

# Statistical Learning with Deep Artificial Neural Networks

tfruns, a package of tools for Tensorflow training runs

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# Introduction

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Use the **tfruns** package to:

- Track the hyperparameters, metrics, output, and source code of every training run.
- Compare hyperparameters and metrics across runs to find the best performing model.
- Automatically generate reports to visualize individual training runs or comparisons between runs.

For more information <https://tensorflow.rstudio.com/tools/tfruns/overview/>

# Training

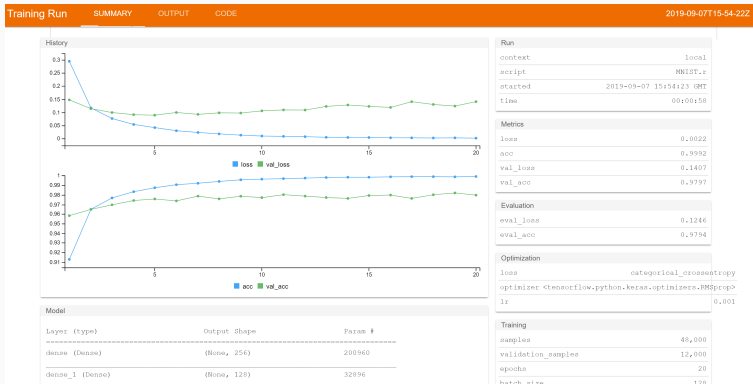
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# Training (1/2)

To train a model with tfruns, just use the `training_run()` function to execute your R script. For example:

```
library(tfruns)
training_run("mnist.R")
```

Output:



The metrics and output of each run are automatically captured within a run directory which is unique for each run that you initiate. Some functions to view the results are:

- `latest_run()` shows the results of the last run.
- `view_run("runs/2022-03-06T16-28-09Z")` shows the results of a determined run.

From last version of Rstudio IDE there are `tfruns` functions into **Addins** menu to provides a quick access.

## Comparing two training runs

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# Comparing runs

Some functions to comparing runs are:

- `compare_runs()` shows the comparison between this run and the previous one. However, you can pass any two run directories you like to be compared.

Output:

Compare Runs

2019-09-07T15:54:22Z2019-09-07T17:08:55Z

Run	
context	local
script	MNIST.r
started	2019-09-07 15:54:23 GMT
time	00:00:158

Metrics	
loss	0.0022
acc	0.9992
val_loss	0.1407
val_acc	0.9797

Evaluation	
eval_loss	0.1246
eval_acc	0.9794

Run	
context	local
script	MNIST.r
started	2019-09-07 17:08:56 GMT
time	00:00:148

Metrics	
loss	0.0032
acc	0.9990
val_loss	0.1469
val_acc	0.9783

Evaluation	
eval_loss	0.1315
eval_acc	0.9784

MNIST.r	
88	-23,9 +23,9 88
23	23
24	24
25	25
26	26
27	27
28	28
29	29
30	30

```
## -23,9 +23,9 88
# defining the model and layers
model <- keras_model_sequential()
model %>%
  layer_dense(units = 256, activation = 'relu', input_shape = c(784)) %>%
  - layer_dense(units = 128, activation = 'relu') %>%
  + layer_dense(units = 86, activation = 'relu') %>%
  layer_dense(units = 10, activation = 'softmax')

summary(model)
```

## Tuning a model

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## Using flags (1/2)

Tuning a model often requires exploring the impact of changes to many hyperparameters. Then, we can define flags for key hyperparameters that you want to vary. **Step 1:** Modify `r` code.

```
# Define the flags
FLAGS <- flags(
  flag_numeric("hl1", 256),
  flag_numeric("hl2", 128)
)

# Use this flags in the model
model <- keras_model_sequential()
model %>%
  layer_dense(units = FLAGS$hl1, activation = 'relu',
    input_shape = c(784)) %>%
  layer_dense(units = FLAGS$hl2, activation = 'relu') %>%
  layer_dense(units = 10, activation = 'softmax')
```

## Using flags (2/2)

**Step 2:** Pass alternate flag values with `training_run()`.

```
# simple case
training_run('mnist_flags.R',
  flags = c(hl1 = 200, hl2 = 100))

# loop case
for (hl1 in c(200, 256, 300))
  training_run('mnist_flags.R', flags = c(hl1 = hl1))
...
```

## Comparing several training runs

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## Analyzing runs

You can use `ls_runs` function to compare many runs done.

Some examples of use:

```
# simple case, show all runs
```

```
ls_runs()
```

```
# Better presentation of results
```

```
View(ls_runs())
```

```
# show selection runs
```

```
ls_runs(metric_val_accuracy > 0.98,  
        order = metric_val_accuracy)
```

```
# combine compare_runs() with ls_runs()
```

```
compare_runs(ls_runs(metric_val_accuracy > 0.98,  
                    order = metric_val_accuracy))
```