

TensorFlow and you

A very incomplete intro to neural networks

Carlos de Lannoy - TechTalk - March 21st 2018



Overview

- The what, why and how
- Simple to intricate networks
- Tensorflow: a short intro and building your first NN
- Other flavors of NN

In short: the what, why and how



In short: the what, why and how

WHAT

- A universal approximator

WHY

- You have (a lot of) data and a problem
- Relationship exists but is unclear
- You just want something that works

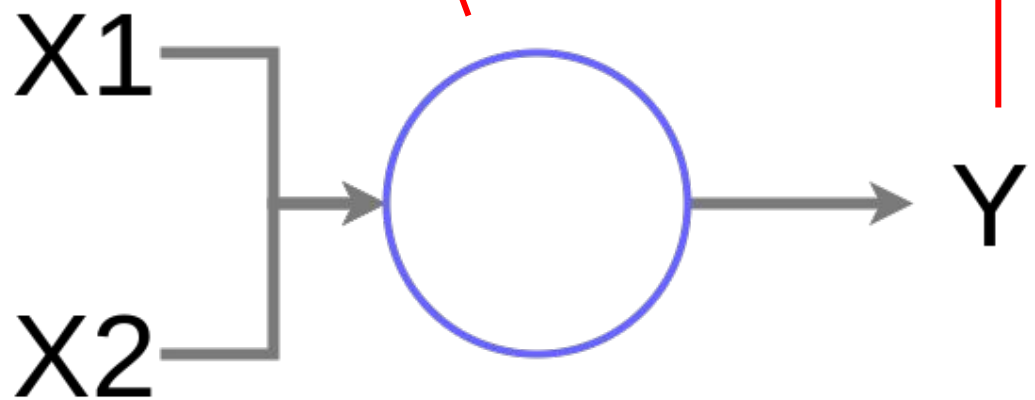
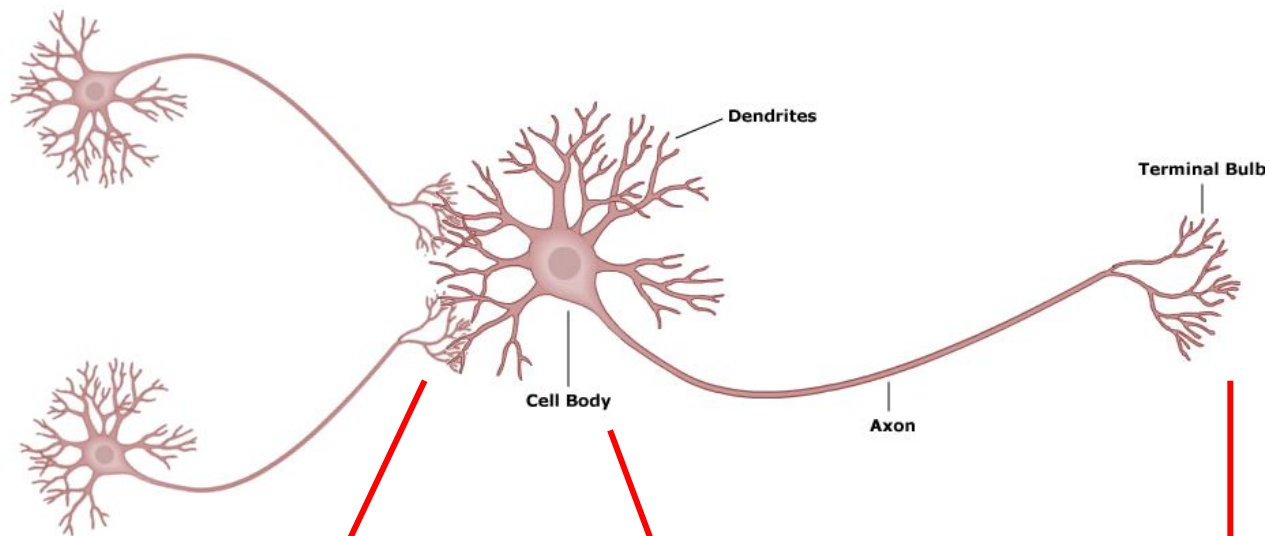
HOW

- Weighted linear combinations, non-linear transformations (and some tricks...)

The why not

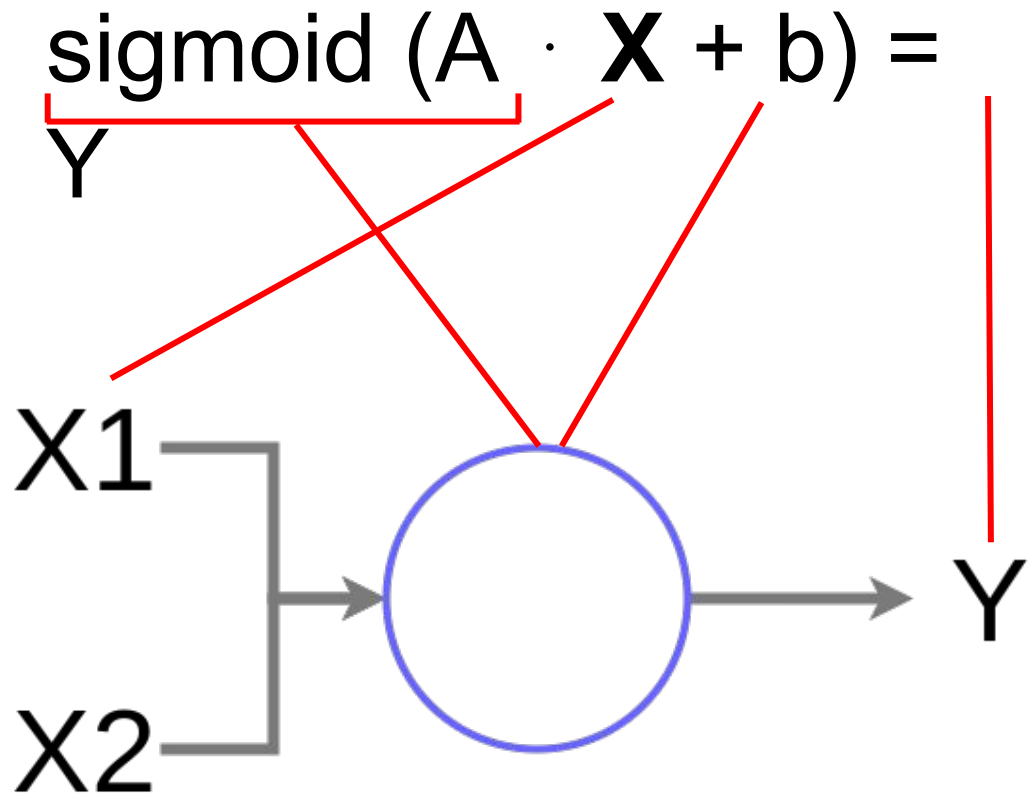
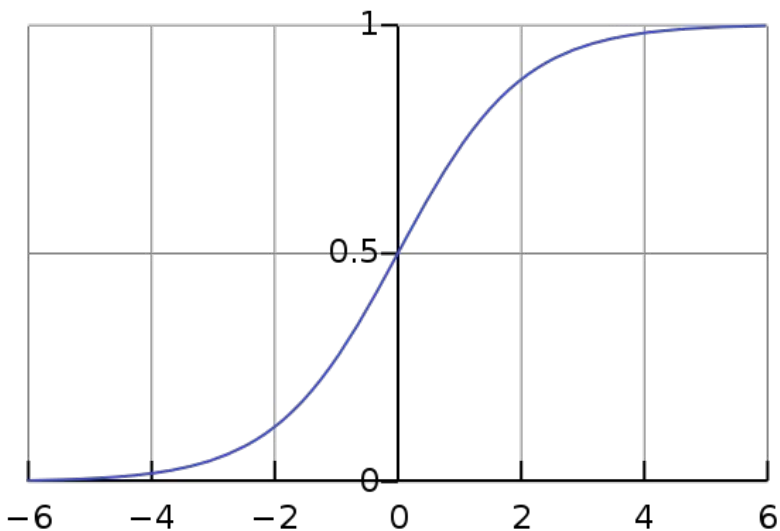
- You don't have heaps of well-annotated data
- You want an easily understandable model
- You want a one-button solution

A single neuron



A single neuron

$$\text{sigmoid}(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}$$

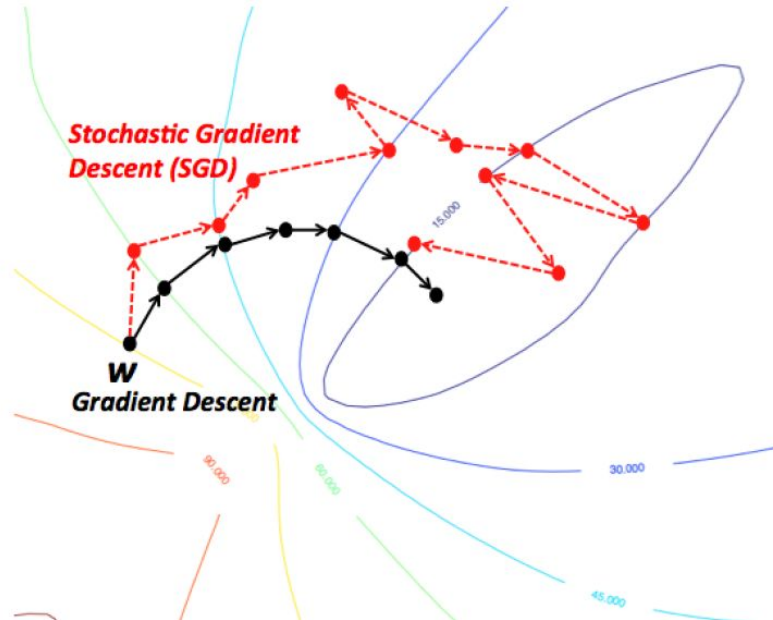


A single neuron

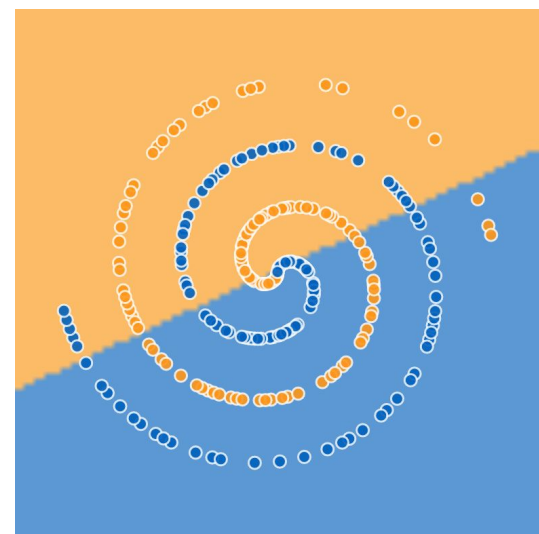
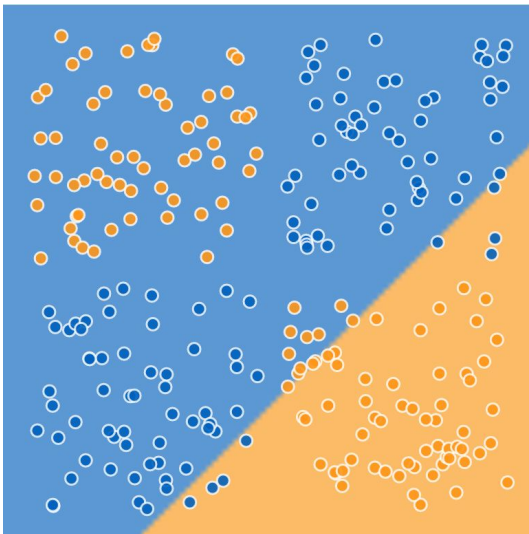
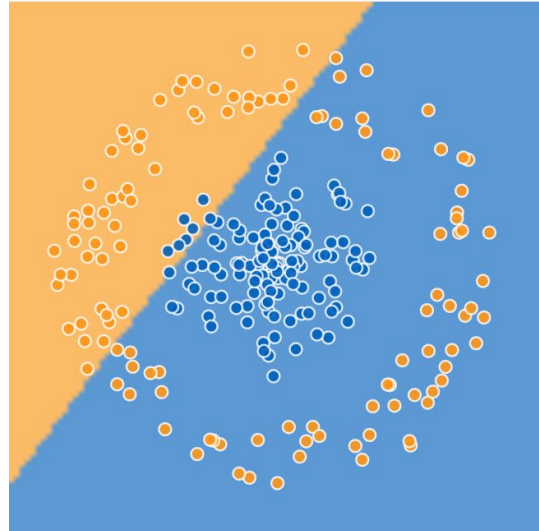
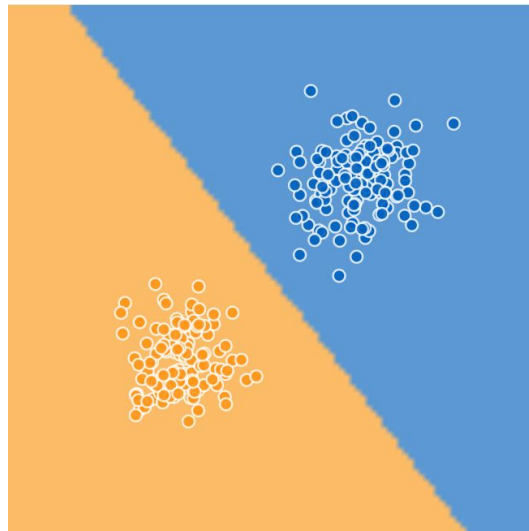
Stochastic = choose a random (subset of) example(s) each training step

Gradient = determine the behavior of the quality measure around current value

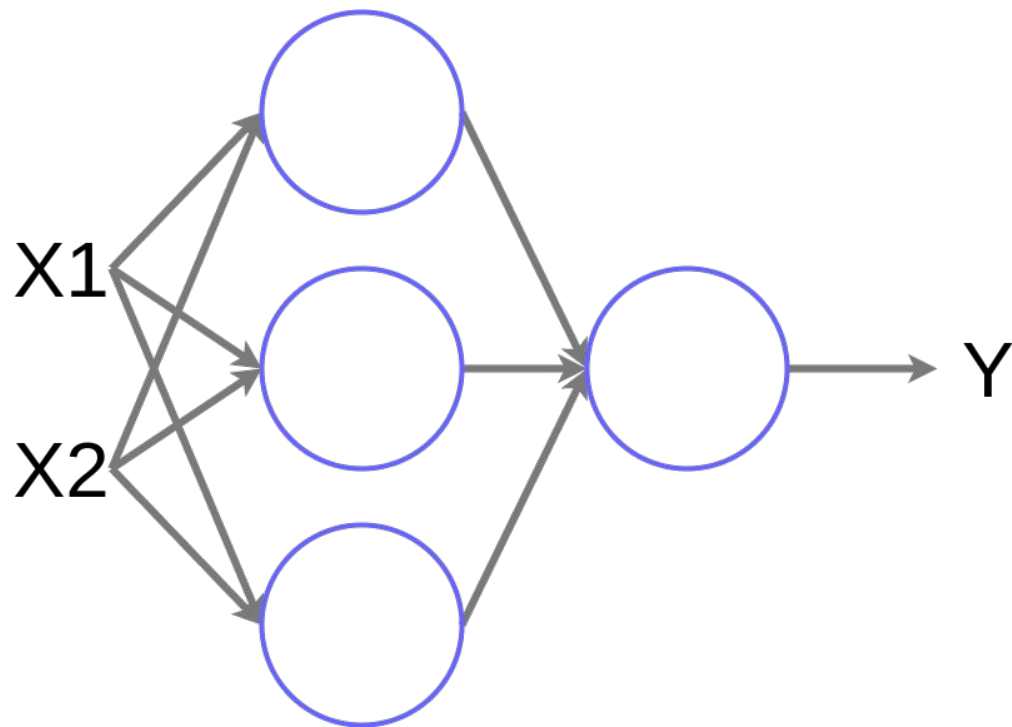
Descent = move in the direction that will net the most improvement



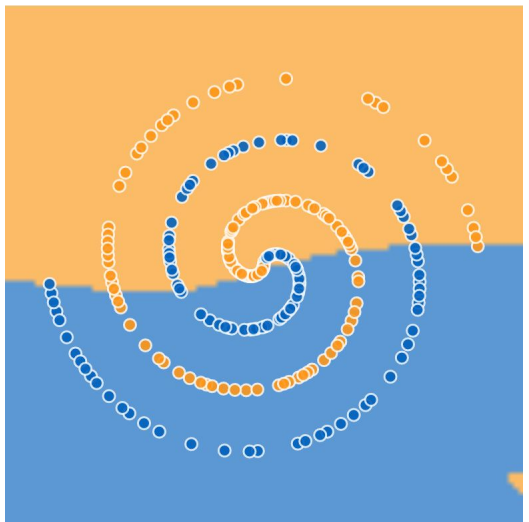
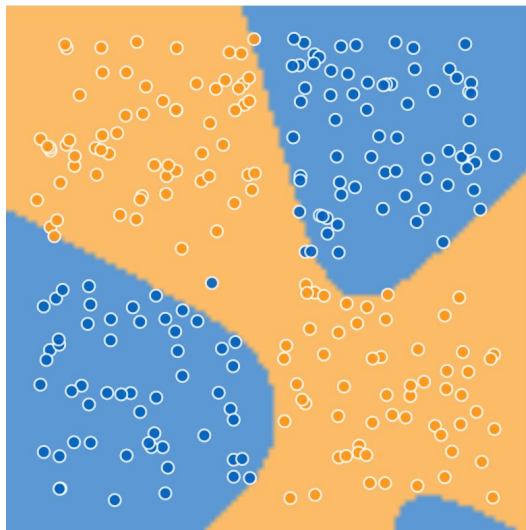
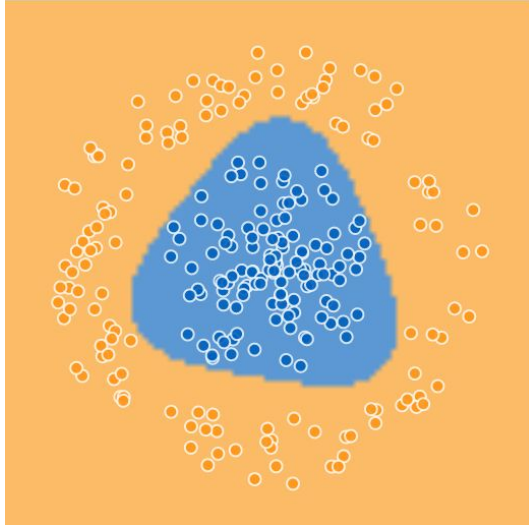
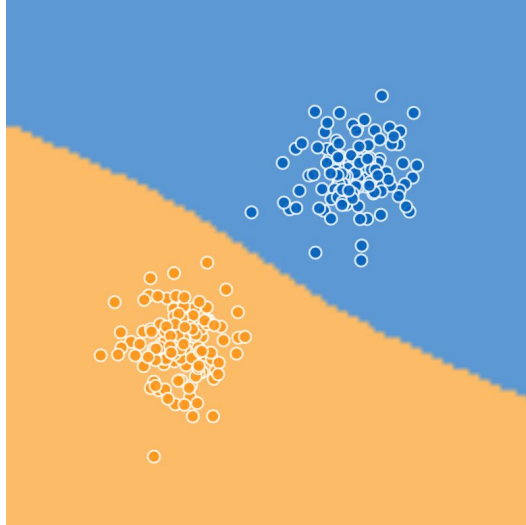
A single neuron



3 + 1 neurons



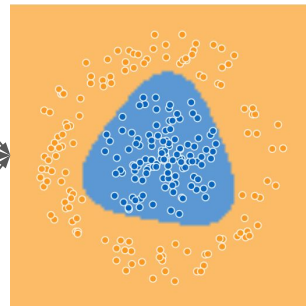
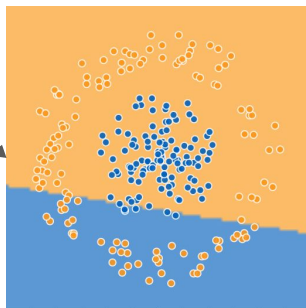
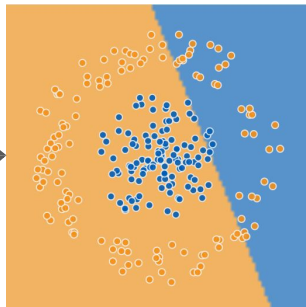
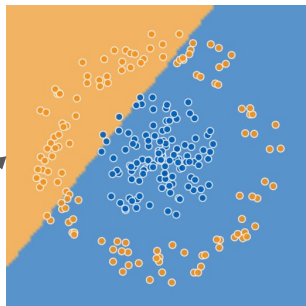
3 + 1 neurons



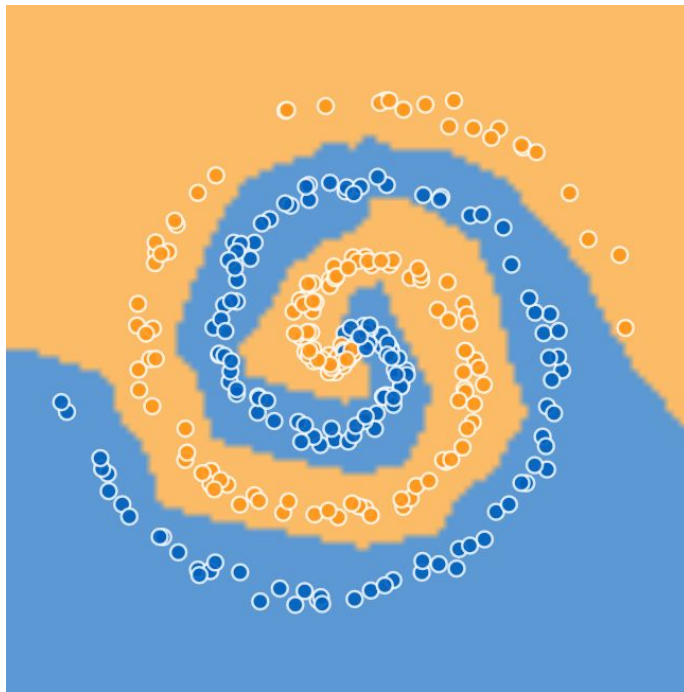
3 + 1 neurons

X1

X2



8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 neurons





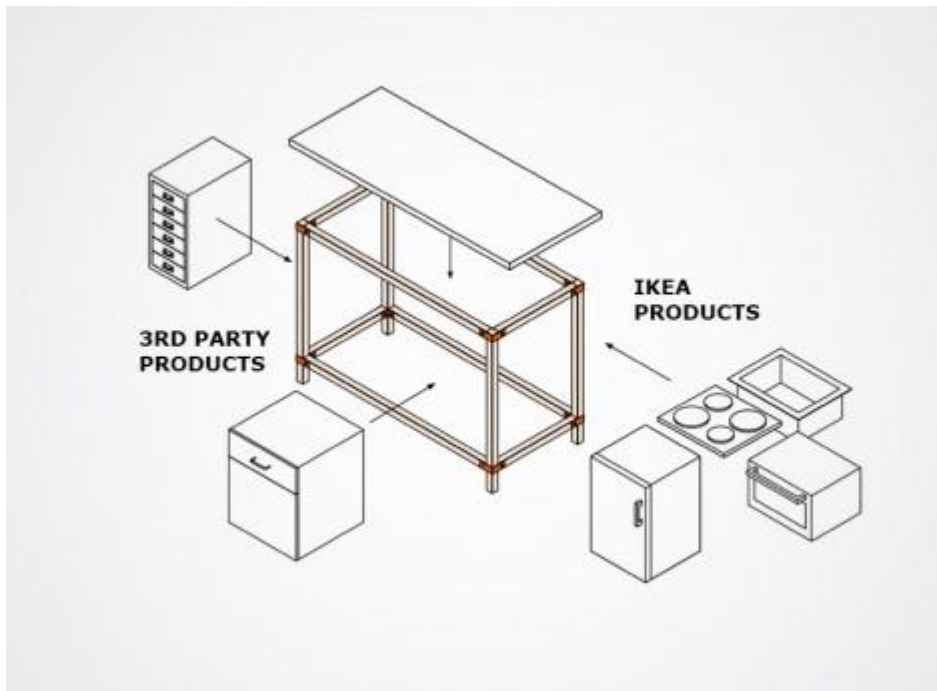
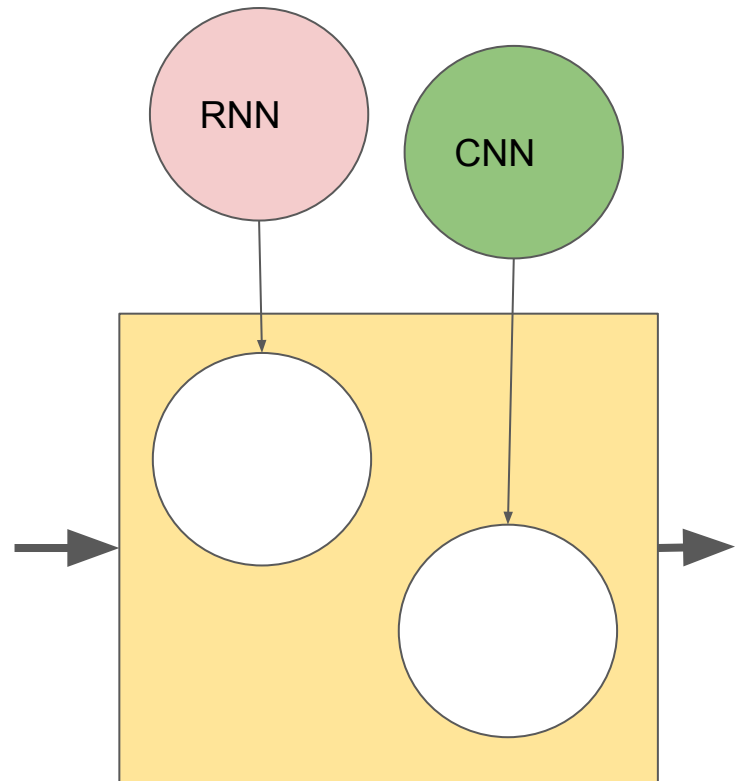
TensorFlow

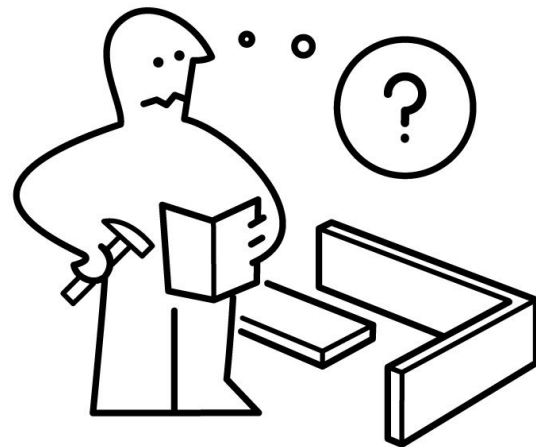
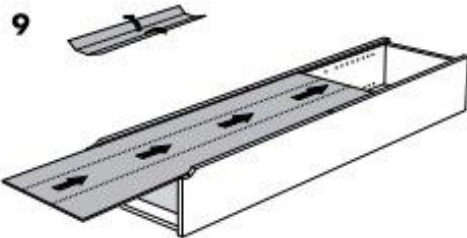
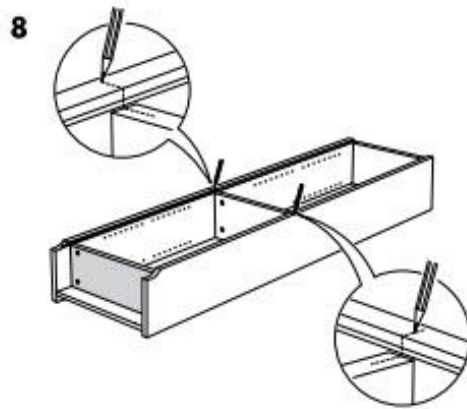
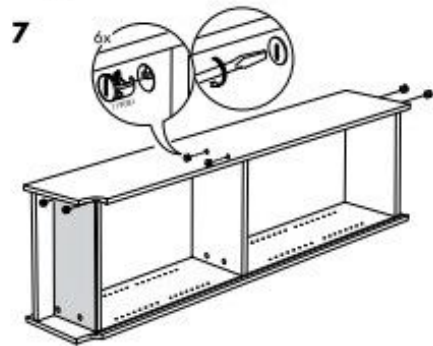
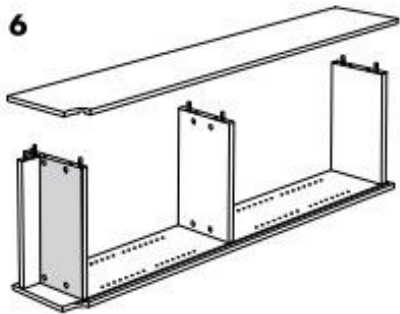


TensorFlow

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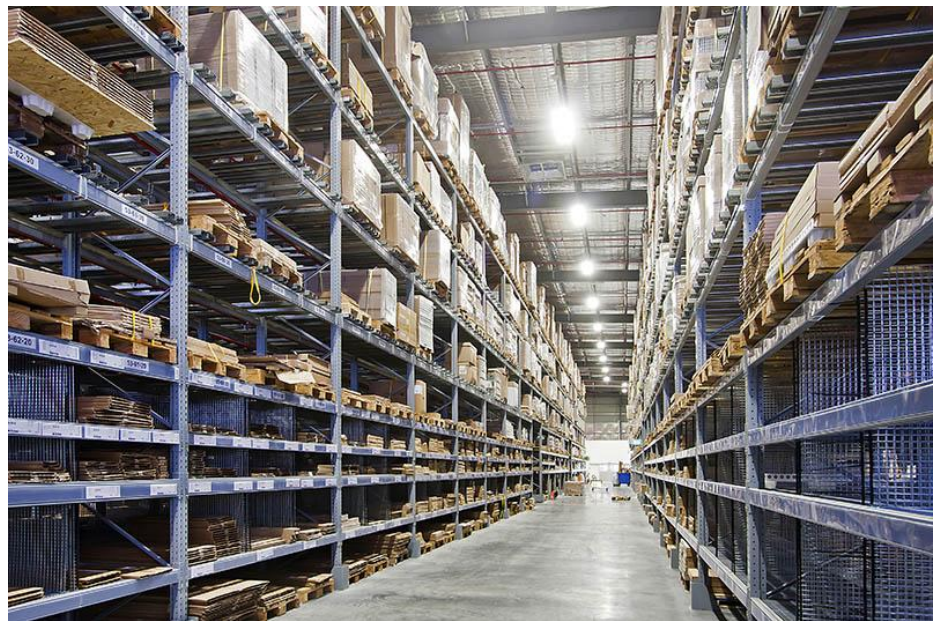
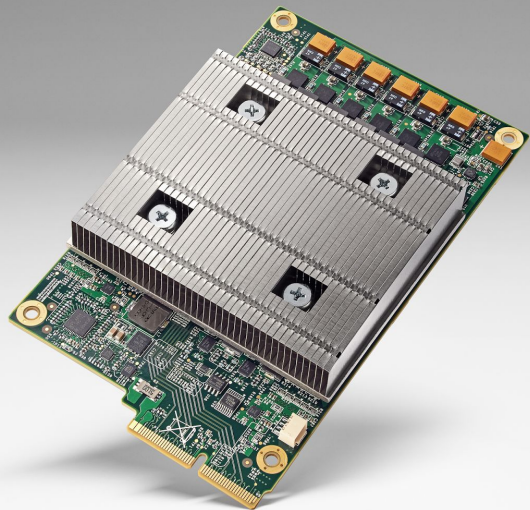


Library	Compile (s)	Train (μ s)	Forward only (μ s)
Theano	4.36	275.2	102.2
Torch	0.05	288.2	114.6
TensorFlow	1.62	349.7	218.4

RNN benchmark:

<https://github.com/glample/rnn-benchmarks>

Batch size 32 - Hidden Size 512



An NN in TensorFlow

1. Define placeholders for things that go in and out
2. Define variables for things that should vary
3. Define what to optimize and how
4. Start a session

To the notebook!

Chair, bed, wardrobe: different flavors of NNs

- Convolutional Neural Networks
 - `tf.nn.conv2d`
- Recurrent Neural Networks
 - `tf.contrib.rnn.BasicLSTMCell + tf.contrib.rnn.MultiRNNCell`

Convolutional Neural Networks

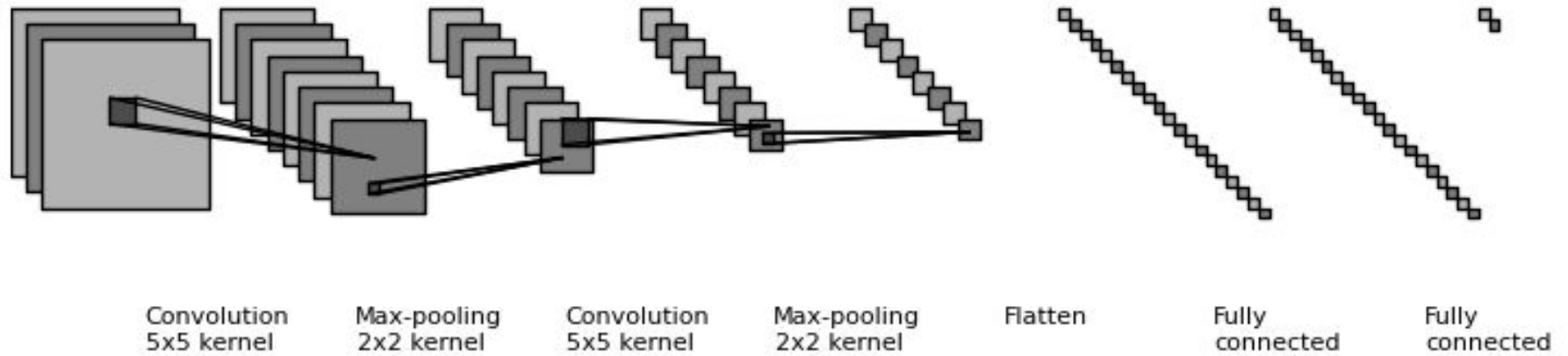
1 <small>x1</small>	1 <small>x0</small>	1 <small>x1</small>	0	0
0 <small>x0</small>	1 <small>x1</small>	1 <small>x0</small>	1	0
0 <small>x1</small>	0 <small>x0</small>	1 <small>x1</small>	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

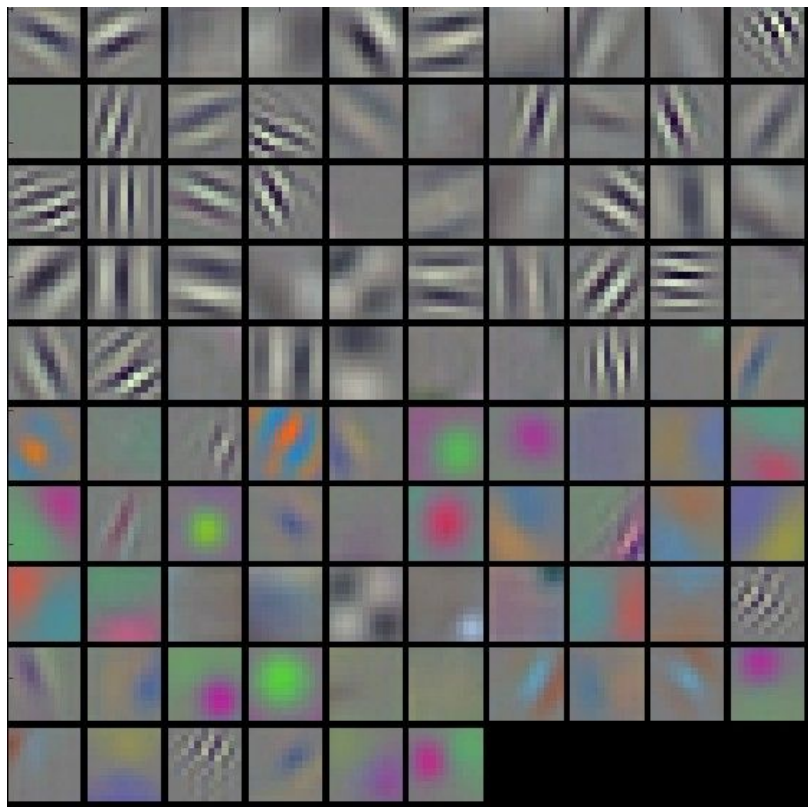
Image

4		

Convolved
Feature

1	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1

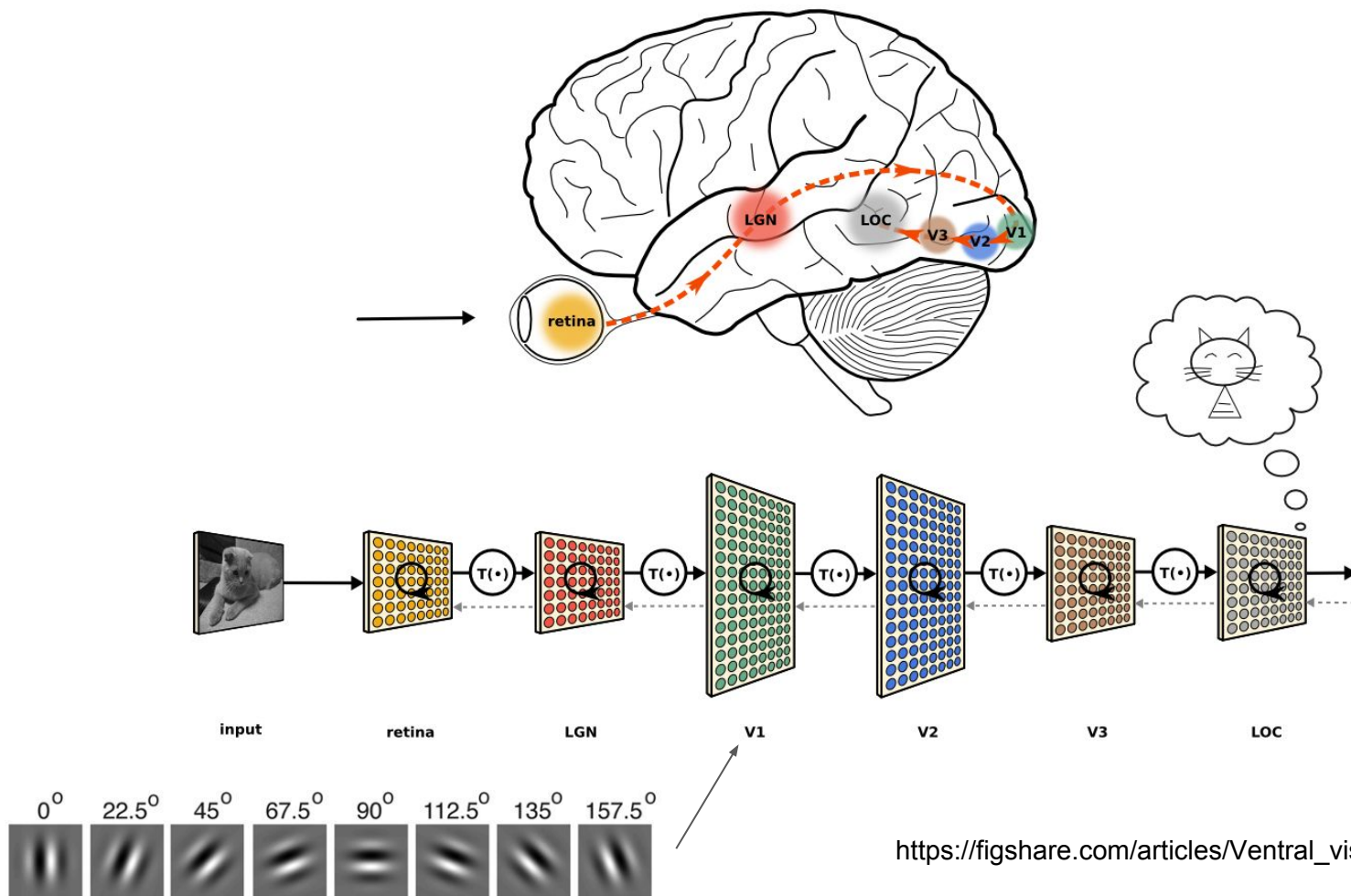




<http://cs231n.github.io/understanding-cnn/>



<https://youtu.be/QzkMo45pcUo>



Protein-protein interaction prediction

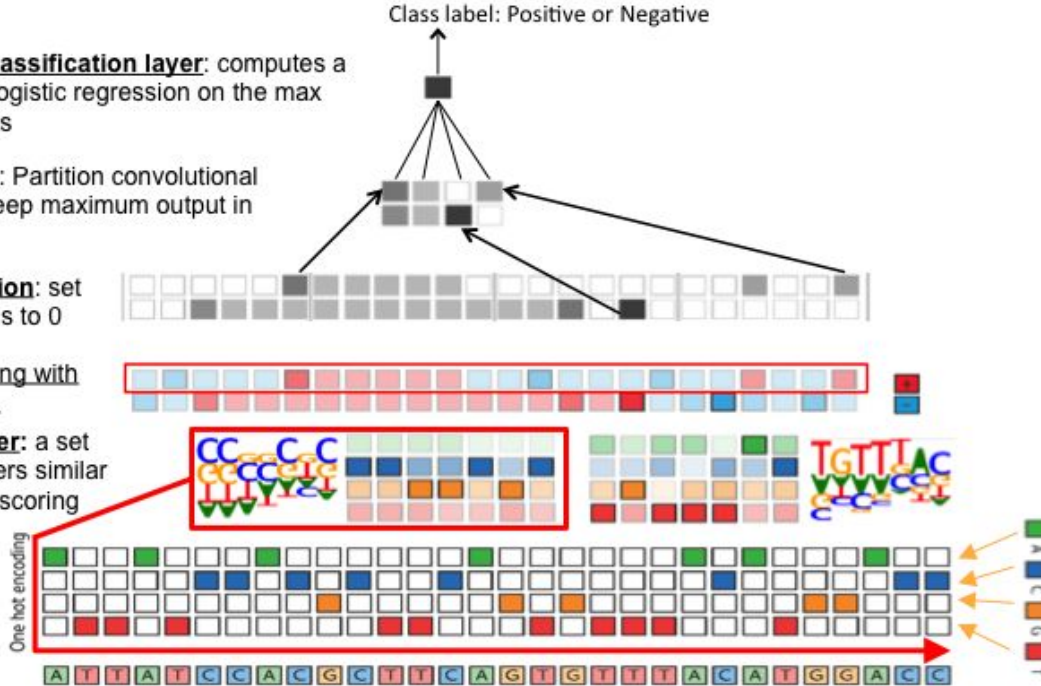
Fully connected classification layer: computes a probability using a logistic regression on the max pooling layer outputs

Max pooling layer: Partition convolutional filter outputs and keep maximum output in each partition

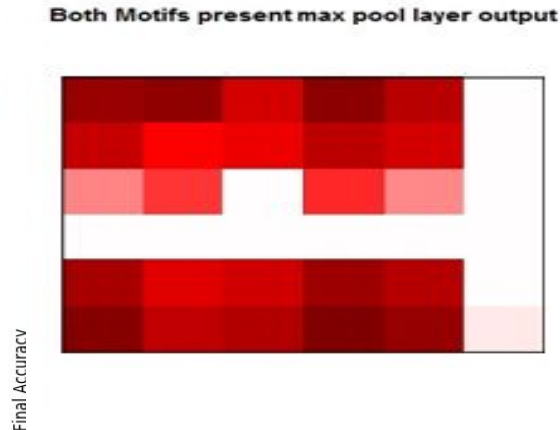
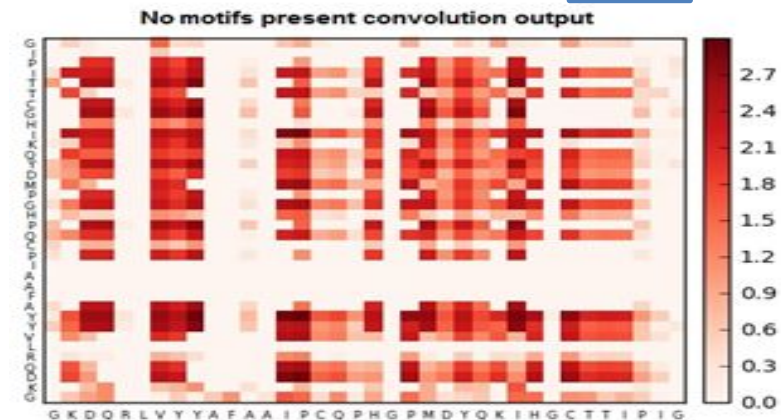
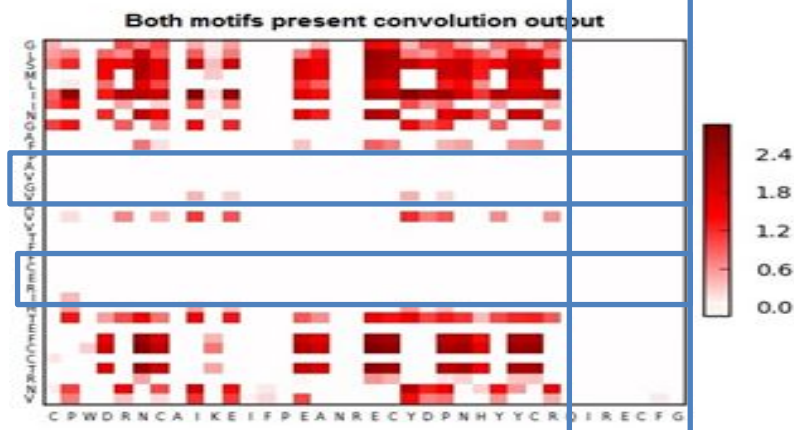
ReLU transformation: set negative motif scans to 0

Scan sequence using with convolutional filters

Convolutional layer: a set of convolutional filters similar to position specific scoring matrices (PSSMs)



Filter Interpretation



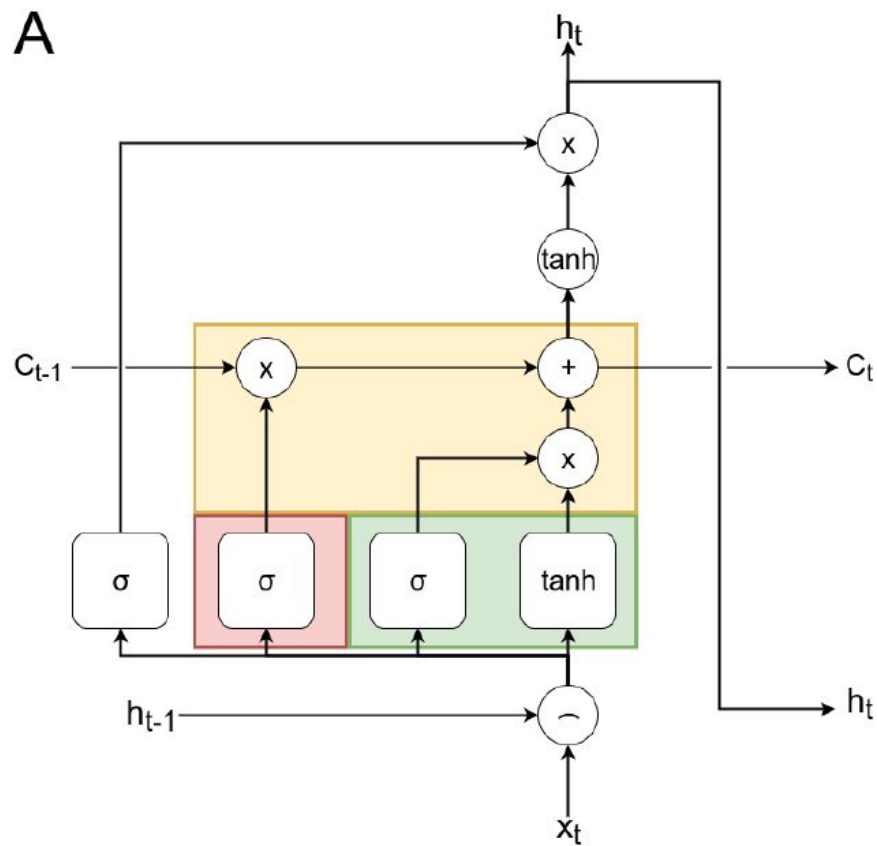
Filter Size: 4

Single case motifs:

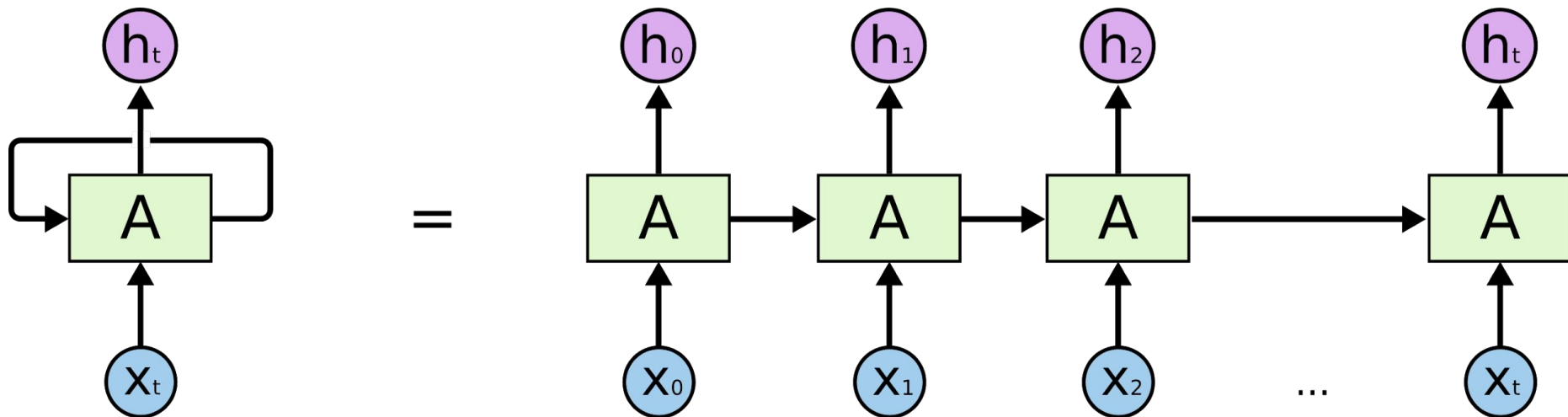
I R E C F
+
V G V A P

Ronald de Jongh

Recurrent Neural Networks



Recurrent neural networks



An example: MinION signal classification

