## **Machine Learning**

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## **Sources for Slides**

▶ I have extensively used the machine learning materials that have been prepared by Google.

```
https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/crash-course/
```

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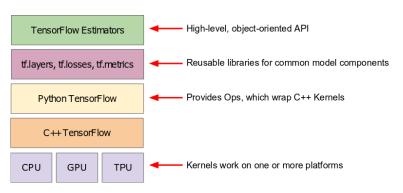
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## **Outline**

First Steps with TensorFlow Toolkit

- ► TensorFlow is a computational framework for building machine learning models.
- ► TensorFlow provides a variety of different toolkits that allow you to construct models at your preferred level of abstraction.
- You can use lower-level APIs to build models by defining a series of mathematical operations.
- ► Alternatively, you can use higher-level APIs (like tf.estimator) to specify predefined architectures, such as linear regressors or neural networks.

The following figure shows the current hierarchy of TensorFlow toolkits:



► The following table summarizes the purposes of the different layers:

Toolkit(s)	Description
Estimator tf.estimator	High-level, OOP API
tf.layers/tf.losses/	Libraries for common model
tf.metrics	components
TensorFlow	Lower-level APIs

- ► TensorFlow consists of the following two components:
  - a graph protocol buffer used to specify the computation as a distributed graph
  - a runtime that executes the distributed graph
- ▶ These two components are analogous to
  - ▶ Python code and
  - ► the Python interpreter.
- ► The Python interpreter is implemented on multiple hardware platforms to run Python code.
- Analogously, TensorFlow is implemented on multiple hardware platforms, including CPU, GPU, and TPU (Tensor Processing Unit), to run the graph.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tensor\_processing\_unit

- ▶ In TensorFlow, the computation is specified as a distributed graph.
- ▶ Nodes in the graph represent operations.
- ► Edges are directed and represent passing the result of an operation (a tensor) as an operand to another operation.
- ► Tensors are the primary data structure in TensorFlow programs. They are *N*-dimensional (where *N* could be very large) data structures, most commonly scalars, vectors, or matrices.
- ► TensorBoard is used to visualize a computational graph.

- ► Which API(s) should you use? You should use the highest level of abstraction that solves the problem.
- ► The higher levels of abstraction are easier to use, but are also (by design) less flexible.
- We recommend you start with the highest-level API first and get everything working.
- If you need additional flexibility for some special modeling concerns, move one level lower.
- Note that each level is built using the APIs in lower levels, so dropping down the hierarchy should be reasonably straightforward.

# **Key Terms**

- estimators
- ► graph
- ▶ tensor