

Long sequences in Tensorflow/Keras

TO DO Mention BPTT to motivate

Dealing with something as "simple" as sequences can be surprisingly difficult in Tensorflow/Keras.

- One is required to manually break up long sequences into multiple, shorter subsequences
- The ordering of the examples in a mini-batch now becomes relevant

Consider a long sequence $\mathbf{x}^{(i)}$ of length T .

The "natural" way to represent this \mathbf{X} is

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{(1)}^{(1)} & \mathbf{x}_{(2)}^{(1)} & \dots & \mathbf{x}_{(T^{(1)})}^{(1)} \\ \mathbf{x}_{(1)}^{(2)} & \mathbf{x}_{(2)}^{(2)} & \dots & \mathbf{x}_{(T^{(2)})}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

for equal example sequence lengths $T = T^{(1)} = T^{(2)} \dots$

Suppose that the example sequence lengths T is too long (e.g., exhausts resources)

In that case, each example needs to be broken into *multiple* "child-examples" of shorter length T' .

There will be T/T' such child examples, each having a subsequence of length T' of the parent example's sequence.

We write $\mathbf{x}^{(i,\alpha)}$ to denote child example number α of parent examples i .

- The elements of $\mathbf{x}_{(t)}^{(i,\alpha)}$ are $[\mathbf{x}_{(t)}^{(\mathbf{i})} \mid ((\alpha - 1) * T/T') + 1 \leq t \leq (\alpha * T/T')]$.
- The subsequence $\mathbf{x}_{(t)}^{(i,\alpha+1)}$ starts right after the end of subsequence $\mathbf{x}_{(t)}^{(i,\alpha)}$

Great care must be taken when arranging child examples into a new training set \mathbf{X}' .

This is because of the relationship between examples that TensorFlow implements (as of the time of this writing)

- Examples *within* a minibatch are considered independent
 - May be evaluated in parallel
 - So *not* suitable to place two children of the same parent in the same minibatch
- Example *i* of consecutive mini-batches *can* be made dependent
 - With an optional flag

To get adjacent subsequences of one sequence to be treated in the proper order by TensorFlow:

- Define the number of minibatches to be T/T' , which is the number of subsequences
- Each subsequence of example i should be at the *same position* within each of the n/n' minibatches
- Set RNN optional parameter `stateful=True`
- When fitting the model: set `shuffle=False`

$$\text{Minibatch 1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{(1)}^{(1)} & \mathbf{x}_{(2)}^{(1)} & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_{(T')}^{(1)} \\ \mathbf{x}_{(1)}^{(2)} & \mathbf{x}_{(2)}^{(2)} & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_{(T')}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Minibatch 2} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{(T'+1)}^{(1)} & \mathbf{x}_{(T'+2)}^{(1)} & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_{(T'+T')}^{(1)} \\ \mathbf{x}_{(T'+1)}^{(2)} & \mathbf{x}_{(T'+2)}^{(2)} & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_{(T'+T')}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus, row i of minibatch b corresponds to child α of parent example i

Why does this work ?

The flag `stateful=True`

- Tells TensorFlow to **not** reset the latent state of the RNN at the start of a new minibatch
 - When examples across batches are *independent*, the RNN should begin from step 1
 - And therefore re-initialize the latent state

By arranging the minibatches as we have

- The latent state of the RNN when processing child $(\alpha + 1)$ of example i
- Is the latent state of the RNN after having process the subsequence of child α of example i

The flag `shuffle=False`

- Tells TensorFlow to **not** shuffle the examples in the minibatches
- In order to preserve the fact that row i of each minibatch is a different child of the same parent

In [3]: `print("Done")`

Done