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2		07.04.20 – 10.04.20	
3		10.04.20 – 21.04.20	
4		22.04.20 – 26.04.20	
5		27.04.20 – 02.05.20	
6		03.05.20 – 05.05.20	
7		06.05.20 – 12.05.20	
8		13.05.20 – 26.05.20	

30 2020 .

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: 66 %, 30 %, 3 %, 1 %, ,

17 .

, , INCEPTION,  
RESNET, MOBILENET, CIFAR10

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## ABSTRACT

Master's thesis: 66 pages, 30 figures, 3 tables, 1 appendices, 17 sources.

NEURAL NETWORKS, IMAGE CLASSIFICATION, INCEPTION,  
RESNET, MOBILENET, CIFAR10

The major goal of this thesis is to gain knowledge about how modern neural network models cope with the problem of image classification, what are the advantages of image pre-processing and what are the coefficients and types of convolutions. The considered existing data sets on which the neural network is trained are a very important factor in the analysis of the quality of neural networks and affect the final result.

During the attestation work, the existing neural network models of image classification were considered, their advantages and disadvantages were analyzed, and recommendations were made to improve these models.

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‘ ‘ ‘

AI – (., Artificial intelligence)  
CNN – (., Convolutional Neural  
Networks)  
GAP – ‘ (., Global Average Pooling)  
ML – (., Machine Learning)  
ReLU – (., Rectified Linear Unit)  
RNN – (., Recurrent Neural Network)

», « ».

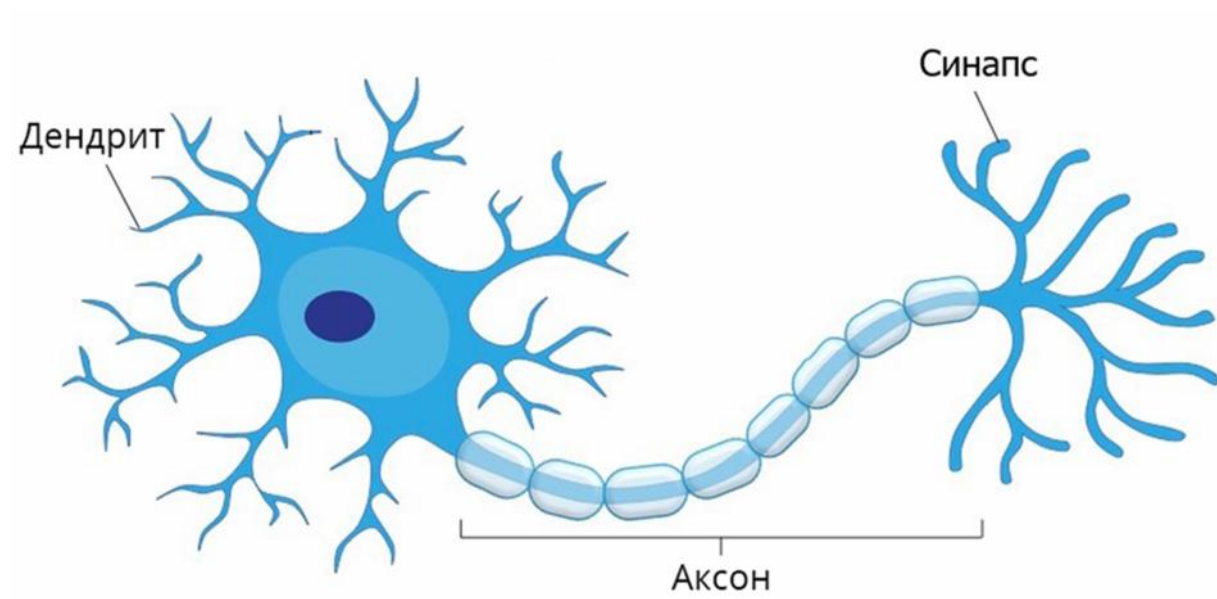
### Data Mining:

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a, o o pa ).



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( 1.1).

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a) , ,  
 (weight) (strength).

, ;  
 b) (adder) ,  
 . ;

c) (activation function)  
 .  
 (squashing function).

$[0, 1]$   $[-1, 1]$

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 o co a a e a o epa . a pa c p a c  
 a a a e e ( 1.1) [2].

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s.

a 1.1 –

a a	O ac a e	op a
	(- , )	$F(s) = s$
a	(-0, )	$F(s) = \begin{cases} ks, s > 0, \\ 0, s \leq 0. \end{cases}$
	(0, 1)	$F(s) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-a}}$
	(-1, 1)	$F(s) = \frac{e^a - e^{-a}}{e^a + e^{-a}}$
	(0, )	$F(s) = e^{-a}$
	(-1, 1)	$F(s) = \sin(s)$
C o a	(-1, 1)	$F(s) = \frac{s}{a +  s }$
	(-1, 1)	$F(s) = \begin{cases} 0, & s \leq 0, \\ s, & -1 < s < 1, \\ 1, & s \geq 1 \end{cases}$
	(0, 1)	$F(s) = \begin{cases} 0, s < 0 \\ 1, s \geq 1 \end{cases}$
	(0, )	$F(s) =  s $
	(-1, 1)	$F(s) = \begin{cases} 1, s > 0, \\ -1, s \leq 0. \end{cases}$
	(0, )	$F(s) = s^2$

1. , .  
( 1.2) :

$$F(s) = \begin{cases} 0, s < 0 \\ 1, s \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

(1.1)

k

:

$$y_k = \begin{cases} 0, & s_k < 0, \\ 1, & s_k \geq 0 \end{cases} \tag{1.2}$$

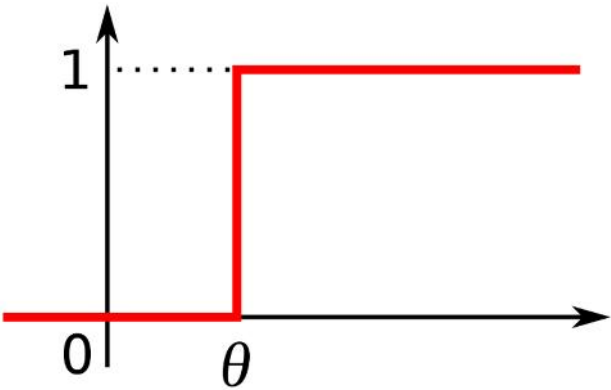
$s_k$  – , :

$$s_k = \sum_{j=1}^m w_k \, x_j + b_k. \tag{1.3}$$

- - [1].

1,

, 0 – .



Р с о 1.2 –

2. - .

( 1.3) – :

$$F(s) = \begin{cases} 0, & s \leq -\frac{1}{2}, \\ |s|, & -1 < s < 1, \\ 1, & s \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \tag{1.4}$$

.

[1].

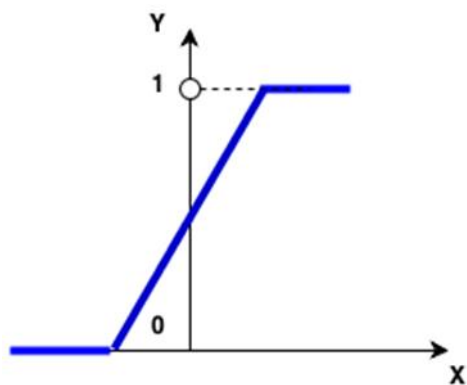


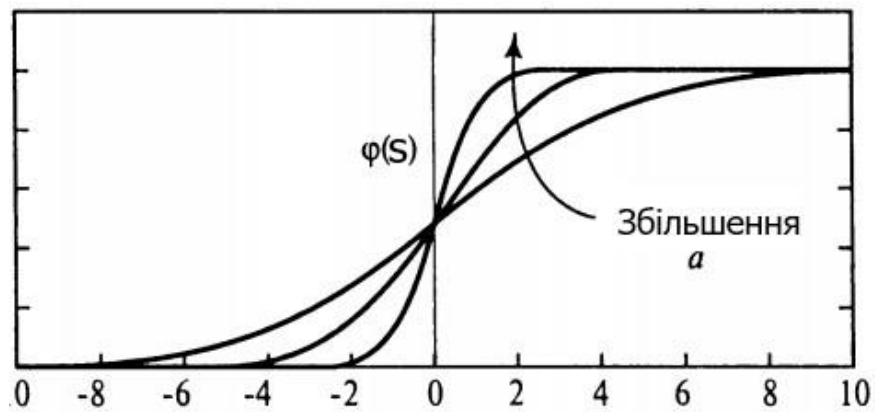
Рис. 1.3 –

3.

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-a}}. \quad (1.5)$$

— .  
( 1.4). С о а  
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 а о о е а .



Р с о 1.4 –

4.

(hyperbolic tangent, tanh)

-1 1.

$$F(s) = \frac{e^a - e^{-a}}{e^a + e^{-a}} \quad (1.6)$$

## 5. ReLU

« » (rectifier,  
) [5].

ReLU (rectified linear unit). ReLU :

$$F(s) = \max(0, s) \quad (1.7)$$

, , ReLU  
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 , ReLU .

ReLU

( 6 )

[5]. ,

. , ReLU  
(« »).

, , ReLU,

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(learning rate), , 40% ReLU « » ( ,  
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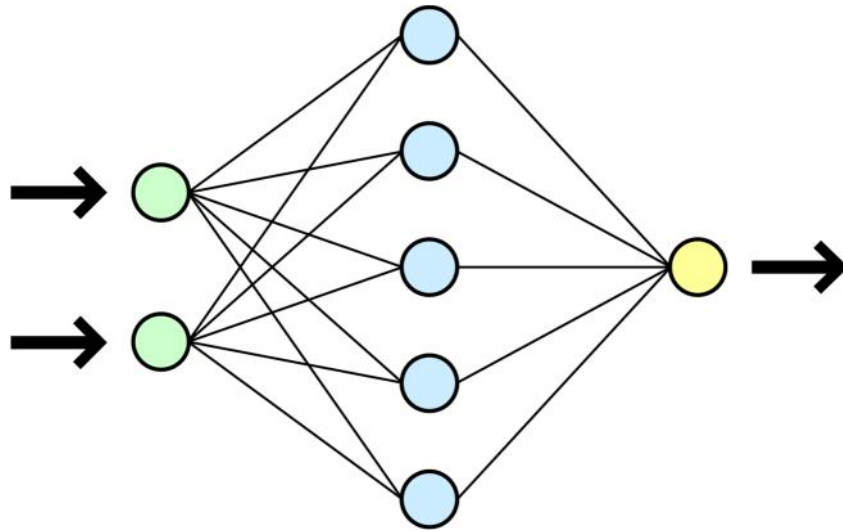
## 1.2

a a x p cax, o e po a epe a, o a  
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po o c e (p c 1.5), x ' e a e e , epe  
pe pe o o , x o opo ' (p c 1.6)

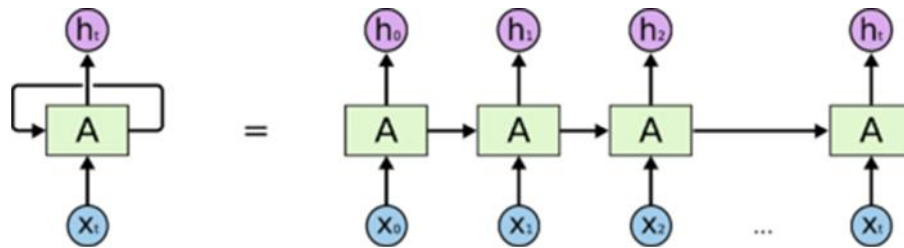


P c o 1.5 – epe a p o o po o c e

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 e oc o e .



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 ac. po e oc c o epe oc a po po a e po epe .  
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 x op a x e po , o o, ca o o ce e,  
 o . e epe a a e a e , oc x o o o o  
 o a o e a e a c c e . Cepe pe pe x epe  
 o a epe Xo a epe oxo e a. a o o o o epe  
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 ac ( aco p ) a o poc op ( pa ) pa . Pe pe a  
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 x . e po epe Xo a o a op c a oc  
 acco a o a ' .

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 a a . ac a a o o pa o eo o ' o o.  
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 oco oc x c p p po pa a ac ep , a e a e a epe a  
 oc o e p a , o o oc a , o o o o ac ep ,  
 ep c e p ep « oc ». epe a c a a c o o o  
 x o o o o o x o o ap . c e e e x o ap  
 e ocepe o a a , c p x ac ep epe a o e po a .  
 o e x x e e e o p a x ec x e op. c  
 e po epe , o o ' p ca a e a c o a a a.  
 oc a o e x e e e c o e a o c o  
 c c a . p c o , pa a po po ec ,  
 oc op a a a c o o o o e e e ,  
 a pa e a ep o x . x e e e a a c

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a c a c x o x o o e op .

1.3

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(DNN),

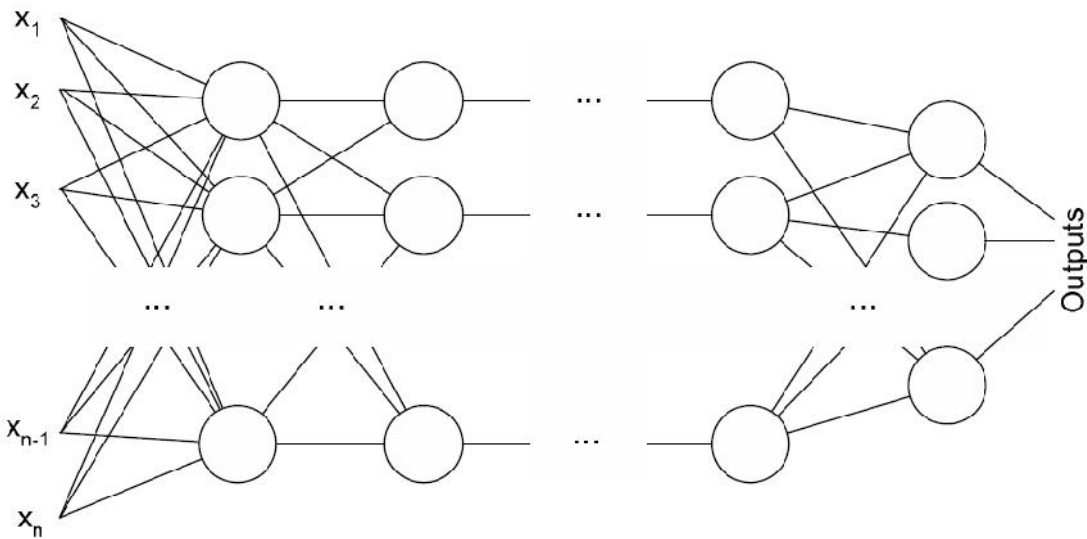
, [3].

1.3.1

(MLP)

(MLP)

( 1.7).



1.7 –

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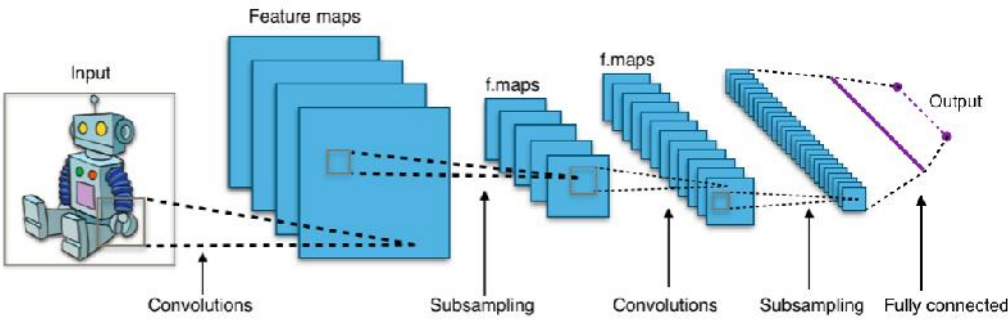
),

(NLP) –

1.3.2 (CNN)

(CNN)

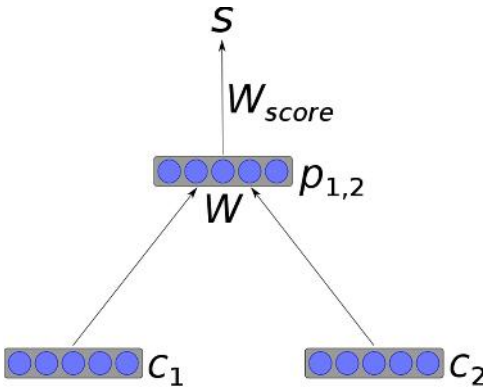
( 1.8),



1.8 –

1.3.3 (Recursive neural network)

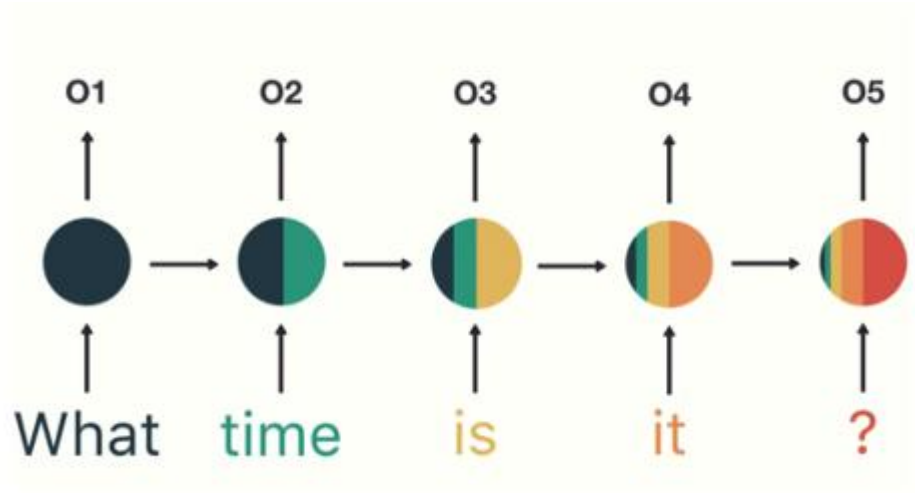
( 1.9)



1.9 –

1.3.4 (Recurrent neural network)

(RNN),



1.10 –

NLP,

RNN,

RNN

RNN

(RNN)

( 1.10).

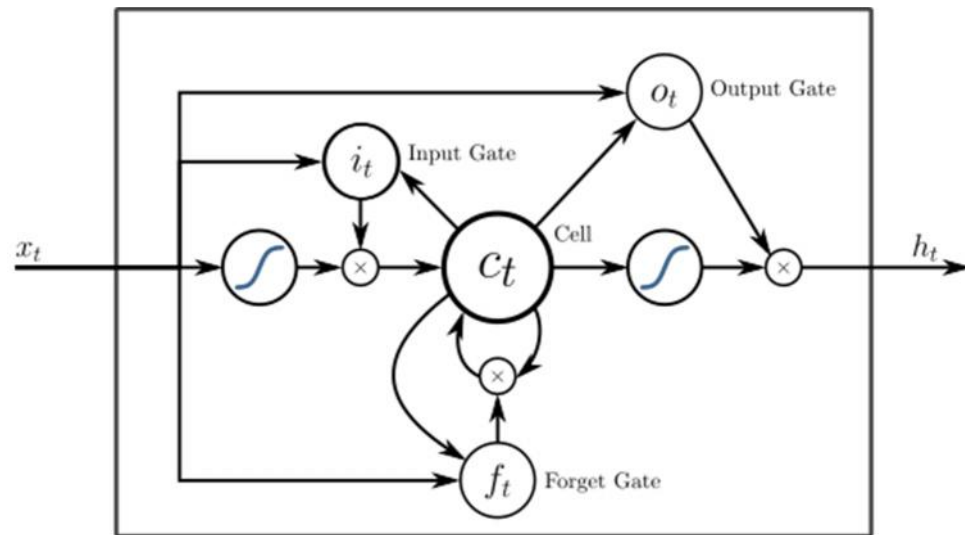
1.3.5 (Long short-term memory)

(LSTM) –

(RNN),

( 1.11).

LSTM



1.11 – ,

LSTM « » .

«gate» ( , , , , ), .



2.1

[10-12].

[7-9].

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[10].

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[10, 12].

YUV      YIQ      PAL      NTSC

I

$$I = 0.299 \times R + 0.587 \times G + 0.114 \times B \tag{2.1}$$

( : RGB      HSI)

.

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \times (R + G + B)$$

(2.2)

，  
，

·

HDTV

YUV YIQ.

$$I = 0.2126 \times R + 0.7152 \times G + 0.0722 \times B$$

(2.3)

·

(1).

·

[10, 13],

$2 \times 3$ ，，

$2$

$2$ ，·

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$2 \times 3$ ，

$4$  /

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$2$   $4$  ·

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1.  $\vdots$

$$\begin{aligned} f^* &= f(\mathcal{E}, \eta), \\ \mathcal{E} &= x_m + 0.5 \cdot [x_m - x_m], \\ \eta &= y_m + 0.5 \cdot [y_m - y_m], \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

$$x_m, x_m, y_m, y_m -$$

```
def get_center_value(arr):
    if not len(arr): return 0
    position = floor(len(arr)/2)
    return arr[position]return report;
}
```

2.1 – ( convolution.py)

2.  $\vdots$

$$f^* = a = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n f_i, \tag{2.5}$$

$$f_i -$$

```
def get_avg_value(arr):
    if not len(arr): return 0
    sum = reduce(lambda x, y: x+y, arr)
    return sum/len(arr)
```

2.2 – ( Entity.as)

3.  $\vdots$

$$f^* = \arg (\min |f_i - a |), \tag{2.6}$$

$f_i -$

.

```
def get_closest_to_avg_value(arr):
    avg = get_avg_value(arr)
    currDist = 255
    closest = avg
    for item in arr:
        tempDist = floor(fabs(avg - item))
        if(tempDist < currDist):
            currDist = tempDist
            closest = item
    return closest
```

2.3 –

( convolution.py)

4. :

$$f = \frac{1}{n-2k} \cdot \sum_{i=1+k}^{n-k} f_i, \quad (2.7)$$

$k=1, k=0.25n, f_i, -$

.

```
def get_cutted_avg_value(arr, type):
    srtdArr = sorted(arr)
    length = len(srtdArr)
    arrToCalcAvg = []
    if type == 1 and length > 2:
        arrToCalcAvg = srtdArr[1:length-1]
    elif type == 0.5 and length > 2:
        cutter = ceil(length/4)
        arrToCalcAvg = srtdArr[cutter:length-cutter]
    else:
        return get_center_value(srtdArr)
    return get_avg_value(arrToCalcAvg)
```

2.4 –

( convolution.py)

5. :

$$f = m(f_i), \quad (2.8)$$

$f_i -$

6.

:

$$f^{\wedge} = a_m = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^m f_i, \tag{2.9}$$

$f_i -$

```
def get_adaptive_value(arr, m=3):
    if not len(arr): return 0
    centerValue = get_center_value(arr)
    srtdArr = sorted(arr)
    closestCount = floor(m/2) if isEven(m) else floor((m-1)/2)
    centerIndex = srtdArr.index(centerValue)
    leftIndex = max([centerIndex - closestCount, 0])
    rightIndex = min([centerIndex+closestCount+1, len(arr)])
    slicedArr = arr[leftIndex : rightIndex]
    return get_avg_value(slicedArr)
```

2.5 – ( convolution.py)

[6],

3 4

3 4

3 4

2.

3 4.

2.2

2.1 –

Dataset	Training Set Size	Testing Set Size	Number of Classes
Flowers	2500	2500	5
Cifar10	60k	10k	10
MNIST	60k	10k	10
Tiny Imagenet	100k	10k	200
ImageNet	1.2M	50k	1000

( 2.1),

2010 ILSVRC ( ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge – ImageNet),

ImageNet. ImageNet 1.2  
500  
Tiny ImageNet.  
100  
200  
MNIST, 60000 10 000  
NIST.  
CIFAR-10. 60000  
32x32 10 , 6000  
10000 1000  
« »  
« »

## 2.6. TFRecord TensorFlow, TF-Example.

```
def run(dataset_dir):
    if not tf.gfile.Exists(dataset_dir):
        tf.gfile.MakeDirs(dataset_dir)
    training_filename = _get_output_filename(dataset_dir, 'train')
    testing_filename = _get_output_filename(dataset_dir, 'test')

    if tf.gfile.Exists(training_filename) and
    tf.gfile.Exists(testing_filename):
        return
    dataset_utils.download_and_uncompress_tarball(_DATA_URL, dataset_dir)
    with tf.python_io.TFRecordWriter(training_filename) as
    tfrecord_writer:
        offset = 0
        for i in range(_NUM_TRAIN_FILES):
            filename = os.path.join(dataset_dir,
                                    'cifar-10-batches-py',
                                    'data_batch_%d' % (i + 1)) # 1-indexed.
            offset = _add_to_tfrecord(filename, tfrecord_writer, offset)
        with tf.python_io.TFRecordWriter(testing_filename) as tfrecord_writer:
            filename = os.path.join(dataset_dir,
                                    'cifar-10-batches-py',
                                    'test_batch')
            _add_to_tfrecord(filename, tfrecord_writer)
        labels_to_class_names = dict(zip(range(len(_CLASS_NAMES)),
        _CLASS_NAMES))
        dataset_utils.write_label_file(labels_to_class_names, dataset_dir)
        _clean_up_temporary_files(dataset_dir)
```

### 2.6 – tfrecord ( convolution.py)

, TFRecord,

### 2.7.

```
cifar10_test.tfrecord...
cifar10_train.tfrecord
labels.txt
```

### 2.7 – tfrecord ( convolution.py)

TFRecord .

labels.txt,

.



```

def get_split(split_name, dataset_dir, file_pattern=None, reader=None):
    if split_name not in SPLITS_TO_SIZES:
        raise ValueError('split name %s was not recognized.' % split_name)
    if not file_pattern:
        file_pattern = _FILE_PATTERN
    file_pattern = os.path.join(dataset_dir, file_pattern % split_name)

    if not reader:
        reader = tf.TFRecordReader

    keys_to_features = {
        'image/encoded': tf.FixedLenFeature([], dtype=tf.string,
default_value=''),
        'image/format': tf.FixedLenFeature([], dtype=tf.string,
default_value='png'),
        'image/class/label': tf.FixedLenFeature(
            [], tf.int64, default_value=tf.zeros([], dtype=tf.int64)),
    }

    items_to_handlers = {
        'image': slim.tfexample_decoder.Image(shape=[32, 32, 3]),
        'label': slim.tfexample_decoder.Tensor('image/class/label'),
    }

    decoder = slim.tfexample_decoder.TFExampleDecoder(
        keys_to_features, items_to_handlers)

    labels_to_names = None
    if dataset_utils.has_labels(dataset_dir):
        labels_to_names = dataset_utils.read_label_file(dataset_dir)

    return slim.dataset.Dataset(
        data_sources=file_pattern,
        reader=reader,
        decoder=decoder,
        num_samples=SPLITS_TO_SIZES[split_name],
        items_to_descriptions=_ITEMS_TO_DESCRIPTIONS,
        num_classes=_NUM_CLASSES,
        labels_to_names=labels_to_names)

```

2.8 –

Slim ( cifar10.py)

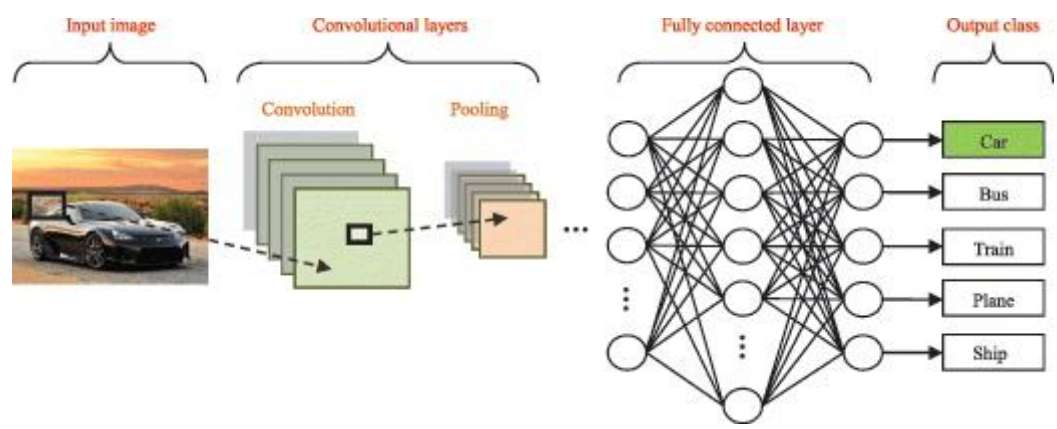
TFRecord

Slim, 2.8, ,

, , /

TFExample protos.

CNN - , , , . , (ANN) , CNN. , (Hubel & Wiesel, 1959, 1962), . CNN ; , , , ( ) , . , , , . CNN ( 3.1).



3.1 – CNN



```

        ,
        :
        -          1x1          ;
        -          ,                      FC;
        -          ;
        ,
        1 1          3 3    5 5.          1x1
        ,          (max pool).
        ,          1 1
        ,
        .

    end_point = 'Mixed_3b'
    with tf.variable_scope(end_point):
        with tf.variable_scope('Branch_0'):
            branch_0 = slim.conv2d(net, 64, [1, 1],
scope='Conv2d_0a_1x1')
            with tf.variable_scope('Branch_1'):
                branch_1 = slim.conv2d(net, 96, [1, 1],
scope='Conv2d_0a_1x1')
                branch_1 = slim.conv2d(branch_1, 128, [5, 5],
scope='Conv2d_0b_5x5')
            with tf.variable_scope('Branch_2'):
                branch_2 = slim.conv2d(net, 16, [1, 1],
scope='Conv2d_0a_1x1')
                branch_2 = slim.conv2d(branch_2, 32, [3, 3],
scope='Conv2d_0b_3x3')
            with tf.variable_scope('Branch_3'):
                branch_3 = slim.max_pool2d(net, [3, 3],
scope='MaxPool_0a_3x3')
                branch_3 = slim.conv2d(branch_3, 32, [1, 1],
scope='Conv2d_0b_1x1')
            net = tf.concat(
                axis=3, values=[branch_0, branch_1, branch_2, branch_3])
            end_points[end_point] = net
    if final_endpoint == end_point: return net, end_points

```

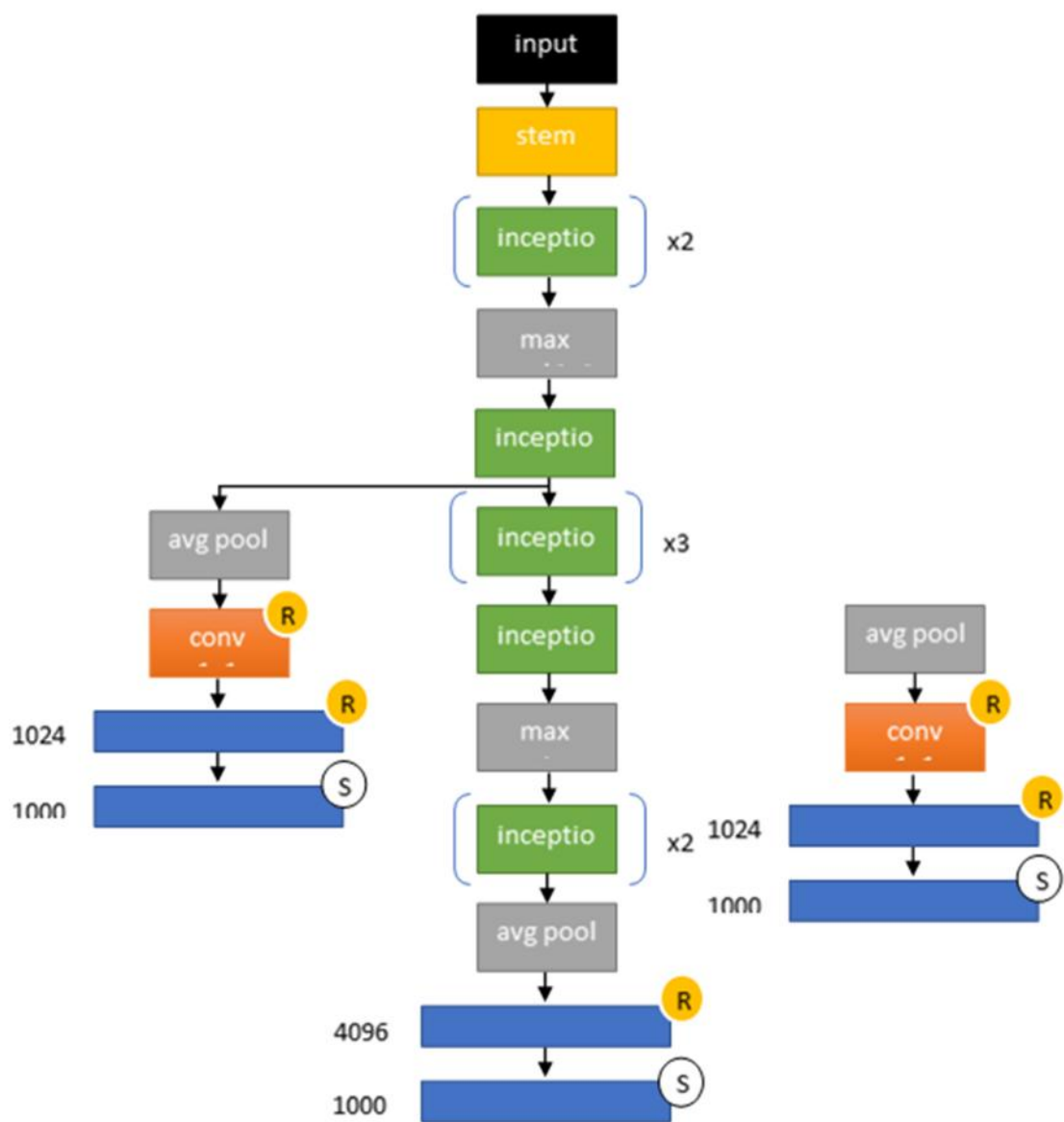
### 3.1 – Inception module ( inception\_v1.py)

«Inception » ( 3.2).

Inception

. 3 :

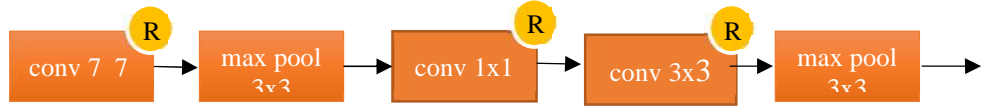
- 
- ,  $1 \times 1, 3 \times 3$   $5 \times 5$ ,
- « » ;
- $1 \times 1$
- ;
- $1 \times 1$ , ;
- « ».



22-

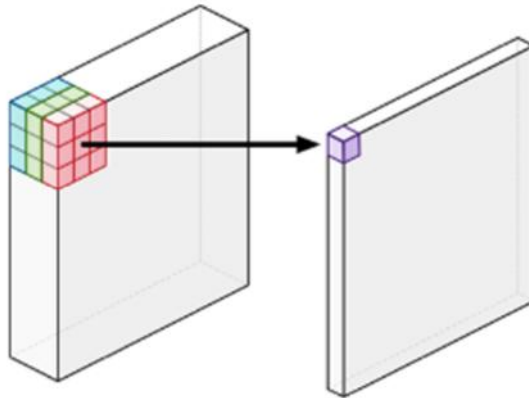
( 3.3) 5

Inception-v1.



### 3.4 – Stem

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( , )  
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### 3.5 –

,  
(Auxiliary Classifiers),  
softmax Inception ,  
.  
0,3. ,

«Global Average

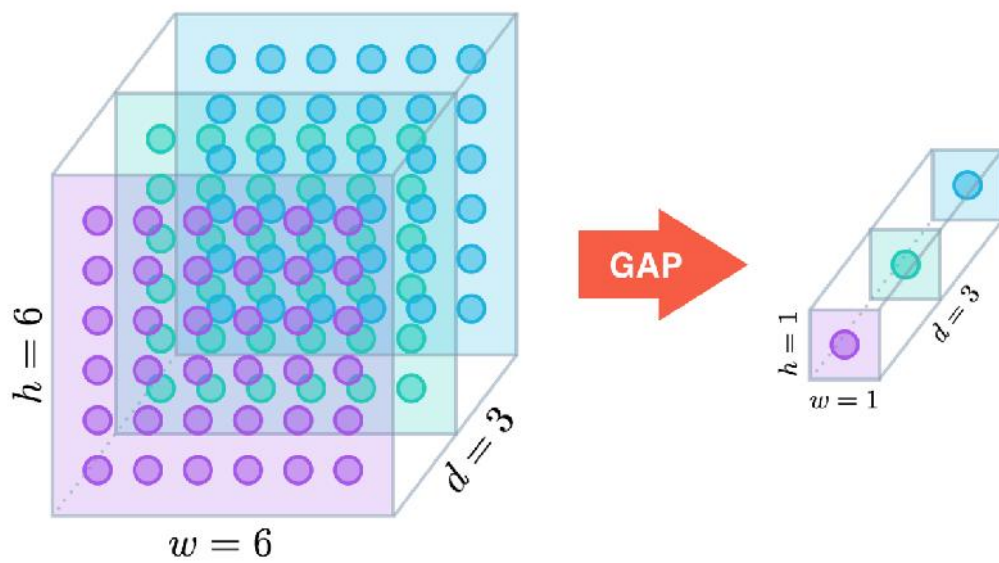
Pooling» ( 3.6)

FC,

GAP

$$h \times w \times d$$

$$1 \times 1 \times d.$$



### 3.6 – Global Average Pooling

$$h \times w \quad . \quad 3$$

:

- GAP

FC

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-

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;

-

GAP

, ,

, ,

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FC

;

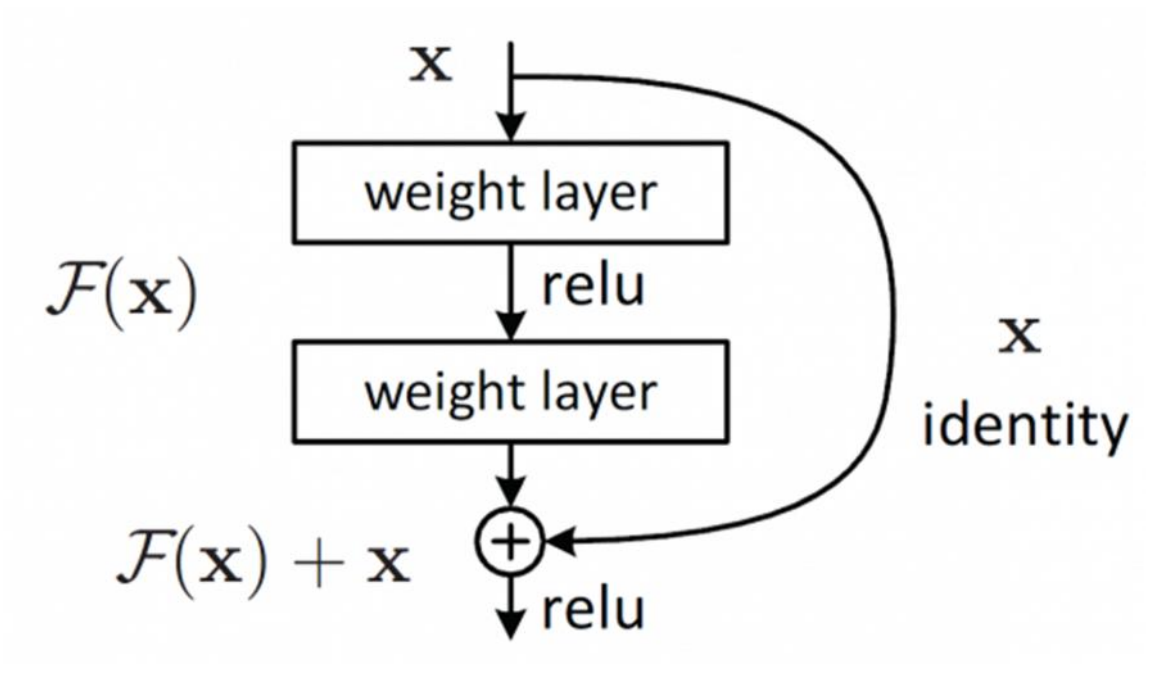
- , , .  
 , .

3.2 ResNet

CNN , « ».

Microsoft Research ResNet -

( 3.7 ) ( ,  
) , ,  
( ).



3.7 – ,

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( 3.1):

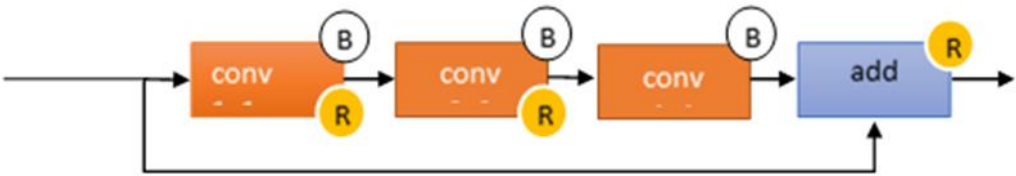
$f(x) = H(x) - x$  (3.1)

H(x)  
( 3.2):

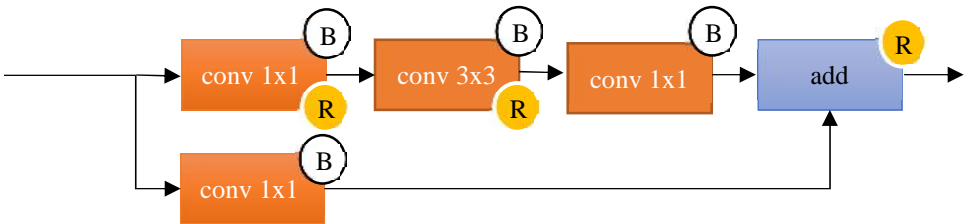
$f(x) + x$  (3.2)

, (shortcut connections)

stacked layers.



3.8 – Identity block

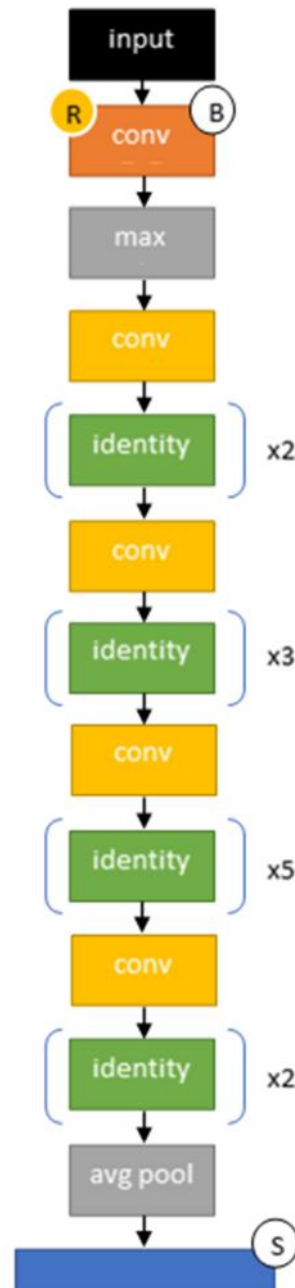


3.9 – Conv block

ResNets conv ( 3.9)

identity ( 3.8).  
( 3.10).

ResNet-50



3.10 – ResNet-50

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 .  
 ResNet,  
 , :  
 - ResNet : « » (  
 )  
 ,  
 .  
 - ResNet  
 ,  
 ResNet , (  
 , Ioffe Szegedy, ICML 2015  
 ).

### 3.3 MobileNet\_v1

MobileNets –

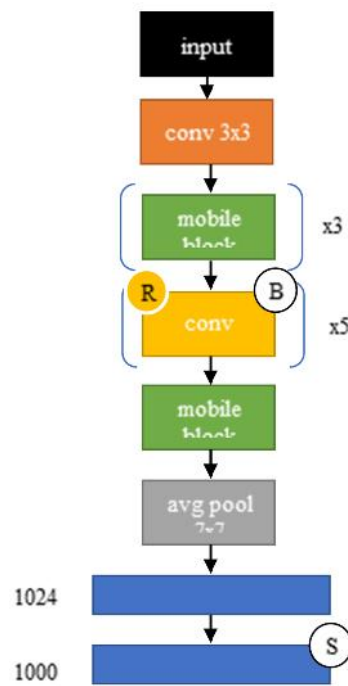
( 3.11),

, , ,  
 , Inception.



3.11 – MobileNet\_v1

( 3.12).



3.12 – MobileNet\_v1

( 3.13),

2 3

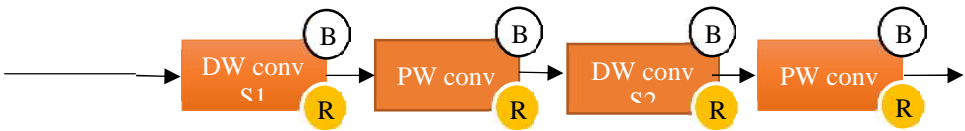
:

- ;

- ;

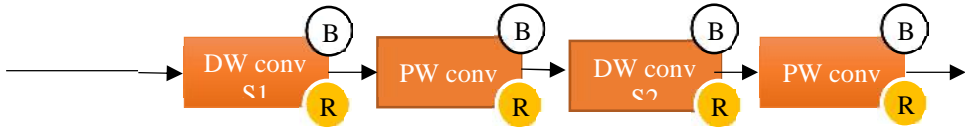
- 2;

- .

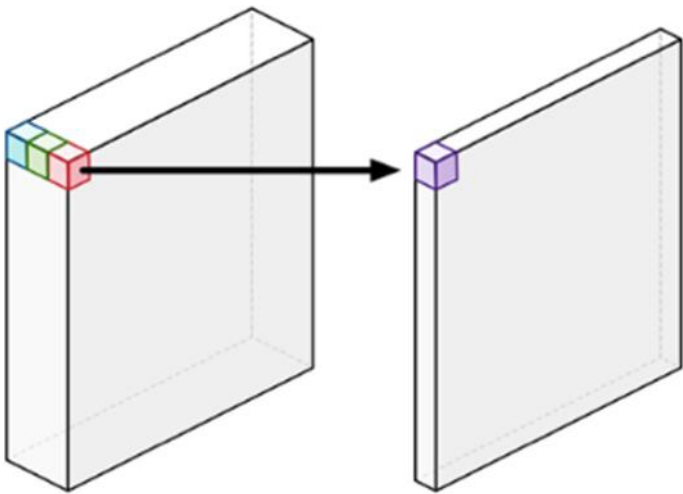


3.13 – Mobile block

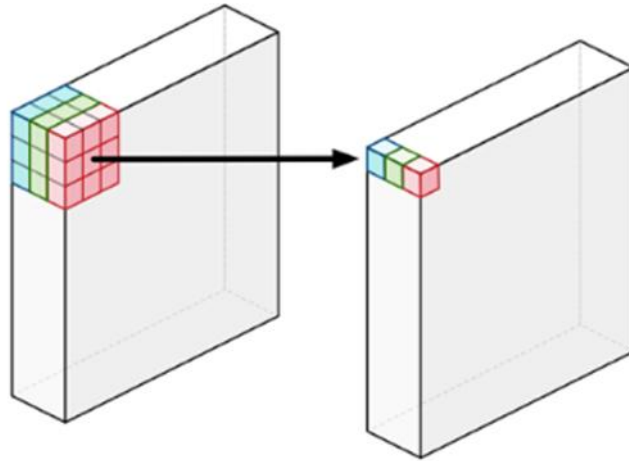
5 (3.14)  
(3.16), (3.15).



3.14 – Conv block



3.15 –

$1 \times 1$ 


3.16 –

 $x \times x,$ 
 $3 \times x \times x$ 

```
DepthSepConv(kernel=[3, 3], stride=1, depth=32),
DepthSepConv(kernel=[1, 1], stride=1, depth=32),
DepthSepConv(kernel=[3, 3], stride=2, depth=64),
DepthSepConv(kernel=[1, 1], stride=1, depth=128),
```

3.2 – Mobile block ( mobilenet\_v1.py)

 $, \text{MobileNet}(4)$ 
 $\text{Inception}(24)$ 
 $(138)$ 

20 FPS

ImageNet 70,6%.

Google

4

4.1

4.1.1

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, IBM,

, Python AI ML

indeed.com.

Python , Python,

, AI ML:

1) — —

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2) , — Python

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, Python ,

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3) —

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Python

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4) - Python

- , Windows,

MacOS, Linux, Unix .

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PyInstaller,

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#### 4.1.2

: PyTorch TensorFlow.

TensorFlow Google Brain

Google , .

PyTorch - Torch lua,

Facebook. PyTorch -

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TensorFlow , ,

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github.

PyTorch ,



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(DAG),

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TensorFlow « — ». TensorFlow

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tf.Session

tf.Placeholder,

, PyTorch :

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Python

TensorFlow,

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RNN:

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RNN

-RNN. Tensorflow

Tensorflow Fold. PyTorch

PyTorch

Python,

pdb, ipdb, PyCharm

TensorFlow.

tfdbg,

tensorflow

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python,

pdb

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Tensorboard

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TensorFlow,

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Tensorboard

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tf.summary.

tf.summary.FileWriter

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tensorboard

PyTorch

visdom.

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Tensorboard.

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– matplotlib seaborn.

, TensorFlow

: TensorFlow Serving,

gRPC.

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PyTorch,

Flask

REST API .

TensorFlow, gRPC .

TensorFlow Serving ,

. Tensorflow ,

PyTorch .

, PyTorch

TensorFlow, :

torch.nn.DataParallel - , (

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, TensorFlow ,

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, TensorFlow, ,

PyTorch, (

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, TensorFlow, PyTorch

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PyTorch « » , -

, TensorFlow ,

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TensorFlow –

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(TensorFlow MOOC),

4.2

4.1

Model	File	Top-1 Accuracy	Training time
Inception V1	Inception_v1.py	86.6	4
ResNet_50	ResNet_v1.py	80.4	7
MobileNet V1	MobileNet_v1.py	73.6	5

$$A = \frac{N_i}{T} \frac{o}{n_i} \frac{c}{o} \frac{p}{p} \frac{ct_i}{p}$$

(4.1)

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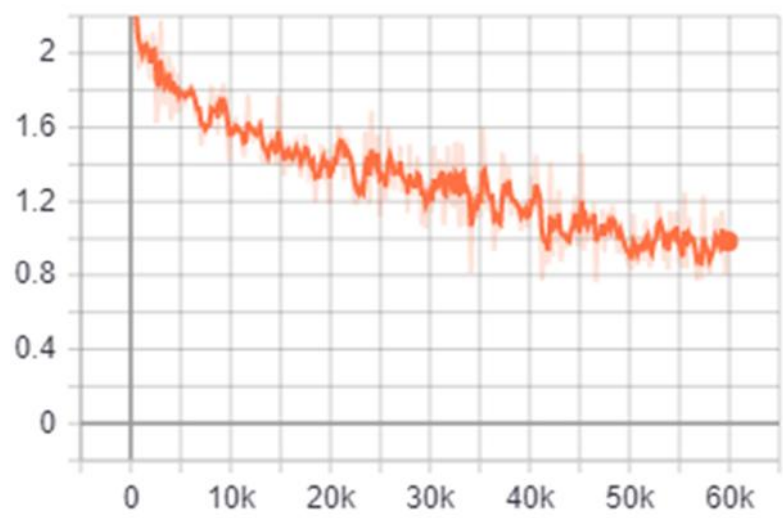
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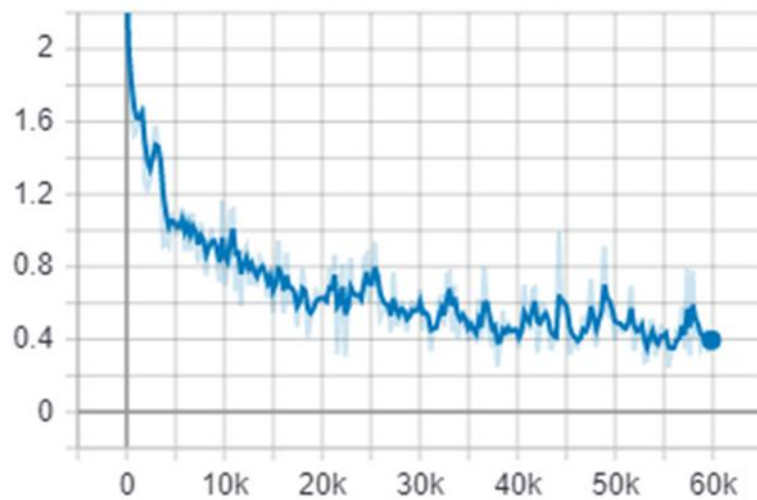
4.1 – mobilenet\_v1

( 4.1) mobilenet\_v1,  
cifar10,  
40k,  
0,9 1,1.

```
python train_image_classifier.py
--train_dir="/tmp/mobilenet_v1_cifar10"
--dataset_name=cifar10
--dataset_split_name=train
--dataset_dir=/tmp/data/cifar10
--model_name=mobilenet_v1
--preprocessing_name=mobilenet_v1
--max_number_of_steps=60000
--batch_size=50
--learning_rate=0.01
--save_interval_secs=60
--save_summaries_secs=60
--log_every_n_steps=100
--optimizer=sgd
--learning_rate_decay_type=fixed
--weight_decay=0
python eval_image_classifier.py
--checkpoint_path=/tmp/mobilenet_v1_cifar10
--eval_dir=/tmp/mobilenet_v1_cifar10_eval
--dataset_name=cifar10
--dataset_split_name=test
--dataset_dir=/tmp/data/cifar10
--model_name=mobilenet_v1
```

4.1 – mobilenet\_v1

73.6



4.2 – inception\_v1

```
python train_image_classifier.py
--train_dir="/tmp/inception_v1_cifar10"
--dataset_name=cifar10
--dataset_split_name=train
--dataset_dir=/tmp/data/cifar10
--model_name=inception_v1
--preprocessing_name=inception_v1
--max_number_of_steps=60000
--batch_size=50
--learning_rate=0.01
--save_interval_secs=60
--save_summaries_secs=60
--log_every_n_steps=100
--optimizer=sgd
--learning_rate_decay_type=fixed
--weight_decay=0
python eval_image_classifier.py
--checkpoint_path=/tmp/inception_v1_cifar10
--eval_dir=/tmp/inception_v1_cifar10_eval
--dataset_name=cifar10
--dataset_split_name=test
--dataset_dir=/tmp/data/cifar10
--model_name=inception_v1
```

4.2 – inception\_v1

inception\_v1 10

2 0.9

. ( 4.2)

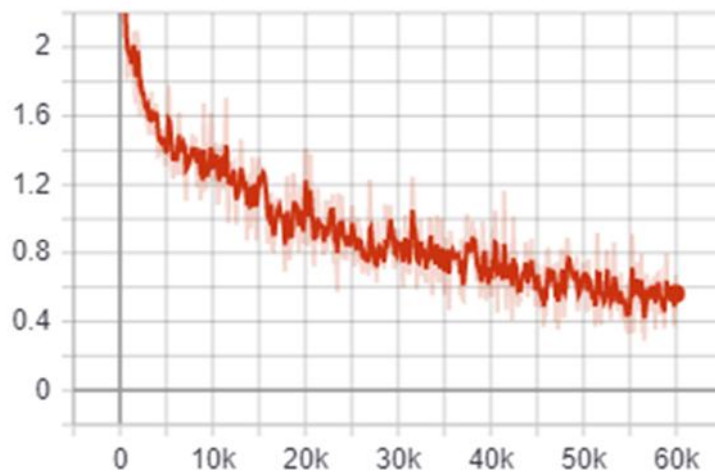
,

,

0,39.

,

86.6.



4.3 – resnet\_v1\_50

```
python eval_image_classifier.py
--checkpoint_path=/tmp/resnet_v1_50_cifar10
--eval_dir=/tmp/resnet_v1_50_cifar10_eval
--dataset_name=cifar10
--dataset_split_name=test
--dataset_dir=/tmp/data/cifar10
--model_name=resnet_v1_50
```

4.3 – mobilenet\_v1

resnet\_v1\_50

inception\_v1,

,

.

( 4.3)

,

0,56.



```
python train_image_classifier.py
--train_dir="/tmp/resnet_v1_50_cifar10"
--dataset_name=cifar10
--dataset_split_name=train
--dataset_dir=/tmp/data/cifar10
--model_name=resnet_v1_50
--preprocessing_name=resnet_v1_50
--max_number_of_steps=60000
--batch_size=50
--learning_rate=0.01
--save_interval_secs=60
--save_summaries_secs=60
--log_every_n_steps=100
--optimizer=sgd
--learning_rate_decay_type=fixed
--weight_decay=0
```

4.4 –

mobilenet\_v1

80.4% ,

, .



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9. Smelyakov K., Shupyliuk M., Martovytskyi V., Ponomarenko O., «Efficiency of image convolution», 2019 IEEE 8th International Conference on Advanced Optoelectronics and Lasers (CAOL), Sozopol, Bulgaria, 2019, P. 578-583, doi: 10.1109/CAOL46282.2019.9019450.

Nataliia Bolohova Method of neural network recognition of ground-based air objects // IEEE 9th International Conference on Dependable Systems, Services and Technologies (DESSERT), 24-27 May. – 2018. – P. 589-592.

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