OPEN DATA SCIENCE CONFERENCE

@ODSC

London | October 12th - 14th 2017

Deep Learning for Developers

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Questions, questions…

What's the business problem my IT has failed to solve

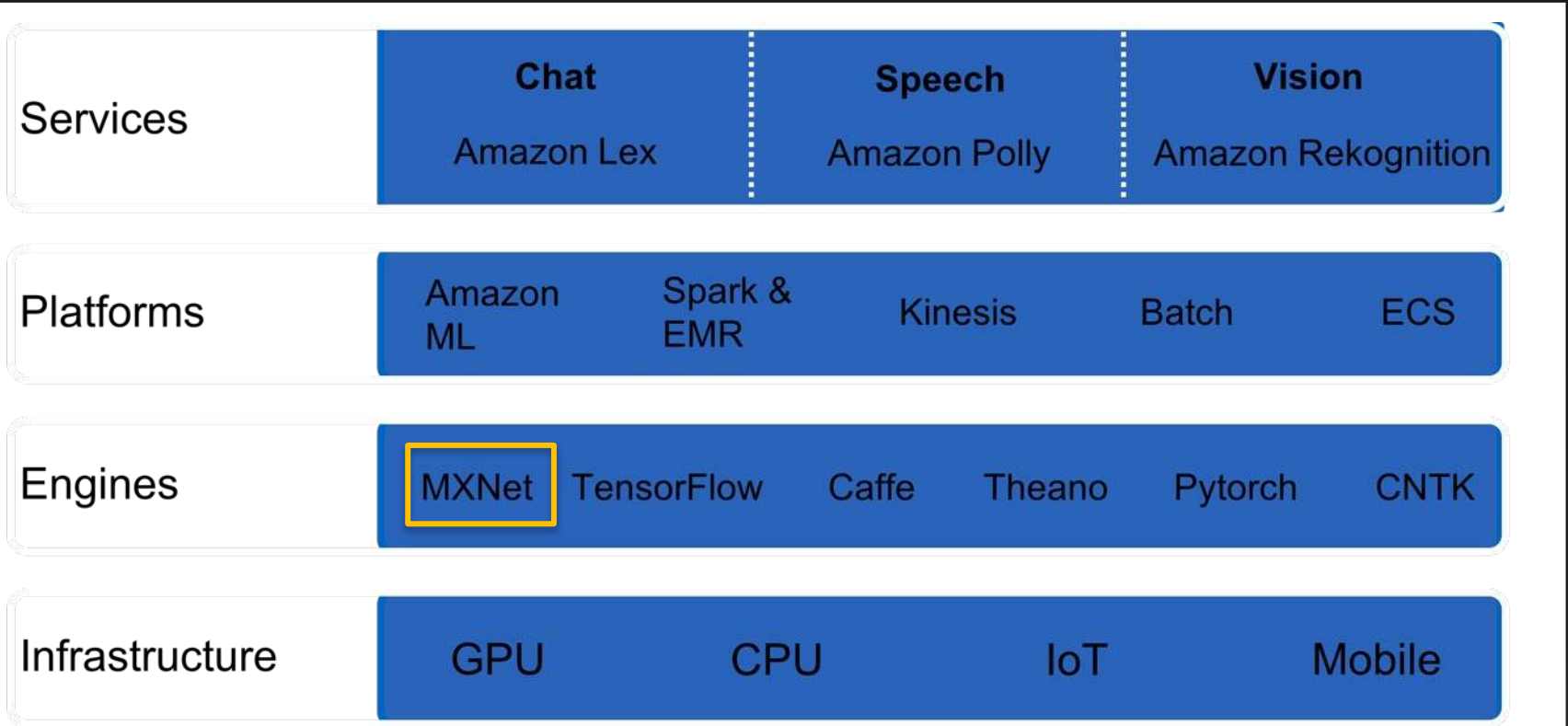
Should I design and train my own Deep Learning model?

Should I use a pre-trained model?

Should I use a SaaS solution?

Same questions as "Big Data" years ago

Amazon AI for every developer



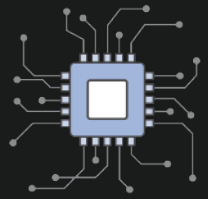
Apache MXNet: Open Source library for Deep Learning

Programmable

Simple syntax, multiple languages

Portable

Highly efficient models for mobile and IoT



High Performance

Near linear scaling across hundreds of GPUs

Most Open

Accepted into the Apache Incubator

Best On AWS

Optimized for Deep Learning on AWS

https://mxnet.io

Last June, tuSimple drove an autonomous truck

for 200 miles from Yuma, AZ to San Diego,

https://www.oreilly.com/ideas/self-driving-trucks-enter-the-fast-lane-using-deep-learning

mx.model.FeedForward

model.fit

Input

Output

mx.sym.SoftmaxOutput

mx.sym.**Activation**(data, act_type="xxxx")

"sigmoid"

"tanh"

"relu"

"softrelu"

mx.sym.**FullyConnected**(data, num_hidden=128)

mx.sym.**Convolution**(data, kernel=(5,5), num_filter=20)

mx.sym.**Pooling**(data, pool_type="max", kernel=(2,2),

stride=(2,2)

lstm.lstm_unroll(num_lstm_layer, seq_len, len, num_hidden, num_embed)

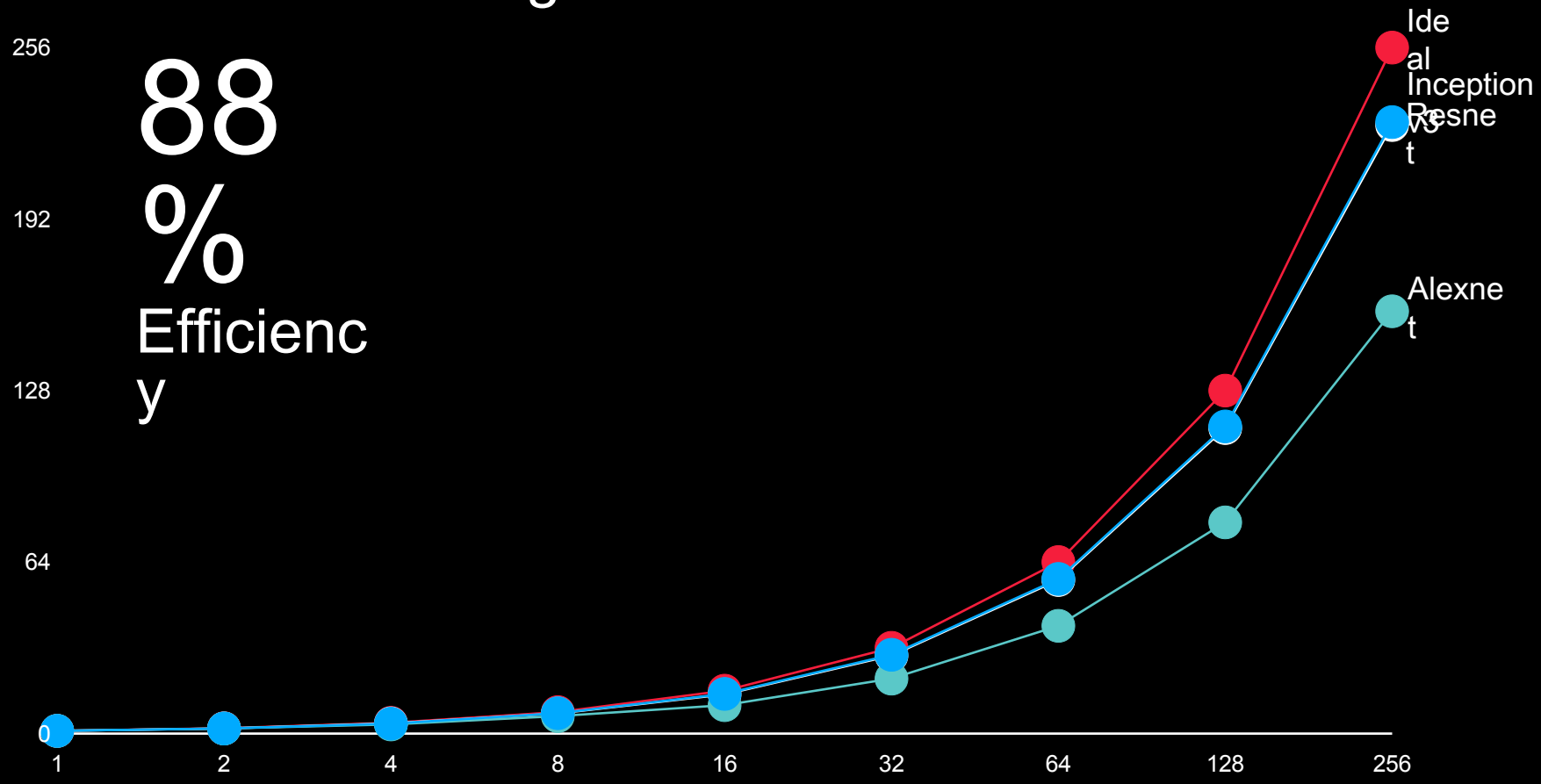
$cos(w, \textbf{queen}) = cos(w, \textbf{king}) - cos(w, \textbf{man}) + cos(w, \textbf{woman})$

mx.symbol.**Embedding**(data, input_dim, output_dim = k)

CPU or GPU: your choice

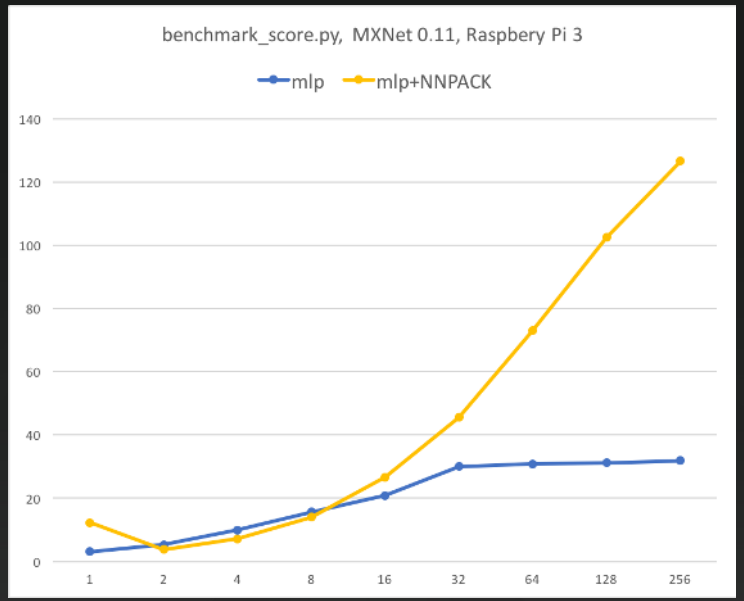
```
mod = mx.mod.Module(lenet)

mod = mx.mod.Module(lenet, context=mx.gpu(0))

mod = mx.mod.Module(lenet,
context=(mx.gpu(7), mx.gpu(8), mx.gpu(9)))
```

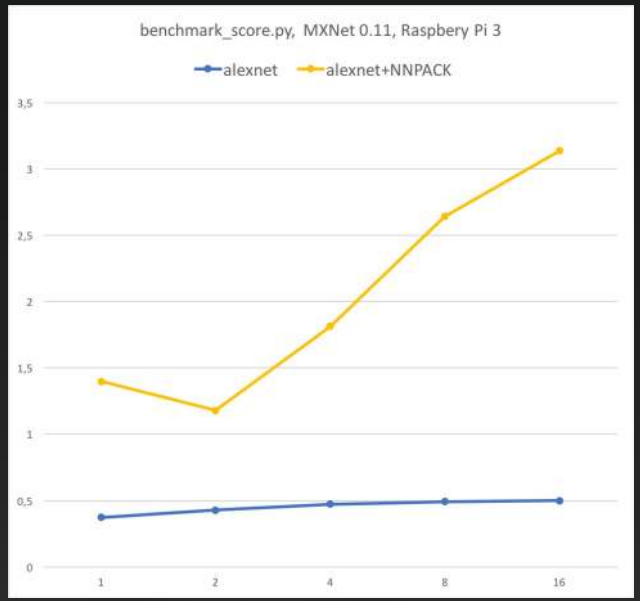
Multi-GPU Scaling With MXNet



Speeding up Apache MXNet inference on CPU

- Intel MKL https://software.intel.com/en-us/mkl
- NNPACK https://github.com/Maratyszcza/NNPACK





https://medium.com/@julsimon/speeding-up-apache-mxnet-with-the-nnpack-library-7427f367490f
https://medium.com/@julsimon/speeding-up-apache-mxnet-with-the-nnpack-library-raspberry-pi-edition-e444b446a180

Optimizing model size

- Complex neural networks are too large for resource-constrained environments (memory, power)

- Networks can shrink without losing accuracy
  - Song Han et al, "Deep Compression: Compressing Deep Neural Networks with Pruning, Trained Quantization and Huffman Coding", 2016
  - Zhu et al, "To prune, or not to prune: exploring the efficacy of pruning for model compression", 2017

Optimizing models with Mixed Precision Training

Almost 2x reduction
in memory consumption

No loss of accuracy

Model	Baseline	Mixed Precision
AlexNet	56.77%	56.93%
VGG-D	65.40%	65.43%
GoogleNet	68.33%	68.43%
Inception v1	70.03%	70.02%
Resnet50	73.61%	73.75%

Micikevicius et al, "Mixed Precision Training", 2017

MXNet supports Mixed Precision Training

- https://devblogs.nvidia.com/parallelforall/mixed-precision-training-deep-neural-networks/
- http://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/sdk/mixed-precision-training/index.html#mxnet

Gluon: Deep Learning gets even easier

https://github.com/gluon-api/

- Announced October 11th (yes, that's yesterday)
- Available now in MXNet, soon in Microsoft Cognitive Toolkit

- Developer-friendly high-level API
- Dynamic networks can be modified during training
- No compromise on performance
- Extensive model zoo

https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/introducing-gluon-a-new-library-for-machine-learning-from-aws-and-microsoft/

Gluon Model Zoo

vgg11	VGG-11 model from the "Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition" paper.
vgg13	VGG-13 model from the "Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition" paper.
vgg16	VGG-16 model from the "Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition" paper.
vgg19	VGG-19 model from the "Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition" paper.
vgg11_bn	VGG-11 model with batch normalization from the "Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition" paper.
vgg13_bn	VGG-13 model with batch normalization from the "Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition" paper.
vgg16_bn	VGG-16 model with batch normalization from the "Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition" paper.
vgg19_bn	VGG-19 model with batch normalization from the "Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition" paper.
VGG	VGG model from the "Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition" paper.
get_vgg	VGG model from the "Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition" paper.

resnet18_v1	ResNet-18 V1 model from "Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition" paper.
resnet34_v1	ResNet-34 V1 model from "Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition" paper.
resnet50_v1	ResNet-50 V1 model from "Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition" paper.
resnet101_v1	ResNet-101 V1 model from "Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition" paper.
resnet152_v1	ResNet-152 V1 model from "Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition" paper.
resnet18_v2	ResNet-18 V2 model from "Identity Mappings in Deep Residual Networks" paper.
resnet34_v2	ResNet-34 V2 model from "Identity Mappings in Deep Residual Networks" paper.
resnet50_v2	ResNet-50 V2 model from "Identity Mappings in Deep Residual Networks" paper.
resnet101_v2	ResNet-101 V2 model from "Identity Mappings in Deep Residual Networks" paper.
resnet152_v2	ResNet-152 V2 model from "Identity Mappings in Deep Residual Networks" paper.
ResNetV1	ResNet V1 model from "Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition" paper.
ResNetV2	ResNet V2 model from "Identity Mappings in Deep Residual Networks" paper.
BasicBlockV1	BasicBlock V1 from "Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition" paper.
BasicBlockV2	BasicBlock V2 from "Identity Mappings in Deep Residual Networks" paper.
BottleneckV1	Bottleneck V1 from "Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition" paper.
BottleneckV2	Bottleneck V2 from "Identity Mappings in Deep Residual Networks" paper.
get_resnet	ResNet V1 model from "Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition" paper.

mobilenet1_0	MobileNet model from the "MobileNets: Efficient Convolutional Neural Networks for Mobile Vision Applications" paper, with width multiplier 1.0.
mobilenet0_75	MobileNet model from the "MobileNets: Efficient Convolutional Neural Networks for Mobile Vision Applications" paper, with width multiplier 0.75.
mobilenet0_5	MobileNet model from the "MobileNets: Efficient Convolutional Neural Networks for Mobile Vision Applications" paper, with width multiplier 0.5.
mobilenet0_25	MobileNet model from the "MobileNets: Efficient Convolutional Neural Networks for Mobile Vision Applications" paper, with width multiplier 0.25.
MobileNet	MobileNet model from the "MobileNets: Efficient Convolutional Neural Networks for Mobile Vision Applications" paper.

densenet121	Densenet-BC 121-layer model from the "Densely Connected Convolutional Networks" paper.
densenet161	Densenet-BC 161-layer model from the "Densely Connected Convolutional Networks" paper.
densenet169	Densenet-BC 169-layer model from the "Densely Connected Convolutional Networks" paper.
densenet201	Densenet-BC 201-layer model from the "Densely Connected Convolutional Networks" paper.
DenseNet	Densenet-BC model from the "Densely Connected Convolutional Networks" paper.

inception_v3	Inception v3 model from "Rethinking the Inception Architecture for Computer Vision" paper.
Inception3	Inception v3 model from "Rethinking the Inception Architecture for Computer Vision" paper.

alexnet	AlexNet model from the "One weird trick..." paper.
AlexNet	AlexNet model from the "One weird trick..." paper.

squeezenet1_0	SqueezeNet 1.0 model from the "SqueezeNet: AlexNet-level accuracy with 50x fewer parameters and <0.5MB model size" paper.
squeezenet1_1	SqueezeNet 1.1 model from the official SqueezeNet repo.
SqueezeNet	SqueezeNet model from the "SqueezeNet: AlexNet-level accuracy with 50x fewer parameters and <0.5MB model size" paper.

VGG
ResNet
AlexNet
DenseNet
SqueezeNet
Inception
MobileNet

https://mxnet.incubator.apache.org/versions/master/api/python/gluon/model_zoo.html

AWS Deep Learning AMI

- Deep Learning Frameworks – 5 popular Deep Learning Frameworks (mxnet, Caffe, Tensorflow, Theano, and Torch) all prebuilt and pre-installed
- Pre-installed components – Nvidia drivers, cuDNN, Anaconda, Python2 and Python3
- AWS Integration – Packages and configurations that provide tight integration with Amazon Web Services like Amazon EFS (Elastic File System)
- Amazon Linux & Ubuntu

https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2017/03/deep-learning-ami-release-v2-0-now-available-for-amazon-linux/

Apache MXNet demos

1. Image classification: using pre-trained models
   Imagenet, multiple CNNs, MXNet
2. Image classification: fine-tuning a pre-trained model
   CIFAR-10, ResNet-50, Keras + MXNet
3. Image classification: learning from scratch
   MNIST, MLP & LeNet, MXNet
4. Machine Translation: translating German to English
   News, LSTM, Sockeye + MXNet
5. AI! IoT! Robots!

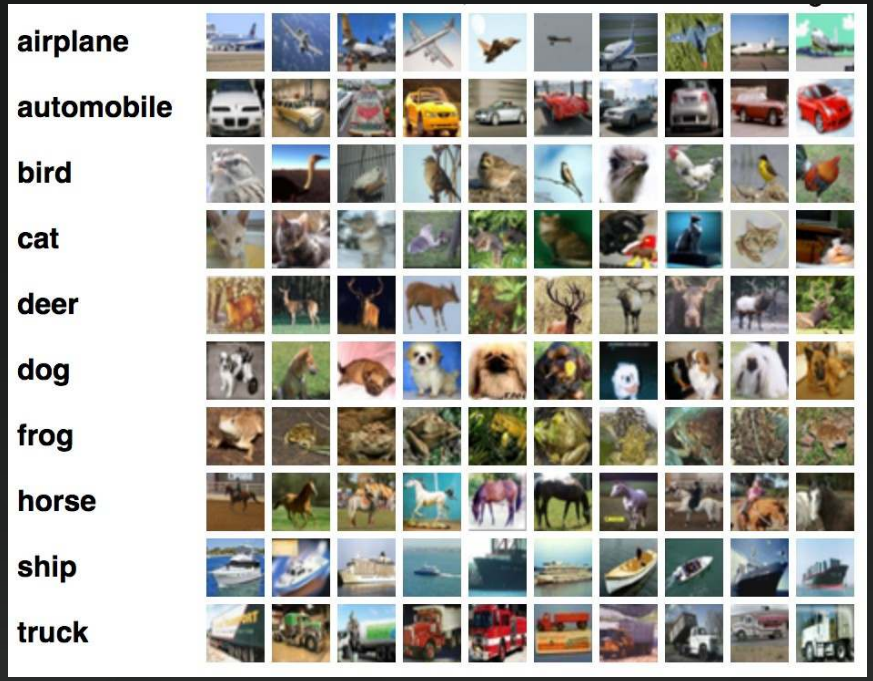
Demo #1 – Image classification: using a pre-trained model

```
*** VGG16
[(0.46811387, 'n04296562 stage'), (0.24333163,
'n03272010 electric guitar'), (0.045918692, 'n02231487
walking stick, walkingstick, stick insect'),
(0.03316205, 'n04286575 spotlight, spot'),
(0.021694135, 'n03691459 loudspeaker, speaker, speaker
unit, loudspeaker system, speaker system')]
*** ResNet-152
[(0.8726753, 'n04296562 stage'), (0.046159592,
'n03272010 electric guitar'), (0.041658506, 'n03759954
microphone, mike'), (0.018624334, 'n04286575 spotlight,
spot'), (0.0058045341, 'n02676566 acoustic guitar')]
*** Inception v3
[(0.44991142, 'n04296562 stage'), (0.43065304,
'n03272010 electric guitar'), (0.067580454, 'n04456115
torch'), (0.012423956, 'n02676566 acoustic guitar'),
(0.0093934005, 'n03250847 drumstick')]
```

https://medium.com/@julsimon/an-introduction-to-the-mxnet-api-part-5-9e78534096db

Demo #2 – Image classification: fine-tuning a model

- CIFAR-10 data set
  - 60,000 images in 10 classes
  - 32x32 color images
- Initial training
  - Resnet-50 CNN
  - 200 epochs
  - 82.12% validation
- Cars vs. horses
  - 88.8% validation accuracy



https://medium.com/@julsimon/keras-shoot-out-part-3-fine-tuning-7d1548c51a41

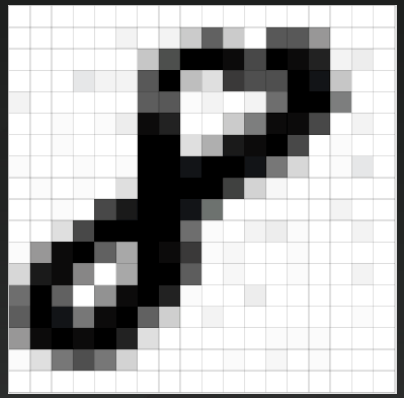
Demo #2 – Image classification: fine-tuning a model

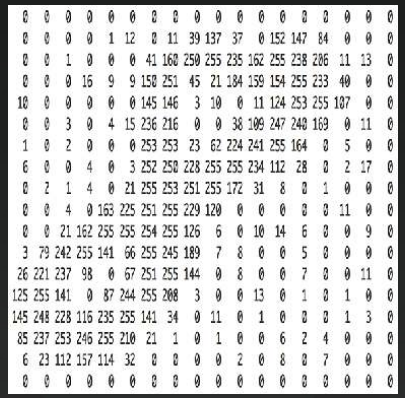
- Freezing all layers but the last one
- Fine-tuning on « cars vs. horses » for 10 epochs
- 2 minutes on 1 GPU
- 98.8% validation accuracy

```
Epoch 10/10
10000/10000 [==============================] - 12s
loss: 1.6989 - acc: 0.9994 - val_loss: 1.7490 - val_acc: 0.9880

2000/2000 [==============================] - 2s
[1.7490020694732666, 0.98799999999999999]
```

Demo #3 – Image classification: learning from scratch

- MNIST data set
- 70,000 hand-written digits
- 28x28 grayscale images

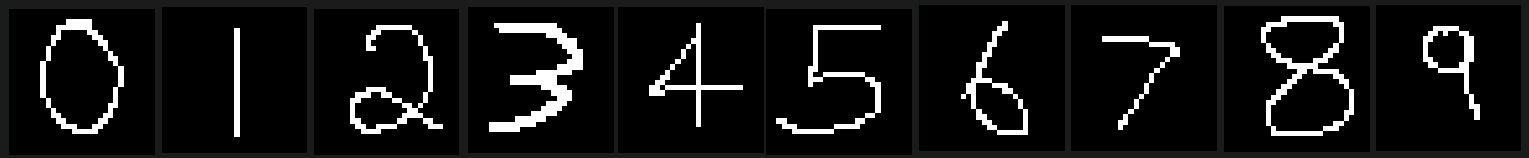




https://medium.com/@julsimon/training-mxnet-part-1-mnist-6f0dc4210c62

Multi-Layer Perceptron vs. Handmade-Digits-From-Hell™

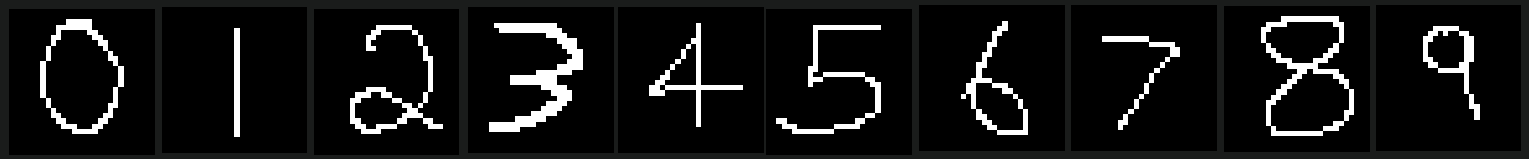
784/128/64/10, Relu, AdaGrad, 100 epochs → 97.51% validation accuracy



```
[[ 0.839  0.034  0.039  0.009  0.     0.008  0.066  0.002  0.     0.004]]
[[ 0.     0.988  0.001  0.003  0.001  0.001  0.002  0.003  0.001  0.002]]
[[ 0.006  0.01   0.95   0.029  0.     0.001  0.004  0.     0.     0.]]
[[ 0.     0.     0.     1.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.]]
[[ 0.     0.001  0.005  0.001  0.982  0.001  0.     0.007  0.     0.002]]
[[ 0.001  0.001  0.     0.078  0.     0.911  0.01   0.     0.     0.]]
[[ 0.003  0.     0.019  0.     0.005  0.004  0.863  0.     0.105  0.001]]
[[ 0.001  0.008  0.098  0.033  0.     0.     0.     0.852  0.004  0.004]]
[[ 0.001  0.     0.006  0.     0.     0.001  0.002  0.     0.991  0.]]
[[ 0.002  0.158  0.007  0.117  0.082  0.001  0.     0.239  0.17   0.224]]
```

LeNet vs. Handmade-Digits-From-Hell™

ReLu instead of tanh, 20 epochs, AdaGrad → 99.20% validation accuracy



```
[[ 1.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.]]
[[ 0.      1.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.]]
[[ 0.      0.      1.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.]]
[[ 0.      0.      0.      1.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.]]
[[ 0.      0.      0.001   0.      0.998   0.      0.      0.001   0.      0.]]
[[ 0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      1.      0.      0.      0.      0.]]
[[ 0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      1.      0.      0.      0.]]
[[ 0.      0.      0.      0.001   0.      0.      0.      0.999   0.      0.]]
[[ 0.      0.      0.006   0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.994   0.]]
[[ 0.      0.      0.      0.001   0.001   0.      0.      0.001   0.001   0.996]]
```

Demo #4 – Machine Translation: German to English

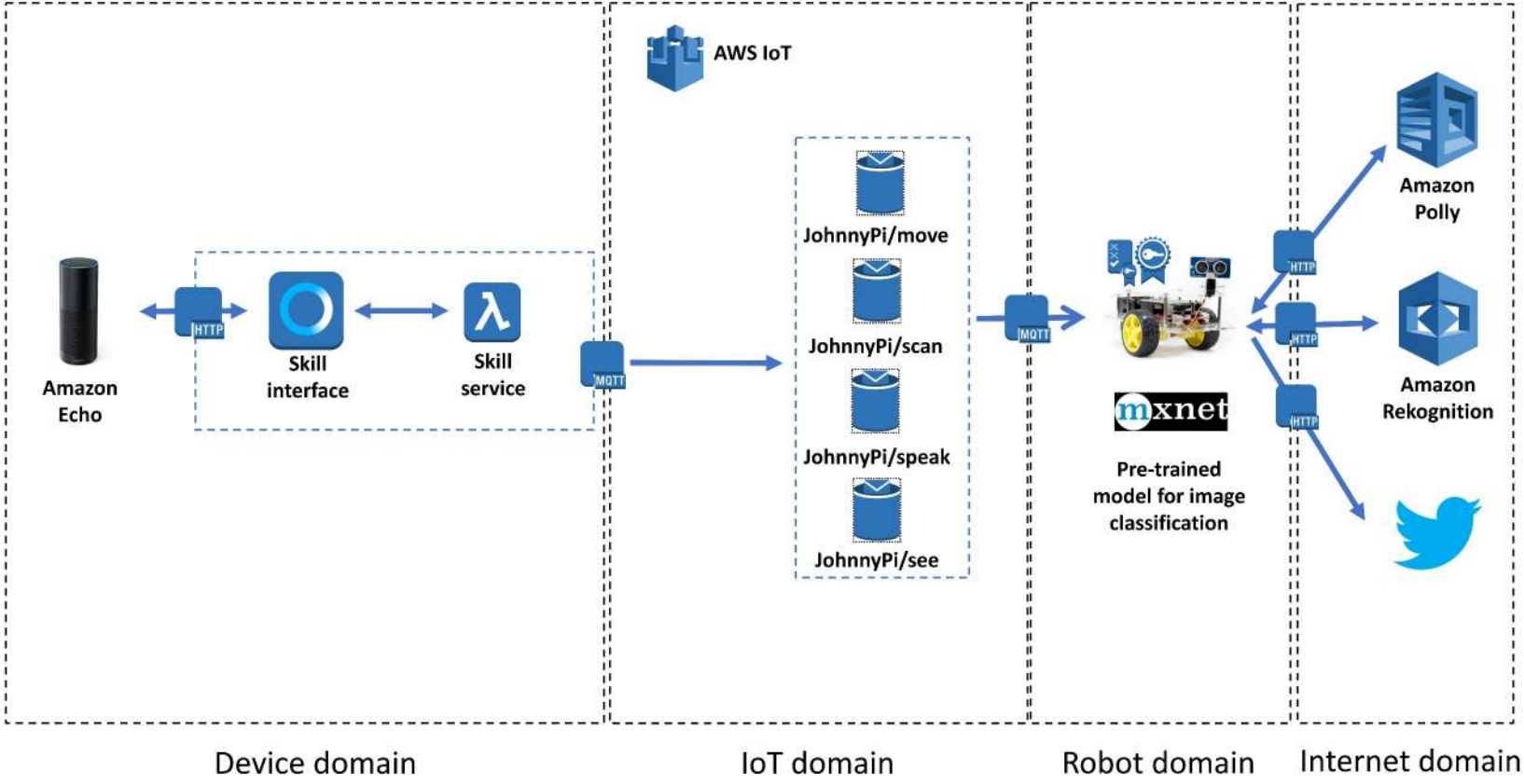
- AWS Open Source project https://github.com/awslabs/sockeye
- Sequence-to-sequence models with Apache MXNet
- 5.8M sentences (news headlines), 5 hours of training on 8 GPUs

```
./translate.sh "Chopin zählt zu den bedeutendsten Persönlichkeiten der
Musikgeschichte Polens ."

Chopin is one of the most important personalities of Poland's history

./translate.sh "Hotelbetreiber müssen künftig nur den Rundfunkbeitrag bezahlen,
wenn ihre Zimmer auch eine Empfangsmöglichkeit bieten ."

in the future , hotel operators must pay only the broadcasting fee if their rooms
also offer a reception facility .
```

https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/ai/train-neural-machine-translation-models-with-sockeye/

Demo #5 – AI! IoT! Robots!

https://medium.com/@julsimon/johnny-pi-i-am-your-father-part-0-1eb537e5a36



Anything you dream is fiction, and anything you accomplish is science, the whole history of mankind is nothing but science fiction.

Ray Bradbury

Resources

https://aws.amazon.com/ai/
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/ai/
https://mxnet.io
https://github.com/gluon-api/
https://github.com/awslabs/sockeye

https://medium.com/@julsimon/getting-started-with-deep-learning-and-apache-mxnet-34a978a854b4

Thank you!

https://aws.amazon.com/evangelists/julien-simon

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