

Vienna Deep Learning Meetup



May 17, 2017 @ Casinos Austria



Thomas Lidy



Jan Schlüter



Alex Schindler

Vienna 11th Deep Learning Meetup

The logo features a stylized network of blue dots connected by lines, forming a circular shape around the text.

Agenda:

- Welcome
- Introduction by Casinos Austria (Isabell Brandenberger)
- Announcements 1: Jobs
- **A Comparison of Deep Learning Frameworks for Distributed Training** (Peter Ruch)
- Announcements 2: Event
- **An Introduction to Bidirectional LSTM-HMM for Sound Event Detection** (Ana Jalali)
- Hot Topics and Latest News (Tom Lidy, Jan Schlüter)
- Discussion

Announcements 1:

Jobs & Projects

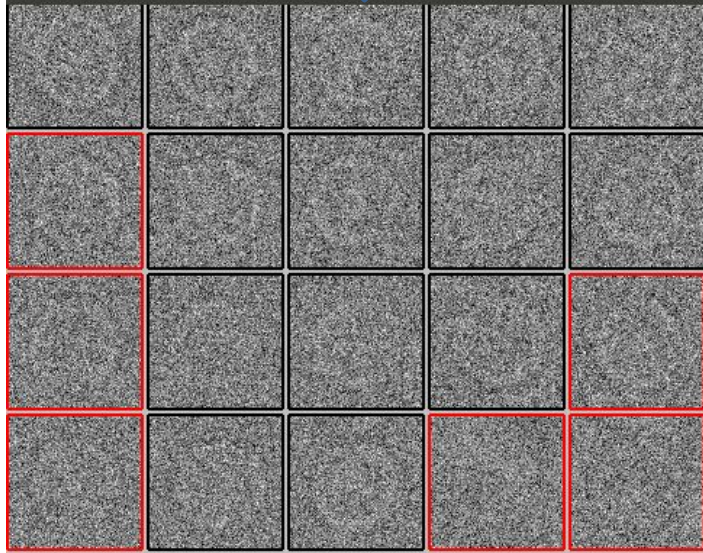
Project at Med Uni Wien:

3D-Structure Determination by Single Particle Electron Microscopy Image Reconstruction

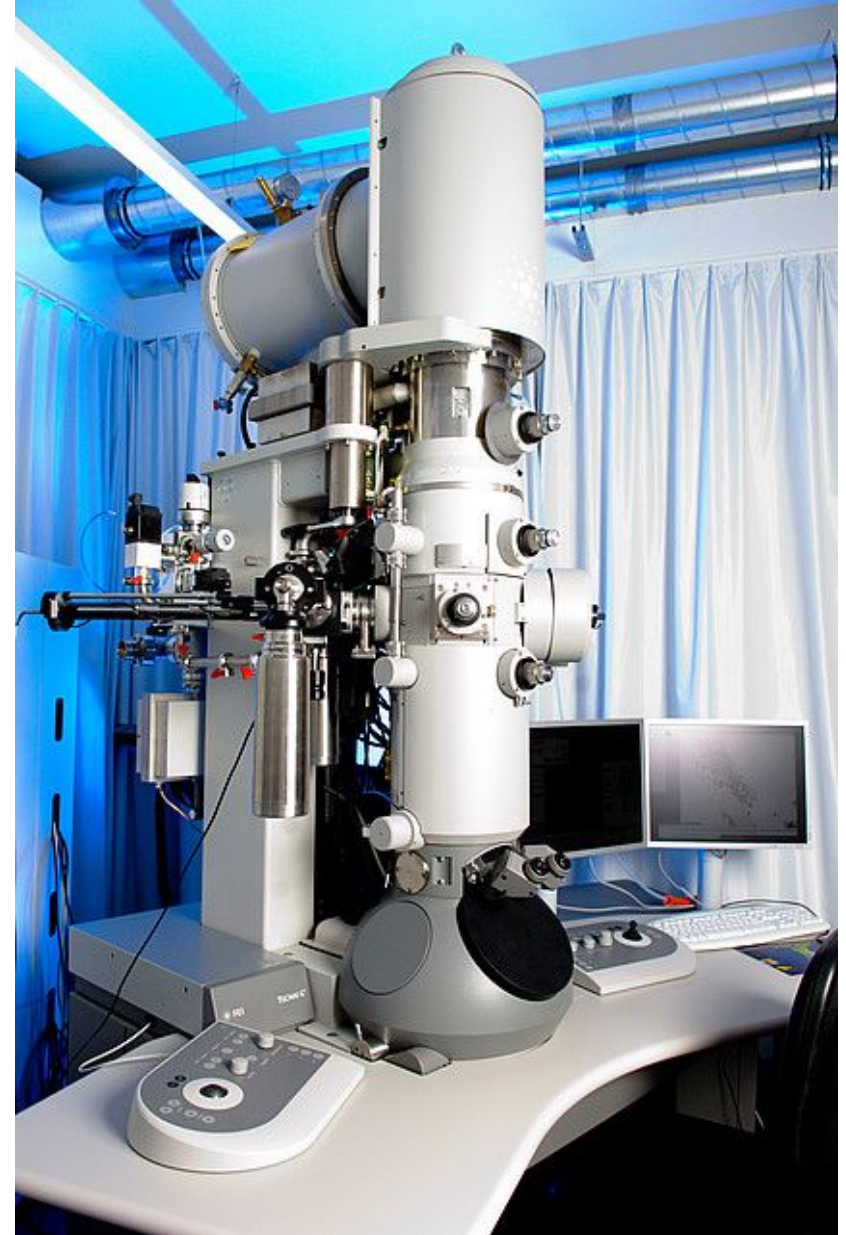
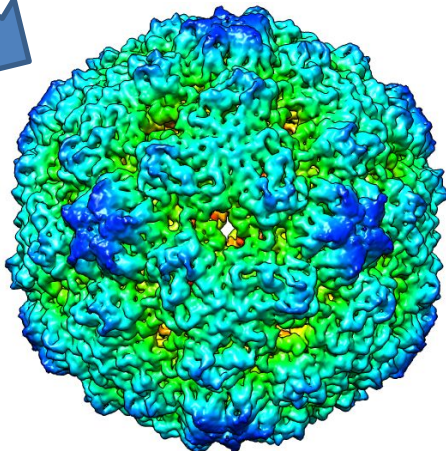
1) Collect (virus) images



2) **Remove bad ones**



3) Reconstruct



So far only one paper with a difficult-to-install software

- has to be trained for each molecular assembly

+ however – many viruses are spherical allowing for a more general approach

+ needs only to learn to distinguish „bad ones“ and „good ones“

- **DeepPicker: a Deep Learning Approach for Fully Automated Particle Picking in Cryo-EM**

- Feng Wang, Huichao Gong, Gaochao liu, Meijing Li, Chuangye Yan, Tian Xia, Xueming Li, Jianyang Zeng (Submitted on 6 May 2016)

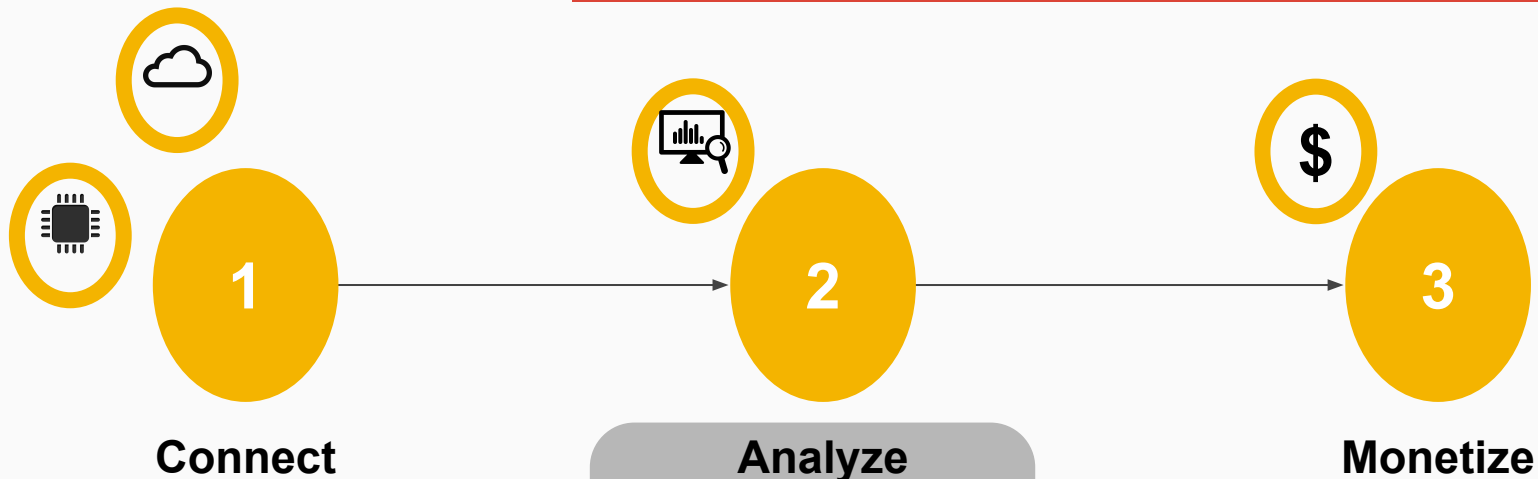
- Particle picking is a time-consuming step in single-particle analysis and often requires significant interventions from users, which has become a bottleneck for future automated electron cryo-microscopy (cryo-EM). Here we report a deep learning framework, called DeepPicker, to address this problem and fill the current gaps toward a fully automated cryo-EM pipeline. DeepPicker employs a novel cross-molecule training strategy to capture common features of particles from previously-analyzed micrographs, and thus does not require any human intervention during particle picking. Tests on the recently-published cryo-EM data of three complexes have demonstrated that our deep learning based scheme can successfully accomplish the human-level particle picking process and identify a sufficient number of particles that are comparable to those manually by human experts. These results indicate that DeepPicker can provide a practically useful tool to significantly reduce the time and manual effort spent in single-particle analysis and thus greatly facilitate high-resolution cryo-EM structure determination.

- arXiv:1605.01838 [q-bio.QM] or arXiv:1605.01838v1 [q-bio.QM]

- Contact: **Dieter Blaas** dieter.blaas@meduniwien.ac.at

NEED people with ML Background!

What do we do?



Categorization of Sensordata on the Microcontroller!



Data Scientist



Automic is market leader in Business Automation. To take our products to the next level, we're evolving them towards intelligent automation – achieve more with less effort. Your tasks as a data scientist at Automic will include

- o Data Cleansing
- o Exploratory Data Analysis
- o Present and communicate results
- o Help teams in productizing findings
- o Define data processing and analysis pipeline

More information:

<http://www.karriere.at/jobs/4774436>

Announcements 2:

Event



<http://mostly.ai/summit>

Latest News

Hot Topics

a 5-10 min block at every meetup to briefly present
“trending topics”

Send us contributions (tom.lidy@gmail.com)
or come with slides to do a 5-10 min block yourself!

Tacotron

- Yet another text-to-speech system: compared to Deep Voice (last meetup), this is trained end-to-end
- Only text input, infers pronunciation, disambiguation, prosody on its own

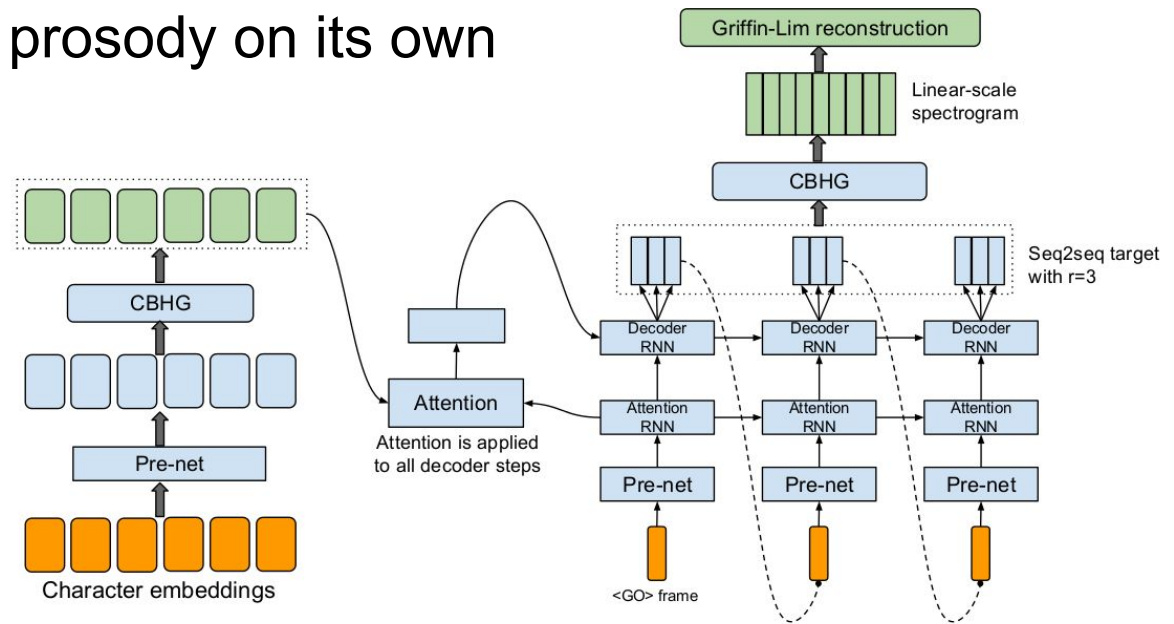
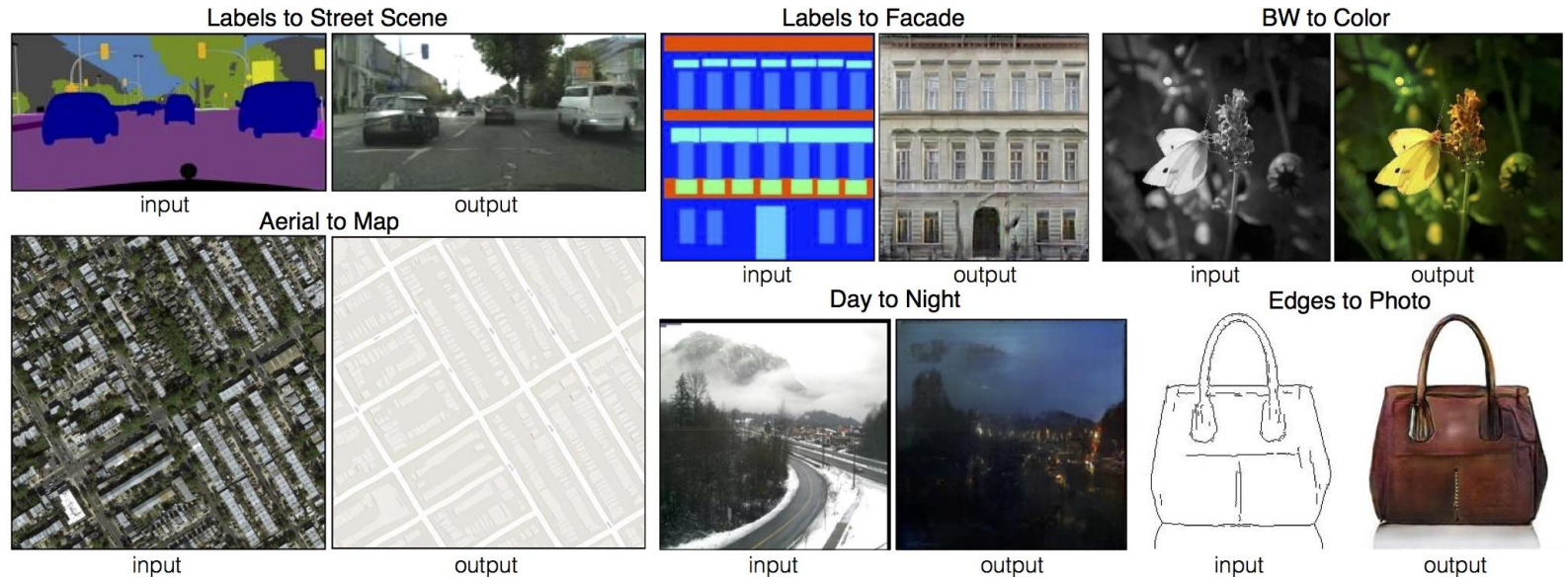


Figure 1: Model architecture. The model takes characters as input and outputs the corresponding raw spectrogram, which is then fed to the Griffin-Lim reconstruction algorithm to synthesize speech.

CycleGAN

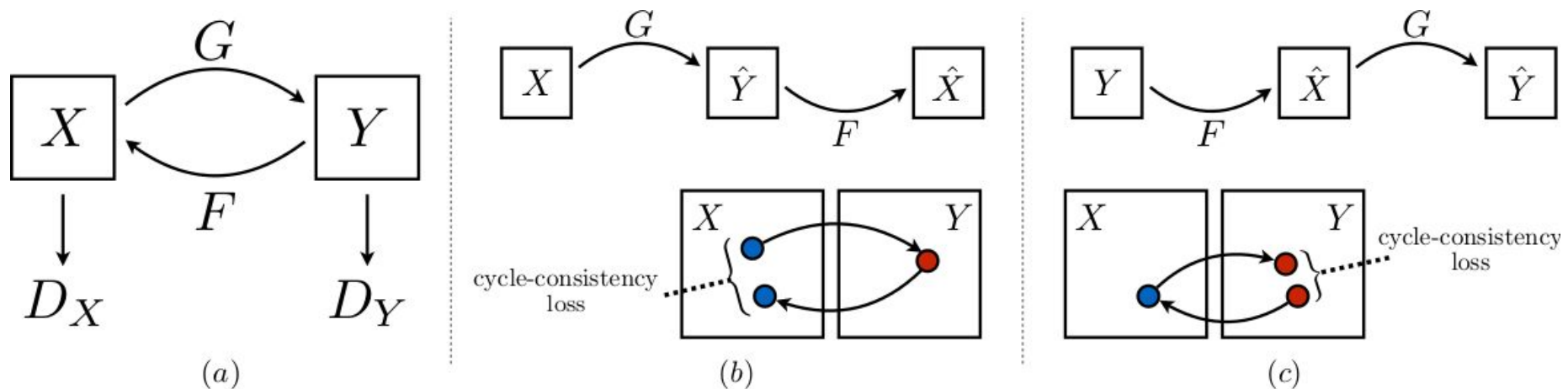
- Based on pix2pix: Fully-convolutional architecture to transform an image into another



- Interactive demo: <https://affinelayer.com/pixsrv/>

CycleGAN

- pix2pix requires matching input-output pairs
- CycleGAN works with collections without 1:1 mapping
- Trains two transformers and two discriminators:
 - transformer has to convince discriminator of other domain that its modified real image is also real
 - performing both transformations should result in the original image (“cycle consistency”)



CycleGAN

Input

Output



Input

Output



horse → zebra

Input

Output



zebra → horse



apple → orange



orange → apple



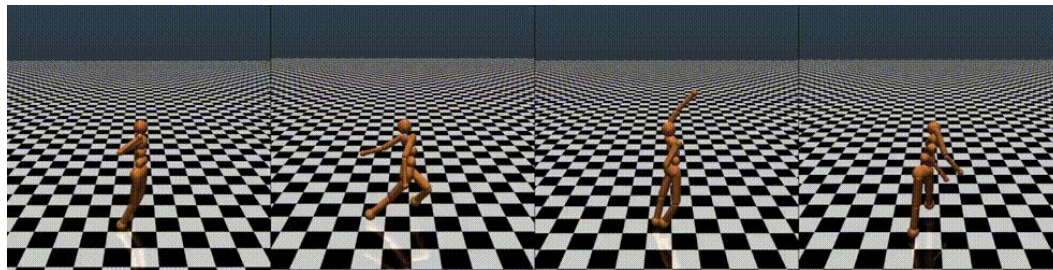
CycleGAN



<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1703.10593>, <https://github.com/junyanz/CycleGAN>

Evolution vs. Reinforcement Learning

- **Task:** Learn a policy mapping states to actions maximizing a reward. Policy can be a neural network.
- **Reinforcement learning:** Policy maps to a probability distribution over actions, updated via backpropagation of reward to all preceding (state, action) pairs. Actions need to be chosen stochastically, otherwise the agent will always do the same and not learn.
- **OpenAI paper:** Random noise on parameters of policy neural network works almost as well (evolutionary algorithm), but can be parallelized much better, and is thus faster than RL when using lots of machines.



<https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.03864>, <https://blog.openai.com/evolution-strategies/>
(Suggested by Johannes Wilms. Thanks!)



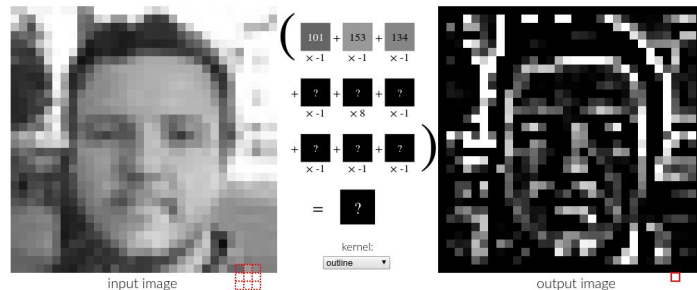
- Caffe is a C++ Deep Learning framework
- Nvidia + Facebook teamed up to Caffe 2 on top of Caffe
- Python and C++ APIs (“work interchangeably”)
- accelerated with the latest NVIDIA Pascal GPUs
- uses NVIDIA Deep Learning libraries cuDNN, cuBLAS and NCCL for high-performance
- scales across multiple GPUs within a single node
- advances over Caffe 1:
 - large-scale distributed training
 - mobile deployment (cur. Android)
 - flexibility for future directions such as reduced precision, quantized computation, ...

Understand CNN / Image Kernels

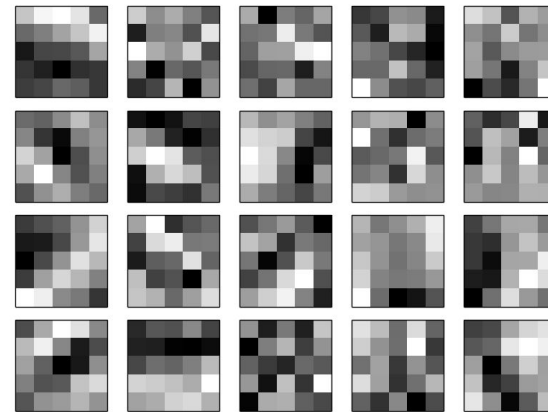
- CNN filter kernels work essentially like image filter kernels in Photoshop, etc.
- Mini-Tutorial to understand image processing kernels: <http://setosa.io/ev/image-kernels>
- CNNs use the same principle but learn the kernels by themselves

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Below, for each 3x3 block of pixels in the image on the left, we multiply each pixel by the corresponding entry of the kernel and then take the sum. That sum becomes a new pixel in the image on the right. Hover over a pixel in either image to see how its value is computed.



Filter of a Photo Editor



Learned Filters of a CNN

Deep Learning Tutorial

“Deep Learning in 7 lines of code”

- using Tflearn - Tensorflow - Python - iPython notebook

https://chatbotslife.com/deep-learning-in-7-lines-of-code-7879a8ef8cfb?imm_mid=0f1262

```
1 # Build neural network
2 net = tflearn.input_data(shape=[None, 5])
3 net = tflearn.fully_connected(net, 32)
4 net = tflearn.fully_connected(net, 32)
5 net = tflearn.fully_connected(net, 2, activation='softmax')
6 net = tflearn.regression(net)

7
8 # Define model and setup tensorboard
9 model = tflearn.DNN(net, tensorboard_dir='tflearn_logs')
10 # Start training (apply gradient descent algorithm)
11 model.fit(train_x, train_y, n_epoch=500, batch_size=16, show_metric=True)
```

sample code from tflearn ANN hosted with ♥ by GitHub

[view raw](#)

based on “How Neural Networks Work” Mini-tutorial

<https://chatbotslife.com/how-neural-networks-work-ff4c7ad371f7>

and “Tensorflow demystified”

<https://chatbotslife.com/tensorflow-demystified-80987184faf7>

NVIDIA Deep Learning Institute (DLI)



- hands-on training for developers, data scientists, and researchers
- self-paced online labs and instructor-led workshops
- “free or low-cost”
- use open-source frameworks, e.g. Caffe, Theano, and Torch
- Tasks:
 - Signal Processing
 - Image Classification
 - Object Detection
 - Image Segmentation (also Medical, Genomics...)
 - Time Series Data with RNNs

Thank you for coming!

Next
Deep Learning Meetup:

20 June 2017 @ Fachhochschule Technikum

AI Summit Vienna:

4 Sep 2017 @ WU Wien Learning Center



Thomas Lidy



Jan Schlüter



Alex Schindler