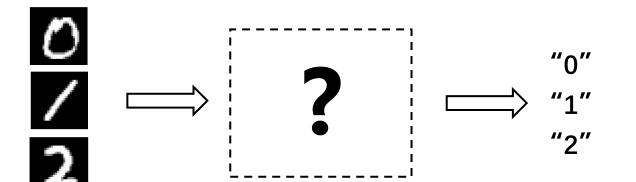
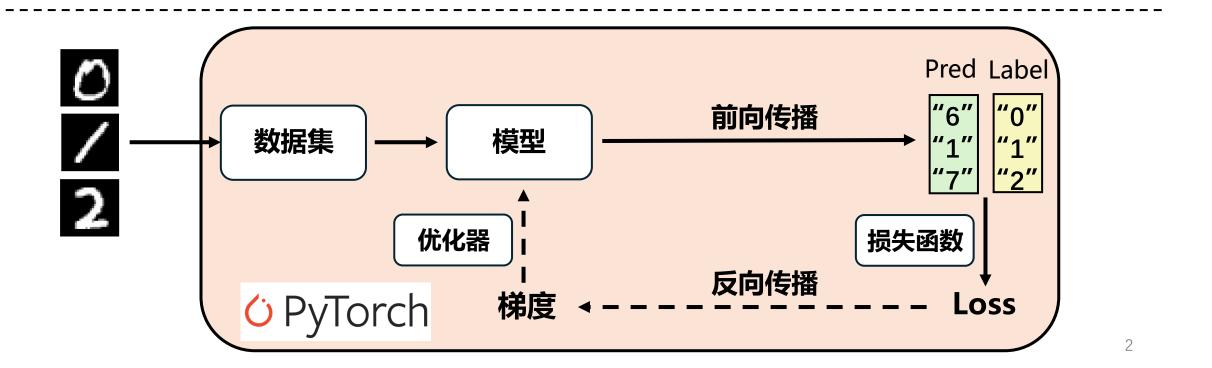
# PyTorch Tutorial

Week 3





#### 导入PyTorch相关库

import torch

```
from torch.utils.data import Dataset, DataLoader
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
import torch.optim as optim
模型
class Mnist CNN(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self):
       super(). init ()
       self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(in channels=1, out channels=32,
            kernel size=5, stride=1, padding=2)
        self.pool1 = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2,
padding=0)
       self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(in channels=32, out channels=64,
            kernel size=5, stride=1, padding=2)
        self.pool2 = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2,
padding=0)
       self.fc1 = nn.Linear(7*7*64, 512)
       self.fc2 = nn.Linear(512, 10)
   def forward(self, inputs):
       tensor = F.relu(self.conv1(inputs))
       tensor = self.pool1(tensor)
       tensor = F.relu(self.conv2(tensor))
       tensor = self.pool2(tensor)
       tensor = tensor.view(-1, 7*7*64)
       tensor = F.relu(self.fc1(tensor))
       tensor = self.fc2(tensor)
        return tensor
```

#### 数据集

```
class Mnist(Dataset):
   def init (self, root, train=True, transform=torch.tensor):
       self.file pre = 'train' if train == True else 't10k'
       self.transform = transform #定义变换函数
       self.label_path = os.path.join(root,
                                    '%s-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz' % self.file pre)
       self.image path = os.path.join(root,
                                    '%s-images-idx3-ubyte.gz' % self.file_pre)
       # 读取文件数据, 返回图片和标签
       self.images, self.labels = self. read data (
           self.image path,
           self.label path)
   def __read_data__(self, image_path, label_path):
       # 数据集读取
       with gzip.open(label path, 'rb') as lbpath:
           labels = np.frombuffer(lbpath.read(), np.uint8, offset=8)#将data以流的形
            式读入转化成ndarray对象,ndarray对象是用于存放同类型元素的多维数组
       with gzip.open(image path, 'rb') as imgpath:
           images = np.frombuffer(imgpath.read(), np.uint8,
          offset=16).reshape(len(labels), 1, 28, 28)#将图片以标签文件的元素个数读取,
            设置大小为28*28
       return images, labels
   def getitem (self, index):
       image, label = np.array(self.images[index], dtype=np.float32)/255,
            int(self.labels[index])
       if self.transform is not None:
           image = self.transform(image) # 此处需要用 np.array(image), 转化为数组
       return image, label
   def len (self):
       return len(self.labels)
```

#### 生成数据集、模型对象&定义损失函数、优化器

```
## 生成训练集
train set = Mnist(
   root='data/MNIST/raw',
   train=True
train loader = DataLoader(
   dataset=train set, #输出的数据
   batch size=32,
   shuffle=True #将元素随机排序
## 生成模型对象
net = Mnist CNN()
## 选择数据和模型放置在 CPU/哪个GPU 上
device = torch.device("cuda", 0) #选择将程序放置到哪个GPU上
#device = torch.device('cpu')
net.to(device)
## 定义损失函数
loss function = torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
## 定义优化器
optimizer = optim.SGD(
   net.parameters(),#网络参数
   Lr=0.001, #学习率
   momentum=0.9#Momentum 用干加速 SGD (隨机梯度下降) 在某一方向上的搜
         索以及抑制震荡的发生。
```

#### 迭代训练 (反向传播与模型优化)

```
loss list,acc list = [],[]
for epoch in range(10):#训练10次
    running_loss = 0.0
   total, correct=0,0
   for images, labels in tqdm(train loader):#enumerate索引函数, start
           下标开始位置
       images=images.to(device) #将images放进GPU
       labels=labels.to(device) #将LabeLs放进GPU
       optimizer.zero grad()
           # 梯度清零, 初始化,如果不初始化,则梯度会叠加
       outputs = net(images)
                                                 # 前向传播
       loss = loss_function(outputs, labels)
           # 计算误差. Label标准?
       loss.backward()
                                                # 反向传播
       optimizer.step()
                                                 # 权重更新
                                                # 误差累计
       running loss += loss.item()
       _, predict = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
       total += labels.size(0)
       correct += (predict == labels).sum()
   print('epoch:{:d} loss:{:.3f} acc:{:.3f}'
         .format(epoch+1, running_loss/len(train_loader),
           correct/total), flush=True)
   loss list.append(running loss/len(train loader))
    acc list.append(correct/total)
print('Finished Training!')
torch.save(net.state dict(), "Linear.pth")#保存训练模型
```

# 什么是PyTorch?

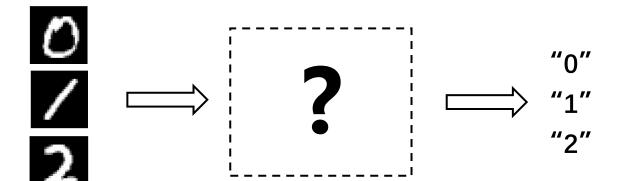
- Torch: 一个开源的机器学习框架,早在2002年即发布初版,使用的编程语言为C和Lua。目前Torch7依然是热门的深度学习框架之一。
- **PyTorch**: 由Facebook在2017年1月推出。PyTorch是基于Python语言构建的机器学习框架Torch的端口。PyTorch具有以下特点:
  - ▶ 拥有一套完整、成熟的API, 代码简洁、符合人类思维、容易上手.
  - > 可以高效、灵活地使用GPU资源,加速计算;可实现反向自动微分.
  - 拥有大量开源代码与开源社区资源.

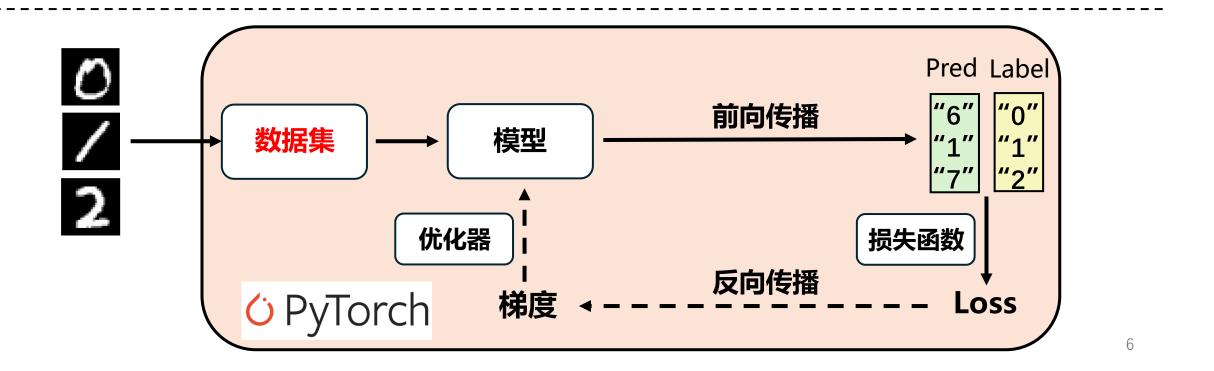
```
import torch
from torch.utils.data import Dataset, DataLoader 数据集
```

import torch.nn as nn 神经网络(Nerual Network)

import torch.nn.functional as F 相关函数 import torch.optim as optim 优化器

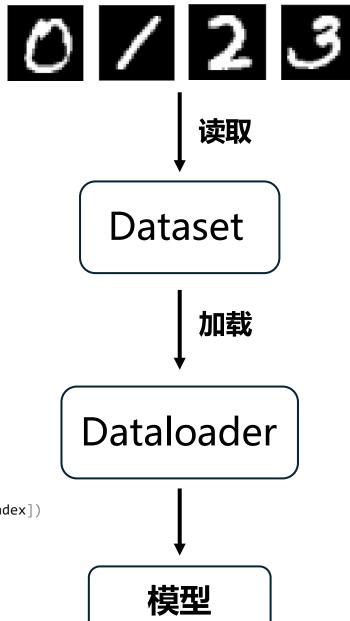






### 1. 数据集

```
class Mnist(Dataset):
   def init (self, root, train=True, transform=torch.tensor):
       self.file pre = 'train' if train == True else 't10k'
       self.transform = transform #定义变换函数
       self.label_path = os.path.join(root,
                                    '%s-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz' % self.file pre)
       self.image_path = os.path.join(root,
                                    '%s-images-idx3-ubyte.gz' % self.file_pre)
       # 读取文件数据, 返回图片和标签
       self.images, self.labels = self. read data (
           self.image path,
           self.label path)
   def read data (self, image path, label path):
       # 数据集读取
       with gzip.open(label path, 'rb') as lbpath:
           labels = np.frombuffer(lbpath.read(), np.uint8, offset=8)
           #将data以流的形式读入转化成ndarray对象,ndarray对象是用于存放同类型元素的多维数组
       with gzip.open(image path, 'rb') as imgpath:
           images = np.frombuffer(imgpath.read(), np.uint8, offset=16)
           .reshape(len(labels), 1, 28, 28)
           #将图片以标签文件的元素个数读取.设置大小为28*28
       return images, labels
   def getitem (self, index):
       image, label = np.array(self.images[index], dtype=np.float32)/255, int(self.labels[index])
       if self.transform is not None:
           image = self.transform(image) # 此处需要用 np.array(image), 转化为数组
       return image, label
   def len (self):
       return len(self.labels)
```



### Dataset & DataLoader

#### Dataset:

torch.utils.data.Dataset 是 PyTorch 提供的用于自定义数据集方法的抽象类,用户可以通过继承该类来自定义自己的数据集类,在继承时要求用户定义构造函数\_\_init()\_\_并重载\_\_getitem\_\_()和\_\_len\_\_()这两个魔法方法。

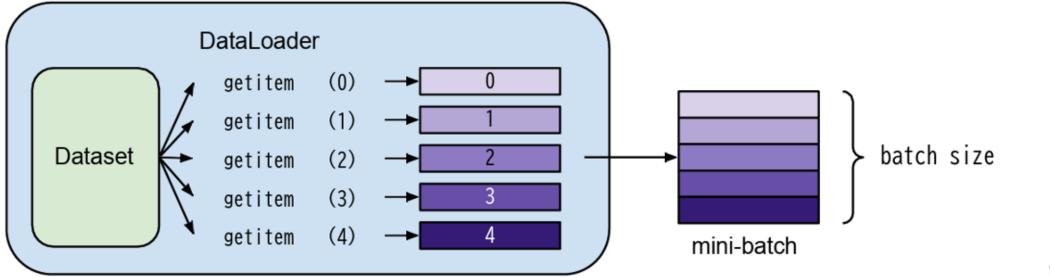
- ➤ \_\_getitem\_\_: 索引数据集中的任意一个数据,并可进行数据预处理 (transform)。
- > \_len\_: 返回数据集的大小

```
from torch.utils.data import
Dataset, DataLoader
class Mnist(Dataset):
  def init (self, ...):
    self.images, self.labels=...
  def getitem (self, index):
   return image, label
  def len (self):
   return len(self.labels)
```

### Dataset & DataLoader

- Dataloader: **torch.utils.data.DataLoader** 也是PyTorch提供的一个类, 其可以将Dataset对象或自定义数据类的对象封装成一个**迭代器**,可以迭 代输出Dataset的内容。
- 同时可以实现shuffle、多进程、不同采样策略等处理过程。

```
train_set = Mnist(root='data/MNIST/raw', train=True)
train_loader = DataLoader(dataset=train_set, batch_size=32, shuffle=True)
```

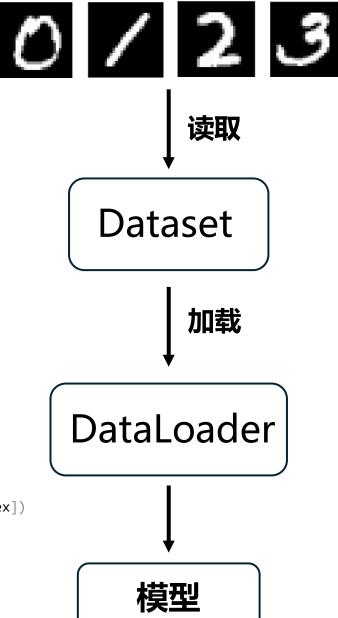


### Dataset & DataLoader

- train\_loader = DataLoader(dataset, batch\_size, shuffle, sampler, num\_worker)
  - ▶ dataset (Dataset): 指定DataLoader从哪里读取数据
  - ➤ batch\_size (int): 训练时每个batch加载的样本数量
  - > shuffle (bool): 若为True,则每个训练过程中加载数据的顺序随机
  - ➤ sampler (Sampler): 定义每个batch的采样策略
  - ➤ num\_worker(int): 使用多少个子进程来加载数据
- ※注意: 当sampler有输入(不为None)时, **shuffle必须设置为False**, 否则将直接报错。因为shuffle本质上是将sampler定义为 SequentialSampler(顺序采样) 或 RandomSampler(随机采样).

### 1. 数据集

```
class Mnist(Dataset):
   def __init__(self, root, train=True, transform=torch.tensor):
       self.file pre = 'train' if train == True else 't10k'
       self.transform = transform #定义变换函数
       self.label path = os.path.join(root,
                                    '%s-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz' % self.file pre)
       self.image_path = os.path.join(root,
                                    '%s-images-idx3-ubyte.gz' % self.file_pre)
       # 读取文件数据, 返回图片和标签
       self.images, self.labels = self. read data (
           self.image path,
           self.label path)
   def read data (self, image path, label path):
       # 数据集读取
       with gzip.open(label path, 'rb') as lbpath:
           labels = np.frombuffer(lbpath.read(), np.uint8, offset=8)
           #将data以流的形式读入转化成ndarray对象,ndarray对象是用于存放同类型元素的多维数组
       with gzip.open(image path, 'rb') as imgpath:
           images = np.frombuffer(imgpath.read(), np.uint8, offset=16)
           .reshape(len(labels), 1, 28, 28)
           #将图片以标签文件的元素个数读取.设置大小为28*28
       return images, labels
   def getitem (self, index):
       image, label = np.array(self.images[index], dtype=np.float32)/255, int(self.labels[index])
       if self.transform is not None:
           image = self.transform(image) # 此处需要用 np.array(image), 转化为数组
       return image, label
   def len (self):
       return len(self.labels)
```

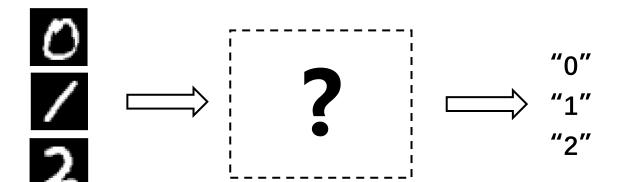


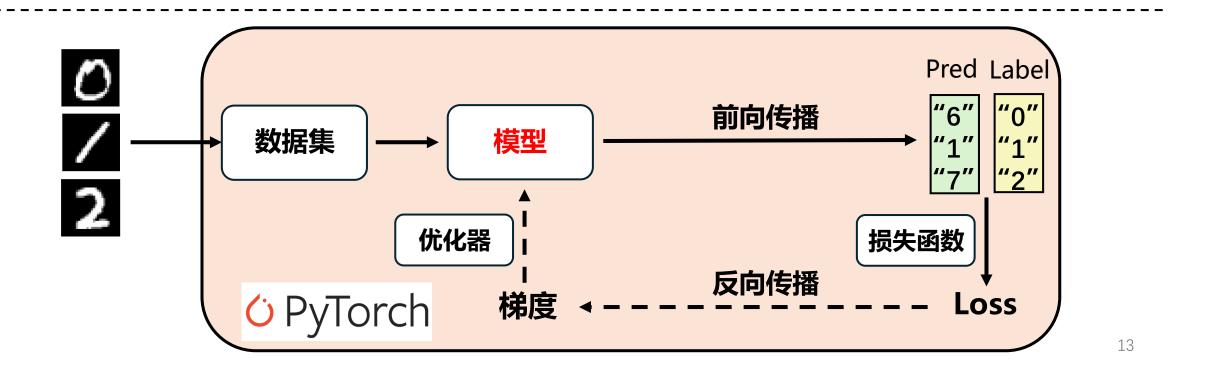
#### 生成数据集、模型对象&定义损失函数、优化器

```
## 生成训练集
train set = Mnist(
   root='data/MNIST/raw',
   train=True
train loader = DataLoader(
   dataset=train set, #输出的数据
   batch size=32,
   shuffle=True #将元素随机排序
## 生成模型对象
net = Mnist CNN()
## 选择数据和模型放置在 CPU/哪个GPU 上
device = torch.device("cuda", ∅) #选择将程序放置到哪个GPU上
#device = torch.device('cpu')
net.to(device)
## 定义损失函数
loss function = torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
## 定义优化器
optimizer = optim.SGD(
   net.parameters(),#网络参数
   Lr=0.001, #学习率
   momentum=0.9#Momentum 用干加速 SGD (隨机梯度下降) 在某一方向上的搜
         索以及抑制震荡的发生。
```

#### 迭代训练(反向传播与模型优化)

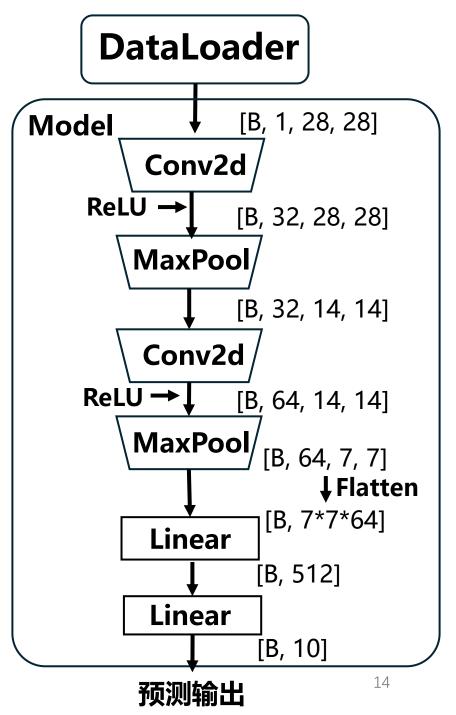
```
loss list,acc list = [],[]
for epoch in range(10):#训练10次
   running_loss = 0.0
   total, correct=0,0
   for images, labels in tqdm(train loader):#enumerate索引函数, start
           下标开始位置
       images=images.to(device) #将images放进GPU
       labels=labels.to(device) #将Labels放进GPU
       optimizer.zero grad()
           # 梯度清零, 初始化,如果不初始化,则梯度会叠加
       outputs = net(images)
                                                 # 前向传播
       loss = loss_function(outputs, labels)
           # 计算误差. Label标准?
       loss.backward()
                                                # 反向传播
                                                 # 权重更新
       optimizer.step()
       running loss += loss.item()
                                                # 误差累计
       _, predict = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
       total += labels.size(0)
       correct += (predict == labels).sum()
   print('epoch:{:d} loss:{:.3f} acc:{:.3f}'
         .format(epoch+1, running_loss/len(train_loader),
           correct/total), flush=True)
   loss list.append(running loss/len(train loader))
   acc list.append(correct/total)
print('Finished Training!')
                                                       12
torch.save(net.state dict(), "Linear.pth")#保存训练模型
```





### 2. 模型

```
class Mnist CNN(nn.Module):
   def init (self):
       super(). init ()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(in channels=1, out channels=32,
        kernel size=5, stride=1, padding=2)
        self.pool1 = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2,
        padding=0)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(in channels=32, out channels=64,
        kernel size=5, stride=1, padding=2)
        self.pool2 = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2,
        padding=0)
        self.fc1 = nn.Linear(7*7*64, 512)
        self.fc2 = nn.Linear(512, 10)
   def forward(self, inputs):
       tensor = F.relu(self.conv1(inputs))
       tensor = self.pool1(tensor)
       tensor = F.relu(self.conv2(tensor))
       tensor = self.pool2(tensor)
       tensor = tensor.view(-1, 7*7*64)
       tensor = F.relu(self.fc1(tensor))
       tensor = self.fc2(tensor)
       return tensor
```



### nn.Module

- nn.Module是PyTorch定义的所有神经网络的**基类**。
- 我们在定义自已的神经网络时,需要继承nn.Module类,并 重新实现构造函数 init 和forward方法。

- ▶ \_\_init\_\_:模型的构造函数,在定义自己的神经网络时,需要在其中定义各个网络层。
- ➤ **forward**: 嵌套在nn.Module的\_\_call\_\_()方法中, 当模型被调用时, 会返回forward的返回结果。因此, forward中需要调用模型的各个网络层, 即完成前向传播的整个过程。

```
class Mnist_CNN(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        定义各个网络层

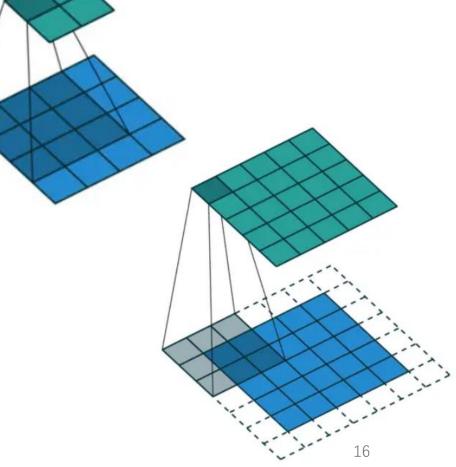
def forward(self, inputs):
        调用各个网络层

return (模型输出)
```

### 卷积层构建

nn.conv2d(in\_channels, out\_channels, kernel\_size, stride, padding)

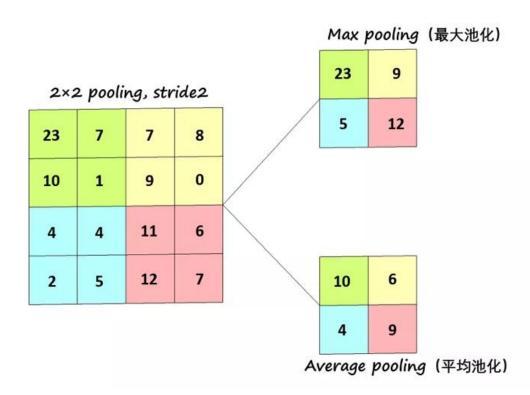
- ➤ in channels: 从上一层输入的通道数
- ➤ out\_channels: 输出的通道数
- kernel\_size: 卷积核的尺寸,例如: 3x3的卷积核 -> kernel\_size=(3, 3)
- ➤ stride: 卷积核在图像窗口上每次平移的间隔, 即步长
- ▶ padding: 向图像四周填充的像素数量 (默认为0填充,可用padding\_mode指定)



### 池化层构建

- nn.MaxPool2d(kernel\_size, stride, padding)
- nn.AvgPool2d(kernel\_size, stride, padding)

- kernel\_size: 池化窗的尺寸, 例如: 3x3的池化窗 -> kernel\_size=(3, 3)
- ➤ stride: 池化窗在图像窗口上每次平移的间隔, 即步长
- ➤ padding: 向图像四周填充的像素数量



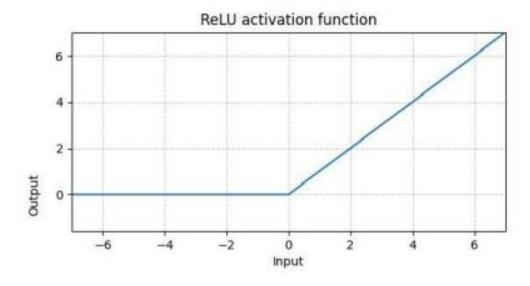
### 激活函数

nn.functional.relu(input)

将卷积得到的特征图输入该函数, 函数会将ReLU激活函数应用到特征图:

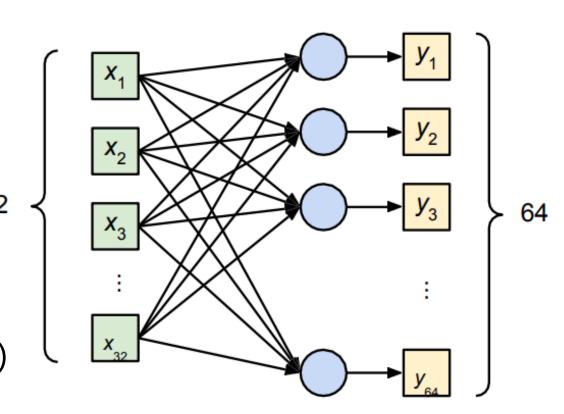
5	-8	5	0
12	-1	12	0

$$f(x) = \left\{egin{array}{ll} 0, & x \leq 0 \ x, & x > 0 \end{array}
ight.$$



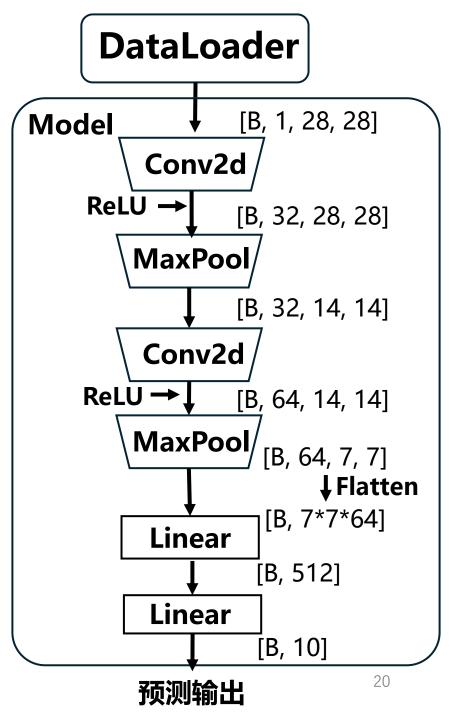
### 线性层构建

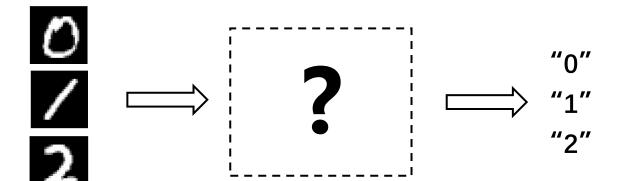
- nn.Linear(in\_feature, out\_feature)
- ➤ in\_feature: 输入的二维张量大小,即 [batch\_size, size] 中的size
- ➤ out\_feature: 输出的二维张量大小,最 32 终输出的二维张量形状为[batch\_size, out\_feature]
- ➤ (out\_feature同时也是线性层的神经元个数)

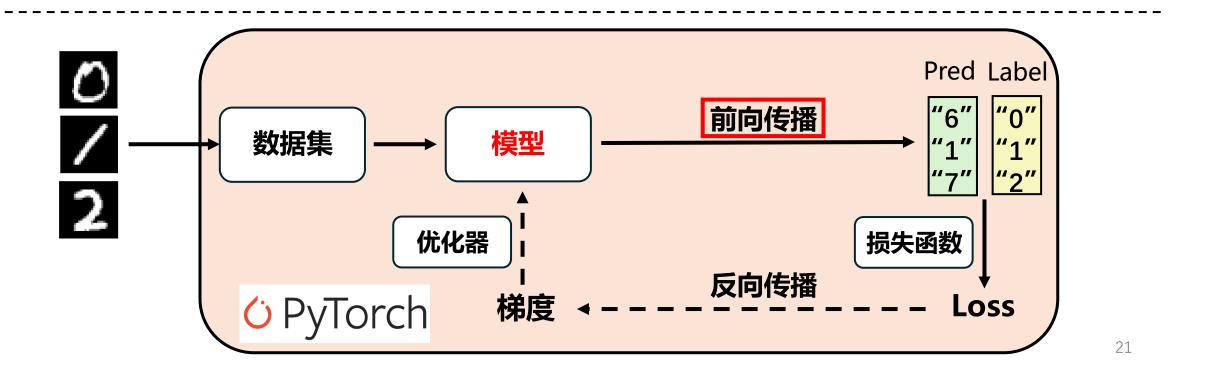


### 2. 模型

```
class Mnist CNN(nn.Module):
   def init (self):
       super(). init ()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(in channels=1, out channels=32,
        kernel size=5, stride=1, padding=2)
        self.pool1 = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2,
        padding=0)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(in channels=32, out channels=64,
        kernel size=5, stride=1, padding=2)
        self.pool2 = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2,
        padding=0)
        self.fc1 = nn.Linear(7*7*64, 512)
        self.fc2 = nn.Linear(512, 10)
   def forward(self, inputs):
       tensor = F.relu(self.conv1(inputs))
       tensor = self.pool1(tensor)
       tensor = F.relu(self.conv2(tensor))
       tensor = self.pool2(tensor)
       tensor = tensor.view(-1, 7*7*64)
       tensor = F.relu(self.fc1(tensor))
       tensor = self.fc2(tensor)
       return tensor
```





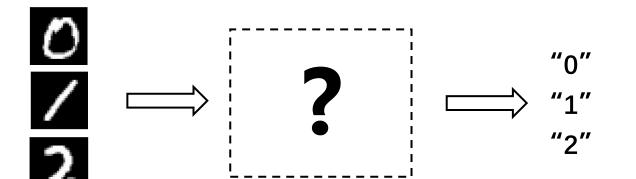


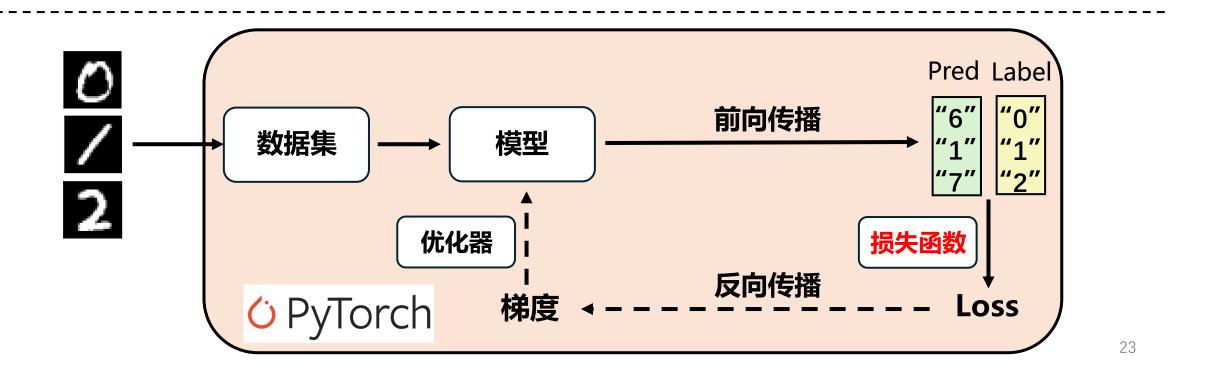
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   train=True
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   shuffle=True #将元素随机排序
## 生成模型对象
net = Mnist CNN()
## 选择数据和模型放置在 CPU/哪个GPU 上
device = torch.device("cuda", ◊)#选择将程序放置到哪个GPU上
#device = torch.device('cpu')
net.to(device)
## 定义损失函数
loss function = torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
## 定义优化器
optimizer = optim.SGD(
   net.parameters(),#网络参数
   Lr=0.001, #学习率
   momentum=0.9 #Momentum 用于加速 SGD (随机梯度下降) 在某一方向上的
搜索以及抑制震荡的发生。
```

#### 迭代训练 (反向传播与模型优化)

```
loss list, acc list = [],[]
for epoch in range(10):#训练10次
   running_loss = 0.0
   total, correct=0.0
   for images, labels in tqdm(train loader):
           # enumerate索引函数. start下标开始位置
       images=images.to(device) #将images放进GPU
       labels=labels.to(device) #将LabeLs放进GPU
       optimizer.zero grad()
           # 梯度清零. 初始化,如果不初始化. 则梯度会叠加
       outputs = net(images)
                                                 # 前向传播
       loss = loss function(outputs, labels)
                                                 # 计算误差
                                                 # 反向传播
       loss.backward()
       optimizer.step()
                                                 # 权重更新
       running loss += loss.item()
                                                 # 误差累计
       , predict = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
       total += labels.size(0)
       correct += (predict == labels).sum()
   print('epoch:{:d} loss:{:.3f} acc:{:.3f}'
         .format(epoch+1, running_loss/len(train_loader),
           correct/total), flush=True)
           loss_list.append(running_loss/len(train_loader))
   acc list.append(correct/total)
print('Finished Training!')
torch.save(net.state dict(), "Linear.pth")
```





#### 生成数据集、模型对象&定义损失函数、优化器

```
## 生成训练集
train set = Mnist(
   root='data/MNIST/raw',
   train=True
train loader = DataLoader(
   dataset=train set, #输出的数据
   batch size=32,
   shuffle=True #将元素随机排序
## 生成模型对象
net = Mnist CNN()
## 选择数据和模型放置在 CPU/哪个GPU 上
device = torch.device("cuda", ◊)#选择将程序放置到哪个GPU上
#device = torch.device('cpu')
net.to(device)
## 定义损失函数
loss function = torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
## 定义优化器
optimizer = optim.SGD(
   net.parameters(),#网络参数
   Lr=0.001, #学习率
   momentum=0.9 #Momentum 用于加速 SGD (随机梯度下降) 在某一方向上的
搜索以及抑制震荡的发生。
```

#### 迭代训练 (反向传播与模型优化)

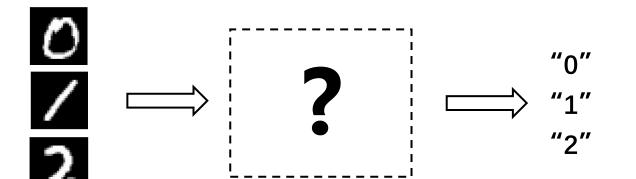
```
loss list, acc list = [],[]
for epoch in range(10):#训练10次
   running loss = 0.0
   total, correct=0,0
   for images, labels in tqdm(train loader):
           # enumerate索引函数. start下标开始位置
       images=images.to(device) #将images放进GPU
       labels=labels.to(device) #将LabeLs放进GPU
       optimizer.zero grad()
           # 梯度清零. 初始化,如果不初始化,则梯度会叠加
       outputs = net(images)
                                                 # 前向传播
       loss = loss function(outputs, labels)
                                                 # 计算误差
       loss.backward()
                                                 # 反向传播
       optimizer.step()
                                                 # 权重更新
       running loss += loss.item()
                                                 # 误差累计
       _, predict = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
       total += labels.size(0)
       correct += (predict == labels).sum()
   print('epoch:{:d} loss:{:.3f} acc:{:.3f}'
         .format(epoch+1, running loss/len(train loader),
           correct/total), flush=True)
           loss_list.append(running_loss/len(train loader))
   acc list.append(correct/total)
print('Finished Training!')
torch.save(net.state dict(), "Linear.pth")
```

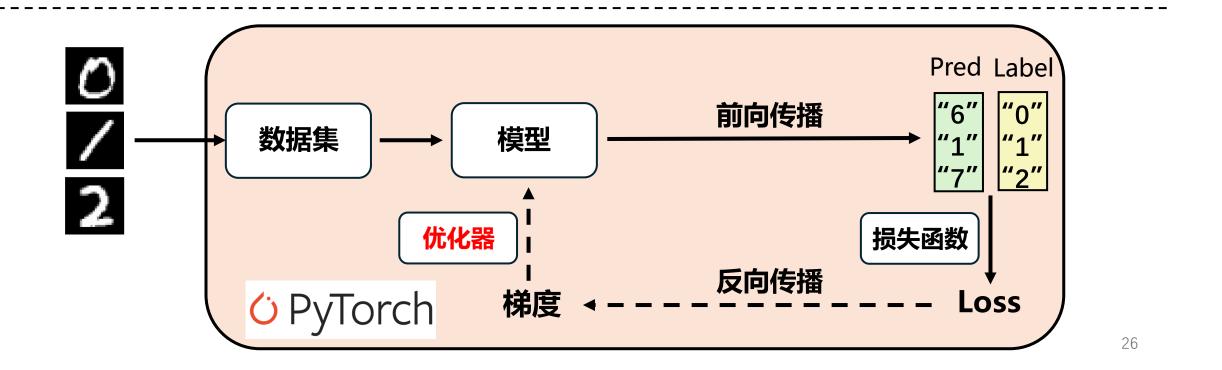
### 3. 损失函数

- □ 损失函数(Loss Function)是模型在训练过程中需要优化的目标函数。 Pytorch同样预设了非常简单易用的类来实现各种损失函数。例如, 交叉熵损失函数:
- ➤ loss\_function = torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss () # 定义损失函数:
- ➤ loss = loss\_function(outputs, labels) # 计算误差
- ➤ loss.backward() # 反向传播

对所有需要进行梯度计算的变量 x (weight、bias) 进行梯度回传:

$$x. grad = x. grad + \frac{d}{dx} loss$$





#### 生成数据集、模型对象&定义损失函数、优化器

```
## 生成训练集
train set = Mnist(
   root='data/MNIST/raw',
   train=True
train loader = DataLoader(
   dataset=train set, #输出的数据
   batch size=32,
   shuffle=True #将元素随机排序
## 生成模型对象
net = Mnist CNN()
## 选择数据和模型放置在 CPU/哪个GPU 上
device = torch.device("cuda", ♥)#选择将程序放置到哪个GPU上
#device = torch.device('cpu')
net.to(device)
## 定义损失函数
loss function = torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
## 定义优化器
optimizer = optim.SGD(
   net.parameters(),#网络参数
   Lr=0.001, #学习率
   momentum=0.9 #Momentum 用于加速 SGD (随机梯度下降) 在某一方向上的
搜索以及抑制震荡的发生。
```

#### 迭代训练 (反向传播与模型优化)

```
loss list, acc list = [],[]
for epoch in range(10):#训练10次
   running loss = 0.0
   total, correct=0,0
   for images, labels in tqdm(train loader):
           # enumerate索引函数. start下标开始位置
       images=images.to(device) #将images放进GPU
       labels=labels.to(device) #将LabeLs放进GPU
       optimizer.zero grad()
           # 梯度清零,初始化,如果不初始化,则梯度会叠加
       outputs = net(images)
                                                 # 削同传播
       loss = loss_function(outputs, labels)
                                                 # 计算误差
       loss.backward()
                                                 # 反向传播
       optimizer.step()
                                                 # 权重更新
       running loss += loss.item()
                                                 # 误差累计
       _, predict = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
       total += labels.size(0)
       correct += (predict == labels).sum()
   print('epoch:{:d} loss:{:.3f} acc:{:.3f}'
         .format(epoch+1, running loss/len(train loader),
           correct/total), flush=True)
   loss_list.append(running_loss/len(train_loader))
   acc list.append(correct/total)
print('Finished Training!')
torch.save(net.state dict(), "Linear.pth")
```

### 4. 优化器

- **torch.optim**:由PyTorch提供的用于实现各种优化算法的包,其中以**对 象**形式包含了各种不同的优化器,通过简单的定义即可在训练过程中使用不同的优化算法。例如SGD:
- optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(params, Ir, momentum)
  - ▶ params: 需要优化的网络参数,如net.parameters,其中net就是用户定义的模型;
  - ▶ Ir: 学习率 (learning rate),控制参数更新的步长;
  - ➤ momentum:即动量,用于加速 SGD (随机梯度下降) 在某一方向上的搜索,并抑制震荡的发生。

### 4. 优化器

### 前向传播之前:

> optimizer.zero\_grad()

使上一个batch计算的梯度清零, 如果不清零,会叠加之前的梯度

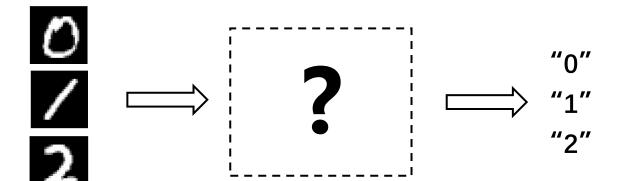
### 反向传播之后:

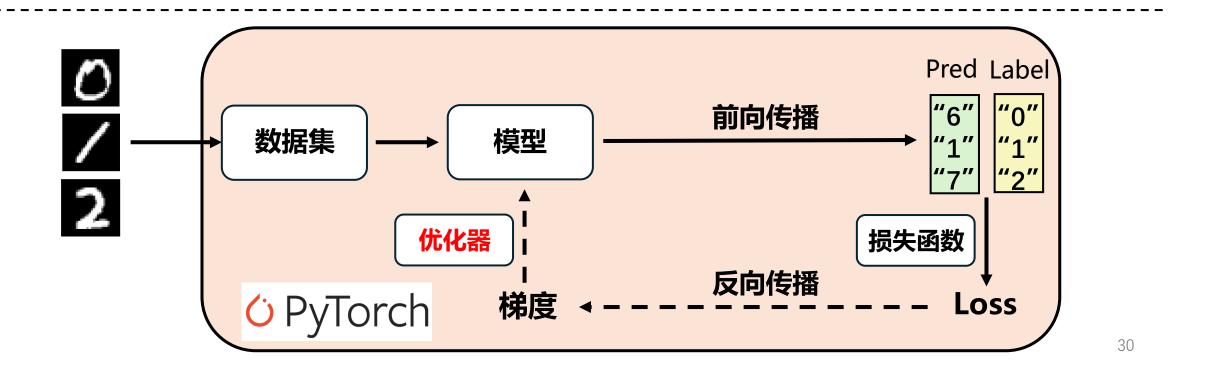
optimizer.step()

调用后,模型各个参数将按照 loss.backward() 时保存的梯度对 模型参数进行更新

#### 迭代训练 (反向传播与模型优化)

```
loss list,acc list = [],[]
for epoch in range(10):#训练10次
    running loss = 0.0
   total, correct=0,0
   for images, labels in tqdm(train_loader):
           # enumerate索引函数, start下标开始位置
       images=images.to(device) #将images放进GPU
       labels=labels.to(device) #将LabeLs放进GPU
       optimizer.zero grad()
           # 梯度清零,初始化,如果不初始化,则梯度会叠加
       outputs = net(images)
                                                 # 前向传播
       loss = loss function(outputs, labels)
                                                 # 计算误差
       loss.backward()
                                                 # 反向传播
       optimizer.step()
       running_loss += loss.item()
                                                 # 误差累计
       _, predict = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
       total += labels.size(0)
       correct += (predict == labels).sum()
   print('epoch:{:d} loss:{:.3f} acc:{:.3f}'
         .format(epoch+1, running loss/len(train loader),
           correct/total), flush=True)
   loss_list.append(running_loss/len(train_loader))
   acc list.append(correct/total)
print('Finished Training!')
torch.save(net.state dict(), "Linear.pth")
                                              # 保存训练模型
```





#### 导入PyTorch相关库

from torch.utils.data import Dataset, DataLoader

import torch

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
import torch.optim as optim
模型
class Mnist CNN(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self):
       super(). init ()
       self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(in channels=1, out channels=32,
            kernel size=5, stride=1, padding=2)
        self.pool1 = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2,
            padding=0)
       self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(in channels=32, out channels=64,
            kernel size=5, stride=1, padding=2)
        self.pool2 = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2,
            padding=0)
       self.fc1 = nn.Linear(7*7*64, 512)
       self.fc2 = nn.Linear(512, 10)
   def forward(self, inputs):
       tensor = F.relu(self.conv1(inputs))
       tensor = self.pool1(tensor)
       tensor = F.relu(self.conv2(tensor))
       tensor = self.pool2(tensor)
       tensor = tensor.view(-1, 7*7*64)
       tensor = F.relu(self.fc1(tensor))
       tensor = self.fc2(tensor)
        return tensor
```

#### 数据集

```
class Mnist(Dataset):
   def init (self, root, train=True, transform=torch.tensor):
       self.file pre = 'train' if train == True else 't10k'
       self.transform = transform #定义变换函数
       self.label_path = os.path.join(root,
                                    '%s-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz' % self.file pre)
       self.image path = os.path.join(root,
                                    '%s-images-idx3-ubyte.gz' % self.file_pre)
       # 读取文件数据, 返回图片和标签
       self.images, self.labels = self. read data (
           self.image path,
           self.label path)
   def read data (self, image path, label path):
       # 数据集读取
       with gzip.open(label path, 'rb') as lbpath:
          labels = np.frombuffer(lbpath.read(), np.uint8, offset=8) #将data以流的
           形式读入转化成ndarray对象,ndarray对象是用于存放同类型元素的多维数组
       with gzip.open(image path, 'rb') as imgpath:
           images = np.frombuffer(imgpath.read(), np.uint8,
            offset=16).reshape(len(labels), 1, 28, 28) #将图片以标签文件的元素个数读
            取,设置大小为28*28
       return images, labels
   def getitem (self, index):
       image, label = np.array(self.images[index], dtype=np.float32)/255,
            int(self.labels[index])
       if self.transform is not None:
          image = self.transform(image) # 此处需要用 np.array(image), 转化为数组
       return image, label
   def len (self):
                                                                   31
       return len(self.labels)
```

#### 生成数据集、模型对象&定义损失函数、优化器

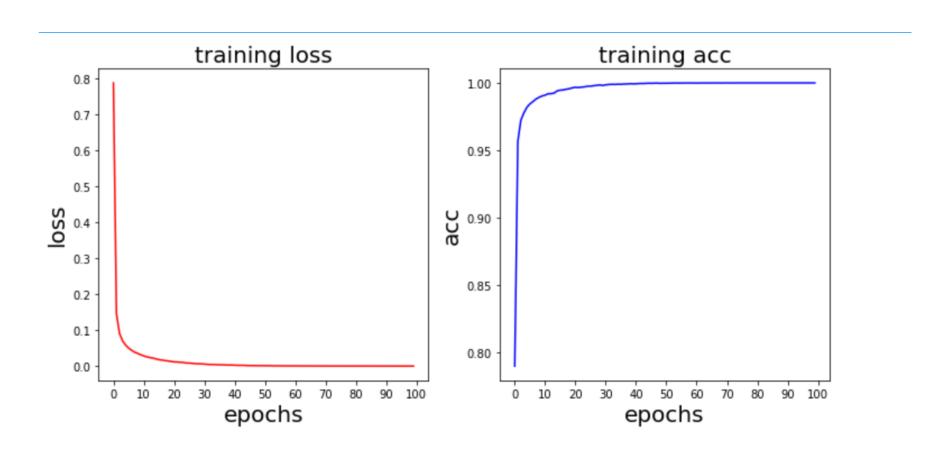
```
## 生成训练集
train set = Mnist(
   root='data/MNIST/raw',
   train=True
train loader = DataLoader(
   dataset=train set, #输出的数据
   batch size=32,
   shuffle=True #将元素随机排序
## 生成模型对象
net = Mnist CNN()
## 选择数据和模型放置在 CPU/哪个GPU 上
device = torch.device("cuda", ◊)#选择将程序放置到哪个GPU上
#device = torch.device('cpu')
net.to(device)
## 定义损失函数
loss function = torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
## 定义优化器
optimizer = optim.SGD(
   net.parameters(),#网络参数
   Lr=0.001, #学习率
   momentum=0.9 #Momentum 用于加速 SGD (隨机梯度下降) 在某一方向上的
搜索以及抑制震荡的发生。
```

#### 迭代训练 (反向传播与模型优化)

```
loss_list,acc_list = [],[]
for epoch in range(5):#训练10次
   running loss = 0.0
   total, correct=0,0
   for images, labels in tqdm(train loader):
           # enumerate索引函数. start下标开始位置
       images=images.to(device) #将images放进GPU
       labels=labels.to(device) #将LabeLs放进GPU
       optimizer.zero grad()
           # 梯度清零,初始化,如果不初始化,则梯度会叠加
       outputs = net(images)
                                                 # 前向传播
       loss = loss function(outputs, labels)
                                                 # 计算误差
       loss.backward()
                                                 # 反向传播
       optimizer.step()
                                                 # 权重更新
       running loss += loss.item()
                                                 # 误差累计
       , predict = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
       total += labels.size(0)
       correct += (predict == labels).sum()
   print('epoch:{:d} loss:{:.3f} acc:{:.3f}'
         .format(epoch+1, running_loss/len(train_loader),
           correct/total), flush=True)
   loss list.append(running loss/len(train loader))
   acc list.append(correct/total)
print('Finished Training!')
torch.save(net.state_dict(), "Linear.pth")
```

### 模型开始训练

——如果模型能够收敛,training loss将不断下降,training acc将不断上升



### 课后练习

- 1. nn.CrossEntropyLoss()可以直接用模型输出的预测概率进行计算而不需要转换成 one-hot形式,其他损失函数可以吗?请你调研一下PyTorch中其他常用损失函数的使用方法。
- 2. PyTorch对所有模型参数都以Tensor的数据类型保存,请你通过PyTorch官网等资源学习Tensor的性质与常见操作。

### Reference

- https://pytorch.org/tutorials
- https://speech.ee.ntu.edu.tw/~hylee/ml/ml2023-coursedata/Pytorch\_Tutorial\_1\_rev\_1.pdf