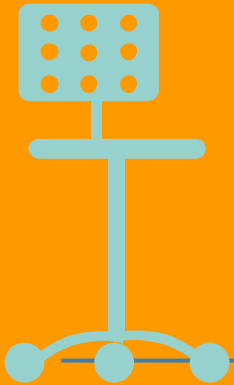
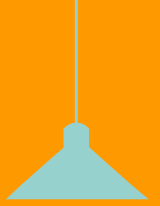


"Neural networks are like the brain of the machines, unlocking the potential for computers to not just compute, but to truly understand and learn from the world around us."





ArthurKakande

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ArthurKakande / README.md

Hi there 🙌

I'm Arthur Kakande, i enjoy 💻 turning data into insights and building intelligent solutions! 💡. Welcome to my GitHub profile!

About Me

- 🔧 I'm currently working on The Africa Knowledge Graph
- 🌟 I'm interested in AI and Intelligent Systems
- 💬 Ask me about Information Retrieval, Semantic Technologies, Expert Systems, Natural Language Understanding, ML, Distributed AI, etc.
- 📧 How to reach me: <https://twitter.com/arthurkakande>

My Skills

- Programming languages: R, Python, Java, SQL
- Frameworks and libraries: Streamlit, R Shiny, Tensorflow, Langchain
- Tools and technologies: Protege, GraphDB
- Databases: PostgreSQL
- Other skills: Statistical Analysis

Get in Touch

Feel free to reach out to me if you have any questions, ideas, or just want to say hello! I'm always excited to connect with fellow developers and enthusiasts.

Let's collaborate, learn, and create amazing things together!

Introduction to Neural Networks and Deep Learning

In learning we don't give the computer instructions on how to perform a task, rather we give it data or information and let it learn some patterns to be able to perform a task on its own.

Supervised Learning;
Given a data set of input and output
pairs, learn a function that maps
inputs to outputs.

Classification;

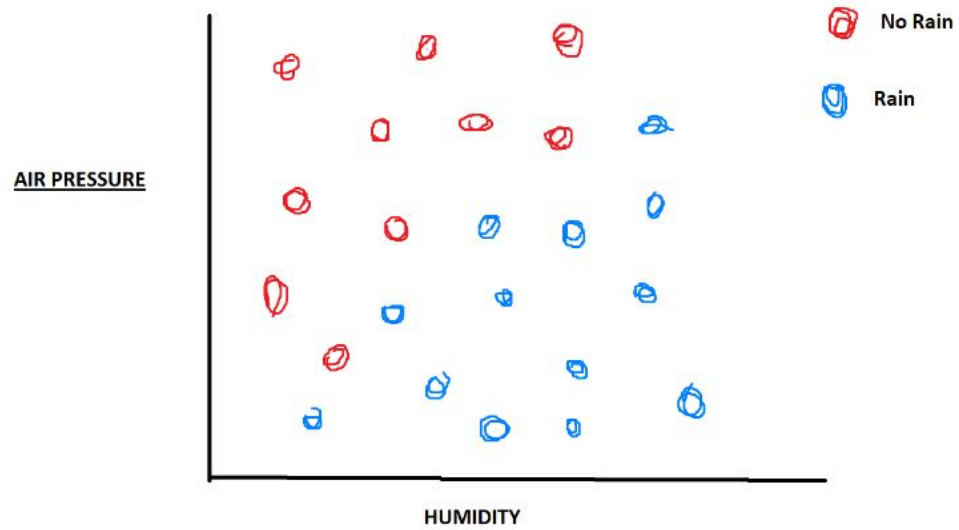
A task in supervised learning that deals with mapping an input to a discrete category.

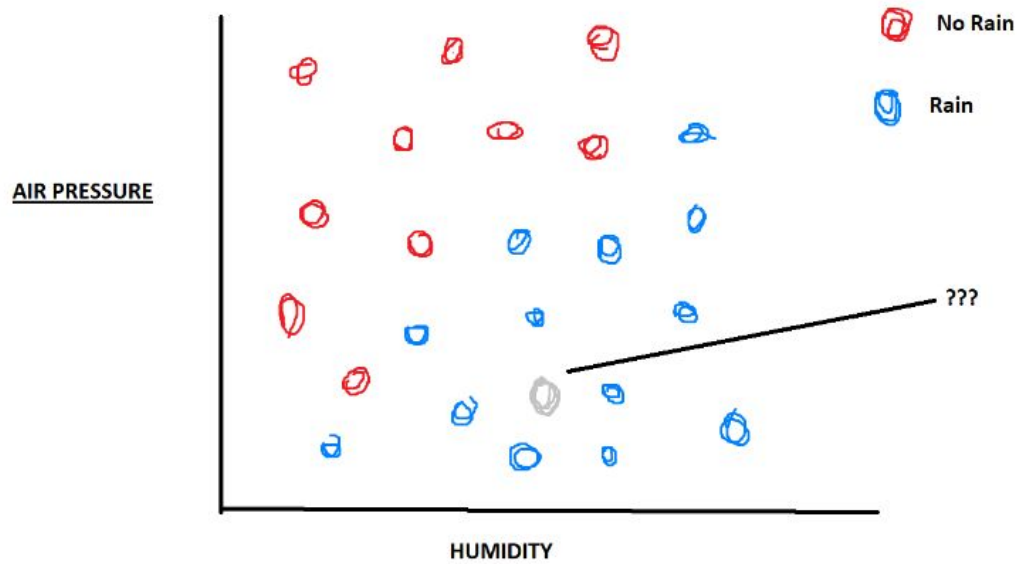


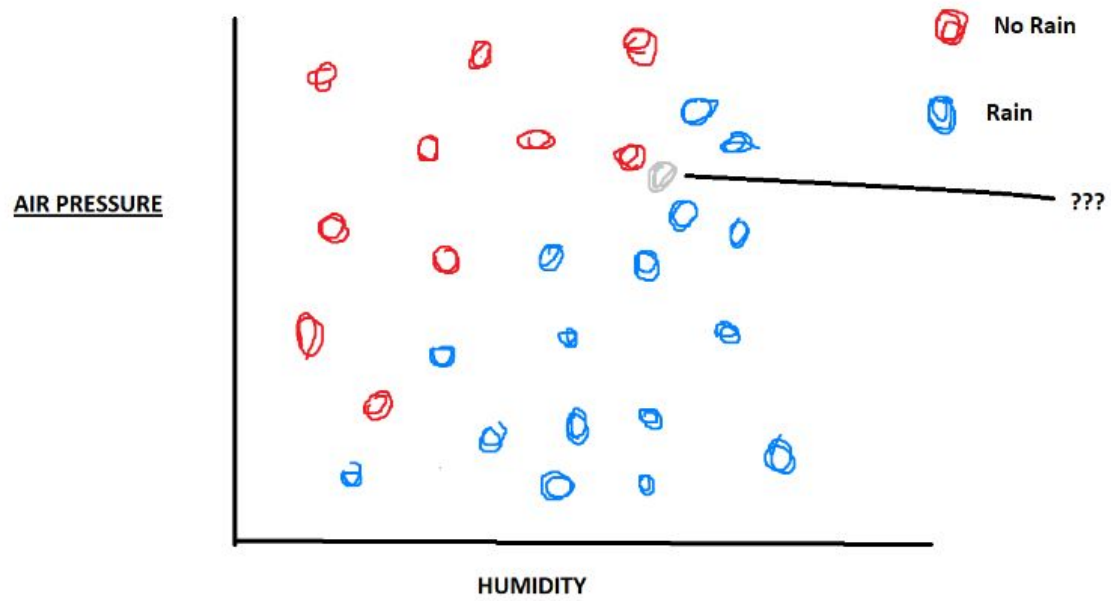


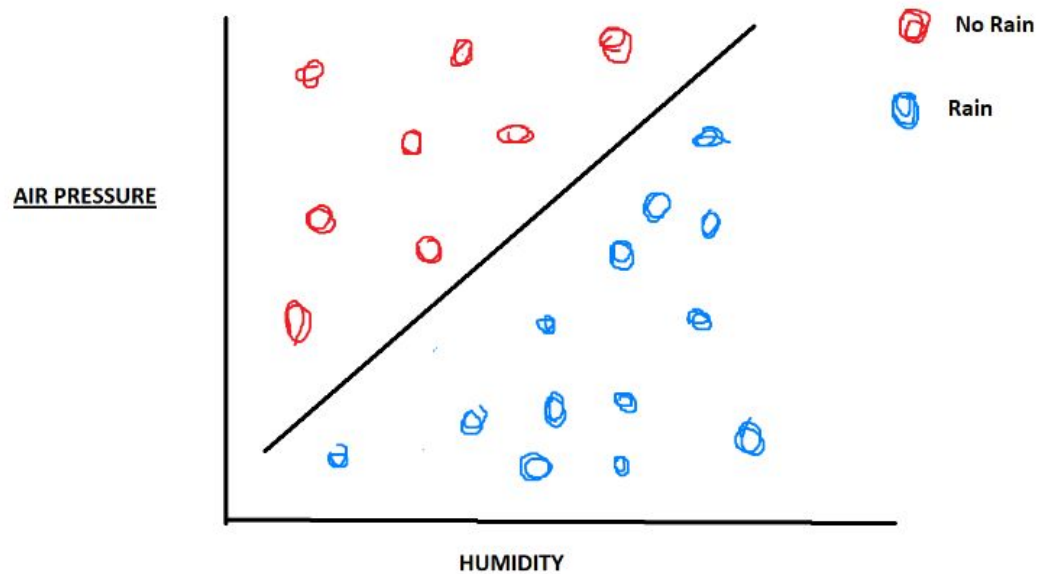


Humidity	Air pressure	Rain
18	25	Rain
19	3	No Rain
25	5	No Rain
20	7	No Rain
8	25	Rain
10	40	Rain
6	25	-









**Hypothesis = Intercept + (W1 *
humidity) + (W2 * Air pressure)**

**Rain(humidity, Air pressure) =
Intercept + (W1 * humidity) + (W2 *
Air pressure)**

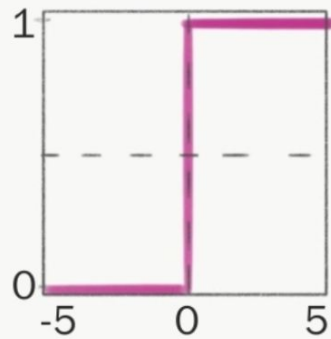
Function;

**If below threshold = Value is 0 = No
Rain**

**If above threshold = Value is 1 =
Rain**

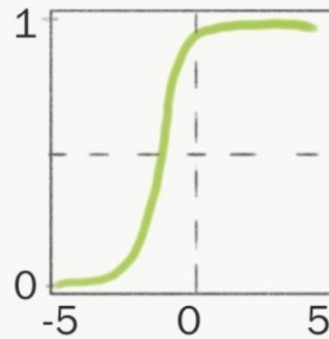
Activation Functions

Threshold

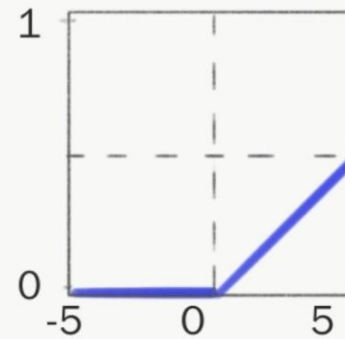


No defined
gradient

Sigmoid

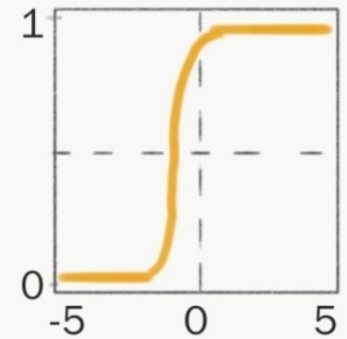


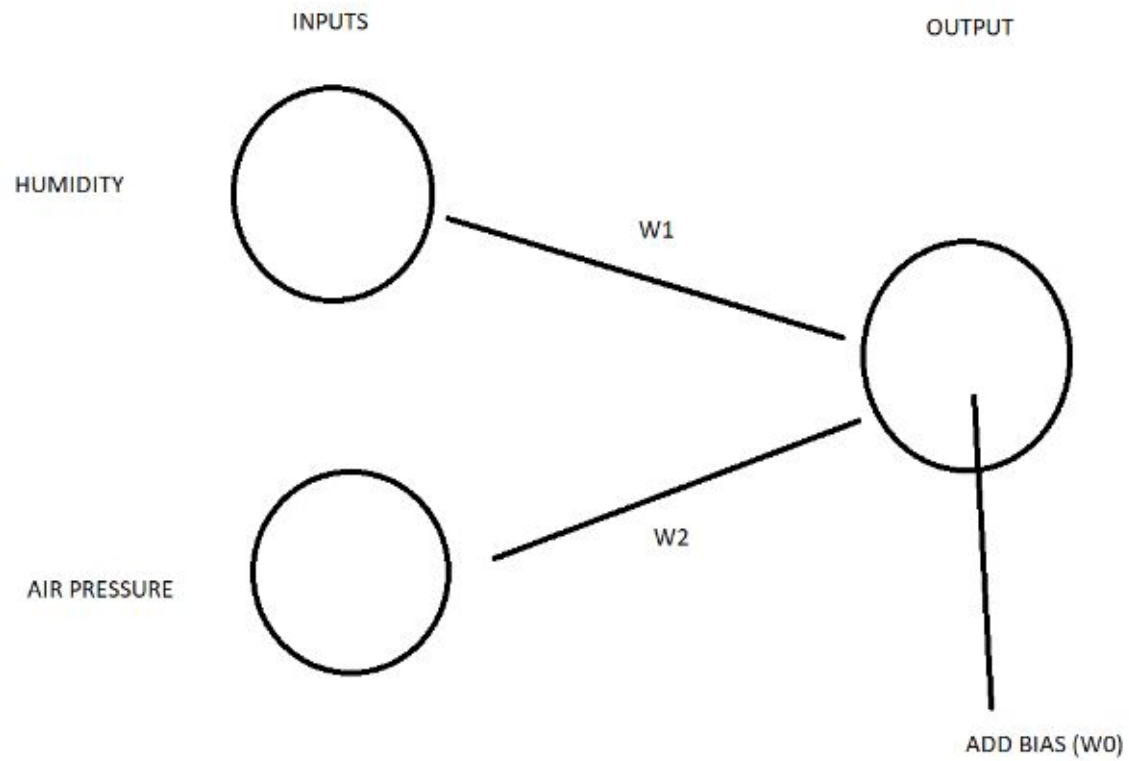
Relu*

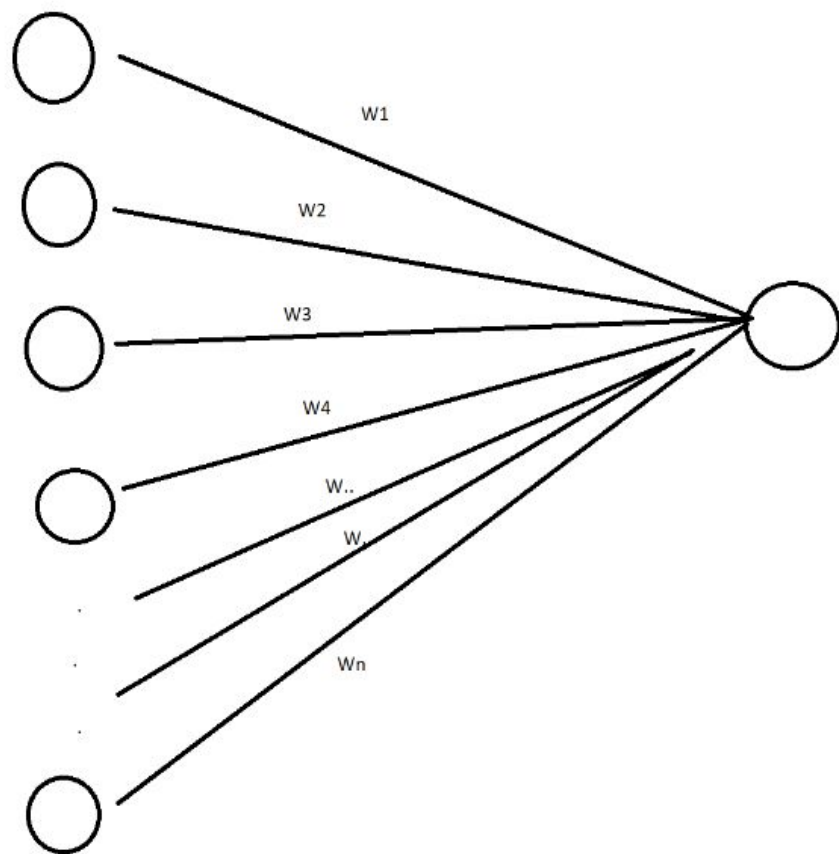


Default

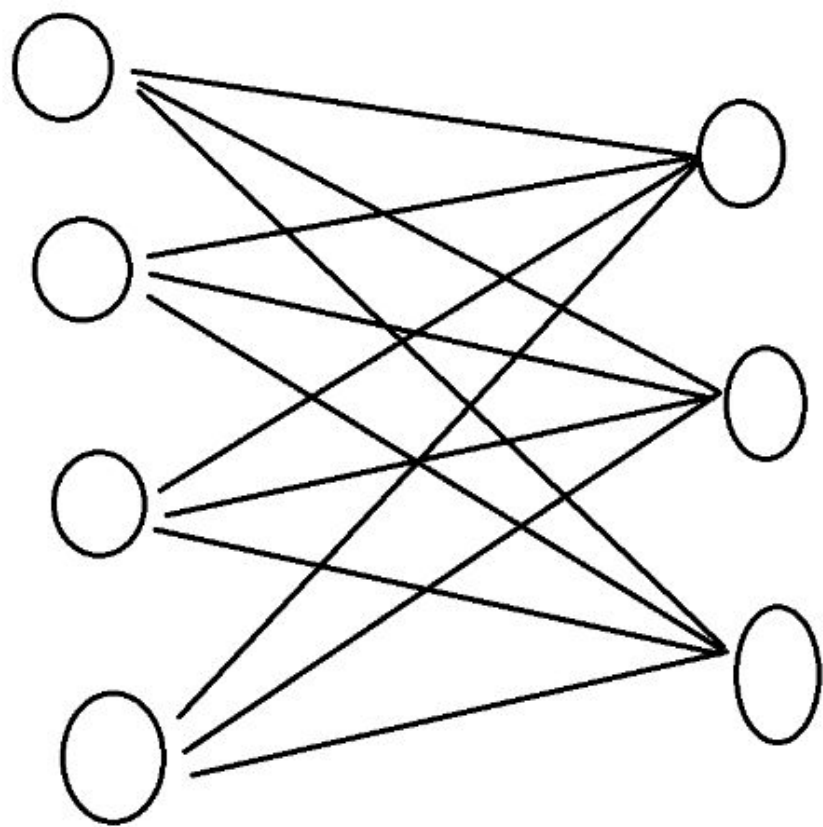
Tan H

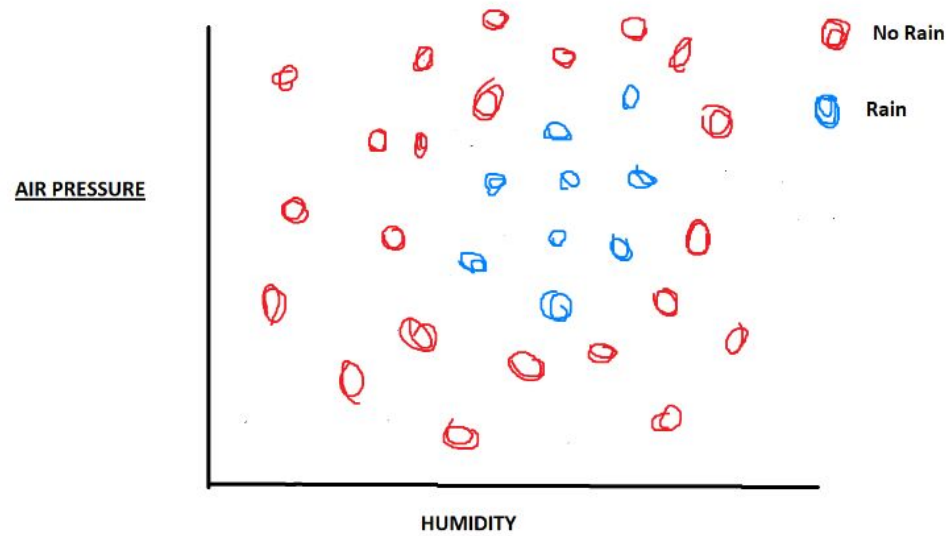




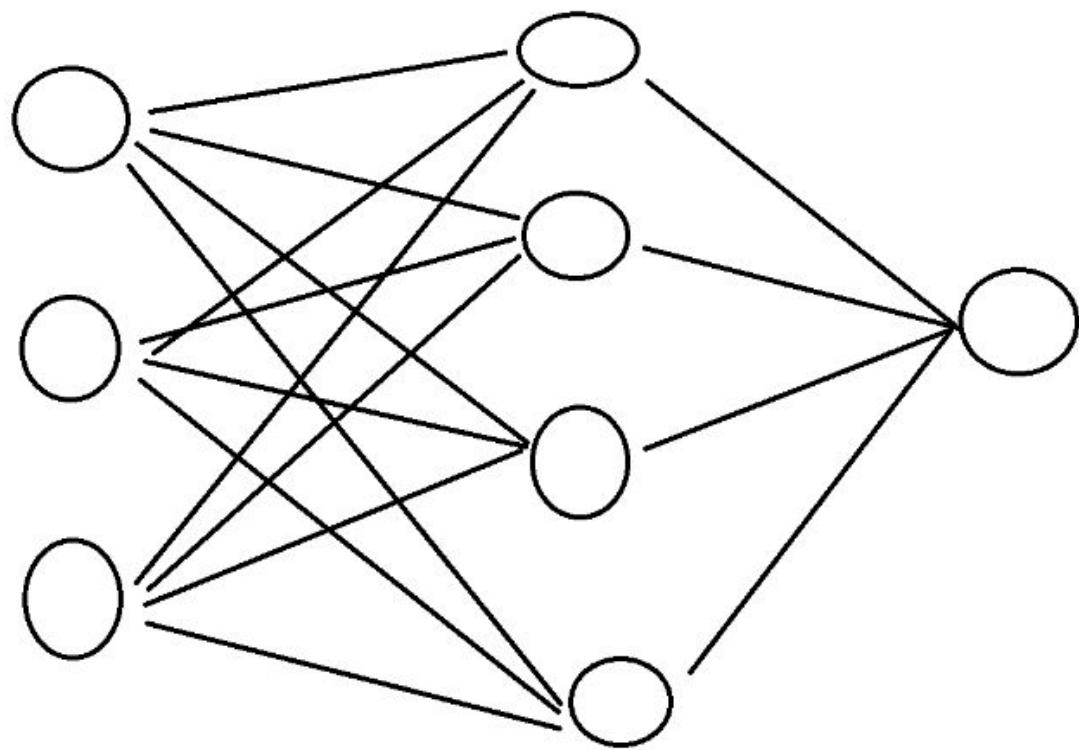


Gradient Descent;
Algorithm for minimizing loss when
training a neural network





Multilayer Neural Network;
An artificial neural network with an
input layer, output layer and at least
one hidden layer.



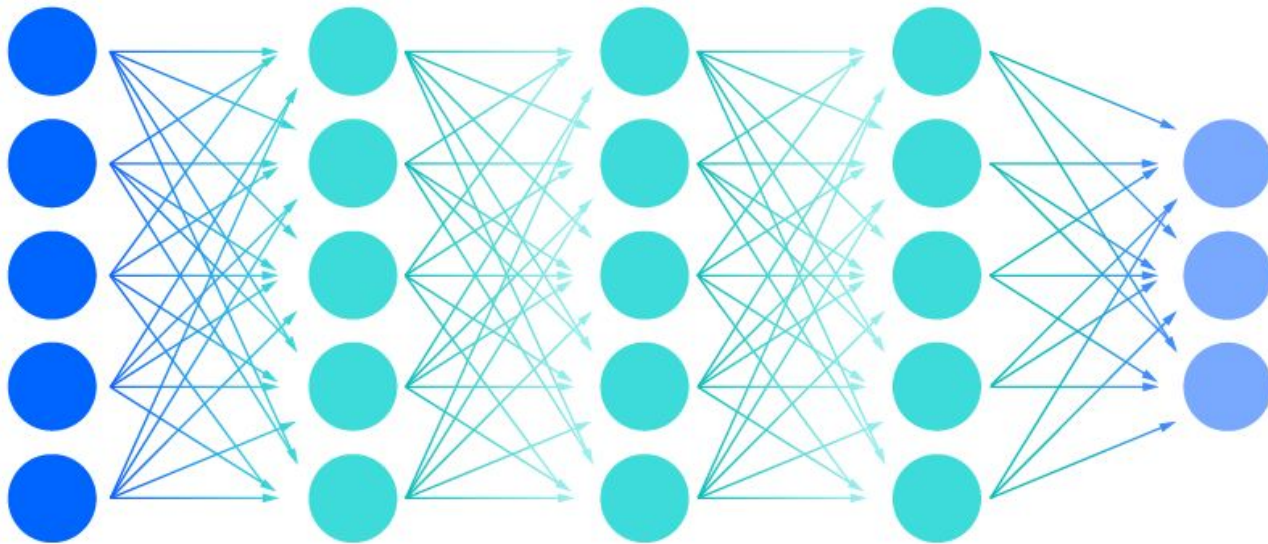
Back propagation;
An algorithm for training a neural
network with a hidden layer

Deep neural network

Input layer

Multiple hidden layer

Output layer

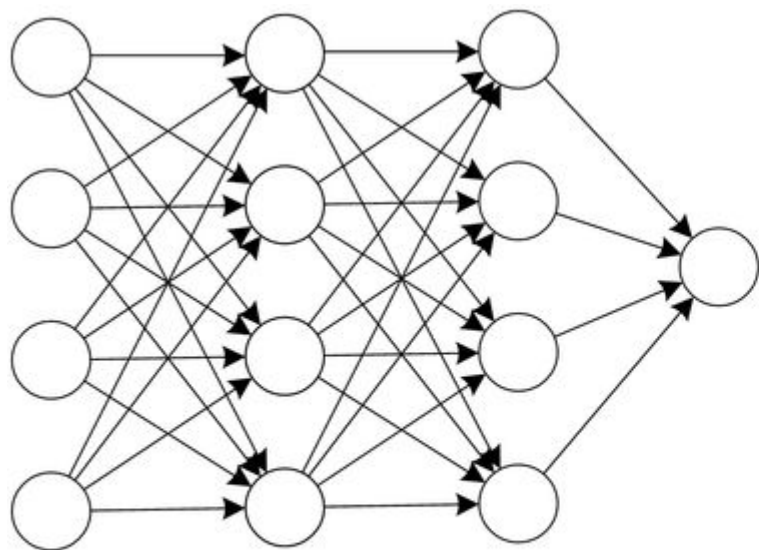


Overfitting;

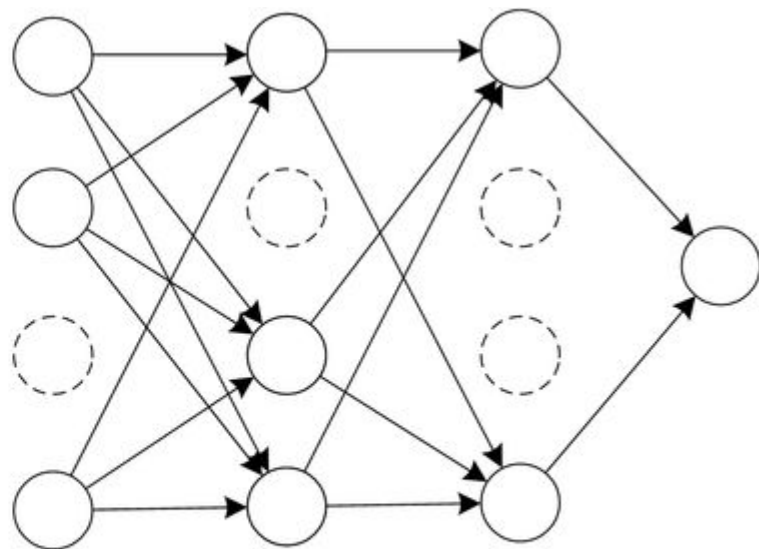
A model that fits too closely to a particular dataset and may therefore fail to generalise on future datasets

Drop out:

**Temporarily removing units -
randomly - from the neural network
to prevent over reliance on certain
units.**



(a) Standard Neural Network

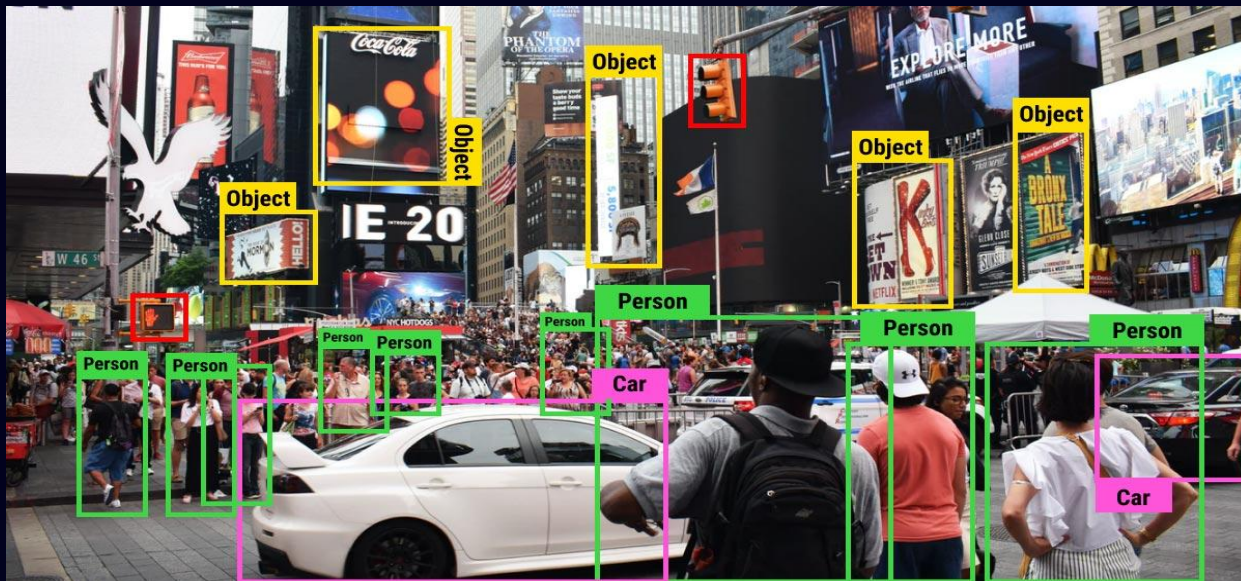


(b) Network after Dropout

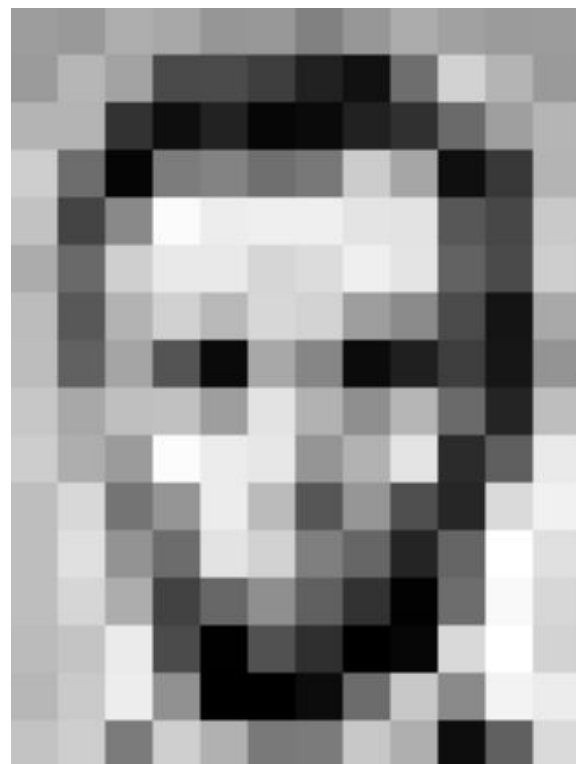
playground.tensorflow.org

Computer Vision

Computer vision; Computational methods for analyzing and understanding digital images

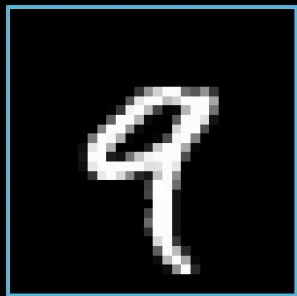


[illegible]

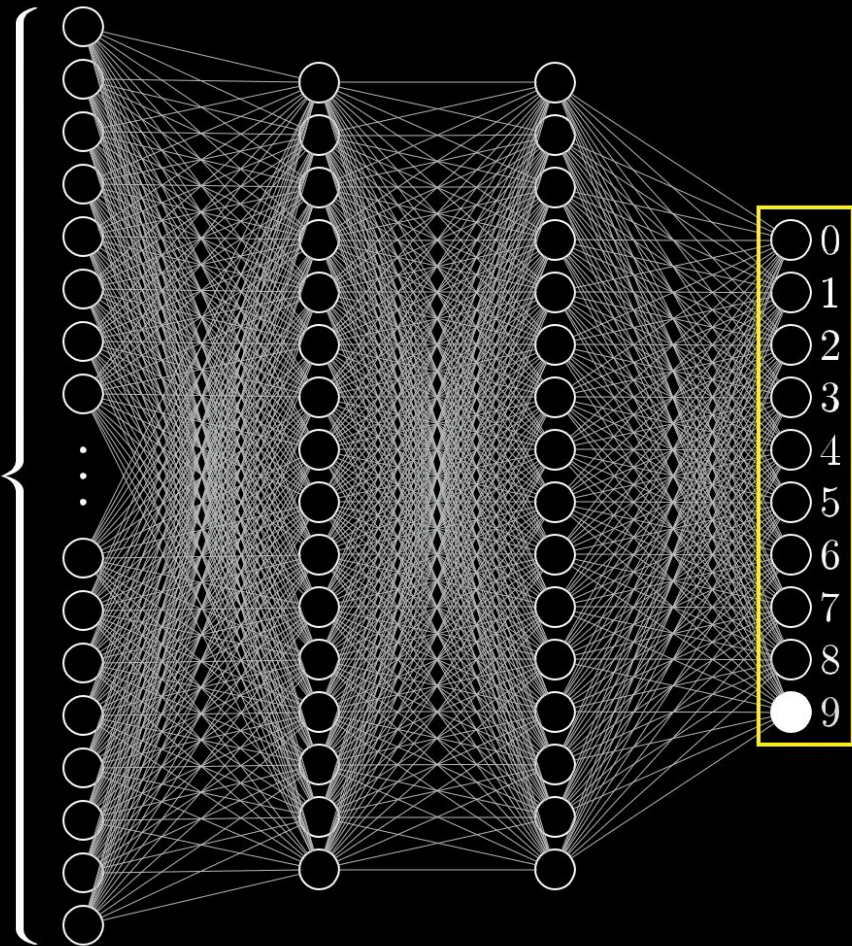


157	153	174	168	150	152	129	151	172	161	155	156
155	182	163	74	75	62	33	17	110	210	180	154
180	180	50	14	34	6	10	33	48	106	159	181
206	109	5	124	131	111	120	204	166	15	56	180
194	68	137	251	237	239	239	228	227	87	71	201
172	105	207	233	233	214	220	239	228	98	74	206
188	88	179	209	185	215	211	158	139	75	20	169
189	97	165	84	10	168	134	11	31	62	22	148
199	168	191	193	158	227	178	143	182	106	36	190
205	174	155	252	236	231	149	178	228	43	95	234
190	216	116	149	236	187	86	150	79	38	218	241
190	224	147	108	227	210	127	102	36	101	255	224
190	214	173	66	103	143	96	50	2	109	249	215
187	196	235	75	1	81	47	0	6	217	255	211
183	202	237	145	0	0	12	108	200	138	243	236
195	206	123	207	177	121	123	200	175	13	96	218

157	153	174	168	150	152	129	151	172	161	155	156
155	182	163	74	75	62	33	17	110	210	180	154
180	180	50	14	34	6	10	33	48	106	159	181
206	109	5	124	131	111	120	204	166	15	56	180
194	68	137	251	237	239	239	228	227	87	71	201
172	105	207	233	233	214	220	239	228	98	74	206
188	88	179	209	185	215	211	158	139	75	20	169
189	97	165	84	10	168	134	11	31	62	22	148
199	168	191	193	158	227	178	143	182	106	36	190
205	174	155	252	236	231	149	178	228	43	95	234
190	216	116	149	236	187	86	150	79	38	218	241
190	224	147	108	227	210	127	102	36	101	255	224
190	214	173	66	103	143	96	50	2	109	249	215
187	196	235	75	1	81	47	0	6	217	255	211
183	202	237	145	0	0	12	108	200	138	243	236
195	206	123	207	177	121	123	200	175	13	96	218



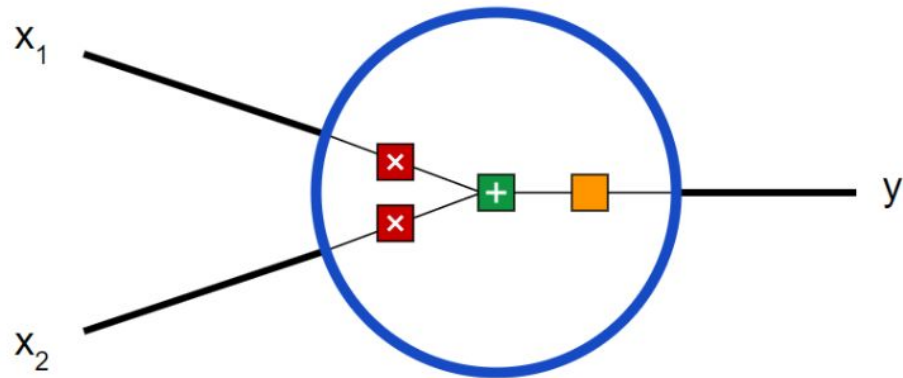
784

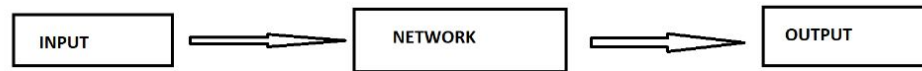


Input

Network

Output



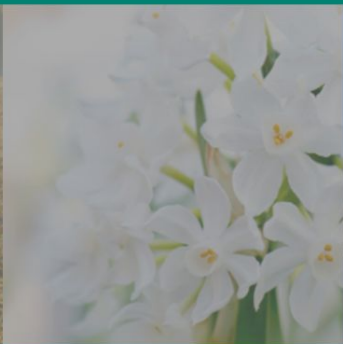


Feed forward Neural Network

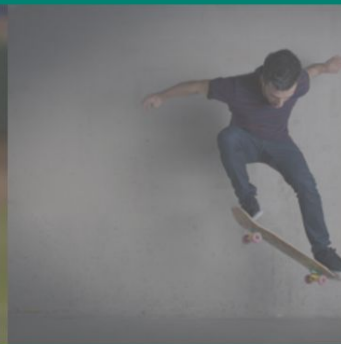
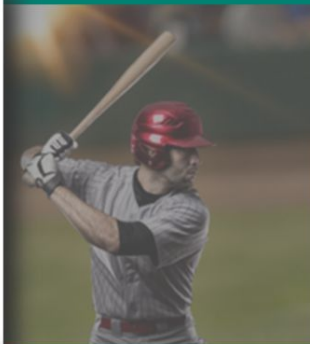
CaptionBot



I can understand the content of any photograph and I'll try to describe it as well as any human. I'll analyze your photo, but I won't store or share it. [Learn More.](#)



➔ Upload a photo



captionbotui.azurewebsites.net

Microsoft's new image-captioning AI will help accessibility in Word, Outlook, and beyond



The image captioning algorithm will be used to improve apps like Seeing AI, here being used by developer Florian Beijers. Image: [Microsoft / Maurice Jager](#)

/ The algorithm even beats humans in some limited tasks

By [James Vincent](#), a senior reporter who has covered AI, robotics, and more for eight years at The Verge.

Oct 14, 2020, 6:00 PM GMT+3 | [0 Comments](#) / [0 New](#)



If you buy something from a Verge link, Vox Media may earn a commission. [See our ethics statement.](#)

Microsoft has developed a new image-captioning algorithm that exceeds human accuracy in certain limited tests. The AI system has been used to update the company's assistant app for the visually



ThisPersonDoesNotExist.com uses AI to generate endless fake faces



A few sample faces – all completely fake – created by ThisPersonDoesNotExist.com

/ Hit refresh to lock eyes with another imaginary stranger

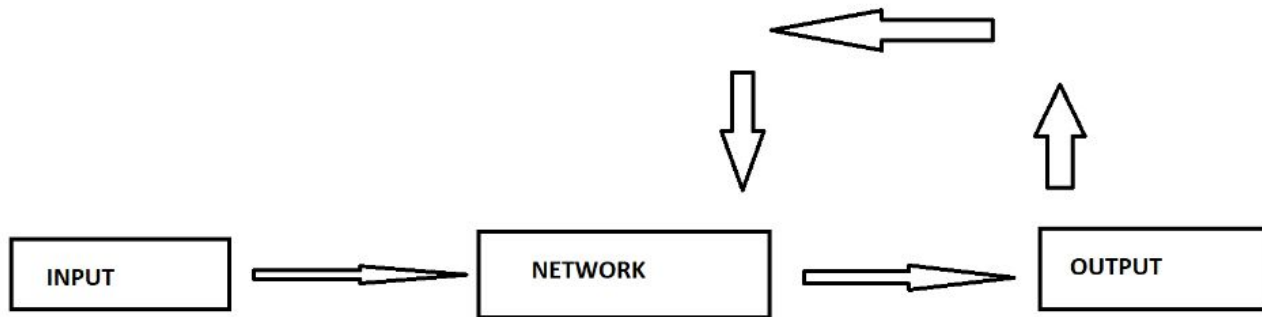
By [James Vincent](#), a senior reporter who has covered AI, robotics, and more for eight years at The Verge.

Feb 15, 2019, 3:38 PM GMT+3 | [0 Comments](#) / [0 New](#)



The ability of AI to generate fake visuals is not yet mainstream knowledge, but a new website — [ThisPersonDoesNotExist.com](#) — offers a quick and persuasive education.

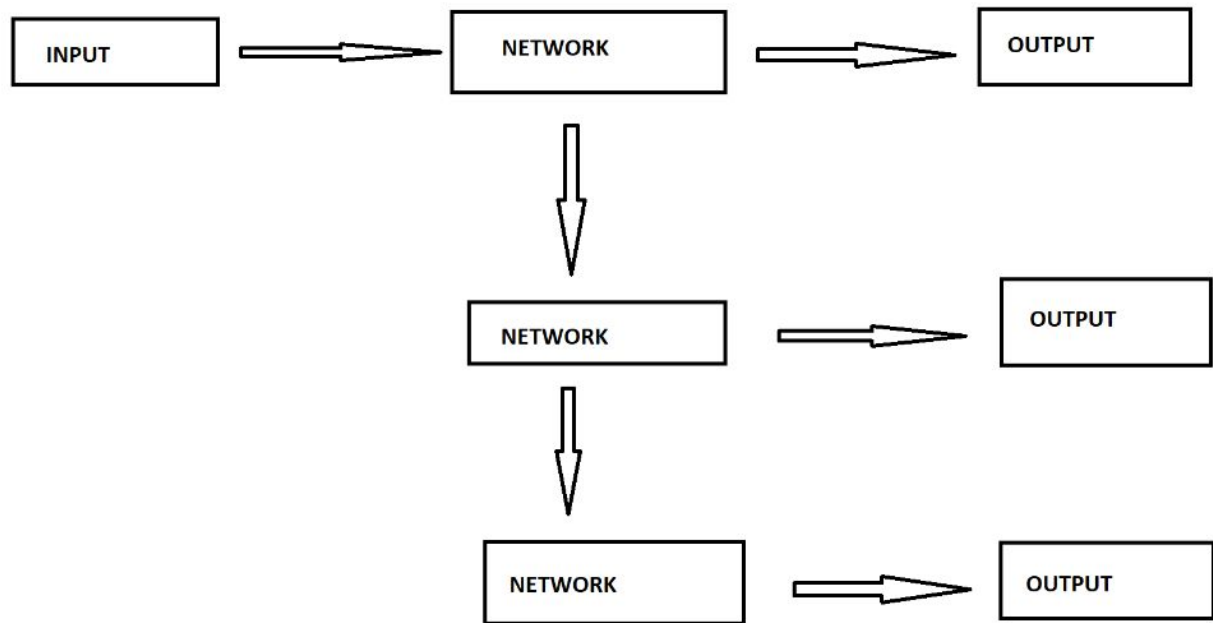


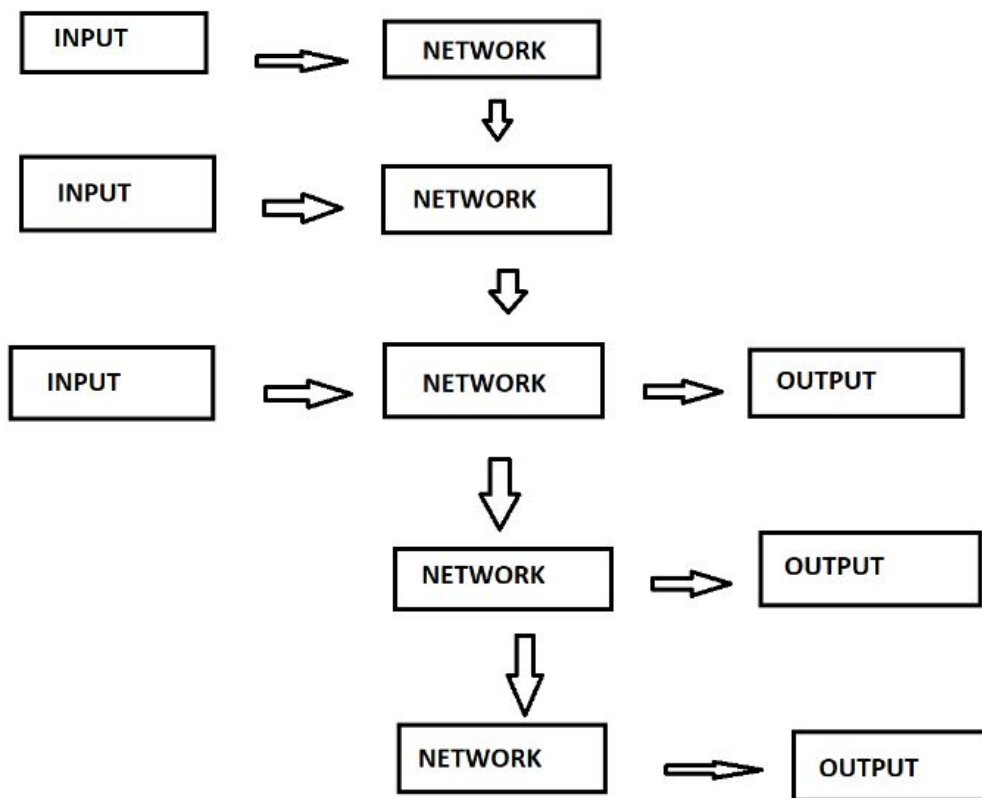


Recurrent Neural Network

RNNs:

These networks are designed for sequential data and have connections that loop back on themselves. They are effective for tasks like natural language processing and time series analysis.





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English

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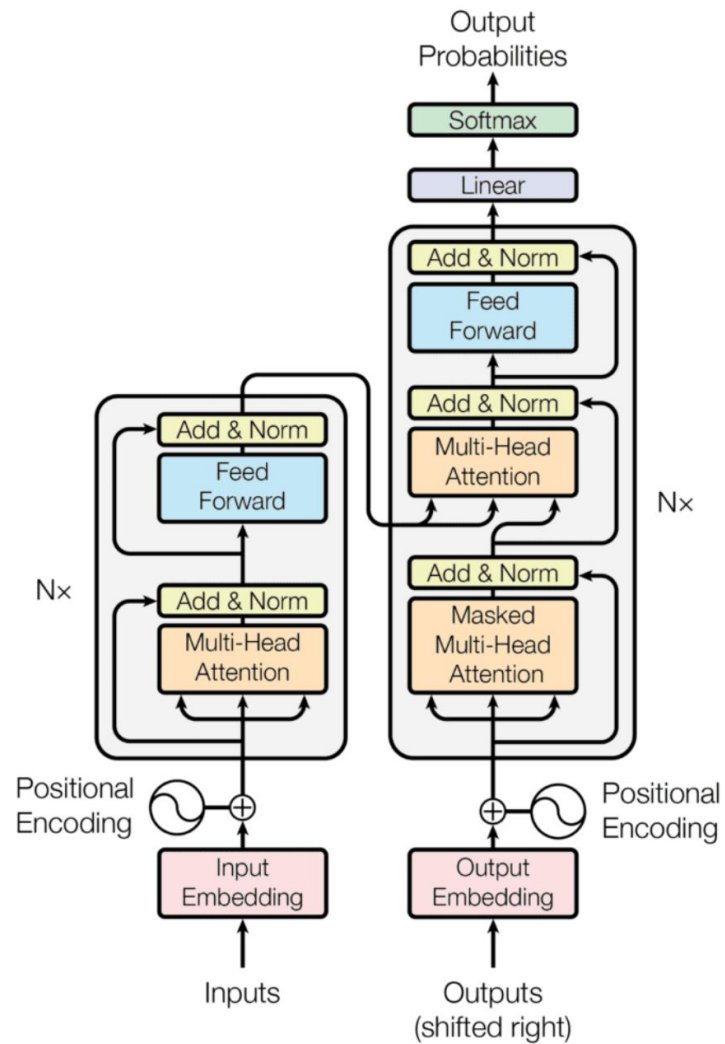
Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)

Networks:

A type of RNN, LSTMs address the vanishing gradient problem, making them better at handling long-range dependencies in sequences.

Transformers:

Introduced for natural language processing, Transformers have a self-attention mechanism that enables parallel processing of input sequences. They are the basis for many state-of-the-art models like BERT, GPT-3, and more.

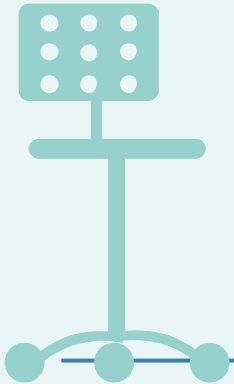
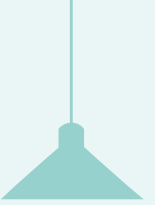




Any Questions...

Demo Time!!

Survey time...





Sources;

- **UVA Deep Learning Course**
- **Harvard's CS50**
- **University of Toronto**
(https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~hinton/coursera_slides.html)

