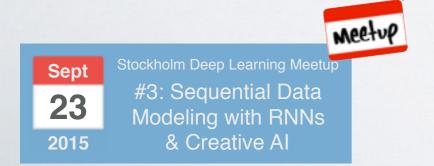
Intro to RNNs in Blocks

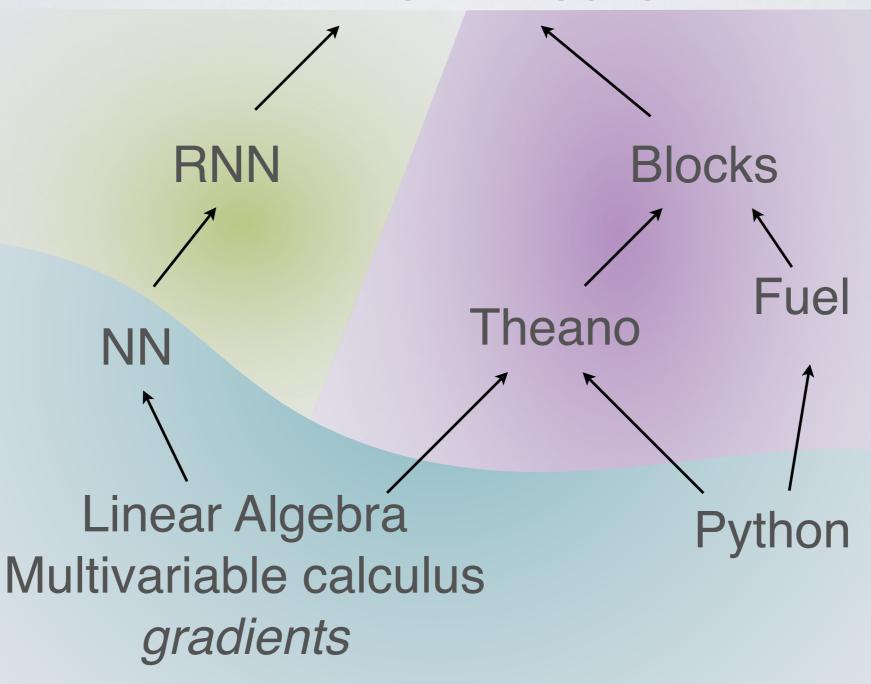
Anders Huss

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RNNs in Blocks



- Neural Networks (the very basics)
- Theano (basics)
- Blocks and Fuel
- Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)
- RNNs in Blocks
 - * notebook tutorial
- Discussion/Questions

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...Or any differentiable parameterised function?

$$\hat{y} = f(x, \theta)$$

$$D = \{(x, y)\}$$

$$c = l(y, \hat{y})$$

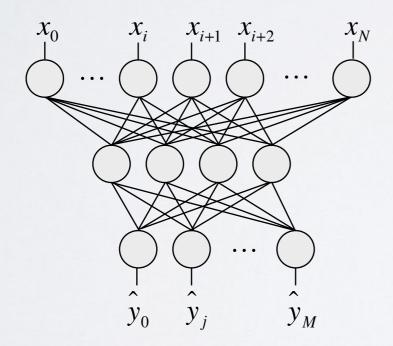
...Or any differentiable parameterised function?

$$h_{0} = g_{1} + b_{1}$$

$$h_{1} = g_{1} + b_{1}$$

Basically any function

- parameterised
- differentiable



$$\hat{y} \neq f(x,\theta)$$

What's needed to train a NN

- Compute gradients
- Update rule

$$\nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f(\theta, D)}{\partial \theta_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\theta, D)}{\partial \theta_N}\right)$$

$$\theta^{i+1} = (\theta^i, \nabla f(\theta^i, D))$$

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Theano

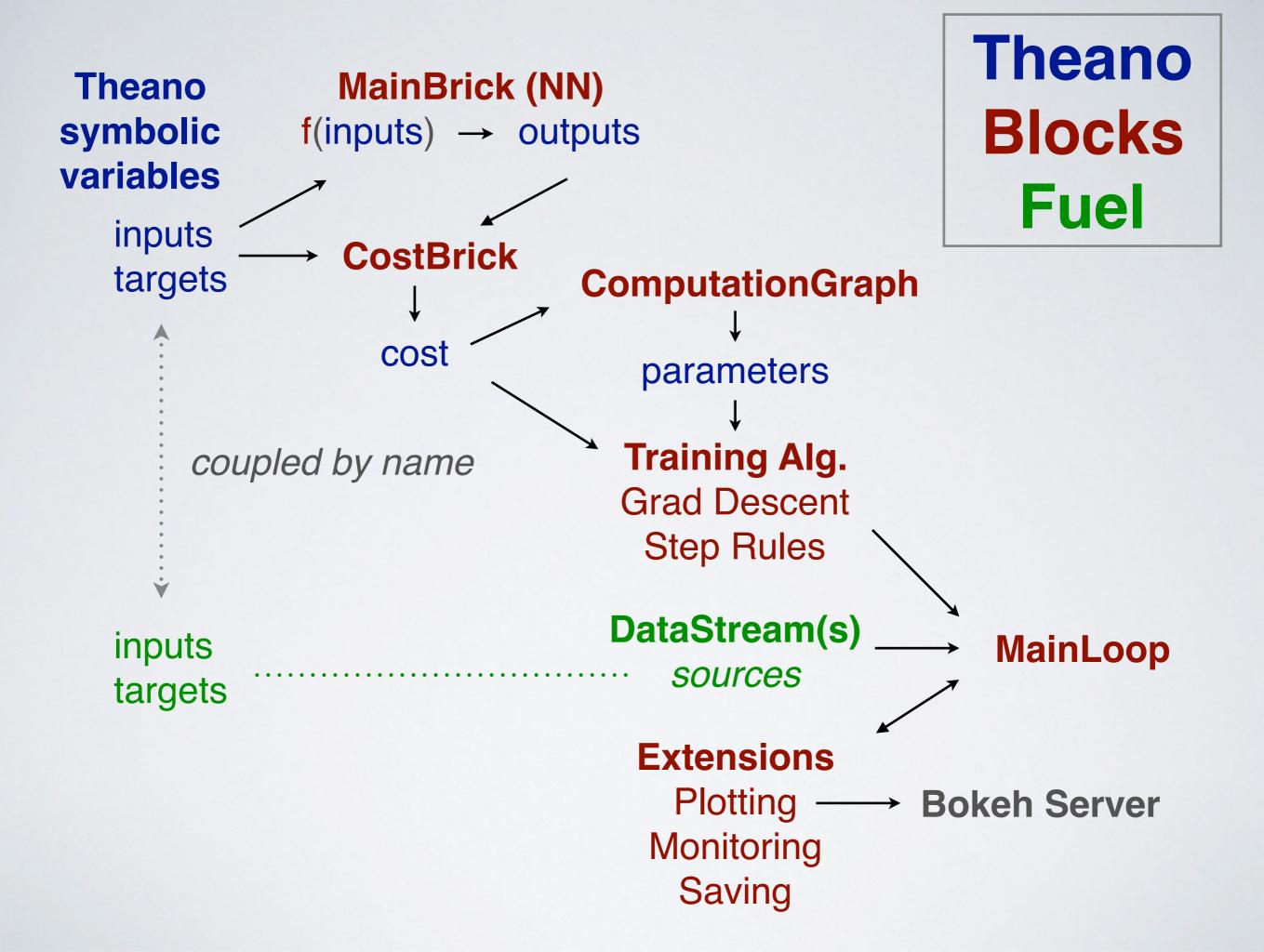
- Symbolic math
 - Built in standard operators (Ops)
- Symbolic differentiation
- Compiles code for us to efficiently carry out "updates" of parameters of a function (gradient descent)



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Blocks

- Library and framework for putting together parameterised theano expressions
- Bricks
 - functions (parameterised)
- Annotated graph
- Update Algorithms
- Main Loop
 - Datastreams Fuel
 - Extensions



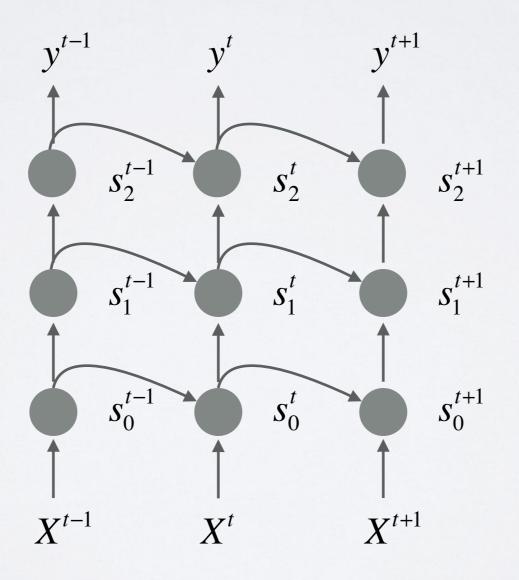


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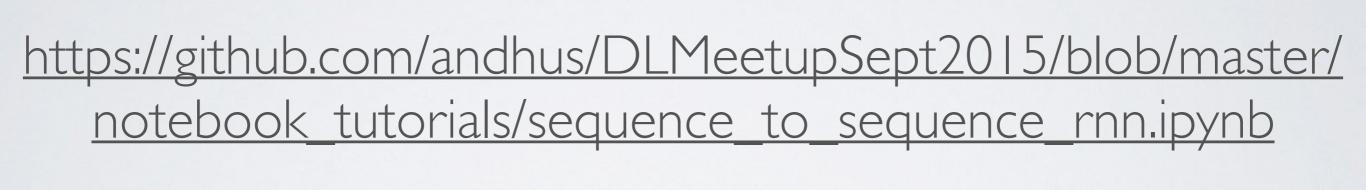
Recurrent NN

...Or just a certain type of weight sharing?

A recurrent nn is a DAG!

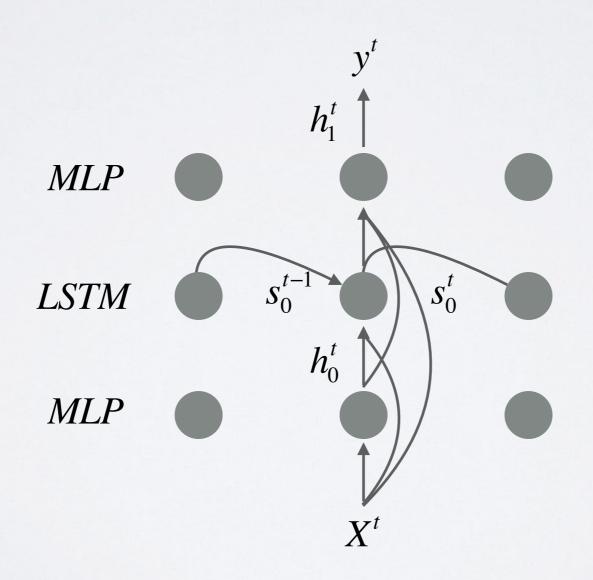


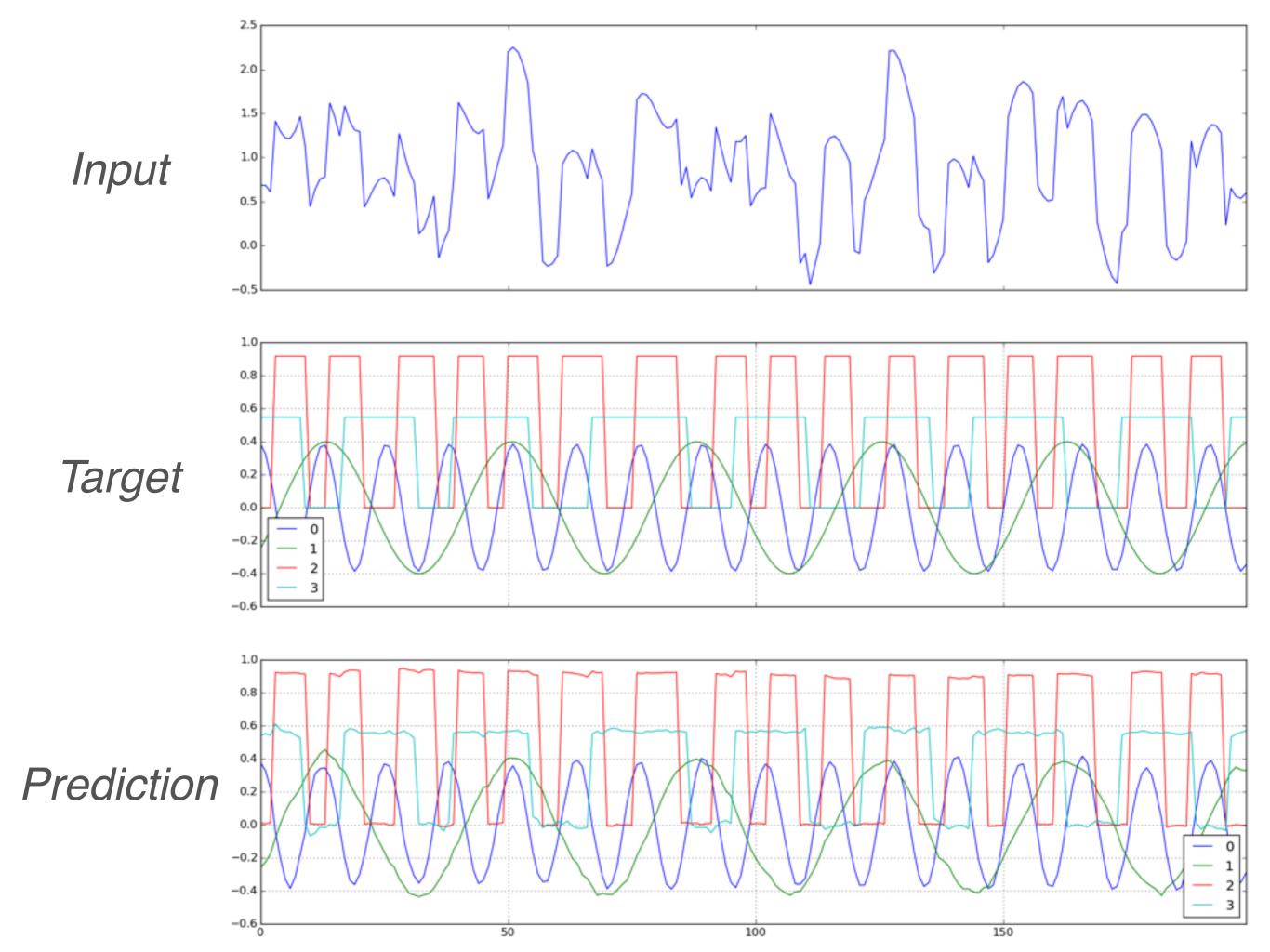
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Recurrent NN

Cascading Structure with additional input and output transformations.





Recurrent NN

So what makes them so powerful?

- Sequential Problems
 - handle inputs without fixed length
 - · memory learning during prediction
- Time and causality is something fundamental
 - Are all problems sequential?
 - Touring Complete
 - Concept of Attention

Recommended Reading

http://jiwonkim.org/awesome-rnn/

Alex Graves (2008)

 Supervised Sequence Labelling with Recurrent Neural Networks

Q&A



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