

MACHINE LEARNING WITH TORCH + AUTOGRAD



ALEX WILTSCHKO
RESEARCH ENGINEER
TWITTER

@AWILTSCH



BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

MATERIAL DEVELOPED WITH
SOUMITH CHINTALA
HUGO LAROCHELLE
RYAN ADAMS





An array programming library for Lua, looks a lot like NumPy and Matlab



WHAT IS torch ?

- Interactive Scientific computing framework

Strings, numbers, tables - a tiny introduction

```
In [ ]: a = 'hello'  
  
In [ ]: print(a)  
  
In [ ]: b = {}  
  
In [ ]: b[1] = a  
  
In [ ]: print(b)  
  
In [ ]: b[2] = 30  
  
In [ ]: for i=1,#b do -- the # operator is the length operator in Lua  
        print(b[i])  
    end
```



WHAT IS torch ?

- Interactive Scientific computing framework

Tensors

```
In [ ]: a = torch.Tensor(5,3) -- construct a 5x3 matrix, uninitialized
```

```
In [ ]: a = torch.rand(5,3)
print(a)
```

```
In [ ]: b=torch.rand(3,4)
```

```
In [ ]: -- matrix-matrix multiplication: syntax 1
a*b
```

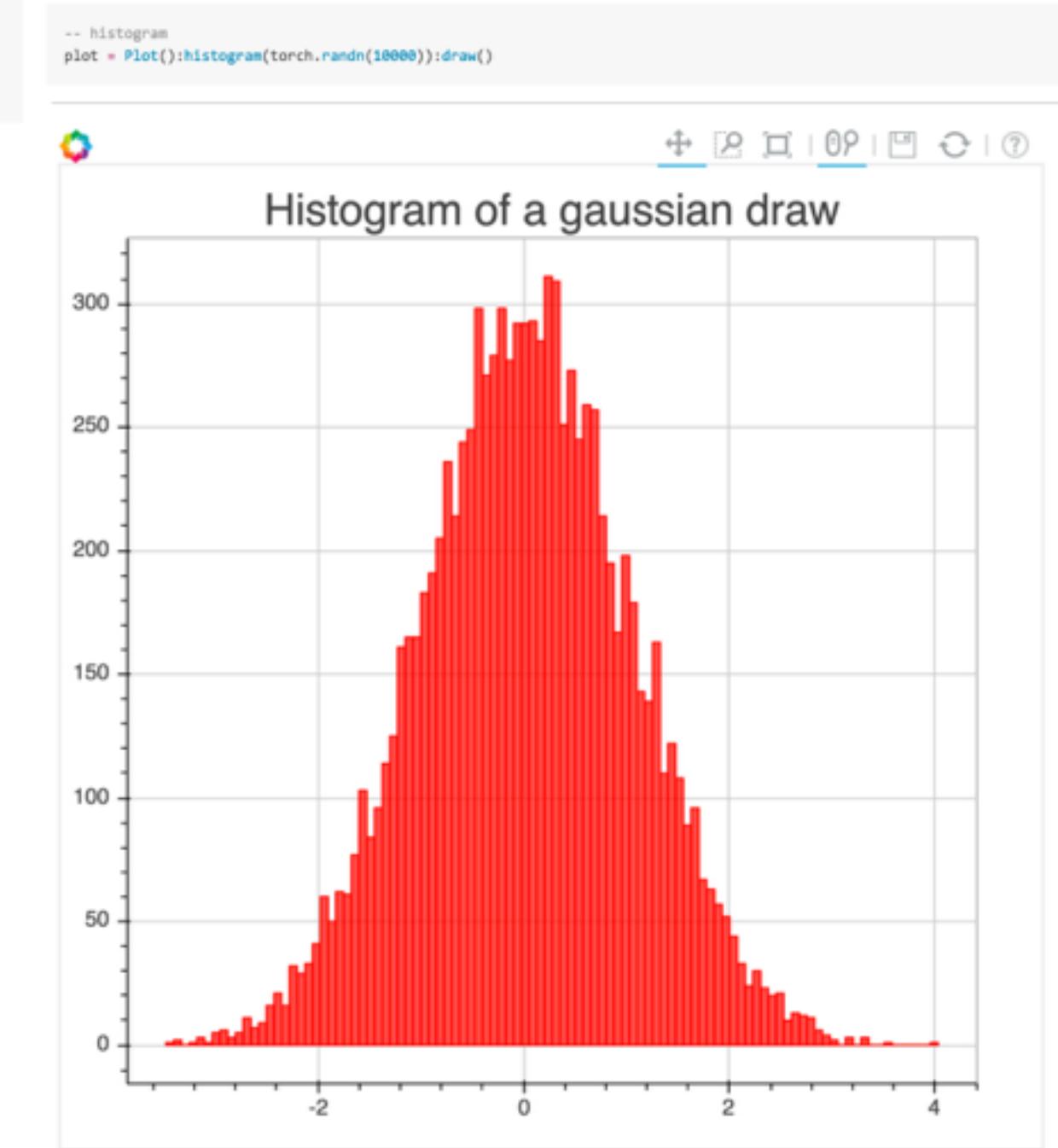
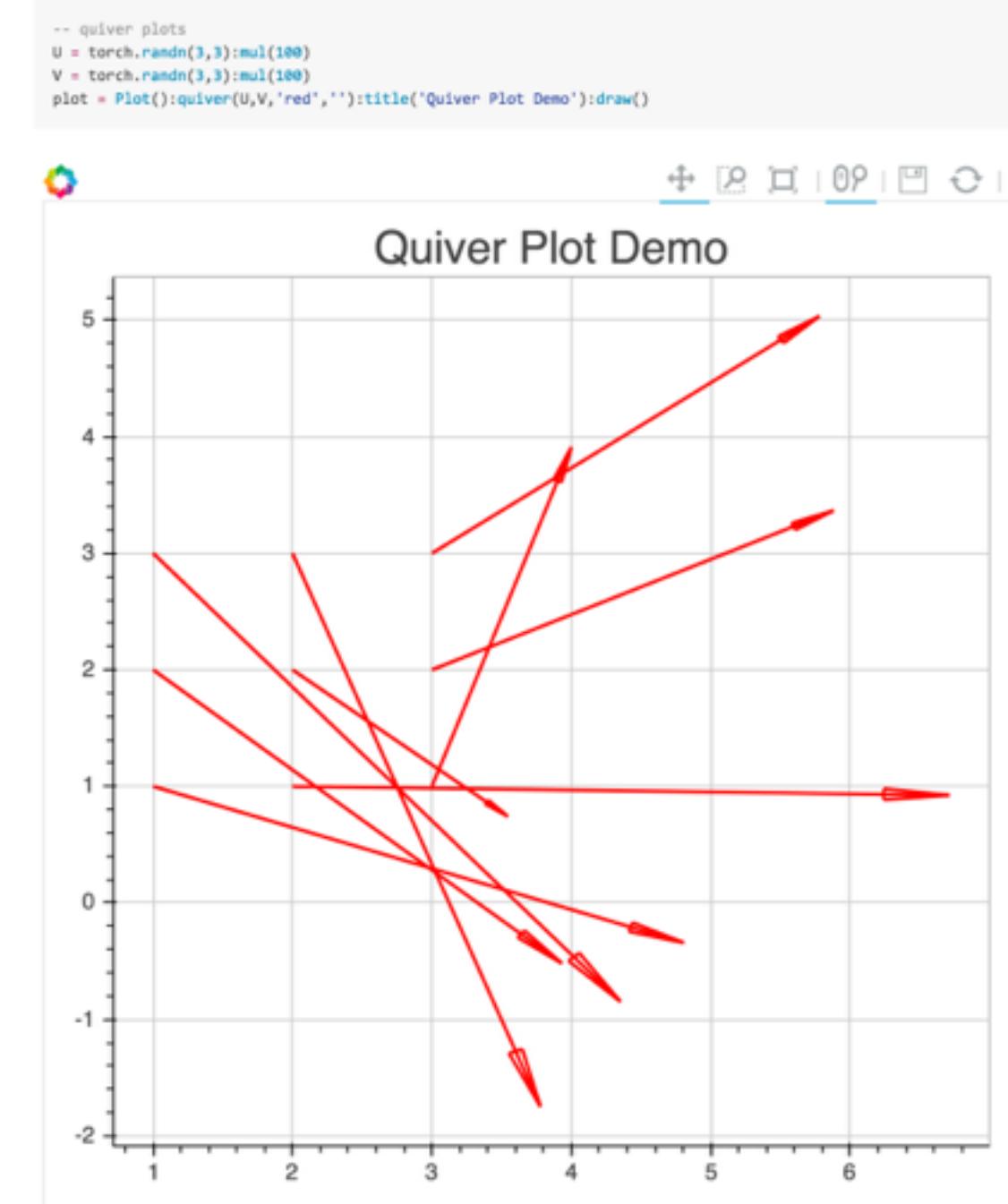
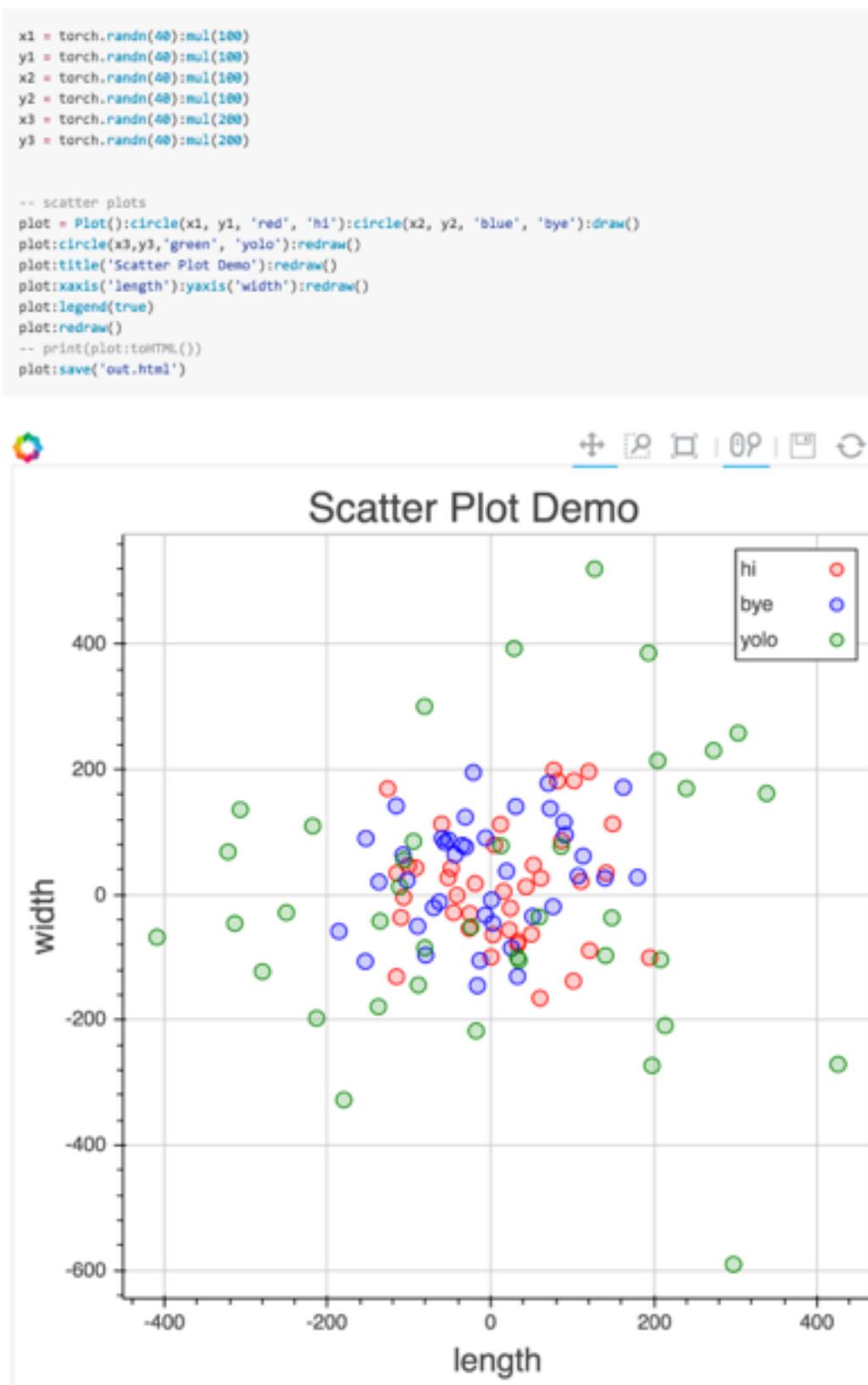
```
In [ ]: -- matrix-matrix multiplication: syntax 2
torch.mm(a,b)
```

```
In [ ]: -- matrix-matrix multiplication: syntax 3
c=torch.Tensor(5,4)
c:mm(a,b) -- store the result of a*b in c
```



WHAT IS torch ?

- Similar to Matlab / Python+Numpy



WHAT IS torch ?

- 150+ Tensor functions
 - Linear algebra
 - Convolutions
 - BLAS
 - Tensor manipulation
 - Narrow, index, mask, etc.
 - Logical operators
- Fully documented: <https://github.com/torch/torch7/tree/master/doc>



WHAT IS torch ?

- Inline help

```
In [10]: ?torch.cmul
Out[10]: ++++++
[res] torch.cmul([res,] tensor1, tensor2)

Element-wise multiplication of tensor1 by tensor2 .
The number of elements must match, but sizes do not matter.
> x = torch.Tensor(2, 2).fill(2)
> y = torch.Tensor(4).fill(3)
> x:cmul(y)
> = x
 6  6
 6  6
[torch.DoubleTensor of size 2x2]

z = torch.cmul(x, y) returns a new Tensor .

torch.cmul(z, x, y) puts the result in z .

y:cmul(x) multiplies all elements of y with corresponding elements
of x .

z:cmul(x, y) puts the result in z .
+++++
```

Good docs online
<http://torch.ch/docs/>



WHAT IS torch ?

- Little language overhead compared to Python / Matlab
- JIT compilation via LuaJIT
 - **Fearlessly write for-loops**
Code snippet from a core package

```
function NarrowTable:updateOutput(input)
    for k,v in ipairs(self.output) do self.output[k] = nil end
    for i=1,self.length do
        self.output[i] = input[self.offset+i-1]
    end
    return self.output
end
```

- Plain Lua is ~10kLOC of C, small language



LUA IS DESIGNED TO INTEROPERATE WITH C

FFI allows easy integration with C

- The "FFI" allows easy integration with C code
- Been copied by many languages
- No Cython/SWIG required to integrate C code
- Lua originally designed to be embedded!
 - World of Warcraft
 - Adobe Lightroom
 - Redis
 - nginx
- Lua originally chosen for embedded machine learning



WHAT IS torch ?

- Easy integration into and from C
- Example: using CuDNN functions

```
for g = 0, self.groups - 1 do
    errcheck('cudnnConvolutionForward', cudnn.getHandle(),
        one:data(),
        self.iDesc[0], input:data() + g*self.input_offset,
        self.weightDesc[0], self.weight:data() + g*self.weight_offset,
        self.convDesc[0], self.fwdAlgType[0],
        self.extraBuffer:data(), self.extraBufferSizeInBytes,
        zero:data(),
        self.oDesc[0], self.output:data() + g*self.output_offset);
end
```



WHAT IS torch ?

- Strong GPU support

CUDA Tensors

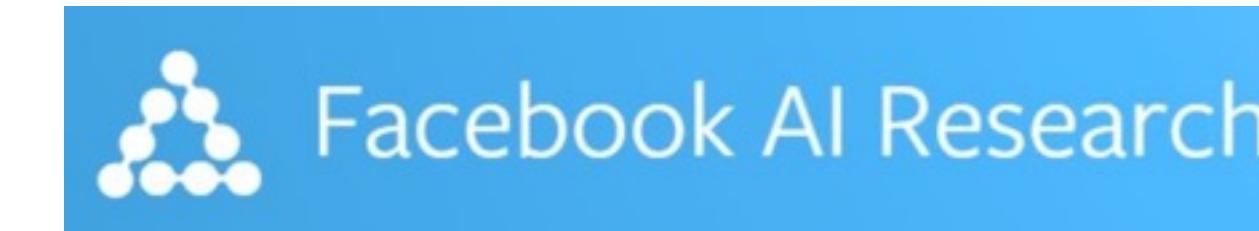
Tensors can be moved onto GPU using the :cuda function

```
In [ ]: require 'cutorch';
a = a:cuda()
b = b:cuda()
c = c:cuda()
c:mm(a,b) -- done on GPU
```





torch COMMUNITY



canary

Inria

 **Stanford**
University

PURDUE
UNIVERSITY

 IIIT-H

 **IDIAP**
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

 **VisionLabs**
visual recognition company

Etsy

Yandex

element™

 **TERADEEP**

AMD

IBM

MULTICORE
WARE

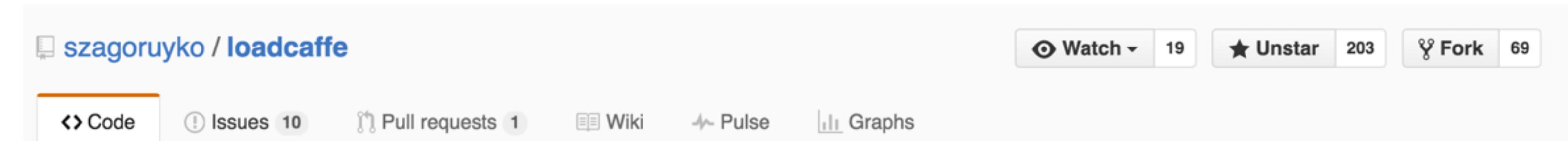
 **Moodstocks**



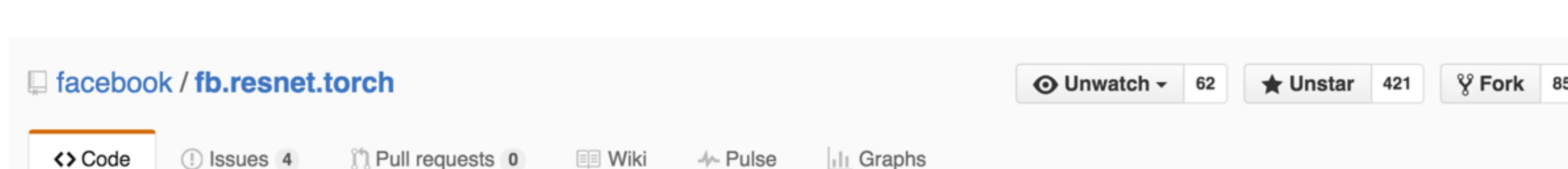
BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL



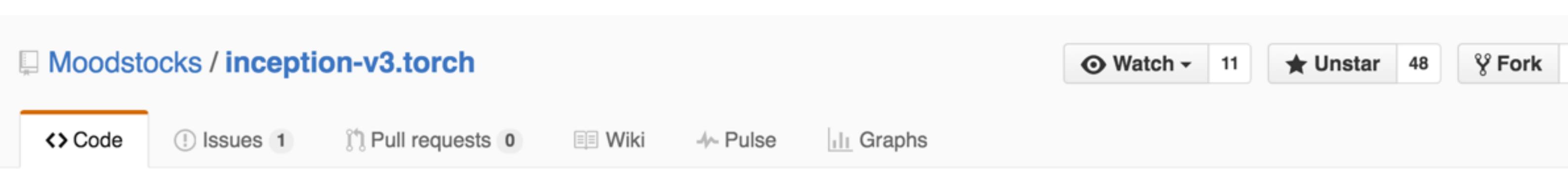
Code for cutting edge models shows up for Torch very quickly



A screenshot of a GitHub repository page. The repository name is "szagoruyko / loadcaffe". The "Code" tab is selected. Other tabs include "Issues 10", "Pull requests 1", "Wiki", "Pulse", and "Graphs". In the top right, there are buttons for "Watch 19", "Unstar 203", and "Fork 69". Below the header, the description reads "Load Caffe networks in Torch7".



A screenshot of a GitHub repository page. The repository name is "facebook / fb.resnet.torch". The "Code" tab is selected. Other tabs include "Issues 4", "Pull requests 0", "Wiki", "Pulse", and "Graphs". In the top right, there are buttons for "Unwatch 62", "Unstar 421", and "Fork 85". Below the header, the description reads "Torch implementation of ResNet from <http://arxiv.org/abs/1512.03385> and training scripts".



A screenshot of a GitHub repository page. The repository name is "Moodstocks / inception-v3.torch". The "Code" tab is selected. Other tabs include "Issues 1", "Pull requests 0", "Wiki", "Pulse", and "Graphs". In the top right, there are buttons for "Watch 11", "Unstar 48", and "Fork 8". Below the header, the description reads "Rethinking the Inception Architecture for Computer Vision <http://arxiv.org/abs/1512.00567>".





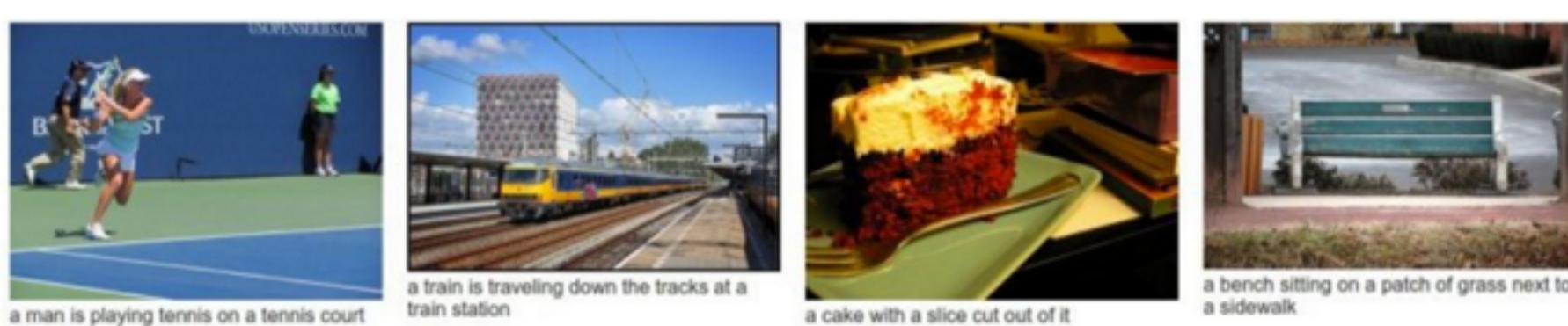
Efficient Image Captioning code in Torch, runs on GPU

NeuralTalk2

Recurrent Neural Network captions your images. Now much faster and better than the original [NeuralTalk](#). Compared to the original NeuralTalk this implementation is **batched, uses Torch, runs on a GPU, and supports CNN finetuning**. All of these together result in quite a large increase in training speed for the Language Model (~100x), but overall not as much because we also have to forward a VGGNet. However, overall very good models can be trained in 2-3 days, and they show a much better performance.

This is an early code release that works great but is slightly hastily released and probably requires some code reading of inline comments (which I tried to be quite good with in general). I will be improving it over time but wanted to push the code out there because I promised it to too many people.

This current code (and the pretrained model) gets ~0.9 CIDEr, which would place it around spot #8 on the [codalab leaderboard](#). I will submit the actual result soon.



You can find a few more example results on the [demo page](#). These results will improve a bit more once the last few bells and whistles are in place (e.g. beam search, ensembling, reranking).

There's also a [fun video](#) by [@kcimc](#), where he runs a neuraltalk2 pretrained model in real time on his laptop during a walk in Amsterdam.





[jcjohnson / neural-style](#)

Code Issues Pull requests Wiki Pulse Graphs

Watch 389 Unstar 7,152 Fork 901

Torch implementation of neural style algorithm

neural-style

This is a torch implementation of the paper [A Neural Algorithm of Artistic Style](#) by Leon A. Gatys, Alexander S. Ecker, and Matthias Bethge.

The paper presents an algorithm for combining the content of one image with the style of another image using convolutional neural networks. Here's an example that maps the artistic style of [The Starry Night](#) onto a night-time photograph of the Stanford campus:





Neural Conversational Model in Torch

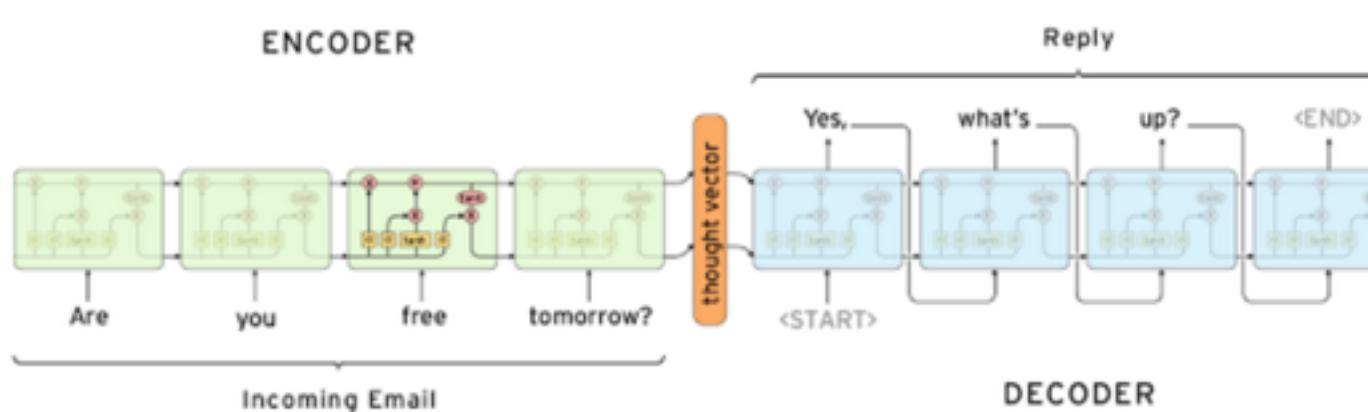
This is an attempt at implementing [Sequence to Sequence Learning with Neural Networks \(seq2seq\)](#) and reproducing the results in [A Neural Conversational Model](#) (aka the Google chatbot).

The Google chatbot paper [became famous](#) after cleverly answering a few philosophical questions, such as:

Human: What is the purpose of living?
Machine: To live forever.

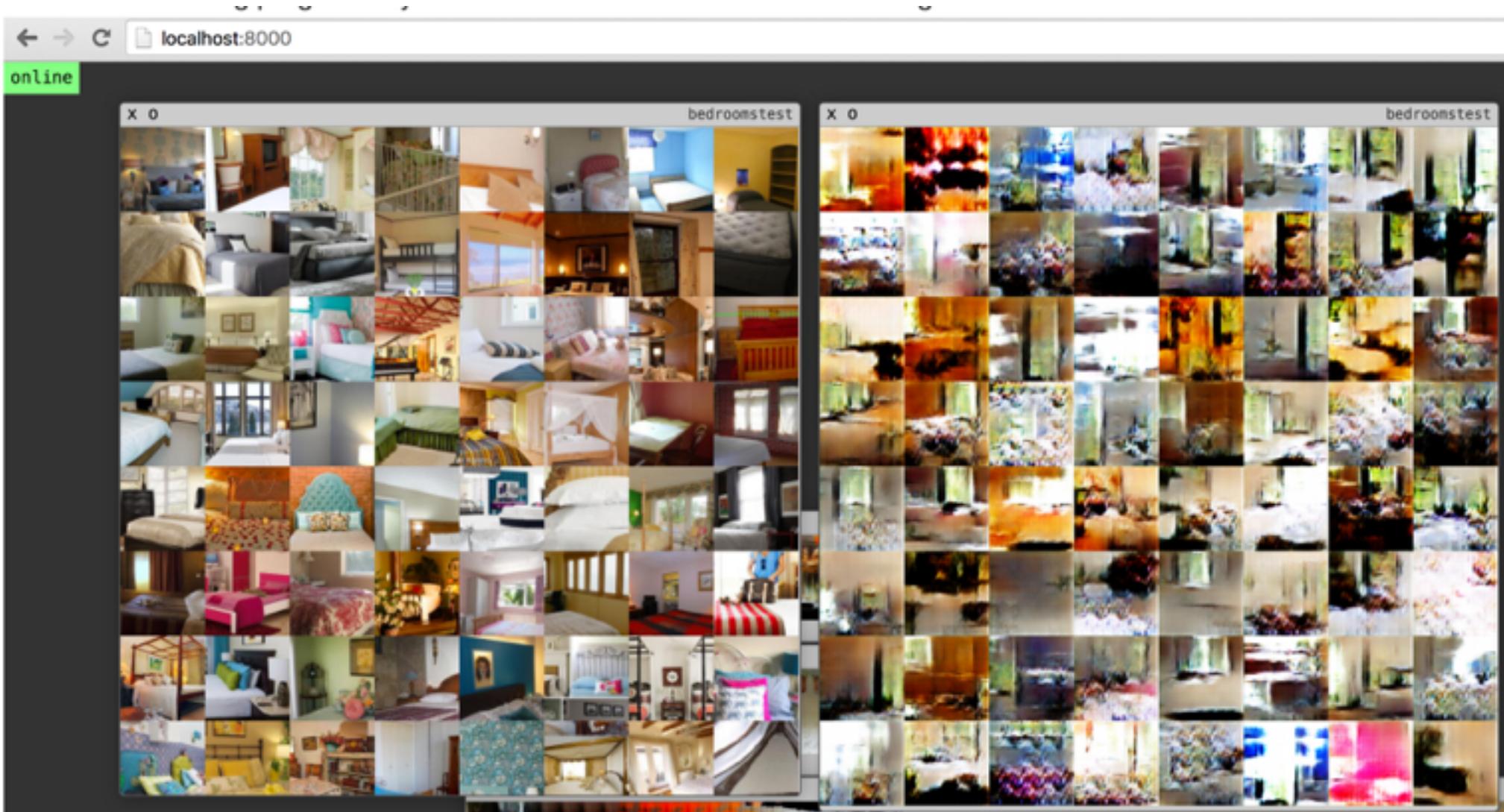
How it works

The model is based on two [LSTM](#) layers. One for encoding the input sentence into a "thought vector", and another for decoding that vector into a response. This model is called Sequence-to-sequence or seq2seq.



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



A screenshot of a GitHub repository page. The repository name is "soumith / dcgan.torch". The page shows basic statistics: 5 issues, 0 pull requests, and 169 forks. Below the stats, a brief description reads: "A torch implementation of <http://arxiv.org/abs/1511.06434> — Edit".

TORCH - ARITHMETIC

Lots of functions that can operate on tensors, all the basics, slicing, BLAS, LAPACK, cephes, rand

```
-- Scalar & tensor arithmetic
A = torch.eye(3)
b = 4
c = 2
print(A*b - c)
```

```
2 -2 -2
-2  2 -2
-2 -2  2
[torch.DoubleTensor of size 3x3]
```

```
-- Max
print(torch.max(torch.FloatTensor{1,3,5}))
```

```
5
```

```
-- Clamp
torch.clamp(torch.range(0,4),0,2)
```

```
0
1
2
2
2
[torch.DoubleTensor of size 5]
```



TORCH - BOOLEAN OPS

Lots of functions that can operate on tensors, all the basics, slicing, BLAS, LAPACK, cephes, rand

Boolean functions

```
-- Boolean fns
A = torch.range(1,5)
print(torch.le(A,3))|
```

```
1
1
1
0
0
[torch.ByteTensor of size 5]
```



TORCH - SPECIAL FUNCTIONS

Lots of functions that can operate on tensors, all the basics, slicing, BLAS, LAPACK, cephes, rand

Special functions

```
-- Special functions
require 'cephes'
print(cephes.gamma(0.5))
```

```
1.7724538509055
```

```
print(cephes.atan2(3,1))
```

```
1.2490457723983
```

<http://deepmind.github.io/torch-cephes/>

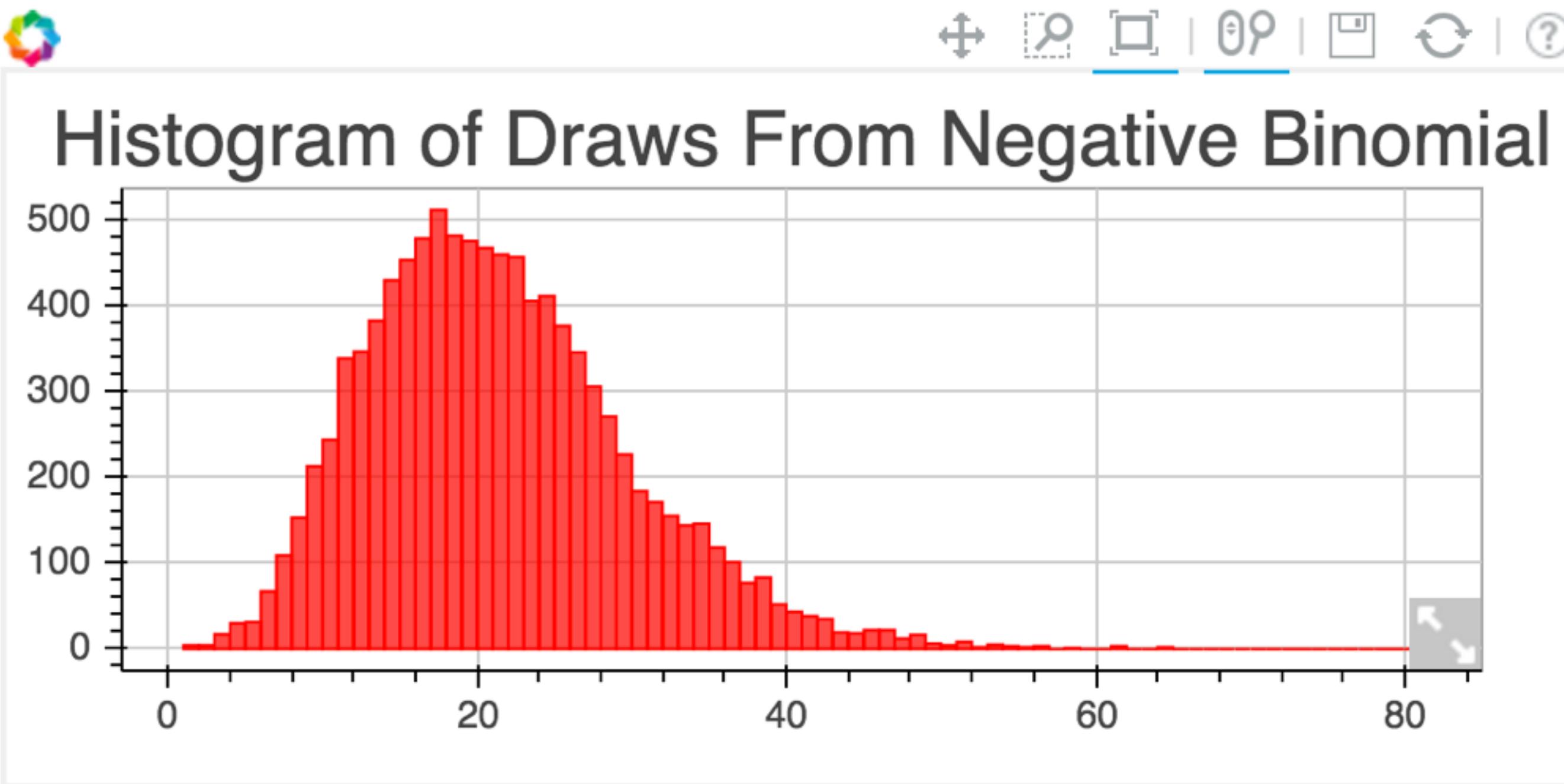


TORCH - RANDOM NUMBERS & PLOTTING

Lots of functions that can operate on tensors, all the basics, slicing, BLAS, LAPACK, cephes, rand

```
-- Sampling from a distribution
require 'randomkit'
a = torch.zeros(10000)
randomkit.negative_binomial(a,9,0.3)
```

```
Plot = require 'itorch.Plot'
local p = Plot()
:histogram(a,80,1,80)
:title("Histogram of Draws From Negative Binomial")
:draw();
```



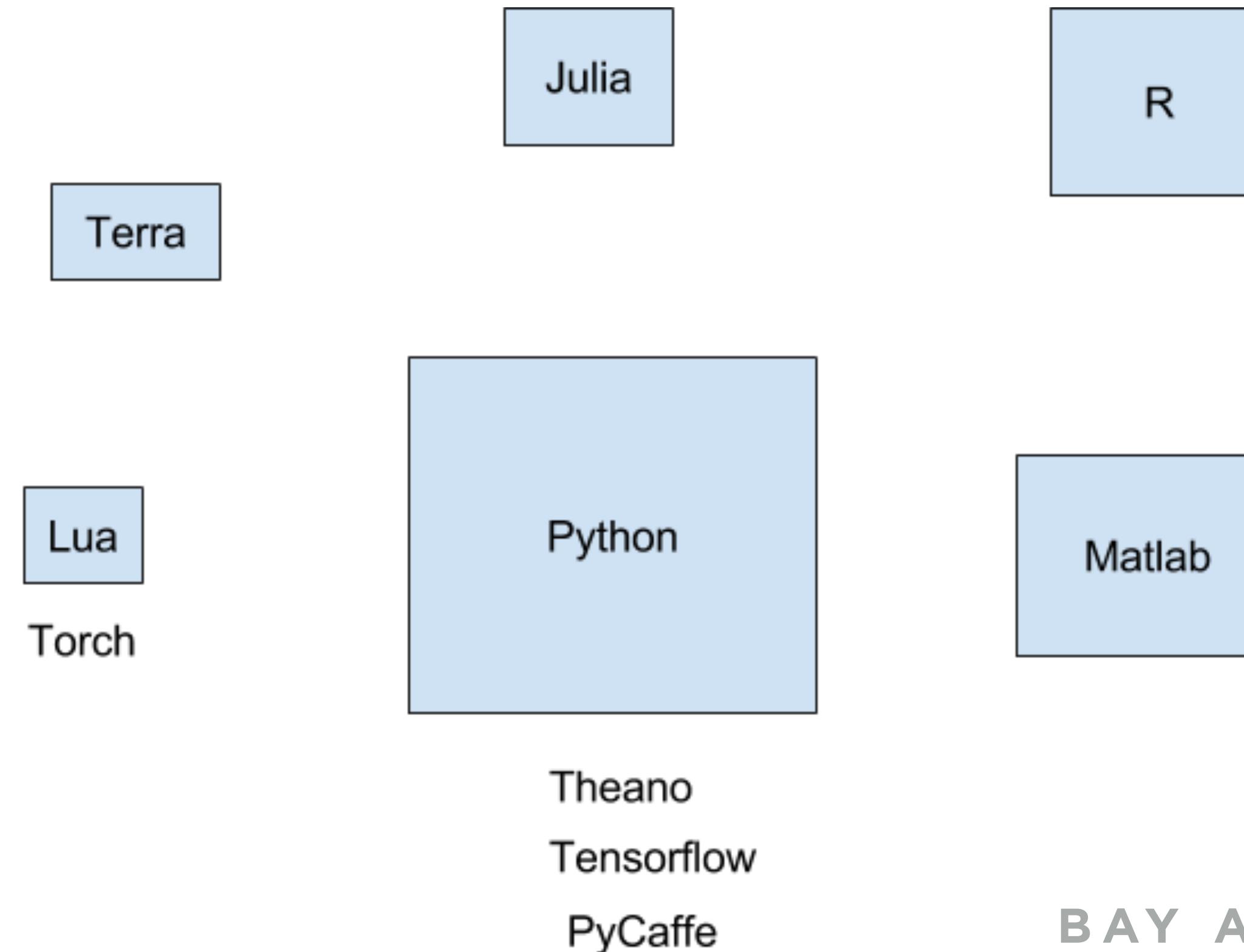
TORCH - WHERE DOES IT FIT?

How big is its ecosystem?

Smaller than Python for general data science

Strong for deep learning

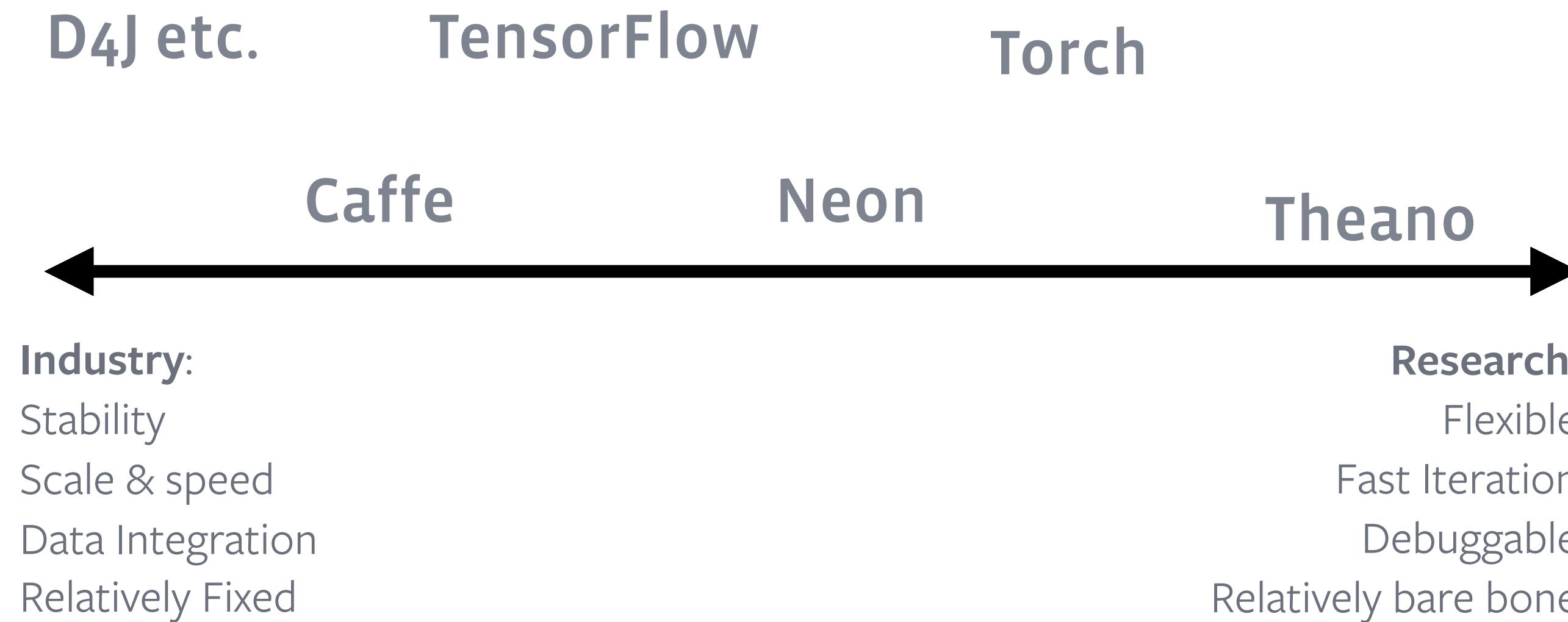
Switching from Python to Lua can be smooth



TORCH - WHERE DOES IT FIT?

Is it for research or production? It can be for both
But mostly used for research.

There is no silver bullet



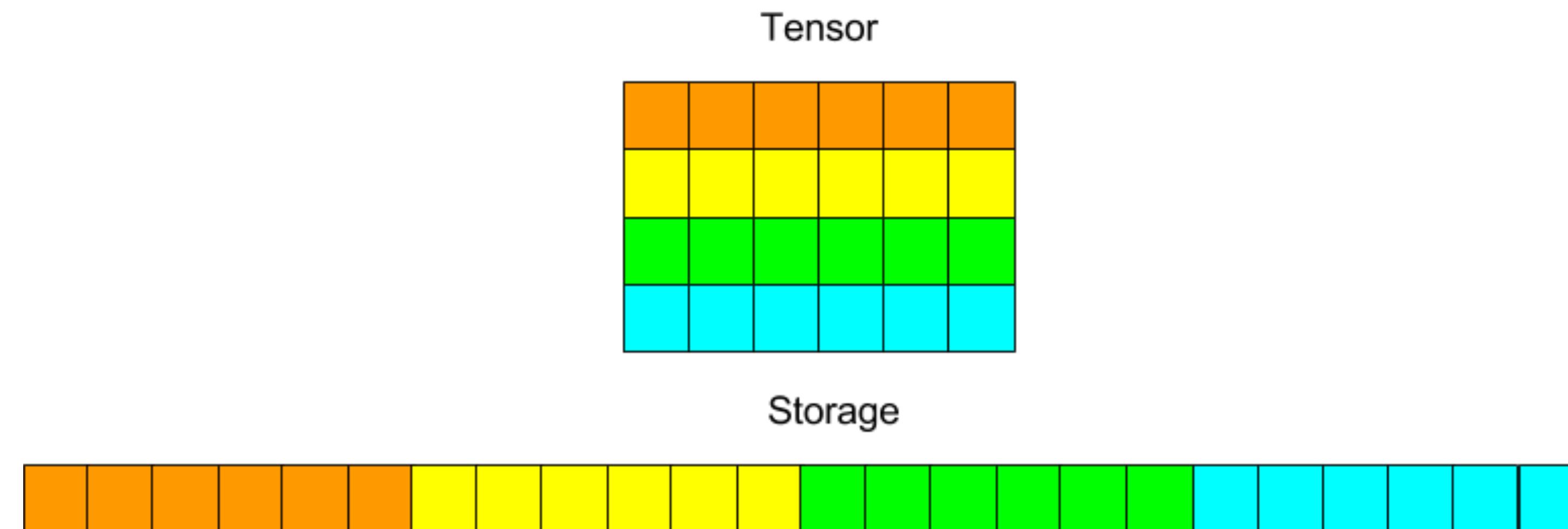
CORE PHILOSOPHY

- Interactive computing
 - No compilation time
- Imperative programming
 - Write code like you always did, not computation graphs in a "mini-language" or DSL
- Minimal abstraction
 - Thinking linearly
- Maximal Flexibility
 - No constraints on interfaces or classes



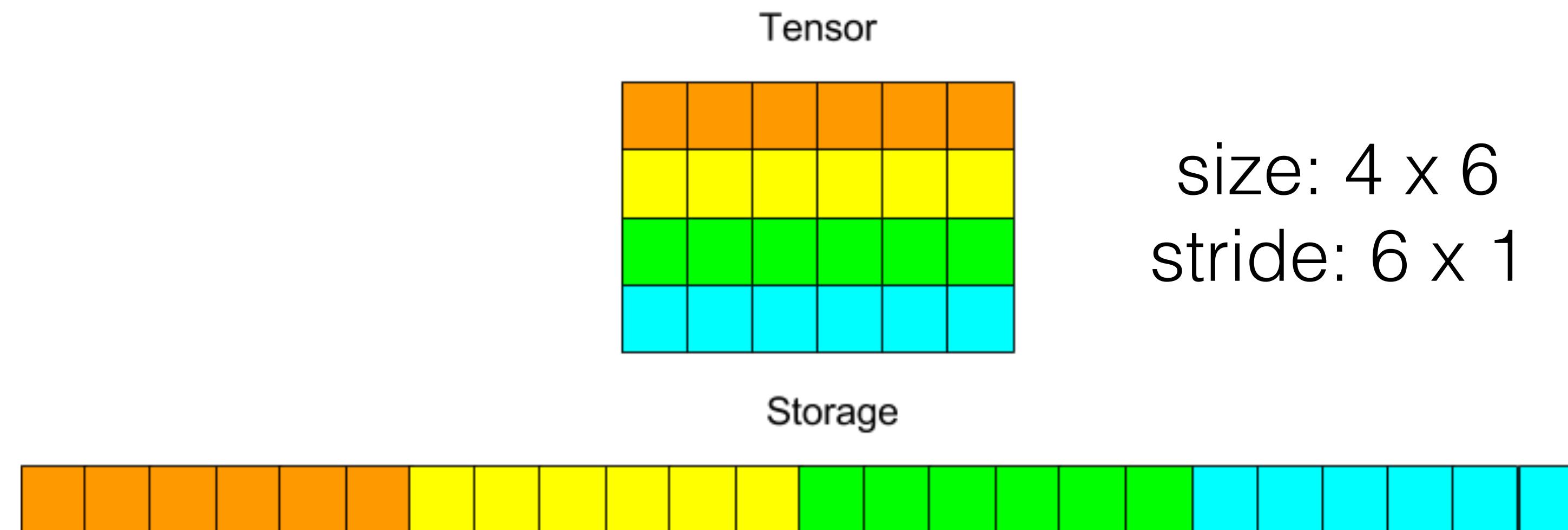
TENSORS AND STORAGES

- Tensor = n-dimensional array
- Row-major in memory



TENSORS AND STORAGES

- Tensor = n-dimensional array
- Row-major in memory



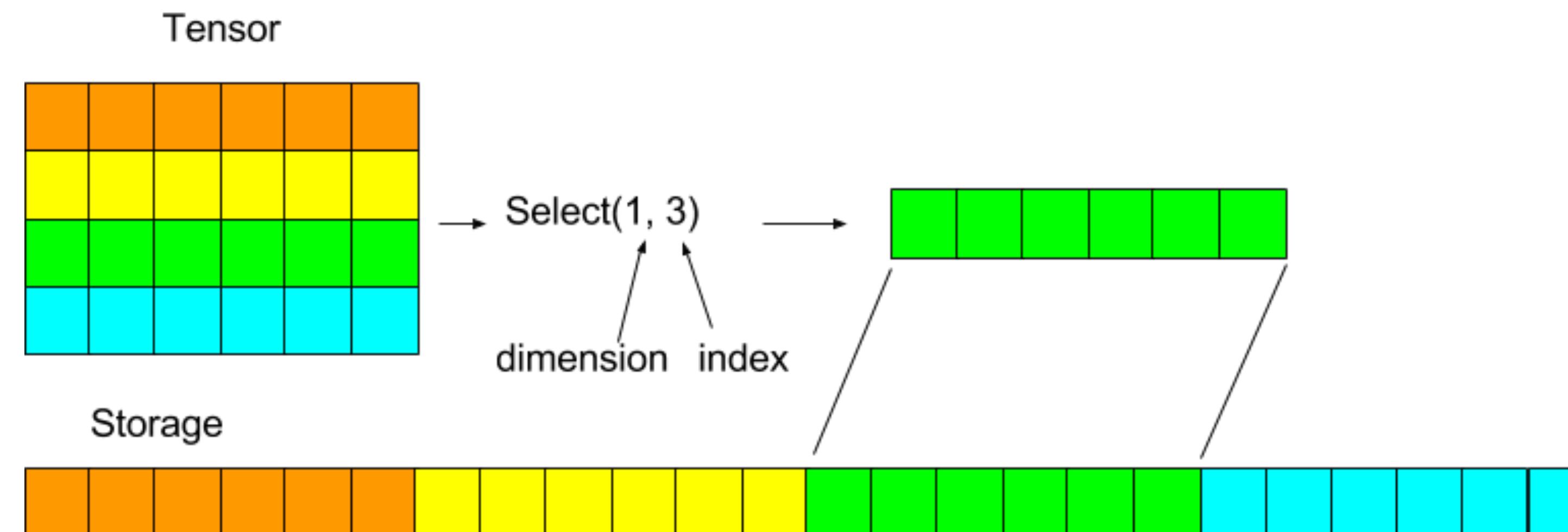
size: 4×6

stride: 6×1



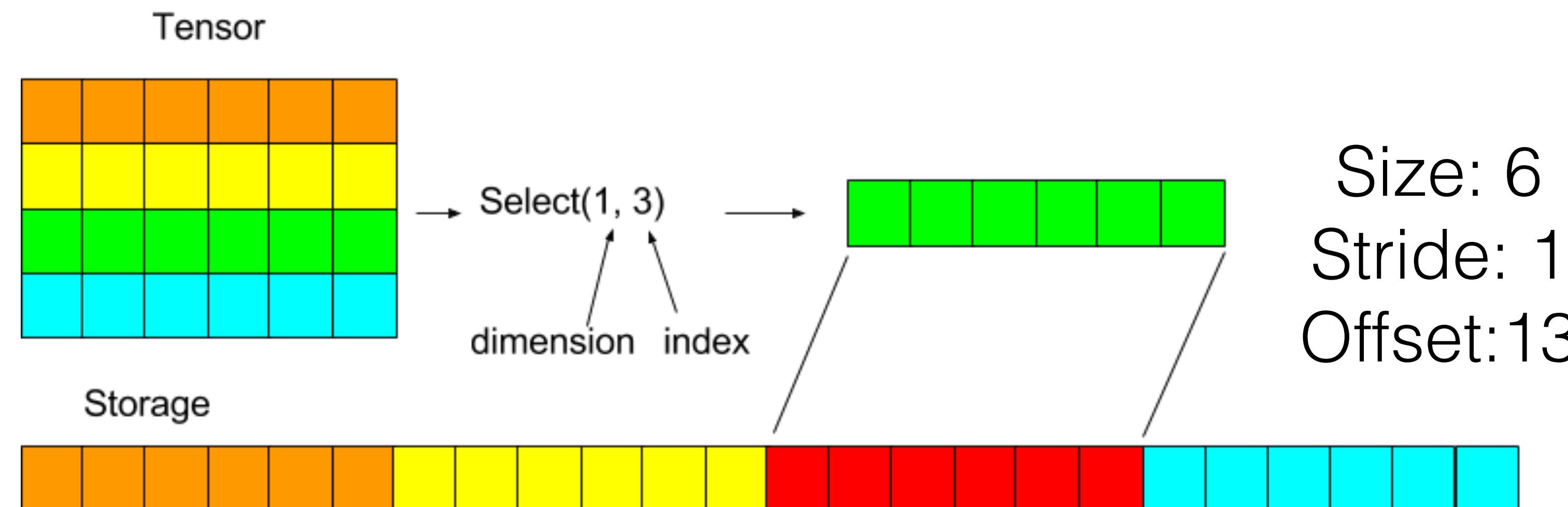
TENSORS AND STORAGES

- Tensor = n-dimensional array
- 1-indexed



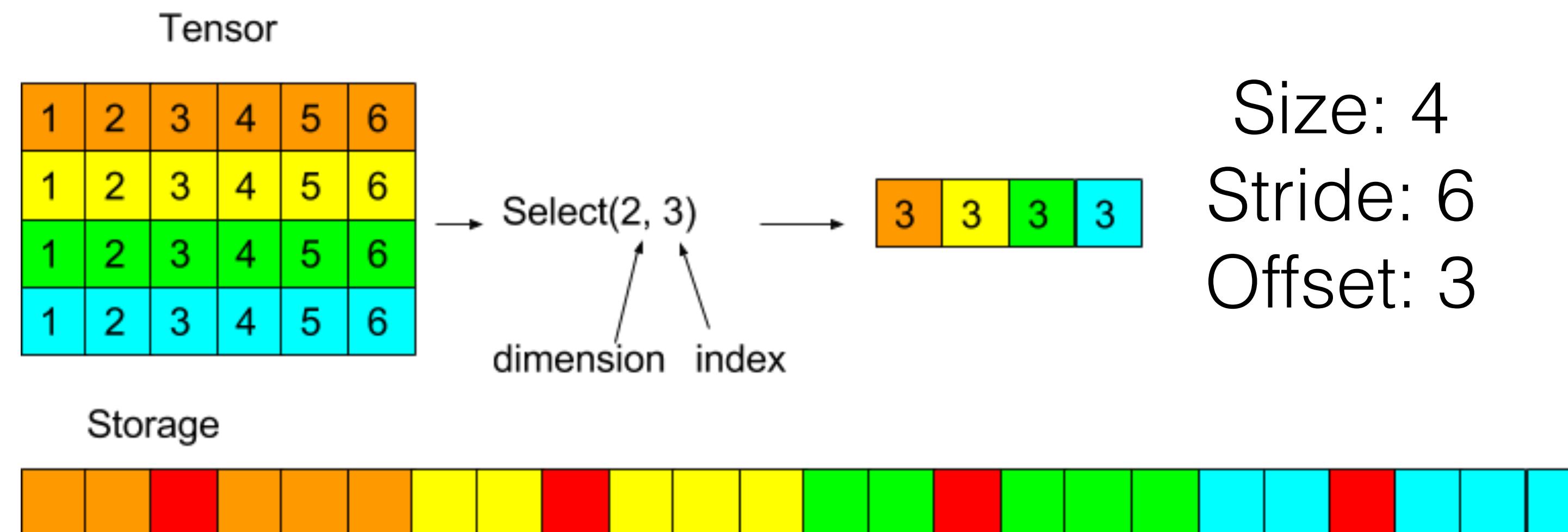
TENSORS AND STORAGES

- Tensor = n-dimensional array
- Tensor: size, stride, storage, storageOffset



TENSORS AND STORAGES

- Tensor = n-dimensional array
- Tensor: size, stride, storage, storageOffset



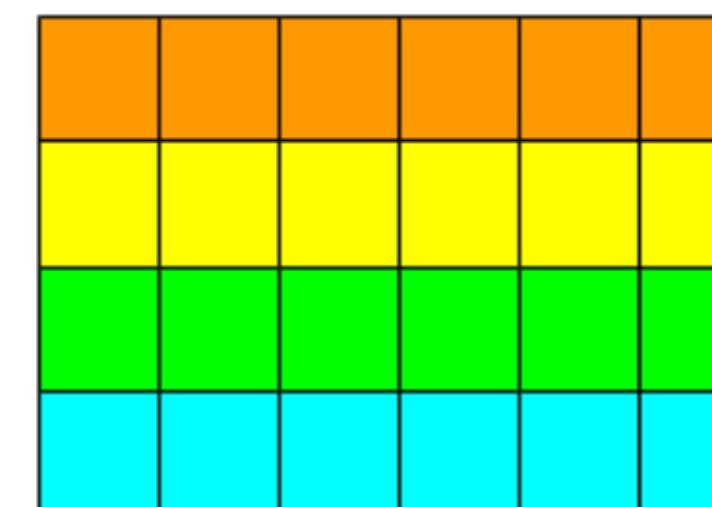
TENSORS AND STORAGES

```
In [1]: require 'torch';
```

```
In [2]: a = torch.DoubleTensor(4, 6) -- DoubleTensor, uninitialized memory  
a:uniform() -- fills a with uniform noise with mean = 0, stdv = 1
```

```
In [3]: print(a)
```

```
Out[3]: 0.4332  0.5716  0.5750  0.8167  0.1997  0.6187  
0.7775  0.3575  0.0749  0.4028  0.0532  0.4481  
0.5088  0.1795  0.6948  0.5700  0.7679  0.6176  
0.9225  0.7270  0.2223  0.1087  0.2717  0.8853  
[torch.DoubleTensor of size 4x6]
```



Storage



TENSORS AND STORAGES

```
In [1]: require 'torch';
```

```
In [2]: a = torch.DoubleTensor(4, 6) -- DoubleTensor, uninitialized memory  
a:uniform() -- fills a with uniform noise with mean = 0, stdv = 1
```

```
In [3]: print(a)
```

```
Out[3]: 0.4332  0.5716  0.5750  0.8167  0.1997  0.6187  
0.7775  0.3575  0.0749  0.4028  0.0532  0.4481  
0.5088  0.1795  0.6948  0.5700  0.7679  0.6176  
0.9225  0.7270  0.2223  0.1087  0.2717  0.8853  
[torch.DoubleTensor of size 4x6]
```

```
In [4]: b = a:select(1, 3)
```

```
In [5]: print(b)
```

```
Out[5]: 0.5088  
0.1795  
0.6948  
0.5700  
0.7679  
0.6176  
[torch.DoubleTensor of size 6]
```



TENSORS AND STORAGES

Underlying storage is shared

```
In [6]: b.fill(3);
```

```
In [7]: print(b)
```

```
Out[7]: 3  
3  
3  
3  
3  
3  
[torch.DoubleTensor of size 6]
```

```
In [8]: print(a)
```

```
Out[8]: 0.4332  0.5716  0.5750  0.8167  0.1997  0.6187  
0.7775  0.3575  0.0749  0.4028  0.0532  0.4481  
3.0000  3.0000  3.0000  3.0000  3.0000  3.0000  
0.9225  0.7270  0.2223  0.1087  0.2717  0.8853  
[torch.DoubleTensor of size 4x6]
```



TENSORS AND STORAGES

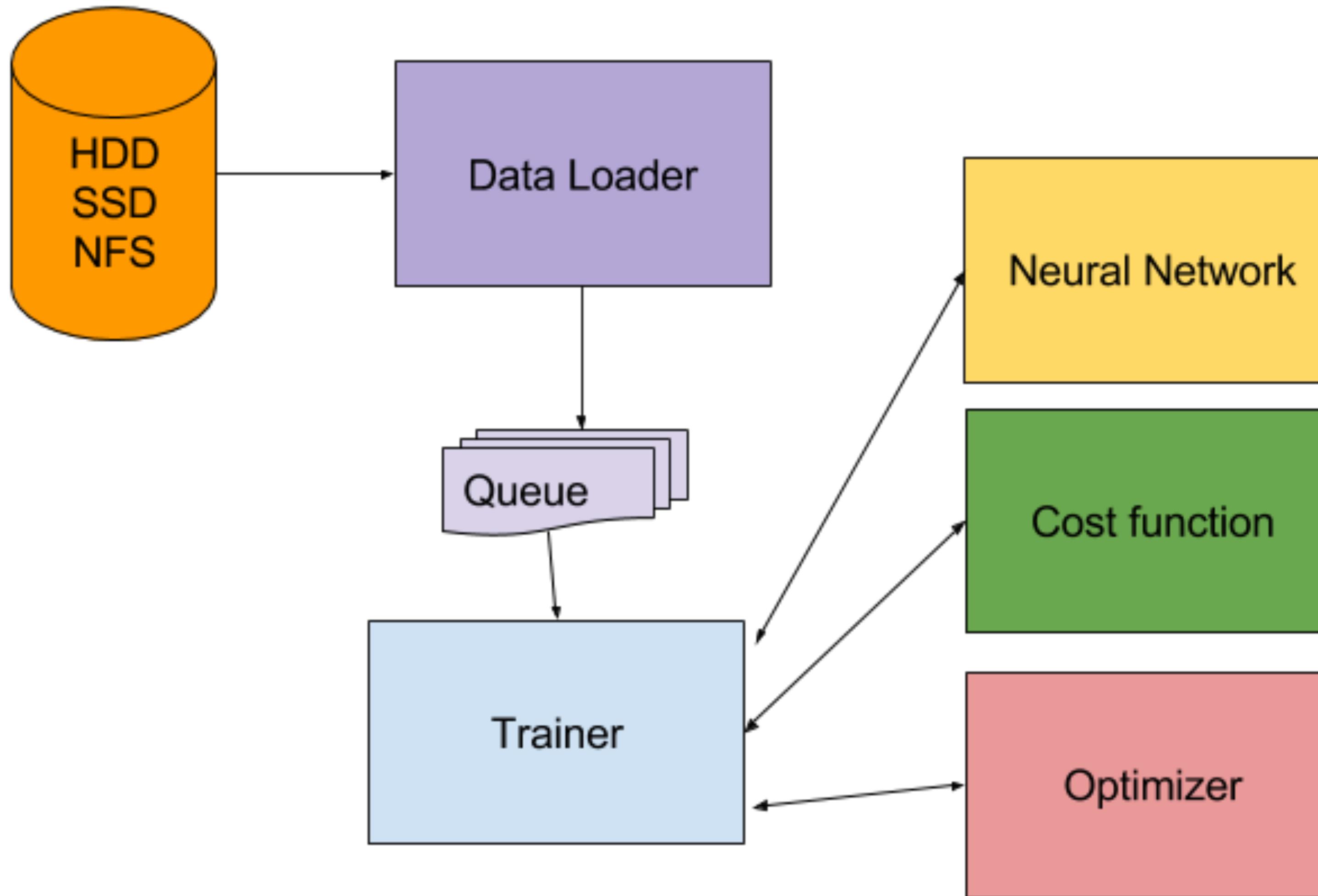
- GPU support for all operations:
 - require ‘cutorch’
 - `torch.CudaTensor = torch.FloatTensor` on GPU

```
In [ ]: require 'cutorch'  
a = torch.CudaTensor(4, 6):uniform()  
b = a:select(1, 3)  
b:fill(3)
```

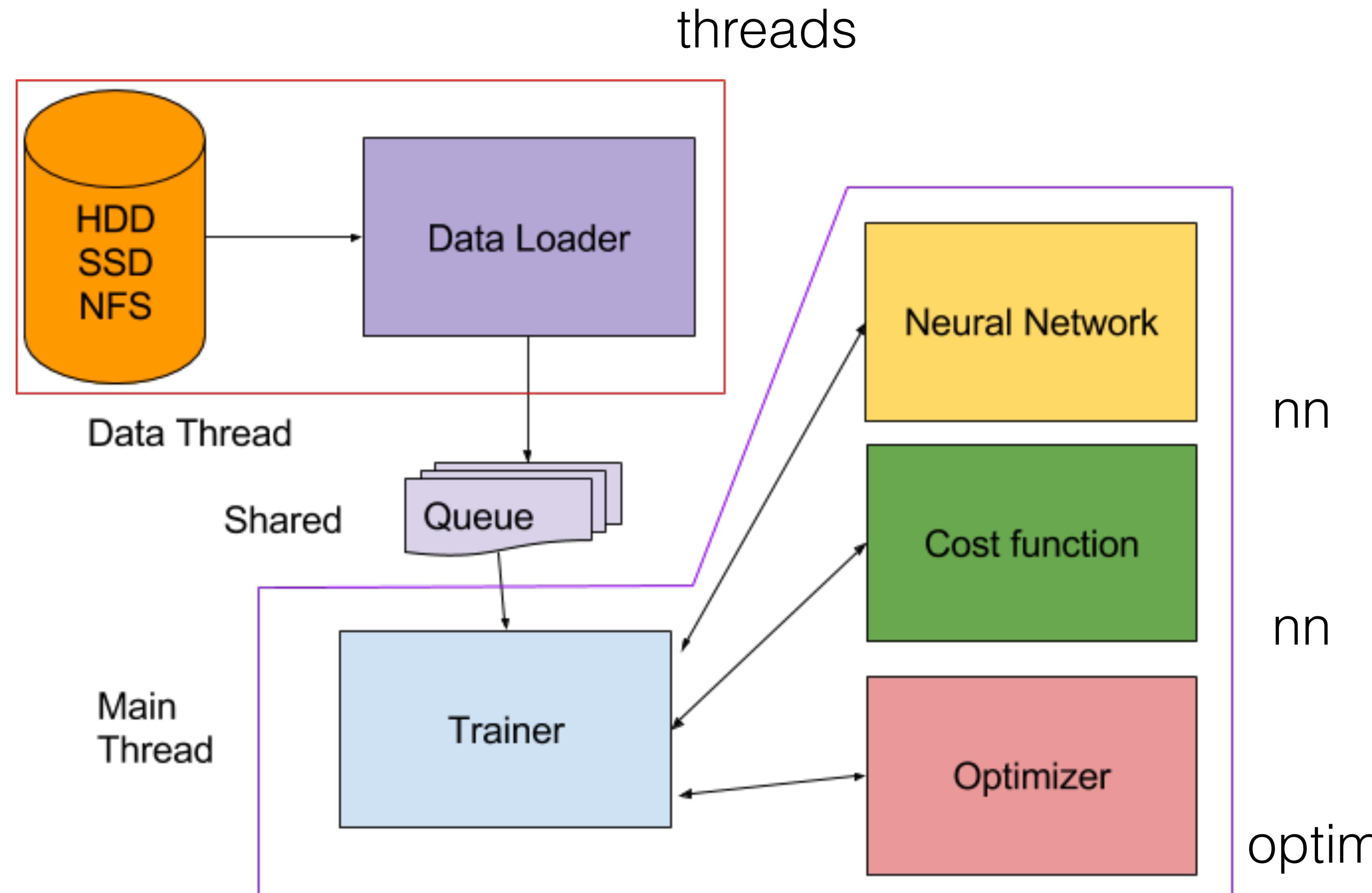


TRAINING CYCLE

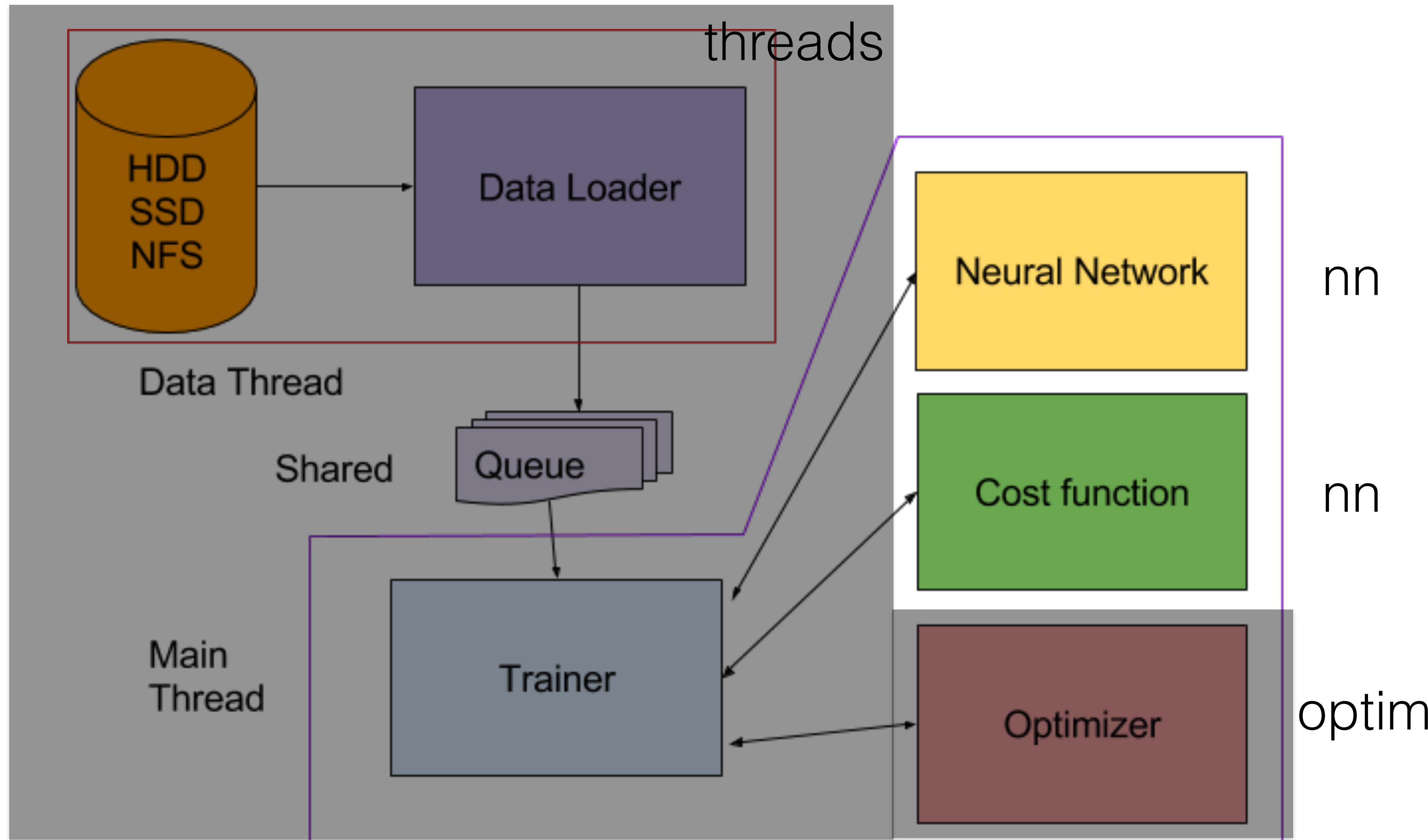
Moving parts



TRAINING CYCLE



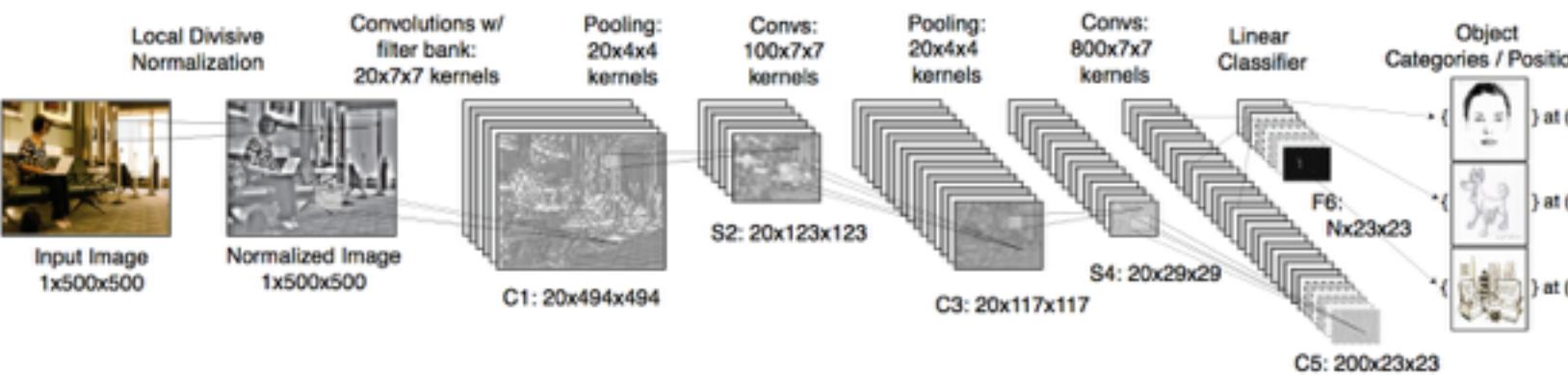
THE NN PACKAGE



THE NN PACKAGE

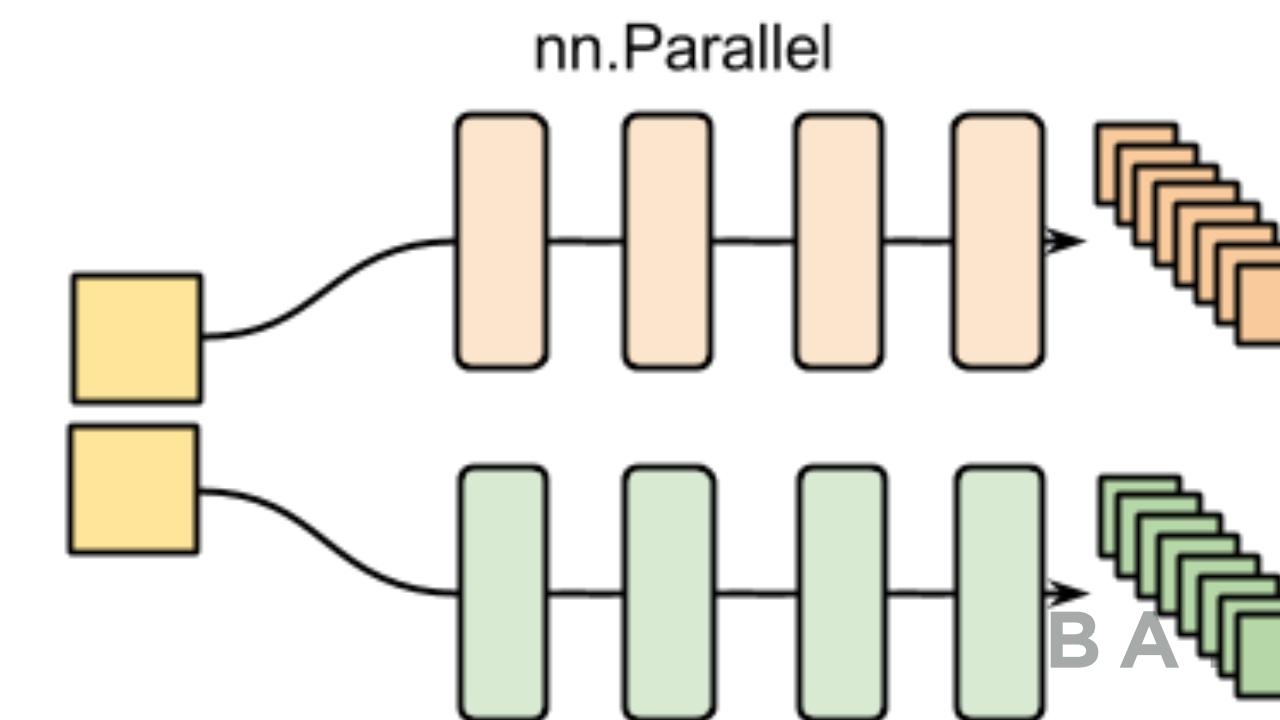
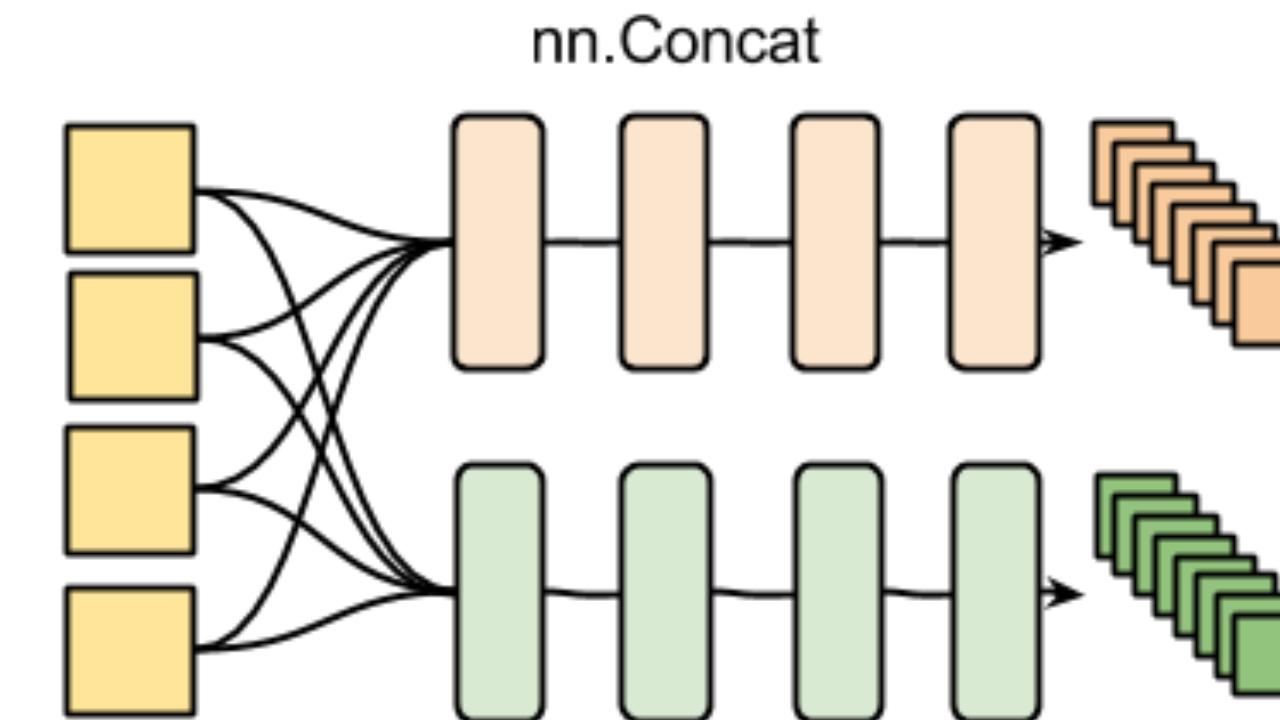
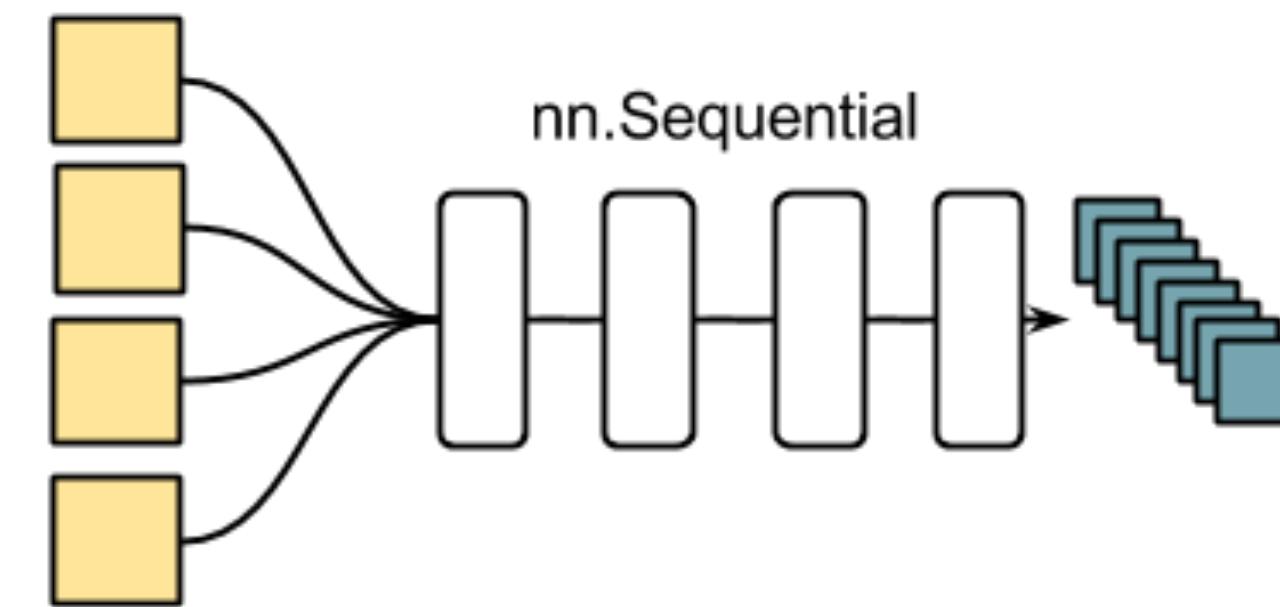
- nn: neural networks made easy
- building blocks of differentiable modules
 - define a model with pre-normalization, to work on raw RGB images:

```
01 model = nn.Sequential()  
02  
03 model:add(nn.SpatialConvolution(3,16,5,5))  
04 model:add(nn.Tanh())  
05 model:add(nn.SpatialMaxPooling(2,2,2,2))  
06 model:add(nn.SpatialContrastiveNormalization(16, image.gaussian(3)))  
07  
08 model:add(nn.SpatialConvolution(16,64,5,5))  
09 model:add(nn.Tanh())  
10 model:add(nn.SpatialMaxPooling(2,2,2,2))  
11 model:add(nn.SpatialContrastiveNormalization(64, image.gaussian(3)))  
12  
13 model:add(nn.SpatialConvolution(64,256,5,5))  
14 model:add(nn.Tanh())  
15 model:add(nn.Reshape(256))  
16 model:add(nn.Linear(256,10))  
17 model:add(nn.LogSoftMax())
```



THE NN PACKAGE

Compose networks
like Lego blocks



THE NN PACKAGE

- When training neural nets, autoencoders, linear regression, convolutional networks, and any of these models, we're interested in gradients, and loss functions
- The **nn** package provides a large set of transfer functions, which all come with three methods:
 - `upgradeOutput()` -- compute the output given the input
 - `upgradeGradInput()` -- compute the derivative of the loss wrt input
 - `accGradParameters()` -- compute the derivative of the loss wrt weights
- The **nn** package provides a set of common loss functions, which all come with two methods:
 - `upgradeOutput()` -- compute the output given the input
 - `upgradeGradInput()` -- compute the derivative of the loss wrt input



THE NN PACKAGE

CUDA Backend via the cunn package

```
01 -- define model
02 model = nn.Sequential()
03 model:add(nn.Linear(100,1000))
04 model:add(nn.Tanh())
05 model:add(nn.Linear(1000,10))
06 model:add(nn.LogSoftMax())
07
08 -- re-cast model as a CUDA model
09 model:cuda()
10
11 -- define input as a CUDA Tensor
12 input = torch.CudaTensor(100)
13 -- compute model's output (is a CudaTensor as well)
14 output = model:forward(input)
15
16 -- alternative: convert an existing DoubleTensor to a CudaTensor:
17 input = torch.randn(100):cuda()
18 output = model:forward(input)
```



THE NNGRAPH PACKAGE

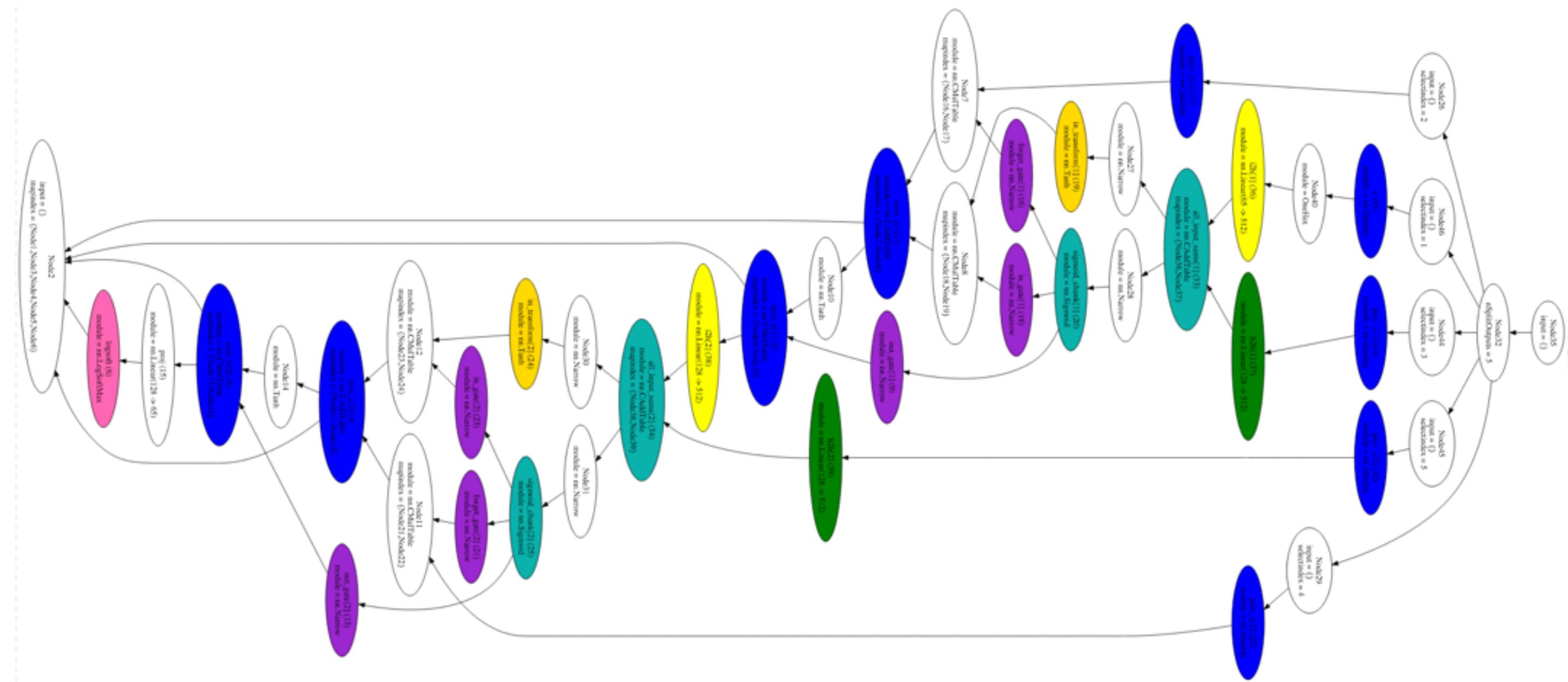
Graph composition using chaining

```
In [ ]: -- it is common style to mark inputs with identity nodes for clarity.  
input = nn.Identity()  
  
-- each hidden layer is achieved by connecting the previous one  
-- here we define a single hidden layer network  
h1 = nn.Tanh()(nn.Linear(20, 10)(input))  
output = nn.Linear(10, 1)(h1)  
mlp = nn.gModule({input}, {output})  
  
x = torch.rand(20)  
dx = torch.rand(1)  
mlp:updateOutput(x)  
mlp:updateGradInput(x, dx)  
mlp:accGradParameters(x, dx)  
  
-- draw graph (the forward graph, '.fg')  
-- this will produce an SVG in the runtime directory  
graph.dot(mlp.fg, 'MLP', 'MLP')  
itorch.image('MLP.svg')
```



ADVANCED NEURAL NETWORKS

- nngraph
 - easy construction of complicated neural networks



TORCH-AUTOGRAF BY

- Write imperative programs
- Backprop defined for every operation in the language

```
neuralNet = function(params, x, y)
    local h1 = t.tanh(x * params.W[1] + params.b[1])
    local h2 = t.tanh(h1 * params.W[2] + params.b[2])
    local yHat = h2 - t.log(t.sum(t.exp(h2)))
    local loss = - t.sum(t.cmul(yHat, y))
    return loss
end

-- gradients:
dneuralNet = grad(neuralNet)

-- some data:
x = t.randn(1,100)
y = t.Tensor(1,10):zero() y[1][3] = 1

-- compute loss and gradients wrt all parameters in params:
dparams, loss = dneuralNet(params, x, y)
```



THE OPTIM PACKAGE

- *Stochastic Gradient Descent*
- *Averaged Stochastic Gradient Descent*
- *L-BFGS*
- *Congugate Gradients*
- *AdaDelta*
- *AdaGrad*
- *Adam*
- *AdaMax*
- *FISTA with backtracking line search*
- *Nesterov's Accelerated Gradient method*
- *RMSprop*
- *Rprop*
- *CMAES*



THE OPTIM PACKAGE

A purely functional view of the world

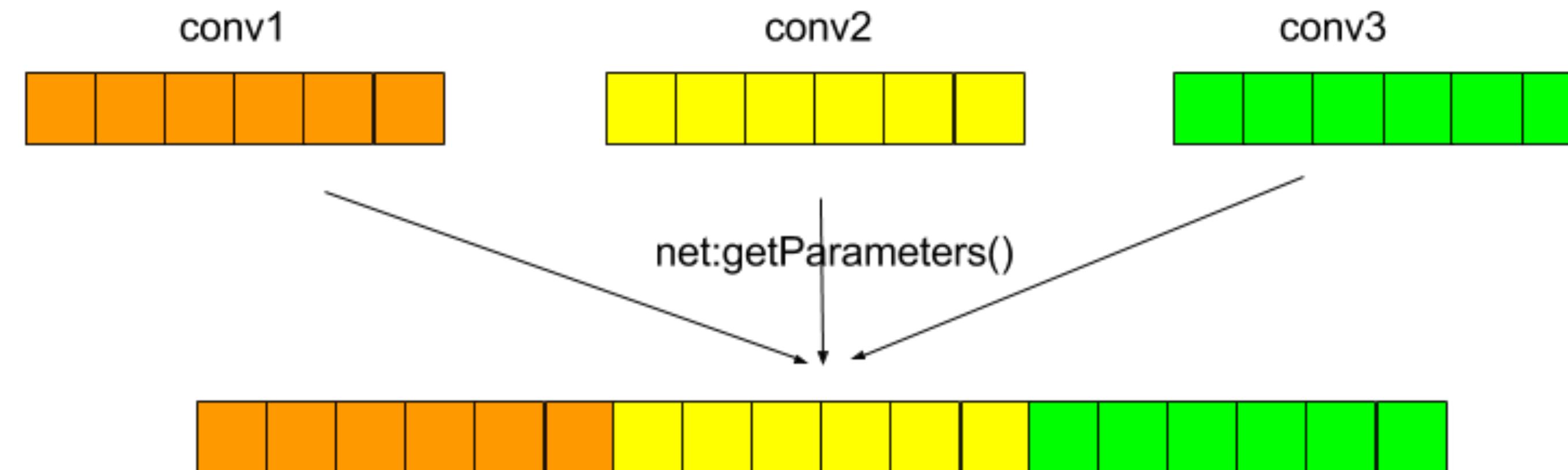
```
config = {  
    learningRate = 1e-3,  
    momentum = 0.5  
}  
  
for i, sample in ipairs(training_samples) do  
    local func = function(x)  
        -- define eval function  
        return f, df_dx  
    end  
    optim.sgd(func, x, config)  
end
```



THE OPTIM PACKAGE

Collecting the parameters of your neural net

- Substitute each module weights and biases by one large tensor, making weights and biases point to parts of this tensor



TORCH AUTOGRAD

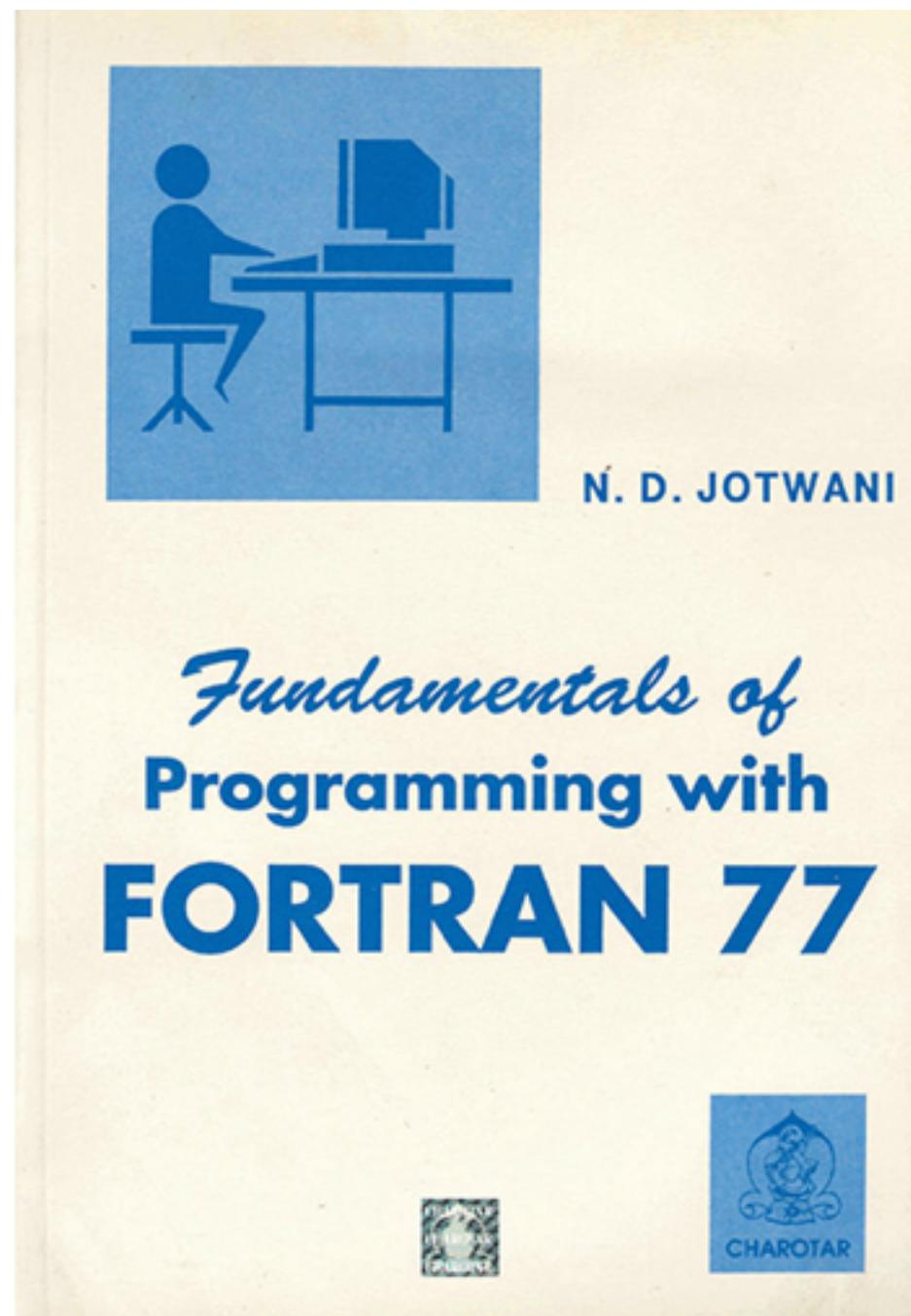
Industrial-strength, extremely flexible automatic differentiation, for all your crazy ideas



WE WORK ON TOP OF STABLE ABSTRACTIONS

We should take these for granted, to stay sane!

Arrays



Est: 1957

Linear Algebra



Est: 1979
(now on GitHub!)

Common Subroutines



Est: 1984



MACHINE LEARNING HAS OTHER ABSTRACTIONS

These assume all the other lower-level abstractions in scientific computing

All gradient-based optimization (that includes neural nets)
relies on **Automatic Differentiation (AD)**

*"Mechanically calculates derivatives as functions
expressed as computer programs, at machine precision,
and with complexity guarantees." (Barak Pearlmutter).*

Not finite differences -- generally bad numeric stability. We still use it as "gradcheck" though.

Not symbolic differentiation -- no complexity guarantee. Symbolic derivatives of heavily nested functions (e.g. all neural nets) can quickly blow up in expression size.



AUTOMATIC DIFFERENTIATION IS *THE* ABSTRACTION FOR GRADIENT-BASED ML

All gradient-based optimization (that includes neural nets)
relies on **Automatic Differentiation** (AD)

- Rediscovered several times (Widrow and Lehr, 1990)
- Described and implemented for FORTRAN by Speelpenning in 1980 (although forward-mode variant that is less useful for ML described in 1964 by Wengert).
- Popularized in connectionist ML as "backpropagation" (Rumelhart et al, 1986)
- In use in nuclear science, computational fluid dynamics and atmospheric sciences (in fact, their AD tools are more sophisticated than ours!)



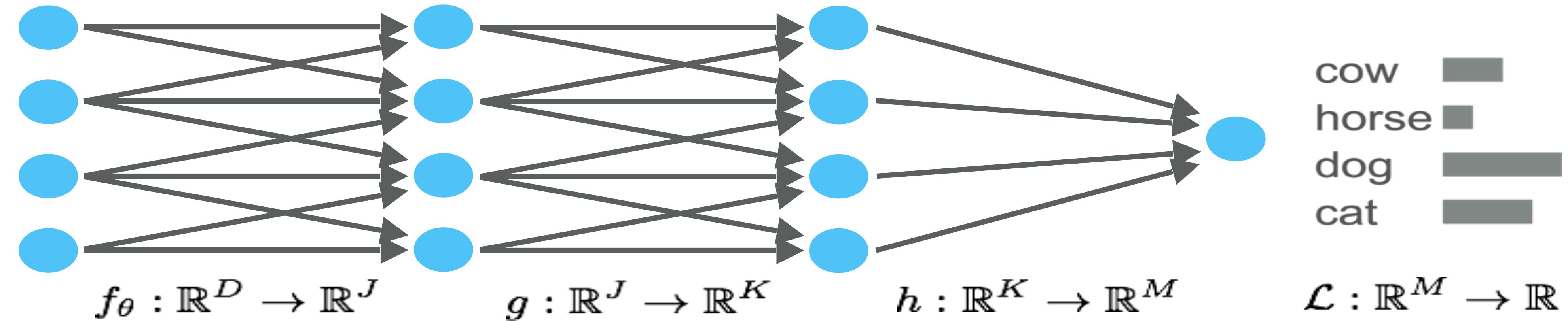
AUTOMATIC DIFFERENTIATION IS *THE* ABSTRACTION FOR GRADIENT-BASED ML

All gradient-based optimization (that includes neural nets)
relies on **Reverse-Mode Automatic Differentiation** (AD)

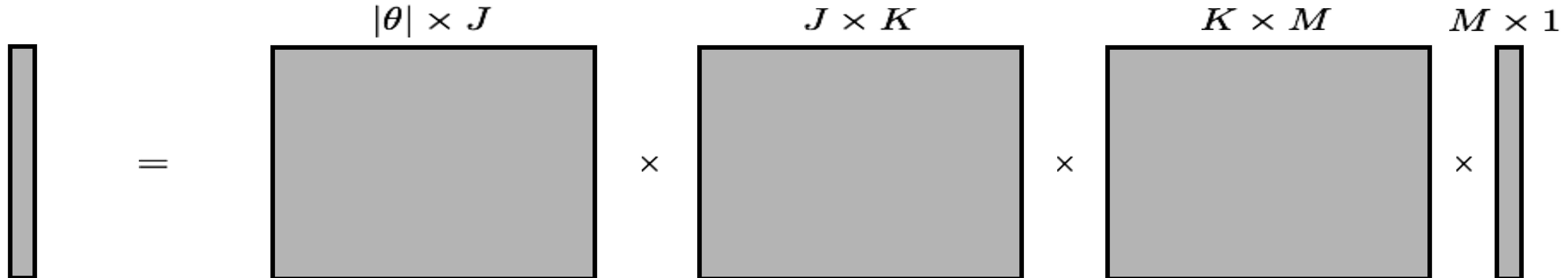
- Rediscovered several times (Widrow and Lehr, 1990)
- Described and implemented for FORTRAN by Speelpenning in 1980 (although forward-mode variant that is less useful for ML described in 1964 by Wengert).
- Popularized in connectionist ML as "backpropagation" (Rumelhart et al, 1986)
- In use in nuclear science, computational fluid dynamics and atmospheric sciences (in fact, their AD tools are more sophisticated than ours!)



FORWARD MODE (SYMBOLIC VIEW)



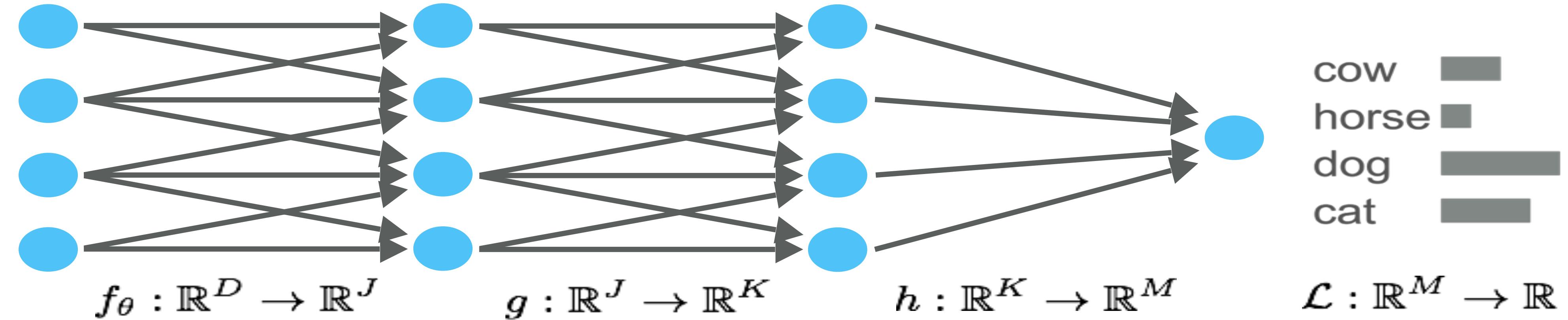
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathcal{L}(h(g(f_\theta(x)))) = \left[\frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\theta} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{f}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{h}}{d\mathbf{g}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\mathbf{h}} \right]$$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathcal{L}(h(g(f_\theta(x))))$$

$$= \left[\frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\theta} \right] \times \left[\frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{f}} \right] \times \left[\frac{d\mathbf{h}}{d\mathbf{g}} \right] \times \left[\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\mathbf{h}} \right]$$

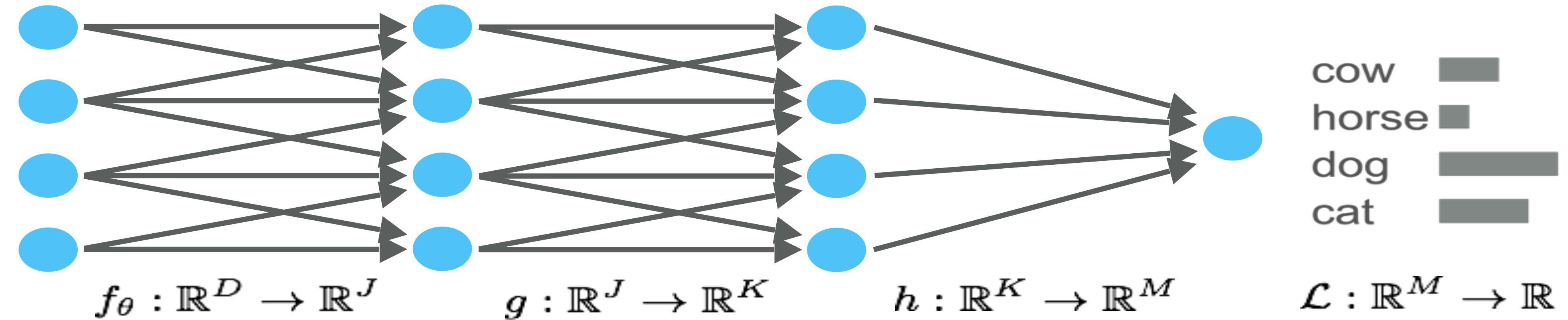
FORWARD MODE (SYMBOLIC VIEW)



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathcal{L}(h(g(f_\theta(x)))) = \left[\frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\theta} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{f}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{h}}{d\mathbf{g}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\mathbf{h}} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \quad | \theta | \times J && J \times K && K \times M && M \times 1 \\
 & \quad \boxed{\begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \times \end{matrix}} && \times && \times && \times \\
 & \quad \boxed{\begin{matrix} \frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\theta} \\ \frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{f}} \end{matrix}} && && \begin{matrix} \frac{d\mathbf{h}}{d\mathbf{g}} \\ \frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\mathbf{h}} \end{matrix} &&
 \end{aligned}$$

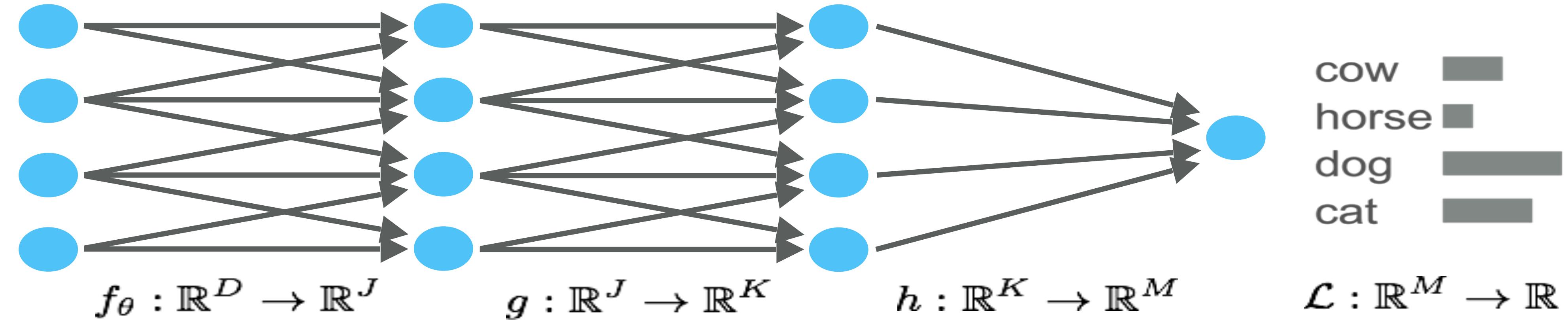
FORWARD MODE (SYMBOLIC VIEW)



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathcal{L}(h(g(f_\theta(x)))) = \left[\frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\theta} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{f}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{h}}{d\mathbf{g}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\mathbf{h}} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \quad \text{---} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad | \theta | \times J & J \times K & K \times M & M \times 1 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \boxed{\left[\frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\theta} \right]} & \times \boxed{\left[\frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{f}} \right]} & \times \boxed{\left[\frac{d\mathbf{h}}{d\mathbf{g}} \right]} & \times \boxed{\left[\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\mathbf{h}} \right]} \\
 & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathcal{L}(h(g(f_\theta(x)))) & & &
 \end{aligned}$$

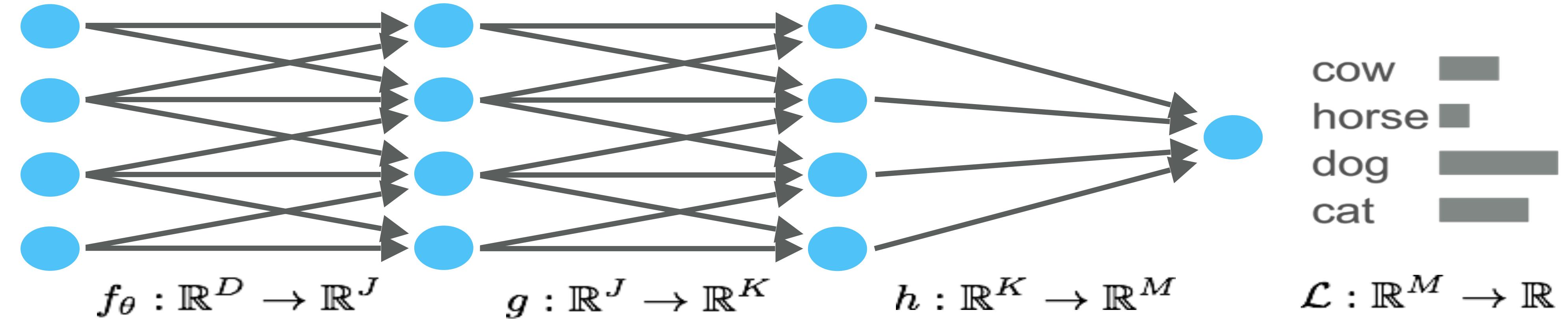
FORWARD MODE (SYMBOLIC VIEW)



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathcal{L}(h(g(f_\theta(x)))) = \left[\frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\theta} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{f}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{h}}{d\mathbf{g}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\mathbf{h}} \right]$$

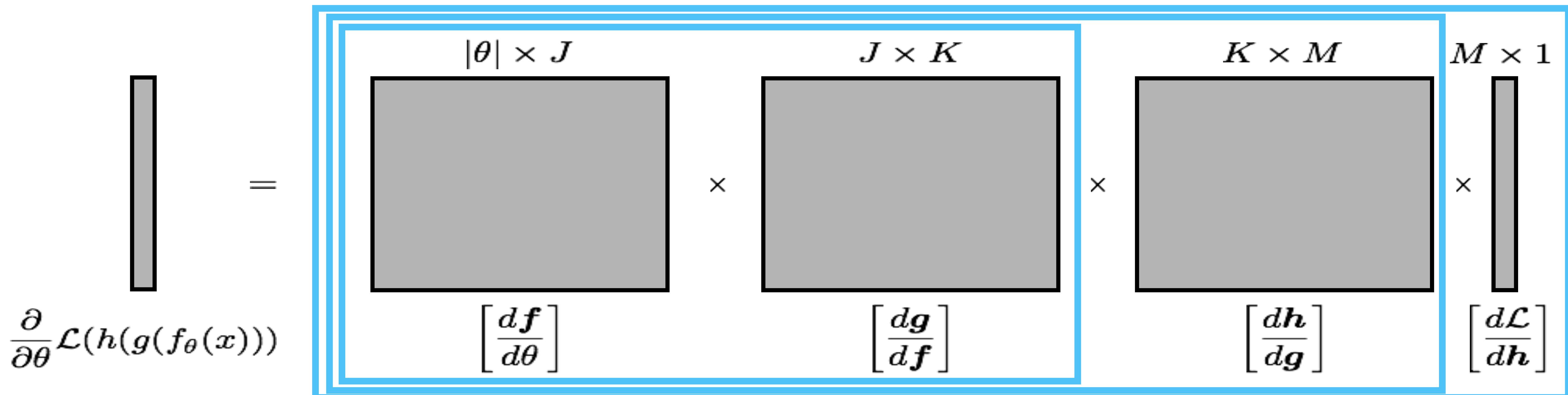
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \boxed{\left[\frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\theta} \right]}_{|\theta| \times J} \times \boxed{\left[\frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{f}} \right]}_{J \times K} \times \boxed{\left[\frac{d\mathbf{h}}{d\mathbf{g}} \right]}_{K \times M} \times \boxed{\left[\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\mathbf{h}} \right]}_{M \times 1} \\
 &\quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathcal{L}(h(g(f_\theta(x))))
 \end{aligned}$$

FORWARD MODE (SYMBOLIC VIEW)



Left to right:

$$O(|\theta|JK + |\theta|KM + |\theta|M)$$



FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

```
function f(a,b,c)
    if b > c then
        return a * math.sin(b)
    else
        return a + b * c
    end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

a = 3

```
function f(a,b,c)
    if b > c then
        return a * math.sin(b)
    else
        return a + b * c
    end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

a = 3

```
function f(a,b,c)
    if b > c then
        return a * math.sin(b)
    else
        return a + b * c
    end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

```
function f(a,b,c)
    if b > c then
        return a * math.sin(b)
    else
        return a + b * c
    end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3

b = 2



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

```
function f(a,b,c)
    if b > c then
        return a * math.sin(b)
    else
        return a + b * c
    end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3

b = 2



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

```
function f(a,b,c)
    if b > c then
        return a * math.sin(b)
    else
        return a + b * c
    end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3

b = 2

c = 1



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

```
function f(a,b,c)
    if b > c then
        return a * math.sin(b)
    else
        return a + b * c
    end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3

b = 2

c = 1



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

```
function f(a,b,c)
    if b > c then
        return a * math.sin(b)
    else
        return a + b * c
    end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3

b = 2

c = 1

d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3

b = 2

c = 1

d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

```
function f(a,b,c)
    if b > c then
        return a * math.sin(b)
    else
        return a + b * c
    end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3

b = 2

c = 1

d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728

return 2.728



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3

b = 2

c = 1

d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728

return 2.728

a = 3



FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3

b = 2

c = 1

d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728

return 2.728

a = 3

dada = 1



FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3

b = 2

c = 1

d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728

return 2.728

a = 3

dada = 1

b = 2



FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3

b = 2

c = 1

d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728

return 2.728

a = 3

dada = 1

b = 2

dbda = 0



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3

b = 2

c = 1

d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728

return 2.728

a = 3

dada = 1

b = 2

dbda = 0

c = 1



FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3

b = 2

c = 1

d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728

return 2.728

a = 3

dada = 1

b = 2

dbda = 0

c = 1

dcda = 0



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1
d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728
return 2.728

a = 3
dada = 1
b = 2
dbda = 0
c = 1
dcda = 0
d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3

b = 2

c = 1

d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728

return 2.728

a = 3

dada = 1

b = 2

dbda = 0

c = 1

dcda = 0

d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728

ddda = math.sin(b) = 0.909



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

FORWARD MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Left-to-right evaluation of partial derivatives (not so great for optimization)

We can write the evaluation of a program in a sequence of operations, called a "trace", or a "Wengert list"

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3

b = 2

c = 1

d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728

return 2.728

a = 3

dada = 1

b = 2

dbda = 0

c = 1

dcda = 0

d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728

ddda = math.sin(b) = 0.909

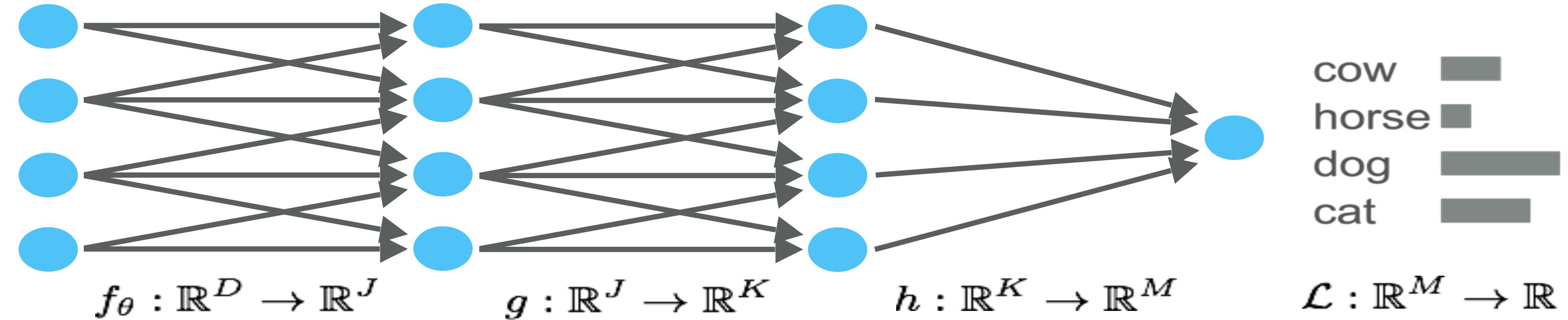
return 0.909



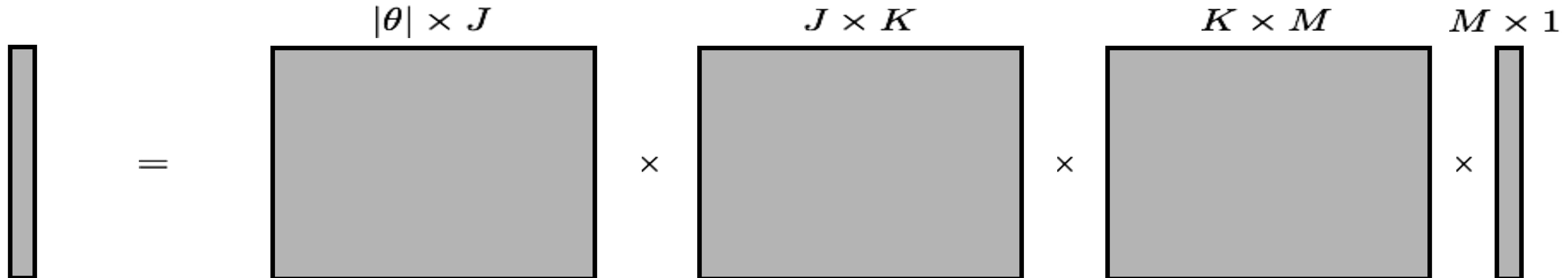
From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

REVERSE MODE (SYMBOLIC VIEW)

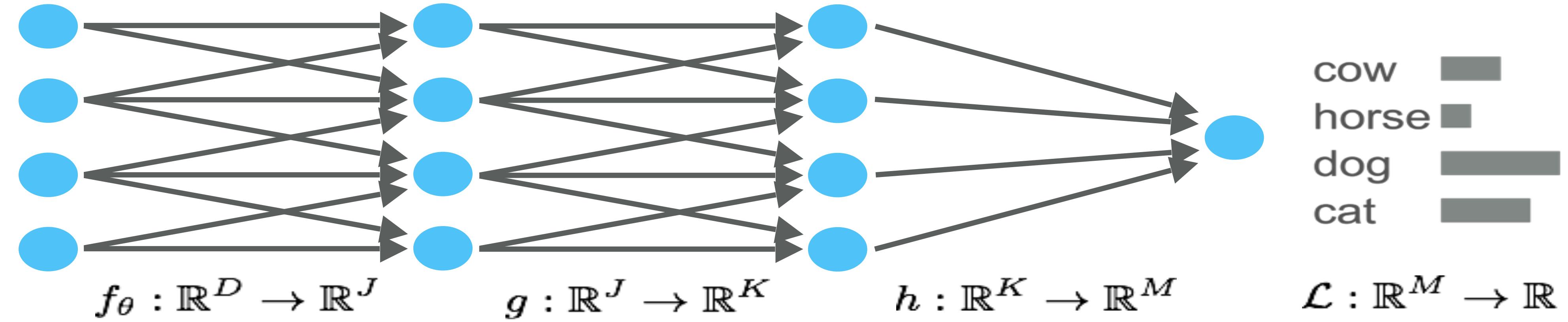


$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathcal{L}(h(g(f_\theta(x)))) = \left[\frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\theta} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{f}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{h}}{d\mathbf{g}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\mathbf{h}} \right]$$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathcal{L}(h(g(f_\theta(x)))) = \left[\frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\theta} \right] \times \left[\frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{f}} \right] \times \left[\frac{d\mathbf{h}}{d\mathbf{g}} \right] \times \left[\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\mathbf{h}} \right]$$

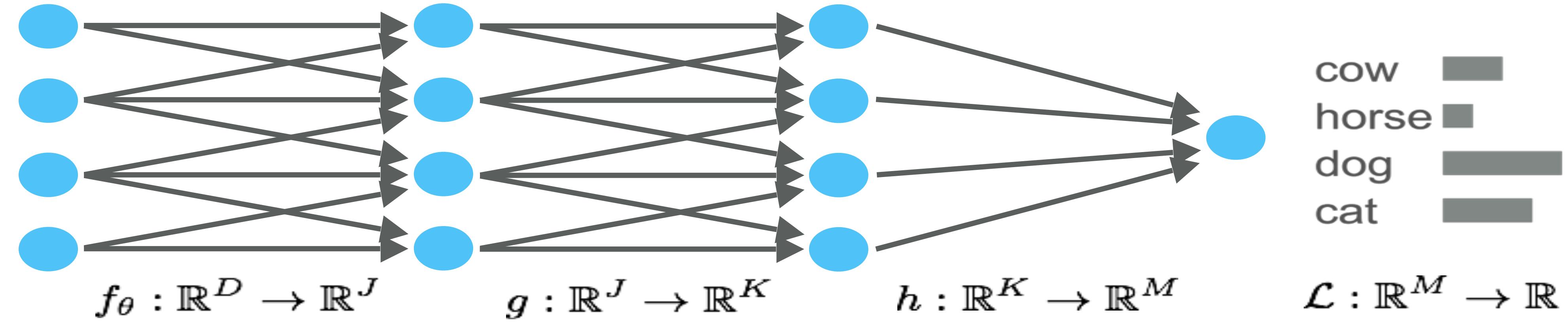
REVERSE MODE (SYMBOLIC VIEW)



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathcal{L}(h(g(f_\theta(x)))) = \left[\frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\theta} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{f}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{h}}{d\mathbf{g}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\mathbf{h}} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{matrix} |\theta| \times J \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} J \times K \\ \times \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} K \times M \\ \times \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} M \times 1 \\ \times \end{matrix} \\
 & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathcal{L}(h(g(f_\theta(x)))) = \left[\frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\theta} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{f}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{h}}{d\mathbf{g}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\mathbf{h}} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

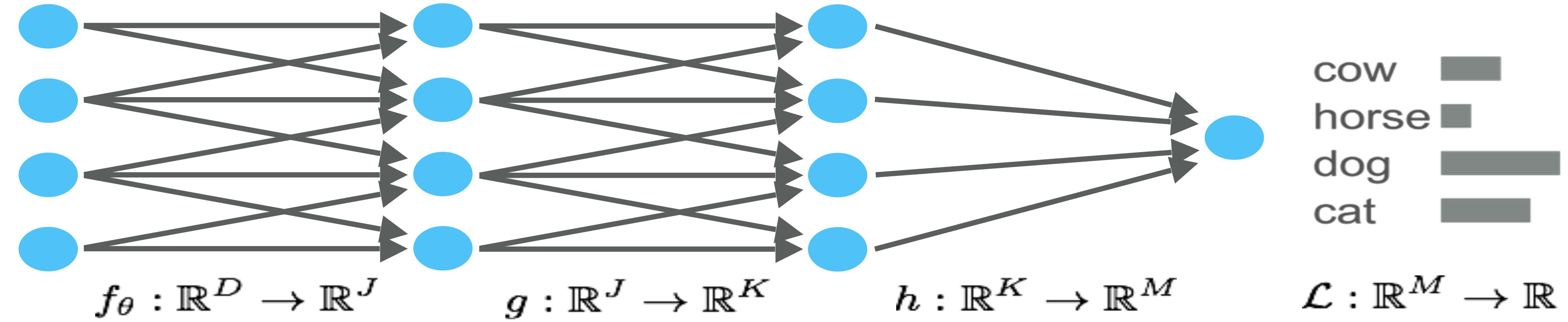
REVERSE MODE (SYMBOLIC VIEW)



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathcal{L}(h(g(f_\theta(x)))) = \left[\frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\theta} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{f}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{h}}{d\mathbf{g}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\mathbf{h}} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{array}{c} | \theta | \times J \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} J \times K \\ \text{---} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} K \times M \\ \text{---} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} M \times 1 \\ \text{---} \end{array} \\
 & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathcal{L}(h(g(f_\theta(x)))) = \left[\frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\theta} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{f}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{h}}{d\mathbf{g}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\mathbf{h}} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

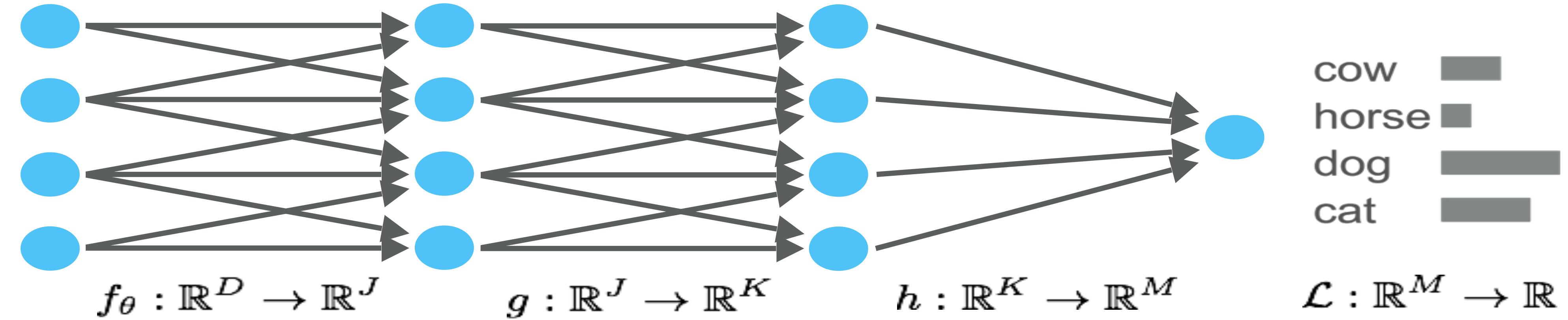
REVERSE MODE (SYMBOLIC VIEW)



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathcal{L}(h(g(f_\theta(x)))) = \left[\frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\theta} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{f}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathbf{h}}{d\mathbf{g}} \right] \left[\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\mathbf{h}} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right] = \\
 & \left[\begin{array}{c} |\theta| \times J \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right] \times \left[\begin{array}{c} J \times K \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right] \times \left[\begin{array}{c} K \times M \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right] \times \left[\begin{array}{c} M \times 1 \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right] \\
 & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathcal{L}(h(g(f_\theta(x)))) = \left[\frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\theta} \right] \times \left[\frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{f}} \right] \times \left[\frac{d\mathbf{h}}{d\mathbf{g}} \right] \times \left[\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\mathbf{h}} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

REVERSE MODE (SYMBOLIC VIEW)



Right to left:
 $O(KM + JK + \theta J)$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathcal{L}(h(g(f_\theta(x)))) = \begin{bmatrix} d\mathbf{f} \\ d\theta \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} d\mathbf{g} \\ d\mathbf{f} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} d\mathbf{h} \\ d\mathbf{g} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} d\mathcal{L} \\ d\mathbf{h} \end{bmatrix}$$

REVERSE MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Right-to-left evaluation of partial derivatives (the right thing to do for optimization)

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

REVERSE MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Right-to-left evaluation of partial derivatives (the right thing to do for optimization)

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

REVERSE MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Right-to-left evaluation of partial derivatives (the right thing to do for optimization)

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3

b = 2



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

REVERSE MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Right-to-left evaluation of partial derivatives (the right thing to do for optimization)

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

REVERSE MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Right-to-left evaluation of partial derivatives (the right thing to do for optimization)

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1
d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

REVERSE MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Right-to-left evaluation of partial derivatives (the right thing to do for optimization)

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1
d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728
return 2.728



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

REVERSE MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Right-to-left evaluation of partial derivatives (the right thing to do for optimization)

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1
d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728
return 2.728



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

REVERSE MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Right-to-left evaluation of partial derivatives (the right thing to do for optimization)

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1
d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728
return 2.728



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

REVERSE MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Right-to-left evaluation of partial derivatives (the right thing to do for optimization)

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1
d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728
return 2.728

a = 3



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

REVERSE MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Right-to-left evaluation of partial derivatives (the right thing to do for optimization)

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1
d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728
return 2.728

a = 3
b = 2



REVERSE MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Right-to-left evaluation of partial derivatives (the right thing to do for optimization)

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1
d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728
return 2.728

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

REVERSE MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Right-to-left evaluation of partial derivatives (the right thing to do for optimization)

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1
d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728
return 2.728

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1
d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

REVERSE MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Right-to-left evaluation of partial derivatives (the right thing to do for optimization)

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1
d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728
return 2.728

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1
d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728
dddd = 1



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

REVERSE MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Right-to-left evaluation of partial derivatives (the right thing to do for optimization)

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1
d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728
return 2.728

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1
d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728
dddd = 1
ddda = dd * math.sin(b) = 0.909



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

REVERSE MODE (PROGRAM VIEW)

Right-to-left evaluation of partial derivatives (the right thing to do for optimization)

```
function f(a,b,c)
  if b > c then
    return a * math.sin(b)
  else
    return a + b * c
  end
end
print(f(3,2,1))
```

2.727892280477

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1
d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728
return 2.728

a = 3
b = 2
c = 1
d = a * math.sin(b) = 2.728
dddd = 1
ddda = dd * math.sin(b) = 0.909
return 0.909, 2.728



From Baydin 2016

BAY AREA DEEP LEARNING SCHOOL

A trainable neural network in torch-autograd

Any numeric function can go here

These two fn's are split only for clarity

This is the API ->

This is how the parameters are updated

```
2 torch = require 'torch'  
3 params = {  
4     W = {torch.randn(64*64,50),torch.randn(50,4)},  
5     b = {torch.randn(64*64), torch.randn(4)}  
6 }  
7  
8 function neuralNetwork(params, image)  
9     local h1 = torch.tanh(image*params.W[1] + params.b[1])  
10    local h2 = torch.tanh(h1*params.W[2] + params.b[2])  
11    return torch.log(torch.sum(torch.exp(h2)))  
12 end  
13  
14 function loss(params, image, trueLabel)  
15     local prediction = neuralNetwork(params, image)  
16     return torch.sum(torch.pow(prediction-trueLabel,2))  
17 end  
18  
19 grad = require 'autograd'  
20 dloss = grad(loss)  
21  
22 for _,datapoint in dataset() do  
23     -- Calculate our gradients  
24     local gradients = dloss(params, datapoint.image, datapoint.label)  
25     -- Update parameters  
26     for i=1,#params.W do  
27         params.W[i] = params.W[i] - 0.01*gradients.W[i]  
28         params.b[i] = params.b[i] - 0.01*gradients.b[i]  
29     end  
30 end
```



A trainable neural network in torch-autograd

Any numeric function can go here

These two fn's are split only for clarity

This is the API ->

This is how the parameters are updated

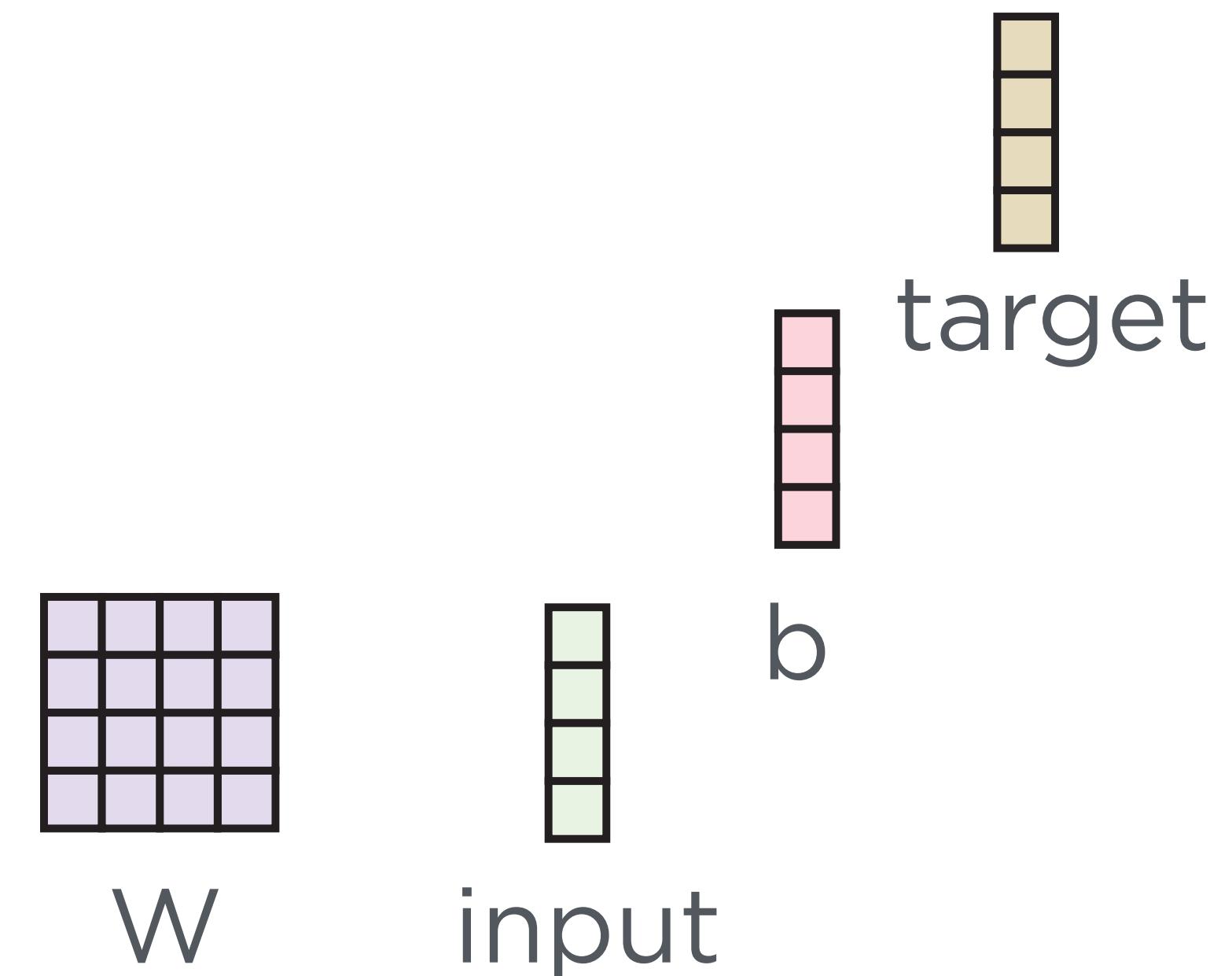
```
2  torch = require 'torch'  
3  params = {  
4      W = {torch.randn(64*64,50),torch.randn(50,4)},  
5      b = {torch.randn(64*64), torch.randn(4)}  
6  }  
7  
8  function neuralNetwork(params, image)  
9      local h1 = torch.tanh(image*params.W[1] + params.b[1])  
10     local h2 = torch.tanh(h1*params.W[2] + params.b[2])  
11     return torch.log(torch.sum(torch.exp(h2)))  
12 end  
13  
14 function loss(params, image, trueLabel)  
15     local prediction = neuralNetwork(params, image)  
16     return torch.sum(torch.pow(prediction-trueLabel,2))  
17 end  
18  
19 grad = require 'autograd'  
20 dloss = grad(loss)  
21  
22 for _,datapoint in dataset() do  
23     -- Calculate our gradients  
24     local gradients = dloss(params, datapoint.image, datapoint.label)  
25     -- Update parameters  
26     for i=1,#params.W do  
27         params.W[i] = params.W[i] - 0.01*gradients.W[i]  
28         params.b[i] = params.b[i] - 0.01*gradients.b[i]  
29     end  
30 end
```



WHAT'S ACTUALLY HAPPENING?

As torch code is run, we build up a compute graph

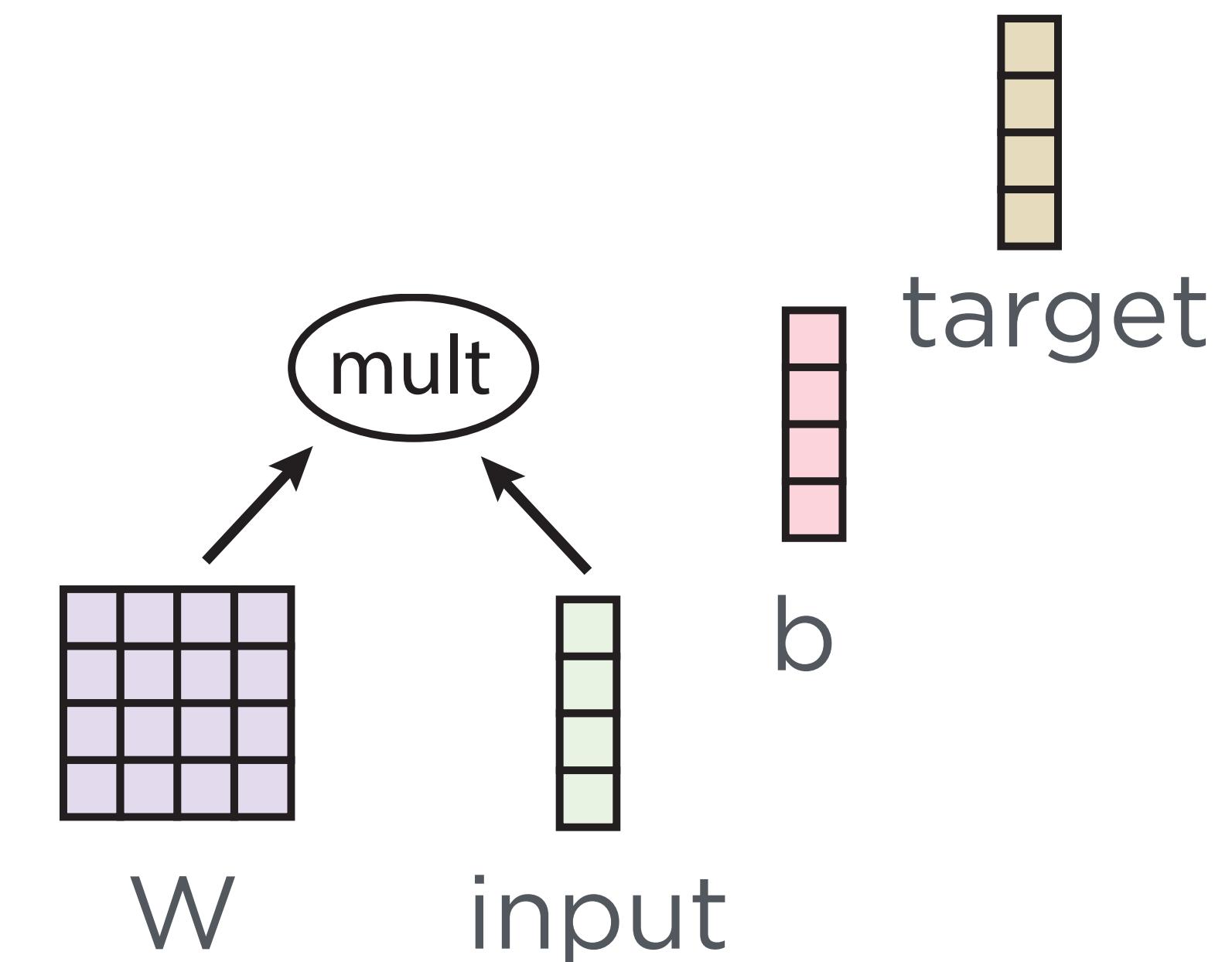
```
1  params = {W=torch.randn(4,4),b=torch.randn(4)}
2  input = torch.randn(4)
3  target = torch.randn(4)
4  function simpleFn(params, input, target)
5      local h1 = params.W*input
6      local h2 = h1 + params.b
7      local h3 = h2 - target
8      local h4 = torch.pow(h3,2)
9      local h5 = torch.sum(h4)
10     return h5
11 end
```



WHAT'S ACTUALLY HAPPENING?

As torch code is run, we build up a compute graph

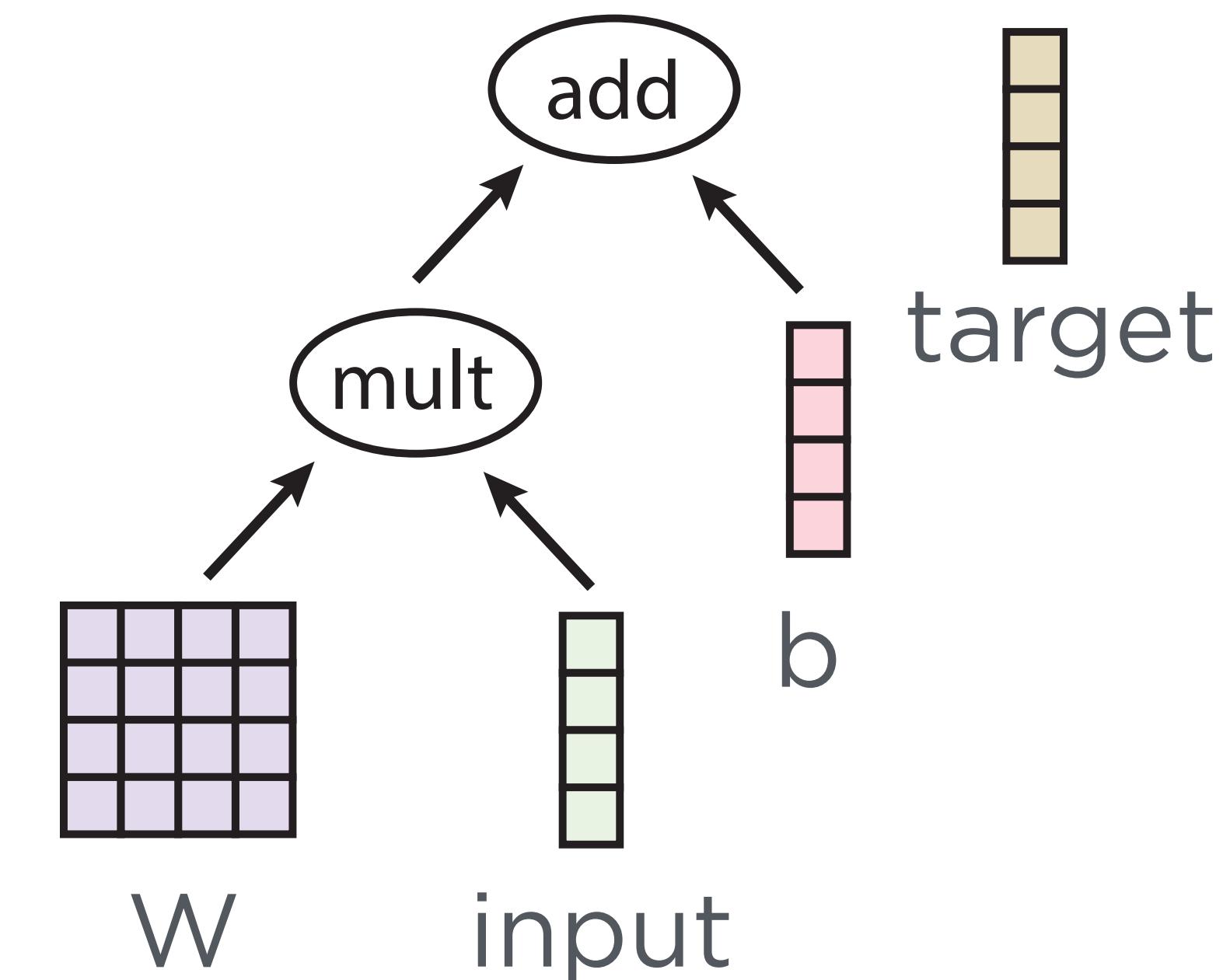
```
1  params = {W=torch.randn(4,4),b=torch.randn(4)}
2  input = torch.randn(4)
3  target = torch.randn(4)
4  function simpleFn(params, input, target)
5      local h1 = params.W*input
6      local h2 = h1 + params.b
7      local h3 = h2 - target
8      local h4 = torch.pow(h3,2)
9      local h5 = torch.sum(h4)
10     return h5
11 end
```



WHAT'S ACTUALLY HAPPENING?

As torch code is run, we build up a compute graph

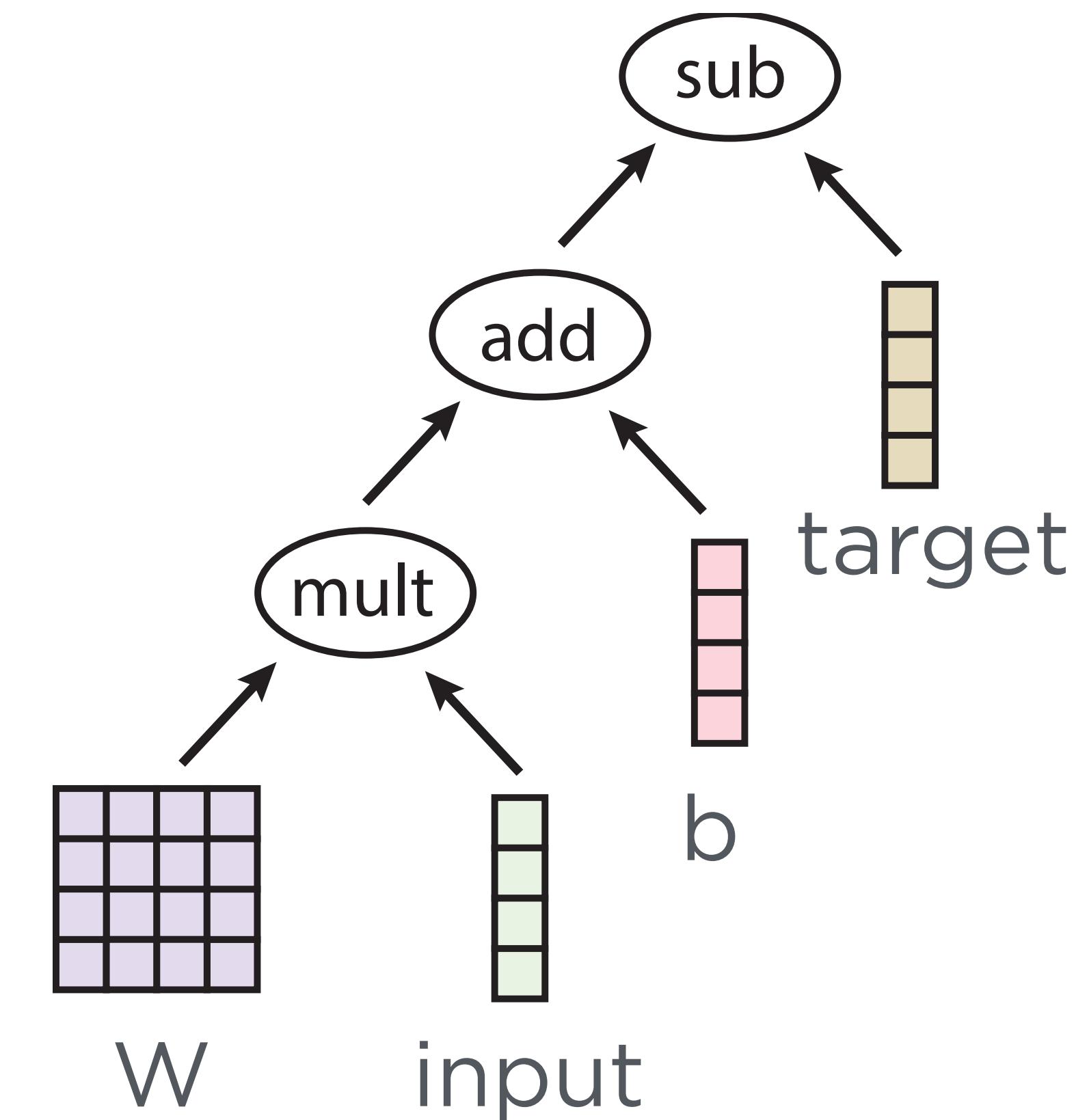
```
1  params = {W=torch.randn(4,4),b=torch.randn(4)}
2  input = torch.randn(4)
3  target = torch.randn(4)
4  function simpleFn(params, input, target)
5      local h1 = params.W*input
6      local h2 = h1 + params.b
7      local h3 = h2 - target
8      local h4 = torch.pow(h3,2)
9      local h5 = torch.sum(h4)
10     return h5
11 end
```



WHAT'S ACTUALLY HAPPENING?

As torch code is run, we build up a compute graph

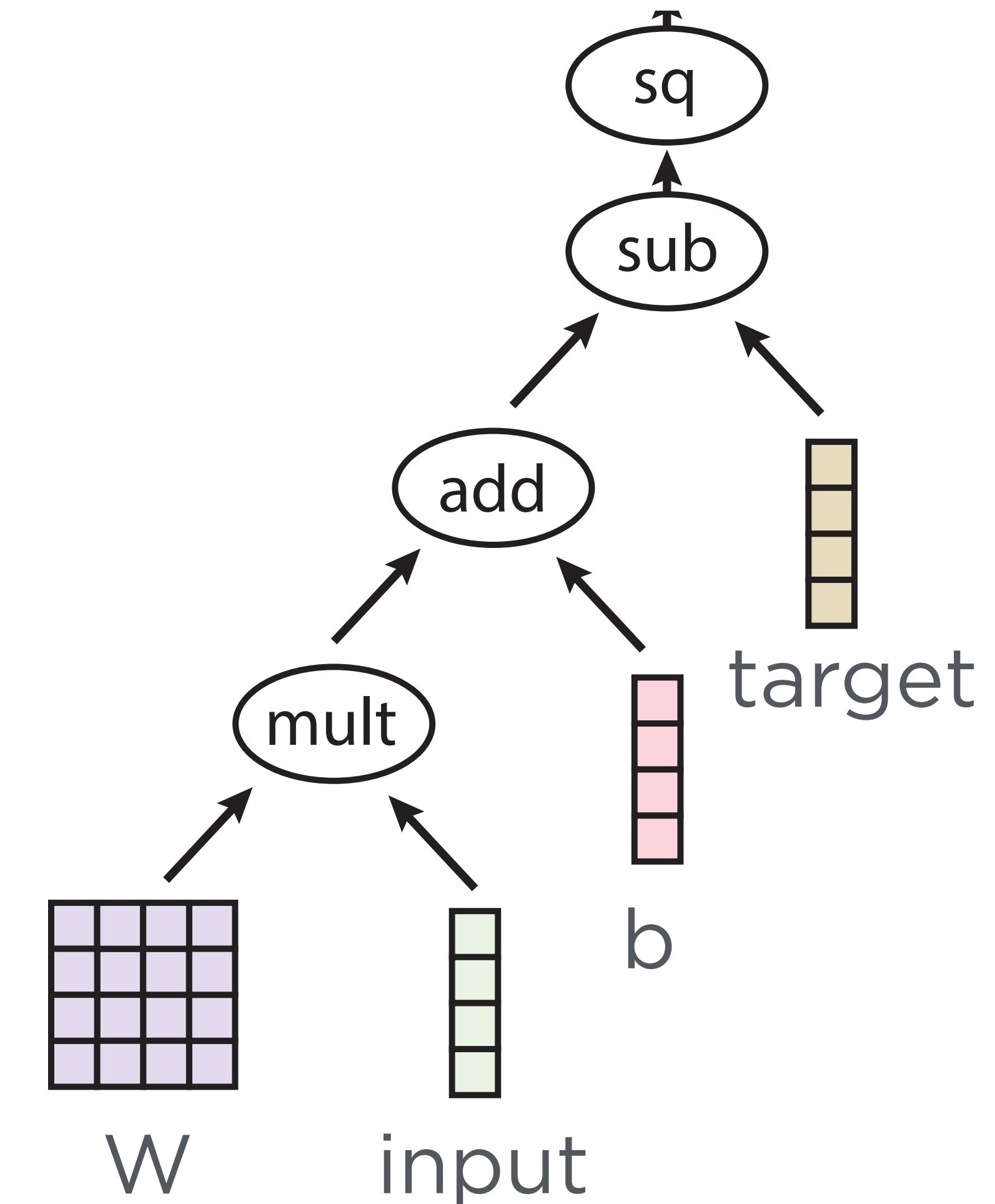
```
1  params = {W=torch.randn(4,4),b=torch.randn(4)}
2  input = torch.randn(4)
3  target = torch.randn(4)
4  function simpleFn(params, input, target)
5      local h1 = params.W*input
6      local h2 = h1 + params.b
7      local h3 = h2 - target
8      local h4 = torch.pow(h3,2)
9      local h5 = torch.sum(h4)
10     return h5
11 end
```



WHAT'S ACTUALLY HAPPENING?

As torch code is run, we build up a compute graph

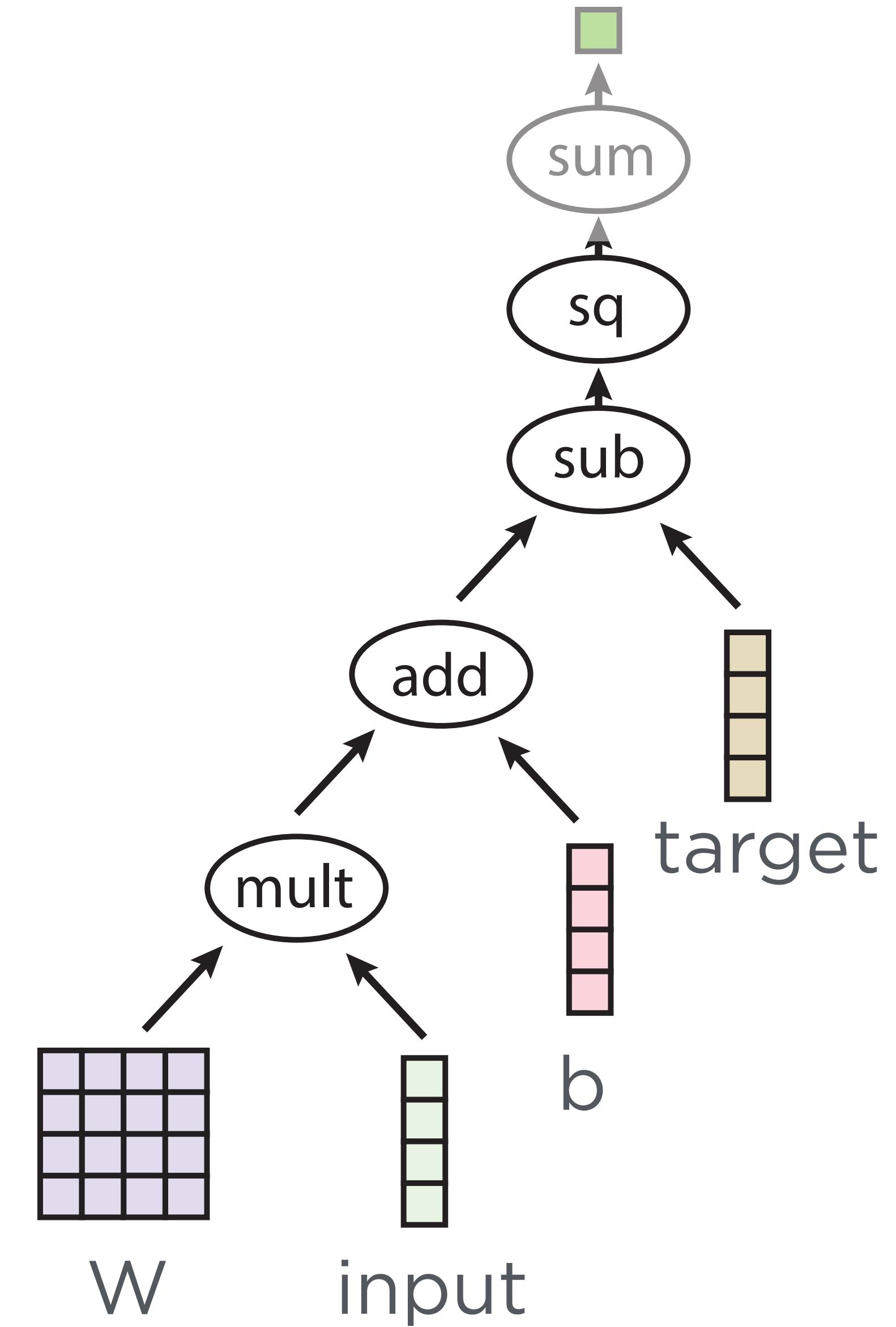
```
1  params = {W=torch.randn(4,4),b=torch.randn(4)}
2  input = torch.randn(4)
3  target = torch.randn(4)
4  function simpleFn(params, input, target)
5      local h1 = params.W*input
6      local h2 = h1 + params.b
7      local h3 = h2 - target
8      local h4 = torch.pow(h3,2)
9      local h5 = torch.sum(h4)
10     return h5
11 end
```



WHAT'S ACTUALLY HAPPENING?

As torch code is run, we build up a compute graph

```
1  params = {W=torch.randn(4,4),b=torch.randn(4)}
2  input = torch.randn(4)
3  target = torch.randn(4)
4  function simpleFn(params, input, target)
5      local h1 = params.W*input
6      local h2 = h1 + params.b
7      local h3 = h2 - target
8      local h4 = torch.pow(h3,2)
9      local h5 = torch.sum(h4)
10     return h5
11 end
```



WE TRACK COMPUTATION VIA OPERATOR OVERLOADING

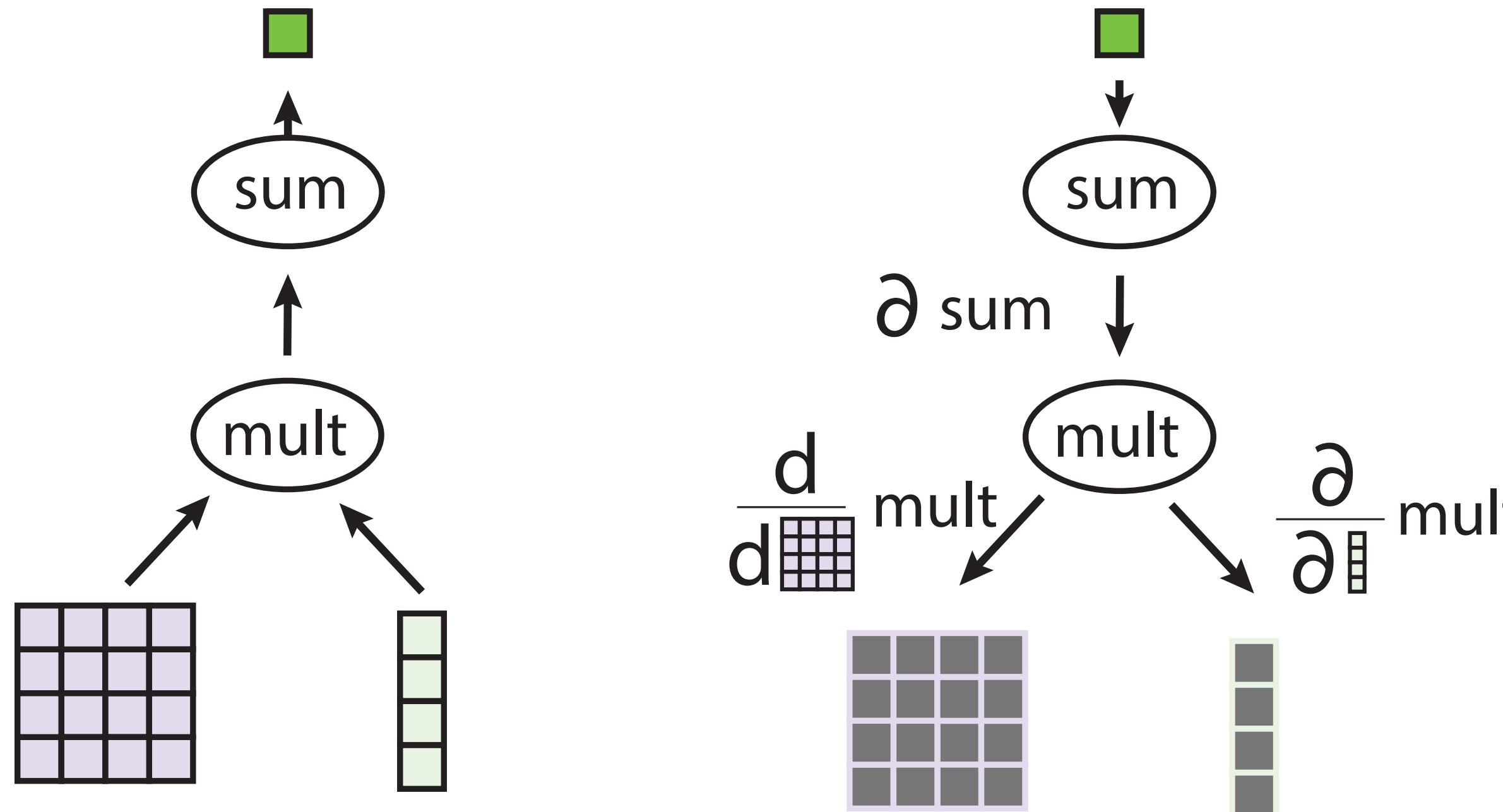
Linked list of computation forms a "tape" of computation

```
1 local origSum = torch.sum
2 torch.sum = function(arg)
3
4     -- Check if the argument has been used before in an overloaded function
5     if not isNodeType(arg) then
6         return origSum(arg)
7     else
8         -- Run the function
9         local outputVal = origSum(unpackNode(arg))
10
11        -- Build a data structure that will track computation via linked list
12        local outputNode = {fn=origSum,parent=arg,val=outputVal}
13    end
14 end
15
16 -- Now overload all other numeric functions...
17 -- sin,cos,tan,sinh,cosh,tanh,add,sub,mul,div,pow
18 -- select,narrow,size,new,zeros, ...
```



CALCULATING THE GRADIENT

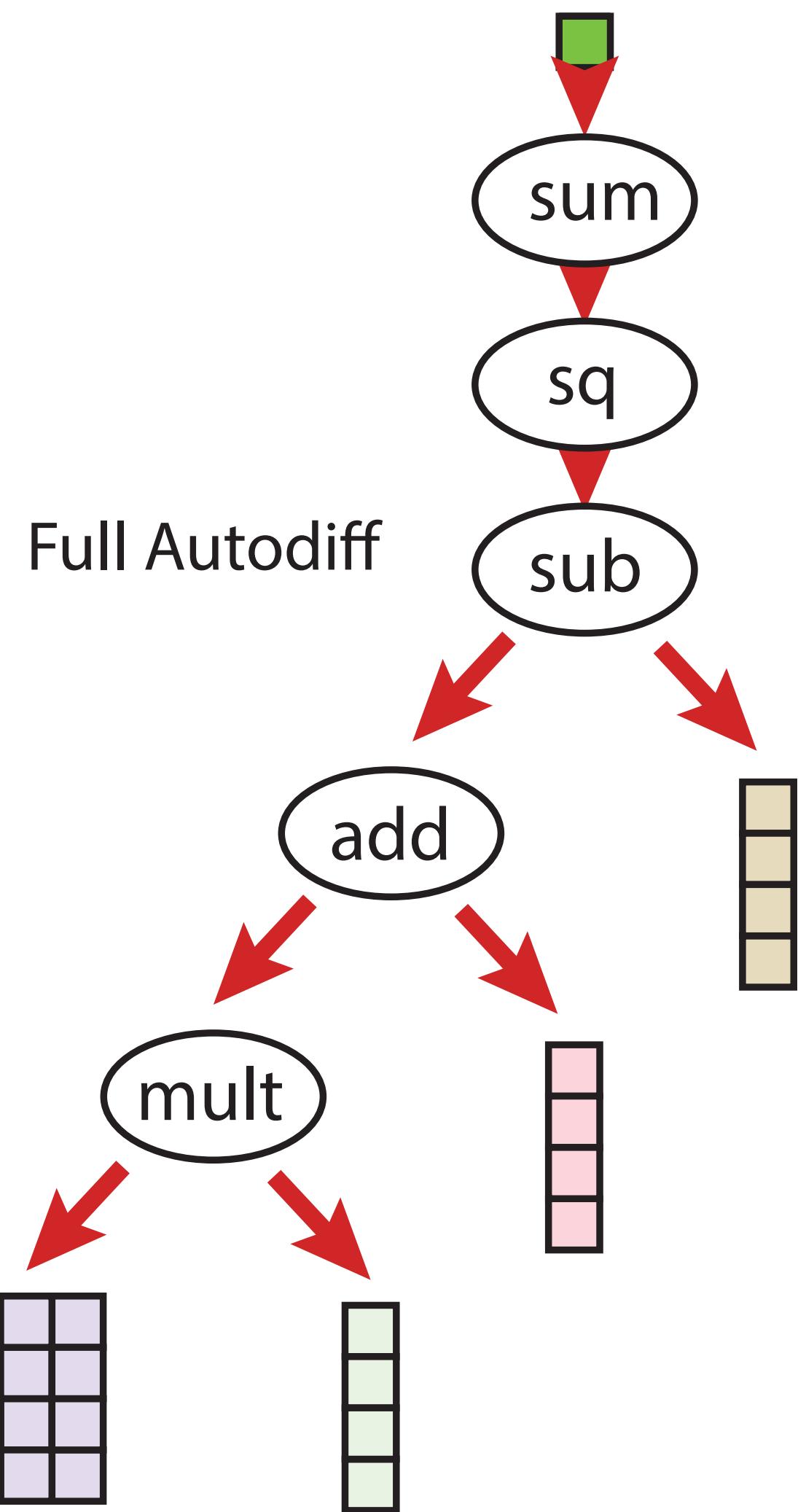
When it comes time to evaluate partial derivatives, we just have to look up the partial derivatives from a table in reverse order on the tape



WHAT'S ACTUALLY HAPPENING?

When it comes time to evaluate partial derivatives, we just have to look up the partial derivatives from a table

```
1 gradients[torch.sqrt] = {  
2     function(g, ans, x) return torch.cmul(torch.cmul(g,0.5), torch.pow(x,-0.5)) end  
3 }  
4 gradients[torch.sin] = {  
5     function(g, ans, x) return torch.cmul(g, torch.cos(x)) end  
6 }  
7 gradients[torch.cos] = {  
8     function(g, ans, x) return torch.cmul(g, -torch.sin(x)) end  
9 }  
10 gradients[torch.tan] = {  
11     function(g, ans, x) return torch.cdiv(g, torch.pow(torch.cos(x), 2.0)) end  
12 }  
13 gradients[torch.log] = {  
14     function(g, ans, x) return torch.cdiv(g,x) end  
15 }
```



We can then calculate the derivative of the loss w.r.t. inputs via the chain rule!



AUTOGRAD EXAMPLES

Autograd gives you derivatives of numeric code, without a special mini-language

```
-- Arithmetic is no problem
grad = require 'autograd'
function f(a,b,c)
    return a + b * c
end
df = grad(f)
da, val = df(3.5, 2.1, 1.1)
print("Value: "..val)
print("Gradient: "..da)
```

```
Value: 5.81
Gradient: 1
```



AUTOGRAD EXAMPLES

Control flow, like if-statements, are handled seamlessly

```
-- If statements are no problem
grad = require 'autograd'
function f(a,b,c)
    if b > c then
        return a * math.sin(b)
    else
        return a + b * c
    end
end
g = grad(f)
da, val = g(3.5, 2.1, 1.1)
print("Value: "..val)
print("Gradient: "..da)
```

```
Value: 3.0212327832711
Gradient: 0.86320936664887
```



AUTOGRAD EXAMPLES

Scalars are good for demonstration, but autograd is most often used with tensor types

```
-- Of course, works with tensors
grad = require 'autograd'
function f(a,b,c)
    if torch.sum(b) > torch.sum(c) then
        return torch.sum(torch.cmul(a,torch.sin(b)))
    else
        return torch.sum(a + torch.cmul(b,c))
    end
end
g = grad(f)
a = torch.randn(3,3)
b = torch.eye(3,3)
c = torch.randn(3,3)
da, val = g(a,b,c)
print("Value: "..val)
print("Gradient: ")
print(da)
```

Value: 0.40072414956087

Gradient:

```
0.8415  0.0000  0.0000
0.0000  0.8415  0.0000
0.0000  0.0000  0.8415
```

[torch.DoubleTensor of size 3x3]



AUTOGRAD EXAMPLES

Autograd shines if you have dynamic compute graphs

```
: -- Autograd for loop
function f(a,b)
    for i=1,b do
        a = a*a
    end
    return a
end
g = grad(f)
da, val = g(3,2)
print("Value: "..val)
print("Gradient: "..da)
```



```
: Value: 81
Gradient: 108
```



AUTOGRAD EXAMPLES

Recursion is no problem.

Write numeric code as you ordinarily would, autograd handles the gradients

```
-- Autograd recursive function
function f(a,b)
    if b == 0 then
        return a
    else
        return f(a*a,b-1)
    end
end
g = grad(f)
da, val = g(3,2)
print("Value: "..val)
print("Gradient: "..da)
```

Value: 81

Gradient: 108



AUTOGRAD EXAMPLES

Need new or tweaked partial derivatives? Not a problem.

```
-- New ops aren't a problem
function f(a)
    return torch.sum(torch.floor(torch.pow(a,3)))
end
g = grad(f)
da, val = g(torch.eye(3))
print("Value: "..val)
print("Gradient:")
print(da)
```

Value: 3

Gradient:

```
0 0 0
0 0 0
0 0 0
```

[torch.DoubleTensor of size 3x3]



AUTOGRAD EXAMPLES

Need new or tweaked partial derivatives? Not a problem.

```
-- New ops aren't a problem
grad = require 'autograd'
special = {}
special.floor = function(x) return torch.floor(x) end
-- Overload our new mini-module, called "special"
grad.overload.module("special",special,function(module)
    -- Define a gradient for the member function "floor"
    module.gradient("floor", {
        -- Here's our new partial derivative
        -- (if we had two arguments,
        -- we'd define two functions)
        function(g,ans,x)
            return g
        end
    })
end)
```



AUTOGRAD EXAMPLES

Need new or tweaked partial derivatives? Not a problem.

```
function f(a)
    return torch.sum(special.floor(torch.pow(a, 3)))
end
g = grad(f)
da, val = g(torch.eye(3))
print("Value: "..val)
print("Gradient:")
print(da)
```

Value: 3

Gradient:

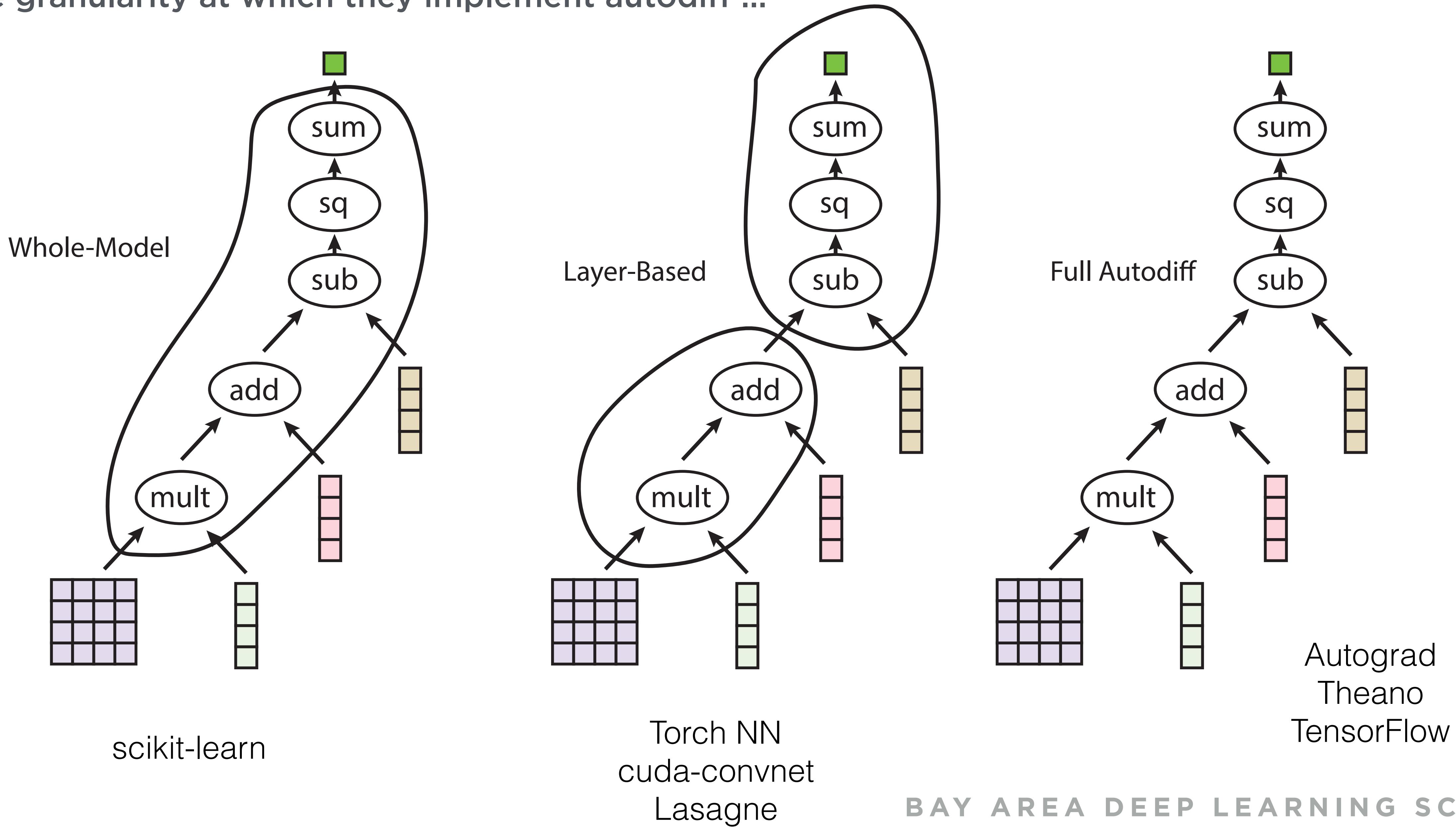
```
 3  0  0
 0  3  0
 0  0  3
```

[torch.DoubleTensor of size 3x3]



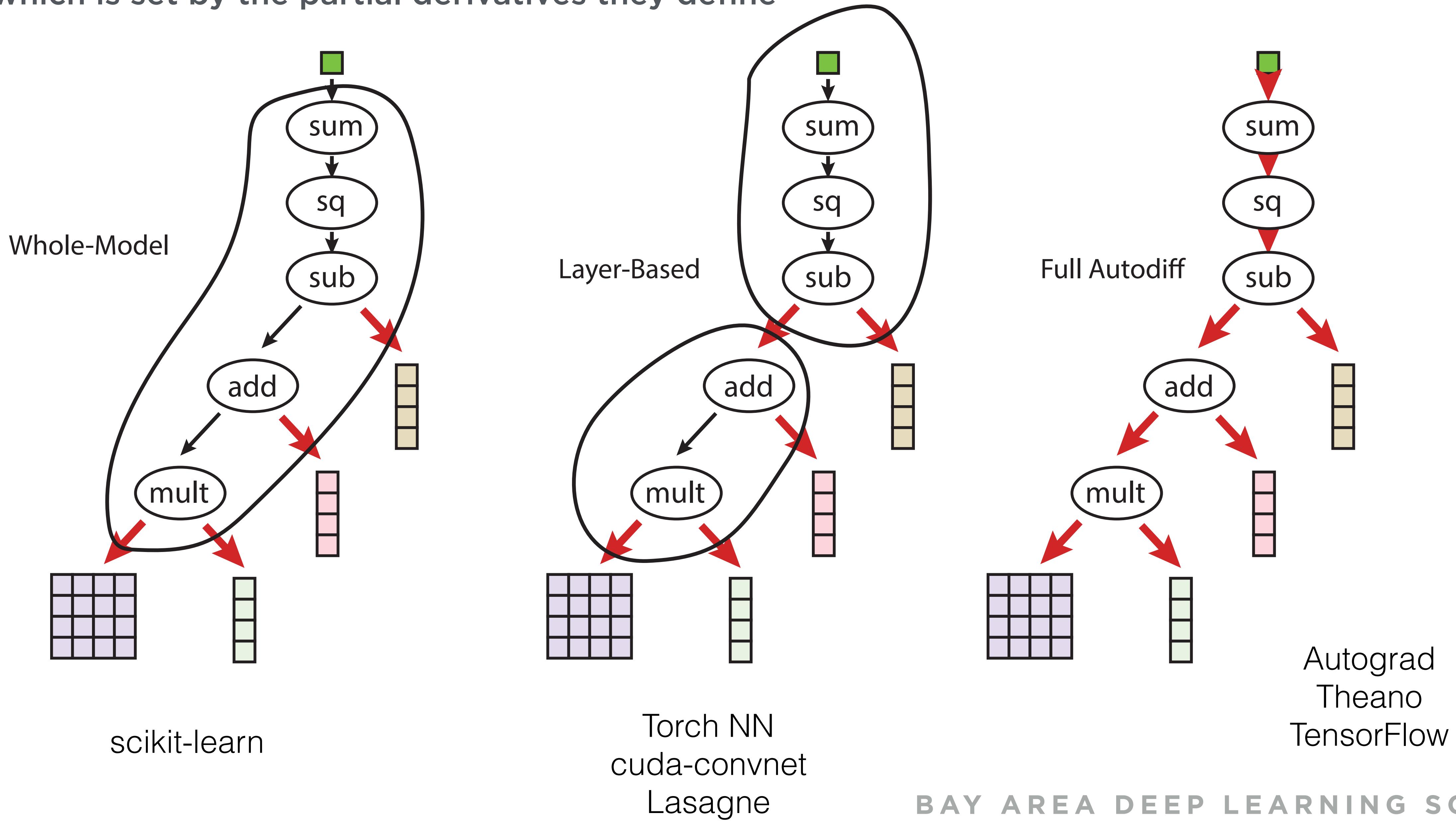
SO WHAT DIFFERENTIATES N.NET LIBRARIES?

The granularity at which they implement autodiff ...

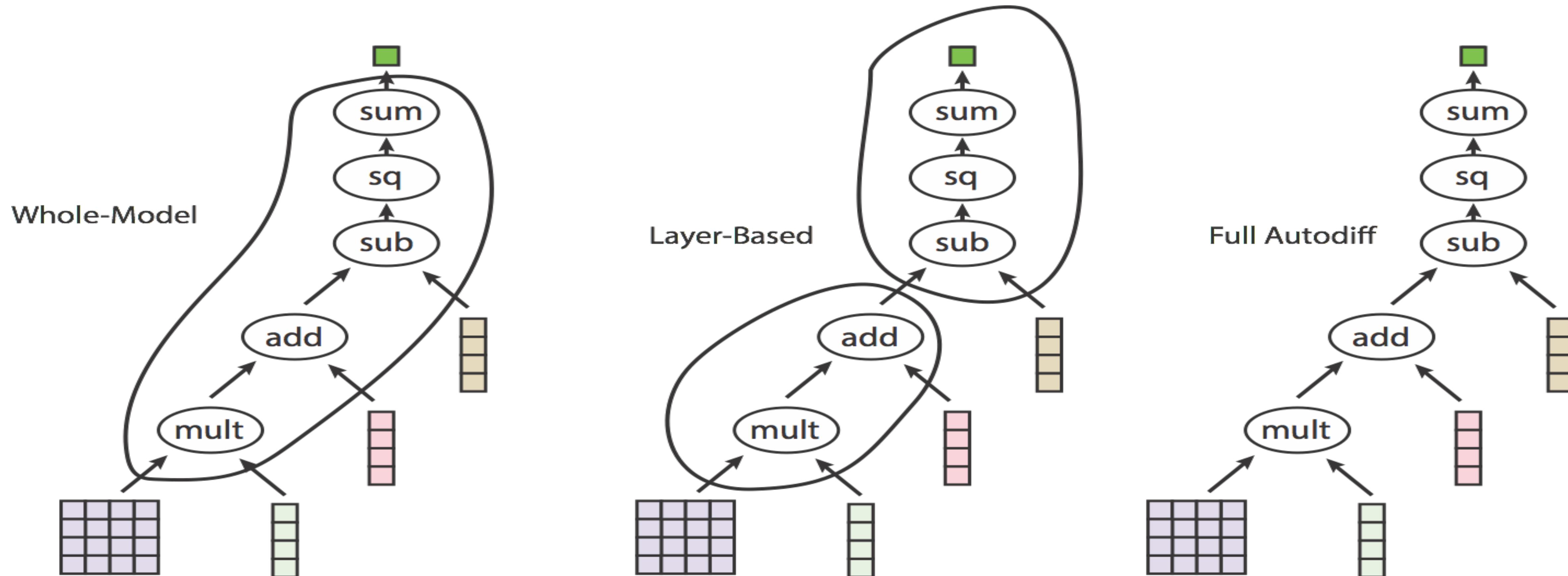


SO WHAT DIFFERENTIATES N.NET LIBRARIES?

... which is set by the partial derivatives they define



We want no limits on the models we can write



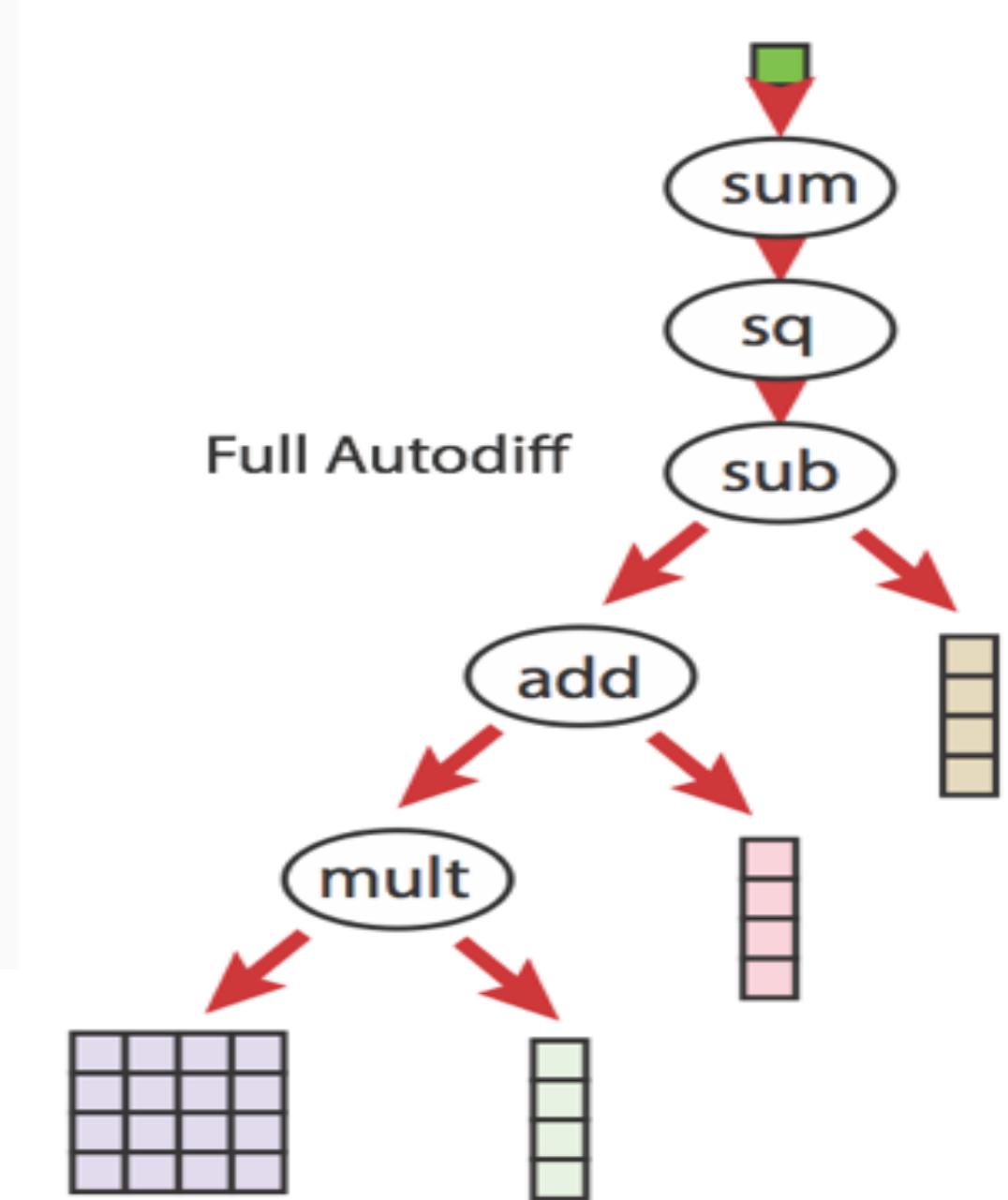
Why can't we mix these styles?

NEURAL NET THREE WAYS

The most granular – using individual Torch functions

```
-- Define our parameters
local W1 = torch.FloatTensor(784,50):uniform(-1/math.sqrt(50),1/math.sqrt(50))
local B1 = torch.FloatTensor(50):fill(0)
local W2 = torch.FloatTensor(50,50):uniform(-1/math.sqrt(50),1/math.sqrt(50))
local B2 = torch.FloatTensor(50):fill(0)
local W3 = torch.FloatTensor(50,#classes):uniform(-1/math.sqrt(#classes),1/math.sqrt(#classes))
local B3 = torch.FloatTensor(#classes):fill(0)
local params = {
  W = {W1, W2, W3},
  B = {B1, B2, B3},
}

-- Define our neural net
local function mlp(params, input, target)
  local h1 = torch.tanh(input * params.W[1] + params.B[1])
  local h2 = torch.tanh(h1 * params.W[2] + params.B[2])
  local h3 = h2 * params.W[3] + params.B[3]
  local prediction = autograd.util.logSoftMax(h3)
  local loss = autograd.loss.logMultinomialLoss(prediction, target)
  return loss, prediction
end
```

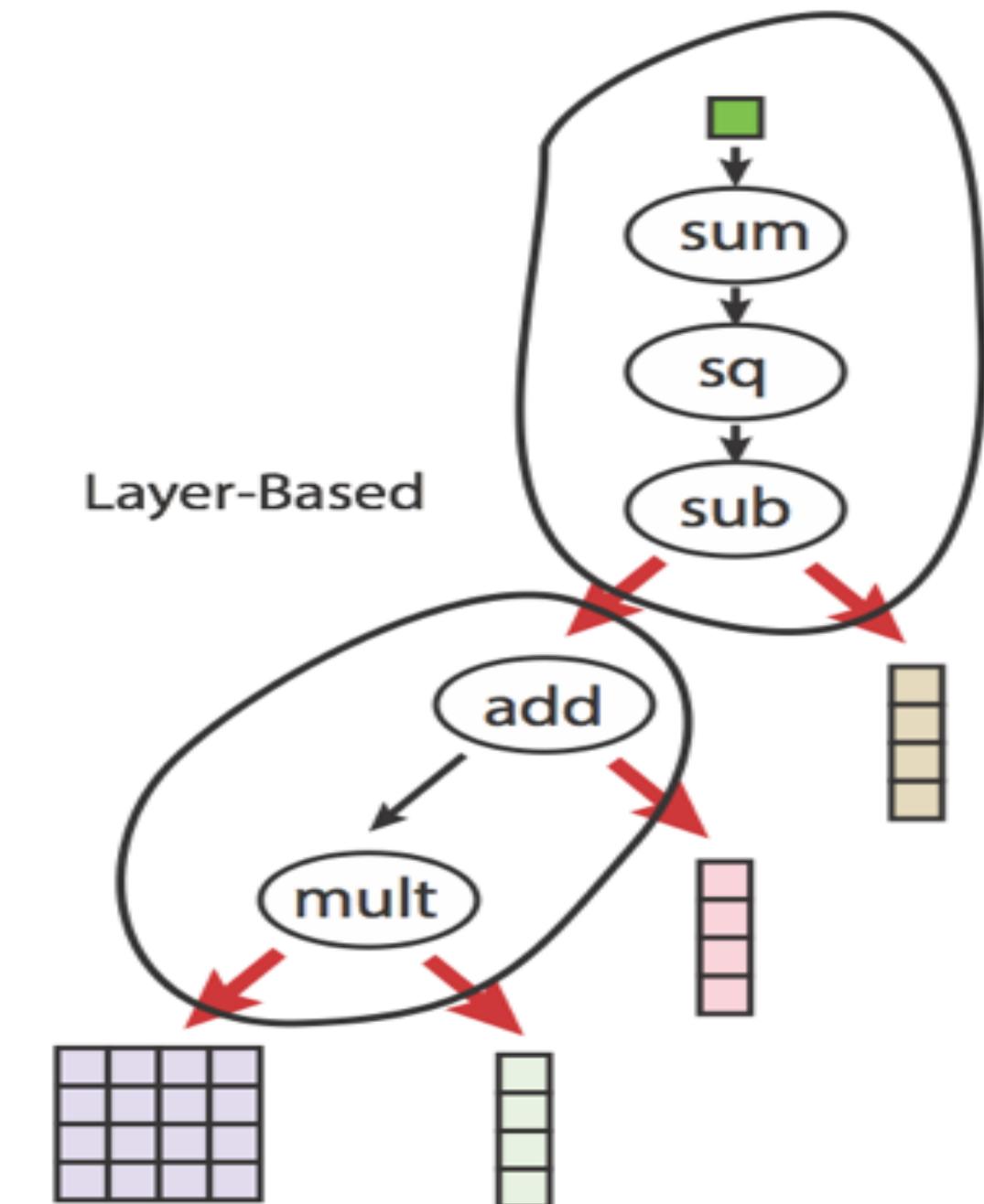


NEURAL NET THREE WAYS

Composing pre-existing NN layers. If we need layers that have been highly optimized, this is good

```
-- Define our layers and their parameters
local params = {}
local linear1, linear2, linear3, acts1, acts2, lsm, lossf
linear1, params.linear1 = autograd.nn.Linear(784, 50)
acts1 = autograd.nn.Tanh()
linear2, params.linear2 = autograd.nn.Linear(50, 50)
acts2 = autograd.nn.Tanh()
linear3, params.linear3 = autograd.nn.Linear(50,#classes)
lsm = autograd.nn.LogSoftMax()
lossf = autograd.nn.ClassNLLCriterion()

-- Tie it all together
local function mlp(params)
    local h1 = acts1(linear1(params.linear1, params.x))
    local h2 = acts2(linear2(params.linear2, h1))
    local h3 = linear3(params.linear3, h2)
    local prediction = lsm(h3)
    local loss = lossf(prediction, target)
    return loss, prediction
end
```

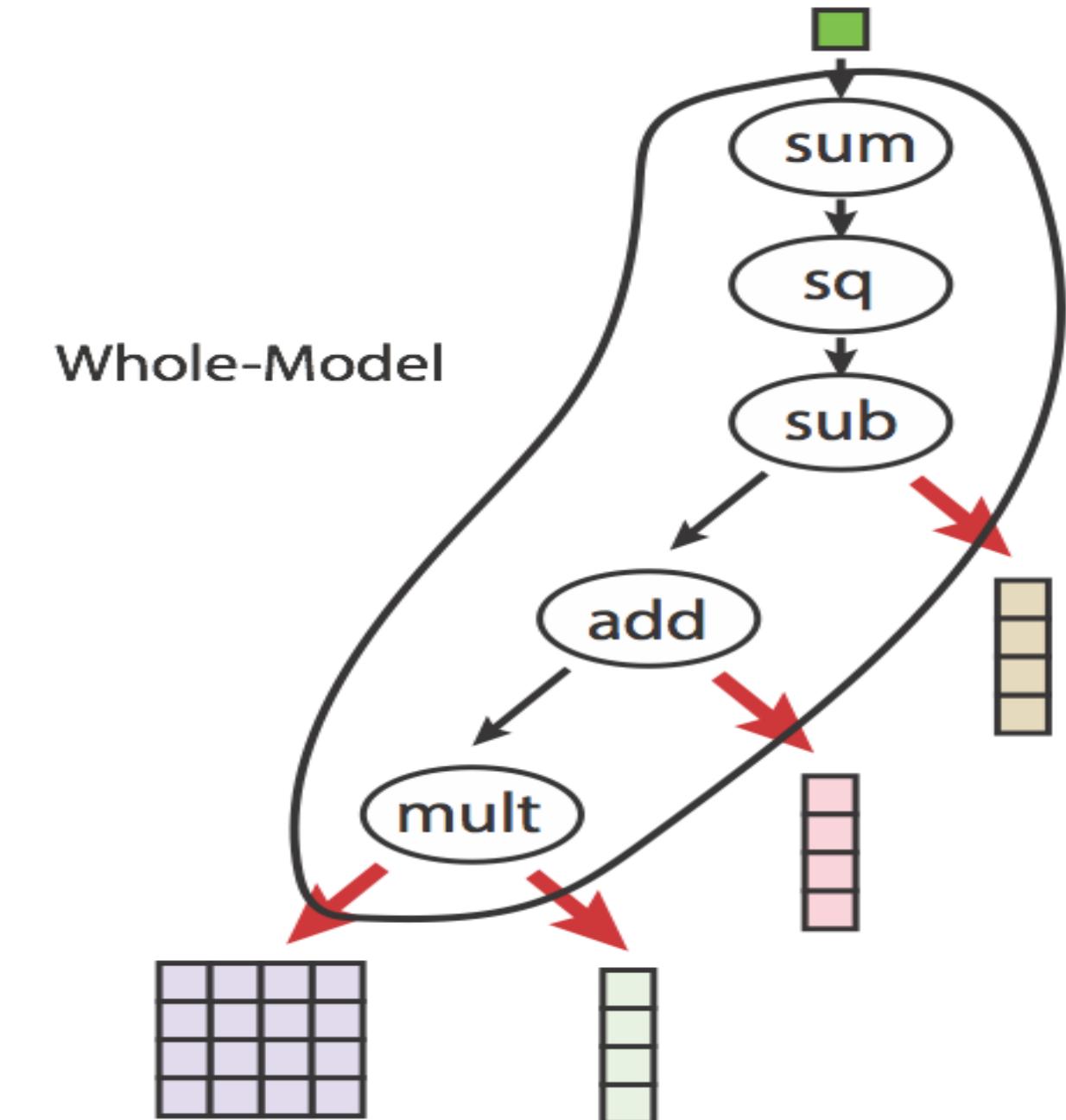


NEURAL NET THREE WAYS

We can also compose entire networks together (e.g. image captioning, GANs)

```
-- Grab the neural network all at once
local f,params = autograd.model.NeuralNetwork({
    inputFeatures = 784,
    hiddenFeatures = {50,#classes},
    classifier = true,
})
lsm = autograd.nn.LogSoftMax()
lossf = autograd.nn.ClassNLLCriterion()

-- Link the model and the loss
local loss = function(params, input, target)
    local prediction = lsm(f(params, input))
    local loss = lossf(prediction, target)
    return loss,prediction
end
```



IMPACT AT TWITTER

Prototyping without fear

- We try crazier, potentially high-payoff ideas more often, because autograd makes it essentially free to do so (can write "regular" numeric code, and automagically pass gradients through it)
- We use weird losses in production: large classification model uses a loss computed over a tree of class taxonomies
- Models trained with autograd running on large amounts of media at Twitter
- Often "fast enough", no penalty at test time
- "Optimized mode" is nearly a compiler, but still a work in progress



YOU SHOULD BE USING IT

It's easy to try

```
1 # Install anaconda if you don't have it (instructions here for OS X)
2 wget http://repo.continuum.io/miniconda/Miniconda-latest-MacOSX-x86_64.sh
3 sh Miniconda-latest-MacOSX-x86_64.sh -b -p $HOME/anaconda
4
5 # Add anaconda to your $PATH
6 export PATH=$HOME/anaconda/bin:$PATH
7
8 # Install Lua & Torch
9 conda install lua=5.2 lua-science -c alexbw
10
11 # Available versions of Lua: 2.0, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3
12 # 2.0 is LuaJIT
```



YOU SHOULD BE USING IT

It's easy to try

- **Anaconda** is the de-facto distribution for scientific Python.
- **Works with Lua & Luarocks** now.
- <https://github.com/alexbw/conda-lua-recipes>

```
1 # Install anaconda if you don't have it (instructions here for OS X)
2 wget http://repo.continuum.io/miniconda/Miniconda-latest-MacOSX-x86_64.sh
3 sh Miniconda-latest-MacOSX-x86_64.sh -b -p $HOME/anaconda
4
5 # Add anaconda to your $PATH
6 export PATH=$HOME/anaconda/bin:$PATH
7
8 # Install Lua & Torch
9 conda install lua=5.2 lua-science -c alexbw
10
11 # Available versions of Lua: 2.0, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3
12 # 2.0 is LuaJIT
```



YOU SHOULD BE USING IT

It's easy to try

- **Anaconda** is the de-facto distribution for scientific Python.
- **Works with Lua & Luarocks** now.
- <https://github.com/alexbw/conda-lua-recipes>

```
1 # Install anaconda if you don't have it (instructions here for OS X)
2 wget http://repo.continuum.io/miniconda/Miniconda-latest-MacOSX-x86_64.sh
3 sh Miniconda-latest-MacOSX-x86_64.sh -b -p $HOME/anaconda
4
5 # Add anaconda to your $PATH
6 export PATH=$HOME/anaconda/bin:$PATH
7
8 # Install Lua & Torch
9 conda install lua=5.2 lua-science -c alexbw
10
11 # Available versions of Lua: 2.0, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3
12 # 2.0 is LuaJIT
```



QUESTIONS?

Happy to help at the practical session

Find me at:

@awiltsch

awiltschko@twitter.com

github.com/alexbw

