

Deep Learning

Inteligencia Artificial en los Sistemas de Control Autónomo
Máster en Ciencia y Tecnología desde el Espacio

Departamento de Automática

Objectives

1. Motivate Deep Learning
2. Introduce main deep architectures
3. Describe state-of-the-art applications

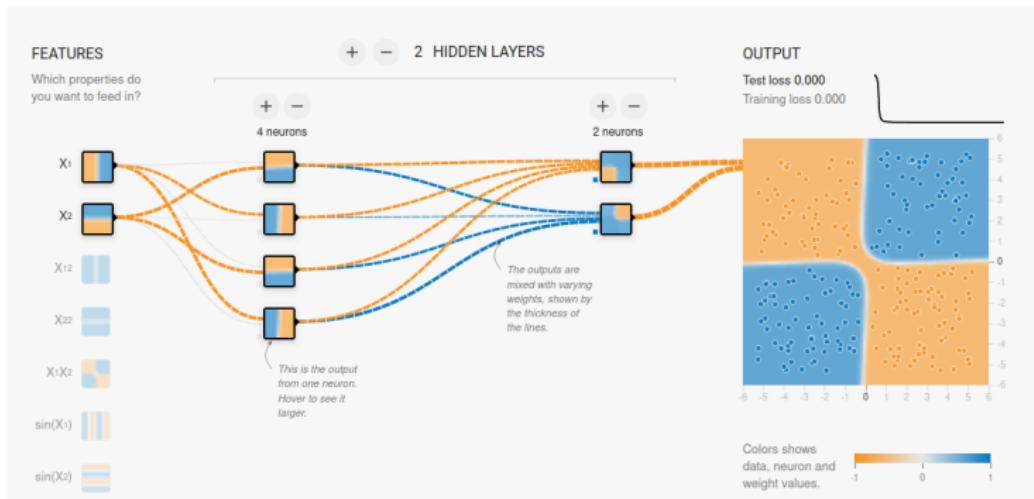
Bibliography

- Géron, Aurélien *Hands-On Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn, Keras and TensorFlow*. 2nd edition. O'Reilly. 2019

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 - Generative models state-of-the-art

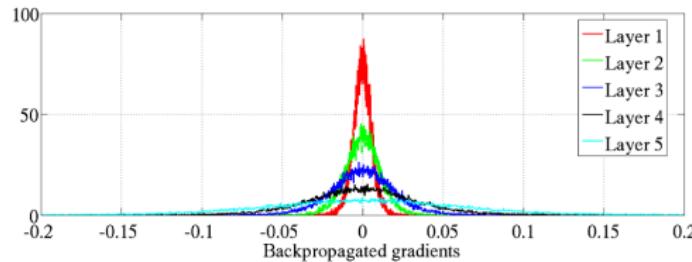
Motivation



Deep Learning (I)

Deep Learning is not just a network with many layers

- High number of parameters to optimize
- More layers \Rightarrow more local optima \Rightarrow more difficult training
- Gradient vanishing



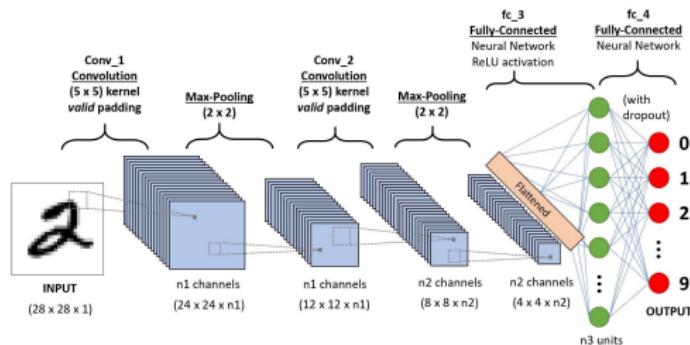
Need of tricks

- Careful weights initialization
- ReLU and Leaky ReLU activation functions
- Regularization through **dropout**
- Clever design of the network to minimize parameters

Deep Learning (II)

In Deep Learning, we think in layers

- Data input layers
- Output layers
- Fully connected (classic)
- Convolutional layers
- Max-pooling
- Recurrent layers
- Dropout layers
- More ...

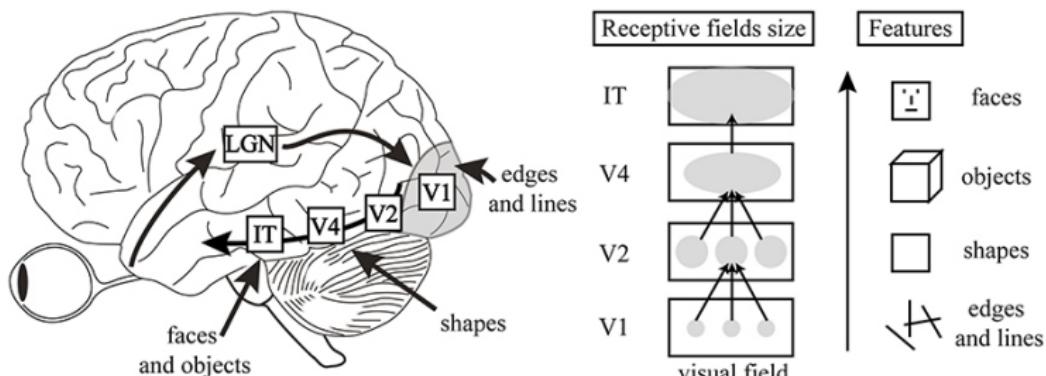


Two popular types of deep architectures

- Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) - Image processing
- Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) - Time-series and NLP

Convolutional Neural Networks

Biological motivation



(Source)

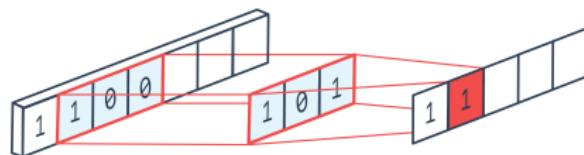
Convolutional Neural Networks

Convolutional layers (I)

CNNs are popular for Computer Vision applications

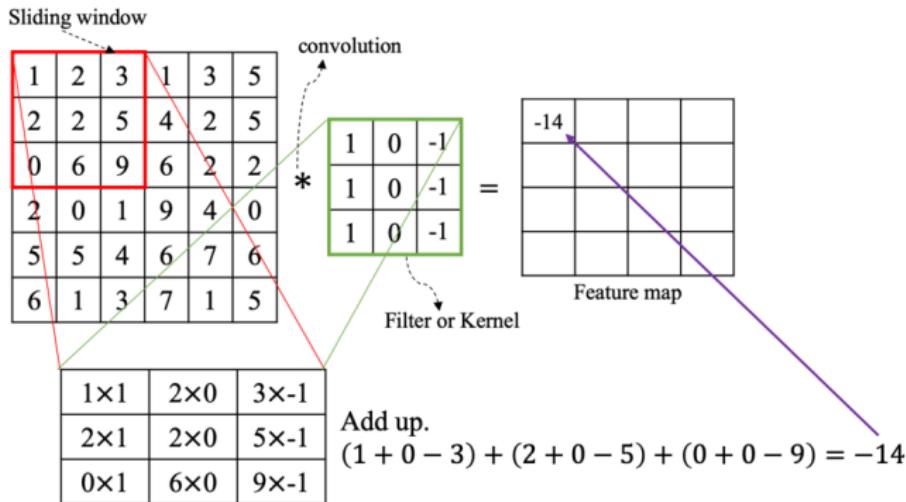
- Networks with convolutional layers
- Convolutions are features extractors
- Its behaviour can be learnt

1D convolution



Convolutional Neural Networks

Convolutional layers (II)



Created by  brilliantcode.net

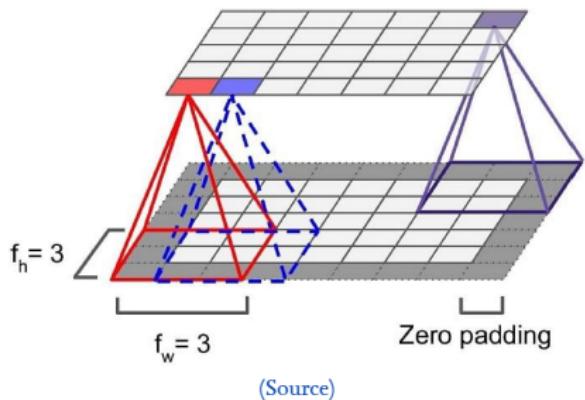
(Source)

(Conv 2D example)

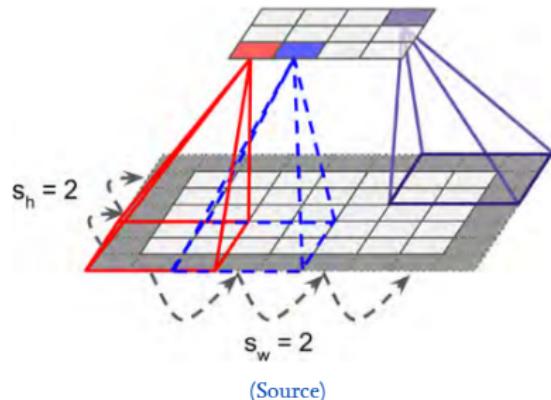
Convolutional Neural Networks

Convolutional layers (III)

Padding



Stride





Convolutional Neural Networks

Convolutional layers (IV)

0	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

identity



1	0	-1
2	0	-2
1	0	-1

left sobel



1	2	1
0	0	0
-1	-2	-1

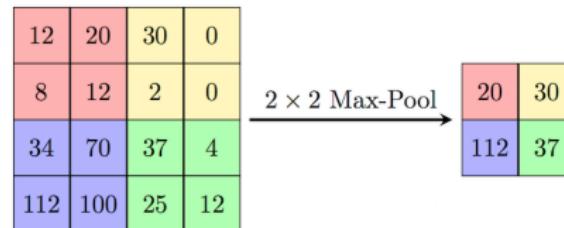
top sobel



(Image kernels)

Convolutional Neural Networks

Max-pooling layer



Max-pooling down-samples data instances

- Given a matrix, it takes its maximum value
- Usually the matrix is $n \times n$ (2D)

Benefits

- Dimensionality reduction
- Filters irrelevant information
- Invariant to scale

Convolutional Neural Networks

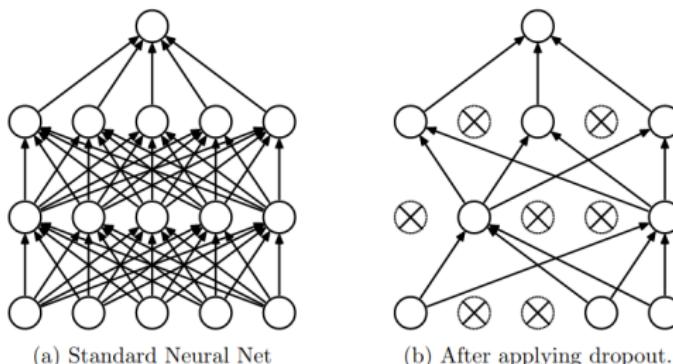
Dropout layer

Dropout is a regularization technique for neural networks

- Dropout deactivates a neuron with probability p for each iteration

Related concept: dense layers

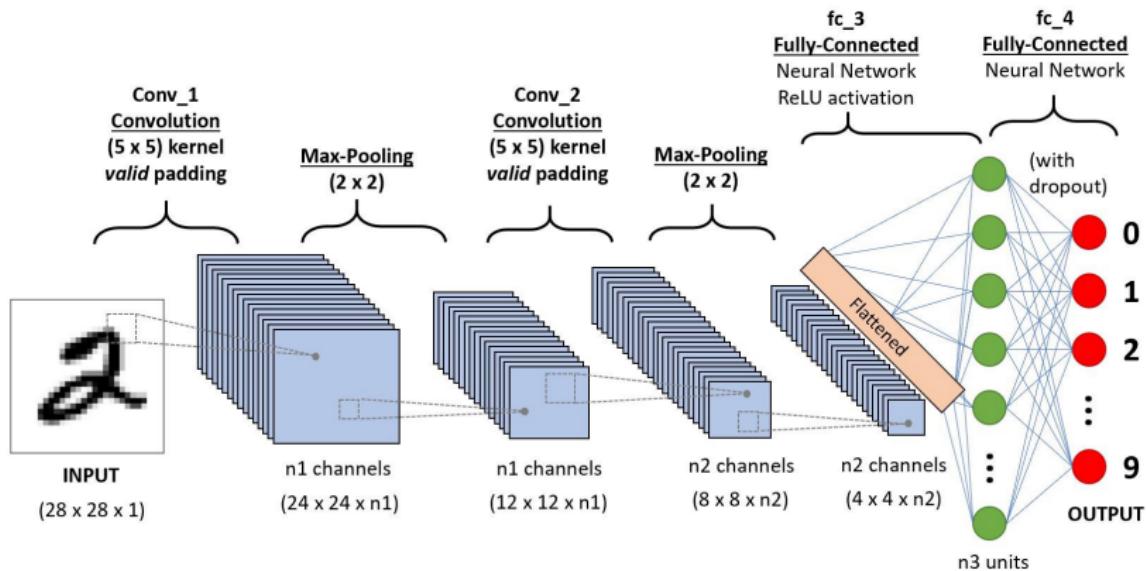
- In Keras, it is just a fully connected layer with regular neurons



(Srivastava et al. (2010))

Convolutional Neural Networks

CNN architectures: standard (I)

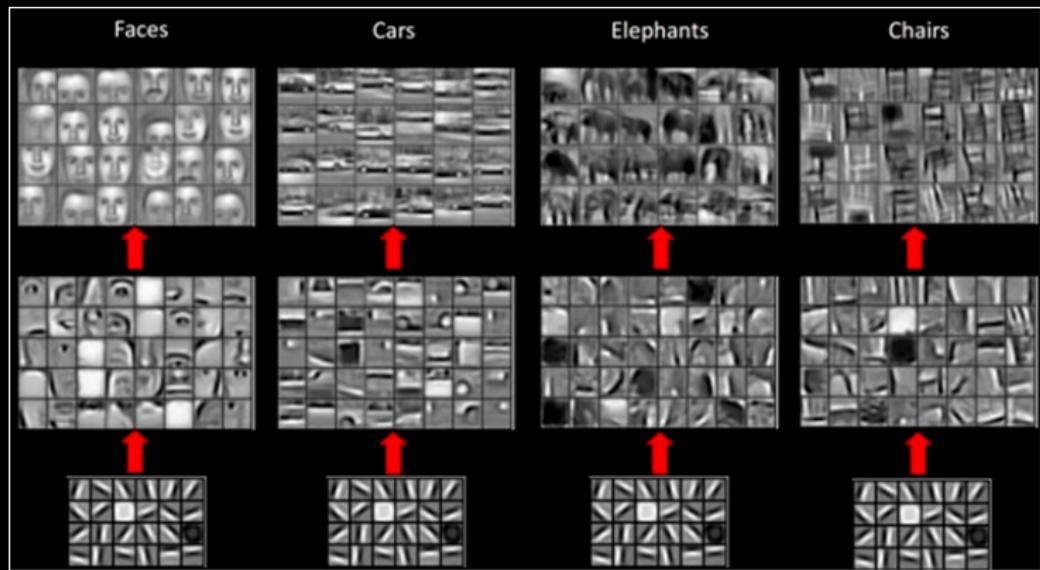


(Source)

(Demo)

Convolutional Neural Networks

CNN architectures: standard (II)



Convolutional Neural Networks

CNN architectures: other

Other CNN architectures

- LeNet-5
- AlexNet
- GoogLeNet
- VGGNet
- ResNet
- Xception
- SENet

Model	Acc.	Parameters	Depth
VGG16	0,901	138,357,544	23
InceptionV3	0,937	23,851,784	159
ResNet50	0,921	25,636,712	-
Xception	0,945	22,910,480	126

Famous generative deep networks

Model	Parameters
GTP-2	1.5 billion (1,500,000,000)
GTP-3	175 billion (175,000,000,000)
Dall-E	12 billion (12,000,000,000)

Recurrent networks

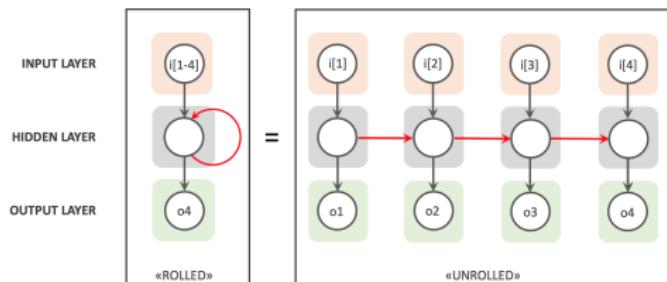
Recurrent neural networks (I)

Recurrent networks have connections pointing backward

- Time-series, NLP, audio, video, ...

Neurons have memory, or **state**

- Named **cells**
- In basic neurons, state is its output

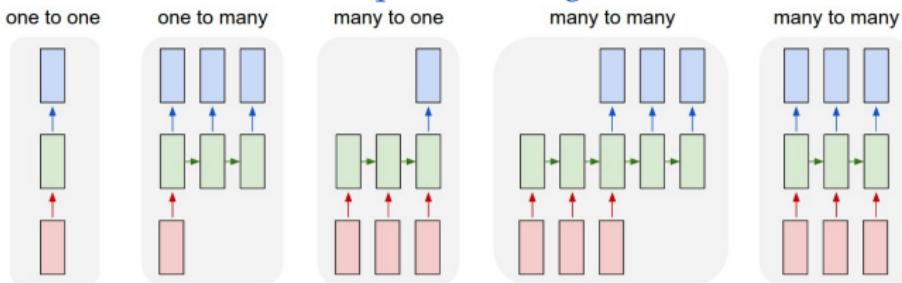


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Recurrent networks

Recurrent neural networks (II)

Sequence learning



One to many
vec2seq

Image description

Many to one
seq2vec

Spam classification
Time series forecasting
Sentiment score

Many to many
seq2seq

Machine translation



Recurrent networks

Recurrent neural networks (III)

RNNs problems

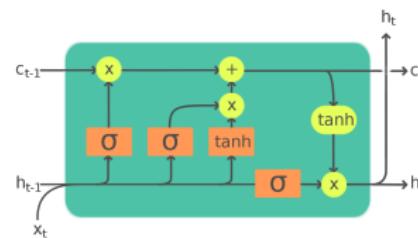
- Gradient instability
 - Smaller learning rate
 - tanh as activation function
 - Usual DL tricks
- Short memory
 - Information vanishes fast
 - Much more difficult solution

Recurrent networks

LSTM networks

LSTM: Long-Short Term Memory

- Complex cell that improves long-term memory
- Two states: short and long terms
- Very much used as a basic cell
- Much better performance
- Lower training time



Legend:

Layer ComponentwiseCopy Concatenate



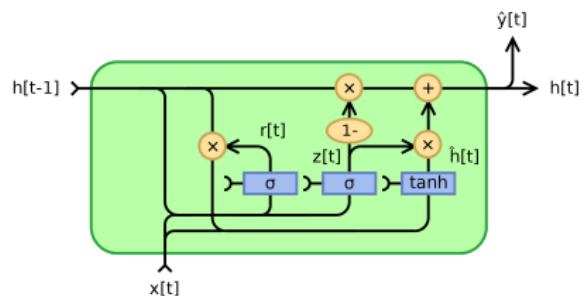
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Recurrent networks

GRU

GRU: Gated Recurrent Unit

- Simplification of LSTM
- Seems to perform as well as LSTM



(Source)

Recurrent networks

Advanced RNNs

- Transformers
- Encoder-decoder architectures

Recurrent networks

RNNs cool applications: language generation with a LSTM

Shakespeare

PANDARUS:

Alas, I think he shall be come
approached and the day
When little strain would be
attain'd into being never fed,
And who is but a chain and
subjects of his death,
I should not sleep.

Second Senator:

They are away this miseries,
produced upon my soul,
Breaking and strongly should
be buried, when I perish
The earth and thoughts of
many states.

Cervantes

-pero me manda mal -respondió
el maererlino, que yo no será
mejor que se ha de ser de don
quijote, que no le
acompañasen, se vengaban de
haber tenido al cabo de los
cuales se venció de su escudero,
y el infierno que todos los
pasaron su hermosura, y a mí
me parece que se cuenta el
yelmo de la caballería, don
gregorio de la similacada al
caballo que de la mano, según la
señora dulcinea del toboso.
-no es bien -respondió sancho-,

Recurrent networks

RNNs cool applications: music synthesis

DeepBach

- (Video)
- (Paper)
- (Code)

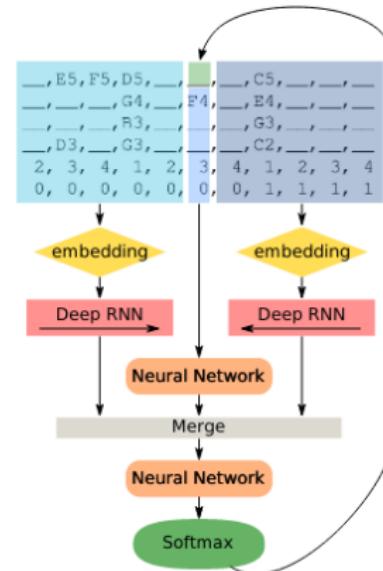


Figure 4. Graphical representations of DeepBach's neural network architecture for the soprano prediction p_1 .

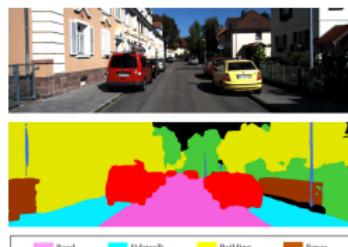
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Other topics

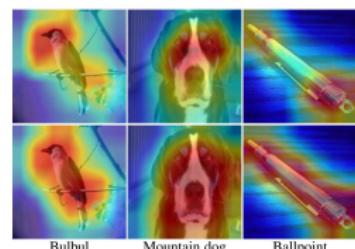
- Transfer learning, (Keras zoo)
- Data augmentation
- Semantic segmentation
- Attention



(Source)



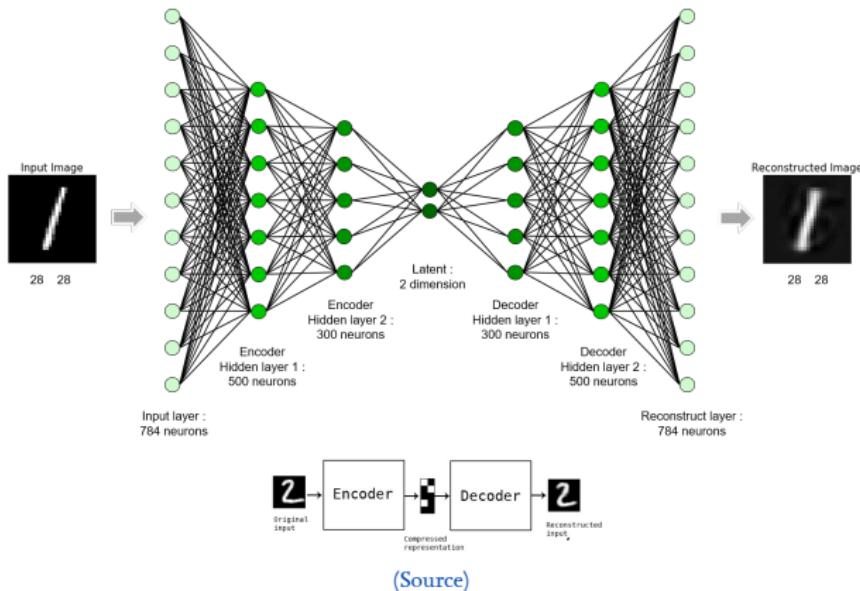
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Autoencoders

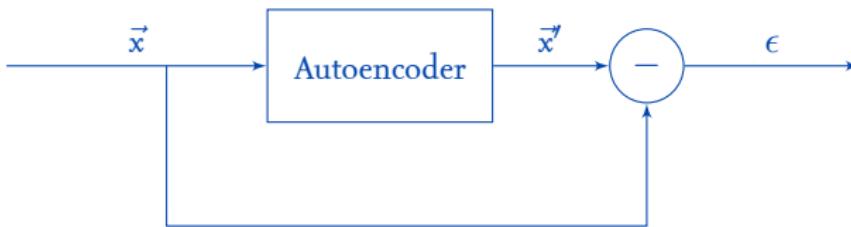
Autoencoders



Important concepts: **latent space** and **latent variables**

Autoencoders

Autoencoders for anomaly detection (I)



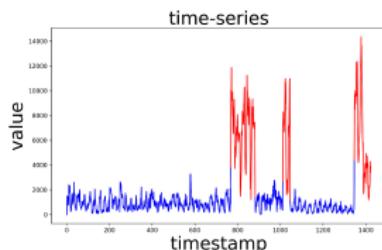
Reconstruction error is an anomaly measure

- A norm can be computed to provide a global measure (MAE/MSE), or ...
- ... keep reconstruction error as vector

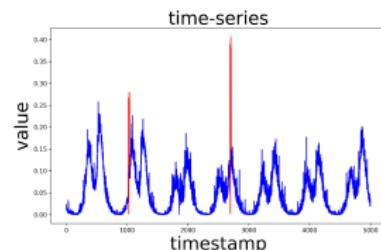
PCA may be used, less powerfull than autoencoders

Autoencoders

Autoencoders for anomaly detection (II)



(a)



(b)

(Source: Niu, Z.; Yu, K.; Wu, X. LSTM-Based VAE-GAN for Time-Series Anomaly Detection. *Sensors* **2020**, *20*, 3738.)

Great flexibility to handle reconstruction error

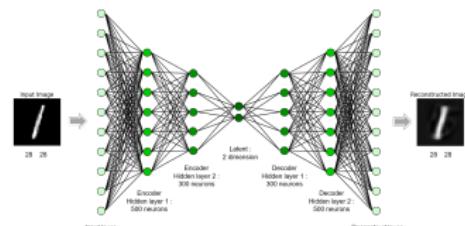
- Trigger an alarm based on a threshold
- Analyze the time-series
- Feed a classifier

Autoencoders

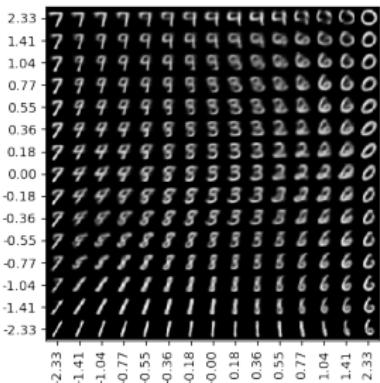
Autoencoders as generative models (I)

Any autoencoder may be used as a generative model

- The decoder can reconstruct an instance from a latent space sample



(Source)

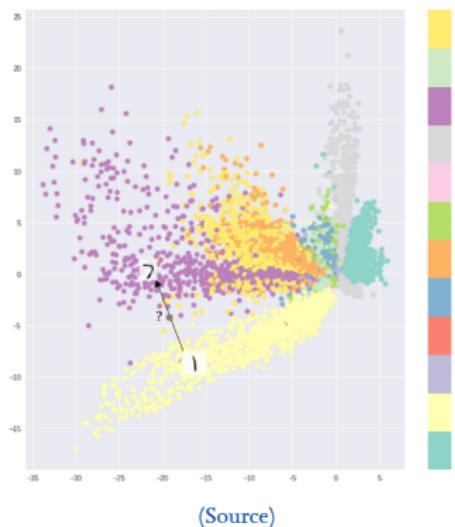


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Autoencoders

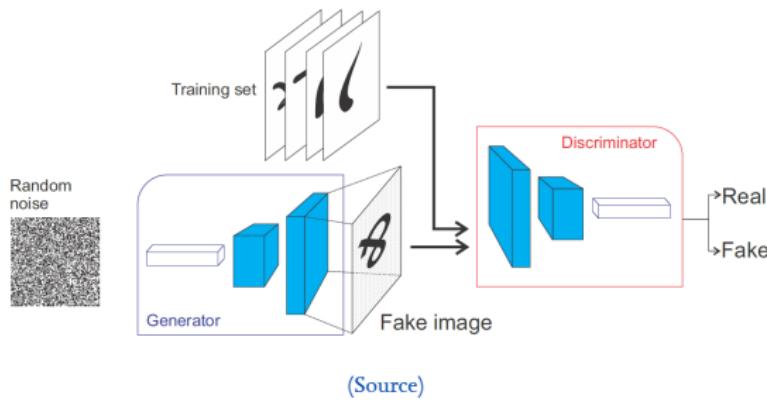
Autoencoders as generative models (II)

Regular autoencoders are not a good choice for generative models



Advanced topics

Generative networks: GAN (I)



Examples:

- (Faces), (art), (Words), (cats)

Advanced topics

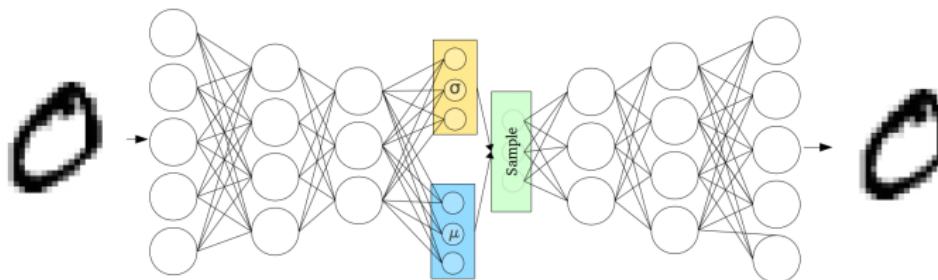
Generative networks: GAN (II)

GauGAN (Demo)



Advanced topics

Variational Autoencoders (I)



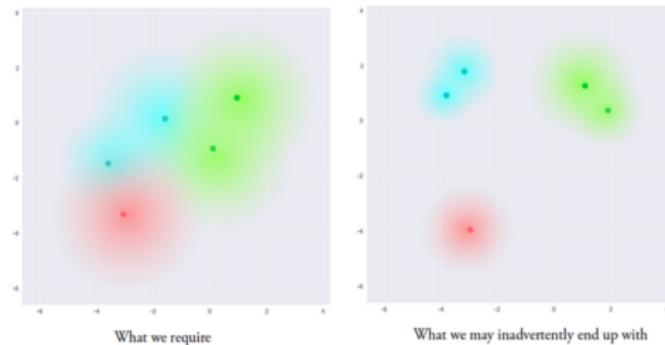
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VAEs encodes latent variables as probability distributions

- Gaussian distributions with μ and σ
- Decoder sample the distributions

Advanced topics

Variational Autoencoders (II)



(Source)

We want a structured latent space

- Penalty based on Kullback-Leibler (KL) divergence
 - KL measures divergence between two probability distributions

Advanced topics

Variational Autoencoders: semantics (I)

Astonishing VAE feature: latent space has semantics!

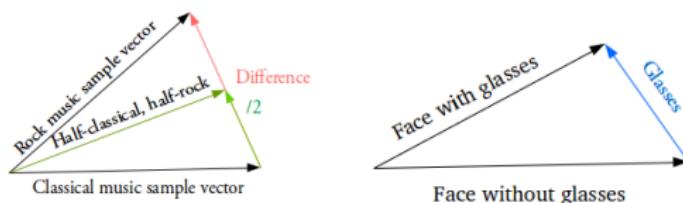


(Source)

Advanced topics

Variational Autoencoders: semantics (II)

Another incredible VAE property: 'semantic' arithmetic operations



(Source)

Advanced topics

Generative models state-of-the art

Dall-E 2

A raccoon astronaut with the cosmos reflecting on the glass of his helmet dreaming of the stars



(Source)

Cosmic thoughts exploding



(Source)

Advanced topics

Adversarial examples

