Table of Contents

PYTORCH CHEAT SHEET

Imports

General

```
import torch                                          # root package
from torch.utils.data import Dataset, DataLoader      # dataset representation and loading
```

Neural Network API

```
import torch.autograd as autograd         # computation graph
from torch import Tensor                  # tensor node in the computation graph
import torch.nn as nn                     # neural networks
import torch.nn.functional as F           # layers, activations and more
import torch.optim as optim               # optimizers e.g. gradient descent, ADAM, etc.
from torch.jit import script, trace       # hybrid frontend decorator and tracing jit
```

See autograd, nn, functional and optim

Torchscript and JIT

```
torch.jit.trace()         # takes your module or function and an example
                          # data input, and traces the computational steps
                          # that the data encounters as it progresses through the model

@script                   # decorator used to indicate data-dependent
                          # control flow within the code being traced
```

See Torchscript

ONNX

```
torch.onnx.export(model, dummy data, xxxx.proto)        # exports an ONNX formatted
                                                        # model using a trained model, dummy
                                                        # data and the desired file name

model = onnx.load("alexnet.proto")                      # load an ONNX model
onnx.checker.check_model(model)                         # check that the model
                                                        # IR is well formed

onnx.helper.printable_graph(model.graph)                # print a human readable
                                                        # representation of the graph
```

See onnx

Vision

```
from torchvision import datasets, models, transforms     # vision datasets,
                                                         # architectures &
                                                         # transforms

import torchvision.transforms as transforms              # composable transforms
```

See torchvision

Distributed Training

```
import torch.distributed as dist            # distributed communication
from torch.multiprocessing import Process   # memory sharing processes
```

See distributed and multiprocessing

Tensors

Creation

```
x = torch.randn(*size)              # tensor with independent N(0,1) entries
x = torch.[ones|zeros](*size)       # tensor with all 1's [or 0's]
x = torch.tensor(L)                 # create tensor from [nested] list or ndarray L
y = x.clone()                       # clone of x
with torch.no_grad():               # code wrap that stops autograd from tracking tensor history
requires_grad=True                  # arg, when set to True, tracks computation
                                    # history for future derivative calculations
```

See tensor

Dimensionality

```
x.size()                                # return tuple-like object of dimensions
x = torch.cat(tensor_seq, dim=0)        # concatenates tensors along dim
y = x.view(a,b,...)                     # reshapes x into size (a,b,...)
y = x.view(-1,a)                        # reshapes x into size (b,a) for some b
y = x.transpose(a,b)                    # swaps dimensions a and b
y = x.permute(*dims)                    # permutes dimensions
y = x.unsqueeze(dim)                    # tensor with added axis
y = x.unsqueeze(dim=2)                  # (a,b,c) tensor -> (a,b,1,c) tensor
y = x.squeeze()                         # removes all dimensions of size 1 (a,1,b,1) -> (a,b)
y = x.squeeze(dim=1)                    # removes specified dimension of size 1 (a,1,b,1) -> (a,b,1)
```

See tensor

Algebra

```
ret = A.mm(B)       # matrix multiplication
ret = A.mv(x)       # matrix-vector multiplication
x = x.t()           # matrix transpose
```

See math operations

GPU Usage

```
torch.cuda.is_available                                 # check for cuda
x = x.cuda()                                            # move x's data from
                                                        # CPU to GPU and return new object

x = x.cpu()                                             # move x's data from GPU to CPU
                                                        # and return new object

if not args.disable_cuda and torch.cuda.is_available():     # device agnostic code
    args.device = torch.device('cuda')                      # and modularity
else:                                                       #
    args.device = torch.device('cpu')                       #

net.to(device)                                          # recursively convert their
                                                        # parameters and buffers to
                                                        # device specific tensors

x = x.to(device)                                        # copy your tensors to a device
                                                        # (gpu, cpu)
```

See cuda

Deep Learning

```
nn.Linear(m,n)                          # fully connected layer from
                                        # m to n units

nn.ConvXd(m,n,s)                        # X dimensional conv layer from
                                        # m to n channels where X∈{1,2,3}
                                        # and the kernel size is s

nn.MaxPoolXd(s)                         # X dimension pooling layer
                                        # (notation as above)

nn.BatchNormXd                          # batch norm layer
nn.RNN/LSTM/GRU                         # recurrent layers
nn.Dropout(p=0.5, inplace=False)        # dropout layer for any dimensional input
nn.Dropout2d(p=0.5, inplace=False)      # 2-dimensional channel-wise dropout
nn.Embedding(num_embeddings, embedding_dim)   # (tensor-wise) mapping from
                                        # indices to embedding vectors
```

See nn

Loss Functions

```
nn.X                                    # where X is L1Loss, MSELoss, CrossEntropyLoss
                                        # CTCLoss, NLLLoss, PoissonNLLLoss,
                                        # KLDivLoss, BCELoss, BCEWithLogitsLoss,
                                        # MarginRankingLoss, HingeEmbeddingLoss,
                                        # MultiLabelMarginLoss, SmoothL1Loss,
                                        # SoftMarginLoss, MultiLabelSoftMarginLoss,
                                        # CosineEmbeddingLoss, MultiMarginLoss,
                                        # or TripletMarginLoss
```

See loss functions

Activation Functions

```
nn.X                                    # where X is ReLU, ReLU6, ELU, SELU, PReLU, LeakyReLU,
                                        # RReLu, CELU, GELU, Threshold, Hardshrink, HardTanh,
                                        # Sigmoid, LogSigmoid, Softplus, SoftShrink,
                                        # Softsign, Tanh, TanhShrink, Softmin, Softmax,
                                        # Softmax2d, LogSoftmax or AdaptiveSoftmaxWithLoss
```

See activation functions

Optimizers

```
opt = optim.x(model.parameters(), ...)      # create optimizer
opt.step()                                  # update weights
optim.X                                     # where X is SGD, Adadelta, Adagrad, Adam,
                                            # AdamW, SparseAdam, Adamax, ASGD,
                                            # LBFGS, RMSprop or Rprop
```

See optimizers

Learning rate scheduling

```
scheduler = optim.X(optimizer,...)      # create lr scheduler
scheduler.step()                        # update lr after optimizer updates weights
optim.lr_scheduler.X                    # where X is LambdaLR, MultiplicativeLR,
                                        # StepLR, MultiStepLR, ExponentialLR,
                                        # CosineAnnealingLR, ReduceLROnPlateau, CyclicLR,
                                        # OneCycleLR, CosineAnnealingWarmRestarts,
```

See learning rate scheduler

Data Utilities

Datasets

```
Dataset                 # abstract class representing dataset
TensorDataset           # labelled dataset in the form of tensors
Concat Dataset          # concatenation of Datasets
```

See datasets

Dataloaders and DataSamplers

```
DataLoader(dataset, batch_size=1, ...)      # loads data batches agnostic
                                            # of structure of individual data points

sampler.Sampler(dataset,...)                # abstract class dealing with
                                            # ways to sample from dataset

sampler.XSampler where ...                  # Sequential, Random, SubsetRandom,
                                            # WeightedRandom, Batch, Distributed
```

See dataloader

Also see

- Deep Learning with PyTorch: A 60 Minute Blitz (*pytorch.org*)
- PyTorch Forums (*discuss.pytorch.org*)
- PyTorch for Numpy users (*github.com/wkentaro/pytorch-for-numpy-users*)

Rate this Tutorial ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆