O PyTorch

全军出击: 全连接层

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I know nothing



Be practical



在大佬看来说这么多没用 还是直接上去猛干就对了



nn.Linear

```
In [44]: x.shape
Out[44]: torch.Size([1, 784])
In [46]: layer1=nn.Linear(784, 200)
In [47]: layer2=nn.Linear(200,200)
In [48]: layer3=nn.Linear(200,10)
In [49]: x=layer1(x)
In [50]: x.shape
Out[50]: torch.Size([1, 200])
In [52]: x=layer2(x)
In [53]: x.shape
Out[53]: torch.Size([1, 200])
In [54]: x=layer3(x)
In [55]: x.shape
Out[55]: torch.Size([1, 10])
```

relu?

```
• • •
In [49]: x=layer1(x)
In [56]: x=F.relu(x, inplace=True)
In [50]: x.shape
Out[50]: torch.Size([1, 200])
In [52]: x=layer2(x)
In [56]: x=F.relu(x, inplace=True)
In [53]: x.shape
Out[53]: torch.Size([1, 200])
In [54]: x=layer3(x)
In [56]: x=F.relu(x, inplace=True)
In [55]: x.shape
Out[55]: torch.Size([1, 10])
```

concisely

inherit from nn.Module

init layer in __init__

implement forward()

Step1.

```
class MLP(nn.Module):

   def __init__(self):
       super(MLP, self).__init__()
```

Step2.

```
class MLP(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(MLP, self).__init__()
        self.model = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Linear(784, 200),
            nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
            nn.Linear(200, 200),
            nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
            nn.Linear(200, 10),
            nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
```

Step3.

```
class MLP(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(MLP, self).__init__()
        self.model = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Linear(784, 200),
            nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
            nn.Linear(200, 200),
            nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
            nn.Linear(200, 10),
            nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
     def forward(self, x):
      x = self.model(x)
      return x
```

nn.ReLU v.s. F.relu()

class-style API

function-style API

```
In [55]: x.shape
Out[55]: torch.Size([1, 10])
In [56]: x=F.relu(x, inplace=True)
In [57]: layer=nn.ReLU()
In [58]: x=layer(x)
```

Train

```
net = MLP()
optimizer = optim.SGD(net.parameters(), lr=learning_rate)
criteon = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
for epoch in range(epochs):
    for batch_idx, (data, target) in enumerate(train_loader):
        data = data.view(-1, 28*28)
        logits = net(data)
        loss = criteon(logits, target)
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
```

下一课时

激活函数与GPU

Thank You.