



Common Practices

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November 19, 2019



Outline

Recap

Training Strategies

Optimization and Learning Rate

Architecture Selection and Hyperparameter Optimization

Ensembling

Class Imbalance

Evaluation



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Recap



Training a Neural Network

- So far: all the nuts and bolts about how to train a network:
 - Fully connected and convolutional layers
 - Activation function
 - Loss function
 - Optimization
 - Regularization
- Today: Common practices on how to **choose an architecture**, **train** and **evaluate** a deep neural network.

First Things First: Test Data



“Ideally, the test set should be kept in a vault, and be brought out only at the end of the data analysis.”

T. Hastie, R. Tibshirani, J. Friedman: The Elements of Statistical Learning

First Things First: Test Data (cont.)

- Overfitting is extremely easy with neural networks (see e.g. ImageNet with random labels [5]).
- True test set error/generalization error can be underestimated **substantially** when using the test set for model selection!
- Attention: Choosing the architecture is the first element in model selection
→ should never be done on the test set!
- Do initial experimentation on smaller subset of the dataset!



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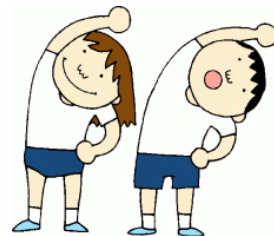
Training Strategies



Before Training: Gradient Checks

Own loss function, own layer implementation etc.: Check correct computation of gradient by comparing analytic and numerical gradient.

- Use centered differences for numeric gradient.

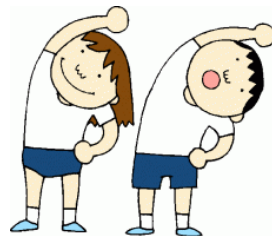


Source: <https://fhperformance.wordpress.com/2016/09/02/ramp-up-your-warm-ups/>

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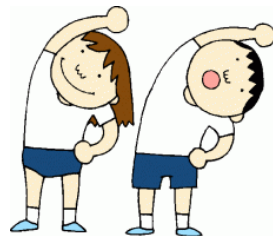


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Before Training: Gradient Checks

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- Use centered differences for numeric gradient.
- Use relative error instead of absolute differences.
- Numerics:
 - Use double precision for checking.
 - Temporarily scale loss function if you observe very small values ($< 1e - 9$).
 - Choose h appropriately.



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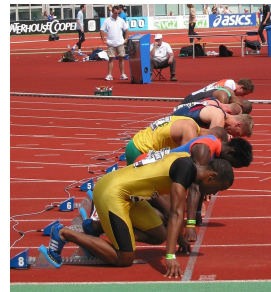
Before Training: Gradient Checks (cont.)

Additional recommendations:

- Use only a few datapoints → less issues with non-differentiable parts of the loss function.
- Train the network for a short period of time before performing gradient checks.
- Check gradient first without, then with regularization terms.
- Turn off data augmentation and dropout.

Before Training: Check Initialization and Loss

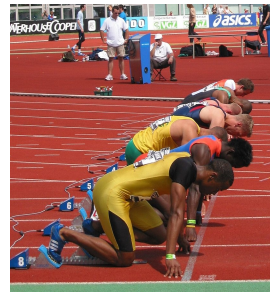
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- Compute the loss for each class on the **untrained network**, with regularization turned off.



Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/>

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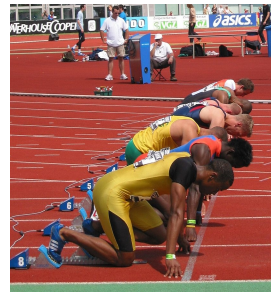
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- Compute the loss for each class on the **untrained network**, with regularization turned off.
- Compare loss with loss achieved when deciding for a class randomly (**chance**).
- Repeat with multiple random initializations.



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Before Training: Training!

- Goal: Check whether the architecture is **in general** capable to learn the task.
- Before training the network on the full training data set, take a small subset (5-20 samples) and try to **overfit** the network to get zero loss.
- Optionally: Turn off regularization that may hinder overfitting.

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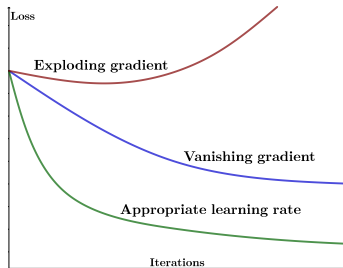
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 - Bug in the implementation.
 - Model too small → increase number of parameters.
 - Model not suitable for the task.

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- If the network cannot overfit:
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 - Model not suitable for the task.
- Also: Get a first idea about how the data, loss and network behave.

During Training: Monitor loss function

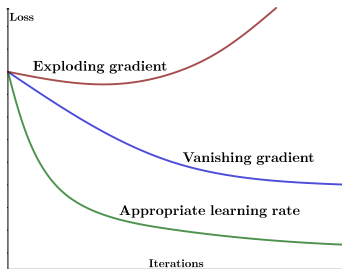
- Recap:



- Check learning rate (→more in a bit).
- Identify large jumps in the learning curve.

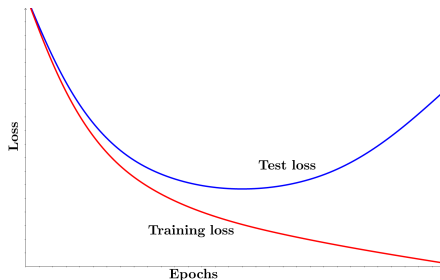
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- Check learning rate (→more in a bit).
- Identify large jumps in the learning curve.
- Very noisy curves →increase batch size.

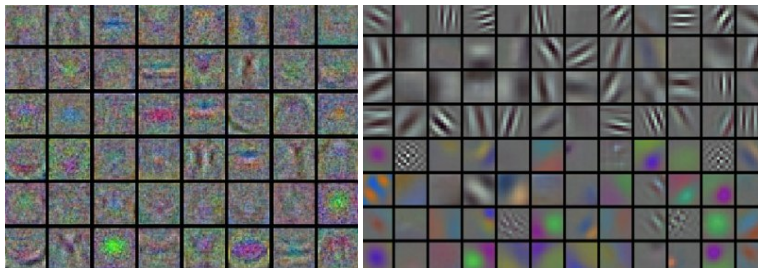
During Training: Monitor Validation Loss



- Monitor amount of overfitting of the network.
- If training and validation loss diverge: overfitting → increase regularization/ early stopping
- If training and validation loss are close but high: underfitting → decrease regularization/ increase model size
- Save intermediate models if you want to use them for testing!

During Training: Monitor Weights and Activations

- Track relative magnitude of the weight update: Should be in a sensible range (approx. $1e-3$).
- Convolutional layers: check filters of the first few layers. Should develop towards smooth and regular filters.
- Check for very large or saturated activations (→dying ReLUs)



Source: <http://cs231n.github.io/neural-networks-3/>



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Optimization and Learning Rate

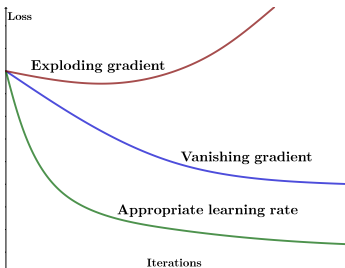


Choosing an Optimizer

- Batch gradient descent: Requires large memory, too slow, too few updates.
- Stochastic gradient descent (SGD): loss function and gradient become very noisy if only one/few samples are used.
- SGD with mini-batches: “best of both worlds”
 - Frequent, more stable updates.
 - Gradient noisy enough to escape local minima.
 - Adapting mini-batch size yields smoother/more noisy gradient.
- Addition of momentum prevents oscillations and speeds up optimization.
- Effect of hyper-parameters relatively straight forward.
- Recommendation: Start with Mini-Batch SGD + momentum.
- For faster convergence speed → ADAM.

Learning rate: Observing the loss curve

- Learning rate η has a large impact on the successful training of a network.
- For almost all gradient based optimizers, η has to be set.
- Effect of learning rate is often directly observable in the loss curve.



- But this is a very simplified view!
- We want an adaptive learning rate: Progressively smaller steps to find the optimum
- **Annealing** the learning rate.

Annealing the Learning Rate

- In deep learning context often known as **learning rate decay**.
- Decay means yet another hyper-parameter.
- Need avoid oscillation as well as a too fast cool down!
- Decay strategies:
 - **Stepwise decay**: Every n epochs, reduce learning rate by a certain factor, e.g. 0.5, or by a constant value, e.g. 0.01.
Variant: Reduce learning rate when validation error stagnates.
 - **Exponential decay**: At epoch t : $\eta = \eta_0 e^{-kt}$ with k controlling the decay.
 - **1/t-decay**: At epoch t : $\eta = \eta_0 / (1 + kt)$.
- Stepwise decay most common: hyper-parameters are easy to interpret.
- Second-order methods are currently uncommon in practice, as they do not scale as well.



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Architecture Selection and Hyperparameter Optimization



Reminder



Test data → vault!

Hyperparameter optimization

Neural networks have an enormous amount of hyperparameters.

- Architecture:
 - Number of layers & number of nodes per layer
 - Activation function
 - ...
- Optimization
 - Initialization
 - Loss function
 - Optimizer (SGD, Momentum, ADAM, ...)
 - Learning rate, decay & batch size
 - ...
- Regularization
 - Regularizer, e.g., L_2 -, L_1 -loss
 - Batch Normalization?
 - Dropout?
 - ...
- ...

Choosing Architecture and Loss Function

- First step: Think about the problem and the data:
 - How could the features look like?
 - What kind of spatial correlation do you expect?
 - What data augmentation makes sense?
 - How will the classes be distributed?
 - What is important regarding the target application?
- Start with simple architectures and loss functions.
- Do your research: Try **well-known** models first and foremost!
- If you change/adapt the architecture: Find reasons why the network should perform better.

Hyperparameter search

- Learning rate, decay, regularization/dropout etc. can be tuned more easily.
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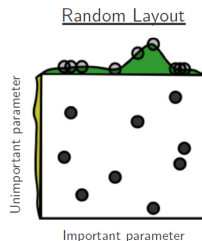
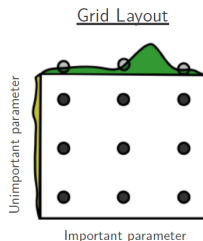
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- Options: Grid search or random search:

Source: [2]

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- Search for hyperparameters using a log scale (e.g., $\eta \in \{0.1, 0.01, 0.001\}$).
- Options: Grid search or random search:
 - Use random search instead of grid search [2]:
 - Easier to implement.
 - Better exploration of parameters that have strong influence on the result.



Source: [2]

Hyperparameter search: Coarse to fine search

- Hyperparameters highly interdependent.
- Optimize on a coarse to fine scale:
 - Training network only for a few epochs.
 - Bring all hyperparameters in sensible ranges.
 - Then refine using random/grid-search.



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Ensembling



Concept

- So far we have always considered a **single** classifier. Can't we get better by using **many**?
- Assume N classifiers **independently** performing a correct prediction with probability $1 - p$
- The probability of seeing k errors is:

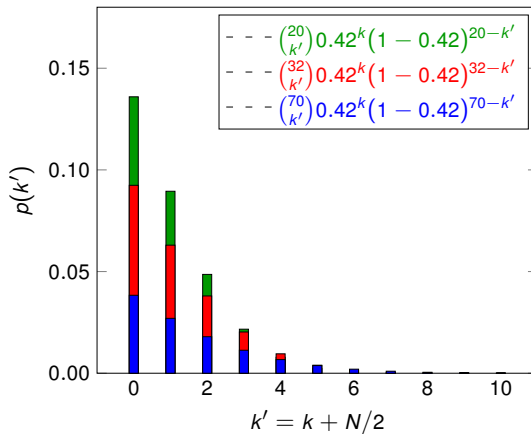
$$\binom{N}{k} p^k (1 - p)^{N-k},$$

known as binomial distribution

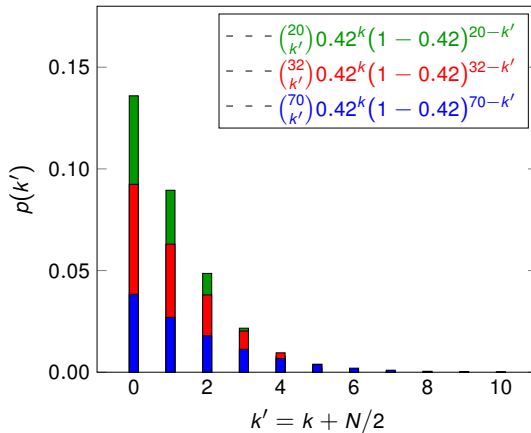
- So the probability of a majority $k > \frac{N}{2}$ to be wrong is:

$$\sum_{k > \frac{N}{2}}^N \binom{N}{k} p^k (1 - p)^{N-k}$$

Binomial distribution for increasing N

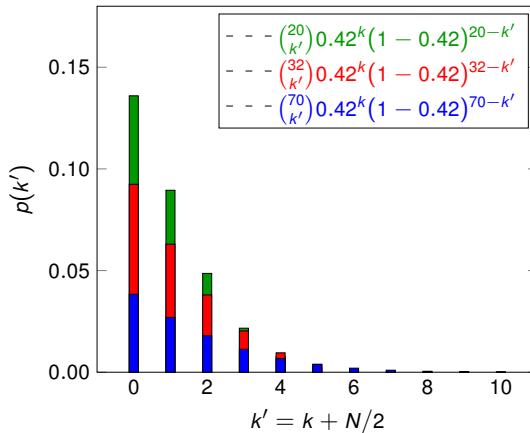


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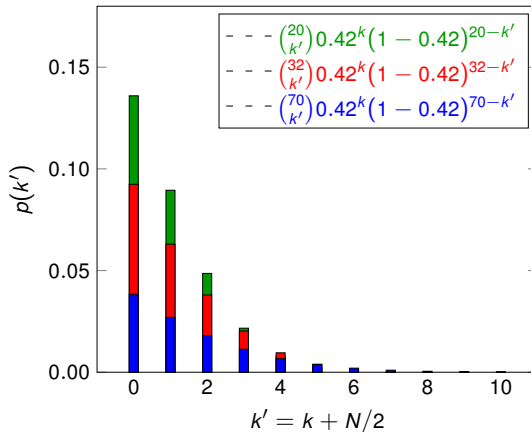
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monotonically decreasing for $N \rightarrow \infty$
- **Accuracy** $\rightarrow 1!$
- The big assumption here is **independence**

Concept (cont.)

Ensembling

- Produce N **independent** classifiers/regressors
- **Combine** their **predictions** by majority/averaging

How to produce the components?

Concept (cont.)

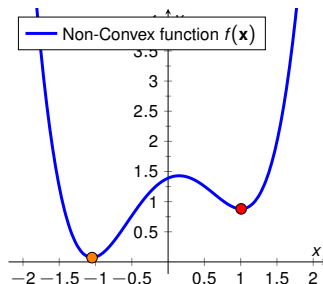
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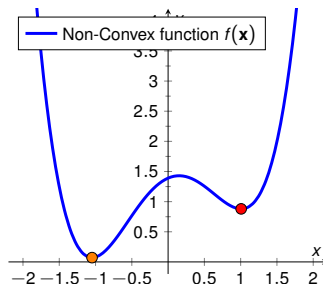
- Different **models**

Local Minima



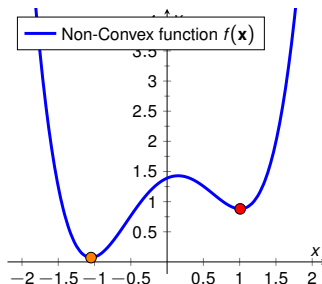
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Local Minima



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Local Minima



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- Combine models across optimization process
- Can be combined with a **cylic** learning rate

Concept (cont.)

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How to produce the components?

- Different **models**
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→ **Easy performance boost if you need just a bit more**



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Class Imbalance



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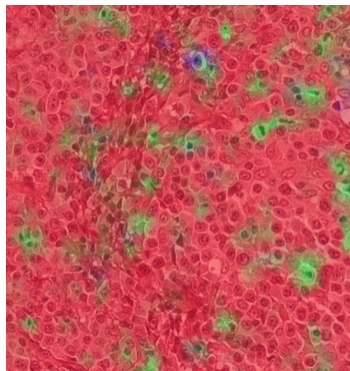
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 - Out of 10000 transactions, 9999 are genuine and 1 is fraudulent:
 - Classifying every transaction as genuine: 99.99% accuracy
 - Misclassifying 1 out of 100 genuine transactions: 99% accuracy



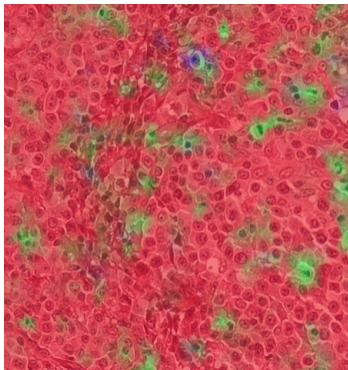
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- Task: Detect mitotic cells for tumor diagnostics [1].
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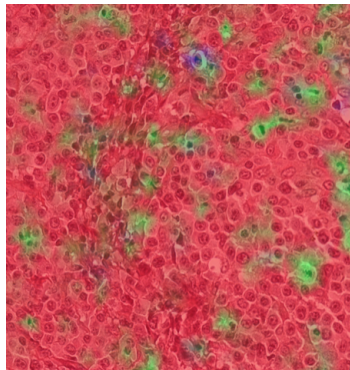
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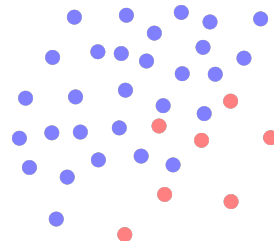
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- Data of a certain class is seen much less during training.
- Measures like accuracy, L_2 norm, cross-entropy do not show imbalance.



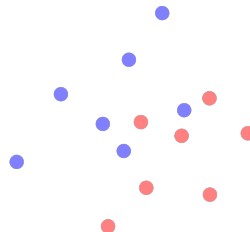
Resampling Strategies for Class Imbalance

- Idea: Balance class frequencies by sampling classes differently.



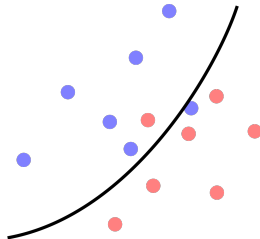
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 - In each iteration, take a subset of the overrepresented class.
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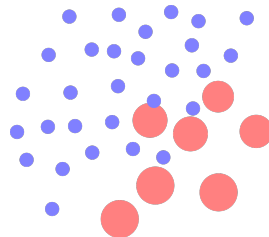
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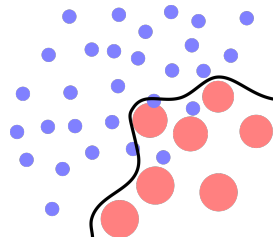
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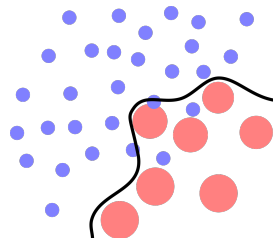
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- Also possible: Combine Under- and Oversampling.



Resampling Strategies for Class Imbalance (cont.)

- More advanced resampling strategies available that try to avoid the shortcomings of simple under-/oversampling, e.g., Synthetic Minority Over-Sampling Technique (SMOTE).
- Rather uncommon in deep learning.

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- Underfitting caused undersampling can be reduced by taking a different subset after each epoch.
- Data augmentation can help to reduce overfitting for underrepresented class.

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- Instead of class frequency, weights can be adapted with regards to other considerations.



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Evaluation



Performance evaluation

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- Evaluate generalization performance on previously unseen data: the test set.

Performance evaluation

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 - Evaluate generalization performance on previously unseen data: the test set.
- We can now open the vault!



Source: de.disney.wikia.com/wiki/Dagobert_Duck

Of All Things the Measure is Man [8]

- Protagoras of Abdera (c.490 - c.420 BCE)
- Data is annotated and labeled by humans.
- During training, all labels are assumed to be correct ⚡ “to err is human”
- Additionally: Ambiguous data.

Of All Things the Measure is Man [8]

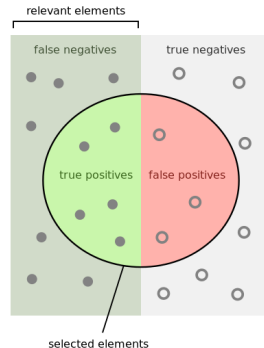
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Of All Things the Measure is Man [8]

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- Multiple human voters: Take mean (if possible) or majority vote.
- Steidl et al. 2005: Entropy-based measure that takes “confusions” of human reference labelers into account.
 - Humans confuse certain classes with each other more (Angry vs. Happy/Angry vs. Annoyed)
 - Mistakes by the classifier are less severe if the same classes are confused by humans.

Performance measures

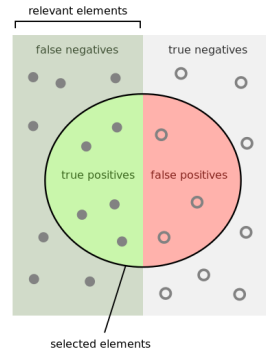
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Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/>

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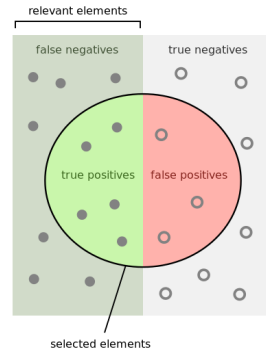
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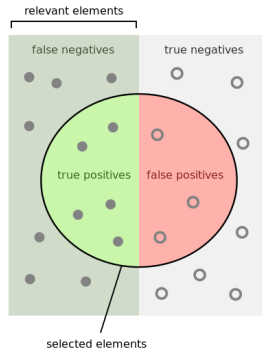
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- Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve.



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Performance measures: Multiclass classification

- Adapted versions of measures mentioned above.
- Top- K error: True class label is not in the K classes with the highest prediction score.
- Common: Top-1 and Top-5 error.
- Example: ImageNet performance usually measured with Top-5 error.

Cross Validation

- k -fold cross validation:
 - Split data in k folds
 - Use $k - 1$ folds as training data, test on fold k
 - Repeat k times.
- Rather uncommon in deep learning due to long training times.
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 - Underestimates variance of results: Training runs are not independent.
 - Attention: almost always additional bias (architecture selection, hyperparameters).
 - Even without cross-validation: Training is a highly stochastic process.
- Retrain network multiple times and report average performance and standard deviation.

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- Example: Is my new method with 91.5% accuracy better than the state-of-the-art with 90.9%?
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 - Run training for each method/network multiple times.
- Determine whether performance is significantly different e.g. **Student's t-test!**
- Compares two normally distributed data sets with equal variance.
 - Determines whether the means are significantly different with respect to a **significance level** α (e.g. 0.05 or 0.01).

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 - To reach a total significance level of α , choose adjusted $\alpha' = \alpha/n$ for each individual test.
- Assumes independence between tests: Pessimistic estimation of significance.
- More accurate, but incredibly time-consuming: Permutation tests [3].

Summary

- Check your implementation before training: Gradient, initialization, ...
- Monitor training process continuously: training/validation loss, weights, activations.
- Stick to established architectures before reinventing the wheel.
- Experiment with few data sets, keep your evaluation data safe until evaluation.
- Decay the learning rate over time.
- Do random search (not grid search) for hyperparameters.
- Perform model ensembling for better performance.
- Check for significance when comparing classifiers.

NEXT TIME

ON DEEP LEARNING

Coming Up

Evolution of neural network architectures:

- From deep networks to deeper networks.
- From “sparse” to dense connections.
- LeNet, GoogLeNet, ResNet, ...

Further Reading

- Link SGD Tricks by Leon Bottou.
- Link: Interesting loss functions.
- Link: Practical recommendations by Yoshua Bengio (from 2012).



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