```
In [1]: import torch
        from torch import nn
        from d2l import torch as d2l
In [2]: class MLPScratch(d2l.Classifier):
                 __init__(self, num_inputs, num_outputs, num_hiddens, lr, sigma=0.01):
                super().__init__()
                self.save_hyperparameters()
                self.W1 = nn.Parameter(torch.randn(num inputs, num hiddens) * sigma)
                self.b1 = nn.Parameter(torch.zeros(num_hiddens))
                self.W2 = nn.Parameter(torch.randn(num hiddens, num outputs) * sigma)
                self.b2 = nn.Parameter(torch.zeros(num_outputs))
In [3]: def relu(X):
            a = torch.zeros like(X)
            return torch.max(X, a)
In [4]: @d2l.add to class(MLPScratch)
        def forward(self, X):
            X = X.reshape((-1, self.num_inputs))
            H = relu(torch.matmul(X, self.W1) + self.b1)
            return torch.matmul(H, self.W2) + self.b2
In [5]: model = MLPScratch(num_inputs=784, num_outputs=10, num_hiddens=256, lr=0.1)
        data = d2l.FashionMNIST(batch size=256)
        trainer = d2l.Trainer(max_epochs=10)
        trainer.fit(model, data)
                                    train loss
       1.2
                                   val loss
                                   val acc
       1.0
       0.8
       0.6
       0.4
                                      8
                                            10
           0
                               6
                          epoch
In [6]: class MLP(d2l.Classifier):
                 _init__(self, num_outputs, num_hiddens, lr):
            def
                super(). init_()
                self.save_hyperparameters()
                self.net = nn.Sequential(nn.Flatten(), nn.LazyLinear(num_hiddens),
                                          nn.ReLU(), nn.LazyLinear(num outputs))
In [7]: model = MLP(num outputs=10, num hiddens=256, lr=0.1)
        trainer.fit(model, data)
                                   train_loss
       1.0
                                   val_loss
       0.8
       0.6
       0.4
```

Discussion: In this chapter, I had the opportunity to actually implement a Multilayer Perceptron and conduct experiments. In the training process before the Concise Implementation, the example on this website showed fluctuations that gradually reduced, but in my case, both the val\_loss and val\_acc steadily approached the target without any noticeable dips. This made me realize that the intermediate process can vary greatly from person to person and with each run. Once again, I was reminded that this isn't about finding a definitive answer, but rather an artificial intelligence subject.

2

6

epoch

8

10

0