Computer Vision

CVI620

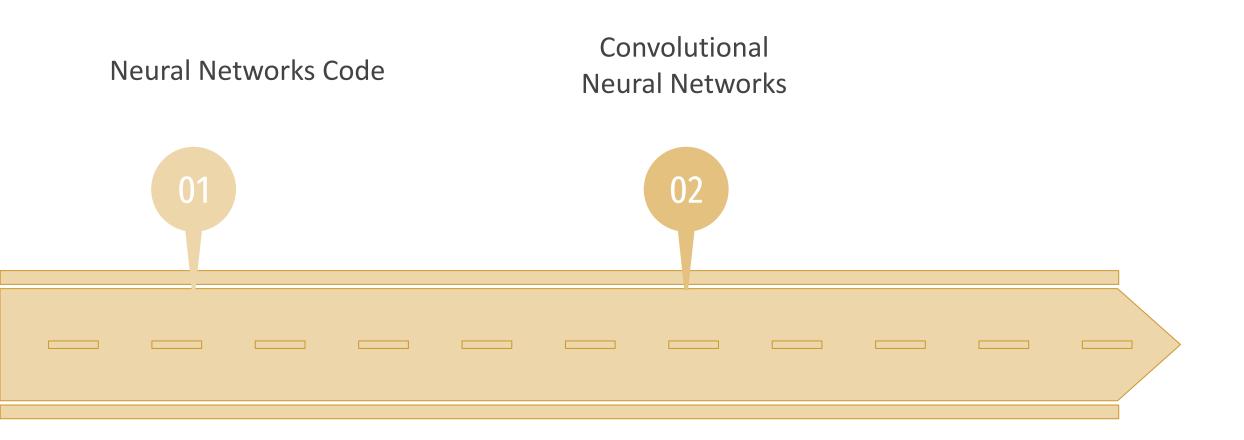
Session 21 03/2025

What is Left?

9 sessions

- 1. Optimization and Loss Function
- 2. Code + Logistic Regression
- 3. ML and Images
- 4. Perceptron and Neural Networks
- 5. Deep Neural Networks
- 6. Convolution Neural Networks (CNN)
- 7. Advanced CNNs
- 8. Project
- 9. Segmentation
- 10. Introduction to object detection and image generation methods with AI
- 11. Project

Agenda

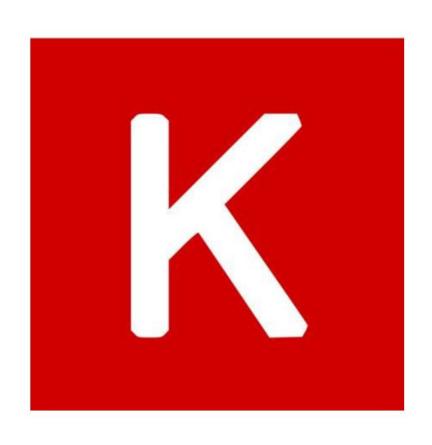


Frameworks for Neural Networks





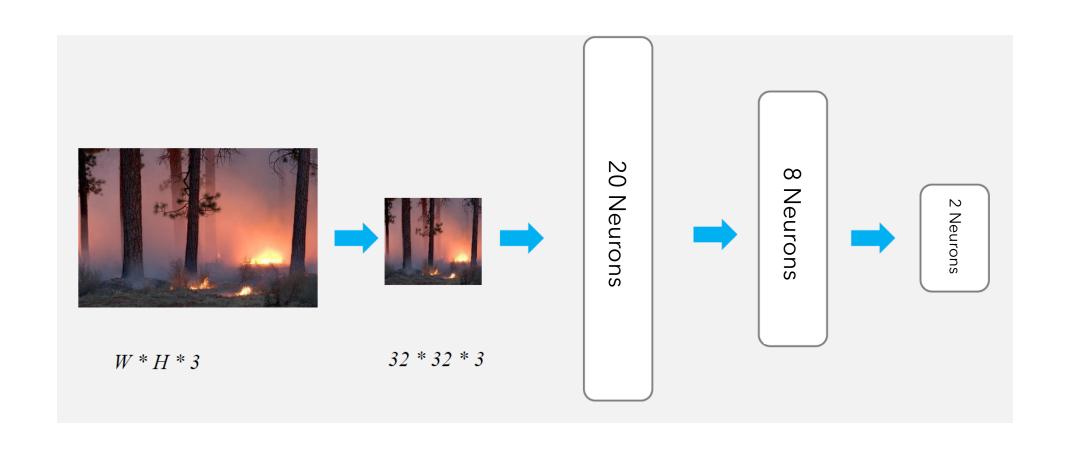
Keras



- By Francois Chollet
- Easier code
- From tf v2

Fire detection with Neural Networks

Architecture



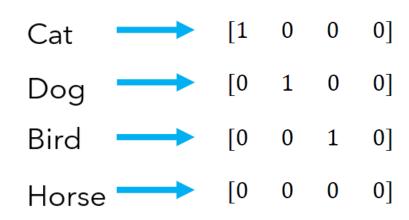
Type of Encoding

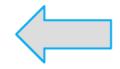
Cat 0
Dog 1
Bird 2
Horse 3

```
from sklearn import preprocessing
le = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
label = ["cat", "dog", "pandas", "fire"]
out = le.fit_transform(label)
print(out)
```



Type of Encoding





One Hot Encoding

```
from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
labels = [1, 2, 0, 1]
encode = to_categorical(labels)
print(encode)
```

```
[[0. 1. 0.]
[0. 0. 1.]
[1. 0. 0.]
[0. 1. 0.]]
```

Defining Neural Network

Sequential

Functional API Model Subclassing

Steps



Design and define NN



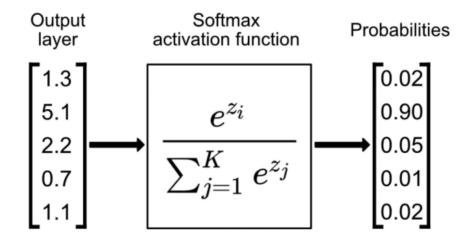
Compile



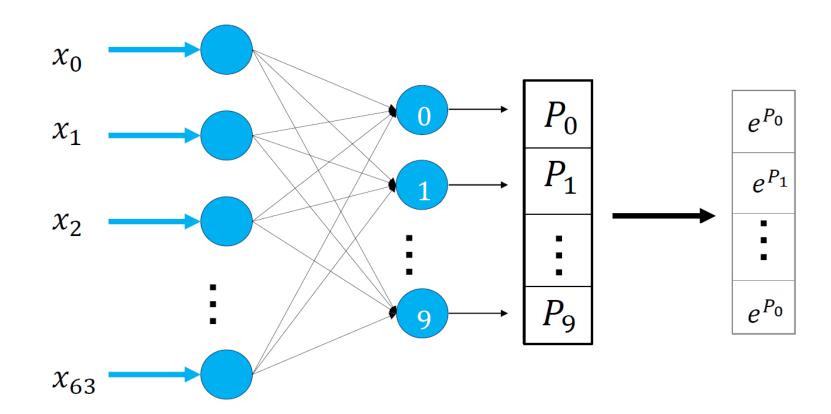
Fit

Softmax

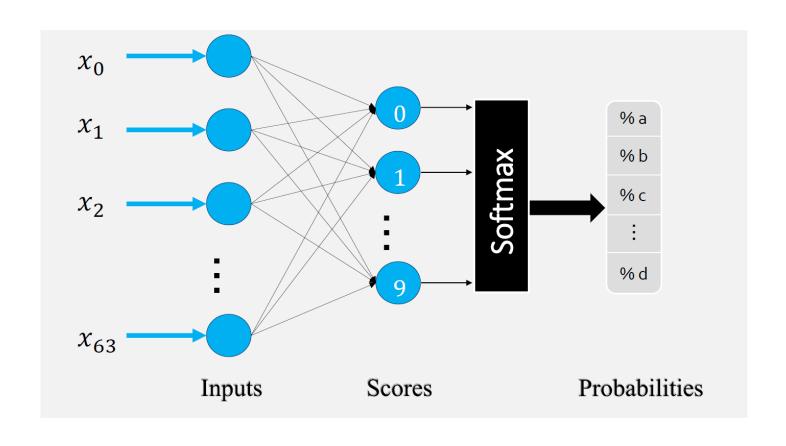
- An activation function
- Turns a vector of raw scores (logits) into probabilities that sum to 1.



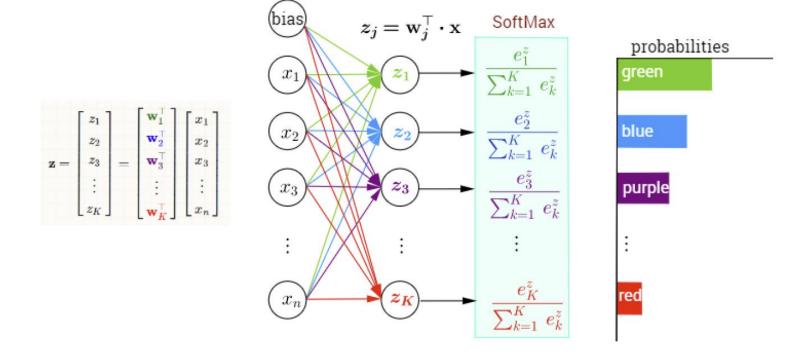
Softmax



Softmax in Neural Networks



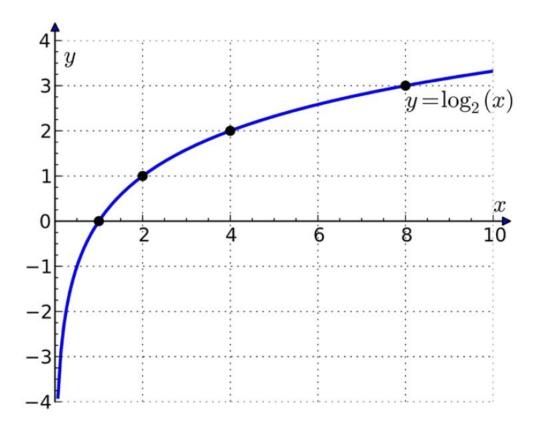
Summary



Loss Function For Classification

Cross Entropy Loss

$$loss = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i \log(y_i')$$



Cross Entropy Loss

Prediction

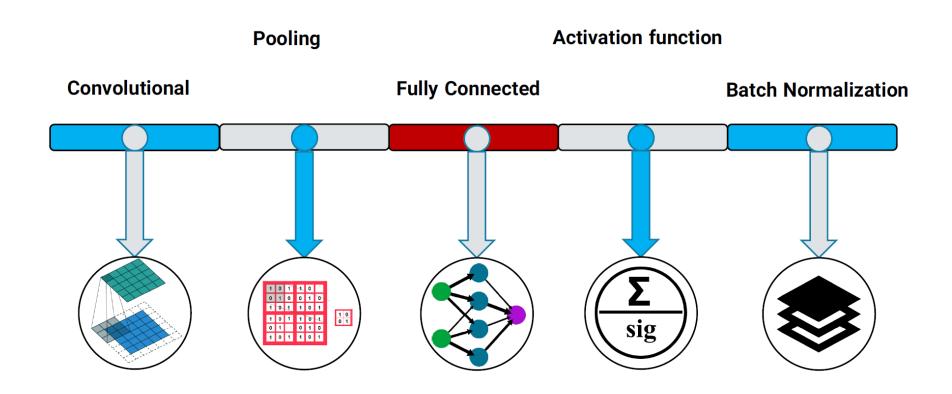


True Labels

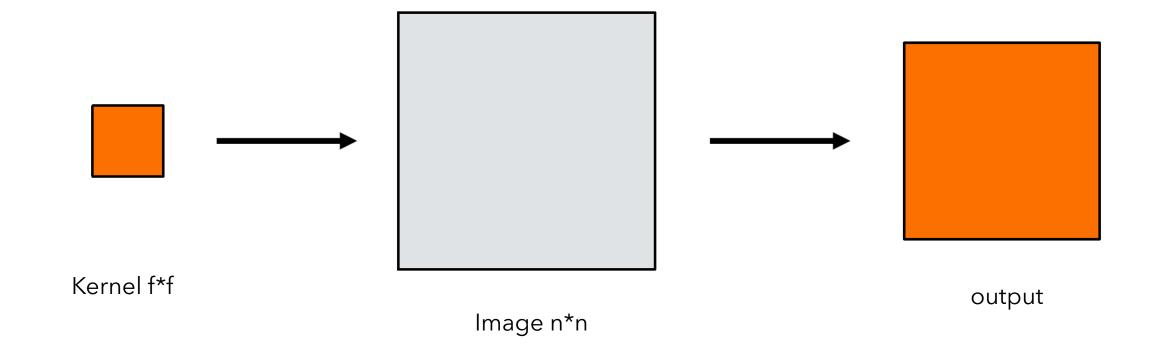
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | |

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

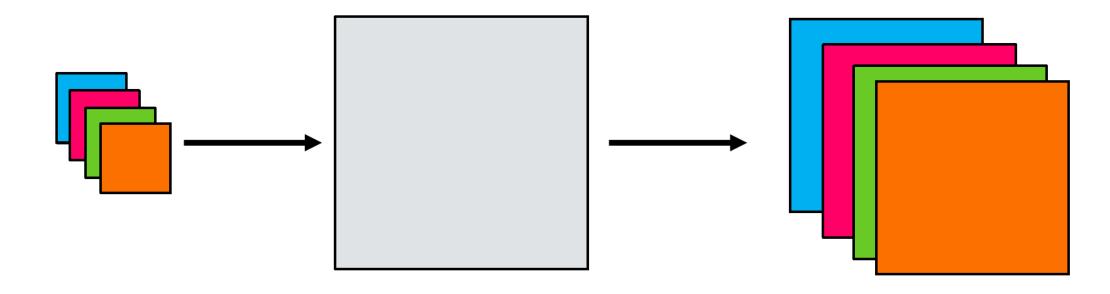
Layers in CNNs



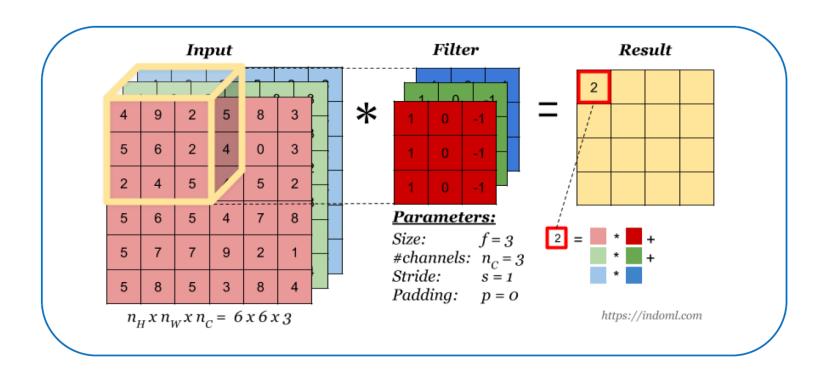
Convolution Layer



Multiple Convolutions



Convolution for Colored Images



Padding

| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

$$6 \times 6 \rightarrow 8 \times 8$$

| | 1 | 0 | -1 |
|---|---|---|----|
| * | 1 | 0 | -1 |
| | 1 | 0 | -1 |
| ' | | | |

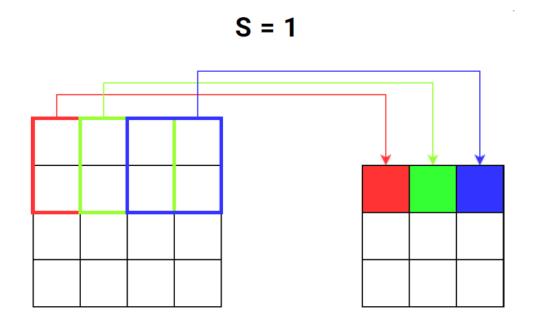
$$3 \times 3$$

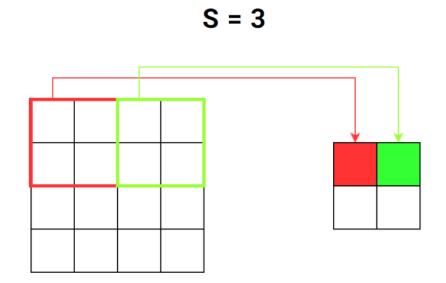
=

| -10 | -13 | 1 | | | |
|-------|-----|---|--|--|--|
| -9 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 × 6 | | | | | |

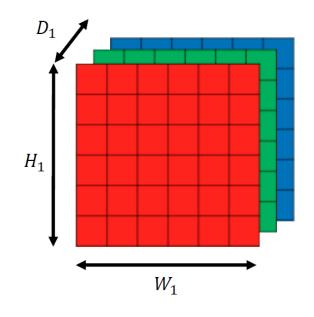
 6×6

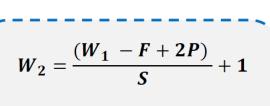
Stride





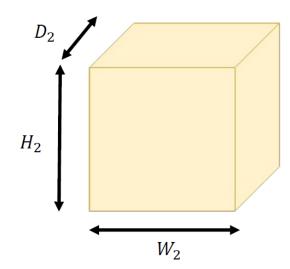
Post Convolution Dimensions



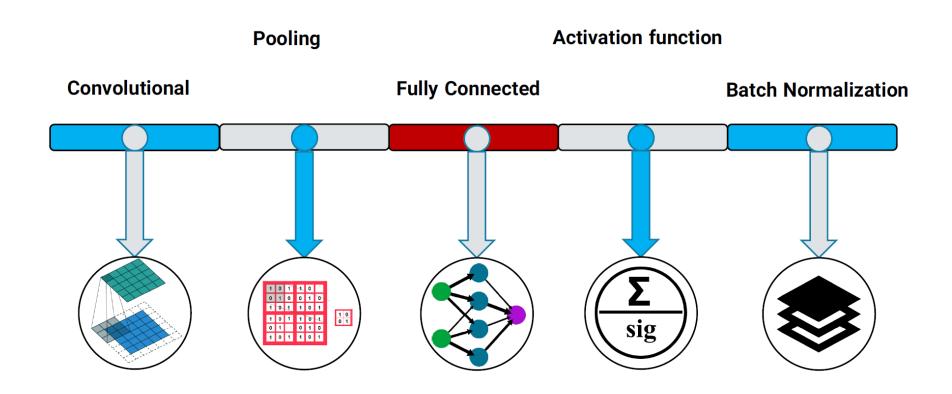


$$H_2 = \frac{(H_1 - F + 2P)}{S} + 1$$

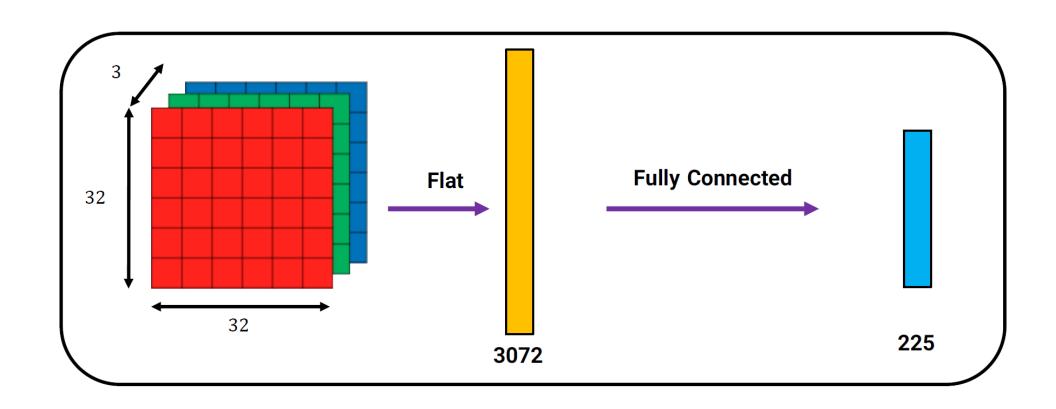
$$D_2 = K$$



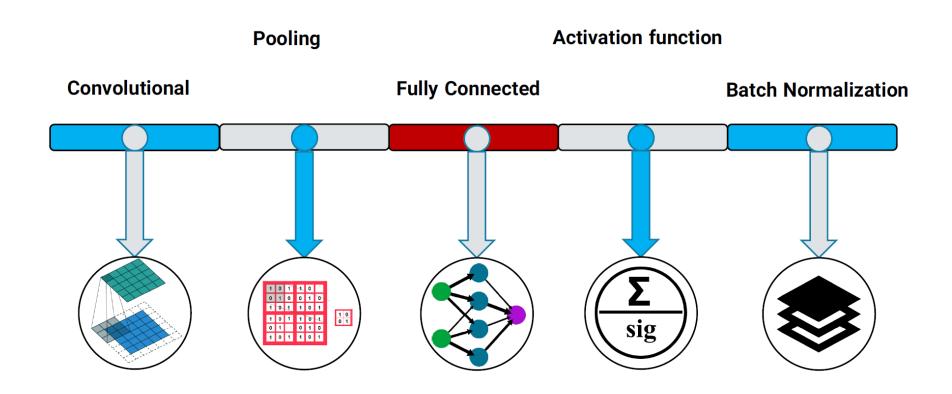
Layers in CNNs



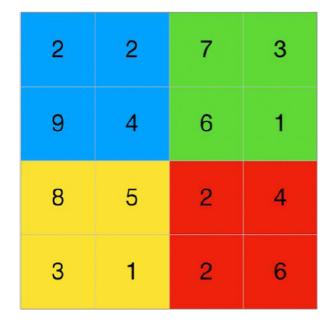
MLP

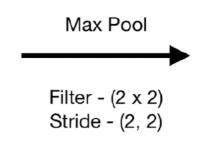


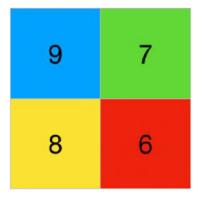
Layers in CNNs



MaxPooling



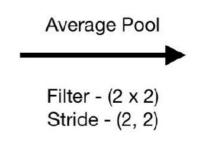


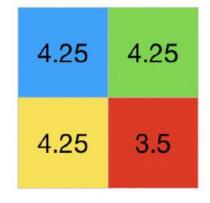


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Average Pooling

| 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| 8 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 |





CNNs

