

Class 03: CNN 模型

林義隆
義守大學 資訊工程系 副教授

Python 程式設計-資料型態

課程回顧

- 開發環境安裝與基礎 Open CV套件
 - VS Code/Pycharm
 - Jupyter Notebook
 - Virtualenv
 - Python
 - Tuple/Set/List /Dictionary/Numpy
 - Package/Module
 - Open CV
 - Read/Save
 - Image Filters

Data Structure

- Numerical/Numpy.array

- Numerical
- Images
(1D/2D/3D)



Neural Networks
(Deep Learning)



- Numerical
- Images
(1D/2D/3D)

Path

- `.listdir()`
- `.chdir(path)`
- `.getcwd()`



Open Image

- matplotlib: `Pylab.imread`
- Python Image Libaray: `PIL.Image`
- open computer version: `cv2.imread`

Container

- tuple(,) **#unchanged and order**
- List[,] **#changed and order**
 - add/update/del
 - len()/index()/append()/insert()/remove()
 - del()/pop()/sort()/+
- dict{**key:value**} **#search value from key**
 - update()/copy()/get()/del
- set() or {} **#find existing data**
 - |/&/-/^^
- numpy.ndarray **#image**

Question

- `a=()`
- `b=(5)`
- `c=(5,)`
- `d=[]`
- `e= {}`
- `e= {1}`
- `e= {a:2}`
- `array([1,2,3])`

Answer

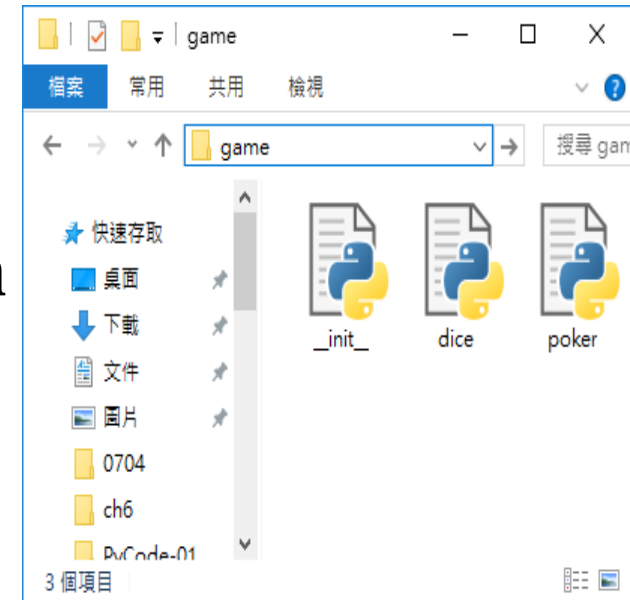
- `a=()` #tuple
- `b=(5)` #int
- `c=(5,)` #tuple
- `d=[]` #list
- `e= {}` #dictionary
- `e= {1}` #set
- `e= {a:2}` #dictionary

Question

- `import numpy as np`
- `a=np.array([1,2])`
- `a=np.array([[1,2]])`
- `a=np.array([[[1,2]]])`
- `a=np.array([[1],[2]])`
- `a=np.array([[[1],[2]]])`
- `a=np.array([[[1]],[[2]]])`

Module & Package

- module (file)
 - import module as alias
 - from module import function
- Package
 - multi-module
 - add “__init__.py” file
 - from package import module1, module2, ...



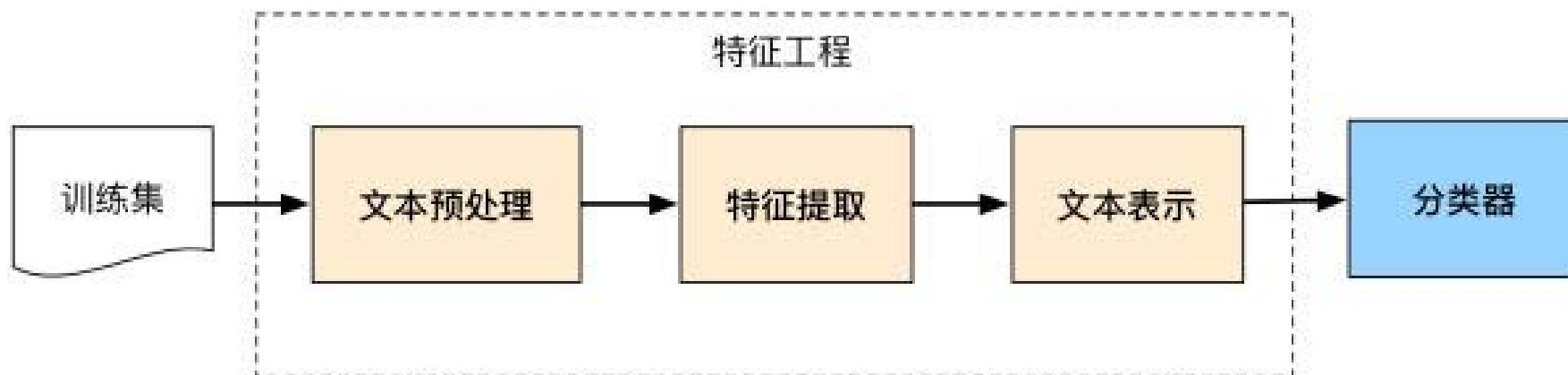
特徵映射與濾波器

特徵映射

- 文字:
 - Open file
 - Str/List/Dictionary/Set
- 影像:
 - Numpy
- 視訊:
 - Numpy
- 語音:
 - Numpy

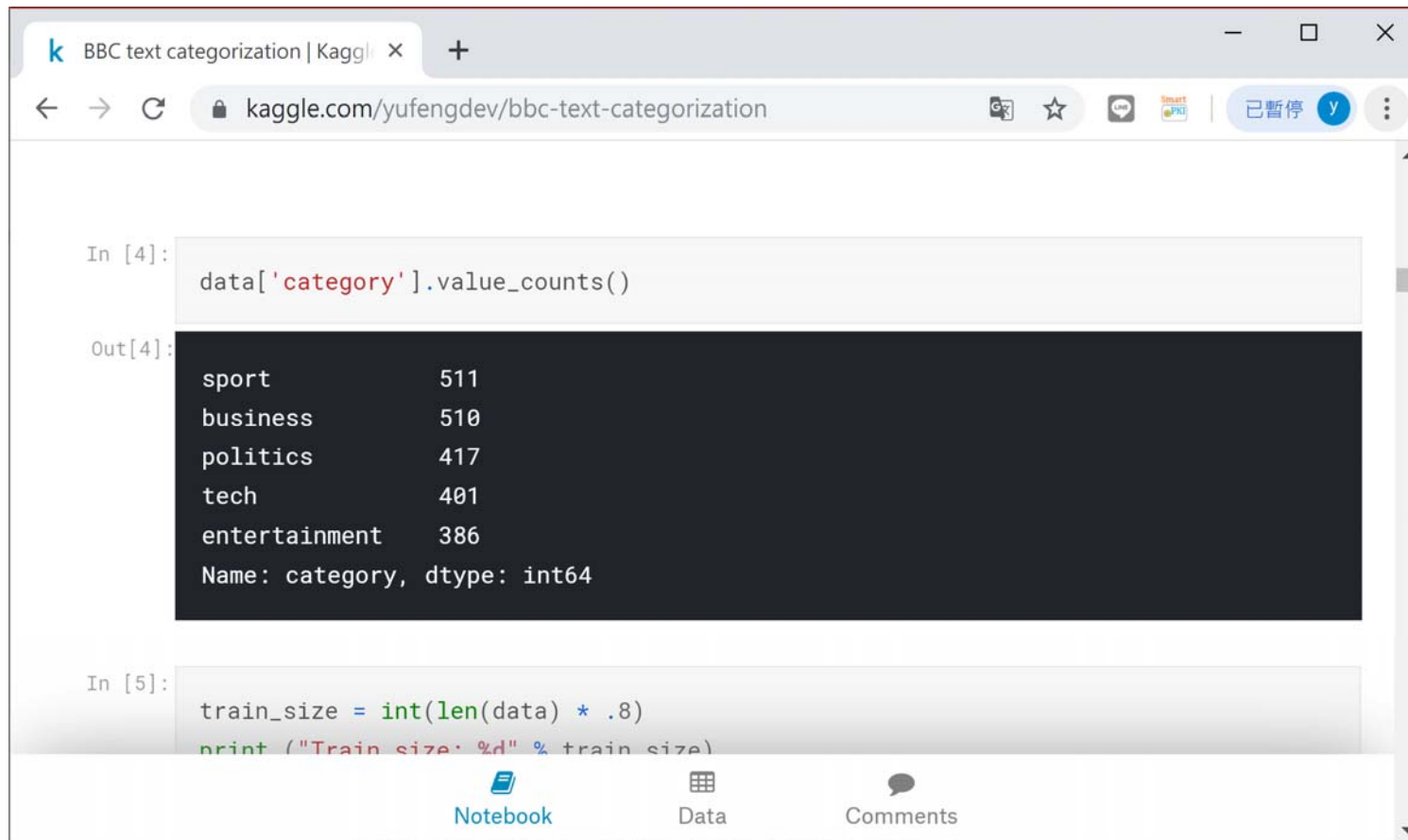
文字模型

- 傳統文本分類方法



<https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/76003775>

Kaggle Text Classification



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [kaggle.com/yufengdev/bbc-text-categorization](https://www.kaggle.com/yufengdev/bbc-text-categorization). The page displays a Jupyter Notebook interface with two code cells. The first cell, labeled 'In [4]:', contains the code `data['category'].value_counts()`. The output, labeled 'Out[4]:', is a table showing the distribution of categories: sport (511), business (510), politics (417), tech (401), and entertainment (386). The second cell, labeled 'In [5]:', contains the code `train_size = int(len(data) * .8)` and `print ("Train size: %d" % train_size)`. The bottom of the notebook interface shows tabs for 'Notebook', 'Data', and 'Comments'.

```
In [4]: data['category'].value_counts()
```

```
Out[4]:
```

sport	511
business	510
politics	417
tech	401
entertainment	386

```
Name: category, dtype: int64
```

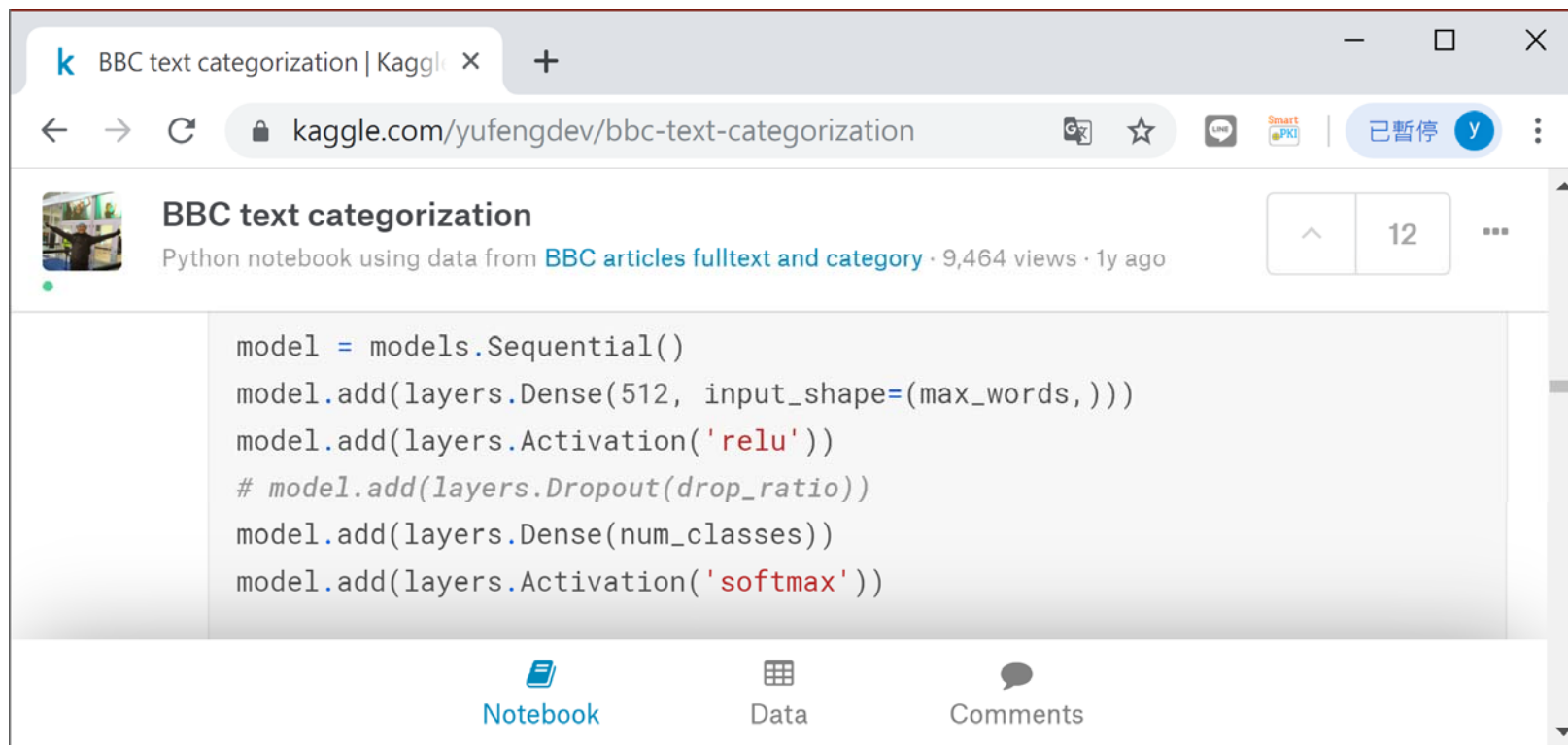
```
In [5]: train_size = int(len(data) * .8)
```

```
print ("Train size: %d" % train_size)
```

Notebook Data Comments

<https://www.kaggle.com/yufengdev/bbc-text-categorization>

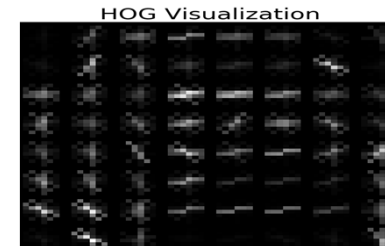
Kaggle Text Classification



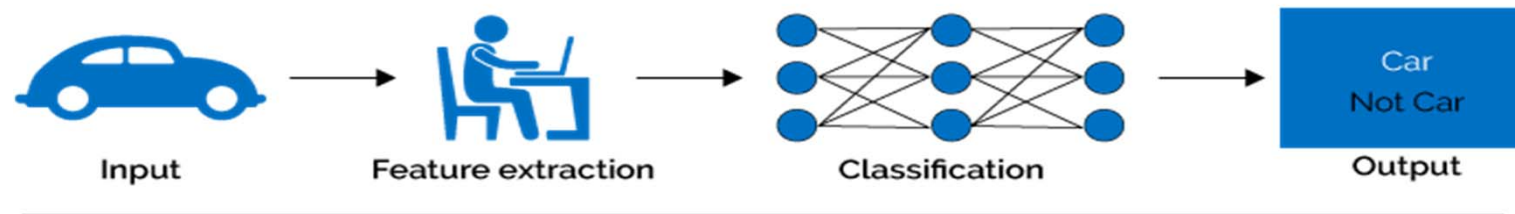
<https://www.kaggle.com/yufengdev/bbc-text-categorization>

影像處理模型

- 傳統影像處理



Machine Learning

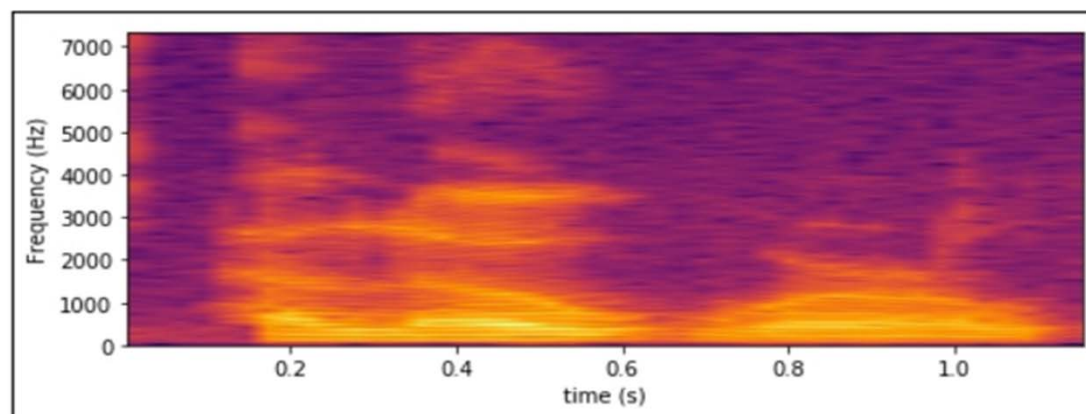
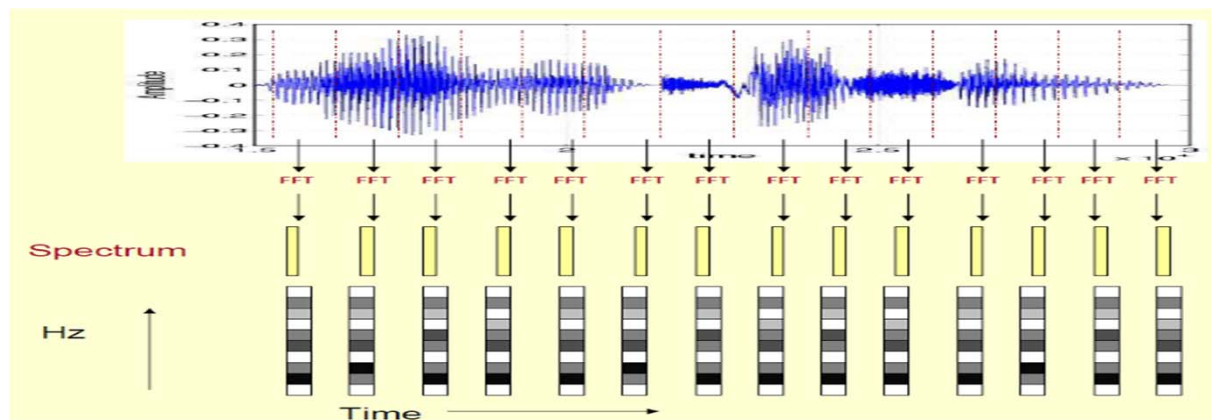


Deep Learning



圖片來源：<https://semiengineering.com/deep-learning-spreads/>

語音處理模型



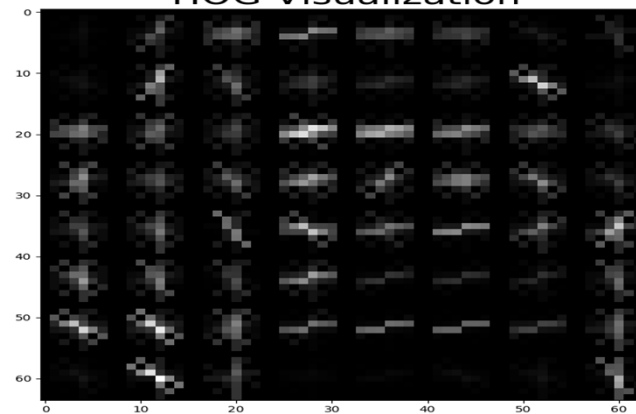
Mel spectrum of speech signal from the previous figure

Feature Extraction

Example Car Image



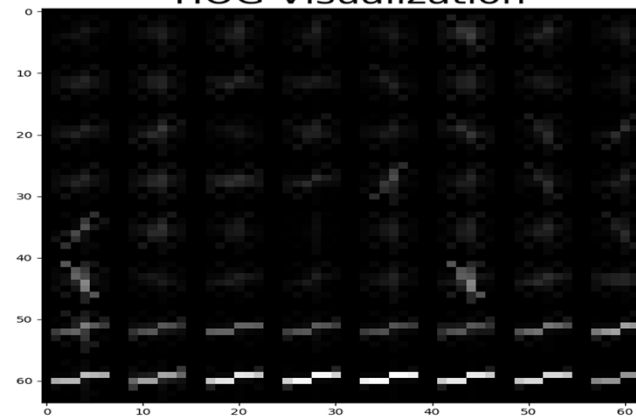
HOG Visualization



Not-car Image



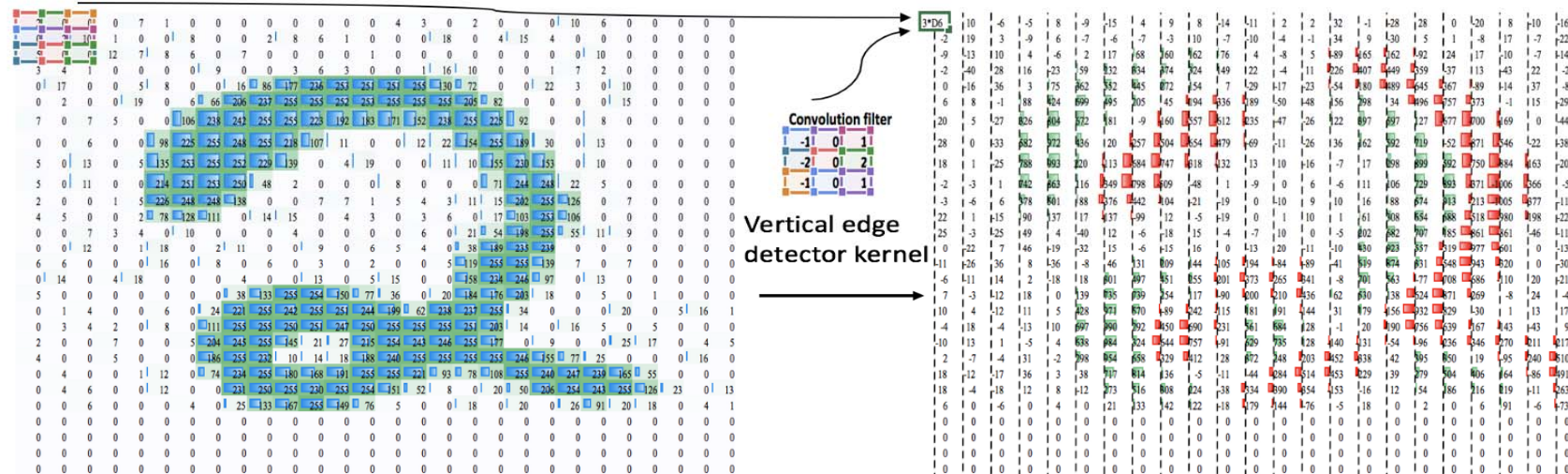
HOG Visualization



Convolution

- Relative pixel densities (magnitude of numbers)

Convolution for Deep Learning



<https://towardsdatascience.com/evolution-of-object-detection-and-localization-algorithms-e241021d8bad>

Convolution Layers

- Shares weights between local regions

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

 \otimes

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

 $=$

3	-1	-3	-1
-3	1	0	-3
-3	-3	0	1
3	2	-2	-1

Convolution Layers

- Shares weights between local regions

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

 \otimes

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

 $=$

3	-1	-3	-1
-3	1	0	-3
-3	-3	0	1
3	2	-2	-1

Convolution Layers

- Shares weights between local regions

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

 \otimes

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

 $=$

3	-1	-3	-1
-3	1	0	-3
-3	-3	0	1
3	2	-2	-1

Convolution Layers

- Shares weights between local regions

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

 \otimes

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

 $=$

3	-1	-3	-1
-3	1	0	-3
-3	-3	0	1
3	2	-2	-1

Convolution Layers

- Shares weights between local regions

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

 \otimes

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

 $=$

3	-1	-3	-1
-3	1	0	-3
-3	-3	0	1
3	2	-2	-1

Convolution Layers

- Shares weights between local regions

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

⊗

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

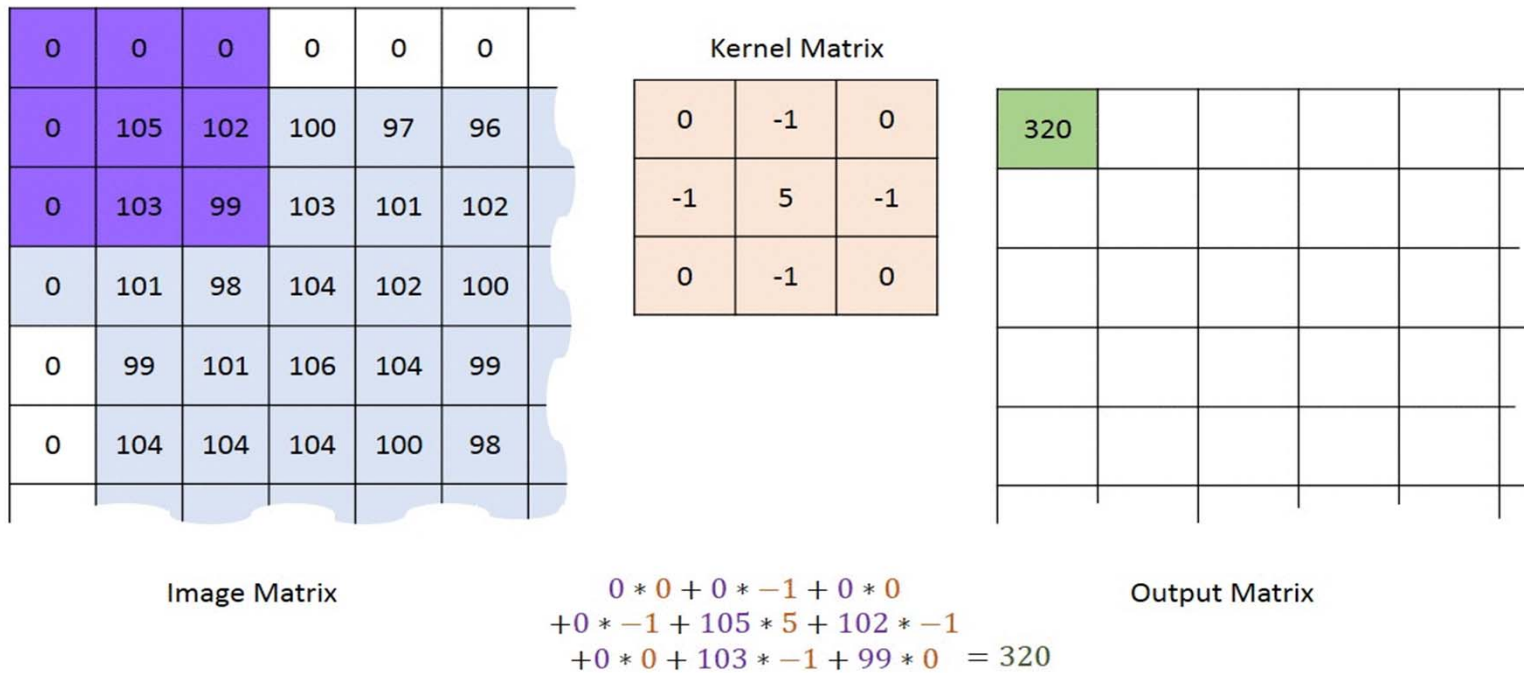
=

3	-1	-3	-1
-3	1	0	-3
-3	-3	0	1
3	2	-2	-1

3 ₀	3 ₁	2 ₂	1	0
0 ₂	0 ₂	1 ₀	3	1
3 ₀	1 ₁	2 ₂	2	3
2	0	0	2	2
2	0	0	0	1

12.0	12.0	17.0
10.0	17.0	19.0
9.0	6.0	14.0

Convolution Layer



Convolution with horizontal and
vertical strides = 1

http://machinelearningguru.com/computer_vision/basics/convolution/convolution_layer.html

Filter

- Filters (Mask)

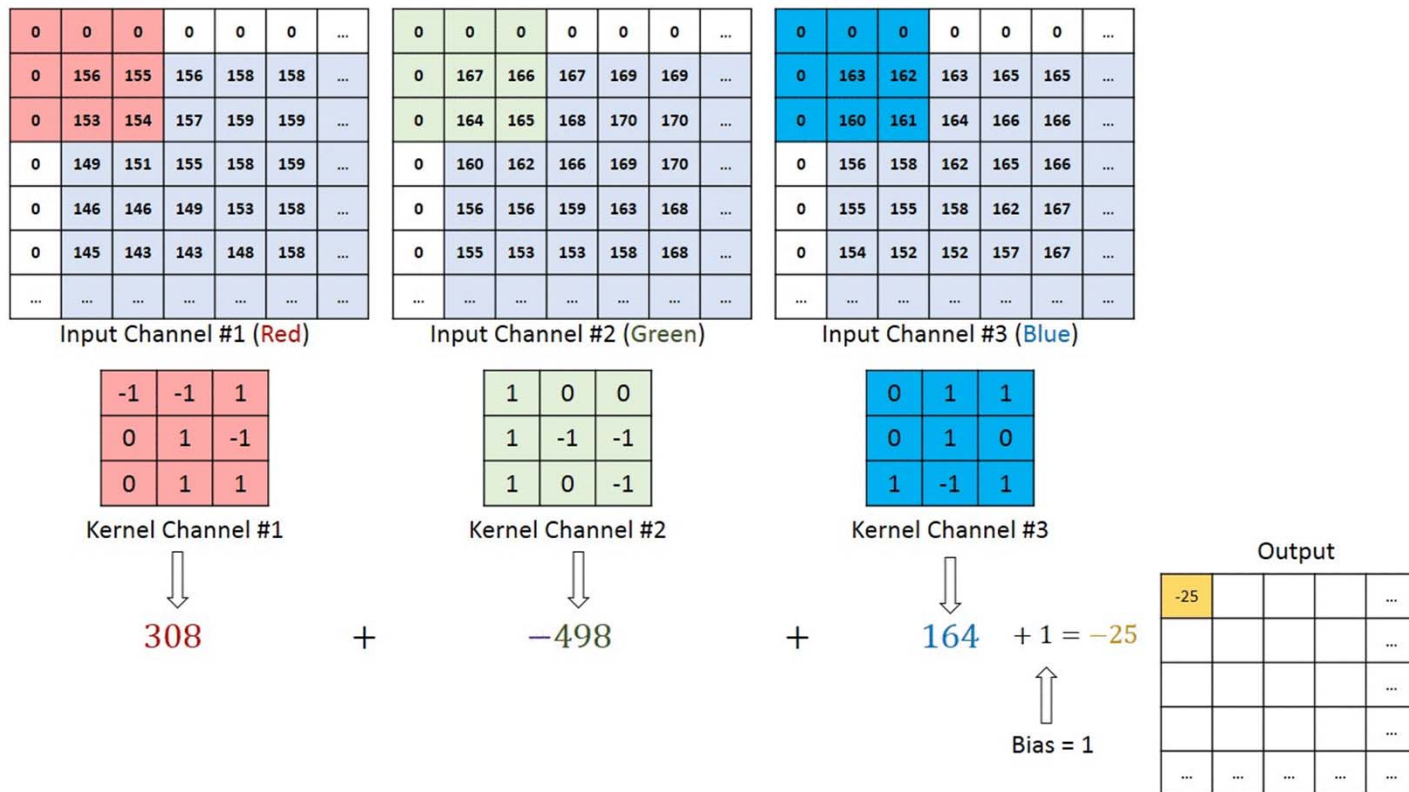


Prewitt/Sobel



Laplacian

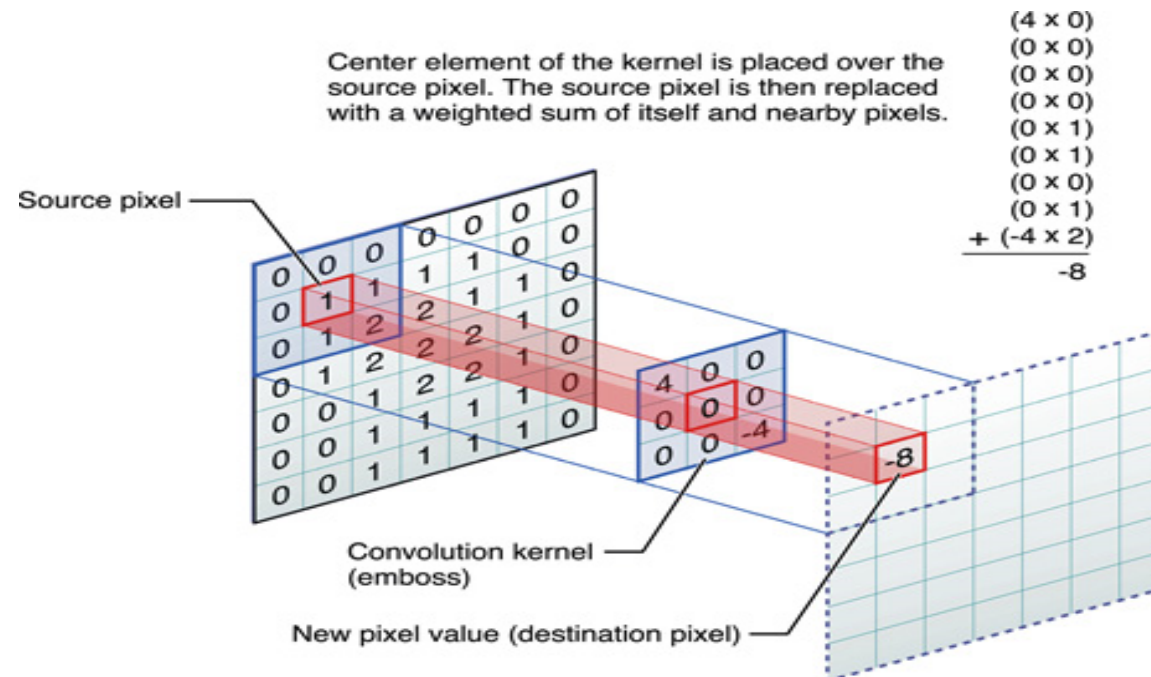
Convolution



http://machinelearninguru.com/computer_vision/basics/convolution/convolution_layer.html

Smoothing

- Denoise & Low Contrast
- Methods
 - Filter
 - Erode
 - Dilation



<http://goo.gl/dck6tD>

Demo



Ulead
PhotoImpact 10

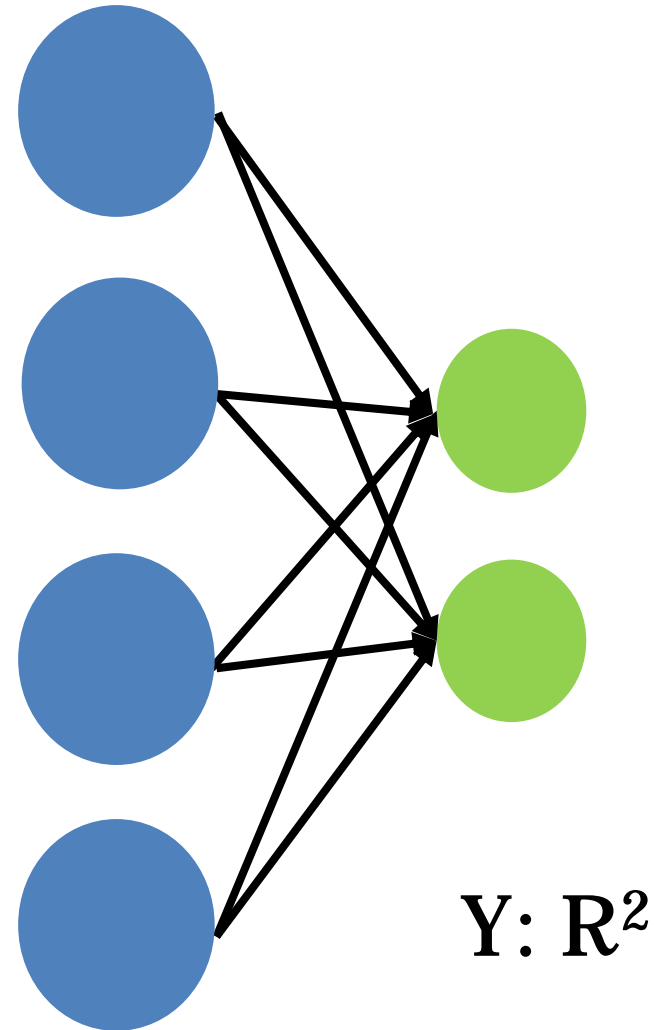
Feature Map

- Matrix
- Mapping
- Nonlinear
- Connected
- Dropout
- Normalization
- ...

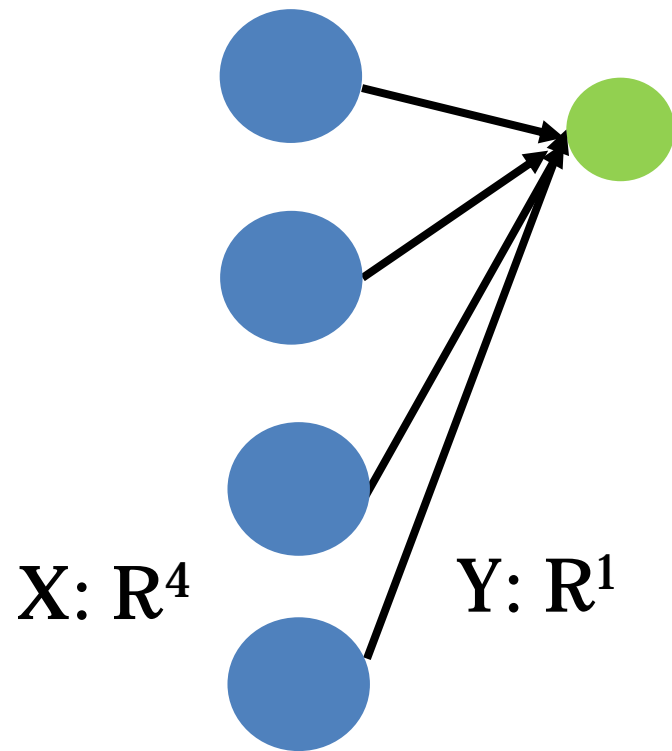
$$Y=AX$$

$$X: \mathbb{R}^4$$

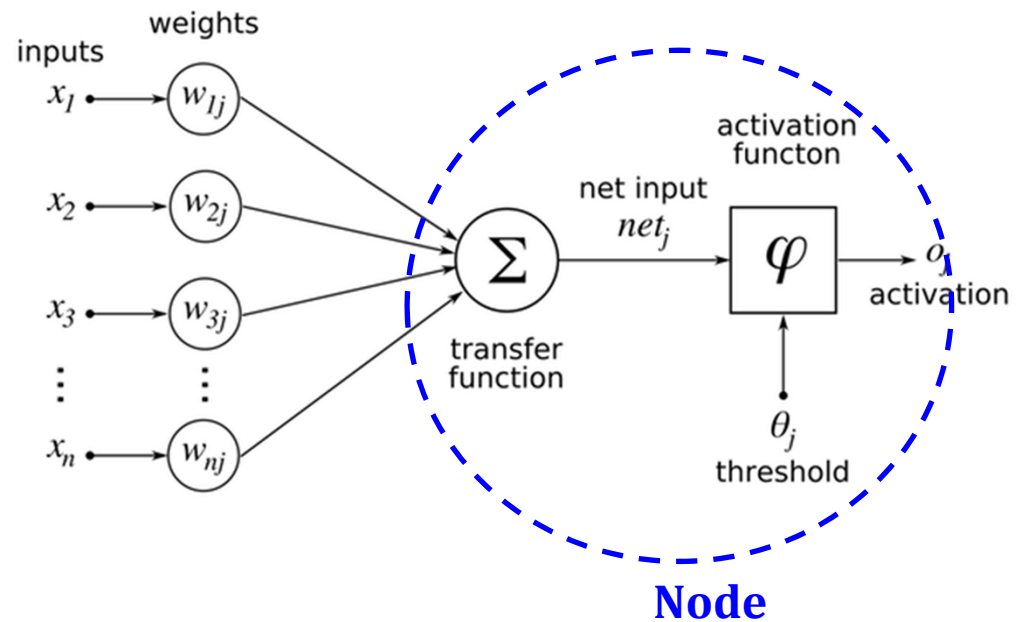
$$Y: \mathbb{R}^2$$



Feature Map

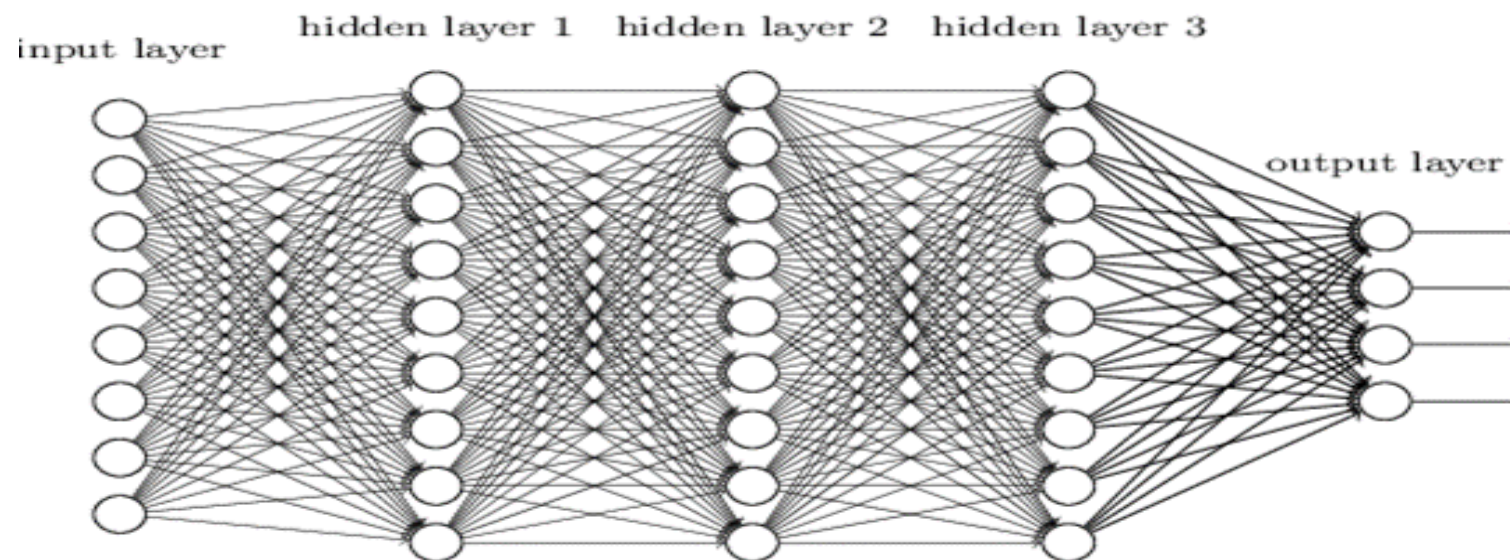


Sallow Neural Network



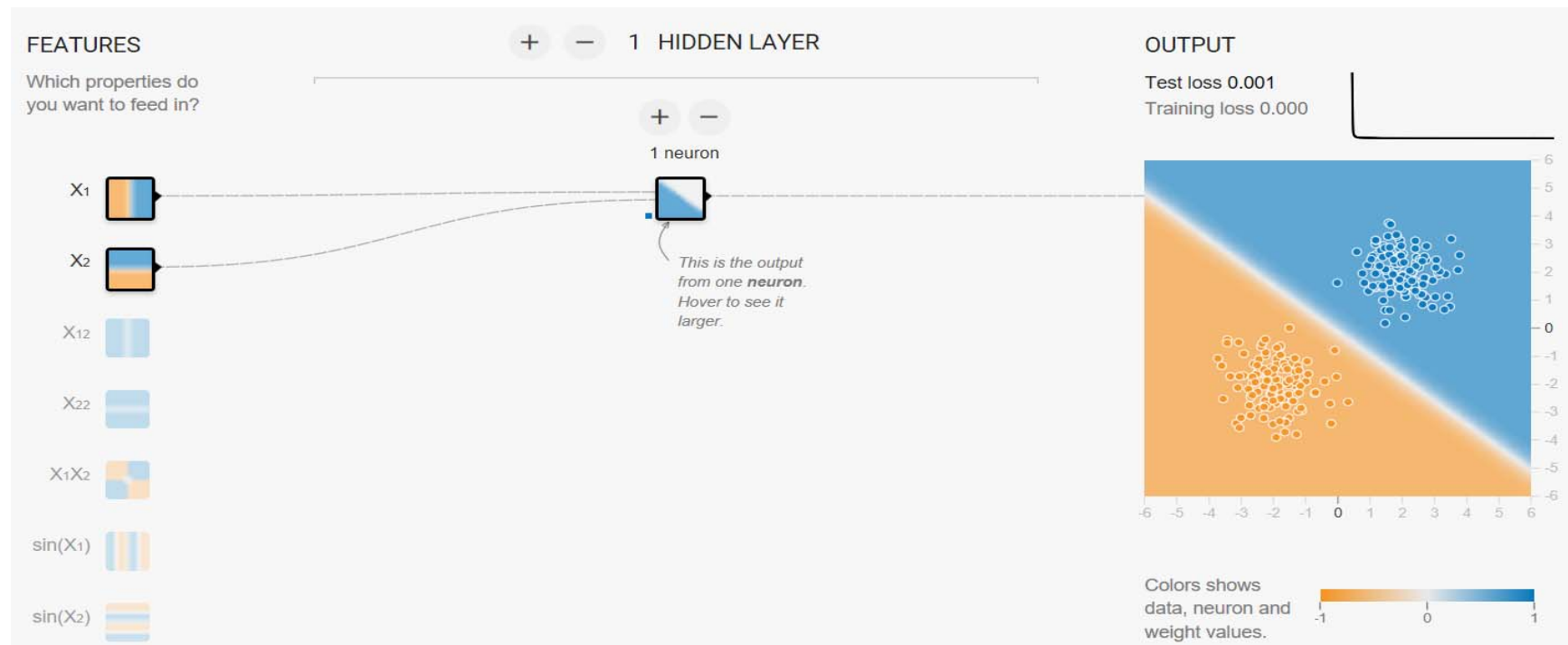
Deep Feature Map

- 深度學習模型 (Model)



Neural Network

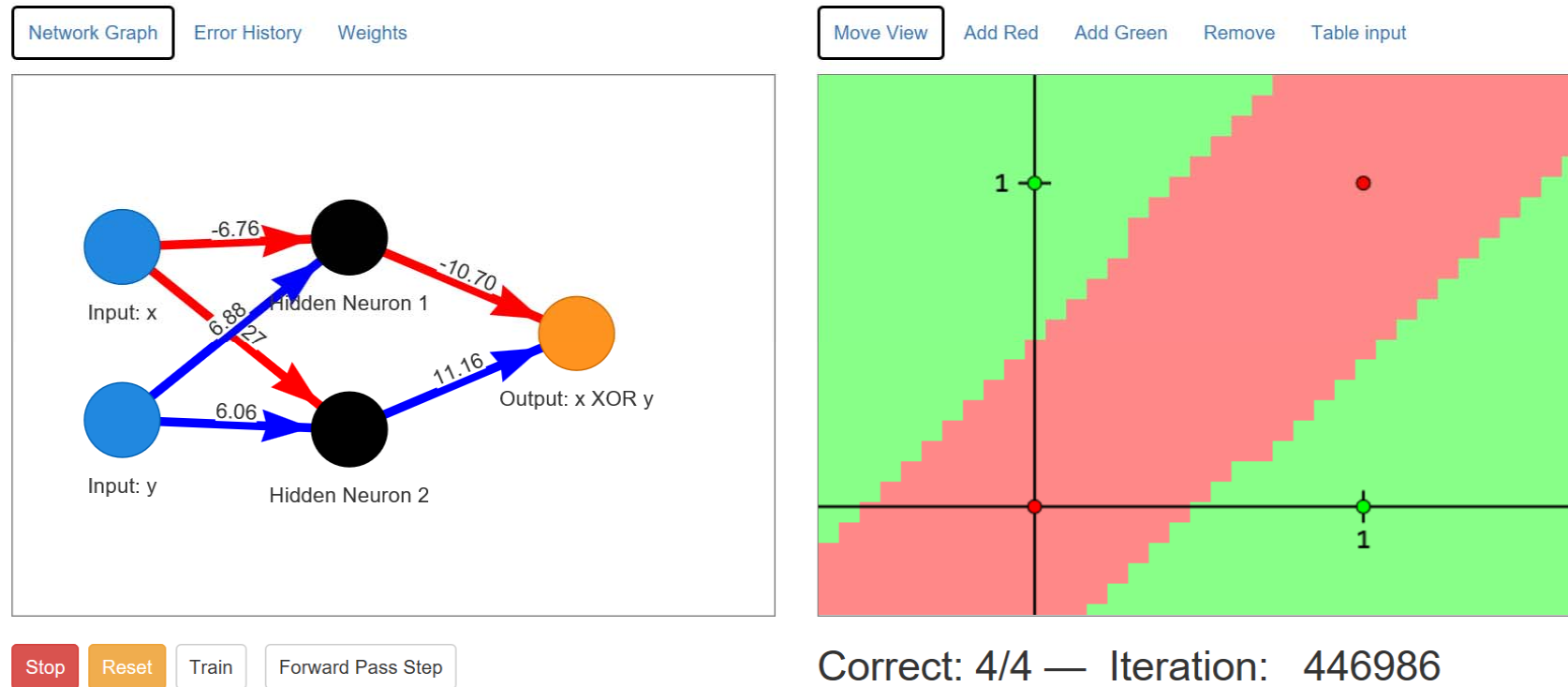
- **Linearly Problem**



<https://playground.tensorflow.org/>

Neural Network demo

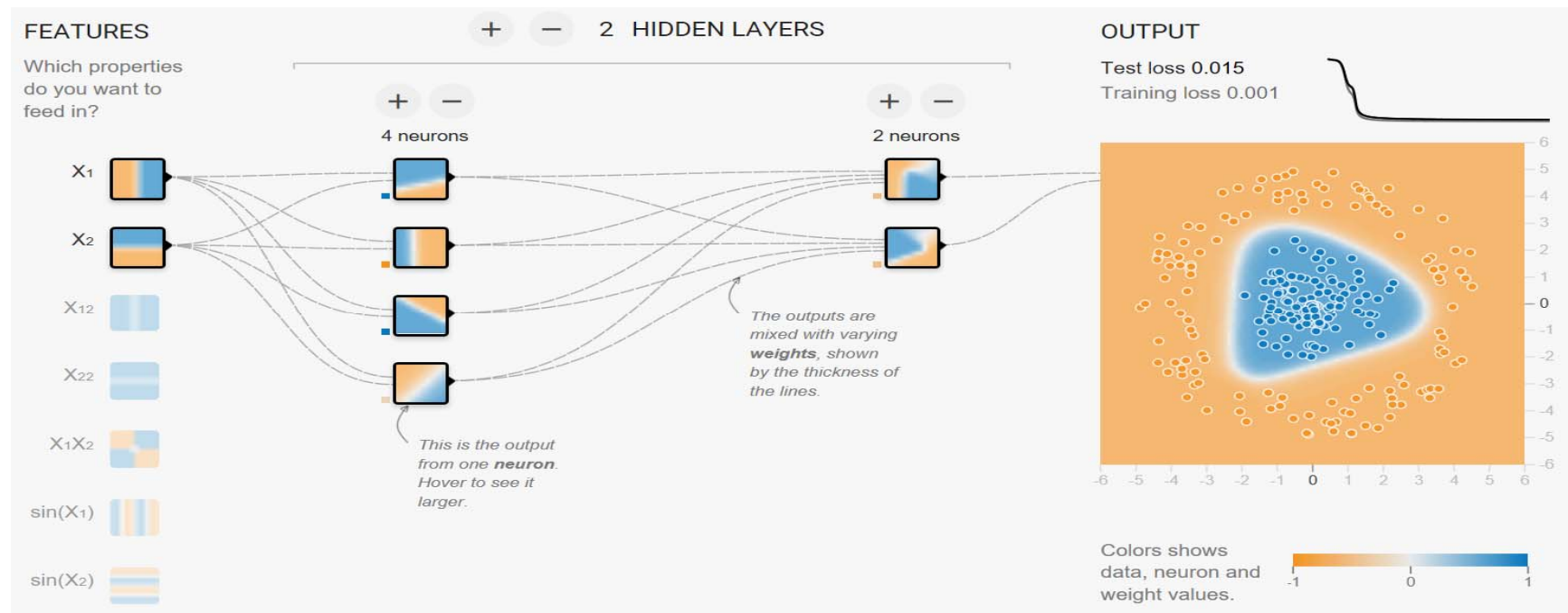
- Nonlinear model



<https://lecture-demo.ira.uka.de/neural-network-demo/>

Neural Network

- **Nonlinear model**



Keras.Layer

Regular dense layer:

- `keras.layers.core.Dense()`

Recurrent neural network layer:

- `keras.layers.recurrent.Recurrent()`
- `keras.layers.recurrent.SimpleRNN()`
- `keras.layers.recurrent.GRU()`
- `keras.layers.recurrent.LSTM()`

Keras.Layer

Convolutional and Pooling layers:

- `keras.layers.convolutional.Conv1D()`
- `keras.layers.convolutional.Conv2D()`
- `keras.layers.pooling.MaxPooling1D()`
- `keras.layers.pooling.MaxPooling2D()`

Regularization layer:

- `keras.layers.core.Dropout()`

Keras.Layer

Regularization parameter:

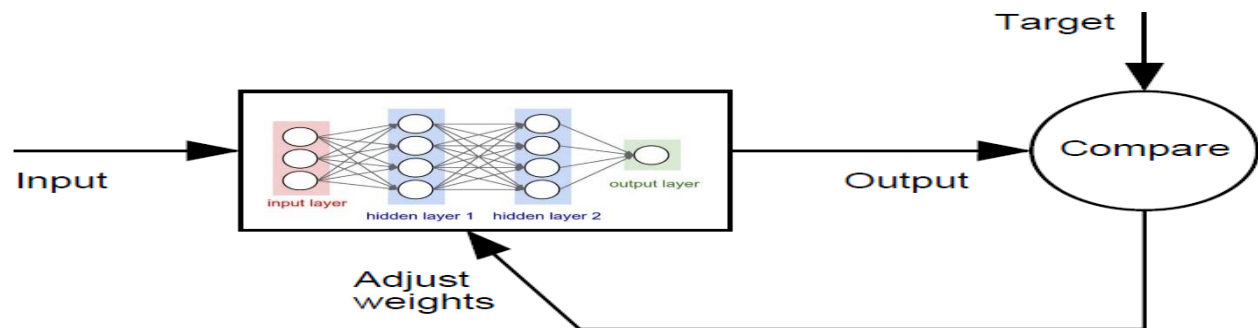
- kernel_regularizer (weight matrix)
- bias_regularizer (bias vector)
- activity_regularizer (output of activation)

Performance layer:

- keras.layers.normalization.BatchNormalization()

Parameters Setting

- **Metrics**
 - <https://keras.io/metrics/>
- **Loss Function**
 - <https://keras.io/losses/>
- **Optimizers**
 - <https://keras.io/optimizers/>



Compilation

- for a multi-class classification problem
`model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop',
 loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])`
- for a binary classification problem
`model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='binary_crossentropy',
 metrics=['accuracy'])`
- for a mean squared error regression problem
`model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='mse')`
- for custom metrics
`import keras.backend as K
def mean_pred(y_true, y_pred):
 return K.mean(y_pred)
model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='binary_crossentropy',
 metrics=['accuracy', mean_pred])`

API

- Loading and saving models and weights
- Early stopping
- History saving
- Checkpointing

Save Model & Weight

- Save Model

```
from keras.models import load_model  
model.save('my_model.h5')  
del model  
model = load_model('my_model.h5')
```

- Save weight

```
keras.layers.get_weights()  
model.save_weights('my_model_weights.h5')  
model.load_weights('my_model_weights.h5')
```

Model for keras

```
model = Sequential()  
modal.add(Conv2D())  
modal.add(Activation())  
modal.add(Flatten())  
modal.add(Dense())  
modal.add(Dropout())  
modal.complie()  
modal.fit(X,Y)  
model.evaluate(X,Y): loss values & metrics values  
model.predict(X)
```

Composing models in Keras

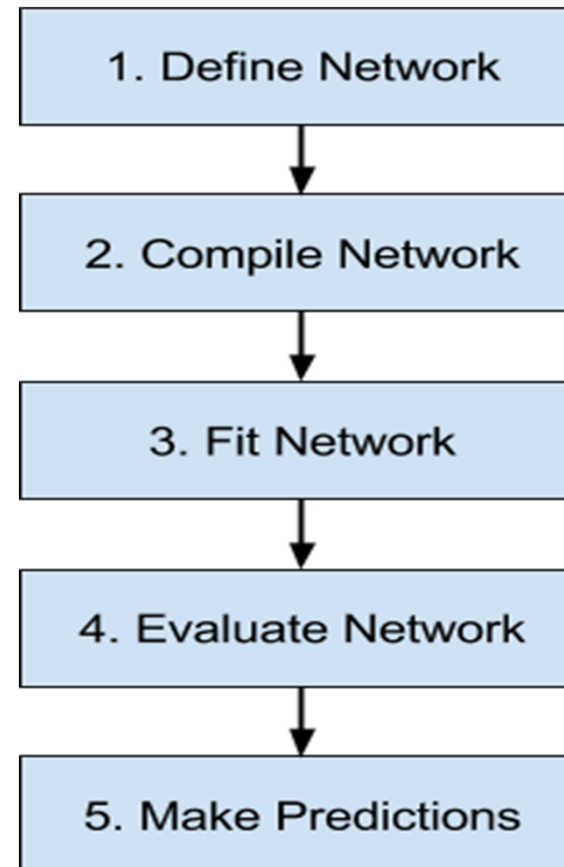
- Sequential composition
 - Keras Model Lift-Cycle
- Functional composition
 - Keras Functional Models



學習模型問題

Keras Model Life-Cycle

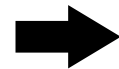
- Define Network
- Compile Network
- Fit Network
- Evaluate Network
- Make Predictions



Model Structure

- Deep Neural Network

- Text
- Numerical
- Images

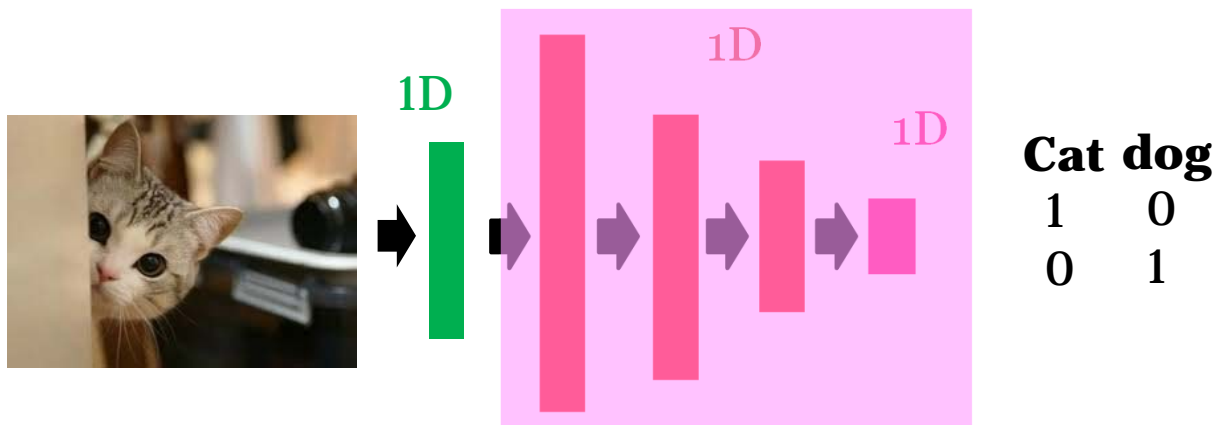


Neural Networks
(Deep Learning)

- Text
- Numerical
- Images

Model = Function

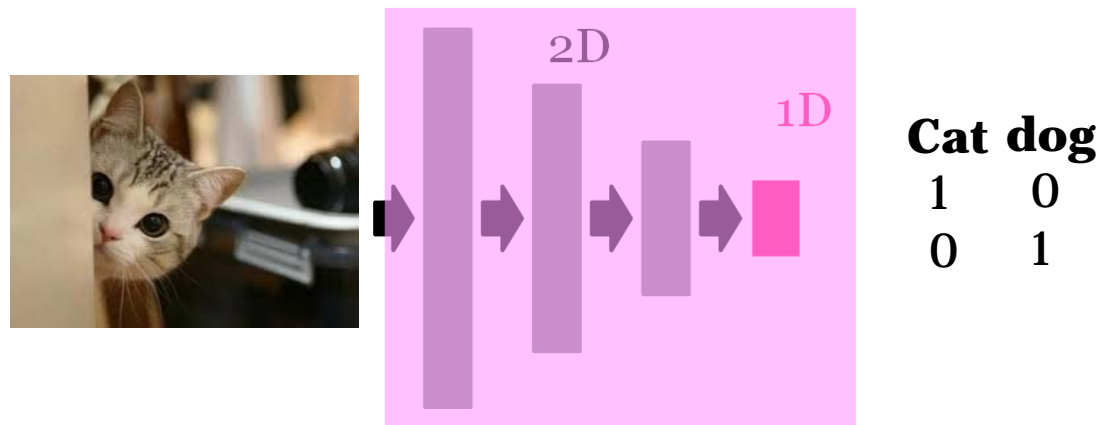
- reshape
- mapping (fully connected)



Acritical Neural Network (CNN): Classification/regression

Model = Function

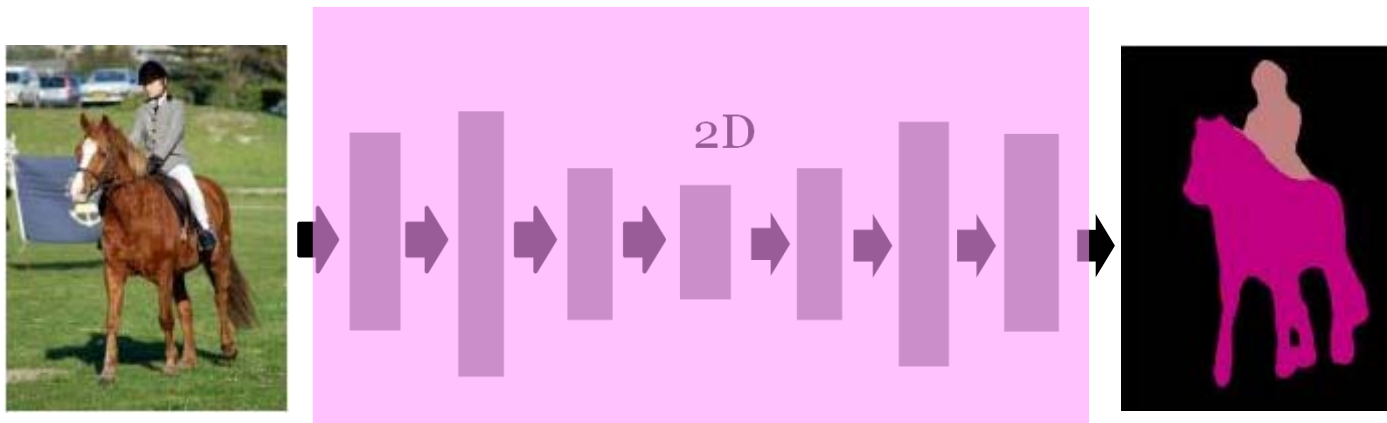
- reshape
- feature extraction (convolution)
- max pooling/downsampling



Convolutional Neural Network (CNN): Classification/regression

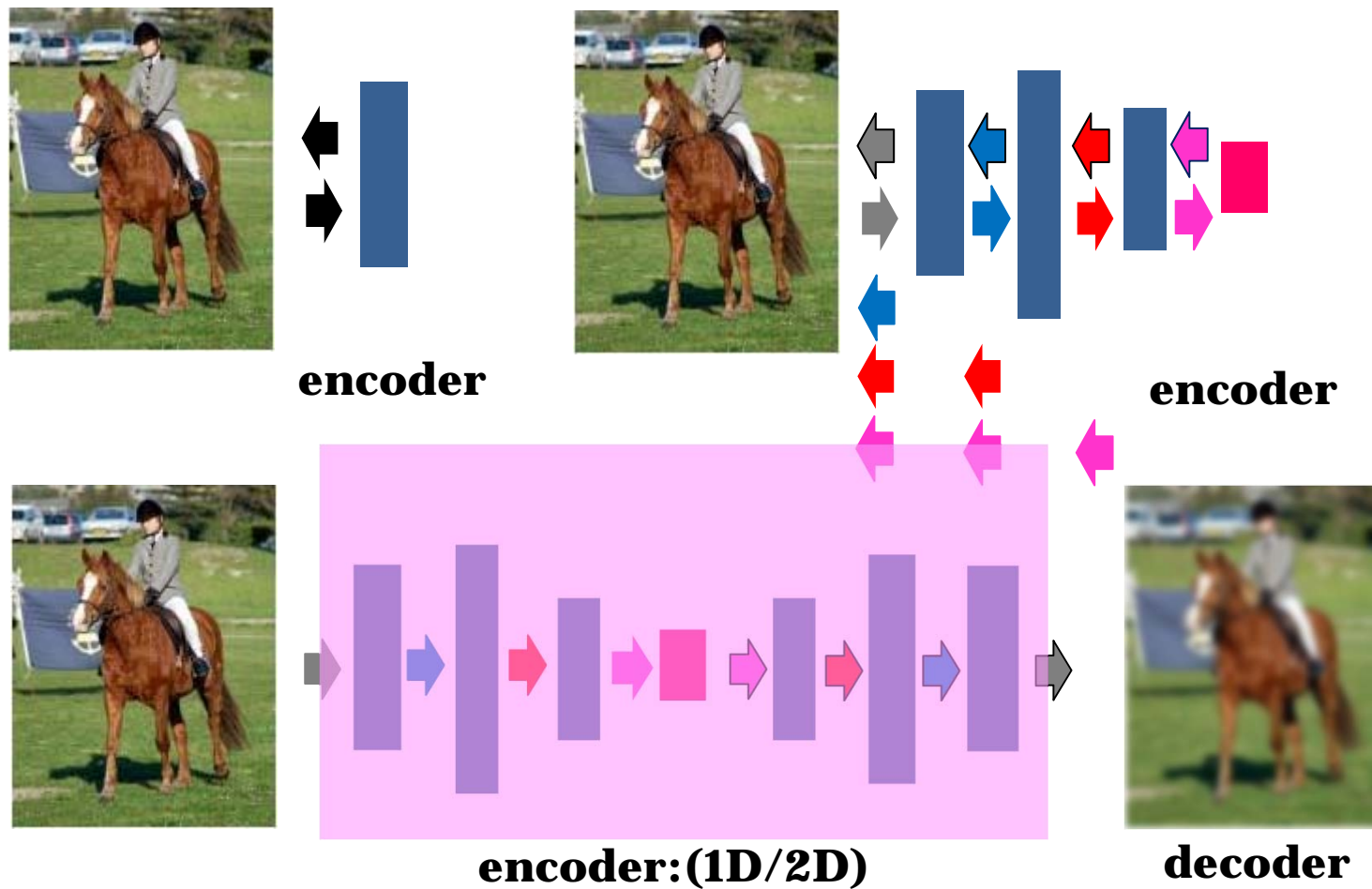
Model = Function

- reshape
- feature extraction (convolution)
- max pooling/downsampling/upsampling



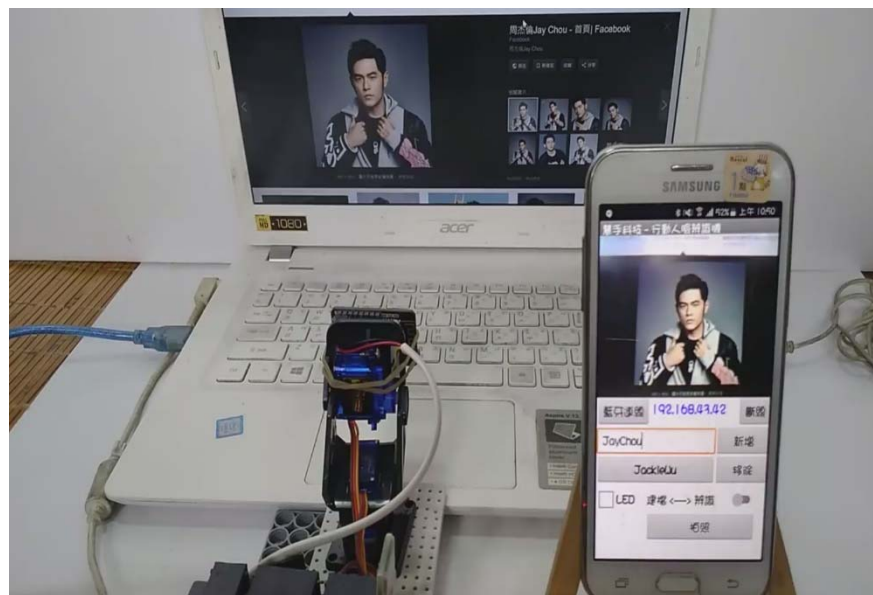
Fully Convolutional Network (FNN): Clustering

Model = Function



DEMO

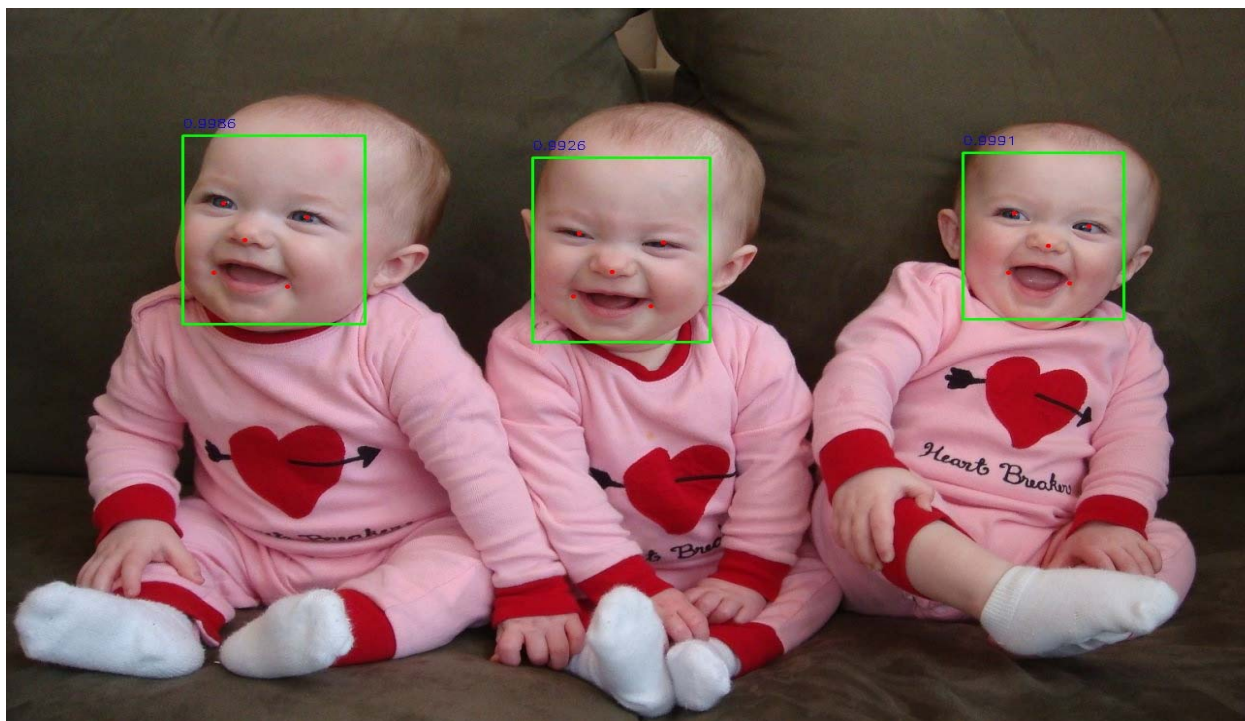
- Edge/Cloud Computing



<https://www.facebook.com/MarkeFactory/videos/938065716527342/>

課後練習

- 視覺應用偵測: position? (left or right)



補充資料

- <http://evexdb.org/pmresources/vec-space-models/>
- <https://github.com/cambridgeltl/BioNLP-2016>
- <http://bioasq.org/news/bioasq-releases-continuous-space-word-vectors-obtained-applying-word2vec-pubmed-abstracts>

補充資料

- <https://www.kaggle.com/yufengdev/bbc-text-categorization>
- <https://www.kaggle.com/anucool007/multi-class-text-classification-bag-of-words>
- <https://www.kaggle.com/carlosaguayo/deep-learning-for-text-classification>
- <https://www.kaggle.com/shaz13/feature-engineering-for-nlp-classification>
- <https://www.kaggle.com/ngyptr/multi-class-classification-with-lstm>
- <https://realpython.com/python-keras-text-classification/>

專題實作一

- 修改 Kaggle BBC text classification