CNTK

INSTALL CNTK

Select version which you want to install

ython	Flavor	URL					
2.7	CPU-Only	https://cntk.ai/PythonMheel/CPU-Only/cntk-2.2-cp27-cp27mu-linux_x86_64.whl					
	GPU	https://cntk.ai/PythonWheel/GPU/cntk-2.2-cp27-cp27mu-linux_x86_64.whl					
	GPU-1bit- SGD	https://cntk.ai/PythonWheel/GPU-lbit-SGD/cntk-2.2-cp27-cp27mu-linux_x86_64.whl					
3.4	CPU-Only	$https://cntk.ai/PythonMheel/CPU-Only/cntk-2.2-cp34-cp34n-linux_x86_64.whl$					
	GPU	https://cntk.ai/PythonMheel/GPU/cntk-2.2-cp34-cp34m-linux_x86_64.whl					
	GPU-1bit- SGD	$https://cntk.ai/PythonWheel/GPU-1bit-SGD/cntk-2.2-cp34-cp34n-linux_x86_64.whl$					
3.5	CPU-Only	$https://cntk.ai/PythonWheel/CPU-Only/cntk-2.2-cp35-cp35n-linux_x86_64.whl$					
	CPU	https://cntk.ai/PythonWheel/GPU/cntk-2.2-cp35-cp35m-linux_x86_64.whl					
	GPU-1bit- SGD	https://cntk.ai/PythonWheel/GPU-lbit-SGD/cntk-2.2-cp35-cp35m-linux_x86_64.whl					
3.6	CPU-Only	https://cntk.ai/PythonWheel/CPU-Only/cntk-2.2-cp36-cp36n-linux_x86_64.whl					
	GPU	https://cntk.ai/PythonWheel/GPU/cntk-2.2-cp36-cp36m-linux_x86_64.whl					
	GPU-1blt- SGD	https://cntk.ai/PythonWheel/GPU-1bit-SGD/cntk-2.2-cp36-cp36m- linux.x86_64.whl					

Ubuntu 16.04
Python 2.7

Pip install htttp://cntk.ai ...

INSTALL STEP ANACONDA

Step1

If you require a Python 2.7 root environment, we recommend you instal Anaconda2 4.3.0 Python for Linux (64-bit). Below we assume that the prerequisites above are satisfied.

bash Anaconda3-4.2.0-Linux-x86_64.sh

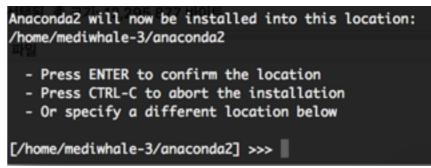
Step3

Output

Anaconda3 will now be installed into this location: /home/sammy/anaconda3

- Press ENTER to confirm the location
- Press CTRL-C to abort the installation
- Or specify a different location below

[/home/sammy/anaconda3] >>>



```
to PATH in your /home/mediwhale-3/.bashrc ? [yes ino]
Prepending PATH=/home/mediwhale-3/download/yes/bin to PATH in /home/mediwhale
For this change to become active, you have to open a new terminal
Thank you for installing Anacanda?!
Share your notebooks and packages on Anaconda Cloud
Sign up for free: https://anacanda.org
```

Step4

PATH=/home/sammy/anaconda3/bin 의 환경변수를 /home/sammy/user/.bashrc 에 추가한다.

A backup will be made to: /home/sammy/.bashrc-anaconda3.bak 백업 파일은 위와 같은 경로에 저장된다..

Step5

source ~/.bashrc

```
conda list
Output
# packages in environment at /home/sammy/anaconda3:
                           1.1
license
                                                     py35 1
nb ext conf
                           0.3.0
                                                     py35 0
alabaster
                           0.7.9
                                                     py35 0
```

```
male-3eubuntu:~/download$ conda create --name cenv
Step6
              conda create --name cenv python=3(default 2)
                                                                          Fetching package metadata ......
                                                                          Solving package specifications:
                                                                          Package plan for installation in environment /home/mediwhale-3/.conda/envs/cenv:
                                                                          Proceed ([y]/n)? y
                                                                          # To activate this environment, use:
                                                                          # > source activate cenv
                                                                          # To deactivate this environment, use:
 Step7
                 source activate cenv
                                                                          # > source deactivate cenv
                                                                          nediwhale-3@ubuntu:~/download$
                                                                           mediwhale-3@ubuntu:~/download$ source activate cenv
 Step8
                                                                          (cenv) mediwhale-3@ubuntu:~/download$
                 source deactivate
```

ANACONDA | PIP INSTALL

1.cpu only

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cognitive-toolkit/setup-linux-python?tabs=cntkpy22

2.cpu and gpu

If you plan on using a GPU enabled version of CNTK, you will need a CUDA 8 compliant graphics card and up-to-date graphics drivers installed on your system. Also, we assume Anaconda2 is installed and that it is listed before any other Python installations in your PATH.

INSTALL ERROR

```
ImportError: libmpi_cxx.so.1: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory
sudo apt-get install openmpi-bin
```

```
ImportError: libjasper.so.1: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory sudo apt-get install libjasper-dev

**Jepg-2000 형태를 다를수 있는 라이브러리
```

```
>>> import cntk
>>> cntk.__version__
'2.2'
```

CNTK'S VARIABLE STYLE

Most of the data containers like parameters, constants, values, etc. implement the asarray() method, which returns a NumPy interface.

Tensorflow

```
import tensorflow as tf
>>> c = tf.constant(3, shape=(2,3))
>>> print c
>>> Tensor("Const:0", shape=(), dtype=int32)
>>> sess=tf.Session()
>>> sess.run(c)

import tensorflow as tf
>>> v=np.zeros([3,2])
>>> v=tf.Variable(c)

>>> v1=tf.placeholder(dtype=tf.float32 , shape=[3,2])
```

Cntk Concepts

```
import cntk as C
>>> c = C.constant(3, shape=(2,3))
>>> c.asarray()
array([[ 3., 3., 3.],
        [ 3., 3., 3.]], dtype=float32)

기본적으로 반환 형태가 numpy 라는 파이선 라이브러리를 사용해 반환
사용하기 쉽다.

import cntk as C
>>> c = C.input_variable([3,2])
```

HOW TO MAKE LAYER?

from cntk.layers import Dense, Sequential

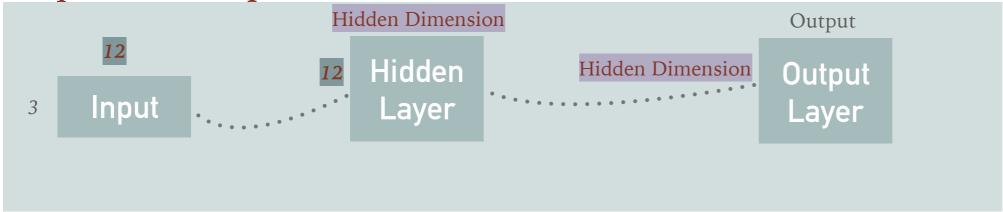
```
print Dense(hidden_dimension ,activation=cntk.sigmoid)
print Dense(outputs)
my_model = Sequential(layers=[Dense(hidden_dimension ,activation=cntk.sigmoid),Dense(outputs)])
print my_model
z = my_model(features)

my_model = Sequential([
    For(range(6), lambda: \
        Dense(2048, activation=sigmoid))
    Dense(9000, activation=softmax)

])

Using for loop , can make layer more simply!
])
```

Sequential (Input)



MODEL MAKE

Tensorflow

```
out ch=28
w1=tf.get variable("w1" , [7,7,color ch , out ch] , init:
er())
b1=tf.Variable(tf.constant(0.1),out ch)
s1=[1,1,1,1]
p1='SAME'
layer1=tf.nn.conv2d(x_ , w1 , s1 , p1 )+b1
layer1=tf.nn.relu(layer1)
out ch2=64
w2=tf.get_variable("w2" , [5,5,out_ch, out_ch2] ,
initializer=tf.contrib.layers.xavier initializer())
b2=tf.Variable(tf.constant(0.1),out ch2)
s2=[1,1,1,1]
layer2=tf.nn.conv2d(layer1, w2 , s2, padding='SAME')+b2
layer2=tf.nn.relu(layer2)
end_conv_layer=layer5
flatten layer-tf.contrib.layers.flatten(end conv layer)
length=flatten_layer.get_shape()[1]
fc_wl=tf.get_variable("fc_wl" ,[length,n_classes])
fc bl=tf.Variable(tf.constant(0.1) , n classes)
y conv=tf.matmul(flatten layer ,fc wl )+fc bl
```

CNTK Concept

Context Manager을 이용해 레이어에 일괄적용할 수 있다 코드를 직관적이고 단순하게 할수 있다.

LEARNING RATE

Tensorflow

```
def begin(self):
    self._lrm_rate = 0.1

def before_run(self, run_context):
    return tf.train.SessionRunArgs(cls_resnet.global_step , feed_dict={cls_resnet.lrm_rate : self._lrm_rate}))

def after_run(self , run_context , run_values):
    train_step = run_values.results
    if train_step < 40000:
        self._lrm_rate=0.1

elif train_step < 60000:
        self._lrm_rate = 0.01

elif train_step < 80000:
        self._lrm_rate = 0.001

else:
    self._lrm_rate = 0.0001</pre>
```

CNTK Concept

lr per minibatch = learning rate schedule(0.125, UnitType.minibatch)

```
Class UnitType [source]

Bases: enum. Enum

Deprecated:: 2.2

Indicates whether the values in the schedule are specified on the persample or per-minibatch basis.

minibatch = 'minibatch'

Schedule contains per-minibatch values (and need to be re-scaled by the learner using the actual minibatch size in samples).

sample = 'sample'

Schedule contains per-sample values.
```

```
lrs = cntk.learning_rate_schedule([0.001]*12 + [0.0005]*6
```

LEARNING RATE

```
learning_rate_schedule(Ir, unit, epoch_size=None) [source]
 Deprecated:: 2.2
 Create a learning rate schedule (using the same semantics as
 training_parameter_schedule()).
  Parameters: • Ir (float or list) - see parameter schedule in
                 training_parameter_schedule().

    unit(UnitType) -

                 see parameter unit in
                 training_parameter_schedule().
                    deprecated:: 2.2
                      Use minibatch_size parameter to specify the
                      reference minbiatch size instead.

    epoch_size (int) - see parameter epoch_size ir

                 training_parameter_schedule().
               learning rate schedule
  Returns:
  See also
  training_parameter_schedule()
```

LOGGING

cntk.logging.progress_print module

cntk.logging.progress_print module

class ProgressPrinter(freq=None, first=0, tag=", log_to_file=None, rank=None, gen_heartbeat=False, num_epochs=None, test_freq=None, test_first=0, metric_is_pct=True, distributed_freq=None, distributed_first=0| [source]

Bases: cntk.cntk_py.ProgressWriter

Allows printing various statistics (e.g. loss and metric) as training/evaluation progresses.

Parameters: • freq (int or None, default None) – determines how often printing of training progress will occur. A value of 0 means a geometric schedule (1,2,4,...). A value > 0 means an arithmetic schedule (print for minibatch number: freq , print for minibatch number: 2 • freq , print for minibatch number: 3 • freq ,...). A value of None means no per-minibatch log.

```
aggregate loss 149.235839844
     2.94
                 3.17
                            0.856
                                         0.85
                                                         180
     4.19
                 5.13
                            0.871
                                        0.883
                                                         420
     5.21
                 6.09
                            0.866
                                         0.86
                                                         900
     4.86
                 4.53
                            0.859
                                        0.853
                                                        1860
     3.66
                 2.49
                            0.765
                                        0.673
                                                        3780
     2.45
                 1.26
                             0.57
                                        0.378
                                                        7620
                0.749
                            0.397
                                        0.225
     1.59
                                                       15300
     1.06
                 0.52
                            0.275
                                        0.153
                                                       30660
    0.731
                0.406
                            0.198
                                         0.12
                                                       61380
    0.539
                0.347
                             0.15
                                        0.102
                                                      122820
    0.423
                0.308
                             0.12
                                       0.0903
                                                      245700
    0.344
                0.266
                           0.0983
                                       0.0765
                                                      491460
    0.267
                 0.19
                           0.0761
                                        0.054
                                                      982980
                           0.0531
                                         0.03
    0.187
                0.107
                                                     1966020
    0.118
                0.049
                            0.033
                                       0.0129
                                                     3932100
   0.0672
               0.0163
                           0.0178
                                     0.00253
                                                     7864260
   0.0357
             0.00422
                          0.00894
                                    0.000116
                                                    15728580
0.00339293479919
 error rate on an unseen minibatch: 0.0199
                                                      Out[8]:
(0.03144461323818896, 0.0199)
```

CNTK TRAINER

```
with tf.train.MonitoredTrainingSession(
    checkpoint_dir = FLAGS.log_root ,
    hooks=[logging_hook , _LearningRateSetterHook()],
    chief_only_hooks=[summary_hook],
    save_summaries_steps=0,
    config=tf.ConfigProto(allow_soft_placement=True)) as mon_sess:
while not mon_sess.should_stop():
    mon_sess.run(cls_resnet.train_op)
```

cntk.train.trainer module

A trainer encapsulates the overall training process and employs one or more learners to tune the parameters of a specified model using gradients of parameters w.r.t. a training objective.

class Trainer(model, criterion, parameter_learners, progress_writers=None)

Bases: cntk.cntk_py.Trainer

Class for training the model parameters of a models' specified loss function, using the specified set of parameter_learners for updating the model's parameters using computed gradients. An optional specified metric function, which can be non-differentiable, can be used for tracking the trained model's quality.

- Parameters: model (Function) root node of the function to train
 - criterion (tuple of Function or Variable) Function with one or two outputs, representing loss and, if given, evaluation metric (in this order). Alternatively, a tuple(loss Function, evaluation Function) is also accepted.
 - parameter_learners (list) list of learners from | cntk.tearners
 - progress_writers (progress writer or list of them) optionally, list of progress writers from cotk togging to automatically track training progress.

trainer = cntk.Trainer(z, (ce, pe), [sgd(z.parameters, lr=lr_per_minibatch)], [progress_printer])

MINIBATCH

return C.io.MinibatchSource(ctf.

randomize = is training, max sweeps = C.io.INFINITELY REPEAT if is training else 1)

class MinibatchSource(deserializers, max_samples=cntk.io.INFINITELY_REPEAT, max_sweeps=cntk.io.INFINITELY_REPEAT, randomization_window_in_chunks=cntk.io.DEFAULT_RANDOMIZATION_WINDOW, randomization_window_in_samples=0, randomization_seed=0, trace_level=cntk.logging.get_trace_level(), multithreaded_deserializer=None, frame_mode=False, truncation_length=0, randomize=True) [source]

Bases: cntk.cntk_py.MinibatchSource

- Parameters: deserializers (a single deserializer or a list) deserializers to be used in the composite reader
 - max_samples (int, defaults to cntk.io.INFINITELY_REPEAT) - The maximum number of input samples (not 'label samples') the reader can produce. After this number has been reached, the reader returns empty minibatches on subsequent calls to next_minibatch(). max_samples and max_sweeps are mutually exclusive, an exception will be raised if both have non-default values. Important: Click here for a description of input and label samples.

MAKE MODEL FLOW

Model Define

```
#layer 1
input_features=tf.placeholder(x_shape)
w1=tf.get_variable(w_shape , initializer )
b1= tf. get_variabe(w_shape , initalizer )
layer1=tf.matmul(x,w)+b
layer1=tf.relu(layer1)
#layer 2
w2=tf.get_variable(w_shape , initializer )
b2= tf. get_variabe(w_shape , initializer )
layer2=tf.matmul(layer1,w2)+b2
Layer2 = tf.nn.relu(layer2)
```

Model Define

```
my_model = Sequential(layers=[Dense(hidden_dimension,activation=cntk.sigmoid)\
,Dense(outputs)])
my_model(input_featrues)
```

INPUT DATA AND RUN GRAPH

Tensorflow Concept

cost = tf.nn.sofrmax_cross_entropy_with_logits(labels , pred)
train = GradientOptimizer(learning_rate).minimize(cost)

sess.run(train , feed_dict = {train_images , train_labels})

CNTK Concept

CNTK EXAMPLE

2 layers: Fully connected Layers

```
def ffnet():
    inputs = 2
    outputs = 2
    layers = 2
    hidden dimension = 50
    # input variables denoting the features and label data
    features = C.input variable((inputs), np.float32)
    label = C.input_variable((outputs), np.float32)
    # Instantiate the feedforward classification model
                                                                                         ➤ 노드 형식의 Graph구조를 가짐
    my model = Sequential ([
                    Dense(hidden_dimension, activation=C.s/gmoid),
                    Dense(outputs)])
    z = my model(features)
    ce = C.cross_entropy_with_softmax(z, label)
    pe = C.classification error(z, label)
    # Instantiate the trainer object to drive the model training
    lr_per_minibatch = learning_rate_schedule(0.125, UnitType.minibatch)
    progress printer = ProgressPrinter(0)
    trainer = C.Trainer(z, (ce, pe), [sgd(z.parameters, lr=lr per minibatch)], [progress pr
    # Get minibatches of training data and perform model training
    minibatch size = 25
    num_minibatches_to_train = 1024
    aggregate_loss = 0.0
    for i in range(num_minibatches_to_train):
        train features, labels = generate random data(minibatch size, inputs, outputs)
        # Specify the mapping of input variables in the model to actual minibatch data to b
        trainer.train minibatch({features : train features, label : labels})
        sample count = trainer.previous minibatch sample count
        aggregate loss += trainer.previous minibatch loss average * sample count
    last avg error = aggregate loss / trainer.total number of samples seen
    test features, test labels = generate random data(minibatch size, inputs, outputs)
    avg_error = trainer.test_minibatch({features : test_features, label : test_labels})
    print(' error rate on an unseen minibatch: {}'.format(avg error))
    return last_avg_error, avg_error
np.random.seed(98052)
ffnet()
```

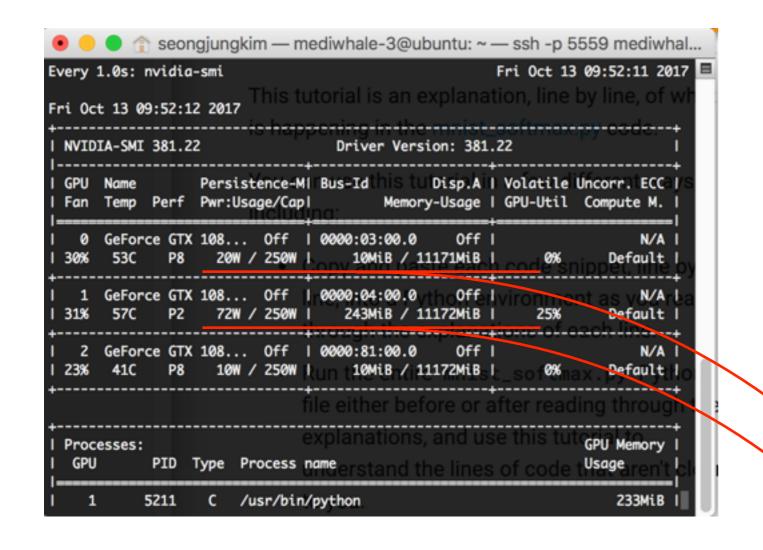
MNIST DATA 을 이용한 CNTK 실습

- ➤ Make Fully Connected Layers
- ➤ Make Convolution Layers

텐서 플로랑 충돌이 일어나지 않을까?

Virtualenv 을 사용, 가상환경을 만들어 기존에 시스템이 망가지지 않고 새로운 시스템만 만들어 사용.

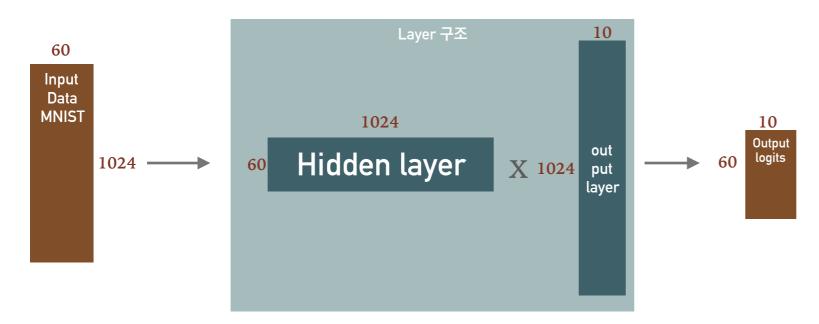
Anaconda 을 사용, 가상환경을 만들어 기존 시스템이 망가트리지 않고 새로운 시스템을 만든다.



tensorflow의 main gpu는 0번

cntk의 main gpu를 1번으로 설정해 tensorflow와 같이 돌릴수 있다.

사용시간 분석



Tensorflow

Every 1.0s: nvidia-smi Fri Oct 13 13:56:39 20 ri Oct 13 13:56:39 2017 Persistence-MI Bus-Id Disp.A | Volatile Uncorr. ECC Fan Temp Perf Pwr:Usage/Capl Memory-Usage | GPU-Util Compute M. 0 GeForce GTX 108... Off | 0000:03:00.0 93W / 250W | 10689MiB / 11171MiB | Default 1 GeForce GTX 108... Off | 0000:04:00.0 N/A 61W / 250W | 10623MiB / 11172MiB | 2 GeForce GTX 108.... Off | 0000:81:00.0 N/A 23% 44C P2 58W / 250W | 10623MiB / 11172MiB |

CNTK

NVID	IA-SMI	381.2	orial_	1_Fu	Drive	r Versi	on: 381	.22		
										Uncorr. ECC Compute M.
			108 22W /						0%	N/A Default
			108 88W /						0%	N/A Default
			108 10W /						0%	N/A Default

328.12 321.659117937

TIME

			• • • • • •
	Tensorflow	CNTK	
2fully	328.12	321.6591	
3conv 1 fully	1521.6934	1521.1144	
5conv 1 fully	1821.1	1781.4772	
		•	

CNTK TUTORIAL

https://cntk.ai/pythondocs/gettingstarted.html

https://notebooks.azure.com/cntk/libraries/tutorials

에저 환경에서 튜토리얼을 실행해볼수 있다

https://www.cntk.ai/pythondocs/

Search docs

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Getting Started

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Readers, Multi-GPU, Profiling...

Extending CNTK

Docs * Python API for CNTK (2.2)

View page source

Python API for CNTK (2.2)

CNTK, the Microsoft Cognitive Toolkit, is a system for describing, training, and executing computational networks. It is also a framework for describing arbitrary learning machines such as deep neural networks (DNNs). CNTK is an implementation of computational networks that supports both CPU and GPU.

This page describes the Python API for CNTK version 2.2. This is an ongoing effort to expose such an API to the CNTK system, thus enabling the use of higher-level tools such as IDEs to facilitate the definition of computational networks, to execute them on sample data in real time. Please give feedback through these channels.

- Setup
- Getting Started
 - · Overview and first run
- · Working with Sequences
 - CNTK Concepts
 - Sequence classification
 - Feeding Sequences with NumPy
- Tutorials
- Examples
- Manuals

Larray Dilaray Dafarasa

CNTK 장점

- 1.간단하다.
- 2.직관적이다.
- 3.GPU 효율이 좋다. GPU을 병렬로 사용하는데 효과적이다.
- 4. Open source 고 Main Page(cntk.ai)source 에 대한 주석이 잘 정리되어 있어 코드 읽기가 편하다.
- 5. 기존 라이브러리에 연구자들이 연구를 분석하기 쉽도록 많은 주석이 제공되어 연구 분석에 용이하다.

CNTK 단점

- 1. 기존 라이브러리에 제약이 많다.(Hook 형식의 library 들이 많아서)
- 2. 코드를 수정해 사용자의 편의에 맞게 수정하는게 까다롭다.
- User defined functions
 User defined learners
 User defined minibatch sources

(이 점은 User defined functions, learner, minibatch 부분들을 좀더 자세히 살펴보고 해야 말할 수 있을것 같다.)