Structured neural networks?

- Word embeddings
  - Can add to linear models, but non-linearities should better exploit the space
- Use MLPs as local classifiers
  - e.g. CRF factors over discrete-valued probabilistic graphical models
- Build structure directly into network architectures
  - Convolutional
  - Recurrent
Convolutional NN

- Sentence representation independent of sentence length:
  - Sliding window of concatenated word embeddings
  - Feedforward transform then elementwise max across positions
- Final sentence representation could be used in various ways: e.g. classification (Kim 2014). Use joint raining.
- Only learns local dependencies (like n-grams)
Recurrent NN

- **Simple (“vanilla”) RNN (Elman 1990)**

  \[ s_i = R_{SRNN}(s_{i-1}, x_i) = g(x_i W^x + s_{i-1} W^s + b) \]

  \[ y_i = O_{SRNN}(s_i) = s_i \]

  \[ s_i, y_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d_s}, \quad x_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d_x}, \quad W^x \in \mathbb{R}^{d_x \times d_s}, \quad W^s \in \mathbb{R}^{d_s \times d_s}, \quad b \in \mathbb{R}^{d_s} \]

- **Other local models: LSTM and GRU**
RNN Uses

- Acceptor

![Figure 7: Acceptor RNN Training Graph.](image)

- Transducer

![Figure 8: Transducer RNN Training Graph.](image)

A very natural use-case of the transduction setup is for language modeling, in which the model takes the entire sentence as input and outputs a distribution over words. This setup allows for a more flexible model that can capture long-range dependencies in the language.

Another option is to treat the RNN as a transducer, producing an output for each input. This can be useful for tasks such as summarization, where the model can predict the ends of sentences or paragraphs based on the input content.

Diagram: Yoav Goldberg
RNN Uses

- **Encoder-decoder**

The power of the ability to condition on arbitrarily long histories is demonstrated in generative character-level RNN models, in which a text is generated character by character, each character conditioning on the previous ones (Sutskever, Martens, & Hinton, 2011). The generated texts show sensitivity to properties that are not captured by n-gram language models, including line lengths and nested parenthesis balancing. For a good demonstration and analysis of the properties of RNN-based character level language models, see the work of Karpathy, Johnson, and Li (2015).

10.2.4 Encoder-Decoder

Finally, an important special case of the encoder scenario is the Encoder-Decoder framework (Cho, van Merrienboer, Bahdanau, & Bengio, 2014a; Sutskever et al., 2014). The RNN is used to encode the sequence into a vector representation $y_n$, and this vector representation is then used as auxiliary input to another RNN that is used as a decoder. For example, in a machine-translation setup the first RNN encodes the source sentence into a vector representation $y_n$, and then this state vector is fed into a separate (decoder) RNN that is trained to predict (using a transducer-like language modeling objective) the words of the target language sentence based on the previously predicted words as well as $y_n$. The supervision happens only for the decoder RNN, but the gradients are propagated all the way back to the encoder RNN (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Encoder-Decoder RNN Training Graph.
Language Modelling: Review

Language models aim to represent the history of observed text \((w_1, \ldots, w_{t-1})\) succinctly in order to predict the next word \((w_t)\):

- With count based n-gram LMs we approximate the history with just the previous \(n\) words.
- Neural n-gram LMs embed the same fixed n-gram history in a continues space and thus capture correlations between histories.
- With Recurrent Neural Network LMs we drop the fixed n-gram history and compress the entire history in a fixed length vector, enabling long range correlations to be captured.
Capturing Long Range Dependencies

If an RNN Language Model is to outperform an n-gram model it must discover and represent long range dependencies:

\[ p(\text{sandcastle} \mid \text{Alice went to the beach. There she built a}) \]

While a simple RNN LM can represent such dependencies in theory, can it learn them?
Consider the path of partial derivatives linking a change in cost\textsubscript{4} to changes in $h\textsubscript{1}$:

$$h\textsubscript{n} = g(V[x\textsubscript{n}; h\textsubscript{n-1}] + c)$$
$$\hat{\rho}_n = \text{softmax}(Wh\textsubscript{n} + b)$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{cost}_4}{\partial h\textsubscript{1}} = \frac{\partial \text{cost}_4}{\partial \hat{\rho}_4} \frac{\partial \hat{\rho}_4}{\partial h\textsubscript{4}} \frac{\partial h\textsubscript{4}}{\partial h\textsubscript{3}} \frac{\partial h\textsubscript{3}}{\partial h\textsubscript{2}} \frac{\partial h\textsubscript{2}}{\partial h\textsubscript{1}}$$
RNNs: Exploding and Vanishing Gradients

Consider the path of partial derivatives linking a change in $\text{cost}_N$ to changes in $h_1$:

$$h_n = g(V[x_n; h_{n-1}] + c)$$
$$\hat{p}_n = \text{softmax}(W h_n + b)$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{cost}_N}{\partial h_1} = \frac{\partial \text{cost}_N}{\partial \hat{p}_N} \frac{\partial \hat{p}_N}{\partial h_N} \left( \prod_{n \in \{N, \ldots, 2\}} \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial h_{n-1}} \right)$$
RNNs: Exploding and Vanishing Gradients

Consider the path of partial derivatives linking a change in cost$_N$ to changes in $h_1$:

$$h_n = g(V[x_n; h_{n-1}] + c), \quad \frac{\partial \text{cost}_N}{\partial h_1} = \frac{\partial \text{cost}_N}{\partial \hat{p}_N} \frac{\partial \hat{p}_N}{\partial h_N} \left( \prod_{n \in \{N, \ldots, 2\}} \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial h_{n-1}} \right)$$
RNNs: Exploding and Vanishing Gradients

Consider the path of partial derivatives linking a change in $\text{cost}_N$ to changes in $h_1$:

$$h_n = g(V_x x_n + V_h h_{n-1} + c), \quad \frac{\partial \text{cost}_N}{\partial h_1} = \frac{\partial \text{cost}_N}{\partial \hat{p}_N} \frac{\partial \hat{p}_N}{\partial h_N} \left( \prod_{n \in \{N, \ldots, 2\}} \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial z_n} \frac{\partial z_n}{\partial h_{n-1}} \right)$$
RNNs: Exploding and Vanishing Gradients

Consider the path of partial derivatives linking a change in cost\(_N\) to changes in \(h_1\):

\[
h_n = g(V_x x_n + V_h h_{n-1} + c), \quad \frac{\partial \text{cost}_N}{\partial h_1} = \left( \frac{\partial \text{cost}_N}{\partial \hat{p}_N} \frac{\partial \hat{p}_N}{\partial h_N} \prod_{n \in \{N, \ldots, 2\}} \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial z_n} \frac{\partial z_n}{\partial h_{n-1}} \right)
\]

\[
\frac{\partial h_n}{\partial z_n} = \text{diag} \left( g'(z_n) \right) \quad \frac{\partial z_n}{\partial h_{n-1}} = V_h
\]
RNNs: Exploding and Vanishing Gradients

Consider the path of partial derivatives linking a change in cost$_N$ to changes in $h_1$:

$$h_n = g(V_x x_n + V_h h_{n-1} + c), \quad \frac{\partial \text{cost}_N}{\partial h_1} = \frac{\partial \text{cost}_N}{\partial \hat{p}_N} \frac{\partial \hat{p}_N}{\partial h_N} \left( \prod_{n \in \{N, \ldots, 2\}} \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial z_n} \frac{\partial z_n}{\partial h_{n-1}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial h_n}{\partial z_n} = \text{diag} \left( g'(z_n) \right) \quad \frac{\partial z_n}{\partial h_{n-1}} = V_h$$

$$\frac{\partial h_n}{\partial h_{n-1}} = \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial z_n} \frac{\partial z_n}{\partial h_{n-1}} = \text{diag} \left( g'(z_n) \right) V_h$$
The core of the recurrent product is the repeated multiplication of $V_h$. If the largest eigenvalue of $V_h$ is:

- 1, then gradient will propagate,
- $> 1$, the product will grow exponentially (explode),
- $< 1$, the product shrinks exponentially (vanishes).
**LSTM** (Long short-term memory)

- Goal: be able to “remember” for longer distances
- Augment individual timesteps with a number of specialized vectors and gating functions
  - c: Memory component
  - h: Hidden state
  - f,i,o: Forget, Input, Output
  - g: proposed new state. f,i,o decide how much to accept it.
- (See GRU for a simpler, more intuitive model that does the same thing. But LSTM seems to be the most common RNN currently.)

Mathematically, the LSTM architecture is defined as:

\[
s_j = R_{LSTM}(s_{j-1}, x_j) = [c_j; h_j]
\]

\[
c_j = c_{j-1} \odot f + g \odot i
\]

\[
h_j = \tanh(c_j) \odot o
\]

\[
i = \sigma(x_j W^{xi} + h_{j-1} W^{hi})
\]

\[
f = \sigma(x_j W^{xf} + h_{j-1} W^{hf})
\]

\[
o = \sigma(x_j W^{xo} + h_{j-1} W^{ho})
\]

\[
g = \tanh(x_j W^{xg} + h_{j-1} W^{hg})
\]

\[
y_j = O_{LSTM}(s_j) = h_j
\]
PANDARUS:
Alas, I think he shall be come approached and the day
When little srain would be attain'd into being never fed,
And who is but a chain and subjects of his death,
I should not sleep.

Second Senator:
They are away this miseries, produced upon my soul,
Breaking and strongly should be buried, when I perish
The earth and thoughts of many states.

First, the devishin it son?

MONTANO:
'Tis true as full Squellen the rest me, my passacre. and nothink
my fairs,' done to vision of actious to thy to love, brings gods!

THUR:
Will comfited our flight offend make thy love;
Brothere is oats at on thes:'--why, cross and so
her shouldestruck at one their hearina in all go to lives of
Costag,
To his he tyrant of you our the fill we hath trouble an over me?

KING JOHN:
Great though I gain; for talk to mine and to the Christ: a right
him out

http://karpathy.github.io/2015/05/21/rnn-effectiveness/
http://nbviewer.jupyter.org/gist/yoavg/d76121dfde2618422139
Structure awareness

Cell sensitive to position in line:
The sole importance of the crossing of the Berezina lies in the fact that it plainly and indubitably proved the fallacy of all the plans for cutting off the enemy's retreat and the soundness of the only possible line of action—the one Kutuzov and the general mass of the army demanded—namely, simply to follow the enemy up. The French crowd fled at a continually increasing speed and all its energy was directed to reaching its goal. It fled like a wounded animal and it was impossible to block its path. This was shown not so much by the arrangements it made for crossing as by what took place at the bridges. When the bridges broke down, unarmed soldiers, people from Moscow and women with children who were with the French transport, all—carried on by vis inertiae—pressed forward into boats and into the ice-covered water and did not surrender.

Cell that turns on inside quotes:
"You mean to imply that I have nothing to eat out of.... On the contrary, I can supply you with everything even if you want to give dinner parties," warmly replied Chichagov, who tried by every word he spoke to prove his own rectitude and therefore imagined Kutuzov to be animated by the same desire.

Kutuzov, shrugging his shoulders, replied with his subtle penetrating smile: "I meant merely to say what I said."

Cell that robustly activates inside if statements:
```c
static int __dequeue_signal(struct sigpending *pending, sigset_t *mask, siginfo_t *info)
{
    int sig = next_signal(pending, mask);
    if (sig) {
        if (!current->notifier) {
            if (sigismember(current->notifier_mask, sig)) {  
                if (!current->notifier(current->notifier_data)) {
                    clear_thread_flag(TIF_SIGPENDING);
                    return 0;
                }
            }
        }
        collect_signal(sig, pending, info);
    }
    return sig;
}
```

A large portion of cells are not easily interpretable. Here is a typical example:
```c
/* Unpack a filter field's string representation from user-space */
char *audit_unpack_string(void **bufp, size_t *remain, size_t len)
{
    char *str;
    if (!bufp || (len == 0) || (len > *remain))
        return ERR_PTR(-EINVAL);
    /* Of the currently implemented string fields, PATH_MAX * 
     * defines the longest valid length. */
    http://karpathy.github.io/2015/05/21/rnn-effectiveness/
```