



# Machine learning Workshop

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## TensorFlow Introduction



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devharuiz



haruiz



# Agenda

- ❑ How the workshop is organize?
- ❑ ML & DL Introduction
- ❑ Getting familiar with neural networks
- ❑ What a DL framework should have?
- ❑ Deep Learning Frameworks
- ❑ TensorFlow API
- ❑ let's code it



# Workshop

## TensorFlow Intro

- Fundamentals
- TF API architecture
- Essential Data structures
- Data loading and manipulation
- Keras API

## TensorFlow.js

- Intro by **Jason Mayes (Senior Developer Advocate for Tensorflow.js at Google)**
- Training Models in the Browser
- Converting Models from python to tf.js

## TensorFlow Hub

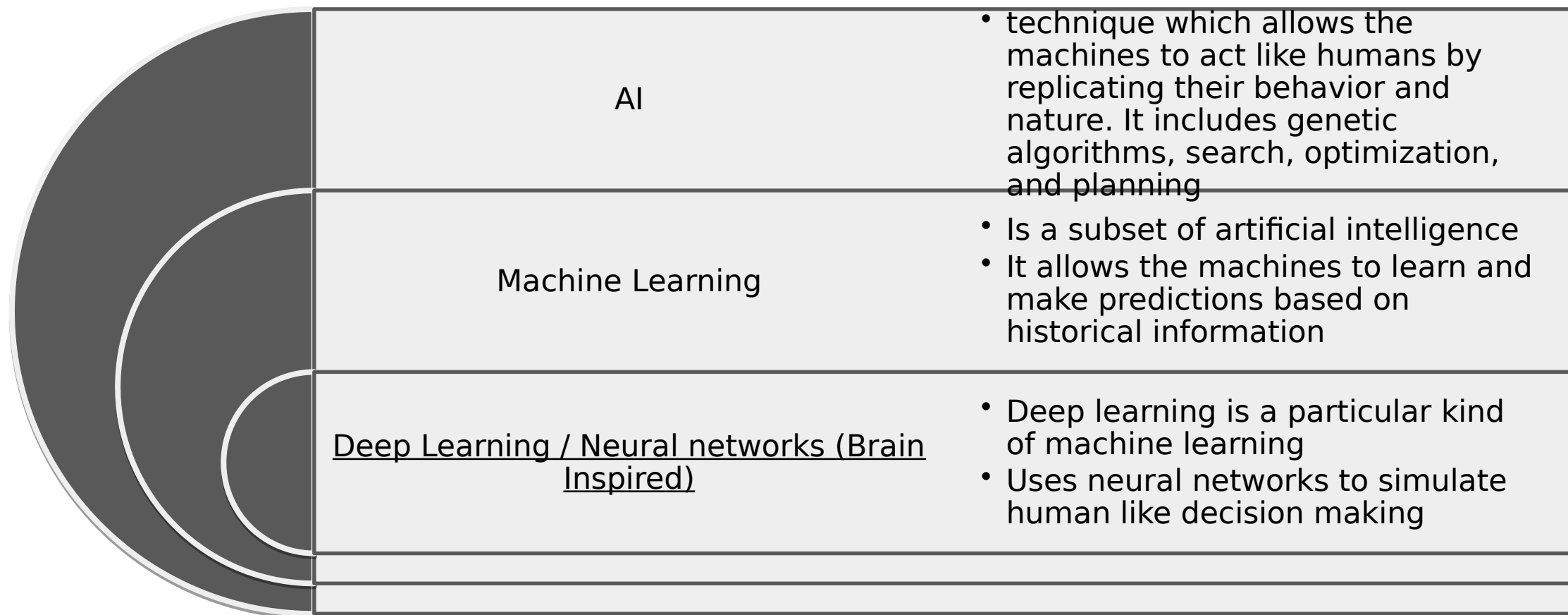
- Discussion session with **Alejandro Vergara (Research assistant at CIAT)**
- Transfer Learning with TF Hub
- TensorFlow Models Zoo

## TensorFlow Lite

- Intro by **David Cardozo (ML GDE)**
- Developing a basic android app with TF lite
- Tf lite in raspberry Pi

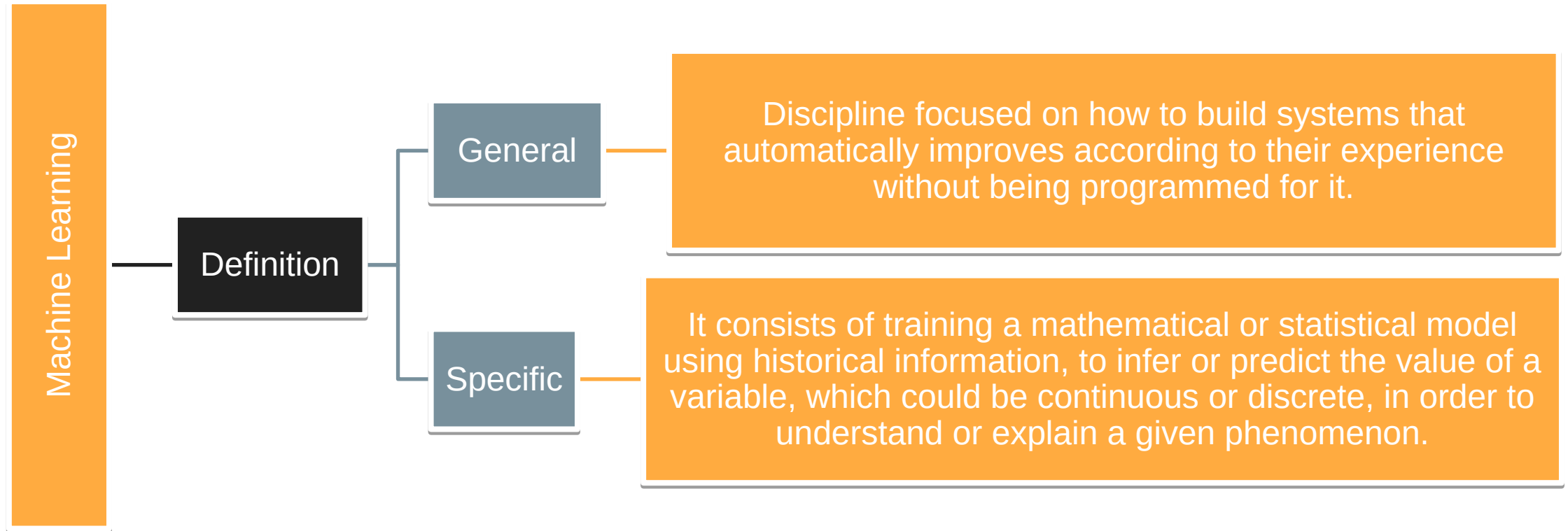


# AI, ML vs. DL





# What is machine learning?

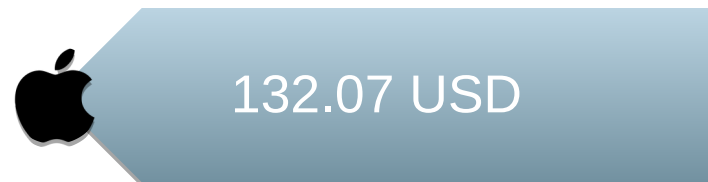
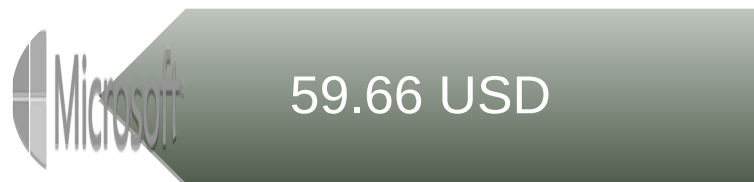
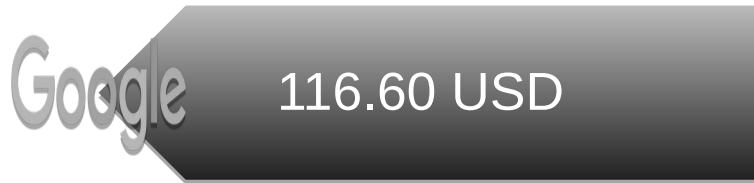




# ML problems

## Regression

What's tomorrow's stock price? (Continuous)



## Classification

What's in this picture? (Discrete)



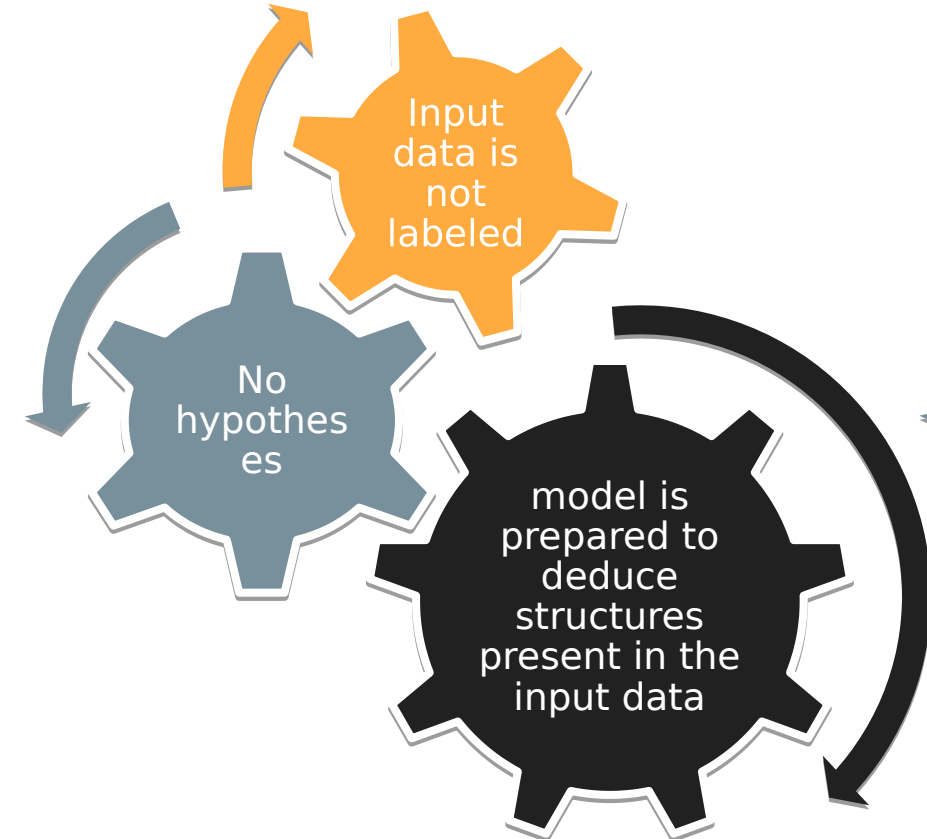


# How does the machine Learn?

## Unsupervised Learning

### Data driven

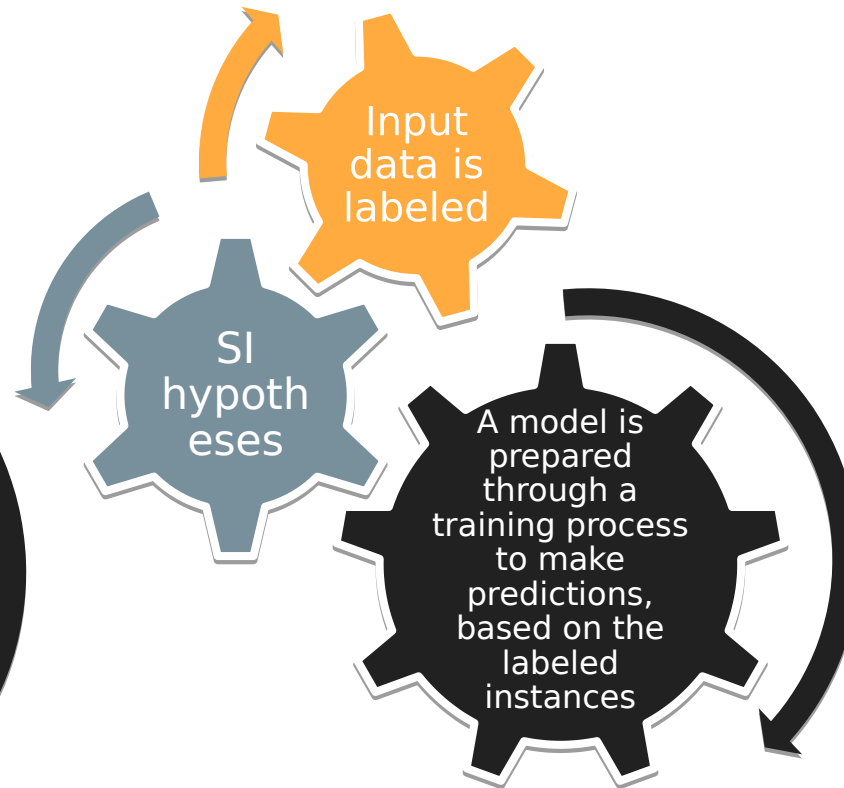
**Learning** a function that describe the structure of the unlabeled data.



## Supervised Learning

### Task driven

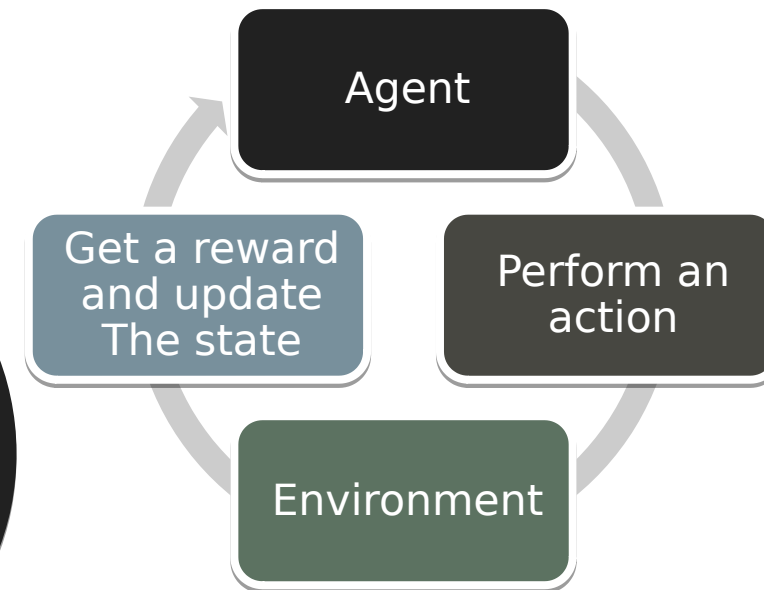
**Learning** a function that maps an input to an output based on example input-output parts



## Reinforcement Learning

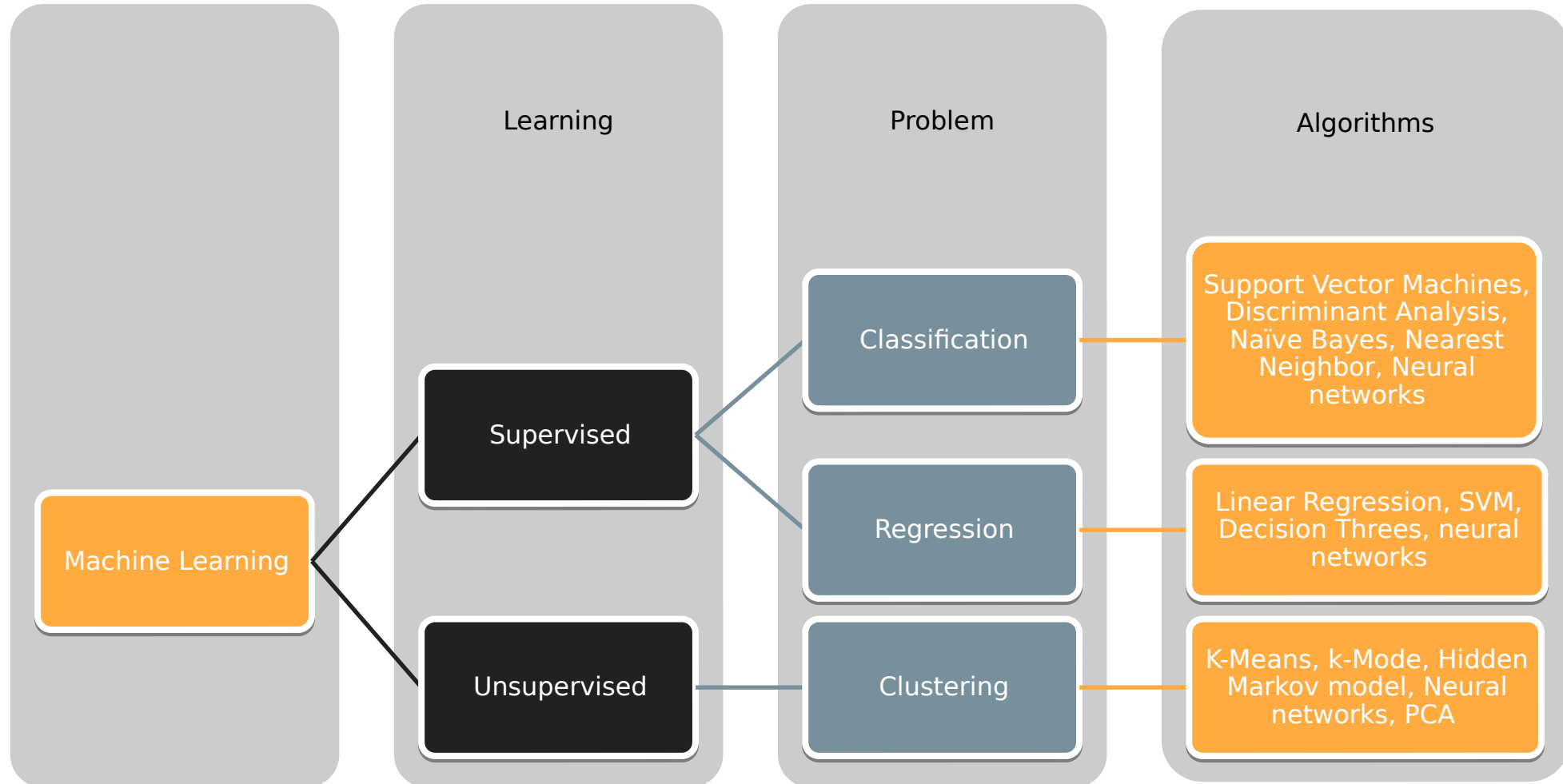
### Learn from mistakes

enables an **agent to learn** in an interactive environment by trial and error using feedback from its own actions and experiences.





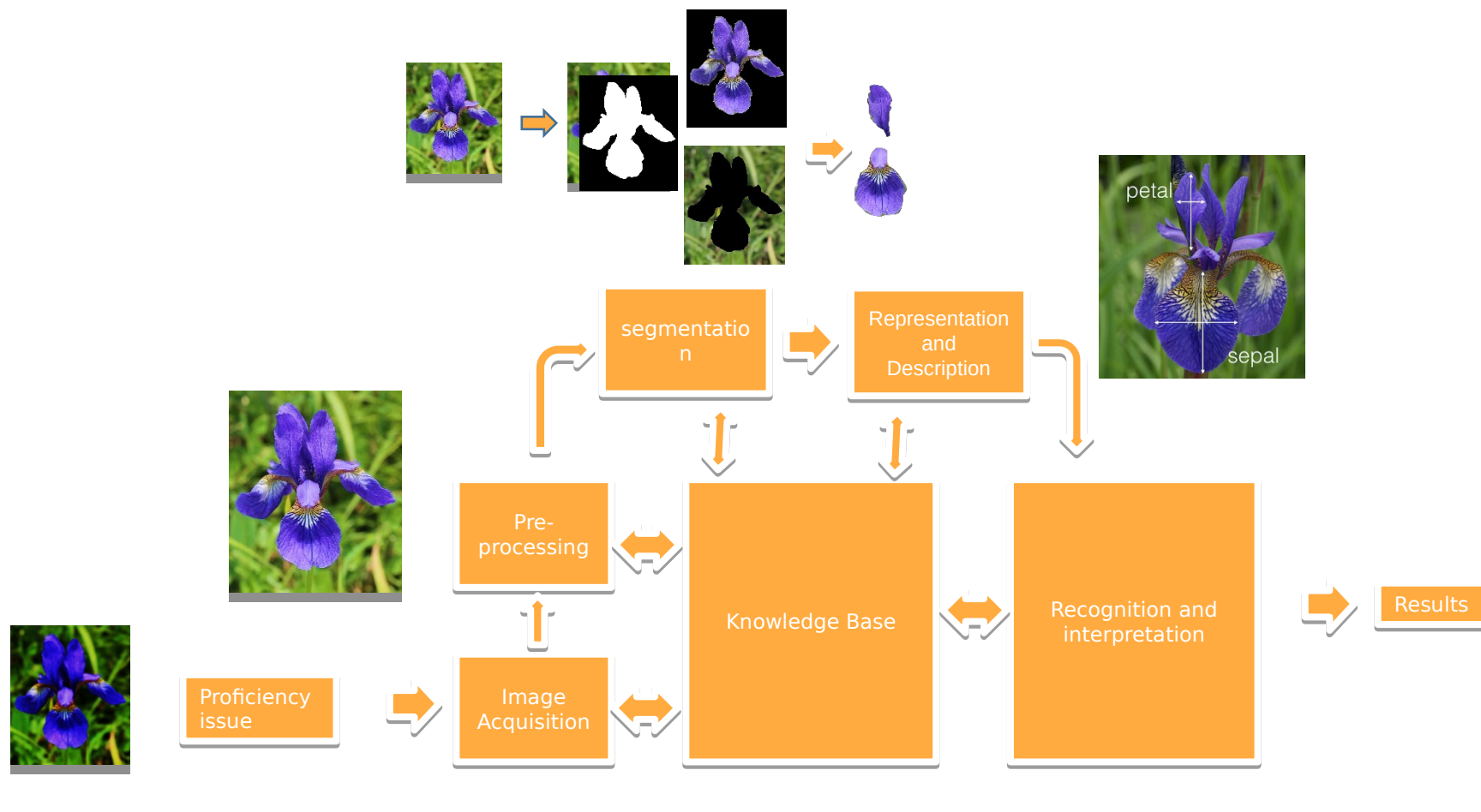
# Some algorithms



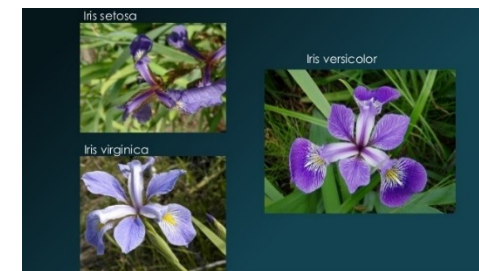




# Feature engineering Approach

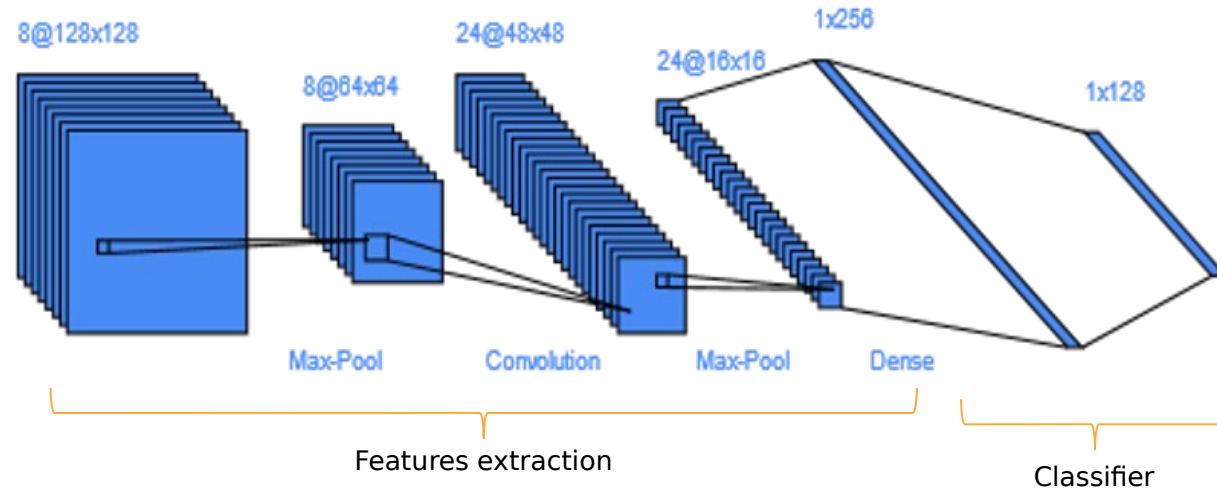
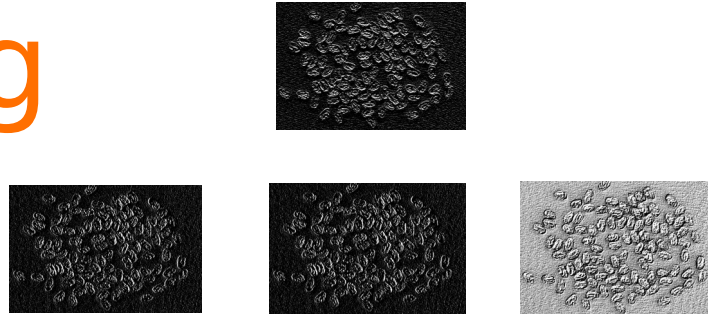


	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa





# Deep Learning Approach



MBC46



most of the ML/DL models are statistical or mathematical, so consequently, you are probably wondering :  
**if I need to be a mathematician or statistician to start using it.**



# Levels of knowledge

## Machine Learning practitioner

- Tasks Oriented:
- Queries databases.
- Cleaning data.
- Writing scripts to transform data and probe algorithms.
- Play around with libraries.
- Make all easy.
- Find the best model writing custom code.

## Machine Learning Research

- Research Oriented:
- Read papers.
- Implement the algorithm from scratch.
- Translate Math into code.
- Reducing algorithms.
- Use beauty math to develop their own models.







FLOYD



Keras



TensorFlow

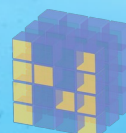
RAPIDS



ONNX



PyTorch



NumPy

Pandas



DASK



Numba



OPTUNA

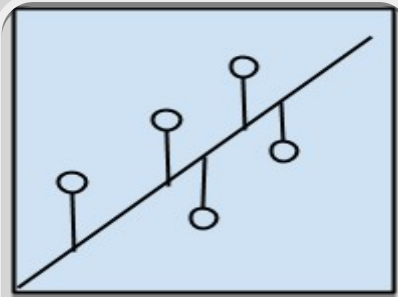


SciPy

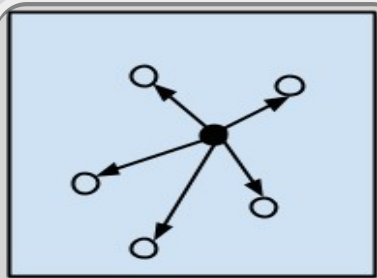




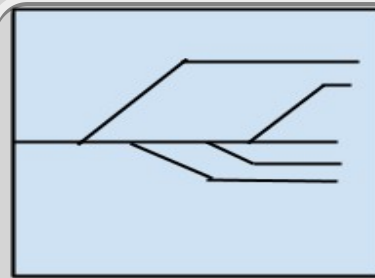
# Algorithms



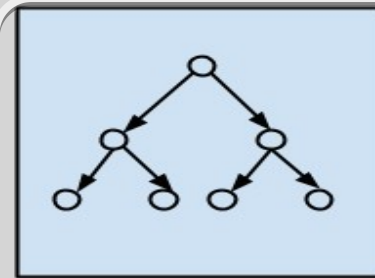
Regression Algorithms



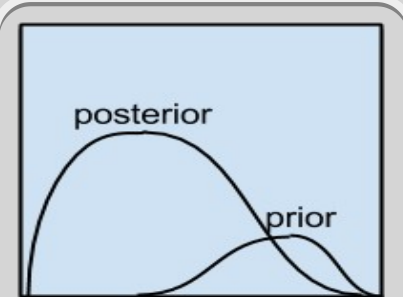
Instance-based Algorithms



Regularization Algorithms



Decision Tree Algorithms



Bayesian Algorithms

iteratively refined the error base on the predictions made by the model.

Compare new data entries with the database (Train samples) using a similarity measure, in order to find the best match and make a prediction.

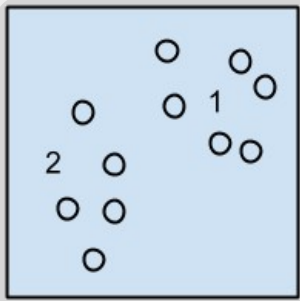
An extension of regression methods, that penalizes models based on their complexity, favoring simpler models that are also better at generalizing (avoiding overfitting)

Decision tree methods construct a model of decisions made based on actual values of attributes in the data.

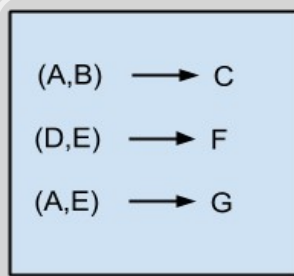
Bayesian methods are those that explicitly apply Bayes' Theorem for problems such as classification and regression.



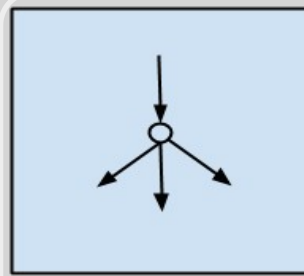
# Algorithms



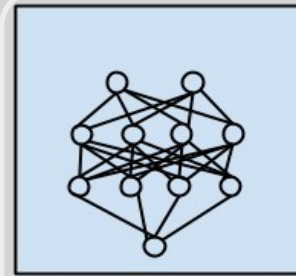
Clustering Algorithms



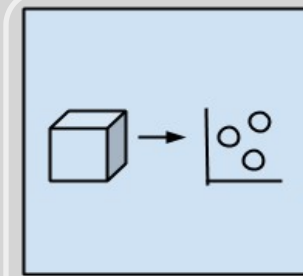
Association Rule Learning Algorithms



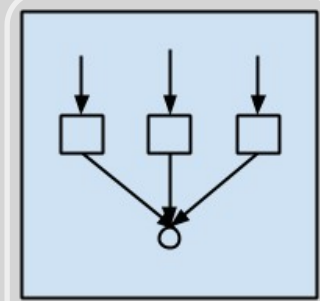
Artificial Neural Network Algorithms



Deep Learning Algorithms



Dimensional Reduction Algorithms



Ensemble Algorithms

All methods are concerned with using the inherent structures in the data to best organize the data into groups of maximum commonality.

Association rule learning methods extract rules that best explain observed relationships between variables in data.

Artificial Neural Networks are models that are inspired by the structure and/or function of biological neural networks.

Deep Learning methods are a modern update to Artificial Neural Networks which take advantage of the current computation capabilities.

Like clustering methods, dimensionality reduction seeks and exploits the inherent structure in the data, but in this case in an unsupervised manner or order to summarize or describe data using less information.

Ensemble methods are models composed of multiple weaker models that are independently trained and whose predictions are combined in some way to make the overall prediction.



# Parameterized Learning

## Data

- data that we are going to learn from

## Scoring Function

- Accepts our data as an input and maps the data to class labels. Returns the predicted class labels

## Loss Function

- Quantifies how well our predicted class labels agree with our ground-truth labels.

## Weights and Biases

- Parameters that our model will learn

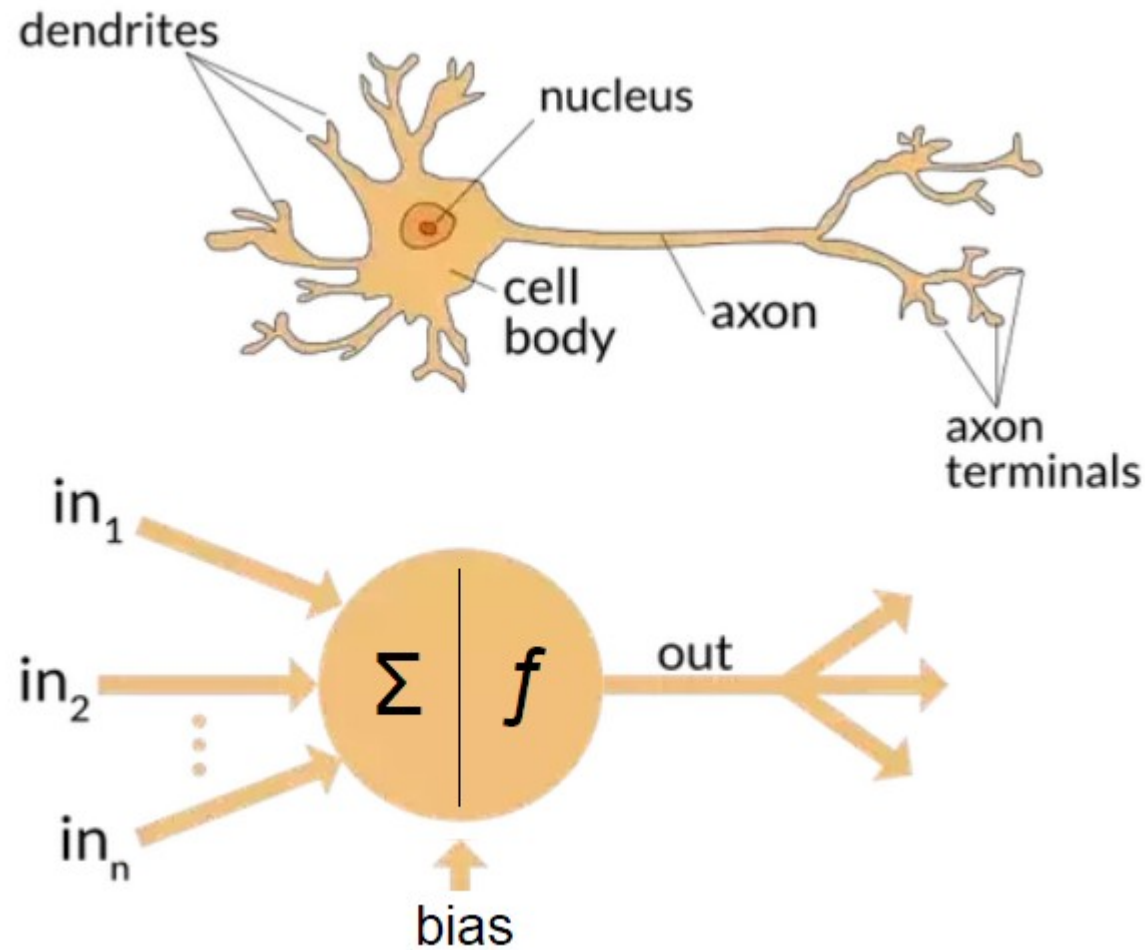
## Optimization Algorithm

- Optimization algorithms are the engines that power neural networks and enable them to learn patterns from data



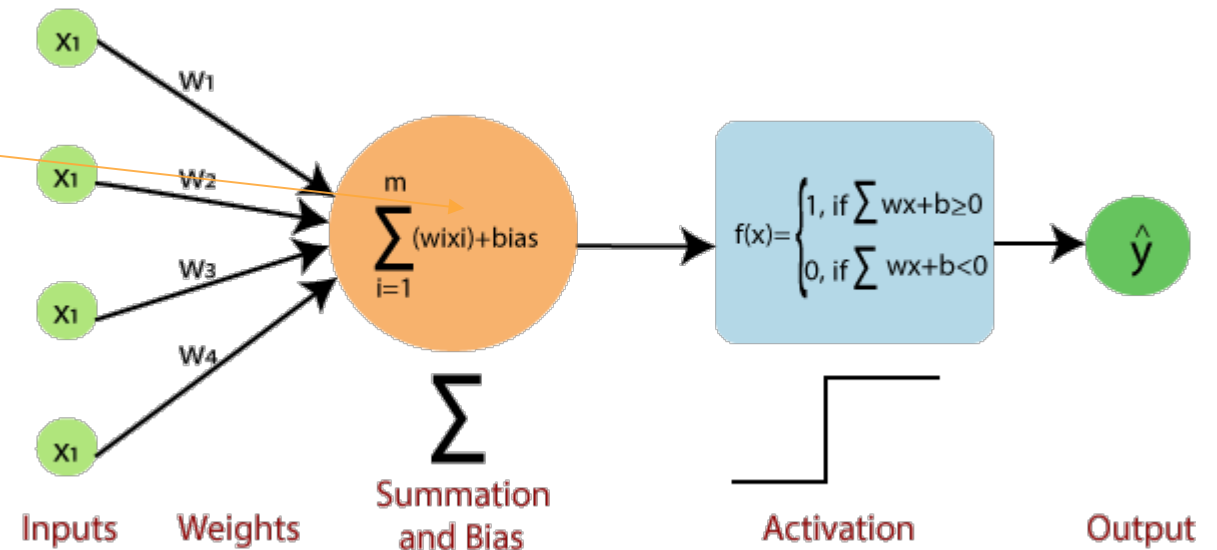
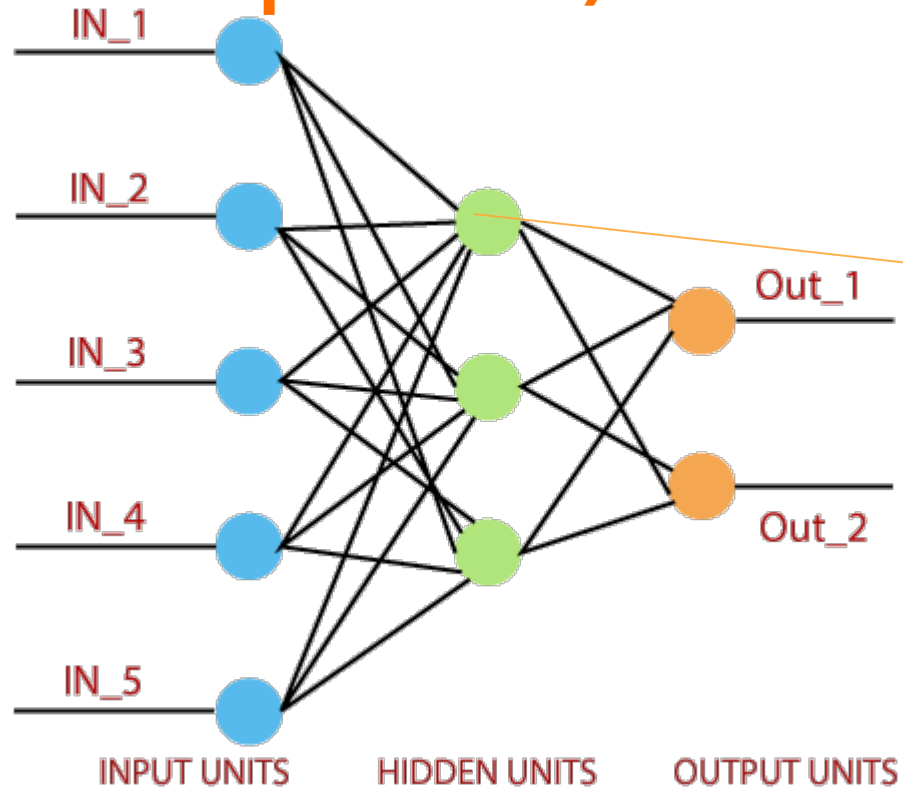


# Bio-inspired models



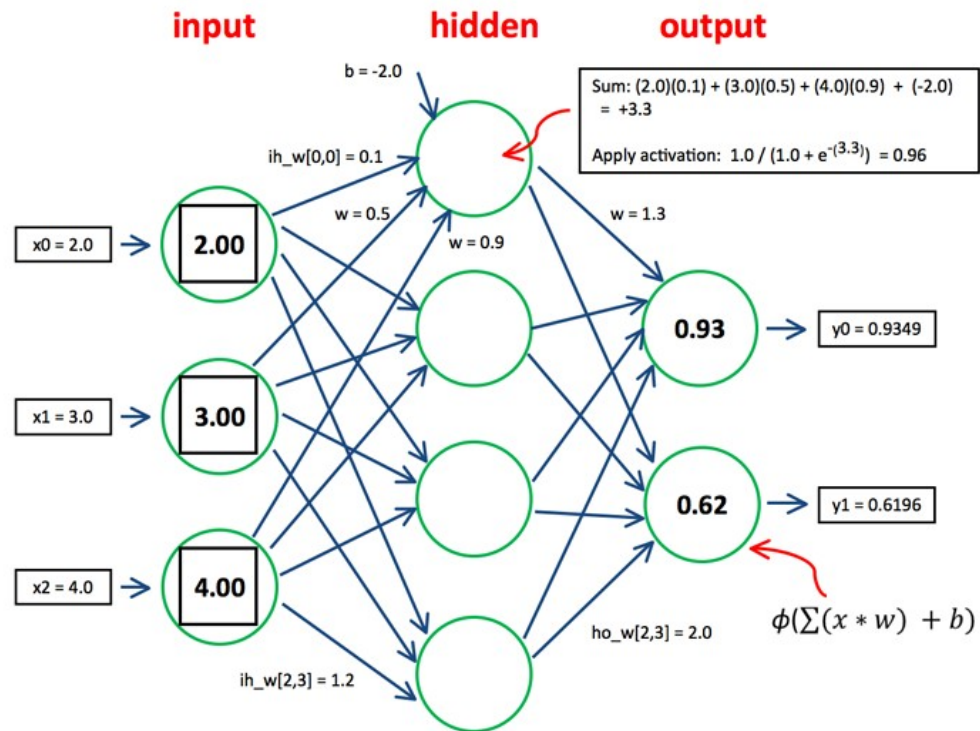


# Neural Networks (The perceptron)





# Perceptron pseudo-code



**Input value or One input layer:** The input layer of the perceptron is made of artificial input neurons and takes the initial data into the system for further processing.

**Weight:** The strength of the connection between units. If the weight to node 1 to node 2 has a higher quantity, then neuron 1 has a more considerable influence on the neuron.

**Bias:** It is the same as the intercept added in a linear equation.

**Activation Function:** A neuron can be activated or not, is determined by an activation function. The activation function calculates a weighted sum and further adding bias with it to give the result.



# What a Deep learning Framework should have?

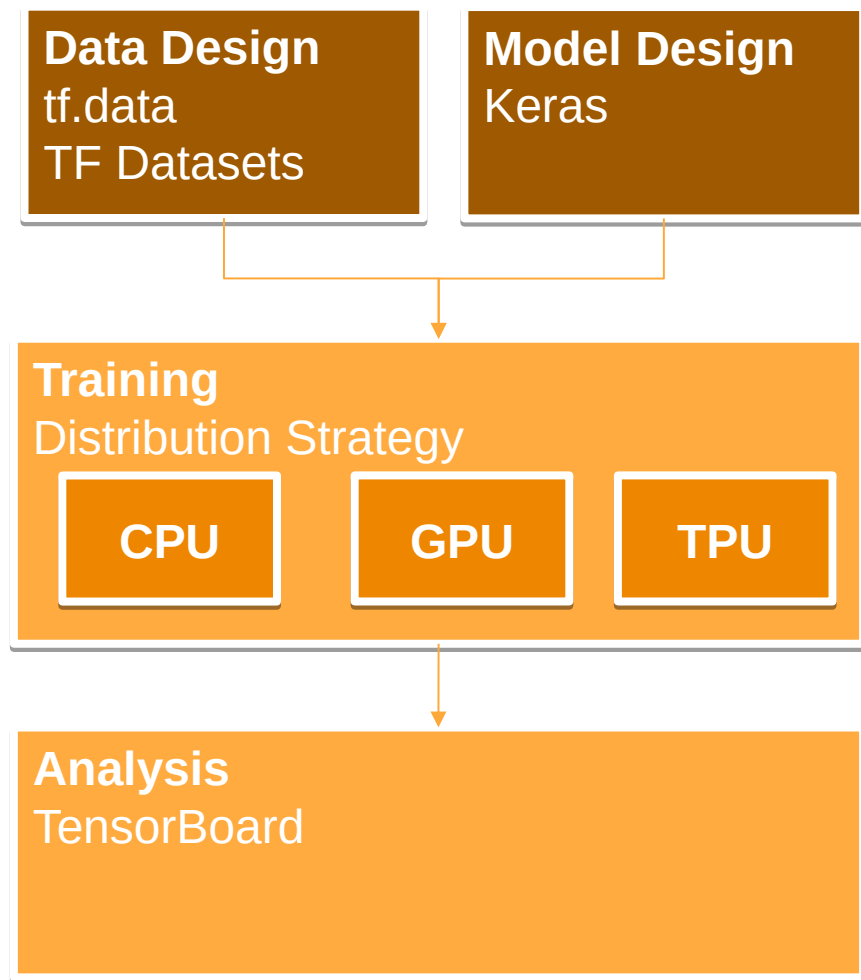
- ☐ Models Infrastructure (Building Blocks)
- ☐ Automatic Differentiation (Compute gradients)
- ☐ Highly efficient and scalable for multiple machines
- ☐ Good community
- ☐ Provides a cleaner interface, easy to use
- ☐ Maximizes performance across hardware



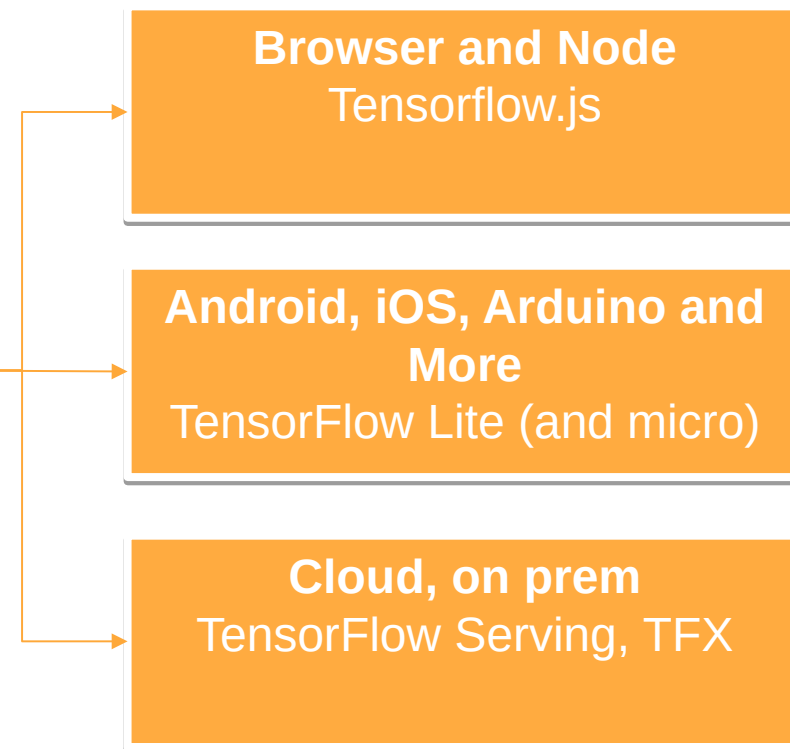
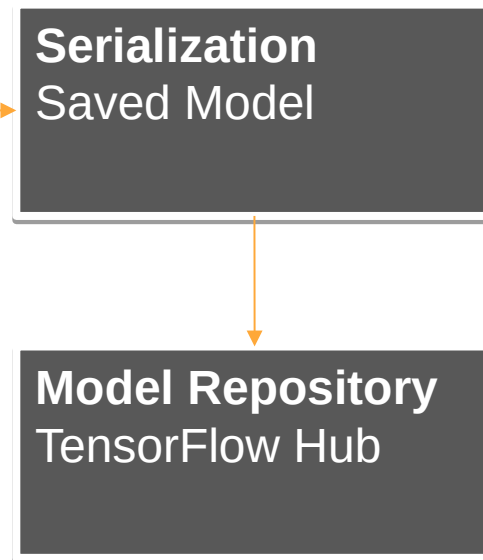


# TensorFlow API

## Training

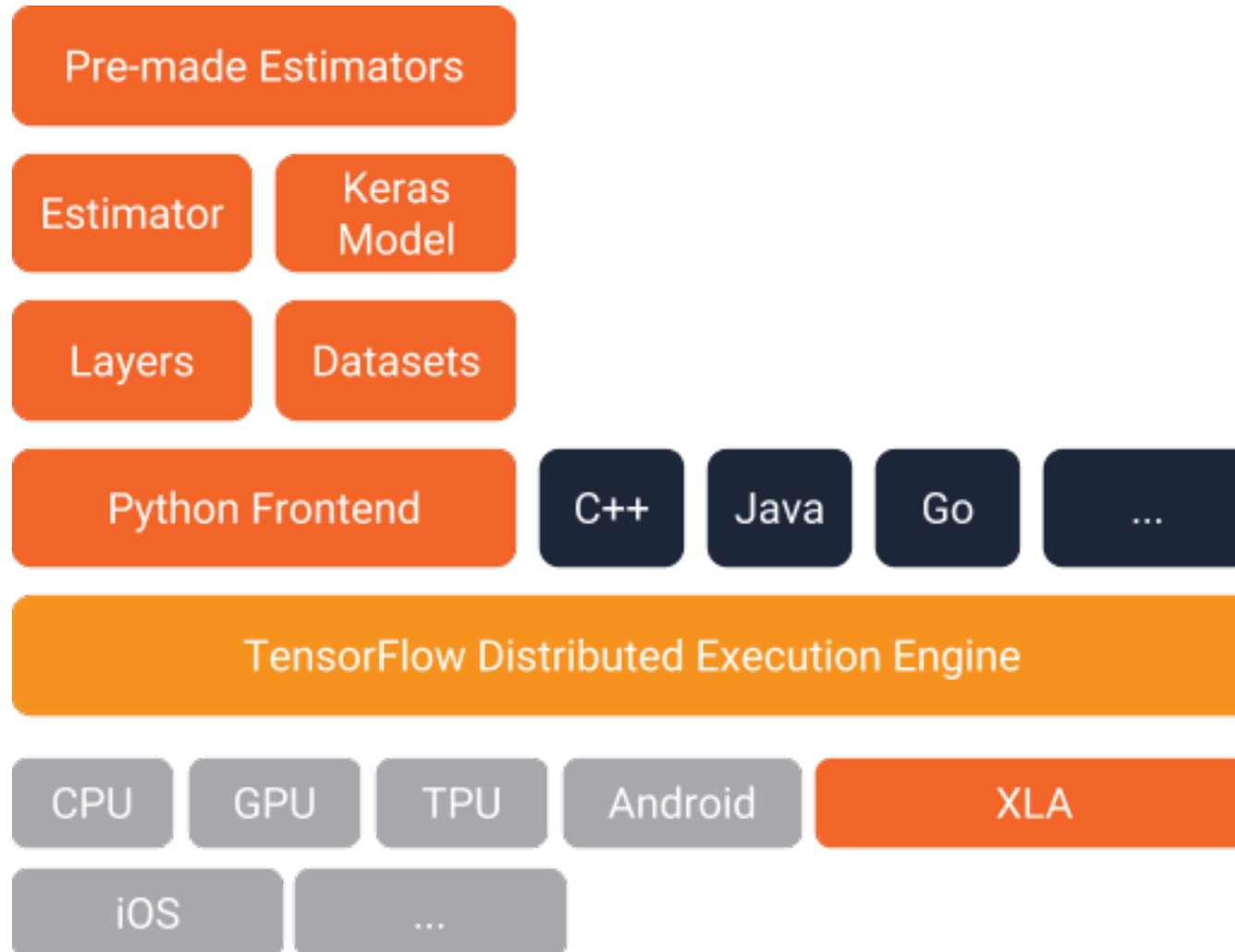


## Deployment





# TensorFlow API





# Model Diversity

## **Text**



- Classification
- Embeddings
- Generation
- Question Answering
- ... your new model



## **Audio**

- Classification
- Embeddings / Features



## **Image**

- Classification
- Object detection
- Semantic segmentation
- Generators
- Style transfer
- Embeddings / feature vectors
- Augmentation
- Pose detection



## **Video**

- Classification
- Generation



# Thanks!



TensorFlow