DEEP LEARNING

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CS158 – Fall 2019

Admin

Assignment 7

Assignment 8

Deep learning

WIKIPEDIA

Deep learning is a branch of machine learning based on a set of algorithms that attempt to model high level abstractions in data by using a deep graph with multiple processing layers, composed of multiple linear and non-linear transformations.

Deep learning is part of a broader family of machine learning methods based on learning representations of data.

Deep learning

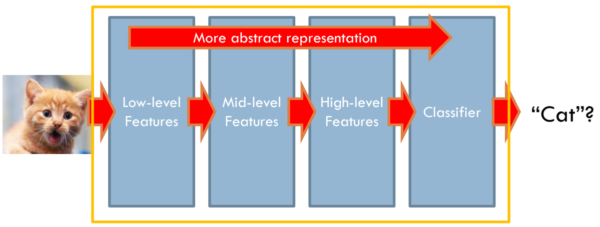
Key: learning better features that abstract from the "raw" data

Using learned feature representations based on large amounts of data, generally unsupervised

Using classifiers with multiple layers of learning

Deep learning

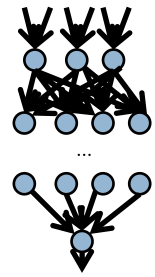
- Train *multiple layers* of features/abstractions from data.
- Try to discover *representation* that makes decisions easy.



Deep Learning: train layers of features so that classifier works well.

Slide adapted from: Adam Coates

Deep learning for neural networks



Traditional NN models: 1-2 hidden layers

Deep learning NN models: 3+ hidden layers

Importance of features

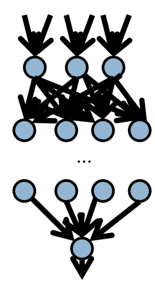
Once you have the right features, the algorithm you pick is relatively unimportant

Normal process = hand-crafted features

Deep learning: find algorithms to automatically discover features from the data

Challenges

What makes "deep learning" hard for NNs?



$$w = w + input * \Delta_{current}$$
$$\Delta_{current} = f'(current\_input) \sum w_{output} \Delta_{output}$$

Challenges

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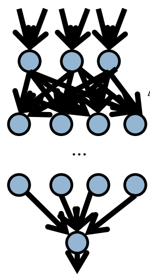

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…

What will happened to the modified errors further up?

Challenges

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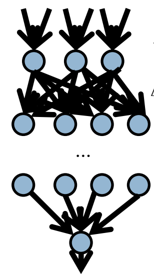

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…

Modified errors tend to get diluted as they get combined with many layers of weight corrections

Deep learning

Growing field

Driven by:
- Increase in data availability
- Increase in computational power
- Parallelizability of many of the algorithms

Involves more than just neural networks (though, they're a very popular model)

word2vec

How many people have heard of it?

What is it?

Word representations

Wine data uses word occurrences as a feature

What does this miss?

Word representations

Wine data uses word occurrences as a feature

What does this miss?

"The wine had a dark red color"	Zinfandel
"The wine was a deep crimson color"	label?
"The wine was a deep yellow color"	label?

Would like to recognize that words have similar meaning even though they aren't lexically the same

Word representations

Key idea: project words into a multi-dimensional "meaning" space

word ➡ $[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_d]$

Word representations

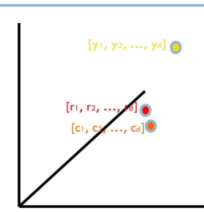
Key idea: project words into a multi-dimensional "meaning" space

word ➡ $[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_d]$

red ➡ $[r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_d]$

crimson ➡ $[c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_d]$

yellow ➡ $[y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_d]$



Word representations

Key idea: project words into a multi-dimensional "meaning" space

word ➡ $[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_d]$

The idea of word representations is not new:
- Co-occurrence matrices
- Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA)

New idea: learn word representation using a task-driven approach

A prediction problem

I like to eat bananas with cream cheese

Given a context of words

Predict what words are likely to occur in that context

A prediction problem

Given text, can generate lots of positive examples:

I like to eat bananas with cream cheese

input	prediction
___ like to eat	I
I ___ to eat bananas	like
I like ___ eat bananas with	to
I like to ___ bananas with cream	eat
…	…

A prediction problem

Use data like this to learn a distribution:

$$p(word \mid context)$$

$$p(w_i \mid \underbrace{w_{i-2} w_{i-1}}_{\text{words before}} \underbrace{w_{i+1} w_{i+2}}_{\text{words after}})$$

A prediction problem

Any problems with using only positive examples?

$$p(w_i \mid w_{i-2}w_{i-1}w_{i+1}w_{i+2})$$

input	prediction
___ like to eat	I
I ___ to eat bananas	like
I like ___ eat bananas with	to
I like to ___ bananas with cream	eat
…	…

A prediction problem

Want to learn a distribution over **all** words

$$p(w_i \mid w_{i-2}w_{i-1}w_{i+1}w_{i+2})$$

input	prediction
___ like to eat	I
I ___ to eat bananas	like
I like ___ eat bananas with	to
I like to ___ bananas with cream	eat
…	…

A prediction problem

Negative examples?

I like to eat bananas with cream cheese

input	prediction
___ like to eat	I
I ___ to eat bananas	like
I like ___ eat bananas with	to
I like to ___ bananas with cream	eat
…	…

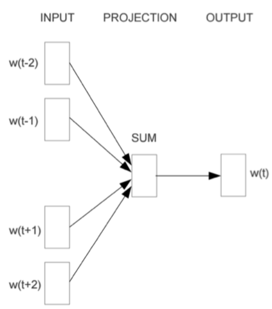
A prediction problem

Use random words to generate negative examples

I like to eat bananas with cream cheese

input	prediction (negative)
___ like to eat	car
I ___ to eat bananas	snoopy
I like ___ eat bananas with	run
I like to ___ bananas with cream	sloth
…	…

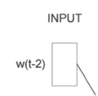
Train a neural network on this problem



https://arxiv.org/pdf/1301.3781v3.pdf

Encoding words

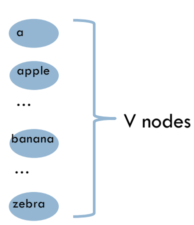
How can we input a "word" into a network?



"One-hot" encoding

For a vocabulary of V words, have V input nodes

All inputs are 0 except the for the one corresponding to the word



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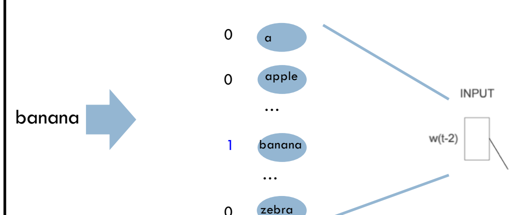

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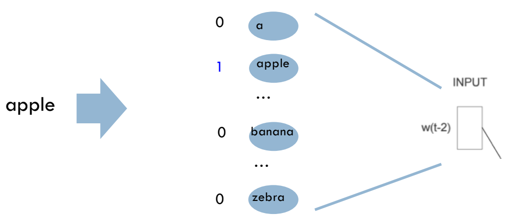
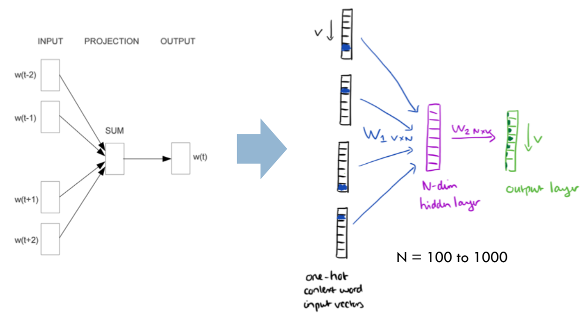
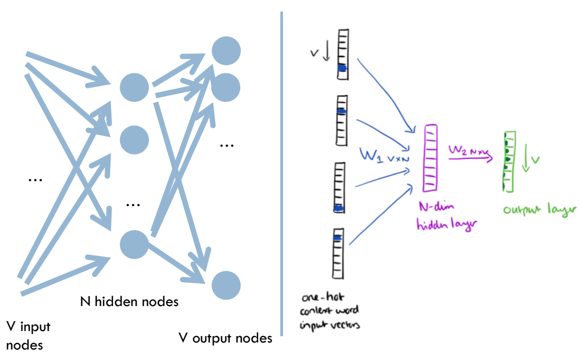


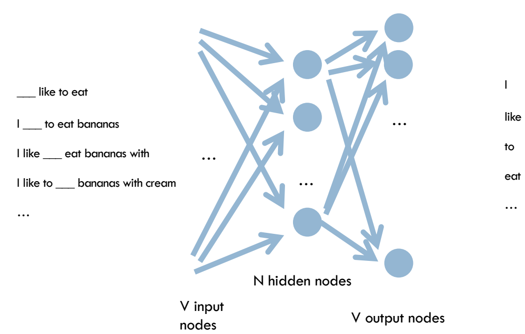


https://blog.acolyer.org/2016/04/21/the-amazing-power-of-word-vectors/

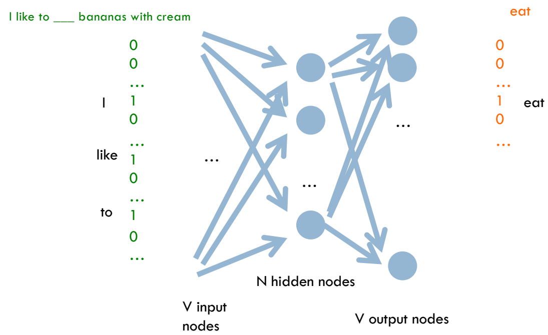
Another view



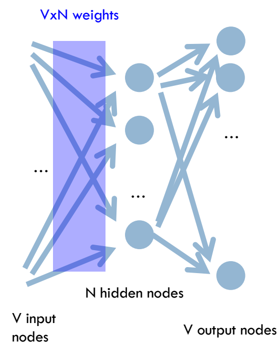
Training: backpropagation



Training: backpropagation



Word representation



The weights for each word provide an N dimensional mapping of the word

Words that predict similarly should have similar weights

Results

vector(word1) – vector(word2) = vector(word3) - X

word1 is to word2 as word3 is to X

Type of relationship	Word Pair 1		Word Pair 2	
Common capital city	Athens	Greece	Oslo	Norway
All capital cities	Astana	Kazakhstan	Harare	Zimbabwe
Currency	Angola	kwanza	Iran	rial
City-in-state	Chicago	Illinois	Stockton	California
Man-Woman	brother	sister	grandson	granddaughter

Results

vector(word1) – vector(word2) = vector(word3) - X

word1 is to word2 as word3 is to X

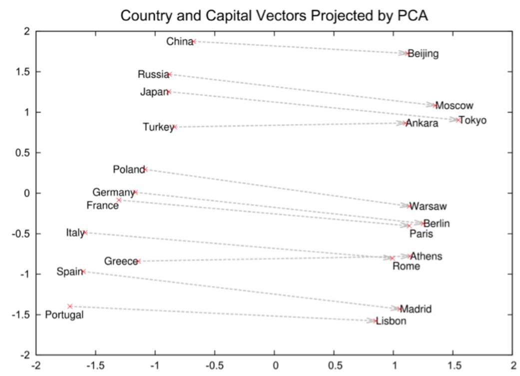
Type of relationship	Word Pair 1		Word Pair 2	
Adjective to adverb	apparent	apparently	rapid	rapidly
Opposite	possibly	impossibly	ethical	unethical
Comparative	great	greater	tough	tougher
Superlative	easy	easiest	lucky	luckiest
Present Participle	think	thinking	read	reading
Nationality adjective	Switzerland	Swiss	Cambodia	Cambodian
Past tense	walking	walked	swimming	swam
Plural nouns	mouse	mice	dollar	dollars
Plural verbs	work	works	speak	speaks

Results

vector(word1) – vector(word2) = vector(word3) - X

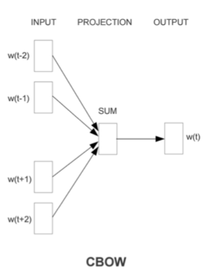
word1 is to word2 as word3 is to X

Newspapers			
New York	New York Times	Baltimore	Baltimore Sun
San Jose	San Jose Mercury News	Cincinnati	Cincinnati Enquirer
NHL Teams			
Boston	Boston Bruins	Montreal	Montreal Canadiens
Phoenix	Phoenix Coyotes	Nashville	Nashville Predators
NBA Teams			
Detroit	Detroit Pistons	Toronto	Toronto Raptors
Oakland	Golden State Warriors	Memphis	Memphis Grizzlies
Airlines			
Austria	Austrian Airlines	Spain	Spainair
Belgium	Brussels Airlines	Greece	Aegean Airlines
Company executives			
Steve Ballmer	Microsoft	Larry Page	Google
Samuel J. Palmisano	IBM	Werner Vogels	Amazon

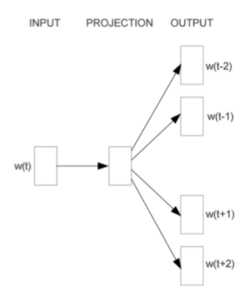


2-Dimensional projection of the N-dimensional space

Continuous Bag Of Words



Other models: skip-gram



word2vec

A model for learning word representations from large amounts of data

Has become a popular pre-processing step for learning a more robust feature representation

Models like word2vec have also been incorporated into other learning approaches (e.g. translation tasks)

word2vec resources

- https://blog.acolyer.org/2016/04/21/the-amazing-power-of-word-vectors/
- https://code.google.com/archive/p/word2vec/
- https://deeplearning4j.org/word2vec
- https://arxiv.org/pdf/1301.3781v3.pdf

Image classification

Input: pixels of the image

Output: what's in the image

Ideally: have some features that identify "parts"

https://towardsdatascience.com/simple-introduction-to-convolutional-neural-networks-cdf8d3077bac

Challenge: many different features

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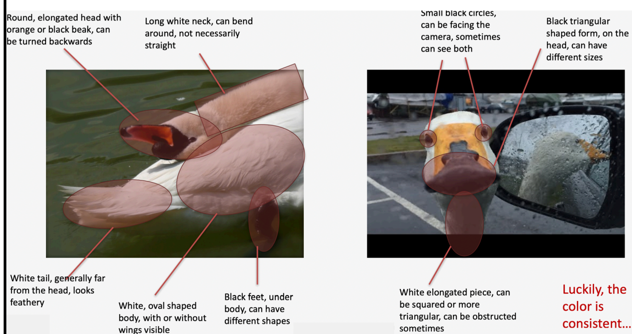
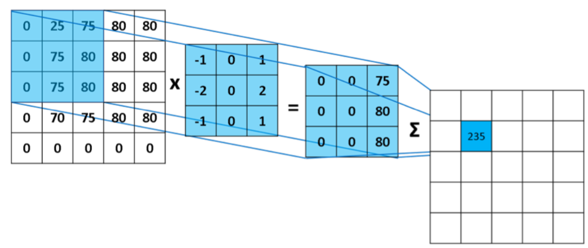
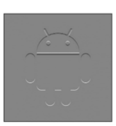
Challenge: many different features



https://towardsdatascience.com/simple-introduction-to-convolutional-neural-networks-cdf8d3077bac

Image kernels





-1	-2	-1
0	0	0
1	2	1

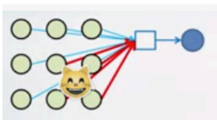
-1	0	1
-2	0	2
-1	0	1

Idea: learn kernels

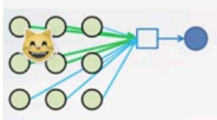
-1	-2	-1
0	0	0
1	2	1

-1	0	1
-2	0	2
-1	0	1

Traditional NN approach doesn't work



In this case, the red weights will be modified to better recognize cats



In this case, the green weights will be modified.

https://towardsdatascience.com/simple-introduction-to-convolutional-neural-networks-cdf8d3077bac

Traditional NN approach doesn't work

The information of image is the pixel

If we're dealing with a 512x512 RGB image, we have 512x512x3 = 786,432 inputs

How many weights will we have with 5 hidden nodes?

For example, a 512x512 RGB image has 512x512x3 = 786,432 and therefore 786,432 weights in the next layer **per neuron**

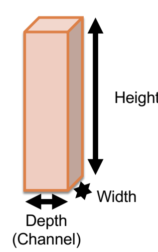
Traditional NN approach doesn't work

The information of image is the pixel

If we're dealing with a 512x512 RGB image, we have 512x512x3 = 786,432 inputs

786,432 weights **per neuron = ~4M weights!**

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)



We'll draw layers as blocks of nodes/inputs, e.g., 512 x 512 x 3

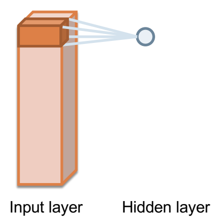
Locally connected

image features are usually local

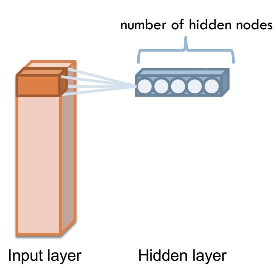
reduce the fully-connected network to locally-connected network.

For example, if we set window size 5, we only need $5x5x3 = 75$

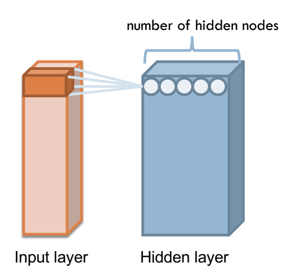
fully connected -> locally connected



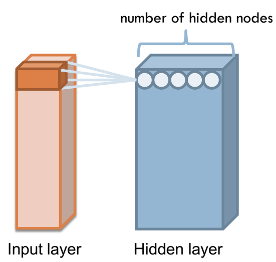
hidden nodes



apply across entire image



apply across entire image



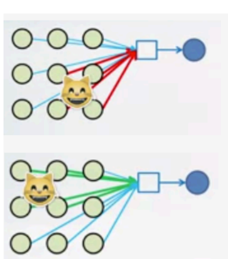
How many weighs assuming: 512x512x3 images, 5 x 5 x 3 locally connected, and 5 hidden nodes?

Too many weights!

Despite we locally-connected the layer, there are still too many weights

512x512x5 neurons in the next layer, we have 5x5x3 local connections = 98 million weights

Share weights:



All weights to a given hidden node are the same for the locally-connected edges

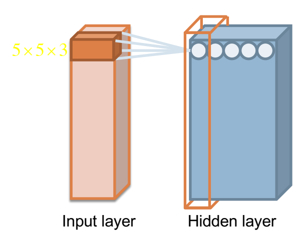
During classifying, we treat it like we have different edges, just with the same weight

During training, we update the weights as normal except we update *the same weights* for a given hidden node

Solves the positional issue!

Share weights

We share parameter in the same depth.



Parameter sharing

We share parameter in the same depth

Now we only have 75x5=375 weights

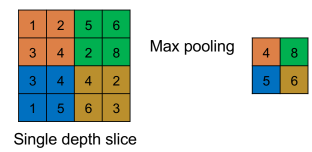
We call these layers "convolution layers".

What is learned can be considered as the convolution filters (like a kernel)

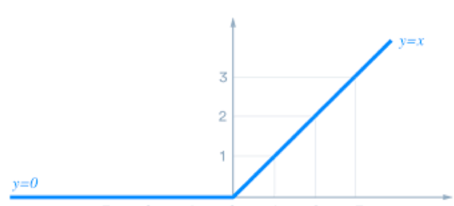
Pool layers

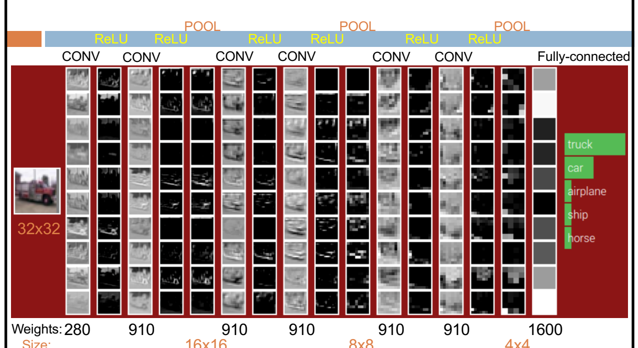
Convolution layers are often followed by pool layers

Reduce the weights without losing too much information



Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU)





Another example

http://scs.ryerson.ca/~aharley/vis/conv/