#### Hands-on Tutorial



Web Conference 2021

https://theevann.github.io/webconf-pytorch-workshop/



Evann Courdier

PhD, Deep

Learning for

Computer Vision

What to expect?

#### Tutorial format

- 4 hours
- Prerequisites
  - Python
  - Gradient Based Machine Learning
- Explanation Slides
- Interactive Notebooks

# Tutorial page

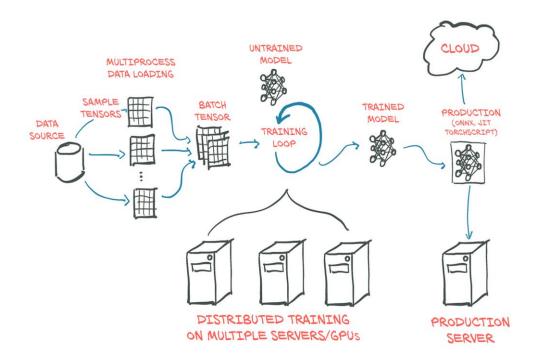
https://theevann.github.io/webconf-pytorch-workshop/

## PyTorch

A library for scientific computing in Python, just like NumPy with:

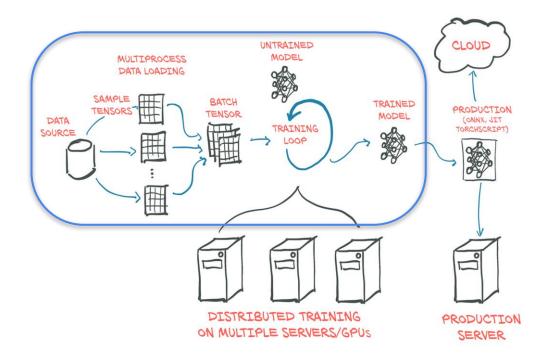
- GPU support
- Automatic differentiation & Optimization algorithms
- All necessary tools for Deep Learning

### Deep Learning pipeline with PyTorch



All illustrations are taken from the Deep Learning with Pytorch e-book

### Deep Learning pipeline with PyTorch



#### It's all about Tensors

- Tensors are multi-dimensional arrays
- Very similar to NumPy for Tensor creation, indexing, masking

```
np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])
np.eye(2)

np.arange(1,5)

np.zeros(5)

torch.tensor([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])

torch.eye(2)

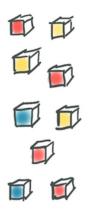
torch.arange(1,5)

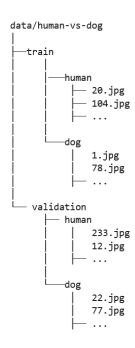
torch.zeros(5)
```

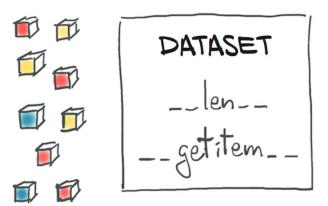


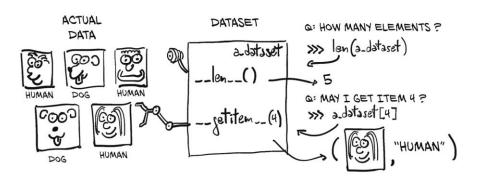
#### Tensors - Recap

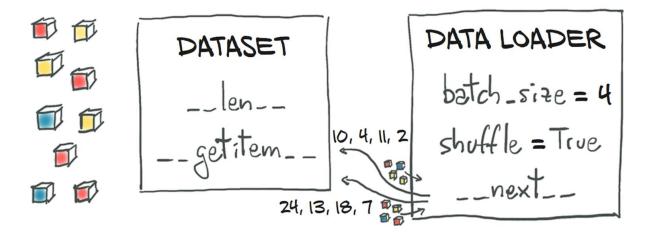
- Size and dimensions: tensor.dim() and tensor.shape
- Chain operations: tensor.log().sum().exp()
- In-place operations with underscore: tensor.log\_()
- Reshape: tensor.view(2,3) and tensor.view(-1, 3)
- GPU ⇔ CPU: torch.device and tensor.to(device)

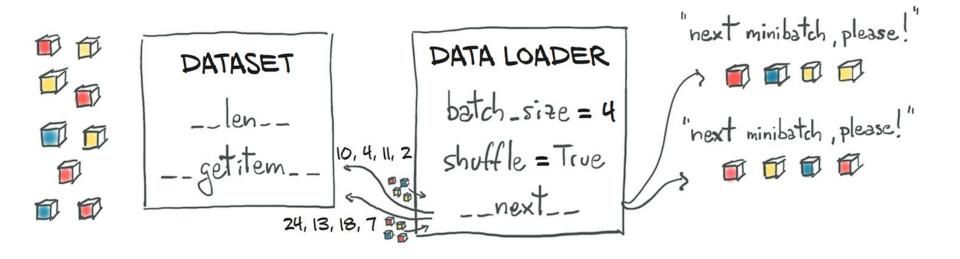








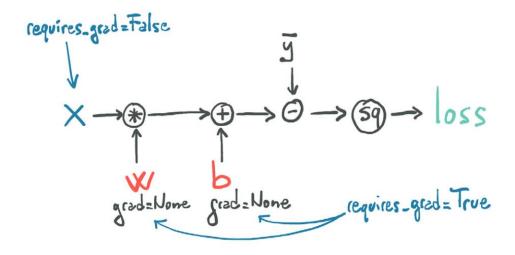


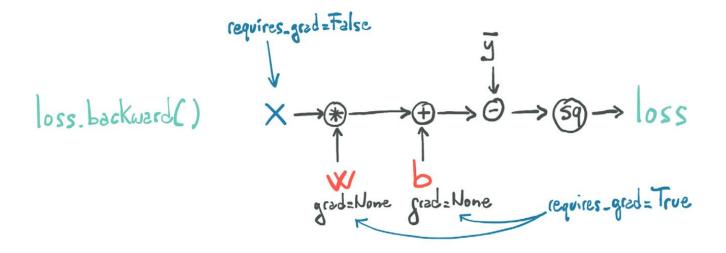


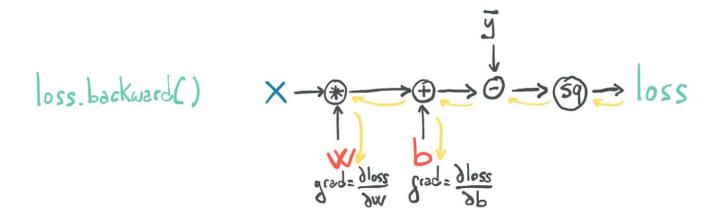


- Autograd: Automatic Differentiation package
- Each Tensor has a requires\_grad boolean attribute
- Autograd creates a graph to record all operations during the computation
- Call tensor.backward() to compute all gradients automatically
- Gradients are accumulated into the tensor.grad attribute

loss = 
$$(x * W + b - y) ** 2$$



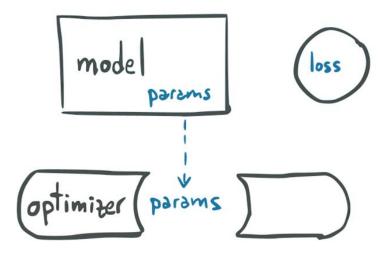


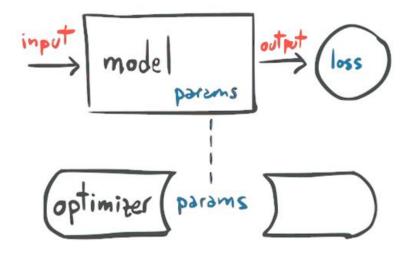


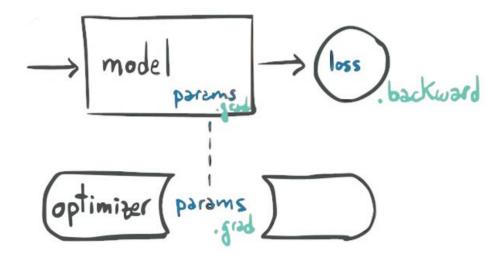


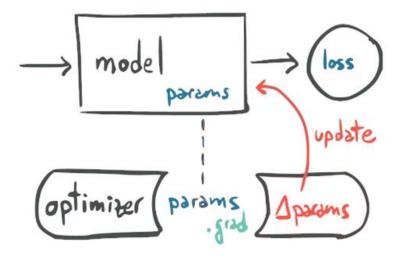
- Use torch.optim submodule containing different optimizers
- The optimizer constructor takes a list of parameters
- A call to optimizer.step() updates the parameters

```
Instead of model.zero_grad(),
you can use optimizer.zero grad()
```











#### Modules - Overview

- Help building reusable model components
- Manage model parameters
- PyTorch provides lots of built-in modules

# Modules - Managing Parameters

#### Modules help to:

- keep track of all parameters in your model.
- save/load your model
- reset all parameters gradients
- move all parameters to the gpu

#### Modules - torch.nn

Whole library dedicated to Neural Network, including:

- Linear / Convolution / Recurrent Layers
- Activation Functions (ReLU, Tanh, ...)
- Loss Functions (MSE, CrossEntropy, ...)
- Pooling, Normalization, Dropout Layers

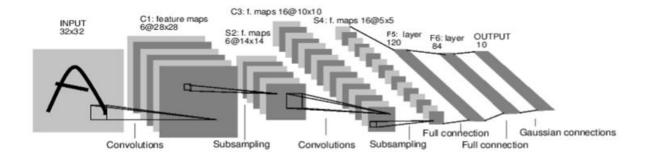
#### Modules - torch.nn.Module

- A class you inherit from to create a Module
- It needs to implement two methods:
  - The \_\_init\_\_ function: What are the components of your model
  - The forward function: How these components are connected



#### Walkthrough: Building and Training LeNet on MNIST

- Building LeNet5 with torch.nn.Module
- Loading MNIST dataset with TorchVision
- Training for multiple epochs with a custom train function





# What you've still to discover

- Torchvision, Torchtext, Torchaudio
- Multi-GPU Distributed Training
- Quantisation & Pruning
- High-Performance with TorchScript + JIT
- Going to Production with ONNX, TorchElastic and TorchServe
- Organising your code with PyTorch Lightning



# Still wondering why PyTorch?



#### Other References & Material

- Our notebooks at github.com/theevann/webconf-pytorch-workshop/
- Deep-Learning with PyTorch <u>e-book</u>
- Official tutorials at <u>pytorch.org/tutorials/</u>
- A good tutorial on towardsdatascience at <a href="bit.ly/38VgfaT/">bit.ly/38VgfaT/</a>
- Advanced EPFL Deep Learning Course at <u>fleuret.org/ee559/</u>

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