

Objective

• How to make a prediction using multiple samples.

Table of Contents

In this lab, we will review how to make a prediction for Linear Regression with Multiple Output.

Build Custom Modules

Estimated Time Needed: 15 min

Class Linear

In [1]:

from torch import nn import torch

Set the random seed:

In [2]:

```
torch.manual_seed(1)
```

Out[2]:

<torch._C.Generator at 0x214c9fd32d0>

Set the random seed:

In [3]:

```
class linear_regression(nn. Module):
    def __init__(self, input_size, output_size):
        super(linear_regression, self). __init__()
        self. linear=nn. Linear(input_size, output_size)
    def forward(self, x):
        yhat=self. linear(x)
        return yhat
```

create a linear regression object, as our input and output will be two we set the parameters accordingly

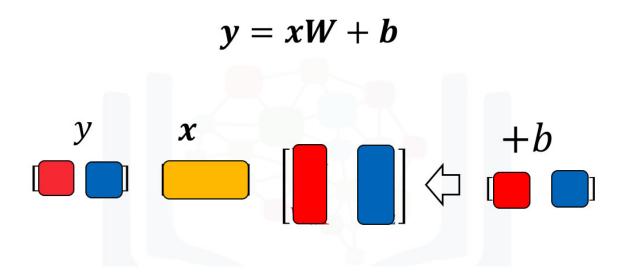
In [4]:

```
model=linear_regression(1, 10)
model(torch.tensor([1.0]))
```

Out[4]:

```
tensor([ 0.7926, -0.3920, 0.1714, 0.0797, -1.0143, 0.5097, -0.0608, 0.5047, 1.0132, 0.1887], grad fn=<AddBackward0>)
```

we can use the diagram to represent the model or object



we can see the parameters

```
In [5]:
```

```
list(model.parameters())
```

Out[5]:

```
[Parameter containing:
tensor([[ 0.5153],
         [-0.4414],
         [-0.1939],
         [0.4694],
         [-0.9414],
         [0.5997],
         [-0.2057],
         [0.5087],
         [0.1390],
         [-0.1224]], requires_grad=True),
Parameter containing:
tensor([ 0.2774,
                             0. 3652, -0. 3897, -0. 0729, -0. 0900, 0. 1449, -0. 0040,
                   0.0493,
          0.8742,
                   0.3112], requires_grad=True)]
```

we can create a tensor with two rows representing one sample of data

```
In [6]:
```

```
x=torch.tensor([[1.0]])
```

we can make a prediction

```
In [7]:
```

```
yhat=model(x)
yhat
```

Out[7]:

```
tensor([[ 0.7926, -0.3920, 0.1714, 0.0797, -1.0143, 0.5097, -0.0608, 0.5047, 1.0132, 0.1887]], grad fn=<AddmmBackward>)
```

each row in the following tensor represents a different sample

```
In [8]:
```

```
X=torch.tensor([[1.0], [1.0], [3.0]])
```

we can make a prediction using multiple samples

In [9]:

```
Yhat=model(X)
Yhat
```

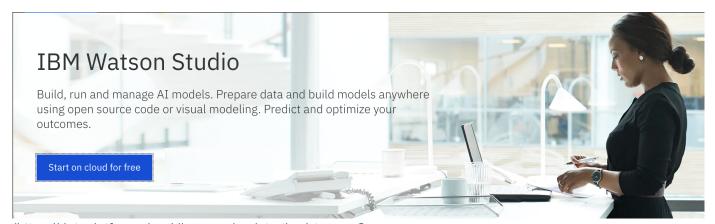
Out[9]:

```
tensor([[ 0.7926, -0.3920, 0.1714, 0.0797, -1.0143, 0.5097, -0.0608, 0.5047, 1.0132, 0.1887],
[ 0.7926, -0.3920, 0.1714, 0.0797, -1.0143, 0.5097, -0.0608, 0.5047, 1.0132, 0.1887],
[ 1.8232, -1.2748, -0.2164, 1.0184, -2.8972, 1.7091, -0.4722, 1.5222, 1.2912, -0.0561]], grad_fn=<AddmmBackward>)
```

the following figure represents the operation, where the red and blue represents the different parameters, and the different shades of green represent different samples.

$$y = XW + b$$

$$X \qquad W$$



(https://dataplatform.cloud.ibm.com/registration/stepone? context=cpdaas&apps=data science experience,watson machine learning)

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20647811&cm mmca1=000026UJ&cm mmca2=10006555&cm mmca3=M12345678&cvosrc=email.Newsletter.lt

Change Log

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Version	Changed By	Change Description
2020-09-23	2.0	Shubham	Migrated Lab to Markdown and added to course repo in GitLab

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