Distributed Deep Learning in Large-Scale Datasets

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*Abstract*—Deep learning is a powerful subset of machine learning that can handle complex tasks such as speech recognition, computer vision, and natural language processing. However, the success of deep learning models is possible due to the availability of large-scale datasets and big computational resources. As a result, the use of distributed processing systems, such as Apache Spark, has become crucial for the efficient processing of the large amount of data required for the deep learning tasks. In this paper, the design and implementation of distributed neural network architectures will be explored, with focus on their application in handling large-scale datasets.

Keywords—distributed deep learning, neural networks, large-scale datasets, big data analytics, Apache Spark, HDFS

# Introduction

The amount of newly created data has been increasing at a remarkable rate. According to predictions cited by Forbes, the volume of data generated in 2020 was expected to grow 44 times, reaching 35 zettabytes (35 trillion gigabytes). Remarkably, just two years prior, the world had already accumulated 33 zettabytes of data, lading experts to forecast that by 2025, the global data volume could increase to 175 zettabytes (175 trillion gigabytes)(Press,2020). The term big data is usually broken down into V’s characteristics, starting from 3 up to 42 (Shafer, 2017, Elder Research). Usually, the most common ones are: Volume – refers to the magnitude of the data that is being generated and collected, Velocity – refers to the rate of generation of data, Variety – refers to different types of data that are being generated. As data is generated from various sources at unprecedented speeds in diverse formats, organizations have to adapt their infrastructure and tools in order to effectively store, process, and analyse the data. One approach for handling big data is by incorporating the use of distributed systems, which distribute data processing tasks across different nodes/machines. Additionally, advanced machine learning techniques, and more specifically neural networks, have emerged as a powerful tool for extracting insights out of big data. Neural networks make decision in a way similar to how the human brain works. It uses interconnected nodes/neurons in a layered structure that resembles the human brain, creating a system that computers use to learn from their mistakes and improve. Exploring the computational capabilities of distributed systems, such as Hadoop and Apache, this study will investigate the capacity of neural networks in processing and analysing large-scale datasets.

# Literature Review

## Introduction

Deep Learning is a subset of Machine Learning, which in turn is a subset of Artificial Intelligence. Deep learning, a type of machine learning inspired by the structure of the human brain, uses multi-layered neural network to extract features and make predictions with unprecedented accuracy. While machine learning algorithms are widely used for various tasks, such as classification, regression, and clustering, deep learning distinguishes itself by building multiple levels of representation from a series of other simple representations (Dev, 2017). In the era of big data, characterized by the unprecedented increase in data volume, velocity, and variety, the importance of scalability in machine learning algorithms has become crucial. To address this challenges, numerous authors have explored scaling up machine learning algorithms through distribution and parallelization (Dean et al., n.d.; Hegde & Usmani, n.d.). By leveraging distributed computing frameworks and parallel processing techniques, such as MapReduce and Apache Spark, machine learning tasks can be efficiently executed across multiple machines. This enables seamless handling of large-scale datasets and enhances computational efficiency.

## Neural Networks for Large-Scale Data Processing

Neural networks consist of interconnected nodes, arranged in layers. These layers include an input layer, hidden layers, and an output layer. Neural networks can be designed with various architectures, including deep neural networks (DNNs) with multiple hidden layers as seen on Figure 1. These deep architectures enable neural networks to extract complex features from raw data, making them well-suited for tasks such as image recognition, natural language processing, and speech recognition.

A diagram of a neural network

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Figure 1: Neural Network architecture (Adapted from Dev, 2017)

Each neuron, or node, in a neural network performs a series of mathematical operations on the input data and produces an output signal. The mathematical representation of the processing performed by the neuron can be represented as follows:

Where:

Output is the output of the neuron

is the activation function, which introduces nonlinearity in the model

*wi*are the weights associated with each input

*xi* are the input signals

*b* is the bias term

In this formulation, the weighted sum of the inputs, along with the bias term, is passed through an activation function to produce the output of the neuron. This activation process is crucial for propagating information through the network and generating meaningful predictions or classifications (IBM, n.d.).

In the training process of neural networks, optimization algorithms such as Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD) play a crucial role. SGD is specifically designed for large-scale datasets, where computing gradients for the entire dataset is infeasible. Instead, SGD computes gradients based on small, random subsets of data, called mini-batches (Nielsen, 2015). The SGD algorithm involves several key steps: feed-forward evaluation, back-propagation, and weight updates. During feed-forward evaluation, the neural network processes input data and produces output predictions. Back-propagation computes gradients of the loss function with respect to model parameters, which are then used to adjust the model weights to minimize the loss function.

Another crucial component of the neural networks is the loss or cost function. It quantifies the disparity between the predicted outputs of the model and the truth labels in the train data.

The goal of SGD is to update the model weights to minimize the loss function, which results in improving the model’s predictive accuracy and performance.

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*a**b* 

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