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In [1]: import torch
import torchvision
import torchvision.transforms as transforms
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Download dữ liệu chữ số viết tay MNIST

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In [12]: # Chuẩn bị dữ liệu
from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
# Chuyển đổi sang định dạng float32.
x_train, x_test = np.array(x_train, np.float32), np.array(x_test, np.float32)
# Chuẩn hóa ảnh từ from [0, 255] to [0, 1].
x_train, x_test = x_train / 255., x_test / 255.
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = torch.from_numpy(x_train), torch.from_numpy(x_test), torch.from_numpy(y_train), torch.from_numpy(y_test)
```

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In [21]: batch_size = 16
trainloader = []
for (i,j) in zip(x_train, y_train):
    trainloader.append([i,j])
trainloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(trainloader, shuffle=True, batch_size=batch_size)

testloader = []
for (i,j) in zip(x_test, y_test):
    testloader.append([i,j])
testloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(testloader, shuffle=True, batch_size=batch_size)
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In [22]: num_features = 784
n_hidden_1 = 512
n_hidden_2 = 128
n_hidden_3 = 32
num_classes = 10
```

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In [23]: import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Net(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.fc1 = nn.Linear(num_features, n_hidden_1)
        self.fc2 = nn.Linear(n_hidden_1, n_hidden_2)
        self.fc3 = nn.Linear(n_hidden_2, n_hidden_3)
        self.fc4 = nn.Linear(n_hidden_3, num_classes)

    def forward(self, x):
        x = x.view(-1, num_features)
        x = F.relu(self.fc1(x))
        x = F.relu(self.fc2(x))
        x = F.relu(self.fc3(x))
        x = self.fc4(x)
        return x

net = Net()
```

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In [24]: import torch.optim as optim

criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
optimizer = optim.SGD(net.parameters(), lr=0.001, momentum=0.9)
```

```
In [26]: for epoch in range(1):

    running_loss = 0.0
    for i, data in enumerate(trainloader, 0):
        # load input và labels
        inputs, labels = data

        # zero the parameter gradients
        optimizer.zero_grad()

        # forward + backward + optimize
        outputs = net(inputs)
        # print(labels.shape)
        # print(outputs.shape)
        loss = criterion(outputs, labels)
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()

        # print statistics
        running_loss += loss.item()
        if i % 2000 == 1999:    # print every 2000 mini-batches
            print('[%d, %5d] loss: %.3f' %
                  (epoch + 1, i + 1, running_loss / 2000))
            running_loss = 0.0

print('Finished Training')
```

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[1, 2000] loss: 0.598
Finished Training
```

```
In [27]: correct = 0
total = 0
# do đang thực hiện việc dự đoán nên ko cần tính đạo hàm
with torch.no_grad():
    for data in testloader:
        images, labels = data
        # chạy hàm dự đoán
        outputs = net(images)
        # the class với giá trị xác suất cao nhất là đâu ra dự đoán
        _, predicted = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
        total += labels.size(0)
        correct += (predicted == labels).sum().item()

print('Accuracy of the network on the 10000 test images: %d %%' % (
    100 * correct / total))
```

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Accuracy of the network on the 10000 test images: 90 %
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Bài tập

- Lập trình xây dựng model MLP thông thường và so sánh kết quả.

In []: