

Lecture 12

TensorFlow

GEOL 4397: Data analytics and machine learning for geoscientists

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EARTH AND ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES



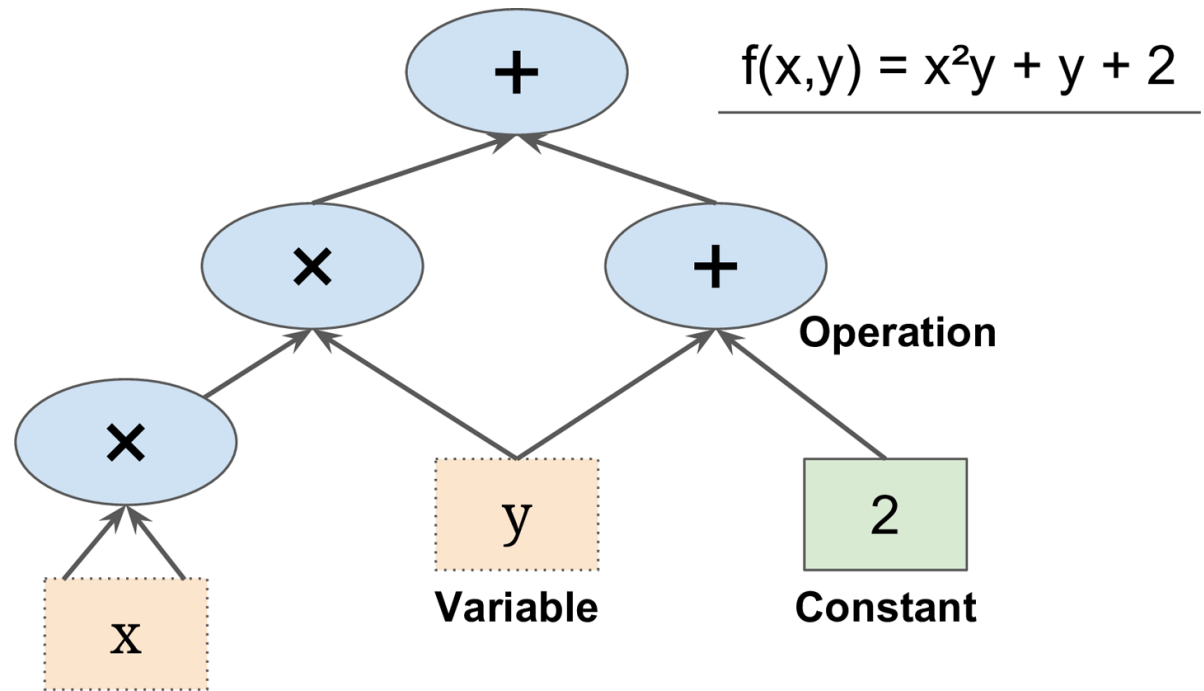
Outline

- Computation graph
- TensorFlow

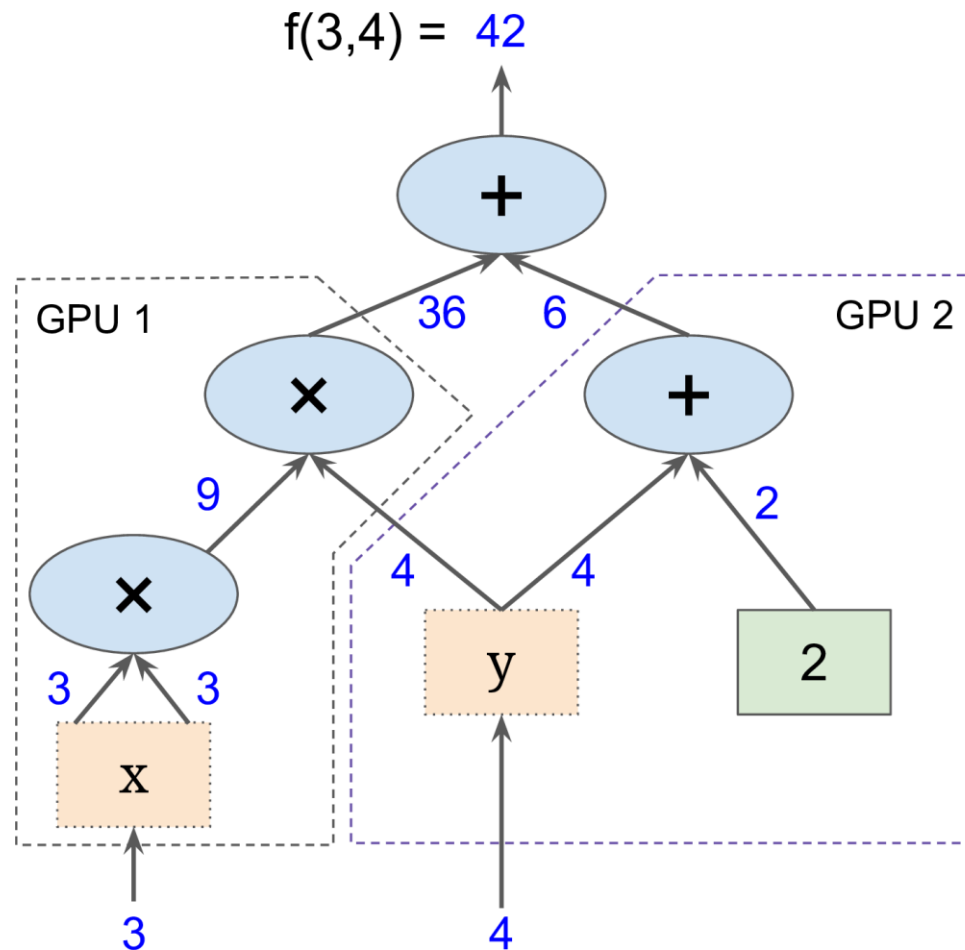
Computation Graph

Computation graph

- A graph refers to a set of **nodes** connected via **edges**.
- Each **node** represents an **operation**.
- Each **edge** allows **data** to **flow** from one node to another in a directed manner.



Computation graph



Aurelien Geron, 2017, Hands-on Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn & TensorFlow, pp 230

TensorFlow

← → ↻ https://www.tensorflow.org

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Watch talks from the 2019 TensorFlow Dev Summit Watch now

An end-to-end open source machine learning platform

TensorFlow For JavaScript For Mobile & IoT For Production

The core open source library to help you develop and train ML models. Get started quickly by running Colab notebooks directly in your browser.

Get started with TensorFlow



Why TensorFlow

← → ↻

https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials

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TF 2.0 Alpha

Get started with TensorFlow

Learn and use ML

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ML at production scale

Generative models

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Sequences

Load data

Data representation

Non-ML

Watch talks from the 2019 TensorFlow Dev Summit

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Get Started with TensorFlow

TensorFlow is an open-source machine learning library for research and production. TensorFlow offers APIs for beginners and experts to develop for desktop, mobile, web, and cloud. See the sections below to get started.

Learn and use ML

The high-level Keras API provides building blocks to create and train deep learning models. Start with these beginner-friendly notebook examples, then read the [TensorFlow Keras guide](#).

1. [Basic classification](#)
2. [Text classification](#)
3. [Regression](#)
4. [Overfitting and underfitting](#)
5. [Save and load](#)

Read the Keras guide

```
import tensorflow as tf
mnist = tf.keras.datasets.mnist

(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
x_train, x_test = x_train / 255.0, x_test / 255.0

model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=(28, 28)),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation=tf.nn.relu),
    tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation=tf.nn.softmax)
])
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])

model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=5)
model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
```

Run code now

Try in Google's interactive notebook

Research and experimentation

ML at production scale

Table 9-1. Open source Deep Learning libraries (not an exhaustive list)

Library	API	Platforms	Started by	Year
Caffe	Python, C++, Matlab	Linux, macOS, Windows	Y. Jia, UC Berkeley (BVLC)	2013
Deeplearning4j	Java, Scala, Clojure	Linux, macOS, Windows, Android	A. Gibson, J.Patterson	2014
H2O	Python, R	Linux, macOS, Windows	H2O.ai	2014
MXNet	Python, C++, others	Linux, macOS, Windows, iOS, Android	DMLC	2015
TensorFlow	Python, C++	Linux, macOS, Windows, iOS, Android	Google	2015
Theano	Python	Linux, macOS, iOS	University of Montreal	2010
Torch	C++, Lua	Linux, macOS, iOS, Android	R. Collobert, K. Kavukcuoglu, C. Farabet	2002

FROM RESEARCH TO PRODUCTION

An open source deep learning platform that provides a seamless path from research prototyping to production deployment.

[Get Started](#) >

KEY FEATURES & CAPABILITIES

[See all Features](#) >

Hybrid Front-End

A new hybrid front-end seamlessly transitions between eager mode and graph mode to provide both flexibility and speed.

Distributed Training

Scalable distributed training and performance optimization in research and production is enabled by the torch.distributed backend.

Python-First

Deep integration into Python allows popular libraries and packages to be used for easily writing neural network layers in Python.

Tools & Libraries

A rich ecosystem of tools and libraries extends PyTorch and supports development in computer vision, NLP and more.

TensorFlow

- What is **tensor**?
- A tensor is a generalization of vectors and matrices to higher dimensions.
- TensorFlow regards all **data** that **flow** in a graph as **tensor**. (Therefore, the name **TensorFlow**)
- The **rank** of a tensor is its number of **dimensions**.

Rank	Math entity
0	Scalar (magnitude only)
1	Vector (magnitude and direction)
2	Matrix (table of numbers)
3	3-Tensor (cube of numbers)
n	n-Tensor (you get the idea)

https://www.tensorflow.org/programmers_guide/tensors

TensorFlow

- Computation graph defines how **tensors flow** in a graph in order to perform some computational tasks.
- **TensorFlow** is a powerful open source software library for **numerical computation**, particularly well suited for large scale machine learning. (Back-end is optimized C++ code)
- Originally developed by Google Brain team
- Open-sourced in Nov. 2015.
- Powers many of Google's large-scale services such as Google Cloud Speech, Google Photos, and Google Search

Distributed computing

- TensorFlow supports distributed computing
- Splitting computations across hundreds of servers
- Can train a network of **millions of parameters** on a training set composed of **billions of instances with millions of features** each

To use TensorFlow

- Create a graph
- Execute the graph

Use Jupyter Notebook to illustrate TensorFlow

In-class quiz

```
x = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=(5,10))
w = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=(10,1))
b = tf.constant([[ -1],[ -1],[ -1],[ -1],[ -1]], tf.float32, shape=(5,1))
xw = tf.matmul(x,w)
xwb = xw + b
s = tf.reduce_max(xwb)
```

Draw the corresponding computation graph