Deep Learning

Neural Networks



Agenda

- Understanding Deep Learning
- Activation Functions
- How Neural Network works & learns
- Gradient Descent
- > Stochastic GD
- ANN, CNN & RNN Building & evaluation a model
- Issues in Neural Networks
- Pre-Trained Models
- Transfer Learning
- Hands-on-Project



Understanding Deep Learning

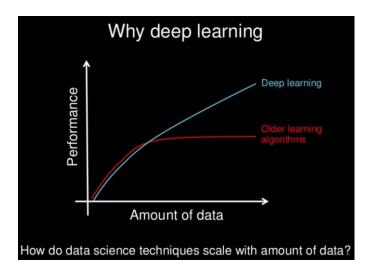


- ► Godfrey Hinton → Godfather of Deep Learning
- Deep Learning: Mimics the human brains

Understanding Deep Learning



Deep Learning is a subfield of machine learning concerned with algorithms inspired by the structure and function of the brain called artificial neural networks.



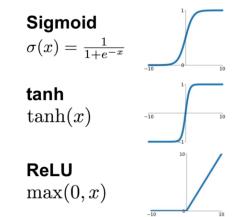
Activation Function

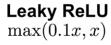


Different types of Activation functions are as follows

- Step Function
- Linear Function
- Sigmoid Function
- Tanh Function
- ReLu

Activation Functions





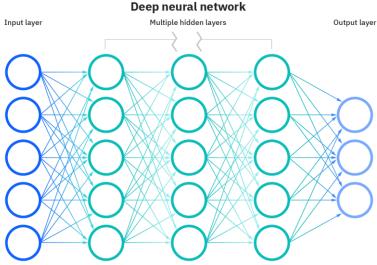


Maxout $\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$



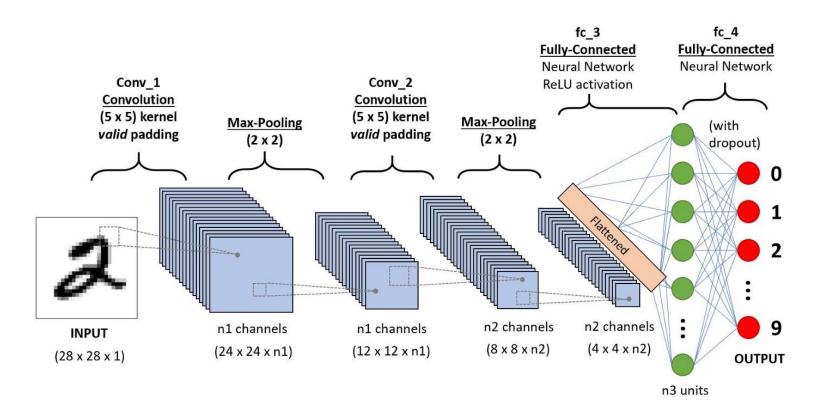
Neural Networks

- The Neuron
- Activation Functions
- How NN works & learns
- Gradient Descent & Stochastic GD
- Back Propagation



AF: Calculates a weighted sum of its input, adds bias & then decides whether to fire or not

CNN



Steps in CNN



Steps in CNN are as follows:

- Convolution
- ReLu (Activation Layer)
- Pooling
- Flattening
- Fully Connected Layer

Building a CNN

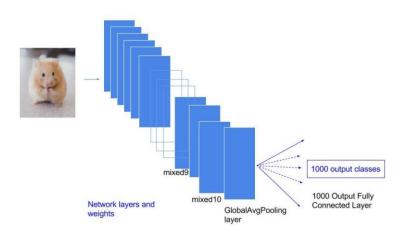
- Initialise the CNN
- Convolution
- ReLu
- Pooling
- Flattening
- Fully Connected Layer

Fine Tuning a CNN

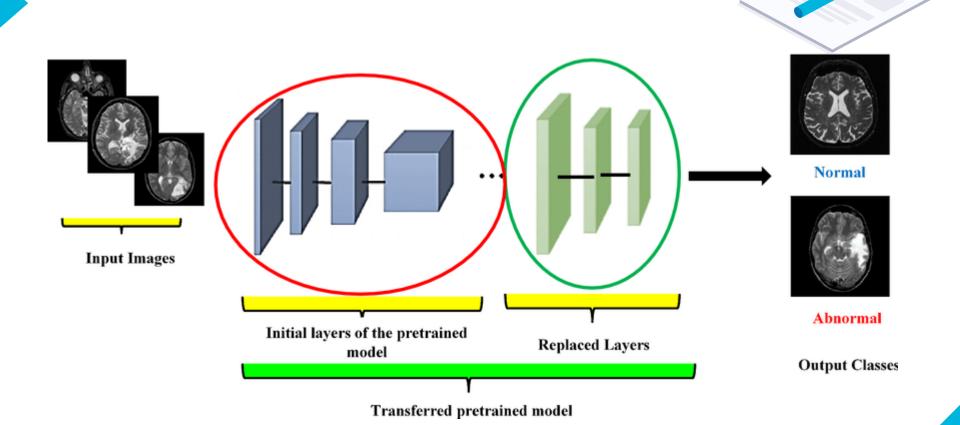
Suggestions:

- Changing the hyper parameters
- Increase CNN hidden layers
- Increase to 2-blocks & 3-blocks (VGG1, VGG2, VGG3, etc models)
- Dropout Regularization
- Image Augmentation
- Rescaling
- Flipping
- Rotation
- Noise
- Zoom etc.





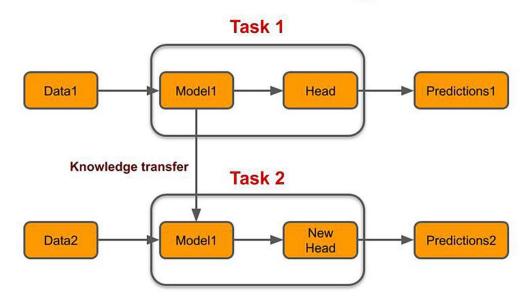
Pre-Trained Models



Transfer Learning



Transfer Learning



LIVE PROJECT AND DEPLOYMENT

