

Big Data Technology

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Outline

- **Logistics**
- **Summary and Review Previous Sections**
- **Working with TensorFlow on Cloud**

Outline

What does TensorFlow do?

TensorFlow lets us do all our processing in TensorFlow environment, by creating the whole **computational graph first**, then **passing in data and actually computing the result at a later time**

- TensorFlow computations define a computation graph that has no numerical value until evaluated! (Symbolic presentation)
- Computational Graph: Build the graph, then run it later
- Benefits include distributed processing, drastic speedups, focus on algorithm not implementation
- Theano and Torch have done this before, TensorFlow builds on these approaches
- Tensor can be represented as a multidimensional array of numbers

Deep Learning Package Zoo

Torch

Caffe

Theano

CuDNN

Tensorflow

Mxnet

Torch

What is TensorFlow?

TensorFlow is a deep learning library recently open-sourced by Google.

But what does it actually do?

- TensorFlow provides primitives for defining functions on tensors and automatically computing their derivatives.

What is a Tensor

Formally, tensors are multilinear maps from vector spaces to the real numbers (V vector space, and V^* dual space)

$$f : \underbrace{V^* \times \cdots \times V^*}_{p \text{ copies}} \times \underbrace{V \times \cdots \times V}_{q \text{ copies}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

A scalar is a tensor

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(e_1) = c$$

A vector is a tensor

A matrix is a tensor

Common to have fixed basis, so a tensor can be represented as a multidimensional array of numbers.

Numpy vs. Tensorflow

```
In [2]: import numpy as np  
        import tensorflow as tf
```

```
In [5]: a = np.zeros((2,2))  
print (a)
```

```
[[ 0.  0.]  
 [ 0.  0.]]
```

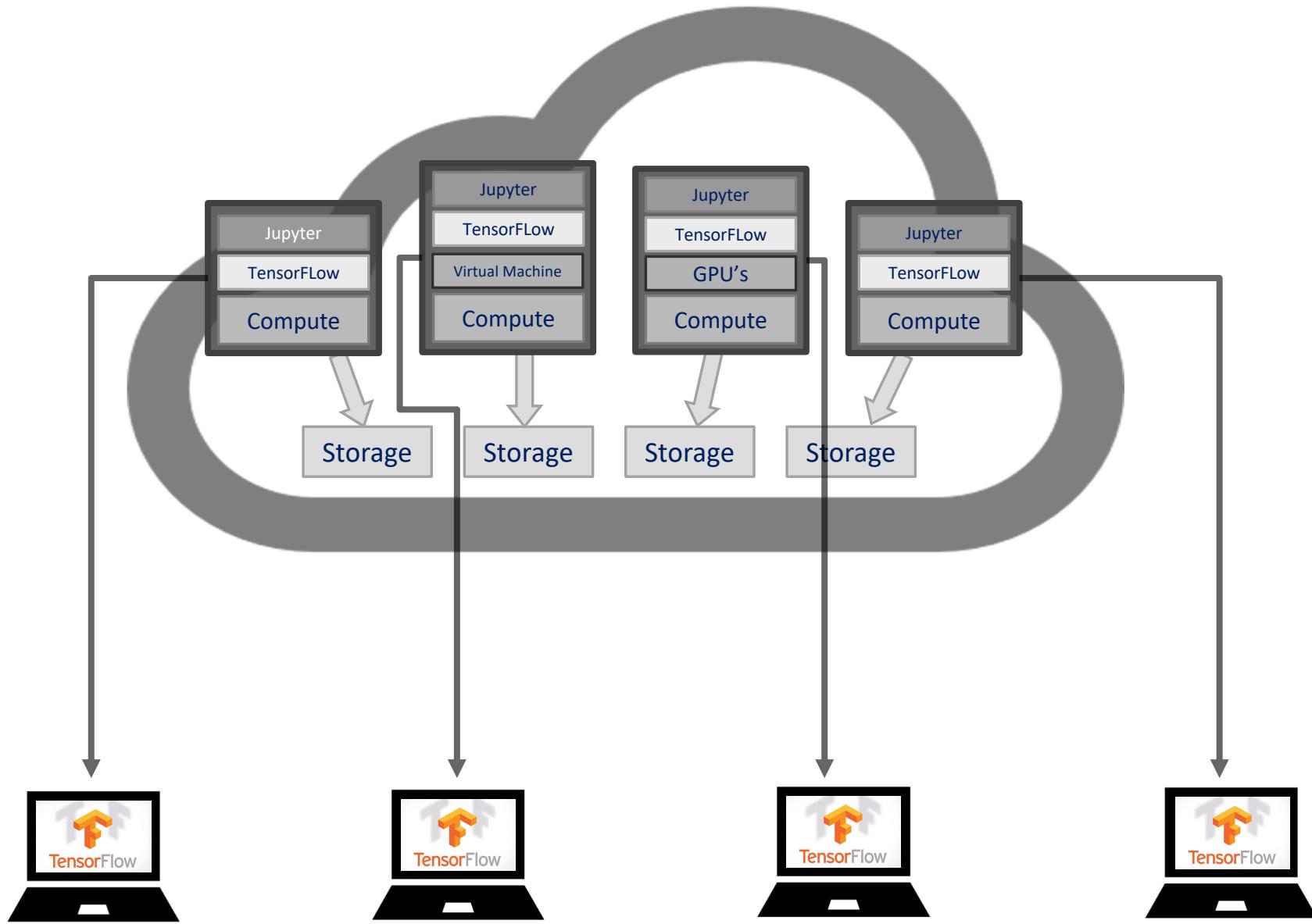
```
In [6]: ta = tf.zeros((2,2))
```

```
In [7]: print (ta)
```

```
Tensor("zeros:0", shape=(2, 2), dtype=float32)
```

```
In [14]: with tf.Session() as session:  
        print (ta.eval())  
        print (session.run(ta))
```

```
[[ 0.  0.]  
 [ 0.  0.]]  
[[ 0.  0.]  
 [ 0.  0.]]
```



Two important steps

Step 1 : Build a computation graph

```
graph:  
    Declare Variables  
    Build Models  
    Create nodes for visualizing with  
    TensorBoard
```

Step 2 : Run the graph

```
Session:  
    Execute the graph declared above  
    Collect results and  
    Visualize results on Tensorboard
```

TensorFlow Basics

TF Basic Syntax

TG Graphs

TG Variables

TG Placeholders

Linear Algebra

Constant

```
In [1]: import tensorflow as tf
```

Input1 = tf.constant (3.0)

```
In [2]: input1 = tf.constant(3.0)  
       input2 = tf.constant(2.0)
```

Input2 = tf.constant (2)

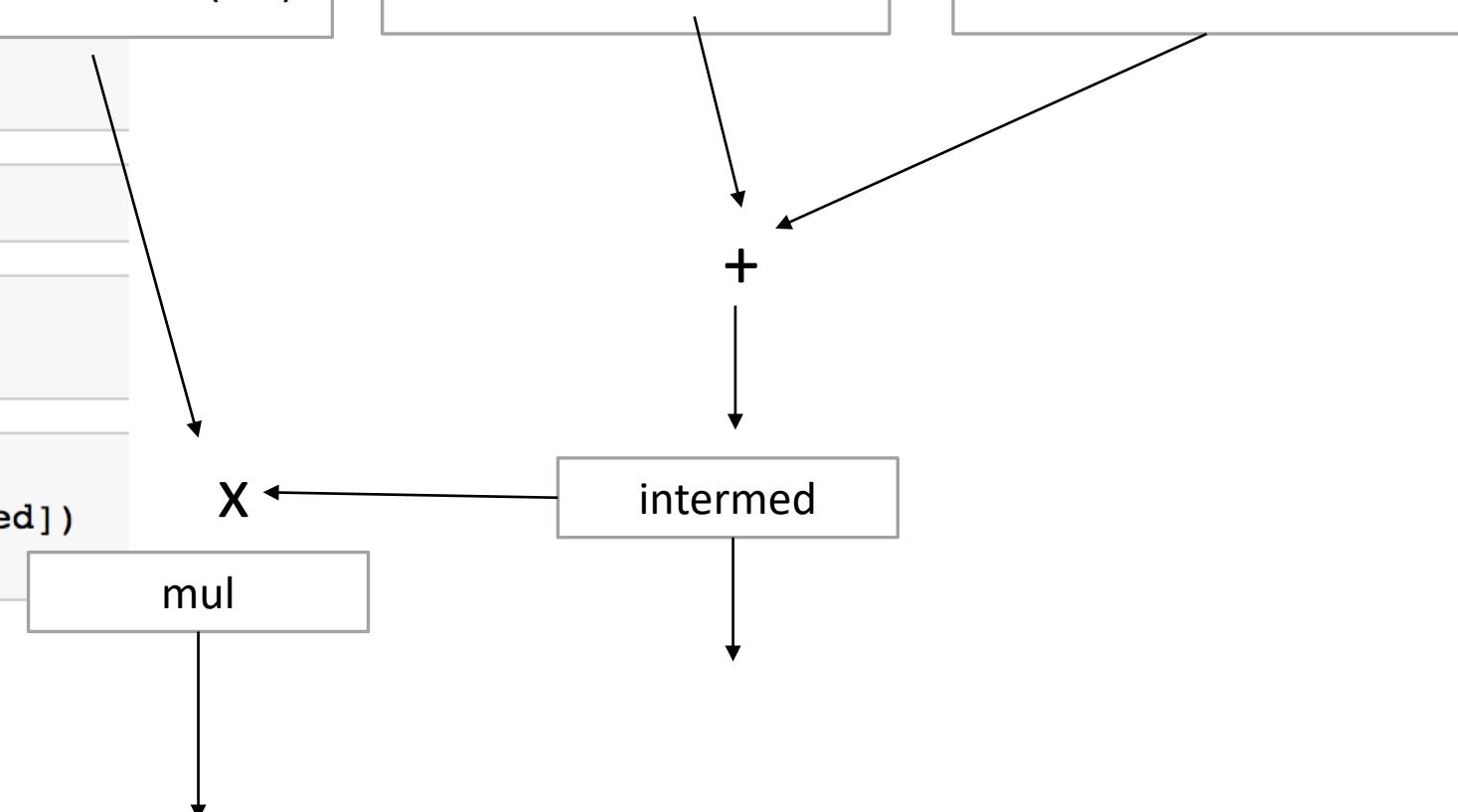
Input3 = tf.constant (5)

```
In [3]: input3 = tf.constant(5.0)
```

```
In [4]: intermed = tf.add(input2, input3)  
       mul = tf.mul(input1, intermed)
```

```
In [5]: with tf.Session() as session:  
       result = session.run([mul, intermed])  
       print (result)
```

[21.0, 7.0]



TensorFlow variables

When you train a model you use variables to hold and update parameters.
Variables are in-memory bufferes containing tensors – TensorFlow Docs.

Variable tensor has to be initialized

```
In [1]: import tensorflow as tf
```

```
In [2]: x = tf.constant (35, name='x')
```

```
In [3]: y = x + 5
```

```
In [4]: print (y)
```

```
Tensor("add:0", shape=(), dtype=int32)
```

so far, we have the graph, how do we work out its value?

```
In [5]: with tf.Session() as session:  
    print (session.run(y))
```

Exercises

```
In [11]: import tensorflow as tf
```

```
In [12]: x = tf.constant([35, 40, 45], name='x')
y = tf.Variable(x + 5, name='y')
```

```
In [15]: print (y)
<tensorflow.python.ops.variables.Variable object at 0x1072ee4e0>
```

```
In [16]: model = tf.initialize_all_variables()
```

```
In [19]: with tf.Session() as session:
    session.run(model)
    print(session.run(y))
```

```
[40 45 50]
```

Generate a NumPy array of 10,000 random numbers (called x) and create a Variable storing the equation

$$y = 5x^2 - 3x + 15$$

```
In [1]: import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np

In [2]: data = np.random.randint(1000, size=10000)
print (data)
x = tf.constant(data)
print (x)

[525 744 559 ..., 245 471 7]
Tensor("Const:0", shape=(10000,), dtype=int64)
```

```
In [3]: y = 2*(x*x) -3 * x + 15
```

```
In [4]: model = tf.initialize_all_variables()
```

```
In [5]: print (y)
```

```
Tensor("add:0", shape=(10000,), dtype=int64)
```

so far, we have the graph, how do we work out its value? Nothing will be computed until we create a tensorflow session

```
In [6]: with tf.Session() as session:
    session.run(model)
    print (session.run(y))
```

```
[ 549690 1104855 623300 ..., 119330 442284      92]
```

Placeholders

A placeholder is simply a variable (dummy variable) that we will assign data to at a later date.

It allows us to create our operations and build our computation graph, without needing the data.

In TensorFlow terminology, we then *feed* data into the graph through these placeholders.

Placeholder

```
In [2]: import tensorflow as tf
```

```
In [6]: input1 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
```

```
In [7]: input2 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
```

```
In [8]: output = tf.mul(input1, input2)
```

```
In [9]: print (output)
```

```
Tensor("Mul:0", dtype=float32)
```

```
In [13]: with tf.Session() as session:  
    print (session.run(output, feed_dict={input1:7., input2:2.}))
```

```
14.0
```

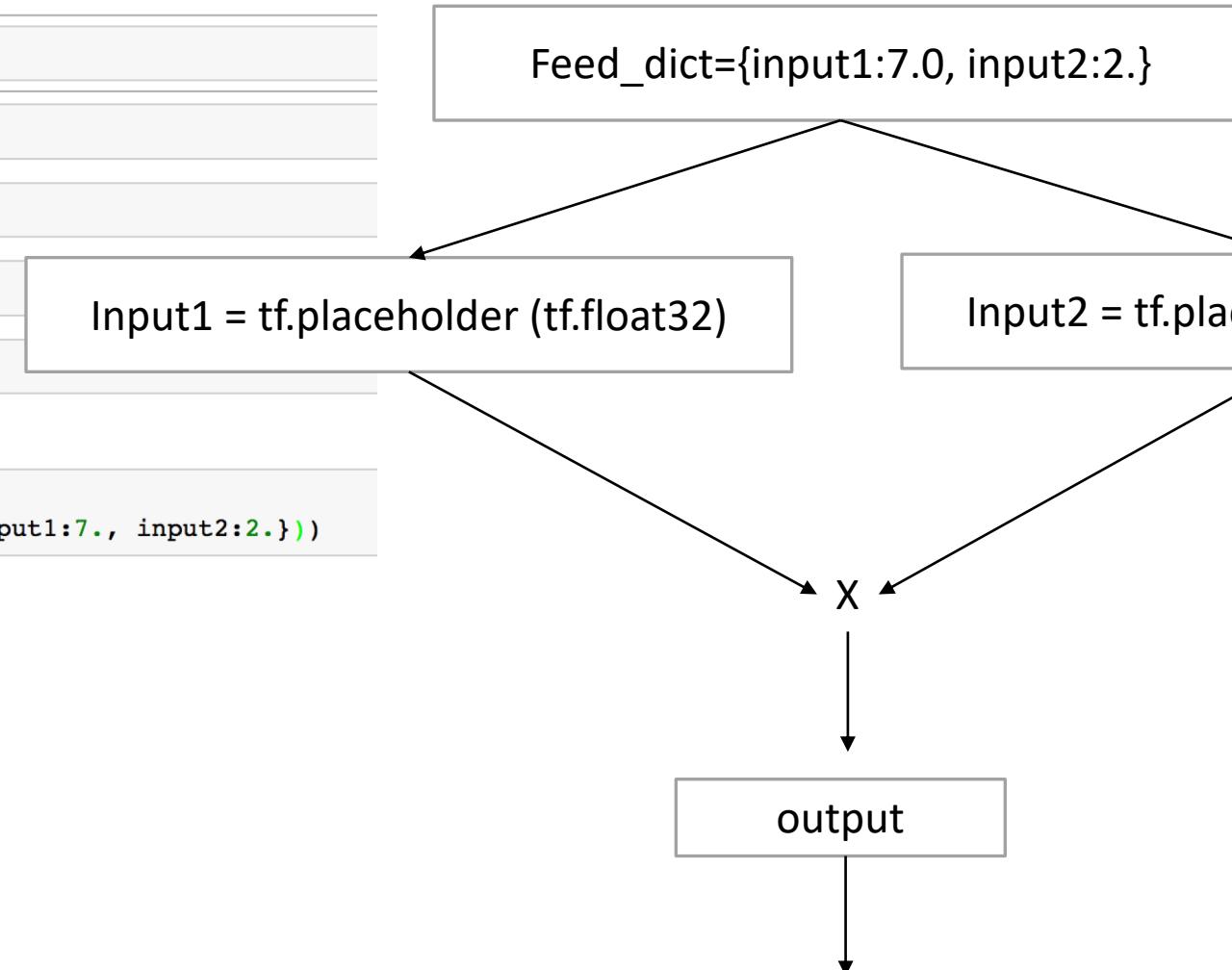
Feed_dict={input1:7.0, input2:2.}

Input1 = tf.placeholder (tf.float32)

Input2 = tf.placeholder (tf.float32)

X

output



```
In [2]: import tensorflow as tf
```

```
In [3]: x = tf.placeholder("float", 3)
```

```
In [4]: y = x * 2
```

```
In [5]: with tf.Session() as session:  
        result = session.run(y, feed_dict={x: [1, 2, 3]})  
    print(result)
```

```
[ 2.  4.  6.]
```

Placeholders do not need to be statically sized.

```
In [5]: import tensorflow as tf
```

```
In [6]: x = tf.placeholder("float", [None, 3])
```

```
In [7]: y = x * 2
```

```
In [8]: with tf.Session() as session:  
    x_data = [[1, 2, 3],  
              [4, 5, 6],]  
    result = session.run(y, feed_dict={x: x_data})  
    print(result)
```

```
[[ 2.  4.  6.]  
 [ 8. 10. 12.]]
```

Interactive Sessions

TensorFlow allows us to create a *graph* of operations and variables.

These variables are called Tensors, and represent data, whether that is a single number, a string, a matrix, or something else.

Tensors are combined through operations, and this whole process is modelled in a graph.

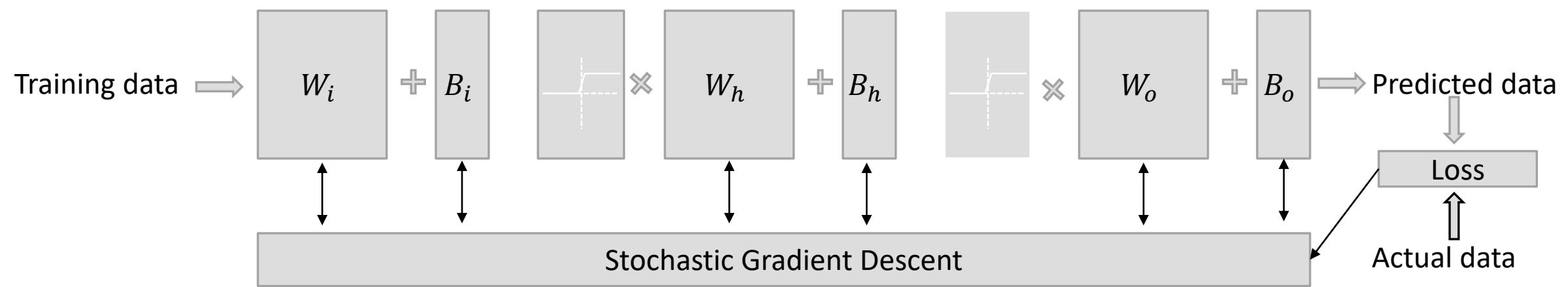
One major change is the use of an `InteractiveSession`, which allows us to run variables without needing to constantly refer to the session object (less typing!)

TensorFlow

Basic flow of TensorFlow

1. Represents computations as graphs.
2. Executes graphs in the context of Sessions.
3. Represents data as tensors.
4. Maintains state with Variables.
5. Uses feeds and fetches to get data into and out of arbitrary operations.

Neural Network



3 Layer Neural Network