# ICTSS00120 - Artificial Intelligence Skill Set

## Session 10: Fundamentals in Deep Learning & Introduction to Machine Vision

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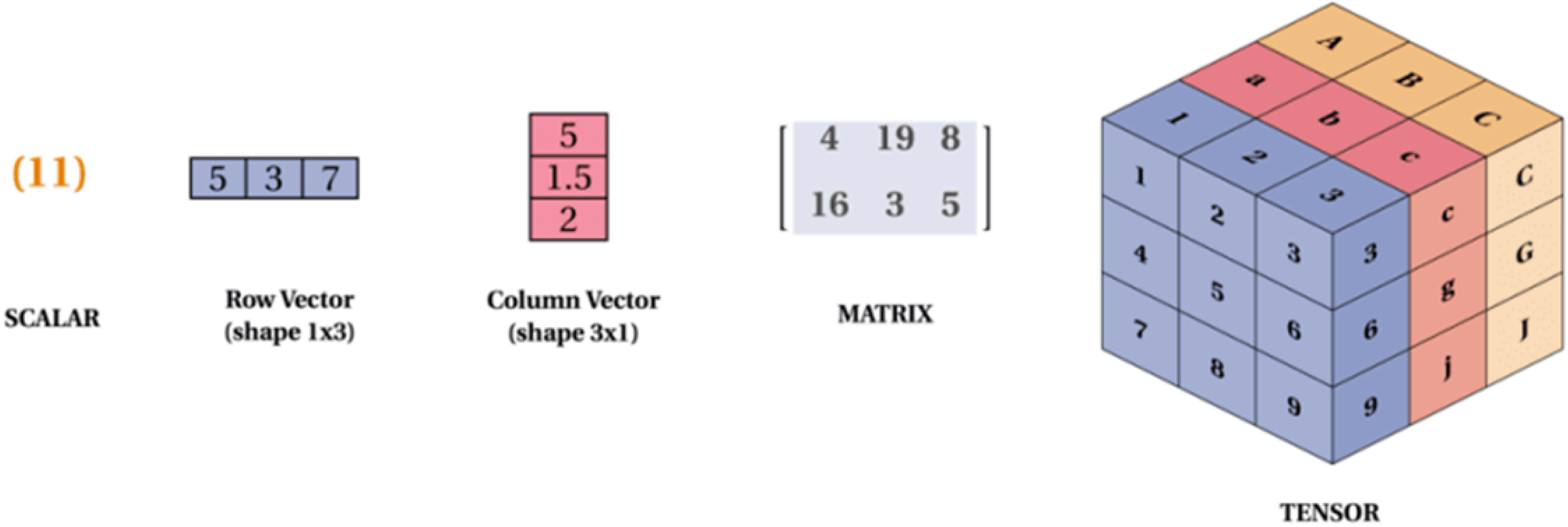
## Learning Objectives

- Understand the basics of linear algebra and tensors for deep learning.
- Explore computing tensors, GPU vs CPU.
- Learn feature engineering and data preprocessing techniques for deep learning.
- Understand activation functions and their roles.
- Delve deeper into Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and their applications in machine vision.




# Understanding Scalar, Vectors, Matrices and Tensors

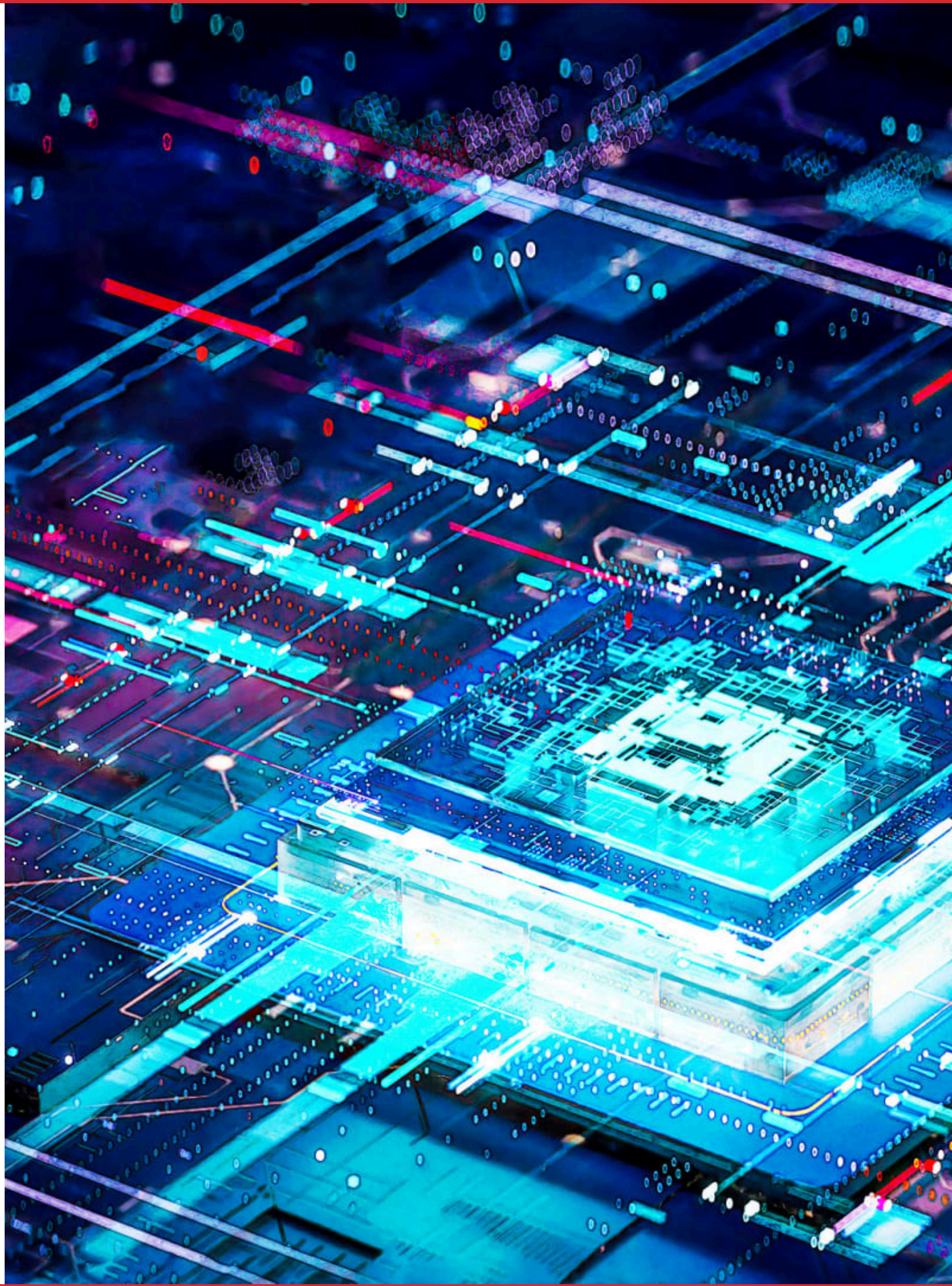
# Linear Algebra for Machine Learning

## Scalars, Vectors, and Tensors

- **Scalar**: A single number.
  - Example: $a = 1$
- **Vector**: An array of numbers.
  - Example: $\mathbf{v} = [1, 2, 3]$
- **Matrix**: A 2D array of numbers.
  - Example: $\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
- **Tensor**: An n-dimensional array of numbers.
  - Example: $\mathbf{T}$ could be a 3D array, a 4D array, etc.

## Computing Tensors: GPU vs CPU

- **Central Processing Unit (CPU)**: General-purpose processor.
  - Best for tasks with lower parallelism.
- **Graphics Processing Unit (GPU)**: Specialized for highly parallel tasks.
  - Crucial for deep learning, handling large tensors efficiently.



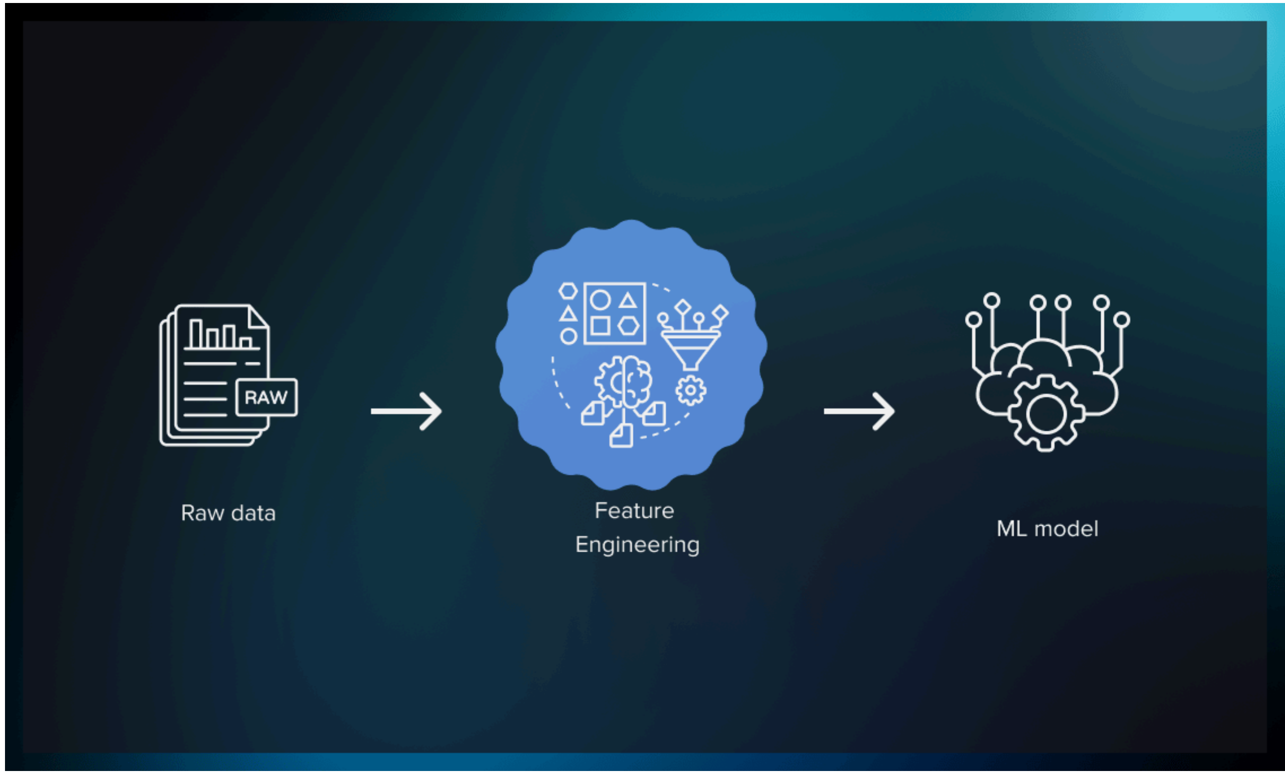
# Computing Tensors: TPU vs NPU

- **NPU (Neural Processing Unit)**:
  - **Architecture**: Specialized for neural network computations.
  - **Applications**: Real-time applications like translation, facial recognition, voice assistants.
- **TPU (Tensor Processing Unit)**: (Google)
  - **Architecture**: Optimized for TensorFlow operations.
  - **Applications**: Data centers, training large machine learning models, Google Cloud services.

# Feature Engineering and Data Preprocessing

## Techniques for Deep Learning

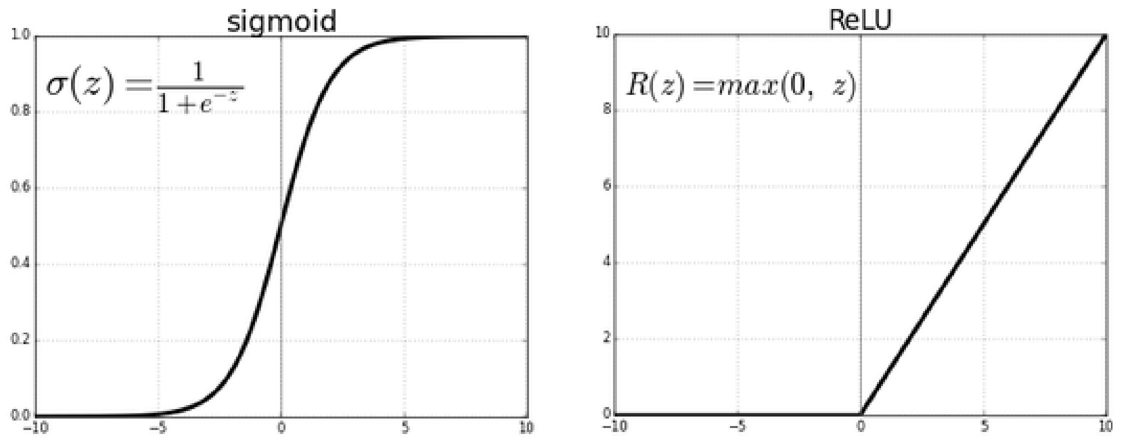
- **Normalization**: Scaling features to a standard range.
- **Standardization**: Transforming data to have zero mean and unit variance.
- **Data Augmentation**: Creating new training instances by modifying existing data (e.g., rotations, flips for images).



# Activation Functions

## Key Functions

- **ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit)**: $f(x) = \max(0, x)$
  - Benefits: Avoids vanishing gradients, computationally efficient.
- **Sigmoid**: $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$
  - Benefits: Outputs in range (0, 1), used for probability estimation.
- **Tanh**: $f(x) = \frac{e^{x}-e^{-x}}{e^{x}+e^{-x}}$
  - Benefits: Outputs in range (-1, 1), zero-centered.



# Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

## Basics and Applications

- **Structure**:
  - **Convolutional Layers**: Apply convolution operations to extract features.
  - **Pooling Layers**: Reduce the dimensionality of feature maps.
  - **Fully Connected Layers**: Perform high-level reasoning and classification.
- **Applications**:
  - Image recognition, object detection, and video analytics.

# Deep Dive into CNNs

## Understanding Convolutional Layers

- **Convolutions**: Apply filters (kernels) to the input image to create feature maps.
- **Filters**: Small matrices that slide over the input to detect patterns (e.g., edges, textures).

# Deep Dive into CNNs

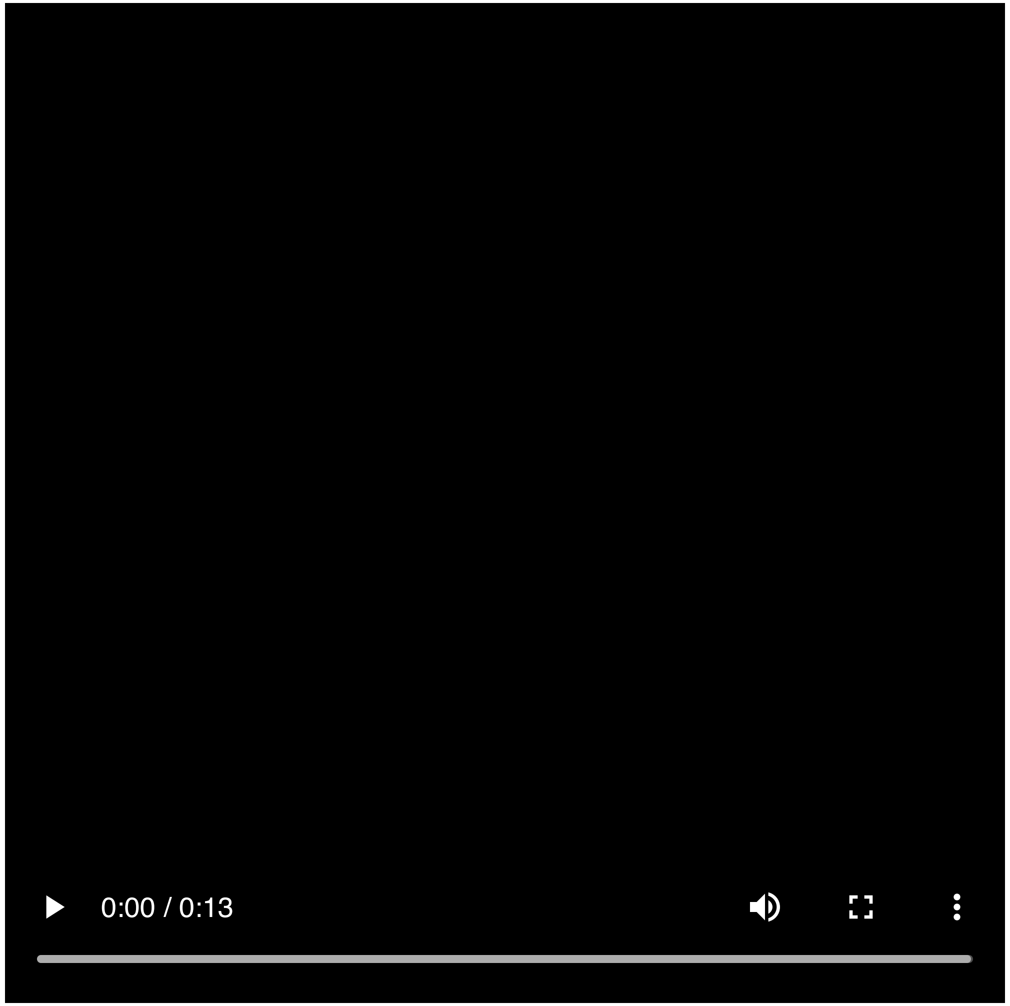
## Pooling Layers

- **Max Pooling**: Takes the maximum value in a window (e.g., 2x2) to down-sample the feature map.
- **Average Pooling**: Takes the average value in a window to down-sample.

# Practical Applications of CNNs

## Image Recognition and Beyond

- **Image Classification**: Recognizing objects in images (e.g., cats, dogs, cars).
  - Example: AlexNet winning the ImageNet competition.
- **Object Detection**: Identifying and locating objects within images.
  - Example: YOLO (You Only Look Once) detecting multiple objects in real-time.
- **Segmentation**: Dividing an image into meaningful regions.
  - Example: U-Net for medical image segmentation.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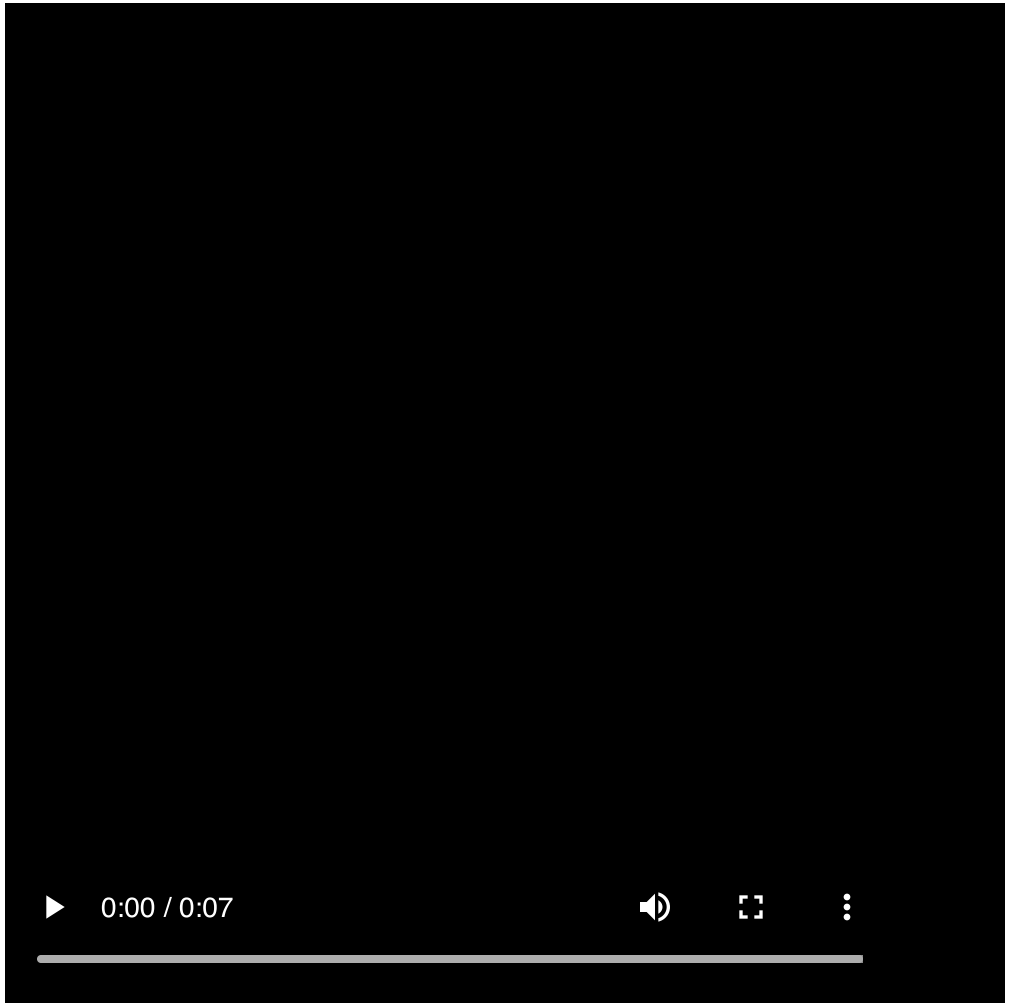
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# Lab: Building a Simple CNN for Image Classification

*Let's look at CNN and Machine vision more closely*

## Lab Sheet

# Summary and Q&A

## Summary:

- Learned about basics of linear algebra and tensors.
- Explored GPU vs CPU for computing tensors.
- Learned feature engineering and data preprocessing techniques.
- Understood key activation functions.
- Delved deeper into CNNs and their applications.

## Q&A:

- Any questions about today's topics?

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# Homework

**Next Week**:

- Introduction to Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs).
- Explore RNNs and their applications in sequence prediction.

## Tasks:

1. Review key concepts covered today.
2. Read about RNNs and their applications.
3. Watch related videos on deep learning and CNNs.