

< 2022/03/08 >

# Deep Learning

## 1. Introduction

Kyungwoo Song

- Basics Math
- Introduction to Machine Learning
  - Example) Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, ...
- Introduction to Deep Learning
  - Example) CNN, Transformer, ...
- The Recent Advanced ML/DL
  - Example) Deep Generative Model, Bayesian Neural Nets

# Instructor and Class Format

## Course Overview

- Instructor: Kyungwoo Song
  - [kyungwoo.song@uos.ac.kr](mailto:kyungwoo.song@uos.ac.kr)
  - 02-6490-2474
  - Office Hours: <https://mlai.uos.ac.kr/contact>
- Class Format
  - Mon 13:00~15:00: Recording
  - Tue 12:00~13:00: Live class with Zoom
    - ❖ Make-up class for paper review, programming, mathematics, ...
- Reference
  - No textbook
  - <http://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>
  - <http://cs231n.stanford.edu/>
  - Neurips, ICML, ICLR, AAAI, AISTATS, ACL, EMNLP, NAACL, ...

비어 있는 시간은 모두 가능합니다.  
수업, 진로 등 도움이 필요한 학생  
은, 비어 있는 시간 중 편한 시간을  
메일로 연락 부탁드립니다.

# Grading Policy

## Course Overview

본 수업은 3,4학년 및 대학원교과목으로,  
머신러닝 분야의 연구수행 능력 함양을 목표로 합니다.

### • Grading Policy

- Attendance: 10%
- Midterm: 30%
- Final Exam: 30%
- Homework: 30%
  - ❖ Three Programming HW (Google Colab)
  - ❖ One Paper Review HW (Papers will be assigned)
  - ❖ Final Project (Project Proposal): 30%
    - 7min presentation
  - ❖ Define you own problems!

2~3명이서 한팀 (추후 공지)

프로젝트의 완성된 결과물이 나올 필요는 없습니다. 1) 기존에 어떤 연구가 존재하고, 2) 이러한 연구의 문제점은 무엇이고, 3) 해당 문제점을 해결하기 위해 이렇게 접근해보고 싶다 등의 “계획”을 작성하시면 됩니다.  
도움이 필요한 친구들은, 언제든지 연락주세요.

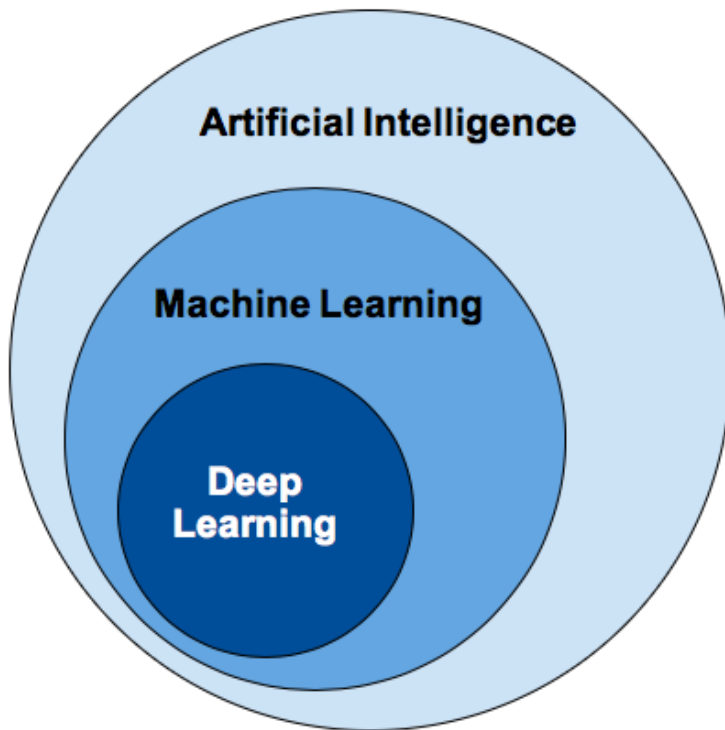
# Course Overview

## Course Overview

- 3,4학년 교과목이며, 대학원 공통 교과목 입니다.
  - 그 까닭에, 기본적인 내용뿐 아니라, 다양한 심화된 내용도 함께 다룰 예정입니다.
- 기본적인 수학 및 프로그래밍 지식을 가지고 계신것으로 전제로 수업이 진행됩니다.
- 만약 그렇지 않을 경우에는, 개인적으로 많은 시간을 투자하시는것을 추천드립니다.
  - 예시
    - ❖Python 튜토리얼1: <https://programmers.co.kr/learn/courses/2>
    - ❖Python 튜토리얼2: <https://cs231n.github.io/python-numpy-tutorial/>
    - ❖수학 튜토리얼1: [http://www.kmooc.kr/courses/course-v1:SKKUK+SKKU\\_45+2020\\_T1/about#preview-video-modal](http://www.kmooc.kr/courses/course-v1:SKKUK+SKKU_45+2020_T1/about#preview-video-modal)

수업의 전반부에는 중요한 전통적인 내용들을,  
그리고 후반부로 갈 수록, 최근 연구들을  
기반으로 수업이 진행됩니다.

- AI, ML, DL은 대체 무엇인가요?
- AI: Artificial Intelligence (Rule-based model, ...)
- ML: Machine Learning (로지스틱 회귀분석, 서포트 벡터 머신, ...)
- DL: Deep Learning (뉴럴 넷, ...)



AI, ML, DL 굳이 구분하자면 다르긴 합니다.

하지만 실제 연구자들은 많은 경우 구분하지 않는 편이며, 본 강의에서도 굳이 구분하지 않도록 하겠습니다.

# AI는 어떻게 작동하나요?

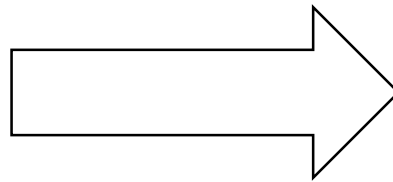
AI101

- Neural net 기반의 Image classification 기준 예시
- 2개의 class 중에서 하나를 맞추는 것이라고 가정해보자.

< Li et al. 2021 >



아직 우리는, Text를 어떻게 표현하는지에 대해서는 배우지 않았기에, 이미지로 예시를 소개 하겠습니다.



**Cat**  
Dog

# AI는 어떻게 작동하나요?

AI101

컴퓨터가 보기에는...

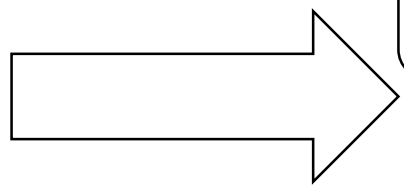
[	105	112	108	111	104	99	106	99	96	103	112	119	104	97	93	87]
[	91	98	102	106	104	79	98	103	99	105	123	136	110	105	94	85]
[	76	85	90	105	128	105	87	96	95	99	115	112	106	103	99	85]
[	99	81	81	93	120	131	127	100	95	98	102	99	96	93	101	94]
[	106	91	61	64	69	91	88	85	101	107	109	98	75	84	96	95]
[	114	100	85	55	55	69	64	54	64	87	112	129	98	74	84	91]
[	133	137	147	103	65	81	80	65	52	54	74	84	102	93	85	82]
[	128	137	144	140	109	95	86	70	62	65	63	63	60	73	86	101]
[	125	133	148	137	119	121	117	94	65	79	80	65	54	64	72	98]
[	127	125	131	147	133	127	126	131	111	96	89	75	61	64	72	84]
[	115	114	109	123	150	148	131	118	113	109	100	92	74	65	72	78]
[	89	93	90	97	108	147	131	118	113	114	113	109	106	95	77	80]
[	63	77	86	81	77	79	102	123	117	115	117	125	125	130	115	87]
[	62	65	82	89	78	71	80	101	124	126	119	101	107	114	131	119]
[	63	65	75	88	89	71	62	81	120	138	135	105	81	98	110	118]
[	87	65	71	87	106	95	69	45	76	130	126	107	92	94	105	112]
[	118	97	82	86	117	123	116	66	41	51	95	93	89	95	102	107]
[	164	146	112	80	82	120	124	104	76	48	45	66	88	101	102	109]
[	157	170	157	120	93	86	114	132	112	97	69	55	70	82	99	94]
[	130	128	134	161	139	100	109	118	121	134	114	87	65	53	69	86]
[	128	112	96	117	150	144	120	115	104	107	102	93	87	81	72	79]
[	123	107	96	86	83	112	153	149	122	109	104	75	80	107	112	99]
[	122	121	102	80	82	86	94	117	145	148	153	102	58	78	92	107]
[	122	164	148	103	71	56	78	83	93	103	119	139	102	61	69	84]

< Li et al. 2021 >



Size: 32\*32\*3 (RGB)

Text는 어떻게 입력해야 할 지,  
한번 고민해보세요!



**Cat**, Dog

$$f(x, W) = Wx$$

이미지  
(3072\*1)

Weight  
Parameter  
(최적화 대상)  
(2\*3072)

(2\*1)

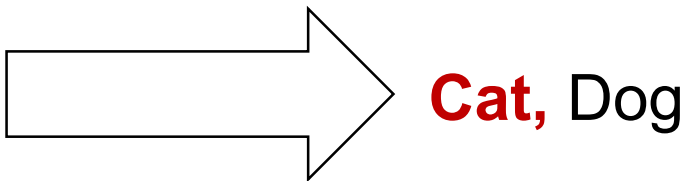
Source:



# AI는 어떻게 작동하나요?

AI101

< Li et al. 2021 >



$$s = f(x, W) = Wx$$
$$\hat{y}_i = \frac{\exp(s_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^2 \exp(s_j)}$$

$i$  번째 class일 확률 (우리의 예측치)

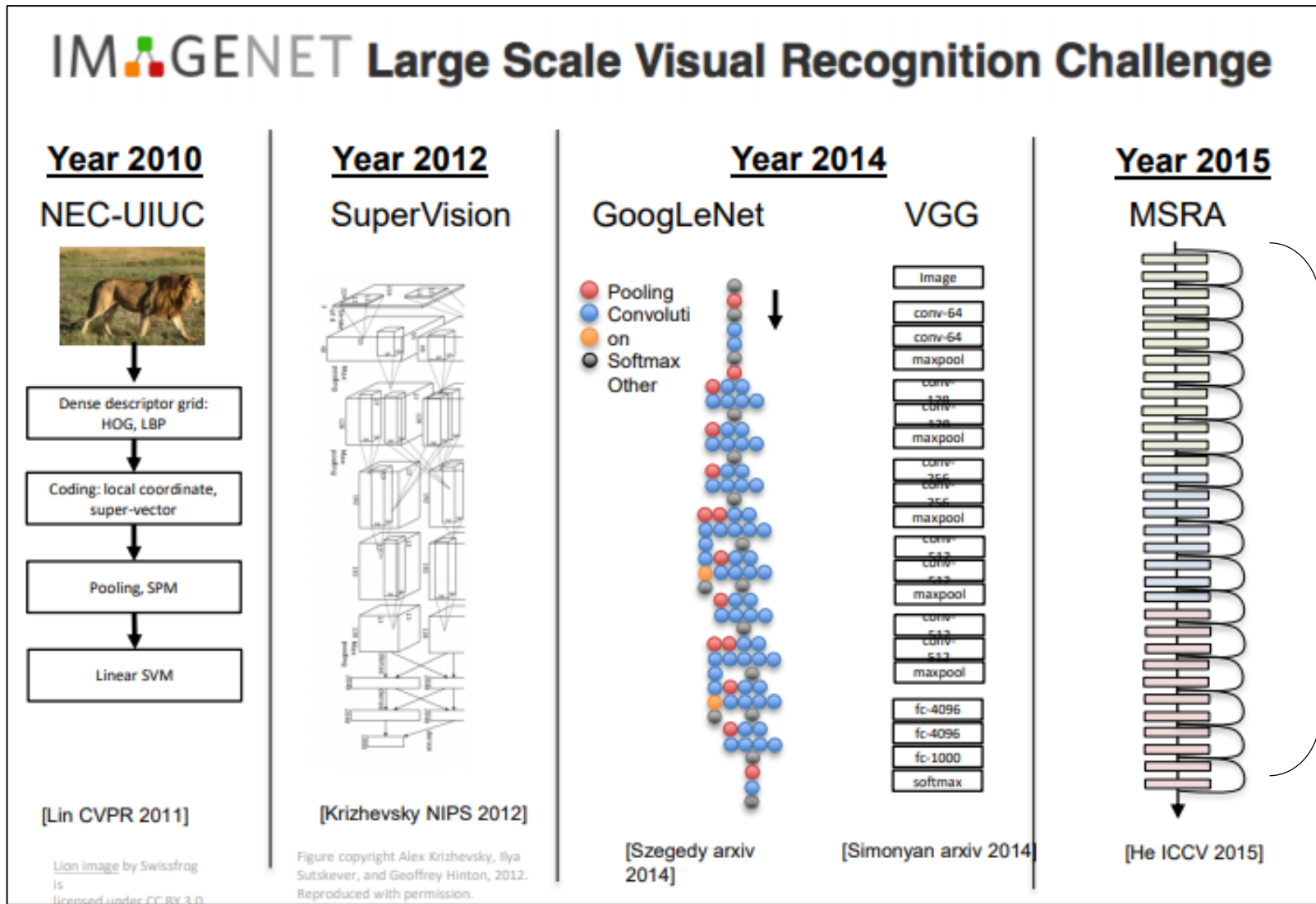
- 주어진 data:  $(x, y)$
- $x$ : 이미지,  $y$ : 레이블 (정답지)
- $\hat{y}$  (우리의 예측치)와  $y$  가 가까워지도록  $W$ 를 최적화!
- 목적식:  $L(y, \hat{y}) = -\sum_{i=1}^2 y_i \log \hat{y}_i$
- $W \leftarrow W - \frac{\partial L}{\partial W}$ 을 통해서 최적화

$y$	$\hat{y}$
1	0.9
0	0.1

Source:

# AI는 어떻게 작동하나요?

AI101



< Li et al. 2021 >

# Colab

- Colaboratory
  - 줄여서 'Colab'
  - 브라우저에서 Python을 작성하고 실행할 수 있음
  - Colab 소개 영상:  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=inN8seMm7UI&ab\\_channel=TensorFlow](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=inN8seMm7UI&ab_channel=TensorFlow)
- Colab의 장점
  - 간편한 실행 환경 구축 (원하는 library 들을 쉽게 설치 가능)
  - GPU 무료 액세스 (유료 요금제도 있지만, 본 수업에서는 무료여도 충분)
  - 간편한 공유 (Google Drive와 연동)



[https://colab.research.google.com/#scrollTo=gJr\\_9dXGpJ05](https://colab.research.google.com/#scrollTo=gJr_9dXGpJ05)

[https://colab.research.google.com/github/pytorch/pytorch.github.io/blob/master/assets/hub/huggingface\\_pytorch-transformers.ipynb#scrollTo=HZsm20AVO1d-](https://colab.research.google.com/github/pytorch/pytorch.github.io/blob/master/assets/hub/huggingface_pytorch-transformers.ipynb#scrollTo=HZsm20AVO1d-)

Tokenizer

The tokenizer object allows the conversion from character strings to tokens understood by the different models. Each model has its own tokenizer, and some tokenizing methods are different across tokenizers. The complete documentation can be found [here](#).

```
[ ] import torch
tokenizer = torch.hub.load('huggingface/pytorch-transformers', 'tokenizer', 'bert-base-uncased') # Download vocabulary from S3 and cache.
tokenizer = torch.hub.load('huggingface/pytorch-transformers', 'tokenizer', './test/bert_saved_model/') # E.g. tokenizer was saved using 'save_pretrained'('./test/saved_model/')
```

Models


The model object is a model instance inheriting from a nn.Module. Each model is accompanied by their saving/loading methods, either from a local file or directory, or from a pre-trained configuration (see previously described config). Each model works differently, a complete overview of the different models can be found in the [documentation](#).

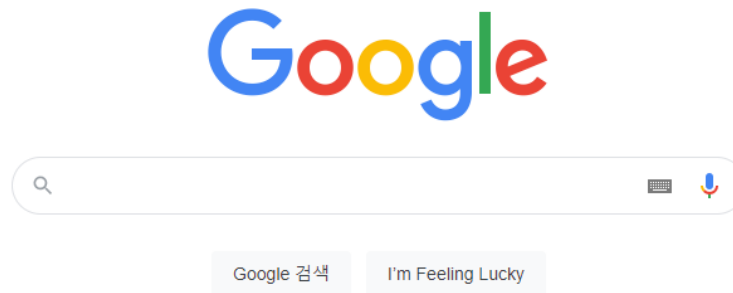
```
[ ] import torch
model = torch.hub.load('huggingface/pytorch-transformers', 'model', 'bert-base-uncased') # Download model and configuration from S3 and cache.
model = torch.hub.load('huggingface/pytorch-transformers', 'model', './test/bert_model/') # E.g. model was saved using 'save_pretrained'('./test/saved_model/')
model = torch.hub.load('huggingface/pytorch-transformers', 'model', 'bert-base-uncased', output_attentions=True) # Update configuration during loading
assert model.config.output_attentions == True
# Loading from a TF checkpoint file instead of a PyTorch model (slower)
config = AutoConfig.from_json_file('./tf_model/bert_tf_model_config.json')
model = torch.hub.load('huggingface/pytorch-transformers', 'model', './tf_model/bert_tf_checkpointckpt_index', from_tf=True, config=config)
```

Models with a language modeling head

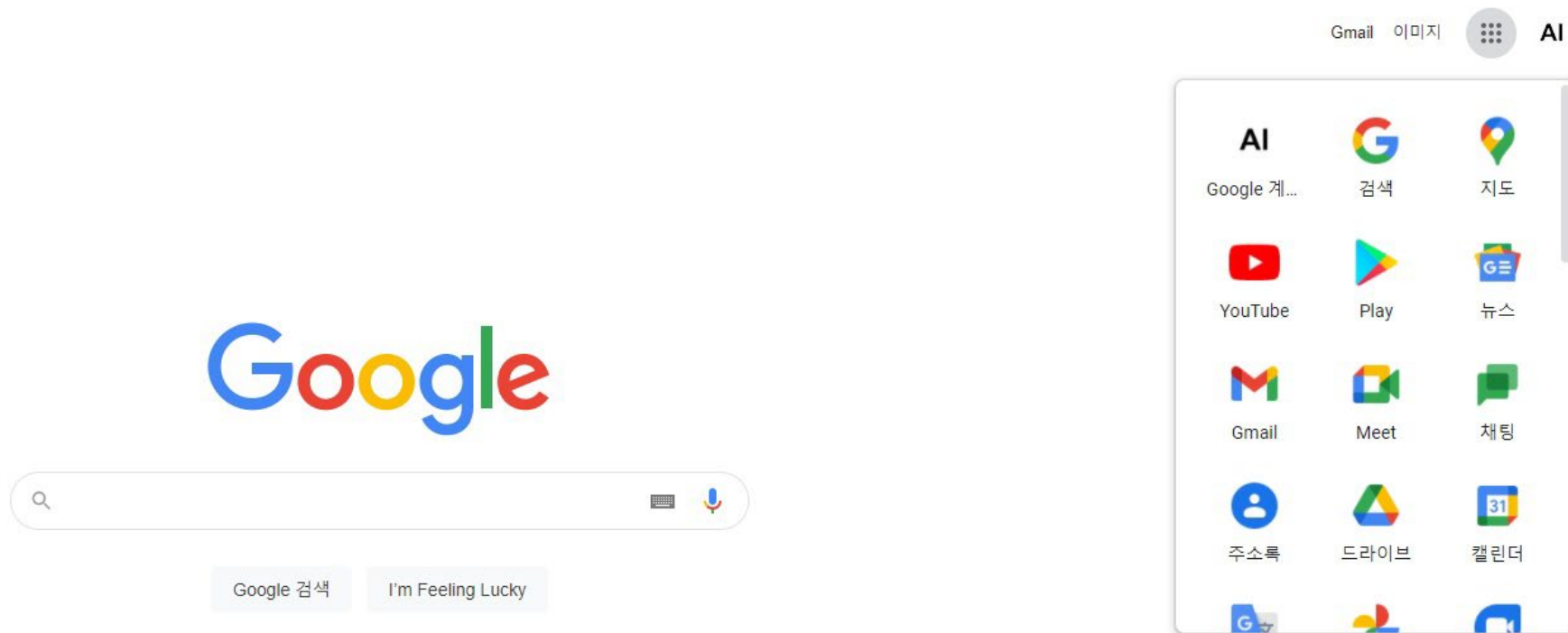
Previously mentioned model instance with an additional language modeling head.

- Google 창을 열어주세요

Gmail 이미지  AI



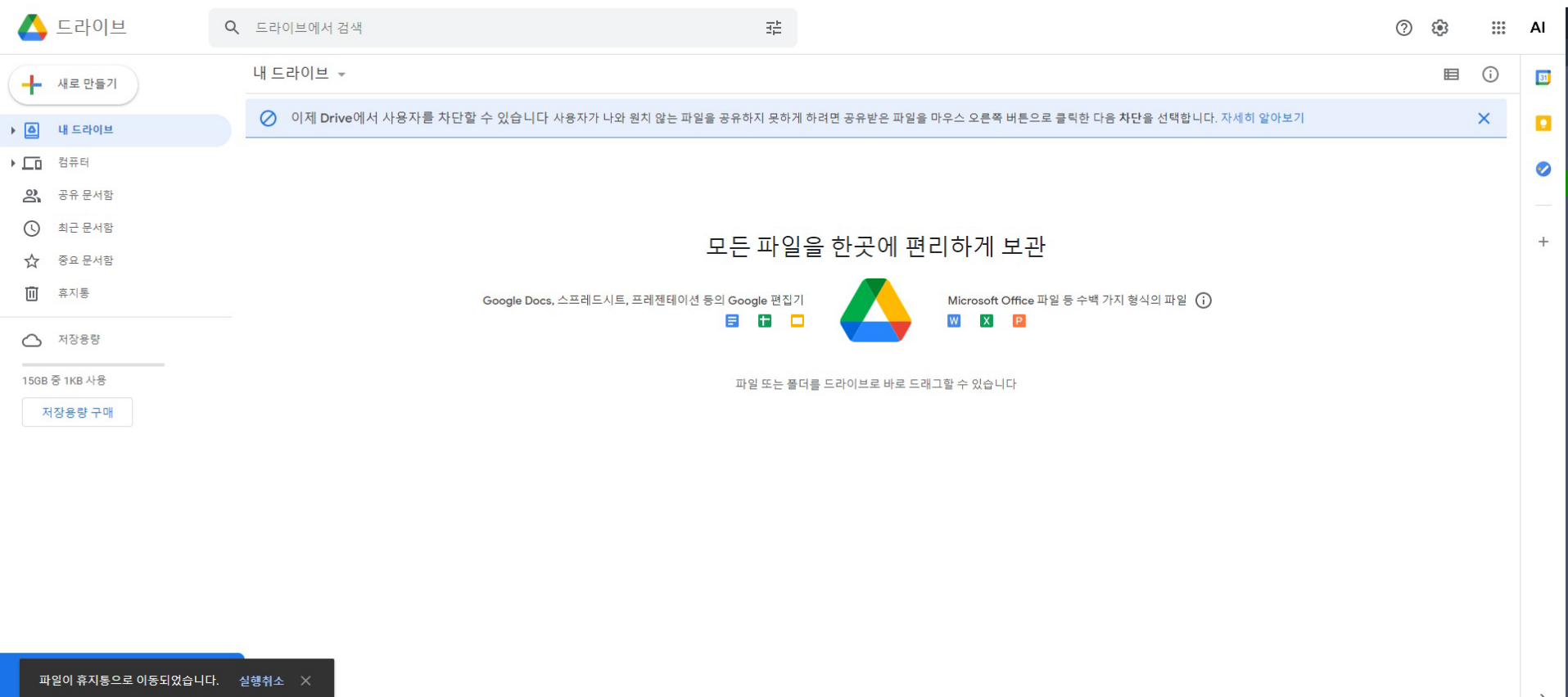
- 계정 옆의 아이콘을 클릭하여 구글 드라이브를 선택해 주세요.



# Google Colab 설치

## Colab

- 구글 드라이브에 들어갑니다.

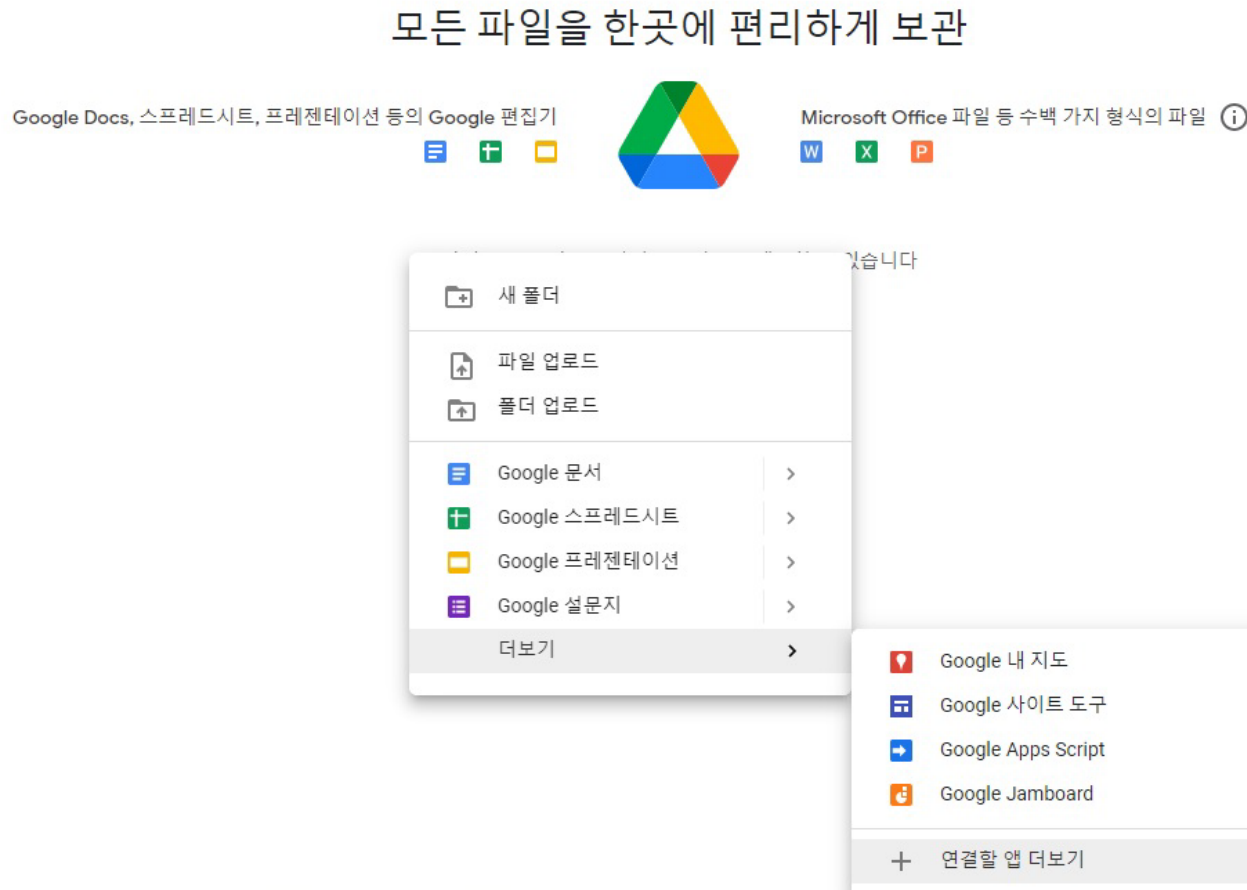


Source:

# Google Colab 설치

## Colab

- 오른쪽 마우스를 클릭해서 연결할 앱 더보기를 클릭합니다.

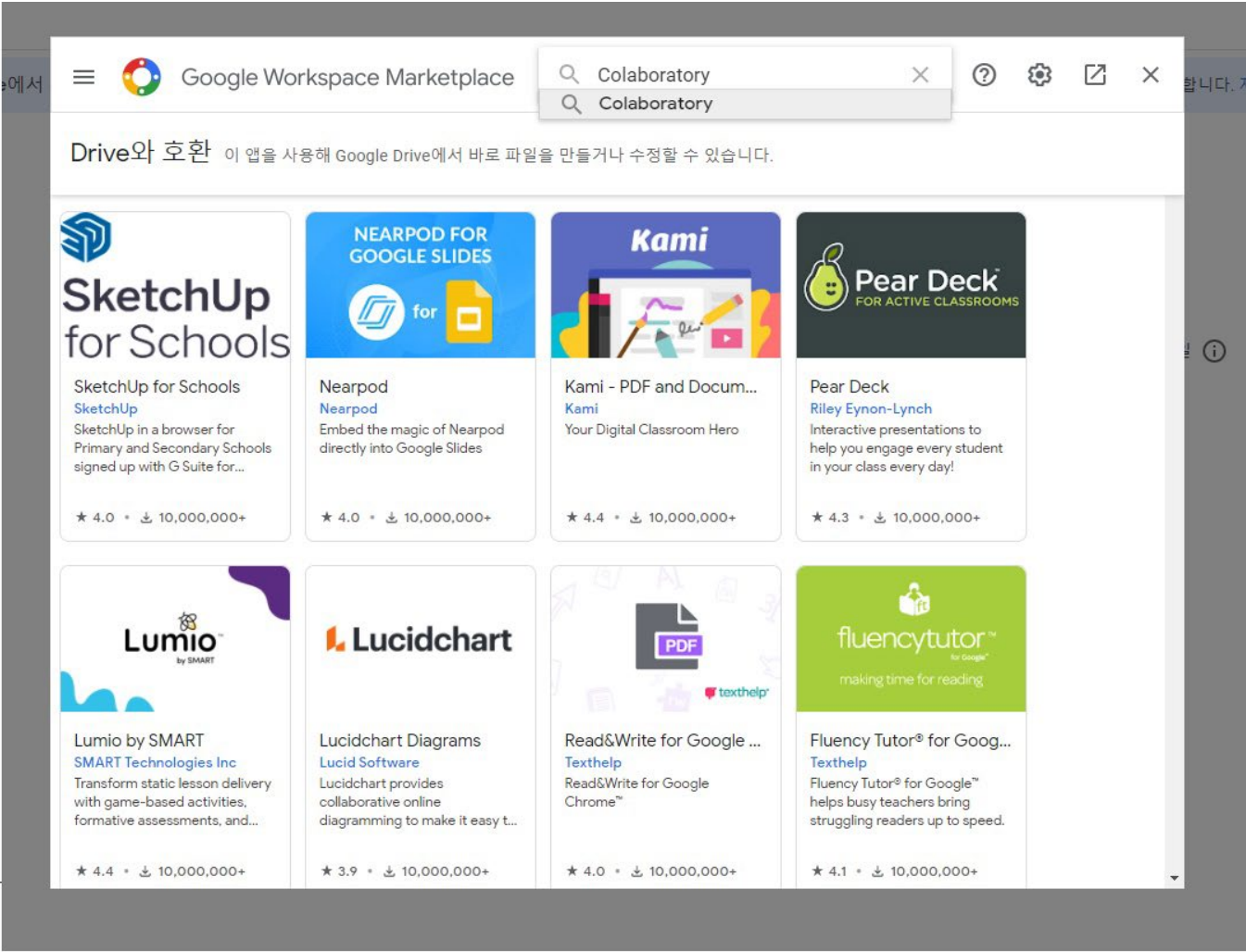




# Google Colab 설치

## Colab

- Apps검색에서 Colaboratory를 검색합니다.

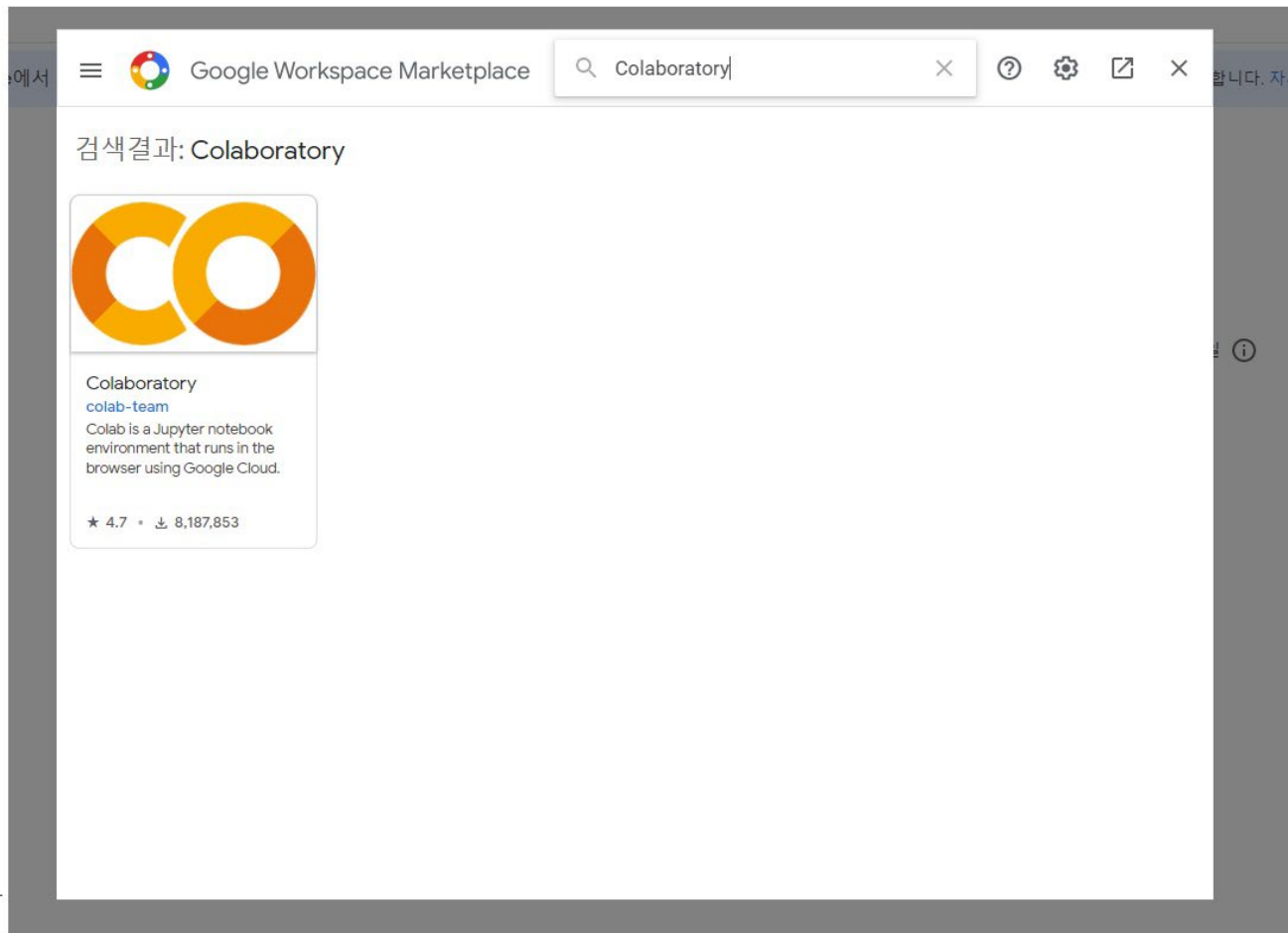


Source:

# Google Colab 설치

## Colab

- 그러면 이와 같은 화면을 만날 수 있습니다. Colaboratory를 클릭합니다.

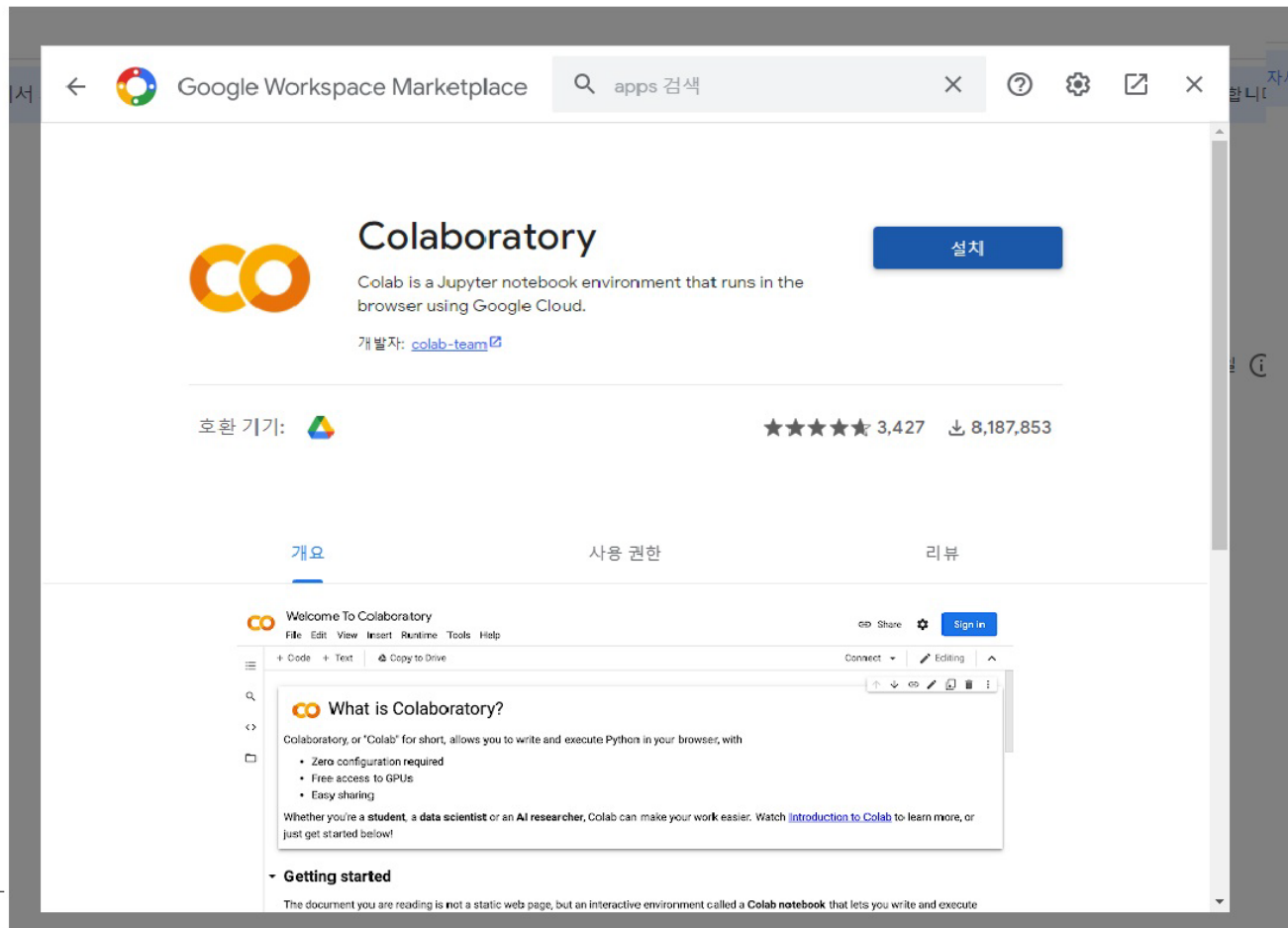


Source:

# Google Colab 설치

## Colab

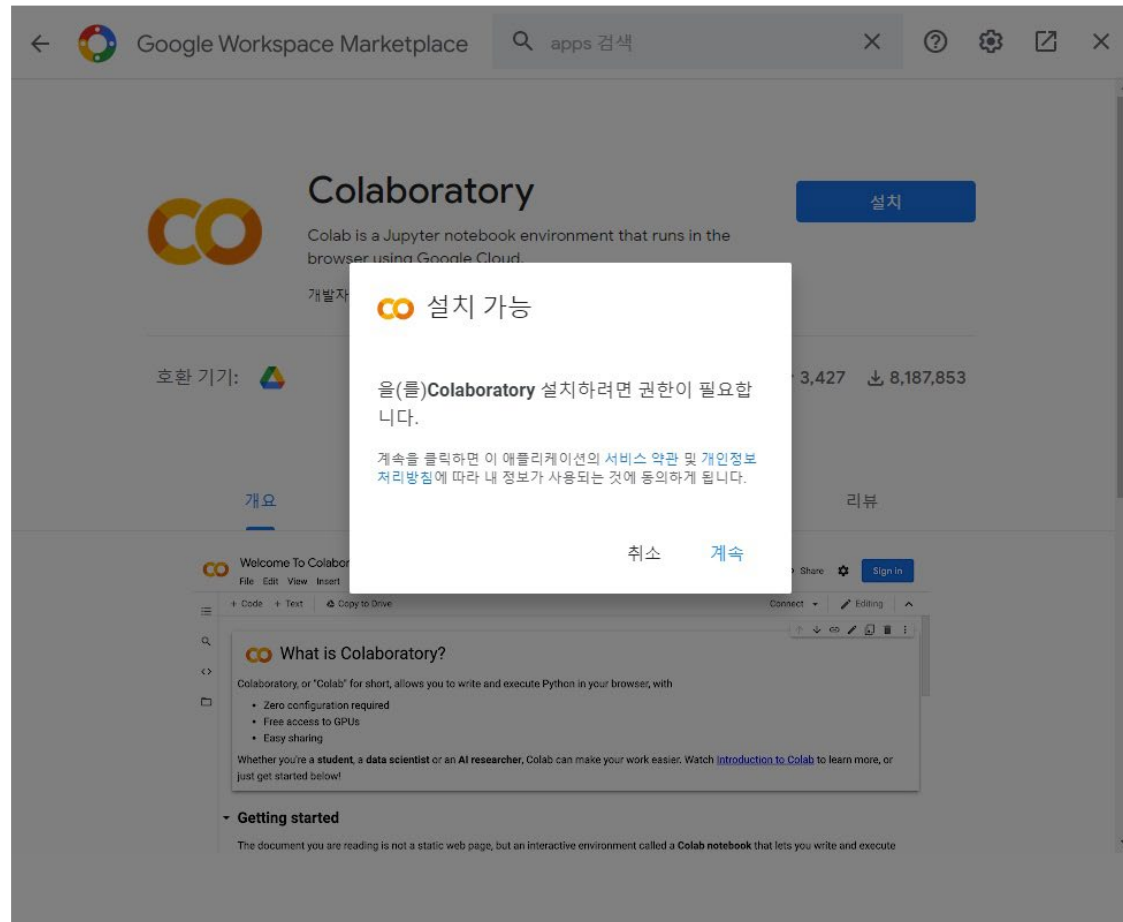
- Colaboratory 옆의 설치 버튼을 누릅니다.



# Google Colab 설치

## Colab

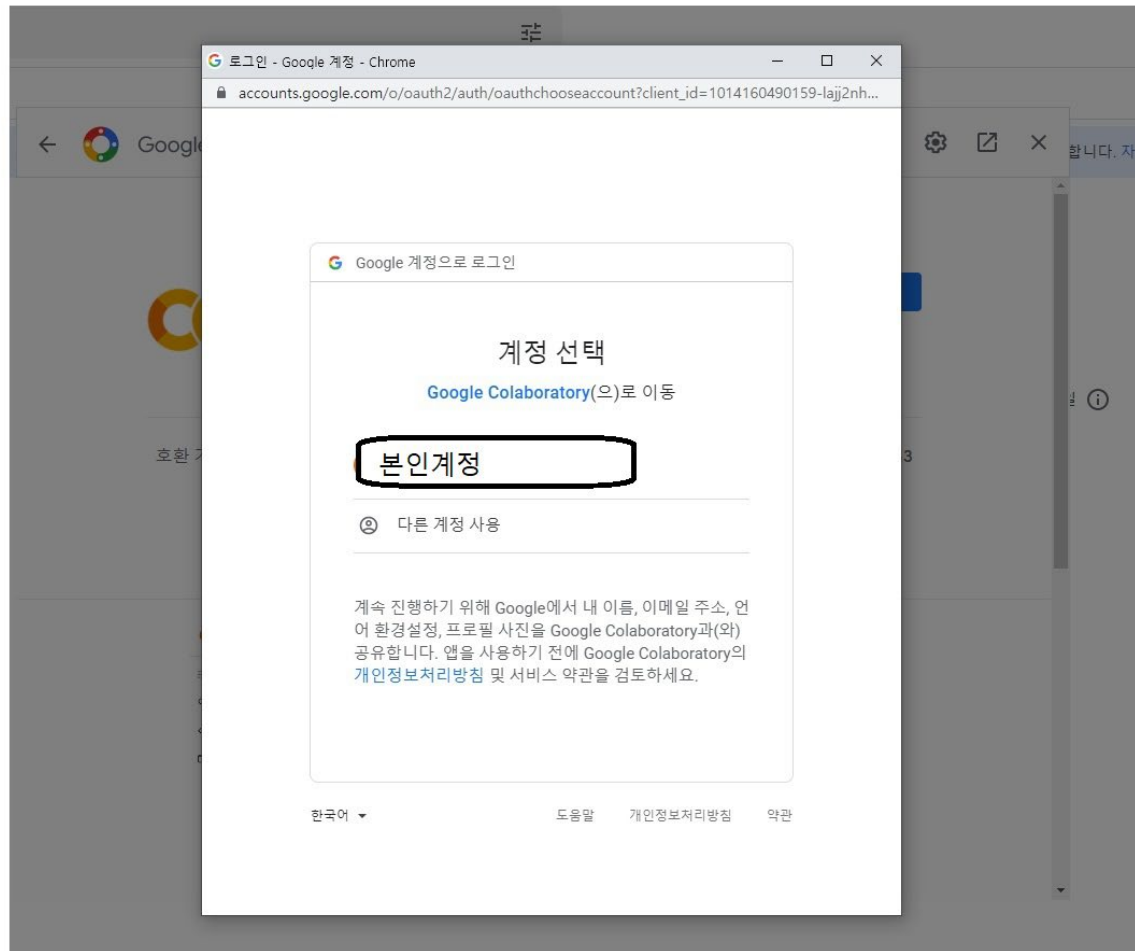
- “계속” 버튼을 누릅니다.



# Google Colab 설치

## Colab

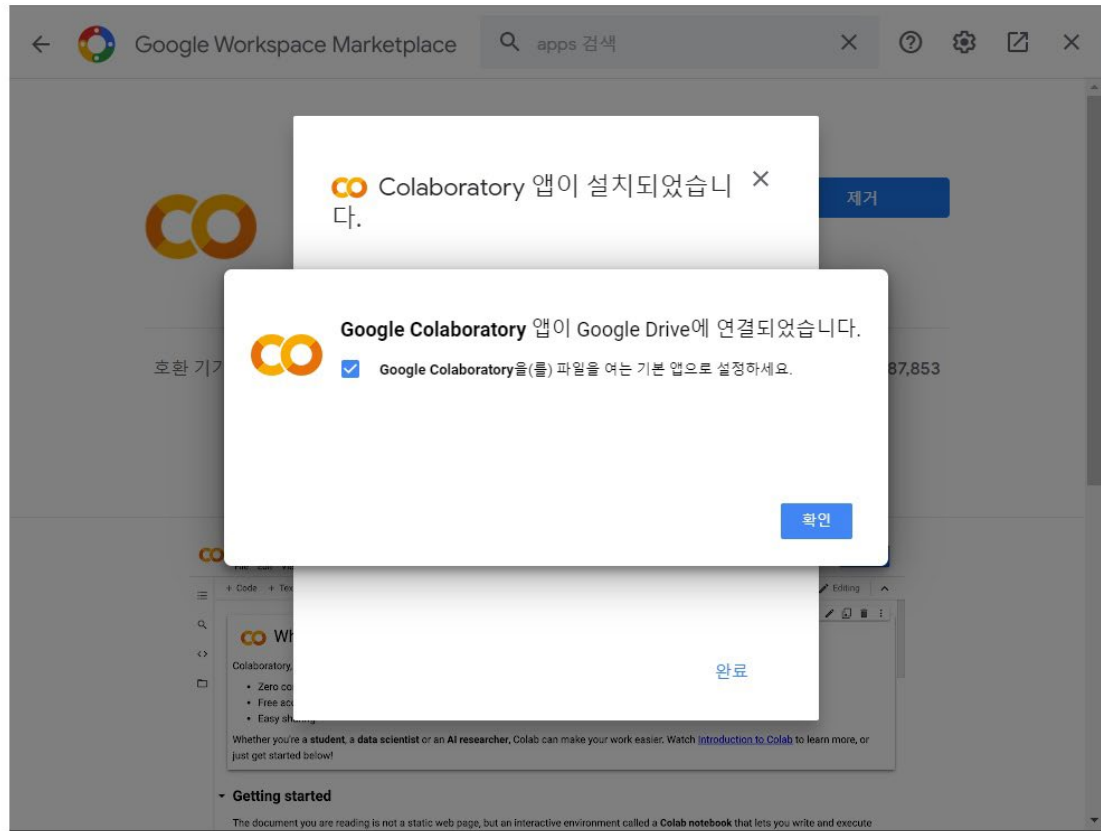
- 계정을 선택하는 창이 나옵니다. 본인의 생성된 계정을 클릭해주세요.



# Google Colab 설치

## Colab

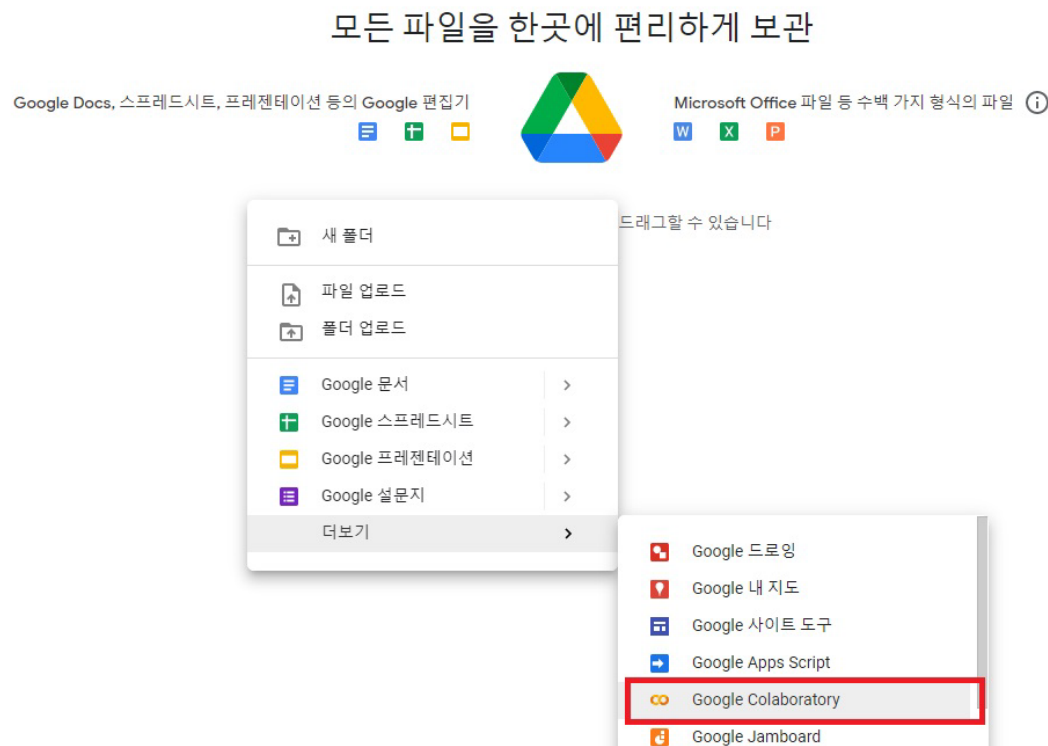
- 코랩이 생성되었다는 메시지가 나옵니다. 확인과 완료를 눌러주세요.



# Google Colab Notebook 활용

## Colab

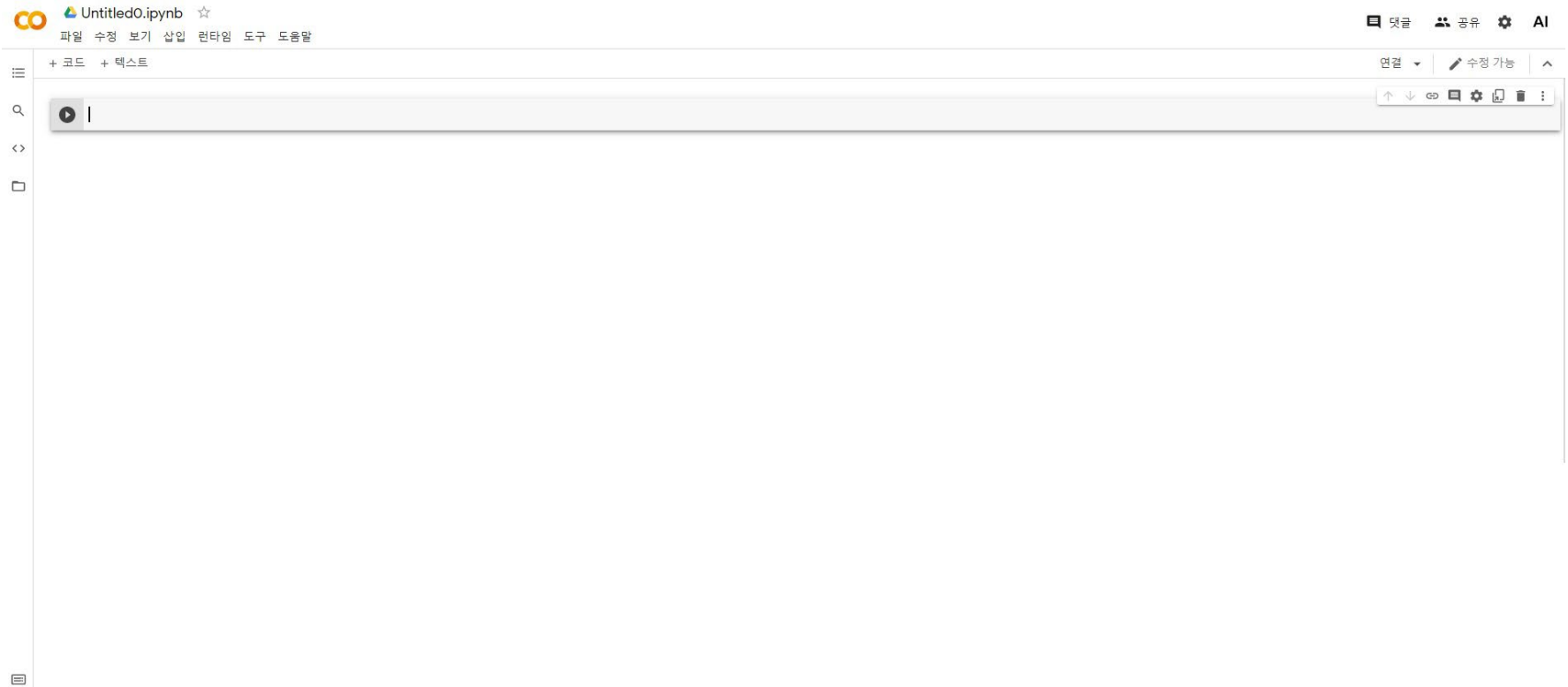
- 드라이브 메인에서 오른쪽 마우스를 클릭하여 코랩 노트북을 생성해 봅시다.



# Google Colab Notebook 활용

## Colab

- 다음과 같은 화면을 만날 수 있습니다.

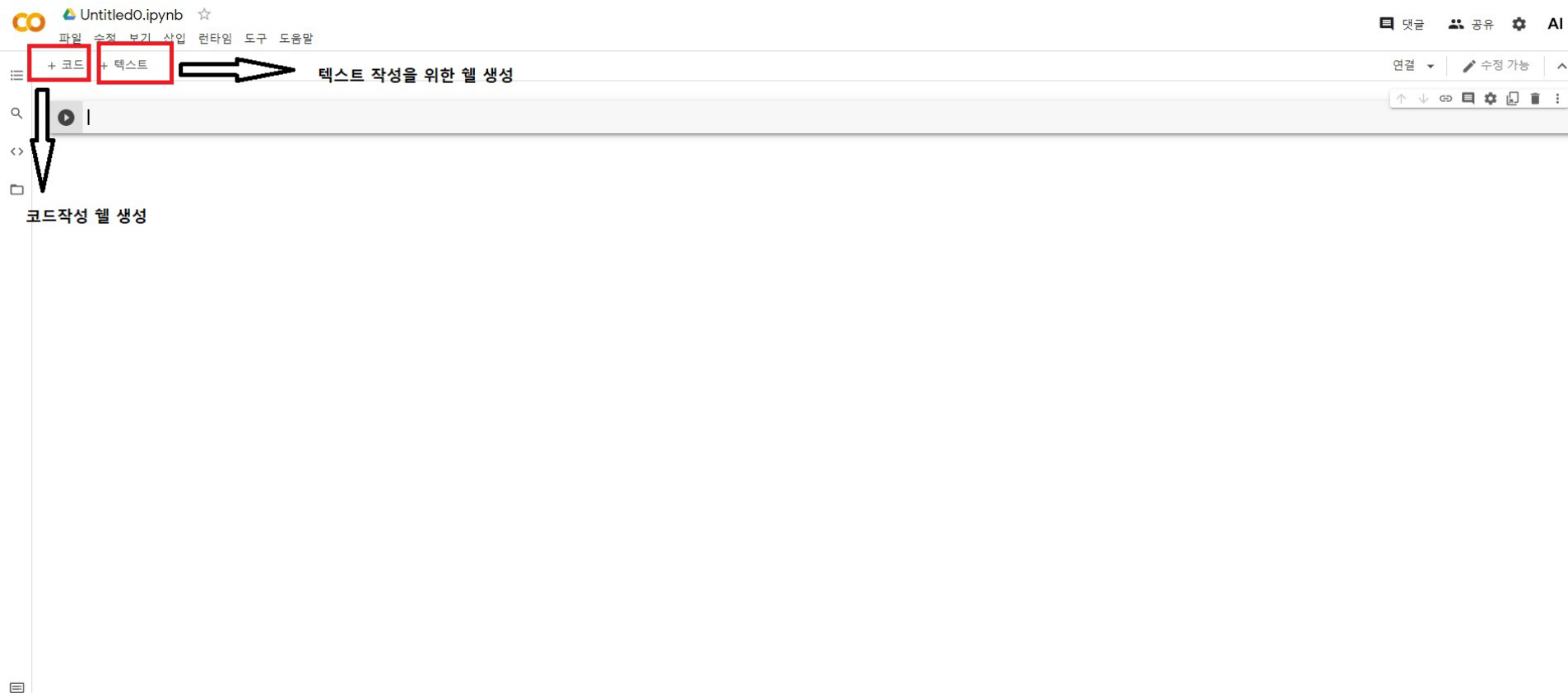




# Google Colab Notebook 활용

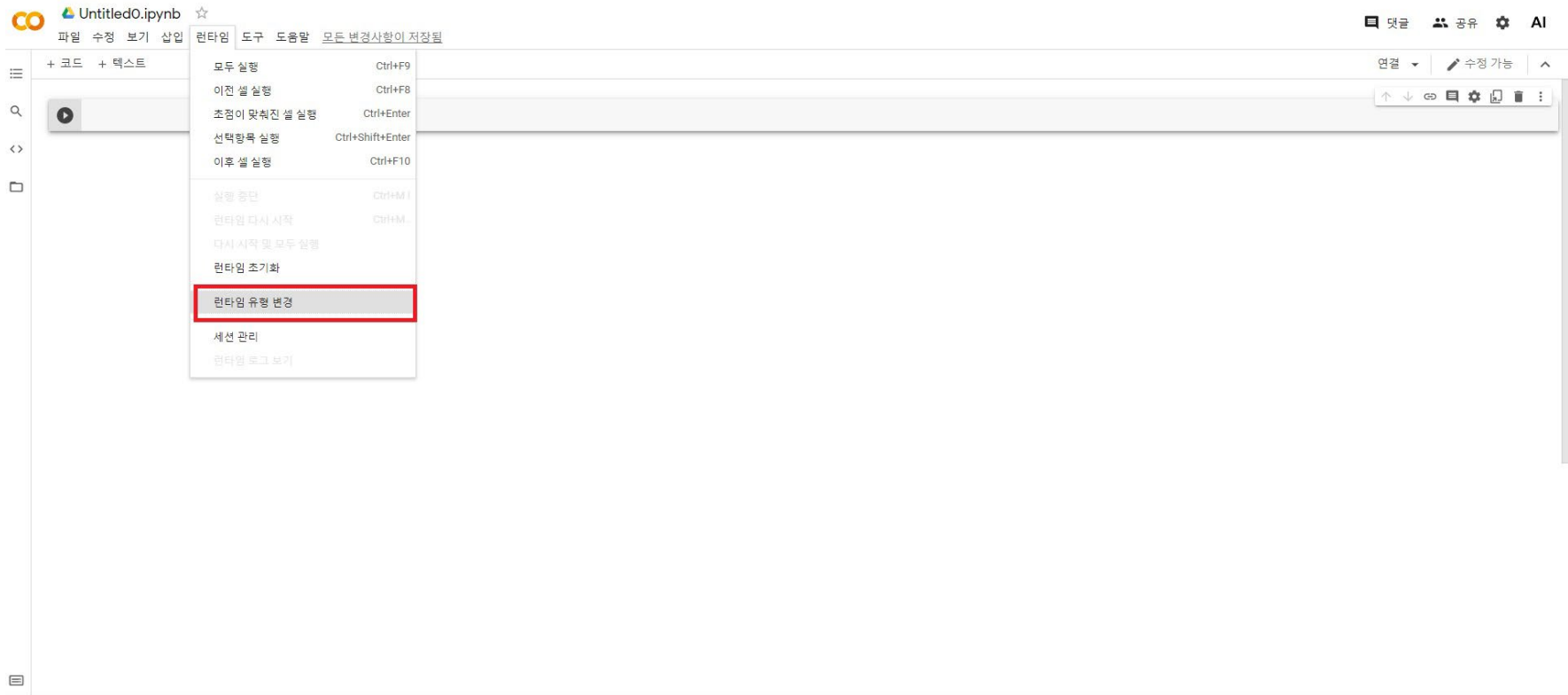
## Colab

- 아래 두가지를 특히 많이 활용하게 됩니다.
  - 코드 작성을 위한 셀 생성
  - 중간 중간 내용 정리를 위한 텍스트 셀 생성



Source:

- 본 수업에서는 GPU를 사용할 일이 많기 때문에, 런타임에서 “런타임유형변경”을 클릭합니다.



# Google Colab Notebook 활용

## Colab

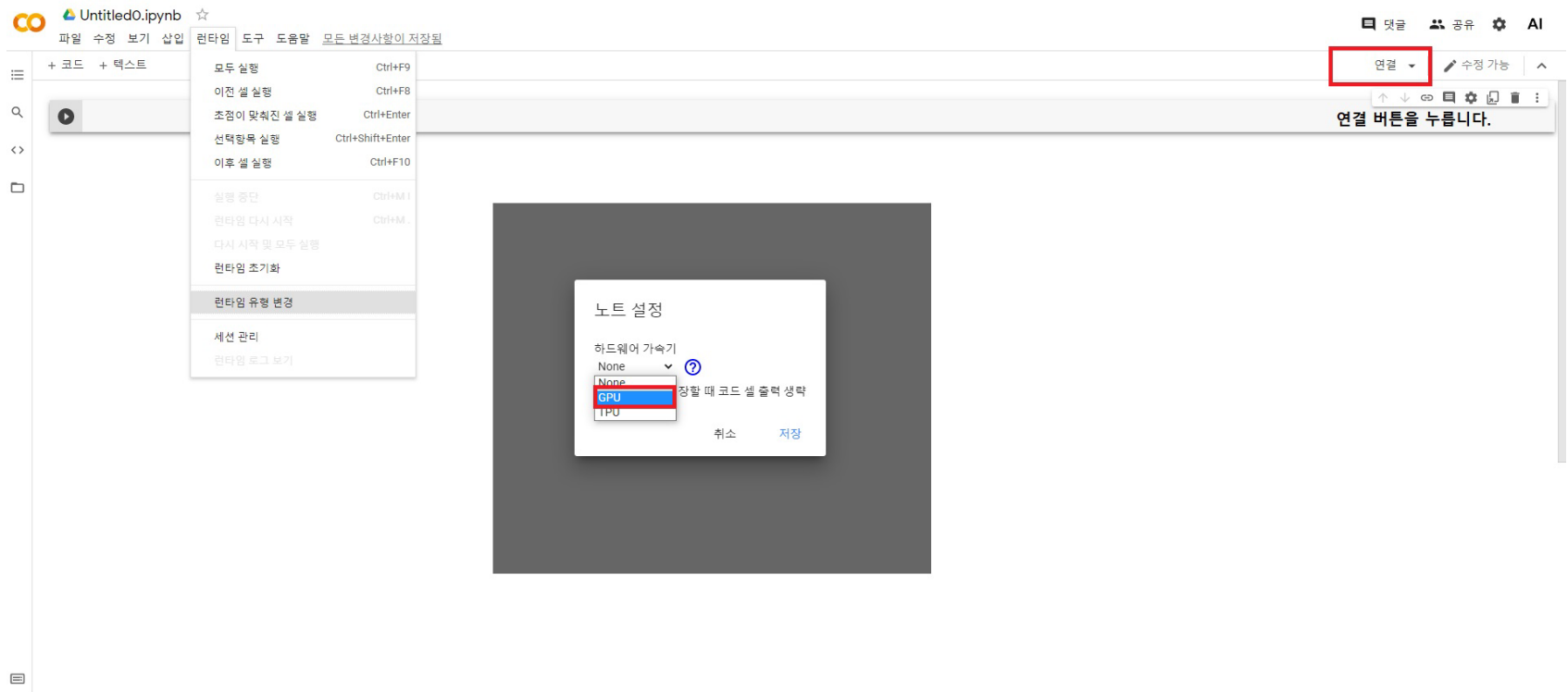
- 기본적으로 설정되어 있는 None을 GPU로 변경합니다.



# Google Colab Notebook 활용

## Colab

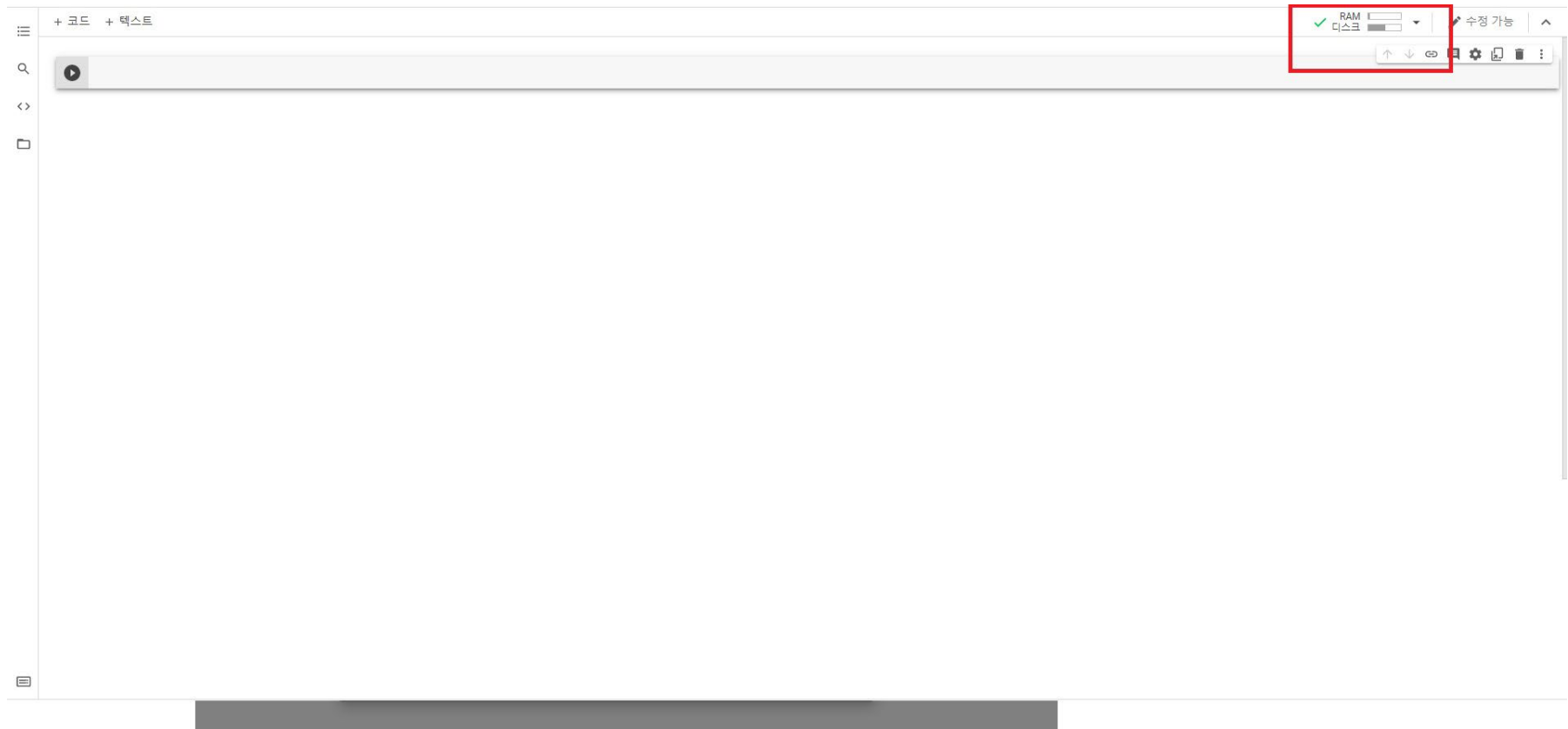
- 마지막으로 “연결” 버튼을 누릅니다.



# Google Colab Notebook 활용

## Colab

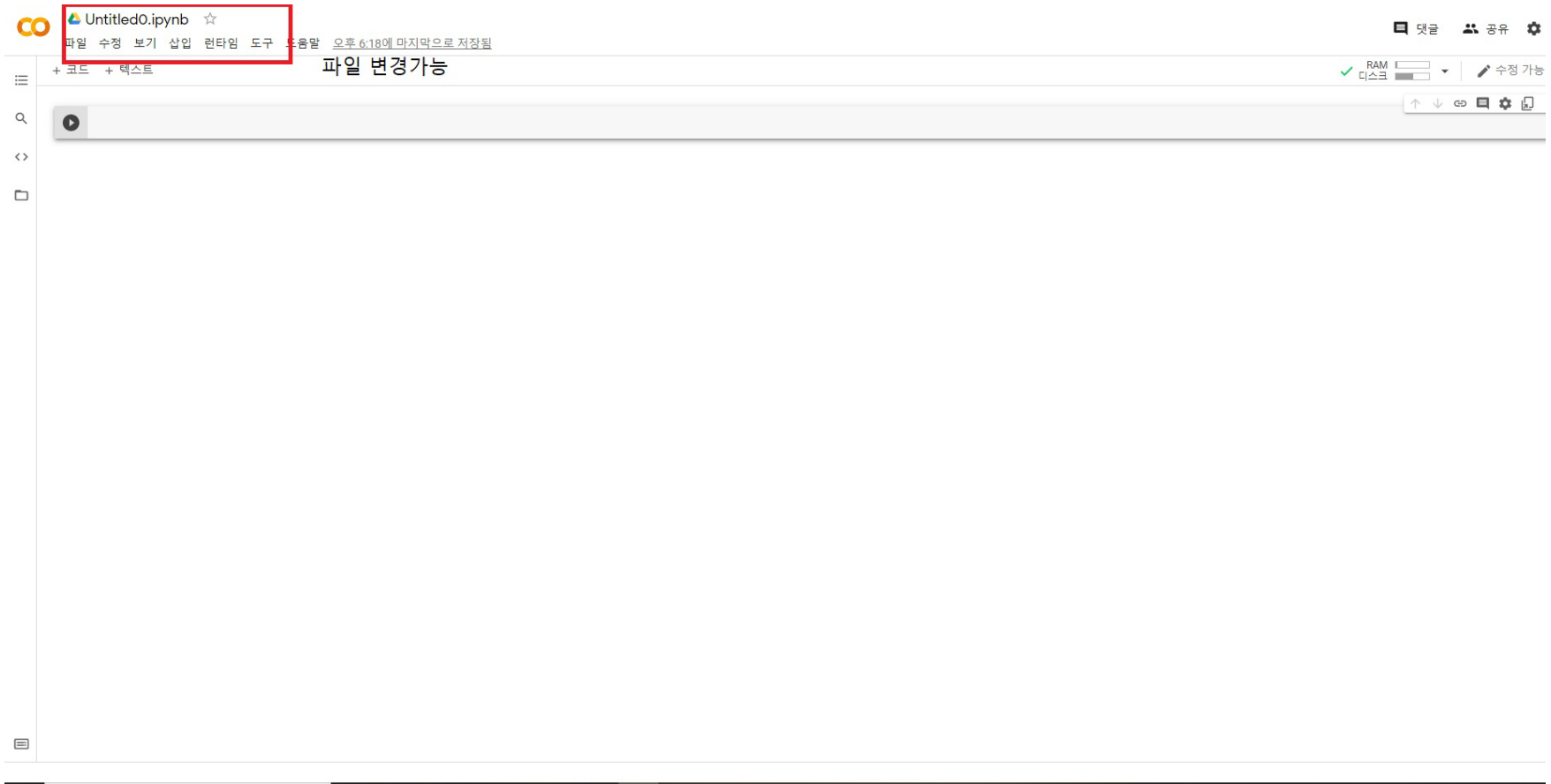
- 박스안이 “할당 중 → 연결중 → 초기화 중” 을 거쳐 아래와 같이 변경됩니다.



# Google Colab Notebook 활용

## Colab

- 박스안을 더블클릭하여 파일 이름도 변경이 가능합니다.

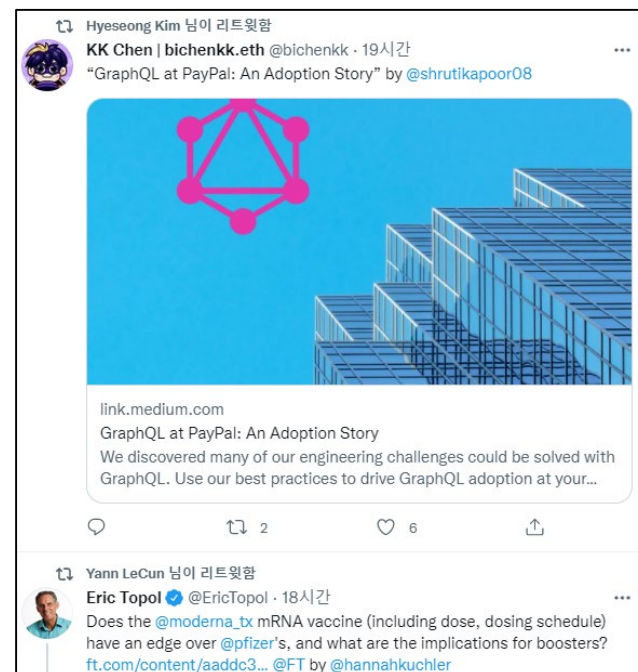


Source:

# Research

공부 해야하는데, 공부가 하기 싫을 때,  
죄책감 없이(?) 쉴 수 있습니다 :)

- Facebook
  - Tensorflow KR: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/TensorFlowKR/>
  - Pytorch KR: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/PyTorchKR>
- Twitter
  - <https://mobile.twitter.com/home>
- Reddit
  - <https://www.reddit.com/r/MachineLearning/>
- Arxiv Sanity
  - <http://www.arxiv-sanity.com/>





# Conference and Journal

## Research

- ML/AI Conference and Journal
  - NeurIPS, ICML, ICLR, AAAI, AISTATS, JMLR, ...
    - ❖ <https://papers.nips.cc/paper/2021>
    - ❖ <https://icml.cc/Conferences/2021/Schedule?type=Poster>
    - ❖ <https://openreview.net/group?id=ICLR.cc/2021/Conference>
    - ❖ <https://aaai.org/Library/AAAI/aaai21contents.php>
    - ❖ <https://aistats.org/aistats2021/accepted.html>
    - ❖ <https://jmlr.org/papers/>
- NLP Conference and Journal
  - ACL, EMNLP, NAACL, TACL, ...
- Vision Conference and Journal
  - CVPR, ECCV, ICCV, TPAMI, ...
- Data Mining Conference
  - KDD, WWW, CIKM, ...
- 국내 논문
  - DBPIA: <https://www.dbpia.co.kr/>

좋은 논문을 많이 읽으시는 것을 추천합니다.

- Paper 구성
  - Abstract
  - Introduction
  - Related Works
  - Methodology
  - Experiments
  - Conclusion

## Abstract

The dominant sequence transduction models are based on complex recurrent or convolutional neural networks that include an encoder and a decoder. The best performing models also connect the encoder and decoder through an attention mechanism. We propose a new simple network architecture, the Transformer, based solely on attention mechanisms, dispensing with recurrence and convolutions entirely. Experiments on two machine translation tasks show these models to be superior in quality while being more parallelizable and requiring significantly less time to train. Our model achieves 28.4 BLEU on the WMT 2014 English-to-German translation task, improving over the existing best results, including ensembles, by over 2 BLEU. On the WMT 2014 English-to-French translation task, our model establishes a new single-model state-of-the-art BLEU score of 41.8 after training for 3.5 days on eight GPUs, a small fraction of the training costs of the best models from the literature. We show that the Transformer generalizes well to other tasks by applying it successfully to English constituency parsing both with large and limited training data.

Example) Attention Is All You Need

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1706.03762.pdf>

- Lecture

- Stanford cs231n
  - ❖ <http://cs231n.stanford.edu/>
- Stanford cs224n
  - ❖ <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n>
- Oxford with Deep Mind
  - ❖ <https://www.cs.ox.ac.uk/teaching/courses/2016-2017/dl/>
- Stanford cs229
  - ❖ <http://cs229.stanford.edu/>

- Textbook

- Murphy: <https://probml.github.io/pml-book/book1.html> (2판입니다)
- Bishop: Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning
- Tibshirani: <https://web.stanford.edu/~hastie/ElemStatLearn/>
- Mathematics for Machine Learning: <https://mml-book.github.io/book/mml-book.pdf>