From Fully Connected to Convolutional Neural Networks

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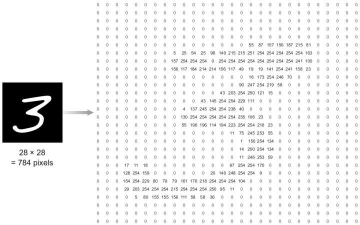
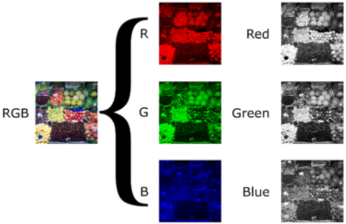
Outline

Digital images



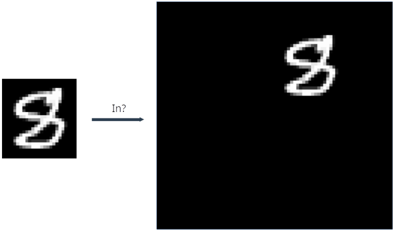
(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

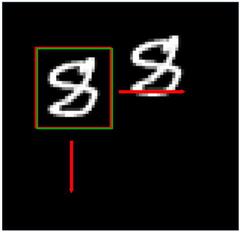


(Credit: Wikipedia)

– pixels: entries in the matrix or tensors
– bit/pixel-depth 2^n (typical 2^8, i.e., ranging from 0 to $2^8 - 1 = 255$)
– compression formats: PNG, JPEG (JPG), SVG, GIF, JPEG2000, etc
– Normalization: $/(2^n - 1)$, zero-mean unit-variance (over a batch of images), min-max

How to find a pattern in images?



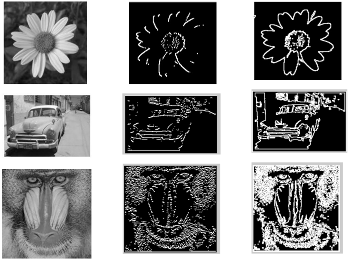


- Each time **inner product** of the original (red) and overlapped (green) patches (i.e., matrices) are taken
- The output matrix is the **correlation**
- Position(s) with the **largest magnitude** is candidate match—**detection**
- Care about the **largest magnitude only** if only interested in Yes/No—**max pooling**

BTW, anything wrong with this?

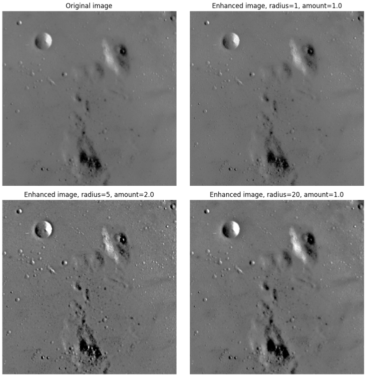
Template matching prevails in (classic) image processing

edge detection



$$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 10 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 10 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 10 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 10 & 10 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 30 & 10 & -10 & -30 \\ 30 & 10 & -10 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

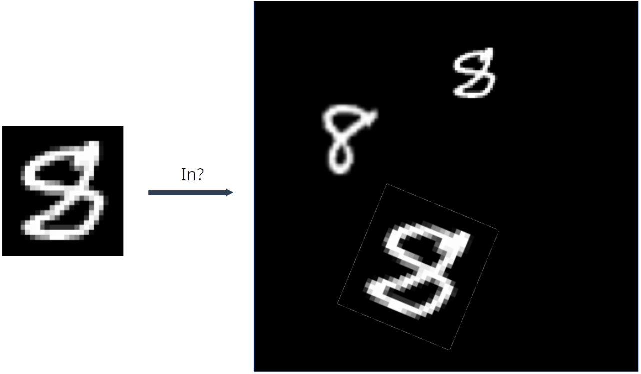
image sharpening



$$\boldsymbol{x}' = \boldsymbol{x} + \beta(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{k} * \boldsymbol{x}) \qquad \boldsymbol{k}\text{: blur kernel}$$

(Credit: scikit-image)

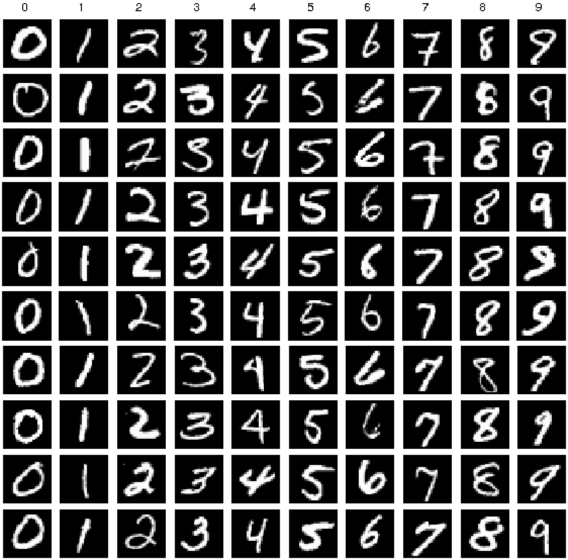
Problem with template matching



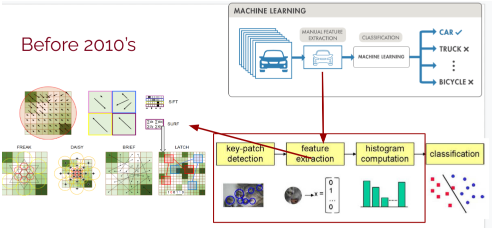
It handles the uncertainty about location (i.e., translation), but not

- not rotation or scaling
- local deformation

Do we have a template at all?



Feature-based approach!



Method	NL↑	SR↑	RC↑	TL↑	mAA(5^o)↑	mAA(10^o)↑	ATE↓	Rank
CV-SIFT	2577.6	96.7	94.1	3.95	.5309	.6261	.4721	14
VL-SIFT	3030.7	97.9	95.4	4.17	.5273	.6283	.4669	13
VL-Hessian-SIFT	3209.1	97.4	94.1	4.13	.4857	.5866	.5175	16
VL-DoGAff-SIFT	3061.5	98.0	96.2	4.11	.5263	.6296	.4751	12
VL-HesAffNet-SIFT	3327.7	97.7	95.2	4.08	.5049	.6069	.4897	15
CV-$\sqrt{\text{SIFT}}$	3312.1	98.5	96.6	4.13	.5778	.6765	.4485	9
CV-SURF	2766.2	94.8	92.6	3.47	.3897	.4846	.6251	18
CV-AKAZE	4475.9	99.0	95.4	3.88	.4516	.5553	.5715	17
CV-ORB	3260.3	97.2	91.1	3.45	.2697	.3509	.7377	22
CV-FREAK	2859.1	92.9	91.7	3.53	.3735	.4653	.6229	20
L2-Net	3424.9	98.6	96.2	4.21	.5661	.6644	.4482	10
DoG-HardNet	4001.4	99.5	**97.7**	**4.34**	**.6090**	**.7096**	**.4187**	1
DoG-HardNetAmos+	3550.6	98.8	96.9	4.28	.5879	.6888	.4428	6
Key.Net-HardNet	3366.0	98.9	96.7	4.32	.5391	.6483	.4622	11
Key.Net-SOSNet	**5505.5**	100.0	**98.7**	**4.46**	.5989	**.7038**	.4286	2
GeoDesc	3839.0	99.1	97.2	4.26	.5782	.6803	.4445	8
ContextDesc	3732.5	99.3	97.6	4.22	**.6036**	**.7035**	**.4228**	3
DoG-SOSNet	3796.0	99.3	97.4	4.32	**.6032**	.7021	**.4226**	4
LogPolarDesc	4054.6	99.0	96.4	4.32	.5928	.6928	.4340	5
D2-Net (SS)	**5893.8**	**99.8**	97.5	3.62	.3435	.4598	.6361	21
D2-Net (MS)	**6759.3**	**99.7**	**98.2**	3.39	.3524	.4751	.6283	19
R2D2 (wasf-n8-big)	4432.9	**99.7**	97.2	**4.59**	.5775	.6832	.4333	7
DoG-AffNet-HardNet	4671.3	**99.9**	**98.1**	**4.56**	**.6296**	**.7267**	**.4021**	1*
DoG-MKD-Concat	3507.4	98.5	96.1	4.17	.5461	.6476	.4668	11*
DoG-TFeat	2905.3	97.1	94.8	4.04	.5270	.6261	.4873	14*

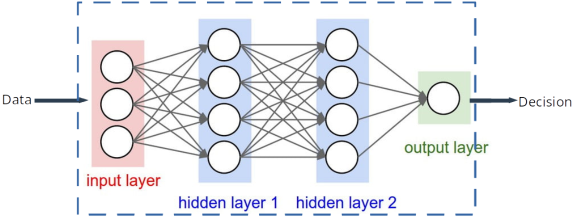
see the survey

[Jin et al., 2020]

Transition to representation learning

traditional learning pipeline

modern learning pipeline



Outline

Complexity

Input sizes

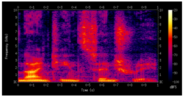
image

$\sim 10^6$

video

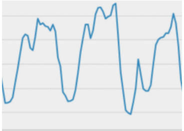
$\sim 10^8 (10s)$

audio (spectrogram)



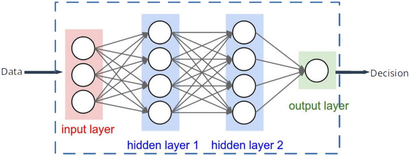
$\sim 10^8 (10s)$

time series



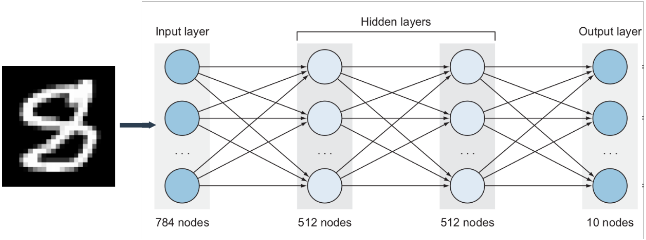
1/resol

100 hidden nodes at layer 1 $\Longrightarrow$ 10 billions variables in the first layer!



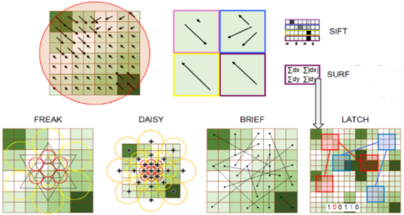
- storage: 80 billion bytes $\sim$ 80GB!
- computation
- data: need enough data to fit complex models

Locality and ordering



Fully-connected neural network

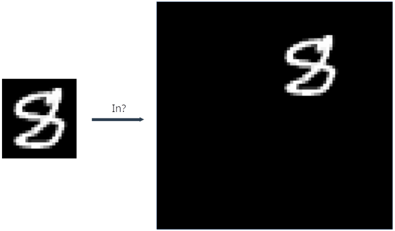
spatial features are mostly localized!

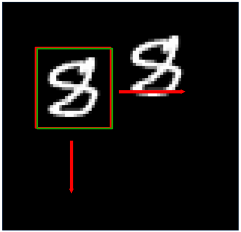


Can we learn spatial features easily?

- FCNN treats the input as a vector
- FCNN is insensitive to any universal permutation of the coordinates to all inputs
- implication: ordering and locality are lost together

Invariance





where the pattern is found shouldn't matter much

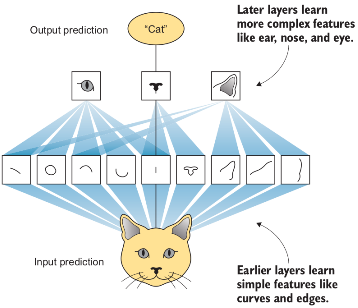
– For FCNN, all possible translated copies should be available for training

– Similarly for rotation, scaling, local deformation

Ideal neural networks for spatial data

Problems with FCNNs: high **complexity** and lack of **locality** and **invariance**

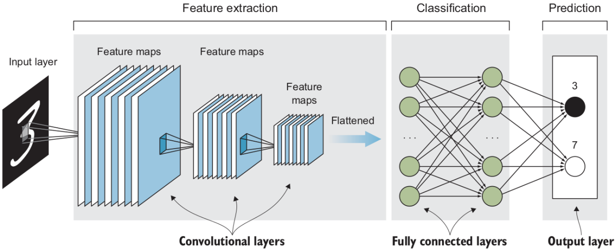
Goal: build these into the architecture directly



(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

- Extracted features invariant to translation, rotation, local deformation
- Low complexity

A quick preview of convolutional neural networks (CNN)

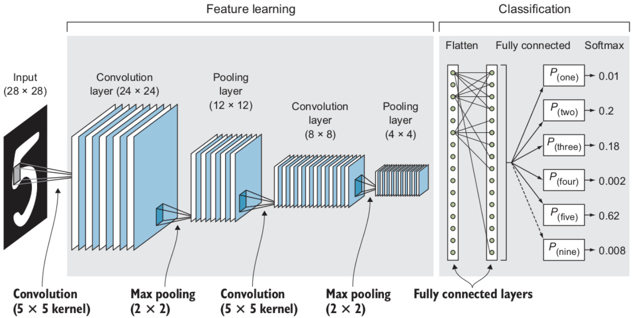


(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

- Input layer
- **Convolutional layers** for feature extraction
- FC layers for classification
- Output layer for prediction

Outline

A closer look at CNNs



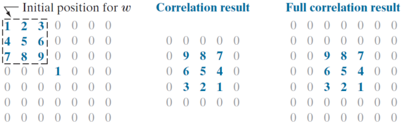
(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

- convolutional layers
- pooling layers
- fully-connected layers

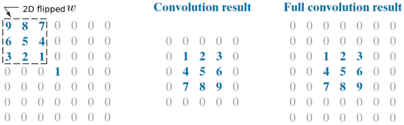
Outline

Convolution is a misnomer!

2D Correlation

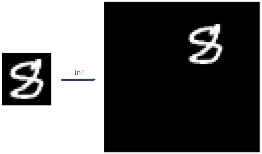


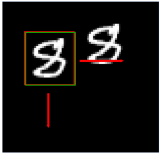
2D Convolution



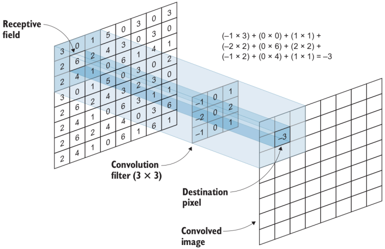
- The only difference is the flipped template
- People actually implement correlation (not convolution; they're equivalent from learning perspective—the template is to be learned!)
- Math notations: $*$ for convolution, and $\star$ for (cross)-correlation

Is correlation/convolution a surprise? locality and translation invariance (when coupled with max pooling)

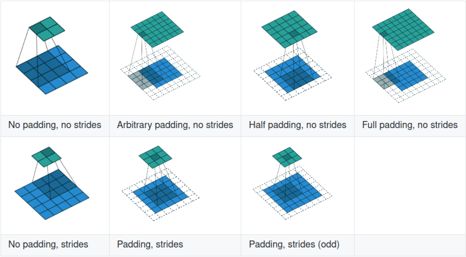




More on convolution/correlation



(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

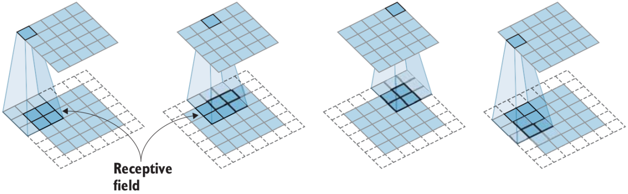


https://github.com/vdumoulin/conv_arithmetic

Key concepts:

- filter/kernel
- inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ at each location
- (zero)-padding—dealing with boundaries
- strides/steps

Connection to fully-connected NN

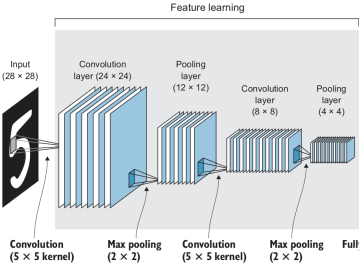


(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

input: a whole matrix   output: neuron outputs organized into a matrix

- **local/sparse connectivity**: each neuron connects only to its receptive field
- **weight sharing**: all neurons share the same weight pattern

Multiple filters each layer



(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

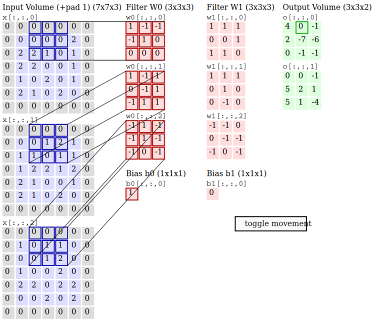
for the first conv layer:

- each filter generates an output, called **feature map**
- k filters will generate k feature maps/**channels**

what happens in later conv layers?

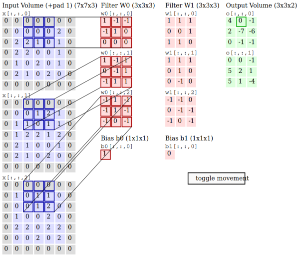
- input: tensor with C_1 channels
- output: tensor with C_2 channels

what are the operations?



(Credit: https://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks/)

Multiple-channel convolution



(Credit: https://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks/)

C_1 input channels($\mathcal{X}$), C_2 output channels

- each filter F_i is a size $w \times h \times C_1$ tensor, i.e., with C_1 channels
- all channels of the filters get convolved with the corresponding channels of $\mathcal{X}$, and then summed up (plus an optional bias) $\sum_{i=0}^{C_1-1} F_i[:,:,i] \star \mathcal{X}[:,:,i] + b$
- so each filter generates a 2D map, and there are C_2 filters to generate C_2 output channels

CLASS `torch.nn.Conv2d(in_channels: int, out_channels: int, kernel_size: Union[T, Tuple[T, T]], stride: Union[T, Tuple[T, T]] = 1, padding: Union[T, Tuple[T, T]] = 0, dilation: Union[T, Tuple[T, T]] = 1, groups: int = 1, bias: bool = True, padding_mode: str = 'zeros')` [SOURCE]

Applies a 2D convolution over an input signal composed of several input planes.

In the simplest case, the output value of the layer with input size (N, C_{in}, H, W) and output $(N, C_{\text{out}}, H_{\text{out}}, W_{\text{out}})$ can be precisely described as:

$$\text{out}(N_i, C_{\text{out}_j}) = \text{bias}(C_{\text{out}_j}) + \sum_{k=0}^{C_{\text{in}}-1} \text{weight}(C_{\text{out}_j}, k) \star \text{input}(N_i, k)$$

where $\star$ is the valid 2D cross-correlation operator, N is a batch size, C denotes a number of channels, H is a height of input planes in pixels, and W is width in pixels.

Do we reduce the complexity?

Suppose C_1 input channels and C_2 output channels of size $H \times W$

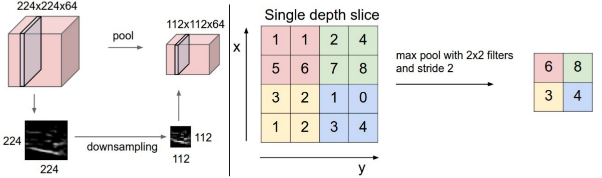
- # parameters if implementing fully connected layer? $O(C_1 C_2 H^2 W^2)$
- # parameters if implementing convolution of $h \times w$? $O(C_1 C_2 hw)$

h, w often small constants, e.g., 3 in practice

Outline

Pooling

Convolution helps to achieve locality, and (much) reduced complexity, what about invariance?



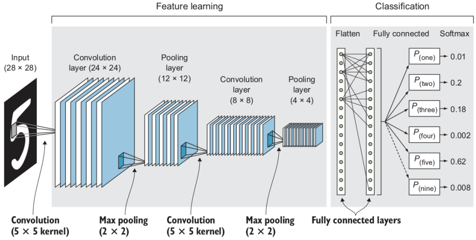
Pooling layer downsamples the volume spatially, independently in each depth slice of the input volume. **Left:** In this example, the input volume of size [224x224x64] is pooled with filter size 2, stride 2 into output volume of size [112x112x64]. Notice that the volume depth is preserved. **Right:** The most common downsampling operation is max, giving rise to **max pooling**, here shown with a stride of 2. That is, each max is taken over 4 numbers (little 2x2 square).

(Credit: Stanford CS231N)

- max pooling (i.e., max within the receptive field)
- average pooling (i.e., weighted average within the receptive field)
- strides and receptive field size (often 2/2 or 2/3)

Why pooling?

reduce complexity (with stride ≥ 2)



(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

- deeper layer: more filters $\Longrightarrow$ subsampling avoids explosion in computation
- subsampling keep important features

Figure 3.25 Pooling layers reduce image resolution and keep the image's important features.

(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

Why pooling?

(approximate) local translation/distortion invariance

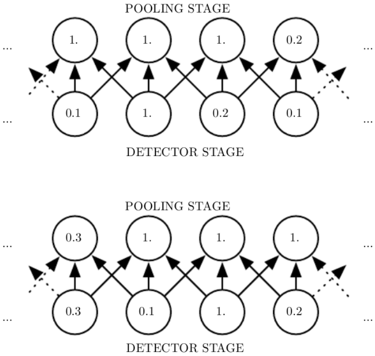
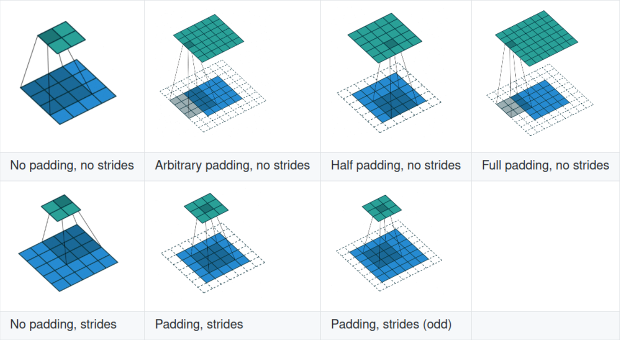


Figure 9.8: Max pooling introduces invariance. *(Top)* A view of the middle of the output of a convolutional layer. The bottom row shows outputs of the nonlinearity. The top row shows the outputs of max pooling, with a stride of one pixel between pooling regions and a pooling region width of three pixels. *(Bottom)* A view of the same network, after the input has been shifted to the right by one pixel. Every value in the bottom row has changed, but only half of the values in the top row have changed, because the max pooling units are only sensitive to the maximum value in the neighborhood, not its exact location.

(Credit: [Goodfellow et al., 2017])

Combine convolution and pooling—convolution with strides

idea: convolution with stride $\geq 2 \approx$ convolution $+$ subsampling

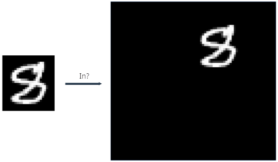


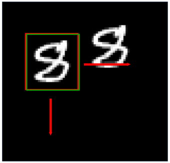
https://github.com/vdumoulin/conv_arithmetic

So use all convolution (with large strides) layers only, no pooling [Springenberg et al., 2014]

Outline

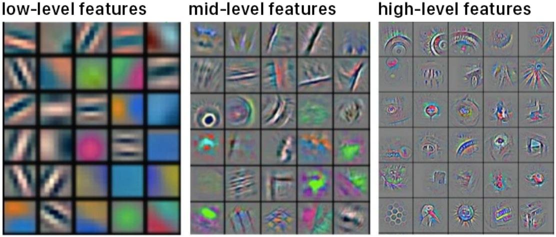
Why not single layer?



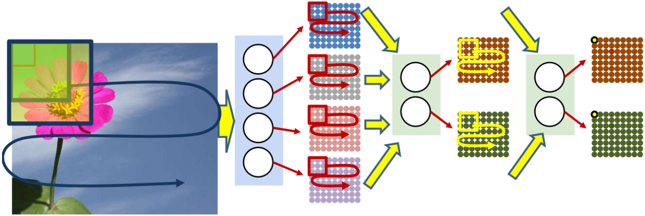


using a one-layer CNN ...

- **efficiency**: one kernel for each variation of 8? for each variation of every object?
- **better**: share kernels across digits or all object categories, but low-level features (edges, corners, etc) likely shareable $\Longrightarrow$ form hierarchy



Hierarchical scan



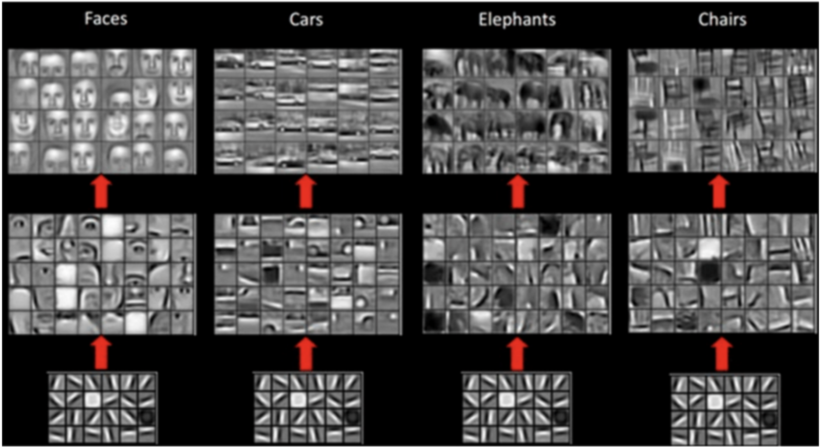
- Later neurons have **increasingly large** effective receptive fields on the input image, i.e., scanning using **composition** of the filters

$$\boldsymbol{k}_L * \cdots * \boldsymbol{k}_1 * \boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{k} * \boldsymbol{x}$$

  where the effective $\boldsymbol{k}$ is much larger in spatial extent

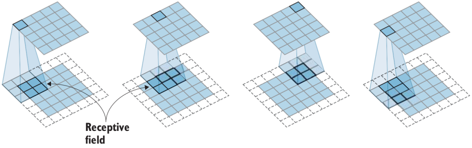
- composition (with pooling layers or strides) allows local translation and distortion

Examples of learned features



Outline

How to compute convolution?



(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

- convolution layer is **locally connected, weight-sharing** fully connected layer
- if we vectorize both input and output, the opetation can be represented as a **matrix multiplication**

$$\begin{pmatrix} x1 & x2 & x3 \\ x4 & x5 & x6 \\ x7 & x8 & x9 \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} k1 & k2 \\ k3 & k4 \end{pmatrix} \Longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} k1 & k2 & 0 & k3 & k4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k1 & k2 & 0 & k3 & k4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k1 & k2 & 0 & k3 & k4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k1 & k2 & 0 & k3 & k4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x1 \\ x2 \\ x3 \\ x4 \\ x5 \\ x6 \\ x7 \\ x8 \\ x9 \end{pmatrix}$$

so we don't worry about forward and backward pass

More on computation

To compute the convolution

- use (sparse) matrix-vector multiplication (early versions of `cuDNN`)
- use fast Fourier transform (introduced in later versions of `cuDNN`)

$$\mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{w} \circledast \boldsymbol{x}) = \mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{w}) \odot \mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{x})$$

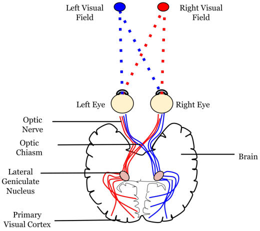
  [known as the **convolution theorem**; linear conv converted into circular conv by zero-padding]

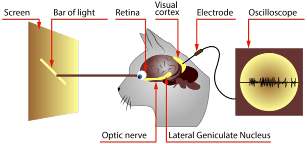
To compute the max-pooling

- forward: simple
- backward? what's $\nabla_{\boldsymbol{x}} \max(x_1, \dots, x_n)$?

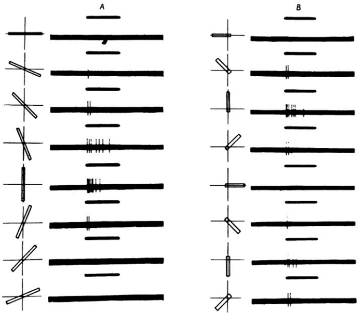
Outline

Hubel and Wiesel 1959 [Hubel and Wiesel, 1959]





focused on the primary visual cortex (V1)



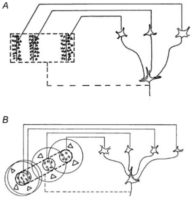
main discovery: directional selectivity of the neurons inside V1, and **local responsiveness** per cell

A brief history of CNN

Hubel and Wiesel 1962 [Hubel and Wiesel, 1962]

Two types of cells: *simple* S-cells and *complex* C-cells

- correspond to two levels of processing
- C-cells robust to distortion, but S-cells not



Composition of complex receptive fields from simple cells. The C-cell responds to the largest output from a bank of S-cells to achieve oriented response that is robust to distortion

Transform from circular retinal receptive fields to elongated fields for simple cells. The simple cells are susceptible to fuzziness and noise

- Complex C-cells build from similarly oriented simple cells
  - They "fine-tune" the response of the simple cell
- Show complex buildup – building *more complex patterns* by composing early neural responses
  - Successive transformation through Simple-Complex combination layers

S-cells: conv kernels   C-cells: max pooling

A brief history of CNN

Fukushima 1980: Neocognitron [Fukushima, 1980]—unsupervised

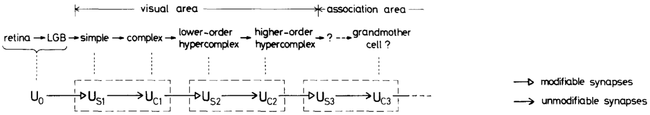
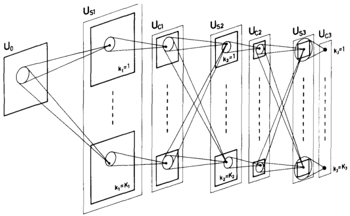
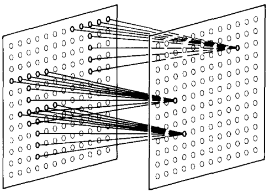


Fig. 1. Correspondence between the hierarchy model by Hubel and Wiesel, and the neural network of the neocognitron

- multi-layers of S-C cells compositions
- only S-cells are learnable



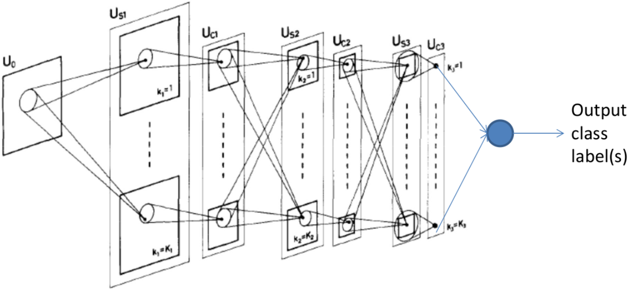
cell planes get smaller but number of planes increase going deeper



S cells have ReLU-like activitation, C cells have ReLU+Max like activation

A brief history of CNN

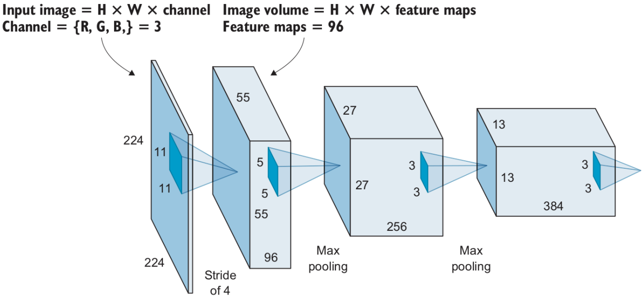
Lecun 1989: supervision added [LeCun et al., 1989, Lecun et al., 1998]



back-propagation used for supervised training for digit recognition

Typical design patterns

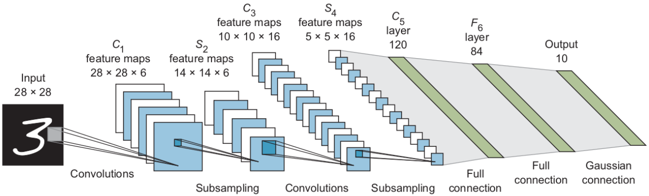
- feature extraction (CONV) + classification (fully connected)
- depth increases (more filters), dimension decreases (subsampling) when moving deeper



(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

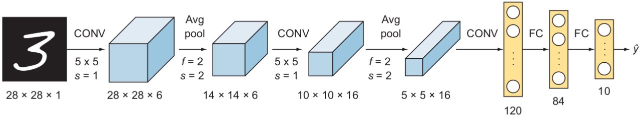
- one or two fully-connected layers for classification

LeNet-5 (1998)



(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

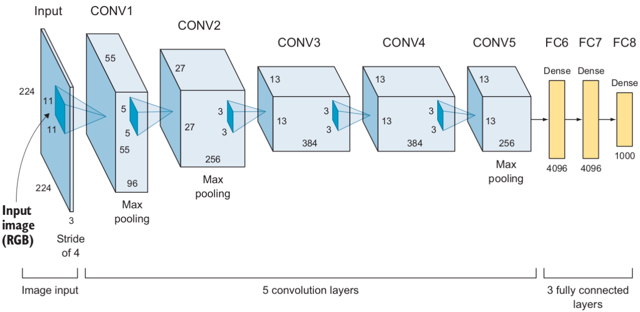
- $\tanh$ used for activation
- 5×5 filters



(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

AlexNet (2012)

breakthrough on ImageNet competition in 2012 and impressed the computer vision community



(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

- ReLU used for activation
- large filters: 11×11, 5×5, 3×3 filters
- dropout used for regularization
- weight decay/regularization

VGG-net (2014)

VGG — Visual Geometry Group (Oxford U.)

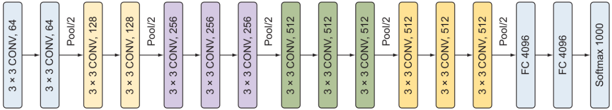


Figure 5.8 VGGNet-16 architecture

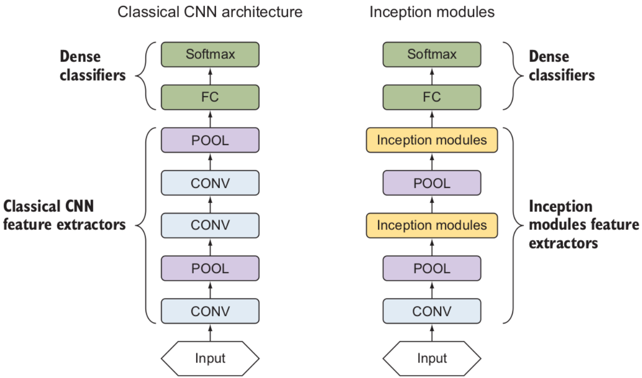
(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

- smaller filters (3×3) to make up for large ones in AlexNet. A nice property of convolution:

$$\boldsymbol{a} * (\boldsymbol{b} * \boldsymbol{c}) = (\boldsymbol{a} * \boldsymbol{b}) * \boldsymbol{c}$$

composition of filters covers larger receptive fields

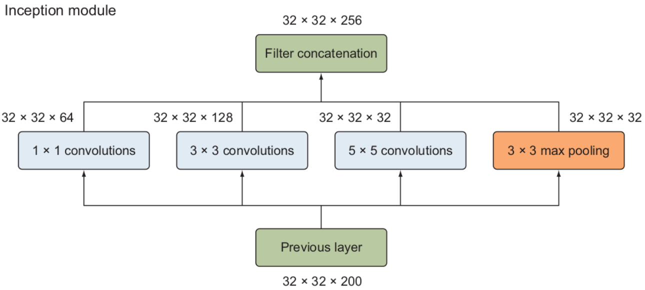
Inception and GoogLeNet (2014)



(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

pack things into **inception modules**

Inception module—basic version

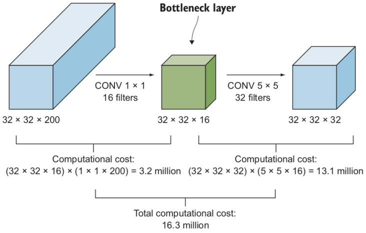


(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

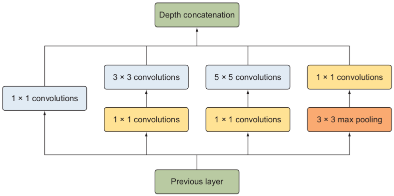
idea: apply all filters together and (hopefully) the training process performs the suitable selection/combination itself

– filters can be short-circuited when the values are set to $\mathbf{0}$

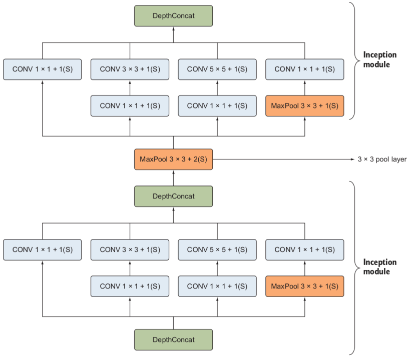
1×1 convolution helps to reduce the #channels $\Longrightarrow$ saves computation



Inception module with dimensionality reduction



(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

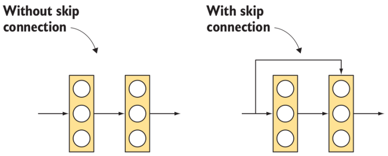


(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

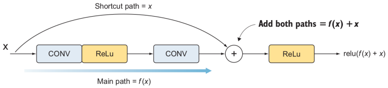
ResNet (2015)

going really deep...sees performance **degradation**

a solution:



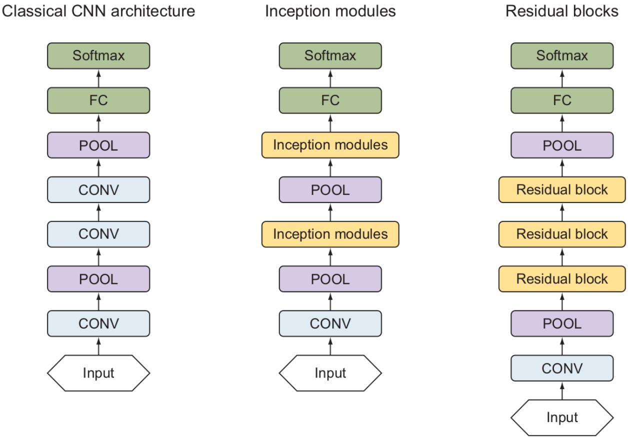
(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])



a residual block (Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

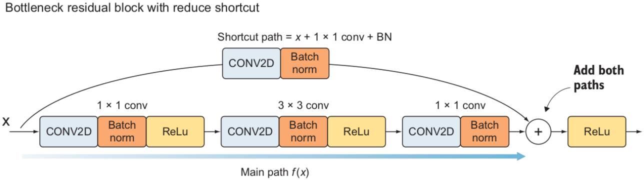
- skip connection
  - allows short-circuit unnecessary layers—e.g., setting the kernels to zero—and thus avoids performance degradation when adding more layers
  - mitigates gradient explosion or vanishing—-$\boldsymbol{J}_{f+\boldsymbol{I}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \boldsymbol{J}_f(\boldsymbol{x}) + \boldsymbol{I}$
- batch normalization

Comparison with previous models



(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

Inside a residual block



(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

- no pooling layers
- 1×1 conv before and after 3×3 conv to control #channels and hence computation
- batch normalization (BN) after each conv layer
- 1×1 conv and BN added to the skip connection also to match dim for summation

full details see: `https://pytorch.org/hub/pytorch_vision_resnet/`

DenseNet (2016)

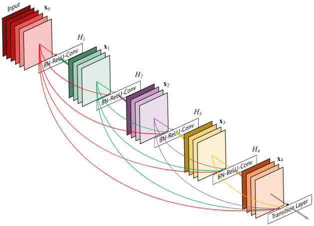


Figure 1: A 5-layer dense block with a growth rate of $k = 4$. Each layer takes all preceding feature-maps as input.

(Credit: [Huang et al., 2016])

- inside the same dense block, any feature map "connected" to all subsequent feature maps—**dense**
- "connected" here means **concatenation** vs. the **summation** in ResNet
- concatenation enables feature reusing and hence higher efficiency

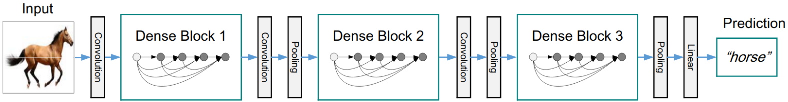


Figure 2: A deep DenseNet with three dense blocks. The layers between two adjacent blocks are referred to as transition layers and change feature-map sizes via convolution and pooling.

(Credit: [Huang et al., 2016])

transition layers adjust the sizes of the feature maps

Other models to watch

on accuracy:

- EfficientNet (2019) [Tan and Le, 2019]
  https://github.com/tensorflow/tpu/tree/master/models/official/efficientnet
- ResNeXt https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.05431

on compact models:

- SqueezeNet https://arxiv.org/abs/1602.07360
- ShuffleNet https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.11164
- MobileNet https://arxiv.org/abs/1801.04381

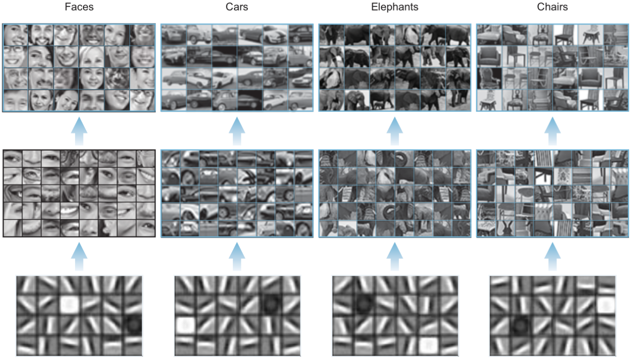
Pytorch official classification models

https://pytorch.org/vision/stable/models.html#classification

Outline

Transfer learning

Recall: (we hope) CNNs learn increasingly complex and semantically meaningful features



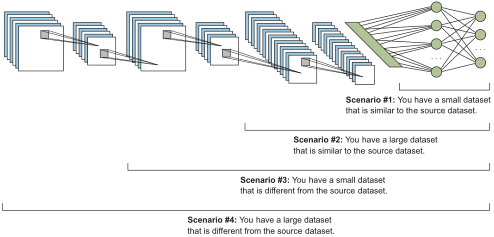
(Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

So: early layers trained on a large and diverse dataset, e.g., ImageNet, can be reused. This part is called a **pretrained** model

Transfer learning

source domain: training data for a pre-trained model
target domain: training data for the current model

Scenario	Size of the target data	Similarity of the original and new datasets	Approach
1	Small	Similar	Pretrained network as a feature extractor
2	Large	Similar	Fine-tune through the full network
3	Small	Very different	Fine-tune from activations earlier in the network
4	Large	Very different	Fine-tune through the entire network



⎵ indicates trainable part (Credit: [Elgendy, 2020])

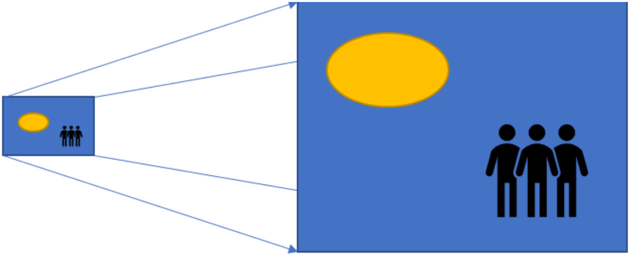
Pytorch tutorial: https://pytorch.org/tutorials/beginner/transfer_learning_tutorial.html
Stanford notes: https://cs231n.github.io/transfer-learning/

For domains that only need low-level features: [Peng et al., 2021]

Transposed convolution

convolution with strides: downsampling

transposed convolution: upsampling



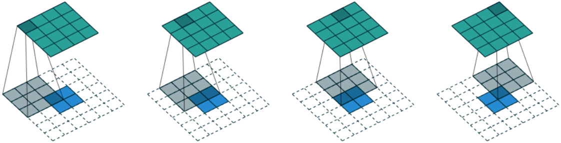
(Credit: https://naokishibuya.medium.com/)

often used for segmentation, generation, or other regression—outputs are structured objects such as images, videos, time series, speech, etc

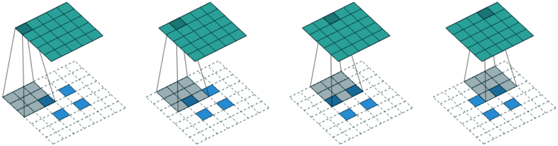
- traditional methods: e.g., nearest neighbor/bilinear/bicubic **interpolation**
- here: interpolation with a **learnable filter**

Transposed convolution

also called **fractionally strided convolutions** or deconvolution (misnomer): zero padding, zero interleaving (when forward stride > 1), and then convolution



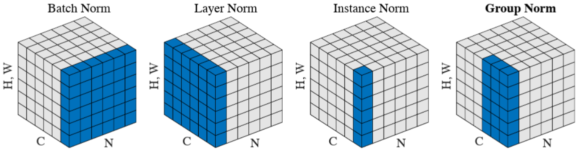
forward stride $= 1$



forward stride $= 2$

more details see https://github.com/vdumoulin/conv_arithmetic

Normalization



Normalization methods. Each subplot shows a feature map tensor, with N as the batch axis, C as the channel axis, and (H, W) as the spatial axes. The pixels in blue are normalized by the same mean and variance, computed by aggregating the values of these pixels.

Credit: [Wu and He, 2018]

normalization in different directions/groups of the data tensors

- N is the batch axis
- C is the channel axis
- WH is the per output dimension (1 for fully connected, but 2D for CNNs)

batch normalization is popular, but with **layer/group normalization**:

- small N (batch size) is possible
- simplicity: training/test normalizations are consistent

Data augmentation

- More relevant data always help!
- Fetch more external data
- Generate more internal data: generate based on whatever you want to be robust to
  - vision: translation, rotation, background, noise, deformation, flipping, blurring, occlusion, etc

Credit: https://github.com/aleju/imgaug

See one example here https://pytorch.org/tutorials/beginner/transfer_learning_tutorial.html

Are CNNs only for images?

Recall why CNN? **complexity, locality/ordering, translation-invariance**

These are desired also when processing video, text sequence, times series data, speech data, etc Examples:

- WaveNet for text-to-speech system `https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WaveNet`
- text classification `https://arxiv.org/abs/1408.5882`
- video analysis [Ji et al., 2013, Karpathy et al., 2014, Huang et al., 2018]
- time series analysis [Yu and Koltun, 2015, Borovykh et al., 2017]

see also *An Empirical Evaluation of Generic Convolutional and Recurrent Networks for Sequence Modeling* [Bai et al., 2018]

Outline

Suggested reading

- Deep Learning for Vision Systems [Elgendy, 2020]
- Convolutional Networks for Images, Speech, and Time-Series [LeCun et al., 1995]
- A guide to convolution arithmetic for deep learning https://arxiv.org/abs/1603.07285
- Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition [Lecun et al., 1998]
- https://cs231n.github.io/transfer-learning/

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