

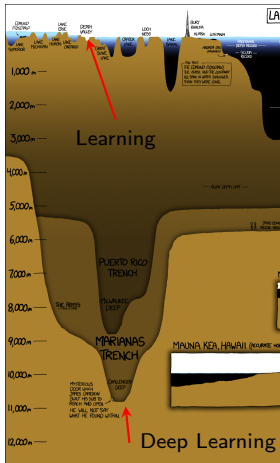
# A Tour of TensorFlow



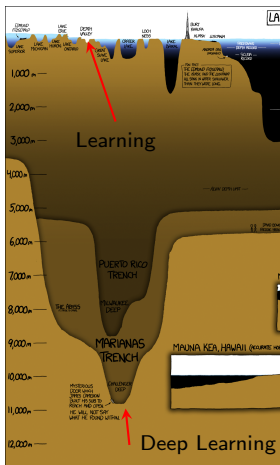
Peter Goldsborough

June 1, 2016

# A Tour of TensorFlow

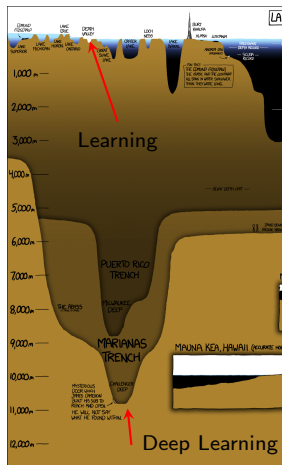


# A Tour of TensorFlow



TensorFlow is

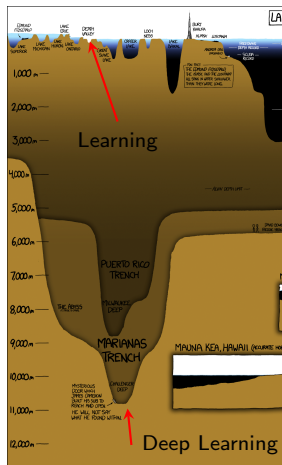
# A Tour of TensorFlow



# TensorFlow is

- ▶ An open source deep learning library

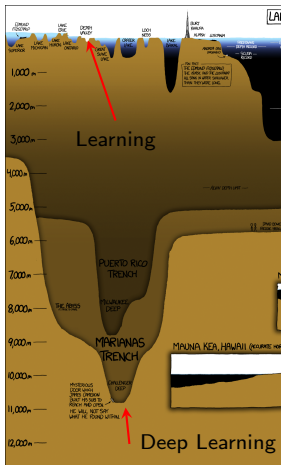
# A Tour of TensorFlow



# TensorFlow is

- ▶ An open source deep learning library
- ▶ Released by Google in November 2015

# A Tour of TensorFlow



# TensorFlow is

- ▶ An open source deep learning library
- ▶ Released by Google in November 2015
- ▶ Especially suited to:
  - ▶ “Large-scale machine learning on
  - ▶ heterogeneous distributed systems”

# Contents

1. Computational Paradigms

2. Execution Model

3. Visualization Tools

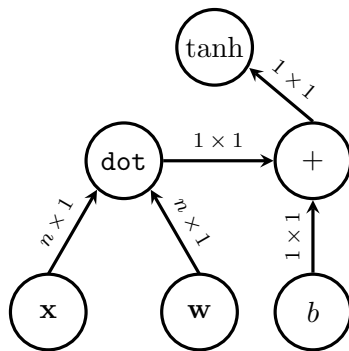
4. Use Cases

5. Walkthrough

# Computational Paradigms



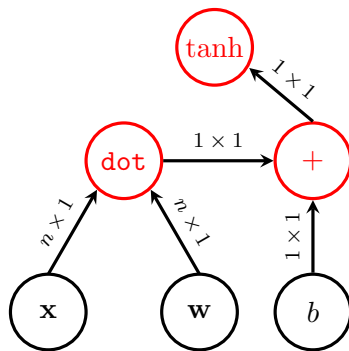
# Computational Paradigms



**Computational Graphs**

$$\hat{y} = \tanh(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{w} + b)$$

# Computational Paradigms

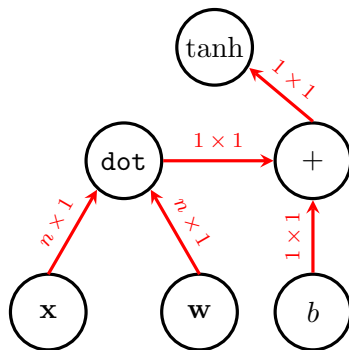


$$\hat{y} = \tanh(\mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{w} + b)$$

## Computational Graphs

### 1. Operations

# Computational Paradigms

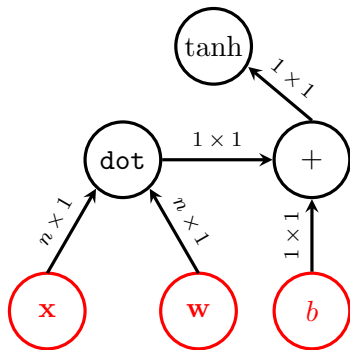


$$\hat{y} = \tanh(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{w} + b)$$

## Computational Graphs

1. Operations
2. Tensors

# Computational Paradigms

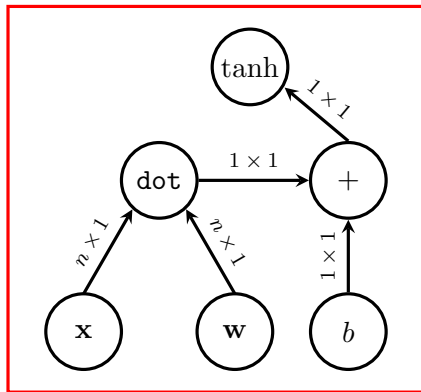


$$\hat{y} = \tanh(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{w} + b)$$

## Computational Graphs

1. Operations
2. Tensors
3. Variables

# Computational Paradigms



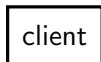
## Computational Graphs

1. Operations
2. Tensors
3. Variables
4. Sessions

$$\hat{y} = \text{session.run}(\text{tanh}(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{w} + b))$$

# Execution Model

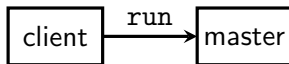
# Execution Model



## **Actors**

### 1. Client

# Execution Model

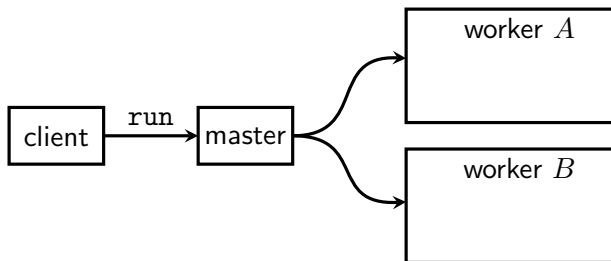


## Actors

1. Client
2. Master



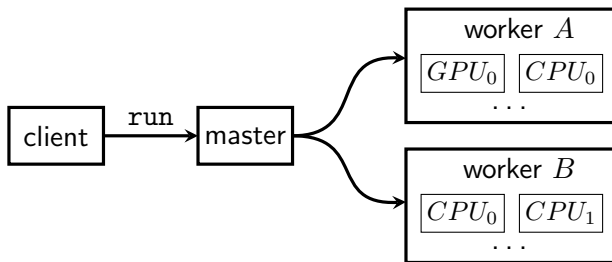
# Execution Model



## Actors

1. Client
2. Master
3. Workers

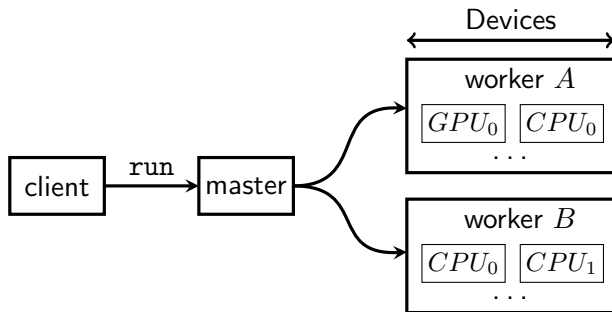
# Execution Model



## Actors

1. Client
2. Master
3. Workers
4. Devices

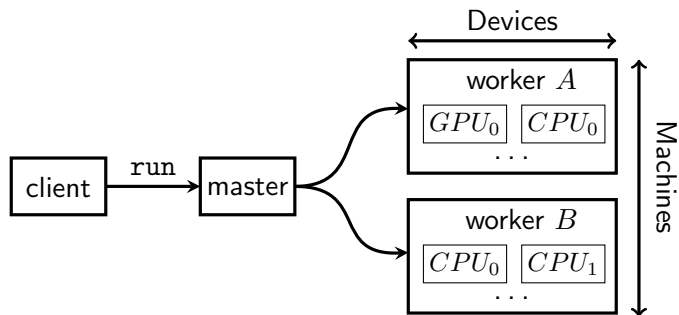
# Execution Model



## Actors

1. Client
2. Master
3. Workers
4. Devices

# Execution Model

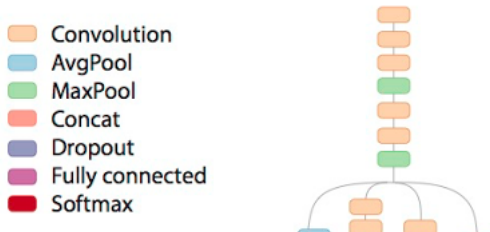


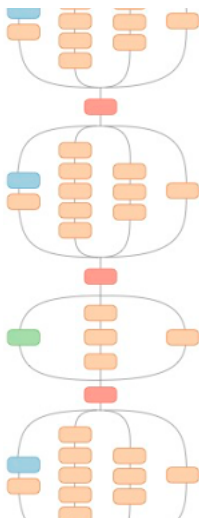
## Actors

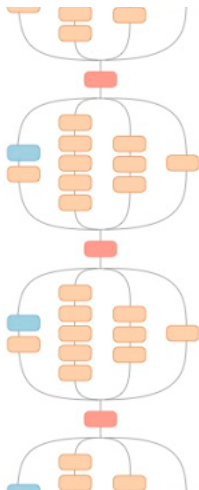
1. Client
2. Master
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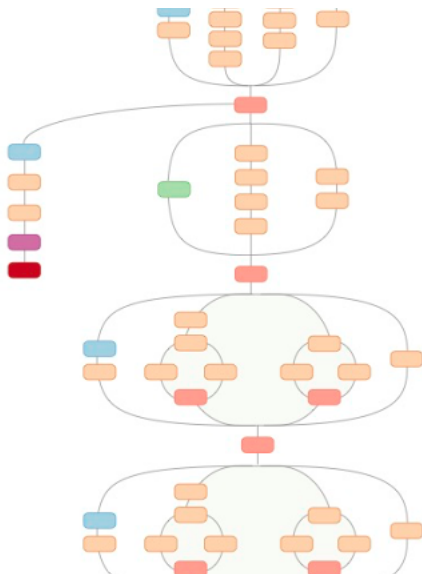
# Visualization Tools

- ▶ Deep Neural Networks have the tendency of being ... deep
- ▶ Easy to drown in the complexity of an architecture
- ▶ > 36,000 nodes for Google's *Inception* model











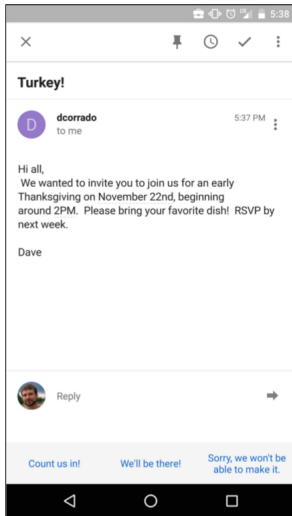


Source: <http://googleresearch.blogspot.de/2016/03/train-your-own-image-classifier-with.html>

# TensorBoard to the Rescue

# Use Cases

- ▶ Smart email replies in Google *Inbox*
- ▶ Emails mapped to “thought vectors”
- ▶ LSTMs synthesize valid replies



Source: <http://googleresearch.blogspot.de/2015/11/computer-respond-to-this-email.html>

# Use Cases

- ▶ Google DeepMind now using TensorFlow
- ▶ Already for *AlphaGo*
- ▶ According to a DeepMind SWE reasons are:
  - ▶ Integration with Google Cloud Platform,
  - ▶ Python,
  - ▶ Support for TPUs,
  - ▶ Ability to run on many GPUs.



Source: <https://deepmind.com/css/images/opengraph/alphago-logo.png>

# Walkthrough

# Thank You