# Presentation Overview

Deep learning, a resource-intensive subset of machine learning, allows us to work with complex models thanks to the benefits of big data, advanced processing power, faster internet speeds, and progress in parallel computing. Using libraries like Keras, an interface to Google's TensorFlow, helps in simplifying deep learning and making it more accessible. Despite the complexity and extensive mathematical background needed to understand deep learning models, leveraging Keras allows users to build own models without the need to understand the intricate mathematics behind them. Training of deep learning models requires significant processing power. The session included two examples - one model which took about 5-6 minutes to train, and another which took around an hour. Future advancements in deep learning are likely to simplify the process even further through automated deep learning capabilities, improving model tuning and construction.

# Key Points

1. Deep learning is a powerful subset of machine learning capabilities available in various programming languages, including Python.  
2. It's resource-intensive because it uses complex models and requires a lot of processing power, typically found in the cloud.  
3. Deep learning models are built by connecting together many layers, hence the term "deep learning".  
4. Libraries such as Keras, an interface to Google's TensorFlow, simplify the process of working with deep learning, making it accessible to all.  
5. Understanding the intricate mathematics behind the models isn't necessary because libraries like Keras encapsulate this complexity.  
6. Programmers rely extensively on the work of others such as the developers of these libraries, which simplifies the task of implementing complex machine learning models.  
7. Deep learning requires significant processing power, and the training time varies significantly based on the computer's power and the size of the data set.  
8. Keras comes with popular datasets, but some additional data preparation might be necessary compared to libraries like scikit-learn.  
9. The future of deep learning includes automated deep learning capabilities, that will make the process even easier by automatically tuning the models and selecting the best algorithms.

# Sentiment Analysis

The sentiment of the transcript is largely positive. The speaker expresses optimism and excitement related to deep learning, including its complexities, advancements, and its different applications and potentials. The presentation also highlights how tools and libraries such as Keras and TensorFlow have simplified the process for professionals and novice programmers alike. The speaker offers pleasantries such as Francois Chollet's effort to make deep learning easy and accessible, and mentions the impressive number of ongoing TensorFlow and Keras projects at Google. The speaker also recognizes possible challenges, but frames them as opportunities for growth and later ease, liable to be made even easier by advancements like automated deep learning capabilities. Areas of complexity or difficulty, like the extensive processing power needed for deep learning or the intricacies of the models’ inner workings, are presented as challenges that are, or will be, overcome, rather than deterrents. Therefore, despite acknowledging certain complexities and potential obstacles, the overall sentiment remains positive.