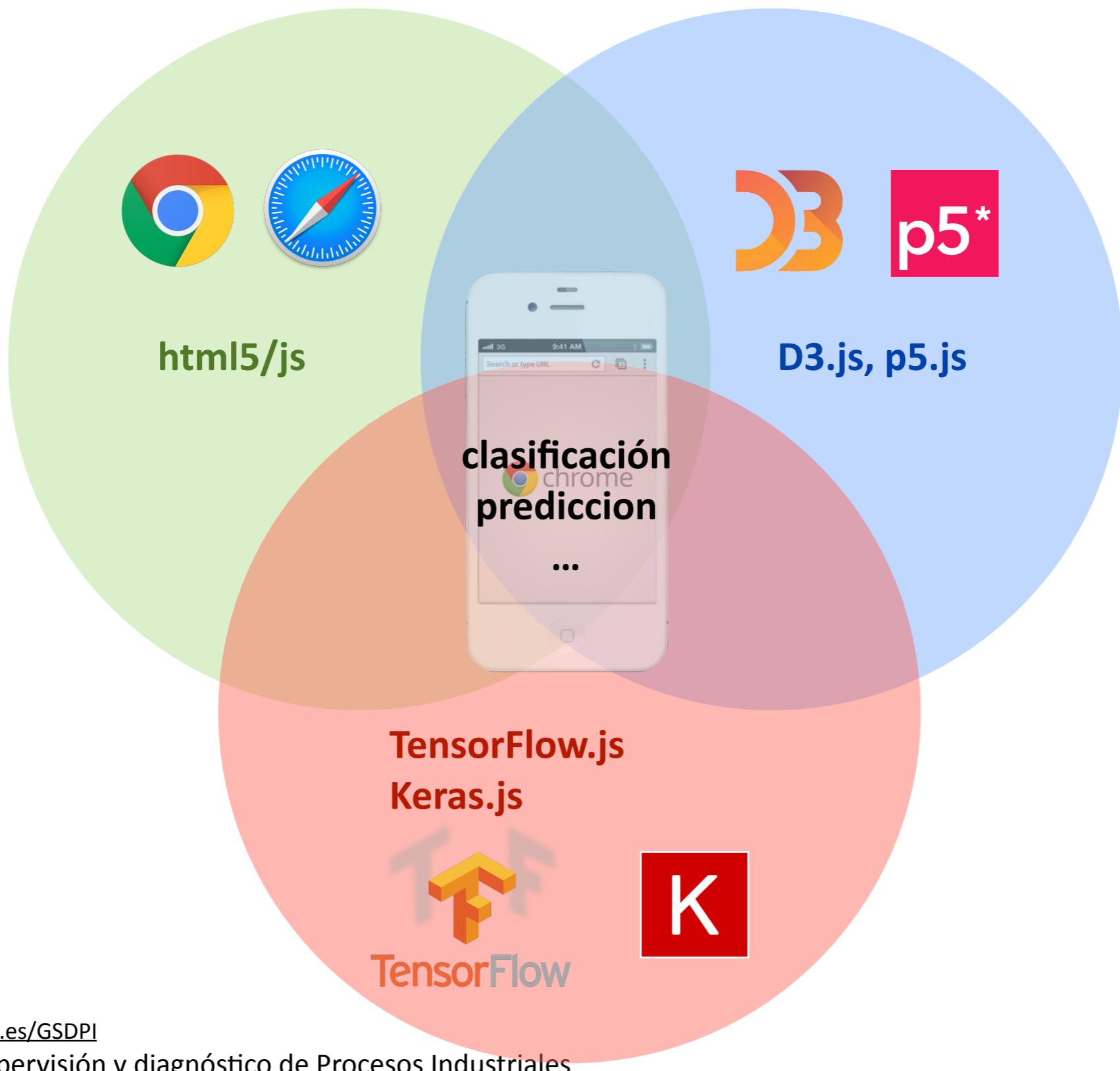


Deep Learning y visualización web

Analítica Visual

tecnologías y aplicaciones para VD+DL



Librerías para deep learning

aprendizaje por “retropropagación” del error

las librerías para deep learning

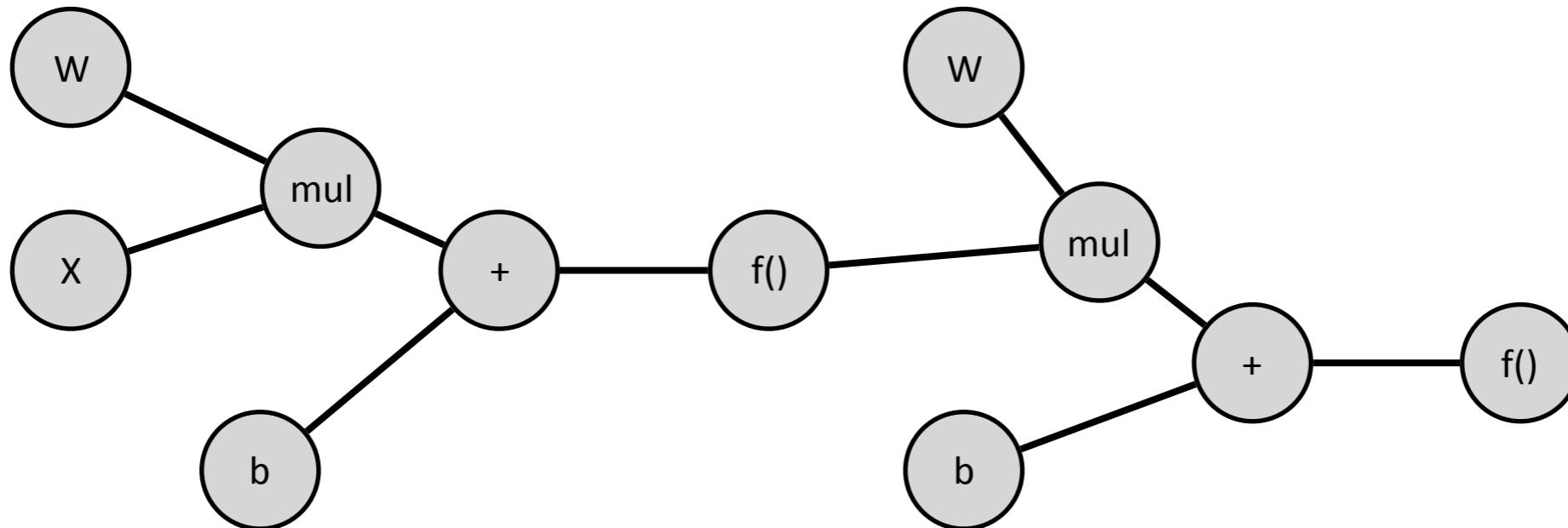


theano

DL4J
DEEPMLEARNING4J

Caffe

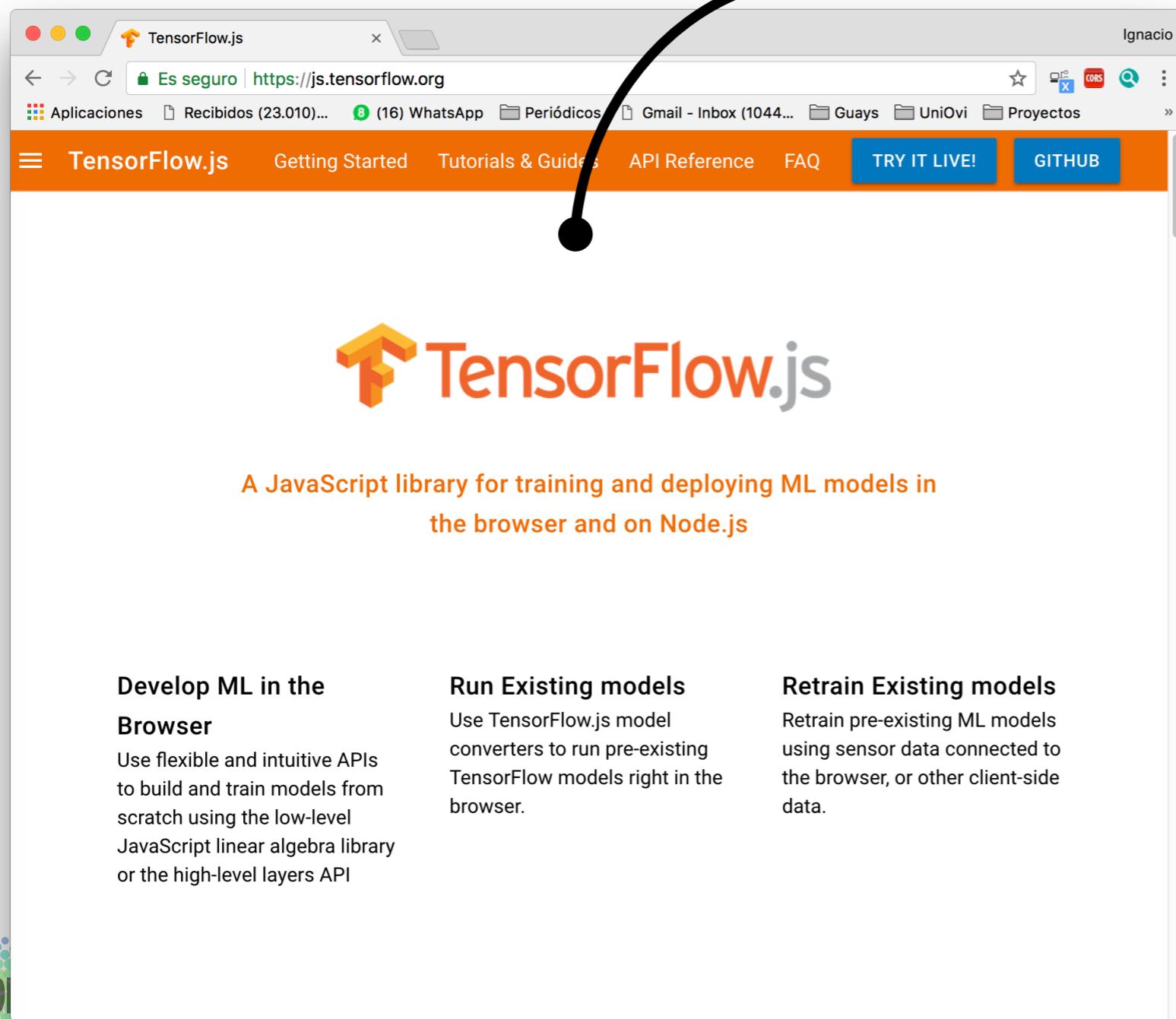
permiten definir la RN como “grafo” de funciones



y calcular el gradiente de los pesos
respecto a una función de coste (“loss function”)

También en el bolsillo...

webgl en navegadores chips dedicados en dispositivos móviles



The screenshot shows the TensorFlow.js homepage in a web browser. The URL is https://js.tensorflow.org. The page features the TensorFlow.js logo and the text: "A JavaScript library for training and deploying ML models in the browser and on Node.js". Below this, there are three main sections: "Develop ML in the Browser", "Run Existing models", and "Retrain Existing models". Each section has a brief description and a link to more information.

- Develop ML in the Browser**
Use flexible and intuitive APIs to build and train models from scratch using the low-level JavaScript linear algebra library or the high-level layers API
- Run Existing models**
Use TensorFlow.js model converters to run pre-existing TensorFlow models right in the browser.
- Retrain Existing models**
Retrain pre-existing ML models using sensor data connected to the browser, or other client-side data.



encima parecen sencillas...

Ejemplo básico en TensorFlow.js

<https://js.tensorflow.org/#getting-started>

```
<html>
  <head>
    <!-- Load TensorFlow.js -->
    <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/@tensorflow/tfjs@0.11.2"></script>

    <!-- Place your code in the script tag below. You can also use an external .js file -->
    <script>
      // Notice there is no 'import' statement. 'tf' is available on the index-page
      // because of the script tag above.

      // Define a model for linear regression.
      const model = tf.sequential();
      model.add(tf.layers.dense({units: 1, inputShape: [1]}));

      // Prepare the model for training: Specify the loss and the optimizer.
      model.compile({loss: 'meanSquaredError', optimizer: 'sgd'});

      // Generate some synthetic data for training.
      const xs = tf.tensor2d([1, 2, 3, 4], [4, 1]);
      const ys = tf.tensor2d([1, 3, 5, 7], [4, 1]);

      // Train the model using the data.
      model.fit(xs, ys).then(() => {
        // Use the model to do inference on a data point the model hasn't seen before:
        // Open the browser devtools to see the output
        model.predict(tf.tensor2d([5], [1, 1])).print();
      });
    </script>
  </head>

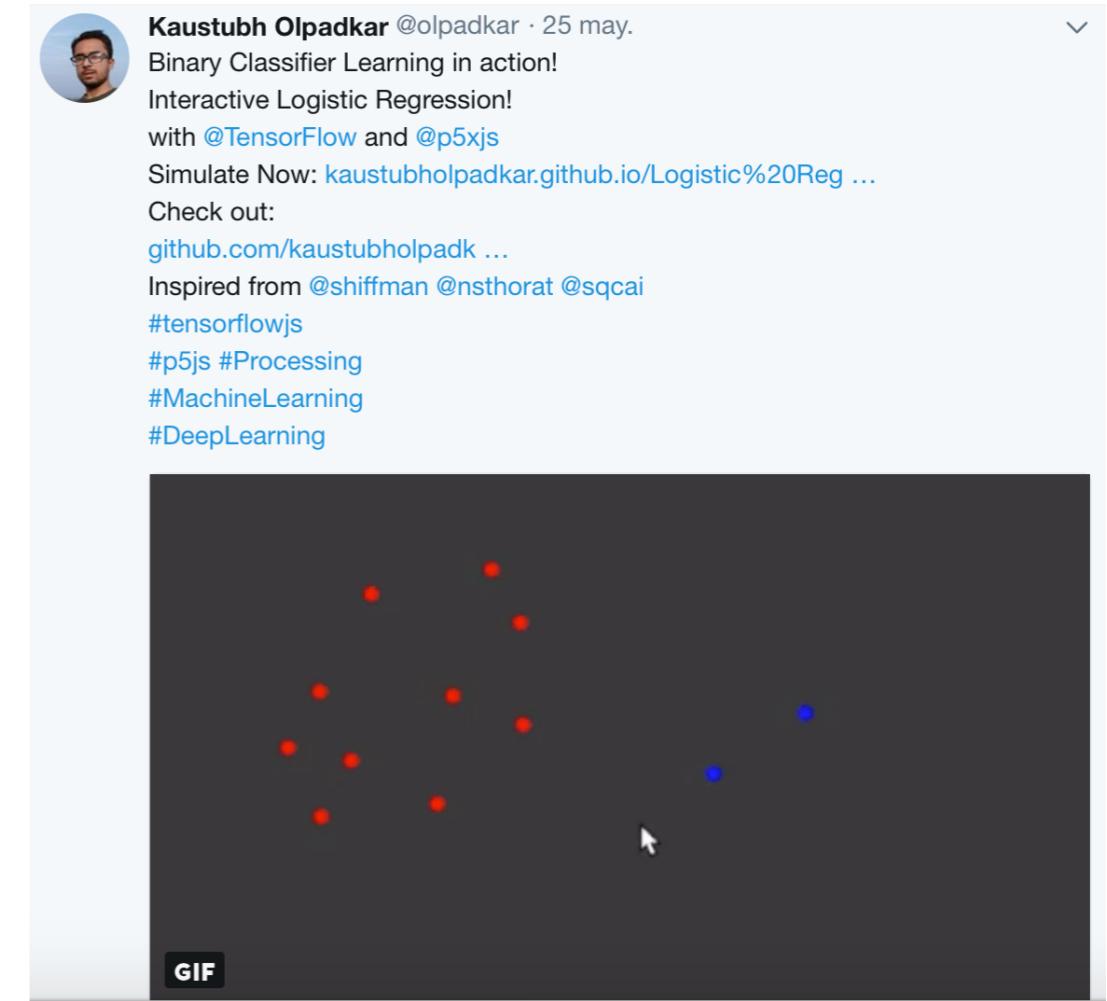
  <body>
  </body>
</html>
```

Ejemplos (Shiffman y Olpadkar)

Regresión



Clasificación



Aplicaciones

Predicción, clasificación, visualización

Predicción

demandा eléctrica, contaminación, ...

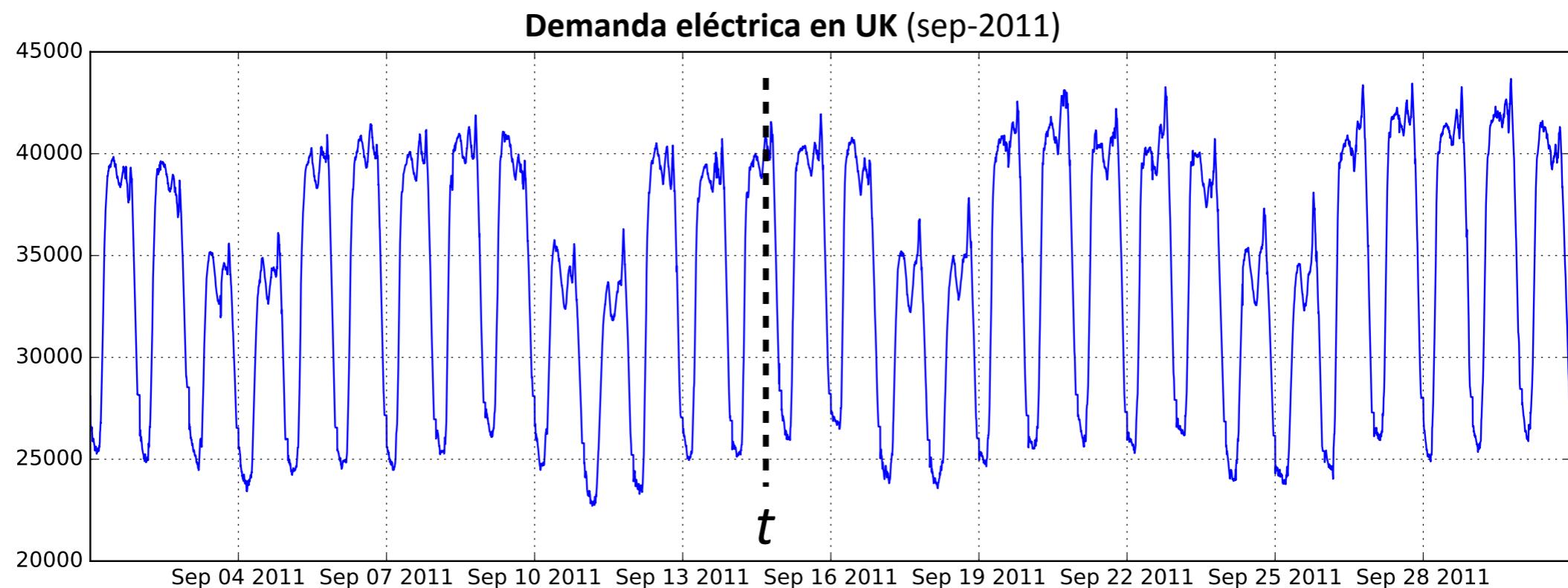
Objetivo

predecir la demanda eléctrica en las 24 h siguientes

... a partir de...

demandá de las últimas 48 horas (N=48)
semana del año (W) , día de la semana (D)
hora del día (H)

→ ... ¡en streaming!



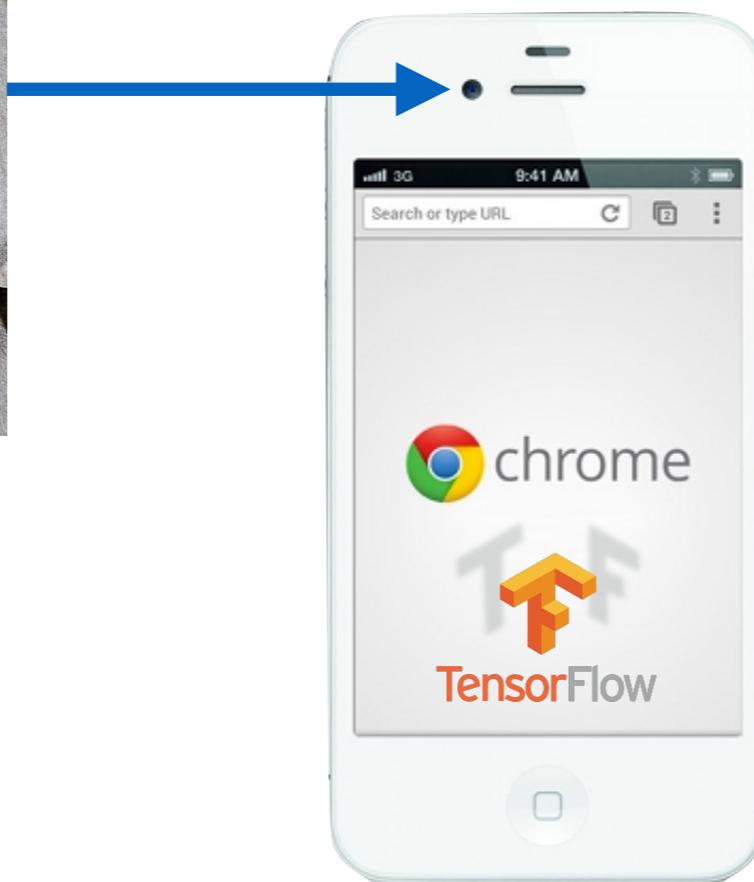
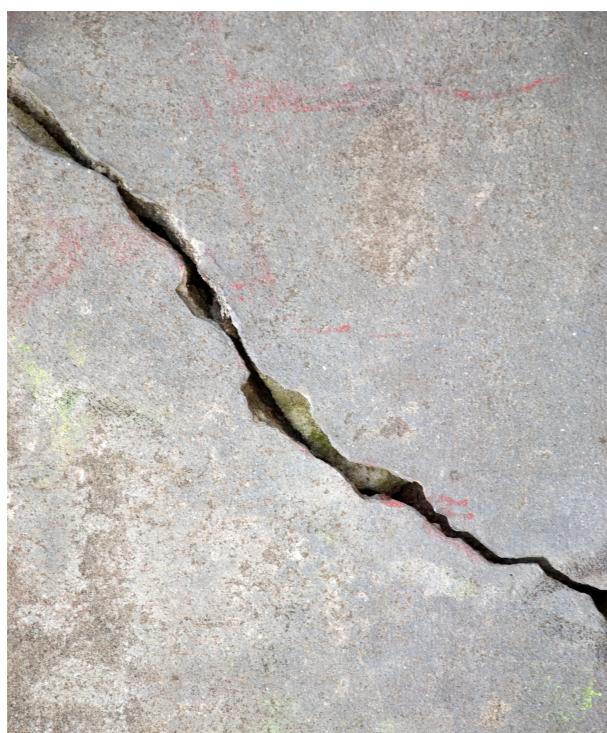
contexto

datos históricos

$$[c_1(t), c_2(t), \dots, c_p(t) | d(t-n), \dots, d(t-1), d(t)] \rightarrow d(t+\tau)$$

Análisis de sistemas “in situ”

detección de fallos, monitorización de la condición, etc.



Explorar posibilidades:

- transfer learning → (“mobilenet” tensorflow.js)
- sensores a bordo → cámara, acelerómetros, ...

¡Fallo!

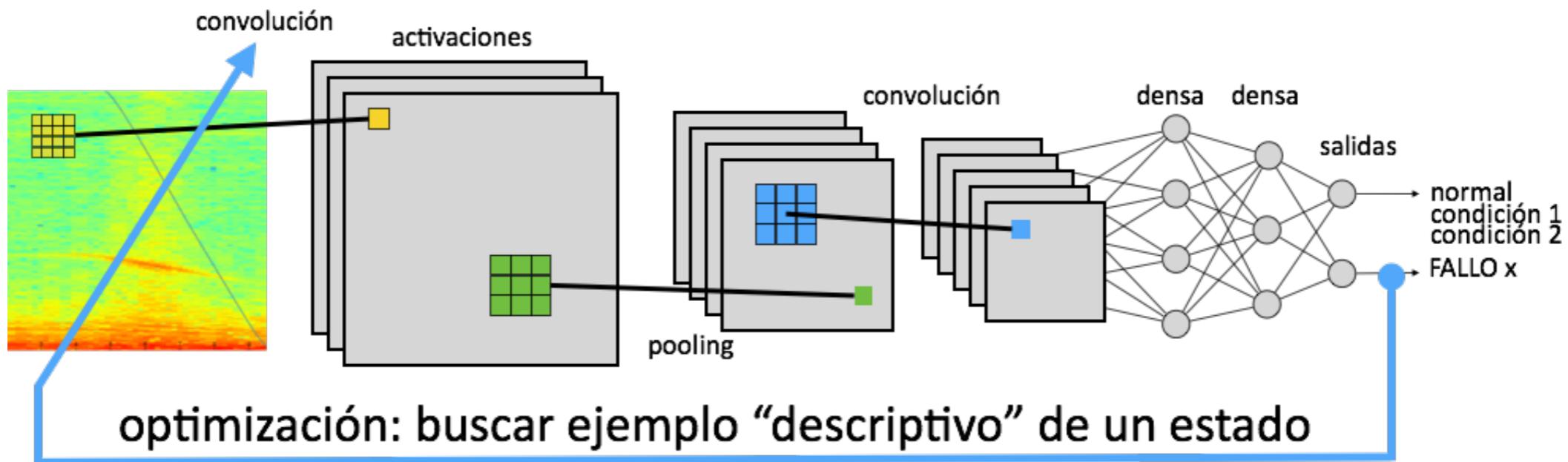


Ok

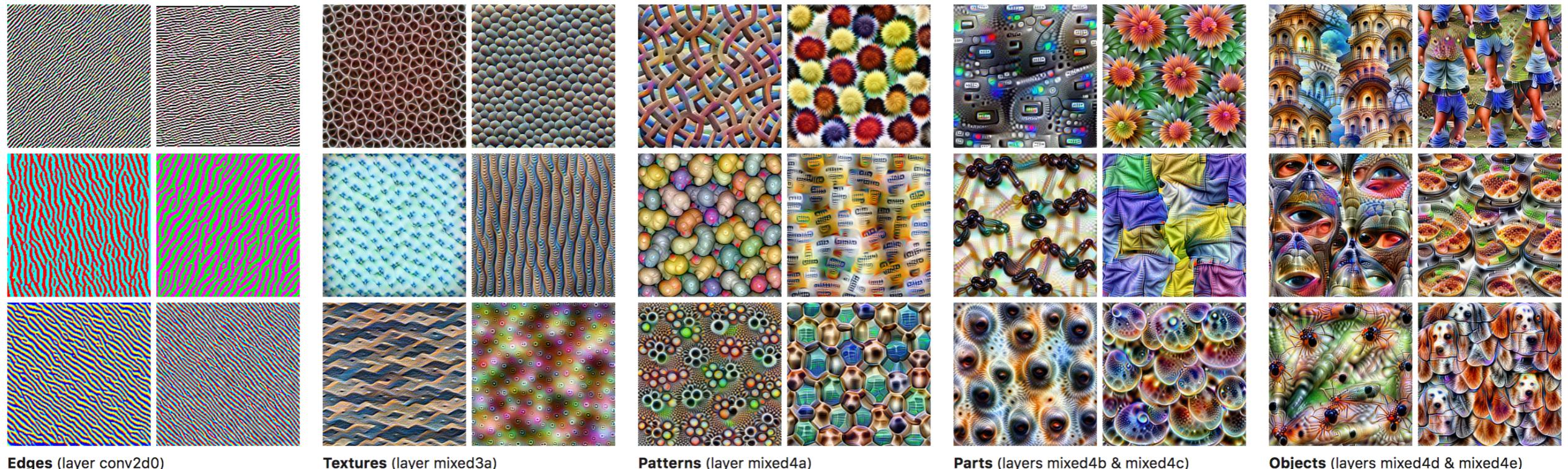


Feature visualization

Visualización de descriptores en redes profundas



<https://distill.pub/2017/feature-visualization/>



Fuente: artículo fantástico en distill.pub

sobre visualización de conocimiento adquirido por redes DL

Chris Olah, Alexander Mordvintsev, Ludwig Schubert → Google Brain / Google Research