

Deep Learning

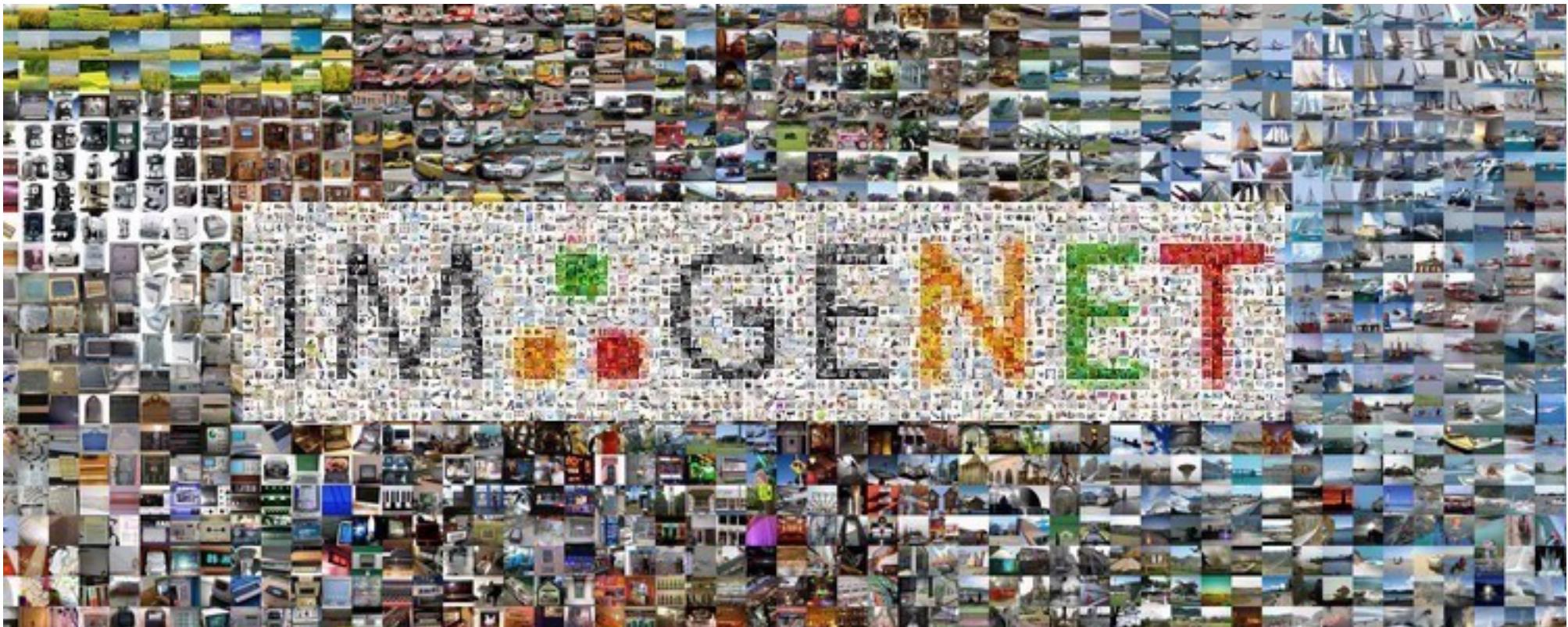
Sheng Zha

Amazon AI

What can deep learning do?

What can deep learning do?

- Classify images

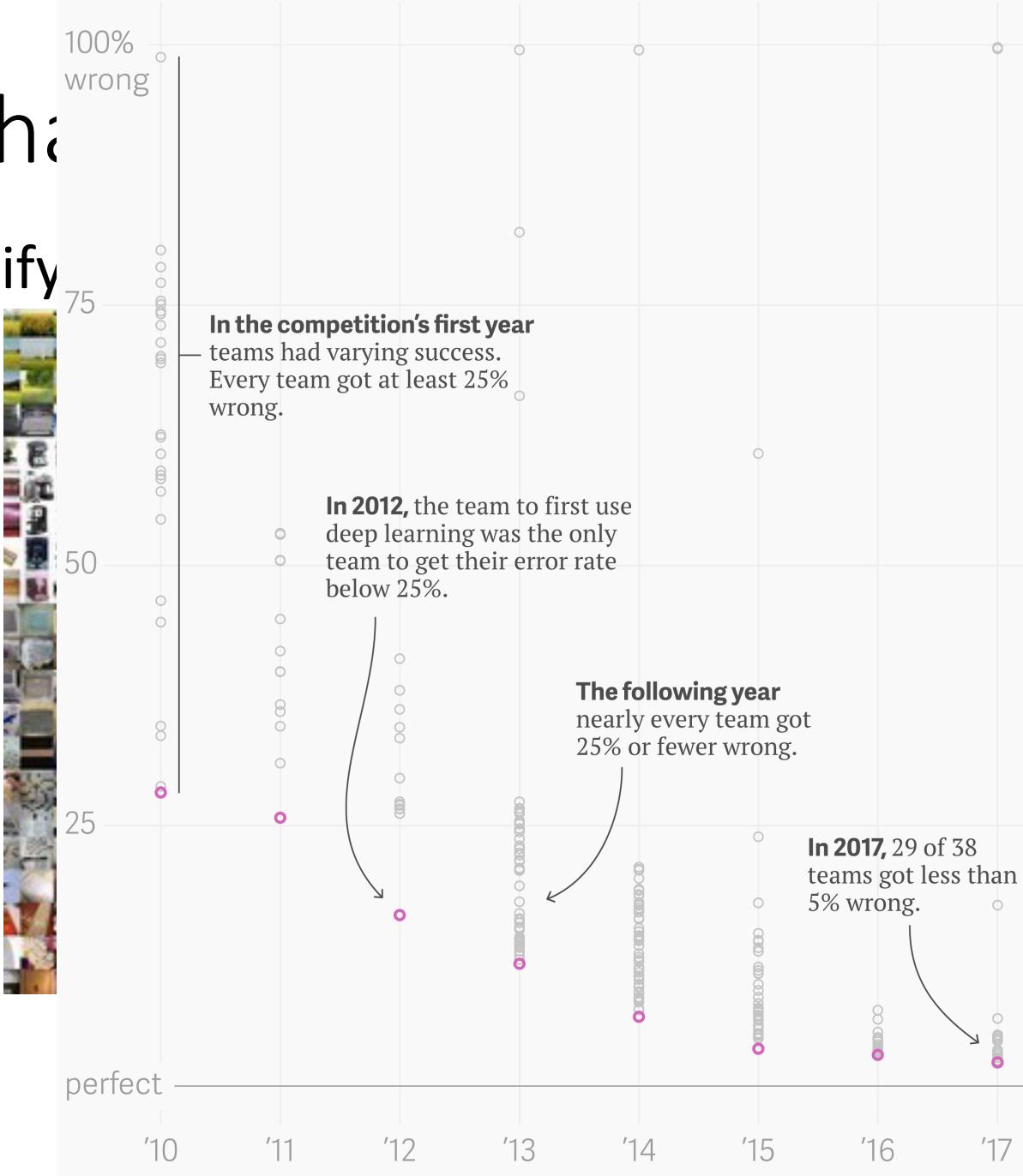


<http://www.image-net.org/>

ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge results

What

- Classify



Yanofsky, Quartz

<https://qz.com/1034972/the-data-that-changed-the-direction-of-ai-research-and-possibly-the-world/>



What can deep learning do?

- Detect and segment object



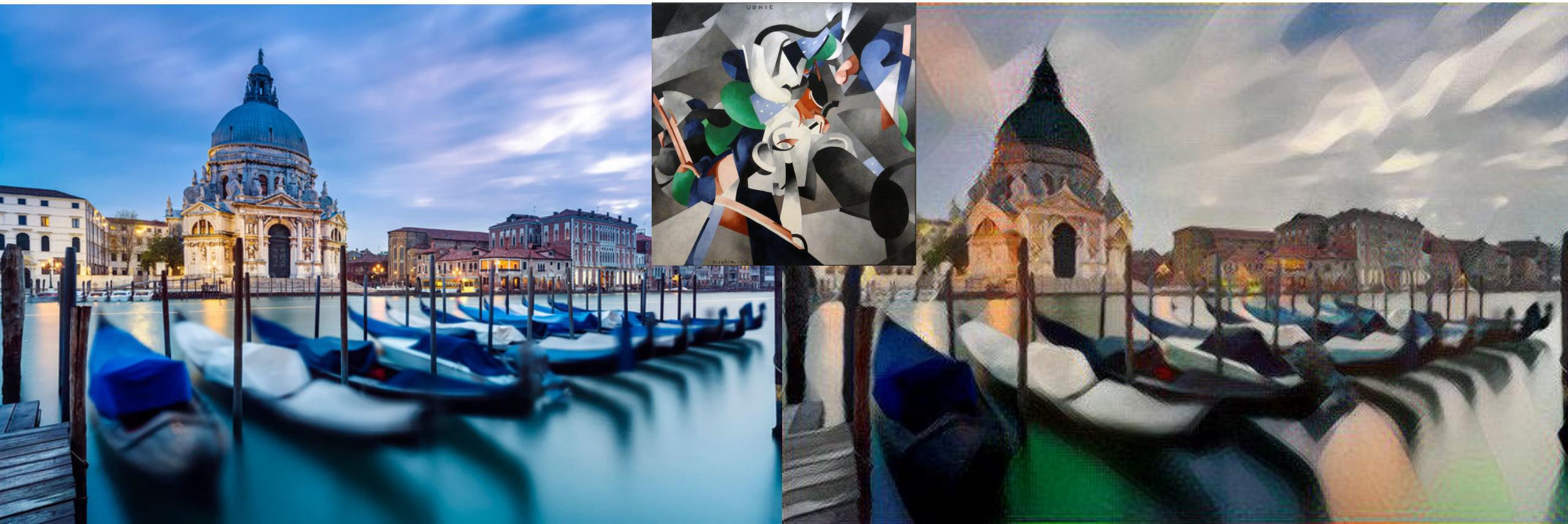
https://github.com/matterport/Mask_RCNN

What can deep learning do?



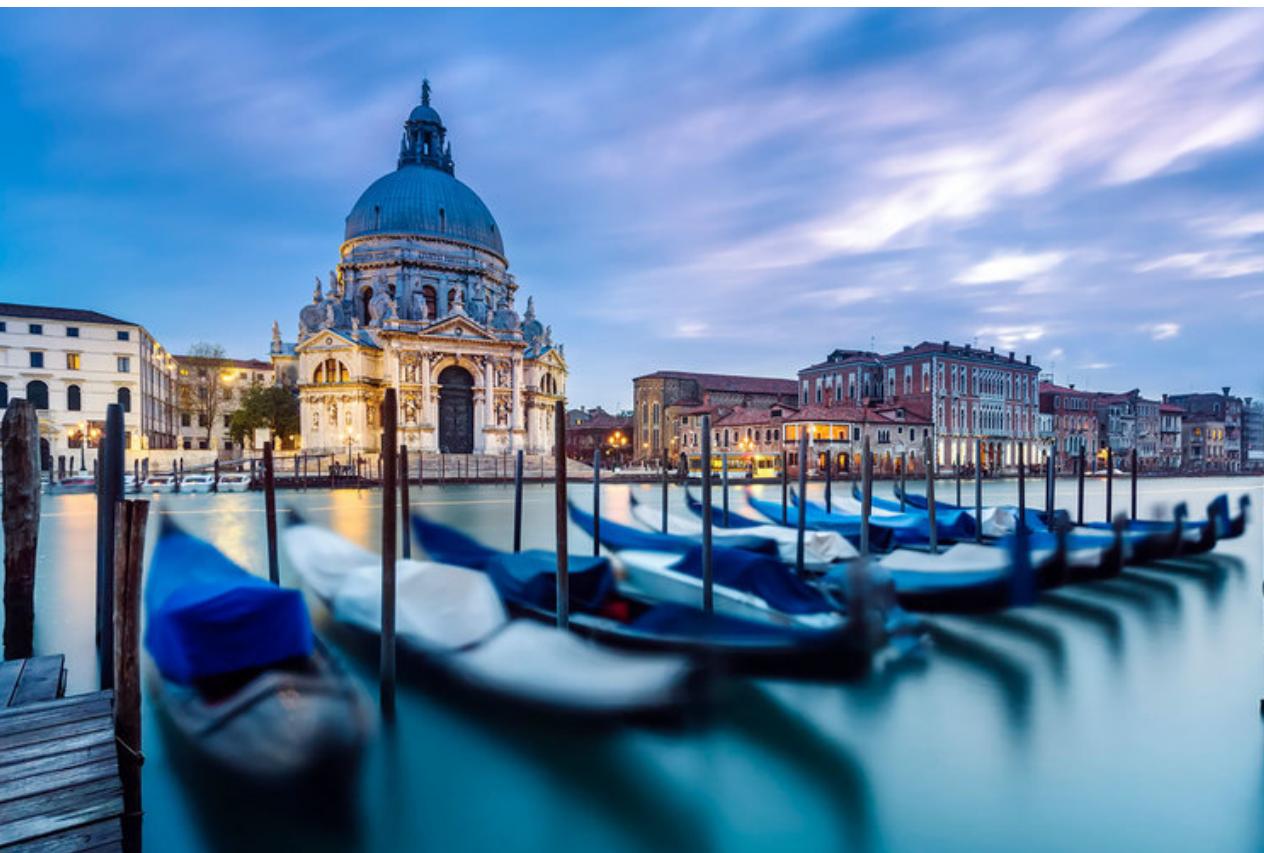
<https://github.com/zhanghang1989/MXNet-Gluon-Style-Transfer/>

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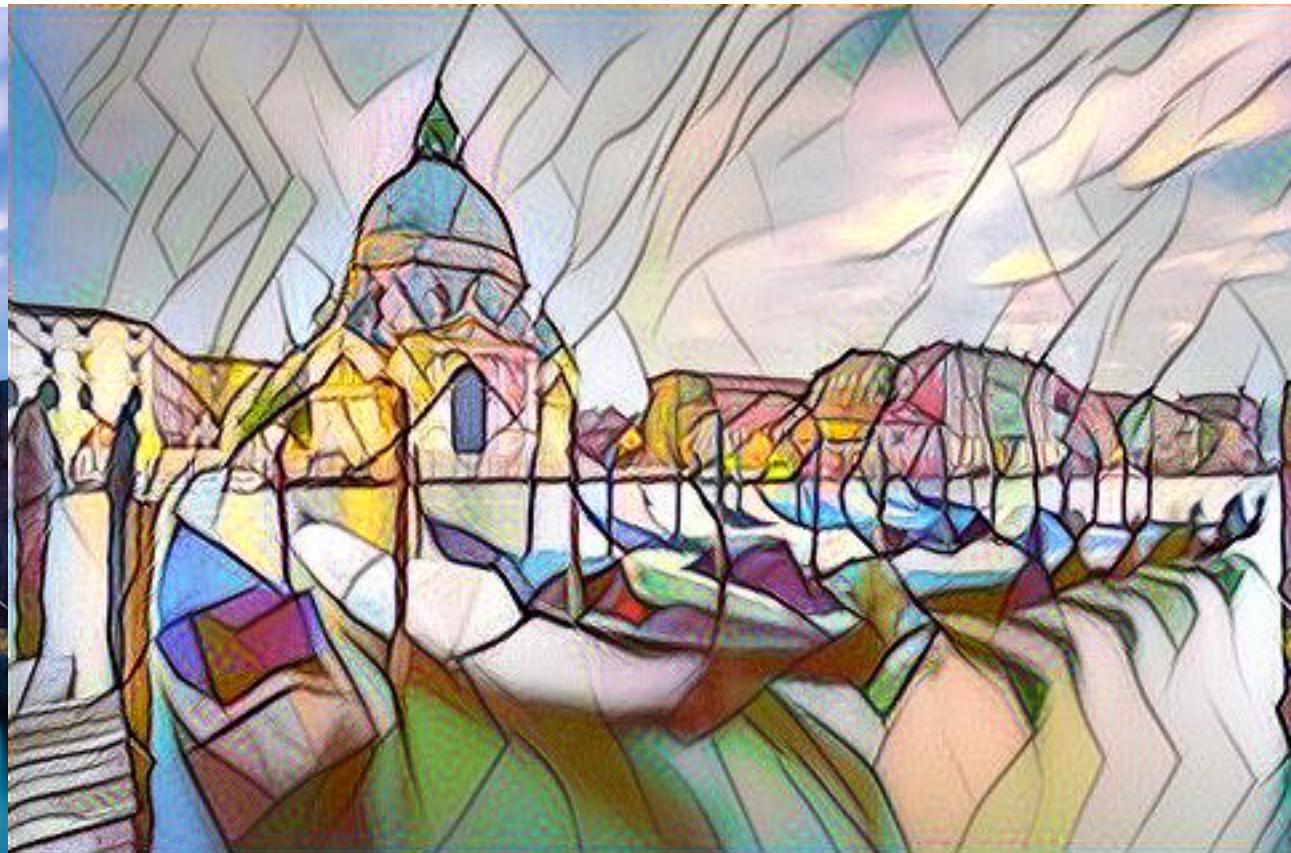
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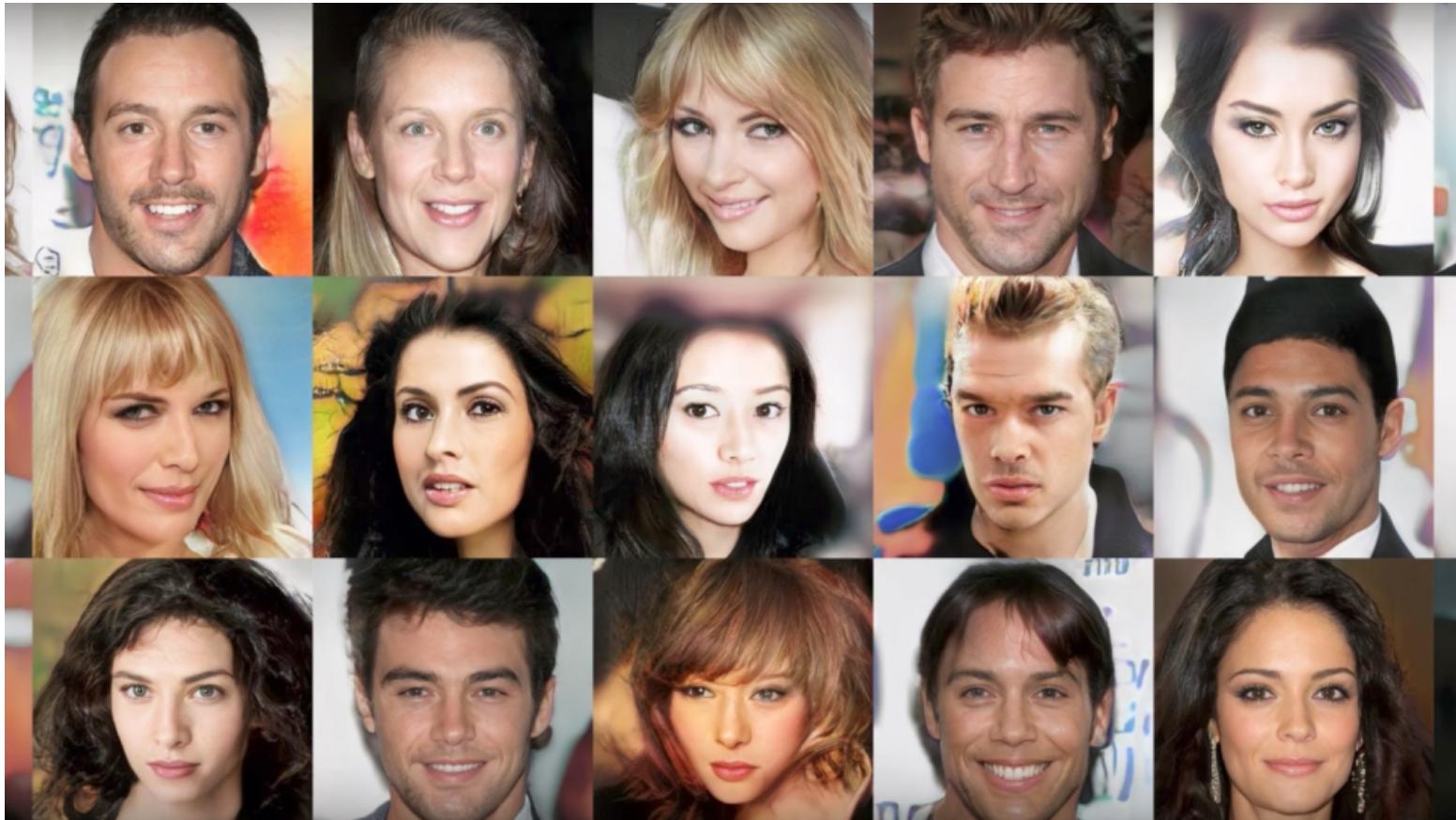
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What can deep learning do?



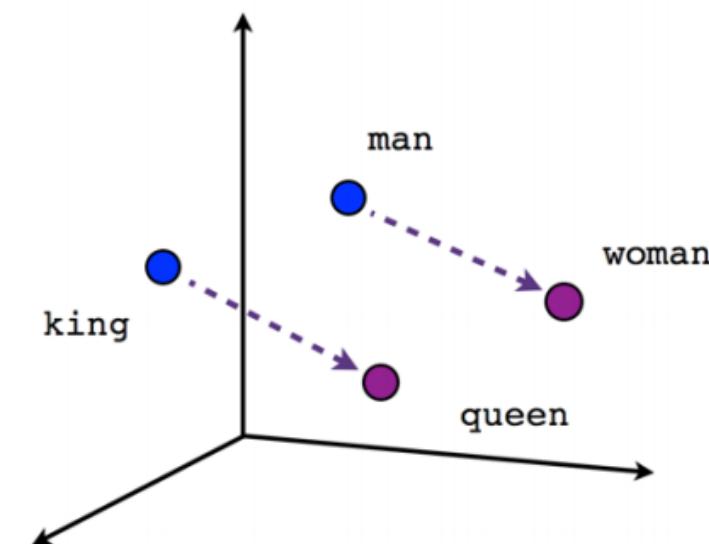
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What can deep learning do?

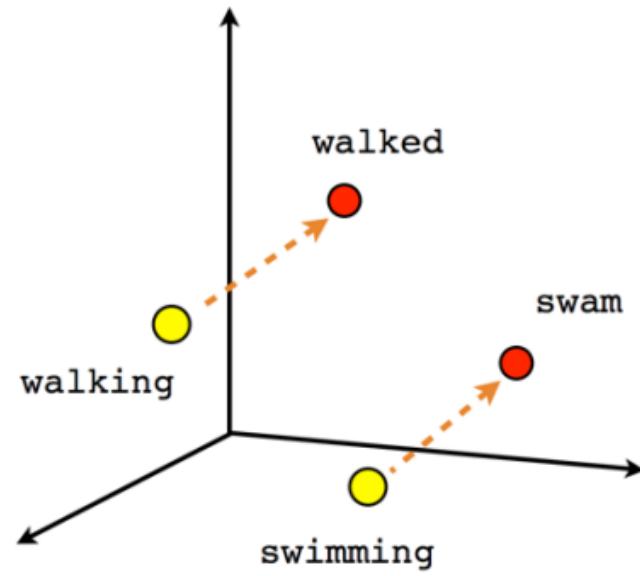


Karras et al, ICLR 2018

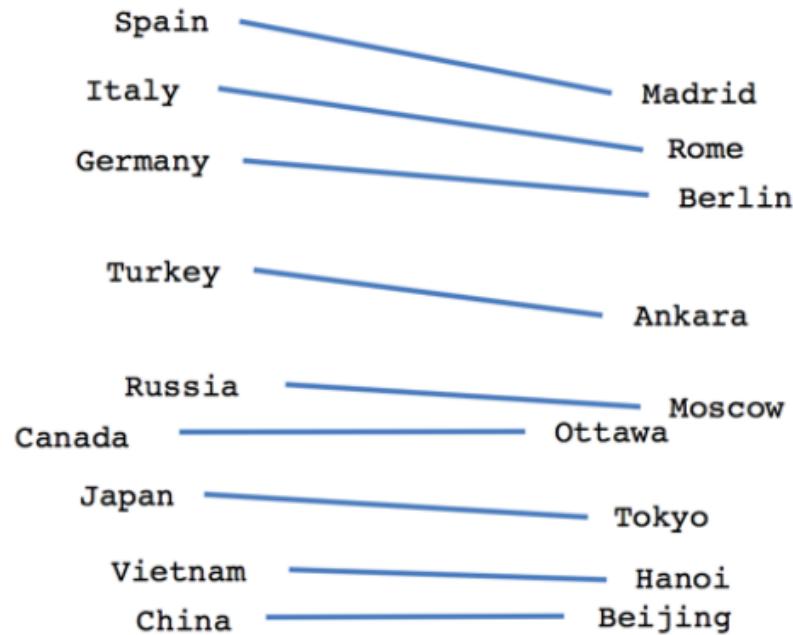
What can deep learning do?



Male-Female



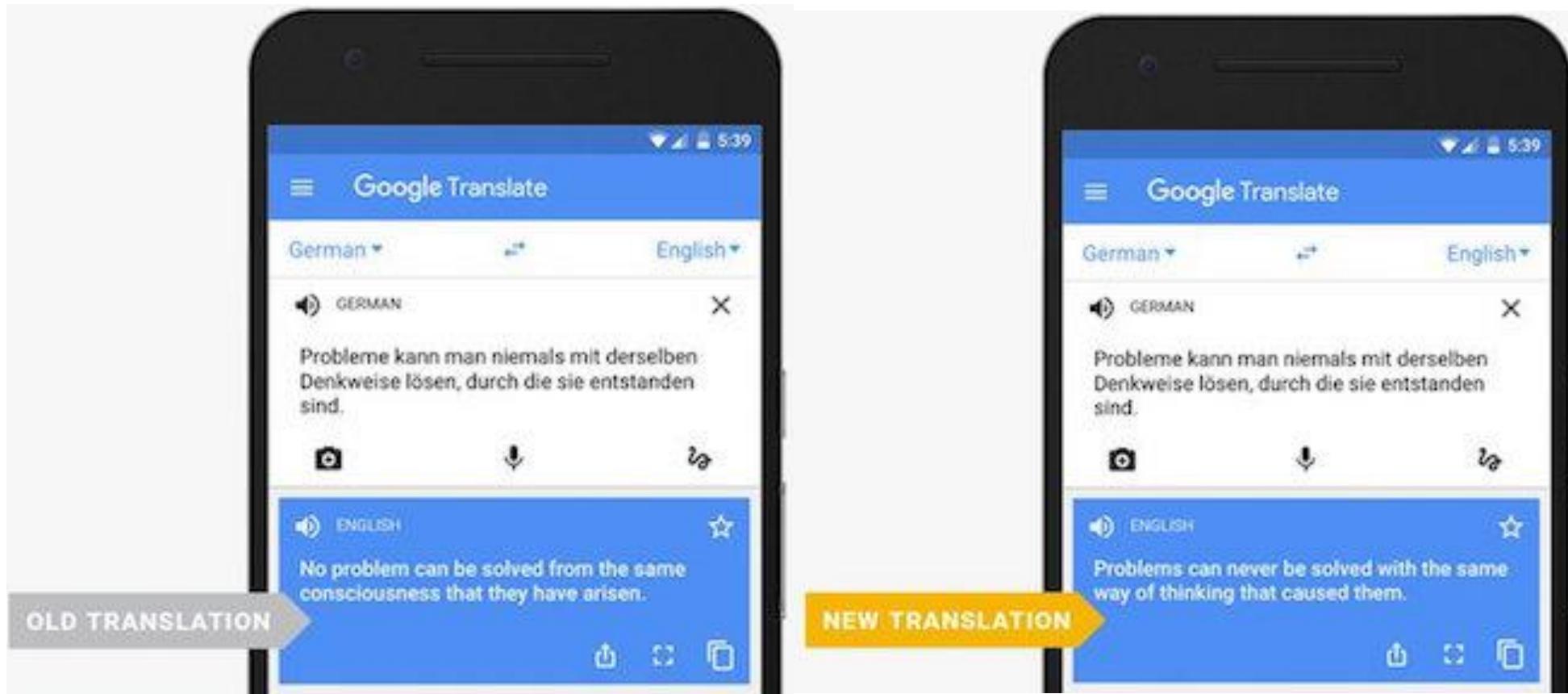
Verb tense



Country-Capital

<https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/word2vec>

What can deep learning do?

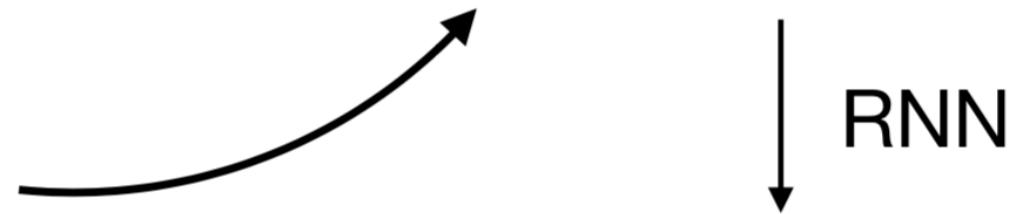


<https://www.pcmag.com/news/349610/google-expands-neural-networks-for-language-translation>

What can deep learning do?

Content: Two dogs play by a tree.

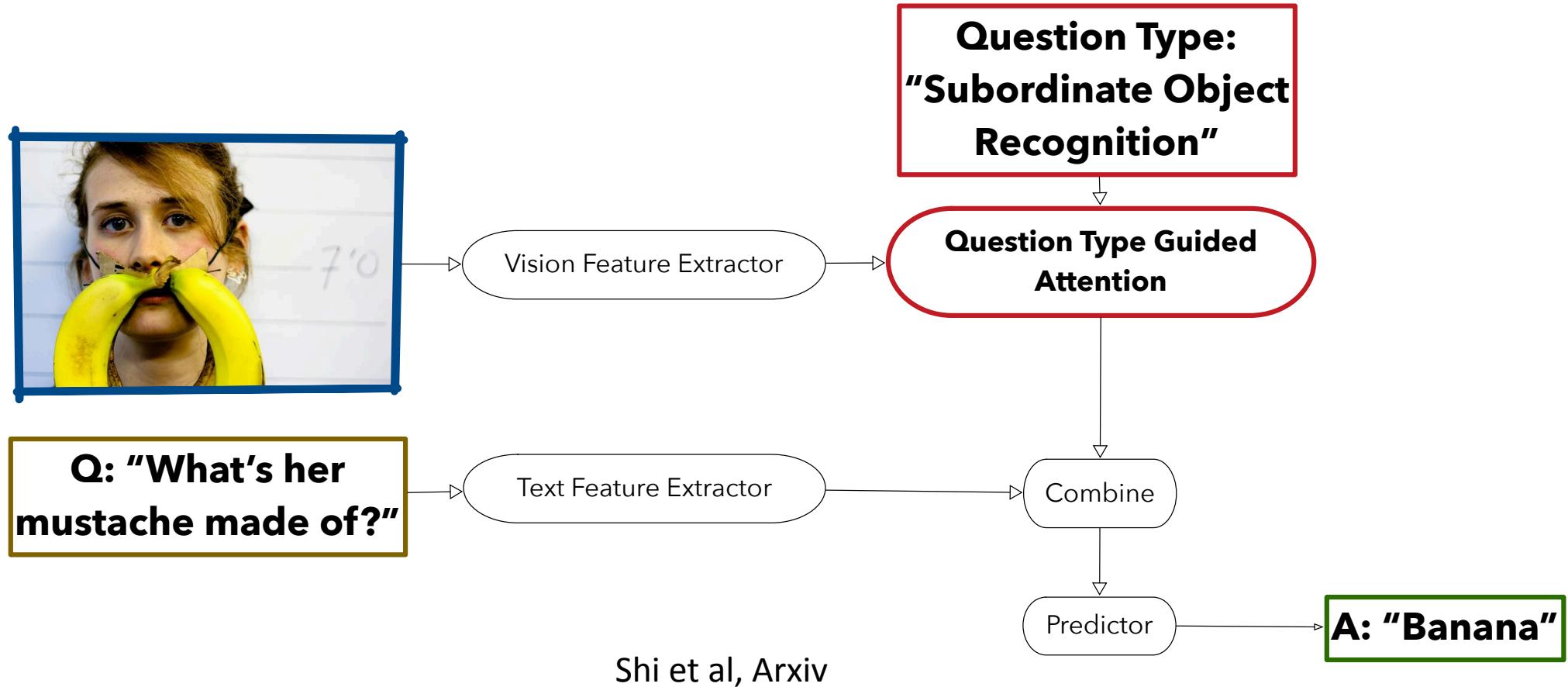
Style: **happily, love**



Two dogs **in love** play **happily** by a tree.

Li et al, NACCL 2018

What can deep learning do?



What can deep learning do?

Human captions from the training set



A cute little dog sitting in a heart drawn on a sandy beach.



A dog walking next to a little dog on top of a beach.

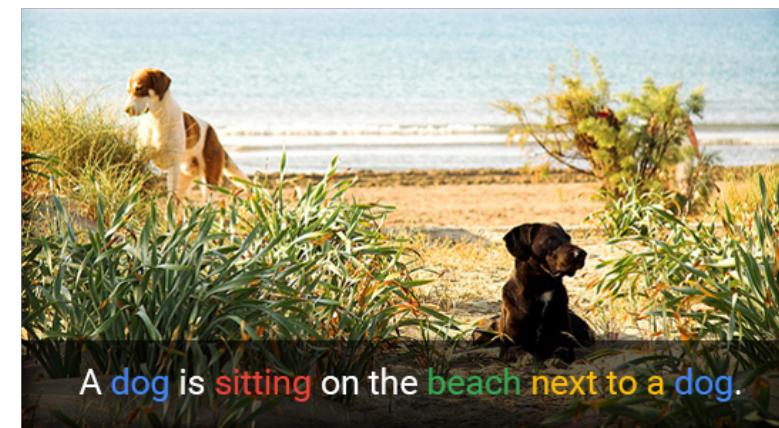


A large brown dog next to a small dog looking out a window.

Shallue et al, Google Research Blog

<https://ai.googleblog.com/2016/09/show-and-tell-image-captioning-open.html>

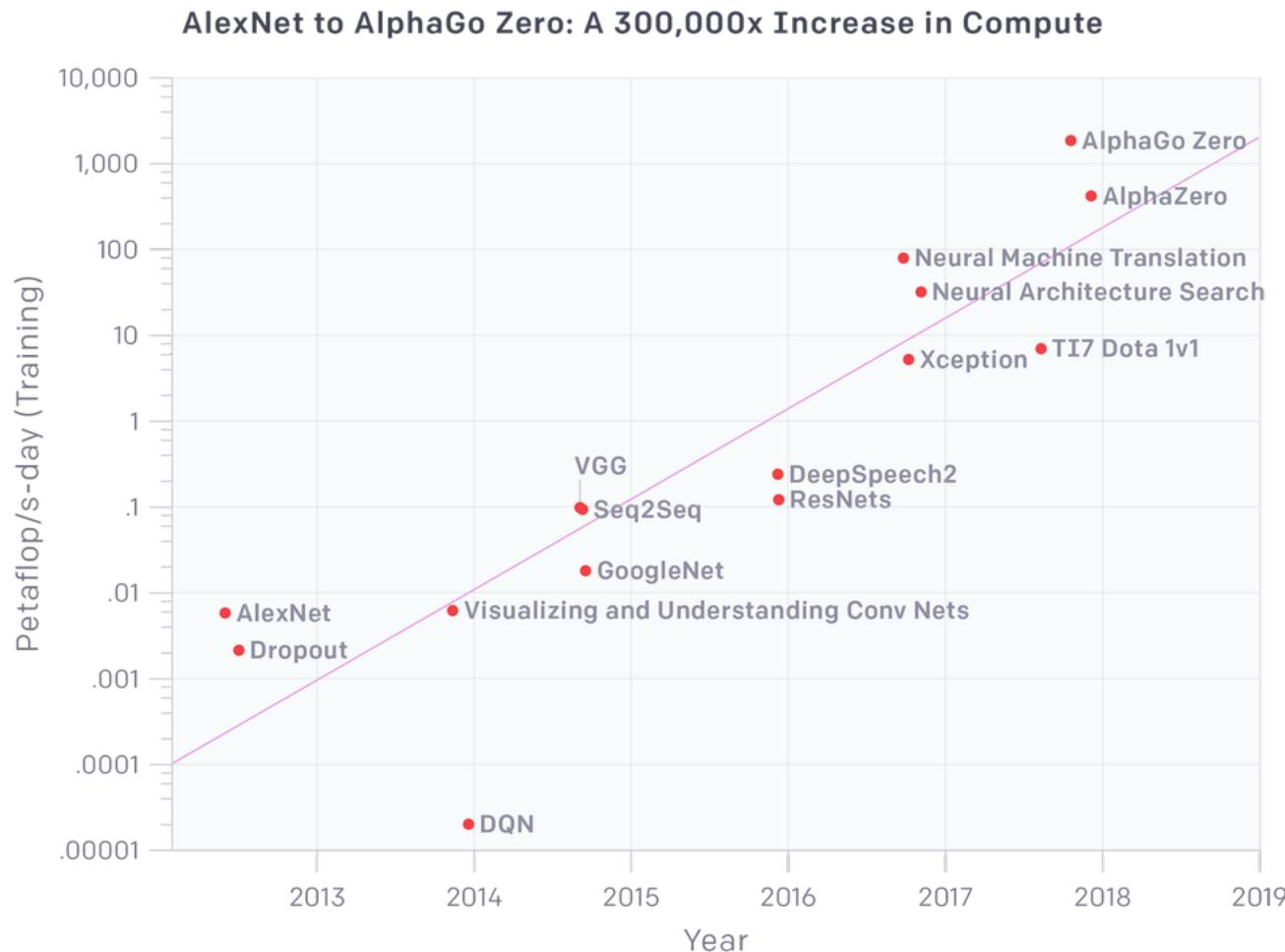
Automatically captioned



A dog is sitting on the beach next to a dog.

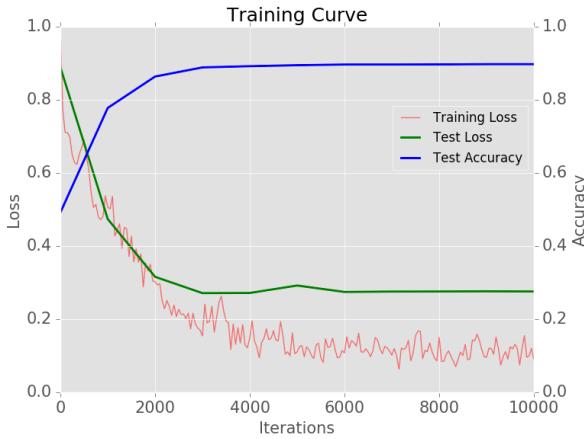
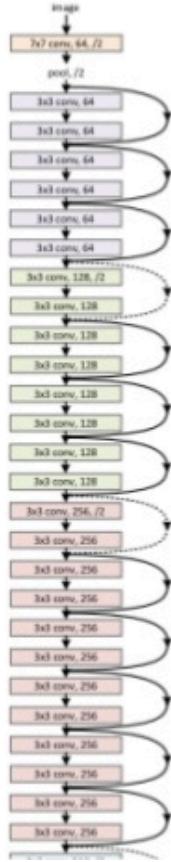
How did deep learning happen?

How did deep learning happen?



Amodei et al, OpenAI blog
<https://blog.openai.com/ai-and-compute/>

How did deep learning happen?



How did deep learning happen?

	Titan	Summit
Compute Nodes	18,688	4,608
GPU	1x NVIDIA K20x per node; 18,688 GPUs total	6x NVIDIA Volta per node; 27,648 GPUs total
CPU	1x AMD Opteron 16-core per node; 18,688 CPUs total	2x IBM Power9 per node; 9,216 CPUs total
Node Performance	1.44 teraflops	49 teraflops
Peak Performance	27 petaflops	200 petaflops
System Memory	710 terabytes	10 petabytes
CPU-GPU-Memory Interconnect	PCI Gen 2 (8GB/s)	NVLink (300GB/s)
Power Consumption	9MW	13MW

Foertter, NVIDIA Developer Blog
<https://devblogs.nvidia.com/summit-gpu-supercomputer-enables-smarter-science/>

Programming for deep learning

Programming for deep learning used to be...

```
void computeLogregSoftmaxGrad(NVMatrix& labels, NVMatrix& probs, NVMatrix& target, bool add, float coeff) {
    int numCases = probs.getLeadingDim();
    int numOut = probs.getFollowingDim();
    assert(labels.getNumElements() == numCases);
    assert(probs.isContiguous());
    assert(target.isContiguous());
    assert(labels.isContiguous());
    assert(probs.isTrans());

    dim3 threads(LOGREG_GRAD_THREADS_X, LOGREG_GRAD_THREADS_Y);
    dim3 blocks(DIVUP(numCases, LOGREG_GRAD_THREADS_X), DIVUP(numOut, LOGREG_GRAD_THREADS_Y));
    if (!add) {
        target.resize(probs);
        kLogregSoftmaxGrad<false><<<blocks, threads>>>(probs.getDevData(), labels.getDevData(), target.getDevData(),
                                                               numCases, numOut, coeff);
    } else {
        kLogregSoftmaxGrad<true><<<blocks, threads>>>(probs.getDevData(), labels.getDevData(), target.getDevData(),
                                                               numCases, numOut, coeff);
    }

    getLastCudaError("computeLogregSoftmaxGrad: Kernel execution failed");
}
```

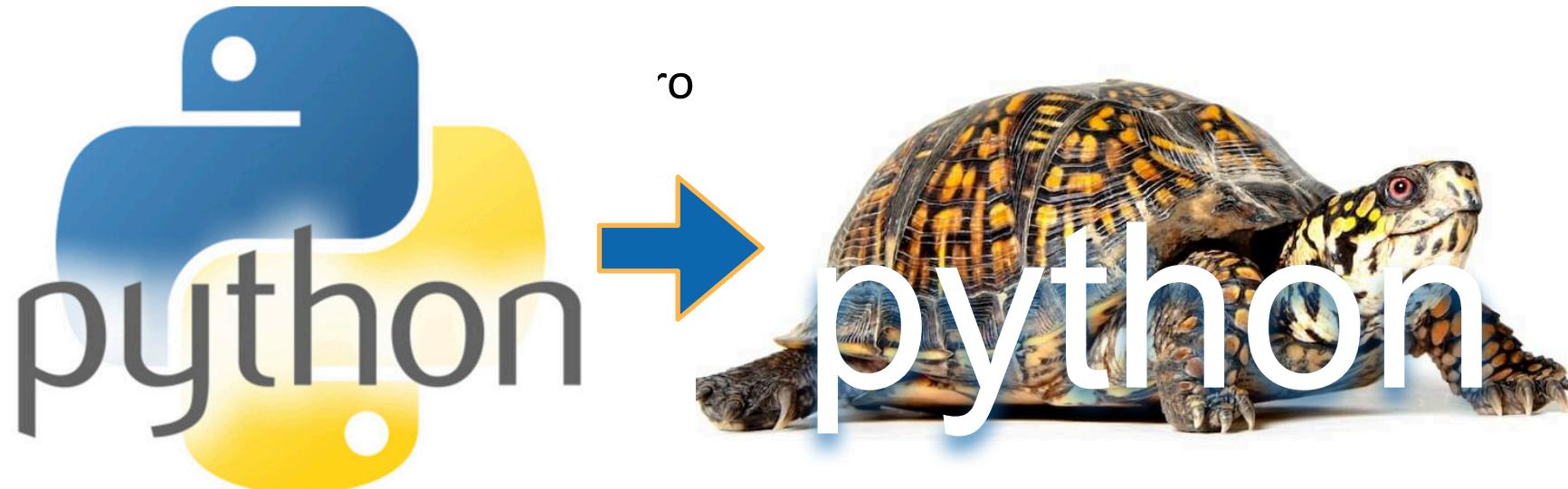
Krizhevsky et al, code from
cuda-convnet (AlexNet)

Programming for deep learning nowadays

```
loss_func = gluon.loss.SoftmaxCrossEntropyLoss()  
loss = loss_func(output)  
loss.backward()
```

Programming for deep learning nowadays

```
loss_fn  
loss = l  
loss.backprop()
```



Programming for deep learning nowadays



`output = model(data)`



[crazy GPU stuff]

DL Programming – Imperative



```
import numpy as np  
a = np.ones(10)  
b = np.ones(10) * 2  
c = b * a  
print c  
d = c + 1
```

Easy to debug,
easy to code

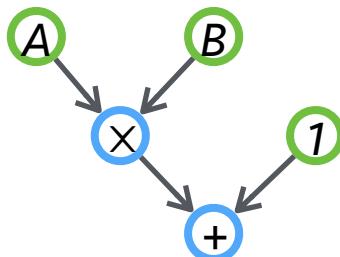
- **Advantages**

- Straightforward and flexible
- Use language natively (loops, control flow, debugging)

- **Disadvantages**

- Hard to optimize

DL Programming – Declarative (Symbolic)



```
A = Variable('A')  
B = Variable('B')  
C = B * A  
D = C + 1  
f = compile(D)  
d = f(A=np.ones(10),  
      B=np.ones(10)*2)
```

- **Advantages:**

- Opportunities for optimization
- Easy to serialize models
- More portable across languages

- **Disadvantages:**

- Hard to debug
- Unsuitable for dynamic graphs
- Can't use native code

C can share memory with D

MXNet Gluon

Q: Why GLUON?

A:



Today's goals

- Knowledge
 - What deep learning is and why it's powerful
 - What recurrent neural networks is and its application in NLP
- Experience
 - How to train your deep learning model
 - How to solve real world NLP problem with deep learning

Morning Schedule

- Morning:
 - Deep Learning I
 - What deep learning can do. ✓
 - Start playing with Gluon. ←
 - Deep Learning II
 - What is deep learning. How does the magic happen.
 - Deep Learning III
 - Use recurrent neural networks for NLP.

Setup for morning sessions

- Get it on your laptop
 - Get Conda (anaconda/miniconda)
 - <https://conda.io/miniconda.html>
 - Get today's notebooks
 - git clone <https://github.com/szha/gluon-crash-course> -b jsalt
 - Set up Conda environment (inside gluon-crash-course folder)
 - conda env create -f env/environment.yml
 - Open Jupyter Notebook, with notedown plugin
 - source activate jsalt_gluon_nlp
 - <https://github.com/szha/gluon-crash-course#prerequisites>

Resources

- Deep Learning – the Straight Dope
 - <https://gluon.mxnet.io/>
- A 60-minute Gluon Crash Course
 - <https://gluon-crash-course.mxnet.io/>
- GluonCV
 - <http://gluon-cv.mxnet.io/>
- GluonNLP
 - <https://gluon-nlp.mxnet.io/>
- MXNet User Forum
 - <http://discuss.mxnet.io/>
- MXNet Documentation
 - <https://mxnet.apache.org/>