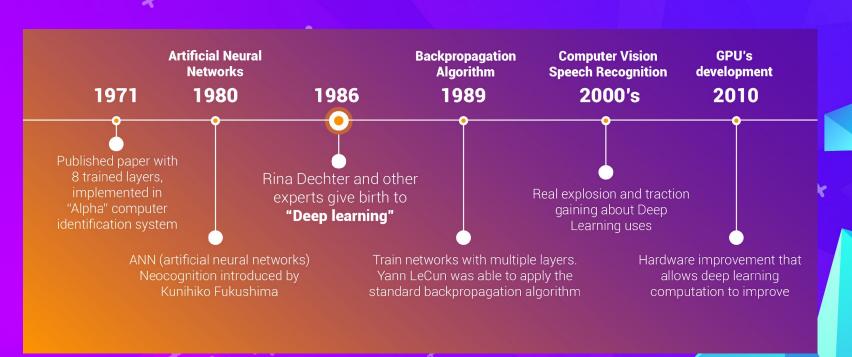
Intro to 15 Tensorflow

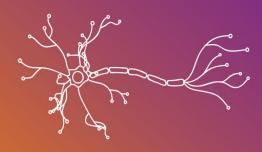
Discovering the mystery

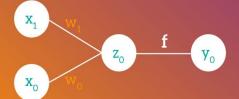


History of Deep Learning





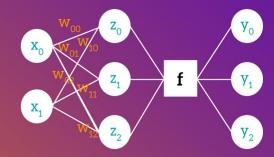


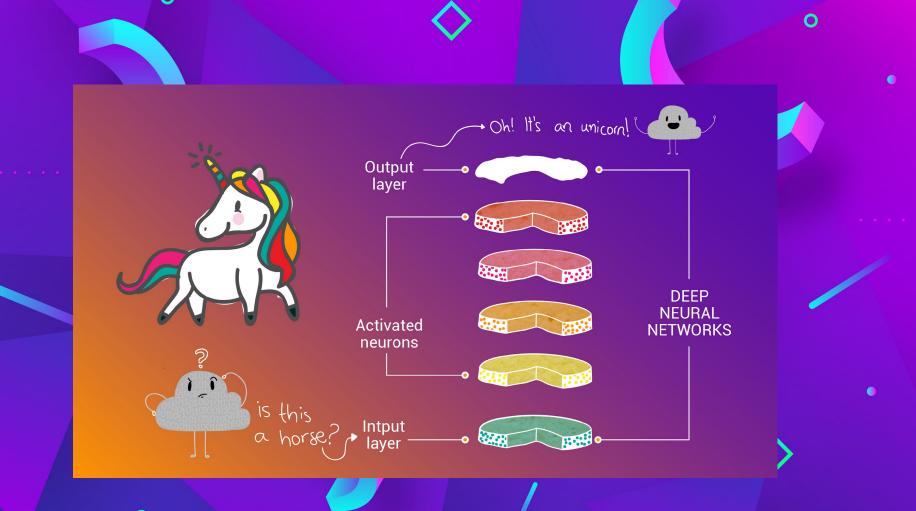


Neural networks

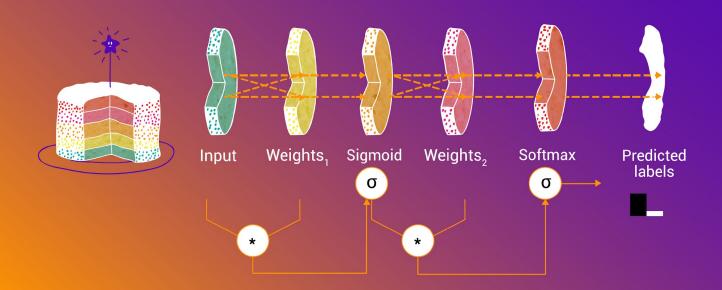
$$z = w * x$$

$$y = f(z)$$





How does a neural network learns?



The main architecture of Tensorflow

→ TRAIN

When you train a model, you use variables to hold and update parameters. Variables contains tensors.

Can be shaped and restored. It has an specific class tf.Variable class

#Create two variables.
Weights =

tf.Variable (tf.random_normal ([10,200], stddv=0,35),
name="weights")

v1 = tf.Variable (..., name="v1") v2 = ff.Variable (..., name="v2")

VARIABLES



ARCHITECTURE TIP

During the training phase, you might discover a variable useful value. Weigths and biases are variables.

By now you should know what the following terms are:

- **Feature**: The input(s) to our model
- **Examples:** An input/output pair used for training
- **>> Labels**: The output of the model
- Layer: A collection of nodes connected together within a neural network.
- **Model**: The representation of your neural network
- Dense and Fully Connected (FC): Each node in one layer is connected to each node in the previous layer.

By now you should know what the following terms are:

- Weights and biases: The internal variables of model
- Loss: The discrepancy between the desired output and the actual output
- MSE: Mean squared error, a type of loss function that counts a small number of large discrepancies as worse than a large number of small ones.
- **Gradient Descent:** An algorithm that changes the internal variables a bit at a time to gradually reduce the loss function.

Regression: A model that outputs a single value. For example, an estimate of a house's value.

Classification: A model that outputs a probability distribution across several categories.



THANKS!

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