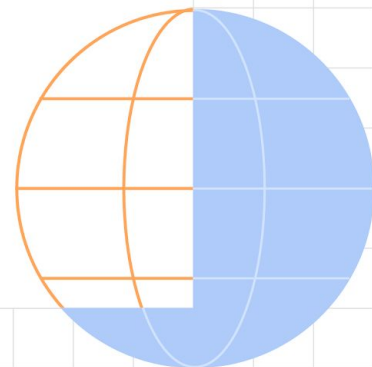


Preprocessing Layers in Keras

ML Bootcamp India (2022)



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- ML Engineer at [Carted](#)
- Open-source 🥑 (Keras, KerasCV, 🤗 Transformers etc.)
- Netflix nerd
- Coordinates at [sayak.dev](#)

Agenda

- A bit about data preprocessing in ML
- Preprocessing layers in Keras
 - Usage
 - Benefits
- QnA

Materials are here:

bit.ly/code-mlb-2022



Data preprocessing in ML

- Scale the pixel values to $[0, 1]$ or any other forms of normalization
- Tokenization of text sequences
- Normalization of numerical features and projection of categorical features (entity embeddings for example)

Data preprocessing in ML

Requirements

- To use the same preprocessing pipeline applied during model training **and** inference wherever possible
- Not every training preprocessing step can be applied during inference (MixUp for example)
- Some preprocessing methods have different train and test behaviours – RandomResizedCrop

Data preprocessing in ML

- Data preprocessing is included in the data pipeline decoupling it from the model definition.
- What if the end consumer of the model misses the preprocessing steps?
- We'd want to ship a model that is as self-sufficient as possible.

Data preprocessing in ML

```
def preprocess(images: tf.Tensor) -> tf.Tensor:  
    # Scale pixel values.  
    images = tf.cast(images, tf.float32) / 255.  
  
    # Geometric transformations.  
    image = random_flip(images, probability=0.3)  
    images = random_resize_crop(images, size=224)  
  
    # Color distortion.  
    images = random_jitter(images, strength=0.5)  
  
    # Pixel-space manipulation.  
    images = mixup(images, alpha=0.2)  
    images = tf.clip_by_value(images, 0., 1.)  
    return images
```


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Part of the input data pipeline.

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Part of the input data pipeline.

How do we define the inference behaviour?

Data preprocessing in ML

Can we ship a model that has the preprocessing steps included?

Preprocessing layers in Keras

Text preprocessing

- `tf.keras.layers.TextVectorization`: turns raw strings into an encoded representation that can be read by an `Embedding` layer or `Dense` layer.

Numerical features preprocessing

- `tf.keras.layers.Normalization`: performs feature-wise normalization of input features.
- `tf.keras.layers.Discretization`: turns continuous numerical features into integer categorical features.

Categorical features preprocessing

- `tf.keras.layers.CategoryEncoding`: turns integer categorical features into one-hot, multi-hot, or count dense representations.
- `tf.keras.layers.Hashing`: performs categorical feature hashing, also known as the "hashing trick".
- `tf.keras.layers.StringLookup`: turns string categorical values into an encoded representation that can be read by an `Embedding` layer or `Dense` layer.
- `tf.keras.layers.IntegerLookup`: turns integer categorical values into an encoded representation that can be read by an `Embedding` layer or `Dense` layer.

Image preprocessing

These layers are for standardizing the inputs of an image model.

- `tf.keras.layers.Resizing`: resizes a batch of images to a target size.
- `tf.keras.layers.Rescaling`: rescales and offsets the values of a batch of images (e.g. go from inputs in the `[0, 255]` range to inputs in the `[0, 1]` range).
- `tf.keras.layers.CenterCrop`: returns a center crop of a batch of images.

Image data augmentation

These layers apply random augmentation transforms to a batch of images. They are only active during training.

- `tf.keras.layers.RandomCrop`
- `tf.keras.layers.RandomFlip`
- `tf.keras.layers.RandomTranslation`
- `tf.keras.layers.RandomRotation`
- `tf.keras.layers.RandomZoom`
- `tf.keras.layers.RandomHeight`
- `tf.keras.layers.RandomWidth`
- `tf.keras.layers.RandomContrast`

https://keras.io/guides/preprocessing_layers/

Preprocessing layers in Keras

KerasCV Preprocessing Layers

KerasCV preprocessing layers allow you to easily augment your image data using standard augmentation techniques such as [CutMix](#), [MixUp](#) and [RandAugment](#).

See also this [guide on assembling image data augmentation pipeline](#).

- [AutoContrast layer](#)
- [AugMix layer](#)
- [ChannelShuffle layer](#)
- [CutMix layer](#)
- [Equalization layer](#)
- [FourierMix layer](#)
- [Grayscale layer](#)
- [GridMask layer](#)
- [MixUp layer](#)
- [Posterization layer](#)
- [RandAugment layer](#)
- [RandomAugmentationPipeline layer](#)
- [RandomChannelShift layer](#)
- [RandomColorDegeneration layer](#)
- [RandomCutout layer](#)
- [RandomHue layer](#)
- [RandomSaturation layer](#)
- [RandomSharpness layer](#)
- [RandomShear layer](#)
- [Solarization layer](#)

https://keras.io/api/keras_cv/layers/preprocessing/

Shipping self-sufficient models (1)


```
def export_model(trained_model: tf.keras.Model) -> tf.keras.Model:  
    inputs = tf.keras.Input((IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE, 3))  
  
    scaled = tf.keras.layers.Rescaling(scale=1./255)(inputs)  
    resized = tf.keras.layers.Resizing(height=256, width=256)(scaled)  
    cropped = tf.keras.layers.CenterCrop(height=224, width=224)(resized)  
  
    model_outputs = trained_model(cropped, training=False)  
  
    final_model = tf.keras.Model(inputs, model_outputs)  
    return final_model
```



- Scale inputs.
- Resizing and center crop.

Shipping self-sufficient models (1)

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```

 Infer with the trained model.

Shipping self-sufficient models (2)

```
text_vectorizer = tf.keras.layers.TextVectorization(  
    max_tokens=vocabulary_size, ngrams=2, output_mode="tf_idf"  
)  
with tf.device("/CPU:0"):  
    text_vectorizer.adapt(train_dataset.map(lambda text, label: text))  
  
# Train model.  
model.compile(...)  
model.fit(...)  
  
# Model export.  
model_for_inference = tf.keras.Sequential([text_vectorizer, model])
```

https://keras.io/examples/nlp/multi_label_classification

Advantages of these preprocessing layers

- Supports execution on GPUs.
- TPU support available for some layers.
- Supports batched inputs.
- Have their train/test behaviours defined.

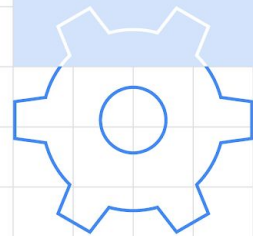
Why not include these layers during training?

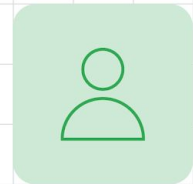
During training it's a recommended practice to do data preprocessing async on CPUs so that any hardware accelerator is only utilized for model training.

Learn more

- [Working with preprocessing layers](#)
- [Classify structured data using Keras preprocessing layers](#)
- [Classify structured data with feature columns](#)
- [Classify text with BERT](#)

Questions?





Thank you!



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