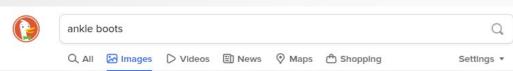


Machine Learning

Jan Grosser, 2021/10/22

Inhalt

- Was ist Machine Learning?
 - Was sind kuenstliche neuronale Netze?
- ML Frameworks/APIs
- ML "Hello world" (primitive Datentypen)
- ML mit komplexen Daten (Fashion MNIST)
- Convolution/Pooling
- ML in Embedded Systems





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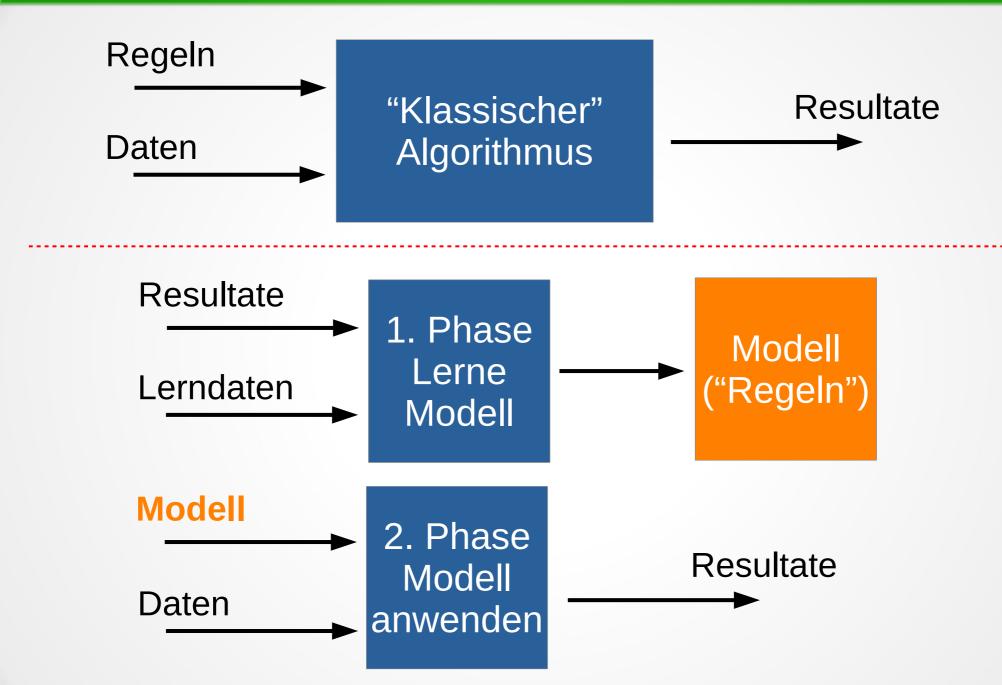


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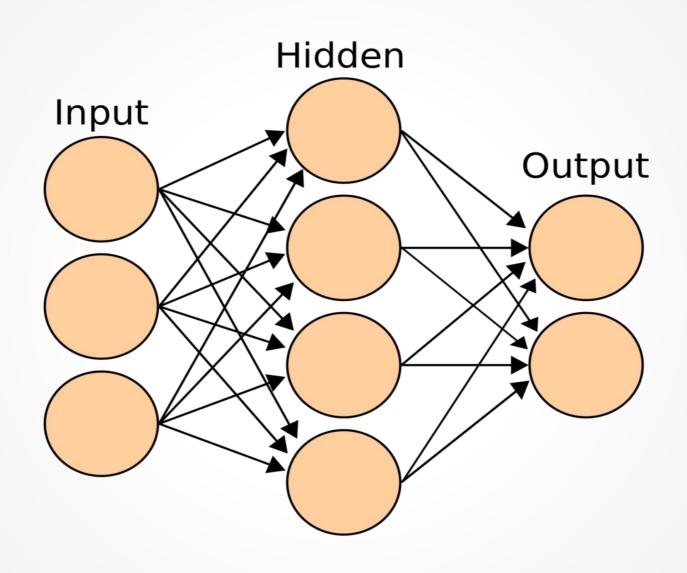
ML Algorithmen

- Iernen auf Basis von Trainingsdaten
- koennen Charakteristika auch in komplexen Datentypen erkennen
- treffen Vorhersagen fuer Inputs ausserhalb der Trainingsdaten
- koennen sich kuenstlicher neuronaler Netze bedienen





Was sind kuenstliche neuronale Netze?



Grundlegende Konzepte

- 1)Supervised Learning
- 2)Unsupervised Learning
- 3) Reinforcement Learning

Grundlegende Konzepte

- 1)Supervised Learning
- 2)Unsupervised Learning
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ML Frameworks/APIs

Name	Developer	License
TensorFlow	Google	Apache 2.0
PyTorch	Facebook	BSD
Keras (API)	François Chollet (currently working for Google)	MIT License
Microsoft Cognitive Toolkit (CNTK)	Microsoft	MIT License

$$x = [-1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0]$$

 $y = [-2.0, 1.0, 4.0, 7.0, 10.0, 13.0]$

$$x = [-1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0]$$

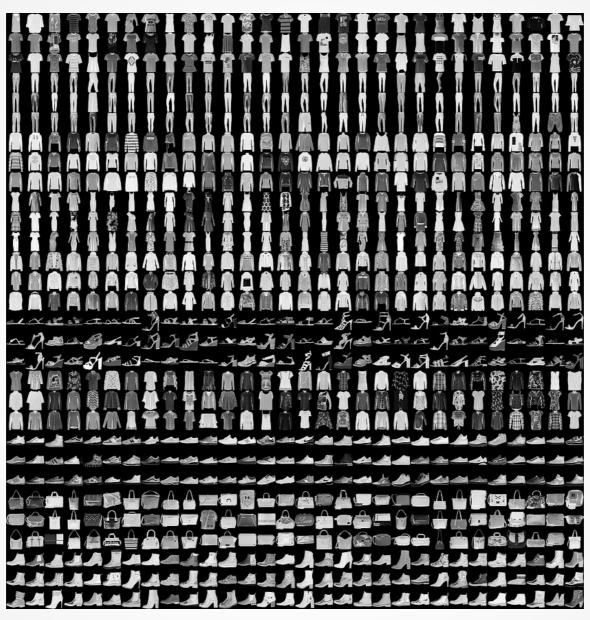
 $y = [-2.0, 1.0, 4.0, 7.0, 10.0, 13.0]$

$$y = 3 * x + 1$$

```
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
model = tf.keras.Sequential([tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=1,
  input shape=[1])])
model.compile(optimizer='sgd', loss='mean_squared_error')
xs = np.array([-1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0], dtype=float)
ys = np.array([-2.0, 1.0, 4.0, 7.0, 10.0, 13.0], dtype=float)
n = 100
model.fit(xs, ys, epochs=n epochs)
x test = 10
print(model.predict([x test]))
```

Jupyter Notebook

ML mit komplexen Daten (Fashion MNIST)

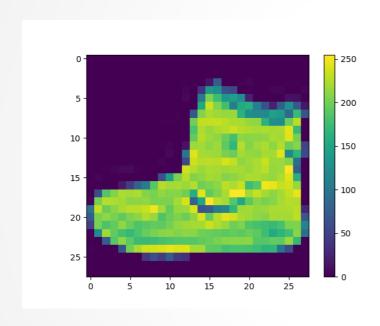


ML mit komplexen Daten (Fashion MNIST)

- 70.000 von Modeartikeln
- Jedes Bild 28 x 28 Pixel, 255 Graustufen
- Alle Bilder sind 10 Kategorien zugeordnet
 'T-shirt/top', 'Trouser', 'Pullover', 'Dress', 'Coat', 'Sandal', 'Shirt', 'Sneaker', 'Bag', 'Ankle boot'
- Trainingssatz: 60.000 Bilder
- Testsatz: 10.000 Bilder
- Jedes Bild zeigt nur ein Objekt
- Objekte in Bildern zentriert

ML mit komplexen Daten (Fashion MNIST)

Jupyter Notebook



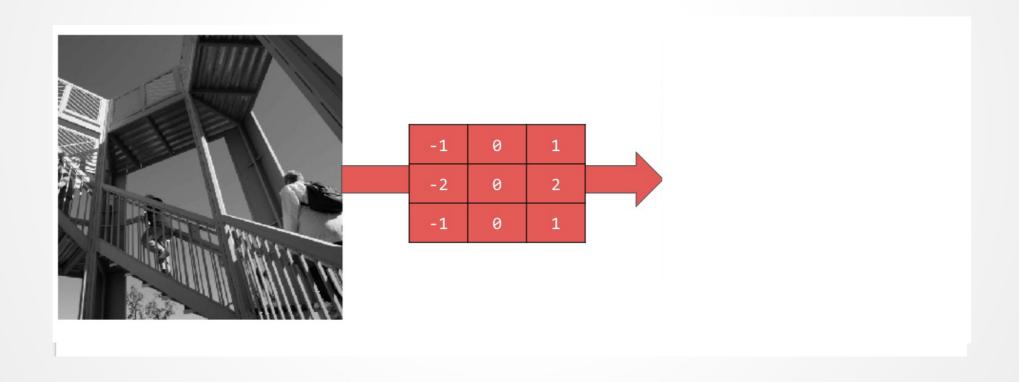


Fashion MNIST

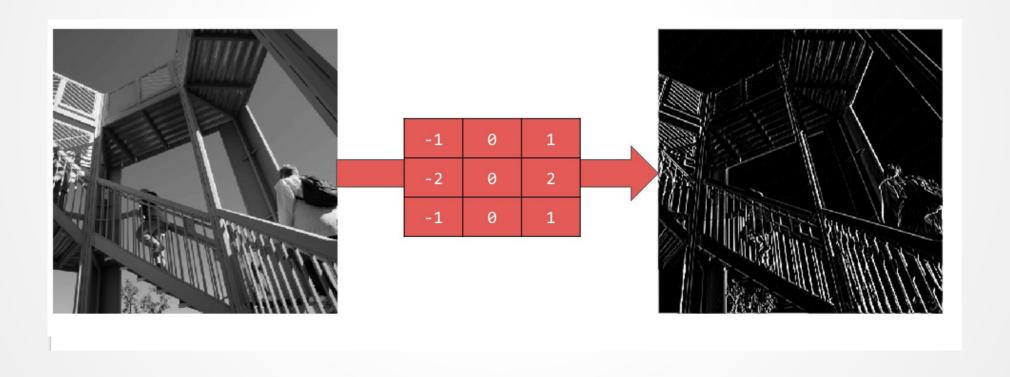
"Real World"

Convolution: Anwendung eines Filters zur Hervorhebung charakteristischer Merkmale

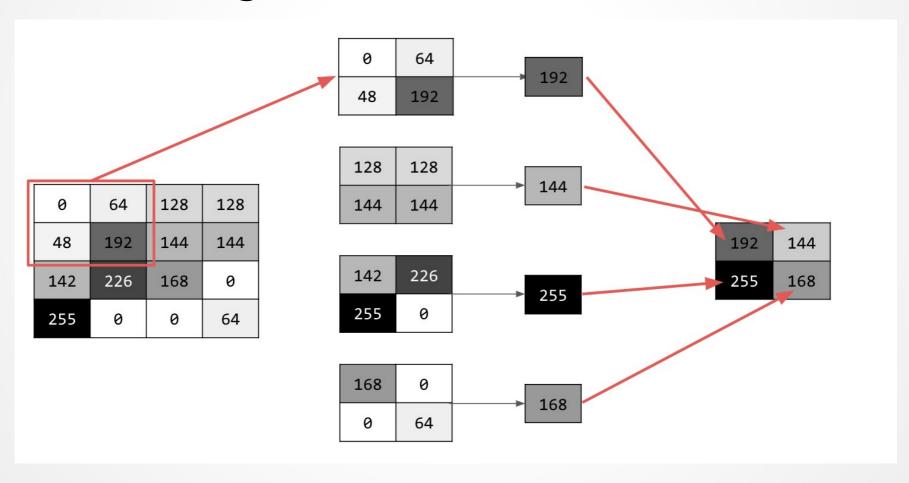
Convolution: Anwendung eines Filters zur Hervorhebung charakteristischer Merkmale



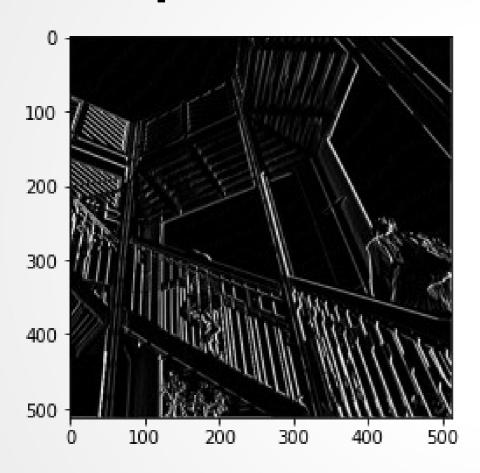
Convolution: Anwendung eines Filters zur Hervorhebung charakteristischer Merkmale

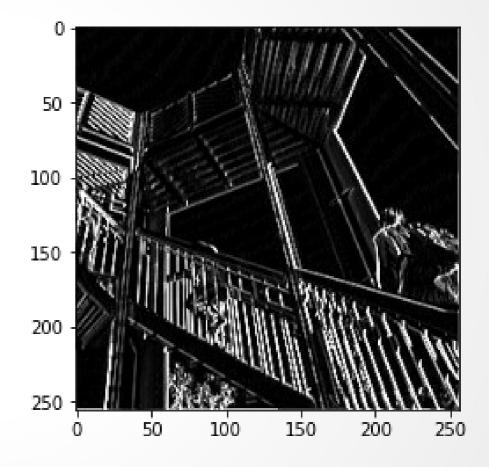


Pooling: Reduktion der Daten bei Beibehaltung der relevanten Information



Beispiel: MaxPooling2D(2,2)





Jupyter Notebook

Bsp ohne Convolution/Pooling:

```
model = tf.keras.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=(28, 28)),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(10)
])
```

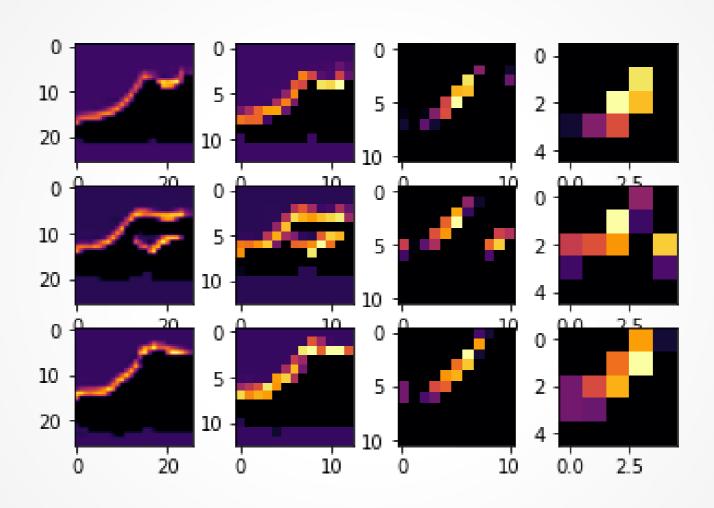
Korrespondiert mit den 10 Kategorien!

Bsp MIT Convolution/Pooling:

```
training_images=training_images.reshape(60000, 28, 28, 1)

model2 = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation='relu', input_shape=(28, 28, 1)),
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
    tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
])
```

Jupyter Notebook

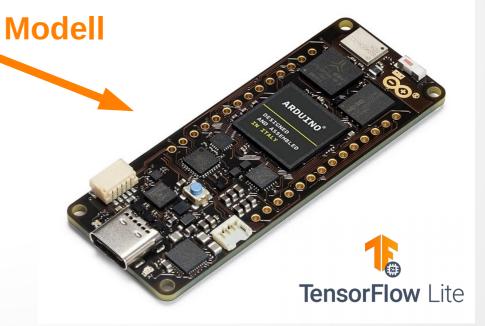


ML in Embedded Systems

1) Lernen



2) Anwenden



Zum Weitermachen ...

- YouTube: Intro to Machine Learning (ML Z ero to Hero)
- https://github.com/lmoroney/mlday-tokyo
- https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials

https://github.com/rzbrk/ml-demo