

MLJFlux: Deep learning interface to the MLJ toolbox

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Introduction

We present *MLJFlux.jl* ([Shridhar & Blaom, n.d.](#)), an interface between the *MLJ* machine learning toolbox ([Blaom et al., 2020](#)) and the *Flux.jl* deep learning framework ([Innes, 2018](#)) written in the *Julia* programming language ([Bezanson et al., 2017](#)). *MLJFlux* makes it possible to implement supervised deep learning models while adhering to the *MLJ* workflow. This means that users familiar with the *MLJ* design can write their models in *Flux* with a few slight modifications and perform all tasks provided by the *MLJ* model spec. The interface also provides options to train the model on different hardware and warm start the model after changing some specific hyper-parameters.

Julia solves the “two language problem” in scientific computing, where high-level languages such as *Python* or *Ruby* are easy to use but often slow and low-level languages are fast but difficult to use. Using *just-in-time* compilation and *multiple dispatch*, *Julia* makes the best of both worlds by matching the performance of low-level languages while also being adaptable ([Julia Micro-Benchmarks, n.d.](#)).

While there has been significant work towards enabling the creation and delivery of deep learning models with *FastAI.jl* ([Best Practices for Deep Learning in Julia, Inspired by Fastai, n.d.](#)), the focus has been extensively on neural network paradigms. It provides convenience functions for loading data, modeling and tuning but the process still involves writing the preprocessing pipelines, loss functions, optimizers and other hyper-parameters. *MLJFlux.jl* tries to remove the need for this boilerplate code by leveraging the *MLJ* design which makes it ideal for basic prototyping and experimentation.

Statement of Need

While *MLJ* supports multiple statistical models, it lacks support for any kind of deep learning model. *MLJFlux* adds support for this by interfacing *MLJ* with the *Flux.jl* deep learning framework. Converting a *Flux* model into an *MLJ* spec can be done by wrapping it in the appropriate *MLJFlux* container and specifying other hyper-parameters such as the loss function, optimizer, epochs, and so on. This can now be used like any other *MLJ* model. *MLJFlux* models implement the *MLJ* warm restart interface, which means training can be restarted from where it was left off, when the number of epochs is increased or the optimiser settings (e.g., learning rate) are modified. Consequently, an *MLJFlux* model can also be wrapped as an *MLJ IteratedModel*, making early stopping, model snapshots, callbacks, cyclic learning rates, and other controls available.

MLJFlux provides four containers that we can enclose our *Flux* model in. Each model is derived from either *MLJModelInterface.Probabilistic* or *MLJModelInterface.Deterministic* to follow the *MLJ* design, depending on the type of task. At the core of each wrapper is a

40 *builder* attribute that specifies the neural network architecture (Flux model) given the shape
41 of the data.

42 MLJFlux has been written with ease of use in mind. The core idea is to allow rapid modeling,
43 tuning and visualization of deep learning models via Flux.jl by reusing the already mature and
44 efficient functionalities offered by MLJ.

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