

# Autoencoders

Spring 2018

# Review

- Last week:
  - Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)
  - Exploding/Vanishing Gradients
  - Gated RNNs: LSTMs
- Assignments (Canvas):
  - Project outline due next week
  - Prototype of final project system due next week
- Questions?

# Today's Topics

- Autoencoders
- Fine-Tuning
- Software for Deep Learning
- Lab

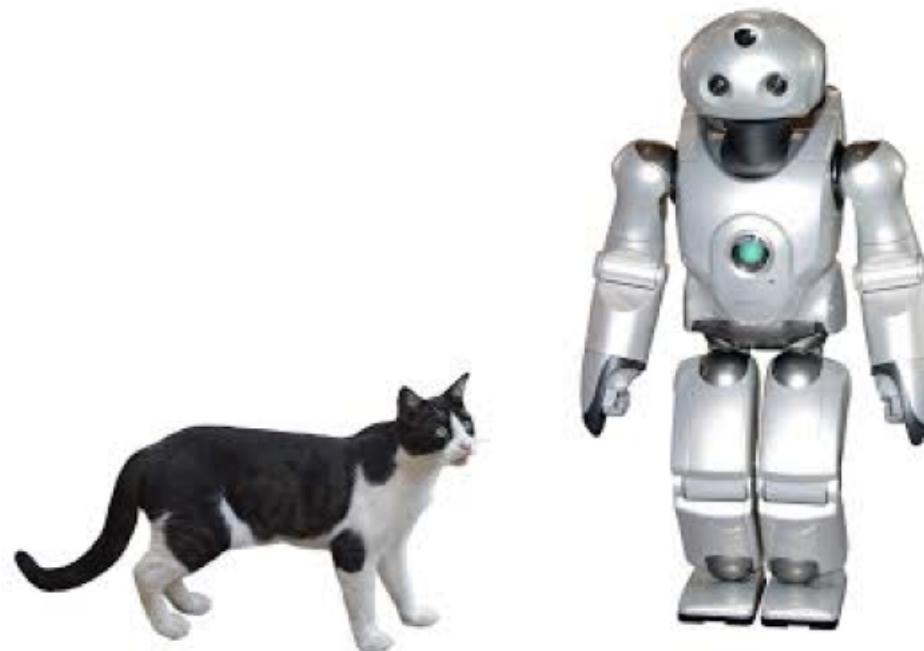
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# Recall: Types of Learning Tasks

- Unsupervised
  - No label given for training data
- Supervised
  - Label given for training data: e.g., “cat”

What is this?



# Recall: Types of Learning Tasks

- Unsupervised
  - No label given for training data
- Supervised
  - Label given for training data: e.g., “berimbau”

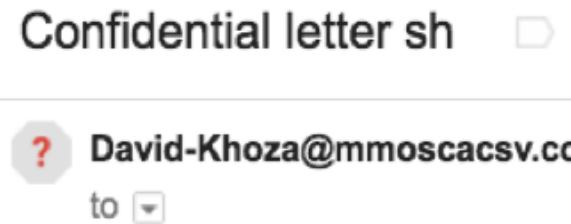
What is this?



# Recall: Types of Learning Tasks

- Unsupervised
  - No label given for training data

Is this email spam?



- Supervised
  - Label given for training data: e.g., "yes"



# Intuition: How Do Humans Learn?

- Supervision:
  - Idea: learn to group objects into one class because someone tells us to
- Experience:
  - Idea: learn to group objects into one class by seeing many of them

# Unsupervised Learning with Neural Networks

**How would you design an architecture  
if you are not given labels?**

# Autoencoder Architecture

- Learn to copy the input to the output

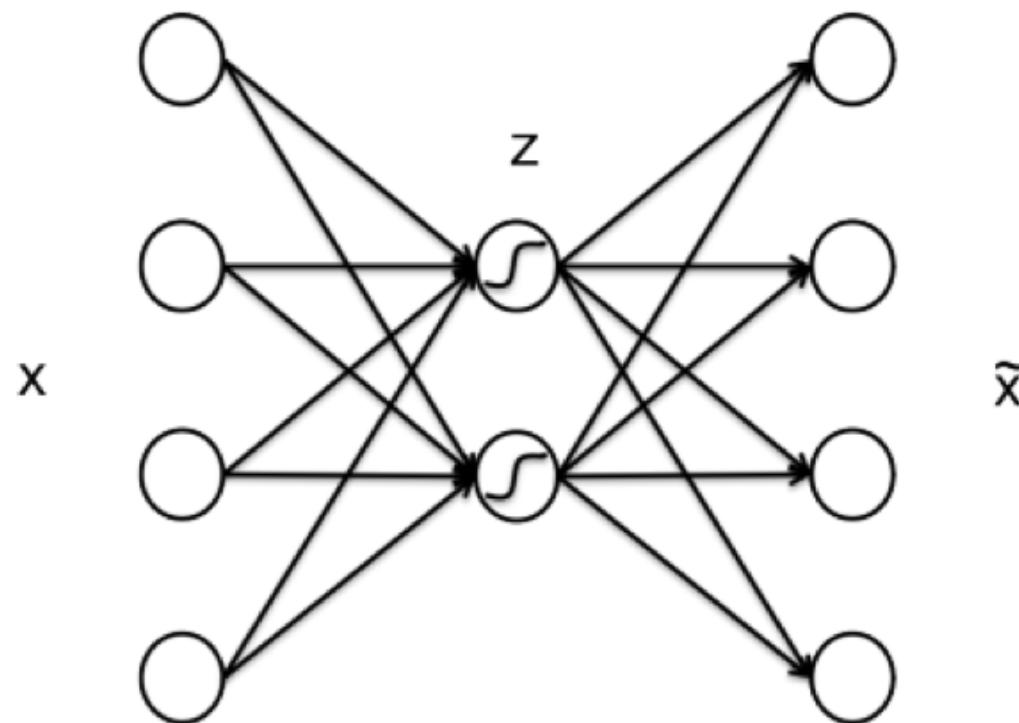
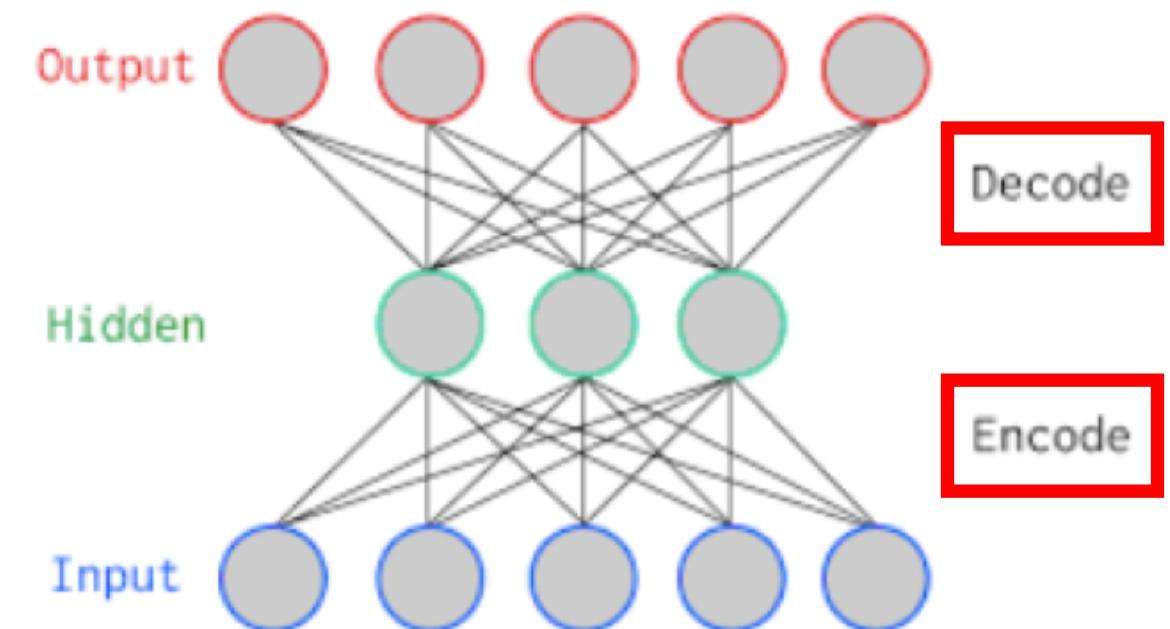


Figure Credit: <https://lazyprogrammer.me/a-tutorial-on-autoencoders/>

# Autoencoder Architecture

- Consists of two parts:
  - **Encoder:** compresses inputs to an internal representation
  - **Decoder:** tries to reconstruct the input from the internal representation



# Autoencoder Architecture

- Given this input  $620 \times 426$  image (264,120 pixels):



- What would a perfect autoencoder predict?
  - Itself
- What number of nodes are in the final layer?
  - 264,120

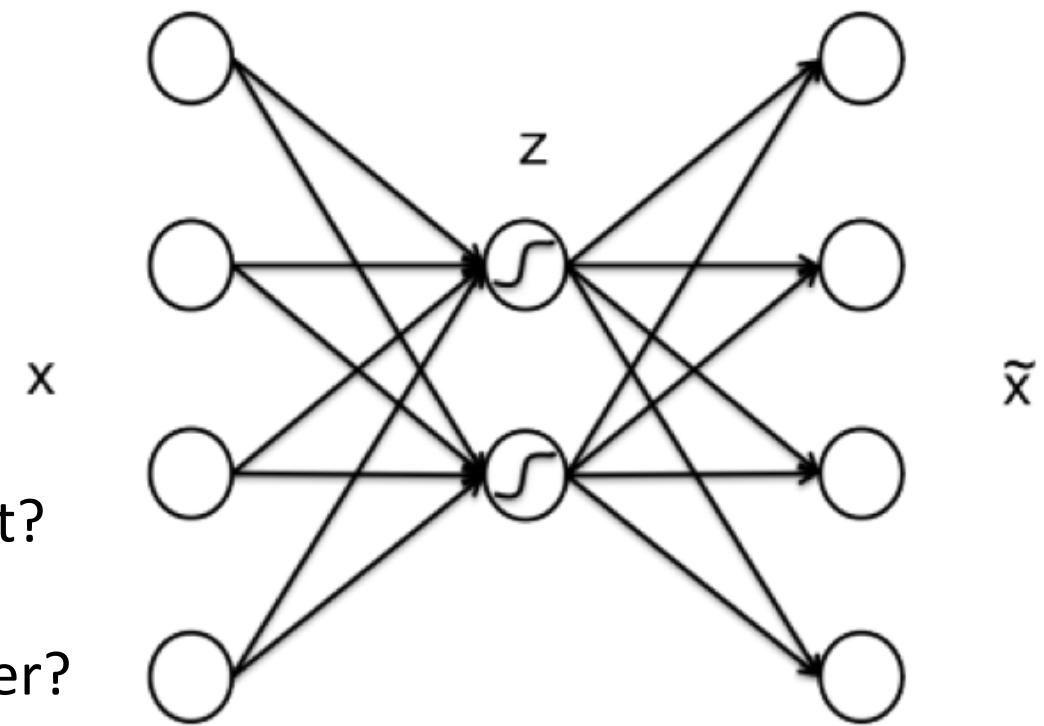


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# Autoencoder Training

**How do you train a neural network?**

# Autoencoder Training

Repeat until stopping criterion met:

1. **Forward pass:** propagate training data through network to make prediction
2. **Backward pass:** using predicted output, calculate error gradients backward
3. Update each weight using calculated gradients

# Autoencoder

**What are useful applications for autoencoders?**

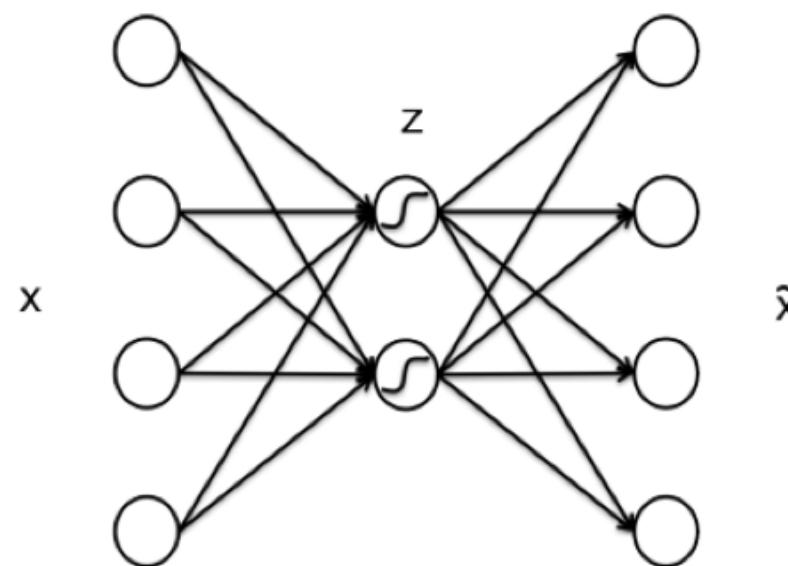
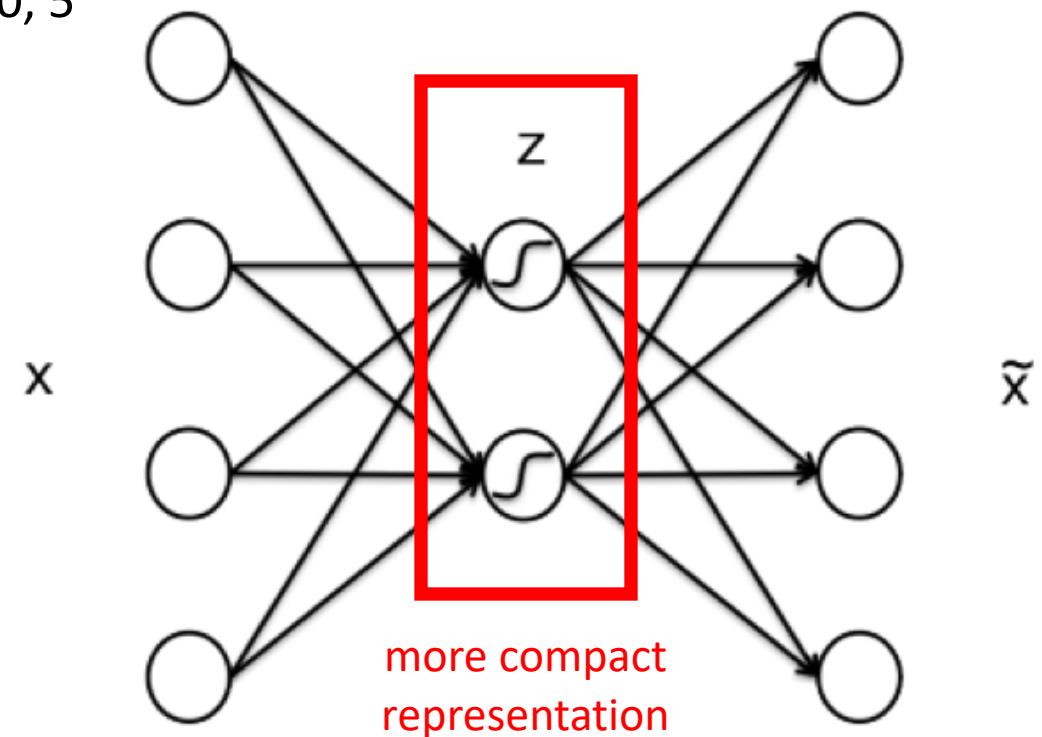


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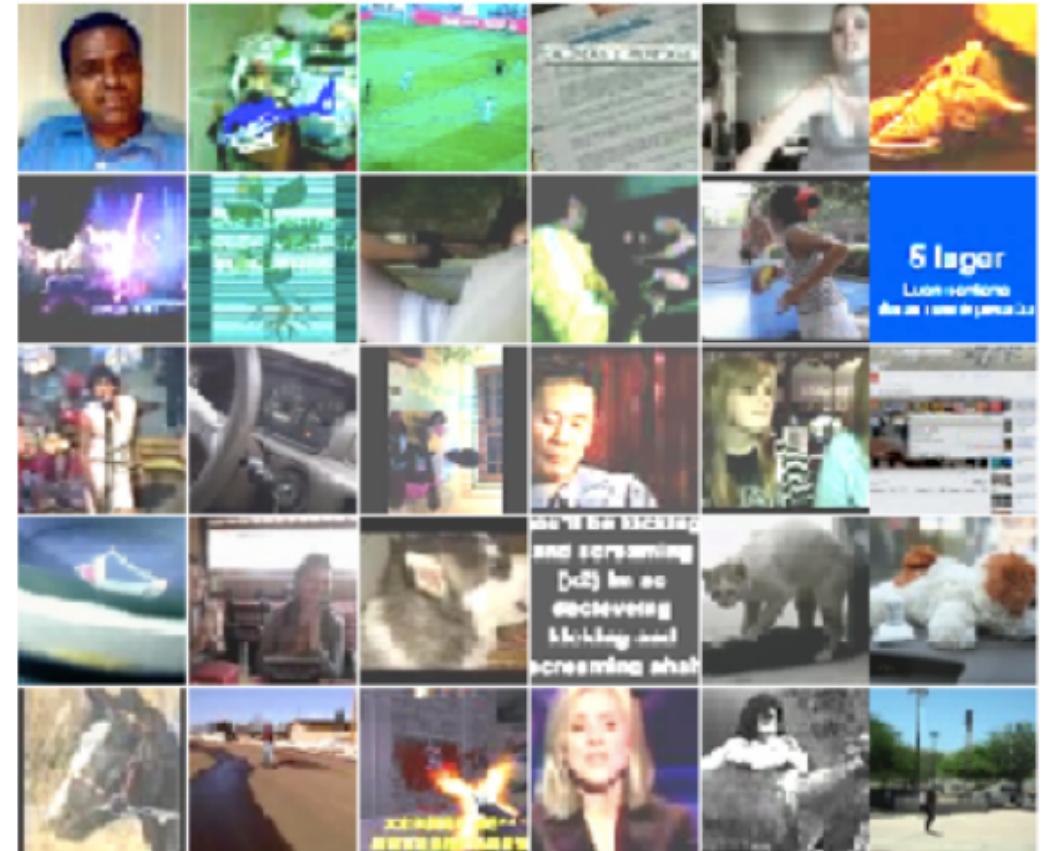
# Autoencoders: Dimensionality Reduction

- Intuition: which number sequence is easier to remember?
  - A: 30, 27, 22, 11, 6, 8, 7, 2
  - B: 30, 15, 46, 23, 70, 35, 106, 53, 160, 80, 40, 20, 10, 5
- **B:** need learn only two rules
  - If even, divide by 2
  - If odd, multiply by 3 and add 1



# Autoencoders: Feature Extraction

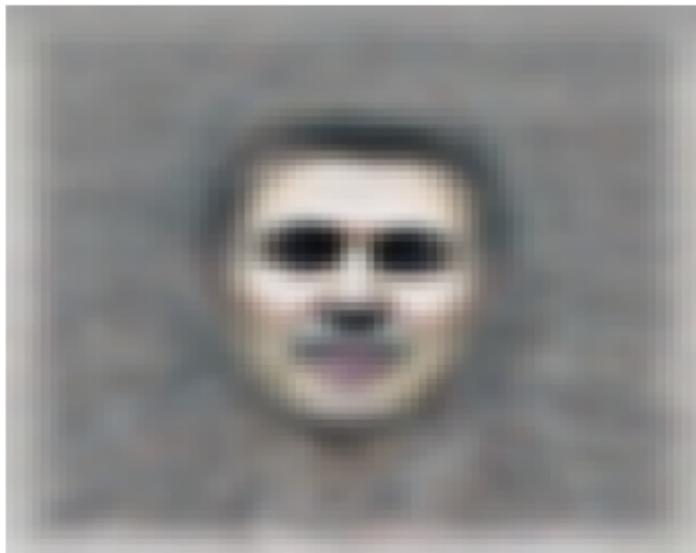
- e.g., training data:
    - 1 image taken from 10 million YouTube videos
    - Each image is in color and 200x200 pixels



- What features do you think it learned?

# Autoencoders: Feature Extraction

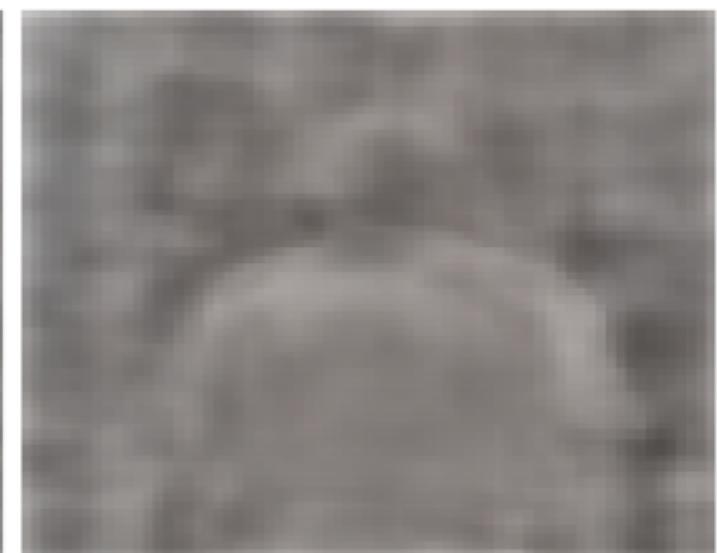
- e.g., features learned include:



human face



cat face



human body

# Autoencoders: Unsupervised Pretraining

- Why use unsupervised pretraining?
  - Little training data is available
  - Too costly and slow to collect labels for exclusive supervised training
- e.g., add one-versus-all logistic classifiers on top of the highest layer of pretrained autoencoder network (fine-tuning)

# Autoencoders: Generative Models

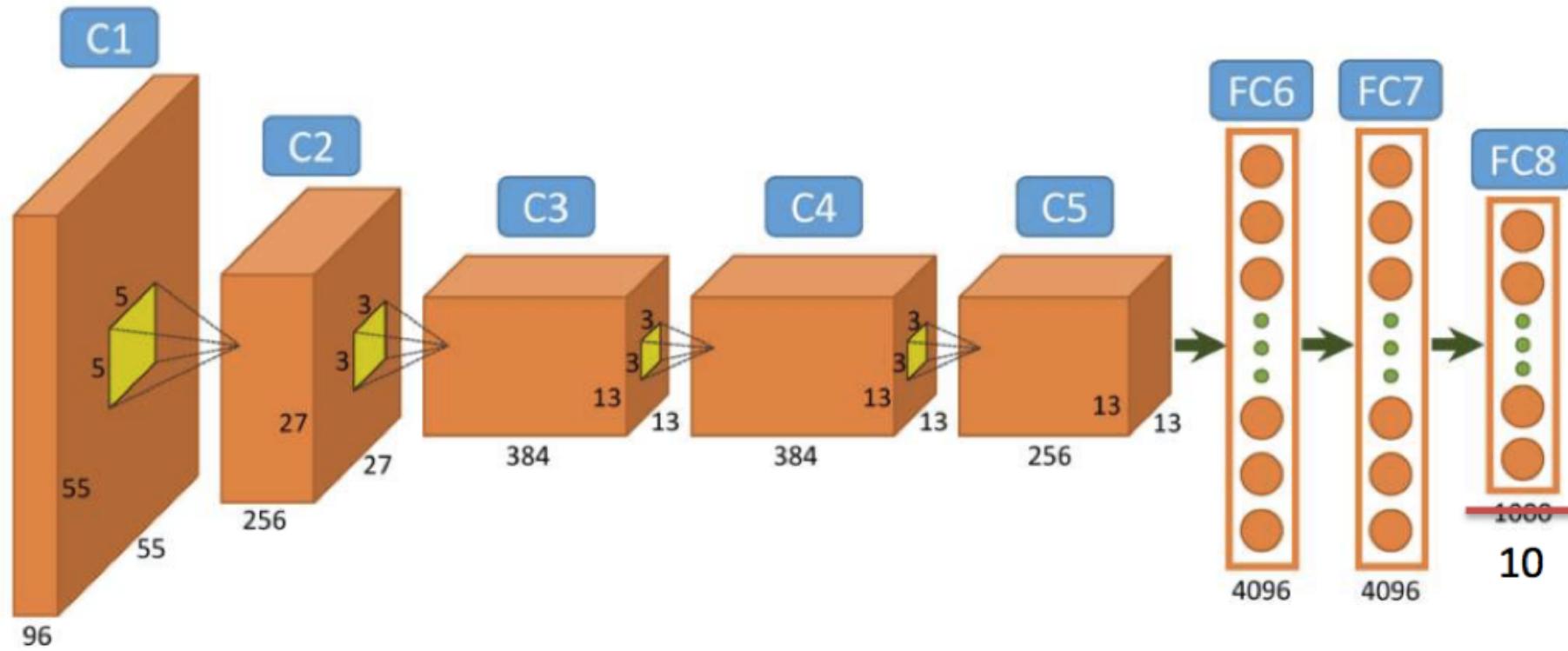
9	4	2	5	4	6	1	0	4	3	3
9	8	8	9	5	0	6	1	2	3	3
9	7	1	7	4	0	2	4	9	3	3
1	4	1	8	2	8	1	3	7	6	6
1	2	2	3	8	2	2	1	0	9	9
9	6	7	4	3	3	0	0	9	0	0
4	3	8	1	5	4	6	0	2	7	7
4	4	4	6	6	4	8	1	5	8	2
1	5	0	8	8	6	0	6	8	5	3
9	4	6	5	1	4	4	1	7	9	7



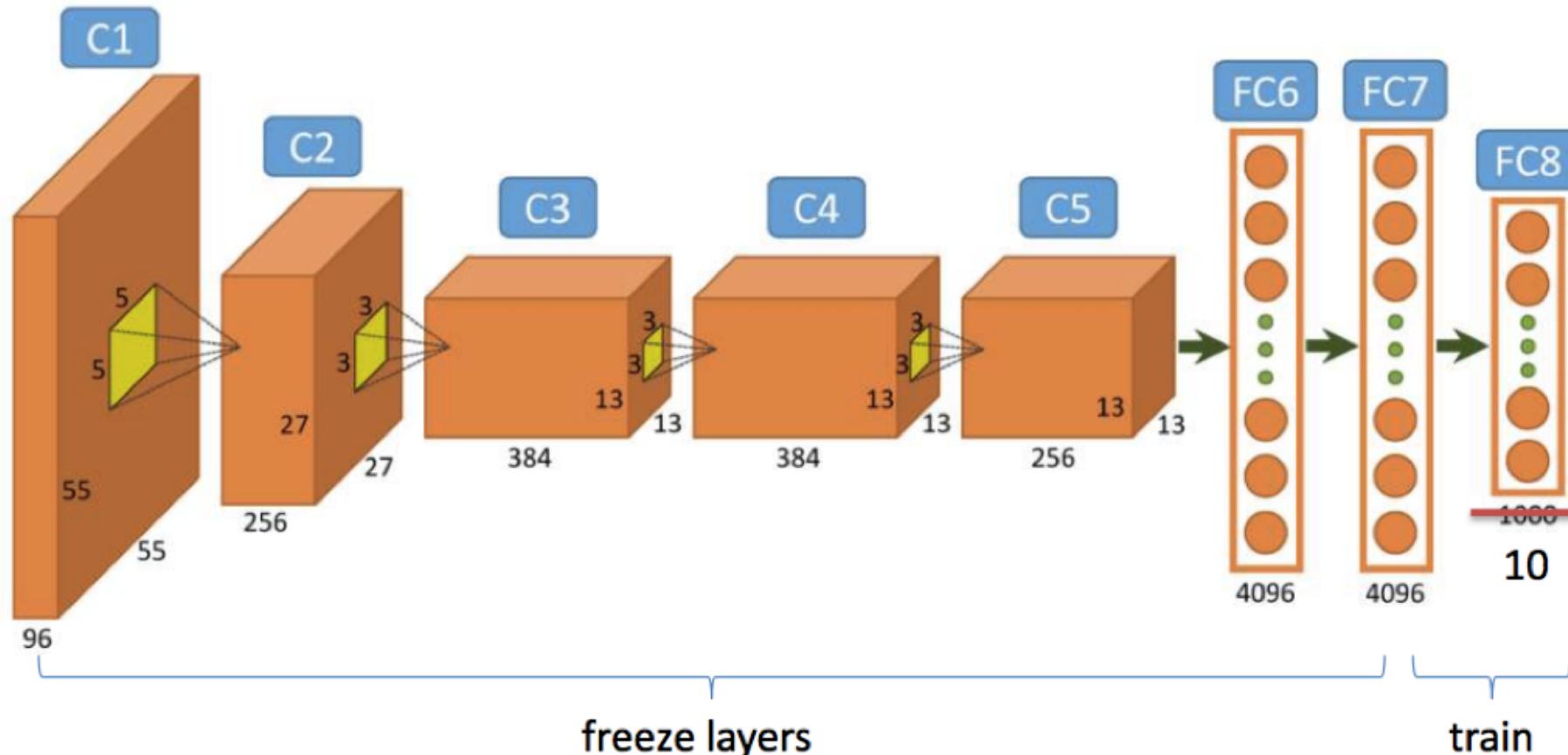
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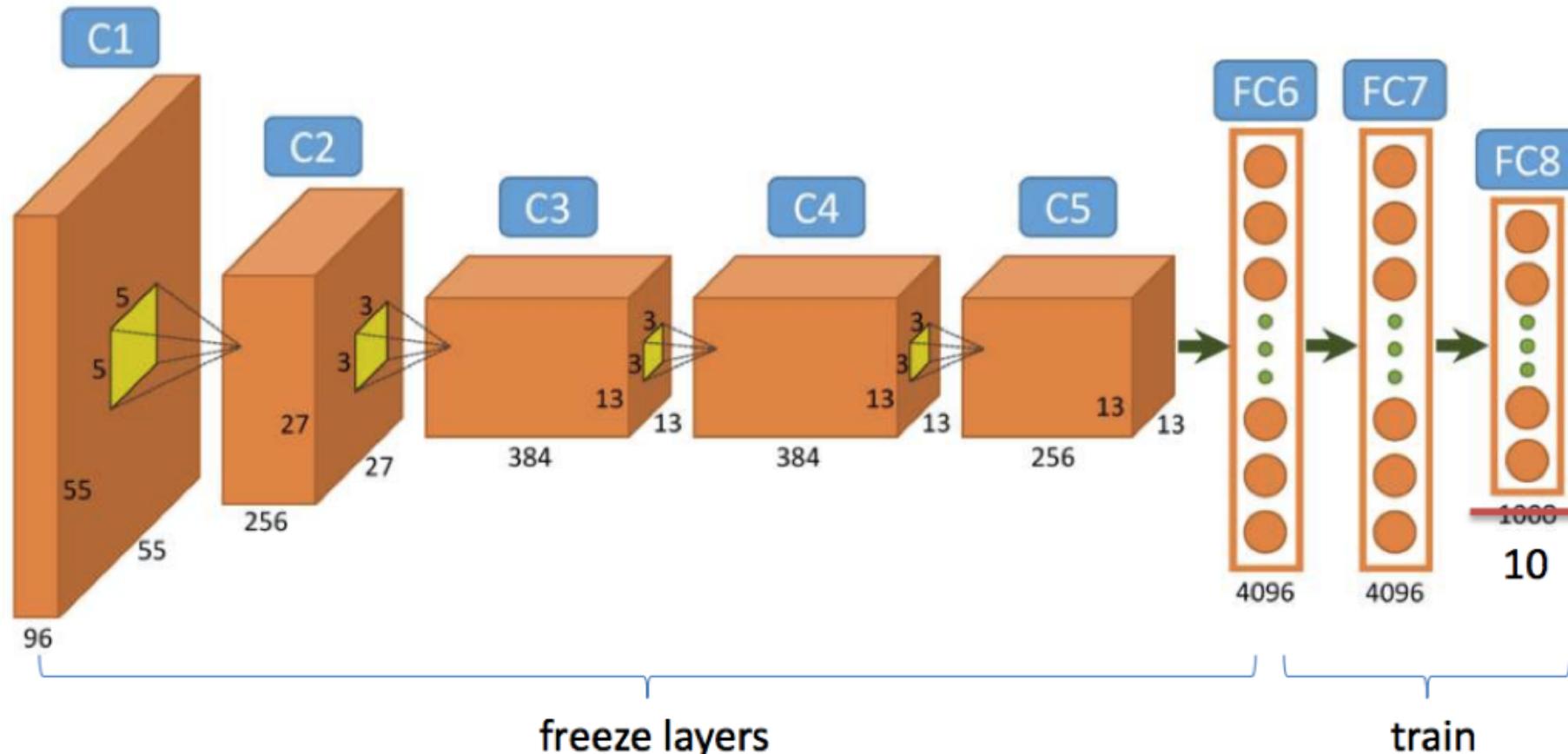
# Fine-Tuning: Example 1



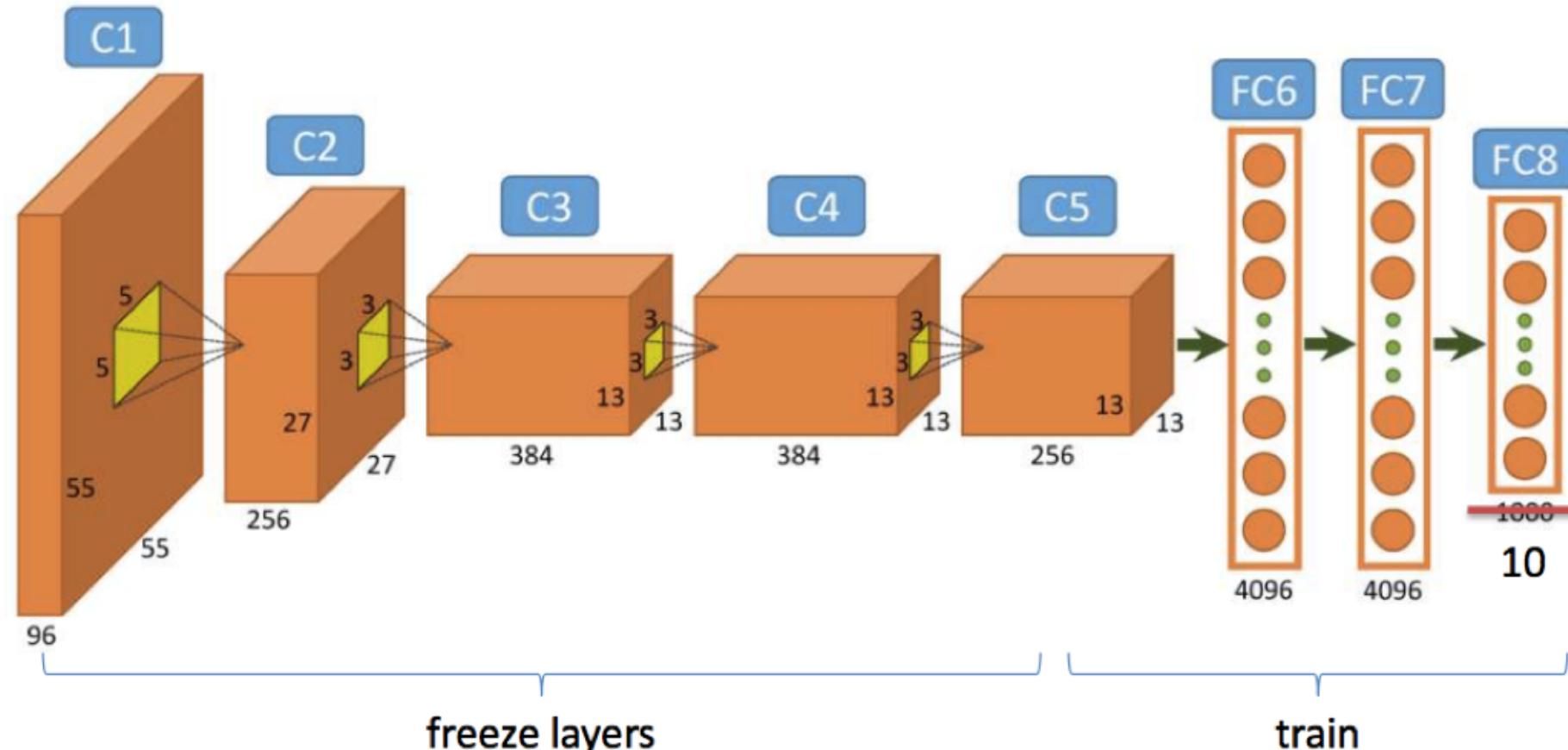
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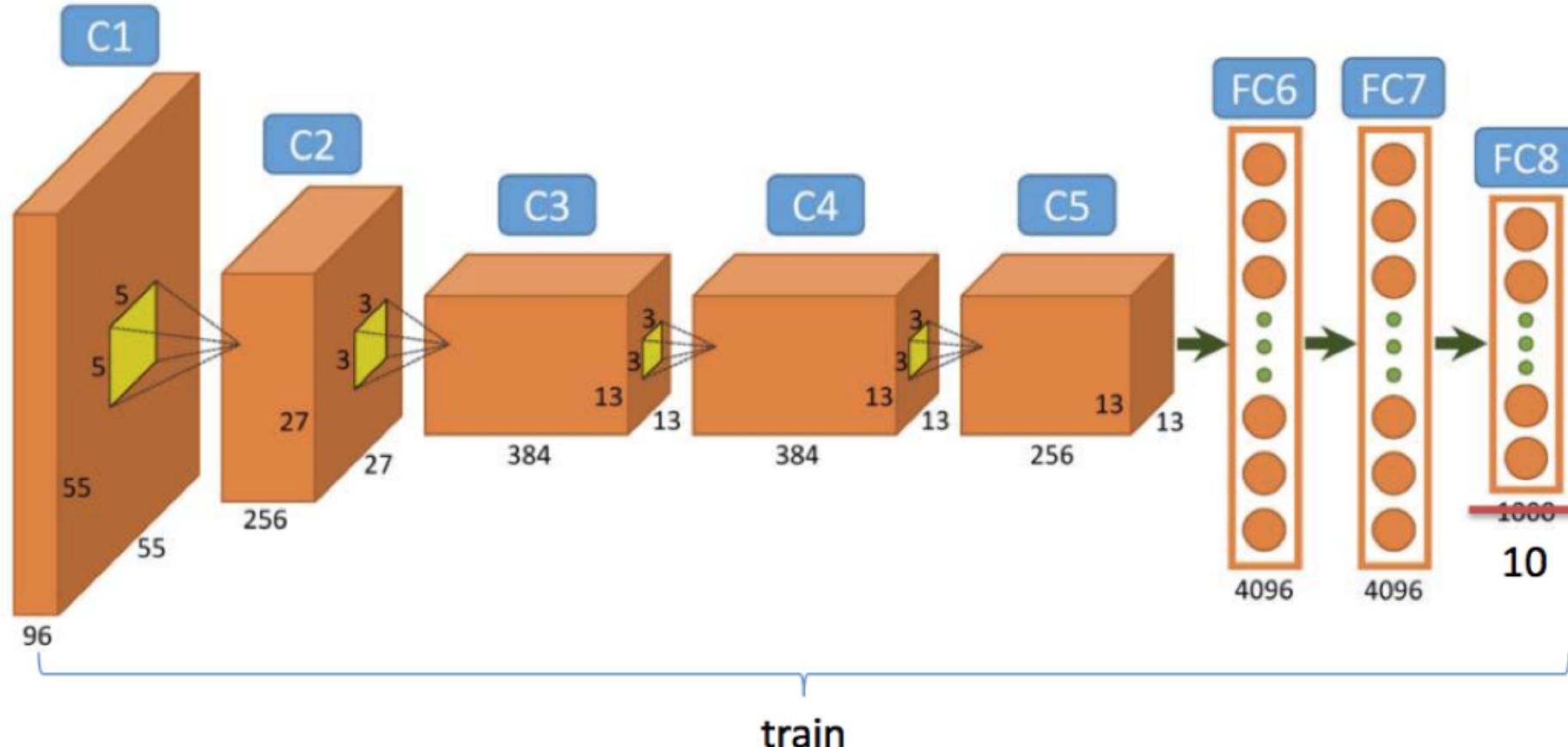
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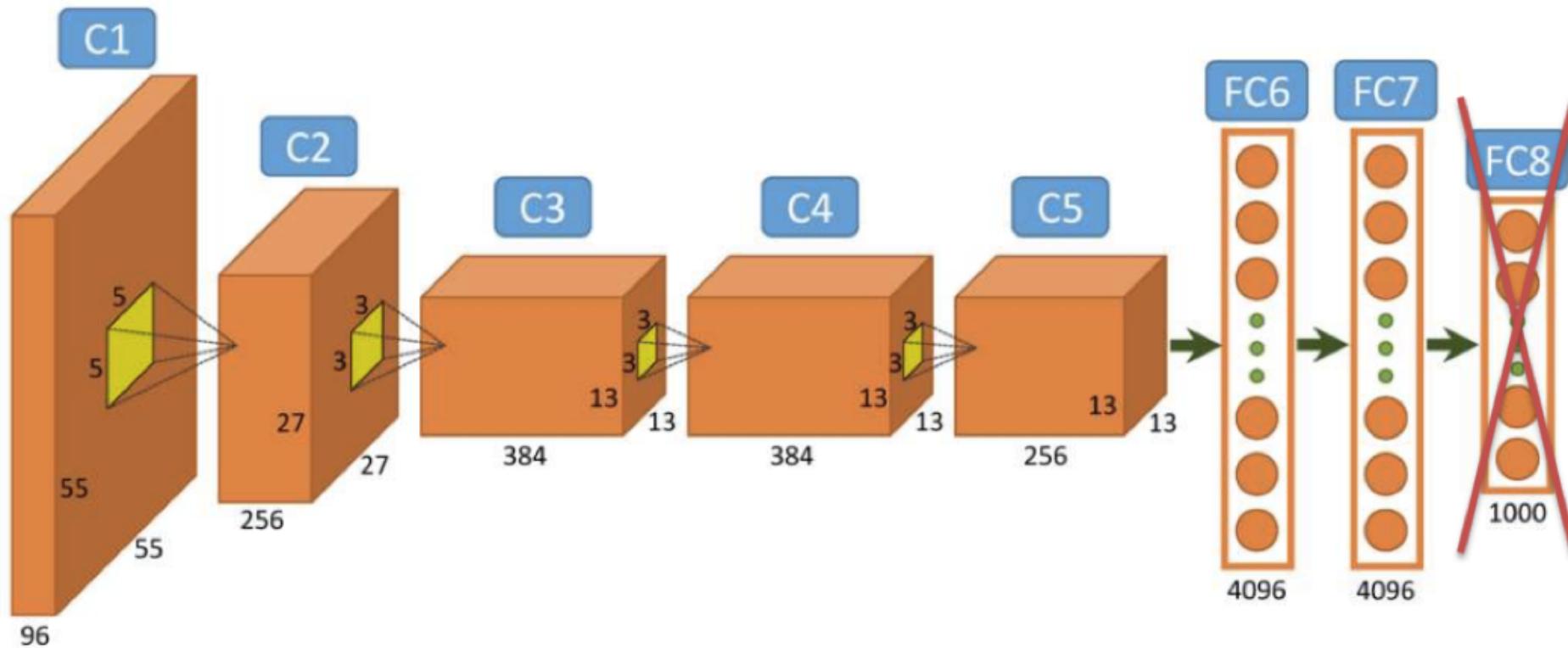
# Fine-Tuning: Example 1



# Fine-Tuning: Example 1



# Fine-Tuning: Example 2



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# Software

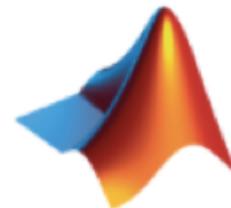
Caffe



PYTORCH

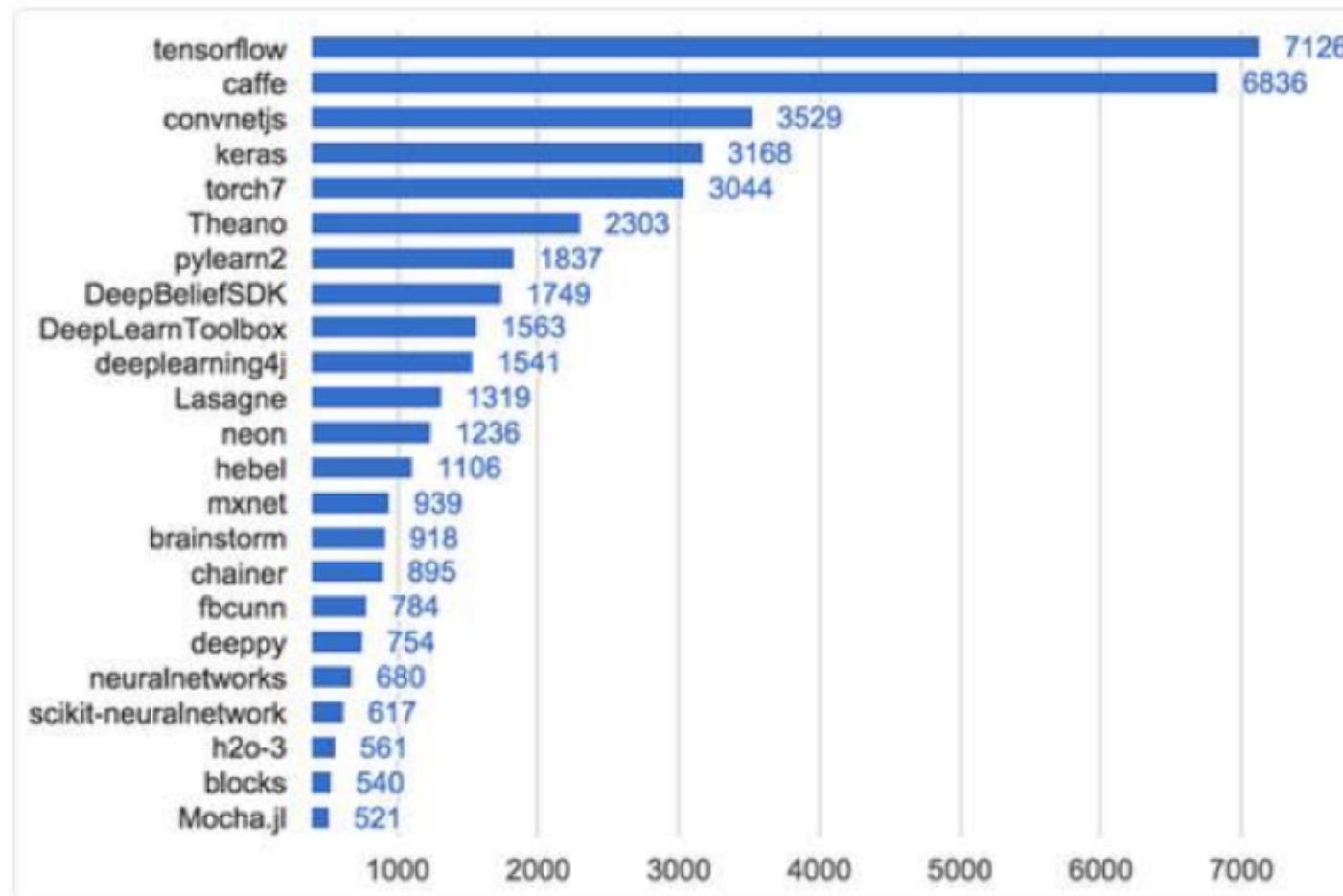


theano



# Software

2010-2014: a new deep learning toolkit is released every 47 days. 2015: every 22 days.  
tensorflow & caffe top github



RETWEETS  
157

LIKES  
159



1:05 AM - 11 Nov 2015

Slide Credit:  
<https://www.slideshare.net/AndrKarpitenko/practical-deep-learning>

# Software

Software	Creator	Software license <sup>[a]</sup>	Open source	Platform	Written in	Interface	OpenMP support	OpenCL support	CUDA support	Automatic differentiation <sup>[1]</sup>	Has pretrained models	Recurrent nets	Convolutional nets
Caffe	Berkeley Vision and Learning Center	BSD license	Yes	Linux, macOS, Windows <sup>[2]</sup>	C++	Python, MATLAB	Yes	Under development <sup>[3]</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>[4]</sup>	Yes	Yes
Deeplearning4j	Skymind engineering team; Deeplearning4j community; originally Adam Gibson	Apache 2.0	Yes	Linux, macOS, Windows, Android (Cross-platform)	C++, Java	Java, Scala, Clojure, Python (Keras), Kotlin	Yes	On roadmap <sup>[5]</sup>	Yes <sup>[6][7]</sup>	Computational Graph	Yes <sup>[8]</sup>	Yes	Yes
Dlib	Davis King	Boost Software License	Yes	Cross-Platform	C++	C++	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Intel Data Analytics Acceleration Library	Intel	Apache License 2.0	Yes	Linux, macOS, Windows on Intel CPU <sup>[10]</sup>	C++, Python, Java	C++, Python, Java <sup>[10]</sup>	Yes	No	No	Yes	No		Yes
Intel Math Kernel Library	Intel	Proprietary	No	Linux, macOS, Windows on Intel CPU <sup>[11]</sup>		C <sup>[12]</sup>	Yes <sup>[13]</sup>	No	No	Yes	No	Yes <sup>[14]</sup>	Yes <sup>[14]</sup>
Keras	François Chollet	MIT license	Yes	Linux, macOS, Windows	Python	Python, R	Only if using Theano as backend	Under development for the Theano backend (and on roadmap for the TensorFlow backend)	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>[15]</sup>	Yes	Yes

Figure Credit: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison\\_of\\_deep\\_learning\\_software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_deep_learning_software)

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