

Artificial Intelligence (Machine Learning & Deep Learning)
[Course]

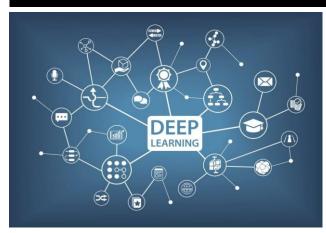
Week 7 – Deep Learning –TF - Core Foundation [See examples / code in GitHub code repository]

It is not about Theory, it is 20% Theory and 80% Practical – Technical/Development/Programming [Mostly Python based]

DL | What is Deep Learning – DL?

Deep learning is an <u>artificial intelligence (AI)</u> method that teaches computers to process data in a way inspired by the human brain. Deep learning models can recognize complex pictures, text, sounds, and other data patterns to produce accurate insights and predictions. You can use deep learning methods to automate tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as describing images or transcribing a sound file into text.

Deep learning is a machine learning technique that enables computers to learn from experience and understand the world in terms of a hierarchy of concepts. The key aspect of deep learning is that these layers of concepts enable the machine to learn complicated concepts by building them out of simpler ones. If we draw a graph showing how these concepts are built on top of each other, the graph is deep with many layers. Hence, the 'deep' in deep learning.





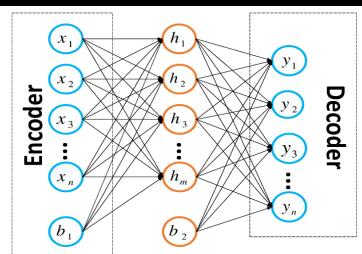
Reference:

https://aws.amazon.com/what-is/deep-learning/ https://www.ibm.com/think/topics/deep-learning https://deepai.org/machine-learning-glossary and-terms/deep-learning

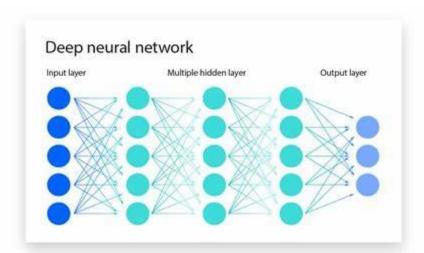


DL | What is Neural Network?

Neural networks are machine learning models that mimic the complex functions of the human brain. These models consist of interconnected nodes or neurons that process data, learn patterns, and enable tasks such as pattern recognition and decision-making.



Input layer Hidden layer Output layer



Reference:

https://www.ibm.com/think/topics/neural-networks/

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/neural-networks-a-beginners-guide

https://becominghuman.ai/cheat-sheets-for-ai-neural-networks-machine-learning-deep-learning-big-data-sci

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DL | Deep Learning Examples

Deep Learning Example in Image Recognition
☐ Self-driving cars:
☐ Facial recognition software:
☐ Image classification apps:
Deep Learning Example in Text Processing
Deep learning is a driving force in (Text Processing) NLP:
☐ Chatbots and virtual assistants:
■ Machine translation:
☐ Text summarization and generation:
Deep Learning Example in Speech Recognition
☐ Voice-to-text software:
☐ Automated phone systems:
Deep Learning Example in Recommender Systems
■ Personalized recommendations:
☐ Improved customer experience:
Real-World Use Case of Deep Learning
☐ Drug Discovery
☐ Drug target identification:
☐ Drug development and optimization:
Scientific Discovery
☐ Astronomy and space exploration:
☐ Physics and materials science:
Cybersecurity
□ Cyber threat detection:
☐ Fraud prevention:
Content Creation
☐ Generative art and music:
☐ Marketing and advertising:
Deep learning is transforming the field of robotics:
Object recognition and manipulation:
☐ Autonomous navigation:
Reference:
https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/deep-learning-examples/



DL | What is Boosting?

Boosting is a method used in <u>machine learning</u> to reduce errors in predictive data analysis. Data scientists train machine learning software, called machine learning models, on labeled data to make guesses about unlabeled data. A single machine learning model might make prediction errors depending on the accuracy of the training dataset.

For example, if a cat-identifying model has been trained only on images of white cats, it may occasionally misidentify a black cat. Boosting tries to overcome this issue by training multiple models sequentially to improve the accuracy of the overall system.

20

Reference:

https://aws.amazon.com/what-is/boosting/ https://cs.nyu.edu/~mohri/pub/srmboost.pdf

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/boosting-in-machine-learning-boosting-and-

adaboost/



DL | Tensorflow vs SK Learn

Scikit-Learn and TensorFlow are both designed to help developers create and benchmark new models, so their functional implementations are quite similar with the key distinction that **Scikit-Learn is used in practice with a wider scope of models** as opposed to TensorFlow's implied use for c.



Reference:

https://www.springboard.com/blog/data-science/scikit-learn-vs-tensorflow/

https://www.educba.com/scikit-learn-vs-tensorflow/

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/scikit-learn-vs-tensorflow-which-one-should-you choose/

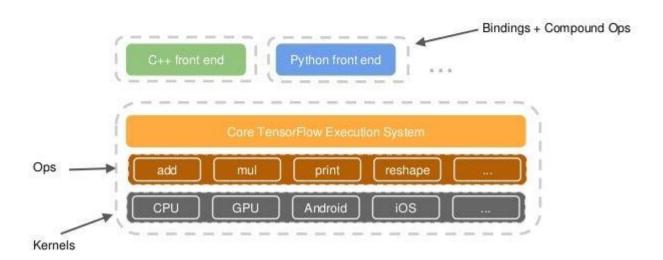
https://www.simplijearn.com/scikit-learn-vs-tensorflow-article



DL TensorFlow - An end-to-end platform for machine learning

The core components of Tensorflow are Tensors and Computation graphs (or Data flow graphs). Tensorflow is just a framework for expressing operations as computation graphs. Tensorflow then divides the graph into many Subgraphs which are independent of each other and these Subgraphs are executed in parallel, of course this is one of the major feature of TensorFlow which contributed a lot to its large scale adaption. Tensorflow has another important feature, it provides a wide range of ready-made mathematical tools which can be used to solve various problems. These mathematical tools are also computation graphs, once they are added into your program they are treated as Subgraphs because they become part of the computation graph you are going to build.

TensorFlow Architecture



Reference:

https://www.devopsschool.com/blog/what-is-tensorflow-and-use-cases-of-tensorflow-2/https://medium.com/buzy-developers/a-beginner-introduction-to-tensorflow-part-2-6b4dc25ea51

Ops:

https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/cc/namespace/tensorflow/ops

Kernels

https://mohamed-elrefaey-77102.medium.com/deciphering-kernels-in-machine-learning-a-comprehens

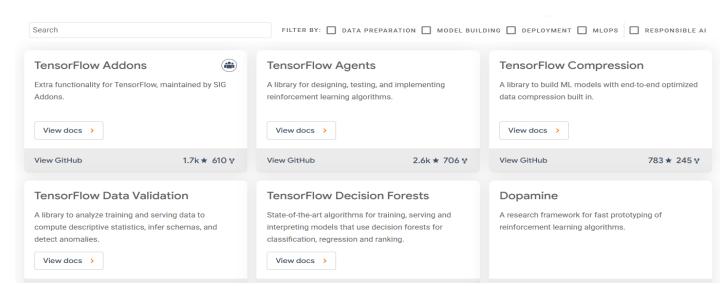
https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/introduction-tensor-tensorflow/



DL | TensorFlow – Basic - Libraries & extensions

Libraries & extensions

Explore libraries to build advanced models or methods using TensorFlow, and access domain-specific application packages that extend TensorFlow.



https://www.tensorflow.org/resources/libraries-extensions



DL | TensorFlow - Basic - TensorFlow.js

TensorFlow.js is a library for machine learning in JavaScript Develop ML models in JavaScript, and use ML directly in the browser or in Node.js.

How it works



Run existing models

Use off-the-shelf JavaScript models or convert

Python TensorFlow models to run in the browser

or under Node.js.



Retrain existing models

Retrain pre-existing ML models using your own data.



Develop ML with JavaScript

Build and train models directly in JavaScript using flexible and intuitive APIs.

https://www.tensorflow.org/js





DL | TensorFlow - Basic - LiteRT

LiteRT (short for Lite Runtime), formerly known as TensorFlow Lite, is Google's high-performance runtime for on-device AI. You can find ready-to-run LiteRT models for a wide range of ML/AI tasks, or convert and run TensorFlow, PyTorch, and JAX models to the TFLite format using the AI Edge conversion and optimization tools.

Key features

Optimized for on-device machine learning: LiteRT addresses five key ODML constraints: latency (there's no round-trip to a server), privacy (no personal data leaves the device), connectivity (internet connectivity is not required), size (reduced model and binary size) and power consumption (efficient inference and a lack of network connections).

- Multi-platform support: Compatible with Android and iOS devices, embedded Linux, and microcontrollers.
- Multi-framework model options: AI Edge provides tools to convert models from TensorFlow, PyTorch, and JAX models into the FlatBuffers format (.tflite), enabling you to use a wide range of state-of-the-art models on LiteRT. You also have access to model optimization tools that can handle quantization and metadata.
- ☐ Diverse language support: Includes SDKs for Java/Kotlin, Swift, Objective-C, C++, and Python.
- ☐ High performance: Hardware acceleration through specialized delegates like GPU and iOS Core ML.



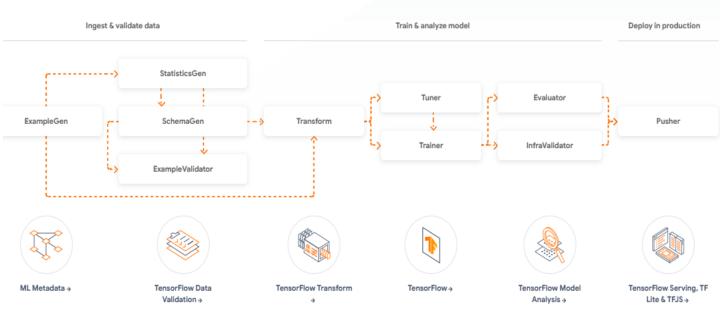
DL | TensorFlow - TFX

TFX is an end-to-end platform for deploying production ML pipelines

When you're ready to move your models from research to production, use TFX to create and manage a production pipeline.

How it works

A TFX pipeline is a sequence of components that implement an ML pipeline which is specifically designed for scalable, high-performance machine learning tasks. Components are built using TFX libraries which can also be used individually.



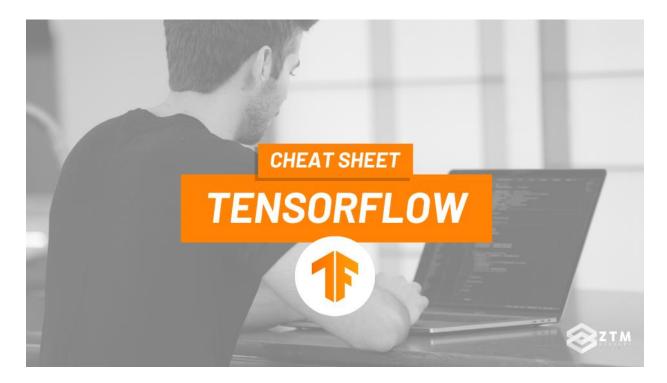
Reference:

https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx

https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx

https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx

DL | TensorFlow – cheat sheet



Reference:

https://storage.googleapis.com/kaggle-forum-messageattachments/889691/15952/19-04-11-Cheat-Sheet-TensorFlow-2-0.pdf https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tensorflow-cheat-sheet/ https://github.com/ryanxjhan/TensorFlow-2.x-Cheat-Sheet



DL| Simple Test Case - Core - Exercise

See code here: https://github.com/ShahzadSarwar10/AI-ML-Explorer/blob/main/Week7/Case7-2-TF-CommuSumRandom.py

You should be able to analyze — each code statement, you should be able to see trace information — at each step of debugging. "DEBUGGING IS BEST STRATEGY TO LEARN A LANAGUAGE." So debug code files, line by line, analyze the values of variable — changing at each code statement. BEST STRATEGY TO LEARN DEEP.

Let's put best efforts.

Thanks.

Shahzad – Your AI – ML Instructor

Exercises





Thank you - for listening and participating

- **□**Questions / Queries
- **□**Suggestions/Recommendation
- □Ideas.....?

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