

Pytorch Implementation of fully connected deep-learning architecture

```
In [1]: # import libraries
import numpy as np
import torch
import torch.nn
import torch.optim as optim
```

NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

```
In [2]: class Net(torch.nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(Net, self).__init__()

        # DEFINE activation functions
        self.sigmoid = torch.nn.Sigmoid()
        self.tanh = torch.nn.Tanh()
        self.ReLU = torch.nn.ReLU()
        self.softmax = torch.nn.Softmax(dim=1)

        # NOTE: fully connection is viewed as a linear layer
        self.fully_connect_01 = torch.nn.Linear(3, 10)
        self.fully_connect_02 = torch.nn.Linear(10, 5)
        self.fully_connect_03 = torch.nn.Linear(5, 3)

    # end def

    def init_weights(self):
        torch.nn.init.xavier_uniform_(self.fully_connect_01.weight)
        torch.nn.init.xavier_uniform_(self.fully_connect_02.weight)
        torch.nn.init.xavier_uniform_(self.fully_connect_03.weight)

    # end def

    # DEFINE layers
    def forward(self, _input):
        layer_00 = _input
        layer_01 = self.fully_connect_01(layer_00)
        layer_02 = self.ReLU(layer_01)
        layer_03 = self.fully_connect_02(layer_02)
        layer_04 = self.sigmoid(layer_03)
        layer_05 = self.fully_connect_03(layer_04)
        return layer_05

    # end def
# end class
```

Define network

```
In [3]: net = Net()
```

Define optimizer

```
In [4]: LEARNING_RATE = 0.01
MOMENTUM = 0.9
optimizer = optim.SGD(net.parameters(), lr=LEARNING_RATE, momentum=MOMENTUM)
```

Initialize weights for all neurons

```
In [5]: net.init_weights()
```

Set input values

note that pytorch operates on "tensor", which can be viewed as an array of array

```
In [6]: x = [(0.5, 0.3, 0.8),]  
x = torch.from_numpy(np.array(x)).float()
```

Forward pass (compute value)

```
In [7]: net.forward(x)
```

```
Out[7]: tensor([[0.8429, 0.7778, 0.4818]], grad_fn=<AddmmBackward>)
```

Compute error

```
In [8]: # assumed target values  
target = [np.array([0.5, 0.5, 0.5]),]  
# convert to tensor  
targets = torch.from_numpy(np.array(target)).float()
```

(use MSE error for demo here)

```
In [9]: criterion = torch.nn.MSELoss()
```

```
In [10]: outputs = net.forward(x)  
loss = criterion(outputs, targets)
```

```
In [11]: loss
```

```
Out[11]: tensor(0.0650, grad_fn=<MseLossBackward>)
```

Backward pass (Backpropagation)

```
In [12]: # reset gradients (clear memory from previous batch)  
optimizer.zero_grad()
```

```
In [13]: loss.backward()
```

Update weights

```
In [14]: optimizer.step()
```

```
In [15]: # recompute  
net.forward(x)
```

```
Out[15]: tensor([[0.8371, 0.7734, 0.4825]], grad_fn=<AddmmBackward>)
```

Print gradients

```
In [16]: weights_l1 = list(net.fully_connect_01.parameters())[0]  
weights_l2 = list(net.fully_connect_02.parameters())[0]  
weights_l3 = list(net.fully_connect_03.parameters())[0]
```

```
In [17]: print('sigmoid:', np.mean(np.abs(weights_l1.grad.numpy().flatten())))  
print('ReLU:', np.mean(np.abs(weights_l2.grad.numpy().flatten())))  
print('(output):', np.mean(np.abs(weights_l3.grad.numpy().flatten())))  
sigmoid: 0.008226368  
ReLU: 0.00858088  
(output): 0.06741866
```

GPU Acceleration

Check if cuda is available

```
In [19]: torch.cuda.is_available()
```

Out[19]: True

set device as GPU (fallback to cpu)

```
In [20]: device = torch.device('cuda' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu')  
device
```

Out[20]: device(type='cuda')

Copy network to GPU

```
In [21]: net = net.to(device)
```

Copy variables to GPU

```
In [22]: x = x.to(device)  
targets = targets.to(device)
```

Compute as usual

```
In [23]: outputs = net.forward(x)  
outputs
```

Out[23]: tensor([[0.8371, 0.7734, 0.4825]], device='cuda:0', grad_fn=<AddmmBackward>)

```
In [24]: loss = criterion(outputs, targets)  
loss
```

Out[24]: tensor(0.0629, device='cuda:0', grad_fn=<MseLossBackward>)

copy back to CPU

```
In [25]: loss = loss.cpu()  
loss
```

Out[25]: tensor(0.0629, grad_fn=<CopyBackwards>)