

02. Configure and Basic

오늘 실습 내용

- Colab 소개
- Pytorch 소개
- Tensor

Pytorch

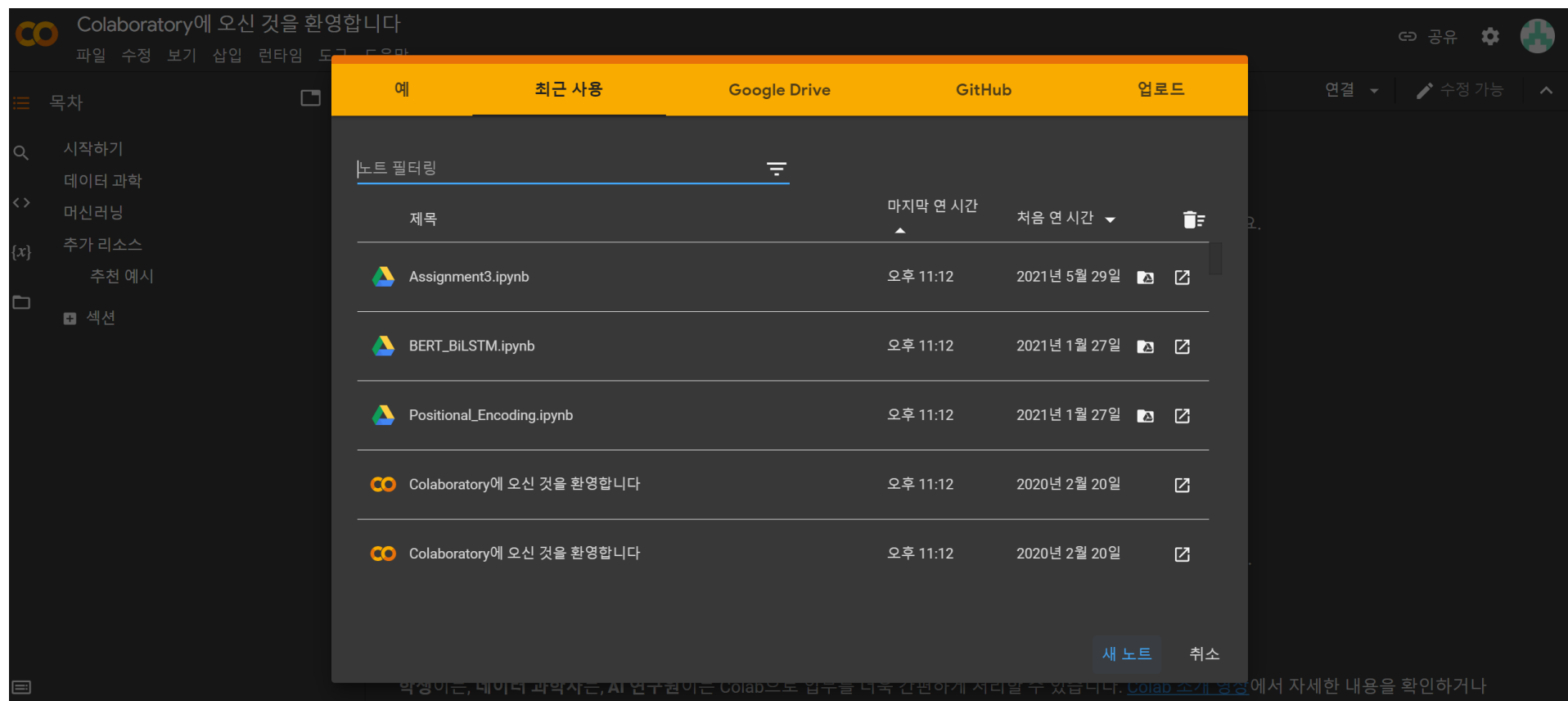
- Python으로 실습 진행
 - 개인 노트북에서 GPU를 사용할 수 있으면 로컬로 학습해도 됨
 - 실습은 colab으로 진행함

Colab 소개

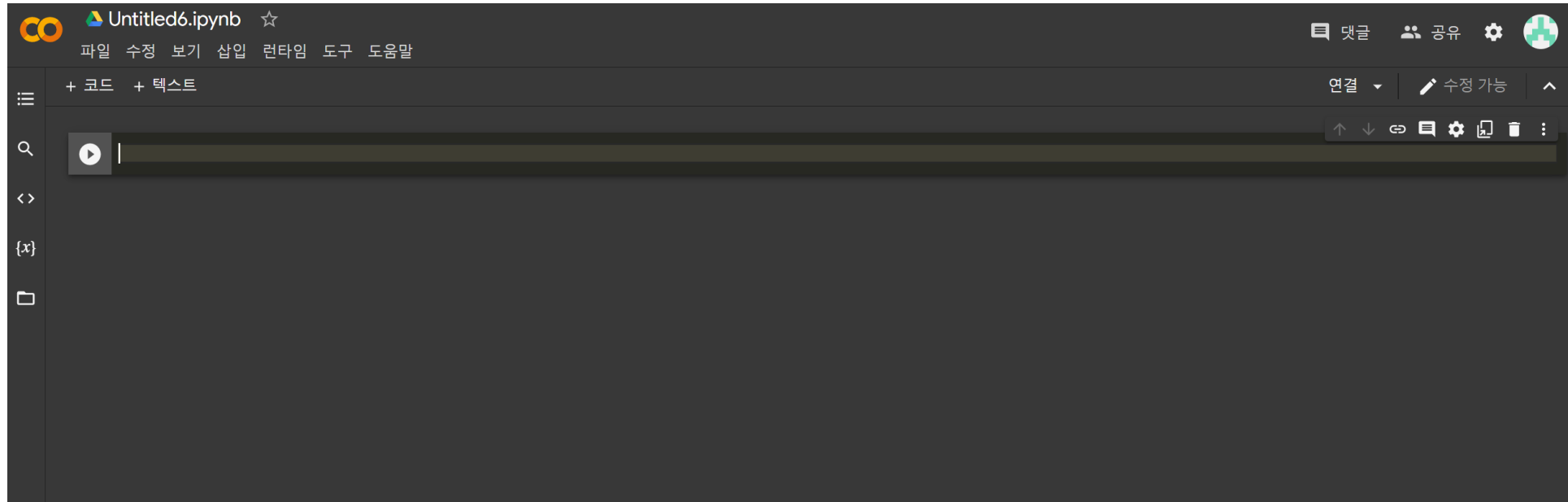
Colab

- Google의 [Colaboratory](#) 약자
- Python 스크립트를 작성&실행
- GPU 무료 액세스
 - 최대 12시간 연결가능

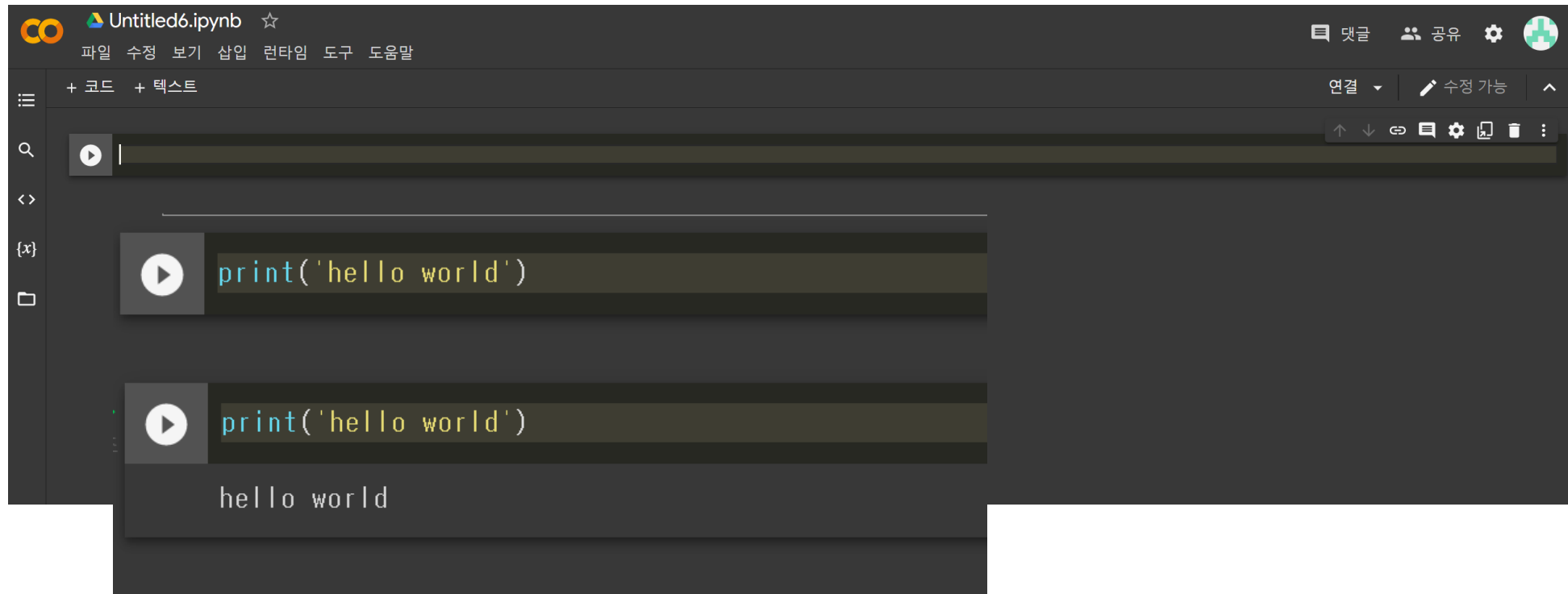
Colab 사용



Colab 사용

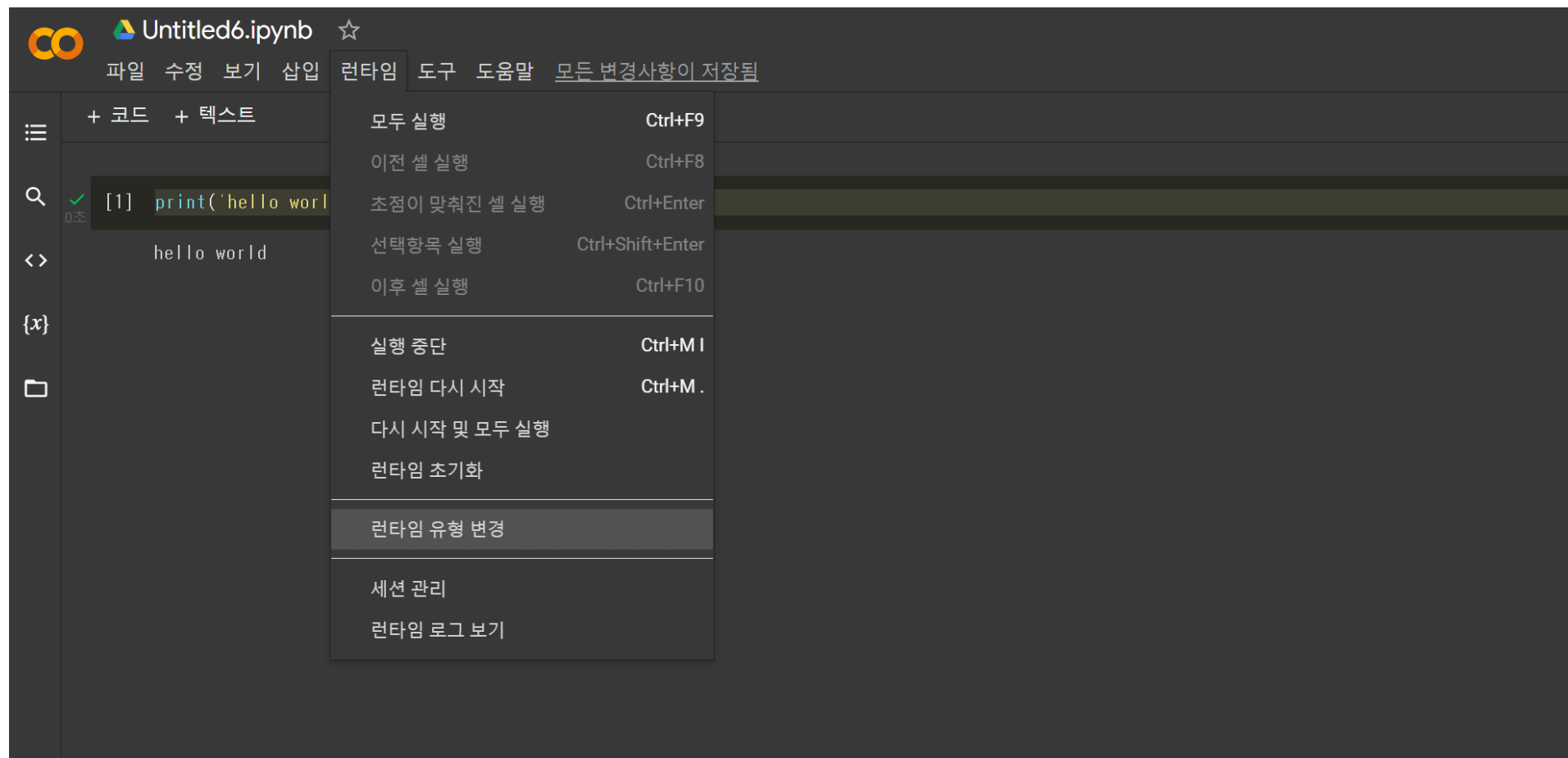


Colab 사용



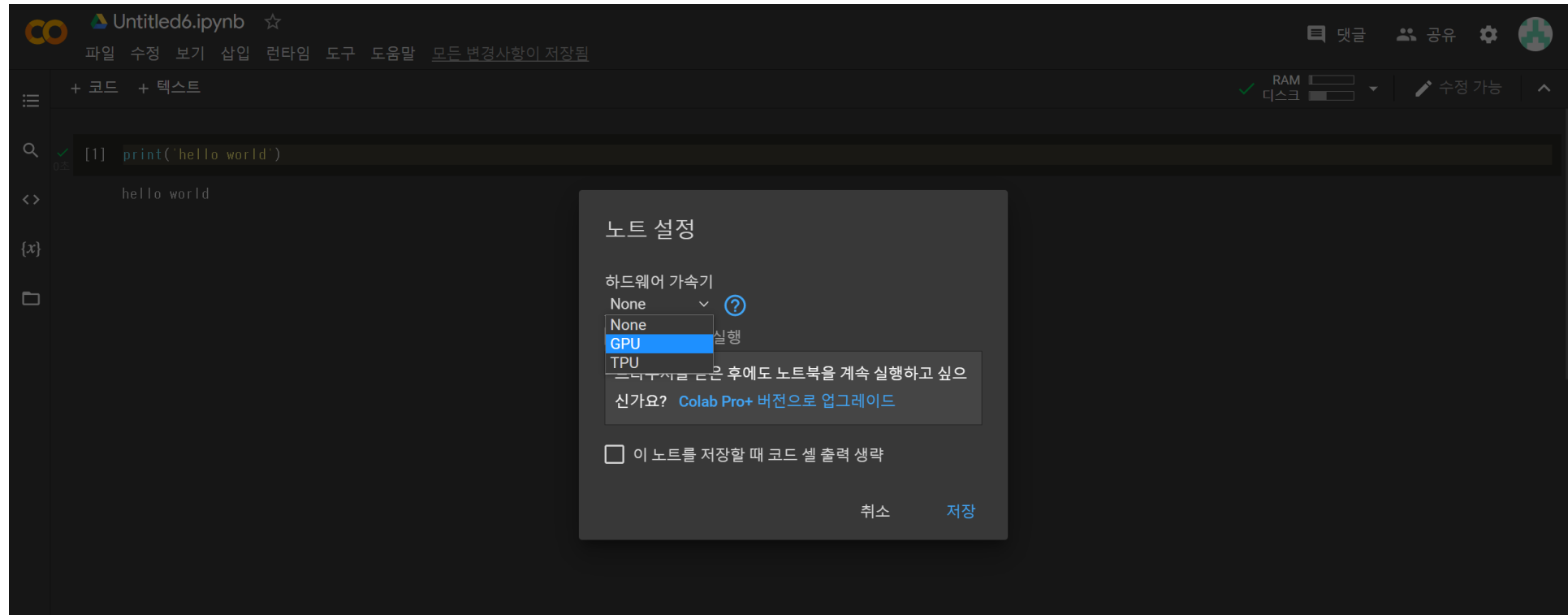
Colab 사용

- GPU 사용



Colab 사용

- GPU 사용
 - 지금 당장은 gpu 필요 없음

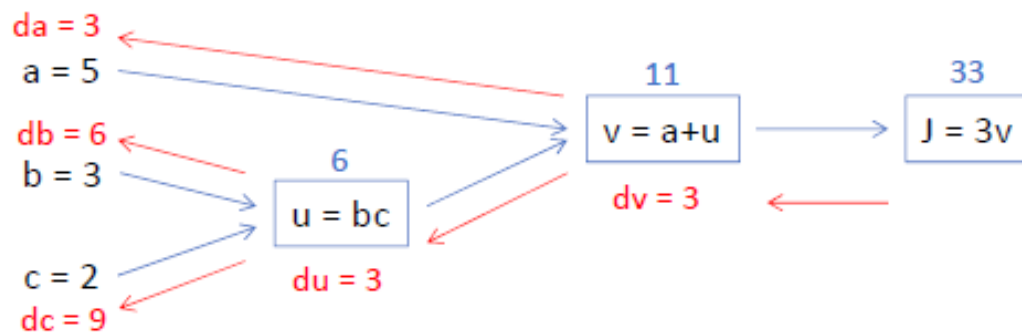


Pytorch 소개

Pytorch

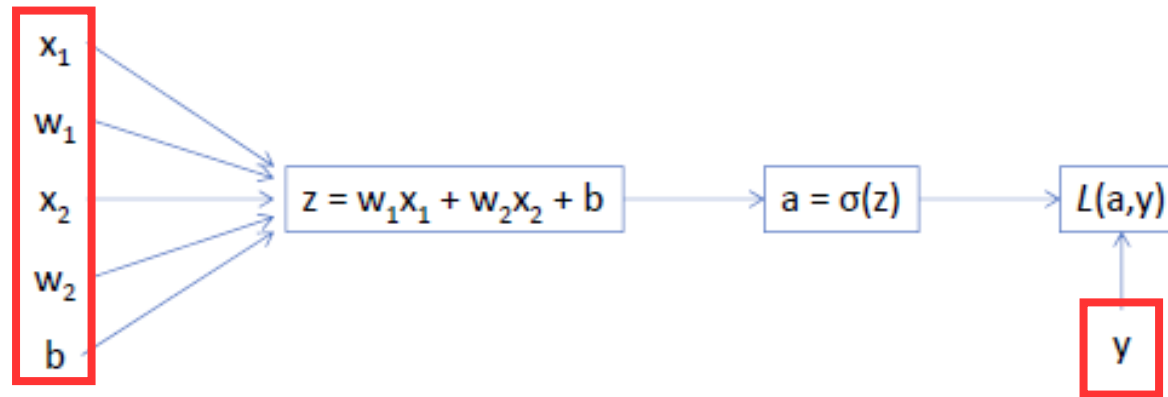
- 딥러닝 프레임워크
 - GPU를 활용하여 딥러닝 모델을 만들고 학습
 - ex) tensorflow, pytorch
- Meta AI

- Forward Propagation과 Backward Propagation을 자동으로 해줌
 - Tensor, Module class 필요



Tensor

- Numpy의 ndarray와 비슷
 - 행렬의 개념
- GPU에서 사용가능
- Tensor 사용하여 모델의 입력과 출력, 모델의 매개변수사용



nn.Module

- PyTorch의 모든 모듈은 torch.nn.Module 의 하위 클래스(subclass)
- 신경망은 하나의 모듈. 다른 모듈(layer)로 구성됨.

```
class NeuralNetwork(nn.Module):  
    def __init__(self):  
        super(NeuralNetwork, self).__init__()   
        self.flatten = nn.Flatten()  
        self.linear_relu_stack = nn.Sequential(  
            nn.Linear(28*28, 512),  
            nn.ReLU(),  
            nn.Linear(512, 512),  
            nn.ReLU(),  
            nn.Linear(512, 10),  
        )  
  
    def forward(self, x):  
        x = self.flatten(x)  
        logits = self.linear_relu_stack(x)  
        return logits
```

```
[docs]class Linear(Module):  
    r"""Applies a linear transf
```

Tensor

Tensor



1D



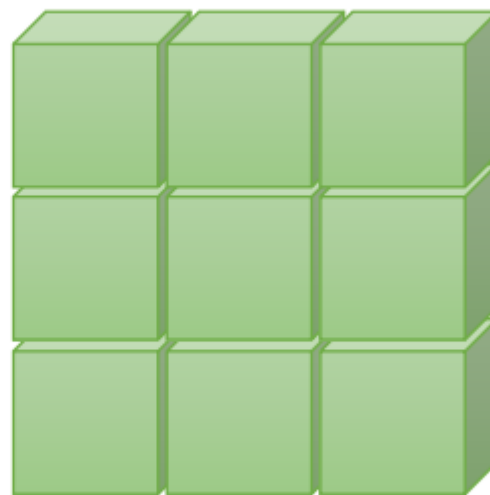
2D



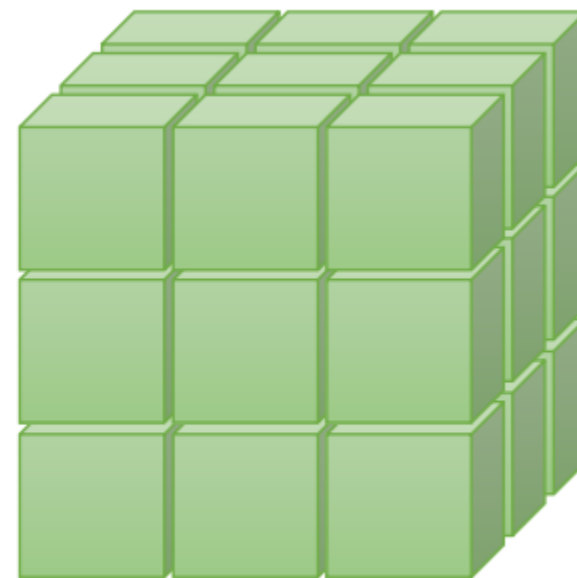
3D



4D



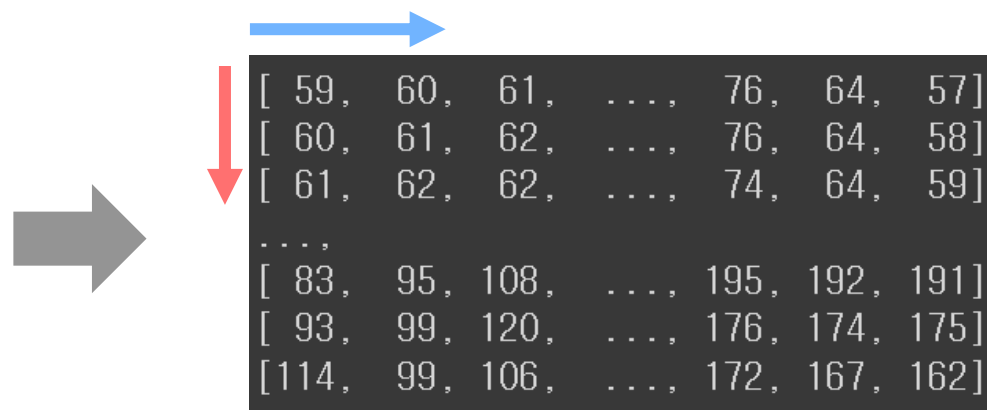
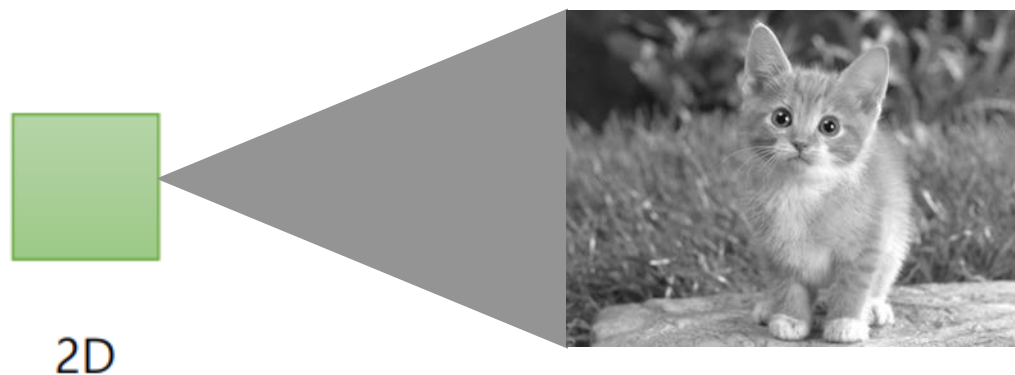
5D



6D

Tensor

- 2D Tensor
 - (image width, image height) ; 이미지 데이터
 - dimension = 0 , 1



↓ dim = 0
→ dim = 1

Tensor

- 3D tensor

(batch size, image width, image height) ; 이미지 데이터
dimension = 0 , 1, 2



* batch size

batch size : input으로 들어가는 데이터 수

3D

Tensor

- 1D Tensor

```
[1] import torch

1s

▼ 1D tensor

[2] x = torch.FloatTensor([0., 1., 0., 8.])
    x
    tensor([0., 1., 0., 8.])

[3] x.shape
    torch.Size([4])
```

pytorch import

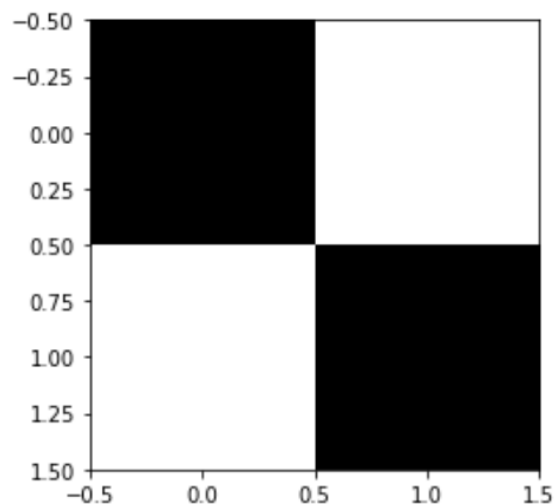
FloatTensor로 float type tensor 선언

Tensor

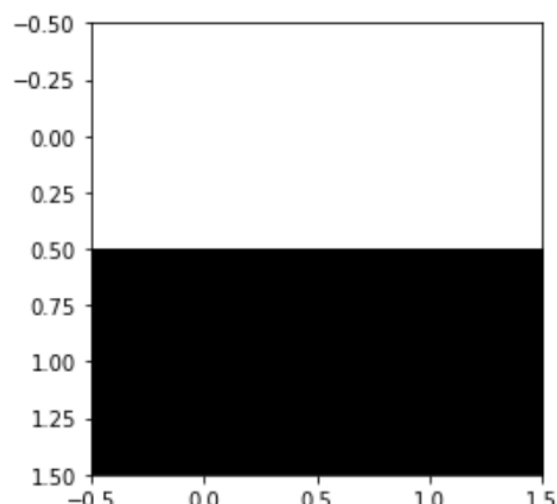
- 3D Tensor

0이 검은색, 1이 흰색일때

[[0,1], [1,0]]



[[1,1], [0,0]]



(batch size, image width, image height) = (2, 2, 2)

3D tensor

```
[15] x = torch.FloatTensor([ [[0., 1.], [1., 0.]],  
                             [[1., 1.], [0., 0.]]])
```

```
tensor([[[0., 1.],  
         [1., 0.]],  
        [[1., 1.],  
         [0., 0.]])
```

```
x.shape
```

```
torch.Size([2, 2, 2])
```

Tensor

• 덧셈

```
[17] x = torch.FloatTensor([[0.,1.],[1.,0.]])  
     y = torch.FloatTensor([[1.,1.],[0.,0.]])  
     x+y
```

```
tensor([[1., 2.],  
        [1., 0.]])
```

```
[23] x = torch.FloatTensor([[0.,1.],[1.,0.]])  
     y = torch.FloatTensor([3])  
     x+y
```

```
tensor([[3., 4.],  
        [4., 3.]])
```

Broadcasting
차원이 일치하지 않아도 사칙연산이 가능하게 한다.

Tensor

• 곱셈

```
[19] x.matmul(y)
```

```
tensor([[0., 0.],  
        [1., 1.]])
```

```
[20] x*y
```

```
tensor([[0., 1.],  
        [0., 0.]])
```

```
[21] x.mul(y)
```

```
tensor([[0., 1.],  
        [0., 0.]])
```

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. 매트릭스 곱

$$x * y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. element-wise 곱

$$x * y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

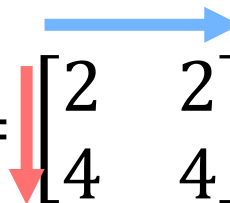
Tensor

• Mean

```
[29] x = torch.FloatTensor([[2., 2.], [4., 4.]])

print(x.mean())
print(x.mean(dim=0))
print(x.mean(dim=1))

tensor(3.)
tensor([3., 3.])
tensor([2., 4.])
```

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
A diagram showing a 2x2 matrix x with elements 2, 2 in the first row and 4, 4 in the second row. A red arrow points downwards from the first column, and a blue arrow points to the right from the first row.

Tensor

• Concatenate



```
x = torch.FloatTensor([[2.,2.],[4.,4.]])  
y = torch.FloatTensor([[5.,5.],[10.,10.]])
```

```
[33] print(torch.cat([x,y],dim=0))  
      print(torch.cat([x,y],dim=1))
```

```
tensor([[ 2.,  2.],  
        [ 4.,  4.],  
        [ 5.,  5.],  
        [10., 10.]])  
tensor([[ 2.,  2.,  5.,  5.],  
        [ 4.,  4., 10., 10.]])
```

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 10 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

Tensor

• View

- Reshape tensor size
- `x.view(-1,2)`
 - -1 torch가 알아서 계산

```
[2] x=torch.FloatTensor([[[0.,1.],[1.,0.]],  
                        [[1.,1.],[0.,0.]])
```

```
x.shape
```

```
torch.Size([2, 2, 2])
```

```
[3] x.view(-1,2).shape
```

```
torch.Size([4, 2])
```

```
[4] x.view(-1,1,2).shape
```

```
torch.Size([4, 1, 2])
```



```
x.view(-1,-1,2).shape
```

Tensor

- Squeeze
 - 1인 차원 줄이기
- Unsqueeze
 - 차원 1 늘리기



```
x=torch.FloatTensor([[[0.],[1.], [2.]])  
x.shape
```

```
torch.Size([1, 3, 1])
```

```
[7] torch.squeeze(x,dim=0).shape
```

```
torch.Size([3, 1])
```

```
[8] torch.squeeze(x,dim=2).shape
```

```
torch.Size([1, 3])
```

```
[9] torch.unsqueeze(x,dim=0).shape
```

```
torch.Size([1, 1, 3, 1])
```

```
[11] torch.unsqueeze(x,dim=2).shape
```

```
torch.Size([1, 3, 1, 1])
```

Appendix

Pytorch 설치

1. Anaconda 설치

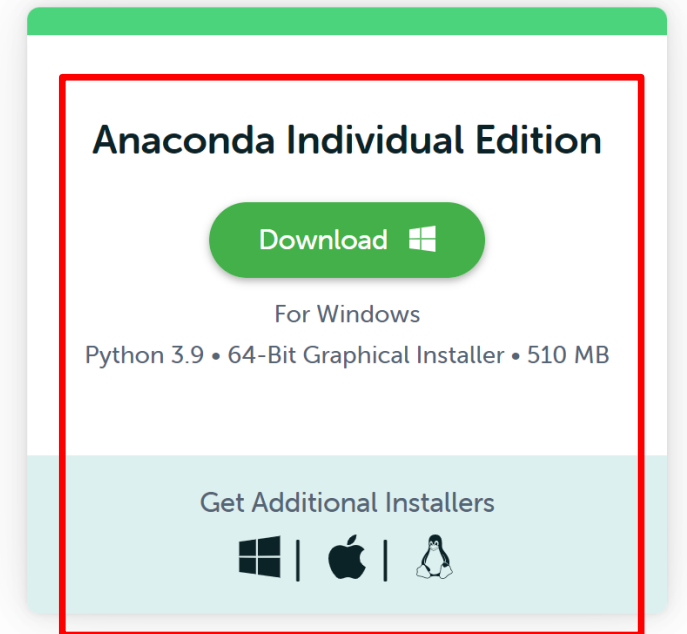
<https://www.anaconda.com/products/individual>



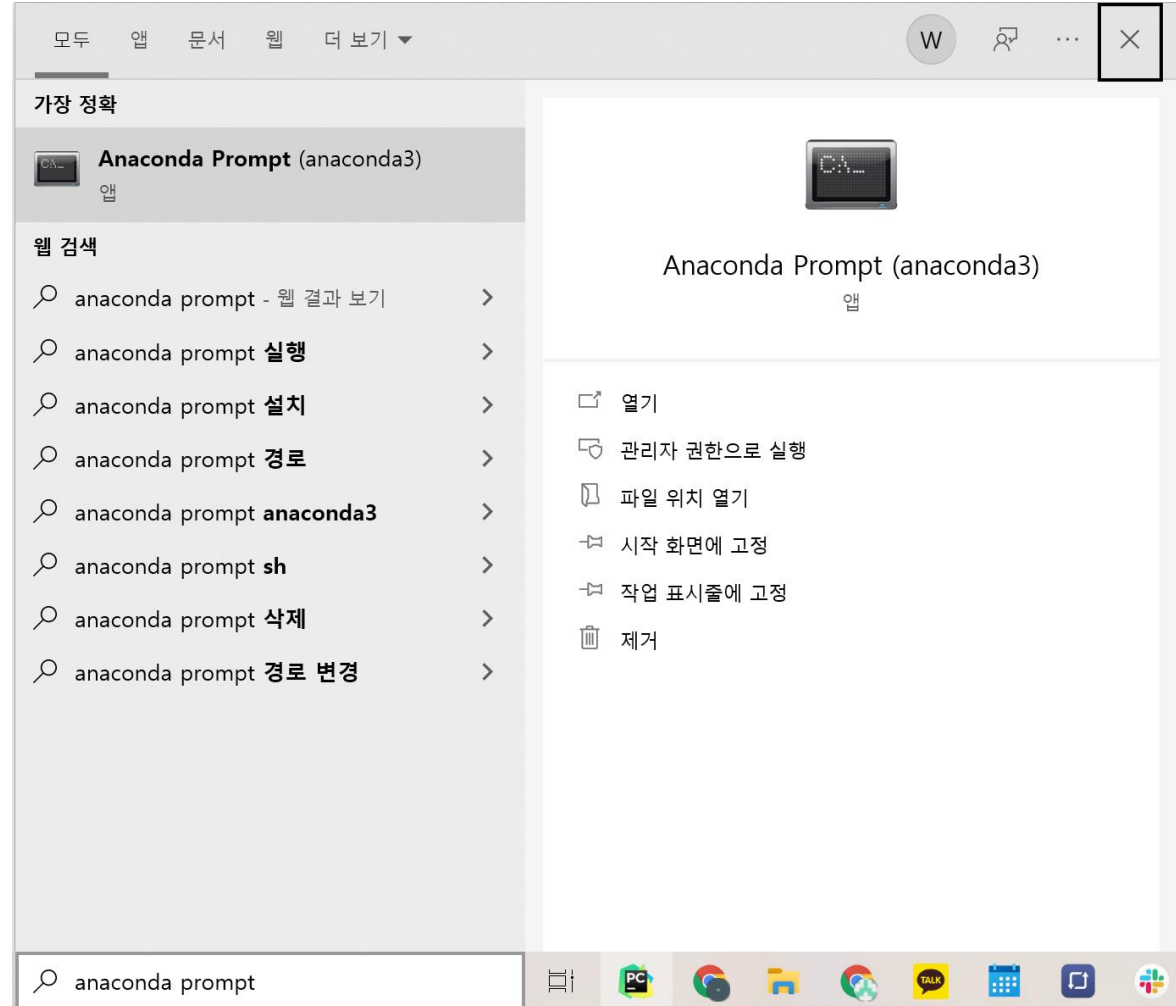
Individual Edition

Your data science toolkit

With over 25 million users worldwide, the open-source Individual Edition (Distribution) is the easiest way to perform Python/R data science and machine learning on a single machine. Developed for solo practitioners, it is the toolkit that equips you to work with thousands of open-source packages and libraries.



2. Anaconda Prompt 열기



Pytorch 설치

3. 가상환경 생성

“pytorch”라는 가상환경을 만든다.

- conda create -n pytorch python=3.7

```
(base) C:\Users\Wwhanh>conda create -n pytorch python=3.7
```

- conda activate pytorch
 - 가상환경에 접근

```
(base) C:\Users\Wwhanh>conda activate pytorch  
(pytorch) C:\Users\Wwhanh>
```

Pytorch 설치

4. Pytorch 설치

- conda install pytorch

```
(pytorch) C:\Users\Wwhanh>conda install pytorch
```


5. Anaconda Navigator (선택) Jupyter notebook 설치



Anaconda Navigator (anaconda3)

Applications on

pytorch



Channels

Launch

Install

Install



JupyterLab

3.2.9

An extensible environment for interactive and reproducible computing, based on the Jupyter Notebook and Architecture.

Install



Notebook

6.4.8

Web-based, interactive computing notebook environment. Edit and run human-readable docs while describing the data analysis.

Install



Orange 3

3.26.0

Component based data mining framework. Data visualization and data analysis for novice and expert. Interactive workflows with a large toolbox.

Install

5. Jupyter notebook 실행

