



# TENSOR FLOW

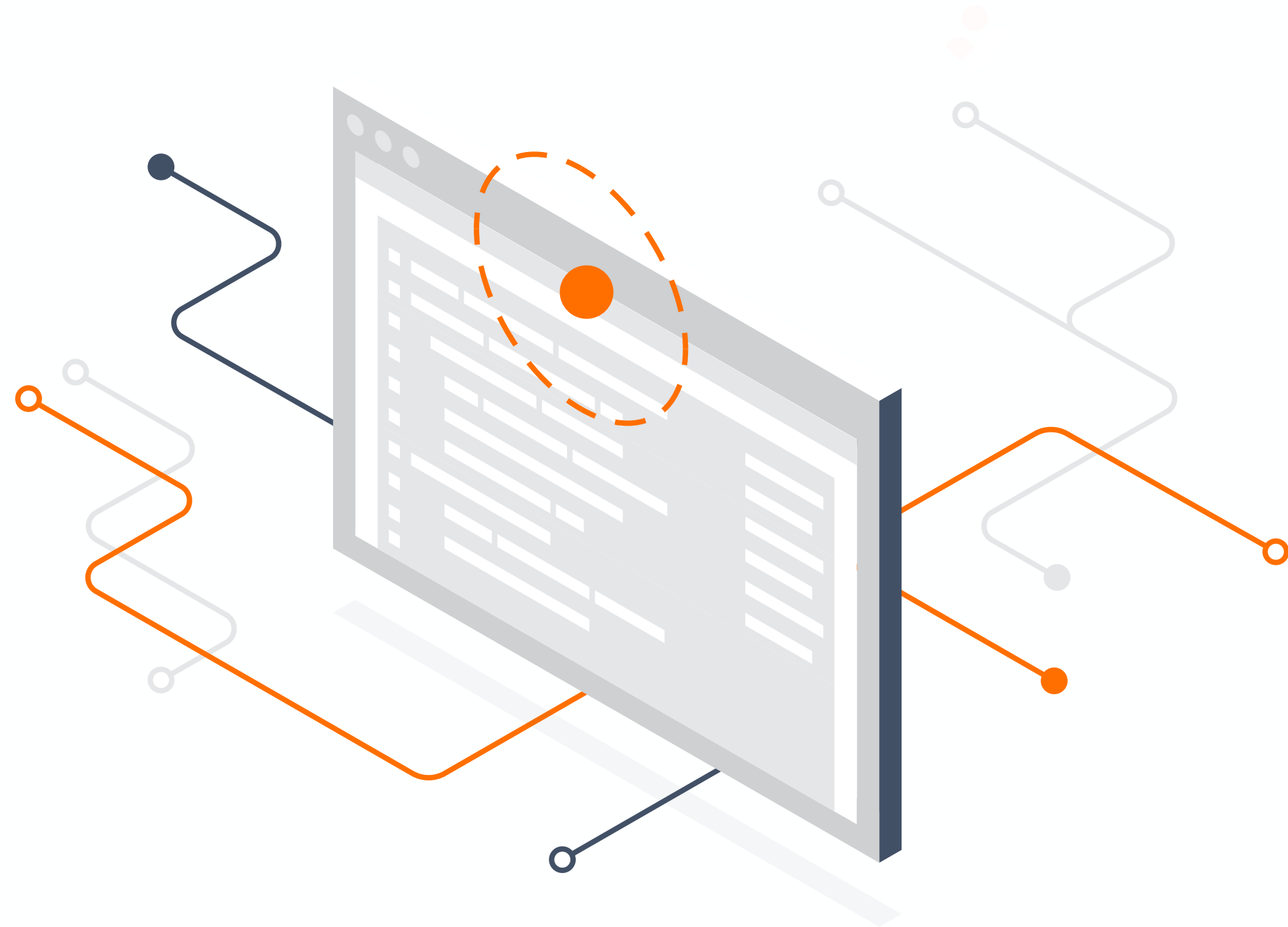
JOHN MAURICE P. SISON

ITELE 102: PLATFORM TECHNOLOGIES



# Scope of the Discussion

- Machine Learning
- Deep Learning
- Deep Learning Libraries
- Introduction to TensorFlow
- Tensor
- Data Flow Graphs
- Deep Learning Visualization
- Projects Examples
- Why TensorFlow
- Demonstration



# Machine Learning



# Introduction: What is Machine Learning?

> Subfield of Artificial Intelligence (AI) gives “computer the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed”

> Machine Learning is preferred approach to:

- Weather prediction
- Recommendation Systems
- Spam Filtering



# Deep Learning



# Introduction: What is Deep Learning?

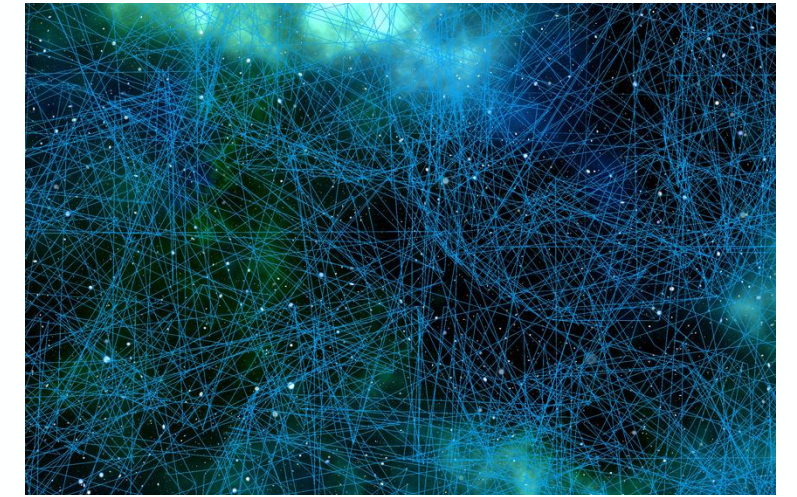
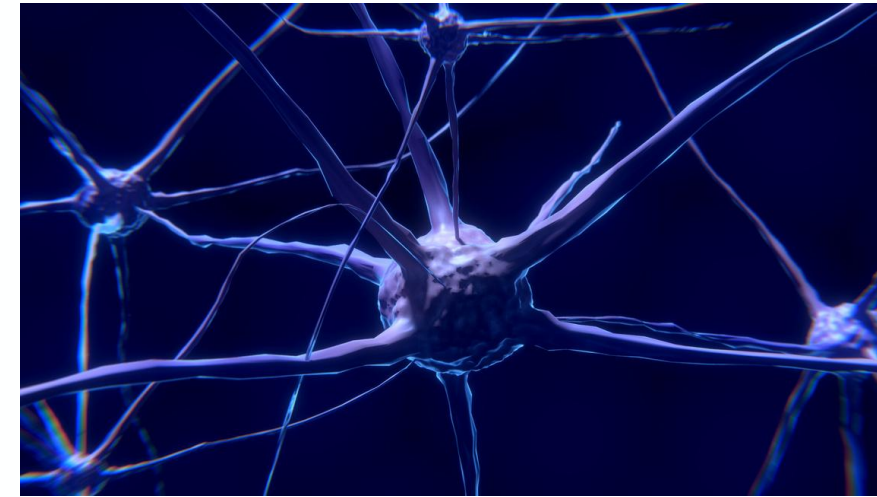
> **Deep Learning** is a subfield of Machine Learning concerned with algorithms inspired by the structure and the function of the brain called artificial neural network



# Introduction: What is Deep Learning?

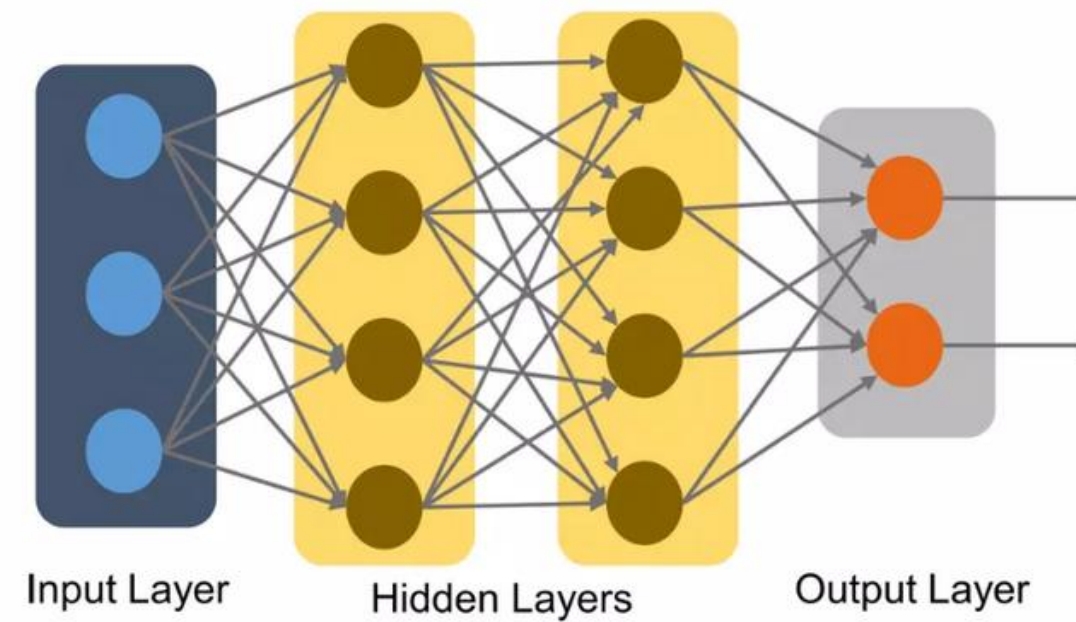
## Neurons in the brain

> our brains has a lot of neurons connected together and the strength of connections between neurons represents long term knowledge.



# Introduction: What is Deep Learning?

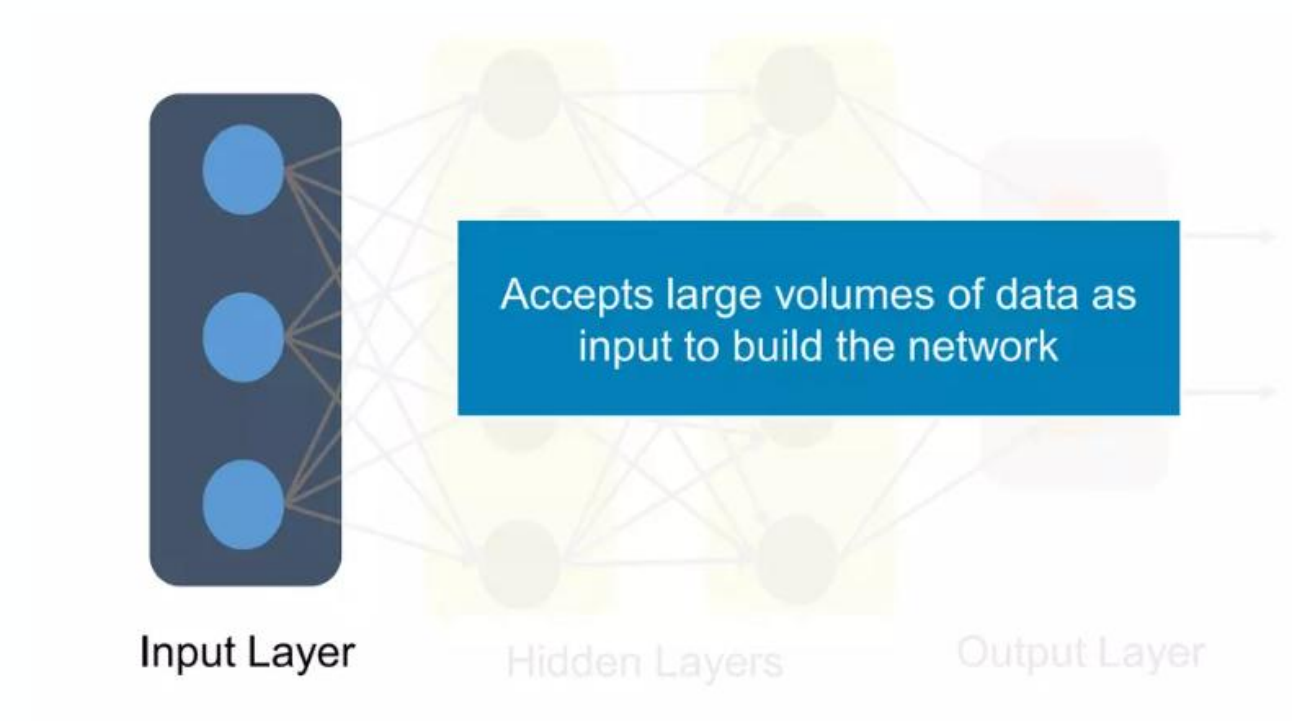
## Neural Network (Deep Learning)





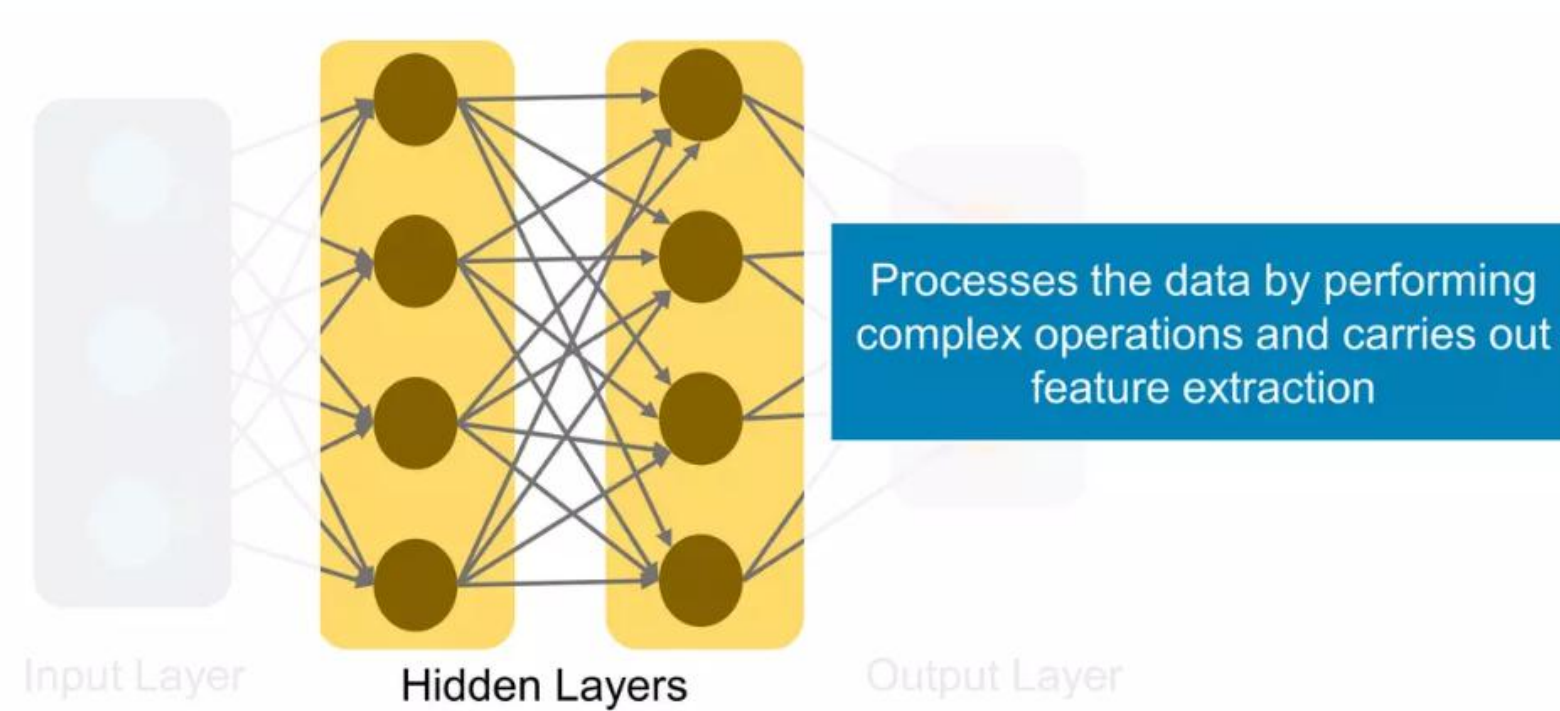
# Introduction: What is Deep Learning?

## Neural Network (Deep Learning)



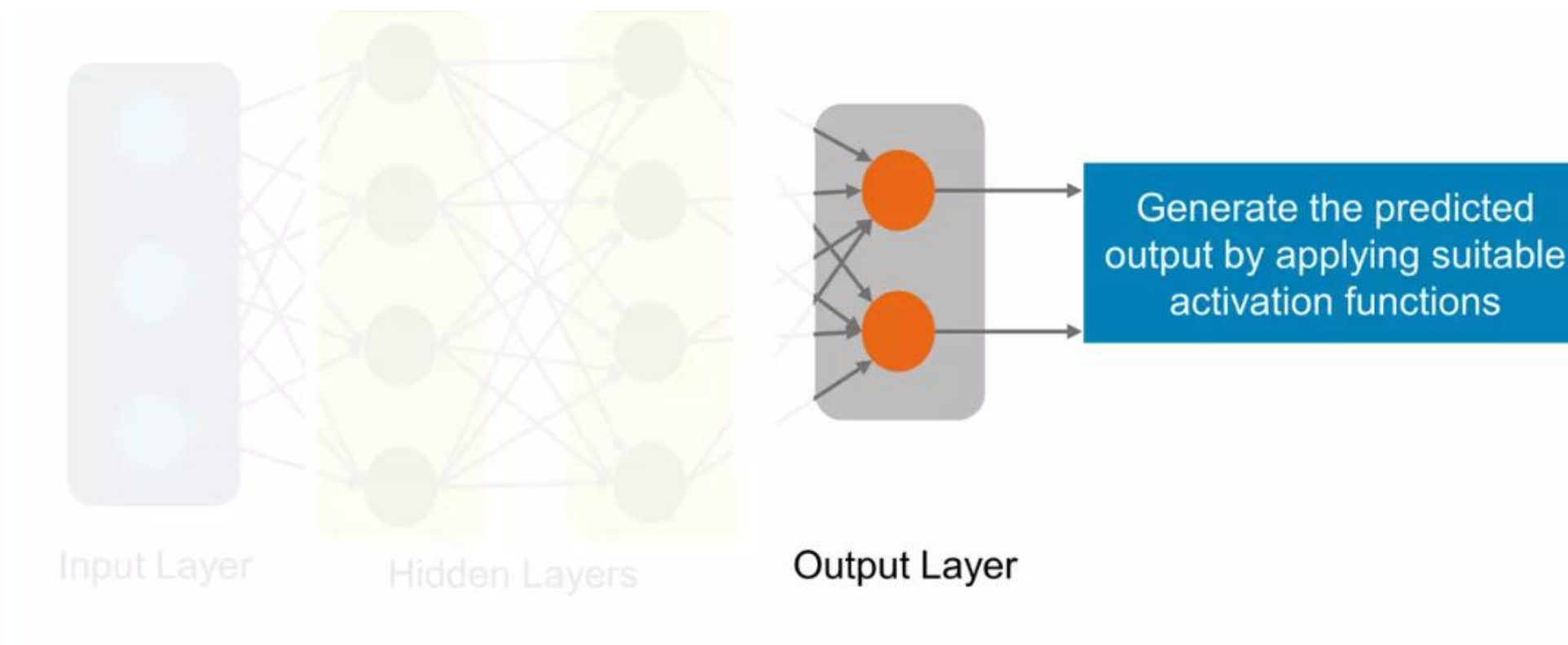
# Introduction: What is Deep Learning?

## Neural Network (Deep Learning)



# Introduction: What is Deep Learning?

## Neural Network (Deep Learning)



# Introduction: Deep Learning, Why Now?

- > Big Data
- > Big Processing Power
- > Robust Neural Network

# Use Deep Learning when?

- > You have a lots of data (10k + examples)
- > The problem is “complex” - speech, vision, and natural language
- > The data is unstructured
- > You need the absolute best model

# Don't use Deep Learning When?

- > You don't have a large dataset
- > You are performing sufficiently well with traditionally ML methods
- > Your data is structured and possess the proper domain knowledge.
- > Your model should be explainable





Tools



TensorFlow

# Top Deep Learning Libraries



**Keras**



**Tensor Flow**



**PyTorch**

theano

**Theano**

Caffe

**Caffe**

# Introduction to TensorFlow



# What is Tensor Flow?

- > **TensorFlow** is an open source library for Deep Learning and Machine Learning.
- > Developed by the **Google Brain Team** and release in November 2015.
- > TensorFlow is mainly use for: **Classification, Perception, Understanding, Discovery, Prediction, and Creation.**

# What is Tensor Flow?

**TensorFlow** = Tensor + Flow = Data + Flow



# What is Tensor?

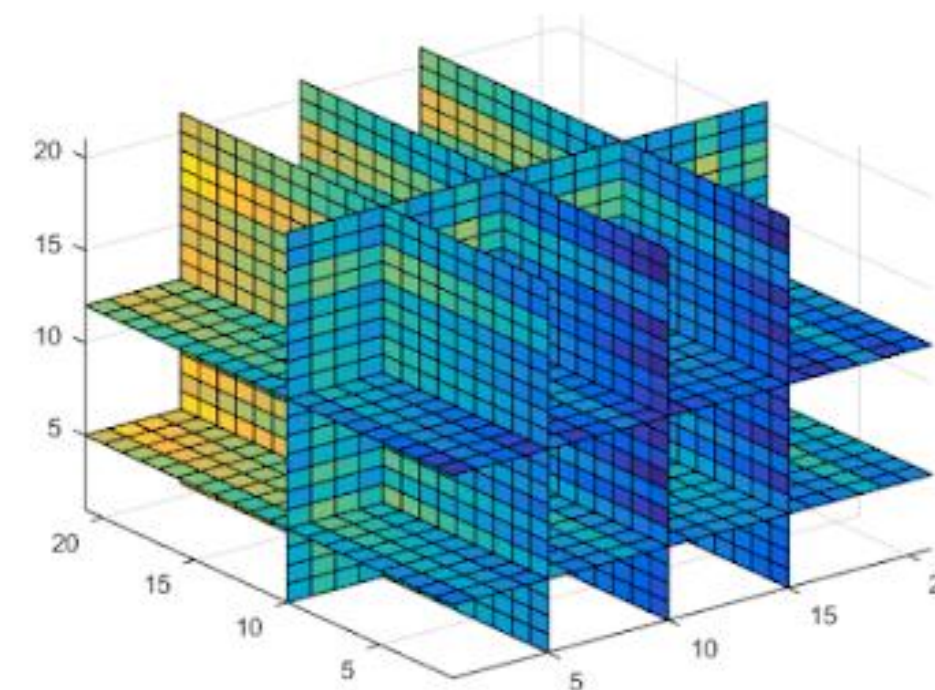




# What is Tensor?

**An n-dimensional array:**

- 0-d tensor: scalar(number)
- 1-d tensor: vector
- 2-d tensor: matrix
- and higher

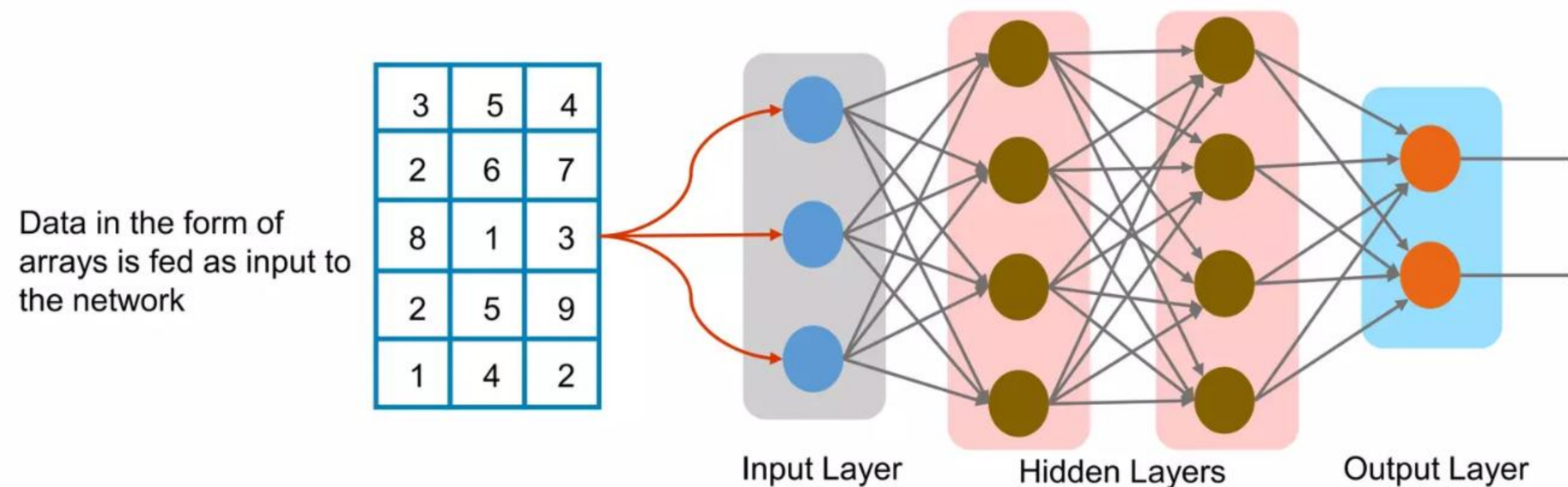


# What is Tensor?



# What is Tensor?

> **Tensor** is the generalization of vectors and matrices of potentially higher dimensions. Arrays of data with different dimensions and ranks that are fed as input to the neural network are called **Tensors**.



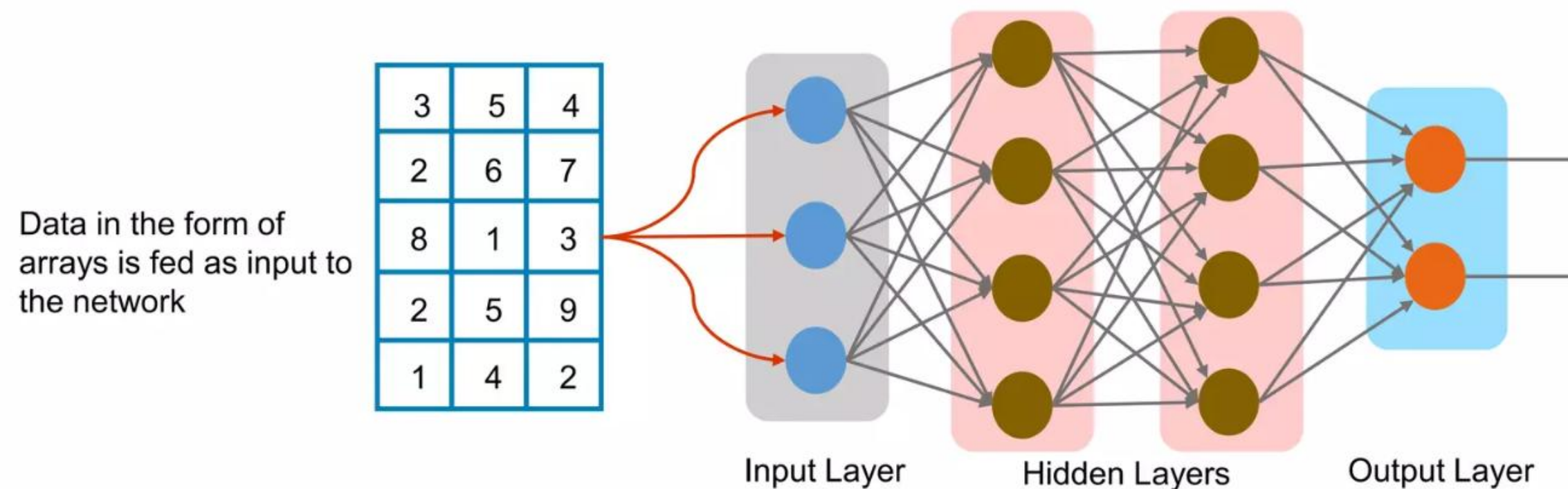
# What is Data Flow?



# But, What is Data Flow?

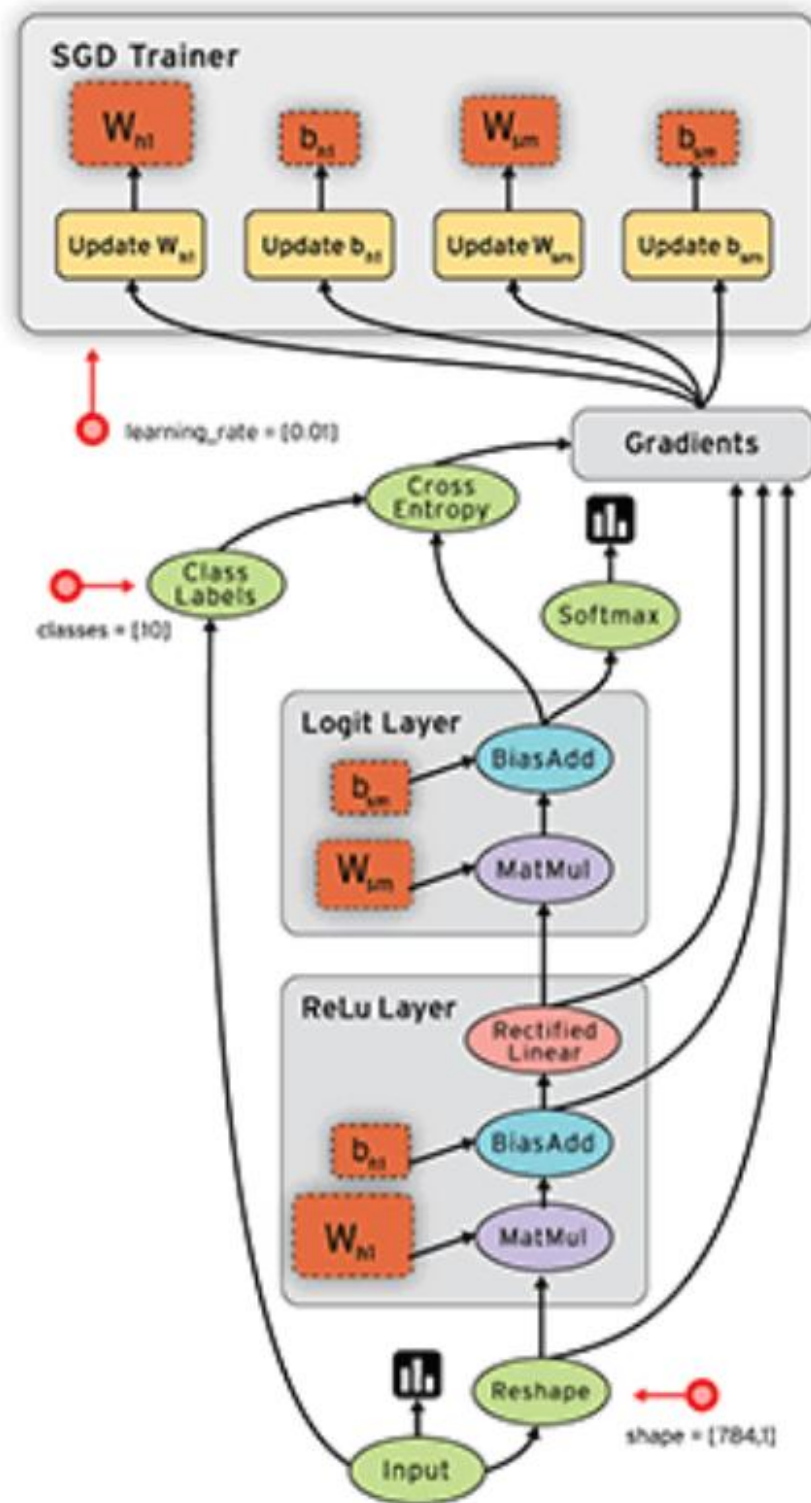
## > Data Flow Graphs

- Dataflow is a common programming model for parallel computing.
- TensorFlow uses a dataflow graph to represent your computation.





# What is Data Flow Graph?



- Each computation in TensorFlow is represented as a Data Flow Graph.
- Each node in the graph represents a mathematic operation (add, subtract, multiply, etc.) and each edge represents multidimensional arrays(Tensors).
- Computational Graph is the graph of programming logic with TensorFlow builds in the memory.



# What are the benefits of using graphs?

## > Parallelism

- it is easy for the system to identify operations that can execute in parallel.

## > Distributed execution

- it is possible for TensorFlow to partition your program across multiple devices such as CPUs, GPUs, and TPUs.

# What are the benefits of using graphs?

## > **Compilation**

- generate faster codes

## > **Portability**

- you can build a dataflow graph in Python, store it in a saved model, and restore it in a C++ Program.

# Deep Learning Visualizations

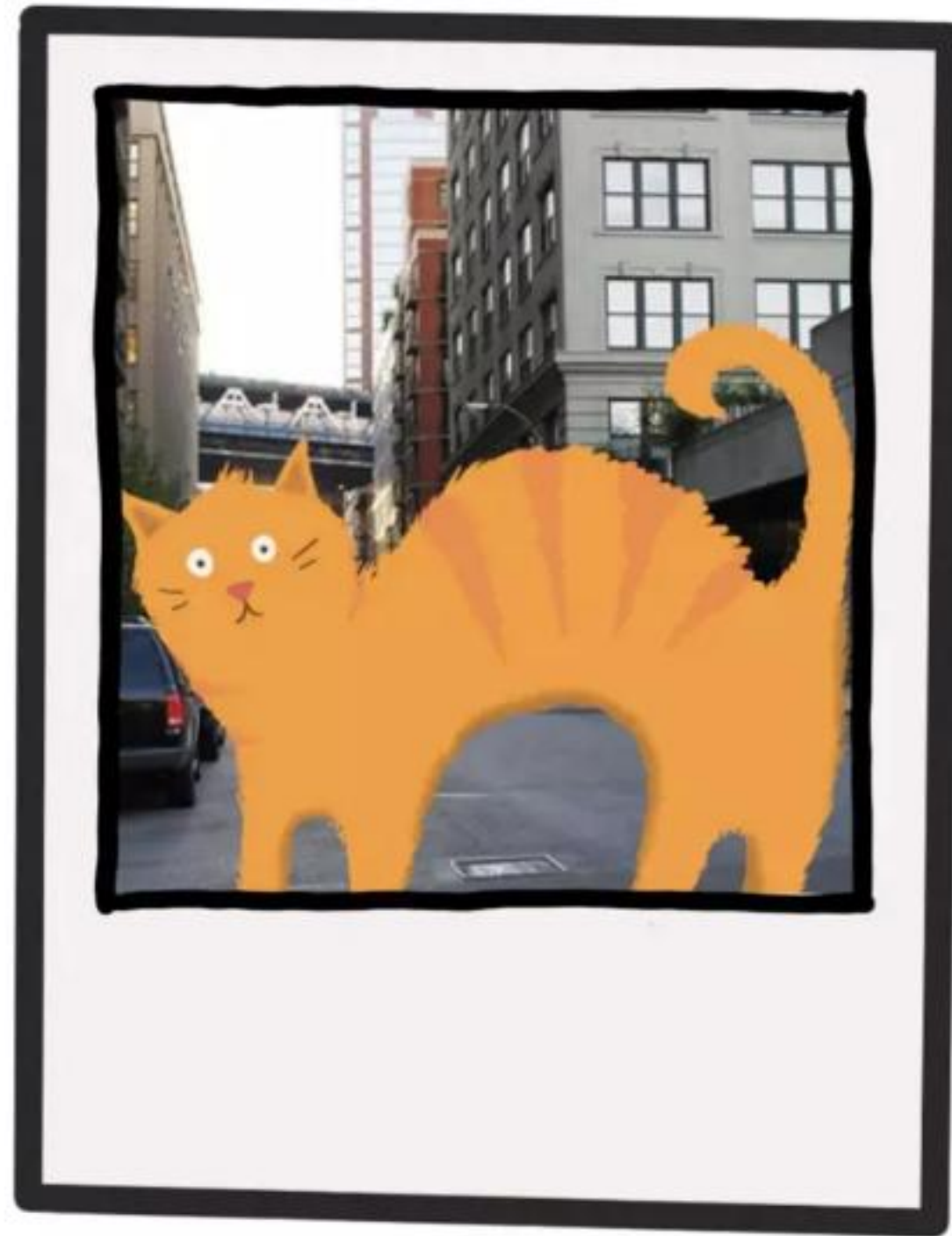


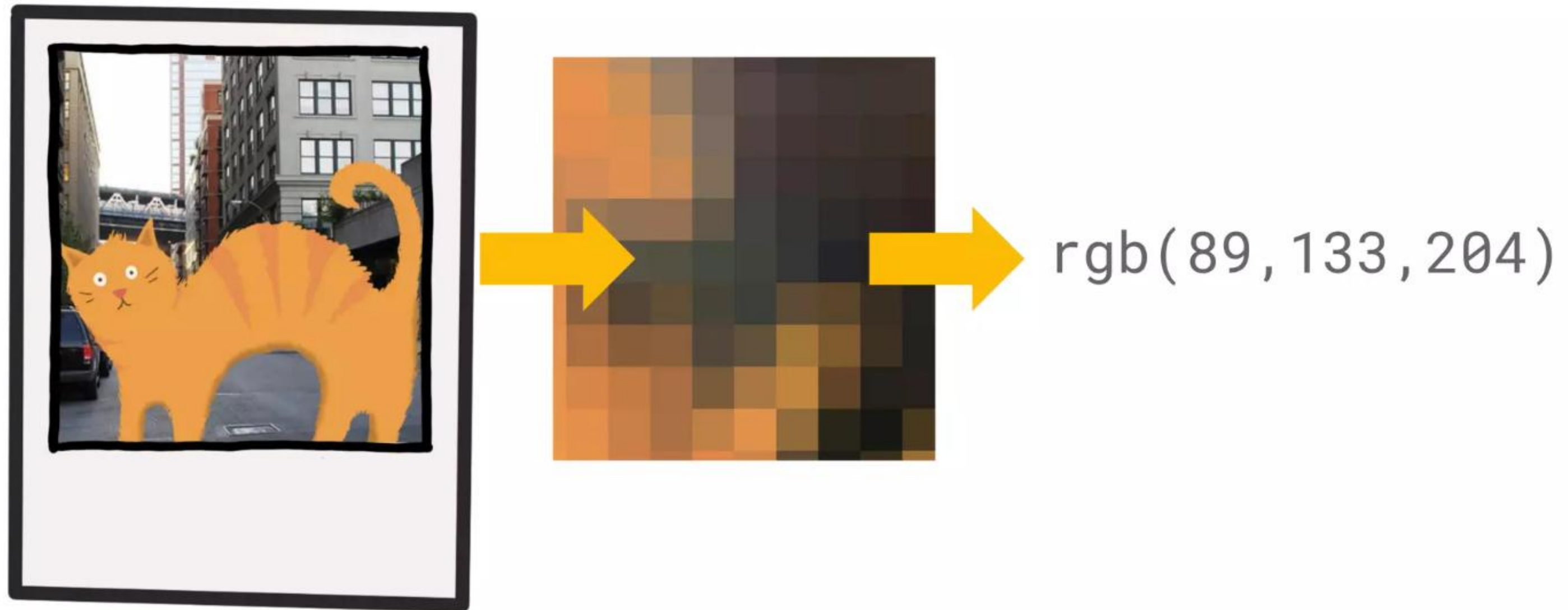
## Examples of cats



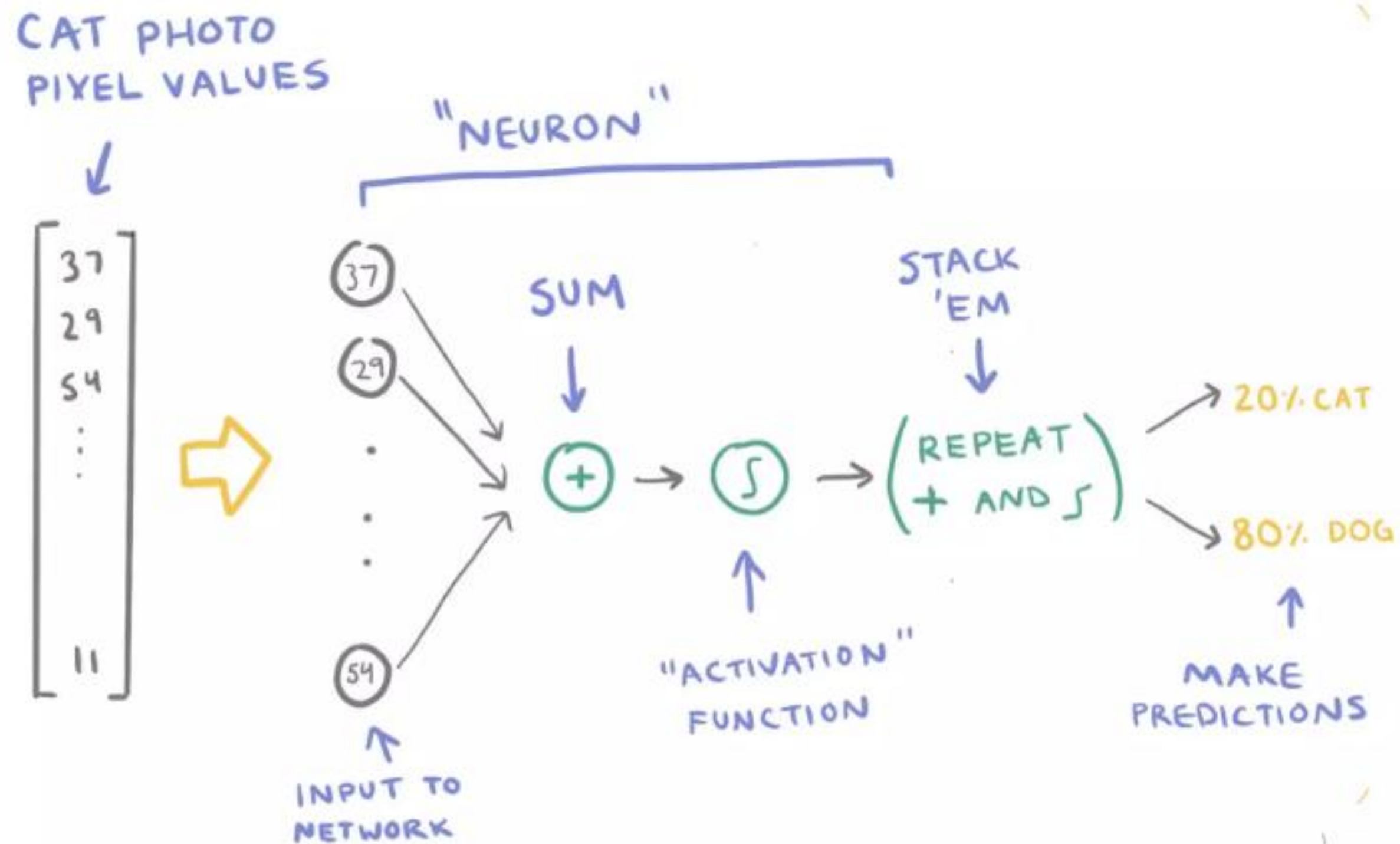
## Examples of dogs

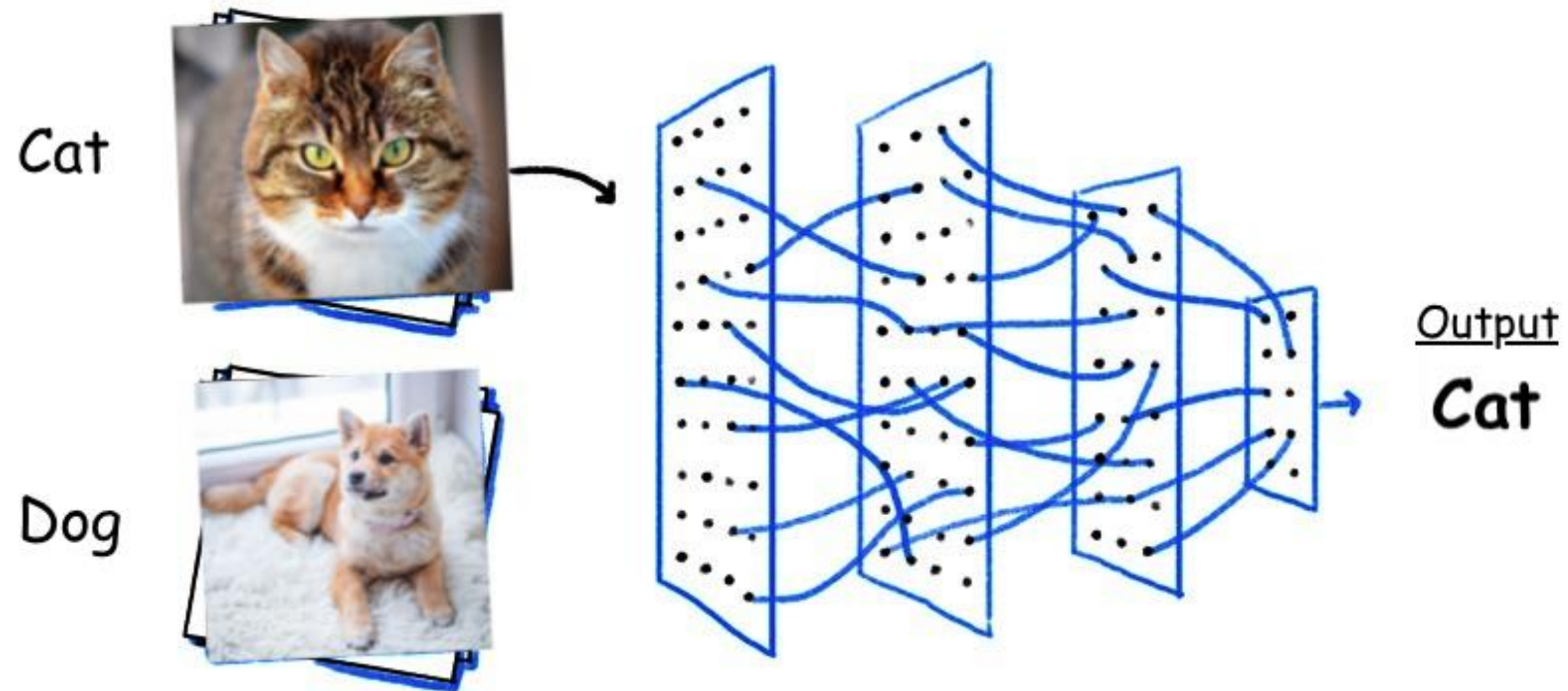


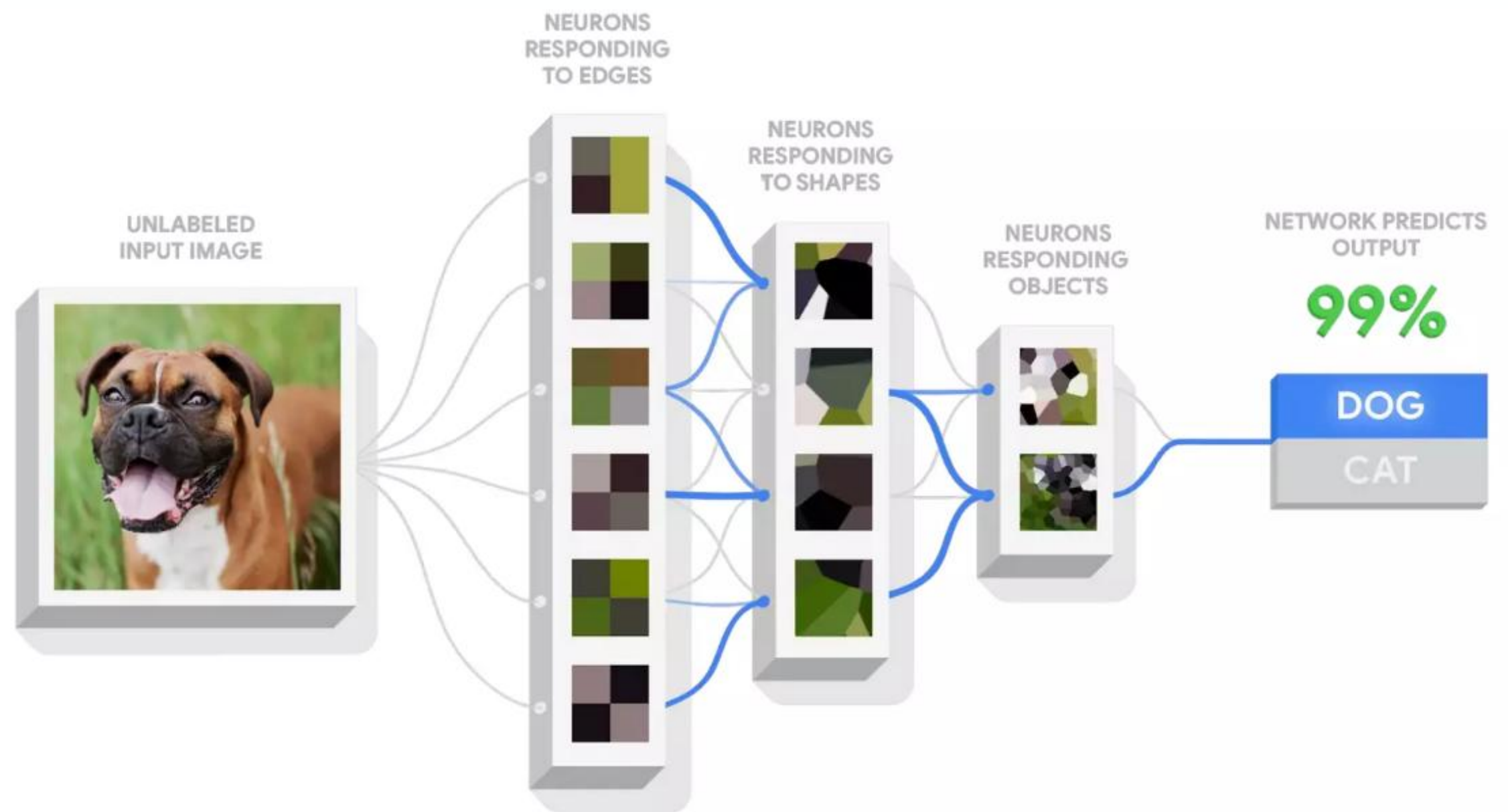












# TensorFlow

## Project

## Examples

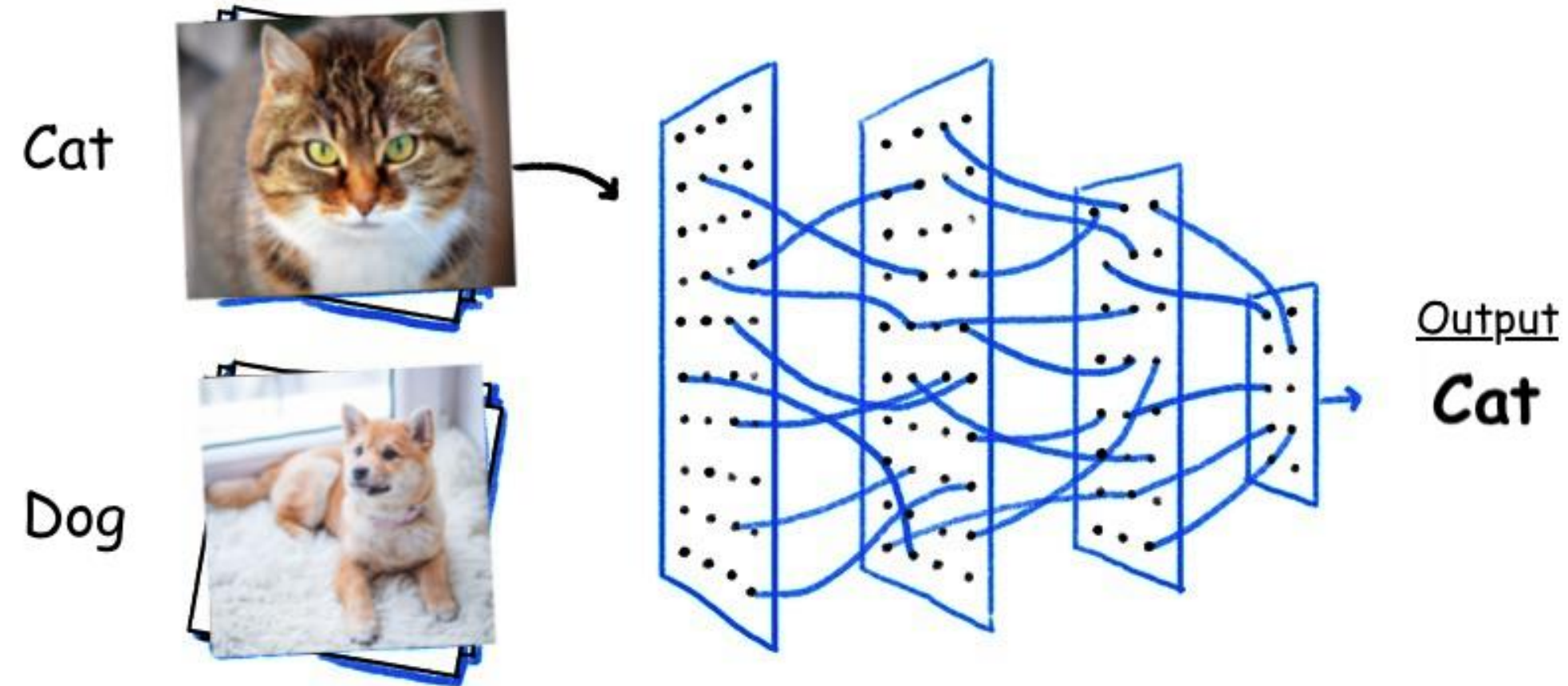




# TensorFlow Projects

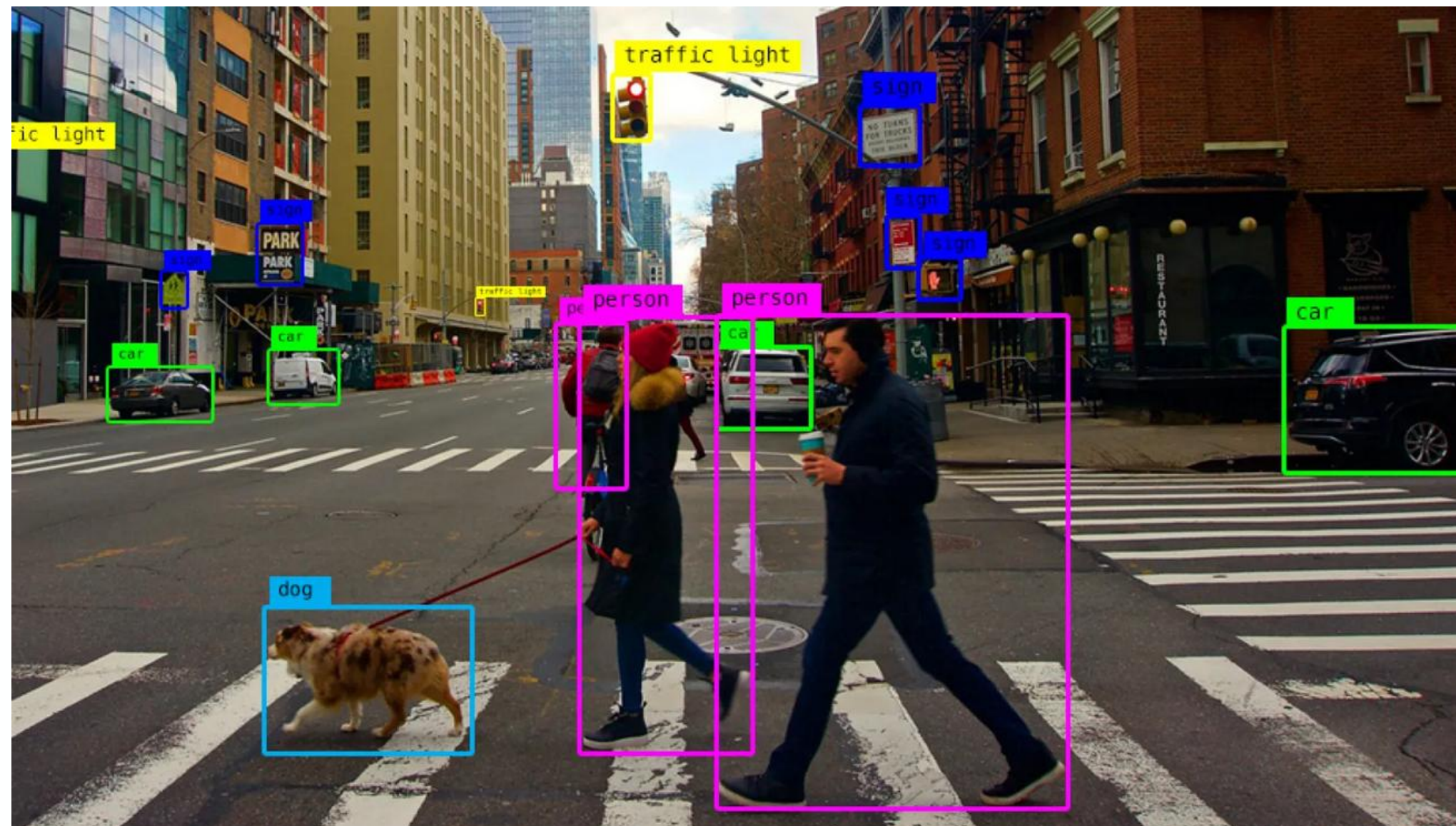


## Image Classification



# TensorFlow Projects

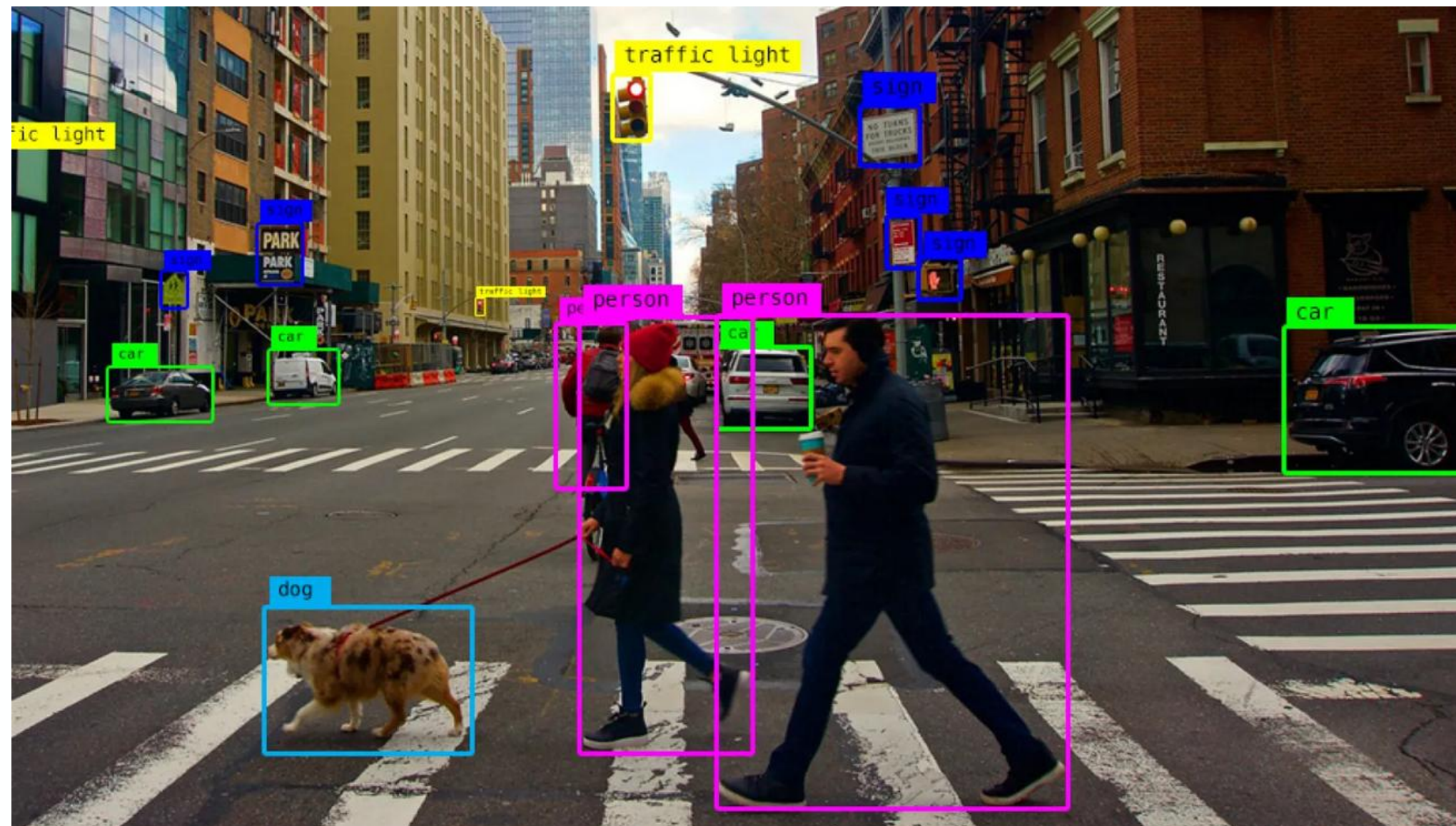
## Object Detection





# TensorFlow Projects

## Object Detection





# TensorFlow Projects



## Speech Recognition



# TensorFlow Projects



Restore Colors of B&W in photos and videos





# TensorFlow Projects



Transferring styles from famous paintings



# Why TensorFlow?



# Why TensorFlow: Runs Everywhere

Run on desktop and mobile devices such as

- Linux
- MacOS
- IOS
- Android
- and Windows

# Why TensorFlow: Deploy Anywhere

Servers



TensorFlow  
Extended

Edge devices



TensorFlow  
Lite

JavaScript



TensorFlow  
.JS

# Why TensorFlow: Flexibility

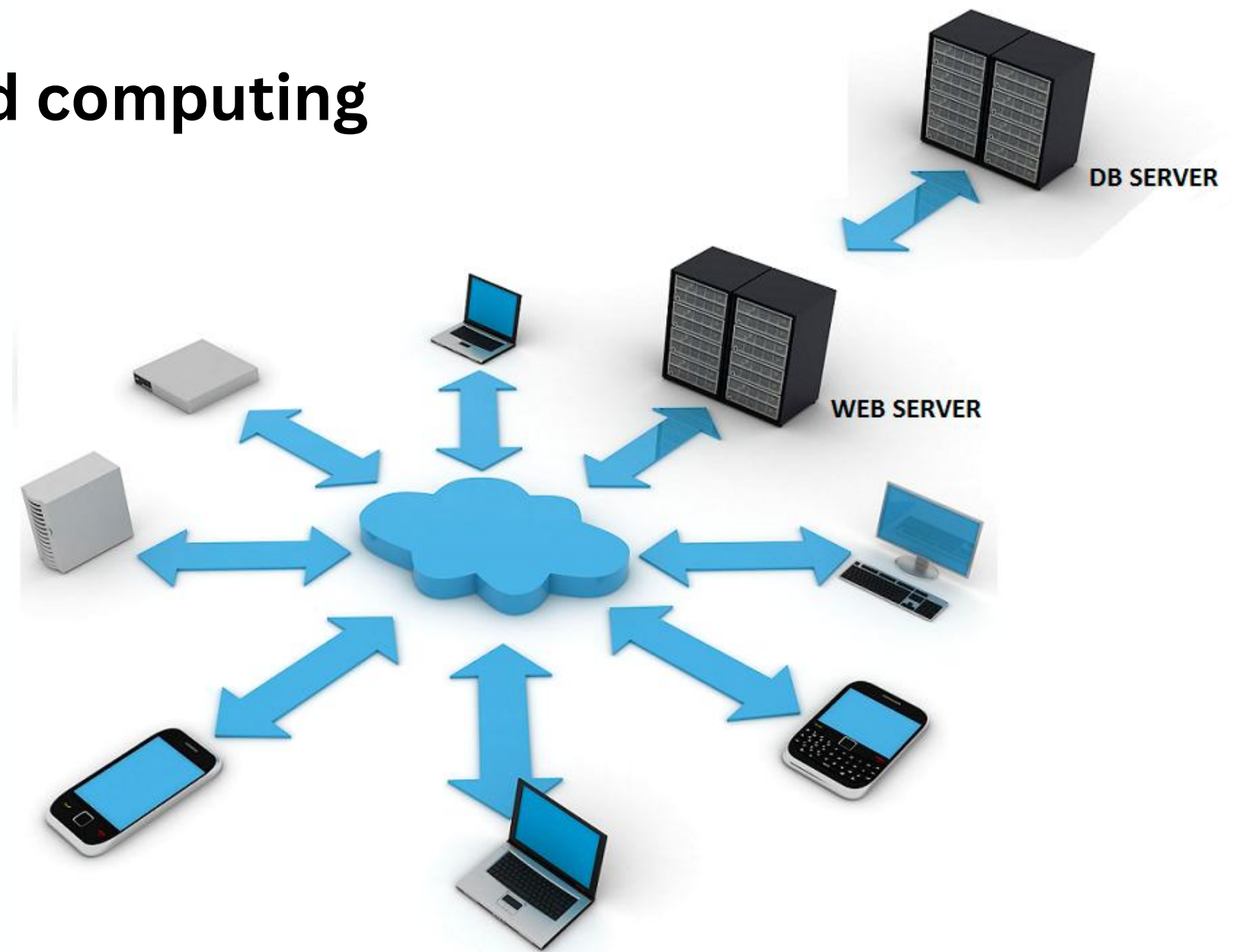
- > Python API offers flexibility to create all sorts of computations (including any neural network architecture we can think of)
- > Includes highly efficient C++ implementations of many ML operations





# Why TensorFlow: Parallel Computation

> TensorFlow supports distributed computing



# Why TensorFlow: Large Community

- > One of the **most popular open sources projects** on **GitHub**
- > It has **dedicated team of passionate and helpful developers**
- > **Growing community** contributing to improve it

# Why TensorFlow: Google Products

> It powers many of Google's large-scale services, such as

- Google Search
- Google Photos
- and Google Cloud Speech



# Why TensorFlow: Big Companies using TensorFlow

- > Google
- > OpenAI
- > DeepMind
- > Uber
- > Ebay
- > DropBox
- > A bunch of startups



# Lets try TensorFlow

## Demonstration



# Demonstration

## Import Necessary Libraries

```
# import the necessary libraries  
import tensorflow as tf  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

# Demonstration

## Load and Split the Data

```
# load the data and split the data to training set and test set  
(train_images, train_labels), (test_images, test_labels) =  
tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
```



# Demonstration

## Scale down Pixel values

# scale down the value of the image pixels from 0-255 to 0-1

```
train_images = train_images / 255.0
```

```
test_images = test_images / 255.0
```

# Demonstration

## Visualize Data

```
# visualize the data  
print(train_images.shape)  
print(test_images.shape)  
print(train_labels)  
  
plt.imshow(train_images[0], cmap='gray')  
plt.show()
```

# Demonstration

## Define the Machine Learning Model

```
# define the model  
my_model = tf.keras.models.Sequential()  
my_model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=(28, 28)))  
my_model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'))  
my_model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
```

# Demonstration

## Compile the Model

```
# compile the model  
my_model.compile(optimizer='adam',  
loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

# Demonstration

## Train the Model

```
# train the model
```

```
my_model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=3)
```

# Demonstration

## Check the Model for Accuracy on the Test Data

```
# check the model for accuracy on the test data  
val_loss, val_acc = my_model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels)  
print("Test accuracy: ", val_acc)
```

# Demonstration

## Save the Model

```
# save the model for later use  
my_model.save('my_mnist_model.keras')
```



# Demonstration

## Retrieve the Model

```
# load the model from file system
```

```
my_new_model = tf.keras.models.load_model('my_mnist_model.keras')
```

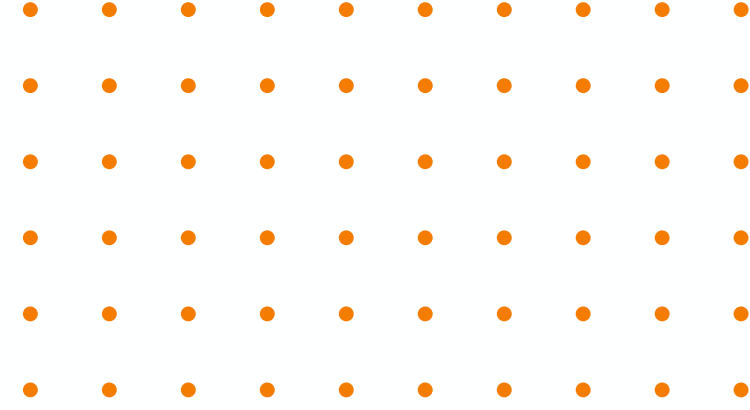
# Demonstration

## Check the New Model for Accuracy

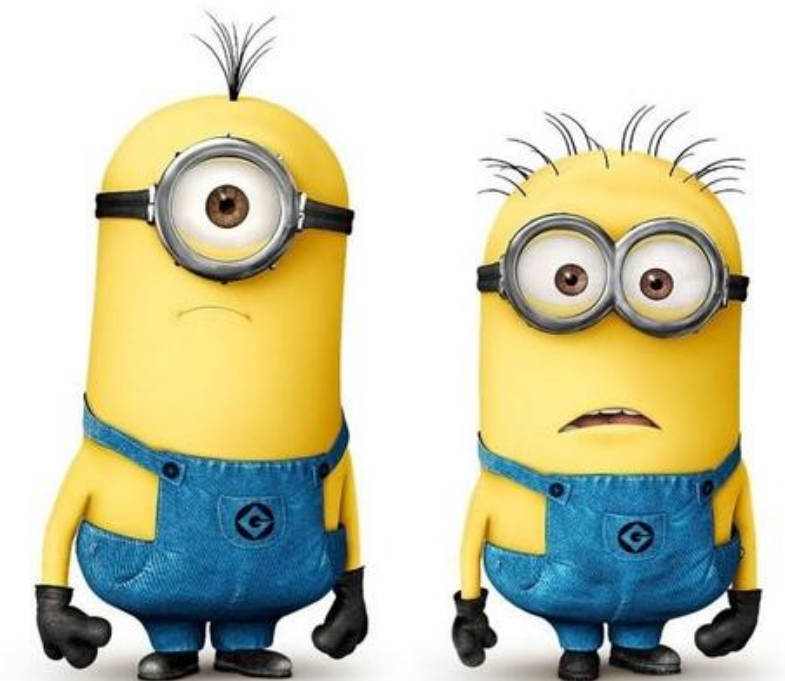
```
# check the new model for accuracy on the test data
new_val_loss, new_val_acc = my_new_model.evaluate(test_images,
test_labels)
print("New Test accuracy: ", new_val_acc)
```

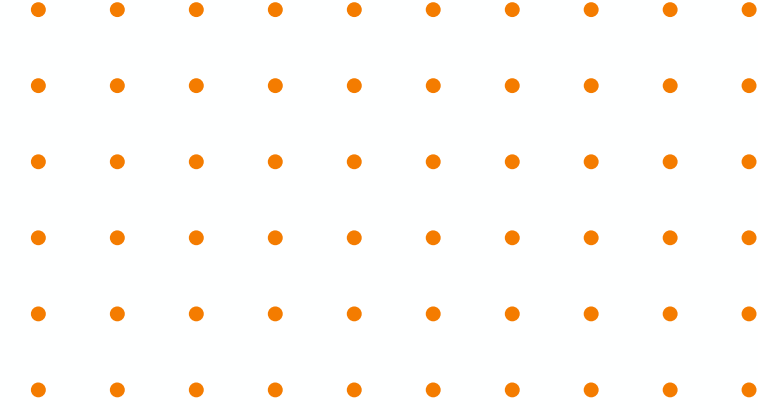
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# ANY QUESTIONS?





# THANK YOU!

