



Neural Network Exchange Format

Deploying Trained Networks to Inference Engines

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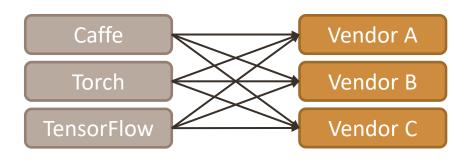


Outlook

- The NN deployment problem and its resolution
- About the NNEF working group, AIMOTIVE
- NNEF design philosophy
- NNEF components and usage
- Future directions and contribution

NNEF In a Nutshell - The problem

- There is a wide range of open-source deep learning frameworks available
 - Caffe, Torch, Theano, TensorFlow, Chainer, CNTK, MXNet, Caffe2, PyTorch
 - Each framework has its own model format to store trained networks
- Various chip vendors have released or are planning to release deep learning inference kits / engines
 - Nvidia, Intel, AMD, ARM, Apple, Qualcomm, ...
- Inference engines need to be compatible with many deep learning frameworks
- Network descriptions have no clear semantics (ambiguities)



NNEF In a Nutshell - The solution

- Create a unified network description format to facilitate deployment of networks from frameworks to inference engines
 - Describe network structure and data with clear semantics
- Provide tools to convert from frameworks to the exchange format
- Provide tools for inference engines to import the exchange format
 - No need to worry about where the network was trained
- Focus on Edge devices in production environments
 - Low power, low cost
 - Safety critical



About the NNEF group

- Neural Network Exchange Format Working Group was founded in September 2016
 - Initiated by Almotive
 - After an exploratory phase earlier to investigate industry requirements
 - The standardization idea was also circulated among framework developers
- NNEF group is in collaboration with the OpenVX Working Group
 - OpenVX provides an execution model for running computational graphs on embedded HW for vision
 - Has a neural network extension, incorporates NNEF import
- Provisional specification was released in December 2017
- Version 1.0 was released in November 2018, revision 1.0.1 in April 2019
- Open for new companies to join!!

About Almotive

- Almotive is a software company delivering artificial intelligence based software stack for self-driving cars
 - Software components for recognition, localization, control
 - Relying primarily on camera inputs
 - Hardware IP for custom chip to accelerate neural networks in a low power budget with high efficiency
- Solutions heavily build on neural networks
 - We use various deep learning frameworks to train networks
 - We use GPUs and FPGAs for prototyping, custom chips for production
 - We experience the NN exchange problem in-house and in relation with partners

Deep Learning Frameworks - Similarities and Differences

- We work with and examined various frameworks
 - Torch, Caffe, TensorFlow, PyTorch (examined Theano, Chainer, Caffe2)
- They vary in the way they build networks, but the underlying operations are very similar
 - Most of the core ops are powered by the same implementation (cuDNN)
 - They build a computational graph that is similar on the lower level
 - The high level interface is different
- However, there are critical differences in the operations
 - Differences in parameterizations of computations (mathematical formulas)
 - Differences in output shape computations (asymmetric padding)
 - Differences in output value computations (border handling, image resizing)

NNEF Design Philosophy

- Convey all relevant information from DL frameworks to inference engines
- Platform independence
 - No hardware specification, no hardware specific data formats, etc.
- Flexible, extensible description (rapidly changing field)
 - By vendor specific operations
 - By future use cases and operations
- Easy to consume by compiler/optimization tools
- Implementable and optimizable on various hardware platforms
 - Hierarchical description, multiple levels of granularity
- Support for quantization techniques

NNEF Design Philosophy - Supported Network Architectures

- Support the following learning tasks
 - Image classification
 - Semantic segmentation
 - Object detection, instance segmentation
 - Video processing (action classification)
- Support at least the following network architectures
 - Fully connected networks (MLPs, auto-encoders)
 - Convolutional networks (feedforward, encoder-decoder)
 - Recurrent networks (LSTMs, GRUs)
- Support inference mainly, but training graphs are also possible
 - Needs extra operations for gradients/optimizer

NNEF Design Philosophy - Validation of Network Description

- Ensure that a network description can be easily validated
 - Syntactic/semantic validity of a document
 - Validity of the resulting graph
 - Implementation independent aspects
 - Graph connectivity, declaration of used identifiers
 - For example well defined tensor shapes and proper initialization
- Possibility to check that an inference engine can execute a network
 - Without loading the whole network
 - Structure is separated out from the data
 - Whether all operations/parameterizations are supported

What is included in the standard

- NNEF aims to abstract out the network description from frameworks
 - Only the network structure and data (no data feeding or training logic)
- A distilled set of frequently used operations
 - Well defined input-output mapping (output shape and value)
 - Well defined parameterization (math formulas)
- A simple syntax for describing networks on a medium level
 - Functional description, functional language-like
- Data format (binary) for storing network parameters (weights)
- Support for describing quantization info

NNEF Components - Structure description

- Devised a simple language to describe network structure
 - Describe a computational graph on tensor objects
 - Simple syntax, limited set of features
 - Strictly typed, single-static assignment, easier to analyze/validate
- Supports the hierarchical description of graph fragments
 - Similar to functions in scripting languages for graph building
 - Define larger fragments (compound ops) from smaller ones (primitives)
 - Instantly extensible with new compounds that can be built from primitives
 - Vendors don't need to implement all primitives, can optimize compounds
- A predefined set of primitive and compound operations for building networks
 - Element-wise, activation, linear, pooling, normalization

NNEF Components - Data storage

- The structure description has data parameters (network weights)
- Parameter tensors are stored in a separate format
 - Simple data-format to store tensor data in floating point or quantized representation
- All the data and structure description is wrapped around with a container
 - Optionally compressed/encrypted tar file
 - Results in a single data-stream

NNEF Components - Quantization info

- Quantization is a crucial element of executing networks efficiently on embedded hardware
- Quantization information needs to be stored in the network description
 - In a platform independent manner
 - No reference to underlying data representations, like bit widths, arithmetic precision, etc.
 - Approach: 'pseudo' quantization, conceptually on real-valued data
- Quantization algorithms are various
 - Describe them as compounds built from primitives
 - Rounding and clamping operations
- Quantization algorithm for activations and for stored parameters
 - The data itself may be stored in the quantized format
 - Along with quantization algorithm

NNEF Generation and Consumption

- It is possible to write third party converters for DL frameworks
 - We have done that for Caffe, TensorFlow, PyTorch
 - Starting from proprietary formats of frameworks
 - Map operations to NNEF operations
 - Reverse conversion is also possible
 - Only for operations supported by both the framework and NNEF
- NNEF can be consumed by compiler stacks / proprietary inference engines
 - APIs may implement a subset of NNEF operations
 - NNEF operations may be lowered before consumption
 - The recipe for lowering can be defined in NNEF syntax
 - Compilation may happen online of offline

NNEF Tools

- Continuously developing a library of tools to support the usage of NNEF
 - github.com/KhronosGroup/NNEF-Tools
- File format parser (C++ and Python)
 - Easy to use, load/validate model in one line, return simple model structure
- Converter tools (Python)
 - Simple library to support writing of converters with a common logic
 - Available for TensorFlow, Caffe, ONNX, bidirectional conversion
- Model zoo: collection of models converted to NNEF for reference
- Future possibilities (contributions are welcome)
 - Quantization helpers
 - Graph optimization/visualization
 - Front ends for compiler stacks

Future Directions - Conformance

- NNEF is a file format which may be input to a compilation process
 - Compiler verification is well developed in practice
 - The file itself describes an executable graph
- Define NNEF conformance tests like compiler verification tests
 - Test cases separated by *domain* (image processing) and *task* (classification)
 - Test cases described by source files and input data
 - Source files are NNEF models
 - Input/expected output data represented as tensor binaries
 - Test cases cover a subset of operations
 - Subset of possible parameter combinations
 - Test cases for complete networks
 - Define task dependent metrics for evaluation, leave room for approximations

NNEF vs ONNX

- In our view, there are no clear *conceptual* advantages/disadvantages of one or the other
- Technical differences
 - ONNX uses binary format (protobuf)
 - NNEF uses text format for describing network structure for transparency
- Difference in development
 - ONNX is more rapidly changing, good for R&D
 - Developed by open source community
 - NNEF is a slower changing, more stable standard, better for industry
 - Developed by a consortium of industry players with a well established governance model
 - Member companies can have a vote on development decisions

NNEF Advisory Panel

- Anyone who wishes to review the NNEF specification draft can join an Advisory Panel
 - After signing and NDA with Khronos Group
- Provides early access to specification drafts
- Share feedback on mailing list



Thank you!

Contact Info

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Hands-on Demo

- Clone NNEF-Tools repository from GitHub
 - Install nnef python module
 - Few words about the organization of the repo (parser, io, converters)
- Show validator.py and sample.py
 - Turn on shape inference, compression
 - Change something in the examples to make it fail
- Show the model zoo
 - Download some ONNX or TF models and convert them to NNEF
 - Convert back to NNEF
- Show conversion from TF python code
 - Show the mapping of ops from TF to NNEF