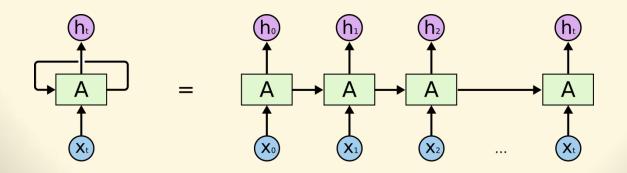




#### Parcours Data Scientist

# Projet 8: Veille Technologique Recurrent Neural Networks



#### Sommaire

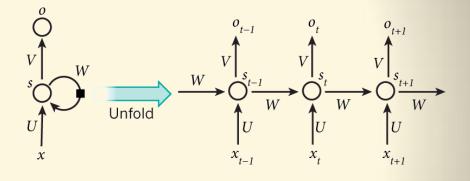
- Principe du RNN
  - Problèmes liés
  - Utilisation
- Etat de l'art
  - Simple RNN
  - LSTM
  - GRU
  - QRNN
- Evaluation
- Conclusion

# hand-designed feature extraction Classication objective function ERROR RATE deep bidirectional LSTM ence transcription tasks word error rate neural network architecture End-to-End Speech Recognition Recurrent Neural Learning dealing words Neural Network Soutput sequence activation Recurrent Neural network architecture End-to-End Speech Recognition Recurrent Neural Networks Bidirectional RNNs anguage model pronunciation dictionary word sequence Connectionist Temporal Classication transcription loss function prior linguistic information Memory architecture Schmidhuber

**Maximum Mutual Information** 

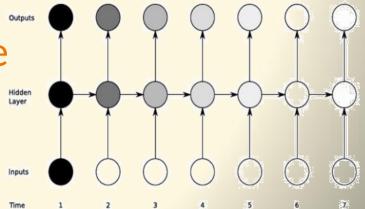
# Principe du RNN

- Prédictions sur des données temporelles
  - Sorties récurrentes
- Utilisation multiples
  - Retards
  - analyse de texte
  - Traduction



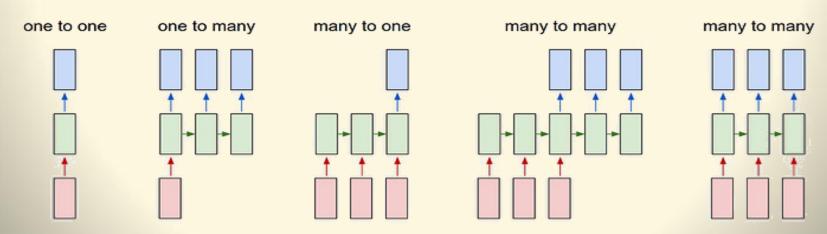
**—** ...

- Back propagation différente
  - BP dans le temps et l'espace
- Problème
  - Vanishing Gradient



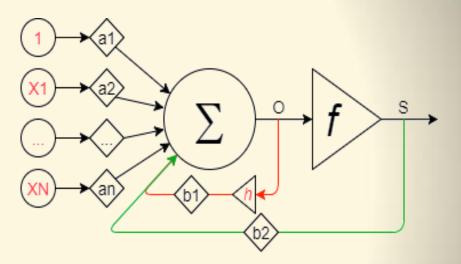
# Principe du RNN

- Utilisation
  - 1-to-1: Classification simple
  - 1-to-N: Générateur
  - N-to-1 : Classification « complexe »
  - N-to-N: Traduction / multi Classification



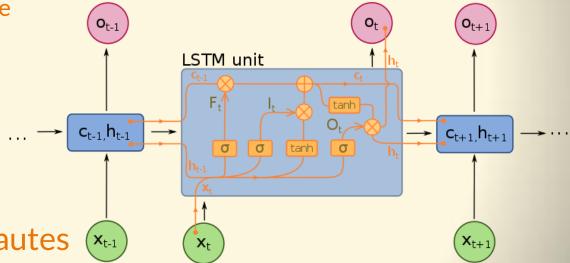
31/01/2018

- Simple RNN
  - 1970's
  - Pb Vanishing Gradient
  - Rapide (calcul simple)
  - Peu utilisé

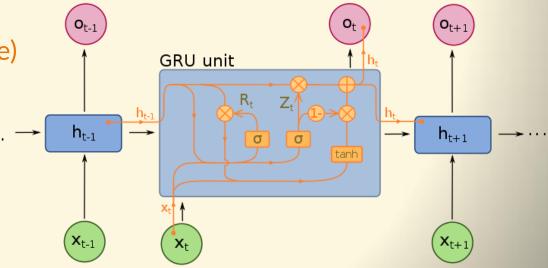


- $S(t) = f\left(\sum_{inputs} a_i * x_i(t) + h\left(\sum_{inputs} a_i * x_i(t-1)\right)\right)$
- $S(t) = f\left(\sum_{inputs} a_i * x_i + b2 * (S(t-1))\right)$

- LSTM 1997
  - 2 portes + 2 Etats
    - Hidden & Cell State
    - Input & Output Gate
- LSTM 2000
  - 3ème porte
    - Forget Gate
- Performances très hautes (x<sub>t-1</sub>)
- Gourmant en calcul
- Nombreuses variations

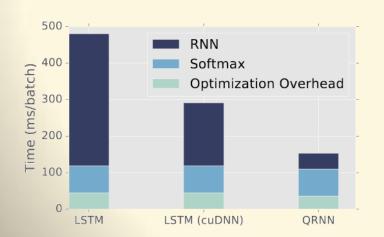


- GRU
  - -2014
  - Plus rapide que LSTM
  - Même performances
  - Basé sur LSTM
    - 1 état (Hidden State)
    - 2 portes
      - Update Gate
      - Reset Gate



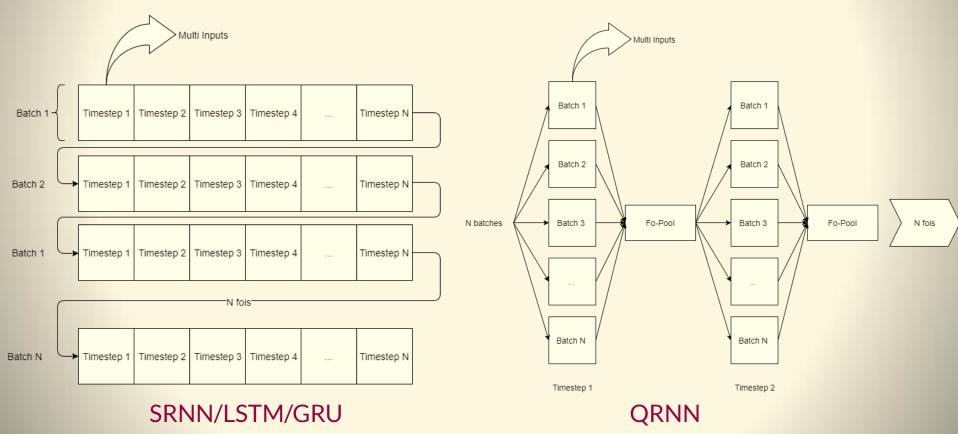
#### QRNN

- 2016/2017 (https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.01576)
- Nouvelle architecture (Parallélisme des calculs)
- Plus rapide que LSTM/GRU
- Performances encore basses



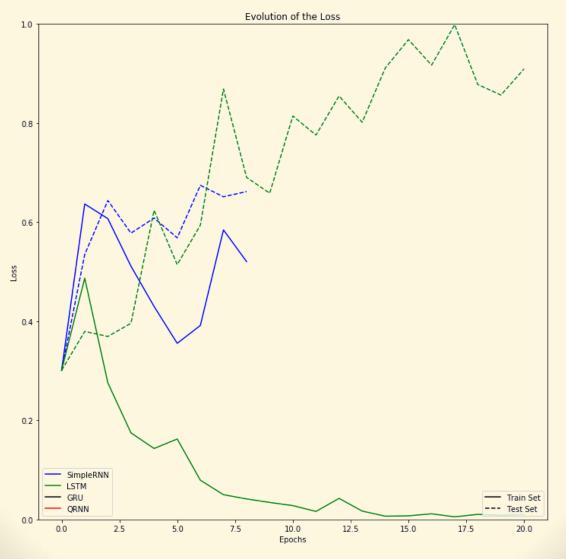
		Sequence length				
		32	64	128	256	512
Batch size	8	5.5x	8.8x	11.0x	12.4x	16.9x
	16	5.5x	6.7x	7.8x	8.3x	10.8x
	32	4.2x	4.5x	4.9x	4.9x	6.4x
	64	3.0x	3.0x	3.0x	3.0x	3.7x
	128	2.1x	1.9x	2.0x	2.0x	2.4x
	256	1.4x	1.4x	1.3x	1.3x	1.3x

#### QRNN

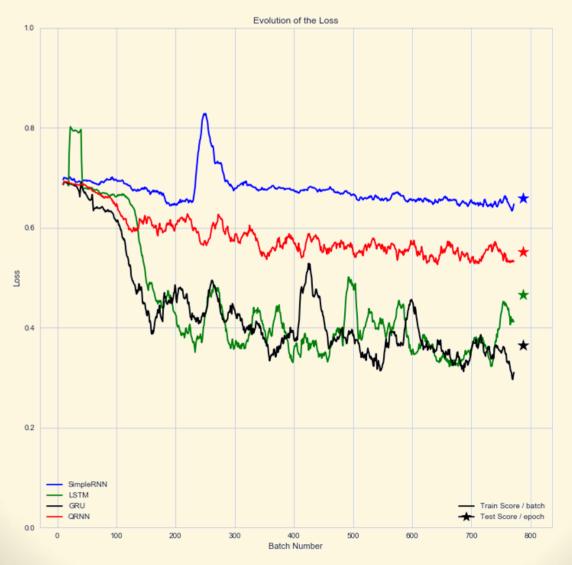


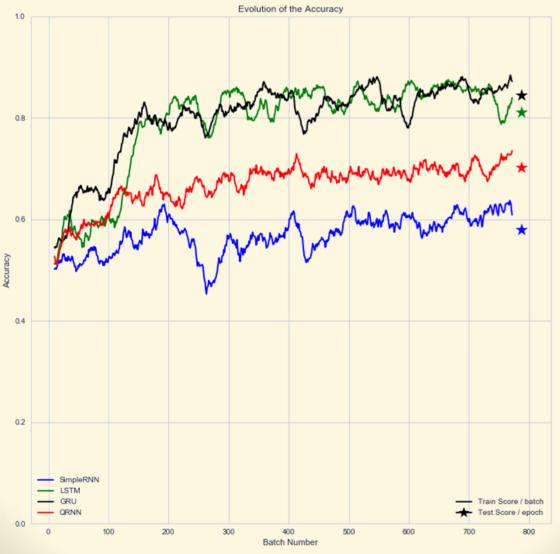
31/01/2018

- Dataset: Large Movie Review Dataset
- Type : Analyse de Sentiments
- Contenu: 25k commentaires train + 25k test
  - (50 % positifs et Négatifs)
  - Longueur de la séquence à choisir
  - Dataset préparé
- Evaluation à topologie identique
  - 1 Embedding Layer (1 -> 128 dimensions)
  - 1 Cellule SRNN/LSTM/GRU/QRNN
  - 1 Layer FC + Sigmoïde
  - Optimiser : Adam
  - Metriques : Accuracy, Loss, Temps
  - 1 Epoch (Overfitting)



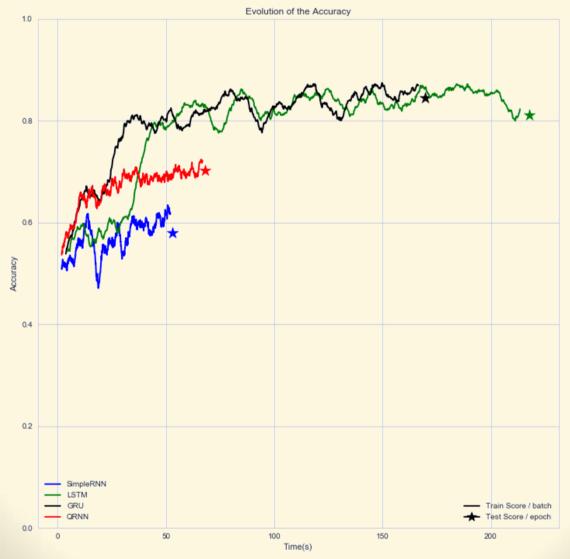
31/01/2018





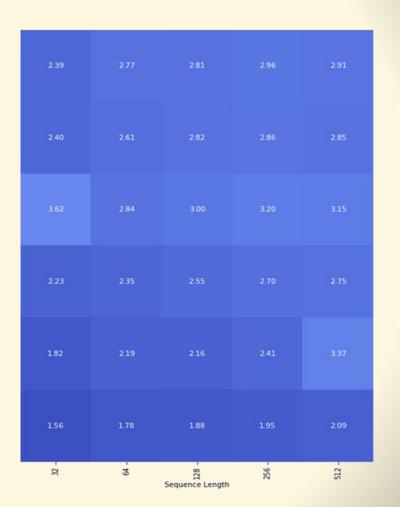
31/01/2018

MINE Nicolas



31/01/2018





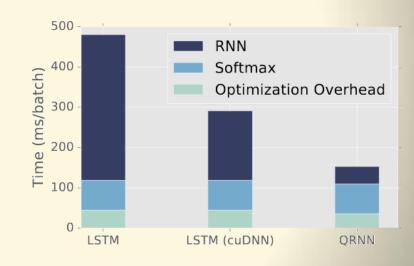
- 15

- 12

- 9

- 6

- Pas les Performances souhaitées
  - Possibilité d'optimisations importantes
    - Régularisations
    - Stride/Kernel
    - Dropout (1D)
    - Gradient Clipping
  - Modèles récent
    - Evolutions possible (LSTM)
- Pas le gain de temps évalué
  - Différents critères
  - Différents GPU?
  - Modèle non optimisé (Github)?



31/01/2018

#### Conclusion

- Forte évolutions en 50 ans
- Champ d'application très large
- Très démocratisé (traduction, Analyse de sentiments, classification)
- 30 ans de flottements
- Encore limite (musique : GANs)
- LSTM très majoritaire
- QRNN encore un peu jeune mais prometteur
- Le synthetic gradient : novateur contre VG/EG?

31/01/2018

