[Meeting (IA, 24/01/20) 2](#_Toc31032730)

[Batching 2](#_Toc31032731)

[Using DataLoader 3](#_Toc31032732)

[Issues 3](#_Toc31032733)

[Speedup: 5](#_Toc31032734)

[Experiments and Hyperparameters 6](#_Toc31032735)

[Full overfit on mini-dataset 6](#_Toc31032736)

# Meeting (IA, 24/01/20)

ToDo list:

* complete batching
* lower the learning rate from 0.01 to 10^-3 or -4
* do not plot the loss for each batch, but instead the average training loss over the epoch
* make another overfit test. It should go down all the way to 0
* Include <UNK> in the processing. Initialized as the average of all globals at start
* RRGCN, recurrent RGCN, to add the RNN logic to the Language model task

# Batching

In the current version, I do not have real, parallel batching.

I am using a for cycle on the elements of the batch:

**for** i **in** range(len(input\_indices\_lts) - 1):  
 (x, edge\_index, edge\_type) = batch\_rgcn\_input\_ls[i]  
  
 predicted\_globals, predicted\_senses = model(x, edge\_index, edge\_type)

…

Proposal: send batch\_rgcn\_input as the input to the model’s forward().

It depends on the input-to-the-forward-call for each node.

As of now, we collect it in a list for all nodes in the batch as follows:

forward\_input\_ls.append((area\_x, edge\_index, edge\_type))

**Problem**: forward\_input\_ls is a tuple of 3 tensors.

The shapes of (area\_x, edge\_index, edge\_type) are, respectively:

torch.Size([32, 300])  
torch.Size([2, 2048])  
torch.Size([2048])

As they are, they can not be stacked.

They could be padded with -1s, and stacked side-by-side:

torch.Size([32, 300]) 🡪 torch.Size([32, 300])  
torch.Size([2, 2048]) 🡪 torch.Size([32, 2048]) 🡪 torch.Size([32, 4396])  
torch.Size([2048]) 🡪 torch.Size([32, 2048])

Then, each element of the batch can be stacked vertically, thus obtaining a batch-dimension that can be used for parallel processing.

With batch\_size=8, obtain: torch.Size([8, 32, 4396])

## Using DataLoader

**Problem**: I am not able to specify that [8, 32, 4396] contains the 8 elements of a batch.

Considering: I have already the graphArea\_matrix, precomputed, that contains the graph-input for any word/node.  
I also have the training dataset.

**Choice**: construct a PyTorch DataLoader, that can take in 1 sample, or possibly more if I specify a batch size > 1.

This will also make the padding mechanism redundant, simplifying part of the code..

This involves the creation of a TextDataser(Dataset) class, that returns the next (X, y) item:  
the 3 input features (x, edge\_index, edge\_type) + the labels of the next token.

### Issues

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Issues: Error operating on the H5. Possibility of throwing a wrong StopIteration exception.

The vocabulary of globals has the columns ‘word’ and ‘frequency’…

Hypothesis: the error on the vocabulary\_of\_globals.h5 is due to the parallel access of the DataLoader’s num\_workers > 1.

Information that supports the hypothesis: parallel hdf5 is a separate implementation:  
“Starting with version 2.2.0, h5py includes support for Parallel HDF5.  
Parallel HDF5 is a configuration of the HDF5 library which lets you share open files across multiple parallel processes. It uses the MPI (Message Passing Interface) standard for interprocess communication. .. This is accomplished through the mpi4py Python package ...”

Opinion that opposes the hypothesis from StackOverflow:  
“Parallel reads are fine with h5py, no need for the MPI version. But why do you expect a speed-up here? Your job is almost entirely I/O bound, not CPU bound. Parallel processes are not gonna help because the bottleneck is your hard disk, not the CPU. It wouldn't surprise me if parallelization in this case even slowed down the whole reading operation. Other opinions?”

Conclusion: if it is a way to avoid that HDF5 bug, I use 1 worker.}

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The next issue is due to not being able to pass next\_token\_tuple properly, as an argument to the Dataset’s \_\_getitem\_\_(), when iterating over the DataLoader.

Maybe :

1. I can get the Dataset & DataLoader to return only the input, and just add manually the label. After all, the next\_token\_tuple does not need any processing
2. Modify the TextDataset, to keep a variable for the next token, and return it without any need for input.

}

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Issue: I have an error because I am still throwing the Utils.MustSkipUNK\_Exception.

However, we added self-loops to the UNK nodes, so they are not disconnected and without edges (that was a cause of error) anymore.

I should review how they are handled, and initialized.

This covers one of the points-of-order from the last meeting, that was:   
“*•Include <UNK> in the processing. Initialized as the average of all globals at start*”

Error: “Raising Utils.MustSkipUNK\_Exception with word= Fulton County Grand Jury”  
I must redirect these cases to the <UNK> token

<unk> is, in fact, already present in the vocabulary\_of\_globals.h5}

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When sending a batch\_dimension > 1 :

RuntimeError: invalid argument 0: Sizes of tensors must match except in dimension 0. Got 49 and 57 in dimension 2

Problem: the number of edges must be aligned. Considering 2 elements, we have:

area\_x.shape=torch.Size([32, 300])  
edge\_index.shape=torch.Size([2, 49])  
edge\_type.shape=torch.Size([49])

area\_x.shape=torch.Size([32, 300])  
edge\_index.shape=torch.Size([2, 57])  
edge\_type.shape=torch.Size([57])

Possible solutions:

1. Pad the vectors to the same dimension in Dataset, and select relevant elements in the forward()
2. Implement manually the def collate\_fn(data) function passed to the Dataloader. I could also use it as the point where to add padding.

}

Observation:

Apparently, I still need to implement the padding with -1 to a common size, in order to perform a stacking along the batch dimension (0).

What to do about the label tuple, a.k.a. the next token’s tuple e.g (238, 16015) ?

Major problem, that may undermine the concept of using batching with RGCN:  
The core call is: tF.relu(self.conv1(x, edge\_index, edge\_type))  
However, we are not able to send standardised edge\_index, because some nodes may have only few edges. Or few neighbours, in which case the number of rows in x will be << grapharea\_size.

Error, in select\_valid\_features:  
return torch.stack(valid\_elems\_all)  
RuntimeError: invalid argument 0: Sizes of tensors must match except in dimension 0. Got 49 and 57 in dimension 1

### Speedup:

With the sequential version, a batch size of 32 has an iteration time of 0.73/0.90s

# Experiments and Hyperparameters

## Full overfit on mini-dataset