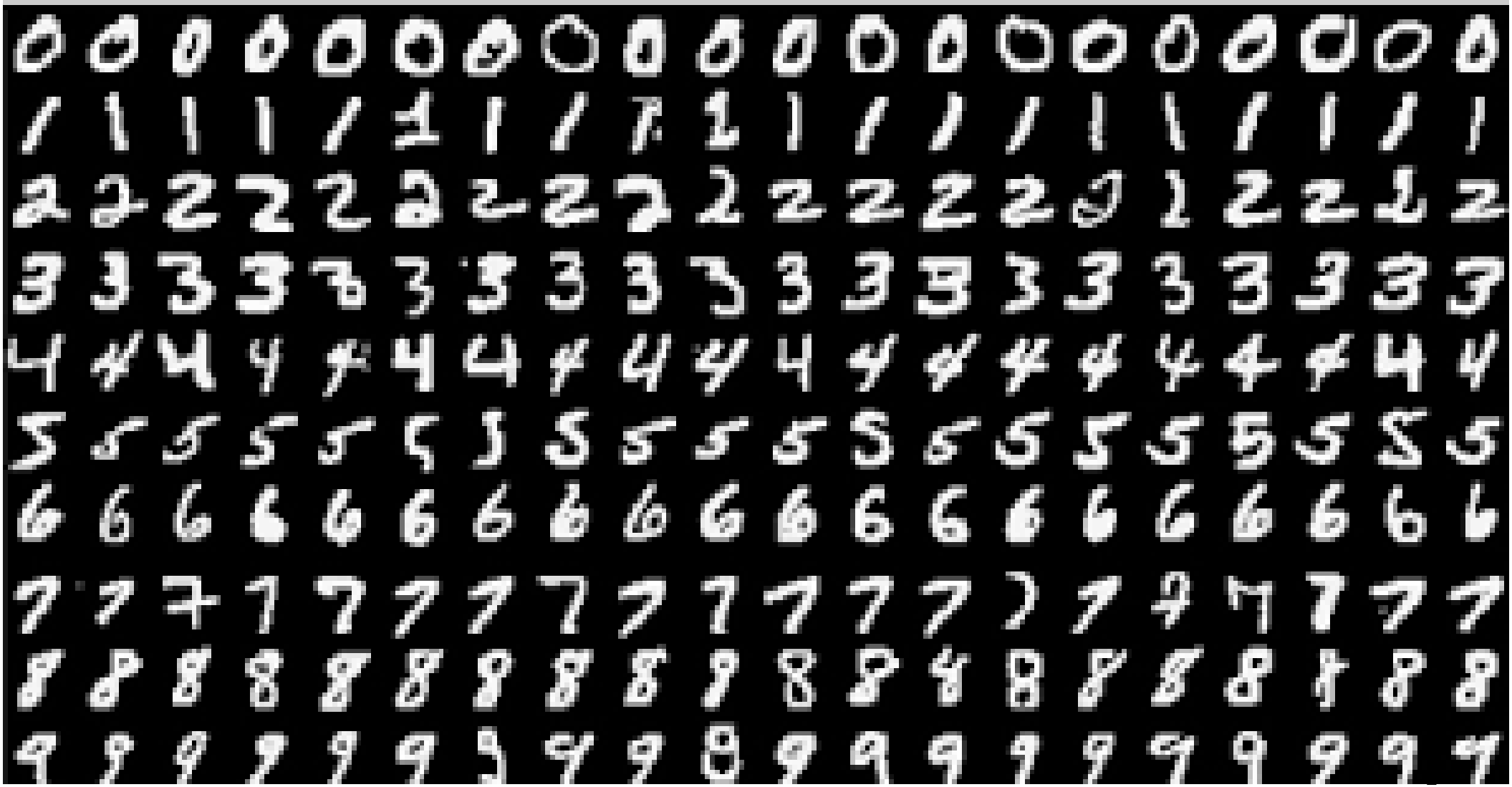
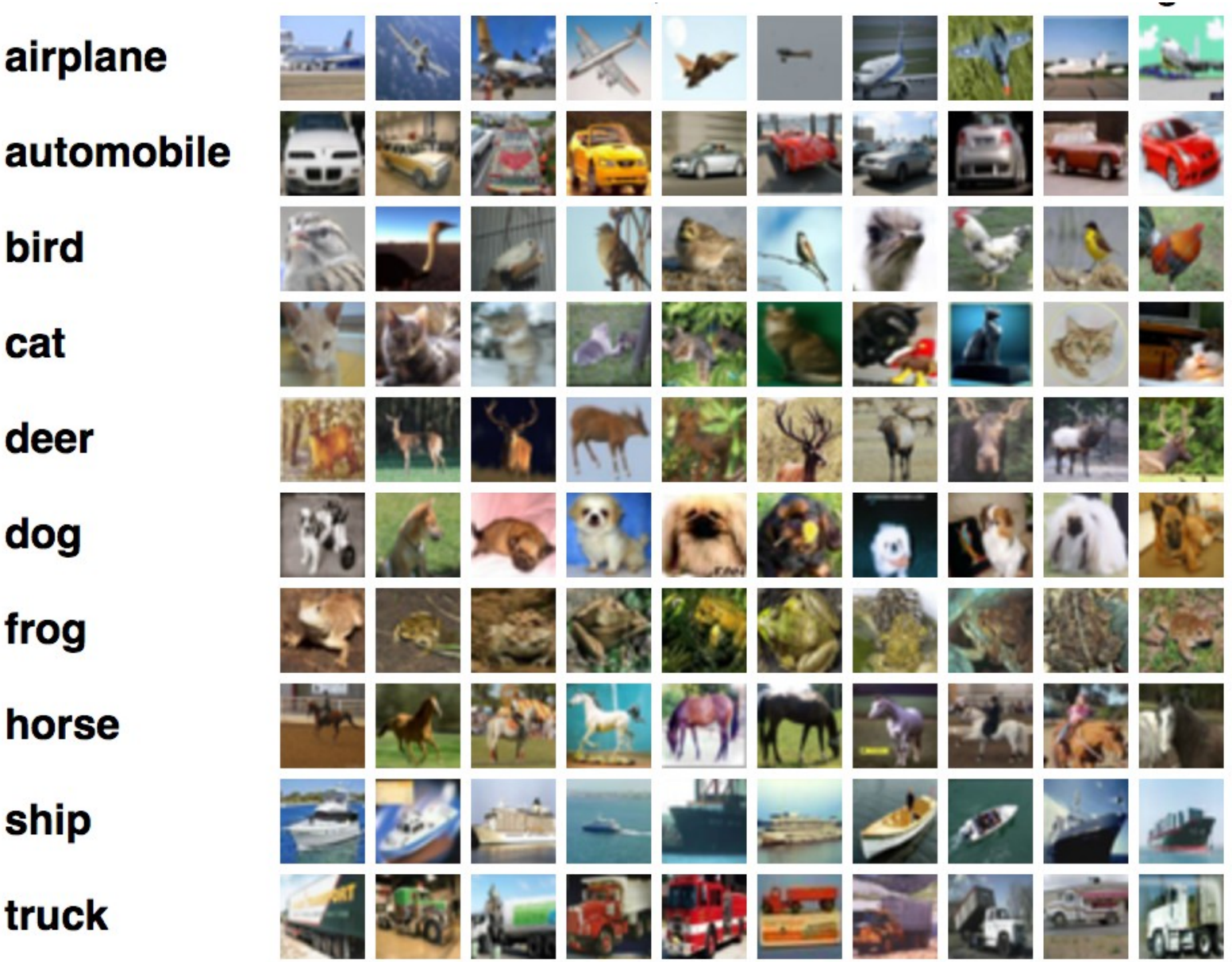
MNIST (1998)
from 4% to 0.21% error

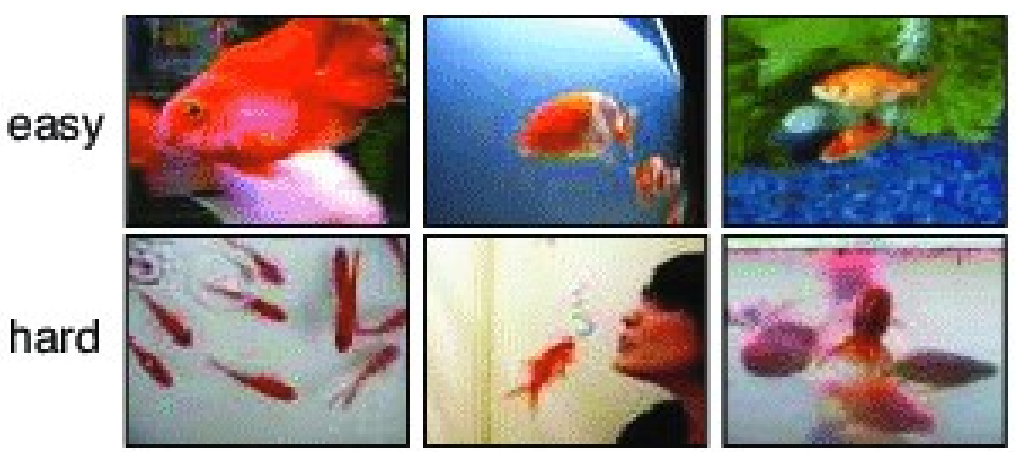


CIFAR10:
21% error in 2010, 1% in 2018

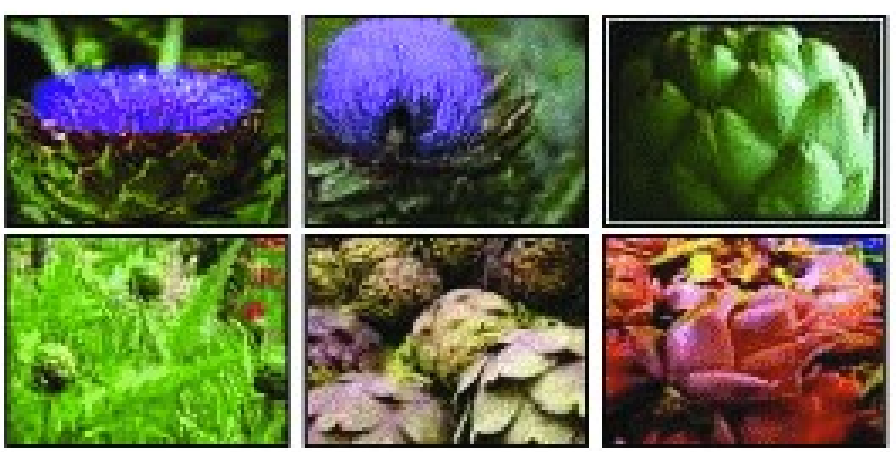


ImageNet:

today: Beyond-human accuracy

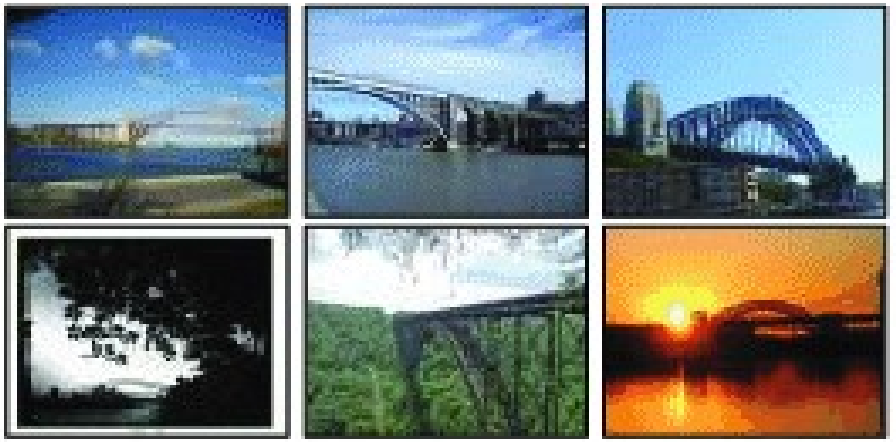


Goldfish - easy (23 blocks) vs. hard (29 blocks)



Artichoke - easy (18 blocks) vs. hard (28 blocks)

Spacecraft - easy (23 blocks) vs. hard (29 blocks)



Bridge - easy (24 blocks) vs. hard (29 blocks)

Data Sets / Benchmarks

- MNIST: 1998 (based on NIST) → (*this class)* between 4% and 0.21% error
- CIFAR10: 21% error in 2010, 1% in 2018
- CIFAR100: 55% accuracy 2012, 91.3% in 2018
- ImageNet: from ~30%?(2011) to 15% (2012) … … to 5% (2015) !

  Why? **2012 = development of Deep Learning** → renewed interest in ML
- Other performances, see : https://rodrigob.github.io/are_we_there_yet/build/classification_datasets_results.html

Why this surge of success ?

Several factors explain the recent ***success*** (since ~2012) of ML (and thus, the renewal of *interest* for ML):

- Large sets of data available (increasingly true)
- GPUs = cheap, fast intensive computations
- Automatic differentiation / user-friendly software
- **New algorithms** (CNNs taken seriously after 2012, and many others since)

In this class we talk about the algorithms (basic ones).
But the first 3 points are very important !! Each ones reinforces the other.