# 深入剖析DataLoder源码

2022.07.20

本文是在官方文档基础上深层剖析DataLoder,主要对sampler、batch\_sampler、RandomSampler与SequentialSampler、collate\_fn进行介绍

# 1.sampler与batch\_sampler

总的来说,sampler的作用就是以某种顺序从DataSet中取样本,batch\_sampler的作用就是把sampler中的元素拼成一个个batch,返回的不是样本,而是样本对应的索引(以下会通过源码进行解释说明)

- 如果设置了sampler就不需要再设置shuffle
- 如果设置了batch\_sampler就不需要再设置batch\_size、shuffle、sampler、drop\_last

# 2.RandomSampler与SequentialSampler

```
if sampler is None: # give default samplers
  if self._dataset_kind == _DatasetKind.Iterable:
    # See NOTE [ Custom Samplers and IterableDataset ]
    sampler = _InfiniteConstantSampler()
  else: # map-style
    if shuffle:
        sampler = RandomSampler(dataset, generator=generator) # type:
    ignore[arg-type]
        else:
        sampler = SequentialSampler(dataset) # type: ignore[arg-type]
```

#### • RandomSampler源码:

```
class SubsetRandomSampler(Sampler[int]):
    r"""Samples elements randomly from a given list of indices, without
replacement.

Args:
    indices (sequence): a sequence of indices
    generator (Generator): Generator used in sampling.
"""
    indices: Sequence[int]
```

```
def __init__(self, indices: Sequence[int], generator=None) -> None:
    self.indices = indices
    self.generator = generator

def __iter__(self) -> Iterator[int]:
    for i in torch.randperm(len(self.indices), generator=self.generator):
        yield self.indices[i]

def __len__(self) -> int:
    return len(self.indices)
```

当没有设置Sampler时,如果设置了shuffle,那么将调用RandomSampler:返回的是一个**随机**的索引范围为[0,n-1]的列表(关键是torch.randperm方法)

#### • SequentialSampler源码:

```
class SequentialSampler(Sampler[int]):
    r"""Samples elements sequentially, always in the same order.

Args:
          data_source (Dataset): dataset to sample from
    """

data_source: Sized

def __init__(self, data_source: Sized) -> None:
          self.data_source = data_source

def __iter__(self) -> Iterator[int]:
          return iter(range(len(self.data_source)))

def __len__(self) -> int:
          return len(self.data_source)
```

如果设置了shuffle,那么将调用SequentialSampler:返回的是索引列表[0,1,....,n-1],是按原始顺序的,没有打乱(关键是range函数)

#### 3.batch\_sampler源码 (iter函数)

```
def __iter__(self) -> Iterator[List[int]]:
    # Implemented based on the benchmarking in
https://github.com/pytorch/pytorch/pull/76951
    if self.drop_last:
        sampler_iter = iter(self.sampler)
        while True:
            try:
                batch = [next(sampler_iter) for _ in range(self.batch_size)]
                yield batch
            except StopIteration:
                break
    else:
        batch = [0] * self.batch_size
        idx_in_batch = 0
        for idx in self.sampler:
            batch[idx_in_batch] = idx
            idx_in_batch += 1
```

```
if idx_in_batch == self.batch_size:
    yield batch
    idx_in_batch = 0
    batch = [0] * self.batch_size

if idx_in_batch > 0:
    yield batch[:idx_in_batch]
```

# iter函数的作用是batch\_sampler如何从sampler中取样本索引,drop\_last是指是否丢弃最后的一些元素,这些元素可能构不成一个batch

- 如果设置了drop\_last,先设置一个sampler\_iter,表明可以从这个迭代器中通过next方法取元素,然后再通过循环从该迭代器中取batch\_size大小的索引数目,然后返回该索引列表即可(到达batch\_size大小即返回,说明设置了drop\_last)
- 如果没有设置drop\_last,可以看到前面语句返回的都是batch\_size大小的索引列表,最后一个if,返回的是batch[:idx\_in\_batch],说明最后一些没有返回,被丢弃了

### 4.collate\_fn

如果自己想写一个collate\_fn,那么就以batch作为输入,比如想对feature做一个padding,那么就先从batch中取出feature,然后把一个batch中feature的最大长度计算出来,把其余的feature都padding成这个长度即可

#### 5.总结

#### 总结DataSet与DataLoder的使用方法:

- 1. 按照pytorch官网自定义DataSet的方法定义自己的DataSet,主要是对单个样本,其中可以自定义 transfrom方法对数据和标签进行处理,最终返回的如 image,label 这样的样本对
- 2. 得到DataSet后,把它们放入DataLoder中,拼成一个个mini\_batch,其中涉及到sampler、batch\_sampler、collate\_fn,根据自己需要来设计