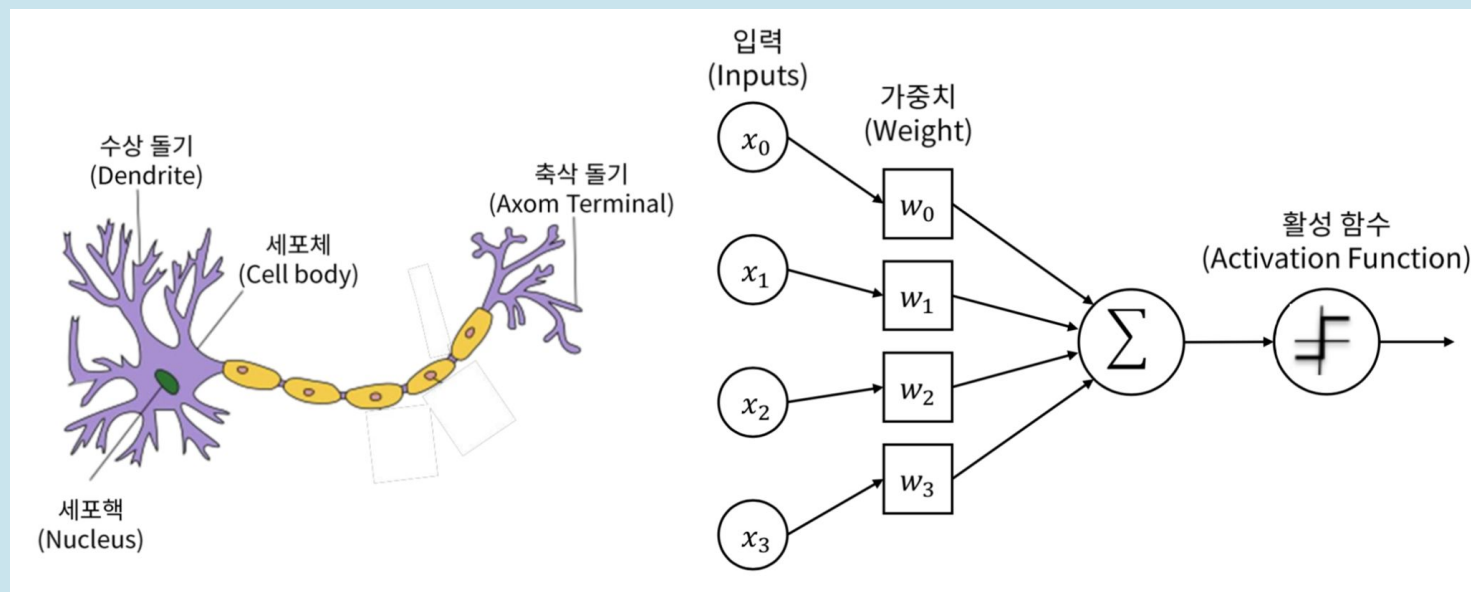


Label : 크리켓 0.75, 복싱 0.25

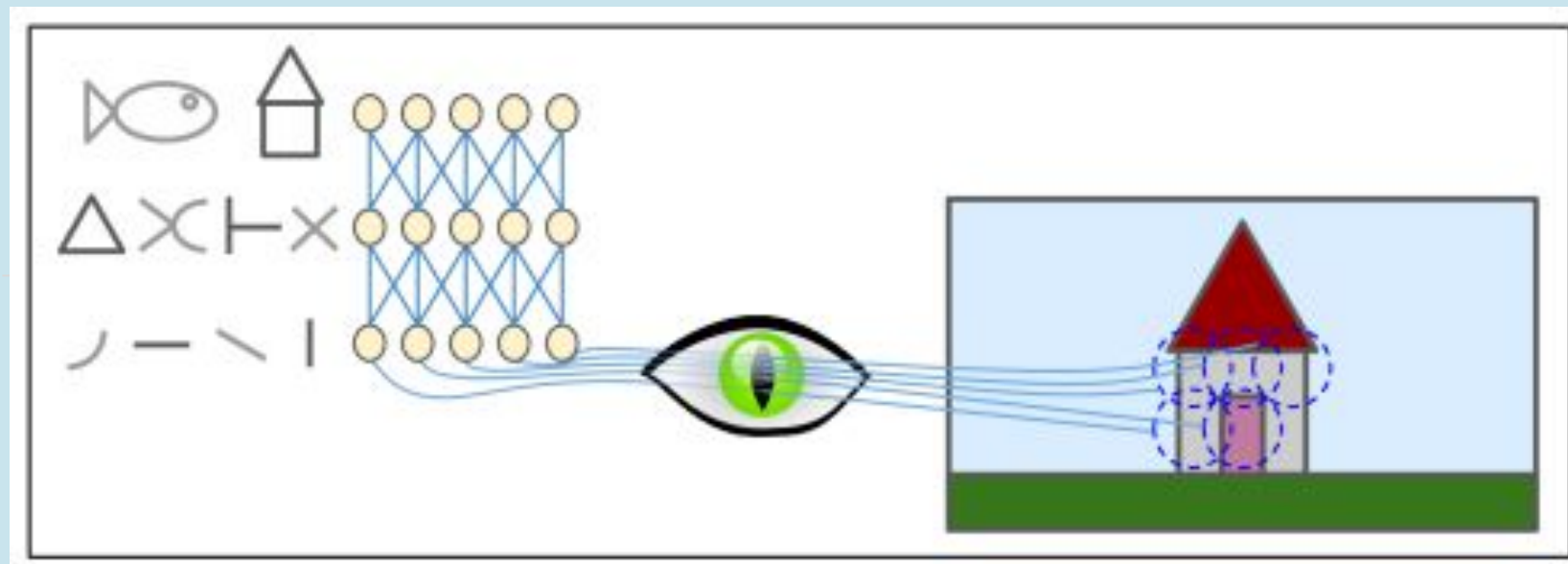
new image

# CNN 모델 학습

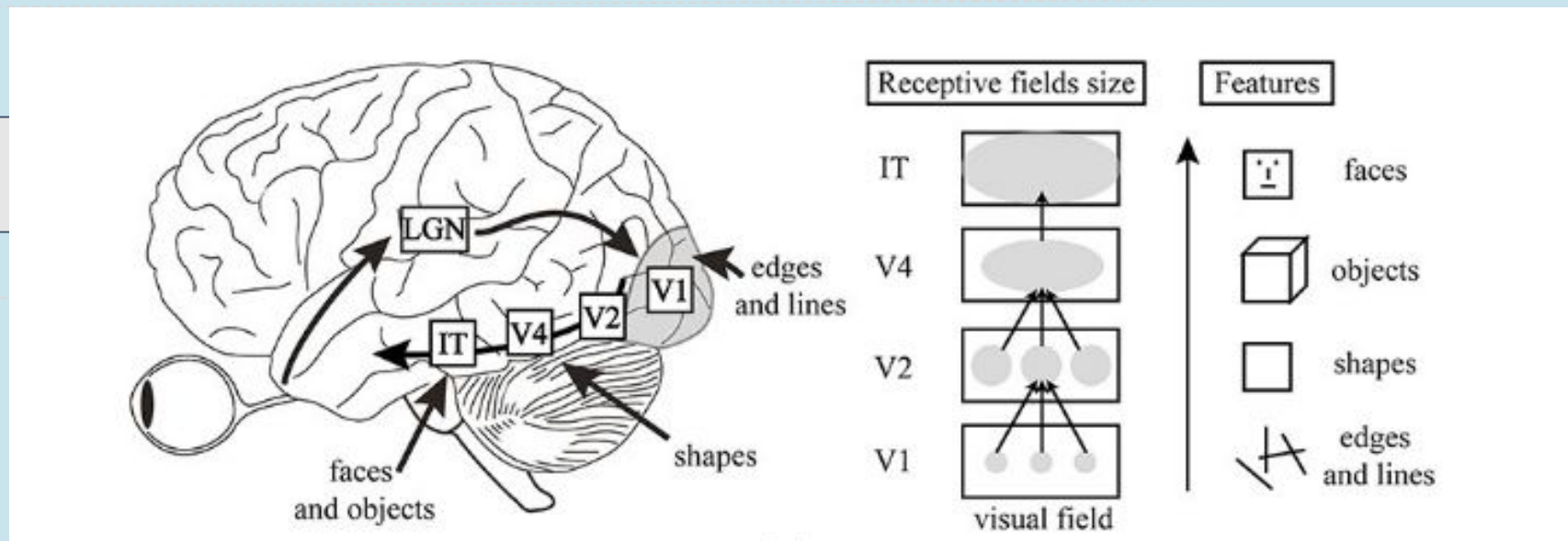
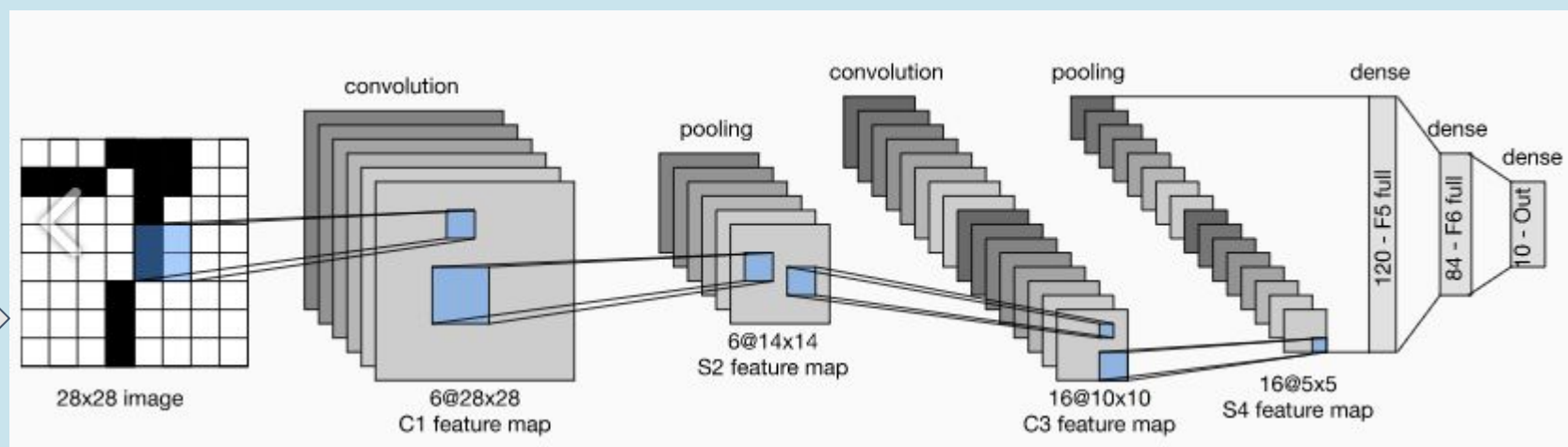
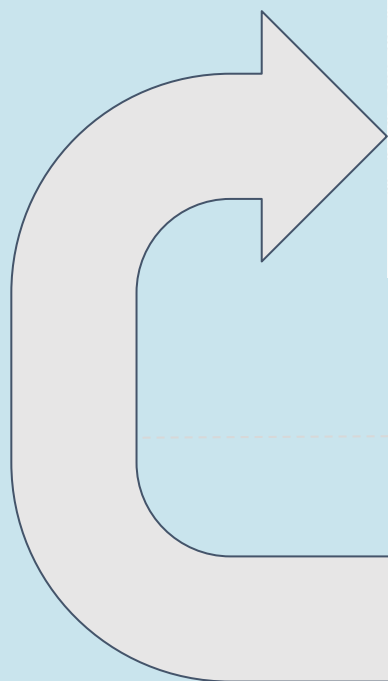
# 신경망의 원리



## CNN 원리

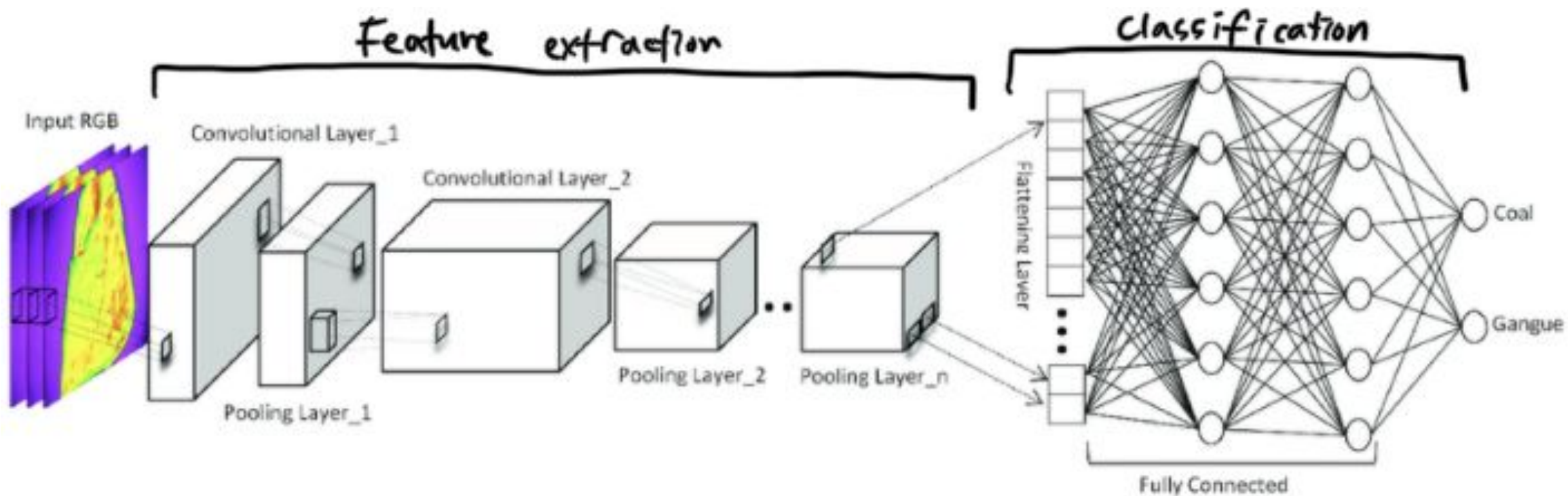




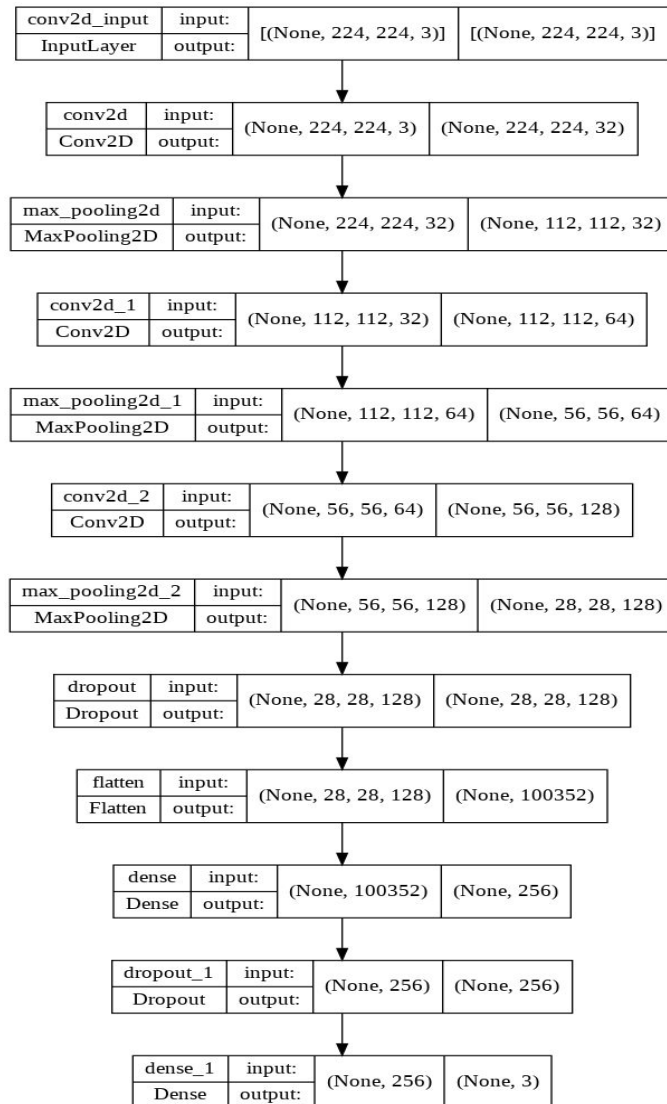




## CNN 모델의 구조



## CNN 모델 Architecture



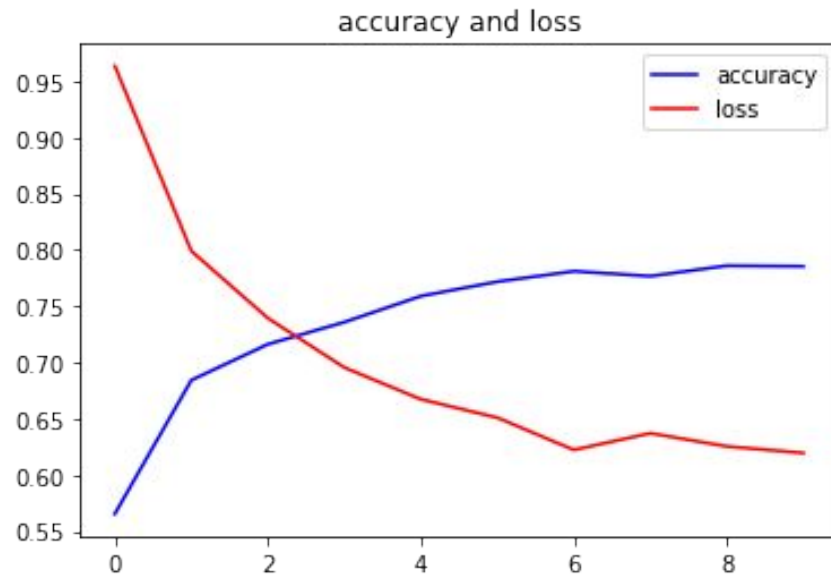
1 #생성된 모델 정보 출력  
2 model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 32)	896
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	73856
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 28, 28, 128)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 28, 28, 128)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 100352)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 256)	25690368
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 3)	771

=====  
Total params: 25,784,387  
Trainable params: 25,784,387  
Non-trainable params: 0

## CNN 모델 성능 평가



```
1 print('CNN Model time of : ', end1)
```

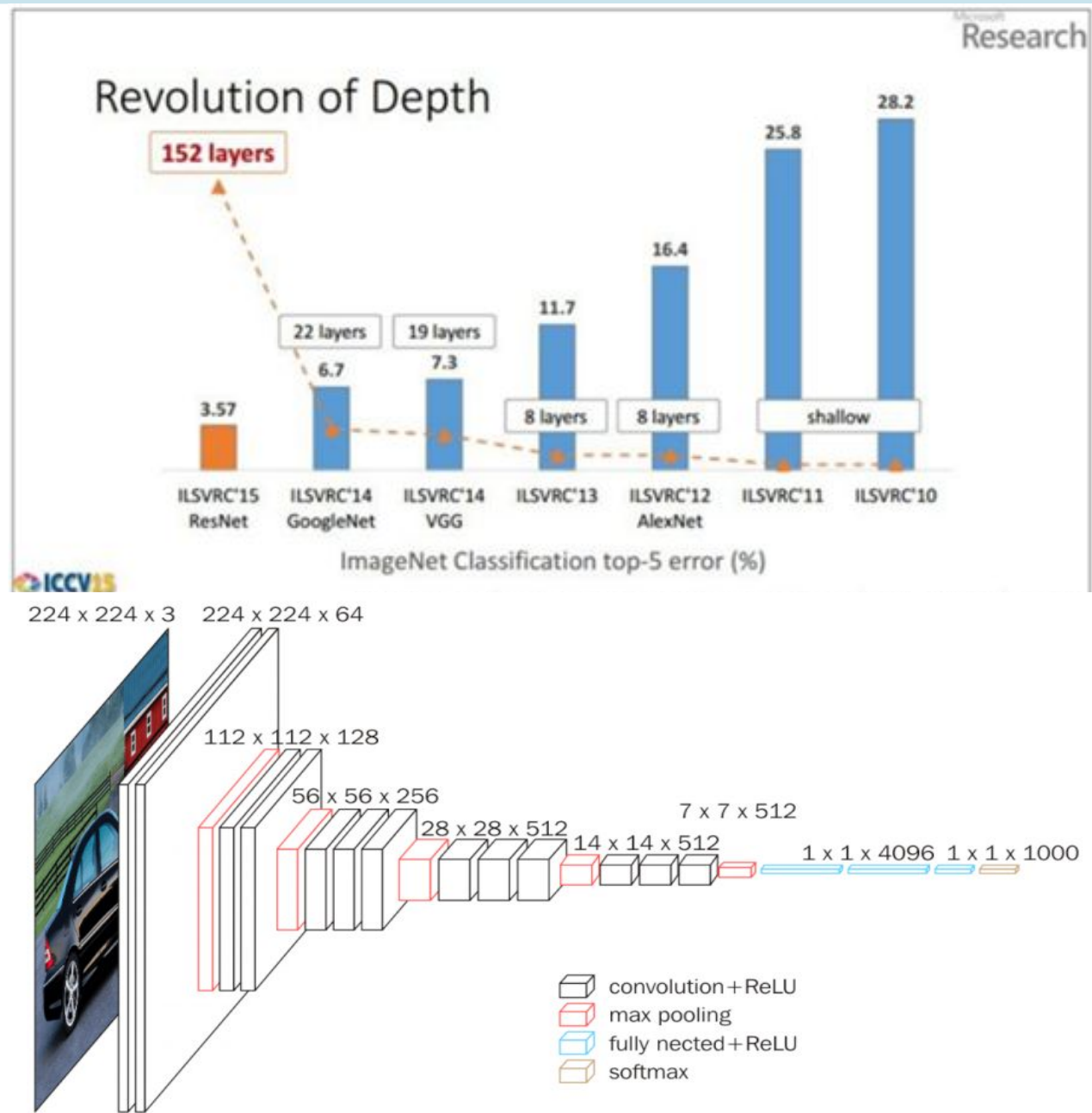
```
CNN Model time of : 1741.3608090877533
```

```
1 print('test_accuracy :', eval[1])
```

```
test_accuracy : 0.8467153310775757
```

# VGGNet 모델 구조

ConvNet Configuration					
A	A-LRN	B	C	D	E
11 weight layers	11 weight layers	13 weight layers	16 weight layers	16 weight layers	19 weight layers
input (224 × 224 RGB image)					
conv3-64	conv3-64 LRN	conv3-64 conv3-64	conv3-64 conv3-64	conv3-64 conv3-64	conv3-64 conv3-64
maxpool					
conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128 conv3-128	conv3-128 conv3-128	conv3-128 conv3-128	conv3-128 conv3-128
maxpool					
conv3-256 conv3-256	conv3-256 conv3-256	conv3-256 conv3-256	conv3-256 conv3-256 conv1-256	conv3-256 conv3-256 conv3-256	conv3-256 conv3-256 conv3-256 conv3-256
maxpool					
conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv1-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512
maxpool					
conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv1-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512
maxpool					
FC-4096					
FC-4096					
FC-1000					
soft-max					



## 재구성한 VGG16 모델 Architecture

vgg16_input	input:	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]
InputLayer	output:		

vgg16	input:	(None, 224, 224, 3)	(None, 7, 7, 512)
Functional	output:		

flatten	input:	(None, 7, 7, 512)	(None, 25088)
Flatten	output:		

dense	input:	(None, 25088)	(None, 256)
Dense	output:		

dropout	input:	(None, 256)	(None, 256)
Dropout	output:		

dense_1	input:	(None, 256)	(None, 3)
Dense	output:		

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
vgg16 (Functional)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	14714688
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 256)	6422784
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 3)	771

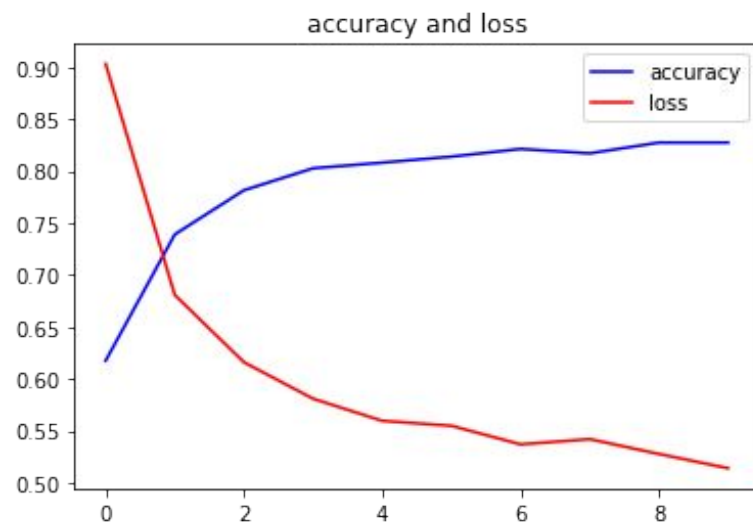
Total params: 21,138,243

Trainable params: 6,423,555

Non-trainable params: 14,714,688



## VGG16 모델 성능 평가



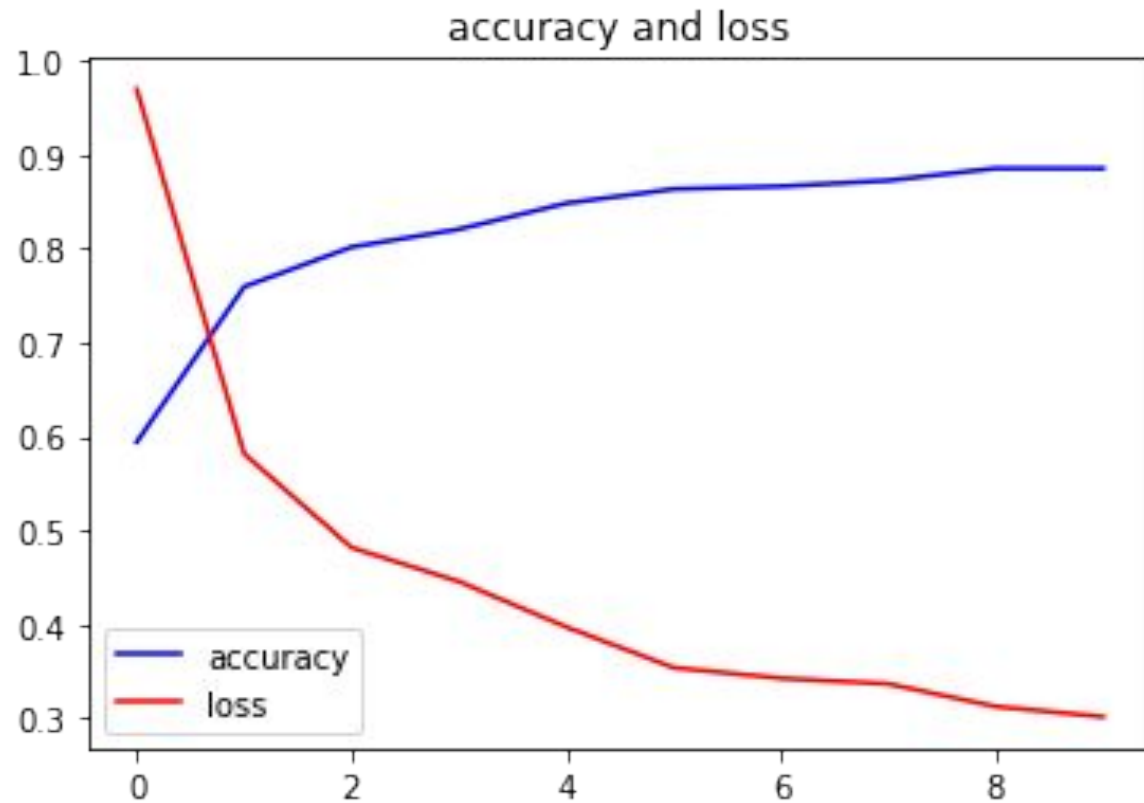
```
1 print('VGG16 Model time of : ', end1)
```

```
VGG16 Model time of : 1579.9311623573303
```

```
1 print('test_accuracy :', eval[1])
```

```
test_accuracy : 0.9171532988548279
```

## VGG19 모델 성능평가



```
print('Time of VGG19: ', end1)
```

Time of VGG19: 1894.5123617649078

```
print('Accuracy of VGG19: ', eval[1])
```

Accuracy of VGG19: 0.9171532988548279

## 재구성한 VGG19 모델 Architecture

vgg19_input	input:	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]
InputLayer	output:		

vgg19	input:	(None, 224, 224, 3)	(None, 7, 7, 512)
Functional	output:		

flatten	input:	(None, 7, 7, 512)	(None, 25088)
Flatten	output:		

dense	input:	(None, 25088)	(None, 256)
Dense	output:		

dropout	input:	(None, 256)	(None, 256)
Dropout	output:		

dense_1	input:	(None, 256)	(None, 3)
Dense	output:		

#생성된 모델 정보 출력

model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
vgg19 (Functional)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	20024384
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 256)	6422784
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 3)	771

Total params: 26,447,939

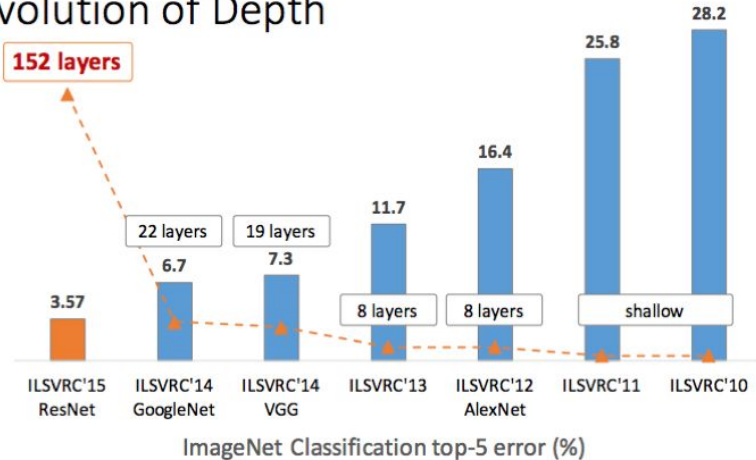
Trainable params: 6,423,555

Non-trainable params: 20,024,384

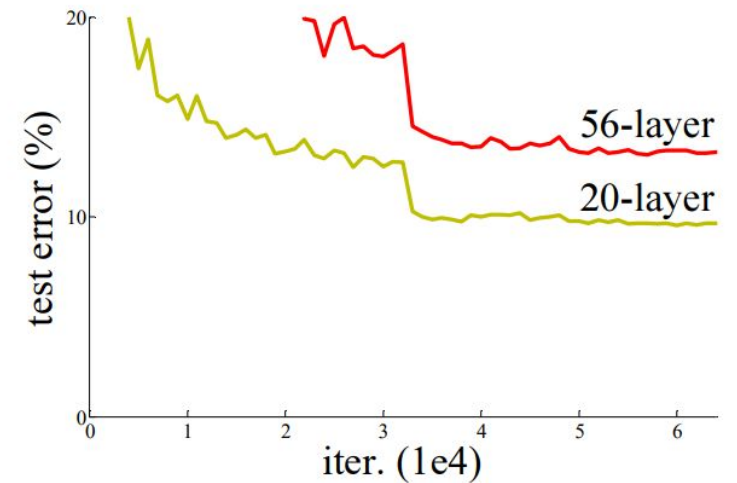
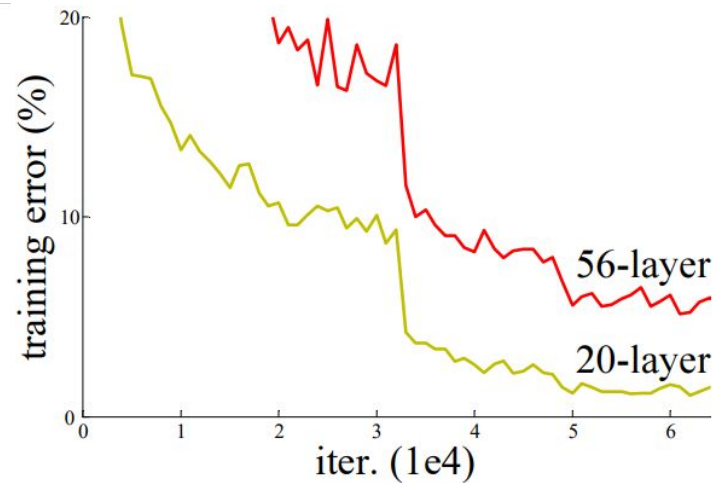


## RESNet 소개

### Revolution of Depth



층의 깊이에 따른 성능(모델별 비교)



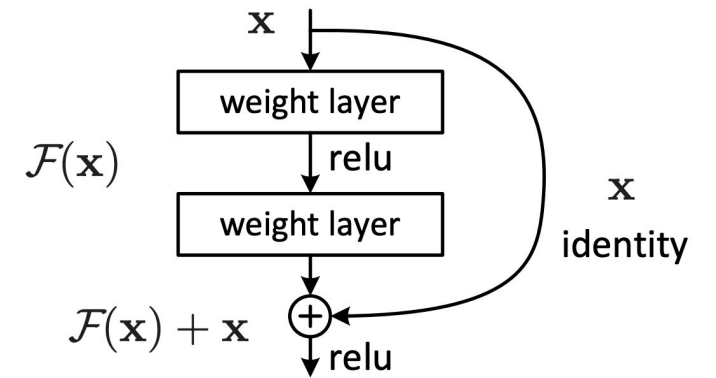
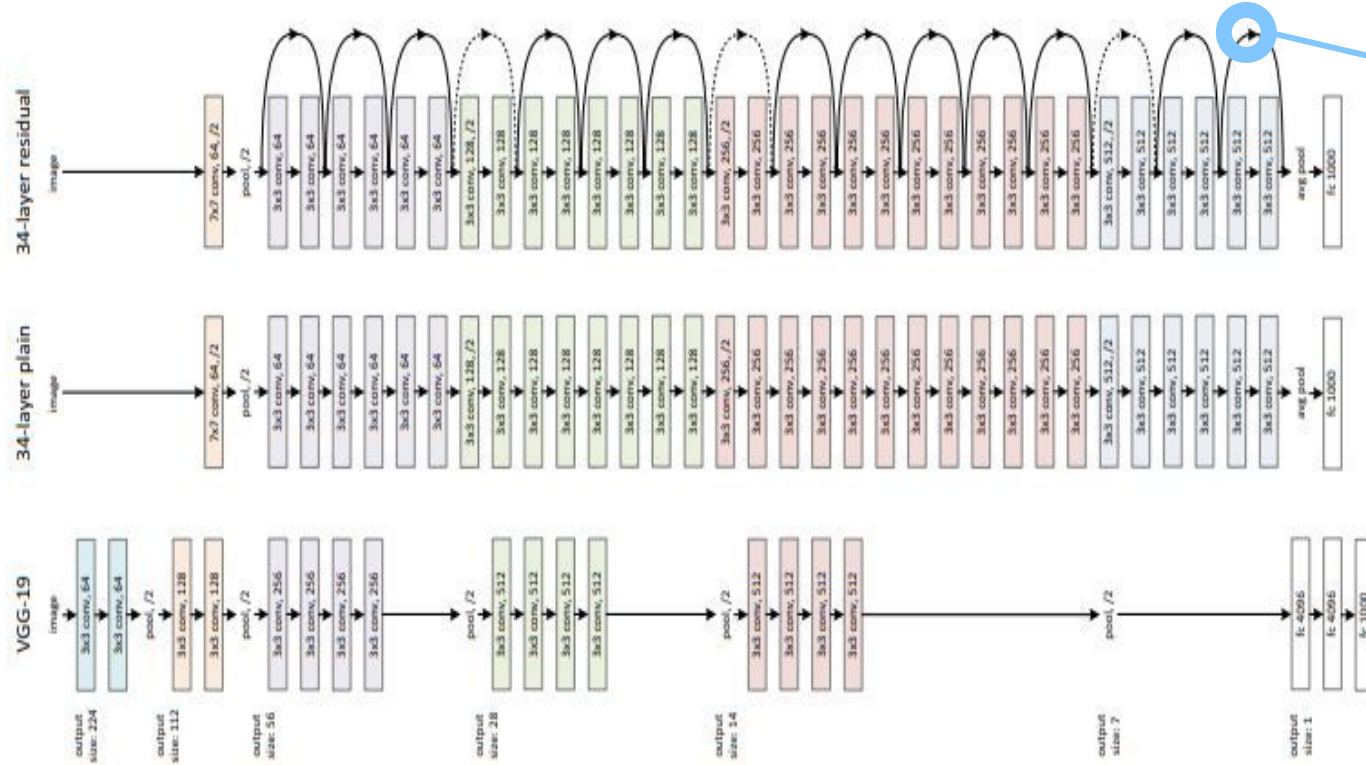
## RESNet 저자 테스트

56층의 신경망의 성능이 좋아지다가 에포크 3회 이후 성능이 역전되어 떨어지는 것을 확인 할 수 있음

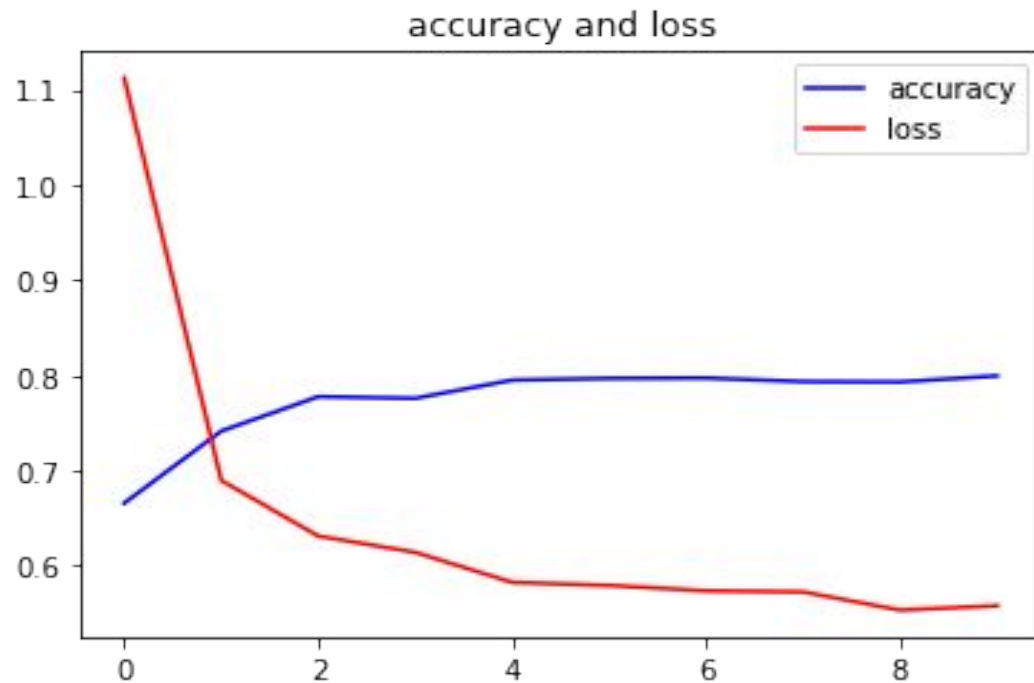
# CNN모델을 통한 이미지 분류

Convolutional Neural Network

## RESNet 소개



## ResNet50 모델 성능평가



```
1 print('ResNet50v2 Model time of : ', end1)
```

```
ResNet50v2 Model time of : 1824.9995138645172
```

```
1 print('test_accuracy :', eval[1])
```

```
test_accuracy : 0.9171532988548279
```

## 재구성한 ResNet50 모델 Architecture

resnet50v2_input	input:	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]
InputLayer	output:		

resnet50v2	input:	(None, 224, 224, 3)	(None, 7, 7, 2048)
Functional	output:		

flatten	input:	(None, 7, 7, 2048)	(None, 100352)
Flatten	output:		

dense	input:	(None, 100352)	(None, 256)
Dense	output:		

dropout	input:	(None, 256)	(None, 256)
Dropout	output:		

dense_1	input:	(None, 256)	(None, 3)
Dense	output:		

1 #생성된 모델 정보 출력  
2 model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

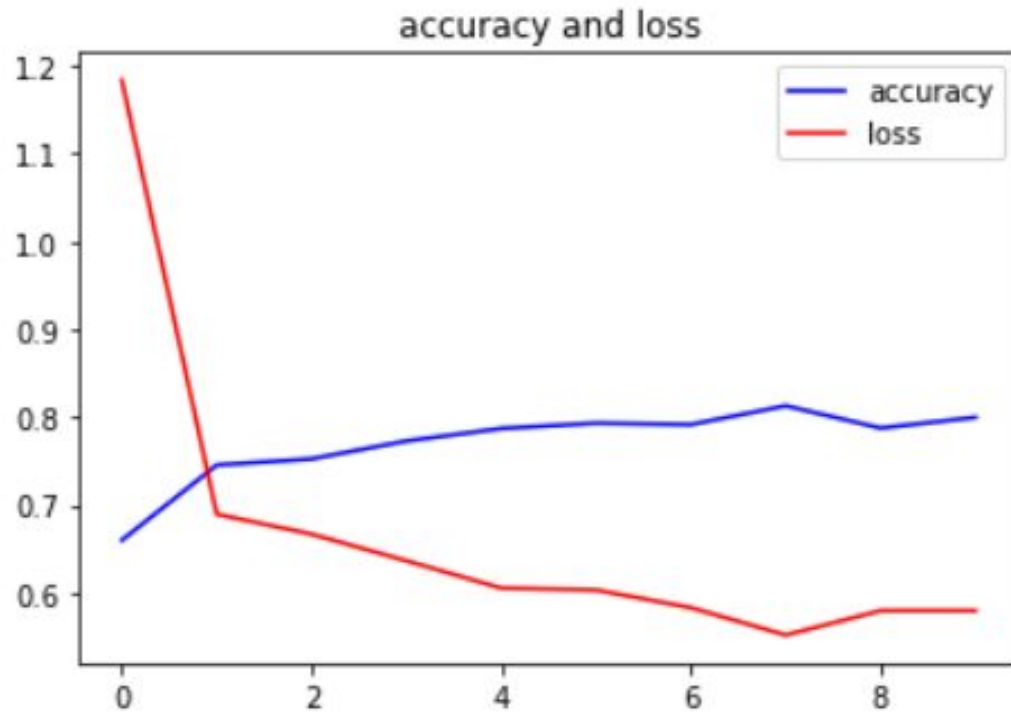
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
resnet50v2 (Functional)	(None, 7, 7, 2048)	23564800
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 100352)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 256)	25690368
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 3)	771

Total params: 49,255,939

Trainable params: 25,691,139

Non-trainable params: 23,564,800

## ResNet101 모델 성능평가



```
print('CNN Model time of : ', end1)
```

CNN Model time of : 1485.0741991996765

```
print('test_accuracy :', eval[1])
```

test\_accuracy : 0.9766423106193542

## 재구성한 ResNet101 모델 Architecture

resnet101v2_input	input:	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]
InputLayer	output:		

resnet101v2	input:	(None, 224, 224, 3)	(None, 7, 7, 2048)
Functional	output:		

flatten_2	input:	(None, 7, 7, 2048)	(None, 100352)
Flatten	output:		

dense_4	input:	(None, 100352)	(None, 256)
Dense	output:		

dropout_3	input:	(None, 256)	(None, 256)
Dropout	output:		

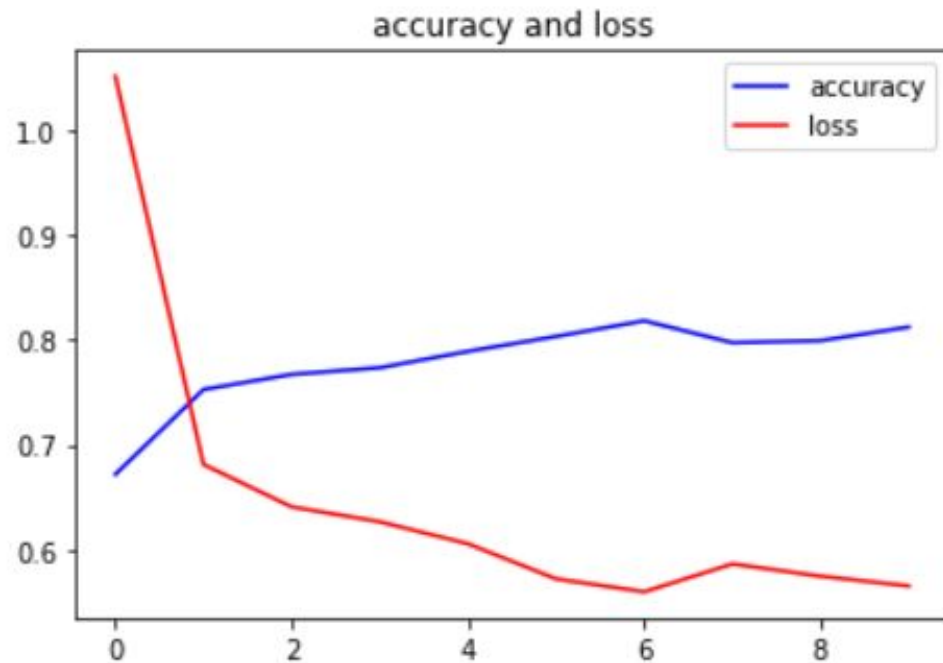
dense_5	input:	(None, 256)	(None, 3)
Dense	output:		

Model: "sequential\_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
resnet101v2 (Functional)	(None, 7, 7, 2048)	42626560
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 100352)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 256)	25690368
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 3)	771

Total params: 68,317,699  
 Trainable params: 25,691,139  
 Non-trainable params: 42,626,560

## ResNet152 모델 성능평가



```
print('Resnet151Y2 Model time of :', end1)
```

```
CNN Model time of : 1554.716659784317
```

```
print('test_accuracy :', eval[1])
```

```
test_accuracy : 0.9678832292556763
```



## 재구성한 ResNet152 모델 Architecture

resnet152v2_input	input:	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]
InputLayer	output:		

resnet152v2	input:	(None, 224, 224, 3)	(None, 7, 7, 2048)
Functional	output:		

flatten	input:	(None, 7, 7, 2048)	(None, 100352)
Flatten	output:		

dense	input:	(None, 100352)	(None, 256)
Dense	output:		

dropout	input:	(None, 256)	(None, 256)
Dropout	output:		

dense_1	input:	(None, 256)	(None, 3)
Dense	output:		

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
resnet152v2 (Functional)	(None, 7, 7, 2048)	58331648
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 100352)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 256)	25690368
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 3)	771

Total params: 84,022,787

Trainable params: 25,691,139

Non-trainable params: 58,331,648



# 결론



데이터 증강의 방식에 따라 모델 성능에 차이가 있음

VGG 16	accuracy	loss
원본 데이터	0.8788	0.3487
데이터 증강	0.9186	0.2271
데이터 증강 + CutMix	0.9201	0.2062

모델에 따른 시간, 정확도 차이가 있음

Model	Time	evaluated accuracy	evaluated loss
VGGnet 16	1579.9311	0.9171	0.3253
VGGnet 19	1894.5123	0.9172	0.2301
Resnet 50 V2	1824.9995	0.9285	0.1993
Resnet 101 V2	<b>1485.0741</b>	<b>0.9766</b>	0.1266
Resnet 152 V2	1554.7166	0.9678	<b>0.1229</b>

감사합니다.