

# Tips and Tricks

By Sam Witteveen

## 5 Tips & Tricks

- Be Methodical & Document Everything
- Get a GPU
- Keras Callbacks
- Precomputing
- Pseudo Labelling



# 1. Be Methodical & Document Everything

- You usually won't get right first time
- Document experiments
  - Architectures Jupyter Notebooks
  - Preprocs
  - Settings
  - Results
- Start with small sample datasets



#### 2. Get a GPU

- High end is 30-50x++ faster
- Low end is 15-30x faster
- 1min per epoch on GPU can be 30min + on CPU
- 50 epochs 50min vs 1day on CPU
- Google Cloud ML datalabs



#### 3. Keras Callbacks

- Triggering functions during training
- Can be triggered on Epoc or Batch
- Used to make updates during training
- Used to track data for showing results at the end

# Key Callbacks

- History
- TensorBoard
- EarlyStopping
- Learning Rate Scheduling
- Dealing with Plateaus



#### Notebook



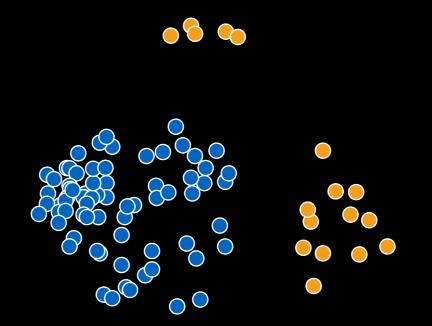
## PreCompute

- Precompute any part of the network that won't change
- PreProcessing inputs
  - Center crop
  - Size change
  - Data Augmentation
  - Bcolz array
- Ideal for TransferLearning where you are adding just layers at the end
- Enables much quicker training time

- Semi Supervised learning
- Making use of all your data
- Even non labeled data
- Using your Test data for prediction

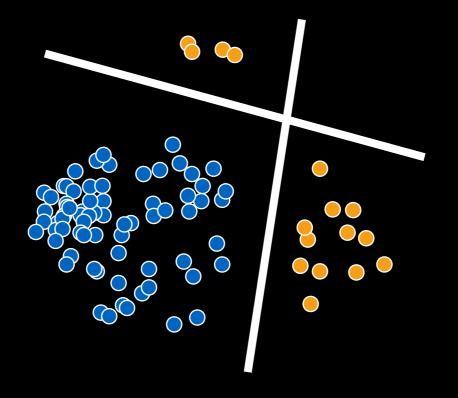


Train set

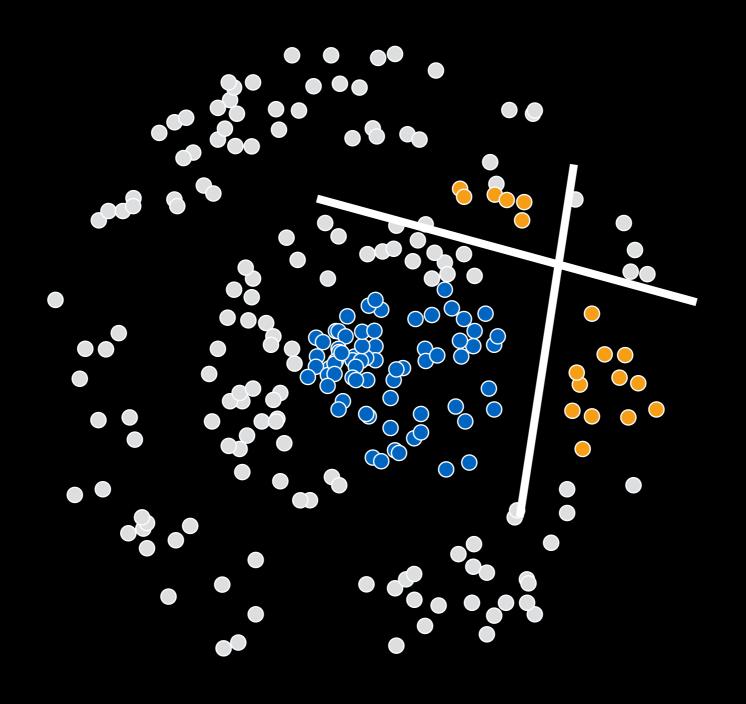




Train set









Train + Test set

# Data Sets

Train

Has labels

Validation

Has labels

Test

No labels

# Normal Training

Train on this

Train

Has labels

Validate on this

Validation
Has labels

Predict on this

Test

No labels

### Pseudo Training

Train on this

Train

Has labels

Test

Predicted labels

Validate on this

Validation
Has labels

Predict Final on this

Test

No labels

#### Batches

Make batches that have a set mix between the 2 datasets

65-75% 25-35%

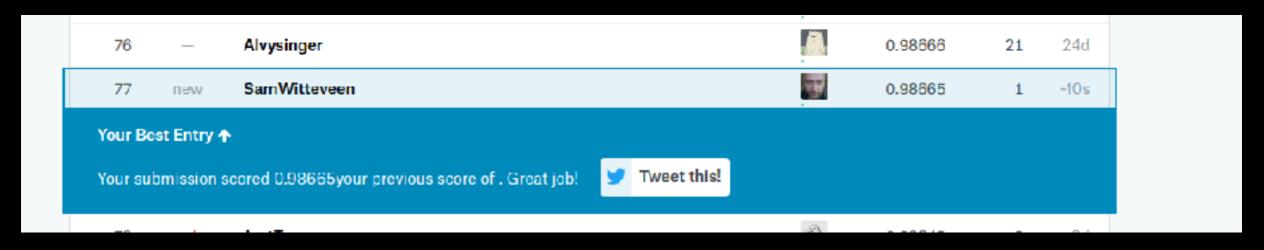
Train
Has labels

Test

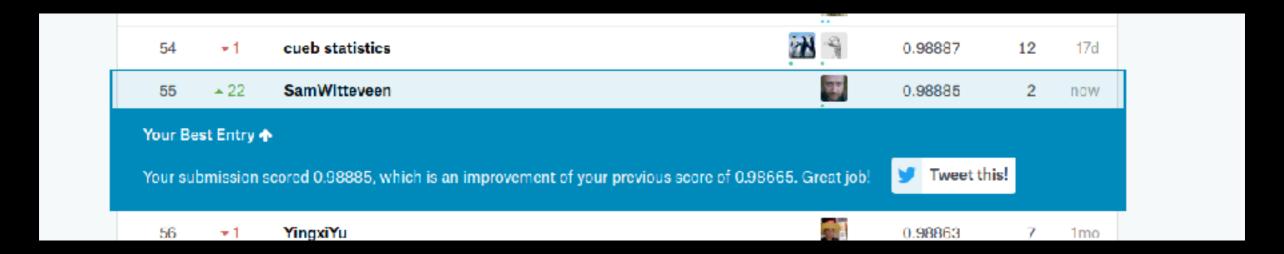
Predicted labels

# Kaggle Results

#### 1st Entry - Basic VGG19-Image net



#### 2nd Entry - Basic VGG19-Image net + Pseudo Labels



# Papers

#### Distilling the Knowledge in a Neural Network

Geoffrey Hinton\*†
Geogle Inc.
Mountain View

Oriol Vinyals†
Google Inc.
Mountain View

Jeff Dean Google Inc. Mountain View jeff@google.com

Pseudo-Label: The Simple and Efficient Semi-Supervised Learning Method for Deep Neural Networks

Dong-Hyun Lee

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Nangman Computing, 117D Garden five Tools, Munjeong-dong Songpa-gu, Seoul, Korea

#### Abstract

We propose the simple and efficient method of semi-supervised learning for deep neural networks. Basically, the proposed network is trained in a supervised fashion with labeled and unlabeled data simultaneously. For unlabeled data, *Pseudo-Labels*, just picking up the class which has the maximum predicted probability, are used as if they were true labels. This is in effect equivalent to *Entropy Regularization*. It favors a low-density separation between classes, a commonly assumed

and unsupervised tasks using same neural network simultaneously. In (Ranzato et al., 2008), the weights of each layer are trained by minimizing the combined loss function of an autoencoder and a classifier. In (Larochelle et al., 2008), Discriminative Restricted Boltzmann Machines model the joint distribution of an input vector and the target class. In (Weston et al., 2008), the weights of all layers are trained by minimizing the combined loss function of a global supervised task and a Semi-Supervised Embedding as a regularizer.

In this article we propose the simpler way of training

almost any machine learning ame data and then to average ions using a whole ensemble onally expensive to allow de-



#### Conclusion

- Experiment
- Keep trying new things
- Document your experiments
- Come and give a talk about them here



#### The End

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