

Differentiate your Objective

COMP6248 Differentiable Programming

(and some Deep Learning)

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Vision, Learning and Control
University of Southampton

Machine Learning - A Recap

All credit for this slide goes to Niranjan

Data

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Sequence Modelling	$\mathbf{x}_n = f(\mathbf{x}_{n-1}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$

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In the early days the focus of deep learning was on learning functions for classification. Nowadays the functions are much more general in their inputs and outputs.

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- Captures the idea that computer programs can be constructed of parameterised functional blocks in which the parameters are learned using some form of gradient-based optimisation.

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 - The implication is that we need to be able to compute gradients with respect to the parameters of these functional blocks. We'll start explore this in detail next week...
 - The idea of Differentiable Programming also opens up interesting possibilities:
 - The functional blocks don't need to be direct functions in a mathematical sense; more generally they can be *algorithms*.
 - What if the functional block we're learning parameters for is itself an algorithm that optimises the parameters of an internal algorithm using a gradient based optimiser?!²

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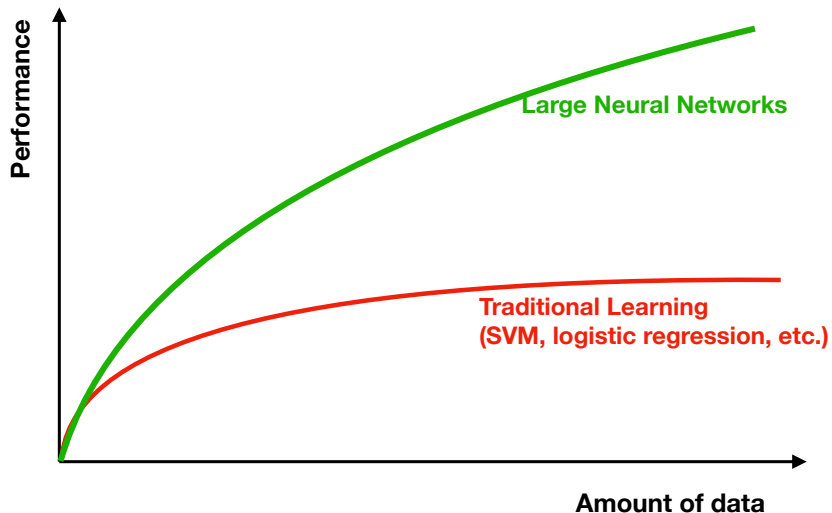
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 - There's a lot of recent research that computes biological proxies for gradients though!
 - This course will primarily focus on differentiable methods, but we'll look at how relaxations can be made to make non-differentiable operators learnable with gradient-based optimisers.

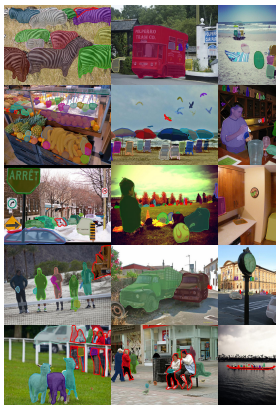
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Why should we care about this?



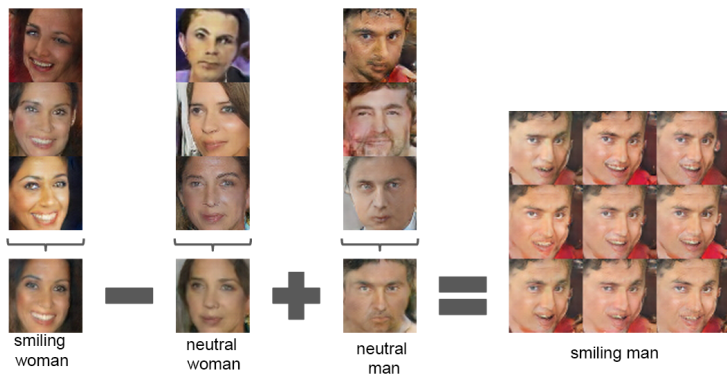
Reference: Andrew Ng

Success stories - Object detection and segmentation



Pinheiro, Pedro O., et al. "Learning to refine object segments." European Conference on Computer Vision. Springer, 2016.

Success stories - Image generation



Radford, Alec, Luke Metz, and Soumith Chintala. "Unsupervised representation learning with deep convolutional generative adversarial networks." arXiv preprint arXiv:1511.06434 (2015).

ENGLISH TEXT

The reason Boeing are doing this is to cram more seats in to make their plane more competitive with our products," said Kevin Keniston, head of passenger comfort at Europe's Airbus.

TRANSLATED TO FRENCH

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Wu, Yonghui, et al. "Google's neural machine translation system: Bridging the gap between human and machine translation." arXiv preprint arXiv:1609.08144 (2016).

What is the objective of this module?

A word of warning: This is not a module about how to apply someone else's deep network architecture to a task, or how to train existing models!

You will learn some of that along the way of course, but the real objective is for you to graduate knowing how to understand, critique and implement new and recent research papers on deep learning and associated topics.

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- Gain facility in working with deep learning libraries in order to create and evaluate network architectures.
- Critically appraise the merits and shortcomings of model architectures on specific problems.

How is this module going to be delivered?

- Lectures (2 per week)
 - Note: I am refreshing some material from last year, but the website still has links to the old slides.
 - You need to read the suggested papers/links before the lectures!
 - There is a little room for some flexibility later in the course on topics - tell me what you're interested in!

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How is this module going to be delivered?

- Labs (1x 2 hour session per week for 8 weeks + additional help sessions)
 - Labs consist of a number of Jupyter notebooks you will work through.
 - You'll be using PyTorch as the primary framework, with Torchbearer to help out.
 - You will need to utilise GPU-compute for the later labs (we provide Google Colab links so you can use NVidia K80s in the cloud, but you'll also be able to use the RTX2070 in the lab machines if you wish).
 - I have scheduled lab sessions so you can get help and ask questions from myself and the demonstrator team.
 - After each lab you will have to do a follow-up exercise that will be marked.

What will we cover in the module?

`http://comp6248.ecs.soton.ac.uk/`

Lab session plan

Lab	Date	Topic
Lab 1	11/02/21	Introducing PyTorch
Lab 2	19/02/21	Automatic Differentiation
Lab 3	25/02/21	Optimisation
Lab 4	04/03/21	NNs with PyTorch and Torchbearer
Lab 5	11/03/21	CNNs with PyTorch and Torchbearer
Lab 6	18/03/21	Transfer Learning
Break		
Lab 7	15/04/21	RNNs, Sequence Prediction and Embeddings
Lab 8	22/04/21	Deep Generative Models
	29/04/21	Coursework Help and Advice
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 - Probability & Statistics (1st-order summary statistics, simple continuous and discrete probability distributions, expected values, etc); and,
 - Multivariable Calculus (partial differentiation, chain-rule).

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- Programming in Python

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- How to train an existing model architecture using a GPU?
- How to perform transfer learning?
- How to perform differentiable sampling of a Multivariate Normal Distribution?

Assessment Structure

- Lab work 40% - Handin in week 10 (29th April, 4PM)
- Final project 40% - Handin in Week 12 (13th May, 4PM) (+ interim handin in week 5)
- Online quizzes 20% - Planned for Wednesdays in Weeks 6 (10th-Mar) and 11 (05-May)

The Main Assignment

The ICLR Reproducibility Challenge

`http://comp6248.ecs.soton.ac.uk/coursework.html`