



7. - Huawei MindSpore AI Development Framework

7.2 - MindSpore Application Development

MindSpore [logo link](#)

Gilvan Maia

10 Setembro, 2020

Instituto Universidade Virtual

Universidade Federal do Ceará



Disclaimer

The following content is heavily based on HCIA-AI Course material by Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., authored by Zhang Luxiao and Yuan Meng. Distribution is not allowed.



Index

- Environment Setup
- Programming Concepts
- Study Case



Environment Setup



MindSpore Environment Setup

Instructions for MindSpore 0.7.0, depends on Python 3.7.5

Can be [compiled](#) from source code, [binary](#) releases, or [Docker](#) images

We are using the [pip](#) install method, after setting a [Miniconda](#) manager

1. Activate your environment

2. pip install

```
https://ms-release.obs.cn-north-4.myhuaweicloud.com/0.7.0-beta/MindSpore/ascend/ubuntu_x86/mindspore_ascend-0.7.0-cp37-cp37m-linux_x86_64.whl
```

Optionally, you can also install [MindInsight](#) for easy-to-use debugging and tuning capabilities (not covered)

3. pip install

```
https://ms-release.obs.cn-north-4.myhuaweicloud.com/0.7.0-beta/MindInsight/ascend/ubuntu_x86/mindinsight-0.7.0-cp37-cp37m-linux_x86_64.whl
```



Programming Concepts



Tensors

MindSpore stores data in [tensors](#), which have some common operations

- `asnumpy()`
- `size()`
- `dim()`
- `dtype()`
- `set_dtype()`
- `tensor_add(other: Tensor)`
- `tensor_mul(other: Tensor)`
- `shape()`
- `__Str__#` (conversion into strings)



Main MindSpore Expression Modules

Module	Description
<code>communication</code>	Data loading module, which defines the dataloader and dataset and processes data such as images and texts.
<code>dataset</code>	Dataset processing module, which reads and pro-processes data.
<code>common</code>	Defines tensor, parameter, dtype, and initializer.
<code>context</code>	Defines the context class and sets model running parameters, such as graph and PyNative switching modes.
<code>nn</code>	Defines MindSpore cells (neural network units), loss functions, and optimizers.
<code>ops</code> <code>ops.composite</code> <code>ops.operations</code>	Defines basic operators and registers reverse operators.
<code>train</code>	Training model and summary function modules.
<code>utils</code>	Utilities, which verify parameters. This parameter is used in the framework.



Operation

```
class Softmax(Cell):  
    """  
    Softmax activation function. (doc string)  
    """  
  
    def __init__(self, axis=-1):  
        super(Softmax, self).__init__()  
        self.softmax = _selected_ops.Softmax(axis)  
  
    def construct(self, x):  
        return self.softmax(x)
```

Common operations in MindSpore

mindspore.ops.operations: tensor array-related operators
ExpandDims, Squeeze, Concat, OnesLike, Select,
StridedSlice, ScatterNd, etc

mindspore.ops.operations: mathematical and NN operators
AddN, Cos, Sub, Sin, LogicalAnd, MatMul, LogicalNot,
RealDiv, Less, ReduceMean, Argmax, L2Normalize

mindspore.nn: building blocks, i.e., layers and units for NNs
Conv2D, MaxPool, AvgPool, Flatten, Softmax, ReLU, Sigmoid,
ReLU, BatchNorm, SoftmaxCrossEntropy, SigmoidCrossEntropy,
SGD, etc

mindspore.nn.probability: random operators

mindspore.dataset.transforms.vision: process image augmentations



Cell (1/2)

Cell defines the basic module for calculation. The objects of the cell can be directly executed.

- `__init__()` initializes and verifies modules such as parameters, cells, and primitives.
- `construct()` defines the execution process. In graph mode, a graph is compiled for execution and is subject to specific syntax restrictions.
- `bprop()` is optional and implements the reverse direction (backpropagation) of customized modules. Automatic differential is used by default to calculate the reverse of the construct part.



Cells (2/2)

Predefined cells in MindSpore include **common** building blocks

- **Loss functions** (Softmax Cross Entropy With Logits and MSELoss),
- **Optimizers** (Momentum, SGD, and Adam)
- Network training functions (aka network training package), such as
 - [TrainOneStepCell](#) network gradient calculation and update based on an optimizer
 - [WithLossCell](#), wraps a network with loss function
 - [WithGradCell](#), for gradient calculation



MindSporeIR

MindSporeIR is a compact, efficient, and flexible graph-based functional IR

It represents functional semantics such as free variables, high-order functions, and recursion

MindSporeIR is a program carrier in the process of automatic differentiation and compilation optimization

Each graph represents a function definition graph and consists of ParameterNodes, ValueNodes, and ComplexNodes (CNodes)

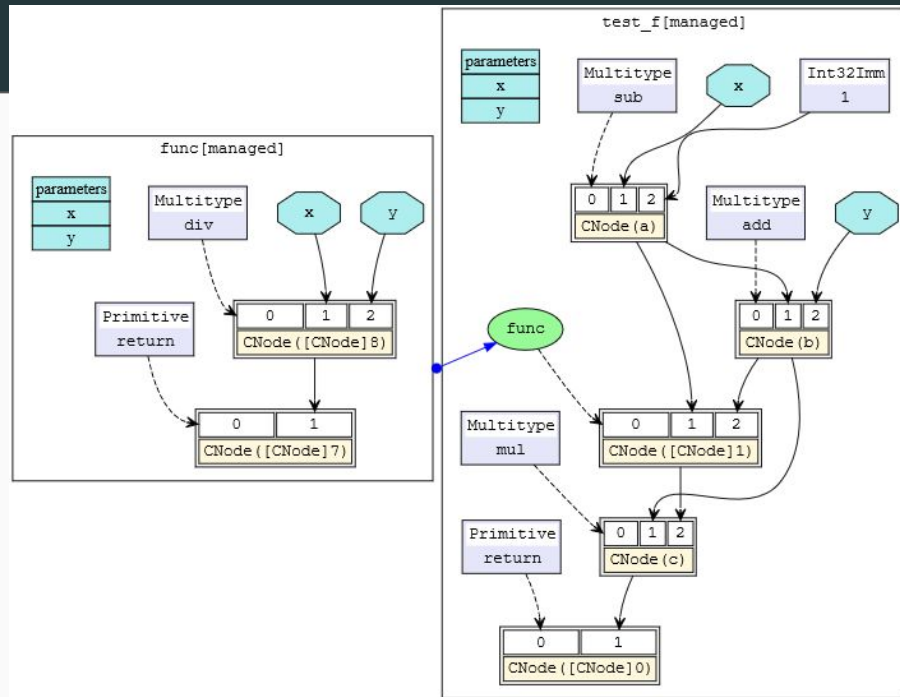


Illustration of the def-use relationship

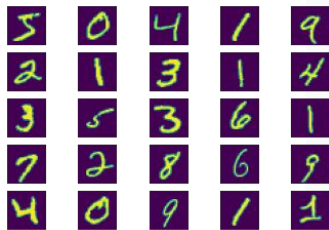


Study Case



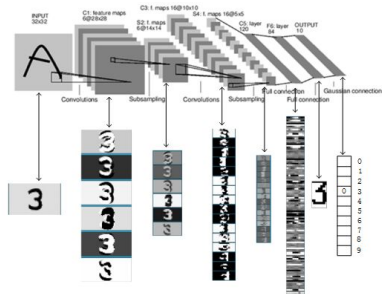
MNIST Digit Classification

Data



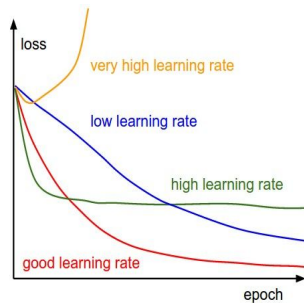
- 1. Data loading
- 2. Pre-processing pipeline

Network



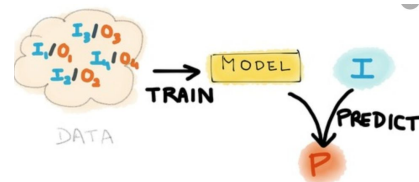
- 3. Network definition
- 4. Weight initialization
- 5. Network execution

Model



- 6. Loss function
- 7. Optimizer
- 8. Training iteration
- 9. Model evaluation

Application



- 10. Model I/O
- 11. Inference

[Link for LeNet5 figure](#)



Modules and Cells Covered

```
import mindspore.dataset as ds
import mindspore.nn as nn
from mindspore import context

from mindspore.nn.metrics import Accuracy
from mindspore.nn.loss import SoftmaxCrossEntropyWithLogits

from mindspore.common import dtype as mstype
from mindspore.common.initializer import TruncatedNormal

from mindspore.train import Model
from mindspore.train.serialization import load_checkpoint, load_param_into_net
from mindspore.train.callback import ModelCheckpoint, CheckpointConfig, LossMonitor

import mindspore.dataset.transforms.vision.c_transforms as CV
import mindspore.dataset.transforms.c_transforms as C
from mindspore.dataset.transforms.vision import Inter
```



Thank You!

Next: Lab Guide 06

