

# Introduction to deep learning with PyTorch

INTRODUCTION TO DEEP LEARNING WITH PYTORCH



**Maham Faisal Khan**

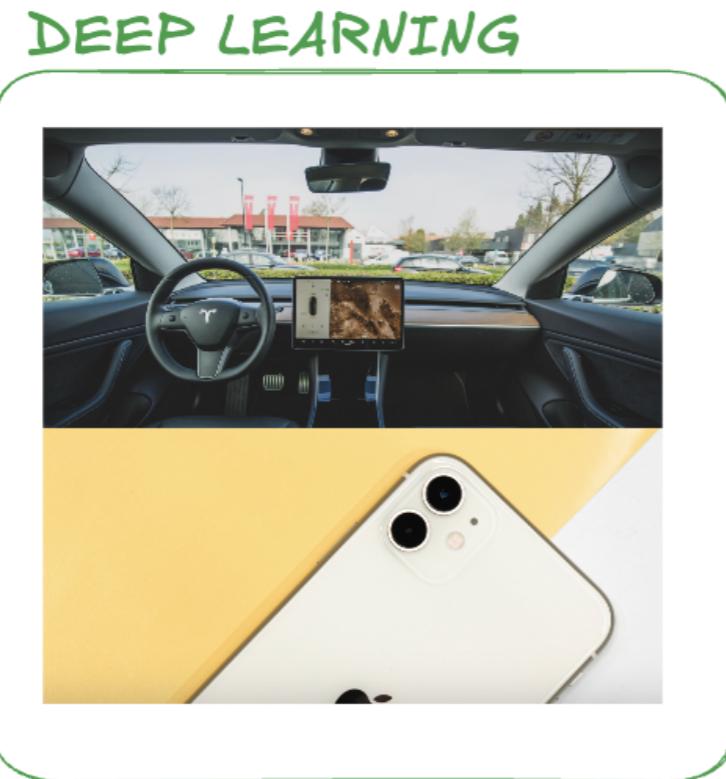
Senior Data Scientist

# What is deep learning?



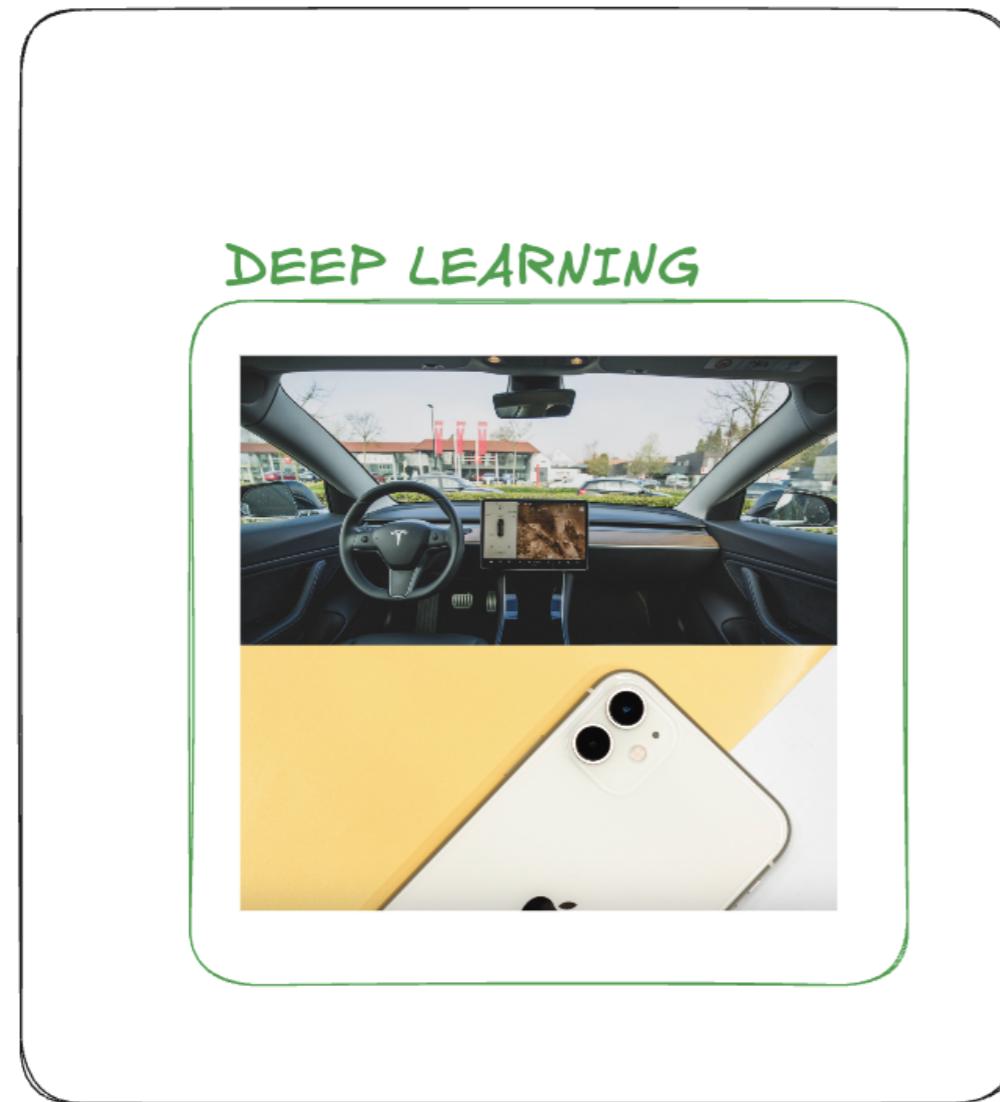
- Deep learning is everywhere:
  - Language translation
  - Self-driving cars
  - Medical diagnostics
  - Chatbots
- Traditional machine learning: relies on hand-crafted **feature engineering**
- Deep learning: enables **feature learning** from raw data

# What is deep learning?

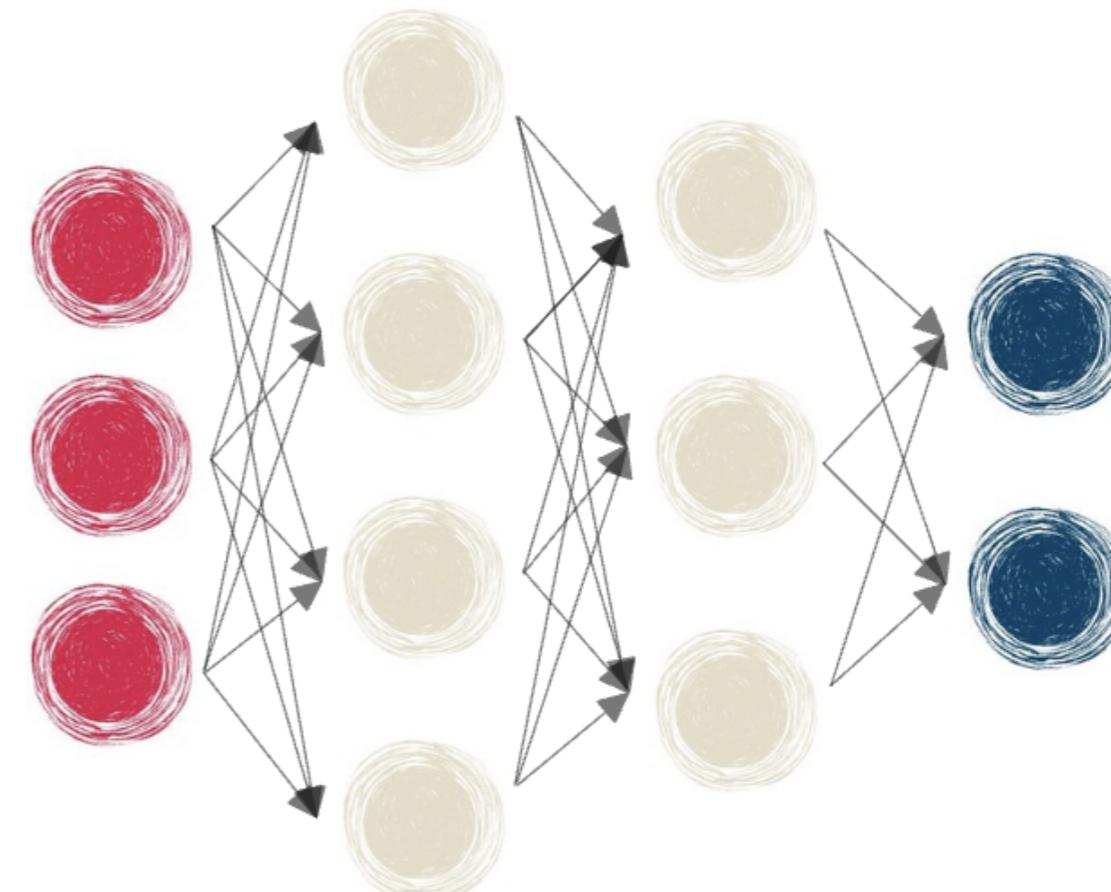


# What is deep learning?

MACHINE LEARNING

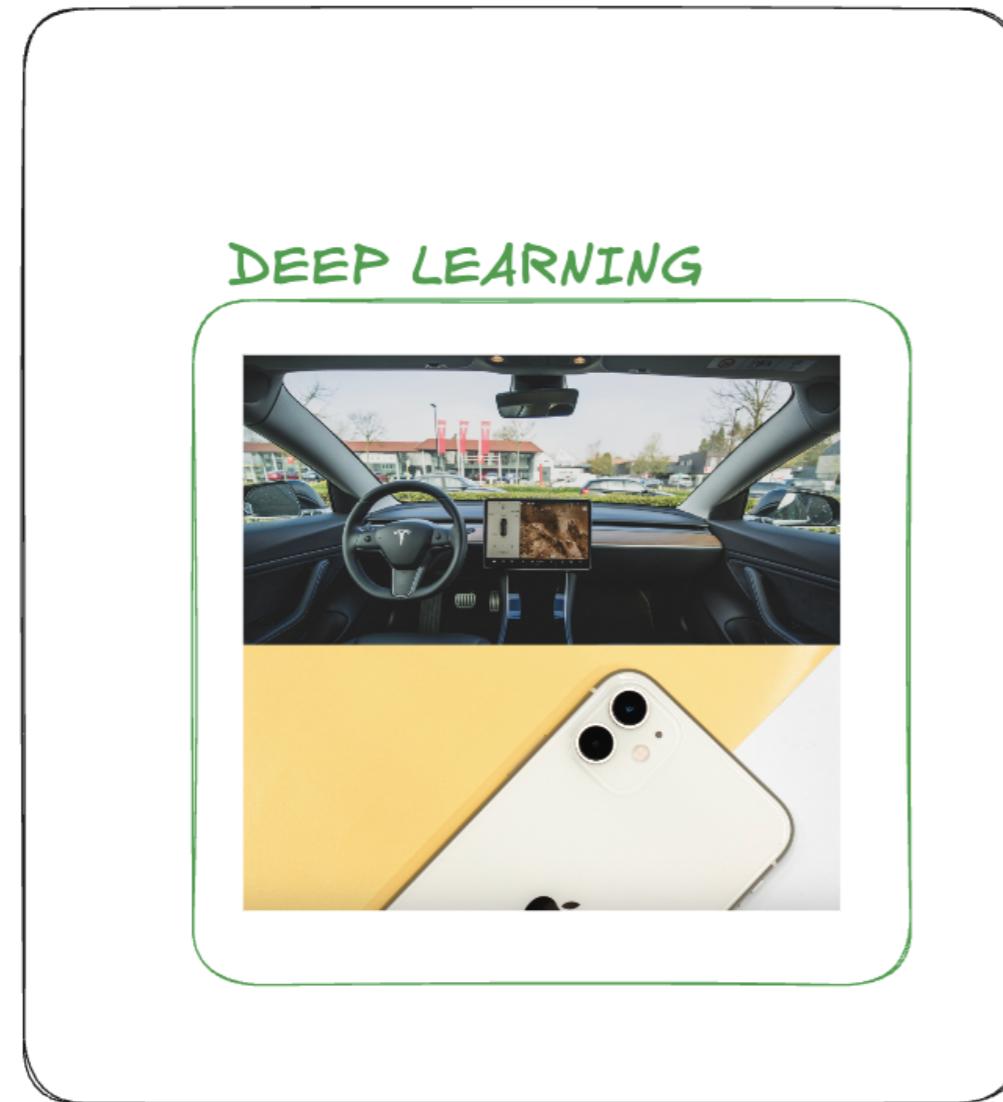


INPUT      HIDDEN LAYERS      OUTPUT

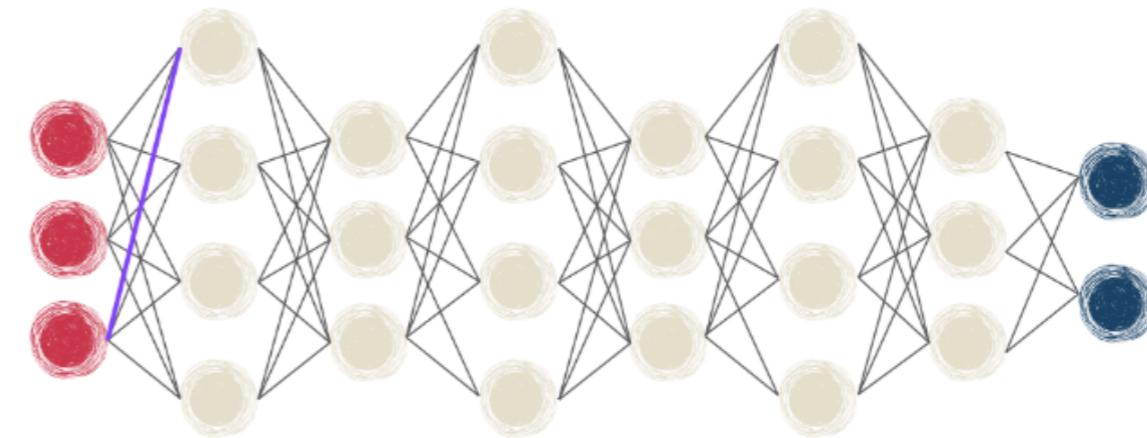


# What is deep learning?

MACHINE LEARNING



INPUT      HIDDEN LAYERS      OUTPUT



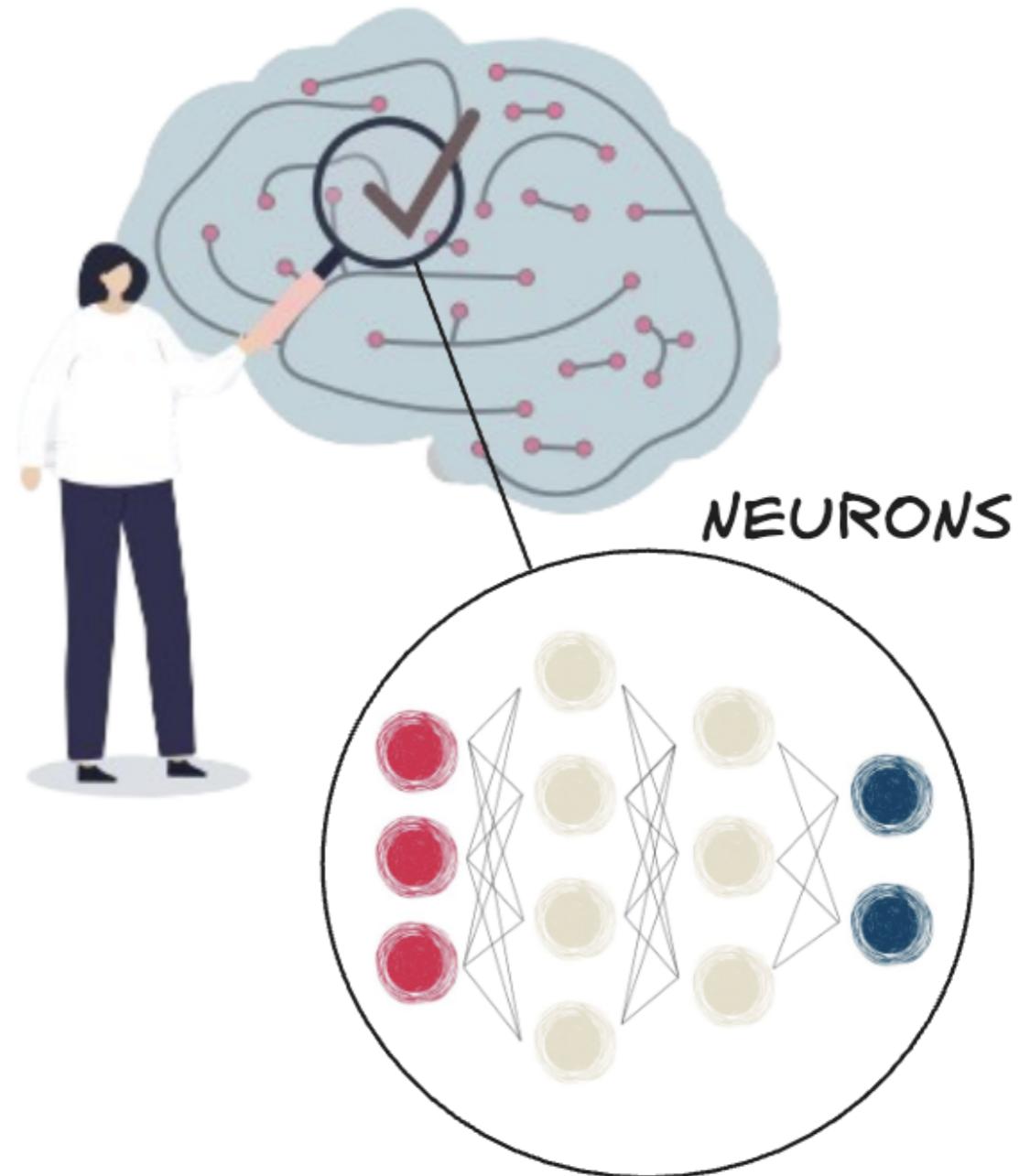
# What is deep learning?

- Inspired by connections in the human brain



# What is deep learning?

- Inspired by connections in the human brain
- Neurons → neural networks
- Models require large amount of data
- At least 100,000s data points



# PyTorch: a deep learning framework

- PyTorch is
  - one of the most popular deep learning frameworks
  - the framework used in many published deep learning papers
  - intuitive and user-friendly
  - has much in common with NumPy

# Importing PyTorch and related packages

- PyTorch import in Python

```
import torch
```

# Tensors: the building blocks of networks in PyTorch

- Load from list

```
import torch  
lst = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]  
tensor = torch.tensor(lst)
```

- Tensor:
  - Similar to array
  - Building block of neural networks

- Load from NumPy array

```
np_array = np.array(array)  
np_tensor = torch.from_numpy(np_array)
```

Like NumPy arrays, tensors are **multidimensional representations of their elements**

# Tensor attributes

- **Tensor shape**

```
lst = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]  
tensor = torch.tensor(lst)  
tensor.shape
```

```
torch.Size([2, 3])
```

- **Tensor data type**

```
tensor.dtype
```

```
torch.int64
```

## Tensor device

```
tensor.device
```

```
device(type='cpu')
```

*Deep learning often requires a GPU, which, compared to a CPU can offer:*

- parallel computing capabilities
- faster training times
- better performance

# Getting started with tensor operations

## Compatible shapes

```
a = torch.tensor([[1, 1],  
                 [2, 2]])  
  
b = torch.tensor([[2, 2],  
                 [3, 3]])
```

- Addition / subtraction

```
a + b
```

```
tensor([[3, 3],  
       [5, 5]])
```

## Incompatible shapes

```
a = torch.tensor([[1, 1],  
                 [2, 2]])  
  
c = torch.tensor([[2, 2, 4],  
                 [3, 3, 5]])
```

- Addition / subtraction

```
a + c
```

```
RuntimeError: The size of tensor a  
(2) must match the size of tensor b (3)  
at non-singleton dimension 1
```

# Getting started with tensor operations

- Element-wise multiplication

```
a = torch.tensor([[1, 1],  
                  [2, 2]])  
  
b = torch.tensor([[2, 2],  
                  [3, 3]])  
  
a * b
```

- ... and much more
  - Transposition
  - Matrix multiplication
  - Concatenation
- Most NumPy array operations can be performed on PyTorch tensors

```
tensor([[2, 2],  
       [6, 6]])
```

# **Let's practice!**

**INTRODUCTION TO DEEP LEARNING WITH PYTORCH**

# Creating our first neural network

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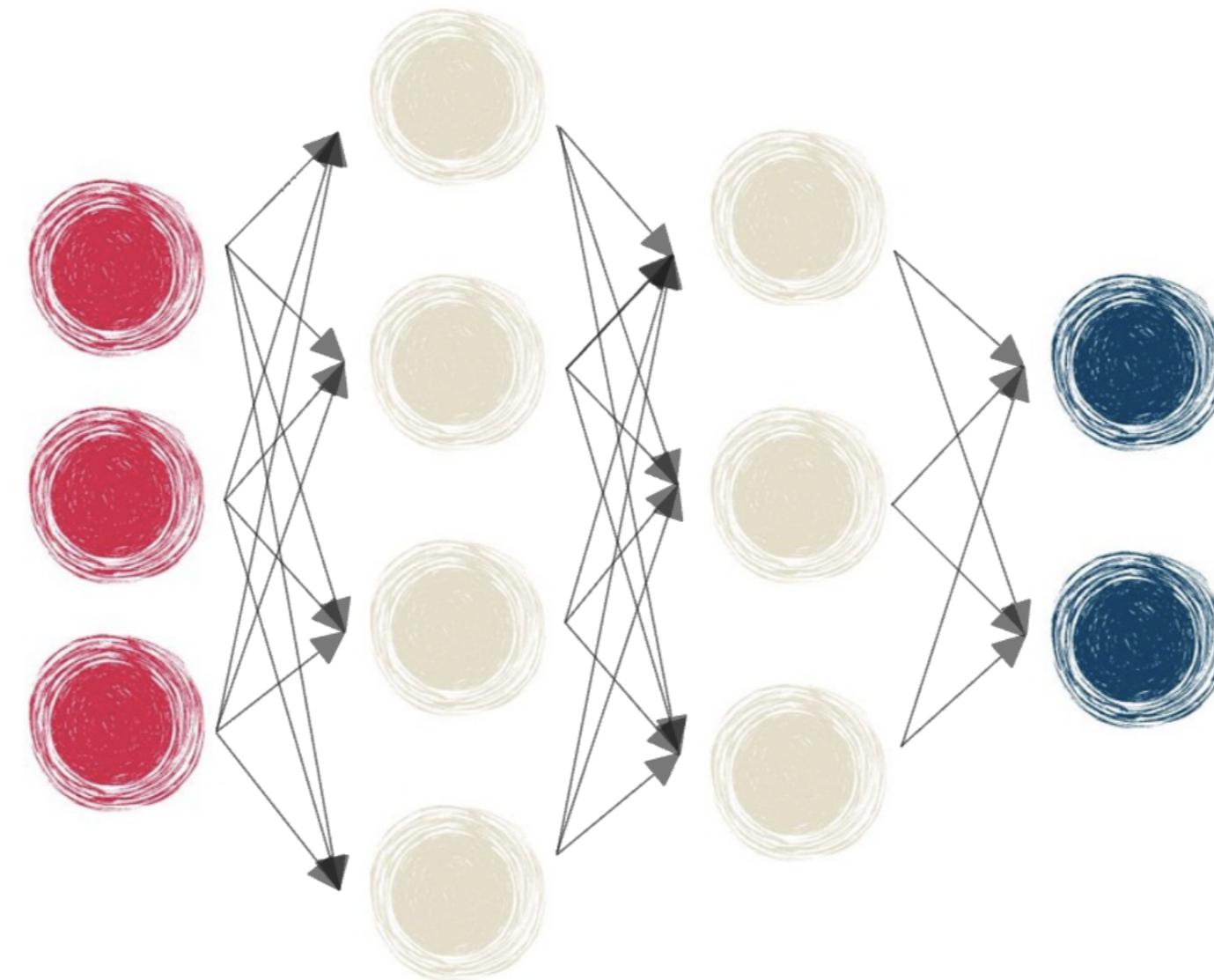


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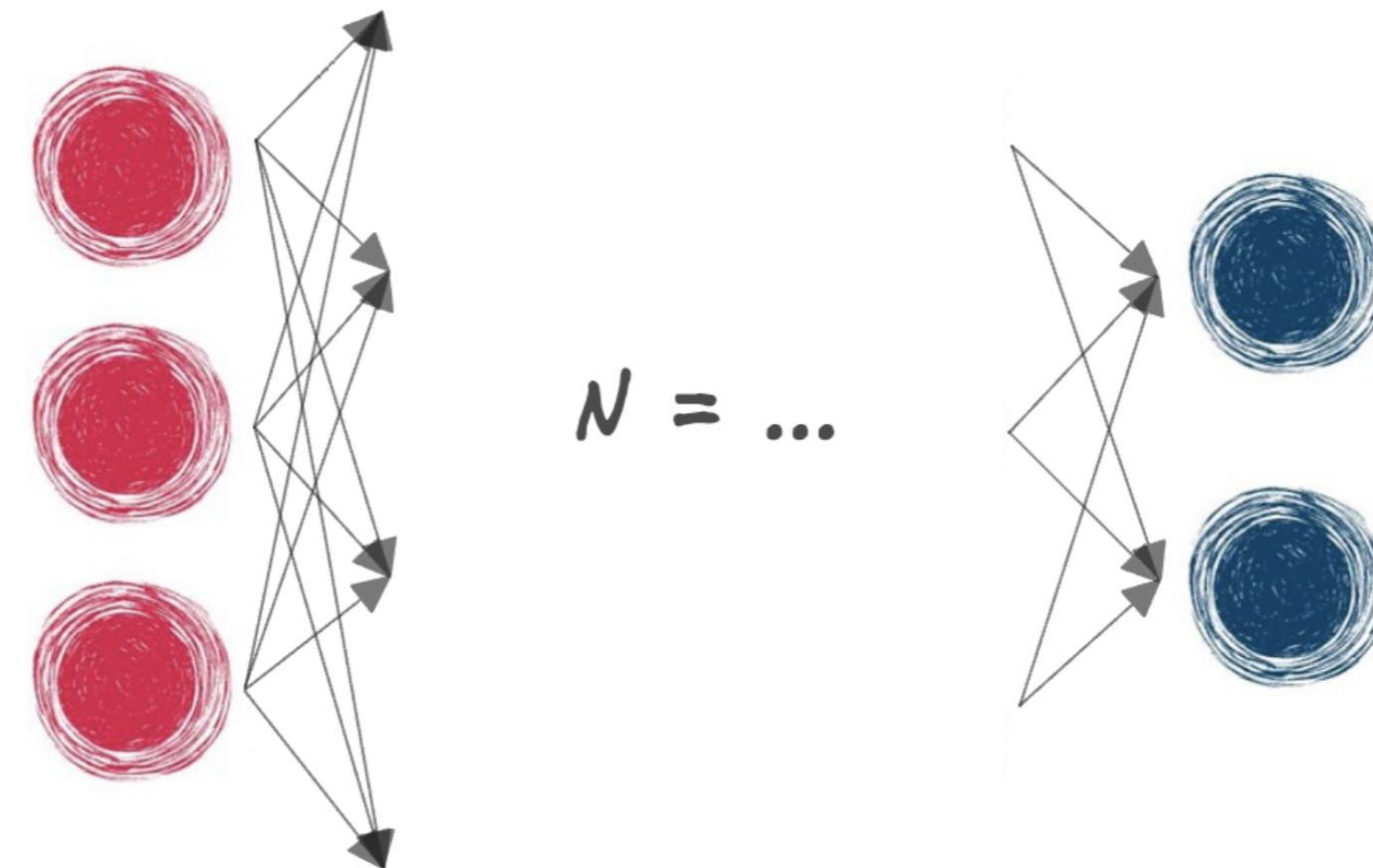
# Our first neural network

INPUT      HIDDEN LAYERS      OUTPUT



# Our first neural network

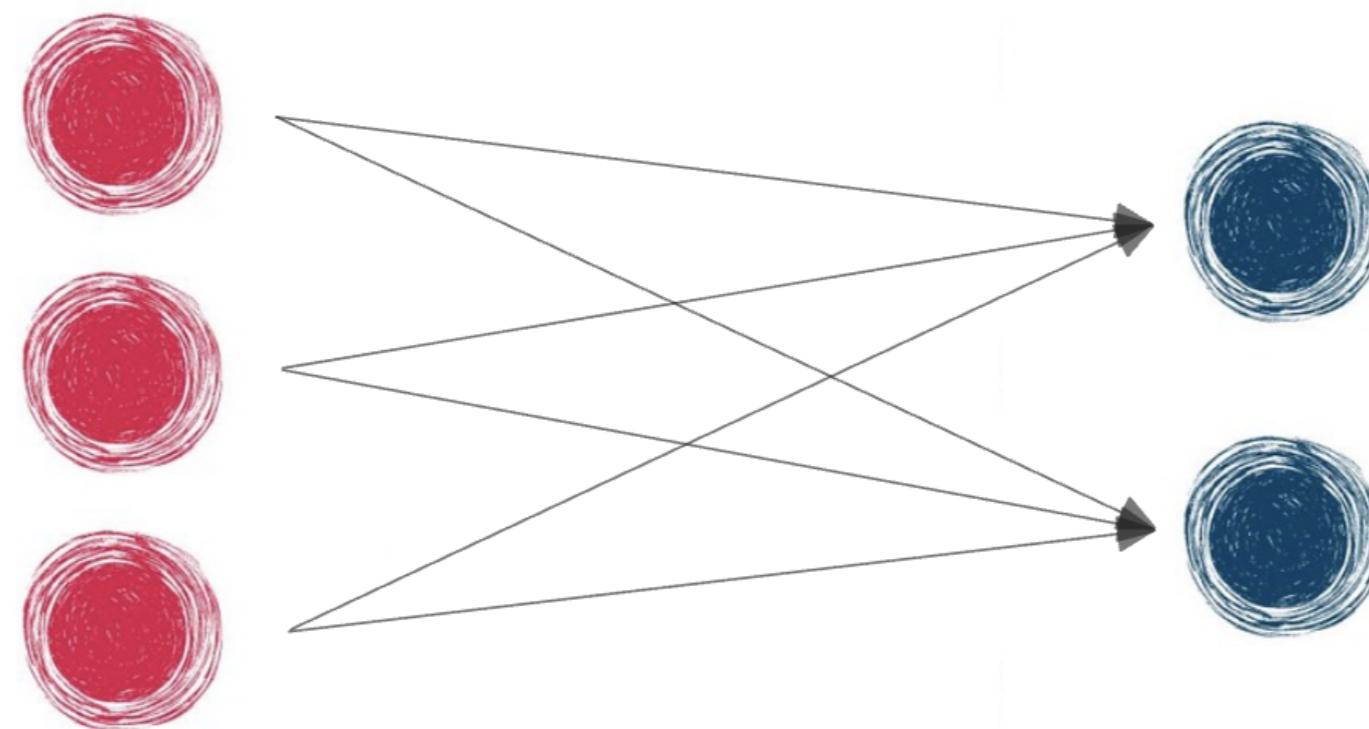
INPUT      HIDDEN LAYERS      OUTPUT



# Our first neural network

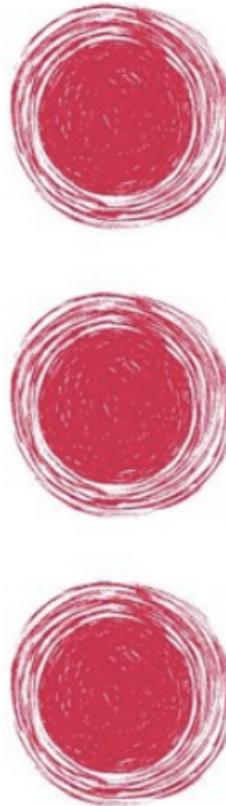
INPUT

OUTPUT



# Our first neural network

INPUT

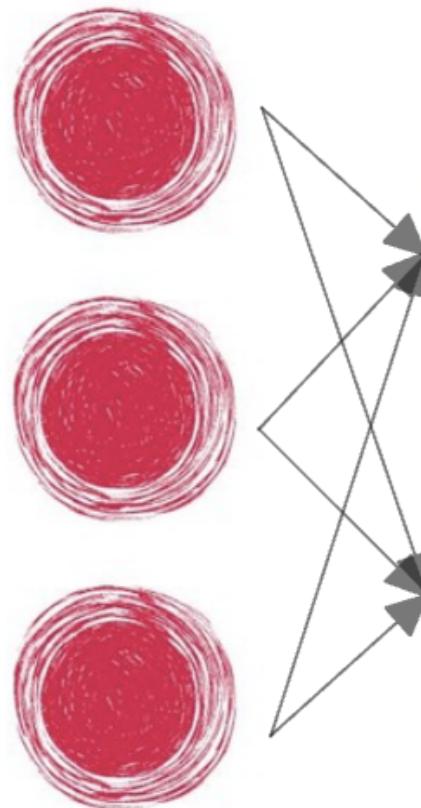


```
import torch.nn as nn  
  
## Create input_tensor with three features  
input_tensor = torch.tensor(  
    [[0.3471, 0.4547, -0.2356]]  
)
```

# Our first neural network

INPUT

linear layer



```
import torch.nn as nn
```

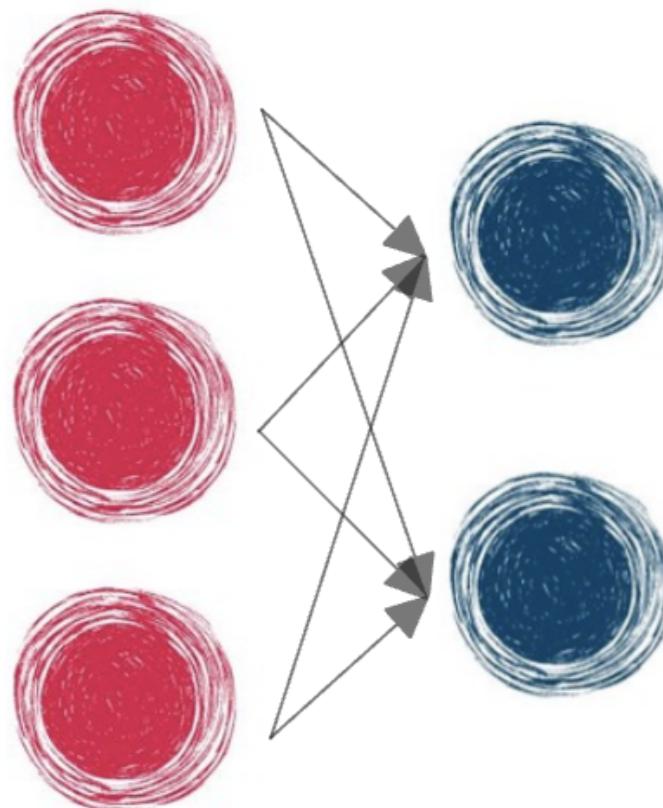
```
## Create input_tensor with three features
input_tensor = torch.tensor(
    [[0.3471, 0.4547, -0.2356]])
```

A linear layer takes an input, applies a linear function, and returns output

```
# Define our first linear layer
linear_layer = nn.Linear(
    in_features=3,
    out_features=2
)
```

# Our first neural network

INPUT      OUTPUT



```
import torch.nn as nn

## Create input_tensor with three features
input_tensor = torch.tensor(
    [[0.3471, 0.4547, -0.2356]])

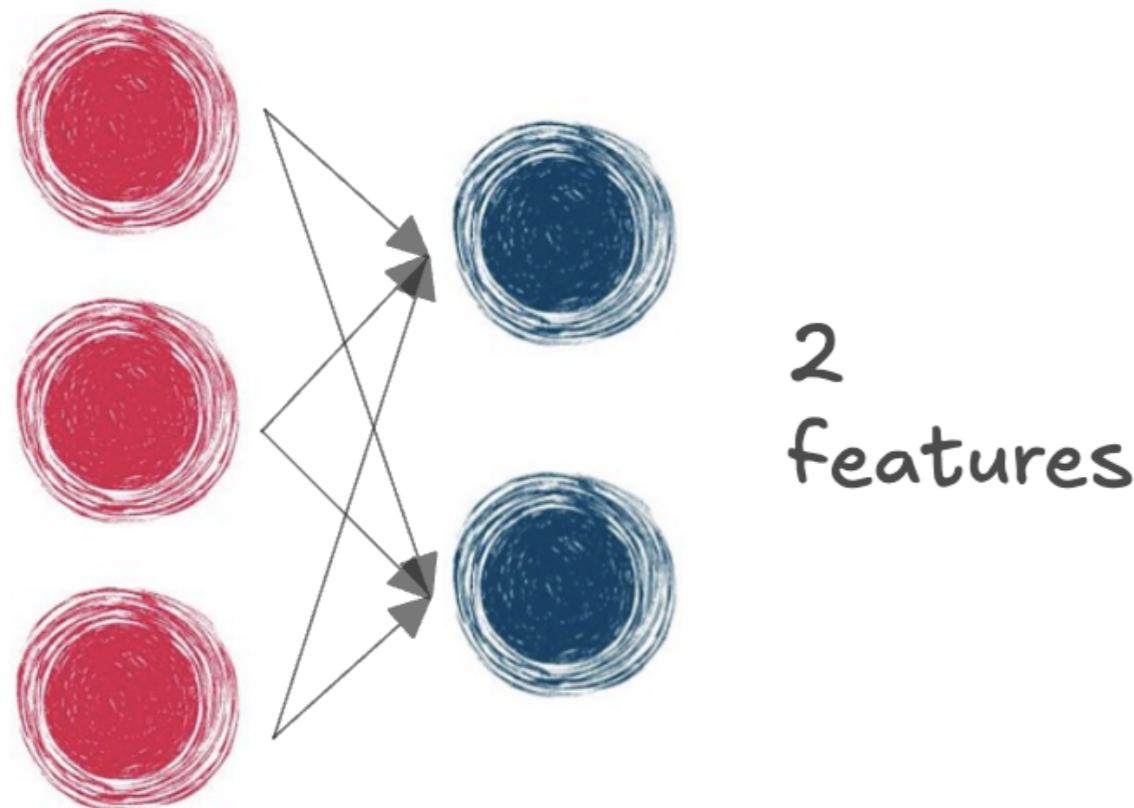
# Define our first linear layer
linear_layer = nn.Linear(in_features=3, out_features=2)

# Pass input through linear layer
output = linear_layer(input_tensor)
print(output)

tensor([-0.2415, -0.1604], grad_fn=<AddmmBackward0>)
```

# Our first neural network

INPUT    OUTPUT



```
import torch.nn as nn
```

```
## Create input_tensor with three features
input_tensor = torch.tensor(
    [[0.3471, 0.4547, -0.2356]])
```

```
# Define our first linear layer
linear_layer = nn.Linear(in_features=3, o
```

```
# Pass input through linear layer
output = linear_layer(input_tensor)
print(output)
```

# Getting to know the linear layer operation

Each linear layer has a `.weight`

```
linear_layer.weight
```

Parameter containing:

```
tensor([[-0.4799,  0.4996,  0.1123],  
       [-0.0365, -0.1855,  0.0432]],  
       requires_grad=True)
```

and `.bias` property

```
linear_layer.bias
```

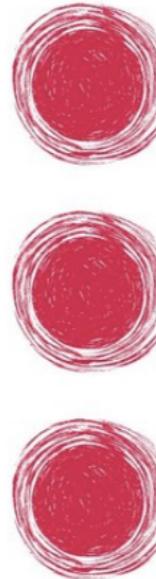
Parameter containing:

```
tensor([0.0310, 0.1537], requires_grad=True)
```

# Getting to know the linear layer operation

```
output = linear_layer(input_tensor)
```

*INPUT*



# Getting to know the linear layer operation

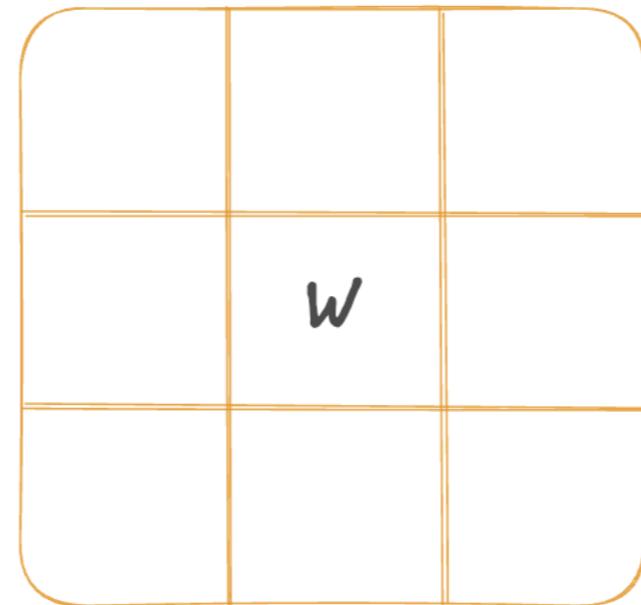
```
output = linear_layer(input_tensor)
```

INPUT



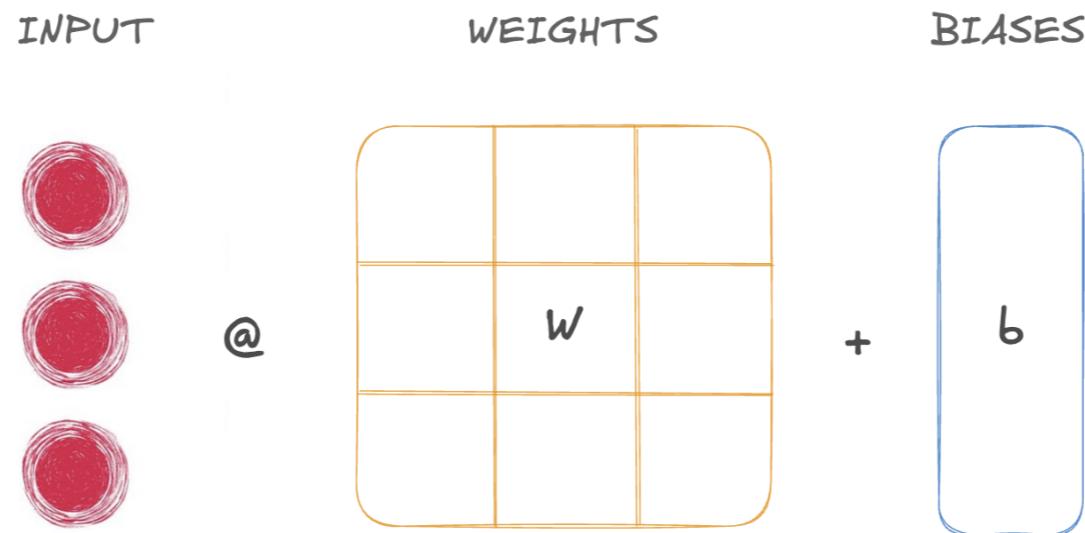
@

WEIGHTS



# Getting to know the linear layer operation

```
output = linear_layer(input_tensor)
```

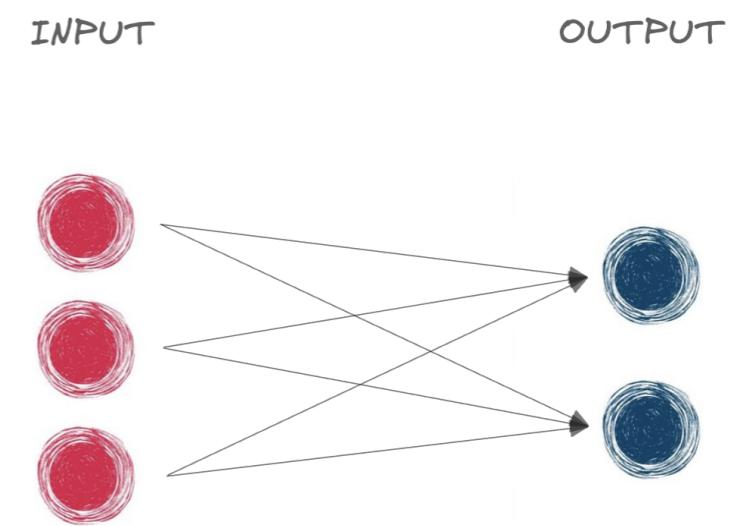


For input  $X$  , weights  $W_0$  and bias  $b_0$  , the linear layer performs

$$y_0 = W_0 \cdot X + b_0$$

# Our two-layer network summary

- Input dimensions:  $1 \times 3$
- Linear layer arguments:
  - `in_features = 3`
  - `out_features = 2`
- Output dimensions:  $1 \times 2$
- Networks with only linear layers are called **fully connected**
- Each neuron in one layer is connected to each neuron in the next layer



# Stacking layers with nn.Sequential()

- A neural network with multiple layers

```
# Create network with three linear layers
model = nn.Sequential(
    nn.Linear(10, 18),
    nn.Linear(18, 20),
    nn.Linear(20, 5)
)
```

- Input is passed through the linear layers
- **Input 10 → output 18 → output 20 → Output 5**

# Stacking layers with nn.Sequential()

```
print(input_tensor)
```

```
tensor([-0.0014,  0.4038,  1.0305,  0.7521,  0.7489, -0.3968,  0.0113, -1.3844,  0.8705, -0.9743])
```

```
# Pass input_tensor to model to obtain output
output_tensor = model(input_tensor)
print(output_tensor)
```

```
tensor([-0.0254, -0.0673,  0.0763,
0.0008,  0.2561]), grad_fn=<AddmmBackward0>)
```

- Output is still not yet meaningful

# **Let's practice!**

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# Discovering activation functions

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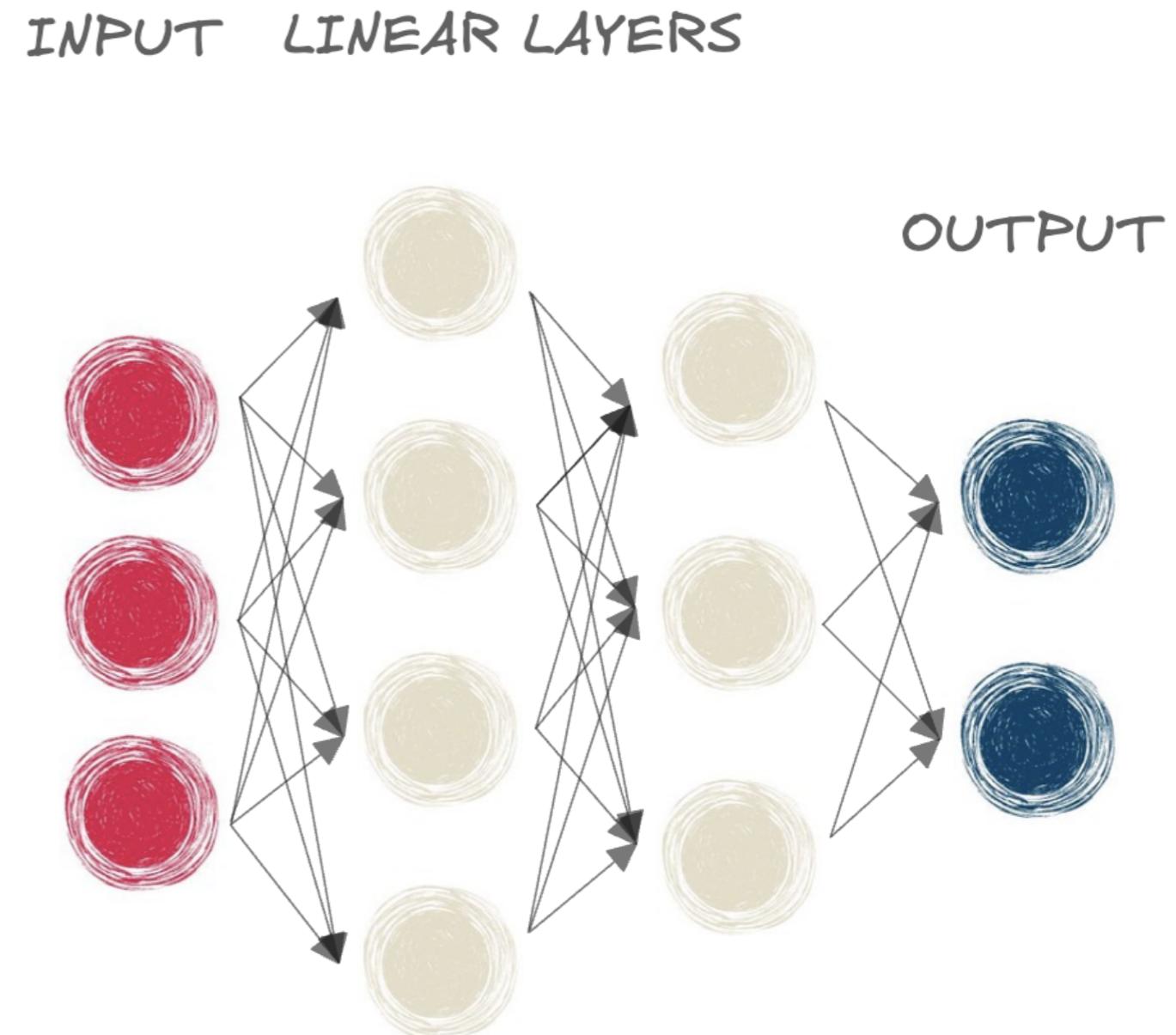


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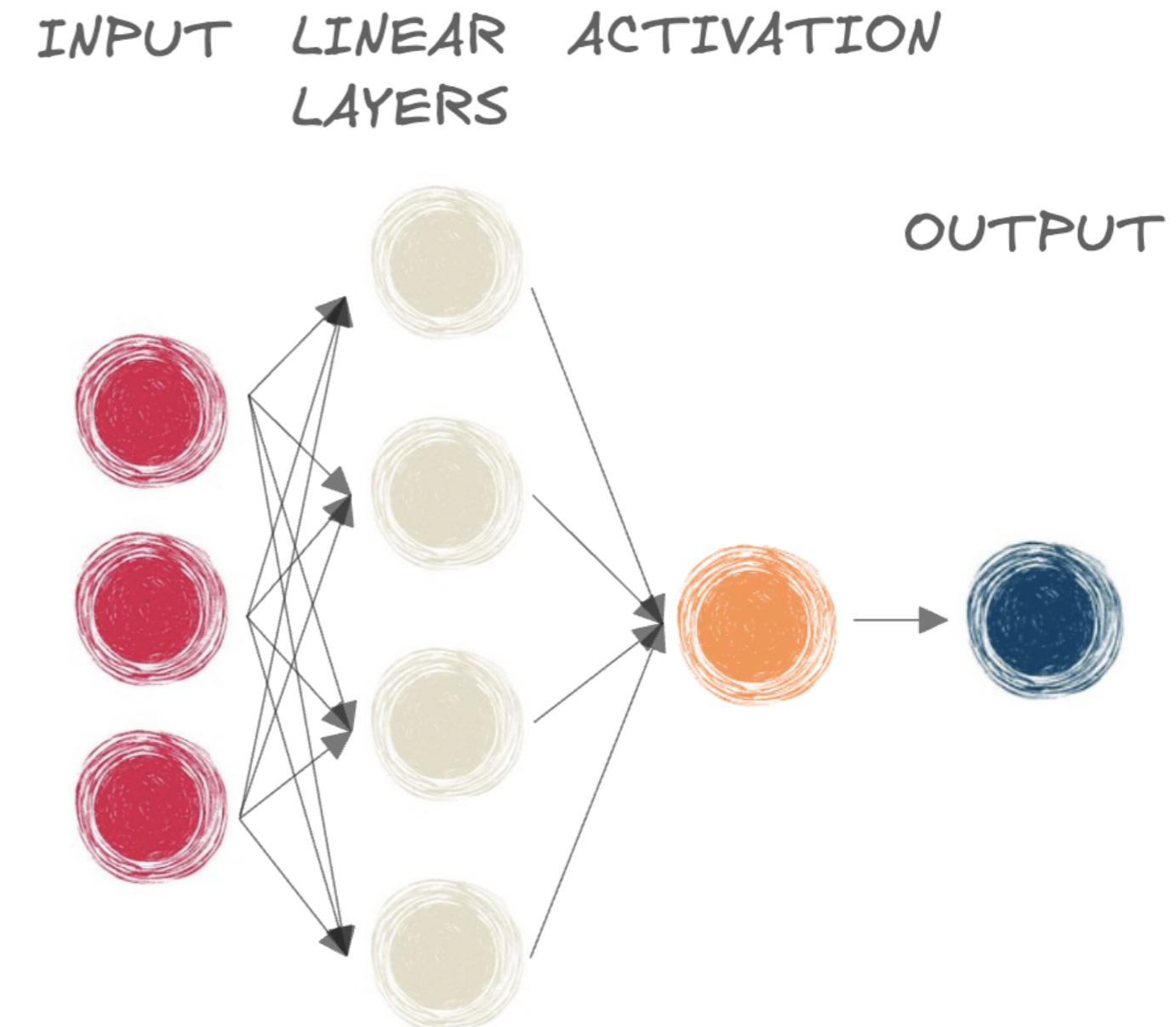
# Stacked linear operations

- We have only seen linear layer networks
- Each linear layer multiplies its respective input with layer weights and adds biases
- Even with multiple stacked linear layers, output still has linear relationship with input

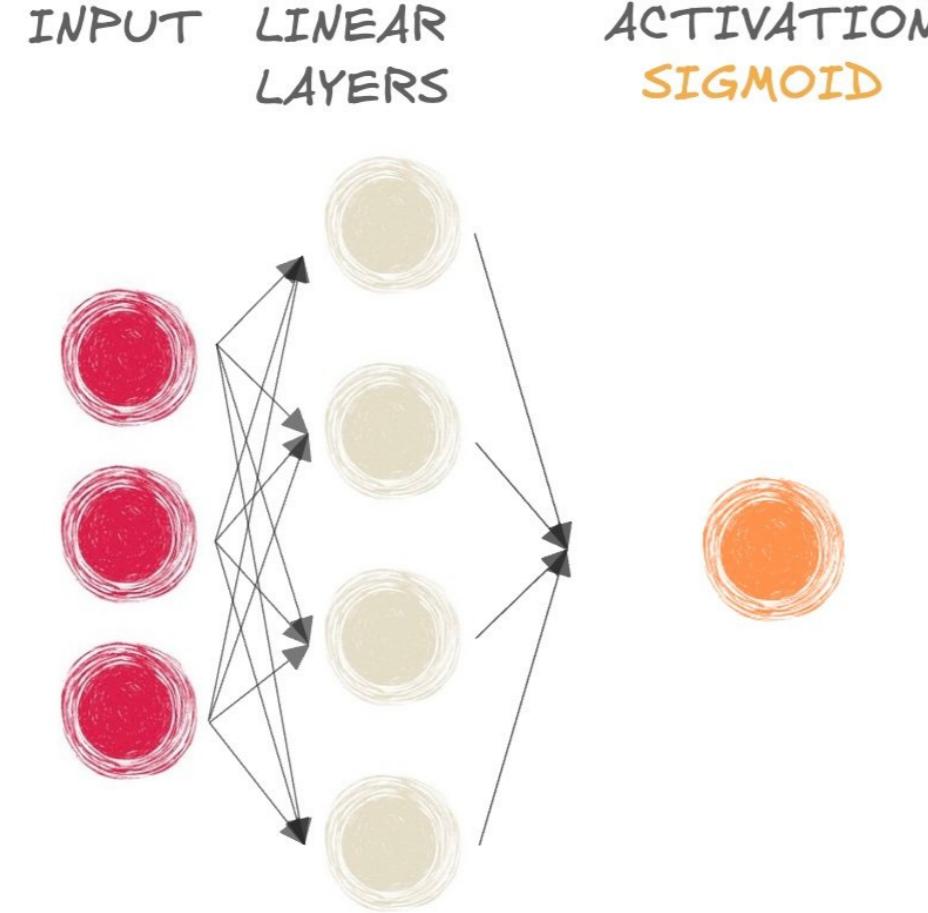


# Why do we need activation functions?

- Activation functions add **non-linearity** to the network
- A model can learn more **complex** relationships with non-linearity
- "Pre-activation" output passed to the activation function



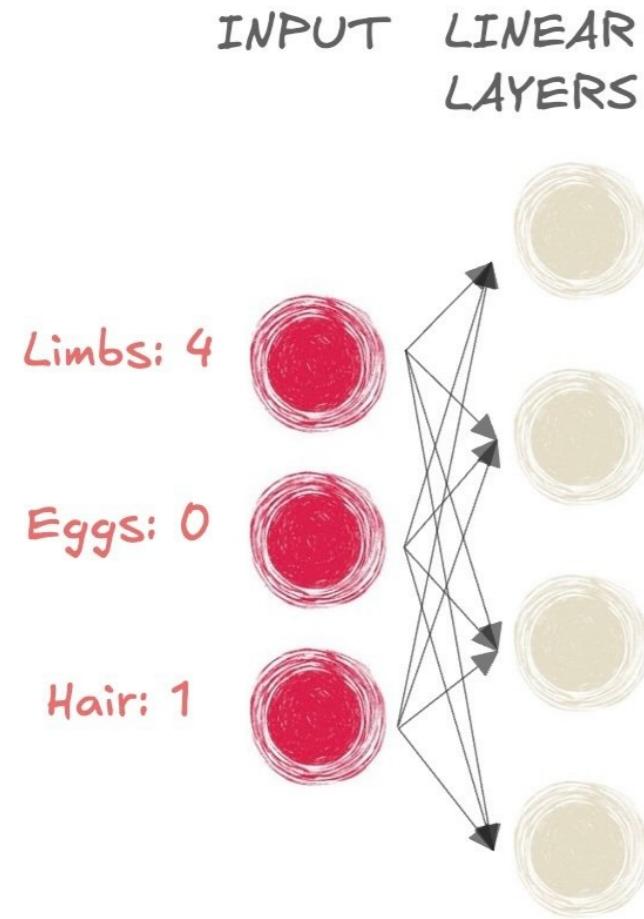
# Meet the sigmoid function



- Mammal or not?



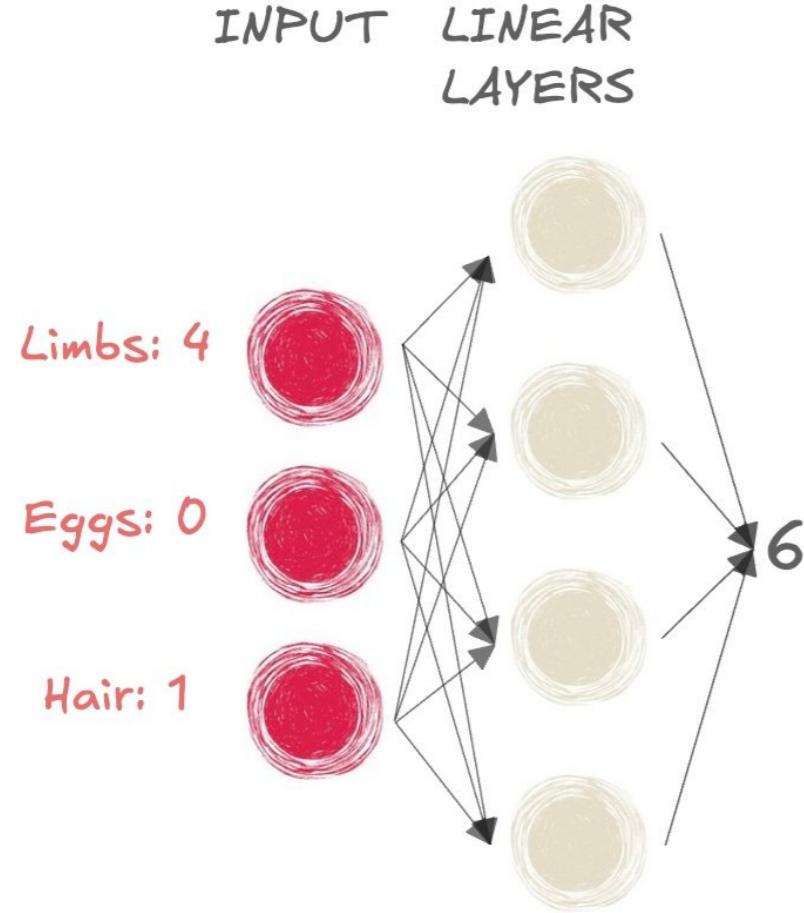
# Meet the sigmoid function



Binary classification task:

- To predict whether animal is 1 (**mammal**) or 0 (**not mammal**)
- Input:
  - Limbs: 4
  - Eggs: 0
  - Hair: 1

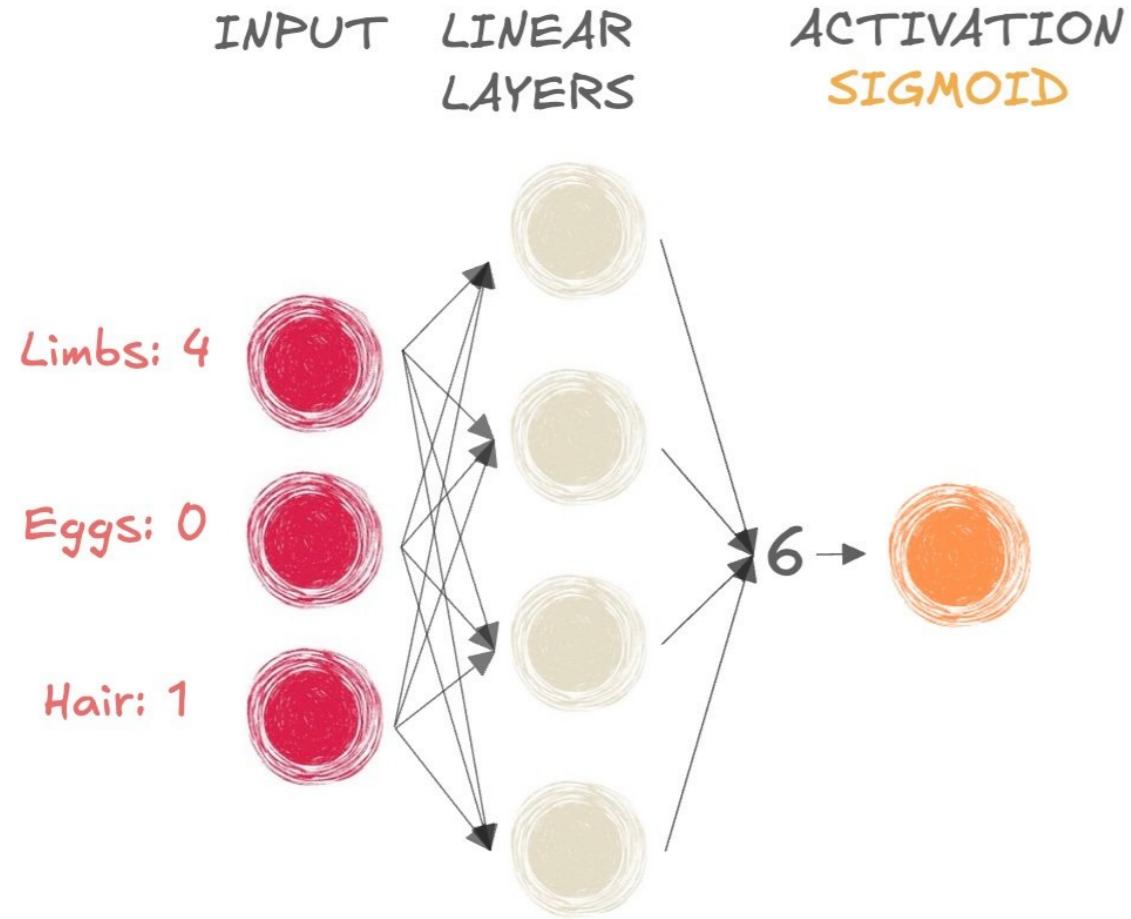
# Meet the sigmoid function



## Binary classification task:

- To predict whether animal is 1 (**mammal**) or 0 (**not mammal**)
- Input:
  - Limbs: 4
  - Eggs: 0
  - Hair: 1
- pre-activation is 6

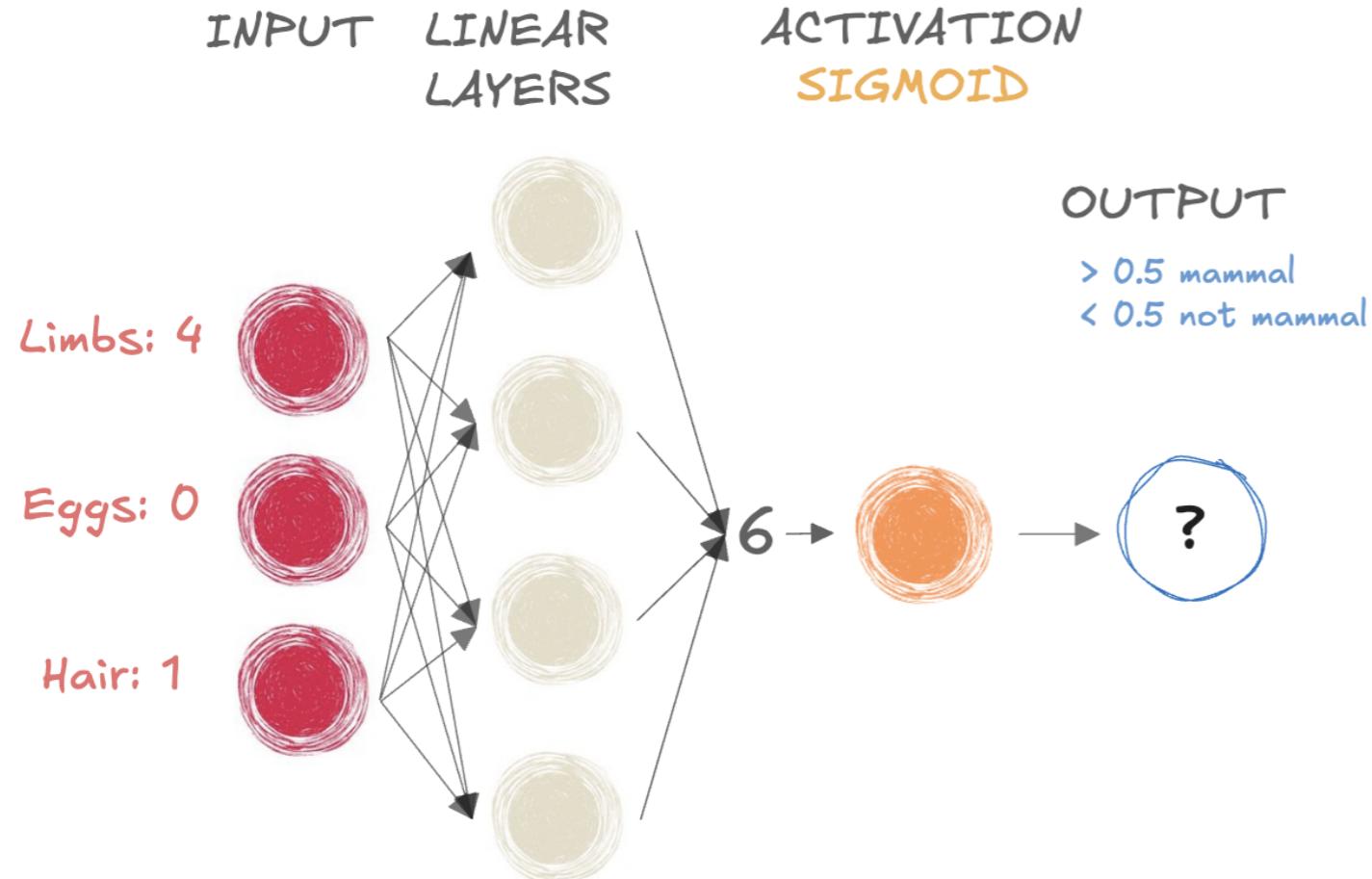
# Meet the sigmoid function



## Binary classification task:

- To predict whether animal is 1 (**mammal**) or 0 (**not mammal**),
- pre-activation is 6,
- pass it to the sigmoid,

# Meet the sigmoid function



## Binary classification task:

- To predict whether animal is 1 (**mammal**) or 0 (**not mammal**),
- we take the pre-activation (6),
- pass it to the sigmoid,
- and obtain a value between 0 and 1.

Using the common **threshold** of 0.5:

- If output is  $> 0.5$ , class label = 1 (**mammal**)
- If output is  $\leq 0.5$ , class label = 0 (**not mammal**)

# Meet the sigmoid function

```
import torch  
import torch.nn as nn  
  
input_tensor = torch.tensor([[6.0]])  
sigmoid = nn.Sigmoid()  
output = sigmoid(input_tensor)
```

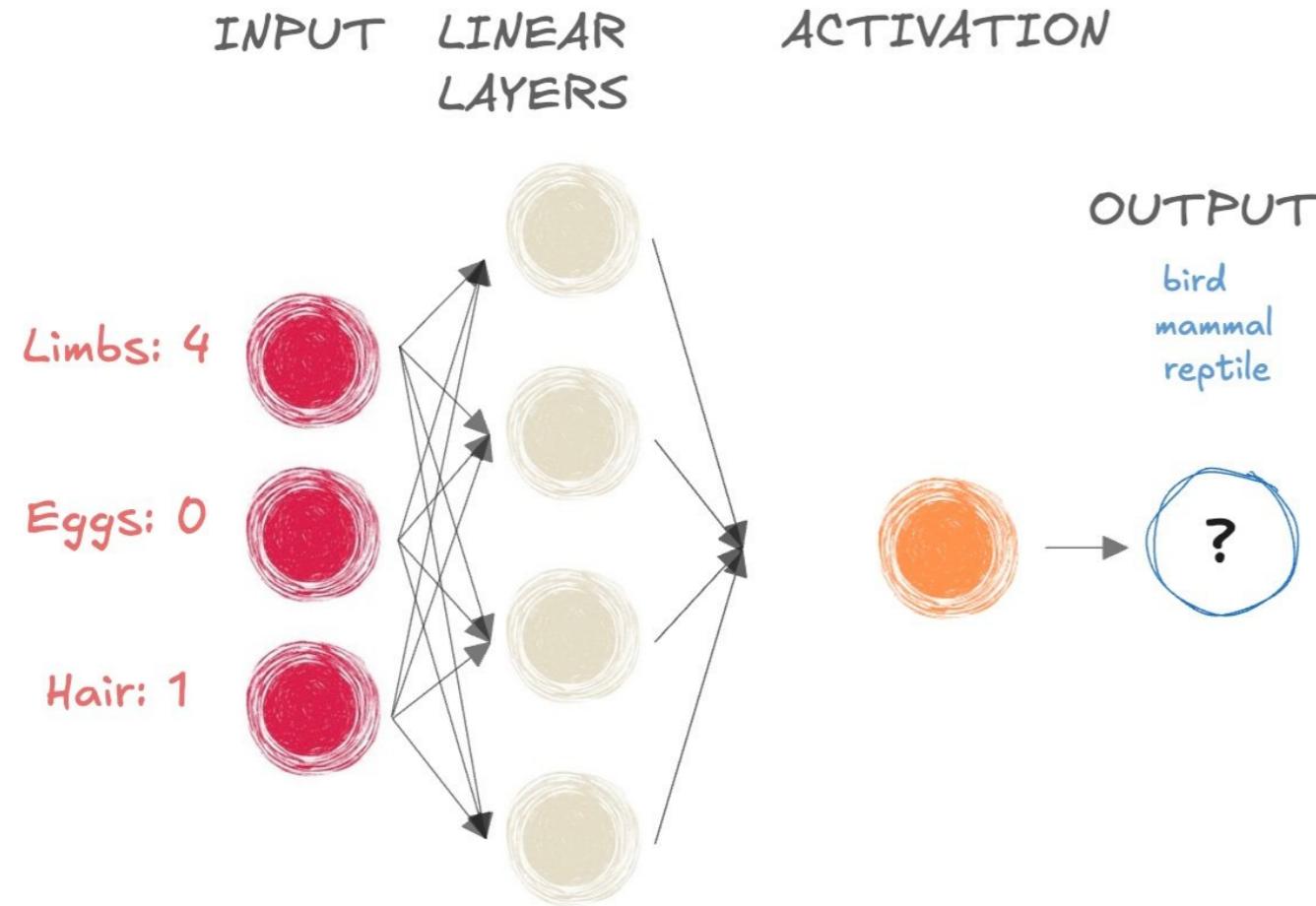
```
tensor([[0.9975]])
```

# Activation function as the last layer

```
model = nn.Sequential(  
    nn.Linear(6, 4), # First linear layer  
    nn.Linear(4, 1), # Second linear layer  
    nn.Sigmoid() # Sigmoid activation function  
)
```

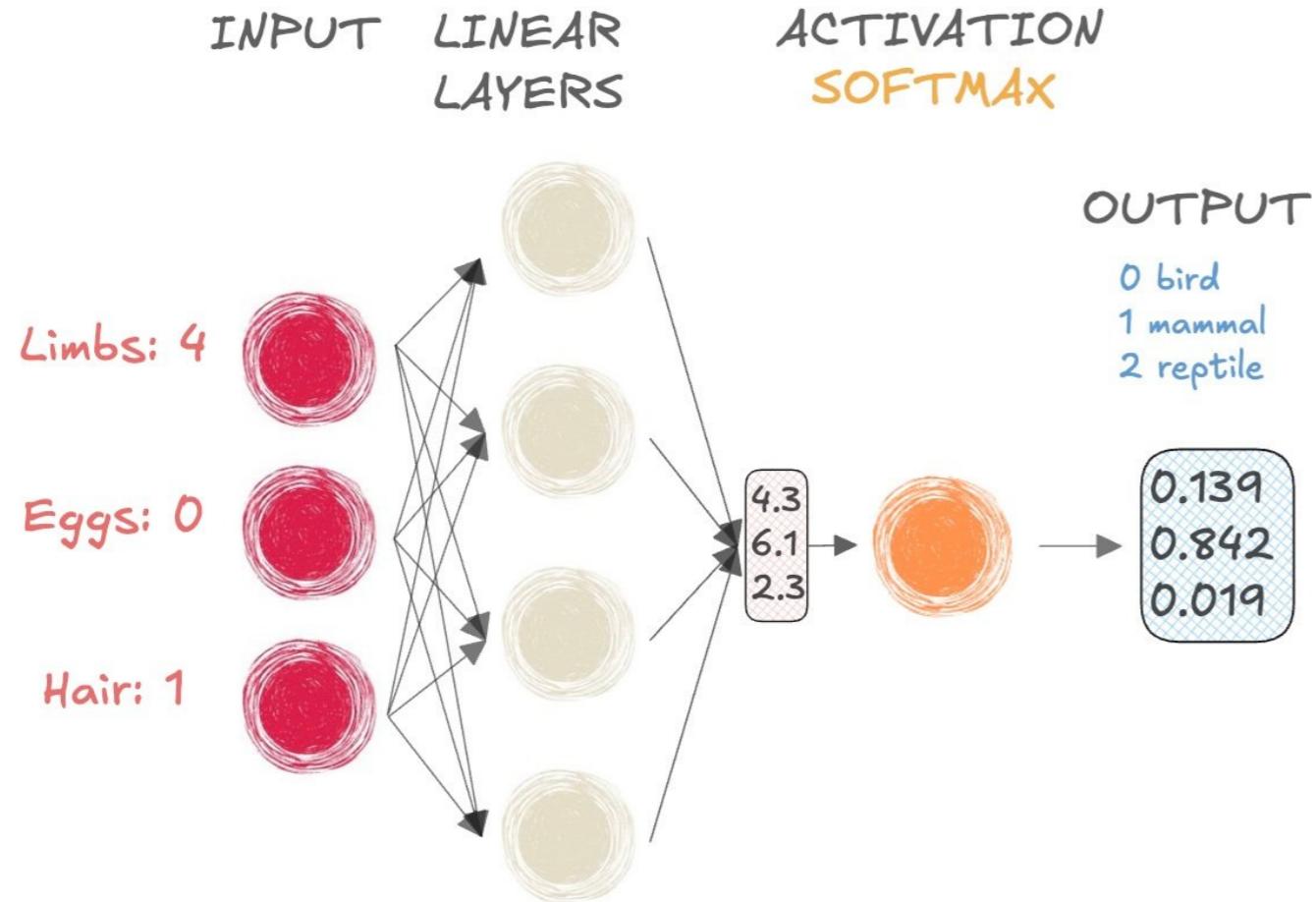
**Note.** Sigmoid as last step in network of linear layers is **equivalent** to traditional logistic regression.

# Getting acquainted with softmax



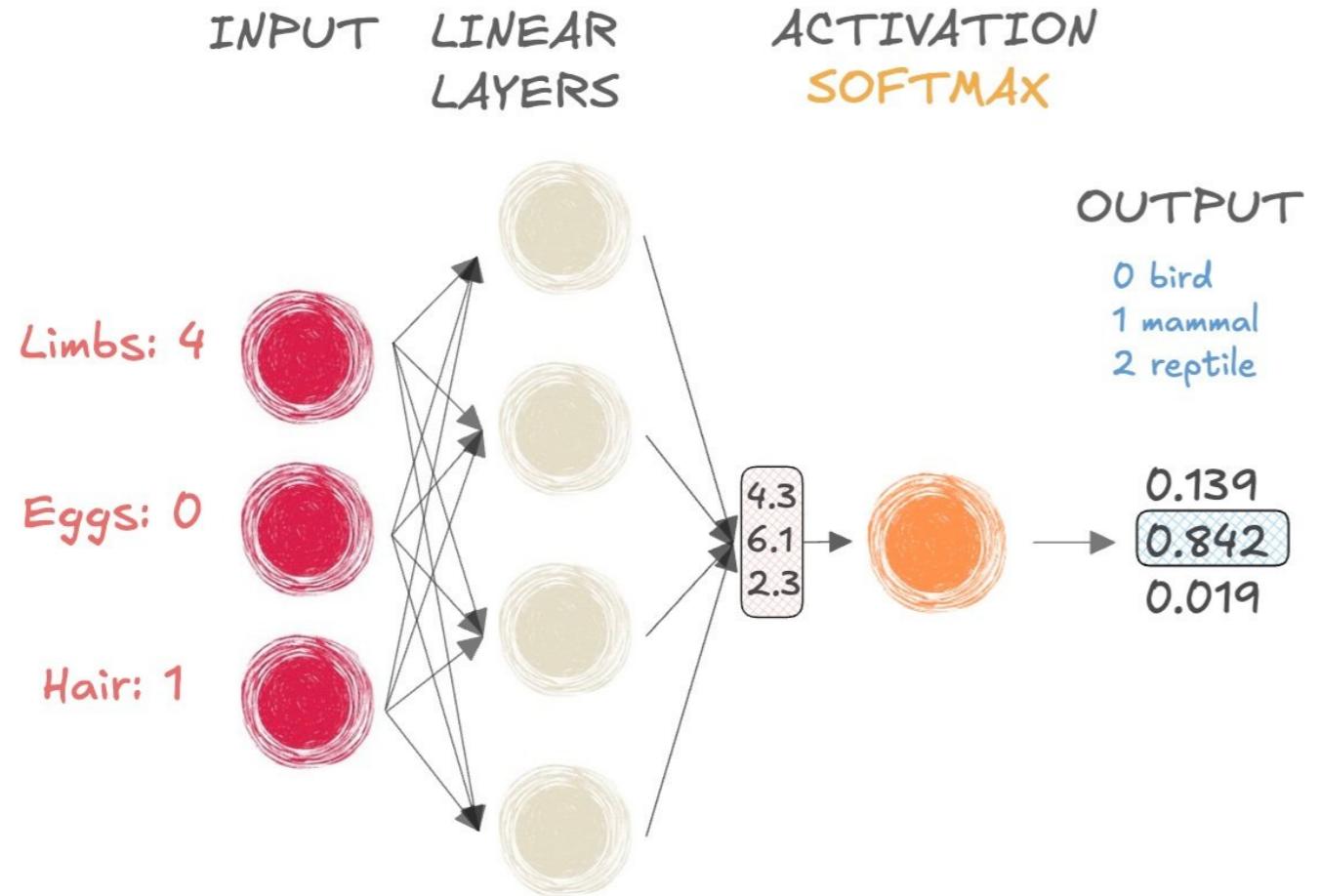
- used for multi-class classification problems
- takes N-element vector as input and outputs vector of same size
- say  $N=3$  classes:
  - bird (0), mammal (1), reptile (2)

# Getting acquainted with softmax



- used for multi-class classification problems
- takes N-element vector as input and outputs vector of same size
- say N=3 classes:
  - bird (0), mammal (1), reptile (2)
  - output has three elements, so softmax has three elements
- outputs a probability distribution:
  - each element is a probability (it's bounded between 0 and 1)
  - the sum of the output vector is equal to 1

# Getting acquainted with softmax



- used for multi-class classification problems
- takes N-element vector as input and outputs vector of same size
- say N=3 classes:
  - bird (0), mammal (1), reptile (2)
  - output has three elements, so softmax has three elements
- outputs a probability distribution:
  - each element is a probability (it's bounded between 0 and 1)
  - the sum of the output vector is equal to 1

# Getting acquainted with softmax

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn

# Create an input tensor
input_tensor = torch.tensor(
    [[4.3, 6.1, 2.3]])

# Apply softmax along the last dimension
probabilities = nn.Softmax(dim=-1)
output_tensor = probabilities(input_tensor)

print(output_tensor)

tensor([[0.1392, 0.8420, 0.0188]])
```

- `dim = -1` indicates softmax is applied to the input tensor's last dimension
- `nn.Softmax()` can be used as last step in `nn.Sequential()`

# **Let's practice!**

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