AP Lab03 Tensorflow and PyTorch

Lab Instructions - Prof. Tobias Schaffer

Objective

In this lab, you will:

- Build and train the same small neural network model using both TensorFlow and PyTorch.
- Measure and compare training time and performance.
- Convert the trained models into lightweight formats suitable for embedded deployment: Tensor-Flow Lite and ONNX.

Task 1: Model Implementation and Training

Dataset

Use the MNIST dataset of handwritten digits (28x28 grayscale images, 10 classes).

Architecture

- Flatten input (784 features)
- Dense layer with 64 ReLU units
- Output layer with 10 units (softmax for TF, logits for PyTorch)

Instructions

- 1. Load and normalize MNIST data.
- 2. Implement the model in TensorFlow using tf.keras.Sequential.
- 3. Implement the model in PyTorch using a custom nn.Module.
- 4. Train both models for 5 epochs.
- 5. Measure training time.

Task 2: Inference and Evaluation

- Run inference on the test set using both models.
- Report test accuracy and inference time.
- Use TensorFlow's model.evaluate() and PyTorch's model.eval() + torch.no_grad().

Task 3: Model Conversion

TensorFlow

- 1. Convert the trained model to TensorFlow Lite using TFLiteConverter.
- 2. Save the converted model as model.tflite.

```
converter = tf.lite.TFLiteConverter.from_keras_model(model)
tflite_model = converter.convert()
with open('model.tflite', 'wb') as f:
    f.write(tflite_model)
```

PyTorch

- 1. Export the model to ONNX format.
- 2. Use dummy input with correct shape (e.g. torch.randn(1, 784)).
- 3. Save as model.onnx.

Submission

Please submit the following:

- Python scripts for both implementations.
- Training and inference logs.
- Exported model files: model.tflite and model.onnx.
- Short report comparing the frameworks in terms of:
 - Code structure and development experience
 - Training and inference speed
 - Ease of model export

A sample implementation (with missing parts to be filled) can be found in the file: LabO3 TensorFlow vs PyTorch.ipynb