

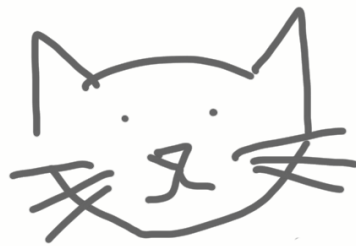
Intro to Deep Learning

Pri Oberoi / Data Scientist / CDS

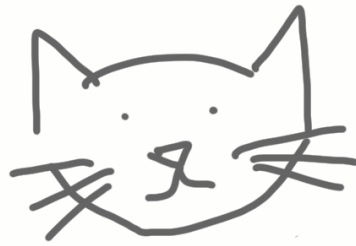
roadmap

- > when is deep learning useful
- > what is it
- > example
- > optimization
- > performance

deep learning problems



easy for humans



Cat



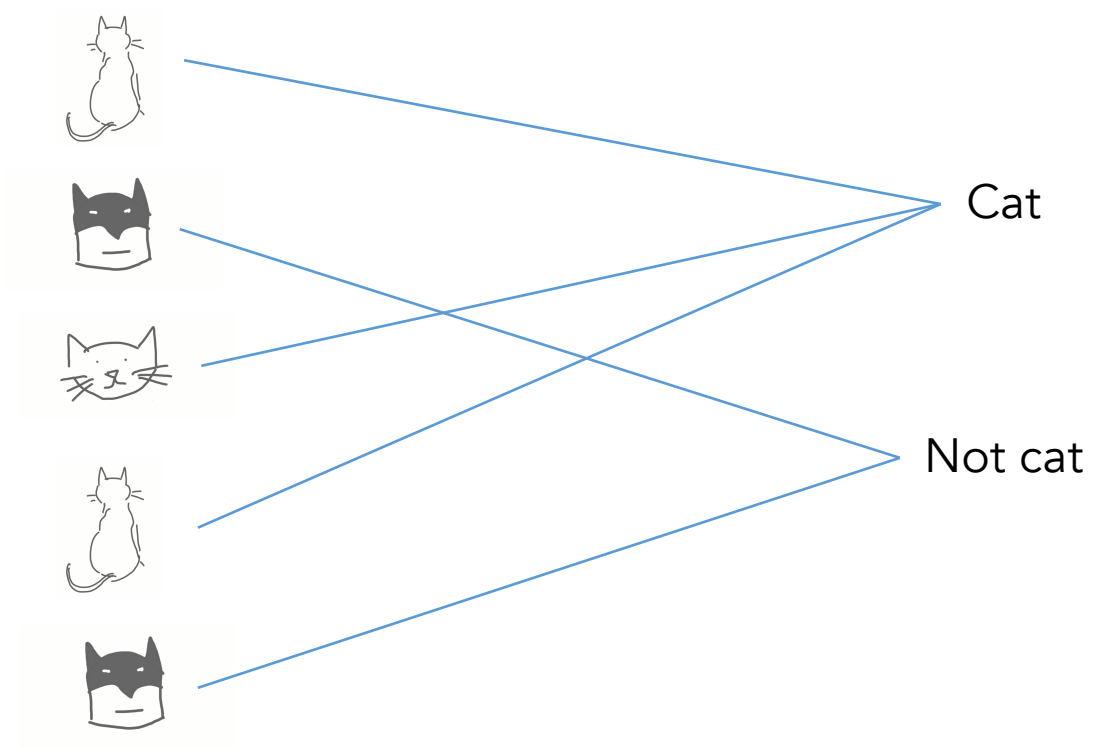
Not a cat

increasing complexity

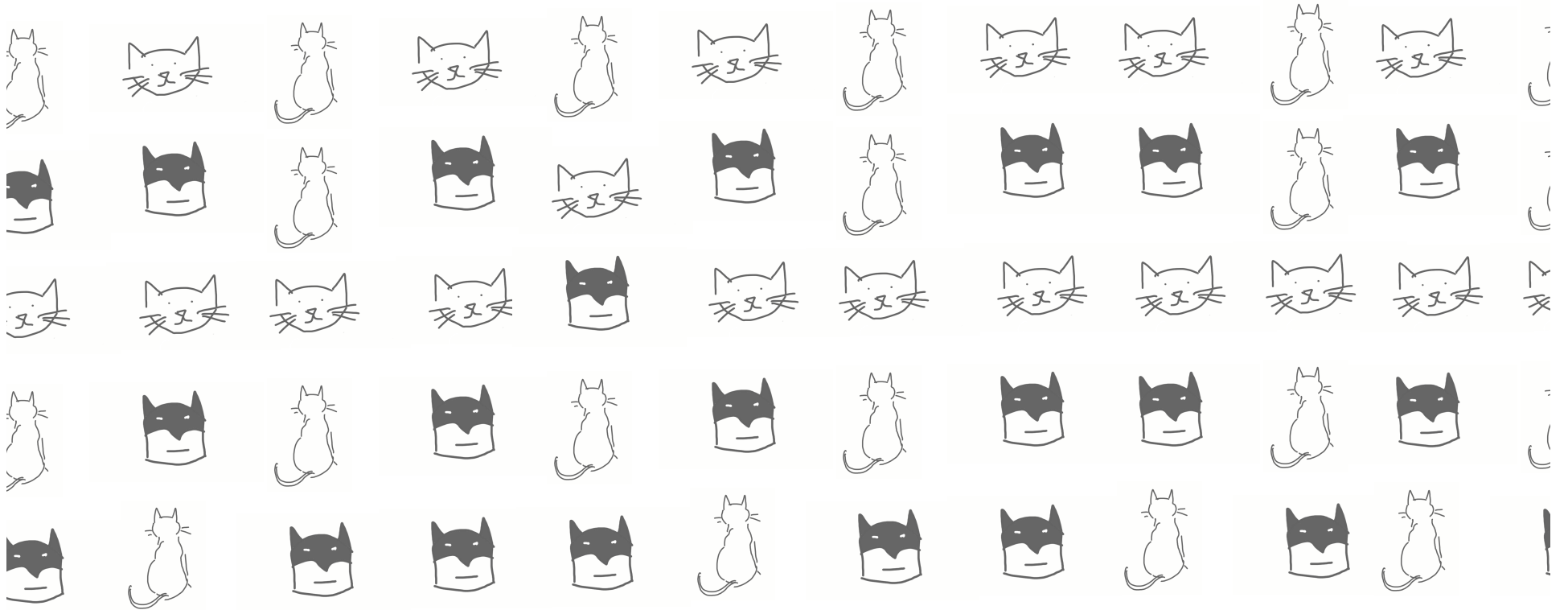


Cat

input vector → output vector



large datasets

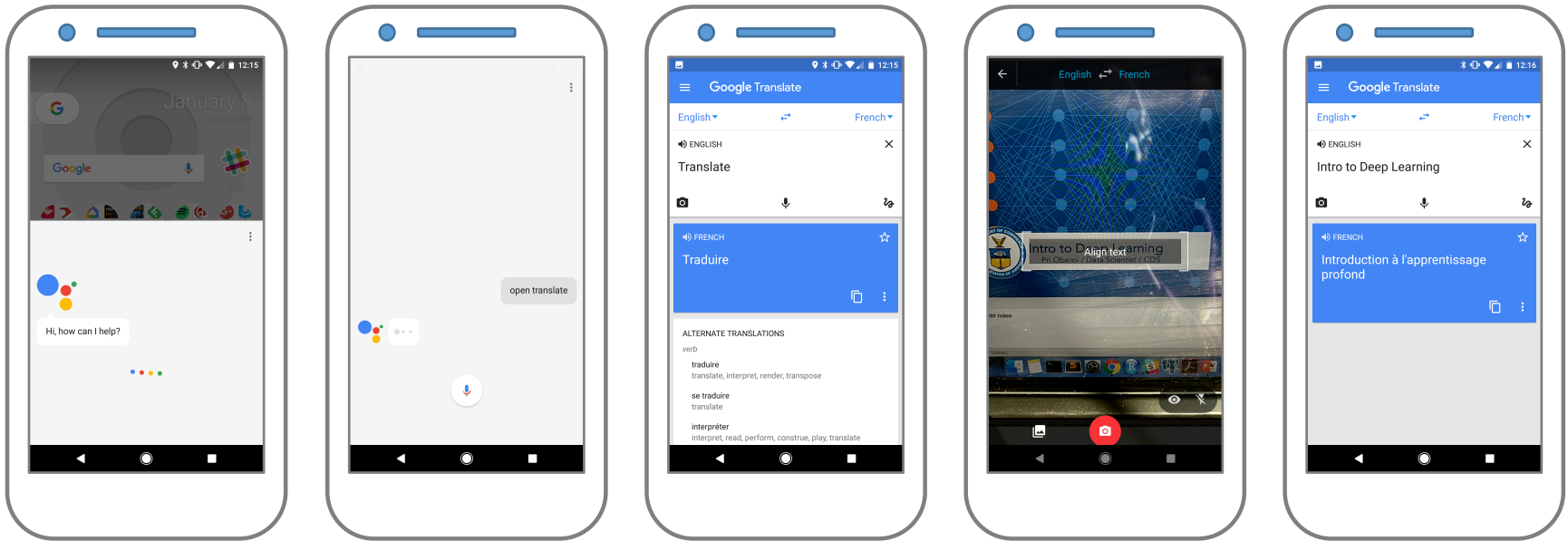


try out a deep learning doodle-classifier



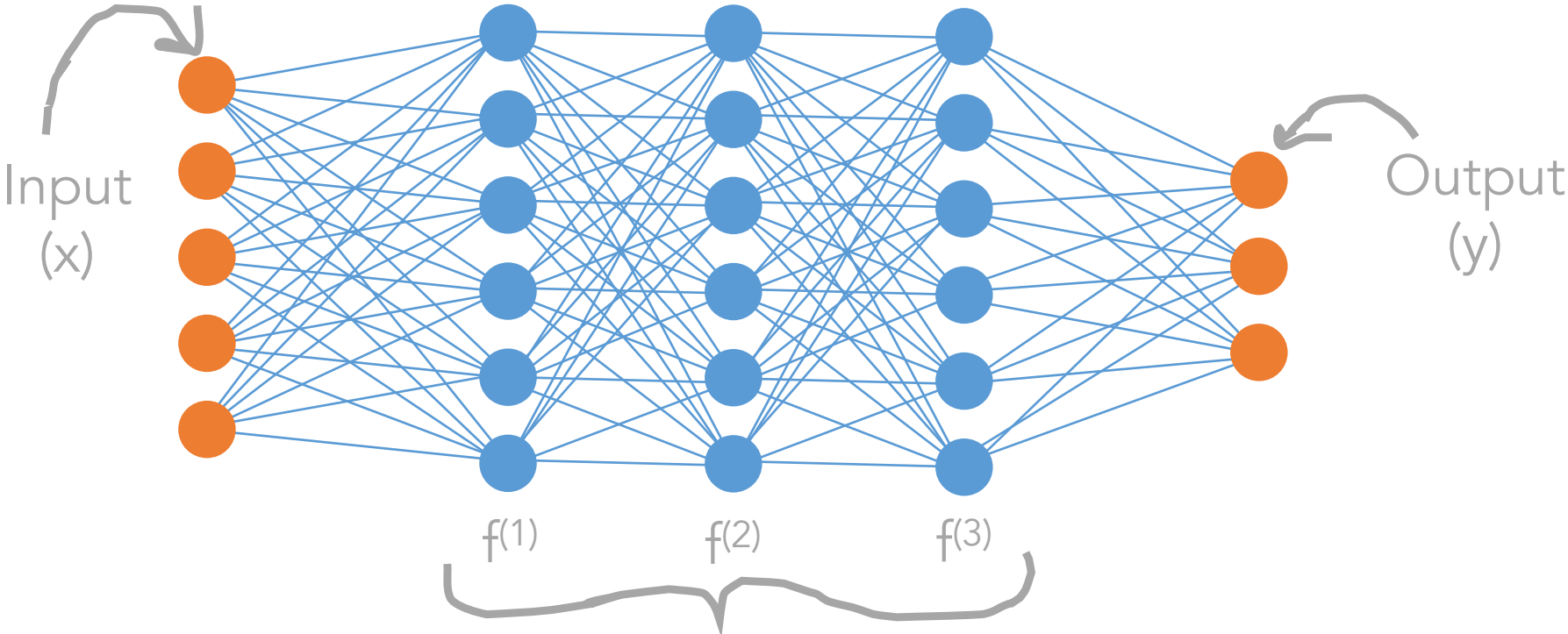
go to quickdraw.withgoogle.com on your phone

deep learning or a regular statistical model?

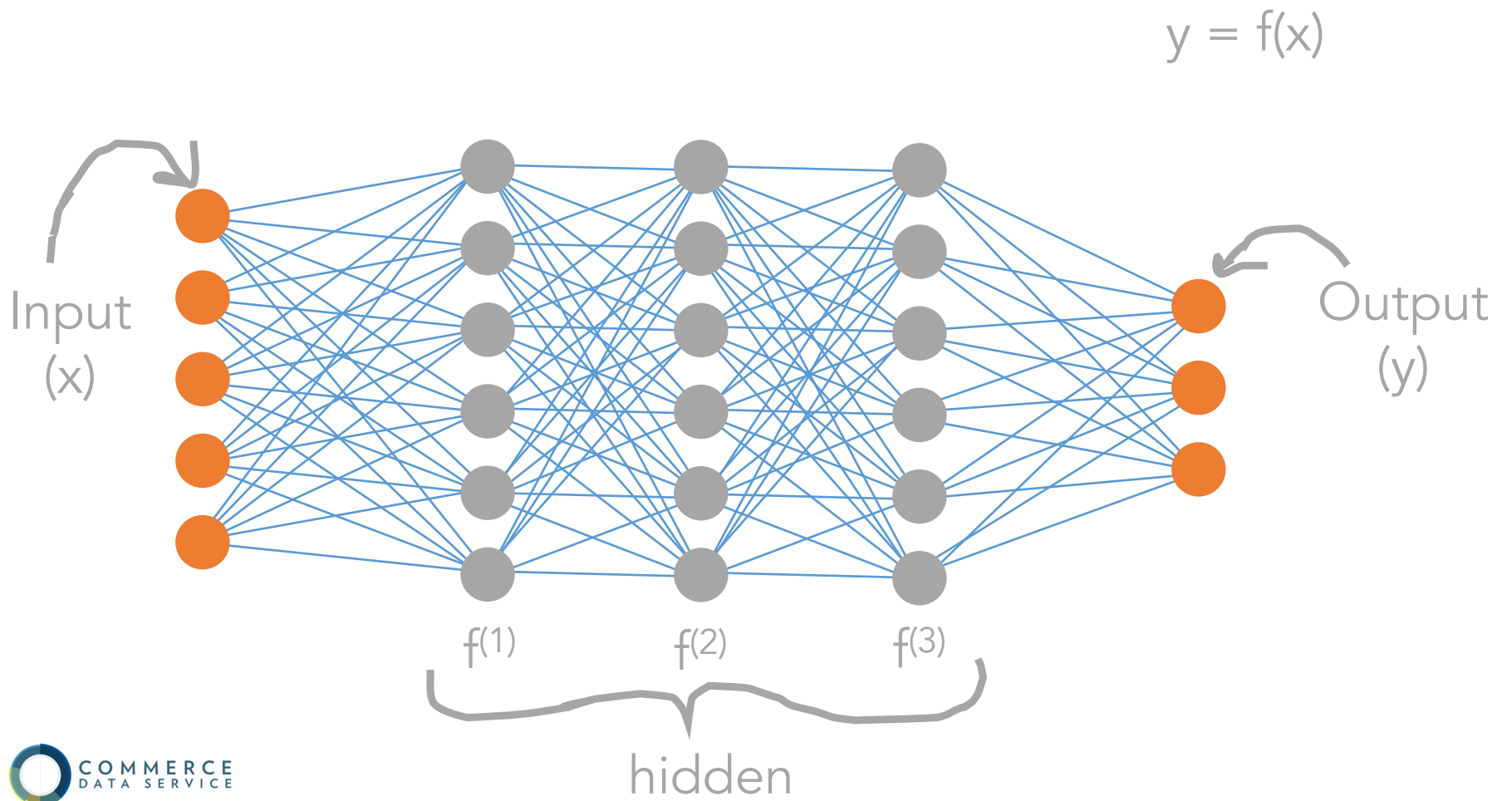


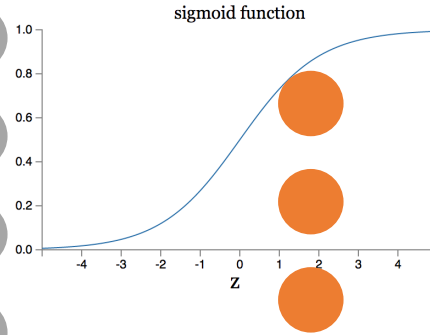
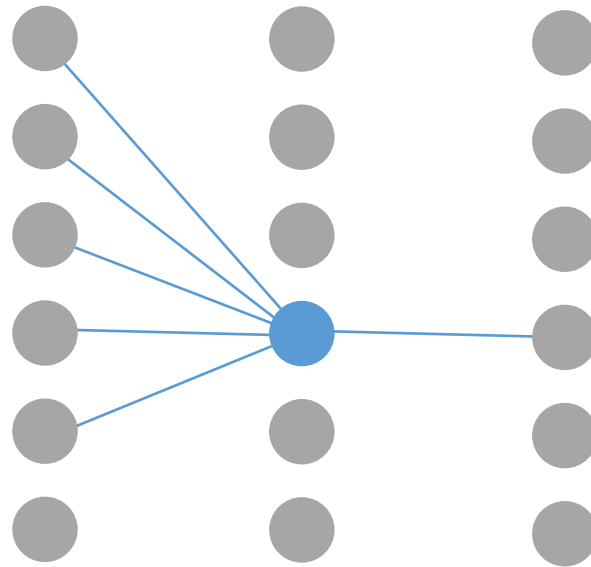
how does it work?

$$y = f(x)$$



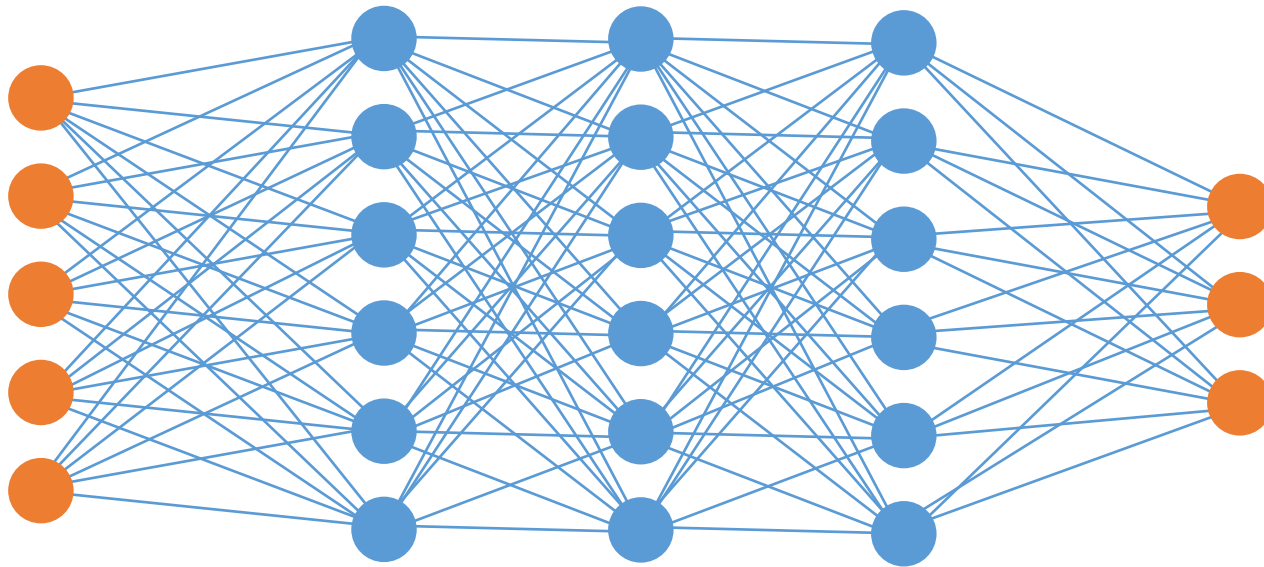
$$f(x) = f(3)(f(2)(f(1)(x)))$$



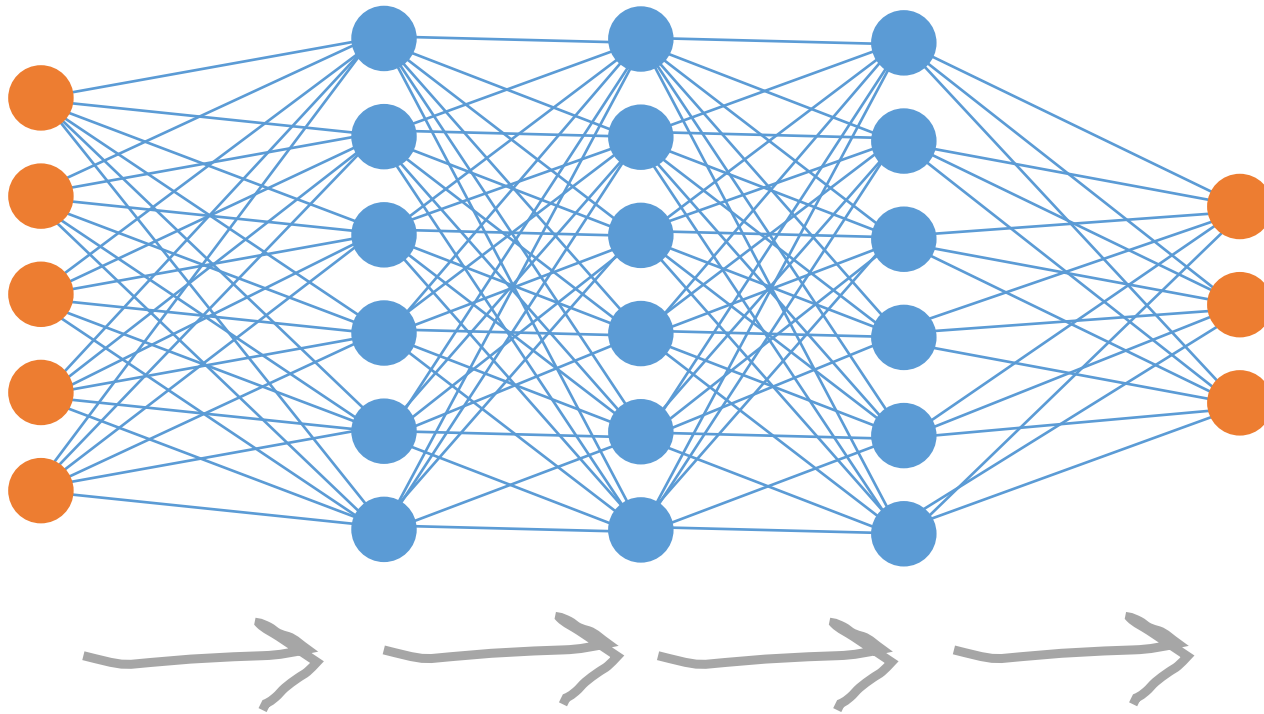


sigmoid neurons

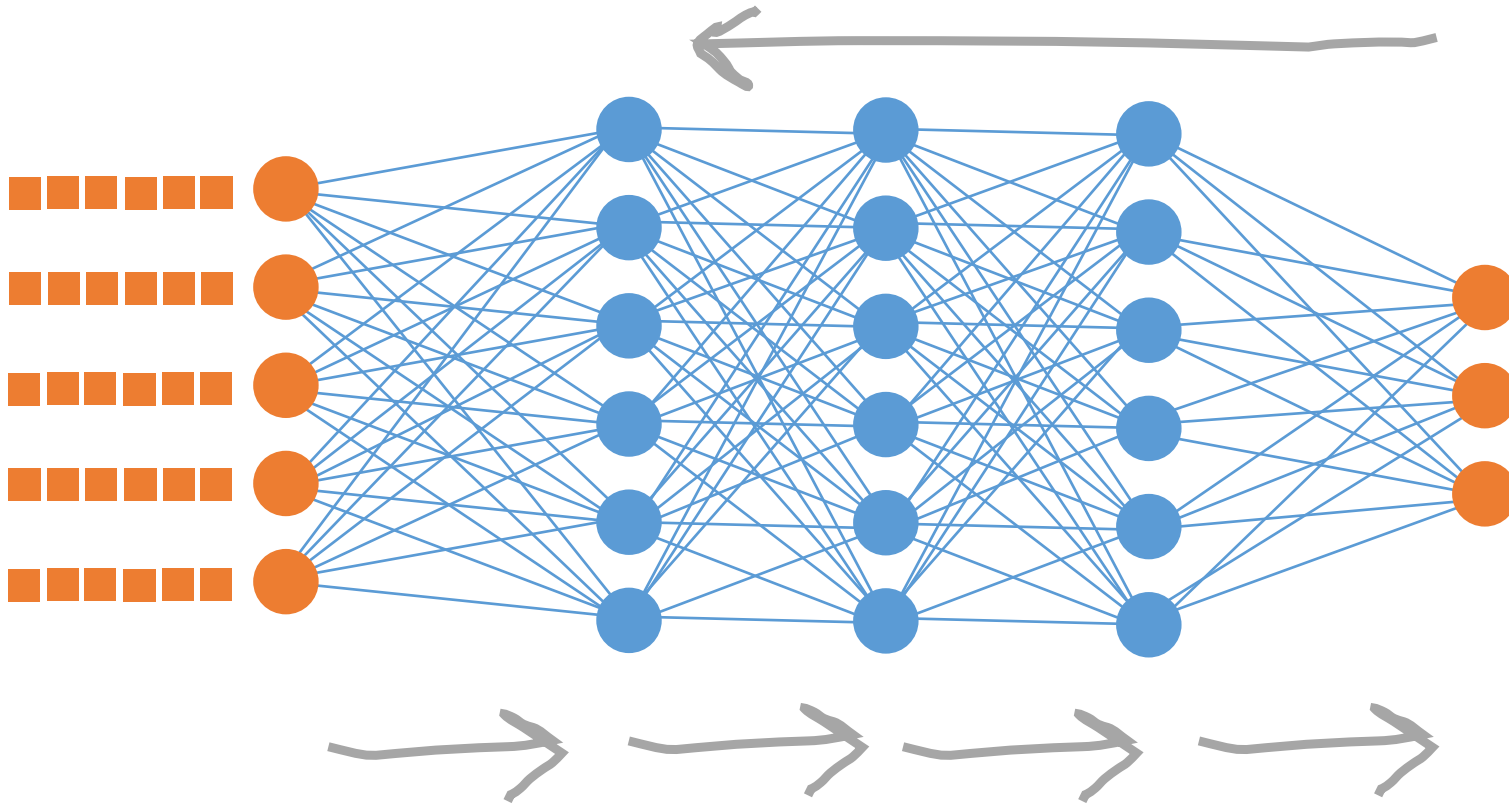
types of neural nets



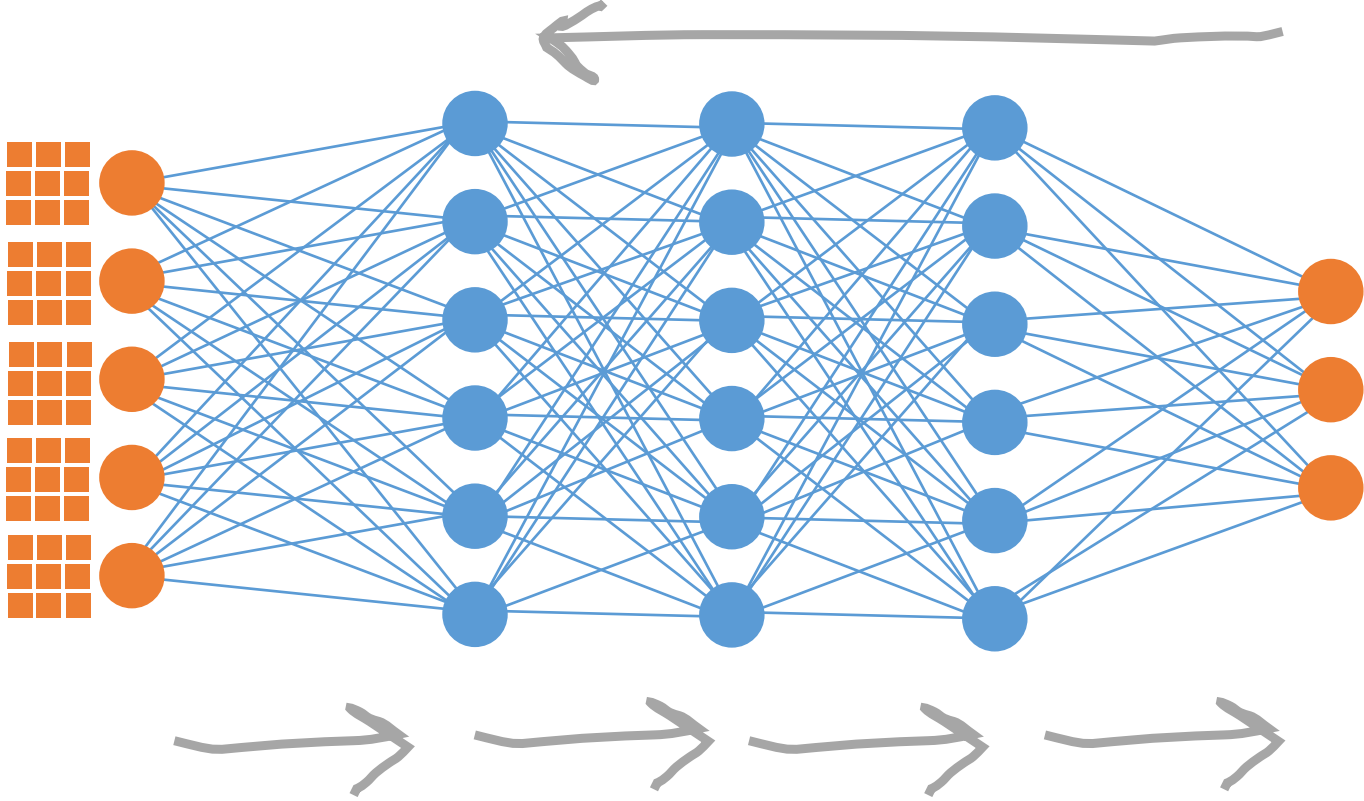
Feedforward neural networks
(multilayer perceptions or MLPs)



Recurrent neural nets



convolutional neural nets



frameworks

Python

Caffe

Microsoft
CNTK

TensorFlow

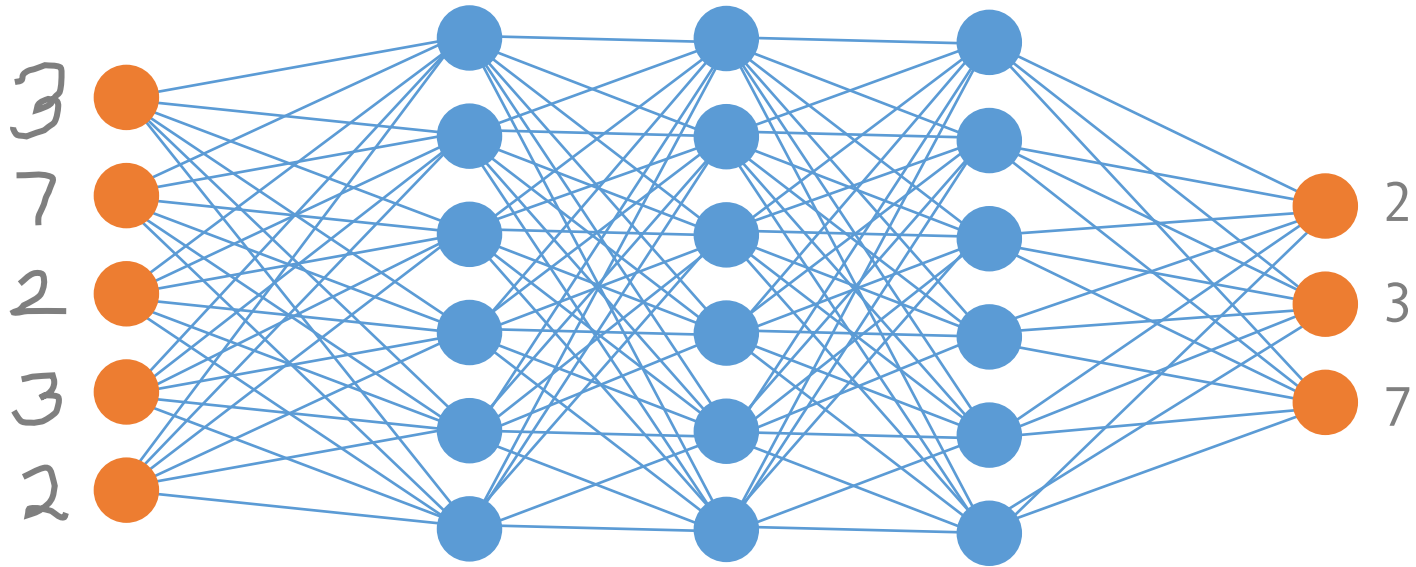
theano

torch

dmlc
mxnet

Chainer

K



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70,000 labeled
handwritten images

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55,000 data points
of training data

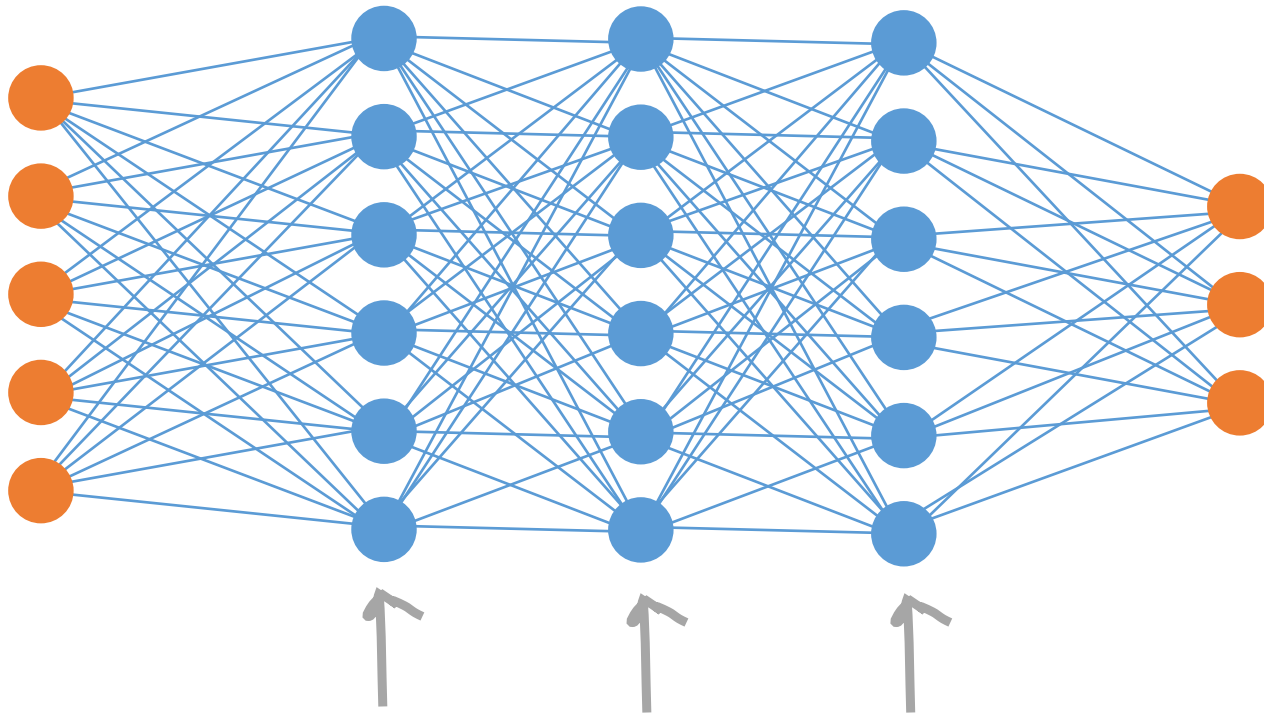
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5,000 points of
validation data

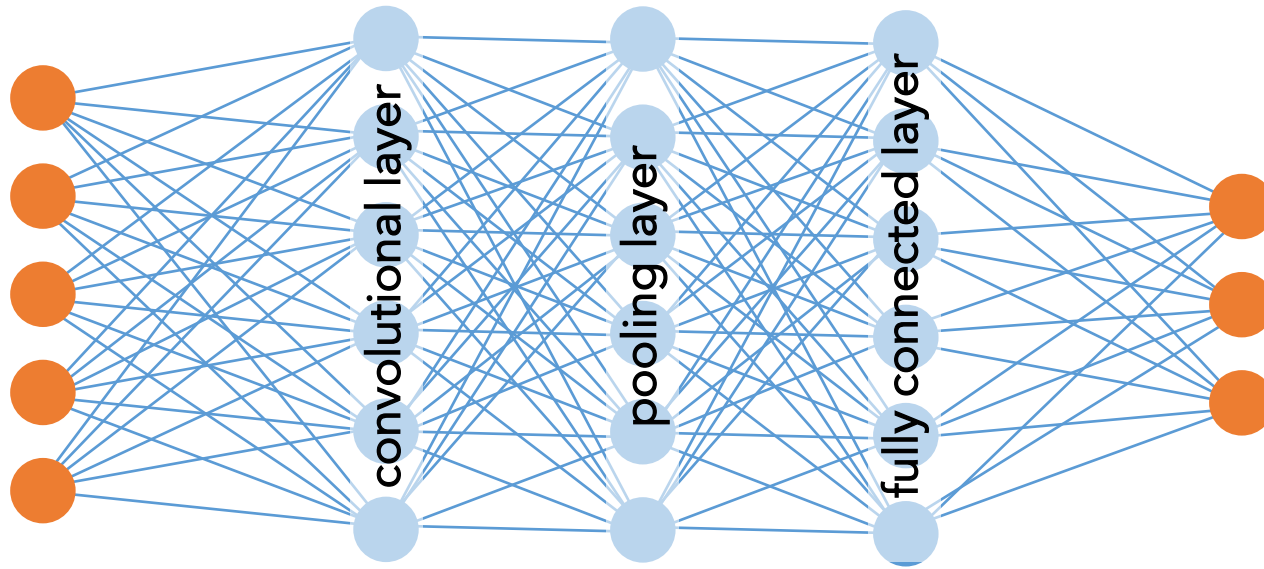
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10,000 points of test
data

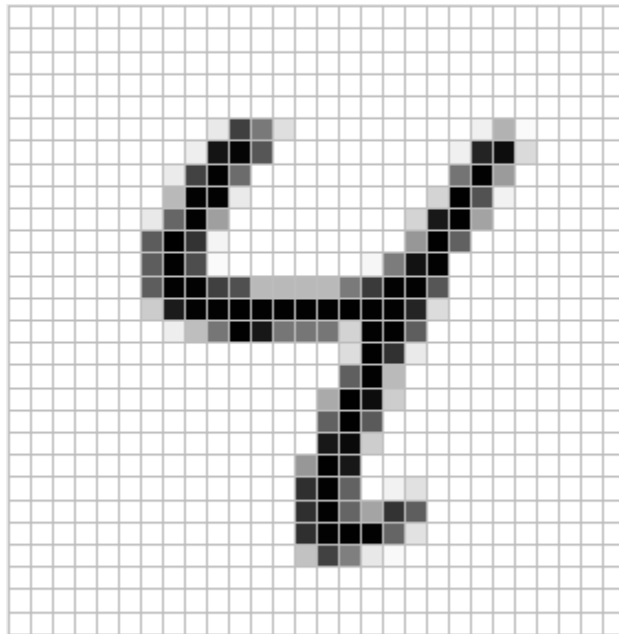
layers



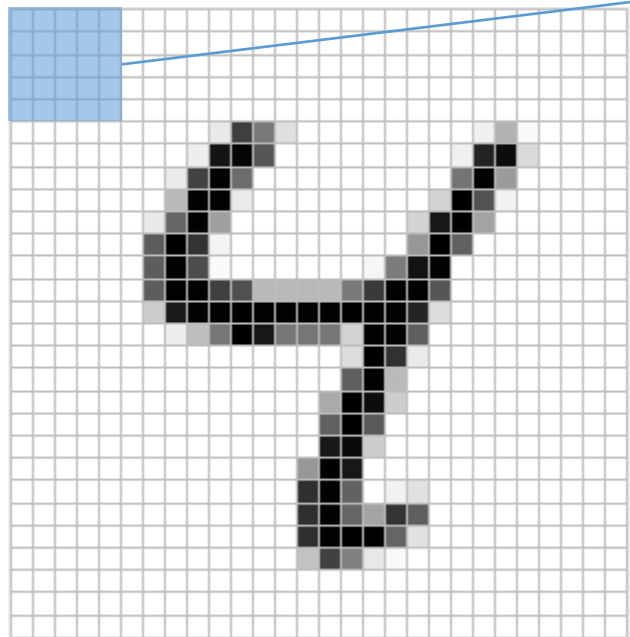
a common CNN



convolutional layer

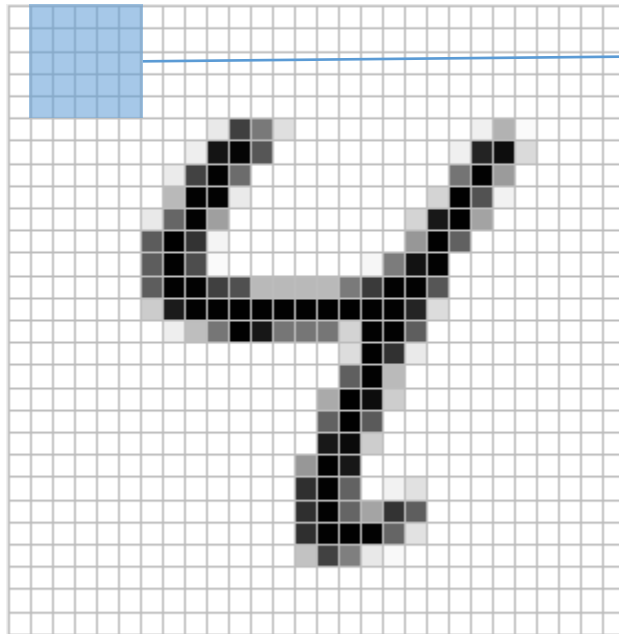


local receptive field
(5x5)

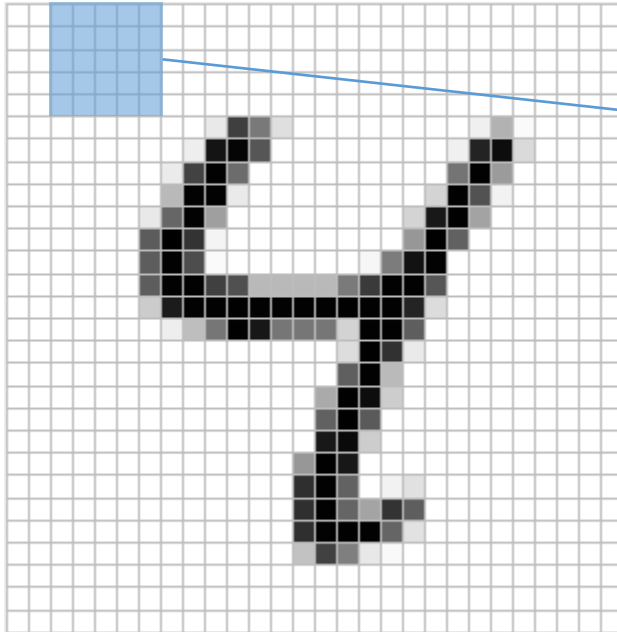


one neuron in the hidden convolutional layer

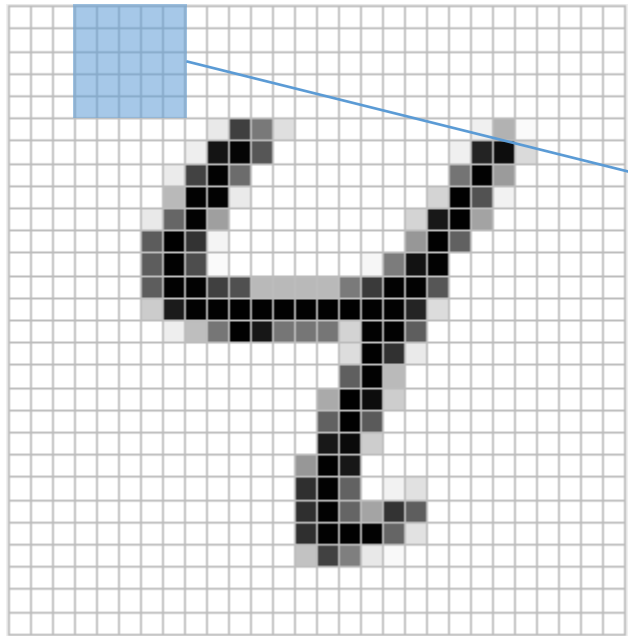
---> slide one



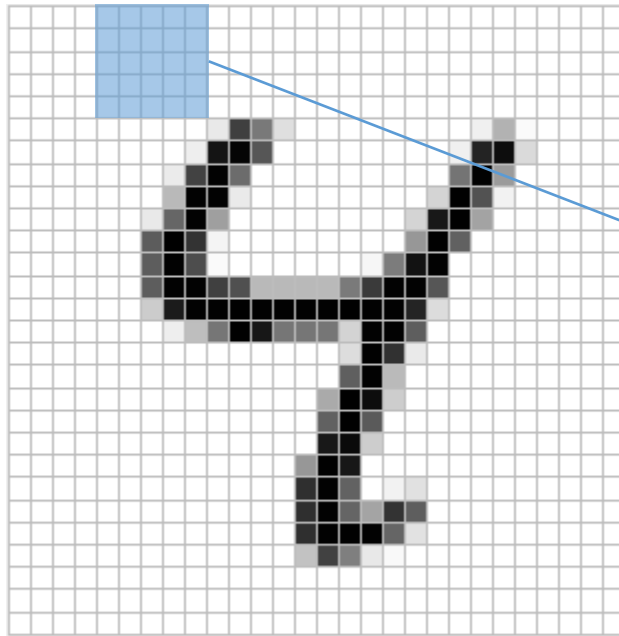
---> slide one



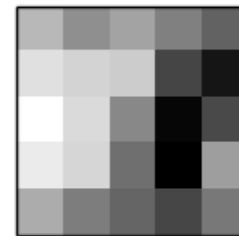
ultimately resulting in 24 neurons

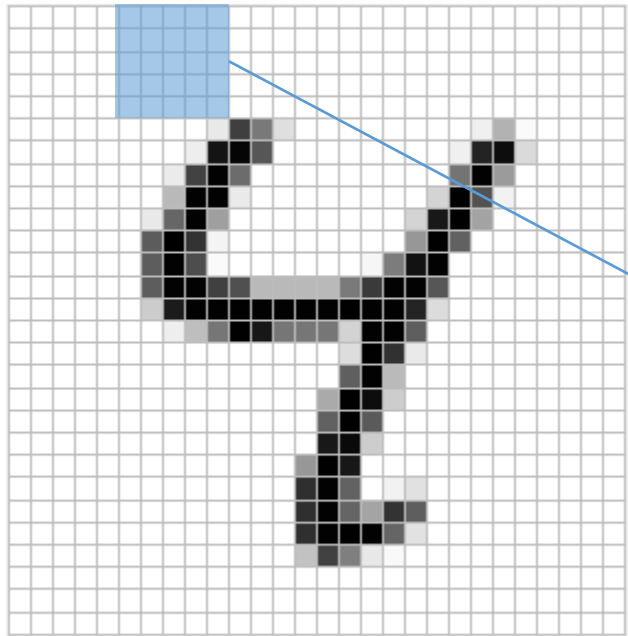


each neuron has a bias and 5 x 5 weights for the local receptive field

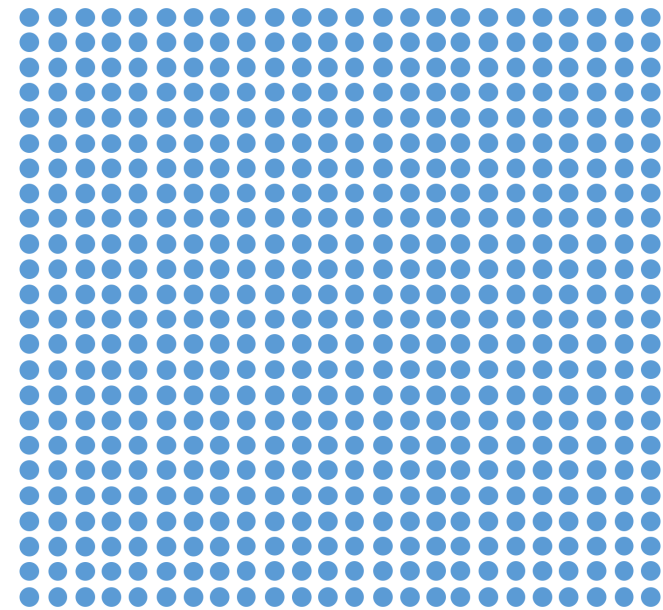
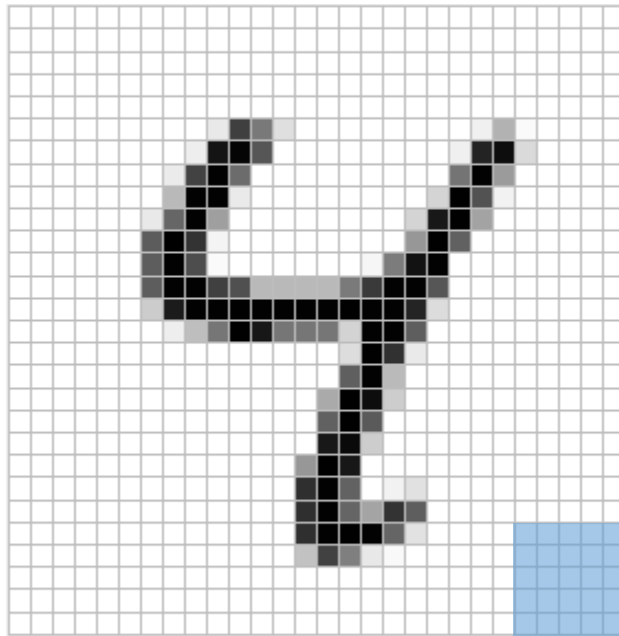


if you look at those weight visually,
with larger weights as a darker pixel,
you might see something like this:

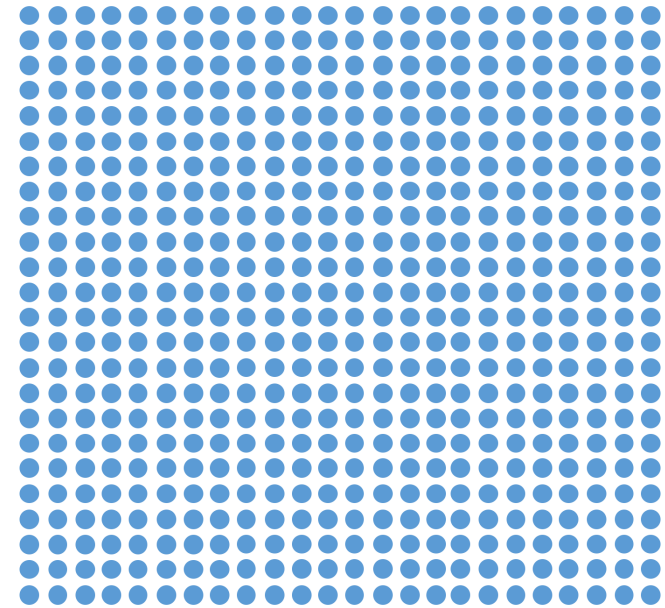
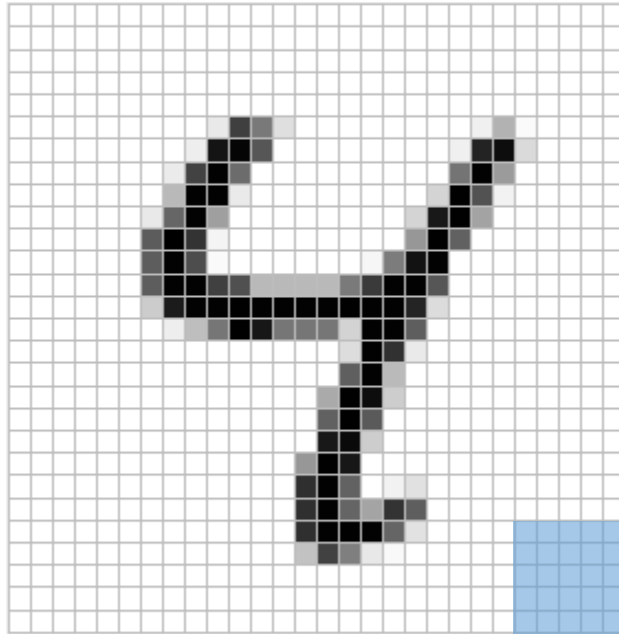




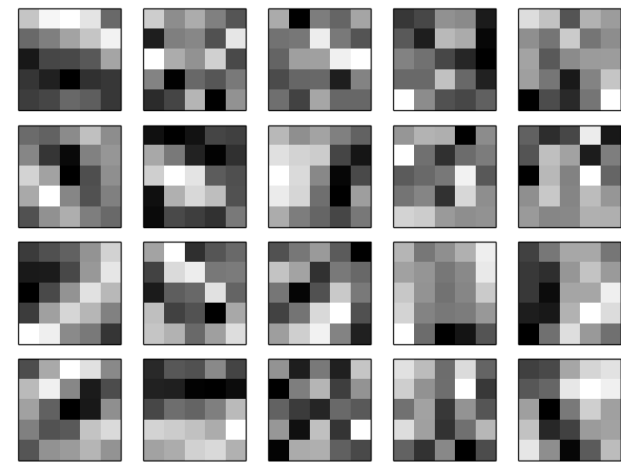
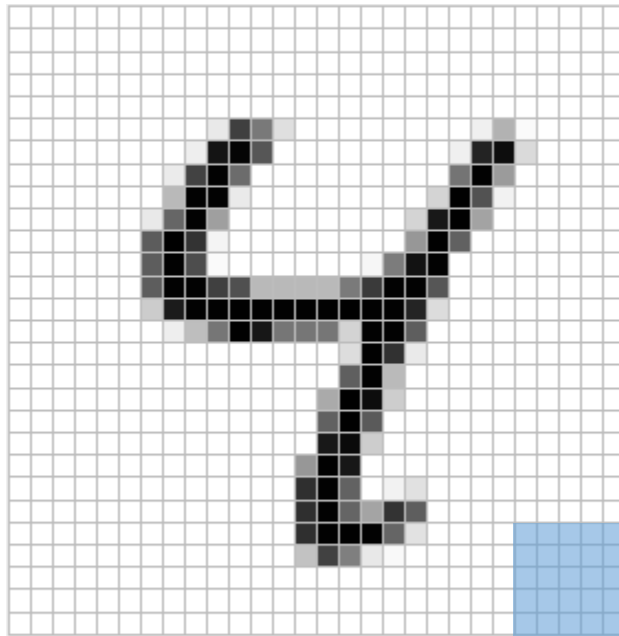
the weights and bias are shared across all 24 x 24 neurons



map between input layer and hidden layer is called a feature map.

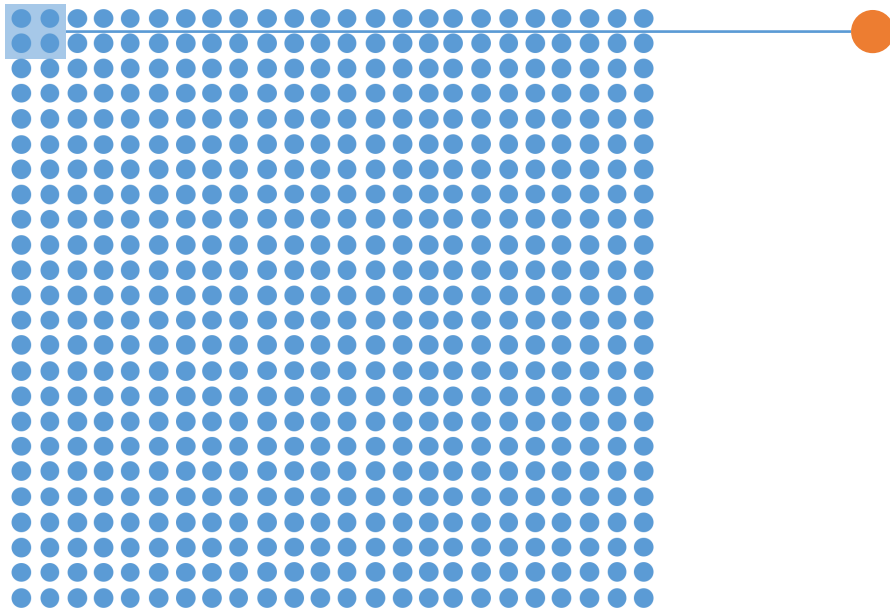


a feature map detects one kind of localized structure

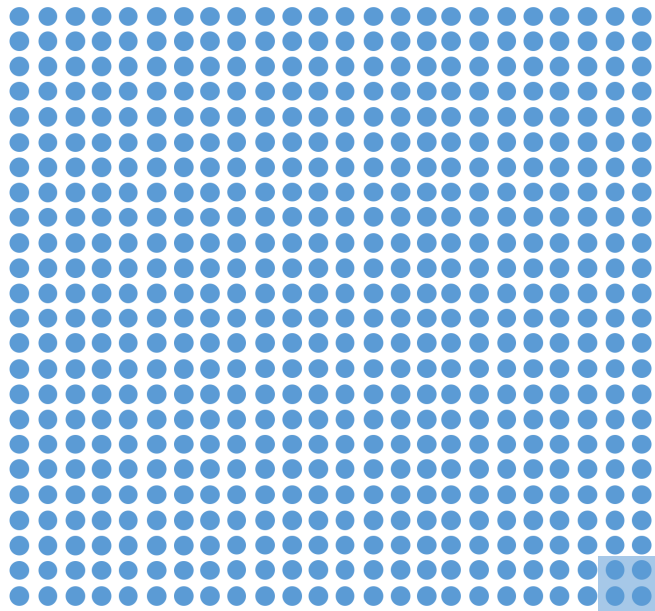


a complete convolutional layer
consists of several different feature
maps

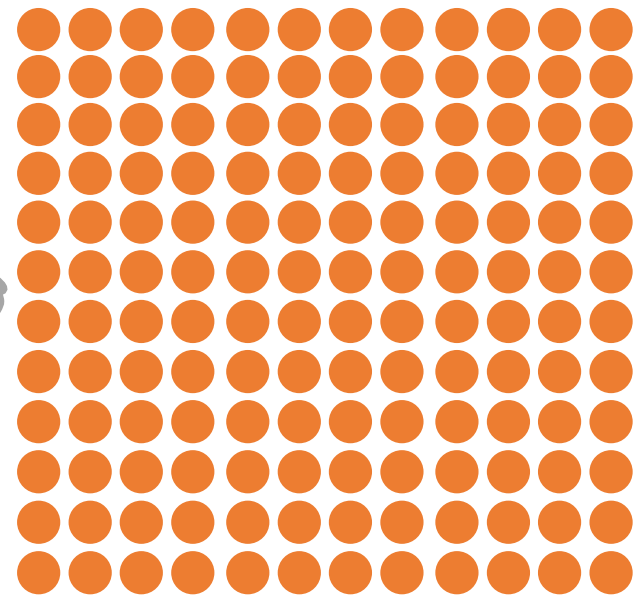
pooling layer



one feature map of the
convolutional layer

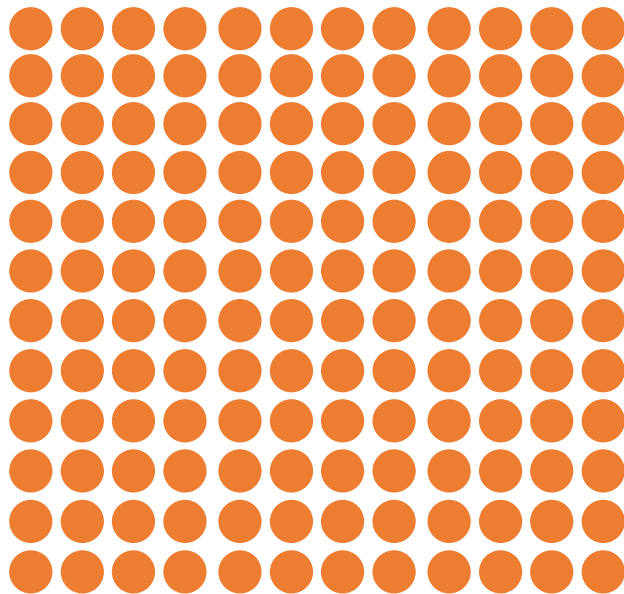


one feature map of the convolutional layer



one max-pooling layer

fully-connected layer

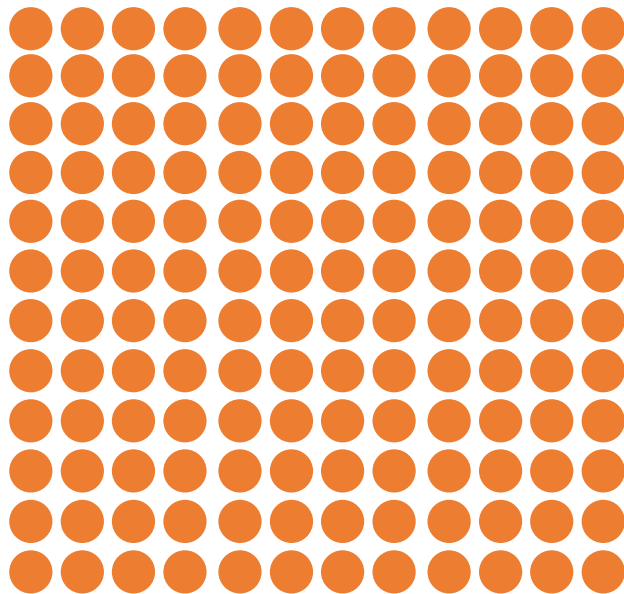


one max-pooling layer



one feature map of the convolutional layer

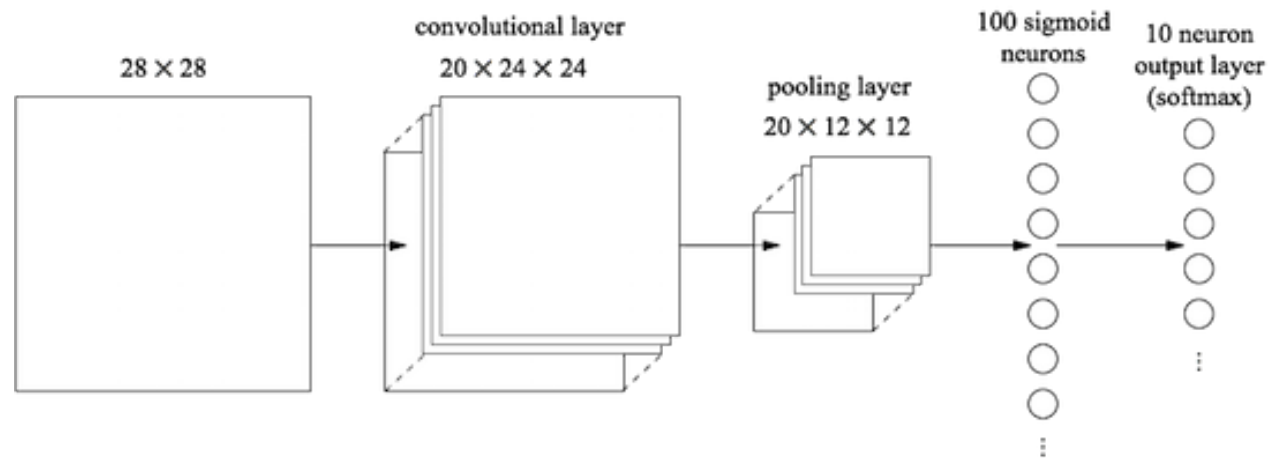
fully-connected layer



one max-pooling layer



one feature map of the convolutional layer

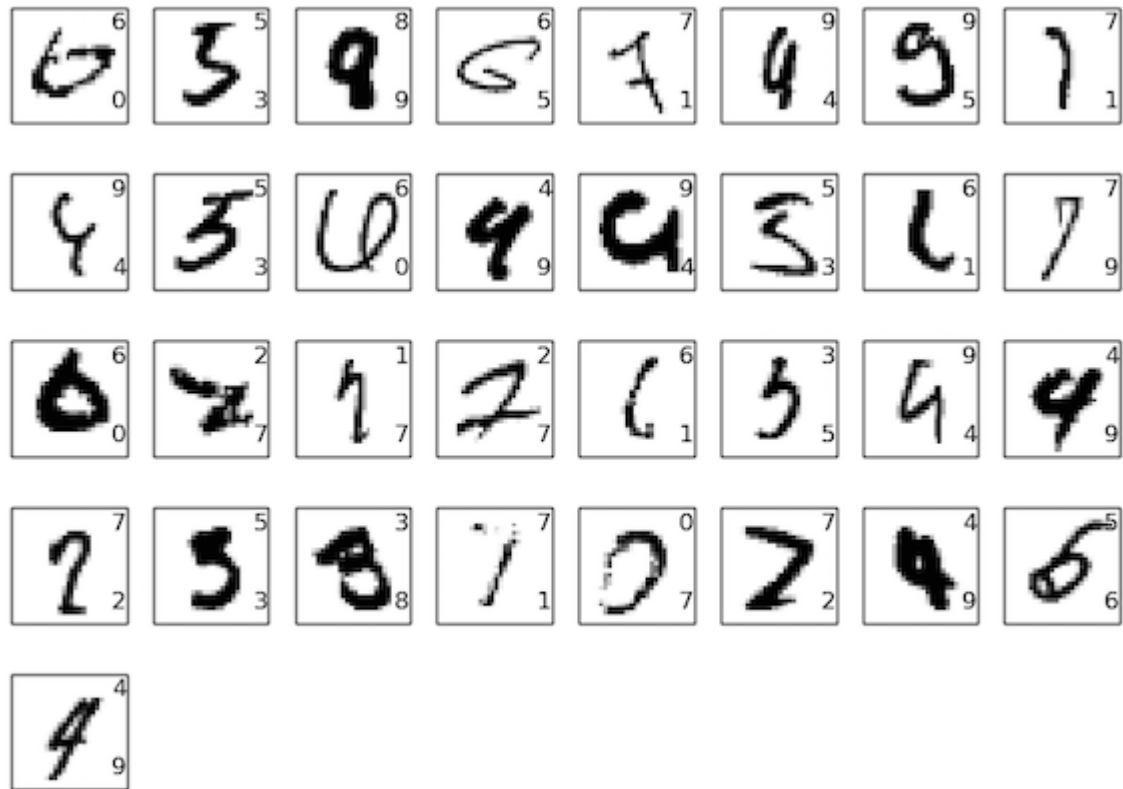


one image of 28×28 pixels

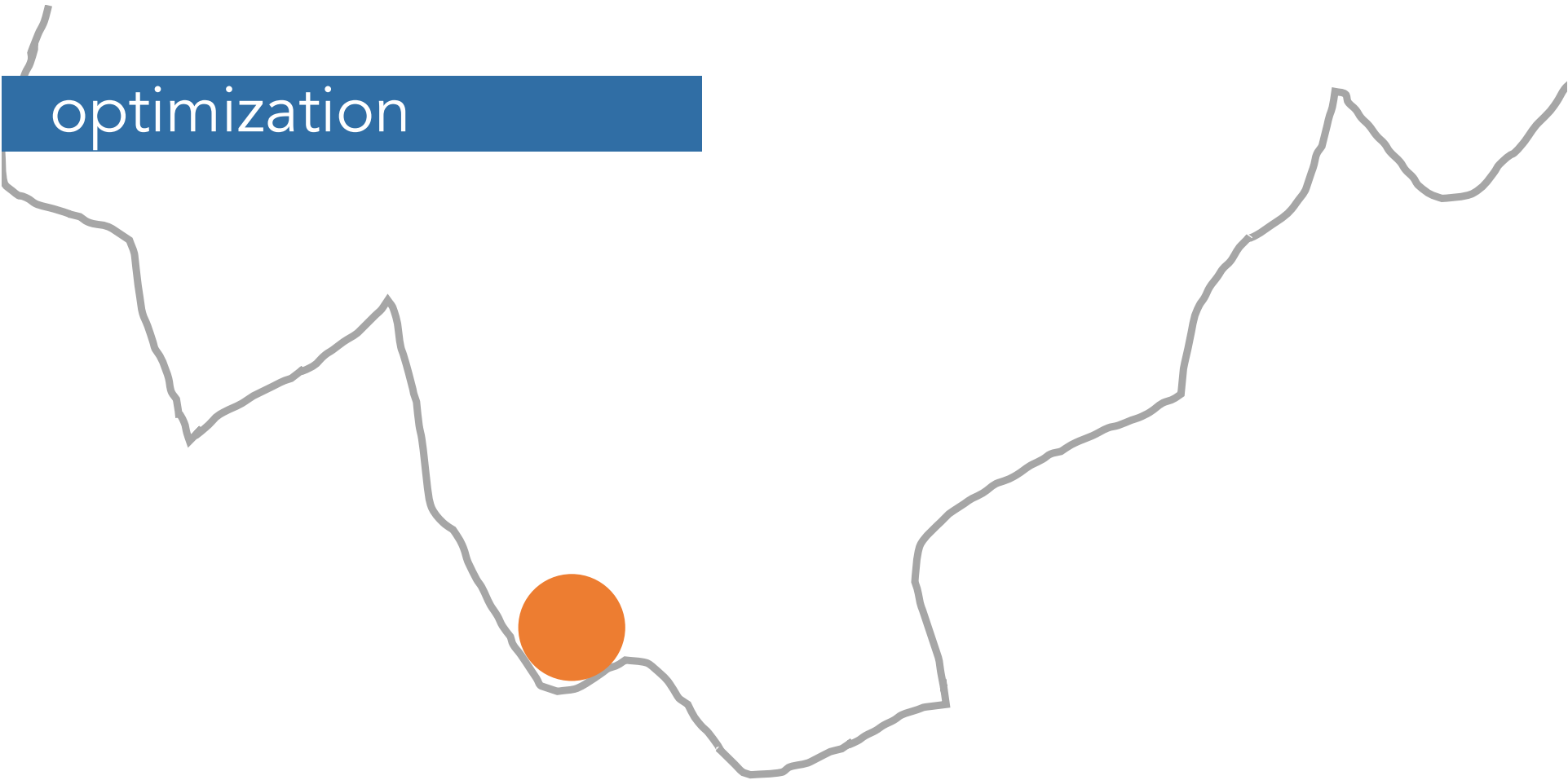
convolutional layer of 20 feature maps (5×5 local receptive field)

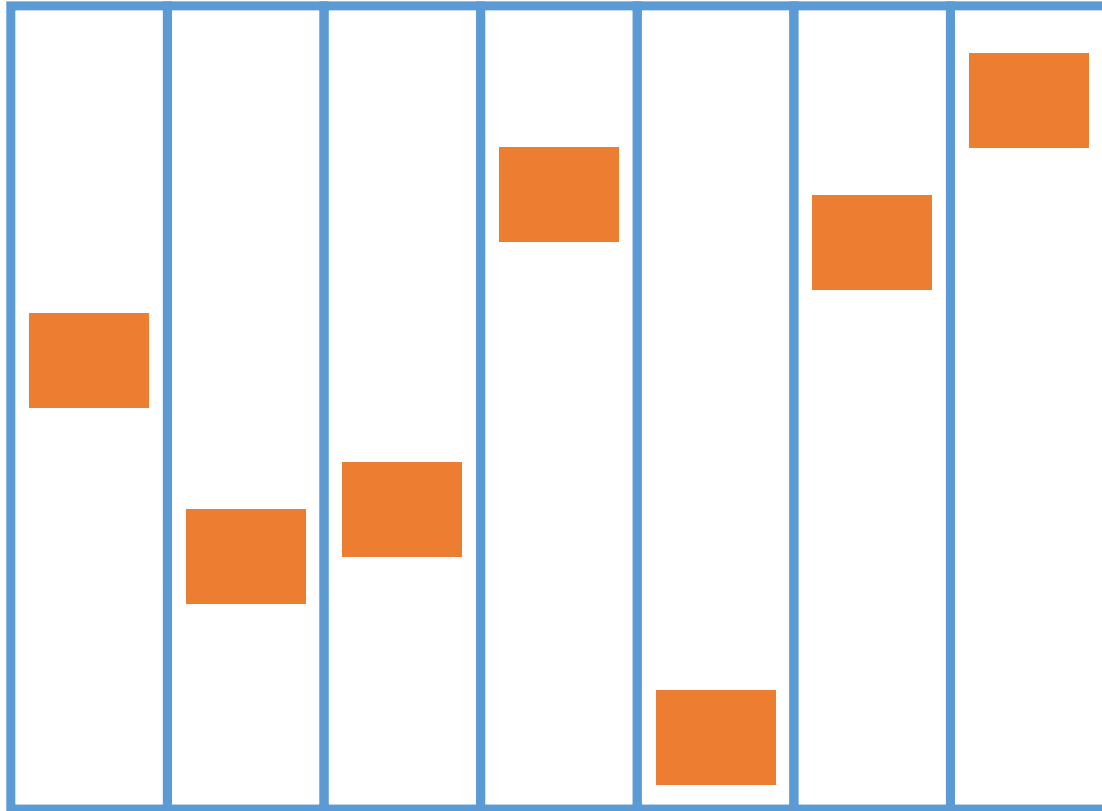
pooling layer for each feature map

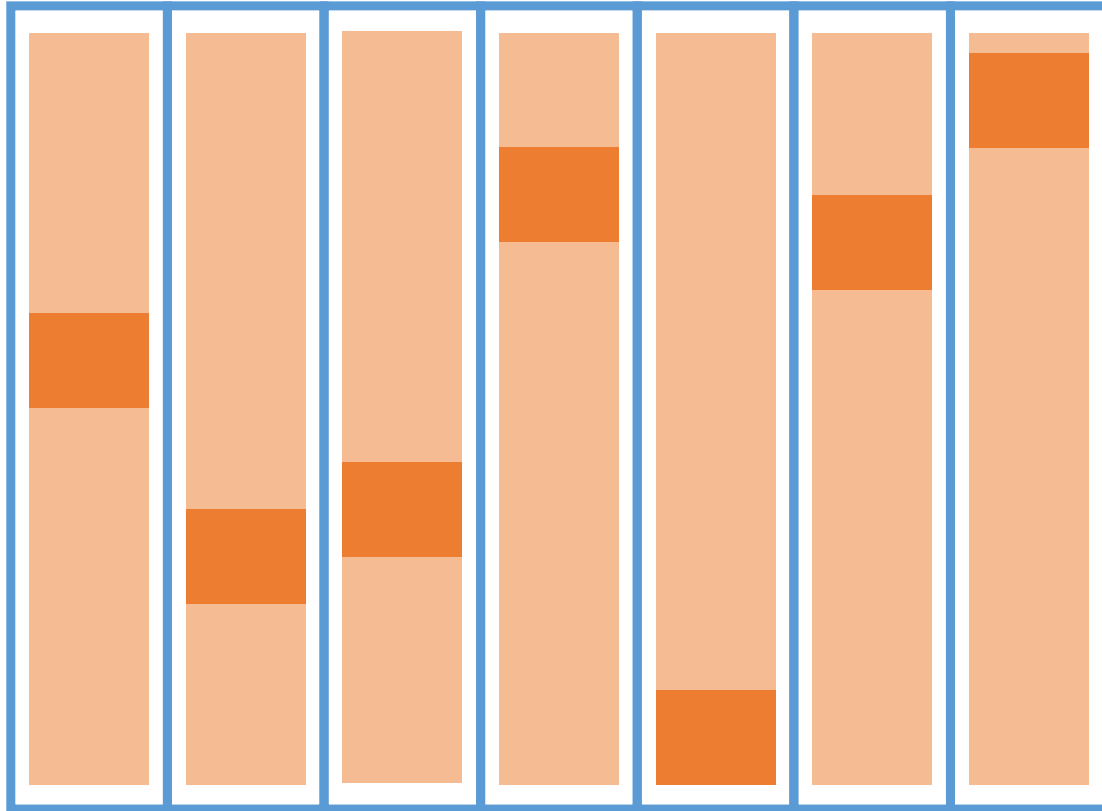
fully connected layer makes a prediction

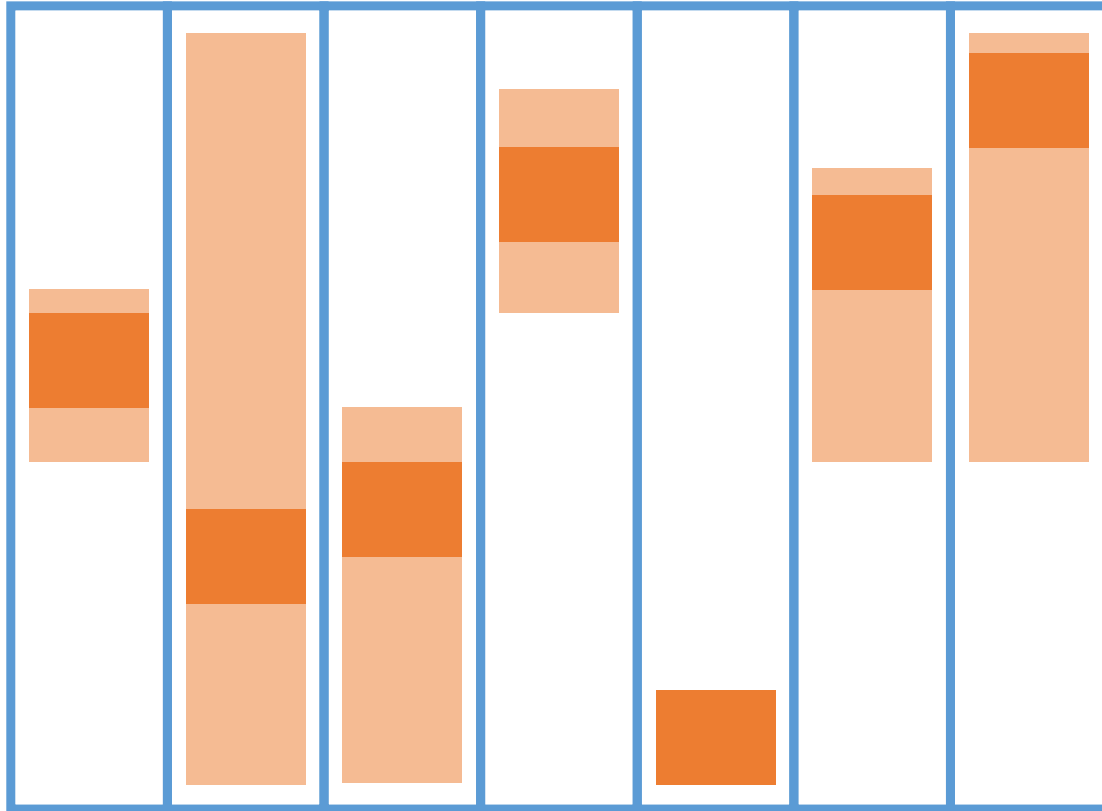


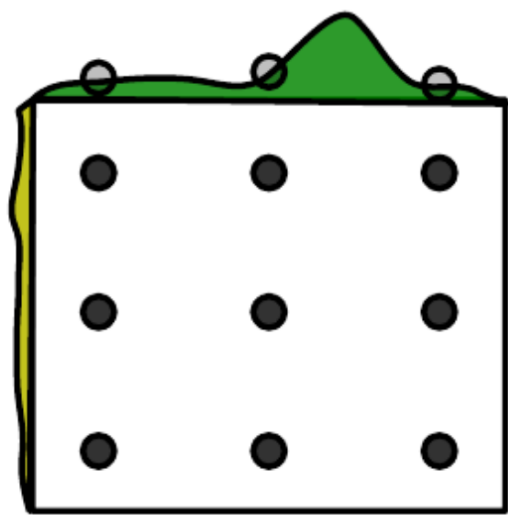
optimization



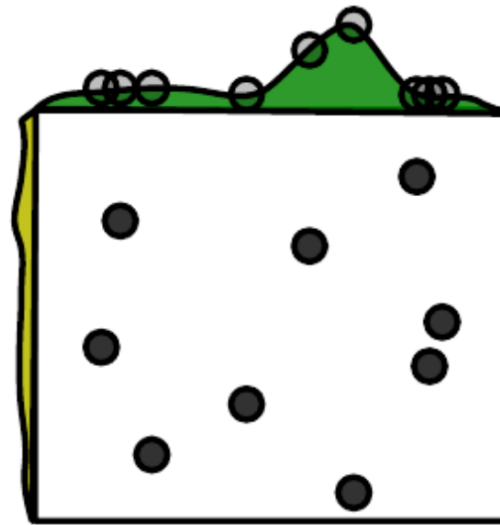








Grid



Random

performance

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70,000 labeled
handwritten images

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55,000 data points
of training data

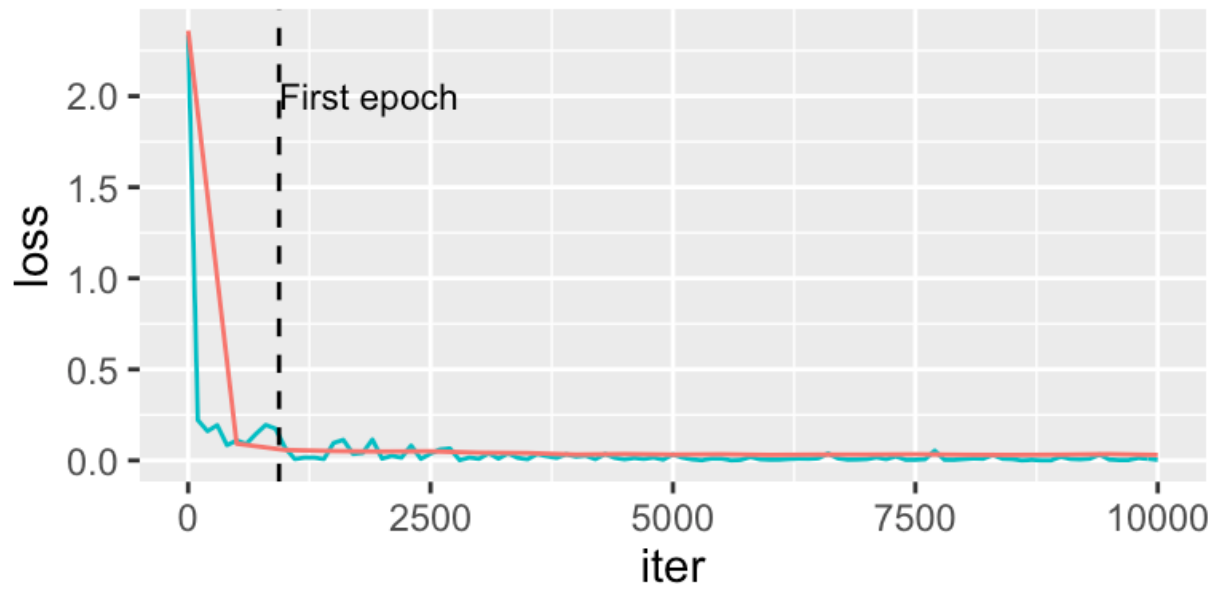
7777777
8888888
9999999

5,000 points of
validation data

000000
111111
222222
333333
444444
555555
666666

10,000 points of test
data

error rate



false positive rate or false negative rate



precision and recall



tutorials, resources

MNIST TensorFlow tutorial:

<https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/mnist/pros/>

Deep Learning by Ian Goodfellow, Yoshua Bengio, and Aaron Courville:

<http://www.deeplearningbook.org/>

Machine Learning is Fun! By Adam Geigey:

<https://medium.com/@ageitgey/machine-learning-is-fun-part-3-deep-learning-and-convolutional-neural-networks-f40359318721>

History of Deep Learning by John Kaufhold:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B3aXKp9bt6OXQU5IU0ImOE1ZZjA/edit>

Deep Learning talk by Geoffery Hinton:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VhmE_UXDOGs

Intro to Machine Learning with H2O and Python by Erin LeDell:

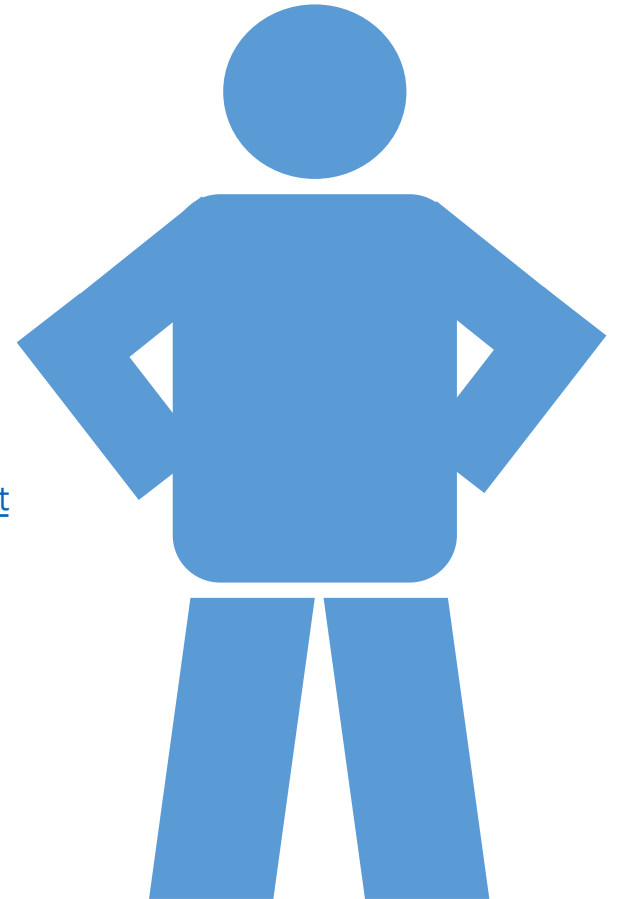
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rAYS6byutIA>

Deep Learning Frameworks list by NVIDIA:

<https://developer.nvidia.com/deep-learning-frameworks>

Neural Networks and Deep Learning by Michael Nielsen:

<http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/>





Pri Oberoi, Data Scientist
poberoi@doc.gov