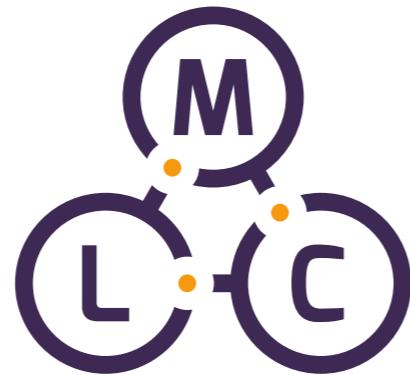


Advanced Deep Learning techniques

Jiří Materna



Machine
Learning
College

Outline

- Neural Network architectures
- Optimizers and their evolution
- Loss functions and their properties
- Initialization of weights in neural networks
- Normalization and Regularization in neural networks
- Functional model definition in Keras
- Semi-supervised learning
- AutoML approaches

Neural Network architectures design



Neural Network design best practices

- ★ Start from simple architectures
- ★ Get inspiration from architectures for similar problems
- ★ Change one parameter only and then validate

Most common architectures

Feed forward network

Convolutional network

Recurrent network

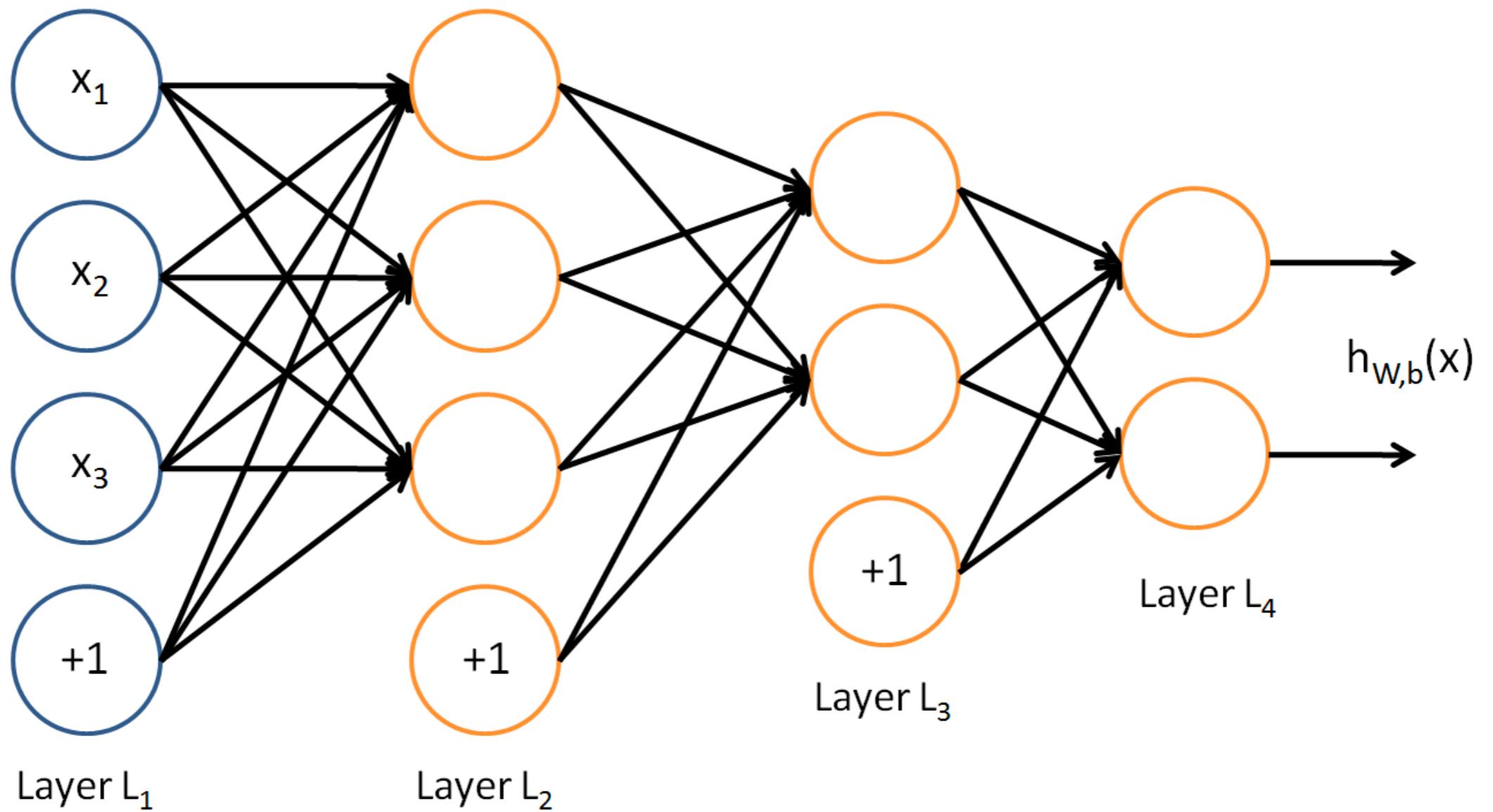
Autoencoder network and Restricted Boltzmann Machines

Transformer network

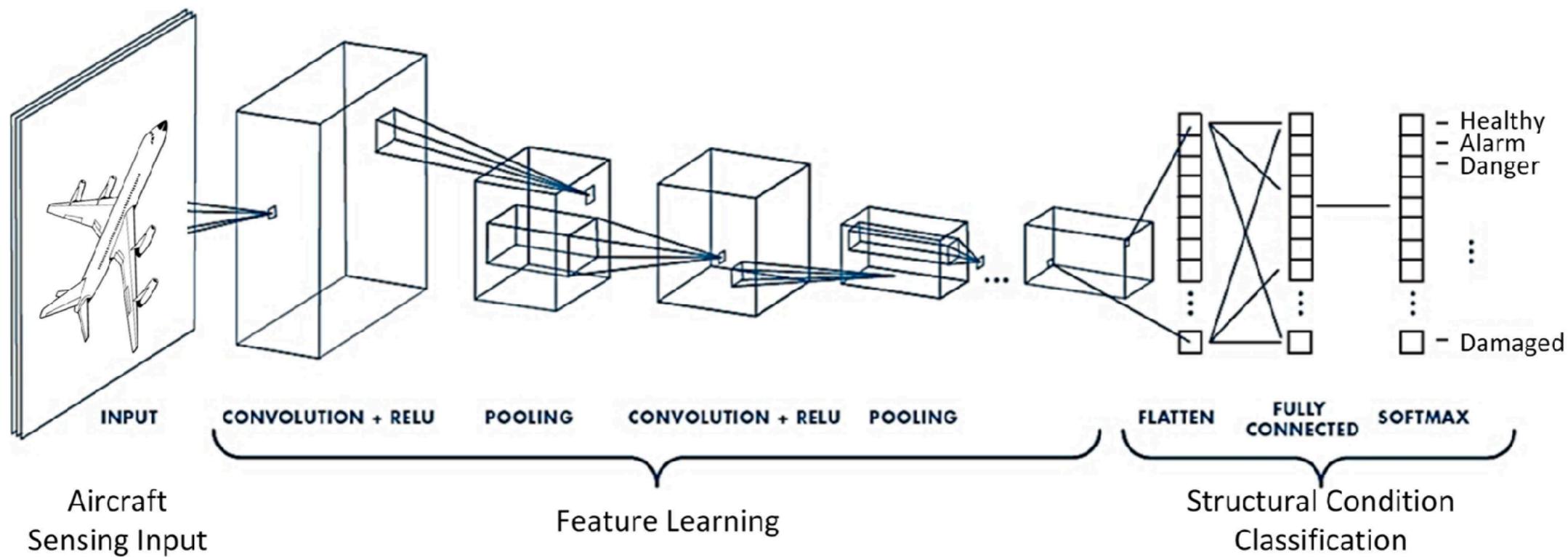
U-Net

Generative adversarial network

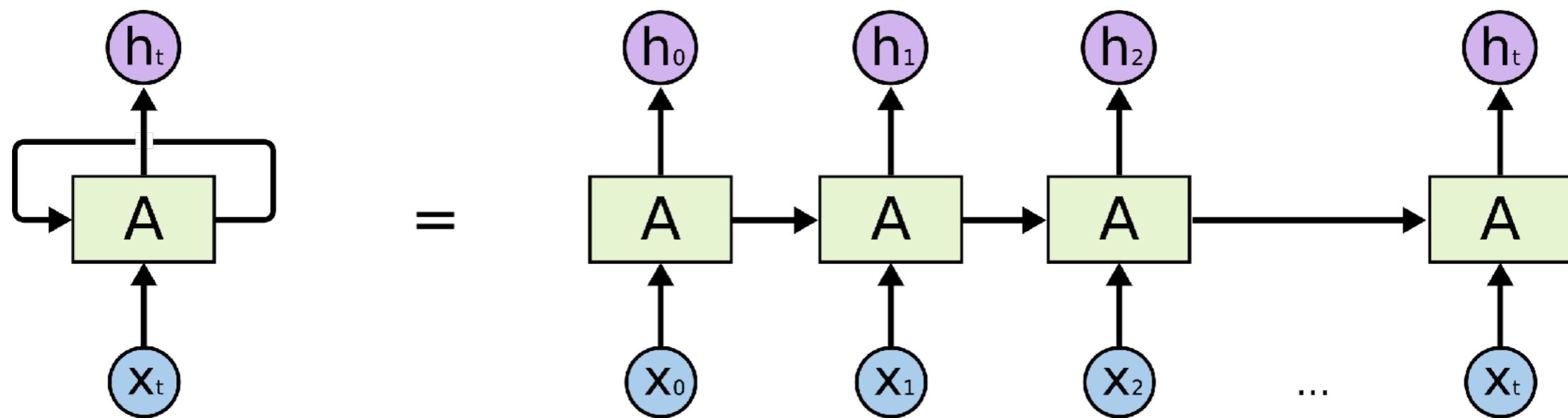
Feed Forward Network



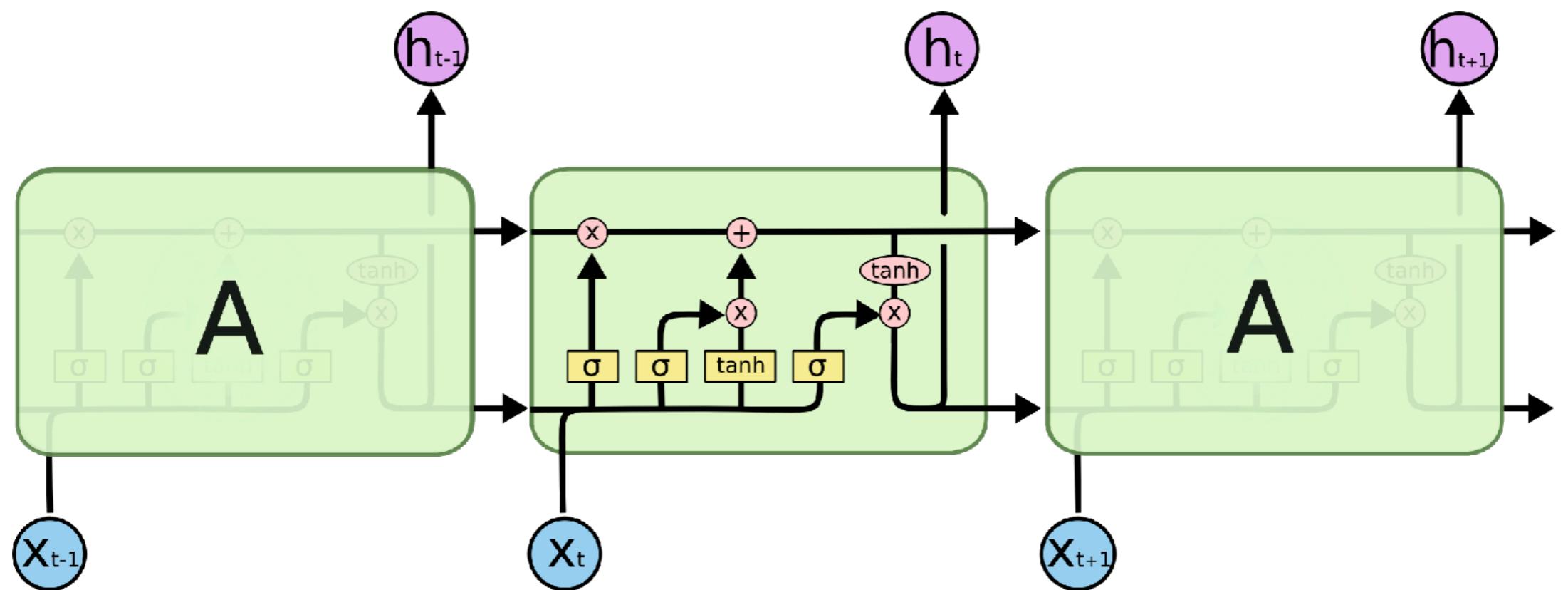
Convolutional Neural Network



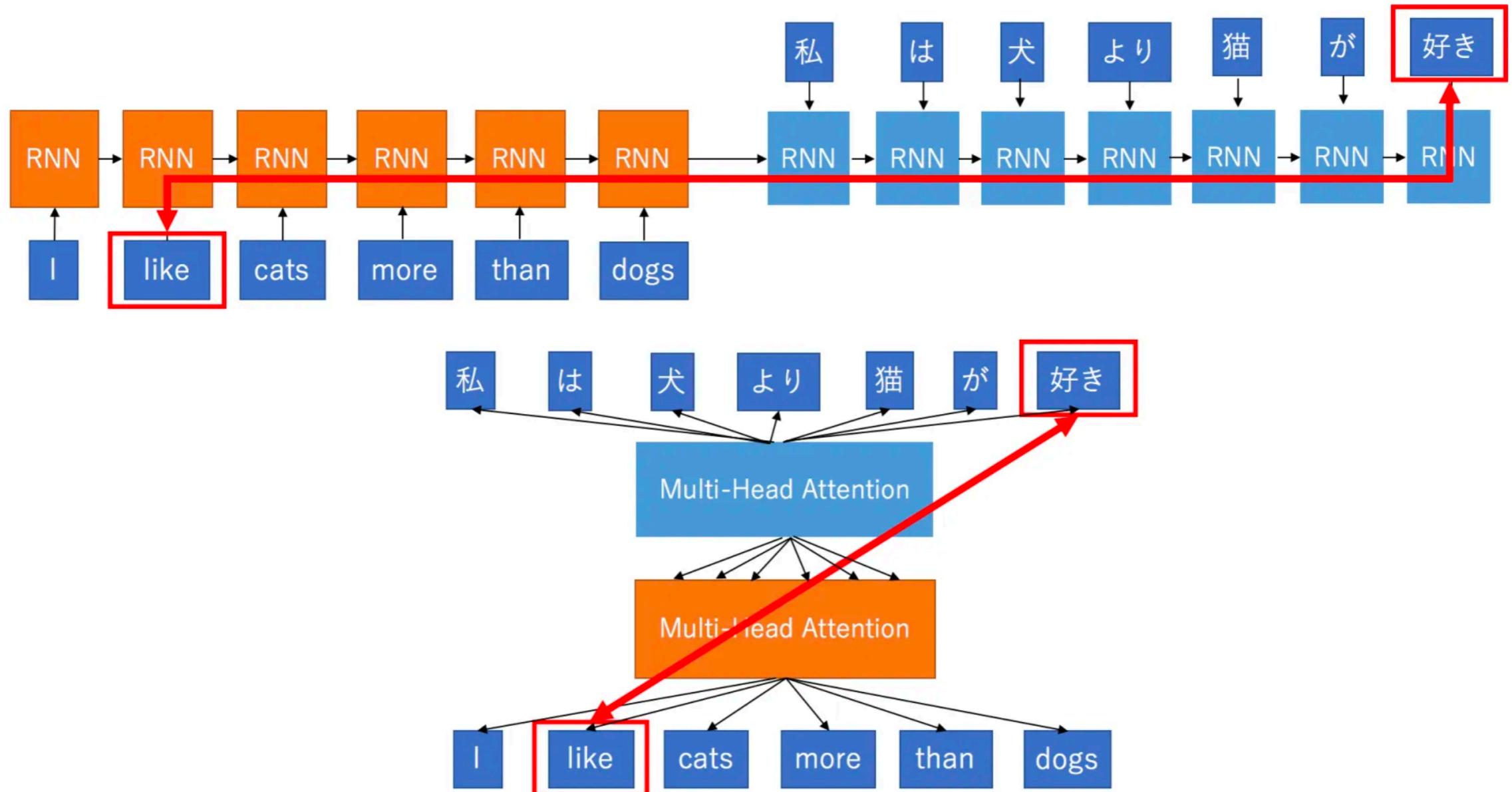
Recurrent Neural Network



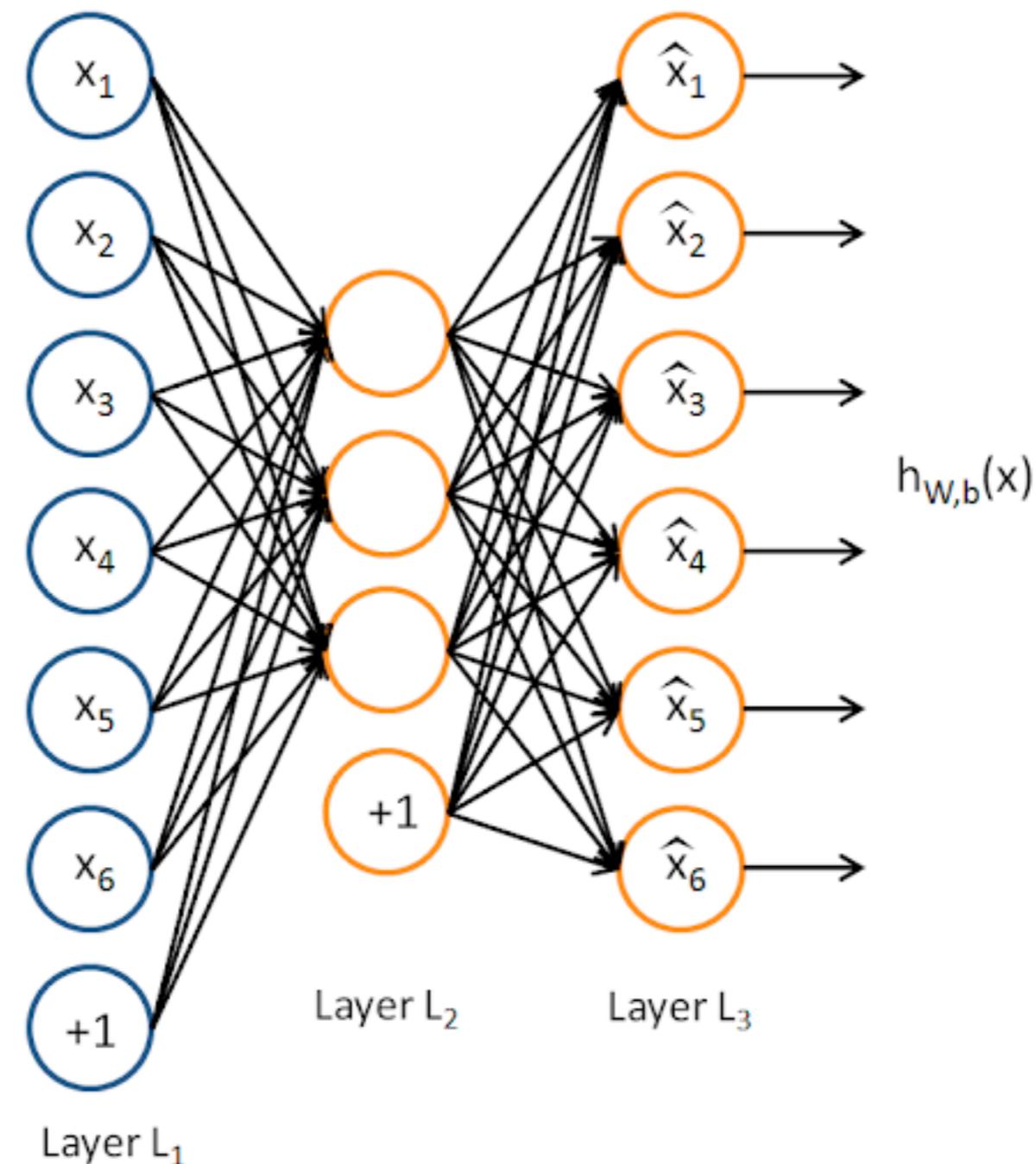
Long Short Term Memory



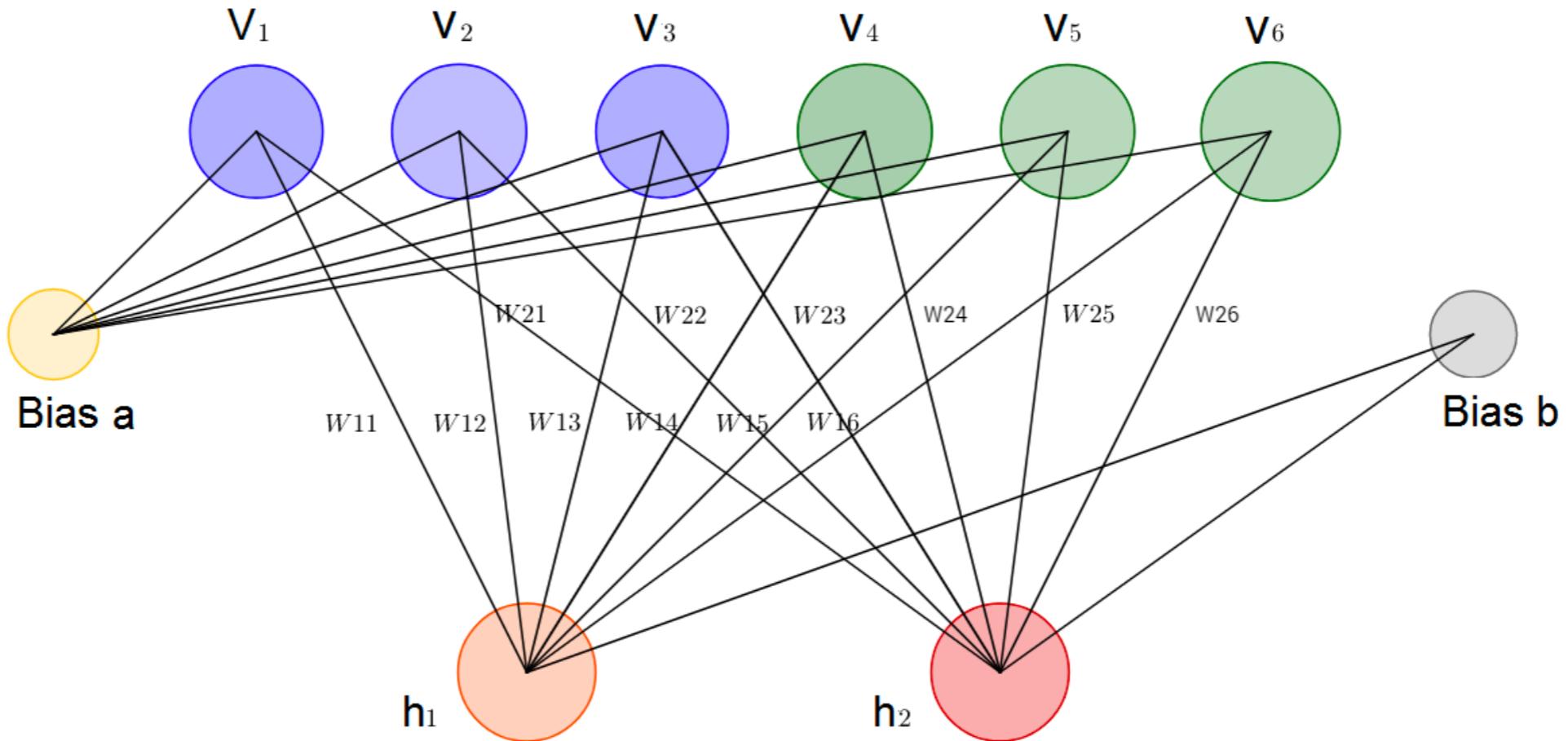
Transformer



Autoencoder Network



Restricted Boltzmann Machine



$$E(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{h}) = -\sum_i a_i v_i - \sum_j b_j h_j - \sum_{i,j} v_i h_j w_{ij}$$

Gibbs sampling + contrastive divergence

$$p(h_j = 1 | \mathbf{v}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(b_j + W_j v_i)}} = \sigma(b_j + \sum_i v_i w_{ij})$$

$$p(v_i = 1 | \mathbf{h}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(a_i + W_i h_j)}} = \sigma(a_i + \sum_j h_j w_{ij})$$

Collaborative filtering with Restricted Boltzmann Machine

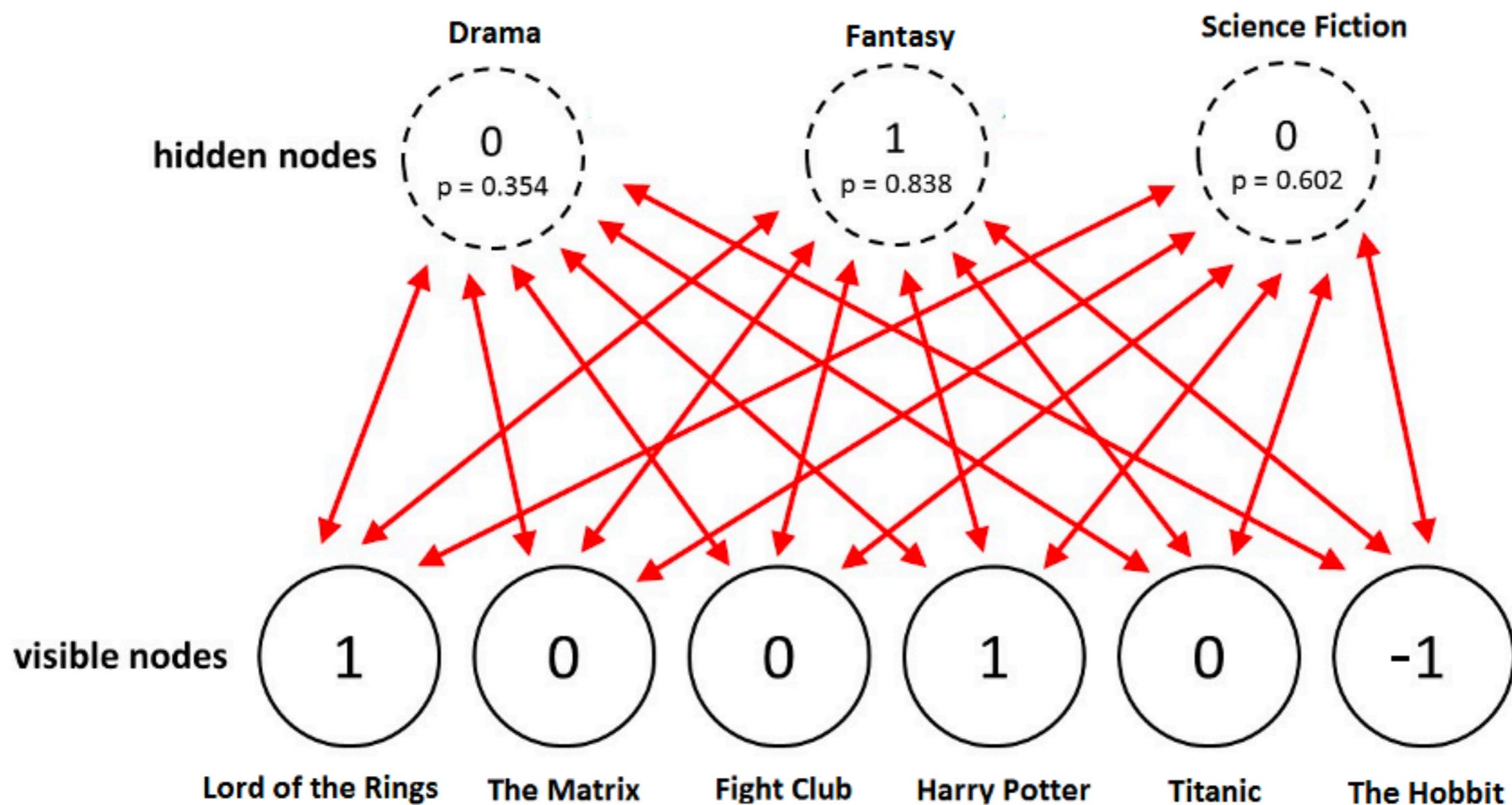
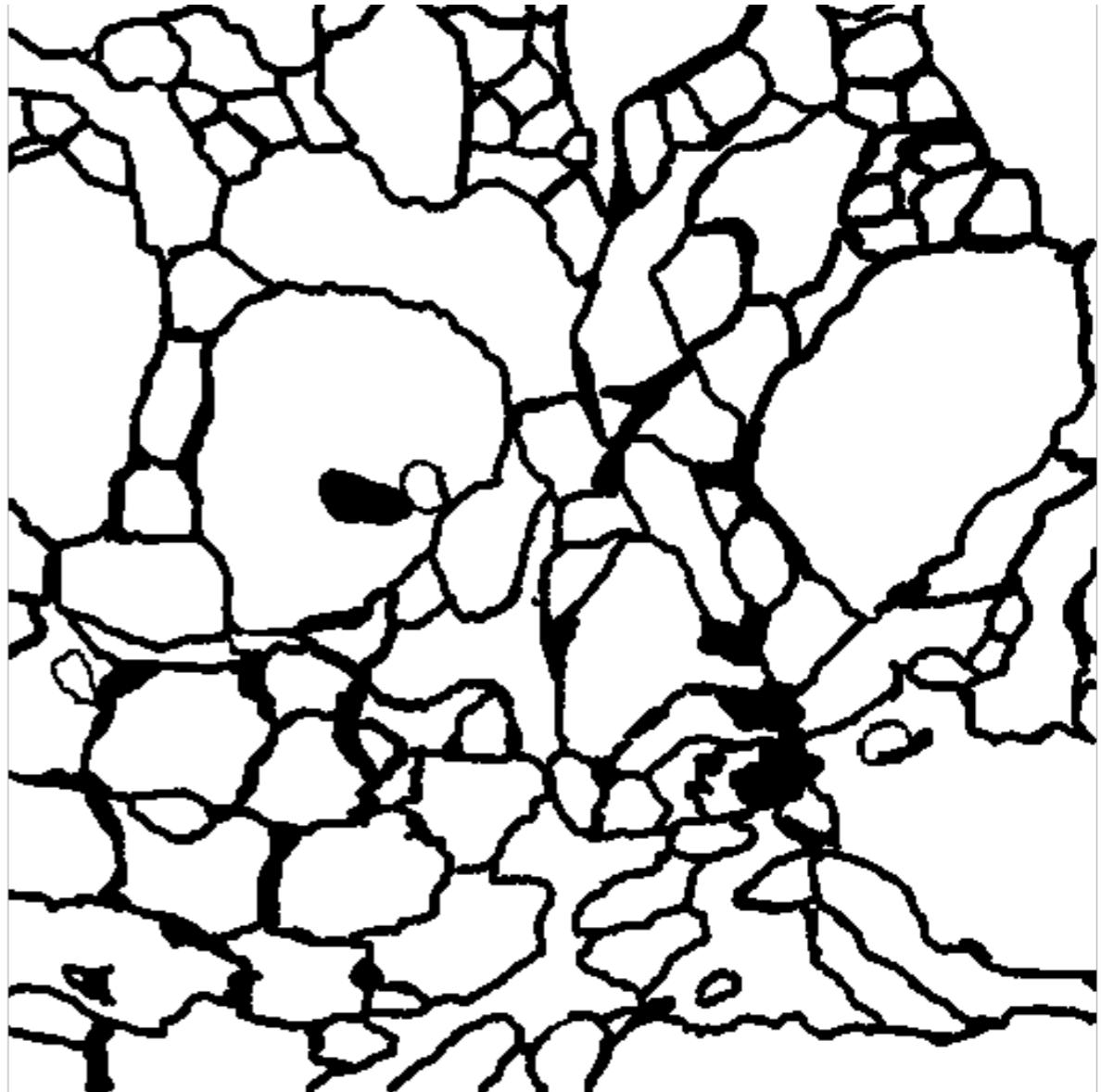
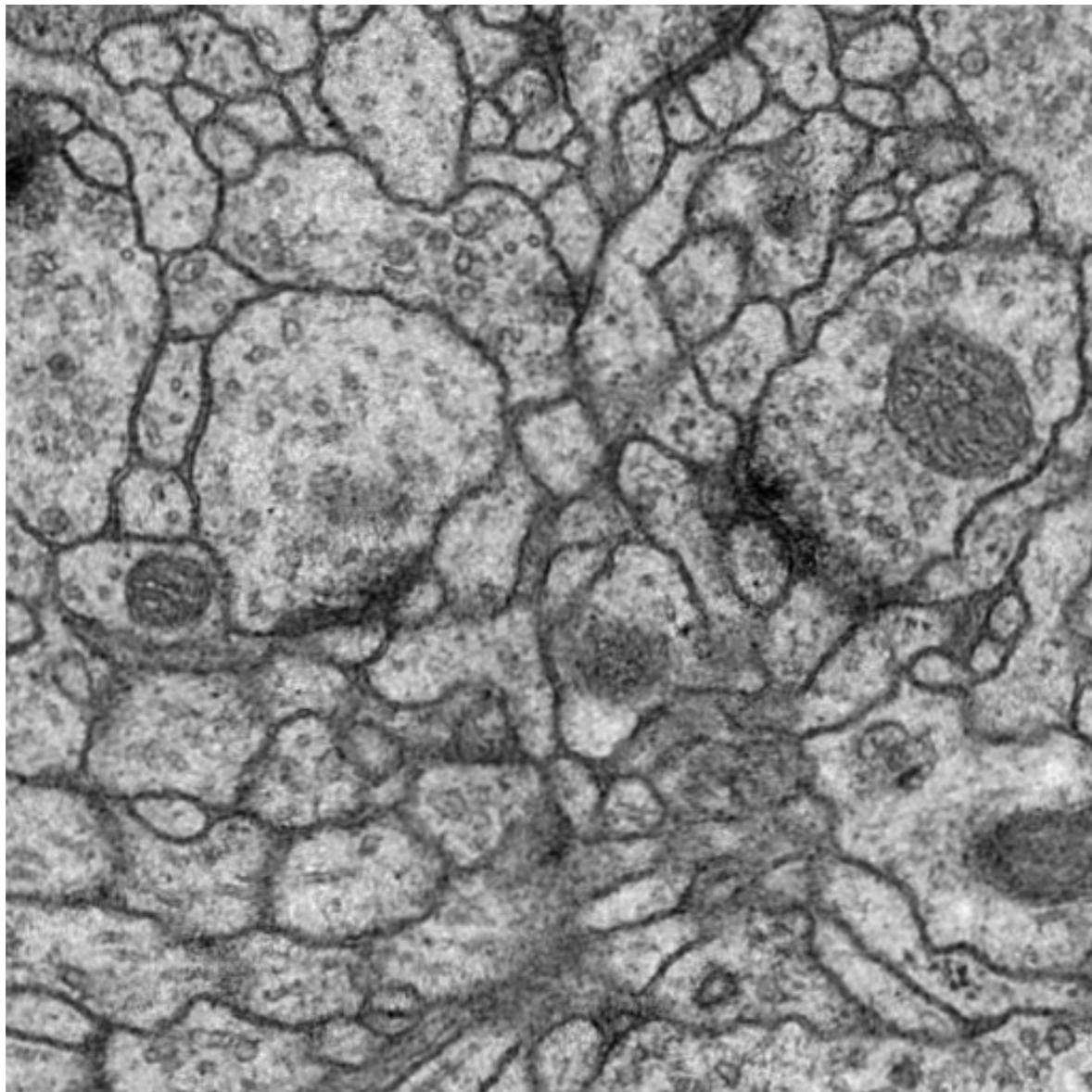
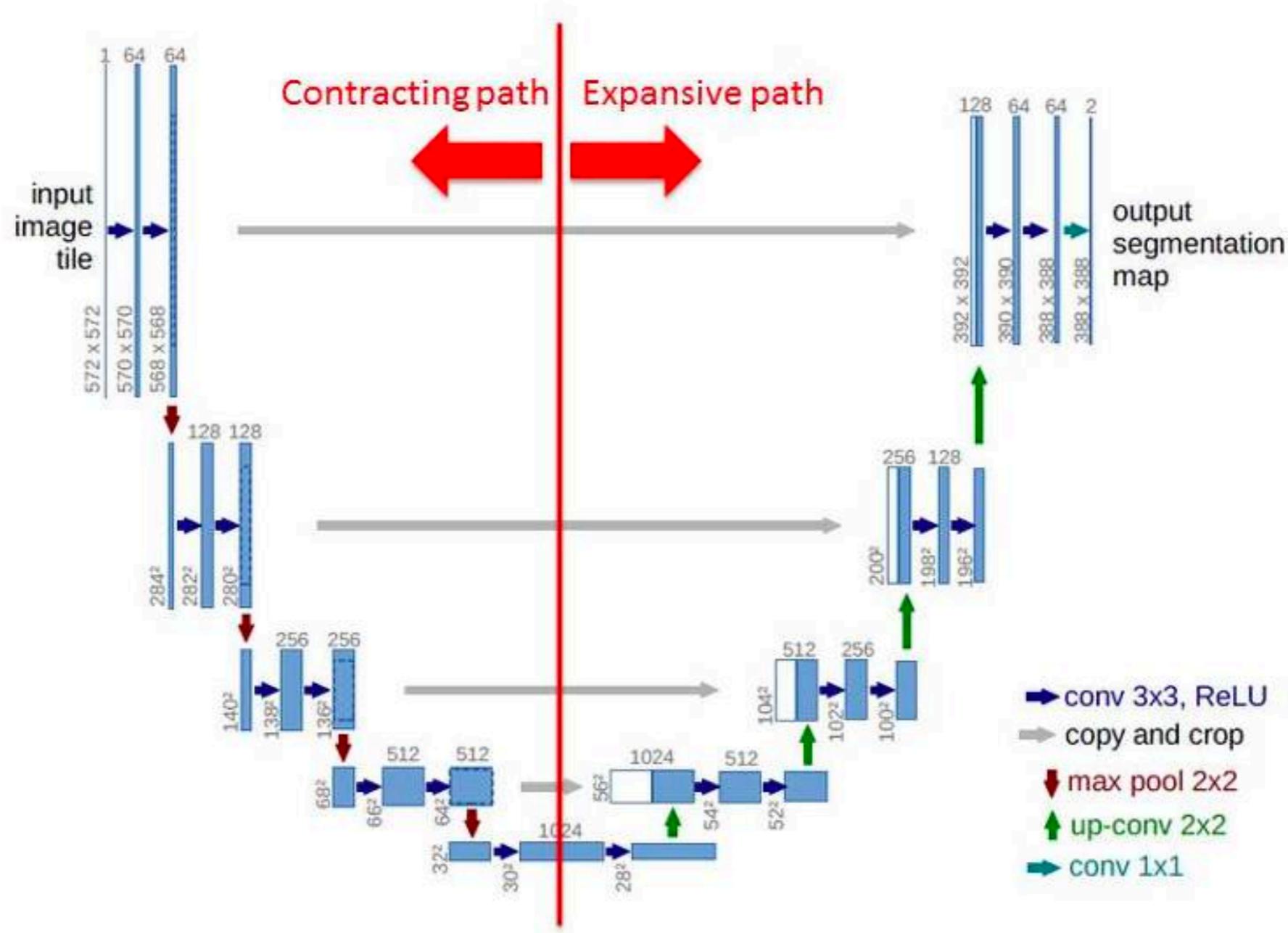


Image segmentation

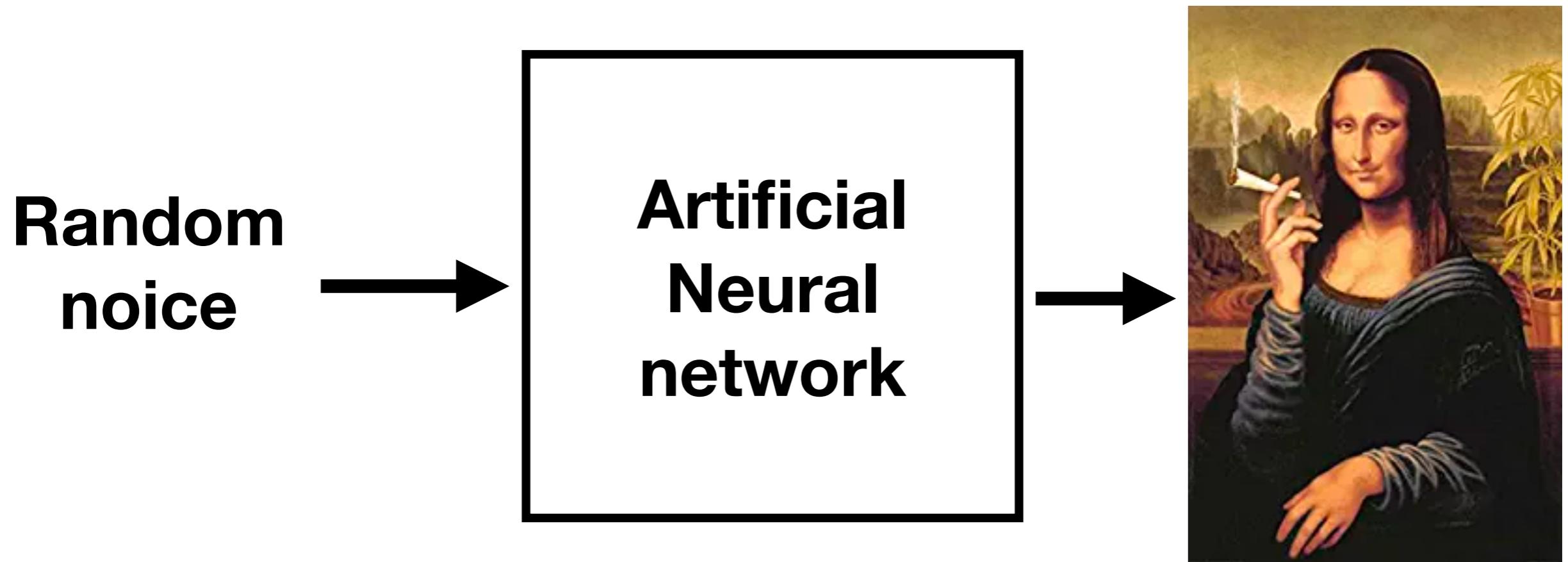


U-Net

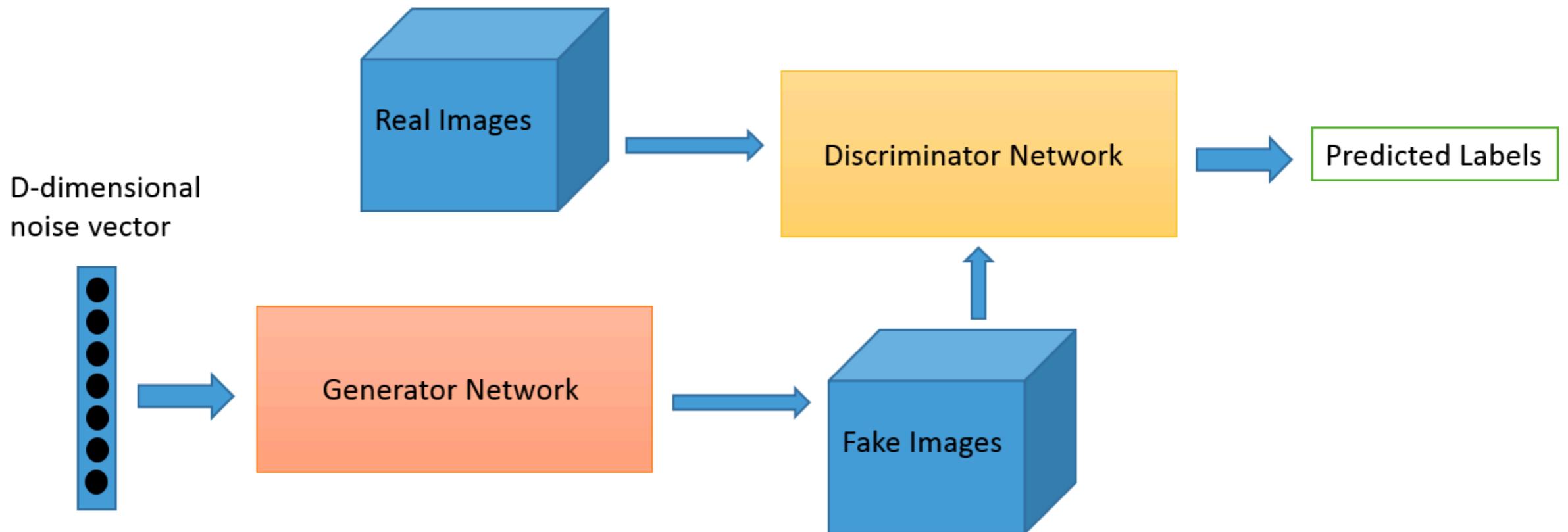
Network Architecture



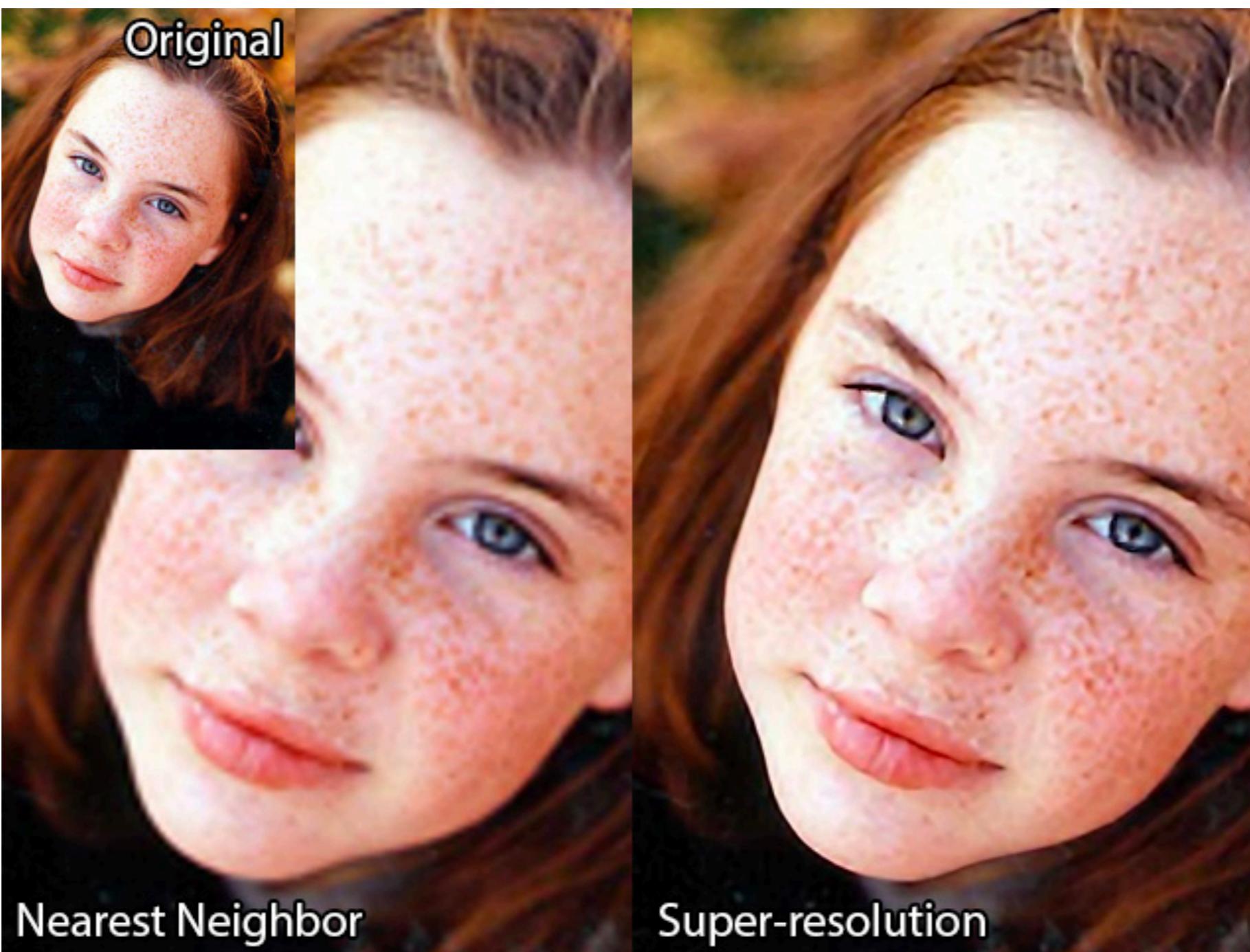
Generative models with neural networks



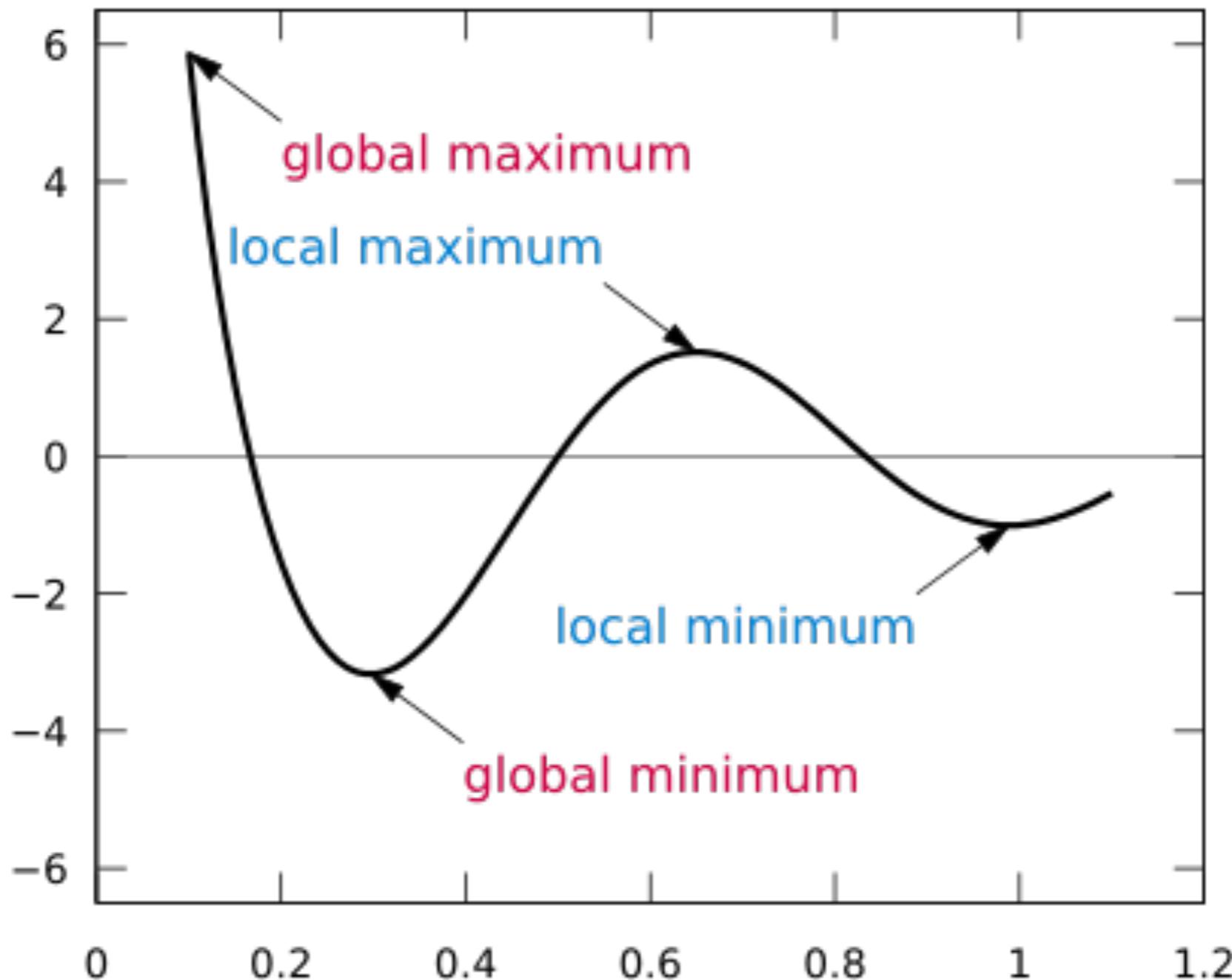
Generative Adversarial Networks



Superresolution

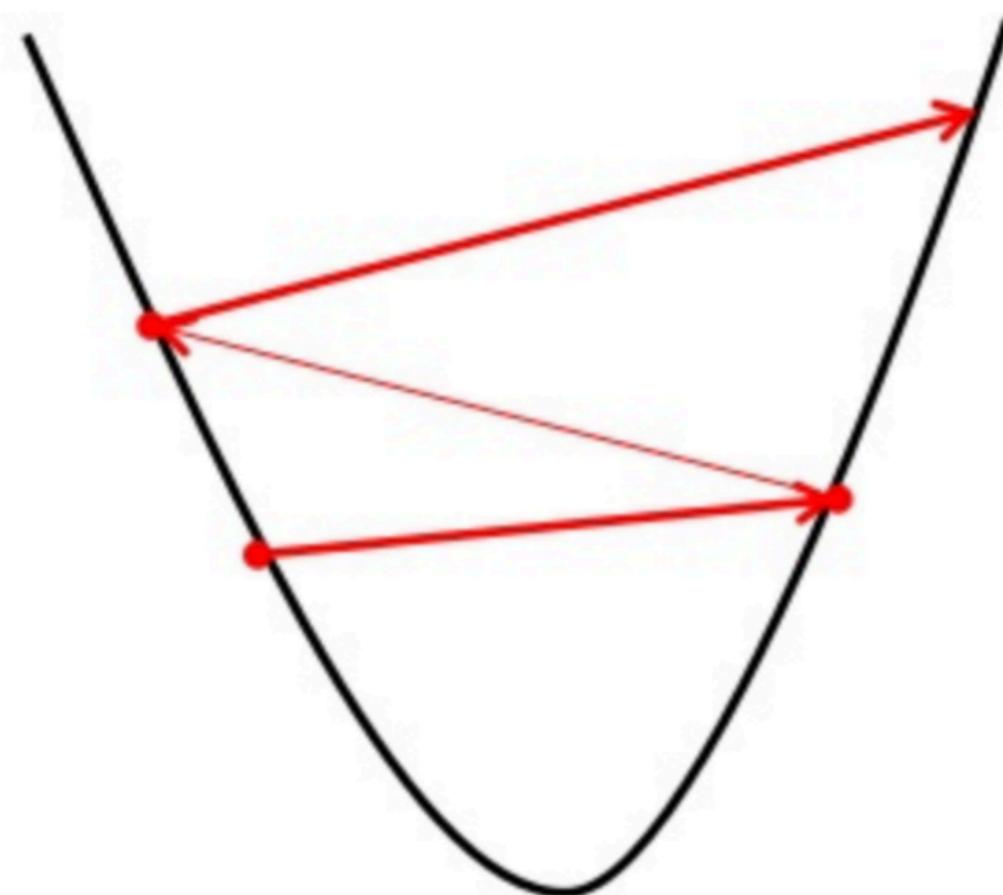


Parameter optimization strategies

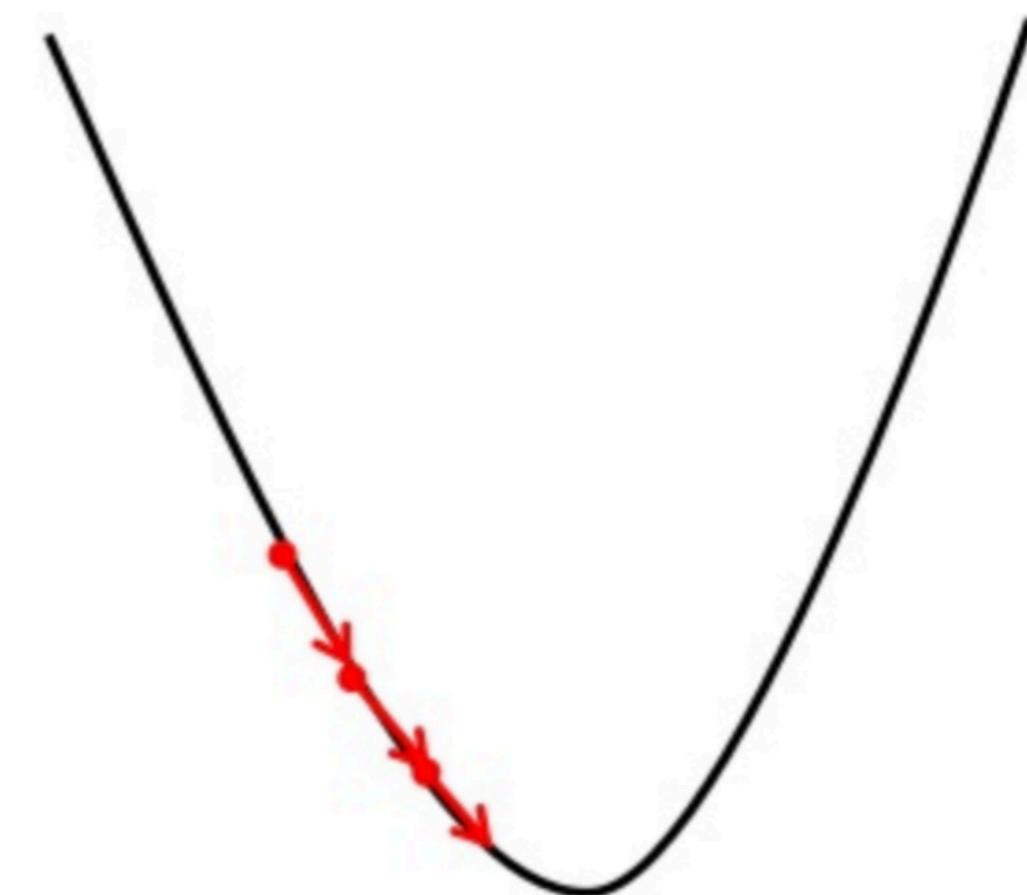


Learning rate tuning

Big learning rate



Small learning rate



Gradient Descent Variants

(Batch) Gradient Descent

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \lambda \frac{\partial e(X, y)}{\partial w_t}$$

Stochastic Gradient Descent

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \lambda \frac{\partial e(X^i, y^i)}{\partial w_t}$$

Mini-Batch Gradient Descent

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \lambda \frac{\partial e(X^{(i,i+n)}, y^{(i,i+n)})}{\partial w_t}$$

Momentum and Nesterov Accelerated Gradient

$$v_t = \gamma v_{t-1} + \lambda \frac{\partial e(w_t)}{\partial w_t}$$

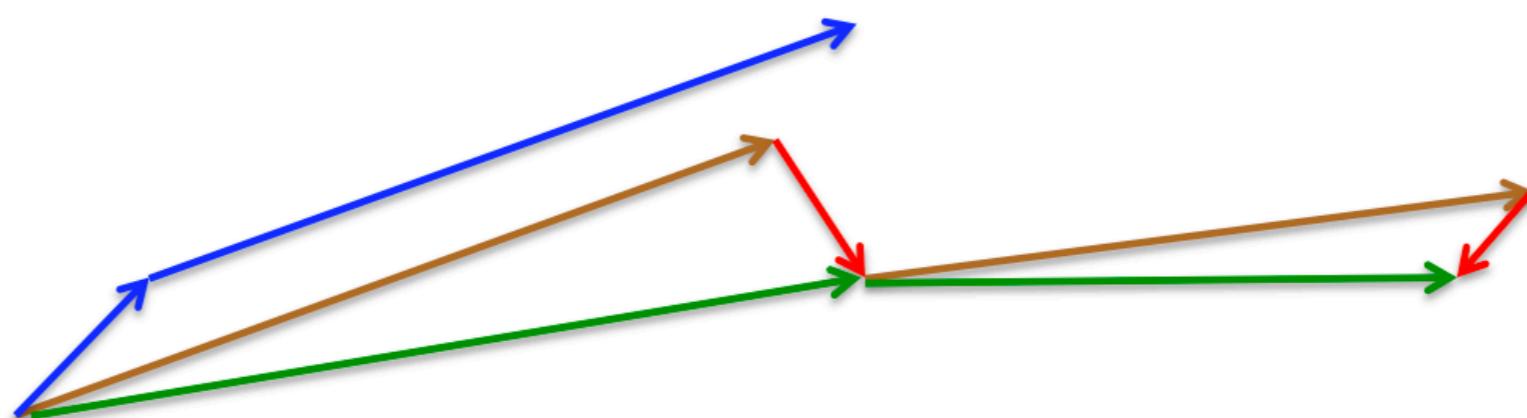
Naive momentum

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - v_t$$

$$v_t = \gamma v_{t-1} + \lambda \frac{\partial e(w_t - \gamma v_{t-1})}{\partial w_t}$$

Nesterov Accelerated Gradient

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - v_t$$



Adaptive Gradient Algorithms

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^t g_i^2 + \epsilon}} g_t$$

Adagrad

$$g_i = \frac{\partial e(w_i)}{\partial w_i}$$

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\mathbb{E}[g^2]_t - \epsilon}} g_t^2$$

RMSProp

$$\mathbb{E}[g^2]_t = \gamma \mathbb{E}[g^2]_{t-1} + (1 - \gamma) g_t^2$$

Adam and Nadam

Adam

Combination of RMSProp with momentum

Nadam

Combination of RMSProp with Nesterov momentum

Loss functions for deep learning

Mean Squared Error

$$MSE = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{n}$$

Mean Absolute Error

$$MSE = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - \hat{y}_i|}{n}$$

Cross Entropy (Negative Log Likelihood)

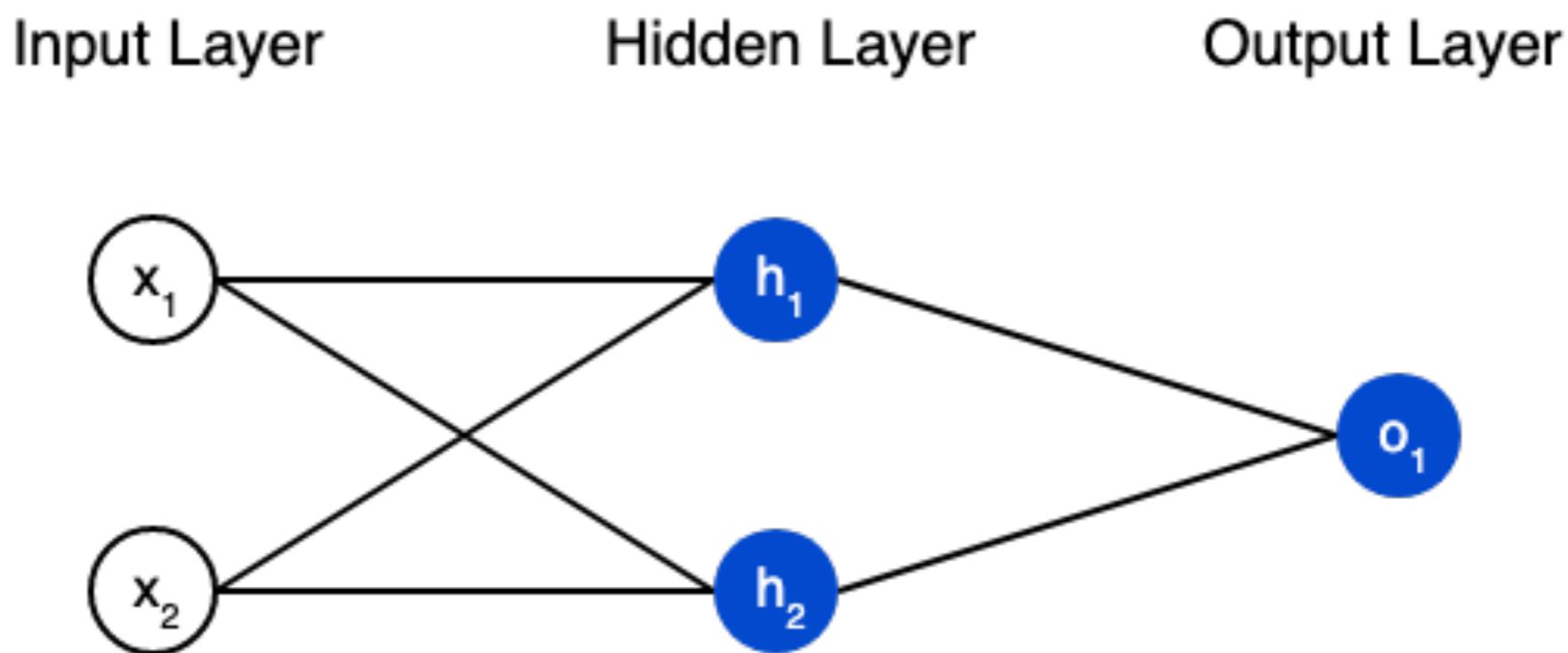
Categorical Cross Entropy
$$CCE = -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^c y_{i,j} \log(\hat{y}_{i,j})}{n}$$

Binary Cross Entropy

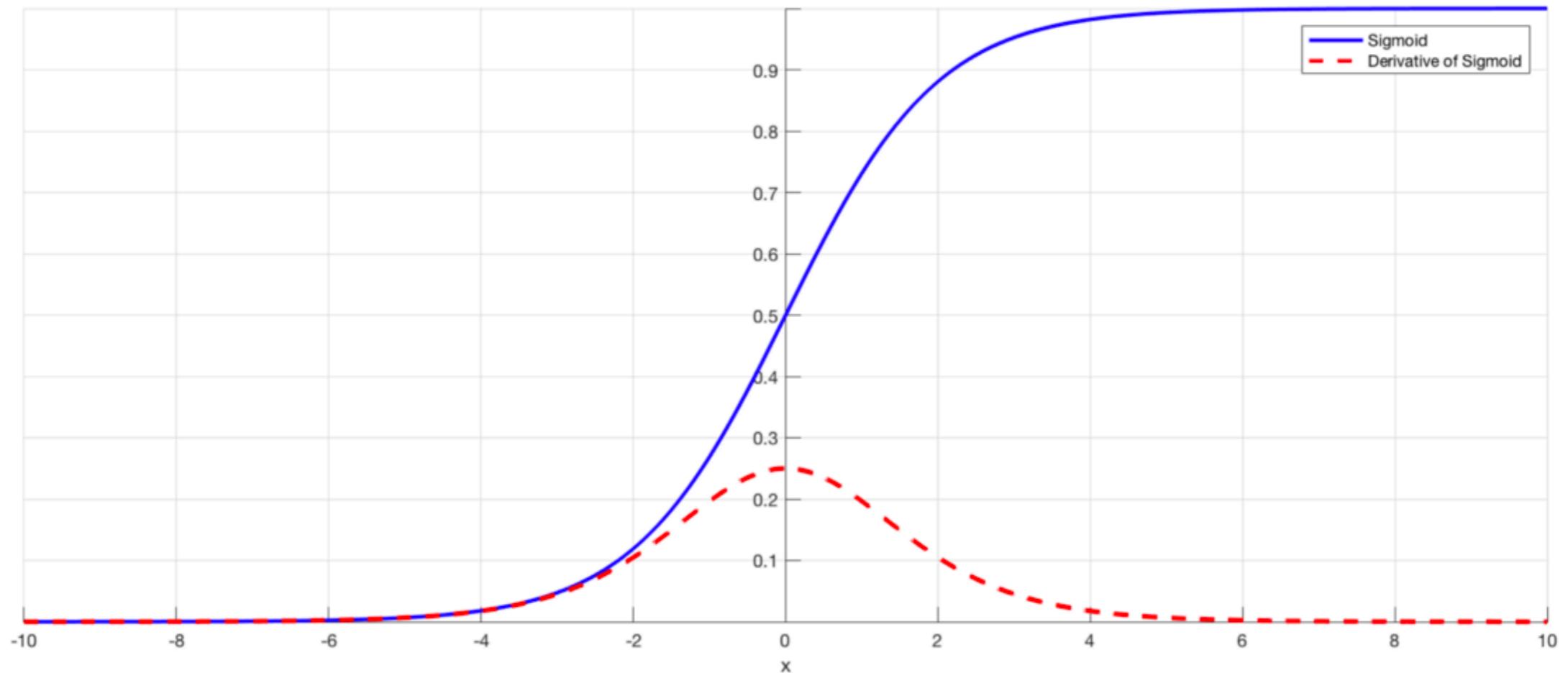
$$BCE = -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n [y_{i,j} \log(\hat{y}_{i,j}) + (1 - y_{i,j}) \log(1 - \hat{y}_{i,j})]}{n}$$

Weight initialization

Zero or constant initialization



Too low or too high initialization



Xavier and He initializers

1. The mean of the activations should be zero
2. The variance of the activations should stay the same across every layer

**Xavier (Glorot) initialization
for tanh**

$$\mathbf{W}^l \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu = 0, \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n^{l-1}})$$

$$b^l = 0$$

**He (Kaiming) initialization
for relu**

$$\mathbf{W}^l \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu = 0, \sigma^2 = \frac{2}{n^{l-1}})$$

$$b^l = 0$$

Experiment with various initializations for a deep network

[04-Regression-nn-assignment.ipynb](#)

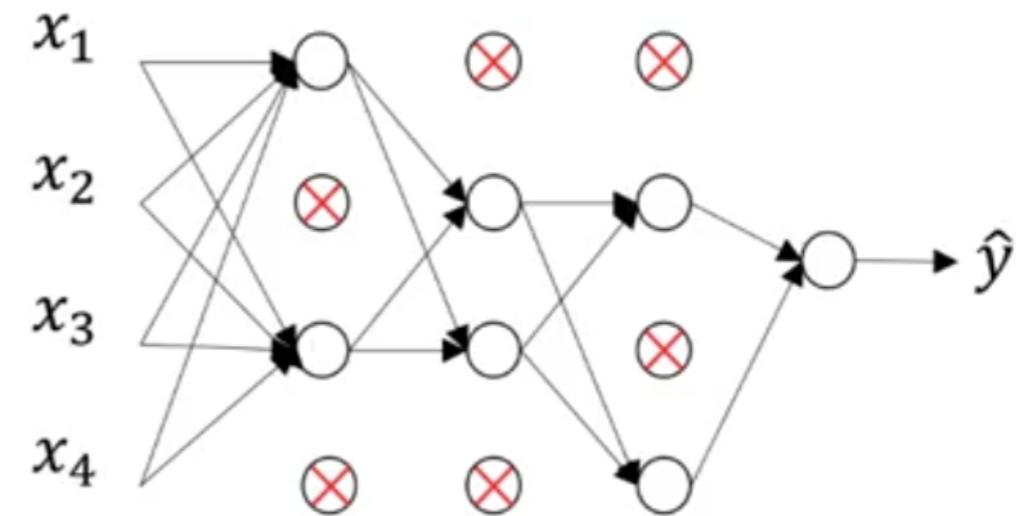
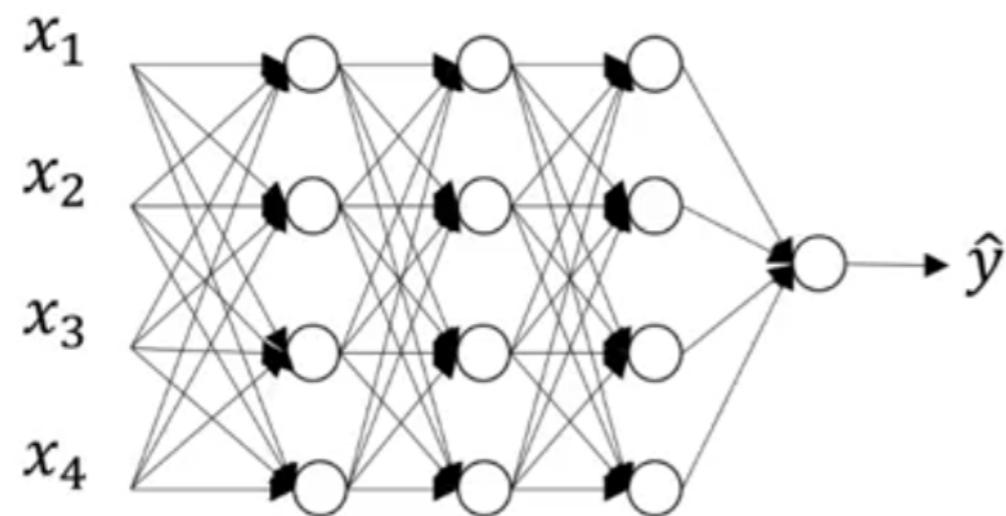
L2 Regularization in deep learning

$$cost(w^1, b^1, \dots, w^L, b^L) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Loss(y_i, \hat{y}_i) + \frac{\lambda}{2n} \sum_{l=1}^L \|w^l\|_F^2$$

Frobenius norm

$$\|w\|_F = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m |w_{i,j}|^2}$$

Dropout



Functional API in Keras

```
1 # Sequential model
2 from keras.models import Sequential
3 from keras.layers import Dense
4
5 model = Sequential()
6 model.add(10, input_shape=(10,), activation='relu')
7 model.add(Dense(20, activation='relu'))
8 model.add(Dense(10, activation='relu'))
9 model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
```

```
1 # Functional model
2 from keras.models import Model
3 from keras.layers import Input, Dense
4
5 visible = Input(shape=(10,))
6 hidden1 = Dense(10, activation='relu')(visible)
7 hidden2 = Dense(20, activation='relu')(hidden1)
8 hidden3 = Dense(10, activation='relu')(hidden2)
9 output = Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')(hidden3)
10 model = Model(inputs=visible, outputs=output)
```

Shared Input

```
1 # Shared Input Layer
2 from keras.utils import plot_model
3 from keras.models import Model
4 from keras.layers import Input, Dense, Flatten
5 from keras.layers.convolutional import Conv2D
6 from keras.layers.pooling import MaxPooling2D
7 from keras.layers.merge import concatenate
8 # input layer
9 visible = Input(shape=(64,64,1))
10 # first feature extractor
11 conv1 = Conv2D(32, kernel_size=4, activation='relu')(visible)
12 pool1 = MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2))(conv1)
13 flat1 = Flatten()(pool1)
14 # second feature extractor
15 conv2 = Conv2D(16, kernel_size=8, activation='relu')(visible)
16 pool2 = MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2))(conv2)
17 flat2 = Flatten()(pool2)
18 # merge feature extractors
19 merge = concatenate([flat1, flat2])
20 # interpretation layer
21 hidden1 = Dense(10, activation='relu')(merge)
22 # prediction output
23 output = Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')(hidden1)
24 model = Model(inputs=visible, outputs=output)
```

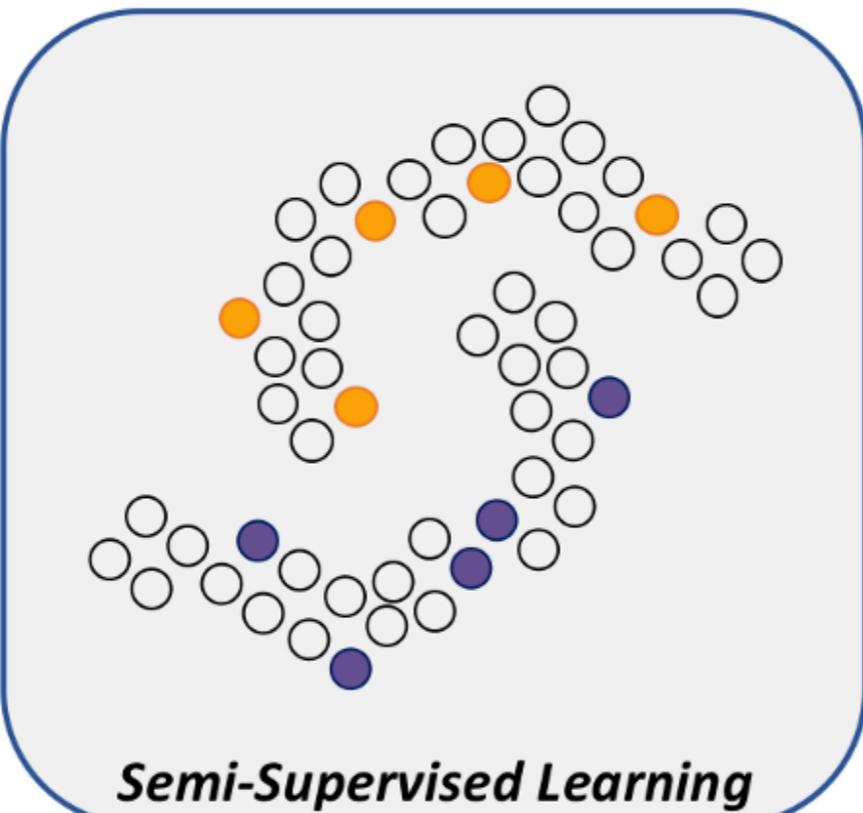
Multiple inputs (outputs)

```
1 # Multiple Inputs
2 from keras.utils import plot_model
3 from keras.models import Model
4 from keras.layers import Input
5 from keras.layers import Dense
6 from keras.layers import Flatten
7 from keras.layers.convolutional import Conv2D
8 from keras.layers.pooling import MaxPooling2D
9 from keras.layers.merge import concatenate
10 # first input model
11 visible1 = Input(shape=(64,64,1))
12 conv11 = Conv2D(32, kernel_size=4, activation='relu')(visible1)
13 pool11 = MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2))(conv11)
14 conv12 = Conv2D(16, kernel_size=4, activation='relu')(pool11)
15 pool12 = MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2))(conv12)
16 flat1 = Flatten()(pool12)
17 # second input model
18 visible2 = Input(shape=(32,32,3))
19 conv21 = Conv2D(32, kernel_size=4, activation='relu')(visible2)
20 pool21 = MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2))(conv21)
21 conv22 = Conv2D(16, kernel_size=4, activation='relu')(pool21)
22 pool22 = MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2))(conv22)
23 flat2 = Flatten()(pool22)
24 # merge input models
25 merge = concatenate([flat1, flat2])
26 # interpretation model
27 hidden1 = Dense(10, activation='relu')(merge)
28 hidden2 = Dense(10, activation='relu')(hidden1)
29 output = Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')(hidden2)
30 model = Model(inputs=[visible1, visible2], outputs=output)
```

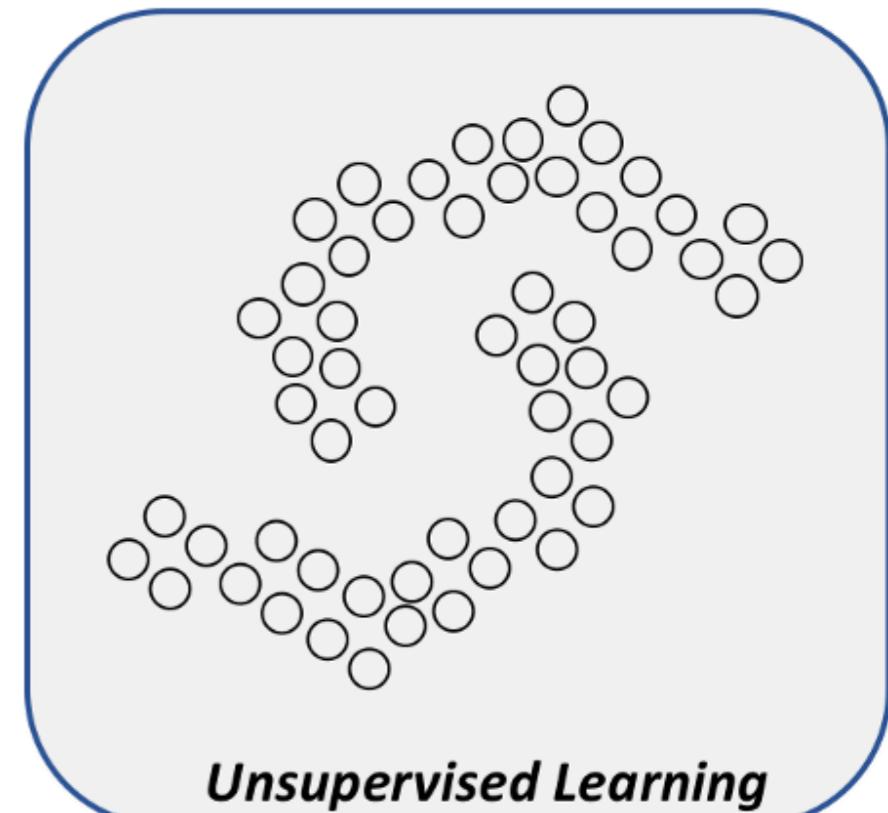
Semi-supervised learning



Supervised Learning

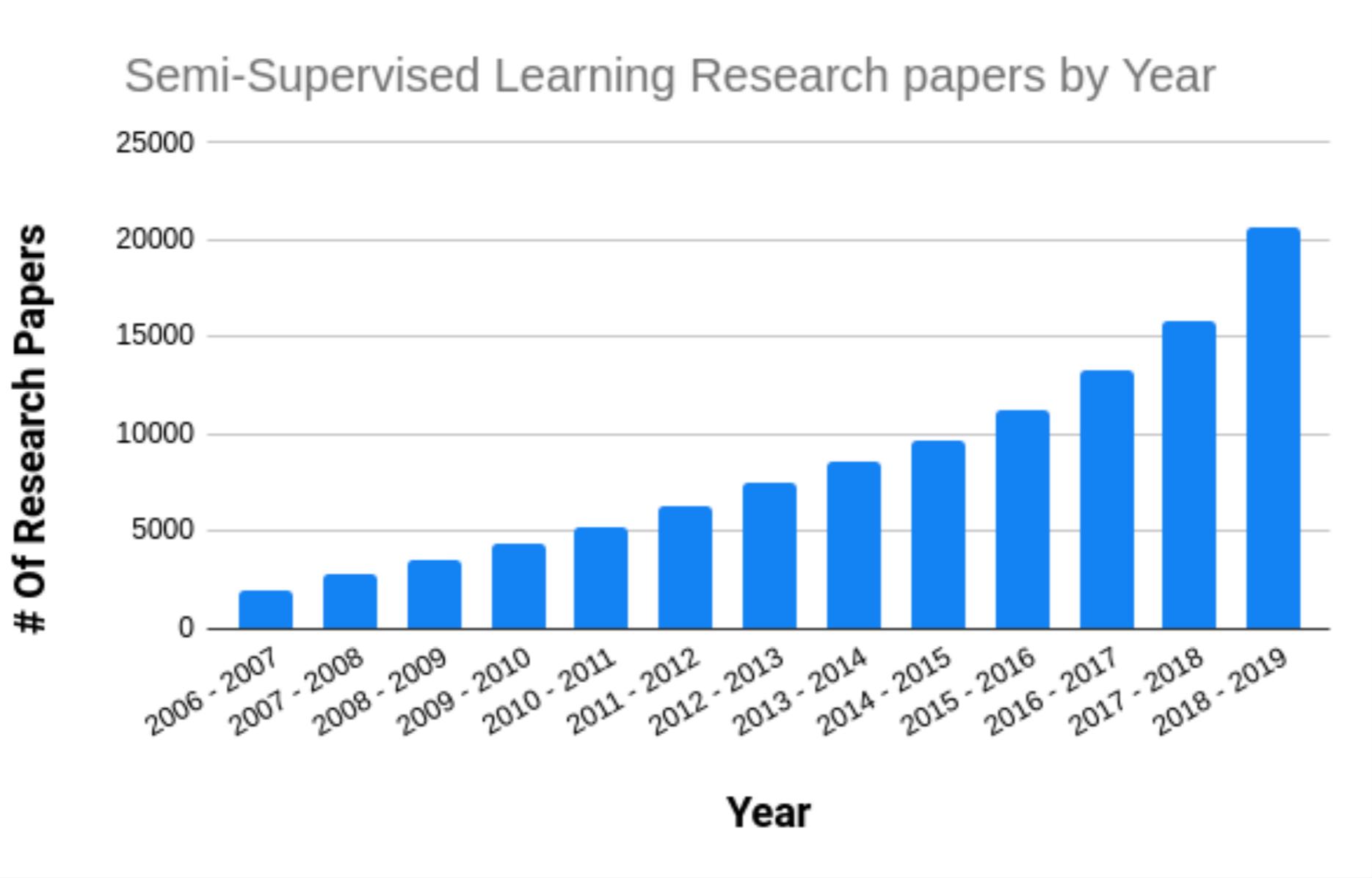


Semi-Supervised Learning

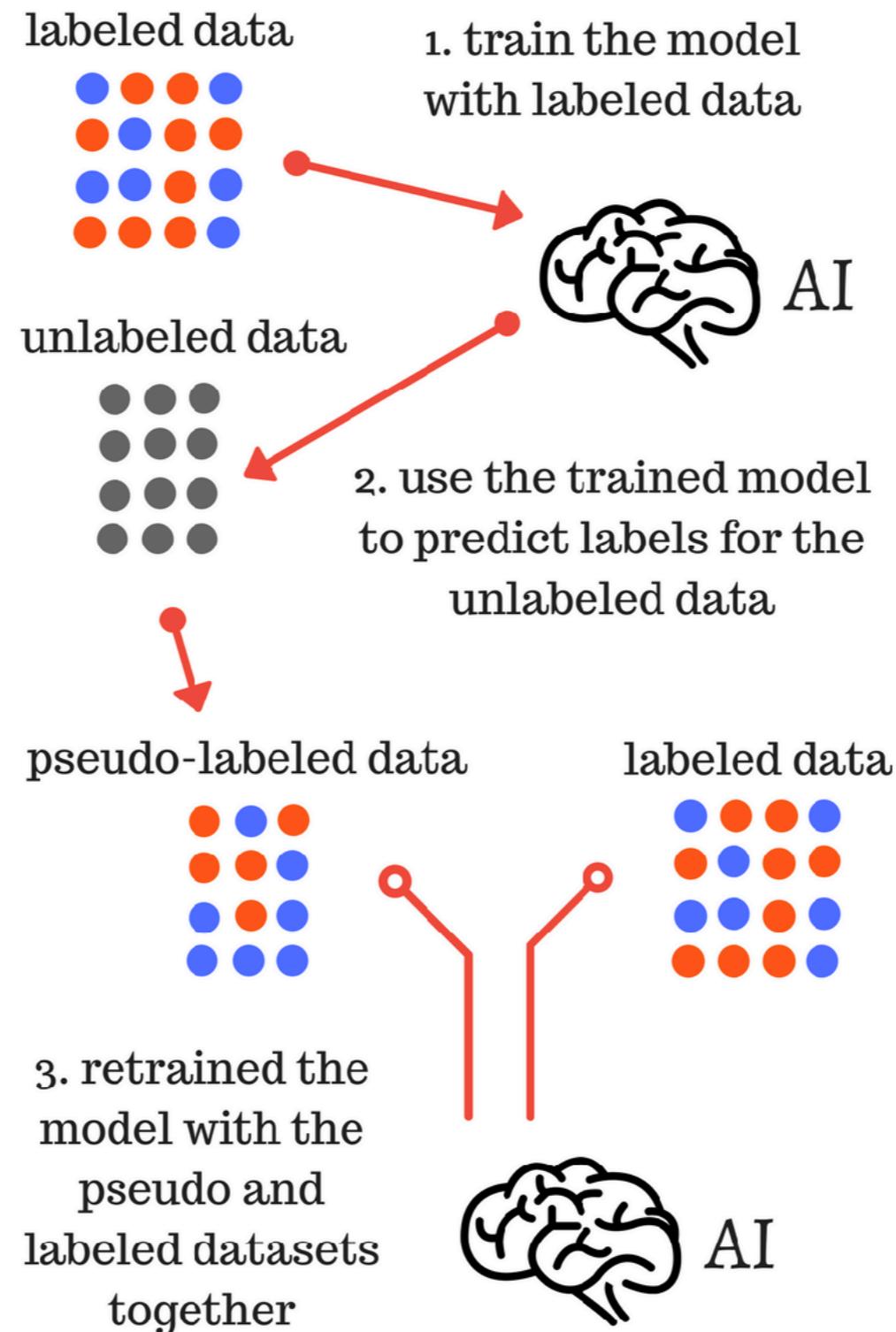


Unsupervised Learning

Small Data is the new Big Data

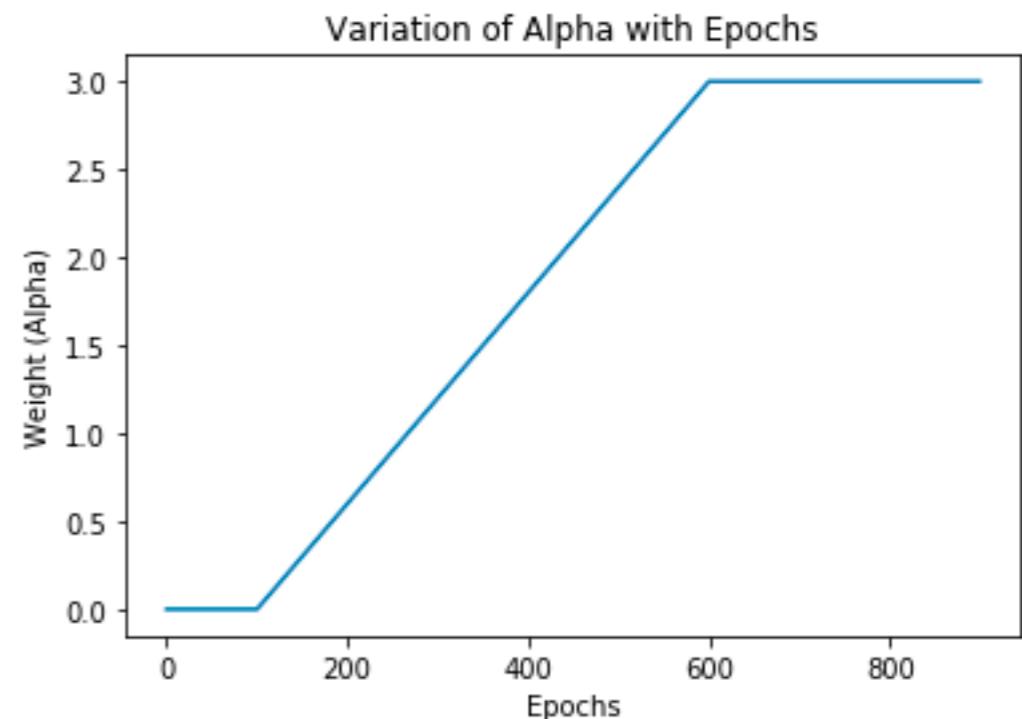


Pseudo-labeling

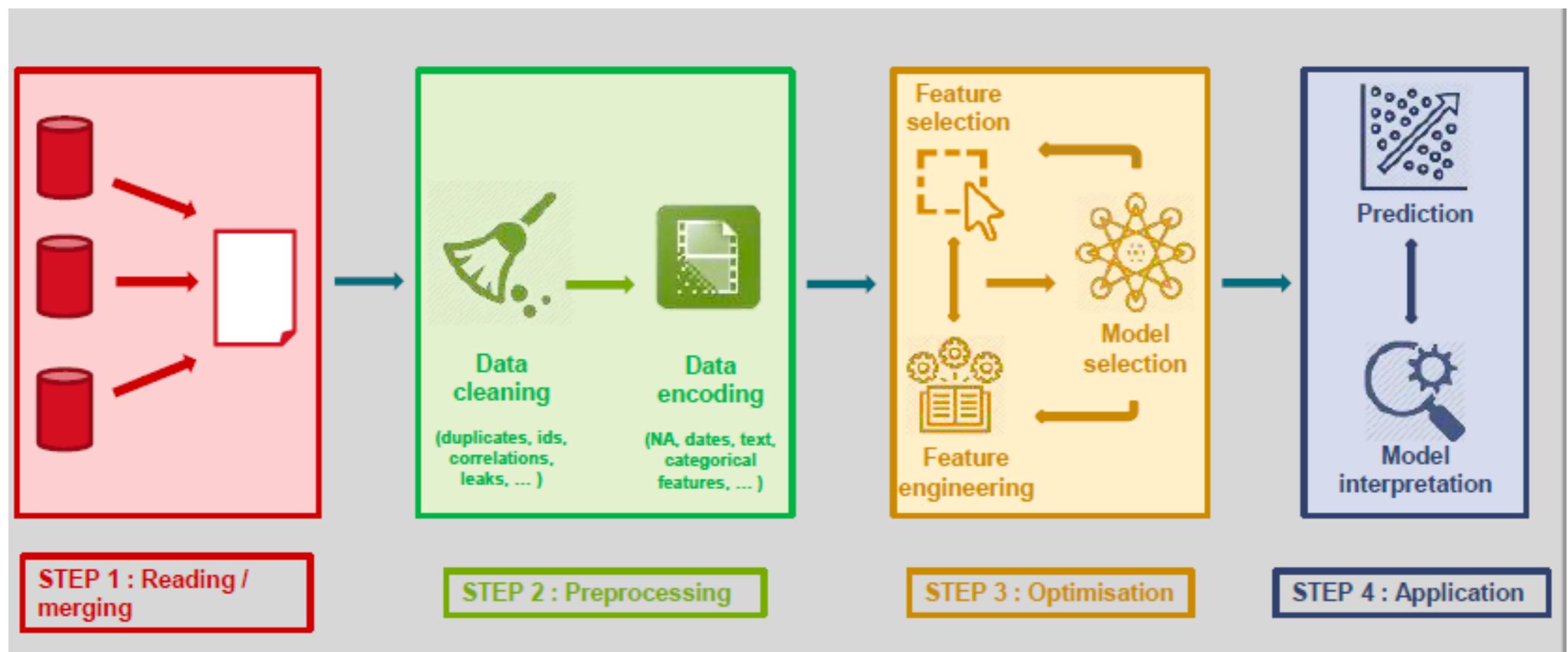


Pseudo-labeling with neural networks

- ★ Train model on a batch of labeled data
- ★ Use the trained model to predict labels on a batch of unlabeled data
- ★ Use the predicted labels to calculate the loss on unlabeled data
- ★ Combine labeled loss with α -weighted unlabeled loss and backpropagate
- ★ Repeat



AutoML approaches



AutoML frameworks



Google's AutoML



HYPEROPT



MLBox,
Machine Learning Box

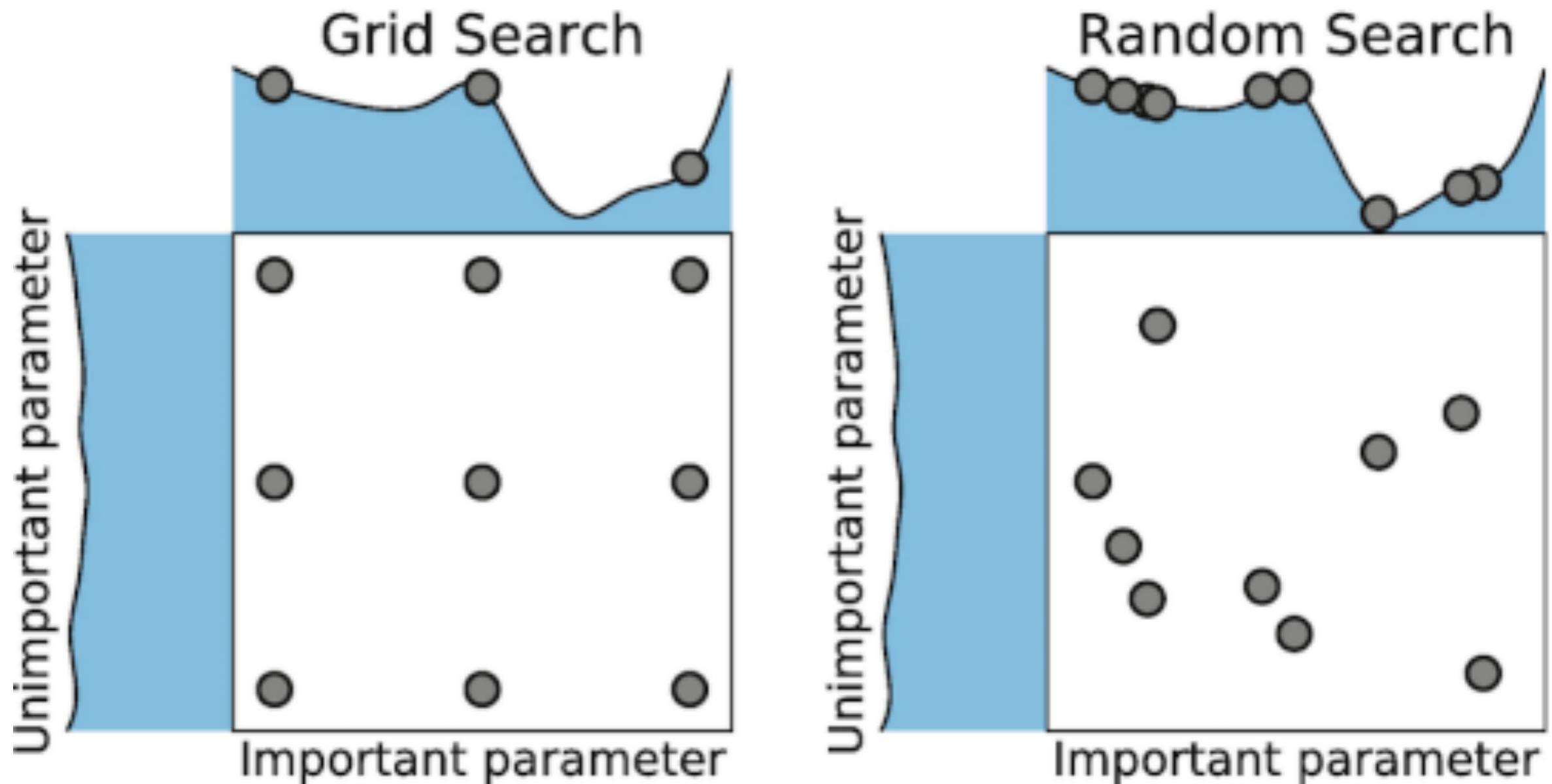


Hyper-parameters tuning

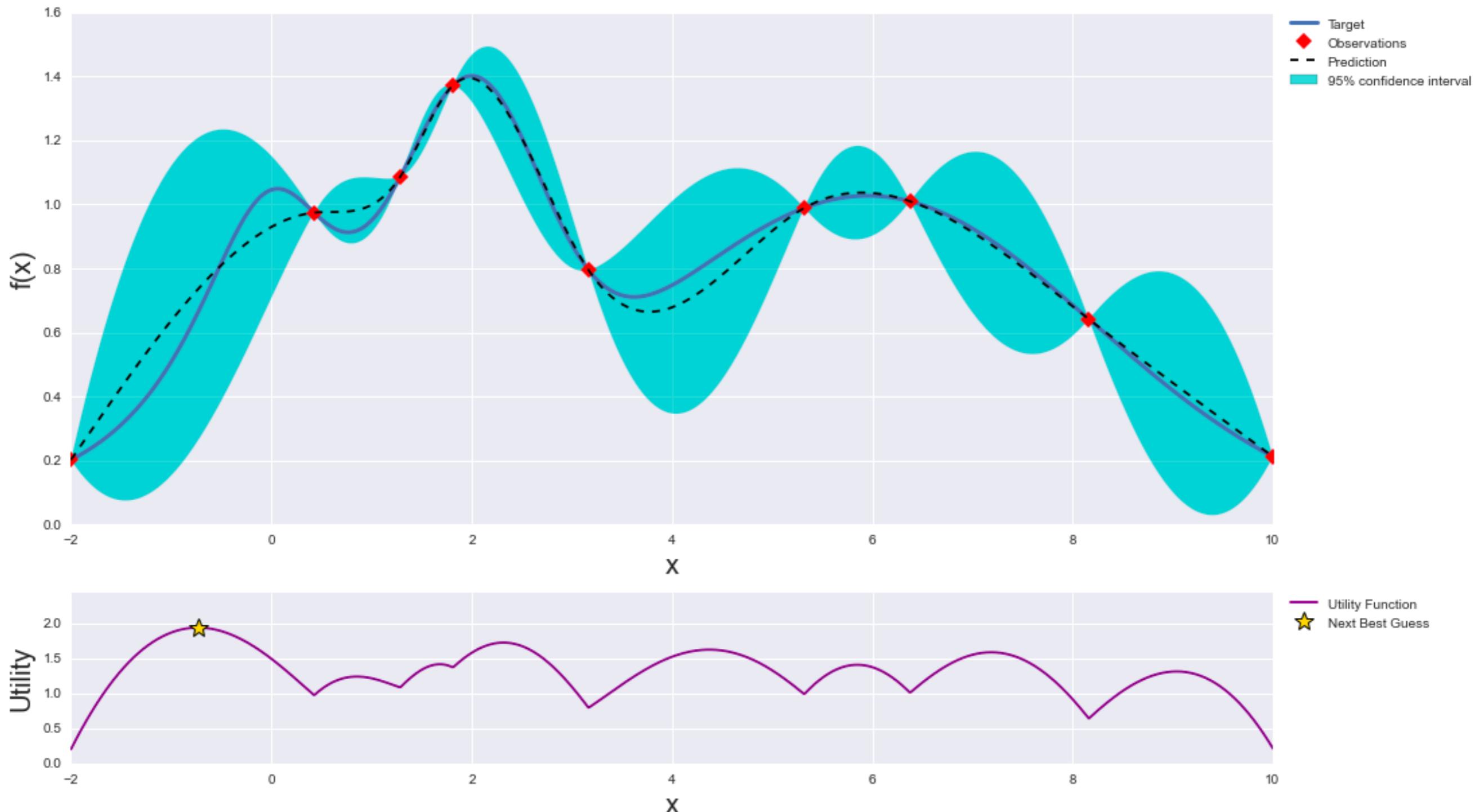
Parameters - learnable weights of the neural network

Hyper-parameters - parameters set before training (learning rate, momentum, dropout rate, etc.)

Grid search vs random search



Bayesian optimization using Gaussian processes



Neural Architecture Search (NAS)



AutoML with AutoKeras

06-Autokeras.ipynb