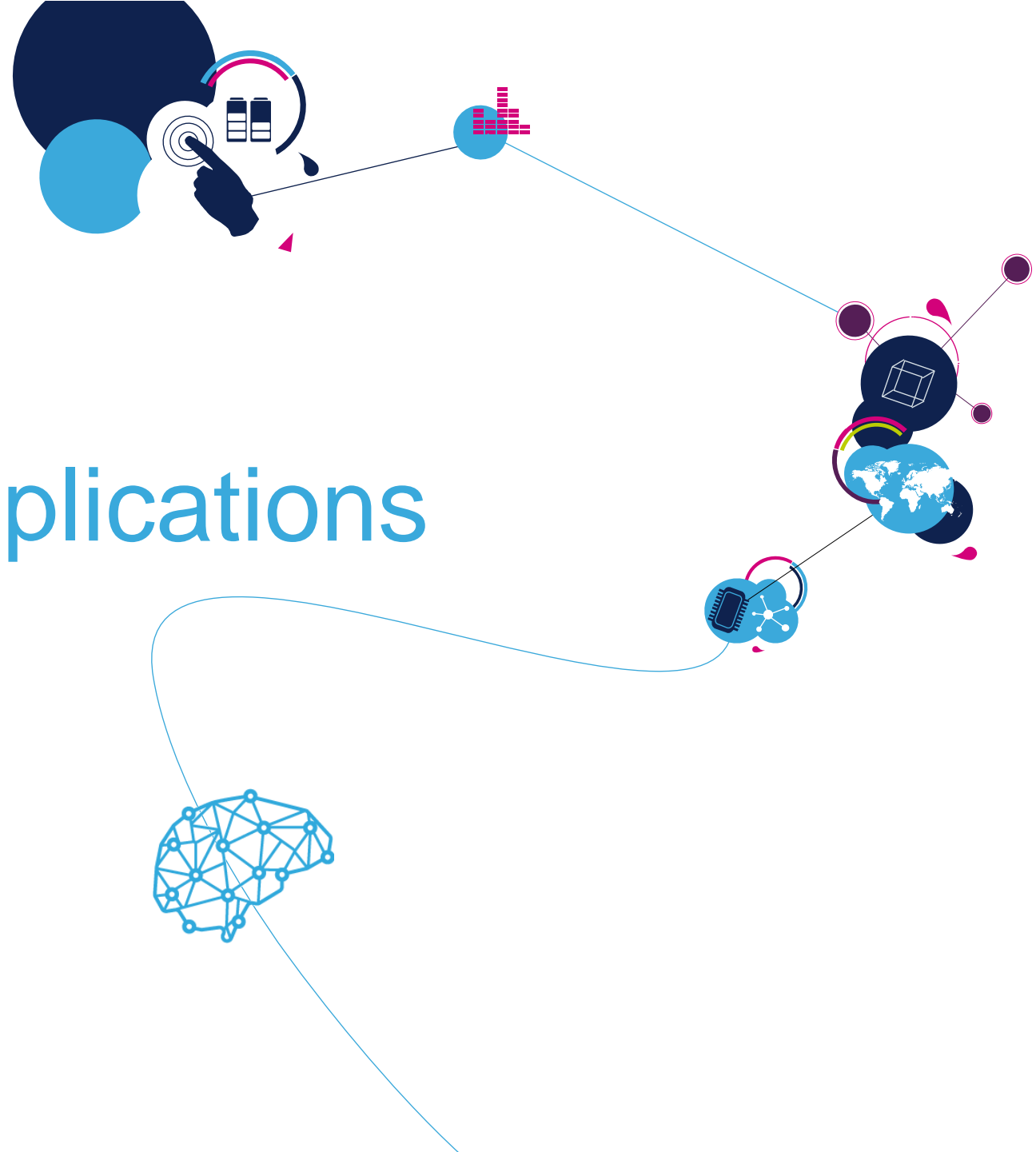


# Deep Learning Applications

Danilo Pau

Advanced System Technology

Agrate Brianza



# Applications of Neural networks

2

- **Financial**

- Stock Market Prediction
- Credit Worthiness
- Credit Rating
- Bankruptcy Prediction
- Property Appraisal
- Fraud Detection
- Price Forecasts
- Economic Indicator Forecasts



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- Detection and Evaluation of Medical Phenomena
- Patient's Length of Stay Forecasts
- Treatment Cost Estimation



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- Process Control
- Quality Control
- Temperature and Force Prediction
- Maintenance prediction
- Faults detection





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- Recipes and Chemical Formulation Optimization
- Chemical Compound Identification
- Physical System Modeling
- Ecosystem Evaluation
- Polymer Identification
- Recognizing Genes
- Botanical Classification
- Signal Processing: Neural Filtering
- Biological Systems Analysis
- Ground Level Ozone Prognosis
- Odor Analysis and Identification



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- **Educational**

- Teaching Neural Networks
- Neural Network Research
- College Application Screening
- Predict Student Performance

- **Data Mining**

- Prediction
- Classification
- Change and Deviation Detection
- Knowledge Discovery
- Response Modeling
- Time Series Analysis

- **Sales and Marketing**

- Sales Forecasting
- Targeted Marketing
- Service Usage Forecasting
- Retail Margins Forecasting

- **Operational Analysis**

- Retail Inventories Optimization
- Scheduling Optimization
- Managerial Decision Making
- Cash Flow Forecasting



# Applications of Neural networks

7

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- **HR Management**

- Employee Selection and Hiring
- Employee Retention
- Staff Scheduling
- Personnel Profiling

- **Energy**

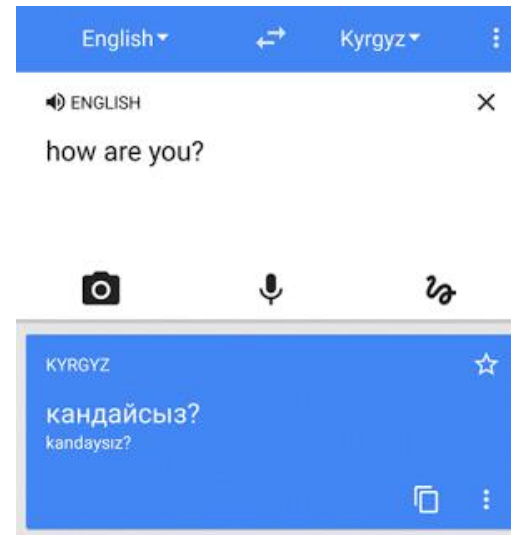
- Electrical Load Forecasting
- Energy Demand Forecasting
- Short and Long-Term Load Estimation
- Predicting Gas/Coal Index Prices
- Power Control Systems
- Hydro Dam Monitoring

- **Other**

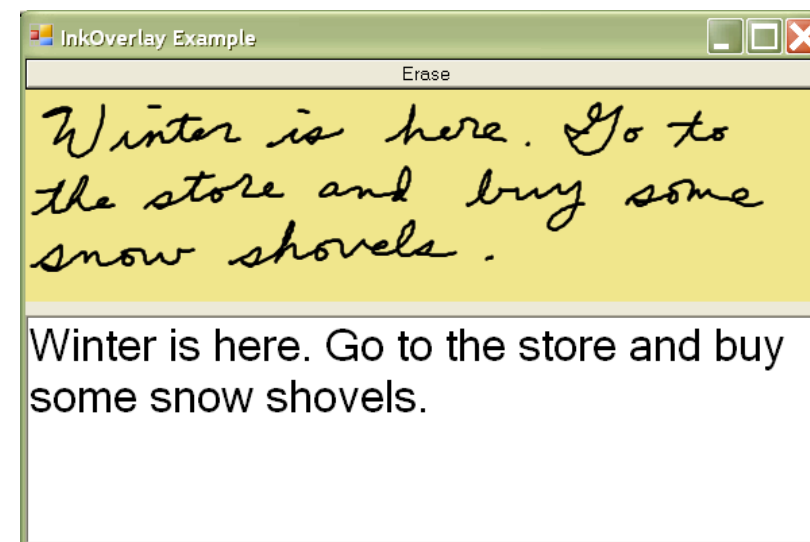
- Sports Betting
- Making Horse and Dog Racing Picks
- Quantitative Weather Forecasting
- Games Development
- Optimization Problems, Routing
- Agricultural Production Estimates

# Applications of Neural networks

8

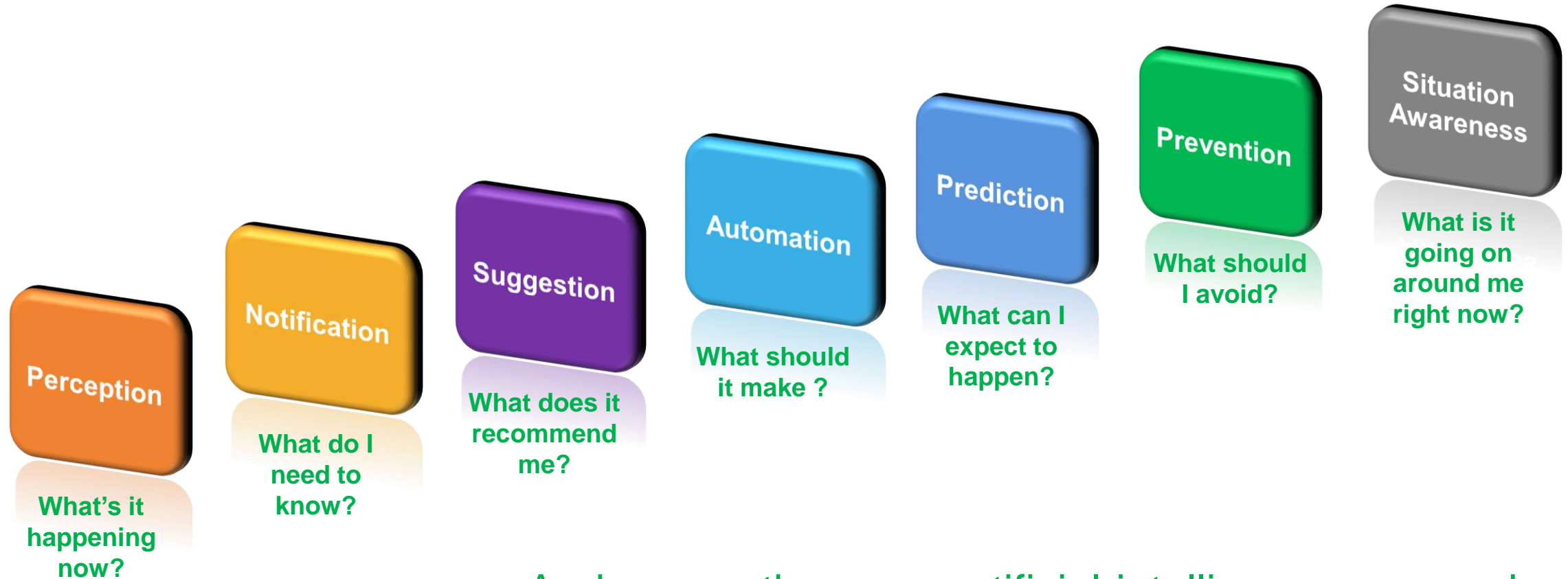


Tap to speak



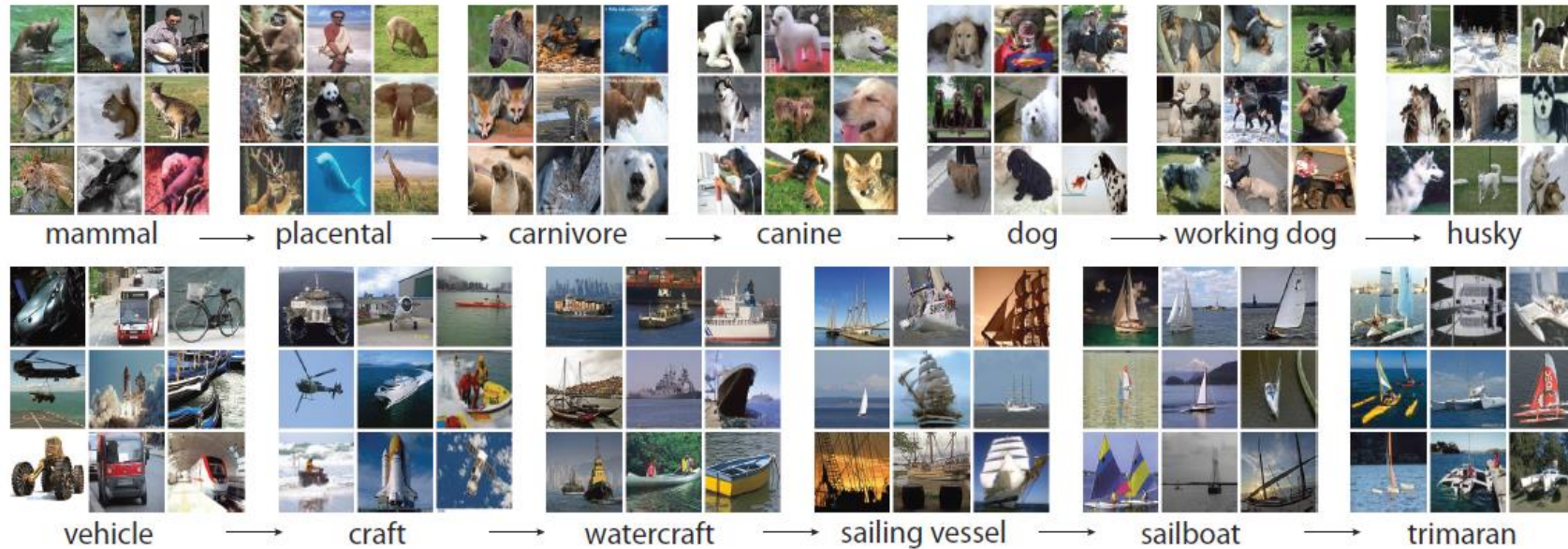


Artificial Intelligence Offers **New Ways of Working!!!**



And many other new, artificial-intelligence powered applications...appearing without pace ....

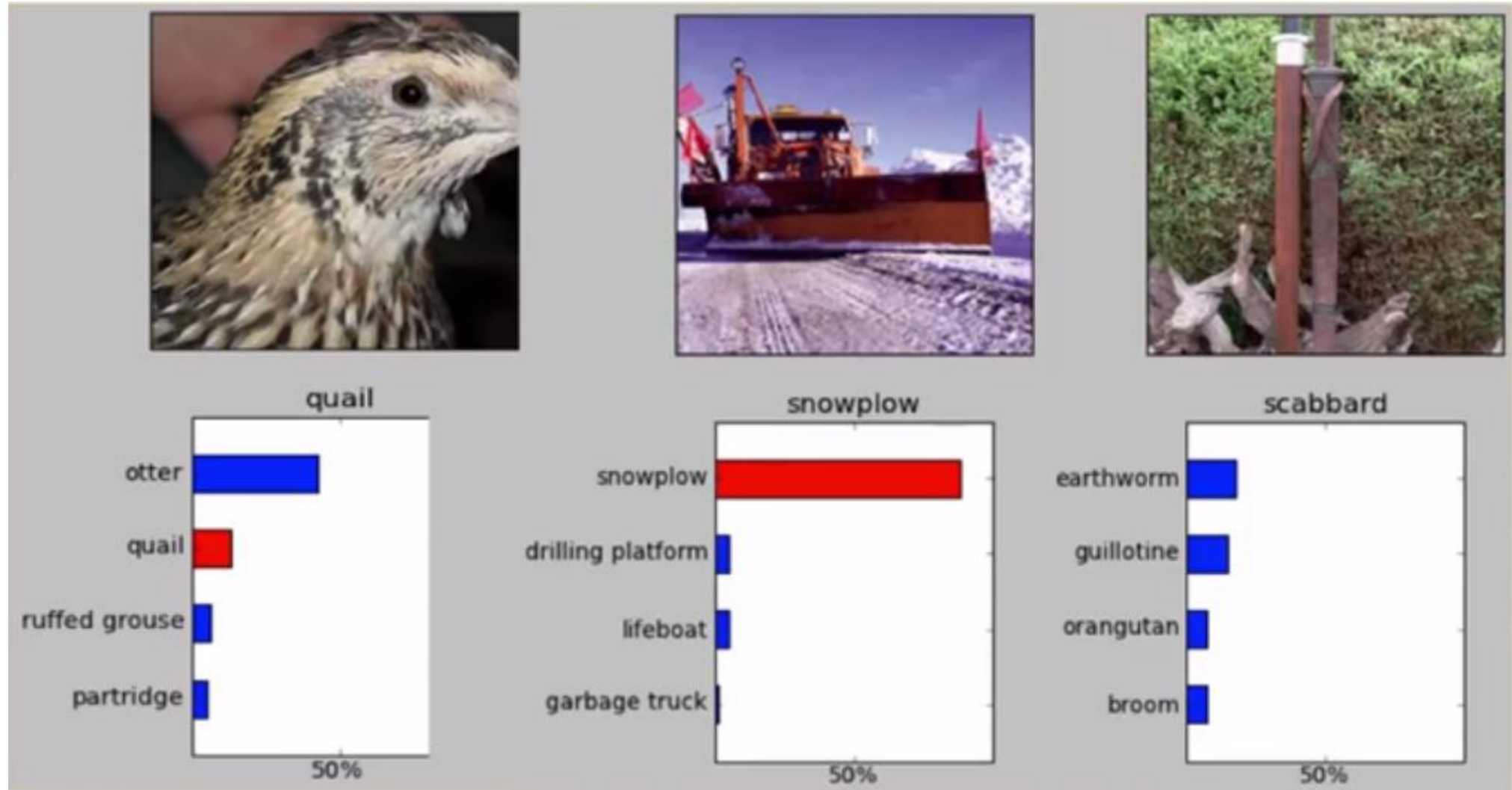
- The ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC)



- 1,461,406 full resolution images
- Complex and multiple textual annotation
- Hierarchy of 1000 object classes along several dimensions
- The image classification challenge is run annually since 2010
- Sponsors were: Google, Stanford, Facebook and the University of North Carolina
- Main participants were: Google, Adobe, Microsoft, Samsung, Lenovo, Orange, Toyota, and several major universities.

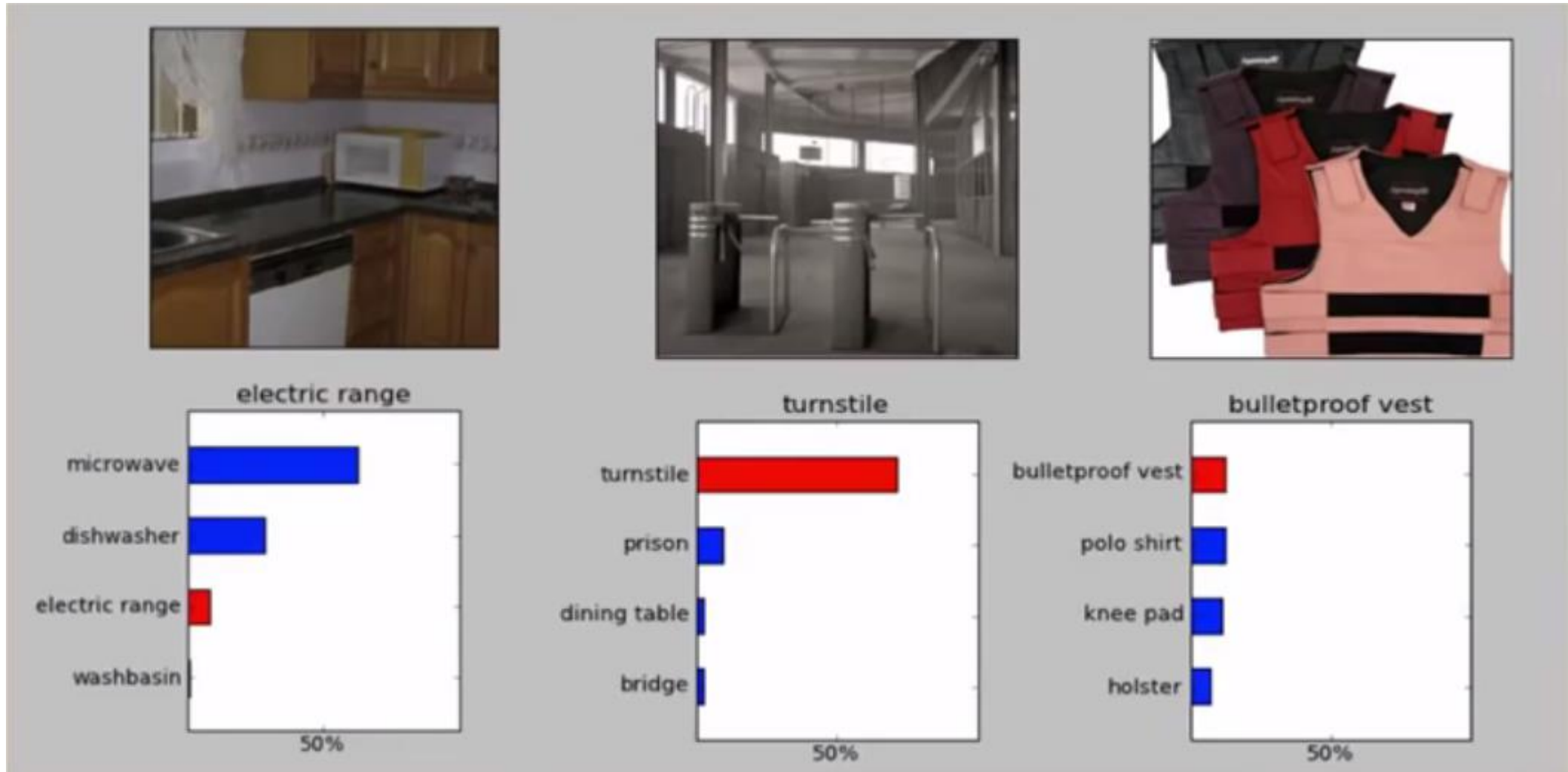
# Some Examples from ImageNet

11



# Some Examples from ImageNet (2)

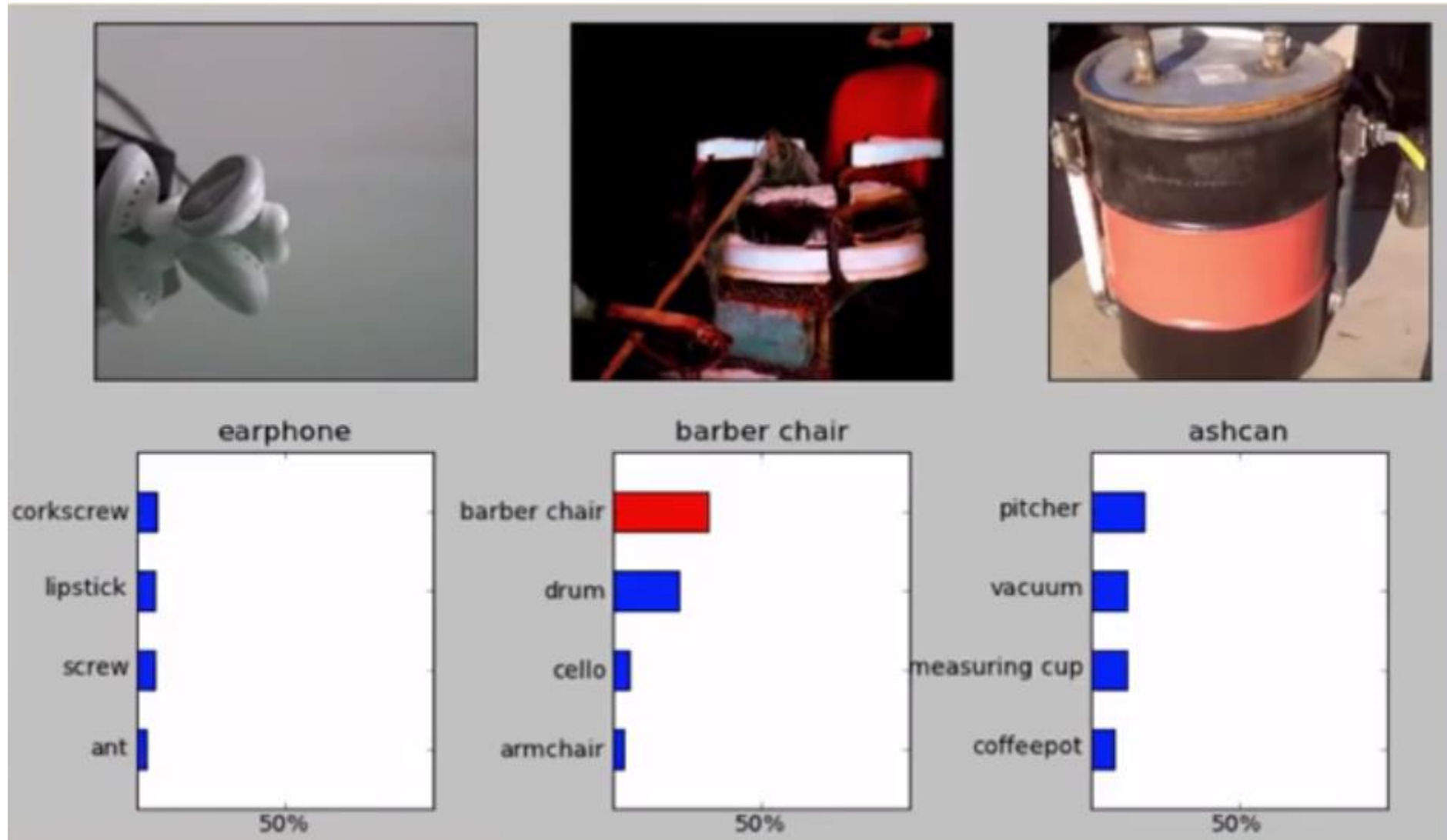
12





# Some Examples from ImageNet (3)

13





# Image Classification using AlexNet

14



Top 1 = 1.0000, revolver, six-gun  
Top 2 = 0.0000, rifle  
Top 3 = 0.0000, assault rifle, assault gun



Top 1 = 1.0000, brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla*  
Top 2 = 0.0000, ruddy turnstone  
Top 3 = 0.0000, junco, snowbird



Top 1 = 1.0000, balloon  
Top 2 = 0.0000, airship, dirigible  
Top 3 = 0.0000, water tower



Top 1 = 0.9393, bonnet, poke bonnet  
Top 2 = 0.0394, wool, woolen, woollen  
Top 3 = 0.0075, mitten



Top 1 = 0.9850, horse cart, horse-cart  
Top 2 = 0.0075, jinrikisha, ricksha, rickshaw  
Top 3 = 0.0046, oxcart



Top 1 = 0.8428, French loaf  
Top 2 = 0.0596, hotdog, hot dog, red hot  
Top 3 = 0.0132, dough



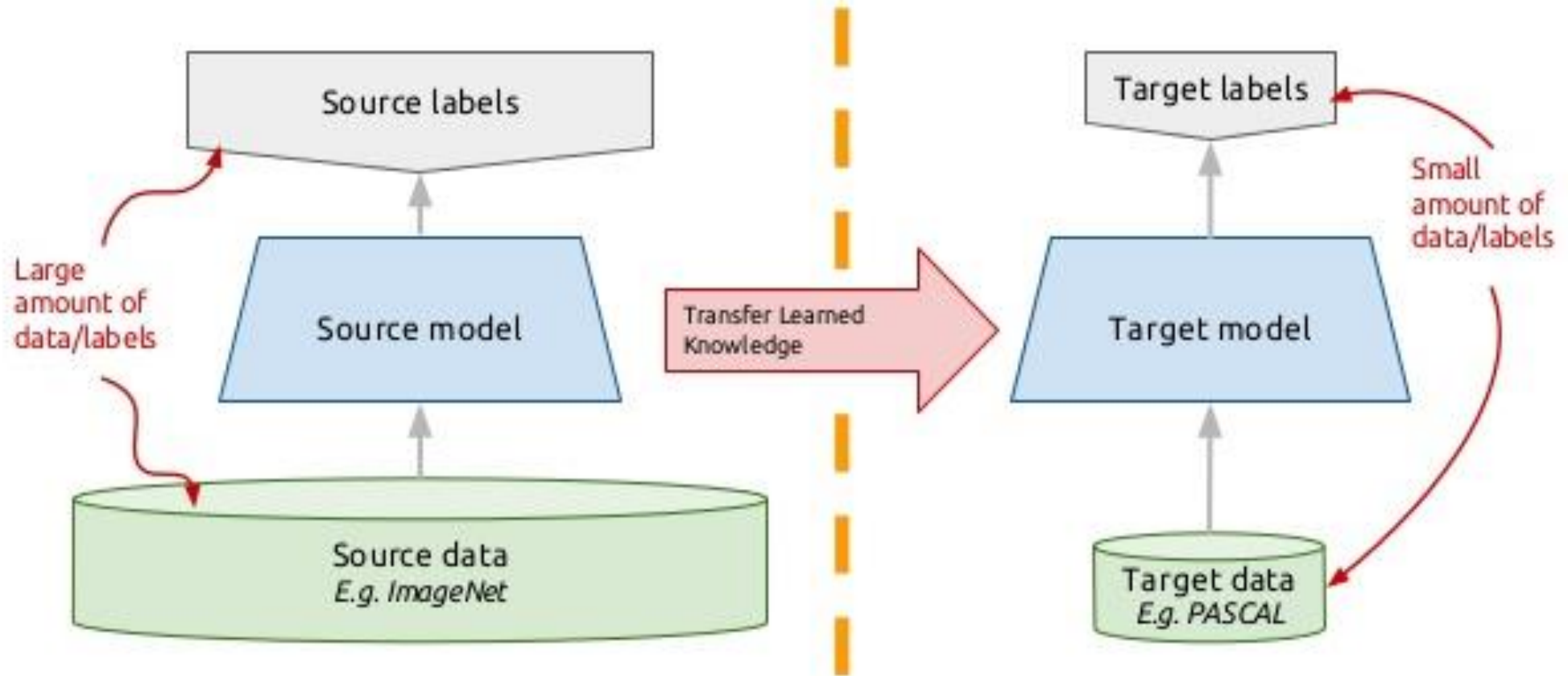
Top 1 = 0.9512, pineapple, ananas  
Top 2 = 0.0129, brain coral  
Top 3 = 0.0099, sea cucumber, holothurian



Top 1 = 0.9857, panpipe, pandean pipe, syrinx  
Top 2 = 0.0060, perfume, essence  
Top 3 = 0.0019, cuirass

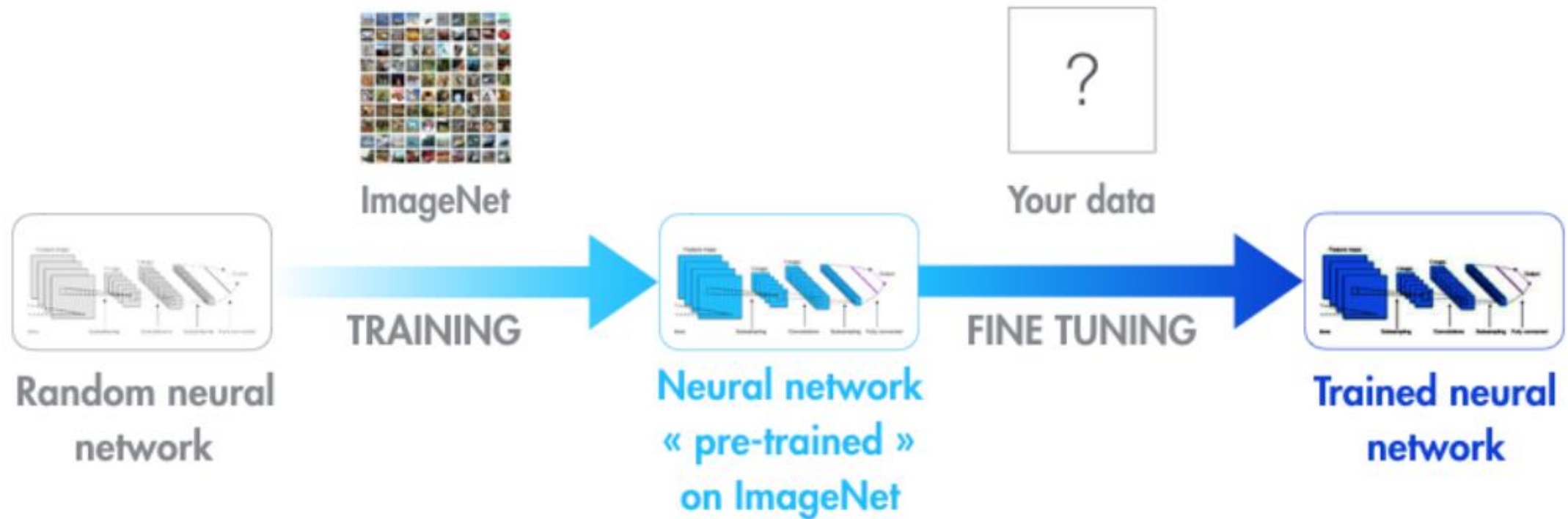
# Transfer Learning

15



# Transfer Learning

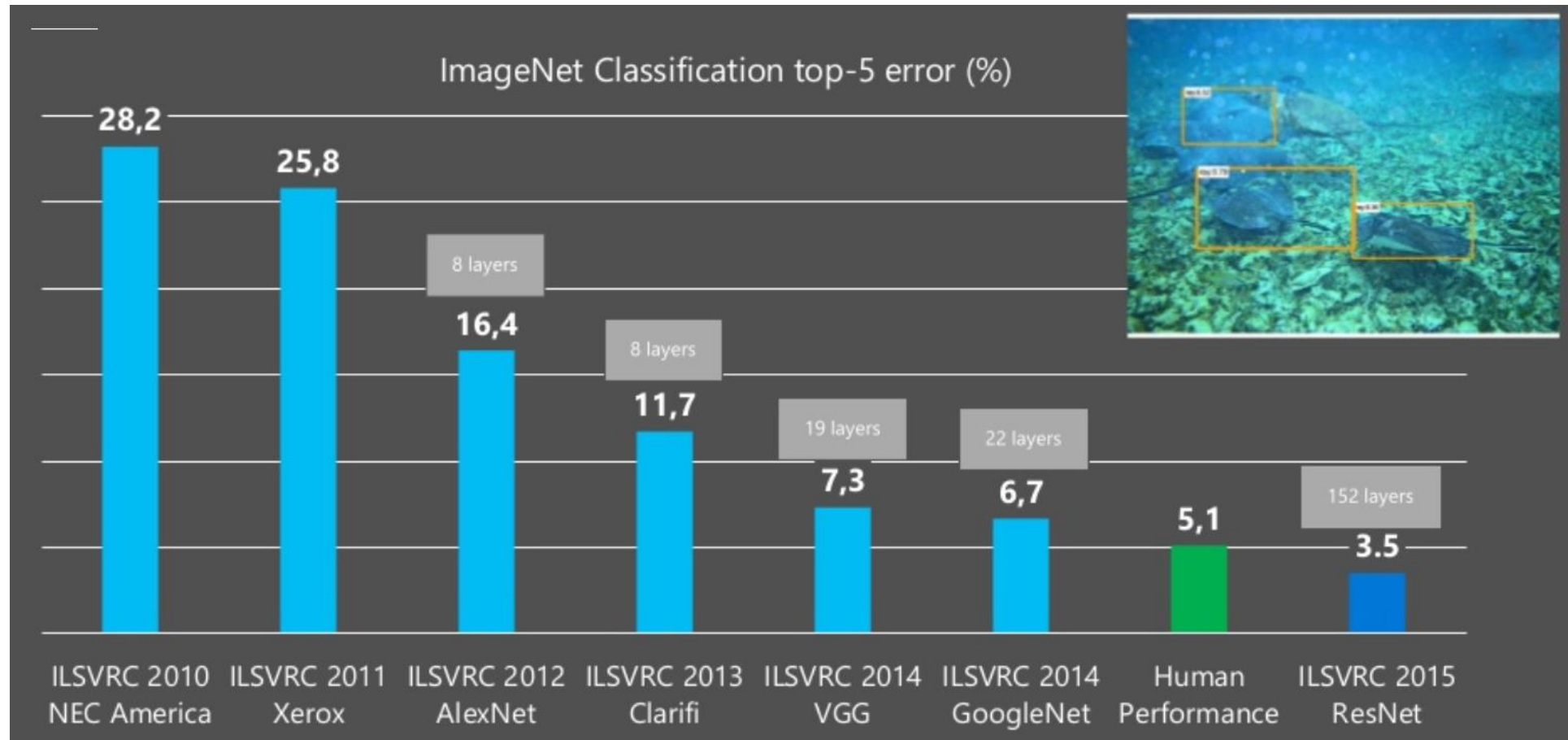
16



# Solving Object Recognition

17

## IMAGENET Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC)



# Comparing Different DCNNs

18

- Comparative charts at Top-1 accuracy
  - *i.e. how often the DCNN is right with ImageNet with its top prediction*

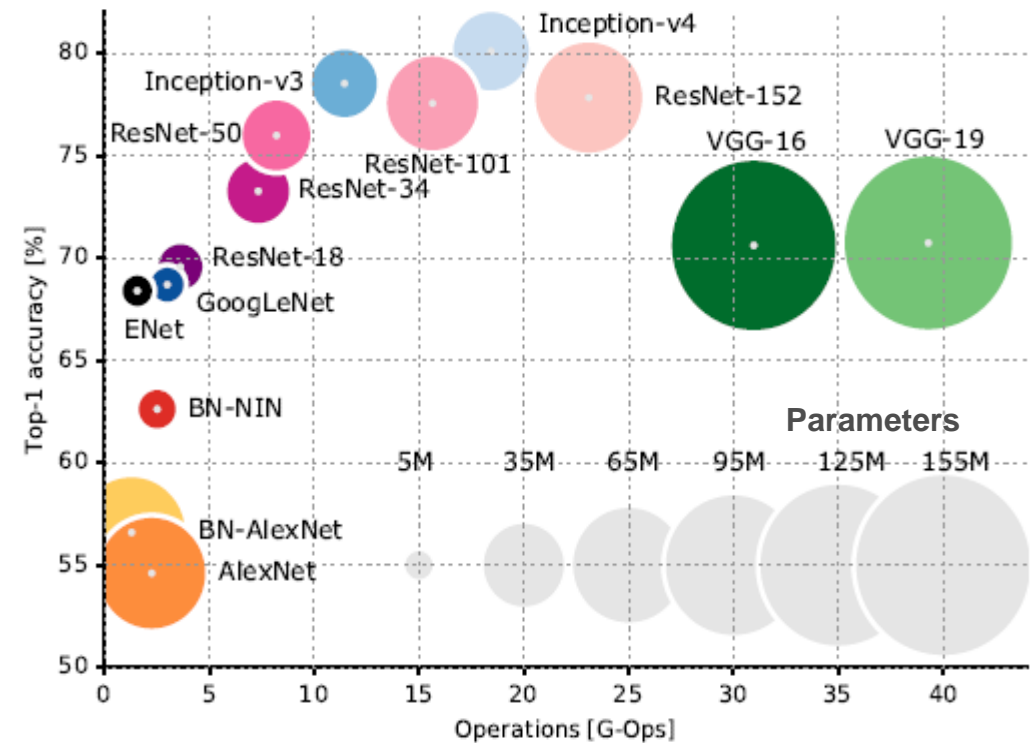
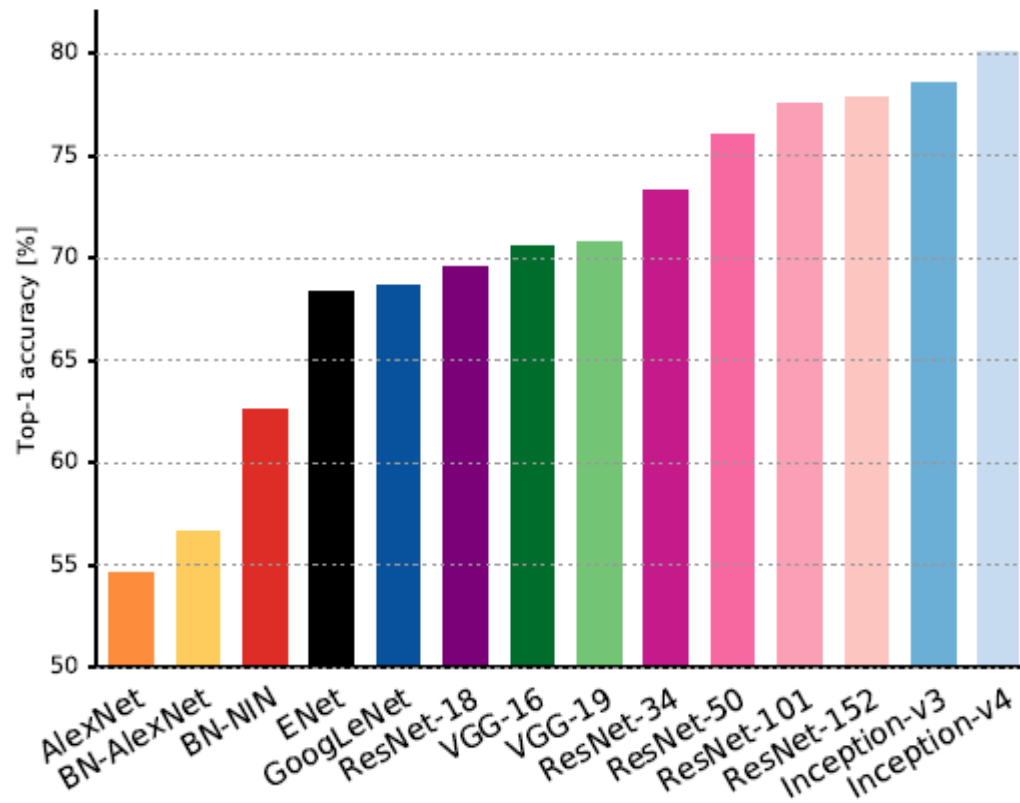


Image from [<https://arxiv.org/abs/1605.07678>, 2017]



# Beyond Image Classification

19



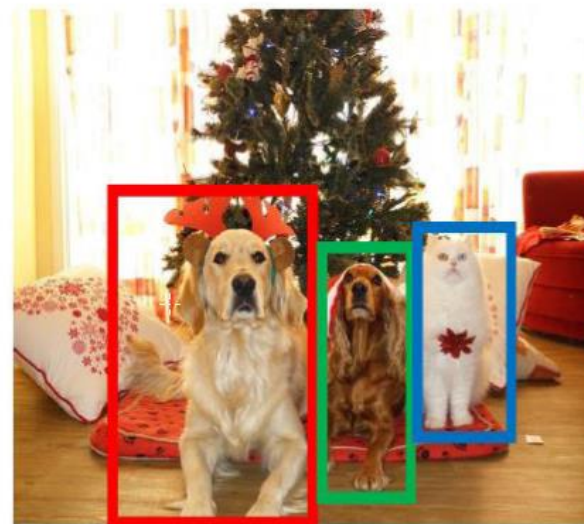
GRASS, CAT,  
TREE, SKY

No objects, just pixels



CAT

Single Object



DOG, DOG, CAT



DOG, DOG, CAT

Multiple Object

# Object detection and positioning

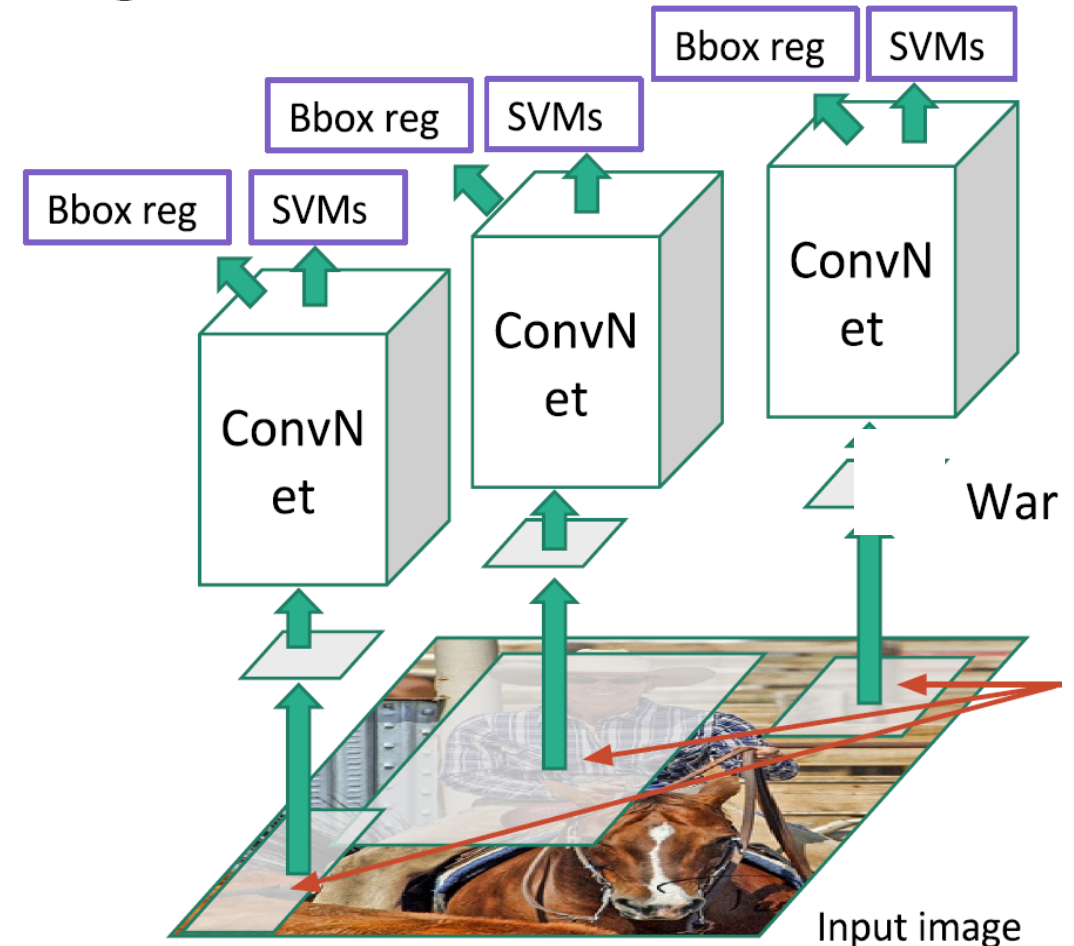
20

- Generate boxes and classifications

- **Two-stage Process**

- Generate bounding box candidates
- Pass each candidate through a DCNN
- Select those candidates that are classified with higher certainty

## R-CNN



# Image Detection using Yolo

21





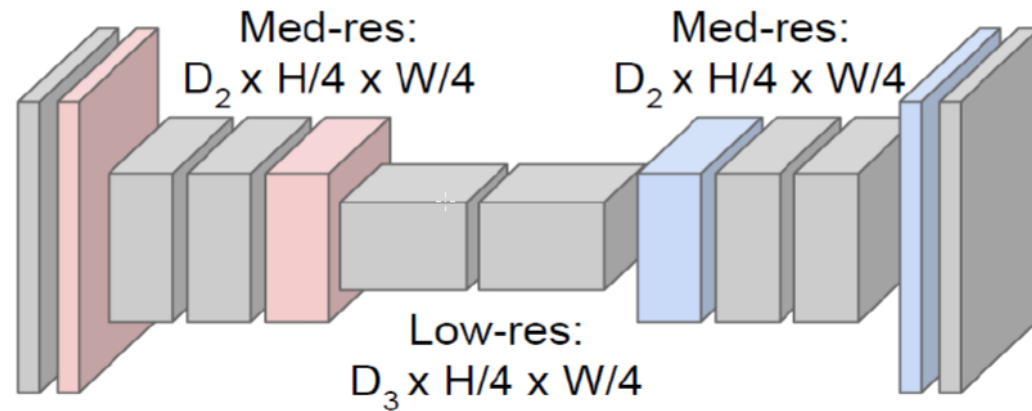
# Semantic Segmentation

22

- Deep Convolutional Neural Networks
- First downsample, then upsample



Input:  
 $3 \times H \times W$



High-res:  
 $D_1 \times H/2 \times W/2$



Predictions:  
 $H \times W$

# Object per Pixel Labelling

23

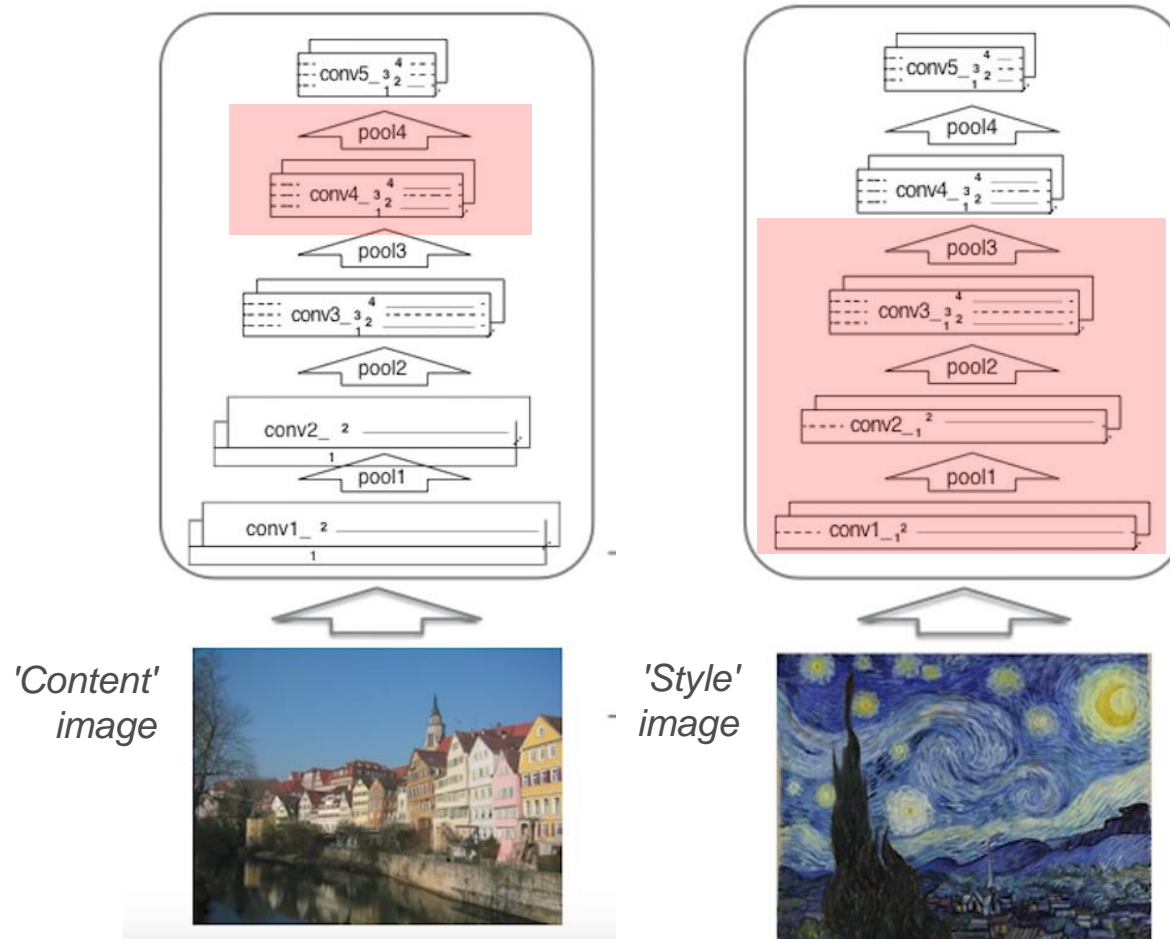




# The Power of Abstraction

24

- Different Layers of a Deep Convolutional Neural Network store many kind of information



Create a new image by combining more of the 'Content' top layer and more of 'Style' low layers

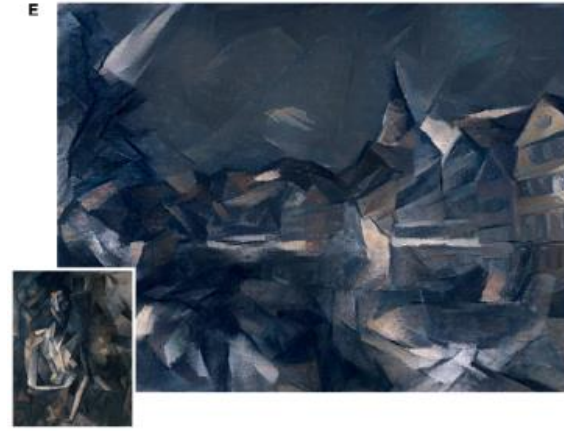


Result



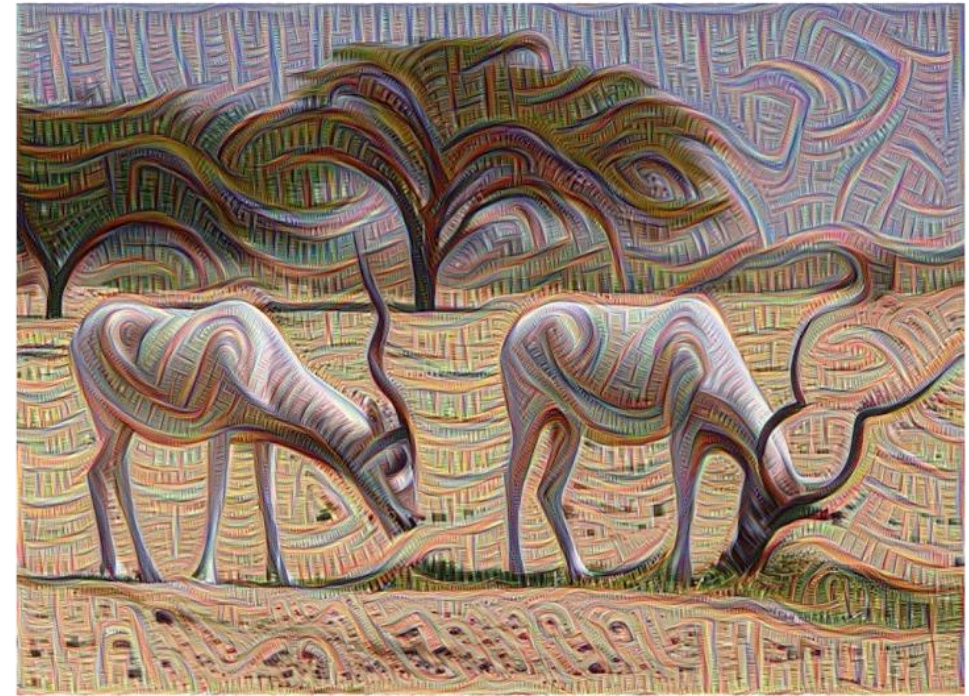
# The Power of Abstraction

25





- Enhancing lower layers whatever they detected.
- For example, lower layers tend to produce strokes or simple ornament-like patterns, because sensitive to basic features such as edges and their orientations

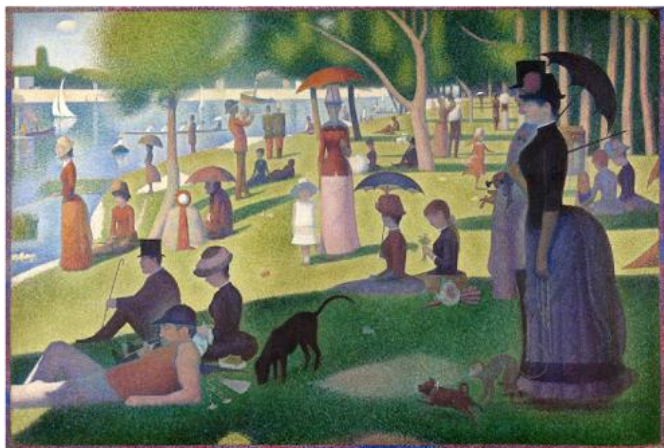




# A tool for Artists

27

- Enhancing lower layers whatever they detected.

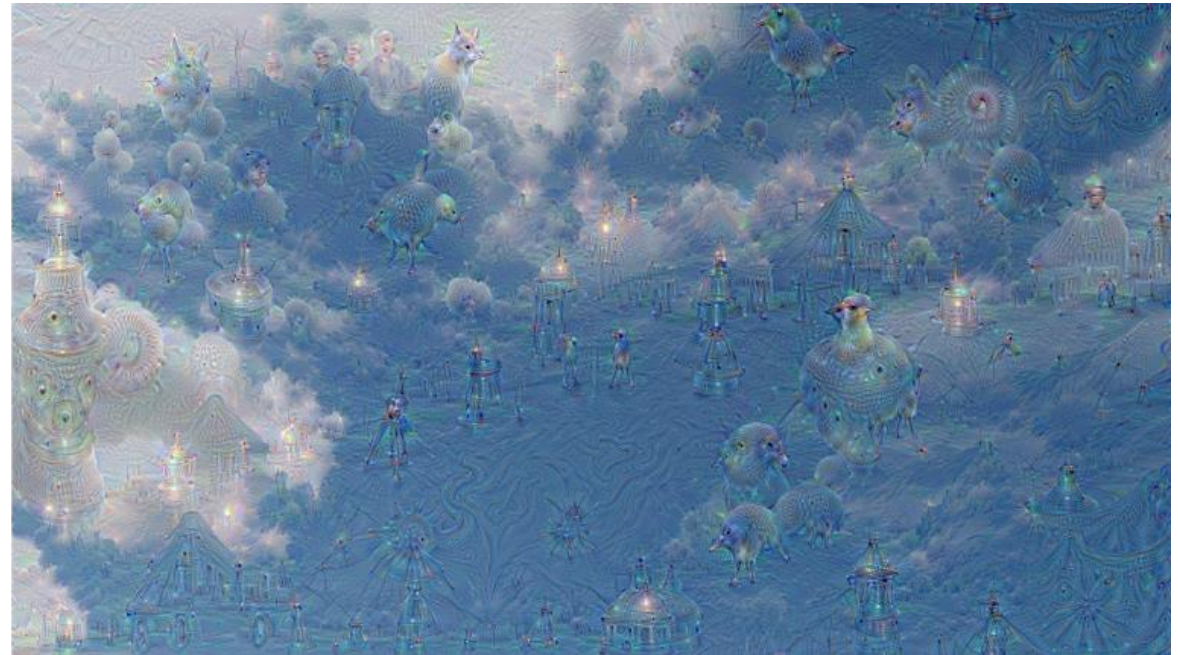




# A tool for Artists

28

- Enhancing upper layers which identify more sophisticated features
- If a cloud looks a little bit like a bird, the network will make it look more like a bird. In turn will make the network recognize the bird even more strongly on the next pass and so forth, until a highly detailed bird appears, seemingly out of nowhere.





- Let the DCNN to go on its own

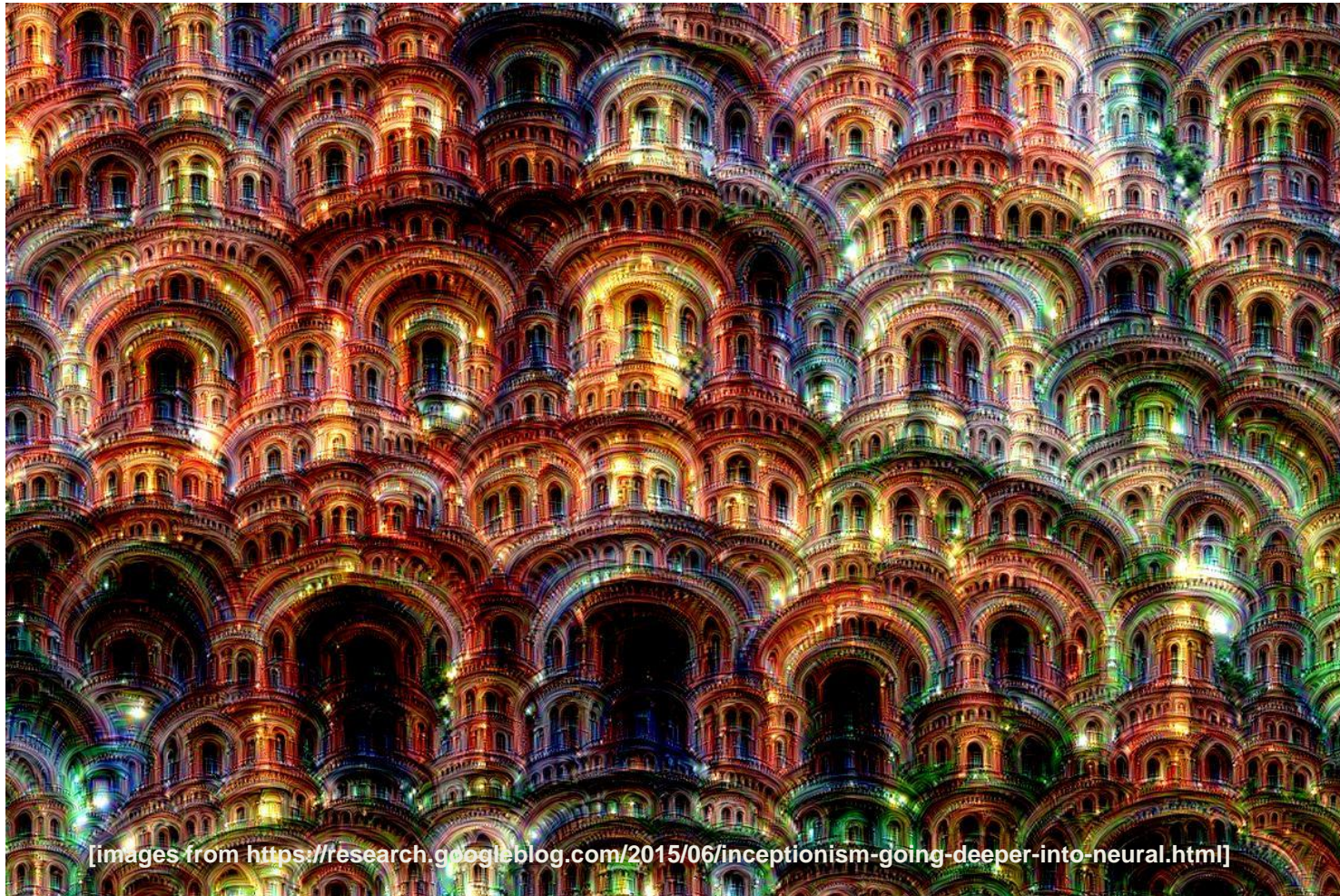




# A tool for Artists

30

- E.g. apply the algorithm iteratively on its own outputs and apply some zooming after each iteration, we get an endless stream of new impressions, exploring the set of things the network knows about.



[images from <https://research.googleblog.com/2015/06/inceptionism-going-deeper-into-neural.html>]



# Reproducing Non-Existing Masterpieces

31



[figures from the website]

- *Next Rembrandt project* [<https://www.nextrembrandt.com/>, 2016].

# Translating music across musical instruments

32

Supplementary audio samples to the paper:

## A Universal Music Translation Network

*Noam Mor, Lior Wolf, Adam Polyak, Yaniv Taigman*  
*Facebook AI Research*



# Image Captioning

33

## NeuralTalk Sentence Generation Results

Showing results for coco on 1000 images

<https://cs.stanford.edu/people/karpathy/deepimagesent/generationdemo/>



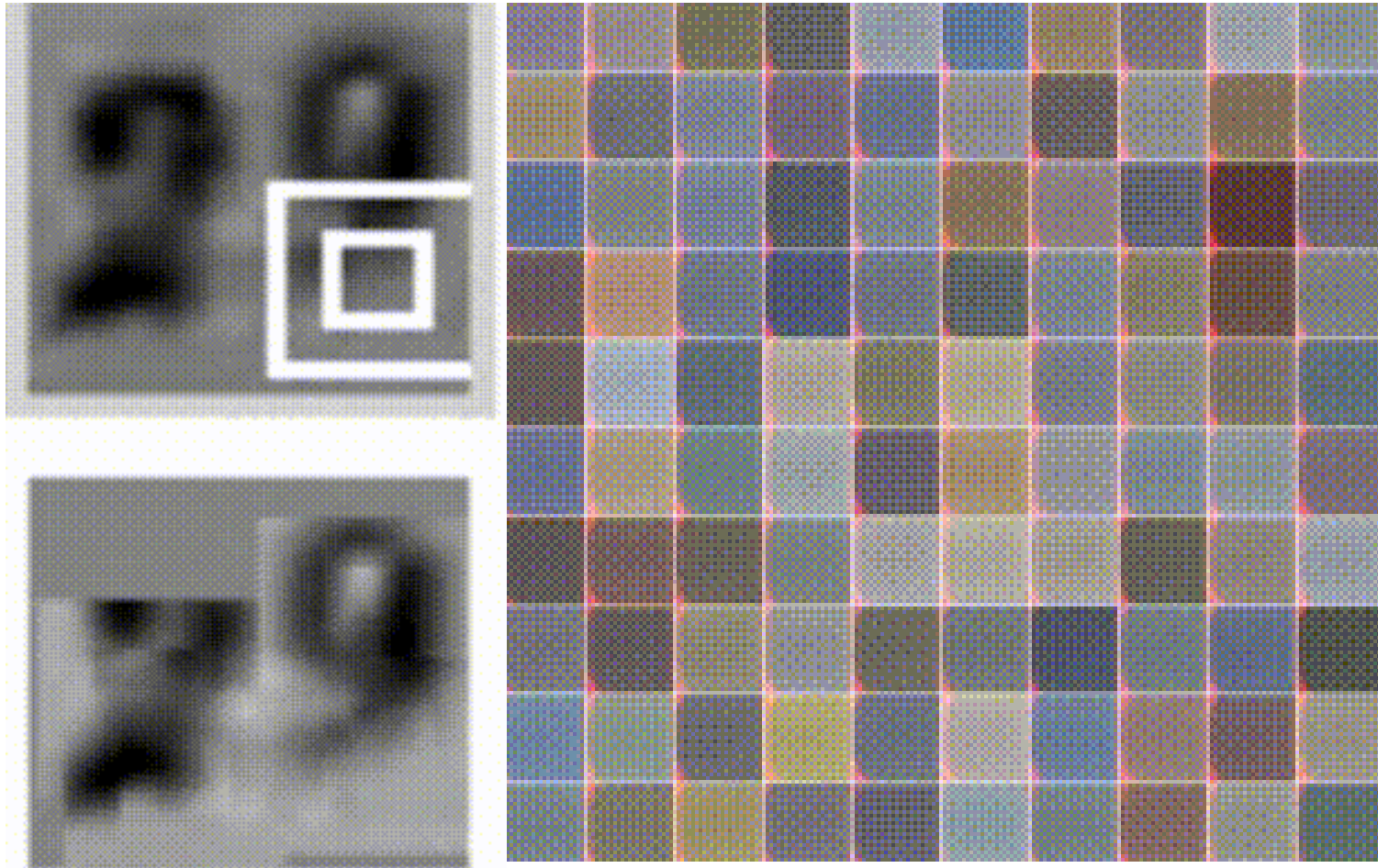
a group of people sitting at a table with wine glasses  
logprob: -6.71



a baseball player is swinging  
a bat at a ball  
logprob: -6.79

# Image Captioning

34

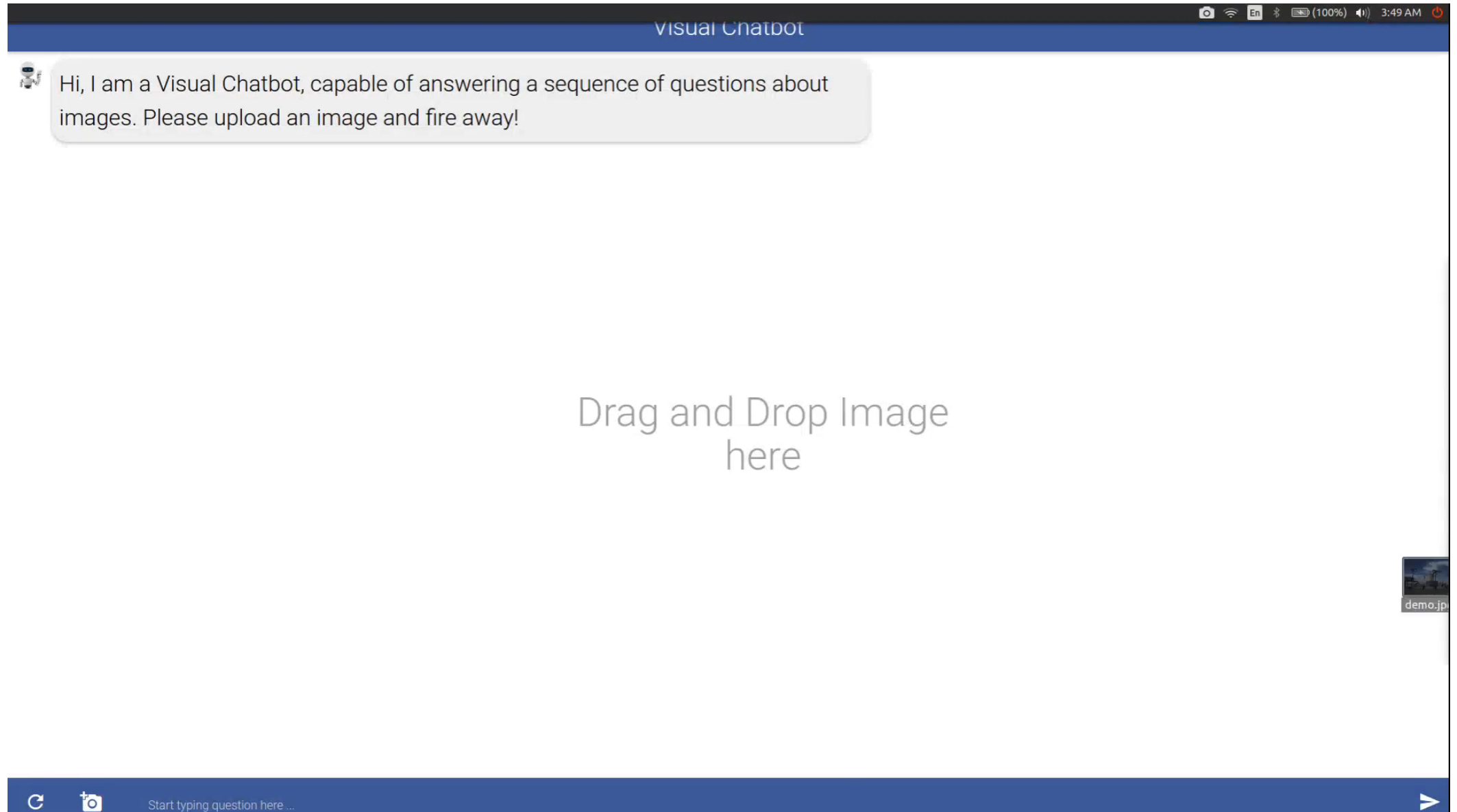


RNN learns to read house numbers.

RNN learns to paint house numbers.

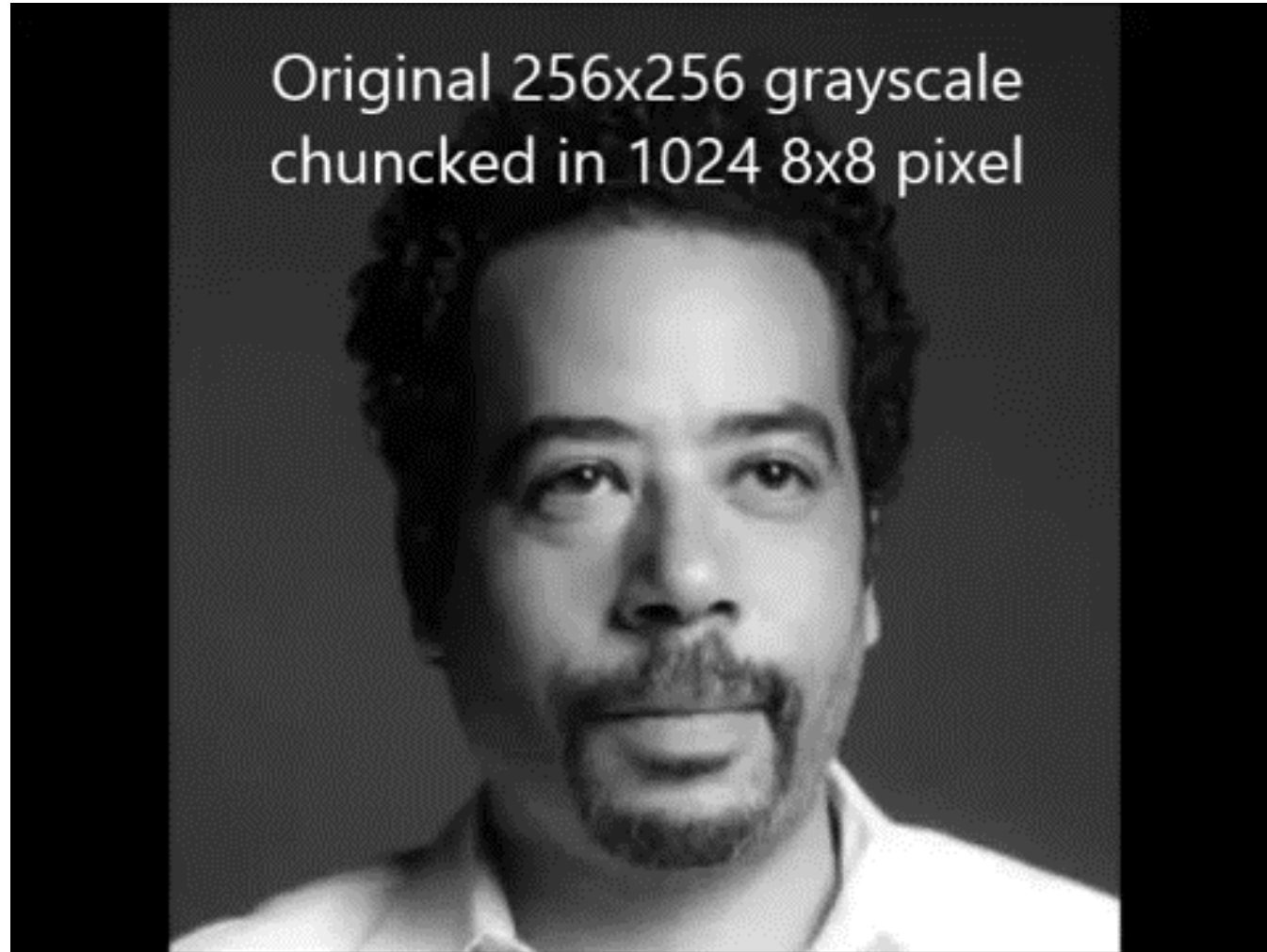
# Visual Chatbot

35



# Image Compression, storage

36



Artificial Neural Network that learns how to compress grayscale images - 100 millions training epocs



# Extreme GAN Learned Image Compression

37

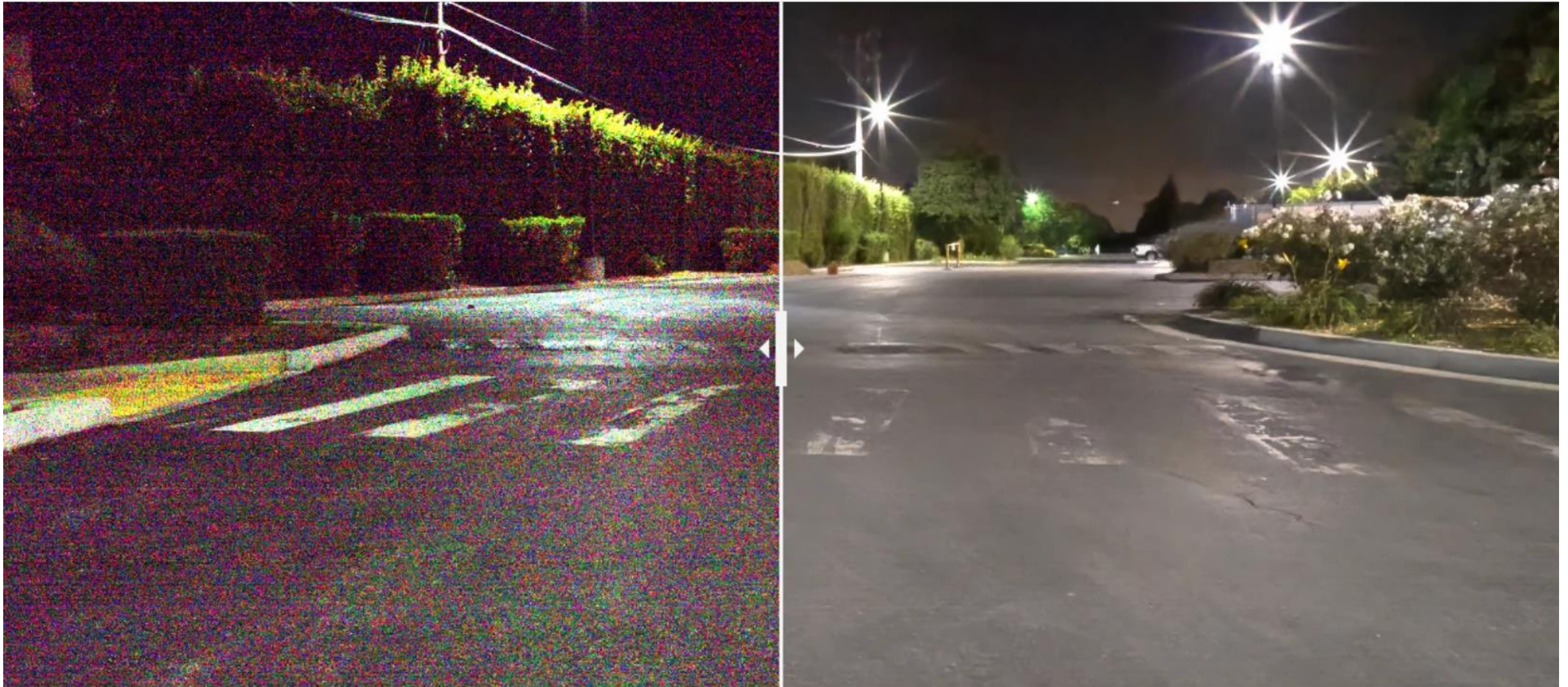
Our Algorithm (2379 Bytes) vs BPG (2565 Bytes)





# Learning to see in the dark

38



Left, a photo brightened with traditional photo editing software. Right, the same image brightened with deep learning. (Intel/UIUC)

# Applications – Voice generation

39

- Speech synthesis directly from text
- Google Assistant

QUARTZ

NOT BAD FOR A BOT

December 26, 2017

**Google's voice-generating AI is now indistinguishable from humans**

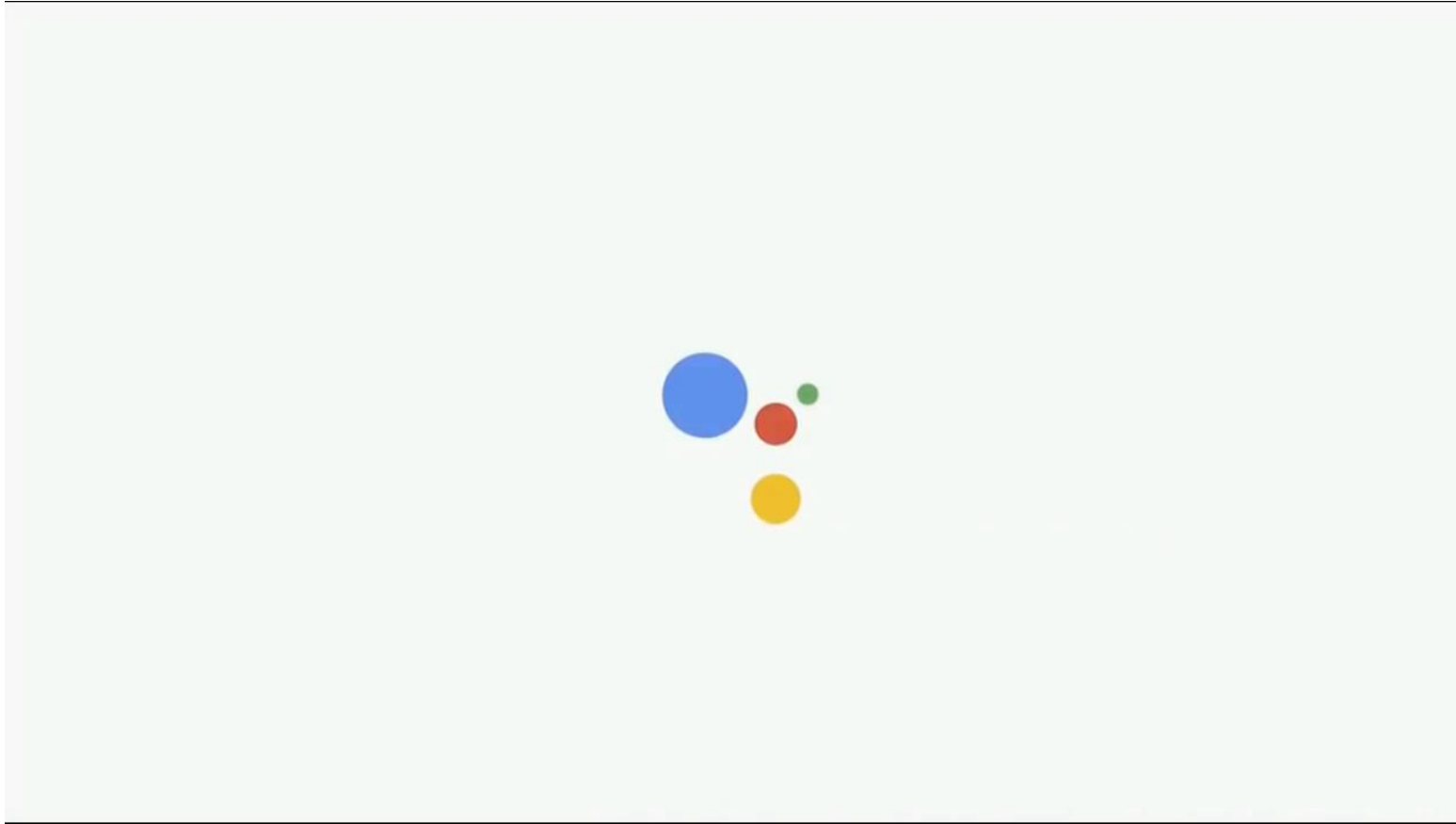
*“She earned a doctorate in sociology at Columbia University.”*

- Tacotron 2 or Human?



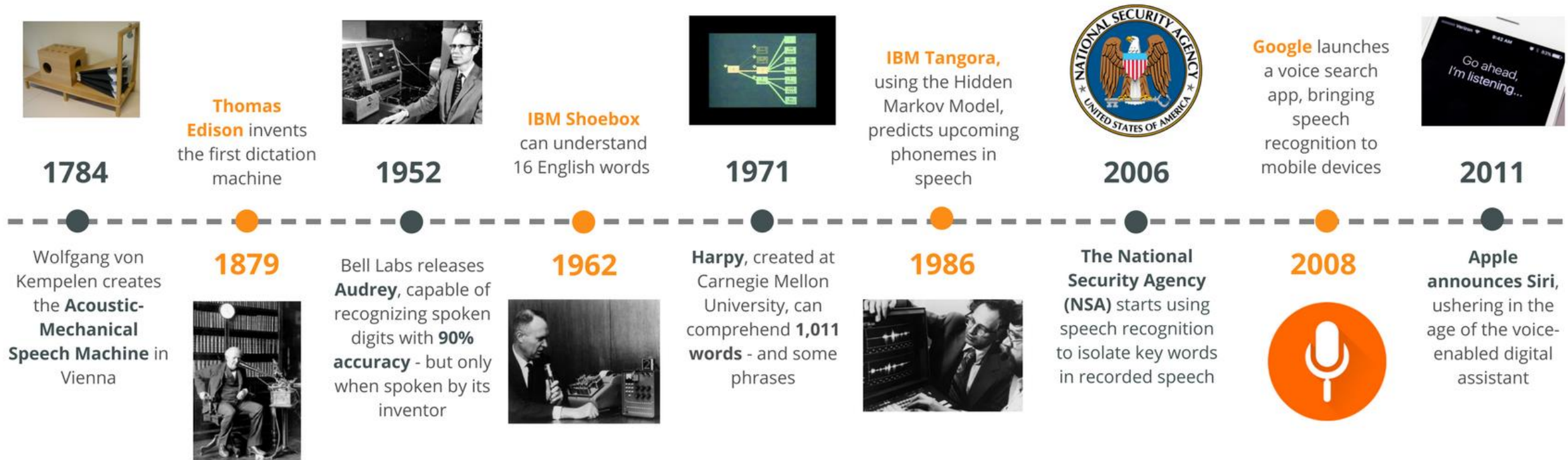
# Google Duplex Assistant

40





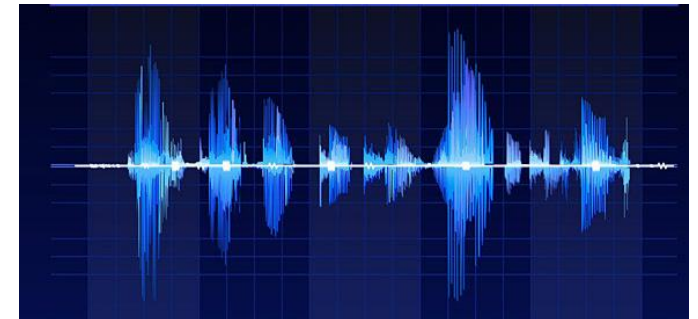
# Speech Recognition 41



# Speech Recognition using DNN

42

- A speech recognition system has many stages:
  - **Pre-processing:** Convert the sound wave into a vector of acoustic coefficients.
  - **The acoustic model:** Use a few adjacent vectors of these coefficients to place bets on which part of which phoneme is being spoken.
  - **Decoding:** Find the sequence of the bets which does the best job to fit the acoustic data and kind of things that people say.
- DNN has replaced the previous machine learning algorithms for speech recognition.
  - **Previous methods:** HMM (Hidden Markov Model), DTW (Dynamic Time Warping), GMM (Gaussian Mixture Models) etc.



# Speech Recognition using DNN

43

Word Error rate from MSR, IBM & Google

| The Task                           | Hours of training data | Deep neural network  | Gaussian Mixture model | Gaussian Mixture model with more data |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Switchboard (Microsoft research)   | 309                    | 18.5 %               | 27.4                   | 18.6                                  |
| English Broadcast news (IBM)       | 50                     | 17.5 %               | 18.8                   |                                       |
| Google voice search (Android >4.1) | 5,870                  | 12.3 % (and falling) |                        | 16 % (>> 5,870)                       |



# Speech Recognition

44



Hi, I'm Cortana.



## US Households with Smart Speakers

Q1 2017

7%

Q4 2020

75%

Source: Gartner, Edison Research 2017



# Which Personal Assistant is the Smartest?

45

| Personal Assistant                  | % Questions Answered | 100% Complete & Correct |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| The Google Assistant on Google Home | 68.1%                | 90.6%                   |
| Cortana                             | 56.5%                | 81.9%                   |
| Siri                                | 21.7%                | 62.2%                   |
| Alexa on the Amazon Echo            | 20.7%                | 87.0%                   |

| Google search (for comparison purposes) | % Questions Answered | 100% Complete & Correct |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Google Search                           | 74.3%                | 97.4%                   |

- Speech recognition



- Language modeling

English:  $p_1 > p_2 > p_3 > p_4$

$P_1 = P(\text{"a quick brown dog"})$

$P_2 = P(\text{"dog quick a brown"})$

$P_3 = P(\text{"un chien quick brown"})$

$P_4 = P(\text{"un chien brun rapide"})$

- Translation

Google

Traduttore

Italiano Inglese Francese Rileva lingua ▼



Inglese

Italiano

Spagnolo ▼

Traduci

Questo è il paese del sole



This is the country of the sun



# Playing Atari with Deep Reinforcement Learning

47

## Google DeepMind's Deep Q-learning

The algorithm will play Atari breakout.

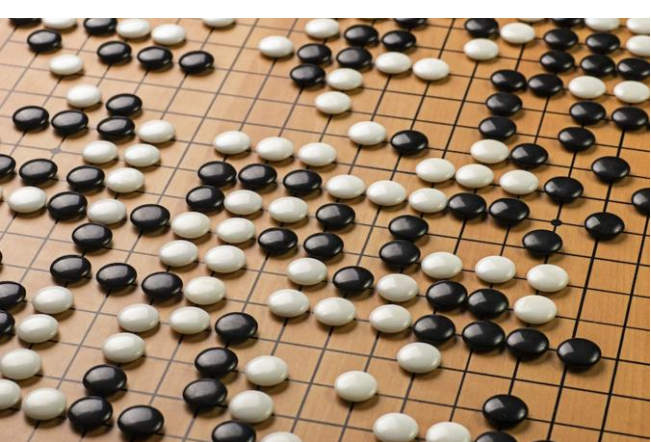
The most important thing to know is that all the agent is given is sensory input (what you see on the screen) and it was ordered to maximize the score on the screen.

No domain knowledge is involved! This means that the algorithm doesn't know the concept of a ball or what the controls exactly do.

It is *autonomous*

*It learns by itself*, it receives no human expertise as input

In many cases, it outperforms human players



DeepMind

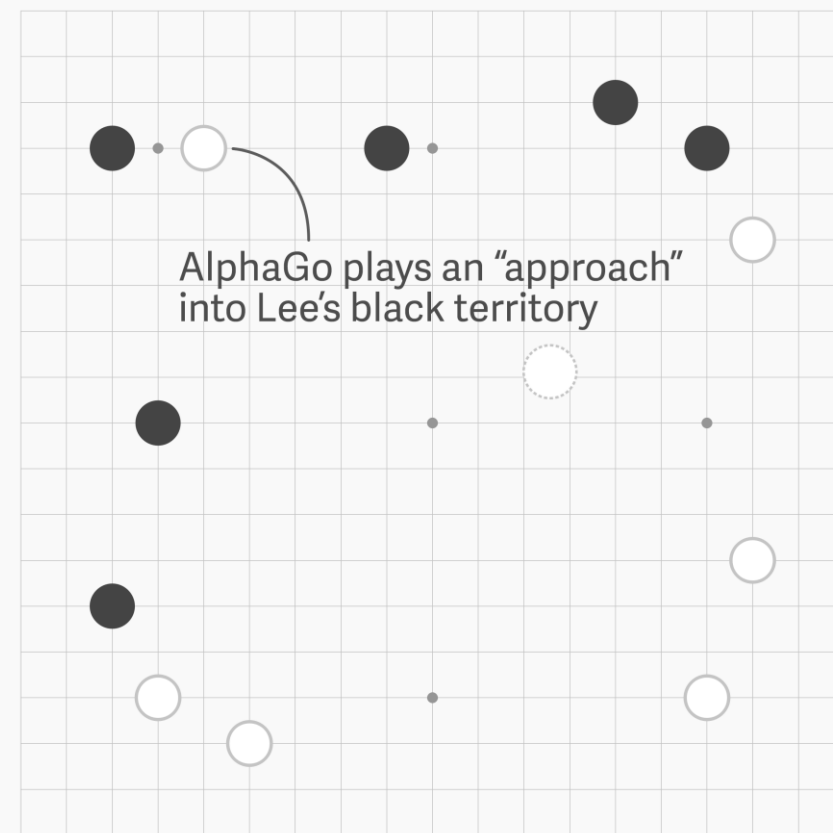


AlphaGo

48

- “The game of Go originated in China more than 2,500 years ago. The rules of the game are simple: Players take turns to place black or white stones on a board, trying to capture the opponent's stones or surround empty space to make points of territory. As simple as the rules are, Go is a game of profound complexity. There are more possible positions in Go than there are atoms in the universe.”
  - On March 2016, AlphaGo won 4-1 against the legendary Lee Sedol, one of the top three players in the world.

Lee Sedol vs AlphaGo, Game 3

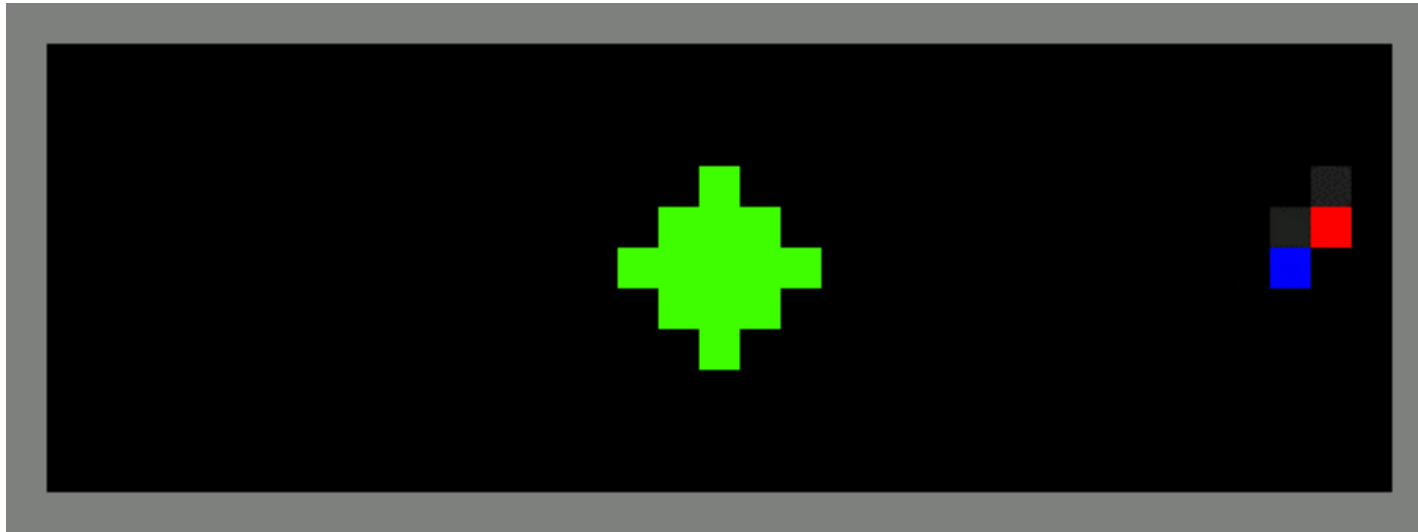


AlphaGo plays an “approach”  
into Lee’s black territory

Move #12



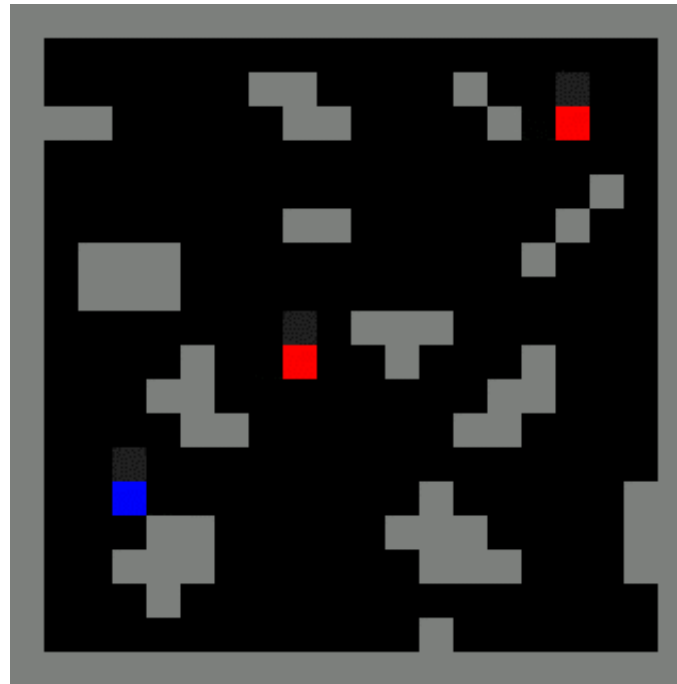
- Things went smoothly as there were enough apples to gather, but as soon as the apples began to dwindle, the two agents became aggressive, using laser beams to knock each other out of the game to steal all the apples.



AI agents in blue and red;  
Apples in green;  
Laser beams in yellow



- Actively encouraged co-operation: if both wolves were near the prey when it was captured, they both received a reward - regardless of which one actually took it down.
- Lone wolf can overcome it, but is at risk of losing the prey to scavengers



AI agents - two as (red) wolves, and one as the (blue) prey.

**DEEP LEARNING...**



**DEEP LEARNING EVERYWHERE**