

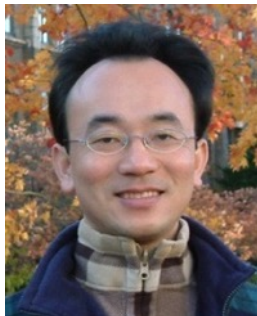
Artificial Intelligence

NVIDIA Fundamentals of Deep Learning III: Pre-trained Models; Natural Language Processing

1141AI07

MBA, IM, NTPU (M5276) (Fall 2025)

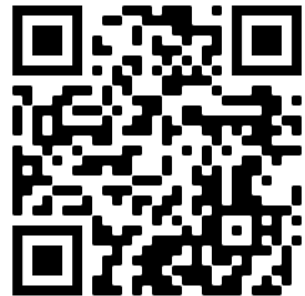
Tue 2, 3, 4 (9:10-12:00) (B3F17)



Min-Yuh Day, Ph.D,
Professor and Director

Institute of Information Management, National Taipei University

<https://web.ntpu.edu.tw/~myday>



<https://meet.google.com/pai-zhji-mya>



Syllabus

Week Date Subject/Topics

1 2025/09/09 Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

**2 2025/09/16 Artificial Intelligence and Intelligent Agents;
Problem Solving**

**3 2025/09/23 Knowledge, Reasoning and Knowledge Representation;
Uncertain Knowledge and Reasoning**

4 2025/09/30 Case Study on Artificial Intelligence I

**5 2025/10/07 Machine Learning: Supervised and Unsupervised Learning;
The Theory of Learning and Ensemble Learning**

Syllabus

Week Date Subject/Topics

**6 2025/10/14 NVIDIA Fundamentals of Deep Learning I:
Deep Learning; Neural Networks**

**7 2025/10/21 NVIDIA Fundamentals of Deep Learning II:
Convolutional Neural Networks;
Data Augmentation and Deployment**

8 2025/10/28 Self-Learning

9 2025/11/04 Midterm Project Report

**10 2025/11/11 NVIDIA Fundamentals of Deep Learning III:
Pre-trained Models; Natural Language Processing**

Syllabus

Week Date Subject/Topics

11 2025/11/18 Case Study on Artificial Intelligence II

12 2025/11/25 Computer Vision and Robotics

13 2025/12/02 Generative AI, Agentic AI, and Physical AI

14 2025/12/09 Philosophy and Ethics of AI and the Future of AI

15 2025/12/16 Final Project Report I

16 2025/12/23 Final Project Report II

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

- 1: An Introduction to Deep Learning**
- 2: The Theory Behind Neural Networks**
- 3: Convolutional Neural Networks**
- 4: Data Augmentation and Deployment**
- 5: Pre-trained Models**
- 6: Natural Language Processing**
- 7: Wrap-up and Assessment**

Fall 2025

Deep Learning

Spring 2025

Generative AI Innovative Applications



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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Greg Estes", written over a horizontal line.

Greg Estes

Vice President, NVIDIA

Issue Date: : March 7, 2025

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Building RAG Agents with LLMs

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Greg Estes

Vice President, NVIDIA

Issue Date: : March 7, 2025

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Fundamentals of Deep Learning

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Greg Estes

Vice President, NVIDIA

Issue Date: : August 1, 2025

Certification ID: XhLz9YFzRPyew64462TNjQ



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Getting Started with Deep Learning

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Greg Estes

Vice President, NVIDIA

Issue Date: : April 13, 2025

Certification ID: ny50I3TXT5W8Q_6kENklaQ

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Workshop Certification Location [1] Organization Specialization Reset filters Search for instructors by name, Minimum

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Name	Organization	Featured Workshop
Chi-Hung Chuang	Chung Yuan Christian University	Fundamentals of Deep Learning, Taiwanese
Chia Yu Hsu	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology (NTUST)	Applications of AI for Predictive Maintenance, Taiwanese
Chien-Yu Chen	National Taiwan University (NTU)	Fundamentals of Deep Learning, Taiwanese
Chun-Yi Lee	National Taiwan University (NTU)	Fundamentals of Deep Learning, Taiwanese
David Tseng	Cavedu	Getting Started with AI on Jetson Nano, Taiwanese
Hsinmin Lu	National Taiwan University (NTU)	Fundamentals of Deep Learning, English
Min-Yuh Day	National Taipei University (NTPU)	Building RAG Agents with LLMs, English
Ming-Che Chen	Southern Taiwan University of Science and Technology (STUST)	Getting Started with AI on Jetson Nano, Taiwanese
MingChe Hu	Chung Yuan Christian University	Fundamentals of Deep Learning, Taiwanese
Ping-Chun Hsieh	National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University (NYCU)	Fundamentals of Deep Learning, English
Po-Chih Kuo	National Tsing Hua University (NTHU)	Fundamentals of Deep Learning, English
Shu-Kai Hsieh	National Taiwan University (NTU)	Fundamentals of Deep Learning, Taiwanese

NVIDIA Certified Instructors (14 from Taiwan) (2 from NTPU)(April 2025)

Filters

Workshop Certification Location [1] Organization Specialization Reset filters Search for instructors by name, Minimax

Sort by: Name A-Z

Chi-Hung Chuang  Chung Yuan Christian University Featured Workshop Fundamentals of Deep Learning, Taiwanese	Chia Yu Hsu  National Taiwan University of Science and Technology (NTUST) Featured Workshop Applications of AI for Predictive Maintenance, Taiwanese	Chien-Yu Chen  National Taiwan University (NTU) Featured Workshop Fundamentals of Deep Learning, Taiwanese
Chun-Yi Lee  National Taiwan University (NTU) Platinum Instructor Featured Workshop Fundamentals of Deep Learning, Taiwanese	David Tseng  Cavedu Platinum instructor Featured Workshop Building Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing Applications, Taiwanese	Hsinmin Lu  National Taiwan University (NTU) Featured Workshop Fundamentals of Deep Learning, English
Hung-Wen Chen  National Tsing Hua University (NTHU) Featured Workshop Fundamentals of Deep Learning, Taiwanese	Ko-Chia Yu  National Taipei University (NTPU) Featured Workshop Building RAG Agents with LLMs, English	Min-Yuh Day  National Taipei University (NTPU) Featured Workshop Building RAG Agents with LLMs, English
Ming-Che Chen  Southern Taiwan University of Science and Technology (STUST) Featured Workshop Getting Started with AI on Jetson Nano, Taiwanese	MingChe Hu  Chung Yuan Christian University Featured Workshop Fundamentals of Deep Learning, Taiwanese	Ping-Chun Hsieh  National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University (NYCU) Featured Workshop Fundamentals of Deep Learning, English
Po-Chih Kuo  National Tsing Hua University (NTHU) Featured Workshop Fundamentals of Deep Learning, English	Shu-Kai Hsieh  National Taiwan University (NTU) Featured Workshop Fundamentals of Deep Learning, Taiwanese	

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- **Step 3. Enroll "Building RAG Agents with LLMs" Self-Paced Course (Free)**
https://learn.nvidia.com/courses/course-detail?course_id=course-v1:DLI+S-FX-15+V1

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- Step 2. Enter the event code: **NTPU_RAG_AMBASSADOR_OC25**
- Step 3. Complete the NVIDIA DLI course and review the course datasheet at <https://developer.nvidia.com/dli/getready>

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Building RAG Agents with LLMs workshop

Self-Paced Course

Building RAG Agents With LLMs

Certificate available
Free
8 hours

Instructor-Led Workshop

Building RAG Agents With LLMs

Certificate available
\$500
8 hours

Step 1.

Visit

<https://learn.nvidia.com/dli-event>

Step 2.

Enter the event code:

NTPU_RAG_AMBASSADOR_OC25



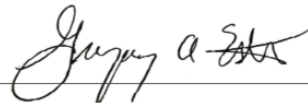
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Min-Yuh Day

for demonstrating competence in the completion of

Building RAG Agents with LLMs



Greg Estes

Vice President, NVIDIA

Issue Date: : December 8, 2024

Certification ID: ed-qOCIMQaatzU8SNUNxgw

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Generative AI and LLMs Graphics and Simulation Accelerated Computing Data Science Deep Learning

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Explore the fundamentals of deep learning by training neural networks and using results to improve performance and capabilities.

2 hours
Modeling Time-Series Data With Recurrent Neural Networks in Keras
Explore how to classify and forecast time-series data using recurrent neural networks (RNNs), such as modeling a patient's health over time.

4 hours
Deploying a Model for Inference at Production Scale
Learn how to deploy your own machine learning models on a GPU server.

8 hours
Building Real-Time Video AI Applications
Gain the knowledge and skills needed to enable the real-time transformation of raw video data from widely deployed camera sensors into deep learning-based insights.

2 hours
Introduction to Graph Neural Networks
Learn the basic concepts, models, and applications of graph neural networks.

4 hours
Introduction to Physics-Informed Machine Learning With Modulus
Learn the various building blocks of NVIDIA Modulus, which turbocharges use cases by building physics-based deep learning models that are 100,000X faster than traditional methods and offers high-fidelity simulation results.

2 hours
Get Started With Highly Accurate Custom ASR for Speech AI
Learn to build, train, fine-tune, and deploy a GPU-accelerated automatic speech recognition (ASR) service with NVIDIA® Riva that includes customized features.

2 hours
Integrating Sensors With NVIDIA DRIVE
Find out how to integrate automotive sensors into your applications using NVIDIA DRIVE®.

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Generative AI Explained

Free
2 hours

Self-Paced Course

Getting Started With Deep Learning

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8 hours

Instructor-Led Workshop

Fundamentals of Deep Learning

Certificate available
\$500
8 hours

Self-Paced Course

Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing

Certificate available
\$30
6 hours

Self-Paced Course

Building RAG Agents With LLMs

Certificate available
Free
8 hours

Instructor-Led Workshop

Building RAG Agents With LLMs

Certificate available
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8 hours

Self-Paced Course

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Generative AI with Diffusion Models

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About this Course

Businesses worldwide are using artificial intelligence (AI) to solve their greatest challenges. Healthcare professionals use AI to enable more accurate, faster diagnoses in patients. Retail businesses use it to offer personalized customer shopping experiences. Automakers use it to make personal vehicles, shared mobility, and delivery services safer and more efficient. Deep learning is a powerful AI approach that uses multi-layered artificial neural networks to deliver state-of-the-art accuracy in tasks such as object detection, speech recognition, and language translation. Using deep learning, computers can learn and recognize patterns from data that are considered too complex or subtle for expert-written software.

Course Details

Duration: 08:00

Price: \$90

Level: Introductory

Subject: Deep Learning

Language: English

What do you want to learn today?

Filters

Level +

Format +

Topics -

- ☐ Deep Learning
- ☐ Accelerated Computing
- ☐ Generative AI/LLM
- ☐ Graphics and Simulation
- ☐ OpenUSD
- ☐ Data Science
- ☐ NIMS
- ☐ NIM
- ☐ RAPIDS

Free / Paid +

Language +

Generative AI 

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Generative AI

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Generative AI Explained

Free
02:00

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Models\$90
08:00

Instructor-Led

Generative AI with Diffusion
Models

08:00

Self-paced

Augment your LLM Using

Self-paced

Introduction to Transformer-

Instructor-Led

Rapid Application

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Building RAG Agents with LLMs

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Self-paced Course

Building RAG Agents with LLMs

Agents powered by large language models (LLMs) have shown great retrieval capability for using tools, looking at documents, and plan their approaches. This course will show you how to deploy an agent system in practice with the flexibility to scale up your system to meet the demands of users and customers.

About Course

Objectives

Topics Covered

Course Outline

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About this Course

This course is free for a limited time.

The evolution and adoption of large language models (LLMs) have been nothing short of revolutionary, with retrieval-based systems at the forefront of this technological leap. These models are not just tools for automation; they are partners in enhancing productivity, capable of holding informed conversations by interacting with a vast array of tools and documents. This course is designed for those eager to explore the potential of these systems, focusing on practical deployment and the efficient implementation required to manage the considerable demands of both users and deep learning models. As we delve into the intricacies of LLMs, participants will gain insights into advanced orchestration techniques that include internal reasoning, dialog management, and effective tooling strategies.

Course Details

Duration: 08:00

Price: Free

Level: Technical - Intermediate

Subject: Generative AI/LLM

Language: English

Course Prerequisites:

Introductory deep learning knowledge, with comfort

https://learn.nvidia.com/courses/course-detail?course_id=course-v1:DLI+S-FX-15+V1

Generative AI Explained

Self-paced Course

Generative AI Explained

In this no-coding course, learn Generative AI concepts and applications, as well as the challenges and opportunities in this exciting field.

[About Course](#)[Objectives](#)[Topics Covered](#)[Course Outline](#)[Stay Informed](#)[Contact Us](#)[Continue Learning](#)

About this Course

Generative AI describes technologies that are used to generate new content based on a variety of inputs. In recent time, Generative AI involves the use of neural networks to identify patterns and structures within existing data to generate new content. In this course, you will learn Generative AI concepts, applications, as well as the challenges and opportunities in this exciting field.

Learning Objectives

Upon completion, you will have a basic understanding of Generative AI and be able to more effectively use the various tools built on this

Course Details

Duration: 02:00

Price: Free

Level: Technical - Beginner

Subject: Generative AI/LLM

Language: English

https://learn.nvidia.com/courses/course-detail?course_id=course-v1:DLI+S-FX-15+V1

Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing

Self-paced Course

Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing

Learn how Transformers are used as the building blocks of modern large language models (LLMs). You'll then use these models for various NLP tasks, including text classification, named-entity recognition (NER), author attribution, and question answering.



About this Course

Large Language Models (LLMs), or Transformers, have revolutionized the field of natural language processing (NLP). Driven by recent advancements, applications of NLP and generative AI have exploded in the past decade. With the proliferation of applications like chatbots and intelligent virtual assistants, organizations are infusing their businesses with more interactive human-machine experiences. Understanding how Transformer-based large language models (LLMs) can be used to manipulate, analyze, and generate text-based data is essential. Modern pre-trained LLMs can encapsulate the nuance, context, and sophistication of language, just as humans do. When fine-tuned and deployed correctly, developers can use these LLMs to build powerful NLP applications that provide natural and seamless human-computer interactions within chatbots, AI voice agents, and more. In this course, you'll learn how Transformers are used as the building blocks of modern large language models (LLMs). You'll then use these models for various NLP

Course Details

Duration: 06:00

Price: \$30

Level: Technical - Beginner

Subject: Generative AI/LLM

Language: English

https://learn.nvidia.com/courses/course-detail?course_id=course-v1:DLI+S-FX-08+V1

Generative AI with Diffusion Models

Self-paced Course

Generative AI with Diffusion Models

Take a deeper dive into denoising diffusion models, which are a popular choice for text-to-image pipelines, with applications in creative content generation, data augmentation, simulation and planning, anomaly detection, drug discovery, personalized recommendations, and more.



About this Course

Thanks to improvements in computing power and scientific theory, generative AI is more accessible than ever before. Generative AI plays a significant role across industries due to its numerous applications, such as creative content generation, data augmentation, simulation and planning, anomaly detection, drug discovery, personalized recommendations, and more. In this course, learners will take a deeper dive into denoising diffusion models, which are a popular choice for text-to-image pipelines.

Learning Objectives

Course Details

Duration: 08:00

Price: \$90

Subject: Generative AI/LLM

Language: English

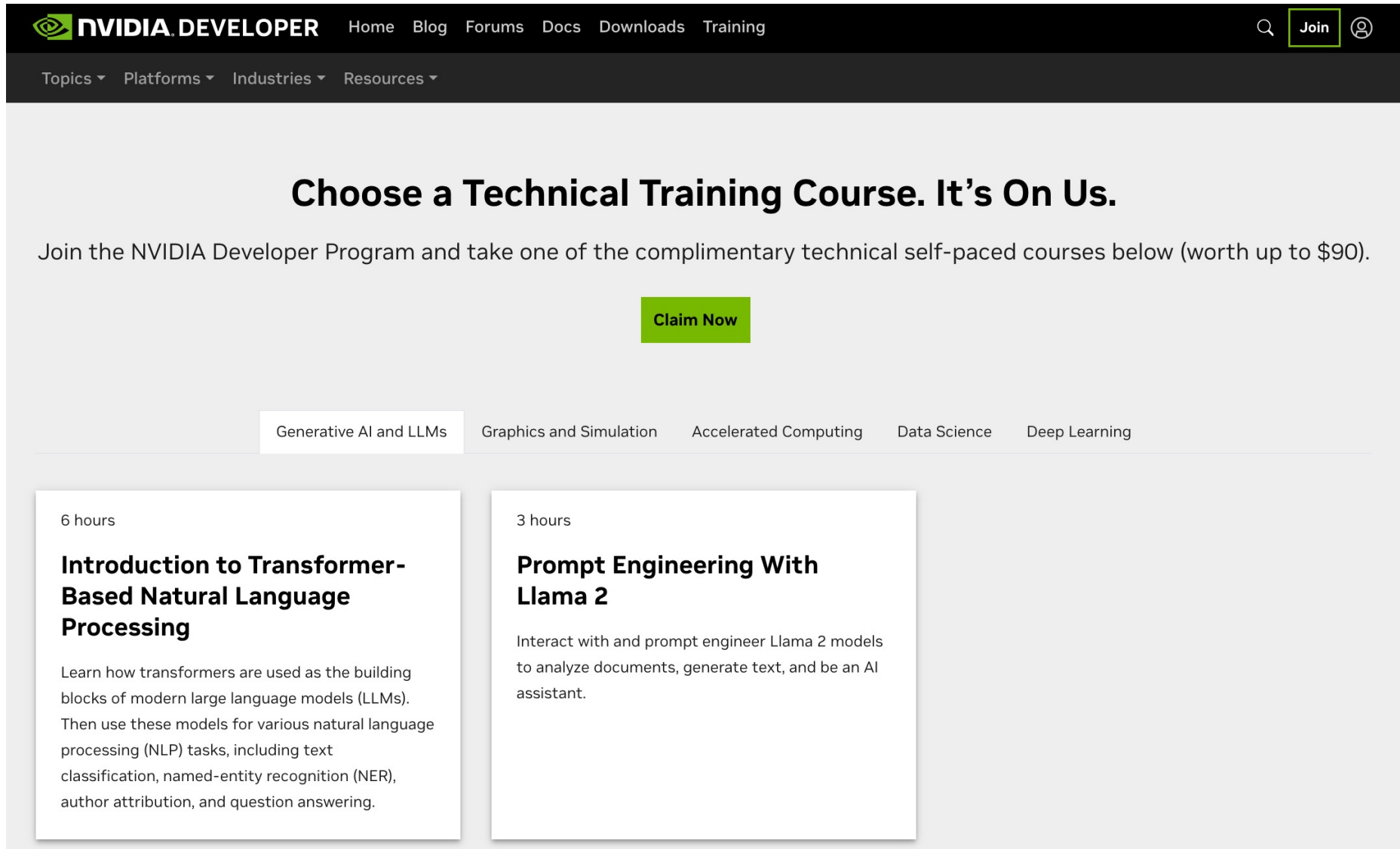
Course Prerequisites:

A basic understanding of [Deep Learning Concepts](#).

https://learn.nvidia.com/courses/course-detail?course_id=course-v1:DLI+S-FX-14+V1

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The screenshot shows the NVIDIA Developer Program website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the NVIDIA logo, 'NVIDIA DEVELOPER', and links for Home, Blog, Forums, Docs, Downloads, and Training. A search icon and a 'Join' button are on the right. Below the navigation bar, there's a section titled 'Choose a Technical Training Course. It's On Us.' with a subtext: 'Join the NVIDIA Developer Program and take one of the complimentary technical self-paced courses below (worth up to \$90).' A green 'Claim Now' button is centered. Below this, there's a horizontal menu with categories: Generative AI and LLMs, Graphics and Simulation, Accelerated Computing, Data Science, and Deep Learning. Two course cards are displayed: 'Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing' (6 hours) and 'Prompt Engineering With Llama 2' (3 hours). The first card describes learning about transformers and their use in NLP tasks like text classification and question answering. The second card describes interacting with Llama 2 models to analyze documents and generate text.

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Generative AI and LLMs Graphics and Simulation Accelerated Computing Data Science Deep Learning

6 hours

Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing

Learn how transformers are used as the building blocks of modern large language models (LLMs). Then use these models for various natural language processing (NLP) tasks, including text classification, named-entity recognition (NER), author attribution, and question answering.

3 hours

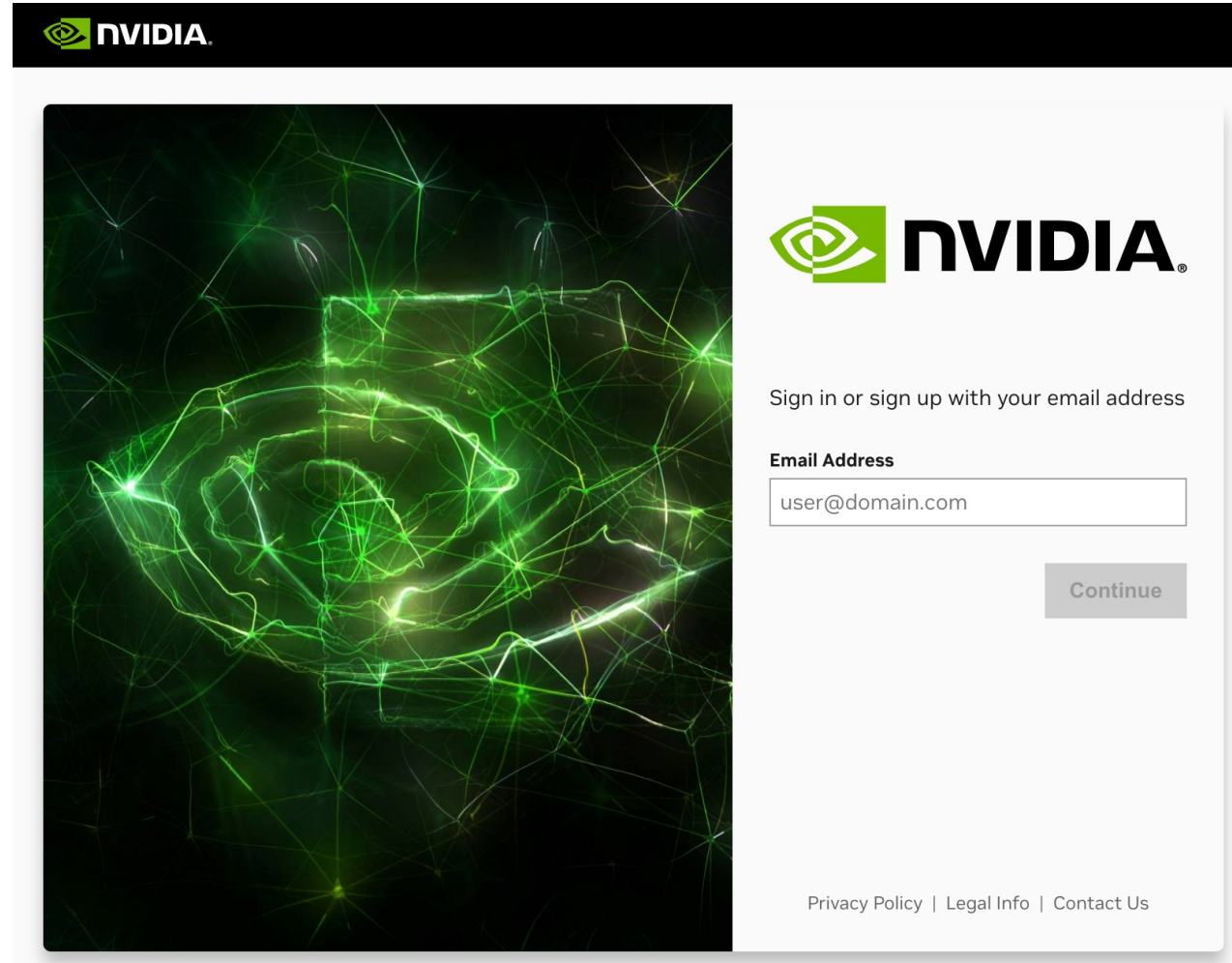
Prompt Engineering With Llama 2

Interact with and prompt engineer Llama 2 models to analyze documents, generate text, and be an AI assistant.

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The screenshot shows the NVIDIA Developer Program sign-up page. On the left is a large image of a glowing green wireframe cube. On the right, the NVIDIA logo is displayed above the text "Sign in or sign up with your email address". Below this is a label "Email Address" and a text input field containing "user@domain.com". A "Continue" button is positioned to the right of the input field. At the bottom right, there are links for "Privacy Policy", "Legal Info", and "Contact Us".

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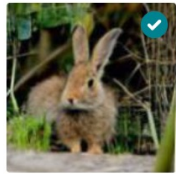
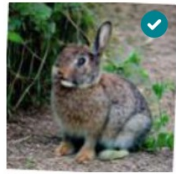
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Introduction to Graph Neural Networks

Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing

Prompt Engineering with LLaMA-2 (Access Expires Dec. 5th 2025)

Generative AI with Diffusion Models

Building Real-Time Video AI Applications

Introduction to Robotic Simulations in Isaac Sim

Generative AI with Diffusion Models

Take a deeper dive into denoising diffusion models, which are a popular choice for text-to-image pipelines, with applications in creative content generation, data augmentation, simulation and planning, anomaly detection, drug discovery, personalized recommendations, and more.

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Getting Started with Accelerated Computing in CUDA C/C++

Fundamentals of Accelerated Computing with CUDA Python

Fundamentals of Accelerated Computing with OpenACC

Integrating Sensors with NVIDIA DRIVE®

Getting Started with Deep Learning

Deploying a Model for Inference at Production Scale

Get Started with Highly Accurate Custom ASR for Speech AI

Getting Started with Deep Learning

Learn how deep learning works through hands-on exercises in computer vision and natural language processing.

 Certificate Available

 Duration: 08:00

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Introduction to Graph Neural Networks

Introduction to Transformer-Based Natural Language Processing

Prompt Engineering with LLaMA-2 (Access Expires Dec. 5th 2025)

Generative AI with Diffusion Models

Building Real-Time Video AI Applications

Introduction to Robotic Simulations in Isaac Sim

Introduction to Physics-informed Machine Learning with Modulus

Essentials of USD in Omniverse: Access Expires 09/18/2025

Synthetic Data Generation for Training Computer Vision Models

Generative AI with Diffusion Models

Take a deeper dive into denoising diffusion models, which are a popular choice for text-to-image pipelines, with applications in creative content generation, data augmentation, simulation and planning, anomaly detection, drug discovery, personalized recommendations, and more.

 Certificate Available

 Duration: 08:00

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Self-paced

Generative AI with Diffusion Models

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08:00

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Generative AI with Diffusion Models > Start Here > 0: Server Access

Generative AI with Diffusion Models

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0: Server Access

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Welcome to Generative AI with Diffusion Models. Please click "Next" below to get started.

Underneath each video is a link to start your own private server for hands-on coding practice. Click the "Start" button to boot up the server. In a few minutes after the server is done loading, click "Launch" to access the code labs.

1: From U-Nets to Diffusion

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Based Natural
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Processing



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Agents with
LLMs



Building RAG
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 06:00



Introduction
to
Transformer-
Based Natural
Language
Processing



Building RAG
Agents with
LLMs



Building
RAG Agents
with LLMs



Accelerating
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Building
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Applications
with LLMs



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with LLMs



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Development
with Large
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型的生成式
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Tailoring
LLMs for
Specialized
Applications



Certificate of Completion

This certificate is awarded to

Min-Yuh Day

for successfully completing

Building RAG Agents with LLMs

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Greg A. Estes", written over a horizontal line.

Greg Estes

Vice President, NVIDIA

Issue Date: : December 8, 2024

Certification ID: ed-qOCIMQaatzU8SNUNxgw |

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Transformers

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04:00

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03:00

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Building RAG Agents with
LLMs

Free
08:00

Self-paced

Augment your LLM Using
Retrieval Augmented
Generation

Free
01:00

NVIDIA Deep Learning Institute (DLI)

Building RAG Agents with LLMs

Self-paced Course

Building RAG Agents with LLMs

Agents powered by large language models (LLMs) have shown great retrieval capability for using tools, looking at documents, and plan their approaches. This course will show you how to deploy an agent system in practice with the flexibility to scale up your system to meet the demands of users and customers.

[About Course](#)[Objectives](#)[Topics Covered](#)[Course Outline](#)[Stay Informed](#)[Contact Us](#)[Continue Learning](#)

About this Course

This course is free for a limited time.

The evolution and adoption of large language models (LLMs) have been nothing short of revolutionary, with retrieval-based systems at the forefront of this technological leap. These models are not just tools for automation; they are partners in enhancing productivity, capable of holding informed conversations by interacting with a vast array of tools and documents. This course is designed for those eager to explore the potential of these systems, focusing on practical deployment and the efficient implementation required to manage the considerable demands of both users and deep learning models. As we delve into the intricacies of LLMs, participants will gain insights into advanced orchestration techniques that include internal reasoning, dialog management, and effective tooling strategies.

Course Details

Duration: 08:00

Price: Free

Level: Technical - Intermediate

Subject: Generative AI/LLM

Language: English

Course Prerequisites:

Introductory deep learning knowledge, with comfort

https://learn.nvidia.com/courses/course-detail?course_id=course-v1:DLI+S-FX-15+V1

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Course Progress Bookmarks Updates

Building RAG Agents with LLMs Introduction Introduction

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Introduction

Environment and LLMs

LangChain

Documents and Embeddings

Retrieval-Augmented
Generation

Next Steps

Feedback

Previous

Next



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Course

Progress

Bookmarks

Updates

Building RAG Agents with LLMs

Introduction

Introduction

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Building RAG Agents with LLMs

Course Progress Bookmarks Updates

Building RAG Agents with LLMs Environment and LLMs Environment [0, 1, 2]

Building RAG Agents with LLMs

Introduction

Environment and LLMs

Environment [0, 1, 2]

Part 1: Course Environment

Part 2: LLM Services

LangChain

Environment [3, 4]

Part 3: LangChain

Part 4: Running States

Documents and Embeddings

Environment [5, 6]

Previous

Next

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Welcome to **Building RAG Agents with LLMs**. In this first section, we will get introduced to the overall course environment, LLM services, and recommended workflows!

This tab contains the course environment for this section, which will contain the notebooks for the next two videos! Please click through the videos in the remaining tabs to watch the material and work through the exercises!

Please click the "Start" button to start up your own private server for hands-on coding practice. It will take a few minutes to start up, so go ahead and click it now and then proceed to the next video! After a few minutes when the server has loaded, click "Launch" to access the code labs.



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Course

Progress

Bookmarks

Updates

Building RAG Agents with LLMs

Environment and LLMs

Environment [0, 1, 2]

Building RAG Agents with LLMs

Introduction

Introduction

Course Slides

Environment and LLMs

Environment [0, 1, 2]

Part 1: Course Environment

Part 2: LLM Services

LangChain

Environment [3, 4]

Part 3: LangChain

Previous

Next

welcome to **Building RAG Agents with LLMs**. In this first section, we will get introduced to the overall course environment, LLM services, and recommended workflows!

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This Lab 0 : 01 : 06 / 2 : 00 : 00

Course 13 : 45 : 51 / 32 : 00 : 00



LAUNCH



STOP TASK

Building RAG Agents with LLMs

← → ↻ ⚠ Not Secure 54.211.119.108/lab/lab ☆ 📁 🔍 ⋮

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name 🔍

/

Name	Last Modified
chatbot	yesterday
composer	yesterday
docker_router	yesterday
frontend	yesterday
imgs	yesterday
llm_client	yesterday
slides	yesterday
00_jupyterlab.ipynb	yesterday
01_microservices.ipynb	yesterday
02_llms.ipynb	yesterday
99_table_of_contents.ipynb	yesterday

Launcher

Notebook

Python 3 (ipykernel)

Console

Python 3 (ipykernel)

Other

Terminal Text File Markdown File Python File Show Contextual Help

Simple 0 \$ 0 ⚙ Launcher 1 🔔

Building RAG Agents with LLMs

The screenshot displays the JupyterLab web interface in a browser window. The address bar shows the URL `54.211.119.108/lab/lab/tree/00_jupyterlab.ipynb`. The interface is divided into three main sections:

- File Browser (Left Sidebar):** A sidebar with a search bar and a table of files and folders. The table has columns for 'Name' and 'Last Modified'. The files listed are:

Name	Last Modified
chatbot	yesterday
composer	yesterday
docker_router	yesterday
frontend	yesterday
imgs	yesterday
llm_client	yesterday
slides	yesterday
00_jupyterlab.ipynb	yesterday
01_microservices.ipynb	yesterday
02_llms.ipynb	yesterday
99_table_of_contents.ipynb	yesterday
- Launcher (Top Tab):** The active tab, showing a large logo for the NVIDIA Deep Learning Institute.
- Notebook Content (Main Area):** The content of the '00_jupyterlab.ipynb' notebook, which includes a title and a paragraph of text.

Notebook 0: JupyterLab

We use [JupyterLab](#) to manage our environment for this hands-on lab. The [JupyterLab Interface](#) is a dashboard that provides access to interactive iPython notebooks, as well as the folder structure of our environment and a terminal window into the Ubuntu operating system. The view includes a **menu bar** at the top, a **file browser** in the **left sidebar**, and a **main work area** initially open to the "Launcher" page.

A green arrow points to the 'Menu bar' at the bottom of the interface.

Building RAG Agents with LLMs

Environment and LLMs

Environment [0, 1, 2]

Part 1: Course Environment

Part 2: LLM Services

LangChain

Environment [3, 4]

Part 3: LangChain

Part 4: Running States

Documents and Embeddings

Retrieval-Augmented
Generation

Next Steps

Feedback



This Lab 0 : 10 : 32 / 2 : 00 : 00



Course 13 : 55 : 17 / 32 : 00 : 00

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STOP TASK



Stopping Task

Click confirm to stop this task.

Confirm

Cancel

Building RAG Agents with LLMs

Building RAG Agents with LLMs

Introduction

Environment and LLMs

LangChain

Documents and Embeddings

Environment [5, 6]

Part 5: Documents

Part 6: Embeddings

Retrieval-Augmented Generation

Environment [7, 8, Assessment]

Part 7: Vector Stores

Part 8: Evaluation

Next Steps

Previous

Next

Bookmark this page

In this section, we will combine all of our prior efforts to integrate and evaluate retrieval-augmented generation pipelines! Along the way, you will also get the opportunity to work through the assessment, which will involve Gradio, LangServe, FAISS, RAG, and Evaluation! **Good Luck!**

Please click the "Start" button to start up your own private server for hands-on coding practice. It will take a few minutes to start up, so go ahead and click it now and then proceed to the next video! After a few minutes when the server has loaded, click "Launch" to access the code labs.



This Lab 0 : 15 : 39 / 4 : 00 : 00

Course 14 : 12 : 18 / 32 : 00 : 00



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STOP TASK



ASSESS TASK

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Course [Progress](#) [Bookmarks](#) [Updates](#)

[Fundamentals of Deep Learning](#) [Start Here](#) [Launch the Course](#)

Fundamentals of Deep Learning

[Start Here](#)

[Launch the Course](#)

[Next Steps](#)

[Feedback](#)

[Previous](#)

[Next](#)

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Course Progress Bookmarks Updates

Building RAG Agents with LLMs Environment and LLMs Environment [0, 1, 2]

Building RAG Agents with LLMs

Course Slides

Course Slides

Environment and LLMs

Environment [0, 1, 2]

LangChain

Documents and Embeddings

Retrieval-Augmented
Generation

Next Steps

Previous

Next

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 - Build confidence to take on your own project with a modern deep learning framework

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About this Course

Businesses worldwide are using artificial intelligence (AI) to solve their greatest challenges. Healthcare professionals use AI to enable more accurate, faster diagnoses in patients. Retail businesses use it to offer personalized customer shopping experiences. Automakers use it to make personal vehicles, shared mobility, and delivery services safer and more efficient. Deep learning is a powerful AI approach that uses multi-layered artificial neural networks to deliver state-of-the-art accuracy in tasks such as object detection, speech recognition, and language translation. Using deep learning, computers can learn and recognize patterns from data that are considered too complex or subtle for expert-written software.

Course Details

Duration: 08:00

Price: \$90

Level: Introductory

Subject: Deep Learning

Language: English

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Getting Started with Deep Learning Start Here 1: An Introduction to Deep Learning

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1: An Introduction to Deep Learning

2: The Theory Behind Neural Networks

3: Convolutional Neural Networks

4: Data Augmentation and Deployment

5: Pre-trained Models

6: Natural Language Processing

7: Wrap-up and Assessment

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Theory



Fundamentals of Deep Learning

Part 1: An Introduction to Deep Learning



Previous

Next

Studying AI could be pretty challenging, but it's also very rewarding.

Not only can

we learn about how robots think, but we can also pick up the few tricks to help humans be more efficient learners too.

That's what this first lecture is going to be about.

Excited. Me too. Let's get going.

OK so I have my computer down here and the cameras up there and we're going to go over some technical things before we jump into the theory. So below this video you should hopefully see something like... this, that has the start button up in the top right. So go ahead and click it and that's going to wake up our GPU and when we do that, we can also see a copy of the slides

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1: An Introduction to Deep Learning

2: The Theory Behind Neural Networks

3: Convolutional Neural Networks

4: Data Augmentation and Deployment

5: Pre-trained Models

6: Natural Language Processing

7: Wrap-up and Assessment

Previous

Next



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Getting Started with Deep Learning

Start Here

1: An Introduction to Deep Learning

2: The Theory Behind Neural Networks

3: Convolutional Neural Networks

4: Data Augmentation and Deployment

5: Pre-trained Models

6: Natural Language Processing

7: Wrap-up and Assessment

Next Steps

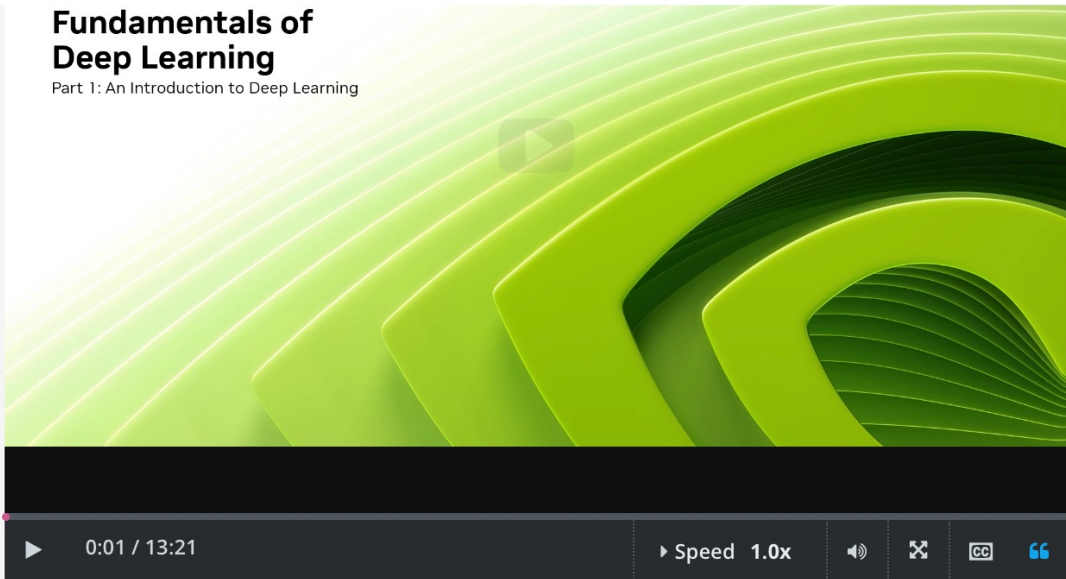
Feedback

Previous

Next

Fundamentals of Deep Learning

Part 1: An Introduction to Deep Learning



Studying AI could be pretty challenging, but it's also very rewarding.

Not only can

we learn about how robots think, but we can also pick up the few tricks to help humans be more efficient learners too.

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Excited. Me too. Let's get going.

OK so I have my computer down here and the cameras up there and we're going to go over some technical things before we jump into the theory. So below this video you should hopefully see something like... this, that has the start button up in the top right. So go ahead and click it and that's going to wake up our GPU and when we do that, we can also see a copy of the slides that we'll be going over.

And what's really cool about this is down here



This 0 : 02 : / 1 : 30 :
Lab 24 : 00
Course 3 : 35 : / 24 : 00 :
51 : 00



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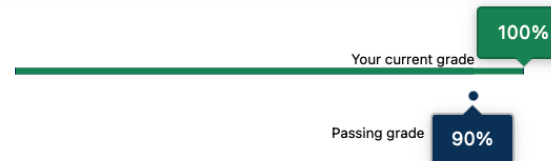


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Assignment type	Weight	Grade	Weighted grade
Lab	100%	100%	100%
Your current weighted grade summary			100%

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Pick up where you left off

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Agenda

Section Title	Estimated Time to Complete
1 An Introduction to Deep Learning	1.5 Hours
2 The Theory Behind Neural Networks	1.5 Hours
3 Convolutional Neural Networks	1.5 Hours
4 Data Augmentation and Deployment	1.5 Hours
5 Pre-trained Models	1.5 Hours
6 Recurrent Neural Networks	1.5 Hours
7 Wrap-up and Assessment	2 Hours

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Section	Title	Estimated Time to Complete
1	An Introduction to Deep Learning	1.5 Hours
2	The Theory Behind Neural Networks	1.5 Hours
3	Convolutional Neural Networks	1.5 Hours
4	Data Augmentation and Deployment	1.5 Hours
5	Pre-trained Models	1.5 Hours
6	Recurrent Neural Networks	1.5 Hours
7	Wrap-up and Assessment	2 Hours

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Course [Progress](#) [Bookmarks](#) [Updates](#)

[Fundamentals of Deep Learning](#) [Start Here](#) [Launch the Course](#)

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Launch the Course

Next Steps

Feedback

Previous

Next

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Course [Progress](#) [Bookmarks](#) [Updates](#)

[Fundamentals of Deep Learning](#) [Start Here](#) [Launch the Course](#)

Fundamentals of Deep Learning

[Start Here](#)

[Launch the Course](#)

[Next Steps](#)

[Feedback](#)

[Previous](#)

[Next](#)

 [Bookmark this page](#)



This 0 : 01 : / 9 : 00 :
Lab 51 00
Course 5 : 58 : / 75 : 00 :
53 00



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- data
- images
- 00_jupyterlab.ipynb
- 01_mnist.ipynb
- 02_asl.ipynb
- 03_asl_cnn.ipynb
- 04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb
- 04b_asl_predictions.ipynb
- 05a_doggy_door.ipynb
- 05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb
- 06_nlp.ipynb
- 07_assessment.ipynb
- utils.py

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

The screenshot displays the JupyterLab environment. On the left is a file browser sidebar showing a directory structure with folders 'data' and 'images', and a list of Jupyter notebooks including '00_jupyterlab.ipynb' through '07_assessment.ipynb', along with 'utils.py'. The main work area contains a document titled 'JupyterLab' with introductory text. A smaller inset window shows the 'Launcher' page with icons for Notebook, Console, and Terminal. Green arrows and labels identify the 'Menu bar' at the top of the inset, the 'Left sidebar' on the left, the 'Terminal Icon' in the 'Other' section, and the 'Main work area'.

JupyterLab

For this hands-on lab, we use [JupyterLab](#) to manage our environment. The [JupyterLab Interface](#) is a dashboard that provides access to interactive `iPython` notebooks, as well as the folder structure of our environment and a terminal window into the Ubuntu operating system. The first view you'll see includes a **menu bar** at the top, a **file browser** in the **left sidebar**, and a **main work area** that is initially open to the "Launcher" page.

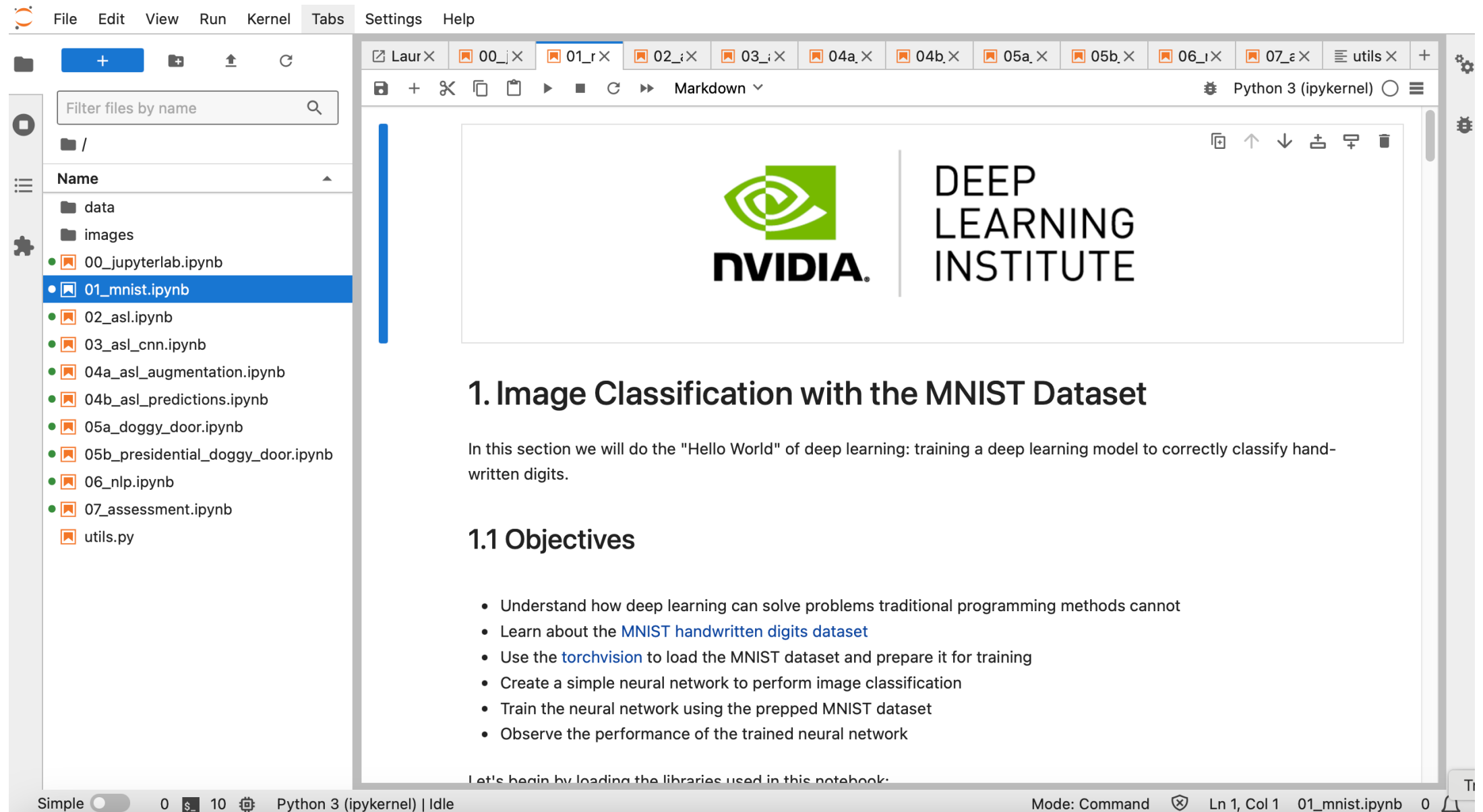
Menu bar

Left sidebar

Terminal Icon

Main work area

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning



The screenshot displays the NVIDIA Deep Learning Institute (DLI) JupyterLab environment. On the left, a file explorer sidebar shows a directory structure with folders 'data' and 'images', and a list of Jupyter Notebook files including '00_jupyterlab.ipynb', '01_mnist.ipynb' (selected), '02_asl.ipynb', '03_asl_cnn.ipynb', '04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb', '04b_asl_predictions.ipynb', '05a_doggy_door.ipynb', '05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb', '06_nlp.ipynb', '07_assessment.ipynb', and 'utils.py'. The main workspace on the right shows the '01_mnist.ipynb' notebook. The notebook's header features the NVIDIA logo and the text 'DEEP LEARNING INSTITUTE'. The first section of the notebook is titled '1. Image Classification with the MNIST Dataset'. Below this title, a paragraph states: 'In this section we will do the "Hello World" of deep learning: training a deep learning model to correctly classify hand-written digits.' The next section is '1.1 Objectives', which contains a bulleted list of goals: understanding deep learning's capabilities, learning about the MNIST dataset, using torchvision to load and prepare the dataset, creating a simple neural network, training the network, and observing its performance. The notebook interface includes a top menu bar (File, Edit, View, Run, Kernel, Tabs, Settings, Help), a toolbar with various icons, and a bottom status bar showing 'Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle', 'Mode: Command', and 'Ln 1, Col 1 01_mnist.ipynb 0'.

1. Image Classification with the MNIST Dataset

In this section we will do the "Hello World" of deep learning: training a deep learning model to correctly classify hand-written digits.

1.1 Objectives

- Understand how deep learning can solve problems traditional programming methods cannot
- Learn about the [MNIST handwritten digits dataset](#)
- Use the [torchvision](#) to load the MNIST dataset and prepare it for training
- Create a simple neural network to perform image classification
- Train the neural network using the prepped MNIST dataset
- Observe the performance of the trained neural network

Let's begin by loading the libraries used in this notebook:

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name

- data
- images
- 00_jupyterlab.ipynb
- 01_mnist.ipynb
- 02_asl.ipynb**
- 03_asl_cnn.ipynb
- 04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb
- 04b_asl_predictions.ipynb
- 05a_doggy_door.ipynb
- 05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb
- 06_nlp.ipynb
- 07_assessment.ipynb
- utils.py

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Python 3 (ipykernel)

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2. Image Classification of an American Sign Language Dataset

In this section, we will perform the data preparation, model creation, and model training steps we observed in the last section using a different dataset: images of hands making letters in [American Sign Language](#).

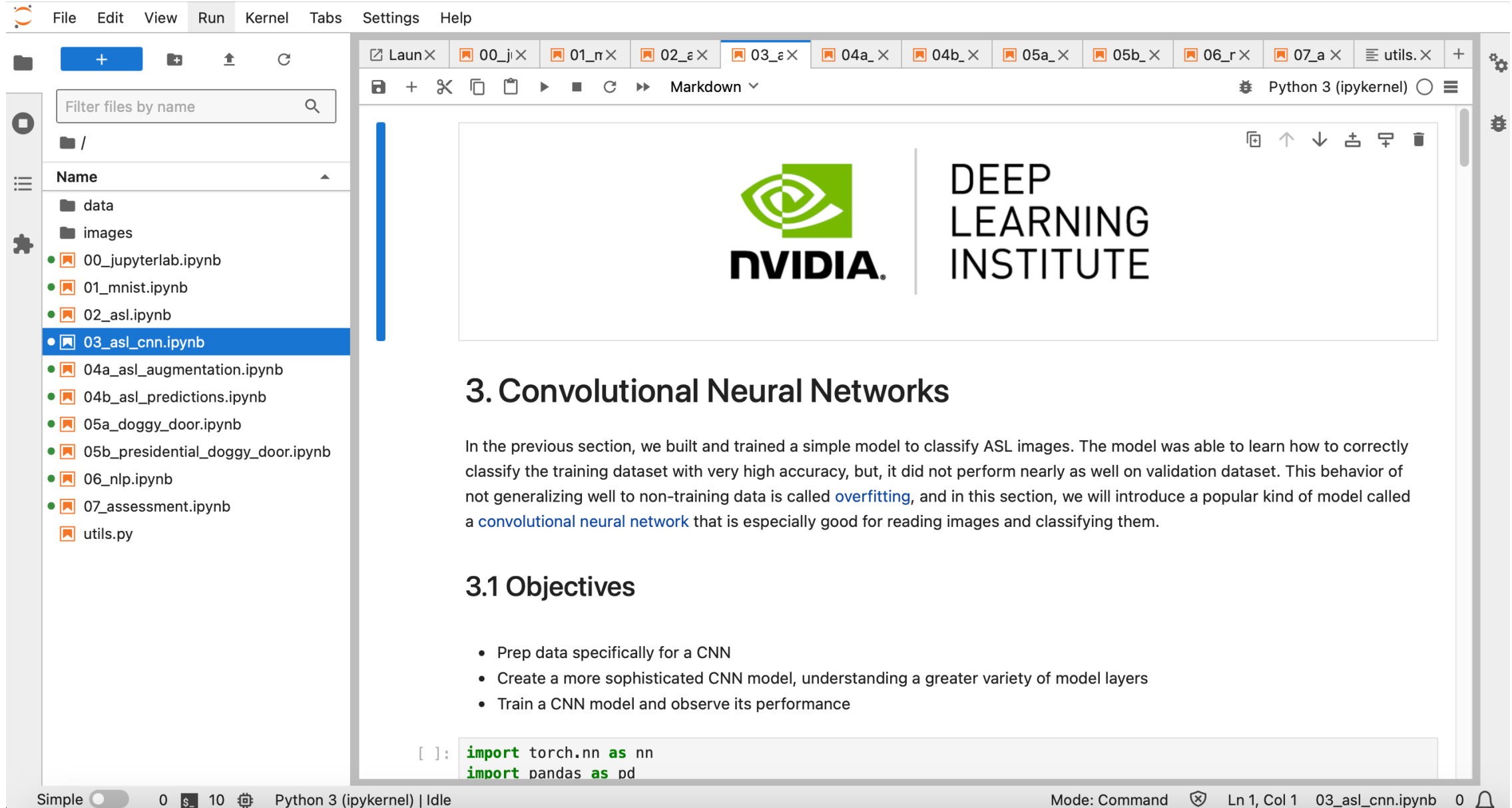
2.1 Objectives

- Prepare image data for training
- Create and compile a simple model for image classification
- Train an image classification model and observe the results

```
[ ]: import torch.nn as nn
import pandas as pd
import torch
from torch.optim import Adam
```

Simple 0 10 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 02_asl.ipynb 0

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning



File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name

- data
- images
- 00_jupyterlab.ipynb
- 01_mnist.ipynb
- 02_asl.ipynb
- 03_asl_cnn.ipynb**
- 04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb
- 04b_asl_predictions.ipynb
- 05a_doggy_door.ipynb
- 05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb
- 06_nlp.ipynb
- 07_assessment.ipynb
- utils.py

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Python 3 (ipykernel)

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3. Convolutional Neural Networks

In the previous section, we built and trained a simple model to classify ASL images. The model was able to learn how to correctly classify the training dataset with very high accuracy, but, it did not perform nearly as well on validation dataset. This behavior of not generalizing well to non-training data is called **overfitting**, and in this section, we will introduce a popular kind of model called a **convolutional neural network** that is especially good for reading images and classifying them.

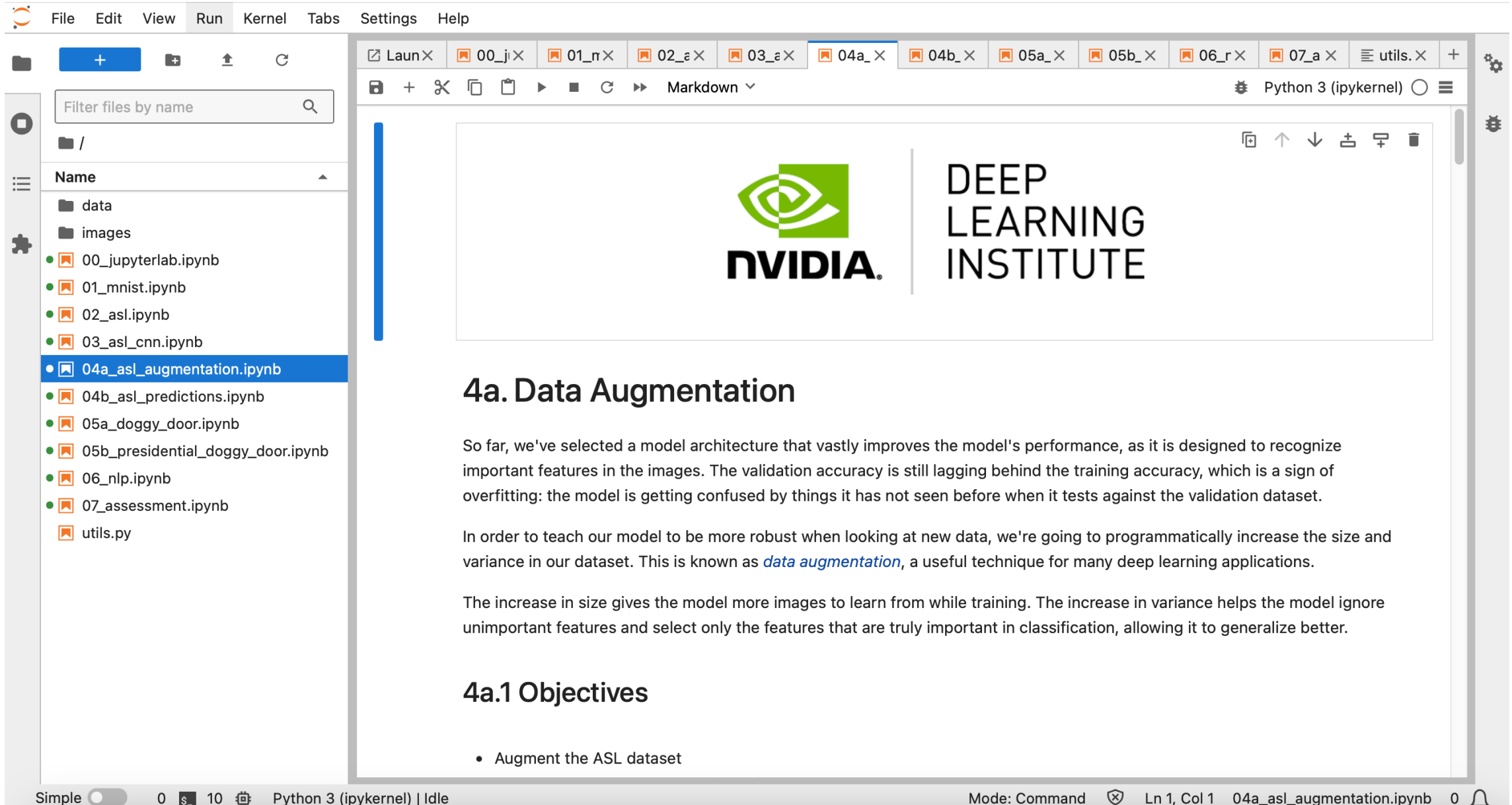
3.1 Objectives

- Prep data specifically for a CNN
- Create a more sophisticated CNN model, understanding a greater variety of model layers
- Train a CNN model and observe its performance

```
[ ]: import torch.nn as nn
import pandas as pd
```

Simple 0 10 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 03_asl_cnn.ipynb 0

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning



File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name

- data
- images
- 00_jupyterlab.ipynb
- 01_mnist.ipynb
- 02_asl.ipynb
- 03_asl_cnn.ipynb
- 04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb**
- 04b_asl_predictions.ipynb
- 05a_doggy_door.ipynb
- 05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb
- 06_nlp.ipynb
- 07_assessment.ipynb
- utils.py

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Python 3 (ipykernel)

4a. Data Augmentation

So far, we've selected a model architecture that vastly improves the model's performance, as it is designed to recognize important features in the images. The validation accuracy is still lagging behind the training accuracy, which is a sign of overfitting: the model is getting confused by things it has not seen before when it tests against the validation dataset.

In order to teach our model to be more robust when looking at new data, we're going to programmatically increase the size and variance in our dataset. This is known as *data augmentation*, a useful technique for many deep learning applications.

The increase in size gives the model more images to learn from while training. The increase in variance helps the model ignore unimportant features and select only the features that are truly important in classification, allowing it to generalize better.

4a.1 Objectives

- Augment the ASL dataset

Simple 0 \$ 10 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb 0

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name

- data
- images
- 00_jupyterlab.ipynb
- 01_mnist.ipynb
- 02_asl.ipynb
- 03_asl_cnn.ipynb
- 04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb
- 04b_asl_predictions.ipynb**
- 05a_doggy_door.ipynb
- 05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb
- 06_nlp.ipynb
- 07_assessment.ipynb
- utils.py

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Python 3 (ipykernel)

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4b. Deploying Your Model

Now that we have a well trained model, it's time to use it. In this exercise, we'll expose new images to our model and detect the correct letters of the sign language alphabet. Let's get started!

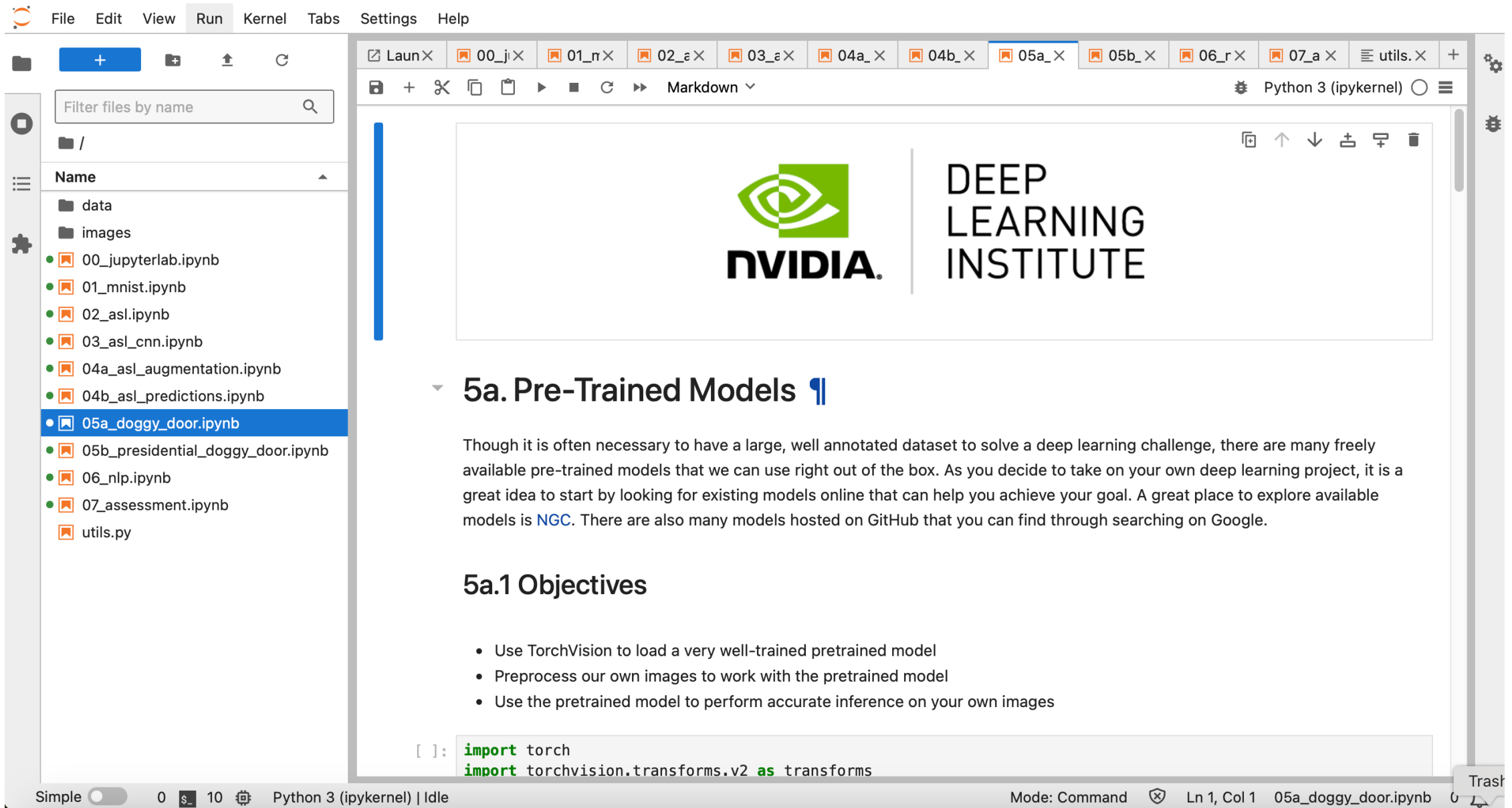
4b.1 Objectives

- Load an already-trained model from disk
- Reformat images for a model trained on images of a different format
- Perform inference with new images, never seen by the trained model and evaluate its performance

```
[ ]: import pandas as pd
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
from torch.optim import Adam
```

Simple 0 \$ 10 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 04b_asl_predictions.ipynb 0

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning



File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name

- data
- images
- 00_jupyterlab.ipynb
- 01_mnist.ipynb
- 02_asl.ipynb
- 03_asl_cnn.ipynb
- 04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb
- 04b_asl_predictions.ipynb
- 05a_doggy_door.ipynb**
- 05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb
- 06_nlp.ipynb
- 07_assessment.ipynb
- utils.py

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Python 3 (ipykernel)

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5a. Pre-Trained Models ¶

Though it is often necessary to have a large, well annotated dataset to solve a deep learning challenge, there are many freely available pre-trained models that we can use right out of the box. As you decide to take on your own deep learning project, it is a great idea to start by looking for existing models online that can help you achieve your goal. A great place to explore available models is [NGC](#). There are also many models hosted on GitHub that you can find through searching on Google.

5a.1 Objectives

- Use TorchVision to load a very well-trained pretrained model
- Preprocess our own images to work with the pretrained model
- Use the pretrained model to perform accurate inference on your own images

```
[ ]: import torch
import torchvision.transforms.v2 as transforms
```

Simple 0 \$ 10 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 05a_doggy_door.ipynb

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name

- data
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- 00_jupyterlab.ipynb
- 01_mnist.ipynb
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- 03_asl_cnn.ipynb
- 04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb
- 04b_asl_predictions.ipynb
- 05a_doggy_door.ipynb
- 05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb**
- 06_nlp.ipynb
- 07_assessment.ipynb
- utils.py

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Python 3 (ipykernel)

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5b. Transfer Learning

So far, we have trained accurate models on large datasets, and also downloaded a pre-trained model that we used with no training necessary. But what if we cannot find a pre-trained model that does exactly what you need, and what if we do not have a sufficiently large dataset to train a model from scratch? In this case, there is a very helpful technique we can use called [transfer learning](#).

With transfer learning, we take a pre-trained model and retrain it on a task that has some overlap with the original training task. A good analogy for this is an artist who is skilled in one medium, such as painting, who wants to learn to practice in another medium, such as charcoal drawing. We can imagine that the skills they learned while painting would be very valuable in learning how to draw with charcoal.

As an example in deep learning, say we have a pre-trained model that is very good at recognizing different types of cars, and we want to train a model to recognize types of motorcycles. A lot of the learnings of the car model would likely be very useful, for instance the ability to recognize headlights and wheels.

Transfer learning is especially powerful when we do not have a large and varied dataset. In this case, a model trained from

Simple 0 \$ 10 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb 0

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name

- data
- images
- 00_jupyterlab.ipynb
- 01_mnist.ipynb
- 02_asl.ipynb
- 03_asl_cnn.ipynb
- 04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb
- 04b_asl_predictions.ipynb
- 05a_doggy_door.ipynb
- 05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb
- 06_nlp.ipynb**
- 07_assessment.ipynb
- utils.py

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Markdown Python 3 (ipykernel)

6. Natural Language Processing

In this tutorial, we'll take a detour away from stand-alone pieces of data such as still images, to data that is dependent on other data items in a sequence. For our example, we'll use text sentences. Language is naturally composed of sequence data, in the form of characters in words, and words in sentences. Other examples of sequence data include stock prices and weather data over time. Videos, while containing still images, are also sequences. Elements in the data have a relationship with what comes before and what comes after, and this fact requires a different approach.

6.1 Objectives

- Use a tokenizer to prepare text for a neural network
- See how embeddings are used to identify numerical features for text data

6.2 BERT

Simple 0 \$ 10 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 06_nlp.ipynb Trash

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

The screenshot displays the NVIDIA Deep Learning Institute JupyterLab environment. On the left, a file browser shows a directory structure with folders 'data' and 'images', and a list of Jupyter Notebook files. The file '07_assessment.ipynb' is selected and highlighted in blue. The main workspace shows the notebook's content, which includes the NVIDIA logo and the text 'DEEP LEARNING INSTITUTE'. Below this, the section '7. Assessment' is displayed, followed by a paragraph of introductory text and a code cell containing Python imports for PyTorch and torchvision.

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name

- data
- images
- 00_jupyterlab.ipynb
- 01_mnist.ipynb
- 02_asl.ipynb
- 03_asl_cnn.ipynb
- 04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb
- 04b_asl_predictions.ipynb
- 05a_doggy_door.ipynb
- 05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb
- 06_nlp.ipynb
- 07_assessment.ipynb**
- utils.py

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Python 3 (ipykernel)

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7. Assessment

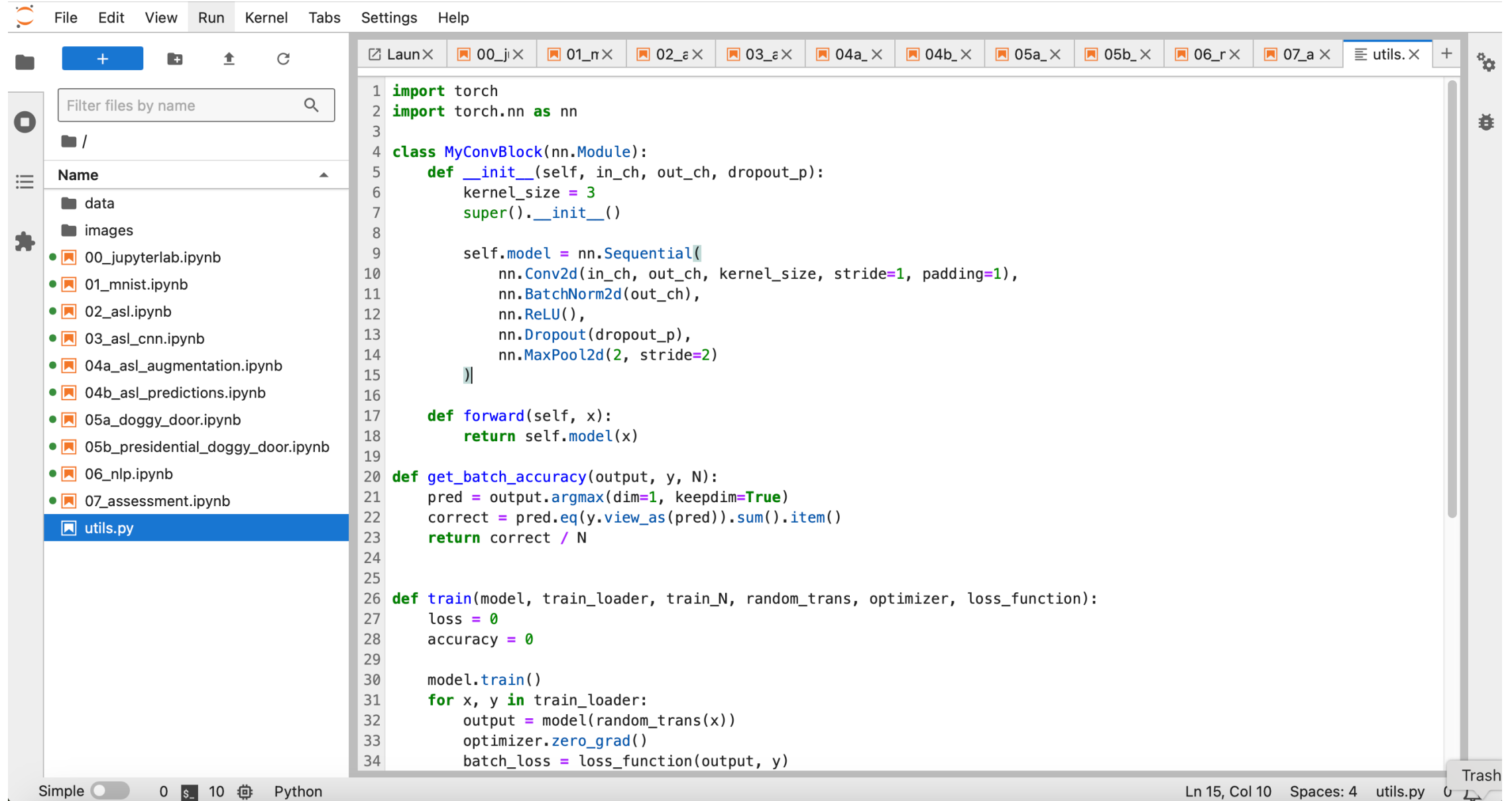
Congratulations on going through today's course! Hopefully, you've learned some valuable skills along the way and had fun doing it. Now it's time to put those skills to the test. In this assessment, you will train a new model that is able to recognize fresh and rotten fruit. You will need to get the model to a validation accuracy of 92% in order to pass the assessment, though we challenge you to do even better if you can. You will have the use the skills that you learned in the previous exercises. Specifically, we suggest using some combination of transfer learning, data augmentation, and fine tuning. Once you have trained the model to be at least 92% accurate on the validation dataset, save your model, and then assess its accuracy. Let's get started!

```
[ ]: import torch
import torch.nn as nn
from torch.optim import Adam
from torch.utils.data import Dataset, DataLoader
import torchvision.transforms.v2 as transforms
import torchvision.io as tv_io

import glob
```

Simple 0 \$ 10 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 07_assessment.ipynb 0

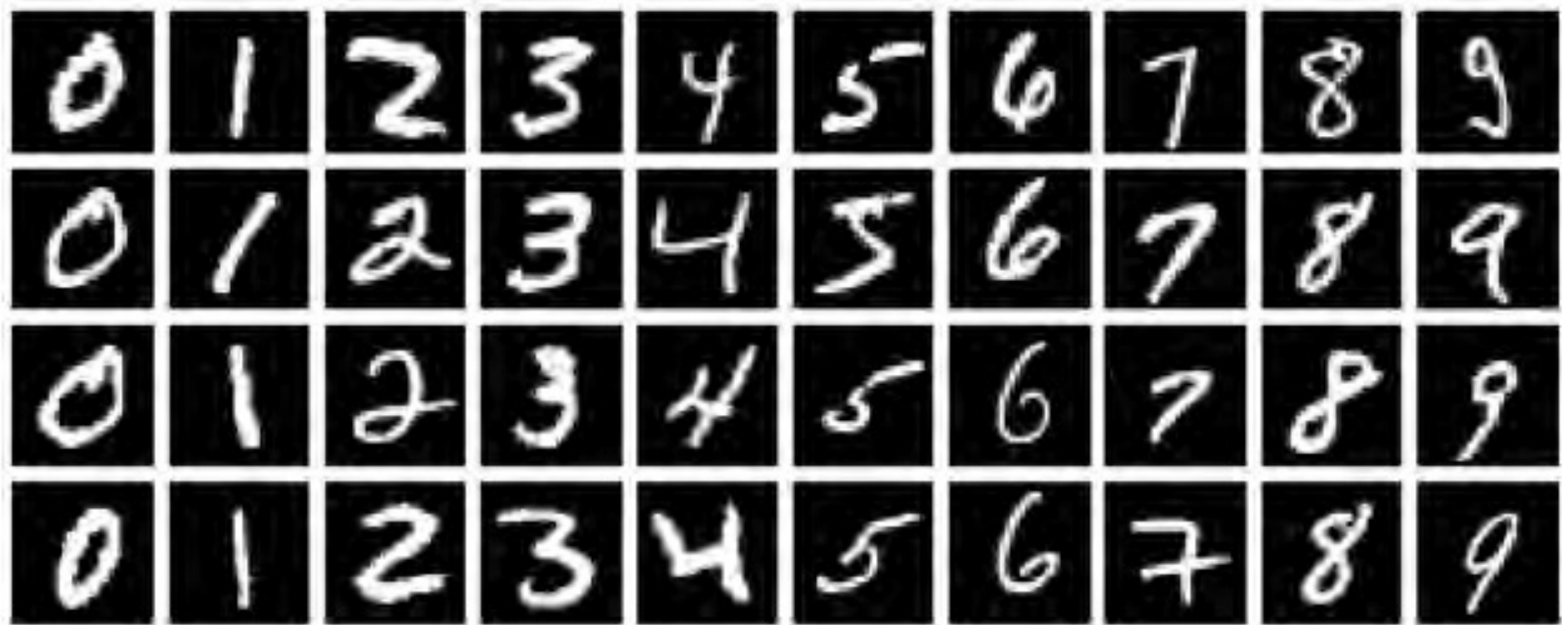
NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning



```
1 import torch
2 import torch.nn as nn
3
4 class MyConvBlock(nn.Module):
5     def __init__(self, in_ch, out_ch, dropout_p):
6         kernel_size = 3
7         super().__init__()
8
9         self.model = nn.Sequential(
10             nn.Conv2d(in_ch, out_ch, kernel_size, stride=1, padding=1),
11             nn.BatchNorm2d(out_ch),
12             nn.ReLU(),
13             nn.Dropout(dropout_p),
14             nn.MaxPool2d(2, stride=2)
15         )
16
17     def forward(self, x):
18         return self.model(x)
19
20 def get_batch_accuracy(output, y, N):
21     pred = output.argmax(dim=1, keepdim=True)
22     correct = pred.eq(y.view_as(pred)).sum().item()
23     return correct / N
24
25
26 def train(model, train_loader, train_N, random_trans, optimizer, loss_function):
27     loss = 0
28     accuracy = 0
29
30     model.train()
31     for x, y in train_loader:
32         output = model(random_trans(x))
33         optimizer.zero_grad()
34         batch_loss = loss_function(output, y)
```

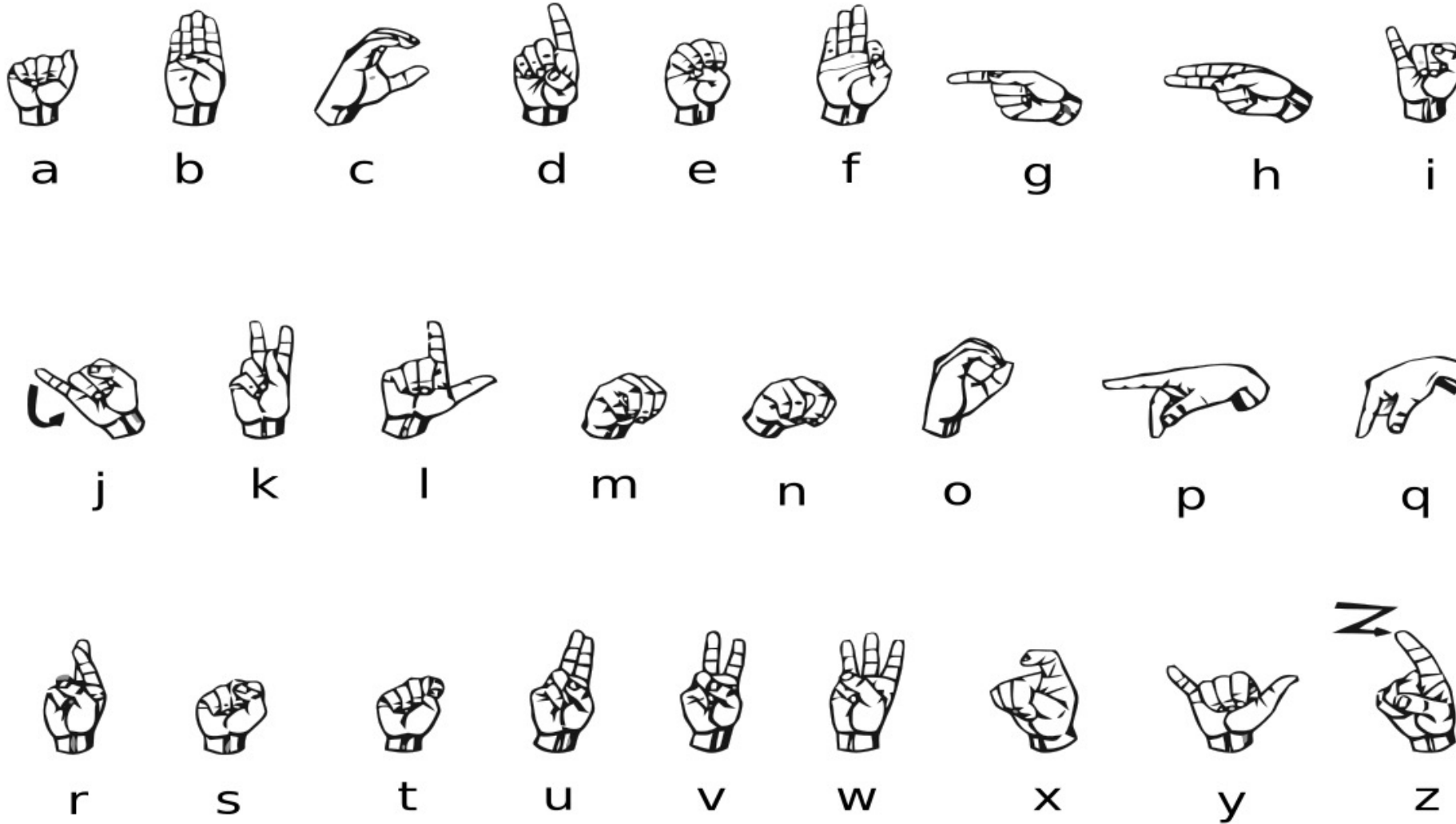
NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

MNIST Handwritten Digits



NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

American Sign Language (ASL) Alphabet



NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

Fruits fresh and rotten for classification



Kaggle Datasets: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/sriramr/fruits-fresh-and-rotten-for-classification>

Source: NVIDIA DLI (2025), Getting Started with Deep Learning, https://learn.nvidia.com/courses/course-detail?course_id=course-v1:DLI+S-FX-01+V1



Fundamentals of Deep Learning

Part 1: An Introduction to Deep Learning

Fundamentals of Deep Learning

Agenda

- **Part 1: An Introduction to Deep Learning**
- **Part 2: How a Neural Network Trains**
- **Part 3: Convolutional Neural Networks**
- **Part 4: Data Augmentation and Deployment**
- **Part 5: Pre-Trained Models**
- **Part 6: Advanced Architectures**

The Goals of This Course



Get you up and on your feet quickly



Build a foundation to tackle a deep learning project right away



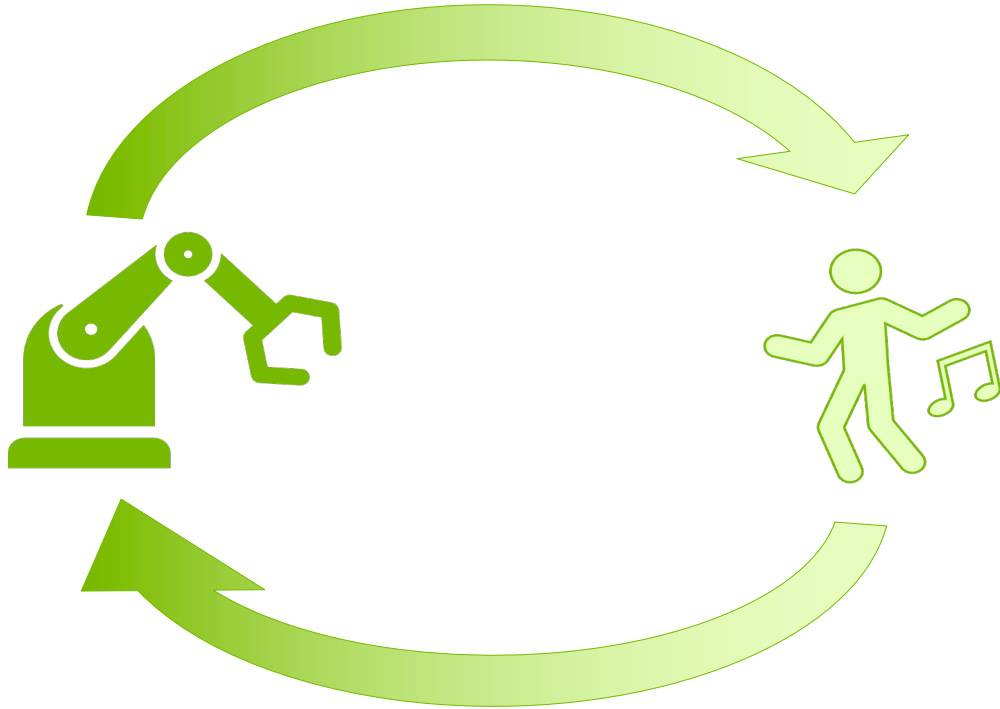
We won't cover the whole field, but we'll get a great head start



Foundation from which to read articles, follow tutorials, take further classes

Human Vs Machine Learning

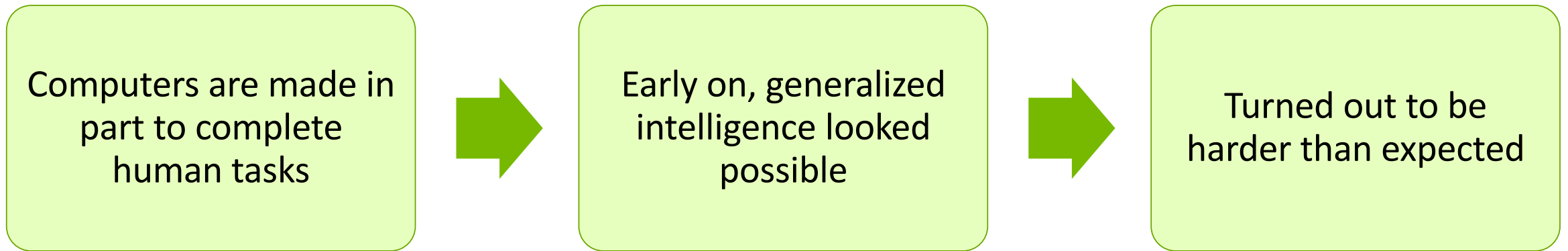
Relaxed Alertness



Human	Machine
Rest and Digest	Training
Fight-or-flight	Prediction

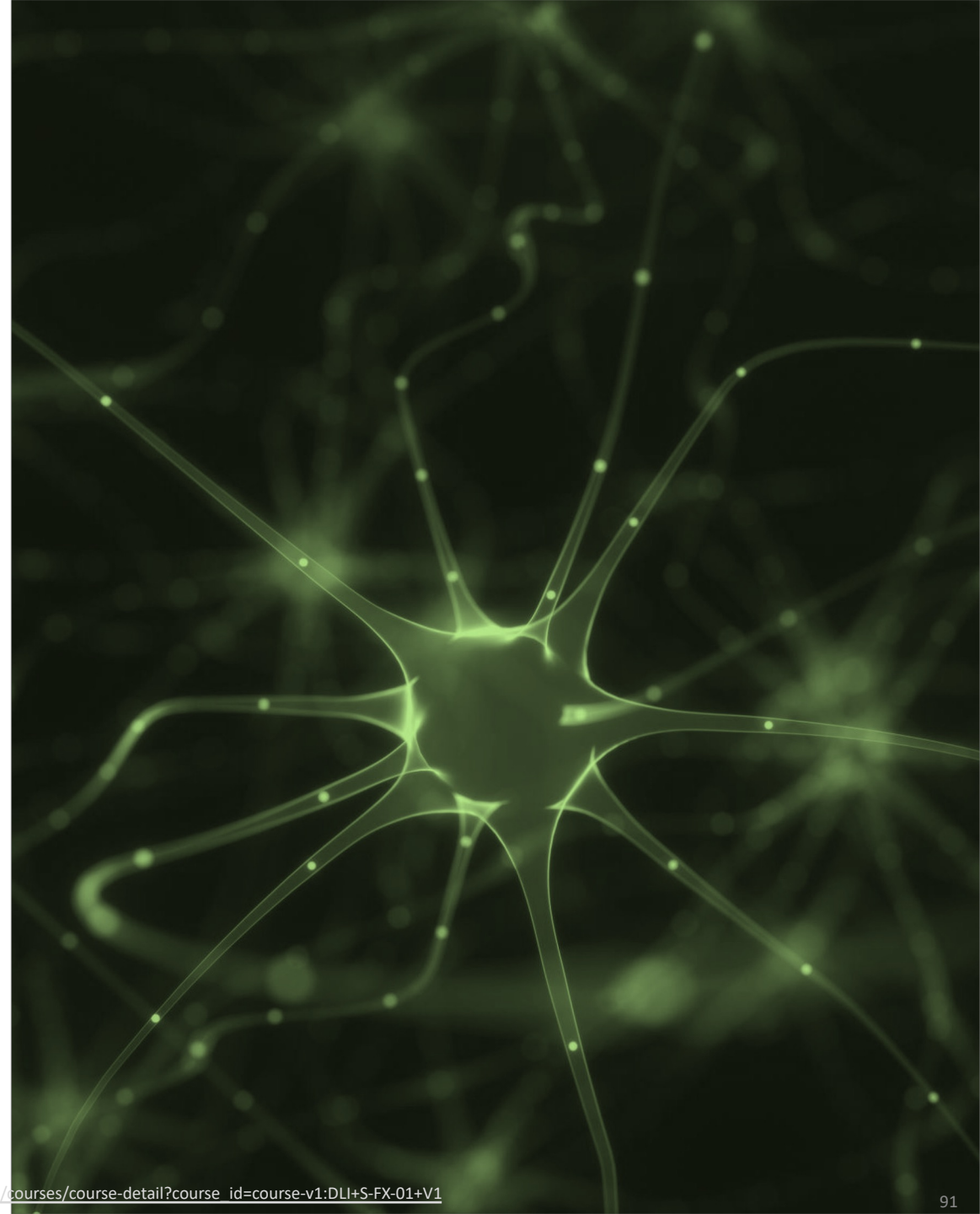
History of AI

Beginning of Artificial Intelligence



Early Neural Networks

- Inspired by biology
- Created in the 1950's
- Outclassed by Von Neumann Architecture



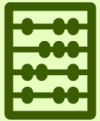
Expert Systems



Highly complex



Programmed by hundreds of engineers



Rigorous programming of many rules

Expert Systems - Limitations

What are these three images?





How Do Children Learn?

- Expose them to lots of data
- Give them the “correct answer”
- They will pick up the important patterns on their own

The Deep Learning Revolution

Data

- Networks need a lot of information to learn from
- The digital era and the internet has supplied that data



Computing Power

Need a way for our artificial “brain” to observe lots of data within a practical amount of time.

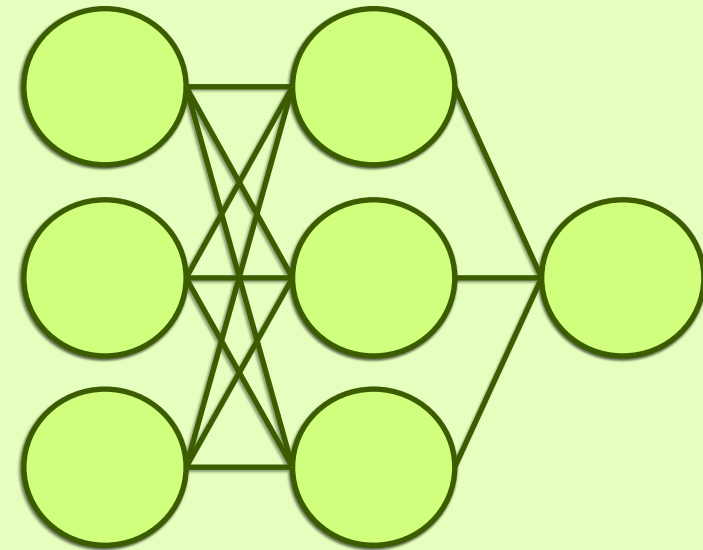


The Importance of the GPU

A Rendered Image



A Neural Network



What is Deep Learning?

“

Deep learning flips traditional
programming on its head

”

Traditional Programming

Building a Classifier

1

Define a set of rules for classification

2

Program those rules into the computer

3

Feed it examples, and the program uses the rules to classify

Machine Learning

Building a Classifier

1

Show model the examples with the answer of how to classify

2

Model takes guesses, we tell it if it's right or not

3

Model learns to correctly categorize as it's training. The system learns the rules on its own

This is a Fundamental Shift

When to Choose Deep Learning

Classic Programming

If rules are clear and straightforward,
often better to program it

Deep Learning

If rules are nuanced, complex, difficult
to discern, use deep learning

Deep Learning Compared to Other AI

Depth and complexity of networks

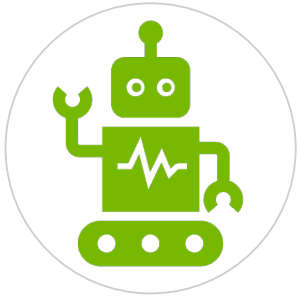
Up to billions of parameters (and growing)

Many layers in a model

Important for learning complex rules

How Deep Learning is Transforming the World

Computer Vision



ROBOTICS AND
MANUFACTURING



OBJECT DETECTION



SELF-DRIVING CARS

Natural Language Processing



REAL-TIME
TRANSLATION



VOICE
RECOGNITION



VIRTUAL ASSISTANTS

Recommender Systems



CONTENT CURATION



TARGETED
ADVERTISING



SHOPPING

Reinforcement Learning



ALPHAGO BEATS
WORLD CHAMPION
IN GO



AI BOTS BEAT
PROFESSIONAL
VIDEOGAMERS



STOCK TRADING
ROBOTS

Overview of the Course

Hands on Exercises

- Get comfortable with the process of deep learning
- Exposure to different models and datatypes
- Get a jump-start to tackle your own projects



Structure of the Course

“Hello World” of Deep Learning



Train a more complicated model



New architectures and techniques to improve performance



Pre-trained models



Transfer learning

Platform of the Course



GPU powered cloud server



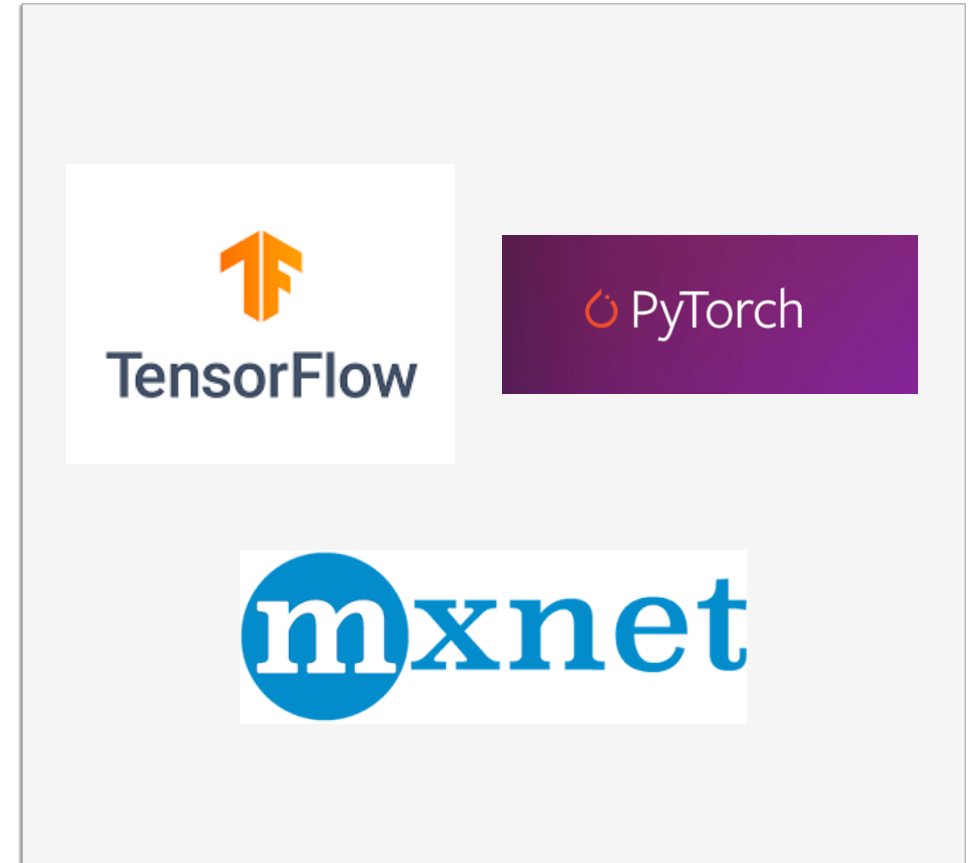
JupyterLab platform



Jupyter notebooks for interactive coding

Software of This Course

- Major deep learning platforms:
 - TensorFlow + Keras (Google)
 - PyTorch (Meta)
 - MXNet (Apache)
- We'll be using PyTorch
- Good idea to gain exposure to others moving forward



First Exercise: Classify Handwritten Digits

Hello Neural Networks

Train a network to correctly classify handwritten digits

Historically important and difficult task for computers

Try learning like a Neural Network

Get exposed to the example, and try to figure out the rules to how it works

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

The screenshot displays the JupyterLab environment. On the left, a file browser sidebar shows a directory structure with folders 'data' and 'images', and a list of notebooks including '00_jupyterlab.ipynb' (selected), '01_mnist.ipynb', '02_asl.ipynb', '03_asl_cnn.ipynb', '04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb', '04b_asl_predictions.ipynb', '05a_doggy_door.ipynb', '05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb', '06_nlp.ipynb', '07_assessment.ipynb', and 'utils.py'. The main work area shows a notebook titled 'JupyterLab' with the following text:

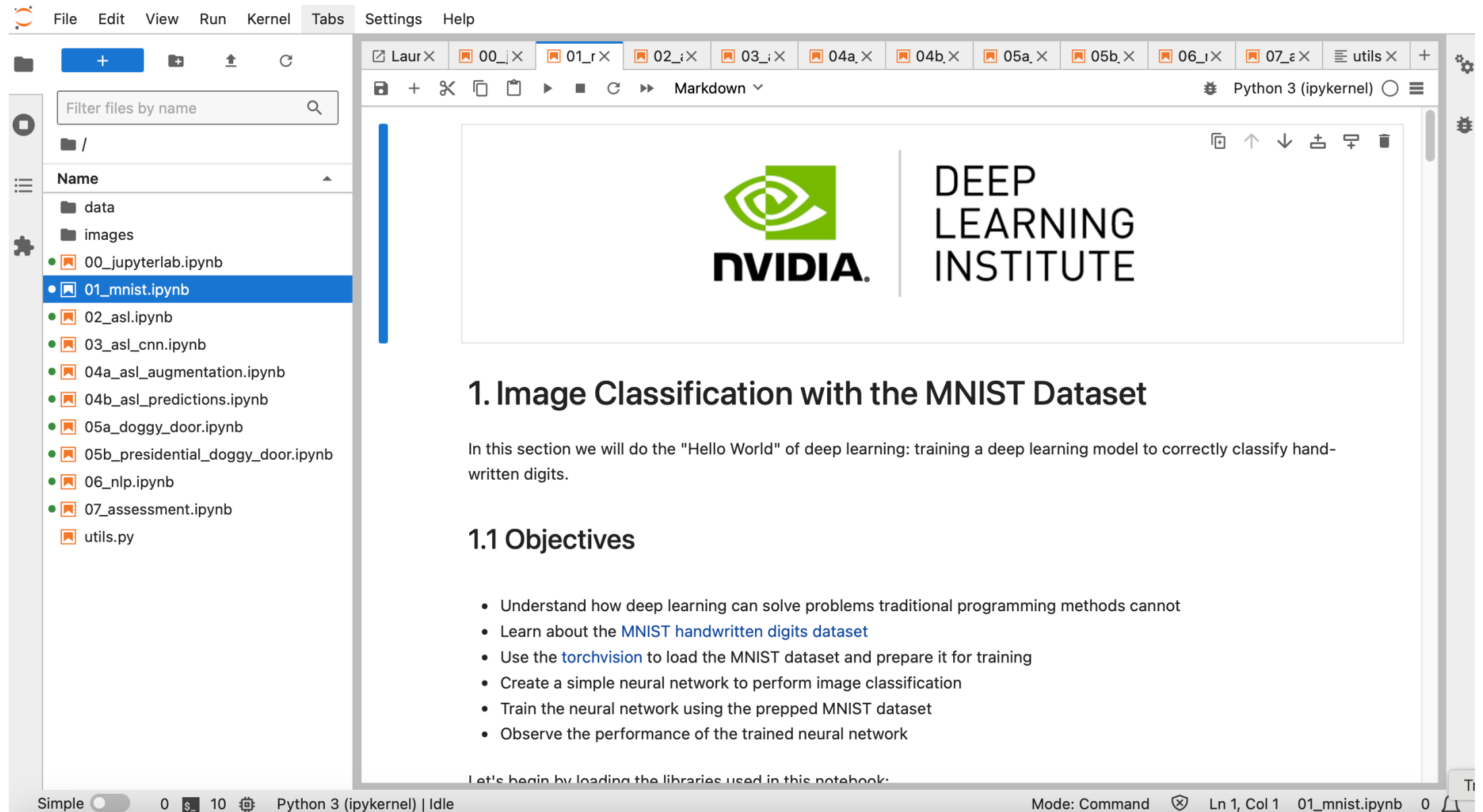
For this hands-on lab, we use [JupyterLab](#) to manage our environment. The [JupyterLab Interface](#) is a dashboard that provides access to interactive iPython notebooks, as well as the folder structure of our environment and a terminal window into the Ubuntu operating system. The first view you'll see includes a **menu bar** at the top, a **file browser** in the **left sidebar**, and a **main work area** that is initially open to the "Launcher" page.

Annotations with green arrows point to specific components of the interface:

- Menu bar**: Points to the top navigation bar containing 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Run', 'Kernel', 'Tabs', 'Settings', and 'Help'.
- Left sidebar**: Points to the file browser on the left side of the interface.
- Terminal Icon**: Points to the 'Terminal' icon in the 'Other' section of the Launcher page.
- Main work area**: Points to the central area where the notebook content is displayed.

The bottom status bar shows 'Simple' mode, a progress indicator (0/10), 'Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle', 'Mode: Command', 'Ln 1, Col 1', and the current file '00_jupyterlab.ipynb'.

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning



The screenshot displays the NVIDIA Deep Learning Institute (DLI) JupyterLab environment. On the left, a file explorer sidebar shows a directory structure with folders 'data' and 'images', and a list of Jupyter Notebook files. The file '01_mnist.ipynb' is selected and highlighted in blue. The main workspace on the right shows the notebook's title bar with multiple tabs (00_ to 07_ and utils.py) and a toolbar with standard editing and execution icons. The notebook content features the NVIDIA logo and the text 'DEEP LEARNING INSTITUTE'. Below this, the section '1. Image Classification with the MNIST Dataset' is visible, followed by an introductory paragraph and a list of objectives. The bottom status bar indicates the current mode is 'Command', the cursor is at 'Ln 1, Col 1', and the active file is '01_mnist.ipynb'.

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name

- data
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- 00_jupyterlab.ipynb
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- 07_assessment.ipynb
- utils.py

LaurX 00_ 01_ 02_ 03_ 04a_ 04b_ 05a_ 05b_ 06_ 07_ utils +

Markdown Python 3 (ipykernel)

 DEEP LEARNING INSTITUTE

1. Image Classification with the MNIST Dataset

In this section we will do the "Hello World" of deep learning: training a deep learning model to correctly classify hand-written digits.

1.1 Objectives

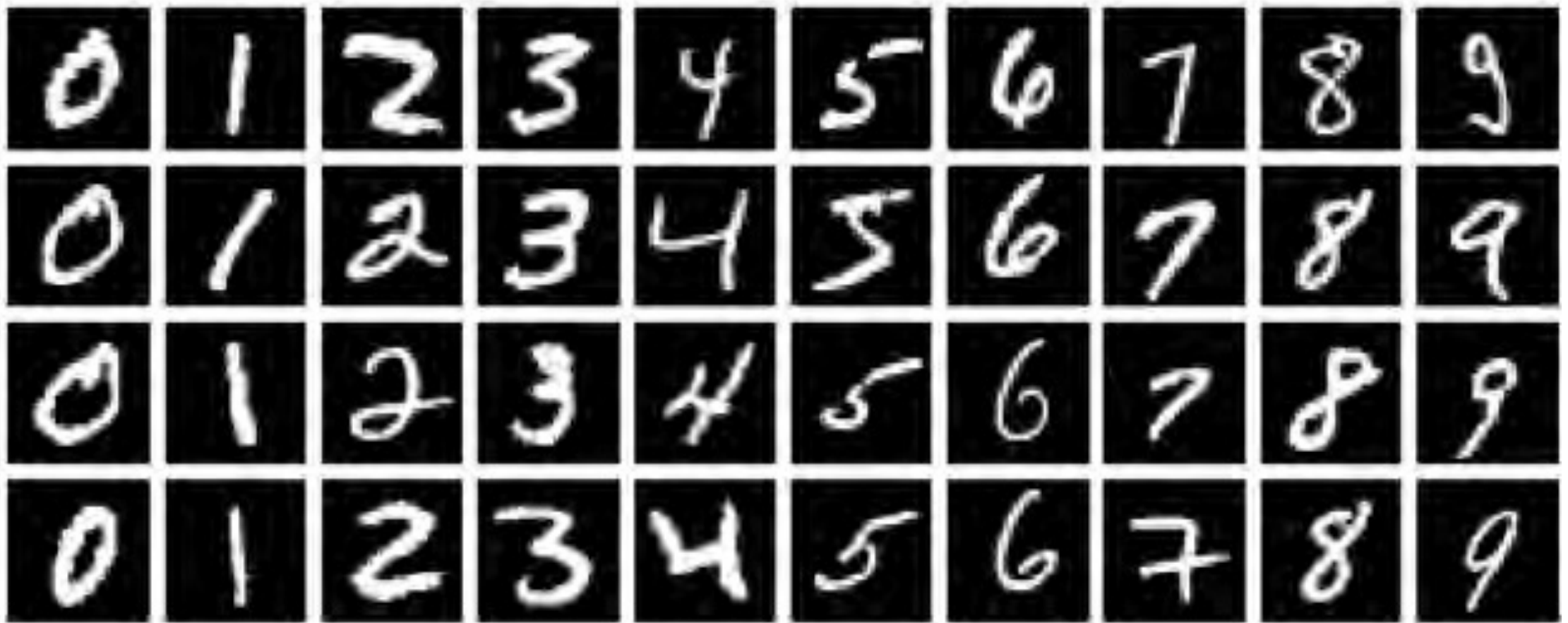
- Understand how deep learning can solve problems traditional programming methods cannot
- Learn about the [MNIST handwritten digits dataset](#)
- Use the [torchvision](#) to load the MNIST dataset and prepare it for training
- Create a simple neural network to perform image classification
- Train the neural network using the prepped MNIST dataset
- Observe the performance of the trained neural network

Let's begin by loading the libraries used in this notebook:

Simple 0 \$ 10 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 01_mnist.ipynb 0

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

MNIST Handwritten Digits





Fundamentals of Deep Learning

Part 2: How a Neural Network Trains

Fundamentals of Deep Learning

Agenda

- Part 1: An Introduction to Deep Learning
- **Part 2: How a Neural Network Trains**
- Part 3: Convolutional Neural Networks
- Part 4: Data Augmentation and Deployment
- Part 5: Pre-Trained Models
- Part 6: Advanced Architectures

Recap of the Exercise

What just happened?

Loaded and visualized our data

Edited our data (reshaped, normalized, to categorical)

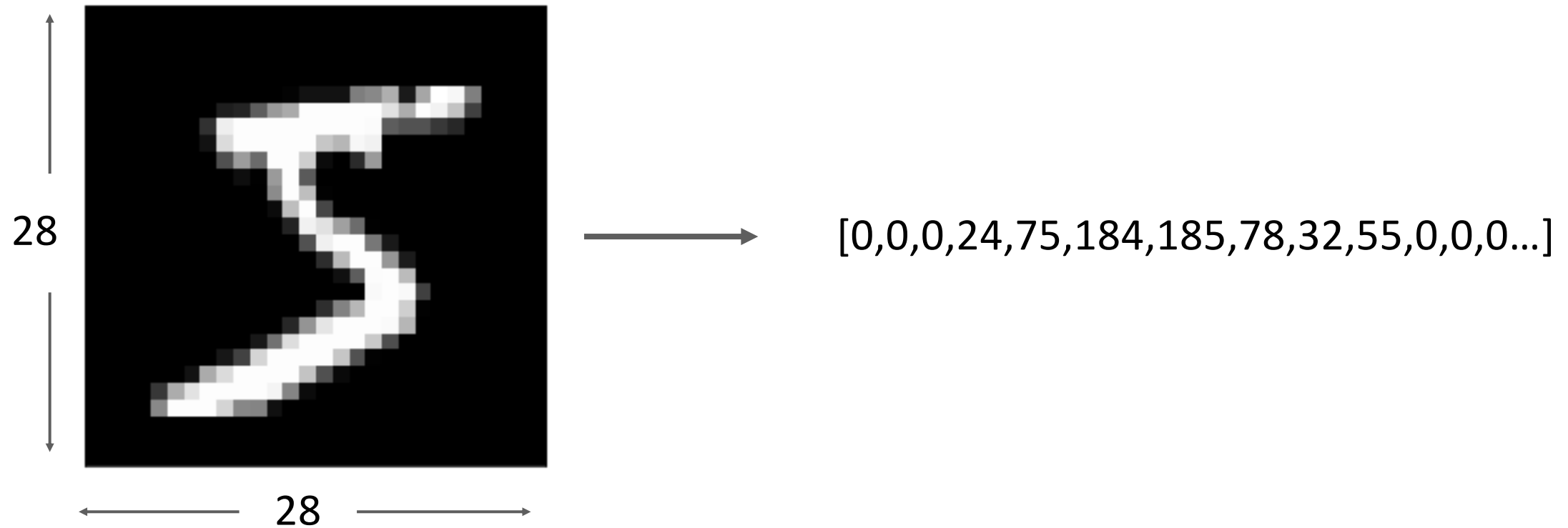
Created our model

Compiled our model

Trained the model on our data

Data Preparation

Input as an Array

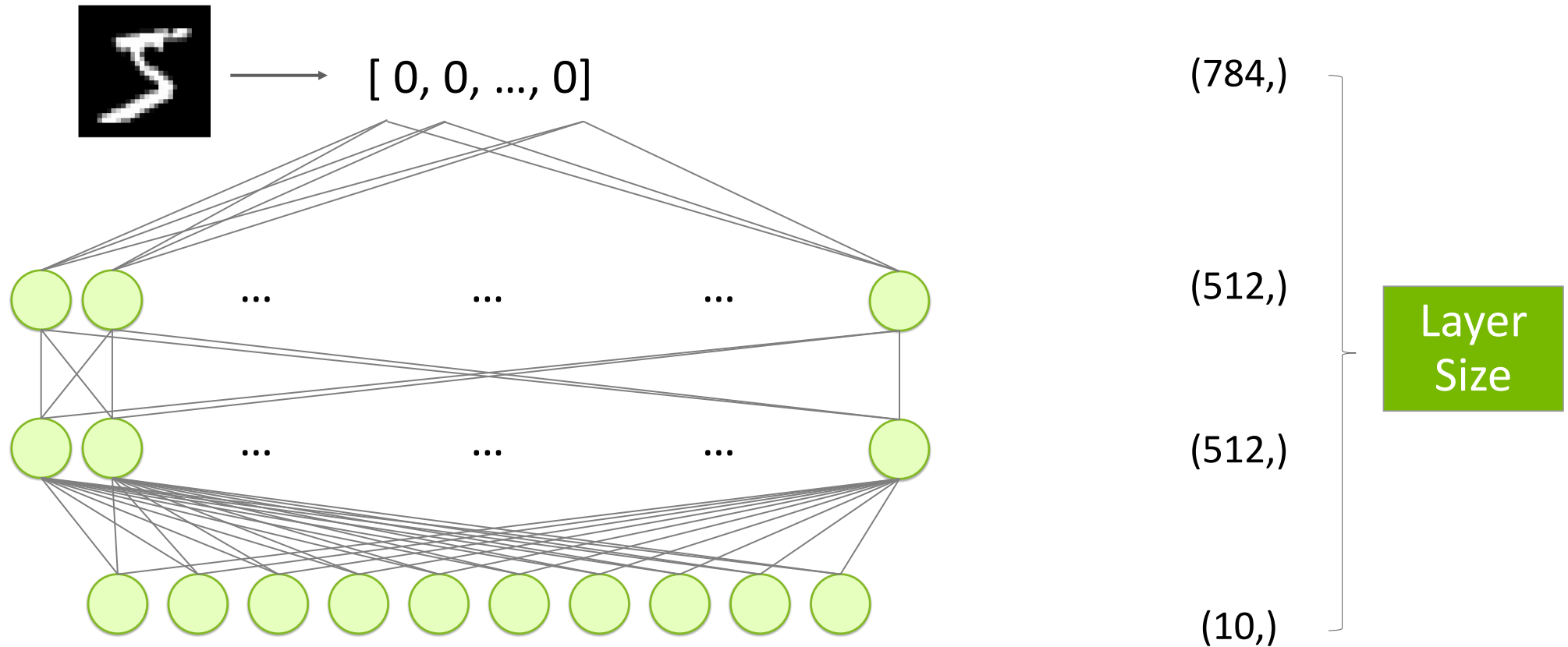


Data Preparation

Targets as Categories

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]
	•	
	•	
	•	

An Untrained Model

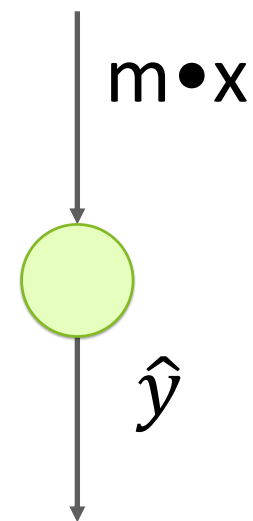
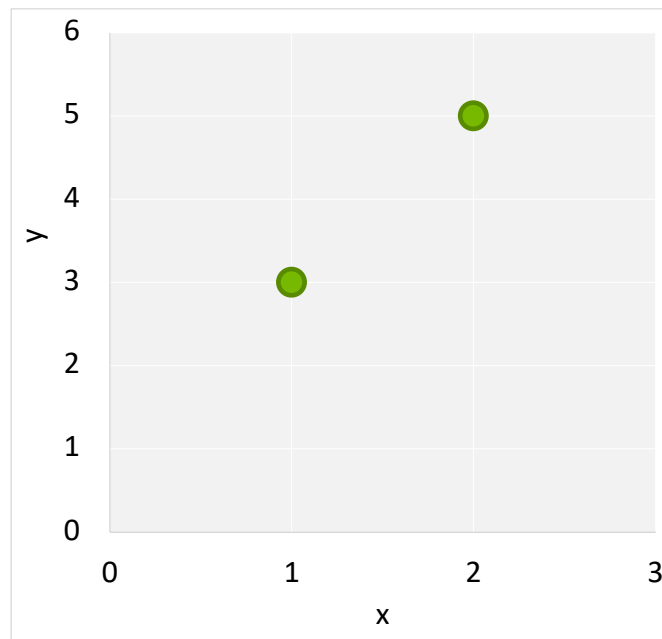


A Simpler Model

A Simpler Model

$$y = mx + b$$

x	y
1	3
2	5



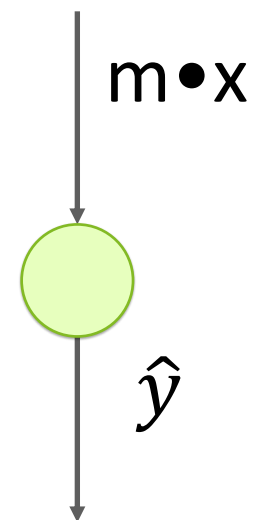
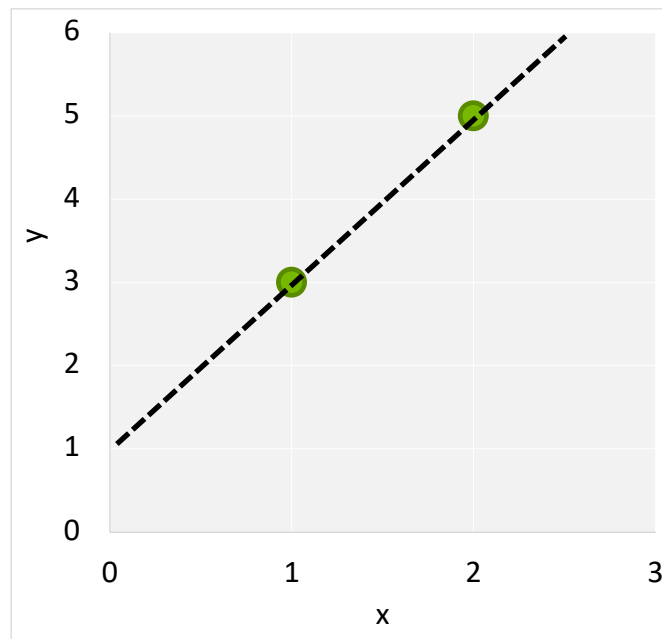
$$m = ?$$

$$b = ?$$

A Simpler Model

$$y = mx + b$$

x	y
1	3
2	5



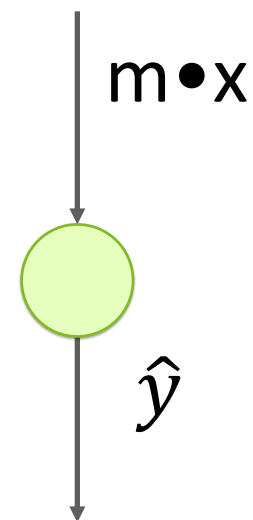
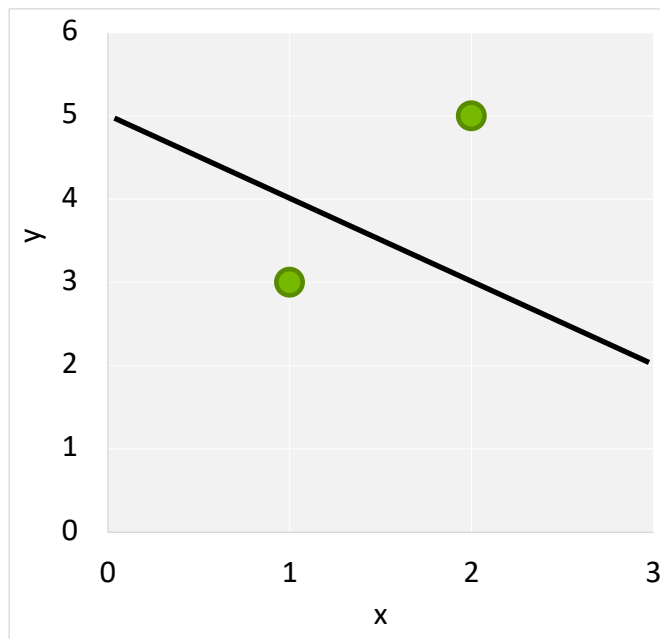
$$m = ?$$

$$b = ?$$

A Simpler Model

$$y = mx + b$$

x	y	$\hat{y}$
1	3	4
2	5	3



Start Random

$$m = -1$$

$$b = 5$$

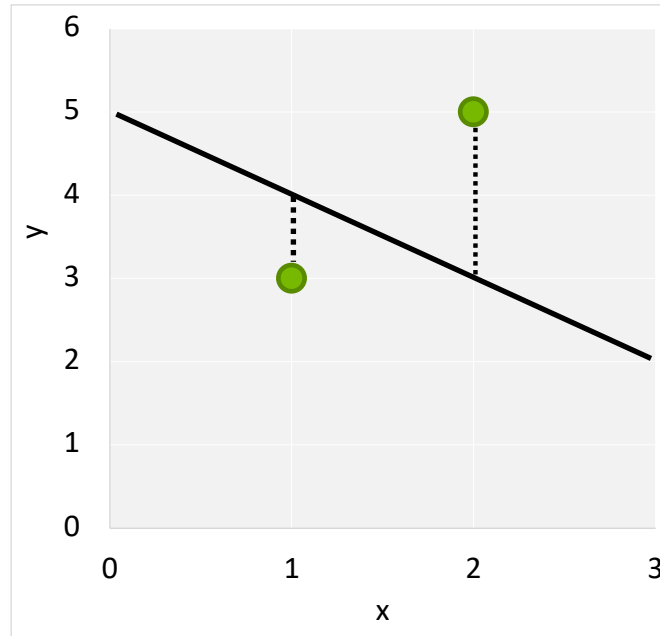
A Simpler Model

$$y = mx + b$$

x	y	$\hat{y}$	err^2
1	3	4	1
2	5	3	4

$$MSE = 2.5$$

$$RMSE = 1.6$$



$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}$$

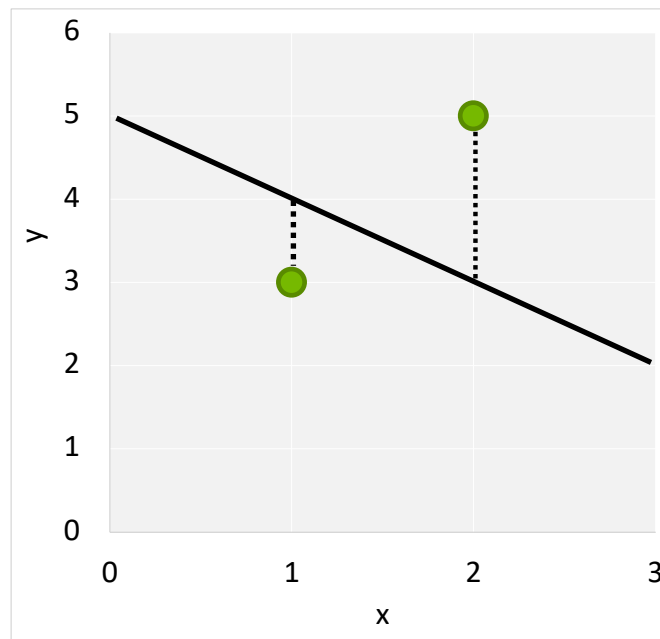
A Simpler Model

$$y = mx + b$$

x	y	$\hat{y}$	err^2
1	3	4	1
2	5	3	4

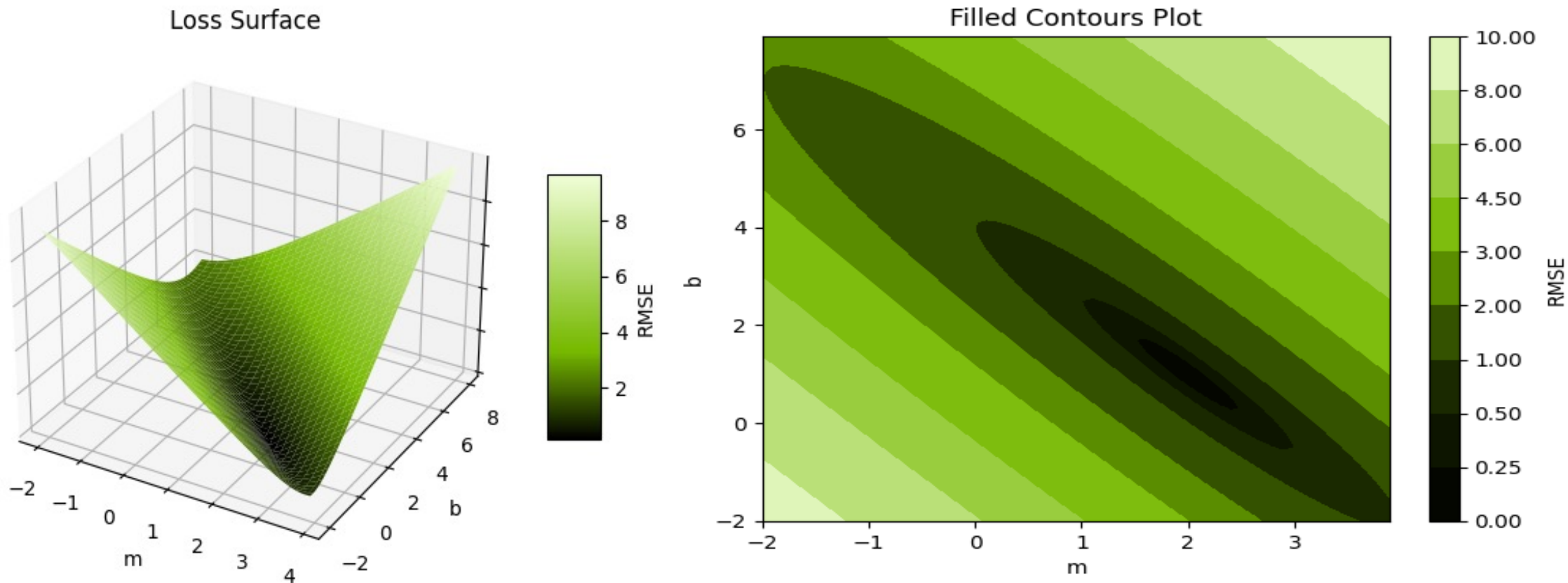
MSE = 2.5

RMSE = 1.6

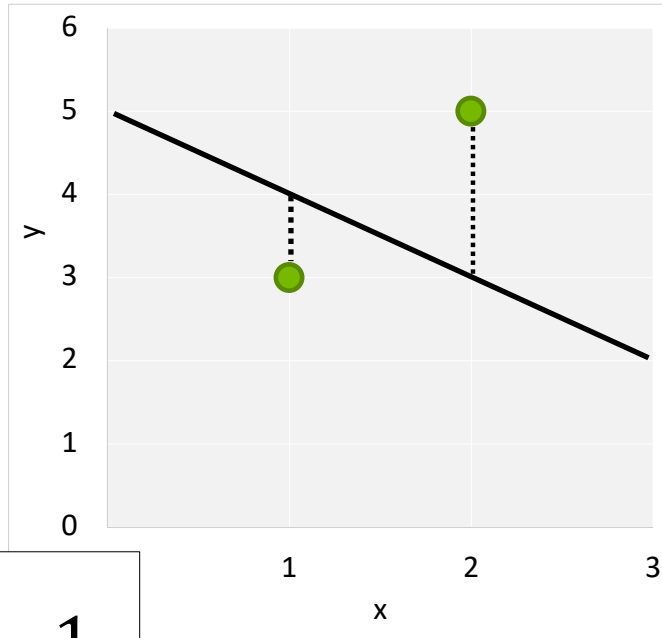


```
1 data = [(1, 3), (2, 5)]
2 m = -1
3 b = 5
4
5
6 def get_rmse(data, m, b):
7     """Calculates Mean Square Error"""
8     n = len(data)
9     squared_error = 0
10    for x, y in data:
11        # Find predicted y
12        y_hat = m*x+b
13        # Square difference between
14        # prediction and true value
15        squared_error += (
16            y - y_hat)**2
17        # Get average squared difference
18        mse = squared_error / n
19        # Square root for original units
20        return mse **.5
21
```

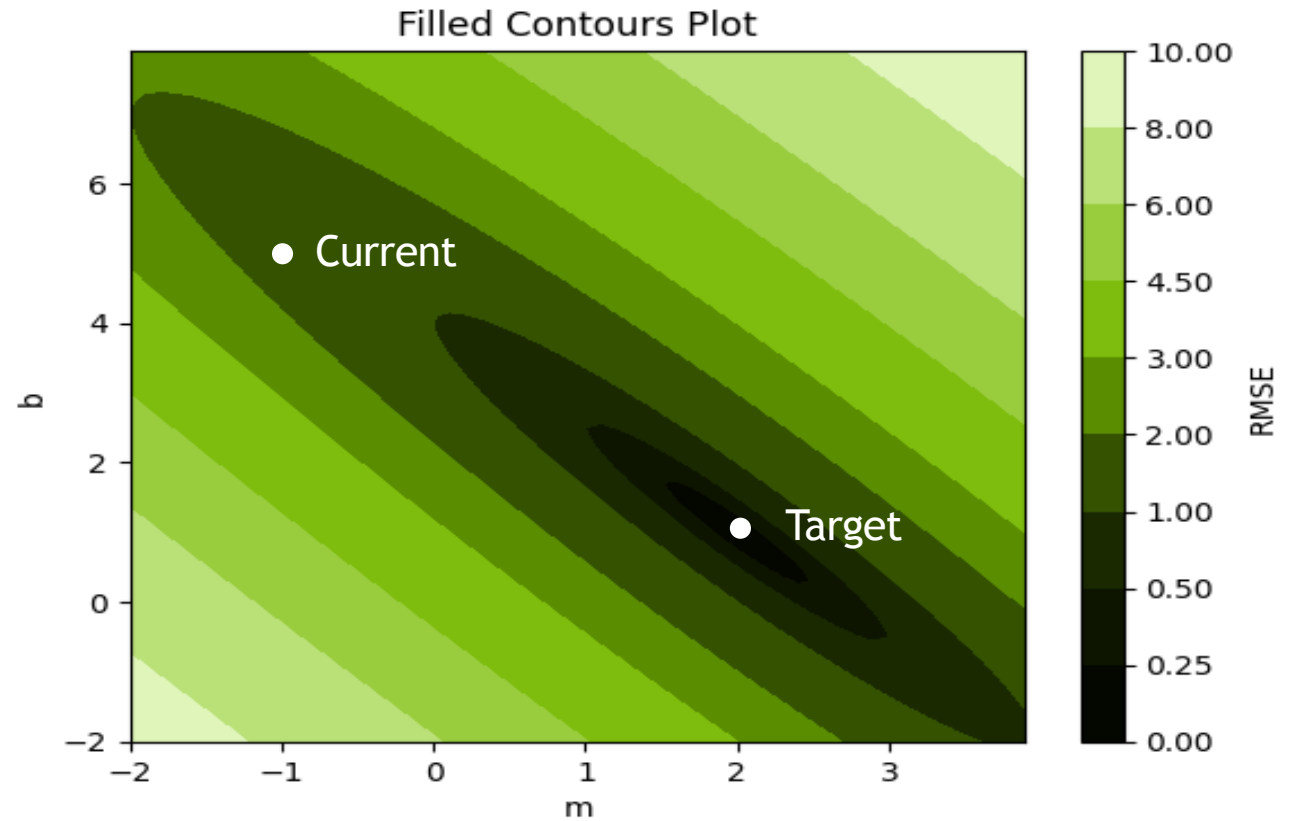
The Loss Curve



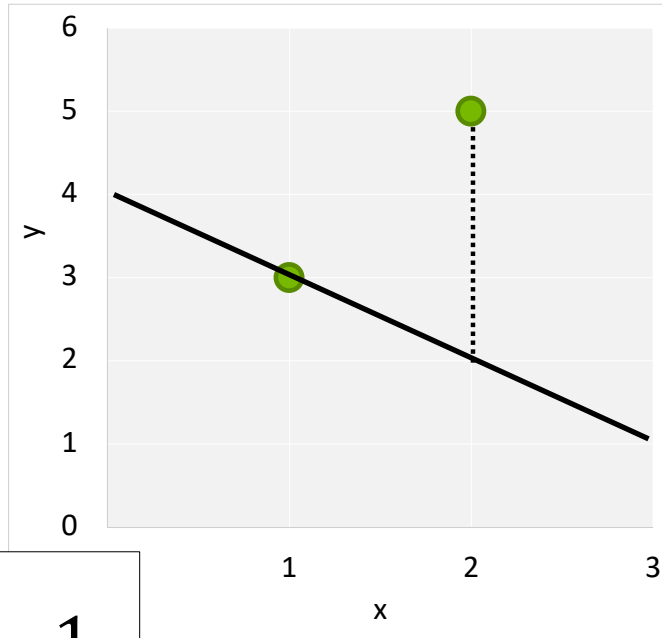
The Loss Curve



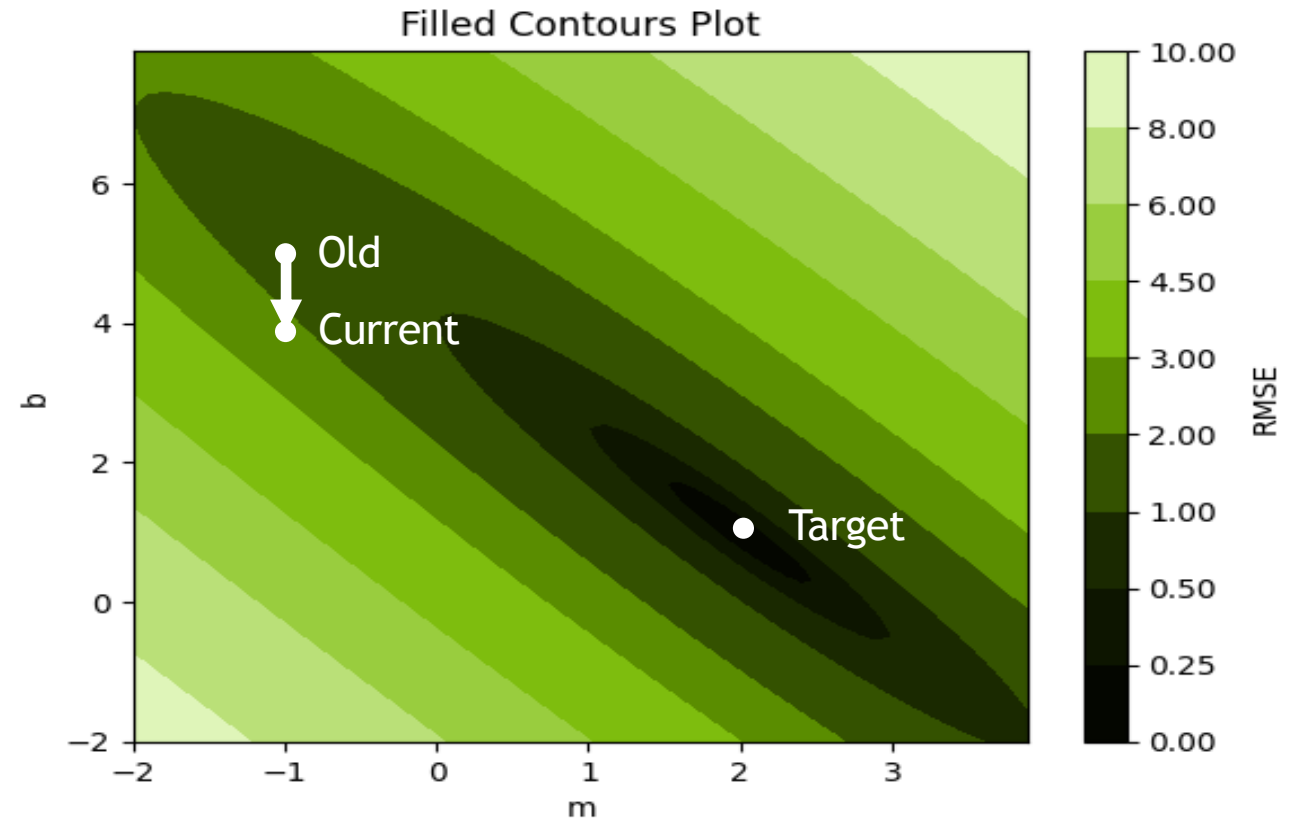
$$m = -1$$
$$b = 5$$



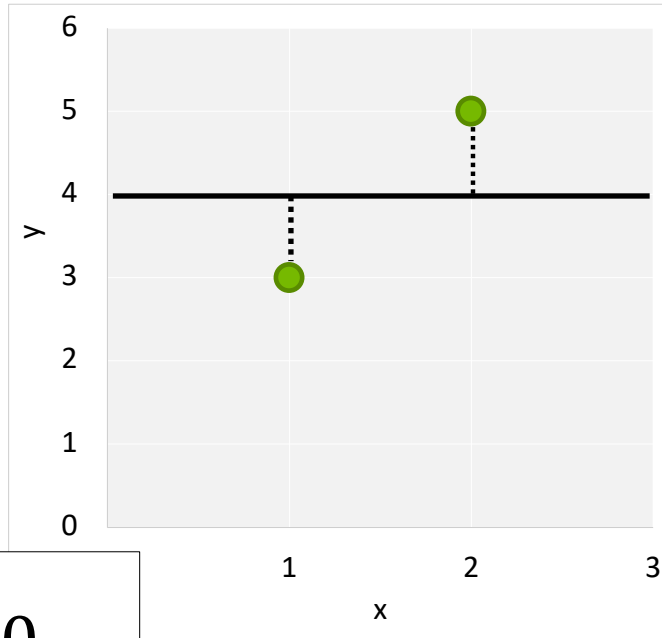
The Loss Curve



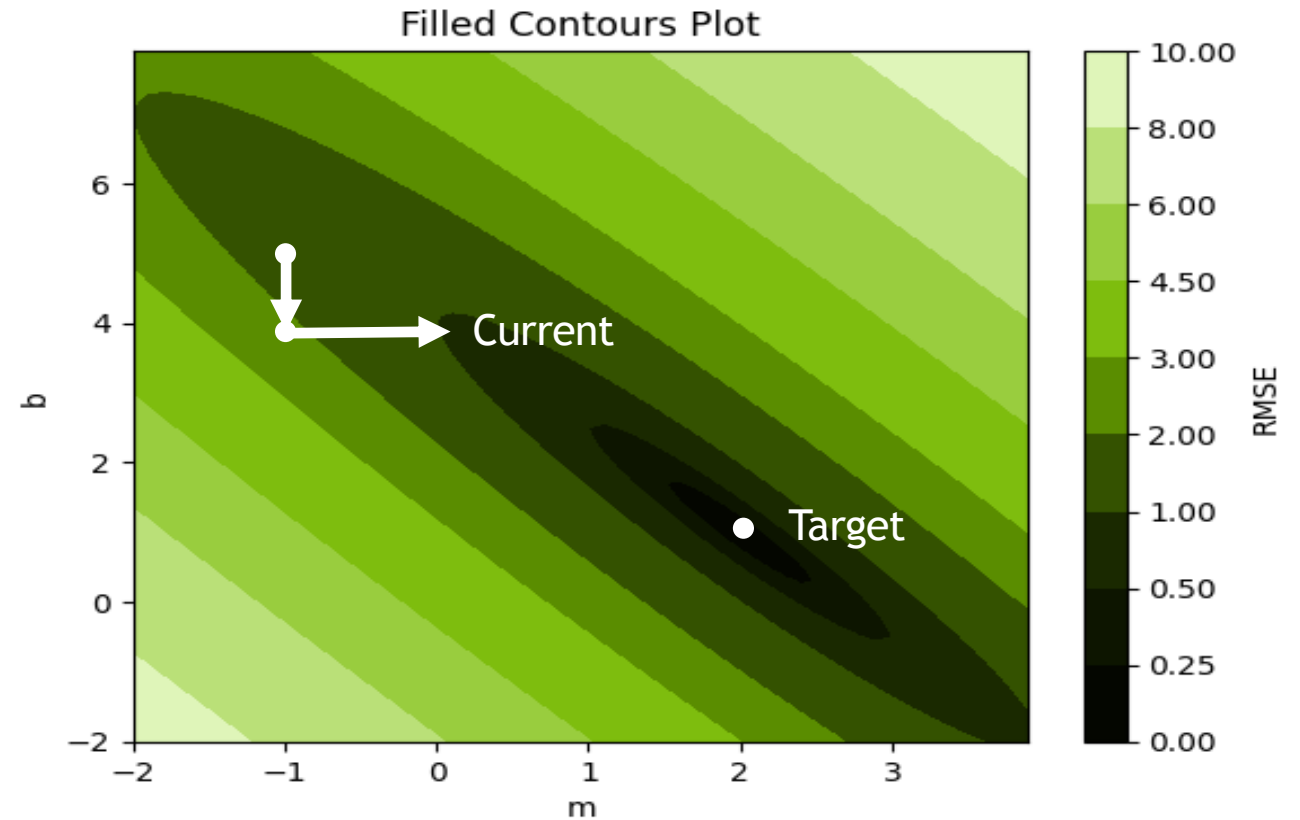
$$m = -1$$
$$b = 4$$



The Loss Curve

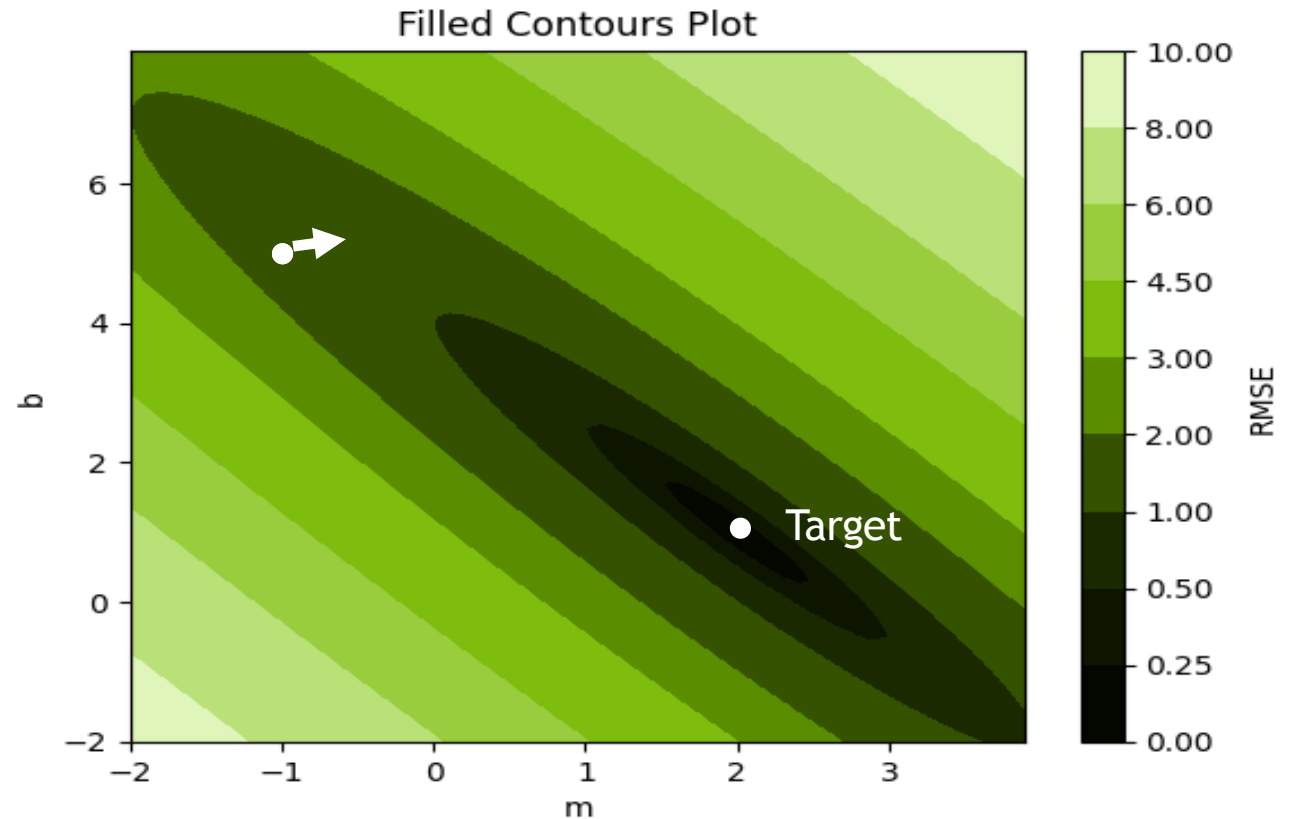


$$m = 0$$
$$b = 4$$



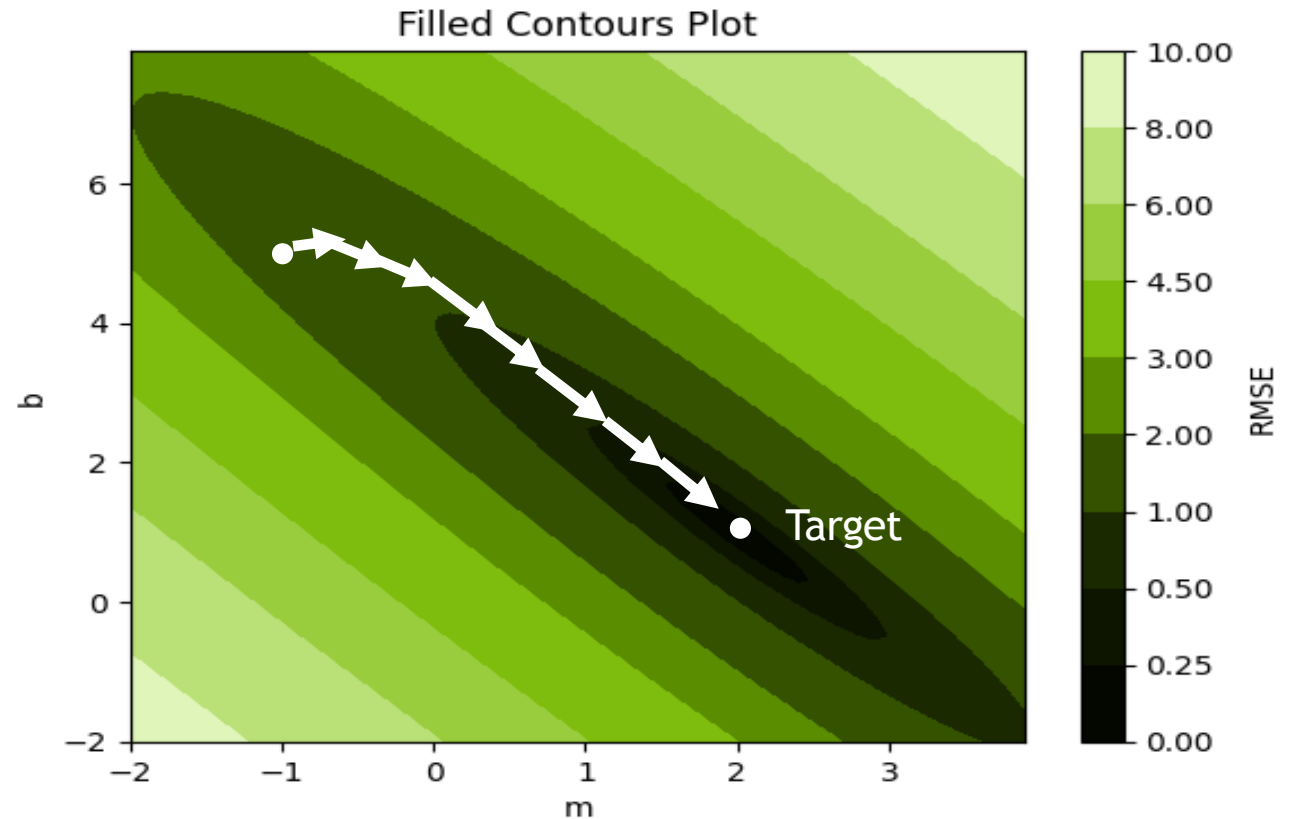
The Loss Curve

The Gradient	Which direction loss decreases the most
λ: The learning rate	How far to travel
Epoch	A model update with the full dataset
Batch	A sample of the full dataset
Step	An update to the weight parameters

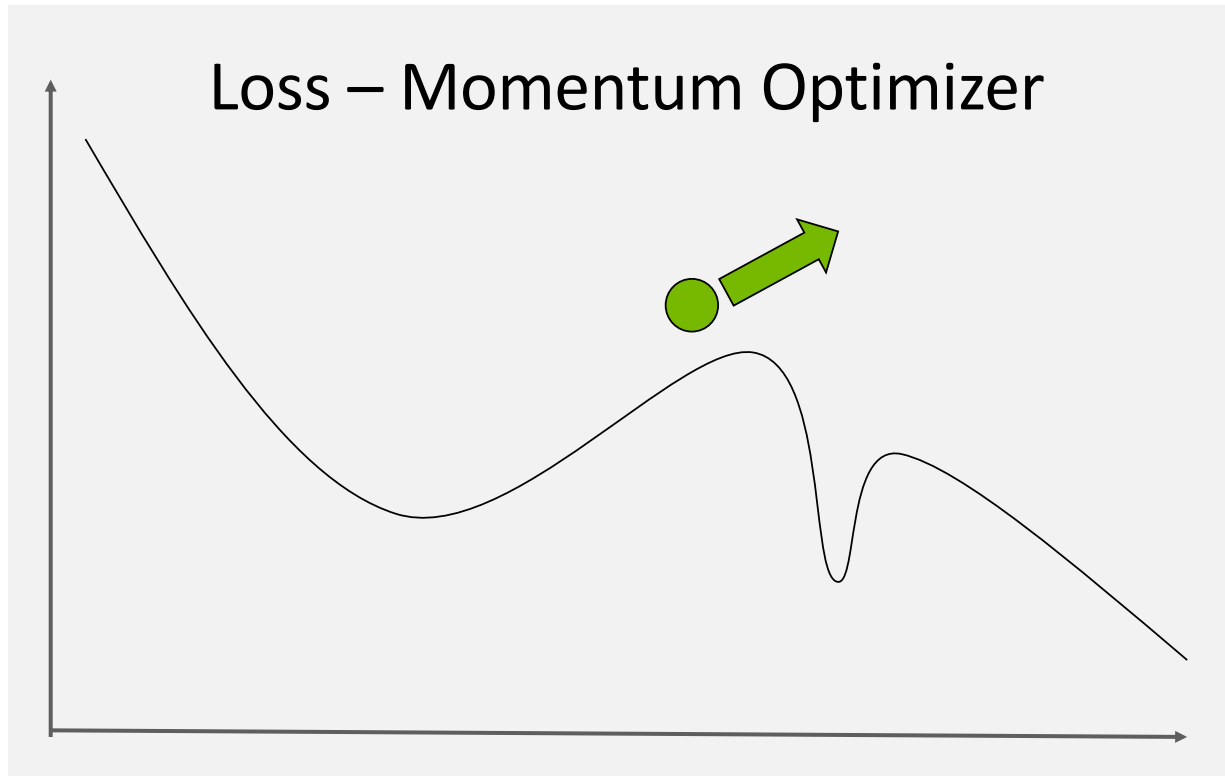


The Loss Curve

The Gradient	Which direction loss decreases the most
λ: The learning rate	How far to travel
Epoch	A model update with the full dataset
Batch	A sample of the full dataset
Step	An update to the weight parameters



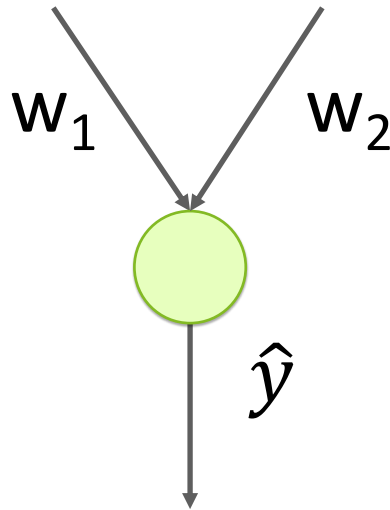
Optimizers



- Adam
- Adagrad
- RMSprop
- SGD

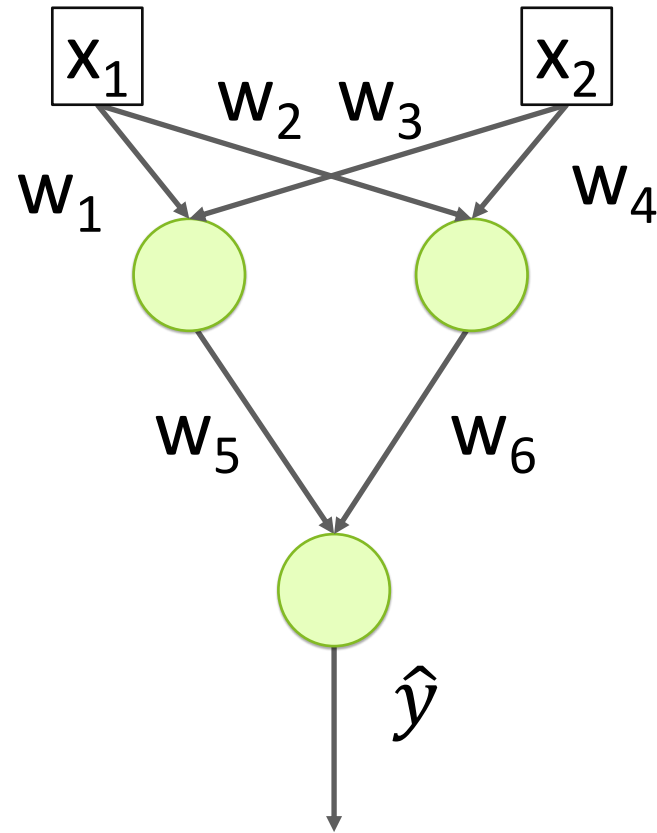
From Neuron to Network

Building a Network



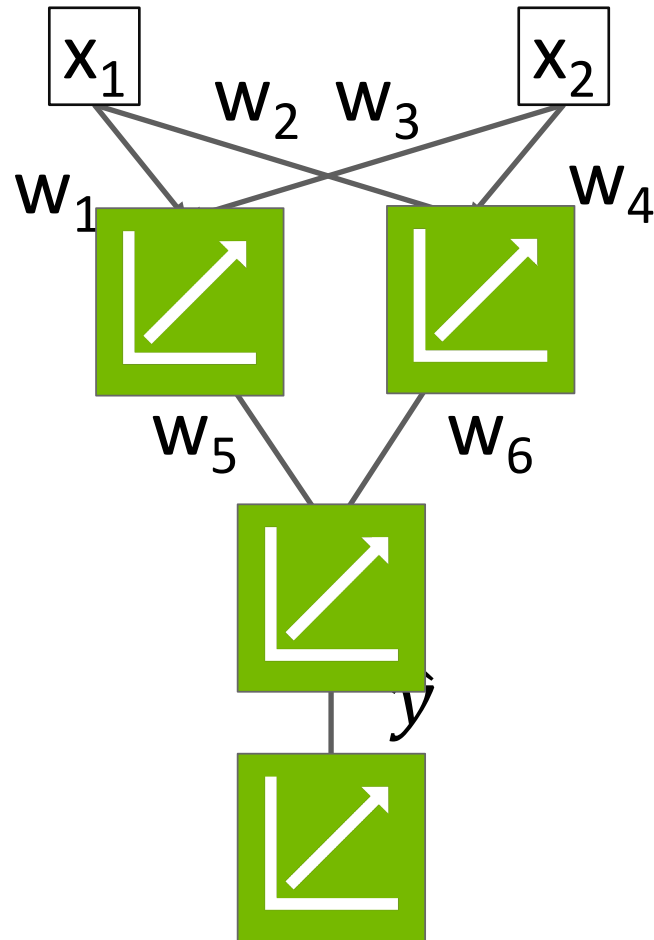
- Scales to more inputs

Building a Network



- Scales to more inputs
- Can chain neurons

Building a Network



- Scales to more inputs
- Can chain neurons
- If all regressions are linear, then output will also be a linear regression

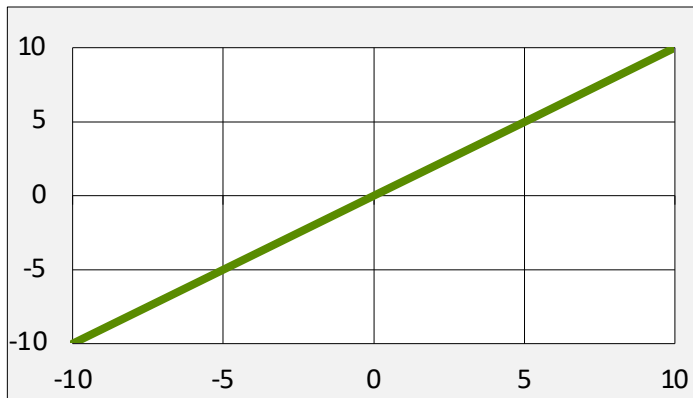
Activation Functions

Activation Functions

Linear

$$\hat{y} = wx + b$$

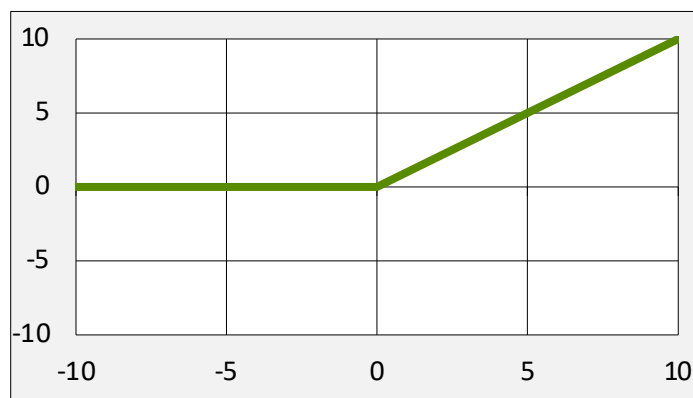
```
1 # Multiply each input
2 # with a weight (w) and
3 # add intercept (b)
4 y_hat = wx+b
```



ReLU

$$\hat{y} = \begin{cases} wx + b & \text{if } wx + b > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

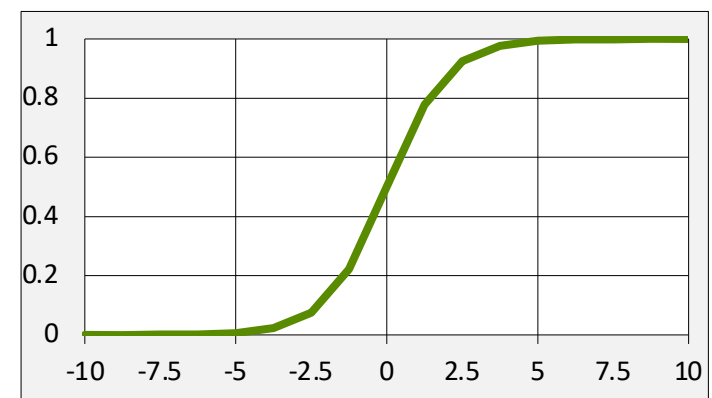
```
1 # Only return result
2 # if total is positive
3 linear = wx+b
4 y_hat = linear * (linear > 0)
```



Sigmoid

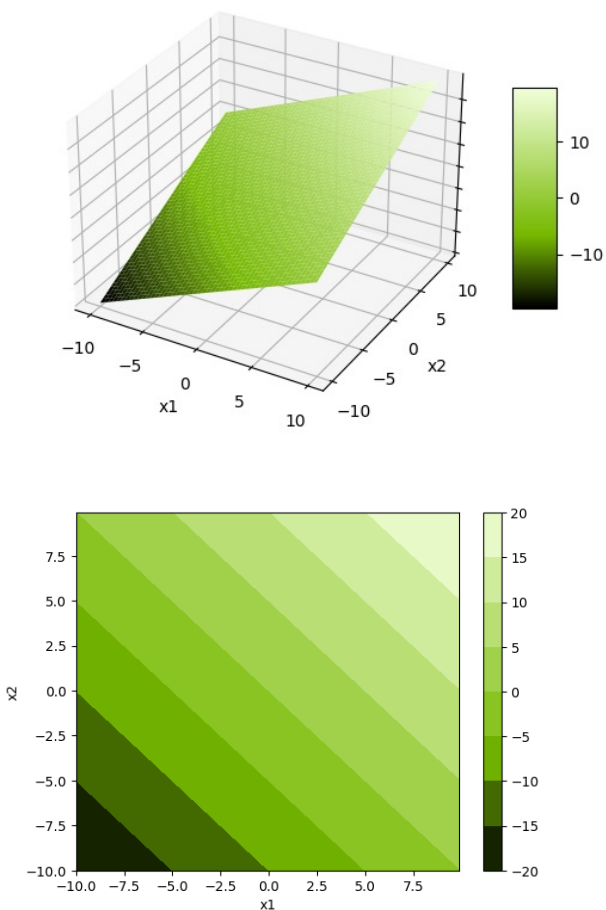
$$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(wx+b)}}$$

```
1 # Start with line
2 linear = wx + b
3 # Warp to - inf to 0
4 inf_to_zero = np.exp(-1 * linear)
5 # Squish to -1 to 1
6 y_hat = 1 / (1 + inf_to_zero)
```

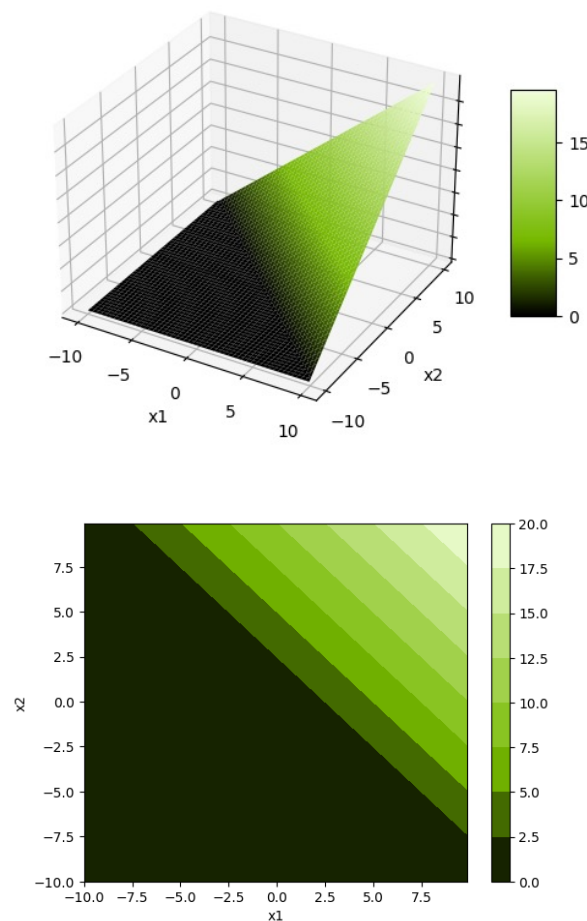


Activation Functions

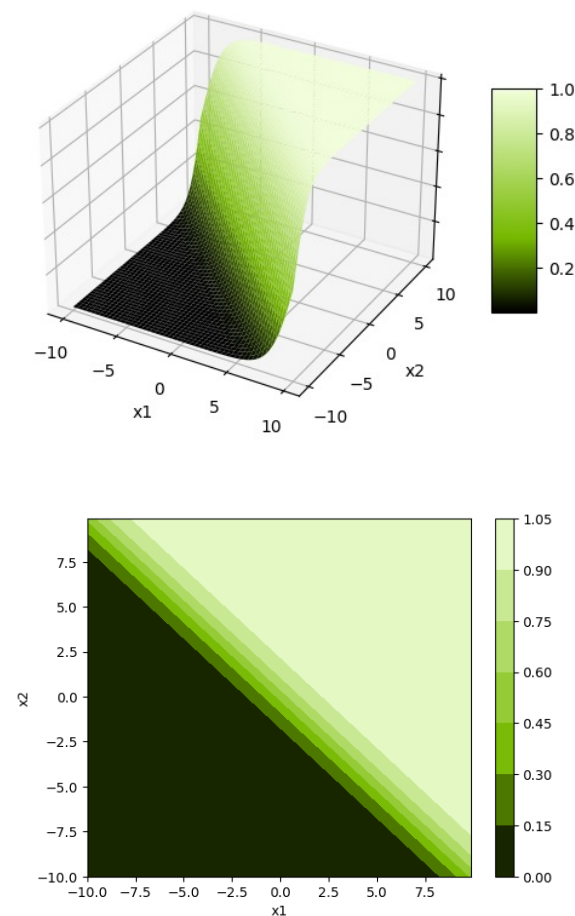
Linear



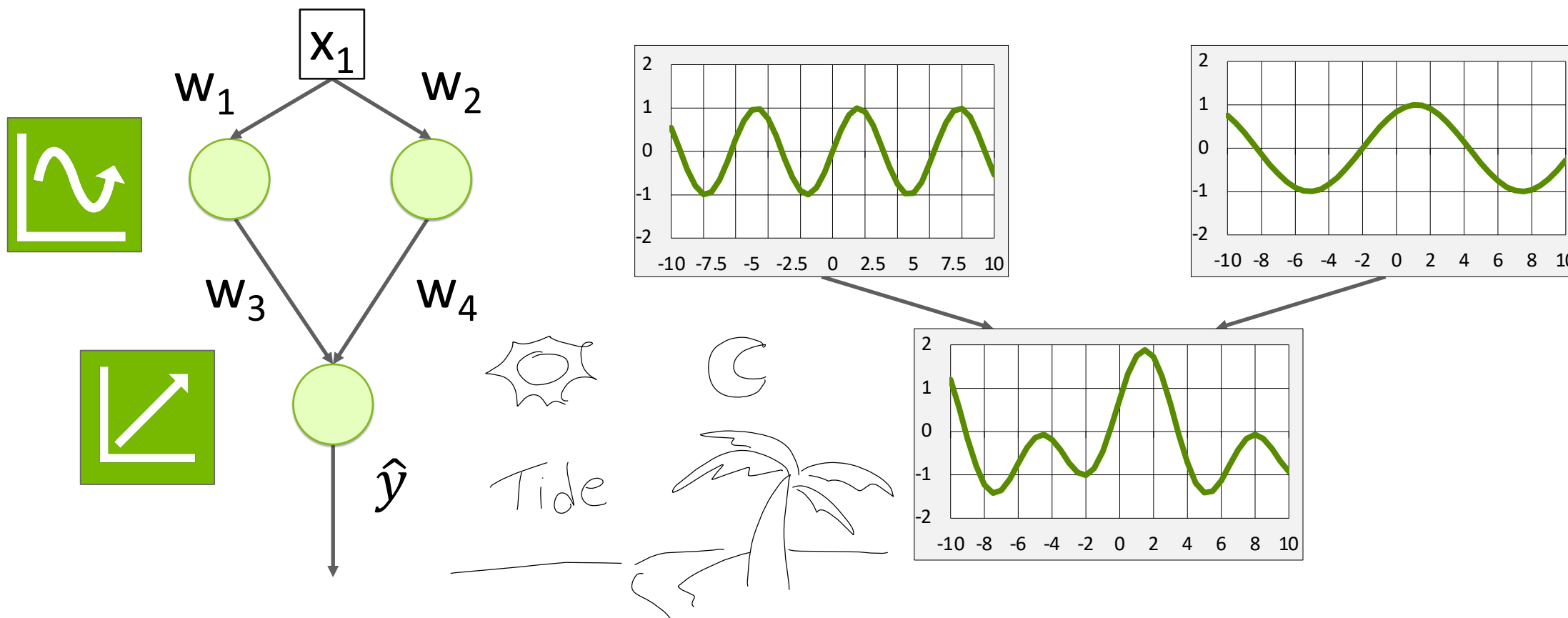
ReLU



Sigmoid



Activation Functions



Overfitting

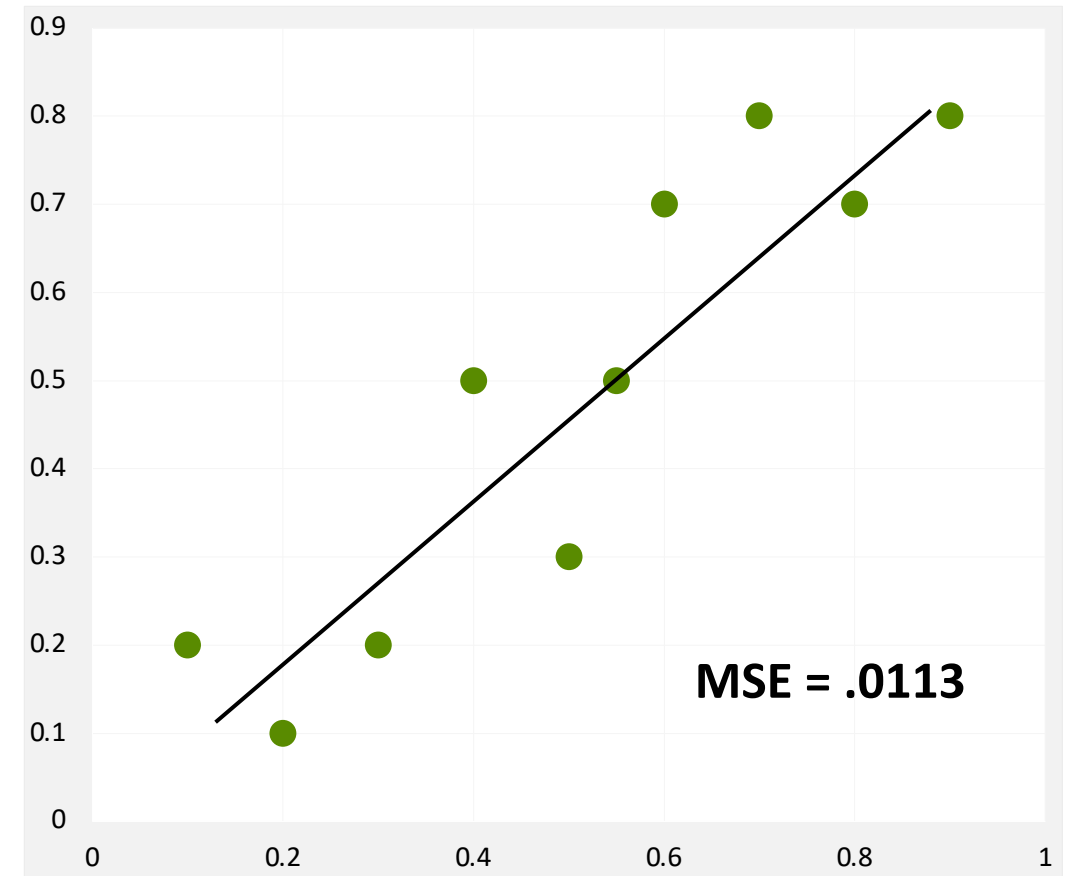
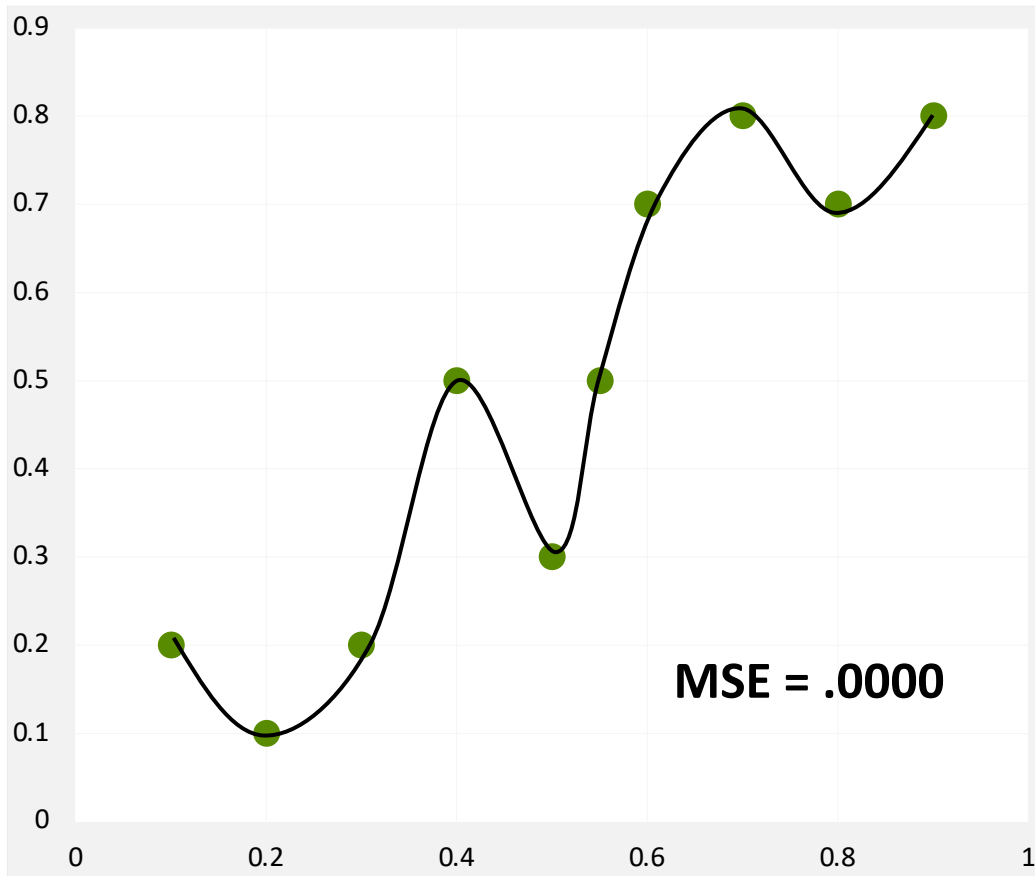
Overfitting

Why not have a super large neural network?



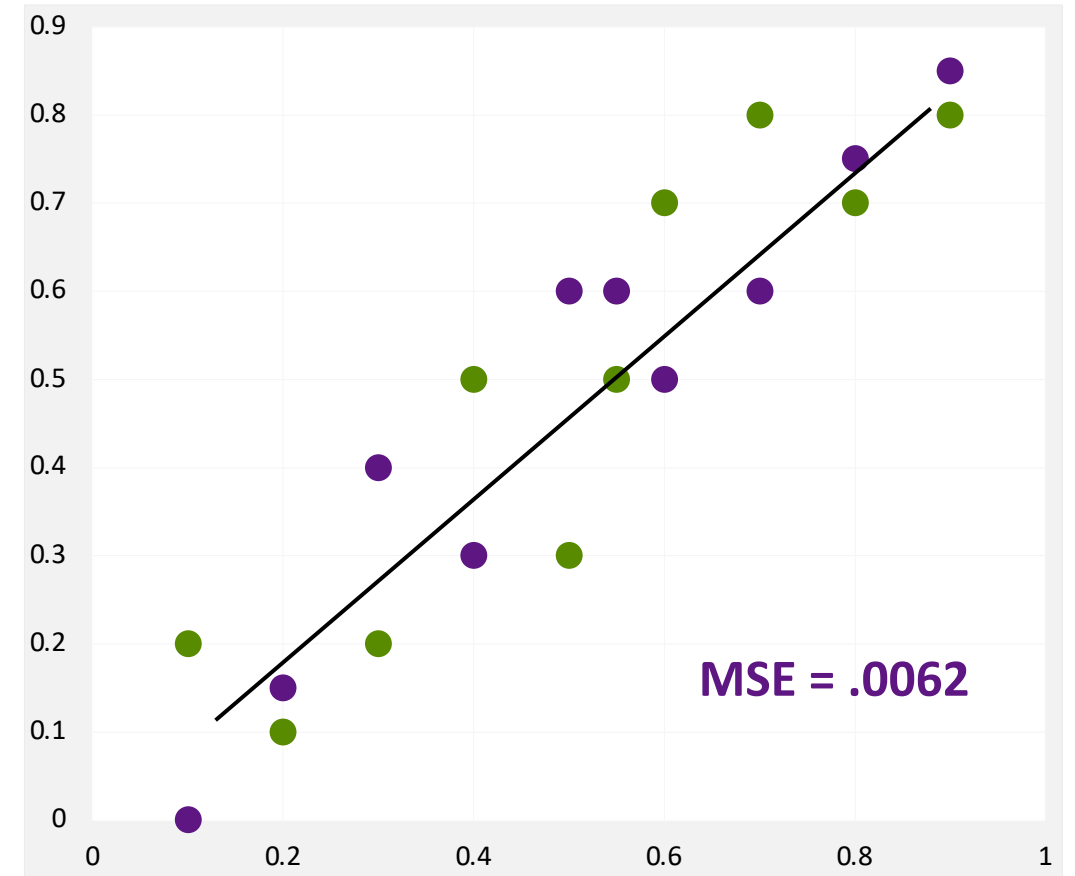
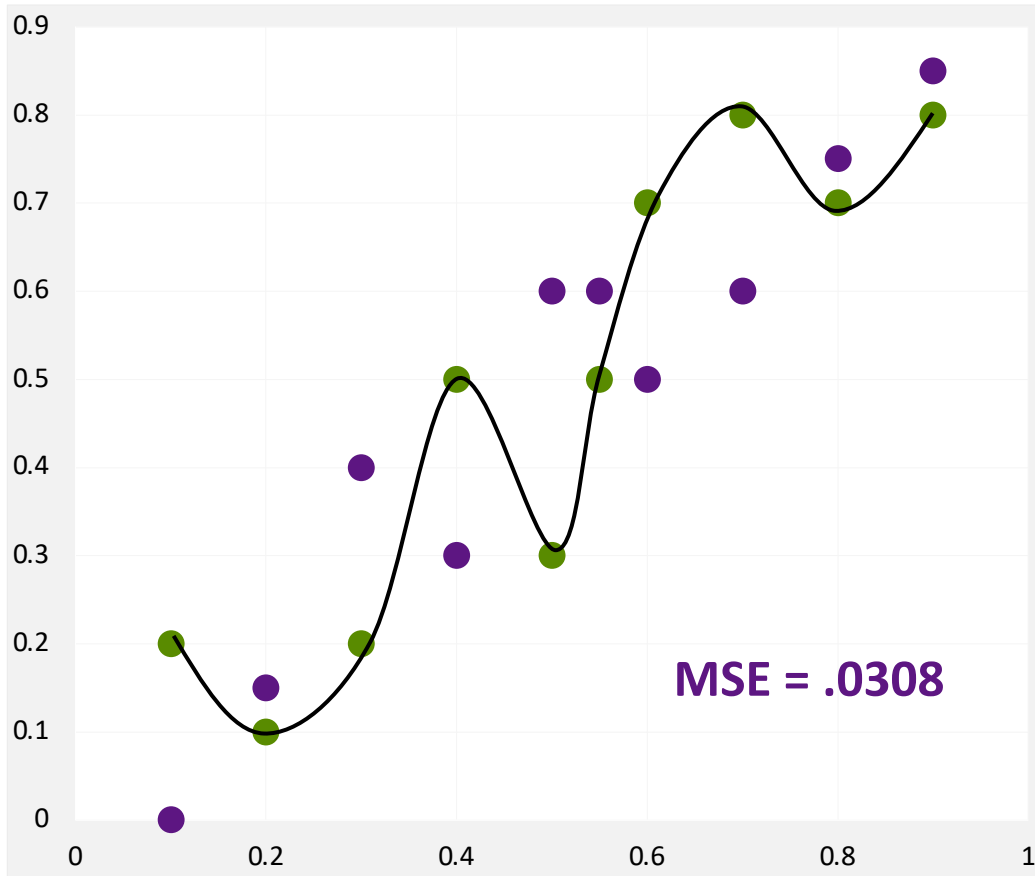
Overfitting

Which Trendline is Better?



Overfitting

Which Trendline is Better?



Training vs Validation Data

Avoid memorization

Training data

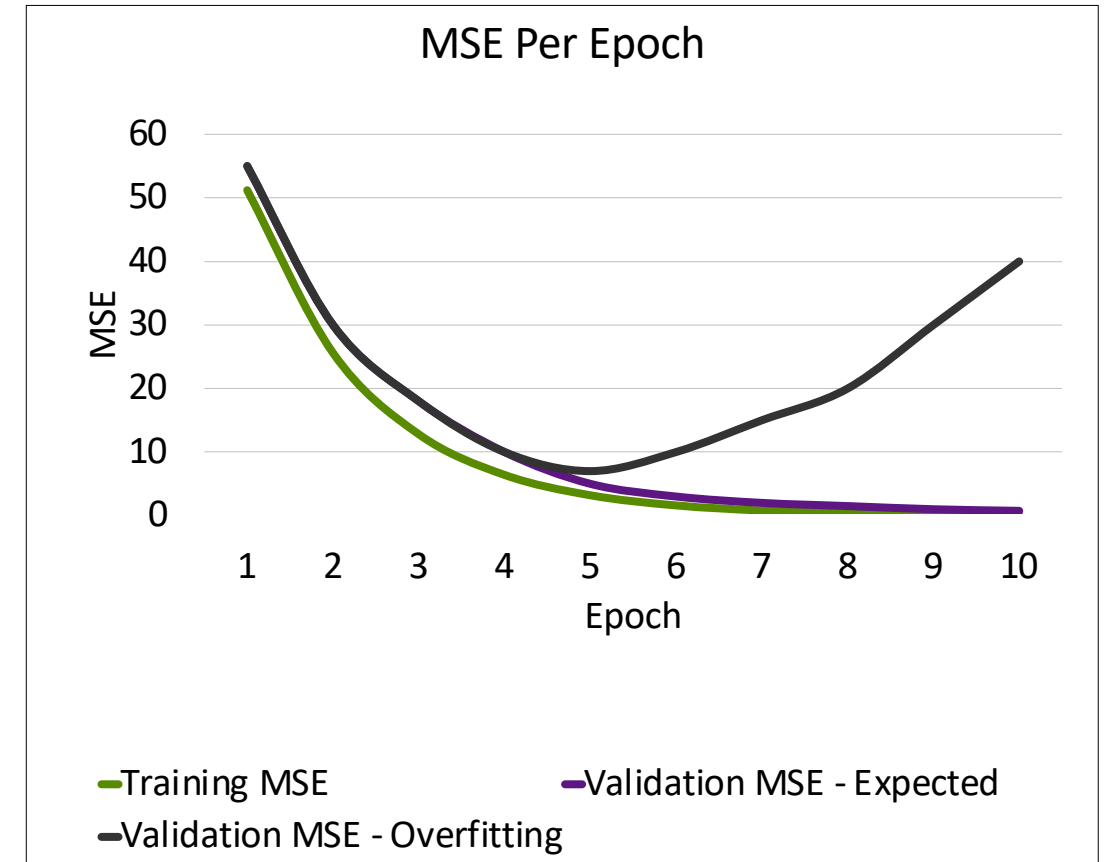
- Core dataset for the model to learn on

Validation data

- New data for model to see if it truly understands (can generalize)

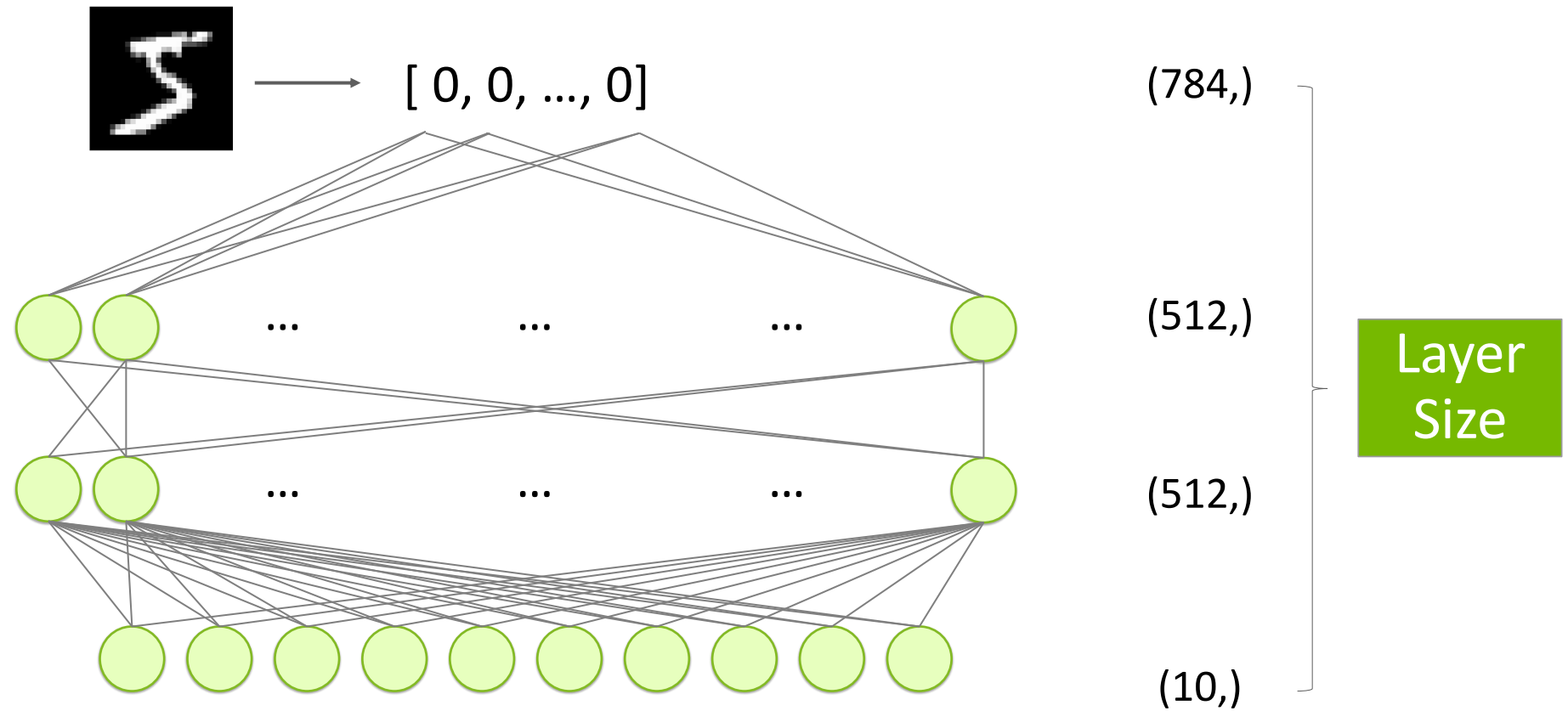
Overfitting

- When model performs well on the training data, but not the validation data (evidence of memorization)
- Ideally the accuracy and loss should be similar between both datasets



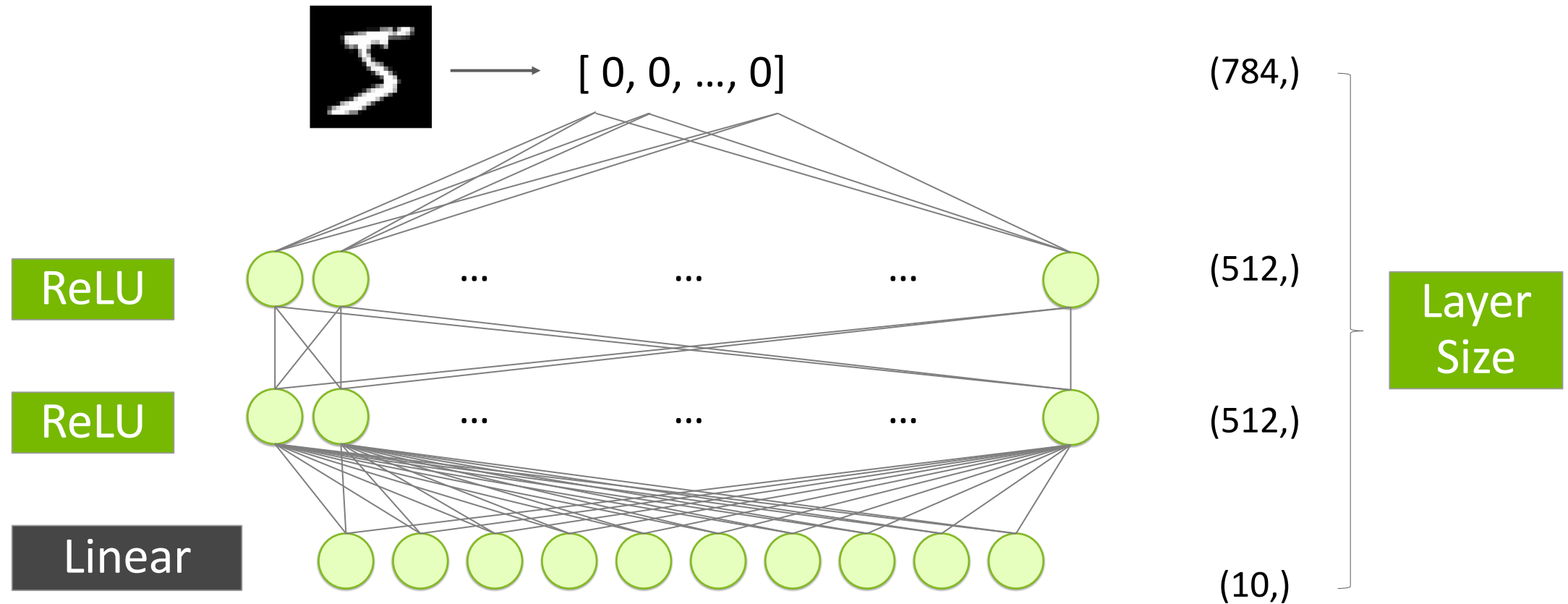
From Regression to Classification

An MNIST Model



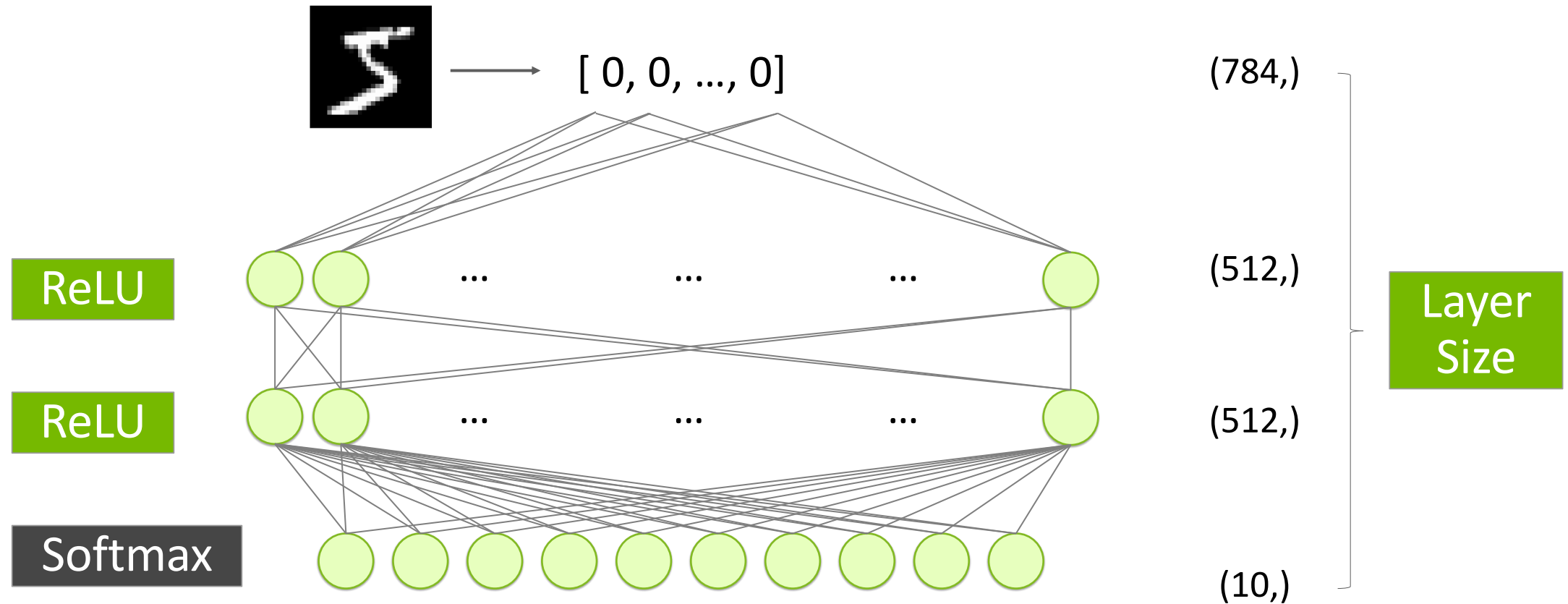
An MNIST Model

During Prediction

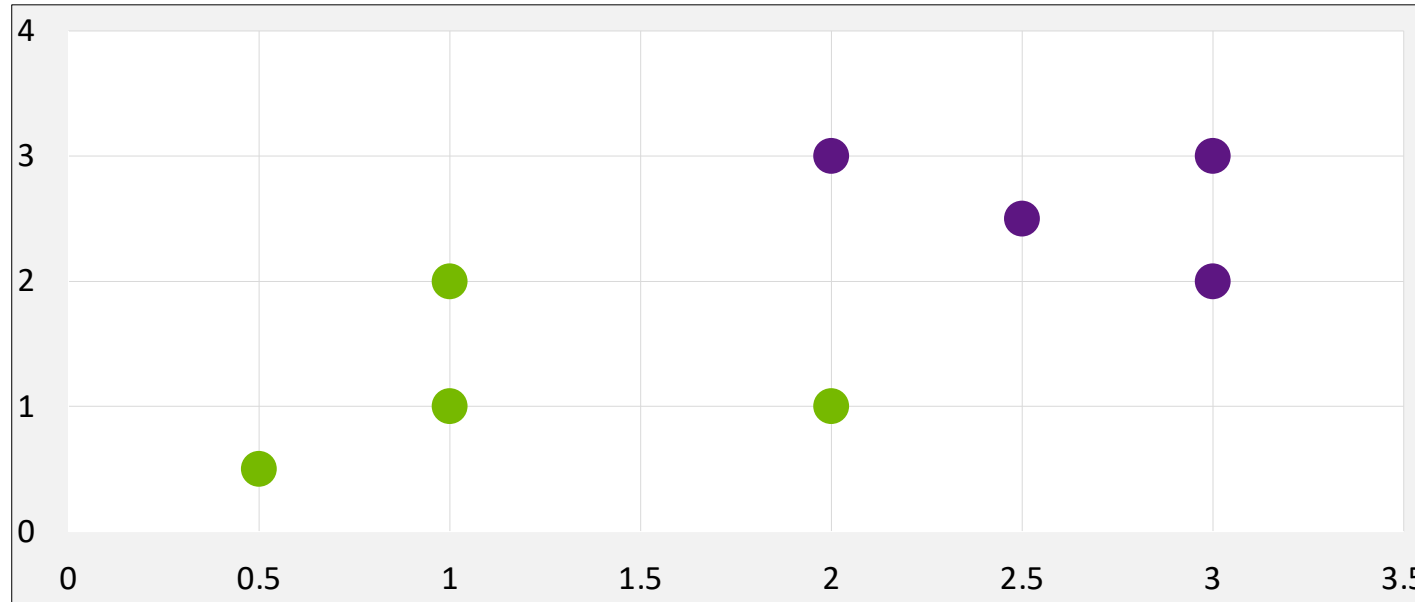


An MNIST Model

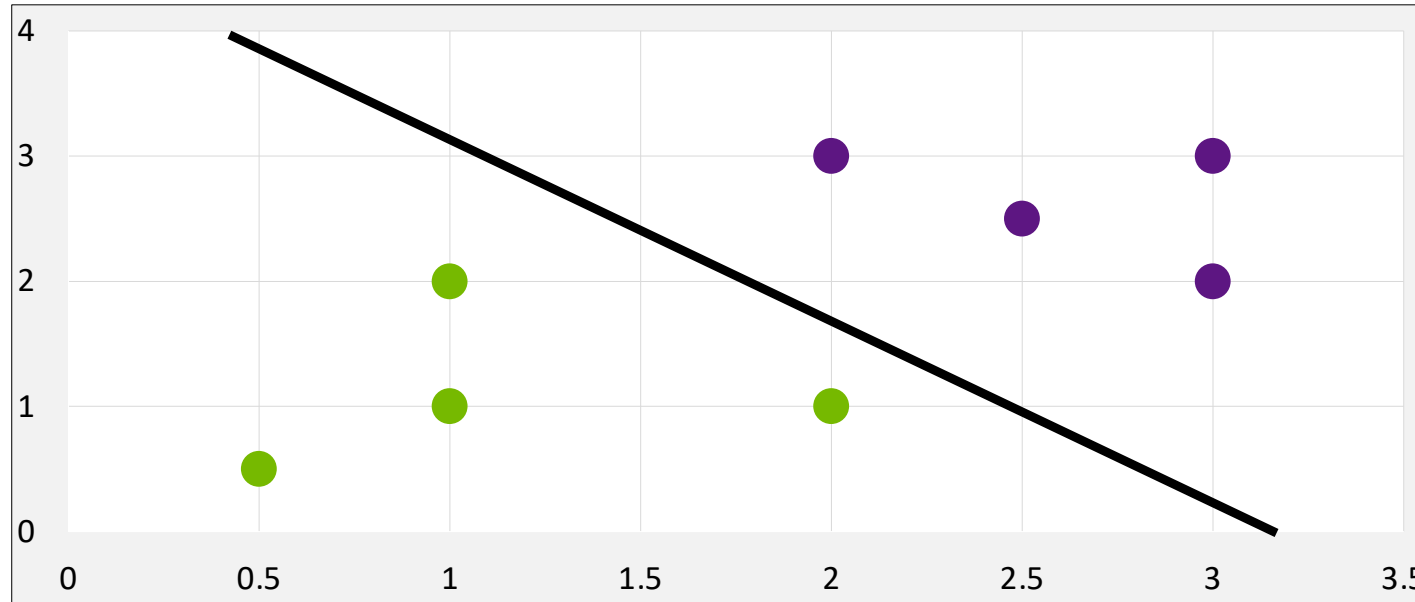
During Training



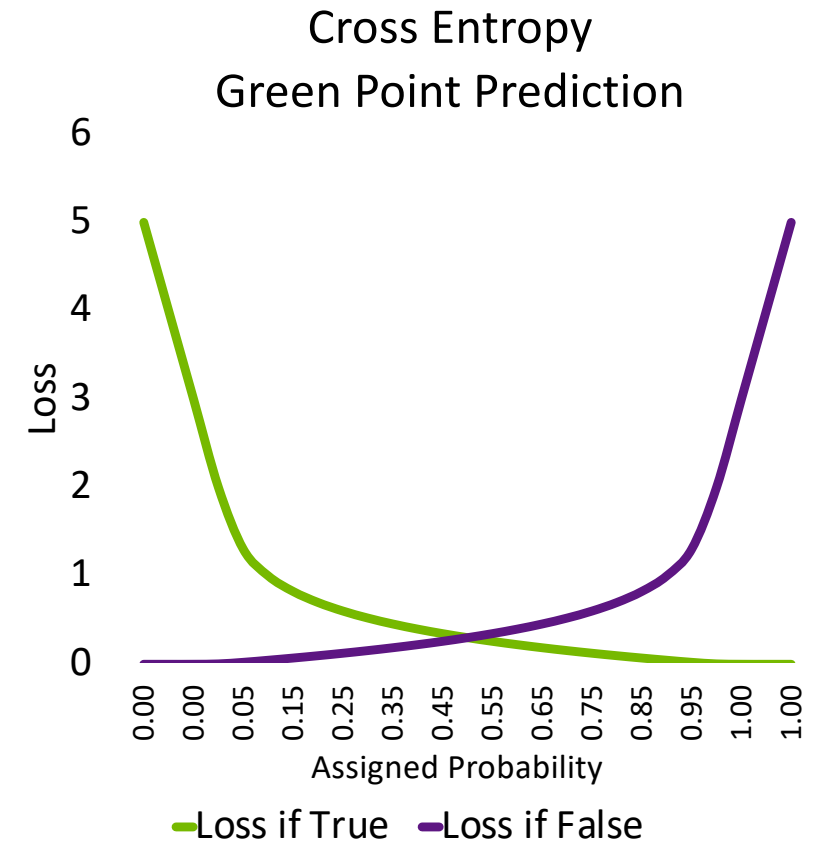
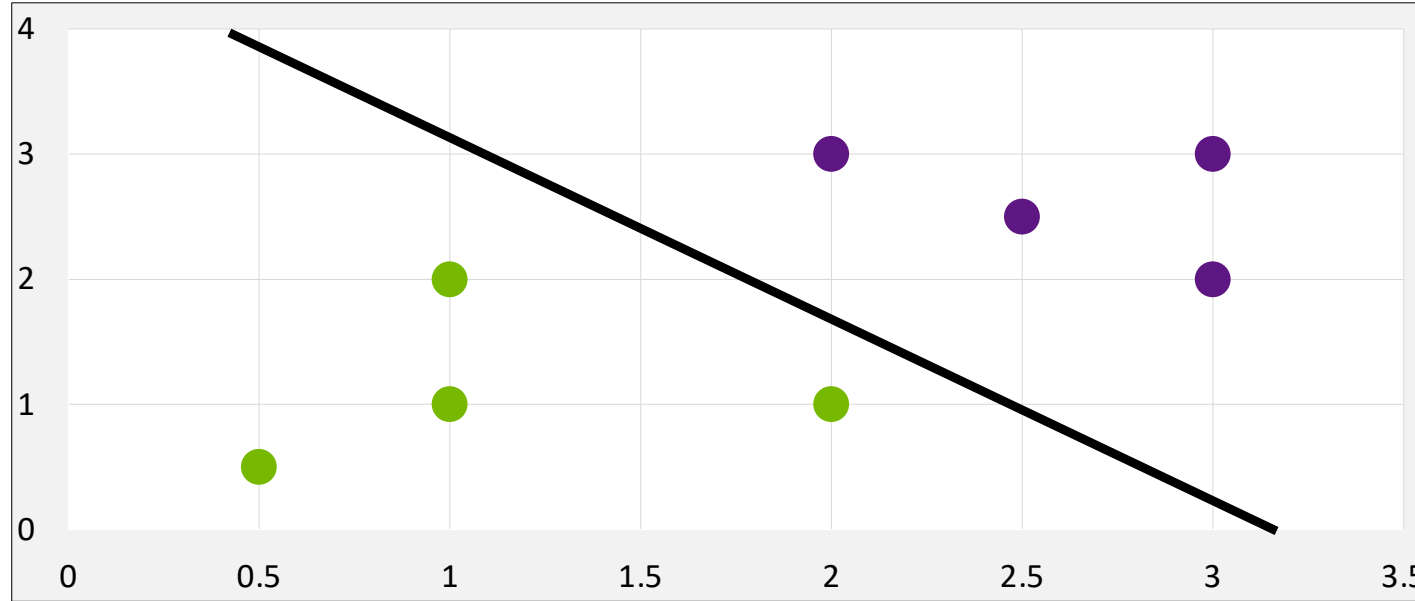
RMSE For Probabilities?



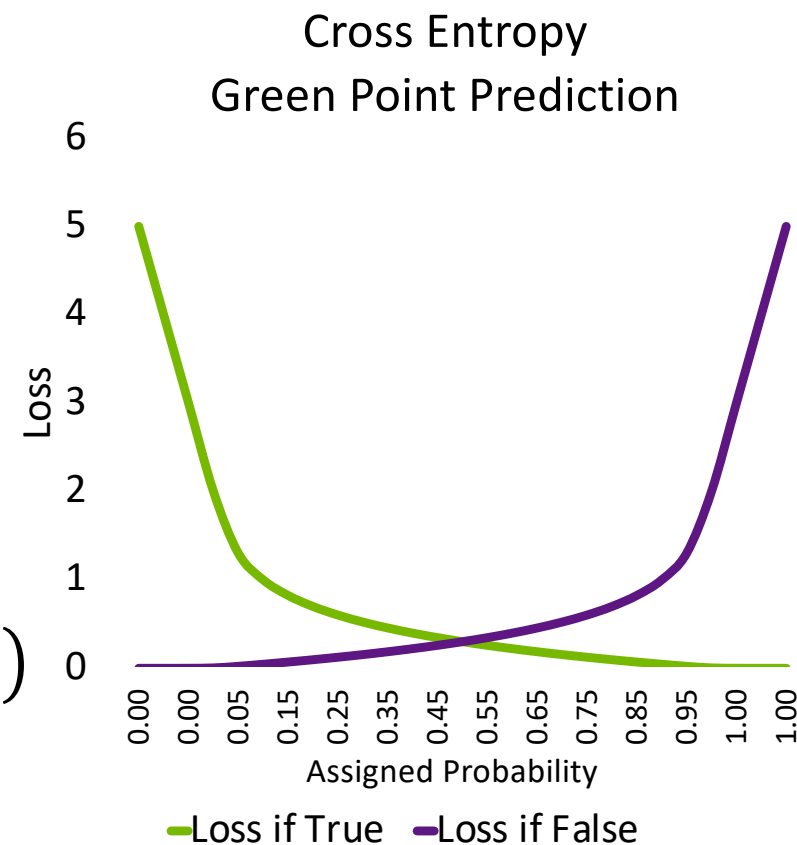
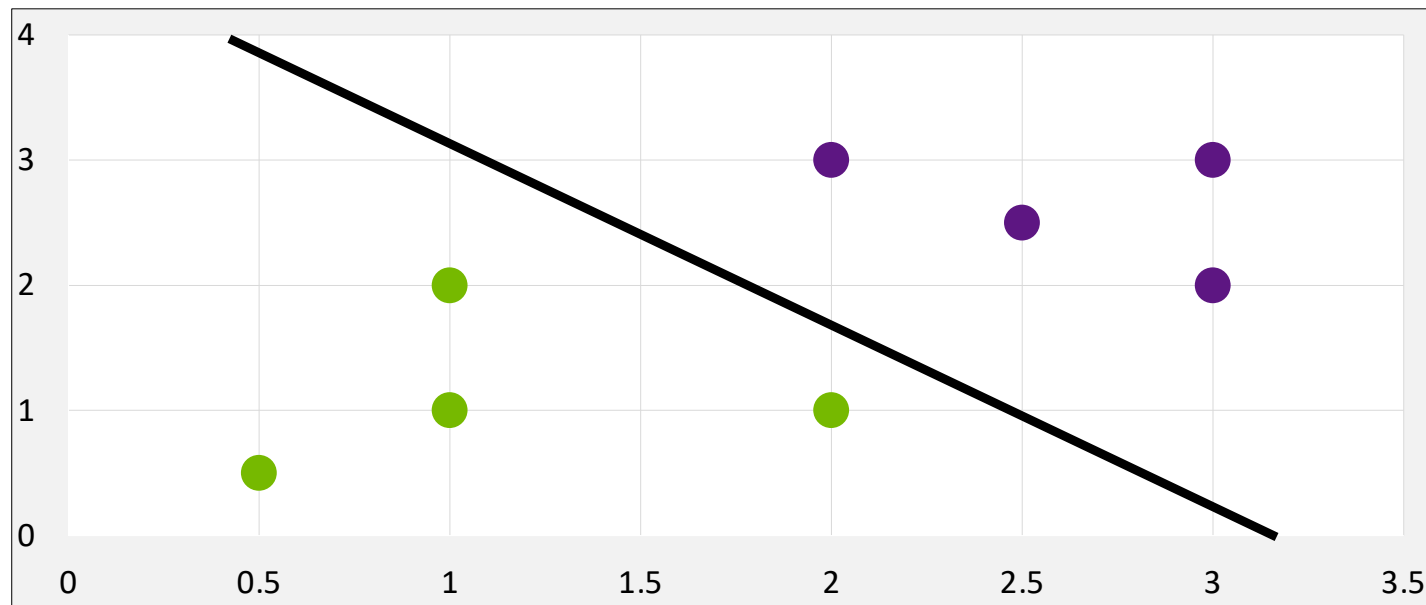
RMSE For Probabilities?



Cross Entropy



Cross Entropy

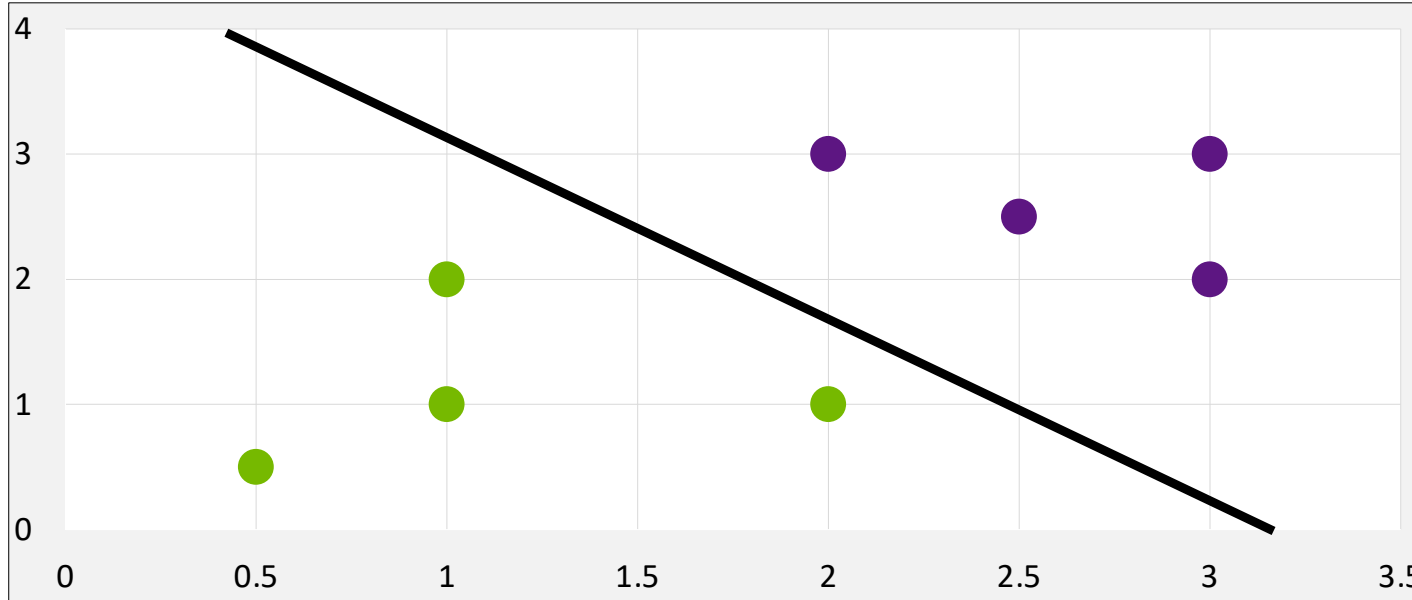


$$Loss = -((t(x) \cdot \log(p(x))) + (1 - t(x)) \cdot \log(1 - p(x)))$$

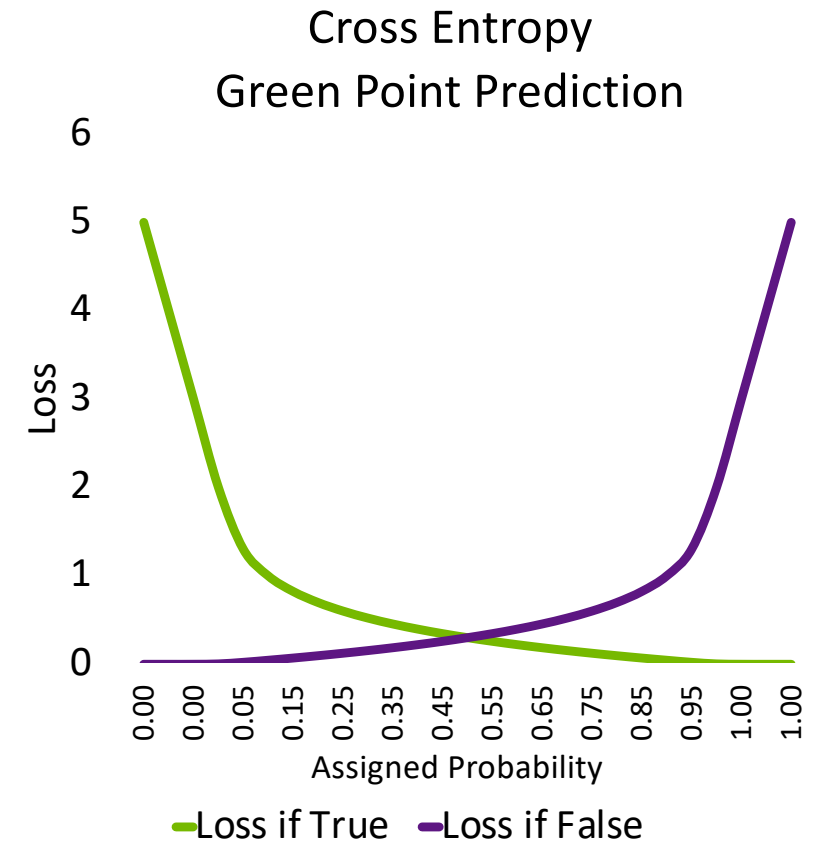
$t(x)$ = target (0 if False, 1 if True)

$p(x)$ = probability prediction of point x

Cross Entropy



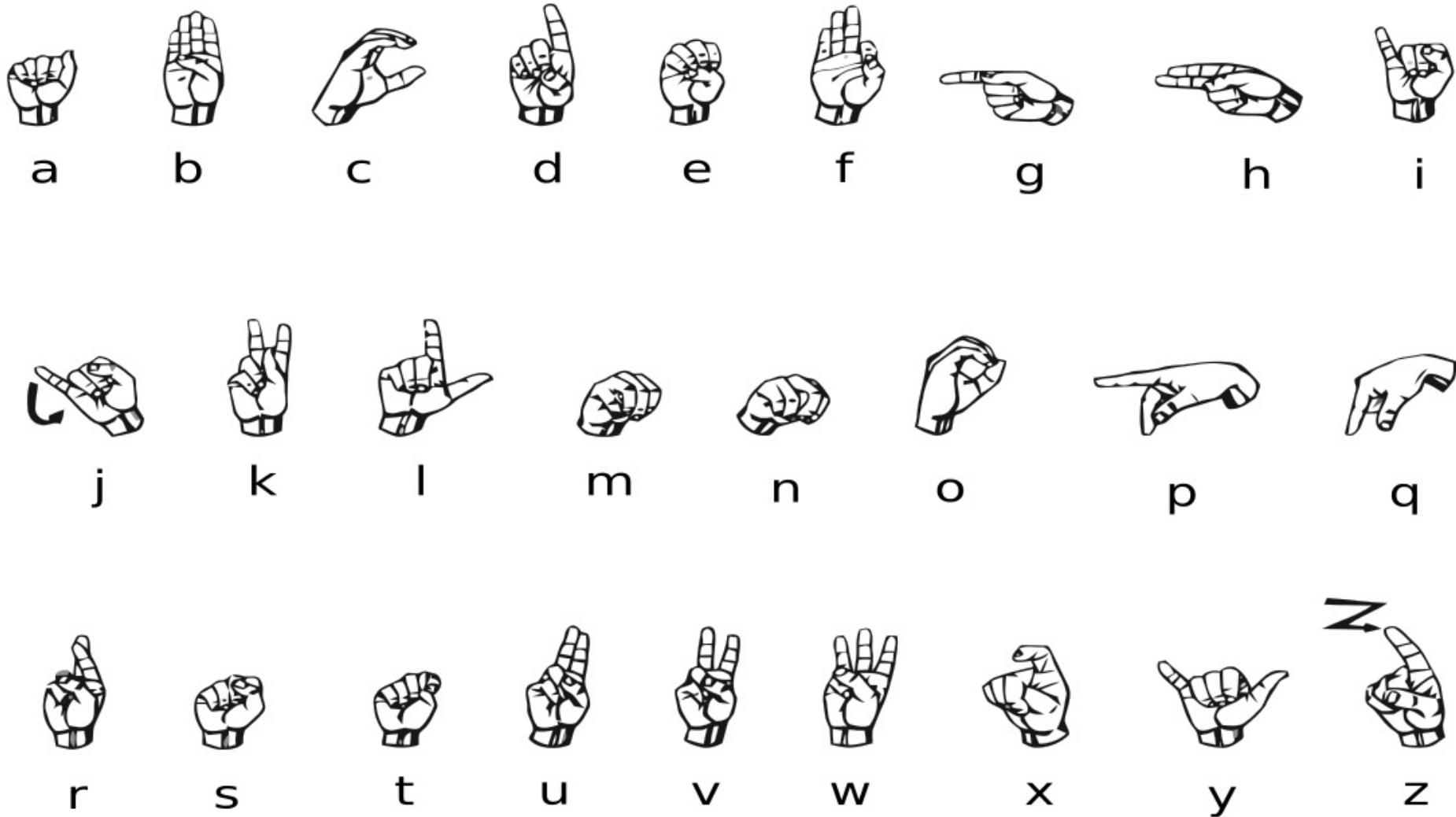
```
1 def cross_entropy(y_hat, y_actual):  
2     """Infinite error for misplaced confidence."""  
3     loss = log(y_hat) if y_actual else log(1-y_hat)  
4     return -1*loss
```



Bringing it Together

The Next Exercise

The American Sign Language Alphabet



Let's go!



Appendix: Gradient Descent

Helping the Computer Cheat Calculus

Learning from Error

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y - \hat{y})^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y - (mx + b))^2$$

$$MSE = \frac{1}{2} ((3 - (m(1) + b))^2 + (5 - (m(2) + b))^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial MSE}{\partial m} = 5m + 3b - 13$$

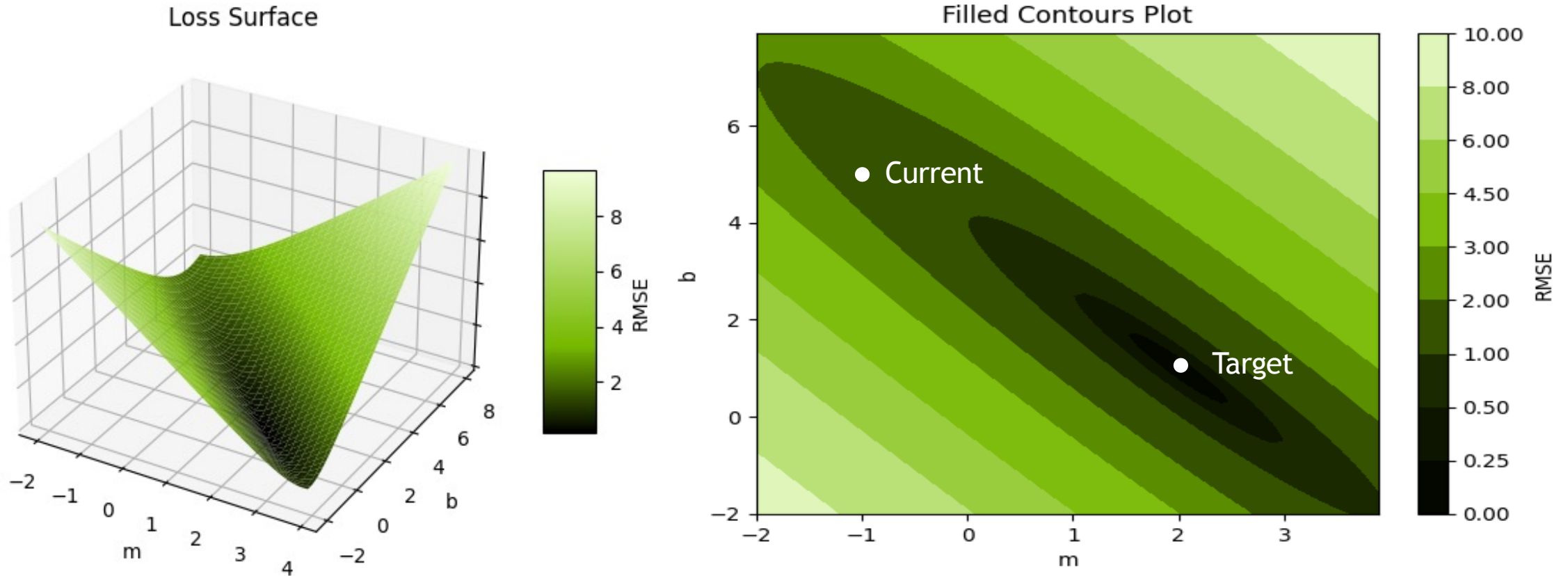
$$\frac{\partial MSE}{\partial b} = 3m + 2b - 8$$

$$\frac{\partial MSE}{\partial m} = -3$$

$$\frac{\partial MSE}{\partial b} = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= -1 \\ b &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

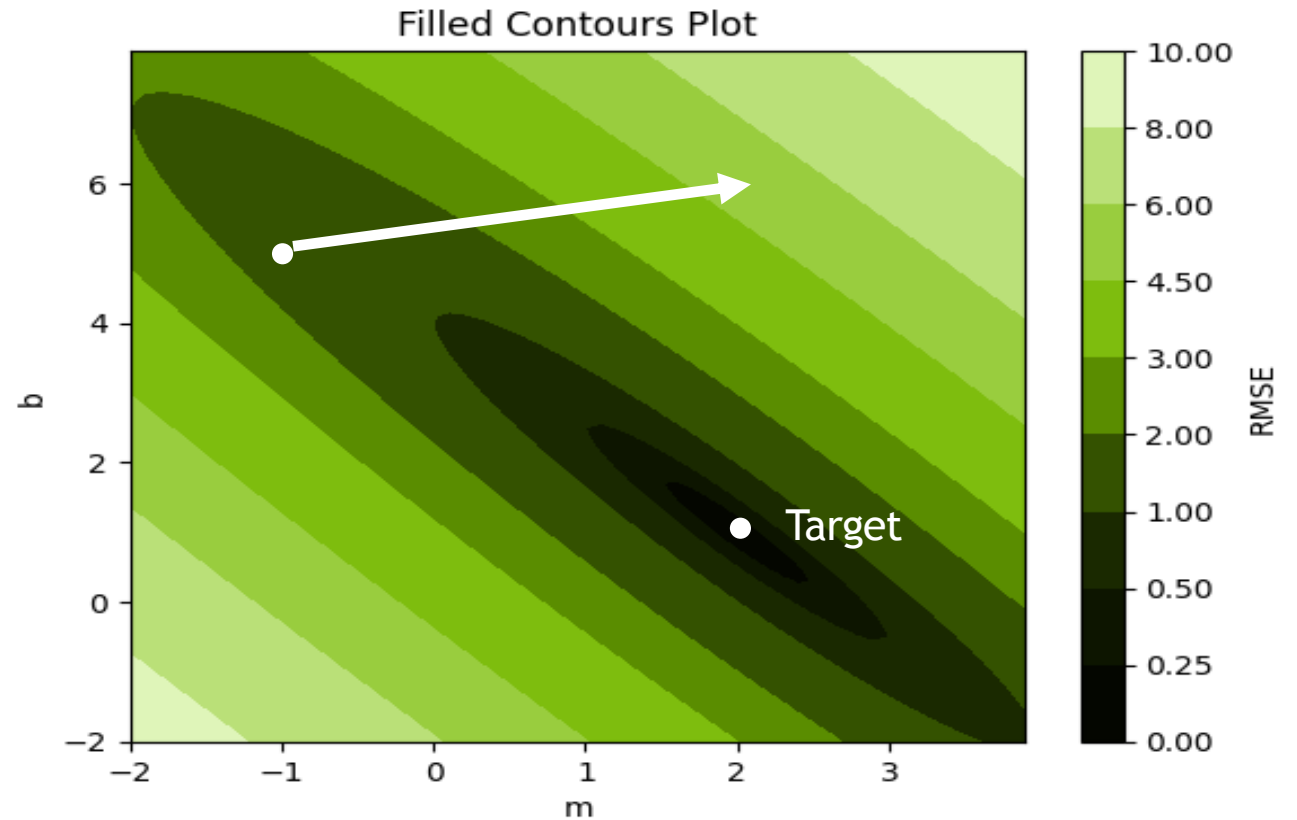
The Loss Curve



The Loss Curve

$$\frac{\partial MSE}{\partial m} = -3$$

$$\frac{\partial MSE}{\partial b} = -1$$

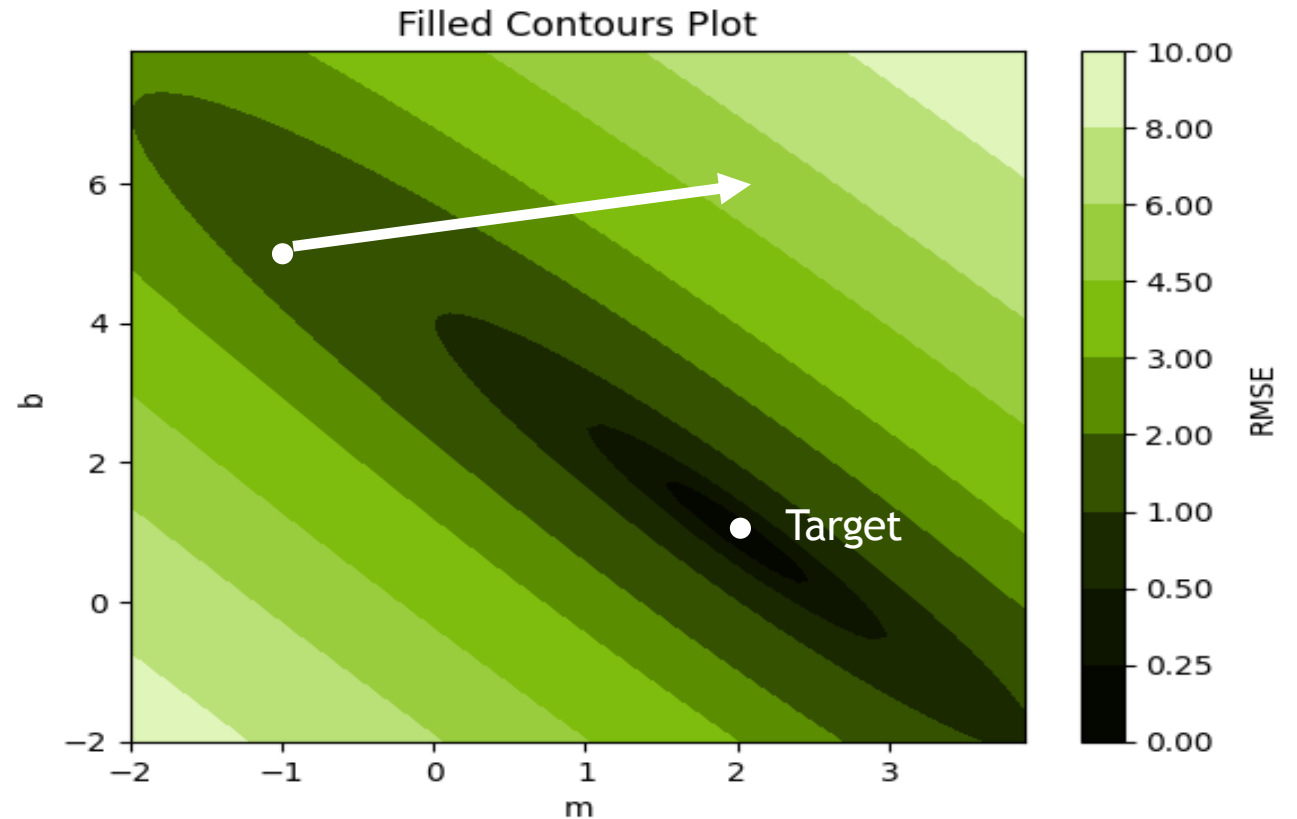


The Loss Curve

$$\frac{\partial MSE}{\partial m} = -3 \quad \frac{\partial MSE}{\partial b} = -1$$

$$m := m - \lambda \frac{\partial MSE}{\partial m}$$

$$b := b - \lambda \frac{\partial MSE}{\partial b}$$

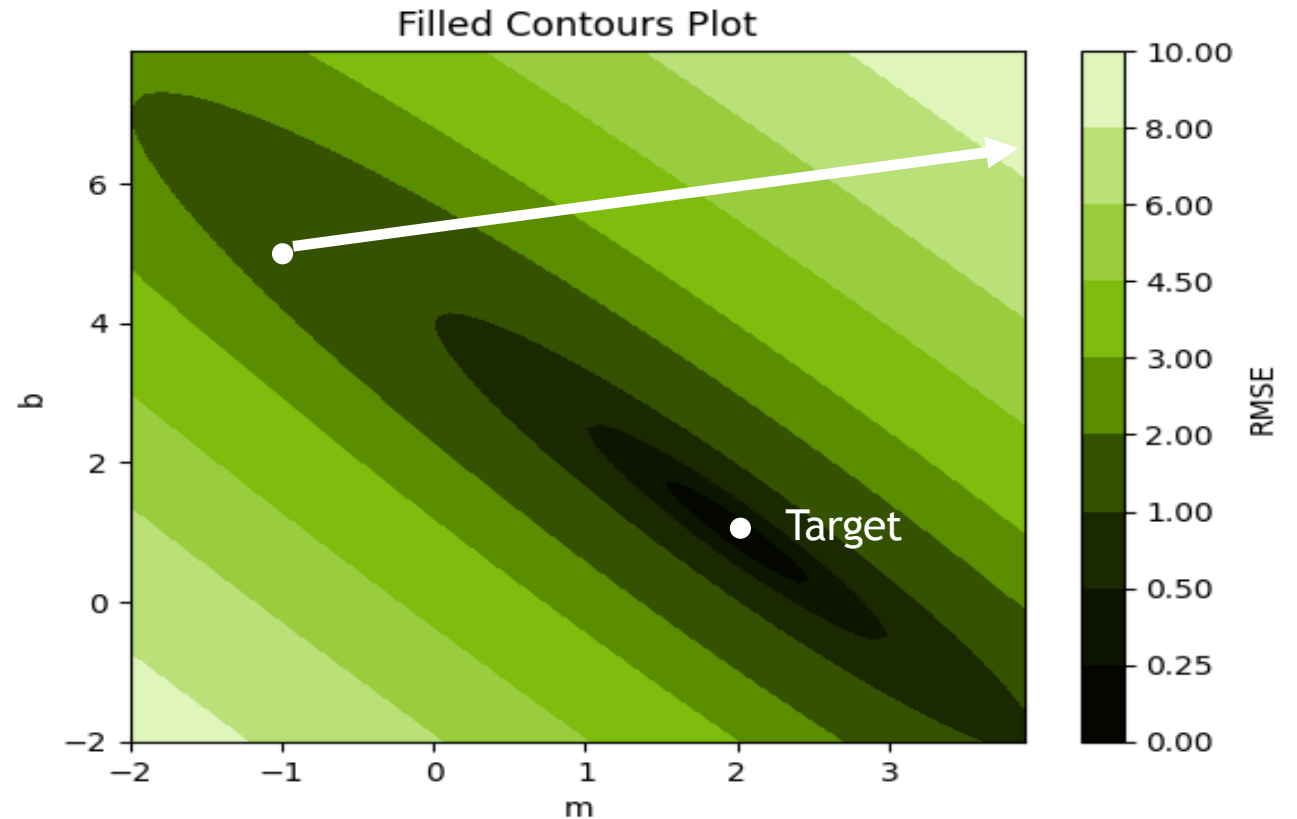


The Loss Curve

$$\frac{\partial MSE}{\partial m} = -3 \quad \frac{\partial MSE}{\partial b} = -1$$

$$m := m - \lambda \frac{\partial MSE}{\partial m} \quad \lambda = 2$$

$$b := b - \lambda \frac{\partial MSE}{\partial b}$$

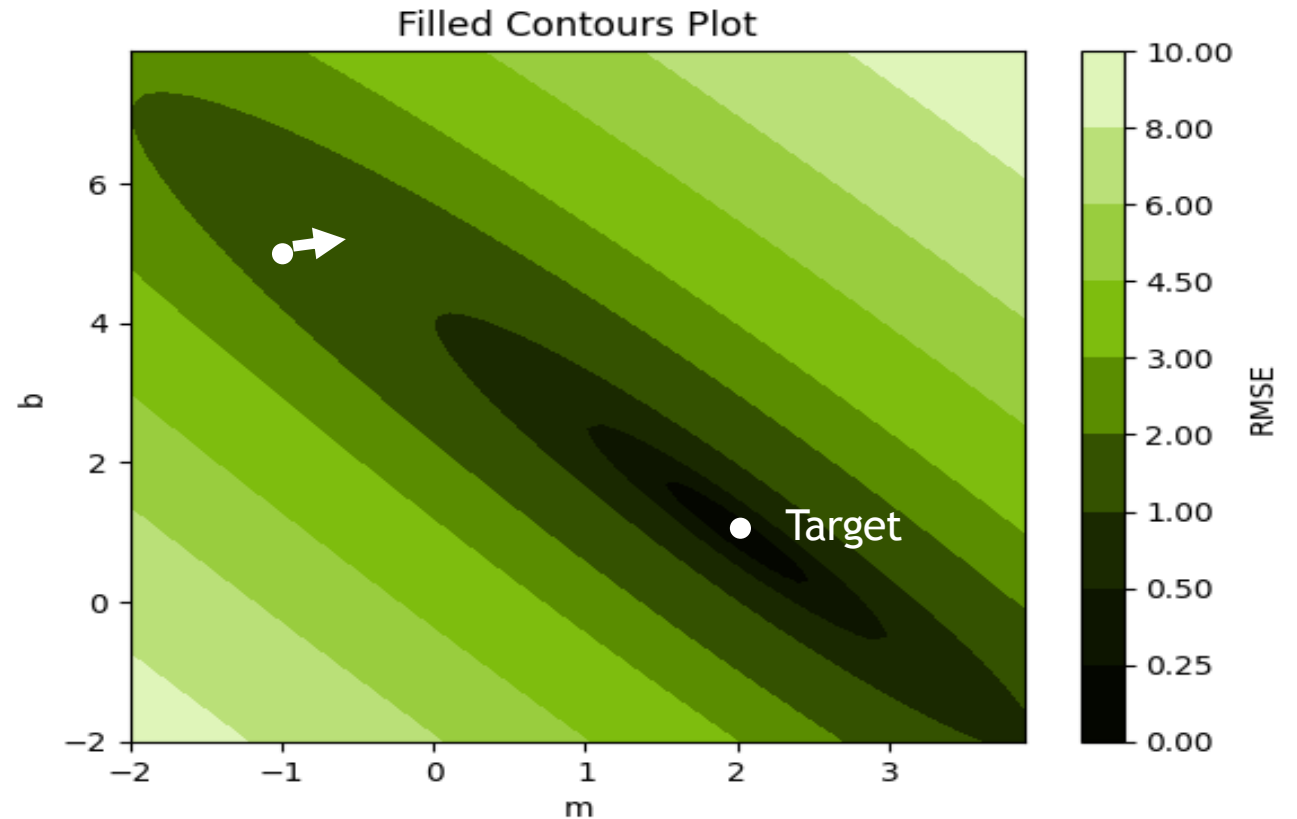


The Loss Curve

$$\frac{\partial MSE}{\partial m} = -3 \quad \frac{\partial MSE}{\partial b} = -1$$

$$m := m - \lambda \frac{\partial MSE}{\partial m} \quad \lambda = .1$$

$$b := b - \lambda \frac{\partial MSE}{\partial b}$$

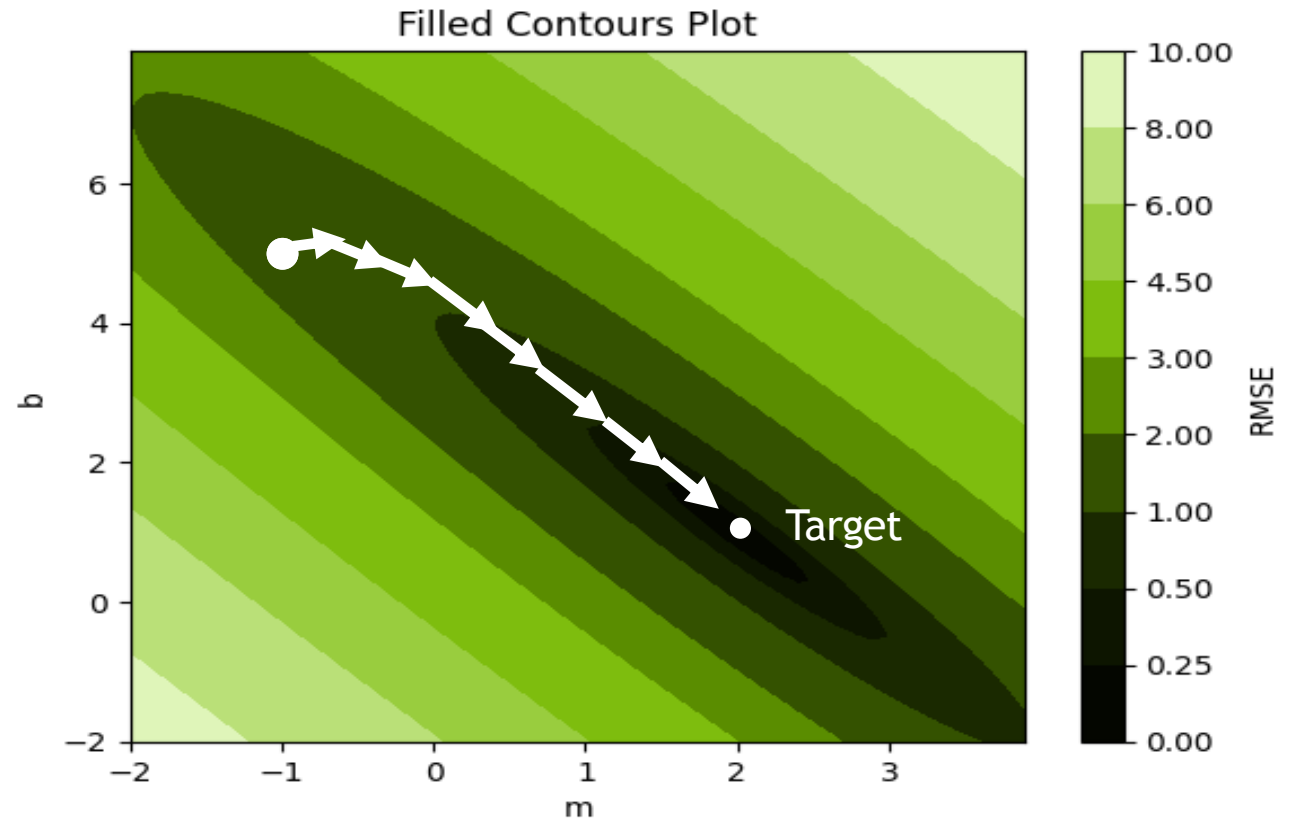


The Loss Curve

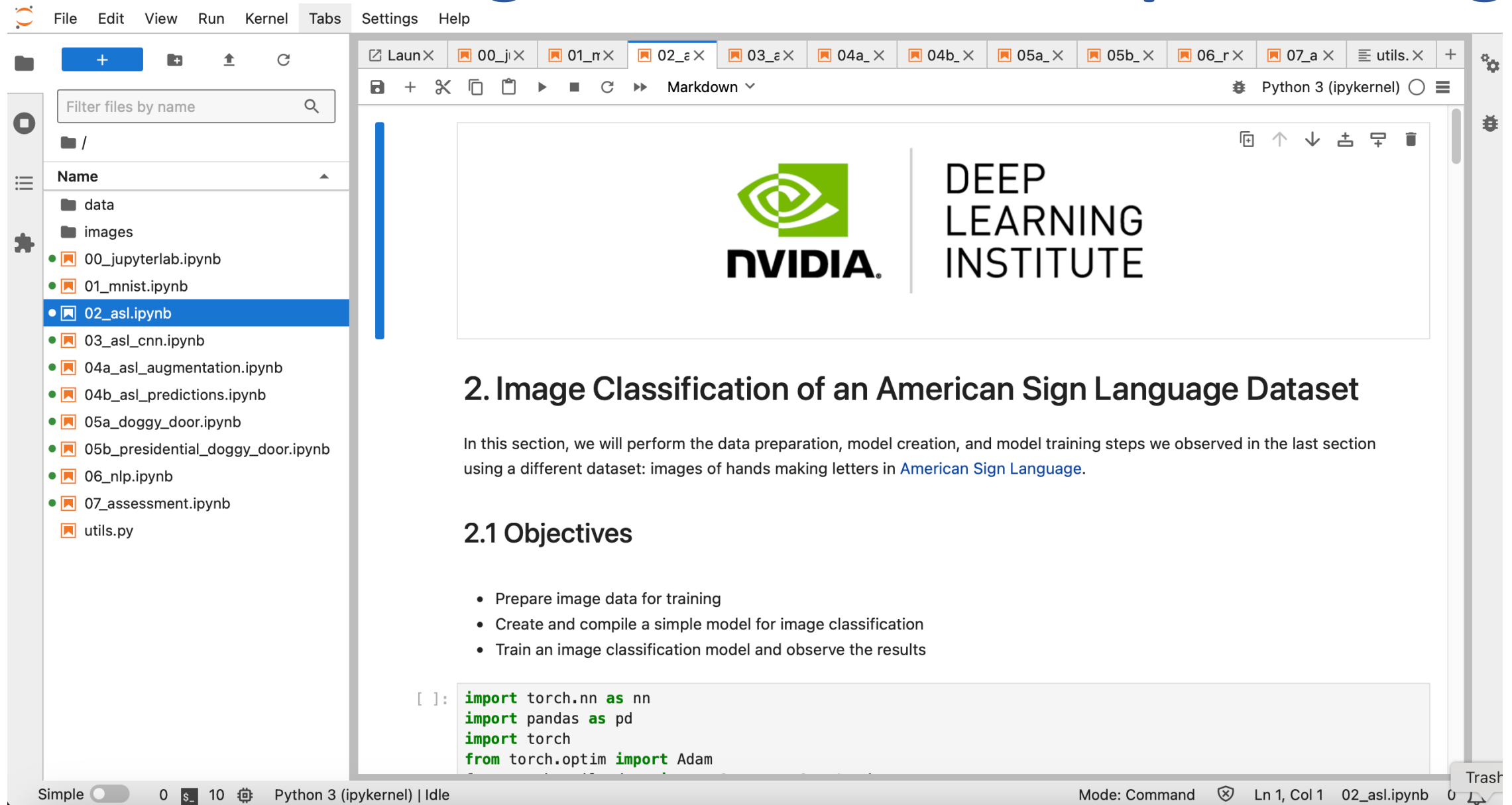
$$\lambda = .1$$

$$m := -1 + 3\lambda = -0.7$$

$$b := 5 + \lambda = 5.1$$



NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning



File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name

- data
- images
- 00_jupyterlab.ipynb
- 01_mnist.ipynb
- 02_asl.ipynb**
- 03_asl_cnn.ipynb
- 04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb
- 04b_asl_predictions.ipynb
- 05a_doggy_door.ipynb
- 05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb
- 06_nlp.ipynb
- 07_assessment.ipynb
- utils.py

LaunX 00_jiX 01_nX 02_εX 03_εX 04a_X 04b_X 05a_X 05b_X 06_rX 07_aX utils.X

Python 3 (ipykernel)

DEEP LEARNING INSTITUTE

2. Image Classification of an American Sign Language Dataset

In this section, we will perform the data preparation, model creation, and model training steps we observed in the last section using a different dataset: images of hands making letters in [American Sign Language](#).

2.1 Objectives

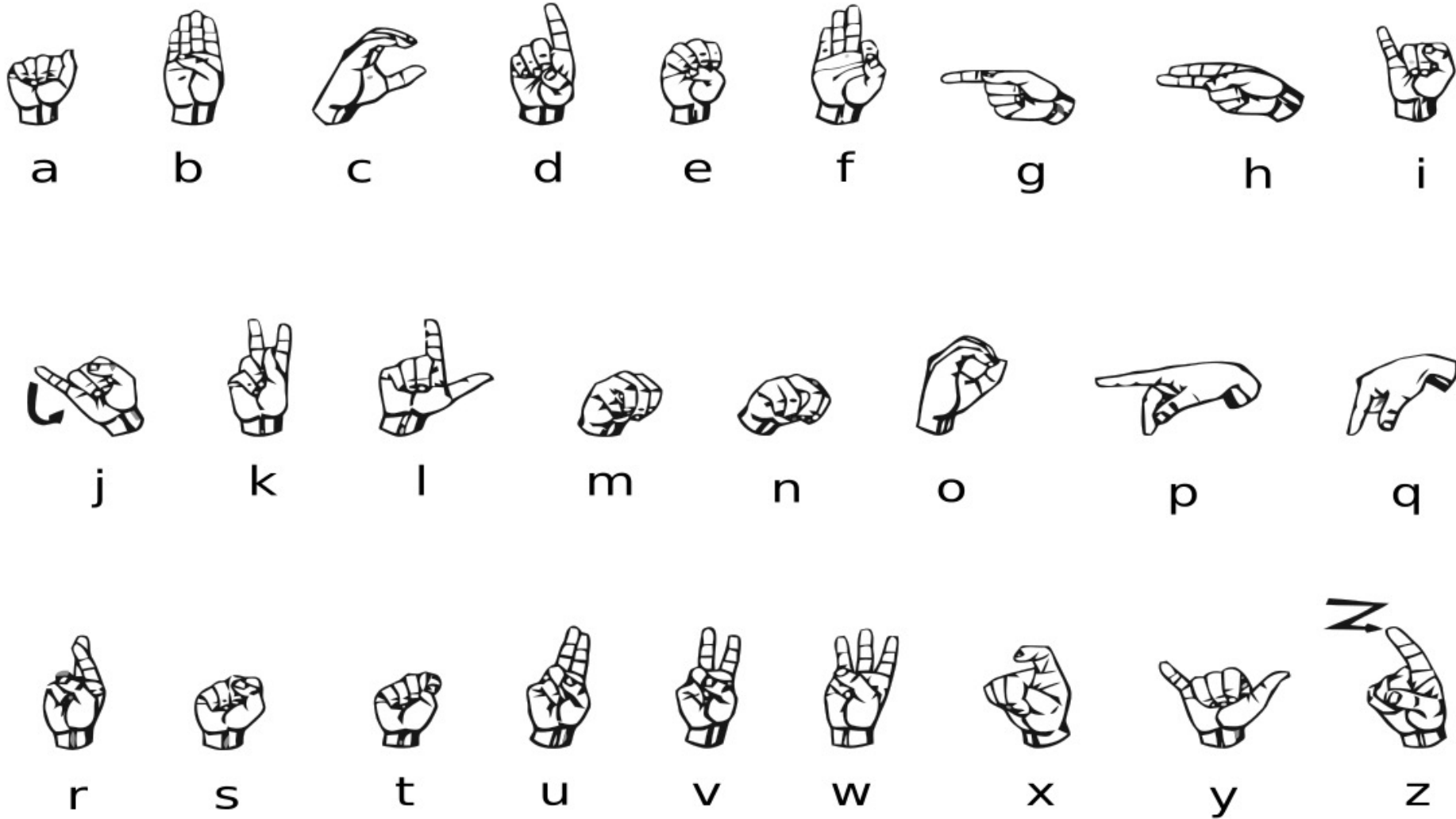
- Prepare image data for training
- Create and compile a simple model for image classification
- Train an image classification model and observe the results

```
[ ]: import torch.nn as nn
import pandas as pd
import torch
from torch.optim import Adam
```

Simple 0 \$ 10 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 02_asl.ipynb 0

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

American Sign Language (ASL) Alphabet



NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

- 1: An Introduction to Deep Learning**
- 2: The Theory Behind Neural Networks**
- 3: Convolutional Neural Networks**
- 4: Data Augmentation and Deployment**
- 5: Pre-trained Models**
- 6: Natural Language Processing**
- 7: Wrap-up and Assessment**



Fundamentals of Deep Learning

Part 3: Convolutional Neural Networks

Fundamentals of Deep Learning

Agenda

- Part 1: An Introduction to Deep Learning

- Part 2: How a Neural Network Trains

- **Part 3: Convolutional Neural Networks**

- Part 4: Data Augmentation and Deployment

- Part 5: Pre-Trained Models

- Part 6: Advanced Architectures

Recap of the exercise

Trained a dense neural network model



Training accuracy was high



Validation accuracy was low



Evidence of overfitting

Kernels and Convolution

Kernels and Convolution



Blur



Sharpen



Original Image



Brighten



Darken



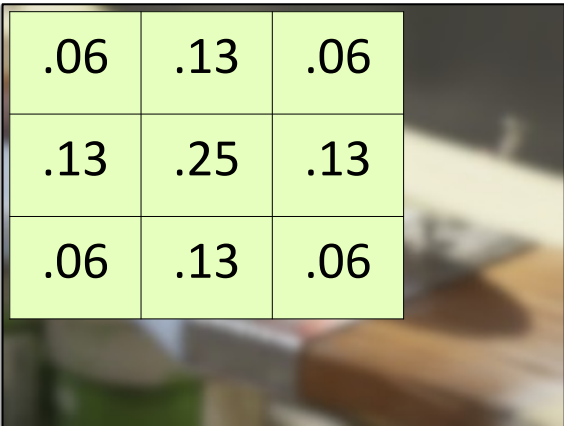
Kernels and Convolution



Original Image

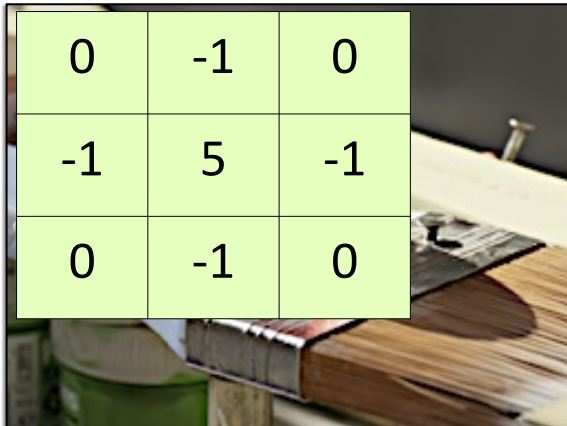

Blur

.06	.13	.06
.13	.25	.13
.06	.13	.06



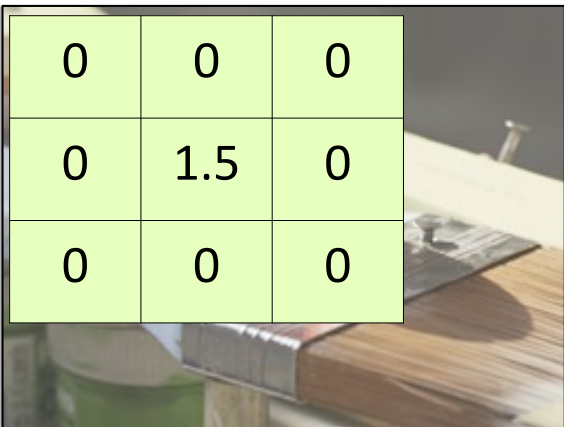

Sharpen

0	-1	0
-1	5	-1
0	-1	0



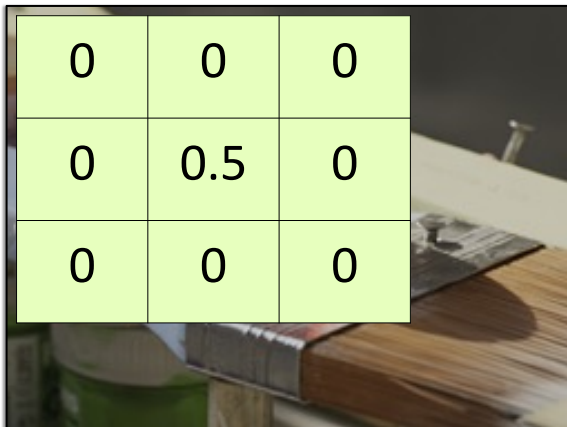

Brighten

0	0	0
0	1.5	0
0	0	0

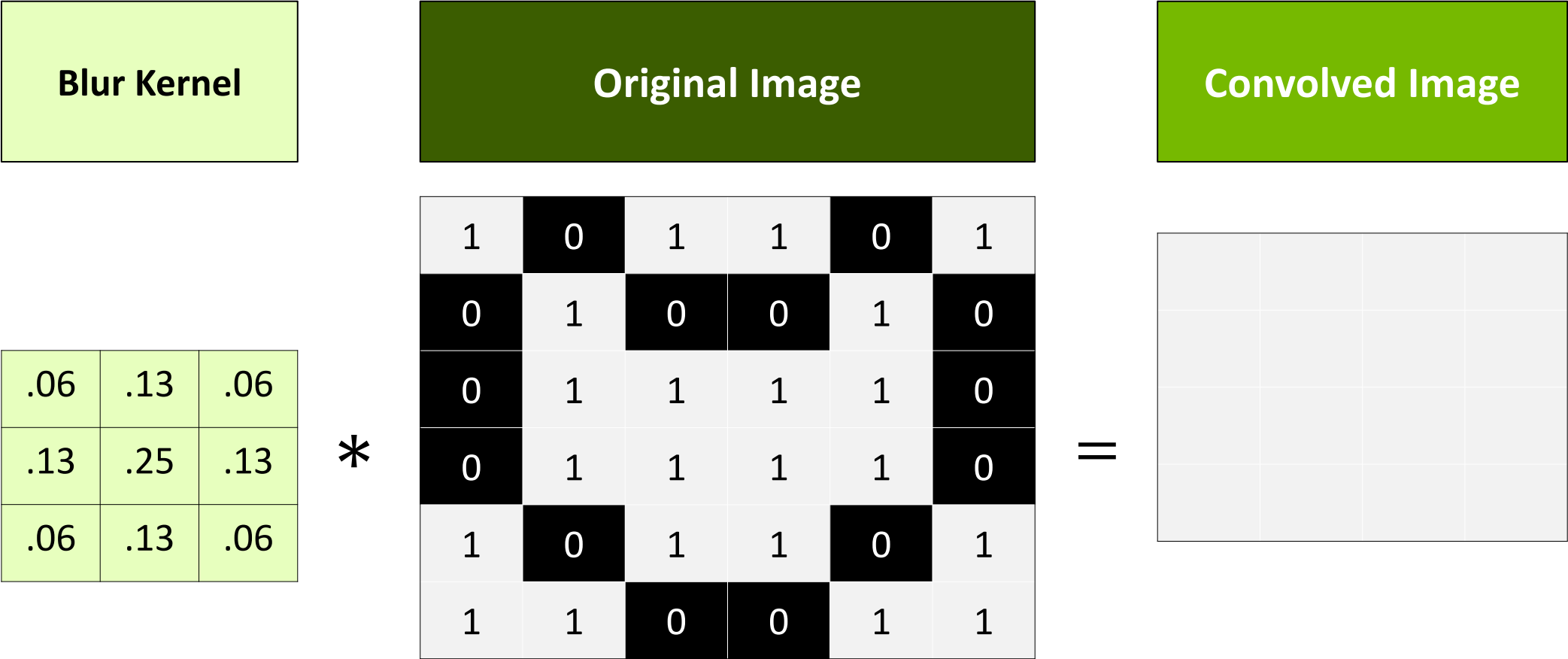



Darken

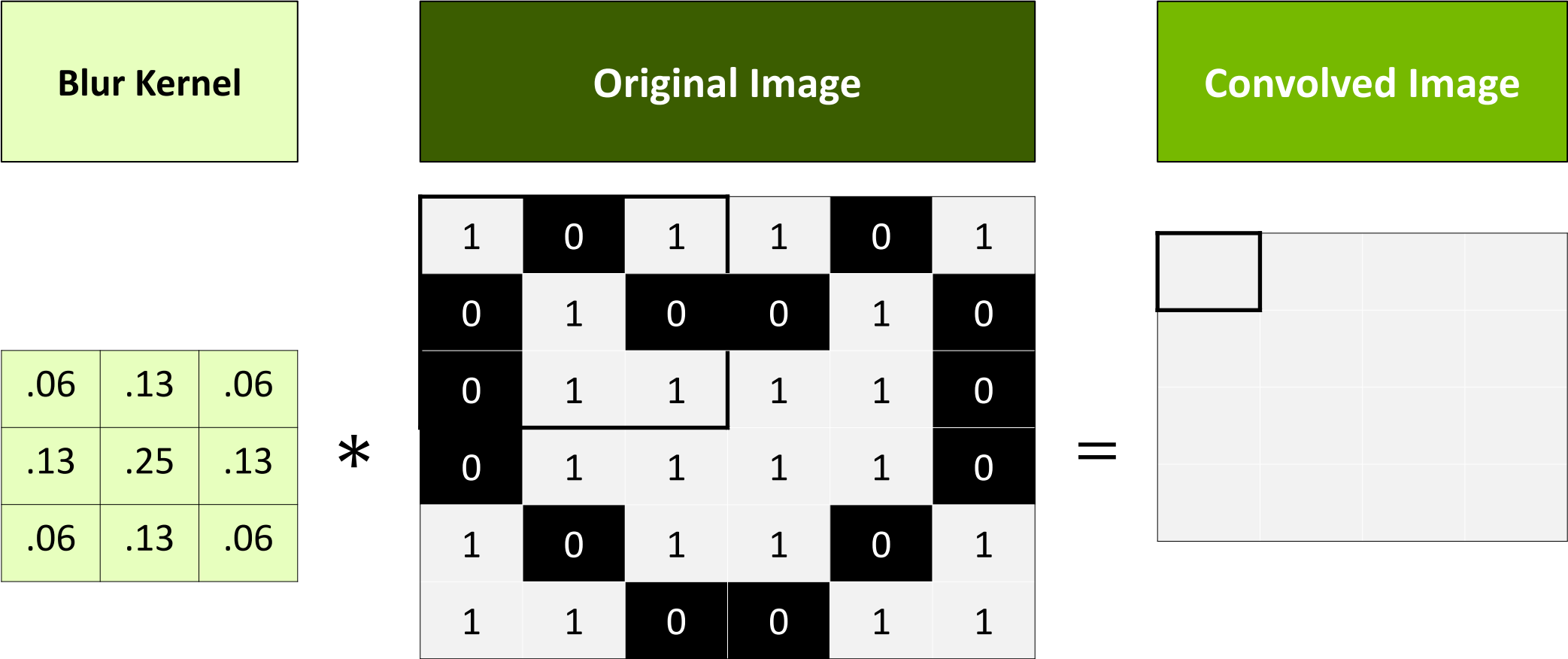
0	0	0
0	0.5	0
0	0	0



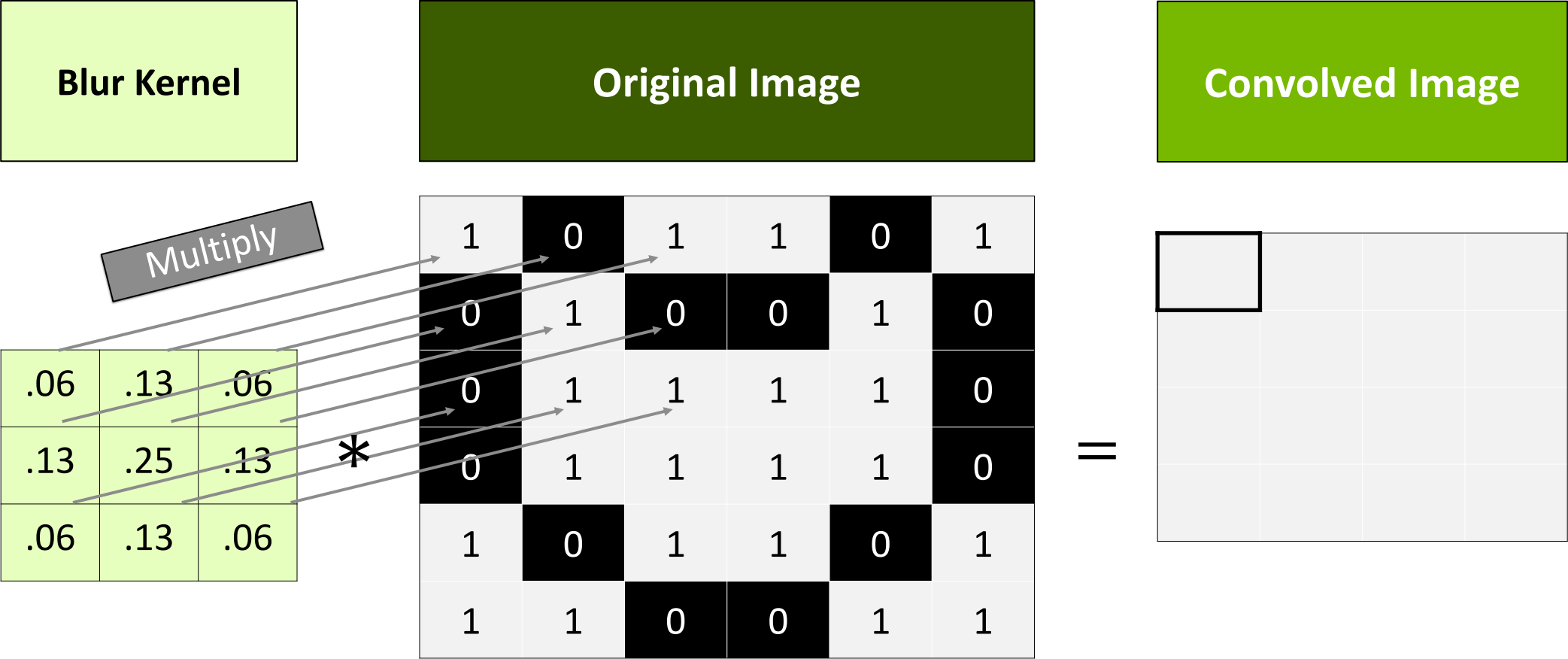
Kernels and Convolution



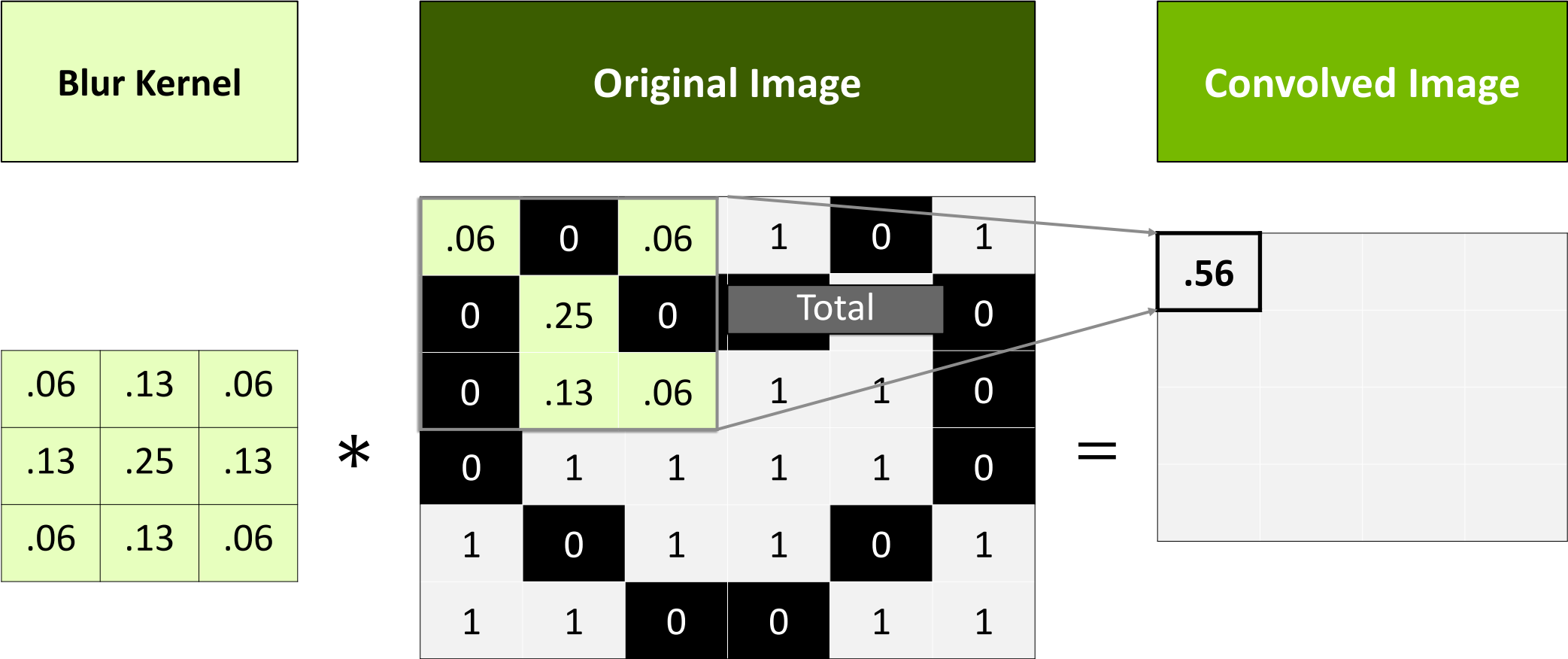
Kernels and Convolution



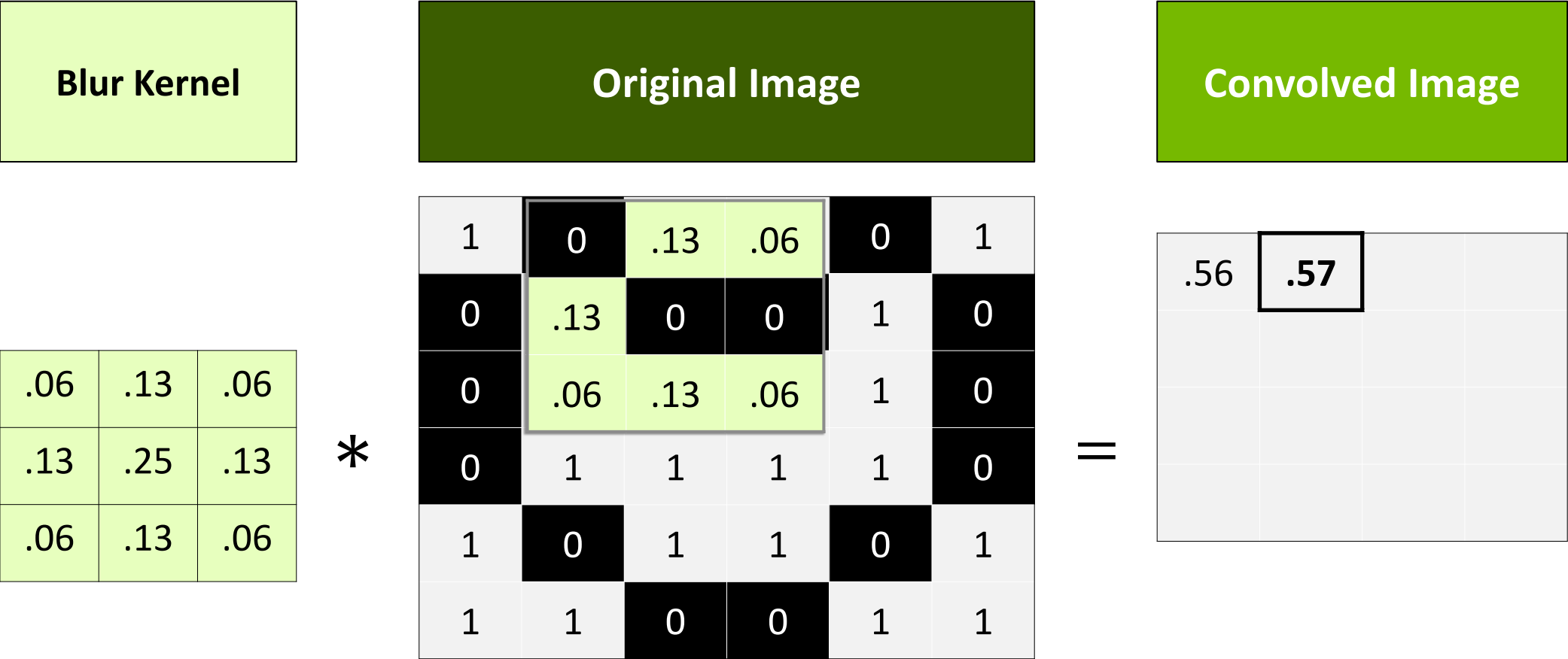
Kernels and Convolution



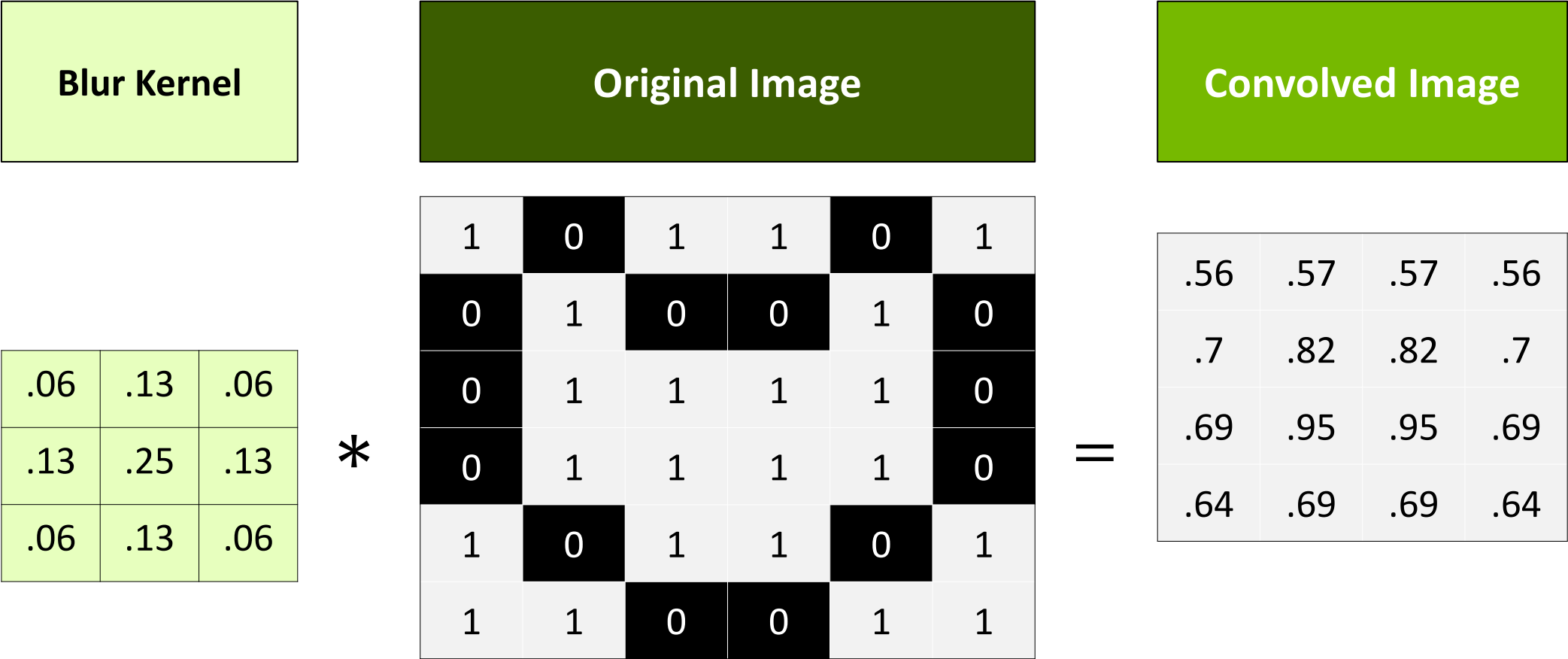
Kernels and Convolution



Kernels and Convolution



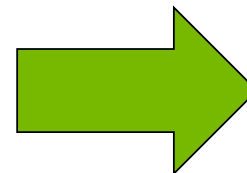
Kernels and Convolution



Stride

Stride 1

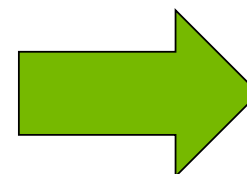
1	0	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	0



.56	.57	.57	.56
-----	-----	-----	-----

Stride 2

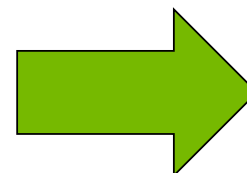
1	0	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	0



.56	.57
-----	-----

Stride 3

1	0	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	0



.56	.56
-----	-----

Padding

Original Image

1	0	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1	1

Zero Padding

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Padding

Original Image

1	0	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1	1

Mirror Padding

1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1

Kernels and Neural Networks

Kernels and Neural Networks

Kernel

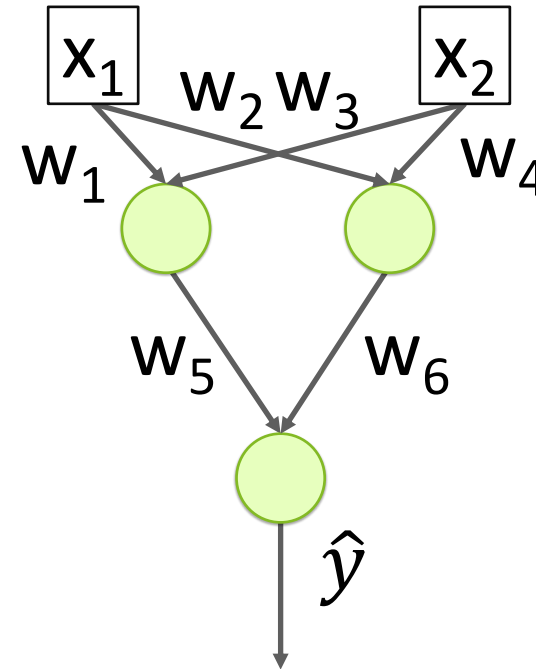
W_1	W_2	W_3
W_4	W_5	W_6
W_7	W_8	W_9

Kernels and Neural Networks

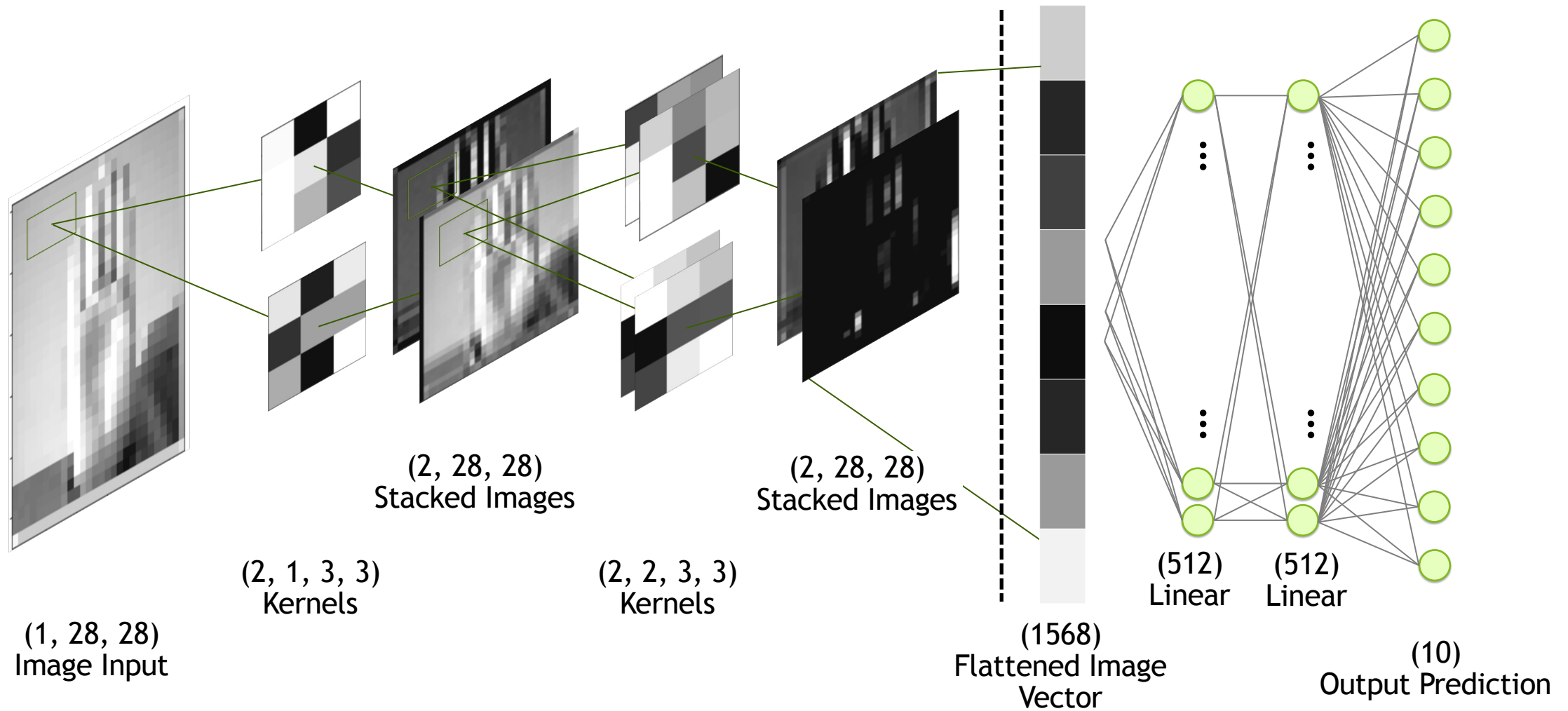
Kernel

w_1	w_2	w_3
w_4	w_5	w_6
w_7	w_8	w_9

Neuron

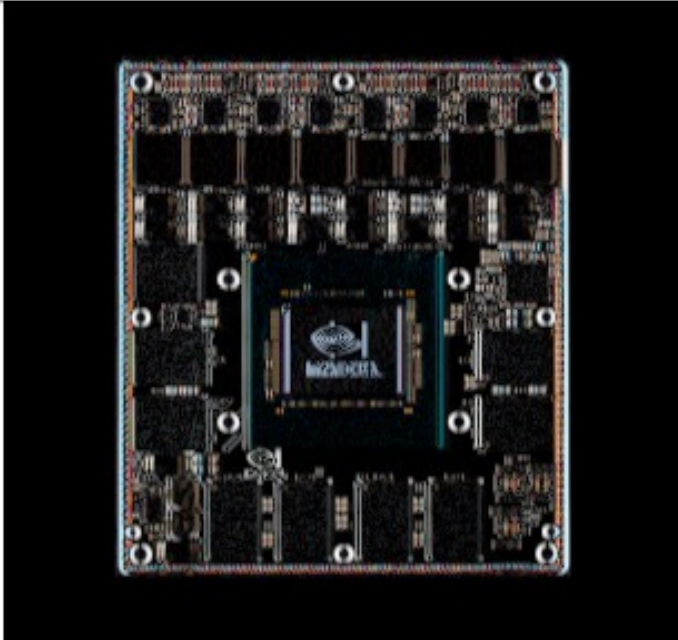


Kernels and Neural Networks



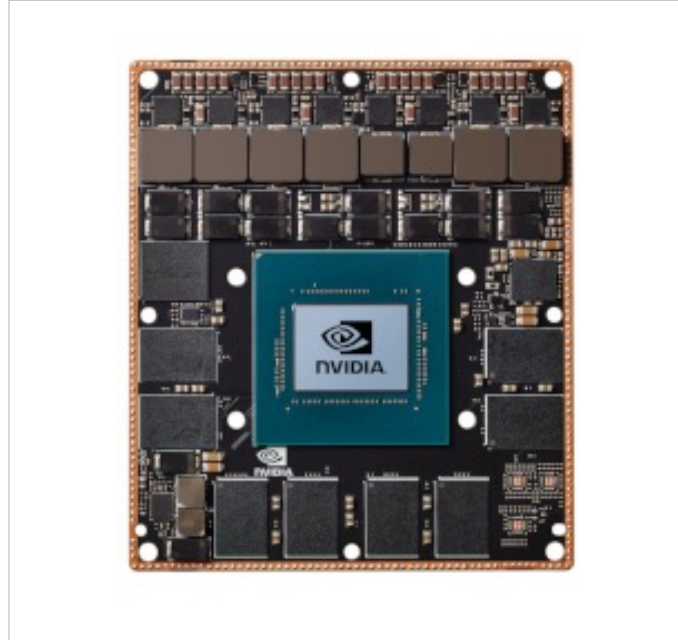
Finding Edges

Vertical Edges



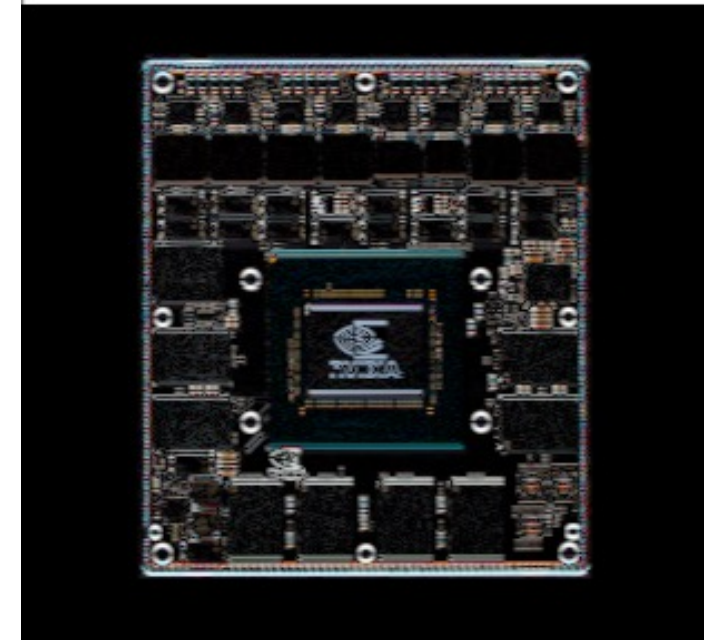
1	0	-1
2	0	-2
1	0	-1

Original Image



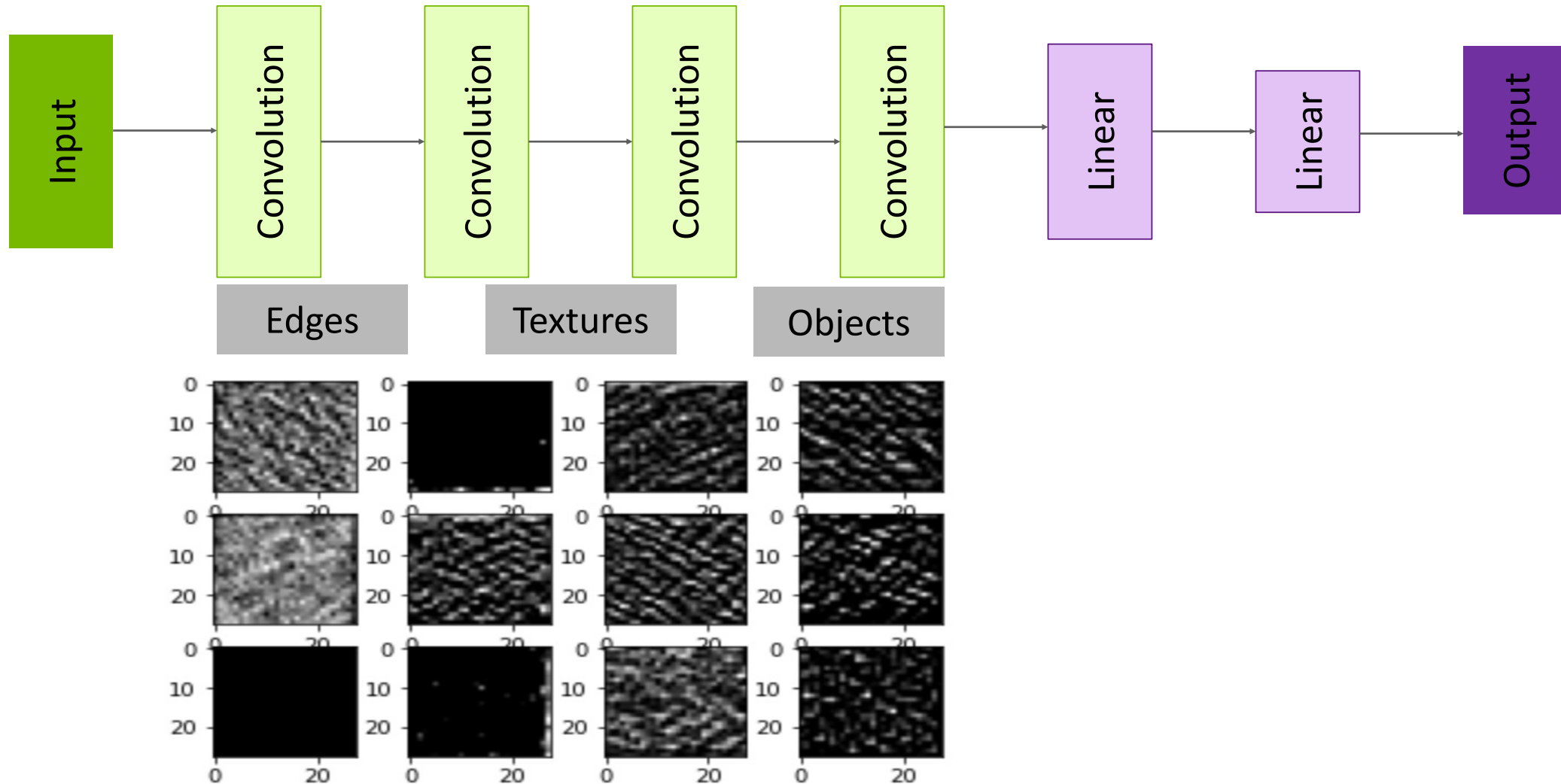
0	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

Horizontal Edges



1	2	1
0	0	0
-1	-2	-1

Neural Network Perception

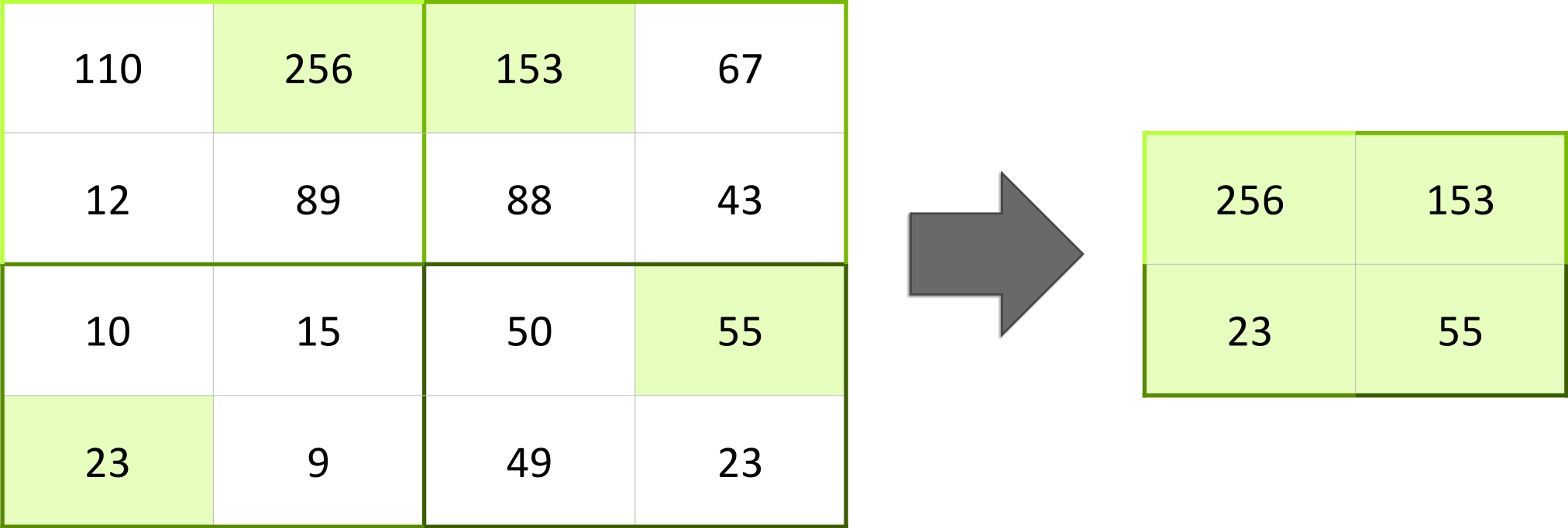


Neural Network Perception

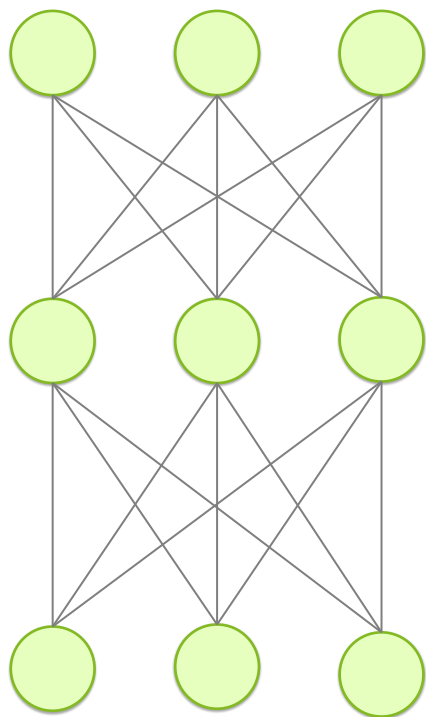


Other Layers in the Model

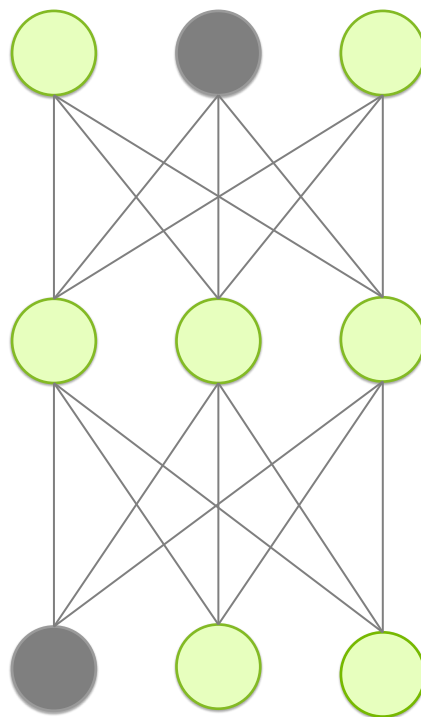
Max Pooling



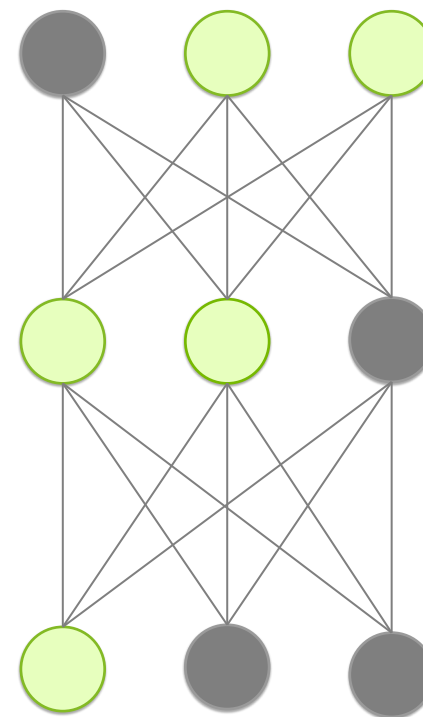
Dropout



rate = 0

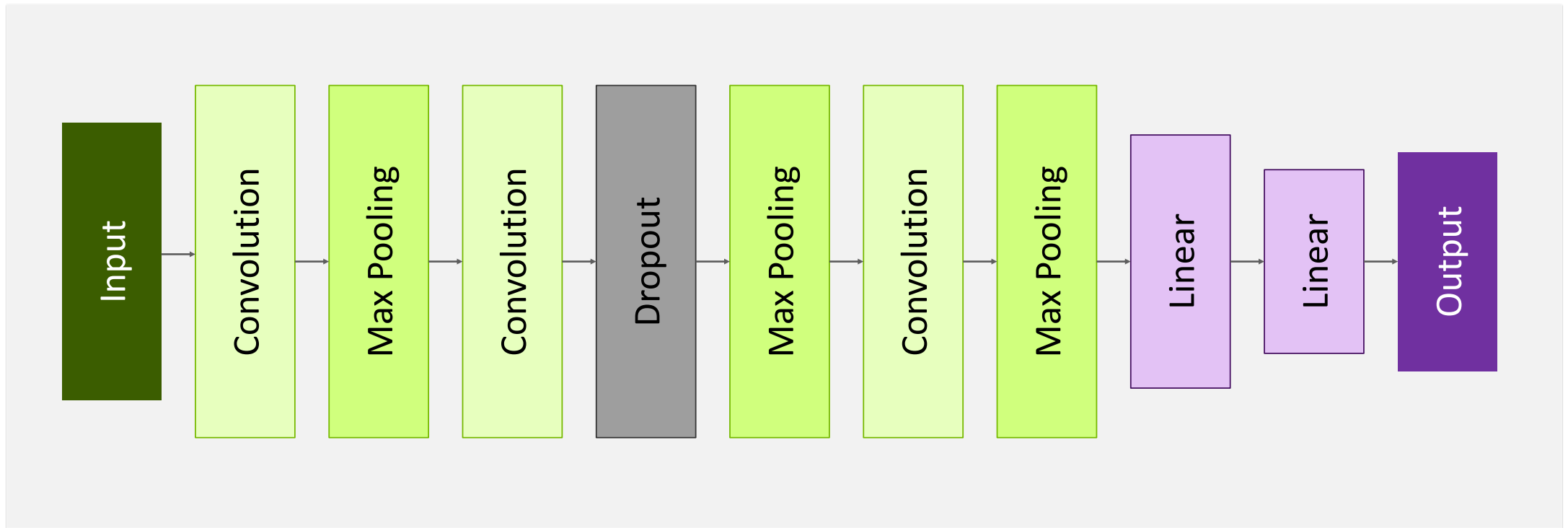


rate = .2



rate = .4

Whole Architecture



Let's go!

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name

- data
- images
- 00_jupyterlab.ipynb
- 01_mnist.ipynb
- 02_asl.ipynb
- 03_asl_cnn.ipynb
- 04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb
- 04b_asl_predictions.ipynb
- 05a_doggy_door.ipynb
- 05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb
- 06_nlp.ipynb
- 07_assessment.ipynb
- utils.py

LaunX 00_jiX 01_niX 02_eX 03_eX 04a_X 04b_X 05a_X 05b_X 06_rX 07_aX utils.X +

Python 3 (ipykernel)

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3. Convolutional Neural Networks

In the previous section, we built and trained a simple model to classify ASL images. The model was able to learn how to correctly classify the training dataset with very high accuracy, but, it did not perform nearly as well on validation dataset. This behavior of not generalizing well to non-training data is called **overfitting**, and in this section, we will introduce a popular kind of model called a **convolutional neural network** that is especially good for reading images and classifying them.

3.1 Objectives

- Prep data specifically for a CNN
- Create a more sophisticated CNN model, understanding a greater variety of model layers
- Train a CNN model and observe its performance

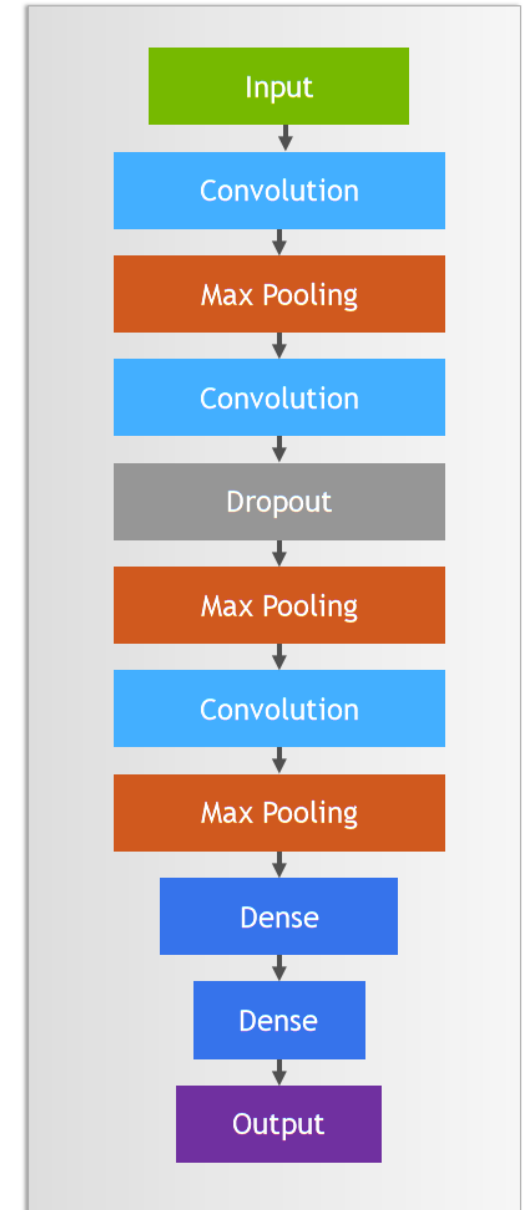
```
[ ]: import torch.nn as nn
import pandas as pd
```

Simple 0 \$ 10 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 03_asl_cnn.ipynb 0

CNN

```
n_classes = 24
kernel_size = 3
flattened_img_size = 75 * 3 * 3

model = nn.Sequential(
    # First convolution
    nn.Conv2d(IMG_CHS, 25, kernel_size, stride=1, padding=1), # 25 x 28 x 28
    nn.BatchNorm2d(25),
    nn.ReLU(),
    nn.MaxPool2d(2, stride=2), # 25 x 14 x 14
    # Second convolution
    nn.Conv2d(25, 50, kernel_size, stride=1, padding=1), # 50 x 14 x 14
    nn.BatchNorm2d(50),
    nn.ReLU(),
    nn.Dropout(.2),
    nn.MaxPool2d(2, stride=2), # 50 x 7 x 7
    # Third convolution
    nn.Conv2d(50, 75, kernel_size, stride=1, padding=1), # 75 x 7 x 7
    nn.BatchNorm2d(75),
    nn.ReLU(),
    nn.MaxPool2d(2, stride=2), # 75 x 3 x 3
    # Flatten to Dense
    nn.Flatten(),
    nn.Linear(flattened_img_size, 512),
    nn.Dropout(.3),
    nn.ReLU(),
    nn.Linear(512, n_classes)
)
```





Fundamentals of Deep Learning

Part 4: Data Augmentation and Deployment

Fundamentals of Deep Learning

Agenda

- Part 1: An Introduction to Deep Learning

- Part 2: How a Neural Network Trains

- Part 3: Convolutional Neural Networks

- **Part 4: Data Augmentation and Deployment**

- Part 5: Pre-Trained Models

- Part 6: Advanced Architectures

Recap of the Exercise

Analysis

- CNN increased validation accuracy
- Still seeing training accuracy higher than validation

Recap of the Exercise

Analysis

- CNN increased validation accuracy
- Still seeing training accuracy higher than validation

Solution

- Clean data provides better examples
- Dataset variety helps the model generalize



Data Augmentation

Data Augmentation



Image Flipping

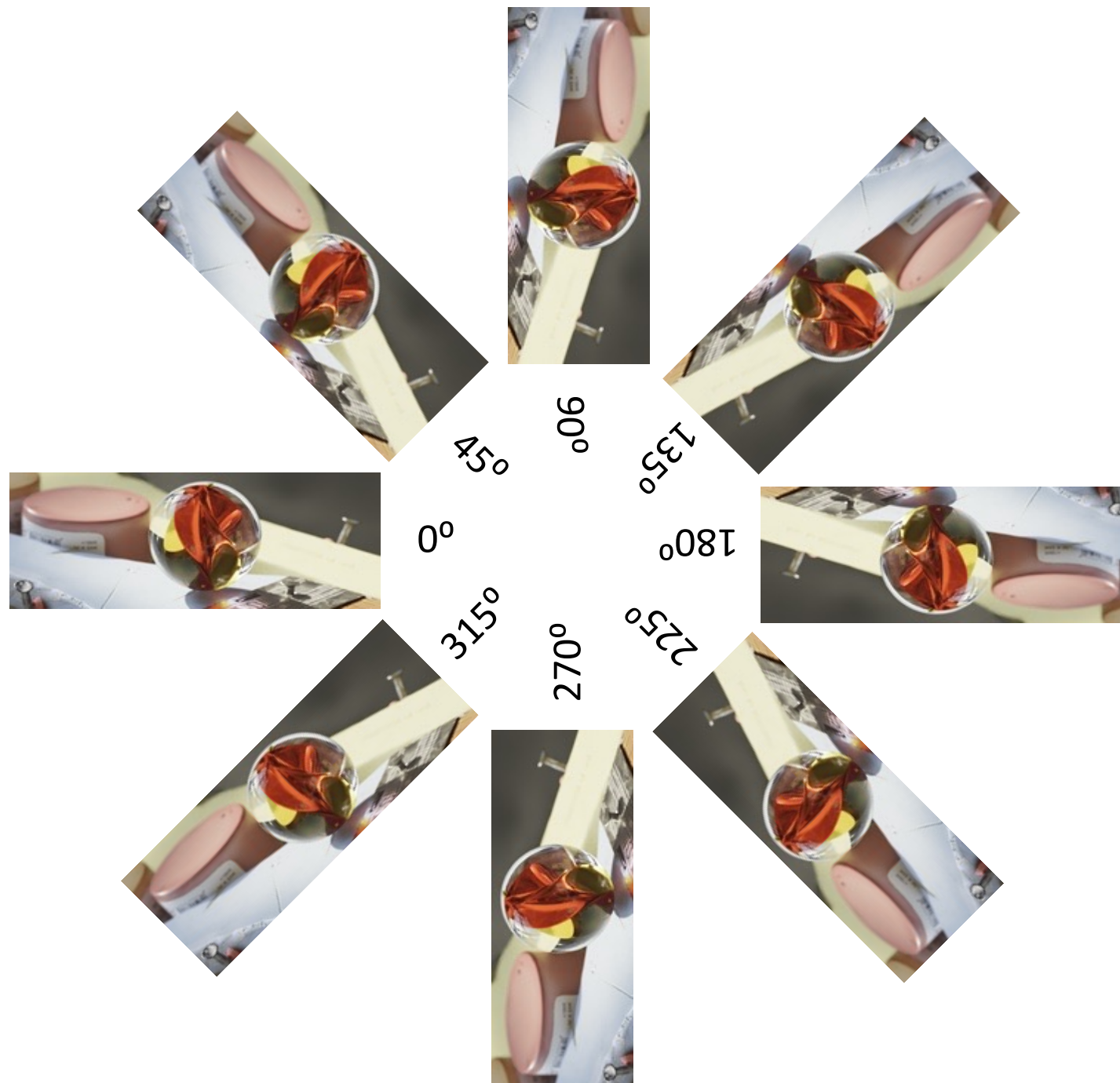
Horizontal Flip



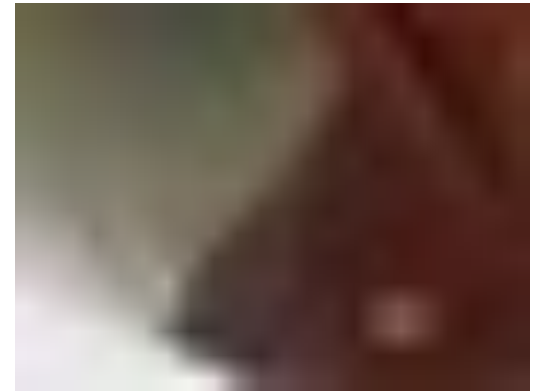
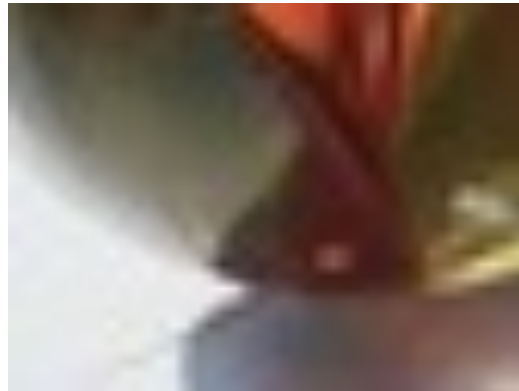
Vertical Flip



Rotation



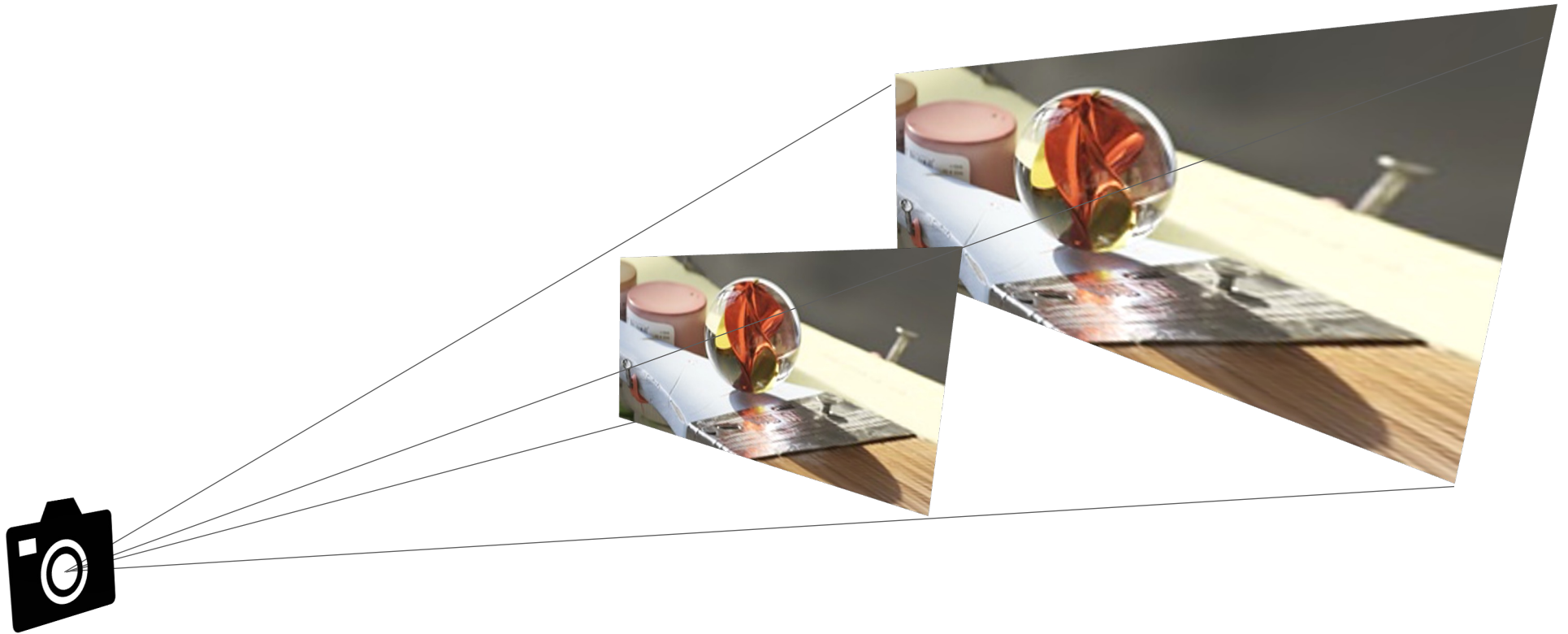
Zooming



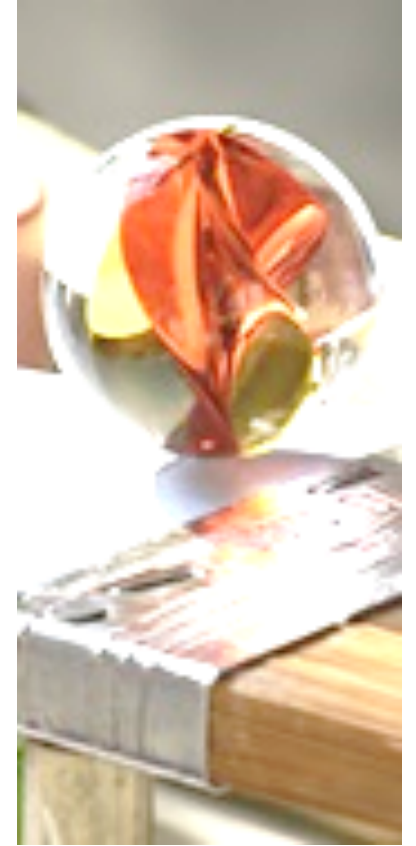
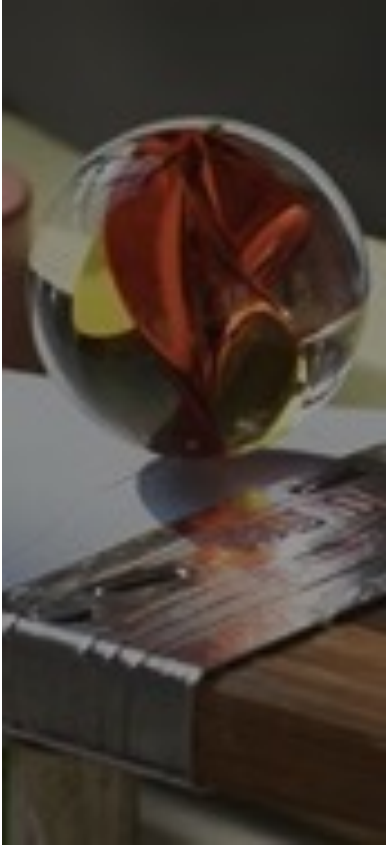
Width And Height Shifting



Homography



Brightness

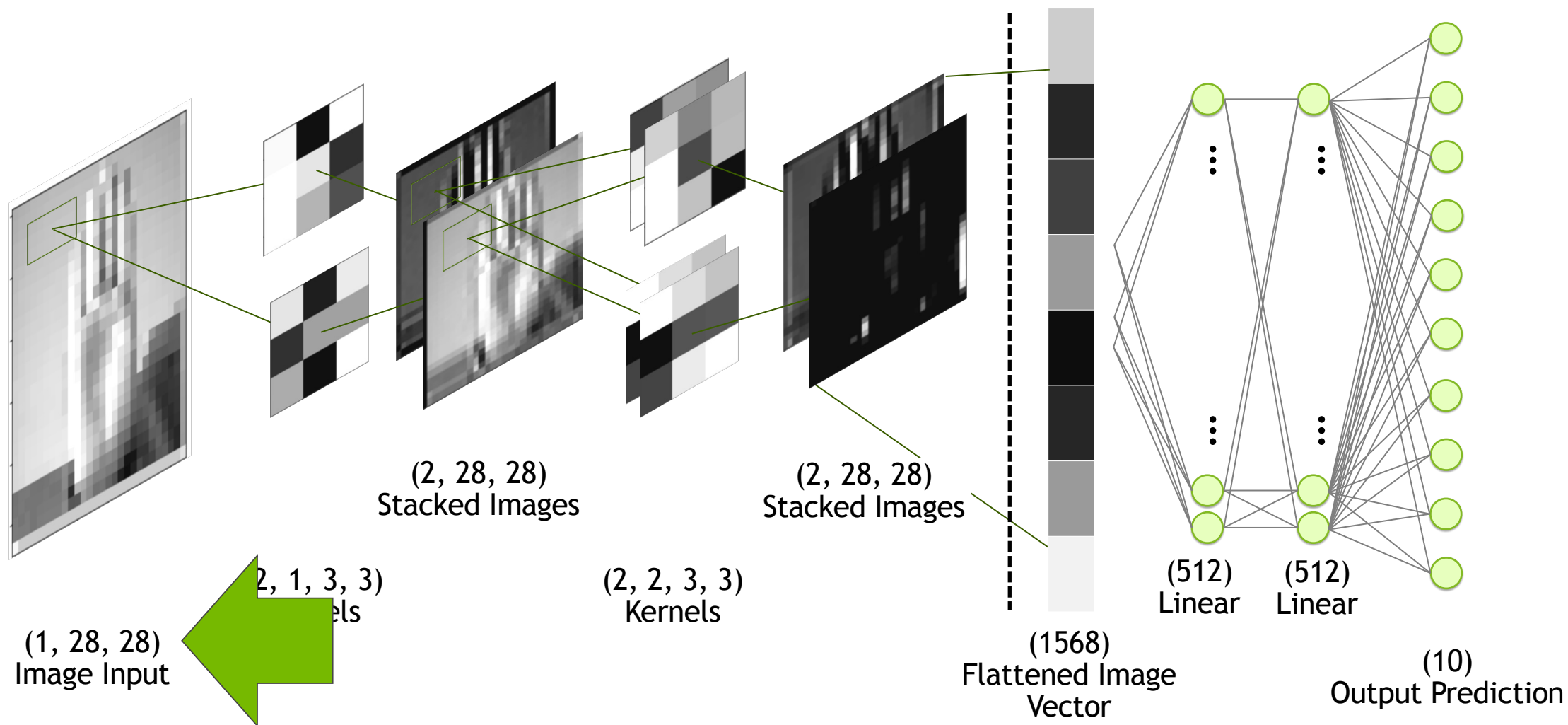


Channel Shifting



Model Deployment

Model Deployment



Model Deployment

Training Batch
Input

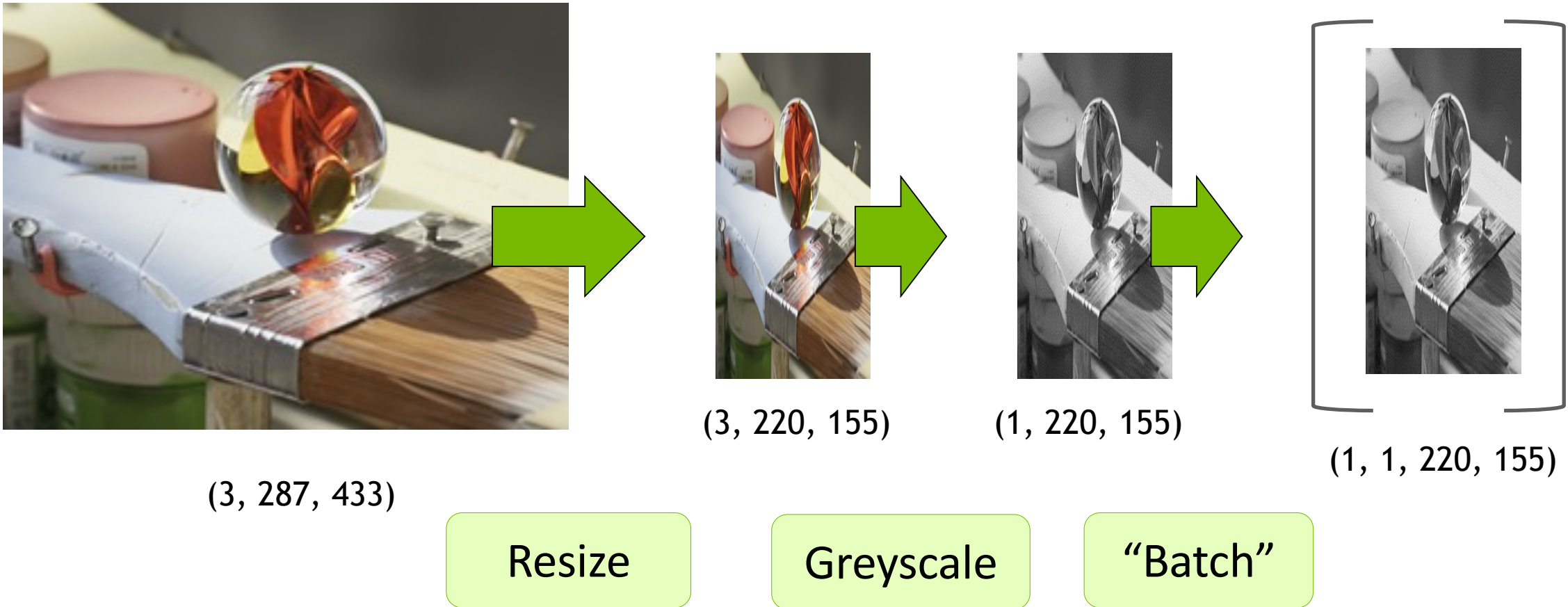


Convolution

Max Pooling

...

Model Deployment



Let's Try It Out!

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name

- data
- images
- 00_jupyterlab.ipynb
- 01_mnist.ipynb
- 02_asl.ipynb
- 03_asl_cnn.ipynb
- 04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb**
- 04b_asl_predictions.ipynb
- 05a_doggy_door.ipynb
- 05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb
- 06_nlp.ipynb
- 07_assessment.ipynb
- utils.py

LaunX 00_jiX 01_nX 02_eX 03_eX 04a_X 04b_X 05a_X 05b_X 06_rX 07_aX utils.X +

Python 3 (ipykernel)

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4a. Data Augmentation

So far, we've selected a model architecture that vastly improves the model's performance, as it is designed to recognize important features in the images. The validation accuracy is still lagging behind the training accuracy, which is a sign of overfitting: the model is getting confused by things it has not seen before when it tests against the validation dataset.

In order to teach our model to be more robust when looking at new data, we're going to programmatically increase the size and variance in our dataset. This is known as *data augmentation*, a useful technique for many deep learning applications.

The increase in size gives the model more images to learn from while training. The increase in variance helps the model ignore unimportant features and select only the features that are truly important in classification, allowing it to generalize better.

4a.1 Objectives

- Augment the ASL dataset

Simple 0 \$ 10 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb 0

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name

- data
- images
- 00_jupyterlab.ipynb
- 01_mnist.ipynb
- 02_asl.ipynb
- 03_asl_cnn.ipynb
- 04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb
- 04b_asl_predictions.ipynb**
- 05a_doggy_door.ipynb
- 05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb
- 06_nlp.ipynb
- 07_assessment.ipynb
- utils.py

LaunX 00_jiX 01_nX 02_eX 03_eX 04a_X 04b_X 05a_X 05b_X 06_rX 07_aX utils.X +

Python 3 (ipykernel)

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4b. Deploying Your Model

Now that we have a well trained model, it's time to use it. In this exercise, we'll expose new images to our model and detect the correct letters of the sign language alphabet. Let's get started!

4b.1 Objectives

- Load an already-trained model from disk
- Reformat images for a model trained on images of a different format
- Perform inference with new images, never seen by the trained model and evaluate its performance

```
[ ]: import pandas as pd
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
from torch.optim import Adam
```

Simple 0 \$ 10 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 04b_asl_predictions.ipynb 0

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

- 1: An Introduction to Deep Learning**
- 2: The Theory Behind Neural Networks**
- 3: Convolutional Neural Networks**
- 4: Data Augmentation and Deployment**
- 5: Pre-trained Models**
- 6: Natural Language Processing**
- 7: Wrap-up and Assessment**



Fundamentals of Deep Learning

Part 5: Pre-trained Models

Fundamentals of Deep Learning

Agenda

- Part 1: An Introduction to Deep Learning

- Part 2: How a Neural Network Trains

- Part 3: Convolutional Neural Networks

- Part 4: Data Augmentation and Deployment

- **Part 5: Pre-Trained Models**
- Part 6: Advanced Architectures

Review So Far

Review So Far

- Learning Rate
- Number of Layers
- Neurons per Layer
- Activation Functions
- Dropout
- Data

Pre-Trained Models

Pre-Trained Models

TensorFlow Hub

 Keras



PYTORCH
HUB

Pre-Trained Models

VERY DEEP CONVOLUTIONAL NETWORKS FOR LARGE-SCALE IMAGE RECOGNITION

Karen Simonyan* & Andrew Zisserman⁺

Visual Geometry Group, Department of Engineering Science, University of Oxford
`{karen, az}@robots.ox.ac.uk`



The Next Challenge

An Automated Doggy Door



Transfer Learning

The Challenge After

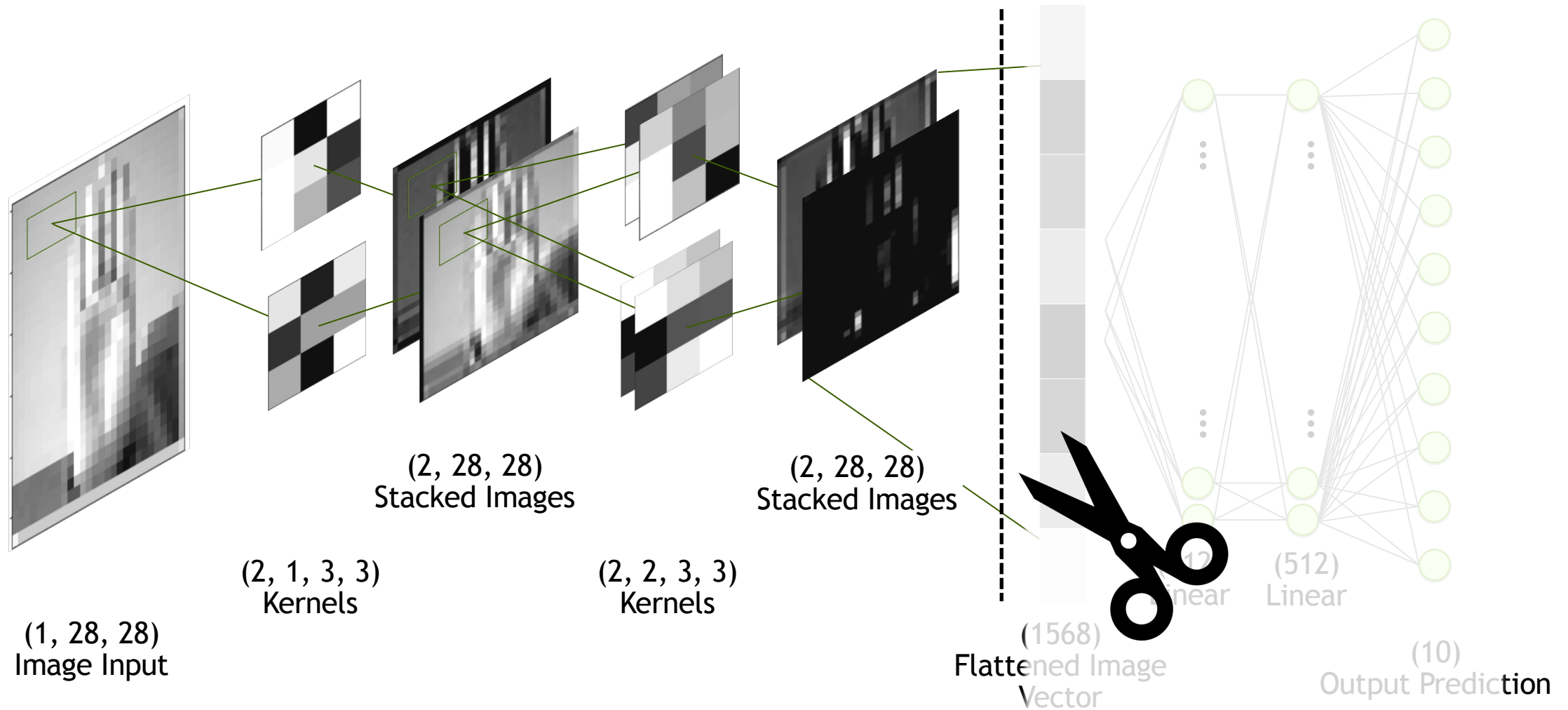
An Automated Doggy Door



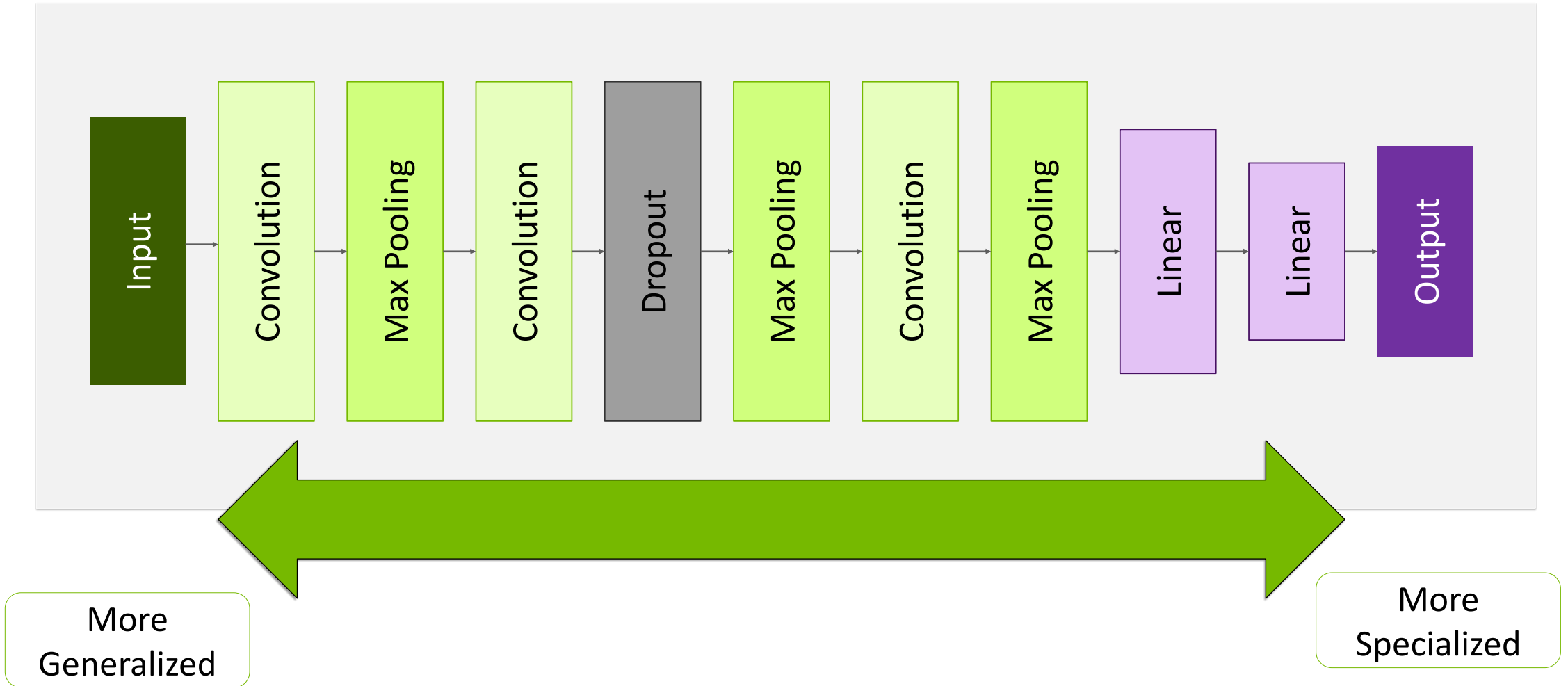
Transfer Learning



Transfer Learning



Transfer Learning

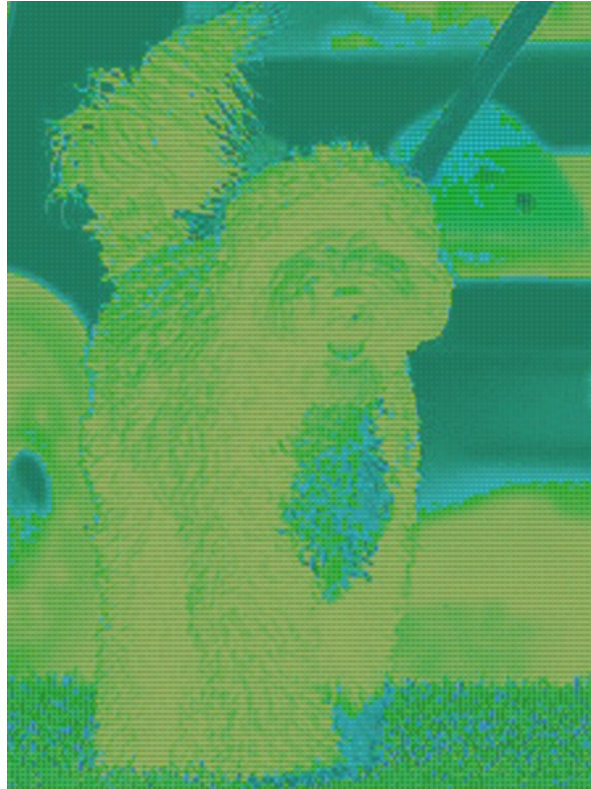


Transfer Learning

Freezing the Model?



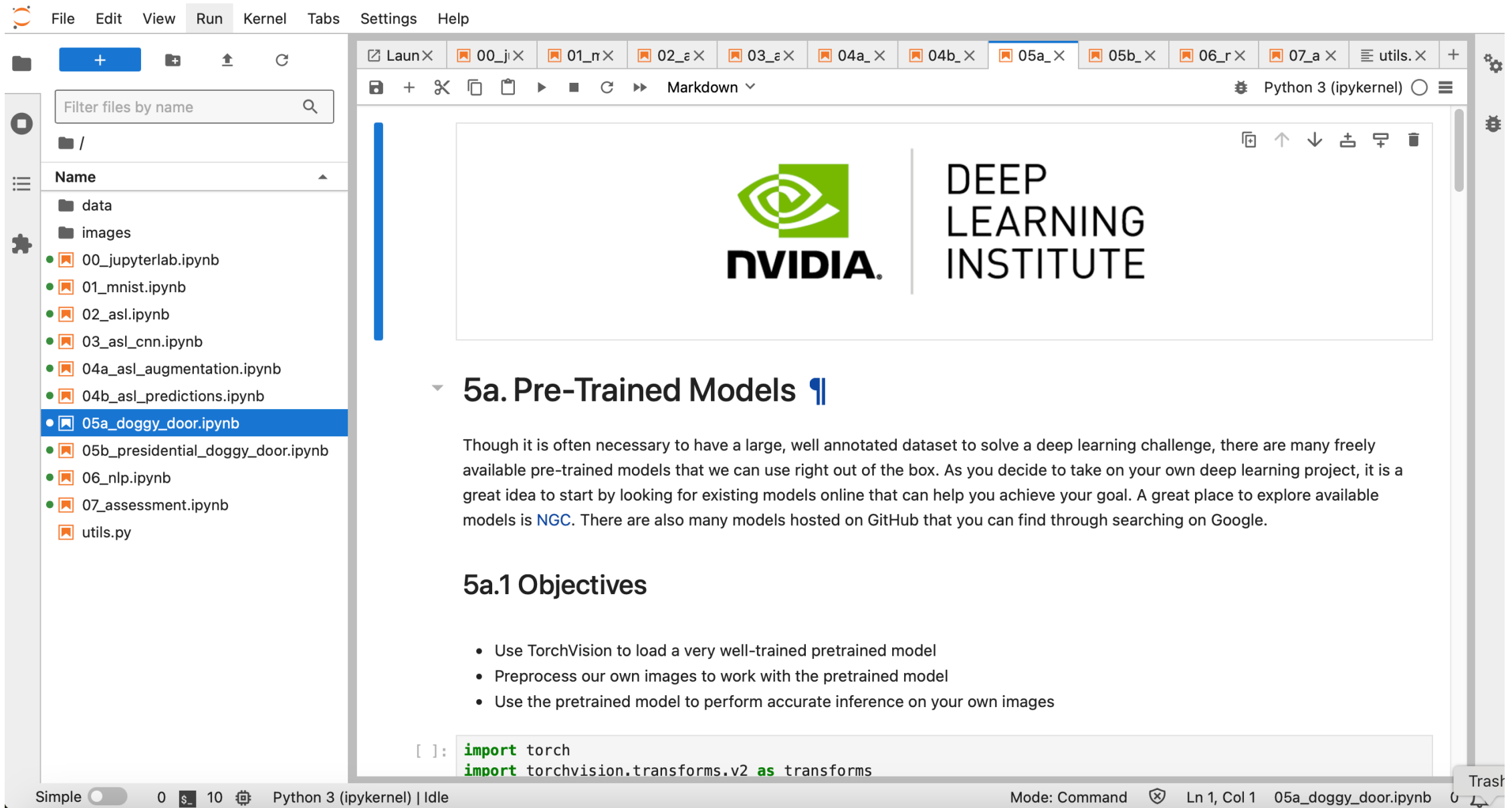
Transfer Learning





Let's Get Started!

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning



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Filter files by name

Name

- data
- images
- 00_jupyterlab.ipynb
- 01_mnist.ipynb
- 02_asl.ipynb
- 03_asl_cnn.ipynb
- 04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb
- 04b_asl_predictions.ipynb
- 05a_doggy_door.ipynb**
- 05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb
- 06_nlp.ipynb
- 07_assessment.ipynb
- utils.py

LaunX 00_jiX 01_nX 02_eX 03_eX 04a_X 04b_X 05a_X 05b_X 06_rX 07_aX utils.X +

Python 3 (ipykernel)

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5a. Pre-Trained Models ¶

Though it is often necessary to have a large, well annotated dataset to solve a deep learning challenge, there are many freely available pre-trained models that we can use right out of the box. As you decide to take on your own deep learning project, it is a great idea to start by looking for existing models online that can help you achieve your goal. A great place to explore available models is [NGC](#). There are also many models hosted on GitHub that you can find through searching on Google.

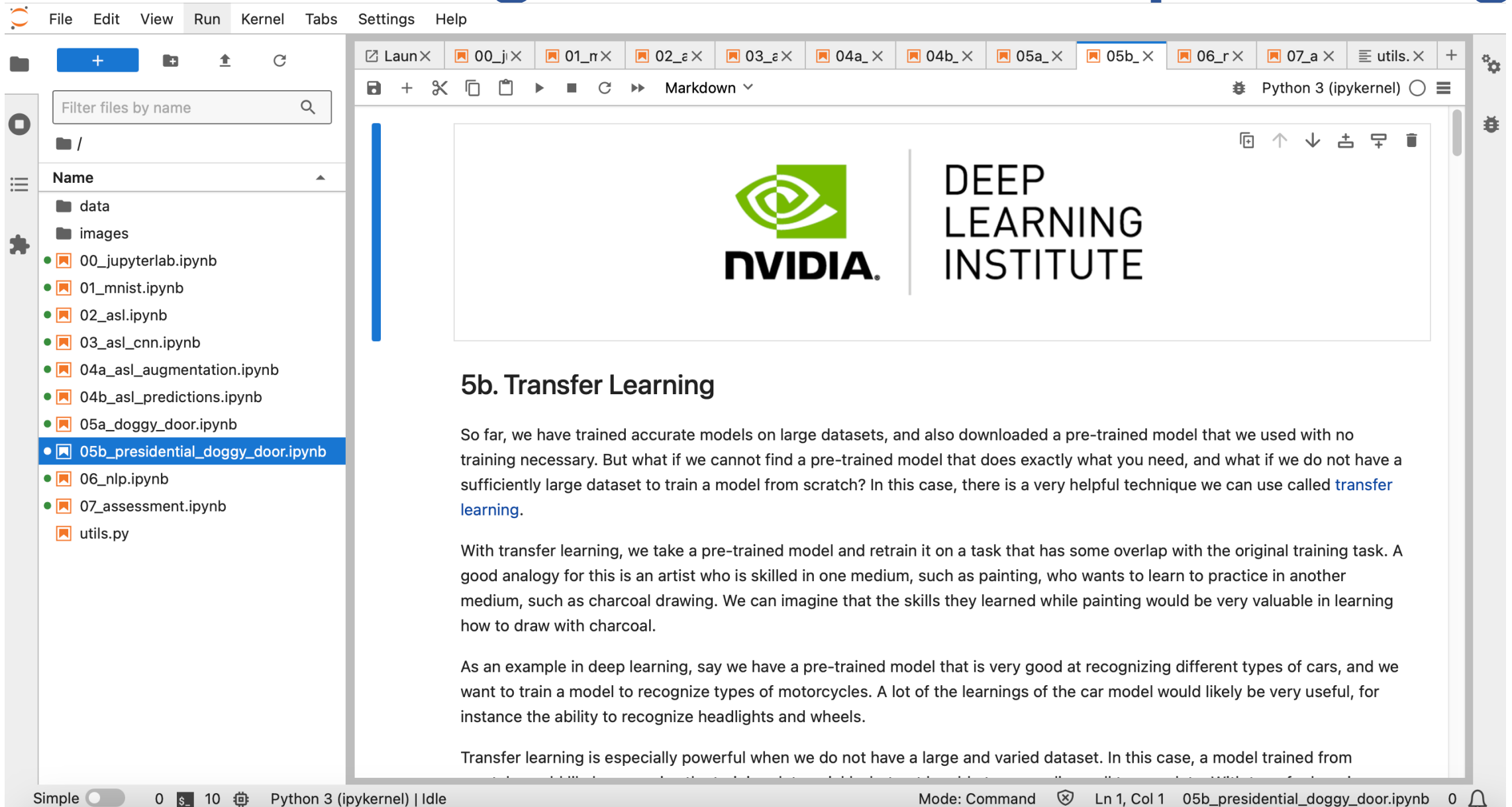
5a.1 Objectives

- Use TorchVision to load a very well-trained pretrained model
- Preprocess our own images to work with the pretrained model
- Use the pretrained model to perform accurate inference on your own images

```
[ ]: import torch
import torchvision.transforms.v2 as transforms
```

Simple 0 \$ 10 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 05a_doggy_door.ipynb

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning



The screenshot shows the NVIDIA JupyterLab interface. On the left is a file explorer with a search bar and a list of files and folders. The selected file is '05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb'. The main editor area shows the content of this notebook, which includes the NVIDIA logo and the text 'DEEP LEARNING INSTITUTE'. The notebook content is titled '5b. Transfer Learning' and discusses the concept of transfer learning, its analogy to an artist, and its application in deep learning.

5b. Transfer Learning

So far, we have trained accurate models on large datasets, and also downloaded a pre-trained model that we used with no training necessary. But what if we cannot find a pre-trained model that does exactly what you need, and what if we do not have a sufficiently large dataset to train a model from scratch? In this case, there is a very helpful technique we can use called [transfer learning](#).

With transfer learning, we take a pre-trained model and retrain it on a task that has some overlap with the original training task. A good analogy for this is an artist who is skilled in one medium, such as painting, who wants to learn to practice in another medium, such as charcoal drawing. We can imagine that the skills they learned while painting would be very valuable in learning how to draw with charcoal.

As an example in deep learning, say we have a pre-trained model that is very good at recognizing different types of cars, and we want to train a model to recognize types of motorcycles. A lot of the learnings of the car model would likely be very useful, for instance the ability to recognize headlights and wheels.

Transfer learning is especially powerful when we do not have a large and varied dataset. In this case, a model trained from



Fundamentals of Deep Learning

Part 6: Advanced Architectures

Fundamentals of Deep Learning

Agenda

- **Part 1: An Introduction to Deep Learning**

- **Part 2: How a Neural Network Trains**

- **Part 3: Convolutional Neural Networks**

- **Part 4: Data Augmentation and Deployment**

- **Part 5: Pre-Trained Models**

- **Part 6: Advanced Architectures**

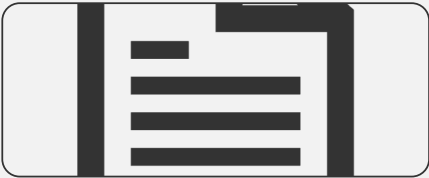
Moving Forward

Fields of AI



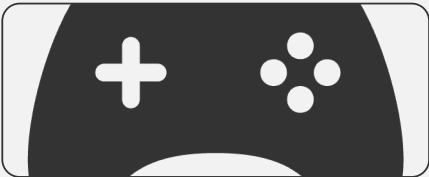
Computer Vision

- Optometry



Natural Language Processing

- Linguistics



Reinforcement Learning

- Game Theory
- Psychology



Anomaly Detection

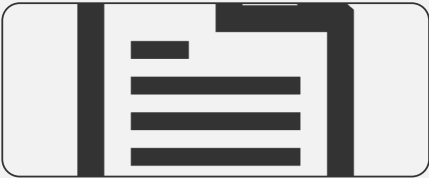
- Security
- Medicine

Fields of AI



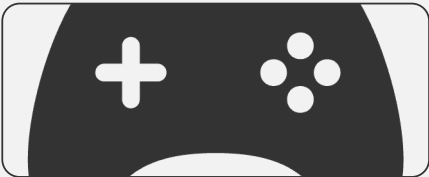
Computer Vision

- Optometry



Natural Language Processing

- Linguistics



Reinforcement Learning

- Game Theory
- Psychology



Anomaly Detection

- Security
- Medicine

Fields of AI



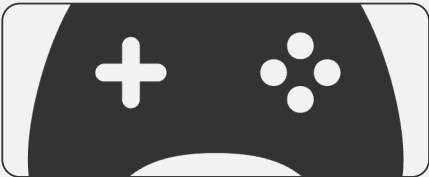
Computer Vision

- Optometry



Natural Language Processing

- Linguistics



Reinforcement Learning

- Game Theory
- Psychology



Anomaly Detection

- Security
- Medicine

Natural Language Processing

From Words to Numbers

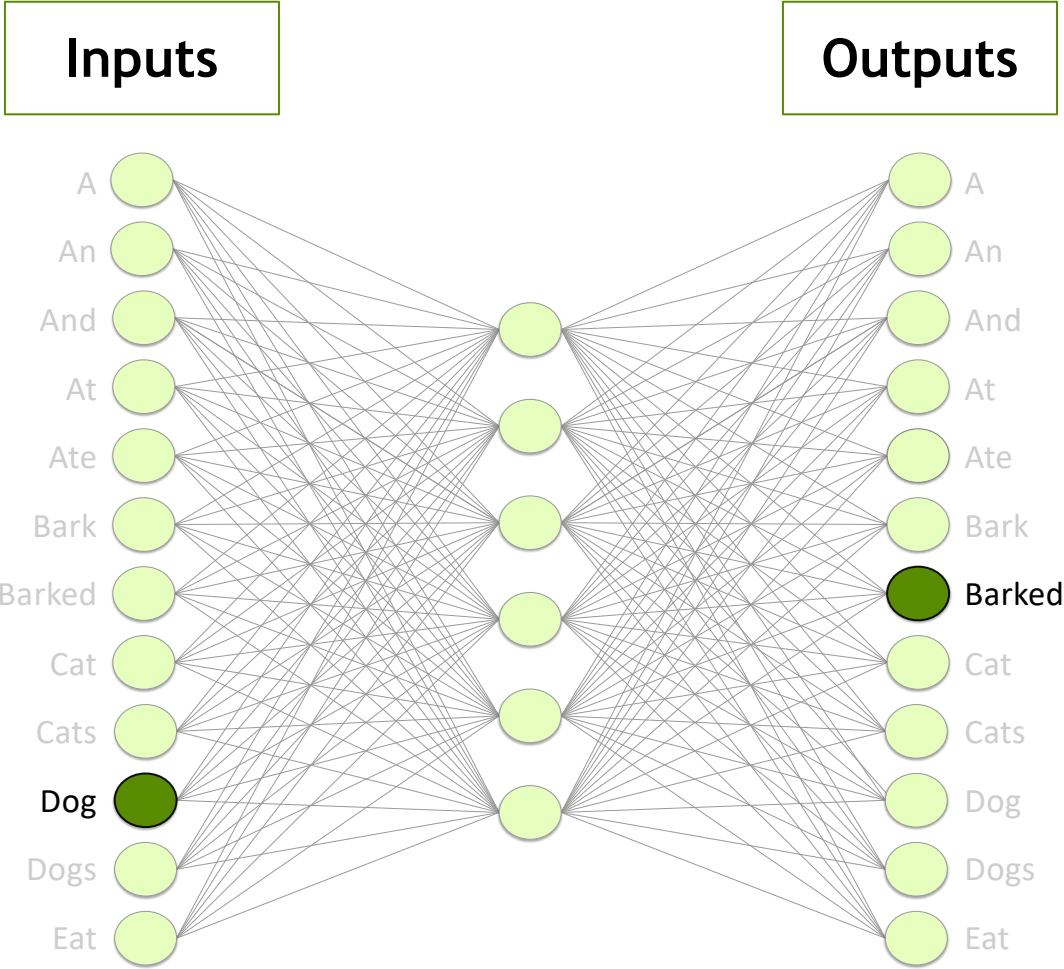
“A dog barked at a cat.”

[1, 10, 7, 4, 1, 8]

DICTIONARY

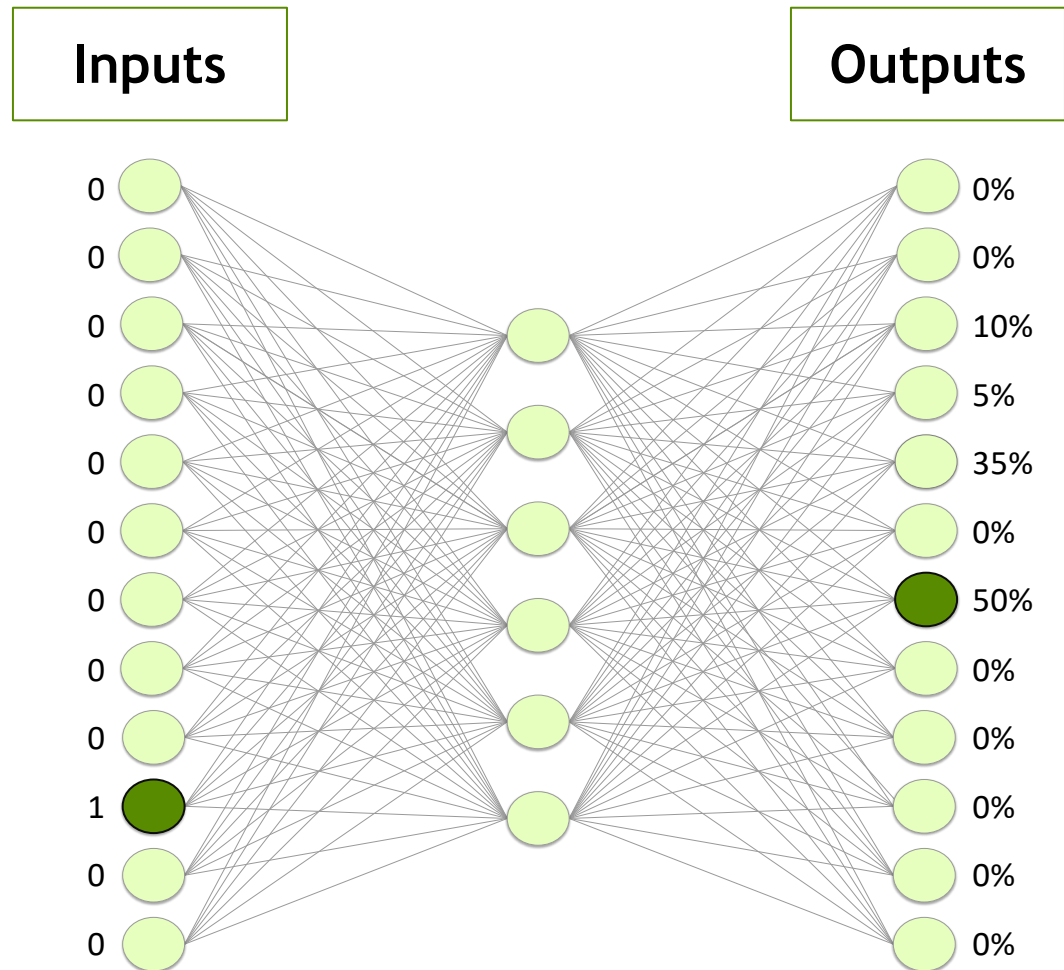
- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1. A | 7. BARKED |
| 2. AN | 8. CAT |
| 3. AND | 9. CATS |
| 4. AT | 10. DOG |
| 5. ATE | 11. DOGS |
| 6. BARK | 12. EAT |

From Words to Numbers



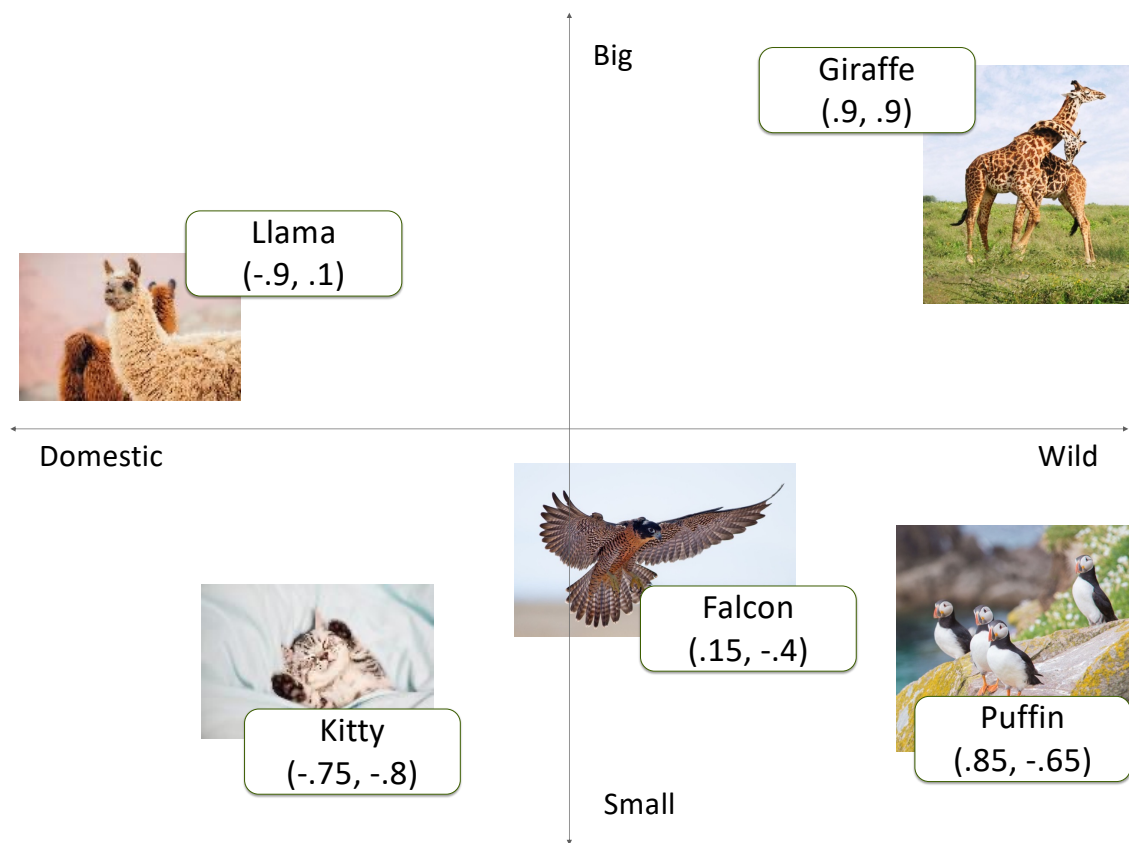
DICTIONARY	
1. A	7. BARKED
2. AN	8. CAT
3. AND	9. CATS
4. AT	10. DOG
5. ATE	11. DOGS
6. BARK	12. EAT

From Words to Numbers



DICTIONARY	
1. A	7. BARKED
2. AN	8. CAT
3. AND	9. CATS
4. AT	10. DOG
5. ATE	11. DOGS
6. BARK	12. EAT

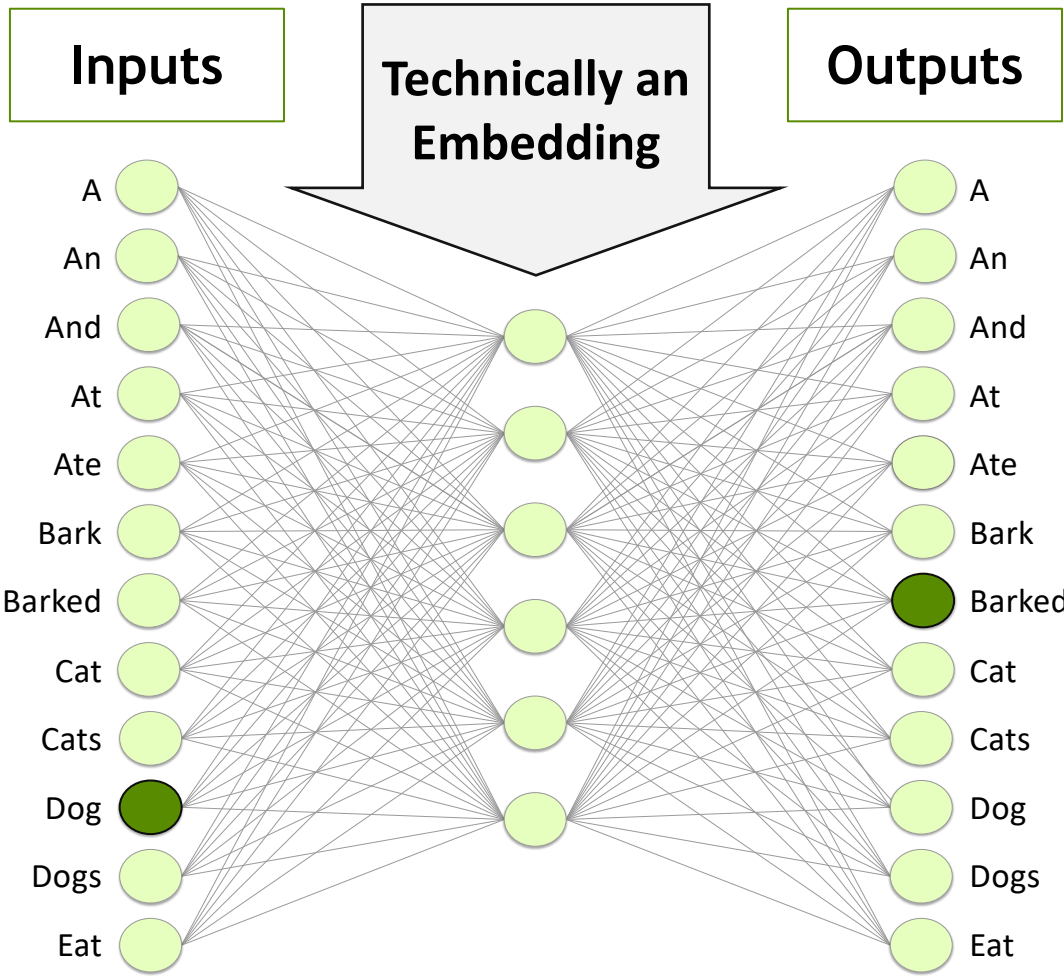
From Words to Numbers



BIGGER DICTIONARY

1.	A	33.	BARKED	65.	EATEN
2.	AN	34.	CAT	66.	A
3.	AND	35.	CATS	67.	AN
4.	AT	36.	DOG	68.	AND
5.	ATE	37.	DOGS	69.	AT
6.	BARK	38.	EAT	70.	ATE
7.	BARKED	39.	EATEN	71.	BARK
8.	CAT	40.	A	72.	BARKED
9.	CATS	41.	AN	73.	CAT
10.	DOG	42.	AND	74.	CATS
11.	DOGS	43.	AT	75.	DOG
12.	EAT	44.	ATE	76.	DOGS
13.	EATEN	45.	BARK	77.	EAT
14.	A	46.	BARKED	78.	EATEN
15.	AN	47.	CAT	79.	...
16.	AND	48.	CATS	80.	...
17.	AT	49.	DOG	81.	...
18.	ATE	50.	DOGS	82.	...
19.	BARK	51.	EAT		
20.	BARKED	52.	EATEN		
21.	CAT	53.	A		
22.	CATS	54.	AN		
23.	DOG	55.	AND		
24.	DOGS	56.	AT		
25.	EAT	57.	ATE		
26.	EATEN	58.	BARK		
27.	A	59.	BARKED		
28.	AN	60.	CAT		
29.	AND	61.	CATS		
30.	AT	62.	DOG		
31.	ATE	63.	DOGS		
32.	BARK	64.	EAT		

From Words to Numbers



BIGGER DICTIONARY

1.	A	33.	BARKED	65.	EATEN
2.	AN	34.	CAT	66.	A
3.	AND	35.	CATS	67.	AN
4.	AT	36.	DOG	68.	AND
5.	ATE	37.	DOGS	69.	AT
6.	BARK	38.	EAT	70.	ATE
7.	BARKED	39.	EATEN	71.	BARK
8.	CAT	40.	A	72.	BARKED
9.	CATS	41.	AN	73.	CAT
10.	DOG	42.	AND	74.	CATS
11.	DOGS	43.	AT	75.	DOG
12.	EAT	44.	ATE	76.	DOGS
13.	EATEN	45.	BARK	77.	EAT
14.	A	46.	BARKED	78.	EATEN
15.	AN	47.	CAT	79.	...
16.	AND	48.	CATS	80.	...
17.	AT	49.	DOG	81.	...
18.	ATE	50.	DOGS	82.	...
19.	BARK	51.	EAT		
20.	BARKED	52.	EATEN		
21.	CAT	53.	A		
22.	CATS	54.	AN		
23.	DOG	55.	AND		
24.	DOGS	56.	AT		
25.	EAT	57.	ATE		
26.	EATEN	58.	BARK		
27.	A	59.	BARKED		
28.	AN	60.	CAT		
29.	AND	61.	CATS		
30.	AT	62.	DOG		
31.	ATE	63.	DOGS		
32.	BARK	64.	EAT		

Attention

Sentence Prediction

I am the very model of a modern Major-General,
I've information vegetable, animal, and mineral,

...

I'm very good at integral and differential calculus;
I know the scientific names of beings animalculous:
In short, in matters vegetable, animal, and mineral,
I am the very model of a m



~ Major-General Stanley

Sentence Prediction

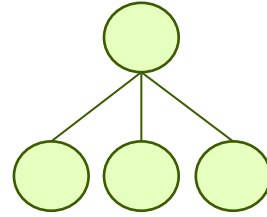
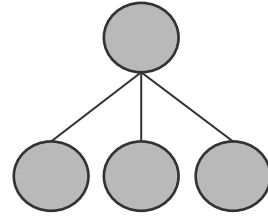
I am the very model of a modern Major-General,
I've information vegetable, animal, and mineral,

...

I'm very good at integral and differential calculus;
I know the scientific names of beings animalculous:
In short, in matters vegetable, animal, and mineral,
I am the very model of a modern Major-General.

~ Major-General Stanley

Attention



I
am
the
very
model

5 x 3

Q

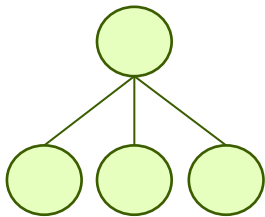
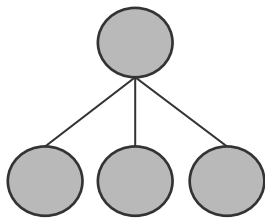
Query

5 x 3

K

Key

Attention



I						
am						
the						
very						
model						

5 x 3

5 x 3

Q

K

Query

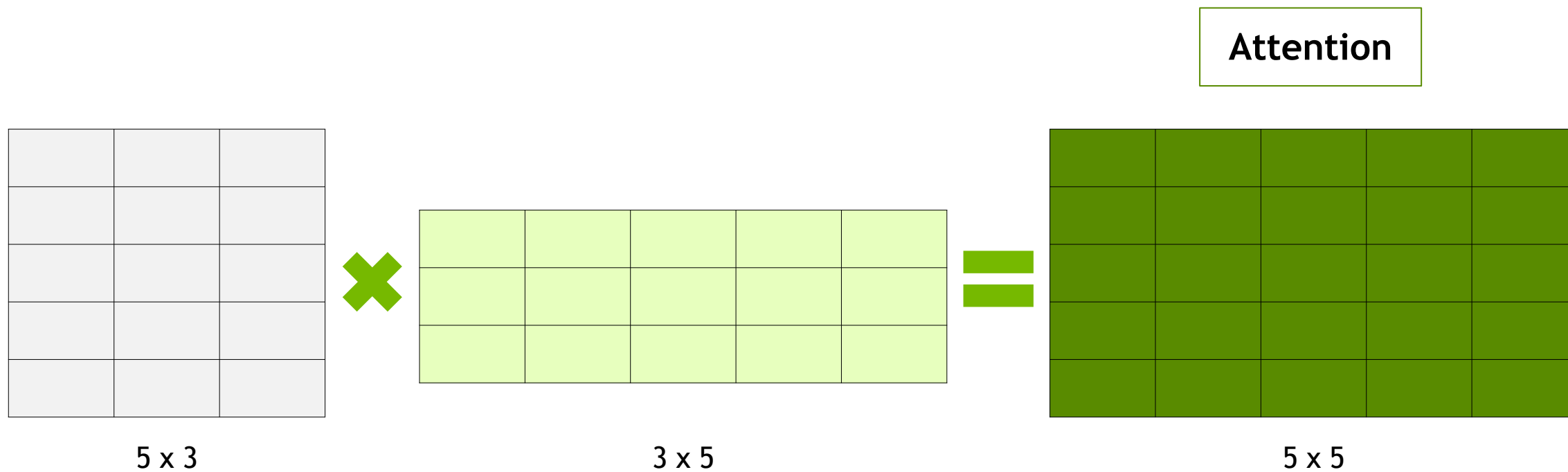
Key

Attention

5 x 3

3 x 5

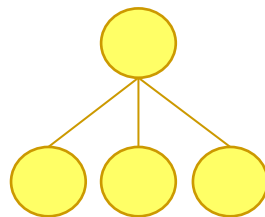
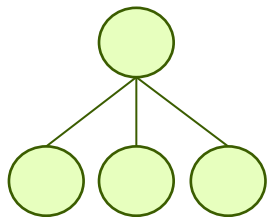
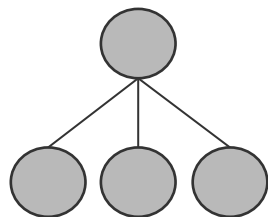
Attention



Attention

	I	Understand	Equations	Both	Simple	and	Quadraical
I							
Understand							
Equations							
Both							
Simple							
And							
Quadratical							

Attention



I									
am									
the									
very									
model									

5 x 3

5 x 3

5 x 3

Q

K

V

Query

Key

Value

Attention

$$Z = \text{softmax} \left(\frac{Q \times K^T}{\sqrt{d_k}} \right) V$$

I												
am												
the												
very												
model												

5 x 3

Q

Query

5 x 3

K

Key

5 x 3

V

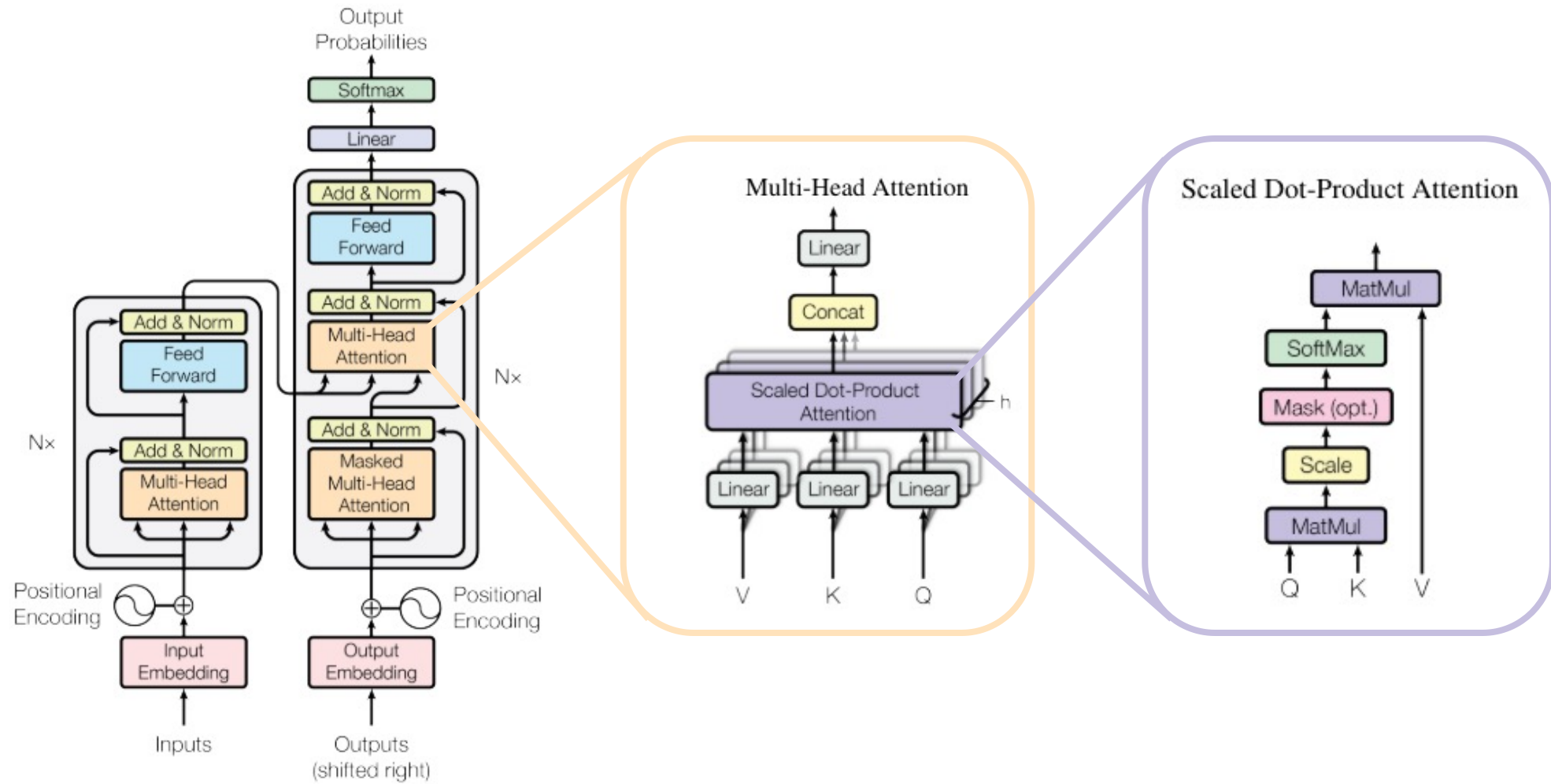
Value

5 x 3

Z

Attention Score

Transformers



BERT

BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding

Jacob Devlin Ming-Wei Chang Kenton Lee Kristina Toutanova

Google AI Language

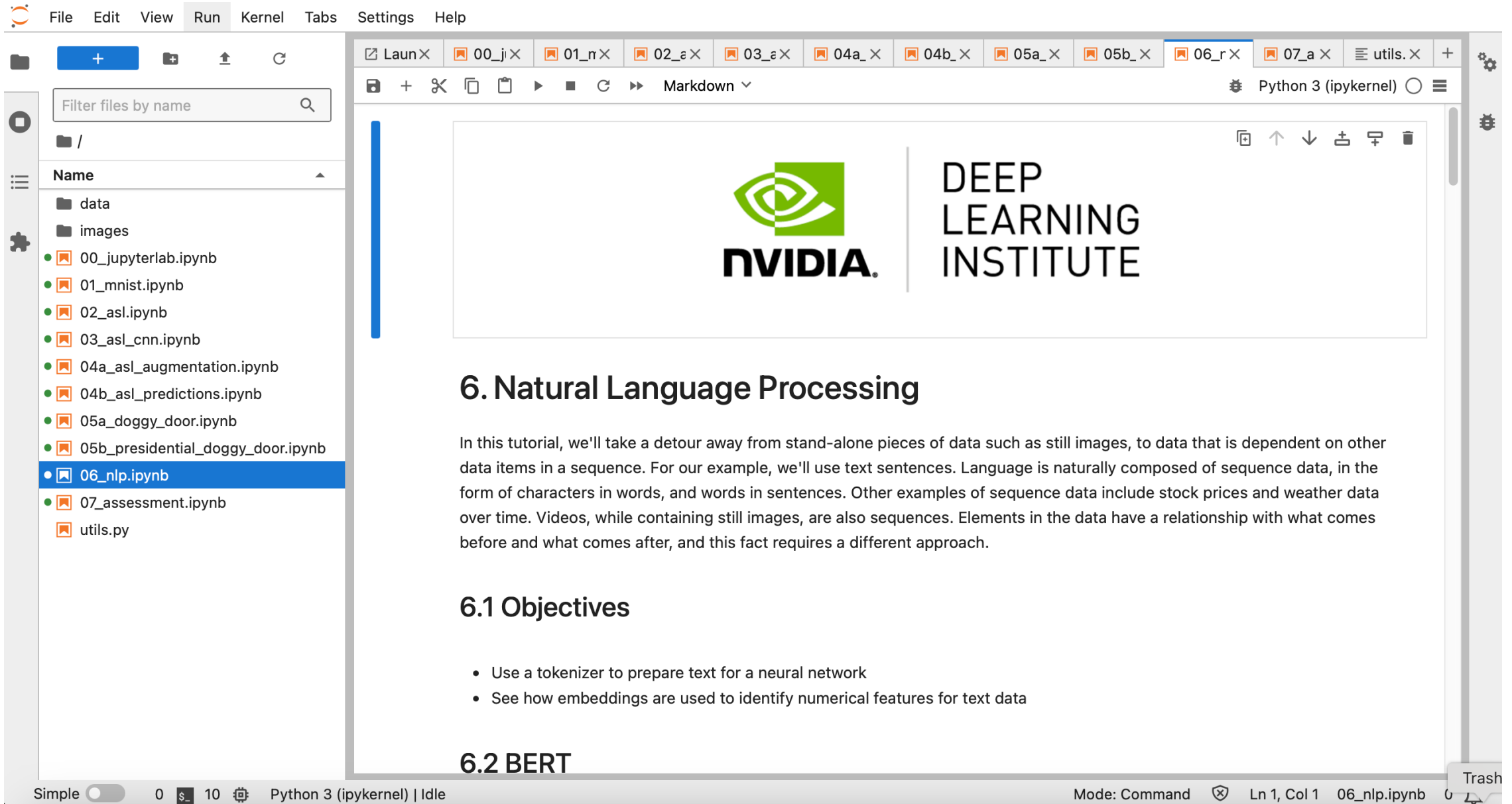
{jacobdevlin, mingweichang, kentonl, kristout}@google.com

Abstract

We introduce a new language representation model called **BERT**, which stands for **B**idirectional **E**ncoder **R**epresentations from

There are two existing strategies for applying pre-trained language representations to downstream tasks: *feature-based* and *fine-tuning*. The feature-based approach, such as ELMo (Peters

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning



The screenshot shows the NVIDIA Deep Learning Institute JupyterLab interface. On the left is a file browser with a search bar and a list of files. The file `06_nlp.ipynb` is selected. On the right is a notebook editor with a title bar showing multiple tabs, including `06_r` which is active. The notebook content displays the NVIDIA logo and the text "DEEP LEARNING INSTITUTE". Below this, the section "6. Natural Language Processing" is visible, followed by a paragraph of text and a subsection "6.1 Objectives" with a bulleted list. The bottom status bar shows "Simple" mode, a CPU icon, memory usage "0 / 10", "Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle", "Mode: Command", "Ln 1, Col 1", and the filename `06_nlp.ipynb`.

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name

- data
- images
- 00_jupyterlab.ipynb
- 01_mnist.ipynb
- 02_asl.ipynb
- 03_asl_cnn.ipynb
- 04a_asl_augmentation.ipynb
- 04b_asl_predictions.ipynb
- 05a_doggy_door.ipynb
- 05b_presidential_doggy_door.ipynb
- 06_nlp.ipynb**
- 07_assessment.ipynb
- utils.py

LaunX 00_jiX 01_nX 02_eX 03_eX 04a_X 04b_X 05a_X 05b_X 06_rX 07_aX utils.X +

Markdown Python 3 (ipykernel)

 DEEP LEARNING INSTITUTE

6. Natural Language Processing

In this tutorial, we'll take a detour away from stand-alone pieces of data such as still images, to data that is dependent on other data items in a sequence. For our example, we'll use text sentences. Language is naturally composed of sequence data, in the form of characters in words, and words in sentences. Other examples of sequence data include stock prices and weather data over time. Videos, while containing still images, are also sequences. Elements in the data have a relationship with what comes before and what comes after, and this fact requires a different approach.

6.1 Objectives

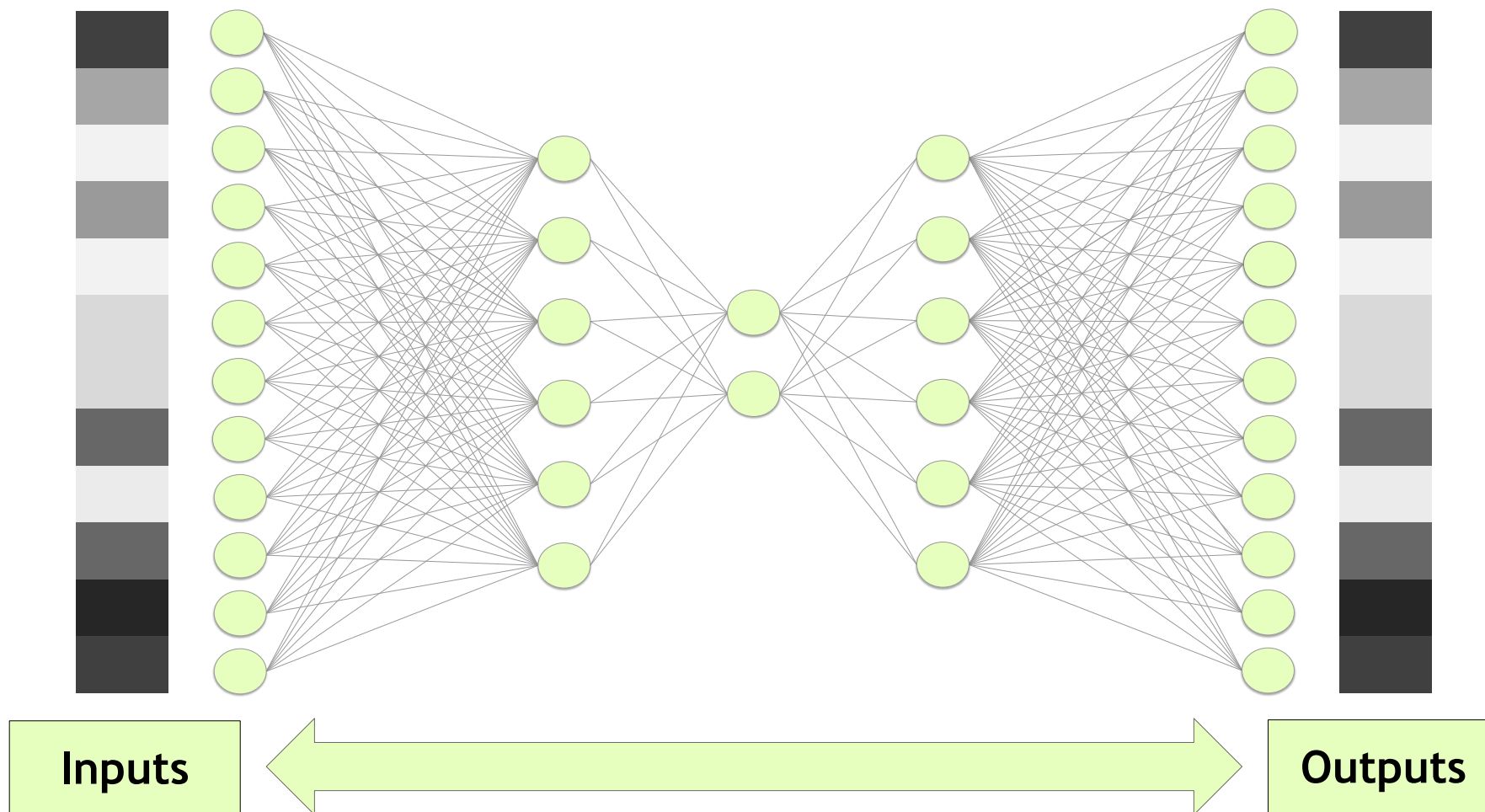
- Use a tokenizer to prepare text for a neural network
- See how embeddings are used to identify numerical features for text data

6.2 BERT

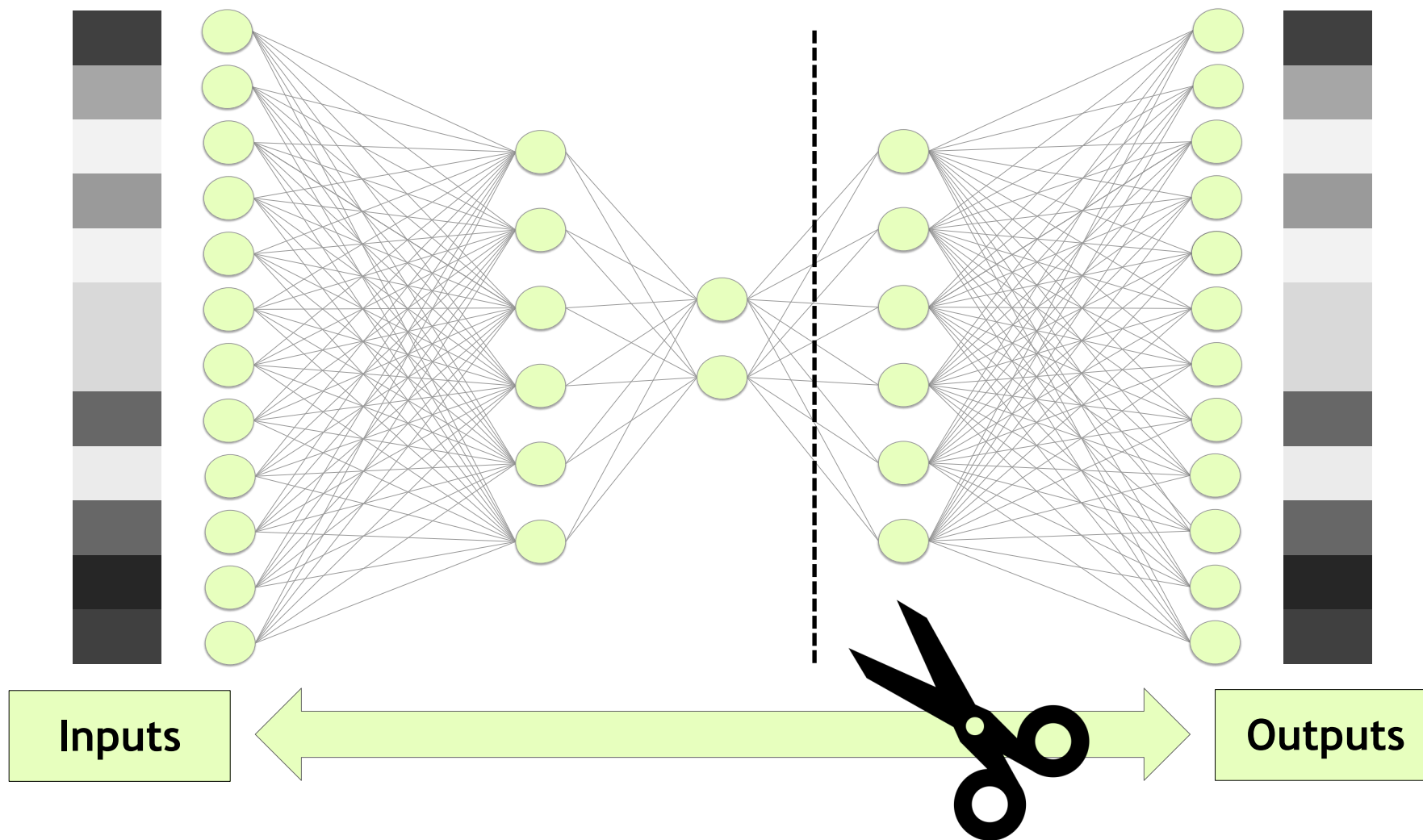
Simple 0 / 10 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 06_nlp.ipynb Trash

Other Architectures

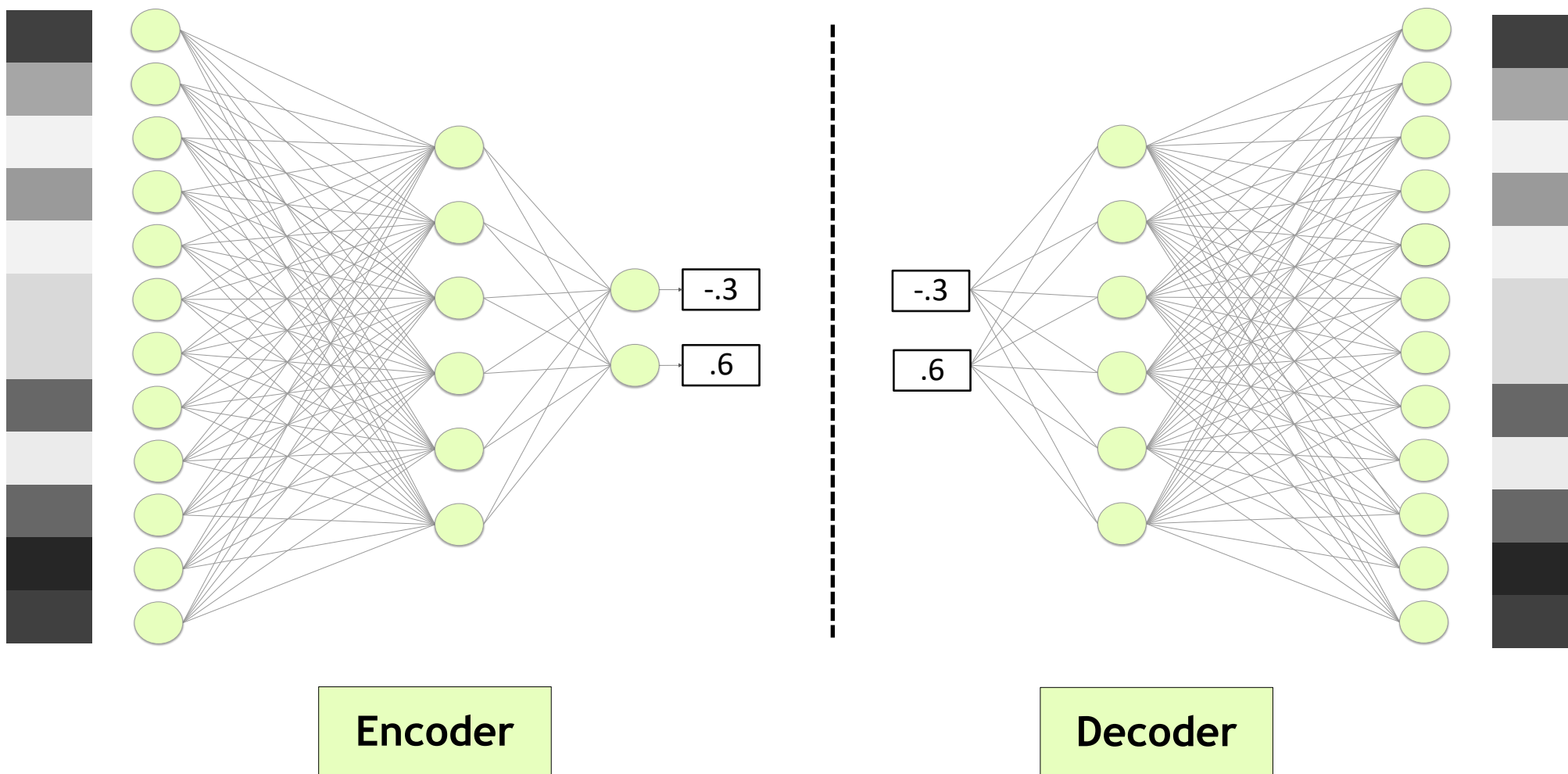
Autoencoders



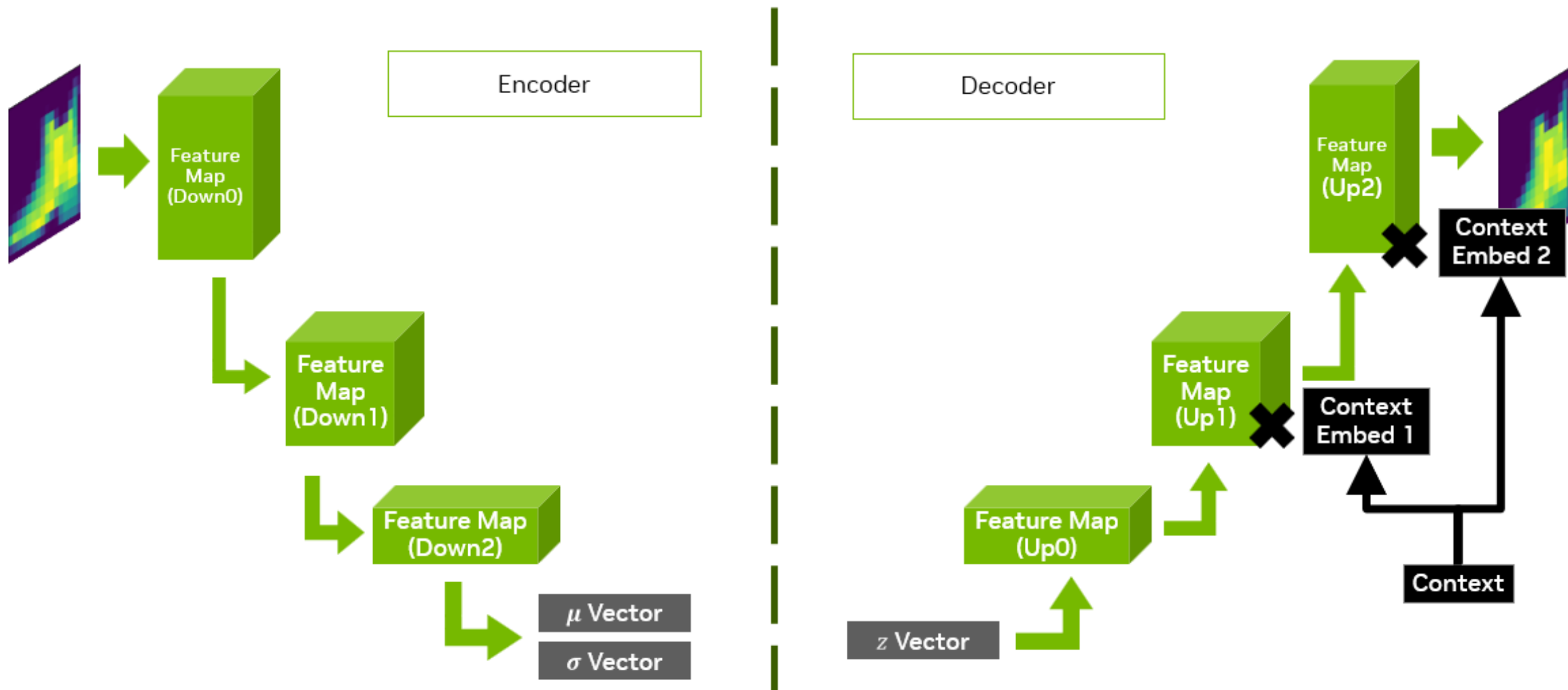
Autoencoders



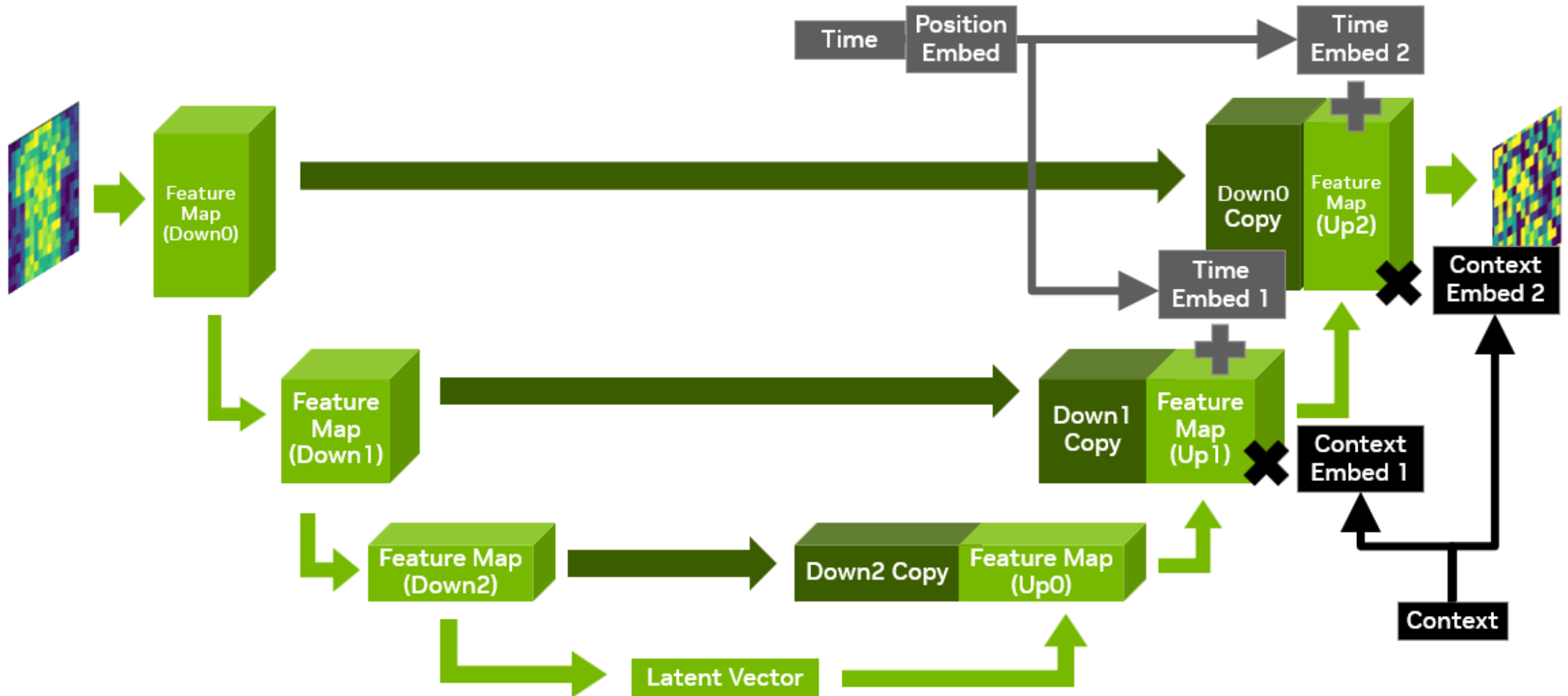
Autoencoders



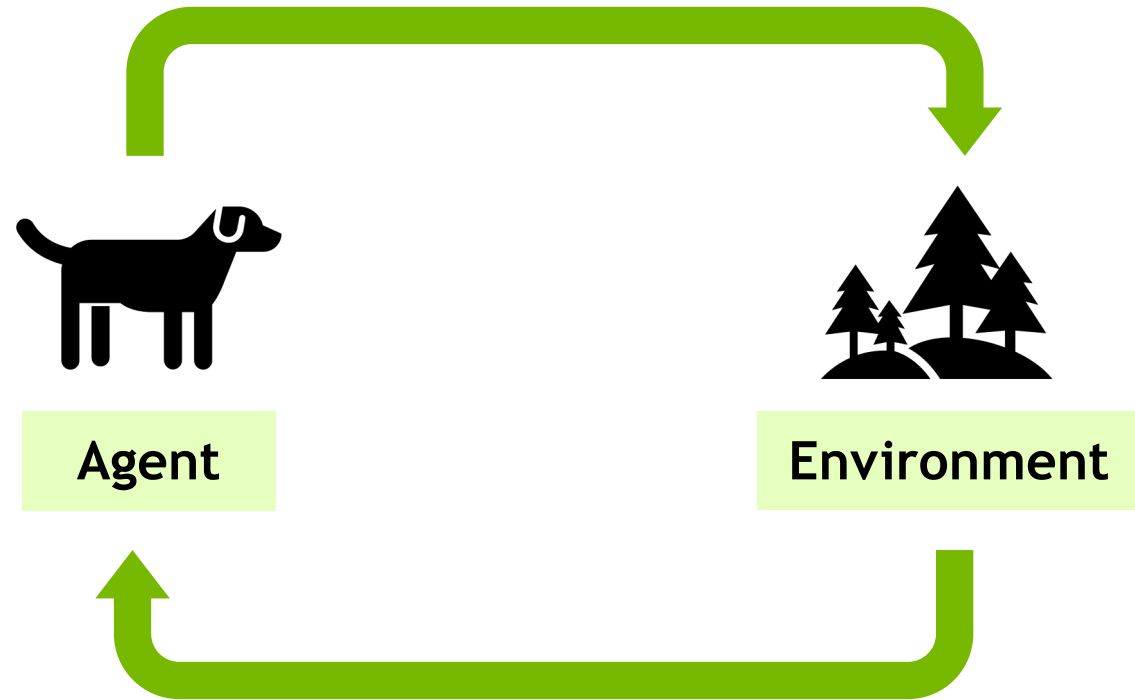
Variational Autoencoder



Diffusion Models



Reinforcement Learning



Next Steps

ENABLING PORTABILITY WITH NGC CONTAINERS

NGC Deep Learning Containers

Extensive

- Diverse range of workloads and industry specific use cases

Optimized

- DL containers updated monthly
- Packed with latest features and superior performance

Secure & Reliable

- Scanned for vulnerabilities and crypto
- Tested on workstations, servers, & cloud instances

Scalable

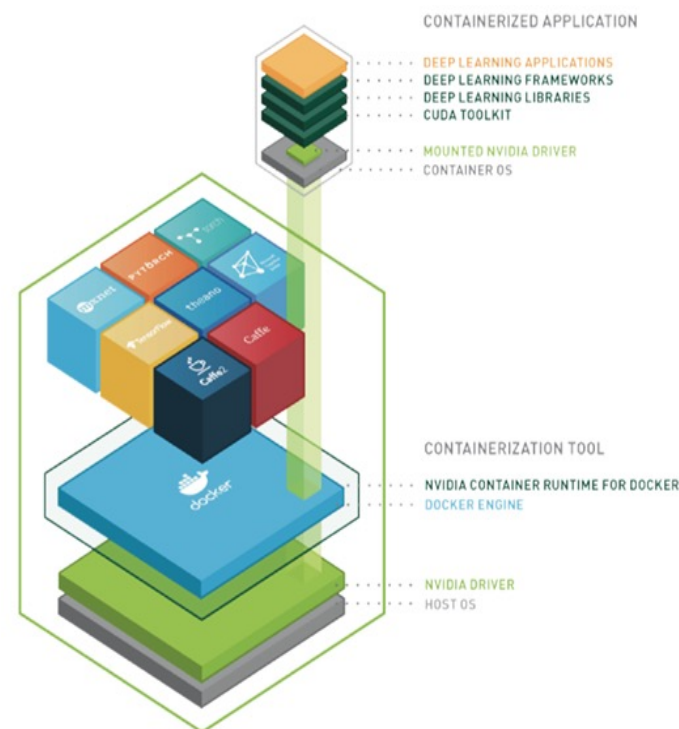
- Supports multi-GPU & multi-node systems

Designed for Enterprise & HPC

- Supports Docker, Singularity & other runtimes

Run Anywhere

- Bare metal, VMs, Kubernetes
- x86, ARM, POWER
- Multi-cloud, on-prem, hybrid, edge



CONVERSATIONAL AI



Riva

HEALTHCARE



CLARA

SMART CITIES



DEEPSTREAM &
SMART PARKING

TELECOM



AERIAL

AUTONOMOUS DRIVING



DRIVE

ROBOTICS



ISAAC

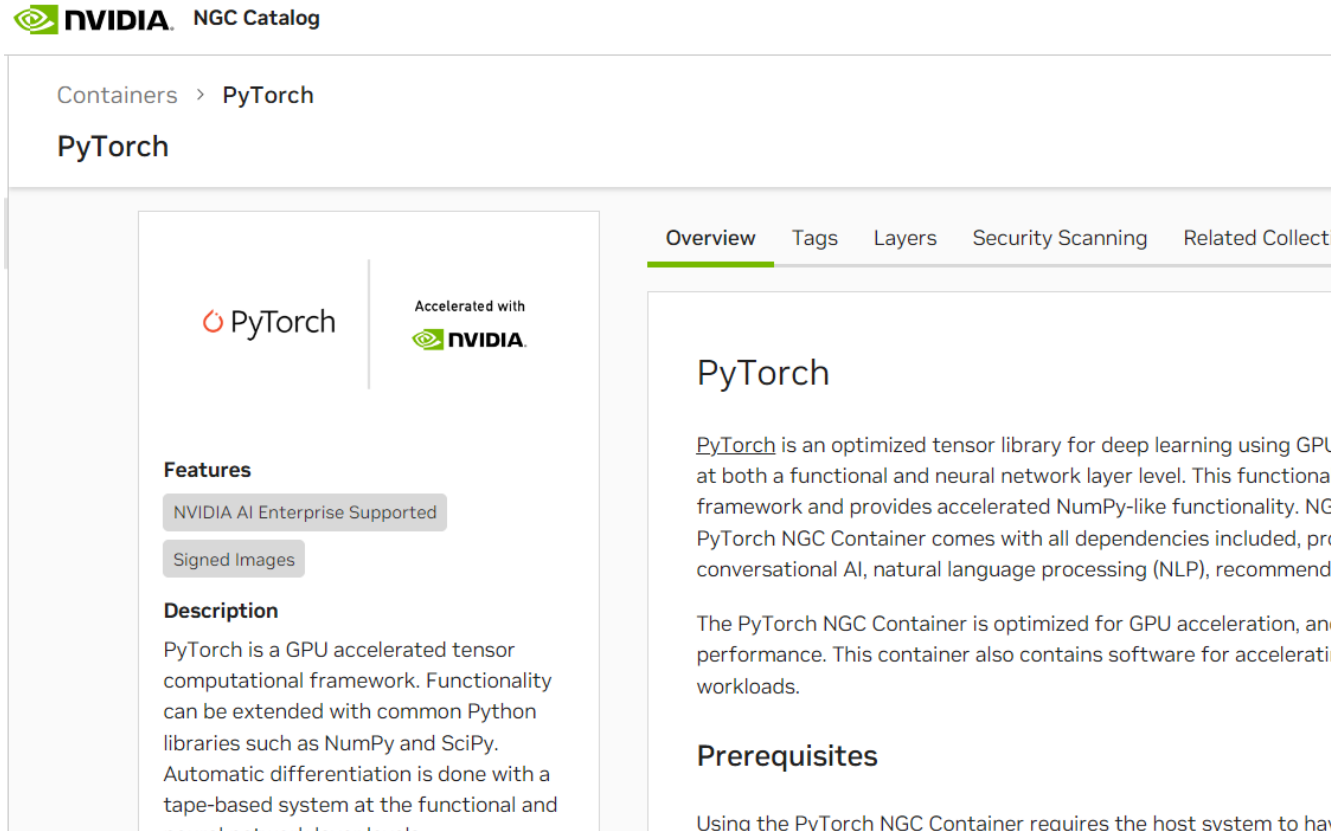
HPC



HPC SDK

[Learn more about NGC Containers](https://learn.nvidia.com/courses/course-detail?course_id=course-v1:DLI+S-FX-01+V1)

Next Steps for This Class



Step 1 Sign up for NGC

<https://docs.nvidia.com/dgx/ngc-registry-for-dgx-user-guide/index.html>

Step 2 Visit NGC Catalog

<https://catalog.ngc.nvidia.com/orgs/nvidia/containers/pytorch>

Step 3 Pull and Run Container

Visit <localhost:8888> to check out a JupyterLab environment

Closing Thoughts

Copying Rocket Science





Let's get Started!

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

The screenshot displays the NVIDIA Deep Learning Institute JupyterLab environment. On the left, a file browser shows a directory structure with folders 'data' and 'images', and a list of Jupyter notebooks including '00_jupyterlab.ipynb' through '07_assessment.ipynb' (which is selected) and 'utils.py'. The main workspace shows the '07_assessment.ipynb' notebook. The top of the notebook features the NVIDIA logo and the text 'DEEP LEARNING INSTITUTE'. Below this, the section '7. Assessment' is titled, followed by a URL: <https://tinyurl.com/nvdlifdls>. The text describes a final assessment where the user must train a model to recognize fresh and rotten fruit with a validation accuracy of at least 92%. The code cell below contains the following Python code:

```
[ ]: import torch
import torch.nn as nn
from torch.optim import Adam
from torch.utils.data import Dataset, DataLoader
import torchvision.transforms.v2 as transforms
import torchvision.io as tv_io

import glob
```

The bottom status bar indicates the environment is 'Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle', the mode is 'Command', and the current position is 'Ln 1, Col 1' in '07_assessment.ipynb'.

NVIDIA Getting Started with Deep Learning

Fruits fresh and rotten for classification



Kaggle Datasets: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/sriramr/fruits-fresh-and-rotten-for-classification>

References

- NVIDIA DLI (2025), Getting Started with Deep Learning,
https://learn.nvidia.com/courses/course-detail?course_id=course-v1:DLI+S-FX-01+V1
- NVIDIA DLI (2025), Building RAG Agents with LLMs,
https://learn.nvidia.com/courses/course-detail?course_id=course-v1:DLI+S-FX-15+V1
- NVIDIA DLI (2025), Generative AI with Diffusion Models,
https://learn.nvidia.com/courses/course-detail?course_id=course-v1:DLI+S-FX-14+V1