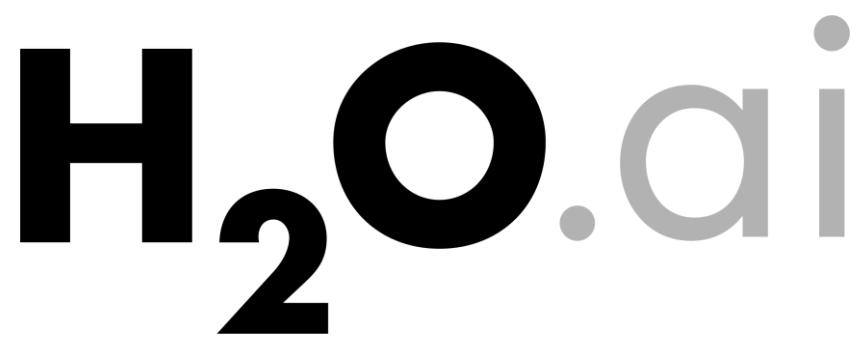


# H<sub>2</sub>O Deep Water

Making Deep Learning Accessible to Everyone



Jo-fai (Joe) Chow  
Data Scientist  
[joe@h2o.ai](mailto:joe@h2o.ai)  
[@matlabulous](https://twitter.com/matlabulous)

Köln R at Eyeo GmbH  
17<sup>th</sup> March, 2017

# About Me

- Civil (Water) Engineer
  - 2010 – 2015
  - Consultant (UK)
    - Utilities
    - Asset Management
    - Constrained Optimization
  - Industrial PhD (UK)
    - Infrastructure Design Optimization
    - Machine Learning + Water Engineering
    - Discovered H<sub>2</sub>O in 2014

- Data Scientist
  - From 2015
  - Virgin Media (UK)
  - Domino Data Lab (Silicon Valley)
  - H<sub>2</sub>O.ai (Silicon Valley)

**Figure 1. Magic Quadrant for Data Science Platforms**



H2O.ai recognized for completeness of vision and ability to execute

We are thrilled to be named a Visionary among the 16 vendors included in Gartner's 2017 Magic Quadrant for Data Science Platforms. As a Visionary we believe we are positioned highest in Ability to Execute for companies of our size and scale.

Since 2011, our mission has been to democratize data science through open source AI and [deep learning](#). Today, H2O.ai is focused on bringing AI to enterprises with a growing community of more than 8,500 organizations that depend on H2O for mission critical applications. H2O.ai was recently named [CB Insights AI 100](#) and is used by [107 of the Fortune 500 companies](#).

Disclaimer: This graphic was published by Gartner, Inc. as part of a larger research document and should be evaluated in the context of the entire document. The Gartner document is available upon request from H2O.ai.

<http://www.h2o.ai/gartner-magic-quadrant/>

# Agenda

- About H<sub>2</sub>O.ai
  - Company
  - Machine Learning Platform
- Deep Learning Tools
  - TensorFlow, MXNet, Caffe, H<sub>2</sub>O
- Deep Water
  - Motivation
  - Benefits
  - Interfaces
  - Demo
- Conclusions



# About H<sub>2</sub>O.ai

# Company Overview

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Founded</b>      | 2011 Venture-backed, debuted in 2012   |
| <b>Products</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• H<sub>2</sub>O Open Source In-Memory AI Prediction Engine</li><li>• Sparkling Water</li><li>• Steam</li></ul>                    |
| <b>Mission</b>      | Operationalize Data Science, and provide a platform for users to build beautiful data products   |
| <b>Team</b>         | <p>70 employees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Distributed Systems Engineers doing Machine Learning</li><li>• World-class visualization designers</li></ul> |
| <b>Headquarters</b> | Mountain View, CA  |



# H<sub>2</sub>O Machine Learning Platform

# Algorithms Overview

## Supervised Learning

### Statistical Analysis

- **Generalized Linear Models:** Binomial, Gaussian, Gamma, Poisson and Tweedie
- **Naïve Bayes**

### Ensembles

- **Distributed Random Forest:** Classification or regression models
- **Gradient Boosting Machine:** Produces an ensemble of decision trees with increasing refined approximations

### Deep Neural Networks

- **Deep learning:** Create multi-layer feed forward neural networks starting with an input layer followed by multiple layers of nonlinear transformations

## Unsupervised Learning

### Clustering

- **K-means:** Partitions observations into k clusters/groups of the same spatial size. Automatically detect optimal k

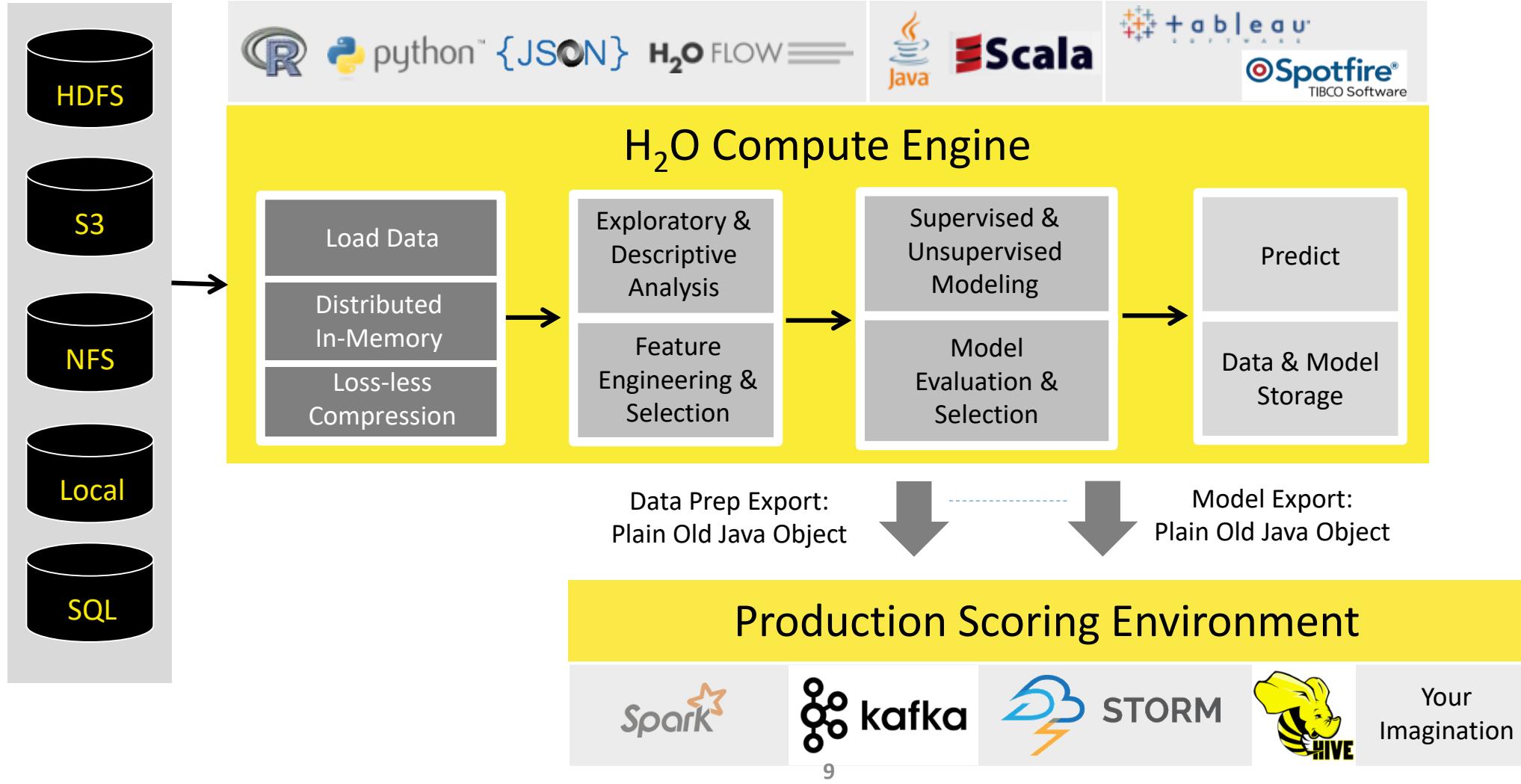
### Dimensionality Reduction

- **Principal Component Analysis:** Linearly transforms correlated variables to independent components
- **Generalized Low Rank Models:** extend the idea of PCA to handle arbitrary data consisting of numerical, Boolean, categorical, and missing data

### Anomaly Detection

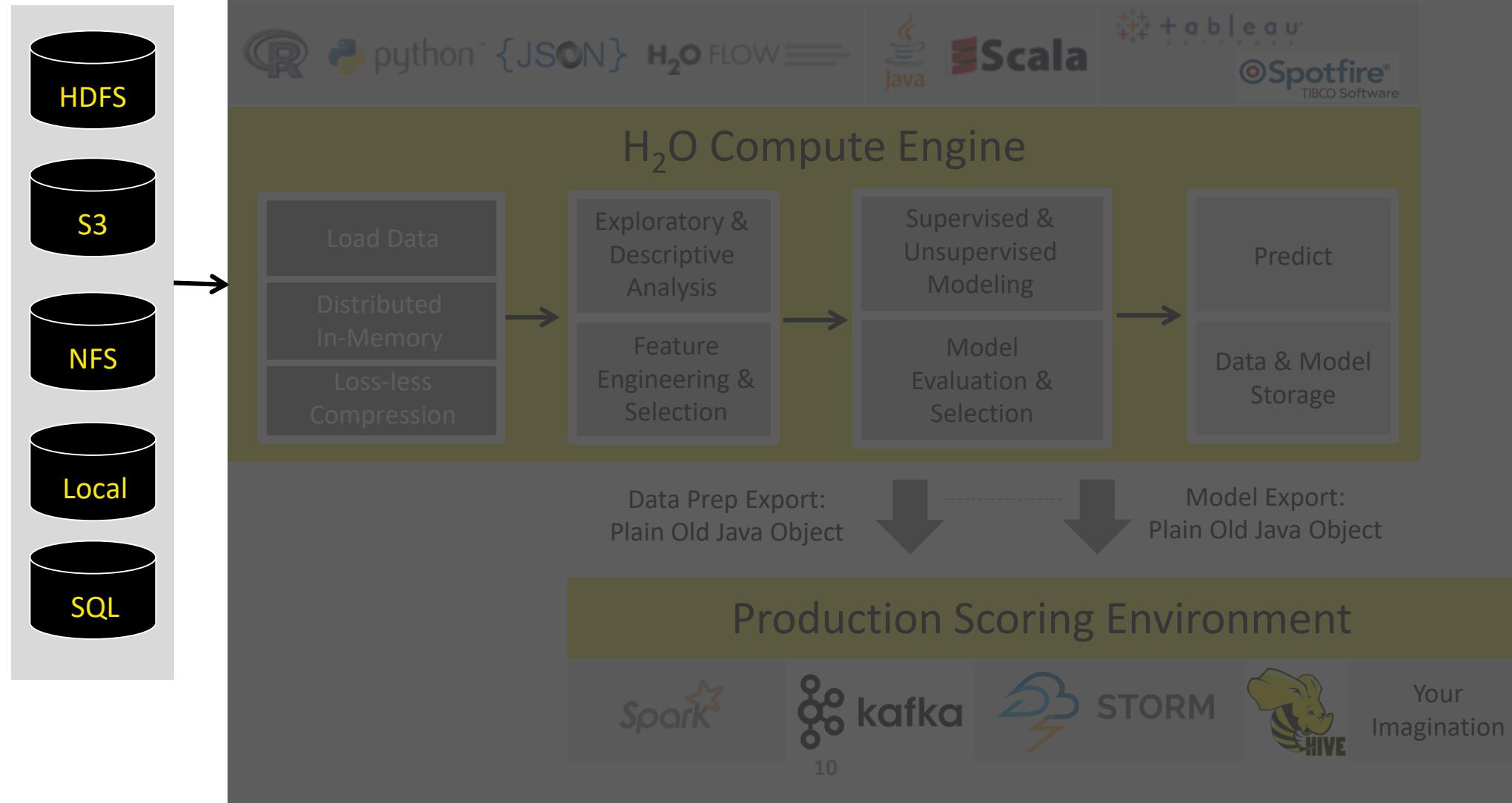
- **Autoencoders:** Find outliers using a nonlinear dimensionality reduction using deep learning

# High Level Architecture



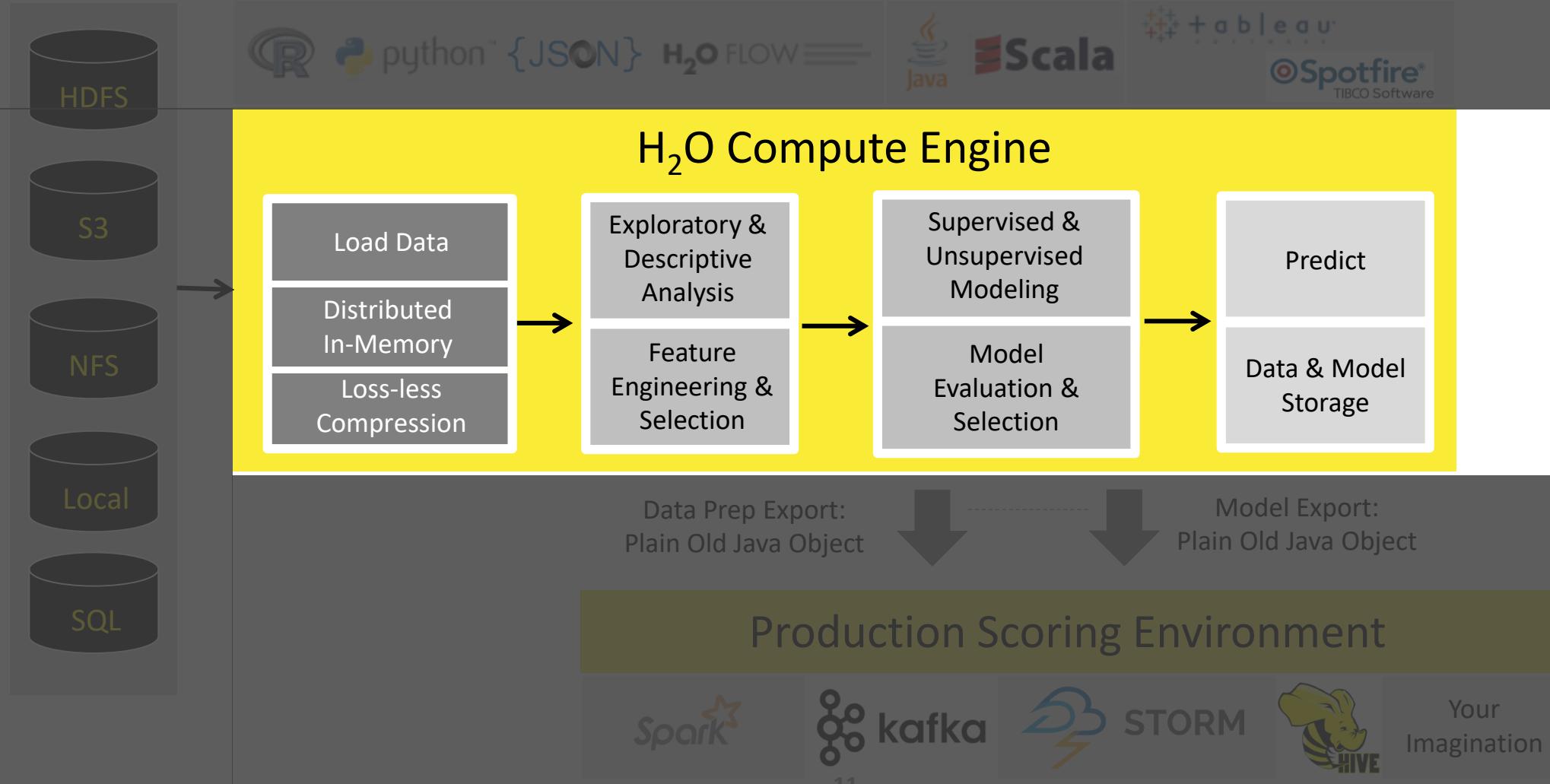
# High Level Architecture

Import Data from  
Multiple Sources

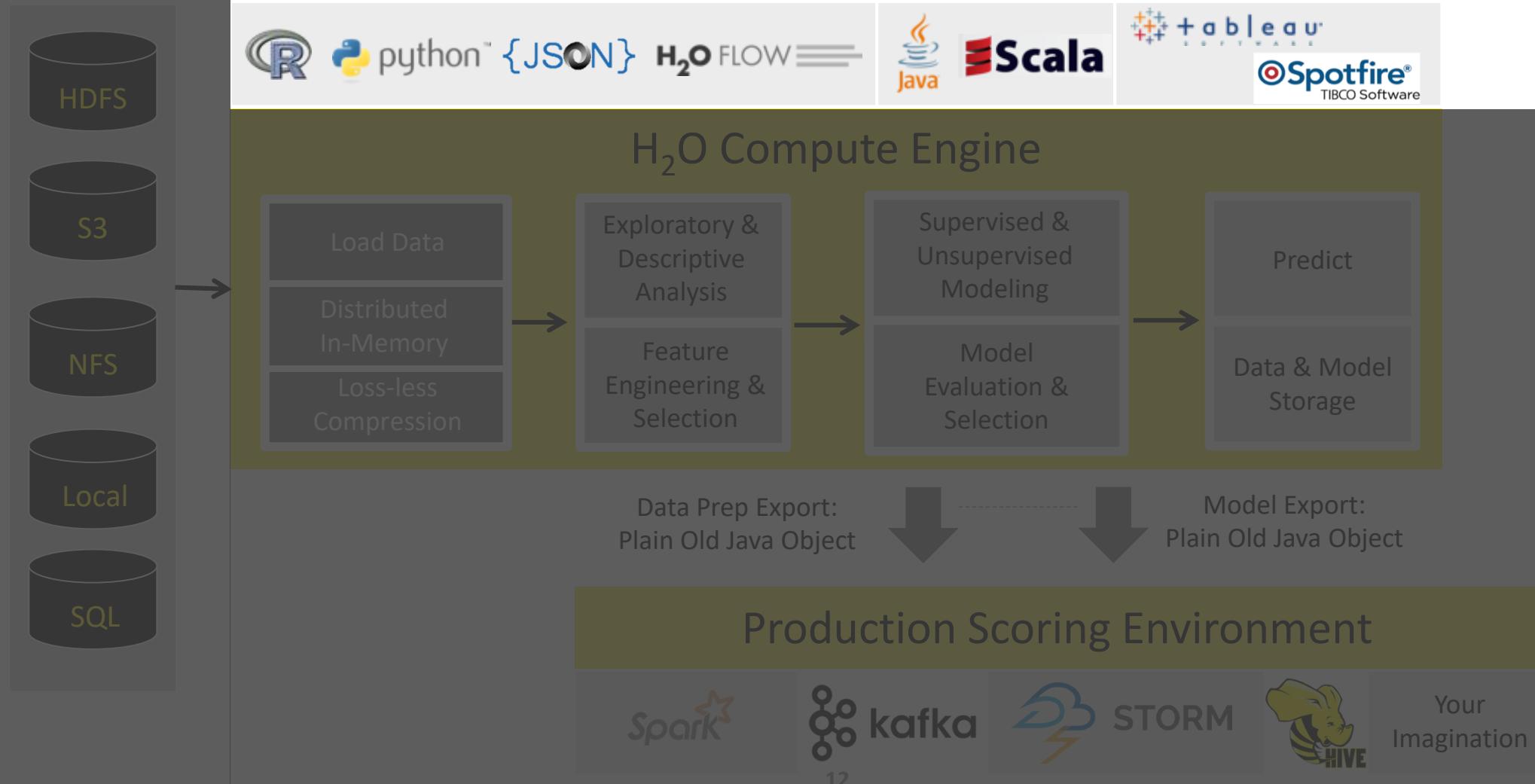


# High Level Architecture

Fast, Scalable & Distributed  
Compute Engine Written in  
Java

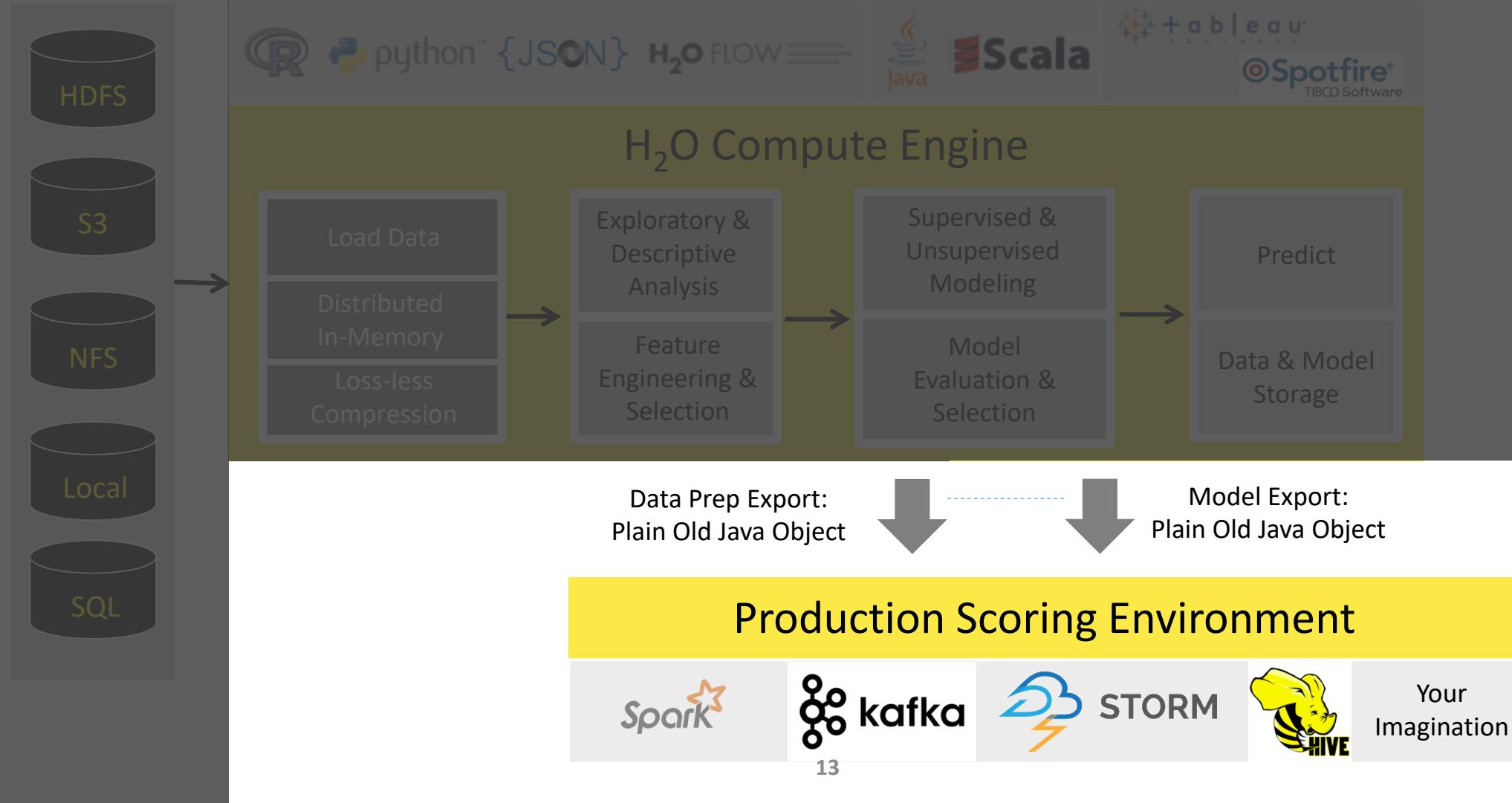


# High Level Architecture

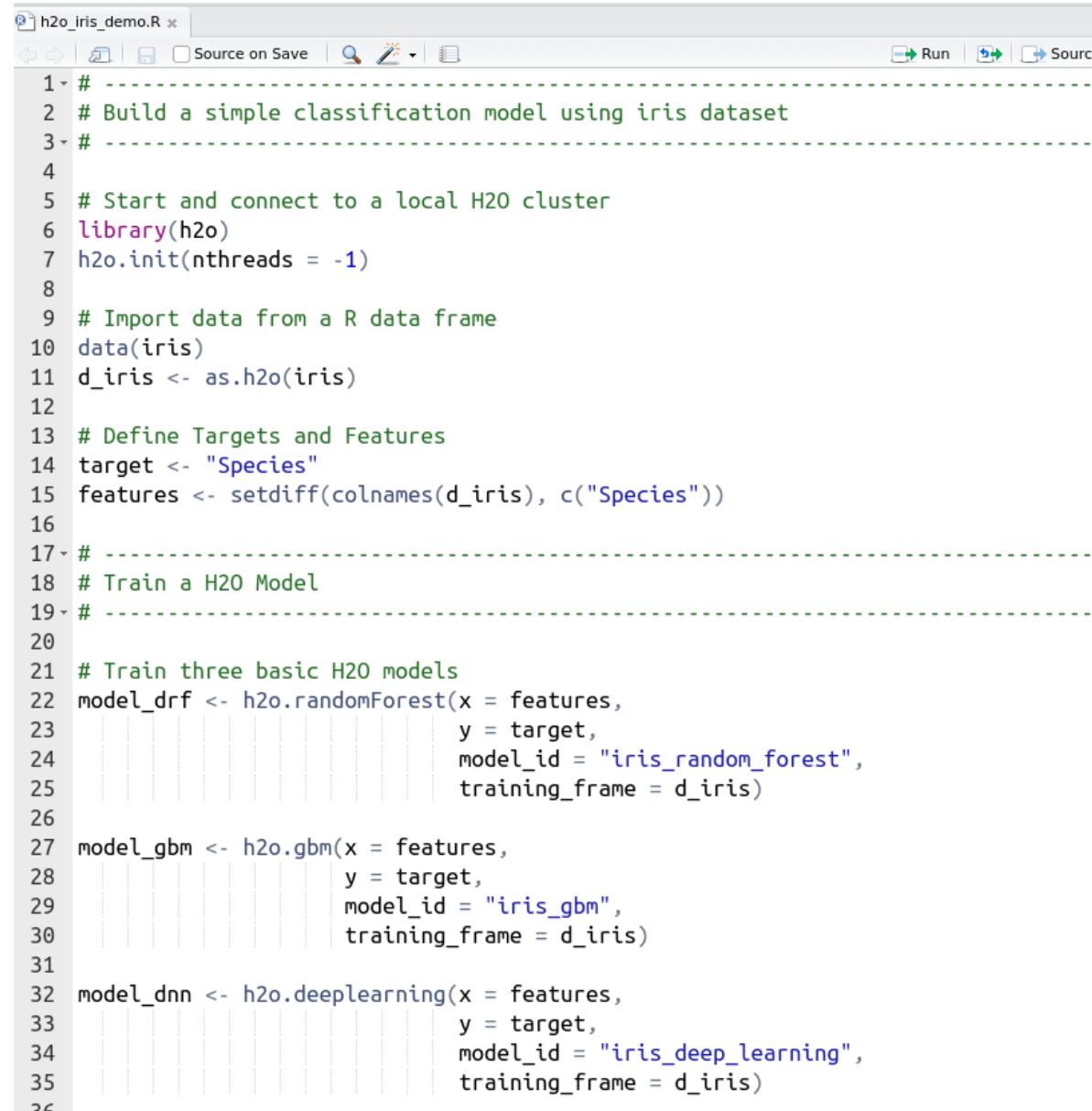


# High Level Architecture

Export Standalone Models  
for Production



# H<sub>2</sub>O + R



The screenshot shows an RStudio interface with a file named "h2o\_iris\_demo.R" open. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
1 # -----
2 # Build a simple classification model using iris dataset
3 # -----
4
5 # Start and connect to a local H2O cluster
6 library(h2o)
7 h2o.init(nthreads = -1)
8
9 # Import data from a R data frame
10 data(iris)
11 d_iris <- as.h2o(iris)
12
13 # Define Targets and Features
14 target <- "Species"
15 features <- setdiff(colnames(d_iris), c("Species"))
16
17 # -----
18 # Train a H2O Model
19 # -----
20
21 # Train three basic H2O models
22 model_drf <- h2o.randomForest(x = features,
23                                y = target,
24                                model_id = "iris_random_forest",
25                                training_frame = d_iris)
26
27 model_gbm <- h2o.gbm(x = features,
28                        y = target,
29                        model_id = "iris_gbm",
30                        training_frame = d_iris)
31
32 model_dnn <- h2o.deeplearning(x = features,
33                                y = target,
34                                model_id = "iris_deep_learning",
35                                training_frame = d_iris)
36
```



Flow ▾ Cell ▾ Data ▾

Model ▾ Score ▾ Admin ▾ Help ▾

Iris Demo



CS

Expression...

- Aggregator...
- Deep Learning...
- Distributed Random Forest...
- Gradient Boosting Machine... 🕒
- Generalized Linear Modeling...
- Generalized Low Rank Modeling...
- K-means...
- Naive Bayes...
- Principal Components Analysis...

- List All Models
- List Grid Search Results
- Import Model...
- Export Model...

## H<sub>2</sub>O Flow (Web) Interface



Connections: 0 H<sub>2</sub>O

## Languages

### R

[Quick Start Video - R](#)  
[R Package Docs](#)  
[R Booklet](#)  
[Examples and Demos](#)  
[R FAQ](#)  
[Ensemble R Package Readme](#)  
[RSparkling Readme](#)  
[Migrating from H2O-2](#)

### Python

[Quick Start Video - Python](#)  
[Python Module Docs](#)  
[Python Booklet](#)  
[Examples and Demos](#)  
[Python FAQ](#)  
[PySparkling Readme](#) [2.0](#) | [1.6](#)  
[skutil Docs](#)

### Java

[POJO and MOJO Model Javadoc](#)  
[H2O Core Javadoc](#)  
[H2O Algorithms Javadoc](#)

### Scala

|  |                      |                      |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| <a href="#">Sparkling Water API</a>      | <a href="#">2.0</a>  | <a href="#">1.6</a>  |
| <a href="#">Sparkling Water Scaladoc</a> | <a href="#">2.0</a>  | <a href="#">1.6</a>  |
| <a href="#">H2O Scaladoc</a>             | <a href="#">2.11</a> | <a href="#">2.10</a> |

## Tutorials, Examples, & Presentations

### Tutorials and Blogs

[H2O Tutorials HTML | PDF](#)  
[H2O Blogs](#)  
[H2O University](#)

### Use Case Examples

|                                  |                   |                        |                         |                      |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Chicago crime prediction         | <a href="#">R</a> | <a href="#">Python</a> | <a href="#">ScalaSW</a> | <a href="#">PySW</a> |
| Airlines delays prediction       | <a href="#">R</a> | <a href="#">Python</a> | <a href="#">ScalaSW</a> | <a href="#">PySW</a> |
| Lending Club loan prediction     | <a href="#">R</a> | <a href="#">Python</a> | <a href="#">ScalaSW</a> | <a href="#">PySW</a> |
| Ham or Spam                      | <a href="#">R</a> | <a href="#">Python</a> | <a href="#">ScalaSW</a> | <a href="#">PySW</a> |
| Prediction with prostate dataset | <a href="#">R</a> | <a href="#">Python</a> | <a href="#">ScalaSW</a> | <a href="#">PySW</a> |

### Presentations

[H2O Meetups](#)  
[H2O World 2014 Videos](#)  
[H2O World 2015 Videos](#)  
[Open Tour Chicago Videos](#)  
[Open Tour NYC Videos](#)  
[Open Tour Dallas Videos](#)

# New Training Materials

- In both Python and R
  - Based on [Oxford IoT Course](https://github.com/h2oai/h2o-meetups/tree/master/2017_03_01_ODSC_Masterclass_Summit)
- Machine Learning with H<sub>2</sub>O
  - Basic Extract, Transform and Load (ETL)
  - Supervised Learning
  - Parameters Tuning
  - Stacking
- Deep Learning with H<sub>2</sub>O
  - MNIST Example
  - Outlier Detection
- Materials
  - [https://github.com/h2oai/h2o-meetups/tree/master/2017\\_03\\_01\\_ODSC\\_Masterclass\\_Summit](https://github.com/h2oai/h2o-meetups/tree/master/2017_03_01_ODSC_Masterclass_Summit)

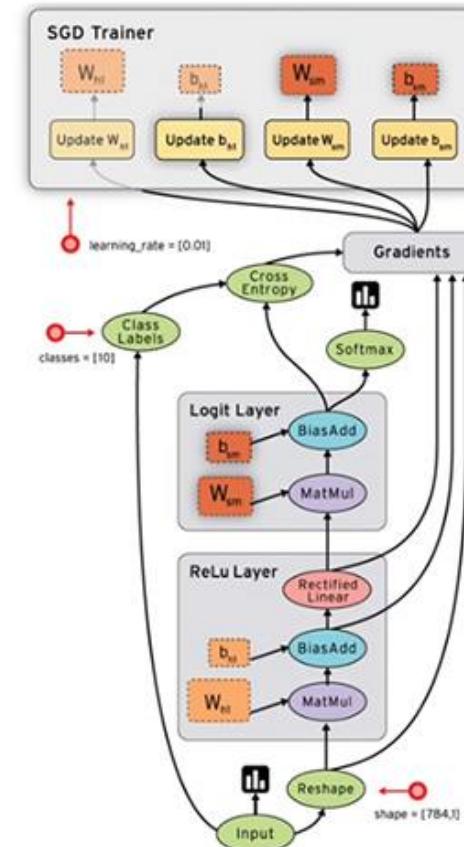


# Open-Source Deep Learning Tools

TensorFlow, mxnet, Caffe and H<sub>2</sub>O Deep Learning

# TensorFlow

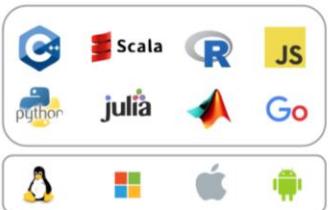
- Open source machine learning framework by Google
- Python / C++ API
- TensorBoard
  - Data Flow Graph Visualization
- Multi CPU / GPU
  - v0.8+ distributed machines support
- Multi devices support
  - desktop, server and Android devices
- Image, audio and NLP applications
- **HUGE** Community
- Support for Spark, Windows ...



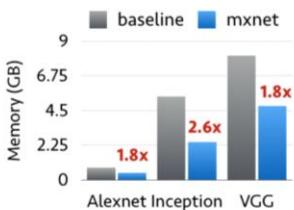
# dmlc mxnet for Deep Learning

build passing docs latest license Apache 2.0

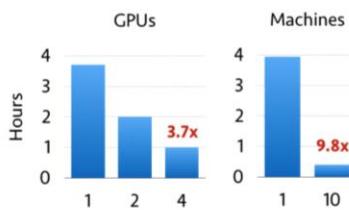
## Portable



## Efficient



## Scalable



MXNet is a deep learning framework designed for both *efficiency* and *flexibility*. It allows you to *mix* the *flavours* of symbolic programming and imperative programming to *maximize* efficiency and productivity. In its core, a dynamic dependency scheduler that automatically parallelizes both symbolic and imperative operations on the fly. A graph optimization layer on top of that makes symbolic execution fast and memory efficient. The library is portable and lightweight, and it scales to multiple GPUs and multiple machines.

MXNet is also more than a deep learning project. It is also a collection of *blue prints and guidelines* for building deep learning system, and interesting insights of DL systems for hackers.

## MXNet now chosen by Amazon as Deep Learning Framework

By Geneva Clark | 2016-11-24

Share this magazine



Amazon has announced that it has chosen MXNet as its deep learning framework of choice for its web services(AWS). Amazon extensively uses machine learning in areas like fraud detection, abusive review detection, and book classification. Amazon also uses it in application areas such as text and speech recognition, autonomous drones etc...

<https://github.com/dmlc/mxnet>

<https://www.zeolearn.com/magazine/amazon-to-use-mxnet-as-deep-learning-framework>

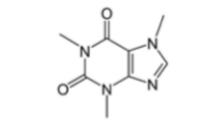
# Caffe

- Convolution Architecture For Feature Extraction (CAFFE)
- Pure C++ / CUDA architecture for deep learning
- Command line, Python and MATLAB interface
- Model Zoo
  - Open collection of models

## DIY Deep Learning for Vision: a Hands-On Tutorial with Caffe



|          | Maximally accurate | Maximally specific |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| espresso | 2.23192            |                    |
| coffee   | 2.19914            |                    |
| beverage | 1.93214            |                    |
| liquid   | 1.89367            |                    |
| fluid    | 1.85519            |                    |



[caffe.berkeleyvision.org](http://caffe.berkeleyvision.org)



[github.com/BVLC/caffe](https://github.com/BVLC/caffe)



Evan Shelhamer, Jeff Donahue, Jon Long,  
Yangqing Jia, and Ross Girshick

Look for further  
details in the  
outline notes



# H<sub>2</sub>O Deep Learning

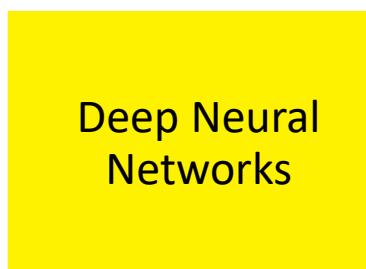
## Supervised Learning



- **Generalized Linear Models:** Binomial, Gaussian, Gamma, Poisson and Tweedie
- **Naïve Bayes**



- **Distributed Random Forest:** Classification or regression models
- **Gradient Boosting Machine:** Produces an ensemble of decision trees with increasing refined approximations

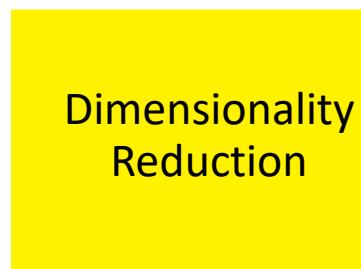


- **Deep learning:** Create multi-layer feed forward neural networks starting with an input layer followed by multiple layers of nonlinear transformations

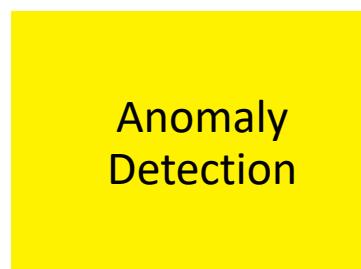
## Unsupervised Learning



- **K-means:** Partitions observations into k clusters/groups of the same spatial size. Automatically detect optimal k



- **Principal Component Analysis:** Linearly transforms correlated variables to independent components
- **Generalized Low Rank Models:** extend the idea of PCA to handle arbitrary data consisting of numerical, Boolean, categorical, and missing data



- **Autoencoders:** Find outliers using a nonlinear dimensionality reduction using deep learning

# Both TensorFlow and H<sub>2</sub>O are widely used

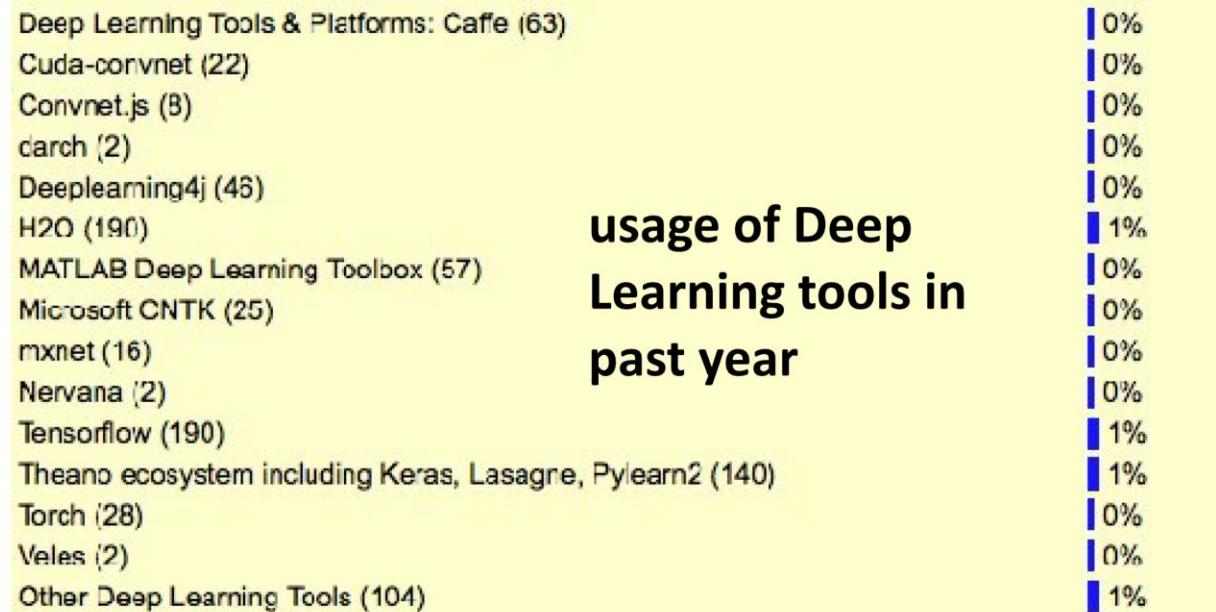
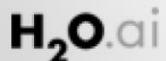
The usage of Hadoop/Big Data tools grew to 39%, up from 29% in 2015 (and 17% in 2014), driven by Apache Spark, MLlib (Spark Machine Learning Library) and H2O.

See also

- KDnuggets interview with Spark Creator Matei Zaharia
- KDnuggets interview with Arno Candel, H2O.ai on How to Quick Start Deep Learning with H2O

<http://www.kdnuggets.com>

H2O and TensorFlow are tied



**TensorFlow**, **MXNet**, **Caffe** and **H<sub>2</sub>O**  
democratize the power of deep learning.

**H<sub>2</sub>O** platform democratizes artificial  
intelligence & big data science.

There are other open source deep learning libraries like Theano and Torch too.  
Let's have a party, this will be fun!

# Deep Water

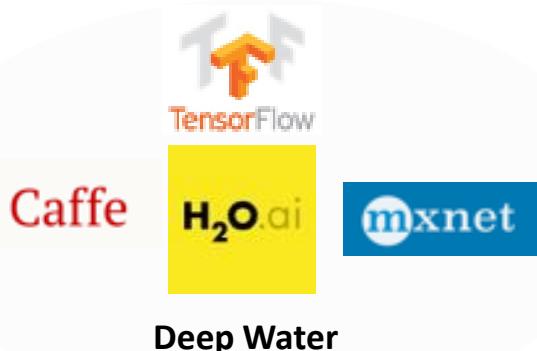
H<sub>2</sub>O.ai Caffe  mxnet  TensorFlow

# Deep Water

Next-Gen Distributed Deep Learning with H<sub>2</sub>O

**One Interface - GPU Enabled - Significant Performance Gains**

Inherits All H<sub>2</sub>O Properties in Scalability, Ease of Use and Deployment



H<sub>2</sub>O integrates with existing **GPU** backends  
for **significant performance gains**



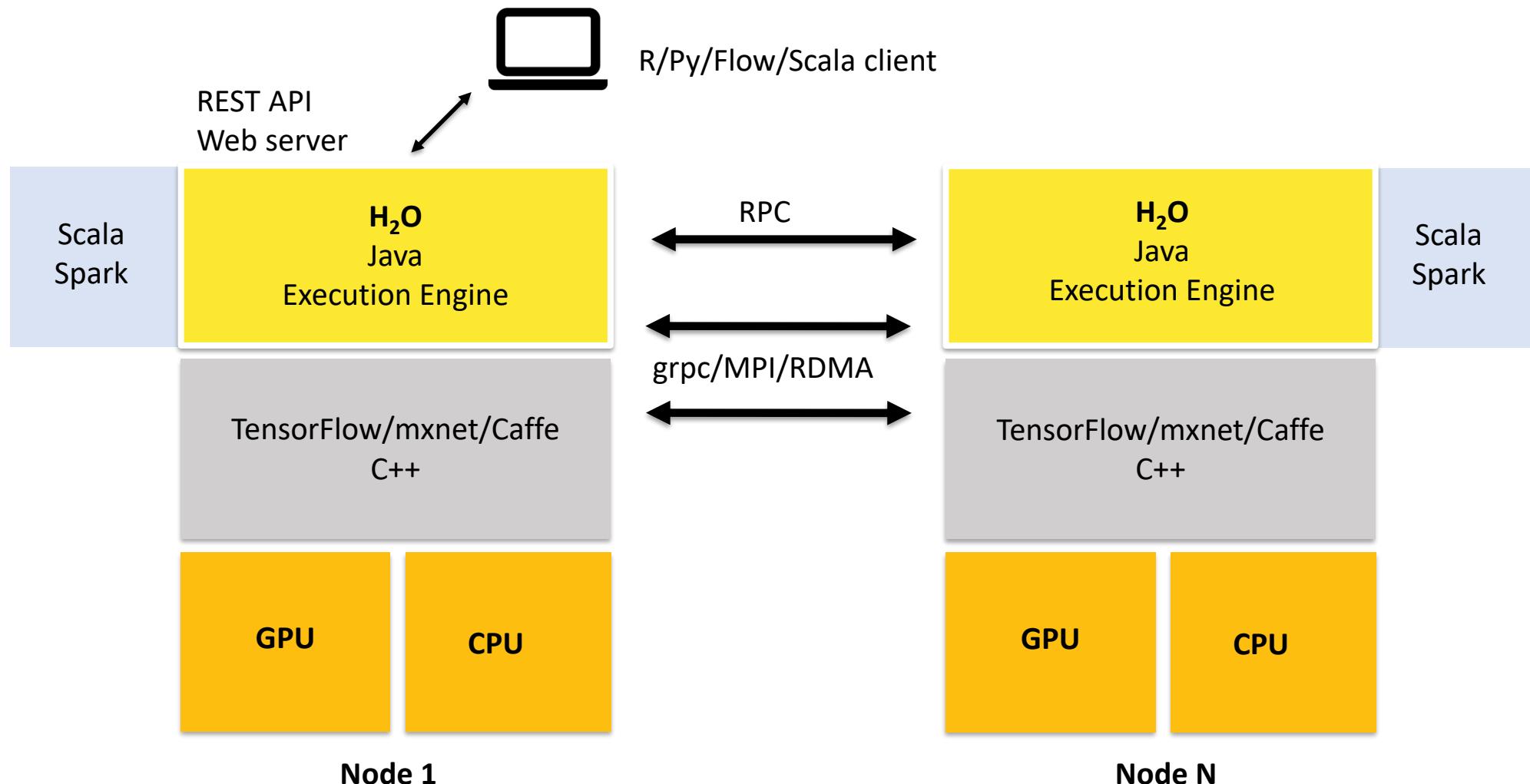
Convolutional Neural Networks enabling  
**Image, video, speech recognition**



Recurrent Neural Networks  
enabling **natural language processing, sequences, time series**, and more

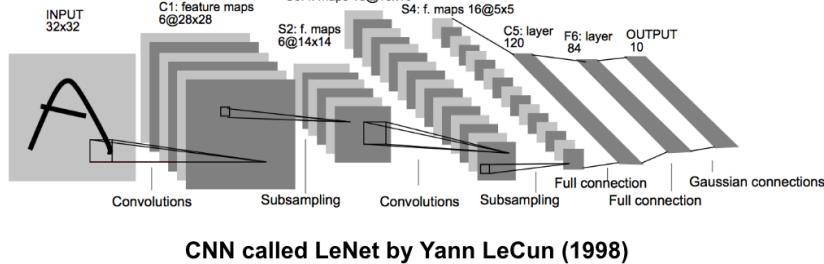
Hybrid Neural Network Architectures  
enabling **speech to text translation, image captioning, scene parsing** and more

# Deep Water Architecture

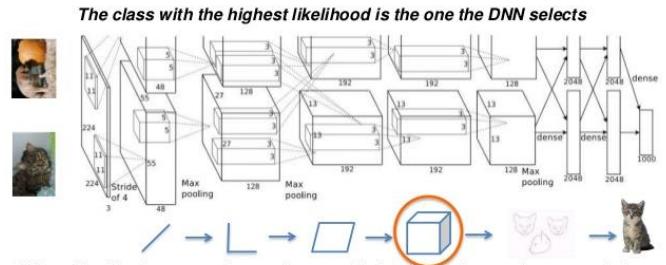


# Available Networks in Deep Water

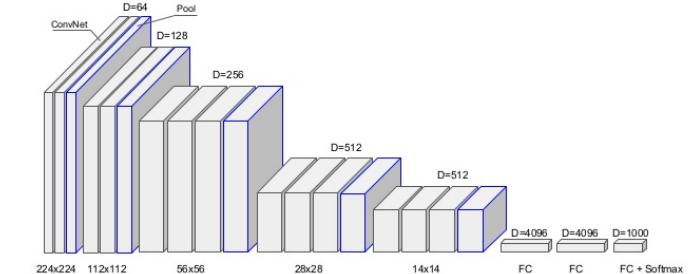
- LeNet
- AlexNet
- VGGNet
- Inception (GoogLeNet)
- ResNet (Deep Residual Learning)
- Build Your Own



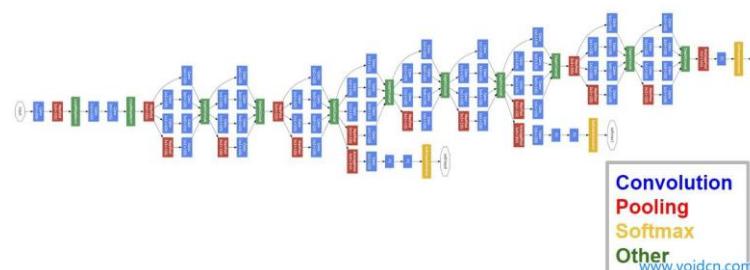
AlexNet (Krizhevsky et al. 2012)



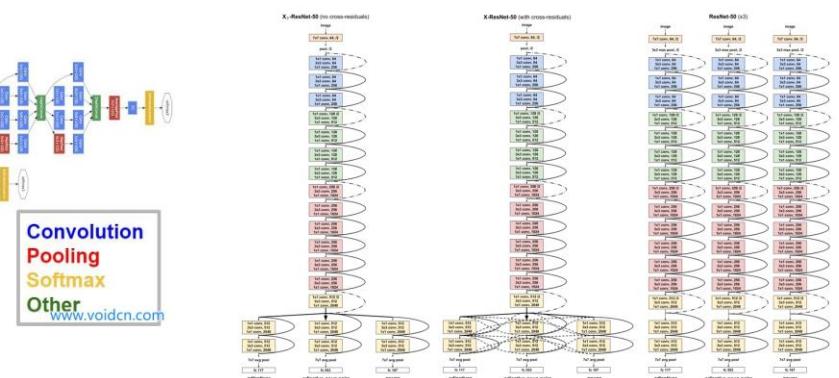
Classical CNN topology - VGGNet (2013)



GoogLeNet



ResNet



## Deep Water H2O and TensorFlow Demo



# Choosing different network structures

All

None

Only show columns with more than  % missing values.

epochs

How many times the dataset should be iterated (streamed), can be fractional.

ignore\_const\_cols

Ignore constant columns.

network

Network architecture.

activation

Activation function. Only used if no user-defined network architecture file is provided, and only for problem\_type=dataset.

hidden

Hidden layer sizes (e.g. [200, 200]). Only used if no user-defined network architecture file is provided, and only for problem\_type=dataset.

problem\_type

Problem type, auto-detected by default. If set to image, the H2OFrame must contain a string column containing the path (URI or URL) to the images in the first column. If set to text, the H2OFrame must contain a string column containing the text in the first column. If set to dataset, Deep Water behaves just like any other H2O Model and builds a model on the provided H2OFrame (non-String columns).

### ADVANCED

### GRID ?

checkpoint

Model checkpoint to resume training with.

autoencoder

Auto-Encoder.

balance\_classes

Balance training data class counts via over/under-sampling (for imbalanced data).

fold\_column

Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation.

offset\_column

Offset column. This will be added to the combination of columns before applying the link function.

**H<sub>2</sub>O FLOW** ≡

Flow ▾ Cell ▾ Data ▾ Model ▾ Score ▾ Admin ▾ Help ▾

Deep Water H2O and TensorFlow Demo



# Choosing different backends (TensorFlow, MXNet, Caffe)

|                          |            |  |
|--------------------------|------------|--|
| score_training_samples   | 10000      | Number of training set samples for scoring (0 for all).  |
| score_validation_samples | 0          | Number of validation set samples for scoring (0 for all).  |
| score_duty_cycle         | 1          | Maximum duty cycle fraction for scoring (lower: more training, higher: more scoring).  |
| stopping_rounds          | 5          | Early stopping based on convergence of stopping_metric. Stop if simple moving average of length k of the stopping_metric does not improve for k:=stopping_rounds scoring events (0 to disable) |
| stopping_metric          | AUTO       | Metric to use for early stopping (AUTO: logloss for classification, deviance for regression)   |
| stopping_tolerance       | 0          | Relative tolerance for metric-based stopping criterion (stop if relative improvement is not at least this much)  |
| max_runtime_secs         | 0          | Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable.   |
| backend                  | tensorflow | Deep Learning Backend.   |
| image_shape              | 28,28      | Width and height of image.   |
| channels                 | 3          | Number of (color) channels.  |
| network_definition_file  |            | Path of file containing network definition (graph, architecture).  |
| network_parameters_file  |            | Path of file containing network (initial) parameters (weights, biases).  |
| mean_image_file          |            | Path of file containing the mean image data for data normalization.  |
| native_parameters_prefix |            | Path (prefix) where to export the native model parameters after every iteration.   |
| input_dropout_ratio      | 0          | Input layer dropout ratio (can improve generalization, try 0.1 or 0.2).  |
| hidden_dropout_ratios    |            | Hidden layer dropout ratios (can improve generalization), specify one value per hidden layer, defaults to 0.5.   |

# Unified Interface for TF, MXNet and Caffe

```
model <- h2o.deepwater(x=path, y=response,  
                        training_frame=df, epochs=50,  
                        learning_rate=1e-3, network = "lenet")  
model
```

**Example:** Deep Water + R  
Choosing different network structures

# Easy Stacking with other H<sub>2</sub>O Models

## Model Stacking

Now we have three different models, we are ready to carry out model stacking.

```
In [47]: # Create a list to include all the models for stacking  
models <- list(model_dw, model_gbm, model_drf)
```

```
In [48]: # Define a metalearner (one of the H2O supervised machine learning algorithms)  
metalearner <- "h2o.glm.wrapper"
```

```
In [49]: # Use h2o.stack() to carry out metalearning  
stack <- h2o.stack(models = models,  
                    response_frame = h_train$medv,  
                    metalearner = metalearner)
```

```
[1] "Metalearning"
```

```
In [50]: # Finally, we evaluate the predictive performance on the ensemble as well as individual models.  
h2o.ensemble_performance(stack, newdata = h_test)
```

```
Base learner performance, sorted by specified metric:  
learner      MSE  
1 h2o_deepwater 8.377644  
2      h2o_gbm 8.106541  
3      h2o_drf 7.443517
```

```
H2O Ensemble Performance on <newdata>:  
-----
```

```
Family: gaussian
```

```
Ensemble performance (MSE): 5.80436983051916
```

Ensemble of Deep Water, Gradient Boosting Machine & Random Forest models

# H<sub>2</sub>O, Sparkling Water, Steam, & Deep Water Documentation

[Getting Started](#)[Data Science Algorithms](#)[Languages](#)[Tutorials, Examples, & Presentations](#)[For Developers](#)[For the Enterprise](#)

# docs.h2o.ai

## Getting Started



### H<sub>2</sub>O

[What is H<sub>2</sub>O?](#)  
[H<sub>2</sub>O User Guide](#)  
[H<sub>2</sub>O Book \(O'Reilly\)](#)  
[Recent Changes](#)  
[Open Source License \(Apache V2\)](#)

[Quick Start Video - Flow Web UI](#)  
[Quick Start Video - R](#)  
[Quick Start Video - Python](#)

[Download H<sub>2</sub>O](#)

### Sparkling Water

[What is Sparkling Water?](#)  
[Sparkling Water Booklet](#)  
[PySparkling Readme 2.0 | 1.6](#)  
[RSparkling Readme](#)  
[Open Source License \(Apache V2\)](#)

[Quick Start Video - Scala](#)  
[Quick Start Video - Python](#)

[Download Sparkling Water](#)

### Steam

[What is Steam?](#)  
[Steam User Guide](#)  
[Recent Changes](#)  
[Open Source License \(AGPL\)](#)

[Download Steam](#)

### Deep Water (preview)

[Deep Water Readme](#)  
[Deep Water AMI Guide](#)  
[Open Source License \(Apache V2\)](#)

[Launch Deep Water AMI  
\(choose g2.2xlarge\)](#)

### Q & A

[FAQ](#)  
[Community Forum](#)  
[h2ostream Google Group](#)  
[Issue Tracking \(JIRA\)](#)  
[Gitter](#)  
[Stack Overflow](#)  
[Cross Validated](#)

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|   |  |     |                                   |
|---|--|-----|-----------------------------------|
|  mstensmo                                    | changing the name of deeplearning_credit_card_default_risk_prediction... | ... | Latest commit 5568350 11 days ago |
| ..  |  |     |                                   |
|  images                                      | Add cat/dog/mouse lenet example.   |     | 3 months ago                      |
|  README.md                                   | Update README.md   |     | 2 months ago                      |
|  deeplearning_anomaly_detection.ipynb        | Update notebooks, introduce local paths to ~/h2o-3/                      |     | 3 months ago                      |
|  deeplearning_benchmark_mnist.ipynb          | Update lenet test to remove all. Update MNIST benchmark with comments.   |     | 3 months ago                      |
|  deeplearning_cat_dog_mouse_inception.ipynb  | Add credit card default risk model, update other notebooks.              |     |                                   |
|  deeplearning_cat_dog_mouse_lenet.ipynb      | Add credit card default risk model, update other notebooks.              |     |                                   |
|  deeplearning_cat_dog_mouse_lenet.ipynb      | Add back model.plot() and scoring history.                               |     |                                   |
|  deeplearning_cifar10_vgg.ipynb              | Rename notebooks.  |     |                                   |
|  deeplearning_credit_card_default_risk.ipynb | changing the name of deeplearning_credit_card_default_risk_prediction... |     |                                   |
|  deeplearning_ensemble_boston_housing.ipynb  | Ensemble demo using GBM, DRF and Deep Water (#676)                       |     | 17 days ago                       |
|  deeplearning_grid_iris.ipynb                | Add two new notebooks: Lenet for R and iris grid for python              |     | 3 months ago                      |
|  deeplearning_grid_iris_R.ipynb              | Update R py notebook.  |     | 3 months ago                      |
|  deeplearning_image_reconstruction.ipynb   | Update notebooks, introduce local paths to ~/h2o-3/                      |     | 3 months ago                      |
|  deeplearning_mnist_convnet.ipynb          | Update notebooks, introduce local paths to ~/h2o-3/                      |     | 3 months ago                      |
|  deeplearning_mnist_introduction.ipynb     | Add missing file.  |     | 3 months ago                      |
|  deeplearning_tensorflow_cat_dog.ipynb     | Add tensorflow example (#529)  |     | 2 months ago                      |
|  deeplearning_tensorflow_mnist.ipynb       | Added MNIST example for TensorFlow                                       |     | a month ago                       |

<https://github.com/h2oai/h2o-3/tree/master/examples/deeplearning/notebooks>

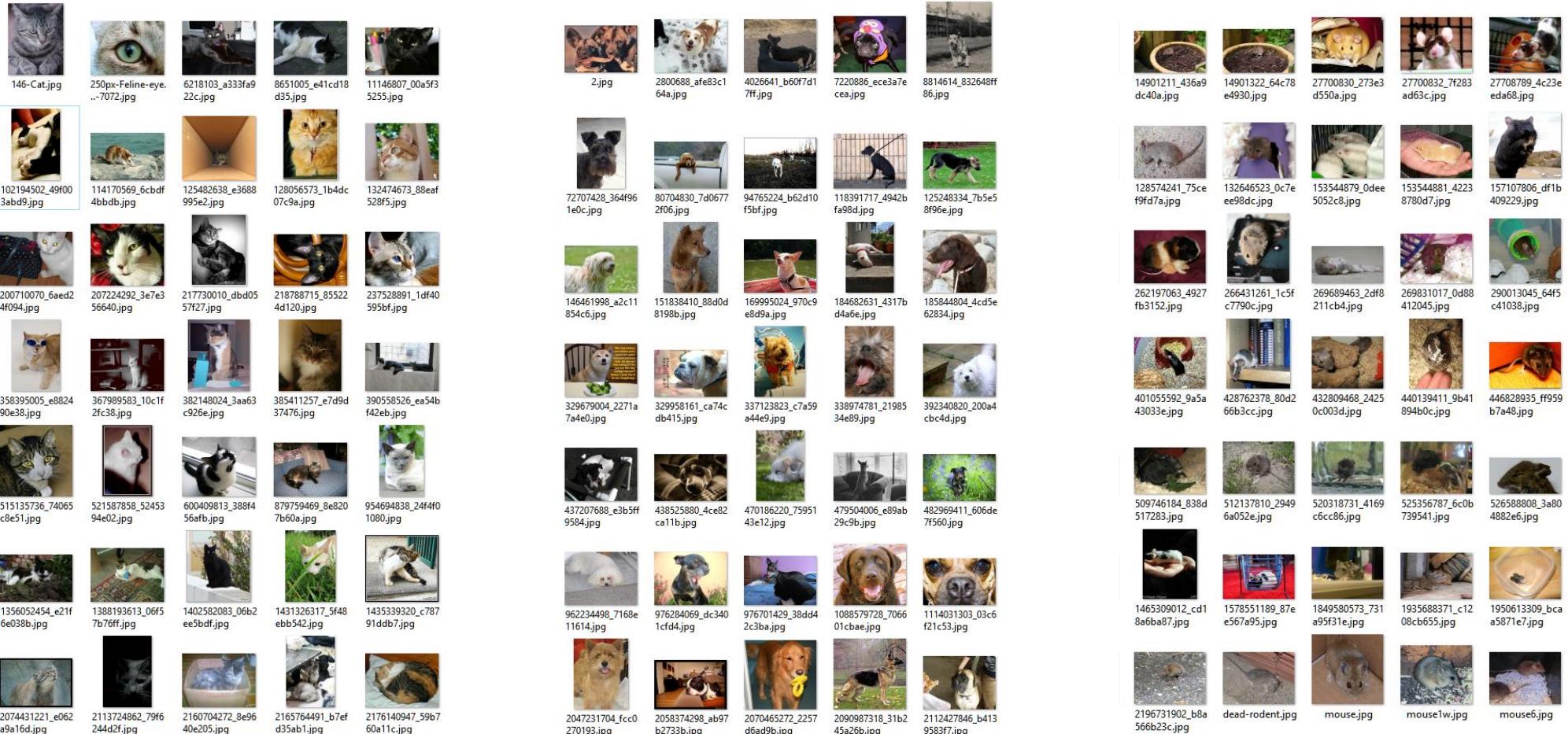
# Deep Water Example notebooks

# Deep Water Cat/Dog/Mouse Demo

# Deep Water H<sub>2</sub>O + MXNet Demo

- H<sub>2</sub>O + MXNet
  - Dataset – Cat/Dog/Mouse
  - MXNet as GPU backend
  - Train LeNet (CNN) models
  - R Demo (Jupyter Notebook)
    - [Link](#)
- Code and Data
  - [github.com/h2oai/deepwater](https://github.com/h2oai/deepwater)

# Data – Cat/Dog/Mouse Images



# Data – CSV

|    | A   | B   |
|----|---|-----|
| 1  | bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/102194502_49f003abd9.jpg  | cat |
| 2  | bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/11146807_00a5f35255.jpg   | cat |
| 3  | bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/1140846215_70e326f868.jpg | cat |
| 4  | bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/114170569_6cbdf4bbdb.jpg  | cat |
| 5  | bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/1217664848_de4c7fc296.jpg | cat |
| 6  | bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/1241603780_5e8c8f1ced.jpg | cat |
| 7  | bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/1241612072_27ececbdef.jpg | cat |
| 8  | bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/1241613138_ef1d82973f.jpg | cat |
| 9  | bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/1244562192_35becd66bd.jpg | cat |
| 10 | bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/125482638_e3688995e2.jpg  | cat |
| 11 | bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/128056573_1b4dc07c9a.jpg  | cat |
| 12 | bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/12945197_75e607e355.jpg   | cat |
| 13 | bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/132474673_88eaf528f5.jpg  | cat |
| 14 | bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/1350530984_ecf3039cf0.jpg | cat |
| 15 | bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/1351606235_c9fbef634.jpg  | cat |
| 16 | bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/1356052454_e21f6e038b.jpg | cat |
| 17 | bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/1388193613_06f57b76ff.jpg | cat |

# Deep Water – Basic Usage

# Start and Connect to H2O Cluster

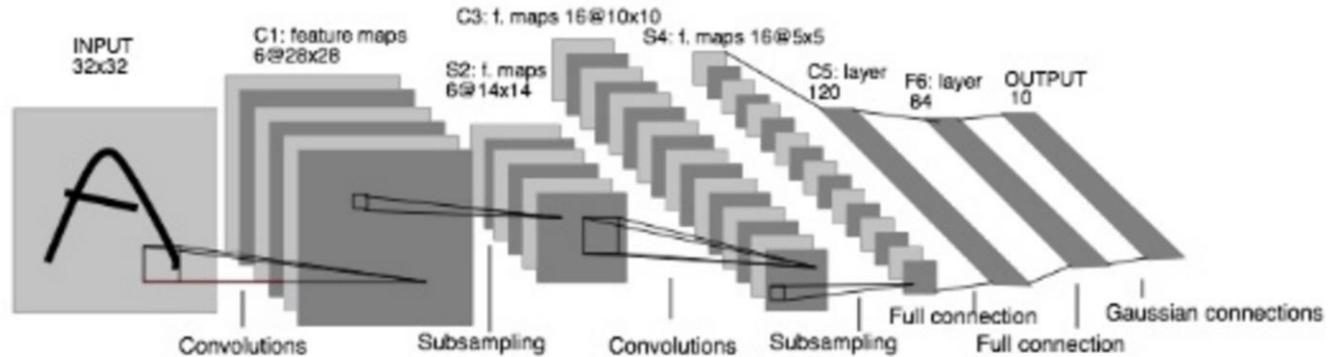
```
library(h2o)
h2o.init(nthreads=-1)
```

# Import CSV

```
df <- h2o.importFile("/home/ubuntu/h2o-3/bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat_dog_mouse.csv")
print(head(df))
path = 1 ## must be the first column
response = 2
```

```
|=====| 100%
          C1  C2
1  bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/102194502_49f003abd9.jpg  cat
2  bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/11146807_00a5f35255.jpg  cat
3  bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/1140846215_70e326f868.jpg  cat
4  bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/114170569_6cbdf4bbdb.jpg  cat
5  bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/1217664848_de4c7fc296.jpg  cat
6  bigdata/laptop/deepwater/imagenet/cat/1241603780_5e8c8f1ced.jpg  cat
```

# Train a CNN (LeNet) Model on GPU



LeNet: a layered model composed of convolution and subsampling operations followed by a holistic representation and ultimately a classifier for handwritten digits. [ Yann LeCun; LeNet ]

We'll use a GPU to train such a LeNet model in seconds

To build a LeNet image classification model in H2O, simply specify `network = "lenet"`:

```
model <- h2o.deepwater(x=path, y=response,  
                        training_frame=df, epochs=50,  
                        learning_rate=1e-3, network = "lenet")
```

# Train a CNN (LeNet) Model on GPU

# Model

Model Details:

=====

```
H2OMultinomialModel: deepwater
Model ID: DeepWater_model_R_1477378862430_2
Status of Deep Learning Model: lenet, 1.6 MB, predicting C2, 3-class classif
s, mini-batch size 32
    input_neurons      rate momentum
1           2352  0.000986  0.990000
```

H2OMultinomialMetrics: deepwater

\*\* Reported on training data. \*\*

\*\* Metrics reported on full training frame \*\*

Training Set Metrics:

=====

Extract training frame with `h2o.getFrame("cat\_dog\_mouse.hex\_sid\_95f8\_1")`

MSE: (Extract with `h2o.mse`) 0.131072

RMSE: (Extract with `h2o.rmse`) 0.3620386

Logloss: (Extract with `h2o.logloss`) 0.4176429

Mean Per-Class Error: 0.1165104

Confusion Matrix: Extract with `h2o.confusionMatrix(<model>,train = TRUE)`

=====

Confusion Matrix: vertical: actual; across: predicted

|        | cat | dog | mouse | Error  | Rate       |
|--------|-----|-----|-------|--------|------------|
| cat    | 75  | 4   | 11    | 0.1667 | = 15 / 90  |
| dog    | 4   | 75  | 6     | 0.1176 | = 10 / 85  |
| mouse  | 3   | 3   | 86    | 0.0652 | = 6 / 92   |
| Totals | 82  | 82  | 103   | 0.1161 | = 31 / 267 |

# Deep Water – Custom Network

If you'd like to build your own LeNet network architecture, then this is easy as well. In this example script, we are using the 'mxnet' backend. Models can easily be imported/exported between H2O and MXNet since H2O uses MXNet's format for model definition.

```
In [5]: get_symbol <- function(num_classes = 1000) {  
  library(mxnet)  
  data <- mx.symbol.Variable('data')  
  # first conv  
  conv1 <- mx.symbol.Convolution(data = data, kernel = c(5, 5), num_filter = 20)  
  
  tanh1 <- mx.symbol.Activation(data = conv1, act_type = "tanh")  
  pool1 <- mx.symbol.Pooling(data = tanh1, pool_type = "max", kernel = c(2, 2), stride = c(2, 2))  
  
  # second conv  
  conv2 <- mx.symbol.Convolution(data = pool1, kernel = c(5, 5), num_filter = 50)  
  tanh2 <- mx.symbol.Activation(data = conv2, act_type = "tanh")  
  pool2 <- mx.symbol.Pooling(data = tanh2, pool_type = "max", kernel = c(2, 2), stride = c(2, 2))  
  # first fullc  
  flatten <- mx.symbol.Flatten(data = pool2)  
  fc1 <- mx.symbol.FullyConnected(data = flatten, num_hidden = 500)  
  tanh3 <- mx.symbol.Activation(data = fc1, act_type = "tanh")  
  # second fullc  
  fc2 <- mx.symbol.FullyConnected(data = tanh3, num_hidden = num_classes)  
  # loss  
  lenet <- mx.symbol.SoftmaxOutput(data = fc2, name = 'softmax')  
  return(lenet)  
}
```

Configure custom  
network structure  
(MXNet syntax)

```
In [7]: nclasses = h2o.nlevels(df[,response])  
network <- get_symbol(nclasses)  
cat(network$as.json(), file = "/tmp/symbol_lenet-R.json", sep = '')
```

Saving the custom network  
structure as a file

# Train a Custom Network

```
model = h2o.deepwater(x=path, y=response, training_frame = df,
                      epochs=500, ## early stopping is on by default and might trigger before
                      network_definition_file="/tmp/symbol_lenet-R.json", ## specify the model
                      image_shape=c(28,28), ## provide expected (or matching
g) image size
                      channels=3) ## 3 for color, 1 for monochrom
e
```

# Model

Model Details:

=====

H20MultinomialModel: deepwater

Model Key: DeepWater\_model\_R\_1477378862430\_3

Status of Deep Learning Model: user, 1.6 MB, predicting C2, 3-class classifiers, mini-batch size 32

| input_neurons | rate | momentum |
|---------------|------|----------|
| 1             | 2352 | 0.004409 |
|               |      | 0.990000 |

H20MultinomialMetrics: deepwater

\*\* Reported on training data. \*\*

\*\* Metrics reported on full training frame \*\*

Training Set Metrics:

=====

Extract training frame with `h2o.getFrame("cat\_dog\_mouse.hex\_sid\_95f8\_1")`

MSE: (Extract with `h2o.mse`) 0.03078524

RMSE: (Extract with `h2o.rmse`) 0.1754572

Logloss: (Extract with `h2o.logloss`) 0.1154222

Mean Per-Class Error: 0.03366487

Confusion Matrix: Extract with `h2o.confusionMatrix(<model>,train = TRUE)`

=====

Confusion Matrix: vertical: actual; across: predicted

|        | cat | dog | mouse | Error  | Rate      |
|--------|-----|-----|-------|--------|-----------|
| cat    | 88  | 2   | 0     | 0.0222 | = 2 / 90  |
| dog    | 2   | 82  | 1     | 0.0353 | = 3 / 85  |
| mouse  | 1   | 3   | 88    | 0.0435 | = 4 / 92  |
| Totals | 91  | 87  | 89    | 0.0337 | = 9 / 267 |

# Conclusions

# Project “Deep Water”

- H<sub>2</sub>O + TF + MXNet + Caffe
  - a powerful combination of widely used open source machine learning libraries.
- All Goodies from H<sub>2</sub>O
  - inherits all H<sub>2</sub>O properties in scalability, ease of use and deployment.
- Unified Interface
  - allows users to build, stack and deploy deep learning models from different libraries efficiently.

- 100% Open Source
  - the party will get bigger!





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## H2O's Deep Water puts deep learning in the hands of enterprise users

Posted Jan 26, 2017 by [John Mannes \(@JohnMannes\)](#)



To complement existing offerings like Sparkling Water and Steam, [H2O.ai is releasing Deep Water](#), a new tool to help businesses make deep learning a part of everyday operations.

Deep Water will open up new possibilities for the TensorFlow, MXNet and Caffe communities to engage with H2O.ai. This also means that the GPU is set to become a greater part of business operations for the entire Fortune 500, not just tech companies.

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