Deep Learning in Wilderness

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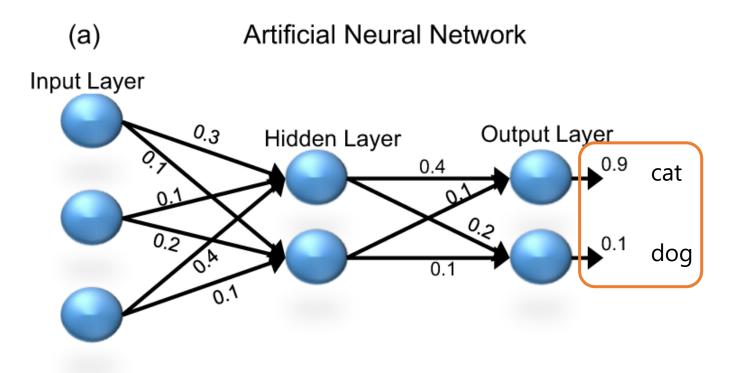


Overview

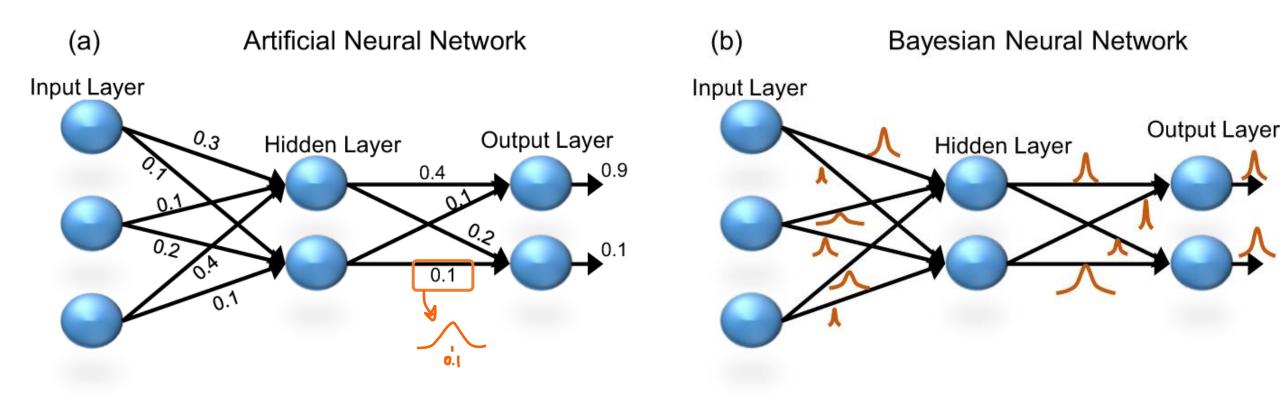
Overview

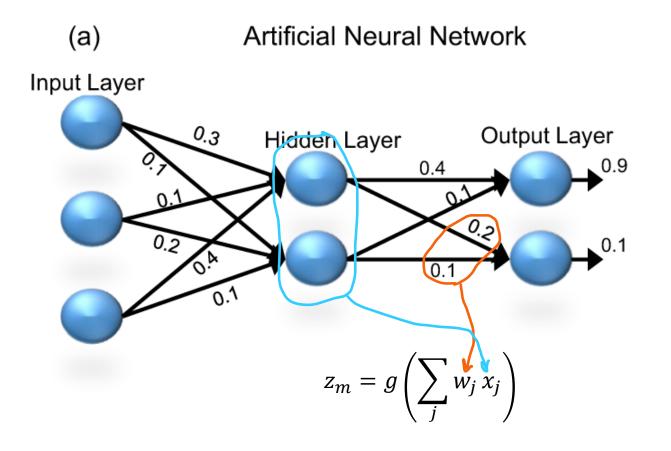
- Extension of FeedForward Network (FFN)
- Why Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for images only?
- Goodbye Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) for sequence modeling
- Active Study Fields in Deep Learning

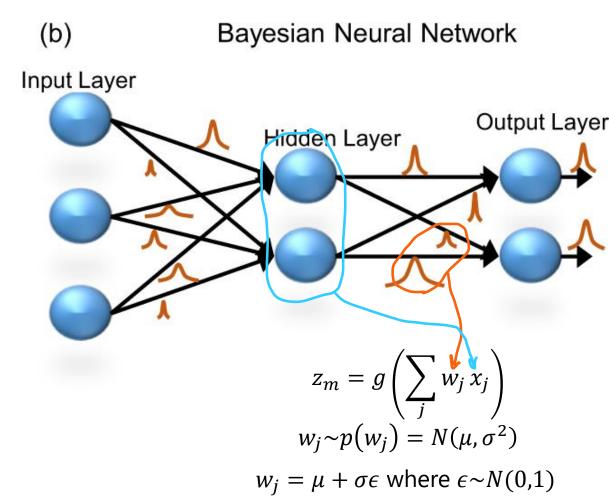
FFN, are we confident with the prediction?



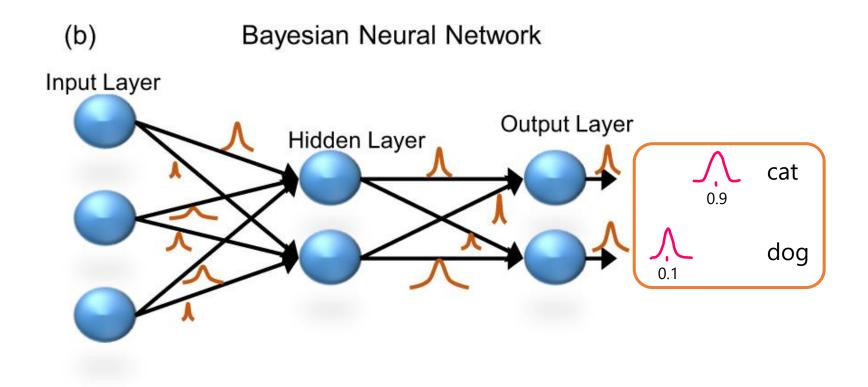
Let's admit that there's uncertainty in the model



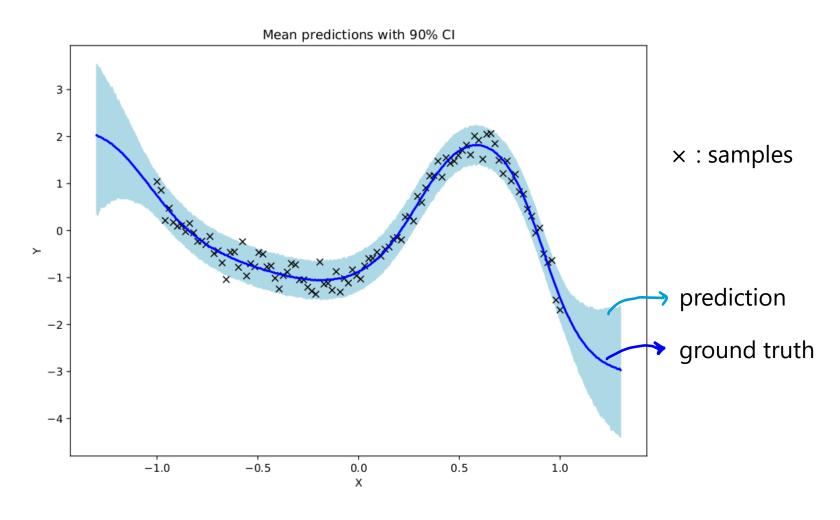




Distribution of Predictions through Multiple Forward Propagations



Example Result of Bayesian Neural Net



The answer is No



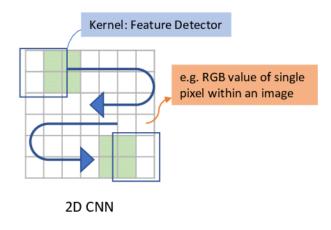
ECG heartbeat label

Normal No

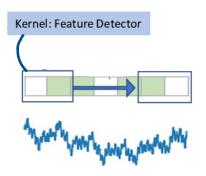
2D image 1D image

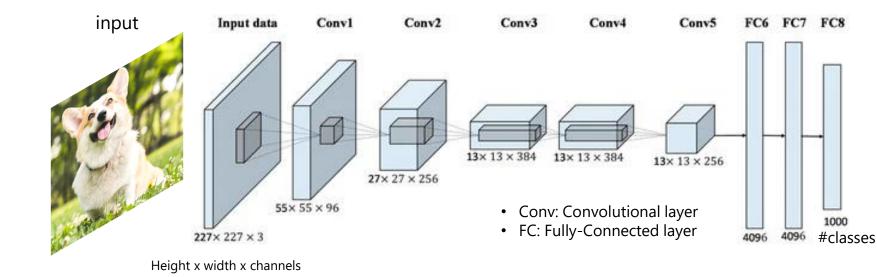
CNN for Time Series Processing

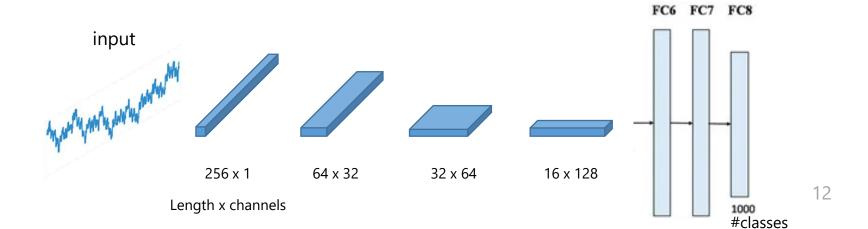
2D convolutional layer



1D convolutional layer



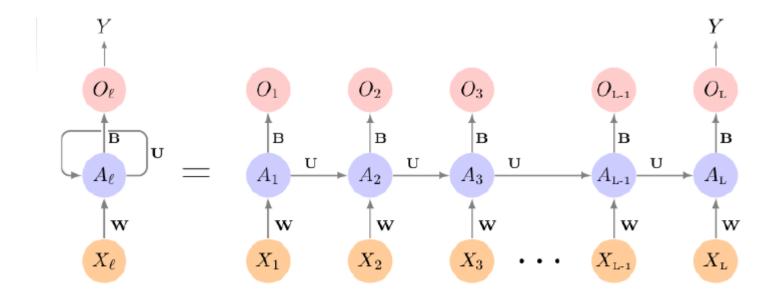




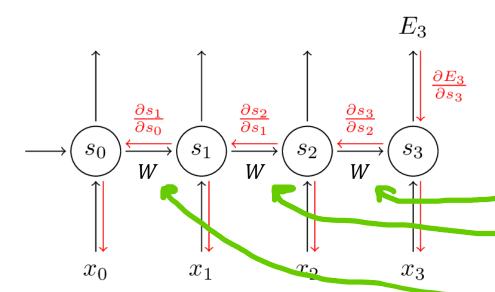
Popularity of using CNN for time series processing

• So popular that CNN is dominantly used for this task in the literature.

RNN



Limitations of RNN (1)



• *E* : error

• s: hidden state

• W: trainable weights of RNN

Error
$$E_3 = L_3(y, \hat{y})$$

$$\frac{\partial E_3}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial W}$$

$$= \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial s_3} \frac{\partial s_3}{\partial W}$$

$$= \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial s_3} \frac{\partial s_3}{\partial s_2} \frac{\partial s_2}{\partial W}$$

$$= \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial s_3} \frac{\partial s_3}{\partial s_2} \frac{\partial s_2}{\partial w} \frac{\partial s_3}{\partial s_2} \frac{\partial s_1}{\partial w}$$

$$= \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial s_3} \frac{\partial s_3}{\partial s_2} \frac{\partial s_2}{\partial s_1} \frac{\partial s_1}{\partial W}$$

Limitations of RNN (1)

$$\begin{split} & \frac{\partial E_{1000}}{\partial W} \\ & = \frac{\partial E_{1000}}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial s_{1000}} \frac{\partial s_{1000}}{\partial W} \\ & + \frac{\partial E_{1000}}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial s_{1000}} \frac{\partial s_{1000}}{\partial s_{999}} \frac{\partial s_{999}}{\partial W} \\ & + \frac{\partial E_{1000}}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial s_{1000}} \frac{\partial s_{1000}}{\partial s_{999}} \frac{\partial s_{999}}{\partial S_{998}} \frac{\partial s_{998}}{\partial W} \\ & \cdots \\ & + \frac{\partial E_{1000}}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial s_{1000}} \frac{\partial s_{1000}}{\partial s_{100$$

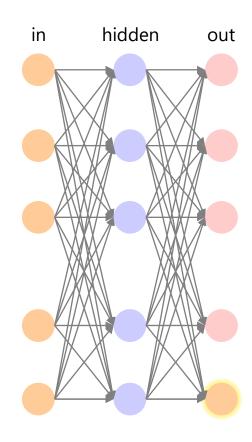
1. Vanishing gradient
$$\left\| \frac{\partial s_i}{\partial s_{i-1}} \right\|_2 < 1$$
2. Exploding gradient $\left\| \frac{\partial s_i}{\partial s_{i-1}} \right\|_2 > 1$

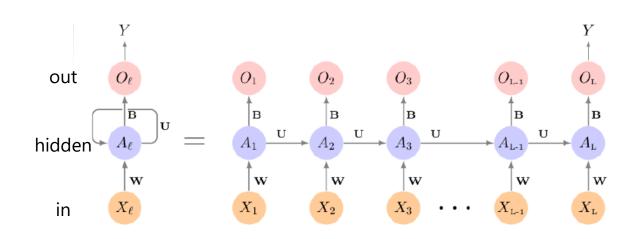
$$\left\| \frac{\partial s_i}{\partial s_{i-1}} \right\|_2 < 1$$

$$\left\| \frac{\partial s_i}{\partial s_{i-1}} \right\|_2 > 1$$

Limitations of RNN (2)

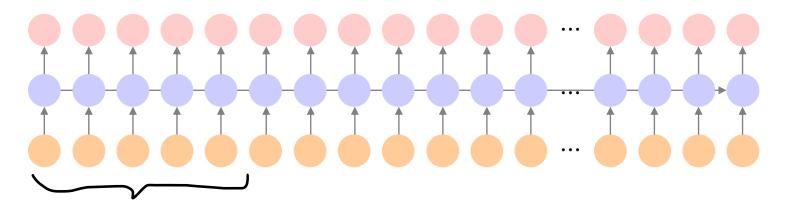
Slow training due to the difficulty with *parallel computing*.





Limitations of RNN (3)

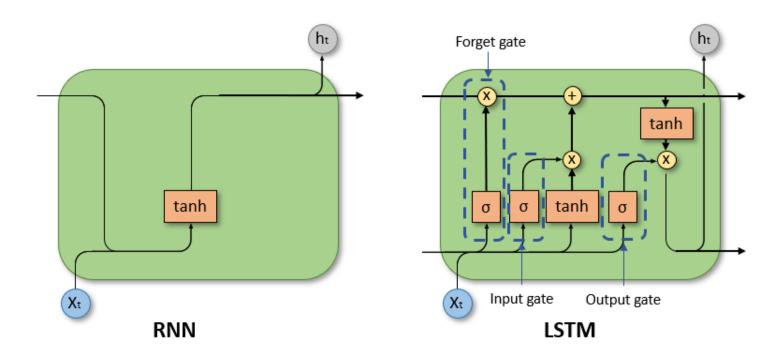
• Difficulty with processing long sequences (i.e., the model forgets memories long in the past.)



Early signals gets weak as the processing step goes on.

Long Short Term Memory (LSTM)

• To resolve the forgetting problem to some extent.



A new architecture that revolutionized sequence modeling in Deep Learning

Attention Is All You Need

- introduces *Transformer*
- GPT = Transformer layers
- Transformer over RNNs

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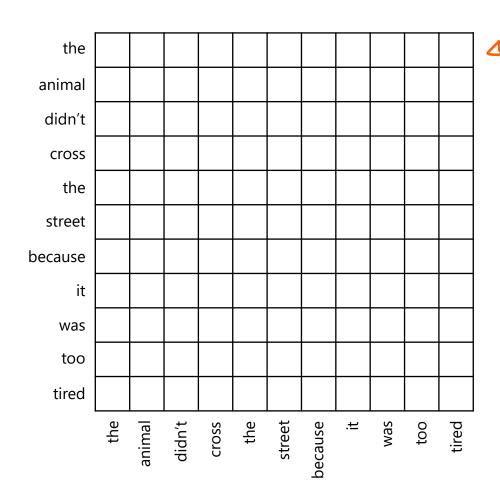
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Essence of Transformer: "Attention Layer": 1) Self-Attention

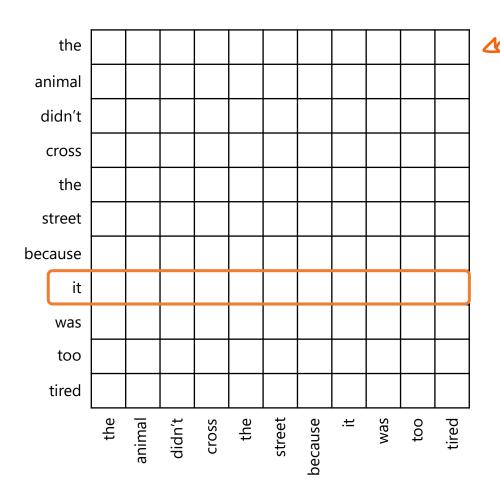
• The animal didn't cross the street because it was too tired.



(sort of) correlation matrix between the same sentences.

Essence of Transformer: "Attention Layer": 1) Self-Attention

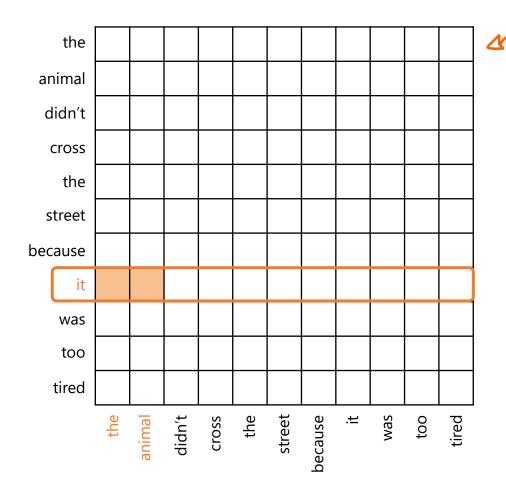
• The animal didn't cross the street because it was too tired.



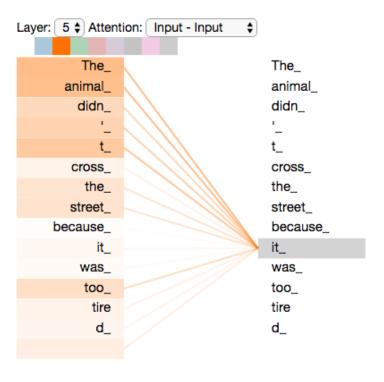
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Essence of Transformer: "Attention Layer": 1) Self-Attention

• The animal didn't cross the street because it was too tired.

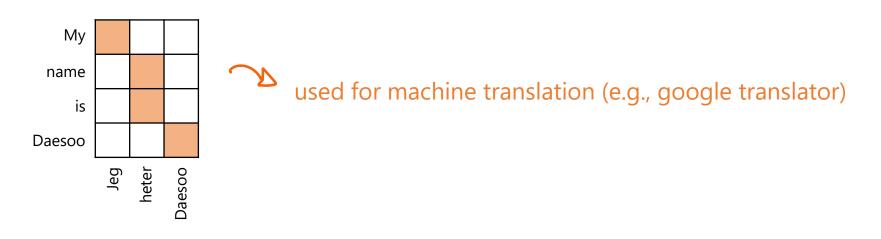


(sort of) correlation matrix between the same sentences.

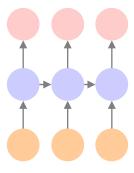


Essence of Transformer: "Attention Layer": 2) Cross-Attention

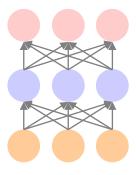
• My name is Daesoo ⇔ Jeg heter Daesoo



RNNs vs Transformer







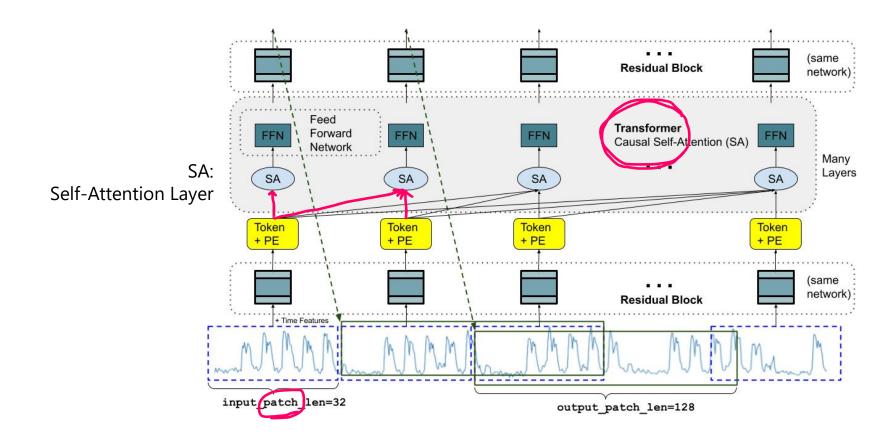
Transformer (block)

	RNN	Transformer
Parallel computing	Х	0
Vanishing gradient	0	Х
Forgetting problem	0	Х

Transformer in use in real life

- Google translator
- ChatGPT
- DALL-E

Transformers for Time Series Forecasting



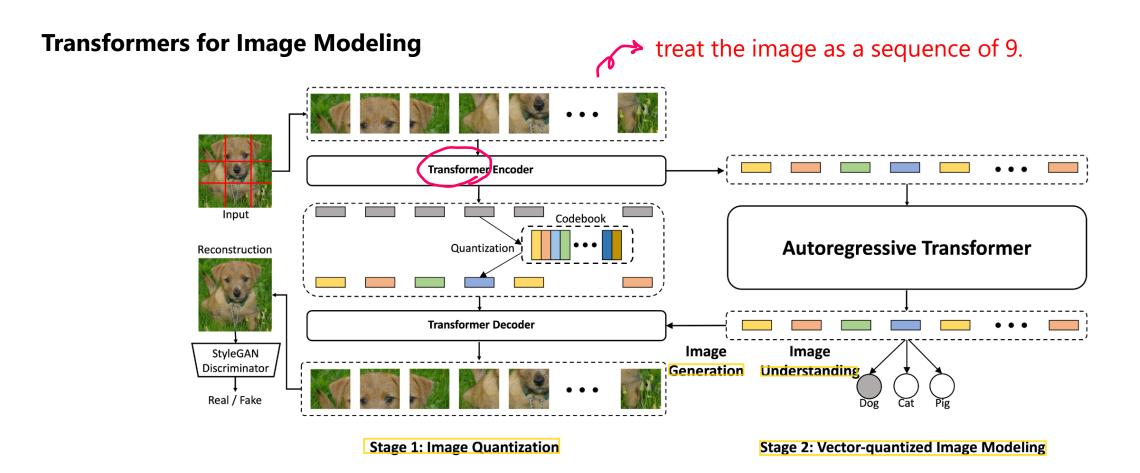
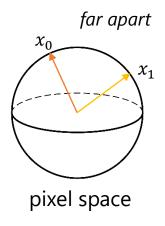


Figure 1: Overview of ViT-VQGAN (left) and Vector-quantized Image Modeling (right) for both image generation and image understanding.

- Generative Models
- Self-supervised Learning
- Explainable Al

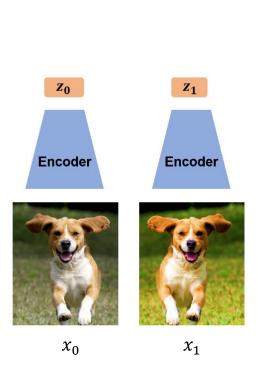
Motivation for Self-supervised Learning

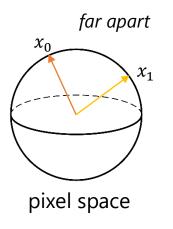


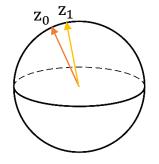




Motivation for Self-supervised Learning



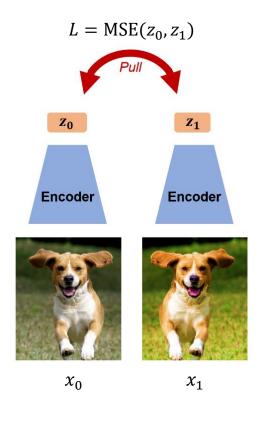


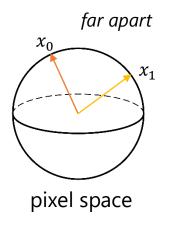


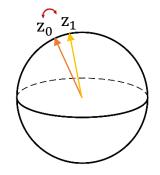
latent space Z

high-level semantics (e.g., cat, dog, person) are captured

Self-supervised Learning



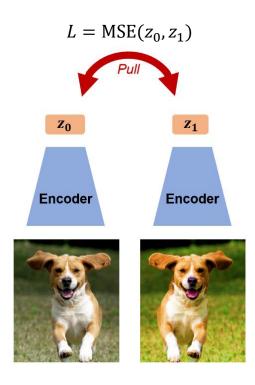




latent space \mathcal{Z}

high-level semantics (e.g., cat, dog, person) are captured in \mathcal{Z} .

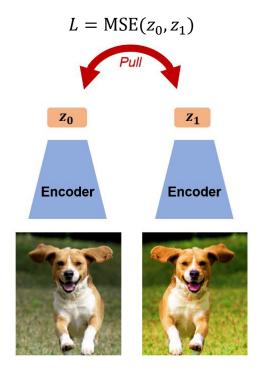
Self-supervised Learning

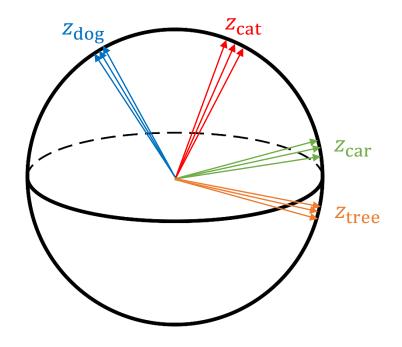




Q. any similarity to the concept of the bootstrapping in statistics?

Self-supervised Learning





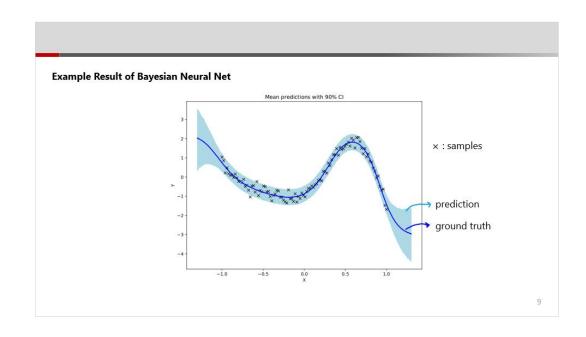
Eventually, a neural network model learns high-level visual concepts.

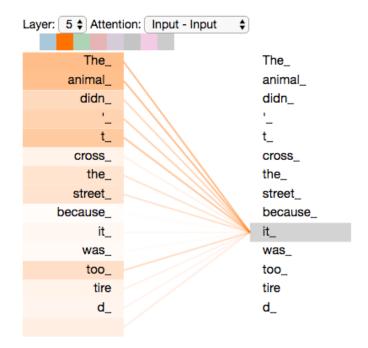
then, any task becomes easy.

Explainable Al

Explainable AI

We have already learned some of it





Grad-CAM:

Visual Explanations from Deep Networks via Gradient-based Localization

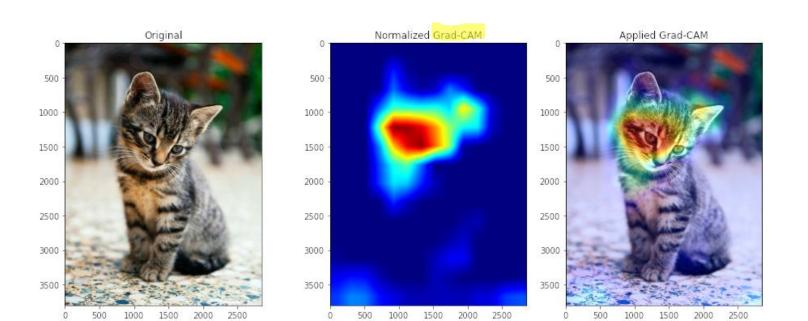
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Ramprasaath R. Selvaraju^{1*} Michael Cogswell¹ Abhishek Das¹ Ramakrishna Vedantam^{1*}
Devi Parikh^{1,2} Dhruv Batra^{1,2}

¹Georgia Institute of Technology ²Facebook AI Research

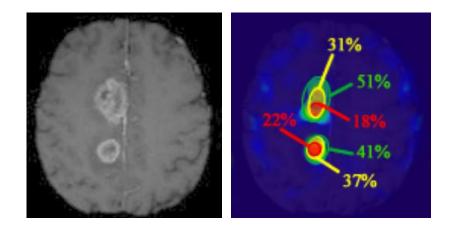
{ramprs, cogswell, abhshkdz, vrama, parikh, dbatra}@gatech.edu

"OK, now my classification model works well. But it'd be nicer if the model also tells me why it classified the image as that."



Explainable Al

Reasoning behind Classification



Brain tumor identification & detection

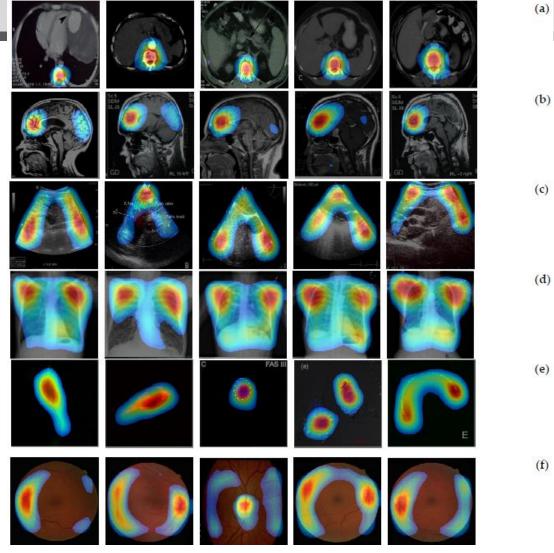
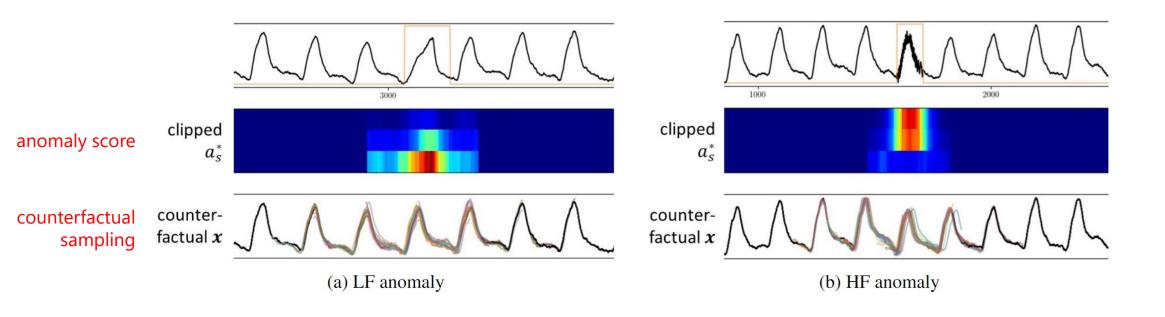


Figure 4. Heatmaps reflecting the proposed CRM for (a) abdomen CT, (b) brain MRI, (c) cardiac abdomen ultrasound, (d) chest X-ray, (e) fluorescence microscopy, (f) retinal fundoscopy, and

On the various medical images

Explainable Al

Counterfactual Sampling in Time Series Anomaly Detection



Thank you!



Norwegian University of Science and Technology