CPEN 455: Deep Learning

Lecture 1: Introduction to Deep Learning

Renjie Liao

University of British Columbia

Winter, Term 2, 2024

Outline

- Course Information
- Introduction to Deep Learning
  - History
  - Modern Applications
  - Taxonomy & Connections to ML/AI/Statistics

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Course Information

- Course website: https://lrjconan.github.io/UBC-CPEN455-DL/
- Fundamental topics in deep learning
- Assumes basic knowledge about calculus, linear algebra, probability
  - You can look at the 1st homework to get some feeling
- Assumes familiarity with Python programming (e.g., finishing programming assignments)
- Assumes familiarity with LaTeX (e.g., writing homework and project report).

Course Information

- Lecture: Tue. & Thu. 12:30 to 2:00pm, 310 Hugh Dempster Pavilion
- Tutorial: Mon. 1:00 to 2:00pm, 1005 Forest Sciences Centre
- Office hour: 2:00 to 3:00pm, Wed., Fred Kaiser 3028
- TAs: Qi Yan (qi.yan@ece.ubc.ca),
  Sadegh Mahdavi (smahdavi4@gmail.com)
  Felix Fu (strive2p@student.ubc.ca)
  Qihang Zhang (anchor.zhang95@gmail.com)
- All lectures will be delivered in person without recording

Course Information

- Tutorial is **important**: we will cover basic Pytorch programming, example code of models introduced in the class, explanation of homework/assignment solutions, some supplementary course materials, etc.

- Use Piazza for discussion & questions (actively answer others' questions get you bonuses)

  https://piazza.com/ubc.ca/winterterm22024/cpen455

- Use Canvas for submitting homework, assignments, etc.

Course Information

- Expectation & Grading:
  - [20%] 2x Homework
  - [30%] 3x Programming Assignments
  - [20%] 2x In-class Quiz
  - [30%] Course Project
  - [3% Extra Credits] Participation

  Check the course website for more information, e.g., due dates and grading policy. All work must be done individually.

Course Information

- How to get free GPUs for your course project?

  1. **Google Colab**: https://research.google.com/colaboratory/

     Google Colab is a web-based iPython Notebook service that has access to a free Nvidia K80 GPU per Google account.

  2. **Google Compute Engine**: https://cloud.google.com/compute

     Google Compute Engine provides virtual machines with GPUs running in Google's data center. You get $300 free credit when you sign up.

- Strategy of using GPUs

  1. Debug models on small datasets (subsets) using CPUs or low-end GPUs until they work

  2. Launch batch jobs on high-end GPUs to tune hyperparameters

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What is Deep Learning?

- Definition from Wikipedia:

  Deep learning (also known as deep structured learning) is part of a broader family of machine learning methods based on artificial neural networks with representation learning.

- Key Aspects:

  Data: Large (supervised) datasets, e.g., ImageNet (14 million+ annotated images)

  Model: Deep (i.e., many layers) neural networks, e.g., ResNet-152

  Learning algorithm: Back-propagation (BP), i.e., stochastic gradient descent (SGD)

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History of Deep Learning (Connectionism)

- Artificial Neurons (McCulloch and Pitts 1943)

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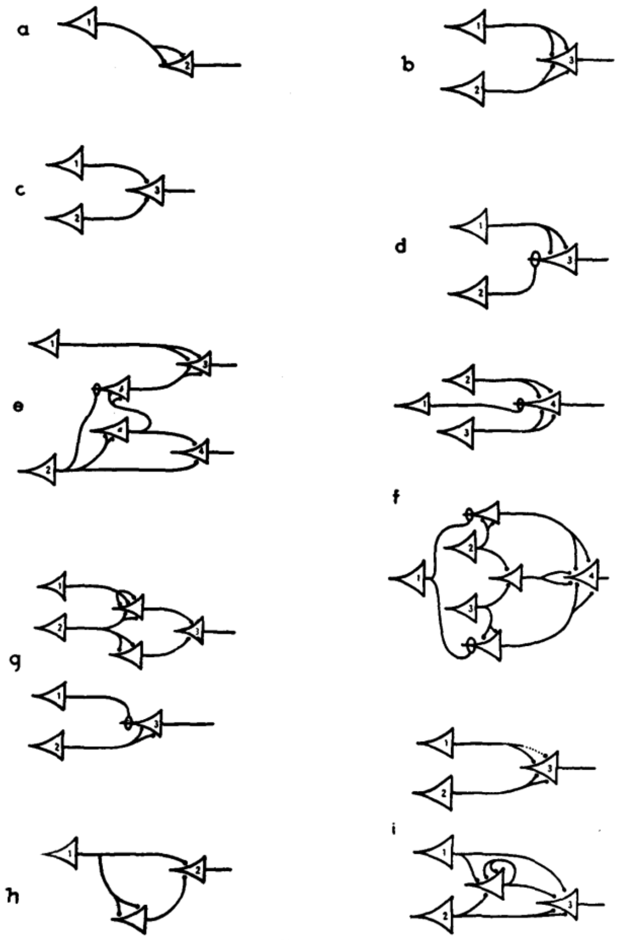

FIGURE 1

Threshold Logic Unit (TLU):

- Binary input and output
- Heaviside step function

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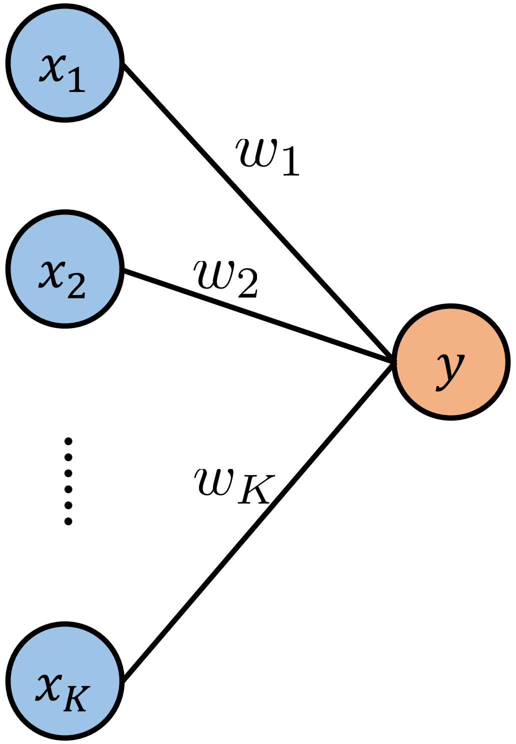

Linear Unit: $$y = \sum_{k=1}^{K} w_k x_k$$

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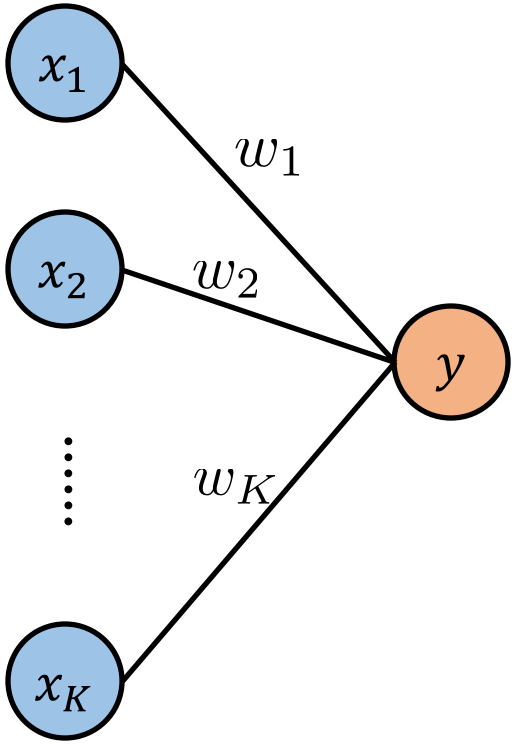

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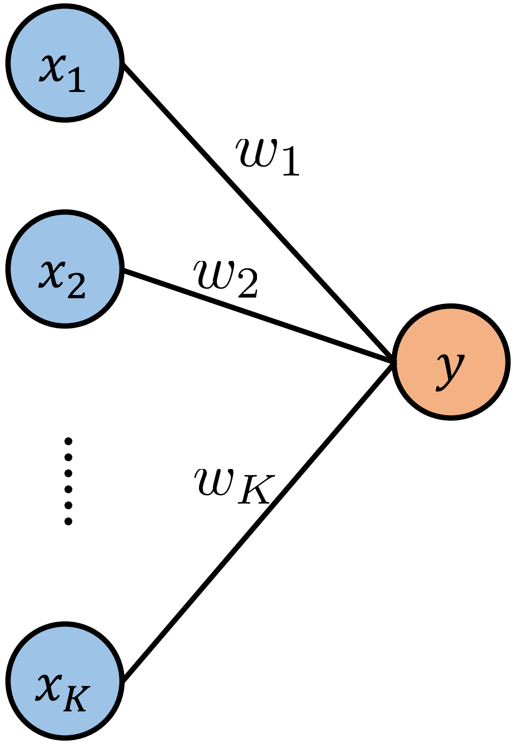

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Cells that fire together wire together!

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In 1951, Marvin Minsky and Dean Edmunds build SNARC (Stochastic Neural Analog Reinforcement Calculator), the first artificial neural network, using 3000 vacuum tubes to simulate a network of 40 neurons.

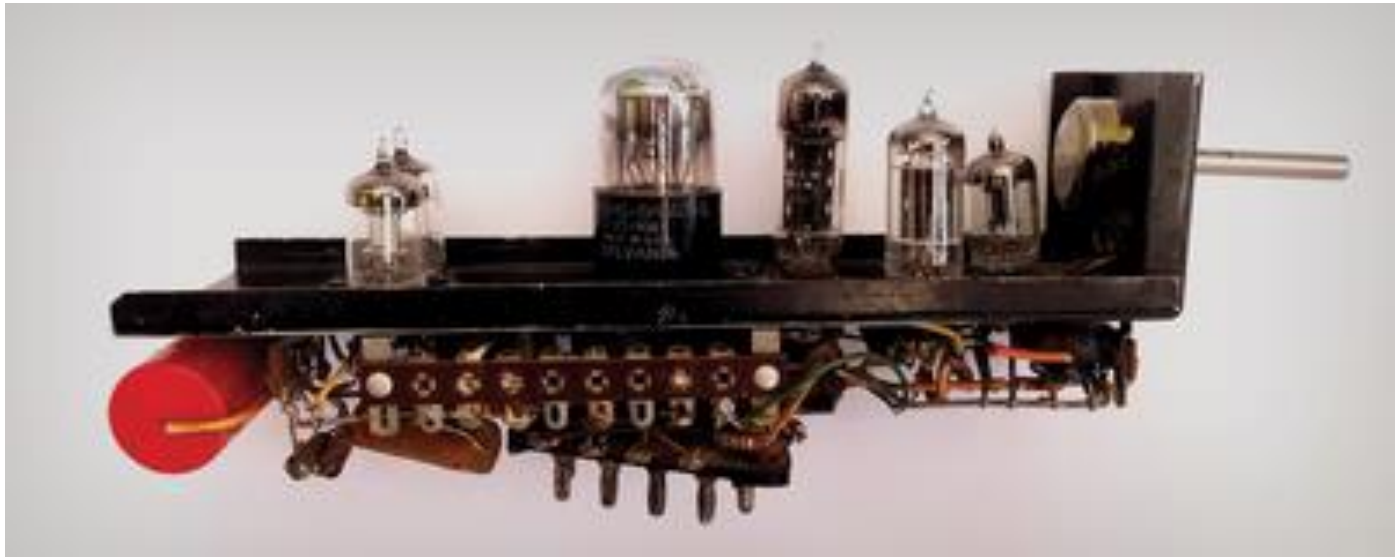

Image Credit: https://www.the-scientist.com/foundations/machine--learning--1951-65792

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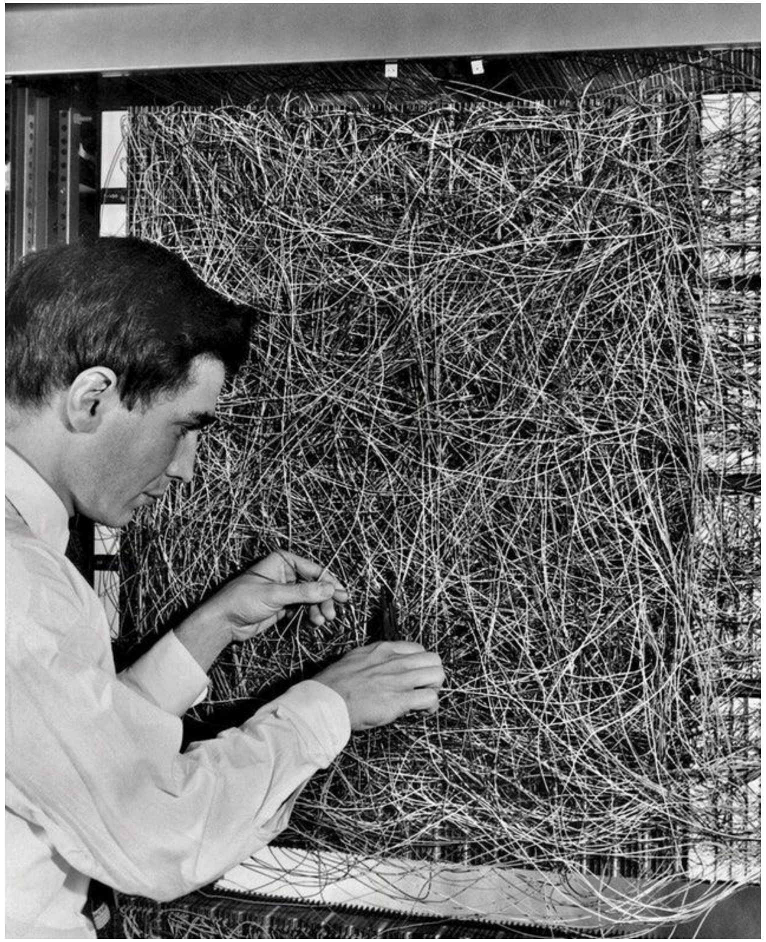

Frank Rosenblatt working on the Mark I Perceptron (1956).

Mark I Perceptron can classify 20x20 images.

Image Credit: https://www.reddit.com/r/interestingasfuck/comments/e8a8oy/frank_rosenblatt_with_a_mark_i_perceptron/

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Their breakthrough discoveries about the visual system and visual processing earned them the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1981.

Image Credit: https://braintour.harvard.edu/archives/portfolio-items/hubel-and-wiesel

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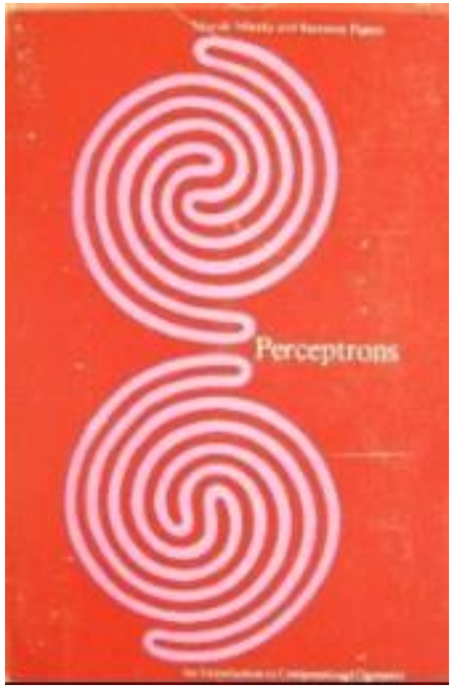
In 1969, Marvin Minsky and Seymour Papert publish a book, “*Perceptrons: An Introduction to Computational Geometry*”, highlighting the limitations of simple neural networks, e.g., Perceptrons can not solve XOR problem.

This book contributed to the so-called AI winter of the 1980s.



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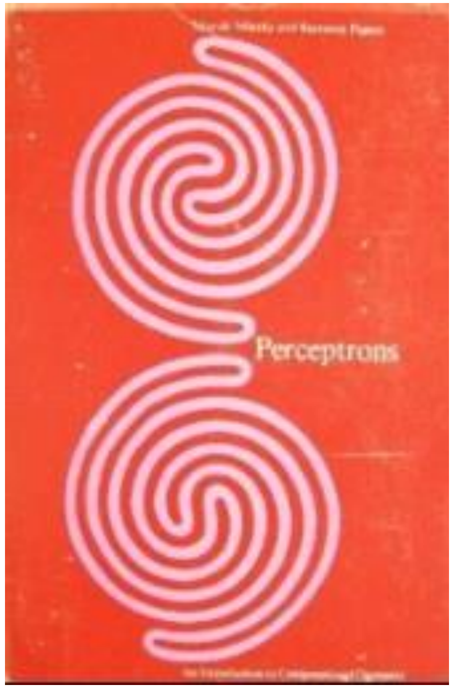

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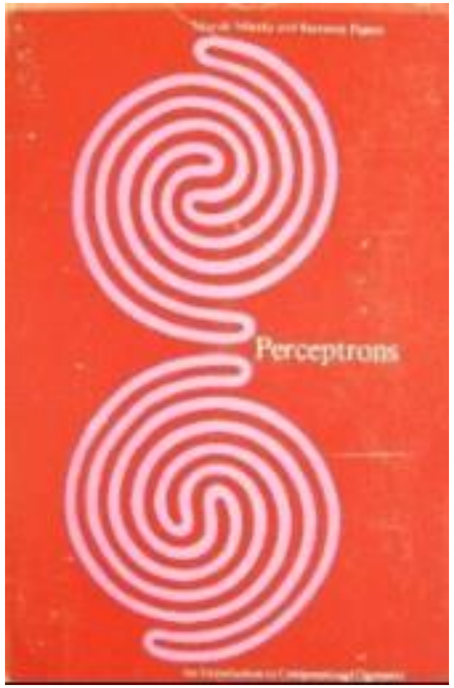

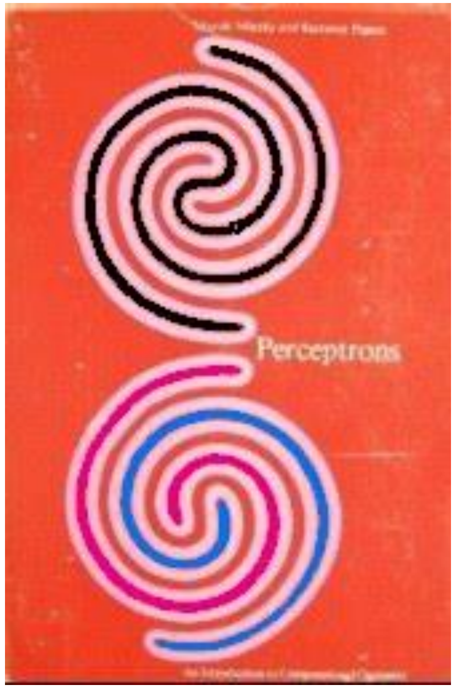

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Image Credit: https://medium.com/appyhigh-technology-blog/convolutional-neural-networks-a-brief-history-of-their-evolution-ee3405568597

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Inspired by the model proposed by Hubel & Wiesel in 1959, Fukushima proposed the first convolutional neural network architecture for Japanese handwritten character recognition.

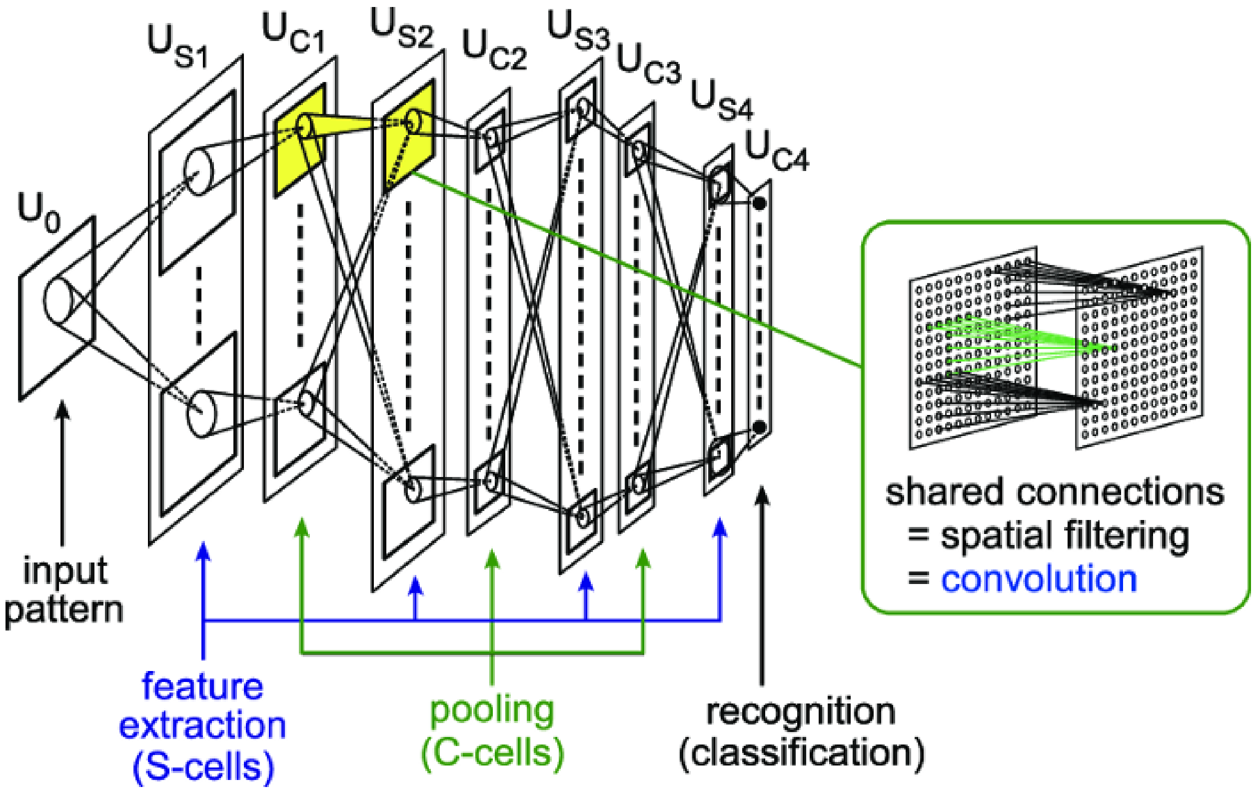

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Image Credit: https://towardsdatascience.com/hopfield-networks-neural-memory-machines-4c94be821073

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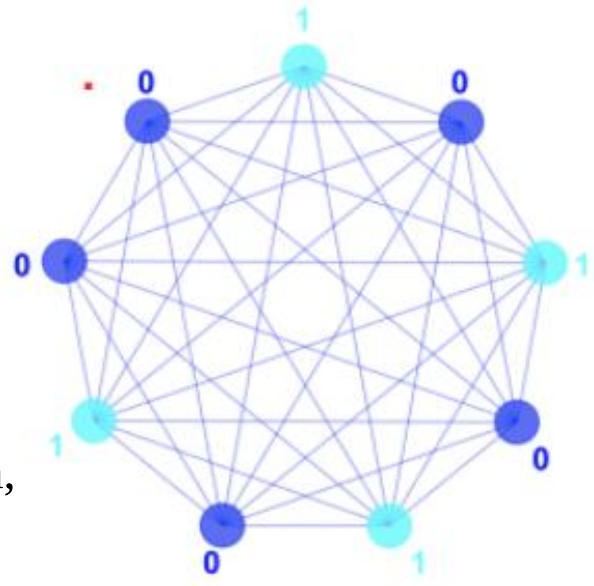
Inspired by Ising model in statistical physics, it consists of fully-connected variables with deterministic binary states and an energy function.

It is a recurrent neural network (RNN).

It learns to memorize data via energy minimization, thus being able to simulate associative memory.



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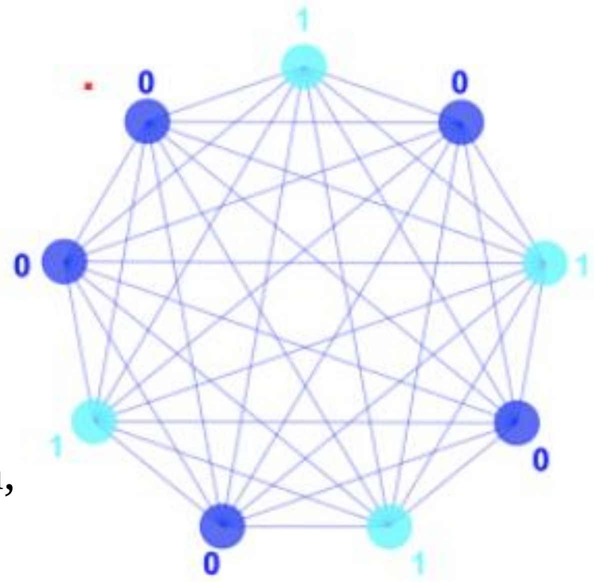

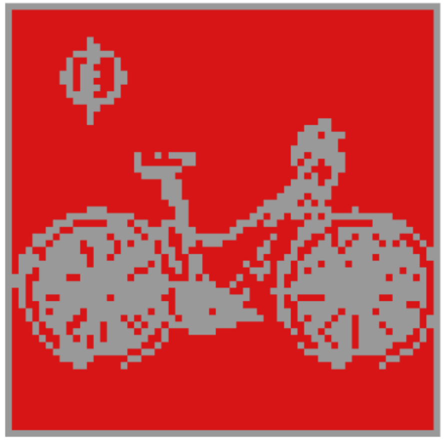

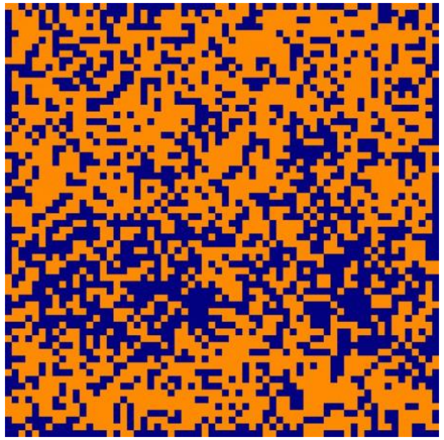

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It generalizes Hopfield Networks by introducing 1) stochastic binary states 2) hidden/latent variables

The study of deep (layer-structured) Boltzmann machines led to the inception of deep learning in 2006.

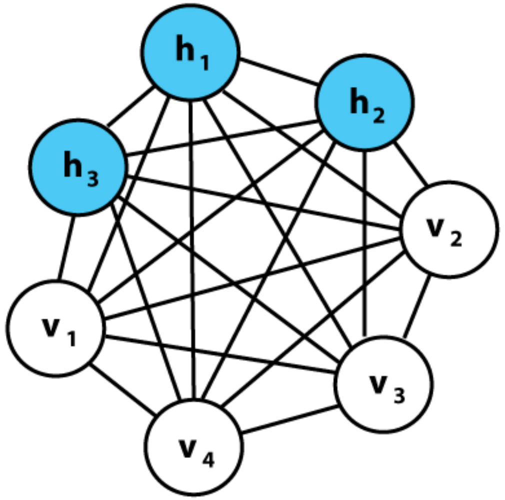

Image Credit: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boltzmann_machine

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The most successful learning algorithm so far for training neural networks!

Learning representations by back-propagating errors

David E. Rumelhart*, Geoffrey E. Hinton† & Ronald J. Williams*

* Institute for Cognitive Science, C-015, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093, USA
† Department of Computer Science, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia 15213, USA

We describe a new learning procedure, back-propagation, for networks of neurone-like units. The procedure repeatedly adjusts the weights of the connections in the network so as to minimize a measure of the difference between the actual output vector of the net and the desired output vector. As a result of the weight adjustments, internal ‘hidden’ units which are not part of the input or output come to represent important features of the task domain, and the regularities in the task are captured by the interactions of these units. The ability to create useful new features distinguishes back-propagation from earlier, simpler methods such as the perceptron-convergence procedure[1].

There have been many attempts to design self-organizing neural networks. The aim is to find a powerful synaptic modification rule that will allow an arbitrarily connected neural network to develop an internal structure that is appropriate for a particular task domain. The task is specified by giving the desired state vector of the output units for each state vector of the input units. If the input units are directly connected to the output units it is relatively easy to find learning rules that iteratively adjust the relative strengths of the connections so as to progressively reduce the difference between the actual and desired output vectors[2]. Learning becomes more interesting but more difficult when we introduce hidden units whose actual or desired states are not specified by the task. (In perceptrons, there are ‘feature analysers’ between the input and output that are not true hidden units because their input connections are fixed by hand, so their states are completely determined by the input vector: they do not learn representations.) The learning procedure must decide under what circumstances the hidden units should be active in order to help achieve the desired input–output behaviour. This amounts to deciding what these units should represent. We demonstrate that a general purpose and relatively simple procedure is powerful enough to construct appropriate internal representations.

The simplest form of the learning procedure is for layered networks which have a layer of input units at the bottom; any number of intermediate layers; and a layer of output units at the top. Connections within a layer or from higher to lower layers are forbidden, but connections can skip intermediate layers. An input vector is presented to the network by setting the states of the input units. Then the states of the units in each layer are determined by applying equations (1) and (2) to the connections coming from lower layers. All units within a layer have their states set in parallel, but different layers have their states set sequentially, starting at the bottom and working upwards until the states of the output units are determined.

The total input, x_j, to unit j is a linear function of the outputs, y_i, of the units that are connected to j and of the weights, w_{ji}, on these connections

$$x_j = \sum_i y_i w_{ji} \qquad (1)$$

Units can be given biases by introducing an extra input to each unit which always has a value of 1. The weight on this extra input is called the bias and is equivalent to a threshold of the opposite sign. It can be treated just like the other weights.

A unit has a real-valued output, y_j, which is a non-linear function of its total input

$$y_j = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x_j}} \qquad (2)$$

† To whom correspondence should be addressed.

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Lecun's demon of CNNs from 1993

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It partially resolves the vanishing gradient problem in training RNNs!

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Yann LeCun, Geoffrey Hinton, and Yoshua Bengio received the 2018 ACM A.M. Turing Award for conceptual and engineering breakthroughs that have made deep neural networks a critical component of computing.

Image Credit: https://www.nytimes.com/2019/03/27/technology/turing-award-ai.html

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The Nobel Prize in Physics 2024 was awarded jointly to John J. Hopfield and Geoffrey E. Hinton "for foundational discoveries and inventions that enable machine learning with artificial neural networks"

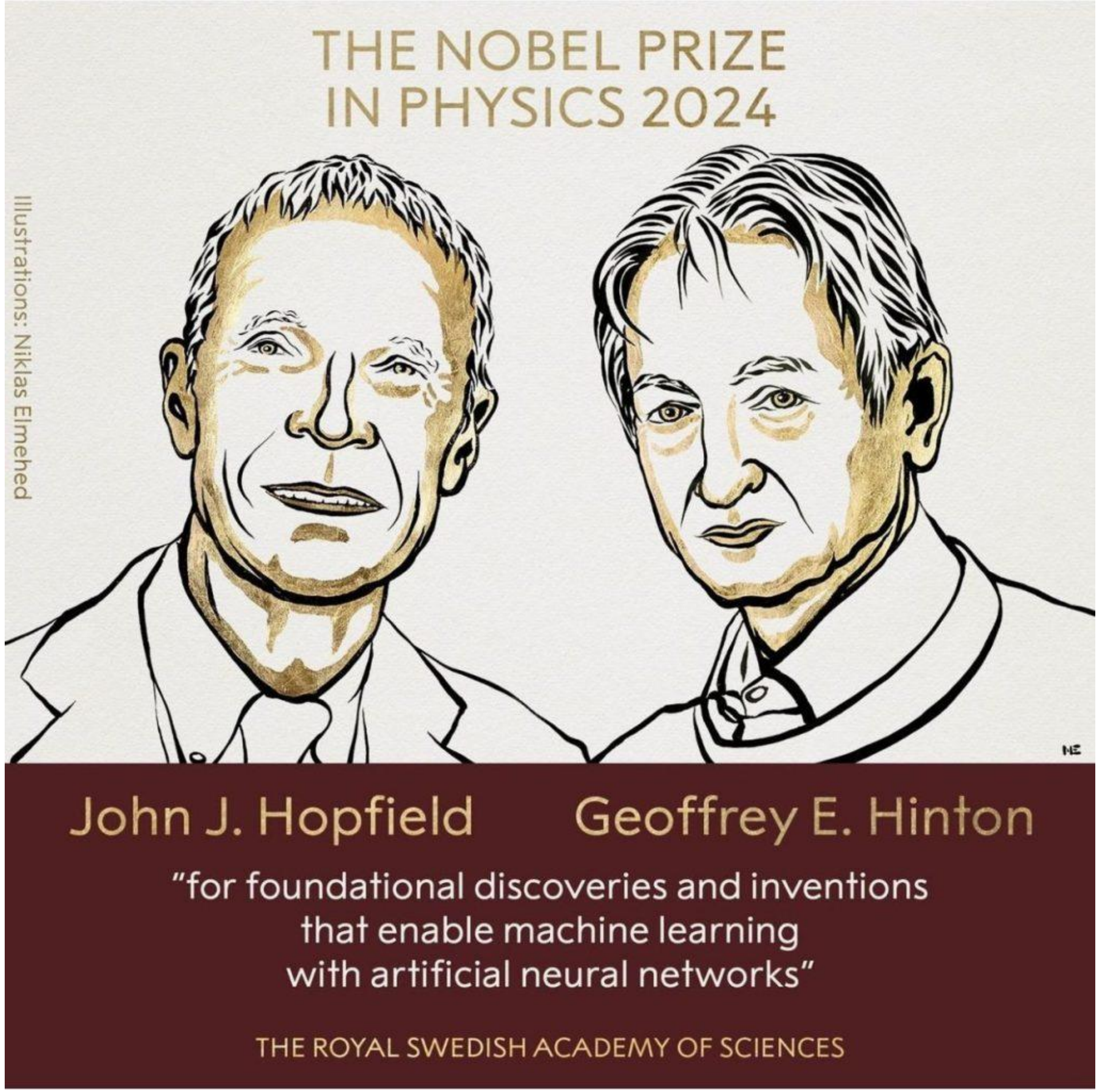

Image Credit: Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach

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The future depends on some graduate student who is deeply suspicious of everything I have said.

- Geoffrey Hinton

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Applications of Deep Learning

Speech Recognition, Personal Assistants

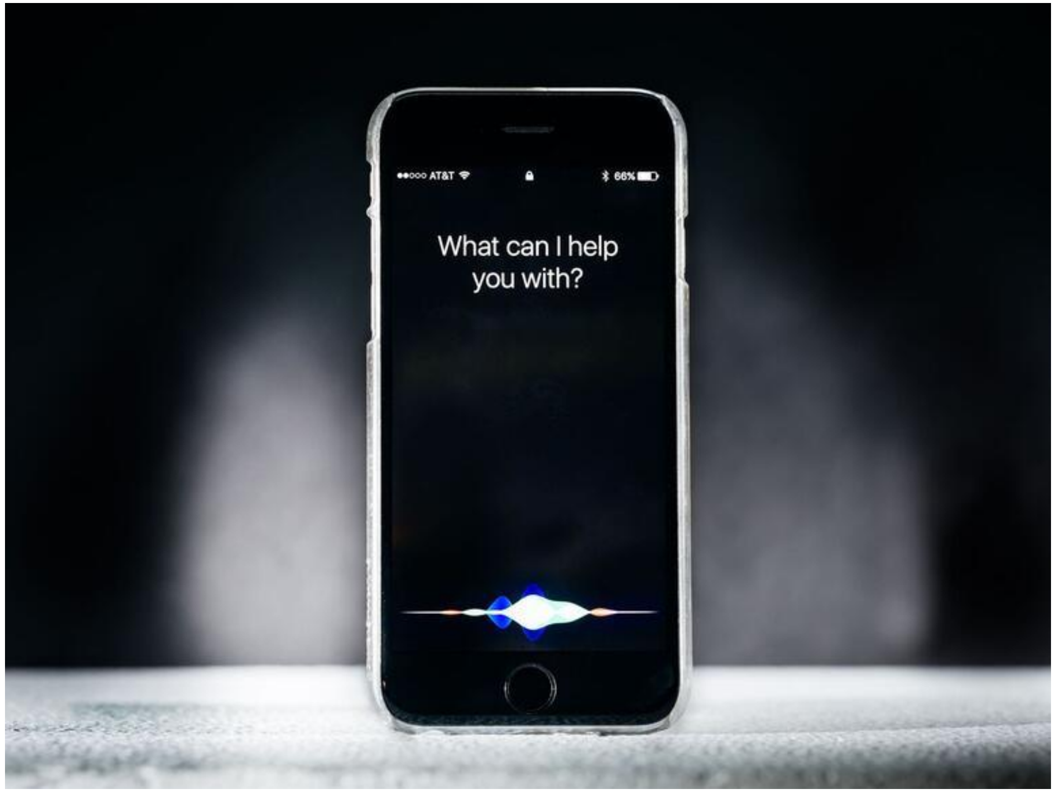
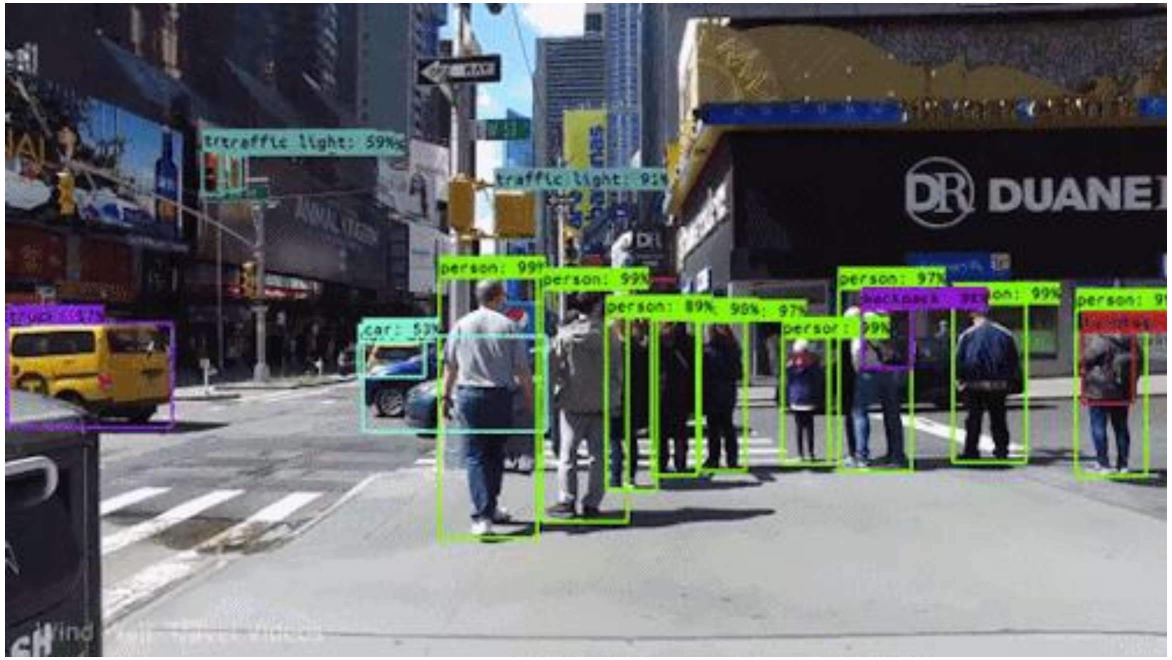


Image Credit: https://www.techrepublic.com/article/apples-siri-the-smart-persons-guide/
https://www.pcmag.com/news/amazon-echo-vs-google-home-which-smart-speaker-is-best

Applications of Deep Learning

Computer Vision/Graphics, e.g., Object detection, Rendering



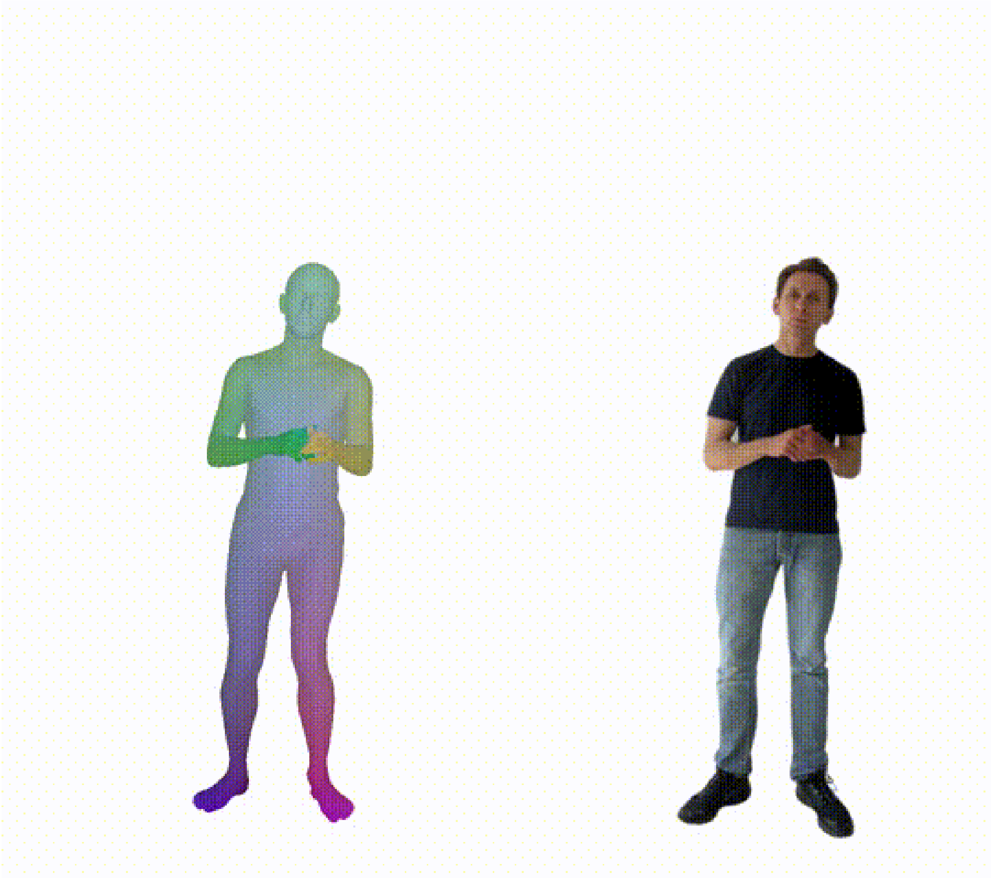


Image Credit: https://github.com/sergeyprokudin/smplpix
https://towardsdatascience.com/everything-you-ever-wanted-to-know-about-computer-vision-heres-a-look-why-it-s-so-awesome-e8a58dfb641e

Applications of Deep Learning

Virtual/Augmented Reality

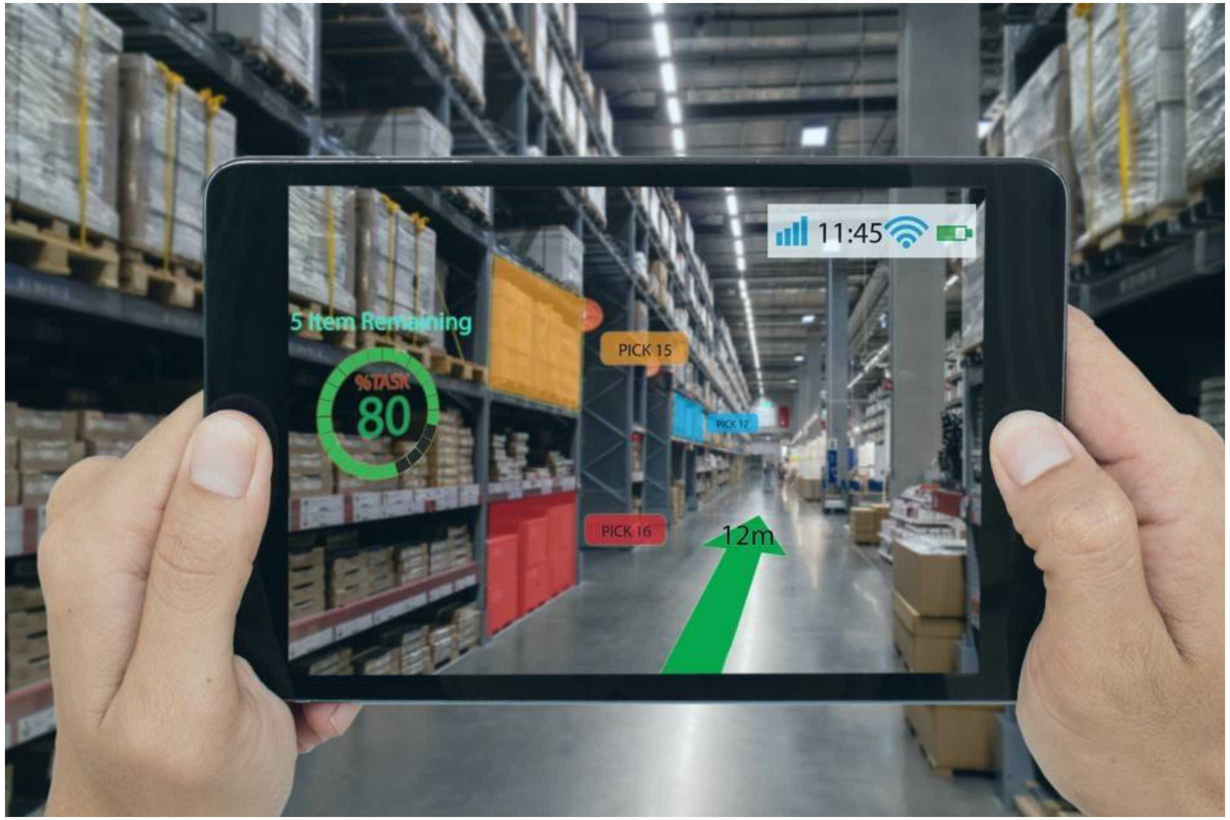


Image Credit: https://www.businessinsider.com/scott-galloway-metaverse-future-not-facebook-2021-8
https://www.forbes.com/sites/theyec/2019/02/06/augmented-reality-in-business-how-ar-may-change-the-way-we-work/?sh=36011cd851e5

Applications of Deep Learning

Robotics, Autonomous Driving

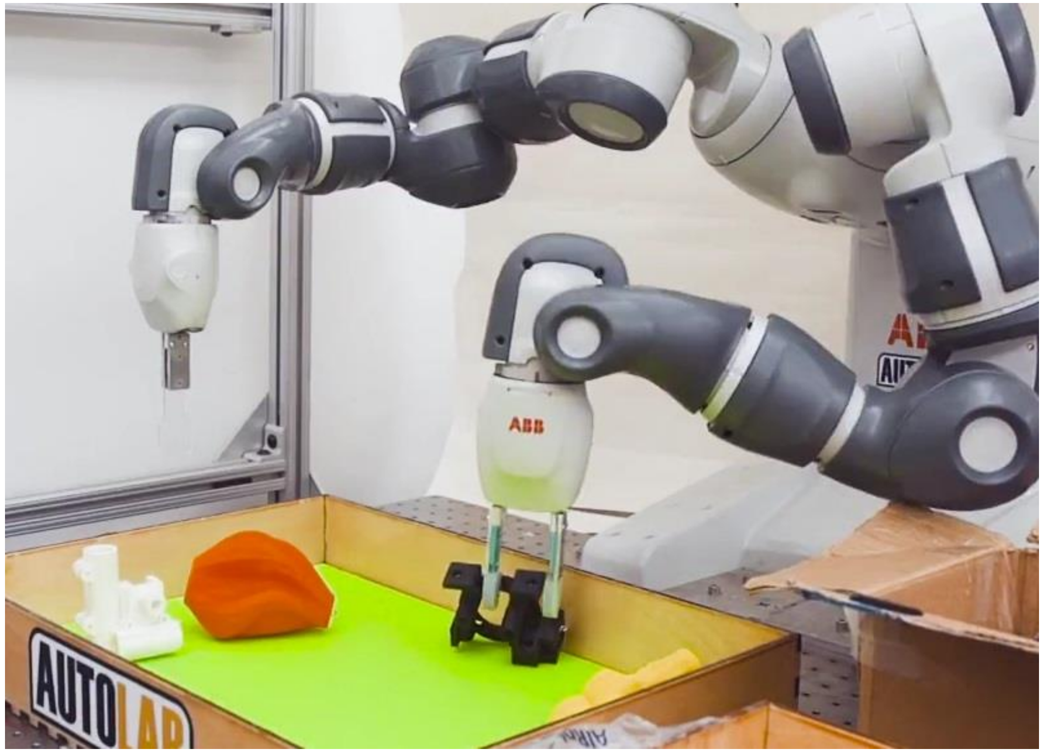


Image Credit: https://techcrunch.com/2017/05/26/this-robot-arms-ai-thinks-like-we-do-about-how-to-grab-something/
https://techcrunch.com/2018/10/30/waymo-takes-the-wheel-self-driving-cars-go-fully-driverless-on-california-roads/

Applications of Deep Learning

Protein structure prediction, Drug discovery

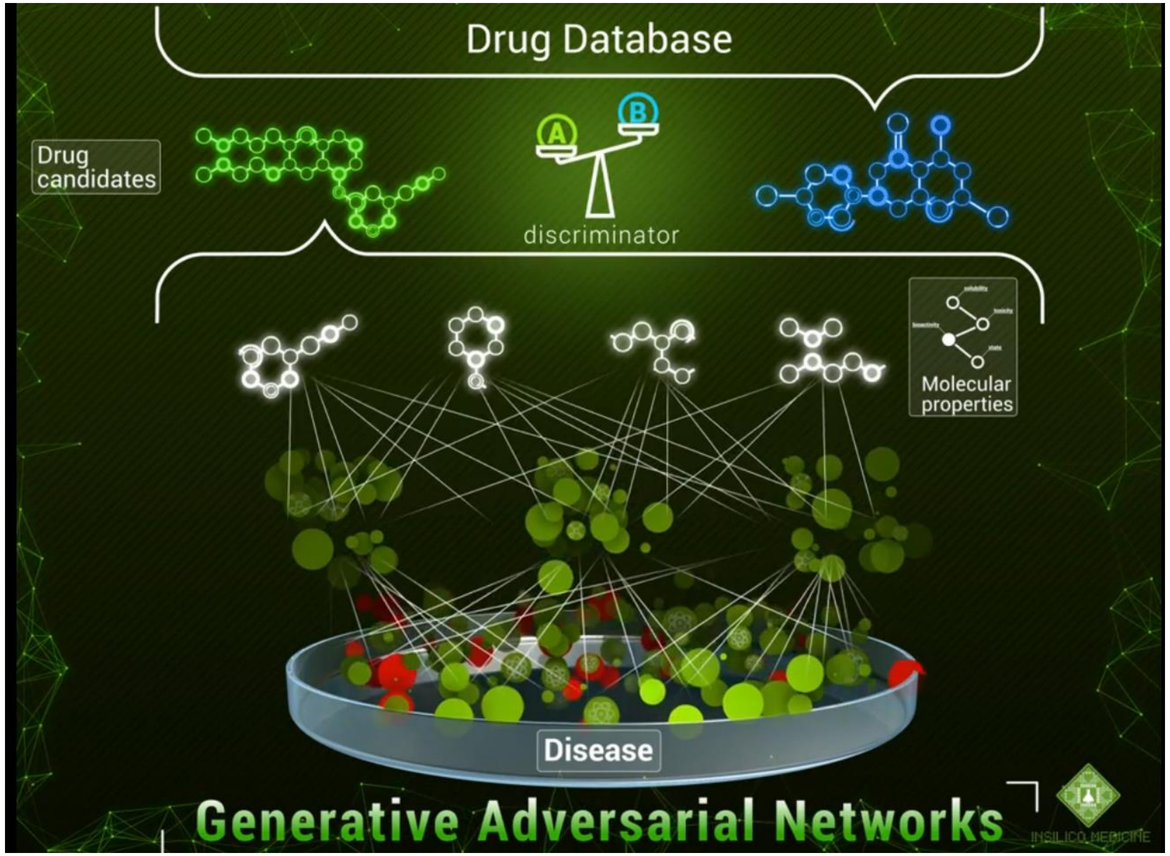
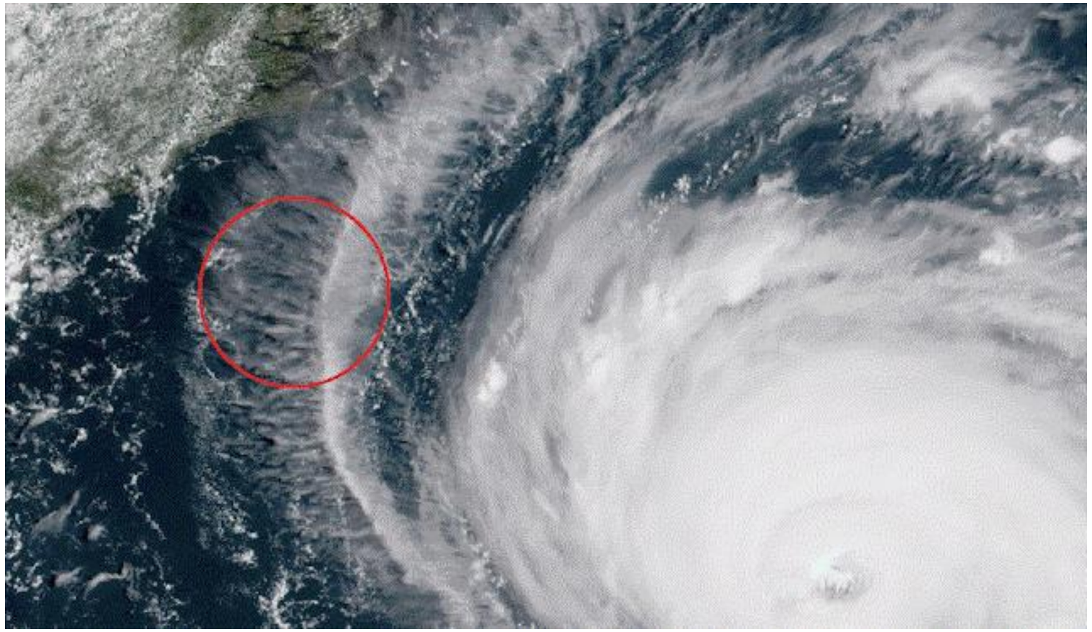


Image Credit: https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-020-03348-4
https://medium.com/neuromation-blog/creating-molecules-from-scratch-i-drug-discovery-with-generative-adversarial-networks-9d42cc496fc6

Applications of Deep Learning

Simulation of Weather Models, Fluid Simulation



Satellite photo of a hurricane, at both full resolution and simulated resolution in a state-of-the-art weather model. Cumulus clouds (e.g., in the red circle) are responsible for heavy rainfall, but in the weather model the details are entirely blurred out.

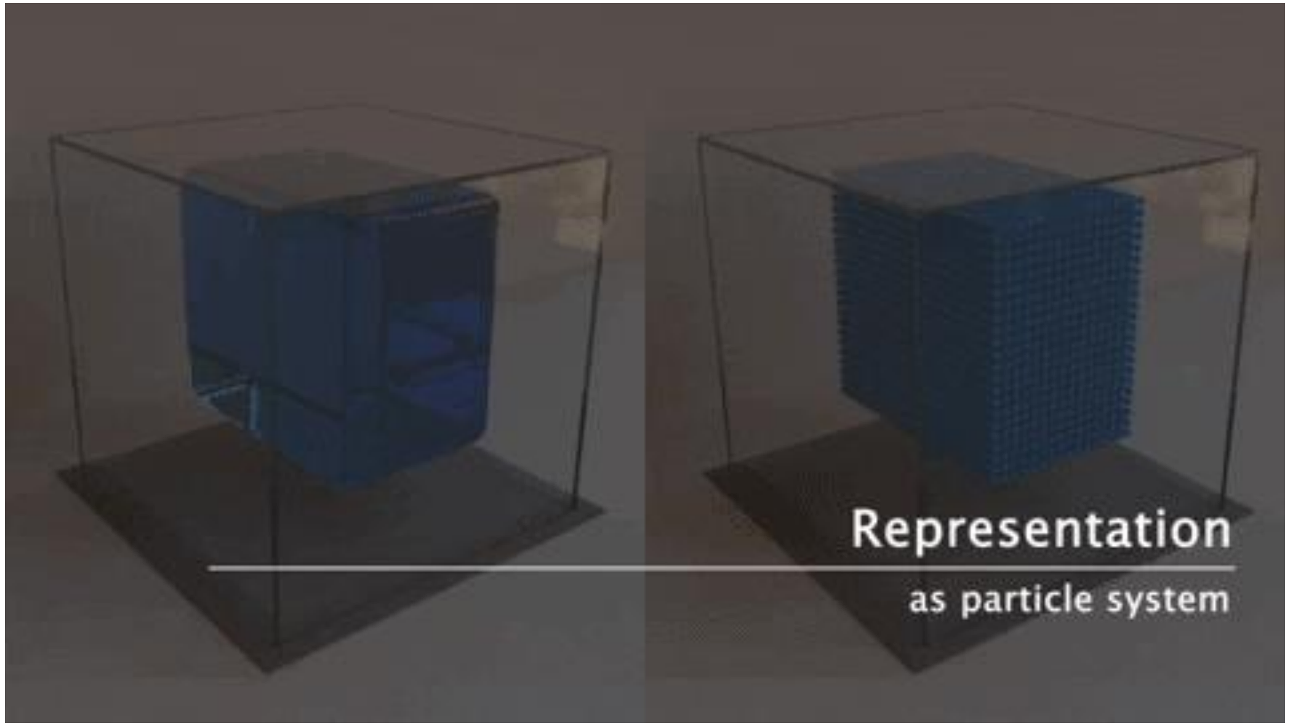


Image Credit: https://ai.googleblog.com/2019/07/learning-better-simulation-methods-for.html
https://meerasridhar23.medium.com/lets-10x-physics-simulations-38ad6fc5cae5

Applications of Deep Learning

Text/Program Generation

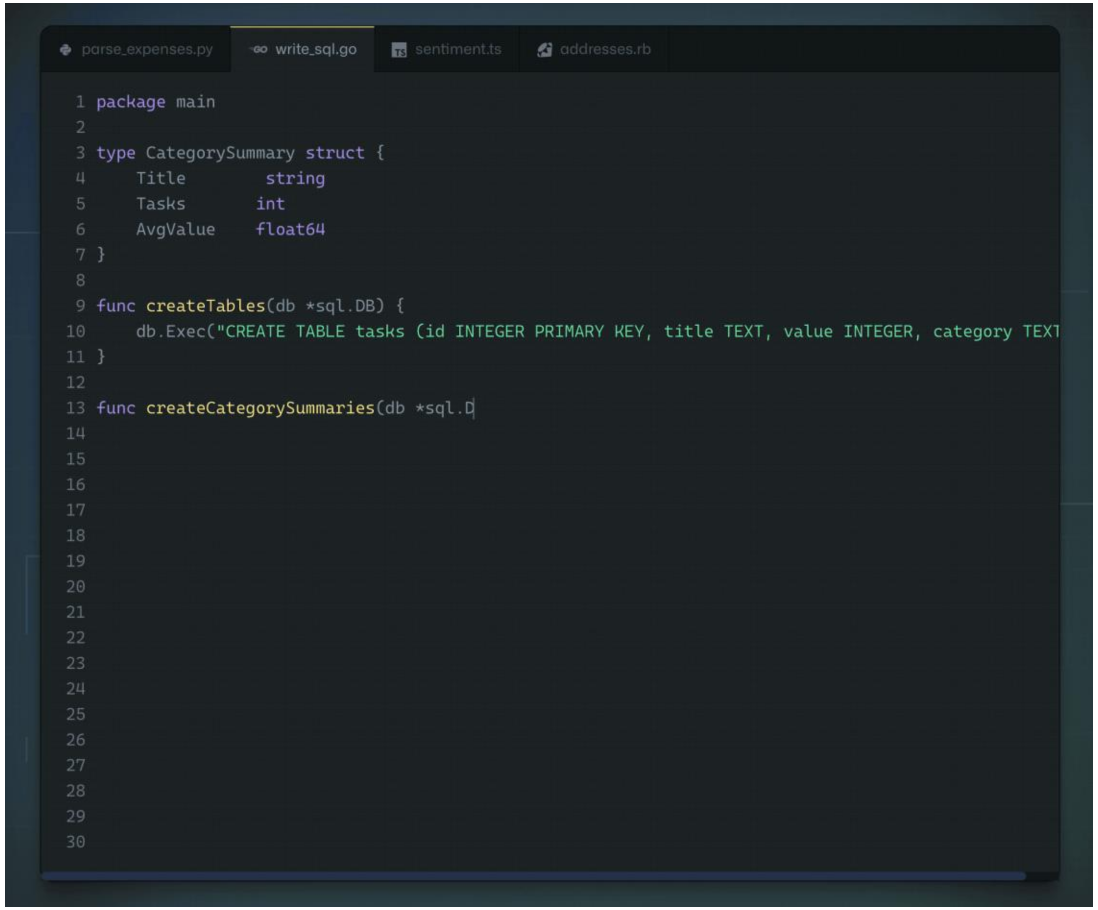


Image Credit: https://techcrunch.com/2020/11/12/othersideai-raises-2-6m-to-let-gpt-3-write-your-emails-for-you/
https://techcrunch.com/2021/06/29/github-previews-new-ai-tool-that-makes-coding-suggestions/

Applications of Deep Learning

Competitive Programming (AlphaCode)


1

Problem (input)

D.Backspace

You are given two strings s and t, both consisting of lowercase English letters. You are going to type the string s character by character, from the first character to the last one.

When typing a character, instead of pressing the button corresponding to it, you can press the "Backspace" button. It deletes the last character you have typed among those that aren't deleted yet (or does nothing if there are no characters in the current string). For example, if s is "abcbd" and you press Backspace instead of typing the first and the fourth characters, you will get the string "bd" (the first press of Backspace deletes no character, and the second press deletes the character 'c'). Another example, if s is "abcaa" and you press Backspace instead of the last two letters, then the resulting text is "a".

Your task is to determine whether you can obtain the string t, if you type the string s and press "Backspace" instead of typing several (maybe zero) characters of s.

Input

The first line contains a single integer q ($1 \le q \le 10^5$) — the number of test cases.

The first line of each test case contains the string s ($1 \le |s| \le 10^5$). Each character of s is a lowercase English letter.

The second line of each test case contains the string t ($1 \le |t| \le 10^5$). Each character of t is a lowercase English letter.

It is guaranteed that the total number of characters in the strings over all test cases does not exceed $2 \cdot 10^5$.

Output

For each test case, print "YES" if you can obtain the string t by typing the string s and replacing some characters with presses of "Backspace" button, or "NO" if you cannot.

You may print each letter in any case (YES, yes, Yes will all be recognized as positive answer, NO, no and nO will all be recognized as negative answer).

Input

```
4
ababa
ba
ababa
bb
aaa
aaaa
aababa
ababa
```

Output

```
YES
NO
NO
YES
```

Note

Consider the example test from the statement.

In order to obtain "ba" from "ababa", you may press Backspace instead of typing the first and the fourth characters.

There's no way to obtain "bb" while typing "ababa".

There's no way to obtain "aaaa" while typing "aaa".

In order to obtain "ababa" while typing "aababa", you have to press Backspace instead of typing the first character, then type all the remaining characters.

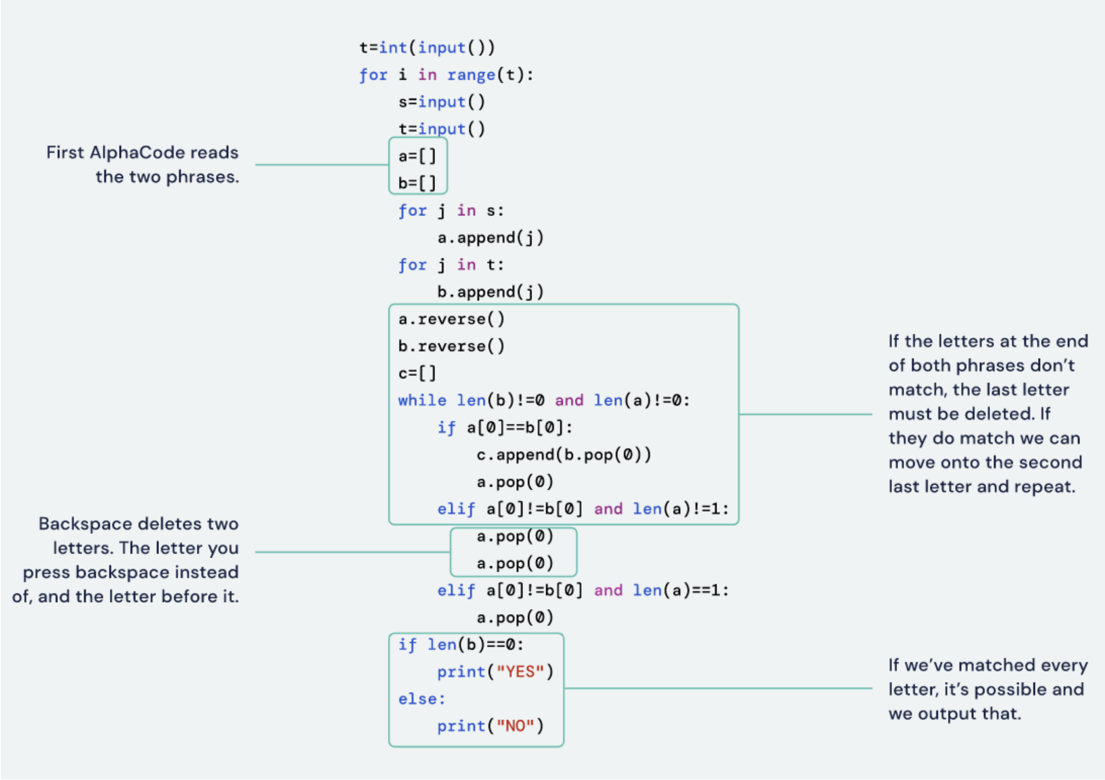


Image Credit: https://www.deepmind.com/blog/competitive-programming-with-alphacode

Applications of Deep Learning

Chatbot (ChatGPT)

Image Credit: https://fstoppers.com/post-production/turning-ideas-animations-chatgpt-and-after-effects-621834

Applications of Deep Learning

Chatbot (ChatGPT)

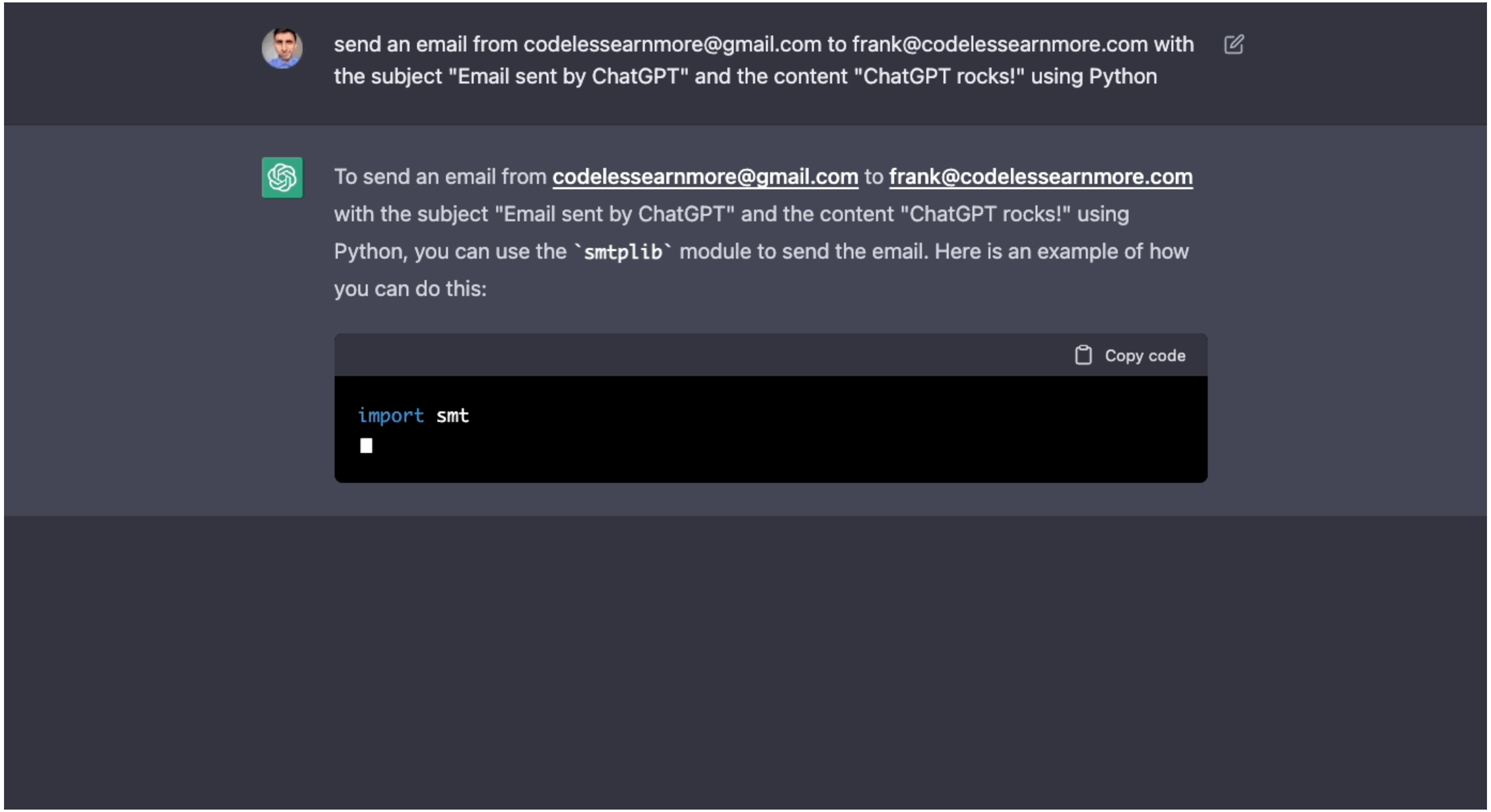


Image Credit: https://medium.com/geekculture/chatgpt-4-jobs-that-will-change-or-be-fully-replaced-by-this-ai-powered-chatbot-97e8118b2475

Outline

- Course Information
- Introduction to Deep Learning
  - History
  - Modern Applications
  - Taxonomy & Connections to ML/AI/Statistics

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Subareas of Deep Learning

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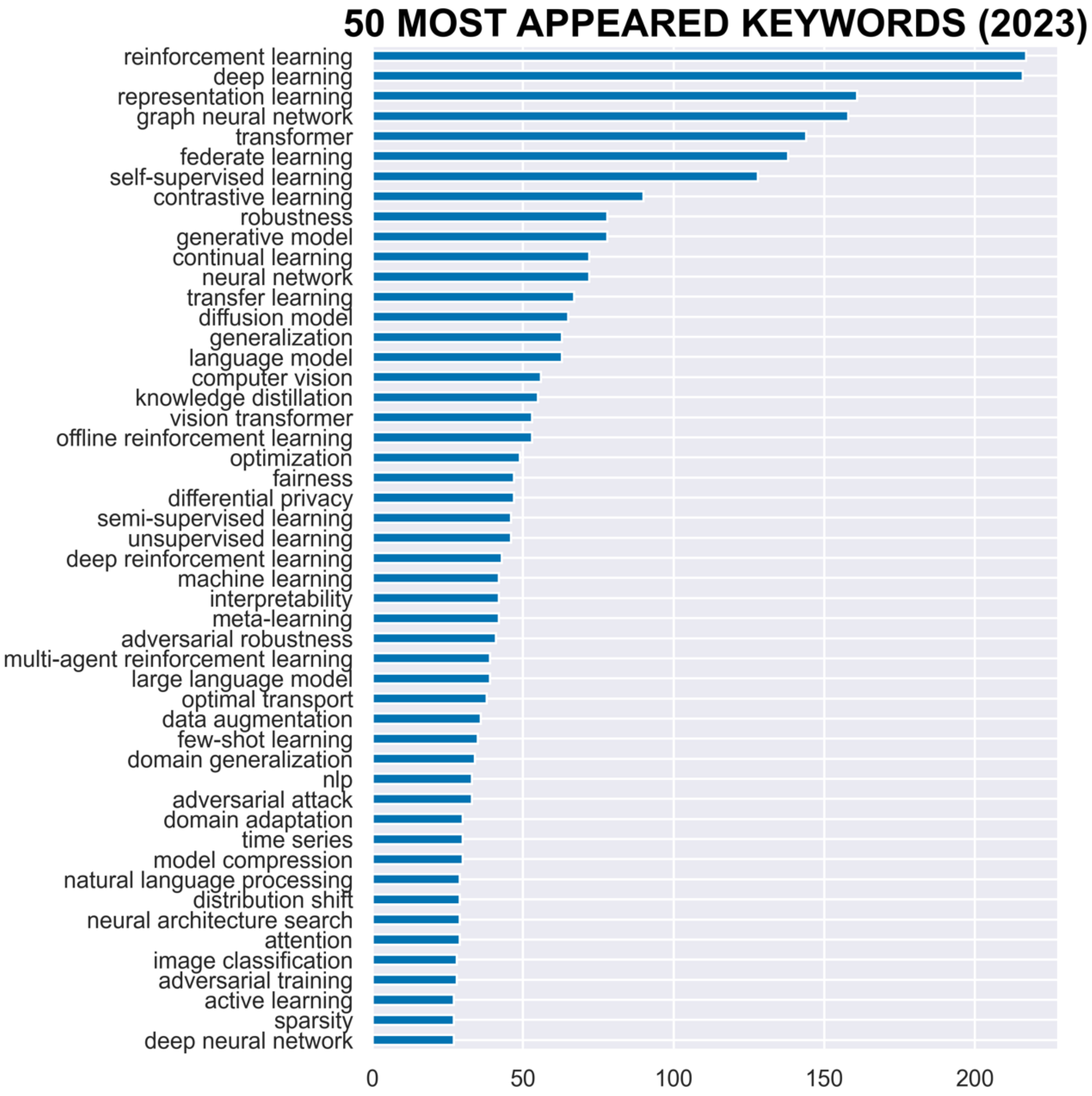

Image Credit: Twitter Image from Petar Veličković

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Top conferences in DL/ML:

- International Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR)
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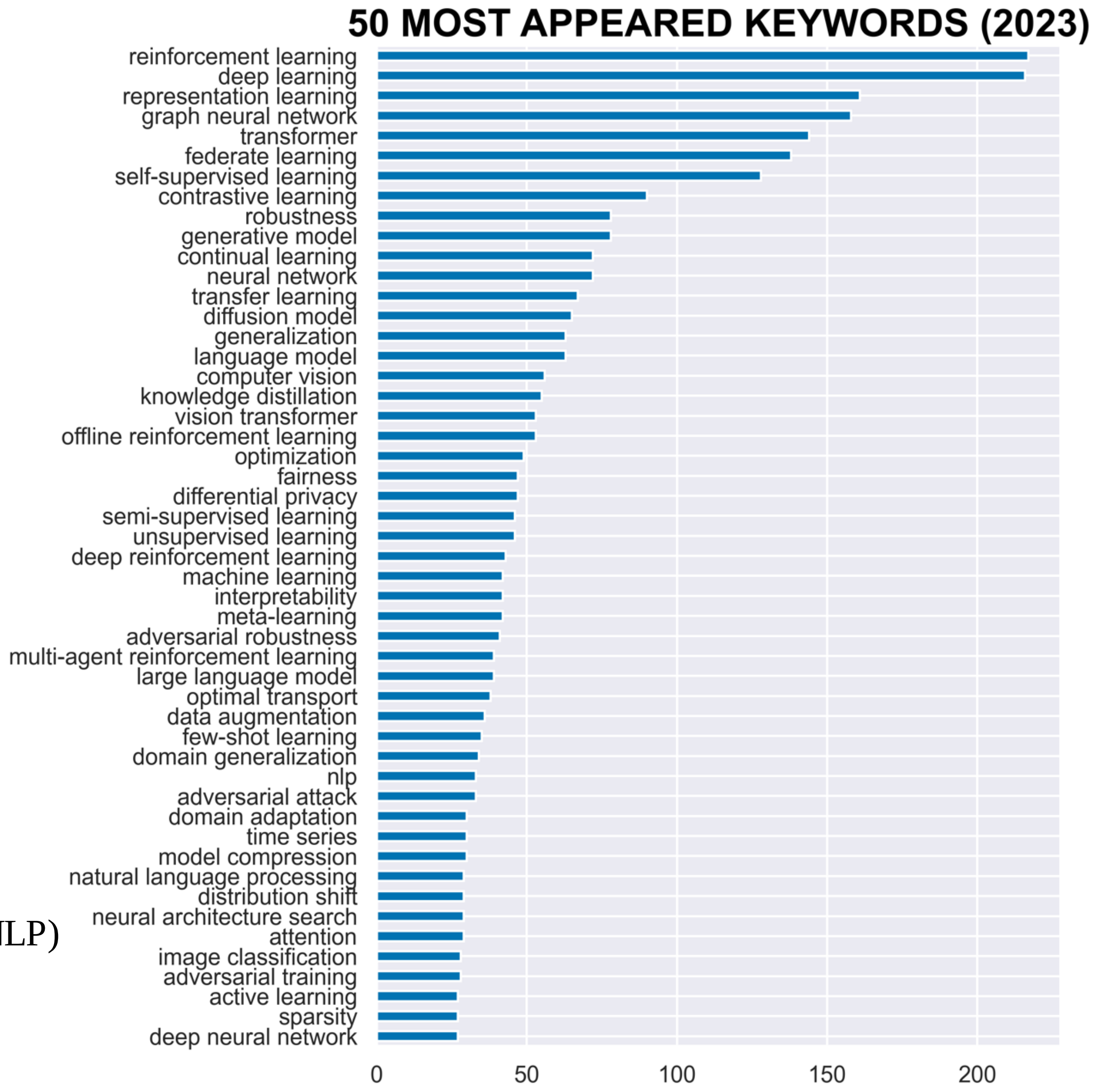

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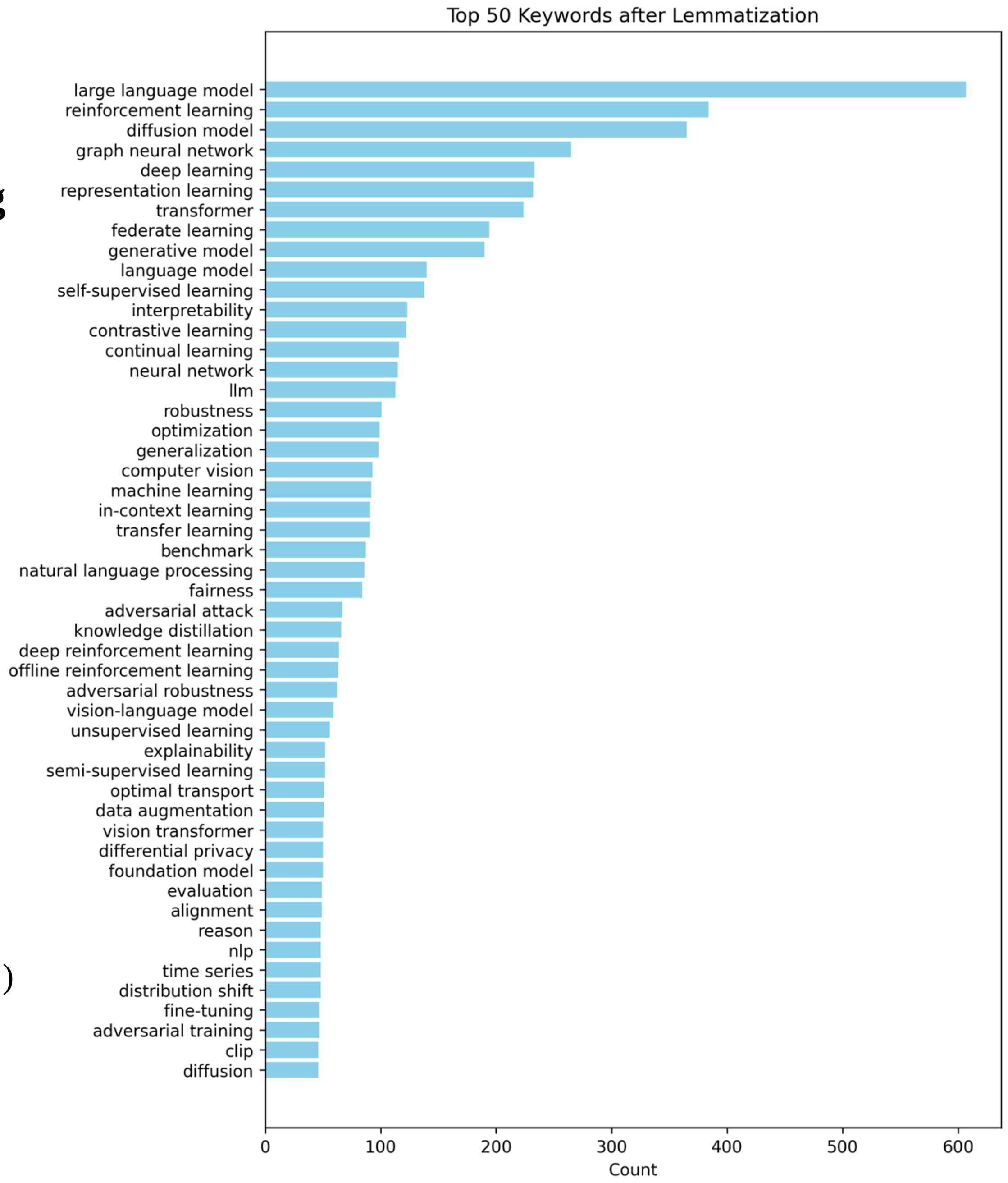
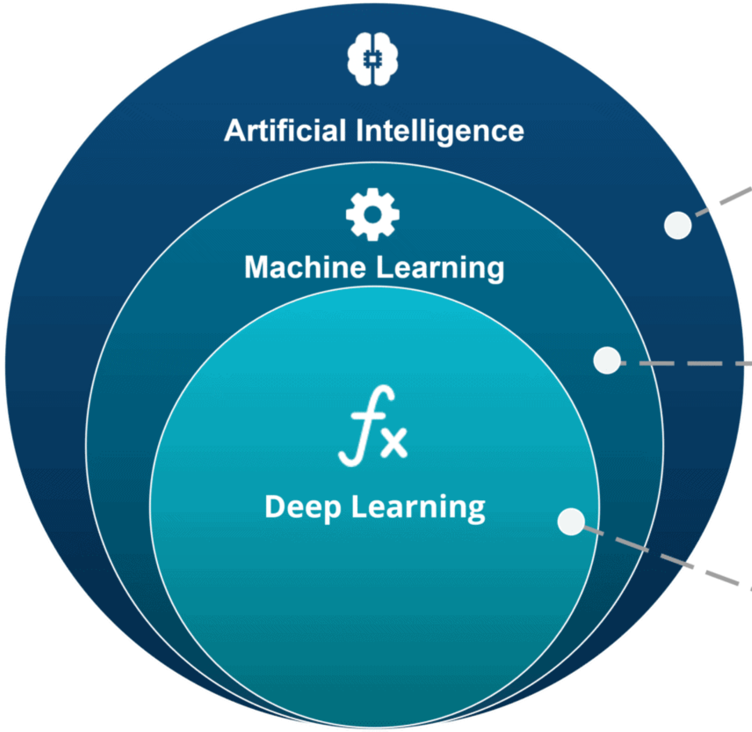


Image Credit: https://github.com/ranpox/iclr2024-openreview-submissions

Relationships w. ML & AI



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Aims at mimicking and surpassing human intelligence

MACHINE LEARNING

Aims at building machines that can learn from data

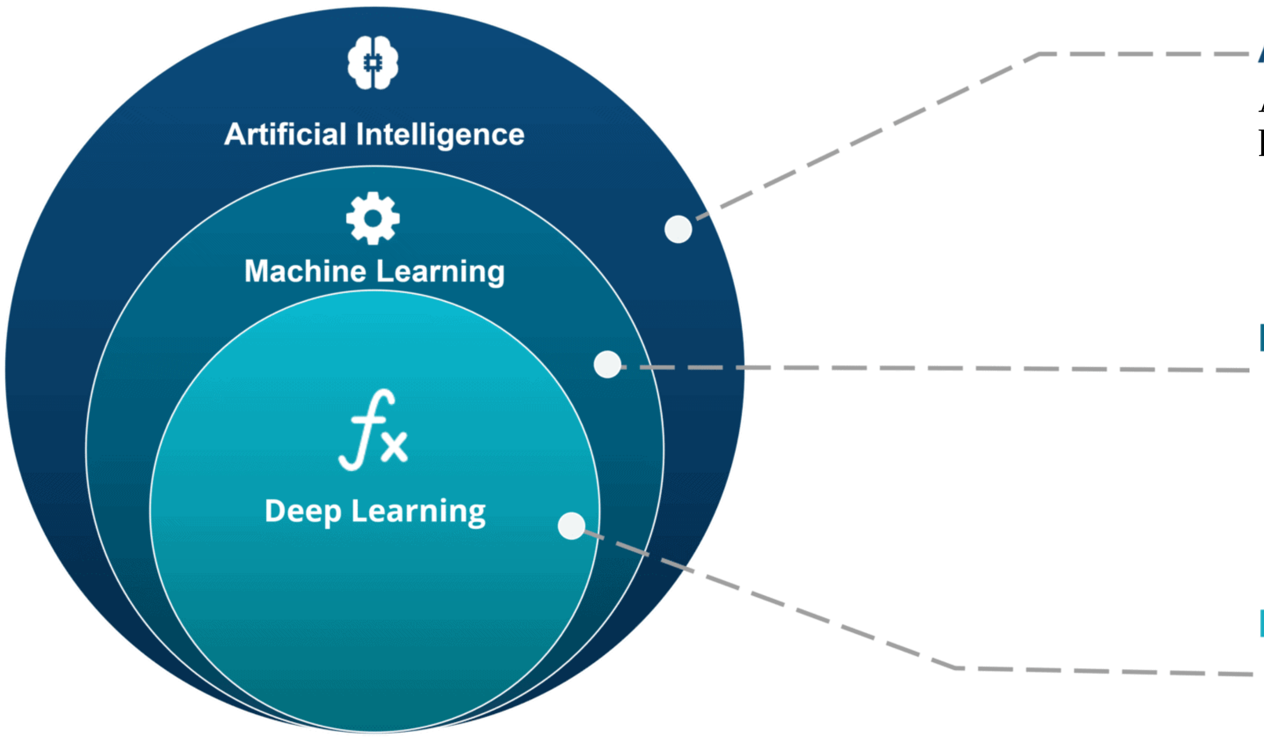
DEEP LEARNING

Aims at building neural networks that can mimic and surpass human intelligence

Image Credit: https://k21academy.com/datascience/deep-learning/dl-vs-ml/

Relationships w. ML & AI

DL brings new techniques and pushes capabilities of AI to an unprecedented level!



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DL/ML vs. Statistics

- Some believe ML = Statistics

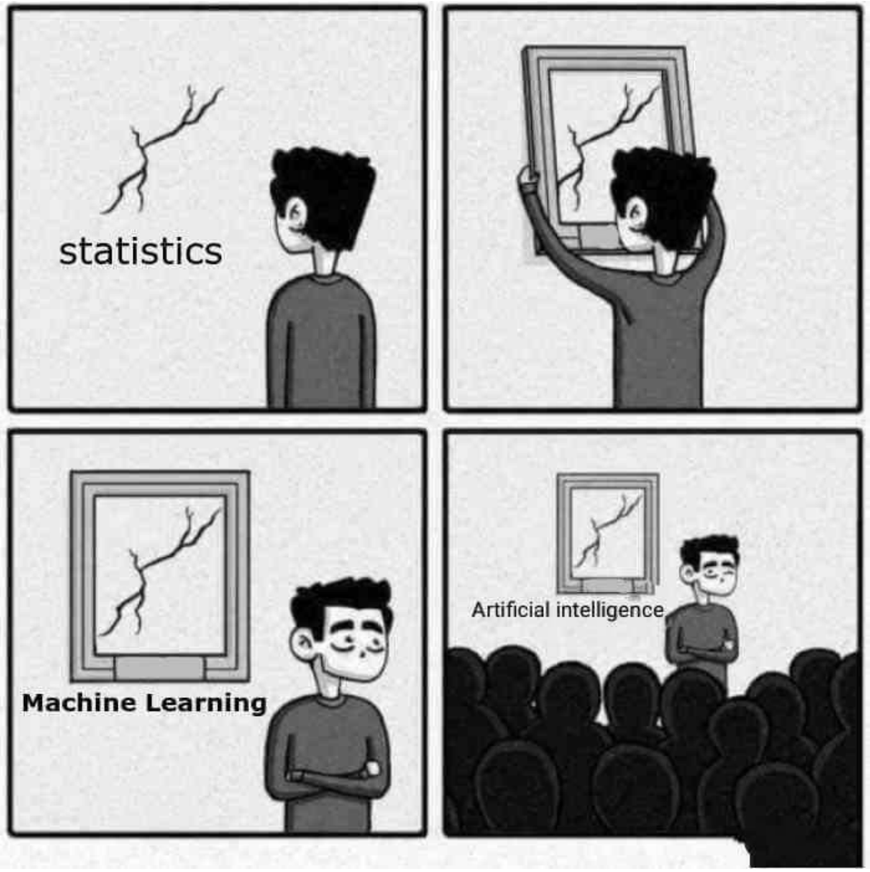

Image Credit: https://towardsdatascience.com/no-machine-learning-is-not-just-glorified-statistics-26d3952234e3

DL/ML vs. Statistics

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  Yes. Both aim at building models to get knowledge from data and share a lot in methodologies.

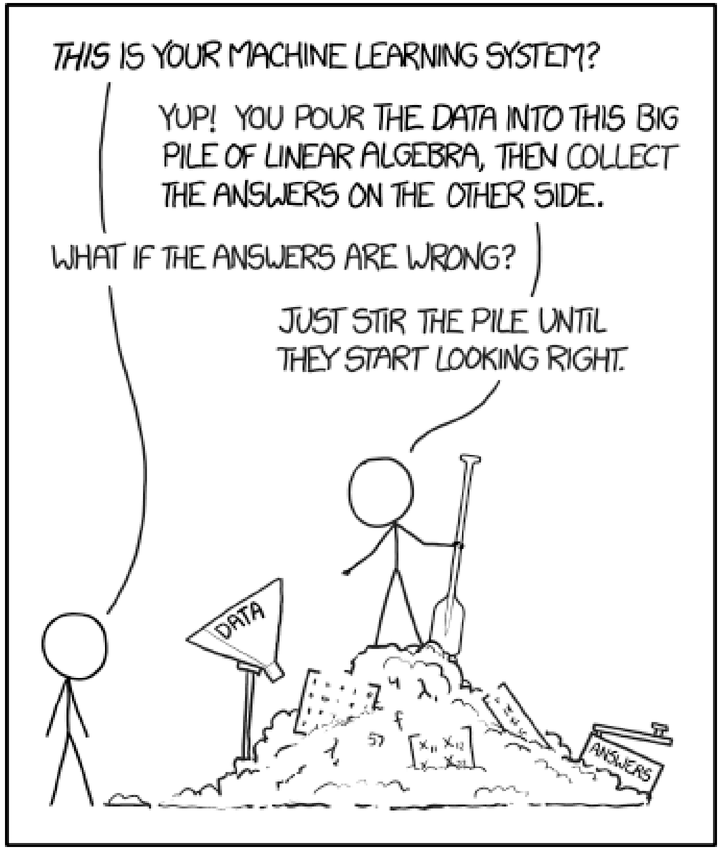

Image Credit: https://xkcd.com/1838/

DL/ML vs. Statistics

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  Yes. Both aim at building models to get knowledge from data and share a lot in methodologies.

  No. ML emphasizes more about computation and prediction, whereas statistics cares other things like model checking and hypothesis testing.

Statistical Science
2001, Vol. 16, No. 3, 199–231

Statistical Modeling: The Two Cultures

Leo Breiman

Abstract. There are two cultures in the use of statistical modeling to reach conclusions from data. One assumes that the data are generated by a given stochastic data model. The other uses algorithmic models and treats the data mechanism as unknown. The statistical community has been committed to the almost exclusive use of data models. This commitment has led to irrelevant theory, questionable conclusions, and has kept statisticians from working on a large range of interesting current problems. Algorithmic modeling, both in theory and practice, has developed rapidly in fields outside statistics. It can be used both on large complex data sets and as a more accurate and informative alternative to data modeling on smaller data sets. If our goal as a field is to use data to solve problems, then we need to move away from exclusive dependence on data models and adopt a more diverse set of tools.

A Bit More About AI

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- Symbolic AI (a.k.a., GOFAI): top-down, logic, symbolic representations, reasoning w.o. much learning

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- Connectionist AI: bottom-up, biological realism, parallel distributed processing, learning

  But DL currently is not good at explicit (logical) reasoning

Taxonomy of DL/ML

Image Credit: Yann Lecun, NIPS 2016

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Questions?