

# Core ML(2)

macOS Mojave required

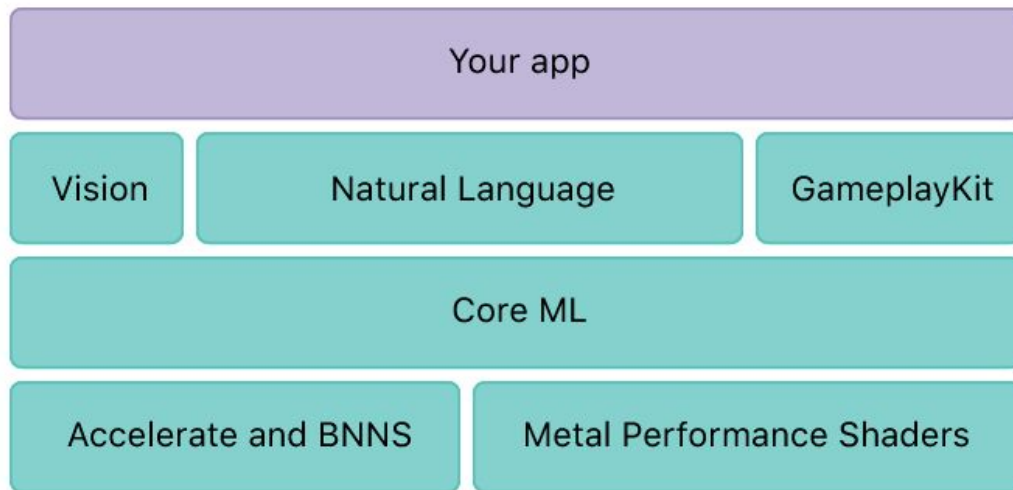


Core ML

## Inhoud

- Core ML
- Demo Cat Dog
- Demo Turi Create
- Model (and neural networks)
- Demo coremltools

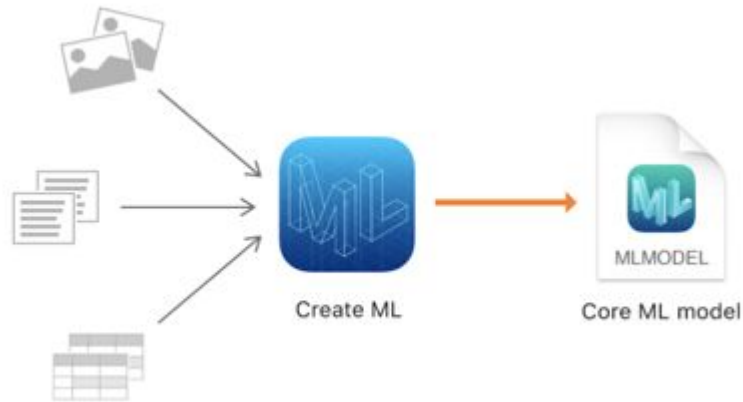
# Core ML



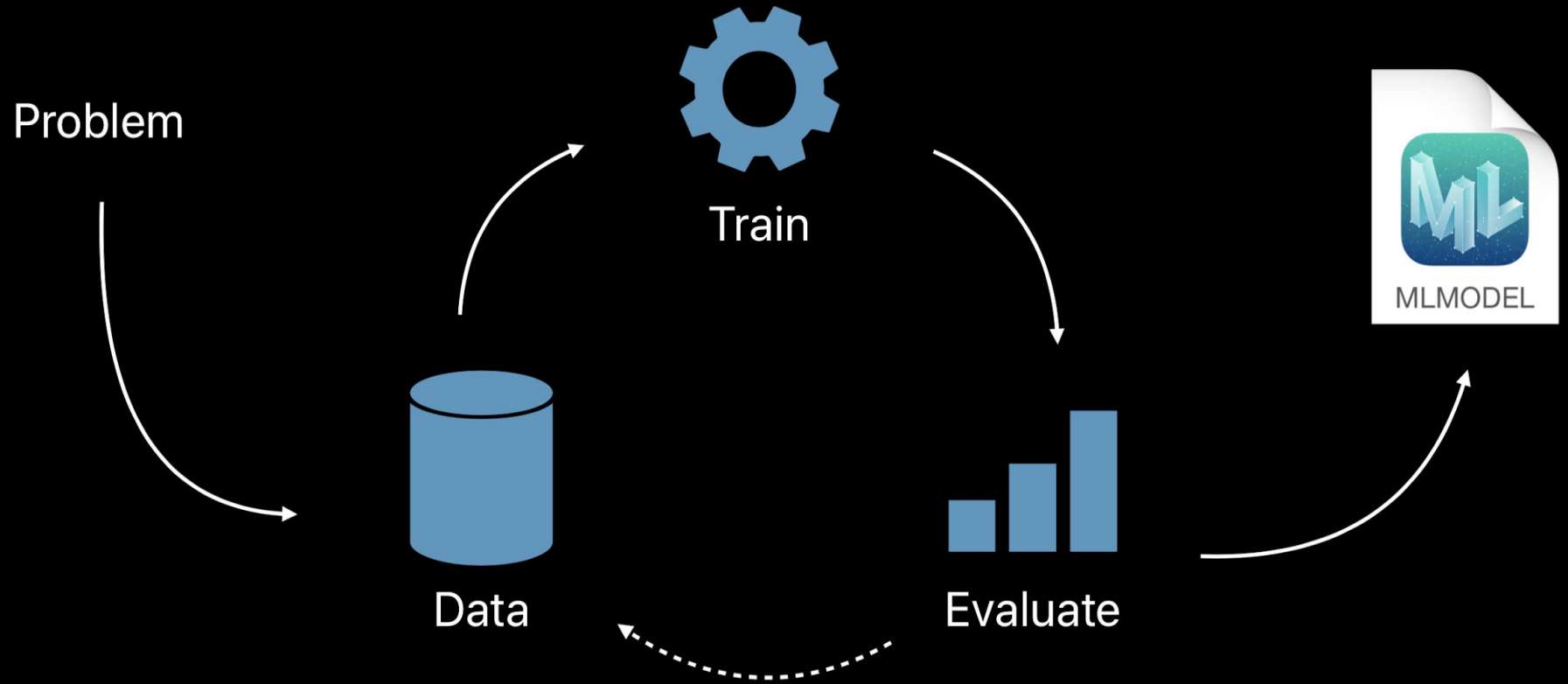
# Core ML



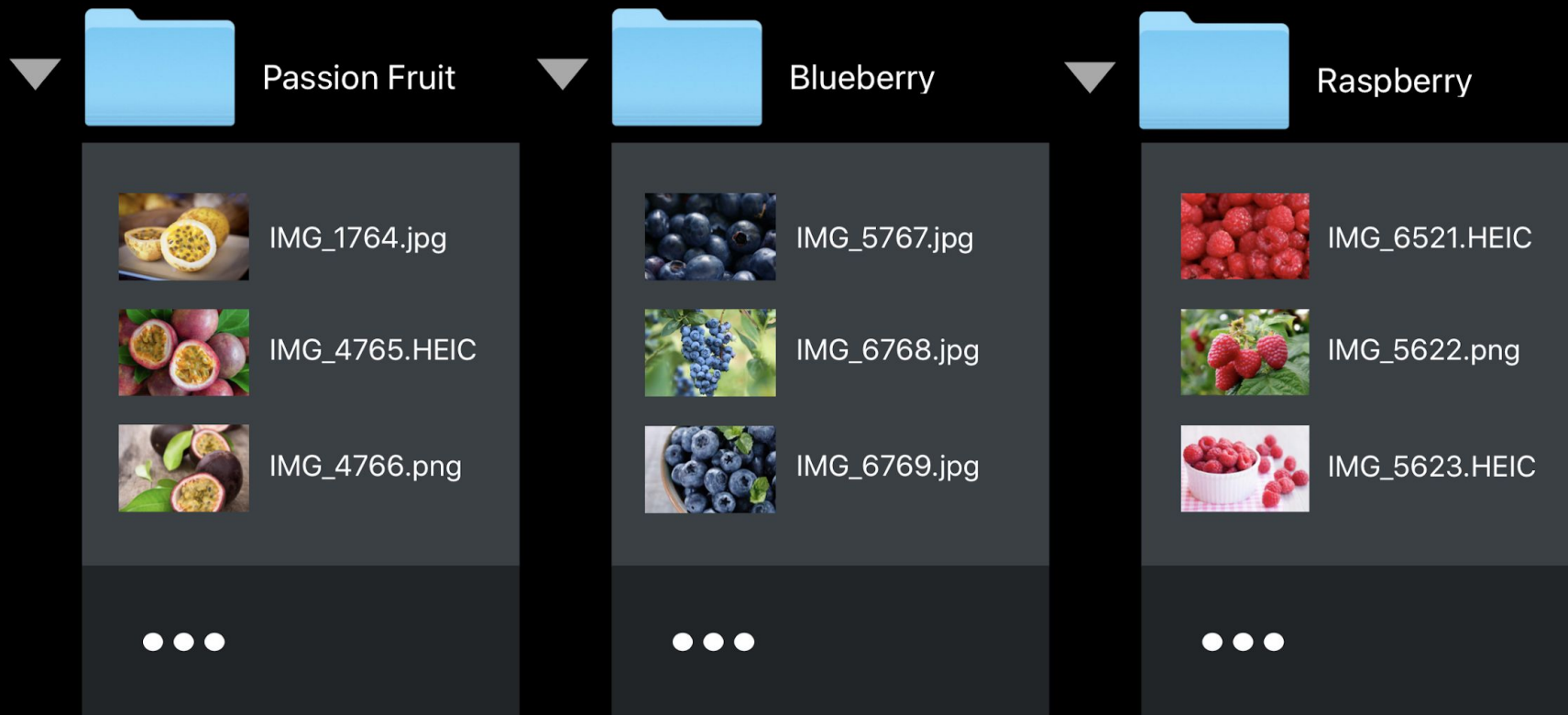
# Core ML + Create ML



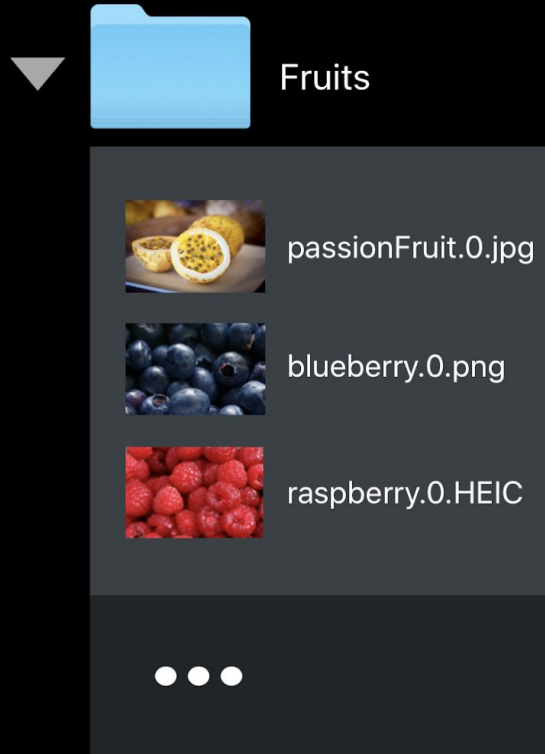
# Work Flow



# Data Source



# Data Source

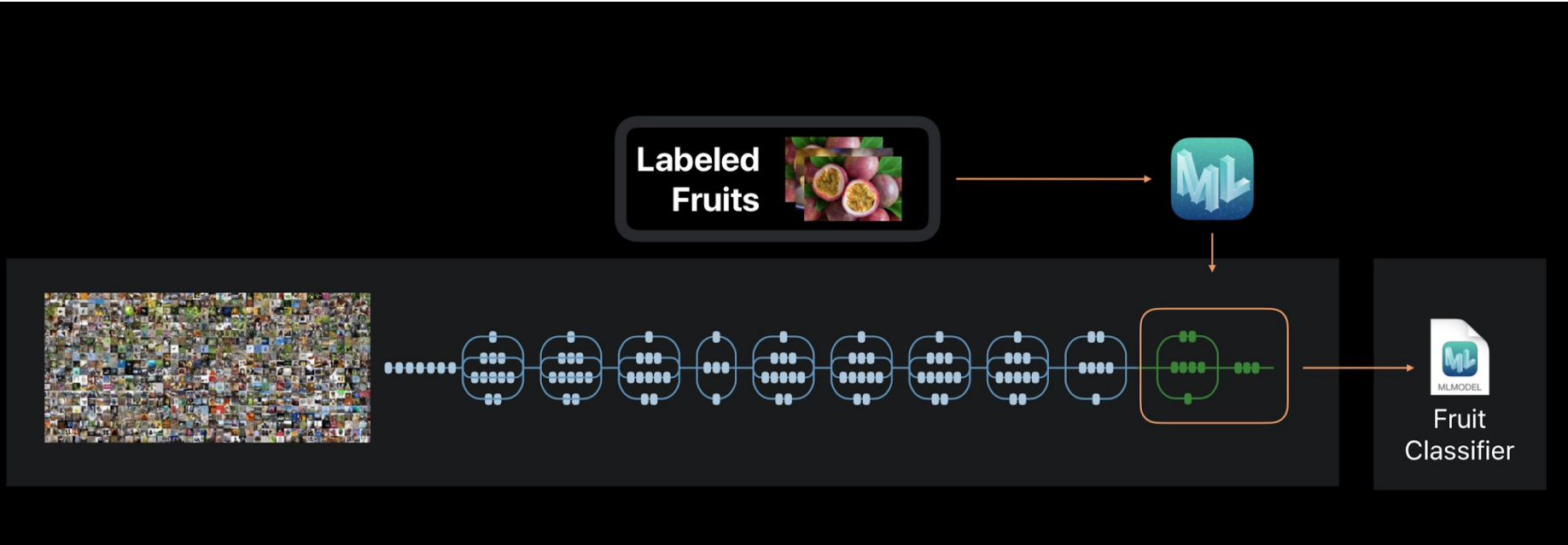




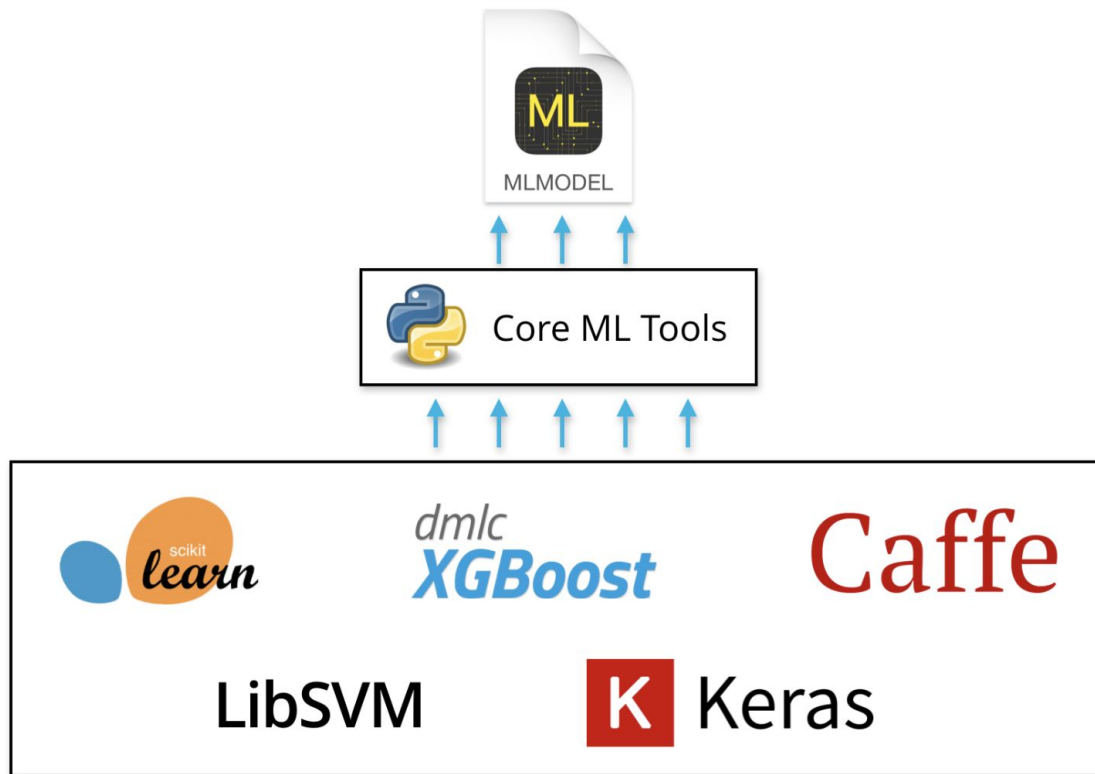
# Requirement voor data training

- Use at least 10 images per label for the training set, but more is always better.
- Also, balance the number of images for each label.
- It's best to use images that are at least 299x299 pixels. (The images don't have to be the same size as each other)
- Provide images with variety. (different angles, different conditions)

# Training (transfer learning)



# Opensource frameworks



**Table 1** Models and third-party frameworks supported by Core ML Tools

| Model type                | Supported models  | Supported frameworks             |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Neural networks           | Feedforward, convolutional, recurrent                             | Caffe v1<br>Keras 1.2.2+         |
| Tree ensembles            | Random forests, boosted trees, decision trees                     | scikit-learn 0.18<br>XGBoost 0.6 |
| Support vector machines   | Scalar regression, multiclass classification                      | scikit-learn 0.18<br>LIBSVM 3.22 |
| Generalized linear models | Linear regression, logistic regression                            | scikit-learn 0.18                |
| Feature engineering       | Sparse vectorization, dense vectorization, categorical processing | scikit-learn 0.18                |
| Pipeline models           | Sequentially chained models                                       | scikit-learn 0.18                |

# Turi

| I want to...                             | Machine Learning Task   |
|--|-------------------------|
| Label Images                             | Image Classification    |
| Recognize objects within images          | Object Detection        |
| Find similar images                      | Image Similarity        |
| Create stylized avatars / profile images | Style Transfer          |
| Personalize choices for users            | Recommender             |
| Detect an activity using sensors         | Activity Classification |
| Analyze sentiment of messages            | Text Classifier         |
| Predict a label                          | Classifiers             |
| Predict numeric values                   | Regression              |
| Group similar datapoints together        | Clustering              |

# Demo Cat Dog

Wat gaan we doen?

1. Onze eigen model maken met createML
2. Dit kunnen we op 2 manieren doen (beide workflows gaan we behandelen)
3. Model gebruiken in de Camera App (Identificeren is het een kat of hond)

# Images in Simulator zetten

1. `cp -r imagesForTheApp/  
~/Library/Developer/CoreSimulator/Devices/BD7091AB-2BCB-44F4-8A75-D9  
BA8C5849BD/data/Media/DCIM/100APPLE/`

# Demo Turi Create

- opensource framework van apple. (Over gekocht in 2016)



# Model

- Model Size
- Performance
- Customization

Dit geldt alleen voor neurale netwerken.

# Model Size

- Weight Quantization = reducing the size of weight

$$\text{Number of Models} \times \text{Number of Weights} \times \text{Size of Weight}$$

# Weight?

In case you aren't familiar with what weights are, here's a really good analogy. Say that you're going from your house to the supermarket. The first time, you may take a certain path. The second time, you'll try to find a shorter path to the supermarket, since you already know your way to the market. And the third time, you'll take an even shorter route because you have the knowledge of the previous 2 paths. Each time you go to the market, you'll keep taking a shorter path as you **learn** over time! This knowledge of knowing which route to take is known as the weights. Hence, the most accurate path, is the one with the most weights!

*Quantization kan op diverse manieren maar coremltools gebruikt de volgende twee:*

- *Linear Quantization:* is when you map the weights evenly and reduce them.
- *Lookup Table Quantization:* the model constructs a table and groups the weights around based on similarity and reduces them.

# Weight Quantization

Peeking under the hood

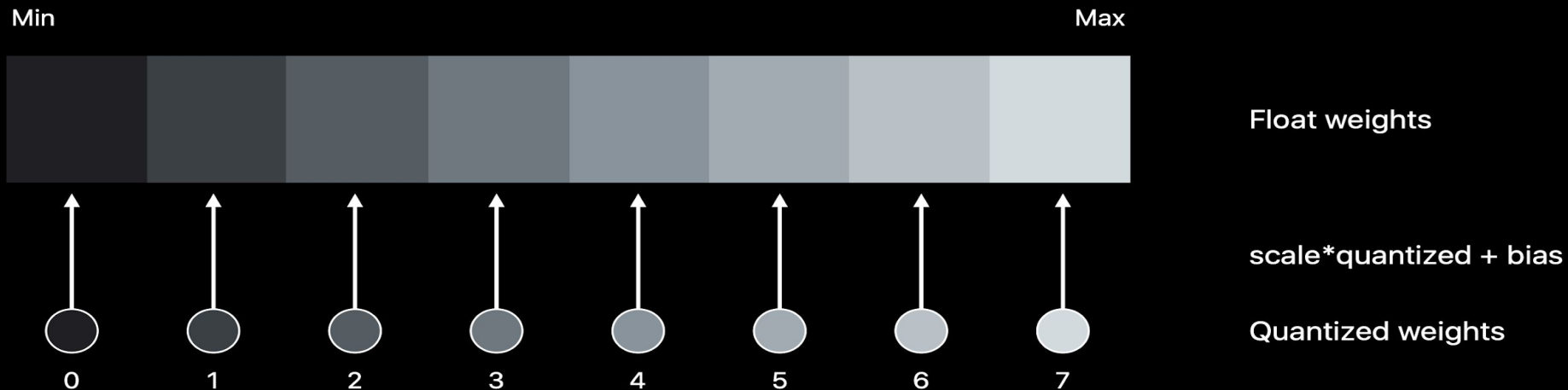
709\_Whats new in Core ML Part 2\_03\_Final\_D



# Linear Quantization

## Linear

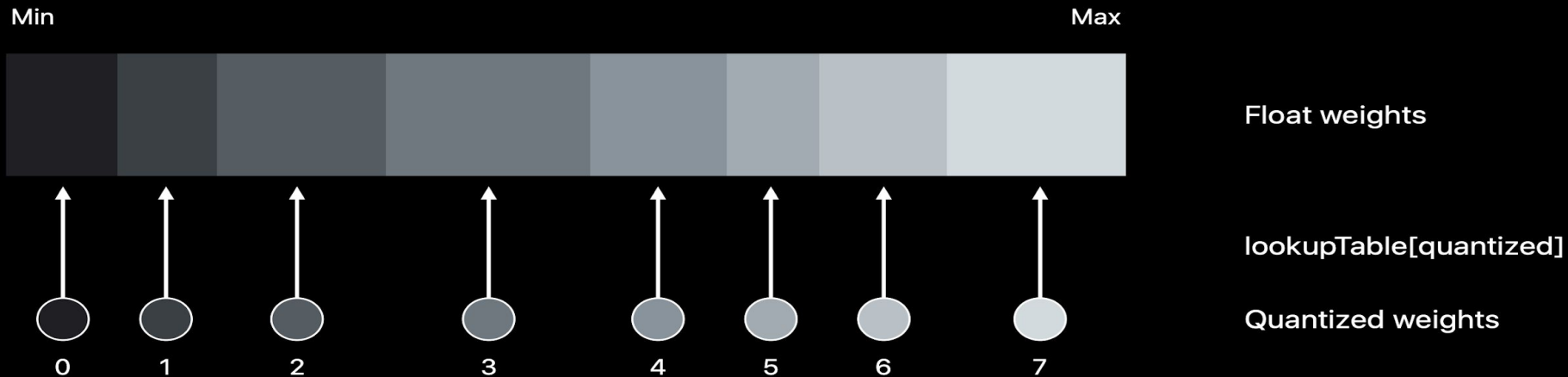
Three-bit example



# Lookup Table Quantization

## Lookup Table

Three-bit example



# Performance

Vroeger:

```
// Loop over inputs

for i in 0..< modelInputs.count {
    modelOutputs[i] = model.prediction(from: modelInputs[i], options: options)
}
```

Nu:

```
modelOutputs = model.prediction(from: modelInputs, options: options)
```



# Customization

- Alleen voor neurale netwerken
- Van toepassing als je neurale netwerk based model van een andere framework wilt converteren naar
- `MLCustomLayer` (protocol)
  - Gedrag van layers kan je beïnvloeden.

# Before we start... with coremltools

1. python 2.7.15 installed
2. pip installed: `sudo easy_install pip`
3. coremltools installed: `pip install coremltools`

coremltools

# Resources

Zie resources.txt voor gebruikte referenties.