CLS Pre-doc Summer School 2017
NLU with TensorFlow

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`https://github.com/dalab/cls-predoc-nlu-tutorial.git`

Quick introduction

Now

1. Tensorflow basics
2. Constructing a simple model and training it
3. Monitoring, Printing, Debugging

Variables and Tensors in Tensorflow

Variables

- Maintain their state
- Different methods to create...

```
W1 = tf.Variable([[0.1,2.2], [-2.7,0.3]], name = "weights")
W2 = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([200, 200]), name = "weights")
W3 = tf.Variable(tf.random_uniform([200, 200], -10, 10), name = "weights")
```

Tensors

At every node of the graph, the result of a computation is a tensor.
Tensors have...

- ... a shape, e.g.
  - {} (scalar)
  - [20] (20-d vector)
  - [50,10] (50x10 matrix)
  - [32,3,100,100] (higher order tensors)
- ...a type e.g. `tf.int32`, `tf.float32`, `tf.bool`, `tf.string`

The graph concept in TF

Nodes

- Variables
- Tensors
- (Input) Placeholders

```
x = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [200,10], "input")
```

Operations (e.g. for matrices `A`,`B`,`C`)

```
C = A - B
C = tf.matmul(A,B)
C = tf.nn.relu(A)
```

Other common operations include

- Pointwise: `tf.mul`, `tf.add`, `tf.sigmoid`, `tf.tanh`, `tf.nn.relu`
- Summing and averaging: `tf.reduce_sum`, `tf.reduce_mean`

Initialization and Sessions

Starting the session fixes the graph and places the ops on devices.

```
x = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [200,10], "input") # Input placeholder
W_1 = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([200, 200]), name = "weights")
hidden_1 = ... # Some deep network here
hidden_2 = ...

...
y = tf....      # Network output

# Run graph to get output given an input
with tf.Session() as session:
  datapoint = ...  # some np array of size [200, 10]
  feed_dict = {x : datapoint} # Map TF placeholders to numpy arrays
  y_output = session.run(y, feed_dict = feed_dict)   #run the graph

  print("Output is " + y_output)
```

Training

Example:

```
loss = ...   # some scalar tensor
opt = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(0.01) # here fixed learning rate
update_step = opt.minimize(loss, global_step)
```

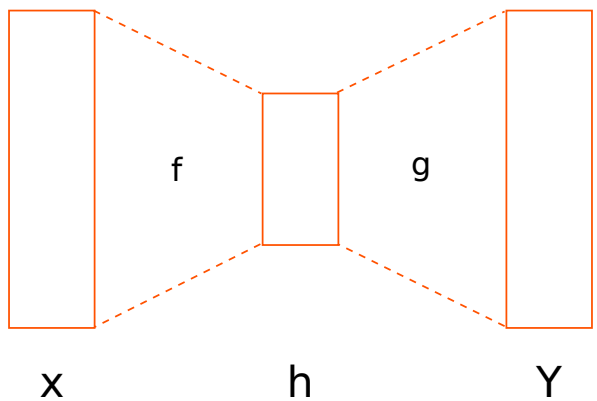
See also `https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/train.html`

Example: Autoencoder

The Problem

Given data	$\mathcal{X} = \{x_1, \ldots, x_n\} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$
and $\tilde{d} < d$, find	$f : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^{\tilde{d}}$ and $g : \mathbb{R}^{\tilde{d}} \to \mathbb{R}^d$
so that for	$h_i = f(x_i) \in R^{\tilde{d}}$
the reconstruction error	$\sum_i \|x_i - g(h_i)\|_2^2$ is small

Neural network approach with single hidden layer

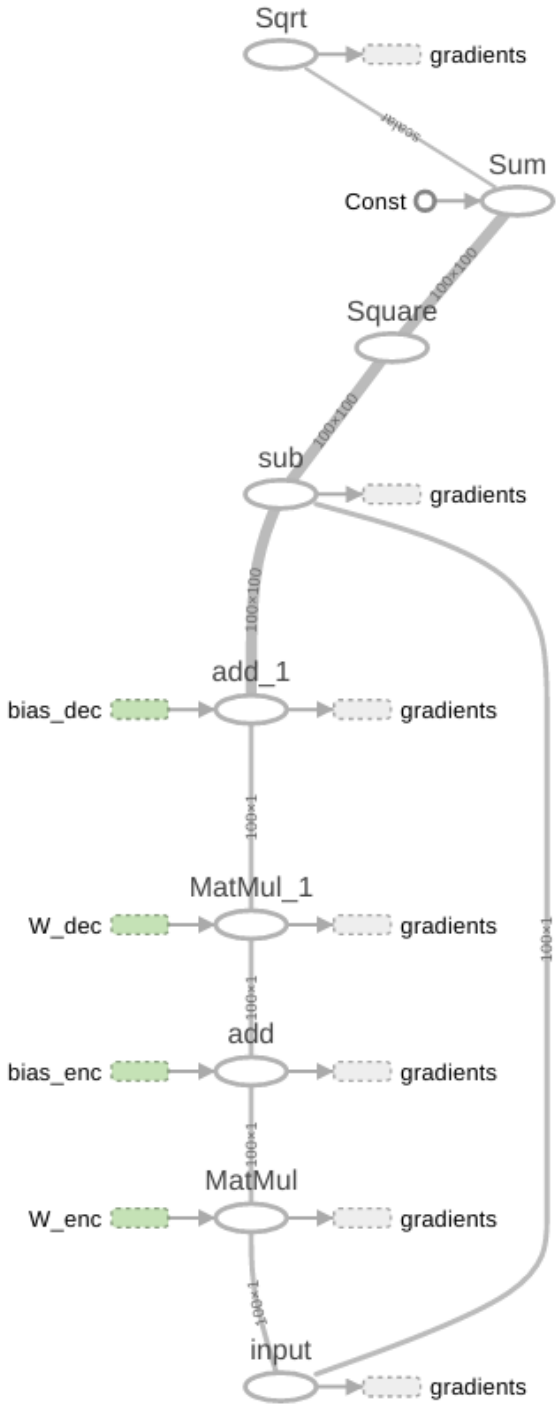


$$h = f(x) = \sigma\left(\mathbf{W}_{\text{enc}} x + b_{\text{enc}}\right) \quad \text{with } \mathbf{W}_{\text{enc}} \in \mathbb{R}^{\tilde{d} \times d},\ b_{\text{enc}} \in \mathbb{R}^{\tilde{d}}$$

$$y = g(h) = \sigma\left(\mathbf{W}_{\text{dec}} h + b_{\text{dec}}\right) \quad \text{with } \mathbf{W}_{\text{dec}} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times \tilde{d}},\ b_{\text{dec}} \in \mathbb{R}^{d}$$

Example: Autoencoder in TF

```
d_data = 100
d_hidden = 30

# Construct Graph
x = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [d_data,1], name="input")

# Hidden Layer Variables
W_enc = tf.Variable(tf.random_uniform([d_hidden,d_data], -1, 1), name="W_enc")
b_enc = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([d_hidden,1]), name = "bias_enc")

W_dec = tf.Variable(tf.random_uniform([d_data,d_hidden], -1, 1), name="W_dec")
b_dec = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([d_data]), name = "bias_dec")

# Hidden layer graph
h = (tf.matmul(W_enc, x) + b_enc)

# Output and reconstruction loss
y = (tf.matmul(W_dec, h) + b_dec)
loss = tf.sqrt(tf.reduce_sum(tf.square(x - y)))

# Optimizer
opt = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(0.01)
update_step = opt.minimize(loss)
```


Sqrt
gradients
scalar
Sum
Const
100×100
Square
100×100
sub
gradients
100×100
add_1
bias_dec
gradients
100×1
MatMul_1
W_dec
gradients
100×1
100×1
add
bias_enc
gradients
100×1
MatMul
W_enc
gradients
100×1
input
gradients

Printing and Debugging

Printing

You cannot access a tensor's content e.g. `W[0][1]`
Only properties such as `W.get_shape()` or `W.type` are available.

- Option 1, one-time printing: Run the tensor in a session

```
W_data = session.run(W)   #get numpy.ndarray
print(W_data)
```

- Option 2, print continuously: `Print` node

```
W = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([100,100]),...)
W = tf.Print(W, [W], message="Entries of W: ")
X = tf.matmul(W, X)... # W is still a matrix
```

Debugging the graph

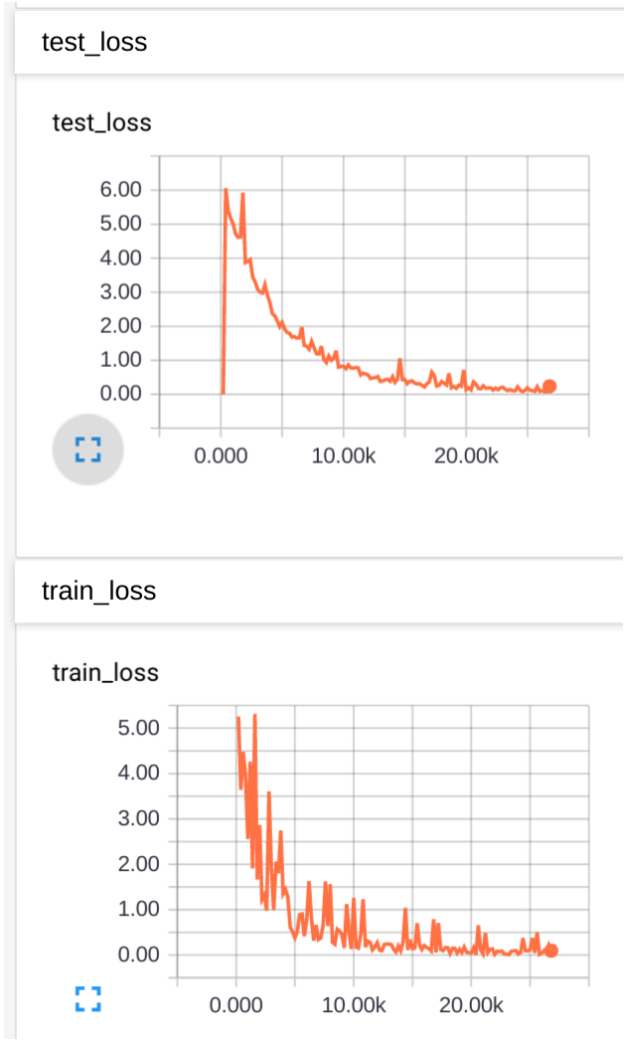
- In tensorboard manually check all dependencies in the graph

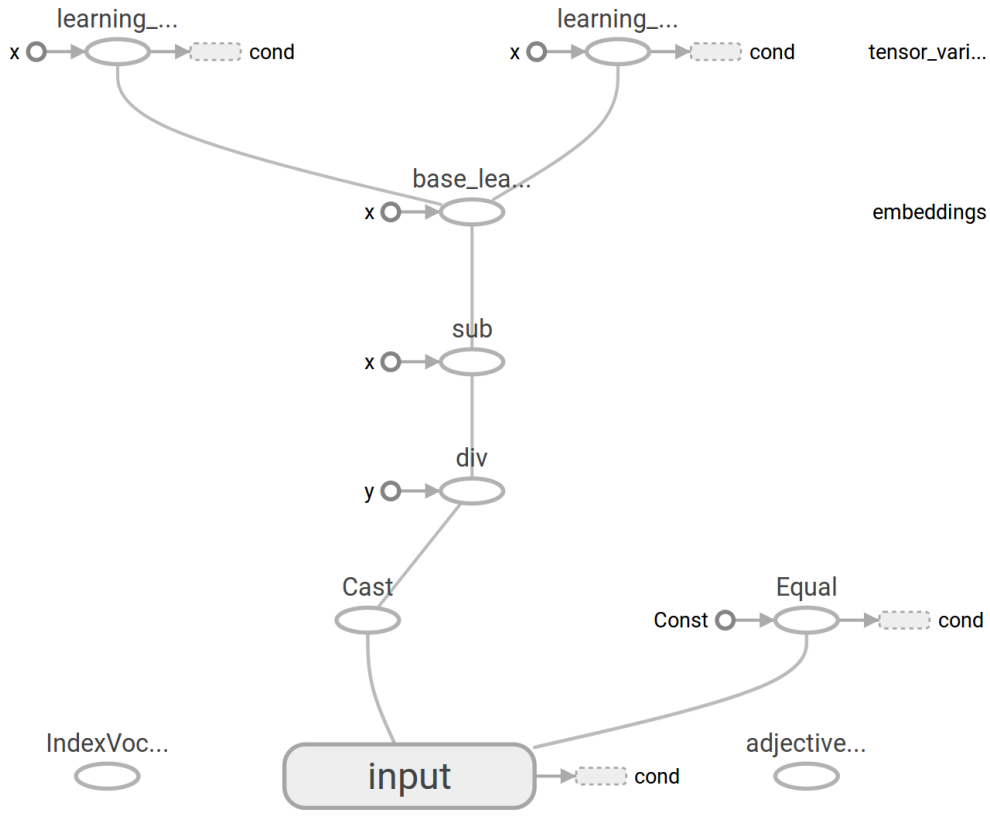
See also `https://www.tensorflow.org/get_started/get_started`

Example: Autoencoder in TF

```
 data = np.random.rand(d_data, n_datapoints + 1)

 # Train
with tf.Session() as session:
 # Initialize variables
 init = tf.initialize_all_variables()
 session.run(init)

 # Do nsteps many SGD update steps
 for i in range(10000):
   datapoint = data[:,np.random.randint(0, n_datapoints)]
   feed_dict = {x : np.transpose([datapoint])}
   session.run(update_step, feed_dict = feed_dict)

   # Every now and then test the lost on our hold out datapoint
   if i % 200 == 0:
     test_point = data[:, n_datapoints]
     feed_dict = {x : np.transpose([test_point])}
     test_loss = session.run(loss, feed_dict = feed_dict)
     print("test loss is %f " % test_loss)
```

Tensorboard





Tensorboard

How to add a summary

For example, track the norm of `W = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([100,100]),...)`

Creating Summaries

Once globally:

- Create a summary writer
  `summary_writer = tf.summary.FileWriter("/my/directory")`

For this particular summary:

- Get the norm: `W_norm = tf.sqrt(tf.sum_reduce(tf.square(W)))`
- Create summary: `W_summary = tf.summary.scalar("Norm of W", W_norm)`

Computing Summaries

- Merge all summaries: `summaries = tf.summary.merge([W_summary,...])`
- Fetch the data and turn into a formatted string:
  `summary_str = session.run(summaries)`
- Send the string to the writer
  `summary_writer.add_summary(summary_str, global_step)`

Resources

The *How to* and *Tutorials* section on tensorflow.org are actually good resources to recap concepts.
`https://www.tensorflow.org/get_started/index.html`
`https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/index.html`

For specific problems, google search often delivers quite useful threads on `http://stackoverflow.com` and
`https://github.com/tensorflow/tensorflow/issues`