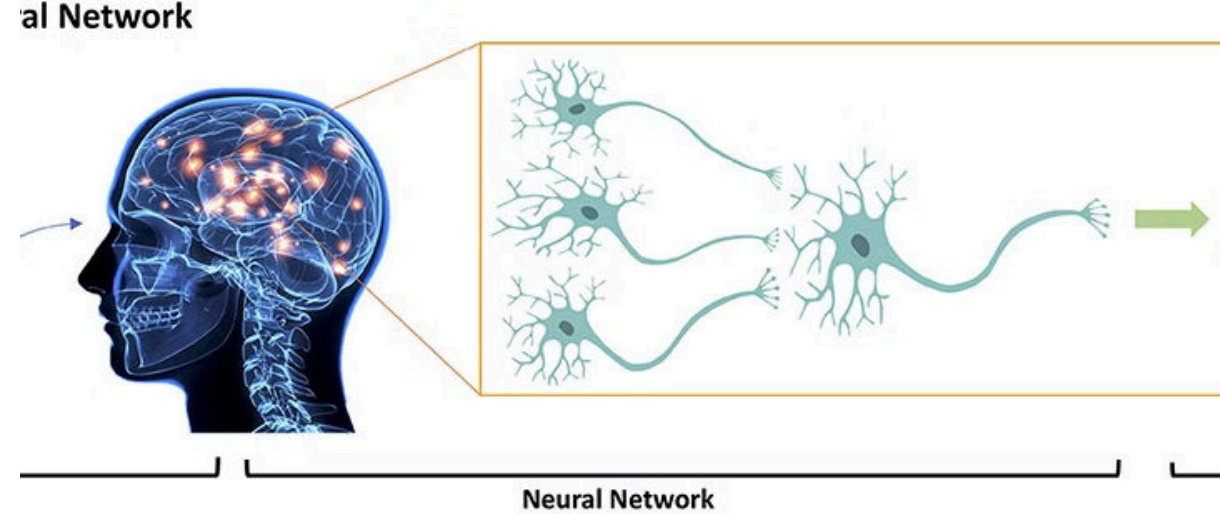
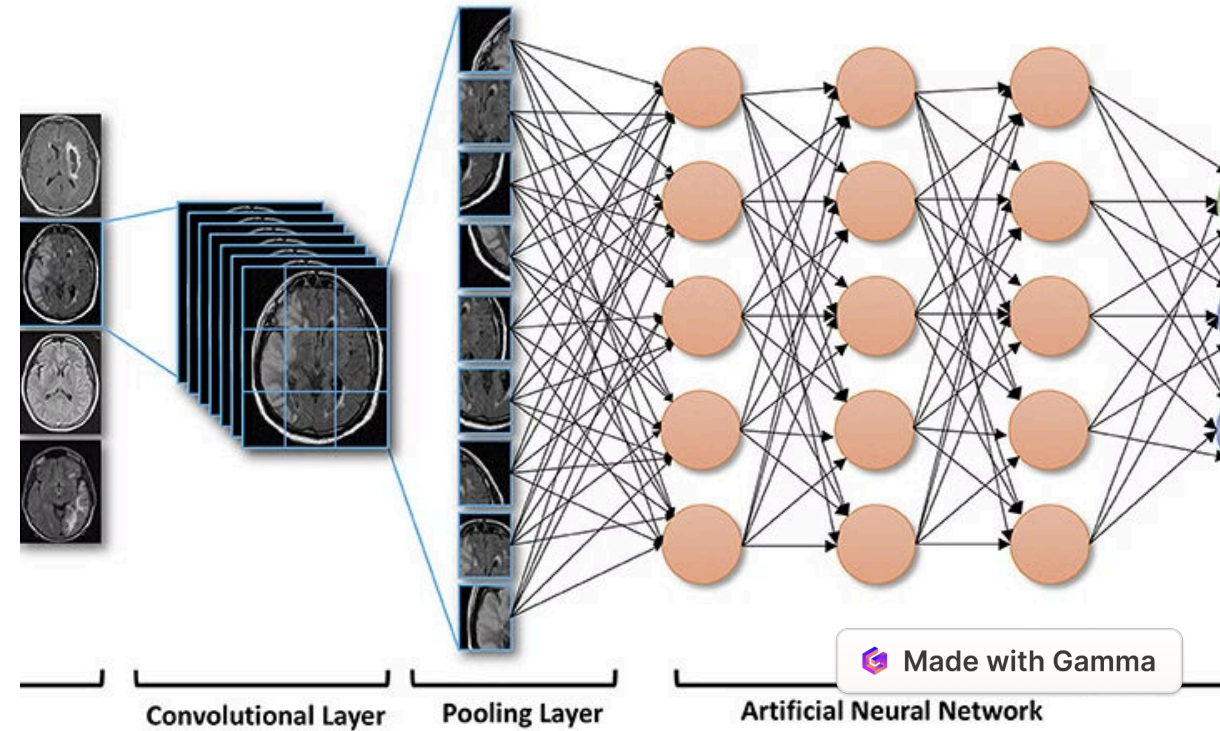


Introduction to Deep Learning

Deep learning is a subset of machine learning that uses neural networks with multiple layers to extract higher-level features from data. It's at the forefront of artificial intelligence, enabling machines to automatically learn and make decisions from data.



al Network(Convolutional Neural Network)



What is Deep Learning?

1 **Complex Data Analysis**
Deep learning is capable of analyzing and processing complex, unstructured data such as images, audio, and natural language.

2 **Feature Extraction**
It focuses on automatically identifying and extracting hierarchical representations of data, leading to more accurate results.

3 **Pattern Recognition**
It is used to recognize patterns and make decisions based on those patterns, typically mimicking the human brain's capabilities.



Neural Networks and Their Architecture

Structure

Neural networks consist of layers of interconnected nodes that process and transform data, eventually producing an output.

Activation Functions

Each node applies a mathematical function to the input signal, transforming it into the desired output.

Training Algorithms

Different optimization algorithms are used to adjust the connections' strengths based on the input data.

neural networks vs deep neural networks

neural networks have three layers : input layer, hidden layer, output layer

Deep neural networks : is a type of neural network with multiple hidden layers between the input and the output layers. The term “deep” refers to the number of hidden layers

The key difference between a Neural Network and a Deep Neural Network is the depth of the network.

Training Deep Learning Models

1

Data Collection

Acquire and preprocess the data used to train the model.

2

Model Building

Develop the architecture and parameters of the deep learning model for the specific task.

3

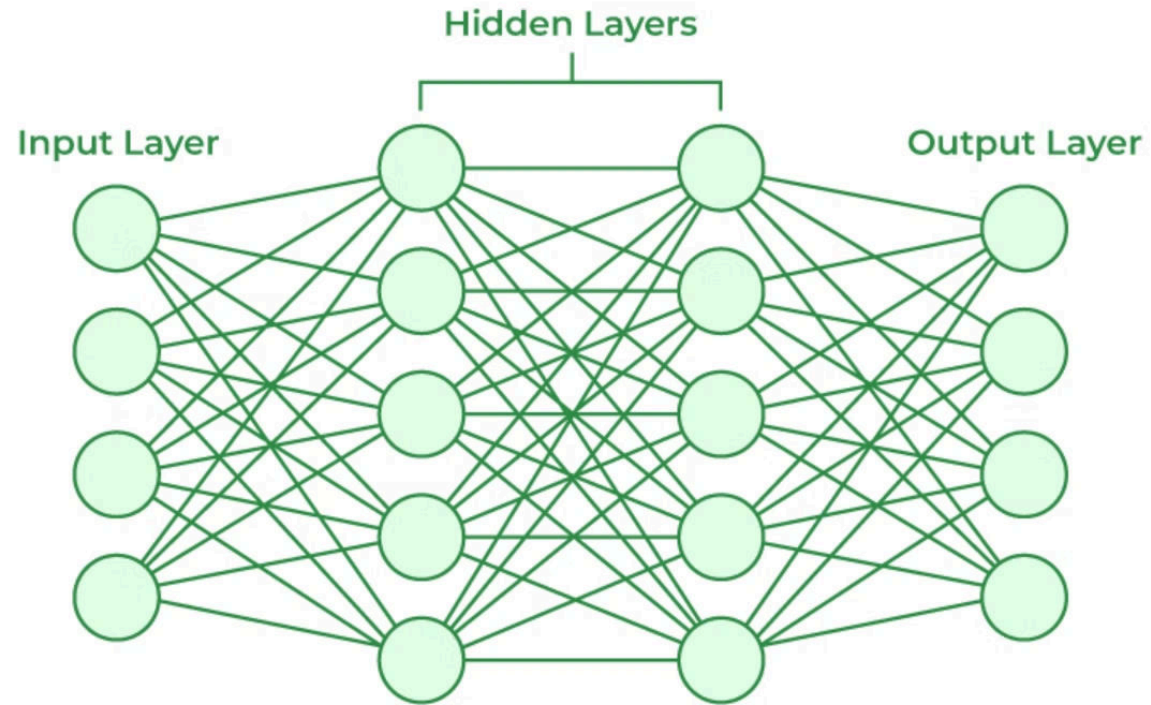
Evaluation

Assess the model's performance on validation data and fine-tune it for better accuracy.

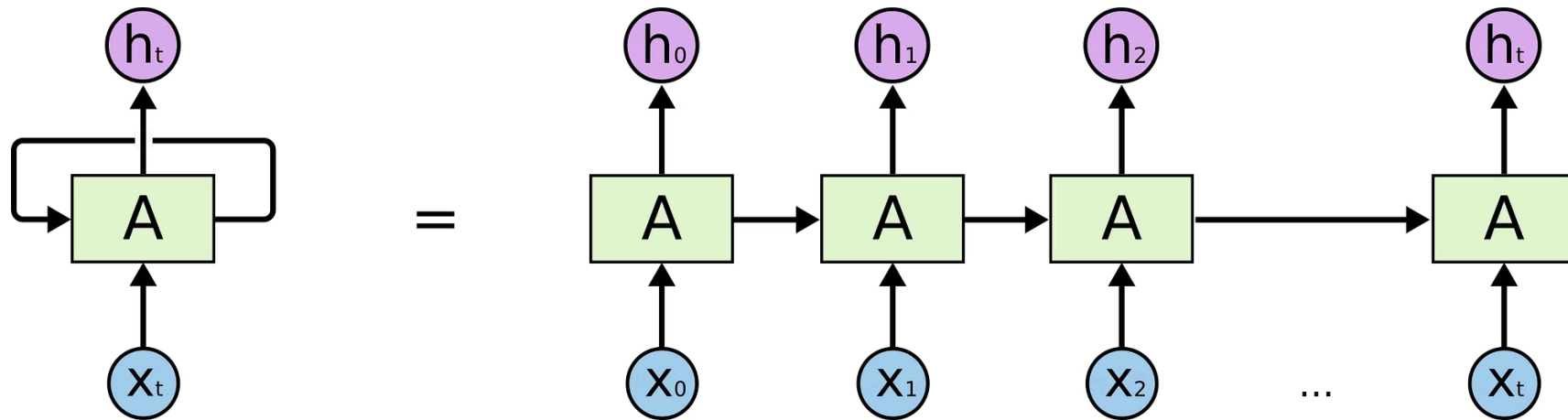
Deep learning architectures

1. Artificial neural networks
2. Recurrent neural networks
3. Long Short term memory (LSTM)
4. Convolutional neural networks (CNN)
5. Transformer
6. Generative adversarial Networks (GAN)

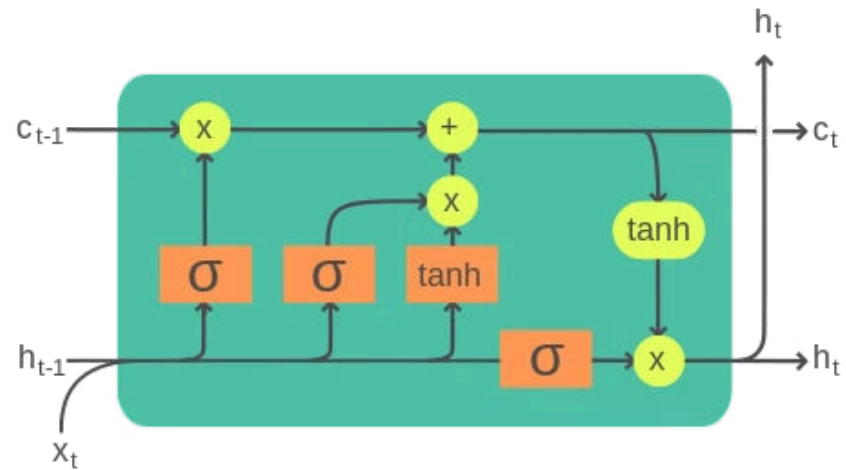
Artificial neural networks



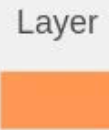
Recurrent neural networks



Long Short Term Memory



Legend:



Layer



Componentwise

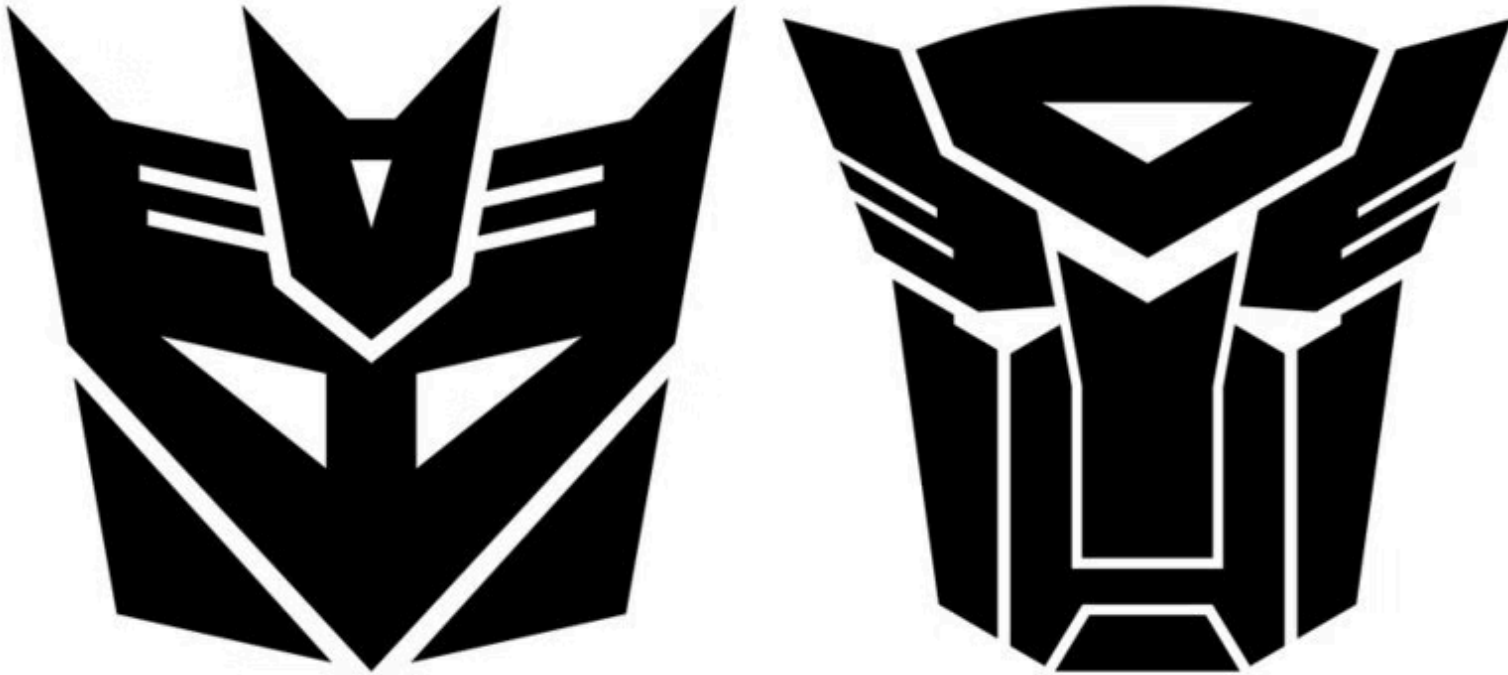


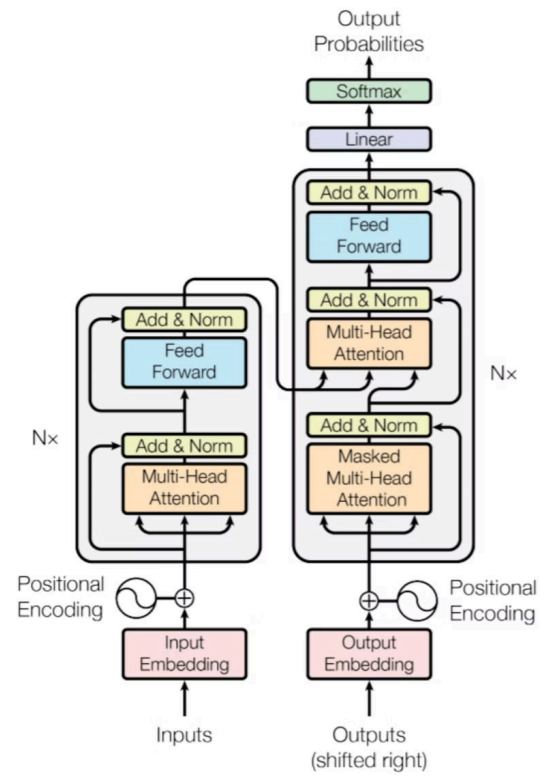
Copy



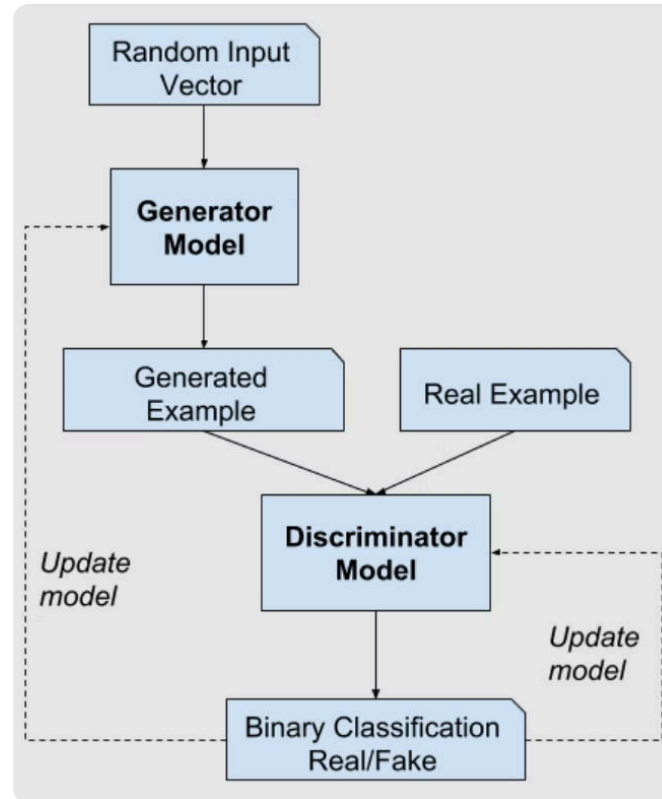
Concatenate

Transformer





Generative adversarial network

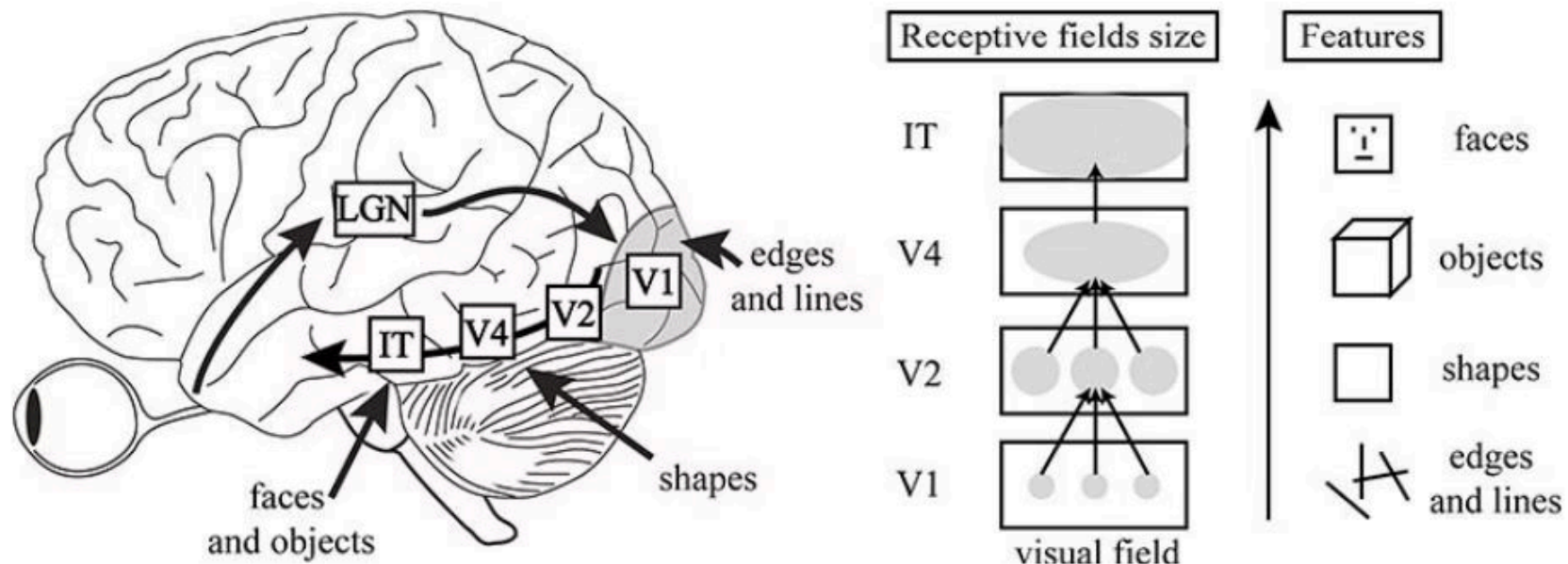


What is a CNN?

The name «Convolutional Neural Network» indicates that the network employs a mathematical operation called Convolution. Convolution is a specialized kind of linear operation. Convolutional networks are simply neural networks that use convolution in place of general matrix multiplication in at least one of their layers.

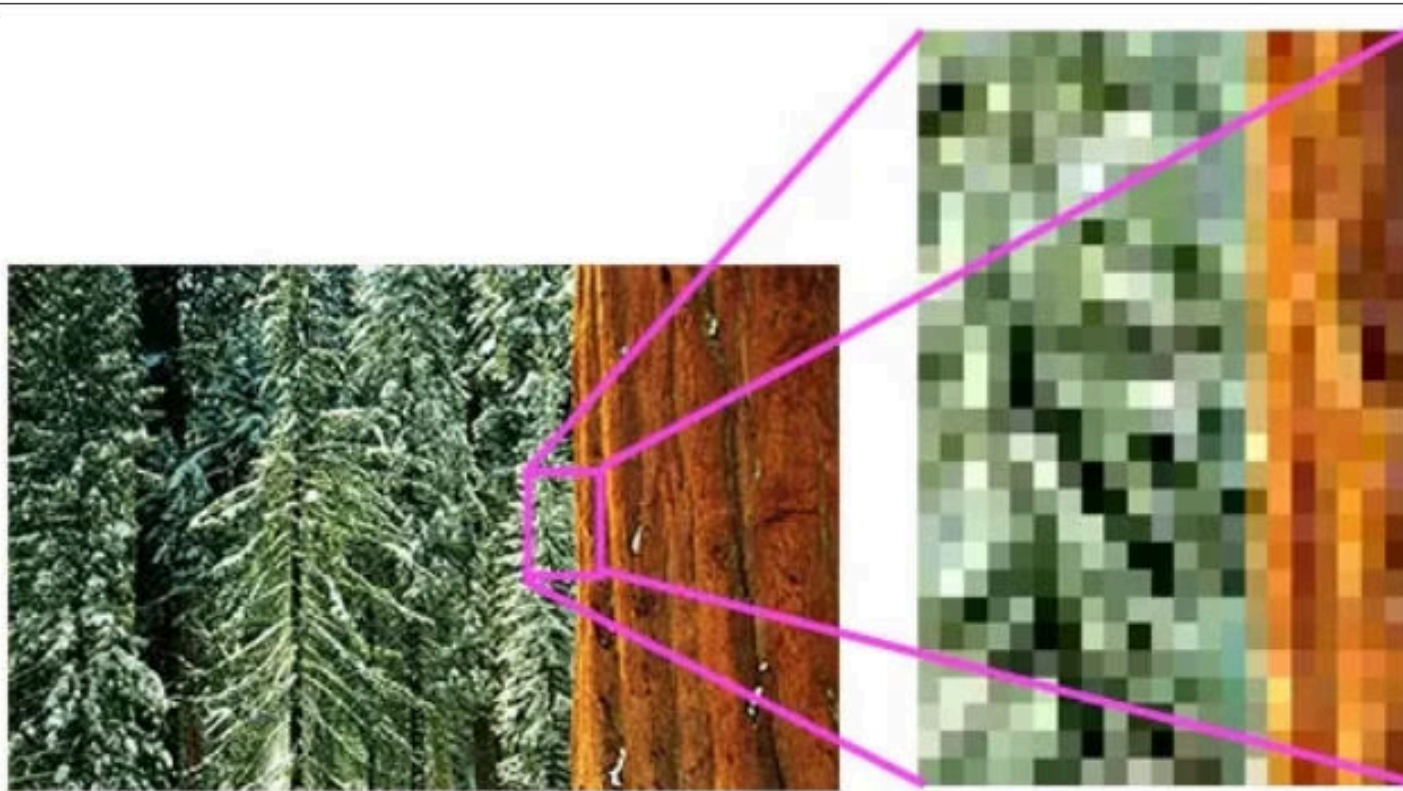
Architecture of the visual cortex:

CNNs are basically inspired from the concept of the human brain, specifically the visual cortex.



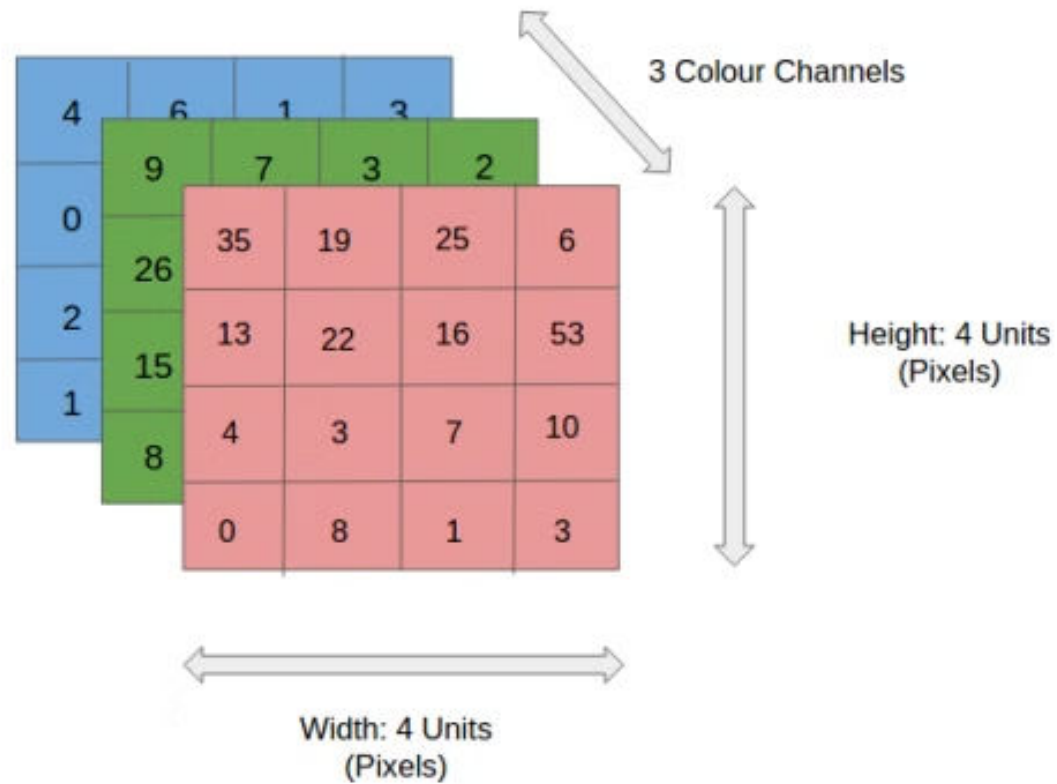
images

pixel

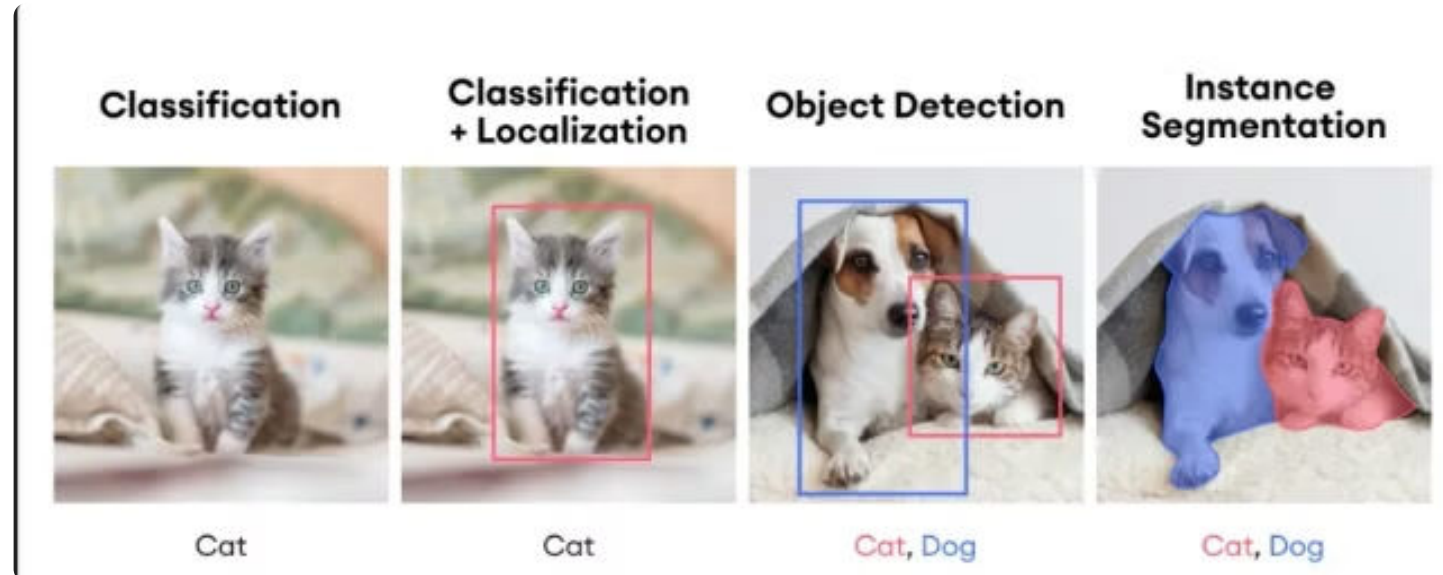


images

RGB



classification vs object detection vs segmentation



PyTorch Library



1 **Dynamic Computation Graphs**
PyTorch allows for the creation of computational graphs that change during runtime, providing flexibility.

2 **Scalability**
It supports easy scaling of deep learning models to large datasets and GPUs.

3 **Research and Production**
Used extensively in both academic research and production environments for various applications.

TensorFlow Library



Highly Scalable

Provides distributed computing and deployment across multiple platforms.

Rich Ecosystem

Comes with a wide variety of tools, libraries, and community support for deep learning tasks.

Model Compatibility

Supports easy integration with different hardware, allowing for efficient model deployment.

what are tensors

central data abstraction used for numeric computation. you can create array of tensors, integers, float .

can run on either CPU or GPU.