# A Functional Reboot for Deep Learning

Conal Elliott

Target

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## Goal

- Extract the essence of DL.
- Shed accidental complexity and artificial limitations, i.e., simplify *and* generalize.

## Essence

- Optimization: best element of a set (by objective function). Usually via differentiation and gradient following.
- For machine learning, sets of functions.
- Objective function is defined via set of input/output pairs.

# Accidental complexity in deep learning

# Accidental complexity in DL (overview)

- Imperative programming
- Weak typing
- Graphs (neural networks)
- Layers
- Tensors/arrays
- Back propagation
- Linearity bias
- Hyper-parameters
- Manual differentiation

# Imperative programming

- Thwarts correctness/dependability (usually "not even wrong").
- Thwarts efficiency (parallelism).
- Unnecessary for expressiveness.
- Poor fit. DL is math, so express in a math language.

# Weak typing

- Requires people to manage detail & consistency.
- Run-time errors.

# Graphs (neural networks)

- Clutters API, distracting from purpose.
- Purpose: a representation of functions.
- We already have a better one: programming language.
- Can we differentiate?

# Graphs (neural networks)

- Clutters API, distracting from purpose.
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- Can we differentiate?
  - An issue of *implementation*, not language or library definition.
  - Fix accordingly.

## Layers

- Strong bias toward sequential composition.
- Neglects equally important forms: parallel & conditional.
- Awkward patches: "skip connections", ResNet, HighwayNet.
- Don't patch the problem; eliminate it.
- Replace with binary sequential, parallel, conditional composition.

#### "Tensors"

- Really, multi-dimensional arrays.
- Awkward: imagine you could program only with arrays (Fortran).
- Unsafe without dependent types.
- Multiple intents / weakly typed
- Even as linear maps: meaning of  $m \times n$  array?
- Limited: missing almost all differentiable types.
- Missing more natural & compositional data types, e.g., trees.

# Back propagation

- Specialization and rediscovery of reverse-mode auto-diff.
- Described in terms of graphs.
- Highly complex due to graph formulation.
- Stateful:
  - Hinders parallelism/efficiency.
  - High memory use, limiting problem size.

## Linearity bias

- $\bullet$  "Dense" & "fully connected" mean arbitrary linear transformation.
- Sprinkle in "activation functions" as exceptions to linearity.
- Misses simpler and more efficient architectures.

# Hyper-parameters

- Same essential purpose as parameters.
- Different mechanisms for expression and search.
- Inefficient and ad hoc

# A functional reboot

## Values

- Precision: meaning, reasoning, correctness.
- Simplicity: practical rigor/dependability.
- Generality: room to grow; design guidance.

## Essence

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# Optimization

- Describe a set of values as range of function:  $f :: p \to c$ .
- Objective function:  $q::c \to \mathbb{R}$ .
- Find  $argMin (q \circ f) :: p$ .
- When  $q \circ f$  is differentiable, gradient descent can help.
- Otherwise, other methods.
- Consider also global optimization, e.g., with interval methods.

# Learning functions

- Special case of optimization, where  $c = a \to b$ , i.e.,  $f :: p \to (a \to b)$ , and  $q :: (a \to b) \to \mathbb{R}$ .
- Objective function often based on sample set  $S \subseteq a \times b$ . Measure mis-predictions (loss).
- Additivity enables parallel, log-time learning step.

# Differentiable functional programming

- Directly on Haskell (etc) programs:
  - Not a library/DSEL
  - No graphs/networks/layers

# Differentiable functional programming

- Directly on Haskell (etc) programs:
  - Not a library/DSEL
  - No graphs/networks/layers
- Differentiated at compile time
- Simple, principled, and general (The simple essence of automatic differentiation)
- Generating efficient run-time code
- Amenable to massively parallel execution (GPU, etc)

## Beyond "tensors"

- Most differentiable types are *not* vectors (uniform *n*-tuples), and most derivatives (linear maps) are not matrices.
- A more general alternative:
  - Free vector space over  $s: i \to s \simeq f \ s$  ("i indexes f")
  - Special case:  $Fin_n \to s \simeq Vec_n s$
  - Algebra of representable functors:  $f \times g$ , 1,  $g \circ f$ , Id
  - Your (representable) functor via deriving Generic
- Linear map  $(f s \multimap g s) \simeq g (f s) \simeq (g \circ f) s$  (generalized matrix). Other representations for efficient reverse-mode AD (w/o tears).

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- Linear map  $(f s \multimap g s) \simeq g (f s) \simeq (g \circ f) s$  (generalized matrix). Other representations for efficient reverse-mode AD (w/o tears).
- Use with Functor, Foldable, Traversable, Scannable, etc. No need for special/limited array "reshaping" operations.
- Compositional and naturally parallel-friendly (Generic parallel functional programming)

# Modularity

- How to build function families from pieces, as in DL?
- Category of indexed sets of functions.
- Extract monolithic function after composing.
- Other uses, including satisfiability.
- Prototyped, but problem with GHC type-checker.

# Progress

- Simple & efficient reverse-mode AD.
- Some simple regressions, simple DL, and CNN.
- Some implementation challenges with robustness.
- Looking for collaborators, including
  - GHC internals (compiling-to-categories plugin)
  - Background in machine learning and statistics

# Summary

- Generalize & simplify DL (more for less).
- Essence of DL: pure FP with minarg.
- Generalize from "tensors" (for composition & safety).
- Collaboration welcome!