Module 4.0 - Networks

Fusion

- Optimization across operator boundary
- Save speed or memory in by avoiding extra forward/backward
- Can open even great optimization gains

Simple Matmul Pseudocode

Compare to zip / reduce

Code

Diagram

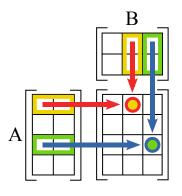
Large Square

Basic CUDA - Square Large

Basic CUDA ::

```
def mm_shared1(out, a, b, K):
    for s in range(0, K, TPB):
        sharedA[local_i, local_j] = a[i, s + local_j]
        sharedB[local_i, local_j] = b[s + local_i, j]
        ...
        for k in range(TPB):
              t += sharedA[local_i, k] * sharedB[k, local_j]
        out[i, j] = t
```

Non-Square - Dependencies



Challenges

- How do you handle the different size of the matrix?
- How does this interact with the block size?

Quiz

Quiz

Today's Class

- Architecture
- Memory
- Communication

Goal: Al Tasks

- Sentiment Analysis
- Image Recognition

Natural Language Processing

- Systems for human language
- Broad area of study with lots of challenges
- Heavily uses ML, more in recent years

Sentiment Classification

- Canonical sentence classification problem
- Given sentence predict sentiment class
- Key aspects: word polarity

Data

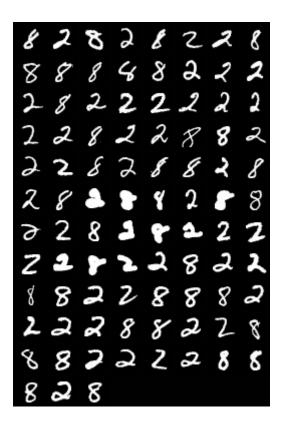
This isn't a new idea

You'll probably love it

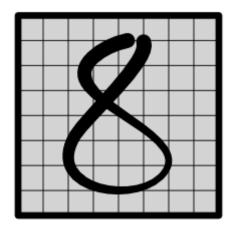
Image Recognition

• Classical problem in intro machine learning.

Data Set

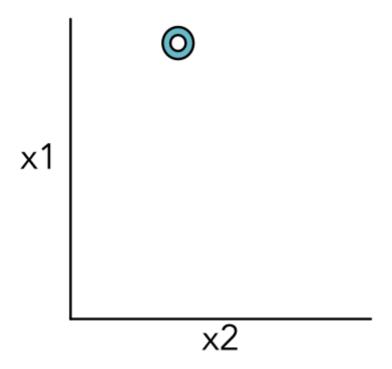


Data Labels



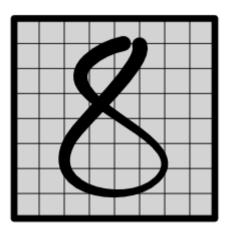


Data Points



Strategy

Build a neural network to classify these



Problem Setup

- Training: Exactly the same as simple
- Loss: Exactly the same as simple
- Models: Mostly similar to the simple problem.

Challenges

1) How do we handle input features? 2) How do we look at variable-size areas? 3) How do we predict multiple labels?

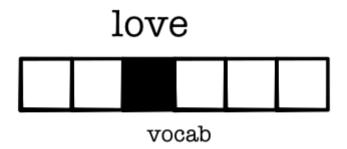
Basic NLP

Network Challenges

- Converting words to tensors
- Converting sentences to tensors
- Handling word combinations

What is a word?

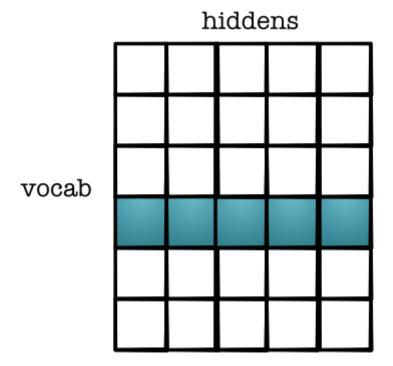
- Treat words as index in vocabulary
- Represent as a one-hot vector



One-Hot Issue

- Tens of thousands of words
- Opposite problem as before, 2-features to 10,000
- "Embedding" represent high-dim space in low dim

embeddings



Intuition: Lookup in Table

Get word vector

```
VOCAB = 1000
EMB = 100
embeddings = rand(EMB, VOCAB)
word = 20
embeddings[0, word]

# * Challenge: How to compute `backward`
```

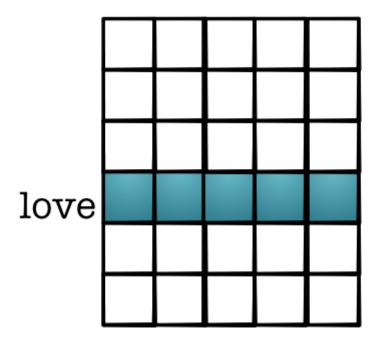
0.7649509638874962

Alternative: Lookup by broadcast

Get word vector

```
# word_one_hot = tensor([0 if i != word else 1
# for i in range(VOCAB)])
# embeddings @ word_one_hot.view(VOCAB, 1)
```

embeddings



How does this share information?

- Similar words have similar embedding dim
- Dot-product easy way to tell similarity

```
(word_emb1 * word_emb2).sum()
```

Differentiable!

Embedding Layer

Easy to write as a layer

```
class Embedding(minitorch.Module):
    def __init__(self, vocab_size, emb_size):
        super().__init__()
        self.weights = \
             minitorch.Parameter(minitorch.rand((vocab_size, emb_size)))
        self.vocab_size = vocab_size

def forward(input):
    return (input @ self.weights.values)
```

Where do these come from?

- Trained from a different model
- Extracted and posted to use
- (Many more details in NLP class)

Examples

Embeddings

embedding.weights.value.update(pretrained_weights)

https://projector.tensorflow.org/

Examples

Query 1

^(lisbon|portugal|america|washington|rome|athens|london|england|greece|italy)\$

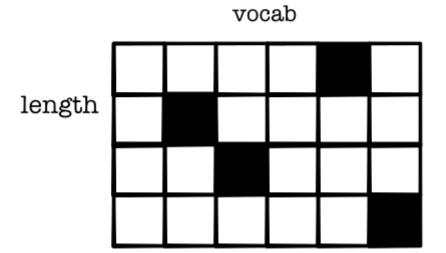
Query 2

^(doctor|patient|lawyer|client|clerk|customer|author|reader)\$

Challenge 2: Sentence Length

- Examples may be of different length
- Need to all be converted to vectors and utilized

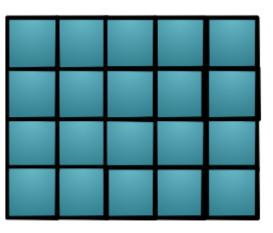
You'll probably love it

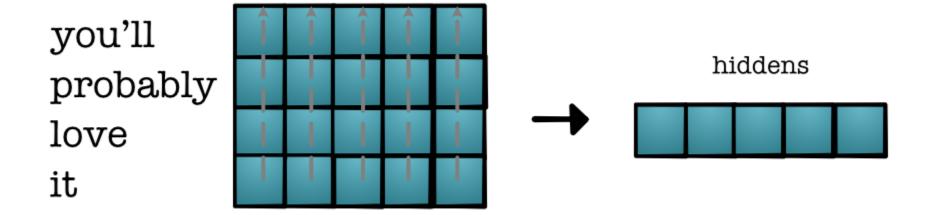


Value Transformation

- batch x length x vocab
- batch x length x feature
- batch x feature
- batch x hidden
- batch

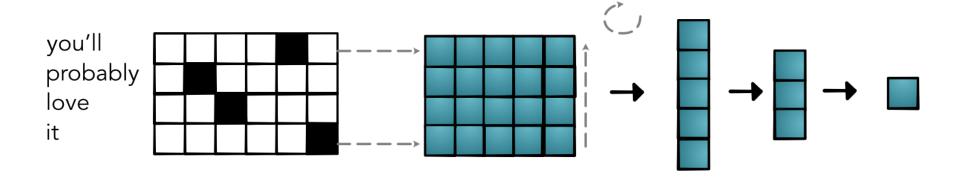
you'll probably love it





Benefits

- Extremely simple
- Embeddings encode key information
- Have all the tools we need



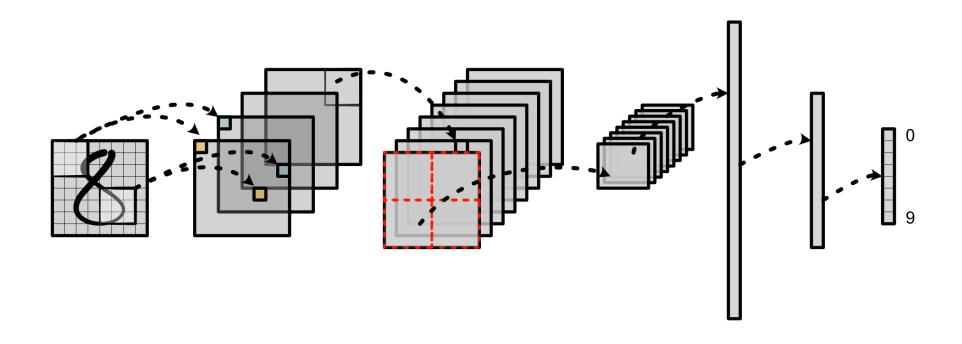
Issues

- Completely ignores relative order
- Completley ignores absolute order
- Embeddings for all words, even rare ones

Basic Recognition

Challenges

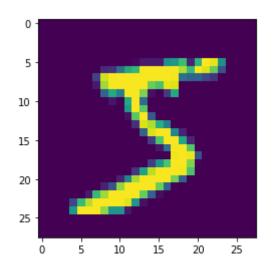
- Converting images to tensors
- Handling different scales
- Multiclass prediction.



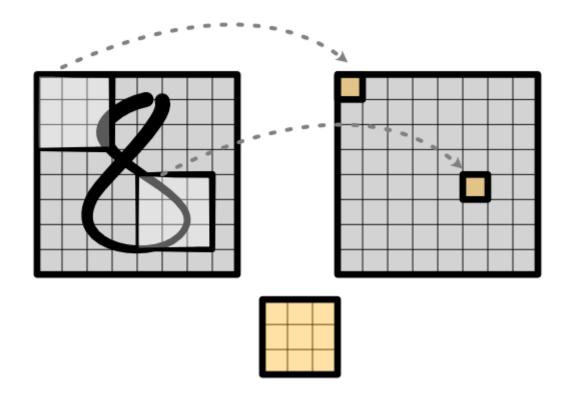
Challenge 1: Input Representation

link

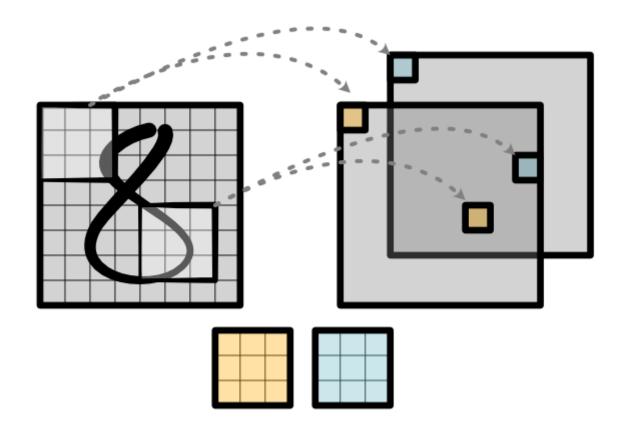
Challenge 1: Input Representation



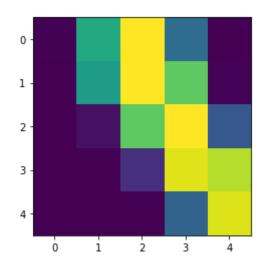
Challenge 1: Input Features

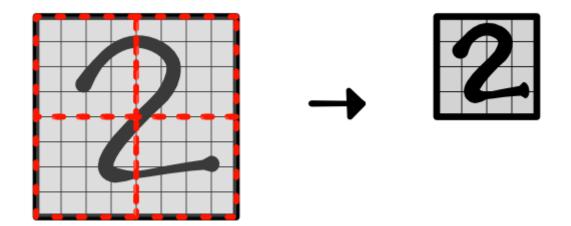


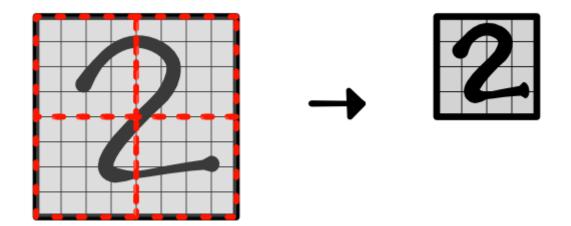
Challenge 1: Input Features

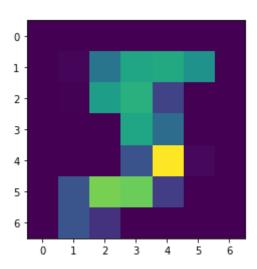


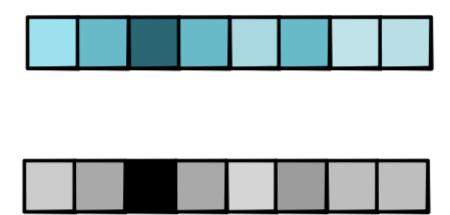
Challenge 1: Input Representation











Challenge 3: Multiple Output

