

Up and Running with TensorFlow

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- Note: This file is for the hands-on session *Up and Running with TensorFlow* in the first Deep Learning Conference held in Seoul on Feb. 17, 2017. Most of the slides were adapted from the TensorFlow official web site: https://www.tensorflow.org/get_started/basic_usage. Explanations on each slide will be paired with brief demonstrations and exercises. All materials are available at my github repository: https://github.com/Kyubyong/up_and_running_with_tensorflow

Deep Learning Hurdles

- Theories (Back-prop, activation, normalization, ...)
- Speed of progression
- Programming skills (Python, NumPy, TensorFlow, Theano, ...)
- Math (statistics, probabilities, linear algebra, ...)
- English (paper reading, lecture listening, ...)
- Money (GPUs, decent computer environment, ...)

Content

- Graph, Ops, Tensors
- Handling Arrays and Tensors
- Variables, TensorFlow Fundamentals
- Simple Linear Regression with TensorFlow
- Regression using Neural networks

- TensorFlow is a programming system in which you represent computations as **graphs**.
- Nodes in the graph are called **Ops** (short for operations).
- An op takes zero or more **Tensors**, performs some computation, and produces zero or more **Tensors**.
- In TensorFlow terminology, a **Tensor** is a typed multi-dimensional **array**. For example, you can represent a mini-batch of images as a 4-D array of floating point numbers with dimensions [batch, height, width, channels].

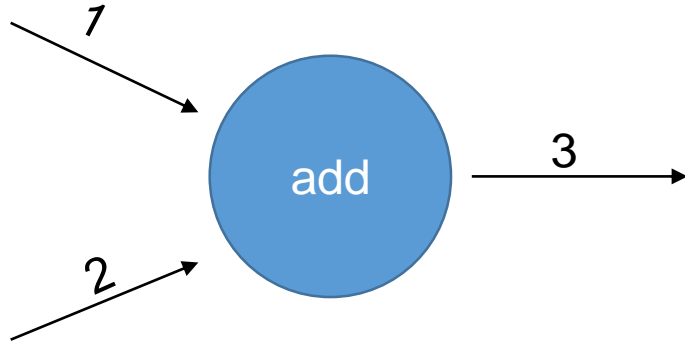
Overview

- A TensorFlow graph is a *description* of computations.
- To compute anything, a graph MUST be **launched** in a **Session**.
- A **Session** places the **graph** ops onto Devices, such as CPUs or GPUs, and provides methods to execute them.
- These methods return tensors produced by ops as **numpy ndarray** objects in Python.

The computation graph

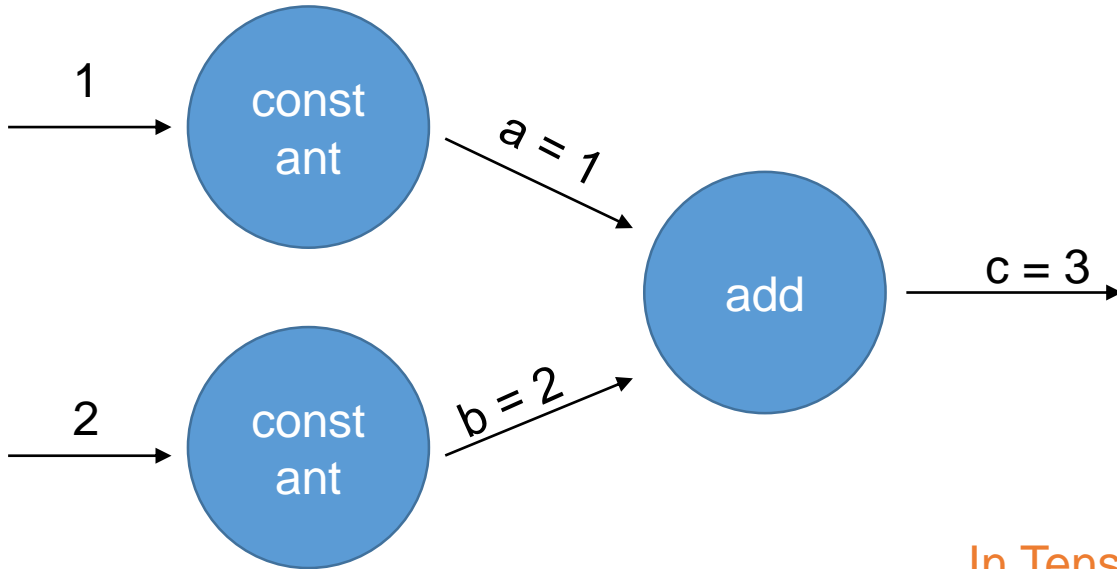
- TensorFlow programs are usually structured into a **construction** phase, that assembles a graph, and an **execution** phase that uses a session to execute ops in the graph.
- To fetch the outputs of Ops, execute the graph with a `run()` call on the Session object and pass in the tensors to retrieve.

Ops and Tensors



In Python

```
>> def add(a, b):  
...     return a + b  
>> print(add(1, 2))  
3
```



In TensorFlow

```
>> import tensorflow as tf  
# Build a graph  
>> a = tf.constant(1)  
>> b = tf.constant(2)  
>> c = tf.add(a, b)  
# Launch the graph  
>> with tf.Session() as sess:  
...     print(sess.run(c))  
3
```

Tensors

- TensorFlow programs use a tensor data structure to represent all data -- **only tensors** are passed between operations in the computation graph.
- You can think of a TensorFlow tensor as an **n-dimensional array** or list. A tensor has a type, a rank, and a shape.
- Tensor rank or n-dimension is the number of dimensions of the tensor.
- Tensor shape is the size of every dimension.

Rank	Shape	Dimension number	Example
0	[]	0-D	A 0-D tensor. A scalar.
1	[D0]	1-D	A 1-D tensor with shape [5].
2	[D0, D1]	2-D	A 2-D tensor with shape [3, 4].
3	[D0, D1, D2]	3-D	A 3-D tensor with shape [1, 4, 3].
n	[D0, D1, ... Dn-1]	n-D	A tensor with shape [D0, D1, ... Dn-1].

Tensors

- Tensors have a data type.

Data type	Python type	Description
DT_FLOAT	<code>tf.float32</code>	32 bits floating point.
DT_DOUBLE	<code>tf.float64</code>	64 bits floating point.
DT_INT8	<code>tf.int8</code>	8 bits signed integer.
DT_INT16	<code>tf.int16</code>	16 bits signed integer.
DT_INT32	<code>tf.int32</code>	32 bits signed integer.
DT_INT64	<code>tf.int64</code>	64 bits signed integer.
DT_UINT8	<code>tf.uint8</code>	8 bits unsigned integer.
DT_UINT16	<code>tf.uint16</code>	16 bits unsigned integer.
DT_STRING	<code>tf.string</code>	Variable length byte arrays. Each element of a Tensor is a byte array.
DT_BOOL	<code>tf.bool</code>	Boolean.
DT_COMPLEX64	<code>tf.complex64</code>	Complex number made of two 32 bits floating points: real and imaginary parts.
DT_COMPLEX128	<code>tf.complex128</code>	Complex number made of two 64 bits floating points: real and imaginary parts.
DT_QINT8	<code>tf.qint8</code>	8 bits signed integer used in quantized Ops.
DT_QINT32	<code>tf.qint32</code>	32 bits signed integer used in quantized Ops.
DT_QUINT8	<code>tf.quint8</code>	8 bits unsigned integer used in quantized Ops.

```
>> import tensorflow as tf
>>
>> x = tf.zeros([3, 5])
# Let's peek at x
>> print(x)
Tensor("zeros:0", shape=(3, 5), dtype=float32)

# Get shape
>> print(x.get_shape().as_list())
[3, 5] # Python list
>> shp = tf.shape(x) # Tensor

# Get rank
>> print(x.get_shape().ndims)
2 # Python scalar
>> rnk = tf.rank(x) # Tensor

# Get data type
>> print(x.dtype)
tf.float32
```

NumPy

- is the fundamental package for scientific computing with Python. (www.numpy.org)
- has very similar APIs with TensorFlow's.
e.g. `np.reshape() == tf.reshape()`

Arrays Are

- typically used when feeding data in.
- returned when fetching the value of tensors.
- extensively used particularly in preprocessing and postprocessing.

Variables

- A Variable is constructed by `tf.Variable(<initial-value>)`.

```
>> a = tf.Variable(3, dtype=tf.int32)
>> b = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([3, 2]))
```

- A Variable is updated by `tf.assign(<current-value>, <new-value>)`.

```
>> update_op = tf.assign(a, a + 2)
```

- Variables must be initialized before you run Ops that use their value.

```
>> a = tf.Variable(3, dtype=tf.int32)
>> init = a.initializer
>> sess = tf.Session()
>> sess.run(init)
>> print(sess.run(a))
```

Variables

- You typically represent the parameter of a statistical model as a set of Variables
- During training you update parameters or weights represented as a Variable by running a training graph repeatedly.

```
>> ... Definition of Graph ...  
>> update_op = ...  
>> sess = tf.Session()  
>> for step in range(100):  
...     sess.run(update_op)
```

- You can save and restore variables by `tf.train.Saver.save` and `tf.train.Saver.restore`.

```
>> a = tf.Variable(3, dtype=tf.int32)  
>> b = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([3, 2]))  
>> saver = tf.train.Saver([a, b])  
>> sess = tf.Session()  
>> saver.save(sess, 'filename')  
>> saver.restore(sess, 'filename')
```

Placeholders and Feeds

- A placeholder exists solely to serve as the target of feeds.

```
>> x_pl0 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32) # Any shape
>> x_pl1 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, []) # 0-D
>> x_pl2 = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, [None]) # 1-D
>> x_pl3 = tf.placeholder(tf.float64, [None, 3]) # 2-D
```

- A placeholder is not initialized and contains no data.
- A placeholder generates an error if it is executed without a feed.

```
>> sess = tf.Session()
>> sess.run(x_pl0)
You must feed a value for placeholder
```

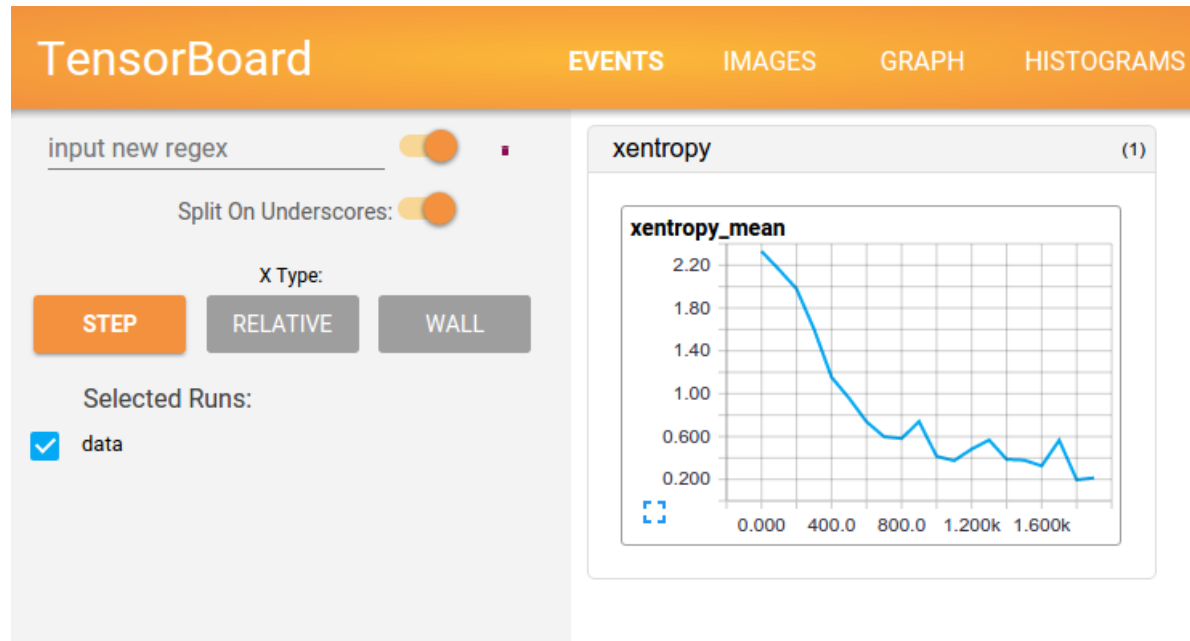
Placeholders and Feeds

- TensorFlow also provides a feed mechanism for patching a tensor directly into any operation in the graph.
- A feed temporarily replaces the output of an operation with a tensor value. You supply feed data as an argument to a `run()` call. The feed is only used for the run call to which it is passed. The most common use case involves designating specific operations to be "feed" operations by using `tf.placeholder()` to create them:

TensorBoard

You can use TensorBoard to

- visualize your TensorFlow graph,
- plot quantitative metrics about the execution of your graph
- show additional data like images that pass through it.



TensorBoard

- Collect Variables or (0-D)Tensors you want to record with `tf.summary.scalar(name, tensor)`.
- Combine all summary Ops with `tf.summary.merge_all()`.

```
>> summaries = tf.summary.merge_all()
```

- Create a FileWriter with `tf.summary.FileWriter(logdir, graph)`. Then an event file will be generated.

```
>> writer = tf.summary.FileWriter('asset', tf.get_default_graph())
```

- Fetch the content of merged summaries.

```
>> summary_content = sess.run(summaries)
```

- Write the summary content to TensorBoard.

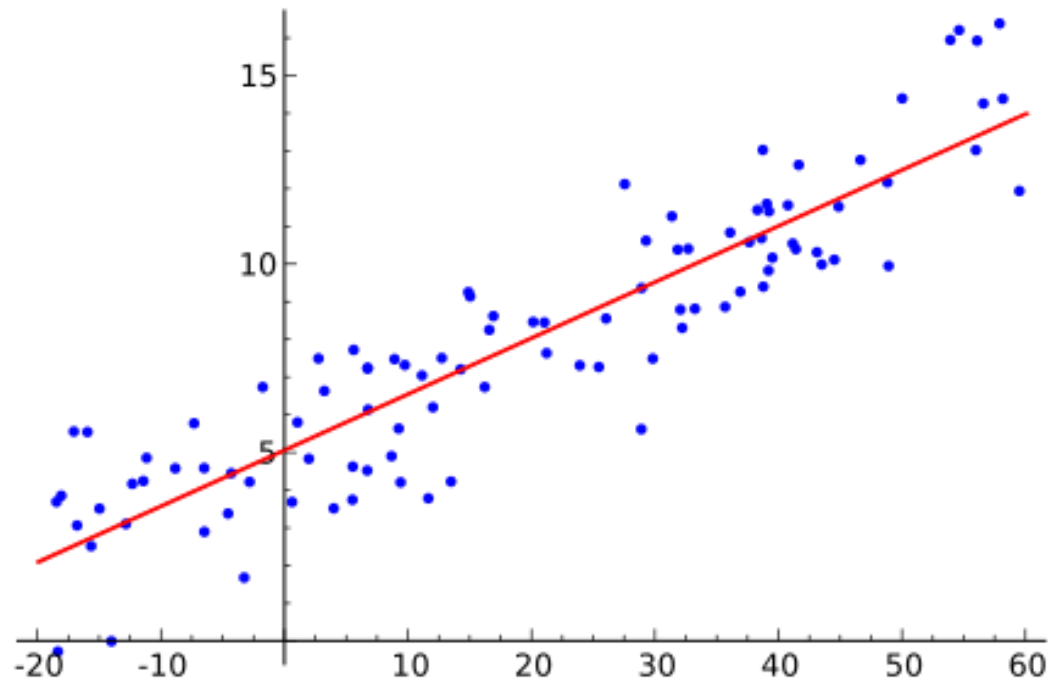
```
>> writer.add_summary(summary_content)
```

- Launch the TensorBoard.

```
>> tensorboard -logdir=asset
```

Linear Regression

- In statistics, linear regression is an approach for modeling the relationship between a scalar dependent variable y and one or more explanatory variables (or independent variables) denoted X . (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear_regression)



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