

Tensorflow Tutorial

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July / 18 / 2016

Deep Learning Frameworks

- Caffe
- Torch
- Theano
- Mxnet
- Tensorflow



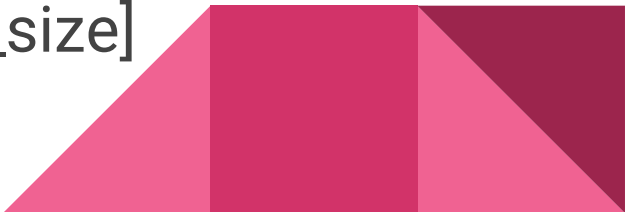
theano



* It seems that Caffe has no logo

Basic Concepts

Basic Concepts: Data as Tensor

- Tensor
 - formally: maps from vector spaces to the real numbers
 - here: n-dimensional array
 - In vision tasks
 - 4-d tensor: [batch, height, width, channels]
 - In NLP tasks
 - 3-d tensor: [batch, time, embedding_size]
- 

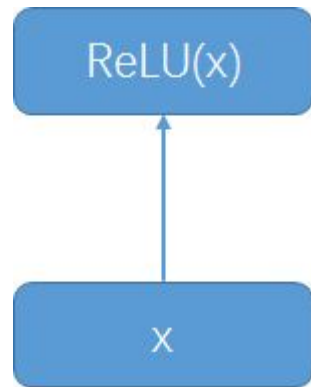
CONT'D

- Define a tensor variable
 - `tf.get_variable(name, shape, dtype, initializer)`
 - e.g. `W = tf.get_variable(
weight, shape = [1, 2],
dtype = tf.float32,
initializer = tf.random_normal_initializer()
)`
- Define a tensor constant
 - `tf.constant(value, dtype)`



Basic Concepts: Computation as Graph

- Graph
 - node: tensor
 - edge: operation
- Operators
 - add / sub / mul / div
 - convolution
 - ReLU
- Just construct graph, no calculation is done



Basic Concepts: Launching Graph in a Session

- Session
 - connect to C++ backend for efficient computation
- Calculation is done inside a specific session

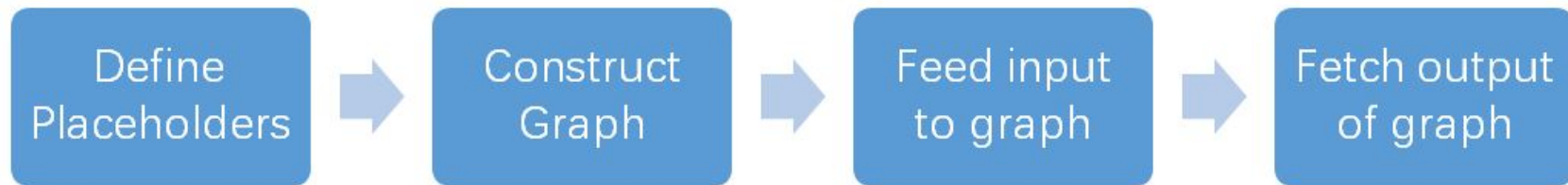


Basic Concepts: Input and Output

- Input: placeholder
 - `input = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape = (5, 10))`
- Output
 - `result_list = session.run(
 [tensors_you_want],
 feed_dict = {input : value}
)`



Typical Basic Workflow



E.g.

```
import tensorflow as tf

# create a new session
with tf.Session() as sess:
    # create a placeholder for the 1 x 2 tensor
    matrix1 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape = [1, 2])
    # create a 2 x 1 tensor
    matrix2 = tf.constant([[2.],[2.]])
    # add a hyperedge in graph, NO CALCULATION HERE
    product = tf.matmul(matrix1, matrix2)
    # do calculation
    print sess.run(product, feed_dict = {matrix1 : [[3., 3.]])
```

```
[[ 12.] ]
```



Automatic Differentiation and Optimizers

Automatic Differentiation

Core function:

```
tf.gradients(ys, xs)
```

- Given two lists of tensors, compute $d(ys[i]) / d(xs[i])$
- All optimizers are based on the function



Optimizers

- Various optimization algorithms
 - Stochastic gradient descent
 - Momentum
 - Adadelta
 - Adagrad
 - Adam
 - Follow-the-regularized-leader
 - RMSProp



CONT'D

Usage:

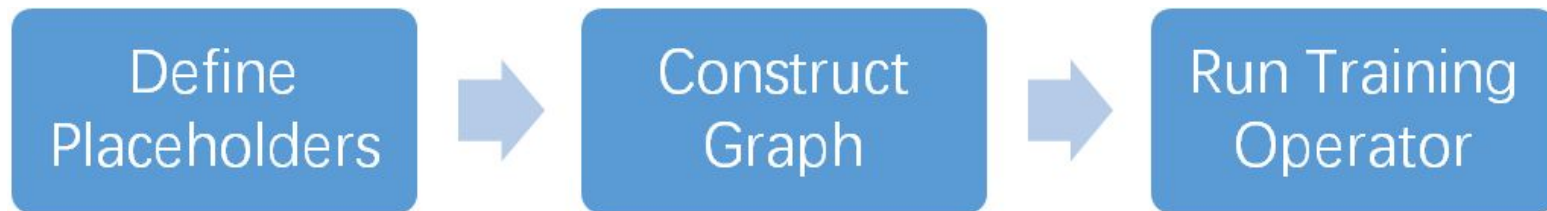
```
opt = GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate = 0.1) # create a new optimizer  
train_op = opt.minimize(cost)                       # create an training operator
```

Evaluate the operator to train the model:

```
sess.run(train_op, feed_dict = <list of inputs>) # a single iteration
```

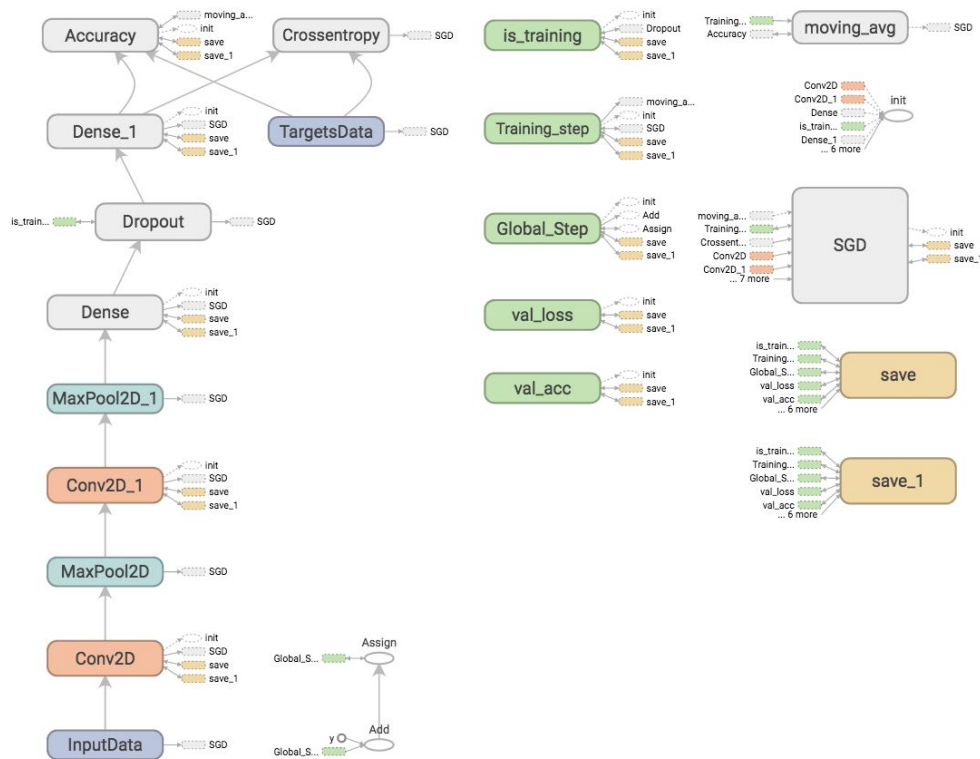


Typical Workflow in Training Neural Networks



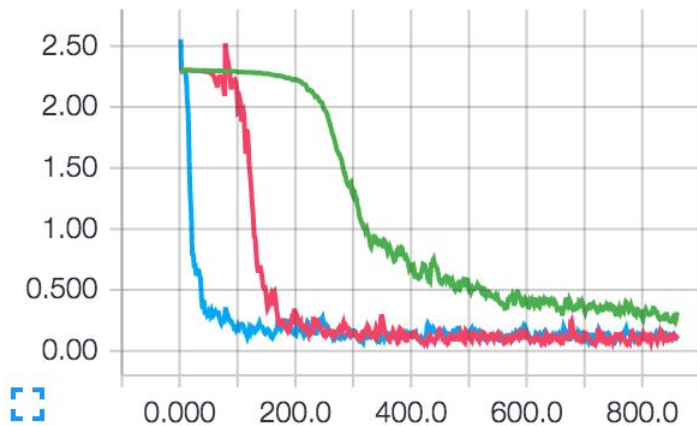
Advanced Topics

Tensorboard for Convenient Visualization

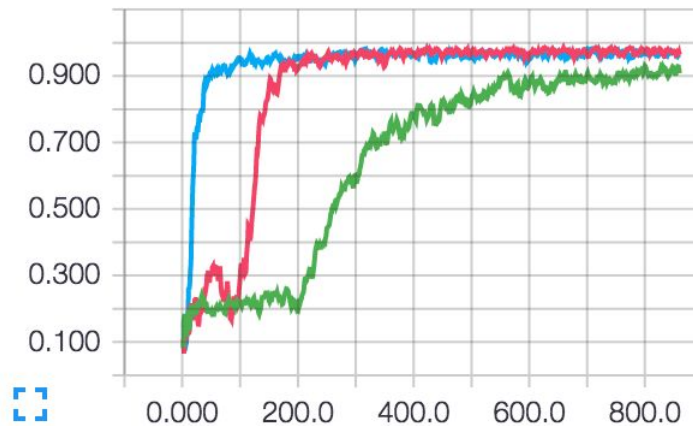


CONT'D

- Loss/

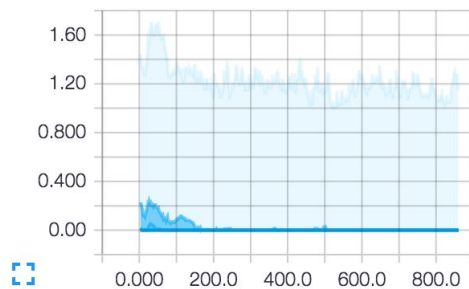


- Accuracy/

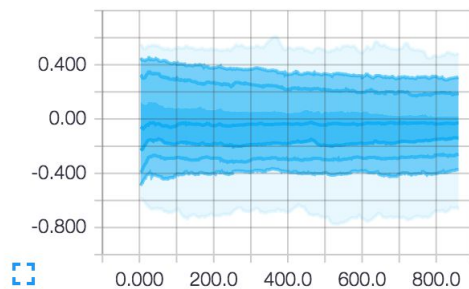


CONT'D

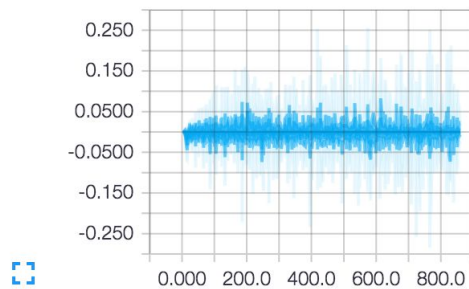
Conv2D/Relu/Activations/



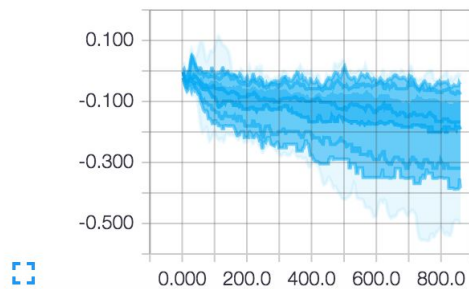
Conv2D/W



Conv2D/W/Gradients/



Conv2D/b



Model Persistence

`tf.train.Saver`

Usage:

- See the official document for details



High Level API for fast prototyping

- `tf.learn` (a.k.a. `skflow`)
- Simple neural network in one line
- Under development now
- See the official document for details





Handwritten Digit Recognition

An End-to-end Example

The MNIST Dataset

- Dataset of images of handwritten digits
- Given a 28×28 image, predict which digit it is



Step 0: Download Dataset

- Ignore because irrelevant to our topic
- Training set: $55,000 \times 784$
- Validation set: $5,000 \times 784$
- Test set: $10,000 \times 784$



CONT'D

- Visualize input data

```
# visualize data
def display(img):
    one_image = img.reshape(IMAGE_WIDTH, IMAGE_HEIGHT)
    plt.axis('off')
    plt.imshow(one_image, cmap = cm.binary)

display(mnist.test._images[0])
```



Step 1: Define Customized Layers

```
def fc(input, output_dim, stddev = 0.1, bias = 0.1):  
    input_dim = input.get_shape().as_list()[1]  
    w = tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([input_dim, output_dim], stddev = stddev))  
    b = tf.Variable(tf.constant(bias, shape = [output_dim]))  
    net = tf.matmul(input, w) + b  
    net = tf.nn.relu(net)  
    return net
```

Using high level API of tf.learn is more convenient but less flexible



Step 2: Construct the Network

```
# define placeholders
```

```
x = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape = [None, IMAGE_SIZE])  
y_ = tf.placeholder(tf.int64, shape = [None])  
keep_prob = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
```

```
# define network
```

```
net = tf.reshape(x, [-1, IMAGE_WIDTH, IMAGE_HEIGHT, 1])  
conv1 = net = conv(net, width = 5, height = 5, channels = 32)  
pool1 = net = pool(net)  
conv2 = net = conv(net, width = 5, height = 5, channels = 64)  
pool2 = net = pool(net)  
flat = net = flatten(net)  
fc1 = net = fc(net, 512)  
drop = net = tf.nn.dropout(net, keep_prob)  
fc2 = net = fc(net, 10)  
logits = fc2  
  
loss = tf.nn.sparse_softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits(logits, y_)  
accuracy = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(tf.equal(tf.argmax(logits, 1), y_), tf.float32))  
  
train_op = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(1e-4).minimize(loss)
```

Step 3: Training

```
# start a session
sess = tf.InteractiveSession()

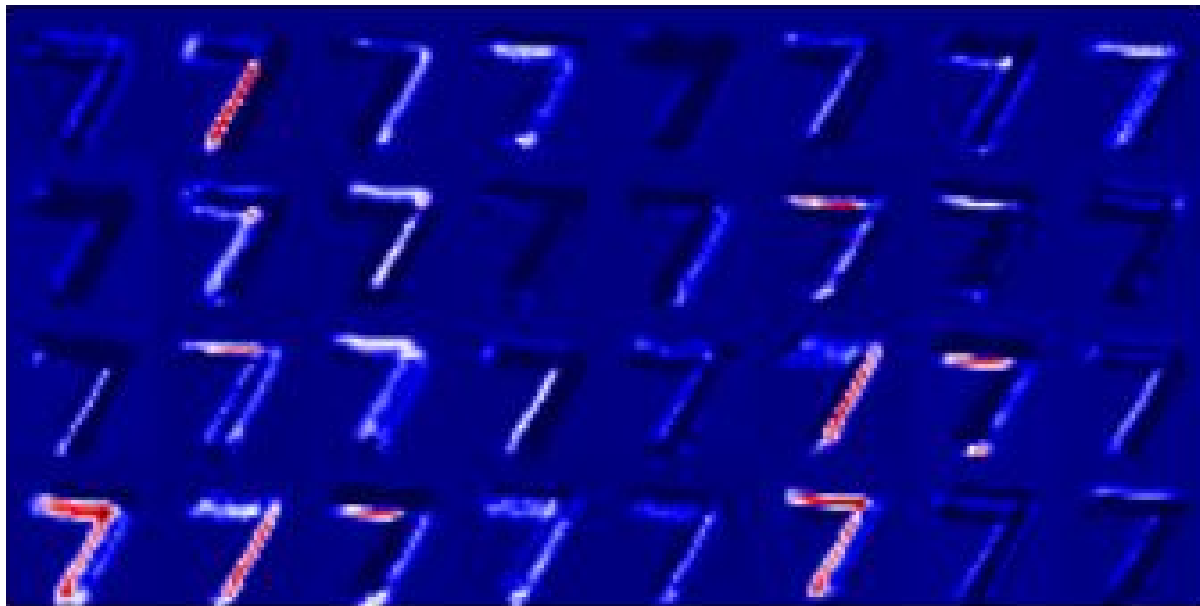
# initialize variables
sess.run(tf.initialize_all_variables())

for step in xrange(1, 1 + int(NUM_EPOCHS * mnist.train.num_examples // BATCH_SIZE)):
    batch_xs, batch_ys = mnist.train.next_batch(BATCH_SIZE)
    # one single train step
    sess.run(train_op, {x: batch_xs, y_: batch_ys, keep_prob: 0.5})
```

* 99.37% accuracy in test set



More: Visualize Filters



Appendix

A. Resources

- Tensorflow official API
 - https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/index.html
- Tensorflow official tutorial
 - <https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/index.html>
- My complete code of this example (in Jupyter Notebook)
 - <https://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/yzgysjr/TFTutorial/blob/master/mnist.ipynb>
- My email
 - yz_sjr@sjtu.edu.cn

B. References

- [1] Abadi, Martin, et al. "Tensorflow: Large-scale machine learning on heterogeneous distributed systems." arXiv preprint arXiv:1603.04467 (2016).
- [2] Hu. "Brief Torch Tutorial." In class presentation (7/18/2016).
- [3] LeCun, Yann, et al. "Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition." Proceedings of the IEEE 86.11 (1998): 2278-2324.
- [4] Kliavin. "Tensorflow Deep NN." Kaggle Forum. Retrieved on 7/17/2016. <https://www.kaggle.com/kakauandme/digit-recognizer/tensorflow-deepnn>.



Thank you for listening !
Questions are welcome !