# OxML 2025 Practical Tutorial: Deep Learning and Representation Learning

Dr. Hao Liang hao.liang@kcl.ac.uk King's College London

#### Outline

- Part I: Representation Learning Basics
- Part II: Deep Learning with MNIST and CIFAR-10

### Link and Slides

- Link for Part I
- Link for Part II

# Objectives for today

• Built a tiny neural-network framework

Trained a PyTorch model on MNIST digits

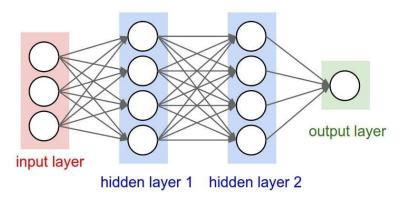
• Extended to a convolutional network on CIFAR-10 images

# Part I: Representation Learning Basics

#### **Neural Network Basics**

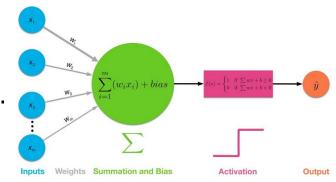
#### Structure

- Input Layer: Receives raw data.
- Hidden Layers: Perform transformations.
- Output Layer: Produces predictions.



#### Components/Parameters

- Weights: Parameters learned during training.
- Biases: Allow shifting of activation functions.



 Forward Propagation: Data flows forward, passing through layers, transforming inputs into outputs.

#### **Activation Functions**

- Why Activation Functions?
  - Introduce non-linearities to capture complex patterns.
- Common Choices
  - Sigmoid
  - Tanh
  - ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit)

#### Loss Functions

- Role: Quantify discrepancy between predictions and actual labels.
- Types
  - Mean Squared Error (MSE)  $MSE(y, y') = (y - y')^{2}$
  - Cross-Entropy Loss  $CE(y, y') = -y\log(y') - (1 - y)\log(1 - y')$

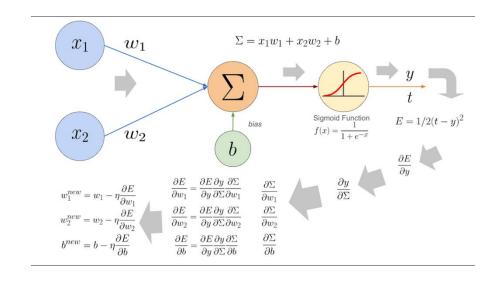
### Backpropagation & Gradient Descent

#### Backpropagation (Day 1)

- Employs chain rule to compute gradients efficiently.
- Gradients propagate backward from output to input layers.

#### Gradient Descent Process (Day 1)

- Gradients inform parameter updates to reduce loss.
- Optimization strategies: adjusting learning rate, parameter initialization.



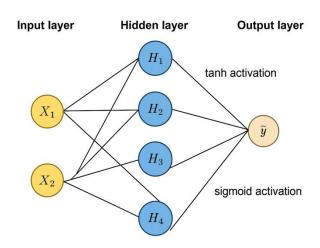
## **Coding Practical**

Hands-on Exercise: Solve XOR binary classification problem step-by-

step.

$x_1$	$x_2$	$y = x_1 \oplus x_2$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

 $y = x_1 \oplus x_2$ 



- Visualization of Training Loss over Epochs
- PyTorch Comparison
  - Simplified code structure.
  - Built-in automatic differentiation.

# Part II: Deep Learning with MNIST and CIFAR-10