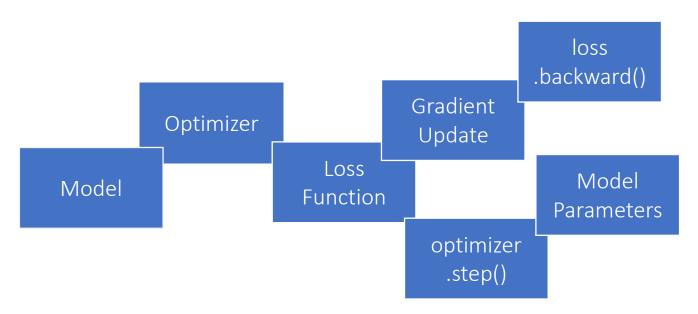
Introduction

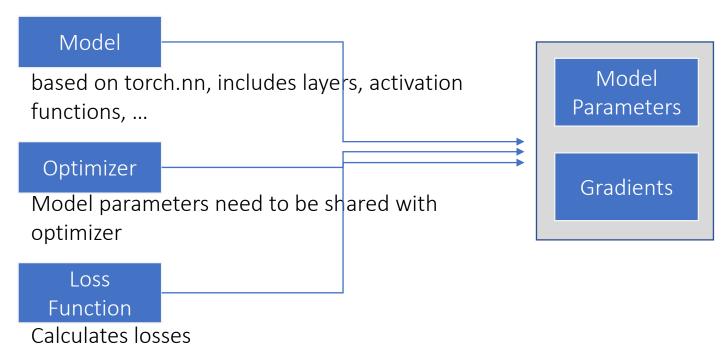
Confusing process of interactions



Good article on PyTorch Functional API: <a href="https://jeancochrane.com/blog/pytorch-functional-api">https://jeancochrane.com/blog/pytorch-functional-api</a>

States and objects

Affected objects and states



Training Loop

Typical structure of training

```
for epoch in range(number epochs):
    for j, data in enumerate(train loader):
        # optimization
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        # forward pass
        y_hat = model(data[0])
        # compute loss
        loss = loss_fun(y_hat, data[1])
        losses.append(loss.item())
        # backprop
        loss.backward()
        # update weights
        optimizer.step()
```

Clear gradients

- Optimizer accumulates gradients
- For each new pass (forward/backward) gradients need to be deleted
- Optimizer holds gradients? Not the model?

optimizer.zero\_grad()

#### Forward Pass

- Predictions are calculated
- Straightforward process

```
# forward pass
y_hat = model(data[0])
```

Loss calculation

- Also straightforward
- Predictions and true labels used to calculate losses.

```
# compute loss
loss = loss_fun(y_hat, data[1])
```

#### Gradient calculation

- Loss function object calculates gradients for all nodes
- $grad_{w1} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1}$  (partial derivative of loss function)
- Gradients are changed inplace
- Implicitly, model layers are used and tensor gradients updated

```
# backprop
loss.backward()
```

#### Weight update

- Gradients are known, now weights need to be updated.
- Step() function of optimizer does it.
- Model parameters are updated (although model was never called).

```
# update weights
optimizer.step()
```

Advantages / Disadvantages



 Composable API, which can be used beyond Deep Learning

