

DEEP LEARNING WORKSHOP

Dublin City University
27-28 April 2017



#InsightDL2017

Day 2 Lecture 2

Deep Learning Architectures



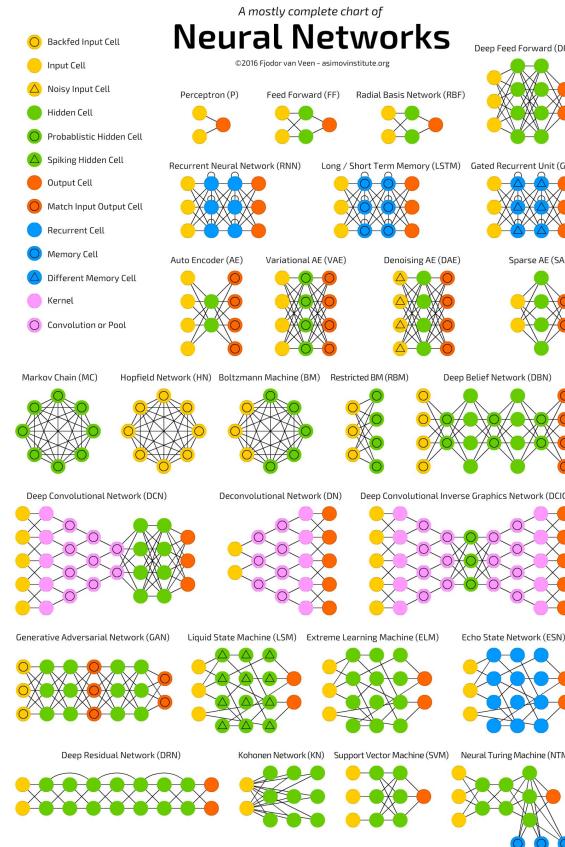
Xavier Giro-i-Nieto

xavier.giro@upc.edu

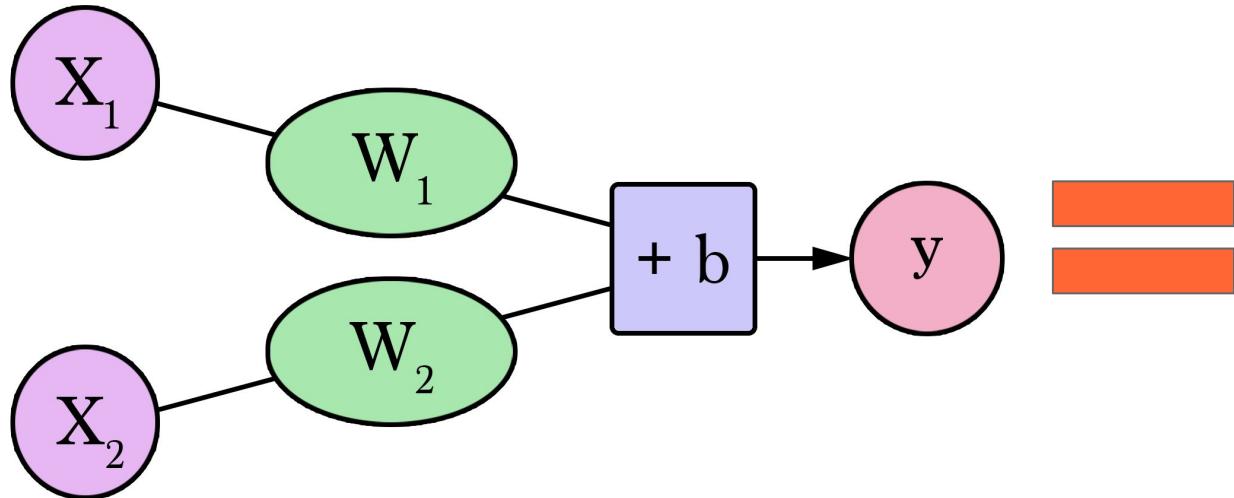
Associate Professor
Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya
Technical University of Catalonia



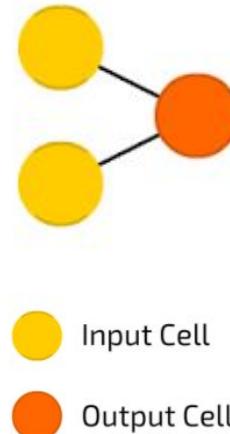
The Full Story



A Perceptron

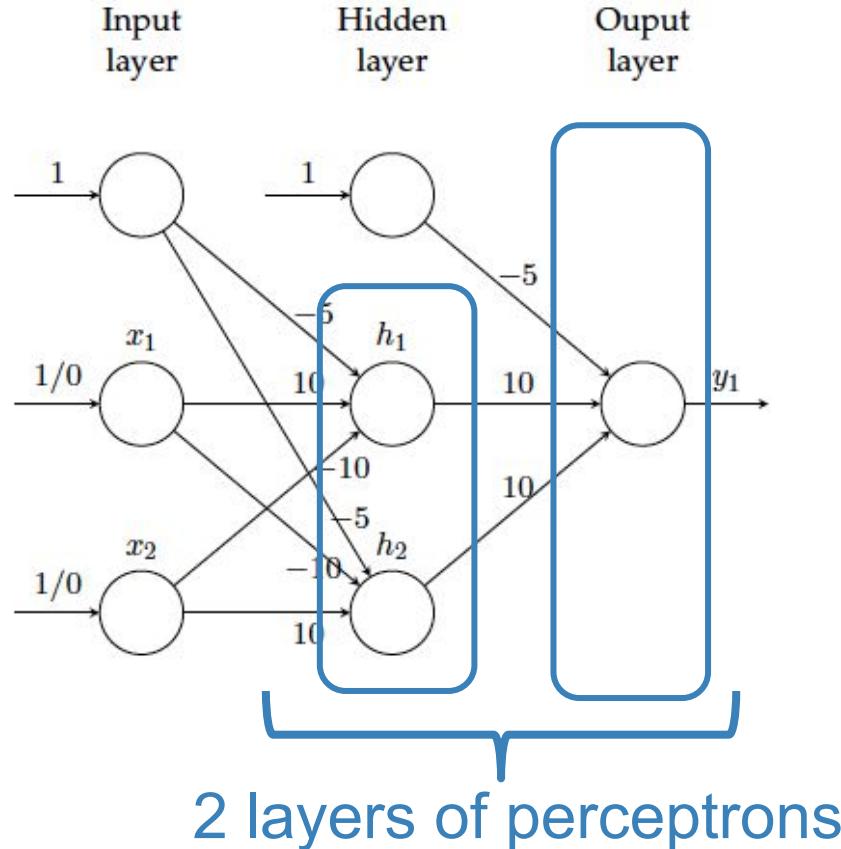


Perceptron (P)

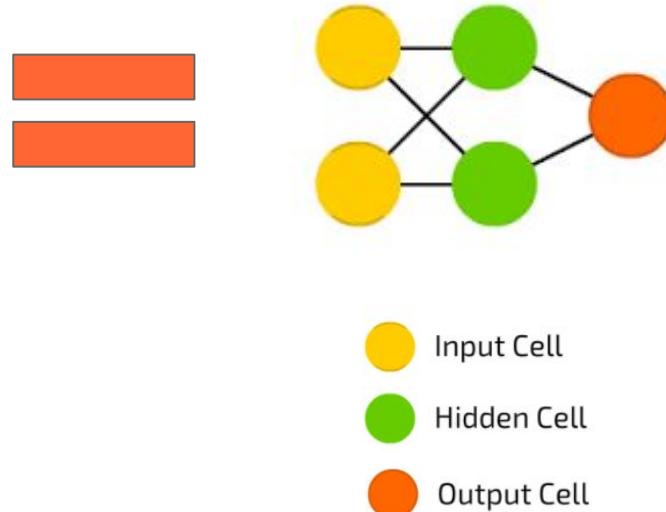


J. Alammar, [“A visual and interactive guide to the Basics of Neural Networks”](#) (2016)
F. Van Veen, [“The Neural Network Zoo”](#) (2016)

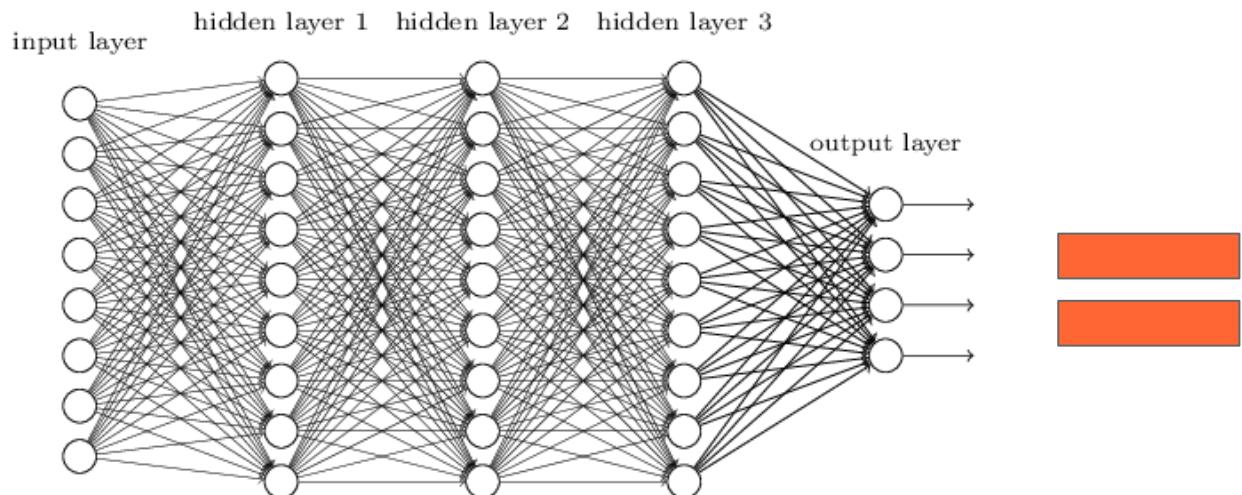
Neural Network = Multi Layer Perceptron



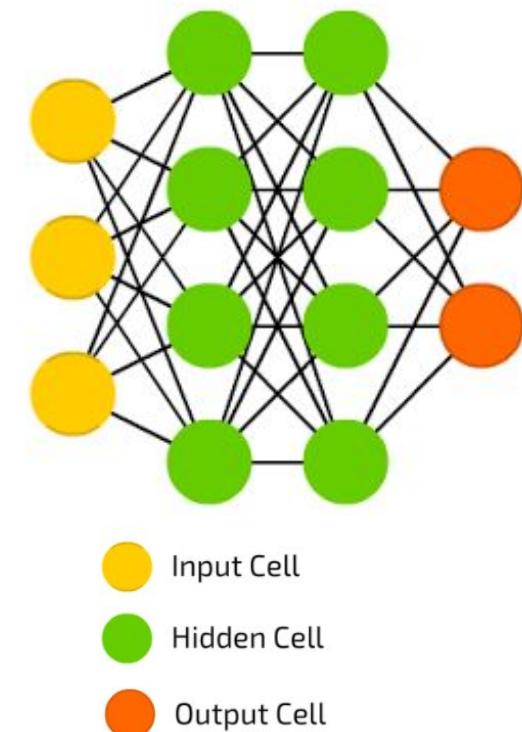
Feed Forward (FF)



Deep Neural Network (DNN)

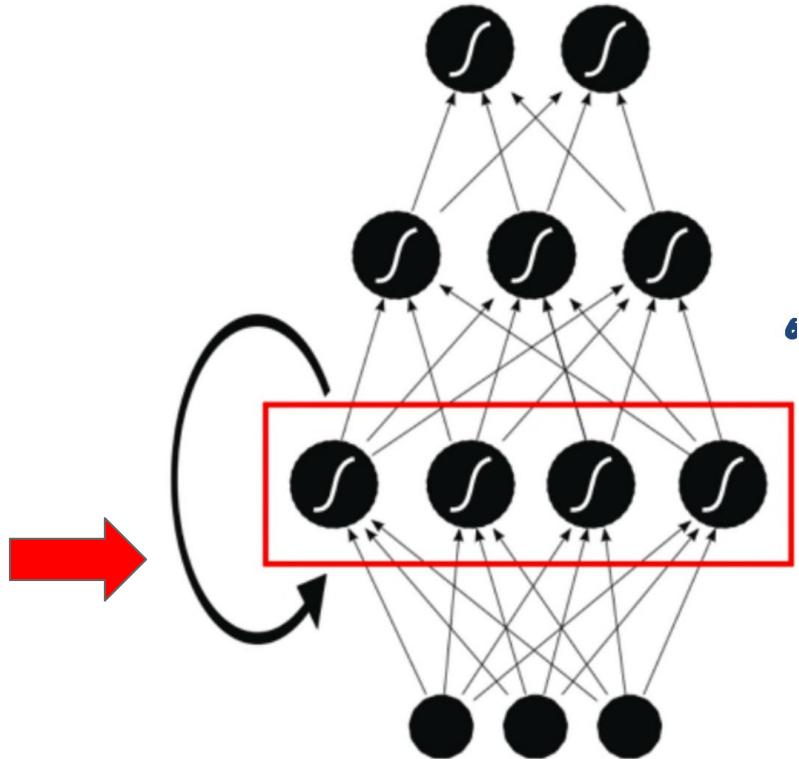


Deep Feed Forward (DFF)



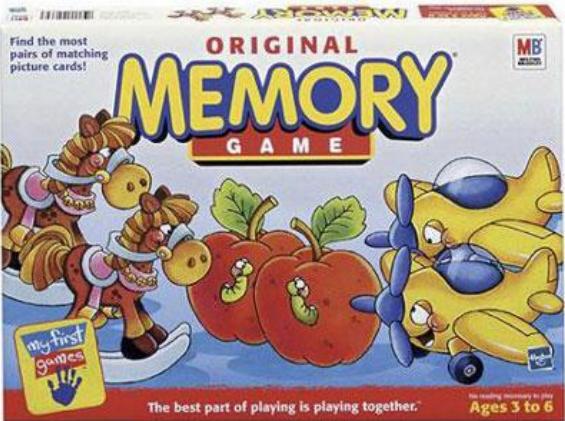
Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)

The hidden layers and the output depend from previous states of the hidden layers

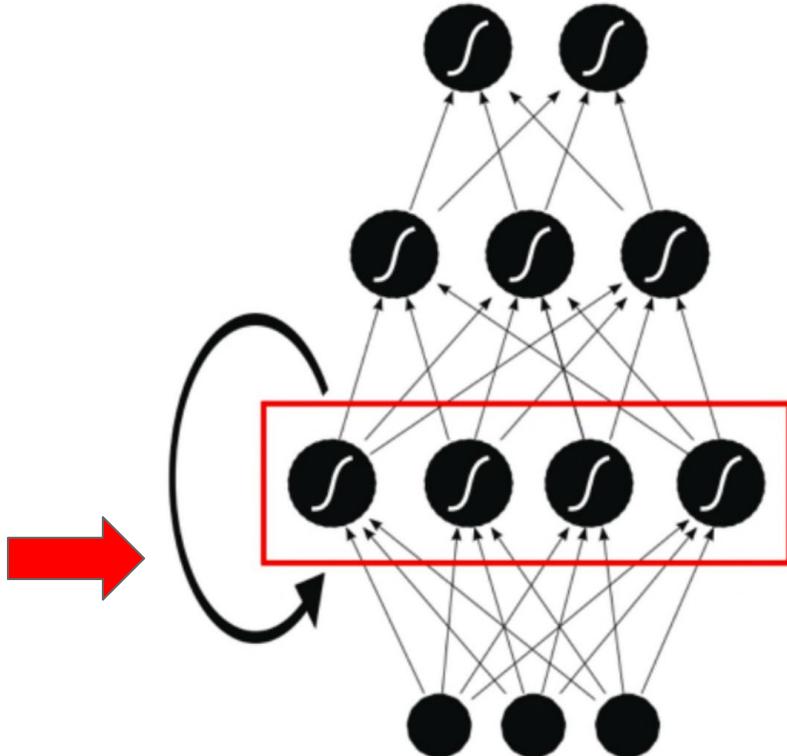


Alex Graves, [“Supervised Sequence Labelling with Recurrent Neural Networks”](#)

Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)

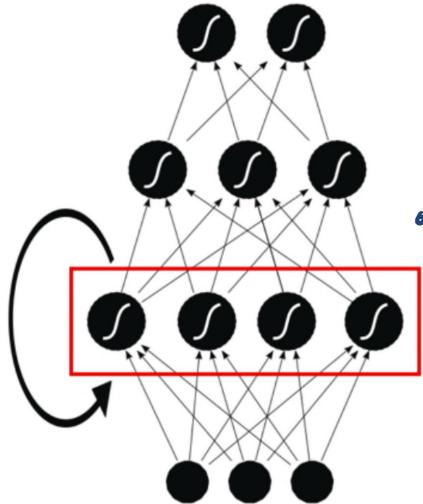


The hidden layers and the output depend from previous states of the hidden layers



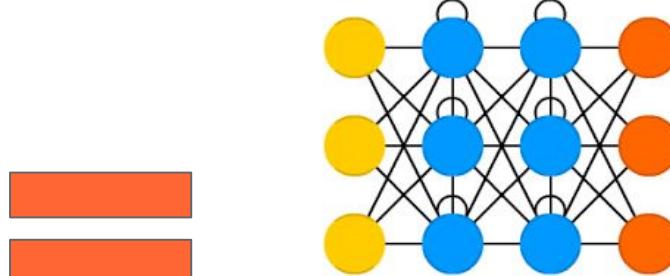
Alex Graves, "[Supervised Sequence Labelling with Recurrent Neural Networks](#)"

Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)



Further details:
D2L8, “Recurrent”

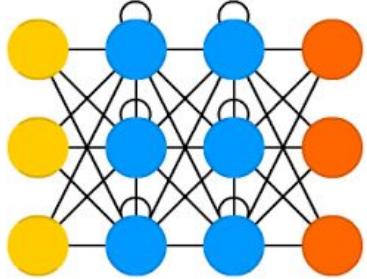
Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)



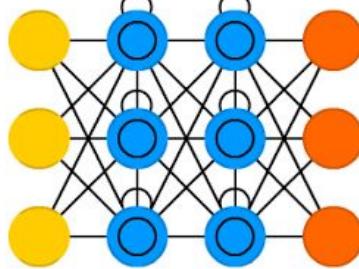
- Input Cell
- Recurrent Cell
- Output Cell

Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)

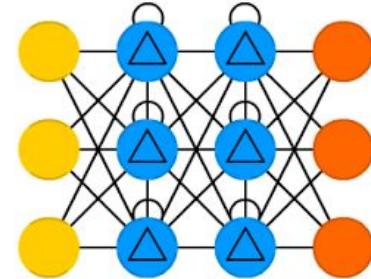
Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)



Long / Short Term Memory (LSTM)



Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU)



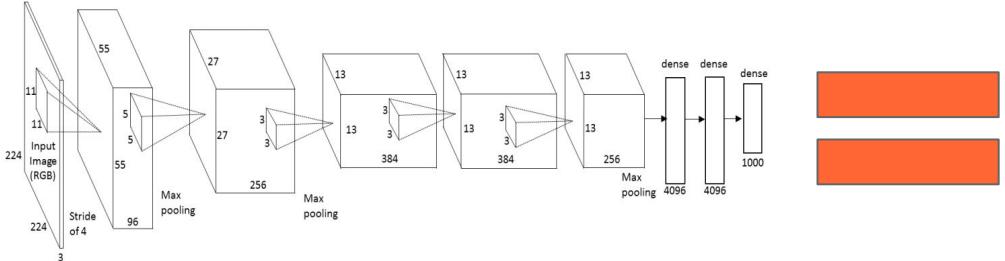
Further details:
D2L8, “Recurrent”

- Input Cell
- Recurrent Cell
- Memory Cell
- △ Different Memory Cell
- Output Cell

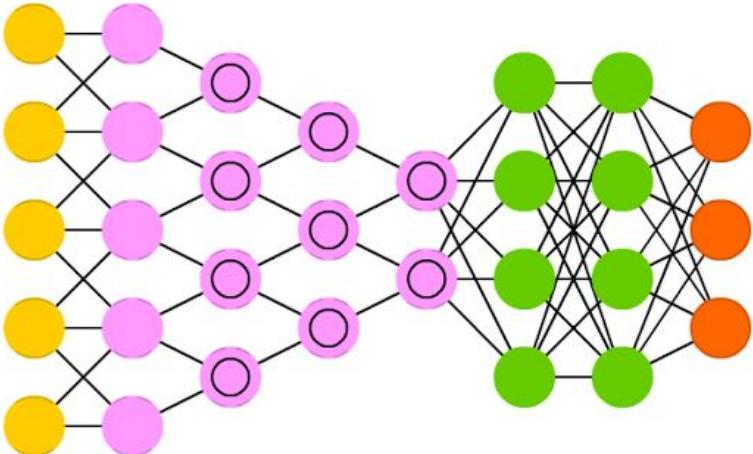
Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)



Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)



Deep Convolutional Network (DCN)

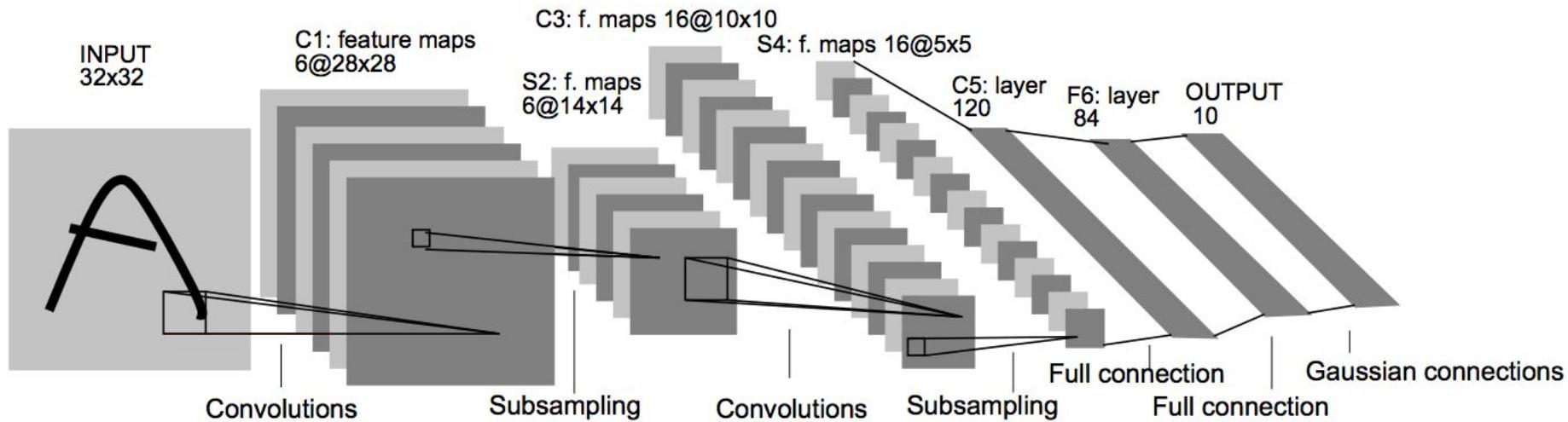


Further details:
D2L7, “Segmentation”

- Input Cell
- Hidden Cell
- Output Cell
- Kernel
- Convolution or Pool

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

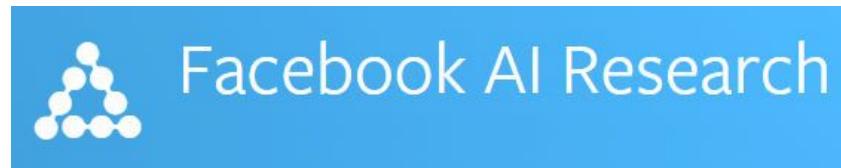
LeNet-5



LeCun, Y., Bottou, L., Bengio, Y., & Haffner, P. (1998). [Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition](#). *Proceedings of the IEEE*, 86(11), 2278-2324.

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

Yann LeCun



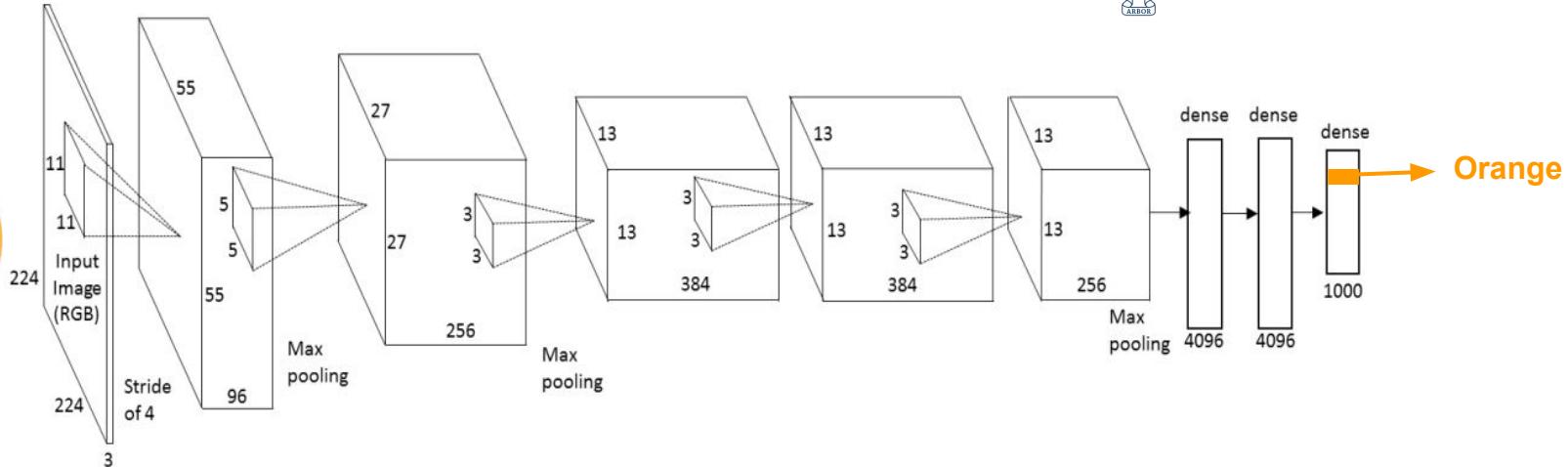
You can also
check [@boredyannlecun](https://twitter.com/boredyannlecun)
on Twitter...

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

AlexNet

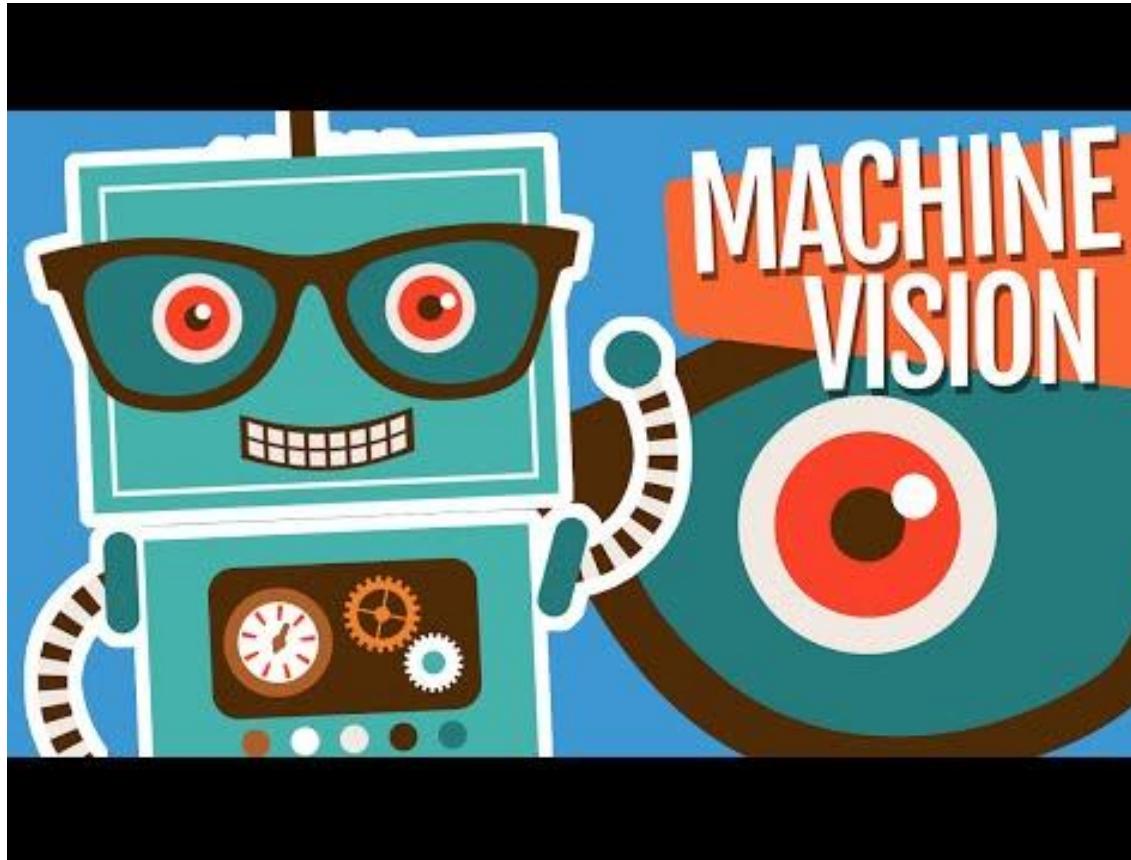


UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO

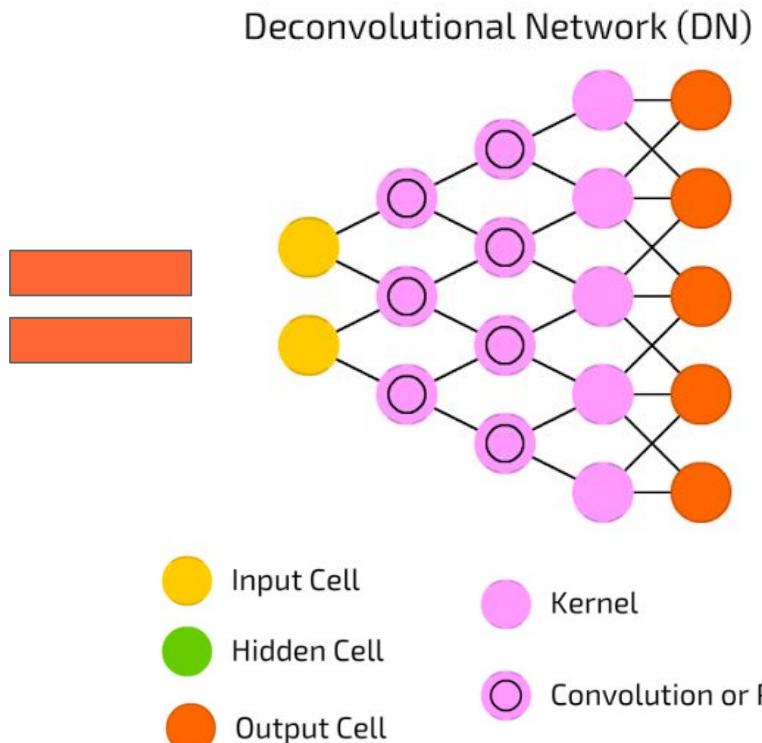
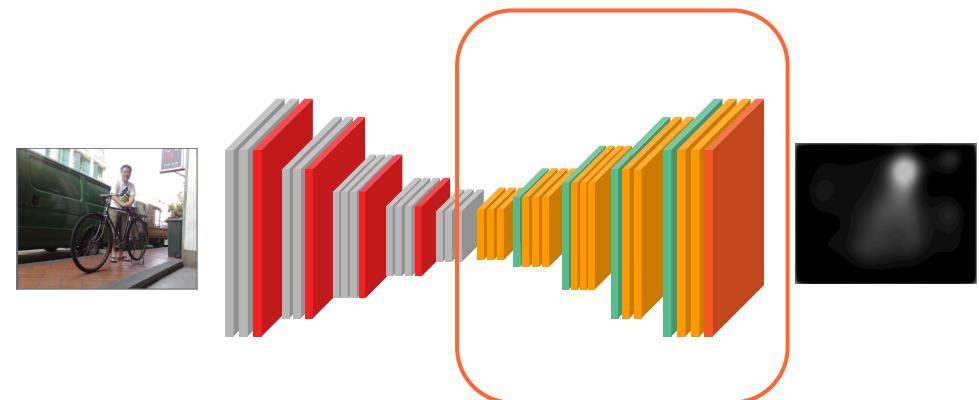


A Krizhevsky, I Sutskever, GE Hinton “[Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks](#)” Part of: [Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 25 \(NIPS 2012\)](#)

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)



Deconvolutional Neural Network (Deconv)

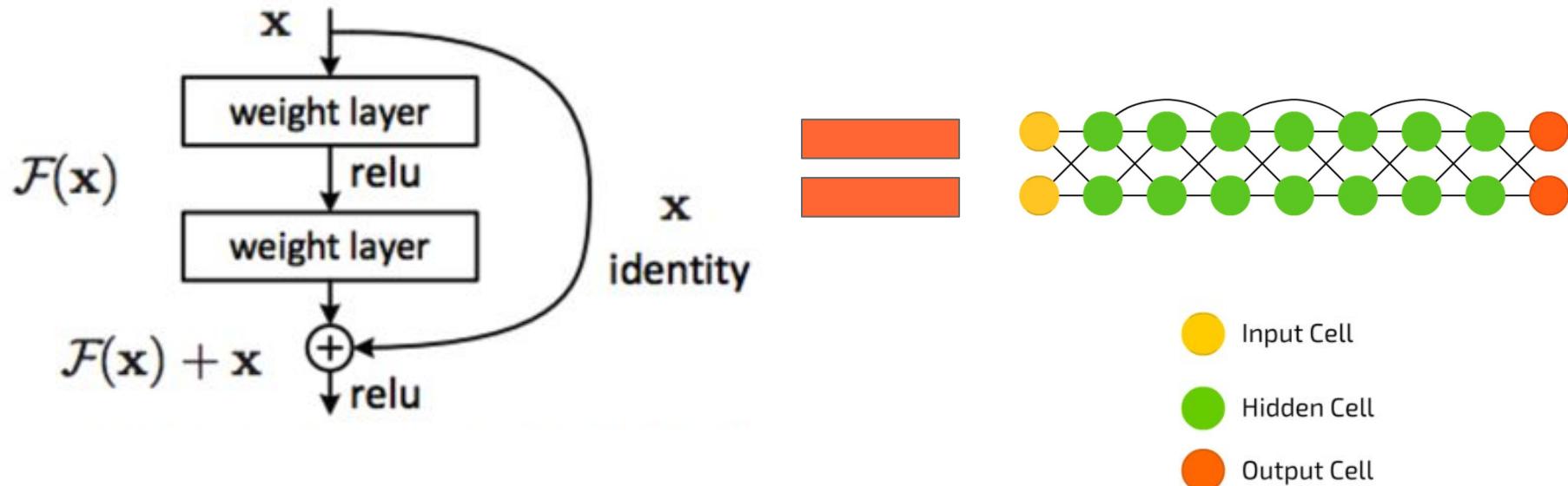


Further details:
D2L7, "Segmentation"

Junting Pan, [SalGAN](#) (2017)

F. Van Veen, ["The Neural Network Zoo"](#) (2016)

Deep Residual Learning / Skip connections



Deep Residual Learning / Skip connections

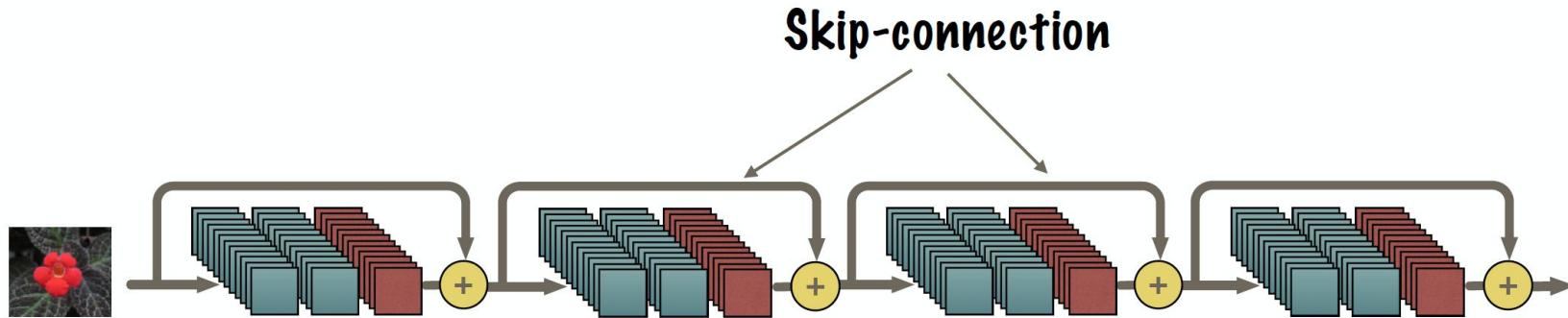
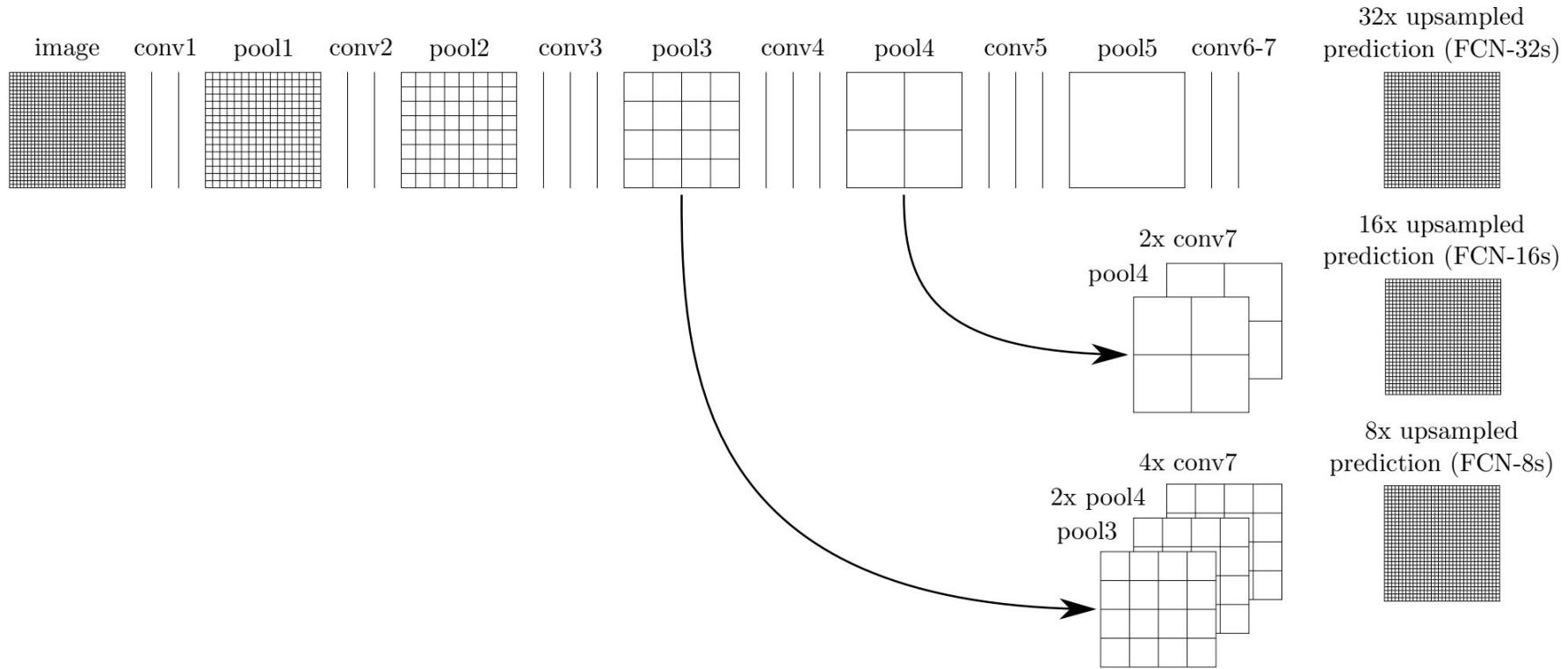


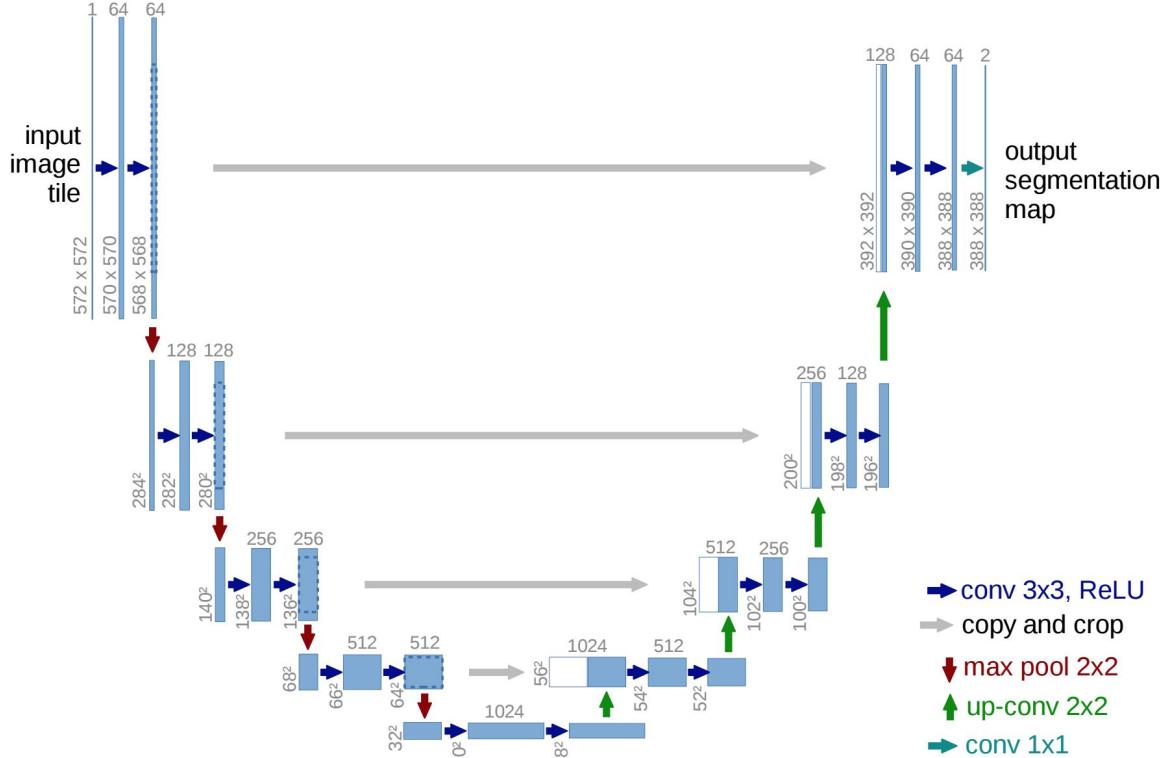
Figure: Kilian Weinberger

Deep Residual Learning / Skip connections

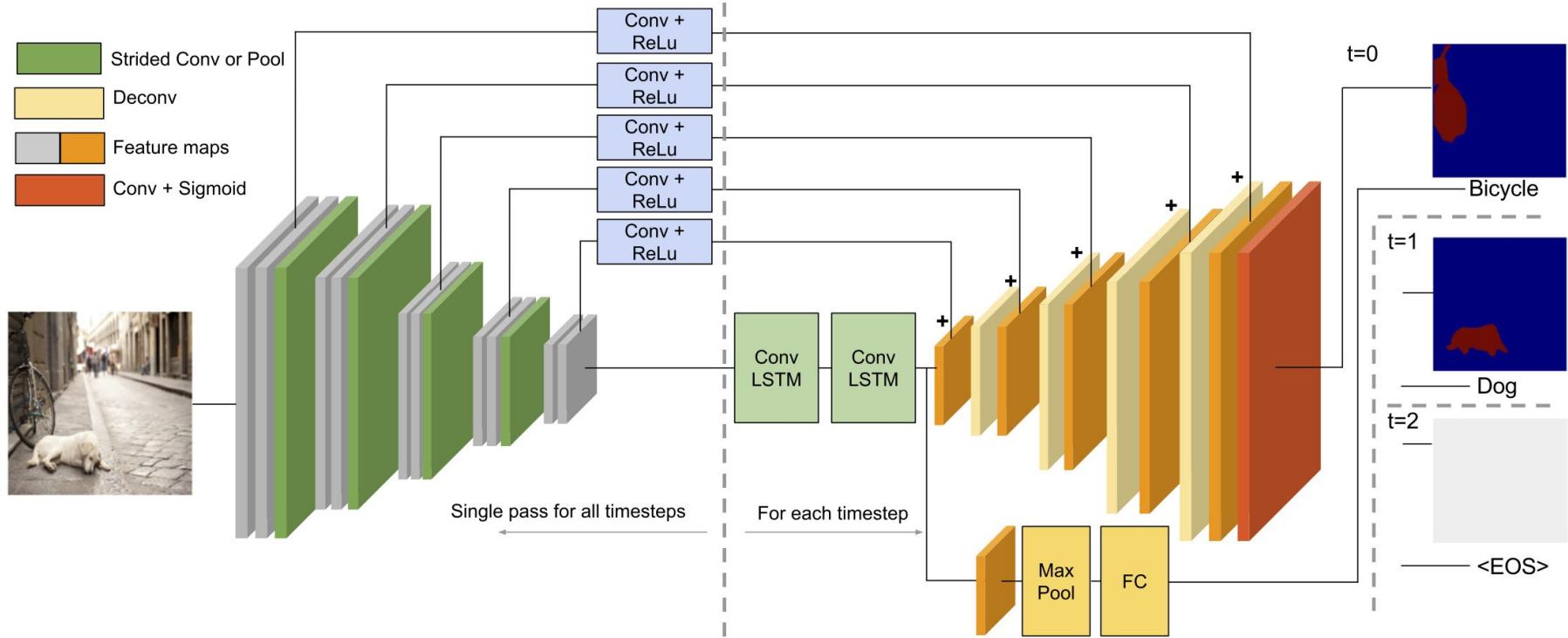


Deep Residual Learning / Skip connections

U-Net

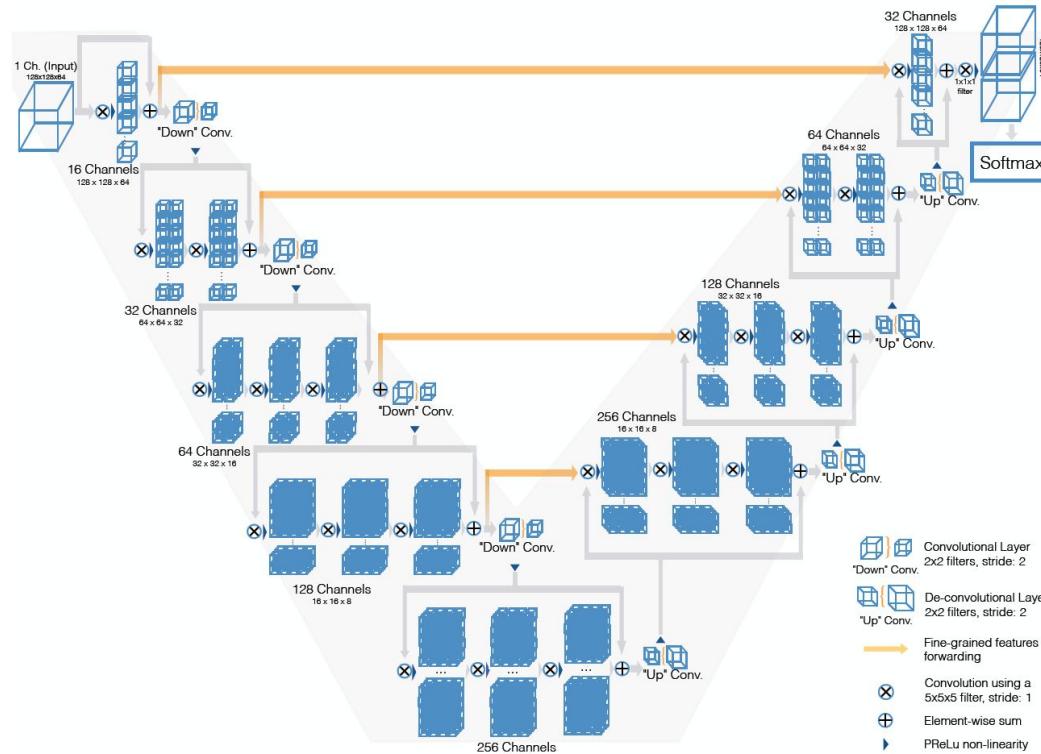


Deep Residual Learning / Skip connections



Deep Residual Learning / Skip connections

V-Net



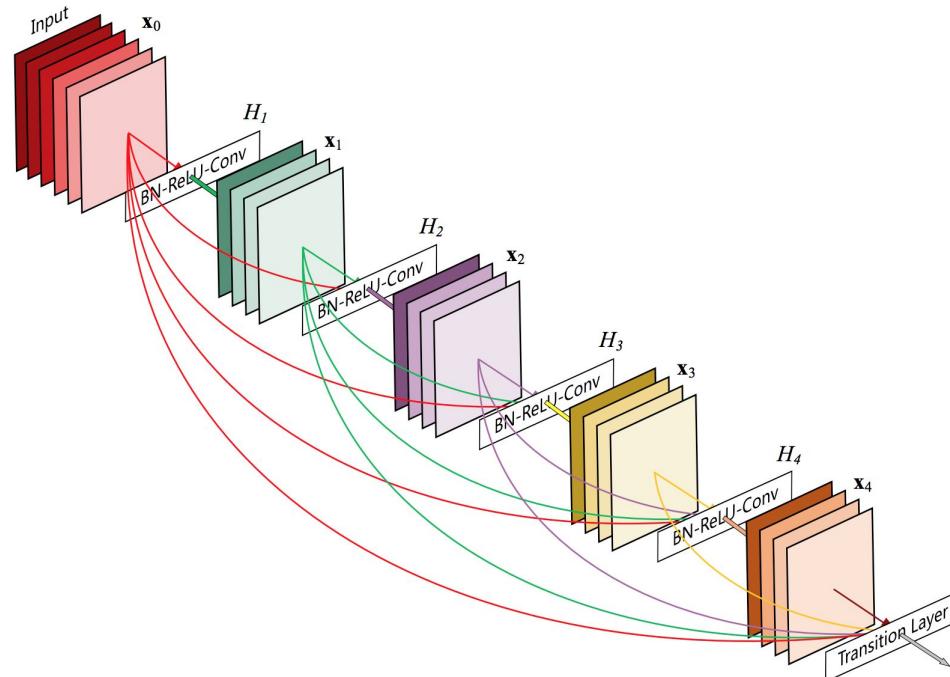
Milletari, Fausto, Nassir Navab, and Seyed-Ahmad Ahmadi. "[V-net: Fully convolutional neural networks for volumetric medical image segmentation.](#)" In 3D Vision (3DV), 2016 Fourth International Conference on, pp. 565-571. IEEE, 2016.

Dense connections

Connect every layer to every other layer of the same filter size.

DenseNet

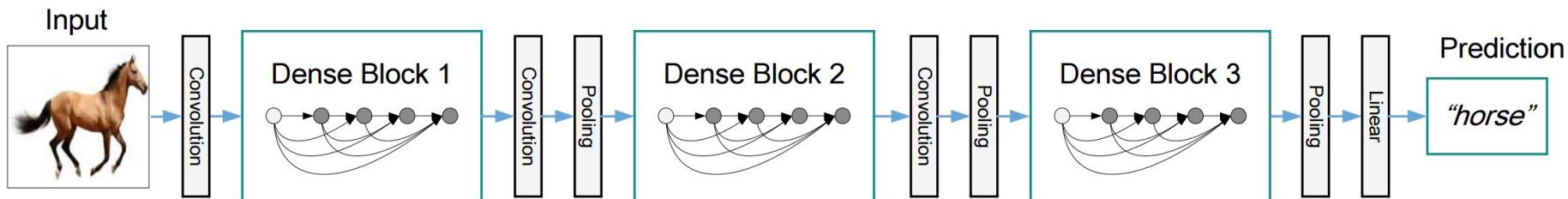
Dense Block of 5-layers
with a growth rate of $k=4$



Huang, Gao, Zhuang Liu, Kilian Q. Weinberger, and Laurens van der Maaten. "[Densely connected convolutional networks.](#)" *arXiv preprint arXiv:1608.06993* (2016). [\[code\]](#)

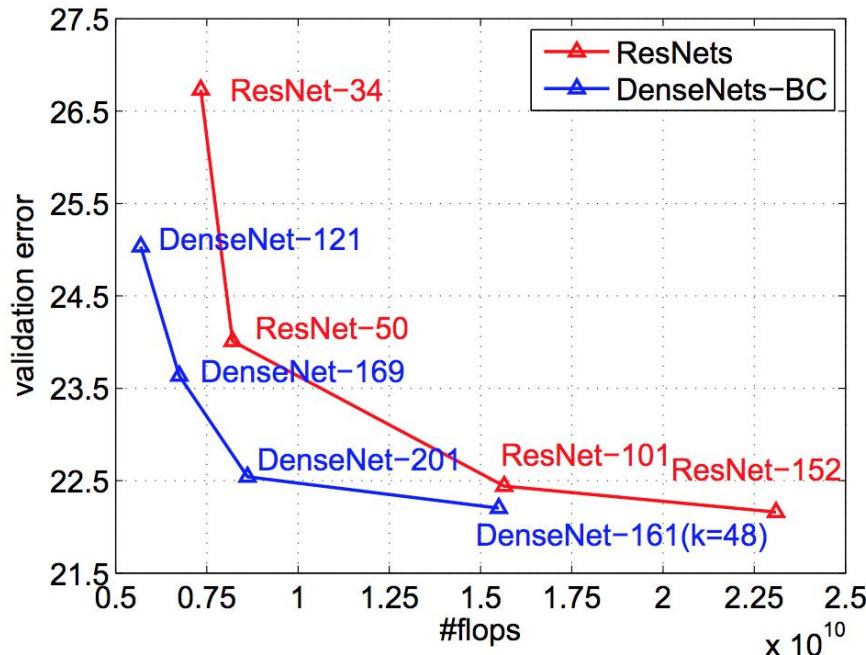
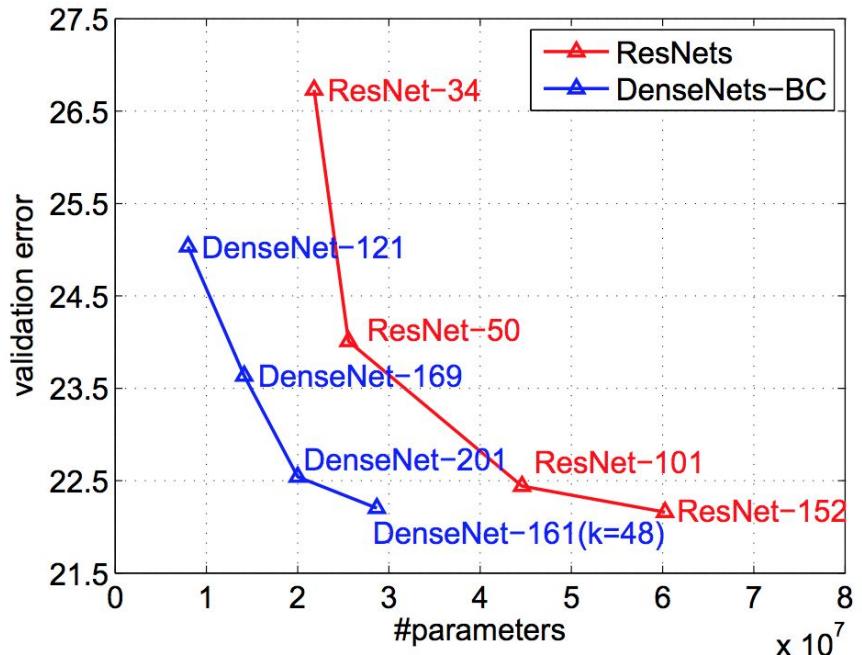
Dense connections

DenseNet



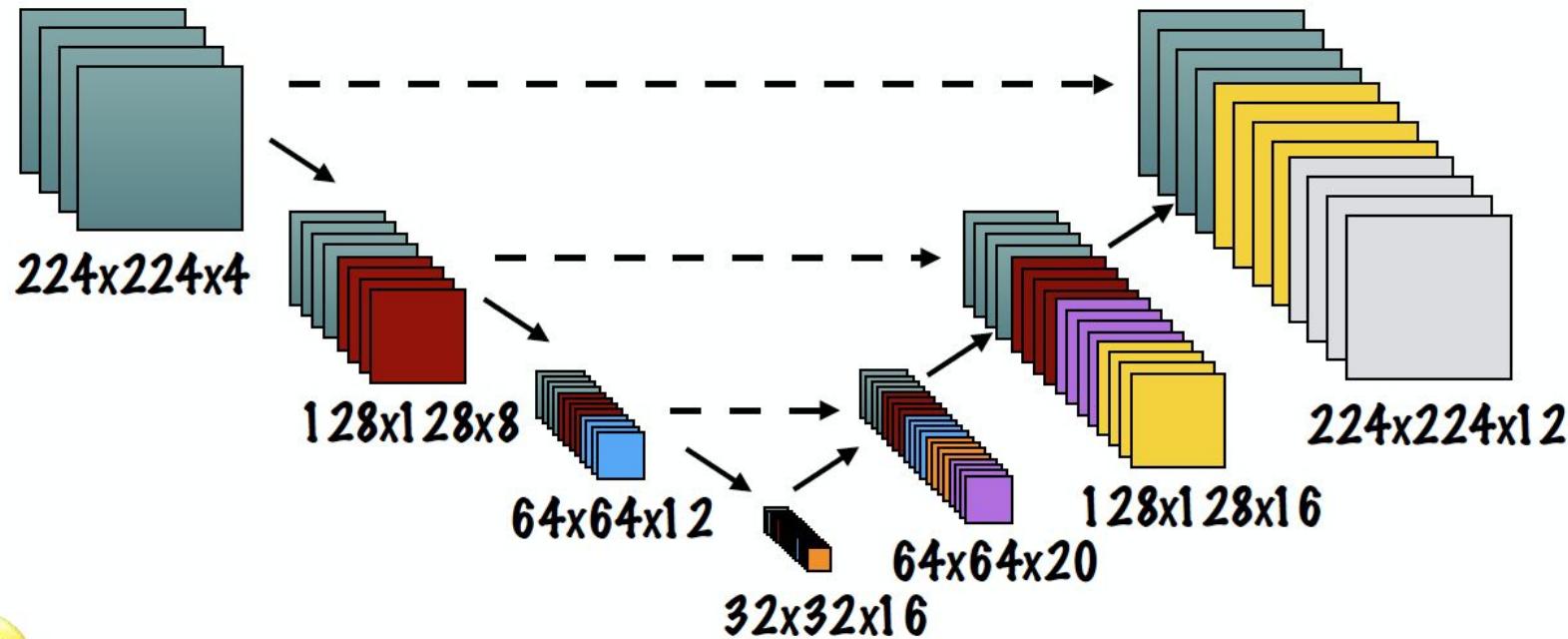
Huang, Gao, Zhuang Liu, Kilian Q. Weinberger, and Laurens van der Maaten. "[Densely connected convolutional networks.](#)" *arXiv preprint arXiv:1608.06993* (2016). [\[code\]](#)

Dense connections



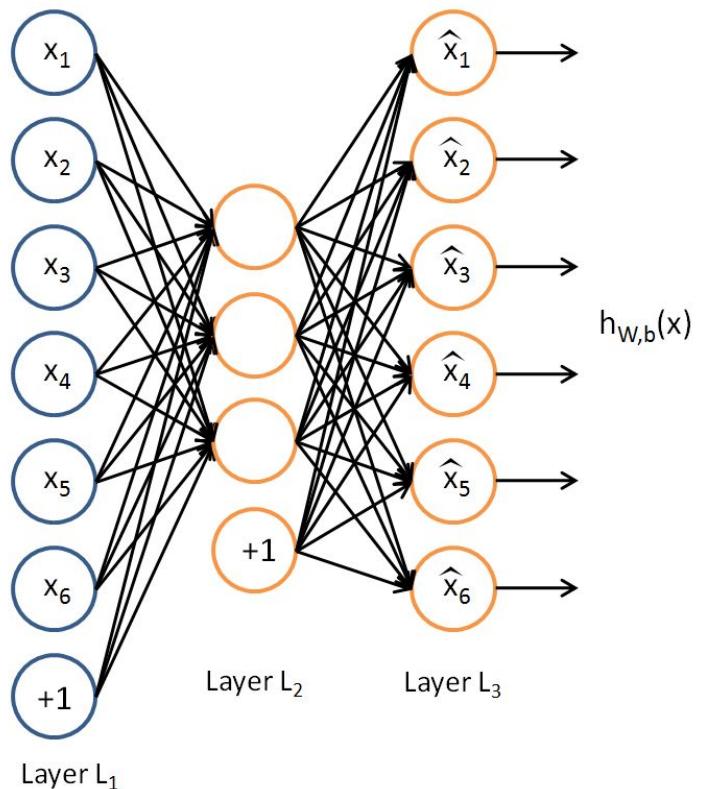
Huang, Gao, Zhuang Liu, Kilian Q. Weinberger, and Laurens van der Maaten. "[Densely connected convolutional networks.](#)" *arXiv preprint arXiv:1608.06993* (2016). [\[code\]](#)

Dense connections

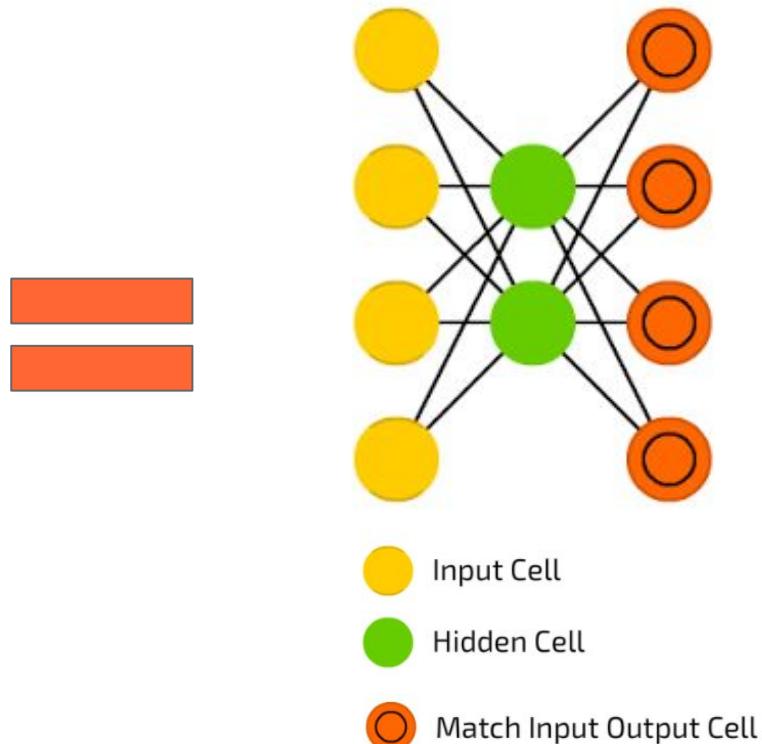


Jégou, Simon, Michal Drozdzal, David Vazquez, Adriana Romero, and Yoshua Bengio. "The One Hundred Layers Tiramisu: Fully Convolutional DenseNets for Semantic Segmentation." arXiv preprint arXiv:1611.09326 (2016). [[code](#)] [[slides](#)]

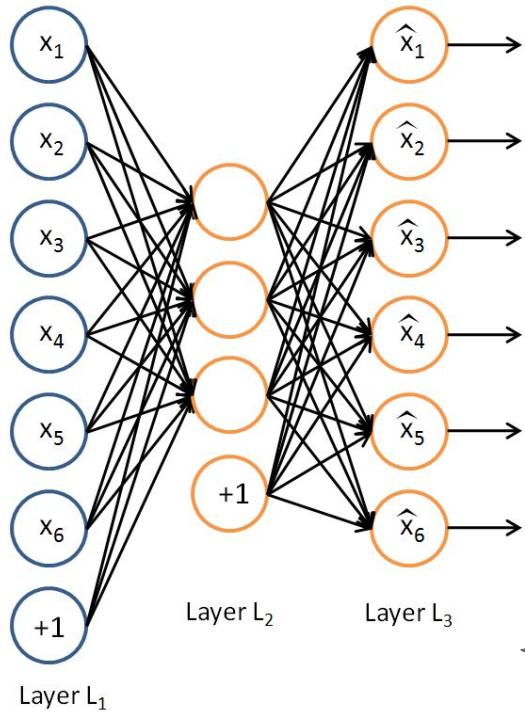
Autoencoder (AE)



Auto Encoder (AE)



Autoencoder (AE)



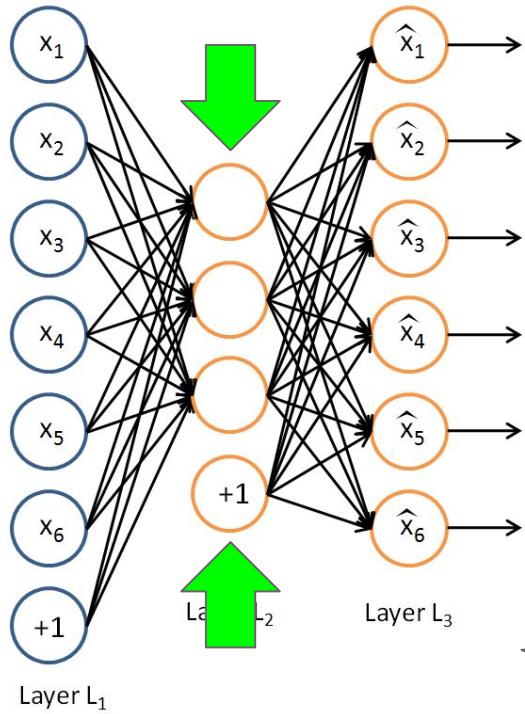
Autoencoders:

- Predict at the output the same input data.
- Do not need labels:

Unsupervised
learning

Autoencoder (AE)

WHY?

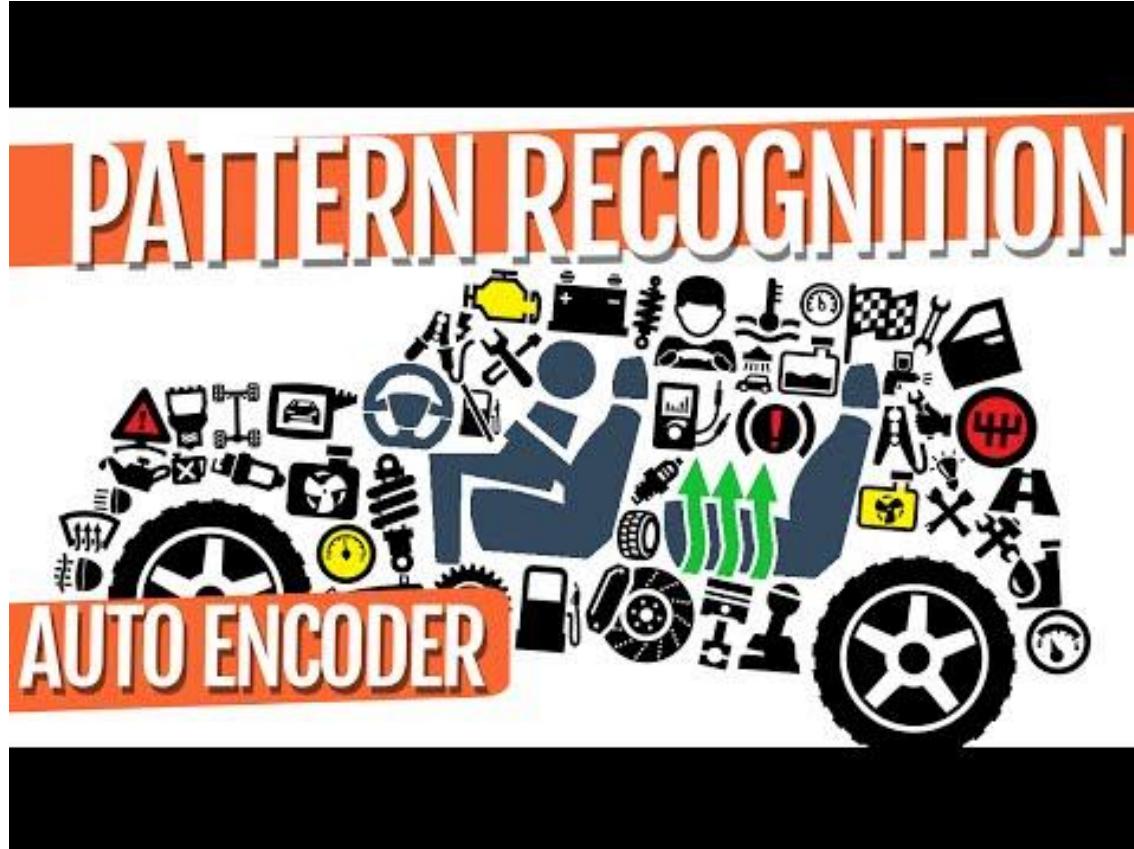


Dimensionality reduction:

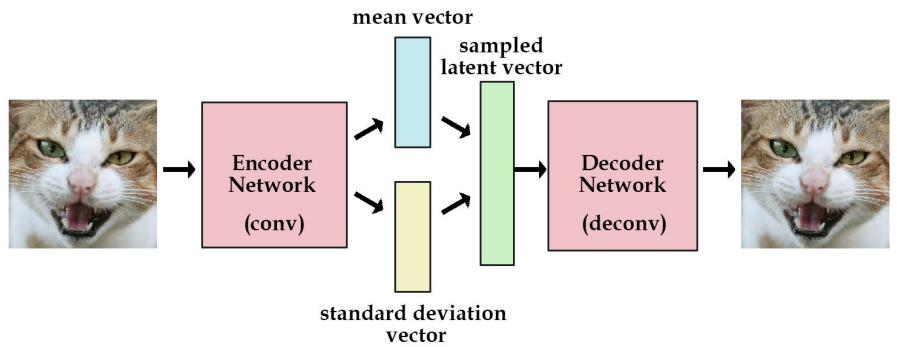
- Use hidden layer as a feature extractor of the desired size.

Unsupervised learning

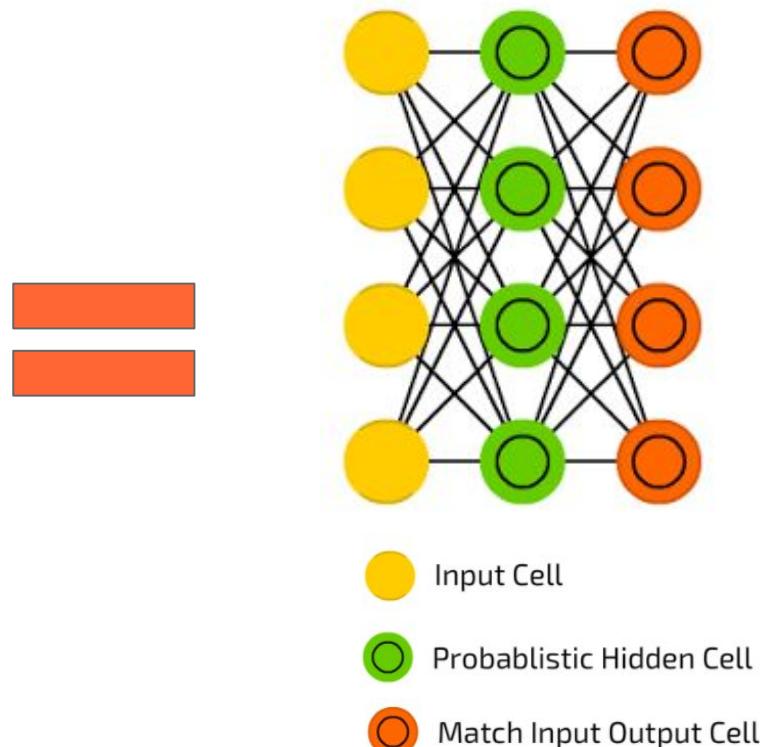
Autoencoder (AE)



Variational Autoencoder (VAE)

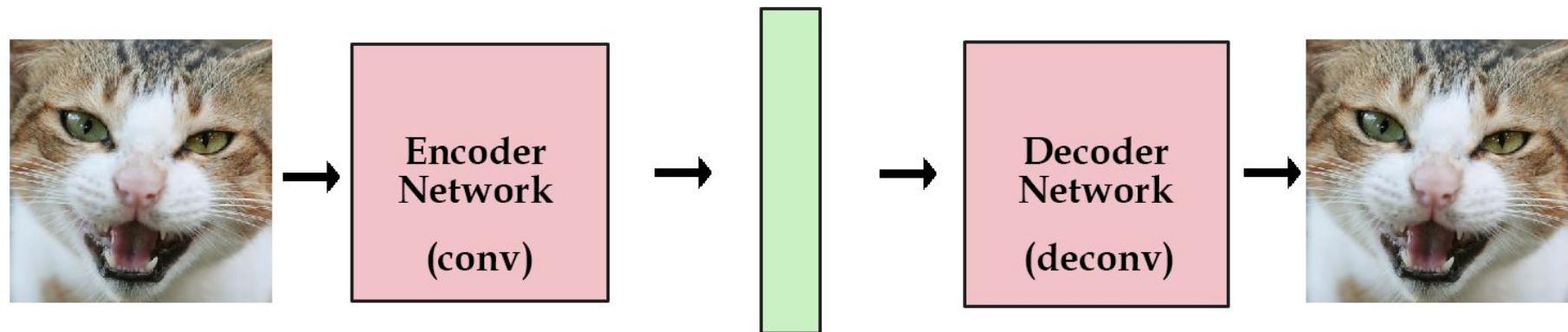


Variational AE (VAE)



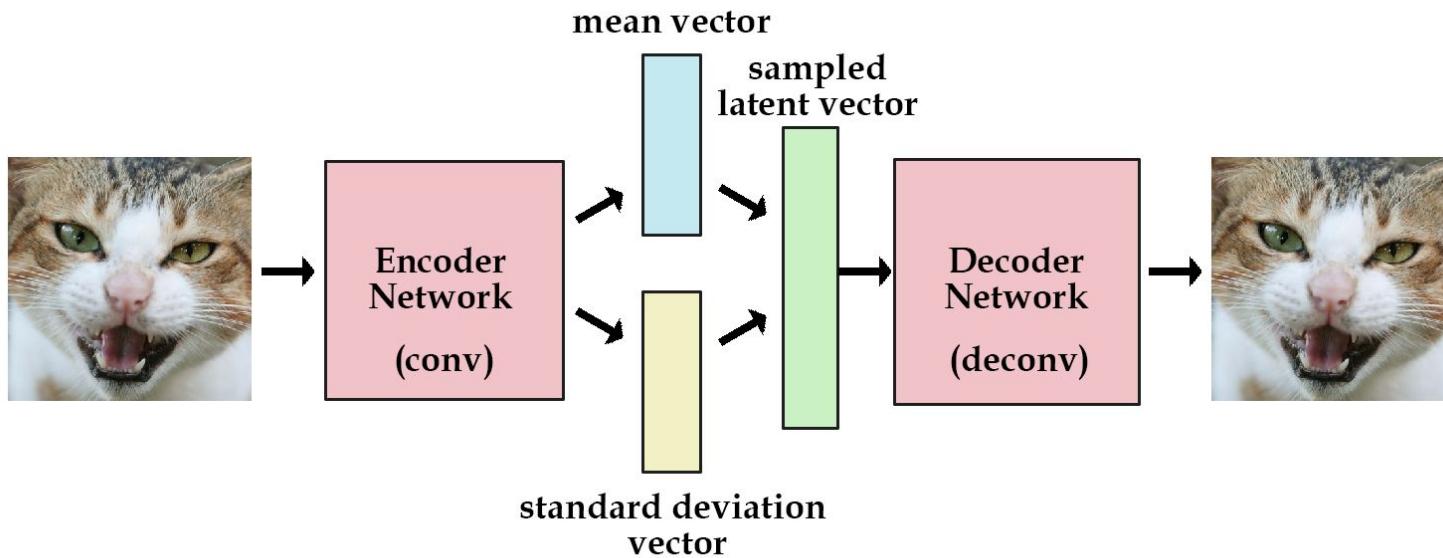
Variational Autoencoder (VAE)

The latent vector learned in the hidden layer of the basic autoencoder (in green)...



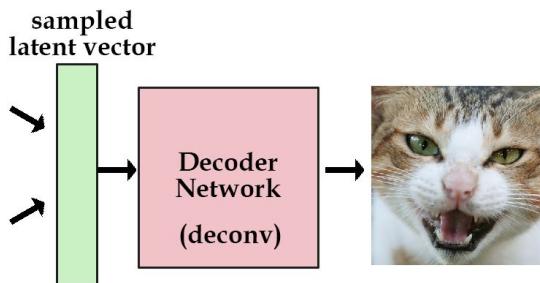
Variational Autoencoder (VAE)

...is forced to follow a unit Gaussian distribution in VAEs.



Variational Autoencoder (VAE)

WHY?



Generative model:

- Create new samples by drawing from a Gaussian distribution.



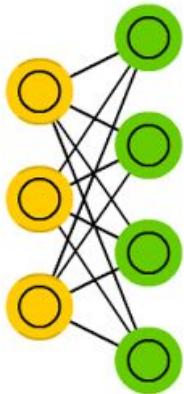
Variational Autoencoder (VAE)



Alec Radford, [“Face manifold from conv/deconv variational autoencoder”](#) (2015)

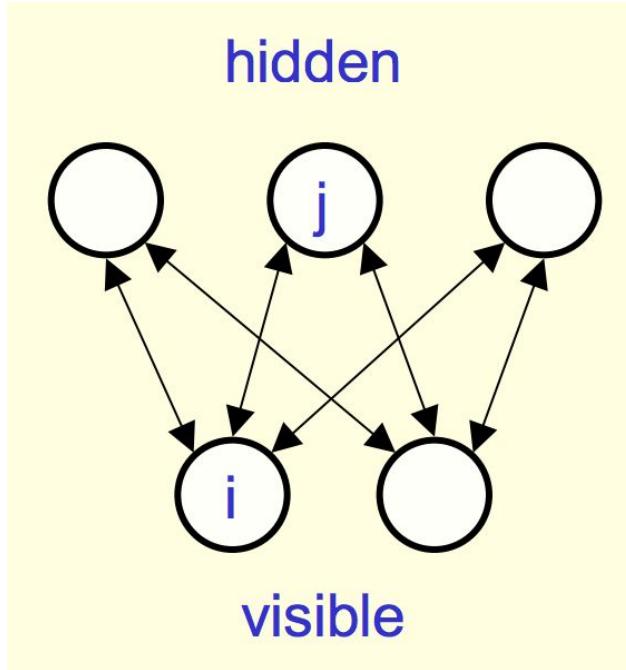
Restricted Boltzmann Machine (RBM)

Restricted BM (RBM)



- Backfed Input Cell
- Probabilistic Hidden Cell
- Hidden Cell
- Match Input Output Cell

Restricted Boltzmann Machine (RBM)



- Shallow two-layer net.
- Restricted=No two nodes in a layer share a connection
- Bipartite graph.
- Bidirectional graph
 - Shared weights.
 - Different biases.

Figure: Geoffrey Hinton (2013)

Salakhutdinov, Ruslan, Andriy Mnih, and Geoffrey Hinton. "[Restricted Boltzmann machines for collaborative filtering.](#)" Proceedings of the 24th international conference on Machine learning. ACM, 2007.

Restricted Boltzmann Machine (RBM)

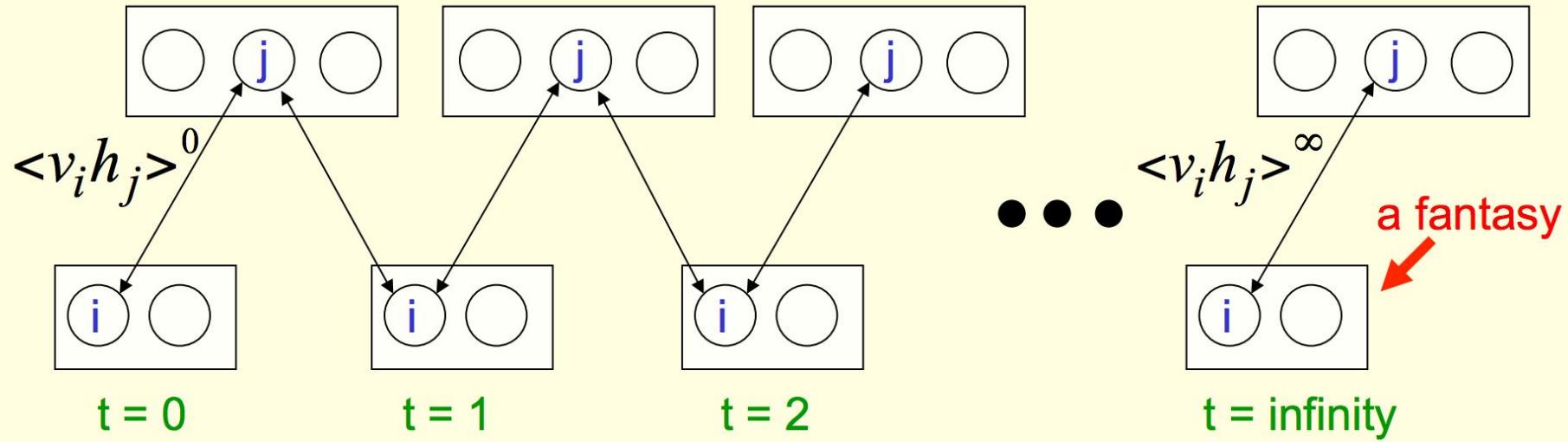
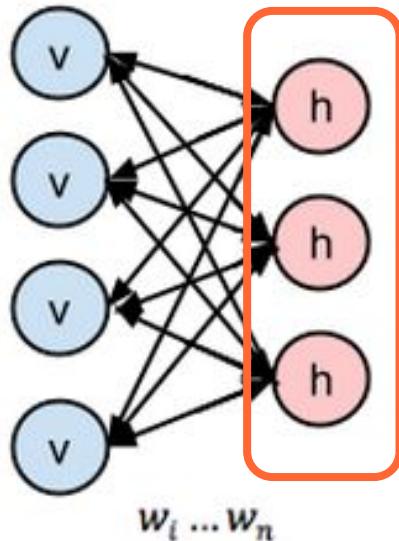


Figure: Geoffrey Hinton (2013)

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Restricted Boltzmann Machine (RBM)

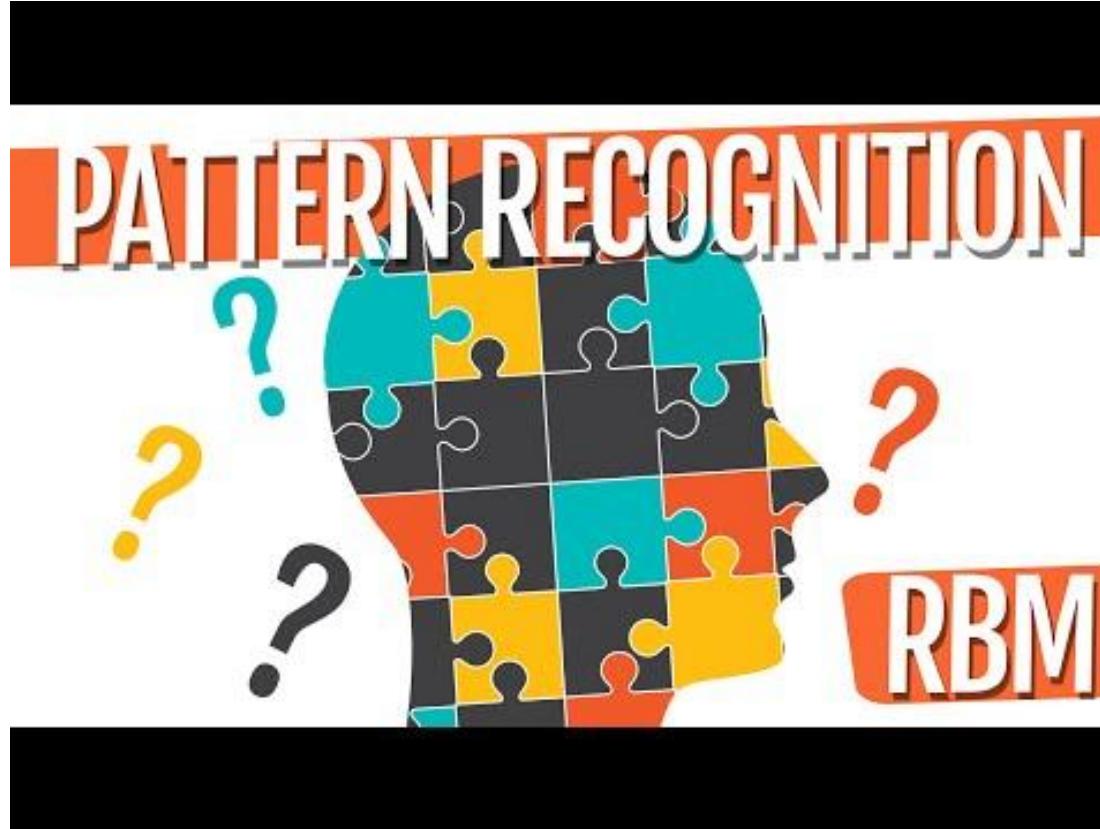
WHY?



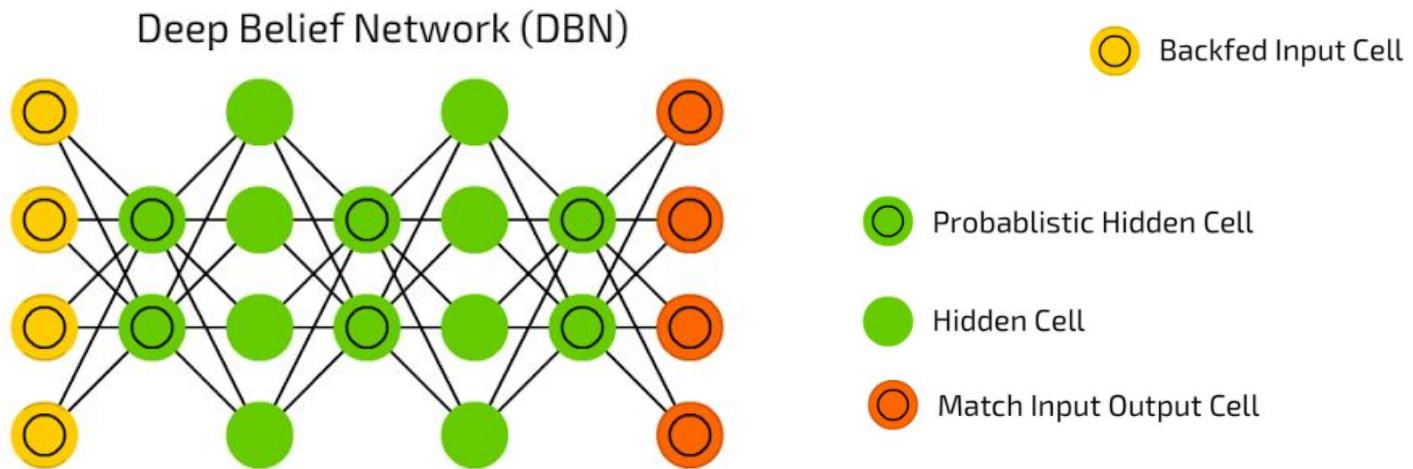
RBMs are a specific type of autoencoder.



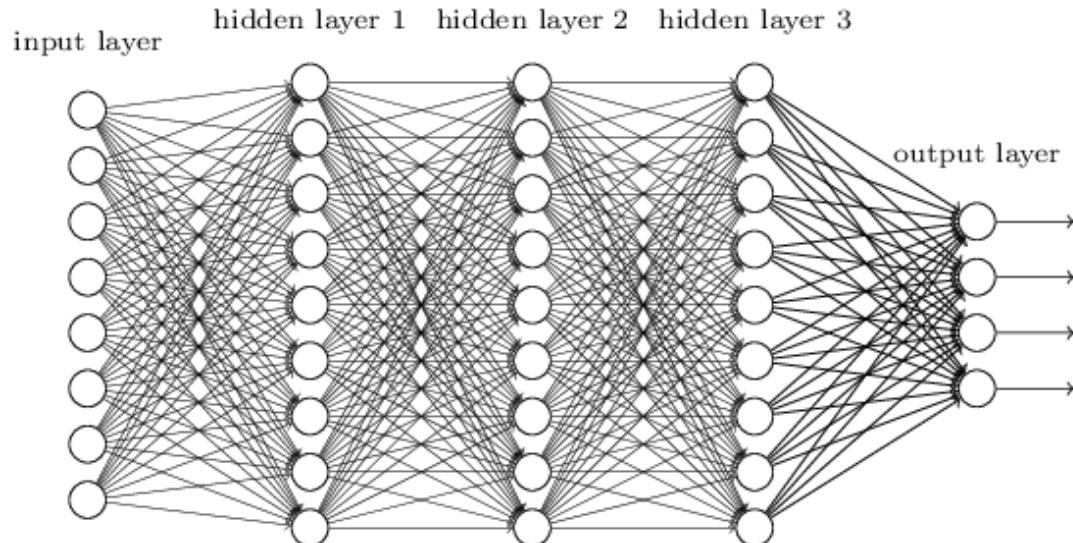
Restricted Boltzmann Machine (RBM)



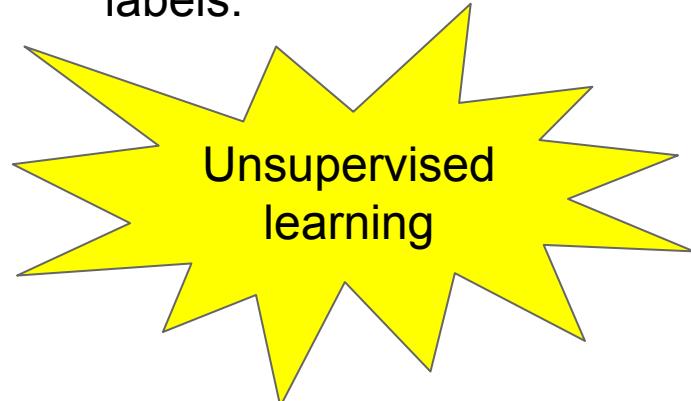
Deep Belief Networks (DBN)



Deep Belief Networks (DBN)

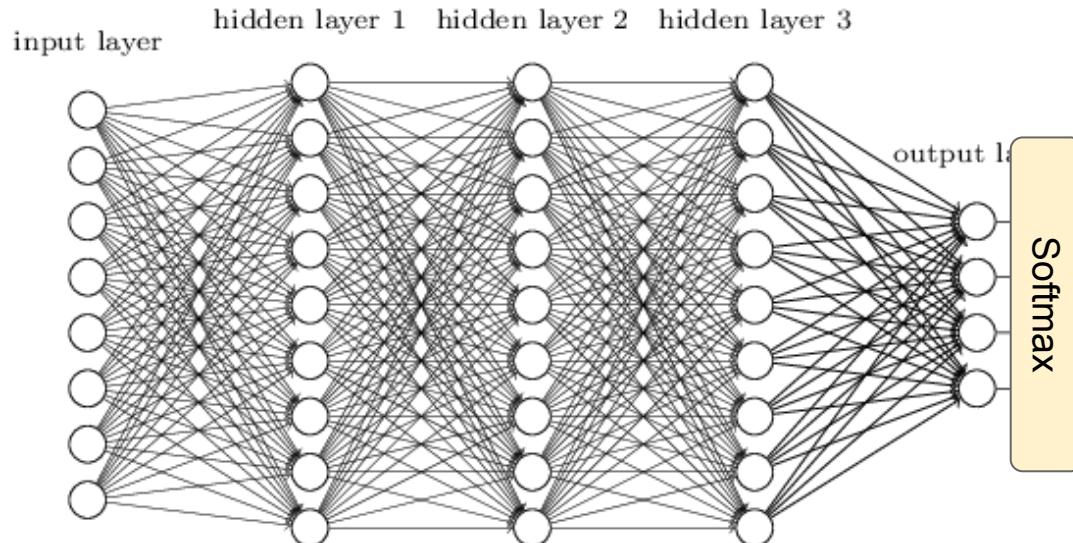


- Architecture like an MLP.
- Training as a stack of RBMs...
- ...so they do not need labels:

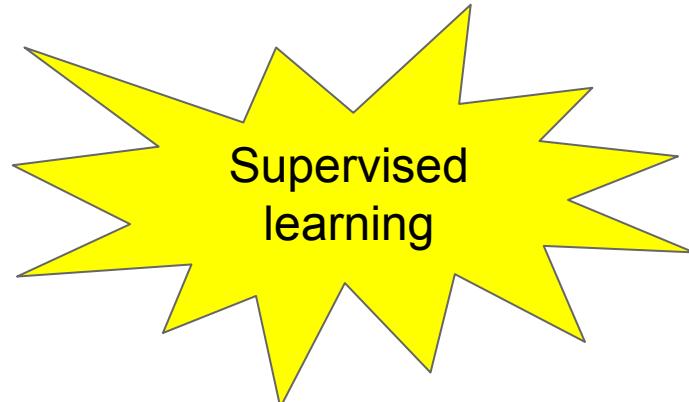


Hinton, Geoffrey E., Simon Osindero, and Yee-Whye Teh. ["A fast learning algorithm for deep belief nets."](#) Neural computation 18, no. 7 (2006): 1527-1554.

Deep Belief Networks (DBN)

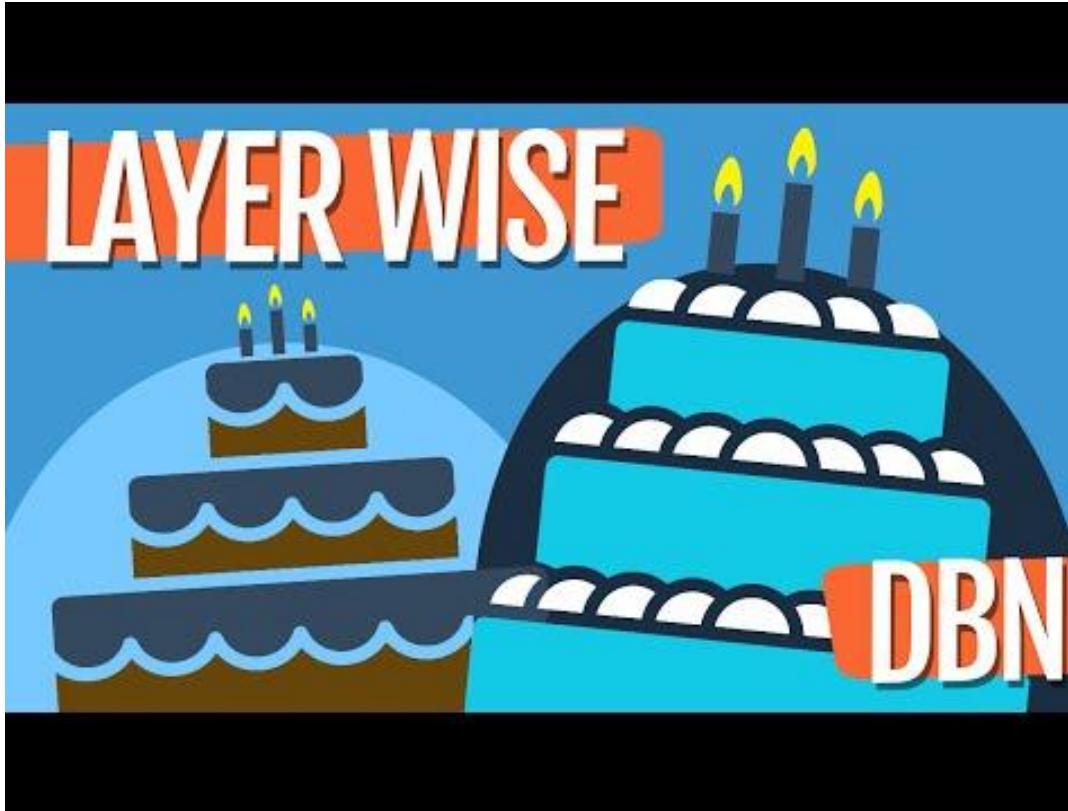


After the DBN is trained, it can be fine-tuned with a reduced amount of labels to solve a supervised task with superior performance.



Hinton, Geoffrey E., Simon Osindero, and Yee-Whye Teh. "[A fast learning algorithm for deep belief nets.](#)" Neural computation 18, no. 7 (2006): 1527-1554.

Deep Belief Networks (DBN)



Deep Belief Networks (DBN)



Geoffrey Hinton, "[Introduction to Deep Learning & Deep Belief Nets](#)" (2012)
Geoffrey Hinton, "[Tutorial on Deep Belief Networks](#)". NIPS 2007.

Deep Belief Networks (DBN)

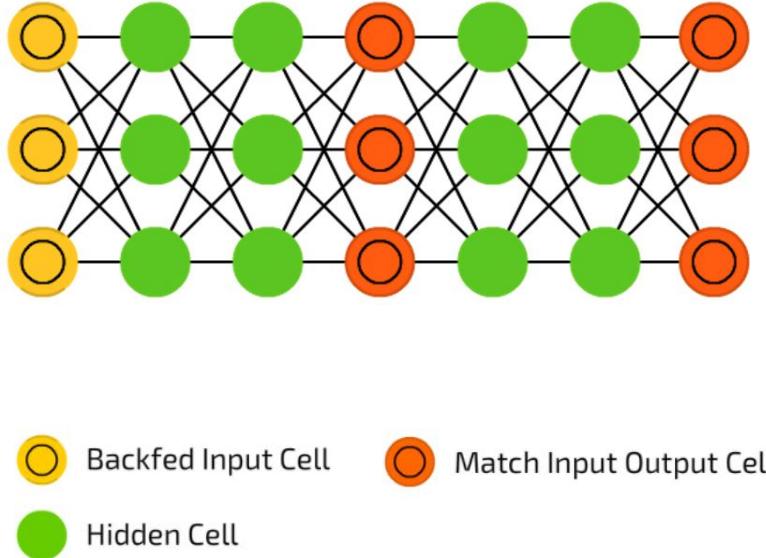
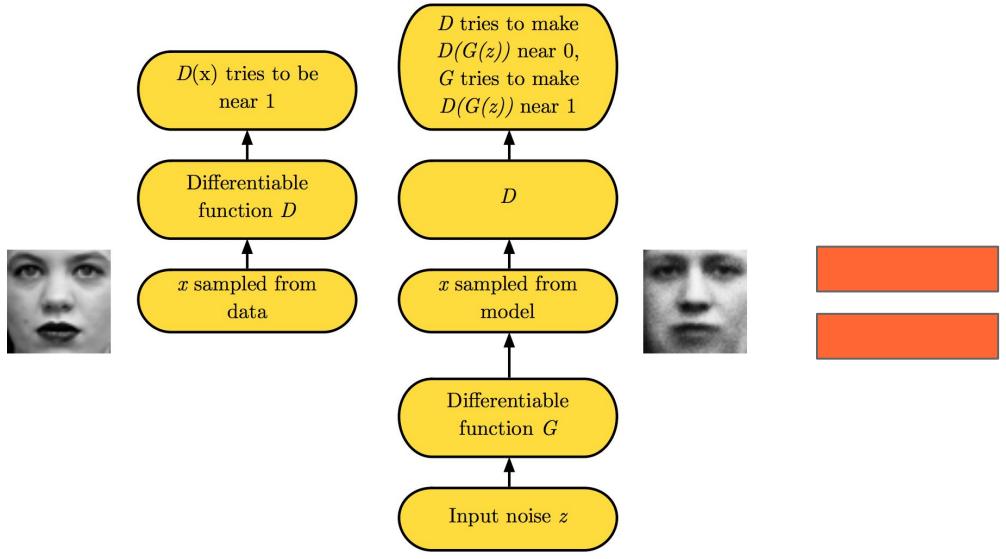
Geoffrey Hinton



Adversarial Networks



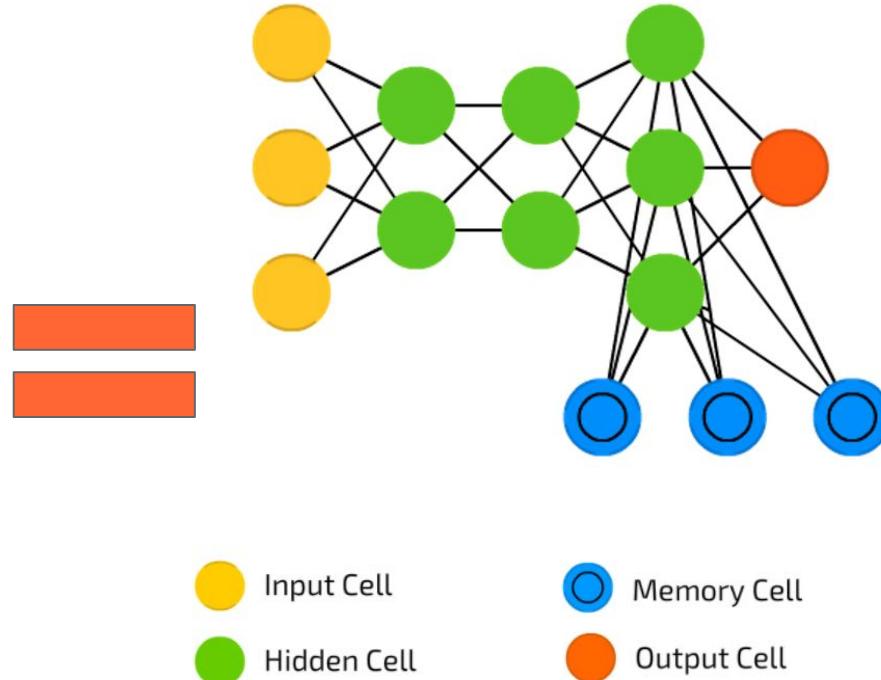
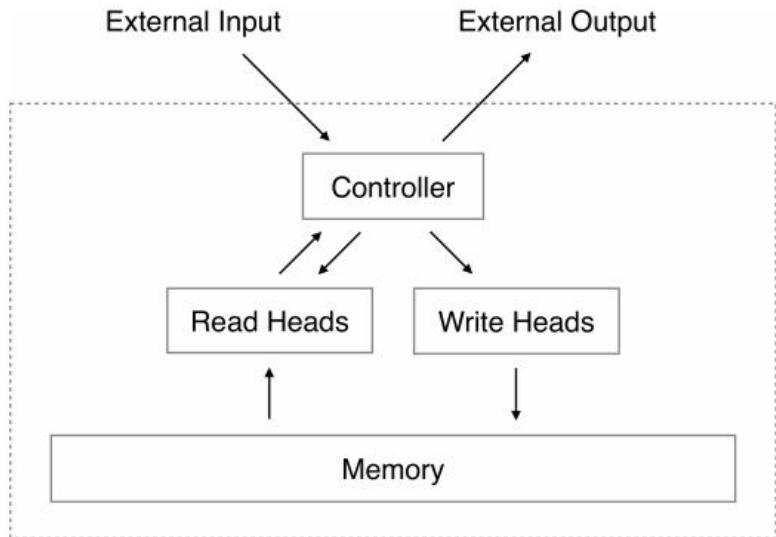
Further details:
D2L3, "Generative"



Goodfellow, Ian, Jean Pouget-Abadie, Mehdi Mirza, Bing Xu, David Warde-Farley, Sherjil Ozair, Aaron Courville, and Yoshua Bengio. ["Generative adversarial nets."](#) NIPS 2014

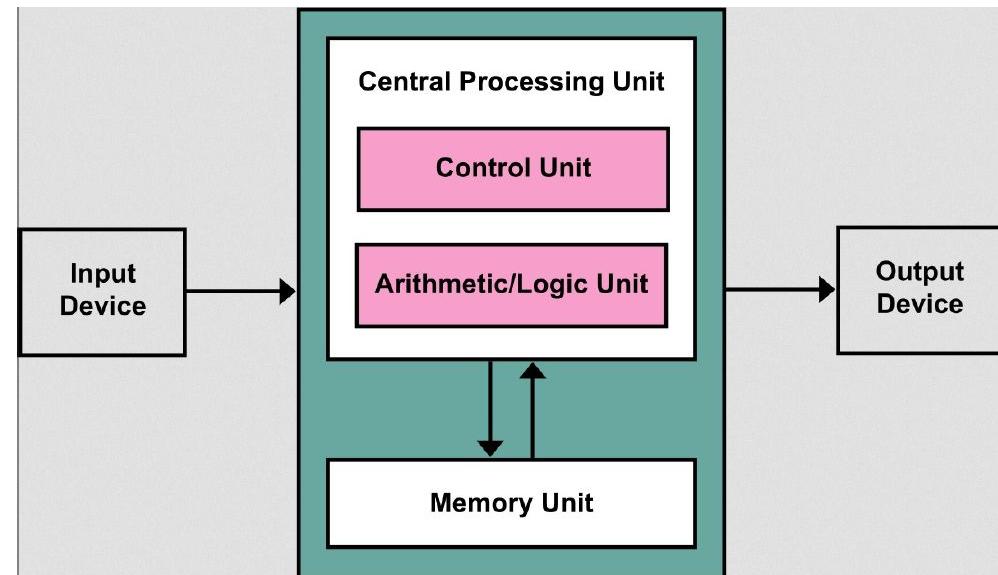
Goodfellow, Ian. ["NIPS 2016 Tutorial: Generative Adversarial Networks."](#) arXiv preprint arXiv:1701.00160 (2016).

Differentiable Neural Computers (DNC)

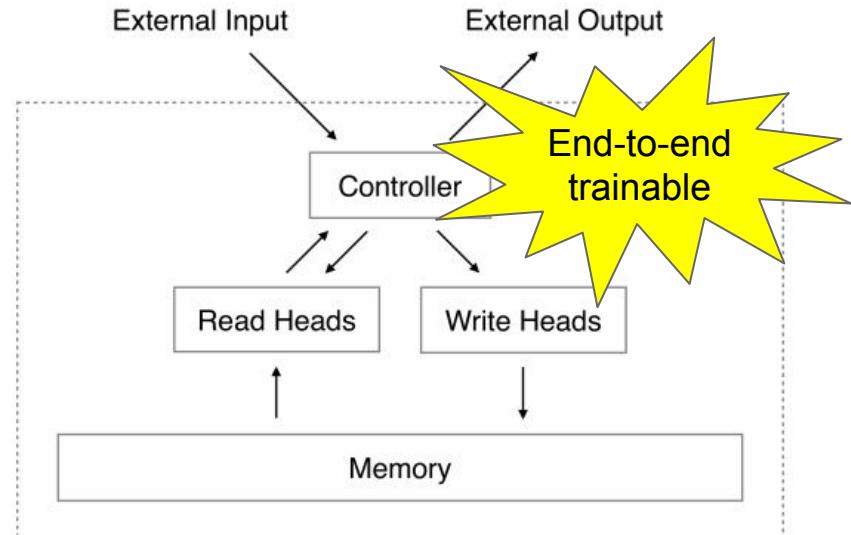


Graves, Alex, Greg Wayne, and Ivo Danihelka. "[Neural turing machines.](#)" *arXiv preprint arXiv:1410.5401* (2014). [\[slides\]](#) [\[code\]](#)

Differentiable Neural Computers (DNC)



von Neumann architecture (1952)

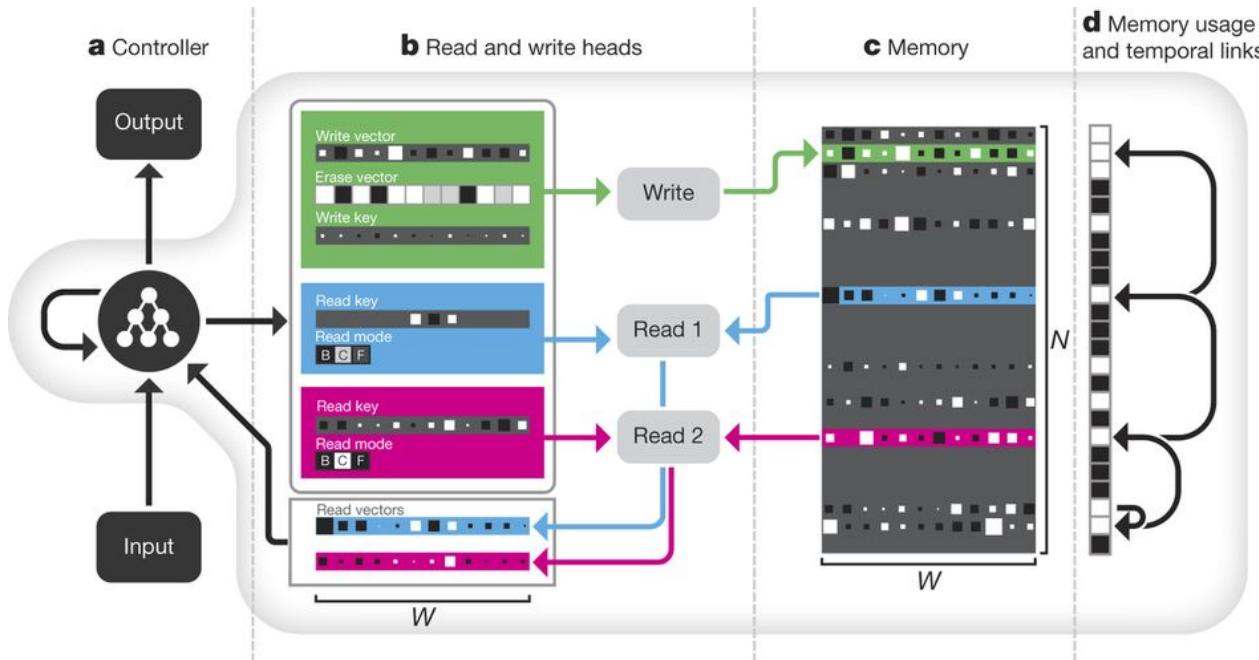


Neural Turing Machine (2014)

Graves, Alex, Greg Wayne, and Ivo Danihelka. "[Neural turing machines.](#)" *arXiv preprint arXiv:1410.5401* (2014). [\[slides\]](#) [\[code\]](#)

Differentiable Neural Computers (DNC)

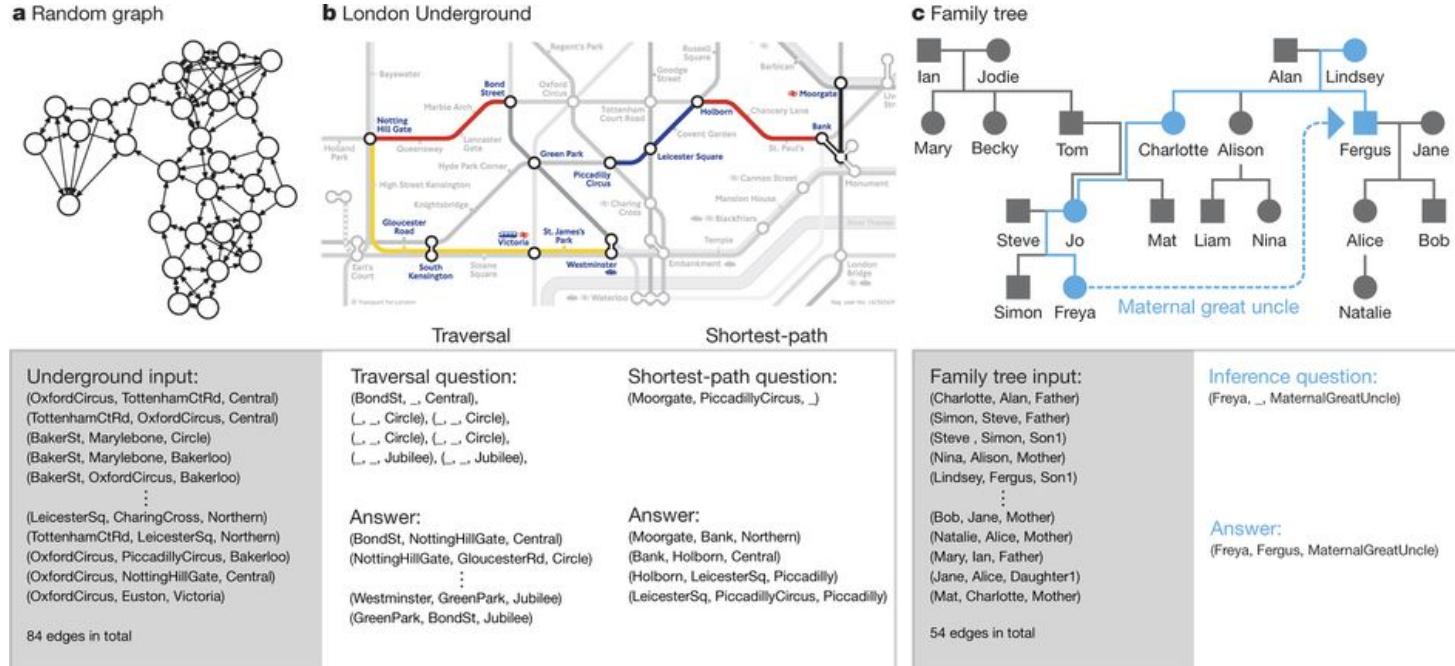
Add a trainable external memory to a neural network.



Graves, Alex, Greg Wayne, Malcolm Reynolds, Tim Harley, Ivo Danihelka, Agnieszka Grabska-Barwińska, Sergio Gómez Colmenarejo et al. "[Hybrid computing using a neural network with dynamic external memory.](#)" Nature 538, no. 7626 (2016): 471-476. [\[Post by DeepMind\]](#)

Differentiable Neural Computers (DNC)

DNC can solve tasks reading information from a trained memory.

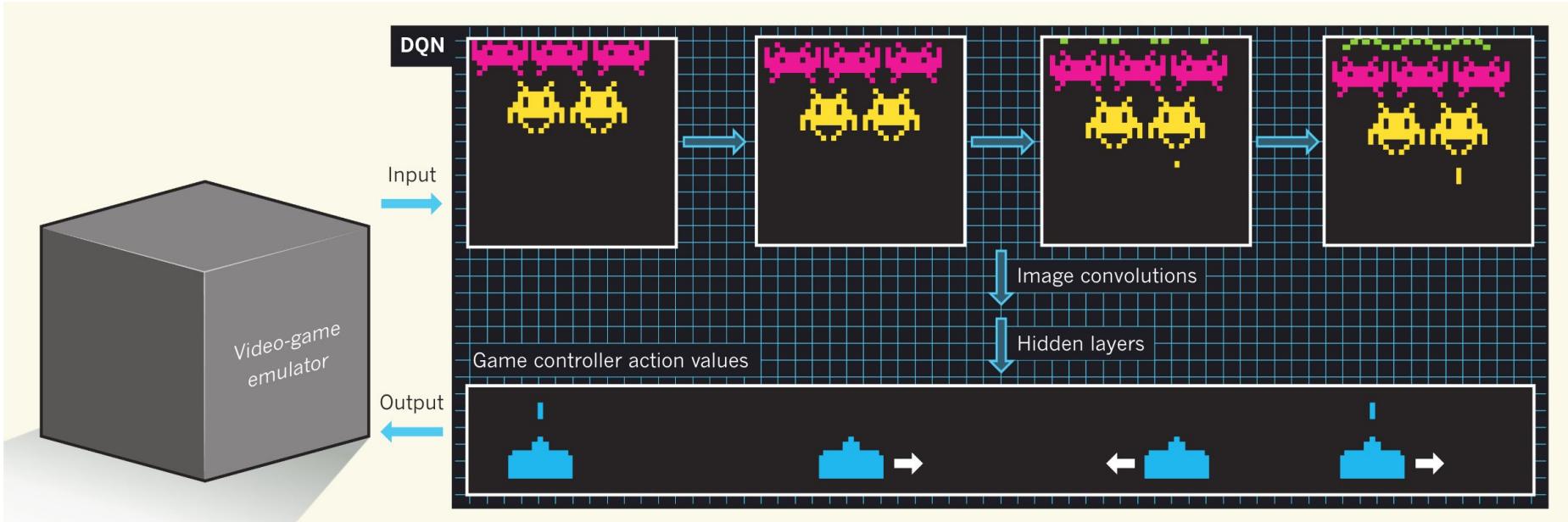


Reinforcement Learning (RL)



Mnih, Volodymyr, Koray Kavukcuoglu, David Silver, Alex Graves, Ioannis Antonoglou, Daan Wierstra, and Martin Riedmiller. ["Playing atari with deep reinforcement learning."](#) arXiv preprint arXiv:1312.5602 (2013).

Reinforcement Learning (RL)



Bernhard Schölkopf, "[Learning to see and act](#)" Nature 2015.

Reinforcement Learning (RL)



Google DeepMind

Artificial
intelligence
(AI)

Google buys UK artificial intelligence startup Deepmind for £400m

Google makes its biggest EU purchase yet with the technology that aims to make computers think like humans

Samuel Gibbs

Monday 27 January 2014
13.23 GMT



This article is 2 years
old

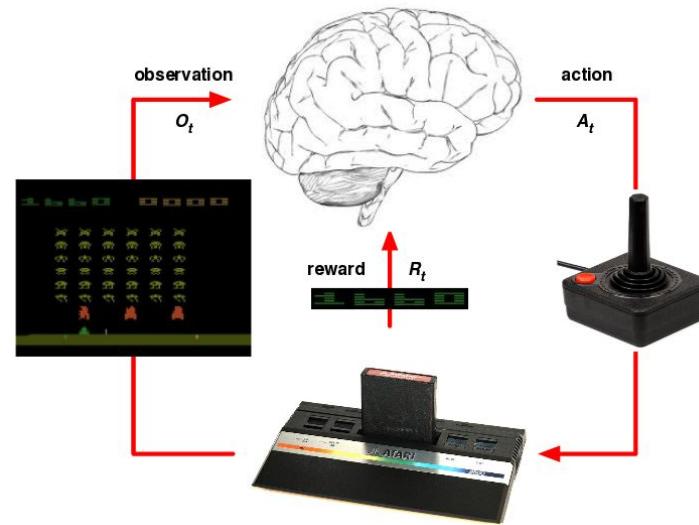
1046 186



<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2014/jan/27/google-acquires-uk-artificial-intelligence-startup-deepmind>

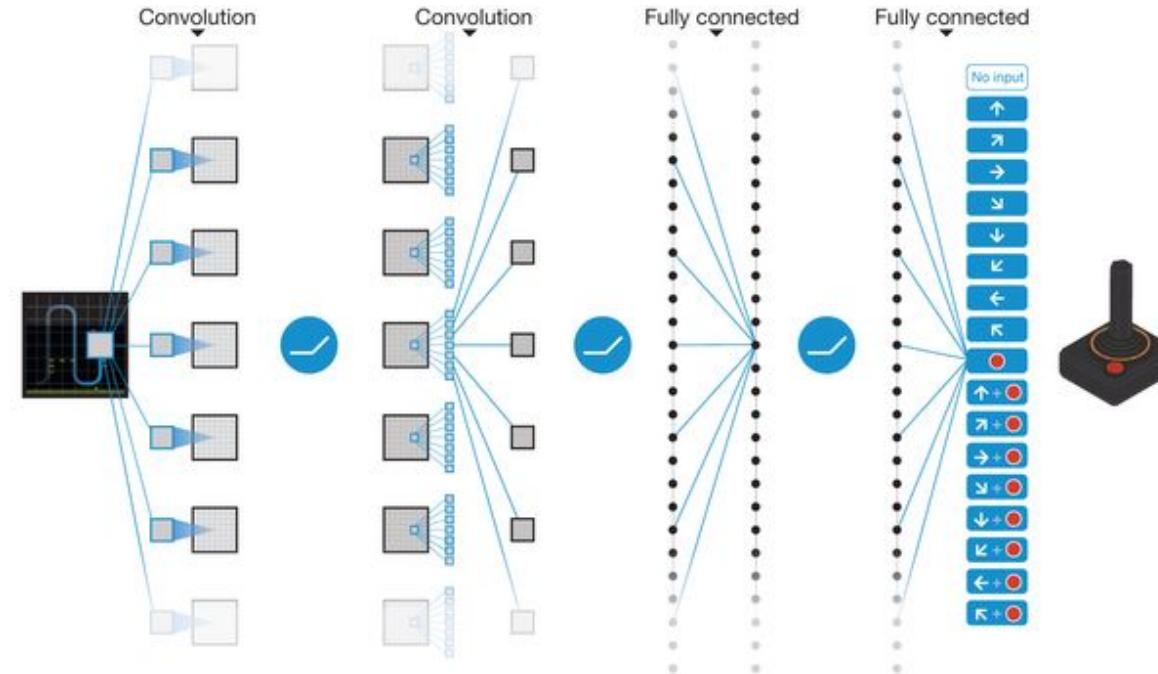
Reinforcement Learning (RL)

An agent that is a **decision-maker interacts** with the environment and learns through **trial-and-error**



Reinforcement Learning (RL)

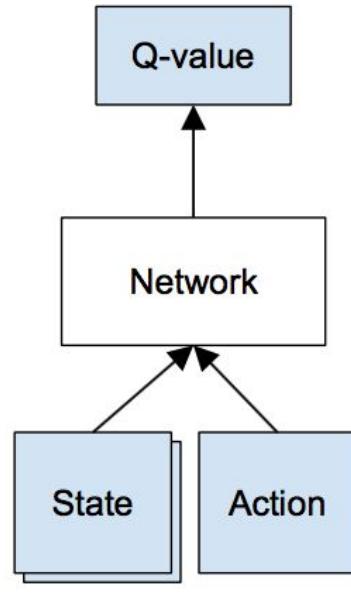
Deep Q-Network (DQN)



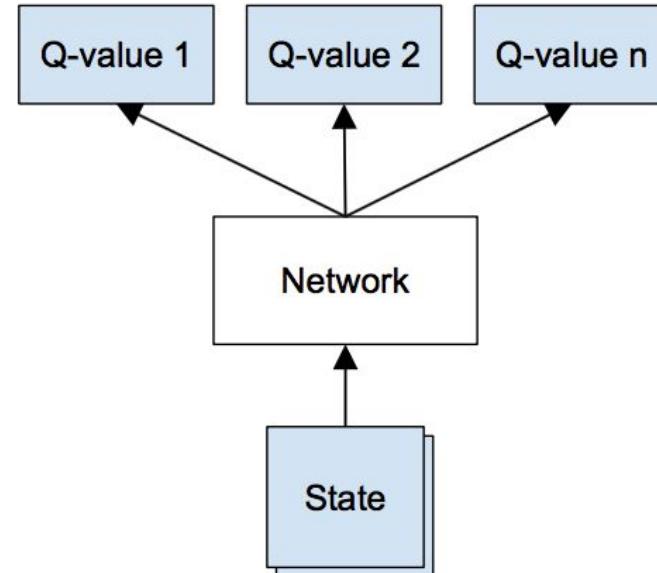
Mnih, Volodymyr, Koray Kavukcuoglu, David Silver, Andrei A. Rusu, Joel Veness, Marc G. Bellemare, Alex Graves et al.
"Human-level control through deep reinforcement learning." *Nature* 518, no. 7540 (2015): 529-533.

Reinforcement Learning (RL)

Deep Q-Network (DQN)



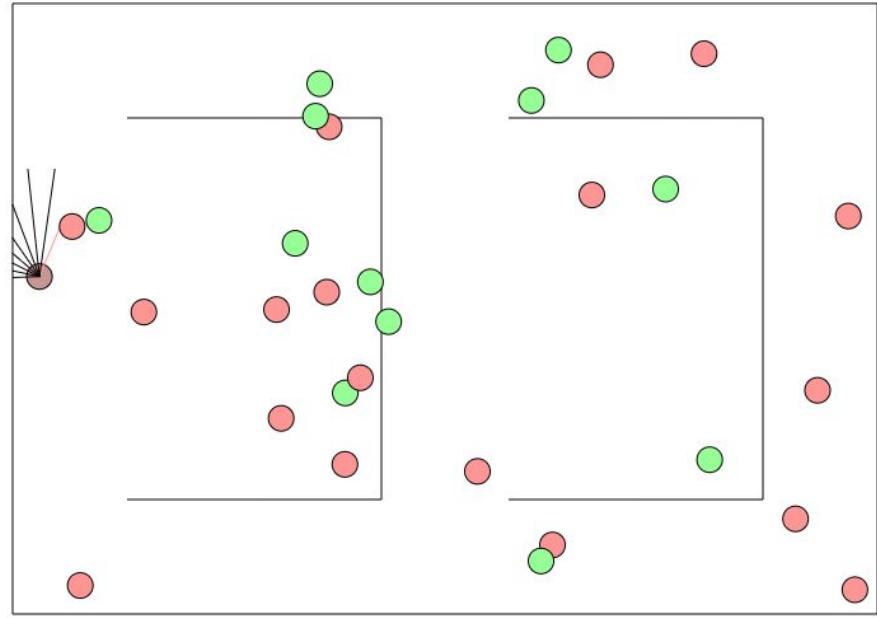
Naive DQN



Refined DQN

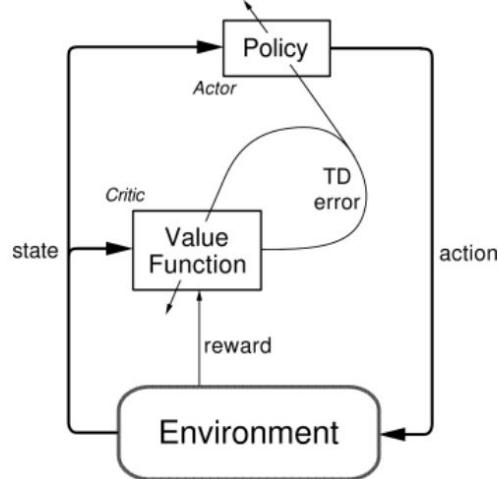
Reinforcement Learning (RL)

Deep Q-Network (DQN)

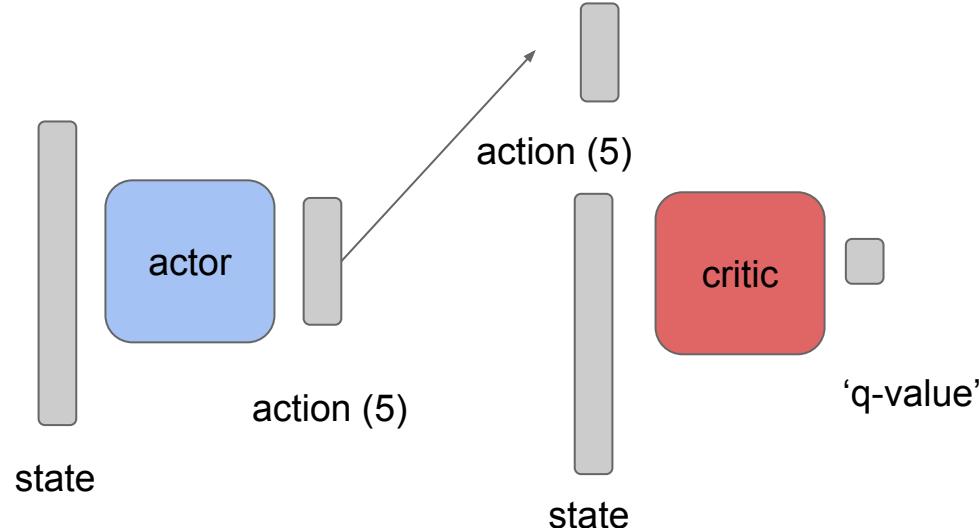


Reinforcement Learning (RL)

Actor-Critic algorithm



actor performs an action



critic assesses how good the action was, and the gradients are used to train the actor and the critic

Slide credit: [Míriam Bellver](#)

Grondman, Ivo, Lucian Busoniu, Gabriel AD Lopes, and Robert Babuska. ["A survey of actor-critic reinforcement learning: Standard and natural policy gradients."](#) *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics, Part C (Applications and Reviews)* 42, no. 6 (2012): 1291-1307.

Reinforcement Learning (RL)



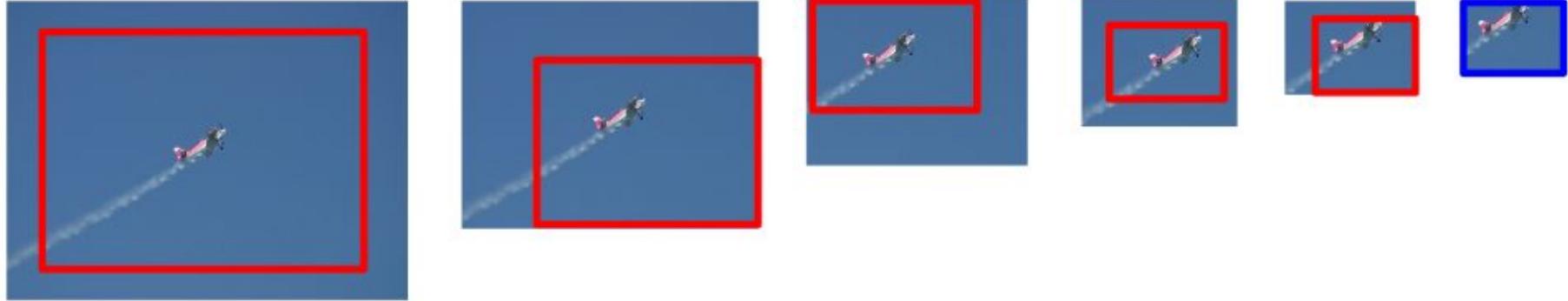
Silver, D., Huang, A., Maddison, C.J., Guez, A., Sifre, L., Van Den Driessche, G., Schrittwieser, J., Antonoglou, I., Panneershelvam, V., Lanctot, M. and Dieleman, S., 2016. [Mastering the game of Go with deep neural networks and tree search](#). *Nature*, 529(7587), pp.484-489

Reinforcement Learning (RL)



Greg Kohs, "[AlphaGo](#)" (2017)

Reinforcement Learning (RL)

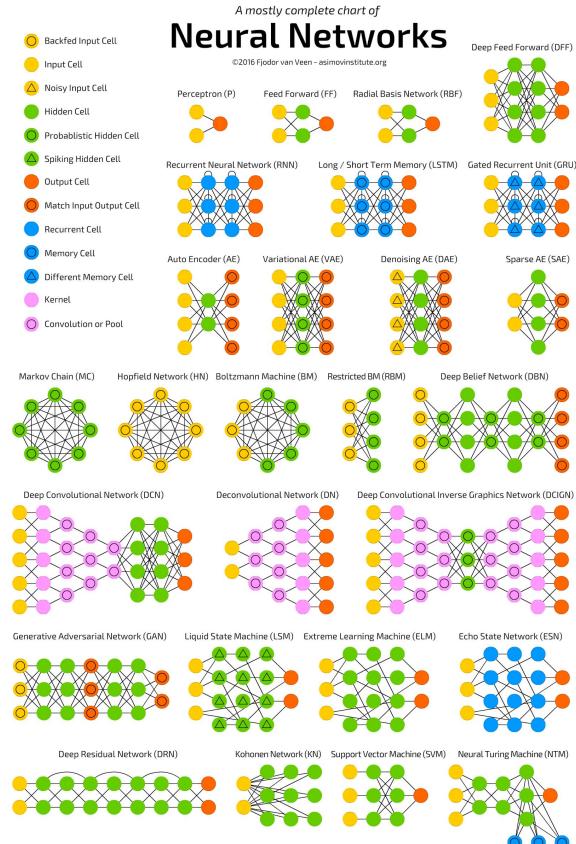


Miriam Bellver, Xavier Giro-i-Nieto, Ferran Marques, and Jordi Torres. "Hierarchical Object Detection with Deep Reinforcement Learning." Deep Reinforcement Learning Workshop NIPS 2016.

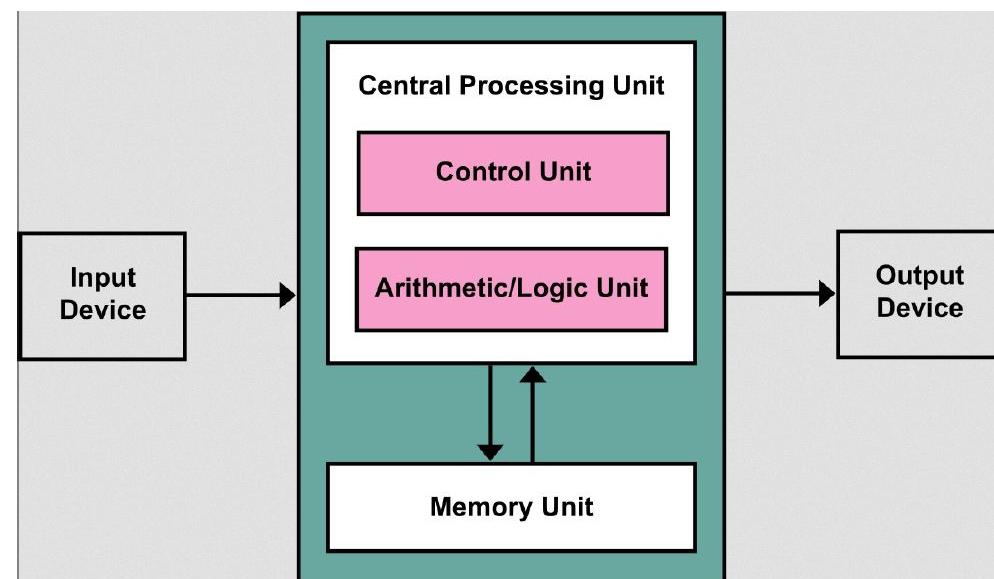
Reinforcement Learning (RL)



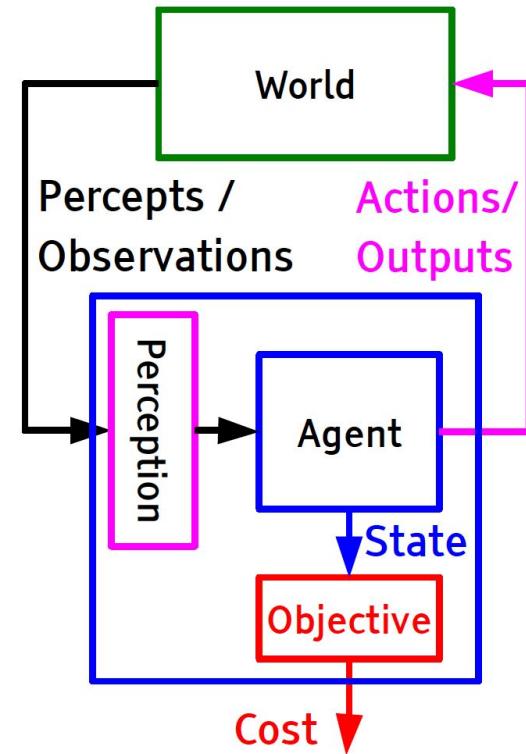
The Full Story



More architectures to come...



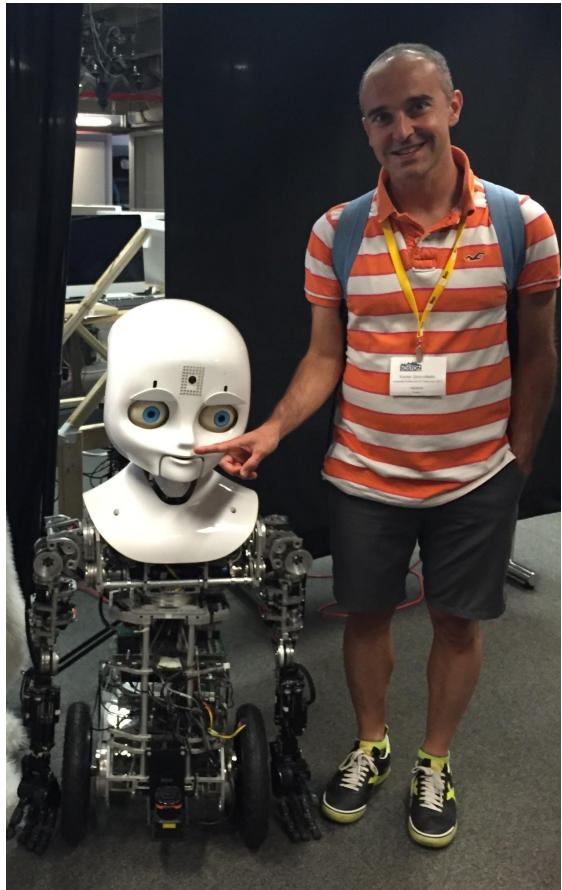
von Neumann architecture (1952)



Yann LeCun, [“A Path to AI”](#),
Beneficial AI 2017.

Thanks ! Q&A ?

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UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA
BARCELONATECH

Department of Signal Theory
and Communications

Image Processing Group

<https://imatge.upc.edu/web/people/xavier-giro>