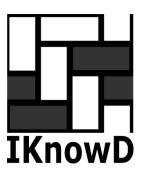






MADEIRA INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP IN MACHINE LEARNING





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PST

Gold sponsor:



Bronze sponsor:







Open source platform for numerical computation

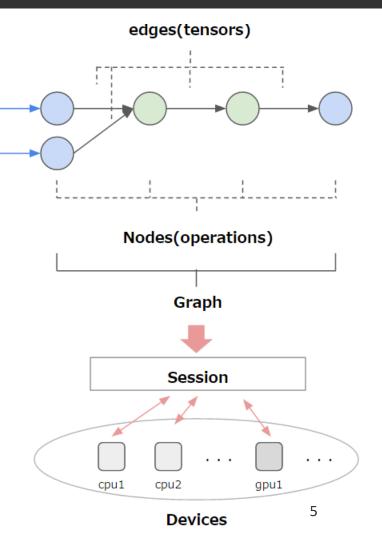
Computations based on tensors

 Tensors are multi-dimensional arrays with a uniform type, backed by the accelerator memory (GPU), and are immutable

Rank 0:		Rank 1:						
(scalar)		(vector)						
Rank 2: (ma	trix)	Rank 3:						

Concept:

- Create a directed graph to represent the computation
- Mathematical operations are represented by nodes
- Edges represent the data flow between nodes (the tensors)



Simple example

• Compute: $z = (x \times y) - (x + y)$

```
1 # impot the library
2 import tensorflow as tf
3
4 # function to be traced
5 @tf.function # tensorflow graph function
6 def myFunction(x, y):
7     o1 = tf.add(x, y)
8     o2 = tf.multiply(x, y)
9     o3 = tf.subtract(o2, o1)
10     return o3
```

Simple example

• With x = 5 and y = 7

```
11
12 # inputs
13 x = 5
14 y = 7
15
```

Simple example

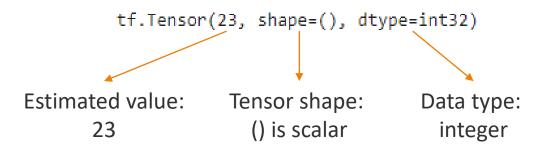
Track the graph

```
16 # set up logging
17 stamp = datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")
18 logdir = 'logs/func/%s' % stamp
19 writer = tf.summary.create_file_writer(logdir)
20
21 # track the graph
22 tf.summary.trace_on(graph=True, profiler=True)
```

Simple example

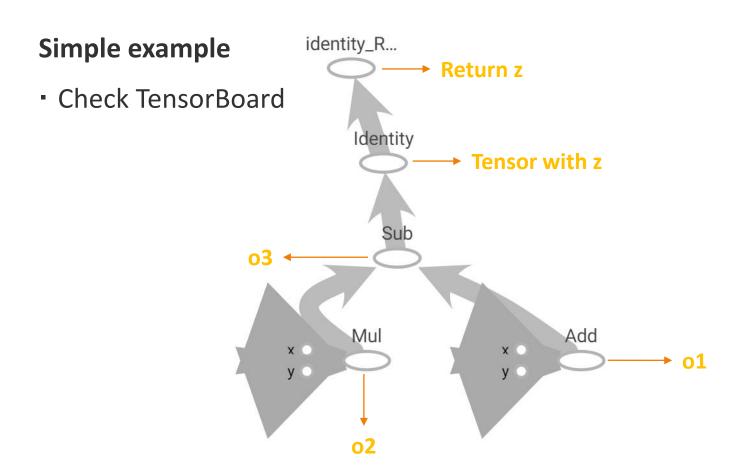
• Estimate z (it is $(5 \times 7) - (5 + 7) = 23$)

```
23 # examine the myFunction
24 z = myFunction (x, y)
25 print(z)
```



Simple example

Check TensorBoard



Tensors flow trough the graph, thus the name TensorFlow

How to create a neural network:

```
Input layer
 1 class NeuralNetwork:
     def init (self, layers):
       self.layers = layers
       self.L = len(layers)
       self.num features = layers[0]
       self.num_classes = layers[-1]
       self.W = \{\}
       self.b = \{\}
       # ...
     def setup(self):
10
11
       for i in range(1, self.L):
12
         self.W[i] = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal(shape=(self.layers[i],self.layers[i-1])))
13
         self.b[i] = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal(shape=(self.layers[i],1)))
14
     def predict(self, X):
       data = tf.convert_to_tensor(X, dtype=tf.float32)
15
       for i in range(1, self.L):
16
         Z = tf.matmul(data,tf.transpose(self.W[i])) + tf.transpose(self.b[i])
17
         if i != self.L-1:
18
           data = tf.nn.relu(Z)
19
                                                                                  \left(b+\sum_{i=1}^{n}x_{i}w_{i}\right)
20
         else:
                                                               Wo
21
           data = Z
22
       return tf.argmax(tf.nn.softmax(data), axis=1)
23
                                                            (x_n) w_n
```

Hidden layers

Output layer

How to create a neural network:

```
1 class NeuralNetwork:
                                             Include:
    def init (self, layers):
      self.layers = layers
                                                 How parameters should be updated
      self.L = len(layers)
                                                 How the loss must be computed
      self.num features = layers[0]
      self.num_classes = layers[-1]
                                                How to make the training
     self.W = \{\}
      self.b = \{\}
      # ...
    def setup(self):
10
11
      for i in range(1, self.L):
        self.W[i] = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal(shape=(self.layers[i],self.layers[i-1])))
12
13
        self.b[i] = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal(shape=(self.layers[i],1)))
    def predict(self, X):
14
      data = tf.convert_to_tensor(X, dtype=tf.float32)
15
      for i in range(1, self.L):
16
        Z = tf.matmul(data,tf.transpose(self.W[i])) + tf.transpose(self.b[i])
17
        if i != self.L-1:
18
          data = tf.nn.relu(Z)
19
20
        else:
21
          data = Z
22
      return tf.argmax(tf.nn.softmax(data), axis=1)
23
```

14

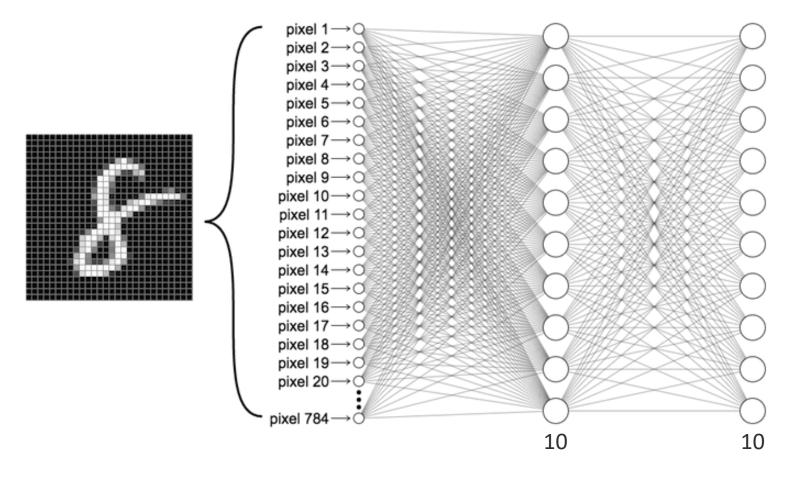


Use Keras API:

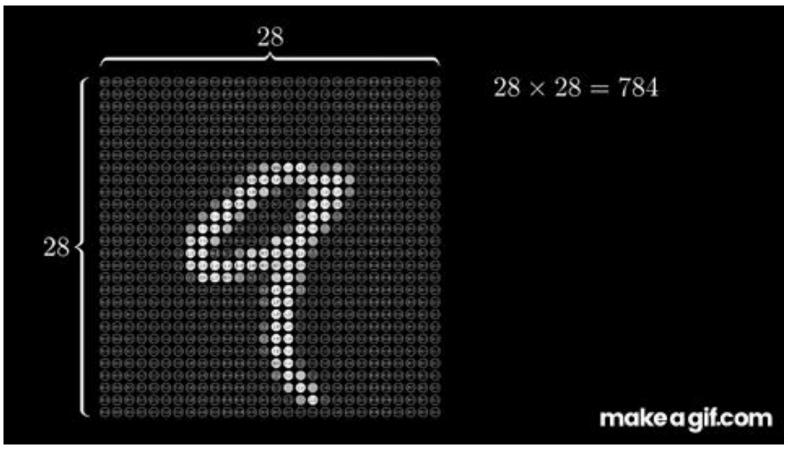
"API designed for human beings, not machines"



Methods to build a Keras model in TensorFlow:

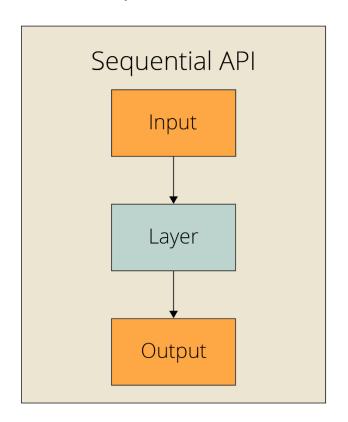


Methods to build a Keras model in TensorFlow:



Methods to build a Keras model in TensorFlow:

Sequential API

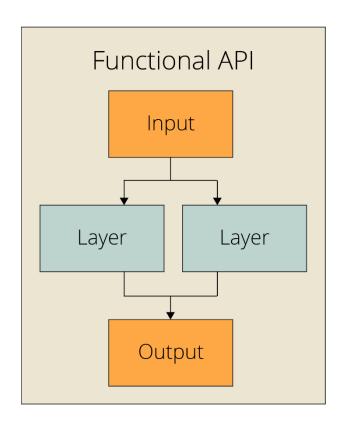


```
1 from tensorflow.keras import Sequential
2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Flatten
3 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
4
5 model = Sequential([
6    Flatten(input_shape=(28, 28)),
7    Dense(10, 'relu'),
8    Dense(10, "softmax"),
9  ])
```

```
1 from tensorflow.keras import Sequential
2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Flatten
3 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
4
5 model = Sequential()
6 model.add(Flatten(input_shape=(28, 28)))
7 model.add(Dense(10, "relu"))
8 model.add(Dense(10, "softmax"))
```

Methods to build a Keras model in TensorFlow:

Functional API



```
1 from tensorflow.keras import Model
2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Flatten
3 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
4 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input
5
6 inputs = Input(shape=(28, 28))
7 x = Flatten()(inputs)
8 x = Dense(10, "relu")(x)
9 outputs = Dense(10, "softmax")(x)
10
11 model = Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
```

Methods to build a Keras model in TensorFlow:

Model Subclassing

```
Model Subclassing
tf.keras.Model
       def init ():
       def call():
```

```
1 from tensorflow.keras import Model
 2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Flatten
 3 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
 5 class CustomModel(Model):
    def init (self, **kwargs):
      super(CustomModel, self). init (**kwargs)
      self.layer 1 = Flatten()
      self.layer 2 = Dense(10, "relu")
10
      self.layer 3 = Dense(10, "softmax")
11
12
13
    def call(self, inputs):
      x = self.layer 1(inputs)
14
15
      x = self.layer_2(x)
      x = self.layer 3(x)
16
17
      return x
18
19 model = CustomModel()
```

Keras was defined as the standard high-level API of TensorFlow 2

High-Level API:
tf.keras.models

Mid-Level API:
tf.keras.layers, tf.keras.losses
tf.data.Dataset, tf.keras.optimizers,...

Low-Level API:
tf.Variable, tf.constant,
tf.GradientTape, tf.function,...

Kernel: Implemented in C++

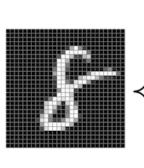
Hardware: CPU, GPU, and/or TPU

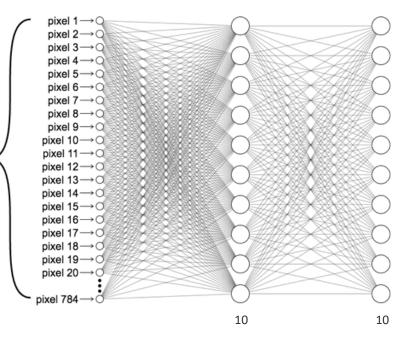
PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

FFNN Colab example: FFNN – MNIST

- Handwritten dataset
- 70000 images
- All are 28x28
- 784 pixels in total





WHY TENSORFLOW

WHY TENSORFLOW

Key advantages:

- Allow the visualization of the computational graphs (nor possible in Scikit learn)
- Can be used from beginners (with simple to use interfaces) to researchers (with the high customization capabilities)
- Probably the easiest to use for deep learning
- Great portability (deploy on multiple devices)
- Easy to train in GPU and TPU
- Open-source backed by a large community (all the way from software engineers to data scientist)

Software	Open source	Written in	Interface	CUDA support	Pretrained models	Recurrent nets	Convolutional nets	Actively developed
Caffe	Yes	C++	Python, MATLAB, C++	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Chainer	Yes	Python	Python	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Deeplearning4j	Yes	C++, Java	Java, Scala, Clojure, Python (Keras), Kotlin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Flux	Yes	Julia	Julia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Keras	Yes	Python	Python, R	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MATLAB + Deep Learning Toolbox	No	C, C++, Java, MATLAB	MATLAB	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Microsoft Cognitive Toolkit (CNTK)	Yes	C++	Python (Keras), C++, Command line	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Apache MXNet	Yes		C++, Python, Julia, Matlab, JavaScript		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PlaidML	Yes	Python, C++, OpenCL	Python, C++	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PyTorch	Yes	Python, C, C++, CUDA	Python, C++, Julia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seq2SeqSharp	Yes	C#, C, C++, CUDA	C#	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
TensorFlow	Yes	C++, Python, CUDA	Python, C/C++, Java, Go, JavaScript	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Theano	Yes	Python	Python	Yes	With Lasagne	Yes	Yes	No
Wolfram Mathematica	No	C++, Wolfram Language, CUDA	Wolfram Language	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mathematica	- 110	Language, CUDA	Language	103	103	103	103	103

SOURCES

SOURCES

- http://clipart-library.com/
- https://medium.com/@schartz/the-shape-of-tensor-bab75001d7bc
- https://lyhue1991.github.io/eat_tensorflow2_in_30_days/english/Chapt er3/
- https://zitaoshen.rbind.io/project/machine_learning/how-to-build-yourown-neural-net-from-the-scrach/
- https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Comparison_of_deep-learning_software&action=edit§ion=1
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/319901002_NeuRoute_Predictive_Dynamic_Routing_for_Software-Defined_Networks/figures
- https://abhigoku10.medium.com/activation-functions-and-its-types-inartifical-neural-network-14511f3080a8