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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.autograd import Variable # variable node in 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](#)

Hybrid frontend

```
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 [hybrid frontend](#)

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 multiprocessing import Process # memory sharing processes
```

See [distributed](#) and [multiprocessing](#)

Creation

```
torch.randn(*size)           # tensor with independent N(0,1) entries
torch.ones(zeros)(*size)     # tensor with all 1's [or 0's]
torch.Tensor(L)               # create tensor from [nested] list or ndarray L
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
torch.cat(tensor_seq, dim=0)  # concatenates tensors along dim
x.view(a,b,...)               # reshapes x into size (a,b,...)
x.view(-1,a)                   # reshapes x into size (b,a) for some b
x.transpose(a,b)               # swaps dimensions a and b
x.permute(*dims)               # permutes dimensions
x.unsqueeze(dim)                # tensor with added axis
x.unsqueeze(dim=2)              # (a,b,c) tensor -> (a,b,1,c) tensor
```

See [tensor](#)

Algebra

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

See [math operations](#)

GPU Usage

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

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

mytensor.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  $X \in \{1,2,3\}$ 
                              # and the kernel size is s

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

nn.BatchNorm                   # 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](#)

```
nn.X where for example X is ...      # BCELoss, CrossEntropyLoss,
                                       # L1Loss, MSELoss, NLLoss, SoftMarginLoss,
                                       # MultilabelSoftMarginLoss, CosineEmbeddingLoss,
                                       # KLDivLoss, MarginRankingLoss, HingeEmbeddingLoss
                                       # or CosineEmbeddingLoss
```

See [loss functions](#)

Activation Functions

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

See [activation functions](#)

Optimizers

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

See [optimizers](#)

Learning rate scheduling

```
scheduler = optim.X(optimizer,...)     # create lr scheduler
scheduler.step()                       # update lr at start of epoch
optim.lr_scheduler.X where ...         # LambdaLR, StepLR, MultiStepLR,
                                       # ExponentialLR or ReduceLROnPlateau
```

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, Subset,
                                       # WeightedRandom or 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](#))

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