3rd April, 2023

Slicing – This is done with [] square brackets. To index, the Long tensor must be used to be able to select which rows or columns to use. The data type of Long Tensor is int. The default data type is float

```
x = torch.randn(2,3)        row 0 & row 2
col_indices = torch.LongTensor([0,2])
y = torch.index_select(x, dim = 1, index = col_indices)
                       ↑ tensor      ↑ slicing
```

Joining – Similar to stacking & concatenate

(concatenate – `torch.cat([x,x], dim=0)`

stack = `torch.stack([x,x], dim=0)`

Gradients :. Find the change in loss this

The `.backward()` is used. Tells how much to adjust the weights of the network to produce a better output. and computed during the backward propagation