

# PyTorch 기초 실습

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# PyTorch



- 딥러닝 라이브러리 (Python)
- GPU 연산을 통한 빠른 학습
- 코드가 간결하여 가독성이 좋고 디버깅이 쉬움
- **Dynamic Network** 구조이기 때문에  
모델의 변경이 자유롭고 중간 결과를 확인하기 쉬움
- 파이썬, C++ 등의 언어와 연동이 편함
- **Documentation**이 잘 정리되어 있고,  
활발한 커뮤니티 교류 (Forum, PyTorch KR 등)

# Tensor

```
In [5]: 1 import torch
        2
        3 x= torch.tensor([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
        4 y= torch.tensor([[7,8,9],[10,11,12]])
        5
        6 f= 2*x + y
        7 print(f)

tensor([[ 9, 12, 15],
        [18, 21, 24]])
```

- 기본적으로 Numpy Array와 비슷함
- Gradient 정보를 저장할 수 있음  
(requires\_grad=True인 경우)
- torch.FloatTensor  
torch.LongTensor  
torch.from\_numpy
- view, flatten, squeeze, unsqueeze, transpose 등의  
함수 제공

# torch.cuda

```
[12] print(torch.cuda.is_available())  
      print(torch.cuda.device_count())
```

```
↳ True  
1
```

```
▶ x = torch.cuda.FloatTensor([1,2,3])  
  print(x)
```

```
↳ tensor([1., 2., 3.], device='cuda:0')
```

```
[9] device = torch.device('cuda')  
     y = torch.FloatTensor([2,4,5])  
     y = y.to(device)  
     print(y)
```

```
↳ tensor([2., 4., 5.], device='cuda:0')
```

- **CUDA 및 GPU 관련 함수 제공**
- torch.cuda.is\_available()
  - GPU가 사용 가능한 상태인지 체크
- torch.cuda.device\_count()
  - 사용가능한 GPU 개수 체크
- torch.cuda.FloatTensor 등
  - GPU 메모리에 올라가 있는 Tensor 생성
- torch.device('cuda') or torch.device('cpu')
  - 어떤 디바이스를 사용할지 선택
- y.to(device): 해당 텐서를 해당 디바이스의 메모리로 복사

# torch.utils.data

## TORCH.UTILS.DATA

**CLASS** torch.utils.data.Dataset

An abstract class representing a Dataset.

All other datasets should subclass it. All subclasses should override `__getitem__`, supporting integer indexing in range from 0 to length of the dataset.

**CLASS** torch.utils.data.TensorDataset(\*tensors)

Dataset wrapping tensors.

Each sample will be retrieved by indexing tensors along the first dimension.

Parameters

\*tensors (*Tensor*) – tensors that have the same size of the first dimension

**CLASS** torch.utils.data.ConcatDataset(datasets)

- **Dataset** 관련 처리 모듈 제공
- torch.utils.data.DataSet  
갖고 있는 데이터셋을 다루기 편하게 관리해주는 인터페이스
- torch.utils.data.DataLoader  
해당 Dataset을 멀티프로세싱, batch processing, iterating 등 다양한 기능을 추가 제공하는 클래스

# torch.nn

## Convolution layers

### Conv1d

CLASS torch.nn.  
dilation=  
Recurrent layer  
RNN

CLASS torch.nn.RNN

Linear

CLASS torch.nn.Linear(in\_features, out\_features, bias=True)

Applies a linear transformation to the incoming data:  $y = xA^T$

Parameters

- in\_features – size of each input sample

Applies a multi-l

For each element in the input sequence, each layer comput

$$h_t = \tanh(W_{ih}x_t + b_{ih} +$$

where  $h_t$  is the hidden state at time  $t$ ,  $x_t$  is the input at tim

- **Neural network layer** 관련 클래스들 제공
- Containers  
nn.Module, nn.Sequential, nn.ModuleList 등
- Linear: nn.Linear
- CNN: nn.Conv2d, nn.MaxPool2d 등
- RNN: nn.RNN, nn.GRU, nn.LSTM
- Regularization/Normalization:  
nn.Dropout, nn.BatchNorm2d 등
- **제공하는 기능들이 많으므로 꼭 Documentation 살펴볼것!**

# torch.nn.functional

## TORCH.NN.FUNCTIONAL [🔗](#)

### Convolution functions

#### conv1d

```
torch.nn.functional.conv1d(input, weight, bias=None, stride=1,  
groups=1, padding_mode='zeros') → Tensor
```

Applies a 1D convolution over an input signal composed of several in

See [Conv1d](#) for details and output shape.

- torch.nn과 유사하지만 **클래스가 아닌 함수로 제공**
- 각종 Non-linear Activation function들 제공  
(relu, tanh, sigmoid, softmax 등)
- Loss 함수 제공
- **제공하는 기능들이 많으므로 꼭 Documentation 살펴볼것!**

# torch.optim

```
CLASS torch.optim.Adam(params, lr=0.001, betas=(0.9, 0.999), amsgrad=False)
```

Implements Adam algorithm.

It has been proposed in [Adam: A Method for Stochastic Opt](#)

## Parameters

- **params** (*iterable*) – iterable of parameters to optimize
- **lr** (*float*, *optional*) – learning rate (default: 1e-3)
- **betas** (*Tuple*[*float*, *float*], *optional*) – coefficients used for exponential moving average of gradients and its square (default: (0.9, 0.999))
- **amsgrad** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to use the AMSGrad variant of Adam

- 최적화 알고리즘 클래스 제공
- SGD, Adam, AdaGrad 등 다양한 optimizer
- 많은 경우 Adam이 좋은 성능을 보임
- weight\_decay는 l2 regularization 관련 Hyperparameter
- Learning rate는 중요한 Hyperparameter!



# torchvision

## TORCHVISION.DATASETS

All datasets are subclasses of `torch.utils.data.Dataset` i.e, th  
Hence, they can all be passed to a `torch.utils.data.DataLoader`  
`torch multiprocessing` workers. For exa

```
imagenet_data = torchvision.da  
data_loader = torch.utils.data
```

## TORCHVISION.TRANSF

Transforms are common image transformations. 1  
`torchvision.transforms.functional` module. F  
This is useful if you have to build a more complex

**CLASS** `torchvision.transforms.Compose`

Composes several transforms together.

Parameters

**transforms** (list of `Transform` objects) – list o

Example

## TORCHVISION.MODELS

The models subpackage contains definitions of models for a  
pixelwise semantic segmentation, object detection, instance

### Classification

The models subpackage contains definitions for the followir

- AlexNet
- VGG
- ResNet

### • Vision 관련 기능들 제공

#### • torchvision.dataset

MNIST, CIFAR10 등의 데이터셋 제공

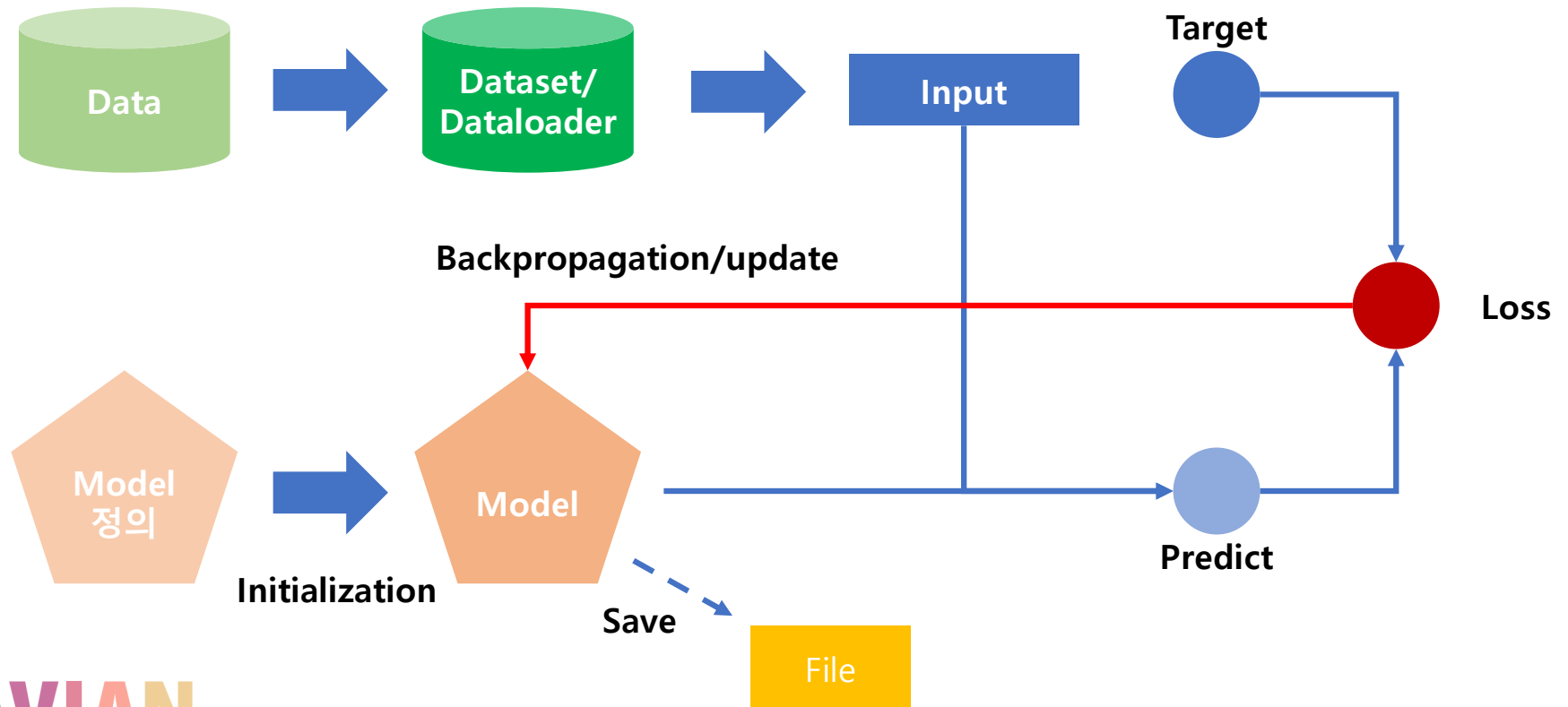
#### • torchvision.transforms

이미지 관련 전처리 기능 함수들 제공

#### • torchvision.models

VGGNet, ResNet, Inception 등 미리 학습된 모델 제공

# Training process



# Model

모델명      최상위 부모 클래스

```
class Model(nn.Module):  
    def __init__(self, input_dim, hidden_dim):  
        super(Model, self).__init__()      파이썬 상속 문법  
  
        self.input_dim = input_dim  
        self.hidden_dim = hidden_dim  
  
        self.layer1 = nn.Linear(input_dim, hidden_dim)  
        self.layer2 = nn.Linear(hidden_dim, hidden_dim)  
        self.layer3 = nn.Linear(hidden_dim, 1)  
  
    def forward(self, x):  
        out = F.relu(self.layer1(x))  
        out = F.relu(self.layer2(out))  
        out = self.layer3(out)  
        return out
```

필수적으로  
구현되어야 하는  
함수

# Model

```
class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, input_dim, hidden_dim):
        super(Model, self).__init__()

        self.input_dim = input_dim
        self.hidden_dim = hidden_dim

        self.layer1 = nn.Linear(input_dim, hidden_dim)
        self.layer2 = nn.Linear(hidden_dim, hidden_dim)
        self.layer3 = nn.Linear(hidden_dim, 1)

    def forward(self, x):
        out = F.relu(self.layer1(x))
        out = F.relu(self.layer2(out))
        out = self.layer3(out)
        return out
```

네트워크 Layer 정의



모델의 입력값을 처리



모델의 예측 결과

# Training Model

모델 생성 및 GPU 메모리에 복사

```
device = torch.device("cuda")
```

```
model = Model(8, 128)  
model = model.to(device)
```

Optimizer 및 loss 함수 정의

```
optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=1e-3)  
criterion = nn.MSELoss()
```

```
epochs = 10
```

학습 모드

```
model.train()
```

Batch를 GPU 메모리에 복사

```
for e in range(epochs):  
    for i, (batch_X, batch_y) in enumerate(train_loader):  
        batch_X, batch_y = batch_X.to(device), batch_y.to(device)
```

인풋에 대해 모델 예측

```
predict = model(batch_X)
```

이전 gradient 값 제거

```
optimizer.zero_grad()
```

Loss 계산 후 모델 업데이트

```
loss = criterion(predict, batch_y)  
loss.backward()  
optimizer.step()
```

```
if i % 100 == 0:  
    loss = loss.item()  
    loss  
    print(f"{e}epochs, {i} iters - {loss}")
```

# Testing Model

gradient 계산 안함! & 테스트 모드

L1 loss 계산

```
total_loss = []
test_num = 0

with torch.no_grad():
    model.eval()
    for batch_X, batch_y in test_loader:
        batch_X, batch_y = batch_X.to(device), batch_y.to(device)
        predict = model(batch_X)
        predict = predict*(max_ - min_) + min_
        loss = F.l1_loss(predict, batch_y)

        batch_size = batch_y.size(0)
        test_num += batch_size
        total_loss.append(loss.item()*batch_size)

total_loss = np.sum(total_loss)/test_num
print(f"{e}epochs - {total_loss}")
```

# Load/Save the Model

```
torch.save(the_model.state_dict(), PATH)
```

model의 각 정보가 dictionary 객체로 저장됨!

```
the_model = TheModelClass(*args, **kwargs)  
the_model.load_state_dict(torch.load(PATH))
```

**주의!**  
모델이 미리 생성이 된 뒤, load가 되어야 함!

# Exercise - Predict California housing values



## 6.3.7. California Housing dataset

### Data Set Characteristics:

#### Number of Instances:

20640

#### Number of Attributes:

8 numeric, predictive attributes and the target

#### Attribute Information:

- MedInc median income in block
- HouseAge median house age in block
- AveRooms average number of rooms
- AveBedrms average number of bedrooms
- Population block population
- AveOccup average house occupancy
- Latitude house block latitude
- Longitude house block longitude

#### Missing Attribute Values:

None

This dataset was obtained from the StatLib repository. <http://lib.stat.cmu.edu/datasets/>

The target variable is the median house value for California districts.

This dataset was derived from the 1990 U.S. census, using one row per census block group. A block group is the smallest geographical unit for which the U.S. Census Bureau publishes sample data (a block group typically has a population of 600 to 3,000 people).

\* [https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.datasets.fetch\\_california\\_housing.html](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.datasets.fetch_california_housing.html)



**감사합니다**

**Any Questions?**

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