

The background of the image features abstract geometric patterns. On the left, there is a complex, interconnected network of thin grey lines forming a mesh-like structure. On the right, a series of thin grey lines radiate from a central point, creating a star-like or web-like pattern. The overall aesthetic is modern and technological.

# ML CONFERENCE



# Machine Learning in the Browser









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# Overview

1. Motivation
2. JavaScript
3. Examples
4. Libraries and Frameworks
5. Web Standards
6. Tips and Tricks
7. Conclusions







# Why machine learning in the browser?

- Privacy
- Low latency
- Offline
- Power efficient
- Direct access to sensor data







# Example Datasets

- Mouse/cursor movements
- Scrolling
- Clicks
- Sensors
- Monitoring



# Use Cases

- Forecasting
- Anomalies
- Clustering



# **Why JavaScript?**



# Myths

- Performance
- Incompatibility



# Examples



# **Anomaly Detection**



# Clustering



# Regression



# Classification







# **Libraries and Frameworks**



# Observable

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- Domain Coloring
- Routes to Chaos
- Federal Budget



# Tensorflow.js

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- Predicting Strikes



# Apache Arrow

- Large Datasets







# Web Standards



# WebAssembly



A portable compilation target for the web



Allows running languages other than JavaScript within  
browser environments



C/C++ → IR → wasm → x86/ARM



# Two Formats



# **Text Format**



```
(module
  (type $0 (func (param i32 i32) (result i32)))
  (export "add" $add)
  (func $add (type $0) (param $var$0 i32) (param $var$1 i32) (result
    (i32.add
      (get_local $var$0)
      (get_local $var$1)
    )
  )
)
```



# Value Types

- i32
- f32
- i64
- f64



# Binary Encoding



```
00 61 73 6d 01 00 00 00 04 74 79 70 65 87 80 80 |.asm.....type...|
80 00 01 40 02 01 01 01 01 08 66 75 6e 63 74 69 |...@.....functi|
6f 6e 82 80 80 80 00 01 00 06 6d 65 6d 6f 72 79 |on.....memory|
85 80 80 80 00 80 02 80 02 01 06 65 78 70 6f 72 |.....expor|
74 86 80 80 80 00 01 00 03 61 64 64 04 63 6f 64 |t.....add.cod|
65 8c 80 80 80 00 01 86 80 80 80 00 00 14 00 14 |e.....|
01 40 04 6e 61 6d 65 86 80 80 80 00 01 03 61 64 |.@.name.....ad|
64 00 |d.|
```



# Memory Access

- i32.load8\_s (signed)
- i32.load8\_u (unsigned)
- i32.load16\_s
- i32.load16\_u
- i32.load
- i64.load8\_s
- i64.load8\_u
- i64.load16\_s
- i64.load16\_u
- i64.load32\_s
- i64.load32\_u
- i64.load
- f32.load
- f64.load
- i32.store8
- i32.store16
- i32.store
- i64.store8
- i64.store16
- i64.store32
- i64.store
- f32.store
- f64.store



# Control Constructs

- nop
- block
- loop
- if
- else
- br
- br\_if
- br\_table
- return
- end



# Operators

- i32.add
- i32.sub
- i32.mul
- i32.div\_s
- i32.div\_u
- i32.rem\_s
- i32.rem\_u
- i32.and
- ...many more



# Advantages

- Compact
- Parsing
- Typed
- Optimization
- Deoptimization
- Lower-level
- GC
- Performance



```
// File: dasum.c
#include <math.h>

double c_dasum( const int N, const double *X, const int stride ) {
    double sum;
    int m;
    int n;
    int i;

    sum = 0.0;
    if ( N <= 0 || stride <= 0 ) {
        return sum;
    }
    // If the stride is equal to `1`, use unrolled loops...
    if ( stride == 1 ) {
```



Length	JavaScript	wasm	Native	Perf
10	22,438,020	18,226,375	7,084,870	2.57x
100	4,350,384	6,428,586	6,428,626	1.0x
1,000	481,417	997,234	3,289,090	0.30x
10,000	28,186	110,540	355,172	0.31x
100,000	1,617	11,157	30,058	0.37x
1,000,000	153	979	1,850	0.53x



# Web Standards

- BigInt
- Value Types







# Tips and Tricks

- Avoid Built-ins
- Read the Source!
- Data Structures
  - ndarray
  - circular buffers
  - trees
- Algorithms







# Conclusions

- JavaScript
- Data Structures
- Algorithms
- Get Involved!







**Thank you!**





🐙 <https://github.com/stdlib-js/stdlib>

₿ <https://www.patreon.com/athan>







# **APPENDIX**







# Machine Learning



# Models

$$y = a_n x_n + a_{n-1} x_{n-1} + \cdots + a_0 x_0 + b$$



# What will be the temperature tomorrow?

$$t_{n+1} = t_n$$

$$t_{n+1} = \frac{1}{7} \sum_{i=n-6}^n t_i$$

$$t_{n+1} = \frac{1}{W} \sum_{i=n-W+1}^n t_i$$



# Training Algorithms

- **Batch:** build a model from a "batch" of data
- **Incremental:** continuously update a model as data arrives
- **Mini-batch:** hybrid of batch and incremental training.



# Real-Time Machine Learning



**THE END**