Al: TensorFlow

CPSC 501: Advanced Programming Techniques Fall 2020

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Machine learning

- Mathematical concepts behind deep learning have been around for decades
- Programming libraries dedicated to creating and training these deep models have only been available in recent years
- Often a trade-off
 - Flexible for research
 - Fast and efficient for production
- TensorFlow attempts to solve this problem



Context (circa 2015)

- Deep learning already claiming big successes
- Number of developers/researchers exploding
- A "zoo" of tools and libraries, some of questionable quality...



TensorFlow



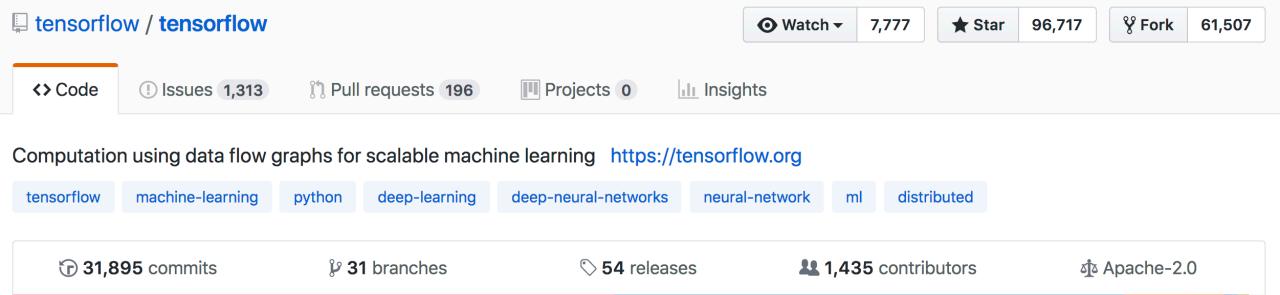
What is TensorFlow?

- Created by Google as an internal machine learning tool
- Open sourced under the Apache 2.0 License in November 2015
- An open-source software library for Machine Intelligence
 - numerical computation using data flow graphs
- Google maintains its own internal version.
- One of more than a dozen of machine intelligence libraries developed by big companies
- Other libraries
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison of deep learning software



What is TensorFlow?

- Open source library for numerical computation using data flow graphs
- Developed by Google Brain Team to conduct machine learning research
 - Based on DisBelief used internally at Google since 2011
- "TensorFlow is an interface for expressing machine learning algorithms, and an implementation for executing such algorithms"



Why TensorFlow?

1. Popularity

- Top are Theano, Torch, and TensorFlow.
- Torch framework is written in Lua, which is a wonderful language but one most popular in game development and AI community.
- Theano has an additional "graph compilation" step that took significant amounts of time and frustration
- TensorFlow has a much cleaner interface as compared to Theano.
- TensorFlow was built with production use in mind



Why TensorFlow?

- The ability to run in mobile environments
- Easily build models that span multiple GPUs on a single machine
- Train large-scale networks in a distributed fashion
- Python API
- 2. Portability: CPU/GPU
- 3. Flexibility: OS environments
- Visualization (TensorBoard is very useful)
- Checkpoints (for managing experiments)
- 6. Large community.



Gradient computation: Backpropagation

train_step = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(0.5).minimize(cross_entropy)

tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer is an Optimizer object

tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(lr).minimize(cross_entropy) adds optimization operation to computation graph

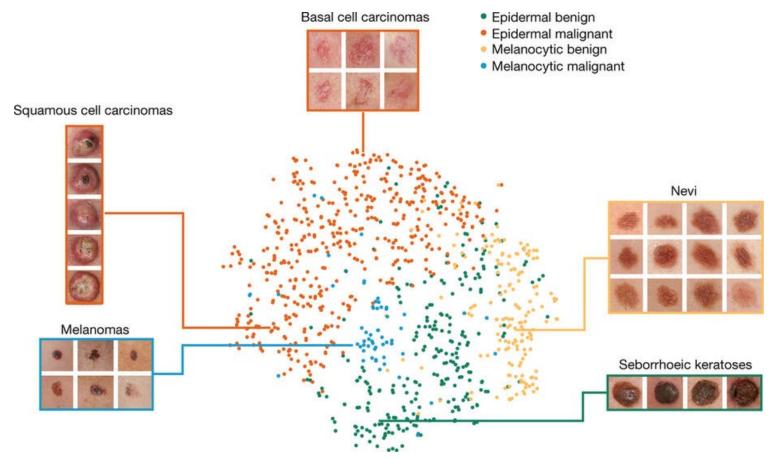
TensorFlow graph **nodes** have **attached gradient operations**Gradient with respect to **parameters** computed with **backpropagation** ... **automatically**



Examples



Examples: Classify skin cancer



Dermatologist-level classification of skin cancer with deep neural networks (Esteva et al., Nature 2017)



Examples: Neural Style Translation



Image Style Transfer Using Convolutional Neural Networks (Gatys et al., 2016) Tensorflow adaptation by Cameroon Smith (cysmith@github)



Goals

- Understand TF's approach to moving data through graphs
- Explore what is built into the language as tools
- Learn to build simple models for machine learning

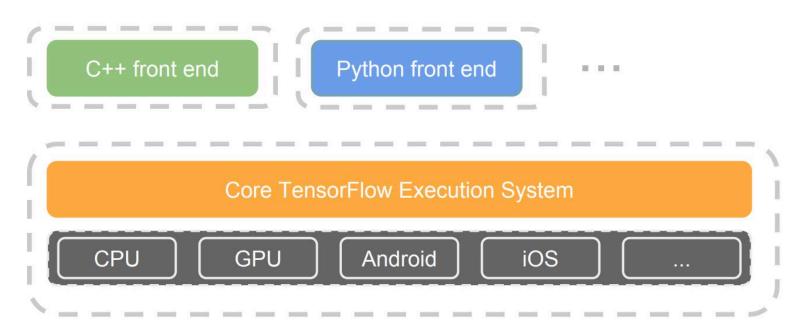


Architecture



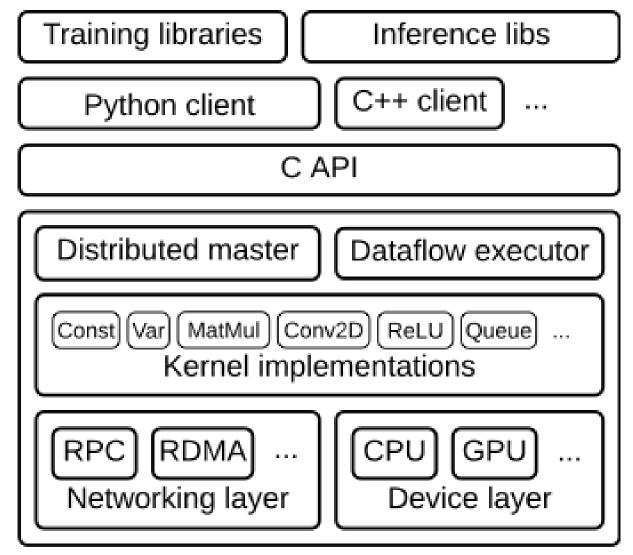
TensorFlow architecture

- Core in C++
 - Very low overhead
- Different front ends for specifying/driving the computation
 - Started with Python and C++





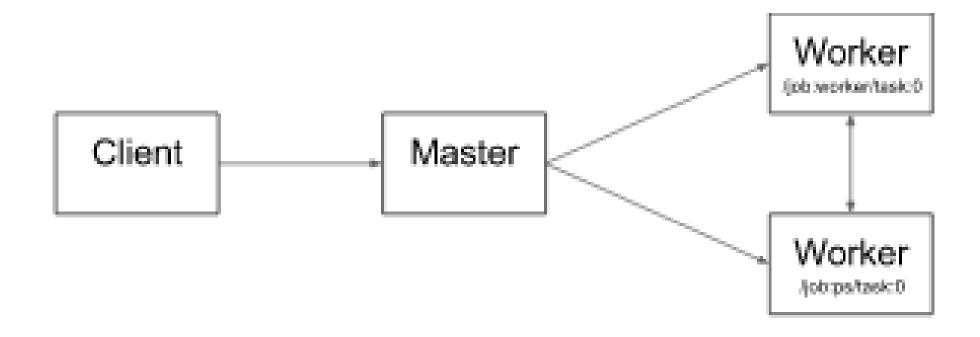
Detailed architecture





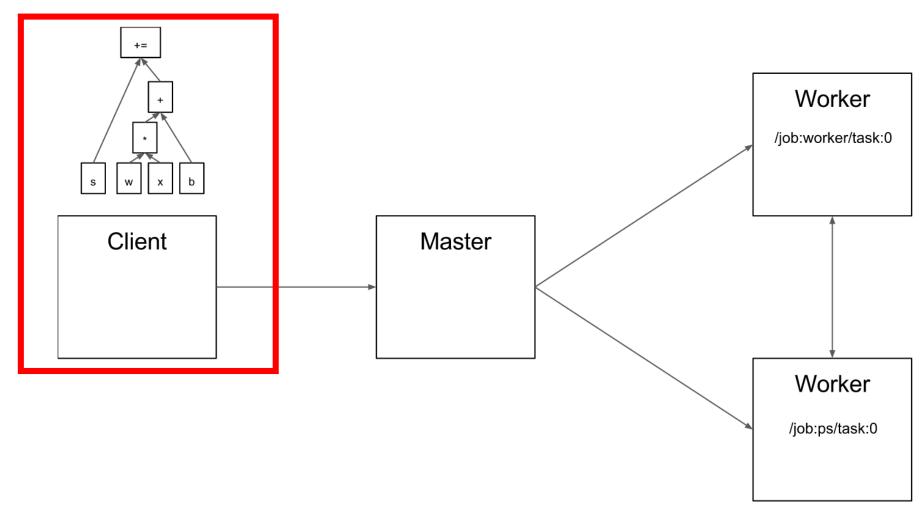
Key components

• Similar to MapReduce, Apache Hadoop, Apache Spark, ...



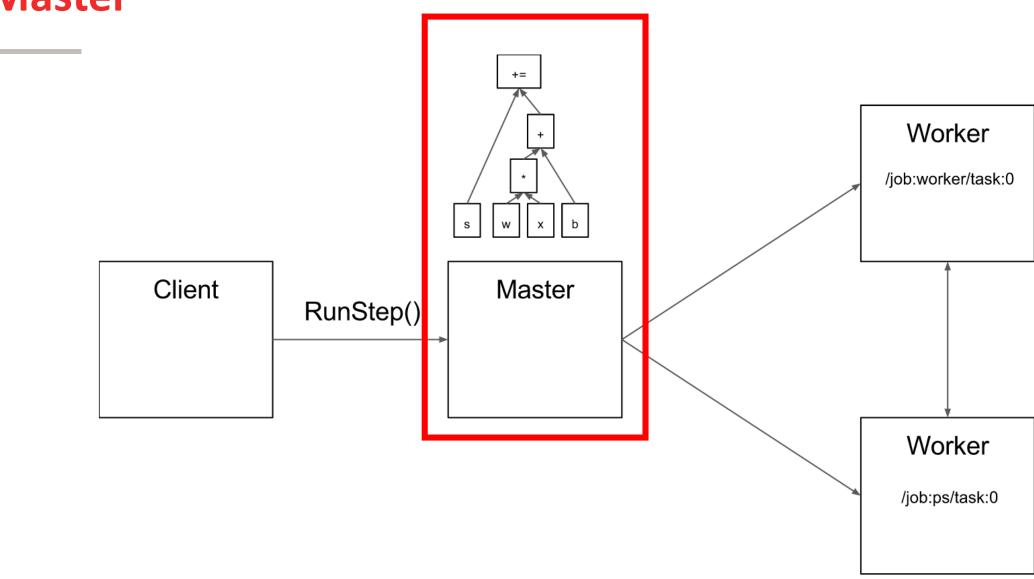


Client





Master

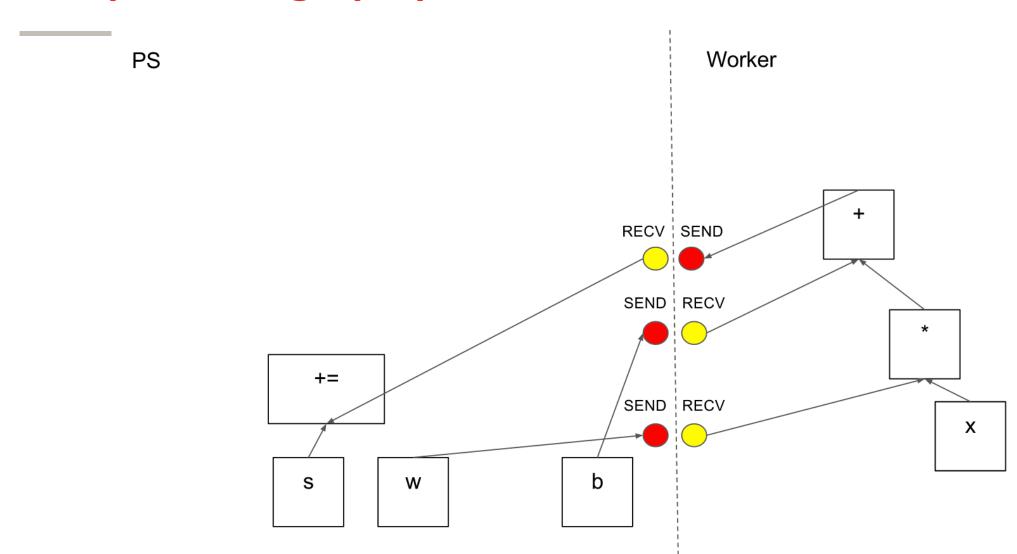


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Compution Graphs

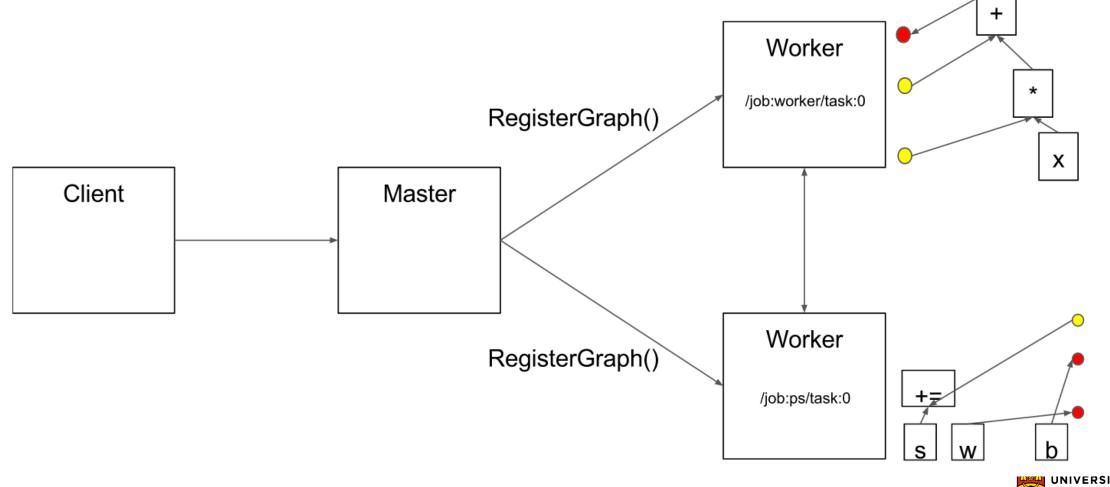


Computation graph partition

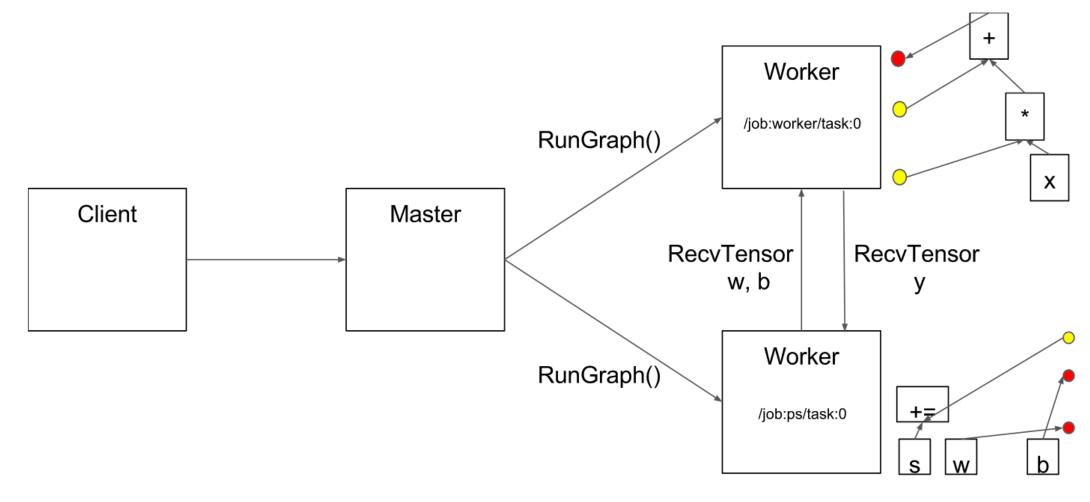




Computation graph partition



Execution





Onward to ... TensorFlow Applied.



