

# Practical Deep Learning

Dan Becker

kaggle

#ODSC 

# Welcome

Do two things:

1. Download slides from [https://github.com/dansbecker/odsc\\_2018](https://github.com/dansbecker/odsc_2018)
2. Ensure you have a **verified** Kaggle account
  - Verify by visiting [kaggle.com/kernels](https://kaggle.com/kernels), selecting “New Kernel” and then selecting Notebook.

# WORKSHOP PLAN

# This Workshop

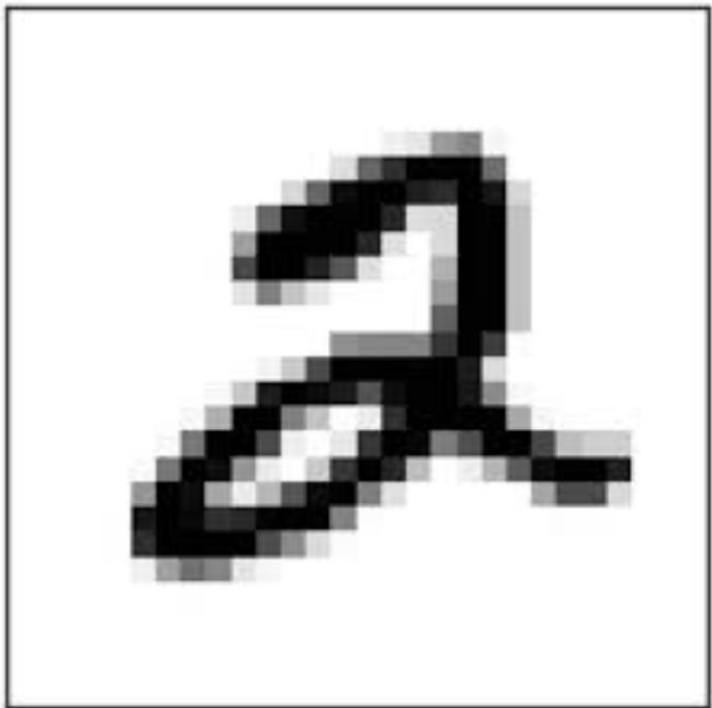


- Learning Approach
- Ideal Background
- Use Cases
- Tools Covered

# IMAGE PROCESSING BASICS

# Image As Matrix

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<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>55</b>	...
<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>123</b>	...
<b>44</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>99</b>	...
<b>55</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>88</b>	...
...	...	...	...	...

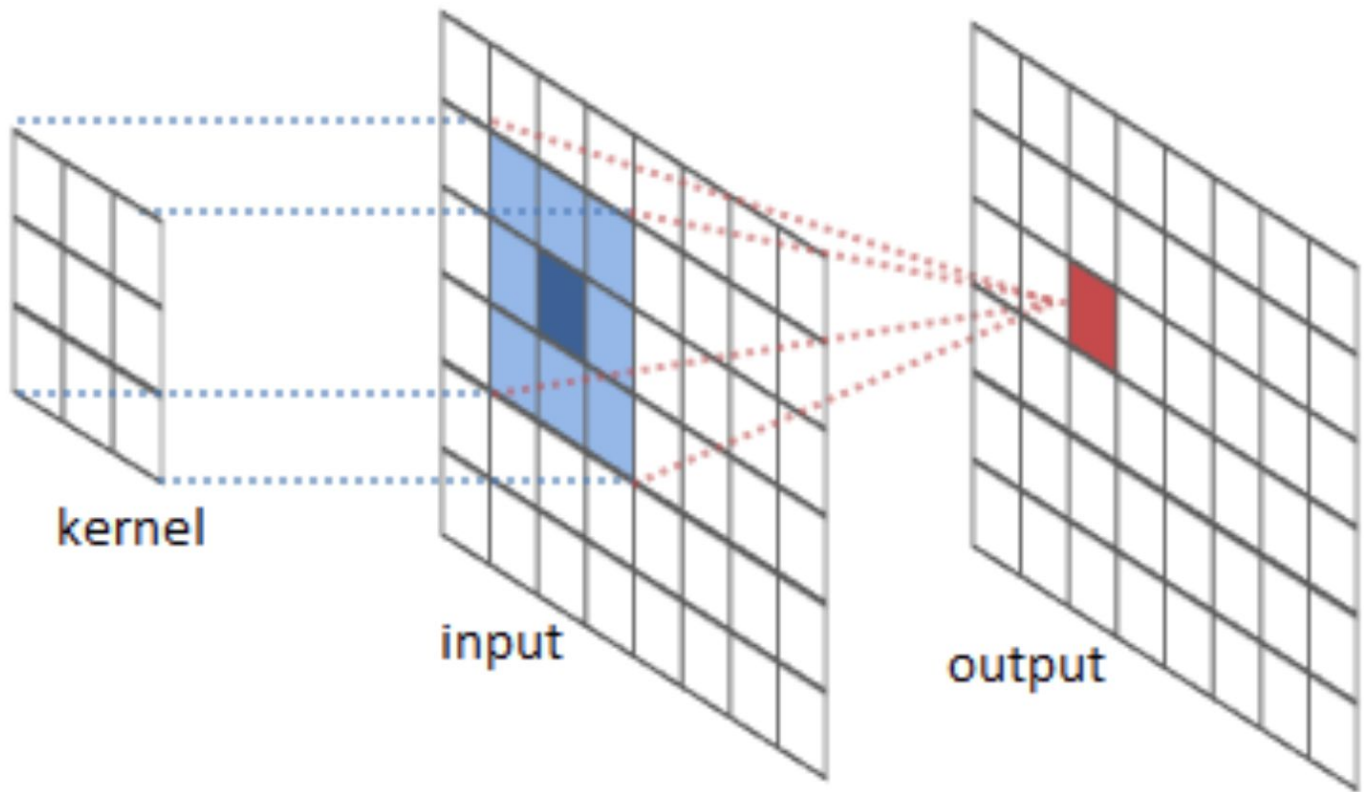
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		...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	16	24	55	...	...	...
18	12	99	123	...	...	...
44	88	31	99	...	...	...
55	94	31	88	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

# Convolutions: The Building Block of Computer Vision

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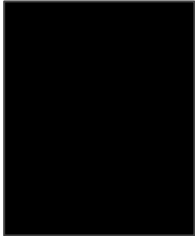




# Applying a Convolution

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Data



<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	...	...	...
<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

Convolution

1.5	1.5
-1.5	-1.5

$$\begin{aligned} &= 200(1.5) + 200(1.5) \\ &\quad - 200(1.5) - 200(1.5) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

# Applying a Convolution: Example 2

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Data

0	0	...	...	...
0	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

Convolution

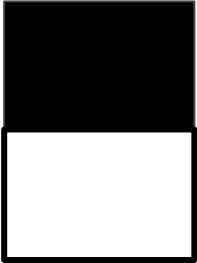
1.5	1.5
-1.5	-1.5

$$= 4(0)(1.5)$$
$$= 0$$

# Applying a Convolution: Example 3

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Data

	200	200	...	...	...
0	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Convolution

1.5	1.5
-1.5	-1.5

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 * 1.5 * 200 \\ &= 600 \end{aligned}$$

# First Exercise

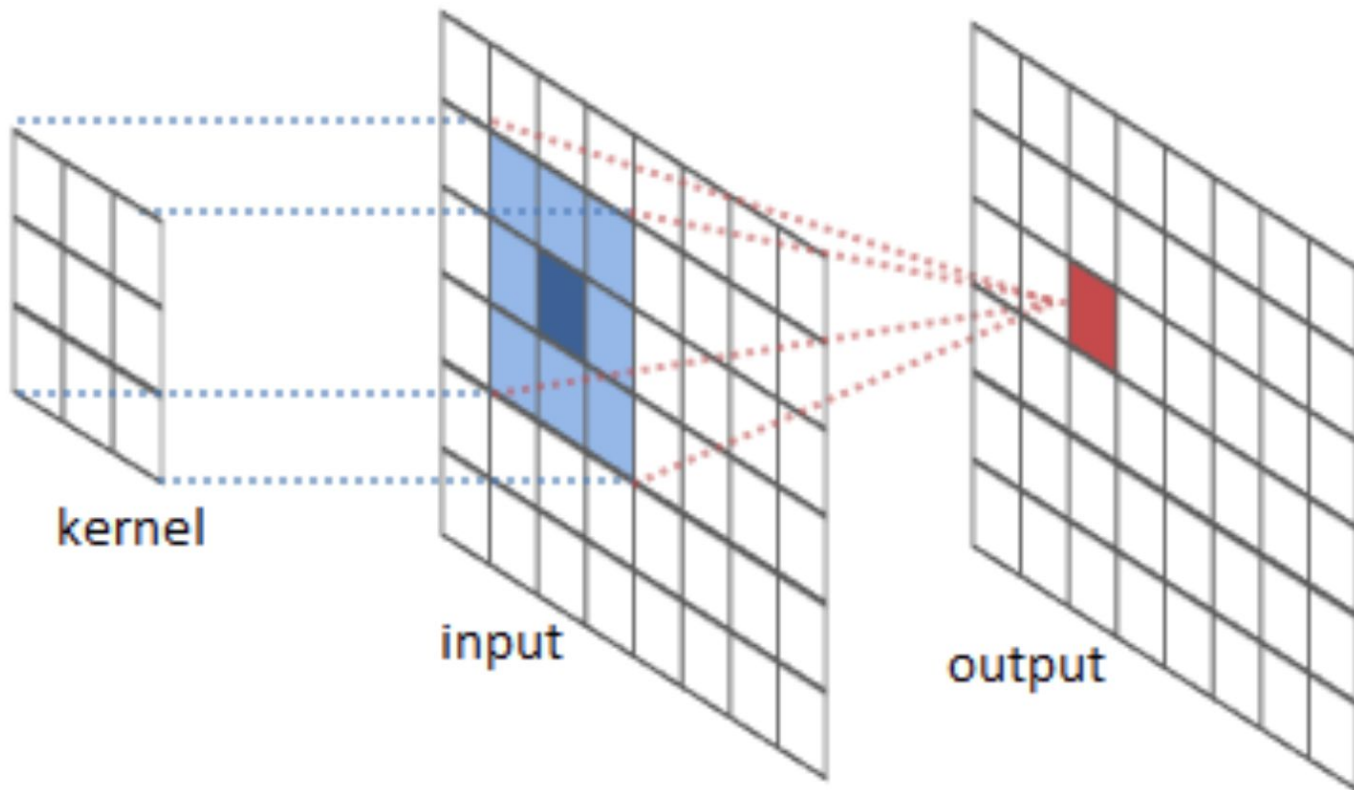
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- <https://www.kaggle.com/dansbecker/exercise-convolutions-for-computer-vision>
- Need a verified kaggle account.

# FROM CONVOLUTIONS TO MODELS

# Convolutions: The Building Block of Computer Vision

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# Multiple Convolutions

Image

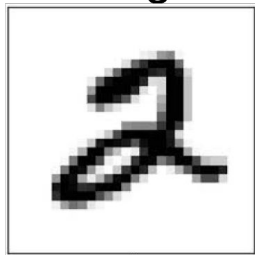


Image Data

0	0	200	150	0	0
0	143	55	99	222	0
0	188	0	0	181	0
0	0	0	200	0	0
0	0	149	0	0	0
0	245	202	140	225	0
0	0	0	0	0	0

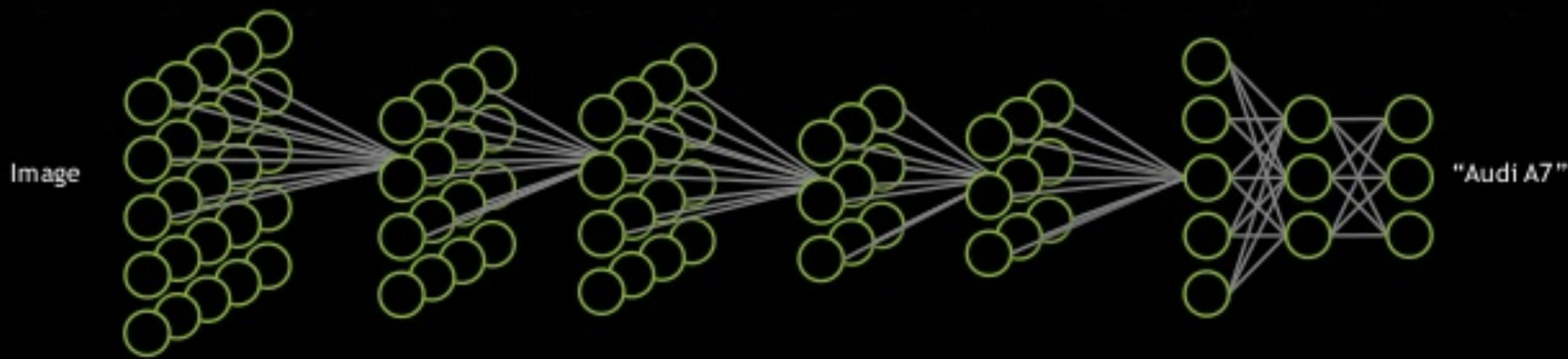
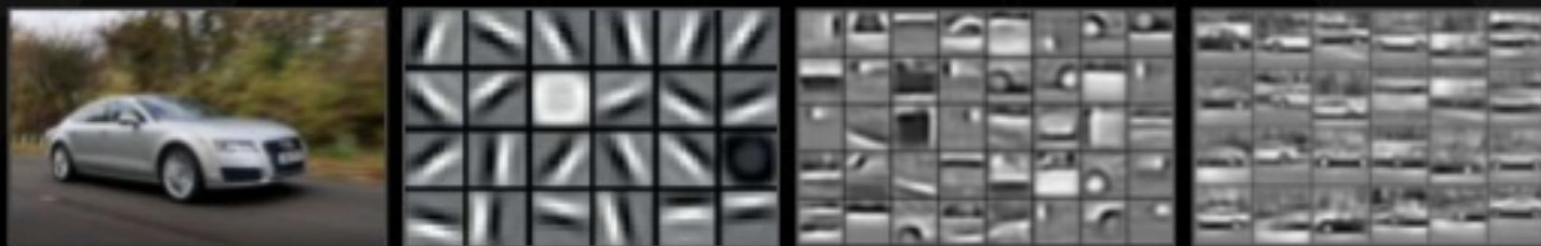
Filter 3

Filter 2

Filter 1

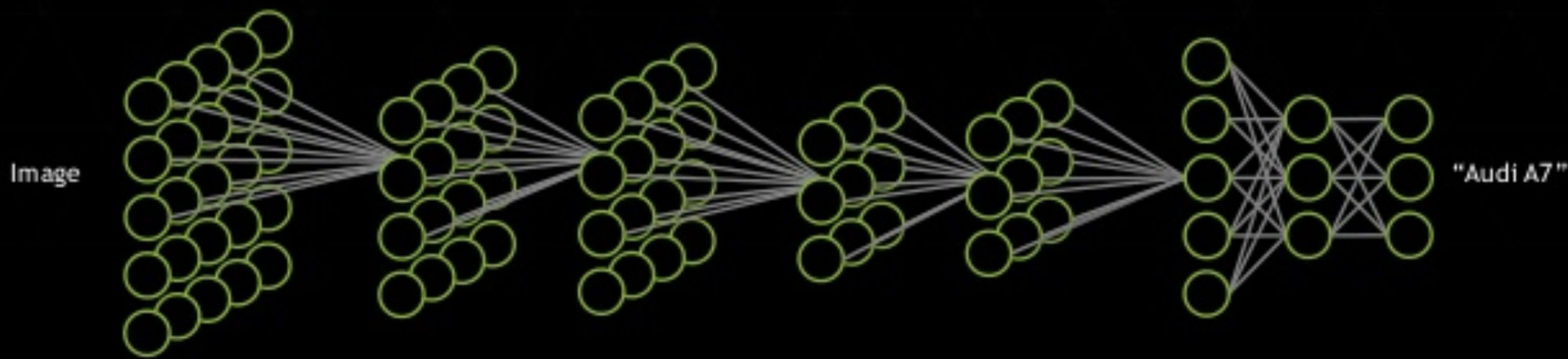
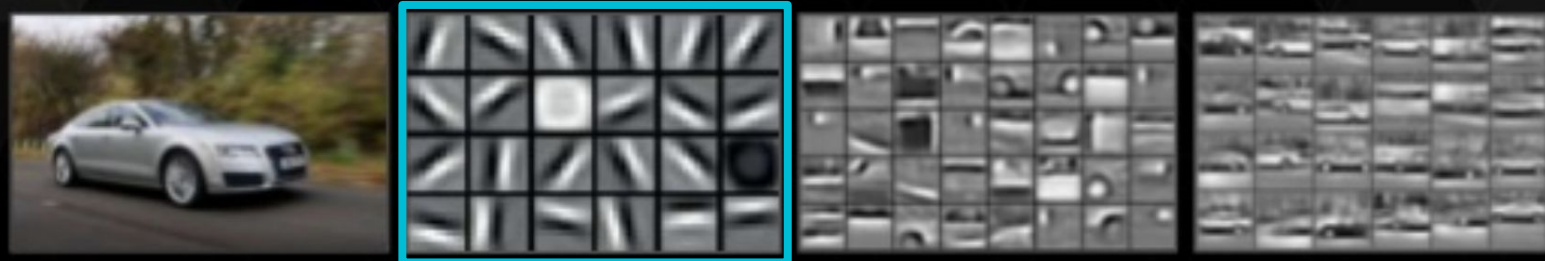
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
32	16	24	55	...	...
18	12	99	123	...	...
44	88	31	99	...	...
55	94	31	88	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

# HOW A DEEP NEURAL NETWORK SEES

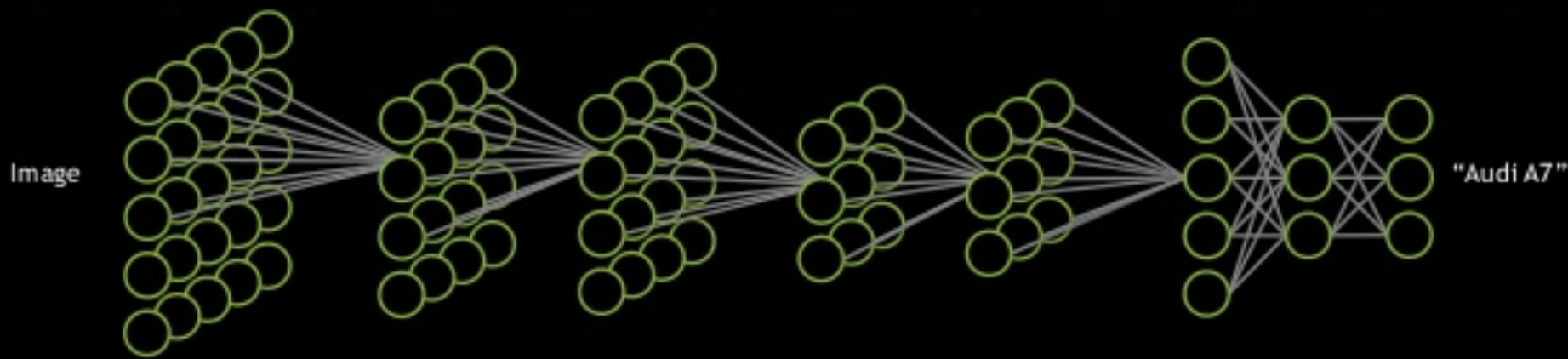
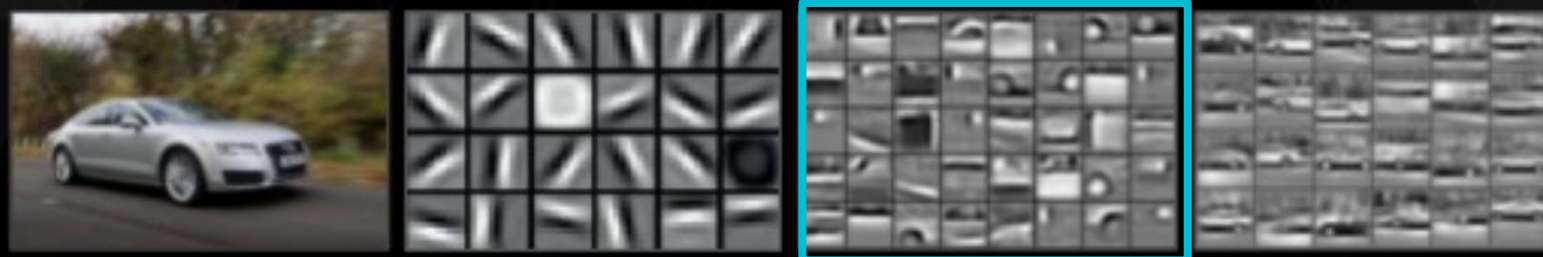




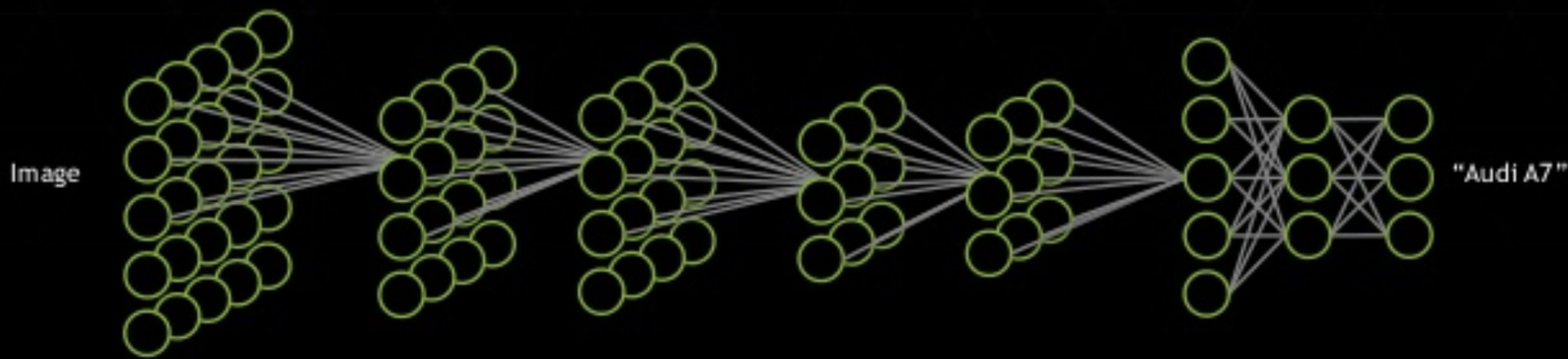
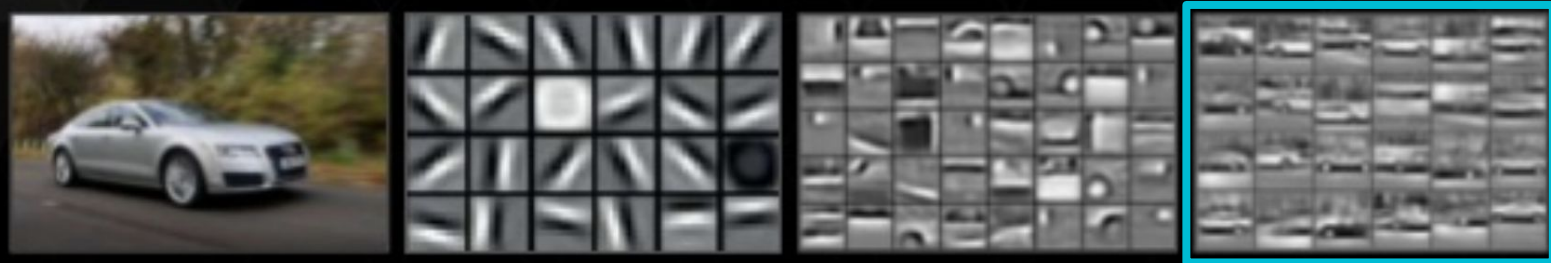
# HOW A DEEP NEURAL NETWORK SEES



# HOW A DEEP NEURAL NETWORK SEES



# HOW A DEEP NEURAL NETWORK SEES



CODING AND IMPROVING MODELS


# Coding In TensorFlow and Keras

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- IMGENET


# Coding In TensorFlow and Keras

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- IMGENET
- Sample code
  - <https://www.kaggle.com/dansbecker/programming-in-tensorflow-and-keras>

# Coding In TensorFlow and Keras

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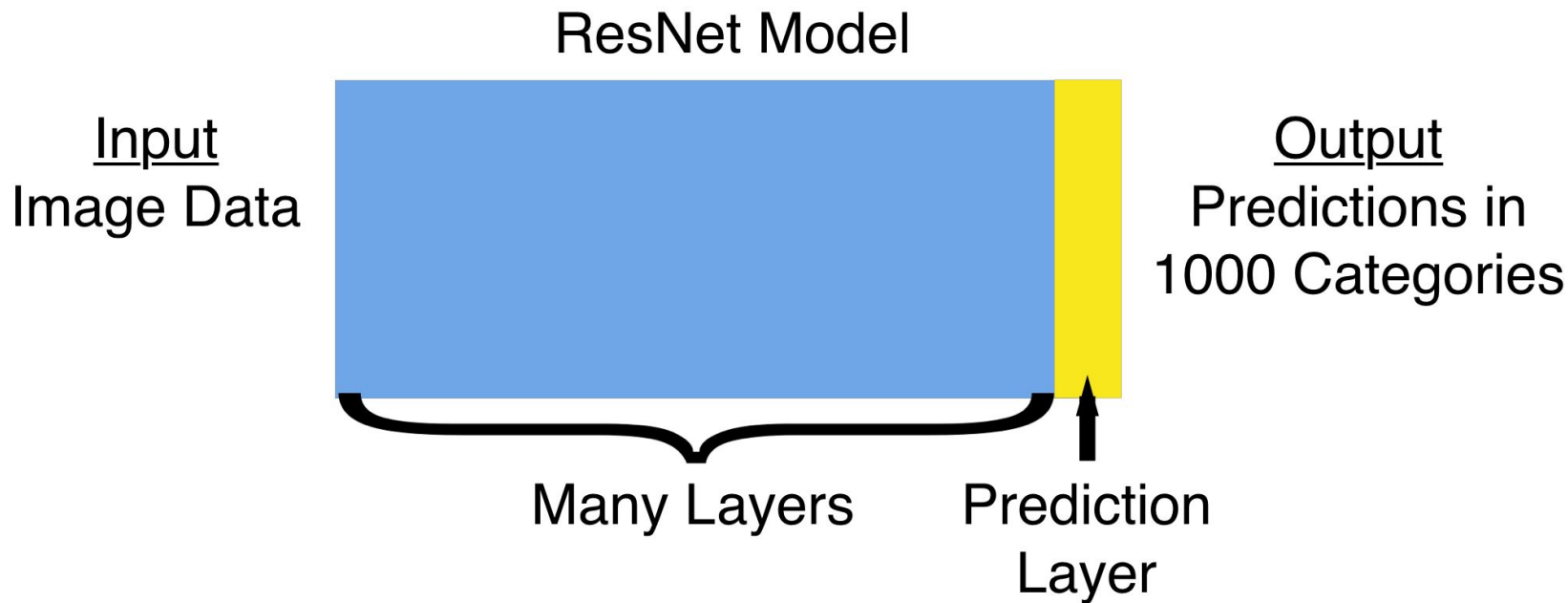
- IM GENET
- Sample code
  - <https://www.kaggle.com/dansbecker/programming-in-tensorflow-and-keras/>
- Exercise
  - <https://www.kaggle.com/dansbecker/exercise-coding-in-tensorflow-and-keras/>

# TRANSFER LEARNING



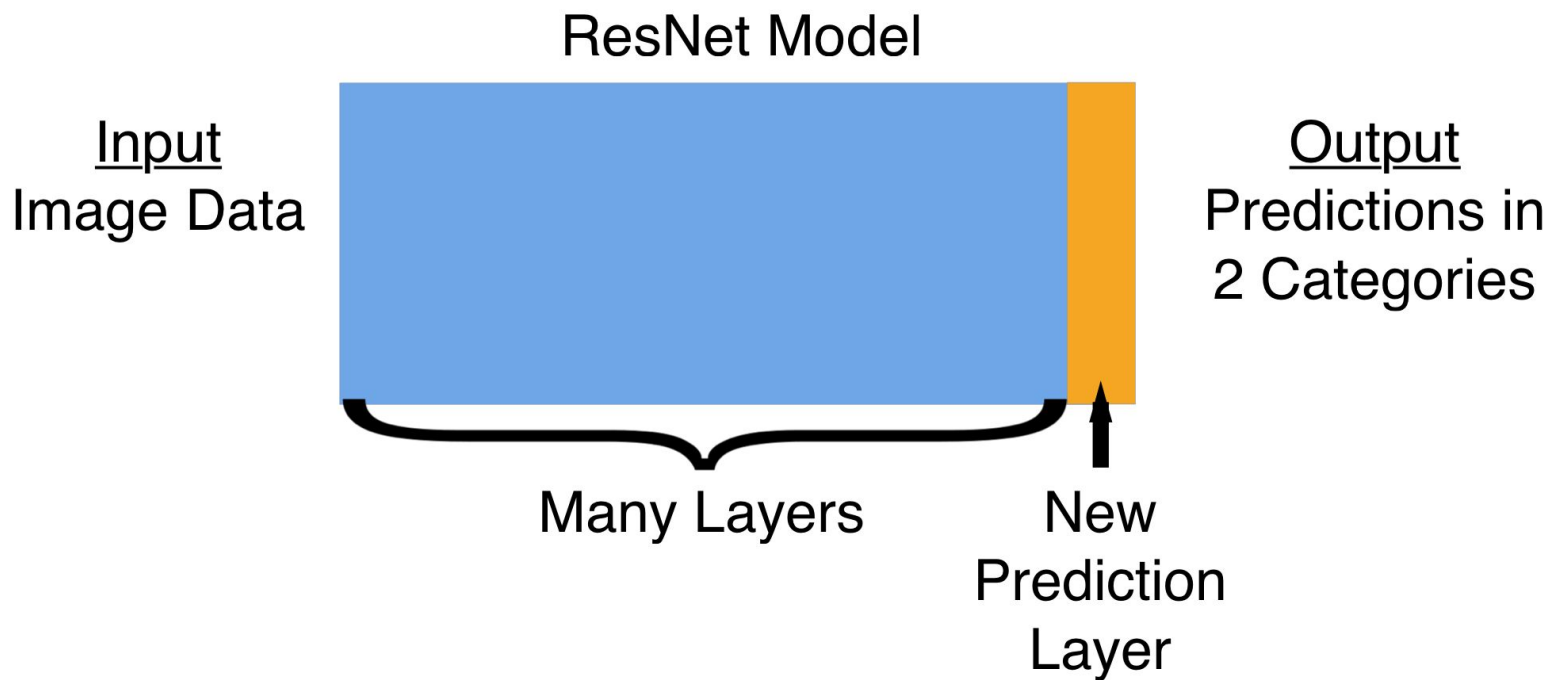
# Transfer Learning

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# Replace Last Layer

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# Transfer Learning

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- Sample code
  - <https://www.kaggle.com/dansbecker/transfer-learning>
- Exercise
  - <https://www.kaggle.com/dansbecker/exercise-using-transfer-learning>

# DATA AUGMENTATION

# Data Augmentation

— — —



Urban

# Data Augmentation

— — —



Urban



Urban

# Data Augmentation

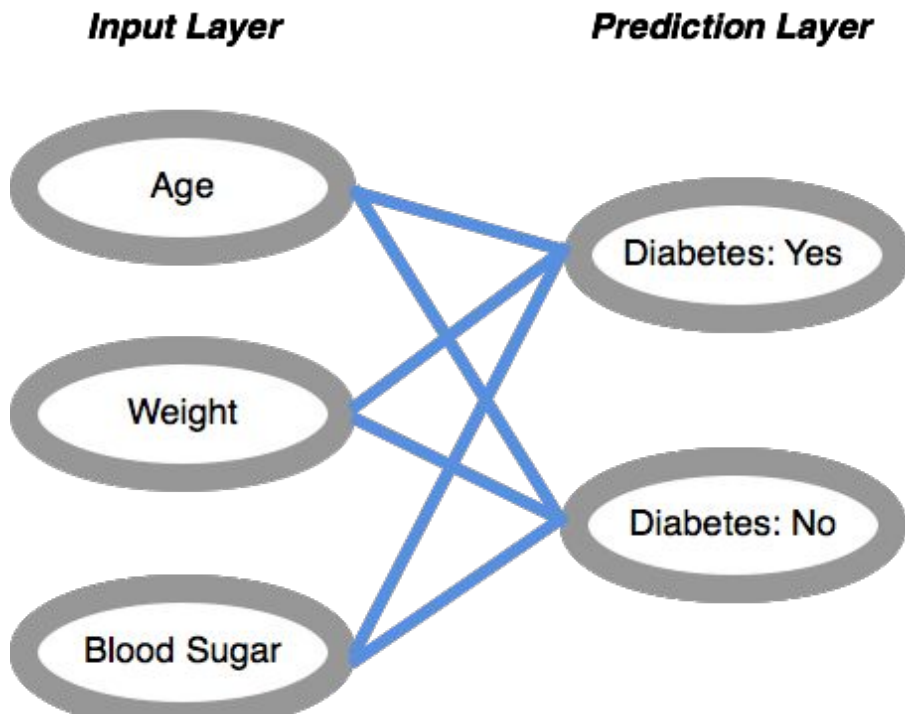
— — —

- Sample code
  - <https://www.kaggle.com/dansbecker/data-augmentation>
- Exercise
  - <https://www.kaggle.com/dansbecker/exercise-data-augmentation>

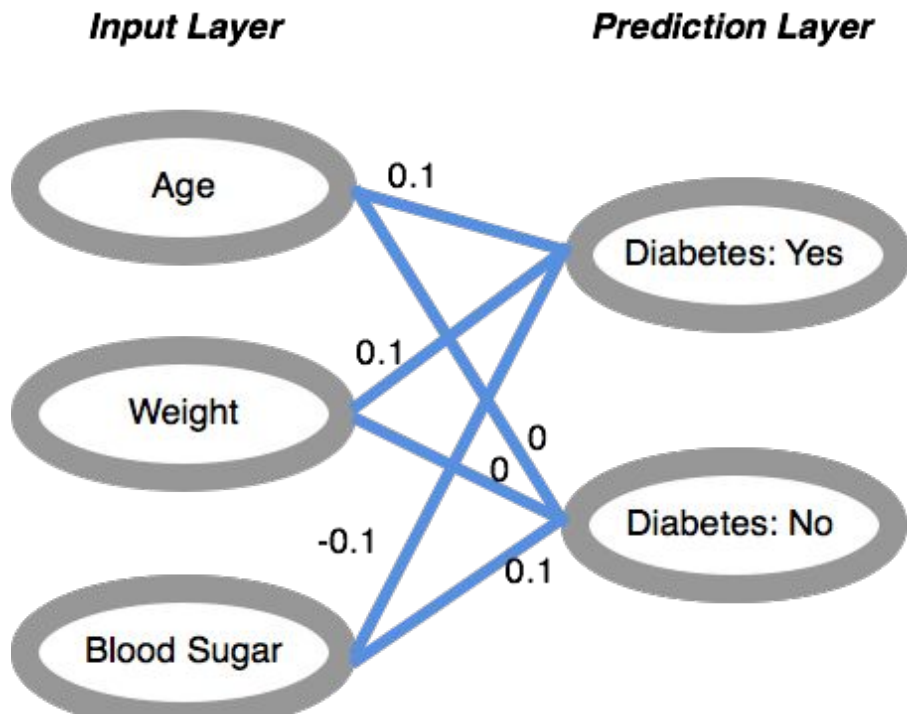
# BACK-PROPAGATION AND GRADIENT DESCENT



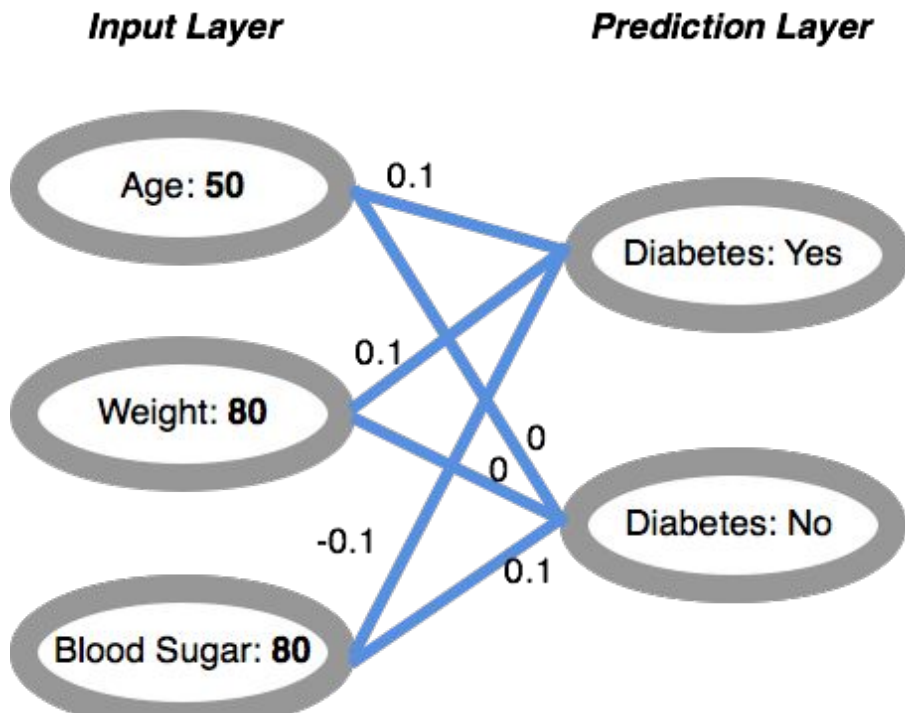
# Simple Model Based on Tabular Data



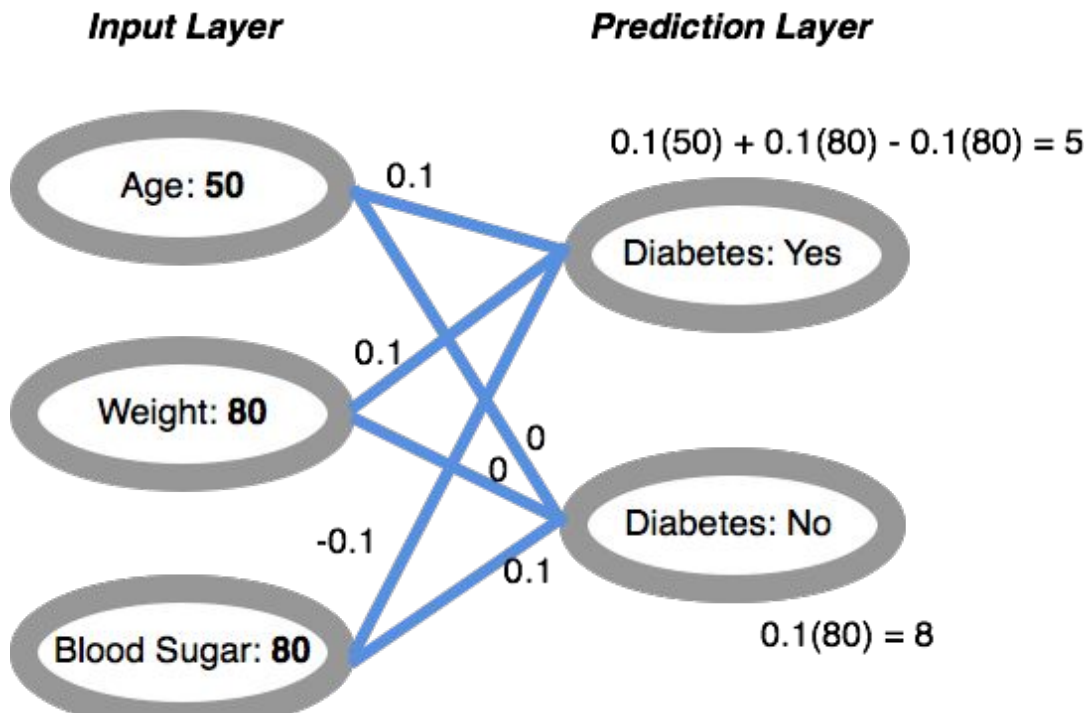
# Simple Model Based on Tabular Data



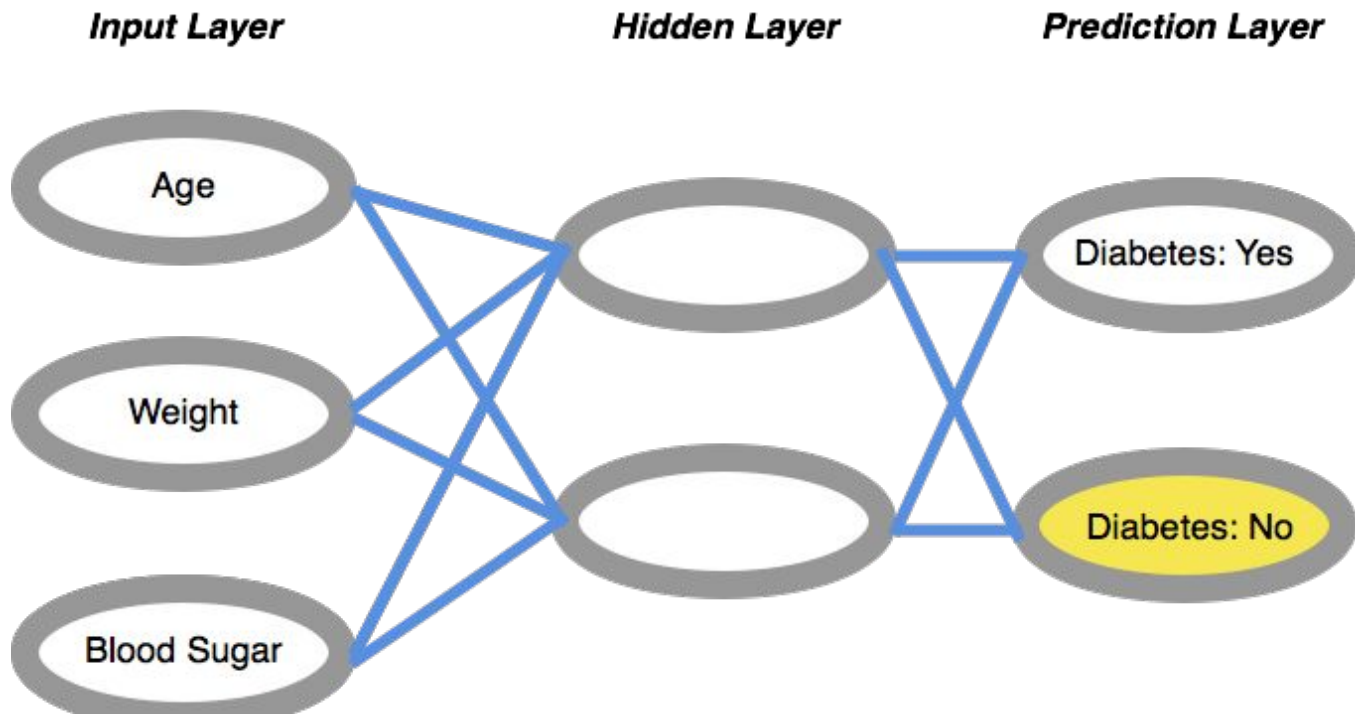
# Simple Model Based on Tabular Data



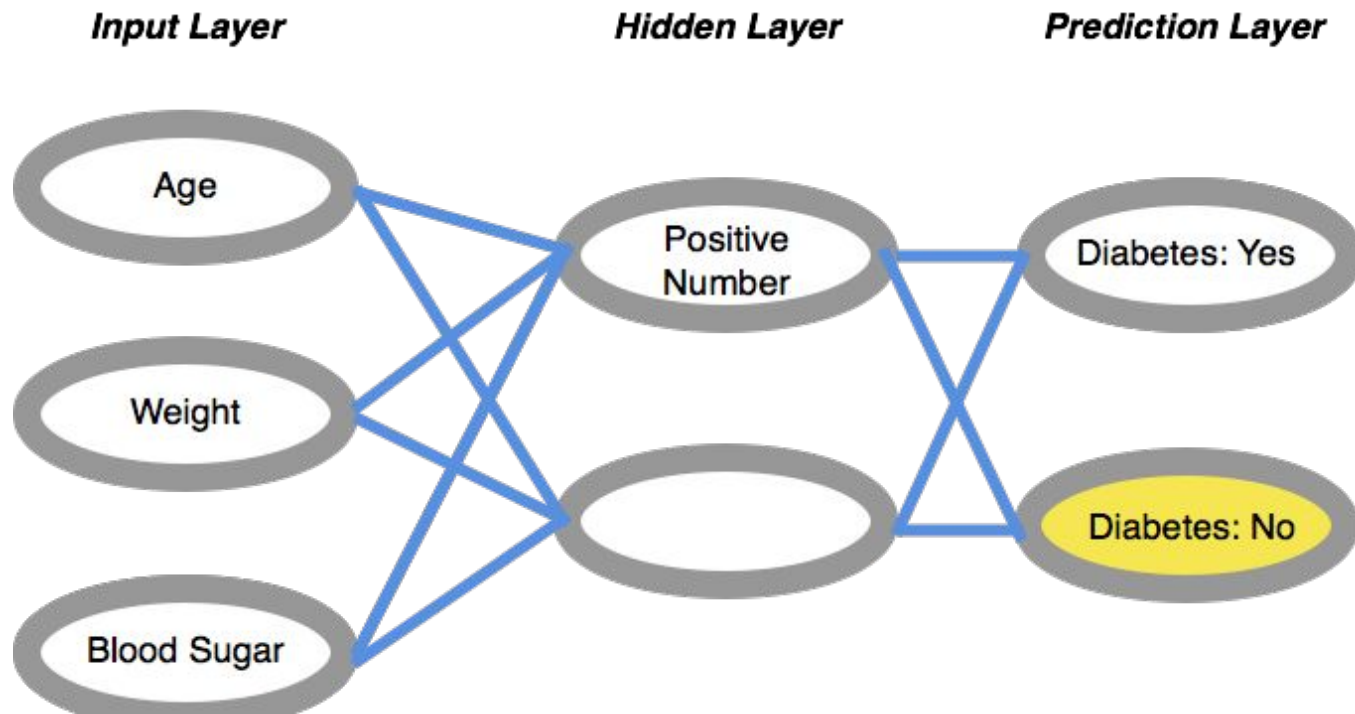
# Simple Model Based on Tabular Data



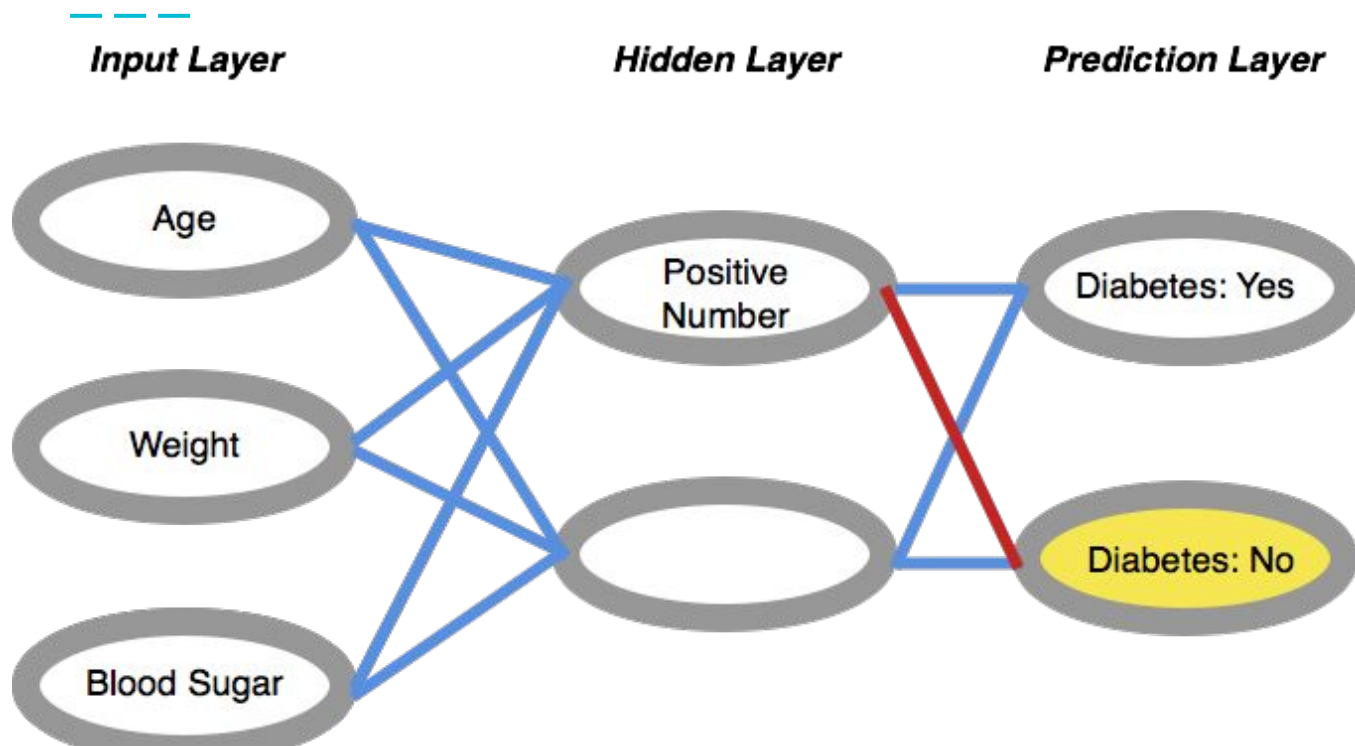
# Simple Model Based on Tabular Data



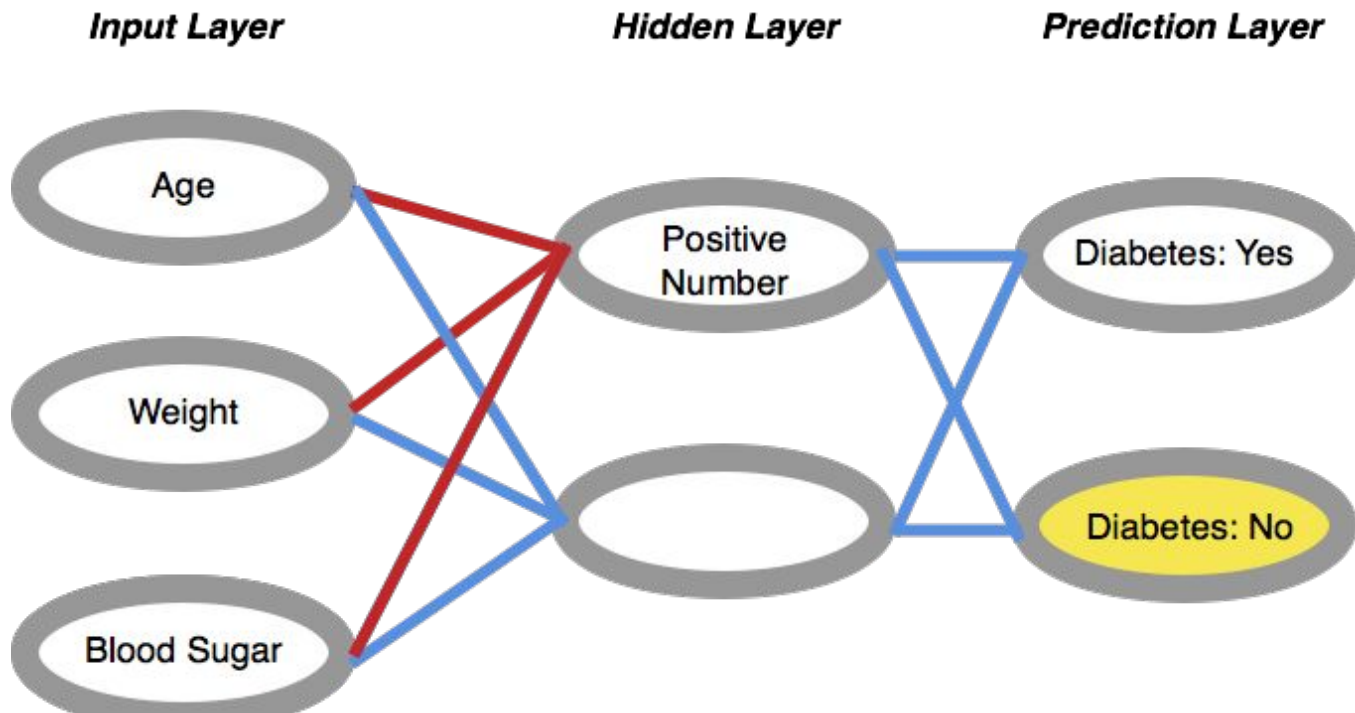
# Simple Model Based on Tabular Data



# Simple Model Based on Tabular Data



# Simple Model Based on Tabular Data





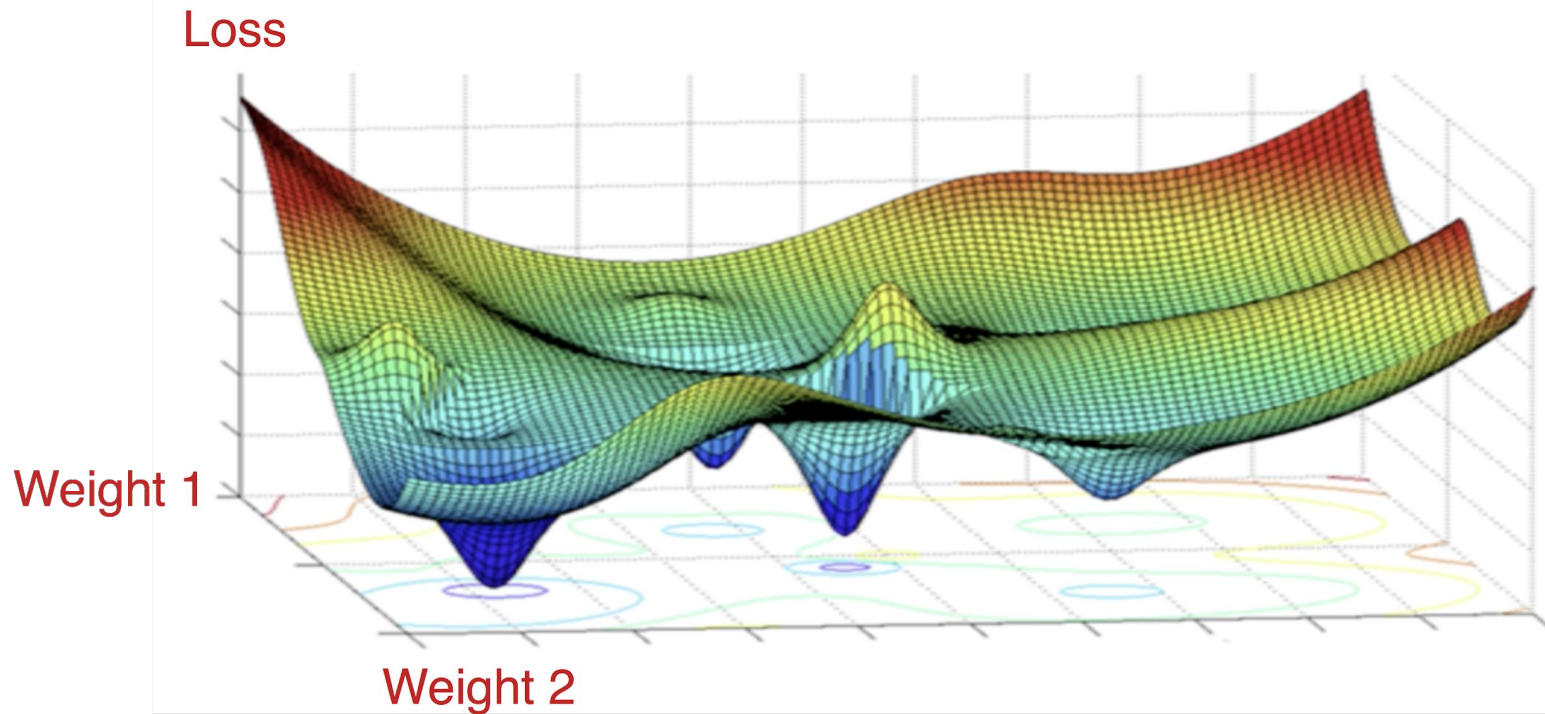
# Loss Functions

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Loss =  $f(\text{actual}, \text{predicted})$

# Loss Functions

Loss =  $f(\text{actual}, \text{predicted})$



# MODELING FROM SCRATCH

# Modeling From Scratch

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- Sample code
  - <https://www.kaggle.com/dansbecker/deep-learning-from-scratch>
- Exercise
  - <https://www.kaggle.com/dansbecker/exercise-modeling-from-scratch>

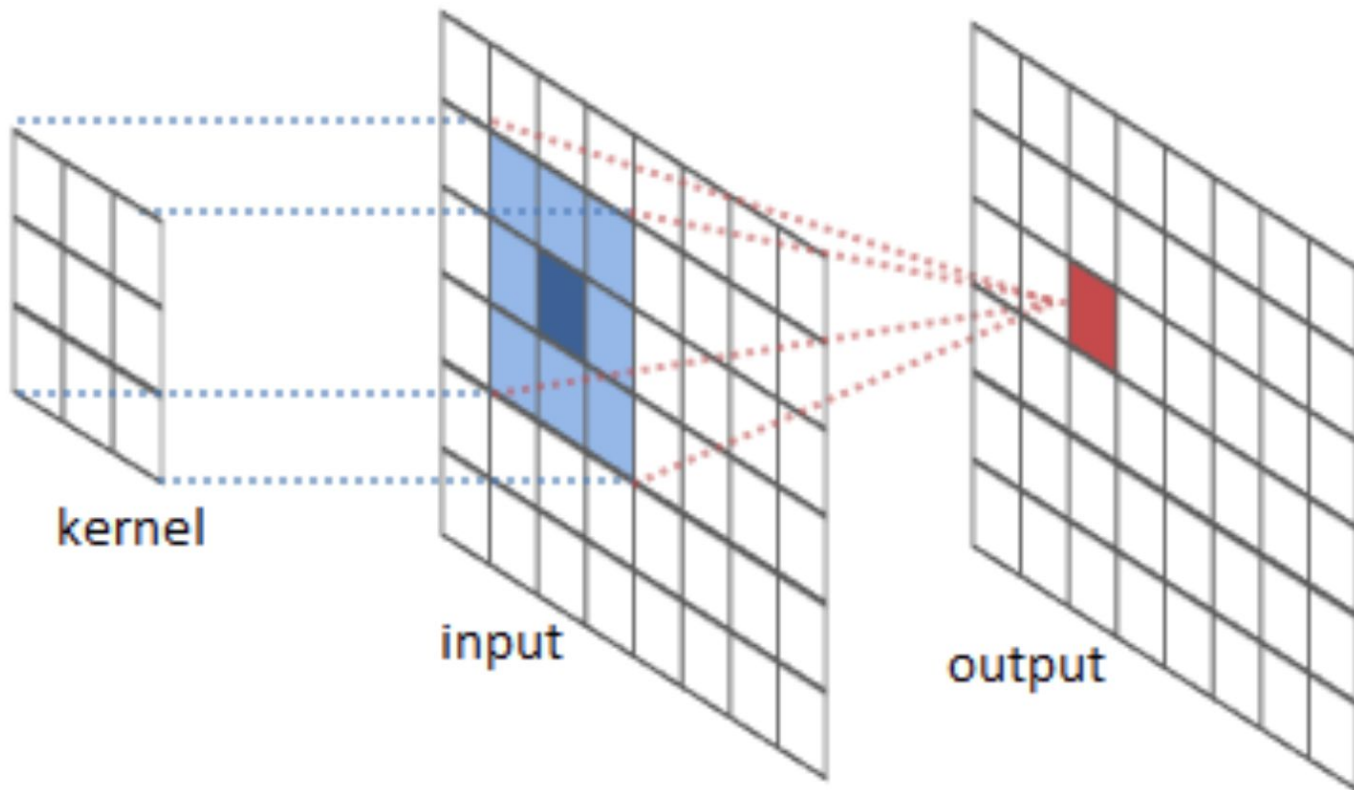
# Bigger Models Usually Better

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- Increase number of layers
- More convolutions per layer
- Control overfitting
  - Dropout
  - Stride length

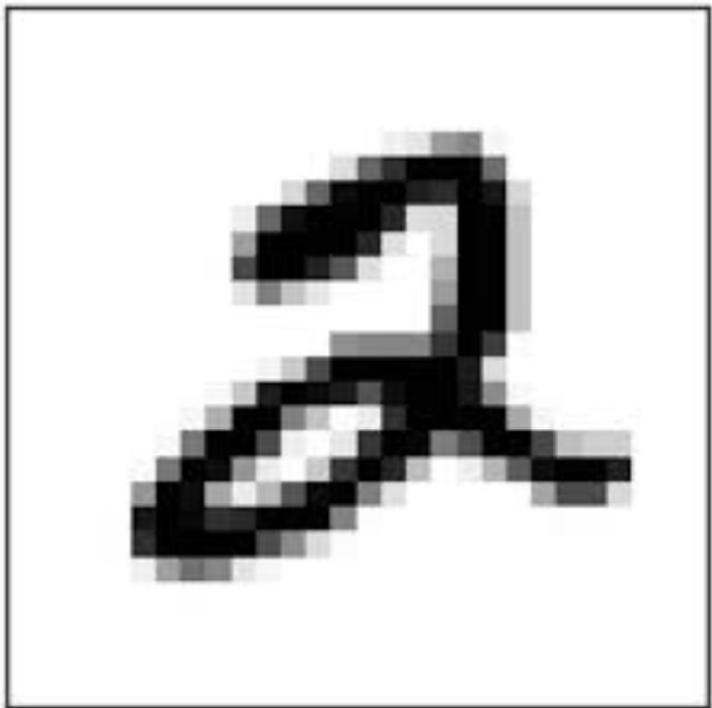
# Convolutions: The Building Block of Computer Vision

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# Stride Length 1

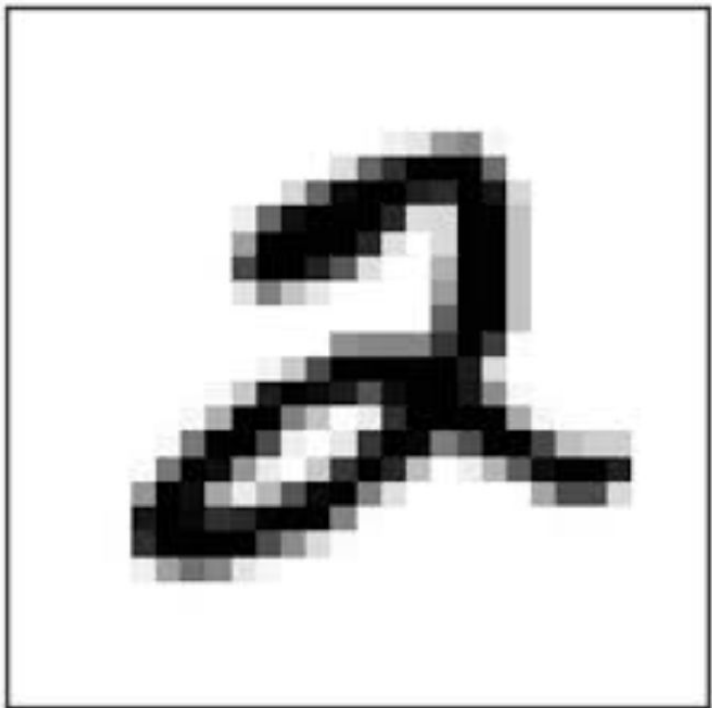
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<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	24	55	...
<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	99	123	...
44	88	31	99	...
55	94	31	88	...
...	...	...	...	...

# Stride Length 1

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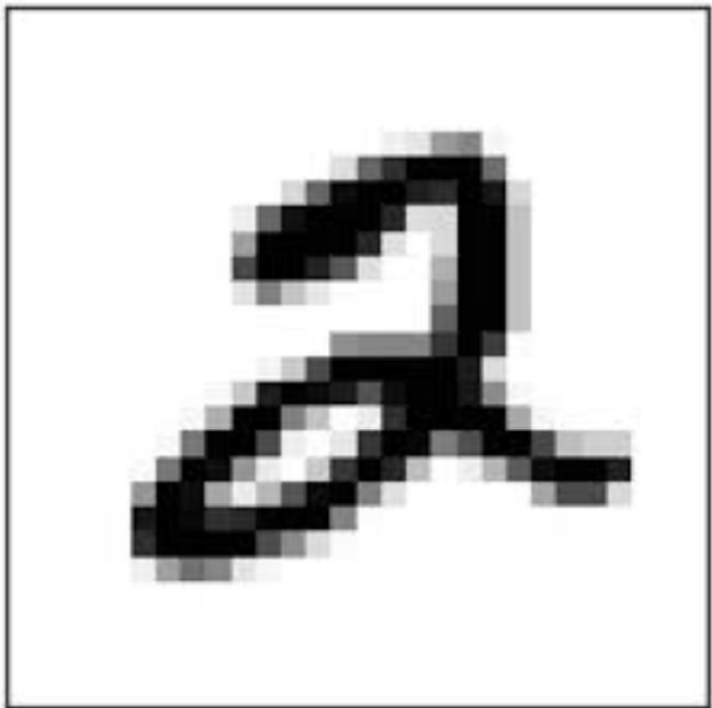


32	16	24	55	...
18	12	99	123	...
44	88	31	99	...
55	94	31	88	...
...	...	...	...	...



# Stride Length 1

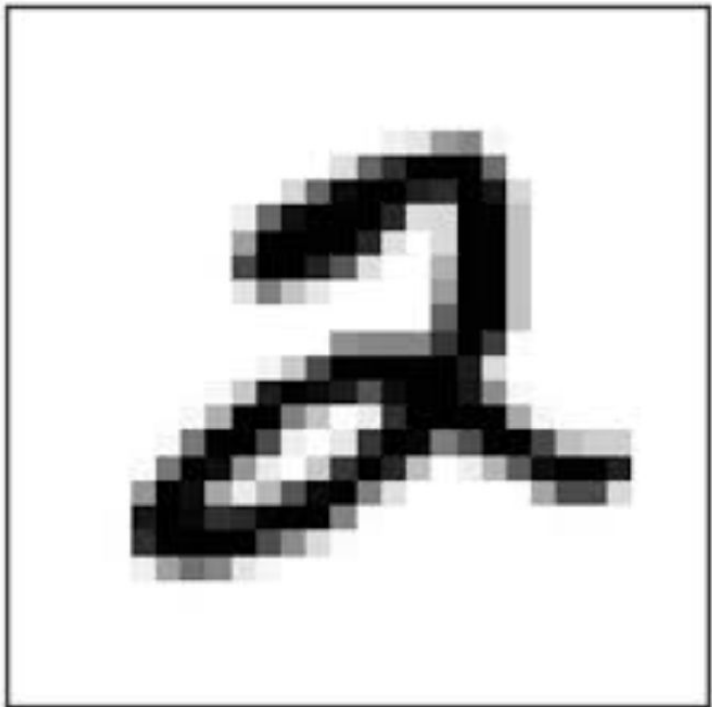
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<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>55</b>	...
<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>123</b>	...
<b>44</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>99</b>	...
<b>55</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>88</b>	...
...	...	...	...	...

# Stride Length 1

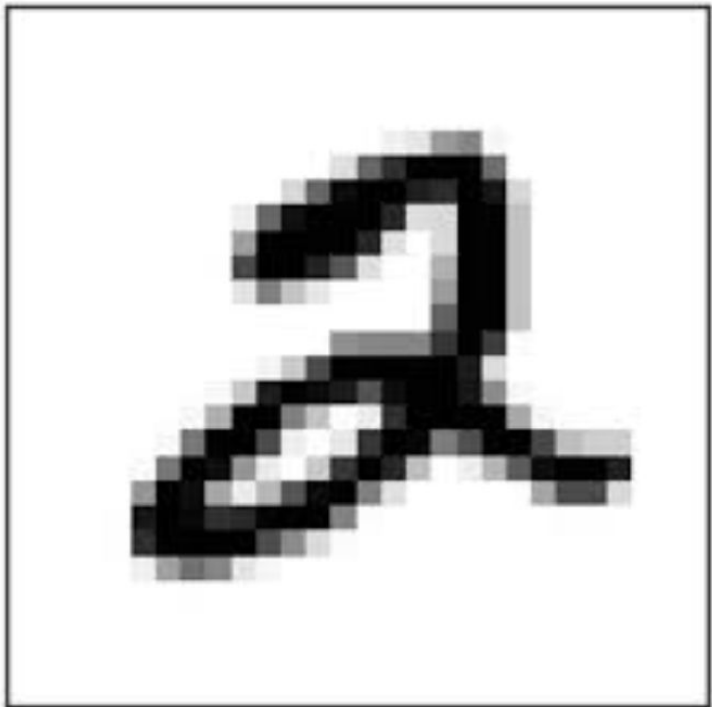
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32	16	24	55	...
18	12	99	123	...
44	88	31	99	...
55	94	31	88	...
...	...	...	...	...

# Stride Length 2

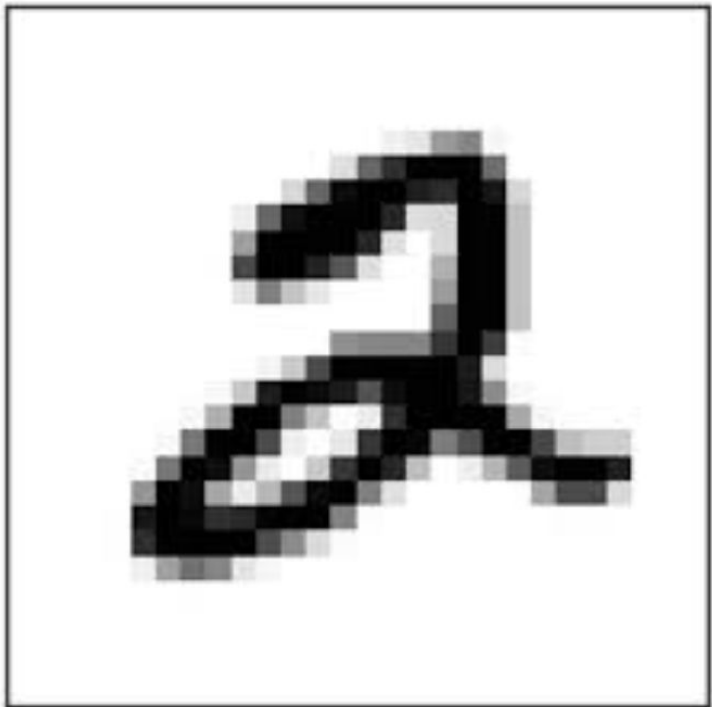
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<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	24	55	...
<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	99	123	...
44	88	31	99	...
55	94	31	88	...
...	...	...	...	...

# Stride Length 2

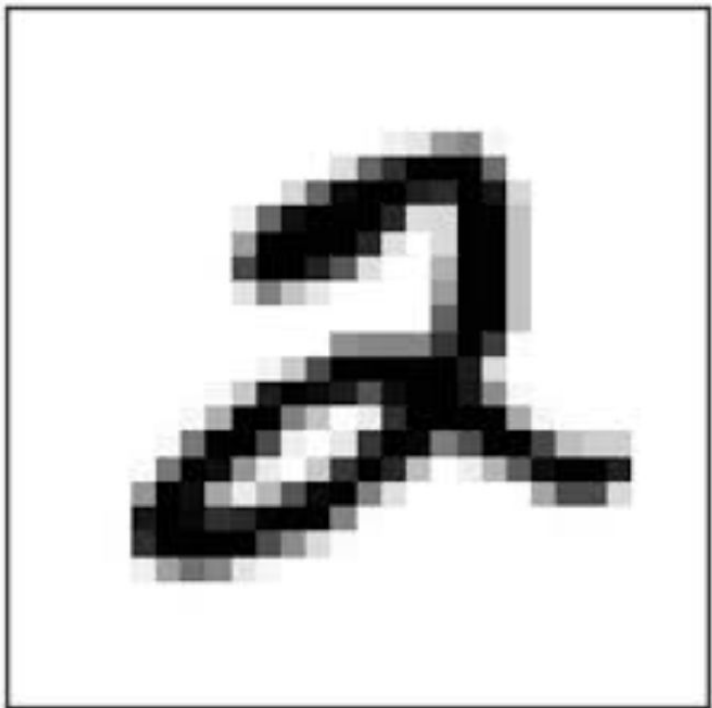
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<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>55</b>	...
<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>123</b>	...
<b>44</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>99</b>	...
<b>55</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>88</b>	...
...	...	...	...	...

# Stride Length 2

---



32	16	24	55	...
18	12	99	123	...
44	88	31	99	...
55	94	31	88	...
...	...	...	...	...

# Dropout and Stride Length

— — —

- Sample code
  - <https://www.kaggle.com/dansbecker/dropout-and-strides-for-larger-models>
- Exercise
  - <https://www.kaggle.com/dansbecker/exercise-dropout-and-strides-for-larger-models>

# Next Steps

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- Practice and experiment!
- Data on Kaggle
  - Digit Recognizer competition is a classic starter. Many others
- Documentation at [keras.io](https://keras.io) is good
- Keras Functional API is gateway to even more sophisticated applications