

# Introduction to Deep Learning

## Chapter 1: Introduction

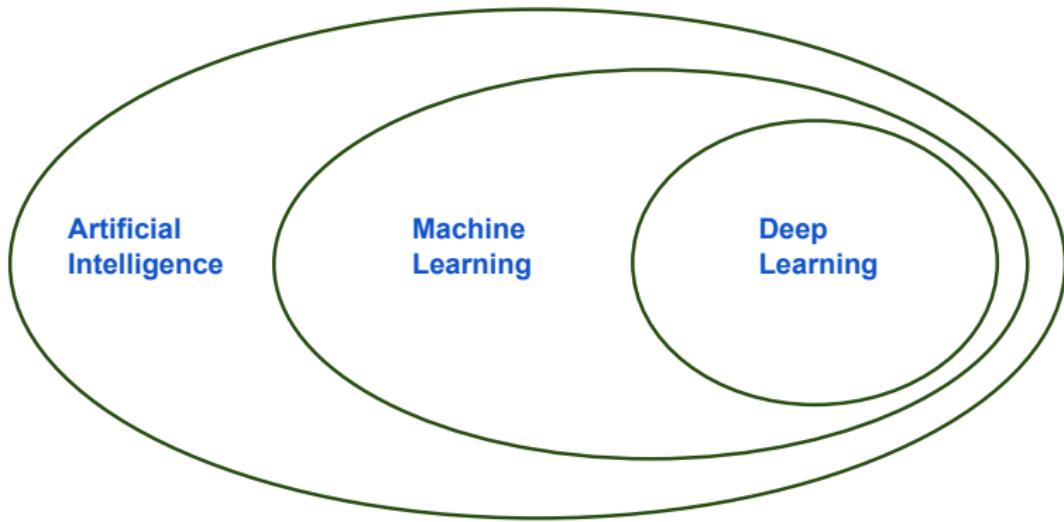
Bernd Bischl

Department of Statistics – LMU Munich

Winter term 2021



# WHAT IS DEEP LEARNING



- Deep learning is the use of artificial neural networks to construct models on large amounts of (unstructured) data.

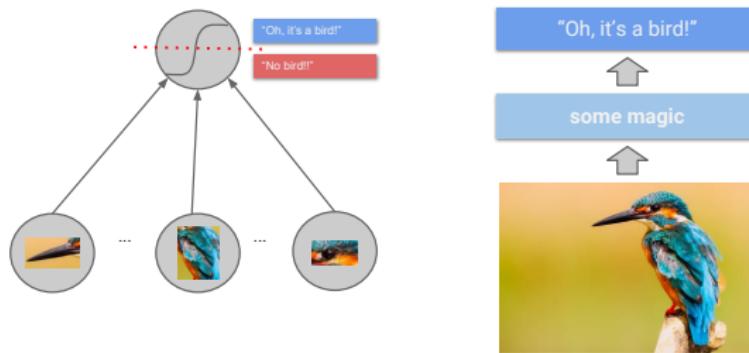
# DEEP LEARNING AND NEURAL NETWORKS

- Deep learning and neural networks are mostly equivalent.
- Deep learning itself is not *new*:
  - Neural networks have been around since the 70s
  - *Deep* neural networks, i.e., networks with multiple hidden layers, are not much younger.
- Why everybody is talking about deep learning now:
  - ❶ Specialized, powerful hardware allows training of huge neural networks to push the state-of-the-art on difficult problems.
  - ❷ Large amount of data is available.
  - ❸ Special network architectures for image/text data.
  - ❹ Better optimization and regularization strategies.

# IMAGE CLASSIFICATION WITH NEURAL NETWORKS

*“Machine learning algorithms, inspired by the brain, based on learning multiple levels of representation/abstraction.”*

Y. Bengio

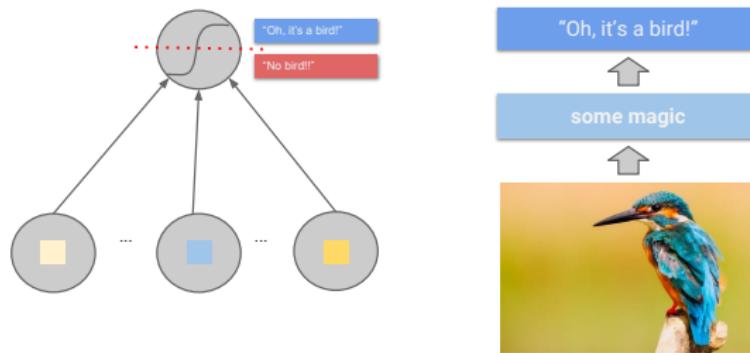


Caption 1

# IMAGE CLASSIFICATION WITH NEURAL NETWORKS

*“Machine learning algorithms, inspired by the brain, based on learning multiple levels of representation/abstraction.”*

Y. Bengio

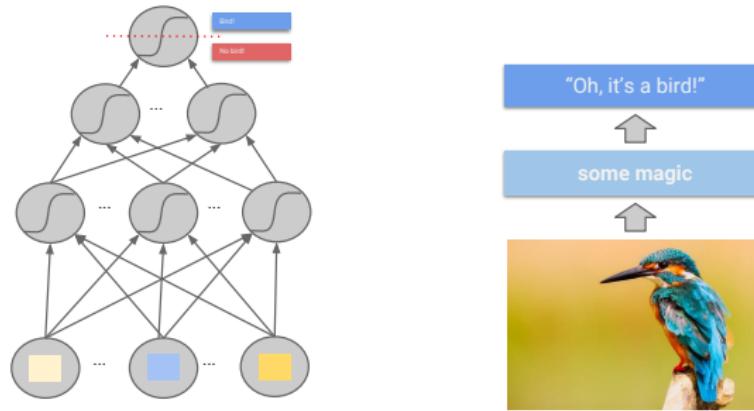


Caption 2

# IMAGE CLASSIFICATION WITH NEURAL NETWORKS

*“Machine learning algorithms, inspired by the brain, based on learning multiple levels of representation/abstraction.”*

Y. Bengio

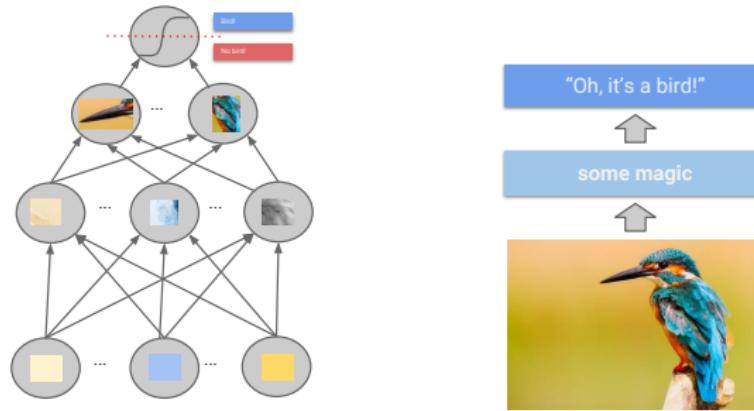


Caption 3

# IMAGE CLASSIFICATION WITH NEURAL NETWORKS

*“Machine learning algorithms, inspired by the brain, based on learning multiple levels of representation/abstraction.”*

Y. Bengio



Caption 4

# POSSIBLE USE-CASES

**Deep learning can be extremely valuable if the data has these properties:**

- It is high dimensional.
- Each single feature itself is not very informative but only a combination of them might be.
- There is a large amount of training data.

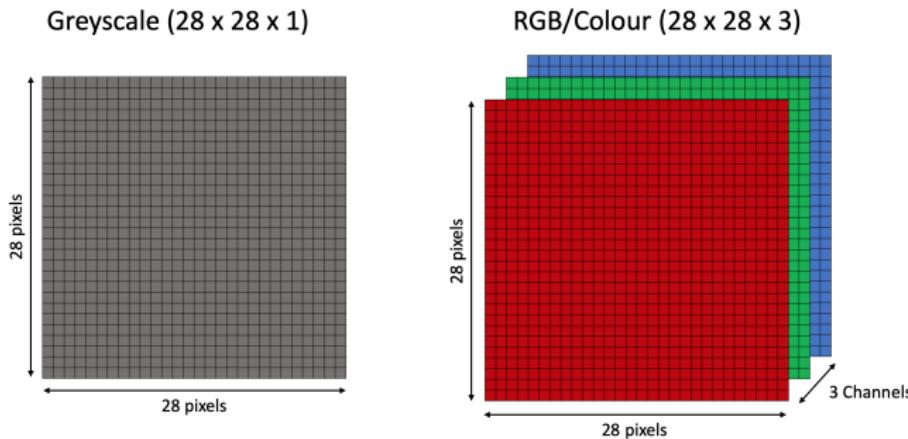
**This implies that for tabular data, deep learning is almost never the correct model choice.**

- Models like random forests or gradient boosting will outperform deep learning most of the time.
- One exception is data with categorical features with many levels.

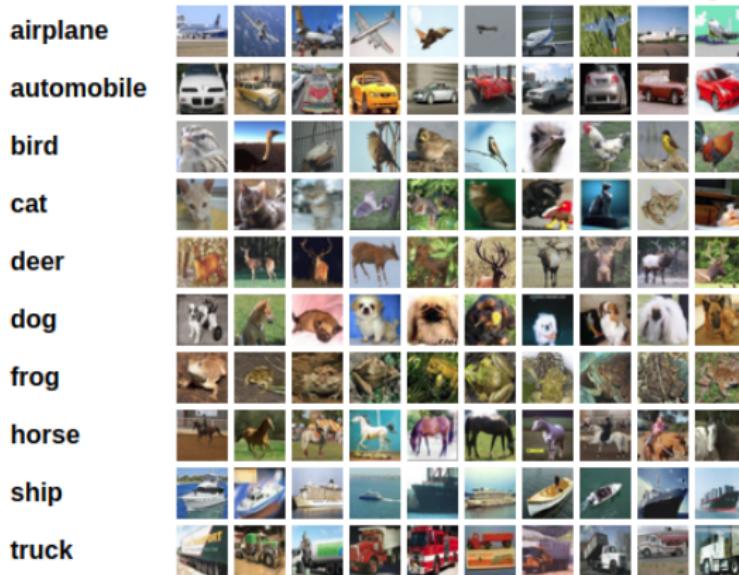
# POSSIBLE USE-CASE: IMAGES

- **High Dimensional:** A color image with  $255 \times 255$  (3 Colors) pixels already has 195075 features.
- **Informative:** A single pixel is not meaningful in itself.
- **Training Data:** Depending on applications huge amounts of data are available.

Architecture: **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)**

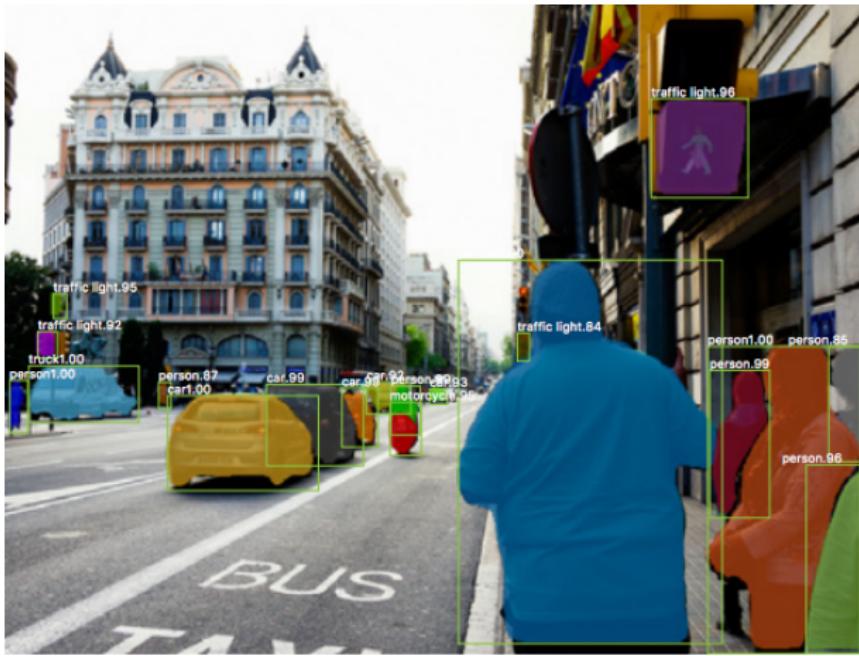


# POSSIBLE USE-CASE: IMAGES



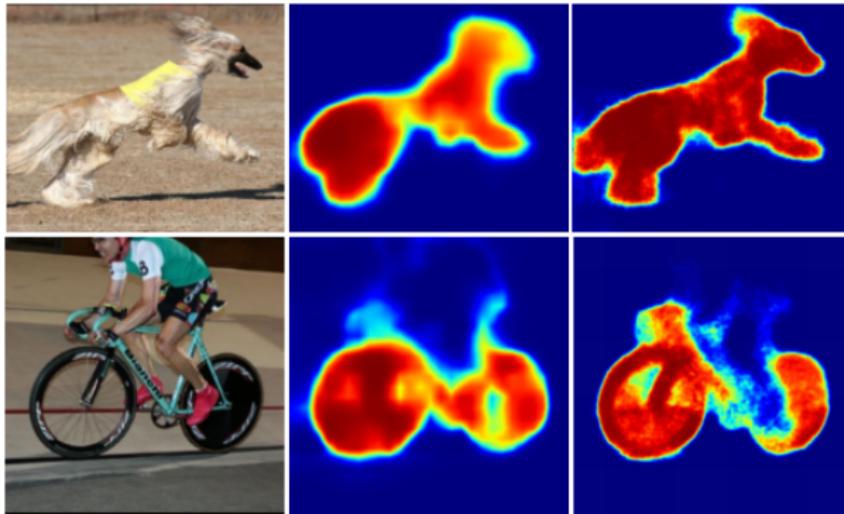
**Image classification** tries to predict a single label for each image (Alex Krizhevsky (2009)) CIFAR-10 is a well-known dataset used for image classification. It consists of 60,000 32x32 color images containing one of 10 object classes, with 6000 images per class.

# POSSIBLE USE-CASE: IMAGES



**Object Detection** (Kaiming He (2017)) Mask R-CNN is a general framework for instance segmentation, which efficiently detects objects in an image while simultaneously generating a high-quality segmentation mask for each instance.

# POSSIBLE USE-CASE: IMAGES

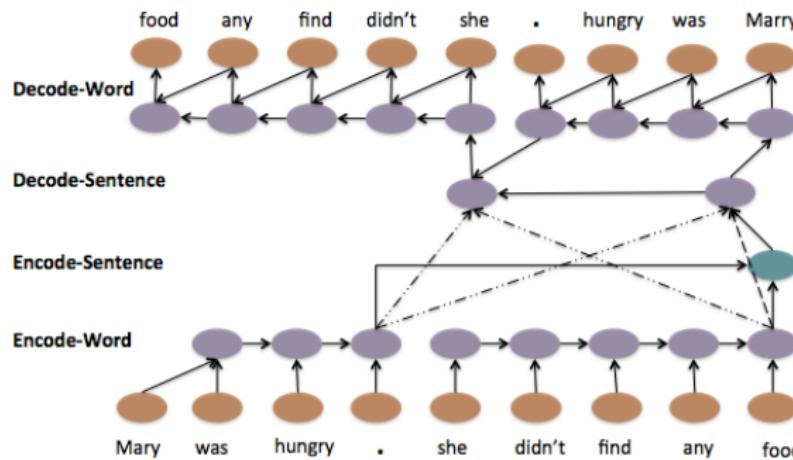


**Image segmentation** partitions the image into (multiple) segments  
(Hyeonwoo Noh (2015))

# POSSIBLE USE-CASE: TEXT

- **High Dimensional:** Each word can be a single feature ( 300000 words in the German language).
- **Informative:** A single word does not provide much context.
- **Training Data:** Huge amounts of text data available.

Architecture: Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)



# POSSIBLE USE-CASE: TEXT

Applications:

- Natural Language Processing, e.g.,
  - Sentiment Analysis
  - Email Classification
  - Chat-bots
  - ...
- Modeling Sequential Data (Time-Series, Speech)

# POSSIBLE USE-CASE: TEXT

The image displays two separate translation interface boxes, likely from a tool like Google Translate. Each box has a source language dropdown, a target language dropdown, and a central text area with edit and audio controls.

**Top Box (English to German):**

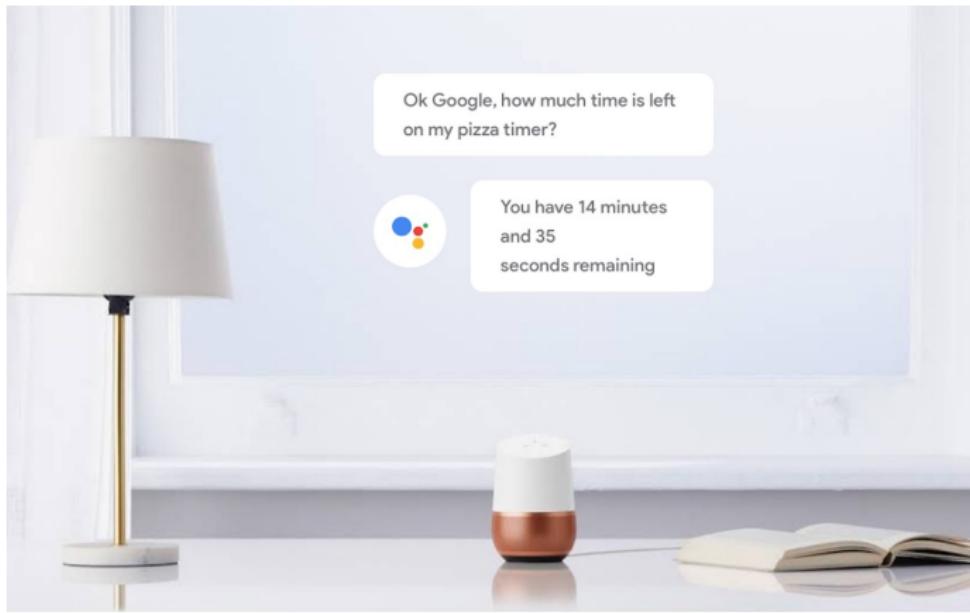
- Source: English – detected
- Target: German
- Text: He loves to eat Edit
- Output: Er liebt es zu essen

**Bottom Box (Norwegian to English):**

- Source: Norwegian
- Target: English
- Text: Butikken er stengt Edit
- Output: The store is closed

**Machine Translation** (e.g. google translate) Neural machine translation exploits neural networks to predict the likelihood of a sequence of words, typically modeling entire sentences in a single integrated model.

# APPLICATIONS OF DEEP LEARNING: SPEECH



**Speech Recognition and Generation** (e.g. google assistant) Neural network extracts features from audio data in order to classify emotions in speech.