# Overview of Deep Learning Frameworks



Introduction to Neural Networks





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Different types of Activation Functions



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- Different types of Activation Functions
  Variants of Gradient Descent



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- Different types of Activation Functions

  Variants of Gradient Descent
- **Optimizers**



## **Neural Network Recap**

 $\mathbf{W}^\mathsf{T}$ 

.3	.6	.8	1
.8	.3	1	1
.8	.8	1	.2
.7	.1	.6	.7
.2	.2	.7	1

Χ

1	1	0	0	Δ	h
3	58	8	70	14	10
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0

 $Y = W^TX$ 

	2.1	36.9	4.8	43	8.7	6.3
1	1.7	20.2	2.4	22	5	3.8
100	3.2	48.4	6.4	56.2	12	8.8
	1.0	7.8	0.8	7.7	2.1	1.7
	0.8	13.5	1.6	15	3	2.2

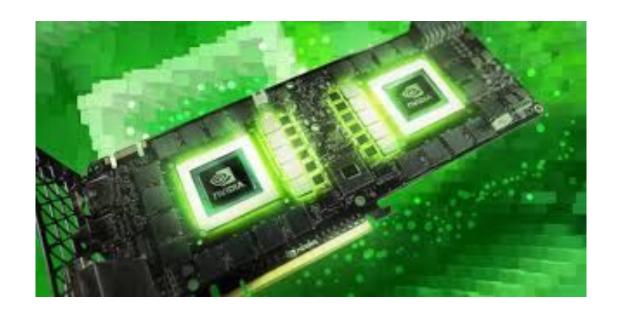
5 X 4

4 X 6

5 X 6



# **GPU**





## Deep Learning Framework





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 Interface, library or a tool which allows us to build deep learning models more easily and quickly





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Interface, library or a tool which allows us to build deep learning models more easily and quickly

Clear and concise way for defining models using a collection of pre-built and

optimized components



## Advantages of Deep Learning Framework

1. Supports GPU, hence making the computations fast





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## **PyTorch**

- 1. Developed by: Facebook's AI research group
- 2. Written in C and Python
- 3. More popular amongst researchers

  PYTÖRCH



#### **TensorFlow**

- Developed by: Google Brain team
- 2. Tensorboard for effective data visualization
- 3. Written in C++ and Python
- 4. Need more programming experience
- 5. Larger community base





#### Keras

- 1. High level library and hence enables fast experimentation
- Uses TensorFlow at backend
- 3. Focus more on doing rather than "implementation details"
- 4. Easiest framework to start your deep learning journey







