Software Packages for Deep Learning

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Outline

Introduction

Python

TensorFlow

MxNET

Torch

Caffe

Comparison

Machine Learning



- ML gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed [Samuel 1959]
- ML explores the study and construction of algorithms that can learn from and make predictions on data
- Data mining, computational statistics, optimization, ...
- Fourth paradigm, big data, deep learning, artificial intelligence

General Tasks of ML



- Classification: Inputs are divided into two or more classes, and the learner must produce a model that assigns unseen inputs to one or more (multi-label classification) of these classes
- Clustering: Inputs are divided into groups. Unlike in classification, the groups are not known beforehand, making this typically an unsupervised task
- Regression: Similar to classification, but the outputs are continuous rather than discrete
- Other tasks: density estimation, dimensionality reduction, ...

Packages for General Machine Learning



What is the purpose?

- Solving problems from practical applications (user interface)
- Developing algorithms and optimizing implementation (development)
- Theoretical analysis for machine learning

What do we want for a ML package?

- Easy for new tasks and new network structures (less steep learning curve)
- Easy for debugging (with good support and large community)
- Performance and scalability



Deep Learning



Python: A general-purpose programming language



- Created by Guido van Rossum in 1989 and first released in 1991
- Named after "the Monty Python" (British comedy group)
- An interpreted language—simple, clear, and readable
- Python has many excellent packages for machine learning
- The language of choice in introductory programming courses

Data from Indeed.com 2016					SQ	L
	JAVA					
			JAVASCRIPT			г
			C#			
		PYTHO	N			
		C++				
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Feb 2017	Change 💠	Programming language	\$	Share \$	Trends \$
1		Java		22.6 %	-1.3 %
2		Python		14.7 %	+2.8 %
3		PHP		9.4 %	-1.2 %
4		C#		8.3 %	-0.3 %
5	↑ ↑	Javascript		7.7 %	+0.4 %
6		С		7.0 %	-0.2 %
7	↓↓	C++		6.9 %	-0.6 %
8		Objective-C		4.2 %	-0.6 %
9	1	R		3.4 %	+0.4 %
10	1	Swift		2.9 %	+0.1 %
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Python for Scientific Computing



Why Python for scientific computing?

- Strong introspection capabilities (???What does even mean???)
- Full modularity, supporting hierarchical packages
- Exception-based error handling
- Dynamic data types and automatic memory management

Why consider such a slow language for simulation?

- Good for proof-of-concept
- Implementation time versus execution time
- Code readability and maintenance short code, fewer bugs
- Well-written Python code is "fast enough" for most computational tasks
- Time critical parts executed through compiled language or available packages

Built-in Data Structures



- Numeric types–int, float, complex, ex: a=1, b=1.0, c=1L, d=0xf, e=010, f=1+2j
- Sequence types—list, tuple, str, dict, ex: g=[3.14, True, 'Yes', [1], (1L,)] + [False] + [None]*3, h=(3.14, True, 'Yes', [1], ()), i='Hello' + "," + "'world!"', j={1: 'int', 'pi': 3.14}

Control Flow



- If-then-else
- For loop
- While loop

Functions and Modules



- Defining functions
- Using modules

Computational graph





Visualization



Example 1





Example 1





Example 1





Example 1





Table: Framework Comparision: Basic information

Viewpoint	Torch	Caffe	TensorFlow	MXNet	
Started	2002	2013	2015	2015	
Main Developers	Facebook, Twitter, Google, etc	BVLC (Berkeley)	Google	DMLC	
License	BSD	BSD	Apache	Apache	
Core	C/Lua	C++	C++	C++	
Languages	C/Lua	C++	Python	Python	
Supported	pported Lua C		C++/Python	C++/Python	
Interface	Lua	Matlab	R/Java/Go	R/Julia/Scala	

Numerical tests



Table: Framework Comparision: Performance

Viewpoint	Torch	Caffe	TensorFlow	MXNet
Pretrained Model	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Low-level Operators	Good	Good	Fairly good	Very few
High-level Support	Good	Good	Good	Good
Speed One-GPU	Great	Great	Not so good	Excellent
Memory	Great	Great	Not so good	Excellent
Parallel Support	Multi- GPU	Multi-GPU	Multi-GPU	Distributed

Numerical tests



