

# Introduction to Deep Learning

## *Exploring Deep Neural Networks: A Beginner's Guide*

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June 9, 2025

Parts of slides referenced from

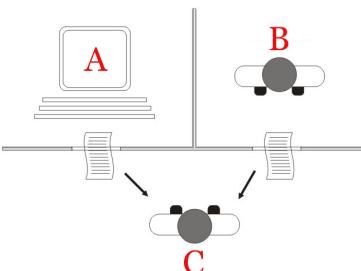
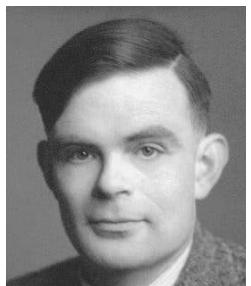
Nvidia, [\*Deep Learning Institute \(DLI\) Teaching Kit\*](#)

Stanford, [\*CS231n: Convolutional Neural Networks for Visual Recognition\*](#)

Martin Görner, [\*Learn TensorFlow and deep learning, without a Ph.D\*](#)

Luis Serrano, [\*A friendly introduction to Convolutional Neural Networks and Image Recognition\*](#)

# History of AI



1950, Alan Turing proposes the Turing test as a measure of machine intelligence.

1956, The Dartmouth College summer AI conference is organized by John McCarthy, Marvin Minsky, Nathan Rochester of IBM and Claude Shannon. McCarthy coins the term artificial intelligence for the conference.



1997, The Deep Blue chess machine (IBM) defeats the (then) world chess champion, Garry Kasparov.



2018, Turing Award  
Geoffrey Hinton, Yann LeCun, Yoshua Bengio

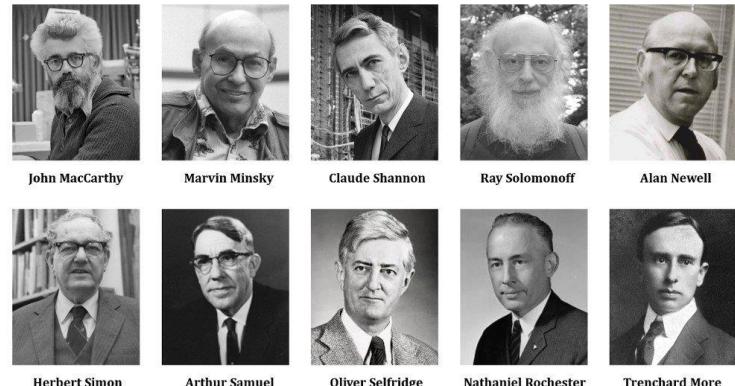
## Geoffrey E. Hinton

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2024

Born: 6 December 1947, London, United Kingdom

Affiliation at the time of the award: University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

**Prize motivation:** “for foundational discoveries and inventions that enable machine learning with artificial neural networks”

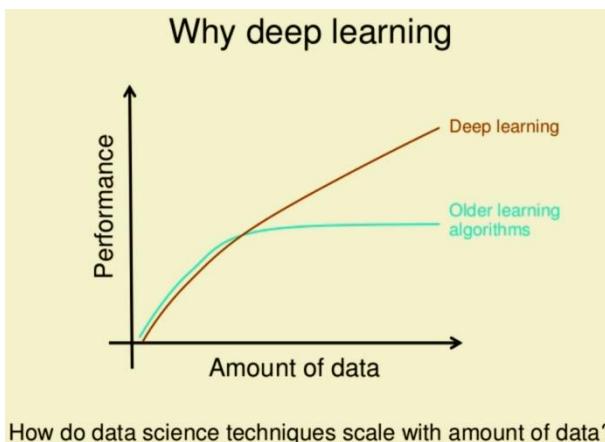


2016, AlphaGo versus Lee Sedol



# Why Deep Learning?

- Supremacy in terms of accuracy when trained with huge amount of data.



<https://towardsdatascience.com/why-deep-learning-is-needed-over-traditional-machine-learning-1b6a99177063>

- LeNet-5, a pioneering 7-level convolutional network by LeCun et al in 1998
- Popularized by AlexNet (by Alex Krizhevsky) in 2012
- Advancement and usage in GPUs (Graphic Processing Unit)
- Not limited to just image-based tasks.

# Applications of Machine Learning

- **Computer Vision (CV)**
  - Image Classification
    - label images with appropriate categories (e.g. Google Photos)
  - Handwriting Recognition
    - convert written letters into digital letters
- **Natural Language Processing (NLP)**
  - Language Translation
    - translate spoken and or written languages (e.g. Google Translate)
  - Speech Recognition
    - convert voice snippets to text (e.g. Siri, Cortana, and Alexa)
- **Autonomous Driving**
  - enable cars to drive

# Topics To Be Discussed

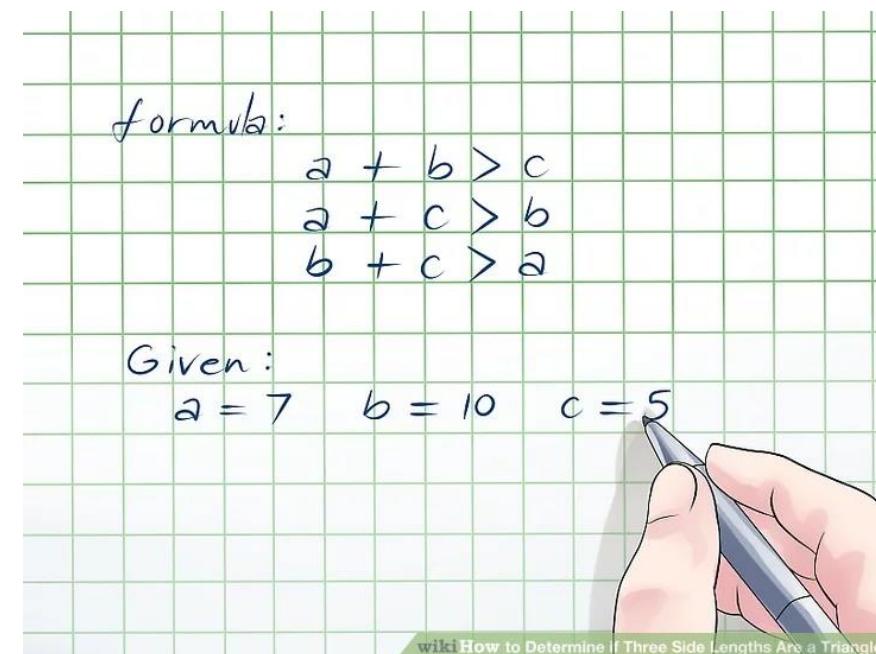
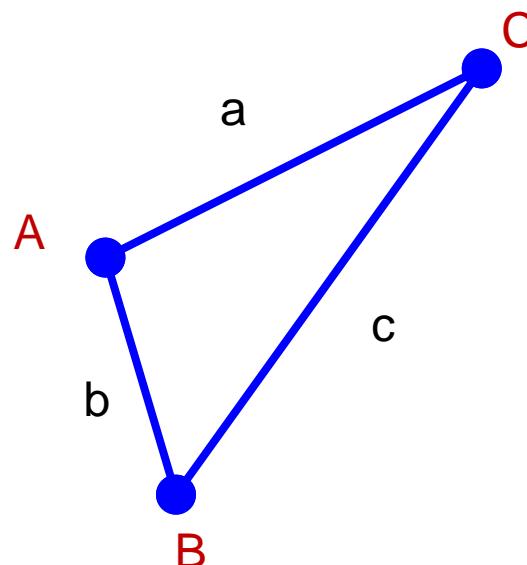
## ➤ Fundamentals about Machine Learning

- What is ***Deep Learning***?
  - What is a (deep) neural network
  - How to train it
- Deep Learning Frameworks

## ➤ Build a neural network model using Keras/TensorFlow

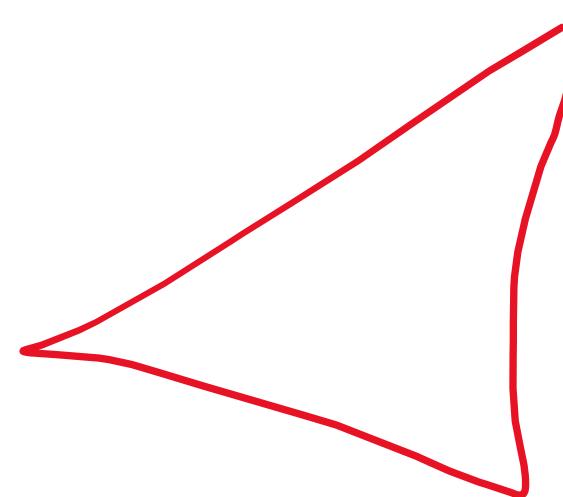
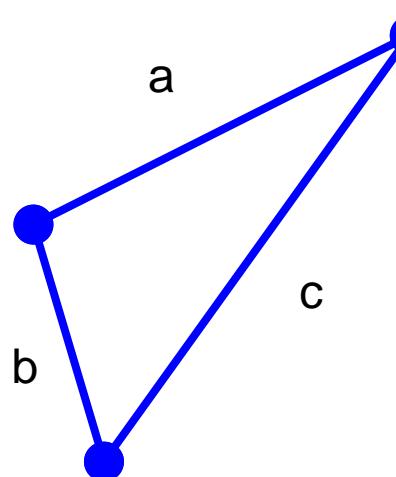
- MNIST example
  - Softmax classification
  - Cross-entropy cost function
  - A 5 layer deep neural network
  - Dropout
  - Convolutional networks

# How to recognize a triangle?



Given the lengths of three sides,  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$ , determine if they can form a triangle.

# How to recognize a triangle?

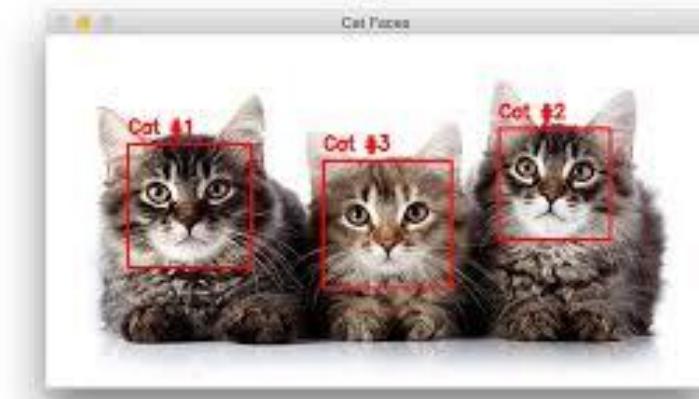
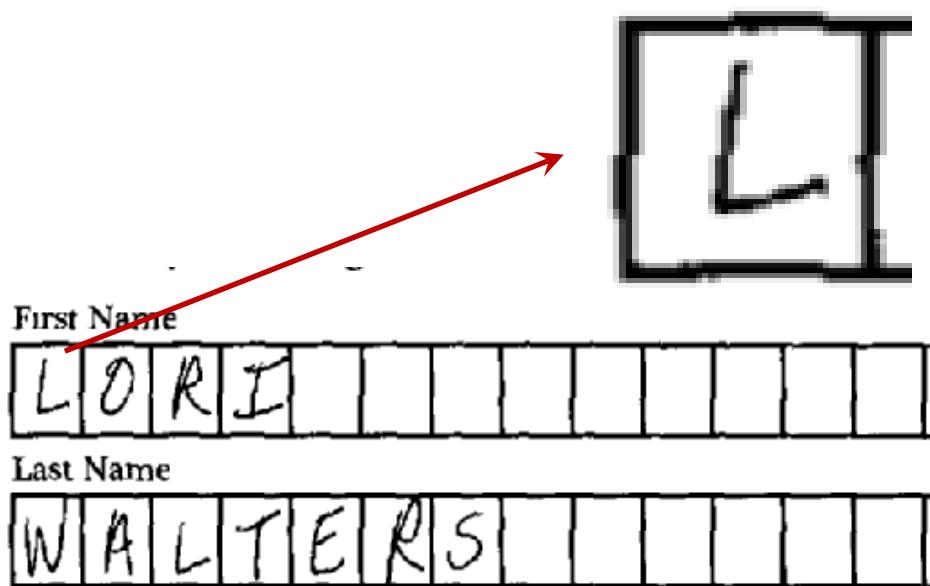


How about this?



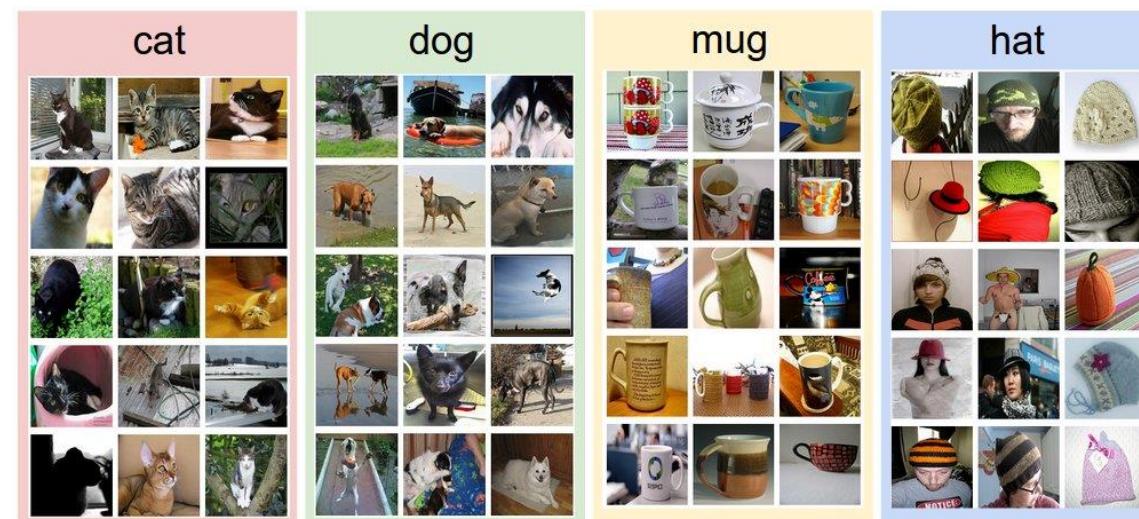
# Machine Learning

- Machine Learning is the science of getting computers to learn, without being explicitly programmed.
- Examples are used to train computers to perform tasks that would be difficult to program



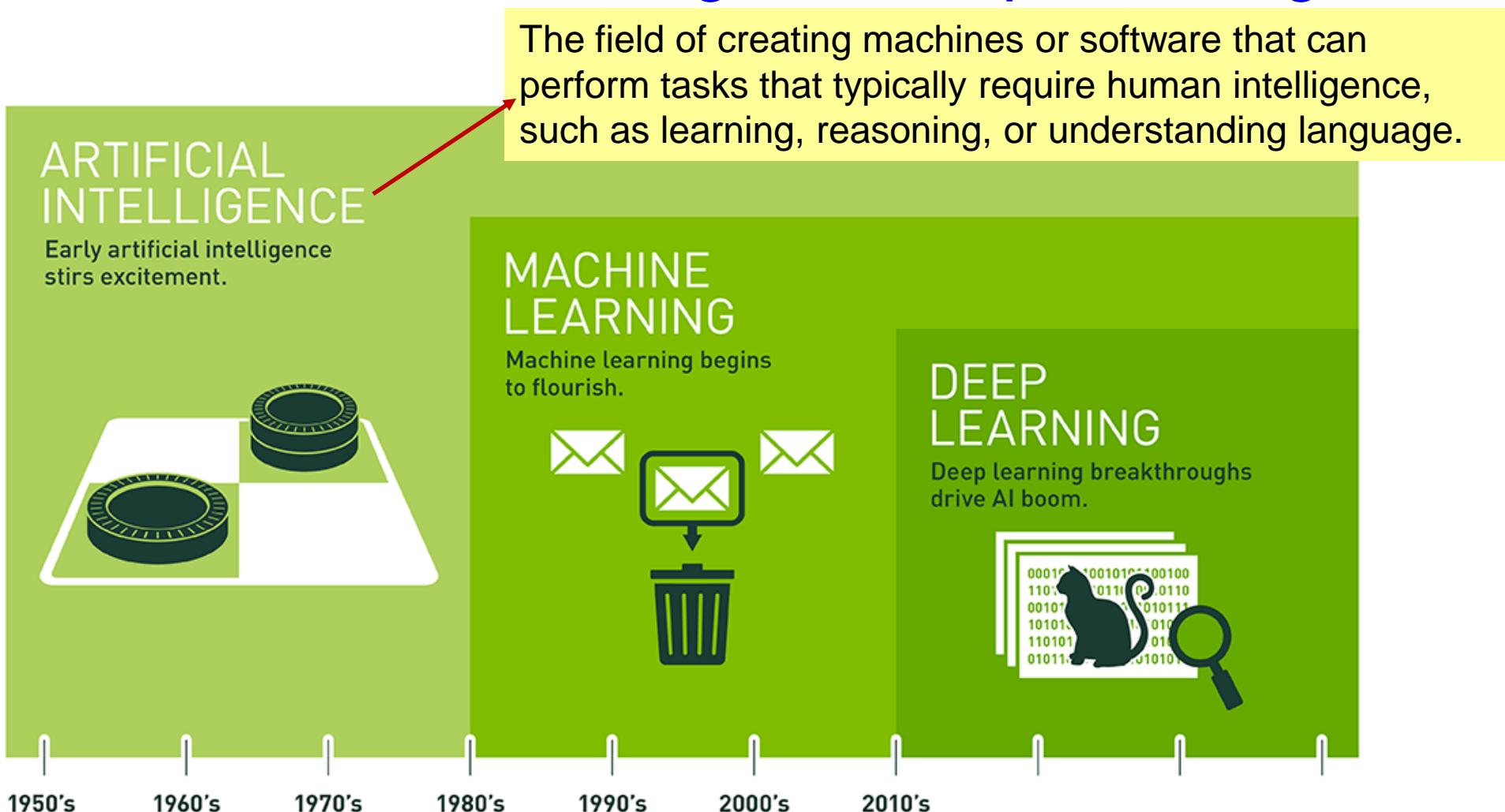
# Data-driven Approach

- Instead of trying to specify what every one of the categories of interest look like directly in code, the approach that we will take is not unlike one you would take with a child:
  - Provide the computer with many examples of each class
  - Develop learning algorithms that look at these examples and learn about the visual appearance of each class.
- This approach is referred to as a data-driven approach.



An example training set for four visual categories. In practice we may have thousands of categories and hundreds of thousands of images for each category. \*(From Stanford CS231n)

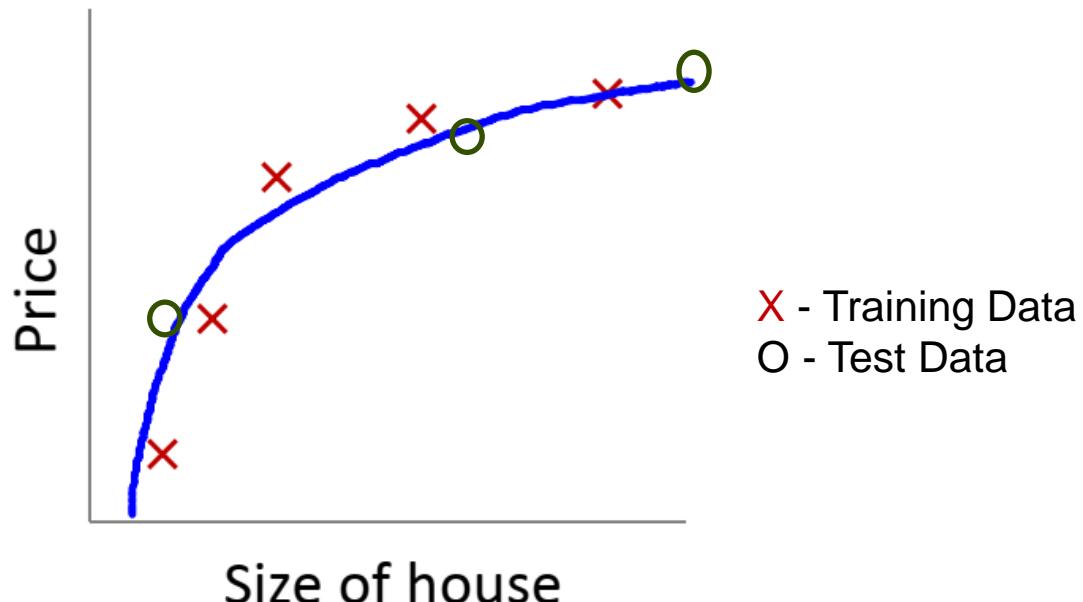
# AI, Machine Learning and Deep Learning



Since an early flush of optimism in the 1950s, smaller subsets of artificial intelligence – first machine learning, then deep learning, a subset of machine learning – have created ever larger disruptions.

# Simplest Case of Machine Learning

E.g.: Price vs  
Size of house

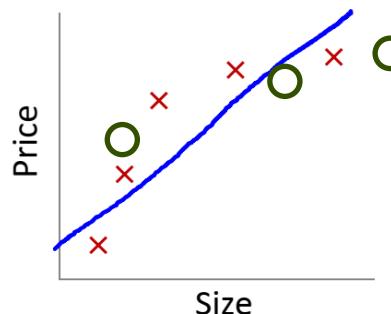


- In machine learning, datasets are split into two subsets:
  - **Training Data** (Training set)
    - data used to learn a model
  - **Test Data** (Test set)
    - data used to assess the accuracy of model

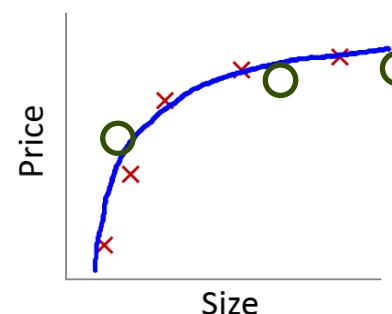
# Simplest Case of Machine Learning

*Slide from Andrew Ng, Machine Learning, Lecture 7*

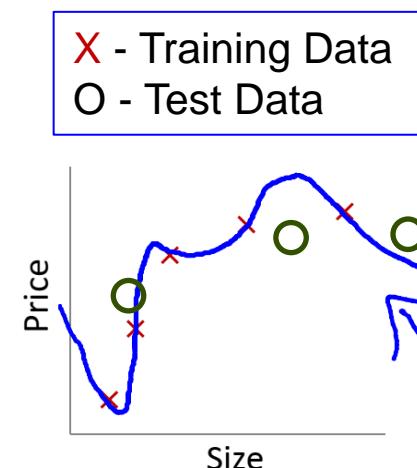
E.g.: Price vs Size of house



Underfitting



"Just Right"



Overfitting

**X** - Training Data  
**O** - Test Data

❑ **Underfitting:**

- Model is unable to capture the relationship between the input and output variables accurately.

❑ **Overfitting:**

- Model performs well on training data but poorly on test data

# Types of Machine Learning

## ➤ **Supervised Learning**

- Training data is labeled
- Goal is correctly labelling new data

## ➤ **Unsupervised Learning**

- Training data is unlabeled
- Goal is to categorize the observations

## ➤ **Reinforcement Learning**

- Training data is unlabeled
- System receives feedback for its actions
- Goal is to perform better actions

# Supervised Learning Algorithms

- **Linear Regression**
- **Neural Networks**
  - Deep Learning is the branch of Machine Learning based on Deep Neural Networks (DNNs, i.e., neural networks composed of more than 1 hidden layer).
  - Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are one of the most popular DNN architectures (so CNNs are part of Deep Learning), but by no means the only one.
- **Decision Trees**
- **Support Vector Machines**
- **K-Nearest Neighbor**

# Machine Learning Frameworks

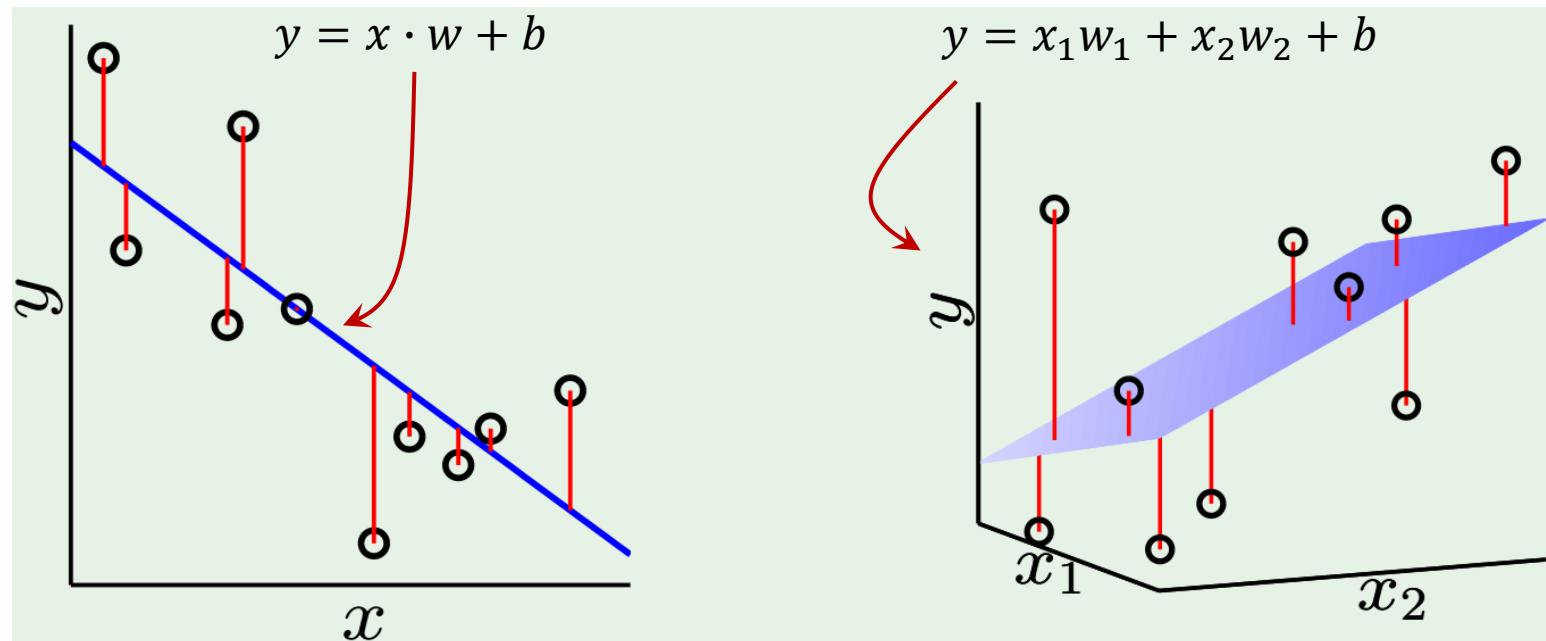
Tool	Uses	Language
Scikit-Learn	Classification, Regression, Clustering	Python
Spark MLlib	Classification, Regression, Clustering	Scala, R, Java
MXNet	Deep learning framework	Python, R, Julia, Scala, Go, Javascript and more
Caffe	Neural Networks	C++, Python
TensorFlow	Neural Networks	Python
PyTorch	Neural Networks	Python

*What is Deep Learning*

# Machine Learning and Deep Learning

# Recall From The Least Square Method

- Start from least square method...
- Trying to find
  - **Parameters ( $w, b$ )**: minimizes the sum of the squares of the errors
  - **Errors**: distance between known data points and predictions



❖ from Yaser Abu-Mustafa “Learning From Data” Lecture 3

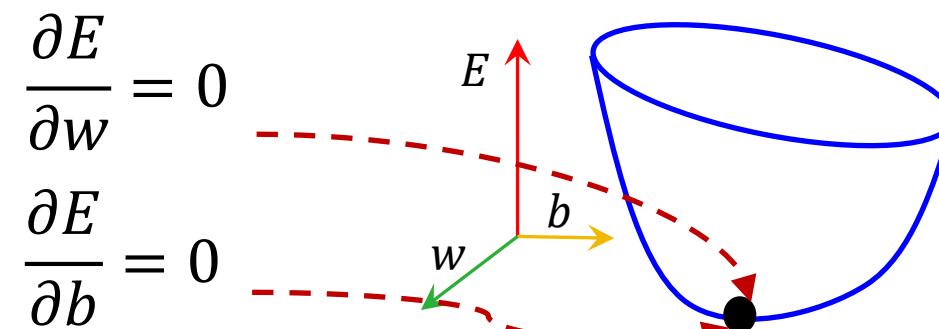
# Recall Least Square Method - How to?

- Calculate the sum of square of errors (residual)

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \sum \epsilon_i^2 = \sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 \\ &= \sum (y_i - (wx_i + b))^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Minimize the error function

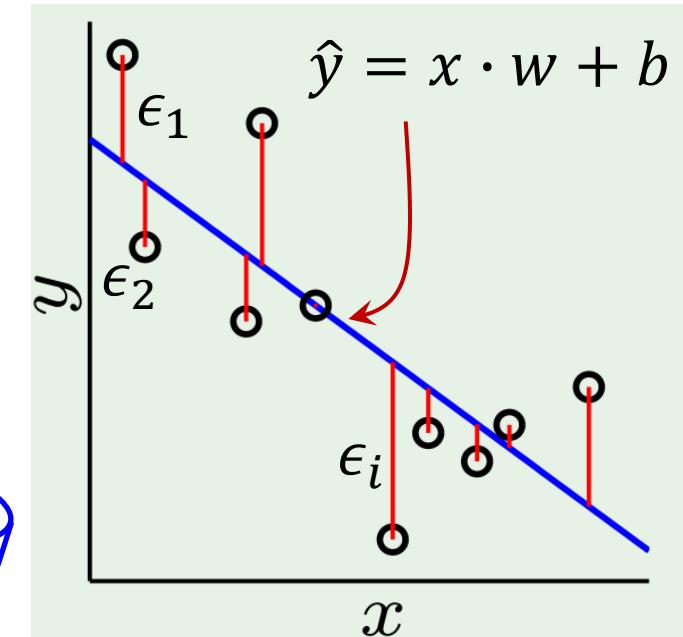
- How to minimize the error function?



- We will then get the expression of  $w$  and  $b$

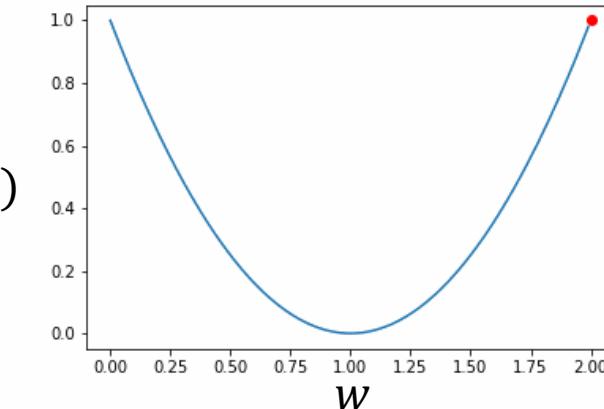
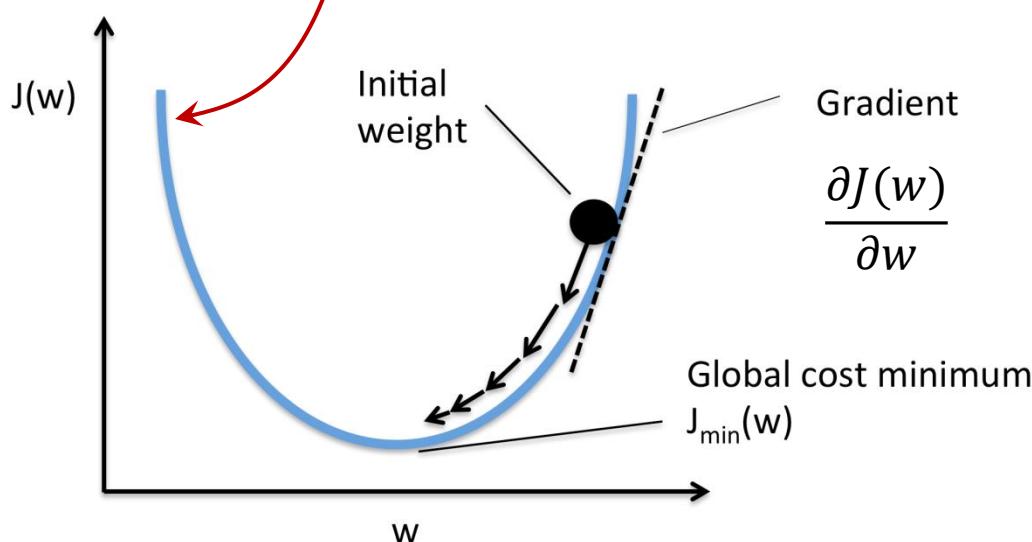
$$w = w(x_i, y_i)$$

$$b = b(x_i, y_i)$$



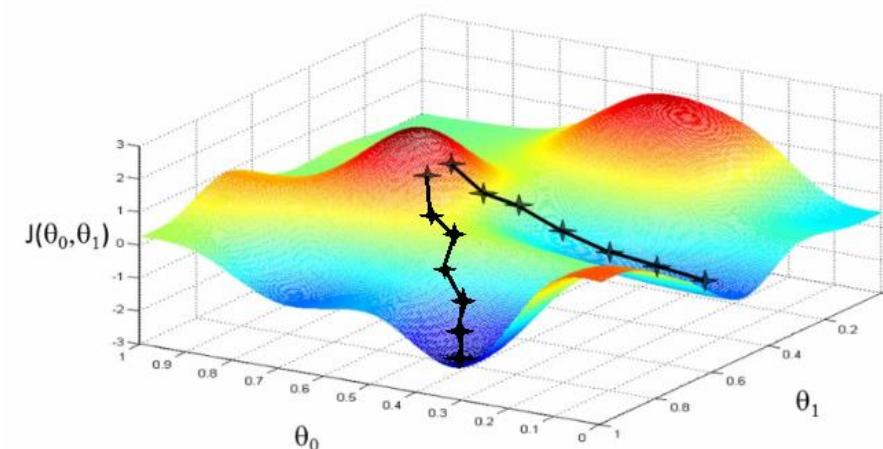
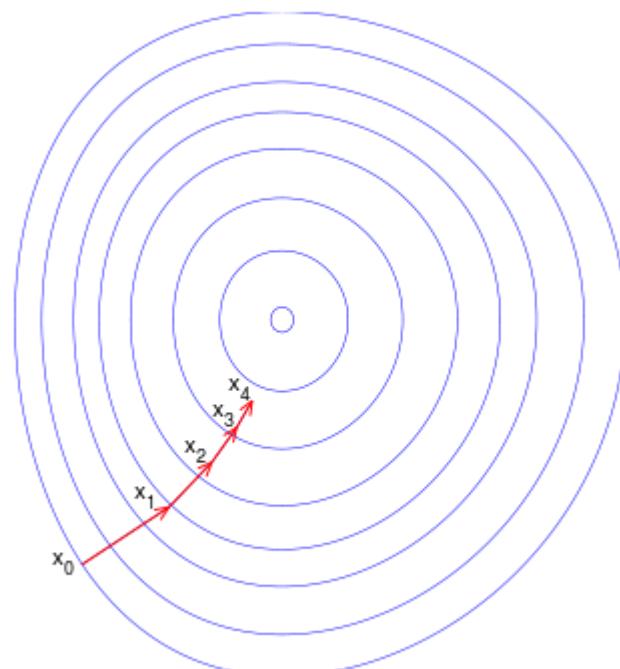
# To The Machine Learning Language

- **Error ( $E$ )**
  - Cost Function (Loss):  $J(w)$ ,  $C$ ,  $L$
- **Parameters**
  - Weights and Biases:  $(w, b)$
- **Define the cost function of your problem**
- **Find the set of weights that minimizes the cost function (loss)**



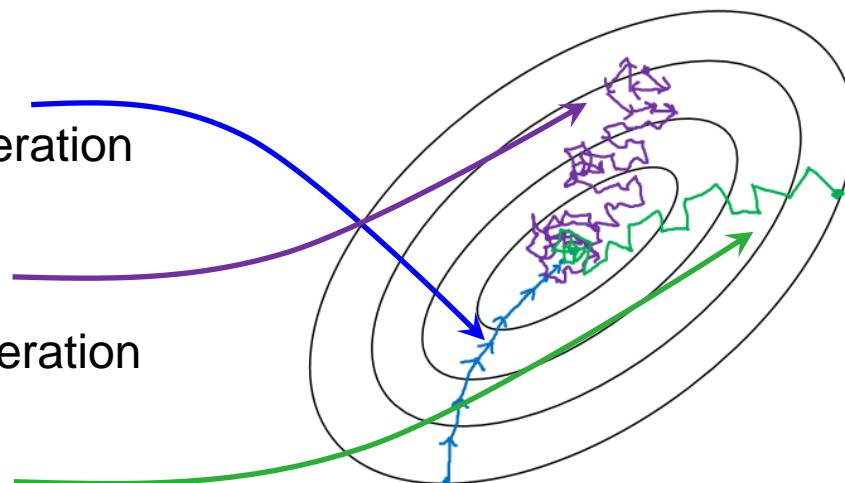
# Theory: Gradient Descent

- Gradient descent is a first-order iterative optimization algorithm. To find a local minimum of a function using gradient descent, one takes steps proportional to the negative of the gradient (or of the approximate gradient) of the function at the current point.



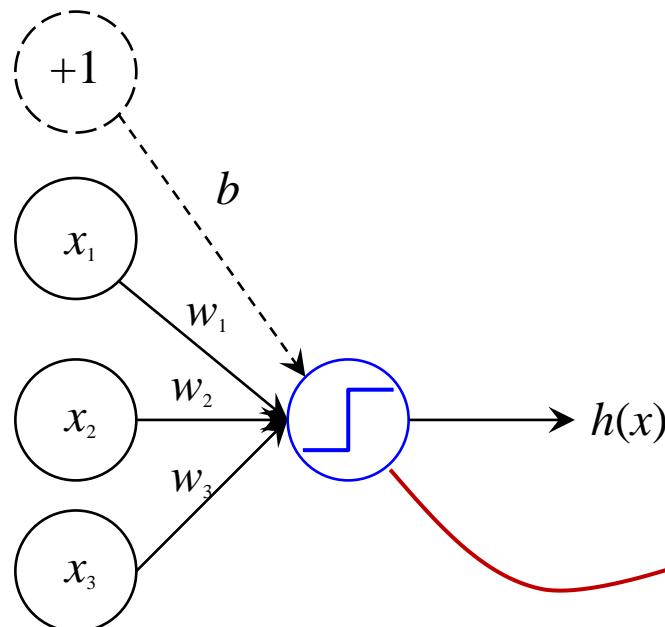
# Mini-batch Gradient Descent

- **Batch gradient descent:**
  - Use all examples in each iteration
- **Stochastic gradient descent:**
  - Use one example in each iteration
- **Mini-batch gradient descent**
  - Splits the training dataset into small batches (size  $b$ ) that are used to calculate model error and update model coefficients.
- **In the neural network terminology:**
  - One **epoch** consists of one full training cycle on the training set.
  - Using all your batches once is 1 **epoch**. If you have 10 epochs, it means that you will use all your data 10 times (split in batches).



# What is a Neural Network?

- Start from a perceptron



Feature vector:  $\mathbf{X}$     Weight vector:  $\mathbf{W}$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hypothesis  
(Prediction:  $y$ )

x1	pixel1	0
x2	pixel2	120
x3	pixel3	255
b	threshold	some value
$h(x)$ Alert, if: $h(x) > 0$		

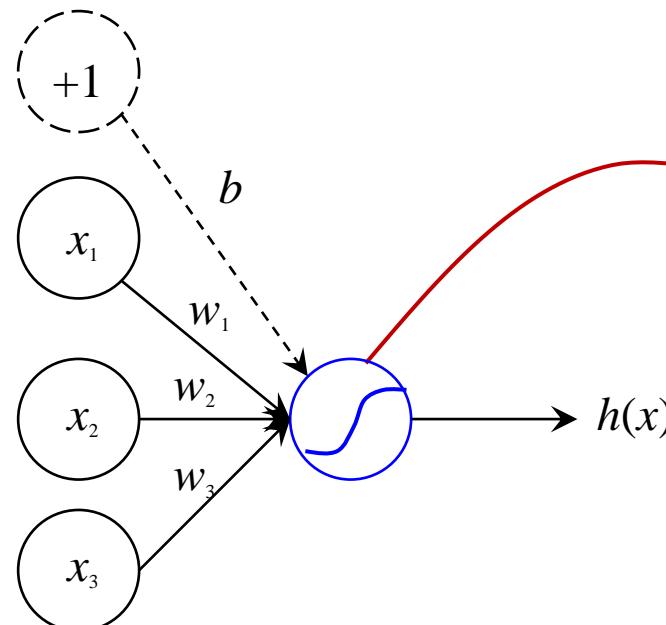
Activation function:  
 $\sigma(z) = \text{sign}(z)$

Denote as:  $z$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(x) &= \text{sign}(w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3 + b) \\
 &= \text{sign}\left(\sum_i w_i x_i + b\right) \\
 &= \text{sign}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b)
 \end{aligned}$$

# Perceptron To Neuron

- Replace the sign to sigmoid



Activation function:

$$\sigma(z) = \text{sigmoid}(z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(x) &= \text{sigmoid}(w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3 + b) \\ &= \text{sigmoid}\left(\sum_i w_i x_i + b\right) \\ &= \text{sigmoid}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b) \end{aligned}$$

Feature vector:  $\mathbf{x}$     Weight vector:  $\mathbf{w}$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$z = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b$$

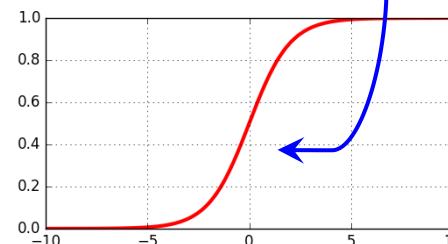
$$y = h(x) = \sigma(z)$$

# Sigmoid Neurons

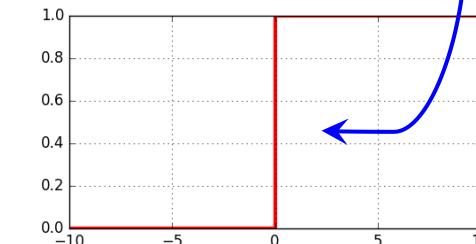
## ➤ Sigmoid activation Function

- In the field of Artificial Neural Networks, the sigmoid function is a type of activation function for artificial neurons.

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$



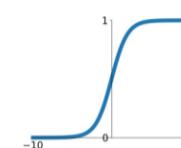
$$\sigma(z) = sign(z)$$



## ➤ There are many other activation functions. (We will touch later.)

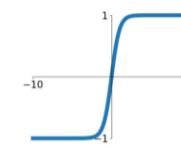
**Sigmoid**

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$



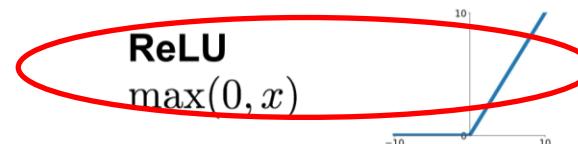
**tanh**

$$\tanh(x)$$



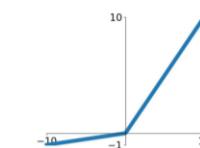
**ReLU**

$$\max(0, x)$$



**Leaky ReLU**

$$\max(0.1x, x)$$

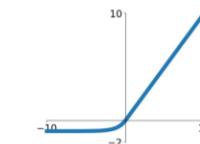


**Maxout**

$$\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$$

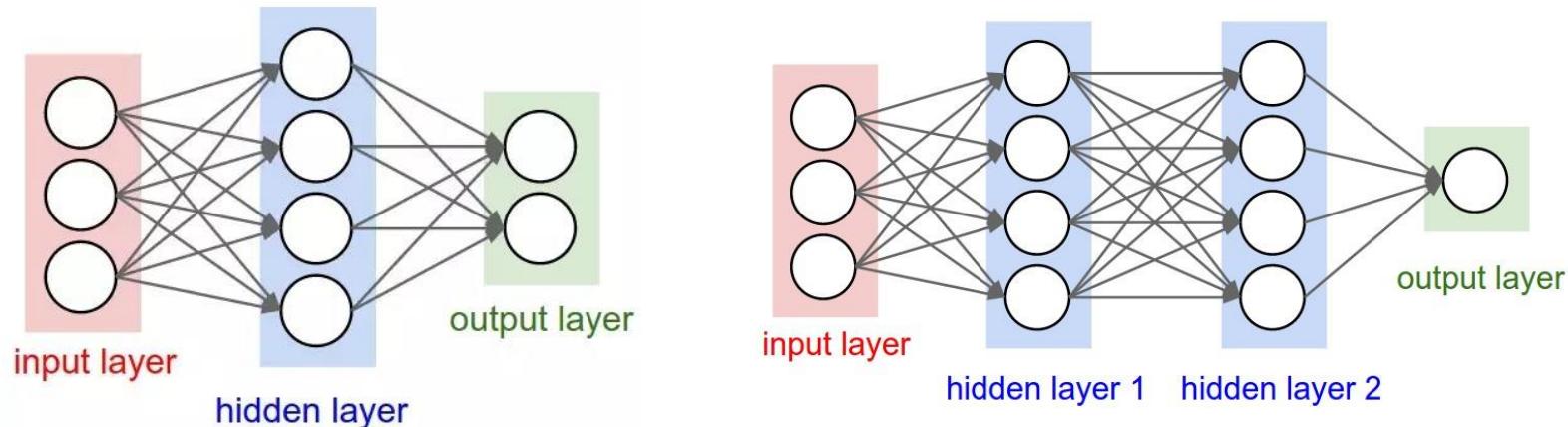
**ELU**

$$\begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

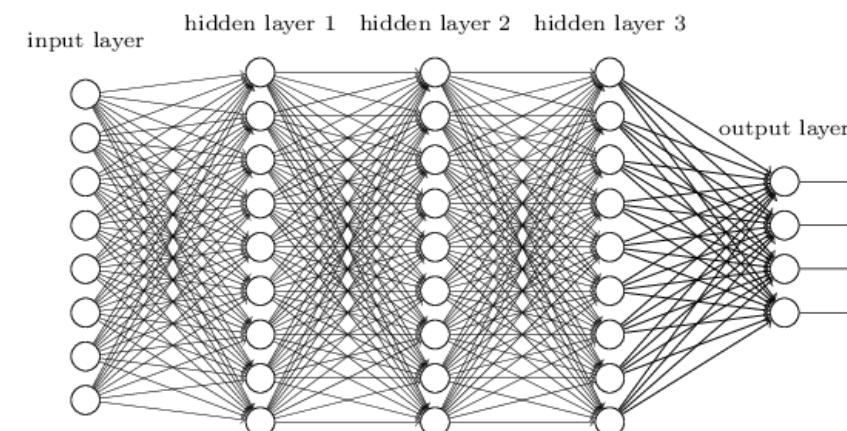


# Network Of Neurons

- A complex network of neurons could make quite subtle decisions



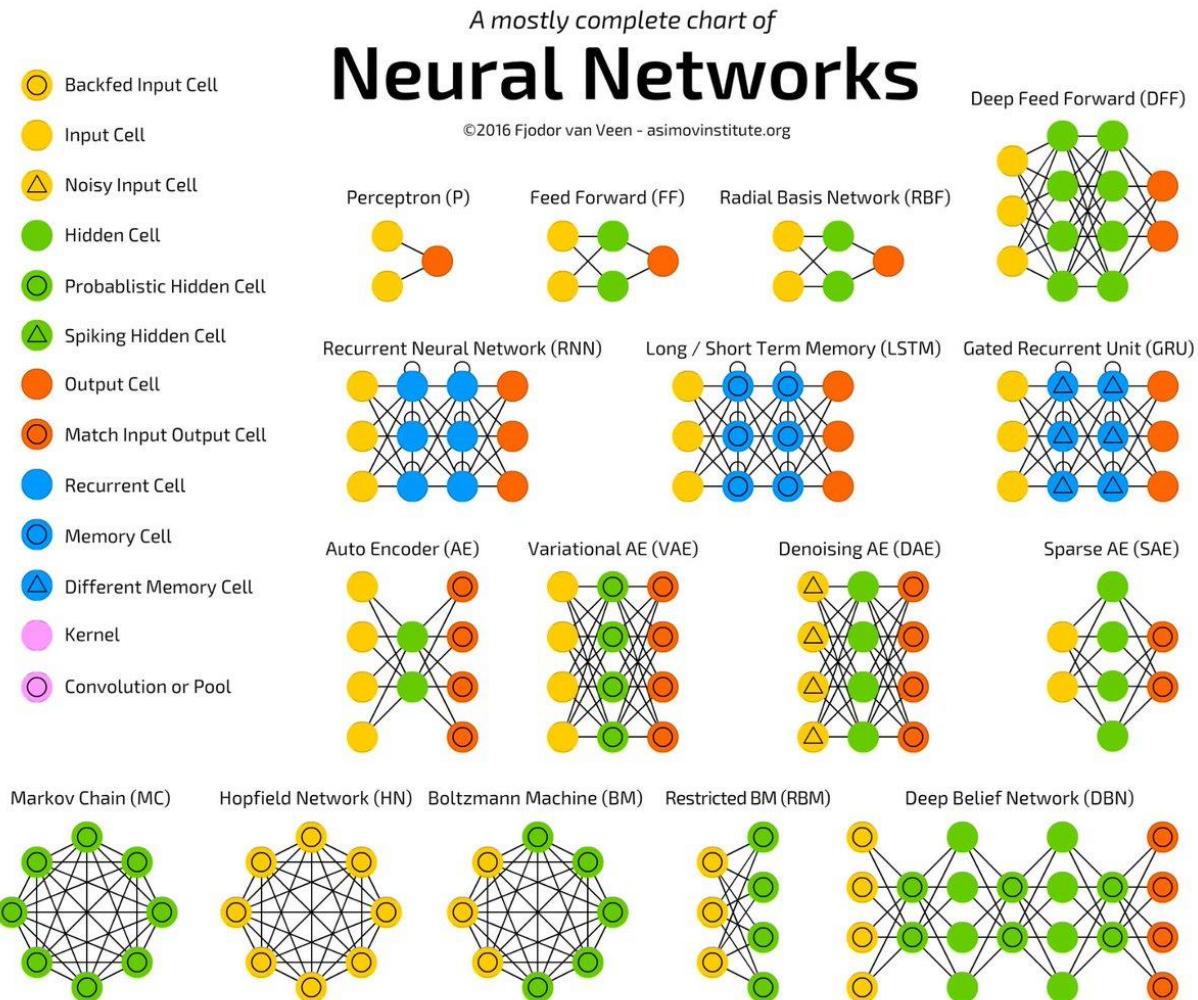
- Deep Neuron Network: Number of hidden layers >1



# Rise and Fall of Neural Networks

- Began gaining traction in the 1940s with the development of the perceptron. Early enthusiasm was high, but limitations such as the inability to solve non-linearly separable problems, highlighted by Marvin Minsky and Seymour Papert in their 1969 book "Perceptrons"
  - Led to a period of decline in interest and funding, known as the AI winter of the 1970s and 1980s.
- Resurgence (1980s - 1990s)
  - Backpropagation Algorithm Rediscovery (1986, David Rumelhart, Geoffrey Hinton, and Ronald Williams popularized the backpropagation algorithm).
  - Renewed Interest: Backpropagation revived interest in neural networks by demonstrating that they could be trained to perform complex tasks, including pattern recognition and data classification.
- Second Decline (Late 1990s - Early 2000s)
  - Competition from other methods, e.g., Support Vector Machines (SVMs):
  - Overfitting and generalization Issues
  - Challenges in scaling and training challenges.
- The resurgence of neural networks in the 2000s, often referred to as the deep learning revolution, was fueled by advances in computational power (especially GPUs).
  - AlexNet (2012), Transformer (2017), Bert (2018)

# Types of Neural Networks



Ref: <http://www.asimovinstitute.org/neural-network-zoo/>

# How to Train DNN?

## ➤ Backward Propagation

- The backward propagation of errors or backpropagation, is a common method of training artificial neural networks and used in conjunction with an optimization method such as gradient descent.

## ➤ Deep Neural Networks are hard to train

- learning machines with lots of (typically in range of million) parameters
- Unstable gradients issue
  - Vanishing gradient problem
  - Exploding gradient problem
- Choice of network architecture and other hyper-parameters is also important.
- Many factors can play a role in making deep networks hard to train
- Understanding all those factors is still a subject of ongoing research

# Understanding Gradient Descent

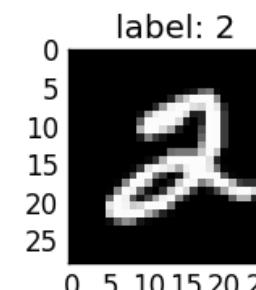
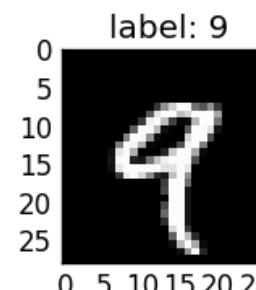
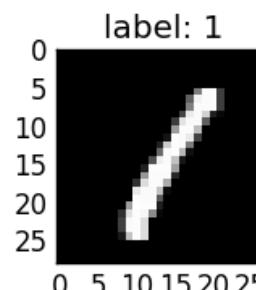
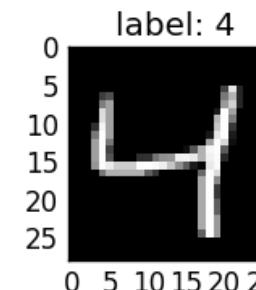
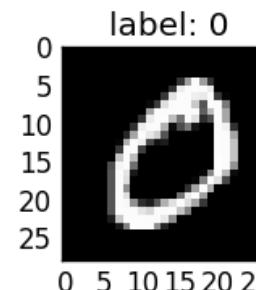
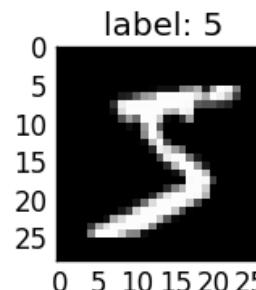
- An example to help you understand the gradient descent
  - [https://github.com/lsuhpchelp/loniscworkshop2025/blob/main/day4/2025\\_gradient\\_descent\\_y\\_fx.ipynb](https://github.com/lsuhpchelp/loniscworkshop2025/blob/main/day4/2025_gradient_descent_y_fx.ipynb)

*Deep Learning Example*

# Hello World of Deep Learning: Recognition of MNIST

# Introducing the MNIST problem

- MNIST (Mixed National Institute of Standards and Technology database) is a large database of handwritten digits that is commonly used for training various image processing systems.
- It consists of images of handwritten digits like these:



- The MNIST database contains **60,000** training images and **10,000** testing images.

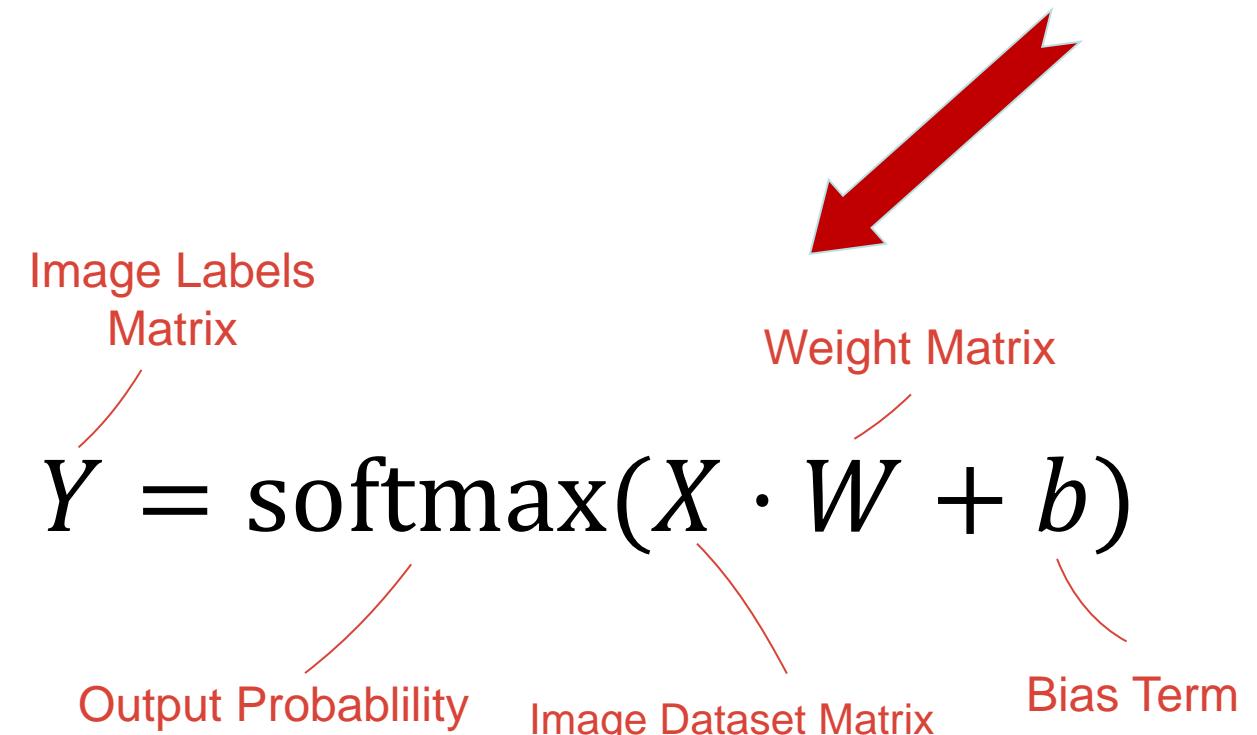
# Example Problem - MNIST

- Recognizes handwritten digits.
- We uses the MNIST dataset, a collection of 60,000 labeled digits that has kept generations of PhDs busy for almost two decades. You will solve the problem with less than 100 lines of Python/Keras/TensorFlow code.
- We will gradually enhance the neural network to achieve above 99% accuracy by using the mentioned techniques.

# Steps for MNIST recognition

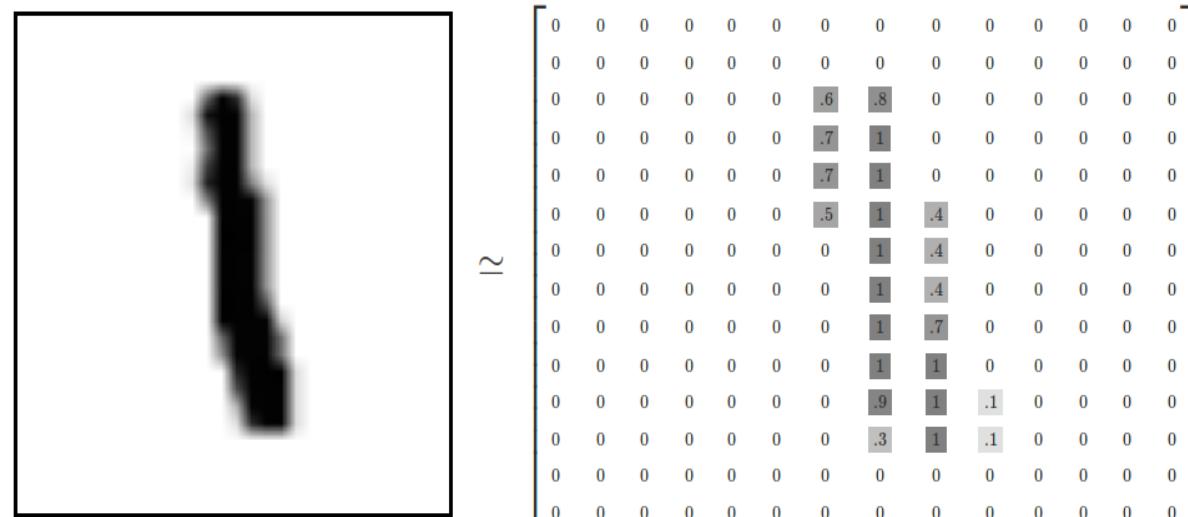
- Understand the MNIST data
- Build the matrix regression function
- Softmax regression layer
- The cost function

$$y = x \cdot w + b$$



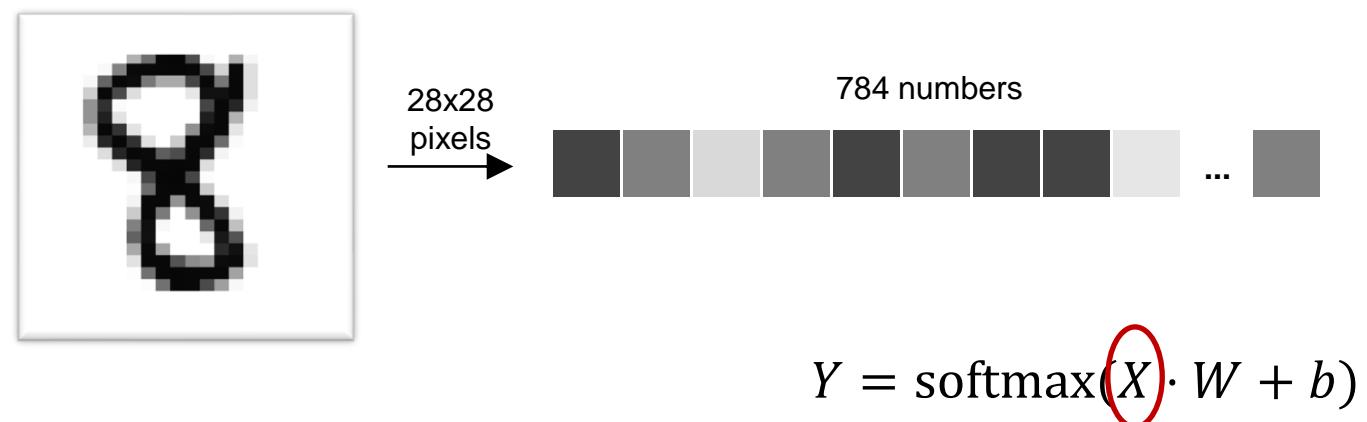
# The MNIST Data

- Every MNIST data point has two parts: an image of a handwritten digit and a corresponding label. We'll call the images "x" and the labels "y". Both the training set and test set contain images and their corresponding labels;
- For each grayscale pixel value 0-255, we normalize it to 0-1;
- Each image is 28 pixels by 28 pixels. We can interpret this as a big array of numbers:



# One Layer NN for MNIST Recognition

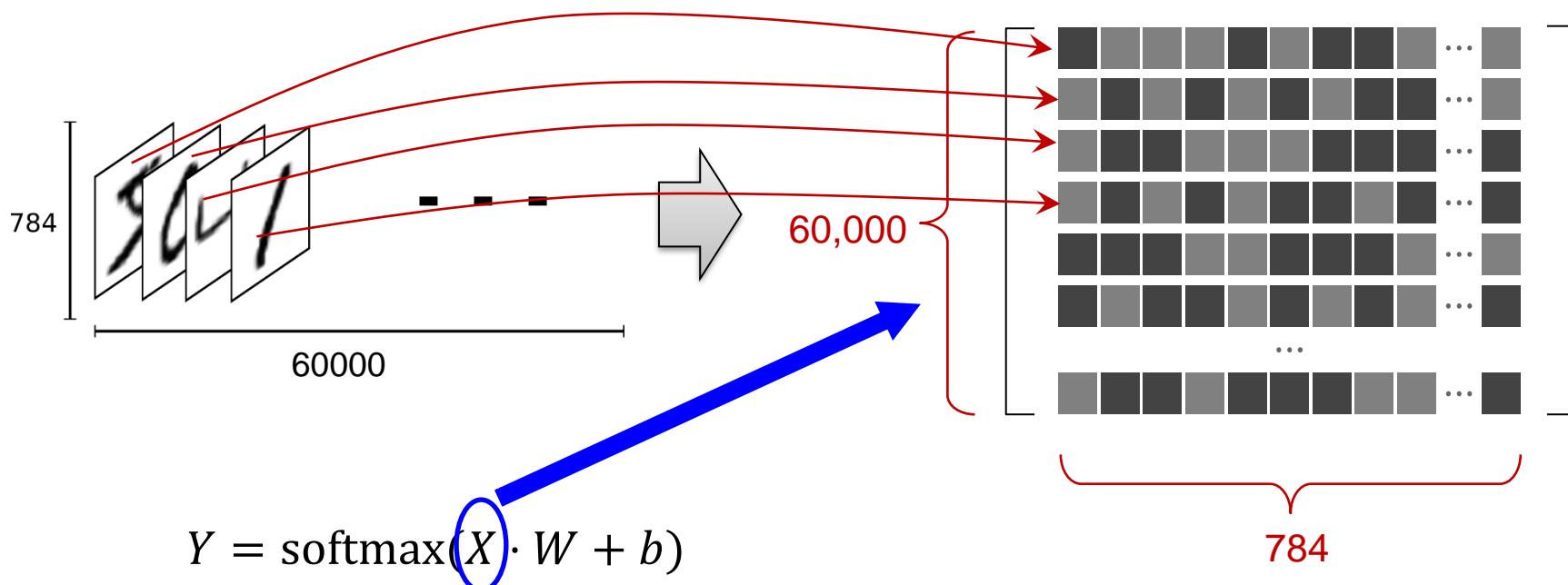
- We will start with a very simple model, called **Softmax Regression**.
- We can flatten each image array into a vector of  $28 \times 28 = 784$  numbers. It doesn't matter how we flatten the array, as long as we're consistent between images.
- From this perspective, the MNIST images are just a bunch of points in a 784-dimensional vector space.



❖ What are we missing here?

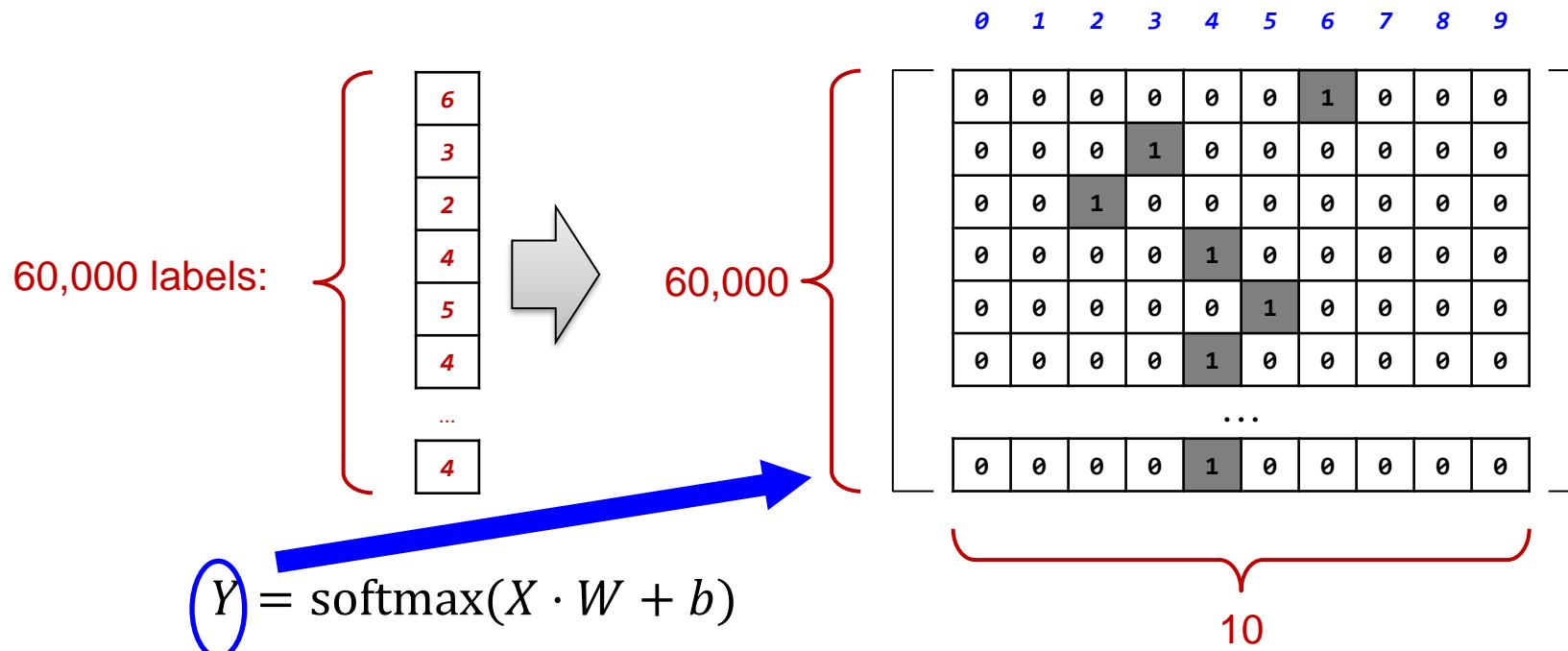
# Result of the Flatten Operation

- The result is that the training images is a matrix (tensor) with a shape of [60000, 784].
- The first dimension is an index into the list of images and the second dimension is the index for each pixel in each image.
- Each entry in the tensor is a pixel intensity between 0 and 1, for a particular pixel in a particular image.



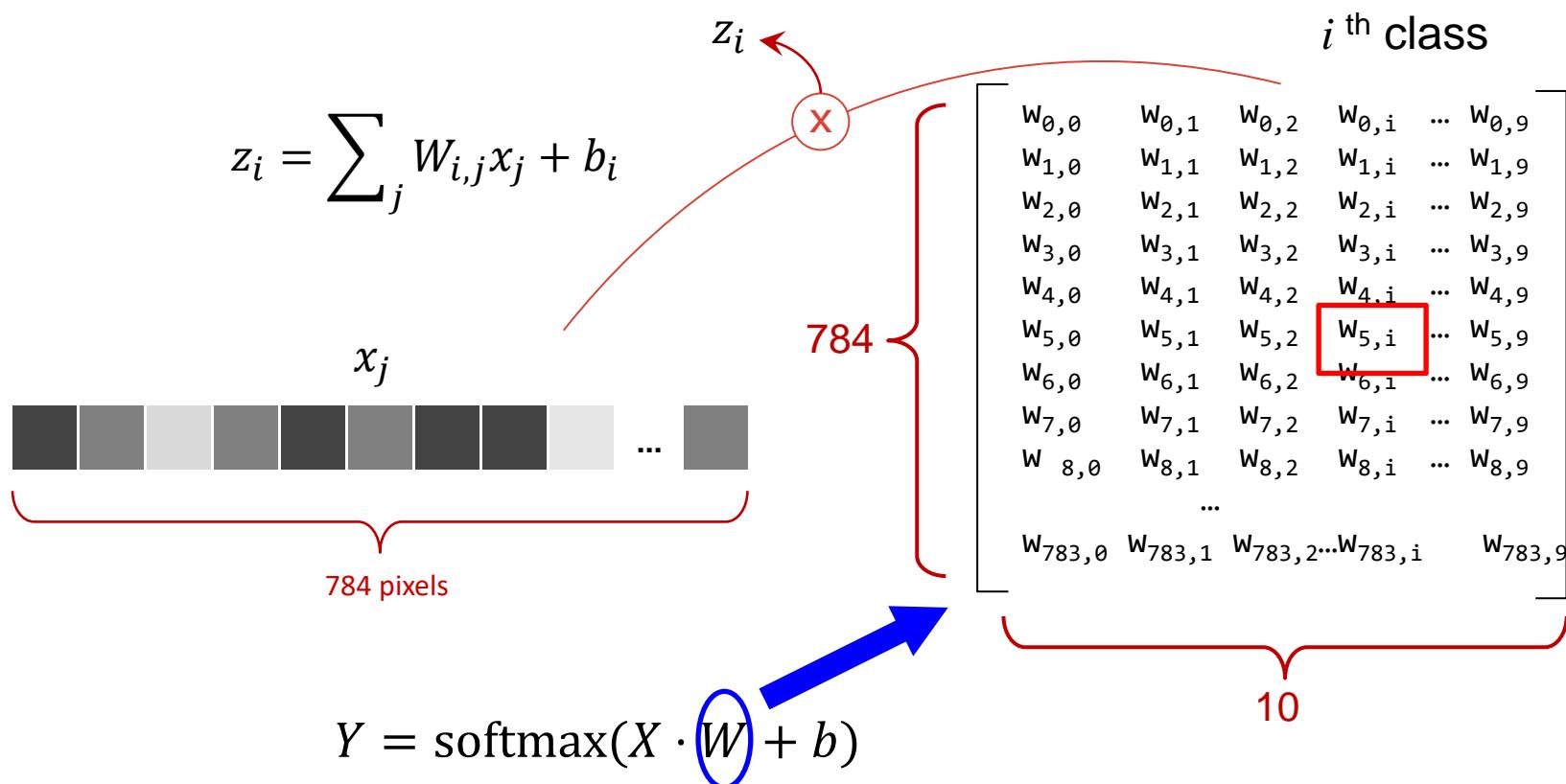
# One-hot Vector (One vs All)

- For the purposes of this tutorial, we label the y's as "one-hot vectors".
- A one-hot vector is a vector which is 0 in most dimensions, and 1 in a single dimension.
- How to label an "8"?
  - $[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0]$
- What is the dimension of our y matrix (tensor)?

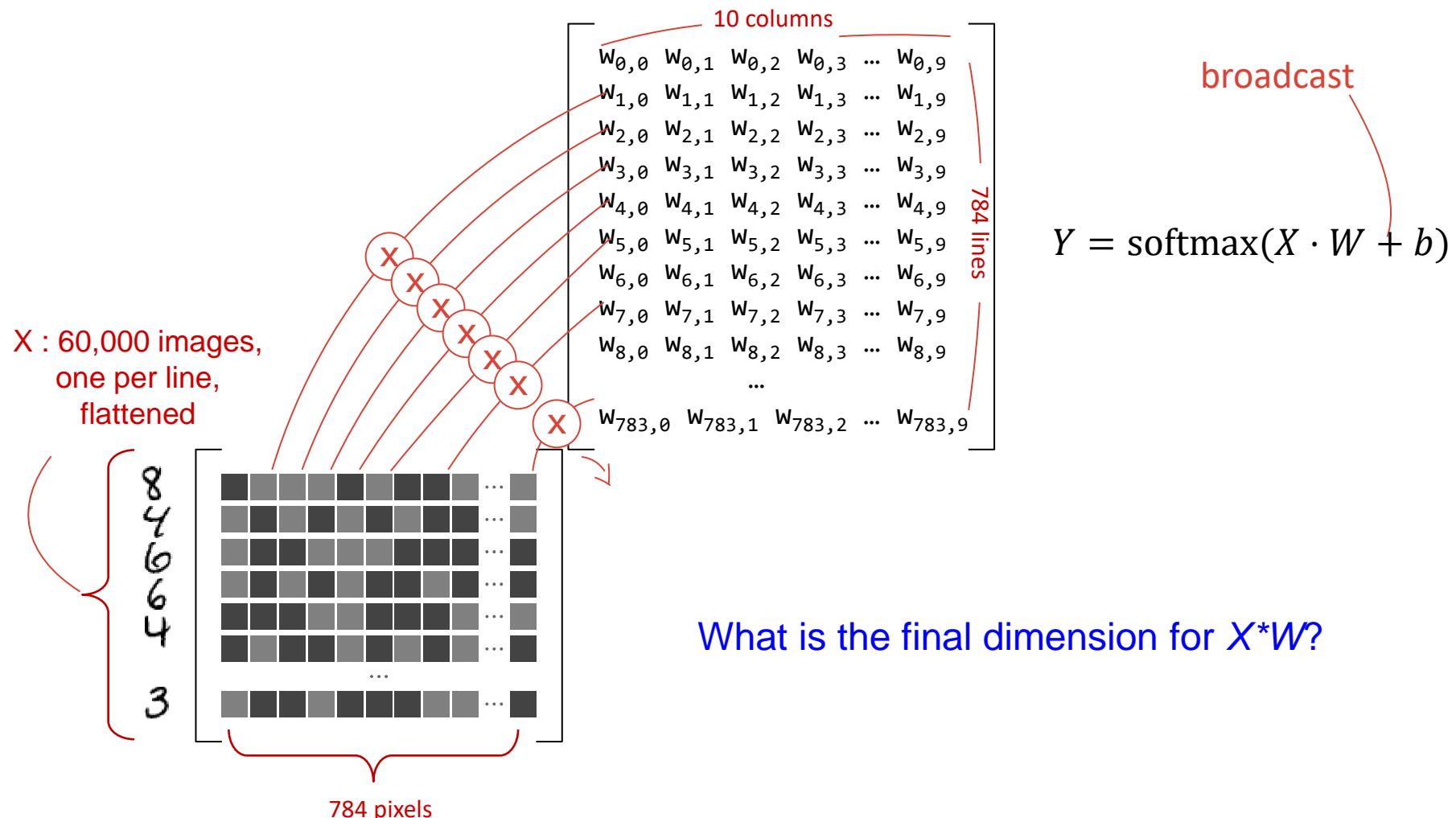


## 2 steps in softmax regression - Step 1

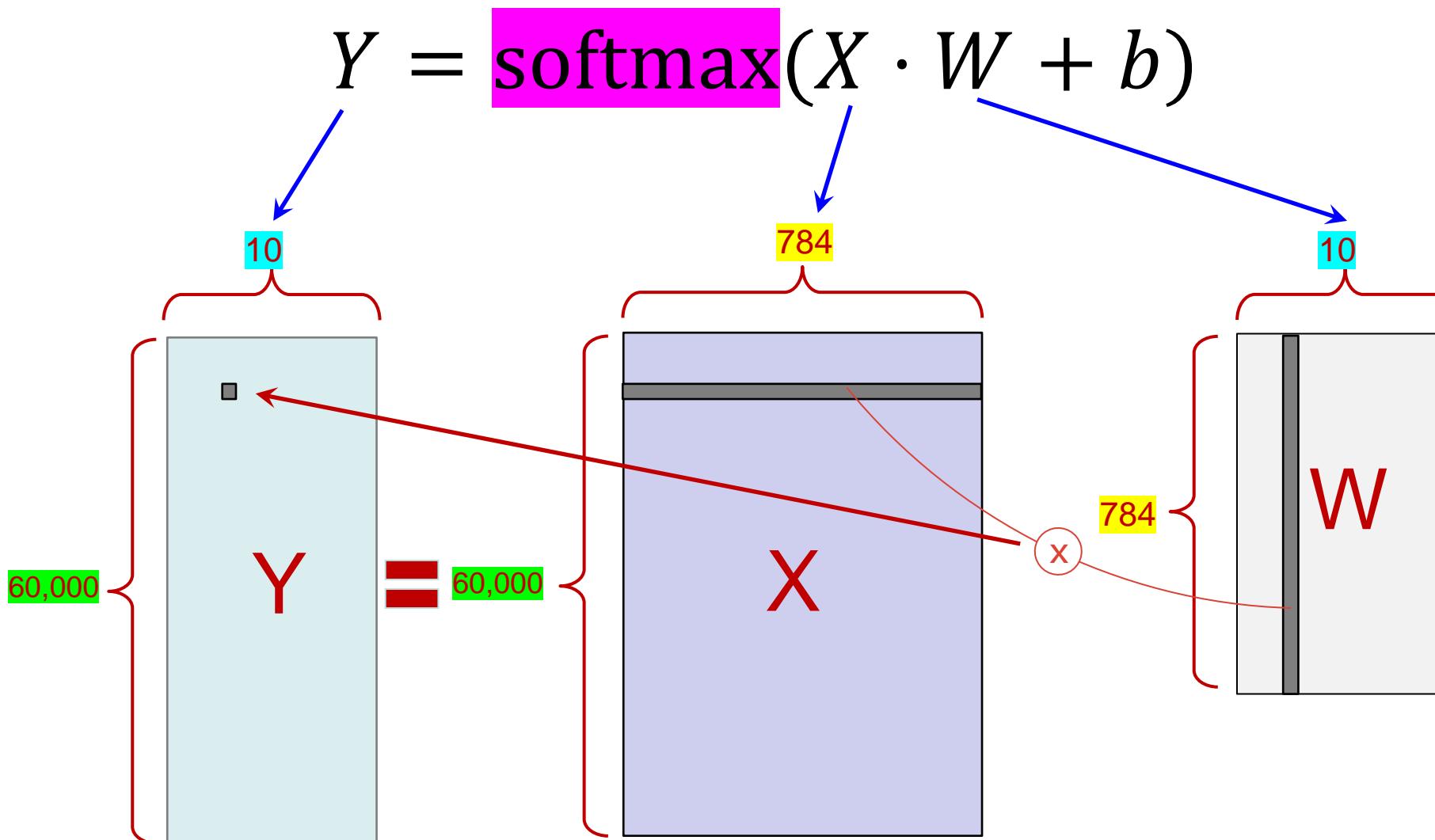
- **Step 1: Build the weight matrix  $W$ , do the matrix multiplication with  $X$ .**
  - Multiply each image with the weight matrix, we get 10 **score value** ( $z_i$ ) for each image.



# Matrix Representation of softmax layer

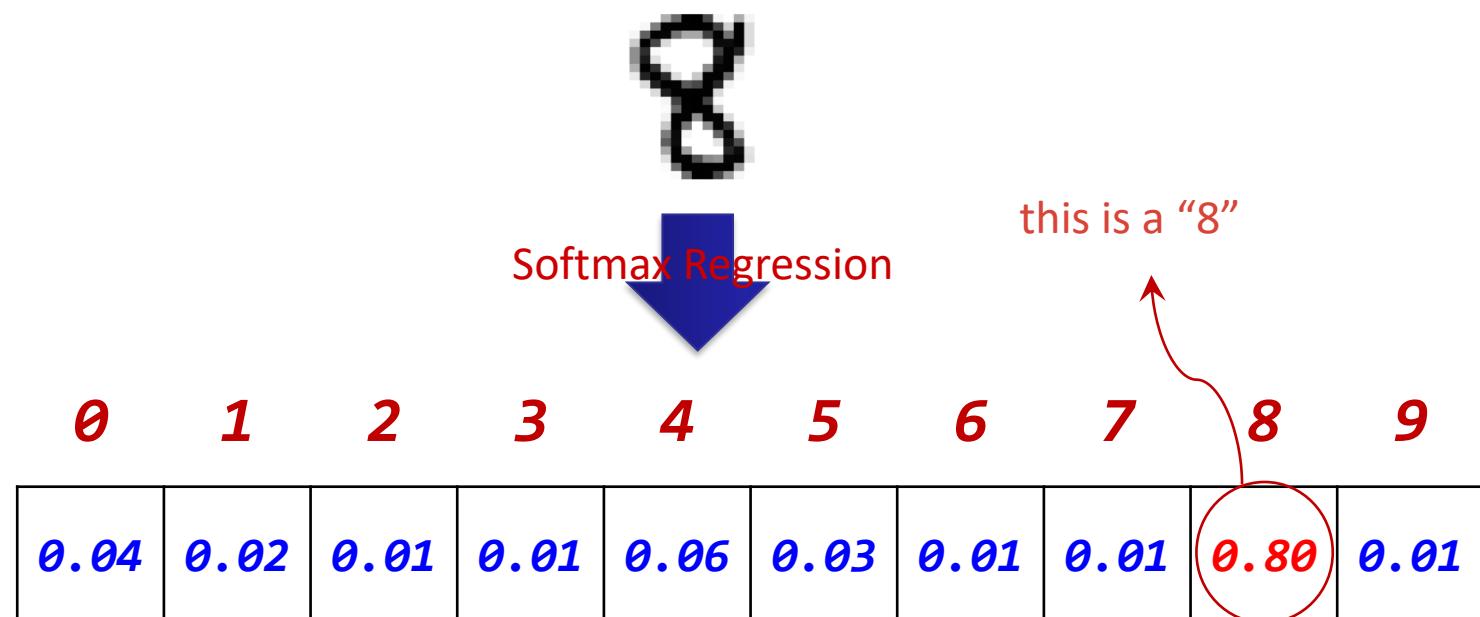


# Matrix representation of the equation



# Softmax Regressions

- Every image in MNIST is of a handwritten digit between 0 and 9.
- So, there are only ten possible things that a given image can be. We want to be able to look at an image and give the probabilities for it being each digit.
- For example, our model might look at a picture of an eight and be 80% sure it's an 8, but give a 6% chance to it being a 4 (because of the top loop) and a bit of probability to all the others because it isn't 100% sure.



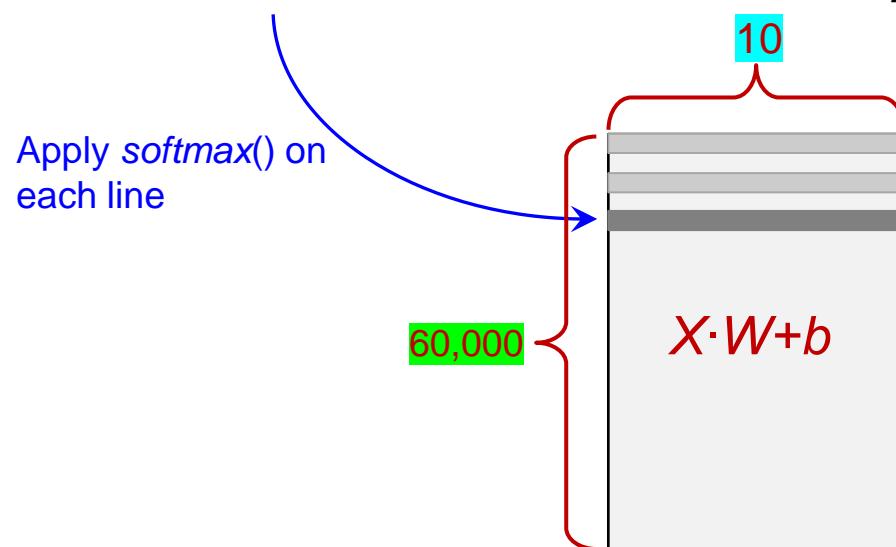
## 2 steps in softmax regression - Step 2

- Step 2: Convert the evidence tallies into our predicted probabilities  $y$  using the "softmax" function:

$$h(\mathbf{x}_i) = \text{softmax}(z_i) = \text{softmax}\left(\sum_j W_{i,j}x_j + b_i\right)$$

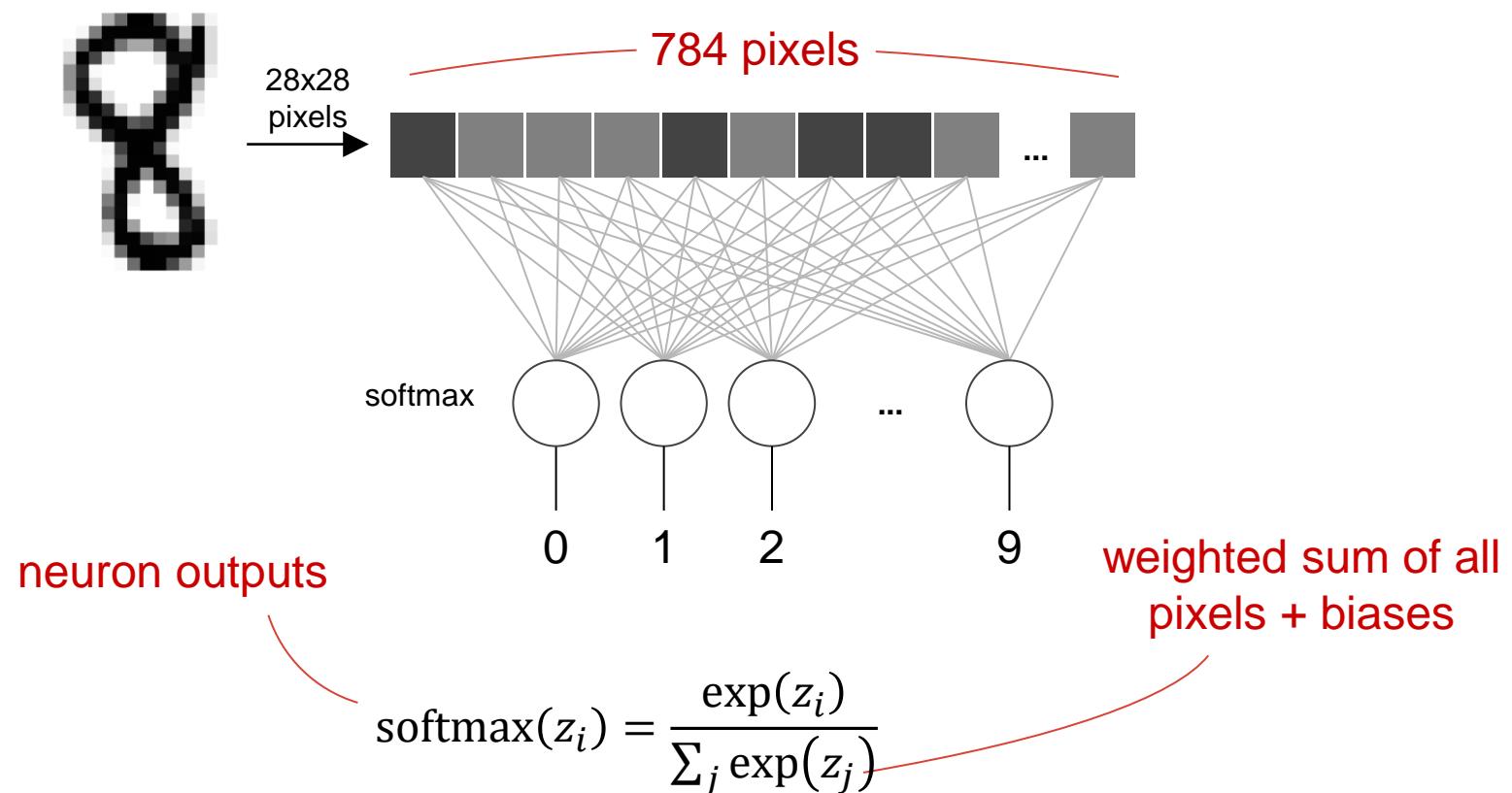
- Here softmax is serving as an "activation" function, shaping the output of our linear function a probability distribution over 10 cases, defined as:

$$\text{softmax}(z_i) = \text{normalize}(\exp(z)) = \frac{\exp(z_i)}{\sum_j \exp(z_j)}$$



# The softmax layer

- The output from the softmax layer is a set of probability distribution, positive numbers which sum up to 1.



# Softmax on a batch of images

- More compact representation for “softmaxing” on all the images

$$Y = \text{softmax}(X \cdot W + b)$$

Diagram illustrating the components of the softmax equation:

- Predictions:  $Y[60000, 10]$
- Images:  $[60000, 784]$
- Weights:  $W[784, 10]$
- Biases:  $b[10]$

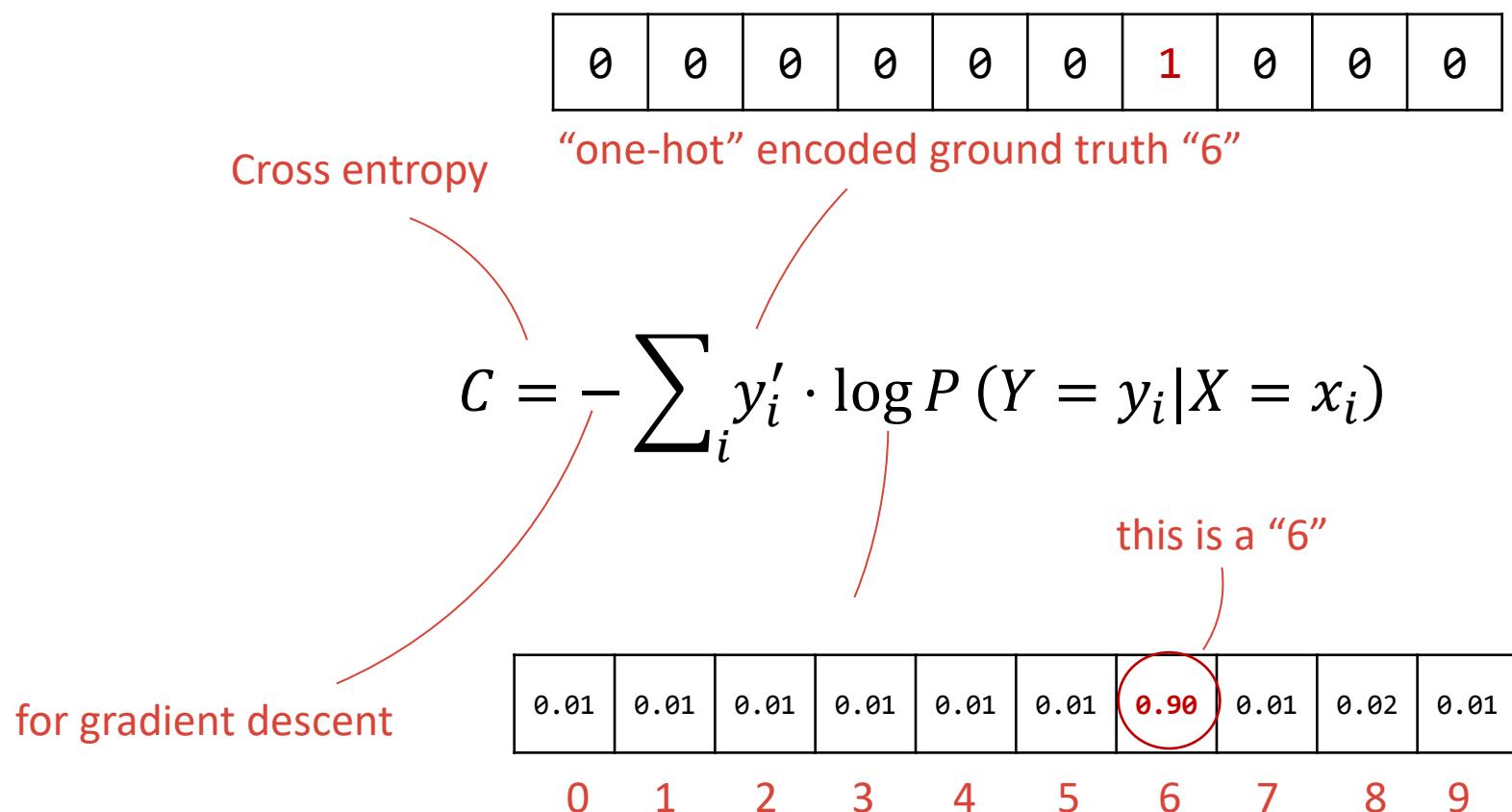
Annotations:

- Red arrows point from the matrix dimensions to the corresponding terms in the equation.
- The term  $X \cdot W$  is labeled "matrix multiply [60000, 10]" with a red arrow.
- The term  $b$  is labeled "broadcast on all lines" with a red arrow.
- The term  $Y$  is labeled "applied on each line" with a red arrow.

Very similar to 2D linear regression:  $y = x \cdot w + b$

# The Cross-Entropy Cost Function

- For classification problems, the Cross-Entropy cost function works better than quadratic cost function.
- We define the cross-entropy cost function for the neural network by:



# Short Summary

## ➤ How MNIST data is organized

- X:
  - Flattened image pixels matrix
- Y:
  - One-hot vector

## ➤ Softmax regression layer

- Linear regression
- Output probability for each category

## ➤ Cost function

- Cross-entropy

$$Y = \text{softmax}(X \cdot W + b)$$



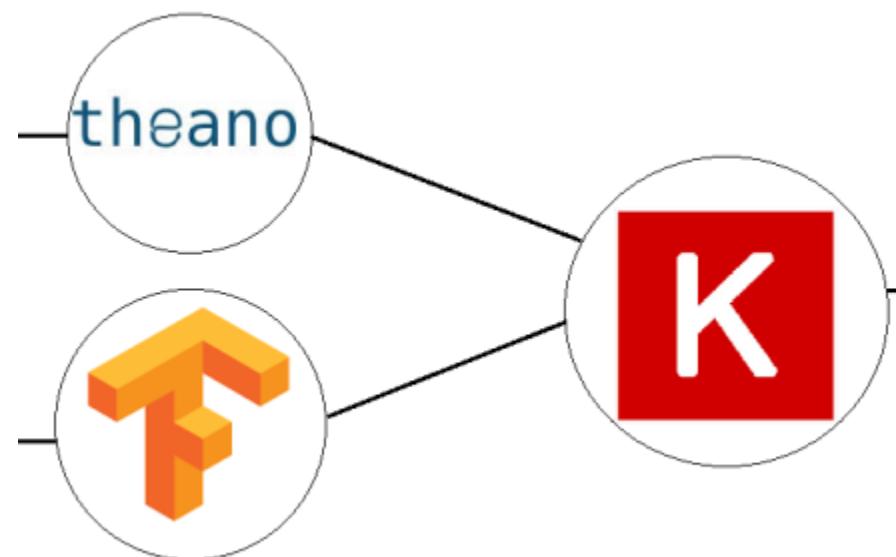
❖ **How to implement the gradient descent for W?**

*Deep Learning Example*

# Implementation in Keras/Tensorflow

# A Few Words about Keras, Tensorflow and Theano

- **Keras** is a high-level neural networks library, written in Python and capable of running on top of either TensorFlow or Theano.
- **TensorFlow** is an open-source software library for numerical computation using data flow graphs.
- ~~Theano is a Python library that allows you to define, optimize, and evaluate mathematical expressions involving multi-dimensional arrays efficiently. (No longer under development)~~



# Introducing Keras

- Keras is a high-level neural networks library,
- Written in Python and capable of running on top of either TensorFlow or Theano.
- It was developed with a focus on enabling fast experimentation. Being able to go from idea to result with the least possible delay is key to doing good research.
- See more at: <https://github.com/fchollet/keras>

# Typical Code Structure

- **Load the dataset (MNIST)**
  - Read the file, convert format, normalization, etc.
- **Build the Neural Network/Machine Learning Model**
  - Using the high level Keras-Tensorflow API
- **Train the model**
  - Monitor the loss and accuracy

# Software Environment

## ➤ What you'll need

- Python
- TensorFlow and Keras
- Matplotlib (Python visualization library)

## ➤ We will use the Google Colaboratory

- Colaboratory is a research tool for machine learning education and research. It's a Jupyter notebook environment that requires no setup to use. You can refer to: <https://research.google.com/colaboratory/faq.html> for more information.
- See next slide for starting the Colab notebook

# Open Colab Notebook from Github

- Open the below link:
  - [https://github.com/lsuhpc/help/loniscworkshop2025/blob/main/day4/2025\\_keras\\_mnist\\_v1\\_softmax.ipynb](https://github.com/lsuhpc/help/loniscworkshop2025/blob/main/day4/2025_keras_mnist_v1_softmax.ipynb)
  - Or navigate yourself in the github repo:
    - <https://github.com/lsuhpc/help/loniscworkshop2025/>
    - Select "day4 > 2025\_keras\_mnist\_v1\_softmax.ipynb"

- Click the “Open in Colab” link:



- After the Colab notebook is laid out, you need one more step, save the Colab notebook to your google drive by “COPY TO DRIVE”, or you will be editing the notebook in “Playground” (read only) mode:



# Keras - Initialization

```
# import necessary modules
# The Sequential model is a linear stack of layers.
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Activation, Flatten
from keras.layers import Convolution2D, MaxPooling2D
from keras import utils
from keras import backend as K
```

# Load The MNIST Dataset

```
# load the mnist training and test dataset
# download https://s3.amazonaws.com/img-datasets/mnist.pkl.gz
# to use in this tutorial
from keras.datasets import mnist
(X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
print(X_train.shape, y_train.shape, X_test.shape, y_test.shape)
```

Output of the print line:

```
(60000, 28, 28) (60000,) (10000, 28, 28) (10000,)
```

# Preprocessing the MNIST Dataset

```
# Flatten the image to 1D  
X_train = X_train.reshape(X_train.shape[0], img_rows*img_cols)  
X_test = X_test.reshape(X_test.shape[0], img_rows*img_cols)  
input_shape = (img_rows*img_cols,)  
  
# convert all data to 0.0-1.0 float values  
X_train = X_train.astype('float32')  
X_test = X_test.astype('float32')  
X_train /= 255  
X_test /= 255  
  
# convert class vectors to binary class matrices  
Y_train = utils.to_categorical(y_train, nb_classes)  
Y_test = utils.to_categorical(y_test, nb_classes)
```

Flatten 28x28 image to 1D

All grayscale values to 0.0-1.0

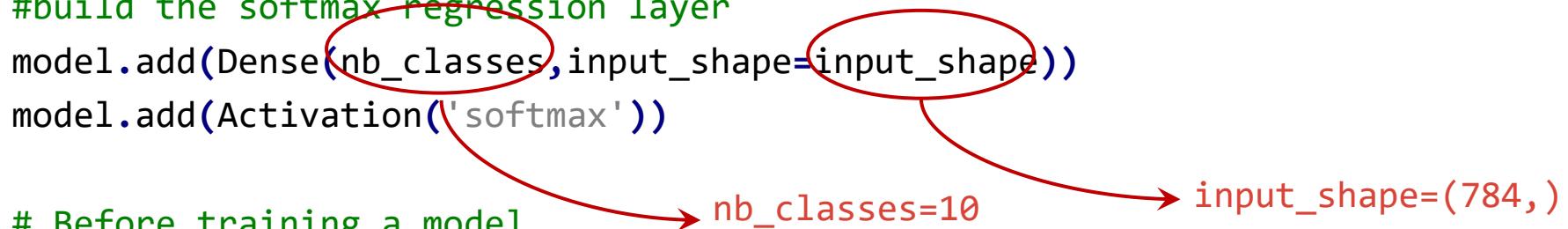
One-hot encoding

# Build The First softmax Layer

```
# The Sequential model is a linear stack of layers in Keras
model = Sequential()
#build the softmax regression layer
model.add(Dense(nb_classes, input_shape=input_shape))
model.add(Activation('softmax'))

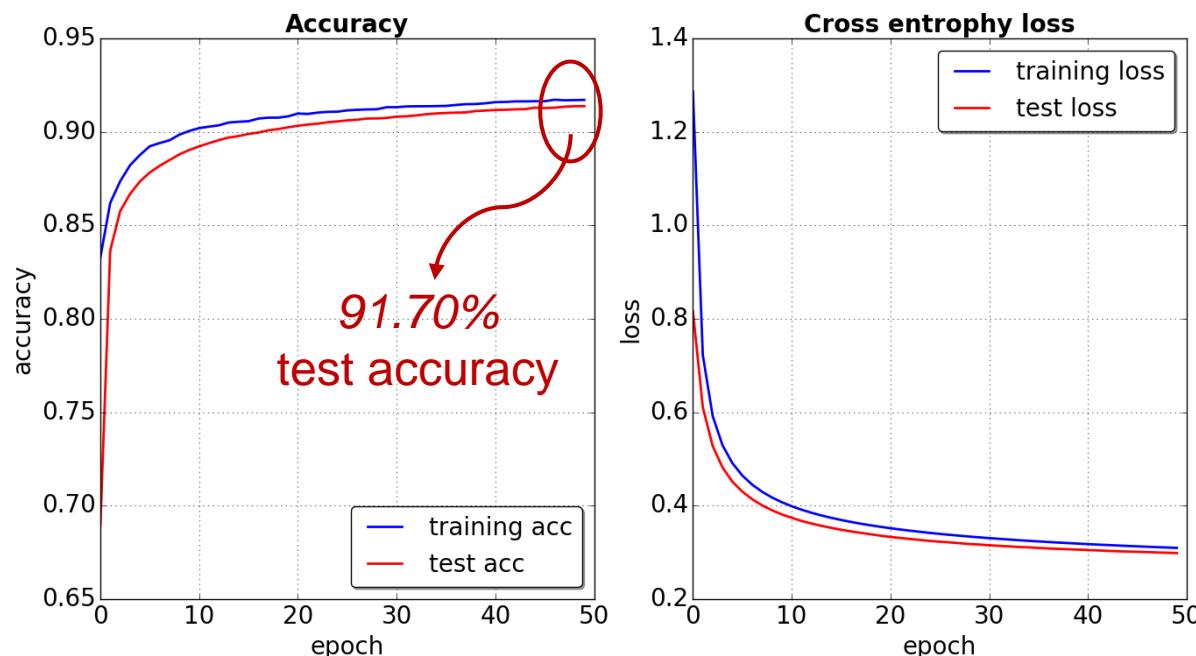
# Before training a model,
# configure the learning process via the compile method.
# using the cross-entropy loss function (objective)
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
                #using one type of gradient descent method
                optimizer='rmsprop',
                # using accuracy to judge the performance of your model
                metrics=['accuracy'])

# fit the model, the training process
h = model.fit(X_train, Y_train, batch_size=batch_size, nb_epoch=nb_epoch,
               verbose=1, validation_data=(X_test, Y_test))
```



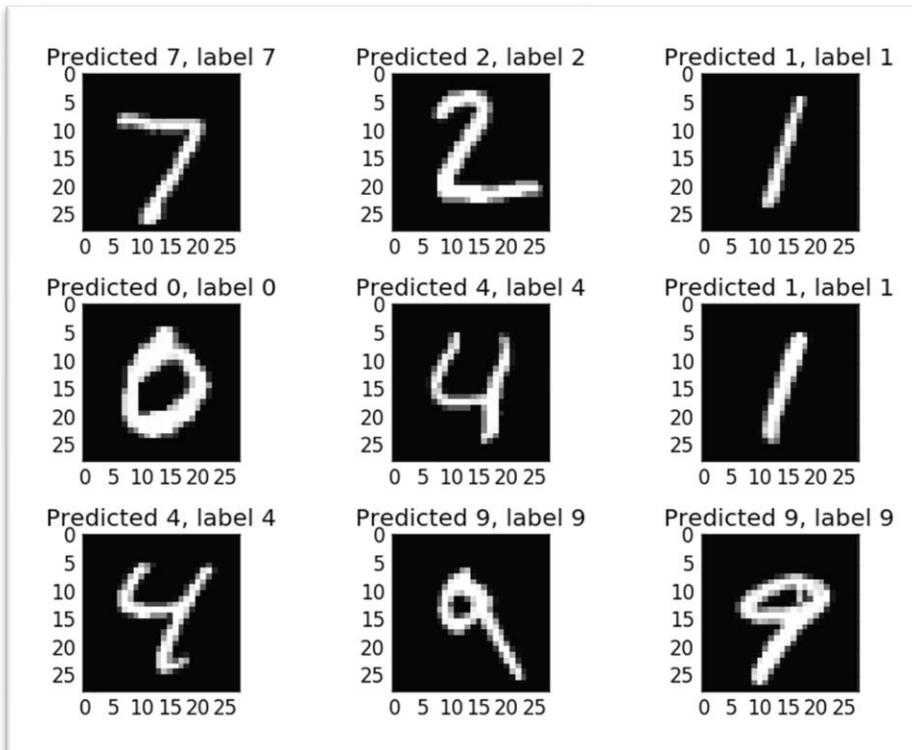
# Results Of The First softmax Regression

- Training accuracy vs Test accuracy, loss function
- We reach a test accuracy at **91.7%**

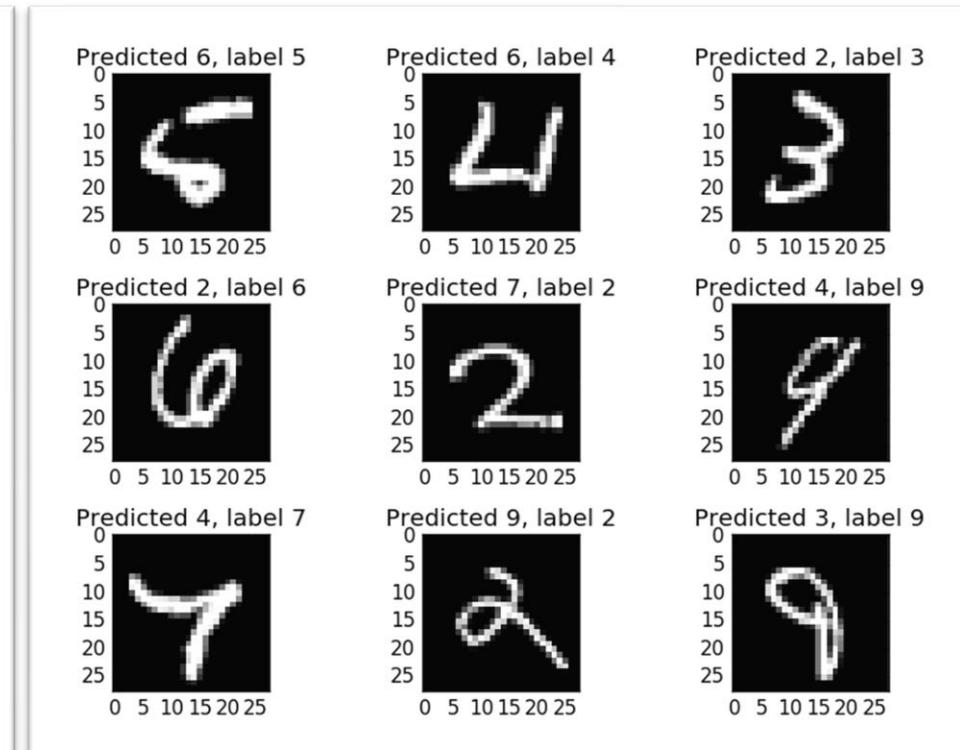


# Review The Classified Results

Correctly classified



Incorrectly classified

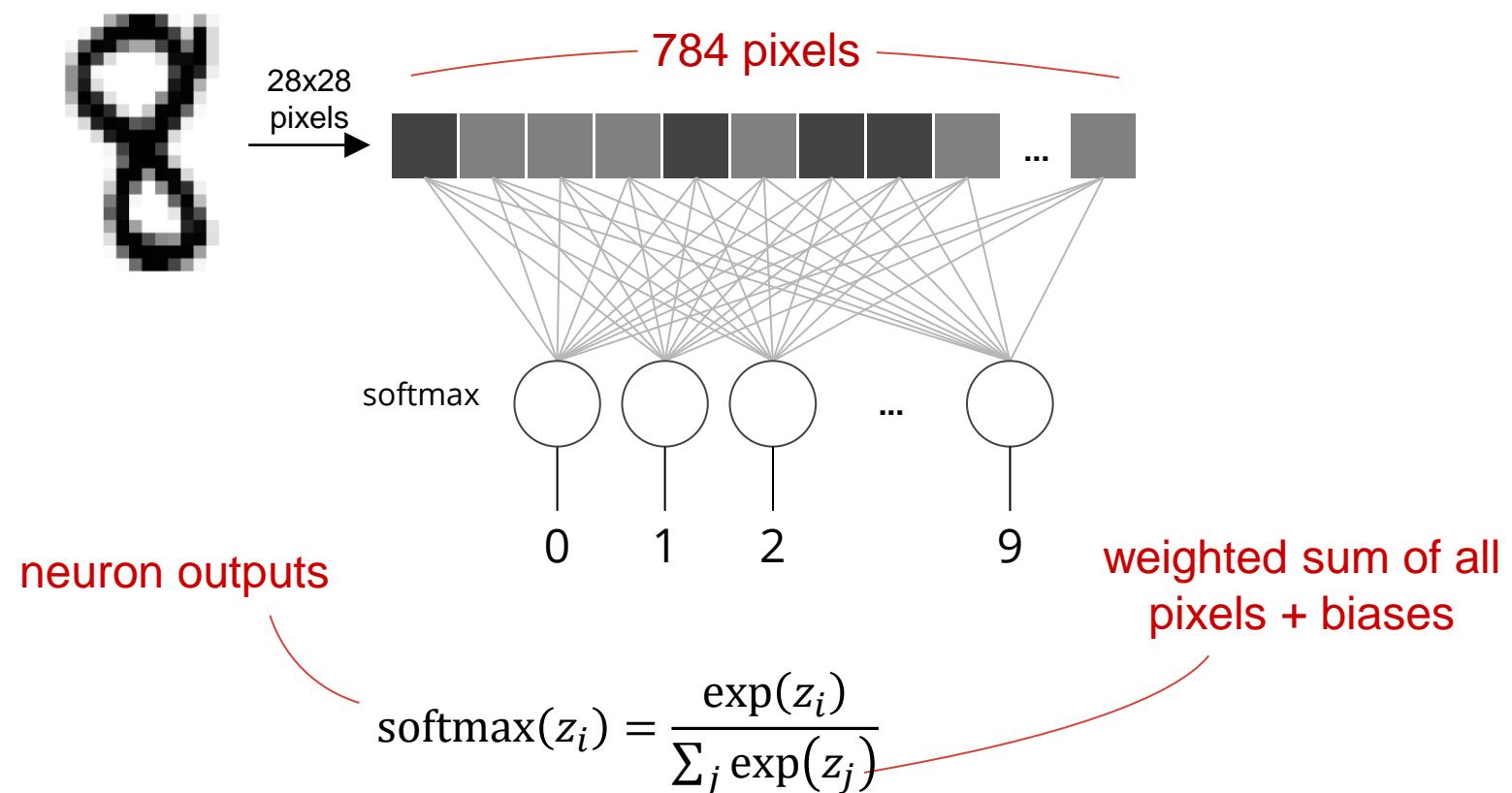


# Recap

- **Machine learning and deep learning**
  - Data driven approach
  - Simplest case of machine learning
  - Cost function
  - How to train a model?
    - Gradient descent
- **What is a deep neural network?**
  - How to train a deep neural network?
- **MNIST problem**
  - How MNIST data is organized
    - X: Flattened image pixels matrix
    - Y: One-hot vector
  - Softmax regression layer
$$Y = \text{softmax}(X \cdot W + b)$$
  - Cost function
    - Cross-entropy

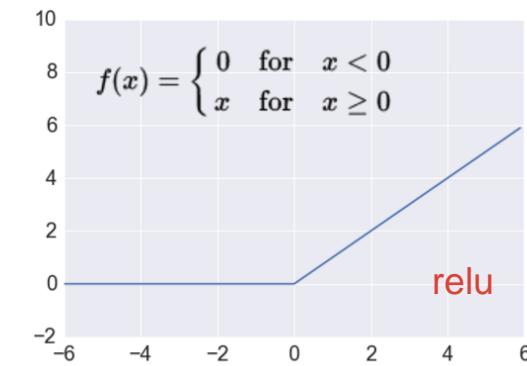
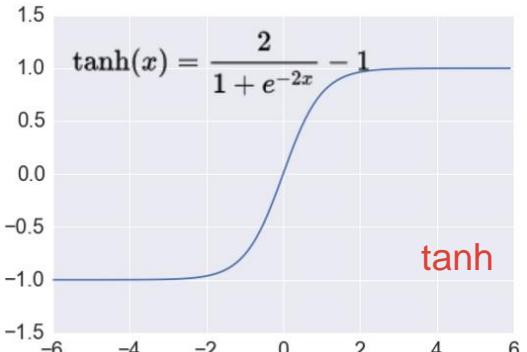
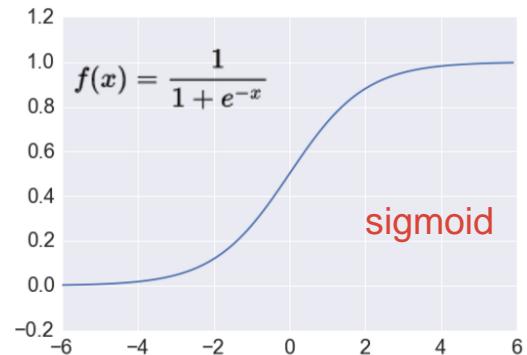
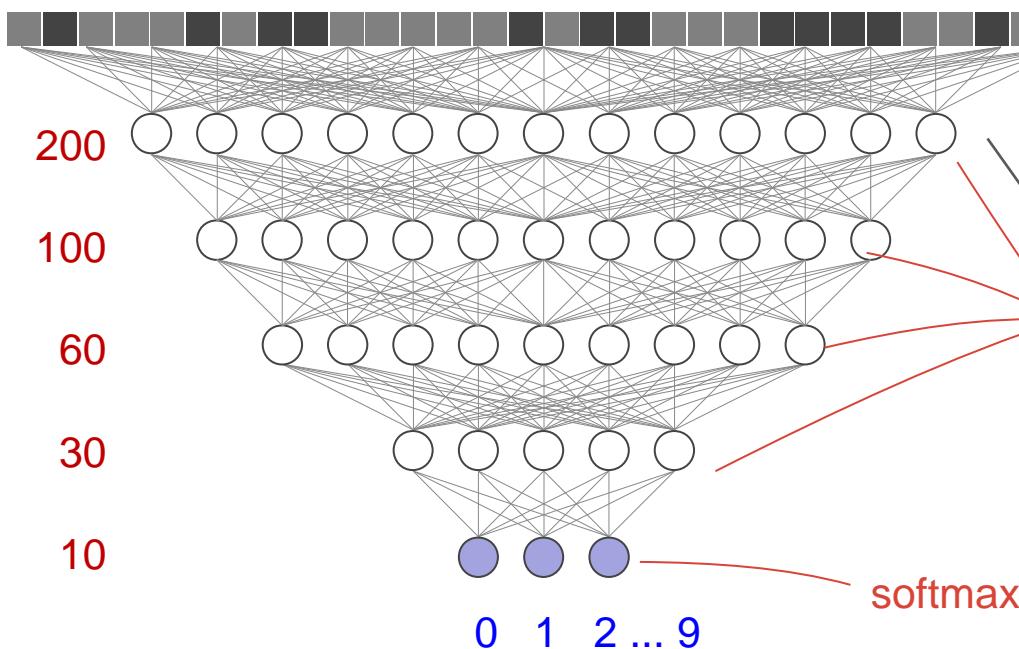
# The softmax layer (Repeat Slide 43)

- The output from the softmax layer is a set of probability distribution, positive numbers which sum up to 1.



# Adding More Layers?

- Using a 5 fully connected layer model:

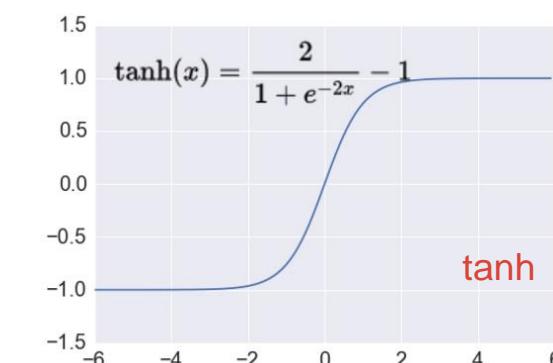
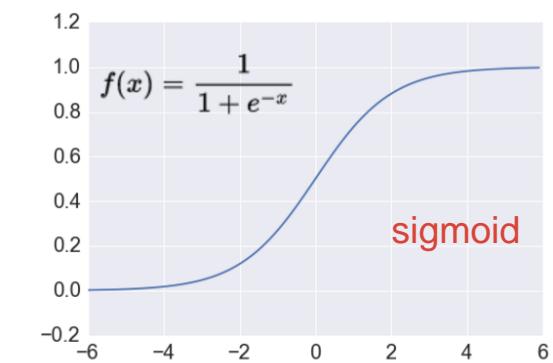
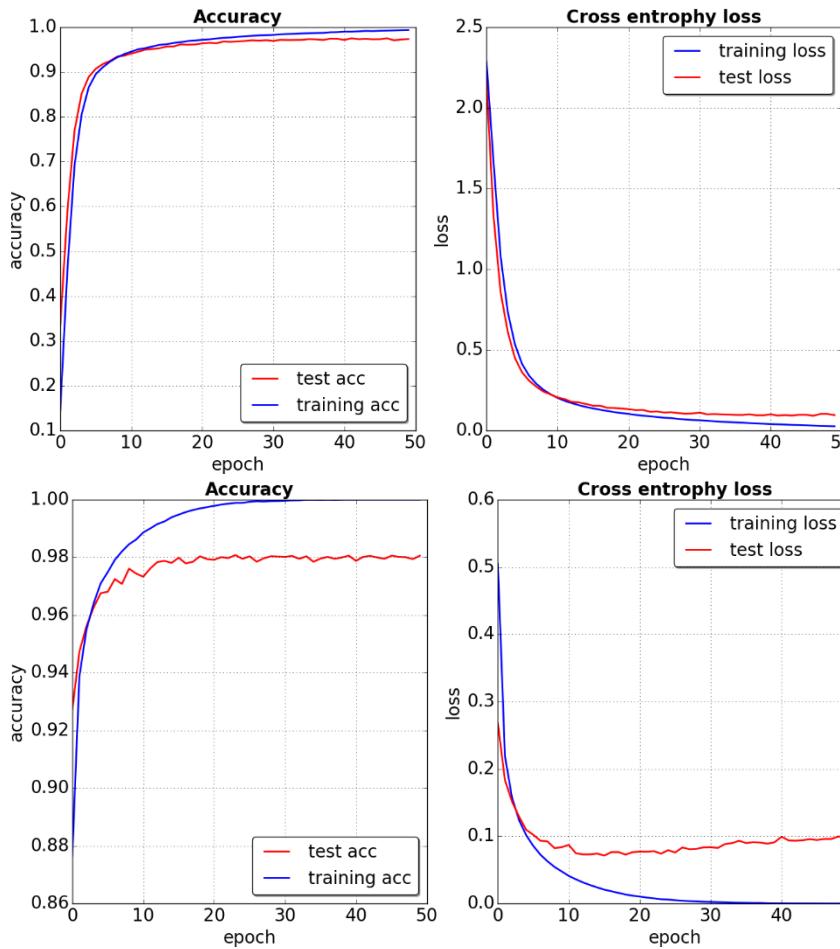


# 5 Layer Model In Keras

```
model = Sequential()
# try also tanh, sigmoid
act_func='relu'
model.add(Dense(200,activation=act_func,input_shape=input_shape))
model.add(Dense(100,activation=act_func))
model.add(Dense( 60,activation=act_func))
model.add(Dense( 30,activation=act_func))
model.add(Dense(nb_classes,activation='softmax'))
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='rmsprop',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
h = model.fit(X_train, Y_train, batch_size=batch_size,nb_epoch=nb_epoch,
               verbose=1, validation_data=(X_test, Y_test))
```

# 5 Layer Regression – Different Activation

- Training accuracy vs Test accuracy, loss function
- We reach a Test accuracy at **97.35% (sigmoid), 98.06% (tanh)**

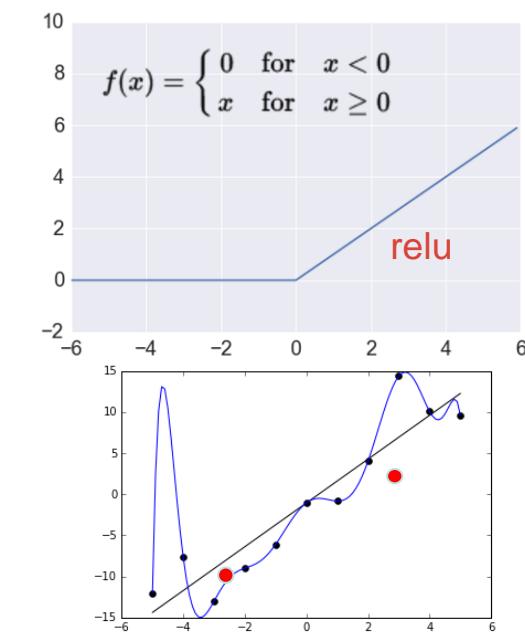
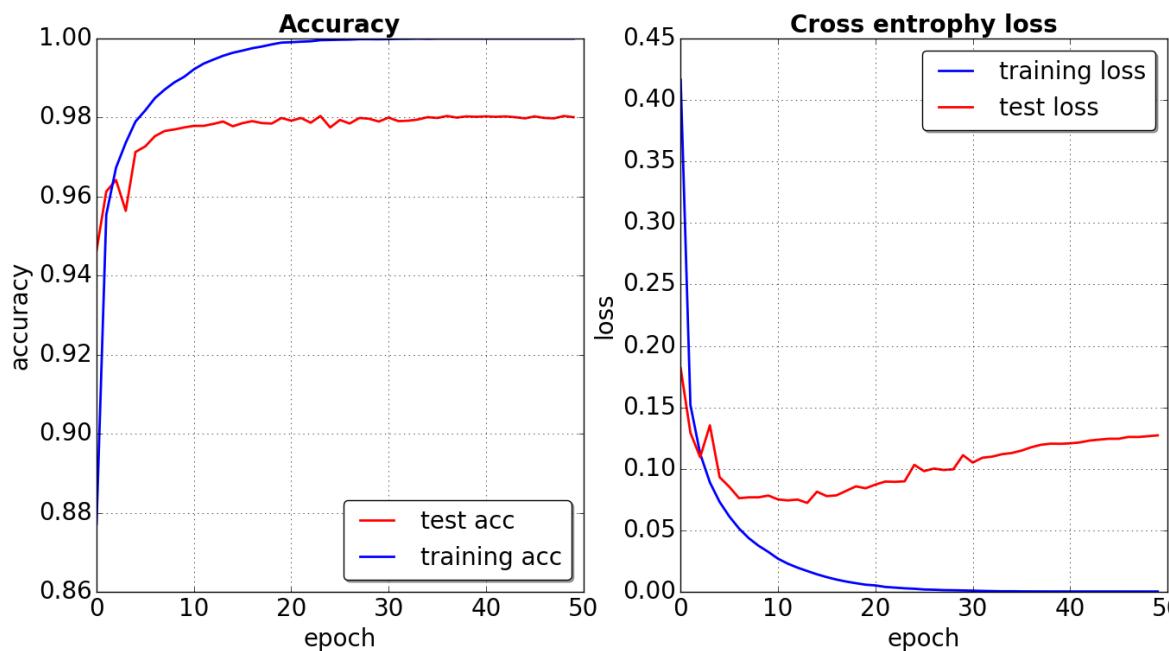


# Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) activation function

- ReLU - The Rectified Linear Unit has become very popular in the last few years:

$$f(z) = \max(0, z)$$

- We get a test accuracy of **98.07%** with ReLU

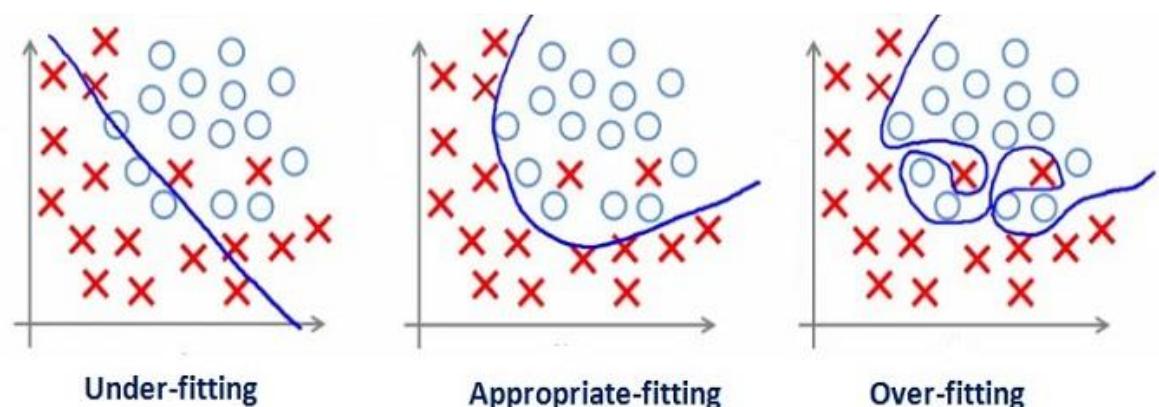


Overfitting

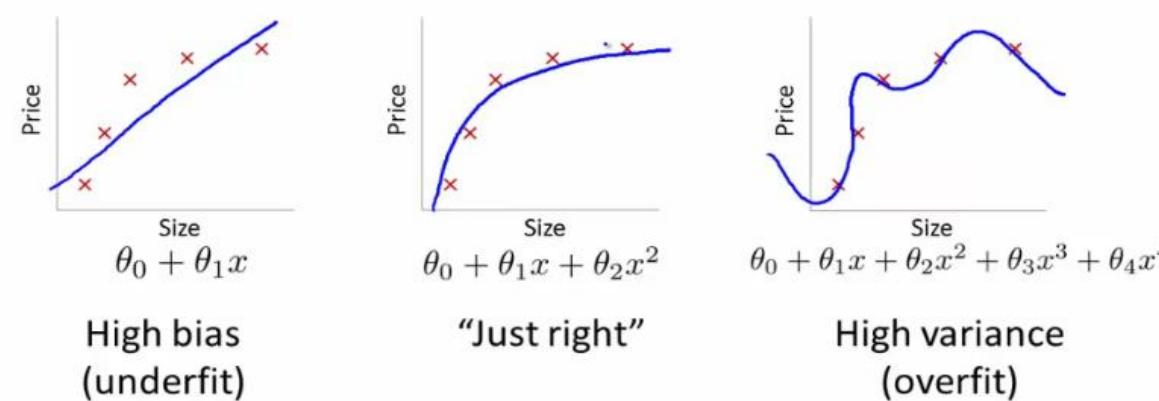
# Overfitting

- Overfitting occurs when a model is excessively complex, such as having too many parameters relative to the number of observations. A model that has been overfit has poor predictive performance, as it overreacts to minor fluctuations in the training data.

Classification:

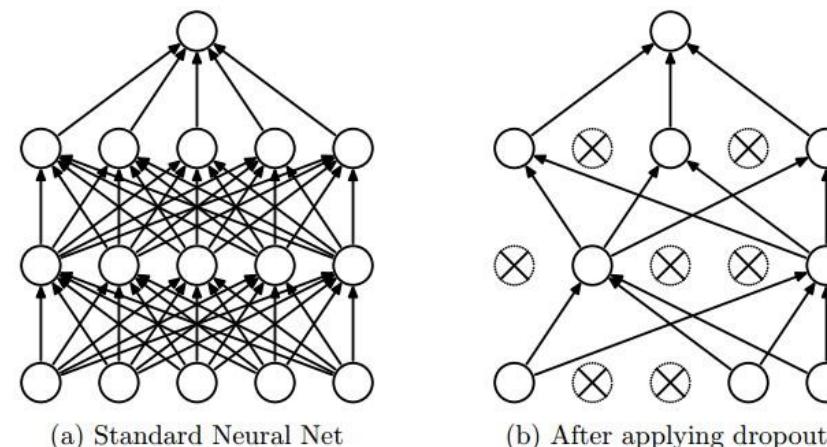


Regression:



# Regularization - Dropout

- Dropout is an extremely effective, simple and recently introduced regularization technique by Srivastava et al (2014).



- While training, dropout is implemented by only keeping a neuron active with some probability  $p$  (a hyperparameter), or setting it to zero otherwise.
- It is quite simple to apply dropout in Keras.

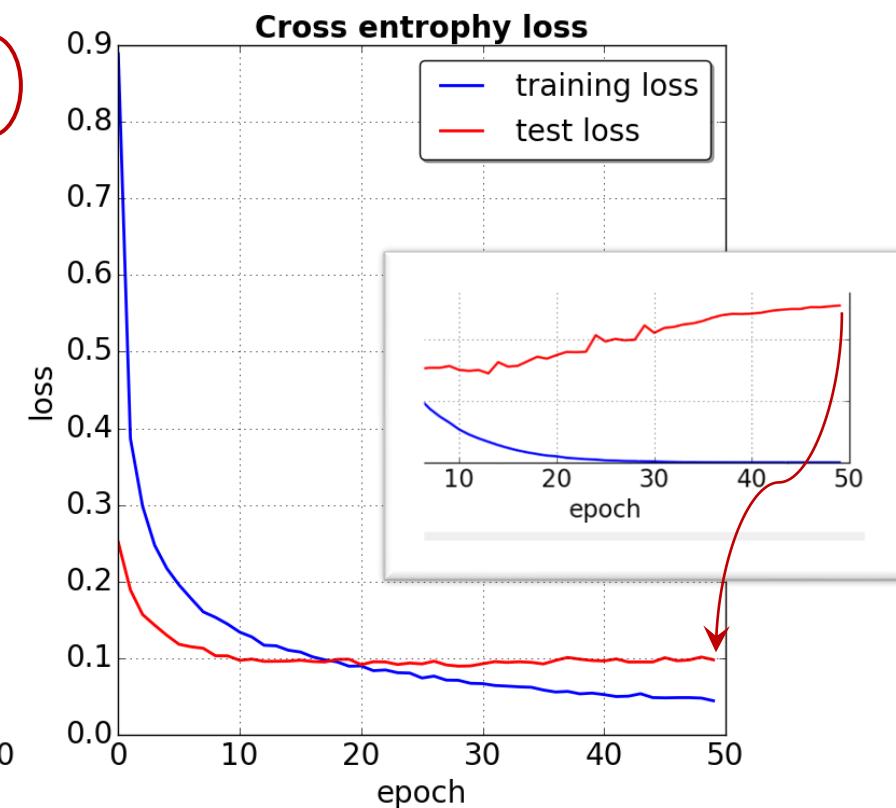
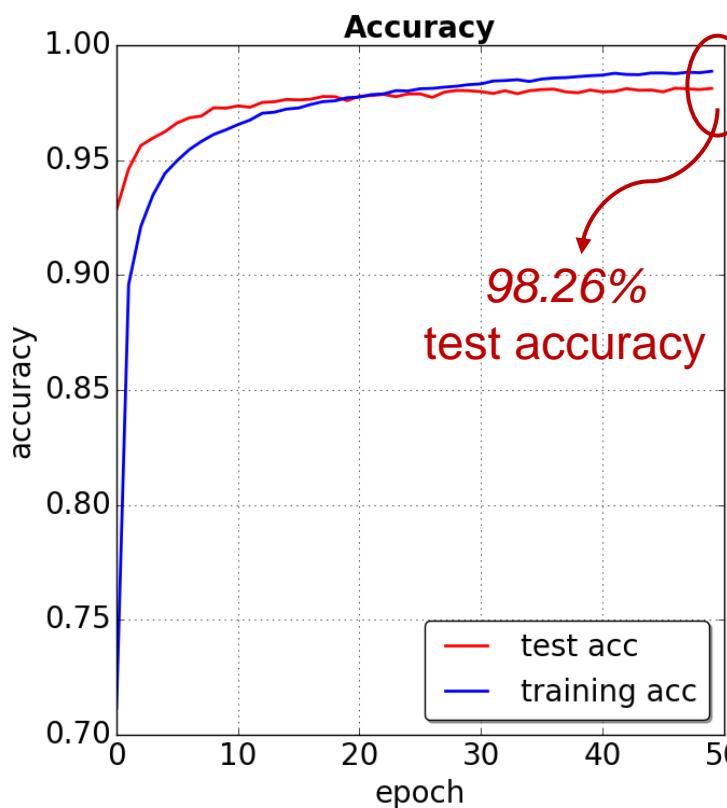
```
# apply a dropout rate 0.25 (drop 25% of the neurons)
model.add(Dropout(0.25))
```

# Apply Dropout To The 5 Layer NN

```
model = Sequential()
act_func='relu'
p_dropout=0.25 # apply a dropout rate 25 %
model.add(Dense(200,activation=act_func,input_shape=input_shape))
model.add(Dropout(p_dropout))
model.add(Dense(100,activation=act_func))
model.add(Dropout(p_dropout))
model.add(Dense( 60,activation=act_func))
model.add(Dropout(p_dropout))
model.add(Dense( 30,activation=act_func))
model.add(Dropout(p_dropout))
model.add(Dense(nb_classes,activation='softmax'))
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='sgd',
               metrics=['accuracy'])
h = model.fit(X_train, Y_train, batch_size=batch_size,nb_epoch=nb_epoch,
               verbose=1, validation_data=(X_test, Y_test))
```

# Results Using $p_{dropout}=0.25$

- Resolve the overfitting issue
- Sustained **98.26%** accuracy



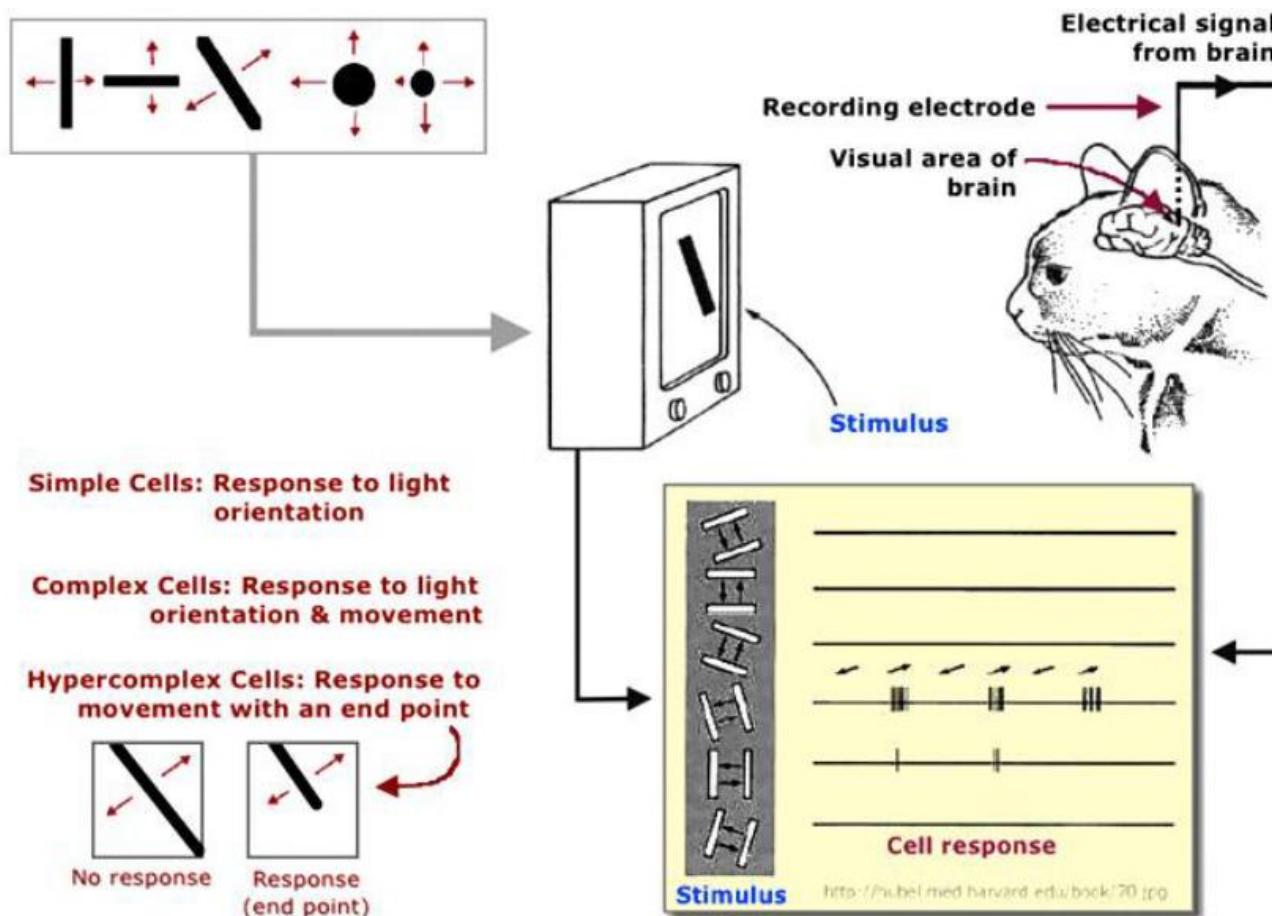
*Introduction to Deep Learning*

# Convolutional Neural Network

# Why Using Fully Connected Layers?

- Such a network architecture does not consider the spatial structure of the images.
    - For instance, it treats input pixels which are far apart and close together on the same weight.
  - Spatial structure must instead be inferred from the training data.
- 
- ❖ Is there an architecture which tries to take advantage of the spatial structure?

# History of CNN (1)



Hubel & Wiesel, 1959

*Slide referred from Stanford, CS231n, Winter 2016, Lecture 1*

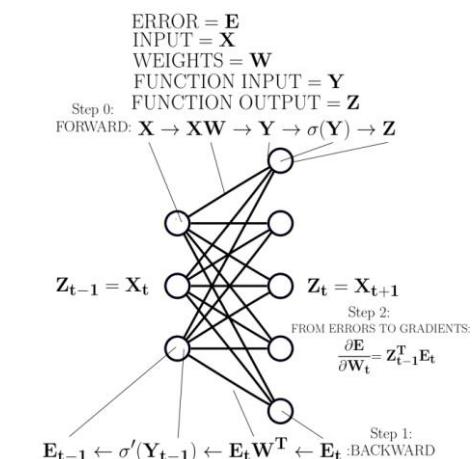
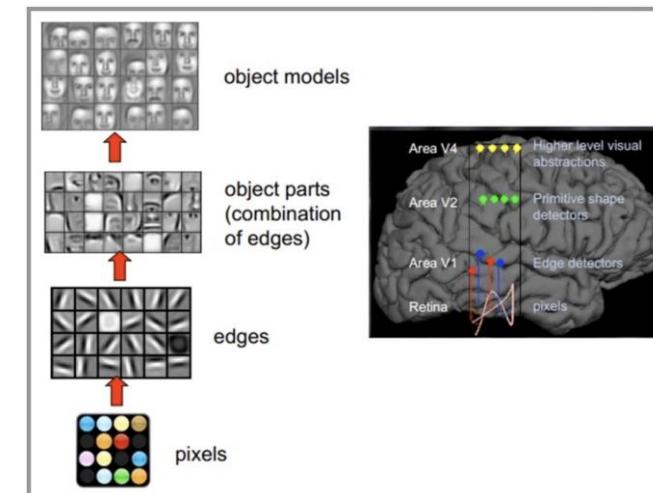
# History of CNN (2)



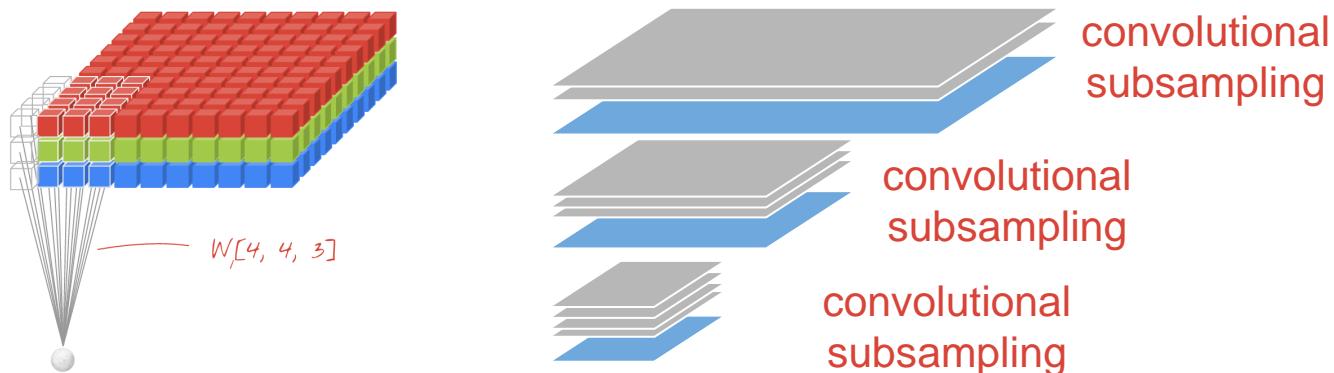
- Kunihiko Fukushima (Japanese: 福島 邦彦, born 1936), most noted for his work on artificial neural networks and deep learning.
- In 1980, Fukushima published the neocognitron, the original deep convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture.
- The neocognitron is a hierarchical, multilayered artificial neural network.
- It served as the inspiration for convolutional neural networks.



- Yann LeCun is a renowned computer scientist and a pioneer in the field of deep learning, particularly in the development and advancement of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs).
- In the 1980s and 1990s, Development of the LeNet-5 architecture.
- Introduction of the backpropagation algorithm, which allowed for efficient and effective training of deep neural networks.



# Convolution Neuron Network (CNN)



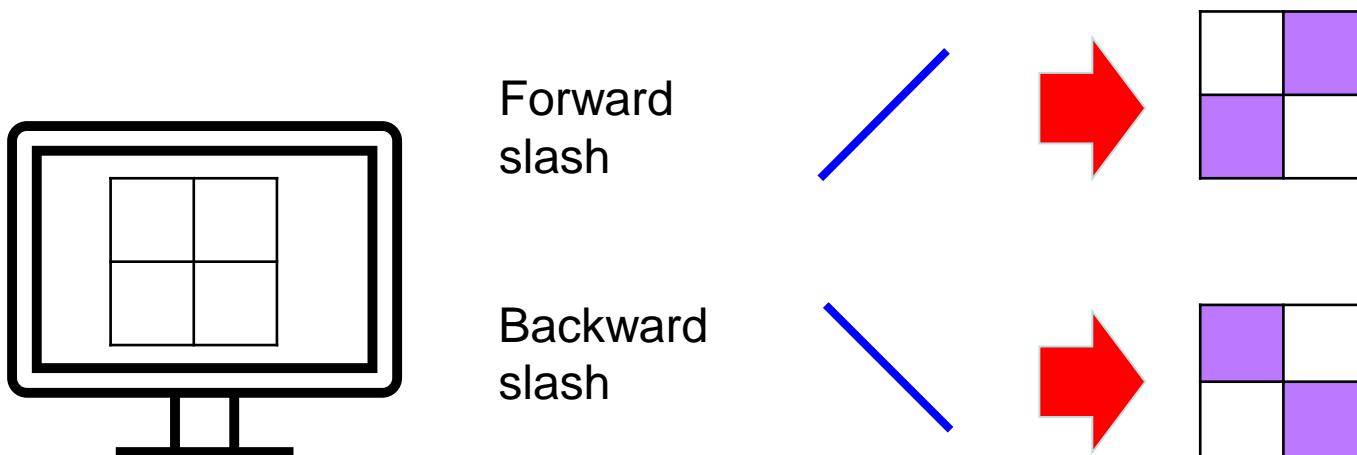
from Martin Görner [Learn TensorFlow and deep learning, without a Ph.D](#)

- Deep convolutional network is one of the most widely used types of deep network.
- In a layer of a convolutional network, one "neuron" does a weighted sum of the pixels just above it, across a small region of the image only. It then acts normally by adding a bias and feeding the result through its activation function.
- The big difference is that each neuron reuses the same weights whereas in the fully-connected networks seen previously, each neuron had its own set of weights.

# A simple example shows how CNN works

## ➤ Simplified world

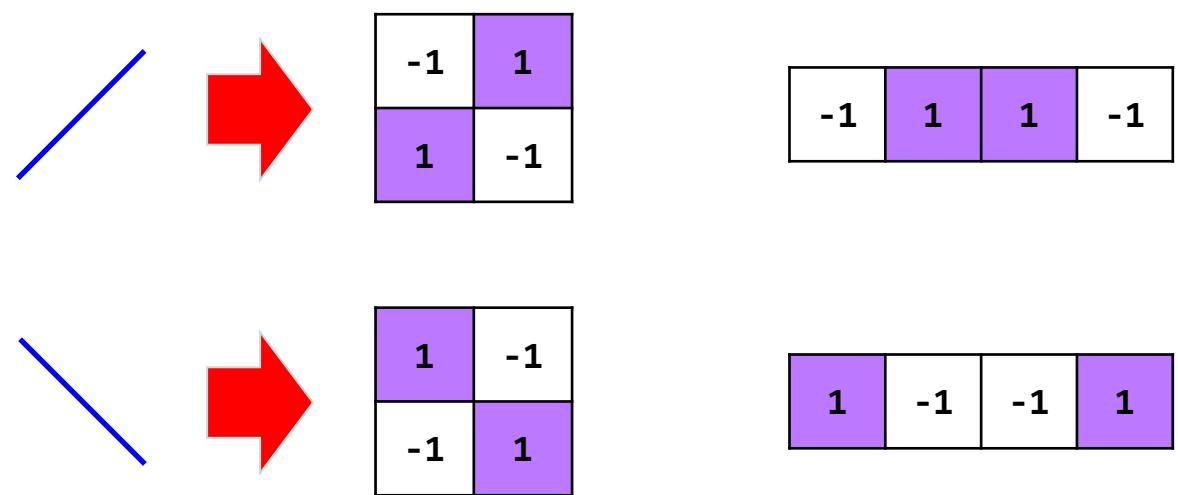
- Only has two characters: “/” and “\”
- Image only has 2x2 resolution



Slides referenced from Luis Serrano,  
A friendly introduction to Convolutional Neural Networks and Image Recognition,  
<https://youtu.be/2-Ol7ZB0MmU>

# A simple example shows how CNN works

- Simplified image in binary world

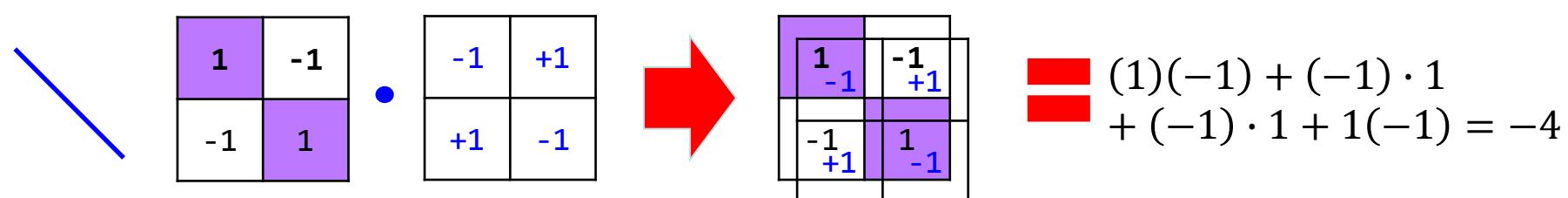
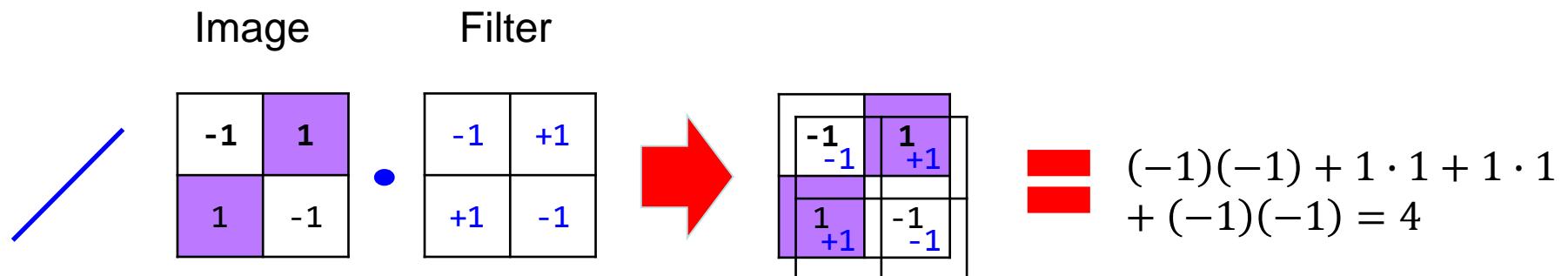


Think about a way using the above  $2 \times 2$  matrix elements to differentiate them?

# A simple example shows how CNN works

## ➤ Solution:

- Use a filter, overlay with the image, do a dot product:



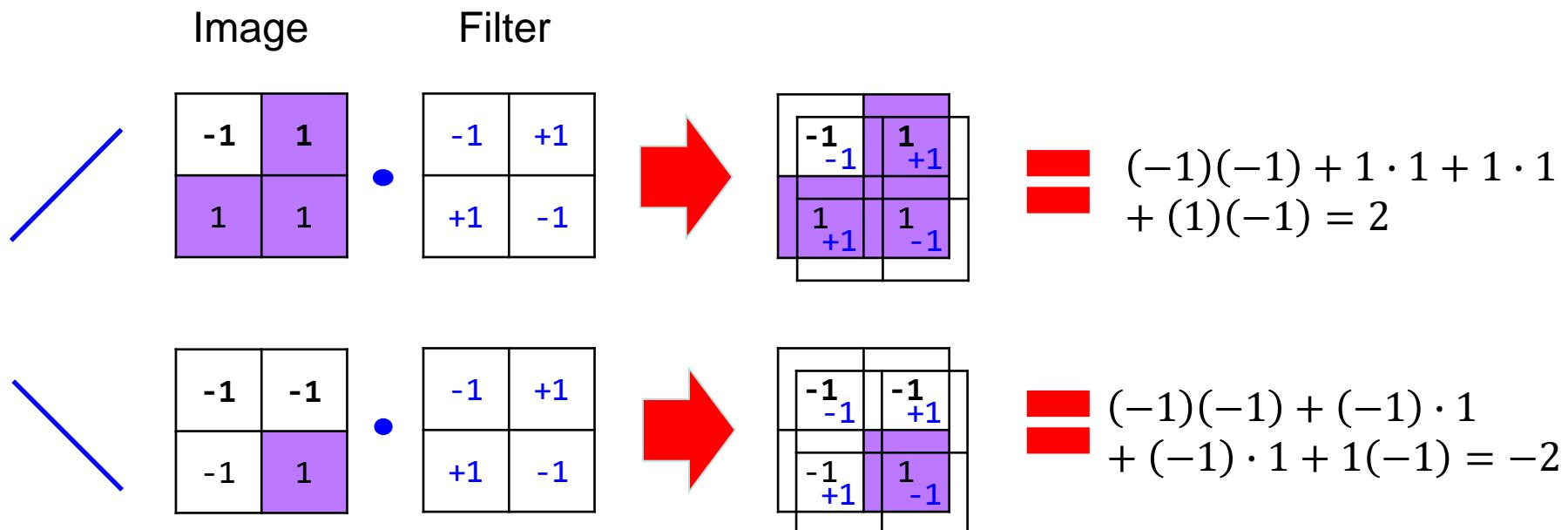
You can use this filter  
for the same effect:

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline +1 & -1 \\ \hline -1 & +1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

# A simple example shows how CNN works

## ➤ How about the below figures?

- Use the same filter, overlay with the image, do a dot product:



If the result  $> 0$ , poorly drawn “/”  
If the result  $< 0$ , incomplete “\”

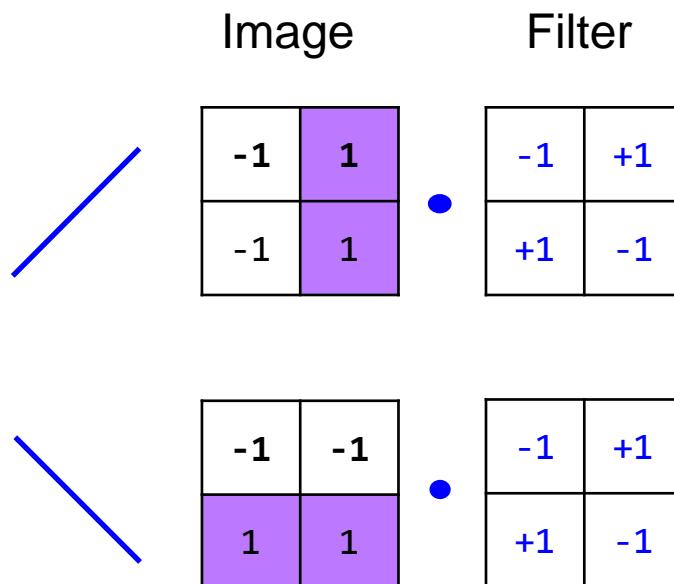
You can use this filter  
for the same effect:

+1	-1
-1	+1

# A simple example shows how CNN works

## ➤ As an exercise?

- Use the same filter, to classify below images:



You can use this filter  
for the same effect:

+1	-1
-1	+1

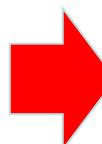
# A simple example shows how CNN works

## ➤ As an exercise?

- Use the same filter, overlay with the image, do a dot product:

Image      Filter

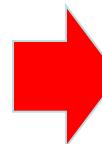
$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline -1 & 1 \\ \hline -1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \bullet \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline -1 & +1 \\ \hline +1 & -1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline -1 & 1 \\ \hline -1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (-1)(-1) + 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 \\ &\quad + (1)(-1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline -1 & -1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \bullet \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline -1 & +1 \\ \hline +1 & -1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline -1 & -1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (-1)(-1) + (-1) \cdot 1 \\ &\quad + (1) \cdot 1 + 1(-1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Results are zeros..., No idea!



You can use this filter  
for the same effect:

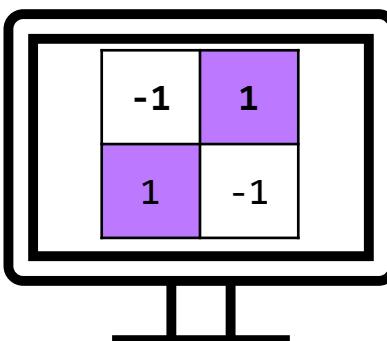
$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline +1 & -1 \\ \hline -1 & +1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

# A simple example shows how CNN works

## ➤ How do we find this filter that works?

– Vanilla way:

1. Check all possible combinations ( $2^2 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 2^2 = 16$ )
2. Run them
3. Select the best filter



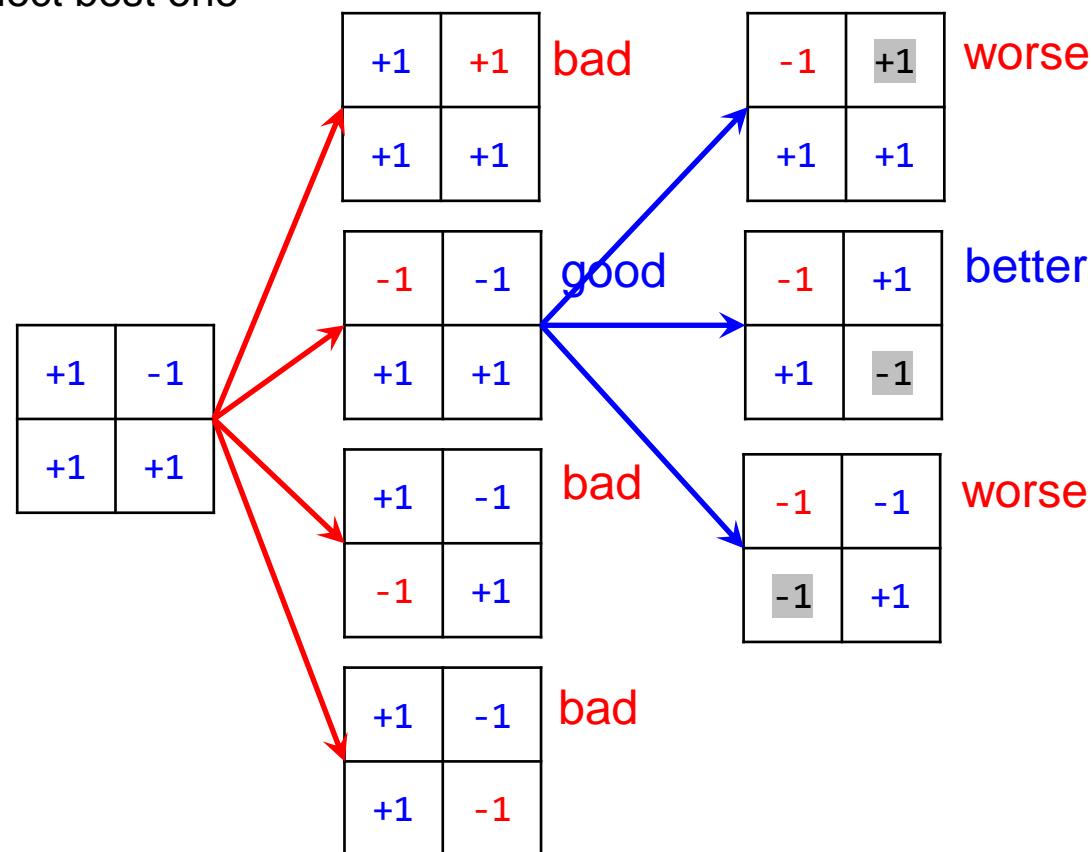
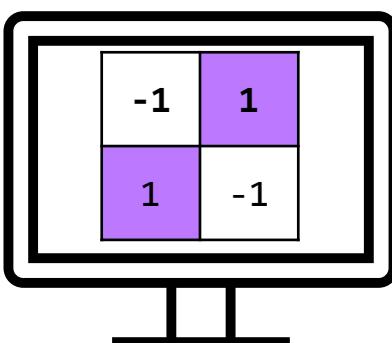
+1	+1	+1	-1
+1	+1	+1	+1
-1	+1	+1	+1
+1	+1	+1	+1
+1	+1	+1	-1
-1	+1	-1	+1
-1	+1	-1	+1
-1	+1	-1	-1
+1	+1	+1	-1
+1	-1	+1	-1
+1	-1	+1	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1
+1	-1	-1	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1

# A simple example shows how CNN works

## ➤ How do we find this filter that works?

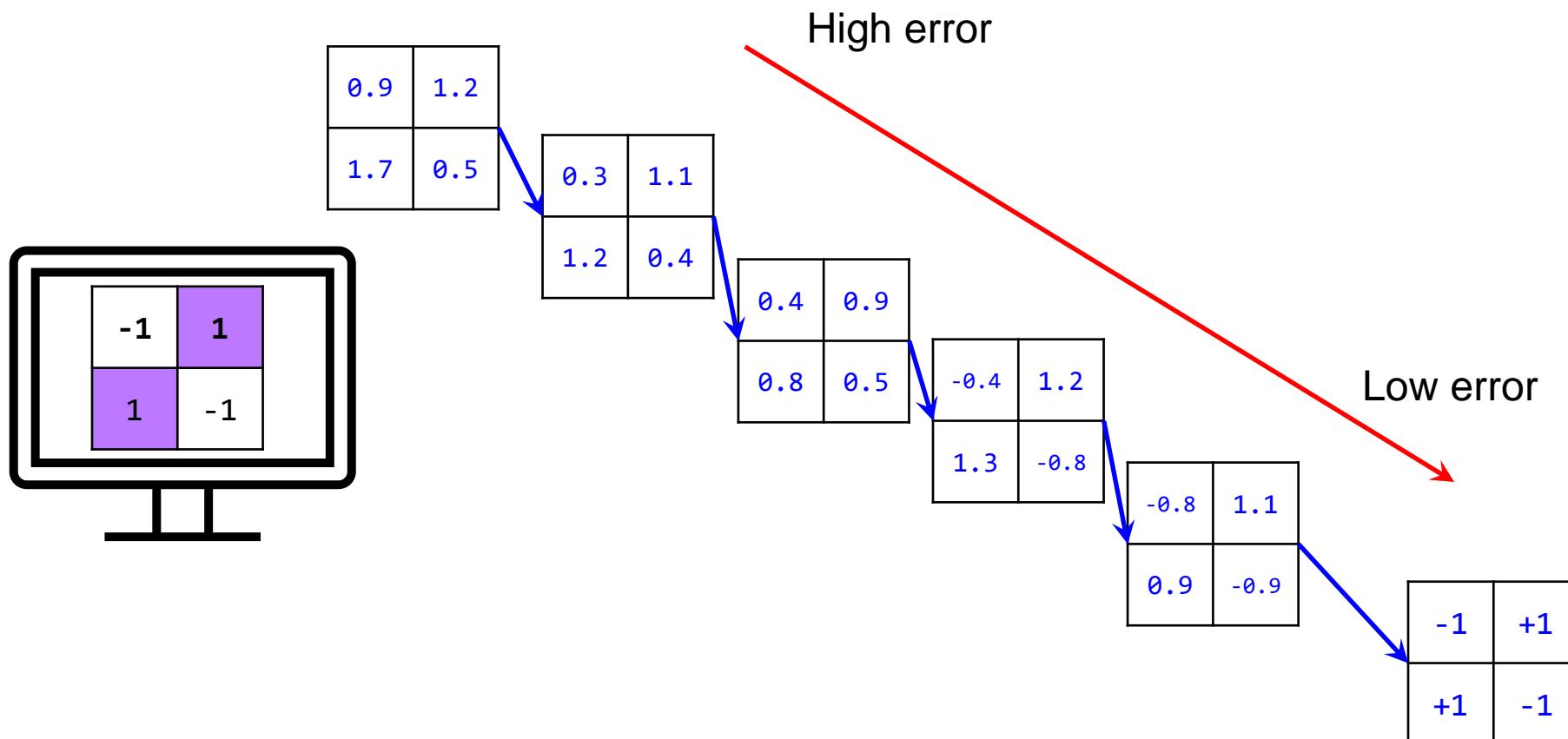
– Better way:

1. Start from a random filter
2. Make some changes, select best one
3. Select next best one



# A simple example shows how CNN works

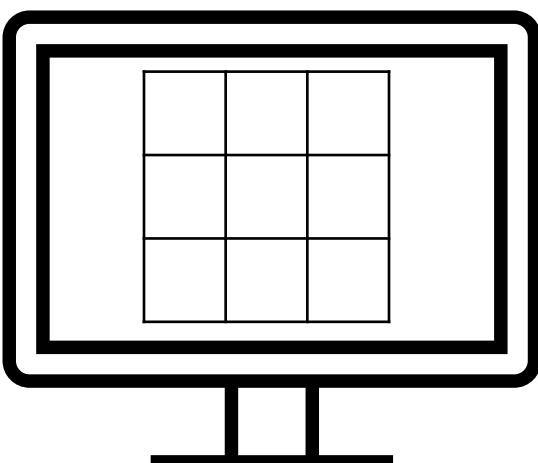
- How do we find this filter that works?
  - What did we learn yesterday?
    - Gradient Descent



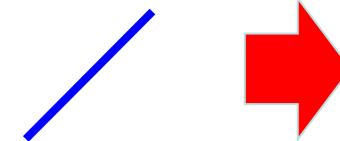
# A slightly complex example

➤ **A more complex world:**

- Image has 3x3 resolution
- 4 characters:
  - "/", "\", "X", "0"

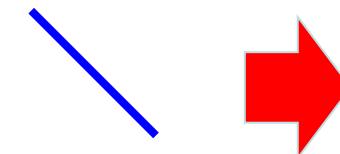


Forward slash



-1	-1	1
-1	1	-1
1	-1	-1

Backward slash



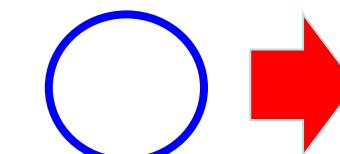
1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

X



1	-1	1
-1	1	-1
1	-1	1

O

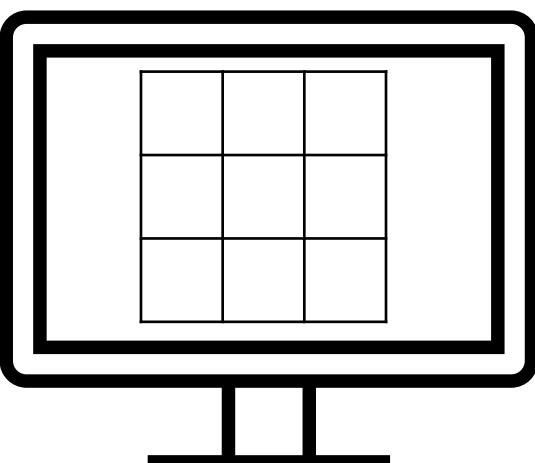


-1	1	-1
1	-1	1
-1	1	-1

# A slightly complex example

➤ A more complex world:

- Image has 3x3 resolution
- 4 characters:
  - “/”, “\”, “X”, “0”



1	-1	1
-1	1	-1
1	-1	1

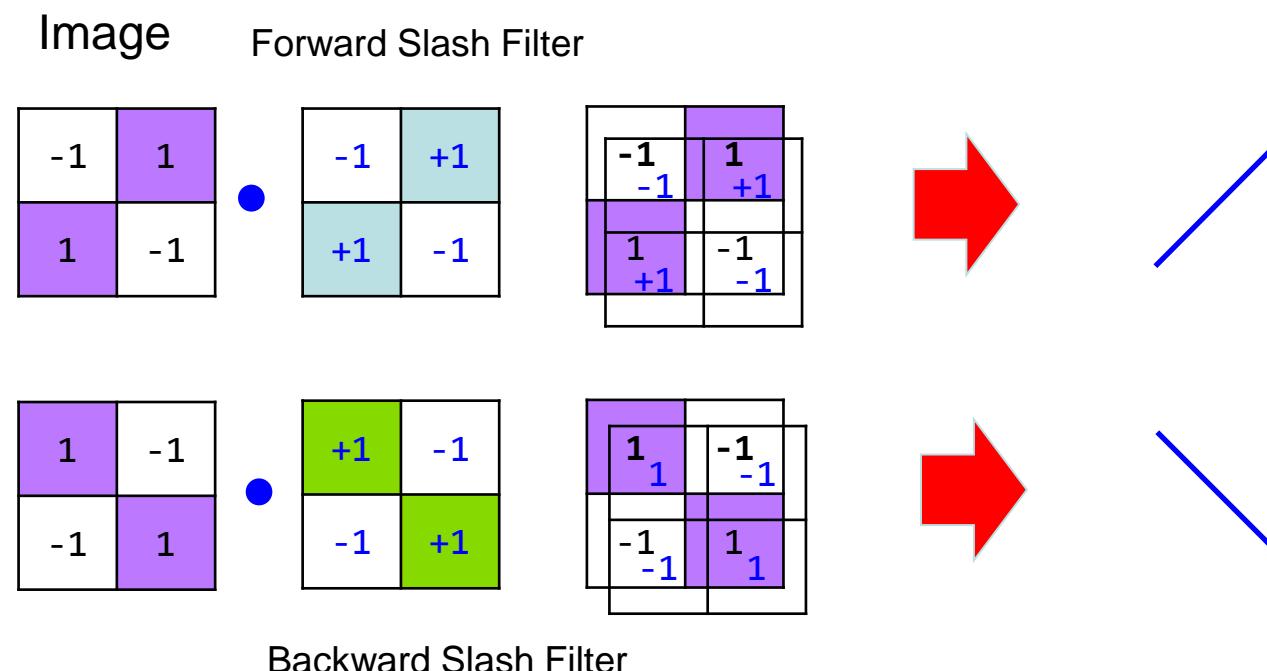
1	-1	1
-1	1	-1
1	-1	1

Can we simply  
use the same  
strategy as the  
2x2 world??

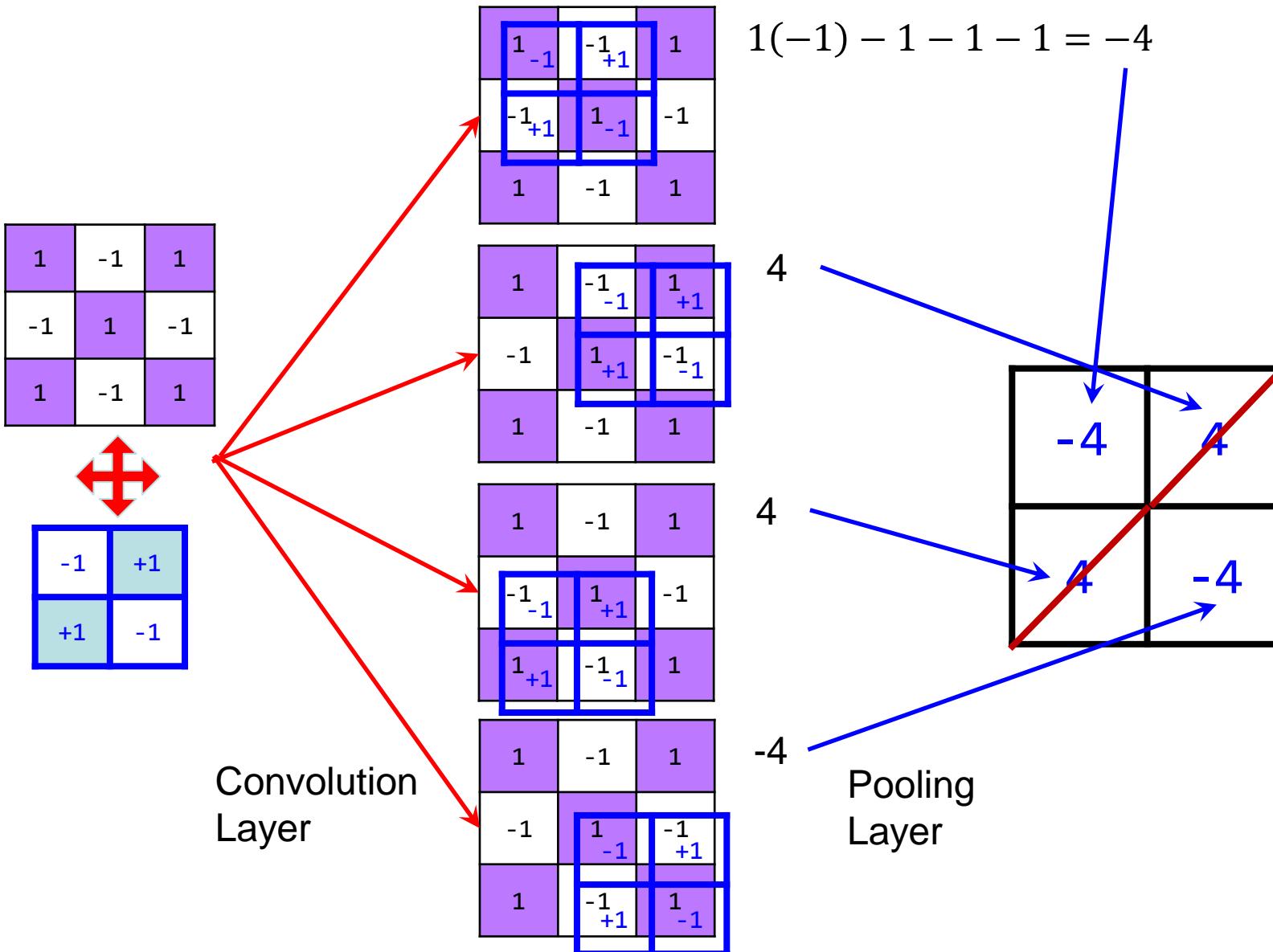
1	-1	1
-1	1	-1
1	-1	1

# A slightly complex example

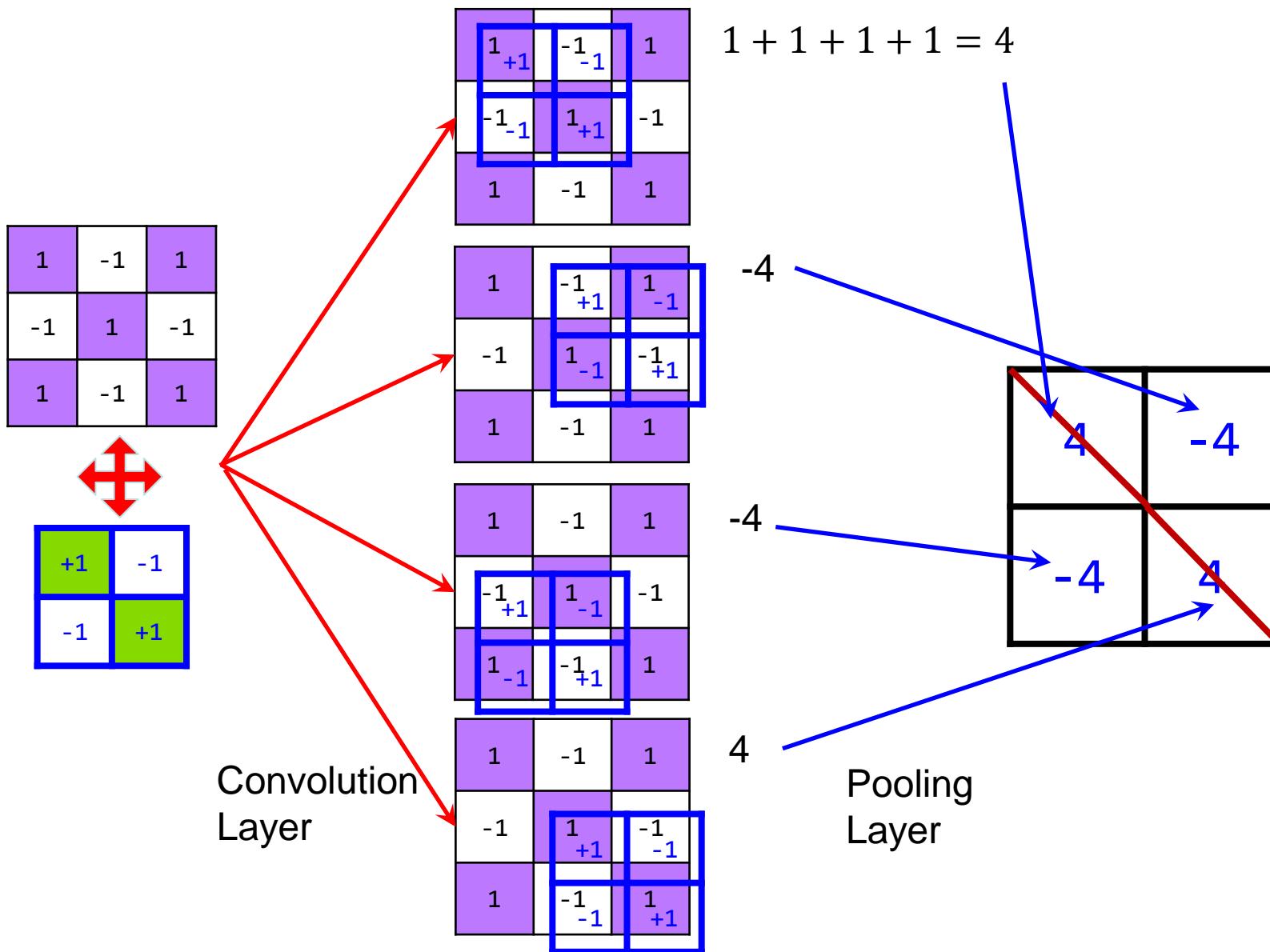
- Use our previous  $2 \times 2$  world experience:



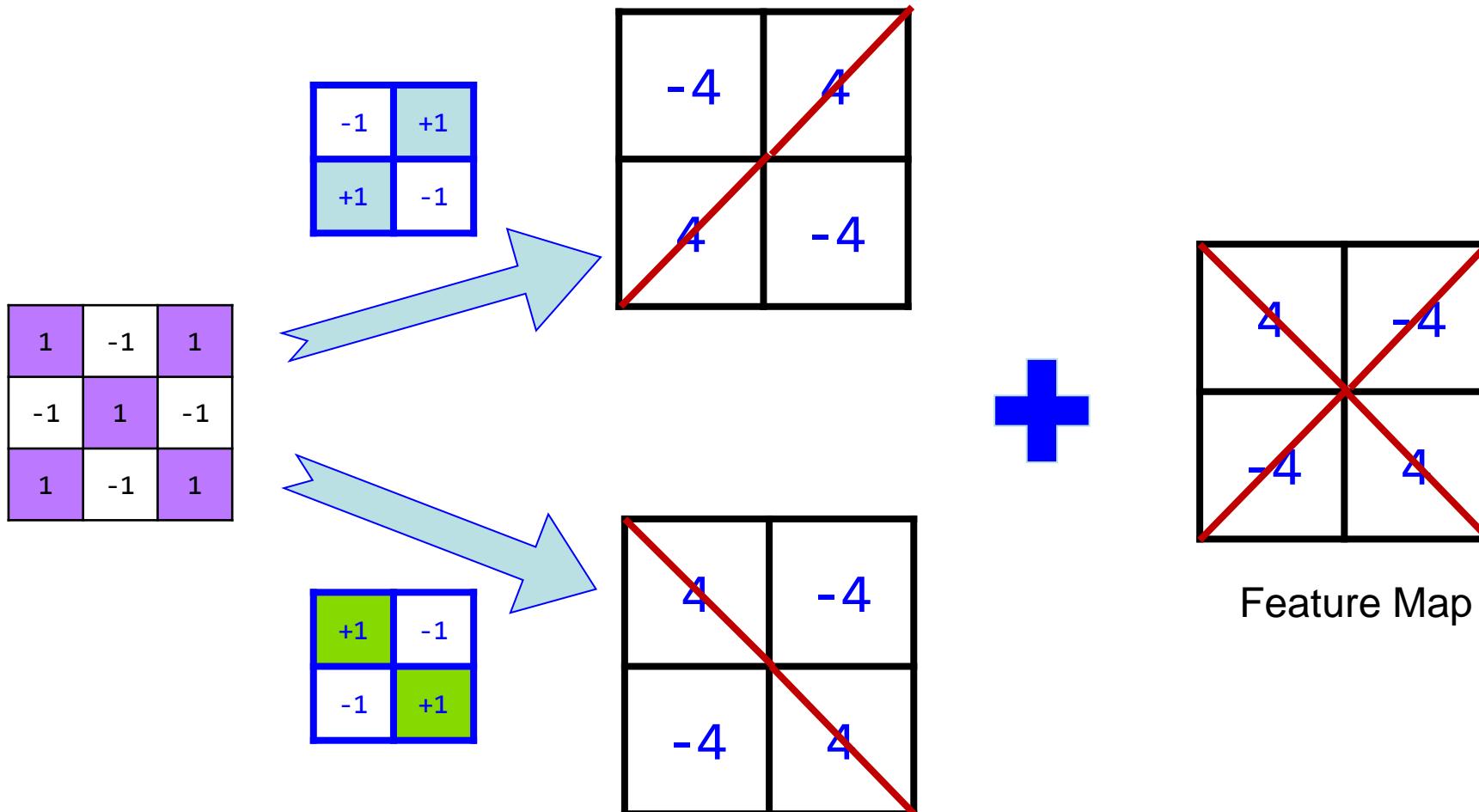
# Using our previous knowledge



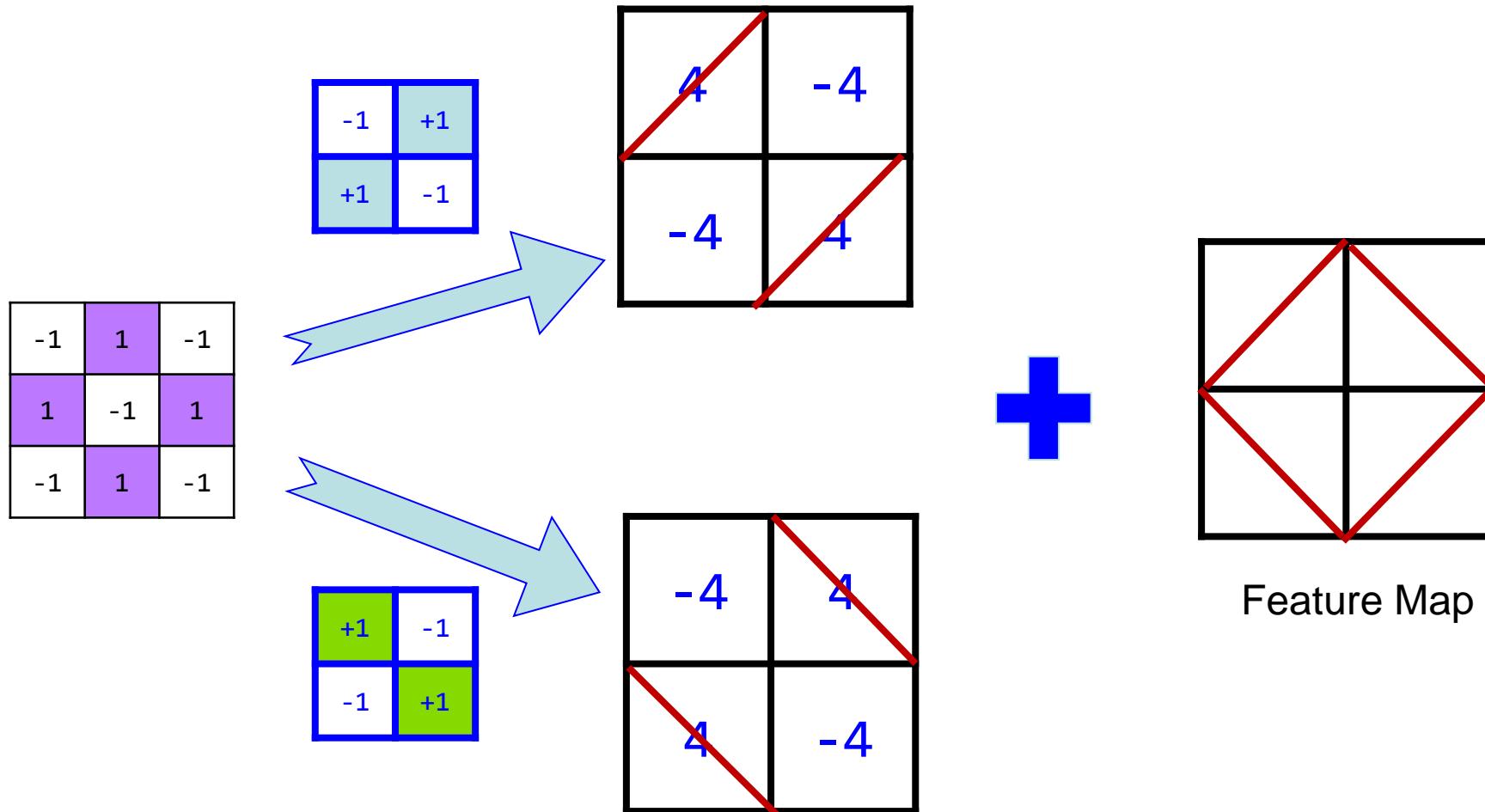
# Using our previous knowledge



# Combine the last two results

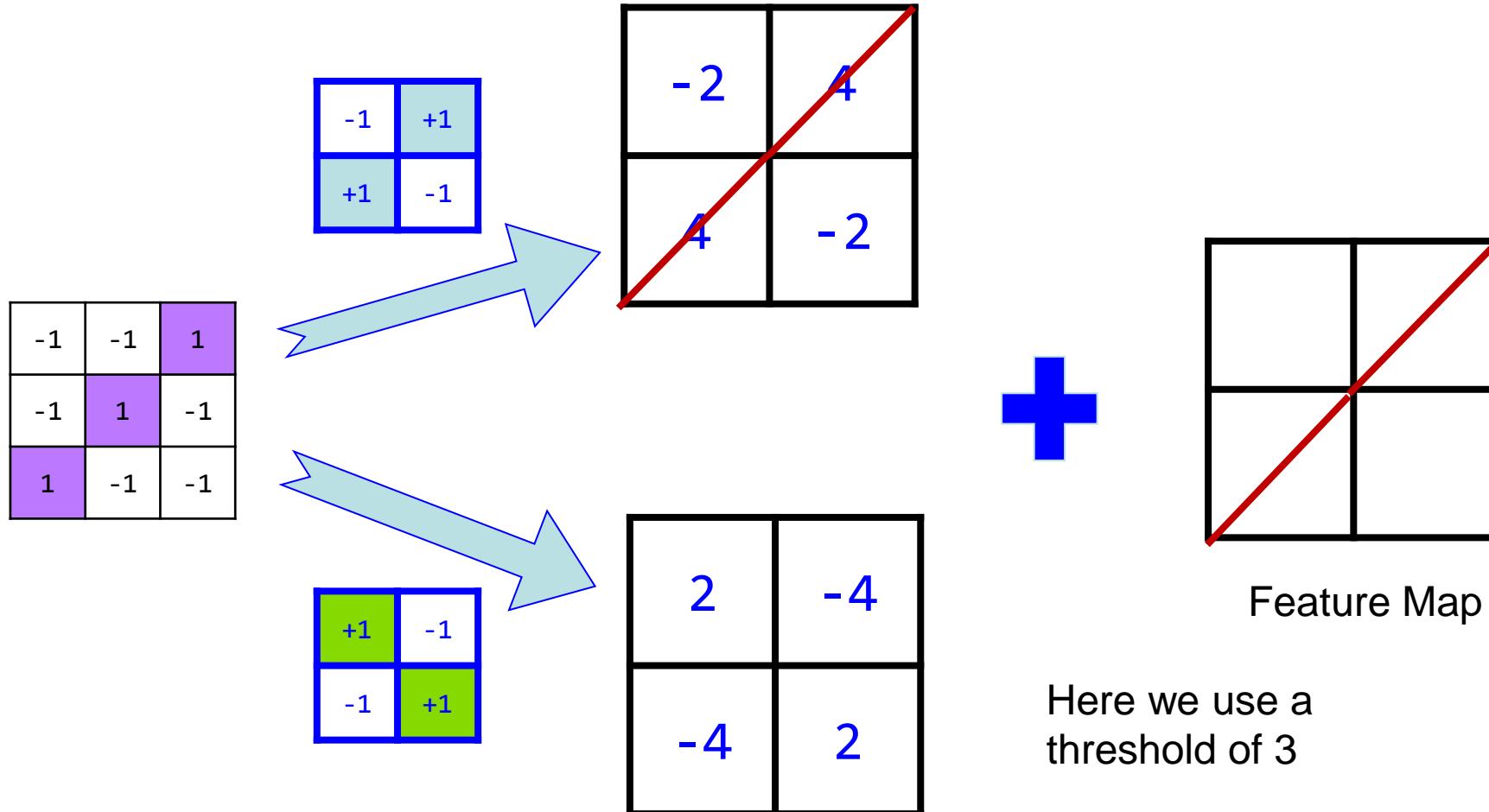


# We can do same operation on “O”

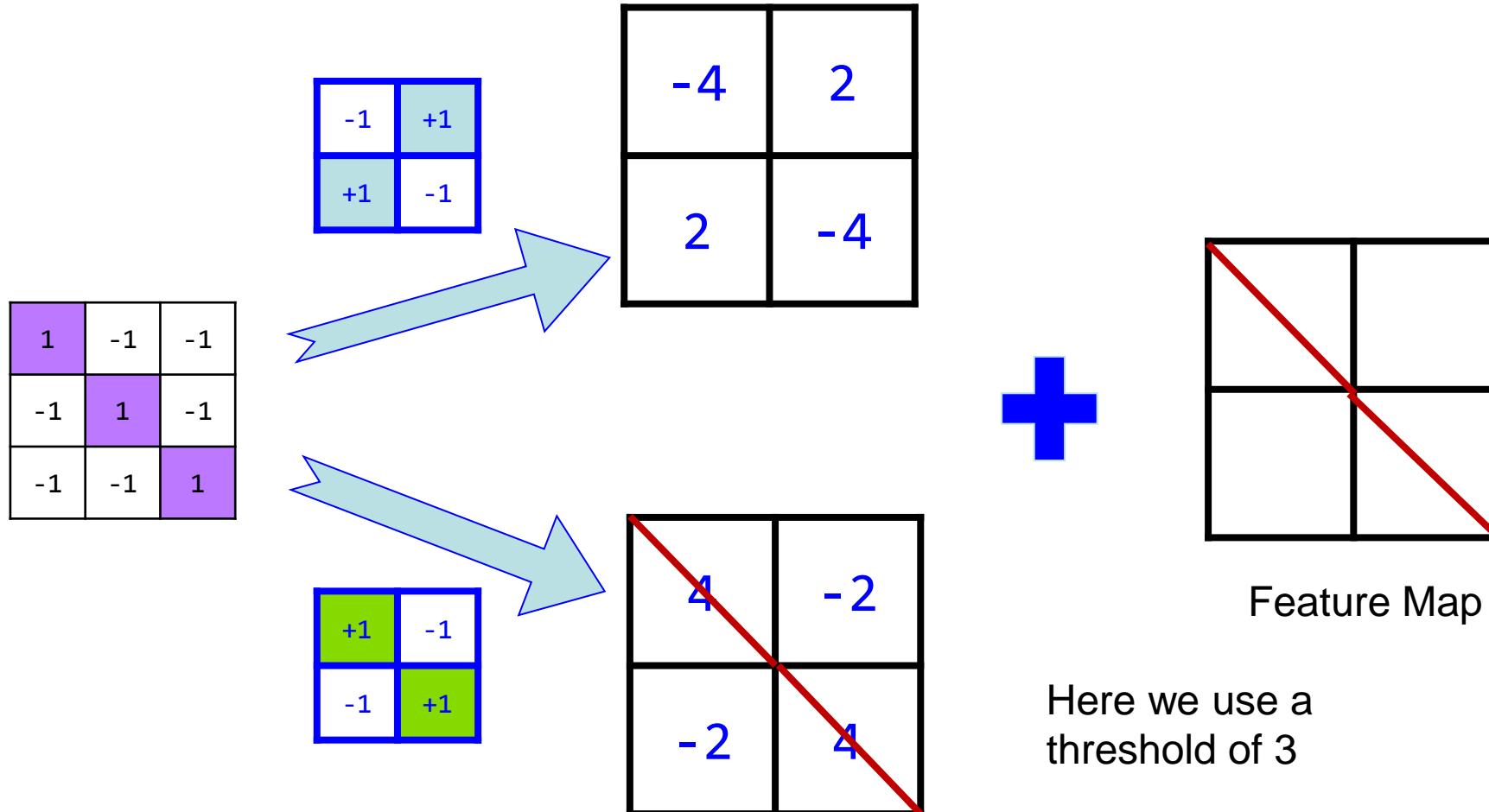


Feature Map

# Do the same operation on forward slash “/”



# Do the same operation on backward slash “\”



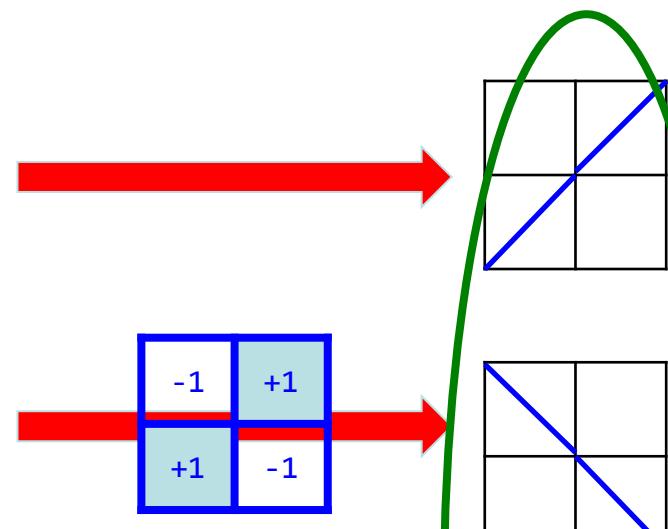
# A short summary

-1	-1	1
-1	1	-1
1	-1	-1

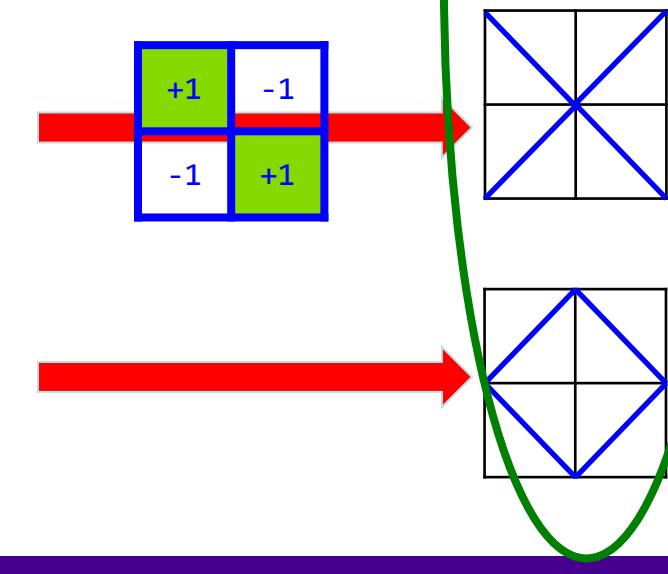
1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

1	-1	1
-1	1	-1
1	-1	1

-1	1	-1
1	-1	1
-1	1	-1



Conv+Pooling

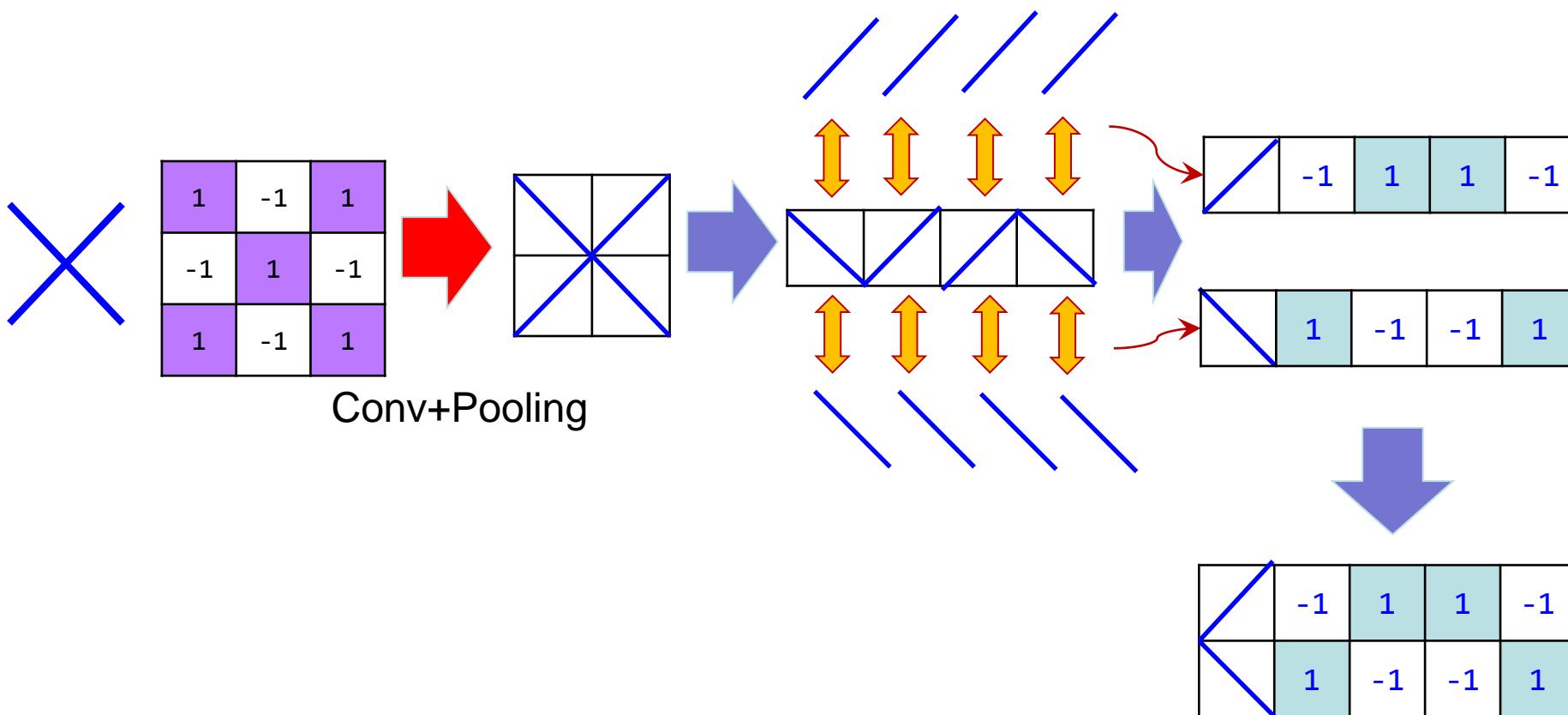


- ❑ Convolution layer
  - ✓ Use small filter to slide over the large image
  
- ❑ Pooling layer
  - ✓ Check if we find something using a threshold

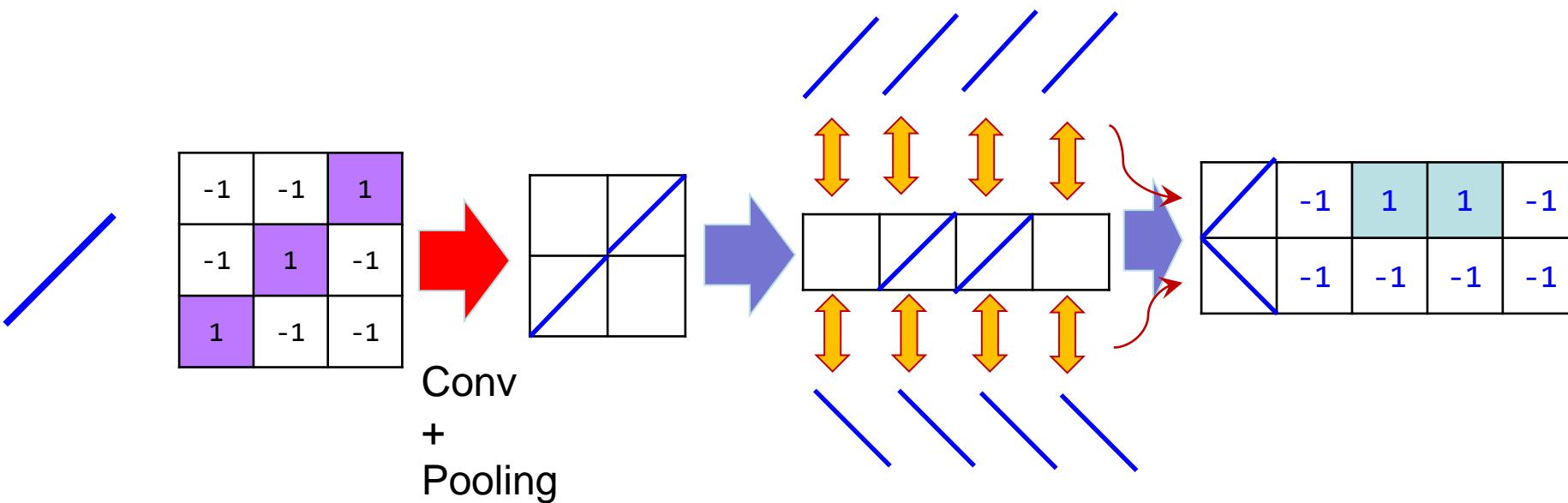
## Feature Map

What about the fully connected layer?

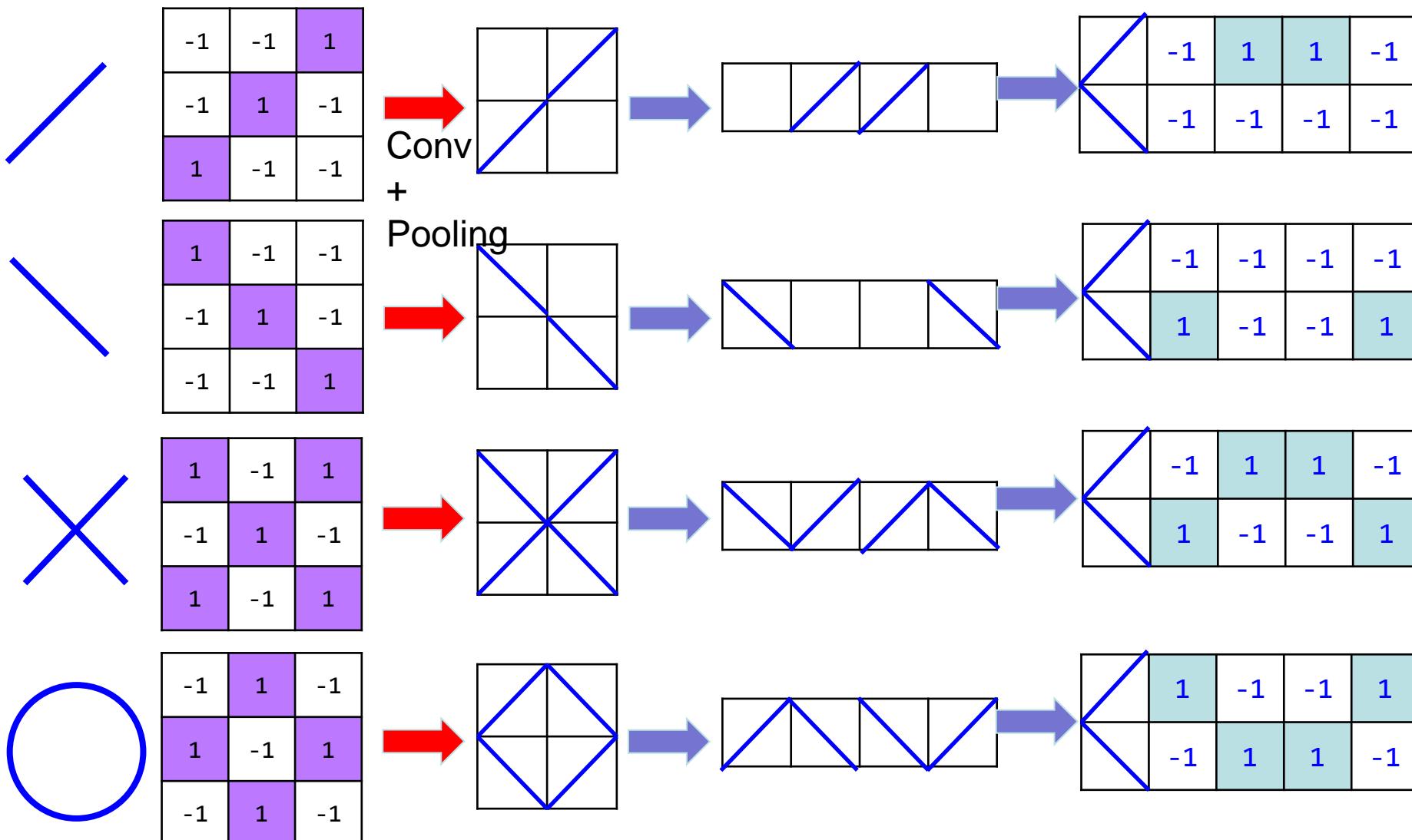
# How to let computer know our characters?



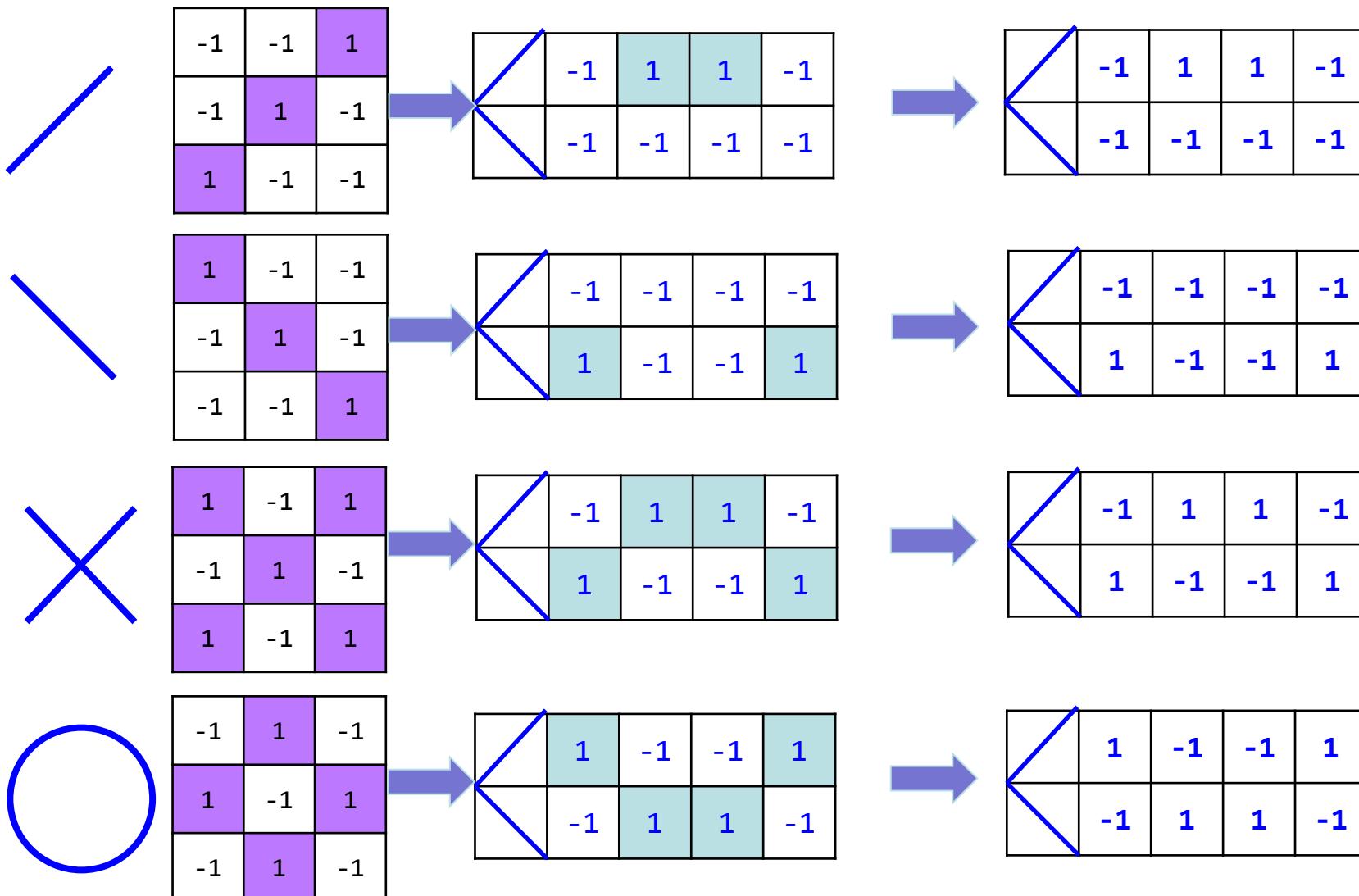
# How to let computer know our characters?



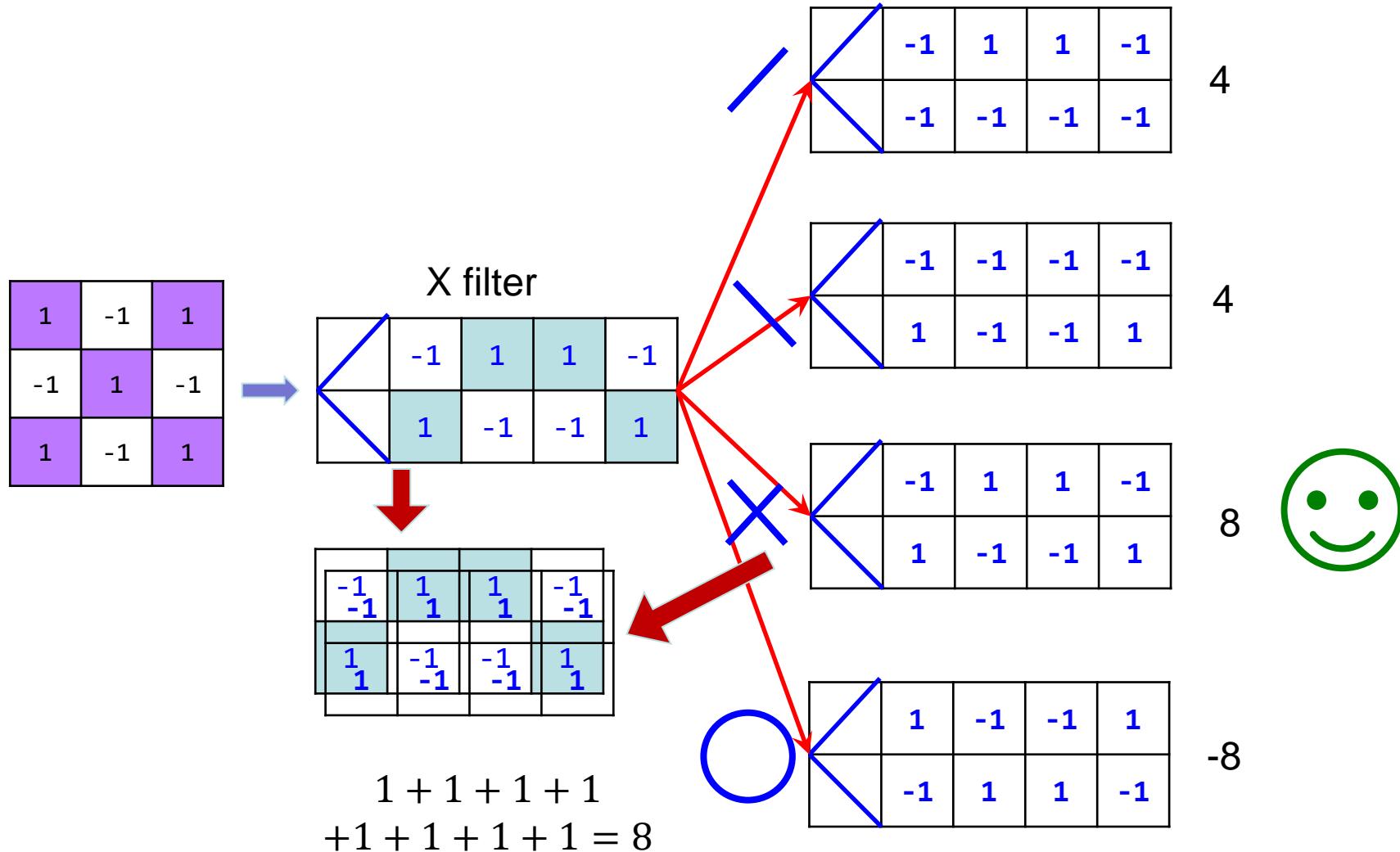
# A slightly complex example



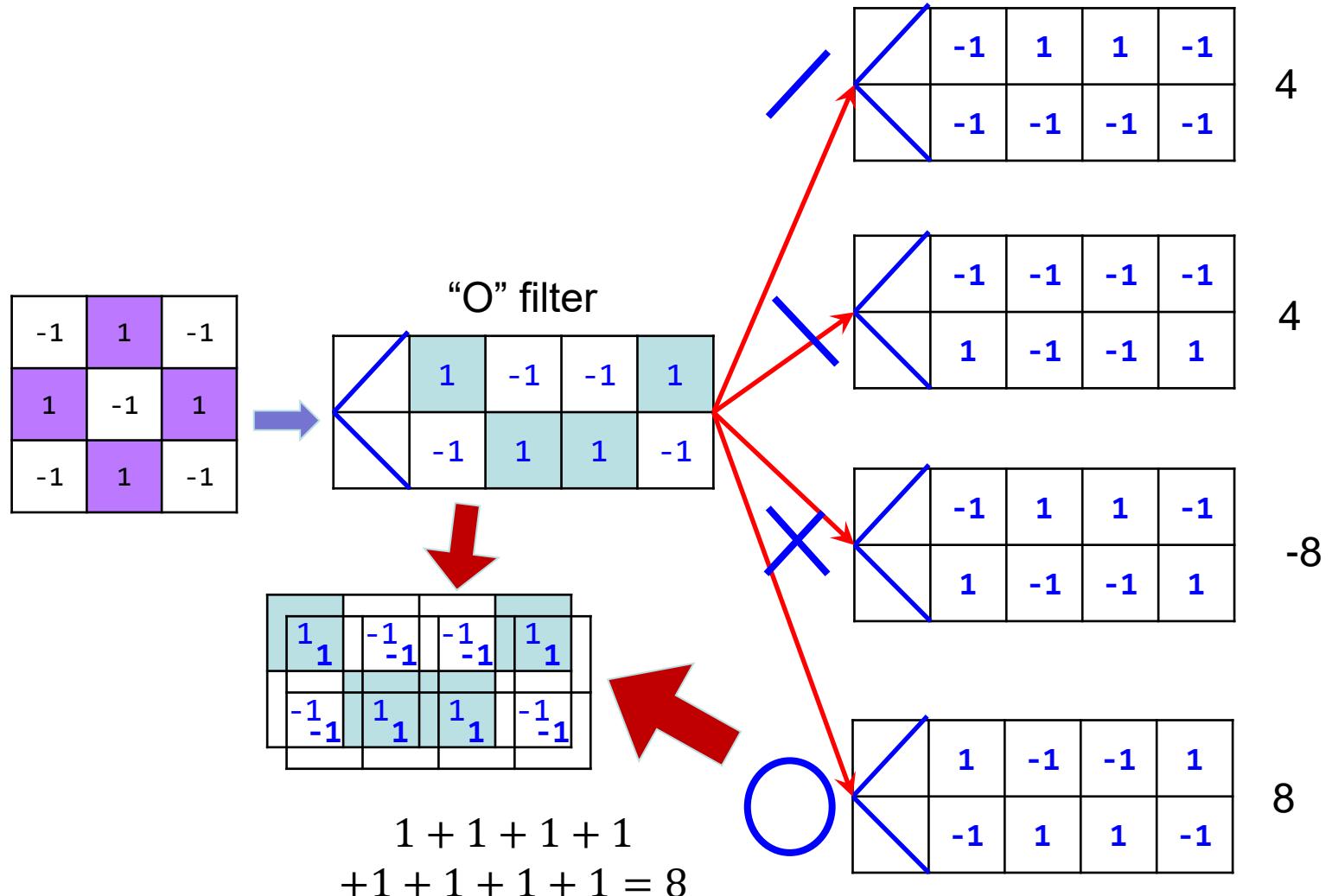
# Create our filters



# Use filters to score images



# Use filters to score images



# As an exercise...

-1	-1	1
-1	1	-1
1	-1	-1



	-1	1	1	-1
	-1	-1	-1	-1
	-1	-1	-1	-1

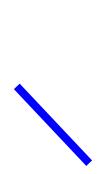
1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1



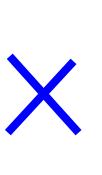
	-1	-1	-1	-1
	1	-1	-1	1



	-1	1	1	-1
	-1	-1	-1	-1
	-1	-1	-1	-1



	-1	-1	-1	-1
	1	-1	-1	1



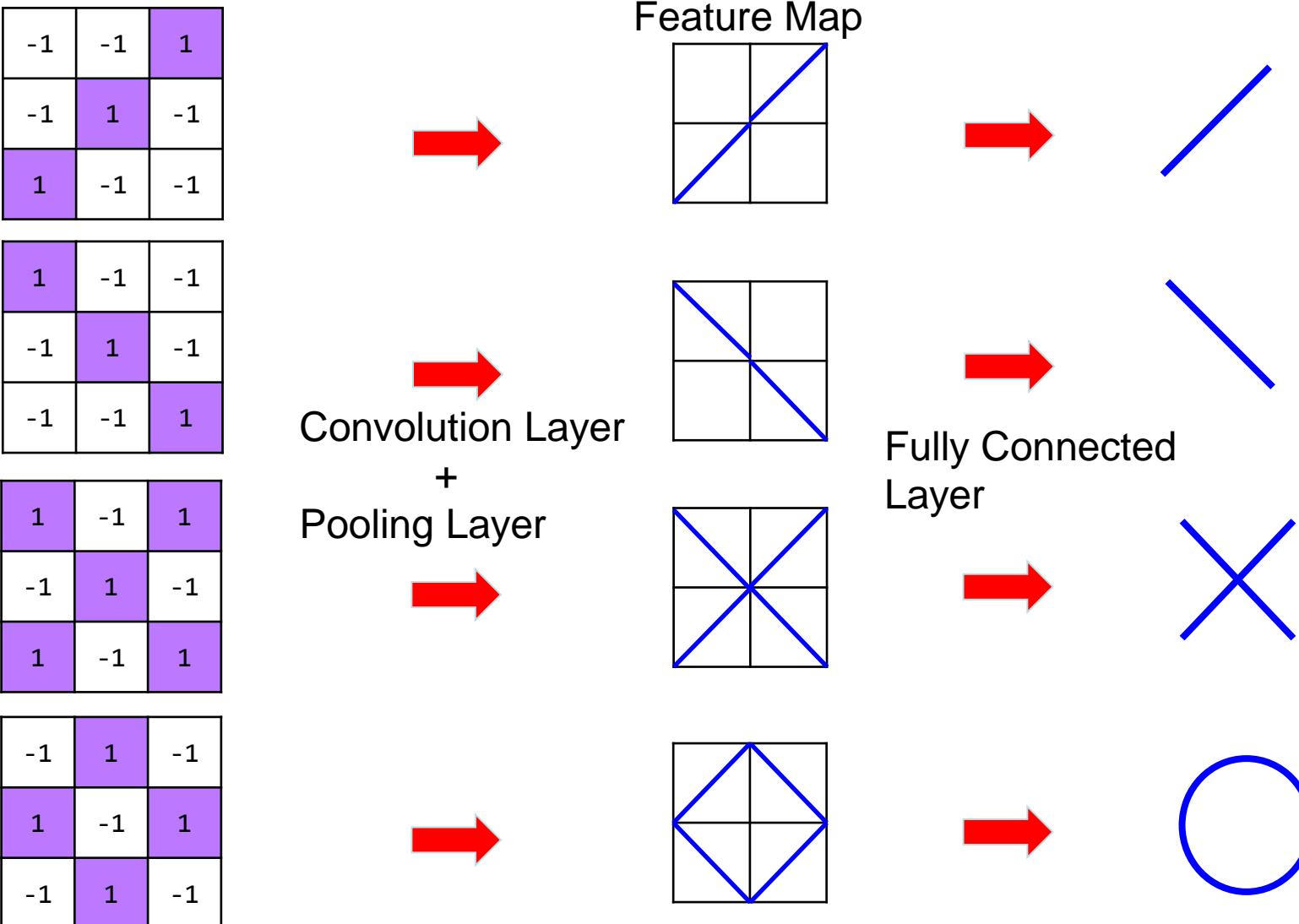
	-1	1	1	-1
	1	-1	-1	1



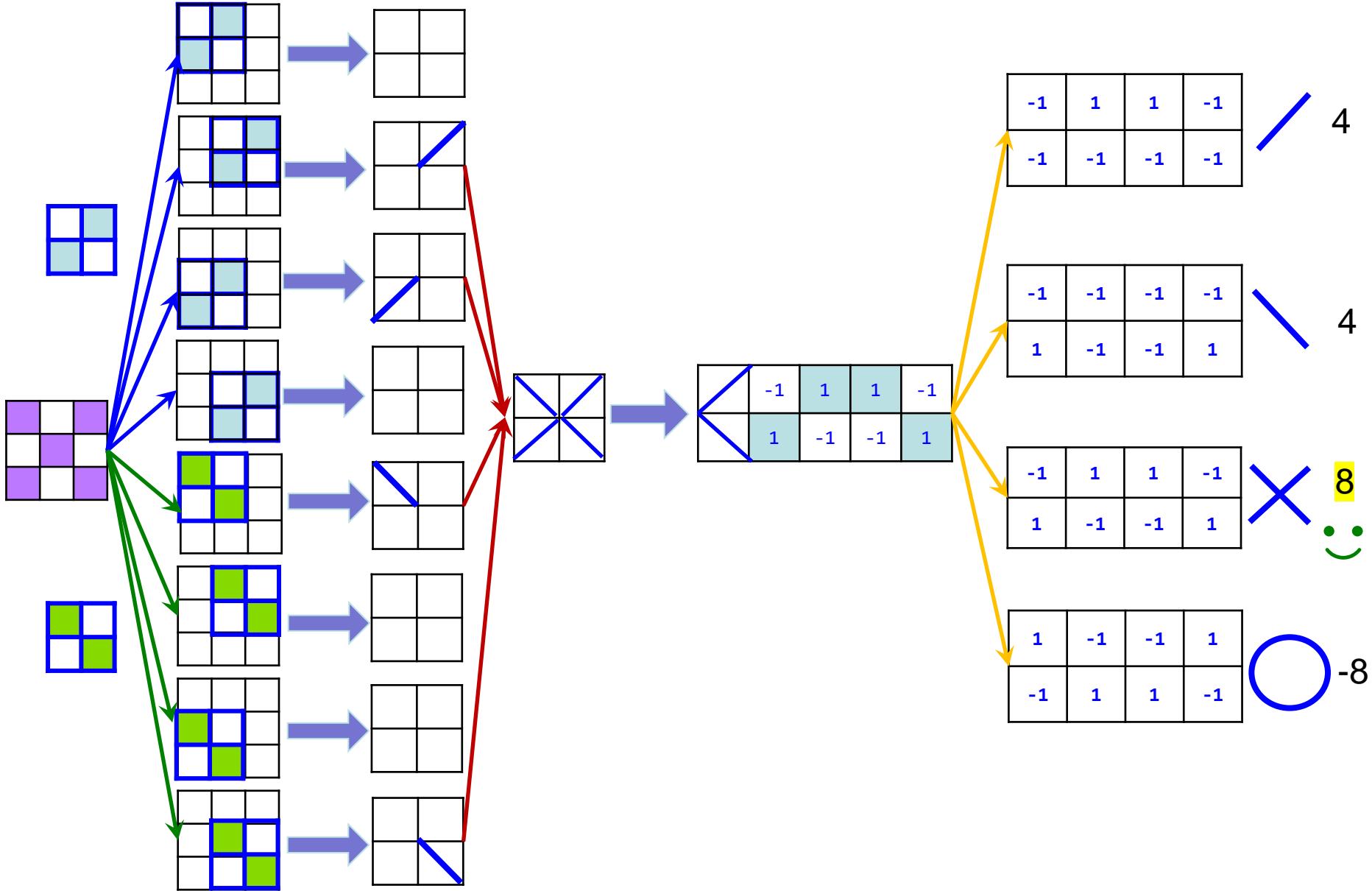
	1	-1	-1	1
	-1	1	1	-1



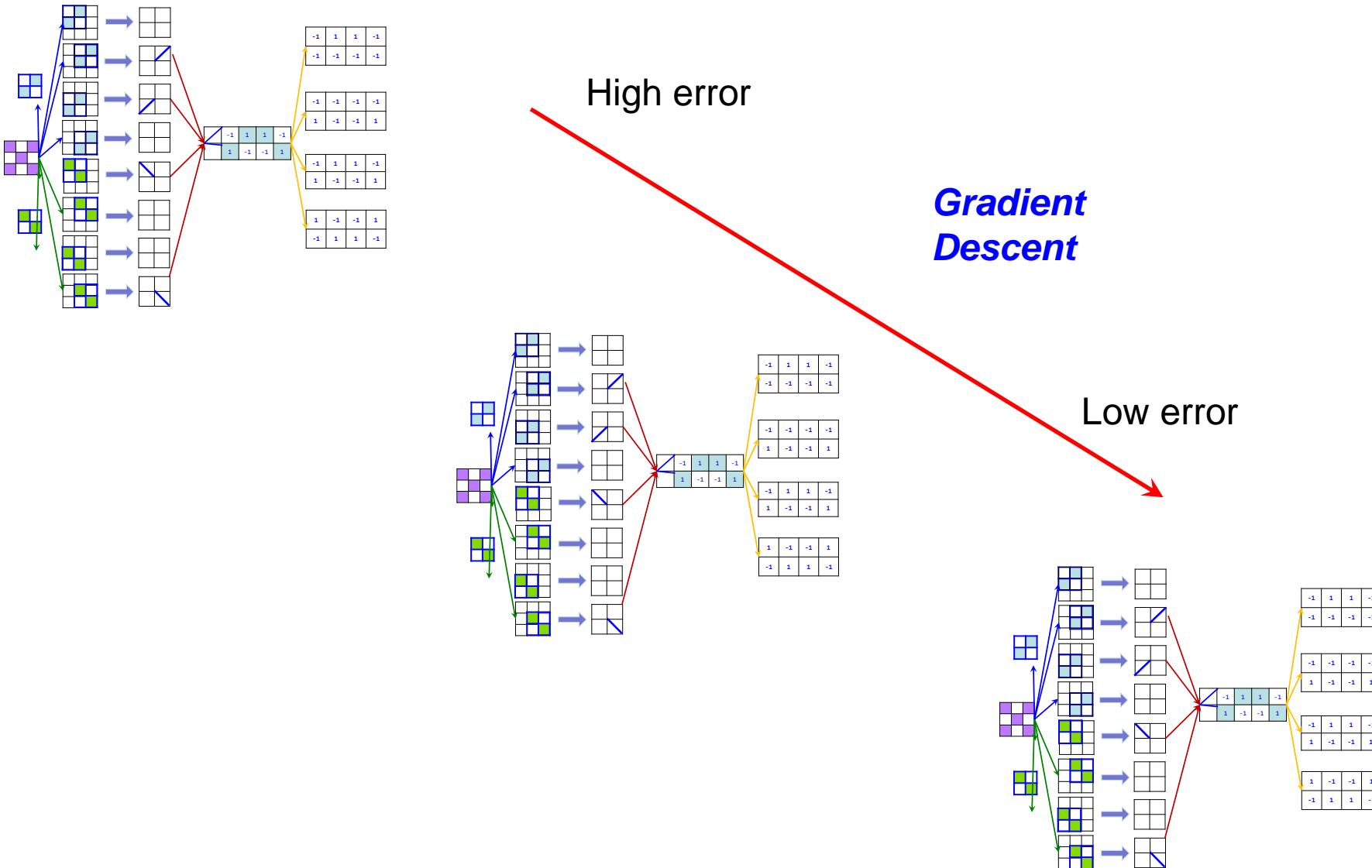
# A slightly complex example - Review



# A review of the process



# How do we obtain filters?



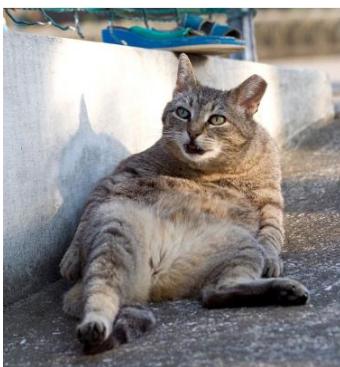
# Let's go back to real world!



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is licensed under CC-BY 2.0](#)



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is licensed under CC-BY 2.0](#)

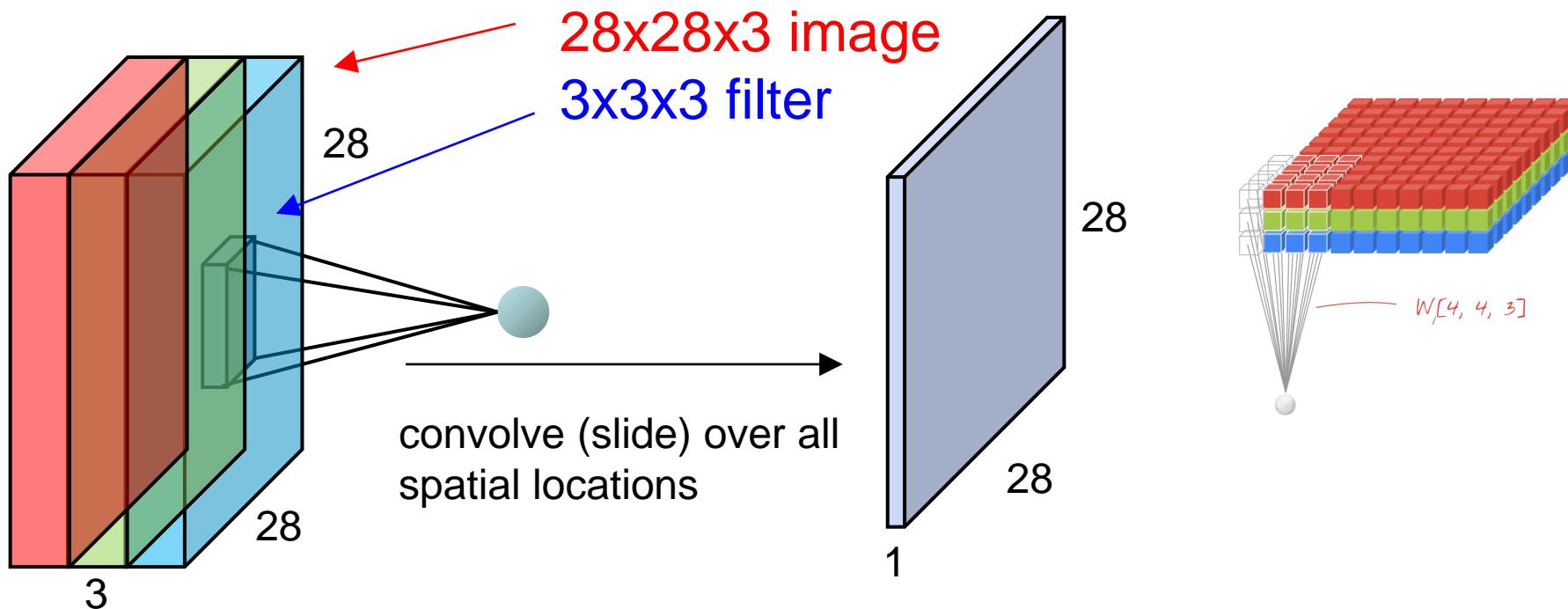


[This image by sare bear is  
licensed under CC-BY 2.0](#)



[This image by Tom Thai is  
licensed under CC-BY 2.0](#)

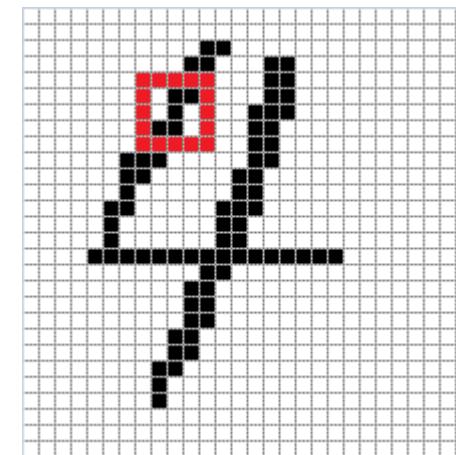
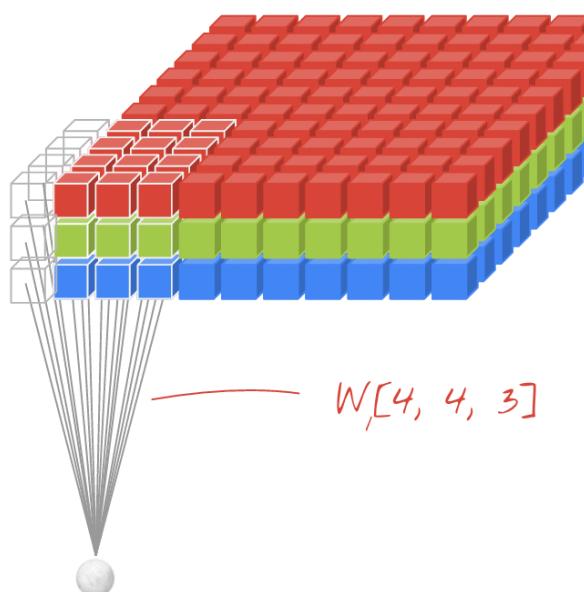
# How Does CNN Work?



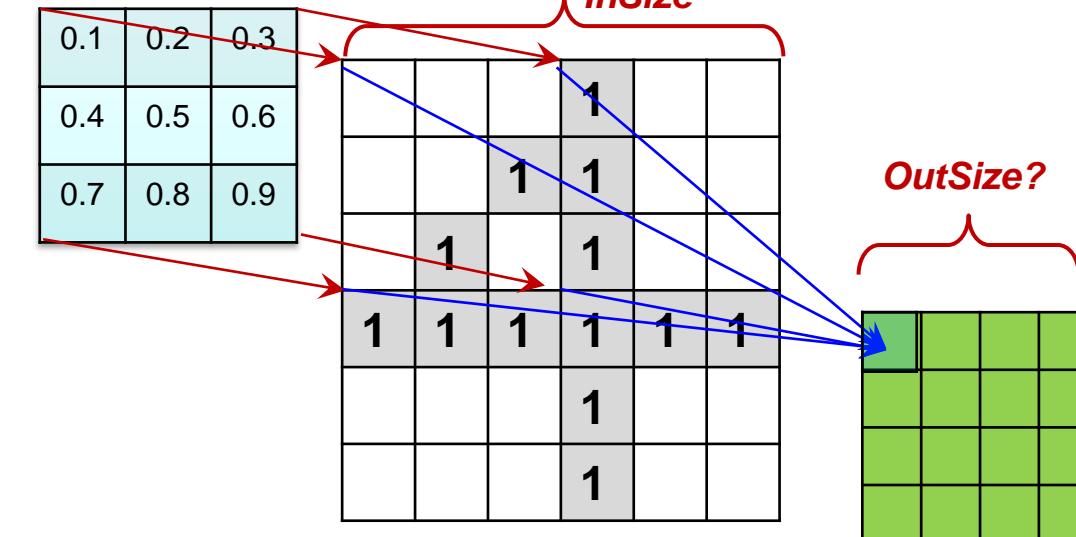
- By sliding the patch of weights (filter) across the image in both directions (a convolution) you obtain as many output values as there were pixels in the image (some padding is necessary at the edges).

# Three basic ideas about CNN

- Local receptive fields
- Shared weights and biases:
- Pooling



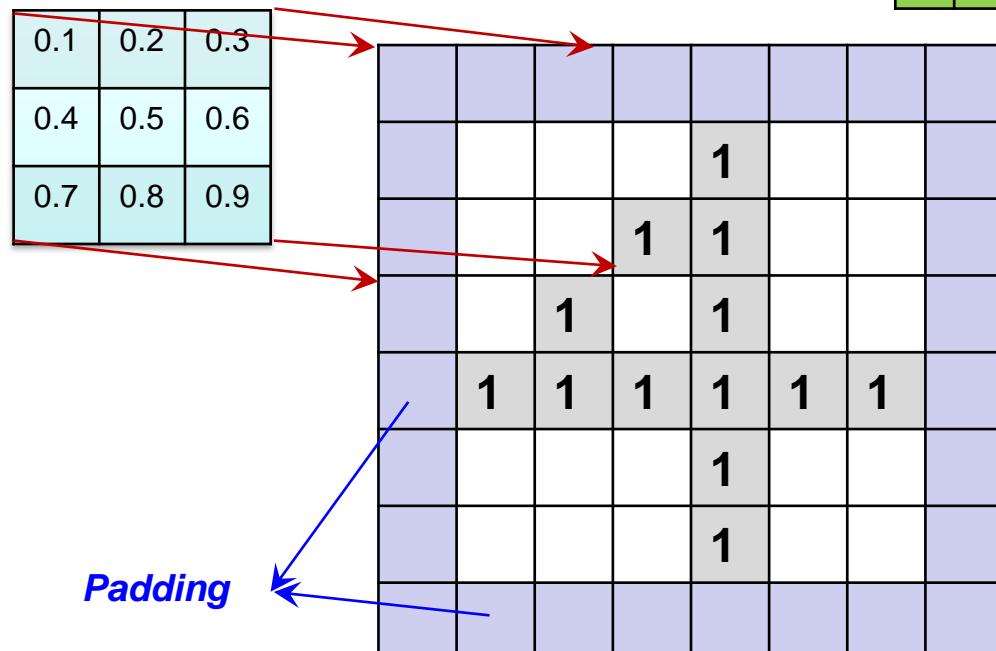
# A Small Numerical Exercise for Conv Layer



What is the size of the output feature map with no padding?

- Stride=1
- Padding=0
- $OutSize = \frac{InSize - KernelSize}{Stride} + 1$

Answer: 4x4



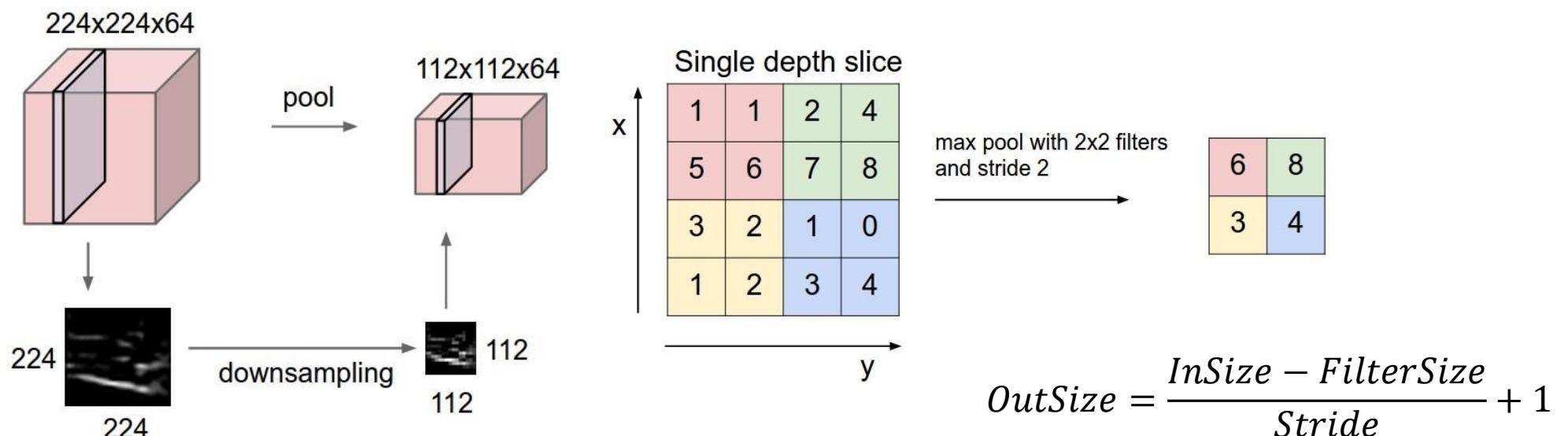
What is the size of the output feature map with padding=1?

- Stride=1
- Padding=1
- $Outsize = \frac{InSize + 2 \times Padding - KernelSize}{Stride} + 1$

Answer: 6x6

# Pooling Layer

- Convolutional neural networks also contain pooling layers. Pooling layers are usually used immediately after convolutional layers.
- What the pooling layers do is simplify the information in the output from the convolutional layer.
- We can think of max-pooling as a way for the network to ask whether a given feature is found anywhere in a region of the image. It then throws away the exact positional information.

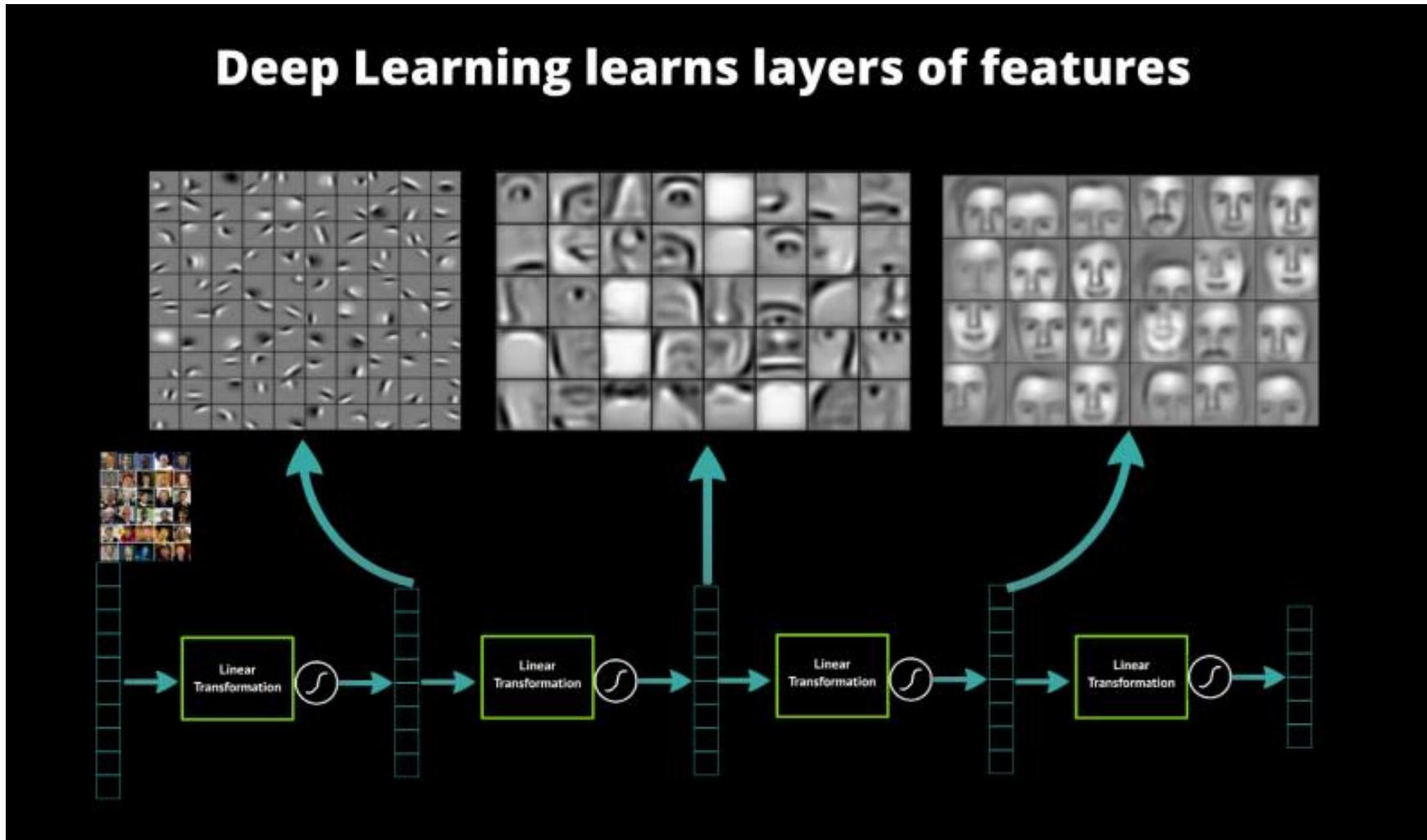


# Feature Maps

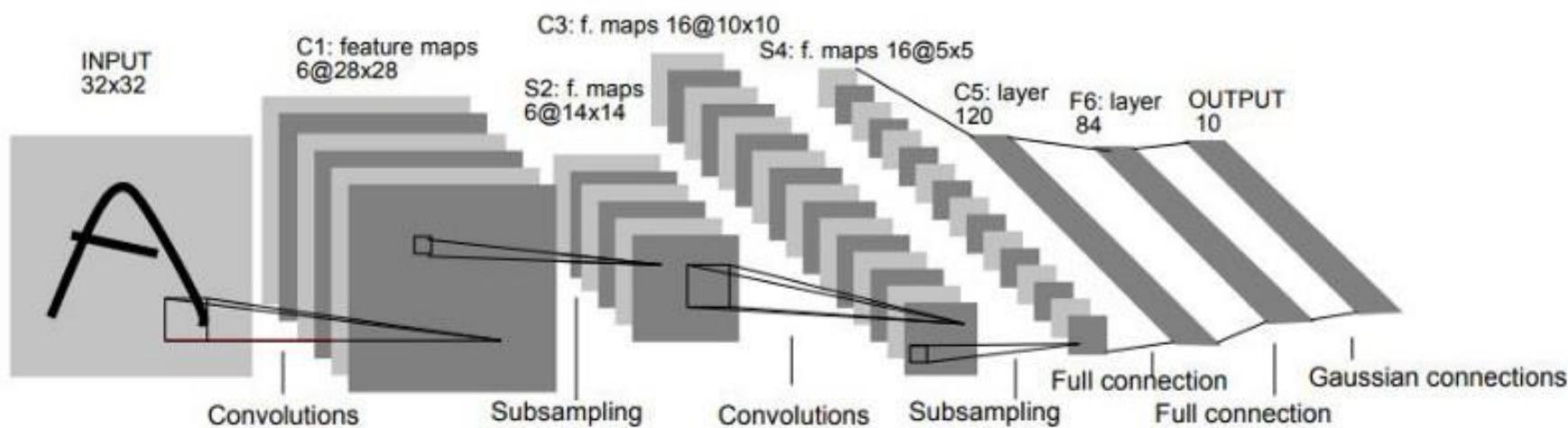


Source: [https://medium.com/@chriskevin\\_80184/feature-maps-ee8e11a71f9e](https://medium.com/@chriskevin_80184/feature-maps-ee8e11a71f9e)

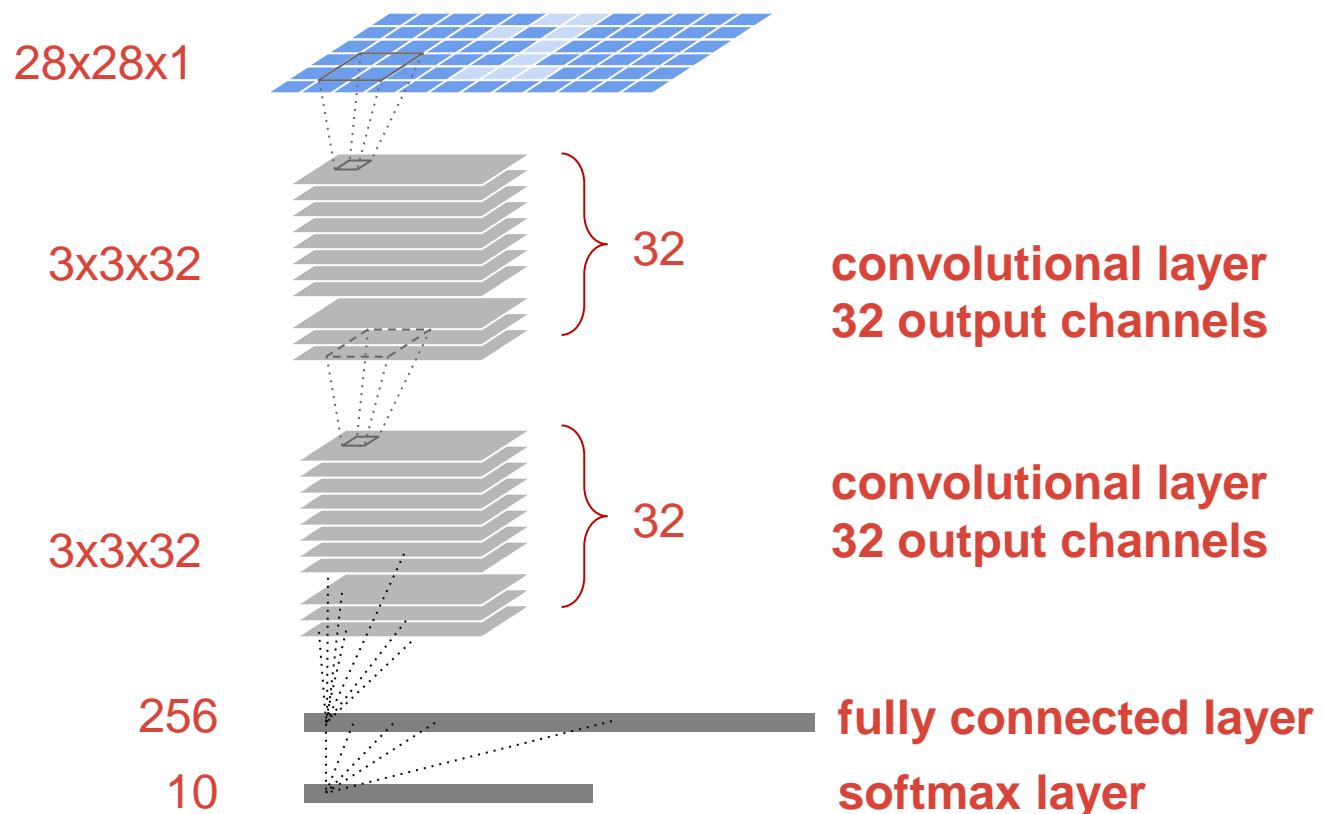
# Deep learning learns layers of features



# A classical CNN example: LeNet (LeCun et al., 1998)

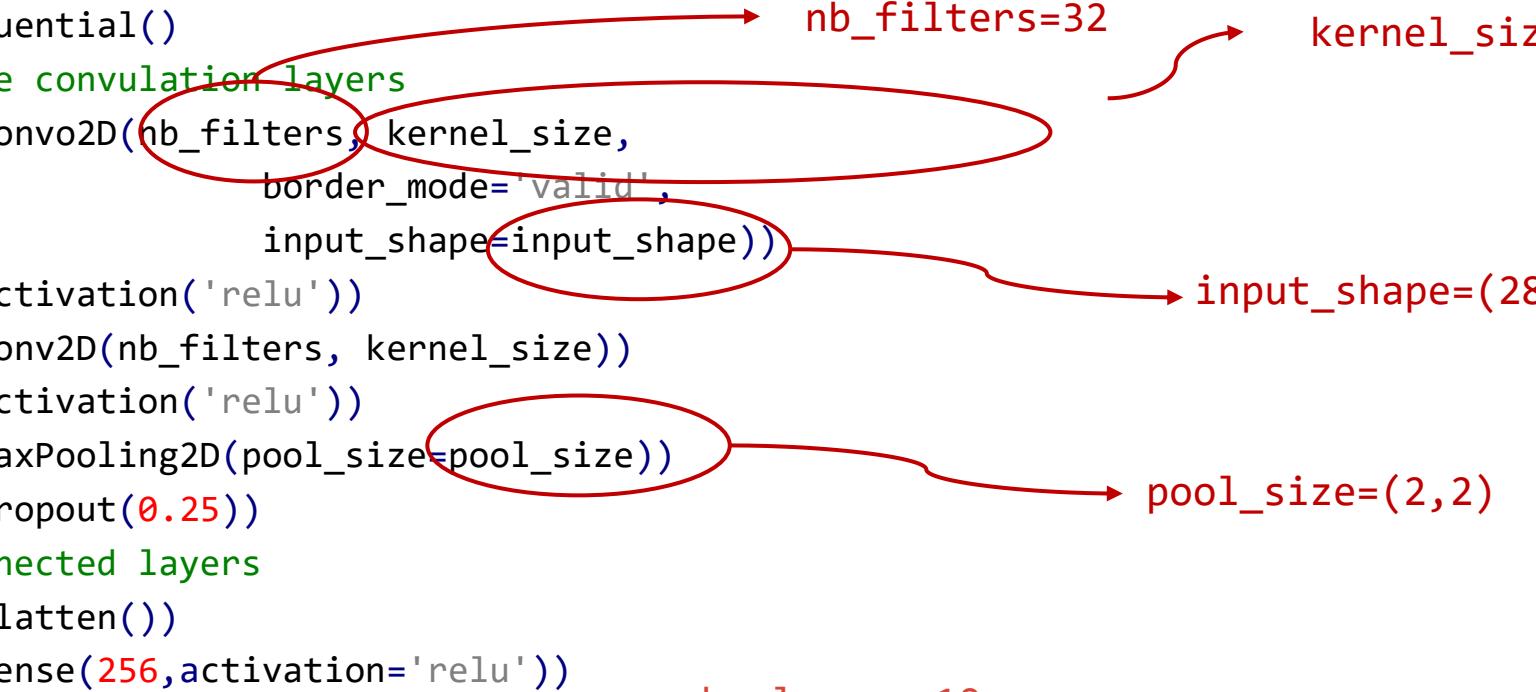


# Convolutional Network With Fully Connected Layers



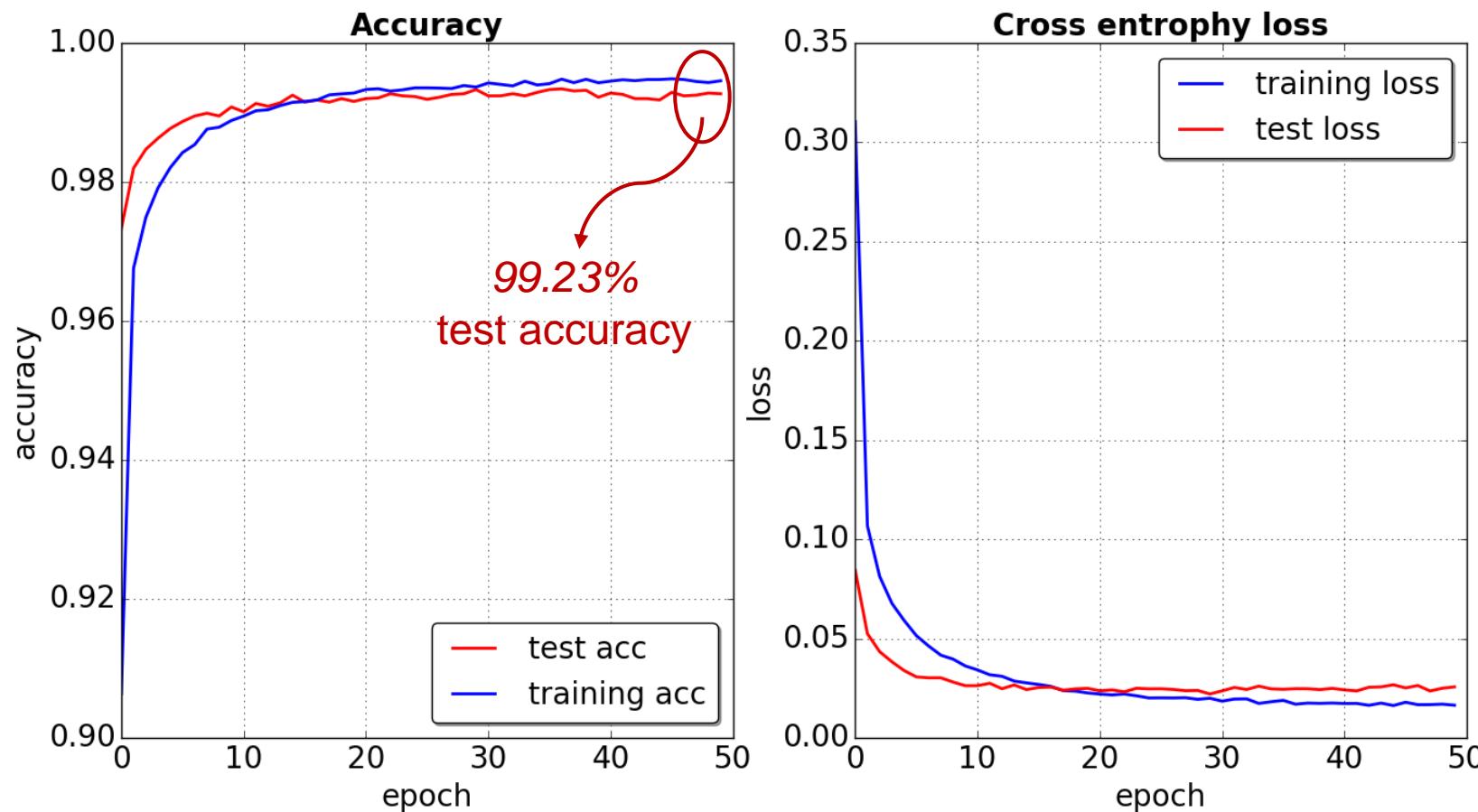
# Stacking And Chaining Convolutional Layers in Keras

```
model = Sequential()  
# Adding the convolution layers  
model.add(Convo2D(nb_filters, kernel_size,  
                  border_mode='valid',  
                  input_shape=input_shape))  
model.add(Activation('relu'))  
model.add(Conv2D(nb_filters, kernel_size))  
model.add(Activation('relu'))  
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=pool_size))  
model.add(Dropout(0.25))  
# Fully connected layers  
model.add(Flatten())  
model.add(Dense(256,activation='relu'))  
model.add(Dropout(0.25))  
model.add(Dense(nb_classes,activation('softmax')))  
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adadelta',  
metrics=['accuracy'])  
  
h = model.fit(X_train, Y_train, batch_size=batch_size, nb_epoch=nb_epoch,  
verbose=1,callbacks=[history], validation_data=(X_test, Y_test))
```



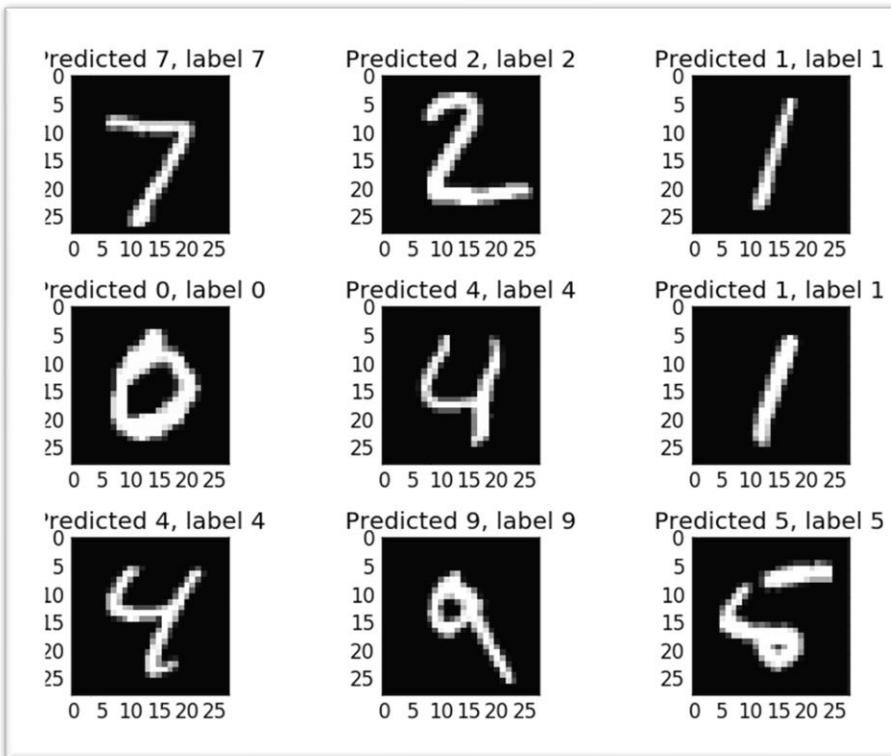
# Challenging The 99% Testing Accuracy

- By using the convolution layer and the fully connected layers, we reach a test accuracy of 99.23%

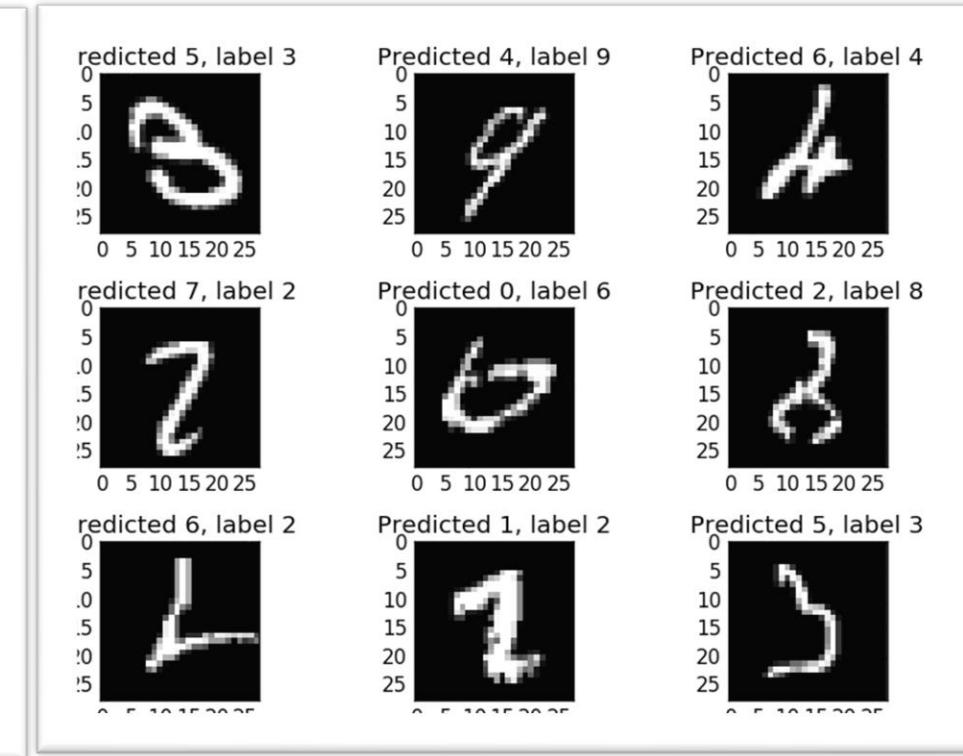


# Review The Classified Results of CNN

Correctly classified

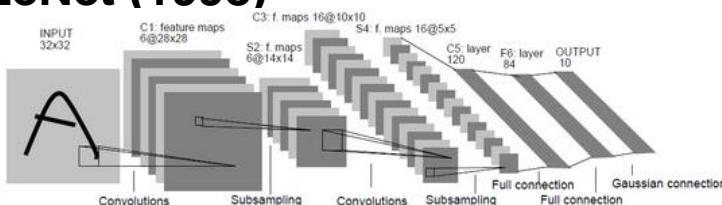


Incorrectly classified

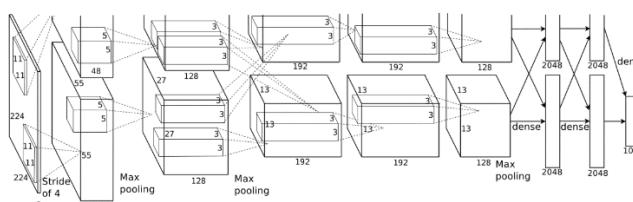


# Examples of Convolution NN

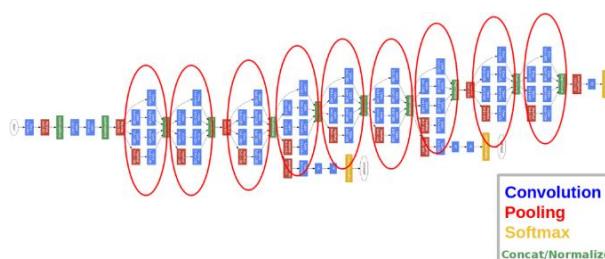
➤ **LeNet (1998)**



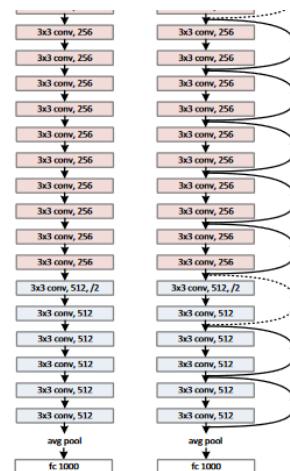
➤ **AlexNet (2012)**



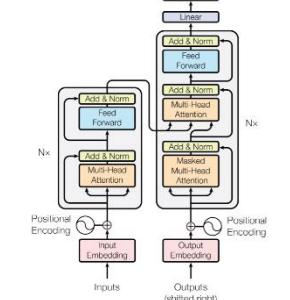
➤ **GoogleLeNet (2014)**



➤ **ResNet (2015)**



➤ **Transformer (2017)**



➤ **Bert (2018)**

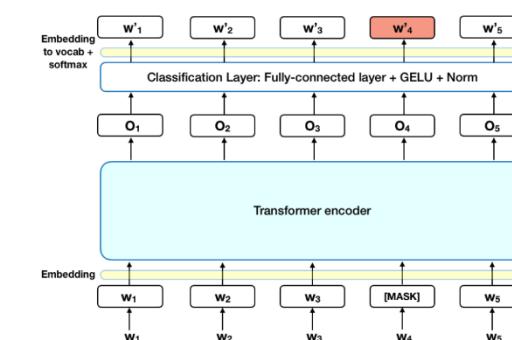


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

# Machine Learning Courses List

- **Machine Learning in Coursera**  
<https://www.coursera.org/learn/machine-learning>
- **Learning from Data (Caltech)**  
<https://work.caltech.edu/telecourse.html>
- **Convolutional Neural Networks for Visual Recognition**  
<http://cs231n.github.io/>
- **Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing**  
<https://cs224n.stanford.edu/>
- **Dive into Deep Learning**  
<http://d2l.ai/index.html>

# Problems (1)

1. (Morning) Try to complete the gradient descent exercise in Colab notebook:  
[https://github.com/lsuhpc/help/loniscworkshop2024/blob/main/day3-4/2024\\_gradient\\_descent\\_y\\_fx.ipynb](https://github.com/lsuhpc/help/loniscworkshop2024/blob/main/day3-4/2024_gradient_descent_y_fx.ipynb), if your answer is correct, you should be able to reproduce the animation in slide 19.
2. (Morning) Play with the one layer softmax regression model, run the model 5 times, what is your average accuracy?
3. (Afternoon) Play with the fully connected 5-layer neural network  
[https://github.com/lsuhpc/help/loniscworkshop2024/blob/main/day3-4/2024\\_keras\\_mnist\\_v2\\_5layer\\_fc.ipynb](https://github.com/lsuhpc/help/loniscworkshop2024/blob/main/day3-4/2024_keras_mnist_v2_5layer_fc.ipynb), try different number of neurons/layers/activation functions, what do you see?
4. (Afternoon) Try to build a LeNet to classify MNIST using this jupyter notebook  
[https://github.com/lsuhpc/help/loniscworkshop2024/blob/main/day3-4/2024\\_keras\\_mnist\\_v5\\_cnn\\_lenet.ipynb](https://github.com/lsuhpc/help/loniscworkshop2024/blob/main/day3-4/2024_keras_mnist_v5_cnn_lenet.ipynb) as a starting point, you can refer to below link as a reference:  
<https://medium.com/@mgazar/lenet-5-in-9-lines-of-code-using-keras-ac99294c8086>
5. Think about a workflow (just a workflow) to solve the problem in slide page 9, how to recognize handwritten characters and cat faces?

# Problems (Continued)

## ➤ Given below Keras code segment

- (You can refer to [https://keras.io/api/layers/convolution\\_layers/convolution2d/](https://keras.io/api/layers/convolution_layers/convolution2d/) )

```
# number of convolutional filters to use
nb_filters = 32
# convolution kernel size
kernel_size = (3, 3)
# size of pooling area for max pooling
pool_size = (2, 2)
model = Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(nb_filters, kernel_size, padding='valid', # no padding
               input_shape=input_shape,
               activation='relu'))
model.add(Conv2D(nb_filters, kernel_size, padding='valid', # no padding
               activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=pool_size))
```

- $$\text{Outsize} = \frac{\text{InSize} + 2 \times \text{Padding} - \text{KernelSize}}{\text{Stride}} + 1$$

1. What is the output shape of the feature map? (Default stride=1) Hint: [output\_width, output\_height, nb\_filters\_out]
2. If we change to `border_mode='same'`, which means we the output has the same size as the input. What is the output shape of the feature map? (Default stride=1)