

✓ 计算机视觉的高级深度学习

三大主要计算机视觉任务

✓ 图像分割示例

```
#!/wget http://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/~vgg/data/pets/data/images.tar.gz
#!/wget http://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/~vgg/data/pets/data/annotations.tar.gz
import gdown
url = "https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1ekvcu3PKEn4tCu5bX9kyQuI1a73BZ_ar"
gdown.download(url, output="images.tar.gz")
url = "https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1WHwq-CS7fSKGYjvStCM9MujFWubXPtf4"
gdown.download(url, output="annotations.tar.gz")
!tar -xf images.tar.gz
!tar -xf annotations.tar.gz
```

```
import os

input_dir = "images/"
target_dir = "annotations/trimaps/"

input_img_paths = sorted(
    [os.path.join(input_dir, fname)
     for fname in os.listdir(input_dir)
     if fname.endswith(".jpg")])
target_paths = sorted(
    [os.path.join(target_dir, fname)
     for fname in os.listdir(target_dir)
     if fname.endswith(".png") and not fname.startswith(".")])
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow.keras.utils import load_img, img_to_array

plt.axis("off")
plt.imshow(load_img(input_img_paths[9]))
```

```
def display_target(target_array):
    normalized_array = (target_array.astype("uint8") - 1) * 127
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.imshow(normalized_array[:, :, 0])

img = img_to_array(load_img(target_paths[9], color_mode="grayscale"))
display_target(img)
```

```
import numpy as np
import random

img_size = (200, 200)
num_imgs = len(input_img_paths)

random.Random(1337).shuffle(input_img_paths)
random.Random(1337).shuffle(target_paths)

def path_to_input_image(path):
    return img_to_array(load_img(path, target_size=img_size))

def path_to_target(path):
    img = img_to_array(
        load_img(path, target_size=img_size, color_mode="grayscale"))
    img = img.astype("uint8") - 1
    return img

input_imgs = np.zeros((num_imgs,) + img_size + (3,), dtype="float32")
targets = np.zeros((num_imgs,) + img_size + (1,), dtype="uint8")
for i in range(num_imgs):
    input_imgs[i] = path_to_input_image(input_img_paths[i])
```

```

        targets[i] = path_to_target(target_paths[i])

num_val_samples = 1000
train_input_imgs = input_imgs[:-num_val_samples]
train_targets = targets[:-num_val_samples]
val_input_imgs = input_imgs[-num_val_samples:]
val_targets = targets[-num_val_samples:]

```

```

from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers

def get_model(img_size, num_classes):
    inputs = keras.Input(shape=img_size + (3,))
    x = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(inputs)

    x = layers.Conv2D(64, 3, strides=2, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
    x = layers.Conv2D(64, 3, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
    x = layers.Conv2D(128, 3, strides=2, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
    x = layers.Conv2D(128, 3, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
    x = layers.Conv2D(256, 3, strides=2, padding="same", activation="relu")(x)
    x = layers.Conv2D(256, 3, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)

    x = layers.Conv2DTranspose(256, 3, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
    x = layers.Conv2DTranspose(256, 3, activation="relu", padding="same", strides=2)(x)
    x = layers.Conv2DTranspose(128, 3, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
    x = layers.Conv2DTranspose(128, 3, activation="relu", padding="same", strides=2)(x)
    x = layers.Conv2DTranspose(64, 3, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
    x = layers.Conv2DTranspose(64, 3, activation="relu", padding="same", strides=2)(x)

    outputs = layers.Conv2D(num_classes, 3, activation="softmax", padding="same")(x)

    model = keras.Model(inputs, outputs)
    return model

model = get_model(img_size=img_size, num_classes=3)
model.summary()

```

```

#model.compile(optimizer="rmsprop", loss="sparse_categorical_crossentropy")

#callbacks = [
#    keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint("oxford_segmentation.keras",
#                                    save_best_only=True)
#]

#history = model.fit(train_input_imgs, train_targets,
#                    epochs=50,
#                    callbacks=callbacks,
#                    batch_size=64,
#                    validation_data=(val_input_imgs, val_targets))

url = "https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1dE8CCmsdJWD4_t-9i0ZMutngR87-caG7"
gdown.download(url, output="oxford_segmentation.keras")

url = "https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1UASeugC9ncnoXQHNH6A4XvLJvSI70FXg"
gdown.download(url, output="history.json")

from keras.callbacks import History
import json
history = History()

with open("history.json", "r") as f:
    history.history = json.load(f)

```

```

epochs = range(1, len(history.history["loss"]) + 1)
loss = history.history["loss"]
val_loss = history.history["val_loss"]
plt.figure()
plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training and validation loss")
plt.legend()

```

```

from tensorflow.keras.utils import array_to_img

model = keras.models.load_model("oxford_segmentation.keras")

i = 4
test_image = val_input_imgs[i]
plt.axis("off")
plt.imshow(array_to_img(test_image))

```

```

mask = model.predict(np.expand_dims(test_image, 0))[0]

def display_mask(pred):
    mask = np.argmax(pred, axis=-1)
    mask *= 127
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.imshow(mask)
display_mask(mask)

```

✓ 最新卷积神经网络（ConvNet）架构模式

模块化、层次化和重用

✓ 残差连接

Code 9-2 更改过滤器个数的残差块

```

from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers

inputs = keras.Input(shape=(32, 32, 3))
x = layers.Conv2D(32, 3, activation="relu")(inputs)
residual = x
x = layers.Conv2D(64, 3, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
residual = layers.Conv2D(64, 1)(residual)
x = layers.add([x, residual])

```

Code 9-3 带最大拉环层的残差块

```

inputs = keras.Input(shape=(32, 32, 3))
x = layers.Conv2D(32, 3, activation="relu")(inputs)
residual = x
x = layers.Conv2D(64, 3, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(2, padding="same")(x)
residual = layers.Conv2D(64, 1, strides=2)(residual)
x = layers.add([x, residual])

```

```

inputs = keras.Input(shape=(32, 32, 3))
x = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(inputs)

def residual_block(x, filters, pooling=False):
    residual = x
    x = layers.Conv2D(filters, 3, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
    x = layers.Conv2D(filters, 3, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
    if pooling:
        x = layers.MaxPooling2D(2, padding="same")(x)
        residual = layers.Conv2D(filters, 1, strides=2)(residual)
    elif filters != residual.shape[-1]:
        residual = layers.Conv2D(filters, 1)(residual)
    x = layers.add([x, residual])
    return x

x = residual_block(x, filters=32, pooling=True)
x = residual_block(x, filters=64, pooling=True)
x = residual_block(x, filters=128, pooling=False)

x = layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x)
outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)

```

```
model = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
model.summary()
```

批量归一化

深度可分离卷积

▼ 应用于 Xception 类模型

```
import gdown
url = "https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1-ns0gFdtaiFLJyhi66doeQzHkmgPqJkt"
gdown.download(url, output="dogs-vs-cats.zip")
```

```
!unzip -qq dogs-vs-cats.zip
!unzip -qq train.zip
```

```
import os, shutil, pathlib
from tensorflow.keras.utils import image_dataset_from_directory

original_dir = pathlib.Path("train")
new_base_dir = pathlib.Path("cats_vs_dogs_small")

def make_subset(subset_name, start_index, end_index):
    for category in ("cat", "dog"):
        dir = new_base_dir / subset_name / category
        os.makedirs(dir)
        fnames = [f"{category}.{i}.jpg" for i in range(start_index, end_index)]
        for fname in fnames:
            shutil.copyfile(src=original_dir / fname,
                            dst=dir / fname)

make_subset("train", start_index=0, end_index=1000)
make_subset("validation", start_index=1000, end_index=1500)
make_subset("test", start_index=1500, end_index=2500)

train_dataset = image_dataset_from_directory(
    new_base_dir / "train",
    image_size=(180, 180),
    batch_size=32)
validation_dataset = image_dataset_from_directory(
    new_base_dir / "validation",
    image_size=(180, 180),
    batch_size=32)
test_dataset = image_dataset_from_directory(
    new_base_dir / "test",
    image_size=(180, 180),
    batch_size=32)
```

```
data_augmentation = keras.Sequential(
    [
        layers.RandomFlip("horizontal"),
        layers.RandomRotation(0.1),
        layers.RandomZoom(0.2),
    ]
)
```

```
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))
x = data_augmentation(inputs)

x = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=5, use_bias=False)(x)

for size in [32, 64, 128, 256, 512]:
    residual = x

    x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)
    x = layers.Activation("relu")(x)
    x = layers.SeparableConv2D(size, 3, padding="same", use_bias=False)(x)
```

```

x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)
x = layers.Activation("relu")(x)
x = layers.SeparableConv2D(size, 3, padding="same", use_bias=False)(x)

x = layers.MaxPooling2D(3, strides=2, padding="same")(x)

residual = layers.Conv2D(
    size, 1, strides=2, padding="same", use_bias=False)(residual)
x = layers.add([x, residual])

x = layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x)
x = layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)
outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)
model = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)

```

```

#model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy",
#              optimizer="rmsprop",
#              metrics=["accuracy"])
#history = model.fit(
#    train_dataset,
#    epochs=100,
#    validation_data=validation_dataset)

url = "https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1DcrjBugtIB69TKRS_RJTa21DKCsUj6EE"
gdown.download(url, output="history.json")

from keras.callbacks import History
import json
history = History()

with open("history.json", "r") as f:
    history.history = json.load(f)

```

```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
accuracy = history.history["accuracy"]
val_accuracy = history.history["val_accuracy"]
loss = history.history["loss"]
val_loss = history.history["val_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, "bo", label="Training accuracy")
plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, "b", label="Validation accuracy")
plt.title("Training and validation accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.figure()
plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training and validation loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```