EECS 510: SOCIAL MEDIA MINING SPRING 2015

Introduction and Social Application of Deep Learning

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Outline

- Deep Learning: What and Why
- Social Applications
- Theories

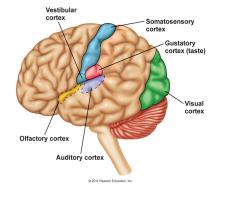


Deep Learning: What is it?



What is Deep Learning

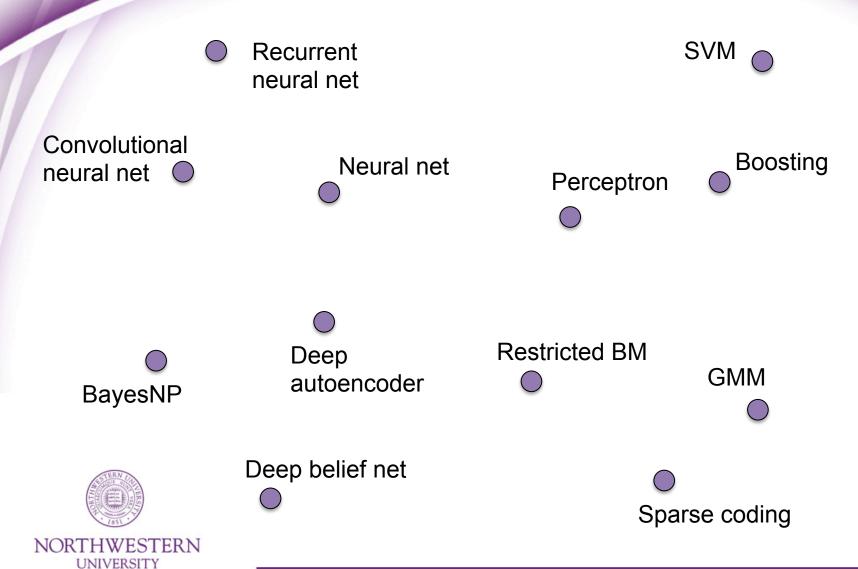
- First you need to know ML + Al
 - the study of how computer systems emulate human intelligence
- Deep Learning: the most cutting edge ML/AI research
- "A method which makes predictions by using a sequence of non-linear processing stages. The resulting intermediate representations can be interpreted as feature hierarchies and the whole system is jointly learned from data."



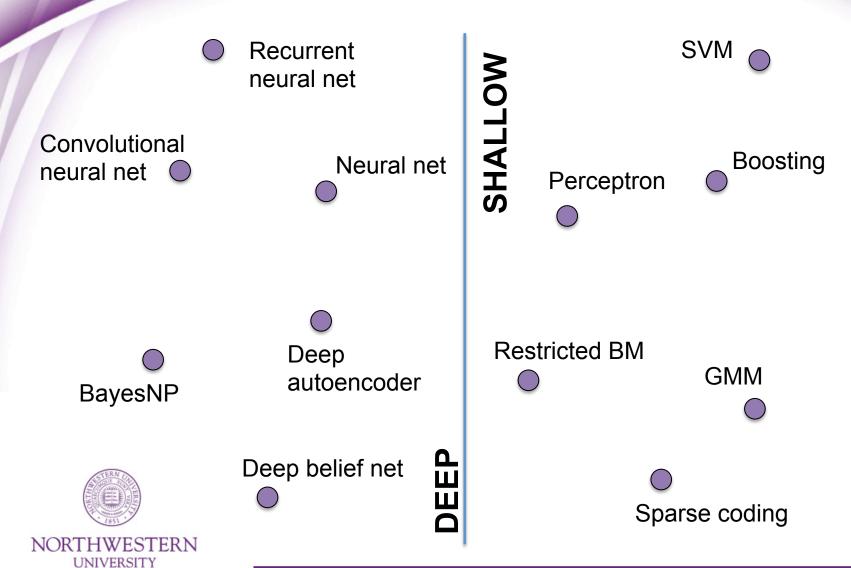
-- Facebook Research



The Space of Machine Learning Methods



The Space of Machine Learning Methods



The Space of Machine Learning Methods

Recurrent neural net

Convolutional neural net

Neural net

SHALLOW

SVM

Perceptron

Boosting

SUPERVISED







Deep belief net



UNSUPERVISED

Restricted BM



GMM



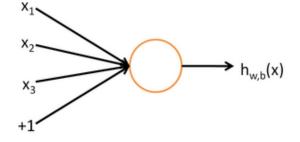


Sparse coding

What is Deep Learning

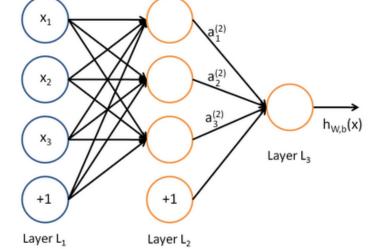
- First you need to know ML + Al
- Second you need to know neural nets
 - Supervised, non-linear function, back-propagation

A "neuron"



A small neural net





Training of a NN

Loop until tired:

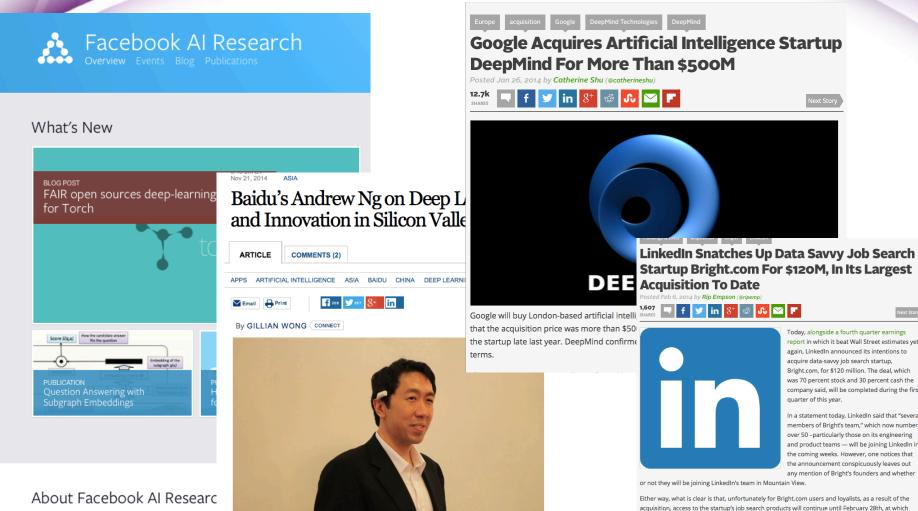
- **1. Sample** a batch of data.
- **2. Forward** it through the network to get predictions.
- **3. Backprop** the errors.
- 4. Update the weights.

Deep Learning: Why is it (so popular)?

(a game changer)?



First You Need to Know that It Is Indeed Popular



point it LinkedIn will pull the plug.

professional content network or its talent solutions products.

Why did LinkedIn buy Bright, you ask, and whatever happened to that Monster.com fella? While we

has been methodically and strategically picking off startups that will either help expand its growing

can't answer for the latter, we do know that the Bright.com purchase is the latest in a fairly short string of acquisitions LinkedIn has made over the last two years. No Yahoo by any means, LinkedIn

intelligent machines. How will we accomplish all this? By the Research at the lab covers the full spectrum of topics related the support of t

We're committed to advancing the field of machine intellige people better ways to communicate. In the long term, we s

Six months ago, Chinese Internet-search giant Baidu signaled its ambitions to innovate by opening an artificial-intelligence center in Silicon Valley, in Google GOOGL -0.50% s backvard. To drive home the point, Baidu hired Stanford researcher Andrew Ng, the

Baidu Chief Scientist Andrew Ng - Baidu

Big Acquisitions

- Facebook
 - Launched a new research lab dedicated entirely to advanced AI.
 - Yann LeCun
- Google acquired DeepMind for \$500 million
 - Geoff Hinton
- LinkedIn acquired Bright for \$120 million
- Pinterest acquired VisualGraph
- Chinese Web giant Baidu also recently established a Silicon Valley research lab to work on deep learning.



Top Academic Conferences

- NIPS Deep Learning and Unsupervised Feature Learning Workshop (2007 – 2014)
- ICML 2014 Workshop on Deep Learning Models for Emerging Big Data Applications
- KDD 2014 Tutorial on Scaling Up Deep Learning
- CVPR 2014 TUTORIAL ON DEEP LEARNING FOR VISION
- ICML 2013 Workshop on Deep Learning for Audio, Speech and Language Processing
- AAAI 2013 Deep Learning of Representations



First rou Need to Know that It Is Indeed Popular Second You Have to See It Is Indeed Magical

Deep Mind

http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v518/n7540/full/nature14236.html#videos

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zt-7MI9eKEo

ConvNet

http://cs.stanford.edu/people/karpathy/convnetjs/index.html



Before Deep Learning...

Much of machine learning is about "feature engineering".

Most learning models are shallow.

Gradient-based training of multi-layer neural networks is difficult to obtain good generalization.

With Deep Learning...

Self-taught Feature Learning

Unsupervised, automatic feature discovery from raw inputs.

A Multi-layer Structure ("Deep")

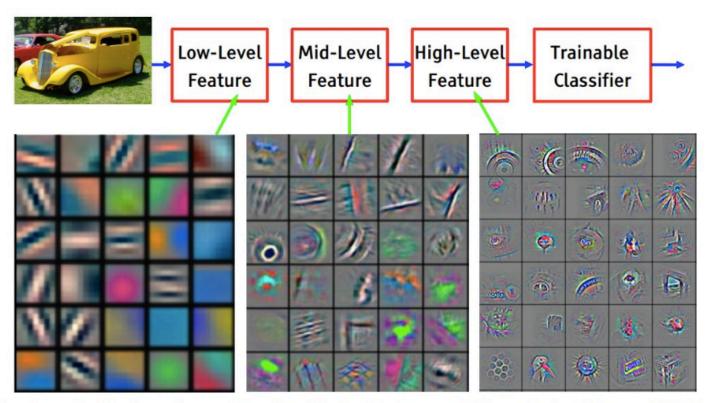
Many layers, forming a hierarchy of representation.

An Effective Training Algorithm

Unsupervised layer-bylayer pre-training + supervised fine tuning.

Feature Hierarchies

Learning feature hierarchies
 e.g. pixels →edges →combinations of edges →...

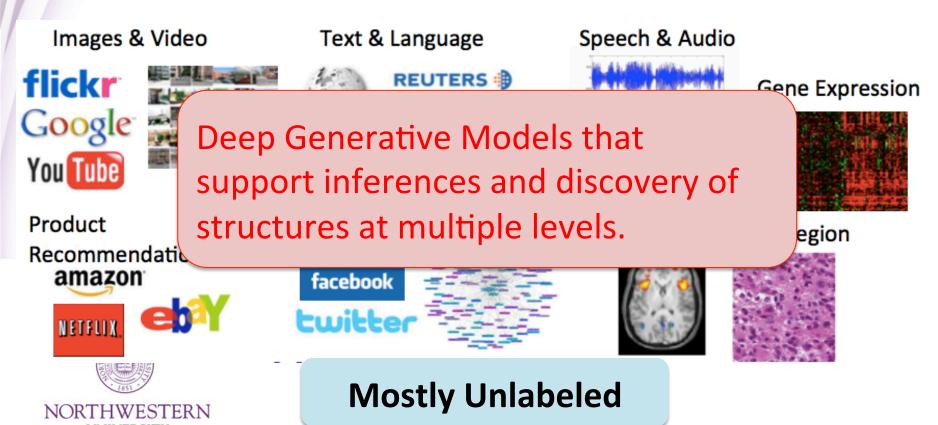


Social Applications



Mining for Structure

 Massive increase in the amount of data available from web, video cameras, laboratory measurements...



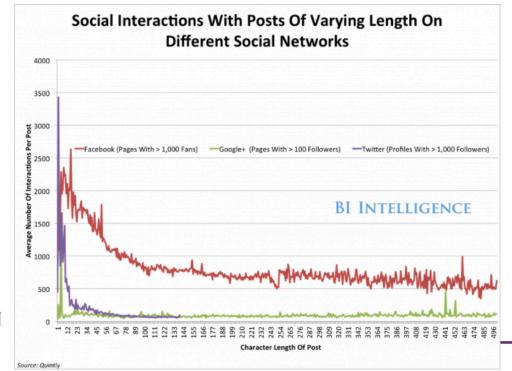
The Era of Big Data

- 71% of CMOs around the globe cited Big Data as their top challenge.
- Social network data grows unboundedly.
 - By 2015, there will be more than 5,300 exabytes of unstructured digital consumer data stored in databases, a large share of that generated by social networks.
 - (1 exabyte = 1 million terabytes, Facebook ingests ~500 terabytes of data each day)
- Facebook > 500 times NYSE
- Twitter > 12 times NYSE



The Era of Big Data

- Data are mostly "Unstructured"
 - spontaneously user-generated and not easily captured and classified
 - "Structured" data is more akin to data entered into a form
- Data are fragmentary and cryptic





Social Network + ML/AI

- ML and AI are helping marketers and advertisers glean insights from this vast ocean of unstructured consumer data.
 - e.g. Image recognition identifies brand logos in photos.
- Visual content extraction
 - Social networking experiences are becoming increasingly centered around photos and videos.
- Text mining
- New application areas: audience targeting, personalized predictive marketing, brand sentiment analysis...



Watch the Two Prominent Tasks in Al

- Deep Learning on Image Recognition
- https://vimeo.com/109982315

- Deep Learning on Speech Recognition
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yxxRAHVtafl

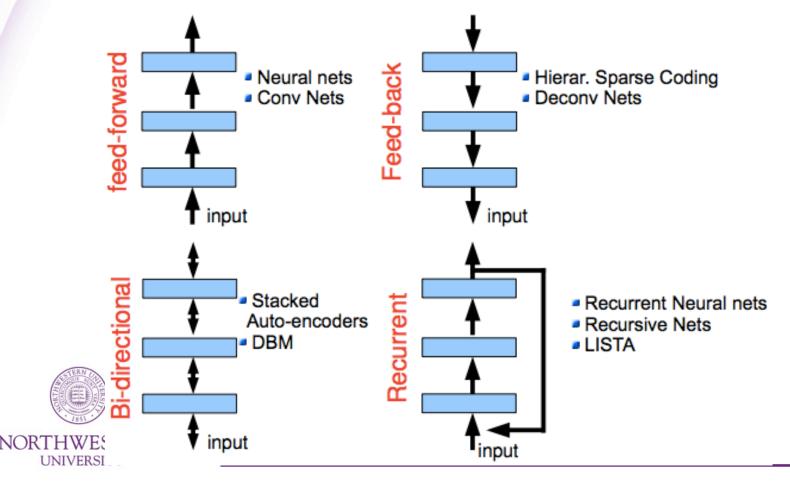


Theories



Deep Learning is Big and Complex

Many types of deep architectures



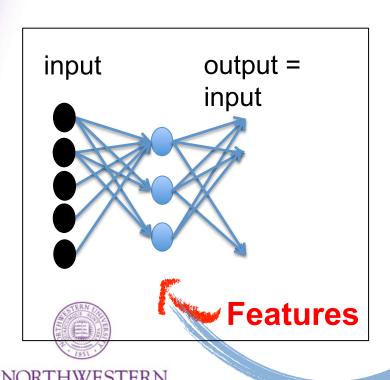
Deep Learning is Big and Complex

- Many types of learning protocols
 - Purely supervised
 - Backprop + SGD
 - Good when there is lots of labeled data
 - Layer-wise supervised + supervised linear classifier
 - Train each layer in sequence
 - Hold fix the feature extractor, train linear classifier on features
 - Good when labeled data is scarce but there is lots of unlabeled data.
 - Layer-wise unsupervised + supervised backprop
 - Train each layer in sequence
 - Backprop through the whole system
 - Good when learning problem is very difficult.

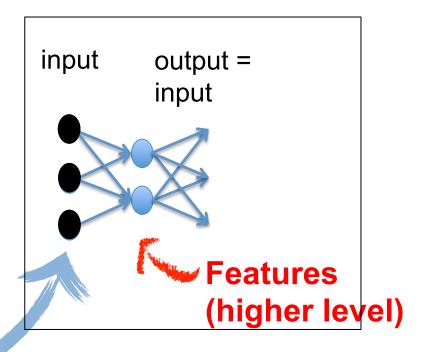


Auto-encoder

- A simple unsupervised learning algorithm
- A one-layer perceptron model

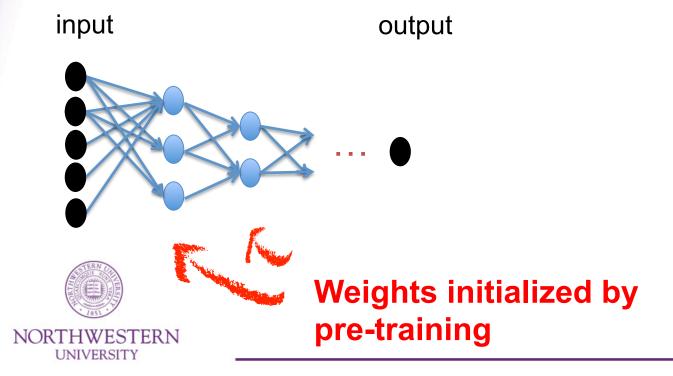


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Stacked Auto-encoder

- Stack the feature layers learned separately
- Fine-tune: supervised training as usual



Projects

- Krizhevsky/Google's convnet
 - CNN w/ CUDA
- Berkeley's Caffe
 - Modular CNN package in C++ with both CPU/GPU training
 - Interface in Python & MATLAB
- Bengio's Theano
 - Python project (w/ Numpy & Scipy), works with GPU
- Facebook/NYU's Torch7



People

- Google
 - Geoff Hinton, Ilya Sutskever, Alex Krizhevsky
- Stanford
 - Chris Manning, Richard Socher, Andrej Karpathy
- Baidu
 - Andrew Ng
- Facebook
 - Yann LeCun, Tomas Mikolov, Jason Weston, Marc'Aurelio
 Ranzato

Thanks!

