Parallel t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding

Yuhao Zhou & Fengxu Tu

EC 526

Spring 2020



Introduction

t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE) [1] is a dimensionality reduction algorithm which is used to visualize high-dimensional data.

Method

- Calculate the pairwise similarity of high-dimensional data.
- Construct a low-dimensional pairwise similarity map.
- Minimize Kullback-Leibler divergence



Measure of Similarity

$$p_{j|i} = \frac{\exp(-\|x_i - x_j\|^2 / 2\sigma_i^2)}{\sum_{k \neq i} \exp(-\|x_i - x_k\|^2 / 2\sigma_i^2)}$$

where σ_i is the variance of the Gaussian that is centered on data point x_i , and set $p_{i|i} = 0$.

$$p_{ij} = \frac{p_{j|i} + p_{i|j}}{2N}$$

Low-dimensional Similarity

$$q_{ij} = \frac{(1 + \|y_i - y_j\|^2)^{-1}}{\sum_{k \neq l} (1 + \|y_k - y_l\|^2)^{-1}}$$

Cost function

Kullback-Leibler divergence

$$C = KL(P||Q) = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} p_{ij} \log \frac{p_{ij}}{q_{ij}}$$

Gradient of cost function:

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial y_i} = 4 \sum_{i} (p_{ij} - q_{ij}) (y_i - y_j) (1 + ||y_i - y_j||^2)^{-1}$$

So we use gradient descent with momentum to optimize the cost function.

Algorithm 1: t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding

```
Input: high-dimensional data X Compute perplexity Prep Initialize iterations T, learning rate \eta, momentum \alpha(t) Output: low-dimensional data Y begin computes pairwise affinities p_{j|i} computes p_{ij} = \frac{p_{j|i} + p_{i|j}}{2N} initialize Y from \mathcal{N}(0, 10^{-4}I) for t = 1, 2, \cdots, T do | computes low-dimensional affinities q_{ij}; computes gradient \frac{\partial C}{\partial \mathbf{Y}}; update Y^{(t)} = Y^{(t-1)} + \eta \frac{\partial C}{\partial Y} + \alpha(t)(Y^{(t-1)} - Y^{(t-2)}); end
```

Parallelization

We use OpenMP to do the parallelization in our implementation.

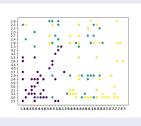
- Pairwise Similarity Calculation
 - No data dependency between data points
- Gradient Calculation
 - Cannot Parallelize Iterations, each iteration is based on the result of previous iteration
 - Parallelize the gradient calculation for each data point in one iteration

Implementation

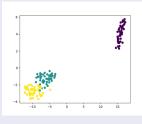
- Dependencies:
 - C++ Template Library: Eigen3
 - Visualization: Python3, NumPy, Matplotlib
- Testing:
 - Dataset: Iris, MNIST Subset
 - Options: With or without OpenMP
 - Test Envs: Local and SCC
 - Local Env: WSL2 Unbuntu 20.04 on 6-cores CPU



Visualization



(a) Raw data

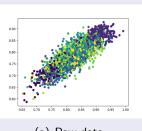


(b) After t-SNE

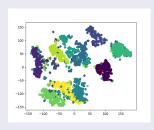
Figure: Iris Dataset $\in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 150}$, 3 classes

> 10 > 1 = > 1 = > 2 9 Q C

Visualization



(a) Raw data



(b) After t-SNE

Figure: MNIST subset $\in \mathbb{R}^{784 \times 2500}$, 10 classes

Performance

Local Environment

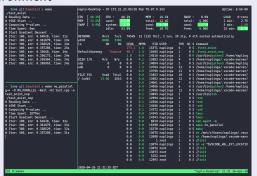


Figure: Performance comparison



Performance

SCC

```
O++ D ND.PARALLEL -Moll -02 test.cpp -o test_mnist_nop

/rest_mnist_nop

/rest_mnist_nop

/rest_mnist_nop

/rest_mnist_nop

/rest_mnist_nop

/rest_mnist_nop

/rest_nop

/rest_n
```

(a) Single Thread

```
/test_mnist
# Reading Data ...
# 15WE Start ...
# Computing P-values ...
# Computing P-values ...
# Start Gradient Descent ...
# Iter: 1000, err: 0.516679, time: 14s
# Iter: 300, err: 0.515679, time: 14s
# Iter: 300, err: 0.535520, time: 14s
# Iter: 500, err: 0.355720, time: 14s
# Iter: 500, err: 0.35672, time: 14s
# Iter: 500, err: 0.356727, time: 14s
# Iter: 700, err: 0.355953, time: 14s
# Iter: 700, err: 0.355953, time: 14s
# Iter: 900, err: 0.355953, time: 14s
# Iter: 900, err: 0.355953, time: 13s
# Iter: 900, err: 0.355953, time: 13s
# Iter: 900, err: 0.355953, time: 14s
# Iter: 900, err: 0.355953, time: 14s
```

(b) OpenMP

Figure: Performance comparison

Reference



Laurens van der Maaten and Geoffrey Hinton. "Visualizing data using t-SNE". In: *Journal of machine learning research* 9.Nov (2008), pp. 2579–2605.