## **Group Members**

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## Q1: Differences between TensorFlow and PyTorch

Feature	TensorFlow	PyTorch	
Computation Graph	Uses <i>static</i> (define-and-run) graphs (though TensorFlow 2 supports eager execution).	Uses <i>dynamic</i> (define-by-run) graphs, more intuitive for debugging.	
Ease of Use	Steeper learning curve; more suited for large-scale deployment.	More Pythonic and user-friendly for research and prototyping.	
Deployment	Excellent for production (via TensorFlow Serving, TF Lite, TensorFlow.js).	Deployment options exist (TorchServe, ONNX), but traditionally less extensive.	
Ecosystem	Includes Keras API, TensorBoard, TF Hub, and TF Extended (TFX).	Integrated with PyTorch Lightning, TorchVision, and TorchText.	

#### When to choose:

- **TensorFlow** → Large-scale production systems, cross-platform deployment (mobile/web).
- **PyTorch**  $\rightarrow$  Fast research prototyping, easier debugging, dynamic architectures.

## Q2: Use cases for Jupyter Notebooks in AI development

#### 1. Interactive Experimentation & Visualization

- Ideal for testing ML models, plotting learning curves, and tuning hyperparameters interactively.
- Example: Visualizing CNN feature maps or PCA results.

## 2. Reproducible Research & Documentation

- Combines executable code, results, and markdown explanations in one document.
- Commonly used for presenting AI experiments or sharing tutorials.

# Q3: How spaCy enhances NLP tasks compared to basic Python string operations

#### • Linguistic Awareness:

spaCy provides tokenization, POS tagging, named entity recognition, and dependency parsing — unlike simple . split() or regex operations.

#### • Pretrained Models:

Includes efficient pretrained pipelines for multiple languages.

## • Performance & Integration:

Built in Python for high speed and supports integration with ML frameworks (TensorFlow, PyTorch).

**In short:** spaCy transforms raw text into structured linguistic data, enabling advanced NLP tasks beyond simple string handling.

# 2. Comparative Analysis: Scikit-learn vs TensorFlow

Aspect	Scikit-learn	TensorFlow	
Target Applications	Classical ML: regression, classification, clustering (e.g., SVM, Random Forest).	Deep learning: neural networks, CNNs, RNNs, transformers.	
Ease of Use for Beginners	Very beginner-friendly; consistent APIs (fit(), predict()).	More complex; requires understanding of tensors, layers, and training loops.	
Community Support Summary:	Mature, strong academic and enterprise adoption; excellent documentation.	Huge global community; widely used in production, research, and industry.	

- Use **Scikit-learn** for traditional ML tasks and quick prototyping.
- Use **TensorFlow** for deep learning or large-scale neural network models.

### **Ethical Considerations**

Model	Type of Bias	Description
MNIST (Handwritten Digits)	Data Representation Bias	The dataset contains primarily digits written in a particular style (Western handwriting). Models trained on it may perform poorly on digits written by people from different cultures or with disabilities.
	Sampling Bias	MNIST digits are clean and centered; the model might fail on real-world images with noise or rotation.
<b>Amazon Reviews</b> <b>Sentiment Model</b>	Label Bias	Sentiment labels may reflect annotators' subjective opinions.
	Linguistic or Demographic Bias	Reviews written in dialects or non-native English may be misclassified (e.g., "This movie was sick!" might be read as negative).
	Imbalance Bias	If positive reviews outnumber negative ones, the model learns to favor "positive" predictions.

## **Bias Mitigation Using Tools**

Tool	How It Helps
<b>TensorFlow</b>	Provides visual reports (like confusion matrices, false positive/negative rates)
<b>Fairness</b>	across subgroups (e.g., gender, dialect, region). → Detects whether accuracy is
<b>Indicators</b>	lower for specific demographic groups.

**Tool** 

**How It Helps** 

spaCy's Rule-Based Systems Allows you to enforce *linguistic normalization* before training (e.g., expanding slang, correcting contractions, or balancing named entity detection). → Reduces linguistic bias by ensuring consistent preprocessing.









