





# **Machine Learning Developments in ROOT**

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# **Outline**



- Status and Overview
- New TMVA Features
  - External Interfaces
  - Deep Learning, Jupyter, Parallelization
- Future Plans and Outlook
- Summary



# **TMVA**



# **Toolkit for Multivariate Analysis:**

- HEP Machine Learning workhorse
- Part of ROOT
- In LHC experiments production
- Easy for beginners, powerful for experts
- 17 active contributors (5 GSoCs)





# New TMVA version released in upcoming ROOT 6.0.8





# **New TMVA Features**



# **New Features**



Modularity, External Interfaces, Updated SVMs Analyzer Tools: Variable Importance

**Deep Learning CPU, GPU** 

Parallelization with multithreading and GPUs

**Analyzer Tools: Cross-Validation,** 

**Hyper-Parameter Tuning** 

**Regression Loss Functions** 

**Jupyter: Interactive Training, Visualizations** 

**Unsupervised Learning** 

**Deep Autoencoders** 

Multi-processing, Spark parallelization

Added in 2015

Added in TMVA ROOT 6.0.8

Upcoming 2016



# **TMVA Interfaces**



### **Interfaces to External ML Tools**

RMVA interface to R



PyMVA interface to scikit-learn



KMVA interface to Keras



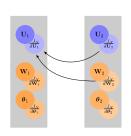
High-level interface to Theano,
 TensorFlow deep-learning libraries

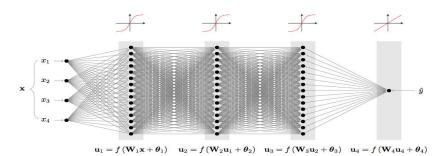






Is a powerful Machine Learning method based on Deep Neural Networks (DNN) that achieves significant performance improvement in classification tasks



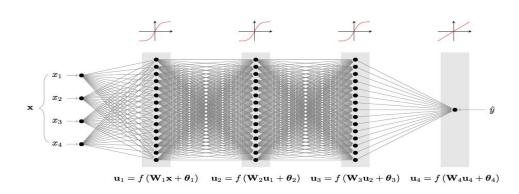






# **New Deep-Learning Library in TMVA**

- **GPU** support
  - CUDA
  - OpenCL



Excellent performance and high numerical throughput





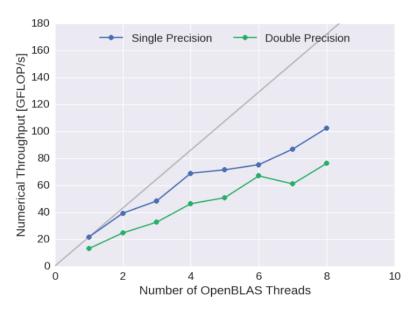
### **CPU Performance:**

### **Implementation:**

OpenBLAS, TBB

### Peak performance per core:

- 16 **GFLOP**/s
- Single, Double Precision







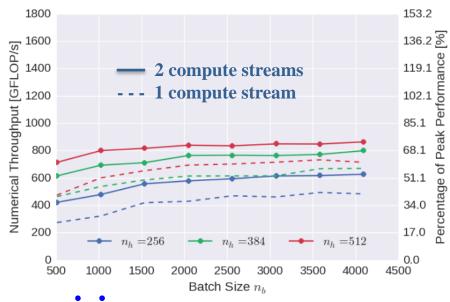
### **GPU Performance:**

### **Network:**

- 20 input nodes
- 5 hidden layers with n<sub>h</sub> nodes each

### **Hardware:**

- NVIDIA Tesla K20
- 1.17 TFLOP/s peak 500 1000 150 performance @ double precision

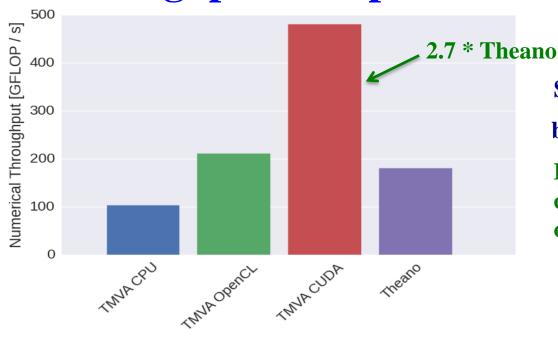


**Good Throughput** 





# **Throughput Comparison**



**Single precision** 

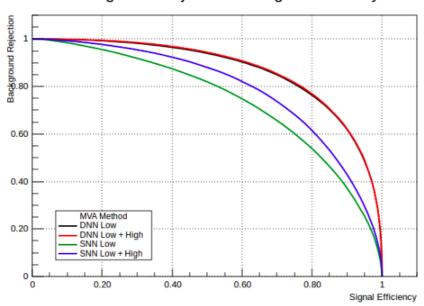
batch size = 1024

**Excellent throughput compared to Theano on same GPU** 

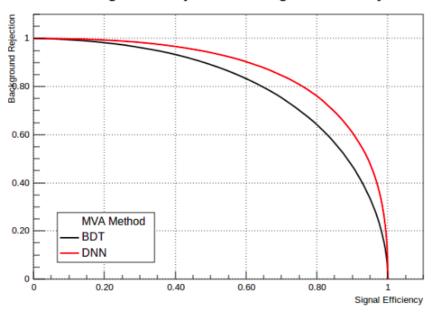




### Background Rejection vs. Signal Efficiency



### Background Rejection vs. Signal Efficiency



**ROC Performance:** significant improvements compared to shallow networks and **boosted decision trees** 



# **Cross Validation**



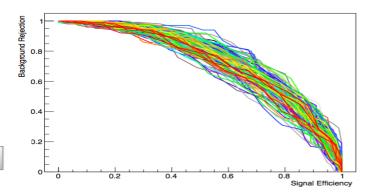
### **New features:**

k-fold cross-validation

k-fold cross-validation:

Dataset

Fold 1 Fold 2 Fold 3 Fold 4 Fold 5 ... Fold k



- Hyper-parameter tuning
  - Find optimized parameters (SVM, BDT)



# Regression



# **New Regression Features:**

### **Loss functions:**

- Huber (default)
- Least Squares
- Absolute Deviation
- Custom Function

# Loss Functions TMVA\_Least\_Squares TMVA\_Absolute\_Deviation TMVA\_Huber Higher is better TMVA\_Least\_Squares TMVA\_Huber TMVA\_Huber TMVA\_Huber Fredicted\_Value - True\_Value

## Important for regression performance



# Jupyter Integration TMVA



### Classifier output: Neural networks, decision trees

### Simple neural network

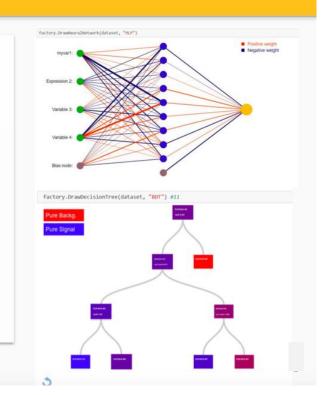
- Python function reads the network, converts to JSON; JS with d3js make the visualization from **JSON**
- Interactive: focusing connections, zooming, moving

### Deep neural network

- HTML5 Canvas visualization (speed)
- Less interactive: zooming, moving

### **Decision trees**

- Ipywidgets: input field for selecting the tree
- Visualization from JSON with D3js
- Interactive: closing subtree, showing the path, focusing, moving, zooming, reset





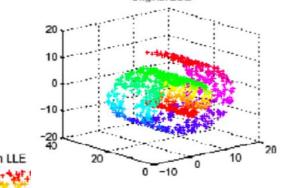
# **Pre-processing**

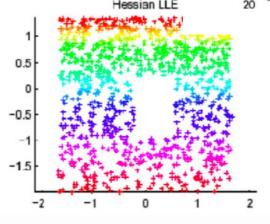


Original Data

# **New pre-processing features:**

- Hessian Locally Linear Embedding
  - (Hessian LLE)
- Variance Threshold









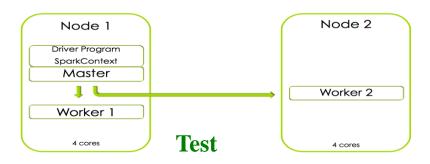
# **Some Upcoming Features**



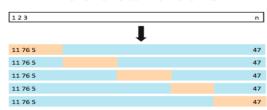
# **Spark TMVA**



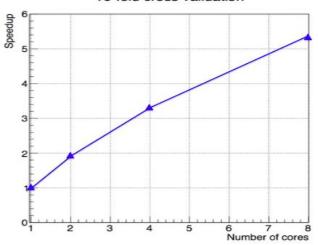
### **SPARK Parallelization**



### K-fold cross validation



### 16-fold cross validation



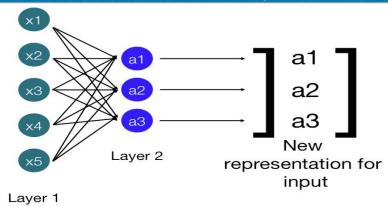
### Good speed-up in prototype R&D



# Deep Autoencoder



### Deep Autoencoders



- Deep neural network is trained to output the input i.e. learn the identity functions.
- Constrain number of units in hidden layer, thus learning compressed representation.

### Variance Threshold





# Summary



- Many new features in TMVA release upcoming in ROOT 6.0.8
  - Production-ready parallelized Deep Learning
  - Cross-validation, Hyper-parameter tuning
  - Jupyter integration
  - More pre-processing features
  - Regression updates
- Many contributions
- Feedback and further contributions welcome



# Feature Contributors



- Sergei Gleyzer
- Lorenzo Moneta
- **Omar Zapata Mesa**
- **Peter Speckmeyer**
- Simon Pfreundschuh
- **Adrian Bevan, Tom Stevenson**
- **Attila Bagoly**
- Albulena Saliji
- **Stefan Wunsch**
- Pourya Vakilipourtakalou
- **Abhinav Moudhil**
- **Georgios Douzas**
- **Paul Seyfert**
- **Andrew Carnes**

**Analyzer Tools, Algorithm Development** 

Multi-threading, Multi-processing

PyMVA, RMVA, Modularity, Parallelization

**Deep-Learning CPU** 

**Deep-Learning CPU and GPU** 

**SVMs, Cross-Validation, Hyperparameter Tuning** 

Jupyter Integration, Visualization, Output

**TMVA Output Transformation** 

**KERAS** Interfance

**Cross-Validation**, Parallelization

**Pre-processing, Deep Autoencoders** 

Spark, Cross-Validation, Hyperparameter Tuning

**Performance optimization of MLP** 

**Regression, Loss Functions, BDT Parallelization** 

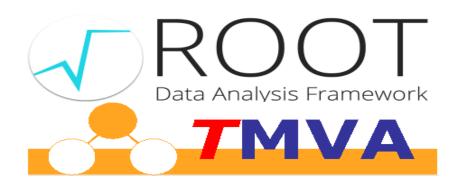
Continued invaluable contributions from Andreas Hoecker, Helge Voss, Eckhard von Thorne, Jörg Stelzer, and key support from CERN EP-SFT Group

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# **More Information**







Websites: <a href="http://root.cern.ch">http://root.cern.ch</a>

http://iml.cern.ch

http://oproject.org







# Inter-experimental LHC Machine Learning working group

- Exchange of HEP-ML expertise and experience among LHC experiments
- ML Forum
- ML software development and maintenance
- Exchange between HEP and ML communities
- Education (Tutorials)



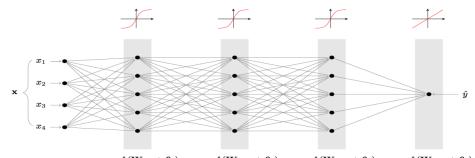


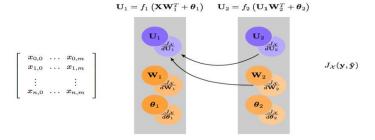
# **Backup**



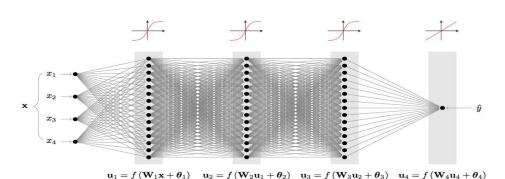
# UF TMVA Deep Learning

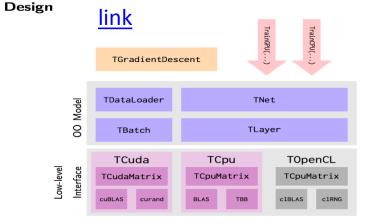






### $\mathbf{u}_1 = f(\mathbf{W}_1 \mathbf{x} + \boldsymbol{\theta}_1)$ $\mathbf{u}_2 = f(\mathbf{W}_2 \mathbf{u}_1 + \boldsymbol{\theta}_2)$ $\mathbf{u}_3 = f(\mathbf{W}_3 \mathbf{u}_2 + \boldsymbol{\theta}_3)$ $\mathbf{u}_4 = f(\mathbf{W}_4 \mathbf{u}_4 + \boldsymbol{\theta}_4)$





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