

01110111 01101111 01101101 01100101 01101110
00100000 01100011 01100001 01101110 00100000
01100011 01101111 01100100 01100101 00001010



CODING ANGELS

專屬全台女大專院校生的科技工作坊

線上工作坊：2/28 ~ 3/4, 2022

實體工作坊：3/5 & 6, 2022

專屬全台女大專院校生的科技工作坊

講師：Yvonne & Jolin



0110111 0110111 0110111 0110111 0110111 011
00100000 01100011 01100001 01101110 001
01100011 01101111 01100100 01100101 000



Agenda

- How Machine Learning works on Azure
- Azure Cognitive Services
- Low Code your AI Apps with Power Apps



What is Machine Learning ?



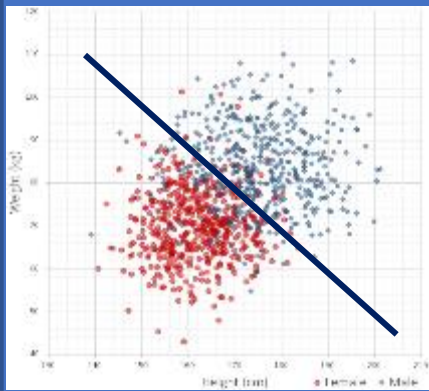
Using **known data**, develop a **model** to predict **unknown data**.

Common Classes of Algorithms

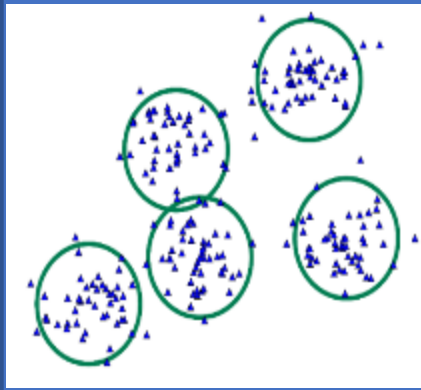
(Supervised | Unsupervised)



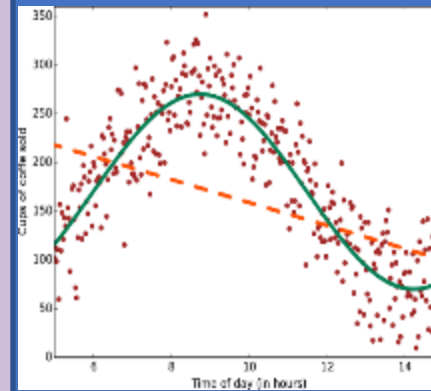
Classification



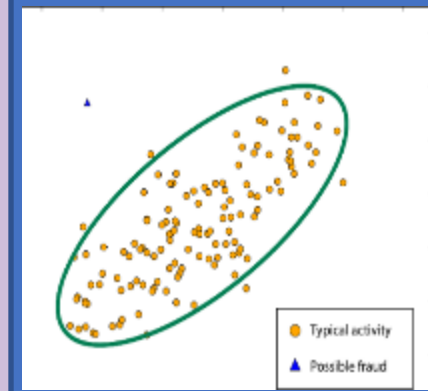
Clustering



Regression



Anomaly Detection



Machine Learning on Azure

Domain specific pretrained models

To reduce time to market

Familiar Data Science tools

To simplify model development

Popular frameworks

To build advanced deep learning solutions

Productive services

To empower data science and development teams

Powerful infrastructure

To accelerate deep learning



Vision



Speech



Language



Search



PyCharm



Jupyter



Visual Studio Code



Command line



Pytorch



TensorFlow



Scikit-Learn



Onnx



Azure
Databricks



Azure Machine
Learning



Machine
Learning VMs



CPU



GPU



FPGA



From the Intelligent Cloud to the Intelligent Edge



Azure AI

AI apps and agents



Azure Cognitive Services

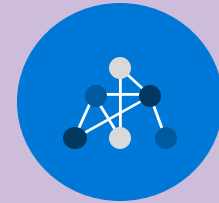
Azure Bot Service

Knowledge mining



Azure Search

Machine learning



Azure Databricks

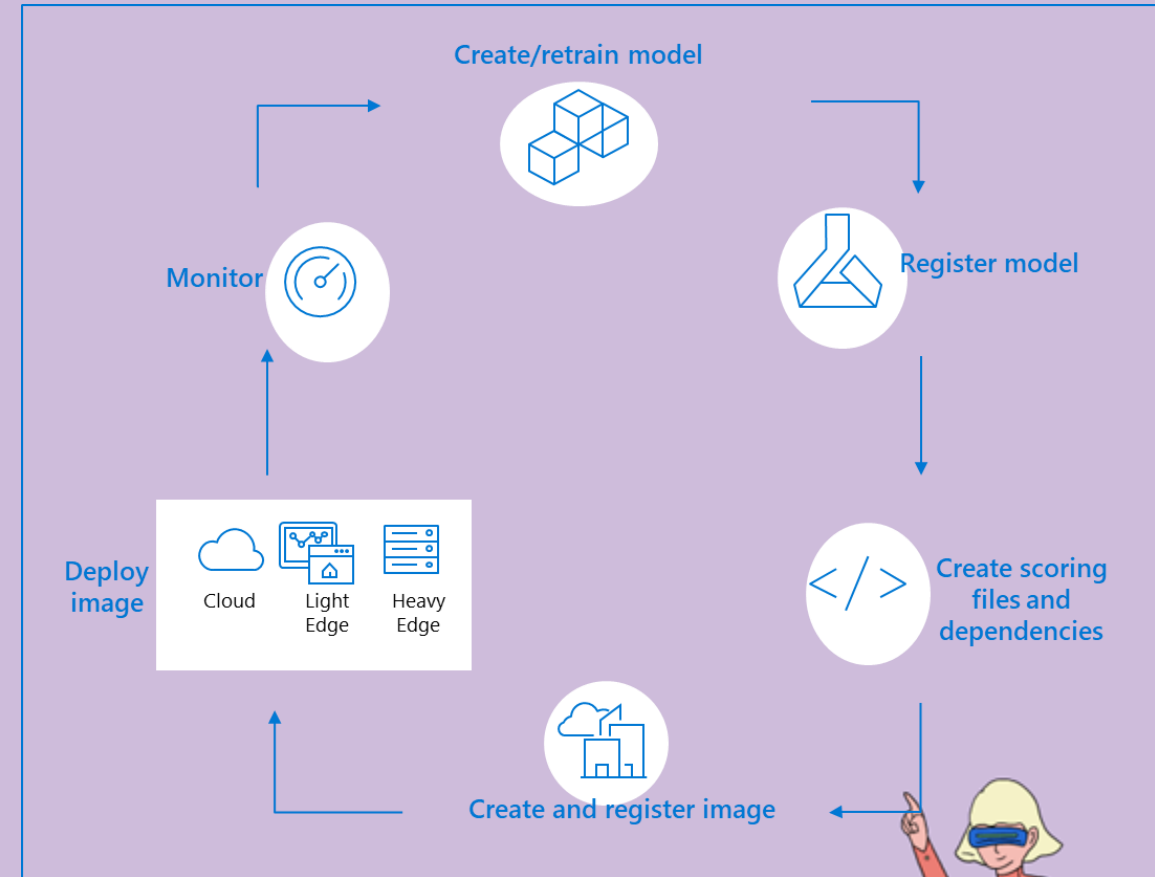
Azure Machine Learning

Azure AI Infrastructure



Manage Model Lifecycle

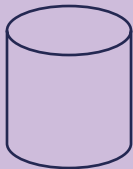
- **Track model versions & metadata** with a centralized **model registry**
- **Package, validate, profile** models to guarantee correct behavior
- **Manage dependencies** for training and inference
- Provide **scalable compute** for training and inference
- Capture **metrics & telemetry** – health, performance, inputs / outputs
- **Encapsulate each step** in the lifecycle to **enable automation** via CI/CD and DevOps



Azure Machine Learning pipelines

Prepare data

Data ingestion



Data storage locations

Data Preparation

Normalization

Transformation

Validation

Featurization

Build & train models

Model building & training

Hyper-parameter tuning

Automatic model selection

Model testing

Model validation

Deploy & predict

Model deployment

Deployment

Batch scoring



Azure Machine Learning

Make data scientists to be more productive

Enable your organization to manage the ML lifecycle through MLOps

Azure Cloud
Services



Python
SDK



Cross-Platform
CLI

That enables you to

- ✓ Prepare Data
- ✓ Build Models
- ✓ Train Models

- ✓ Manage Models
- ✓ Track Experiments
- ✓ Deploy Models



011 01101111 01101101 01100101 01101110
000 01100011 01100001 01101110 00100000
011 01101111 01100100 01100101 00001010

Azure ML service

Key Artifacts



Workspace



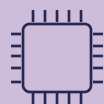
Models



Experiments



Pipelines



Compute Target



Images



Deployment



Data Stores



01110111 01101111 01101101 01100101
00100000 01100011 01100001 01101110

01010101 01010101 01010101 01010101
01010101 01010101 01010101 01010101

01010101 01010101 01010101 01010101
01010101 01010101 01010101 01010101

Search by name, tags and description

Flight Delays



Autosave on



100%



Modules



Apply Math Operation

Microsoft

Applies a mathematical operation to column values.

6/17/2020

Apply SQL Transformation

Microsoft

Runs a SQLite query on input datasets to transform the data.

6/17/2020

Clean Missing Data

Microsoft

Specifies how to handle the values missing from a dataset.

6/17/2020

Clip Values

Microsoft

Detects outliers and clips or replaces their values.

6/17/2020

Flight Delays Data

Normalize Data



Microsoft Azure Machine Learning

private_preview_demo > Designer > Authoring

Search by name, tags and description

Pipeline-Created-on-01-08-2021

Submit Publish ...

104 assets in total

100% Autosave on

Not started

Assets

- Datasets
- Experiments
- Modules
- Pipelines
- Models
- Endpoints
- Manage
- Compute
- Datastores
- Data Labeling

104 assets in total

- Datasets (8)
- Sample datasets (16)
- Custom Module (1)

XGBRegressorTraining

Version 0.0.1

Blanca Li

Tutorial

1/8

Data Input and Output (3)

Data Transformation (19)

Feature Selection (2)

Statistical Functions (1)

Machine Learning Algorithms (19)

Model Training (4)

Model Scoring & Evaluation (6)

Python Language (2)

R Language (1)

Text Analytics (7)

Computer Vision (6)

Recommendation (5)

Anomaly Detection (2)

Web Service (2)

Component Metadata

Component Interface Flow

Component Environment

```
1 import os
2 import sys
3 import argparse
4 import pandas as pd
5 import numpy as np
6 from pathlib import Path
7 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
8 from azureml.studio.core.io.data_frame_directory import load_data_frame_from_directory, save_data_frame_to_directory
9
10 import xgboost as xgb
11
12 ## Parse args
13 parser = argparse.ArgumentParser("XGBRegressorTraining")
14 parser.add_argument("--Training_Data", type=str, help="Training dataset")
15 parser.add_argument("--Label_Col", type=str, help="Label column in the dataset.")
16 parser.add_argument("--Learning_rate", type=float, help="Boosting learning rate.")
17 parser.add_argument("--Max_depth", type=int, help="Maximum tree depth for base learners.")
18 parser.add_argument("--Model_FileName", type=str, help="Name of the model file.")
19 parser.add_argument("--Model_Path", type=str, help="Path to store XGBoost model file in json format.")
20 args = parser.parse_args()
21
22 ## Load data from DataFrameDirectory to Pandas DataFrame
23 training_df = load_data_frame_from_directory(args.Training_Data, data_dir=args.Label_Col)
24 training_df_features = training_df[[c for c in df.columns if c != args.Label_Col]]
25 training_df_label = training_df[args.Label_Col]
26
27 ## Train model
28 xg_reg = xgb.XGBRegressor(
29     objective='reg:linear', colsample_bytree=0.3, alpha=10, estimators=10,
30     learning_rate=args.Learning_rate, max_depth=args.Max_depth)
31
32 xg_reg.fit(training_df_features, training_df_label)
33
34 ## Output model
35 os.makedirs(args.Model_Path, exist_ok=True)
36 xg_reg.save_model(args.Model_Path + "/" + args.Model_FileName)
```

Your own code logic

PY Code

```
1 # This is a tutorial component spec yaml file for XGBRegressor.
2 # For more details, please refer to https://aka.ms/azureml-component-specs
3 $schema: http://azureml/sdk-2-0/CommandComponent.json
4 name: microsoft.com.azureml.samples.XGBRegressorTraining
5 version: 0.0.1
6 display_name: XGBRegressorTraining
7 type: CommandComponent
8 is_deterministic: false
9 tags:
10   - Tutorial:
11     - Training_Data: DataFrameDirectory
12       type: DataFrameDirectory
13       optional: false
14       Label_Col:
15         type: String
16         optional: false
17         description: Label column in the dataset.
18       Model_FileName:
19         type: String
20         optional: false
21         description: Name of the model file.
22       Learning_rate:
23         type: Float
24         default: 0.1
25         optional: false
26         description: Boosting learning rate
27       Max_depth:
28         type: Integer
29         default: 5
30         optional: false
31         description: Maximum tree depth for base learners.
32 outputs:
33   Model_Path:
34     type: path
35     command:
36       python XGBRegressorTraining.py --Training_Data {inputs.Training_Data} --Model_FileName {inputs.Model_FileName}
37       --Label_Col {inputs.Label_Col} --Learning_rate {inputs.Learning_rate}
38       --Max_depth {inputs.Max_depth} --Model_Path {outputs.Model_Path}
39 environment:
40   docker:
41     image: mcr.microsoft.com/azureml/intelmpi2018.3-ubuntu16.04
42   conda:
43     conda_dependencies:
44       name: project_environment
45       channels:
46         - defaults
47       dependencies:
48         - python=3.7.6
49         - pip=20.0
50         - pip:
51           - azureml-core==0.1.0
52           - azure
53           - azure
54           - iv
55           - extra-index-url https://pypl.org/simple
56           - pyarrow
57           - pandas
58           - scikit-learn
59           - numpy
60           - xgboost
61 os: Linux
```

Yaml Spec

UI

XGBRegressorTraining

Label_Col *

price

Model_FileName *

xgb-model-file

Learning_rate *

0.1

Max_depth *

5

Output settings

Module information

Name

microsoft.com.azureml.samples.XGBRegressorTraining

Version

0.0.1 Default

Module ID

84d-8d052d197eea

Description

--

Tags

Tutorial

[AzureMachineLearningGallery/tutorial1-use-existing-components.md](https://github.com/AzureMachineLearningGallery/tutorial1-use-existing-components.md) at main · Azure/AzureMachineLearningGallery (github.com)



AutoML

Which features?

Mileage

Condition

Car brand

Year of make

Regulations

...

Gradient Boosted

Nearest Neighbors

SVM

Bayesian Regression

LGBM

...

Which algorithm?

Parameter 1

Parameter 2

Parameter 3

Parameter 4

Criterion

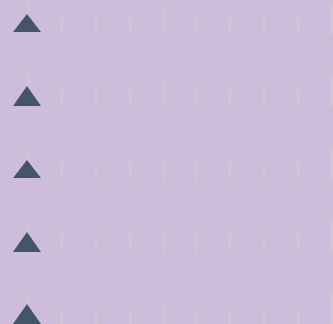
Loss

Min Samples Split

Min Samples Leaf

Others

Which parameters?



30%

Model



Microsoft > dem0 > Notebooks

Notebooks

Get started

Files Samples

Cn + ↺ <<

Users

yvshih

quickstart-azureml-in-10m...

.amlignore

quickstart-azureml-in-1...

quickstart-azureml-in-10m...

PY score.py

PY utils.py

quickstart-azureml-i x

Edit in VS Code (pr...

● Compute: No computes found

● No kernel connected

Your document is currently not connected to a compute. Switch to a running compute or create a new compute to run a cell.

Viewing

Last saved a few seconds ago

- Download a dataset and look at the data
- Train an image classification model and log metrics using MLflow
- Deploy the model to do real-time inference

Import Data

Before you train a model, you need to understand the data you're using to train it. In this section, learn how to:

- Download the MNIST dataset
- Display some sample images

You'll use Azure Open Datasets to get the raw MNIST data files. [Azure Open Datasets](#) are curated public datasets that you can use to add scenario-specific features to machine learning solutions for better models. Each dataset has a corresponding class, `MNIST` in this case, to retrieve the data in different ways.

```
1 import os
2 from azureml.opendatasets import MNIST
3
4 data_folder = os.path.join(os.getcwd(), "/tmp/qs_data")
5 os.makedirs(data_folder, exist_ok=True)
6
7 mnist_file_dataset = MNIST.get_file_dataset()
8 mnist_file_dataset.download(data_folder, overwrite=True)
```

[] Press shift + enter to execute cells

Take a look at the data

Load the compressed files into `numpy` arrays. Then use `matplotlib` to plot 30 random images from the dataset with their labels above them.

Note this step requires a `load_data` function that's included in an `utils.py` file. This file is placed in the same folder as this notebook. The `load_data` function simply parses the compressed files into numpy arrays.

```
1 from utils import load_data
```


Datasets in Azure Machine Learning

Manage data

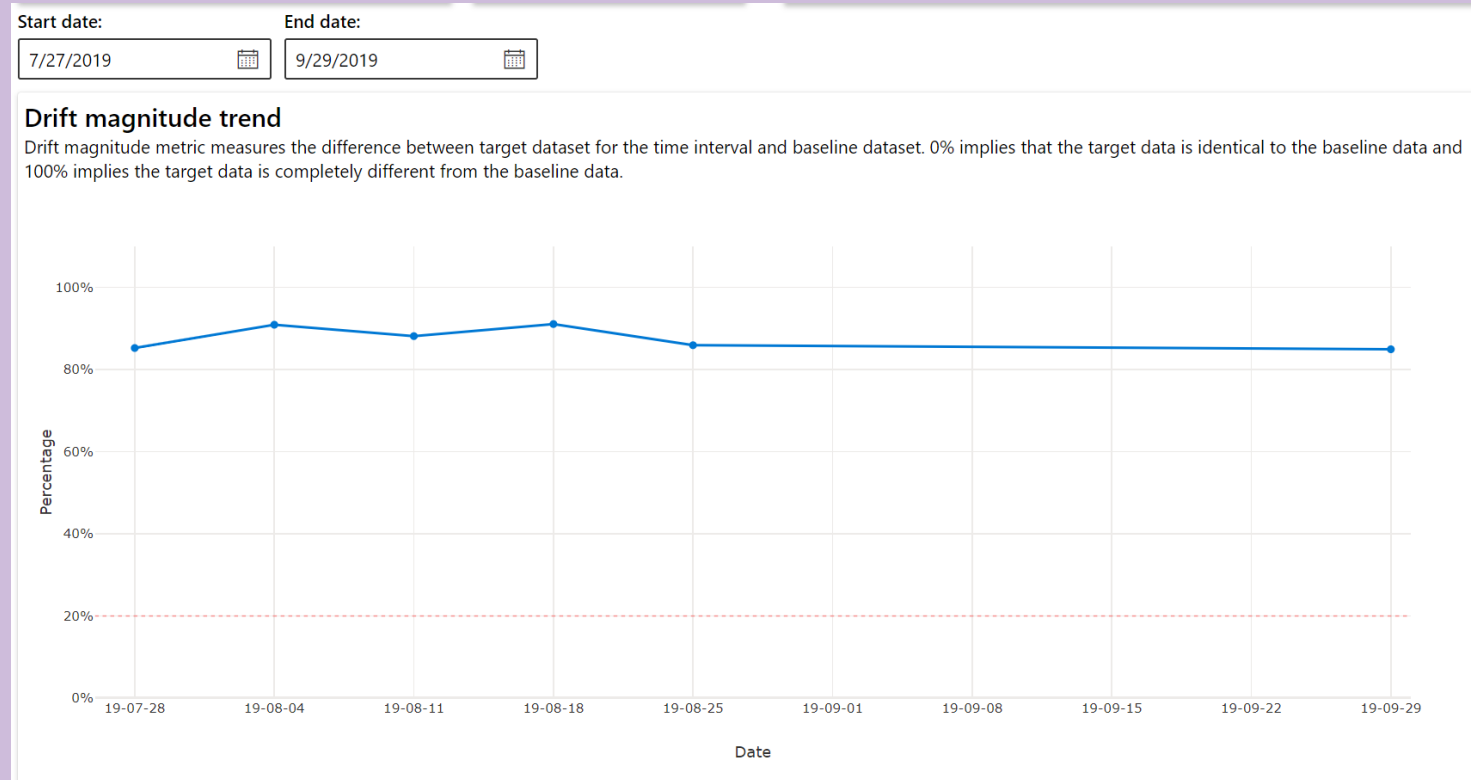
Decrease friction by having consistent data artifacts throughout the ML workflow

Explore and transform at scale

Use one code artifact (which is lazily-evaluated for scalability) locally and on different runtimes

Reproduce and collaborate

Enable teammates to reference and work on shared data artifacts



Data Labeling

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning

my-ws > Data Labeling > Create project

Project details

Project name *

Media type *

☒ Image ☐ Text

Labeling task type *

☒ Image Classification Multi-class

☐ Image Classification Multi-label

☐ Object Identification (Bounding Box)

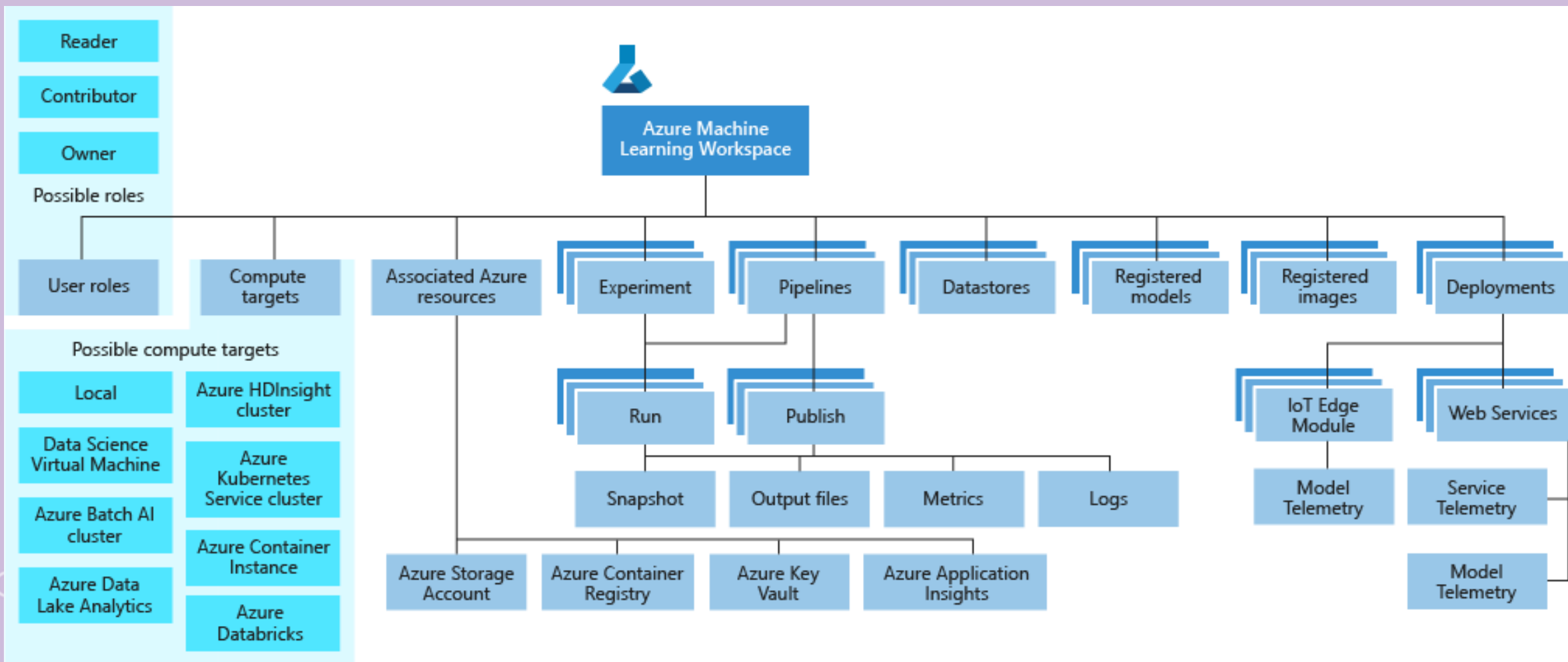
☐ Instance Segmentation (Polygon) (Preview)

Apply only a single class from a set of classes to an image

[Learn more](#)

Back Next Cancel

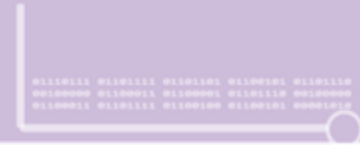
Azure ML service Workspace Taxonomy





0111 01101111 01101101 01100101 01101110
0000 01100011 01100001 01101110 00100000
0011 01101111 01100100 01100101 00001010

DEMO



01110111 01101111 01101101 01100101
00100000 11000011 01100001 01101110

01101111 01101111 01101101 01101111 01101111
01100000 01100001 01100001 01101111 01100000
01100001 01101111 01101101 01101111 00001010

0000 0000 0000 0000 00000000 0000 0000 00000000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

Bring AI to every application

Redefine existing applications with AI



Vision



Speech



Language



Knowledge



Pre-built AI services



Create new conversational AI experiences



Conversational AI platform





Cognitive Services





Introduction of speaker

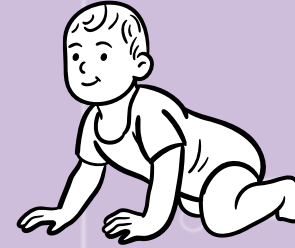
Jolin Cai

- Face API Software Engineer
- Azure Support Engineer

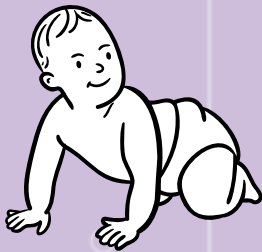




What is Cognitive Services?



Azure Cognitive Services enable your applications to see, hear, speak, understand, and even make decisions.





Categories of Cognitive Services

Vision

Language

Speech

Decision



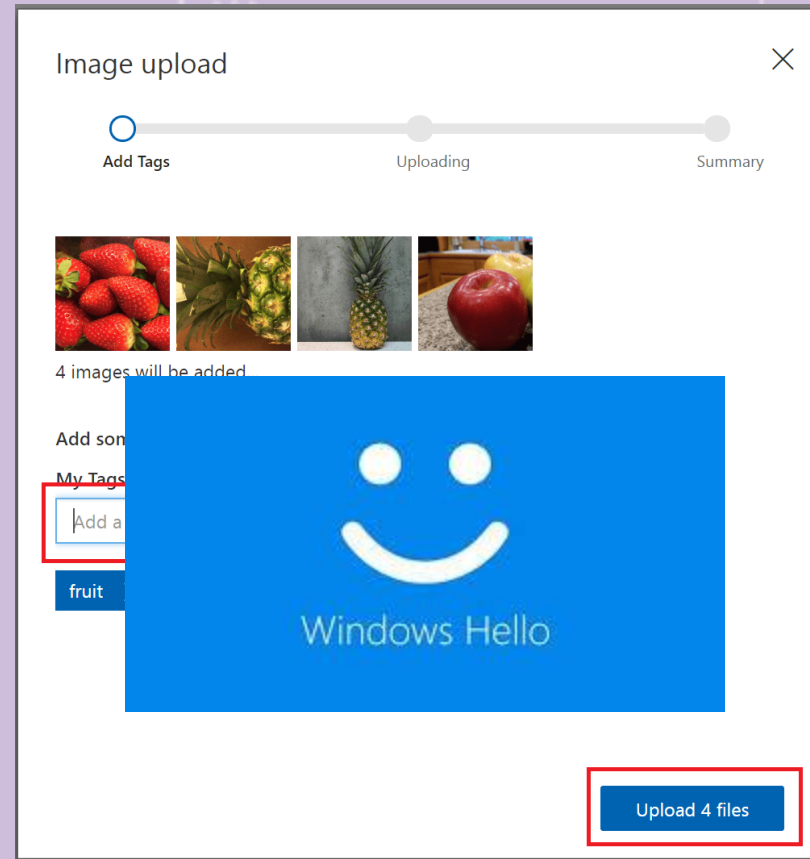


Vision

Custom Vision

Computer Vision

Face



Face – Scenario(Uber)

Uber boosts platform security
with the Face API, part of
Microsoft Cognitive Services





Speech

Speech to Text
Text to Speech



Speech – Scenario(VEGAS)





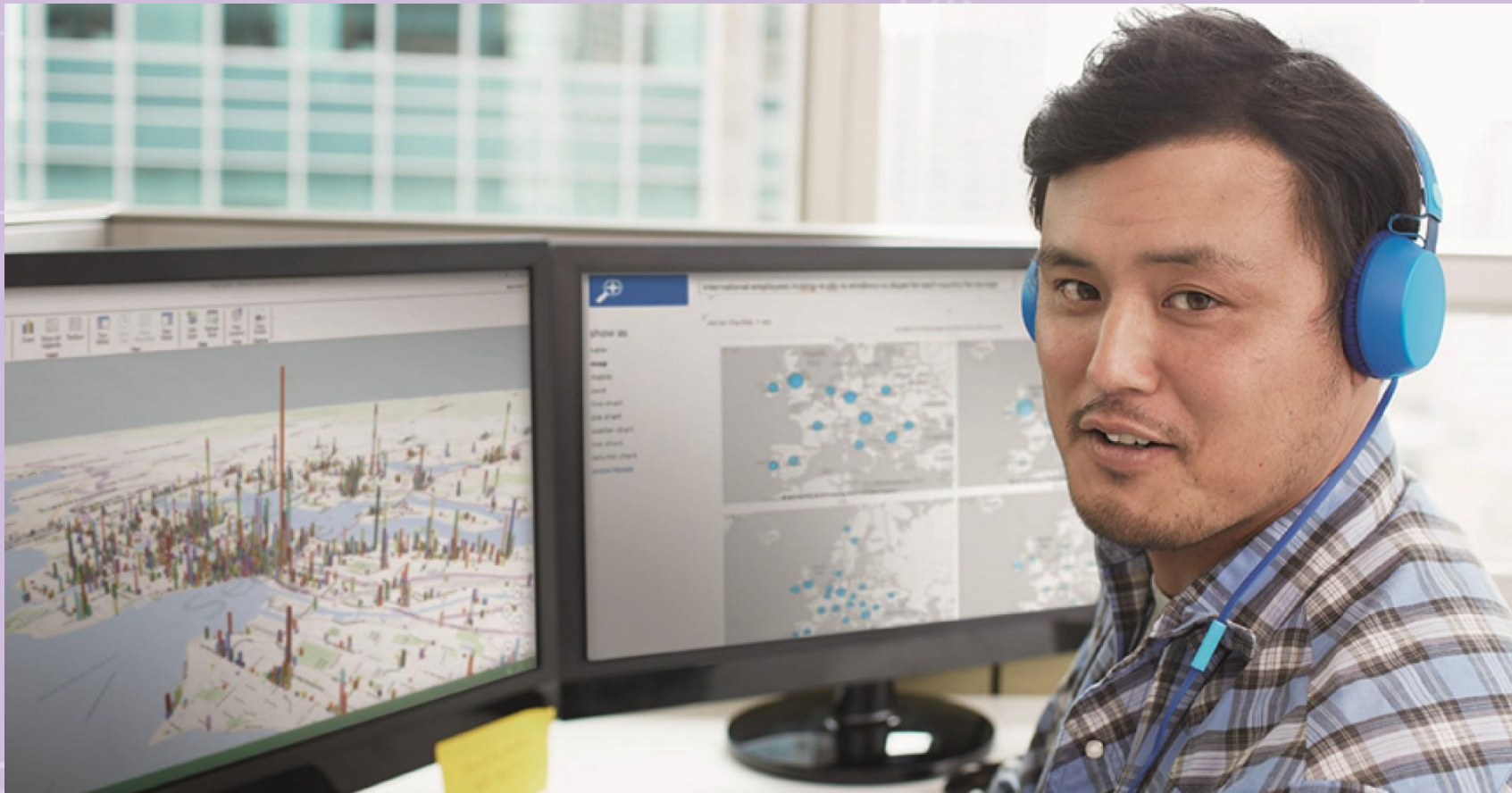
Language

Analyze sentiment and opinions
Conversational language understanding

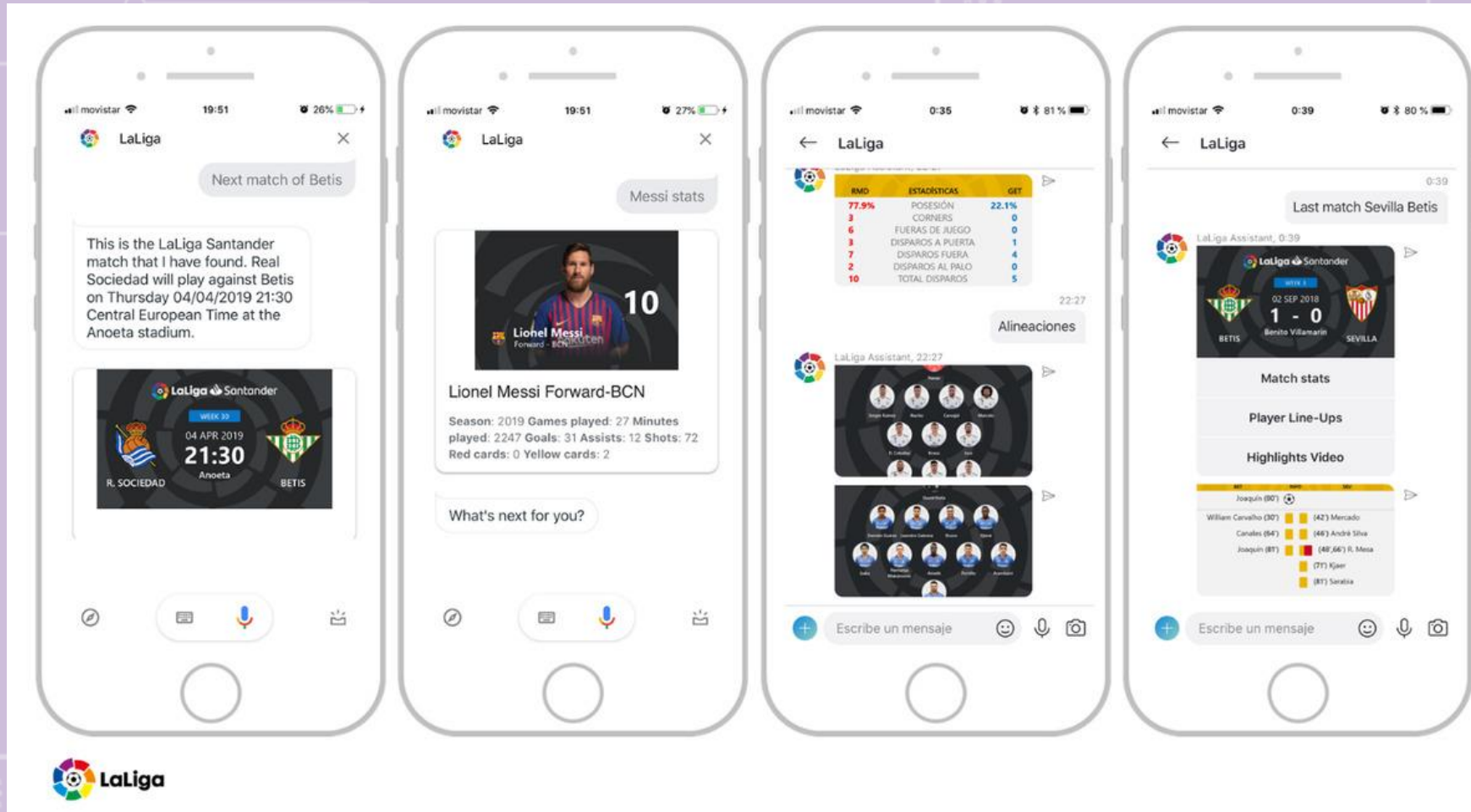




Language – Scenario(Microsoft)



Language – Scenario(LaLiga)





Decision APIs

Content Moderator
Personalizer

We think you may like...

coming AI challenges and ethics risks

Published 1 days ago

[Dan Thorp-Lancaster](#)



Reward

0.1



Decision APIs – Scenario(Greenwood Campbell)



and then there was winners chosen for
best fan and happiest fan and saddest fan.



Challenges of Privacy





Thanks for
your attention!

