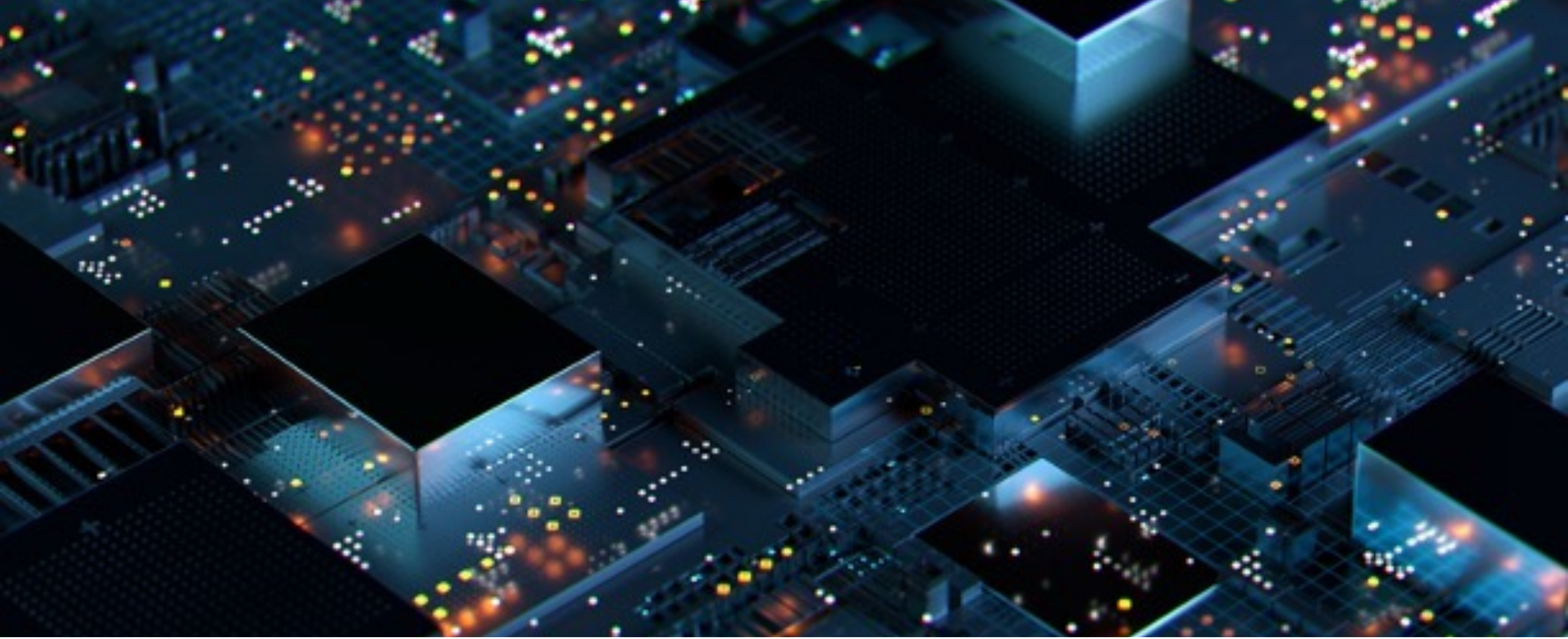


Pontificia Universidad JAVERIANA Bogotá

Facultad de Ingeniería

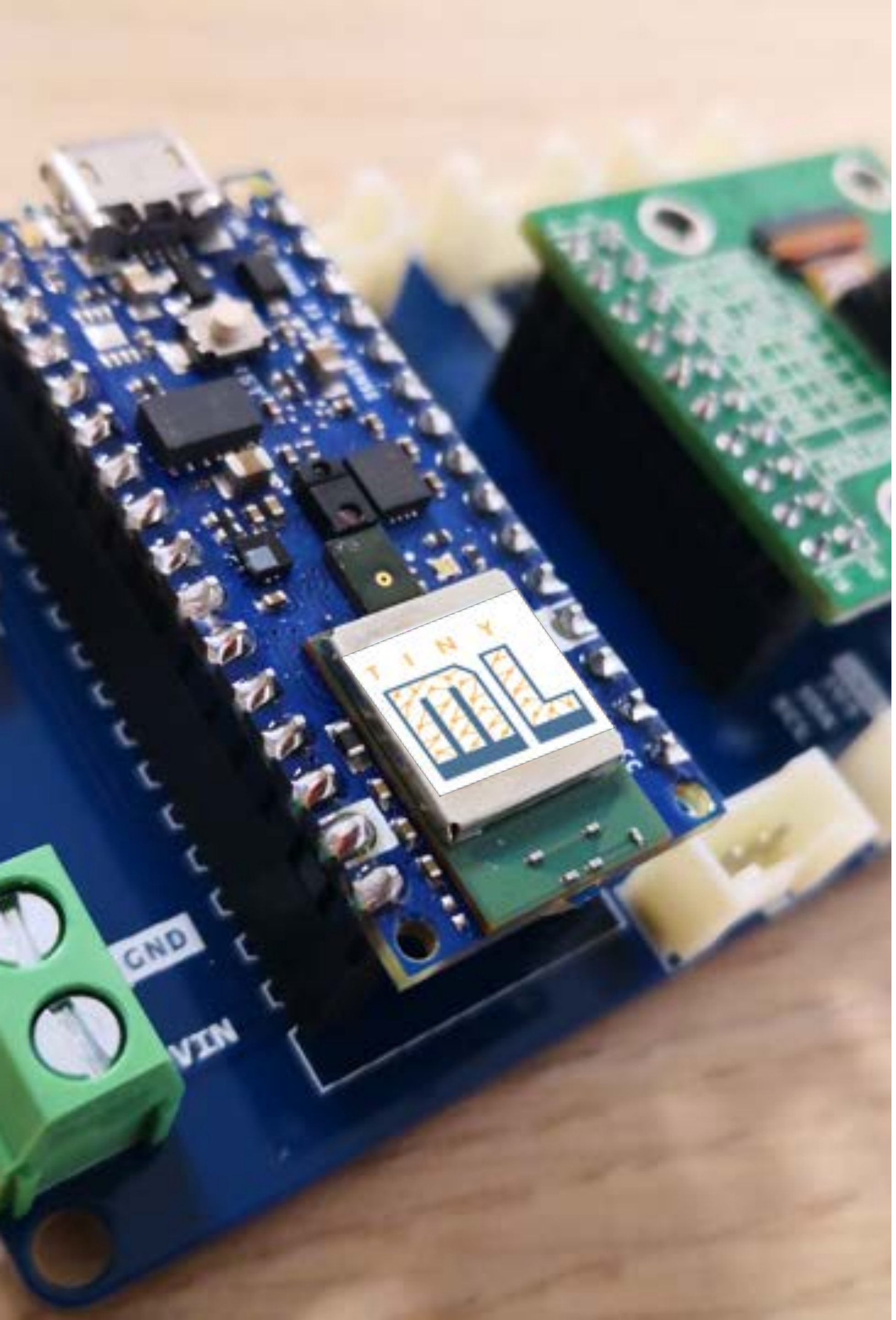
ICTP

TINY ML edu

A Brief Introduction to ML and DL

Workshop on Scientific Use of Machine Learning on Low-Power Devices: Applications and Advanced Topics

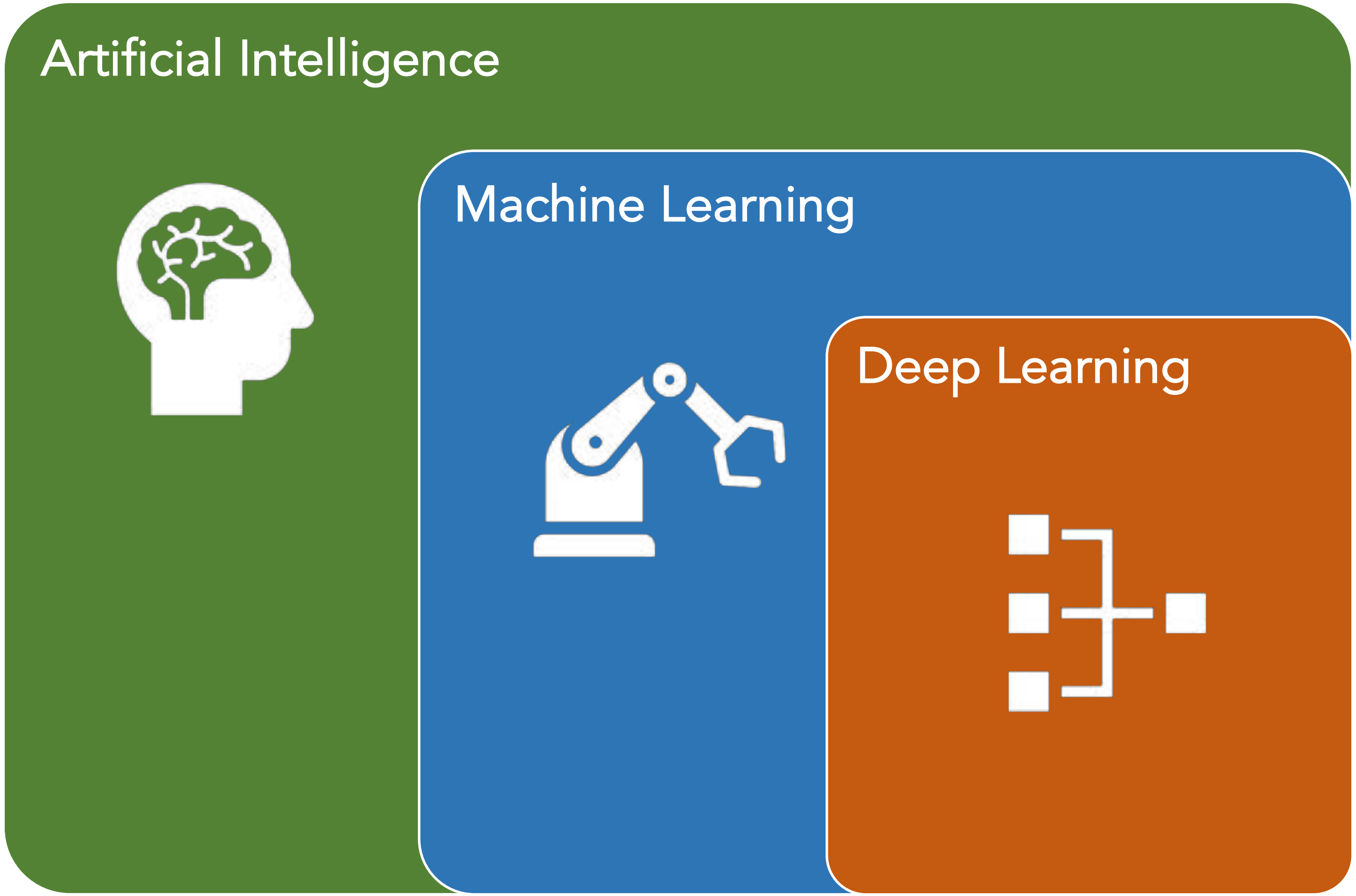
April 17th, 2023



Outline

- AI vs ML vs DL
- The Machine Learning Paradigm
- Finding the Best Solution and Fitting a Model
- Regression and Classification with NN
- ML Issues

AI vs. ML vs. DL



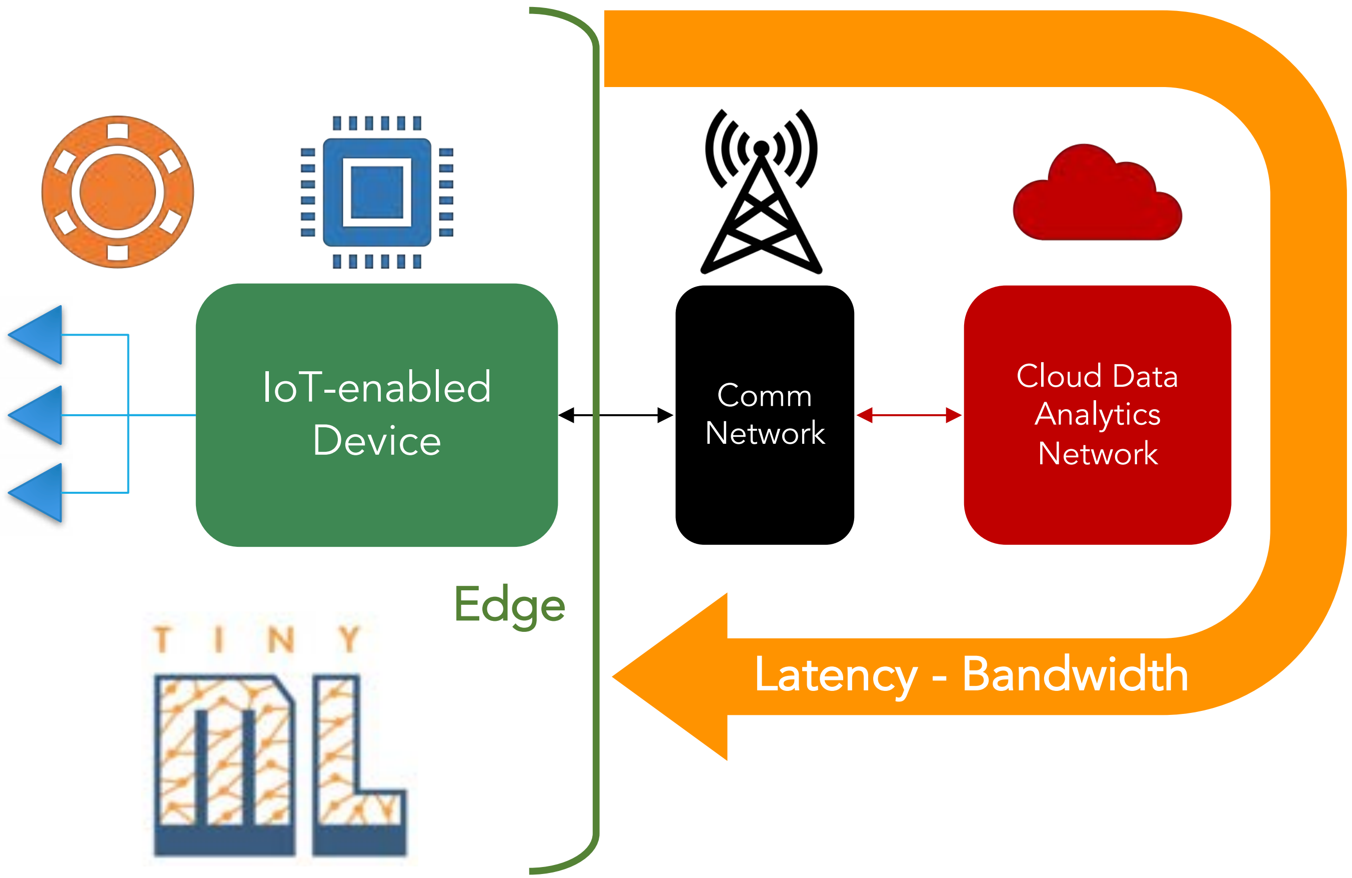
Based on https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/concept-deep-learning-vs-machine-learning

General Steps for Machine Learning

On a high level, the craft of creating machine learning (ML) processes is comprised of several steps:

1. Decide on the Question
2. Collect and Prepare Data
3. Choose a Training Method
4. Train the Model
5. Evaluate the Model
6. Parameter Tuning
7. Predict

Based on https://microsoft.github.io/ML-For-Beginners/#/1-Introduction/4-techniques-of-ML/README?id=techniques-of-machine-learning



"The future of ML is ***tiny*** and bright."

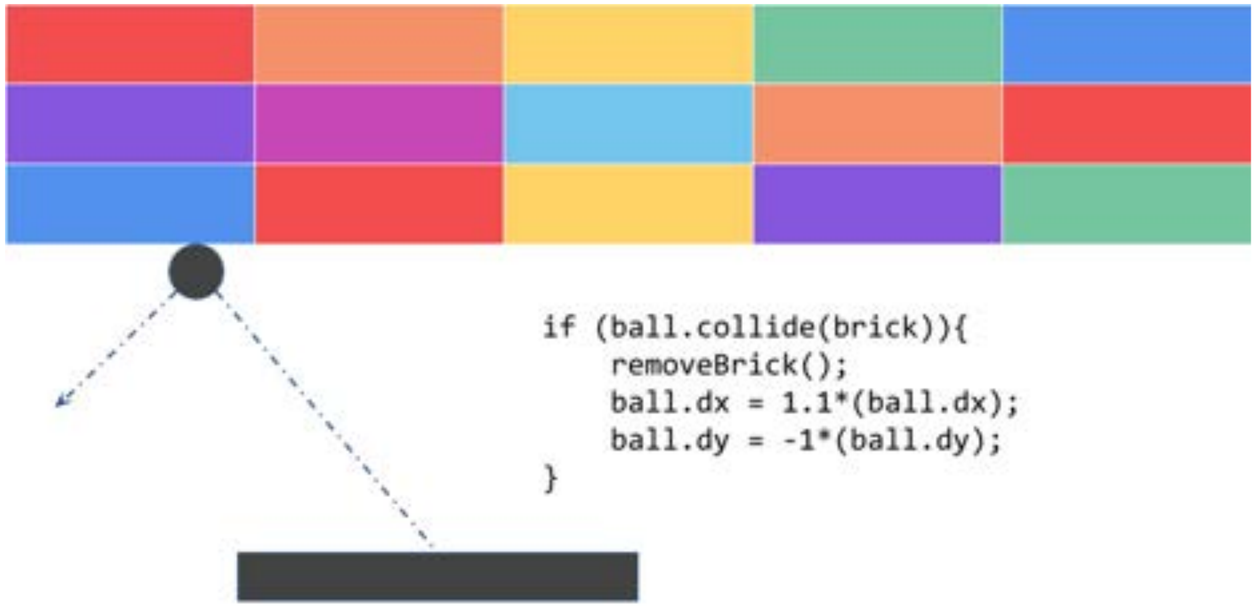
We will run through this long process

This is a first encounter with ML, but many things will be left to be experimented or developed.

The Machine Learning Paradigm

Explicit Coding

- Defining rules that determine behavior of a program
- Everything is pre-calculated and pre-determined by the programmer
- Scenarios are limited by program complexity



The Traditional Programming Paradigm

Consider Activity Detection

```
if(speed<4){
    status=WALKING;
}
```

```
if(speed<4){
    status=WALKING;
} else {
    status=RUNNING;
}
```

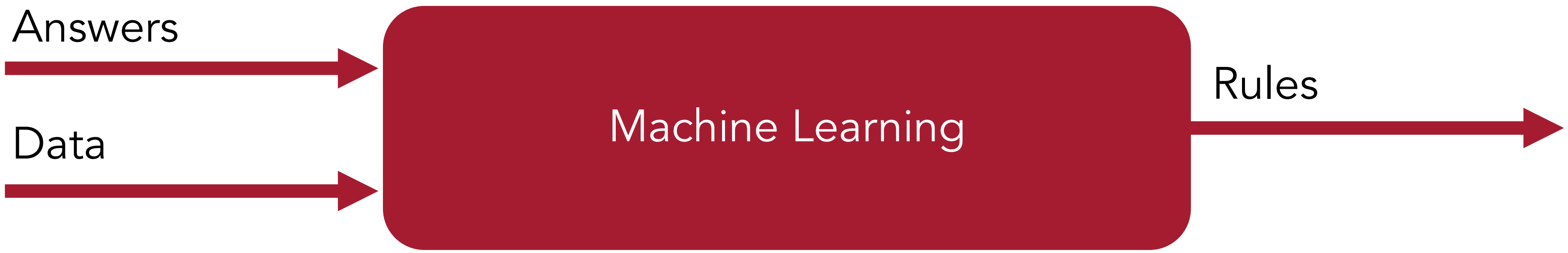
```
if(speed<4){
    status=WALKING;
} else if(speed<12){
    status=RUNNING;
} else {
    status=BIKING;
}
```

```
// ???
```

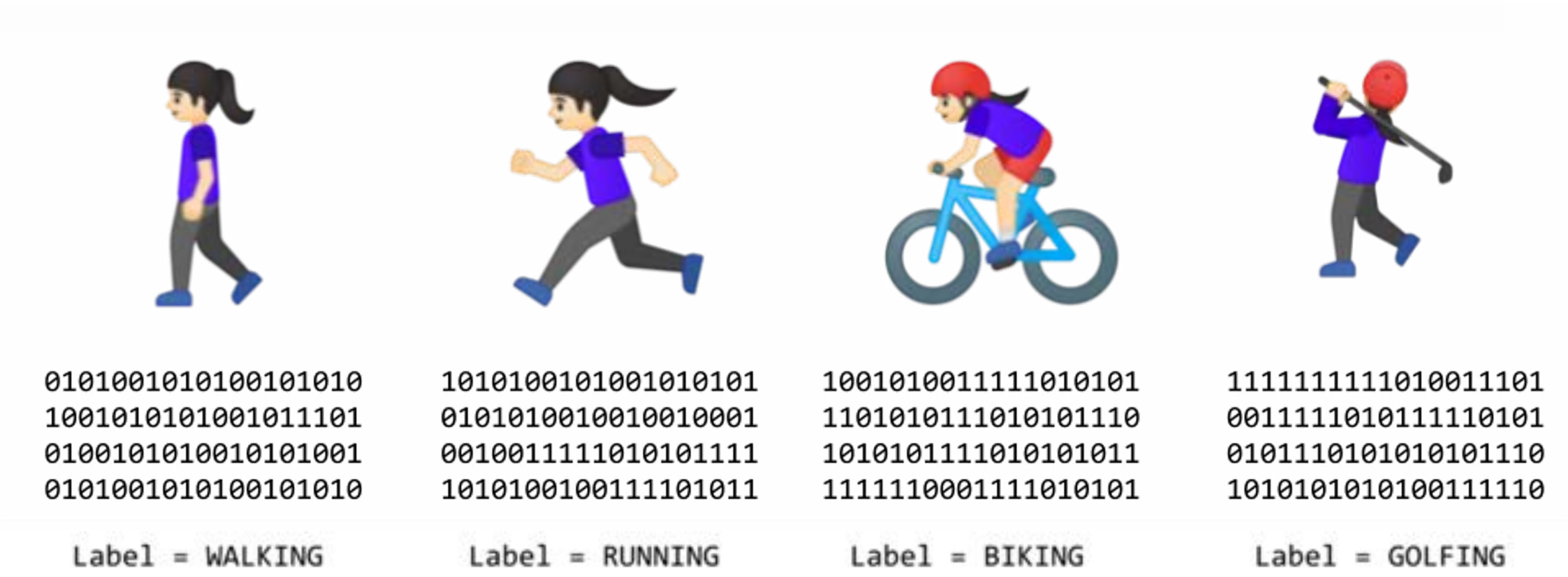
Way too complex to code!

The Traditional Programming Paradigm

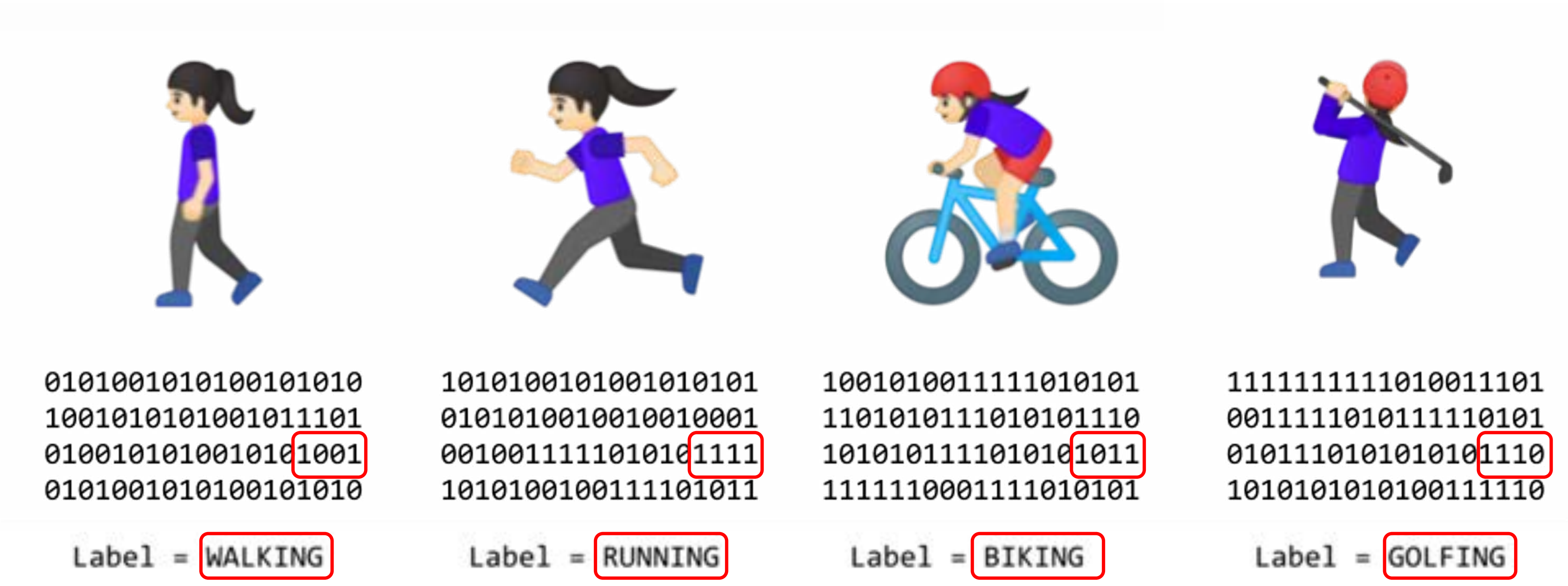
The Machine Learning Paradigm



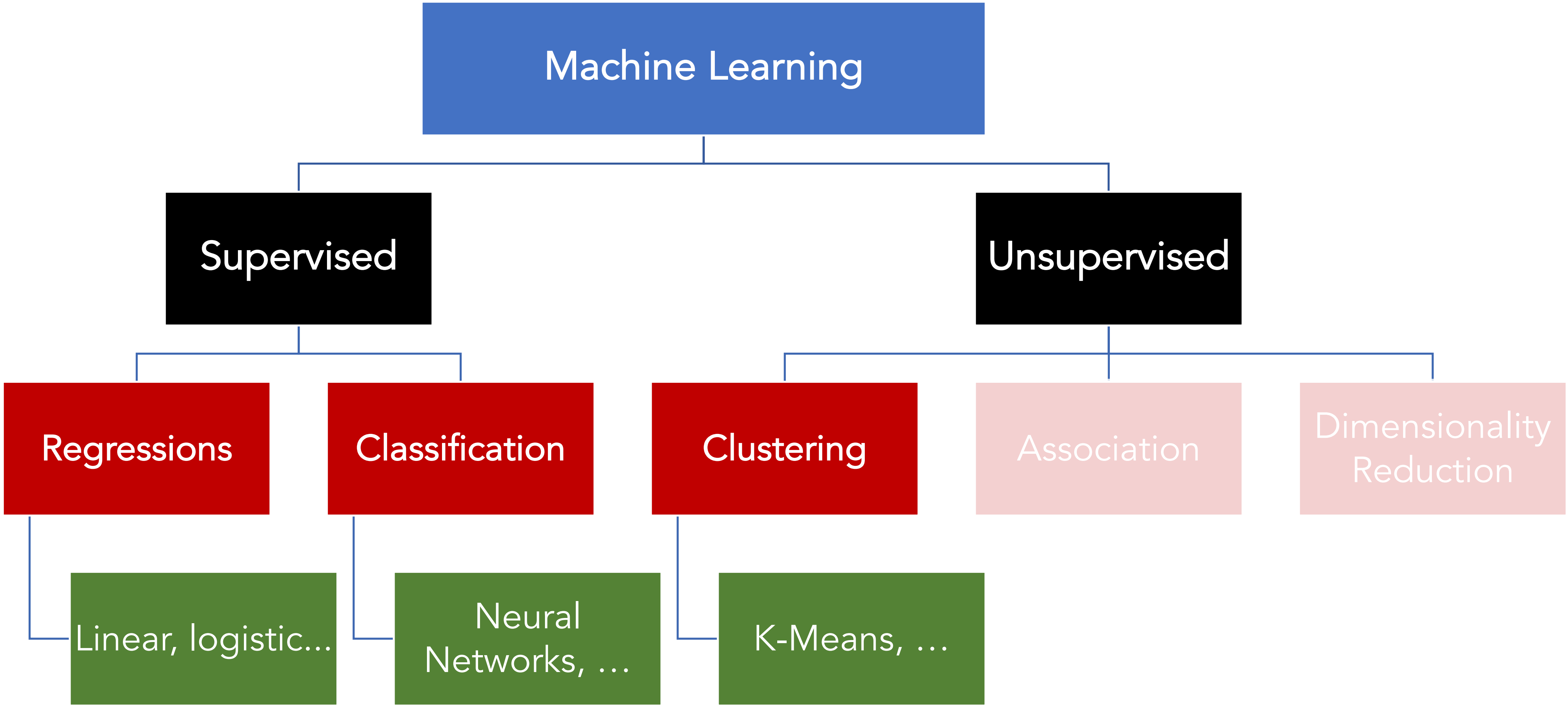
Activity Detection with Machine Learning



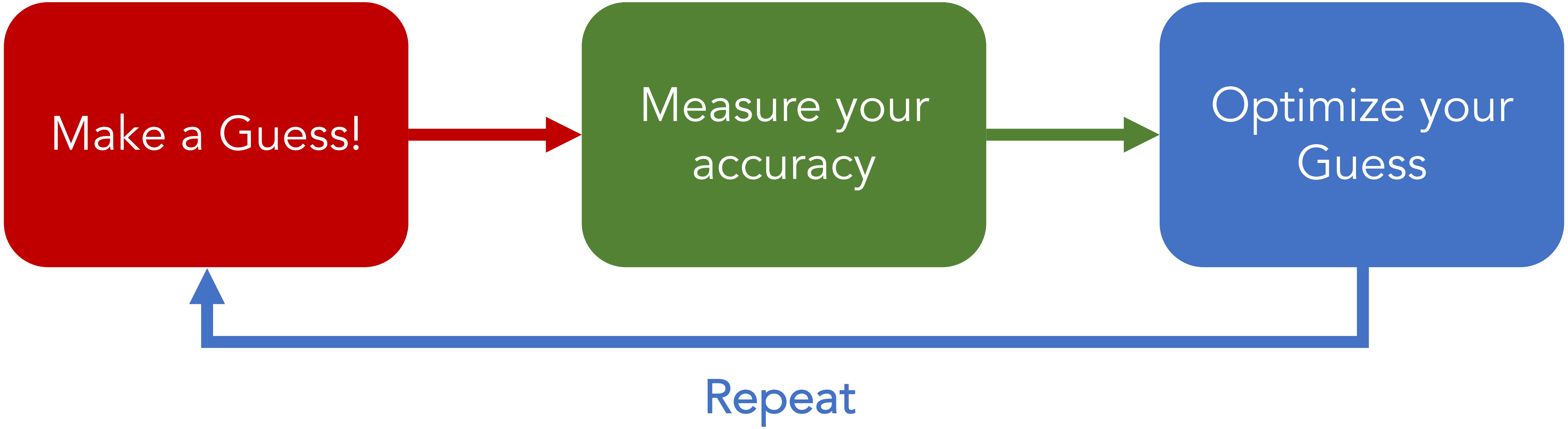
The Machine Learning Paradigm



Two Approaches

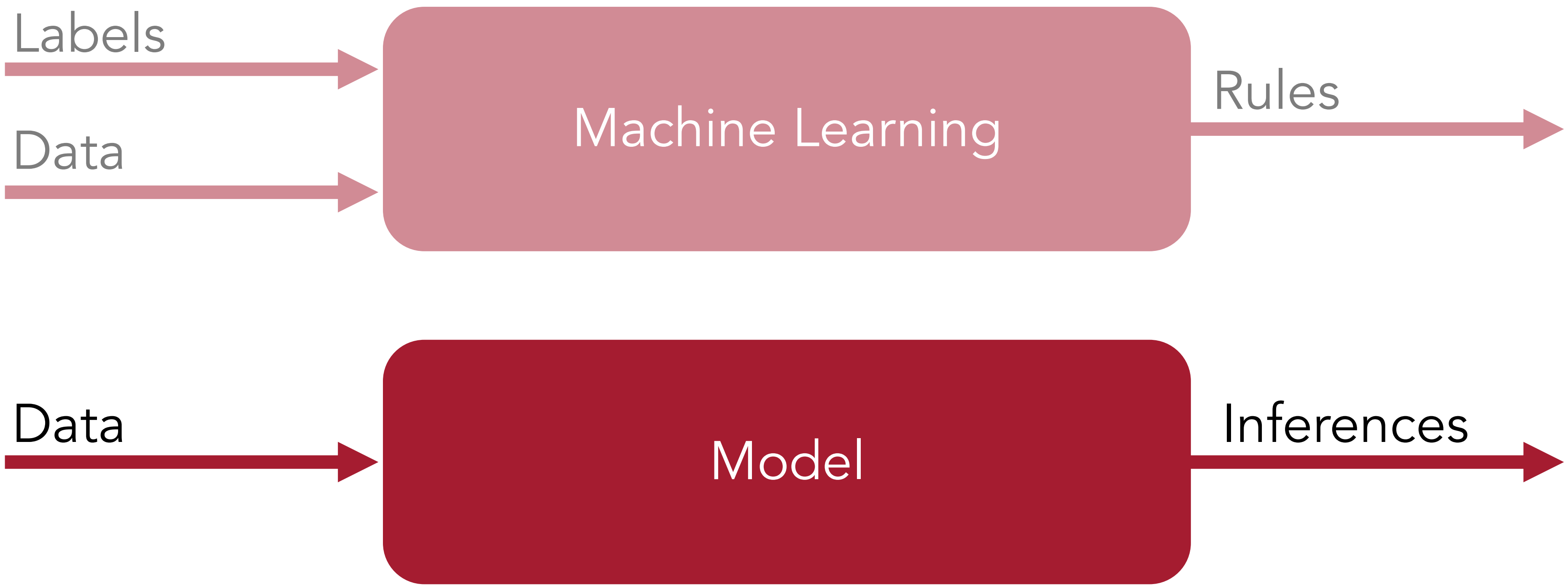


The Machine Learning Paradigm



The Machine Learning Paradigm

The Machine Learning Paradigm



How good is your model?

a way to measure your accuracy

Matching X to Y

X = { -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 }

Y = { -3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7 }

https://pixabay.com/photos/thinking-person-person-thinking-2681494/

Make a guess!

$Y = 3X - 1$

$X = \{ -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 \}$

My $Y = \{ -4, -1, 2, 5, 8, 11 \}$

How good is the guess?

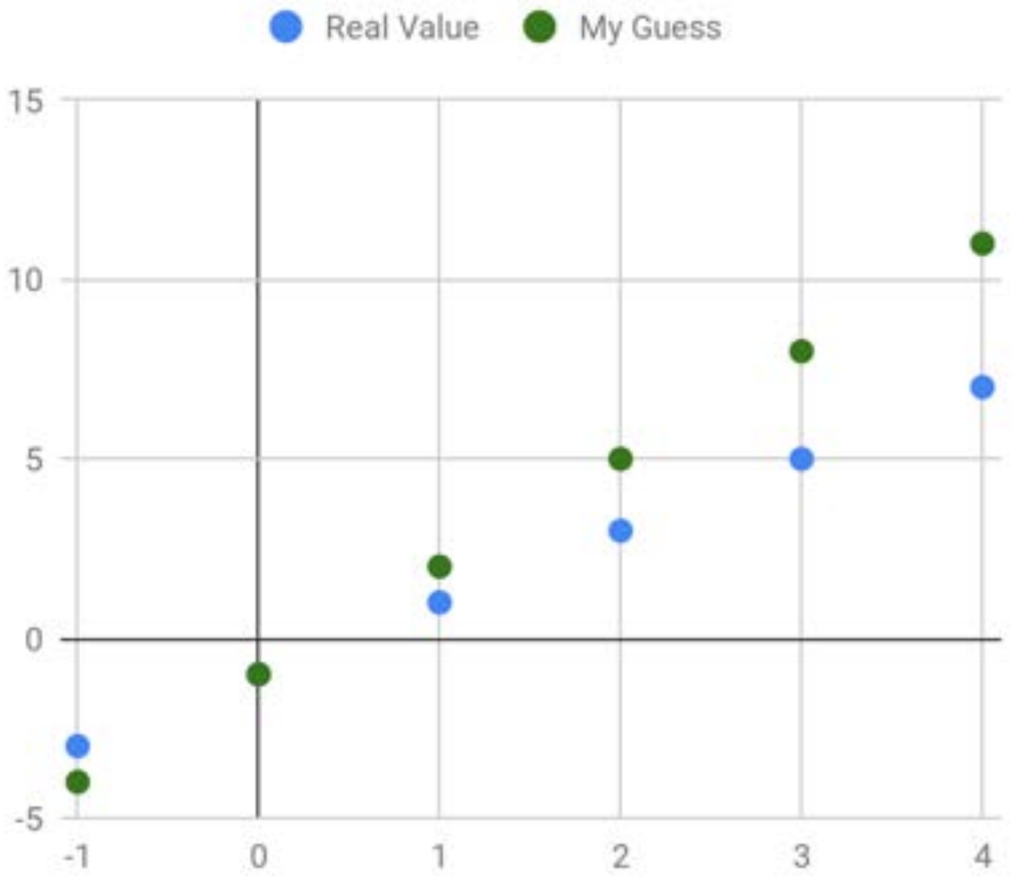
$Y = 3X - 1$

$X = \{ -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 \}$

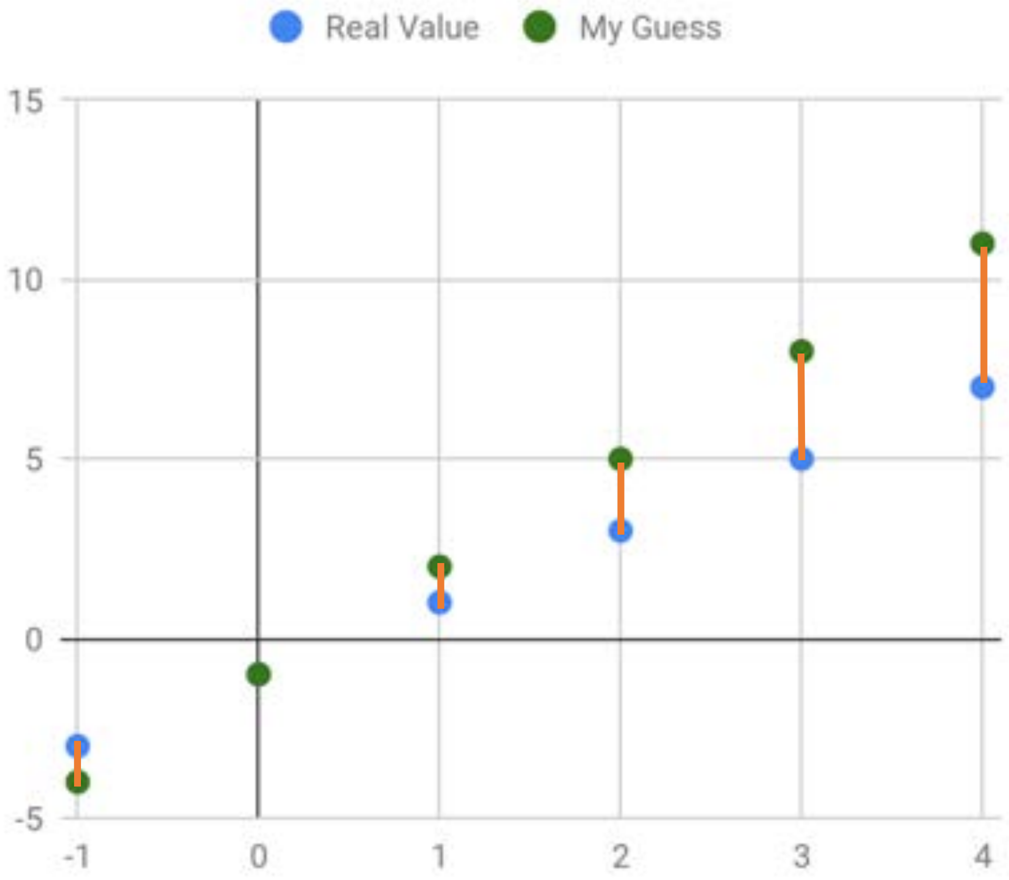
My $Y = \{ -4, -1, 2, 5, 8, 11 \}$

Real $Y = \{ -3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7 \}$

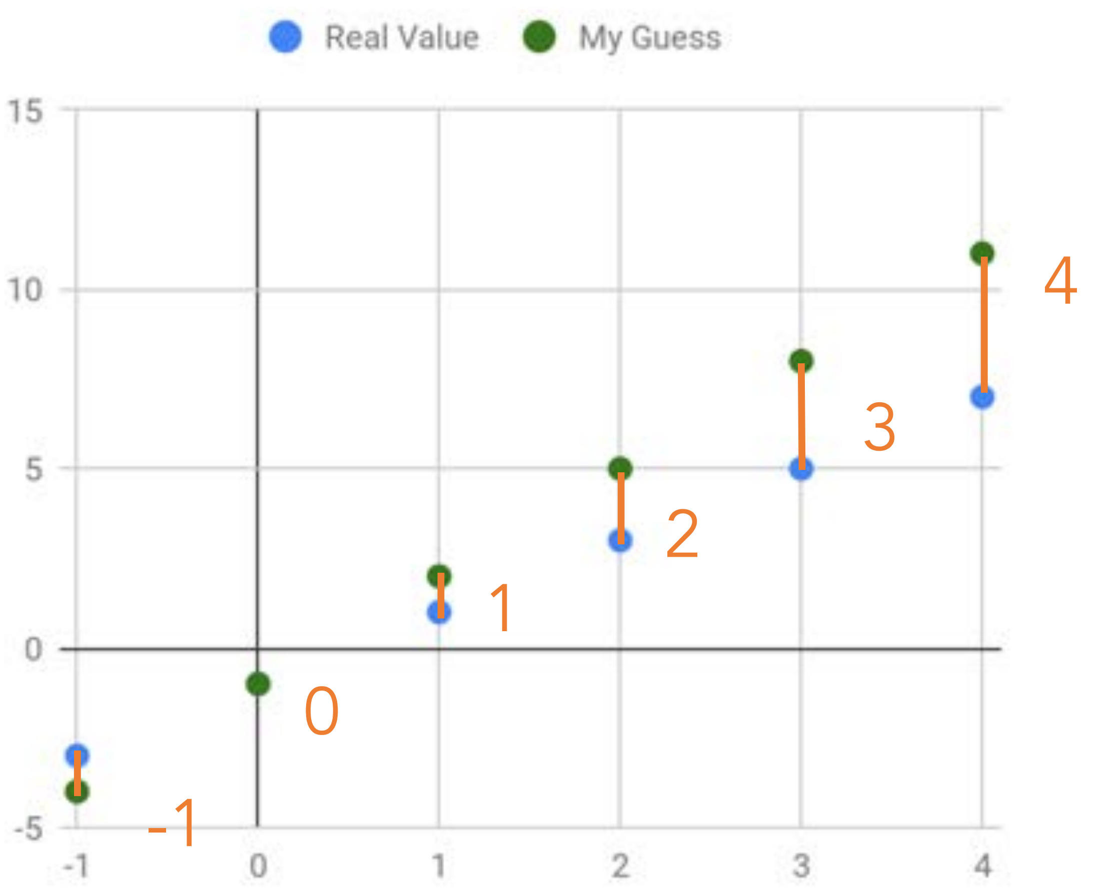
Let’s measure it!



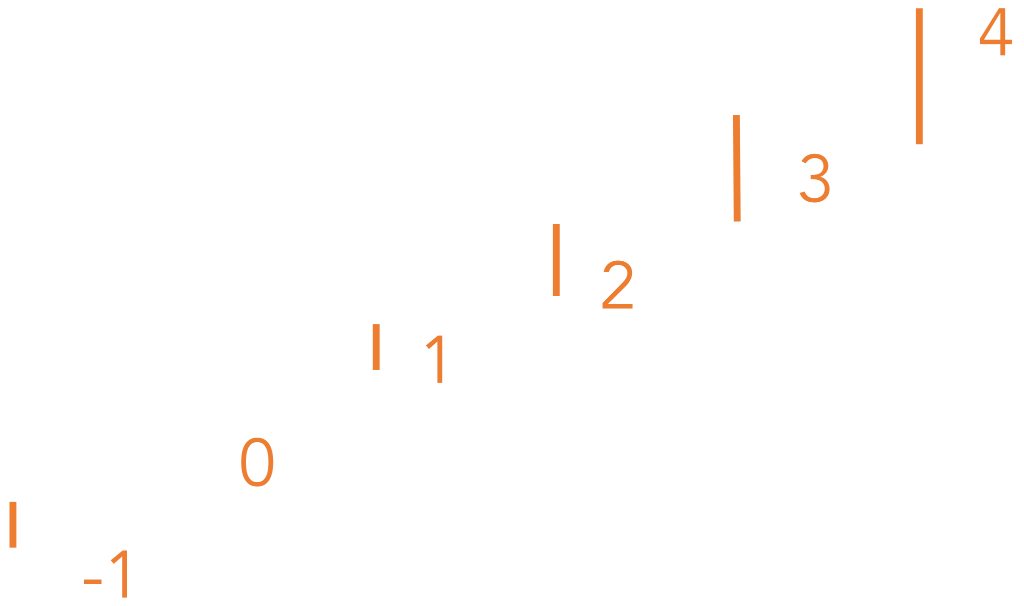
Let's measure it!



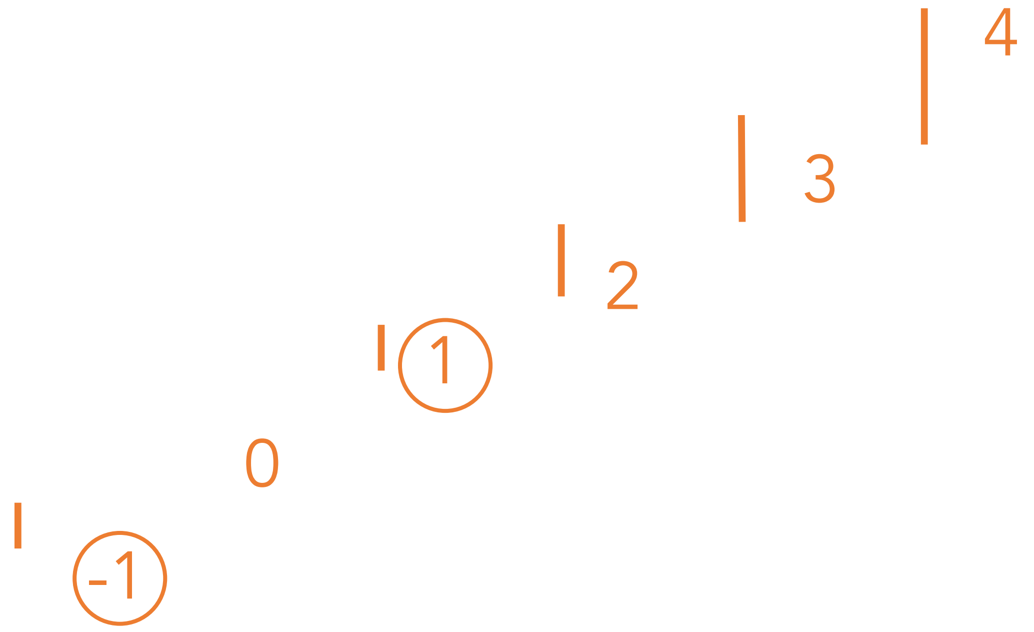
Let's measure it!



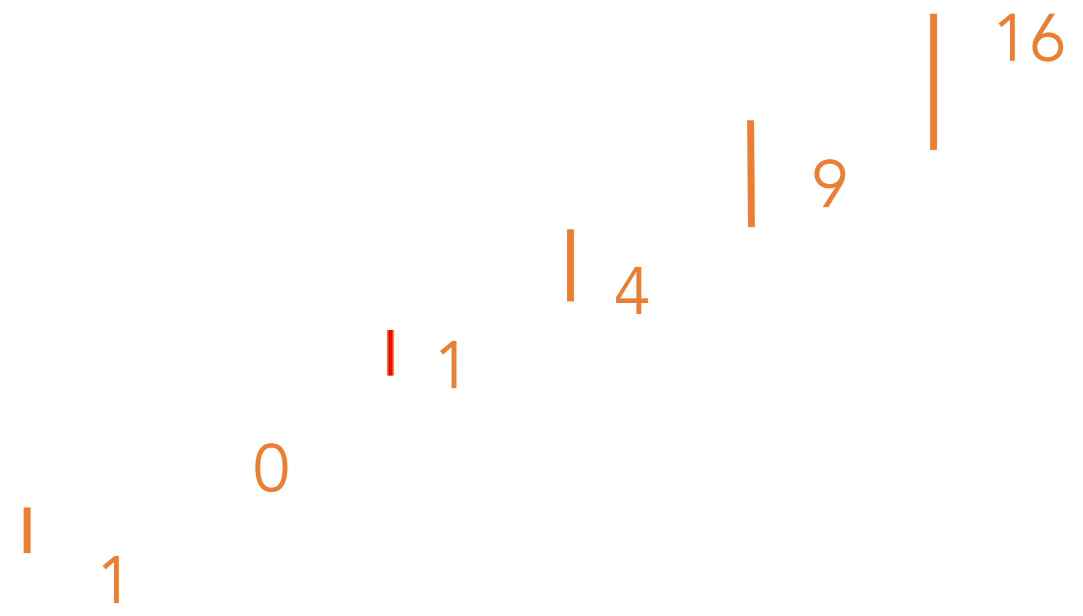
Let's measure it!



Houston, we have a problem!



What if we square^2 them?



https://pixabay.com/photos/idea-pointing-raise-hand-raise-3082824/

Total that (∑) and take the square root √

sqrt(1 + 1 + 4 + 9 + 16)

= sqrt(31)

= 5.57

https://pixabay.com/photos/idea-pointing-raise-hand-raise-3082824/

Make another guess!

$Y = 2X - 2$

$X = \{ -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 \}$

My $Y = \{ -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6 \}$

Real $Y = \{-3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7\}$

$\text{Diff}^2 = \{1, 1, 1, 1, 1\}$

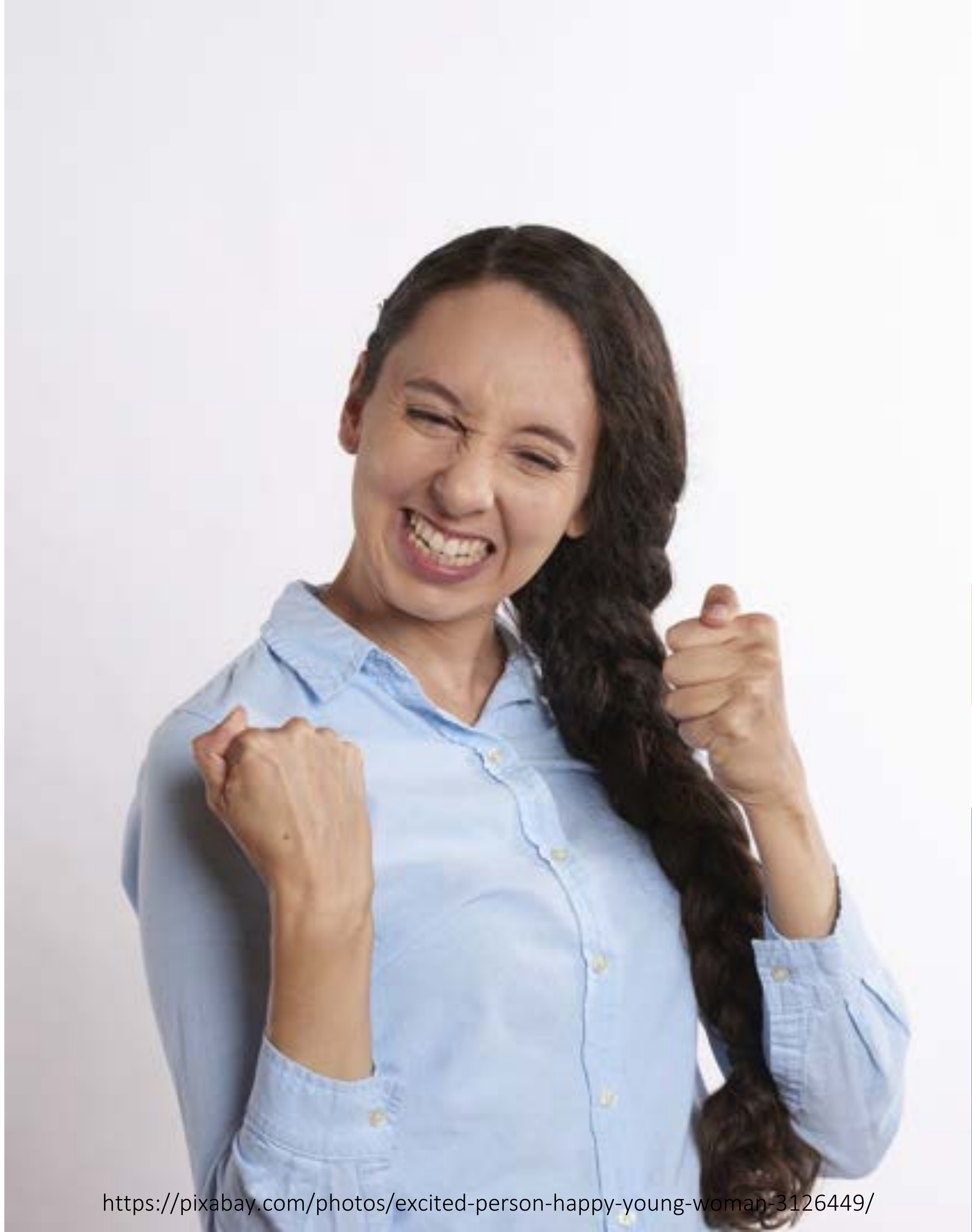
https://pixabay.com/photos/thinking-person-person-thinking-2681494/

Get the same difference, repeat the same process.

sqrt(1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1)

= sqrt(5)

= 2.23



https://pixabay.com/photos/excited-person-happy-young-woman-3126449/

Make another guess!

Y = 2X - 1

X = { -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 }

My Y = { -3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7 }

Real Y = {-3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7}

$Diff^2$ = {0, 0, 0, 0, 0}

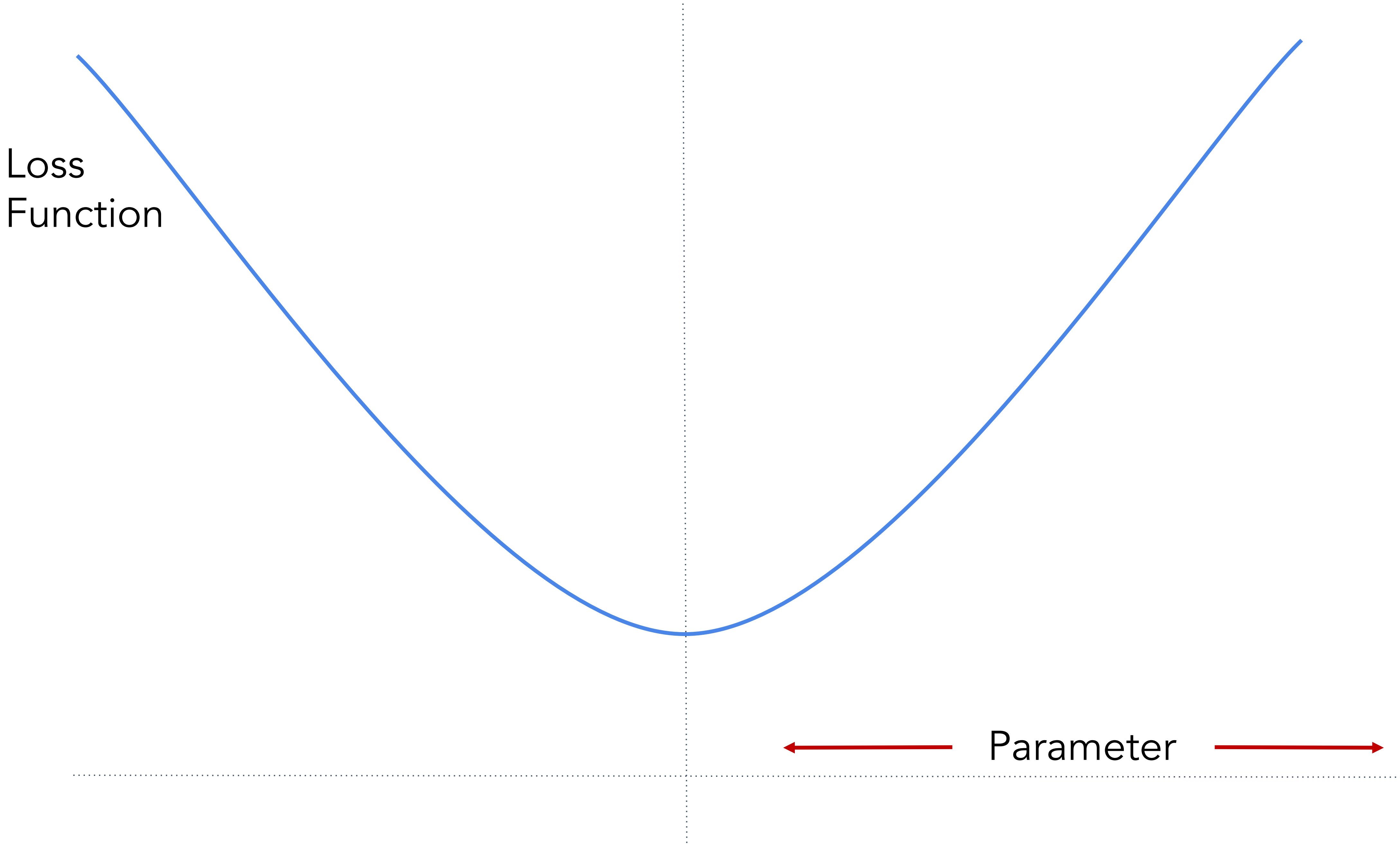
Root-mean-square deviation

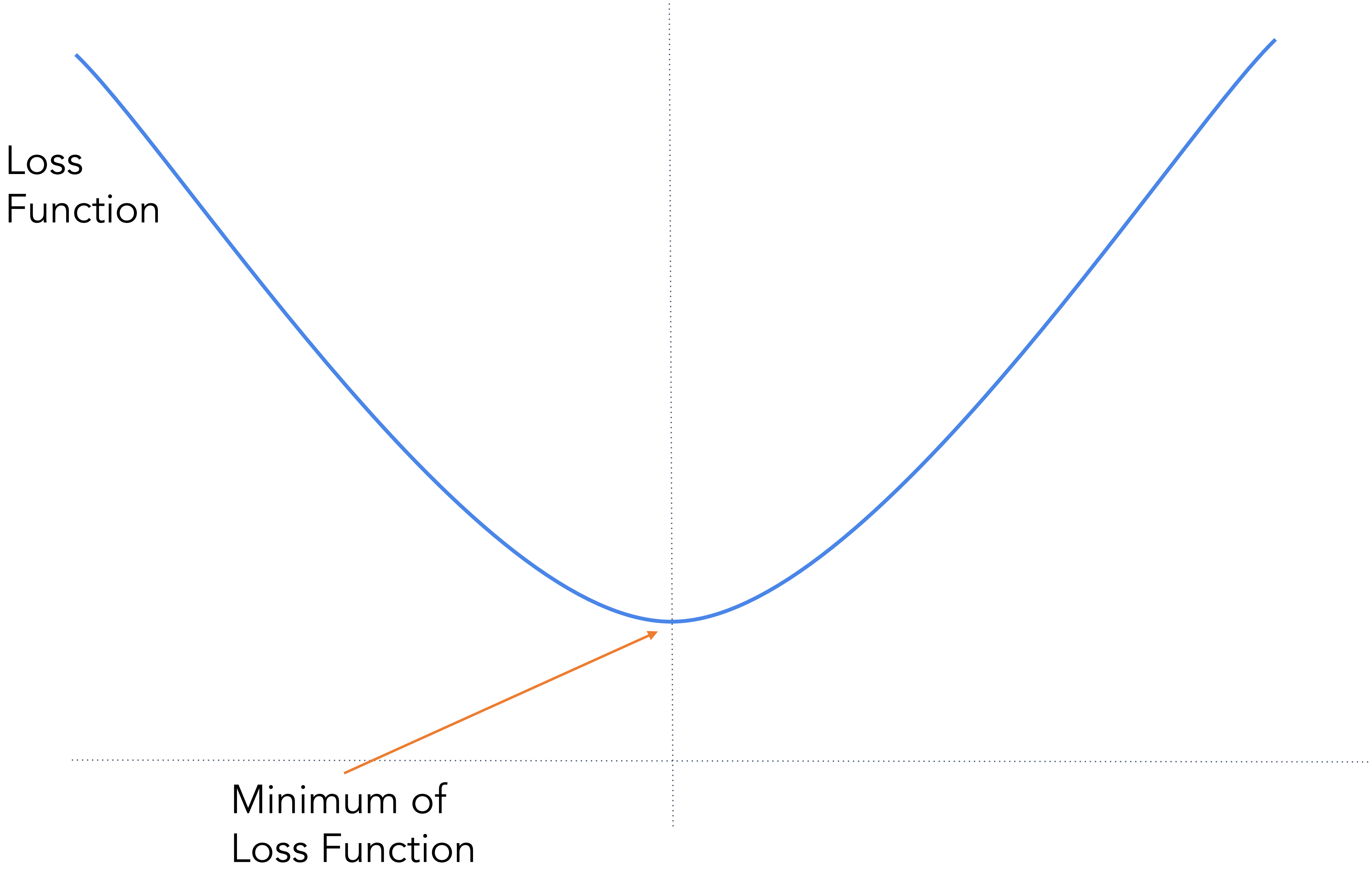
$$\mathrm{RMSD} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} (\hat{y}_t - y_t)^2}{T}}.$$

https://pixabay.com/photos/sunglasses-cool-fashion-style-2649326/

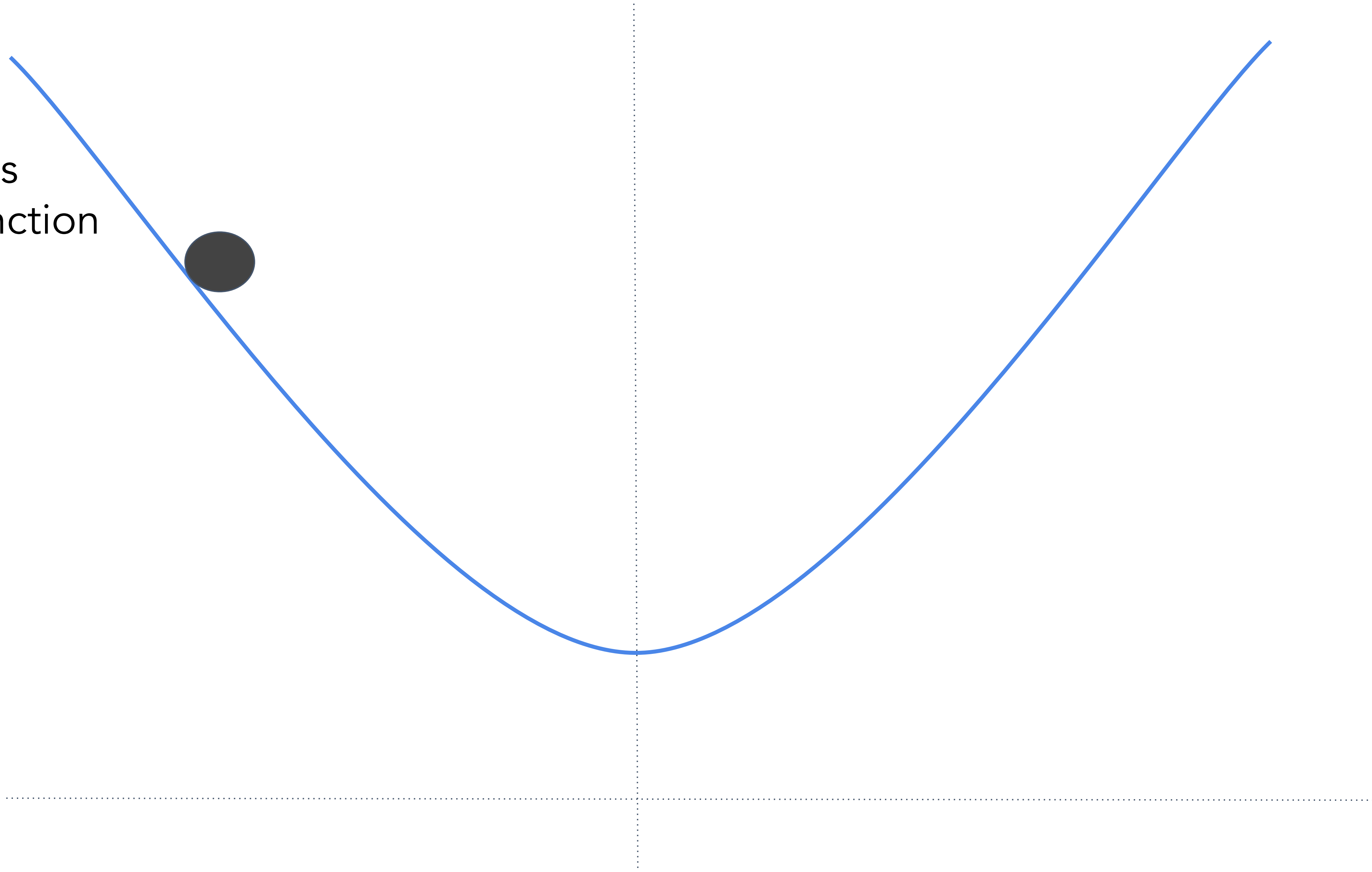
Finding out the best solution

Trial and error approach

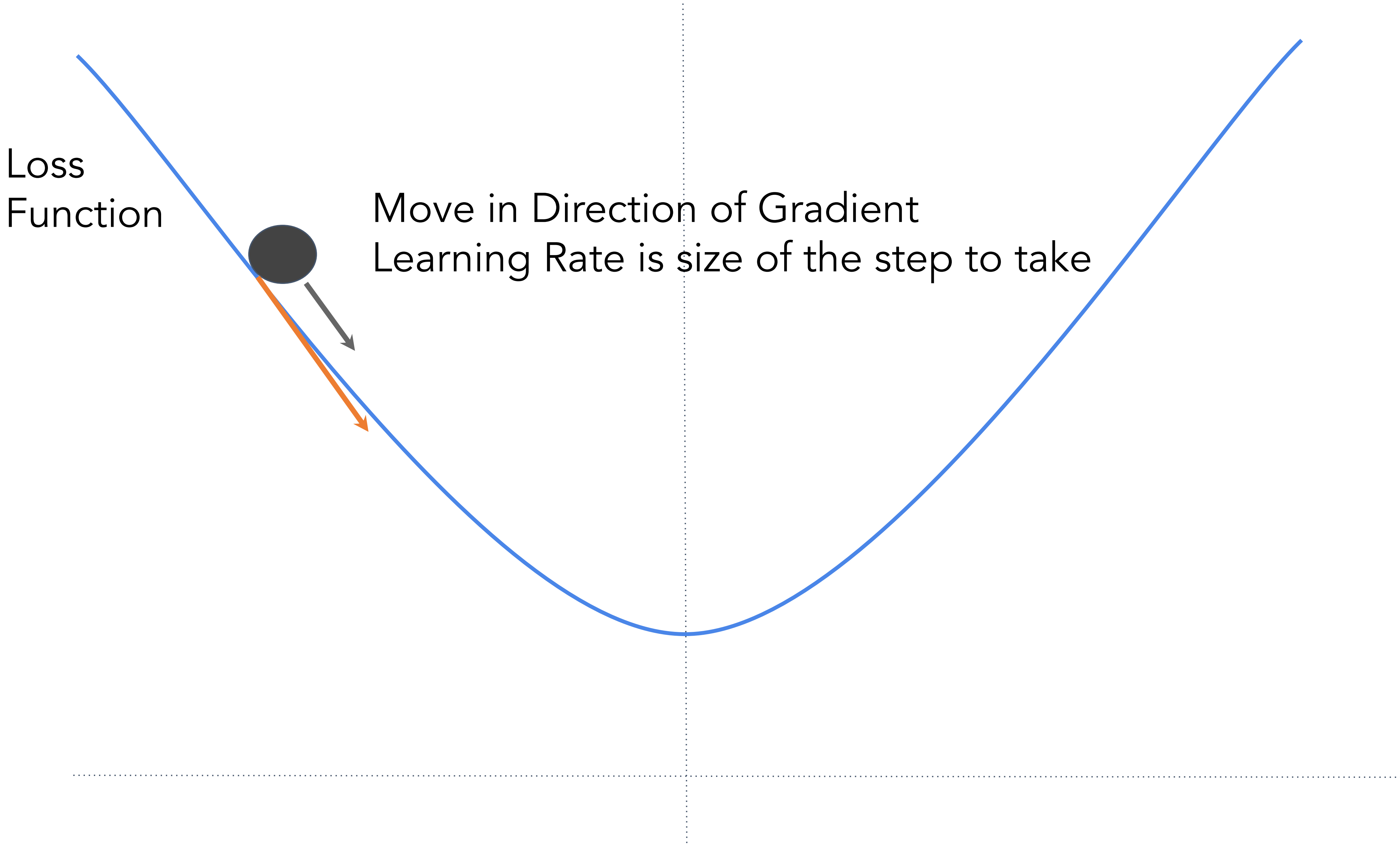

Loss
Function
Parameter


Loss
Function
Minimum of
Loss Function

Loss Function

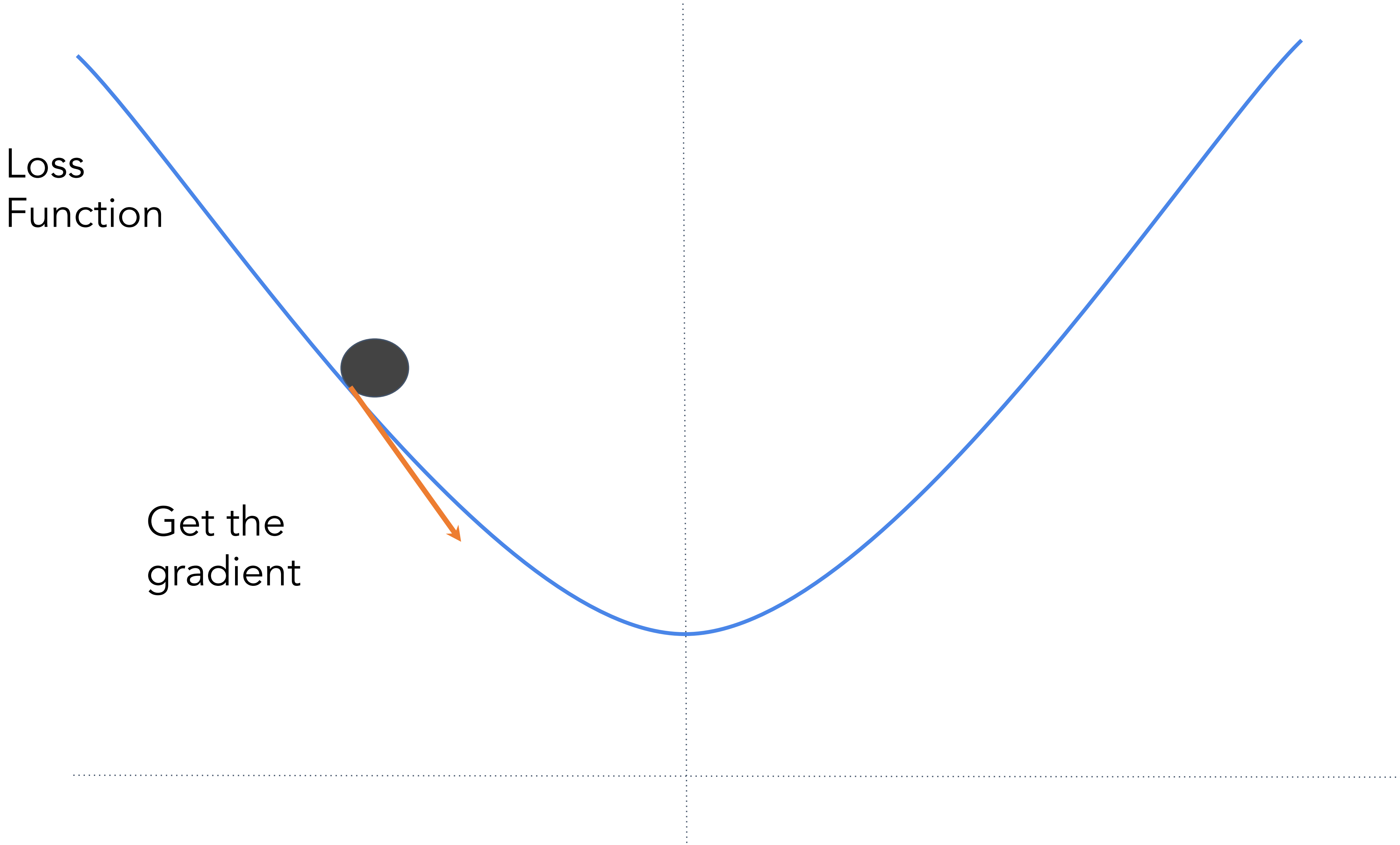


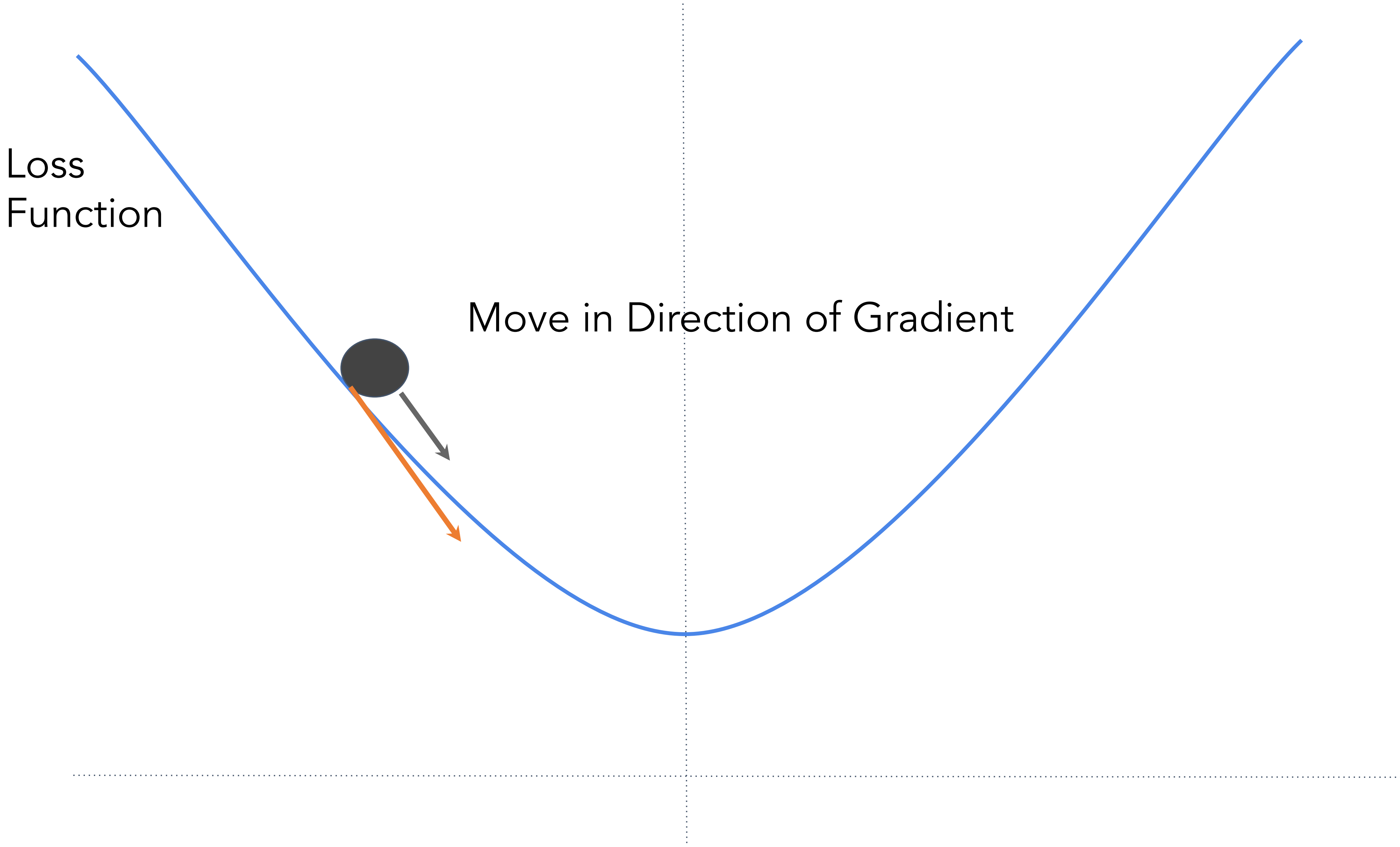

Loss
Function
Gradient of
value



Loss
Function
Move in Direction of Gradient
Learning Rate is size of the step to take

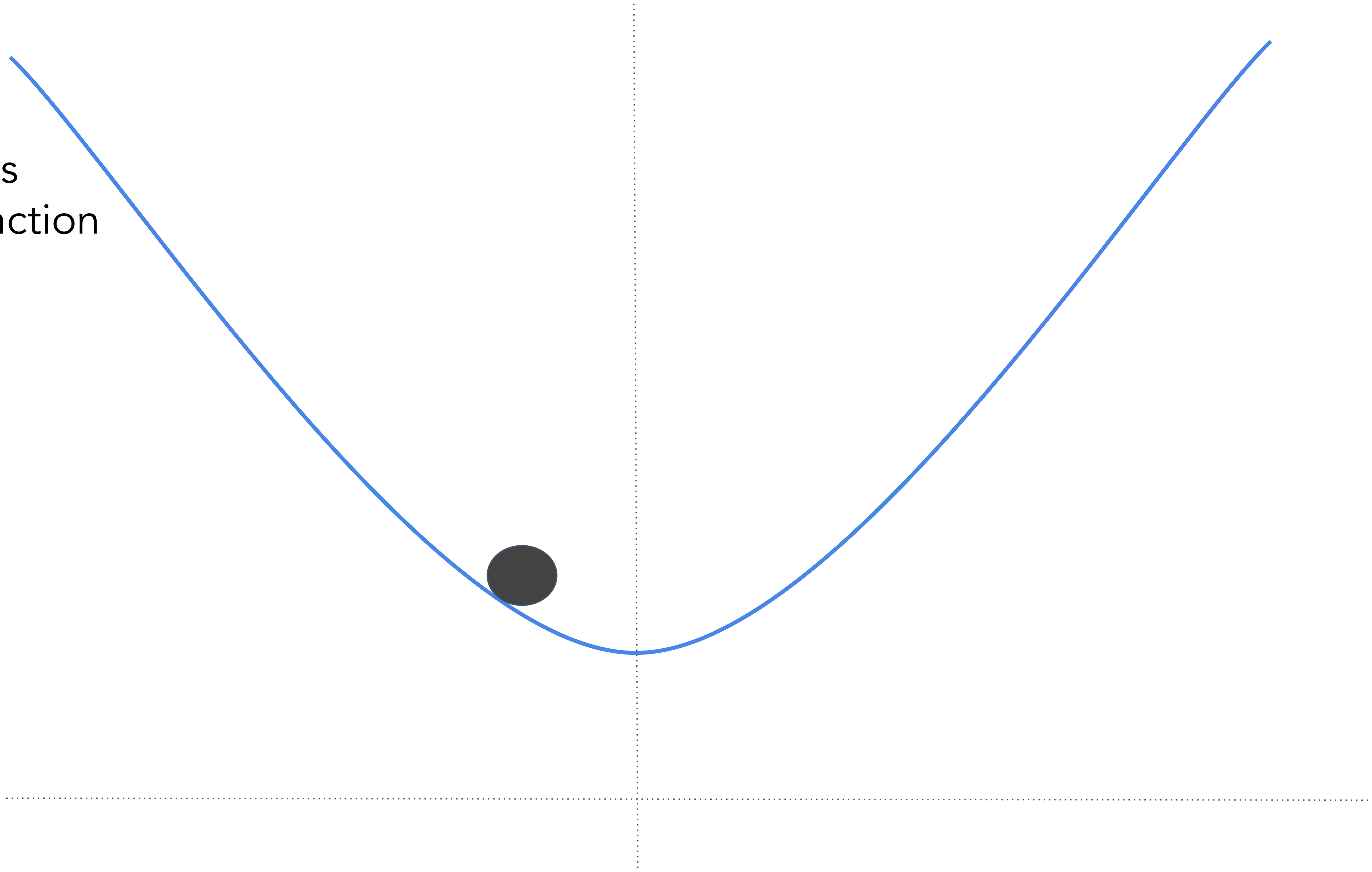

Loss
Function
End up here


Loss
Function
Get the
gradient

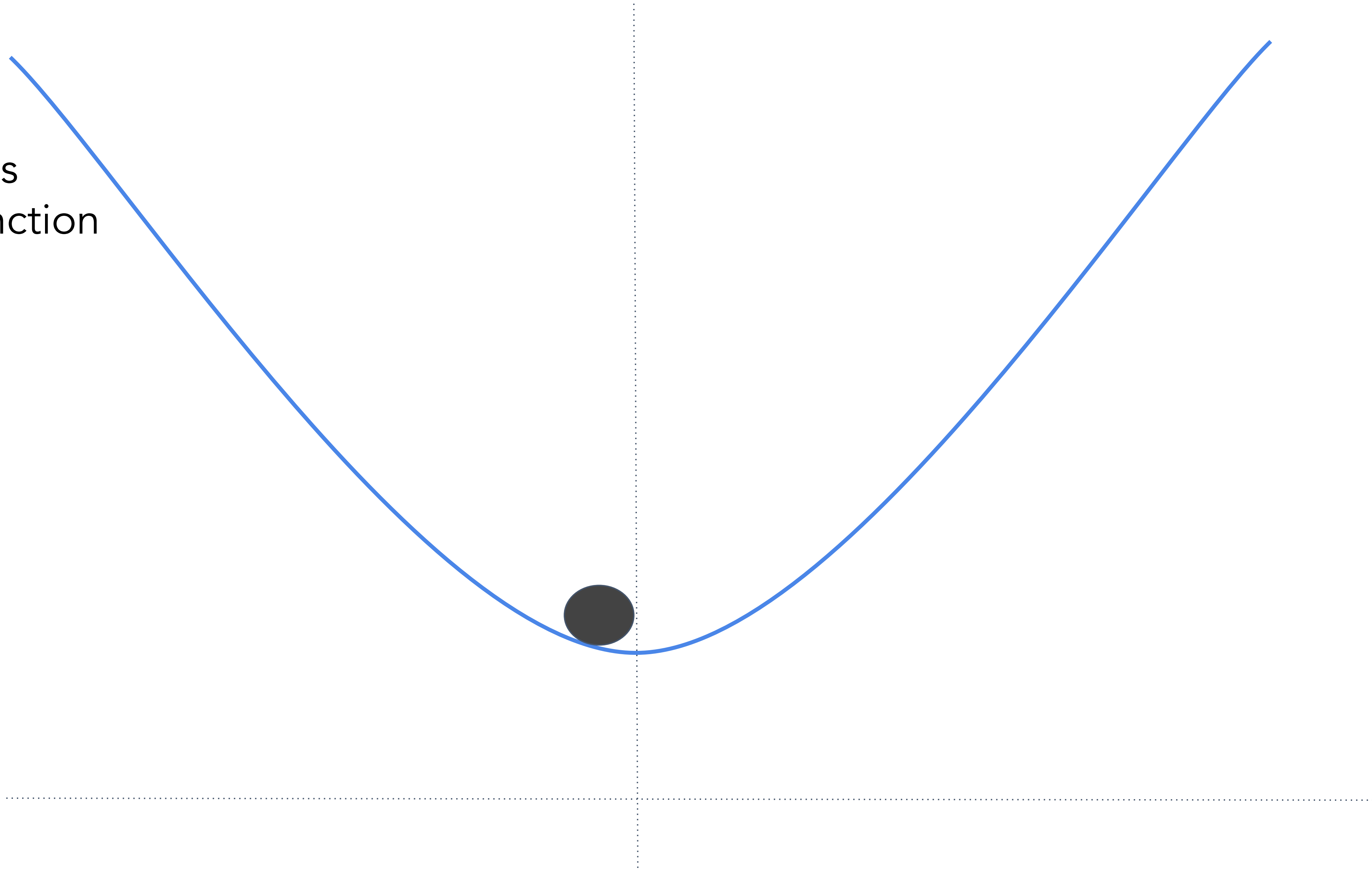

Loss
Function
Move in Direction of Gradient

Loss Function

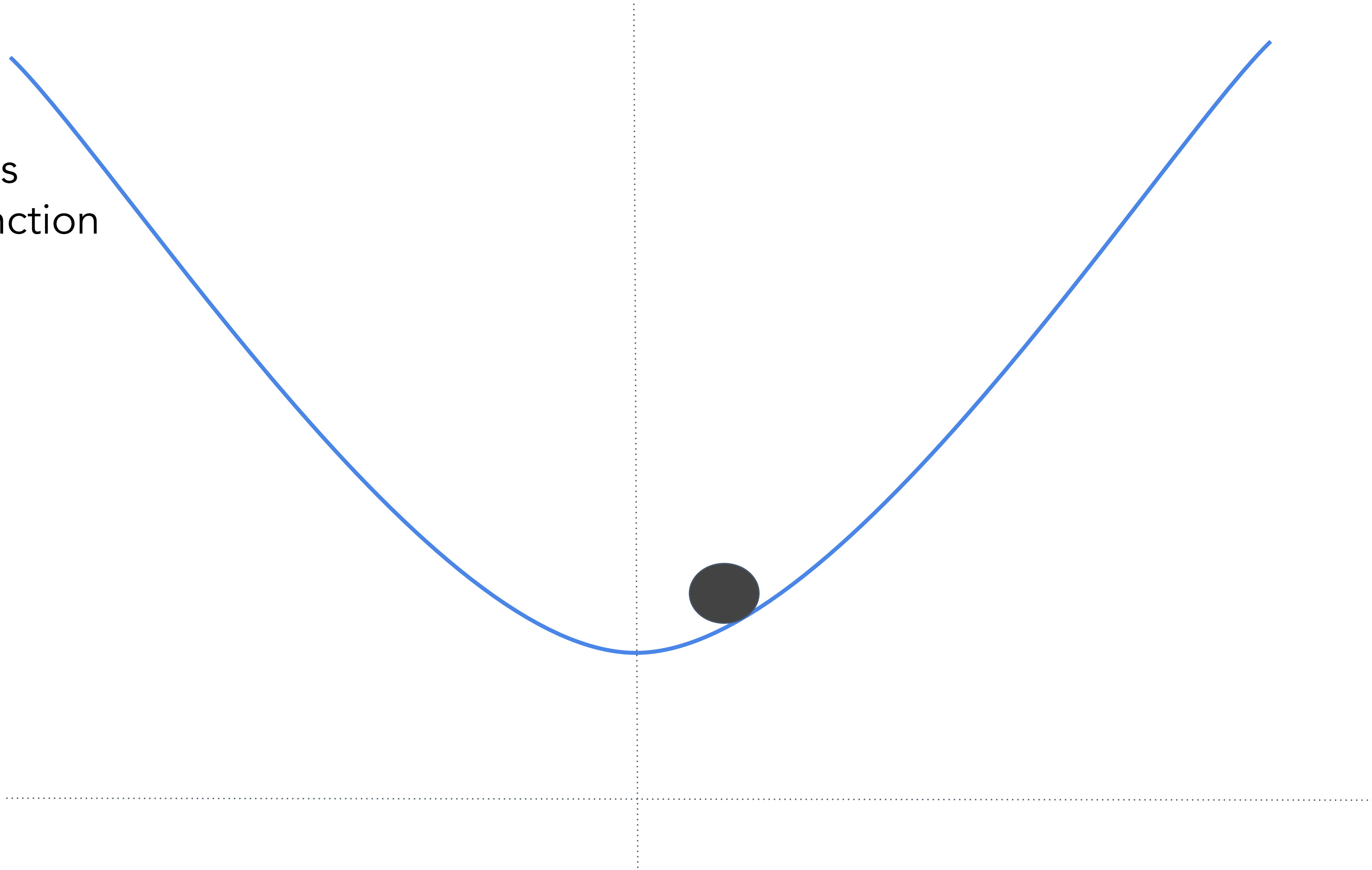
Loss Function



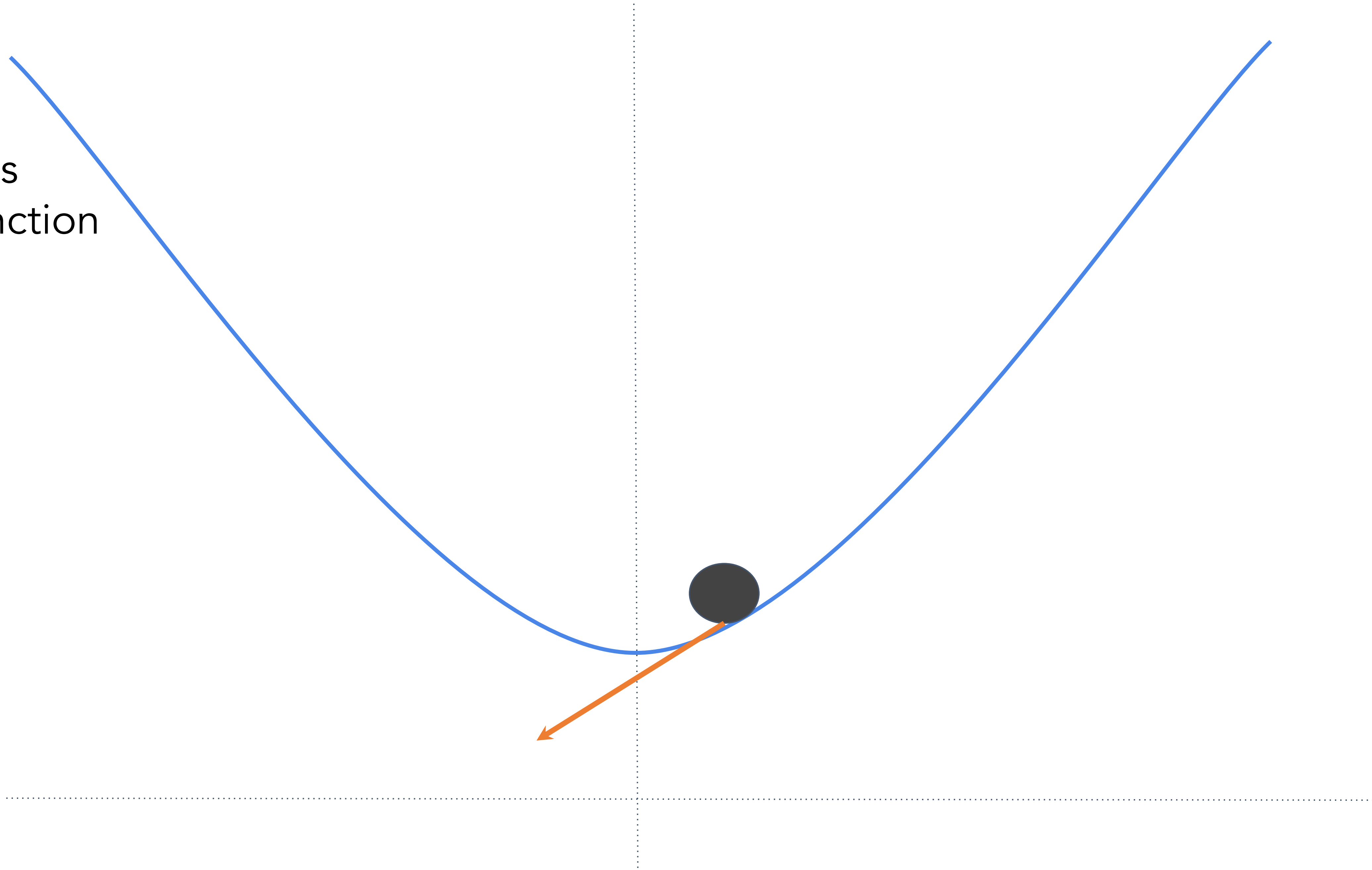
Loss Function



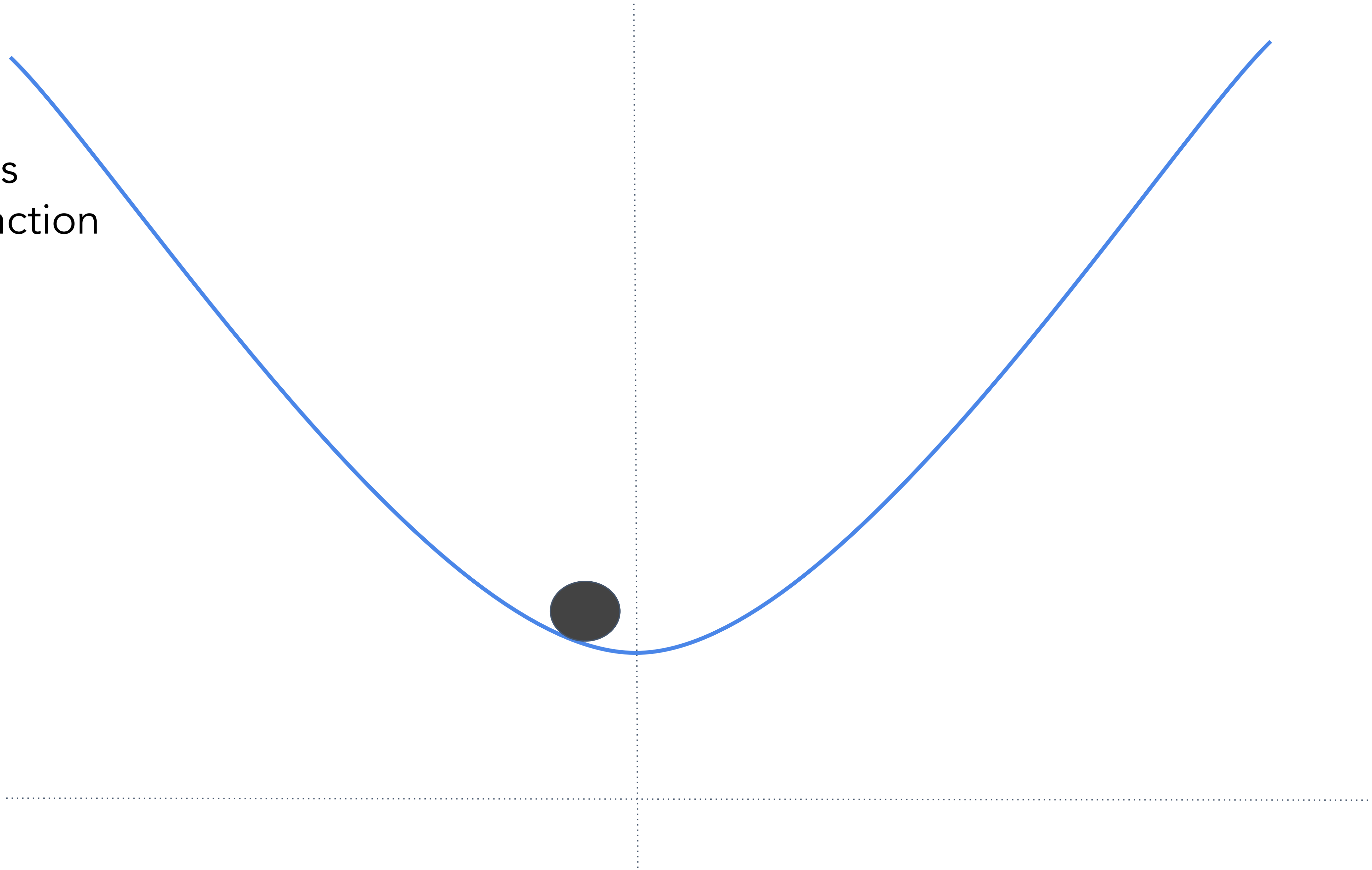
Loss Function



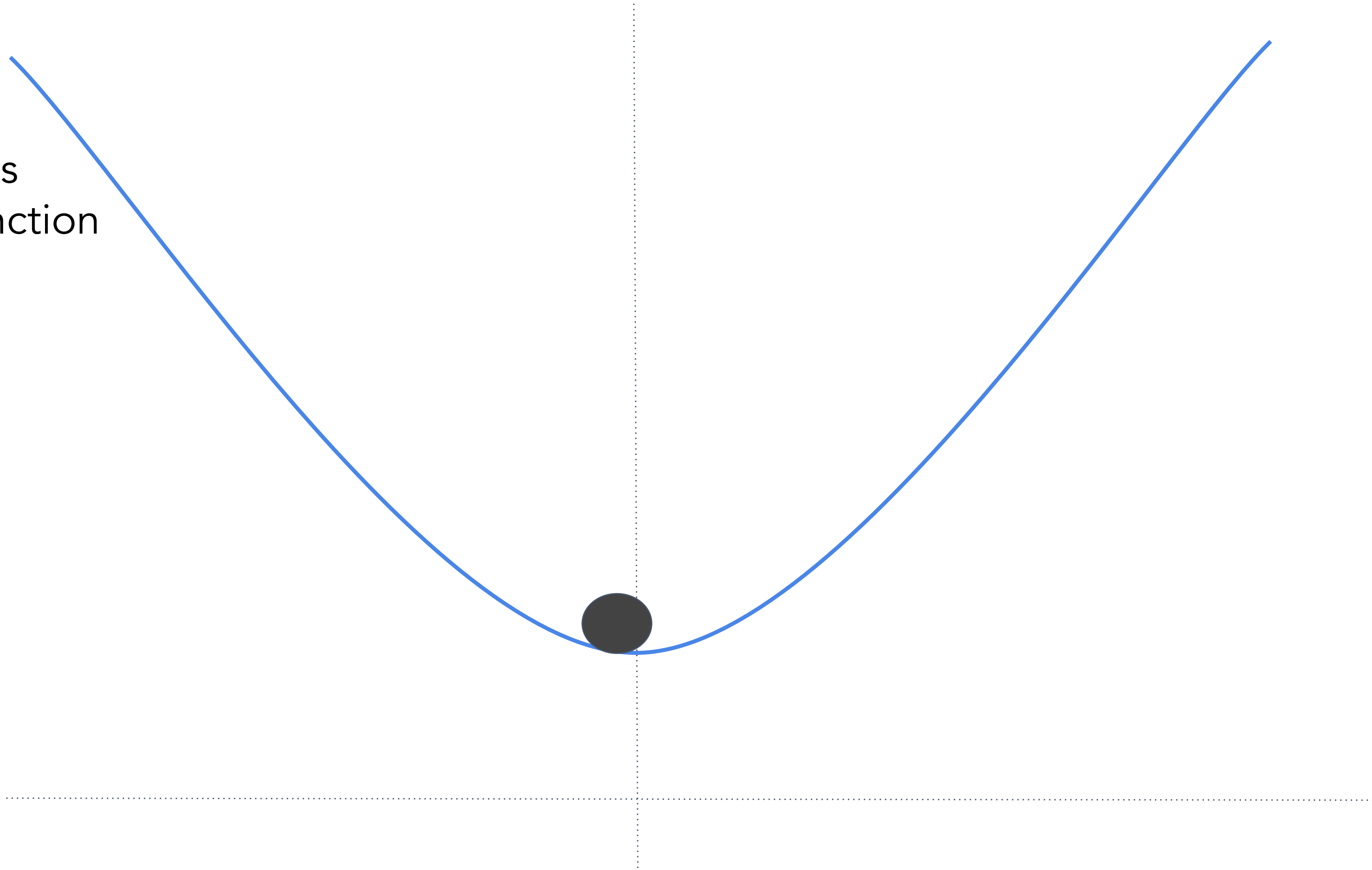
Loss Function



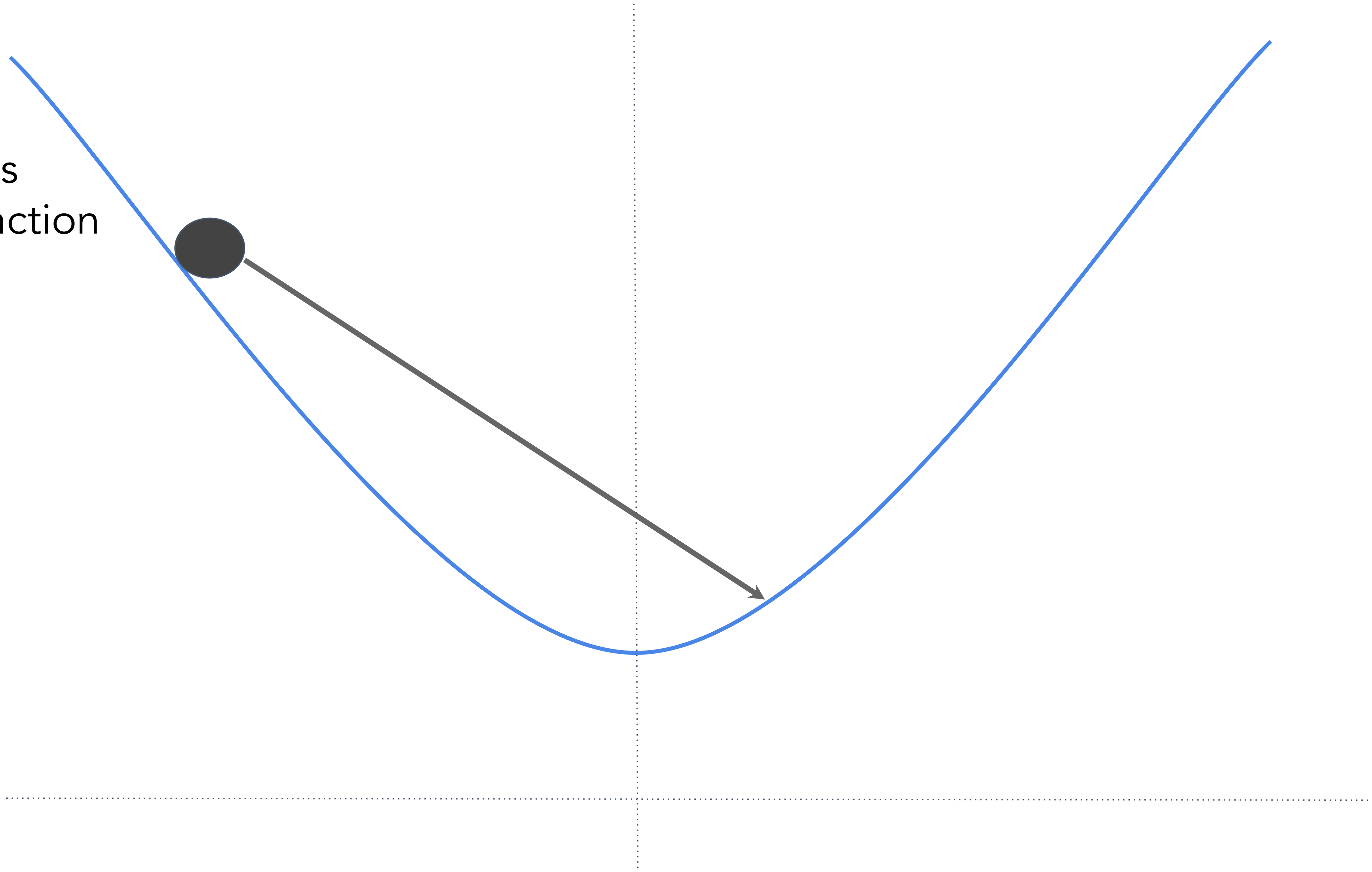
Loss Function



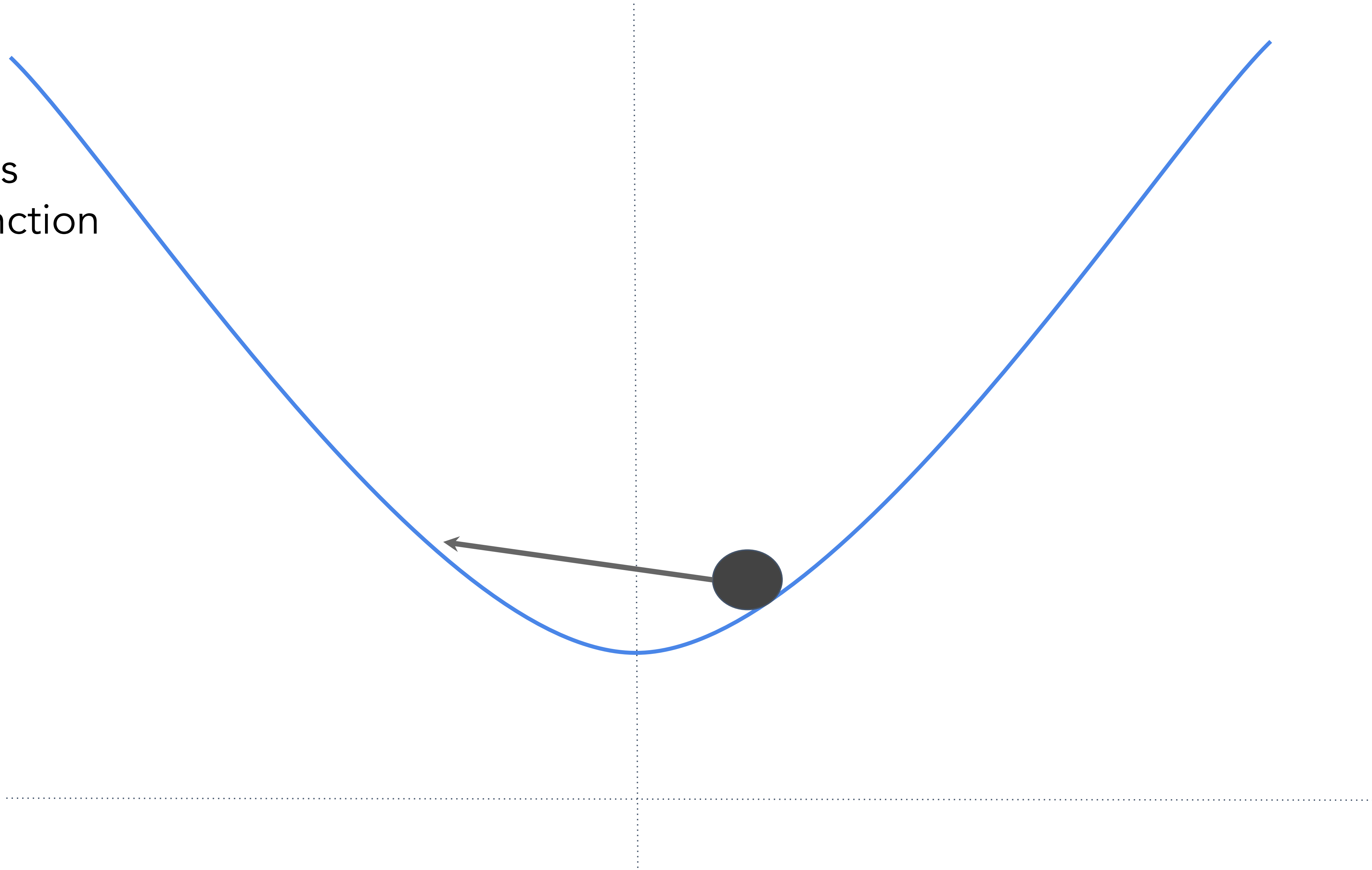
Loss Function



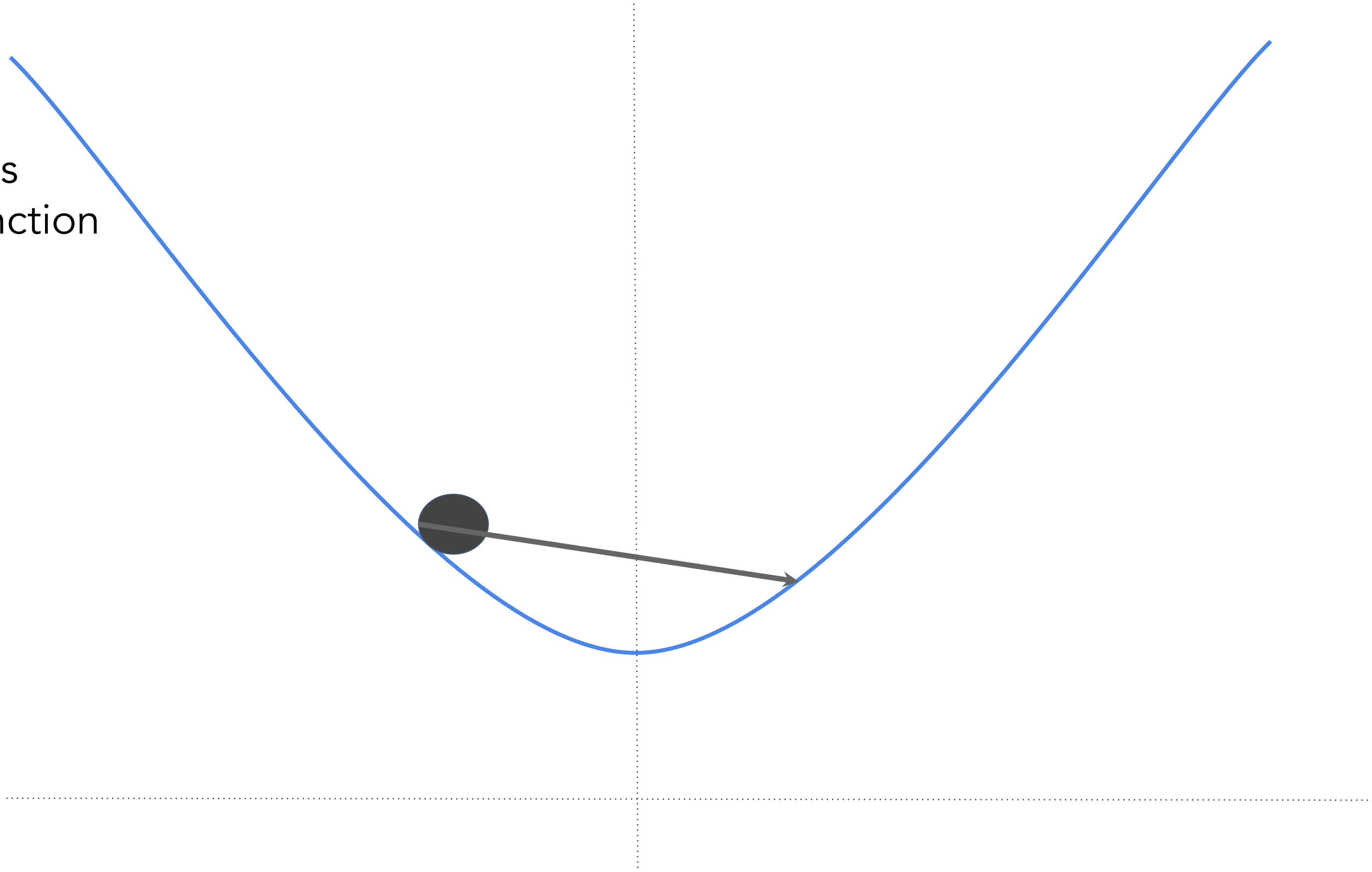
Loss Function

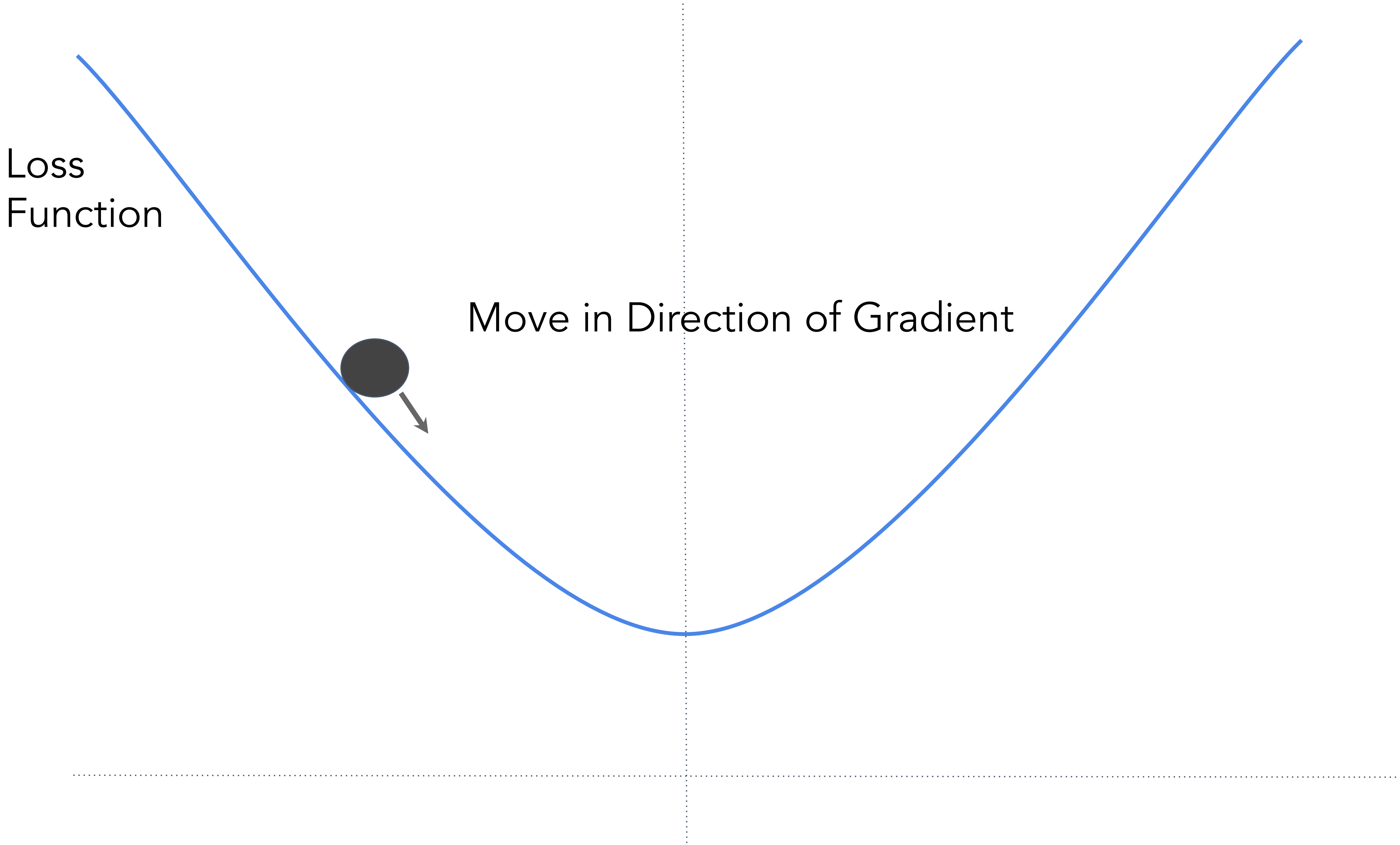


Loss Function

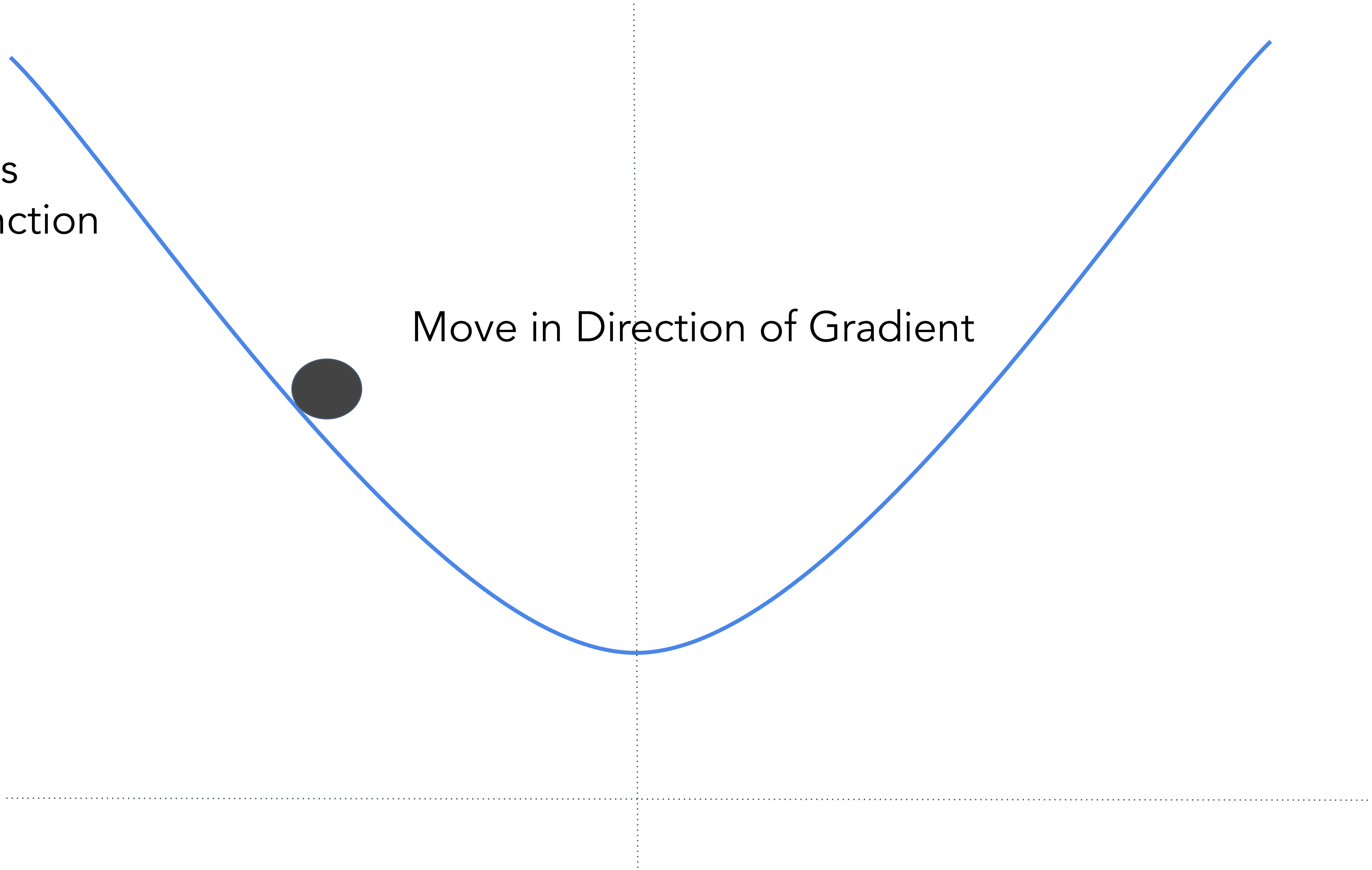


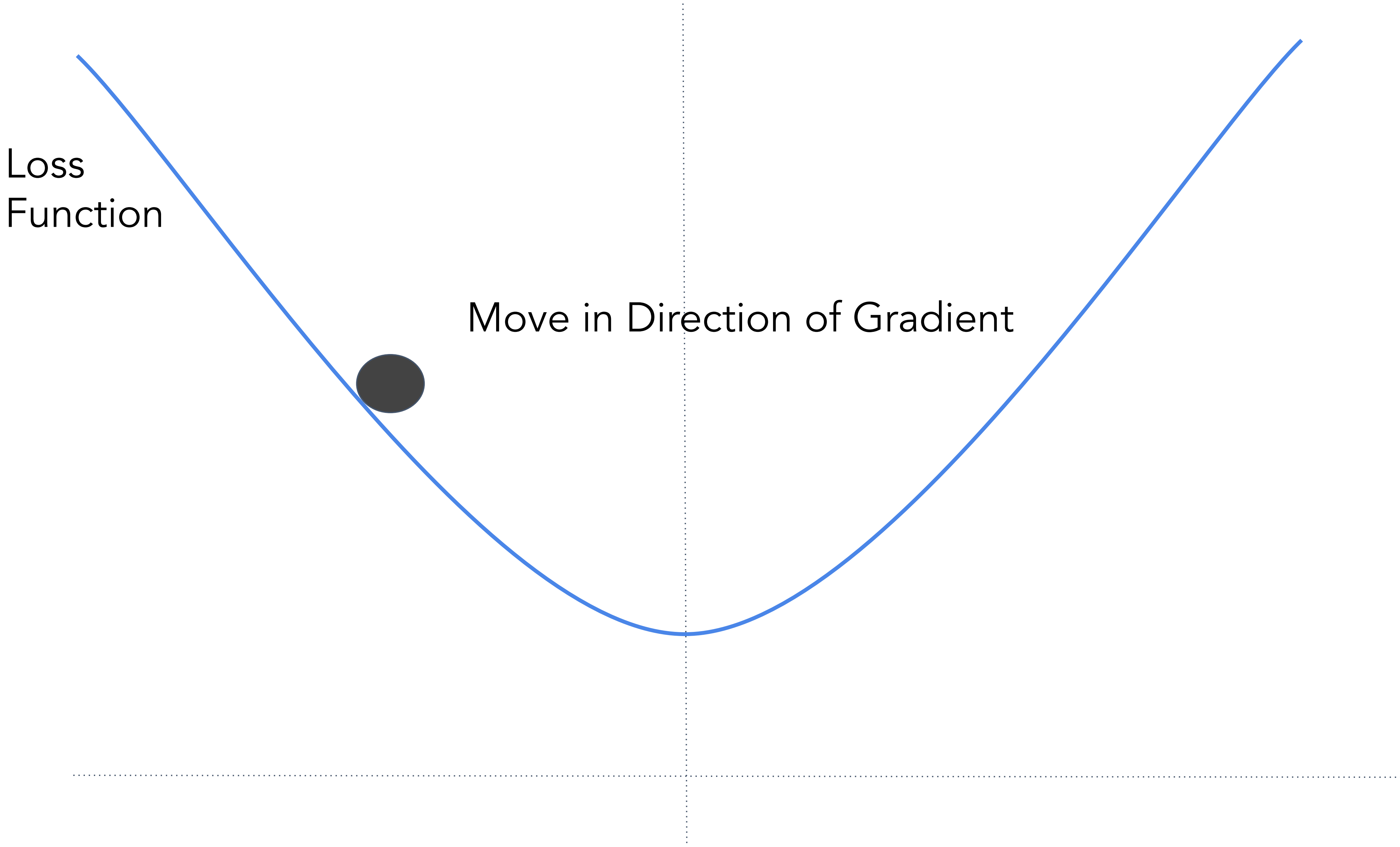
Loss Function

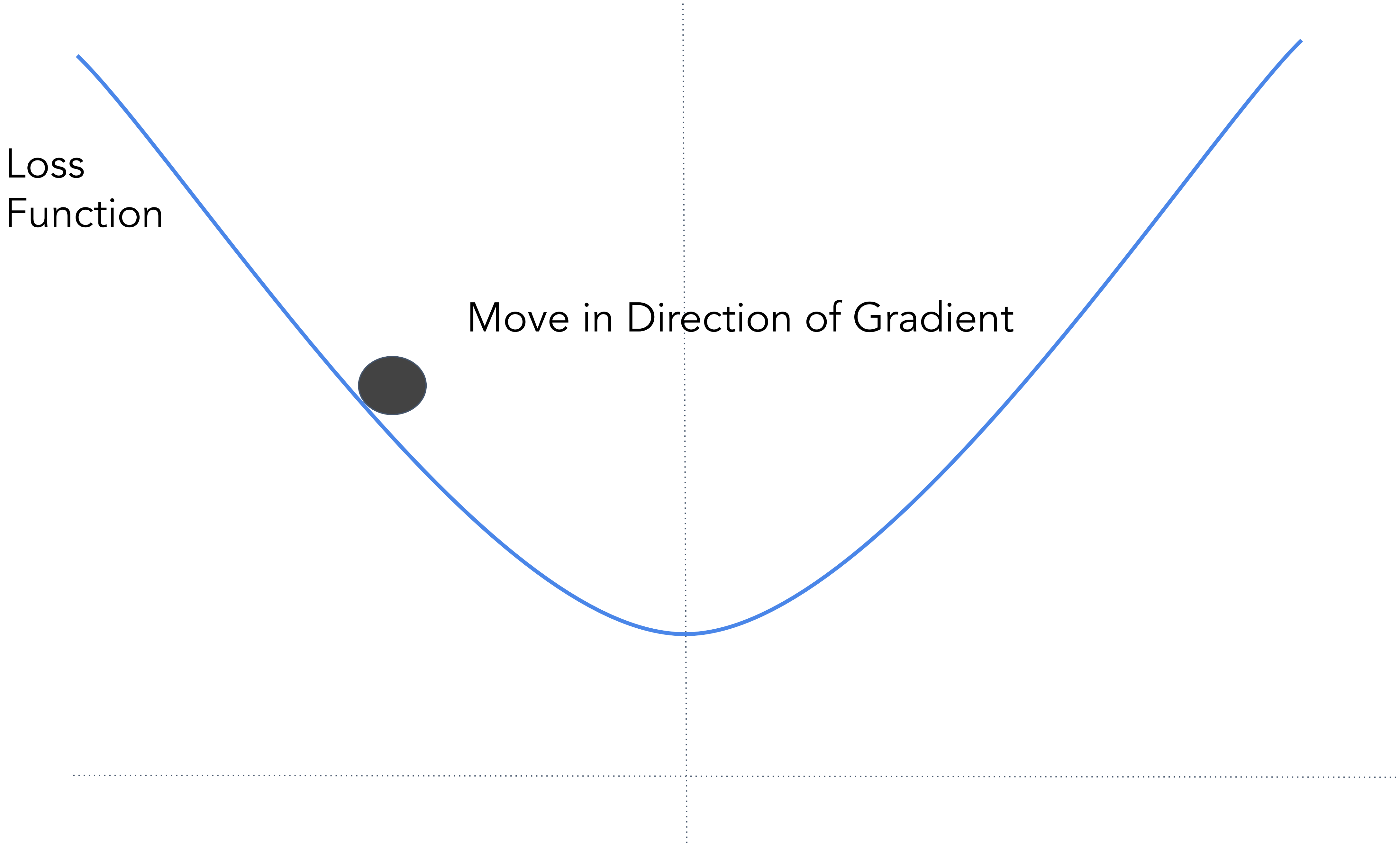


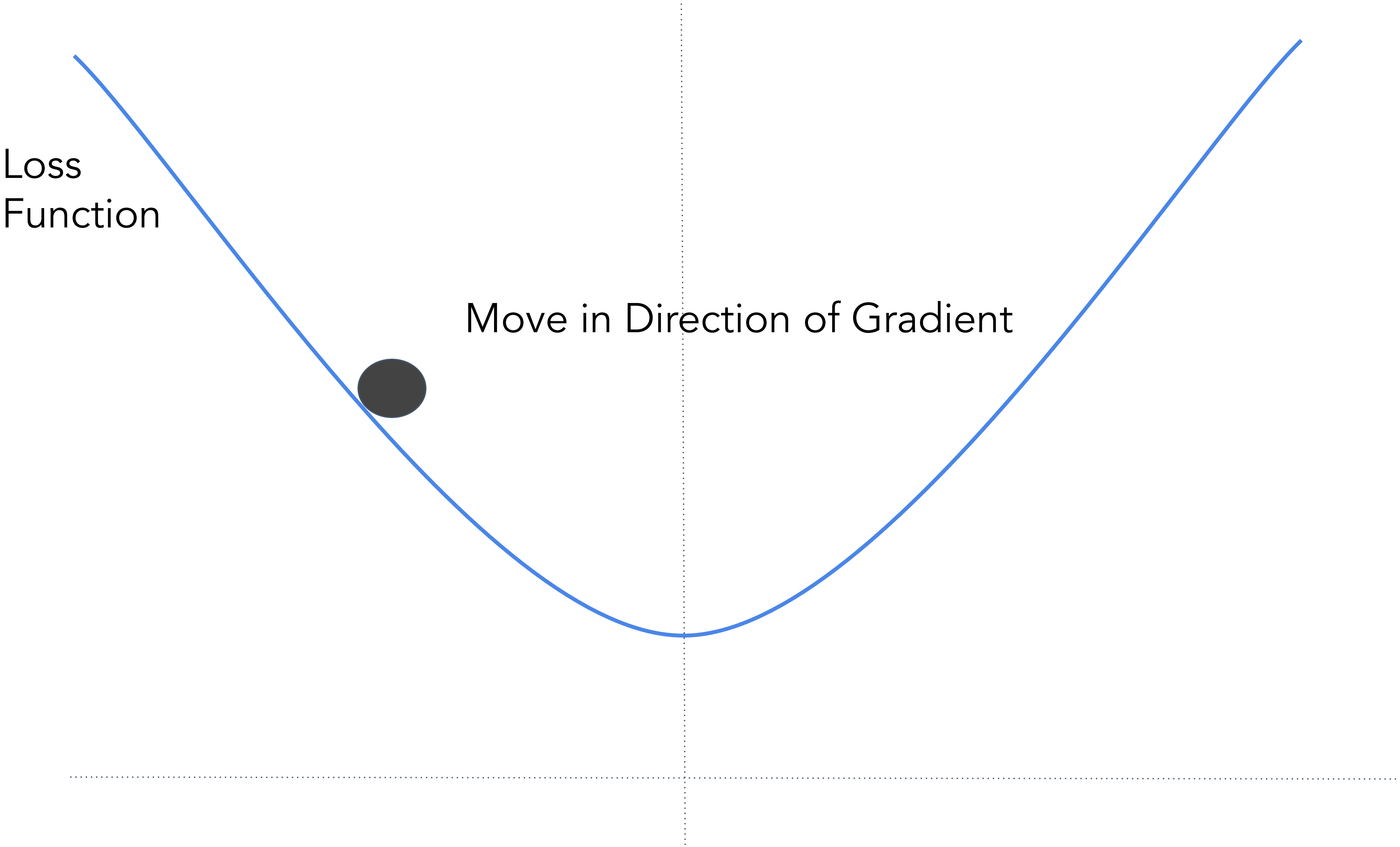

Loss
Function
Move in Direction of Gradient

Loss Function

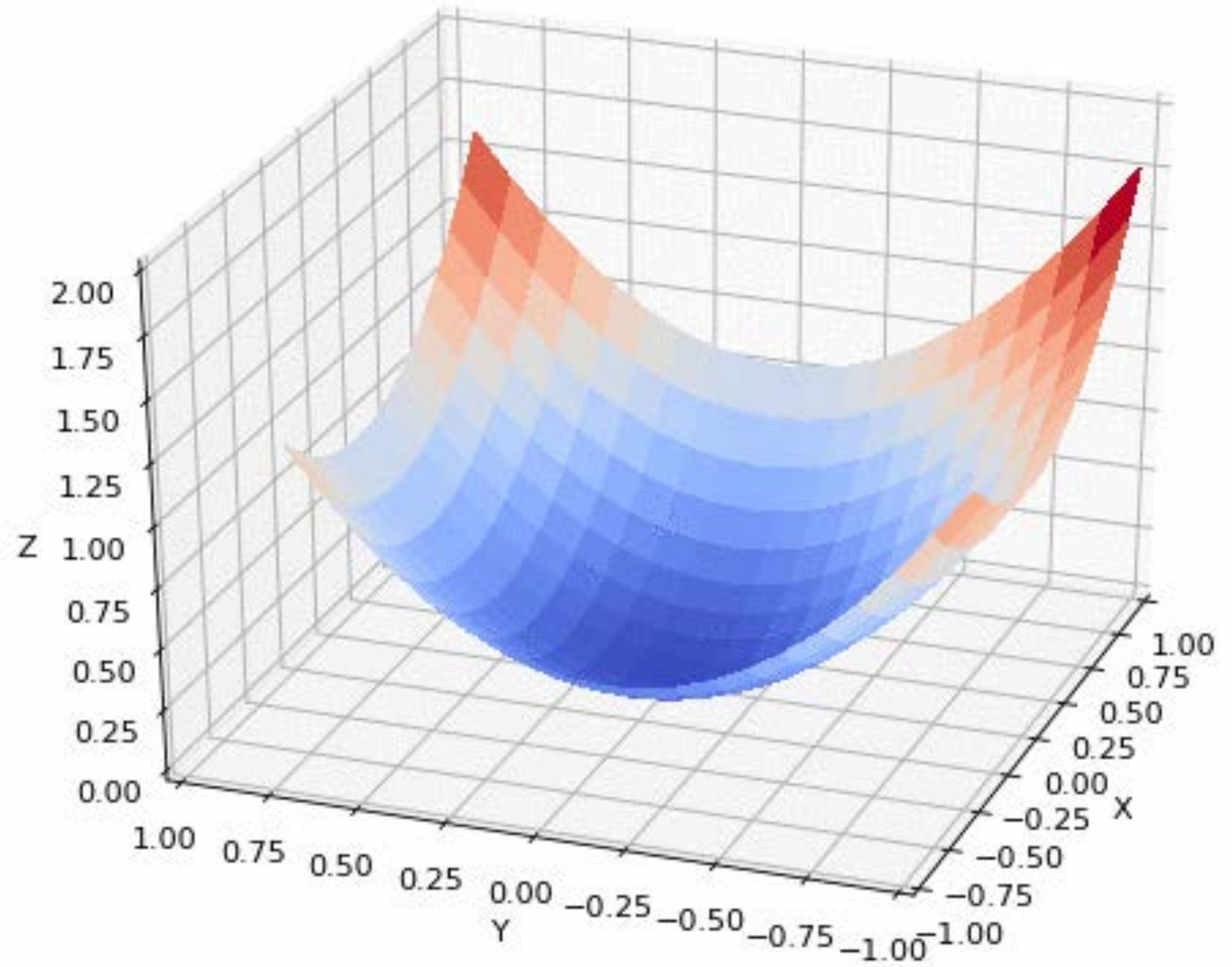



Loss
Function
Move in Direction of Gradient


Loss
Function
Move in Direction of Gradient


Loss
Function
Move in Direction of Gradient

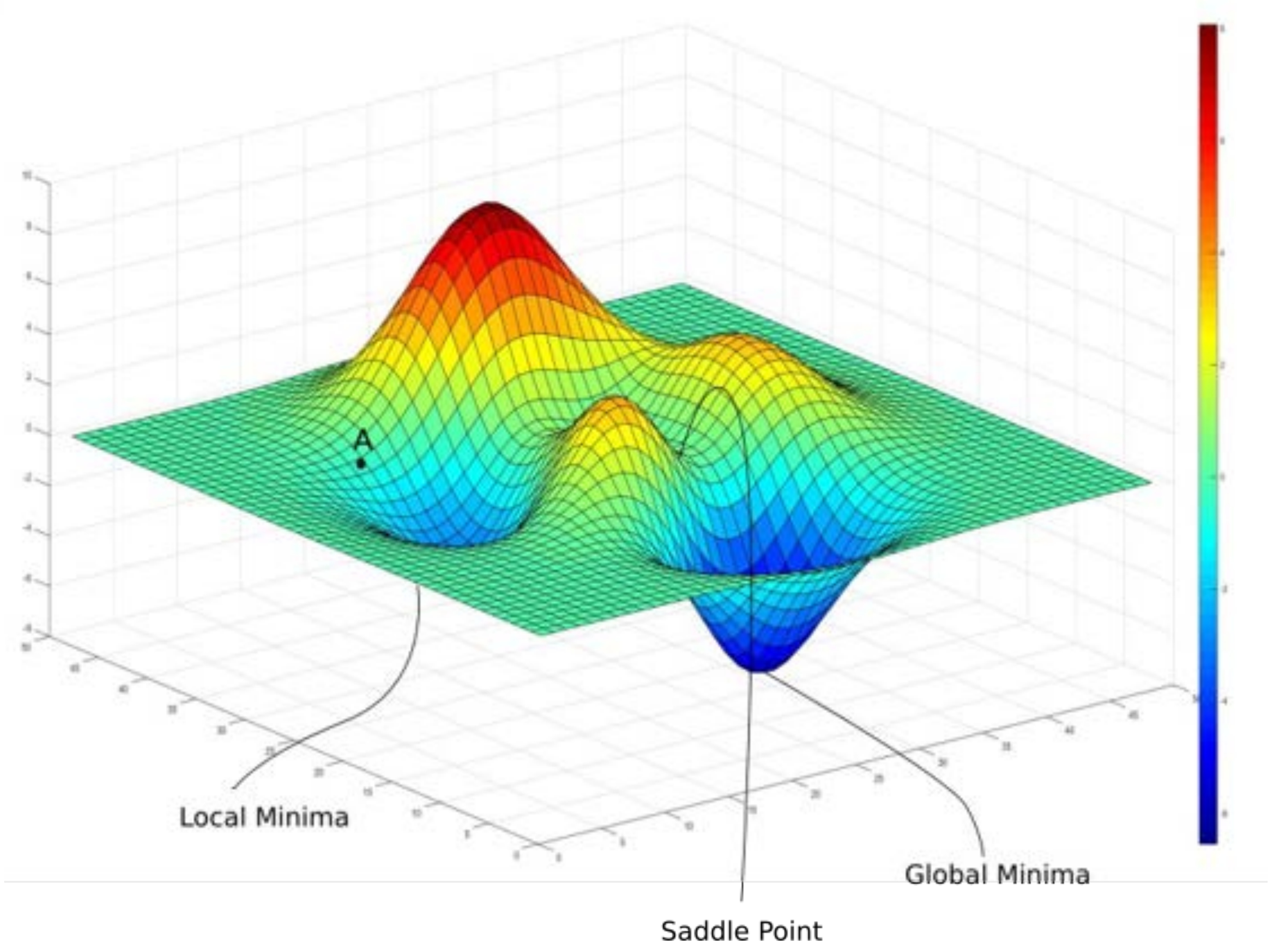
Gradient Descent for Two Parameters



A single minima
Global minima

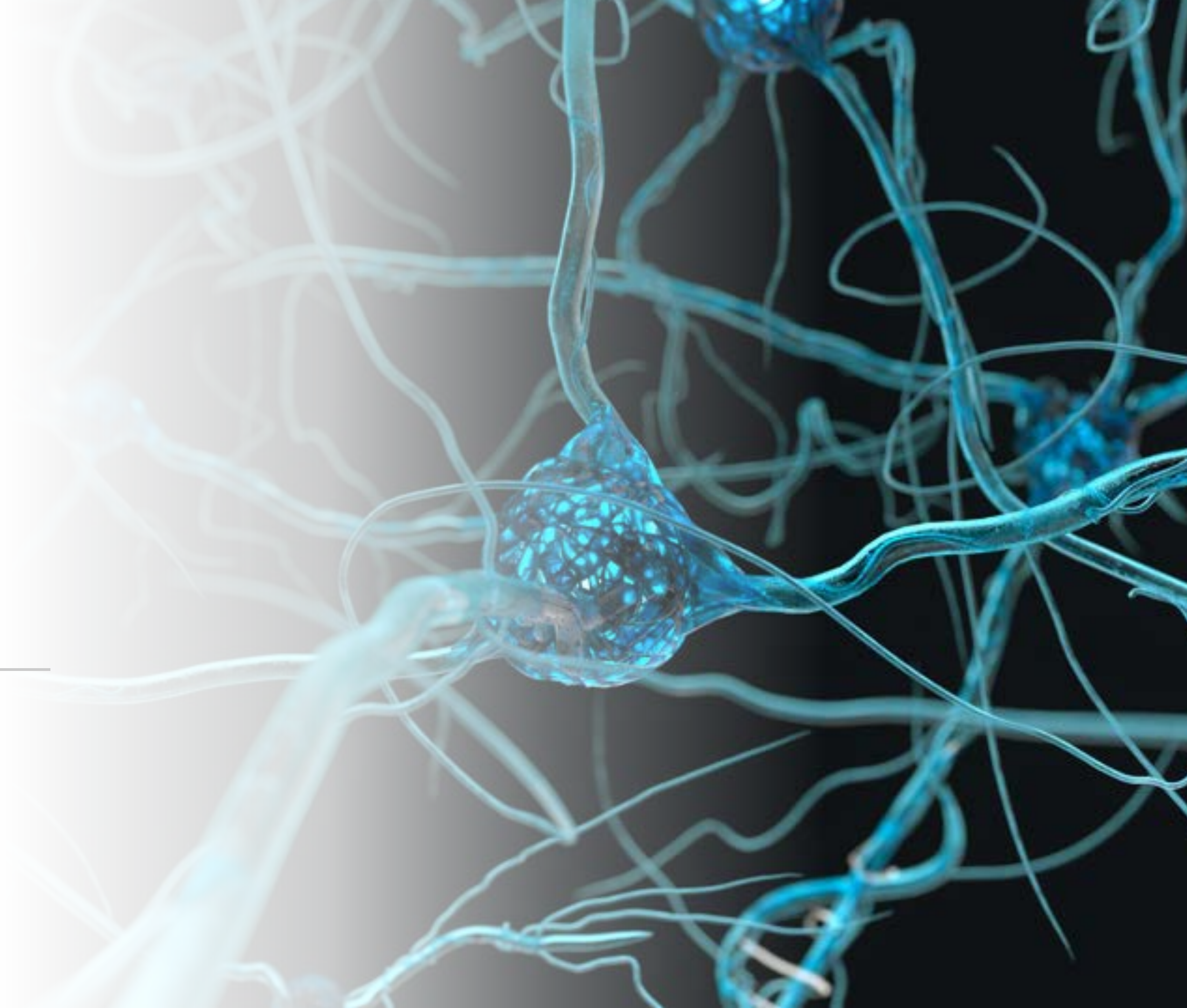
https://blog.paperspace.com/intro-to-optimization-in-deep-learning-gradient-descent/

Gradient Descent for Two Parameters

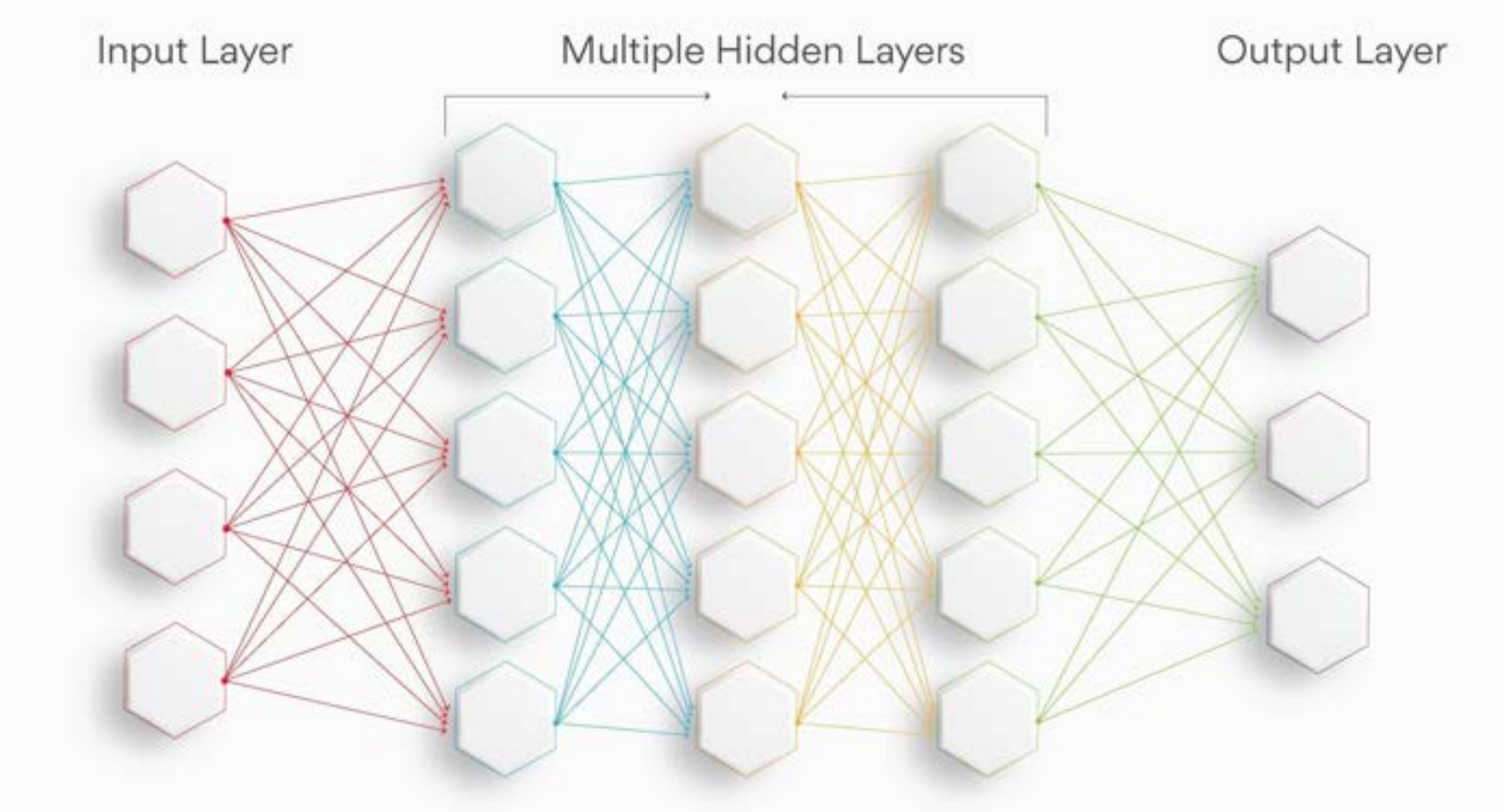


https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/journey-of-gradient-descent-from-local-to-global-c851eba3d367

Artificial Neural Networks



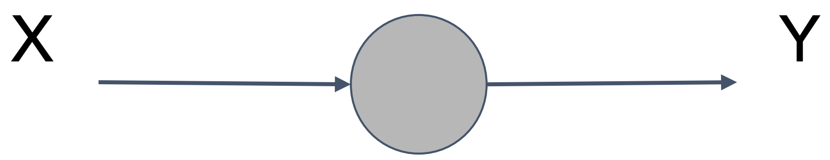
What is an Artificial Neural Network (ANN)?



https://www.turing.com/kb/importance-of-artificial-neural-networks-in-artificial-intelligence

A neuron

a neuron's output is a function of its inputs (in this case only one)



$$y = f(x) = wx+b$$

There are only two parameters to adjust:
The weight for each input and a bias

First scenario: a regression

Linear Regression with a Single Neuron

colab.research.google.com

Regression.ipynb

```
[2] import tensorflow as tf
    import numpy as np
    from tensorflow import keras
```

```
# define a neural network with one neuron
# for more information on TF functions see: https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs
my_layer = keras.layers.Dense(units=1, input_shape=[1])
model = tf.keras.Sequential([my_layer])
```

1 layer, 1 neuron

```
# use stochastic gradient descent for optimization and
# the mean squared error loss function
model.compile(optimizer='sgd', loss='mean_squared_error')
```

Stochastic gradient descent

```
# define some training data (xs as inputs and ys as outputs)
xs = np.array([-1.0,  0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0], dtype=float)
ys = np.array([-3.0, -1.0, 1.0, 3.0, 5.0, 7.0], dtype=float)
```

Inputs and outputs (labels)

```
# fit the model to the data (aka train the model)
model.fit(xs, ys, epochs=500)
```

Train the model

Linear Regression with a Single Neuron

colab.research.google.com

Regression.ipynb

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ys = np.array([-3.0, -1.0, 1.0, 3.0, 5.0, 7.0], dtype=float)

# fit the model to the data (aka train the model)
model.fit(xs, ys, epochs=500)
```

```
Epoch 500/500
1/1 [==============================] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 3.4704e-05
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f1d6ccd7f10>
```

```
[4] print(model.predict([10.0]))

[[18.982813]]
```

```
[5] print(model.predict(xs))

[[-2.9897861]
 [-0.992277 ]
 [ 1.005232 ]
 [ 3.0027409]
 [ 5.00025  ]
 [ 6.997759 ]]
```

```
[6] print(my_layer.get_weights())

[array([[1.997509]], dtype=float32), array([-0.992277], dtype=float32)]
```

Linear Regression with a Single Neuron

colab.research.google.com

Regression.ipynb

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    import numpy as np
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```

```
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xs = np.array([-1.0,  0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0], dtype=float)
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# fit the model to the data (aka train the model)
model.fit(xs, ys, epochs=500)
```

```
Epoch 500/500
1/1 [==============================] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 3.4704e-05
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f1d6ccd7f10>
```

```
[4] print(model.predict([10.0]))

[[18.982813]]
```

```
[5] print(model.predict(xs))

[[-2.9897861]
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 [ 6.997759 ]]
```
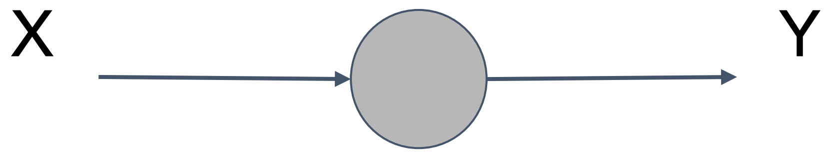

```
[6] print(my_layer.get_weights())

[array([[1.997509]], dtype=float32), array([-0.992277], dtype=float32)]
```

$$Y = 2X - 1$$

$$Y = 1.9975X - 0.9922$$

Not perfect,

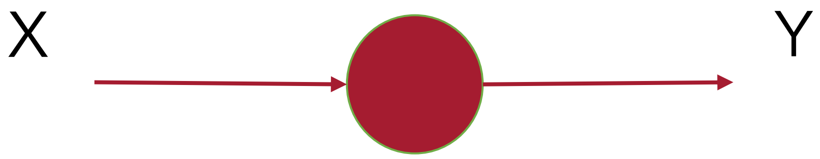
but good enough for most cases!



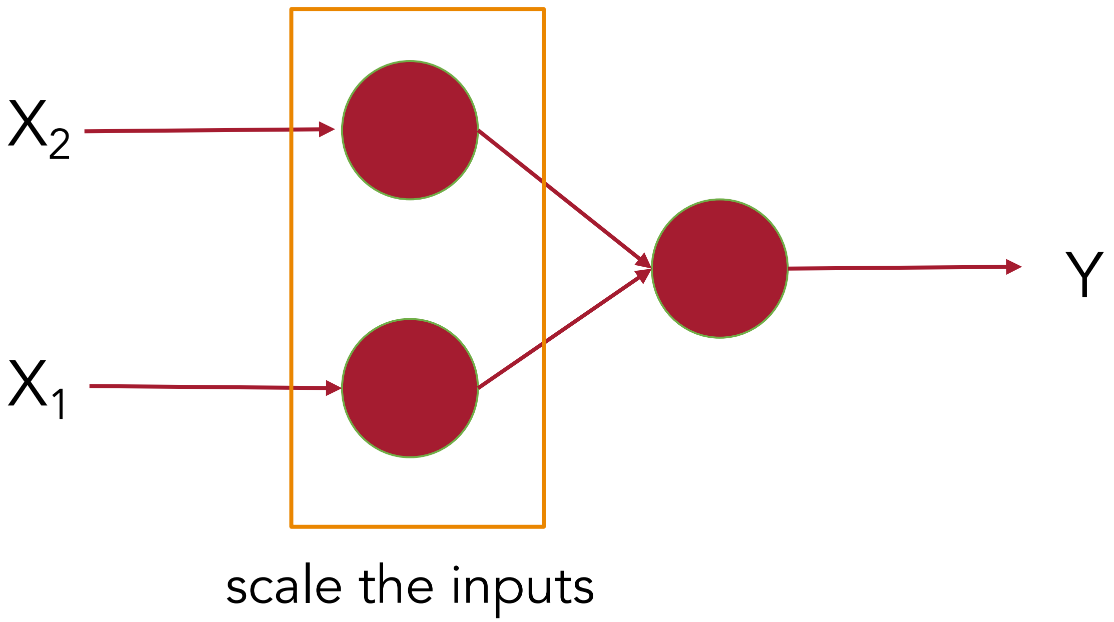
$$y = f(x) = wx+b$$

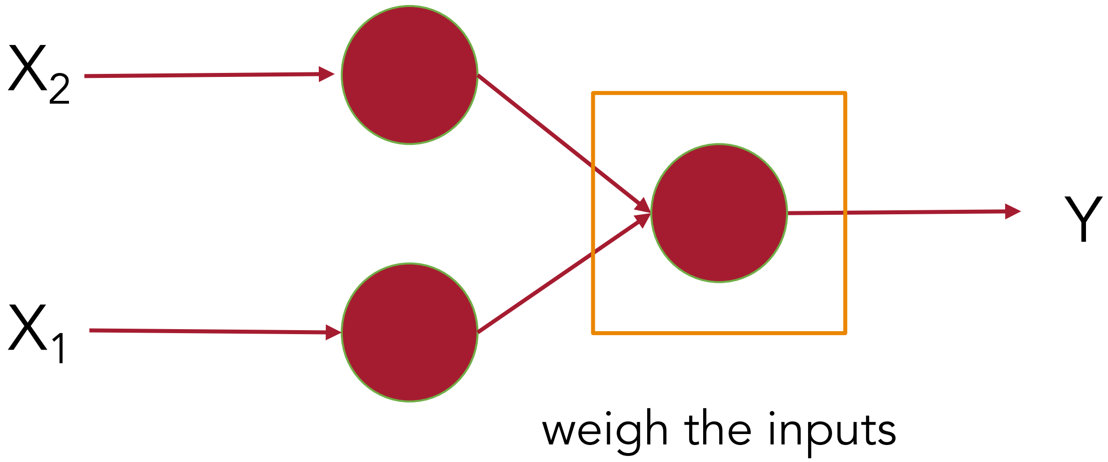
$$y = 1.9975x - 0.9922$$

Now, Classification

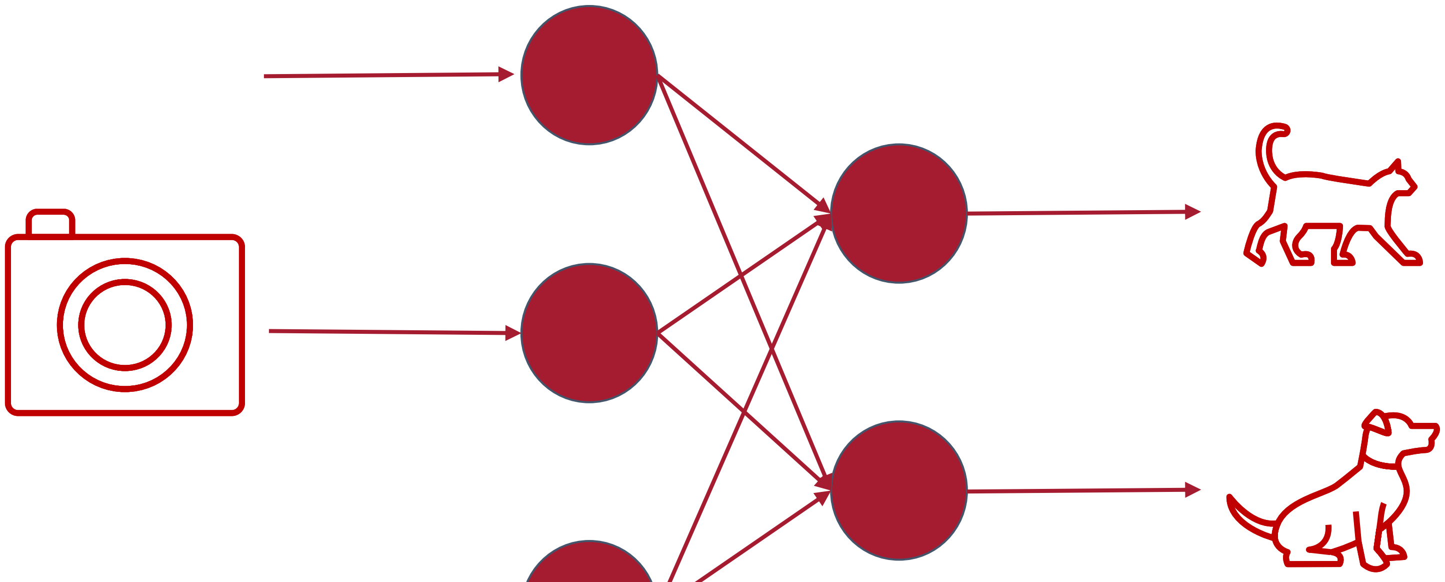


What about more than one input?


X_2
X_1
Y
scale the inputs

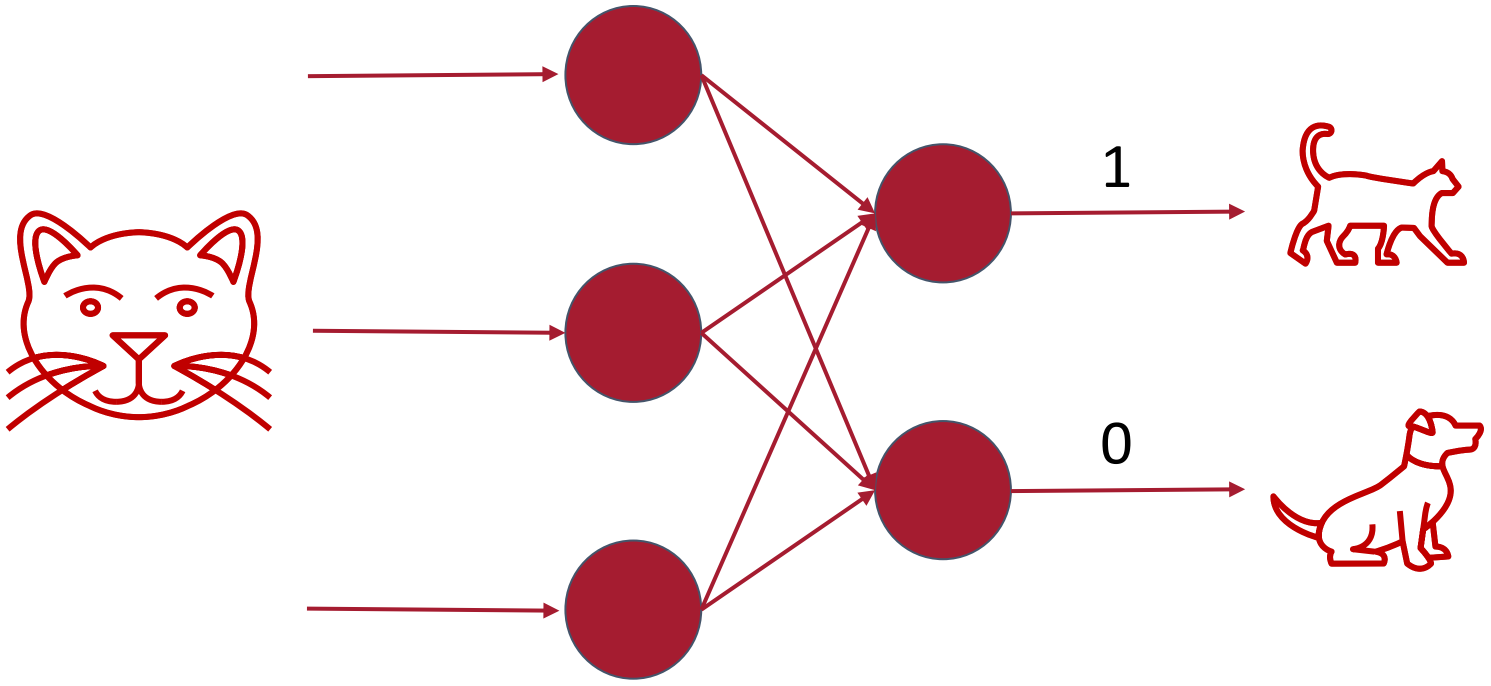


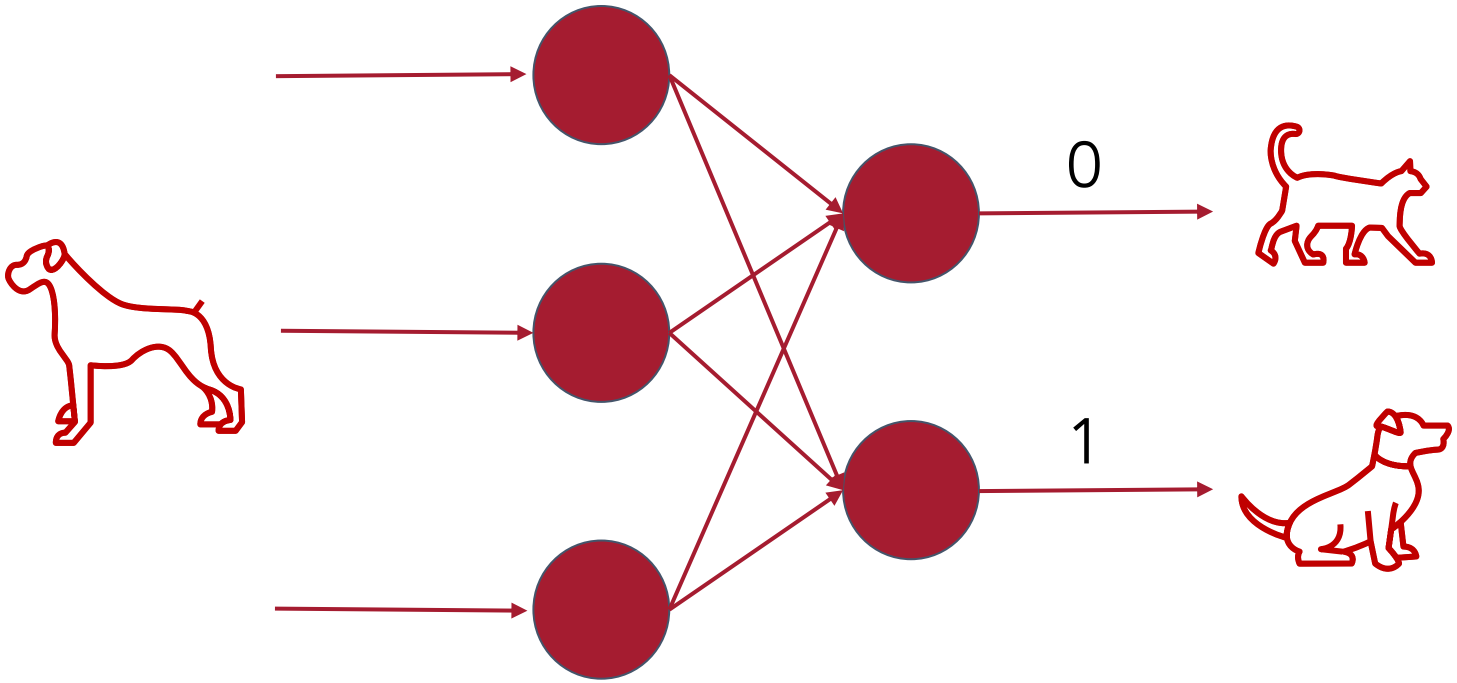
More inputs?



one neuron activates for cats

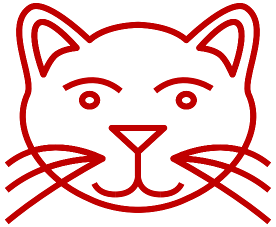
the other activates for dogs


1
0

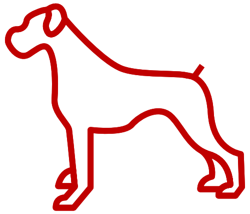

0
1

Data

Label



[1, 0]



[0, 1]

We can extend this example to other domains

0 [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

1 [0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

2 [0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

3 [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

4 [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

5 [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0]

6 [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]

7 [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0]

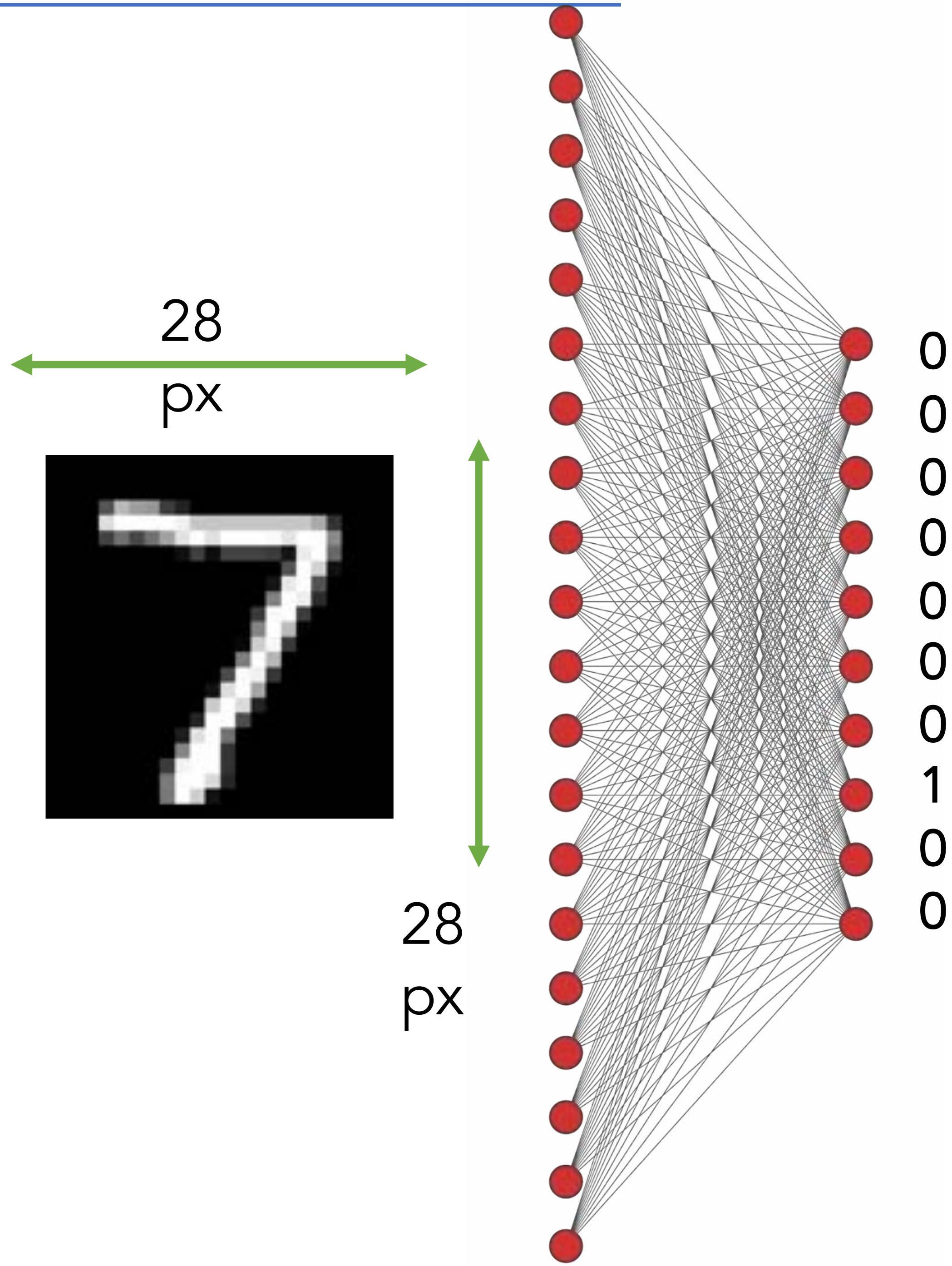
8 [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0]

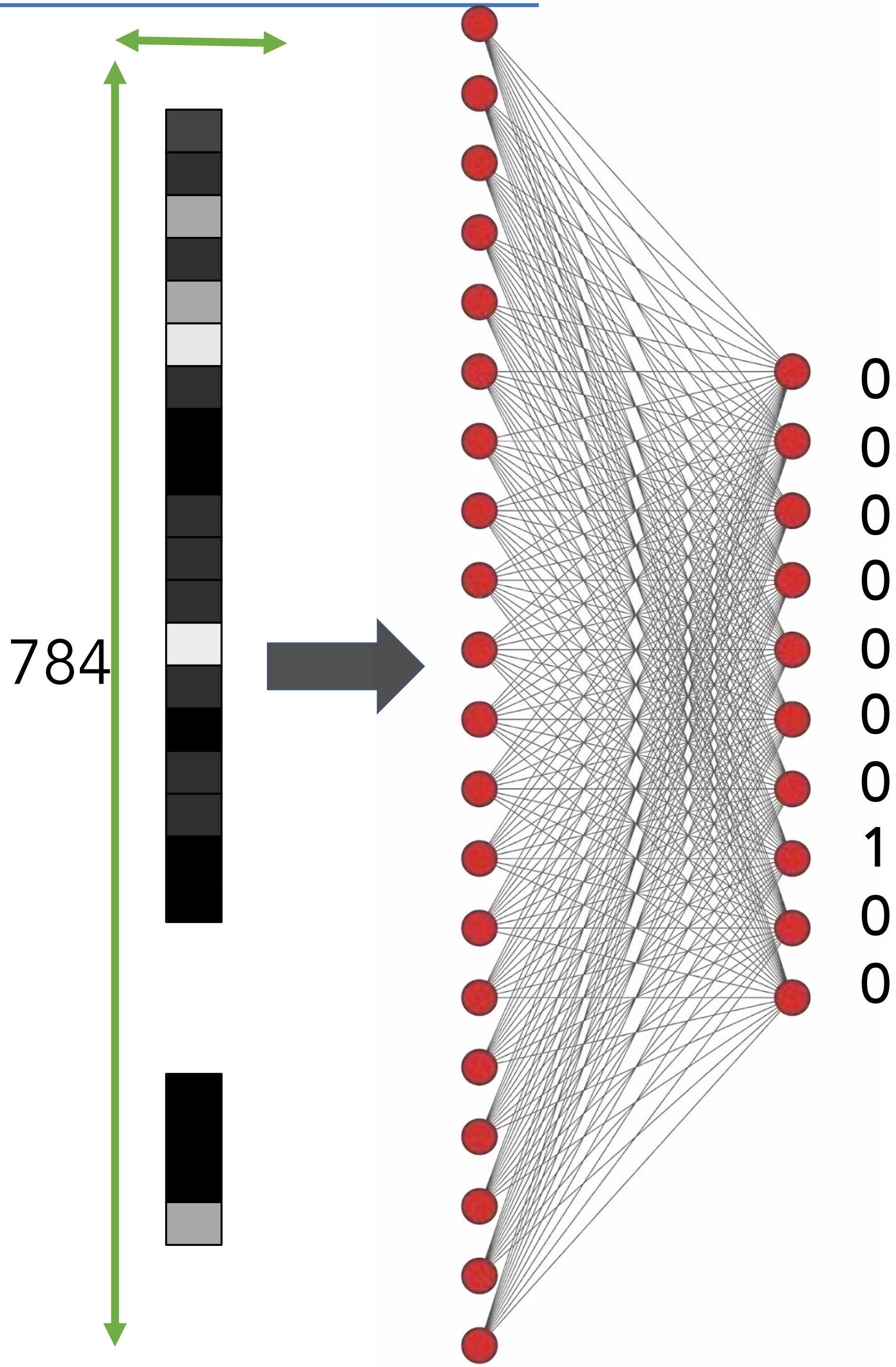
9 [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1]

The MNIST (Modified National Institute of Standards and Technology database) is a large database of handwritten digits that is commonly used for training various image processing systems.

0 [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
1 [0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
2 [0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
3 [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
4 [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
5 [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0]
6 [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]
7 [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0]
8 [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0]
9 [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1]

60,000 Labelled Training Examples
10.000 Labelled Validation Examples


28
px
28
px
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
1
0
0


784
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
1
0
0

a NN to classify the MNIST DB

colab.research.google.com

MNIST_NN.ipynb

```
import tensorflow as tf
mnist = tf.keras.datasets.fashion_mnist
(training_images, training_labels), (val_images, val_labels) = mnist.load_data()
training_images=training_images / 255.0
val_images=val_images / 255.0
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
  tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(20, activation=tf.nn.relu),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation=tf.nn.softmax)
])
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(training_images, training_labels, validation_data=(val_images, val_labels), epochs=20)
```

a NN to classify the MNIST DB

colab.research.google.com

MNIST_NN.ipynb

```
Epoch 9/20
1875/1875 [==============================] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3555 - accuracy: 0.8724 - val_loss: 0.4090 - val_accuracy: 0.8516
Epoch 10/20
1875/1875 [==============================] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3509 - accuracy: 0.8752 - val_loss: 0.4061 - val_accuracy: 0.8537
Epoch 11/20
1875/1875 [==============================] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3452 - accuracy: 0.8768 - val_loss: 0.3980 - val_accuracy: 0.8580
Epoch 12/20
1875/1875 [==============================] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3398 - accuracy: 0.8783 - val_loss: 0.4052 - val_accuracy: 0.8586
Epoch 13/20
1875/1875 [==============================] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3355 - accuracy: 0.8798 - val_loss: 0.4160 - val_accuracy: 0.8533
Epoch 14/20
1875/1875 [==============================] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3332 - accuracy: 0.8812 - val_loss: 0.3913 - val_accuracy: 0.8609
Epoch 15/20
1875/1875 [==============================] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3279 - accuracy: 0.8818 - val_loss: 0.3971 - val_accuracy: 0.8588
Epoch 16/20
1875/1875 [==============================] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3250 - accuracy: 0.8839 - val_loss: 0.3945 - val_accuracy: 0.8597
Epoch 17/20
1875/1875 [==============================] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3221 - accuracy: 0.8839 - val_loss: 0.3985 - val_accuracy: 0.8578
Epoch 18/20
1875/1875 [==============================] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3184 - accuracy: 0.8853 - val_loss: 0.3988 - val_accuracy: 0.8595
Epoch 19/20
1875/1875 [==============================] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3158 - accuracy: 0.8857 - val_loss: 0.3984 - val_accuracy: 0.8578
Epoch 20/20
1875/1875 [==============================] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3140 - accuracy: 0.8856 - val_loss: 0.4069 - val_accuracy: 0.8567
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fe50180b750>
```

a NN to classify the MNIST DB

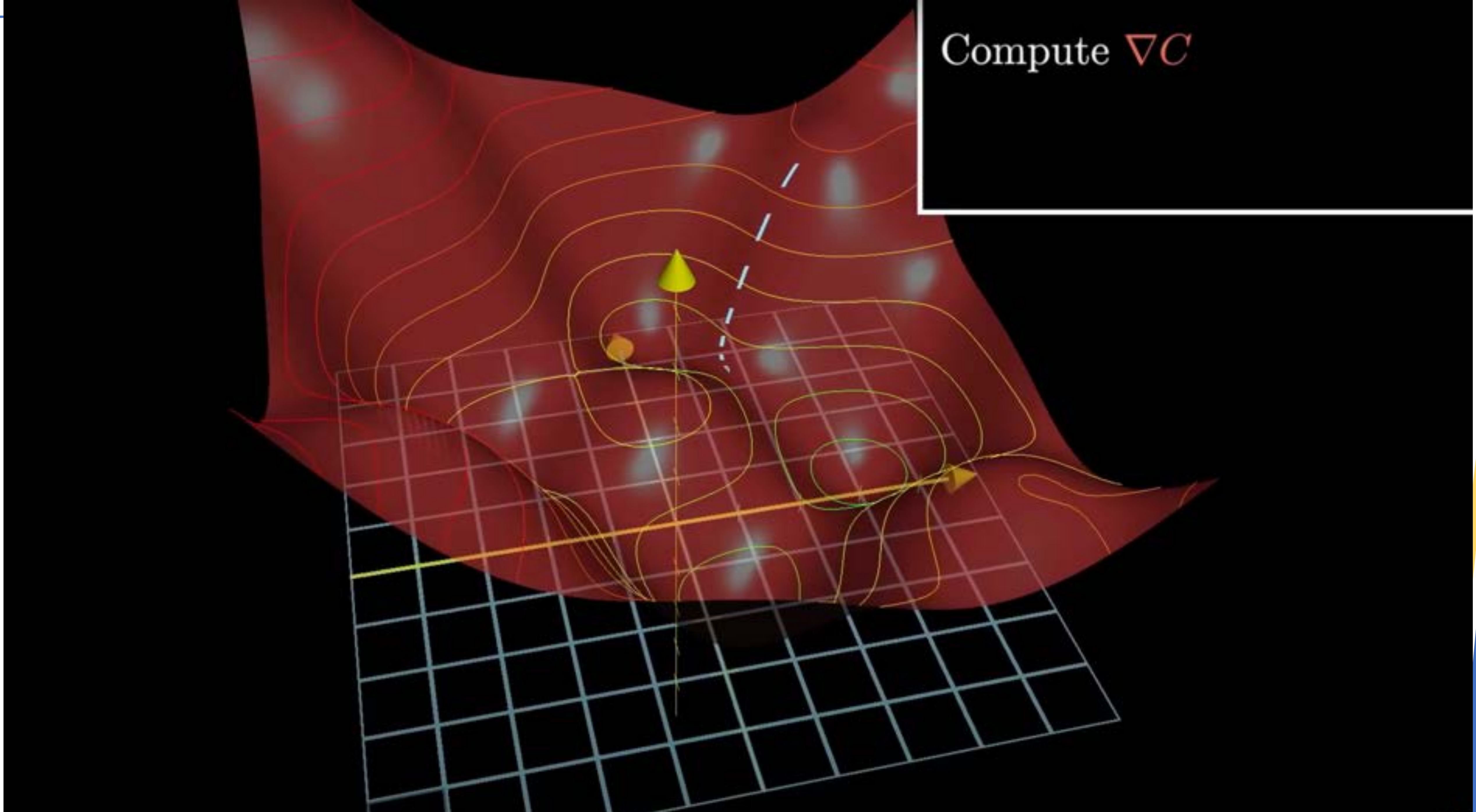
colab.research.google.com

MNIST_NN.ipynb

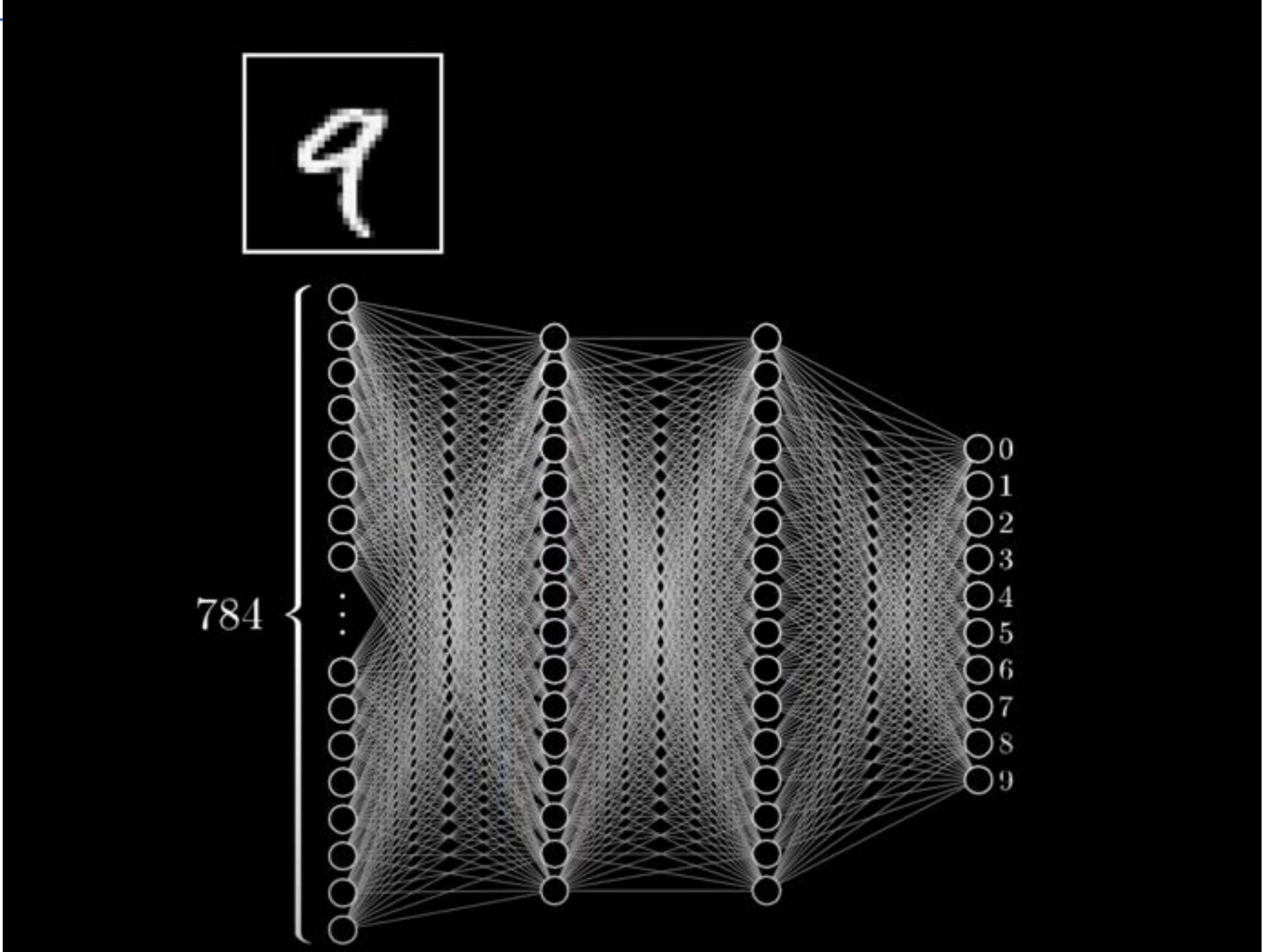
```
Epoch 19/20
1875/1875 [==============================] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3022 - accuracy: 0.8914 - val_loss: 0.3834 - val_accuracy: 0.8659
Epoch 20/20
1875/1875 [==============================] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2996 - accuracy: 0.8910 - val_loss: 0.3911 - val_accuracy: 0.8642
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f033e5f5bd0>
```

```
model.evaluate(val_images, val_labels)

classifications = model.predict(val_images)
print(classifications[0])
print(val_labels[0])
```

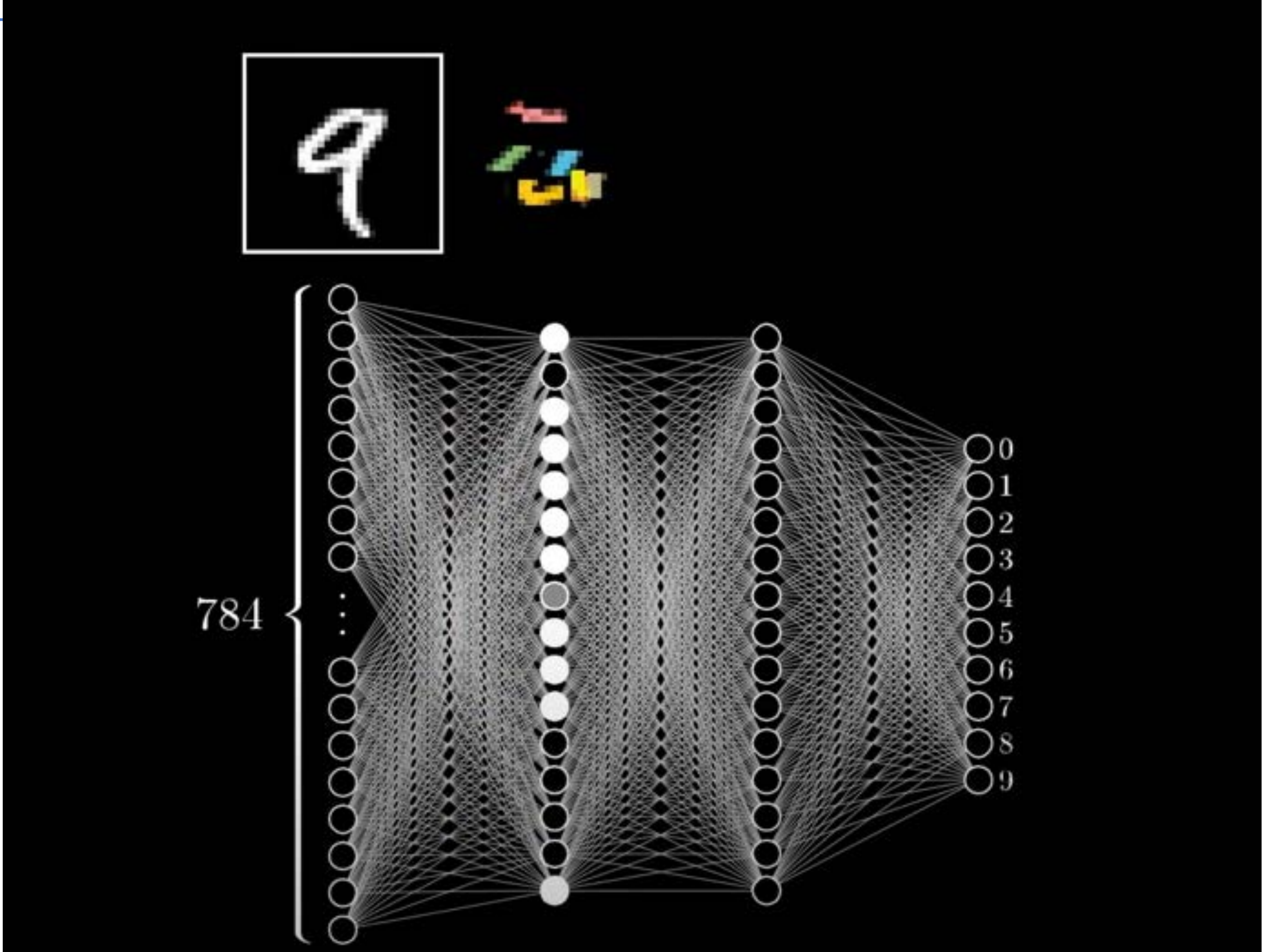
```
313/313 [==============================] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.3911 - accuracy: 0.8642
[5.2699960e-09 4.4460235e-10 2.9260536e-07 1.1081011e-04 1.4583268e-08
 8.1817927e-03 5.3513944e-09 5.8446459e-02 2.9248906e-05 9.3323141e-01]
9
```



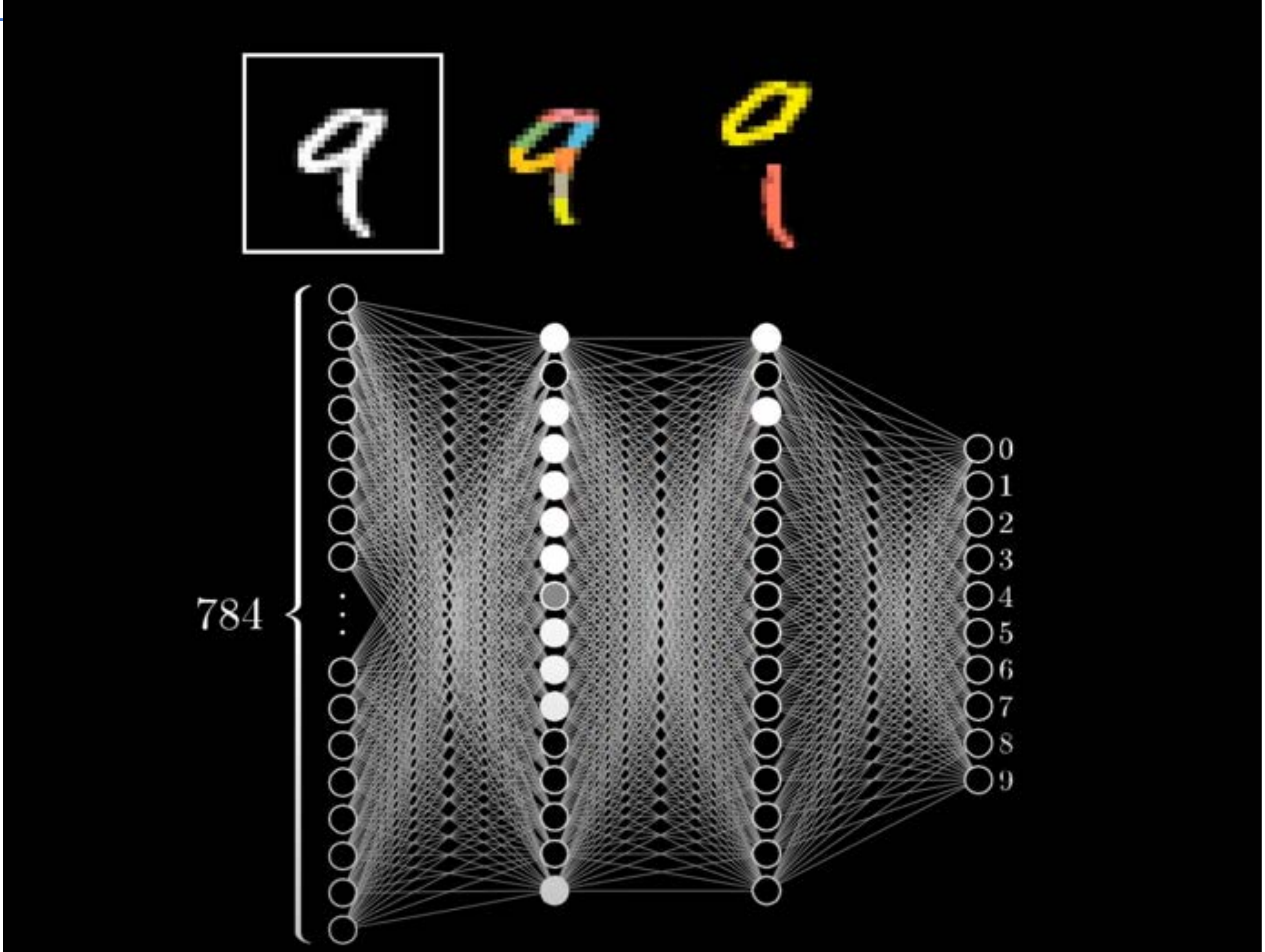
Extracts from videos https://www.3blue1brown.com/topics/neural-networks



Extracts from videos https://www.3blue1brown.com/topics/neural-networks

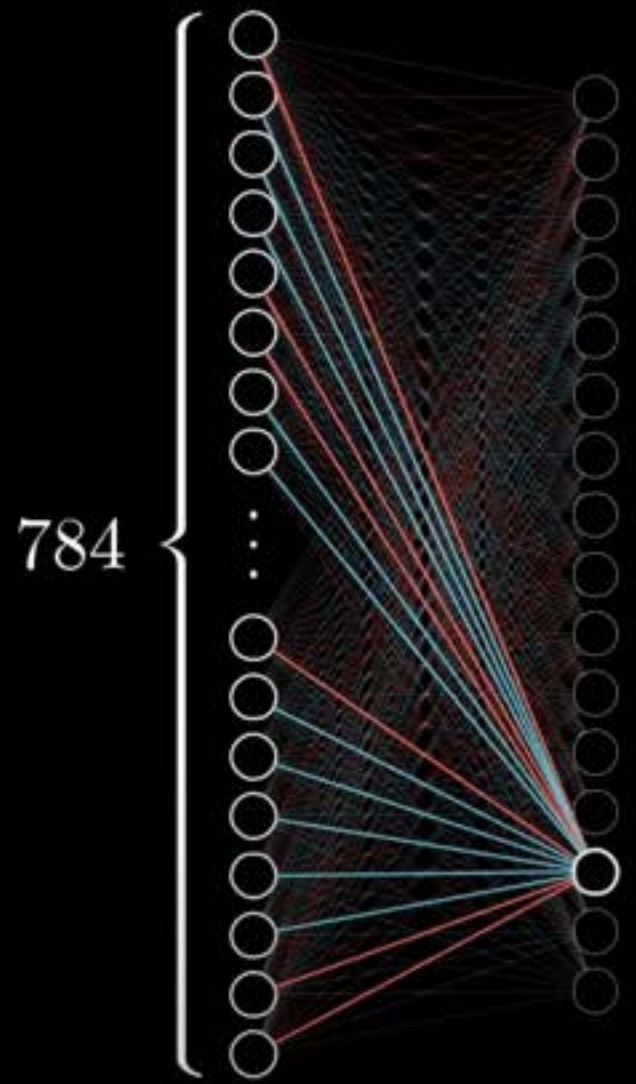


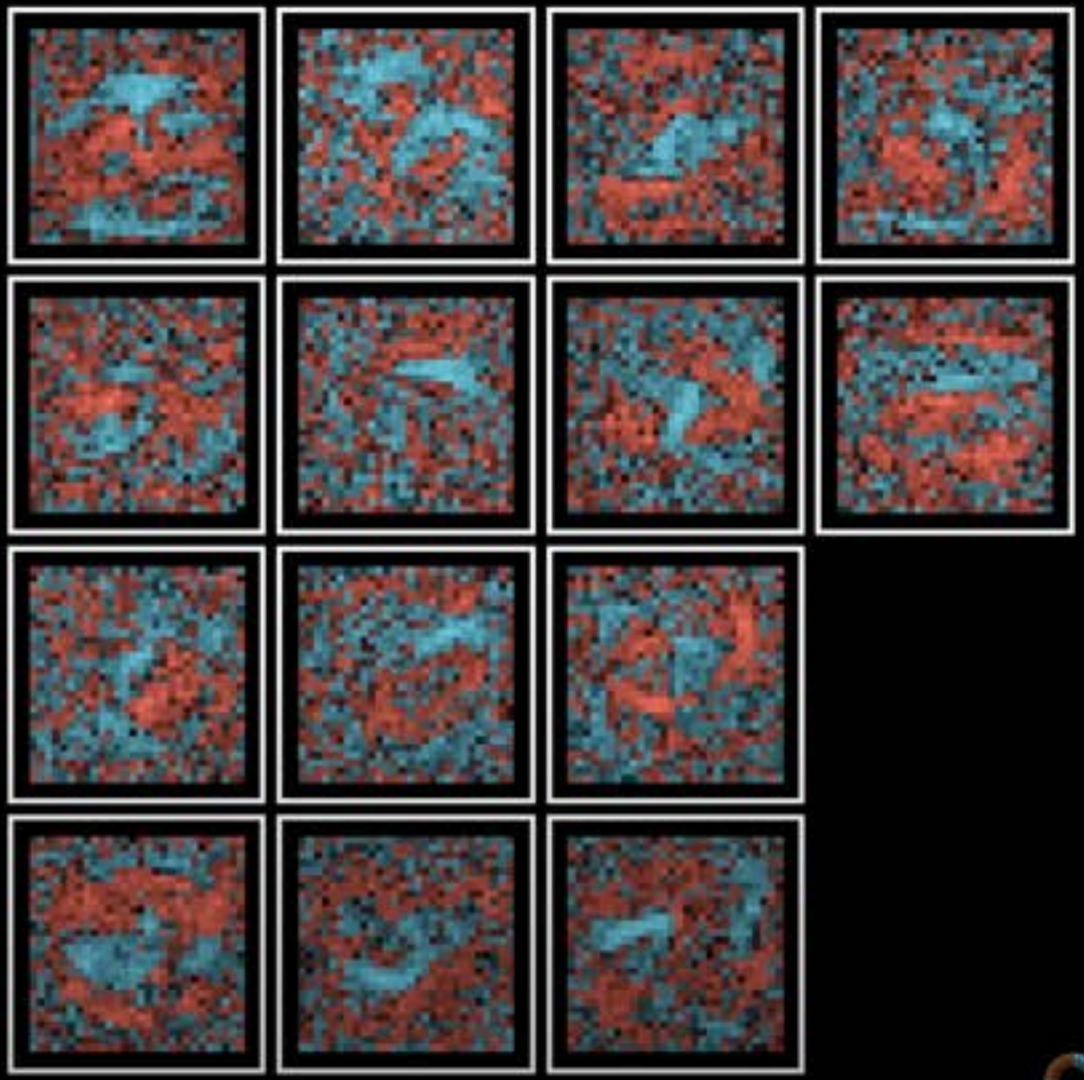
Extracts from videos https://www.3blue1brown.com/topics/neural-networks



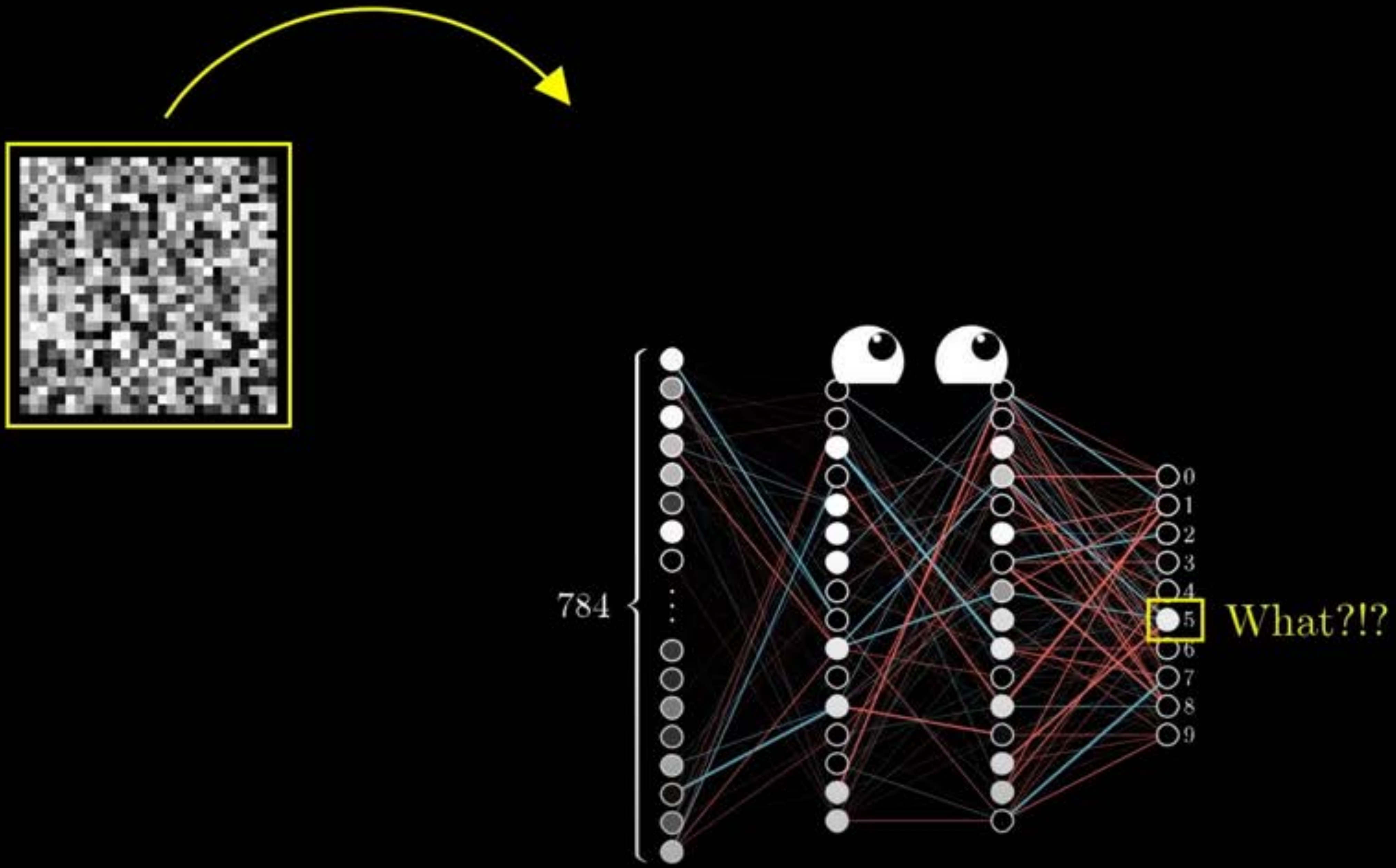
Extracts from videos https://www.3blue1brown.com/topics/neural-networks

What second layer neurons look for





Extracts from videos https://www.3blue1brown.com/topics/neural-networks



Extracts from videos https://www.3blue1brown.com/topics/neural-networks

A very nice introduction to NN

- 3Blue1Brown playlist on Neural Networks
  - But what is a neural network?
    - Chapter 1 – Deep learning
    - https://youtu.be/aircAruvnKk
  - Gradient descent, how neural networks learn
    - Chapter 2 – Deep learning
    - https://youtu.be/IHZwWFHWa-w
  - What is backpropagation really doing?
    - Chapter 3 – Deep learning
    - https://youtu.be/Ilg3gGewQ5U
  - (Optional) Backpropagation calculus
    - Chapter 4 – Deep learning
    - https://youtu.be/tIeHLnjs5U8

https://www.3blue1brown.com/topics/neural-networks

and some issues?

Data

The network **'sees' everything**.
Has no context for measuring how well it does with data it has never previously been exposed to.

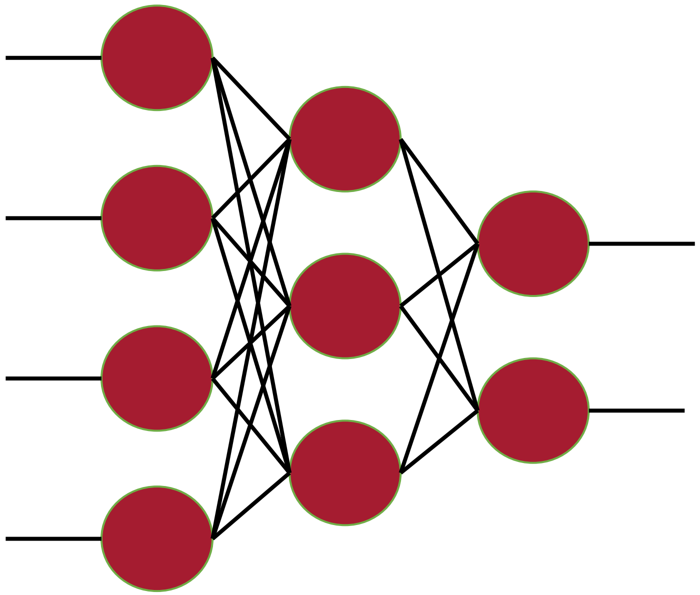
Data	Validation Data

The network ‘sees’ a subset of your data. You can use the rest to measure its performance against previously unseen data.

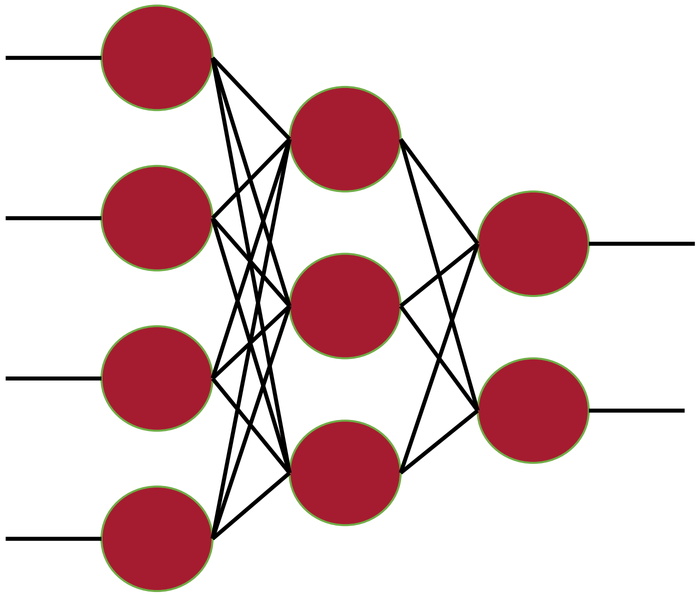
Data	Validation Data	Test Data

The network 'sees' a subset of your data. You can use an unseen subset to measure its accuracy while training (validation), and then another subset to measure its accuracy after it's finished training (test).

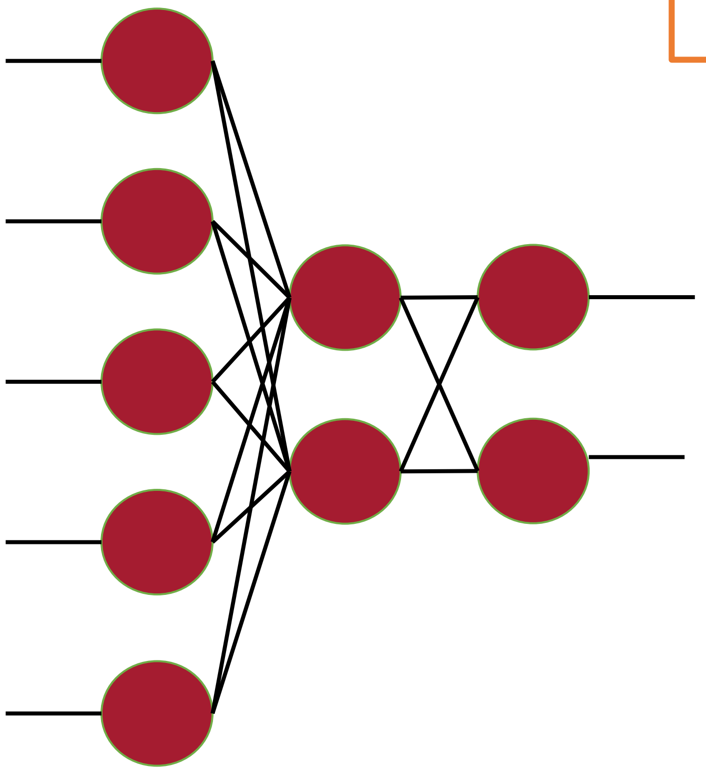
Data	Validation Data	Test Data
Accuracy: 0.999	Accuracy: 0.920	Accuracy: 0.800



Data	Validation Data	Test Data
Accuracy: 0.999	Accuracy: 0.920	Accuracy: 0.800



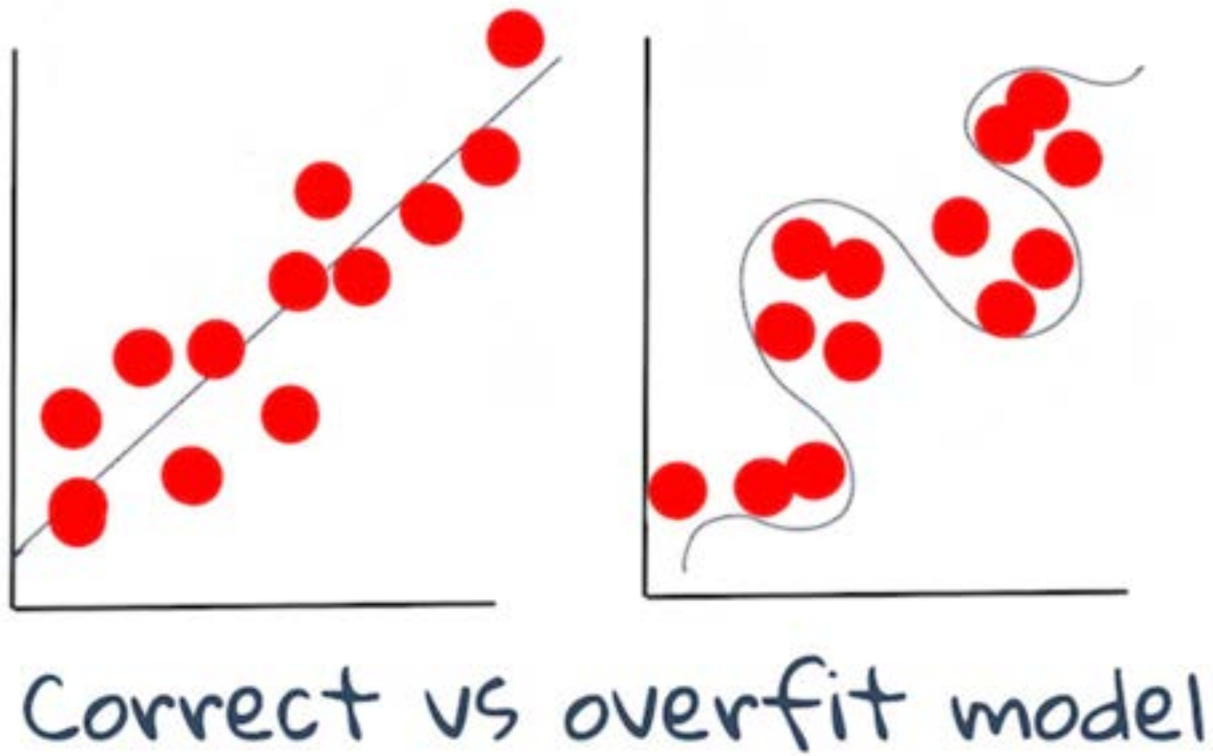
Data	Validation Data	Test Data
Accuracy: 0.942	Accuracy: 0.930	Accuracy: 0.925



Correct vs. Overfit Model

Model fitting refers to the accuracy of the model's underlying function as it attempts to analyze data with which it is not familiar.

Underfitting and overfitting are common problems that degrade the quality of the model, as the model fits either not well enough or too well.



https://microsoft.github.io/ML-For-Beginners/#/1-Introduction/4-techniques-of-ML/README?id=techniques-of-machine-learning

Prevent Overfitting and Imbalanced Data

Model	Train Accuracy	Test Accuracy
A	99,9%	95%
B	87%	87%
C	99,9%	45%

Test accuracy should be lower than train accuracy, but how much less accurate?

Model A is better than model B because it has a higher test accuracy, regardless its difference with the train accuracy.

Model C is a clear case of overfitting as the train accuracy is very high but the test accuracy isn't anywhere near as high.

This distinction is subjective, but comes from knowledge of your problem and data, and what magnitudes of error are acceptable.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/concept-manage-ml-pitfalls

I would like to thank:

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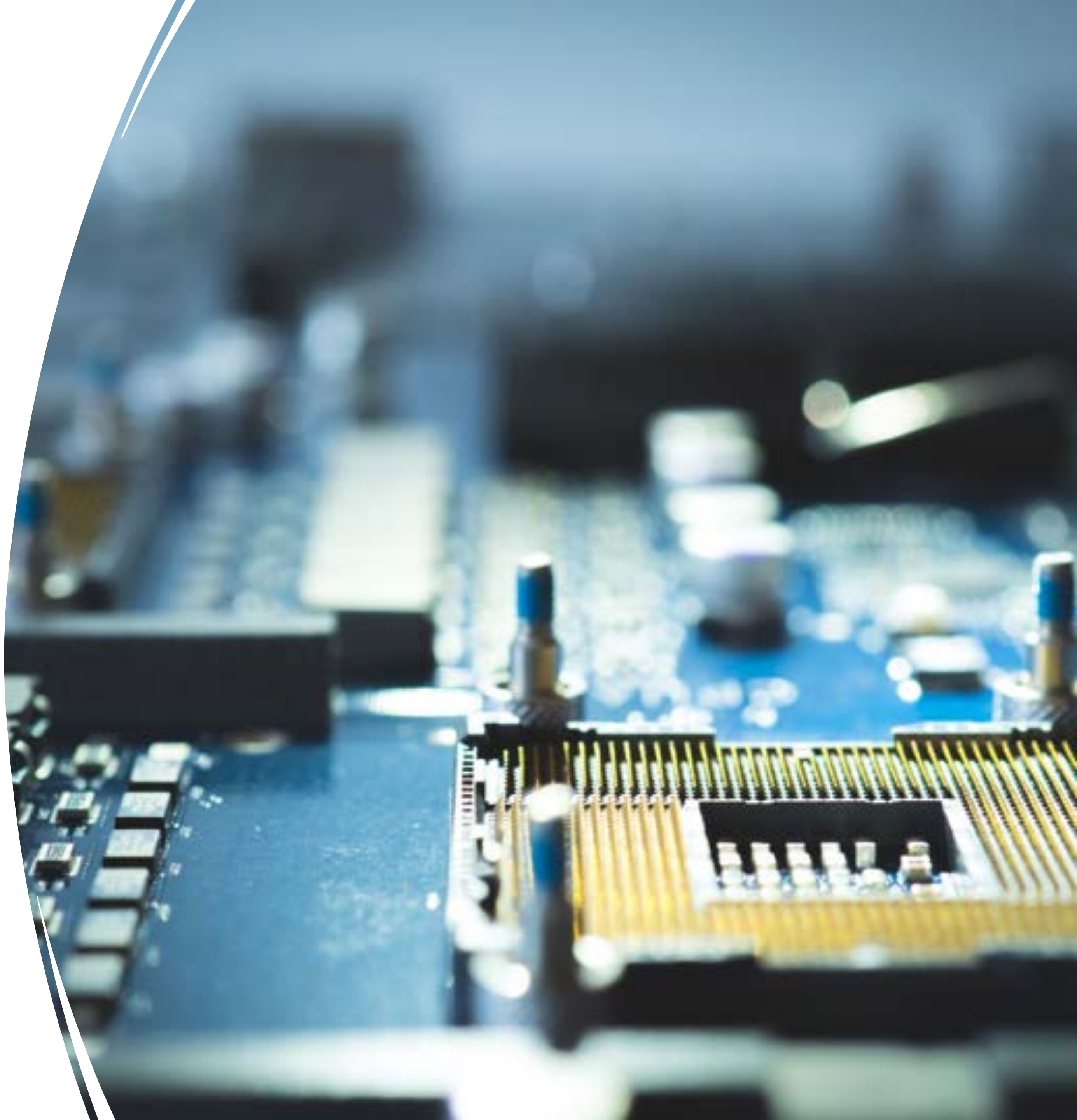
Marcelo Rovai from **UNIFEI**,

and the rest of the TinyMLedu team for preparing the excellent material on TinyML that was the main input for this presentation.



Gracias!

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Director of the Master Program in Electronics Engineering
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