

***Einführung in Data
Science und maschinelles
Lernen mit R***

Neuronale Netze

- **Coding.Waterkant**
- **Zwischen-Feedback**
- **Wiederholung**
- **Aufbau Neuronaler Netze (NN)**
- **Hyperparameter in NN**
- **Frameworks zur Implementierung von NN**
- **Implementierung eines NN mit TensorFlow und Python**

Coding. Waterkant

June 4 – 5 2021



Registration: <https://coding.waterkant.sh>

Friday, June 4:

- 09:00** Welcome to Coding.Waterkant and Welcome Address by the Head of the State Chancellery, Dirk Schrödter
- 09:15** Keynote 1:
QuestionAid - How to use GPT Models for Task Automation (Malte Hecht, Co-Founder of SIGGI - Learn Smart)
- 09:45** Explore challenges, ask questions to the challenge patrons, and find a team and project
- 11:00** Workshop 1: *Prompt Design for GPT Models* (Vladimir Alexeev, OpenAI Ambassador)
- 11:00** Workshop 2: *Model Training on AWS* (Matthias Nann, Co-Founder of Stack Ocean)
- 18:00** Update and Welcome to Participants from San Francisco
- 18:15** Keynote 2:
Neuroimaging and A.I. - What do we need, what is out there, how can we do better? (Julien Cohen-Adad, Associate Director of the Neuroimaging Functional Unit at University of Montreal)

Saturday, June 5:

- 09:00** Breakfast Stream
- 16:00** Final Stream: Project Presentations

Coding. Waterkant

June 4–5 2021



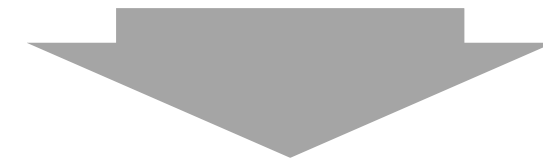
| Title | Patron | Description | What we think | Data |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| Prediction of Surfing Conditions | Kay Sörnsen & Jonas Kaufmann (Windfinder) | The local weather influences on a surf spot (thermals, wind direction, cloudiness etc.) are very unique and best known to the local ... | This is a classic supervised learning task and gives you the opportunity to test ... | Windfinder will provide weather station data from several surfspots as ... |
| Time Series Prediction for Bakery Turnovers | Thies Schönfeldt (Meteolytics) | Bakery sales largely depend on to the day of the week, on holidays or vacation, local festivals that take place and many more. An important ... | Whether you want to gain first experience with time series predictions, train your first ... | Meteolytics is providing daily turnover data for 13 different sales groups and three ... |
| Diagnosis of Vertebral Body Fractures | Claus Glueer (University of Kiel) & Valentina Padoa (University of San Francisco) | Using radiological image data, vertebral bodies are to be automatically examined for the presence of fractures. The ... | Take the opportunity to get in contact with researchers from Kiel and San Francisco ... | The University of Kiel will provide labelled X-ray scans of vertebral bodies to conduct the trainings. |
| Text Generation Using GPT | Doris Weßels (Kiel University of Applied Sciences) | Today's AI-based language models allow to generate text that is basically not to distinguish from text ... | Instructing AI models via natural language is a very recent ... | Training data is not needed but you will get access to the GPT-Neo model hosted ... |
| Automated Essay Scoring | Sabrina Ludwig (Universität Mannheim) & Thorben Jansen (IPN Kiel) | In any learning context it is crucial to provide fast feedback to the learner. Being able to quickly analyze and categorize open text answers produced by the learner is ... | By fine-tuning a state-of-the-art language model like GPT-Neo and using it for text classification, this ... | The IPN will provide 900 scored texts and the University of Mannheim another set of about ... |
| Your Own Challenge | You | Besides the challenges provided by us, you are of course also very welcome to work on your own challenge and maybe find fellow ... | The access to GPT-Neo provided by Kiel.AI might be the start for your ... | |

ZWISCHEN- FEEDBACK



<https://forms.office.com/r/krA1ymsq0c>

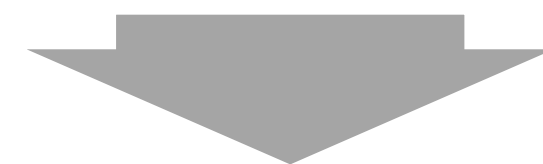
Wahl eines Prognosemodells



**Teilung der Daten in Trainings- (70%),
Validierungs- (20%) und Testdatensatz (10%)**



**Optimierung der Modellparameter
anhand des Trainingsdatensatzes**



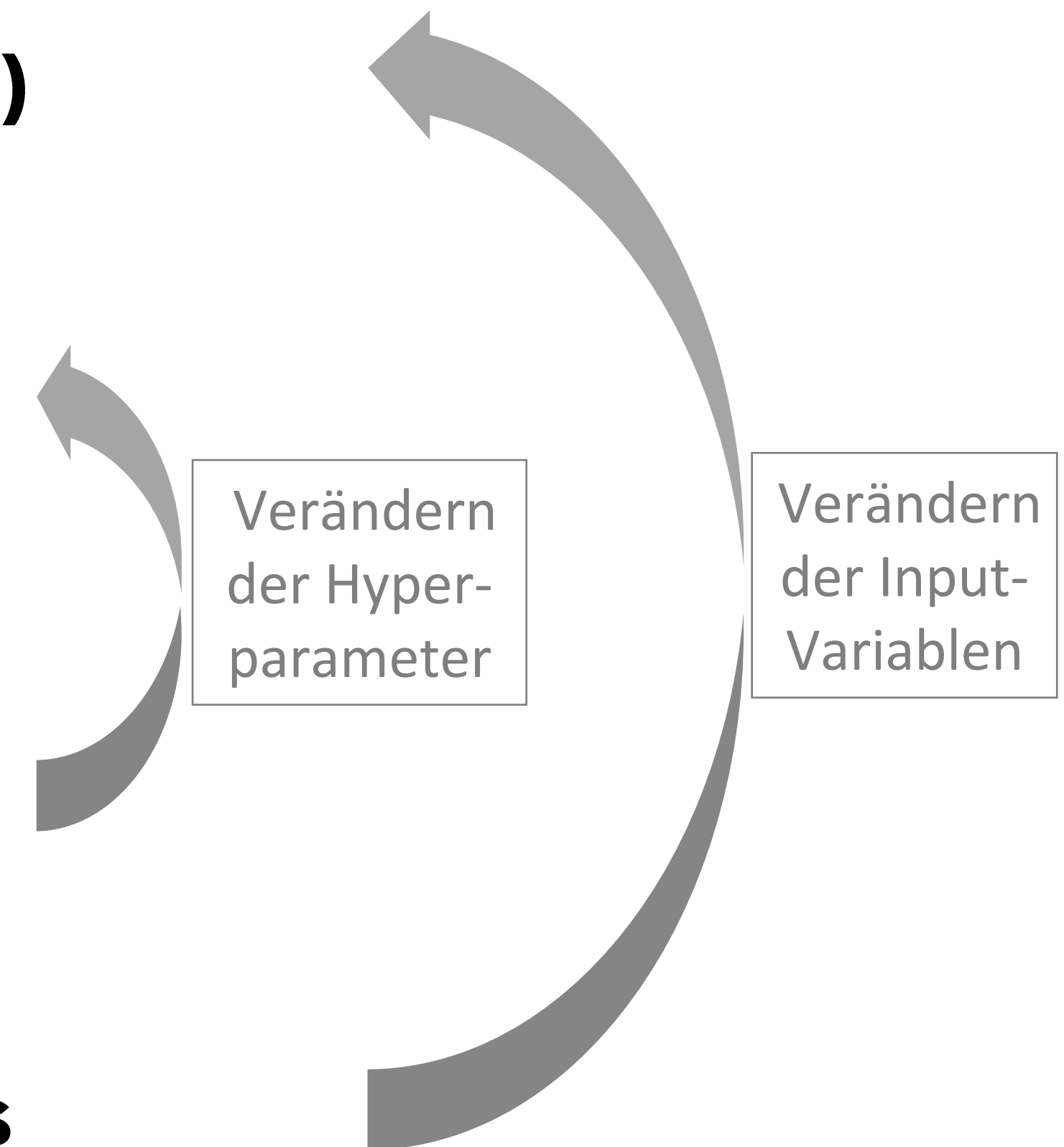
**Optimierung der Hyperparameter
anhand des Validierungsdatensatzes**



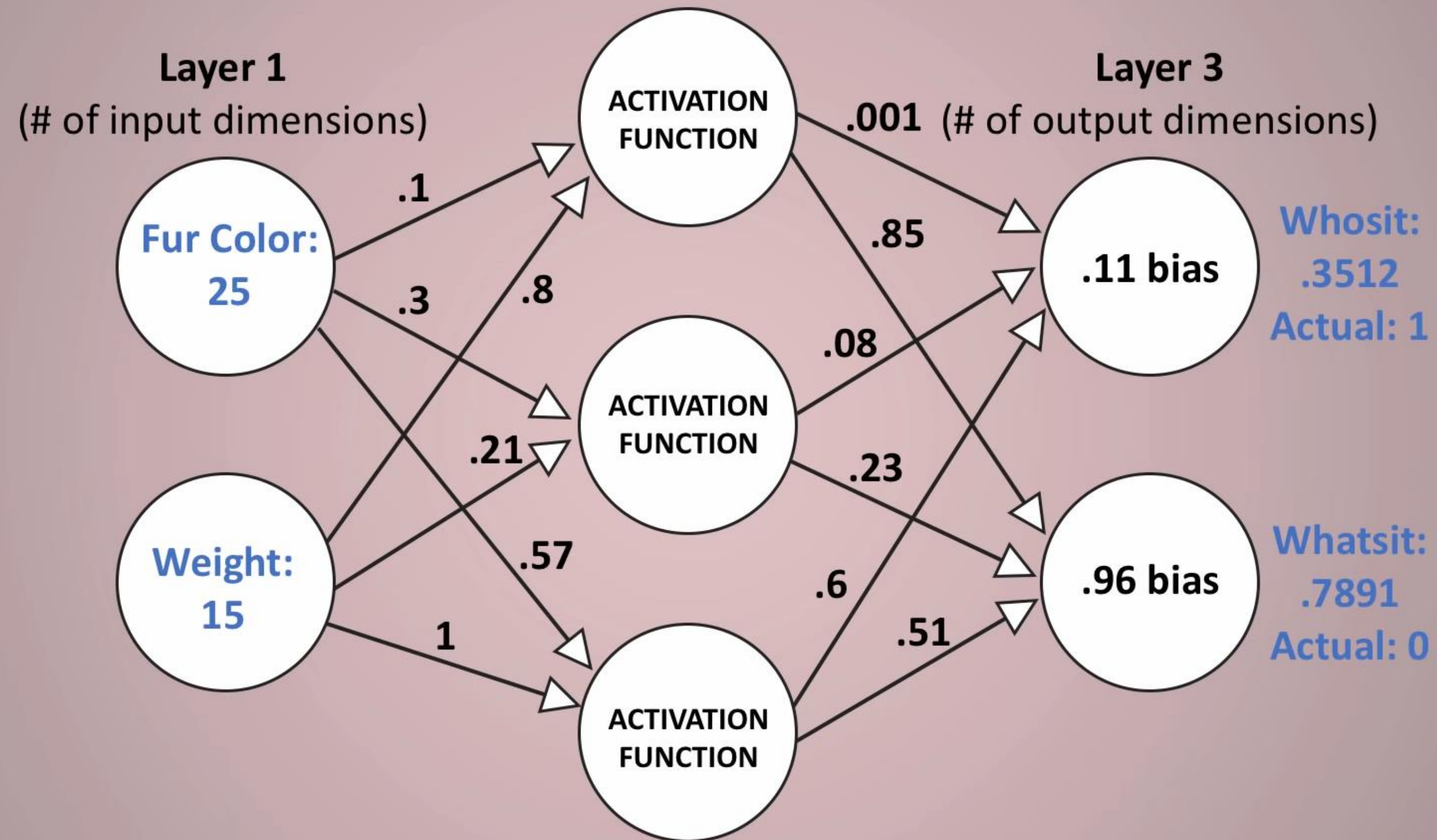
Erweiterung/Verbesserung des Datensatzes



Überprüfung der Modellqualität anhand des Testdatensatzes



HOW DID WE DO?



WICHTIGE KONZEPTE

- **Aktivierungsfunktion („Vorhersagefunktion“)**
- **Kostenfunktion**
 - **Regularisierung**
(Bestrafung der Verwendung von Variablen/ großen Parametern)
- **Optimierungsfunktion**
(zur Minimierung der Kostenfunktion)
 - **Lernrate** (Eigenschaft der Optimierungsfunktion)



PYTORCH



- **Feb 2017: TensorFlow 1.0 (Estimator API)**
- **Nov 2017: TensorFlow 1.4 (Estimator API, Keras API)**
- **Jan 2019: TensorFlow 2.0 (Estimator API, Keras API)**

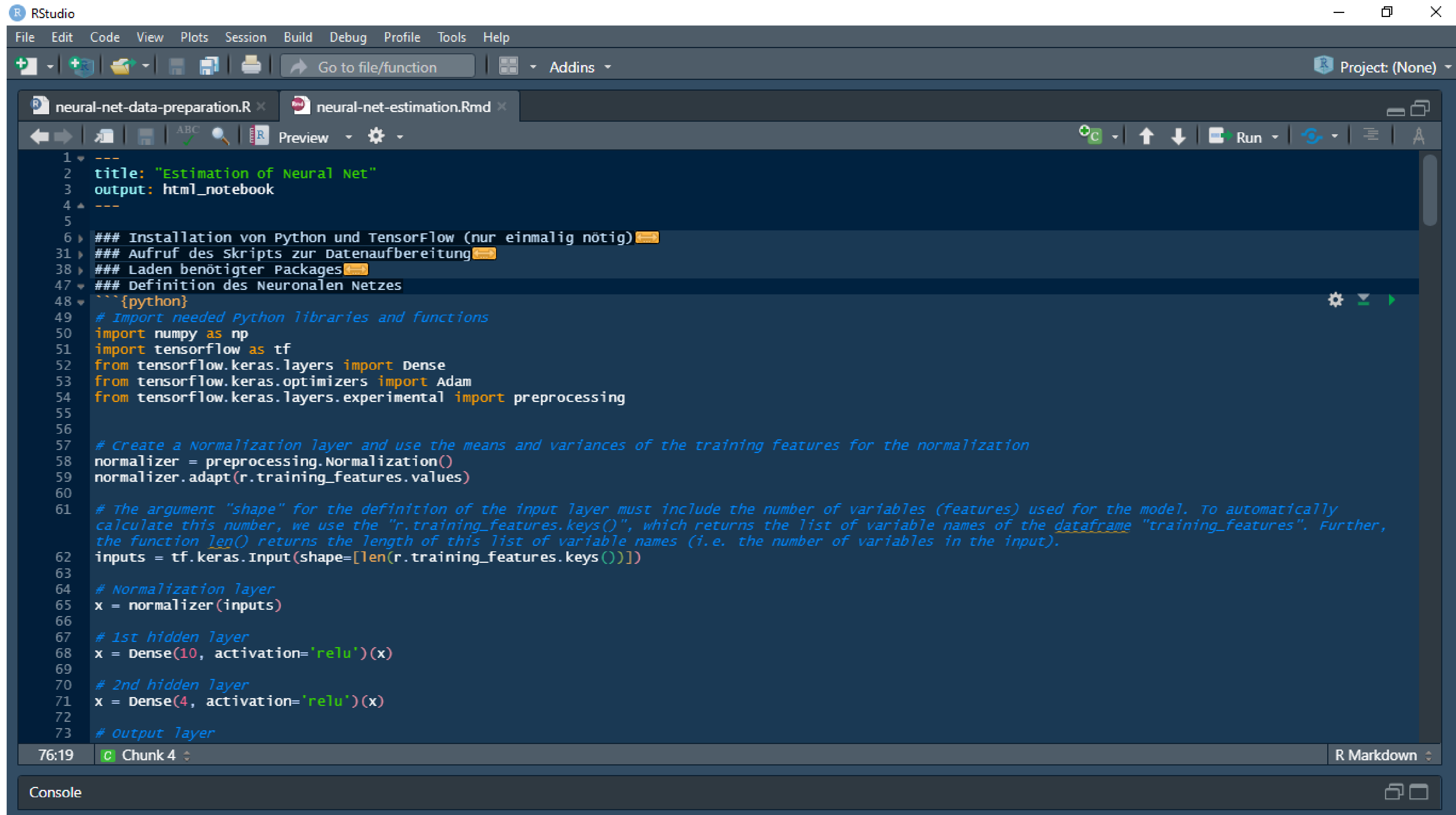
NUTZUNG VON KERAS IN R

Keras ist eine Schnittstelle (API/ ein Funktionswrapper) zur vereinfachenden Nutzung von TensorFlow.

Prinzipiell zwei Varianten :

- **Nutzung des Packages „keras“
(vgl. <https://keras.rstudio.com/>)**
- **Nutzung von Keras in Python und die Integration von Python über das Paket „reticulate“**

DEFINITION EINES NEURONALEN NETZES



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with a project titled "neural-net-estimation.Rmd". The editor displays R Markdown code for defining a neural network. The code includes comments in German and English, and uses the keras library for the neural network structure.

```
1 ---
2 title: "Estimation of Neural Net"
3 output: html_notebook
4 ---
5
6 ### Installation von Python und TensorFlow (nur einmalig nötig)
31 ### Aufruf des Skripts zur Datenaufbereitung
38 ### Laden benötigter Packages
47 ### Definition des Neuronalen Netzes
48 ```{python}
49 # Import needed Python libraries and functions
50 import numpy as np
51 import tensorflow as tf
52 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
53 from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
54 from tensorflow.keras.layers.experimental import preprocessing
55
56
57 # Create a Normalization layer and use the means and variances of the training features for the normalization
58 normalizer = preprocessing.Normalization()
59 normalizer.adapt(r.training_features.values)
60
61 # The argument "shape" for the definition of the input layer must include the number of variables (features) used for the model. To automatically
62 # calculate this number, we use the "r.training_features.keys()", which returns the list of variable names of the dataframe "training_features". Further,
63 # the function len() returns the length of this list of variable names (i.e. the number of variables in the input).
64 inputs = tf.keras.Input(shape=[len(r.training_features.keys())])
65
66 # Normalization layer
67 x = normalizer(inputs)
68
69 # 1st hidden layer
70 x = Dense(10, activation='relu')(x)
71
72 # 2nd hidden layer
73 x = Dense(4, activation='relu')(x)
74
75 # Output layer
```

76:19 | C Chunk 4 | R Markdown

Console

HYPERPARAMATER IN NEURONALEN NETZEN

- Wahl der Aktivierungsfunktionen
- Wahl der Kostenfunktion
- Wahl der Optimierungsfunktion
- **Wahl der Parameter der Optimierungsfunktion**
- **Anzahl der Hidden Layer des Netzes**
- **Anzahlen der Neuronen der Hidden Layer**
- **Art der Hidden Layer**

PARAMETER DES „ADAM“ OPTIMIZERS

- **alpha (learning rate):**
Lernparameter/Schrittweite der Optimierung
- **beta1 and beta2 (momentum):**
Trägheit der Optimierung

AUFGABEN

- **Trainiert bitte bis zur nächsten Woche ein neuronales Netz für Euren Datensatz und erstellt eine Vorhersage für den 06.06.2019**
- **Schaut [dieses Video](#) (5 Minuten) zu Zeitreihenanalysen an.**
- **Wenn ihr etwas mehr über Python lernen wollt, könnt ihr [diese Einführung](#) auf Kaggle nutzen.**