

Chapter 1

An Introduction to PyTorch

1.1 A Fun Example

Efficient machine learning processes data in batches, and our model will expect a batch of data.

We use PyTorch's `unsqueeze()` function to add a dimension to our tensor and create a batch of size 1.

The use of `model.to(device)` and `batch.to(device)` sends our model and input data to the GPU if available, and executing `model(batch.to(device))` runs our classifier.