



# ANDANTE

AI FOR NEW DEVICES AND TECHNOLOGIES AT THE EDGE

## Standard benchmarking for machine learning

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# Benchmarks:

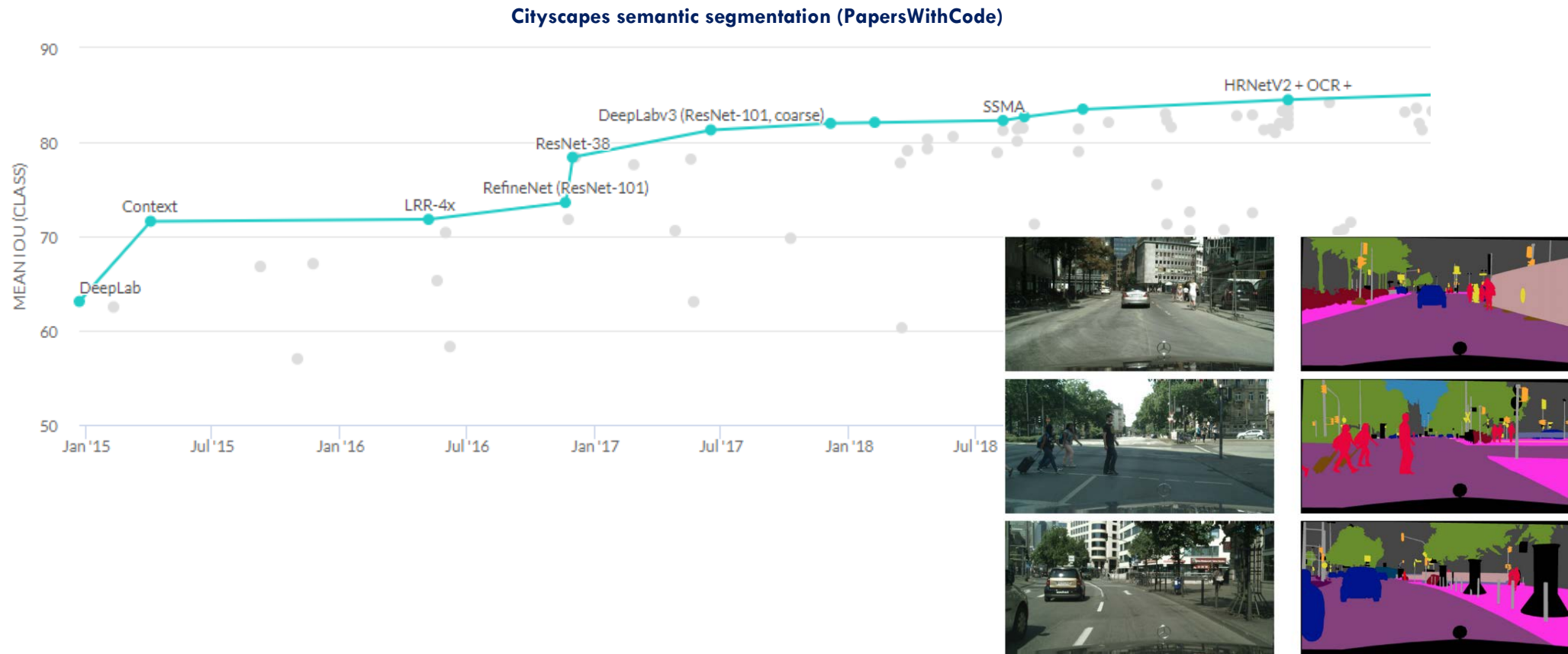
Key Performance  
Indicators for ML



# ACCURACY

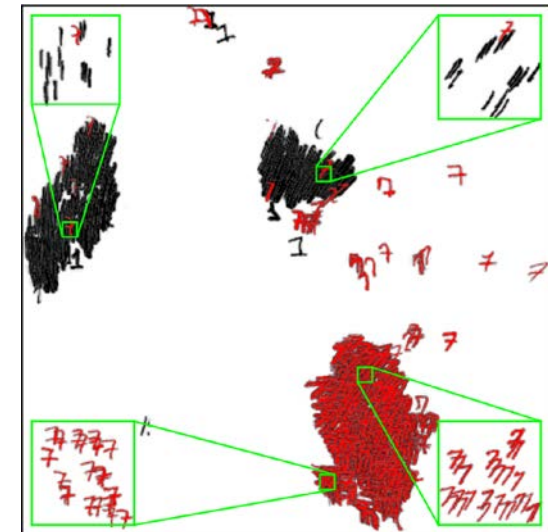
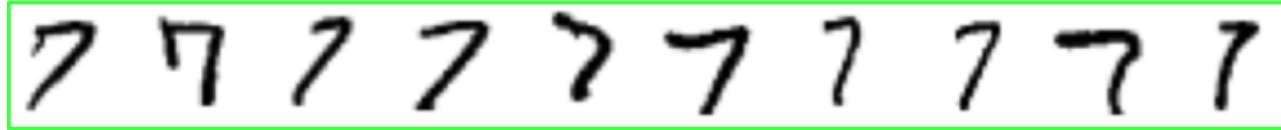


- Top-k, AUC, IoU, confidence scales



# ACCURACY

- Human level performance



Portenier et al., VISIGRAPP 2018

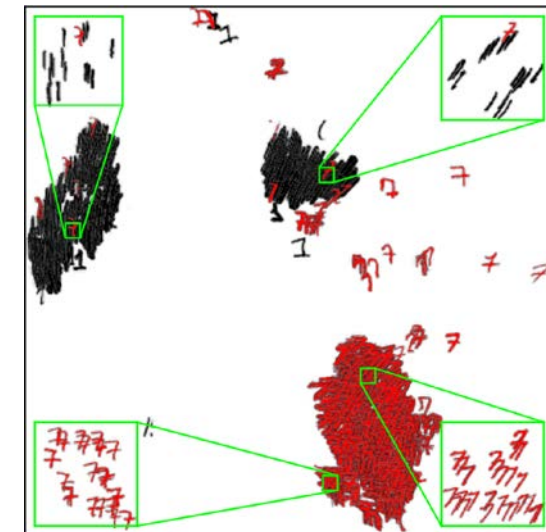
# ACCURACY



- Human level performance
- Bayes optimality bound [Theisen et al., arXiv 2021]

Corpus	#classes	#samples	NLL	Bayes Error	SOTA Error [29]
MNIST	10	60,000	8.00e2	1.07e-4	1.6e-3 [3]
EMNIST (digits)	10	280,000	8.61e2	1.21e-3	5.7e-3 [27]
SVHN	10	73,257	4.65e3	7.58e-3	9.9e-3 [3]
Kuzushiji-MNIST	10	60,000	1.37e3	8.03e-3	6.6e-3 [11]
CIFAR-10	10	50,000	7.43e3	2.46e-2	3e-3 [10]
Fashion-MNIST	10	60,000	1.75e3	3.36e-2	3.09e-2 [32]
EMNIST (letters)	26	145,600	9.15e2	4.37e-2	4.12e-2 [15]
CIFAR-100	100	50,000	7.48e3	4.59e-2	3.92e-2 [10]
EMNIST (balanced)	47	131,600	9.45e2	9.47e-2	8.95e-2 [15]
EMNIST (bymerge)	47	814,255	8.53e2	1.00e-1	1.90e-1 [5]
EMNIST (byclass)	62	814,255	8.76e2	1.64e-1	2.40e-1 [5]

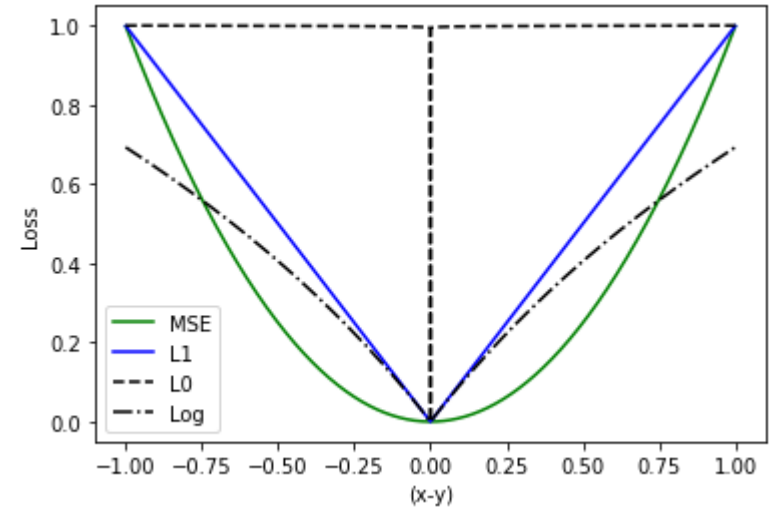
Theisen et al., arXiv 2021



Portenier et al., VISIGRAPP 2018

# PRECISION

- Standard
  - MSE, L1, PSNR, SSIM, ...

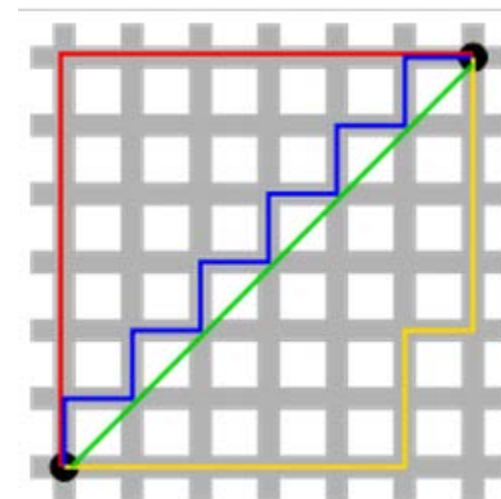
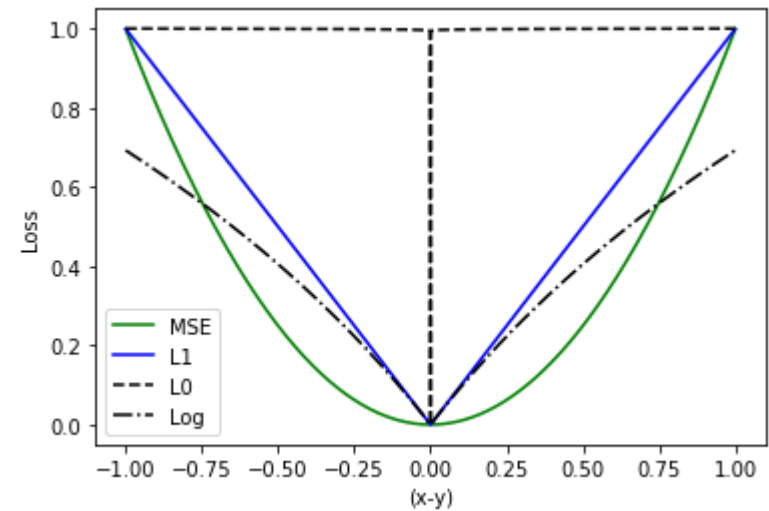


# PRECISION



- Standard

- MSE, L1, PSNR, SSIM, ...
- Similarity takes different meaning



L2, L1, L1, L1

<http://www.chioka.in/differences-between-l1-and-l2-as-loss-function-and-regularization/>

# PRECISION

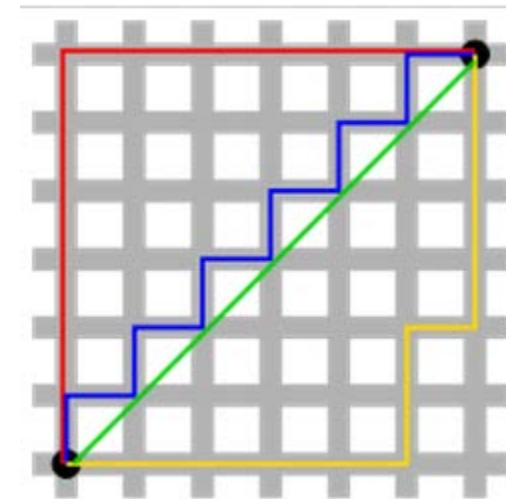
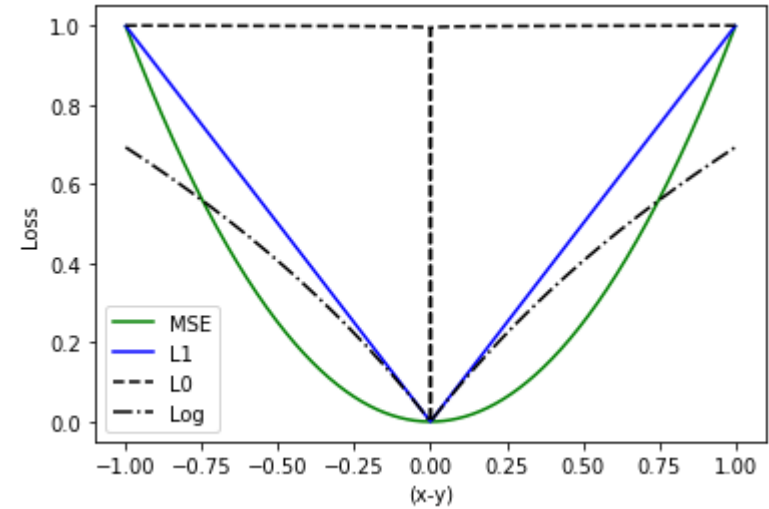


- Standard

- MSE, L1, PSNR, SSIM, ...
- Similarity takes different meaning

- Data driven

- Perceptual, Gram loss, ...
- FID, KDE, KL-divergence, Average Log-likelihood



L2, L1, L1, L1

<http://www.chioka.in/differences-between-l1-and-l2-as-loss-function-and-regularization/>



## • NVIDIA Benchmark for loss functions

- 6 training / 9 test losses
- Denoising+demosaicing
- JPEG de-blocking
- Super-resolution

Denoising + demosaicking Image quality metric	Noisy	<i>BM3D</i>	Training cost function					
			$\ell_2$	$\ell_1$	SSIM <sub>5</sub>	SSIM <sub>9</sub>	MS-SSIM	Mix
$1000 \cdot \ell_2$	1.65	0.45	0.56	0.43	0.58	0.61	0.55	<b>0.41</b>
PSNR	28.24	34.05	33.18	34.42	33.15	32.98	33.29	<b>34.61</b>
$1000 \cdot \ell_1$	27.36	14.14	15.90	13.47	15.90	16.33	15.99	<b>13.19</b>
SSIM	0.8075	0.9479	0.9346	0.9535	0.9500	0.9495	0.9536	<b>0.9564</b>
MS-SSIM	0.8965	0.9719	0.9636	0.9745	0.9721	0.9718	0.9741	<b>0.9757</b>
IW-SSIM	0.8673	0.9597	0.9473	0.9619	0.9587	0.9582	0.9617	<b>0.9636</b>
GMSD	0.1229	0.0441	0.0490	0.0434	0.0452	0.0467	0.0437	<b>0.0401</b>
FSIM	0.9439	0.9744	0.9716	0.9775	0.9764	0.9759	0.9782	<b>0.9795</b>
FSIM <sub>c</sub>	0.9381	0.9737	0.9706	0.9767	0.9752	0.9746	0.9769	<b>0.9788</b>

Zhao et al., TCI 2015

# GENERALIZATION

- Overfitting and memorization

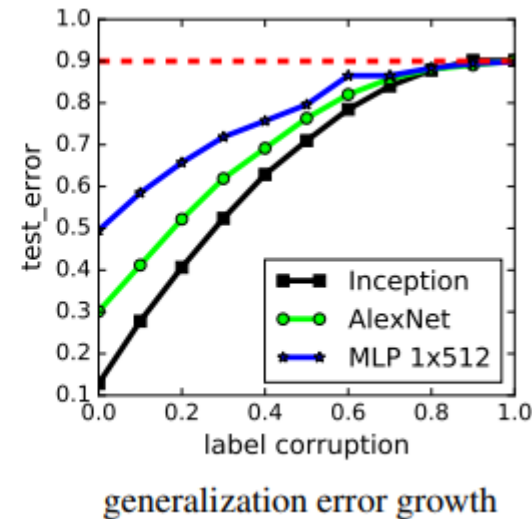
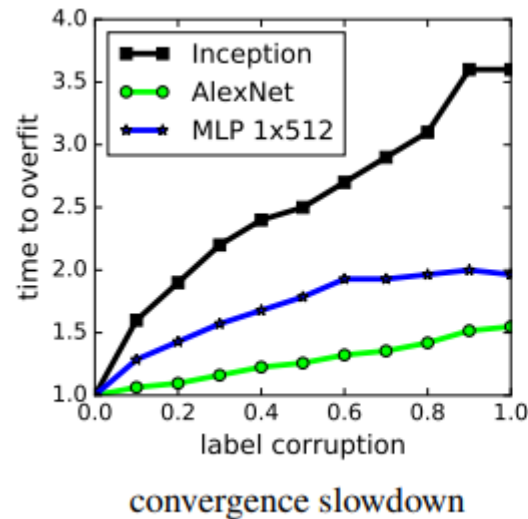


Image from: [Diary of the Unexpected Housewife: Oh Damn...I Ripped My Pants \(wheredmyjobgo.blogspot.com\)](#)

# GENERALIZATION



- Overfitting and memorization
- Learning **random** labels vs. capacity [Zhang et al., ICLR 2017]



# GENERALIZATION



- Overfitting and memorization
- Learning random labels vs. capacity
- Gap between the test and train / Bias

Natural Language Inference

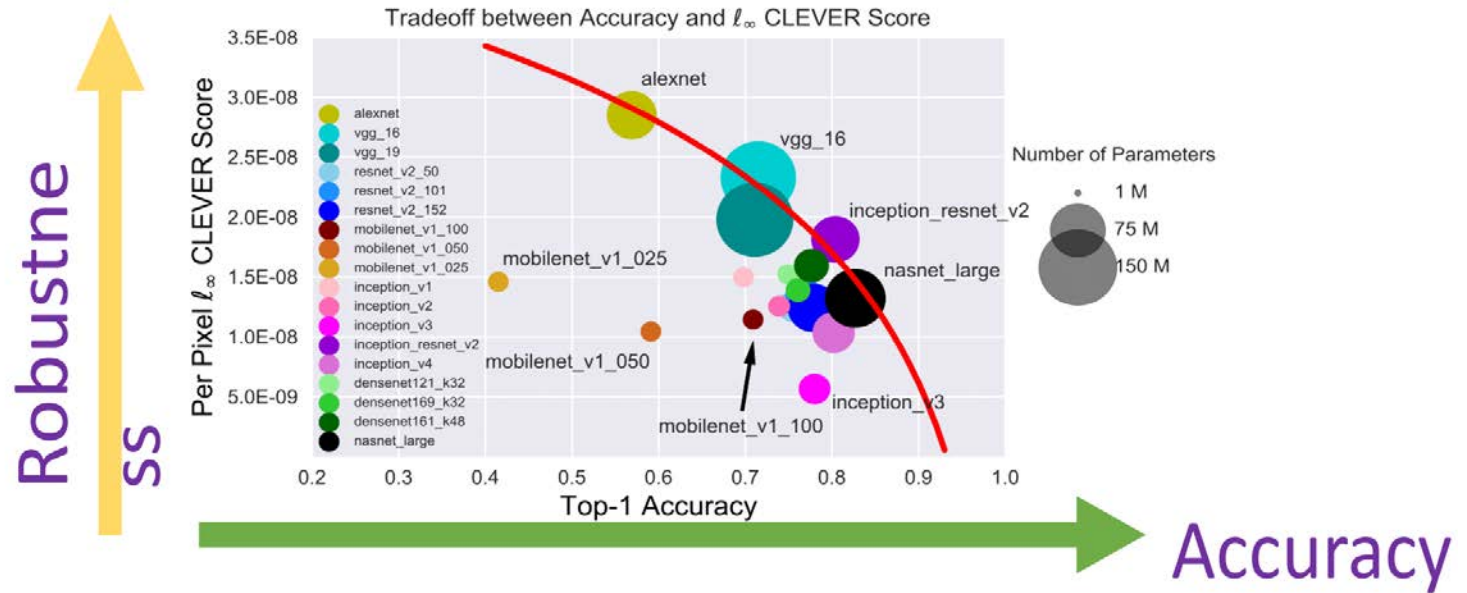
Premise	Label	Hypothesis
An older and younger man smiling.	neutral	Two men are smiling and laughing at the cats playing on the floor.

Train data	Test data	Test accuracy	$\Delta$	Model
SNLI	SNLI	86.1		BiLSTM-max (our baseline)
SNLI	SNLI	86.6		HBMP (Talman et al., 2018)
SNLI	SNLI	88.0		ESIM (Chen et al., 2017)
SNLI	SNLI	88.6		KIM (Chen et al., 2018)
SNLI	SNLI	88.6		ESIM + ELMo (Peters et al., 2018)
SNLI	SNLI	90.4		BERT-base (Devlin et al., 2019)
SNLI	MultiNLI-m	55.7	-30.4	BiLSTM-max
SNLI	MultiNLI-m	56.3	-30.3	HBMP
SNLI	MultiNLI-m	59.2	-28.8	ESIM
SNLI	MultiNLI-m	61.7	-26.9	KIM
SNLI	MultiNLI-m	64.2	-24.4	ESIM + ELMo
SNLI	MultiNLI-m	75.5	-14.9	BERT-base
SNLI	SICK	54.5	-31.6	BiLSTM-max
SNLI	SICK	53.1	-33.5	HBMP
SNLI	SICK	54.3	-33.7	ESIM
SNLI	SICK	55.8	-32.8	KIM
SNLI	SICK	56.7	-31.9	ESIM + ELMo
SNLI	SICK	56.9	-33.5	BERT-base
MultiNLI	MultiNLI-m	73.1		BiLSTM-max
MultiNLI	MultiNLI-m	73.2		HBMP
MultiNLI	MultiNLI-m	76.8		ESIM
MultiNLI	MultiNLI-m	77.3		KIM
MultiNLI	MultiNLI-m	80.2		ESIM + ELMo
MultiNLI	MultiNLI-m	84.0		BERT-base
MultiNLI	SNLI	63.8	-9.3	BiLSTM-max
MultiNLI	SNLI	65.3	-7.9	HBMP
MultiNLI	SNLI	66.4	-10.4	ESIM
MultiNLI	SNLI	68.5	-8.8	KIM
MultiNLI	SNLI	69.1	-11.1	ESIM + ELMo
MultiNLI	SNLI	80.4	-3.6	BERT-base
MultiNLI	SICK	54.1	-19.0	BiLSTM-max
MultiNLI	SICK	54.1	-19.1	HBMP
MultiNLI	SICK	47.9	-28.9	ESIM
MultiNLI	SICK	50.9	-26.4	KIM
MultiNLI	SICK	51.4	-28.8	ESIM + ELMo
MultiNLI	SICK	55.0	-29.0	BERT-base
SNLI + MultiNLI	SNLI	86.1		BiLSTM-max
SNLI + MultiNLI	SNLI	86.1		HBMP
SNLI + MultiNLI	SNLI	87.5		ESIM
SNLI + MultiNLI	SNLI	86.2		KIM
SNLI + MultiNLI	SNLI	88.8		ESIM + ELMo
SNLI + MultiNLI	SNLI	90.6		BERT-base
SNLI + MultiNLI	SICK	54.5	-31.6	BiLSTM-max
SNLI + MultiNLI	SICK	55.0	-31.1	HBMP
SNLI + MultiNLI	SICK	54.5	-33.0	ESIM
SNLI + MultiNLI	SICK	54.6	-31.6	KIM
SNLI + MultiNLI	SICK	57.1	-31.7	ESIM + ELMo
SNLI + MultiNLI	SICK	59.1	-31.5	BERT-base

Aarne and Chatzikyriakidis, arXiv 2018

# GENERALIZATION (ROBUSTNESS)

- Domain adaptation
- Perturbation
- Adversarial attacks

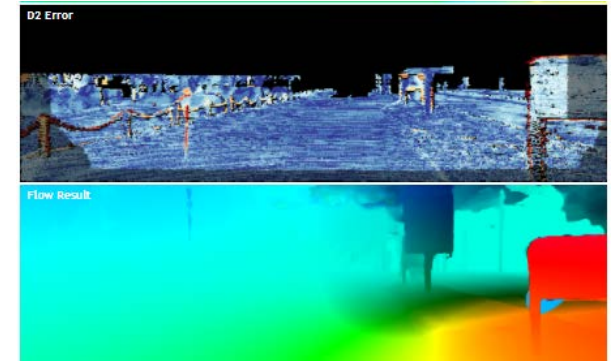
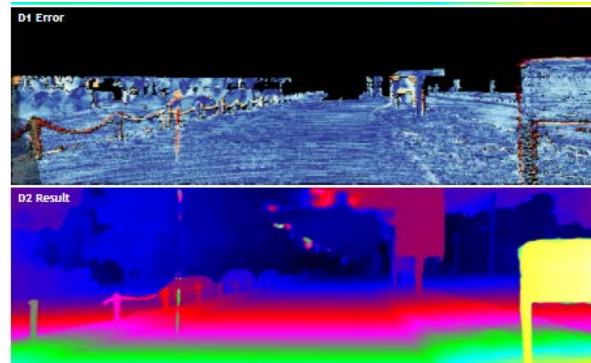


IBM CLEVER, image from: [AI Tradeoff: Accuracy or Robustness? - EE Times Europe](#)

# CHARACTERIZATION



KITTI scene flow evaluation [The KITTI Vision Benchmark Suite \(cvlibs.net\)](http://TheKITTI-Vision-Benchmark-Suite.cvlibs.net)



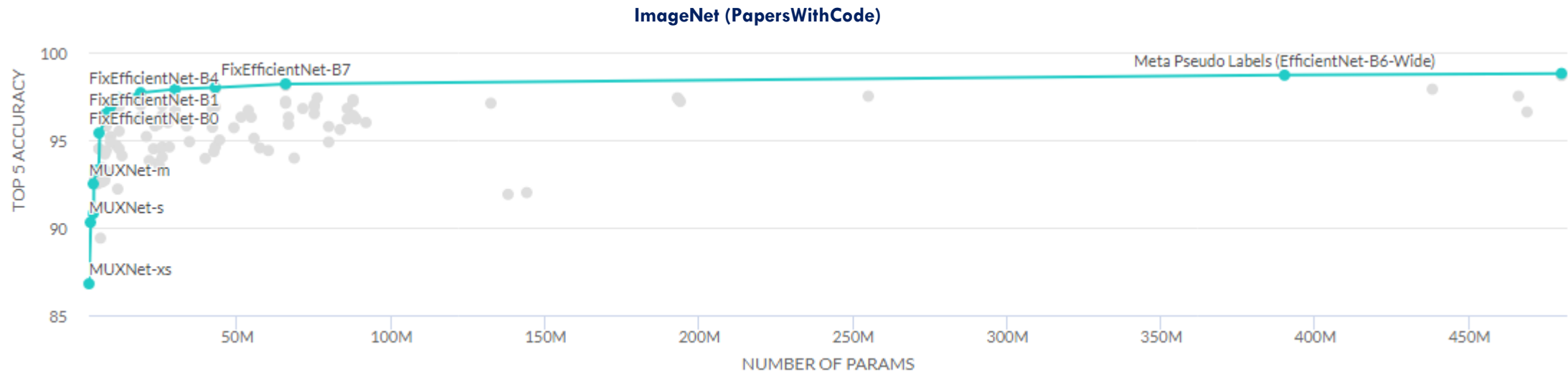
## 12 KPIs

Error	D1-bg	D1-fg	D1-all	D2-bg	D2-fg	D2-all	Fl-bg	Fl-fg	Fl-all	SF-bg	SF-fg	SF-all
All / All	1.89	4.45	2.02	2.12	4.96	2.26	3.20	4.09	3.24	3.55	5.94	3.66
All / Est	1.89	4.45	2.02	2.12	4.96	2.26	3.20	4.09	3.24	3.55	5.94	3.66
Noc / All	1.70	4.45	1.84	1.85	4.96	2.03	2.37	4.09	2.47	2.72	5.94	2.92
Noc / Est	1.70	4.45	1.84	1.85	4.96	2.03	2.37	4.09	2.47	2.72	5.94	2.92

4 sub-sets

# NUMBER OF PARAMETERS

- Smaller the better (Occam's razor)
- Memory footprint
- Storage/transfer/flash



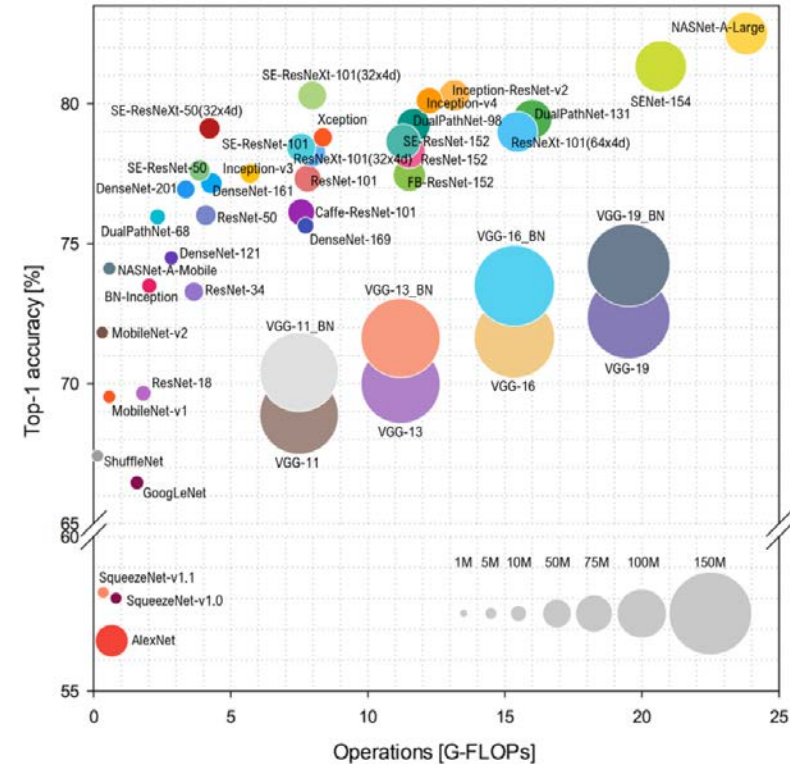
# COMPUTATION AND SPEED



- Calculations

- FLOPs
- MADDs/MACs
- Sometimes viewed in expected performance (early exit, attention, ...)
- #spikes

## MLPerf inference [Reddi et al., ISCA 2020]



Stay tuned for Simon's overview of TinyMLPerf



# COMPUTATION AND SPEED

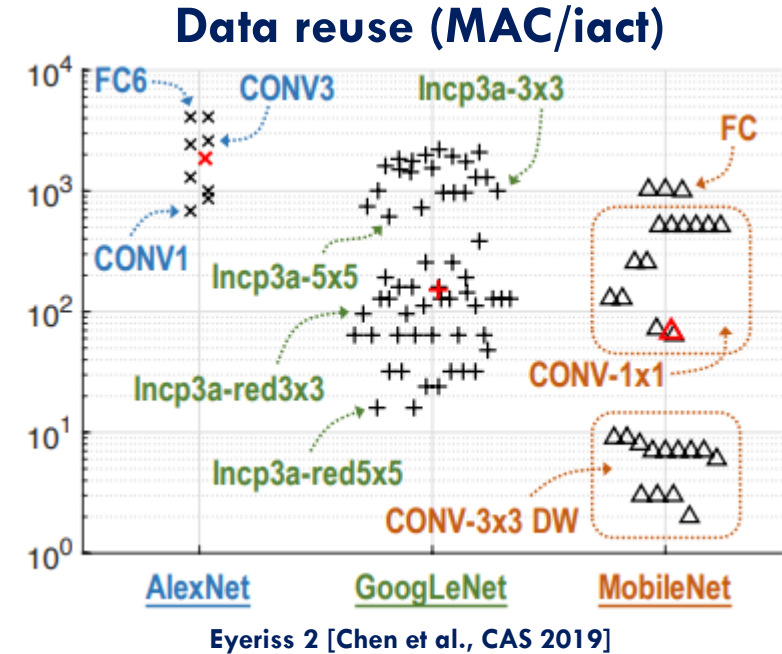


- Calculations

- FLOPs
- MADDs/MACs
- Sometimes viewed in expected performance (early exit, attention, ...)
- #spikes

- Inference speed

- Parallelizability
- Complexity
- Acceleration (memory, ops)



# CONVERGENCE

- Time/complexity (e.g. RNNs)
- Optimality (e.g. in GraphCuts)
- Stability (e.g. training GANs)
- Error bounds

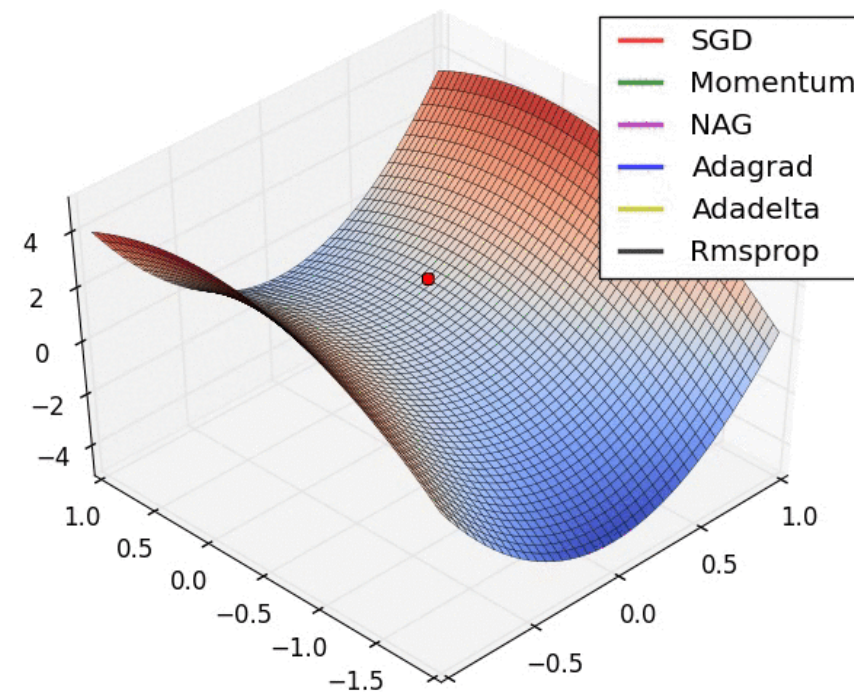


Image from: [https://ruder.io/content/images/2016/09/saddle\\_point\\_evaluation\\_optimizers.gif](https://ruder.io/content/images/2016/09/saddle_point_evaluation_optimizers.gif)

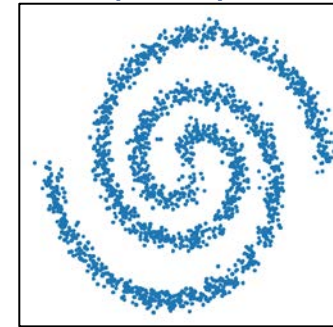
# INTERPRETABILITY



- **Explicit**

- Dataset (balanced, toy)
- Loss/Objective
- Architecture (e.g. normalizing flows)

Two spirals toy dataset



# INTERPRETABILITY

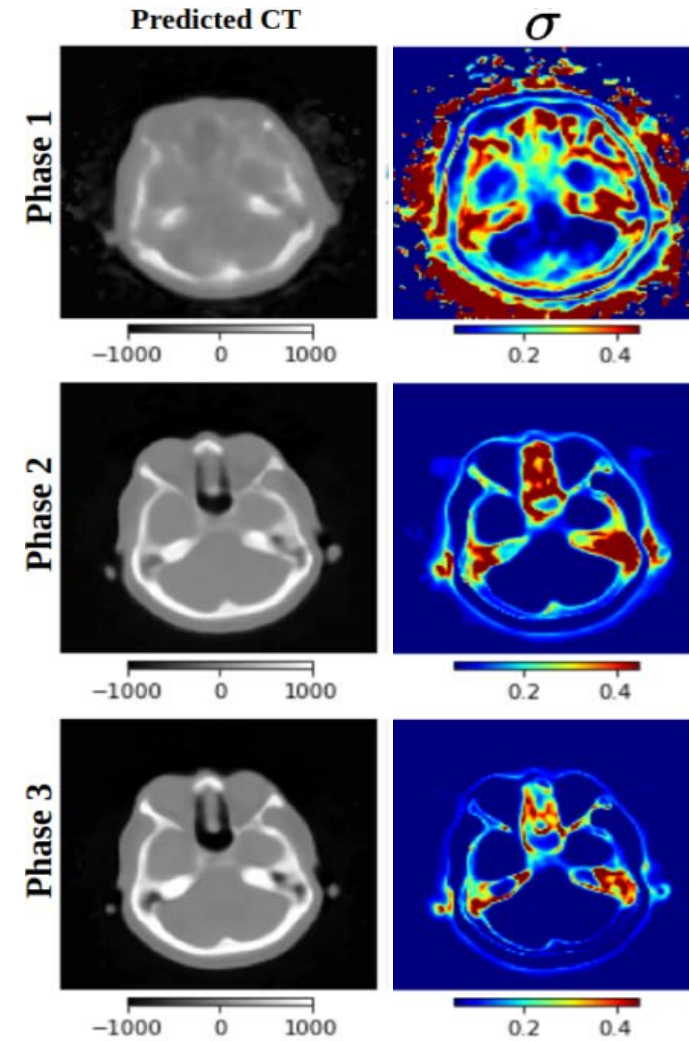


- **Explicit**

- Dataset (balanced, toy)
- Loss/Objective
- Architecture (e.g. normalizing flows)

- **Implicit**

- Precision / confidence



[Upadhyay et al., arXiv 2021]

# INTERPRETABILITY

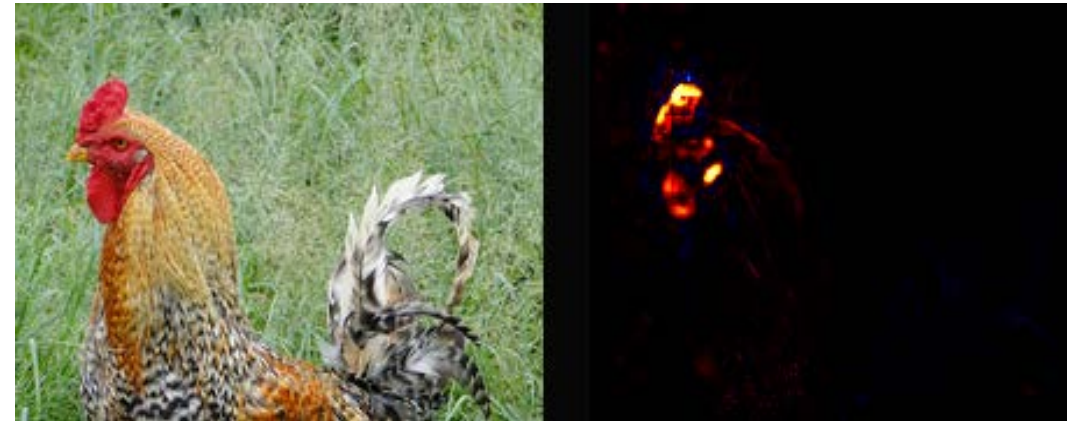


- **Explicit**

- Dataset (balanced, toy)
- Loss/Objective
- Architecture (e.g. normalizing flows)

- **Implicit**

- Precision / confidence
- Decision boundaries / saliency



Images from: [Explainable AI Demos \(fraunhofer.de\)](http://fraunhofer.de)

Qualitative / Simulations [Ribeiro et al. SIGKDD 2016]

User-comparison [Lundberg and Lee Neurips 2017], Simulatability [Hase and Bansal, ACL 2020]

# REPRODUCIBILITY



- Standard/Interpretable datasets
  - CIFAR, MNIST, PascalVOC, ...



# REPRODUCIBILITY



- Standard/Interpretable datasets
  - CIFAR, MNIST, PascalVOC, ...
- Easy of installation and testing
  - Conventional packages like TF
  - Minimum requirements
  - Popular data interfaces (ONNX, png, ...)
  - Initialization/optimization

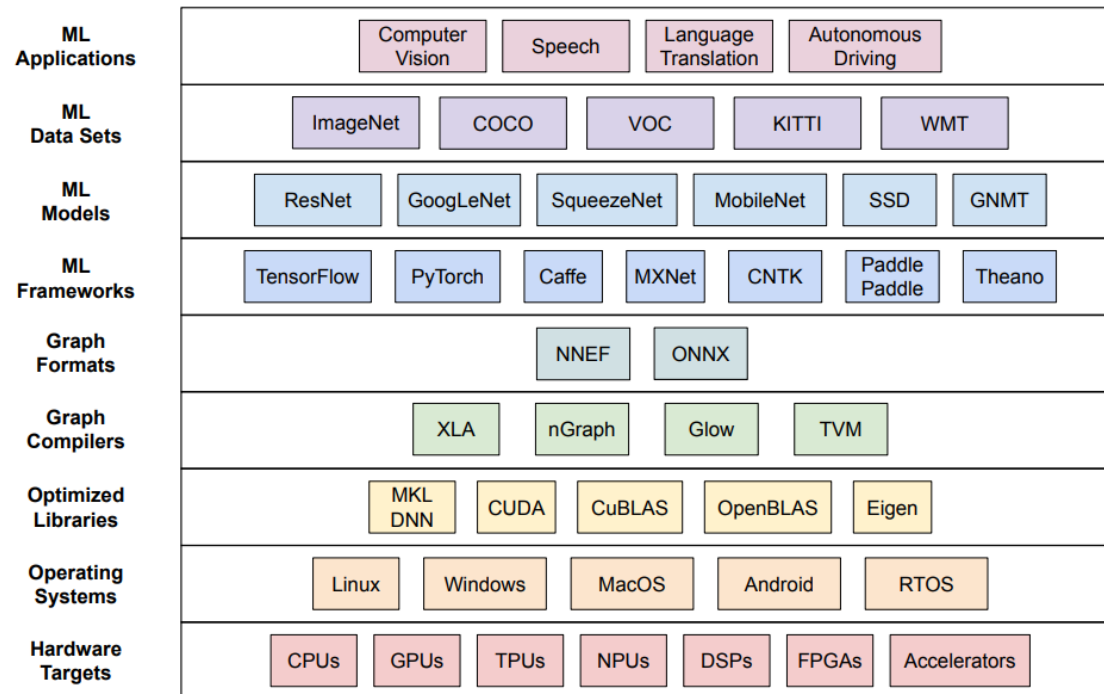


Image from: [Validation of Machine Learning Libraries \(johnner-institute.com\)](https://johnner-institute.com)

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- **Easy of installation and testing**
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  - Popular data interfaces (ONNX, png, ...)
  - Initialization/optimization
- **Deployment**
  - Platforms
  - Scalability



Reddi et al. Arxiv 2020



# SUMMARY



- KPIs:

- precision/accuracy, generalization/memorization, robustness, parameters/activation size, convergence time/optimalty/reproducibility, interpretability

- Datasets:

- Interpretability, bias, toy sets, standard, exhaustive

- Data-driven metrics:

- FID, ALL, expected FLOPs, Perceptual

