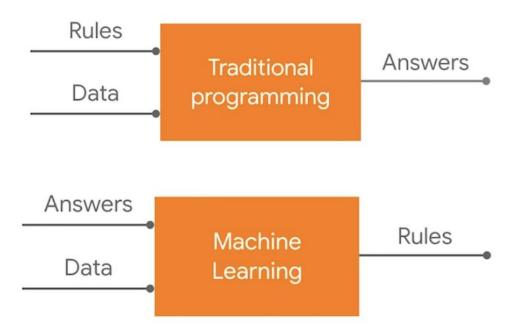


Deep Learning

Introduction

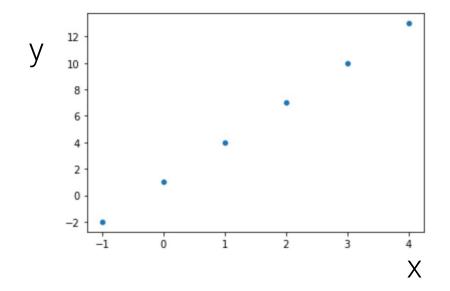
Prof. Dr. Jan Kirenz HdM Stuttgart





Simple regression example

Variable	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4	Value 5	Value 6
Х	-1	0	1	2	3	4
У	-2	1	4	7	10	13



```
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
```

import libraries

```
# Data
x = np.array([-1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0], dtype=float)
y = np.array([-2.0, 1.0, 4.0, 7.0, 10.0, 13.0], dtype=float)
# Model definition
model = tf.keras.Sequential([keras.layers.Dense(units=1, input shape=[1])])
model.compile(optimizer='sqd', loss='mean squared error')
# Model fitting
model.fit(x, y, epochs=50)
# Model prediction
print(model.predict([10.0]))
```

```
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
```

create data

```
# Data
x = np.array([-1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0], dtype=float)
y = np.array([-2.0, 1.0, 4.0, 7.0, 10.0, 13.0], dtype=float)
# Model definition
model = tf.keras.Sequential([keras.layers.Dense(units=1, input shape=[1])])
model.compile(optimizer='sqd', loss='mean squared error')
# Model fitting
model.fit(x, y, epochs=50)
# Model prediction
print(model.predict([10.0]))
```

```
import numpy as np
                                  define model architecture
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
# Data
x = np.array([-1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0], dtype=float)
y = np.array([-2.0, 1.0, 4.0, 7.0, 10.0, 13.0], dtype=float)
# Model definition
model = tf.keras.Sequential([keras.layers.Dense(units=1, input shape=[1])])
model.compile(optimizer='sgd', loss='mean_squared_error')
# Model fitting
model.fit(x, y, epochs=50)
# Model prediction
print(model.predict([10.0]))
```

```
import numpy as np
                                  we use a single layer
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
# Data
x = np.array([-1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0], dtype=float)
y = np.array([-2.0, 1.0, 4.0, 7.0, 10.0, 13.0], dtype=float)
# Model definition
model = tf.keras.Sequential([keras.layers.Dense(units=1, input shape=[1])])
model.compile(optimizer='sqd', loss='mean squared error')
# Model fitting
model.fit(x, y, epochs=50)
# Model prediction
print(model.predict([10.0]))
```

```
import numpy as np
                                  with one neuron
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
# Data
x = np.array([-1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0], dtype=float)
y = np.array([-2.0, 1.0, 4.0, 7.0, 10.0, 13.0], dtype=float)
# Model definition
model = tf.keras.Sequential([keras.layers.Dense units=1, input_shape=[1])])
model.compile(optimizer='sqd', loss='mean squared error')
# Model fitting
model.fit(x, y, epochs=50)
# Model prediction
print(model.predict([10.0]))
```

```
import numpy as np
                                  and only one input x
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
# Data
x = np.array([-1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0], dtype=float)
y = np.array([-2.0, 1.0, 4.0, 7.0, 10.0, 13.0], dtype=float)
# Model definition
model = tf.keras.Sequential([keras.layers.Dense(units=1, input_shape=[1])])
model.compile(optimizer='sqd', loss='mean squared error')
# Model fitting
model.fit(x, y, epochs=50)
# Model prediction
print(model.predict([10.0]))
```

```
import numpy as np
                                  we compile the model
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
# Data
x = np.array([-1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0], dtype=float)
y = np.array([-2.0, 1.0, 4.0, 7.0, 10.0, 13.0], dtype=float)
# Model definition
model = tf.keras.Sequential([keras.layers.Dense(units=1, input shape=[1])])
model.compile(optimizer='sgd', loss='mean_squared_error')
# Model fitting
model.fit(x, y, epochs=50)
# Model prediction
print(model.predict([10.0]))
```

```
from tensorflow import keras
# Data
# Model definition
# Model fitting
model.fit(x, y, epochs=50)
# Model prediction
```

import numpy as np

import tensorflow as tf

```
generate a guess for y
sqd = stochastic gradient descent
```

```
x = np.array([-1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0], dtype=float)
y = np.array([-2.0, 1.0, 4.0, 7.0, 10.0, 13.0], dtype=float)
model = tf.keras.Sequential([keras.layers.Dense(units=1, input shape=[1])])
model.compile(optimizer='sgd', loss='mean_squared_error')
print(model.predict([10.0]))
```

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```
and calculate the error
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
# Data
x = np.array([-1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0], dtype=float)
y = np.array([-2.0, 1.0, 4.0, 7.0, 10.0, 13.0], dtype=float)
# Model definition
model = tf.keras.Sequential([keras.layers.Dense(units=1, input shape=[1])])
model.compile(optimizer='sgd', loss='mean_squared_error')
# Model fitting
model.fit(x, y, epochs=50)
# Model prediction
print(model.predict([10.0]))
```

import numpy as np

```
import numpy as np
                                  we do this 500 times
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
# Data
x = np.array([-1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0], dtype=float)
y = np.array([-2.0, 1.0, 4.0, 7.0, 10.0, 13.0], dtype=float)
# Model definition
model = tf.keras.Sequential([keras.layers.Dense(units=1, input shape=[1])])
model.compile(optimizer='sgd', loss='mean_squared_error')
# Model fitting
model.fit(x, y, epochs=50)
# Model prediction
print(model.predict([10.0]))
```

```
import numpy as np
                                   predict y for x=10
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
# Data
x = np.array([-1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0], dtype=float)
y = np.array([-2.0, 1.0, 4.0, 7.0, 10.0, 13.0], dtype=float)
# Model definition
model = tf.keras.Sequential([keras.layers.Dense(units=1, input shape=[1])])
model.compile(optimizer='sqd', loss='mean squared error')
# Model fitting
model.fit(x, y, epochs=50)
# Model prediction
print(model.predict([10.0]))
```

Resources

The slides are based on the excellent video tutorial "Intro to Machine Learning (ML Zero to Hero - Part 1)" by Lawrence Moroney.

