

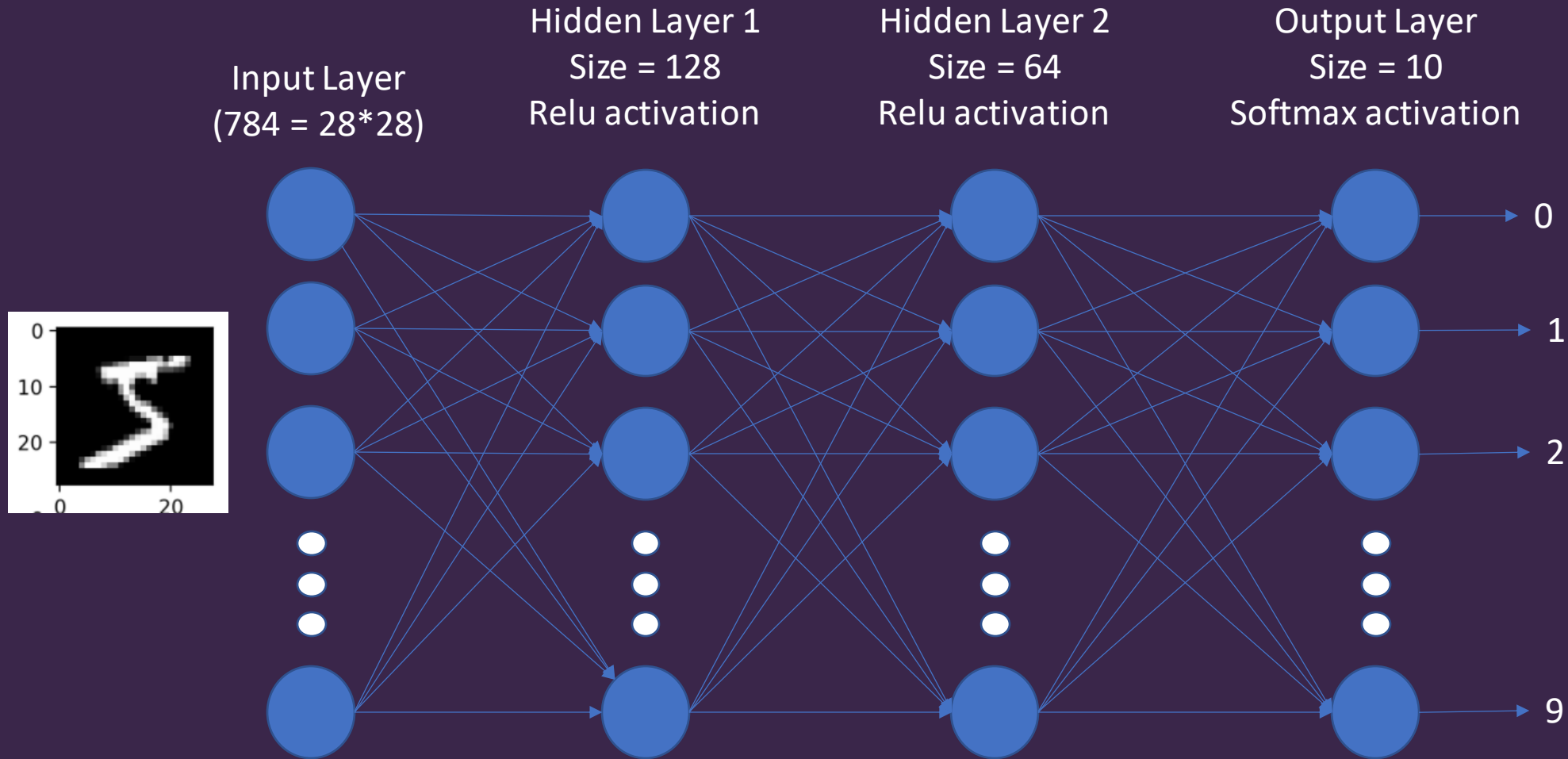
# TensorFlow and Keras

- Introduction
- Main features/components
- CNN v/s MLP
- Hands-on Coding (CIFAR-10)

**Presented by:**

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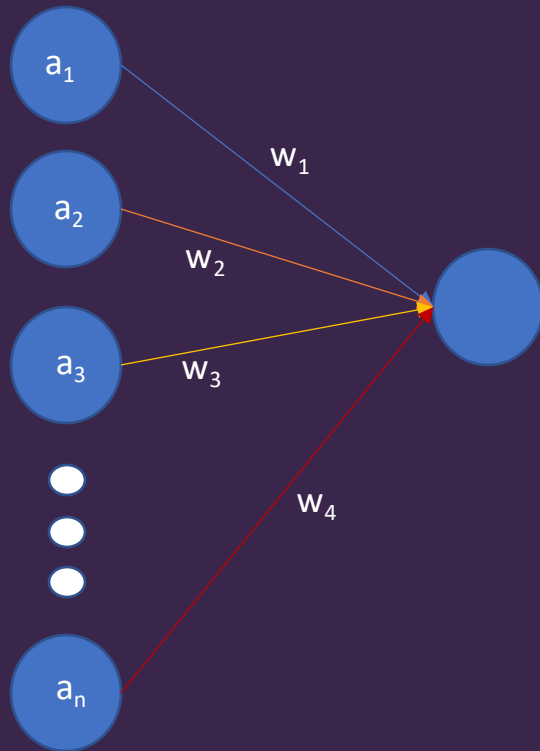
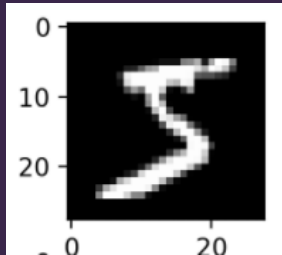
# What is Deep Learning?



# A look at a single neuron

Hidden Layer 1  
 Size = 128  
 Relu activation

Input Layer  
 (784 = 28\*28)



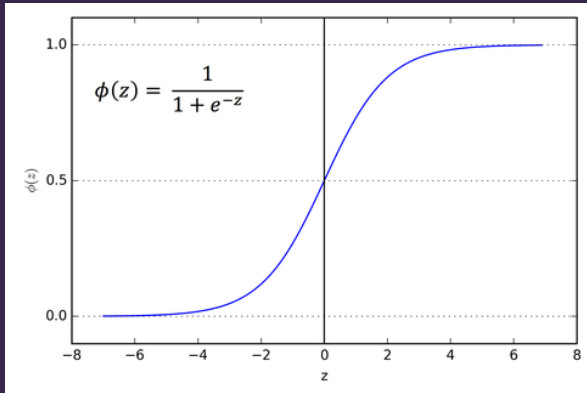
Value at given node =  $\text{relu}(w_1a_1 + w_2a_2 + w_3a_3 + \dots + w_na_n + \text{bias})$

OR

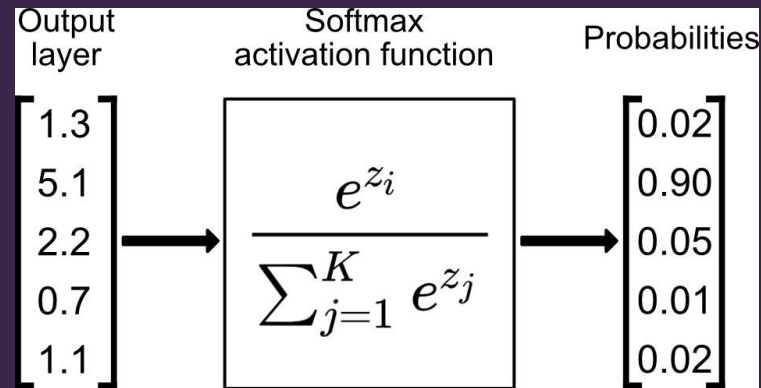
$$\sigma \left( \begin{bmatrix} w_{0,0} & w_{0,1} & \dots & w_{0,n} \\ w_{1,0} & w_{1,1} & \dots & w_{1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{k,0} & w_{k,1} & \dots & w_{k,n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0^{(0)} \\ a_1^{(0)} \\ \vdots \\ a_n^{(0)} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

# Common Activation Functions

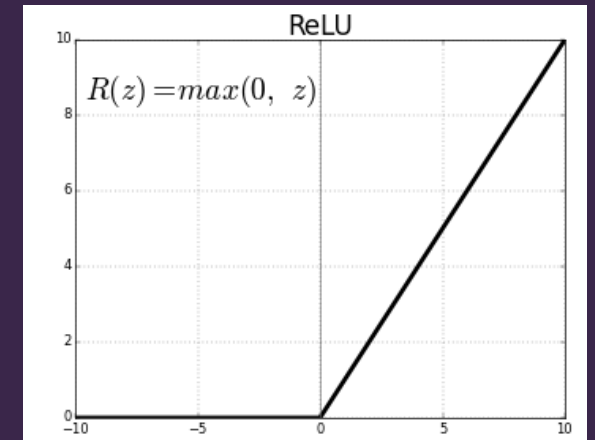
## Sigmoid



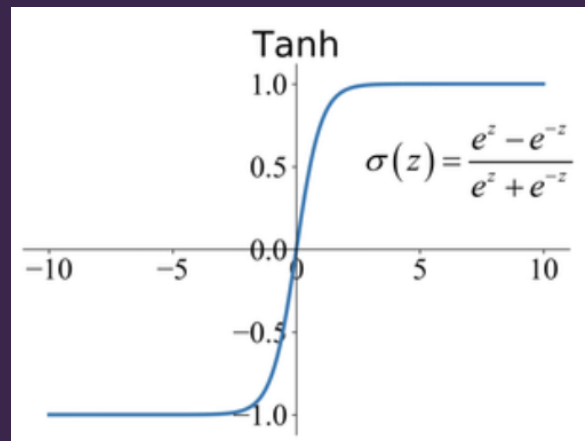
## Softmax



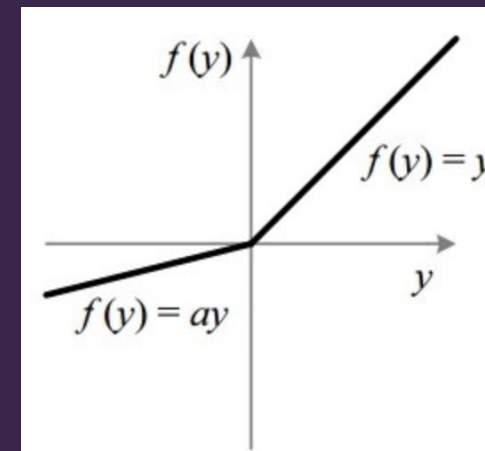
## ReLU



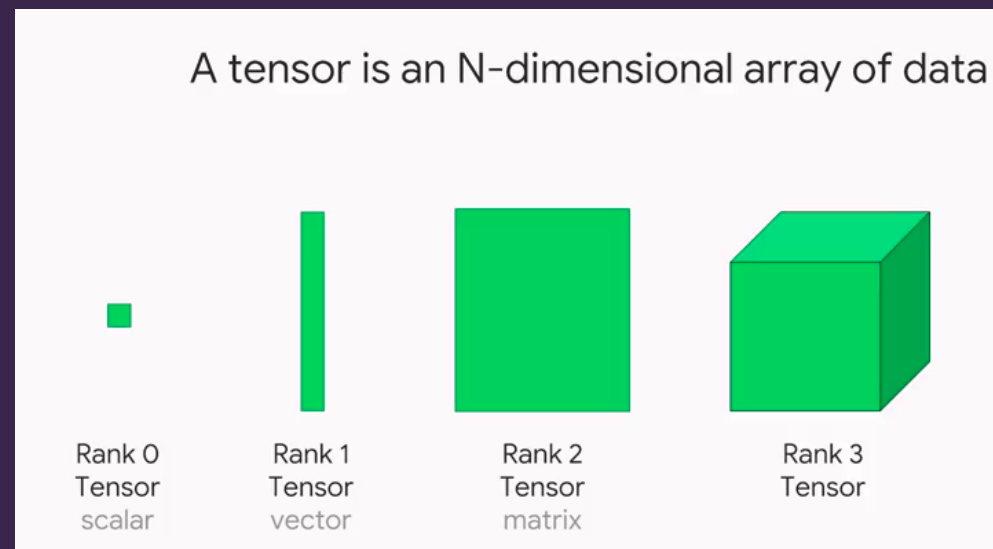
## tanh



## Leaky ReLU



# What are Tensors?

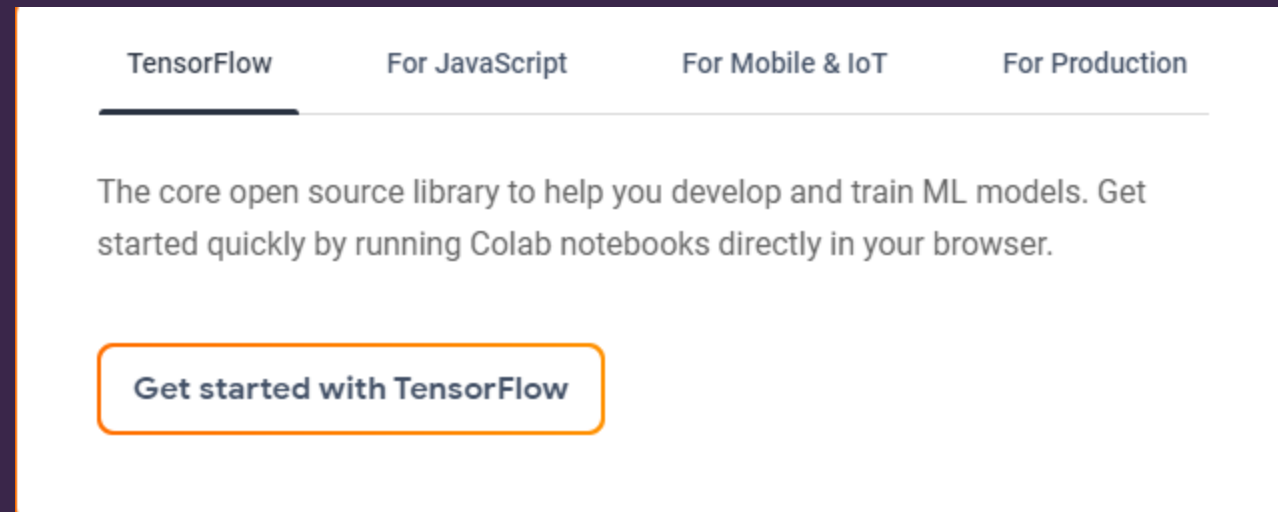


# What is TensorFlow?

- Originally developed by Google
- Since 2015, it is an open-source project
- If we consider the previous network as a giant mathematical function, and the input vector (image pixel array) as a **tensor**, then the different mathematical operations that it **flows** through is defined in the **TensorFlow** model.

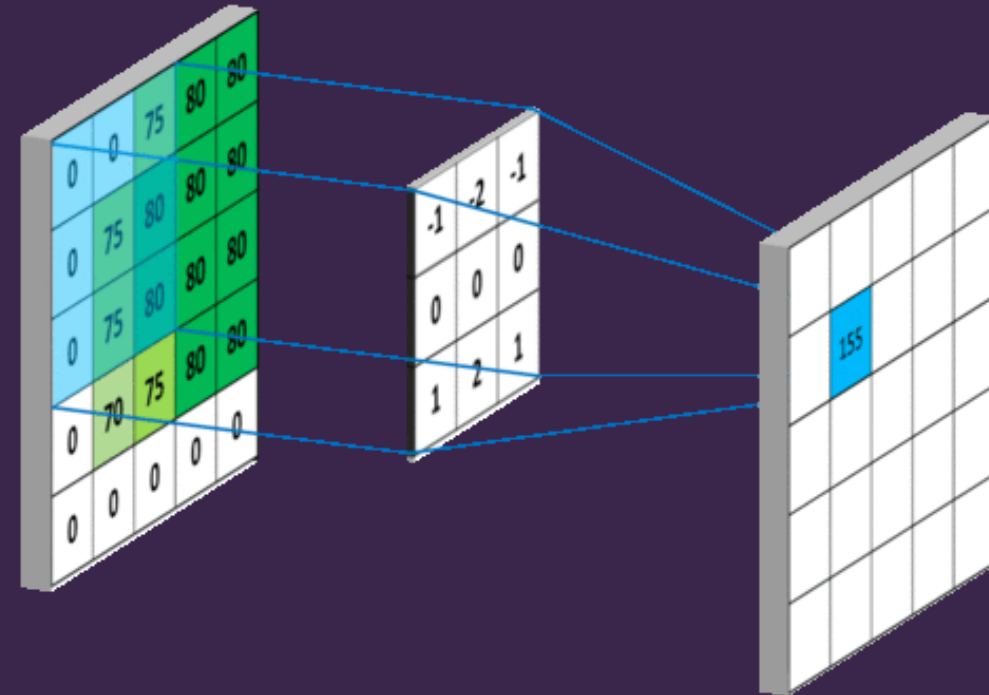
# Why TensorFlow?

- **TensorFlow** has gained widespread adoption, and is extensively used within some of the largest corporations and research labs in the world.
- One major reason for its prominence is that TensorFlow is available to use in multiple languages and platforms, such as **C++, Python, JS, and can even run on Mobile/IoT devices.**
- Thus, it has been wholeheartedly accepted by the tech community at large.



# CNN v/s MLP

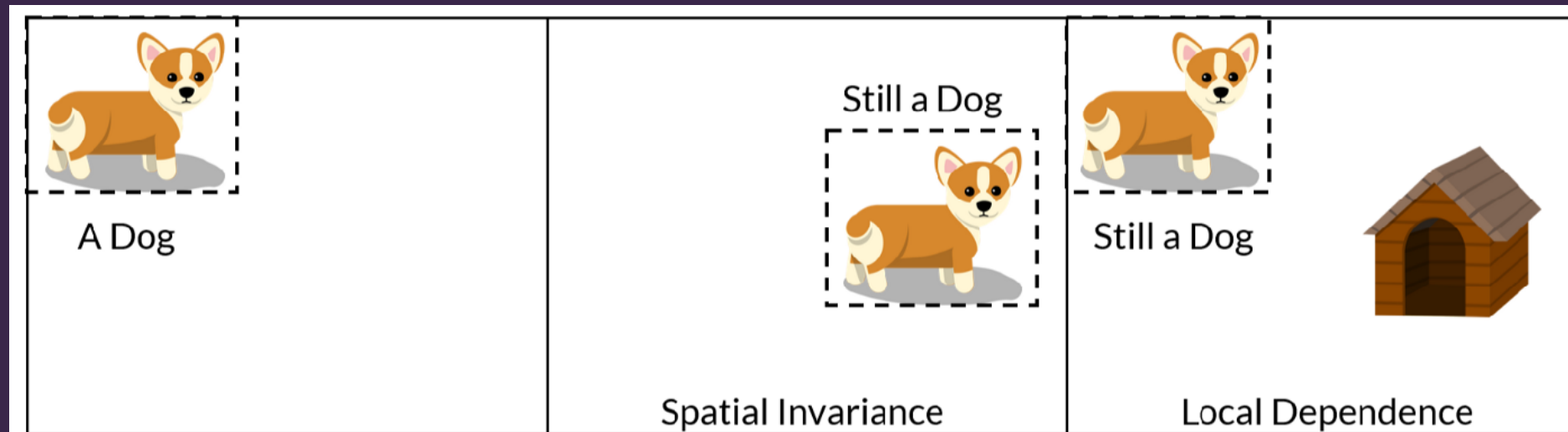
- After the convolutional filters have passed over the image, a feature map is generated for each filter. These are then taken through an activation function, which decides whether a certain feature is present at a given location in the image. We can then do a lot of things, such as adding more filtering layers and creating more feature maps, which become more and more abstract as we create a deeper **CNN**.





# CNN v/s MLP

## CNNs are Space-Invariant



# CIFAR-10 Hands-On



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