



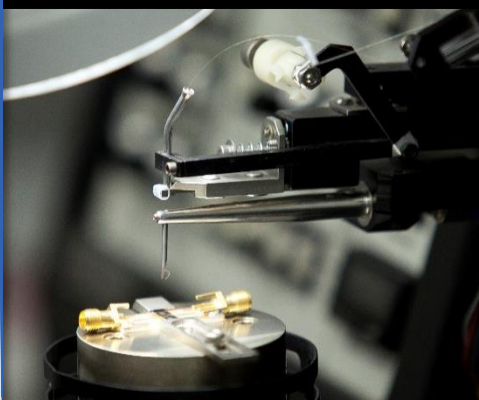
## Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas



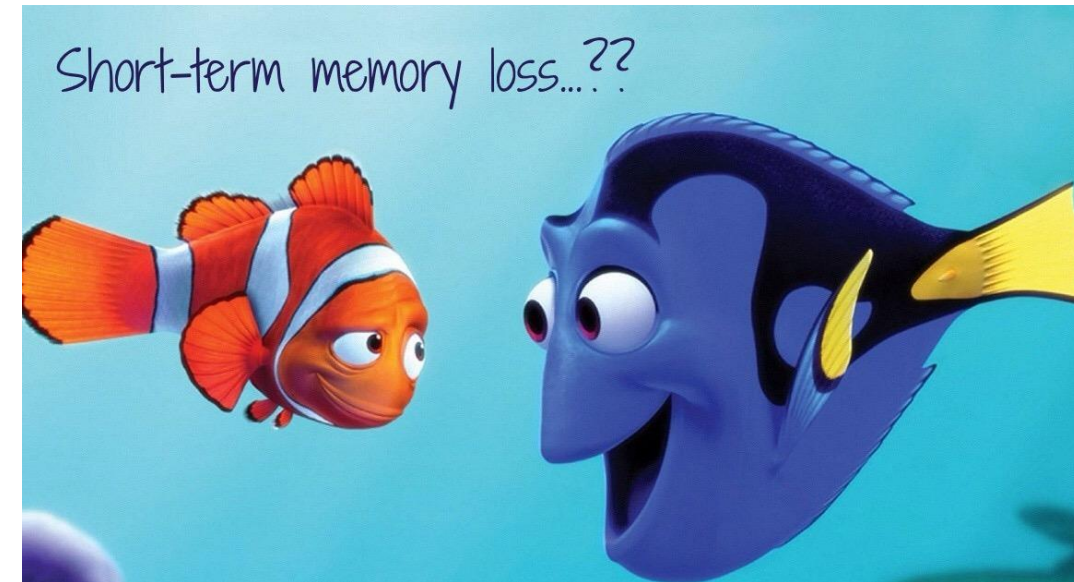
# Redes Neurais profundas e aplicações Deep Learning

*Clécio Roque De Bom – [debom@cbpf.br](mailto:debom@cbpf.br)*

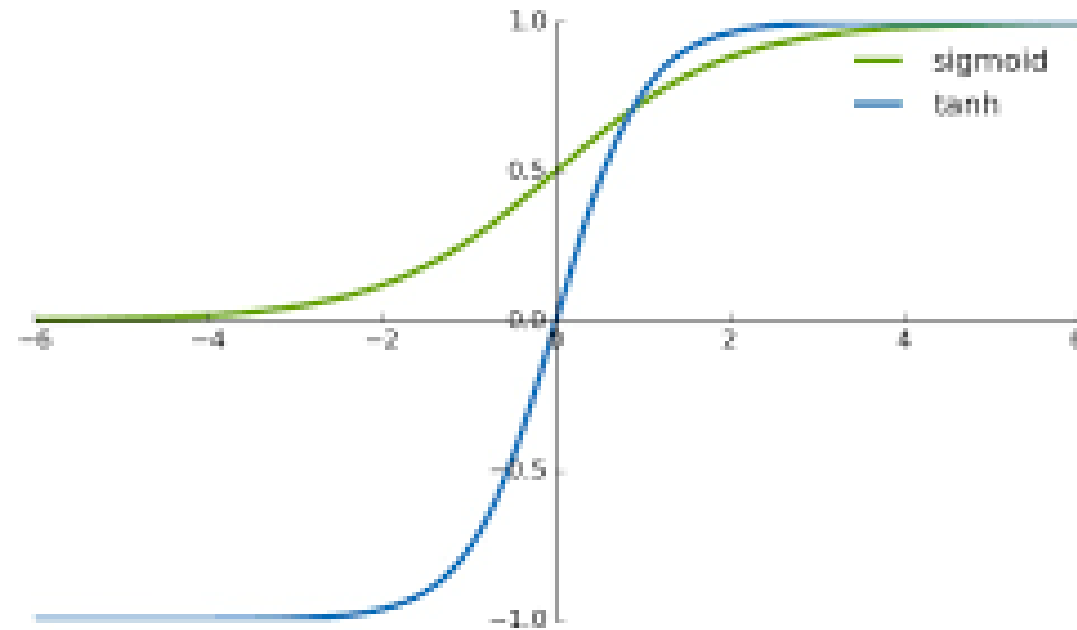
*[clearnightsrthebest.com](http://clearnightsrthebest.com)*



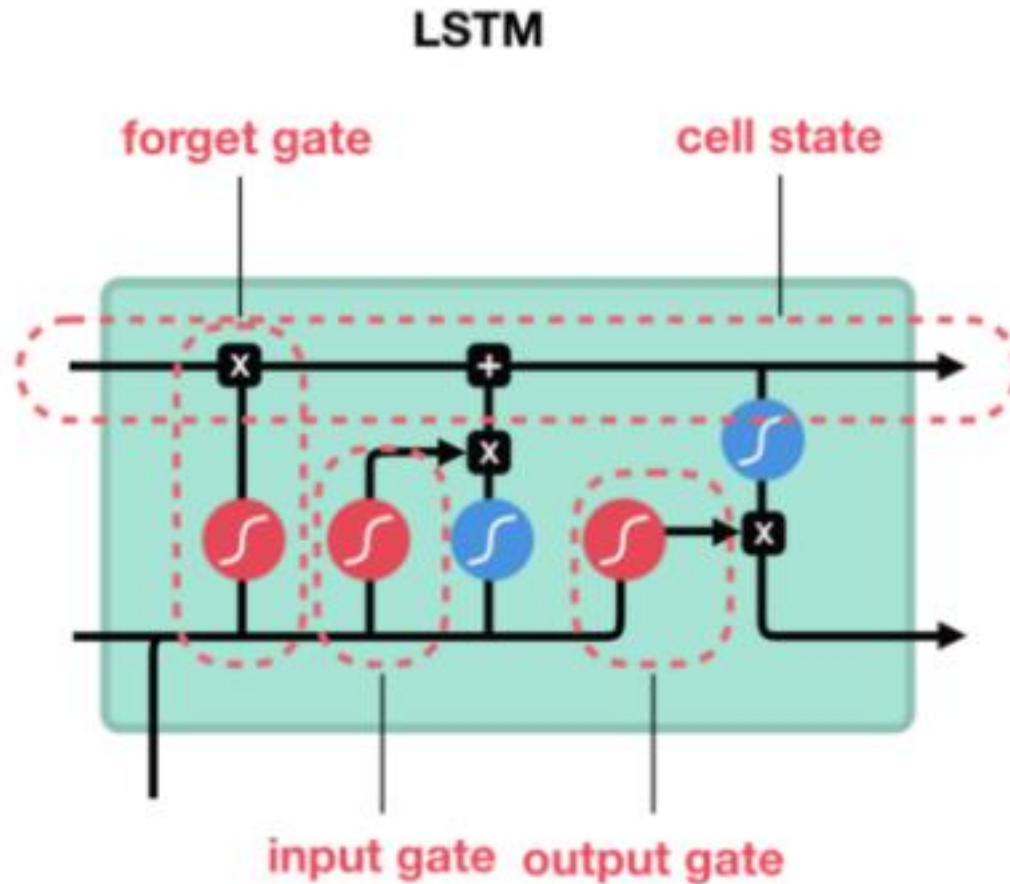
# Recurrent Neural Nets



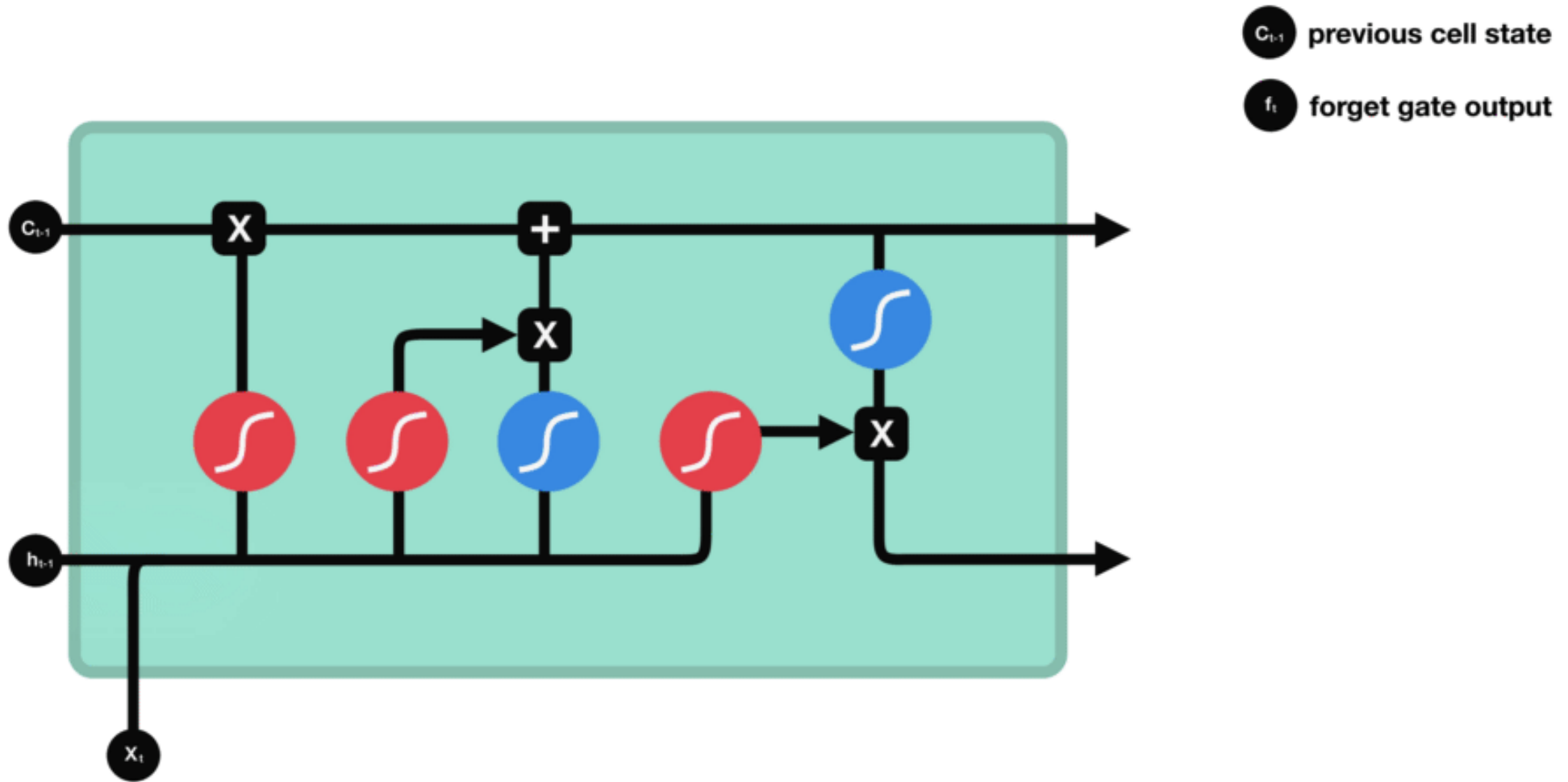
# Remembering and forgetting



# Remembering and forgetting

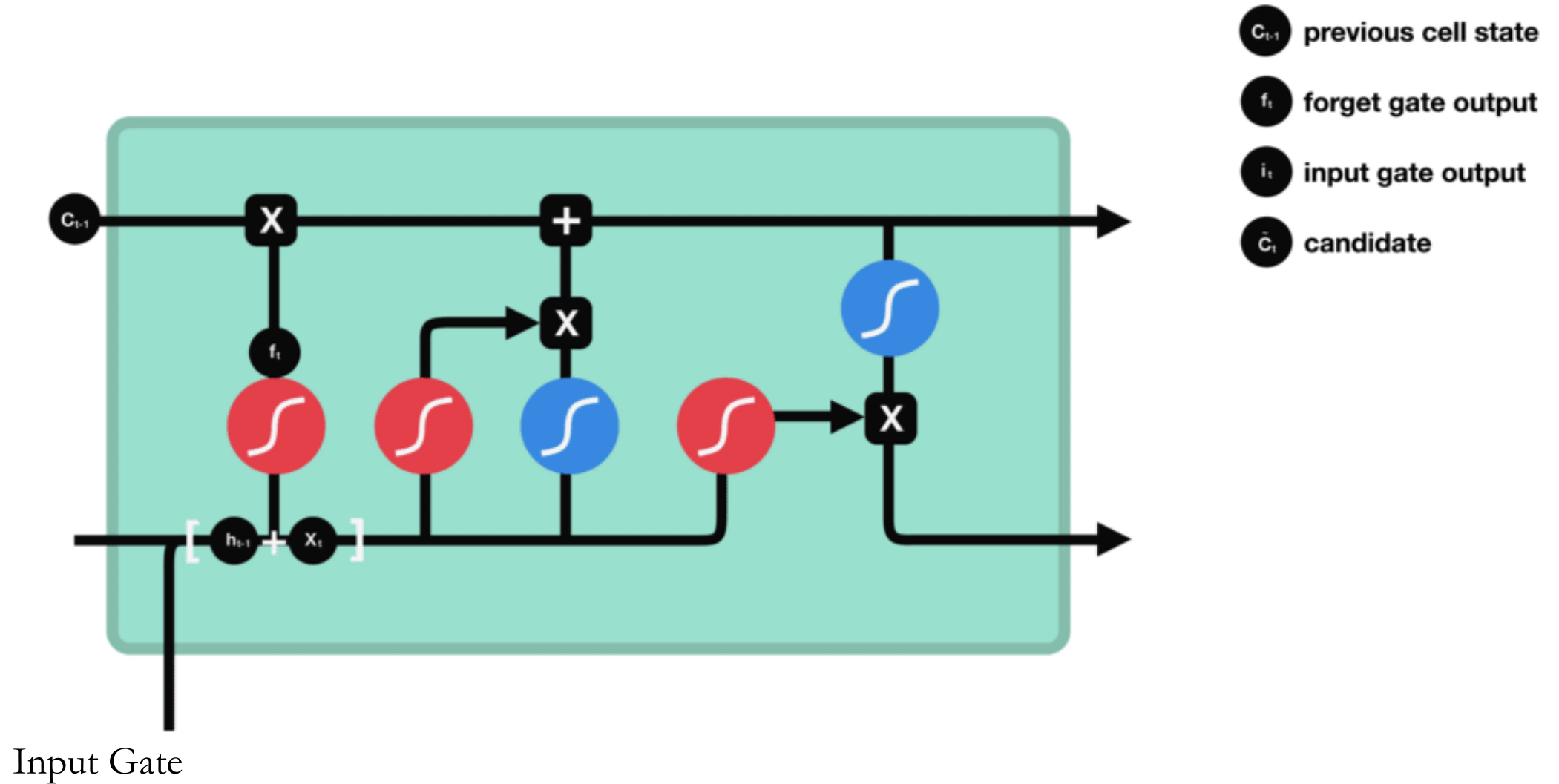


# Long Short Term Memory

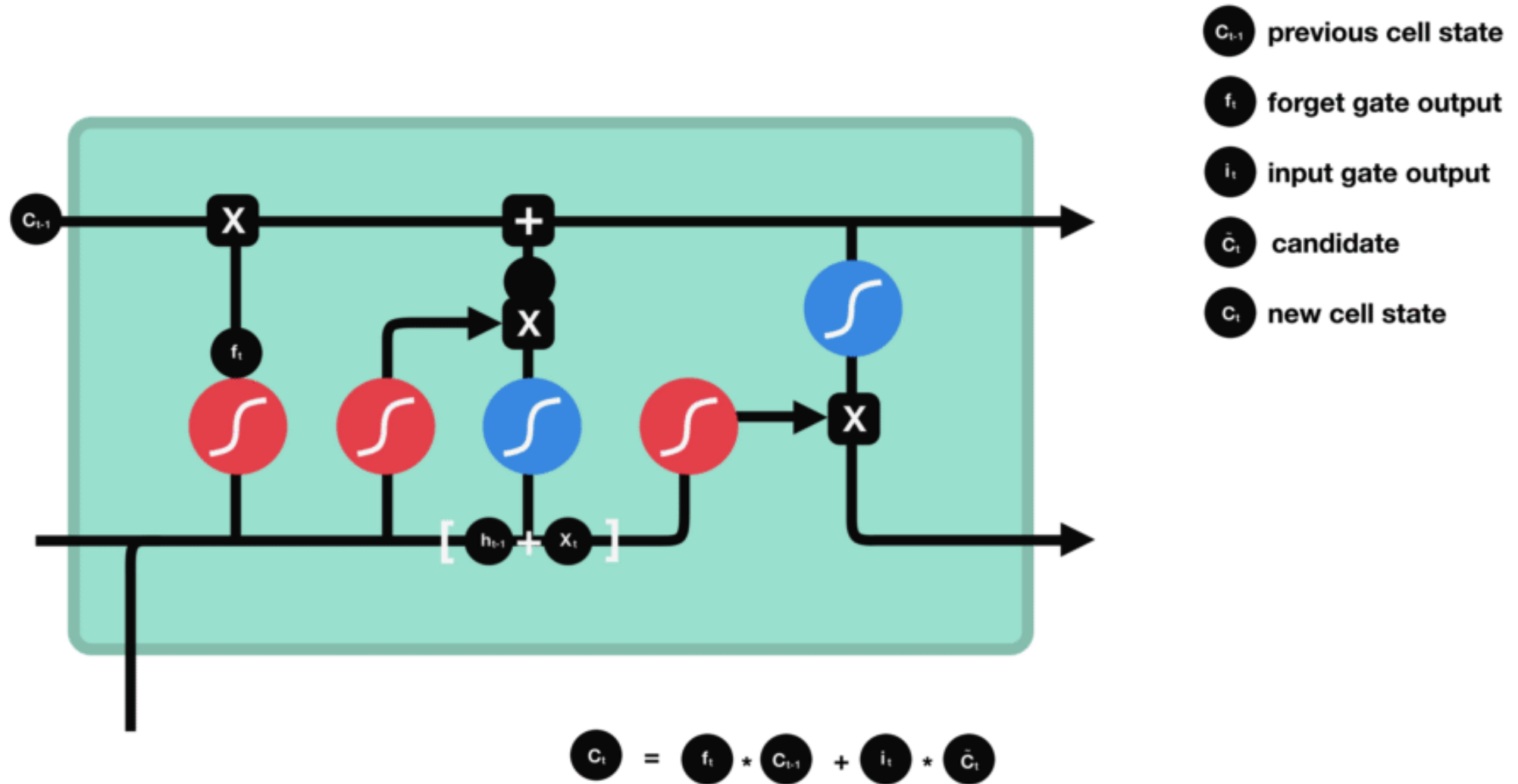


Forget Gate

# Long Short Term Memory



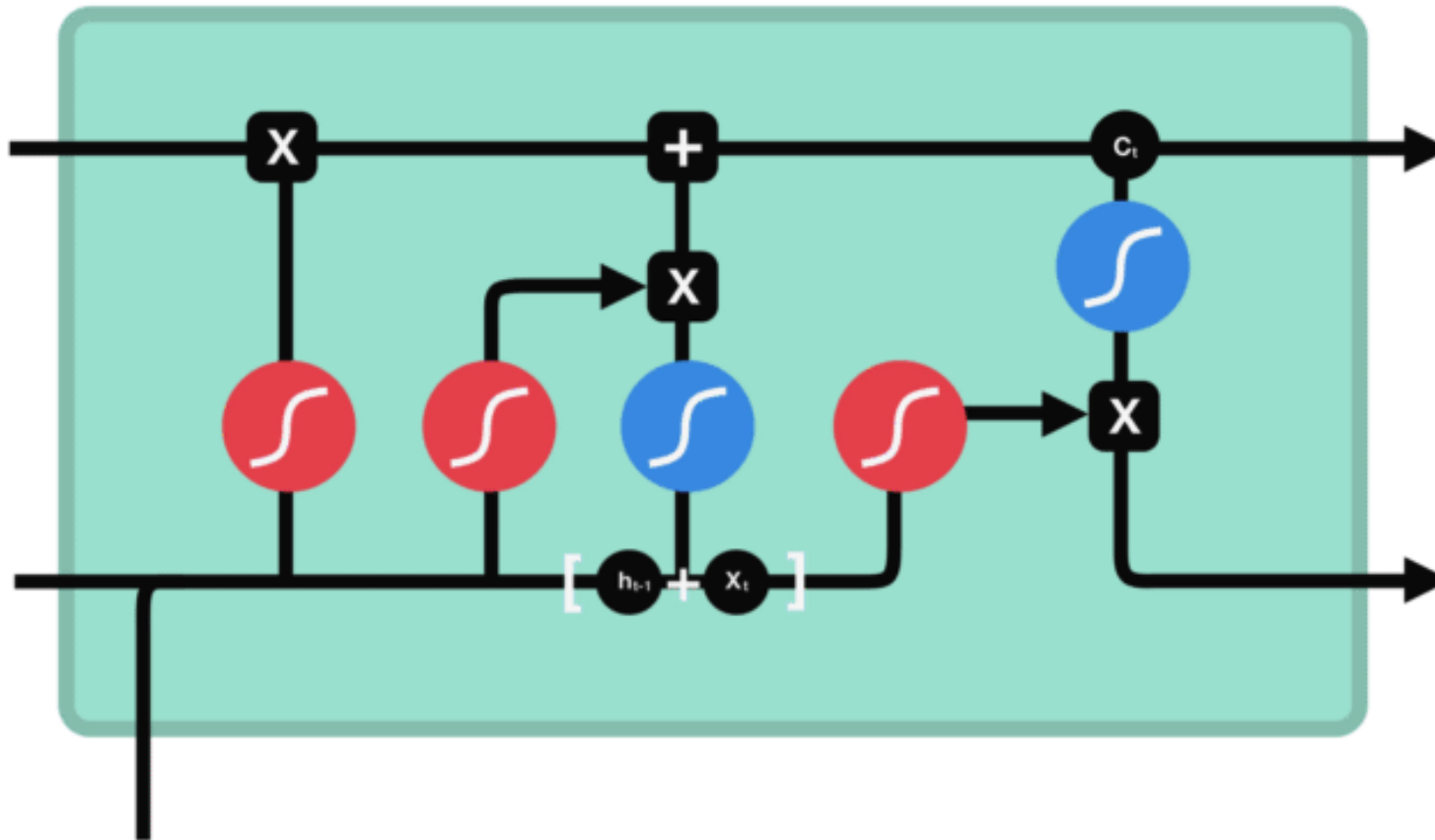
# Long Short Term Memory



Cell State



# Long Short Term Memory



- $c_{t-1}$  previous cell state
- $f_t$  forget gate output
- $i_t$  input gate output
- $\tilde{c}_t$  candidate
- $c_t$  new cell state
- $o_t$  output gate output
- $h_t$  hidden state

New Hidden State – Output Gate

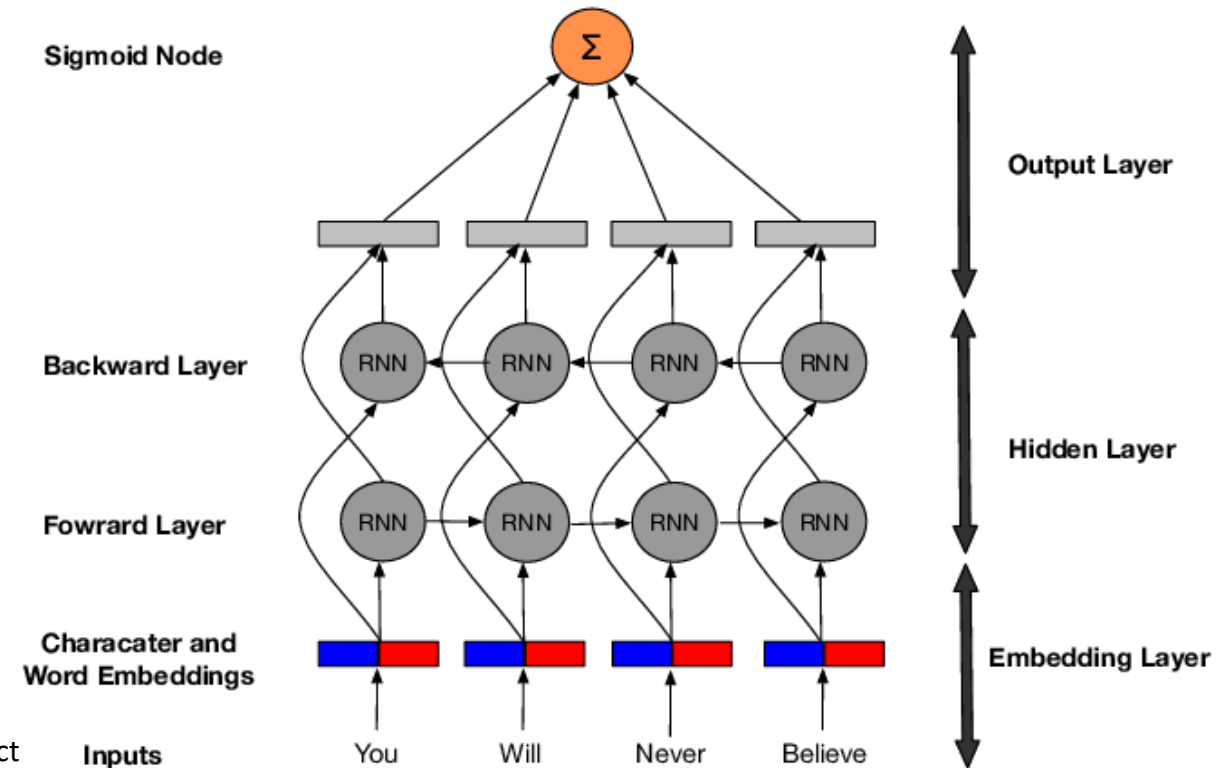


# Bi (Directional) (RNN) Long Short Term Memory

He said , "Teddy bears are on sale!"

Anand, Ankesh, Tanmoy Chakraborty, and Noseong Park. "We used neural networks to detect clickbaits: You won't believe what happened next!." European Conference on Information Retrieval. Springer, Cham, 2017.

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1612.01340>



# Variable length

```
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import LSTM, Dense, TimeDistributed
from keras.utils import to_categorical
import numpy as np

model = Sequential()

model.add(LSTM(32, return_sequences=True, input_shape=(None, 5)))
model.add(LSTM(8, return_sequences=True))
model.add(TimeDistributed(Dense(2, activation='sigmoid'))))

print(model.summary(90))

model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              optimizer='adam')
```

# Variable length

```
def train_generator():
    while True:
        sequence_length = np.random.randint(10, 100)
        x_train = np.random.random((1000, sequence_length, 5))
        # y_train will depend on past 5 timesteps of x
        y_train = x_train[:, :, 0]
        for i in range(1, 5):
            y_train[:, i:] += x_train[:, :-i, i]
        y_train = to_categorical(y_train > 2.5)
        yield x_train, y_train

model.fit_generator(train_generator(), steps_per_epoch=30, epochs=10,
                    verbose=1)

#example from https://datascience.stackexchange.com/questions/26366/training-an-rnn-with-examples-of-different-lengths-in-keras
```

# TimeDistributed layer

## TimeDistributed class

```
tf.keras.layers.TimeDistributed(layer, **kwargs)
```

This wrapper allows to apply a layer to every temporal slice of an input.

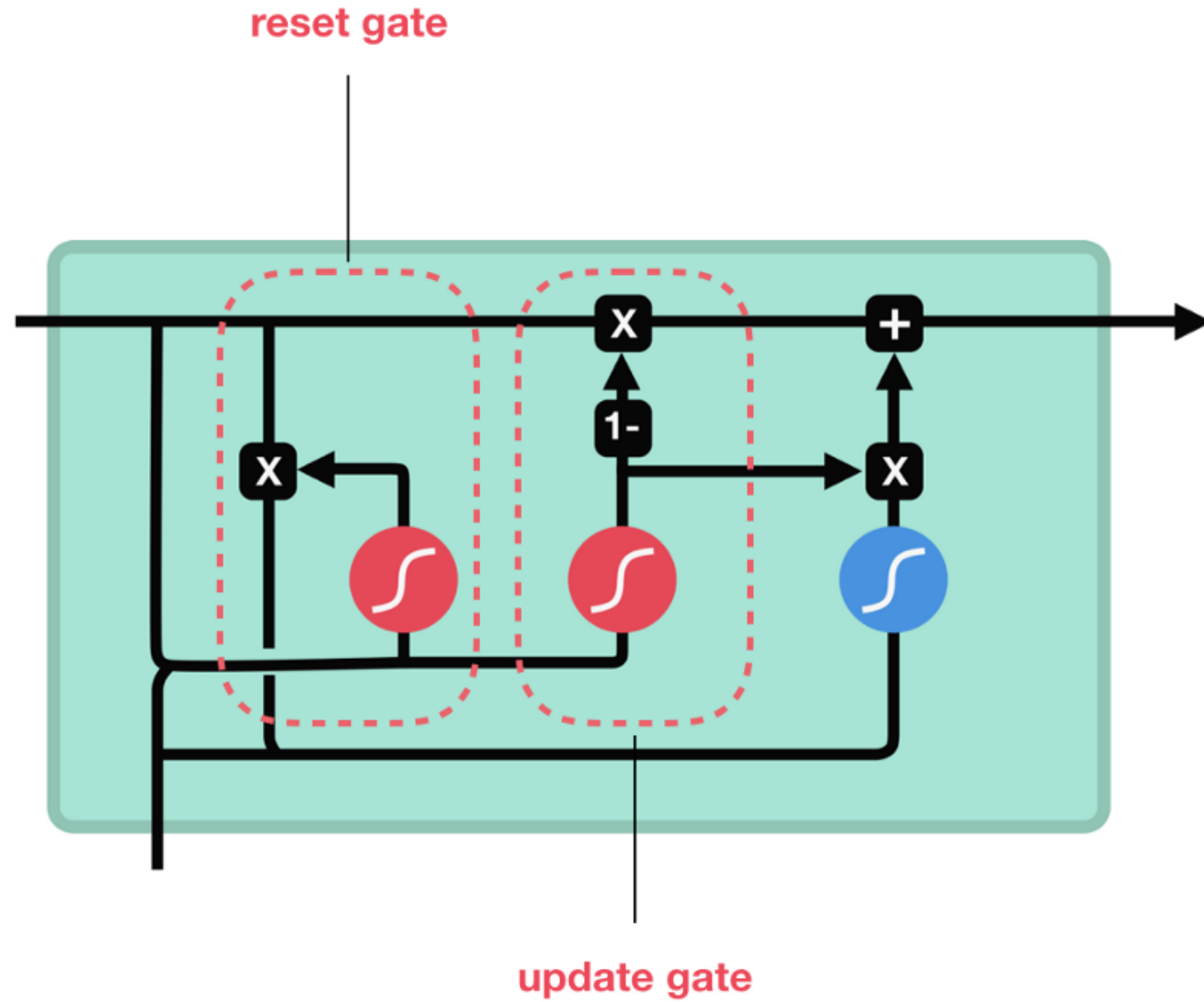
The input should be at least 3D, and the dimension of index one will be considered to be the temporal dimension.

Consider a batch of 32 video samples, where each sample is a 128x128 RGB image with `channels_last` data format, across 10 timesteps. The batch input shape is `(32, 10, 128, 128, 3)`.

You can then use `TimeDistributed` to apply a `Conv2D` layer to each of the 10 timesteps, independently:

```
>>> inputs = tf.keras.Input(shape=(10, 128, 128, 3))
>>> conv_2d_layer = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3))
>>> outputs = tf.keras.layers.TimeDistributed(conv_2d_layer)(inputs)
>>> outputs.shape
TensorShape([None, 10, 126, 126, 64])
```

# Gated Recurrent Unit



# LSTM – A couple of considerations

It helps to prevent vanishing gradient, however it did not solve it completely...

Long sequences problems, Try hundreds not thousands

More effective in forecasting and seq2seq than classification

It made history with chatbots, translators, speech-to-text, etc...

It might need lot of embedding ...

Resource Expensive if compared to Resnets...



# LSTM – Long sequences Strategy

Truncate

Embed

Subsample

Auto Encoders

What is up for now? Attention Mechanism ...







## Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas



# Redes Neurais profundas e aplicações Deep Learning

*Clécio Roque De Bom – [debom@cbpf.br](mailto:debom@cbpf.br)*

*[clearnightsrthebest.com](http://clearnightsrthebest.com)*

