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In [105]: | #how to use google colab: https://pytorch.org/tutorials/beginner/colab.html
          #pytorch tutorial: https://pytorch.org/tutorials/beginner/deep learning 60min blitz.html
          import torch
          import torch.nn.functional as F
          from torchvision import datasets, transforms
          import numpy as np
In [211]: | # define the network structure
          class fc_net(torch.nn.Module):
            def init (self, num in=784, num out=10):
              super(fc_net, self).__init__()
              self.h1 = torch.nn.Linear(in features=num in, out features=256)
              self.h2 = torch.nn.Linear(in_features=256, out_features=128)
              self.h3 = torch.nn.Linear(in features=128, out features=num out)
            def forward(self, inputs):
              a1 = F.relu(self.h1(inputs))
              #print('Lets see a1')
              #print(a1[0, 0:10])
              a2 = F.relu(self.h2(a1))
              a3 = F.softmax(self.h3(a2),dim=-1)
              return a3
In [212]: # use data_loader to load_in data
          train_data = datasets.MNIST('./', train=True, download=True, transform=transforms.Compose([tran
                                           (0.1307,), (0.3081,))))
          train_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(train_data, batch_size=10, shuffle=True)
          val data = datasets.MNIST('./', train=False, download=True, transform=transforms.Compose([trans
                                           (0.1307,), (0.3081,))]))
          val_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(val_data, batch_size=10, shuffle=True)
          cur x, cur y = next(iter(train loader))
          print(cur x.size())
          print(cur_y.size())
          torch.Size([10, 1, 28, 28])
          torch.Size([10])
In [234]: | cur_x = torch.reshape(cur_x, (10, 28*28))
          model = fc_net(num_in=28*28, num_out=10)
                                               # loss function
          loss = torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
          optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=.08) #stochastic gradient descent optimizer
          preds = model.forward(cur_x) # prediction
          cur loss = loss(preds, cur y) # loss
          optimizer.zero_grad()
                                  #set the gradients to zero
          cur loss.backward()
                                  #collect a new set of gradients , model learns
          optimizer.step()
                                  #optimize weights
          new preds = model.forward(cur x)
          print(preds[0])
          print(new preds[0])
          tensor([0.1118, 0.1095, 0.0897, 0.0917, 0.0983, 0.1171, 0.0963, 0.0967, 0.0985,
                  0.0903], grad fn=<SelectBackward>)
          tensor([0.1121, 0.1104, 0.0897, 0.0919, 0.0988, 0.1163, 0.0965, 0.0964, 0.0979,
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0.0900], grad\_fn=<SelectBackward>)

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In [235]: # convert between numpy and tensor
          pred_array = preds[0].detach().numpy()
          print(pred_array)
          pred tensor = torch.from numpy(pred array).float()
          print(pred_tensor)
          [0.11180003 0.10950512 0.08971722 0.09169915 0.09831317 0.11706373
           0.09633358 0.09672844 0.09852324 0.09031633]
          tensor([0.1118, 0.1095, 0.0897, 0.0917, 0.0983, 0.1171, 0.0963, 0.0967, 0.0985,
                  0.0903])
In [236]: for epoch in range(8): # loop over the dataset multiple times
              running_loss = 0.0
              for i, data in enumerate(train_loader, 0):
                  # get the inputs; data is a list of [inputs, labels]
                  inputs, labels = data
                  inputs = torch.reshape(inputs, (10, 28*28))
                  # zero the parameter gradients
                  optimizer.zero grad()
                  # forward + backward + optimize
                  outputs = model.forward(inputs) # prediction
                  cur loss = loss(outputs, labels) # loss
                  cur_loss.backward()
                  optimizer.step()
                  # print statistics
                  running loss += cur loss.item()
                  if i % 2000 == 1999: # print every 2000 mini-batches
                      print('[%d, %5d] loss: %.3f' %
                            (epoch + 1, i + 1, running loss / 2000))
                      running loss = 0.0
          print('Finished Training')
          [1, 2000] loss: 1.663
          [1, 4000] loss: 1.546
          [1, 6000] loss: 1.527
          [2, 2000] loss: 1.516
          [2, 4000] loss: 1.510
          [2, 6000] loss: 1.507
          [3, 2000] loss: 1.498
          [3, 4000] loss: 1.500
          [3, 6000] loss: 1.495
          [4, 2000] loss: 1.491
          [4, 4000] loss: 1.491
          [4, 6000] loss: 1.491
          [5, 2000] loss: 1.487
          [5, 4000] loss: 1.489
          [5, 6000] loss: 1.488
          [6, 2000] loss: 1.484
          [6, 4000] loss: 1.486
          [6, 6000] loss: 1.487
          [7, 2000] loss: 1.485
          [7, 4000] loss: 1.482
          [7, 6000] loss: 1.484
          [8, 2000] loss: 1.481
          [8, 4000] loss: 1.481
          [8, 6000] loss: 1.481
          Finished Training
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In [237]: | correct_count, all_count = 0, 0
          for images,labels in val_loader:
            for i in range(len(labels)):
              img = images[i].view(1, 784)
              with torch.no_grad():
                  logps = model(img)
              ps = torch.exp(logps)
              probab = list(ps.numpy()[0])
              pred_label = probab.index(max(probab))
              true_label = labels.numpy()[i]
              if(true_label == pred_label):
                correct_count += 1
              all_count += 1
          print( correct_count)
          print(all_count)
          print("Number Of Images Tested =", all_count)
          print("\nModel Accuracy =", (correct_count*1./all_count))
          9705
          10000
          ('Number Of Images Tested =', 10000)
          ('\nModel Accuracy =', 0.9705)
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