# Deep Learning:

**Definition -1:** Deep learning is a type of machine learning that mimics the neuron of the neural networks present in the human brain. Computer Vision Deep learning models are trained on a set of images a.k.a training data, to solve a task. These deep learning models are mainly used in the field of Computer Vision which allows a computer to see and visualize like a human would.

Deep learning models can be visualized as a set of points each of which makes a decision based on the inputs to the node. This sort of network is similar to the biological nervous system, with each node acting as a neuron within a larger network.

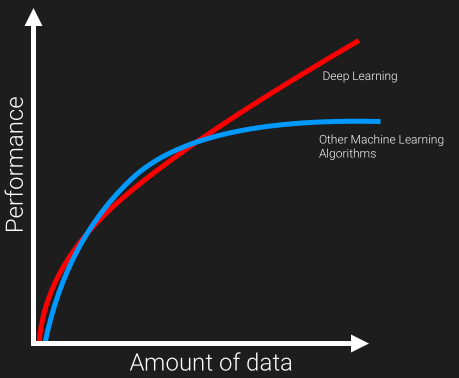
Thus, deep learning models are a class of artificial neural networks. Deep learning algorithms learn progressively about the image as it goes through each neural network layer. Early layers learn how to detect low-level features like edges, and subsequent layers combine features from earlier layers into a more holistic and complete representation.

**Definition -2:** Deep learning is a machine learning technique that teaches computers to do what comes naturally to humans: learn by example. Deep learning is a key technology behind driverless cars, enabling them to recognize a stop sign, or to distinguish a pedestrian from a lamppost. It is the key to voice control in consumer devices like phones, tablets, TVs, and hands-free speakers. Deep learning is getting lots of attention lately and for good reason.

In deep learning, a computer model learns to perform classification tasks directly from images, text, or sound. Deep learning models can achieve state-of-the-art accuracy, sometimes exceeding human-level performance. Models are trained by using a large set of labeled data and neural network architectures that contain many layers.

**Definition -3:** One of the machine learning technique that learns features directly from data.

## Why deep learning: When the amounth of data is increased, machine learning techniques are insufficient in terms of performance and deep learning gives better performance like accuracy.



## How deep learning differs from traditional machine learning

Unlike more traditional methods of machine learning techniques, deep learning classifiers are trained through feature learning rather than task-specific algorithms. What this means is that the machine will learn patterns in the images that it is presented with rather than requiring the human operator to define the patterns that the machine should look for in the image. The feature learning technique is used every day in how we teach a child to recognize different objects.

Feature learning is a method of traditional Machine Learning, where we use lots of features and connect all those to a basic feature.

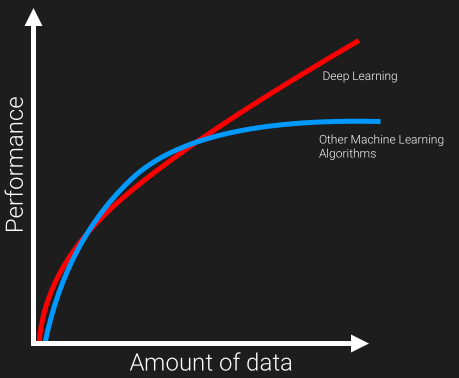
Feature learning have the freedom to be done using supervised or unsupervised type learning.

In the case of supervised feature learning, the neural network is trained using labeled input data like supervised neural networks and multilayer perceptron.

Whereas in the case of unsupervised feature learning, neural network uses unlabeled data like dictionary learning, independent component analysis, matrix factorization, it works by looking for recurring patterns.

For example, to teach a child how to identify a dog among various animals, the teacher would provide many examples of dog images, its behavior and allow the child to understand the differences between the the duo. This is feature learning at work.

The major distinguishing factor of deep learning compared to more traditional methods is the ability of the performance of the classifiers to large scaled with increased in quantities of data.



Older machine learning algorithms typically plateau in performance after it reaches a threshold of training data. Deep learning is one-of-a-kind algorithm whose performance continues to improve as more the data fed, the more the classifier is trained on resulting in outperforming more than the traditional models/ algorithm.

The execution time is comparatively more for deep learning , as it needed to be trained with lots of data. The major drawback of this ability to scale with additional training data is a need for trusted data that can be used to train the model. While the world is generating exponentially more data every year, the majority of this data is unstructured, and therefore currently unusable.

## So, what happens in Deep Learning?

The software learns, in a very realistic sense, to recognize patterns in digital representations of images, sounds, censor data and other data. We are pre-training data, in order to classify or predict and build a train/training set and test set(we know the result). And on prediction obtaining a optimal point such that our prediction gives a satisfying result.

The neurons are based out in different level and made to make their prediction at each level and most-optimal predictions, and then use the data in order to give a best-fit outcome. It is considered as true intelligence on machine.

## FAQs on Deep Learning

**What Deep Learning can do?**

1. It can also prescribe medicine used in medication.
2. Computer vision and pattern recognition
3. Robotics — Deep Learning systems have been taught to play games and even made to taught WIN games.
4. Facial recognition
5. Precision agriculture
6. Fashion technology
7. Autonomous vehicles
8. Drone and 3D mapping
9. Post estimation in Sports analytics & Retail markets
10. Security & Surveillance
11. Satellite imagery
12. Audio / Voice recognition
13. Restoring sound in videos
14. Text OCR on documents, Predicting the result of legal case a team of researchers from British and America builded a algorithm by feeding with few examples and factual information, that was able predict a court’s decision.
15. Chatbots for sales & marketing

The applications of Deep Learning and about its potential to solve real-world problems are limitless.

## Examples of Deep Learning at Work:

Deep learning applications are used in industries from automated driving to medical devices.

* Automated Driving: Automotive researchers are using deep learning to automatically detect objects such as stop signs and traffic lights. In addition, deep learning is used to detect pedestrians, which helps decrease accidents.
* Aerospace and Defense: Deep learning is used to identify objects from satellites that locate areas of interest, and identify safe or unsafe zones for troops.
* Medical Research: Cancer researchers are using deep learning to automatically detect cancer cells. Teams at UCLA built an advanced microscope that yields a high-dimensional data set used to train a deep learning application to accurately identify cancer cells.
* Industrial Automation: Deep learning is helping to improve worker safety around heavy machinery by automatically detecting when people or objects are within an unsafe distance of machines.
* Electronics: Deep learning is being used in automated hearing and speech translation. For example, home assistance devices that respond to your voice and know your preferences are powered by deep learning applications.

## How does deep learning attain such impressive results?

* In a word, accuracy. Deep learning achieves recognition accuracy at higher levels than ever before. This helps consumer electronics meet user expectations, and it is crucial for safety-critical applications like driverless cars. Recent advances in deep learning have improved to the point where deep learning outperforms humans in some tasks like classifying objects in images.
* While deep learning was first theorized in the 1980s, there are two main reasons it has only recently become useful:
* Deep learning requires large amounts of labeled data. For example, driverless car development requires millions of images and thousands of hours of video.
* Deep learning requires substantial computing power. High-performance GPUs have a parallel architecture that is efficient for deep learning. When combined with clusters or cloud computing, this enables development teams to reduce training time for a deep learning network from weeks to hours or less.

## Examples of Deep Learning at Work

* Deep learning applications are used in industries from automated driving to medical devices.
* Automated Driving: Automotive researchers are using deep learning to automatically detect objects such as stop signs and traffic lights. In addition, deep learning is used to detect pedestrians, which helps decrease accidents.
* Aerospace and Defense: Deep learning is used to identify objects from satellites that locate areas of interest, and identify safe or unsafe zones for troops.
* Medical Research: Cancer researchers are using deep learning to automatically detect cancer cells. Teams at UCLA built an advanced microscope that yields a high-dimensional data set used to train a deep learning application to accurately identify cancer cells.
* Industrial Automation: Deep learning is helping to improve worker safety around heavy machinery by automatically detecting when people or objects are within an unsafe distance of machines.
* Electronics: Deep learning is being used in automated hearing and speech translation. For example, home assistance devices that respond to your voice and know your preferences are powered by deep learning applications.

Most deep learning methods use [**neural network**](https://in.mathworks.com/discovery/neural-network.html) architectures, which is why deep learning models are often referred to as **deep neural networks**.

The term “deep” usually refers to the number of hidden layers in the neural network. Traditional neural networks only contain 2-3 hidden layers, while deep networks can have as many as 150.

Deep learning models are trained by using large sets of labeled data and neural network architectures that learn features directly from the data without the need for manual feature extraction.

Figure 1: Neural networks, which are organized in layers consisting of a set of interconnected nodes. Networks can have tens or hundreds of hidden layers.

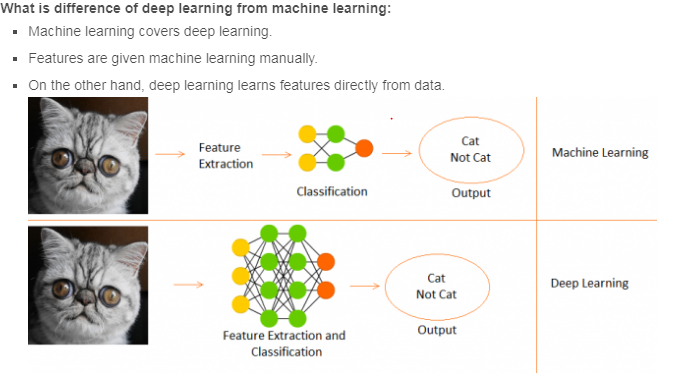
One of the most popular types of deep neural networks is known as [convolutional neural networks](https://in.mathworks.com/solutions/deep-learning/convolutional-neural-network.html)**(CNN** or**ConvNet)**. A CNN convolves learned features with input data, and uses 2D convolutional layers, making this architecture well suited to processing 2D data, such as images.

CNNs eliminate the need for manual [feature extraction](https://in.mathworks.com/discovery/feature-extraction.html), so you do not need to identify features used to classify images. The CNN works by extracting features directly from images. The relevant features are not pretrained; they are learned while the network trains on a collection of images. This automated feature extraction makes deep learning models highly accurate for computer vision tasks such as object classification.

Figure 2: Example of a network with many convolutional layers. Filters are applied to each training image at different resolutions, and the output of each convolved image serves as the input to the next layer.

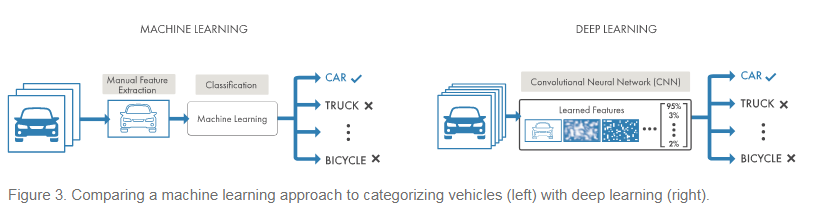
CNNs learn to detect different features of an image using tens or hundreds of hidden layers. Every hidden layer increases the complexity of the learned image features. For example, the first hidden layer could learn how to detect edges, and the last learns how to detect more complex shapes specifically catered to the shape of the object we are trying to recognize.

## What's the Difference Between Machine Learning and Deep Learning?



Deep learning is a specialized form of machine learning. A machine learning workflow starts with relevant features being manually extracted from images. The features are then used to create a model that categorizes the objects in the image. With a deep learning workflow, relevant features are automatically extracted from images. In addition, deep learning performs “end-to-end learning” – where a network is given raw data and a task to perform, such as classification, and it learns how to do this automatically.

Another key difference is deep learning algorithms scale with data, whereas shallow learning converges. Shallow learning refers to machine learning methods that plateau at a certain level of performance when you add more examples and training data to the network.



A key advantage of deep learning networks is that they often continue to improve as the size of your data increases.

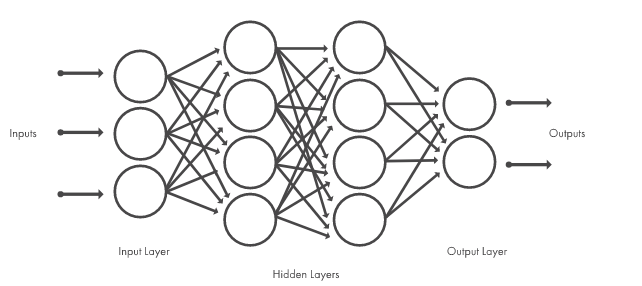


Figure 3. Comparing a machine learning approach to categorizing vehicles (left) with deep learning (right).

In machine learning, you manually choose features and a classifier to sort images. With deep learning, feature extraction and modeling steps are automatic.

## Choosing Between Machine Learning and Deep Learning

Machine learning offers a variety of techniques and models you can choose based on your application, the size of data you're processing, and the type of problem you want to solve. A successful deep learning application requires a very large amount of data (thousands of images) to train the model, as well as [GPUs, or graphics processing units](https://in.mathworks.com/solutions/gpu-computing.html), to rapidly process your data.

When choosing between machine learning and deep learning, consider whether you have a high-performance GPU and lots of labeled data. If you don’t have either of those things, it may make more sense to use machine learning instead of deep learning. Deep learning is generally more complex, so you’ll need at least a few thousand images to get reliable results. Having a high-performance GPU means the model will take less time to analyze all those images.

## How to Create and Train Deep Learning Models

The three most common ways people use deep learning to perform object classification are:

**Training from Scratch**

To train a deep network from scratch, you gather a very large labeled data set and design a network architecture that will learn the features and model. This is good for new applications, or applications that will have a large number of output categories. This is a less common approach because with the large amount of data and rate of learning, these networks typically take days or weeks to train.

**Transfer Learning**

Most deep learning applications use the [transfer learning](https://in.mathworks.com/discovery/transfer-learning.html) approach, a process that involves fine-tuning a pretrained model. You start with an existing network, such as AlexNet or GoogLeNet, and feed in new data containing previously unknown classes. After making some tweaks to the network, you can now perform a new task, such as categorizing only dogs or cats instead of 1000 different objects. This also has the advantage of needing much less data (processing thousands of images, rather than millions), so computation time drops to minutes or hours.

Transfer learning requires an interface to the internals of the pre-existing network, so it can be surgically modified and enhanced for the new task. [MATLAB®](https://in.mathworks.com/products/matlab.html) has tools and functions designed to help you do transfer learning.

**Feature Extraction**

A slightly less common, more specialized approach to deep learning is to use the network as a **feature extractor**. Since all the layers are tasked with learning certain features from images, we can pull these features out of the network at any time during the training process. These features can then be used as input to a [machine learning model](https://in.mathworks.com/solutions/machine-learning.html) such as [support vector machines (SVM)](https://in.mathworks.com/discovery/support-vector-machine.html).

## Accelerating Deep Learning Models with GPUs:

Training a deep learning model can take a long time, from days to weeks. Using GPU acceleration can speed up the process significantly. Using MATLAB with a GPU reduces the time required to train a network and can cut the training time for an image classification problem from days down to hours. In training deep learning models, MATLAB uses GPUs (when available) without requiring you to understand how to program GPUs explicitly.

Figure 4. Deep Learning Toolbox commands for training your own CNN from scratch or using a pretrained model for transfer learning.

# TensorFlow