

## High Level Computer Vision

Exercise 3 | SS 2019

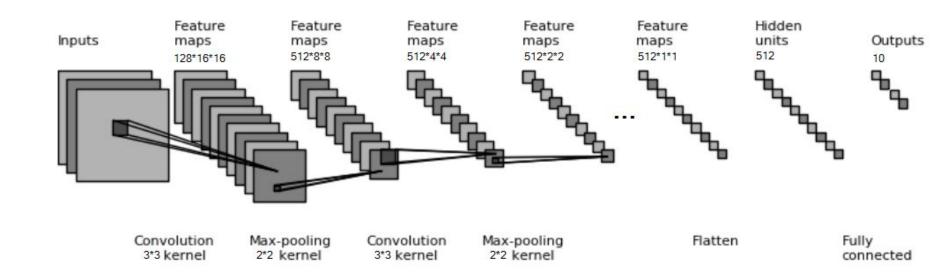
13/05/2019 - Rakshith Shetty

#### Exercise 3 -- Convolutional Neural Networks

- Implement a simple Convolutional network for CIFAR-10 classification
- Train the network with backpropagation
- Use batch normalization to improve training
- Explore methods to improve generalization
- Use an imagenet pre-trained network to perform transfer learning



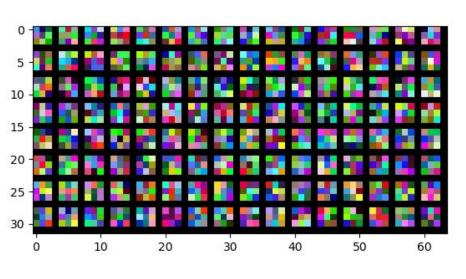
#### Convolutional network architecture

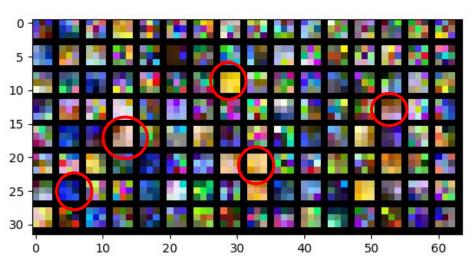


### Visualizing network weights

**Before training** 

After training





#### **Batch Normalization**

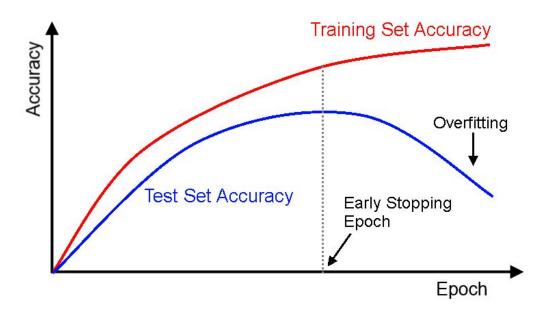
$$\Rightarrow \text{ layer } \Rightarrow x \Rightarrow \hat{x} = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \Rightarrow y = \gamma \hat{x} + \beta$$

- $\mu$ : mean of x in mini-batch
- σ: std of x in mini-batch
- γ: scale
- *β*: shift

- $\mu$ ,  $\sigma$ : functions of x, analogous to responses
- $\gamma$ ,  $\beta$ : parameters to be learned, analogous to weights

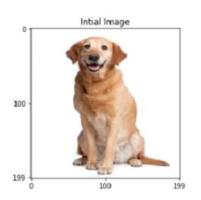
#### Early stopping

- Save the best model on the validation set
- Use that as the final model.

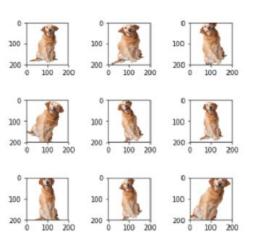


#### Data augmentation

- Common method to increase the available data.
- Encode human knowledge about which transformations the classifiers should invariant to.
- Careful to choose the augmentations one might actually encounter

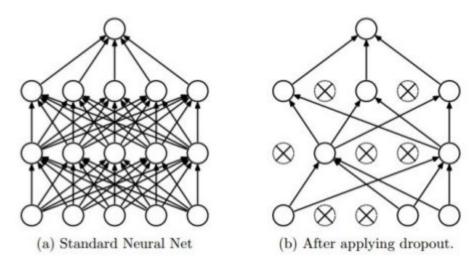


#### Augmented Images

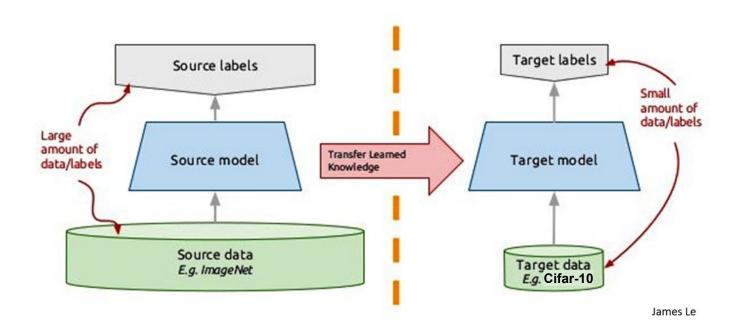


#### **Dropout - Regularization**

- One way to control model capacity
- Randomly zero out some activations.
- One hyper-parameter (p=probability of being dropout)
- Builds redundancies and helps units specialize as well.



### Transfer learning



# Transfer learning with VGG 11 bn

```
Conv layers
```

- Keep the conv layers to act as feature extractors
- Get rid of the classifier layers and add new fully connected layers to learn cifar-10 classification.

```
Classifier
layers
```

```
VGG(
  (features): Sequential(
   -(0): Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
    (1): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track running stats=True)
    (2): ReLU(inplace)
    (3): MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil mode=False)
    (4): Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
    (5): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track running stats=True)
    (6): ReLU(inplace)
    (7): MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil mode=False)
    (8): Conv2d(128, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
    (9): BatchNorm2d(256, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track running stats=True)
    (10): ReLU(inplace)
    (11): Conv2d(256, 256, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
    (12): BatchNorm2d(256, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_sta
    (13): ReLU(inplace)
    (14): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False
    (15): Conv2d(256, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
    (16): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (17): ReLU(inplace)
    (18): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
    (19): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track running stats=True)
    (20): ReLU(inplace)
    (21): MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil mode=False)
    (22): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
    (23): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track running stats=True)
    (24): ReLU(inplace)
    (25): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
    (26): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track running stats=True)
    (27): ReLU(inplace)
    (28): MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil mode=False)
 (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=(7, 7))
  (classifier): Sequential(
    (0): Linear(in features=25088, out features=4096, bias=True)
    (1): ReLU(inplace)
    (2): Dropout(p=0.5)
    (3): Linear(in_features=4096, out_features=4096, bias=True)
    (4): ReLU(inplace)
    (5): Dropout(p=0.5)
    (6): Linear(in features=4096, out features=1000, bias=True)
```

#### Submission

- Next week, Friday midnight (24/05/2018 23:59)
- Send to <u>rshetty@mpi-inf.mpg.de</u>
- One zip file per team
- Do not send the dataset
- Solutions next tutorial

**Questions?**