



# Practical Machine Learning

Additional Layers



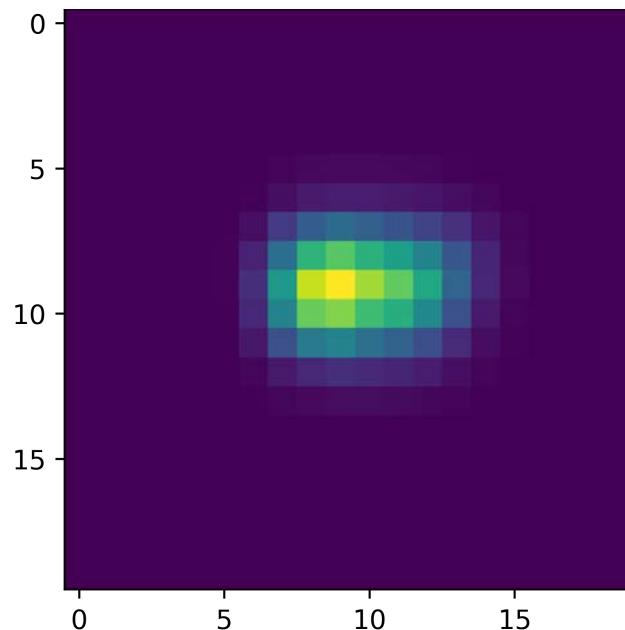
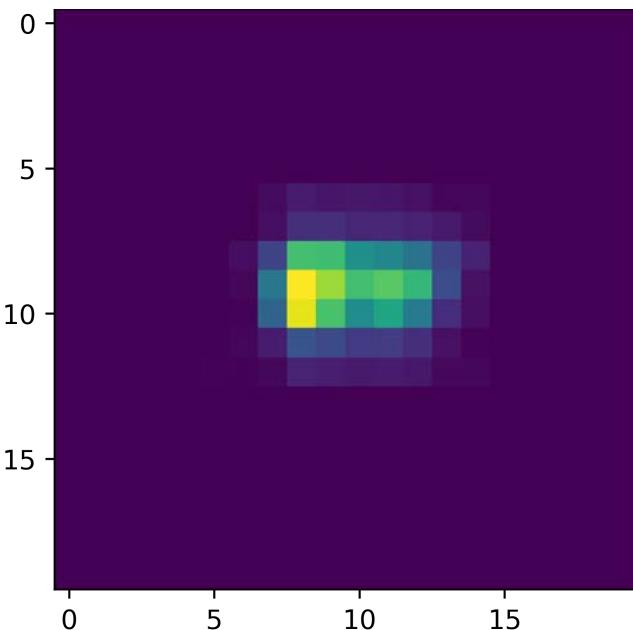
Sven Mayer

# **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)**

# Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

## Filter

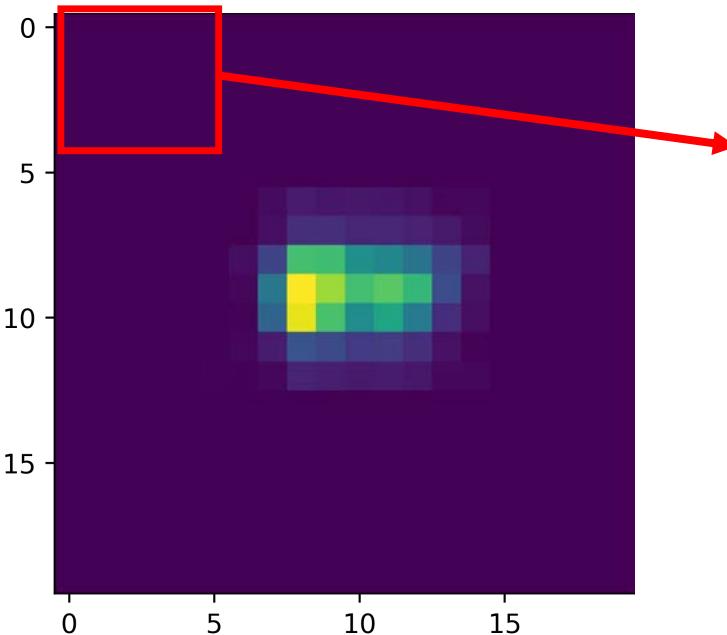
$$filter = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$



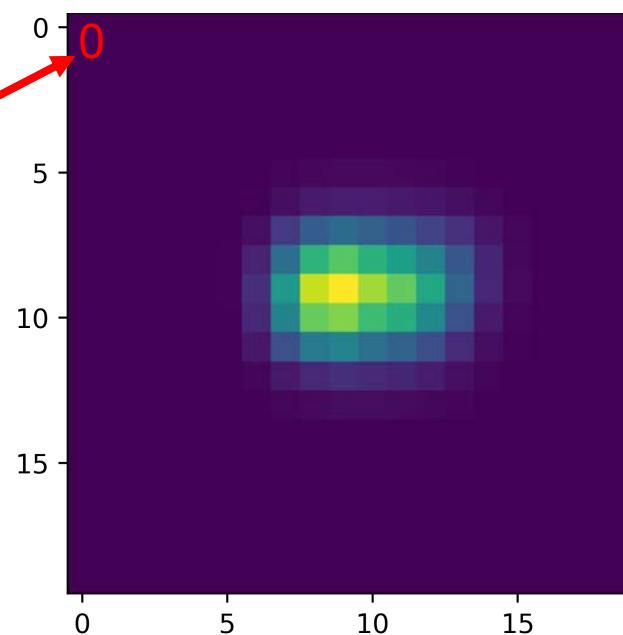
# Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

## Process

$$filter = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$



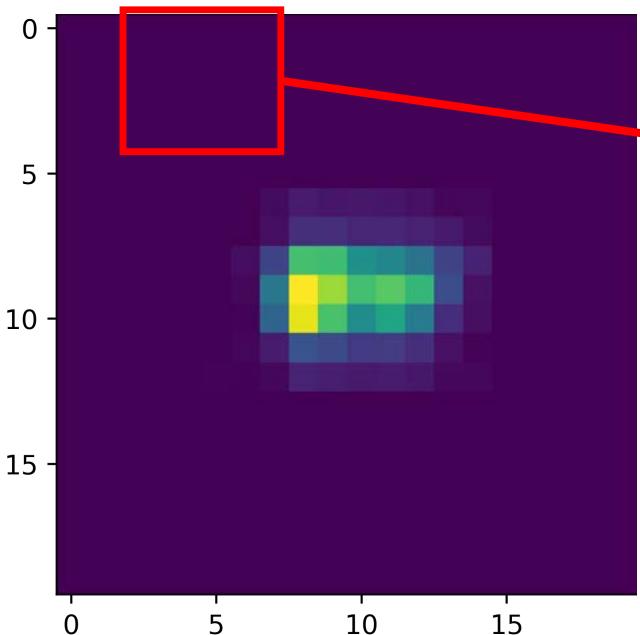
$$A \cdot filter$$



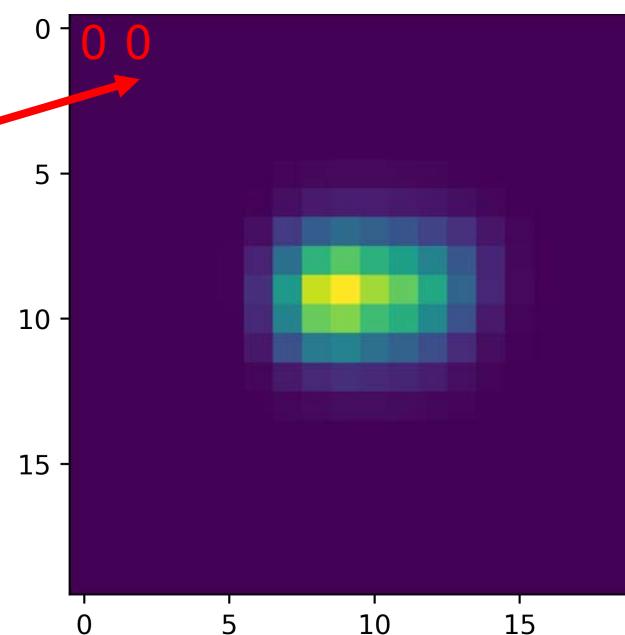
# Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

## Process

$$filter = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$



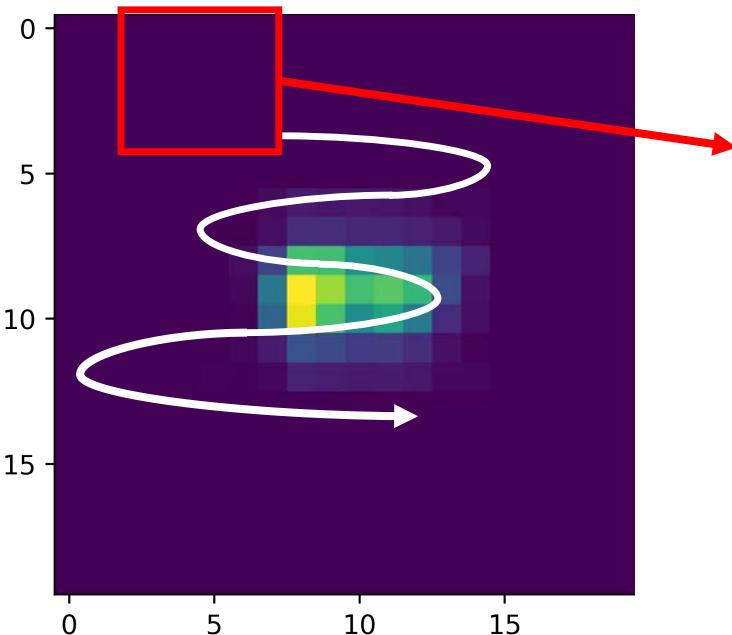
$$A \cdot filter$$



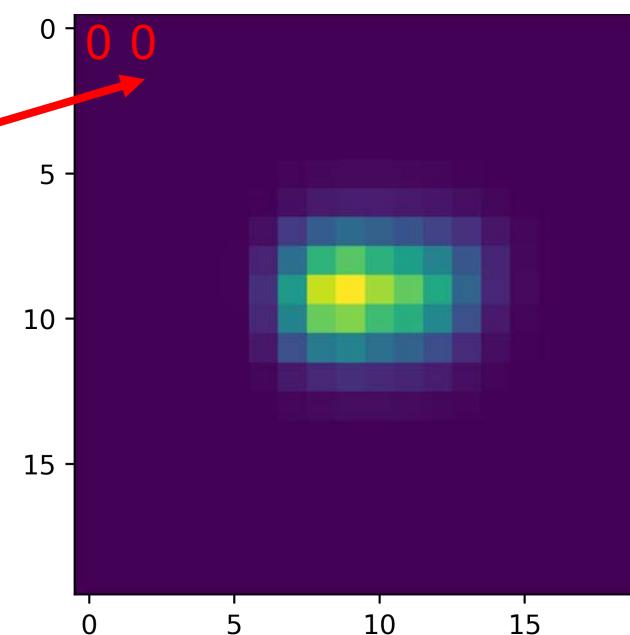
# Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

## Process

$$filter = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$



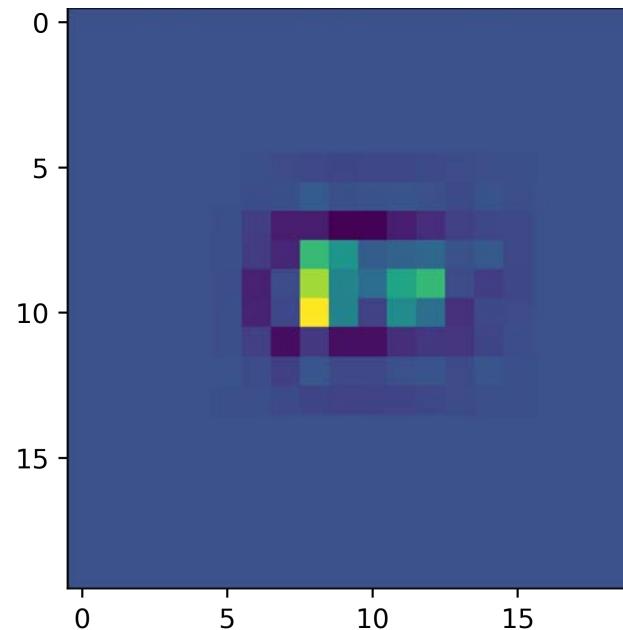
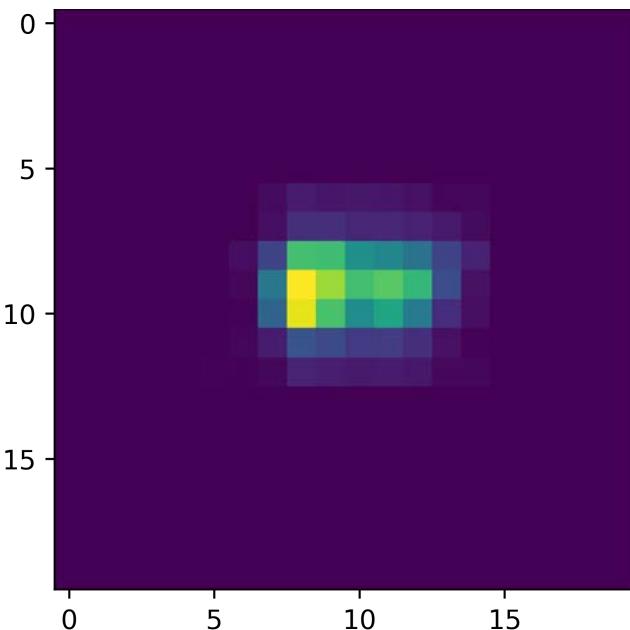
$$A \cdot filter$$



# Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

## Filter – Edge Detection Example

$$filter = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

`tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters, kernel_size, strides=(1, 1), padding='valid', ....)`

- Filter count
- Kernel size e.g. (3x3)
- Step length (strides) e.g. (1,1)
- Padding

$$filter = \begin{bmatrix} w_{0,0} & \cdots & w_{0,m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{n,0} & \cdots & w_{n,m} \end{bmatrix}$$

*During the learning the model learns the w's of each filter.*

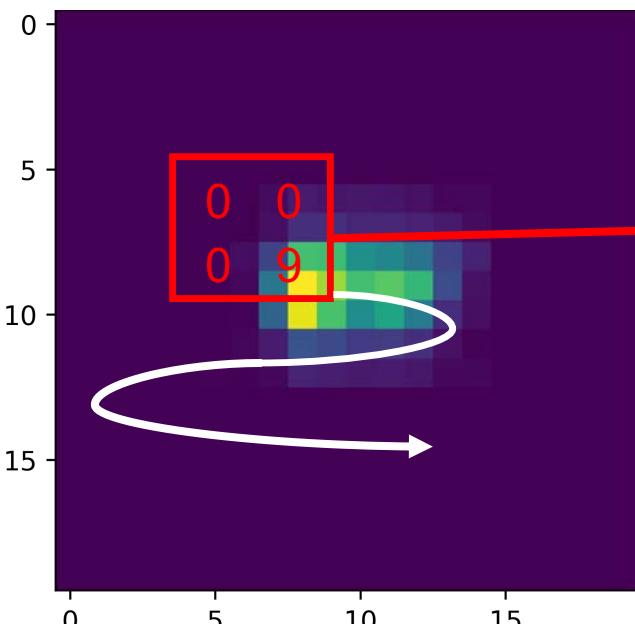
Constraints:

- Shaped Input
- Shaped Output

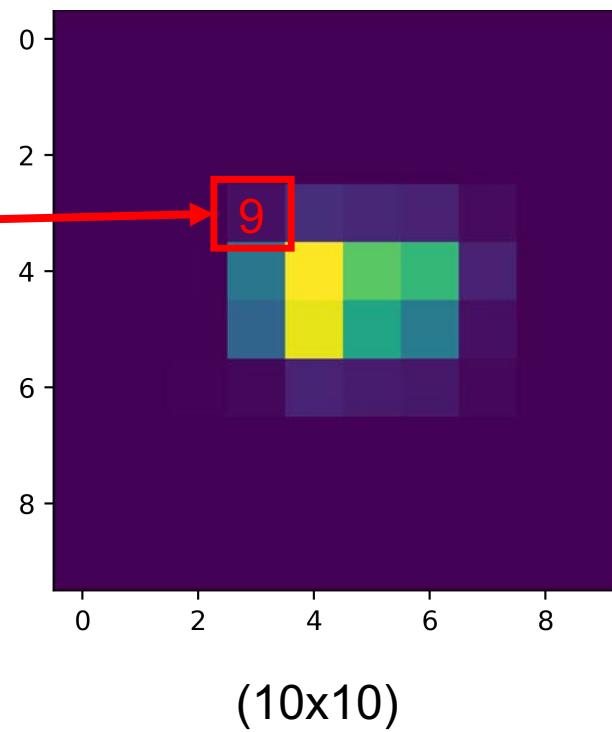
# **Pooling Layer**

# Max Pooling Layer

- Kernel size e.g. (2x2)
- Max value within the filter



(20x20)

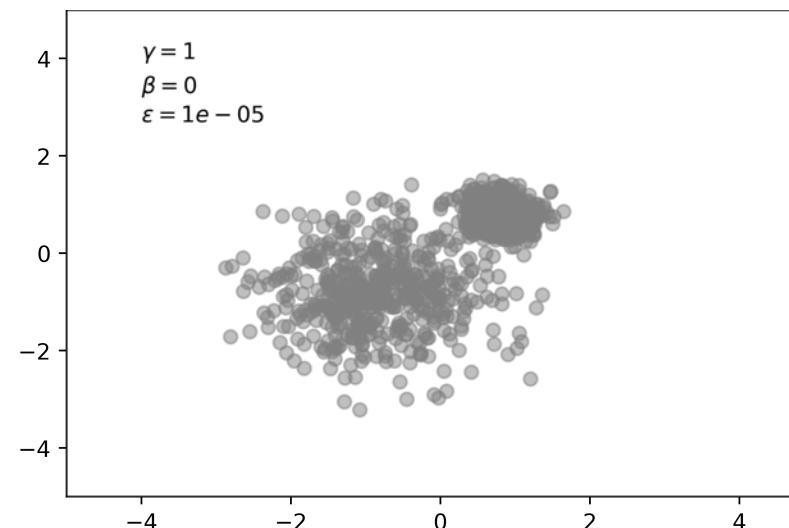
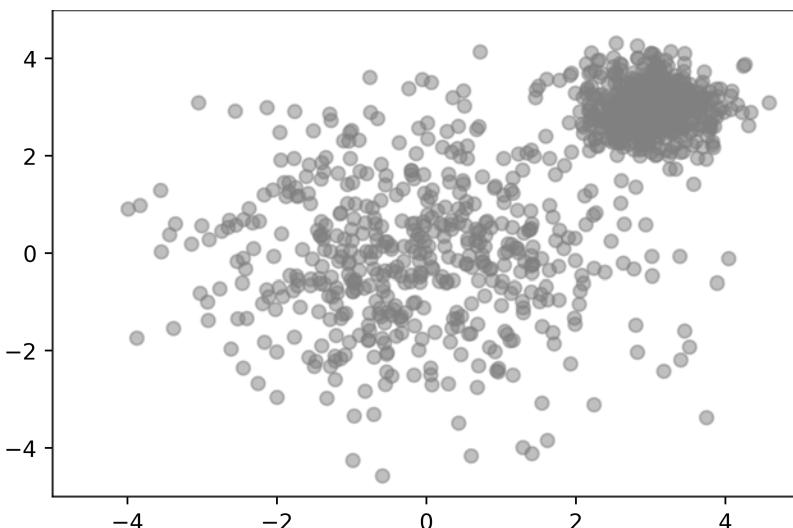


# Batch Normalization

# Batch Normalization

- `tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization`
- Improves training
- Often speeds up training

$$x_{t+1} = \frac{x_t - \text{mean}(x_t)}{\sqrt{\text{std}(x_t) + \epsilon}} * \gamma + \beta$$

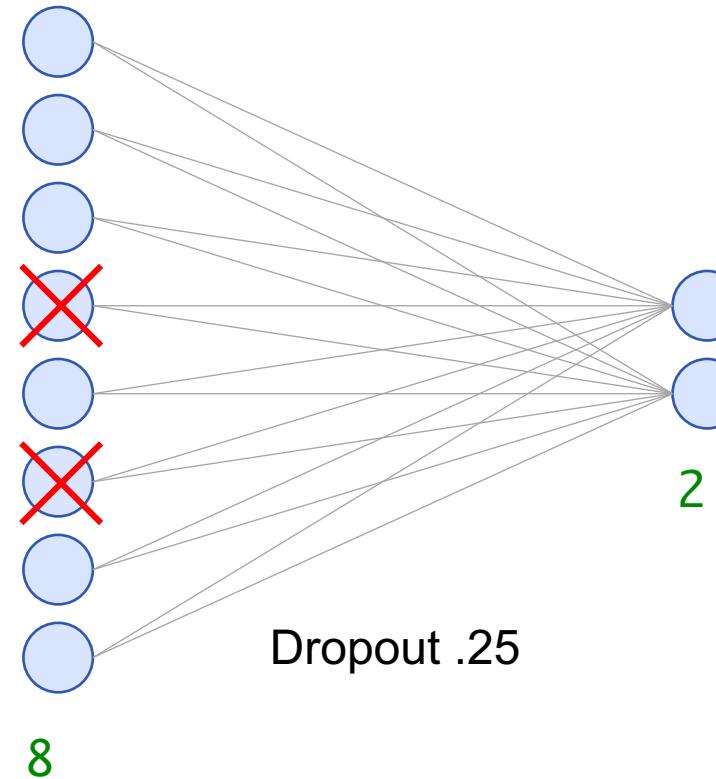


Ioffe and Szegedy 2015 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1502.03167>

# **Dropout**

# Dropout

- Reduces overfitting



*Dropout layer reduces the likelihood to relay on one single “feature” as sometimes its not active.*

# **What can we do now?**

# Example Model

```
model = Sequential()  
model.add(InputLayer((28,28,1), name = "InputLayer"))  
model.add(Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=(3,3), activation='relu',  
padding='same'))  
model.add(MaxPool2D())  
model.add(Dropout(rate=0.25))  
model.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=(3,3), activation='relu', padding='same'))  
model.add(MaxPool2D())  
model.add(BatchNormalization())  
model.add(Flatten())  
model.add(Dense(128, name = "HiddenLayer1", activation='relu'))  
model.add(Dense(64, name = "HiddenLayer2", activation='relu'))  
model.add(Dense(2, name = "OutputLayer", activation='softmax'))
```

new layer **Flatten**  
needed after **Conv2D**  
to use a **Dense** next –  
similar to reshape



# Conclusion

## Layers

- Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)
- Max Pooling
- Batch Normalization
- Dropout

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Sven Mayer