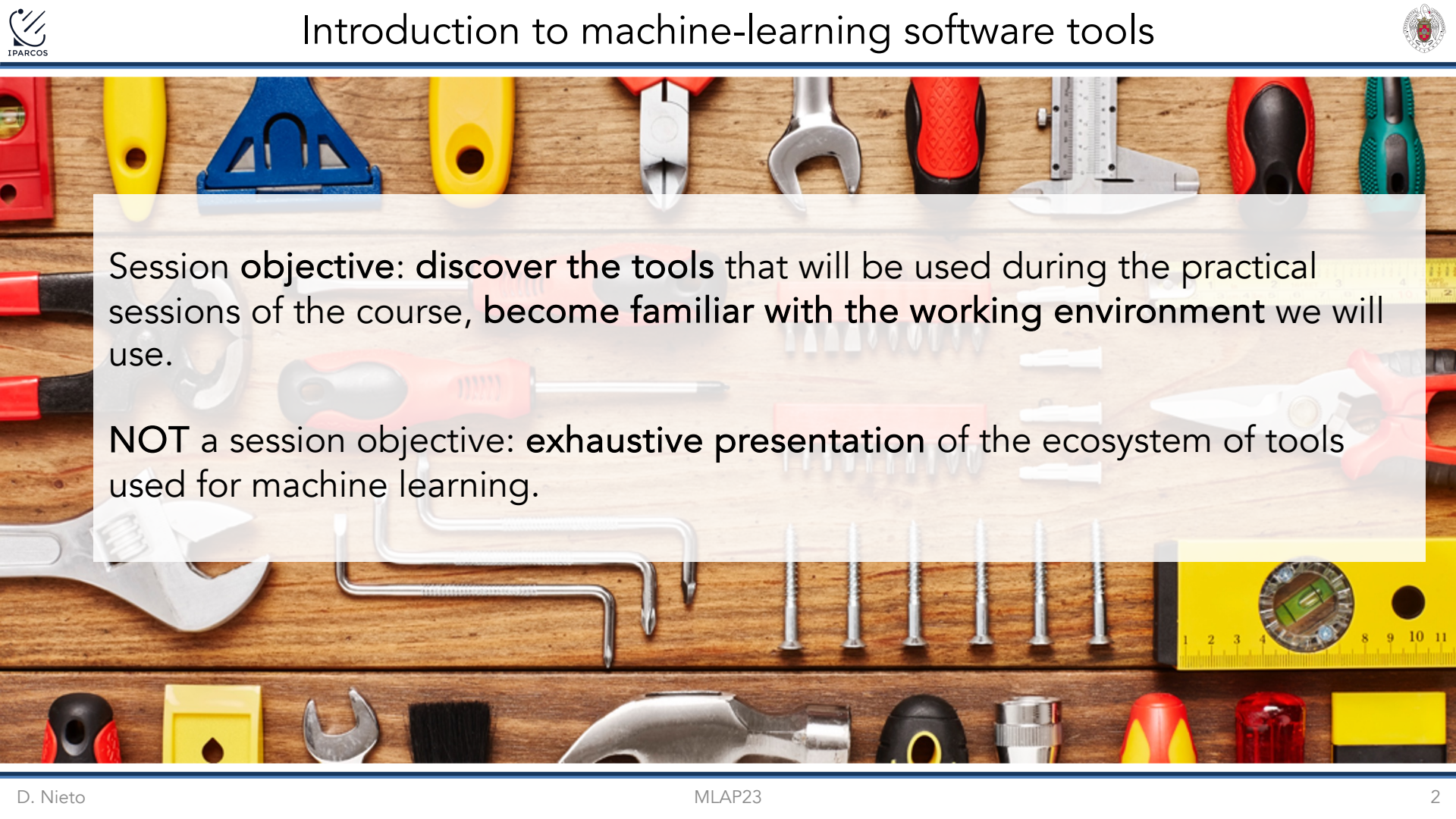


Introduction to Machine-Learning Software Tools

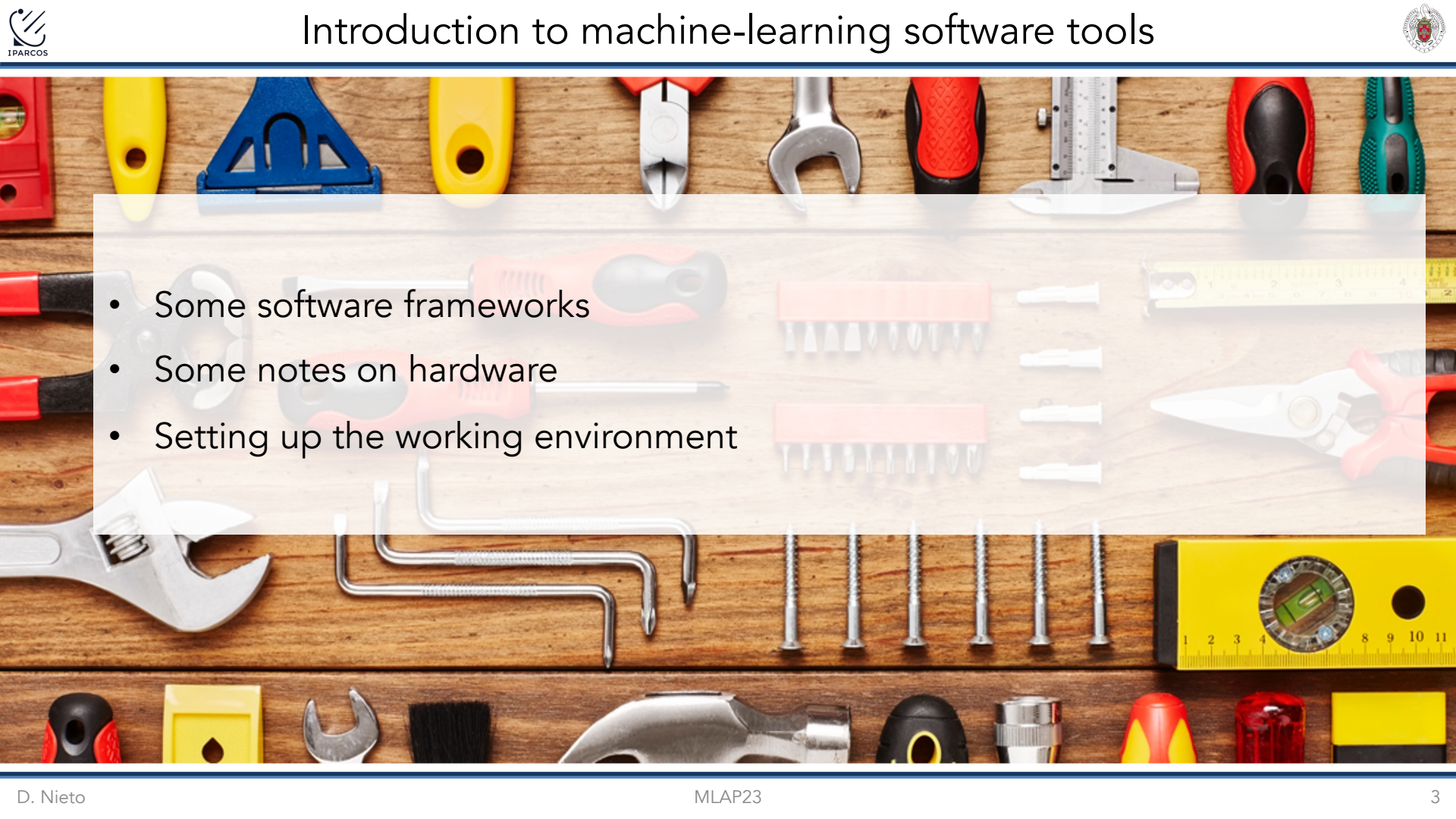
Daniel Nieto (d.nieto@ucm.es)

Second IPARCOS Workshop on
Machine Learning and Applications to Physics
MLAP23



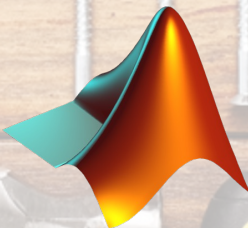
Session **objective**: discover the tools that will be used during the practical sessions of the course, become familiar with the working environment we will use.

NOT a session objective: exhaustive presentation of the ecosystem of tools used for machine learning.

- 
- Some software frameworks
 - Some notes on hardware
 - Setting up the working environment



And many more...



Google (U. Montreal)



Facebook (NYU/UC Berkeley)



R Foundation (GNU Project)



Apache (MIT, U. Wash, ...)

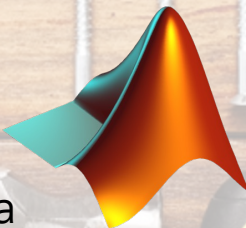


Community-driven project



Mathematica

Matlab



Baidu



Google

And many more...

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Community-driven project

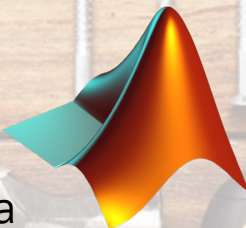


Baidu

Matlab



Mathematica



Google

And many more...

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_deep-learning_software

Google (U. Montreal)



TensorFlow

Facebook (NYU/UC Berkeley)



PyTorch

R Foundation (GNU Project)



Apache (MIT, U. Wash, ...)

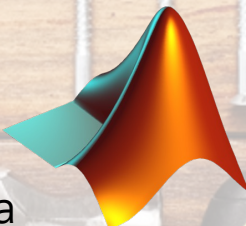


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PyTorch



scikit
learn

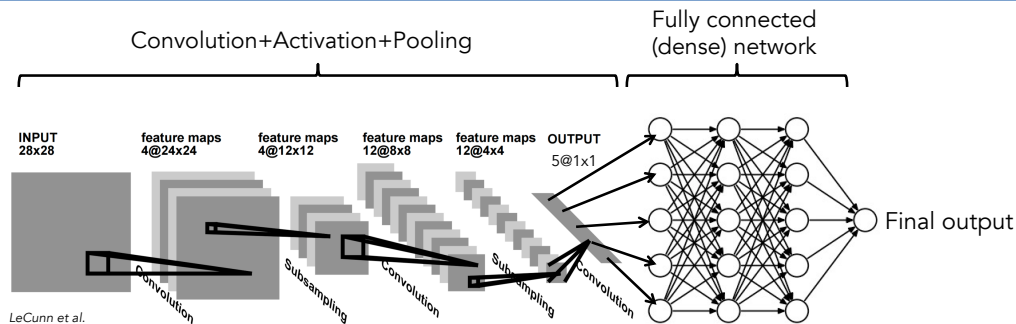


python™

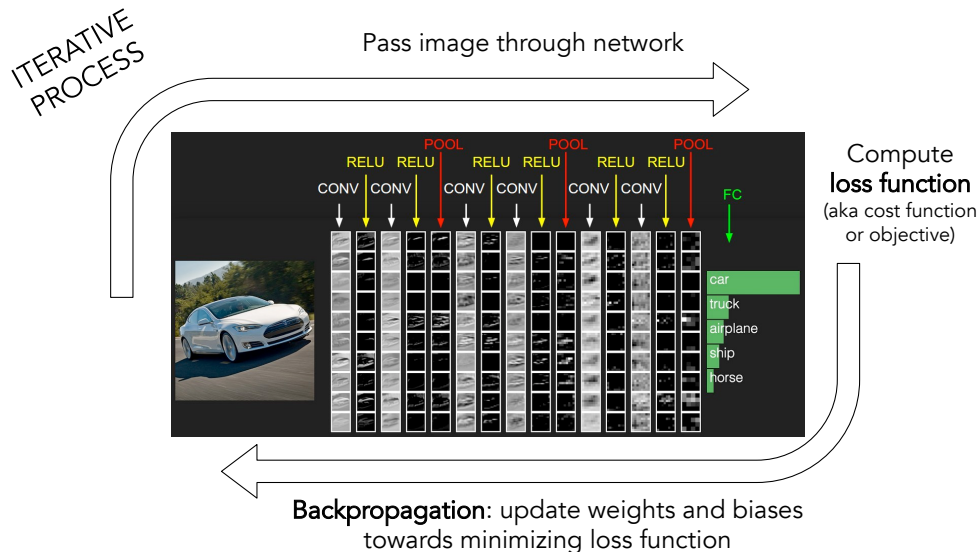


TensorFlow

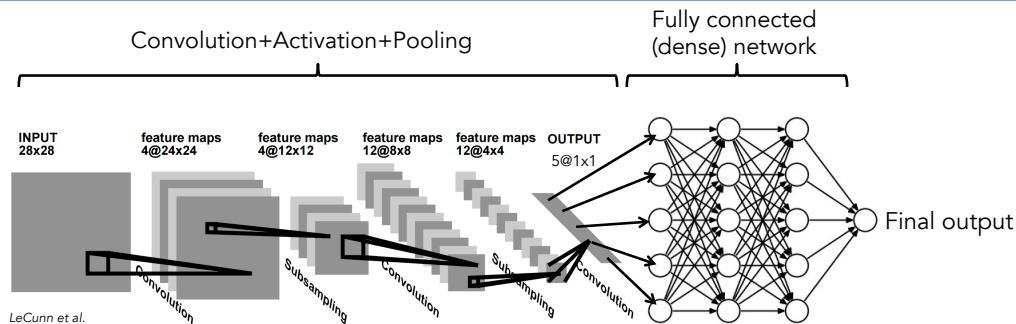
CNN model



Training process

Refs: <http://cs231n.github.io/>

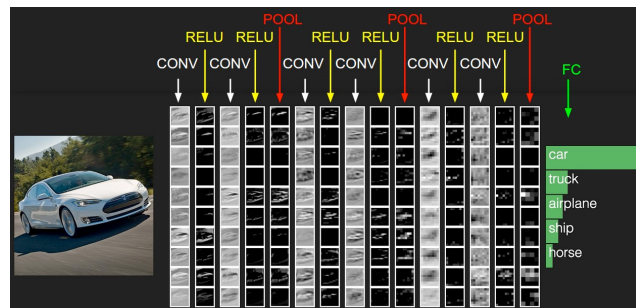
CNN model



Training process

ITERATIVE
PROCESS

Pass image through network



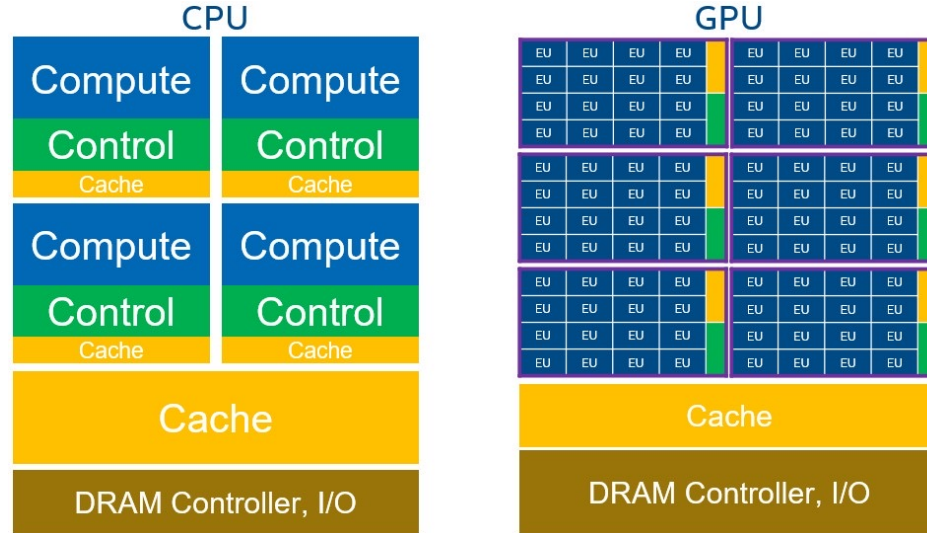
Compute
loss function
(aka cost function
or objective)

- Computationally expensive
- + Highly parallelizable

Backpropagation: update weights and biases
towards minimizing loss function

Refs: <http://cs231n.github.io/>

CPU vs GPU



	Cores	Clock Speed	Memory	Price	Speed
CPU (Intel Core i7-7700k)	4 (8 threads with hyperthreading)	4.2 GHz	System RAM	\$385	~540 GFLOPs FP32
GPU NVIDIA RTX 2080 Ti	3584	1.6 GHz	11 GB GDDR6	\$1099	~13 TFLOPs FP32 ~114 TFLOPs FP16

CPU (Central Processing Unit):

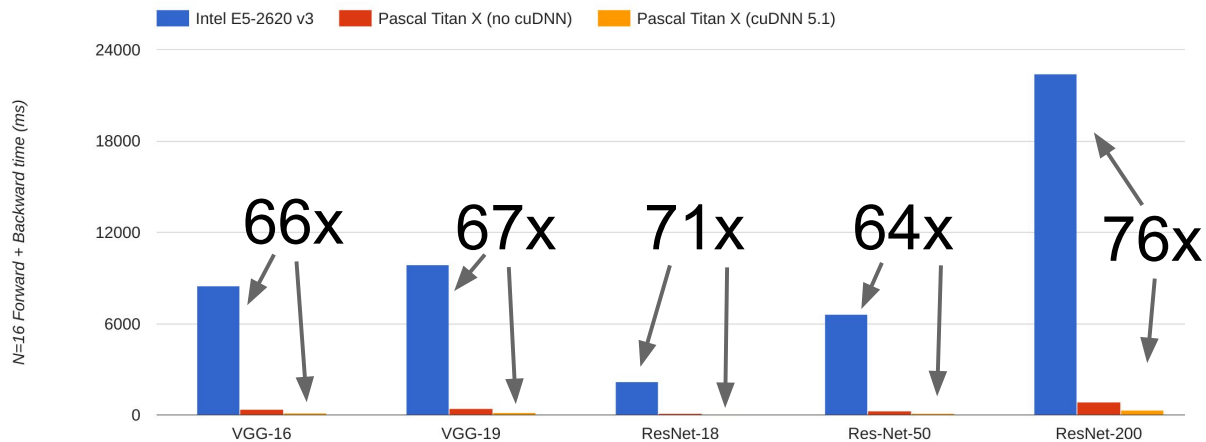
- Few cores, but very fast and versatile.
- Low latency.
- Sequential tasks.

GPU (Graphics Processing Unit):

- Many cores, but slower and optimized for certain operations (e.g., matrix multiplication).
- Parallelizable tasks.

Refs. <http://cs231n.stanford.edu/>

CPU vs GPUs



Data from <https://github.com/jcjohnson/cnn-benchmarks>

CPU (Central Processing Unit):

- Few cores, but very fast and versatile.
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GPU (Graphics Processing Unit):

- Many cores, but slower and optimized for certain operations (e.g., matrix multiplication).
- Parallelizable tasks.

Refs. <http://cs231n.stanford.edu/>

Programming on GPUs

```
selection at the end -add  
_ob.select= 1  
_ob.select=1  
context.scene.objects.active  
("Selected" + str(modifier  
_ob.select = 0  
= bpy.context.selected_object  
data.objects[one.name].select  
  
print("please select exactly  
-- OPERATOR CLASSES -----  
  
types.Operator):  
X mirror to the selected  
object.mirror_mirror_x"  
mirror X"  
  
context):  
context.active_object is not
```

CUDA (Nvidia only):

- Available for C, C++, Fortran, Python, and MATLAB.
- Optimized APIs: cuDNN, cuFFT, cuBLAS.

OpenCL (GPUs, FPGAs, CPUs...):

- Open standard, with C and C++ bindings.
- Slower on Nvidia GPUs but useful for other brands (e.g., AMD).

Beyond GPUs

Field-Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs):

FPGAs are reconfigurable hardware devices that can be customized for specific machine learning workloads. They offer flexibility and efficiency, allowing for hardware-level optimization of algorithms.

ASICs (Application-Specific Integrated Circuits):

ASICs are custom-designed chips built for specific applications, including machine learning. Examples include Google's Edge TPU and the AI accelerator chips found in some smartphones, providing dedicated hardware for ML tasks.

Tensor Processing Units (TPUs):

TPUs are custom-designed accelerators by Google specifically for machine learning workloads. They are optimized for matrix multiplication, a common operation in neural networks, and are integrated into Google's Cloud services for accelerated ML tasks.

Neuromorphic Processors:

Neuromorphic processors are designed to mimic the architecture of the human brain, enabling efficient processing of spiking neural networks. These processors are geared towards tasks like pattern recognition and cognitive computing.





- Low-level library, but also features high-level layers
- Capability to run on GPU (CUDA, cuDNN)
-> deep learning
- Python, Java, C++, Go, Haskell, C#, Julia, R, Ruby, Rust, Scala APIs



- Low-level library, but also features high-level layers
- Capability to run on GPU (CUDA, cuDNN)
-> deep learning
- Python, C++ APIs



- High-level library
- Wide variety of implemented algorithms
- Ease of use
- Built on NumPy, SciPy & matplotlib
- Python API

- (Free) Access to computing resources: CPU, GPU, storage, development interfaces
- Free resources are limited, but they can help us start prototyping our own ML projects and assess our hardware needs.
- Specific programs for higher education, including online courses and certifications.
- Some examples:



Google Cloud

[Google Cloud](#)

300\$ free credit

Access to GPUs, TPUs



[Amazon Web Services](#)

12-month free access

SageMaker: access to GPUs



[Microsoft Azure](#)

200\$ free credit

Access to GPUs



- Google Colaboratory
- Flash tutorials
 - Python
 - Scikit-Learn
 - TensorFlow



IP[y]: IPython
Interactive Computing



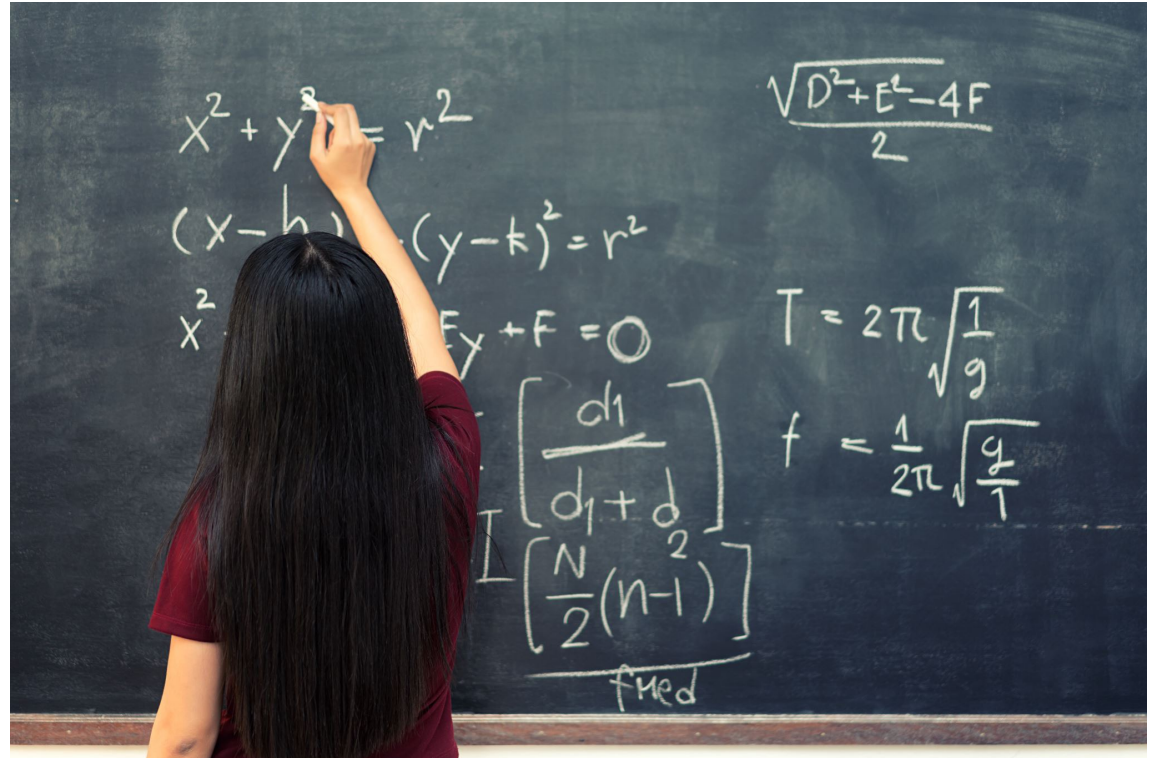


IP[y]: IPython
Interactive Computing

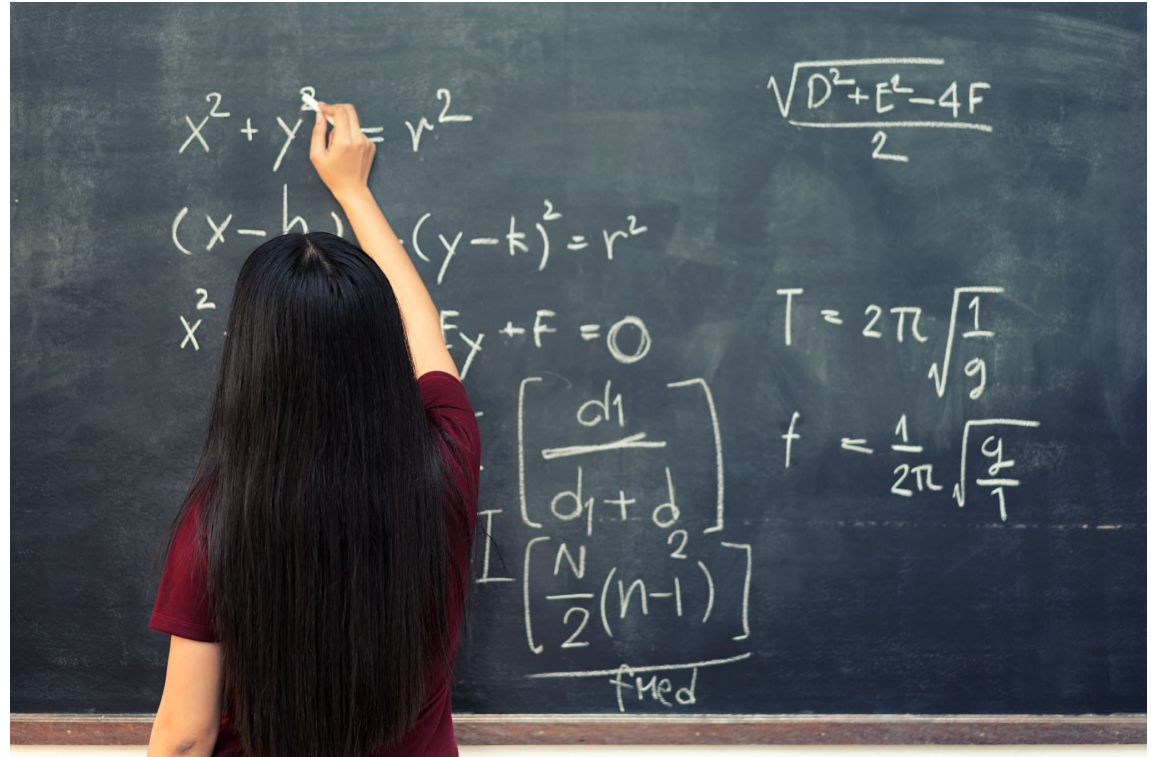
<https://colab.research.google.com/notebooks/intro.ipynb>



- Python
- Scikit-Learn
- TensorFlow

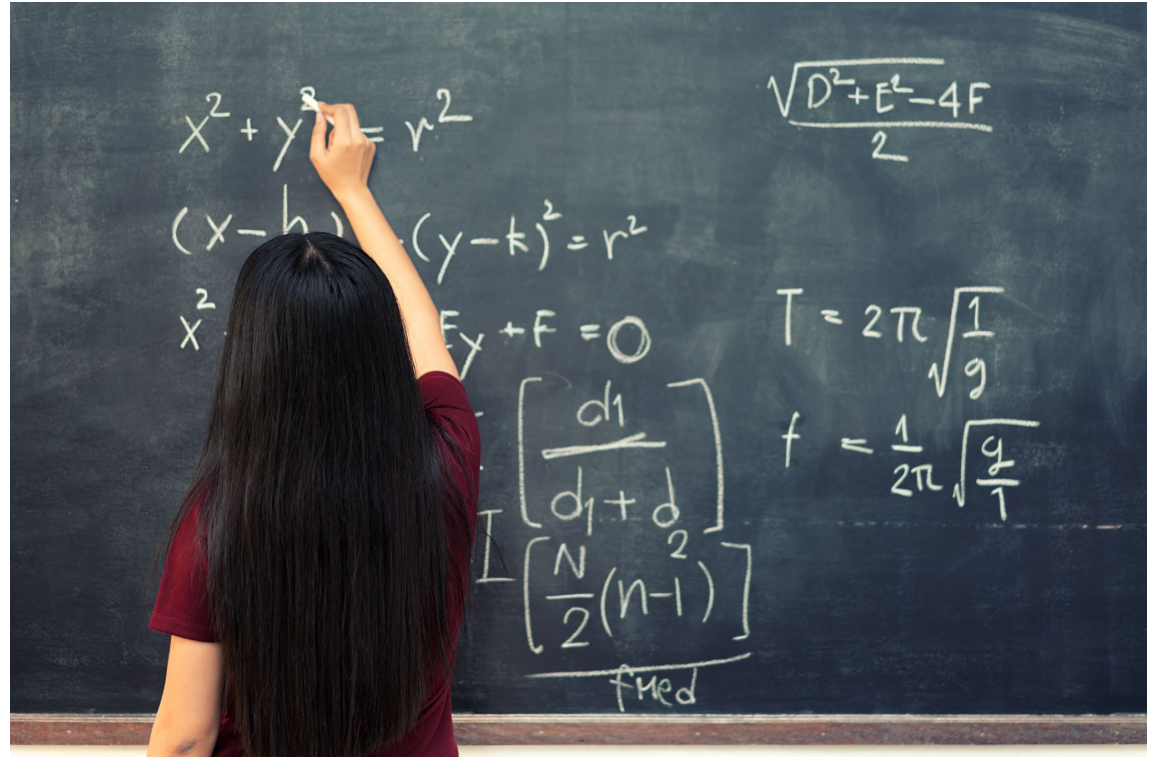


- Python
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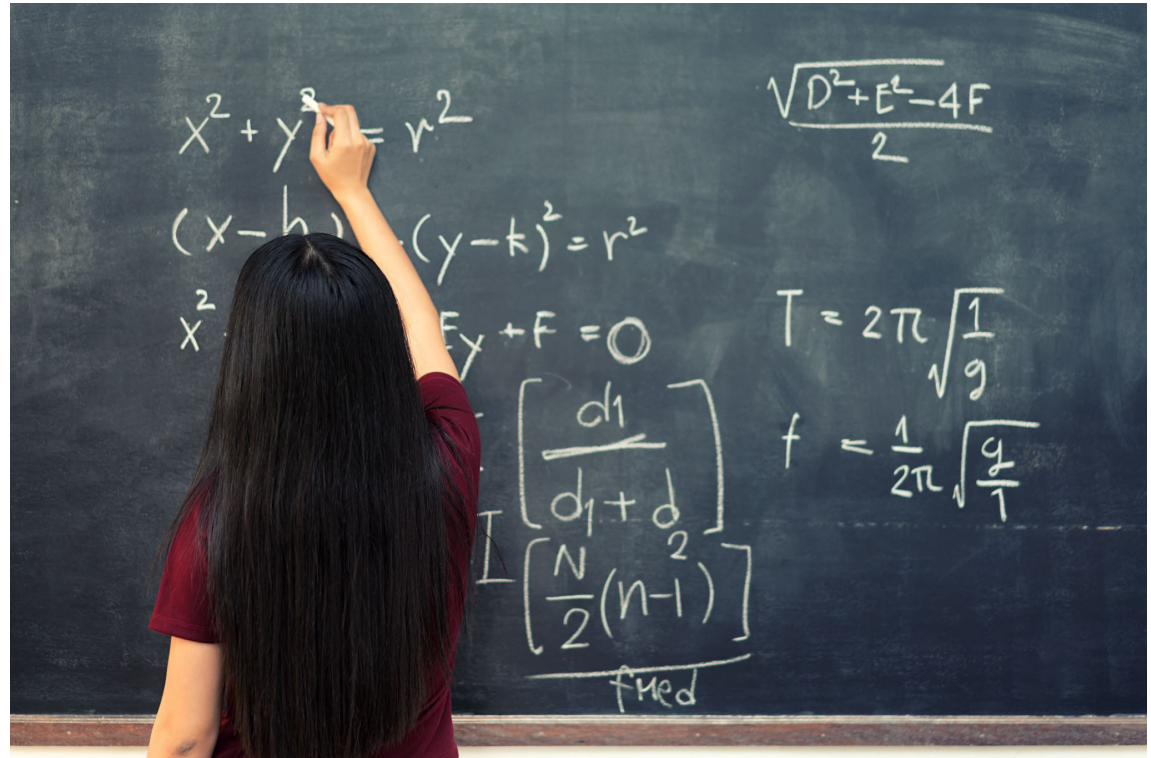
<https://colab.research.google.com/github/cs231n/cs231n.github.io/blob/master/python-colab.ipynb>

- Python
- Scikit-Learn
- TensorFlow



<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1P3JVw8ecEMV9VugEEH24poYCEZkkNLTK>

- Python
- Scikit-Learn
- TensorFlow



<https://colab.research.google.com/github/tensorflow/docs/blob/master/site/en/tutorials/keras/classification.ipynb>

Courses

<https://github.com/LHCfitNikhef/ML4PA>
<http://cs231n.stanford.edu/>
<https://www.coursera.org/learn/machine-learning>
<https://www.tensorflow.org/resources/learn-ml>

Cloud services

<https://colab.research.google.com>
<https://cloud.google.com>
<https://cloud.google.com/automl>
<https://aws.amazon.com>
<https://azure.microsoft.com>

General programming (Python)

<https://wiki.python.org/moin/BeginnersGuide>

ML frameworks

<https://www.tensorflow.org>
<https://scikit-learn.org>
<https://pytorch.org>
<https://www.paddlepaddle.org/>
<https://mxnet.apache.org/>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cognitive-toolkit>

Data visualization

<https://matplotlib.org/tutorials/index.html>
<https://seaborn.pydata.org/tutorial.html>