딥러닝 프레임워크 기반 인공지능의 이해

한양대 IDEC 강좌 - Day2

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Outline

- □ 1: ~50분 강의 / ~30분 실습
 - Google Colab
 - Modules Import & Configuration
 - Preparing Data
 - Data Loader
- □ 2: ~60분 강의 / ~30분 실습
 - Model Build-up & Customizing
 - Model I/O (Input/Output)
 - Loss Function
- □ 3: ~40분 강의 / ~30분 실습
 - Optimizer
 - Training & Test (Inference)
 - Model Save & Load

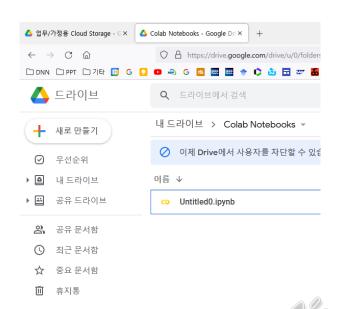
Google Colab.

□ Link

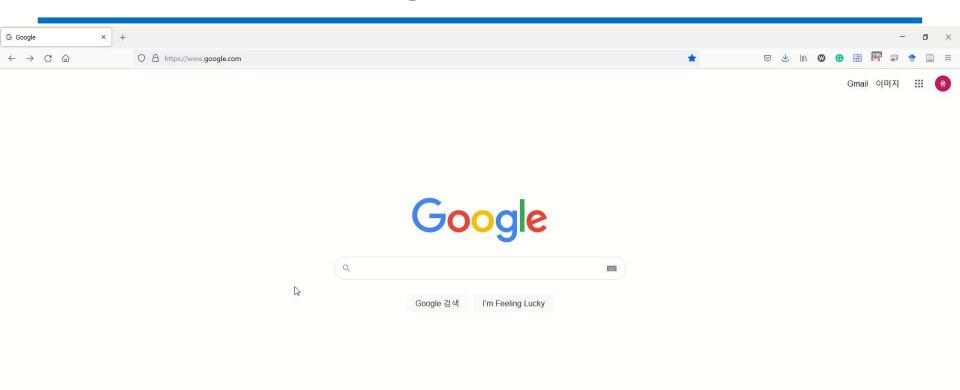
- https://colab.research.google.com/
 - 따로 구성이 필요하지 않음
 - GPU 무료 액세스 및 간편한 공유

Code Cell & Markdown





Google Colab.



Google Colab.

□ 단축키

- ctrl + m + d: 코드 셀 삭제
- ctrl + m + a: 코드 셀 위에 새로운 코드 셀 삽입
- ctrl + m + b: 코드 셀 아래에 새로운 코드 셀 삽입
- shift + Enter: 현재 선택된 코드 셀 실행
- ctrl + / (코드의 일부가 선택된 상황에서): 주석 처리

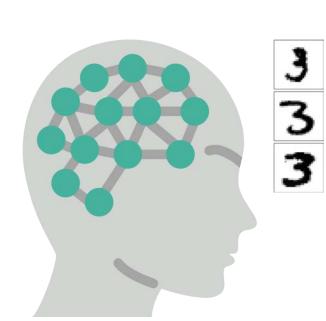
GPU 사용

- 런타임 > 런타임 유형 변경
 - !nvidia-smi 로 확인 가능

MNIST Dataset

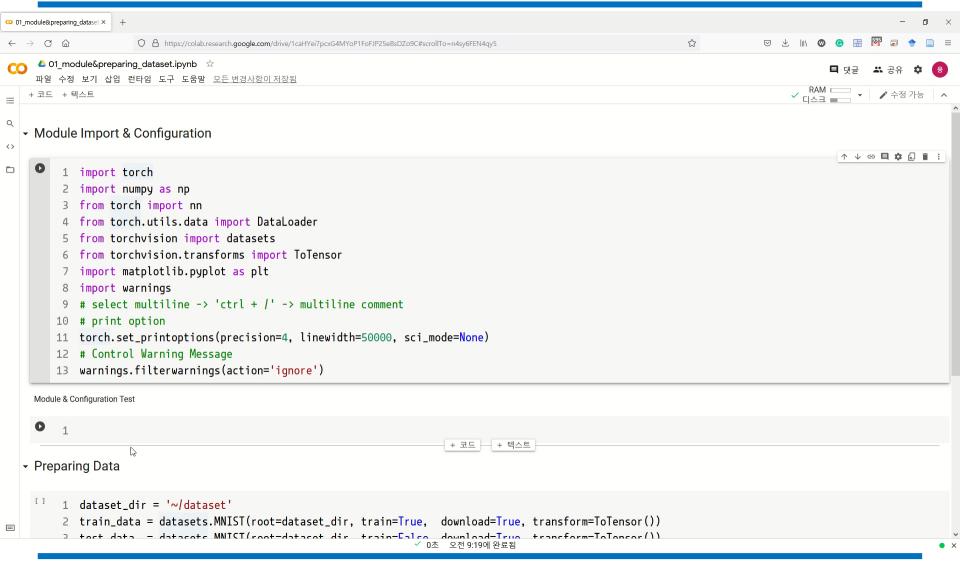
■ MNIST Example

 $- 28 \times 28 = 784 \text{ pixels Images}$





Module Import & Config.

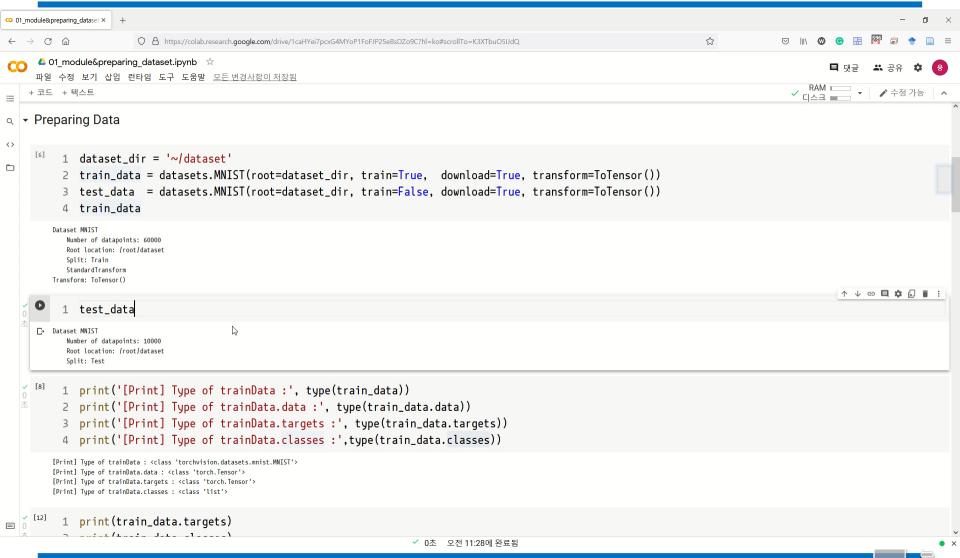


Module Import & Config.

Module Import & Configuration

```
import torch
   import numpy as np
 3 from torch import nn
 4 from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
  from torchvision import datasets
 6 from torchvision.transforms import ToTensor
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   import warnings
   # select multiline -> 'ctrl + /' -> multiline comment
   # print option
10
   torch.set_printoptions(precision=4, linewidth=50000, sci_mode=None)
12 # Control Warning Message
   warnings.filterwarnings(action='ignore')
```

Preparing Data



Preparing Data

Dataset

- 불러오기: torchvision의 하위 모듈인 datasets을 이용

```
dataset_dir = '~/dataset'
train_data = datasets.MNIST(root=dataset_dir, train=True, download=True, transform=ToTensor())
test_data = datasets.MNIST(root=dataset_dir, train=False, download=True, transform=ToTensor())
train_data
```

targets, classes

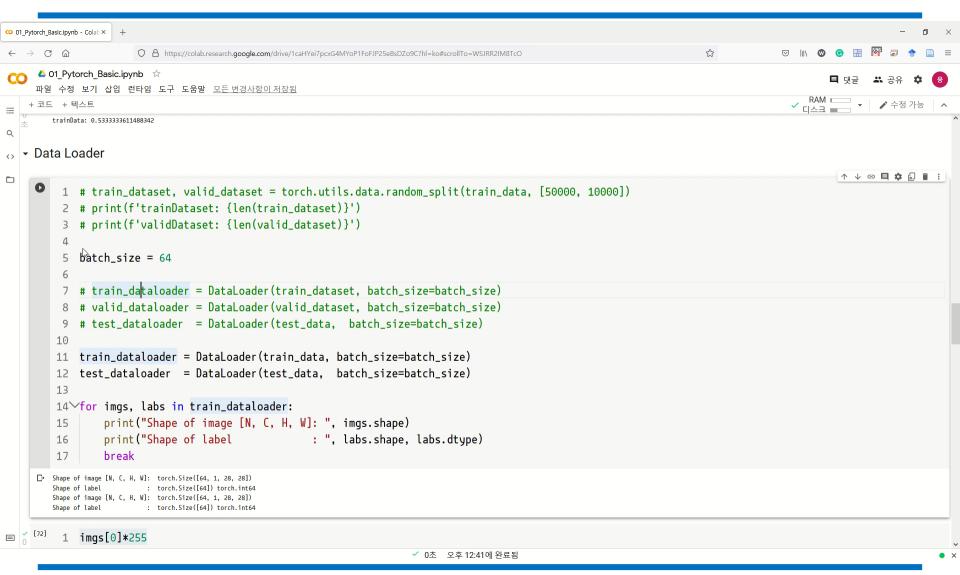
```
1 print(train_data.targets)
2 print(train_data.classes)
tensor([5, 0, 4, ..., 5, 6, 8])
['0 - zero', '1 - one', '2 - two', '3 - three', '4 - four', '5 - five', '6 - six', '7 - seven', '8 - eight', '9 - nine']
```

- 'train_data.data' vs 'train_data'
 - Raw Data를 UINT8 Max값인 255로 나누어 Normalize

```
1 # trainData is nomalized using /255
2 print(f'trainData.data: {train_data.data[0][24][4]}')
3 print(f'trainData.data/255: {train_data.data[0][24][4]/255}')
4 print(f'trainData: {train_data[0][0][0][24][4]}')

trainData.data/255: 0.5333333611488342
trainData: 0.5333333611488342
```

Data Loader



Data Loader

Mini-Batch

```
1 # train_dataset, valid_dataset = torch.utils.data.random_split(train_data, [50000, 10000])
 2 # print(f'trainDataset: {len(train_dataset)}')
   # print(f'validDataset: {len(valid_dataset)}')
 4
   batch size = 64
 6
   # train_dataloader = DataLoader(train_dataset, batch_size=batch_size)
   # valid_dataloader = DataLoader(valid_dataset, batch_size=batch_size)
   # test_dataloader = DataLoader(test_data, batch_size=batch_size)
10
   train_dataloader = DataLoader(train_data, batch_size=batch_size)
11
   test_dataloader = DataLoader(test_data, batch_size=batch_size)
13
   for idx, (imqs, labs) in enumerate(train_dataloader):
14
       print("Shape of image [N, C, H, W]: ", imgs.shape)
15
       print("Shape of label : ", labs.shape, labs.dtype)
16
       if idx == 1:
17
           break
18
```