

Applied Deep Learning

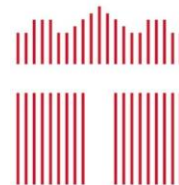


Introduction

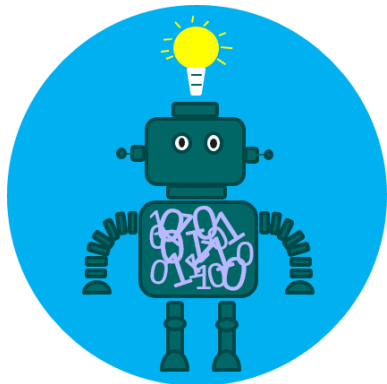


February 8th, 2022

<http://adl.miulab.tw>



National
Taiwan
University
國立臺灣大學



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What is Machine Learning?

什麼是機器學習？
白話文讓你了解！

3 What Computers Can Do?

- Programs can do the things you ask them to do



4 Program for Solving Tasks

- Task: predicting positive or negative given a product review

“I love this product!”

↓ program.py

+

if input contains “love”, “like”, etc.
output = positive

“It claims too much.”

↓ program.py

-

if input contains “too much”, “bad”, etc.
output = negative

“It’s a little expensive.”

↓ program.py

?

“台灣第一波上市!”

↓ program.py

推

“規格好雞肋...”

↓ program.py

噓

“樓下買了我才考慮”

↓ program.py

?

Some tasks are complex, and we don’t know how to write a program to solve them.

Learning \approx Looking for a Function

- Task: predicting positive or negative given a product review

“I love this product!”

↓ f

+

if input contains “love”, “like”, etc.
output = positive

“It claims too much.”

↓ f

-

if input contains “too much”, “bad”, etc.
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“It’s a little expensive.”

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“台灣第一波上市!”

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“規格好雞肋...”

↓ f

噓

“樓下買了我才考慮”

↓ f

?

Given a large amount of data, the machine learns what the function f should be.

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Learning \approx Looking for a Function

Speech Recognition

$$f(\text{audio waveform}) = \text{“你好”}$$

Handwritten Recognition

$$f(\text{handwritten digit}) = \text{“2”}$$

Weather forecast

$$f(\text{cloud and sun icon Thursday}) = \text{“cloud and rain icon Saturday”}$$

Play video games

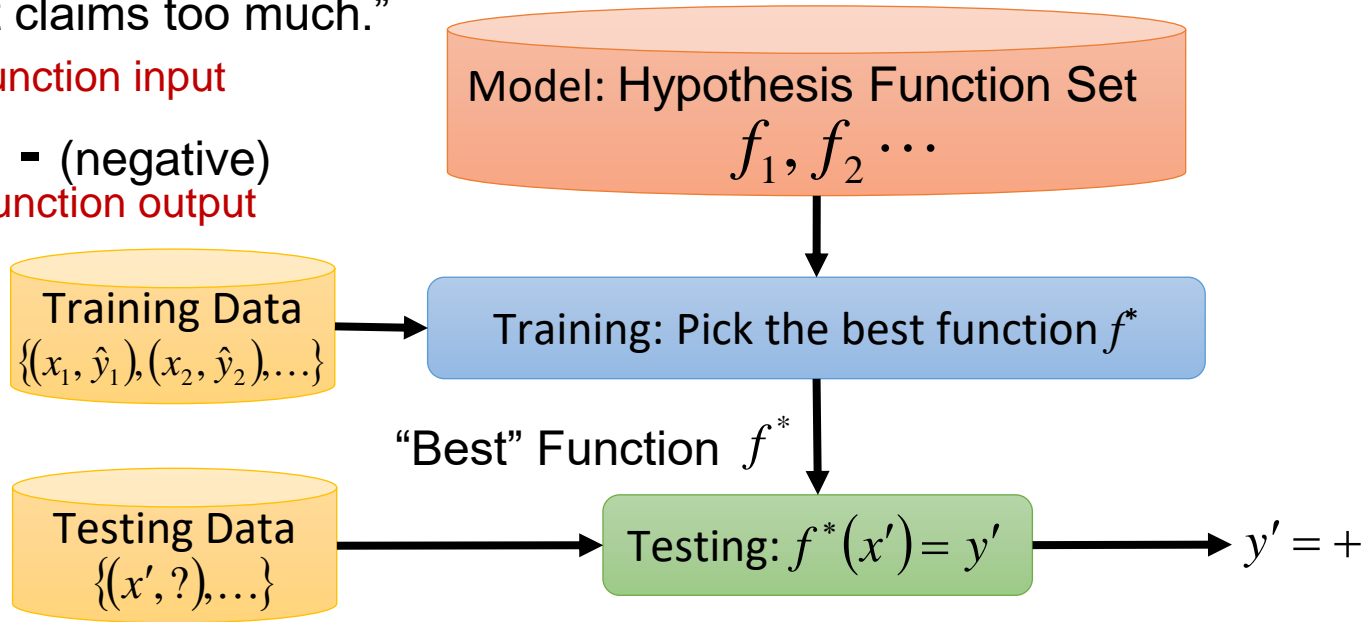
$$f(\text{game screen}) = \text{“move left”}$$

Machine Learning Framework

x : "It claims too much."

function input

\hat{y} : - (negative)
function output



Training is to pick the best function given the observed data
Testing is to predict the label using the learned function



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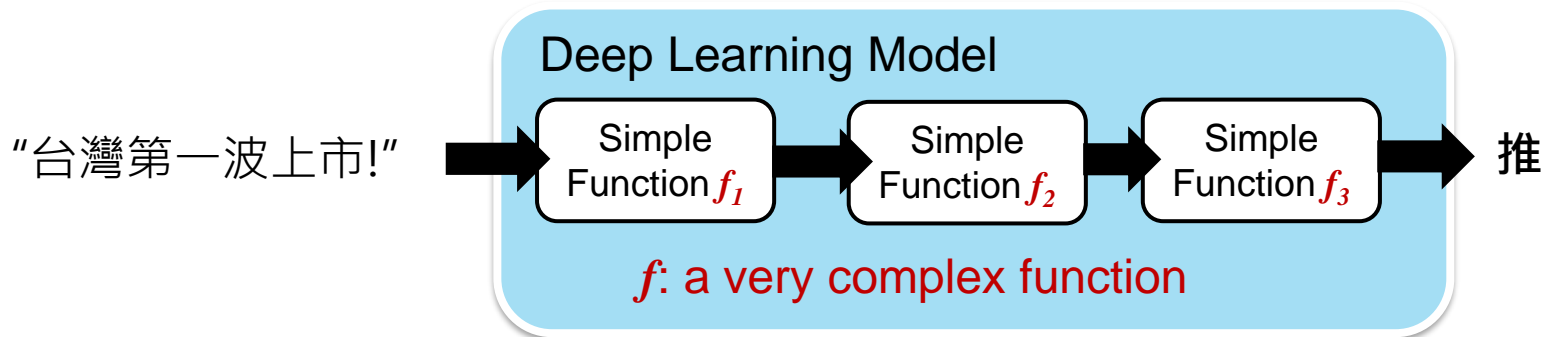
What is Deep Learning?

什麼是深度學習？

A subfield of machine learning

Stacked Functions Learned by Machine

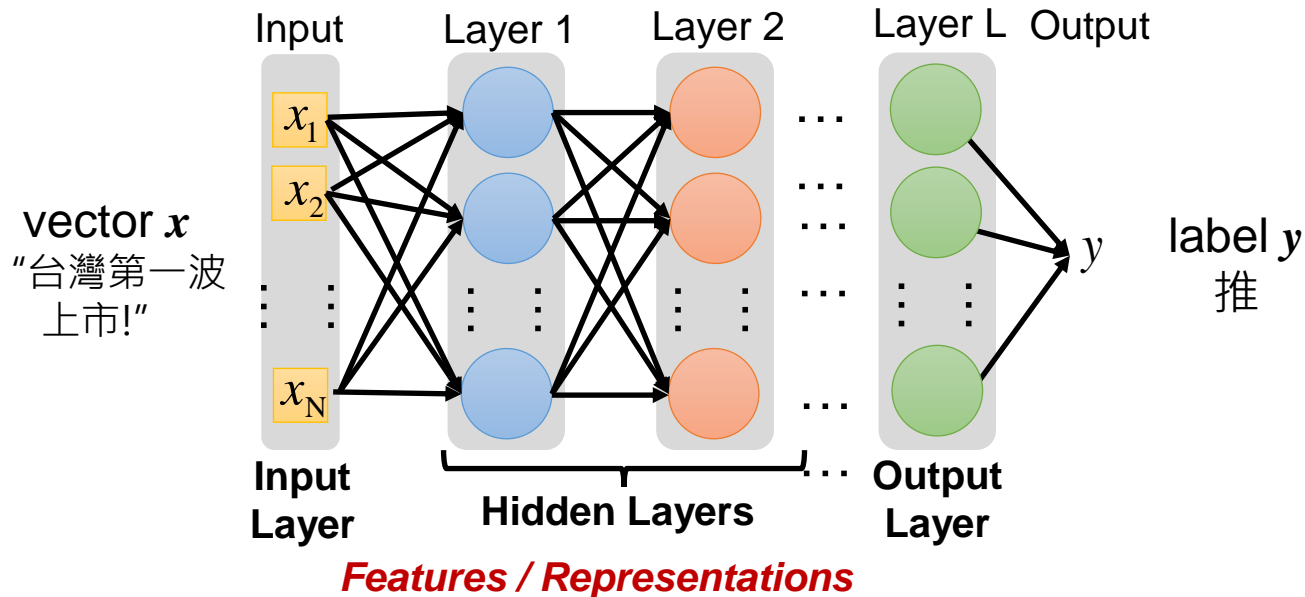
Production line (生產線)



End-to-end training: what each function should do is learned automatically

Deep learning usually refers to *neural network* based model

Stacked Functions Learned by Machine

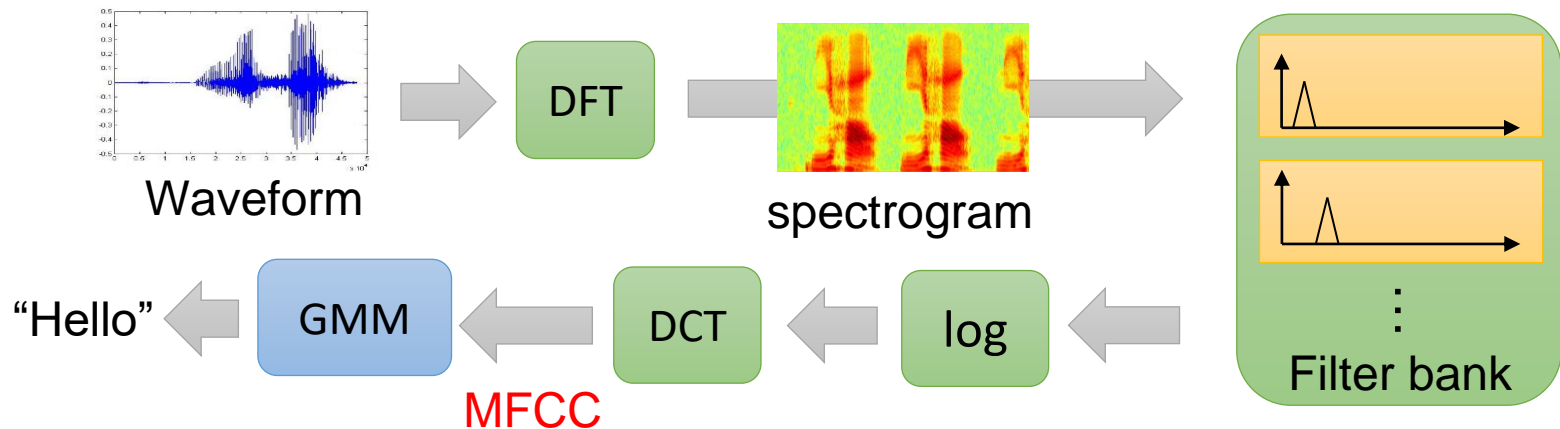


Representation Learning attempts to learn good features/representations

Deep Learning attempts to learn (multiple levels of) representations and an output

Deep v.s. Shallow – Speech Recognition

Shallow Model



Each box is a simple function in the production line:

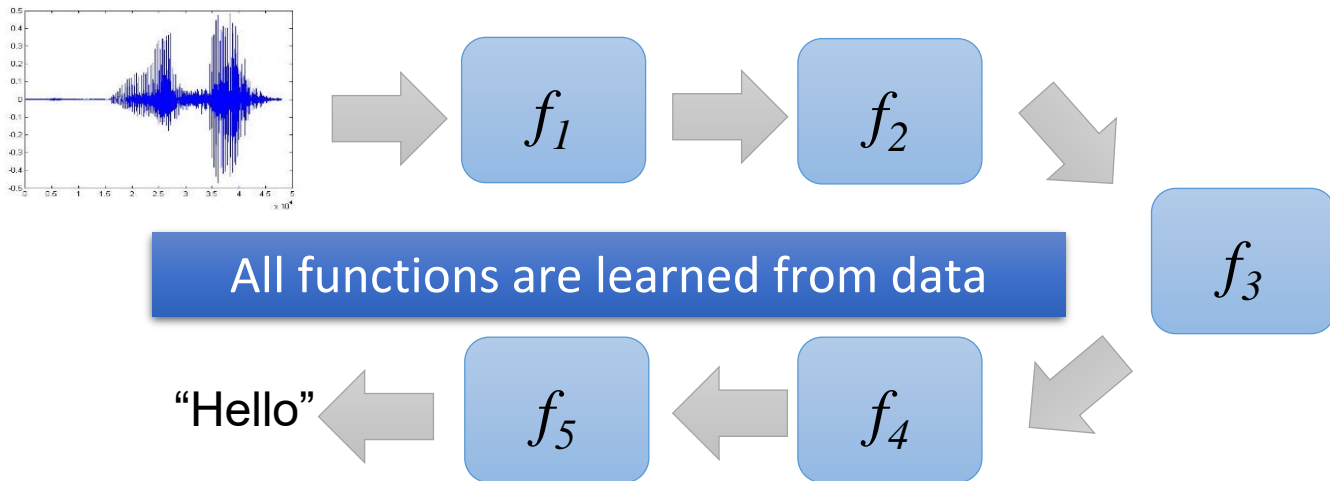


:hand-crafted



:learned from data

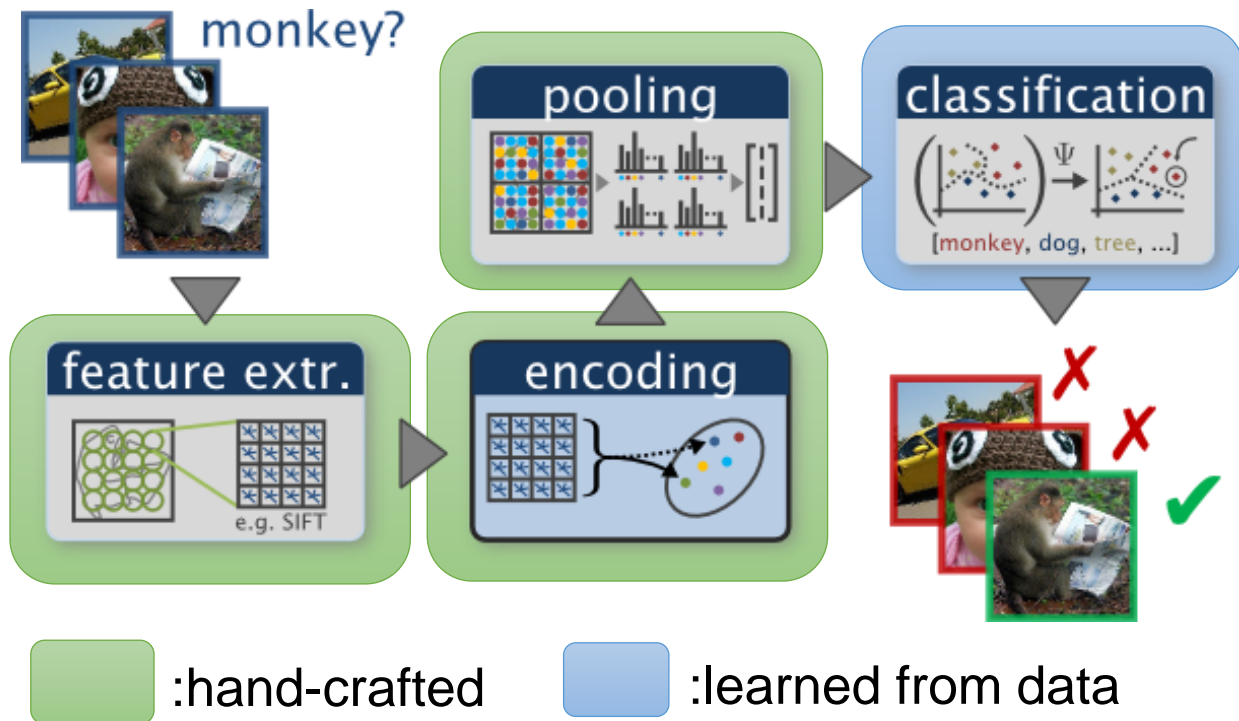
Deep Model



Less engineering labor, but machine learns more

Deep v.s. Shallow – Image Recognition

Shallow Model

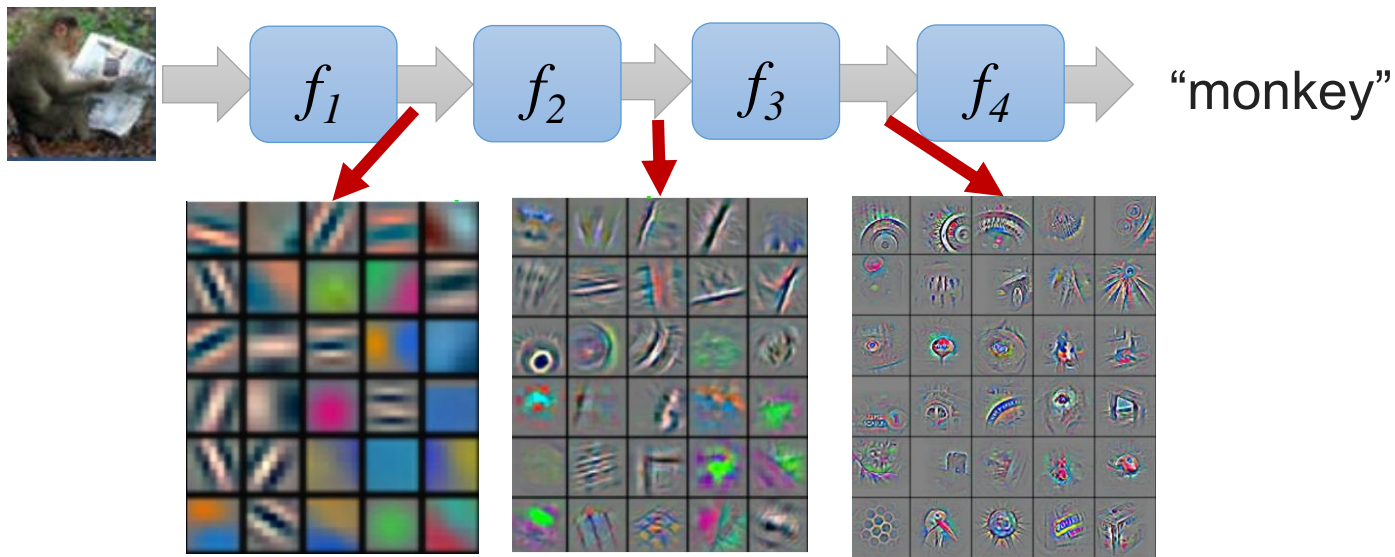


Deep v.s. Shallow – Image Recognition

Reference: Zeiler, M. D., & Fergus, R. (2014). Visualizing and understanding convolutional networks. In *Computer Vision–ECCV 2014* (pp. 818-833)

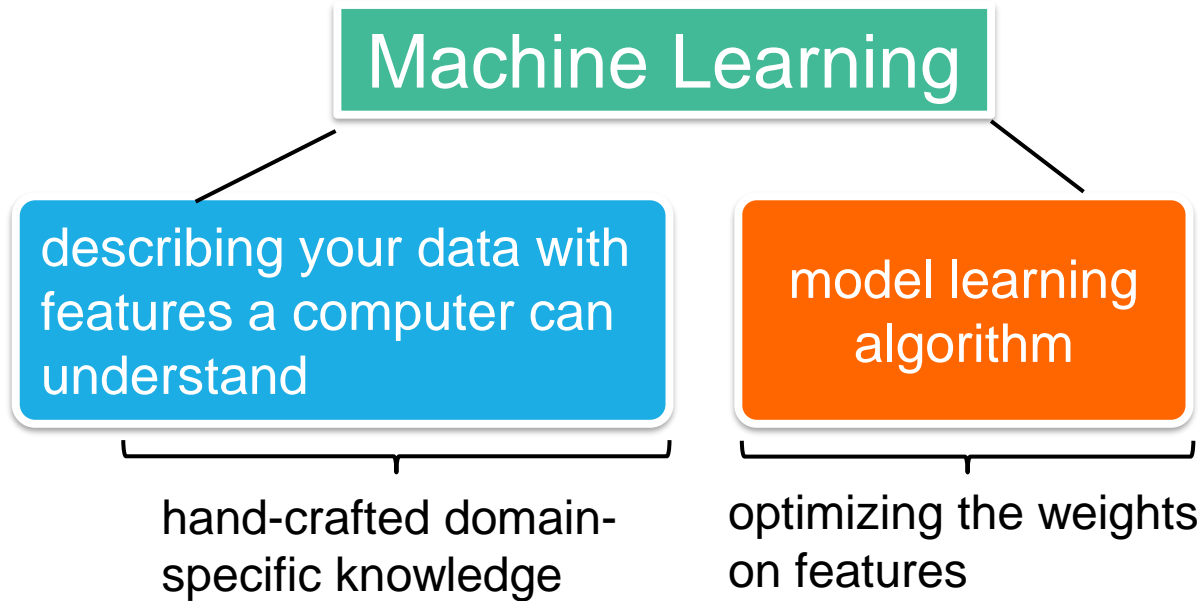
Deep Model

All functions are learned from data

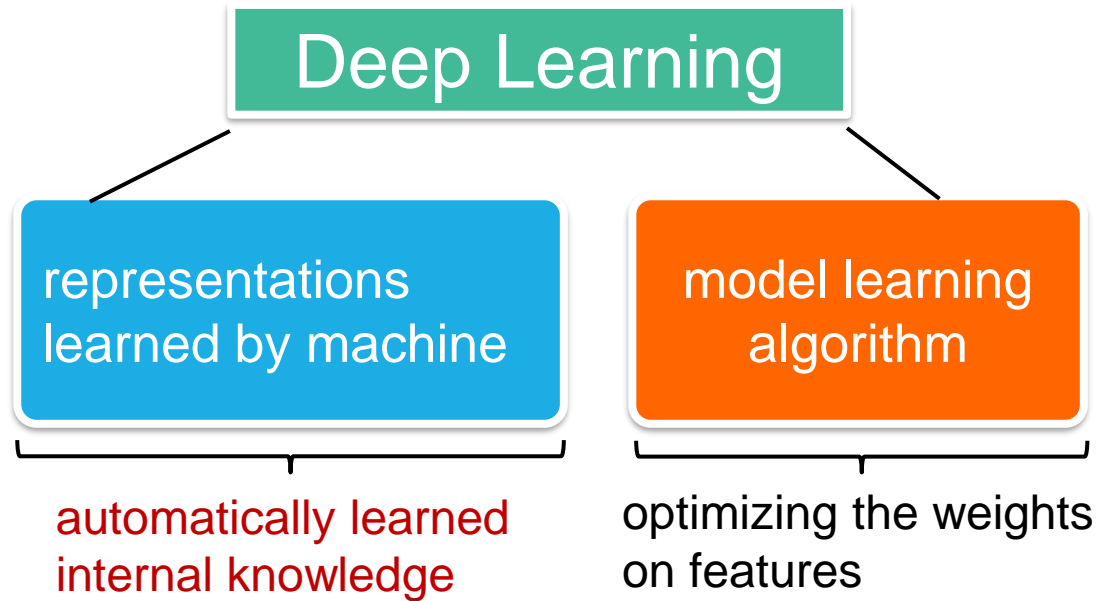


Features / Representations

Machine Learning v.s. Deep Learning

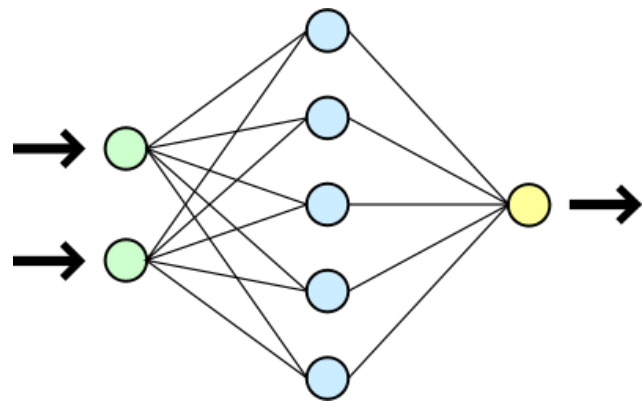
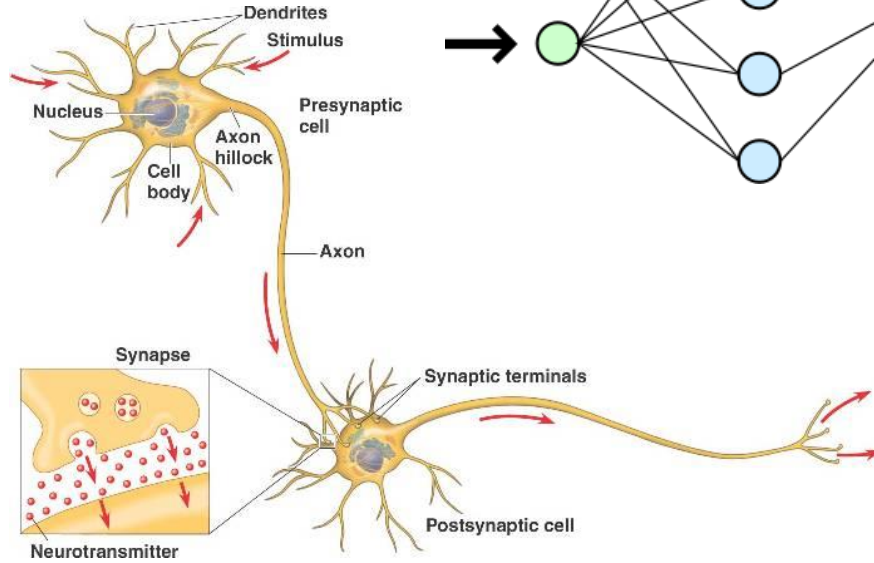


Machine Learning v.s. Deep Learning

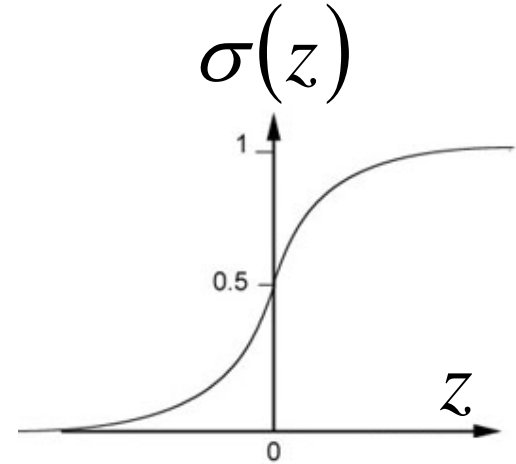
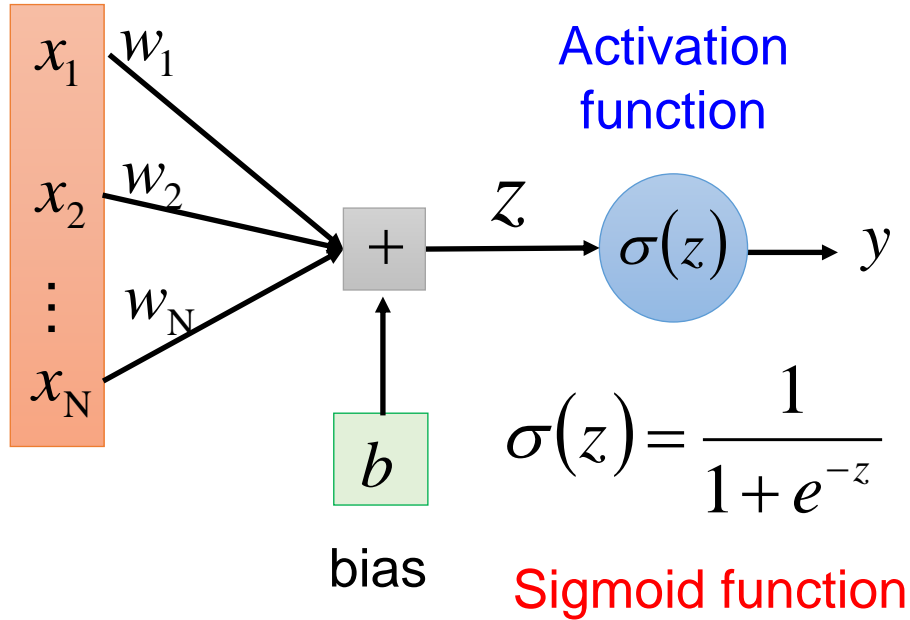


Deep learning usually refers to *neural network* based model

Inspired by Human Brain



A Single Neuron

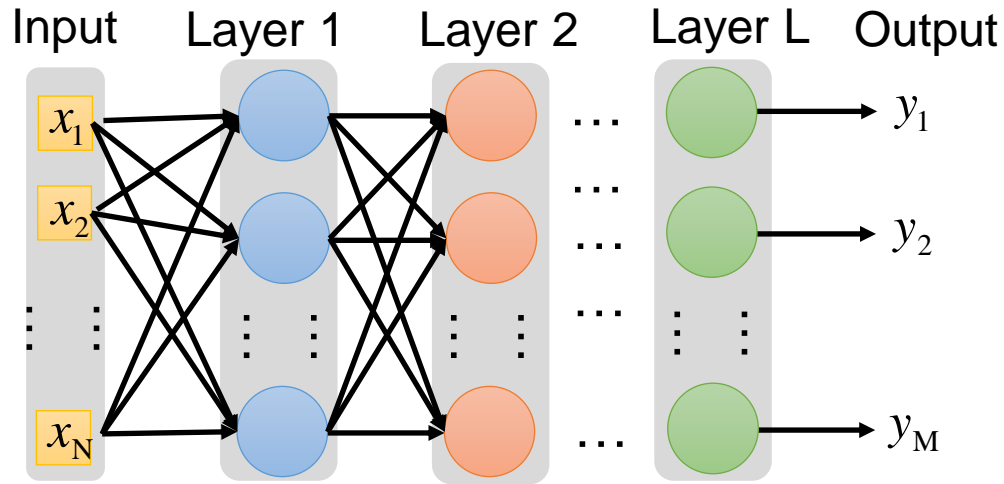


Each neuron is a very simple function

Deep Neural Network

A neural network is a complex function: $f : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^M$

- Cascading the neurons to form a neural network



Each layer is a simple function in the production line

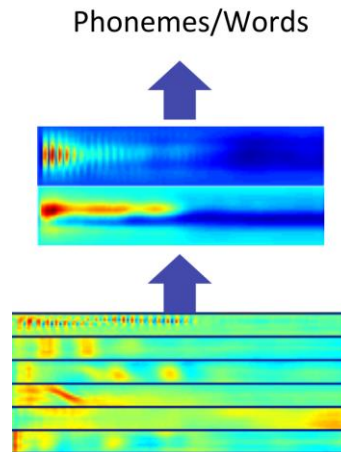
History of Deep Learning

- 1960s: Perceptron (single layer neural network)
- 1969: Perceptron has limitation
- 1980s: Multi-layer perceptron
- 1986: Backpropagation
- 1989: 1 hidden layer is “good enough”, why deep?
- 2006: RBM initialization (**breakthrough**)
- 2009: GPU
- 2010: **breakthrough in Speech Recognition** (Dahl et al., 2010)
- 2012: **breakthrough in ImageNet** (Krizhevsky et al. 2012)
- 2015: **“superhuman”** results in Image and Speech Recognition

21 Deep Learning Breakthrough

First: Speech Recognition

Acoustic Model	WER on RT03S FSH	WER on Hub5 SWB
Traditional Features	27.4%	23.6%
Deep Learning	18.5% (-33%)	16.1% (-32%)



Second: Computer Vision

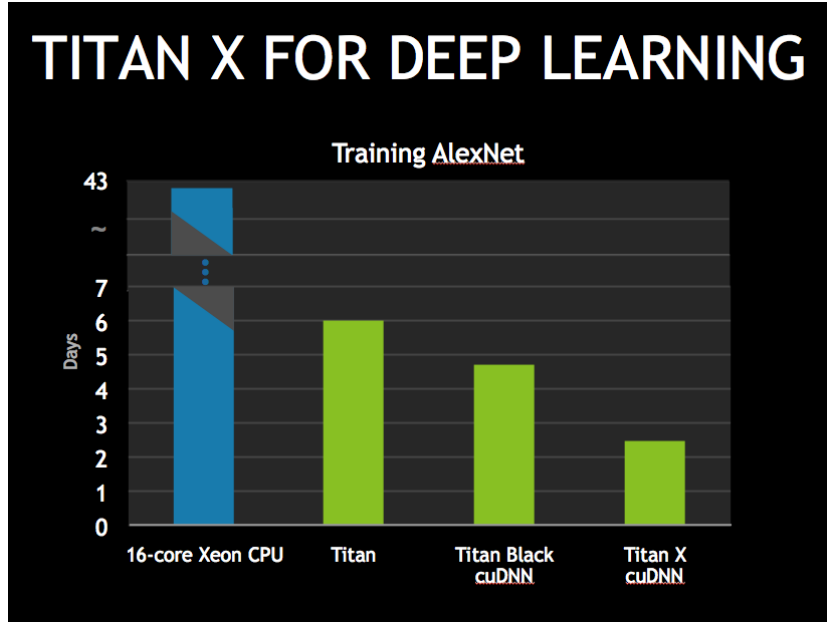
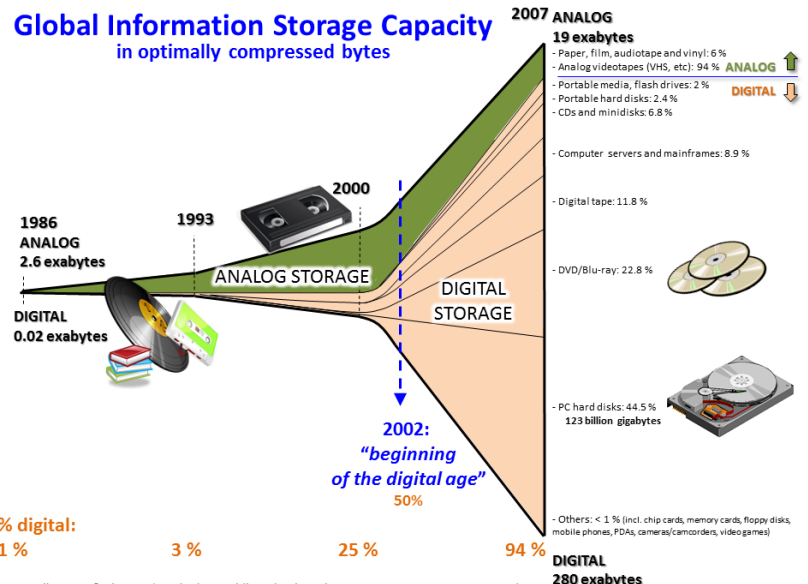


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Why does deep learning show breakthrough in applications after 2010?

Reasons why Deep Learning works



Big Data

GPU

Source: Hilbert, M., & López, P. (2011). The World's Technological Capacity to Store, Communicate, and Compute Information. *Science*, 332(6025), 60–65. <http://www.martinhilbert.net/WorldInfoCapacity.html>

Why to Adopt GPU for Deep Learning?

- GPU is like a brain
- Human brains create *graphical imagination* for mental thinking

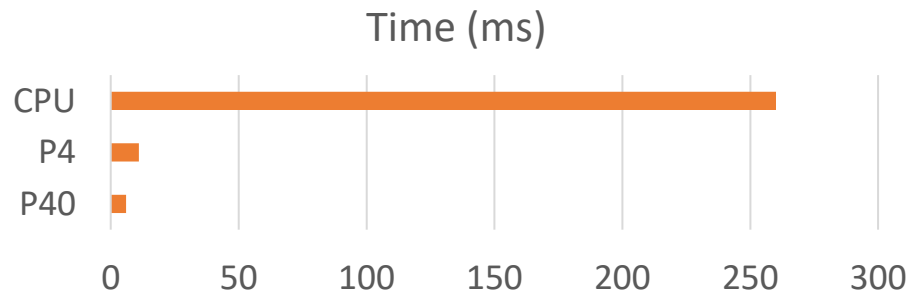
台灣好吃牛肉麵



Why Speed Matters?

- Training time
 - Big data increases the training time
 - Too long training time is not practical

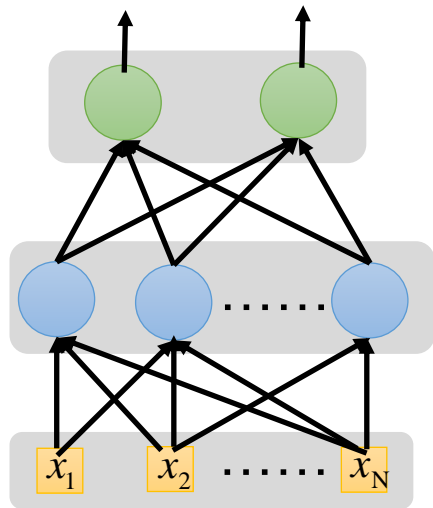
- Inference time
 - Users are not patient to wait for the responses



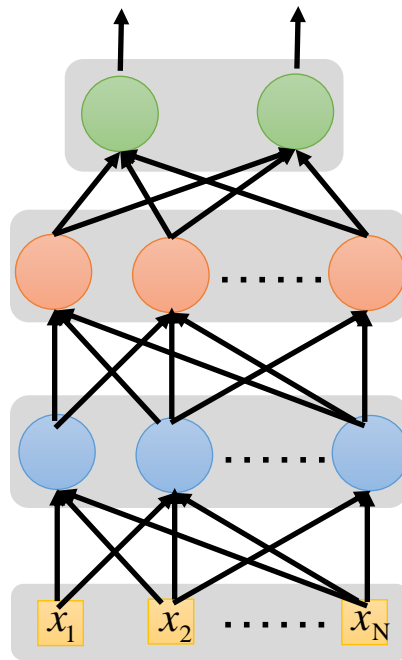
GPU enables the real-world applications using the computational power

Why Deeper is Better?

- Deeper \rightarrow More parameters



Shallow



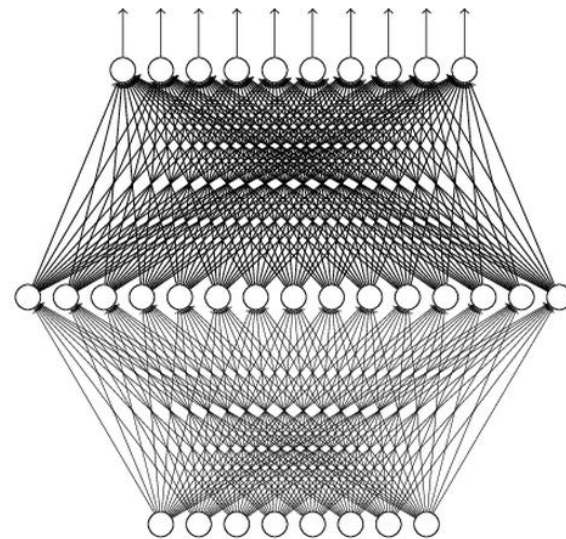
Deep

Universality Theorem

- Any continuous function f

$$f : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^M$$

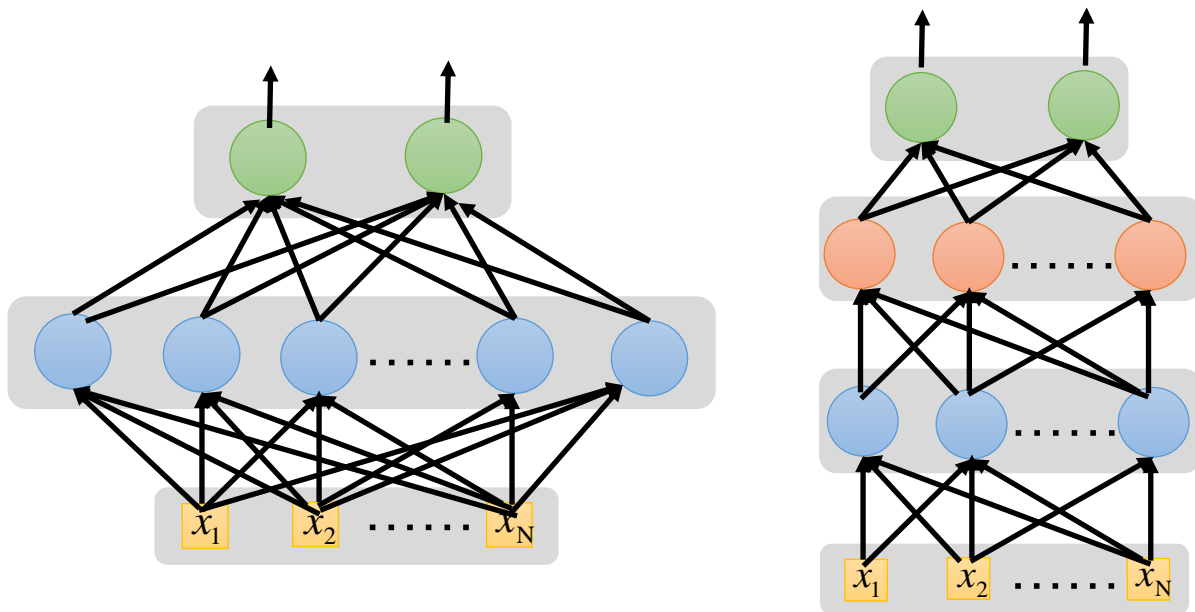
- can be realized by a network with only hidden layer



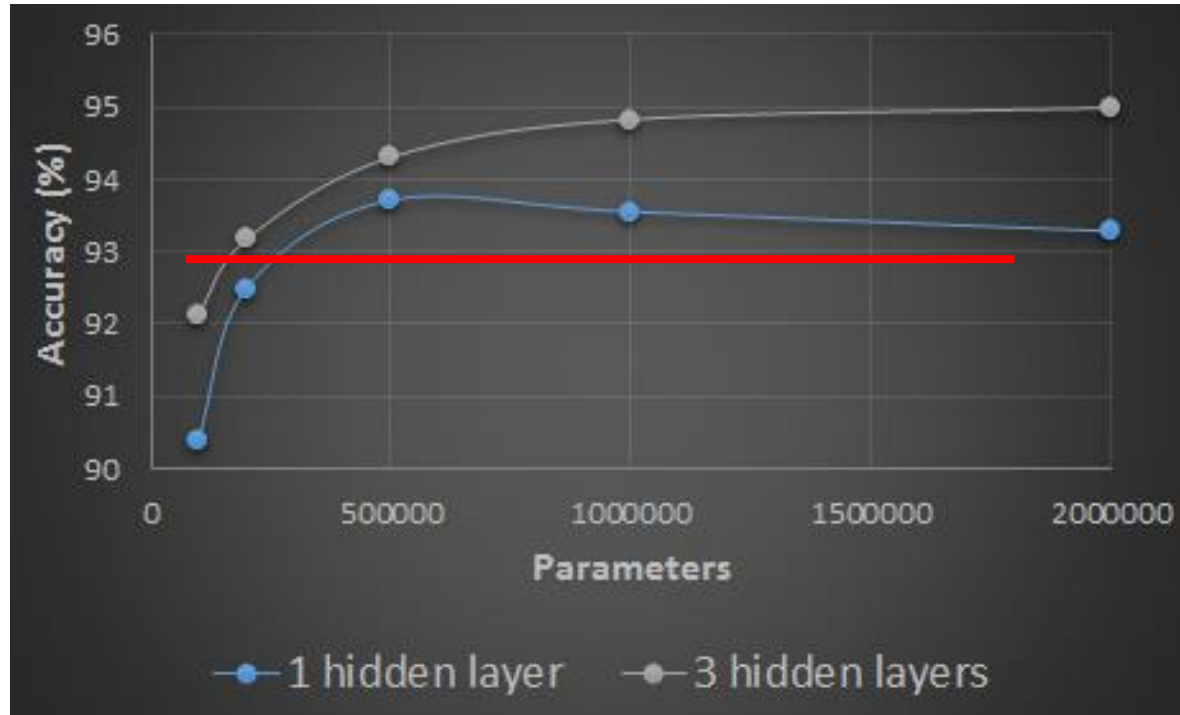
Why “deep” not “fat”?

Fat + Shallow v.s. Thin + Deep

- Two networks with the same number of parameters



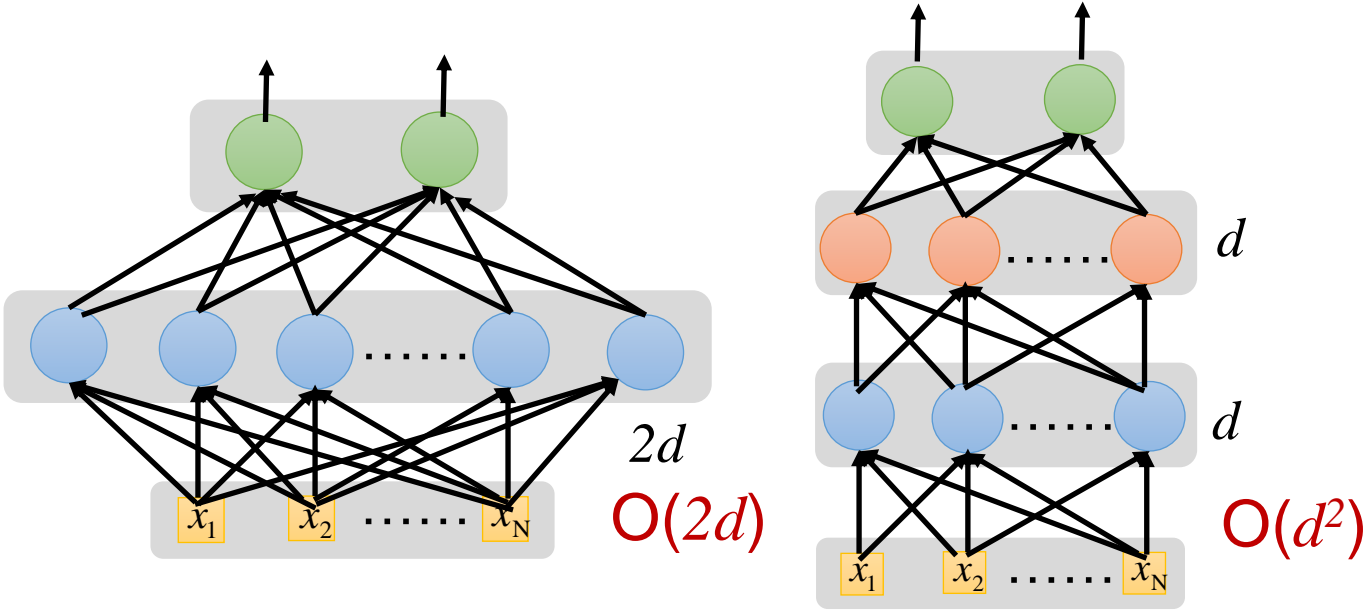
Fat + Shallow v.s. Thin + Deep Hand-Written Digit Classification



The deeper model uses less parameters to achieve the same performance

Fat + Shallow v.s. Thin + Deep

- Two networks with the same number of parameters





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How to Apply?

如何**應用**深度學習？

How to Frame the Learning Problem?

- ⦿ The learning algorithm f is to map the input domain X into the output domain Y

$$f : X \rightarrow Y$$

- ⦿ Input domain: word, word sequence, audio signal, click logs
- ⦿ Output domain: single label, sequence tags, tree structure, probability distribution

Output Domain – Classification

○ Sentiment Analysis

“這規格有誠意!” → +

“太爛了吧~” → -

○ Speech Phoneme Recognition



→ /h/

○ Handwritten Recognition



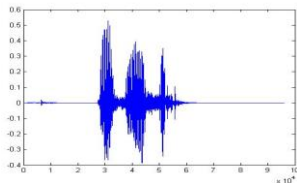
→ 2

Output Domain – Sequence Prediction

○ POS Tagging

“推薦我台大後門的餐廳” → 推薦/VV 我/PN 台大/NR 後門/NN
的/DEG 餐廳/NN

○ Speech Recognition



→ “大家好”

○ Machine Translation

“How are you doing today?” → “你好嗎?”

Learning tasks are decided by the output domains

Input Domain – How to Aggregate Information

- ⦿ Input: word sequence, image pixels, audio signal, click logs
- ⦿ Property: continuity, temporal, importance distribution
- ⦿ Example
 - CNN (convolutional neural network): local connections, shared weights, pooling
 - AlexNet, VGGNet, etc.
 - RNN (recurrent neural network): temporal information

Network architectures should consider the input domain properties

How to Frame the Learning Problem?

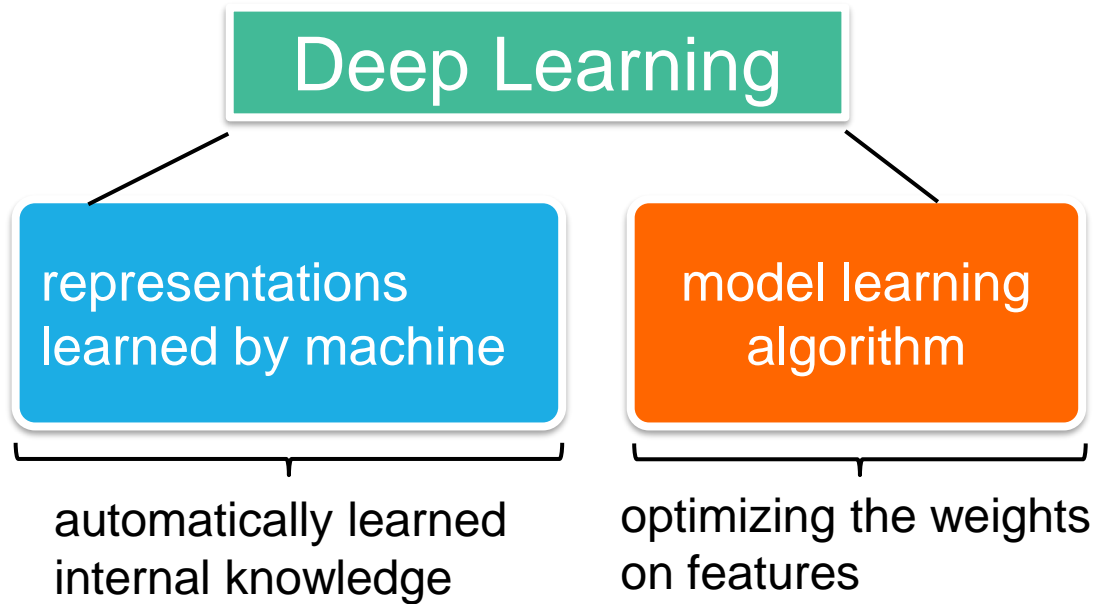
- ⦿ The learning algorithm f is to map the input domain X into the output domain Y

$$f : X \rightarrow Y$$

- ⦿ **Input domain:** word, word sequence, audio signal, click logs
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Network design should leverage input and output domain properties

“Applied” Deep Learning



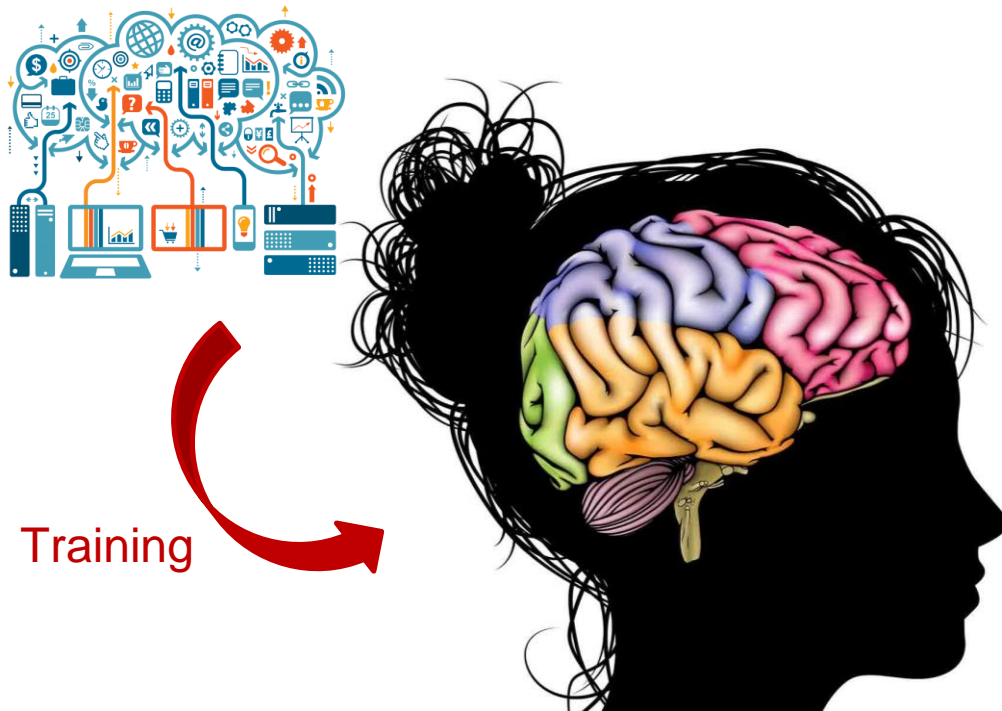
How to frame a task into a learning problem and design the corresponding model

Core Factors for Applied Deep Learning

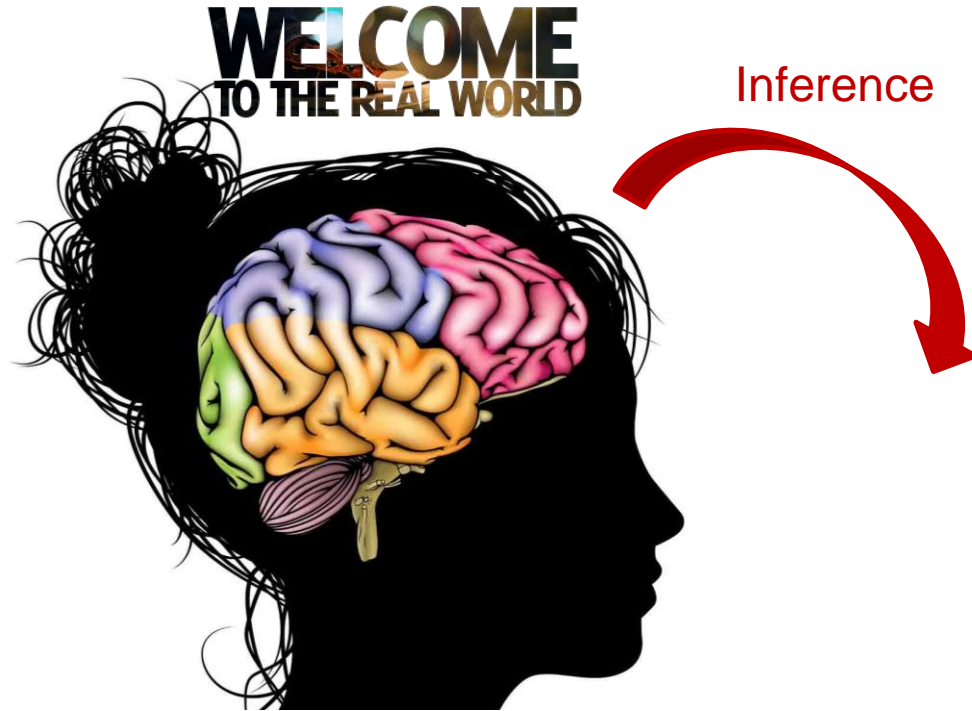
1. Data: big data
2. Hardware: GPU computing
3. **Talent**: design algorithms to allow networks to work for the specific problems



Concluding Remarks



Concluding Remarks



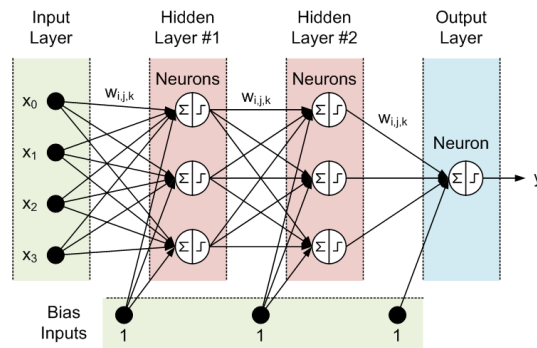
Concluding Remarks



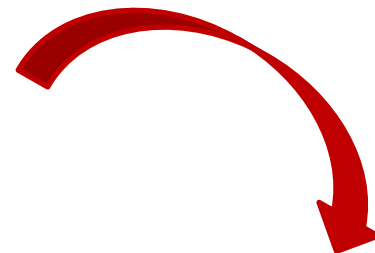
Training



**WELCOME
TO THE REAL WORLD**



Inference



Main focus: how to apply deep learning to the real-world problems

Reference

- Reading Materials
 - Academic papers will be put in the website
- Deep Learning
 - Goodfellow, Bengio, and Courville, “Deep Learning,” 2016.
<http://www.deeplearningbook.org>
 - Michael Nielsen, “Neural Networks and Deep Learning”
<http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com>



Thanks!

*Any **questions** ?*

You can find the course information at

- <http://adl.miulab.tw>
- adl-ta@csie.ntu.edu.tw
- slido: #ADL2022
- YouTube: Vivian NTU MiuLab