1. **tensor\_tutorial**

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| **Code/Detail** | **Description** |
| torch.empty(5, 3) | Uninitialized 5x3 tensor |
| torch.rand(5, 3) | Random 5x3 tensor |
| torch.zeros(5, 3, dtype=torch.long) | 5x3 tensor of all zeros, data type long |
| torch.tensor([5.5, 3]) | Tensor created from data |
| x.new\_ones(5, 3, dtype=torch.double) | Tensor of ones. By default, has same dtype as x |
| torch.randn\_like(x, dtype=torch.float) | Random tensor, same size as x |
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| x.size() | Shape of tensor – this is in fact a tuple |
| x+y | Addition #1 |
| torch.add(x, y) | Addition #2 |
| result = torch.empty(5, 3)  torch.add(x, y, out=result)  print(result) | Addition #3  Providing output tensor as argument |
| y.add\_(x) | Addition #4 – in-place |
| Any in-place operation post-fixed with “\_” | e.g. x.copy\_(y) |
| x[:, 1] | NumPy-like indexing |
| x.view(-1, 8) | Resizing x: -1 means inferring the size from other dimensions |
| x.item() | One-element tensor: get the value as a number |
| torch tensor-NumPy array conversion | Share underlying memory locations |
| a.numpy() | Change torch tensor a to a NumPy array |
| torch.from\_numpy(a) | From NumPy to torch |
| CUDA Tensors | For use with GPU |
| x.to(device) | to method moves tensor to a device |
| z.to(“cpu”, torch.double) | This method can change dtype too |
| torch.device(“cuda”) | CUDA device object |
| torch.cuda.is\_available() | Check if CUDA is available |
| torch.ones\_like(x , device=device) | Directly create tensor with GPU |

1. **autograd\_tutorial**

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| **Code/Detail** | **Description** |
| Autograd provides automatic differentiation on all tensor operations | Define-by-run framework, backprop is defined by how code is run |
| torch.Tensor is the central class | Set .requires\_grad=True to track operations  Call .backward() to compute gradients  .grad attribute |
| .detach() | Detach from computation history |
| with torch.no\_grad(): | Wrap code block in this to prevent tracking history |
| Function class | Tensor & Function interconnected. They make up an acyclic graph that encodes the computation history  Each tensor has .grad\_fn |
| .backward() | Computing derivatives  Tensor is scalar -> no arguments  More elements -> specify gradient argument, a tensor of matching shape |
| torch.ones(2, 2, requires\_grad=True) |  |
| y = x+2  y.grad\_fn |  |
| a.requires\_grad\_(True) | In-place changing of a’s requires\_grad attribute |
| out.backward() | out is scalar, this is equivalent to out.backward(torch.tensor(1)) |
| x.grad | Gradients d(out)/dx |

1. **neural\_networks\_tutorial**

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| **Code/Detail** | **Description** |
| torch.nn package | Neural networks constructed using this |
| nn.Module | Contains layers and forward(input) method which returns output |
| net.parameters() | Learnable parameters of the model |
| input = torch.randn(1, 1, 32, 32)  out = net(input)  print(out) | Example forward prop |
| net.zero\_grad()  out.backward(torch.randn(1, 10)) | Zero the gradients  Then backprop with random gradients |
| torch.nn only supports mini-batches | Doesn’t support a single sample  e.g. nn.Conv2d takes 4D Tensor:  nSamples x nChannels x Height x Width |
| input.unsqueeze(0) | Add a fake batch dimension |
| criterion = nn.MSELoss()  loss = criterion(output, target) | Compute MSE Loss between output tensor of network and target tensor |
| loss.grad\_fn.next\_functions[0][0] | Example of accessing grad functions |
| loss.backward() | To backpropagate the error |
| net.zero\_grad() | Clear gradients to avoid them being accumulated |
| torch.optim | Package which implements various optimizers, e.g. SGD, Adam, RMSProp, to update parameters |
| optim.SGD(net.parameters(), lr=0.01) | Creating the optimizer |
| optimizer.step() | Update the weights (at end of training loop) |

**Typical training procedure:**

1. Define network with trainable parameters
2. Iterate over dataset
3. Process input through network
4. Compute loss
5. Backpropagate gradients
6. Update network parameters: weight = weight – learning\_rate \* gradient

**Defining a Network:**

import torch

import torch.nn as nn

import torch.nn.functional as F

class Net(nn.Module):

def \_\_init\_\_(self):

super(Net, self).\_\_init\_\_()

\*\**Define layers here\*\**

def forward(self, x):

\*\*Apply layers and activations here – forward prop\*\*

net = Net()

1. **cifar10\_tutorial**

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| **Code/Detail** | **Description** |
| Working with image, audio, text or video data | Use a standard Python library to load it into NumPy and convert to a torch Tensor |
| Pillow, OpenCV | Image data |
| Scipy, Librosa | Audio data |
| Raw Python, Cython, NLTK, SpaCy | Text data |
| torchvision | Specifically for vision  Contains data loaders for common datasets & data transformers |
| torchvision.datasets  torch.utils.data.DataLoader |  |
| torchvision.transforms | Contains the image transformers |
| transforms.Compose([transforms.ToTensor(),  transforms.Normalize((0.5, 0.5, 0.5), (0.5, 0.5, 0.5))]) | Transforms image to a torch tensor and normalizes it |
| dataiter = iter(trainloader)  images, labels = dataiter.next() | Get a batch of images |
| plt.imshow()  torchvision.utils.make\_grid(images) | Matplotlib and torchvision functions used for visualization |
| criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()  optimizer = optim.SGD(net.parameters(), lr=0.001, momentum=0.9) | Loss function & optimizer |
| torch.max(outputs, 1) | Max along dimension 1 (each row)  Returns max value & index |
| device = torch.device("cuda:0" if torch.cuda.is\_available() else "cpu") | Define device as first CUDA device available |
| net.to(device) | Send network to GPU |
| inputs, labels = inputs.to(device), labels.to(device) |  |

**Training an Image Classifier:**

1. Load & normalize CIFAR10 training & test datasets using torchvision
2. Define a CNN
3. Define loss function
4. Train network on training data
5. Test network on test data

**Creating CIFAR10 DataLoader:**

trainset = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='./data', train=True, download=True, transform=transform)

trainloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(trainset, batch\_size=4, shuffle=True, num\_workers=2)

*\*\*Similar process for the test data\*\**

**Simple Training Loop for Image DataLoader:**

for epoch in range(2):

running\_loss = 0.0

for i, data in enumerate(trainloader, 0):

inputs, labels = data

optimizer.zero\_grad()

outputs = net(inputs)

loss = criterion(outputs, labels)

loss.backward()

optimizer.step()

**Testing Network on Test Data:**

correct = 0

total = 0

with torch.no\_grad():

for data in testloader:

images, labels = data

outputs = net(images)

\_, predicted = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)

total += labels.size(0)

correct += (predicted == labels).sum().item()

accuracy = 100 \* correct / total

1. **data\_parallel\_tutorial:**

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| **Code/Detail** | **Description** |
| model = nn.DataParallel(model) | Adding model to multiple GPUs |

**Put Model on Multiple Devices:**

model = Model(input\_size, output\_size)

if torch.cuda.device\_count() > 1:

print("Let's use", torch.cuda.device\_count(), "GPUs!")

model = nn.DataParallel(model)

model.to(device)

1. **data\_loading\_tutorial:**

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| **Code/Detail** | **Description** |
| Dataset class: torch.utils.data.Dataset | Abstract class representing dataset |
| Custom dataset should inherit Dataset | Also, should override these 2 methods:   1. \_\_len\_\_ - len(dataset) returns size of dataset 2. \_\_getitem\_\_ - to support indexing |
| Rescale(), RandomCrop(), ToTensor() | 3 common transforms |
| Write these transforms as classes | Need to implement \_\_init\_\_() & \_\_call\_\_() |
| transforms.Compose() | Compose transforms |
| Use for loop to iterate over data | This way misses out on key features:   1. Batching the data 2. Shuffling data 3. Load data in parallel |
| DataLoader(transformed\_dataset, batch\_size=4, shuffle=True, num\_workers=4) | DataLoader = an iterator that provides the features mentioned above |
| torchvision | Contains common datasets & transforms |
| ImageFolder() | Generic dataset in torchvision – assumes images are organized in folders |

**Writing a Dataset Class:**

class FaceLandmarksDataset(Dataset):

def \_\_init\_\_(self, csv\_file, root\_dir, transform=None):

self.landmarks\_frame = pd.read\_csv(csv\_file)

self.root\_dir = root\_dir

self.transform = transform

def \_\_len\_\_(self):

return len(self.landmarks\_frame)

def \_\_getitem\_\_(self, idx):

img\_name = os.path.join(self.root\_dir, self.landmarks\_frame.iloc[idx, 0])

image = io.imread(img\_name)

landmarks = self.landmarks\_frame.iloc[idx, 1:].as\_matrix()

landmarks = landmarks.astype('float').reshape(-1, 2)

sample = {'image': image, 'landmarks': landmarks}

if self.transform:

sample = self.transform(sample)

return sample

1. **two\_layer\_net\_numpy:**

This notebook implements a fully-connected network with ReLU from scratch with NumPy.

1. **two\_layer\_net\_tensor:**

Implements the same network as the previous notebook. However, it uses torch tensors rather than numpy arrays and it allows the use of CUDA on GPU.

The torch.nn, torch.optim and torch autograd functionality is not used in this notebook.

1. **two\_layer\_net\_autograd:**

* Same network again except that the gradients are computed using autograd.
* Gradients are computed for a tensor x if x.requires\_grad=True – if this is the case, then x.grad is another tensor and it holds the gradient of x.
* loss.backward() causes the gradients of the loss with respect to parameters to be calculated. w1.grad & w2.grad will hold the gradients, where w1 & w2 are parameters of the network.
* w1.grad.zero\_()

**10. two\_layer\_net\_custom\_function:**

* Identical network again. This time there are custom functions for implementing the ReLU activation for the forward and backward passes
* input.clamp(min=0) is used

**11. tf\_two\_layer\_net:**

* The same network implemented using Tensorflow
* This is a static computation graph – PyTorch has a dynamic graph

**12. two\_layer\_net\_nn:**

* Same network again but uses the nn package in PyTorch to build the network
* Below is the nn.Sequential approach to defining the network

model = torch.nn.Sequential(

torch.nn.Linear(D\_in, H),

torch.nn.ReLU(),

torch.nn.Linear(H, D\_out))

* nn.MSELoss – Mean Squared Error loss function
* model.zero\_grad() – Zero the gradients before backward pass

**13. two\_layer\_net\_optim:**

* Same network as before but, instead of manually updating weights, the optim package is used to define an Optimizer
* Many common optimization algorithms are available, e.g. SGD+momentum, RMSProp, Adam
* Defining the optimizer:

learning\_rate = 1e-4

optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=learning\_rate)

* In each epoch/iteration, we have the following:

y\_pred = model(x)

loss = loss\_fn(y\_pred, y)

optimizer.zero\_grad()

loss.backward()

optimizer.step()

**14. two\_layer\_net\_module:**

* Same network again. This implementation uses a custom Module subclass
* Define a model this way if you want a more complex model than one with a simple sequence of existing Modules

**Example of Model Definition:**

class TwoLayerNet(torch.nn.Module):

def \_\_init\_\_(self, D\_in, H, D\_out):

super(TwoLayerNet, self).\_\_init\_\_()

self.linear1 = torch.nn.Linear(D\_in, H)

self.linear2 = torch.nn.Linear(H, D\_out)

def forward(self, x):

h\_relu = self.linear1(x).clamp(min=0)

y\_pred = self.linear2(h\_relu)

return y\_pred

**15. dynamic\_net:**

* Demonstration of a dynamic graph
* Fully-connected ReLU network
* On each forward pass, it randomly selects a number between 1 and 4 – it has this many hidden layers. Reuse the same weights multiple times for hidden layers

**Example Model Definition:**

class DynamicNet(torch.nn.Module):

def \_\_init\_\_(self, D\_in, H, D\_out):

super(DynamicNet, self).\_\_init\_\_()

self.input\_linear = torch.nn.Linear(D\_in, H)

self.middle\_linear = torch.nn.Linear(H, H)

self.output\_linear = torch.nn.Linear(H, D\_out)

def forward(self, x):

h\_relu = self.input\_linear(x).clamp(min=0)

for \_ in range(random.randint(0, 3)):

h\_relu = self.middle\_linear(h\_relu).clamp(min=0)

y\_pred = self.output\_linear(h\_relu)

return y\_pred

**16. transfer\_learning\_tutorial:**

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| **Code/Detail** | **Description** |
| Two major scenarios:   1. Finetuning convnet 2. Fixed feature extractor | 1. Initialize with pretrained network then train as normal 2. Freeze weights except final layer which is trained |
| torch.optim.lr\_scheduler | LR scheduler object |
| copy.deepcopy(model.state\_dict()) | Complete copy of the dictionary containing the whole state of the module |
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