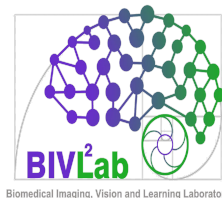


Tensorboard (Pytorch)

PyTorch BIVL²ab

Universidad
Industrial de
Santander



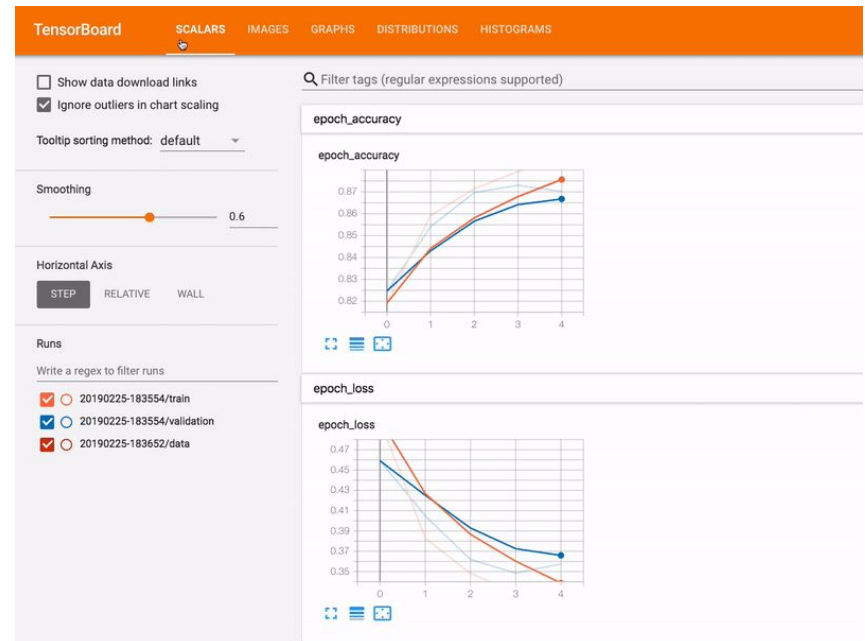
Agenda

- Use the BIVL²ab server
- Set up an environment for the course
- Access the course resources
- `transforms` API

TensorBoard

TensorBoard UserInterface (UI)

- TensorFlow's **visualization toolkit**.
- We can track and visualize metrics, project embeddings, histograms, display images, etc.



<https://www.tensorflow.org/tensorboard>

Before going further...

- Install TensorBoard.
- `from torch.utils.tensorboard import SummaryWriter` (Class to log Pytorch models and metrics into a directory for)

- Pytorch Tensorboard tutorial:

<https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/tensorboard.html>

Example No.1

Directory location, by default:
"runs/CURRENT_DATETIME_HOSTNAME"

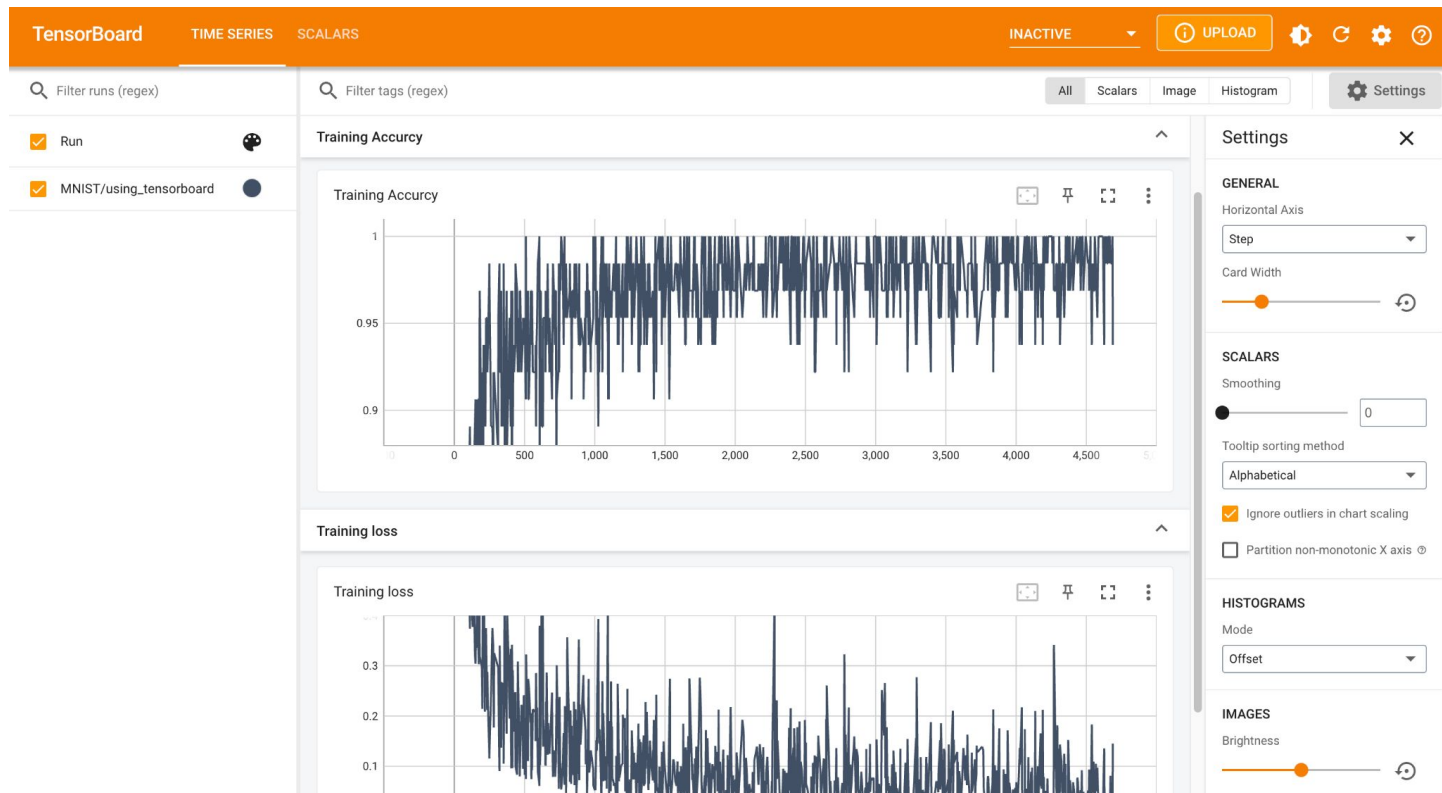
```
#####  
TENSORBOARD WRITER  
#####  
writer = SummaryWriter(f'runs/MNIST/using_tensorboard')  
step = 0  
for epoch in range(num_epochs):  
    for batch_idx, (data, targets) in enumerate(train_loader):  
        # Get data to cuda if possible  
        data = data.to(device=device)  
        targets = targets.to(device=device)  
  
        # forward  
        scores = model(data)  
        loss = criterion(scores, targets)  
  
        # backward  
        optimizer.zero_grad()  
        loss.backward()  
  
        # gradient descent or adam step  
        optimizer.step()  
  
        #Calculate running training accuracy  
        _, predictions = scores.max(1)  
        num_correct = (predictions == targets).sum()  
        running_train_acc = float(num_correct)/float(data.shape[0])  
  
        # tensorboard  
        writer.add_scalar('Training loss', loss, global_step = step)  
        writer.add_scalar('Training Accuracy', running_train_acc, global_step = step)  
        step += 1 #step is the number of batches
```

MNIST. Saving loss and accuracy during training.

Add scalars to the log file

Example No.1

1. `tensorboard --logdir runs`
2. Enter to url



Example No.2

```
1 # Hyperparameters
2 in_channels = 1
3 num_classes = 10
4 num_epochs = 5
5 batch_sizes = [1,64,128,1024]
6 learning_rates = [0.1, 0.01, 0.001, 0.0001]
7
8
9 # Load Data (import) datasets: Any
10 train_dataset = datasets.MNIST(root='dataset/', train=True, transform = transforms.ToTensor(), download=True)
11
12 for batch_size in tqdm(batch_sizes):
13     for lr in learning_rates:
14         step = 0
15
16         #dataloader
17         train_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(dataset=train_dataset, batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=True)
18
19         #Initialize network
20         model = simple_CNN(in_channels=in_channels, num_classes=num_classes)
21         model.to(device) #move model to device
22
23         #Loss and optimizer
24         criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
25         optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=lr)
26
27         #TENSORBOARD WRITER
28         writer = SummaryWriter(f'runs/MNIST/batchSize_{batch_size}_lr_{lr}')
29
30     for epoch in range(num_epochs):
31         for batch_idx, (data, targets) in enumerate(train_loader):
32             # Get data to cuda if possible
33             data = data.to(device=device)
```

**Saving different models
to compare them after**

Example No.2



Example No.3

```
for epoch in range(num_epochs):
    accuracies, losses = [], []
    for batch_idx, (data, targets) in enumerate(train_loader):
        # Get data to cuda if possible
        data = data.to(device=device)
        targets = targets.to(device=device)

        # forward
        scores = model(data)
        loss = criterion(scores, targets)
        losses.append(loss.item())

        # backward
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        loss.backward()

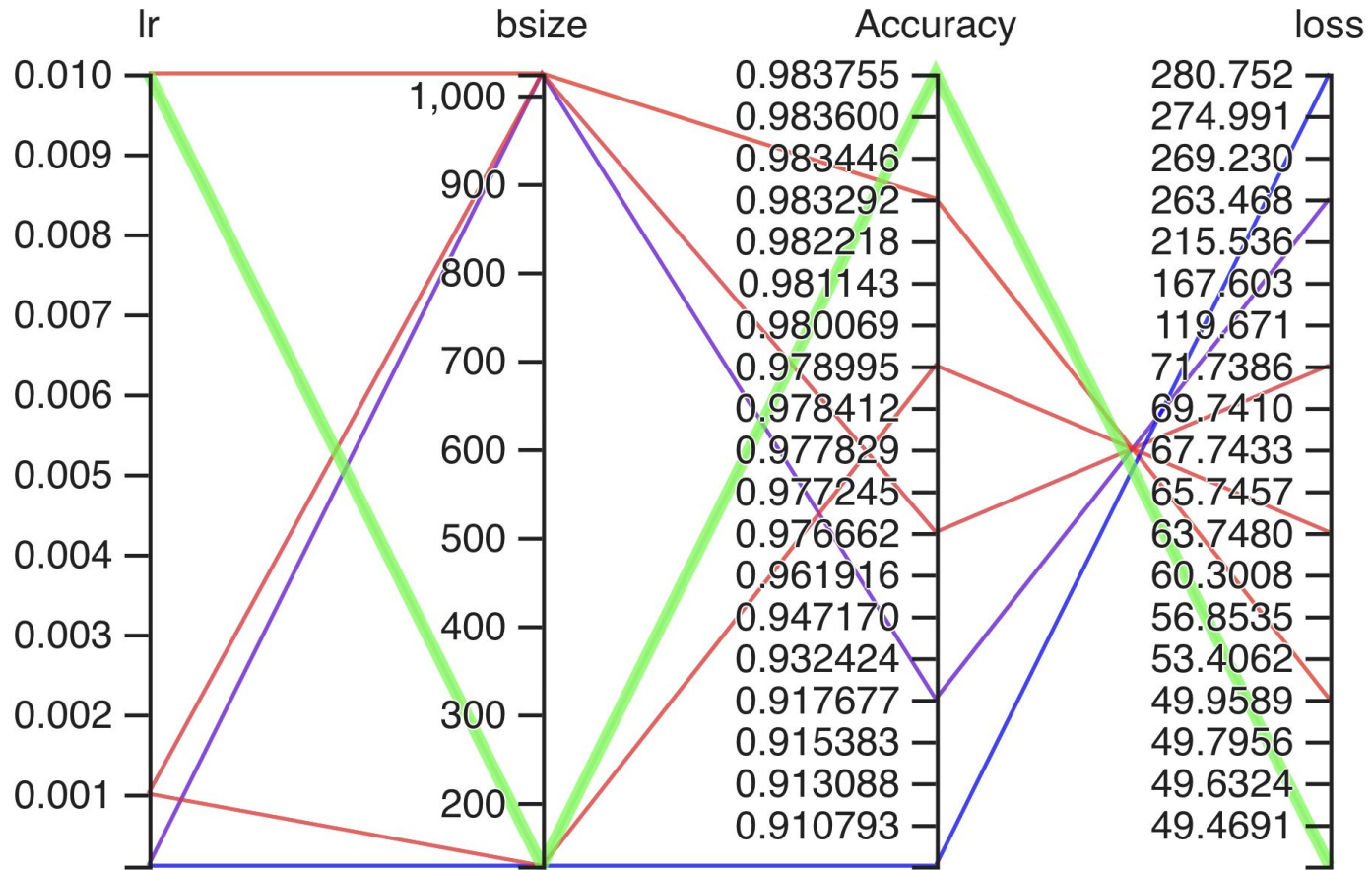
        # gradient descent or adam step
        optimizer.step()

        #Calculate running training accuracy
        _, predictions = scores.max(1)
        num_correct = (predictions == targets).sum()
        running_train_acc = float(num_correct)/float(data.shape[0])
        accuracies.append(running_train_acc)
        # tensorboard
        writer.add_scalar('Training loss', loss, global_step = step)
        writer.add_scalar('Training Accuracy', running_train_acc, global_step = step)
        step += 1 #step is the number of batches

writer.add_hparams(
    hparam_dict = {"lr": lr, "bsize": batch_size},
    metric_dict = {"Accuracy": sum(accuracies)/len(accuracies), "loss": sum(losses)}
)
```

Adding a set of hyperparameters to be compared

HPARAMS/PARALLEL COORDINATES VIEW



Example No.4

```
# gradient descent or adam step
optimizer.step()

# histogram of weights
writer.add_histogram("fc1", model.fc1.weight, global_step = step)
writer.add_histogram("conv1", model.conv1.weight, global_step = step)
writer.add_histogram("conv2", model.conv1.weight, global_step = step)

#Calculate running training accuracy
_, predictions = scores.max(1)
num_correct = (predictions == targets).sum()
running_train_acc = float(num_correct)/float(data.shape[0])
accuracies.append(running_train_acc)

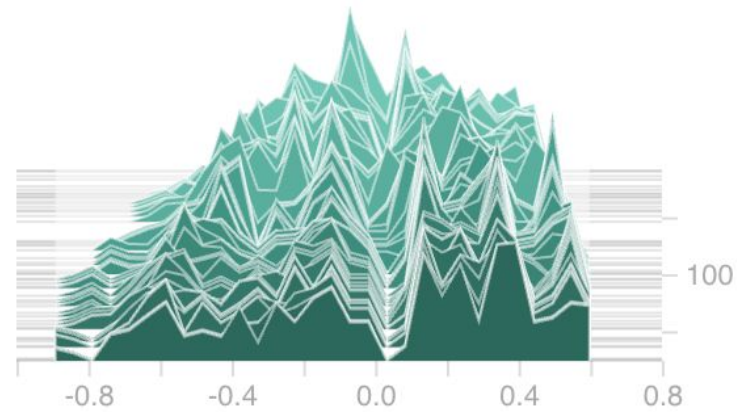
# tensorboard
writer.add_scalar('Training loss', loss, global_step = step)
writer.add_scalar('Training Accurcy', running_train_acc, global_step = step)
step += 1 #step is the number of batches
```

Visualizing weights HISTOGRAMS

HPARAMS/PARALLEL COORDINATES VIEW

conv1
tag: conv1

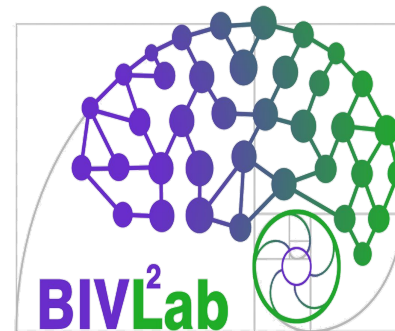
MNIST/batchSize_1024_lr_0.01_savingWeights



Resources:

- Pytorch Tensorboard tutorial: <https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/tensorboard.html>
- Youtube tutorial: [Pytorch TensorBoard Tutorial \(Aladdin Persson YT\)](#)
- https://pytorch.org/tutorials/intermediate/tensorboard_tutorial.html

Thank You!



Biomedical Imaging, Vision and Learning Laboratory