



## Report on 5 days FDP on

**“Next-Generation Applications of Deep Learning and Natural Language Processing “**  
Organized by Department of CSE, ISE and CSD, BGSCET in Association with Accurate Info Solutions

Title of the Program
FDP on “Next-Generation Applications of Deep Learning And Natural Language Processing”
Venue
Online mode:BGSCET Mahalakshimpuram Bengaluru 560086
Date & Time
01/09/2025-05/09/2025
Participants
Faculty from BGSCET & other Engineering colleges(Participants list attached)
Resource Person
Mrs. Roopa Mahadev, Founder, Accurate Info Solution Mr. Shreyanth H G, AI Engineer, Accurate Info Solution
Convenor/ Coordinators
Department of CSE, ISE and CSD, BGSCET
Session Details
The following topics were covered:  <b>1. Deep Learning Foundations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Biological inspiration:</b> Neural networks modeled on the human brain’s cortex.</li><li>● <b>Perceptron → ANN evolution:</b> Layers of neurons with activation functions.</li><li>● <b>Preprocessing structured/tabular data:</b> Importance of normalization and feature scaling before ANN use.</li></ul>

## 2. Core Architectures

- **CNNs (Convolutional Neural Networks):**
  - Feature extraction via filters.
  - Applications in vision (classification, detection, segmentation).
  - Hierarchical feature learning (edges → textures → objects).
- **RNNs and LSTMs:**
  - Sequential data handling.
  - LSTM resolves vanishing gradients using gates (input, forget, output).
  - Used in NLP, speech, time-series.
- **Transformers:**
  - Self-attention for long-context understanding.
  - Faster than RNN/LSTM with parallel processing.
  - Backbone of BERT, GPT, T5.

## 3. Optimization and Regularization

- **Optimization:** Gradient descent, SGD, Adam.
- **Regularization:** Dropout, early stopping, L1/L2 penalties to avoid overfitting.

## 4. NLP Concepts

- **Word Embeddings:** From Bag-of-Words/TF-IDF to Word2Vec.
- **BERT (Encoder-only Transformer):**
  - Bidirectional context.
  - Masked Language Modeling and Next Sentence Prediction.
  - Applications: sentiment analysis, QA, NER.

- **GPT (Decoder-only Transformer):**
  - Causal language modeling.
  - Excellent in generative tasks.
- **Comparison BERT vs GPT:** BERT excels in understanding, GPT in generation.

## 5. Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning (PEFT)

- **LoRA (Low-Rank Adaptation):** Adds lightweight adapter layers to reduce training cost.
- **Use Cases:** Efficient domain adaptation on limited GPUs (8–16 GB).
- **Example:** IMDB sentiment classification using LoRA with BERT.

## 6. Projects Demonstrated

- **Resume Analyzer (ATS System):** Keyword matching and ranking for job applications.
- **Training LLMs in Low-Resource Environments:** Addressing hardware constraints, GPU price comparisons, strategies for smaller VRAM usage.
- **Hugging Face for QA:** Using pretrained models with minimal code.
- **IMDB Sentiment Classification (LoRA + BERT):** Preprocessing with BERT tokenizer and applying PEFT.

## 7. Evaluation Metrics

- **Perplexity:** Predictive power of a model.
- **BLEU:** N-gram overlap (translation/summarization).
- **Human Evaluation:** Fluency, factuality, coherence.

## 8. Modern Trends

- Transfer learning with pre-trained LLMs.
- Multimodal AI (text, image, audio fusion).
- Generative AI for creative content.
- AI Ethics and responsible deployment.

<b>Outcome/ Takeaway</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Deep learning architectures are specialized: CNN for vision, LSTM for sequence, Transformers for long-range dependencies.</li><li>● Transfer learning accelerates practical NLP applications.</li><li>● PEFT methods such as LoRA make LLM fine-tuning accessible to low-resource environments.</li><li>● Real-world projects demonstrate industry relevance, from recruitment automation (ATS) to sentiment analysis and QA.</li><li>● Hands-on labs reinforced practical skills and industry readiness.</li><li>● Participants understood how theoretical concepts translate into deployable AI models.</li><li>● Gained exposure to LLM fine-tuning in low-resource environments.</li><li>● Hands-on experience with Gemini API and Hugging Face models.</li><li>● Practical knowledge of image classification, sentiment analysis, summarization, and QA.</li><li>● Confidence in applying AI techniques for both research and industrial applications.</li></ul>
<b>Poster</b> (to include IEEE, CSI and IIC logo)
NA
<b>Photos</b> (minimum 4 photos, photos should have good clarity)

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Accurate Info Solution (Presenting)

## Hierarchical Relationship

**Machine Learning**  
ML enables machines to learn from data and improve performance automatically, without explicit programming, using algorithms to find patterns.

**Artificial Intelligence**  
AI is the science of making machines perform tasks requiring human intelligence, like reasoning, problem-solving, decision-making, and understanding.

**Data Science**  
DS combines statistics, computing, and domain knowledge to collect, clean, analyze, and visualize data, uncovering patterns for decisions.

**Deep Learning**  
DL is a subset of ML using multi-layered neural networks to process images, text, or speech, enabling advanced automation.

13:53 | fsg-ipc-sxb

Accurate Info Solution, Ravishankar .M.N, Pooja Janwe, Dr. Pushpalatha K N, Pushpa Latha, asha sn, Sudeeksha R Kashyap, 50 others, vani Srikanth

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### 1. What is BERT?

- **BERT** is a Transformer-based language model from Google (2018).
- It learns **contextual word representations** by looking at both the left and right sides of a word in a sentence (bidirectional).
- Pretrained on huge text corpora (Wikipedia + BookCorpus).

Think of BERT as a **universal language engine** — it already understands English grammar, meaning, and relationships between words before you fine-tune it.

14:04 | fsg-ipc-sxb

Accurate Info Solution, Pooja Janwe, AIS, Pushpa Latha, savitra totad, Vijendra, rohini chandrappa, 19 others, vani Srikanth

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## From Biological Vision to Machine Vision

### Human Brain Analogy


Our **brain** has billions of **neurons**.  
A neuron receives signals from other neurons, processes them, and decides whether to pass the signal forward. Learning in the brain happens by **adjusting the strength of connections (synapses)** between neurons.

### Artificial Neurons

In an ANN, we mimic this:

- A **neuron** is a mathematical function.
- It takes **inputs** (like signals from other neurons), multiplies them by **weights** (like synapse strength), adds them up, and applies an **activation function** (like a decision rule).

**Formula:**  
Output = Activation(  $\sum$  (input  $\times$  weight) + bias )

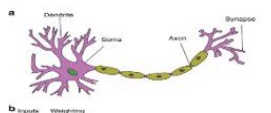


13:55 | fsg-ipc-sxb

Participants: Accurate Info Solution, Ravishankar .M.N, Pooja Janwe, Dr. Pushpalatha K N, Pushpa Latha, asha sn, Sudeeksha R Kashyap, 48 others, vani Srikanth.

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Accurate Info Solution (Presenting)

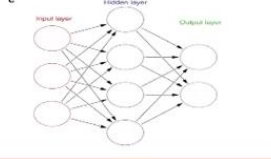


**Dendrites / Inputs:** Your tongue senses **sugar level**, **sourness**, and **texture** of the fruit.

**Synapse / Weights:** Your brain gives **high weight** to **sugar**, lower weight to sourness, very little to texture.

**Soma / Summation:** The brain adds up all these weighted signals (lots of sugar + little sourness).

**Axon / Activation:** If the total signal is strong enough, the brain decides: "**Yes, this fruit is sweet.**"



14:05 | fsg-ipc-sxb

Participants: Accurate Info Solution, Ravishankar .M.N, Pooja Janwe, Dr. Pushpalatha K N, Pushpa Latha, Madhura Gangaiah, Sudeeksha R Kashyap, 44 others, vani Srikanth.

HOD

Principal