TensorFlow Tools and Techniques

Hello!

I am Joao Pereira

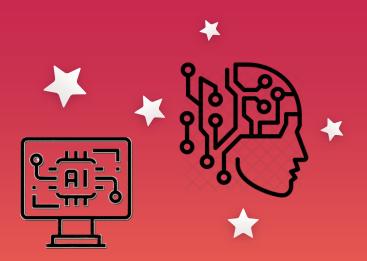
I will be presenting TensorFLow Tools and Techniques and all of its wonder's within this lecture.

Contact me at joao.pereira2@mail.dcu.ie



What is TensorFlow?

First of all what even is TensorFlow?



Open-source library for machine learning and artificial intelligence

TensorFlow's primary focus is directed towards training and inference of 'neural networks'. Primarily used for developing machine learning applications.

Neural Network?

- Simplified models of brains used to recognize patterns
- Decision Tree
- Algorithm designed to map a set of inputs to a range of possible outputs.

Form of artificial intelligence consisting of groups of neurons (just like the human brain) used to recognize patterns and clutter by interpreting data and then classifying that information

Example of TensorFlow

Type something into the Google search bar.

Notice that when you're typing, Google supplies you with autofill's on what you could be looking for?



Created by Google Brain

Released in 2015 under Apache License 2.0 in 2015

In 2019 it got the full release with the name of TensorFlow



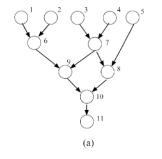


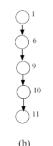


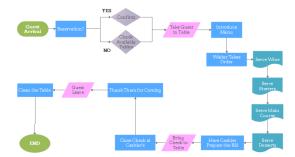


How it works:

- Developers create Dataflow graphs
- By accepting a multi-dimensional array called Tensor
- Flow chart of operations
- Developed in C++
- Accessed and controlled by Python













A tensor is a generalization of vectors and matrices and is easily understood as a multidimensional array. A vector is a one-dimensional or first-order tensor and a matrix is a two-dimensional or second-order tensor

- Introduction To Tensors for Machine Learning

Usage of TensorFlow Around the world

Famous applications currently using TensorFlow

Companies like Spotify, Airbnb, Chrome and PayPal rely a lot on TensorFlow to operate their most popular features





Spotify's use of TensorFlow

One of Spotify's most crucial feature is it's display of created playlists and recommendations for user's to listen to.





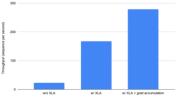
List of Tools:

- Colab
- TensorBoard
- What-If Tool
- ML Perf
- XLA
- TensorFlow Playground
- TPU Research Cloud
- MLIR















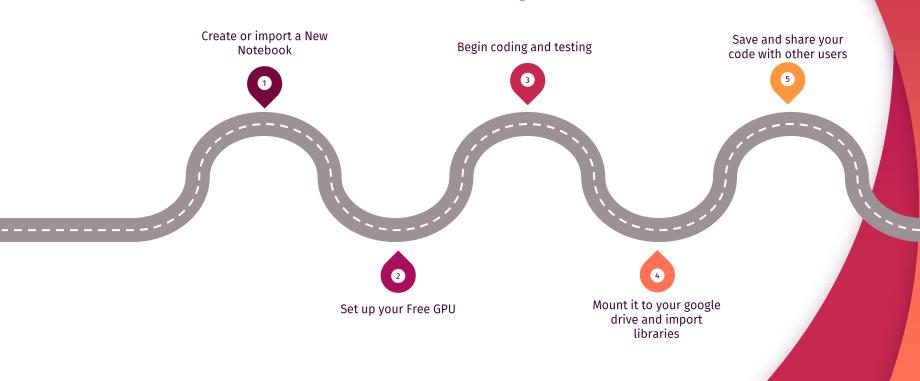


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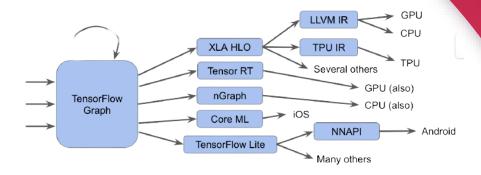
- Sharing
- Free access to GPU's
- Zero Configuration

Composed of cells, each of which can be consisted of code, images and more
Connected to a cloud-based run time
Filled with code snippets to produce interactive visualizations

colabSteps







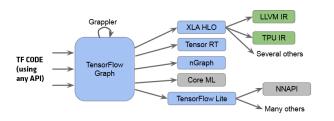
Multi-Level Intermediate Representation is responsible for creating extensible and reusable compiler infrastructure. Intended to be a hybrid IR

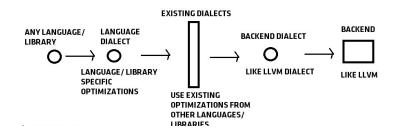
- Dataflow Graphs
- Optimizations and transformations on graphs
- High-performance-computing-style loop optimizations across Kernel
- Represent specified target operations
- Quantization and other graph transformations

Intermediate Representation between a language (like Python) or library and the compiler backend (E.g., LLVM).



Demonstration of MLIR





- Start off with a flow chart
- Issue with this flow chart is that developers will have to re-implement all optimizations after each path such as XLA HLO and TensorFlow Lite
- MLIR solves this issue
- Same compiler infrastructure + support for a lot of backends with different IRs with no code re-use
- Increases code reuse so hardware backends are supported
- Captures information with flow chart and provides for better design, reuse of LLVM for code generation and it has better source code tracking

XLA (Accelerated Linear Algebra)

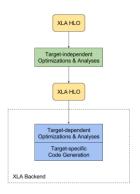
- Domain Specific compiler for linear algebra that speeds up performance within TensorFlow Models
- No source code changes required
- Performance is improvised through speed and memory management
- Performed either by Just-in-Time (JIT) or Ahead-of-Time (AOT)
- JIT performed to optimize graph at runtime
- AOT used to generate binaries for specific architecture so that runtime + JIT compilation is not necessary

How XLA operates

Run TensorFlow program -> operations executed individually by executor -> each operation has a precompiled GPU Kernel that it must dispatch to

XLA as an alternative method -> compilers graph into computation kernels -> developed specifically for given model -> exploit model-specific information for optimization.

Demonstration of XLA



Above is the XLA Compilation process:

- XLA is run through target-independent optimizations and analyses
- Sends HLO to backend
- Backend performs once again targetindependent optimizations and analyses
- Passed through target-specific code generation

```
def model_fn(x, y, z):
  return tf.reduce_sum(x + y * z)
```

Ran through three separate kernels:

- Addition
- Multiplication
- Reduction

Whilst if to use XLA it would run by one kernel Does this by "fusion"

Fusion – Avoids extra cycles therefore reduces memory usage and improves performance speeds.

Thank you for Listening

Hope you enjoyed, have a great day!

If any issues are concerned, please feel free to contact me at joao.pereira2@mail.dcu.ie