

A tutorial for DNN classifier.

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What is this script ?

- ▶ This script provides a simple classifier using Deep Neural Networks (DNNs).
- ▶ Based on KALDI and PDNN.
- ▶ In this script, MNIST database is used.
- ▶ MNIST : Hand written digit recognition task.
<http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/>



What is KALDI ?

- ▶ A toolkit for speech recognition.
 - ▶ <http://www.danielpovey.com/kaldi-docs/index.html>
 - ▶ written by Dan Povey's team.
 - ▶ licensed under the Apache License v2.0.
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- ▶ You can use KALDI on elf or valkyrie machine.

What is PDNN ?

- ▶ A python toolkit for deep learning.
- ▶ <https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~ymiao/pdnntk.html>
- ▶ written by Yajie Miao.
- ▶ licensed under the Apache License v2.0.
- ▶ PDNN is not installed in elf and valkyrie.

How to use ?

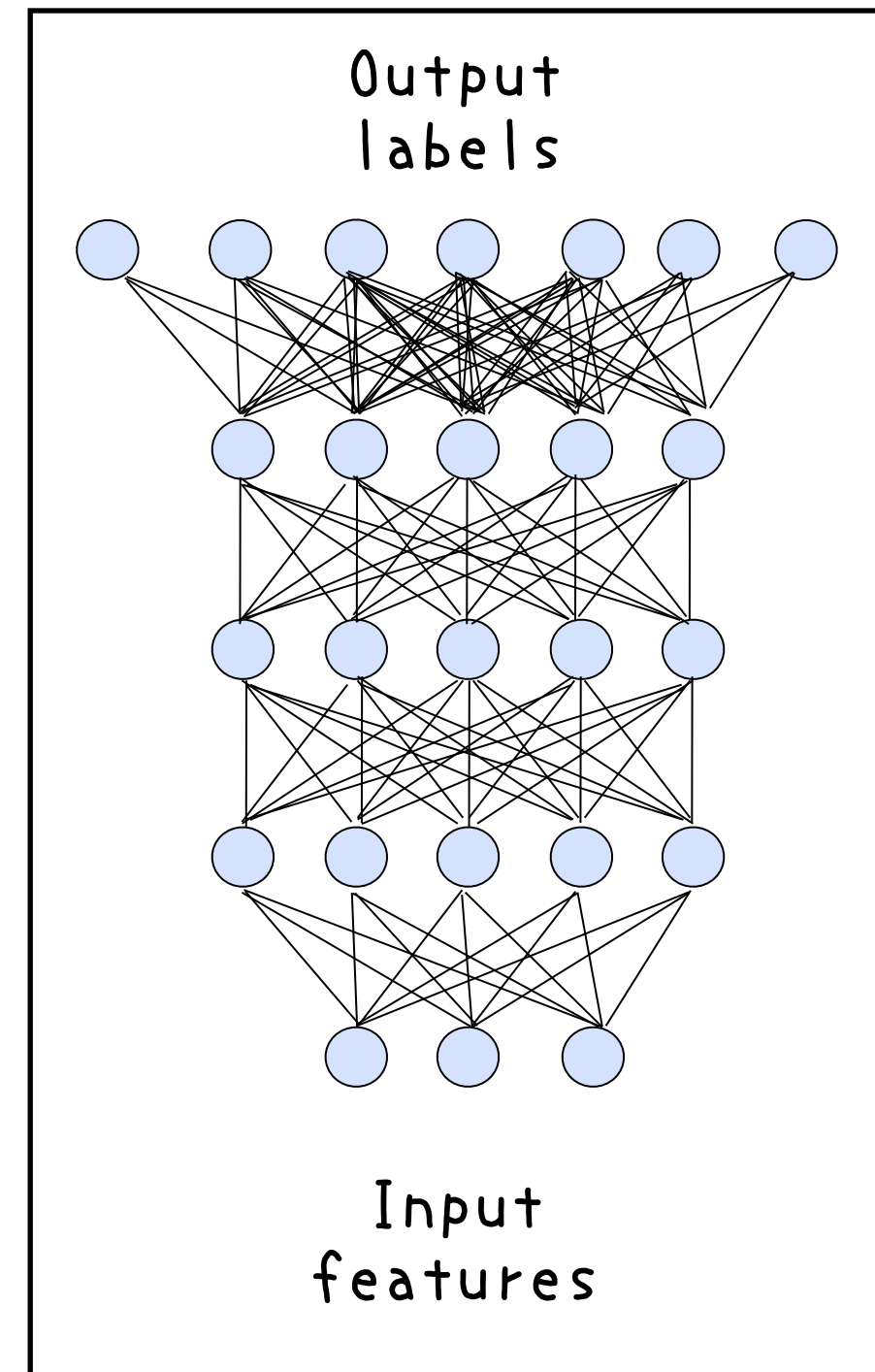
- ▶ Get the scripts and type “./run.sh” !

```
$ git clone /home/kashiwagi/share/classifier  
$ cd classifier  
$ ./run.sh
```

Finish !

A brief introduction of DNN

- ▶ Proposed by Hinton in 2006.
- ▶ Multi-layer network.
- ▶ “**Pre-training**” is the key idea.
 - ▶ Mitigate serious problems (**local minimum** and **over-fitting**)
- ▶ Marked the best performance in many challenges.



DNN for speech recognition

- ▶ DNN also achieved the best performance in speech recognition tasks.
- ▶ Hybrid model (DNN + Hidden Markov Model)

$$\hat{W} = \operatorname{argmax} \log P(\mathbf{O}|W)P(W)$$
$$P(\mathbf{O}|W) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{\mathbf{s}} \left\{ \prod_t Q(s_t|\mathbf{o}_t, \mathbf{\Lambda}) \right\} P(\mathbf{O})P(\mathbf{s}|W)$$
$$Q(s_t|\mathbf{o}_t, \mathbf{\Lambda}) = \frac{p(s_t|\mathbf{o}_t, \mathbf{\Lambda})}{P(s_t)}$$

This scripts do not use HMMs.

Keywords for recent DNNs

Please Google !

- ▶ Activation function
 - ▶ ReLU
 - ▶ **Maxout**
- ▶ Network topology
 - ▶ **Convolutional Neural Network**
 - ▶ Recurrent Neural Network
 - ▶ LSTM

Step 0 : Setup

- ▶ Setup KALDI, PDNN and original MNIST database.
- ▶ Download and install. Maybe, this step takes a long time :(
 - ▶ tools/
 - ▶ kaldimaxout/ : contains kaldi scripts.
(**nnet-forward** is modified to use maxout)
 - ▶ pdnn/ : contains PDNN scripts
 - ▶ quicknet/, pfile_utils/ : for using PFile (data format)

Step 1 : Data preparation

- ▶ **Prepare the database for training.**
 - ▶ Convert the binary data to text data.
 - ▶ features : $28 \times 28 = 784$ dim. (0 ~ 255)
 - ▶ labels : 1 dim. (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)

```
$ head data/train/train-images.txt
```

```
$ head data/train/train-labels.txt
```

```
$ head data/test/test-images.txt
```

```
$ head data/test/test-labels.txt
```

Step 2 : Make PFile

- ▶ **Make PFile for DNN training.**
 - ▶ Input data format (data/train_tr90/train_tr90.data)
 - ▶ 1 dim. : Sample ID
 - ▶ 2 dim. : Frame ID (Dummy in this task.)
 - ▶ 3~786 dim. : Features
 - ▶ 787 dim. : Label

```
$ tools/pfile_utils-v0_51/bin/pfile_create -i data/train_tr90/train_tr90.data -o data/train_tr90/train_tr90.pfile -f 784 -l 1
```

“train_cv10” is a set of subdata for cross-validation

Step 3 : Train DNN

▶ Train DNN.

```
$ python tools/pdnn/cmds/run_DNN.py --train-data data/train_tr90/train_tr90.pfile,partition=10m,random=true,stream=true \  
--valid-data data/train_cv10/train_cv10.pfile,partition=10m,random=true,stream=true \  
--nnet-spec 784:500:500:10 --activation maxout:2 --lrate D:0.0008:0.5:0.01,0.01:8 \  
--wdir dnn/ --kaldi-output-file dnn/nnet
```

▶ DNN topology (—nnet-spec)

▶ 784 : 500 : 500 : 10
(input feats : hidden layer nodes 1 : hidden layer nodes 2 : output labels)

▶ Activation function (—activation)

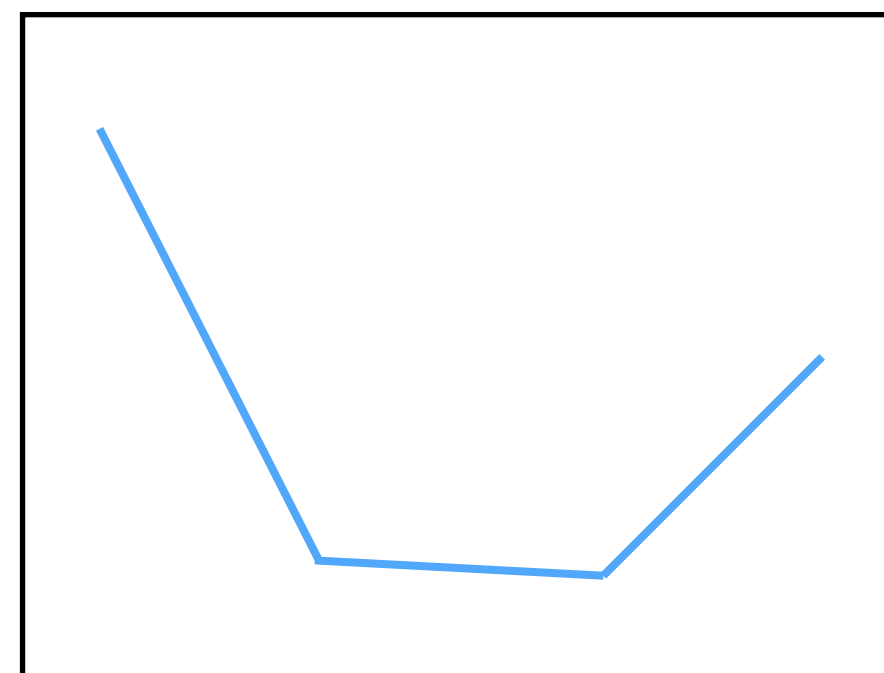
▶ maxout:2 (maxout function, 2 represent the # of linear components)

▶ Learning rate (—lrate)

▶ D:0.0008 : 0.5 : 0.001,0.001 : 8
(Init rate : halving factor : halving start, halving end : minimum epoch)

Step 3 : Train DNN

- ▶ Using maxout activation functions . . .
- ▶ DNNs can be trained well **without pre-training**.
- ▶ Fast !
- ▶ But they take a large memory.



- ▶ Of course, the final layer is softmax function.

Step 4 : Calculate posterior probability

- ▶ Calculate posterior probability.
- ▶ To use **nnet-forward**, we must modify the test data.
- ▶ `data/test/test-images.feats`

DataID [feats ...]
:
:

DataID must be unique !

Step 4 : Calculate posterior probability

► Posterior probability

► data/test/test-images.posterior

```
1 [
  0 2.532356e-14 1.248106e-13 3.016724e-08 2.409788e-16 1.380036e-15 1.44216e-23 1 1.094789e-14 1.118839e-11 ]
2 [
  0 1.76089e-14 1 2.268198e-14 1.964306e-25 7.076257e-15 2.157866e-14 9.311794e-29 1.154093e-22 1.335993e-33 ]
3 [
  0 0.9999992 2.298187e-07 3.534052e-10 2.745042e-07 7.564024e-13 1.853817e-07 1.404711e-07 7.574138e-11 1.100623e-13 ]
4 [
  1 5.902696e-31 3.358515e-21 2.345248e-28 8.341328e-32 5.443353e-26 2.393071e-23 1.087154e-25 3.199901e-31 1.130879e-26 ]
```

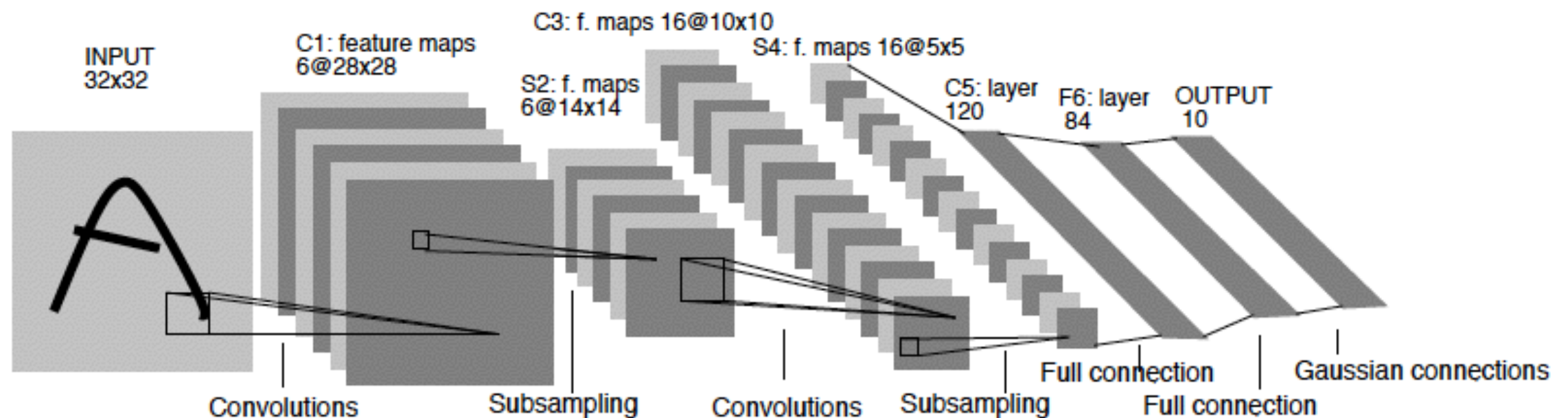
DataID must be unique !

Step 5 : Calculate scores

- ▶ **Calculate scores.**
- ▶ Compare the estimated labels and the correct labels.
- ▶ `append-feats`
: joint the feats (or labels), like a “paste” in bash
- ▶ `calc_score.py`
: calculates the correct rate using the joint input of the posterior probabilities and the correct labels.

Step 6 : Train CNN

- ▶ Train a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).



[LeCun, 1998]

- ▶ Complex deep architecture
(feature maps, convolution filter, pooling layer)

Step 6 : Train CNN

► Train a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).

```
$ python tools/pdnn/cmds/run_CNN.py --train-data data/train_tr90/train_tr90.pfile,partition=10m,random=true,stream=true \  
--valid-data data/train_cv10/train_cv10.pfile,partition=10m,random=true,stream=true \  
--conv-nnet-spec "1x28x28:256,9x9,p2x2,f" \  
--nnet-spec "300:10" \  
--lrate "D:0.08:0.5:0.2,0.2:4" --momentum 0.9 \  
--wdir cnn/ --param-output-file cnn/nnet.param \  
--cfg-output-file cnn/nnet.cfg --kaldi-output-file cnn/cnn.nnet
```

► convolution network topology (—conv-nnet-spec)

► 1x28x28:256,9x9,p2x2,f
(input feats : hidden layer nodes , pooling layers)

► momentum (—momentum)

► control the training speed

Step 7 : Calculate scores (CNN)

- ▶ Calculate scores (CNN)
 - ▶ Almost same as DNNs.
 - ▶ **KALDI does not support CNN.**
 - ▶ First, forward through the convolutional layer and create the converted feature files.

```
$ python tools/pdnn/cmds2/run_CnnFeat.py --in-scp-file data/test/test-images.scp --out-ark-file data/test/test-images.conv.forward  
--cnn-param-file cnn/nnet.param --cnn-cfg-file cnn/nnet.cfg
```

To increase the accuracy ...

- ▶ **The simplest way is to use more powerful networks.**

- ▶ CNN, RNN, ...

- ▶ Features

- ▶ context expansion, low features,

- ▶ how to set the feature maps in CNNs

- ▶ Activation function

- ▶ sigmoid ? maxout ? ... or Gaussian ?