

Recent Advances in Artificial Intelligence and the Implications for Computer System Design

人工智能的最新进展及其对计算机系统设计的启示

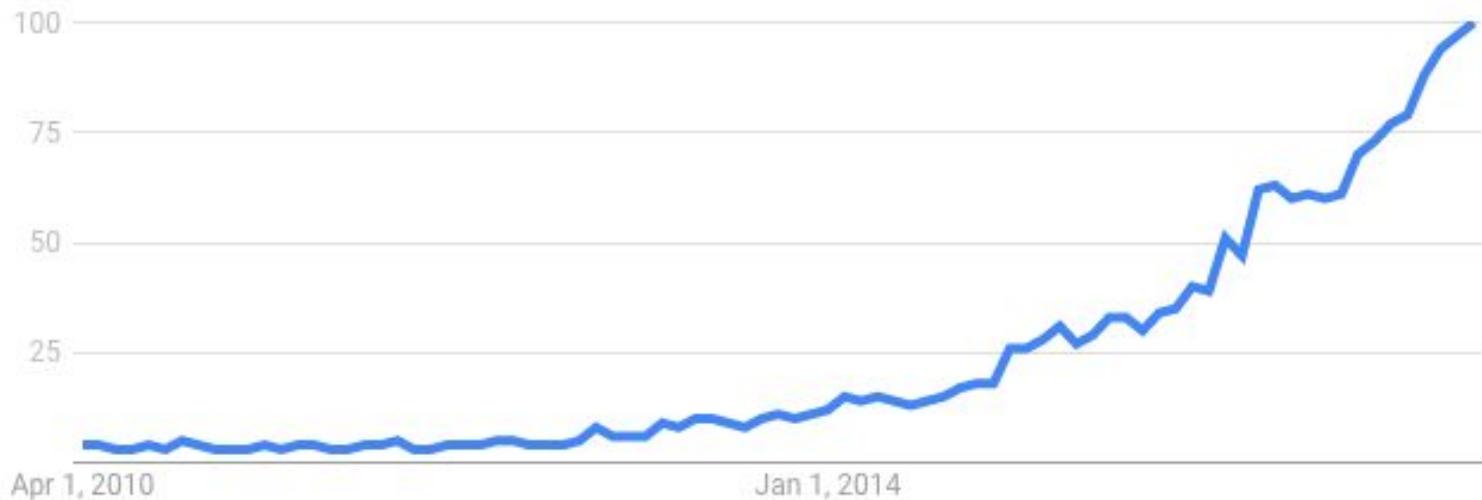
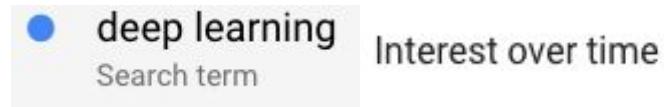
Jeff Dean
Google Brain team
Google大脑团队
g.co/brain

翻译 : Karl Lok @ <https://github.com/whitelok>

Presenting the work of **many** people at Google

Deep learning is causing a machine learning revolution

深度学习引领机器学习革命



Deep Learning

Modern Reincarnation of Artificial Neural Networks

现代人工神经网络的升级换代

Collection of simple trainable mathematical units, organized in layers, that work together to solve complicated tasks

现代人工神经网络通过简单可训练的数学单元组织成层级结构解决复杂的任务。

What's New

new network architectures,
new training math, *scale*

新的网络结构，新的训练方法，*灵活
可扩展*

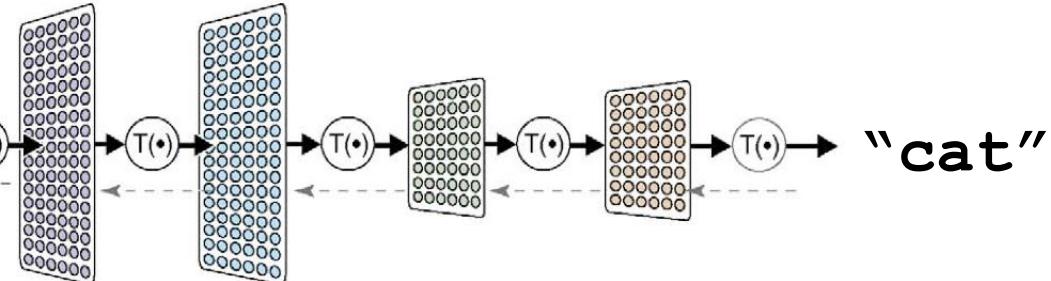


Key Benefit

Learns features from raw, heterogeneous, noisy data

No explicit feature engineering required

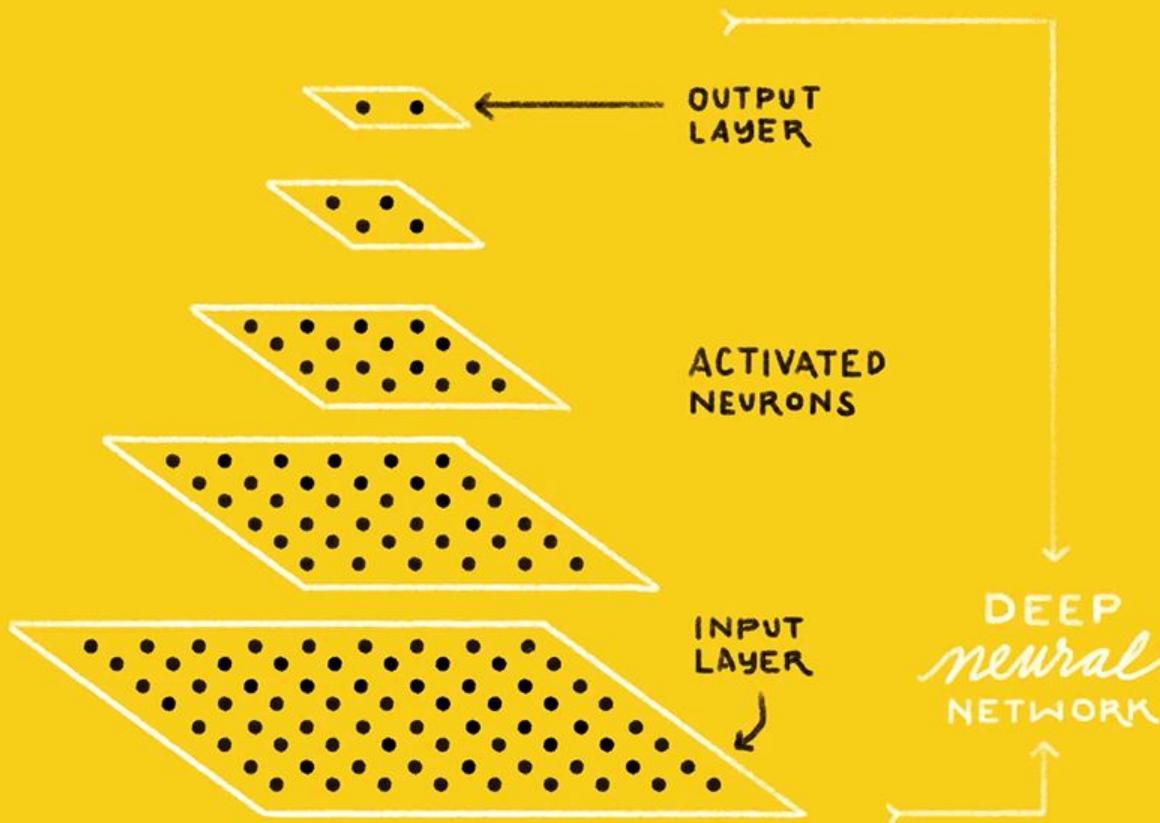
在未使用特征工程处理的情况下，从未经处理的，异构的，有噪数据中提取出特征



IS THIS A
CAT or DOG?



CAT DOG



Functions a Deep Neural Network Can Learn

深度神经网络的功能

input



Pixels:

output

"lion"

无论是图片还是声音还是文本，都能作为深度神经网络的输入~~~

Functions a Deep Neural Network Can Learn

深度神经网络的功能

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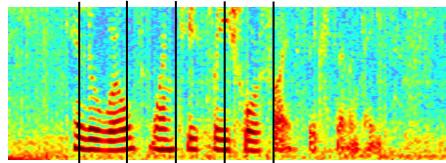


Pixels:

output

"lion"

Audio:



"How cold is it outside?"

无论是图片还是声音还是文本，都能作为深度神经网络的输入~~~

Functions a Deep Neural Network Can Learn

深度神经网络的功能

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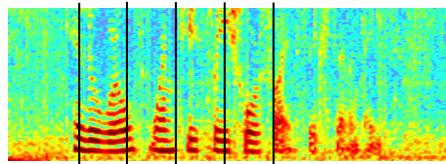
Pixels:



output

"lion"

Audio:



"How cold is it outside?"

"Hello, how are you?"

"Bonjour, comment allez-vous?"

无论是图片还是声音还是文本，都能作为深度神经网络的输入~~~

Functions a Deep Neural Network Can Learn

深度神经网络的功能

input

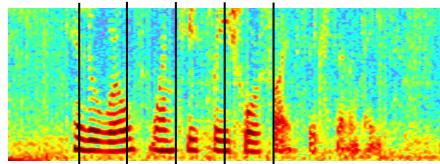
Pixels:



output

"lion"

Audio:



"How cold is it outside?"

"Hello, how are you?"

"Bonjour, comment allez-vous?"

Pixels:



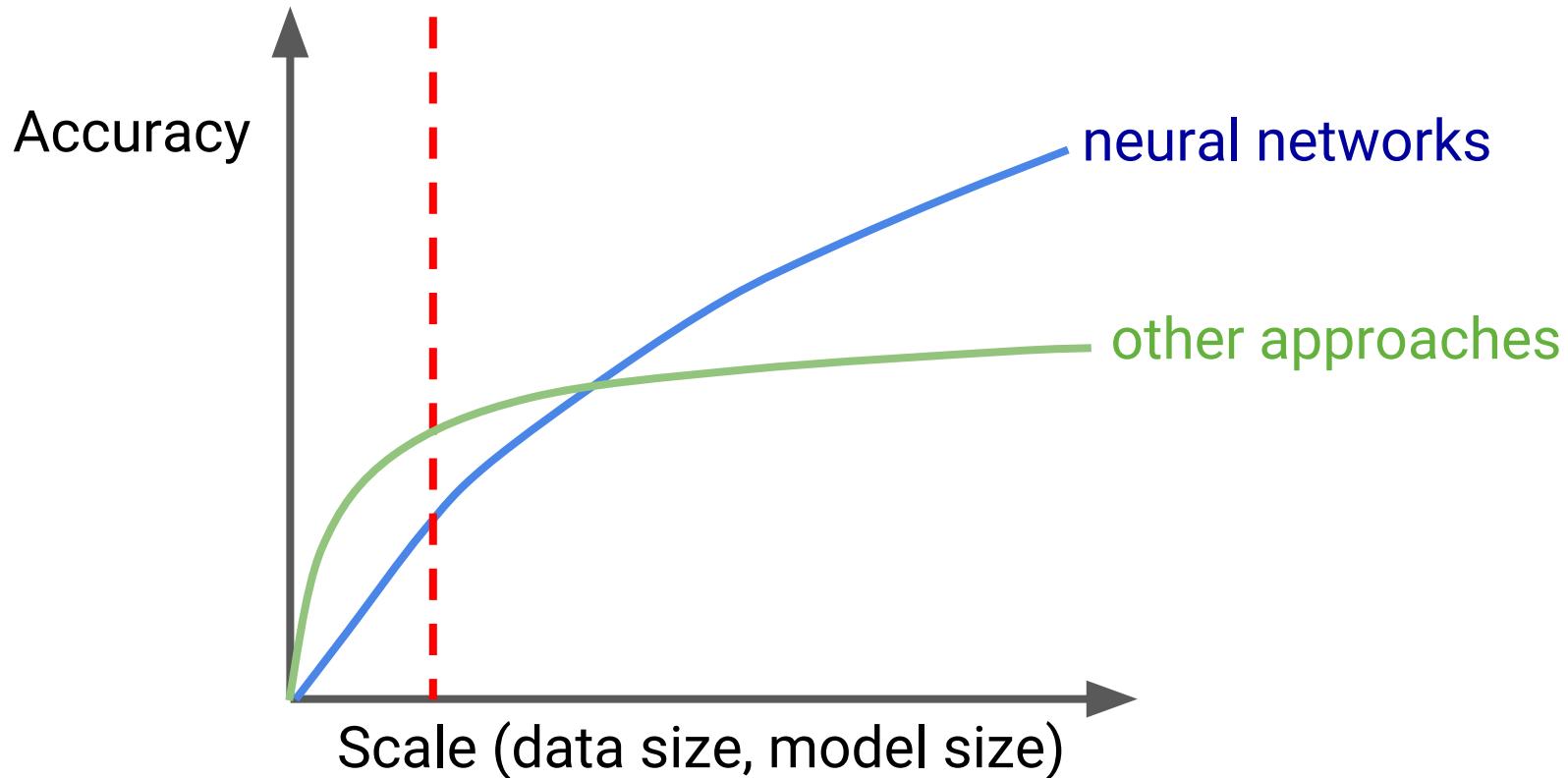
"A blue and yellow train travelling down the tracks"

无论是图片还是声音还是文本，都能作为深度神经网络的输入~~~

But why now?
这么好的东西为啥现在才出现
(以前计算能力不够啊~~~)

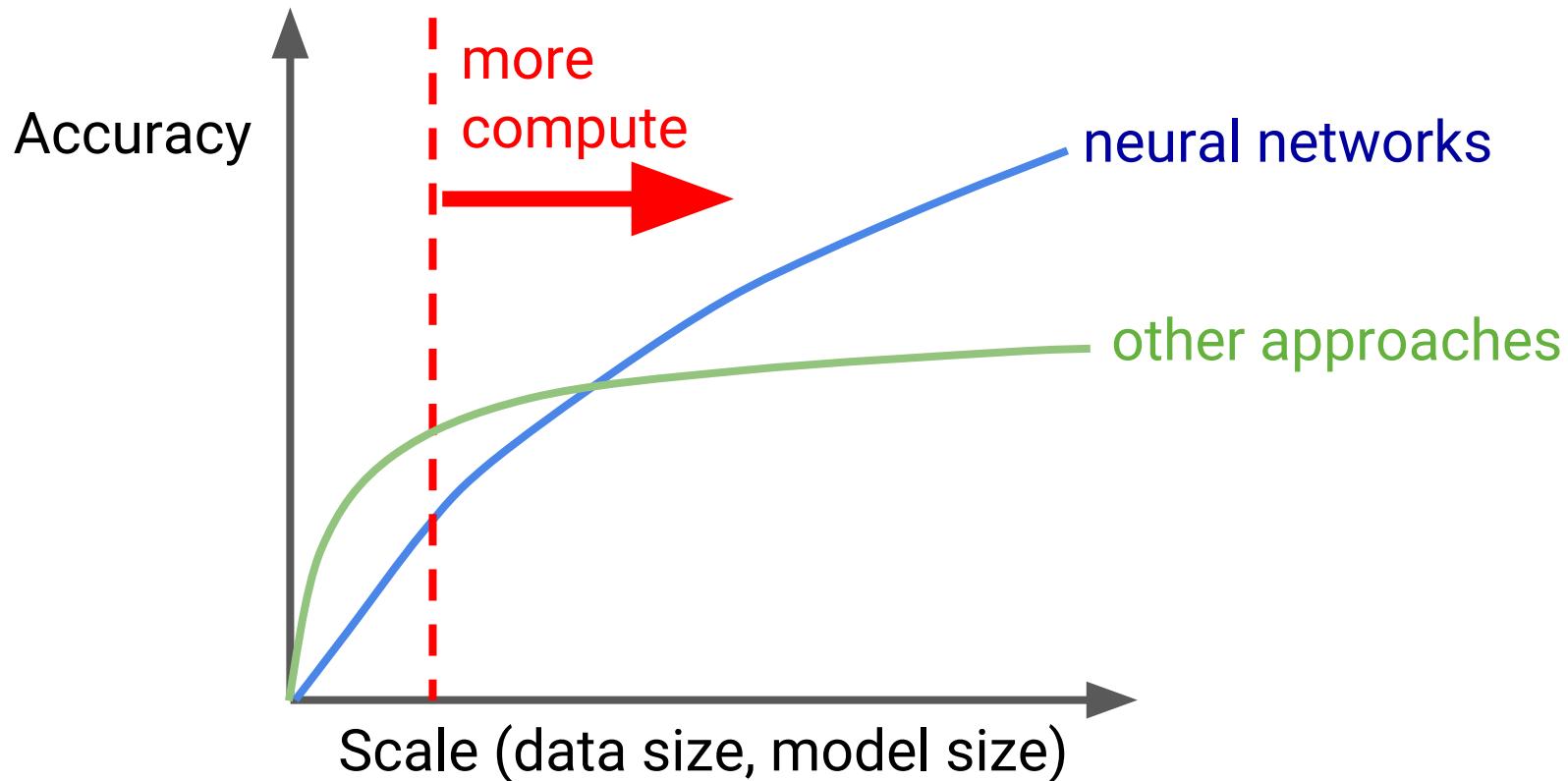
1980s and 1990s

在1980年-1990年计算模型规模、数据量下神经网络比其他方法的准确率低

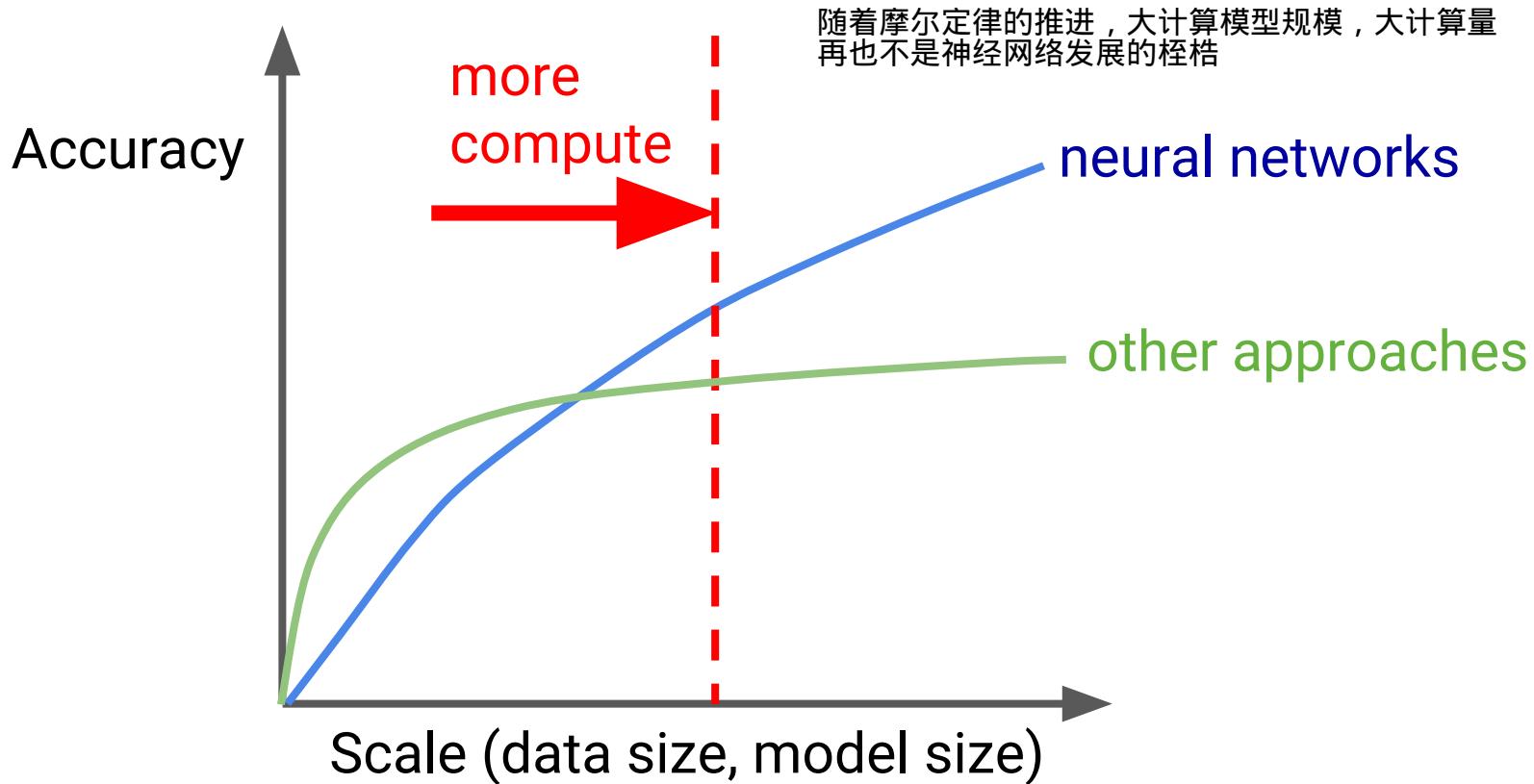


1980s and 1990s

计算模型规模越大、数据量越大计算量越多



Now

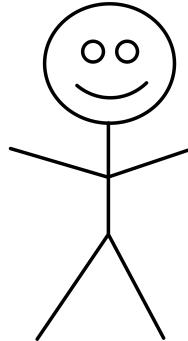


2011



26% errors

humans



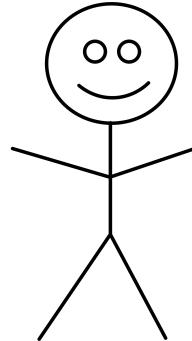
5% errors

2011



26% errors

humans



5% errors

2016

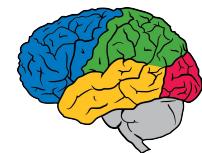


3% errors

2008: NAE Grand Engineering Challenges for 21st Century

2008年美国国家工程院评选出的21世纪14个工程学上的巨大的挑战

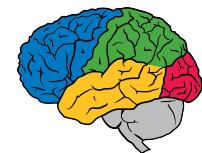
- Make solar energy affordable
让太阳能变得廉价可用
- Provide energy from fusion
利用核聚变产生的能源
- Develop carbon sequestration methods
让大气中的碳固化的办法
- Manage the nitrogen cycle
控制氮循环
- Provide access to clean water
让净水更容易
- Restore & improve urban infrastructure
修复和升级城市基础设施
- Advance health informatics
人体生理指标智能化
- Engineer better medicines
拓展医学医药工程
- Reverse-engineer the brain
人脑逆向工程
- Prevent nuclear terror
研究更安全的核能使用方法
- Secure cyberspace
使网络世界更加安全
- Enhance virtual reality
提高虚拟现实技术
- Advance personalized learning
提高个性化学习
- Engineer the tools for scientific discovery
开拓更好的科学的研究工具



2008: NAE Grand Engineering Challenges for 21st Century

红色是通过神经网络方法获得巨大进展的

- Make solar energy affordable
- Provide energy from fusion
- Develop carbon sequestration methods
- Manage the nitrogen cycle
- Provide access to clean water
- **Restore & improve urban infrastructure**
修复和升级城市基础设施
- **Advance health informatics**
人体生理指智能化
- **Engineer better medicines**
拓展医学医药工程
- **Reverse-engineer the brain**
人脑逆向工程
- Prevent nuclear terror
- Secure cyberspace
- Enhance virtual reality
- Advance personalized learning
- **Engineer the tools for scientific discovery**
开拓更好的科学的研究工具



Restore & improve urban infrastructure

修复和提升城市基础设施



WAYMO



3 million miles
self-driven

We drive more than 25,000 autonomous miles each week, largely on complex city streets. That's on top of 1 billion simulated miles we drove just in 2016.



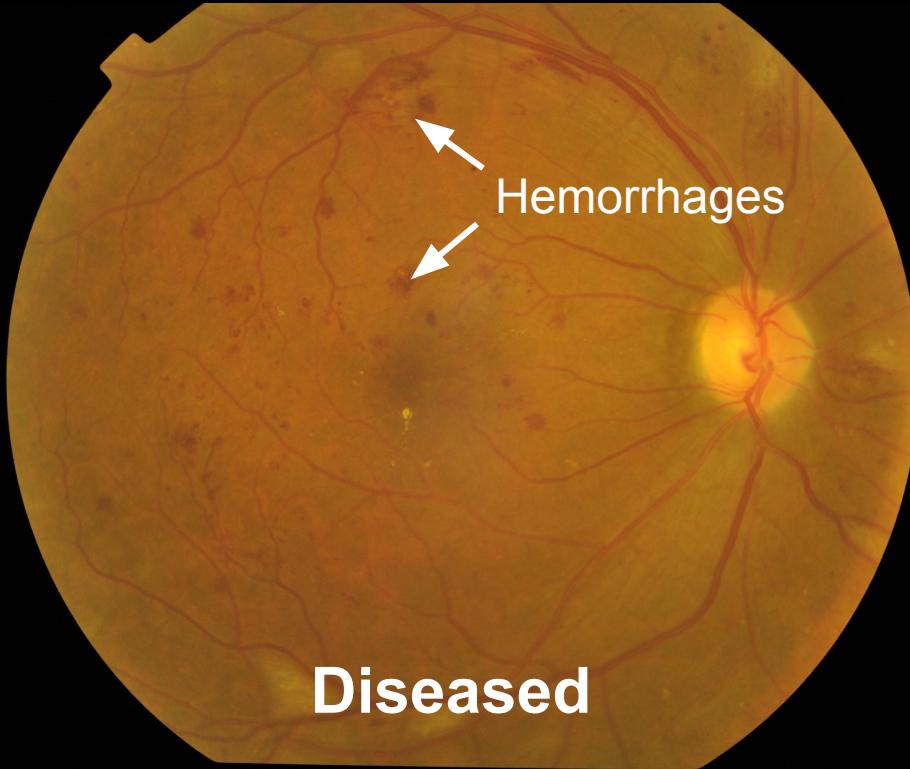
自动驾驶距离已经超过
300万英里

Advance health informatics

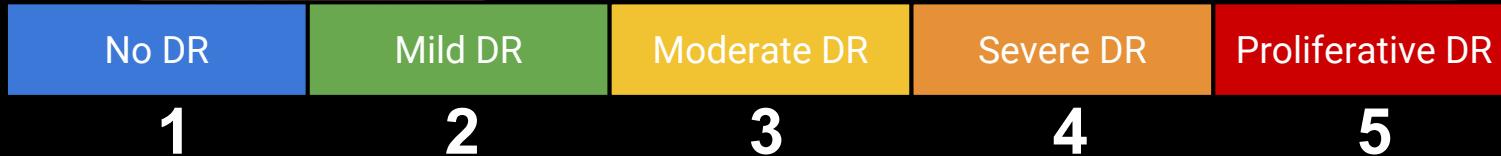
人体生理指标智能化



Healthy

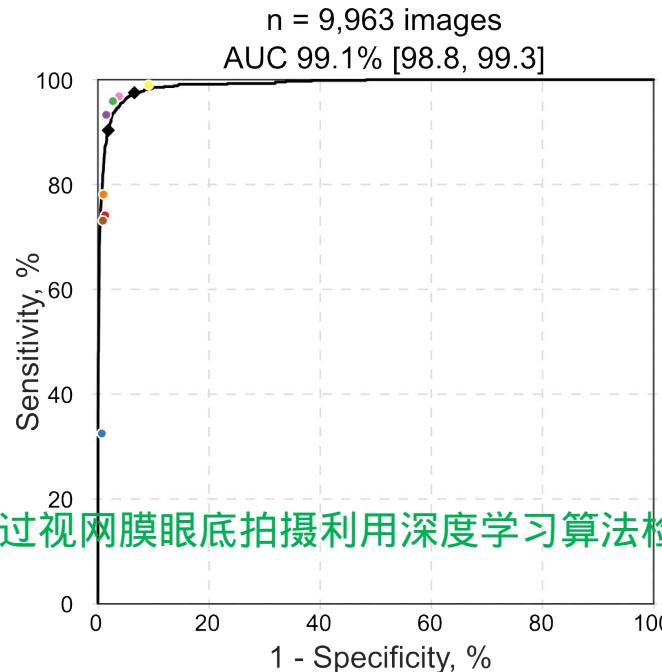


Diseased



JAMA | Original Investigation | INNOVATIONS IN HEALTH CARE DELIVERY

Development and Validation of a Deep Learning Algorithm for Detection of Diabetic Retinopathy in Retinal Fundus Photographs



论文：通过视网膜眼底拍摄利用深度学习算法检测和诊断糖尿病视网膜病变

F-score

0.95

Algorithm

0.91

Ophthalmologist
(median)

深度学习算法比眼科医生还准

“The study by Gulshan and colleagues truly
represents the brave new world in
medicine.”

Dr. Andrew Beam, Dr. Isaac Kohane
Harvard Medical School

“Google just published this paper in JAMA
(impact factor 37) [...] It actually lives up to
the hype.”

Dr. Luke Oakden-Rayner
University of Adelaide

Pathology

Detecting Cancer Metastases on Gigapixel Pathology Images

检测高像素照片的癌细胞区域：算法比病理家准

Yun Liu^{1*}, Krishna Gadepalli¹, Mohammad Norouzi¹, George E. Dahl¹,
Timo Kohlberger¹, Aleksey Boyko¹, Subhashini Venugopalan^{2**},
Aleksei Timofeev², Philip Q. Nelson², Greg S. Corrado¹, Jason D. Hipp³,
Lily Peng¹, and Martin C. Stumpe¹

{liuyun,mnorouzi,gdahl,lhpeng,mstumpe}@google.com

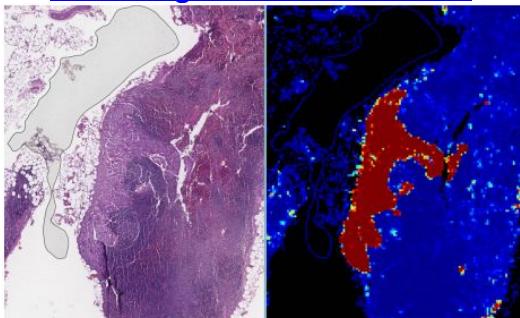
¹Google Brain, ²Google Inc, ³Verily Life Sciences,
Mountain View, CA, USA

Tumor localization score (FROC):

model: **0.89**

pathologist: 0.73

arxiv.org/abs/1703.02442



Radiology

Acta Orthopaedica

Research-article

Artificial intelligence for analyzing orthopedic trauma radiographs 利用人工智能通过X光片分析骨伤

Deep learning algorithms—are they on par with humans for diagnosing fractures?

Jakub Olczak, Niklas Fahlberg, Atsuto Maki, Ali Sharif Razavian, Anthony Jller, André Stark, Olof Sköldenberg & Max Gordon [...show less](#)
Pages 1-6 | Received 01 Mar 2017, Accepted 06 Jun 2017, Published online: 06 Jul 2017

"The network performed similarly to senior orthopedic surgeons when presented with images at the same resolution as the network."

www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17453674.2017.1344459



Engineer better medicines

拓展医学医药工程

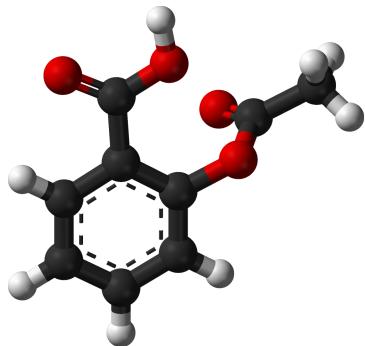
and maybe...

Make solar energy affordable

Develop carbon sequestration methods

Manage the nitrogen cycle

Predicting Properties of Molecules 预测分子的性质



DFT (density functional theory) simulator

$\sim 10^3$ seconds

密度泛函模拟需要计算1000秒

密度泛函理论（英语：Density functional theory (DFT)）是一种研究多电子体系电子结构的量子力学方法。密度泛函理论在物理和化学上都有广泛的应用，特别是用来研究分子和凝聚态的性质，是凝聚态物理和计算化学领域最常用的方法之一。

Toxic? 是否有毒

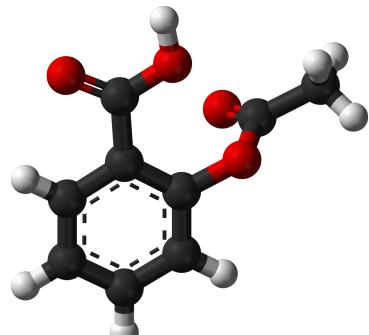
Bind with a given protein?

是否针对特定蛋白质毒性为显性

Quantum properties: E, ω_0, \dots

量子性参数

Predicting Properties of Molecules 预测分子的性质



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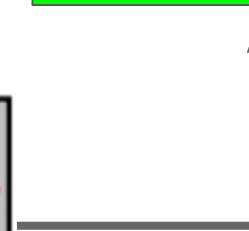


Message Passing Neural Net

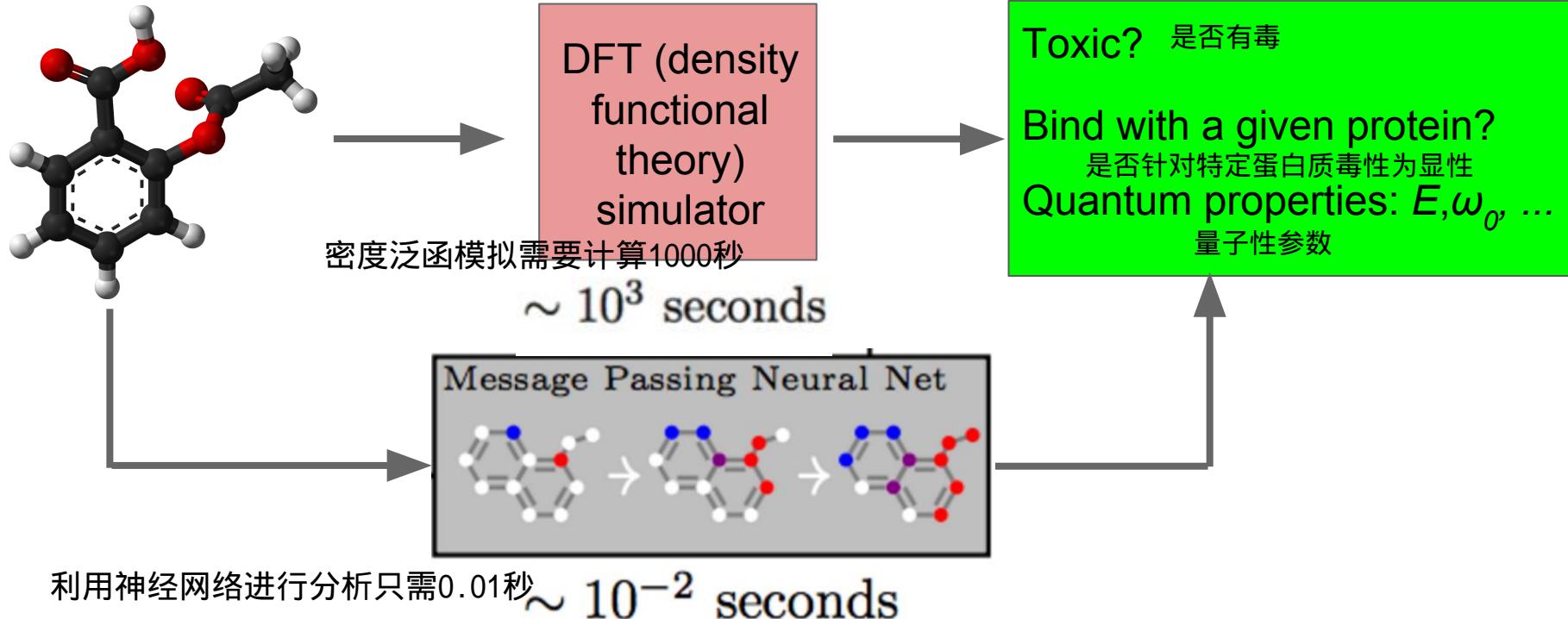


利用神经网络进行分析只需0.01秒

$\sim 10^{-2}$ seconds



Predicting Properties of Molecules 预测分子的性质



- State of the art results predicting output of expensive quantum chemistry calculations, but **$\sim 300,000$ times faster**

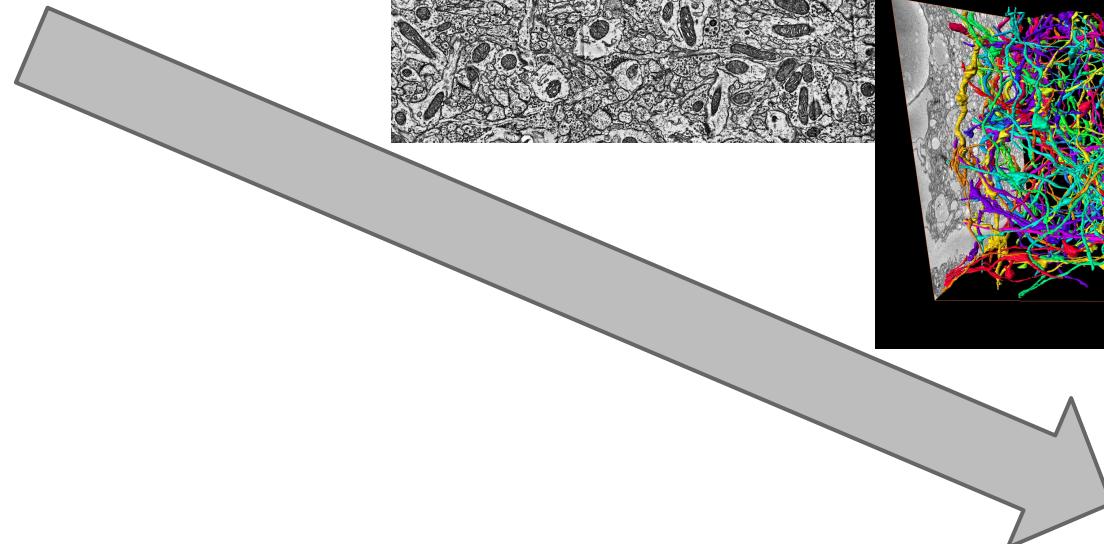
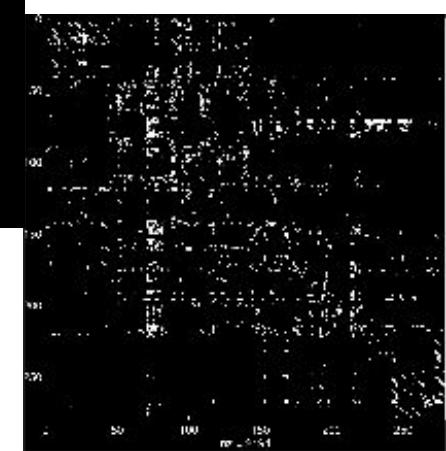
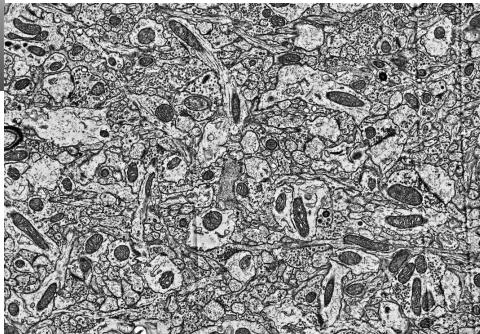
<https://research.googleblog.com/2017/04/predicting-properties-of-molecules-with.html> and
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1702.05532> and <https://arxiv.org/abs/1704.01212> (appeared in ICML 2017)

Reverse engineer the brain

人脑逆向工程

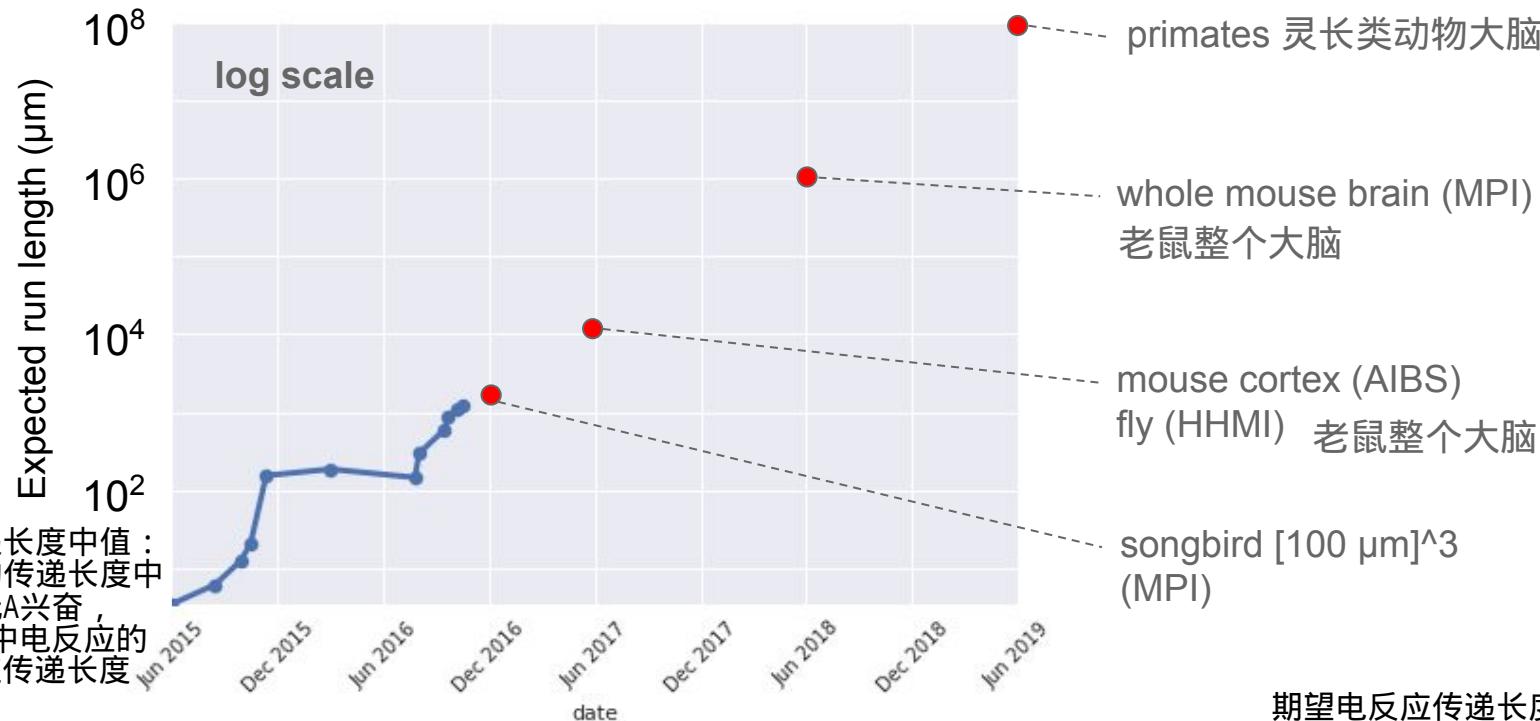
Connectomics: Reconstructing Neural Circuits from High-Resolution Brain Imaging

分子连接分析：通过高分辨率人脑图片重构大脑神经回路



Automated Reconstruction Progress at Google

Google 的人脑神经回路自动重构进展



Metric: Expected Run Length (ERL) 期望电反应传递长度
“mean microns between failure” of automated neuron tracing

期望电反应传递长度中值：
两神经元最大的传递长度中
值，例如神经元A兴奋，
神经元B兴奋其中电反应的
空间长度为反应传递长度

New Technology: Flood Filling Networks

新技术：灌注网络

Flood-Filling Networks

Michał Januszewski
Google

mjanusz@google.com

Jeremy Maitin-Shepard
Google

jbms@google.com

Peter Li
Google

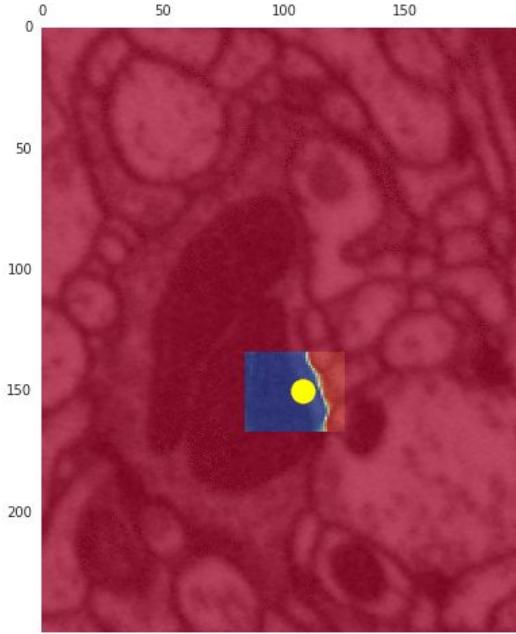
phli@google.com

Jörgen Kornfeld
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Winfried Denk
Max Planck Institute for Neurobiology
winfried.denk@neuro.mpg.de

Viren Jain
Google
viren@google.com

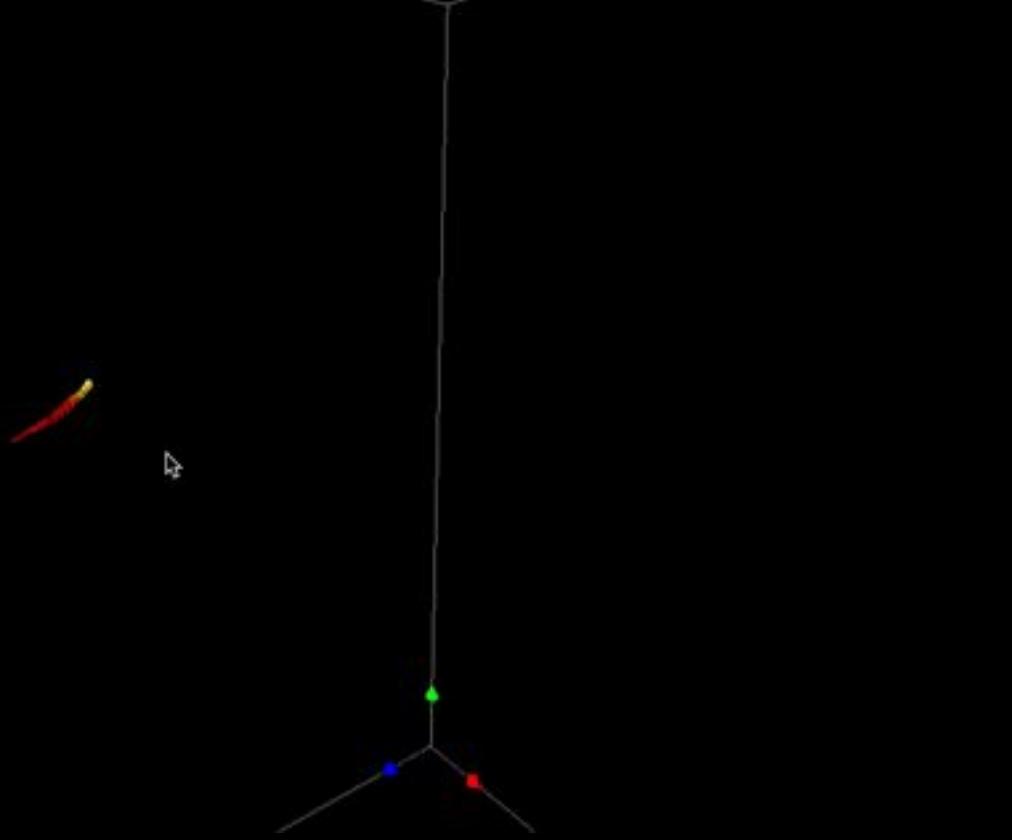
- Start with a seed point
从种子点开始
- Recurrent neural network iteratively fills out an object based on image content and its own previous predictions
根据图像内容以及以前的预测结果循环迭代到神经网络中



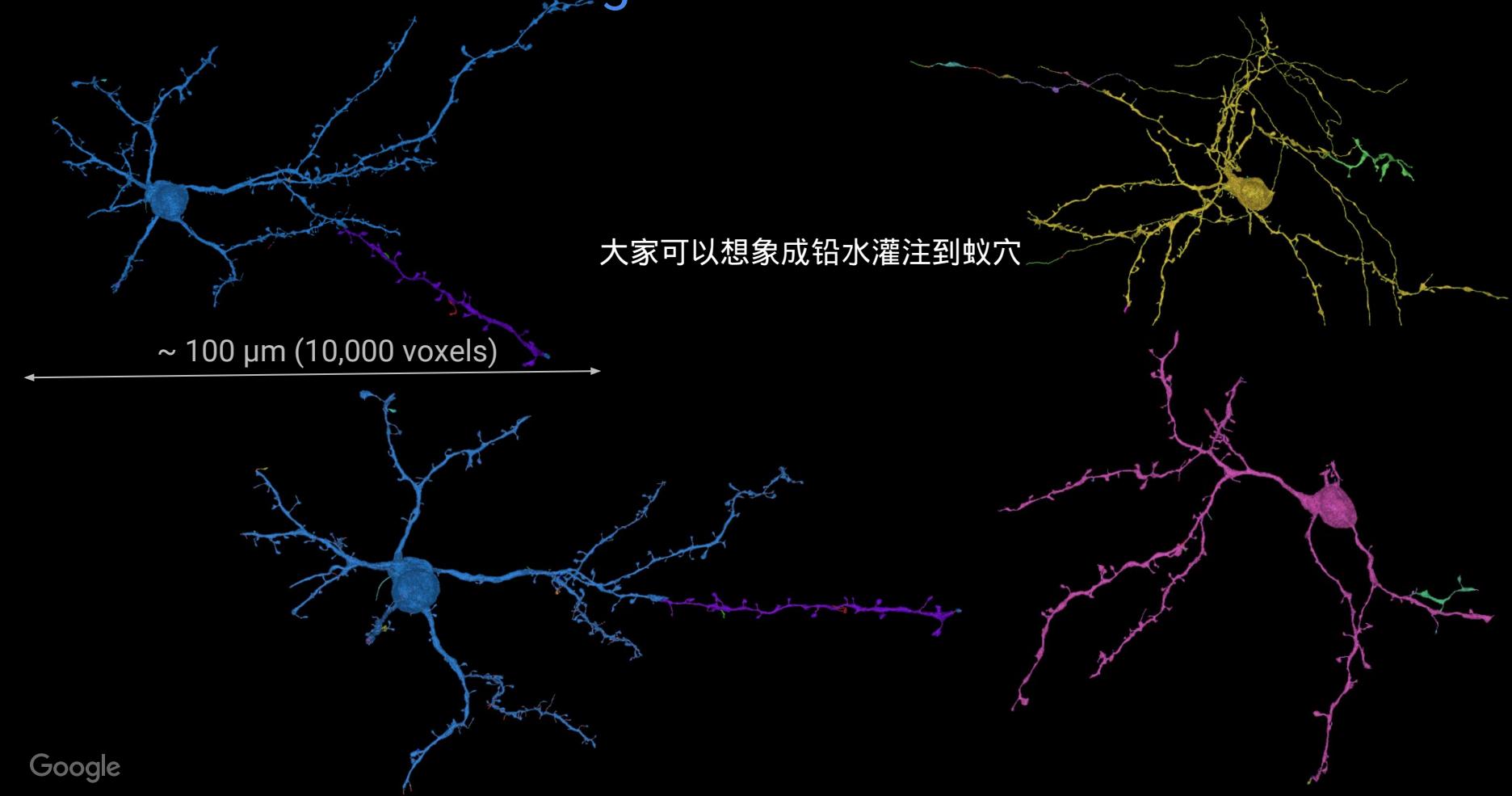
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.00421>

Flood Filling Networks: 3d Inference

大家可以想象成铅水灌注到蚁穴



Flood Filling Networks: 3d Inference

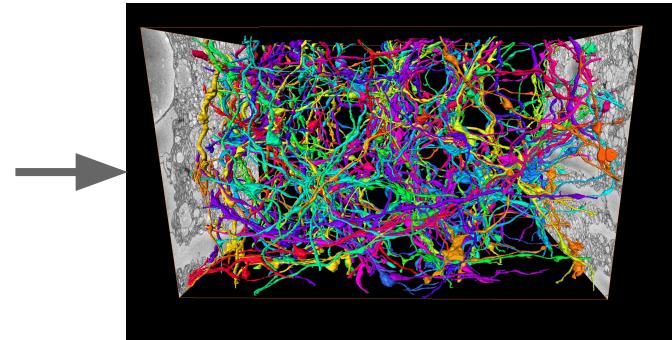
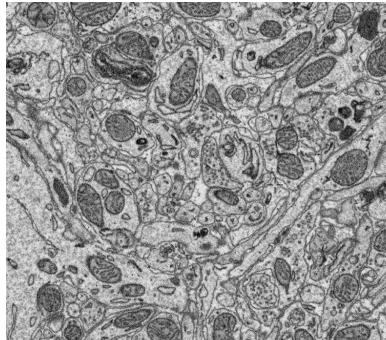


Songbird Brain Wiring Diagram

小鸟大脑神经回路图

- Raw data produced by Max Planck Institute for Neurobiology using serial block face scanning electron microscopy 原始数据来自串行面扫描电子显微镜
- $10,600 \times 10,800 \times 5,700$ voxels =
~600 billion voxels
 $10600 * 10800 * 5700$ 约 6000亿立体像素
- Goal: Reconstruct **complete connectivity** and use to **test specific hypotheses** related to how biological nervous systems produce precise, sequential motor behaviors and perform reinforcement learning.

目标：基于生物神经系统如何产生精确的顺序运动行为以及强化学习重构神经元的连接



Courtesy Jorgen Kornfeld & Winfried Denk, MPI

Engineer the tools for scientific discovery

升级科学研究工具



<http://tensorflow.org/>

and

<https://github.com/tensorflow/tensorflow>

Open, standard software for
general machine learning

斯坦福开源的通用机器学习框架

Great for Deep Learning in
particular

{对深度学习特适合}

First released Nov 2015

Apache 2.0 license

TensorFlow Goals

Establish **common platform** for expressing machine learning ideas and systems

Open source it so that it becomes a **platform for everyone**, not just Google

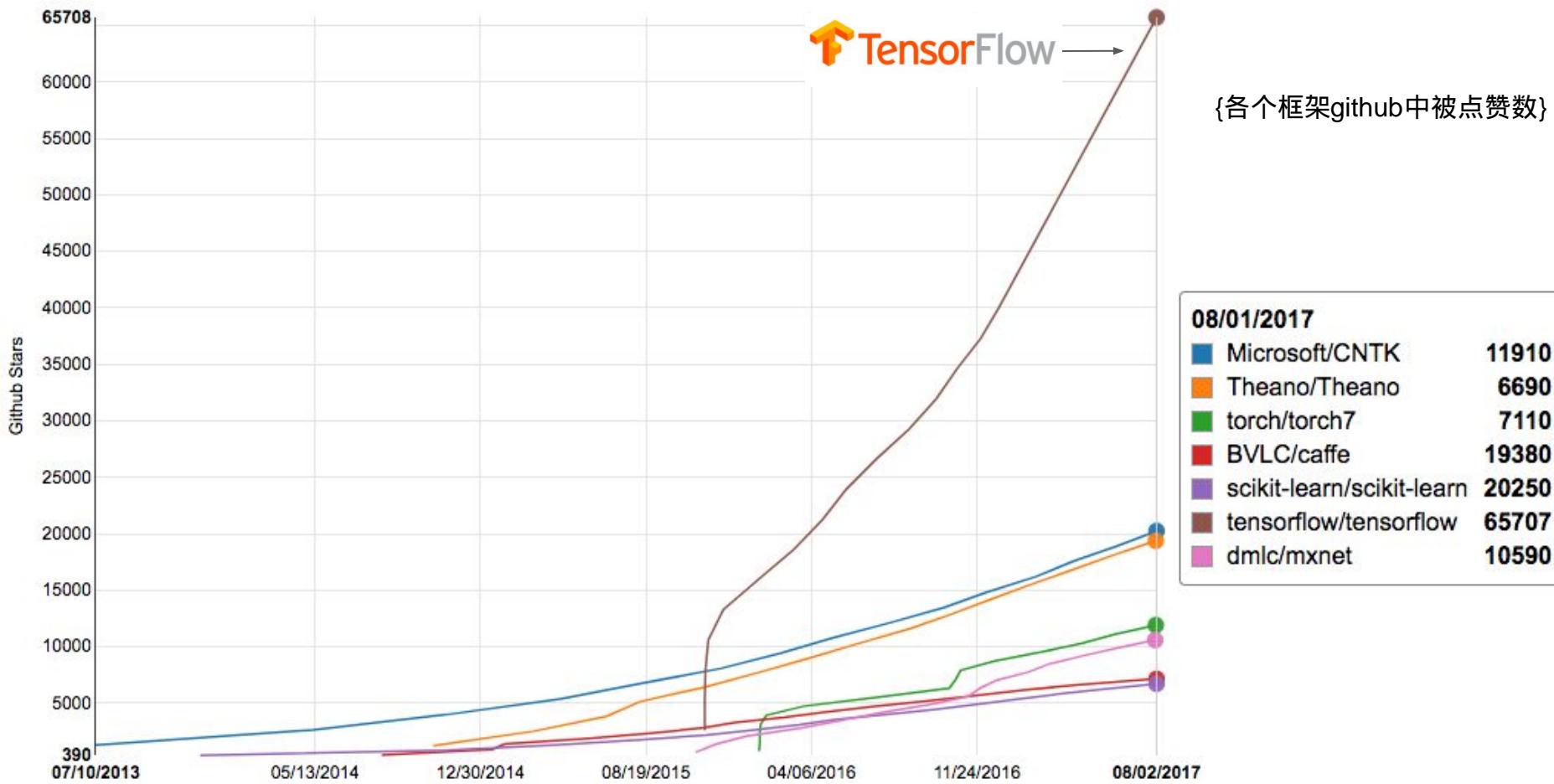
Make this platform the **best in the world** for both research and production use

构建一个能清晰表达机器学习构思和系统结构的通用框架

开源的话人人都能用，不单单是google

使这个平台成为研究和商用最好的机器学习框架

scikit-learn/scikit-learn
BVLC/caffe
Microsoft/CNTK
torch/torch7
Theano/Theano
tensorflow/tensorflow...
dmlc/mxnet



TensorFlow: A Vibrant Open-Source Community

TensorFlow还有个充满活力的开源社区

- **Rapid development, many outside contributors**
 - ~800+ non-Google contributors to TensorFlow
 - 21,000+ commits in 21 months
 - Many community created tutorials, models, translations, and projects
 - ~16,000 GitHub repositories with 'TensorFlow' in the title
- **Direct engagement between community and TensorFlow team**
 - 5000+ Stack Overflow questions answered
 - 80+ community-submitted GitHub issues responded to weekly
- **Growing use in ML classes: Toronto, Berkeley, Stanford, ...**



More computational power needed

越来越多的能源投入到计算中

Deep learning is transforming how we design computers

深度学习正在改变我们设计计算机的思路

Special computation properties

reduced
precision
ok

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{about 1.2} \\ \times \text{ about 0.6} \\ \hline \text{about 0.7} \end{array}$$

为了省电，我们阉割了精度

NOT

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.21042 \\ \times 0.61127 \\ \hline 0.73989543 \end{array}$$

Special computation properties

reduced
precision
ok

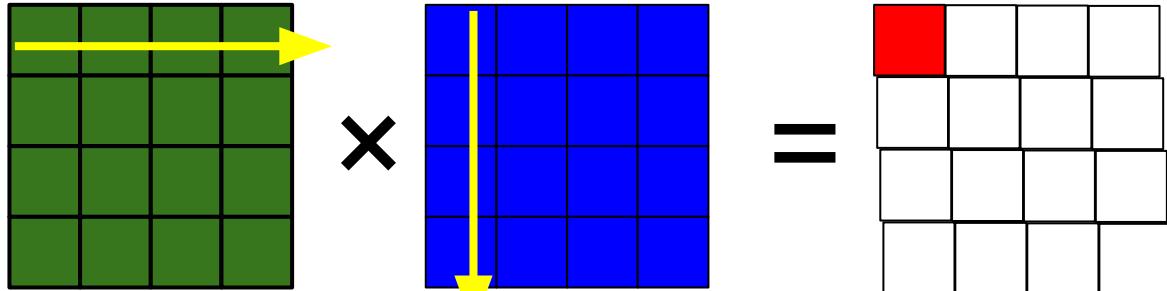
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{about 1.2} \\ \times \text{ about 0.6} \\ \hline \text{about 0.7} \end{array}$$

NOT

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.21042 \\ \times 0.61127 \\ \hline 0.73989543 \end{array}$$

为了省电，我们阉割了精度

handful of
specific
operations

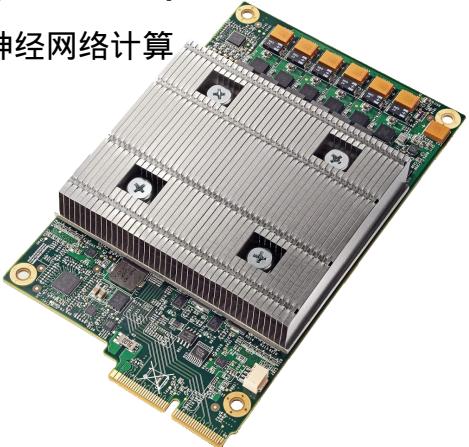


固化矩阵相乘等特定操作，我们就不用传统的指令操作了

Tensor Processing Unit v1

Google-designed chip for neural net **inference**

Google设计的用于神经网络计算
的模块，：TPU v1



In production use for >30 months: used on search queries, for neural machine translation, for AlphaGo match, ...

TPUv1已经稳定使用30个月，甚至AlphaGo的围棋比赛也是用它的

In-Datacenter Performance Analysis of a Tensor Processing Unit, Jouppi, Young, Patil, Patterson et al., ISCA 2017,
arxiv.org/abs/1704.04760



Tensor Processing Unit v1

Google-designed chip for neural net **inference**



Cliff Young will tell you all about TPUv1
at 3 PM today

In pro
queries
for AlphaGo match, ...

In-Datacenter Performance Analysis of a Tensor Processing Unit, Jouppi, Young, Patil, Patterson et al., ISCA 2017,
arxiv.org/abs/1704.04760



TPUv1 is a huge help for inference

TPU v1确实在推理计算方面很有用

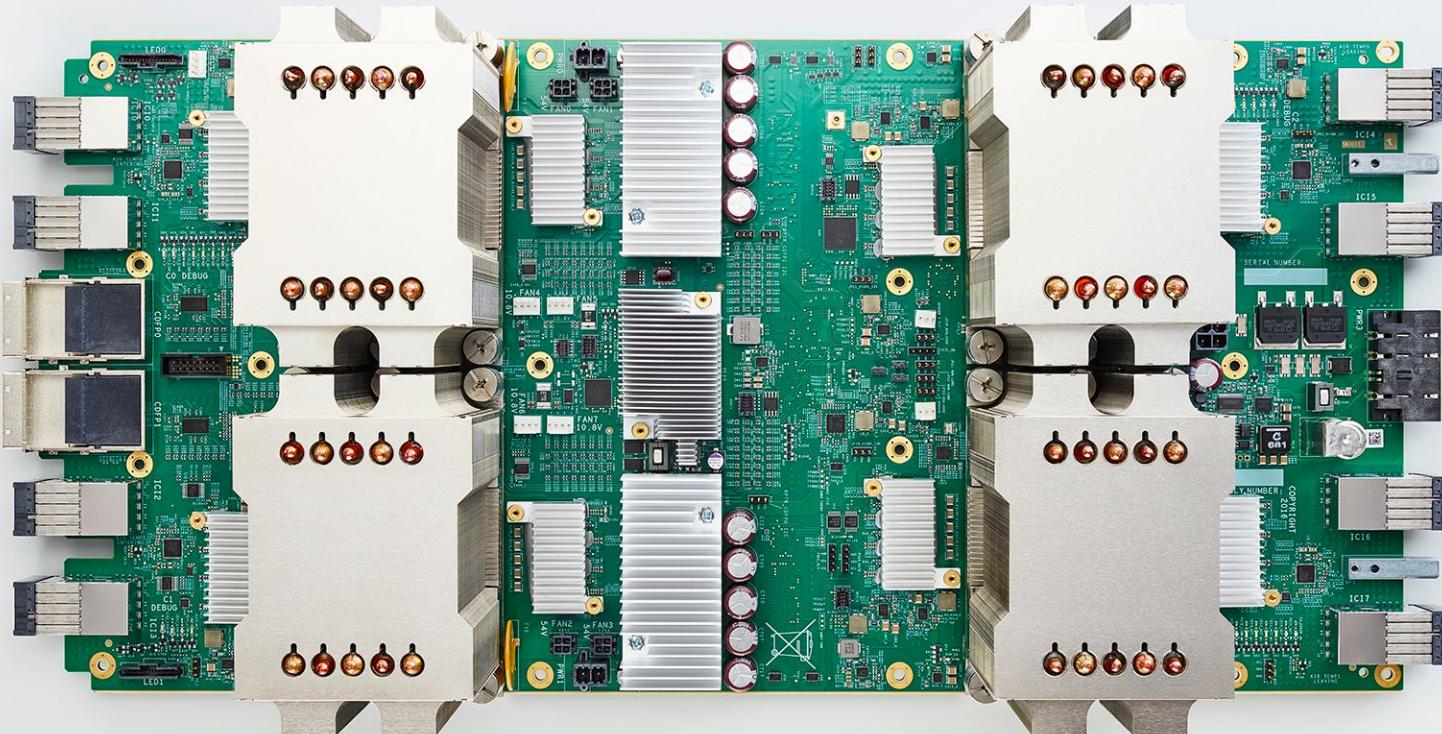
But what about training?

但是训练呢？

Speeding up training hugely important:
for researcher productivity, and
for increasing scale of problems that can be tackled

加快训练速度很有价值：不仅能加快研究转化成产品，而且有助于提高问题复杂度得出更好的计算结果

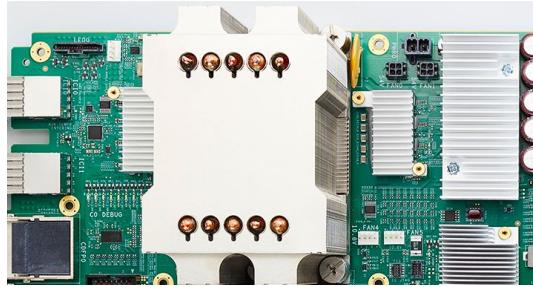
Tensor Processing Unit v2



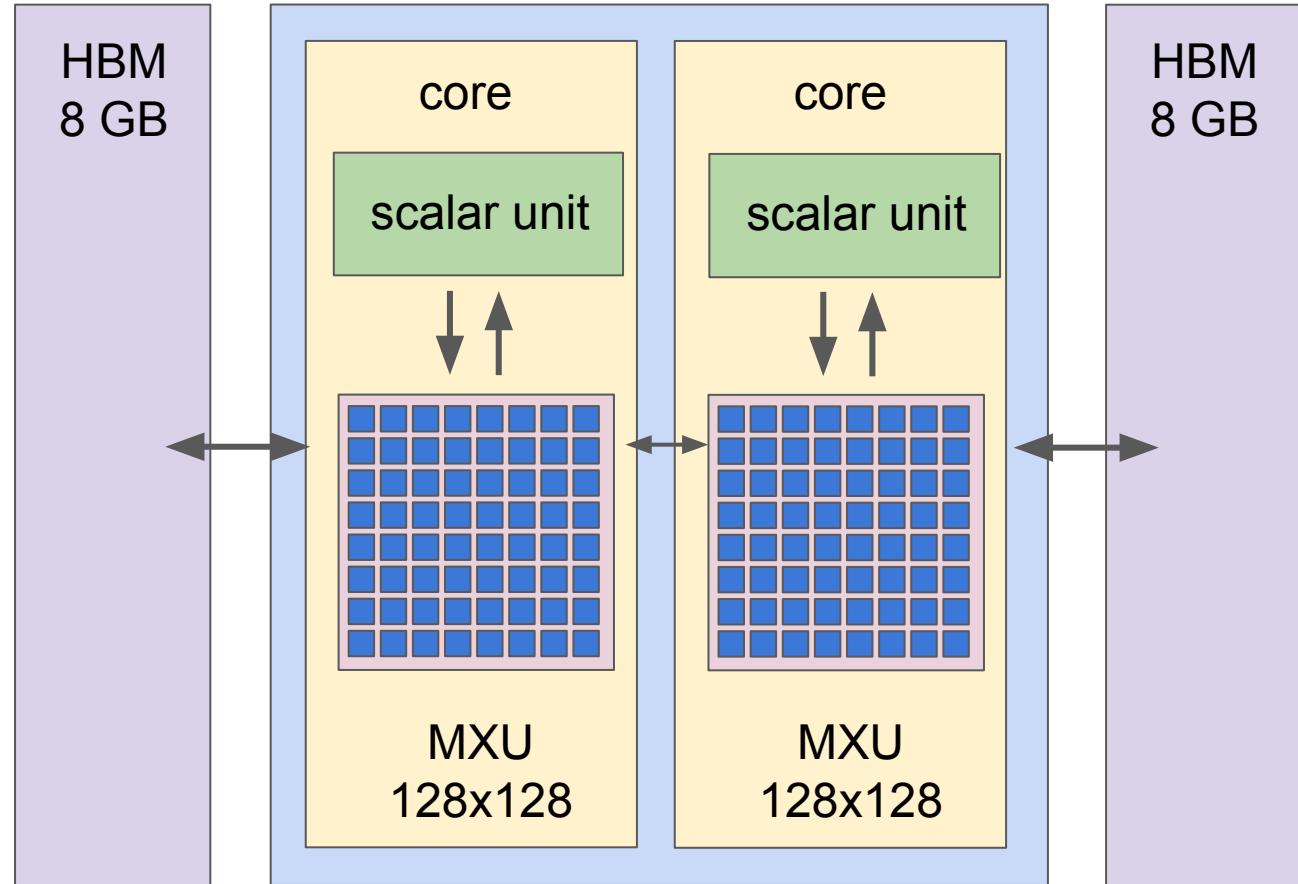
Google-designed device for neural net **training and inference**

TPU V2 不仅能训练，而且能做推理计算

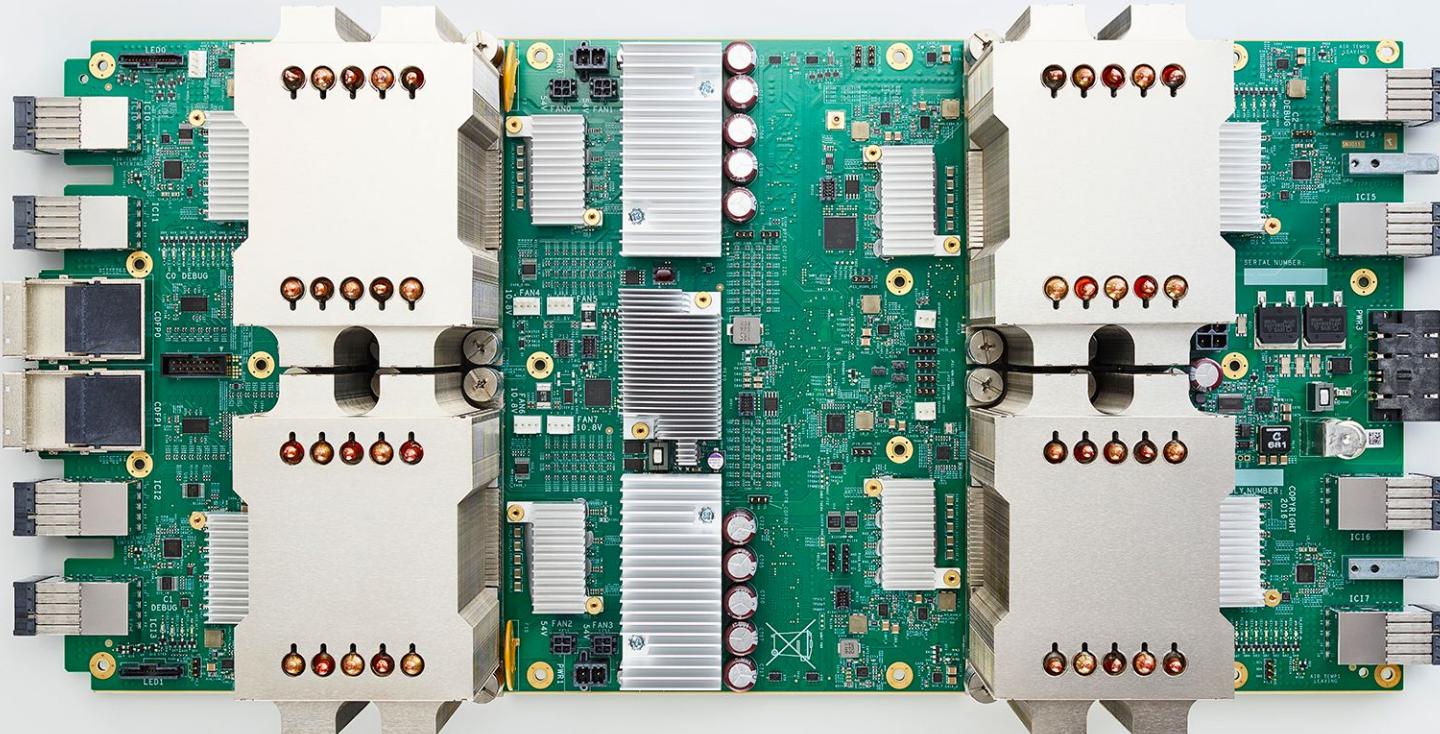
TPUv2 Chip



- 16 GB of HBM
- 600 GB/s mem BW
- Scalar unit: 32b float
- MXU: 32b float accumulation but reduced precision for multipliers
- 45 TFLOPS

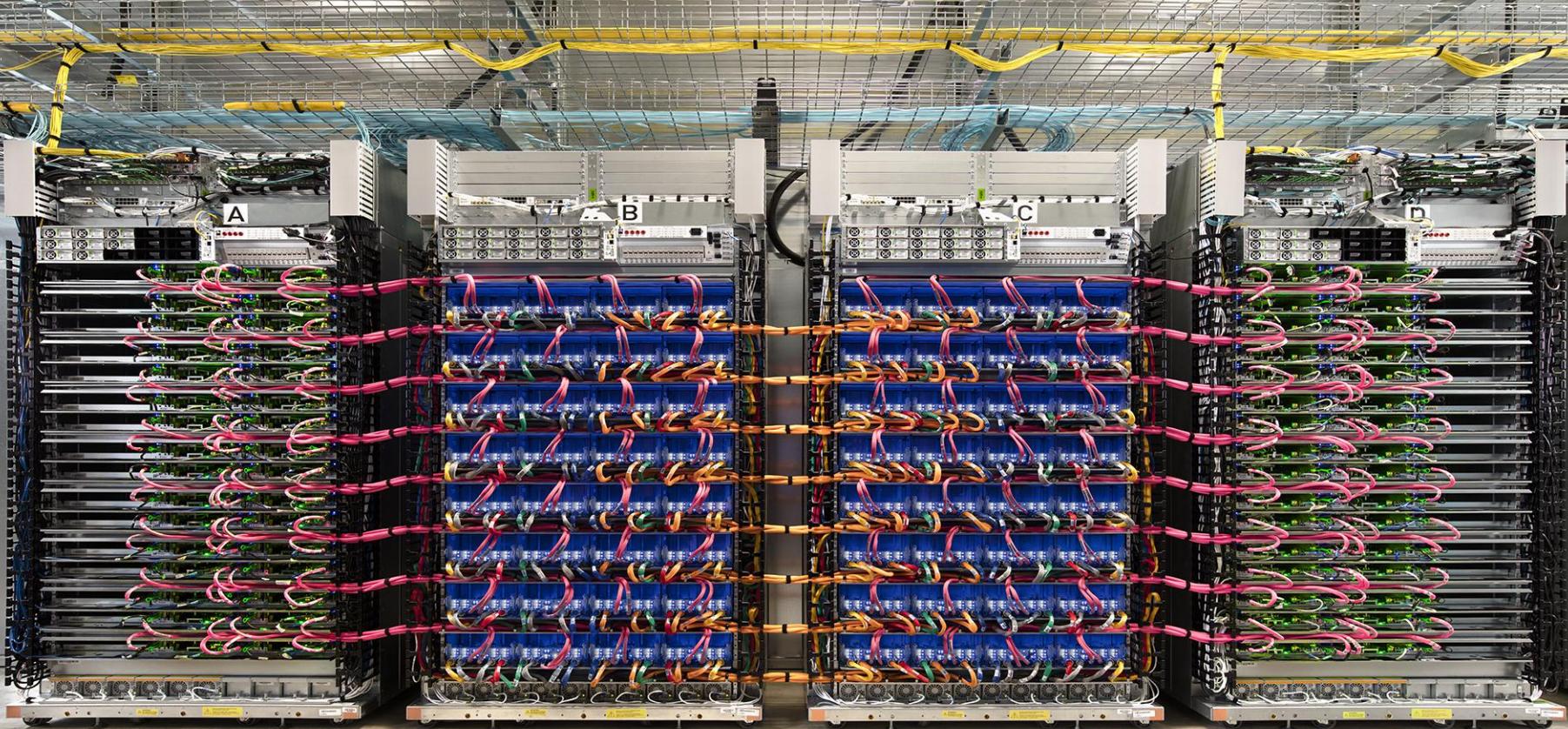


Tensor Processing Unit v2



TPU V2芯片之间能像XEON Phi一样连接起来，提供更强的计算能力

- 180 teraflops of computation, 64 GB of HBM memory, 2400 GB/s mem BW
- Designed to be connected together into larger configurations



TPU Pod
64 2nd-gen TPUs
11.5 petaflops
4 terabytes of HBM memory

HBM memory 高带宽内存

Programmed via TensorFlow

TPU V2通过TensorFlow编程使用

Same program will run with only minor
modifications on CPUs, GPUs, & TPUs

同样的代码只要改一点点就可以在CPUs GPUs TPUs上运行

Will be Available through Google Cloud

将在Google云开放使用

Cloud TPU - virtual machine w/180 TFLOPS TPUv2 device attached





TensorFlow

RESEARCH CLOUD



Making 1000 **Cloud TPUs** available **for free** to top researchers who are committed to **open machine learning research**

We're excited to see what researchers will do with much more computation!

要申请使用TPUv2的可以到这里登记

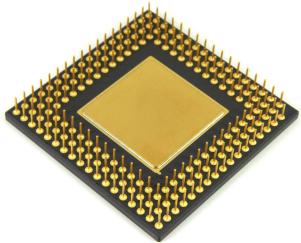
g.co/tpusignup

Machine learning needs to run in a growing set of environments

机器学习需要运行在弹性的计算环境中

TensorFlow supports many platforms

TensorFlow可以运行在下面平台中



CPU



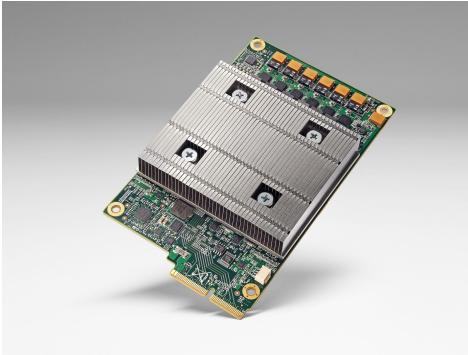
GPU



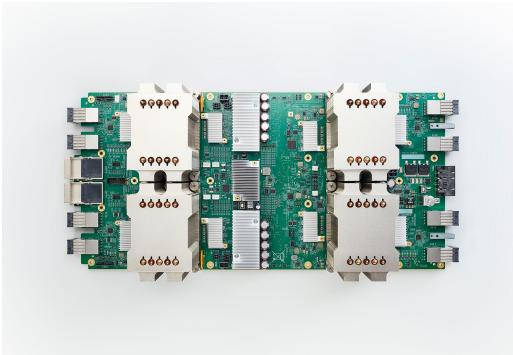
iOS



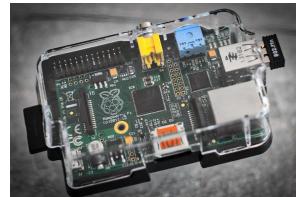
Android



1st-gen TPU



Cloud TPU



Raspberry Pi

TensorFlow supports many languages

TensorFlow支持以下编程语言



C++

Java

The Python logo consists of a blue and yellow interlocking snakes icon followed by the word "python" in a lowercase serif font, with a small "TM" symbol at the end.The Julia logo features the word "julia" in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. Above the letter "i", there are three colored circles: green, red, and purple.

Go

C#



TensorFlow Graph

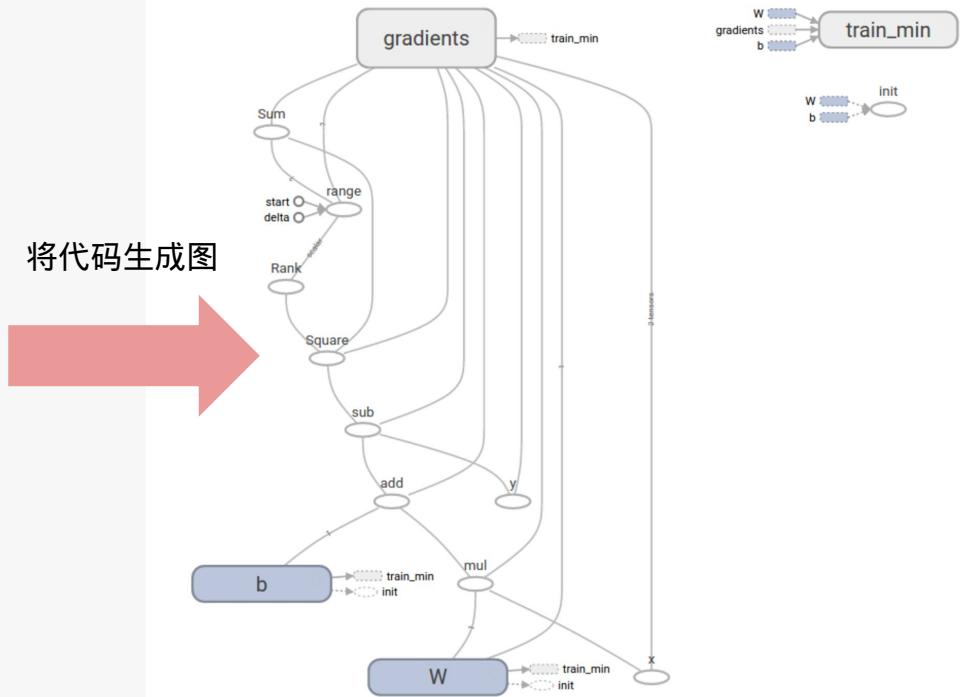
Python Program

```
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf

# Model parameters
W = tf.Variable([.3], tf.float32)
b = tf.Variable([- .3], tf.float32)
# Model input and output
x = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
linear_model = W * x + b
y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
# loss
loss = tf.reduce_sum(tf.square(linear_model - y)) # sum of the squares
# optimizer
optimizer = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(0.01)
train = optimizer.minimize(loss)
# training data
x_train = [1,2,3,4]
y_train = [0,-1,-2,-3]
# training loop
init = tf.global_variables_initializer()
sess = tf.Session()
sess.run(init) # reset values to wrong
for i in range(1000):
    sess.run(train, {x:x_train, y:y_train})

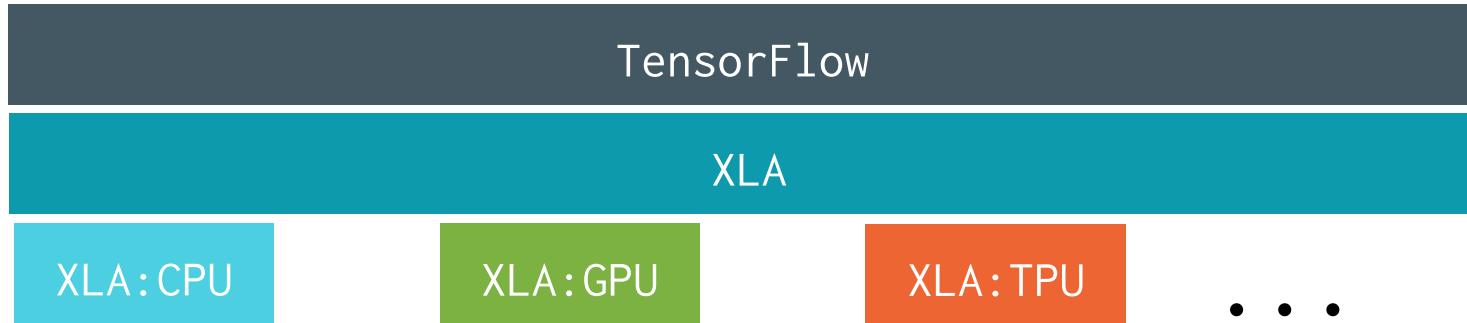
# evaluate training accuracy
curr_W, curr_b, curr_loss = sess.run([W, b, loss], {x:x_train, y:y_train})
print('W: %s b: %s loss: %s' % (curr_W, curr_b, curr_loss))
```

TensorFlow Graph



将代码生成图

TensorFlow + XLA Compiler



XLA - TensorFlow 编译器:XLA 利用 JIT 编译技术分析用户在运行时创建的 TensorFlow 图表，根据实际运行时维度和类型将其专门化，将多个运算融合在一起并为它们生成高效的本机代码——适用于 CPU、GPU 之类的设备和自定义加速器（例如，Google 的 TPU）。

See: <https://www.tensorflow.org/performance/xla/>

Open-sourced code in

<https://github.com/tensorflow/tensorflow/tree/master/tensorflow/compiler>

Why XLA?

TensorFlow Strengths



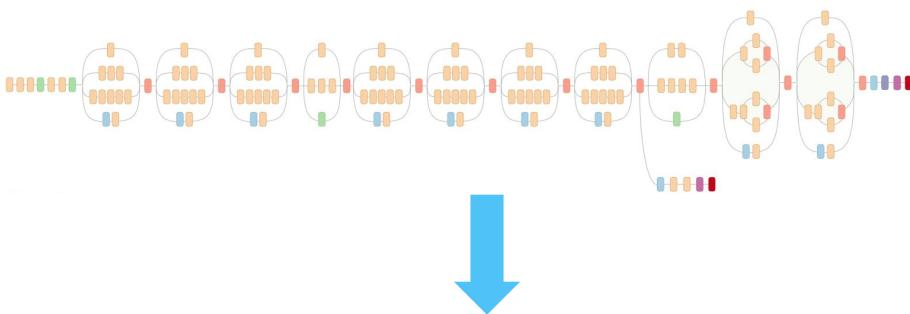
Interpreted
Dynamic
Stateful
"Black-Box" Modular

TensorFlow 的其中一个设计目标和核心优势是它的灵活性。TensorFlow 的设计目标是成为一个灵活并且可扩展的系统，用于定义任意数据流图，以及利用异构计算设备（例如 CPU 和 GPU）分布式地高效执行它们。

但灵活性往往与性能存在矛盾。尽管 TensorFlow 旨在让您定义任何种类的数据流图，但让所有图表都高效执行颇具挑战，因为 TensorFlow 会单独优化每一个运算。如果运算具有高效实现，或者每个运算都是相对重量级的运算，一切还好；否则，虽然用户仍可利用低级别运算组合该运算，却不能保证这个组合出的运算能够以最高效的方式运行。

How do we keep the strengths but add more performance?

JIT Compilation via XLA



XLA program: static, decomposed TF ops

- Static data types
- Math-looking primitive ops

0x00000000 movq (%rdx), %rax
0x00000003 vmovaps (%rax), %xmm0
0x00000007 vmulps %xmm0, %xmm0, %xmm0
0x0000000b vmovaps %xmm0, (%rdi)
...

XLA - TensorFlow 编译器:XLA 利用 JIT 编译技术分析用户在运行时创建的 TensorFlow 图表，根据实际运行时维度和类型将其专门化，将多个运算融合在一起并为它们生成高效的本机代码——适用于 CPU、GPU 之类的设备和自定义加速器（例如，Google 的 TPU）。

The Best of Both Worlds

TensorFlow Strengths

Flexible

Expressive

Extensible

Interpreted

Dynamic

Stateful

"Black-Box" Modular

Compiled

Static

Pure

Primitives

Think & write this way...

*But get optimization
benefits of these!*

Machine Learning for Higher Performance Machine Learning Models

通过机器学习加速机器学习模型

For large models, model parallelism is important

对于巨型计算模型，模型计算的并行化非常重要

For large models, model parallelism is important

对于巨型计算模型，模型计算的并行化非常重要

But getting good performance given multiple computing devices is non-trivial and non-obvious

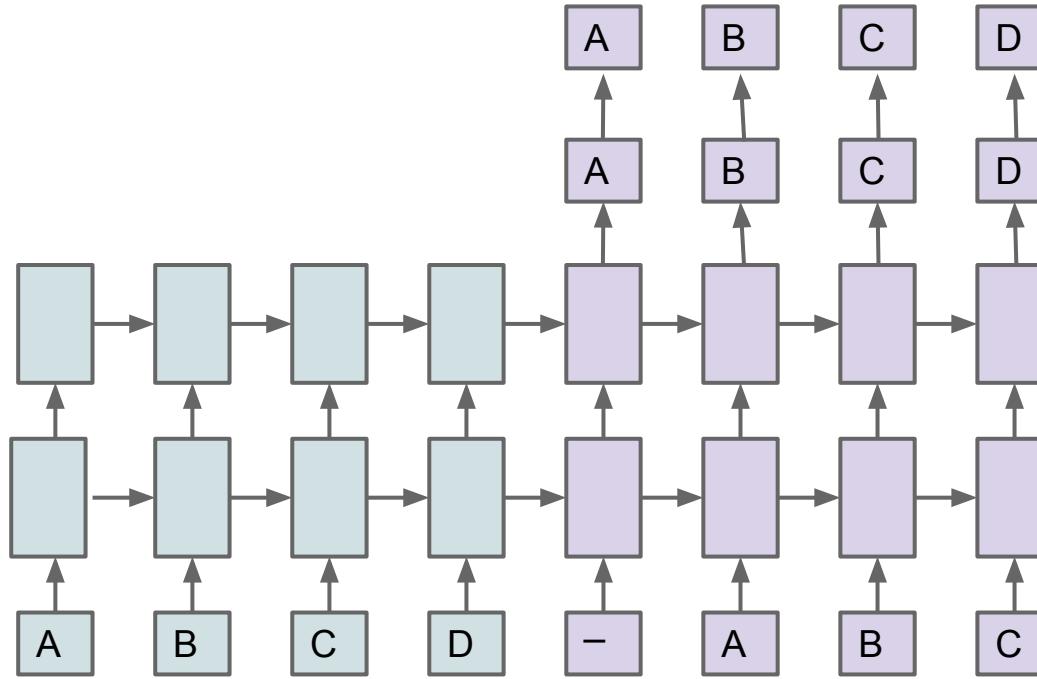
但是好的计算性能并非简单的计算设备堆砌就可以了

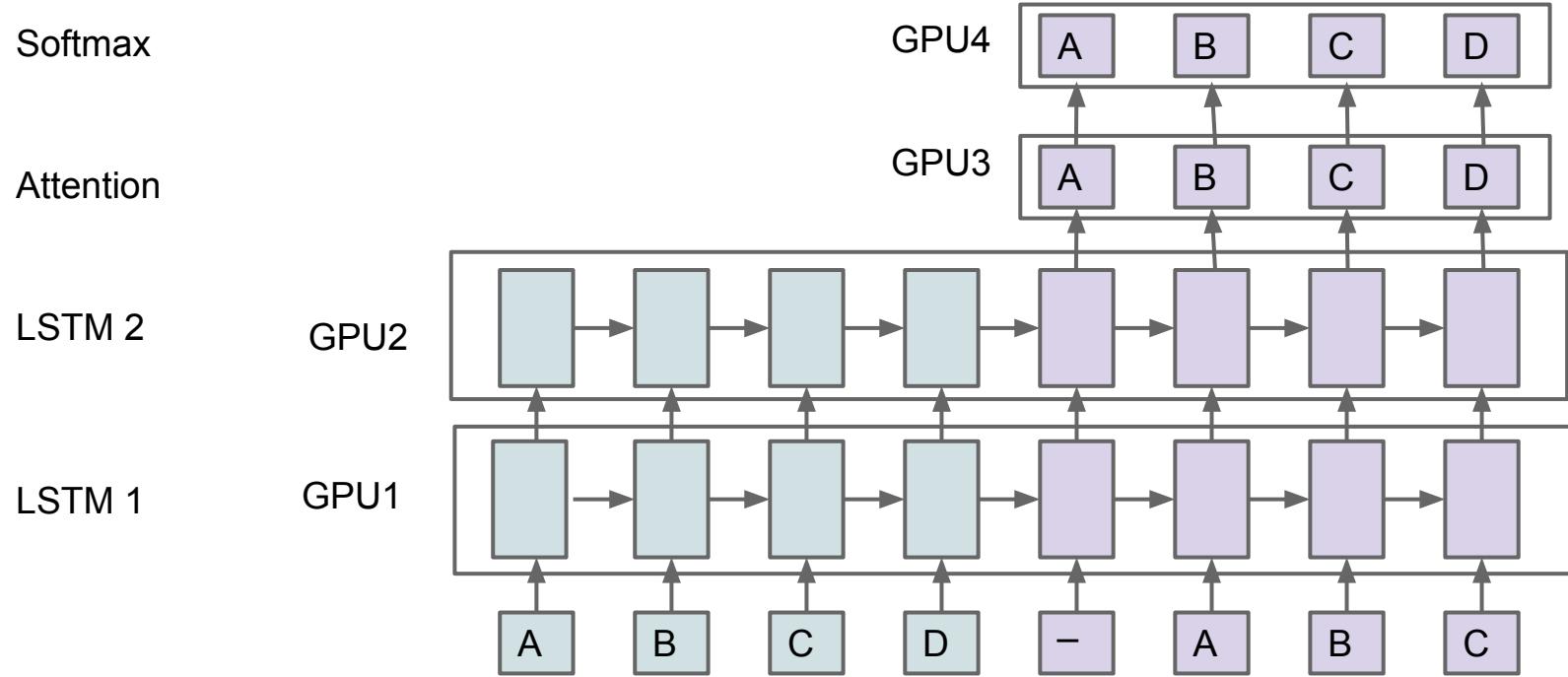
Softmax

Attention

LSTM 2

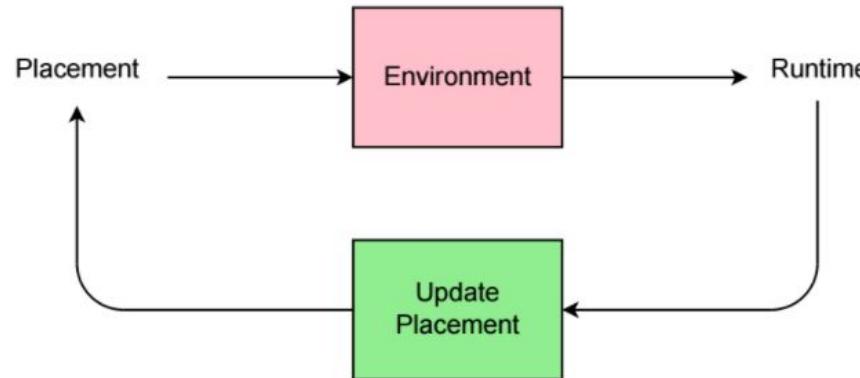
LSTM 1





Reinforcement Learning for Higher Performance Machine Learning Models

通过增强学习提供高性能机器学习模型



论文大致意思是：以当前计算环境的负载作为增强学习的输入训练，以每次计算时间作为标准，拟合出高性能的资源调度模型

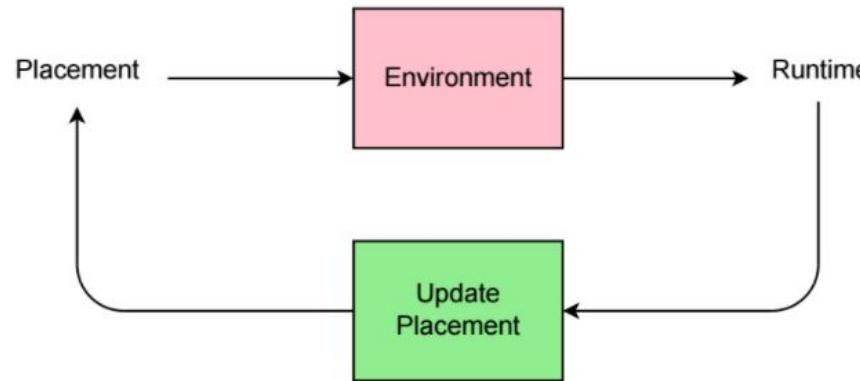
Device Placement Optimization with Reinforcement Learning,

Azalia Mirhoseini, Hieu Pham, Quoc Le, Mohammad Norouzi, Samy Bengio, Benoit Steiner, Yuefeng Zhou, Naveen Kumar, Rasmus Larsen, and Jeff Dean, ICML 2017, arxiv.org/abs/1706.04972

Reinforcement Learning for Higher Performance Machine Learning Models

通过增强学习提供高性能机器学习模型

Placement model
(trained via RL) gets
graph as input + set
of devices, outputs
device placement for
each graph node



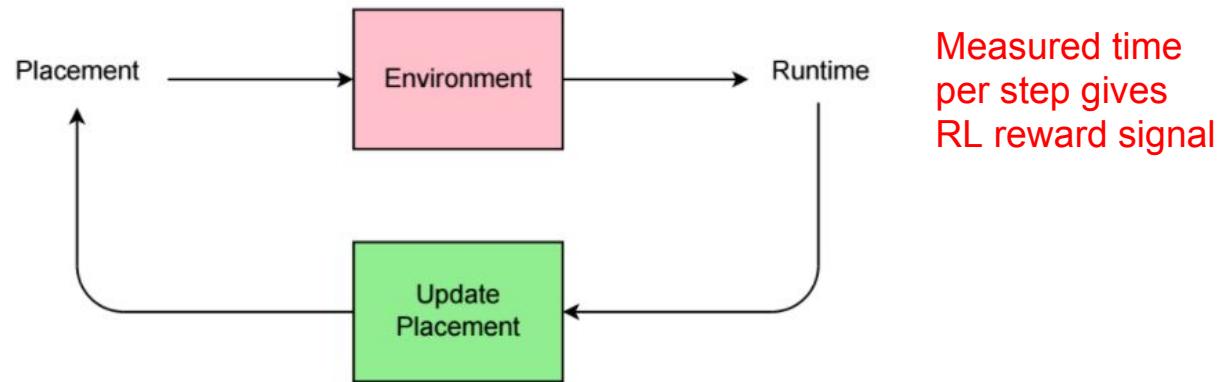
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Reinforcement Learning for Higher Performance Machine Learning Models

Placement model (trained via RL) gets graph as input + set of devices, outputs device placement for each graph node



Measured time per step gives RL reward signal

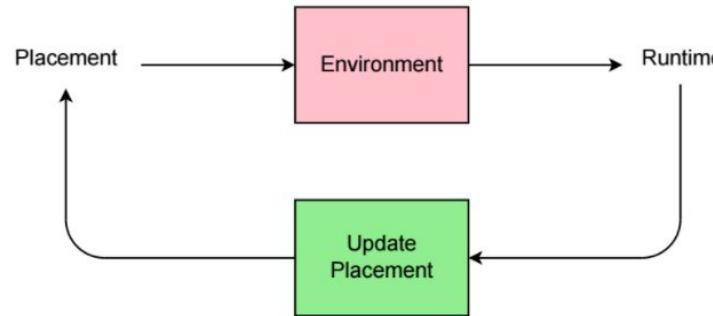
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Device Placement with Reinforcement Learning

Placement model (trained via RL) gets graph as input + set of devices, outputs device placement for each graph node



Measured time per step gives RL reward signal

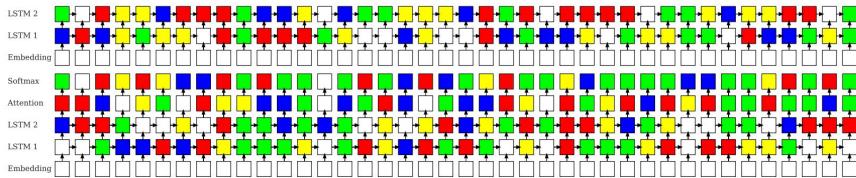


Figure 4. RL-based placement of Neural MT graph. Above: encoder, Below: decoder. Devices are denoted by colors, where the transparent color represents an operation on a CPU and each other unique color represents a different GPU. This placement achieves an improvement of 19.3% in running time compared to the fine-tuned hand-crafted placement.

+19.3% faster vs. expert human for neural translation model 在基于神经网络的翻译系统上

增强学习的资源调度规则比专家定义的资源调度规则训练效率效率高19.3%

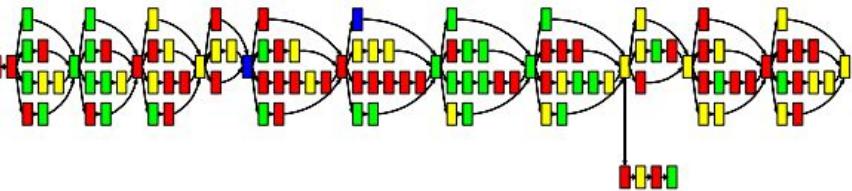


Figure 5. RL-based placement of Inception-V3. Devices are denoted by colors, where the transparent color represents an operation on a CPU and each other unique color represents a different GPU. RL-based placement achieves the improvement of 19.7% in running time compared to expert-designed placement.

+19.7% faster vs. expert human for InceptionV3 image model InceptionV3 一个图像识别模型

增强学习的资源调度规则比专家定义的资源调度规则训练效率效率高19.7%

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Reducing inference cost

降低推理计算的开销

Reducing inference cost

降低推理计算的开销

- **Bad feeling:** “*I have an awesomely good model that requires too much (computation, power, memory) to deploy! Oh no!*”

我有个好的idea，但是要实现这个idea我要配置好多东西，需要很大的计算资源，啊，天啊。

Fear not, there are lots of tricks:

别怕，其实有很多小技巧

- **Quantize!** Most models tolerate very low precision for weights (8 bits or even less). 大多数模型对精度并不敏感
 - 4X memory reduction, 4X computation efficiency

如果能将浮点型的大小降低，那么能剩下4倍的内存，提高4倍的计算效率。



中心思想是：如果很多训练出来的参数是浮点数，那么将其变换为整数，能有效压缩模型规模

Distillation

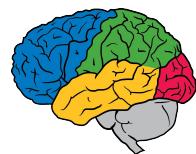
模型提炼

假如你有一个大规模的，准确率很高的模型（可能是多个相同模型的组合）

- Suppose you have a giant, highly accurate model
 - (Or maybe an ensemble of many such models)
- Now you want a smaller, cheaper model with almost the same accuracy (maybe to run on a phone)

现在你想要让这个模型能在不改变准确度的情况下，降低模型的规模和开销。（使其能在如手机般的低端计算环境下运行）

Distilling the Knowledge in a Neural Network, Hinton, Vinyals, and Dean. NIPS Deep Learning Workshop, 2014. <http://arxiv.org/abs/1503.02531>

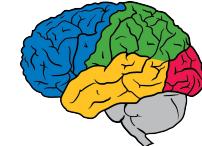


中心思想是：如果很多训练出来的参数是浮点数，那么将其变换为整数，能有效压缩模型规模

.001	.04	.95	10^{-6}
Cow	Lion	Jaguar	... Car

Softmax output

Expensive
but
accurate
model or
ensemble



The Main Idea

The ensemble implements a function from input to output.
Forget the models in the ensemble and the way they are parameterized and focus on the function.

将组合实现的模型看待成一个黑箱整体，忽略掉模型单个细节和如果将其并行化等问题。

- After learning the ensemble, we have our hands on the function.
- Can we transfer the knowledge in the function into a single smaller model?

能不能将函数中的知识（经过训练后收敛的参数）提炼，从而生成一个更小（计算量数据量）的模型



中心思想是：如果很多训练出来的参数是浮点数，那么将其变换为整数，能有效压缩模型规模

Training

0	0	1	0
Cow	Lion	Jaguar	... Car

Hard targets

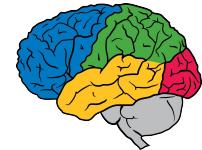
Small
model for
deployment



.001	.04	.95	10^{-6}
Cow	Lion	Jaguar	... Car

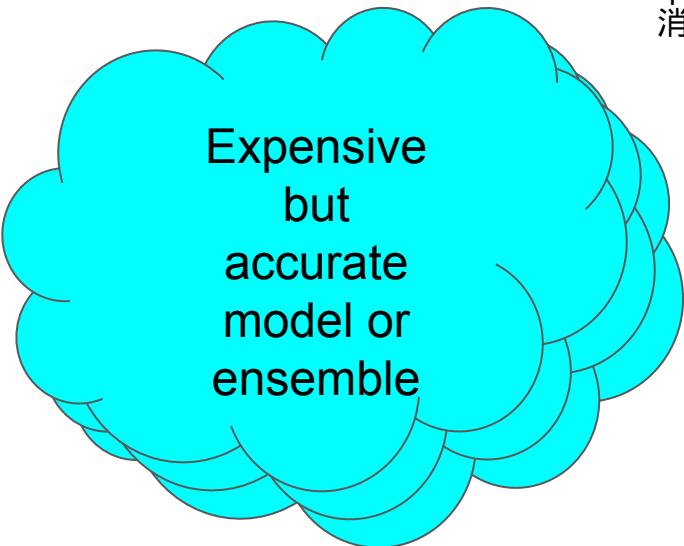
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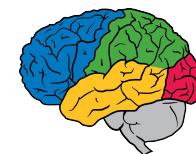
Softmax output



如果分布出来的参数比较极端，即参数之间有成倍的差距，从而导致参数存在较小的浮点型存在，不妨为模型添加一个额外的参数，消除浮点数的存在。

If we have the ensemble, we can divide the averaged logits from the ensemble by a “temperature” T to get a much softer distribution.

$$p_i = \frac{\exp\left(\frac{z_i}{T}\right)}{\sum_j \exp\left(\frac{z_j}{T}\right)}$$



.001	.04	.95	10^{-6}	
Cow	Lion	Jaguar	...	Car

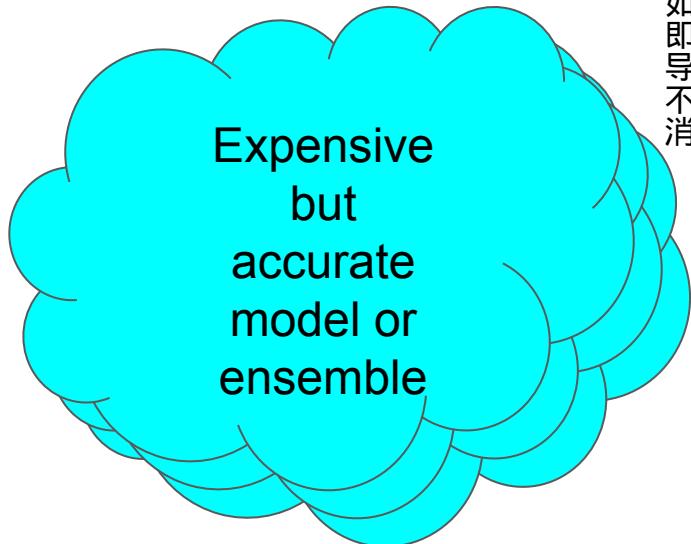
Softmax output

.1	.2	.6	0	
Cow	Lion	Jaguar	...	Car

Softened softmax output

If we have the ensemble, we can divide the averaged logits from the ensemble by a “temperature” T to get a much softer distribution.

$$p_i = \frac{\exp\left(\frac{z_i}{T}\right)}{\sum_j \exp\left(\frac{z_j}{T}\right)}$$



.001	.04	.95	10 ⁻⁶
Cow	Lion	Jaguar	... Car

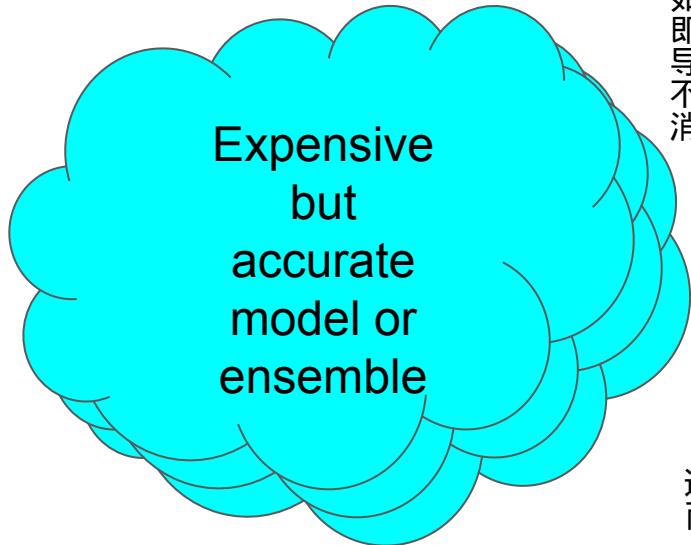
Softmax output

.1	.2	.6	0
Cow	Lion	Jaguar	... Car

Softened softmax output

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这样能在保留大部分的参数特征的情况下，确保原来模型的准确率，而提炼出来的模型的计算量和占用空间大小较低。
(毕竟存整数能比存浮点数更省空间，而且整数运算的开销也比浮点运算的开

This full distribution conveys lots of 销小)
information about the function
implemented by the large ensemble!



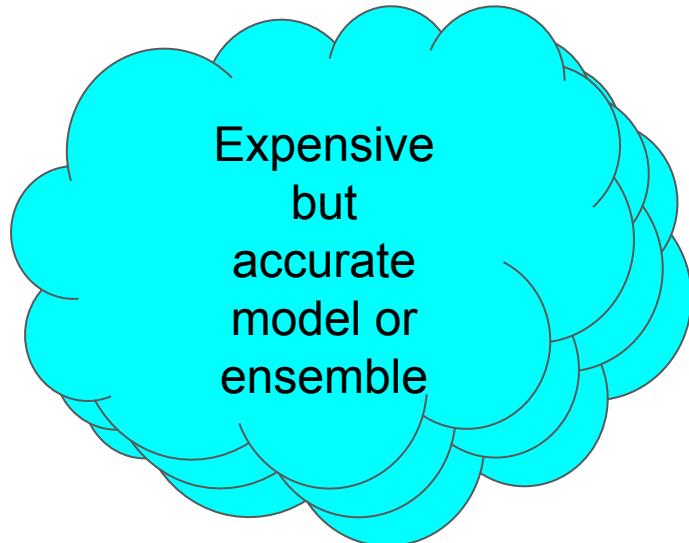
Distillation

Softened softmax output

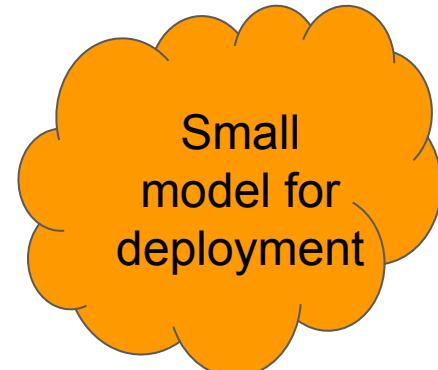
Hard targets

.1	.2	.6	0
Cow	Lion	Jaguar	... Car

0	0	1	0
Cow	Lion	Jaguar	... Car



Training objective tries to match both of these



Some Results on Speech

提炼后的速度和原来速度的比较

Start with a model that classifies **58.9%** of frames correctly.

原来的模型准确率为58.9%

Use that model to provide soft targets for smaller model (that also sees hard targets) 提炼后，准确率为57.0%

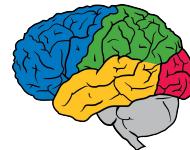
- The new model gets **57.0%** correct even when trained on only 3% of the data 而且只要训练原来的3%的数据就能达到这个效果了。
- With just hard targets, it only gets to **44.5%** correct and then gets much worse. 如果是原来的模型，用3%的数据进行训练，只能得出44.5%的准确度。

软分布（即之前提到的除以T使得分布消除极端参数）是个很好的规范器。

Soft targets are a VERY good regularizer!

Also trains much faster (soft targets enrich gradients)

训练也更快了



A few trends in the kinds of models we want to train

我们在设计新的机器学习模型中的一些设计趋势

Bigger models, but sparsely activated

规模越大的模型，层中关键神经元越离散越好

Bigger models, but sparsely activated

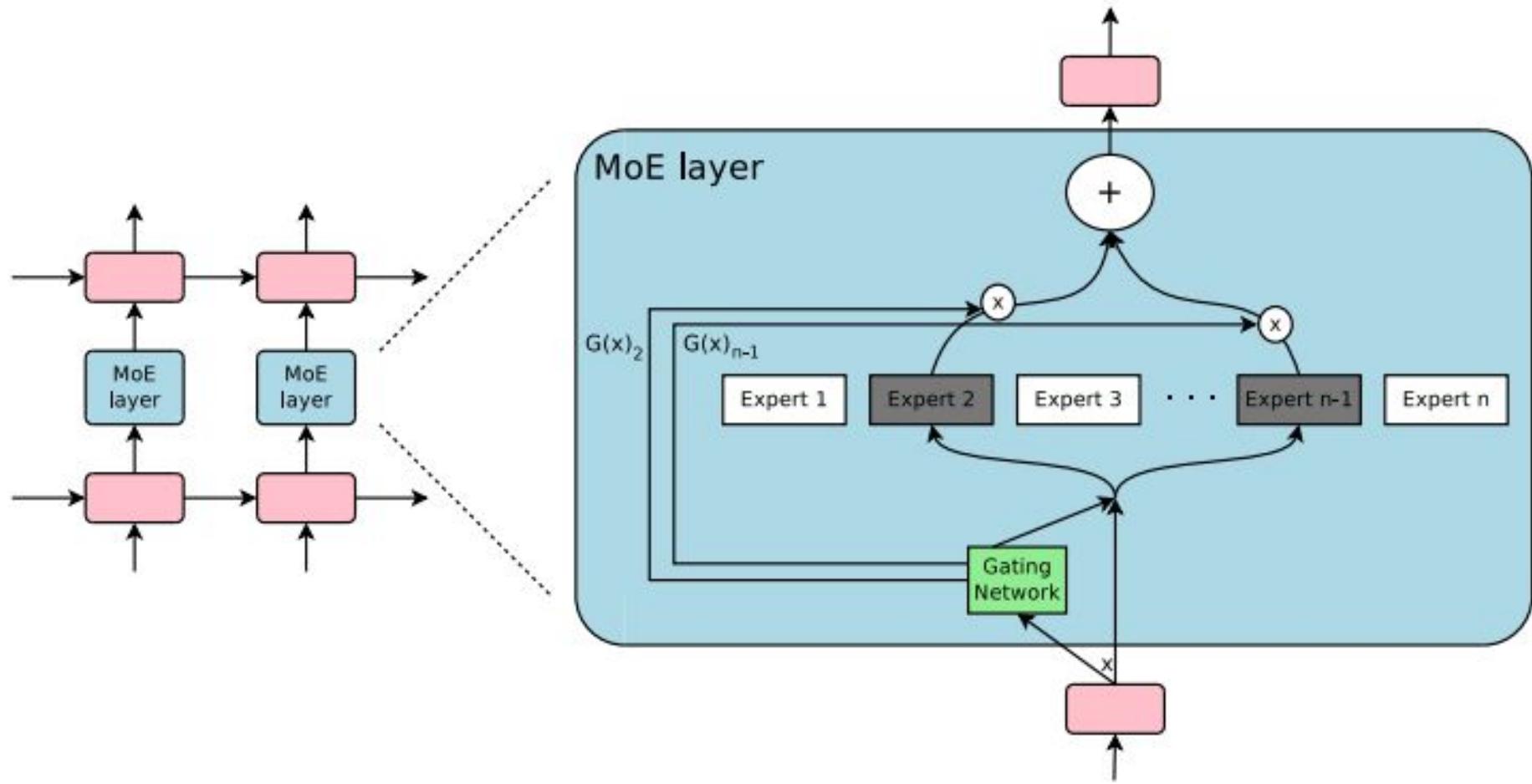
规模越大的模型，层中关键神经元越离散越好

Motivation:

Want **huge model capacity** for large datasets, but
want individual example to **only activate tiny
fraction** of large model

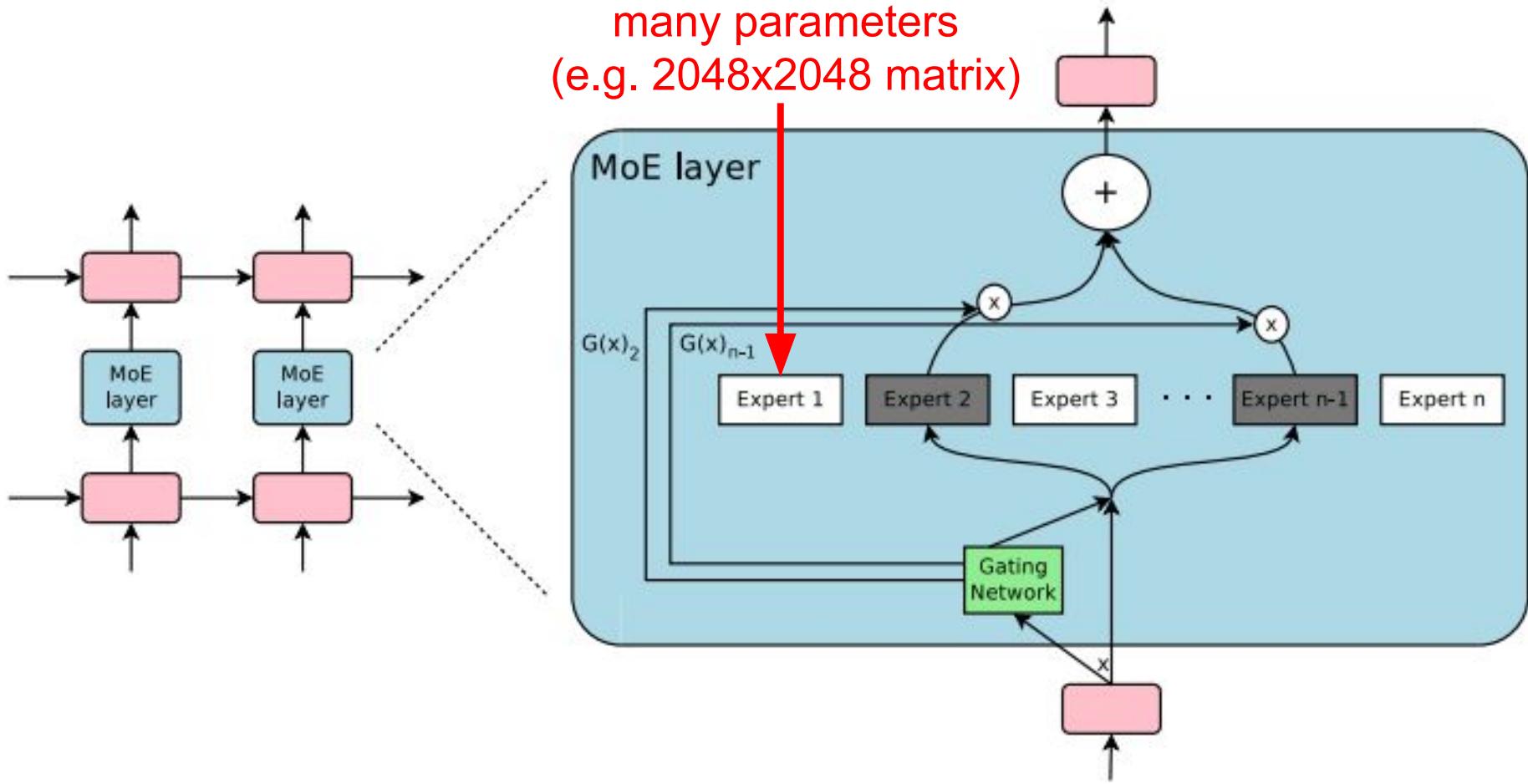
离散的关键神经元大型模型的训练中能很好的降低极端输入值对训练的影响

Per-Example Routing



Per-Example Routing

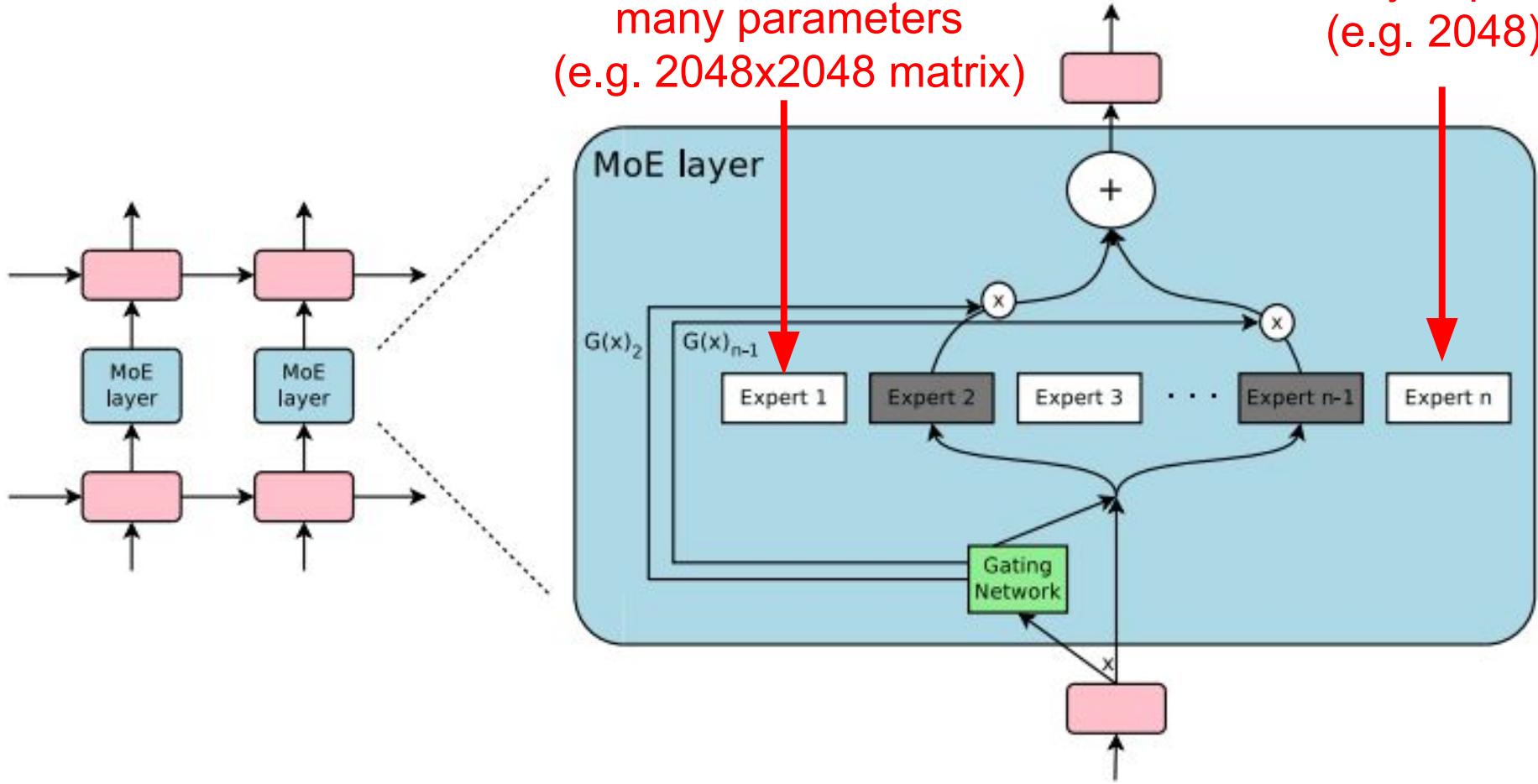
Each expert has
many parameters
(e.g. 2048x2048 matrix)



Per-Example Routing

Each expert has
many parameters
(e.g. 2048x2048 matrix)

Many experts
(e.g. 2048)



Per-Example Routing

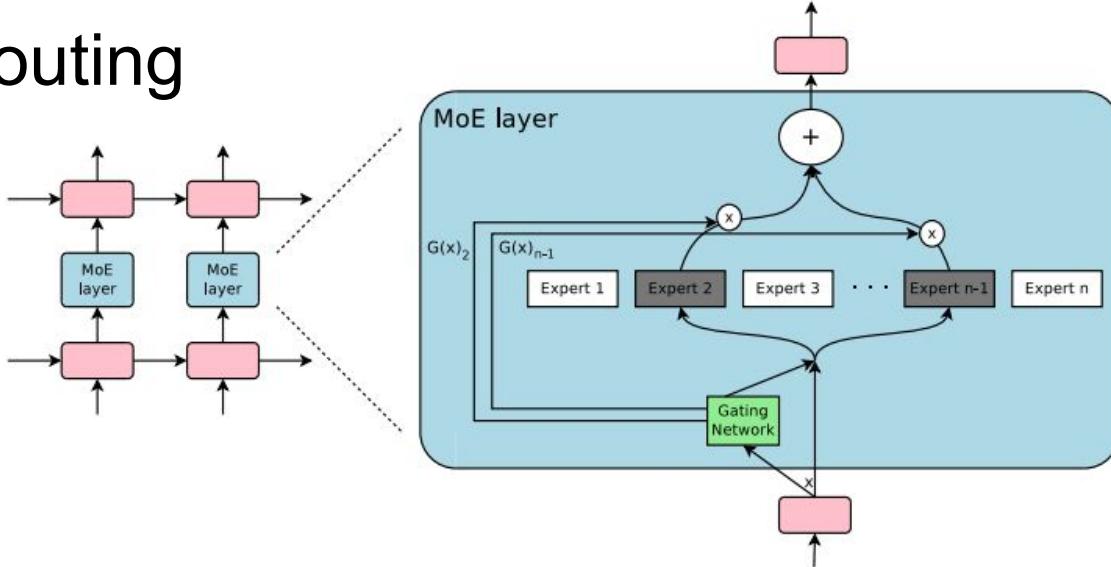


Table 7: Perplexity and BLEU comparison of our method against previous state-of-art methods on the Google Production En \rightarrow Fr dataset.

Model	Eval Perplexity	Eval BLEU	Test Perplexity	Test BLEU	Computation per Word	Total #Parameters	Training Time
MoE with 2048 Experts	2.60	37.27	2.69	36.57	100.8M	8.690B	1 day/64 k40s
GNMT (Wu et al., 2016)	2.78	35.80	2.87	35.56	214.2M	246.9M	6 days/96 k80s

Outrageously Large Neural Networks: The Sparsely-gated Mixture-of-Experts Layer,
Noam Shazeer, Azalia Mirhoseini, Krzysztof Maziarz, Andy Davis, Quoc Le & Jeff Dean
Appeared in ICLR 2017, <https://openreview.net/pdf?id=B1ckMDqlg>

Automated machine learning ("learning to learn")

自动学习学习方法的机器学习

授人以鱼 不如授人渔

Current:

Solution = ML expertise + data + computation

现在机器学习 = 机器学习的专门知识 + 数据（用于训练）+ 计算

Current:

Solution = ML expertise + data + computation

现在机器学习 = 机器学习的专门知识 + 数据（用于训练） + 计算

Can we turn this into:

Solution = data + 100X computation

将来能不能变成 = 数据 + 计算

???

Early encouraging signs

现在学会自己学习学习方法的模型研究已经有了一定的进展

基于增强学习的架构的研究

- (1) Reinforcement learning-based architecture search
- (2) Learn how to optimize

模型的自我优化

NEURAL ARCHITECTURE SEARCH WITH REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

Barret Zoph,* Quoc V. Le

Google Brain

{barrettzoph, qvl}@google.com

Appeared in ICLR 2017

Idea: model-generating model trained via RL

由模型来生成一个模型进行训练

- (1) Generate ten models
- (2) Train them for a few hours
- (3) Use loss of the generated models as reinforcement learning signal

使用生成损耗模型作为提高认知水平的信号

CIFAR-10 Image Recognition Task

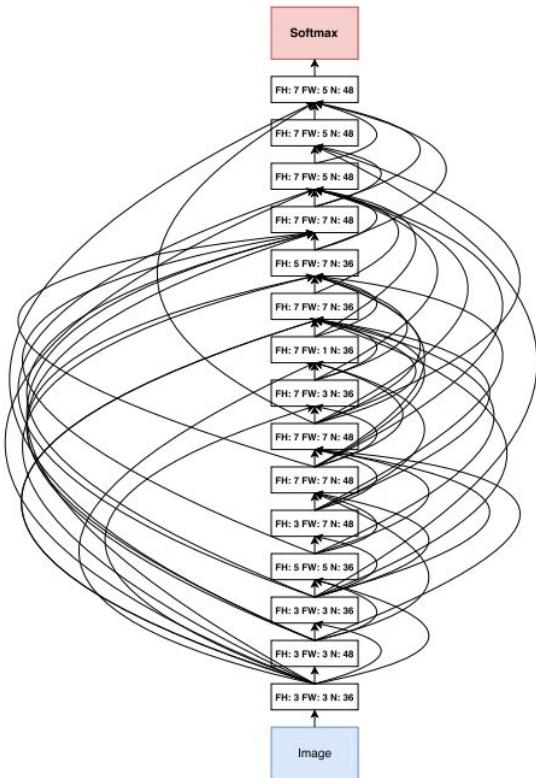


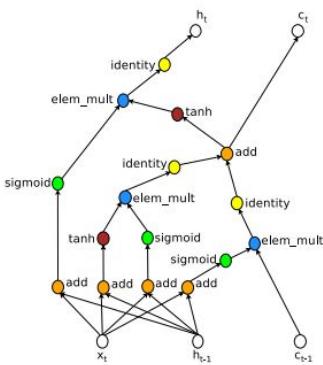
Figure 7: Convolutional architecture discovered by our method, when the search space does not have strides or pooling layers. FH is filter height, FW is filter width and N is number of filters.

Model	Depth	Parameters	Error rate (%)
Network in Network (Lin et al., 2013)	-	-	8.81
All-CNN (Springenberg et al., 2014)	-	-	7.25
Deeply Supervised Net (Lee et al., 2015)	-	-	7.97
Highway Network (Srivastava et al., 2015)	-	-	7.72
Scalable Bayesian Optimization (Snoek et al., 2015)	-	-	6.37
FractalNet (Larsson et al., 2016) with Dropout/Drop-path	21 21	38.6M 38.6M	5.22 4.60
ResNet (He et al., 2016a)	110	1.7M	6.61
ResNet (reported by Huang et al. (2016b))	110	1.7M	6.41
ResNet with Stochastic Depth (Huang et al., 2016b)	110 1202	1.7M 10.2M	5.23 4.91
Wide ResNet (Zagoruyko & Komodakis, 2016)	16 28	11.0M 36.5M	4.81 4.17
ResNet (pre-activation) (He et al., 2016b)	164 1001	1.7M 10.2M	5.46 4.62
DenseNet ($L = 40, k = 12$) Huang et al. (2016a)	40	1.0M	5.24
DenseNet($L = 100, k = 12$) Huang et al. (2016a)	100	7.0M	4.10
DenseNet ($L = 100, k = 24$) Huang et al. (2016a)	100	27.2M	3.74
Neural Architecture Search v1 no stride or pooling	15	4.2M	5.50
Neural Architecture Search v2 predicting strides	20	2.5M	6.01
Neural Architecture Search v3 max pooling	39	7.1M	4.47
Neural Architecture Search v3 max pooling + more filters	39	32.0M	3.84

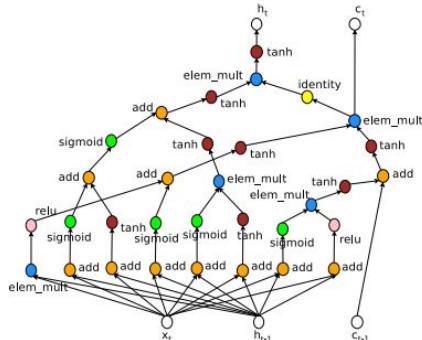
Table 1: Performance of Neural Architecture Search and other state-of-the-art models on CIFAR-10.

Penn Tree Bank Language Modeling Task

“Normal” LSTM cell



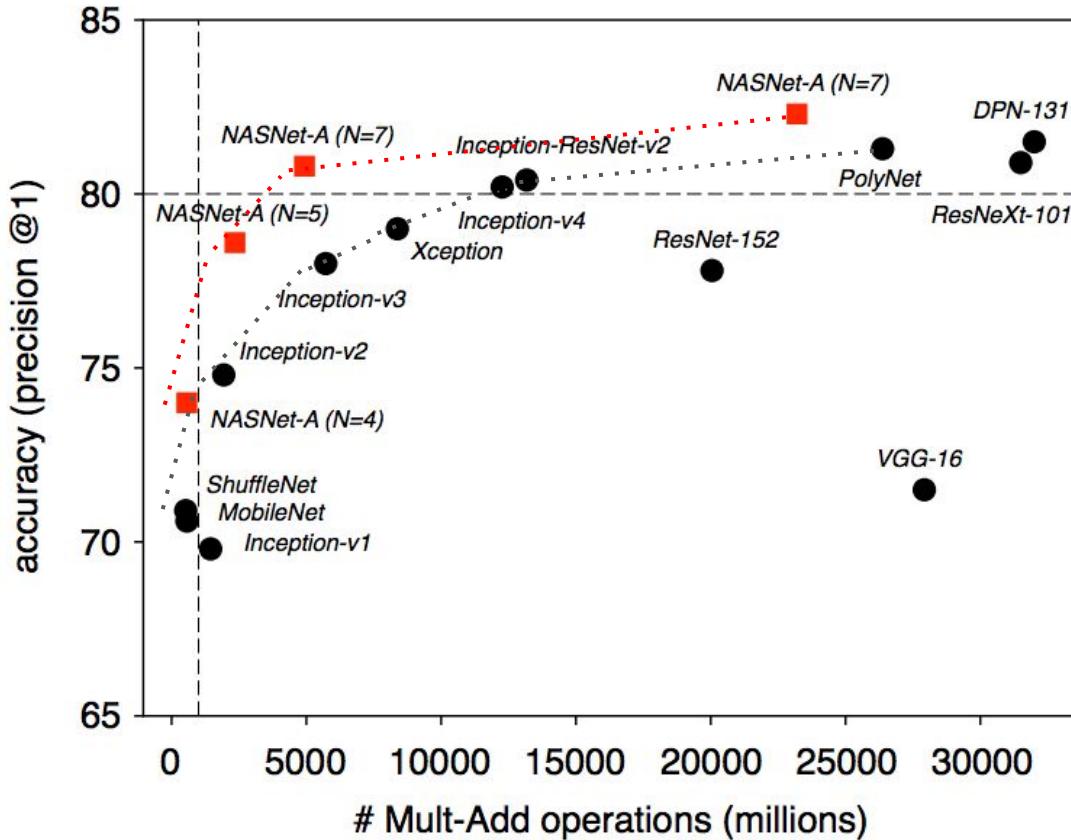
Cell discovered by architecture search



Model	Parameters	Test Perplexity
Mikolov & Zweig (2012) - KN-5	2M [‡]	141.2
Mikolov & Zweig (2012) - KN5 + cache	2M [‡]	125.7
Mikolov & Zweig (2012) - RNN	6M [‡]	124.7
Mikolov & Zweig (2012) - RNN-LDA	7M [‡]	113.7
Mikolov & Zweig (2012) - RNN-LDA + KN-5 + cache	9M [‡]	92.0
Pascanu et al. (2013) - Deep RNN	6M	107.5
Cheng et al. (2014) - Sum-Prod Net	5M [‡]	100.0
Zaremba et al. (2014) - LSTM (medium)	20M	82.7
Zaremba et al. (2014) - LSTM (large)	66M	78.4
Gal (2015) - Variational LSTM (medium, untied)	20M	79.7
Gal (2015) - Variational LSTM (medium, untied, MC)	20M	78.6
Gal (2015) - Variational LSTM (large, untied)	66M	75.2
Gal (2015) - Variational LSTM (large, untied, MC)	66M	73.4
Kim et al. (2015) - CharCNN	19M	78.9
Press & Wolf (2016) - Variational LSTM, shared embeddings	24M	73.2
Merity et al. (2016) - Zoneout + Variational LSTM (medium)	20M	80.6
Merity et al. (2016) - Pointer Sentinel-LSTM (medium)	21M	70.9
Zilly et al. (2016) - Variational RHN, shared embeddings	24M	66.0
Neural Architecture Search with base 8	32M	67.9
Neural Architecture Search with base 8 and shared embeddings	25M	64.0
Neural Architecture Search with base 8 and shared embeddings	54M	62.4

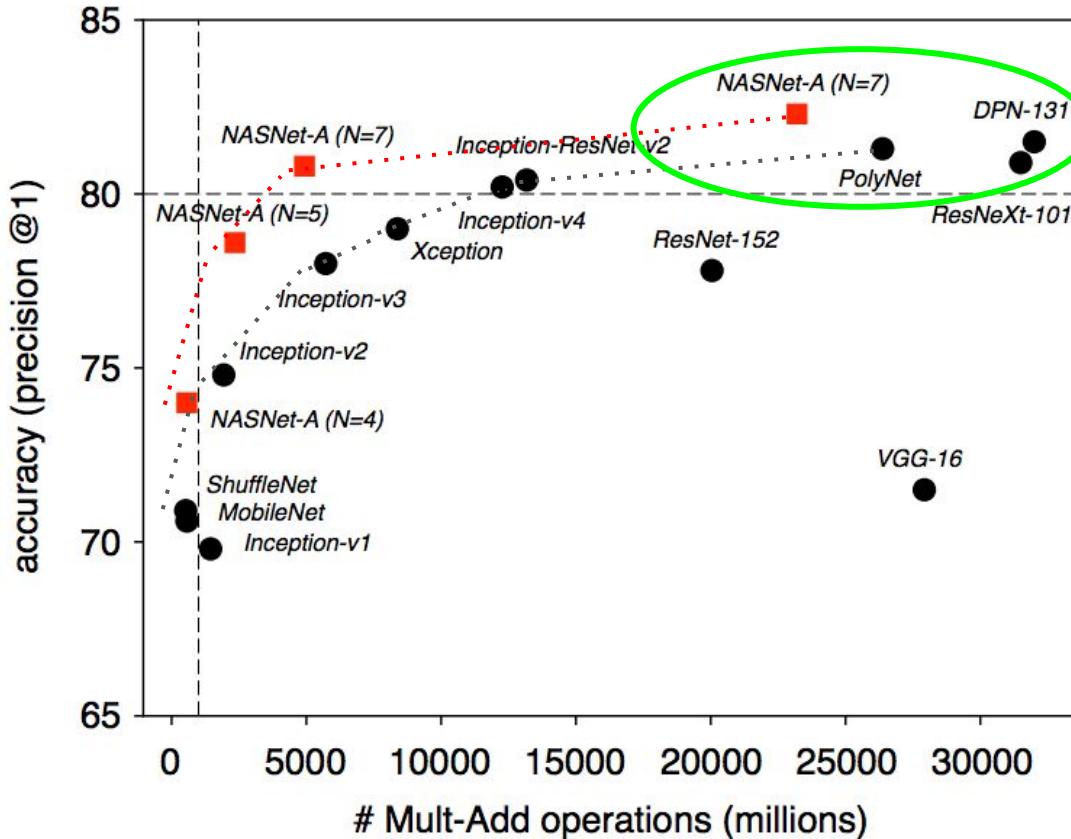
Table 2: Single model perplexity on the test set of the Penn Treebank language modeling task. Parameter numbers with [†] are estimates with reference to Merity et al. (2016).

Scaling to Imagenet



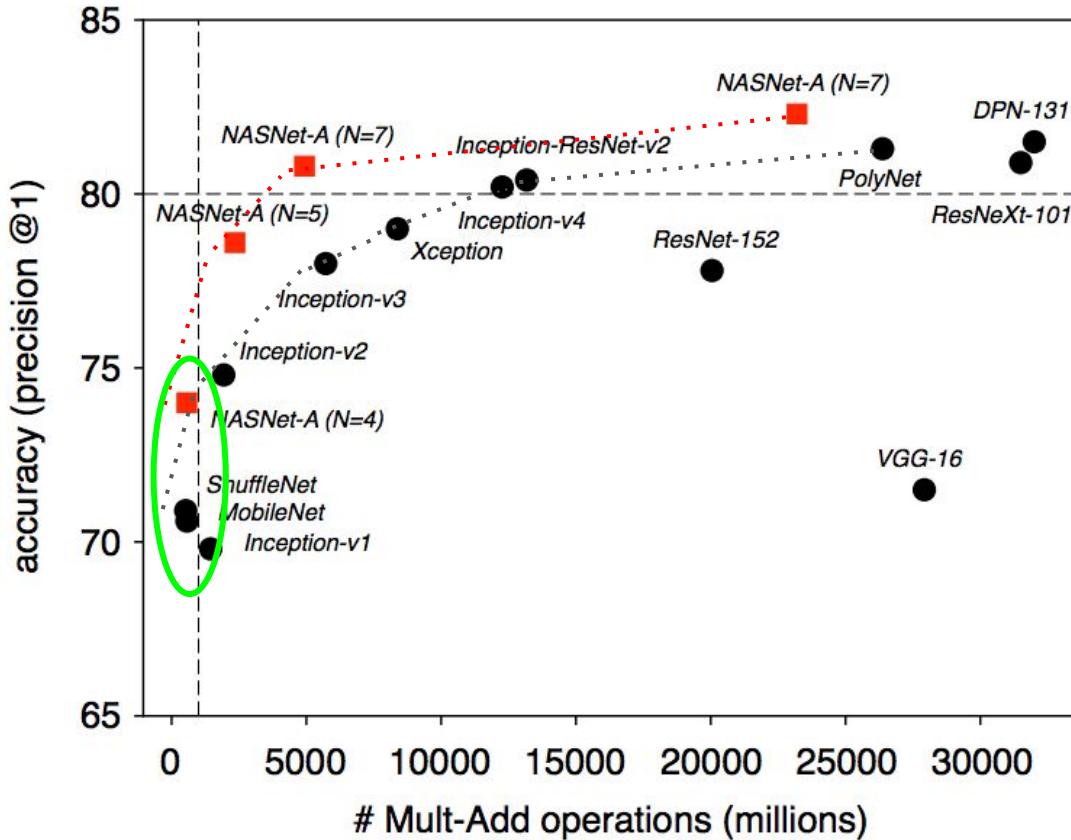
Learning Transferable Architectures for Scalable Image Recognition, Barret Zoph,
Vijay Vasudevan, Jonathon Shlens and Quoc Le, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1707.07012>

Scaling to Imagenet



Learning Transferable Architectures for Scalable Image Recognition, Barret Zoph,
Vijay Vasudevan, Jonathon Shlens and Quoc Le, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1707.07012>

Scaling to Imagenet



Learning Transferable Architectures for Scalable Image Recognition, Barret Zoph,
Vijay Vasudevan, Jonathon Shlens and Quoc Le, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1707.07012>

Learn the Optimization Update Rule

模型自我学习模型优化规则

Commonly Used Human-Designed Optimizers

大部分模型都是使用人类定下来的优化参数规则

*parameters += learning_rate * expression*

SGD: g

Momentum: $g + \gamma \hat{m}$

ADAM: $\hat{m}/\sqrt{\hat{v}}$

RMSProp: $g/\sqrt{\hat{v}}$

Where:

g gradient

\hat{m} bias-corrected running average of the gradient

\hat{v} bias-corrected running average of the squared gradient

自己优化自己

Learn the Optimization Update Rule

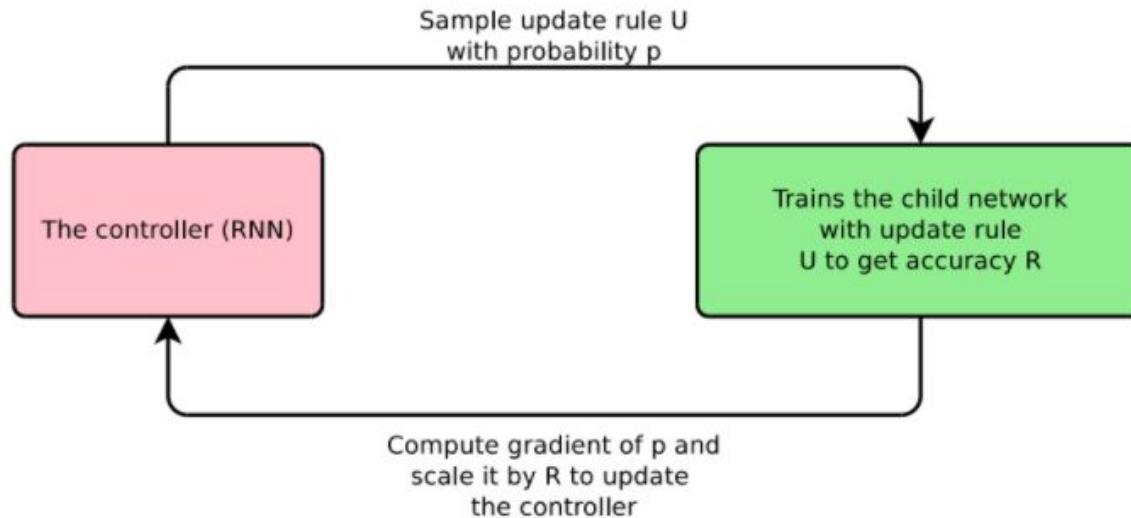


Figure 1. Overview of Neural Optimizer Search.

Neural Optimizer Search using Reinforcement Learning, Irwan Bello, Barret Zoph, Vijay Vasudevan, and Quoc Le, ICML 2017, proceedings.mlr.press/v70/bello17a/bello17a.pdf

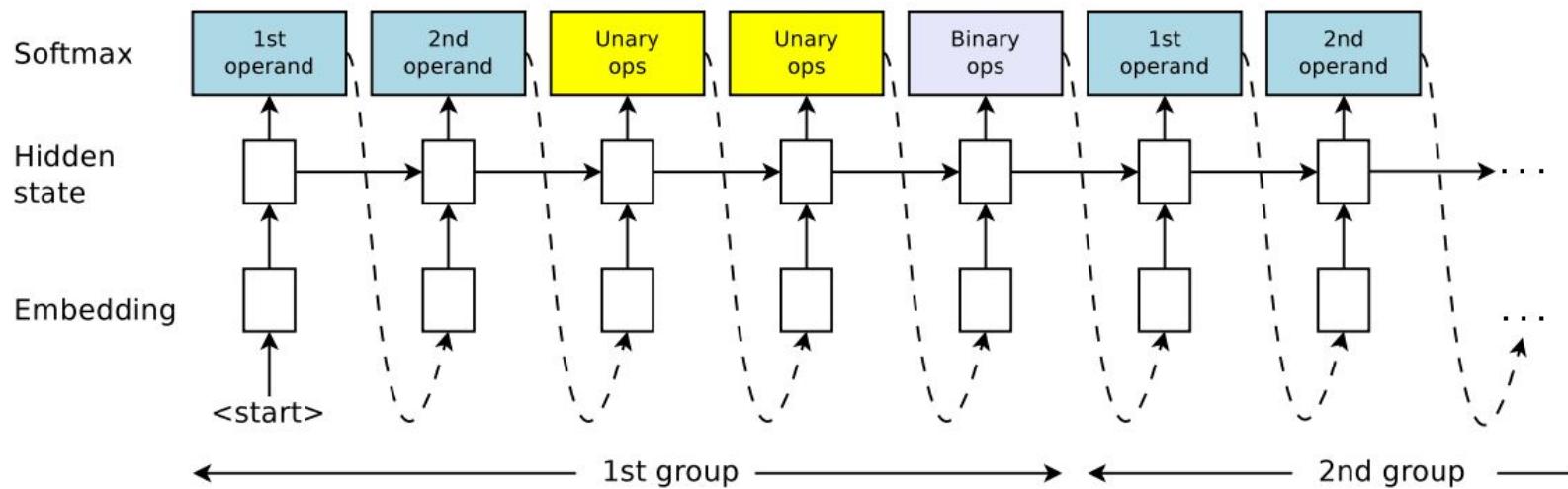


Figure 3. Overview of the controller RNN. The controller iteratively selects subsequences of length 5. It first selects the 1st and 2nd operands op_1 and op_2 , then 2 unary functions u_1 and u_2 to apply to the operands and finally a binary function b that combines the outputs of the unary functions. The resulting $b(u_1(op_1), u_2(op_2))$ then becomes an operand that can be selected in the subsequent group of predictions or becomes the update rule. Every prediction is carried out by a softmax classifier and then fed into the next time step as input.

The operands, unary functions and binary functions that are accessible to our controller are as follows:

- Operands: g , g^2 , g^3 , \hat{m} , \hat{v} , $\hat{\gamma}$, $sign(g)$, $sign(\hat{m})$, $sign(g) * sign(m)$, 1, small constant noise, $10^{-4}w$, $10^{-3}w$, $10^{-2}w$, $10^{-1}w$, ADAM and RMSProp.

- Unary functions which map input x to: x , e^x , $\log|x|$, $clip(x, 10^{-5})$, $clip(x, 10^{-4})$, $clip(x, 10^{-3})$, $drop(x, 0.1)$, $drop(x, 0.3)$ or $drop(x, 0.5)$.

- Binary functions which map (x, y) to $x + y$ (addition), $x - y$ (subtraction), $x * y$ (multiplication), $\frac{x}{y+\epsilon}$ (division) or x (keep left).

Optimizer	Final Val	Final Test	Best Val	Best Test
SGD	92.0	91.8	92.9	91.9
Momentum	92.7	92.1	93.1	92.3
ADAM	90.4	90.1	91.8	90.7
RMSProp	90.7	90.3	91.4	90.3

Table 1. Performance of Neural Optimizer Search and standard optimizers on the Wide-ResNet architecture (Zagoruyko & Komodakis, 2016) on CIFAR-10. Final Val and Final Test refer to the final validation and test accuracy after training for 300 epochs. Best Val corresponds to the best validation accuracy over the 300 epochs and Best Test is the test accuracy at the epoch where the validation accuracy was the highest.

Optimizer	Final Val	Final Test	Best Val	Best Test
SGD	92.0	91.8	92.9	91.9
Momentum	92.7	92.1	93.1	92.3
ADAM	90.4	90.1	91.8	90.7
RMSProp	90.7	90.3	91.4	90.3
$[e^{\text{sign}(g) * \text{sign}(m)} + \text{clip}(g, 10^{-4})] * g$	92.5	92.4	93.8	93.1
$\text{clip}(\hat{m}, 10^{-4}) * e^{\hat{v}}$	93.5	92.5	93.8	92.7
$\hat{m} * e^{\hat{v}}$	93.1	92.4	93.8	92.6
$g * e^{\text{sign}(g) * \text{sign}(m)}$	93.1	92.8	93.8	92.8
$\text{drop}(g, 0.3) * e^{\text{sign}(g) * \text{sign}(m)}$	92.7	92.2	93.6	92.7
$\hat{m} * e^{g^2}$	93.1	92.5	93.6	92.4
$\text{drop}(\hat{m}, 0.1)/(e^{g^2} + \epsilon)$	92.6	92.4	93.5	93.0
$\text{drop}(g, 0.1) * e^{\text{sign}(g) * \text{sign}(m)}$	92.8	92.4	93.5	92.2
$\text{clip}(\text{RMSProp}, 10^{-5}) + \text{drop}(\hat{m}, 0.3)$	90.8	90.8	91.4	90.9
$\text{ADAM} * e^{\text{sign}(g) * \text{sign}(m)}$	92.6	92.0	93.4	92.0
$\text{ADAM} * e^{\hat{m}}$	92.9	92.8	93.3	92.7
$g + \text{drop}(\hat{m}, 0.3)$	93.4	92.9	93.7	92.9
$\text{drop}(\hat{m}, 0.1) * e^{g^3}$	92.8	92.7	93.7	92.8
$g - \text{clip}(g^2, 10^{-4})$	93.4	92.8	93.7	92.8
$e^g - e^{\hat{m}}$	93.2	92.5	93.5	93.1
$\text{drop}(\hat{m}, 0.3) * e^w$	93.2	93.0	93.5	93.2

Table 1. Performance of Neural Optimizer Search and standard optimizers on the Wide-ResNet architecture (Zagoruyko & Komodakis, 2016) on CIFAR-10. Final Val and Final Test refer to the final validation and test accuracy after training for 300 epochs. Best Val corresponds to the best validation accuracy over the 300 epochs and Best Test is the test accuracy at the epoch where the validation accuracy was the highest.

Optimizer	Train perplexity	Test BLEU
Adam	1.49	24.5
$g * e^{\text{sign}(g) * \text{sign}(m)}$	1.39	25.0

Table 2. Performance of our optimizer versus ADAM in a state-of-the-art GNMT model on WMT 2014 English → German.

将来的机器学习长什么样子

What might a plausible future look like?

Combine many of these ideas:

Large model, but **sparsely activated** 大模型离散神经元

Single model to **solve many tasks** (100s to 1Ms)

Dynamically learn and **grow pathways** through large model
一个模型解决多个问题

Hardware **specialized for ML supercomputing** 动态学习，自我优化

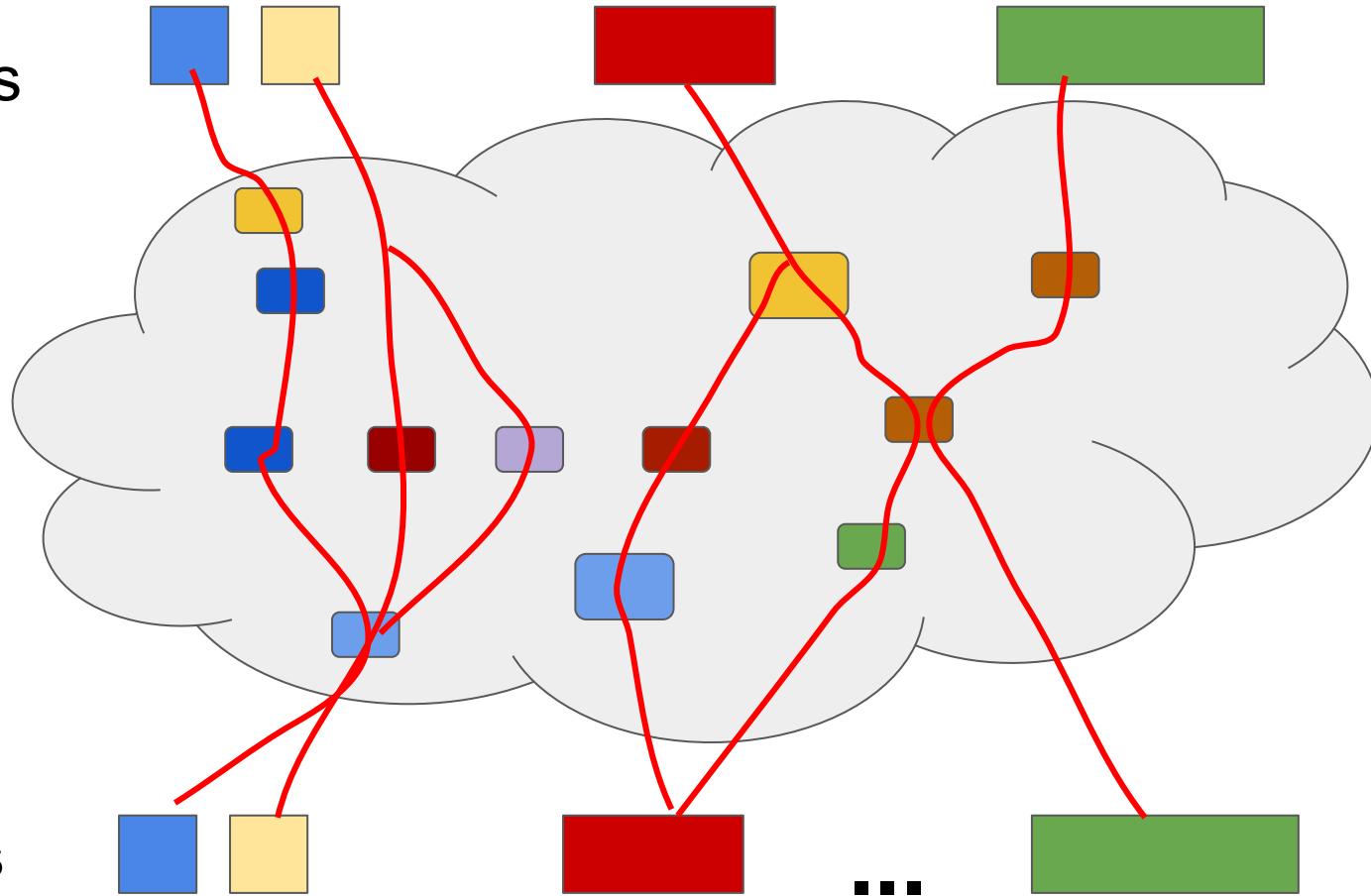
ML for efficient mapping onto this hardware

机器学习能在不同的计算平台自我优化加速

Outputs

Single large
model,
sparsely
activated

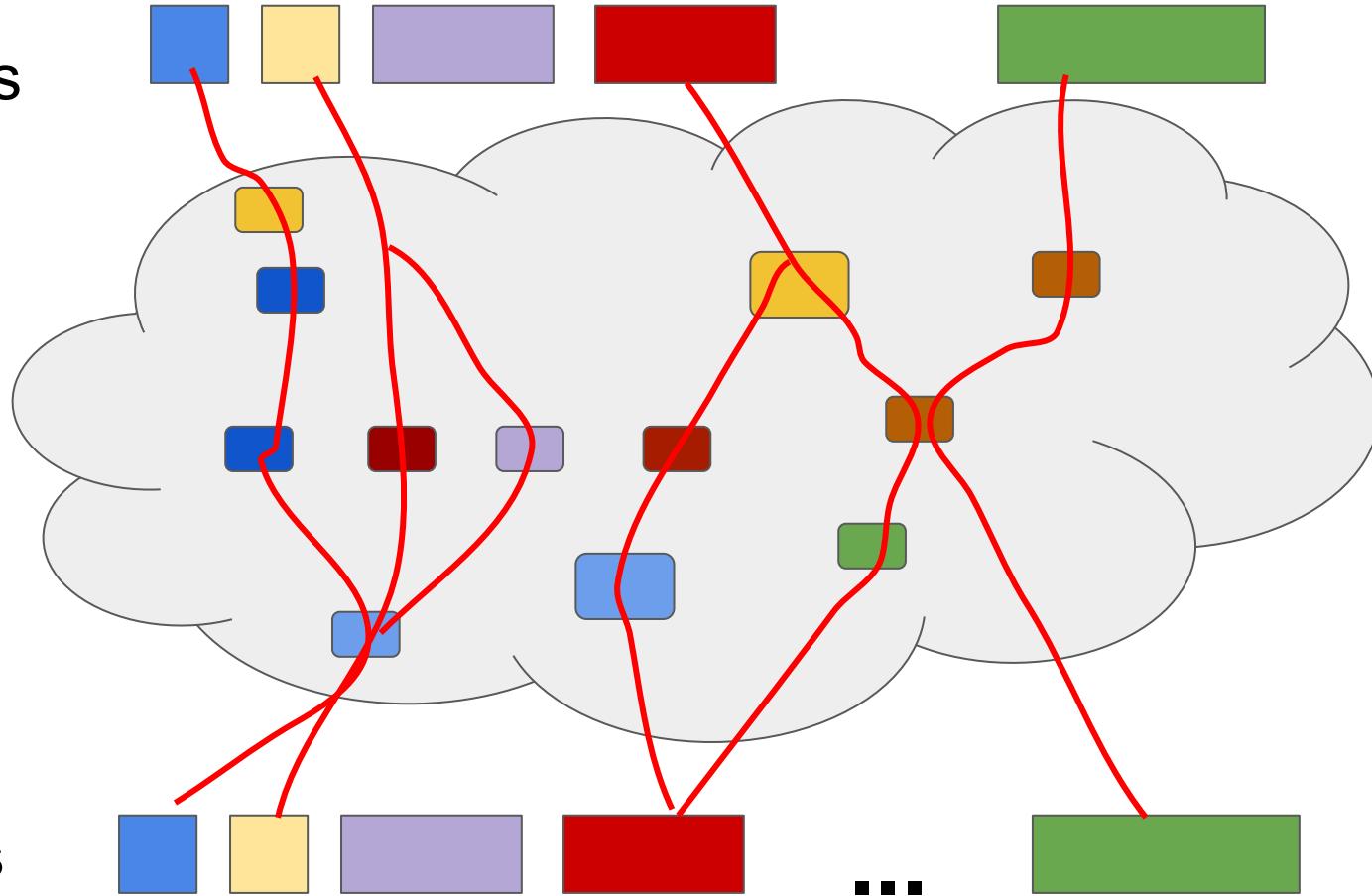
Tasks



Outputs

Single large
model,
sparsely
activated

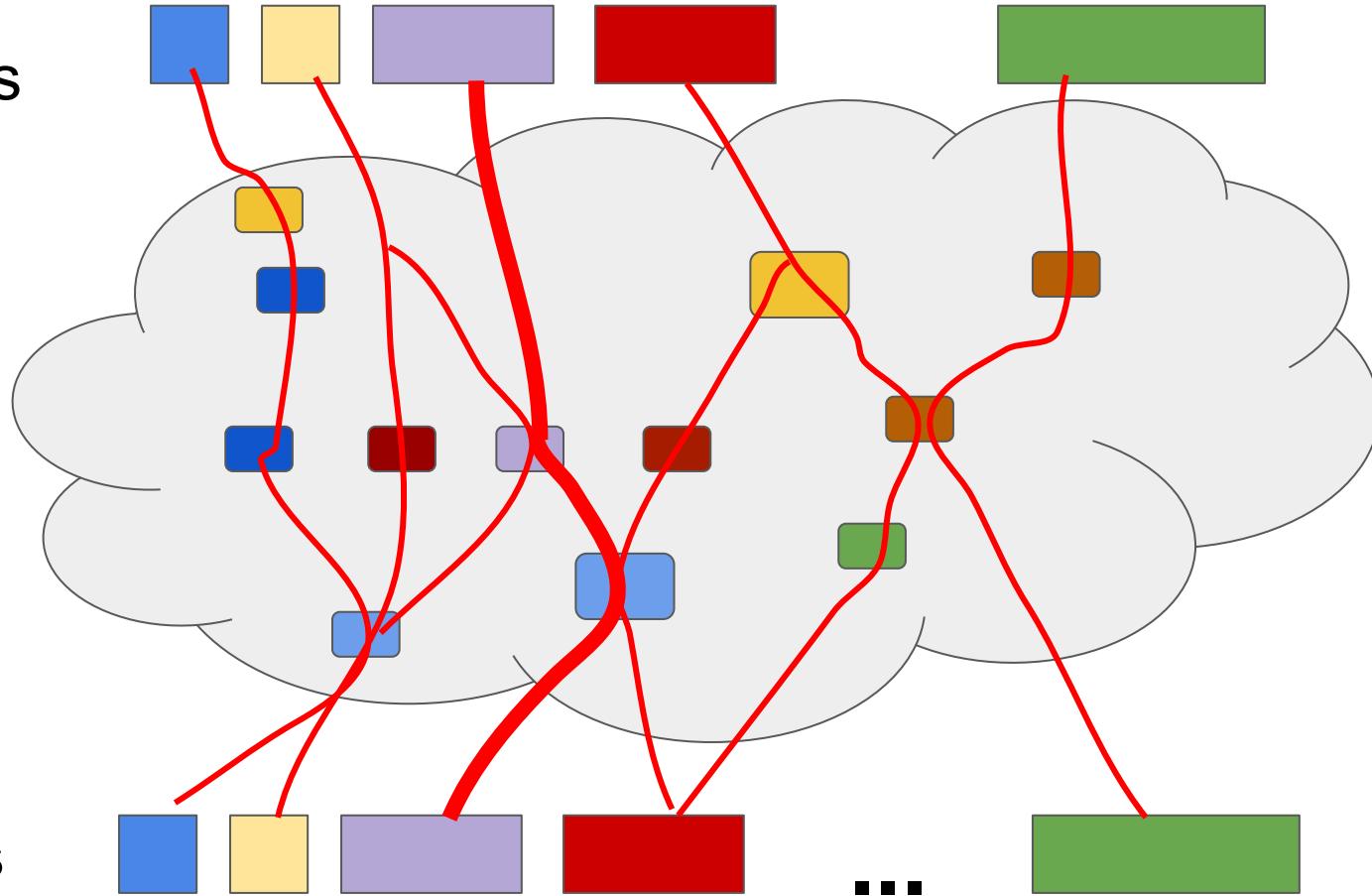
Tasks



Outputs

Single large
model,
sparsely
activated

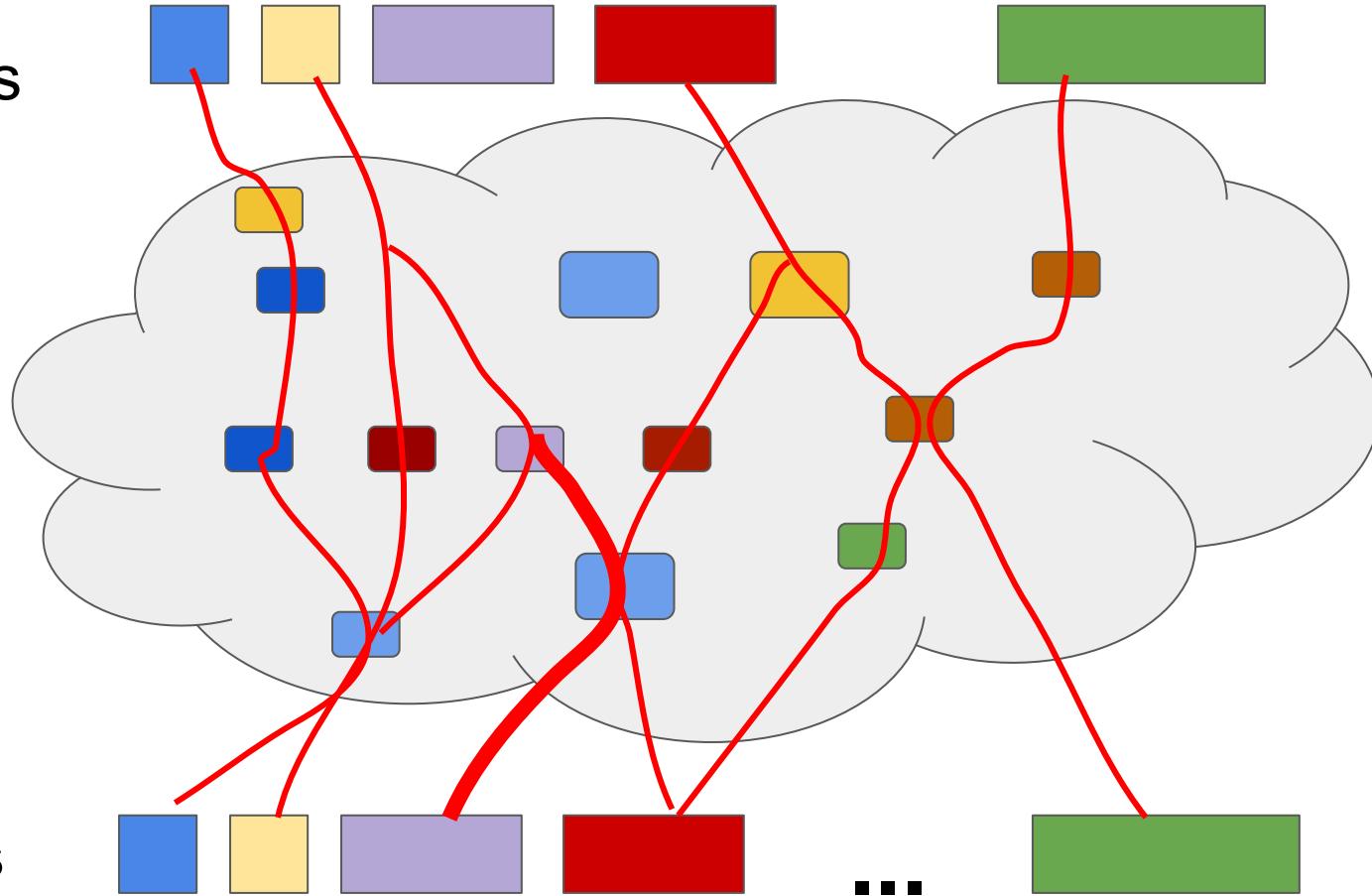
Tasks



Outputs

Single large
model,
sparsely
activated

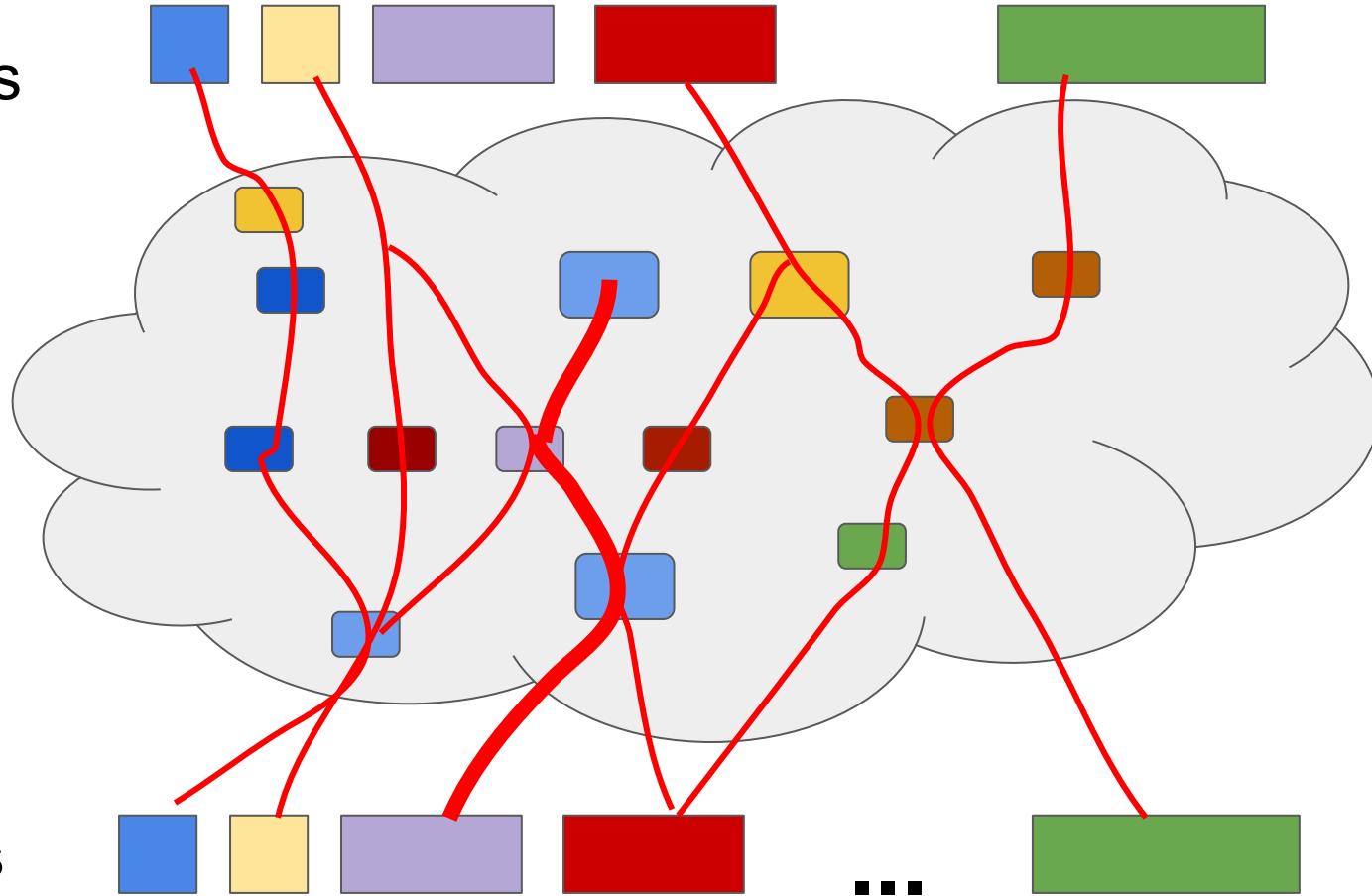
Tasks



Outputs

Single large
model,
sparsely
activated

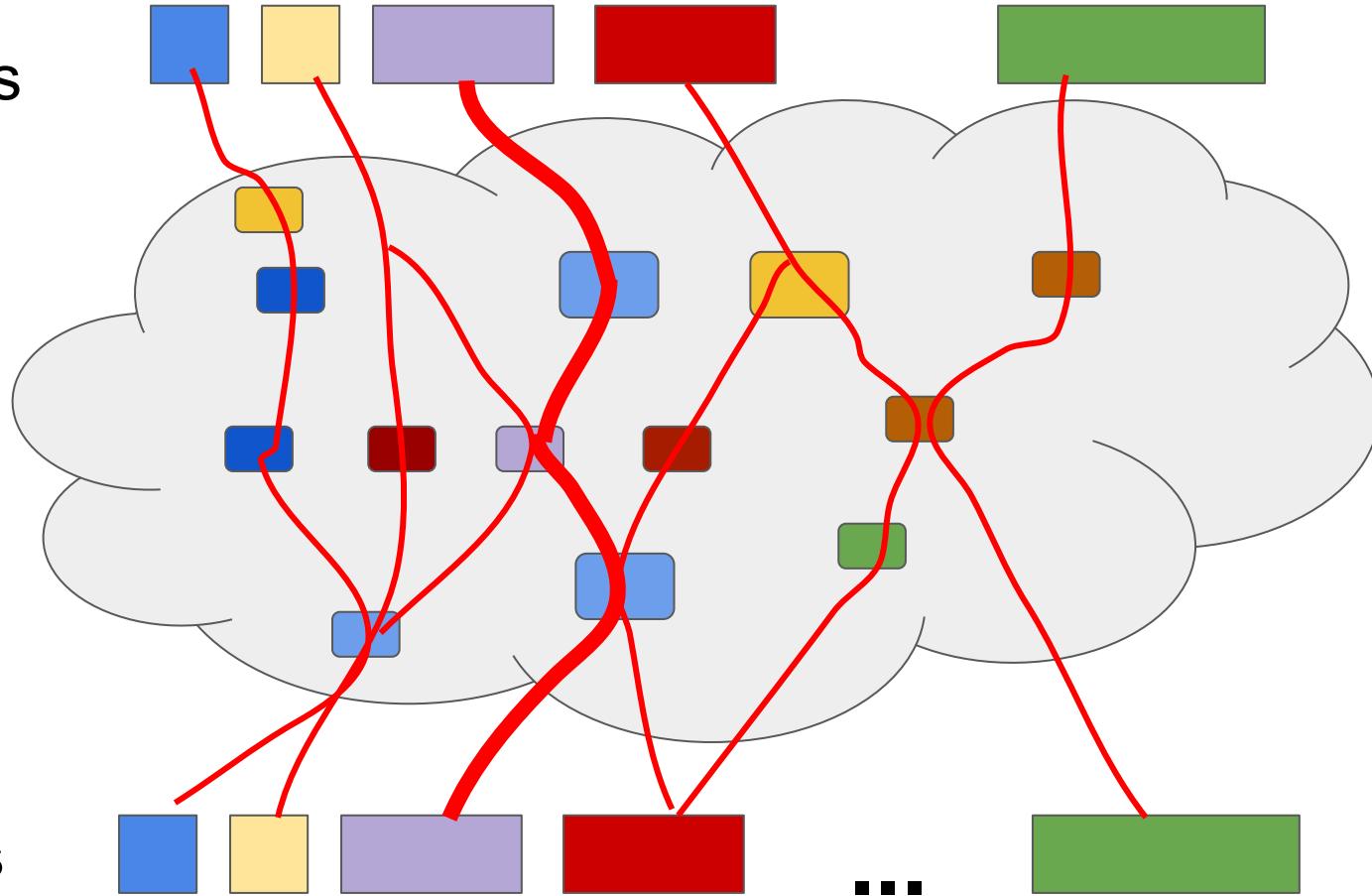
Tasks



Outputs

Single large
model,
sparsely
activated

Tasks



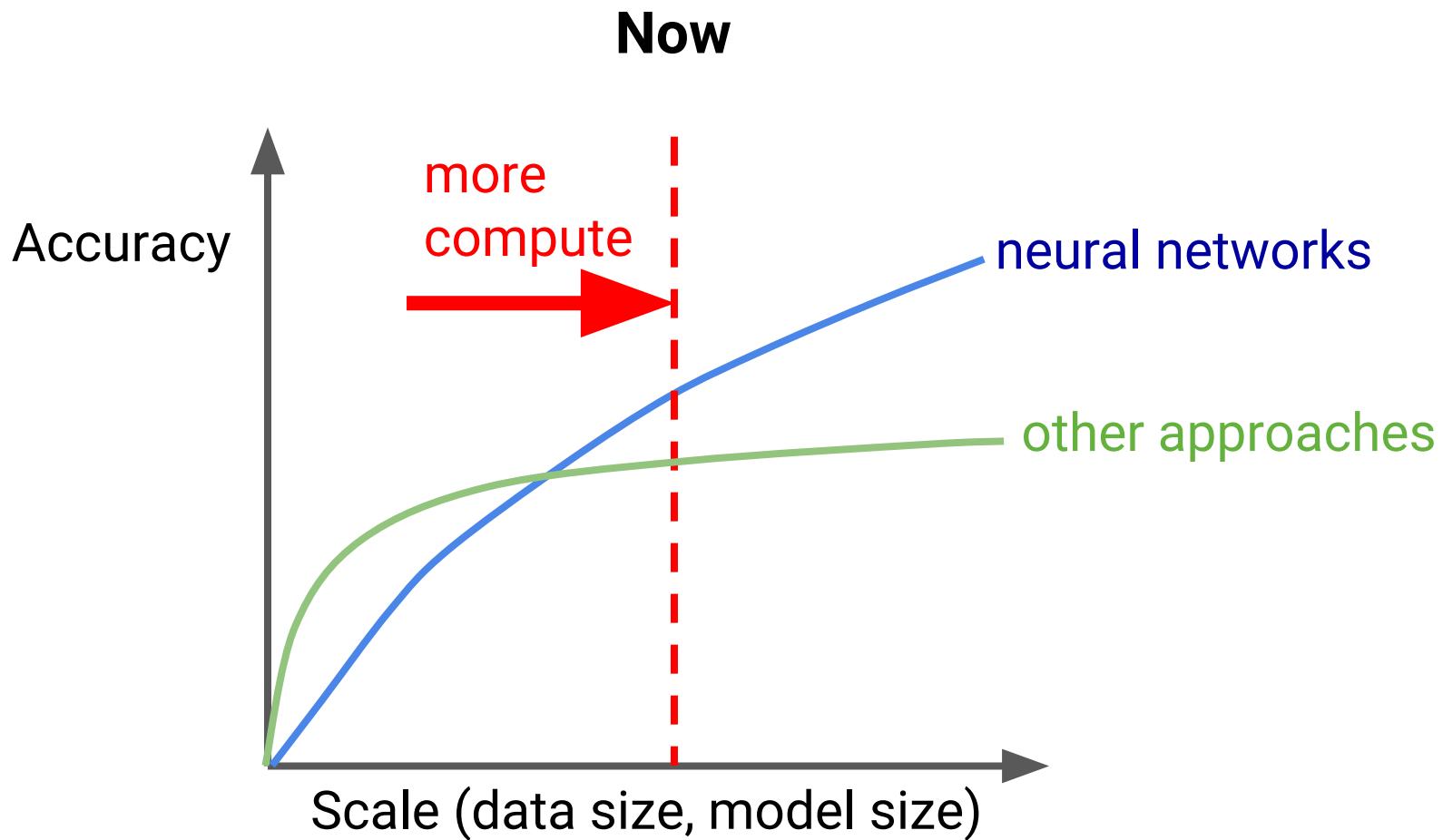
Questions/open-problems at the intersection of machine learning and systems/computer architecture

当前机器学习系统发展遇到的一些问题

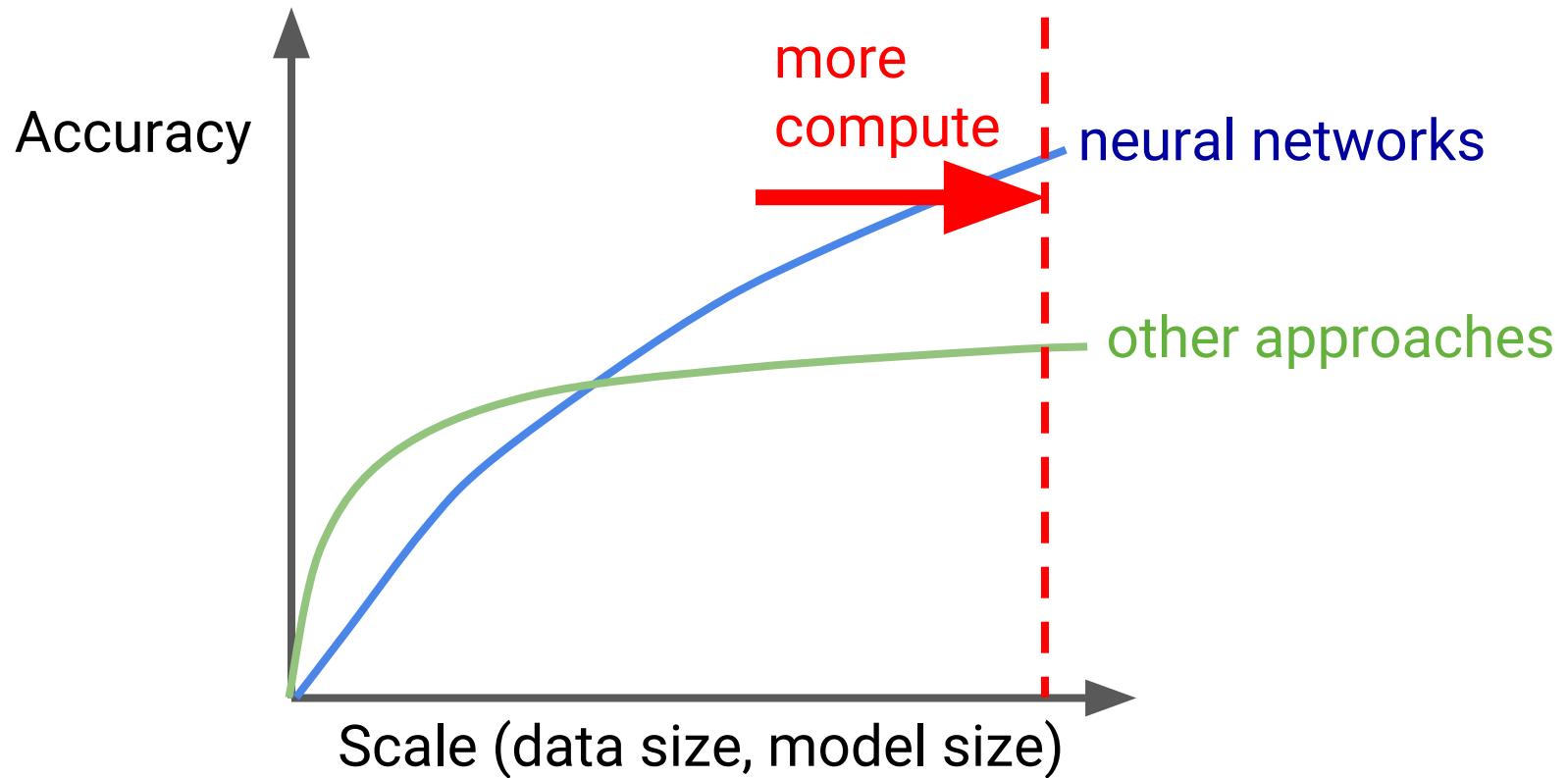
(译者注：还有很多不一定只有这些)

Questions/Open Issues

- Do **dramatically different numerics** make sense (e.g. 1- or 2-bit activations/parameters?)
- How can we **deal efficiently with very dynamic models** (different graph for every input example), especially on very large scale machines?
- What new approaches can help us with the **problem of diminishing returns from larger batch sizes?**
 - If we could train with `batch_size = 1M`, that would make things much easier
- What **ML algorithms/approaches will be important in 3-4 years?**



Future



Conclusions

Deep neural networks are making significant strides in speech, vision, language, search, robotics, healthcare, ...

They are also dramatically reshaping our computational devices

If you're not considering how to use deep neural nets to solve your problems, you almost certainly should be



More info about our work

Main Research Areas

[Machine Learning Algorithms and Techniques](#)

[Healthcare](#)

[Computer Systems for Machine Learning](#)

[Robotics](#)

[Natural Language Understanding](#)

[Music and Art Generation](#)

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