



Deep Learning Toolkit (*Einops*)

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2022

Outline

Environment, Code Editor

Python

Tensor libraries – numpy, einsum, **einops**

PyTorch, Timm

Huggingface (HF), Gradio, Streamlit

HF Accelerator, GitHub

Machines – Colab, DeepNote, Kaggle, SageMaker

Other tools

Einstein Operations: Einops

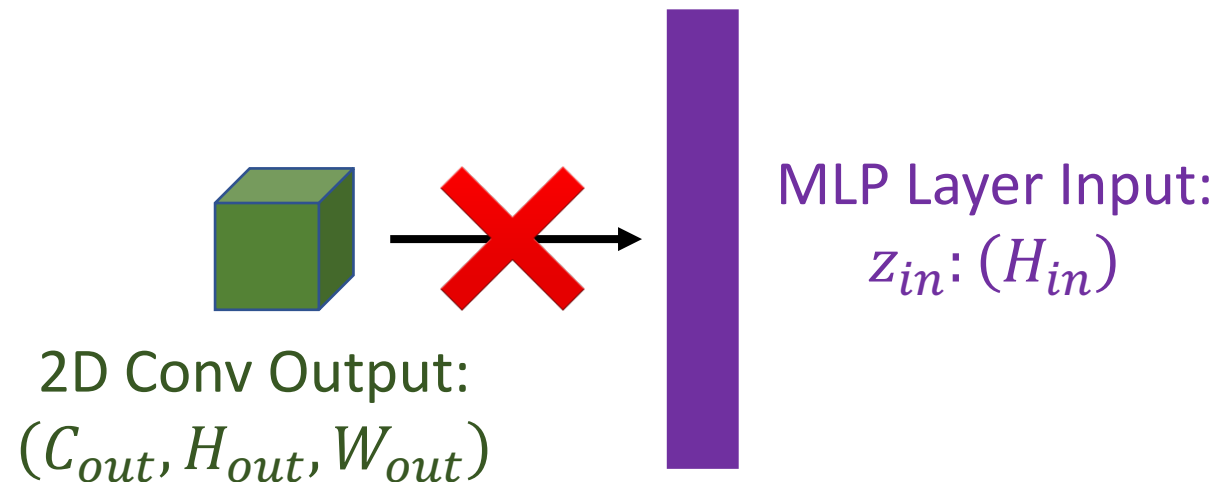
Rogozhnikov, Alex. "Einops: Clear and Reliable Tensor Manipulations with Einstein-like Notation." *International Conference on Learning Representations*. 2022.

<https://github.com/arogozhnikov/einops>

Motivation: Tensor shape and size between layers IO must match

Input/Output shape of 2D convolution: $z_{in}: (C_{in}, H_{in}, W_{in})$ and $z_{out}: (C_{out}, H_{out}, W_{out})$ where C : channel, H : height and W : width

Input/Output shape of an MLP layer: $z_{in}: (H_{in})$ and $z_{out}: (H_{out})$ where H : height



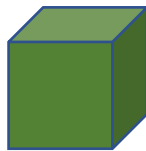
Solution: Reshape the 2D convolution output to match the input requirement of MLP

$$z_{out}: (C_{out}, H_{out}, W_{out}) \rightarrow (C_{out} * H_{out} * W_{out})$$

$$z_{in}: (H_{in})$$

$$\therefore H_{in} = C_{out} * H_{out} * W_{out}$$

2D Conv Output:
 $(C_{out}, H_{out}, W_{out})$



Reshape



$$(C_{out} * H_{out} * W_{out})$$

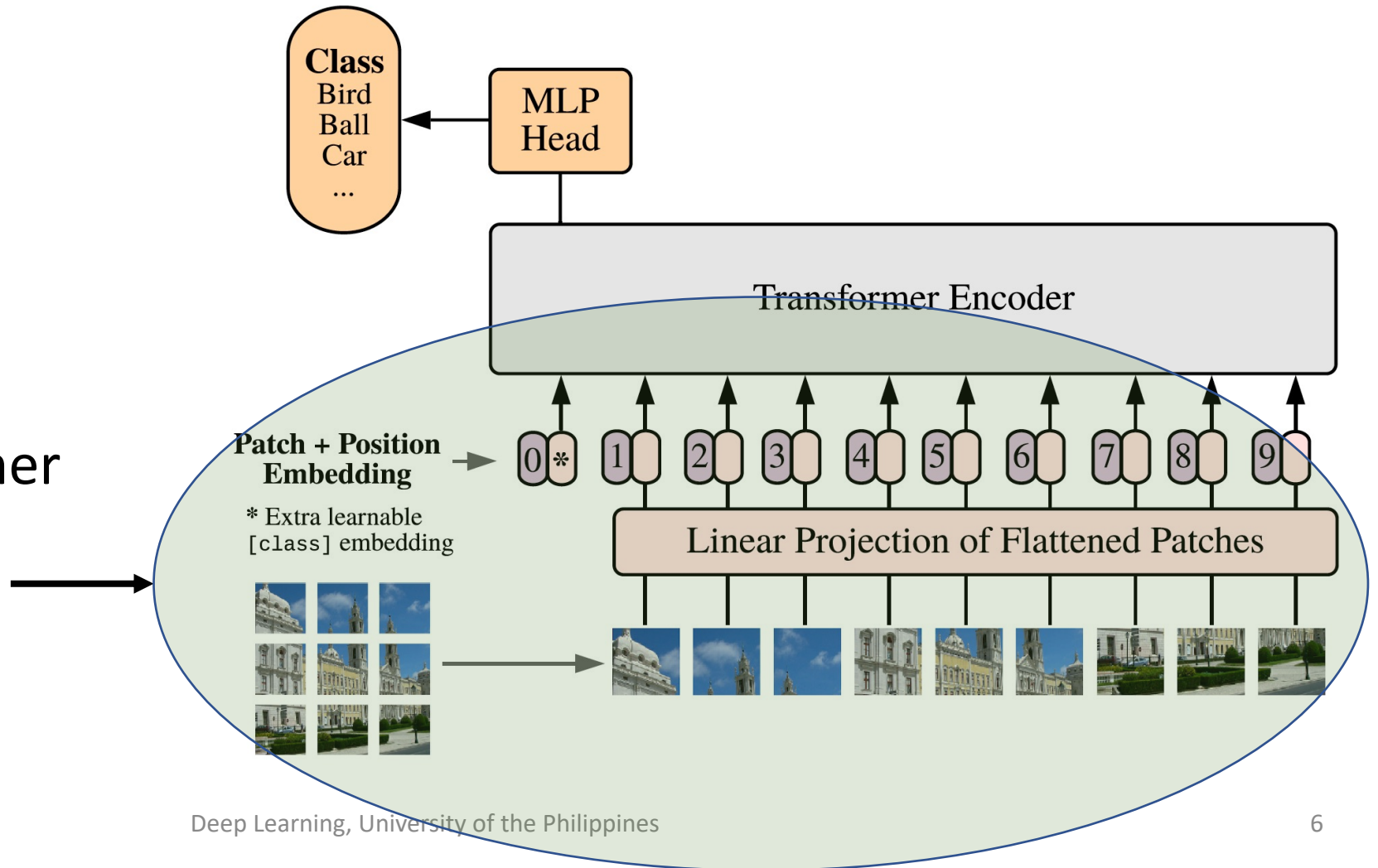


MLP Layer Input:
 $z_{in}: (H_{in})$

Motivation: Upsize, Downsize, Stack, Split, View, Permute. etc

Vision Transformer (ViT)

In Vision Transformer (ViT), we split an input image into patches.



Numpy/PyTorch vs Einops APIs

Operation	Numpy/PyTorch	Einops
Transpose	<code>transpose</code>	<code>rearrange</code>
Reshape	<code>reshape/view</code>	<code>rearrange</code>
Upsize	<code>repeat/upsample</code>	<code>repeat</code>
Downsize	<code>interpolate</code>	<code>reduce</code>
Split	<code>split</code>	<code>rearrange</code>
Permute	<code>permute</code>	<code>rearrange</code>

Install and Import

Install

```
pip install einops
```

Import

```
from einops import rearrange, repeat, reduce
```


Flatten

```
img = image.imread("aki_dog.jpg")  
img = rearrange(img, "h w c -> (h w c)")
```



$(224, 224, 3)$

$\longrightarrow (150528,)$

Syntax

Input tensor

Output shape:
Fuse height, width,
channel by multiplying
them together

```
rearrange(img, "h w c -> (h w c)")
```

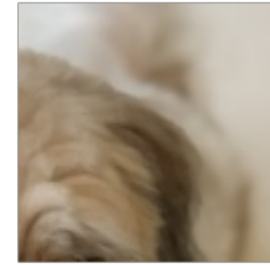
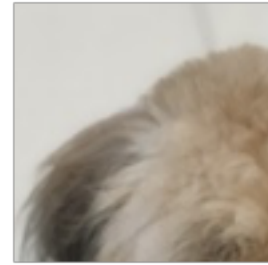
Input shape:
height, width, channel

The diagram illustrates the syntax of the `rearrange` function. It shows the function `rearrange` taking an input tensor `img` and a string specifying the transformation. The input shape is `height, width, channel` (represented by `h, w, c`). The output shape is `(height, width, channel)` (represented by `(h, w, c)`). Brackets indicate that the input dimensions `h, w, c` are multiplied together to form the new dimensions.

Flatten in numpy

```
img = np.reshape(img, (-1,))
```

Image to Patches



`rearrange(img, "(p1 h) (p2 w) c -> (p1 p2) h w c", p1=2, p2=2)`

$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}$ Split the height into 2 $\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}$ Split the width into 2 $\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}$ An array of 4 image patches

Mixing 2 images



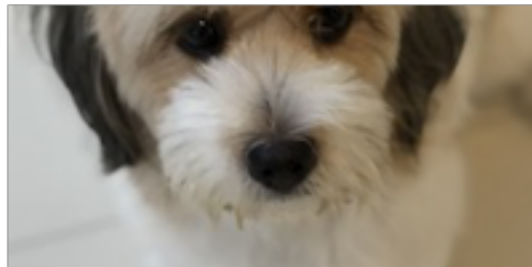
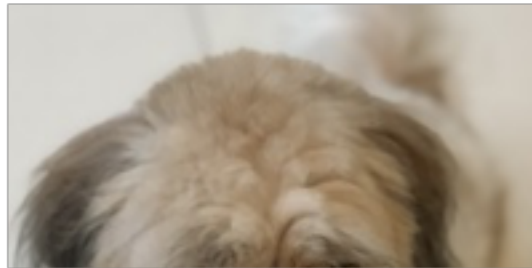
Load and store

```
img1 = image.imread("aki_dog.jpg")  
img2 = image.imread("wonder_cat.jpg")  
imgs = np.array([img1, img2])
```



Create a 2D array of images

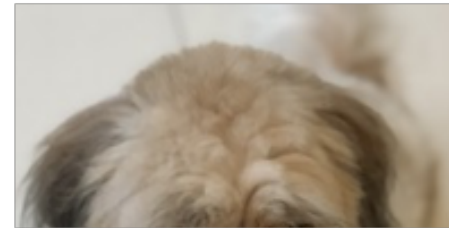
```
imgs = rearrange(imgs, "b (k h) w c -> k b h w c", k = 2)
```



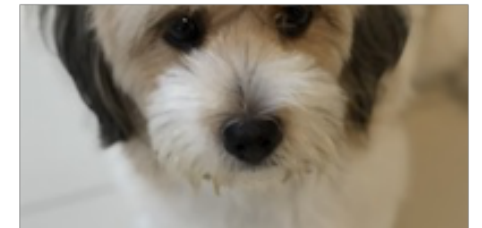
Reverse the order of the lower halves

```
imgs = np.concatenate([imgs[::2], imgs[1::2,::-1]], axis=0)
```

Upper
half
array

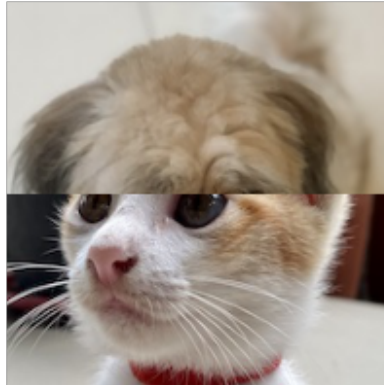


Lower
half
array



Lastly, we fuse the 2D array into 1D array of images

```
imgs = rearrange(imgs, "i j h w c -> j (i h) w c")
```



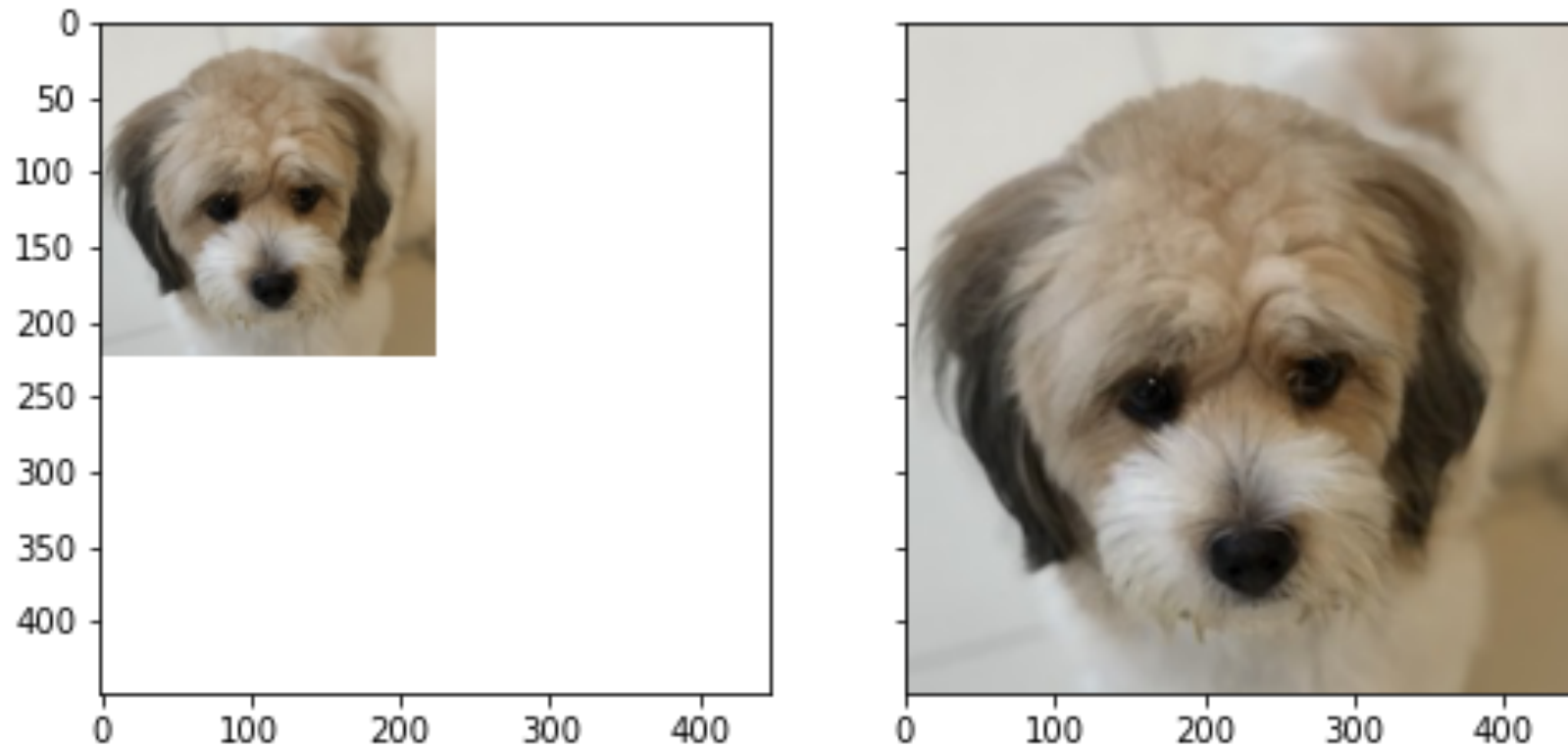
RGB to Grayscale

```
img = reduce(img, "h w c -> h w", 'mean')
```



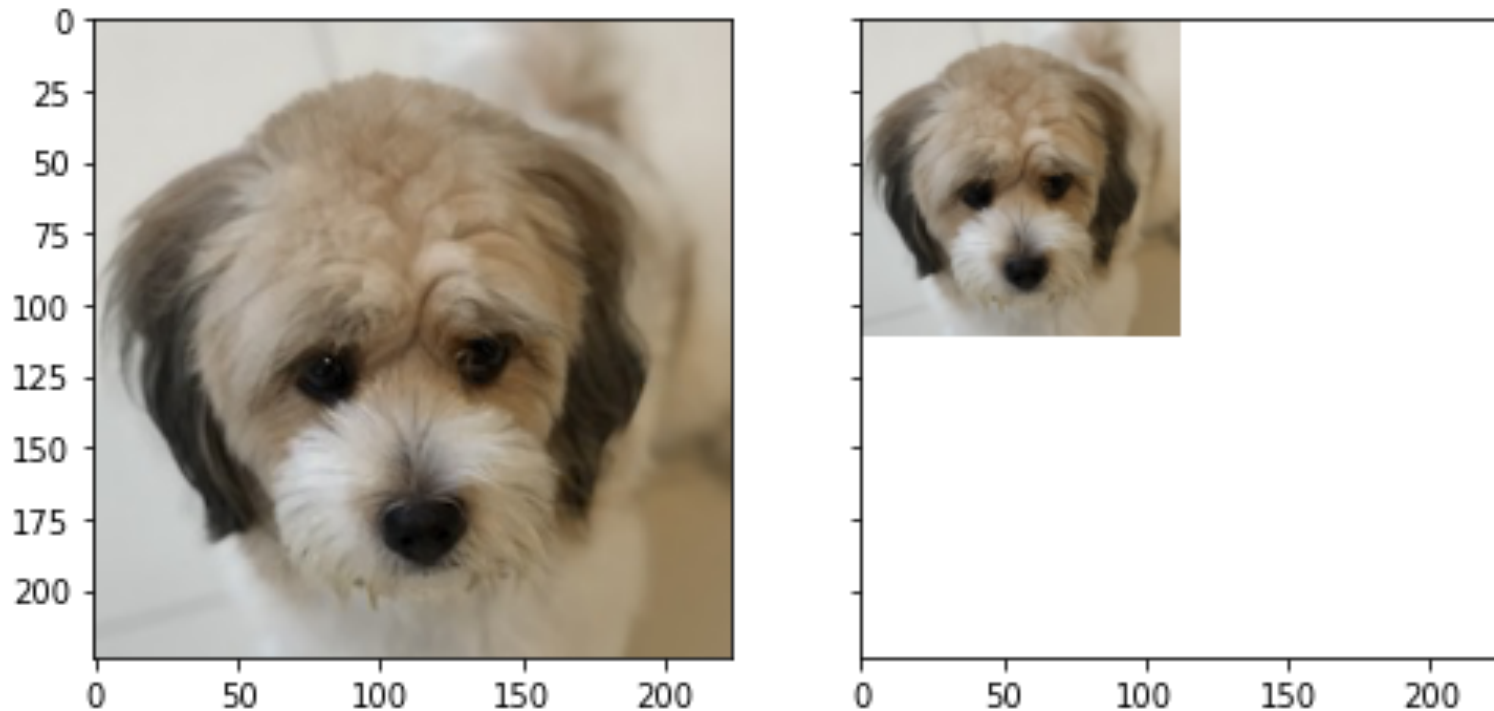
Upsize

```
repeat(img, "h w c -> (h 2) (w 2) c")
```



Downsize

```
reduce(img, "(h 2) (w 2) c -> h w c", 'mean')
```



End

https://github.com/roatienza/Deep-Learning-Experiments/blob/master/versions/2022/tools/python/einops_demo.ipynb