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(<http://cocl.us/pytorch> link top)



Linear Regression Multiple Outputs

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In this lab, you will create a model the Pytorch way. This will help you as models get more complicated.

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Estimated Time Needed: **20 min**

Import the following libraries:

In [1]:

```
import torch
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from torch import nn, optim
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
from torch.utils.data import Dataset, DataLoader
import torchvision.transforms as transforms
```

Set the random seed:

In [2]:

```
torch.manual_seed(1)
```

Out[2]:

```
<torch._C.Generator at 0x7fb3a40874d0>
```

Make Some Data

Create a dataset class with two-dimensional features and two targets:

In [3]:

```
from torch.utils.data import Dataset, DataLoader
class Data(Dataset):
    def __init__(self):
        self.x=torch.zeros(20,2)
        self.x[:,0]=torch.arange(-1,1,0.1)
        self.x[:,1]=torch.arange(-1,1,0.1)
        self.w=torch.tensor([ [1.0,-1.0],[1.0,3.0]])
        self.b=torch.tensor([ [1.0,-1.0]])
        self.f=torch.mm(self.x,self.w)+self.b

        self.y=self.f+0.001*torch.randn((self.x.shape[0],1))
        self.len=self.x.shape[0]

    def __getitem__(self,index):

        return self.x[index],self.y[index]

    def __len__(self):
        return self.len
```

create a dataset object

In [4]:

```
data_set=Data()
```

Create the Model, Optimizer, and Total Loss Function (cost)

Create a custom module:

In [5]:

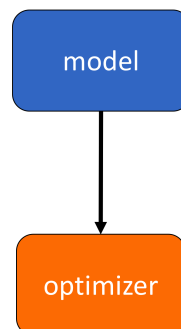
```
class linear_regression(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, input_size, output_size):
        super(linear_regression, self).__init__()
        self.linear = nn.Linear(input_size, output_size)
    def forward(self, x):
        yhat = self.linear(x)
        return yhat
```

Create an optimizer object and set the learning rate to 0.1. **Don't forget to enter the model parameters in the constructor.**

In [6]:

```
model = linear_regression(2, 2)
```

Create an optimizer object and set the learning rate to 0.1. **Don't forget to enter the model parameters in the constructor.**



In [7]:

```
optimizer = optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr = 0.1)
```

Create the criterion function that calculates the total loss or cost:

In [8]:

```
criterion = nn.MSELoss()
```

Create a data loader object and set the batch_size to 5:

In [9]:

```
train_loader=DataLoader(dataset=data_set,batch_size=5)
```

Train the Model via Mini-Batch Gradient Descent

Run 100 epochs of Mini-Batch Gradient Descent and store the total loss or cost for every iteration. Remember that this is an approximation of the true total loss or cost.

In [10]:

```
LOSS=[ ]

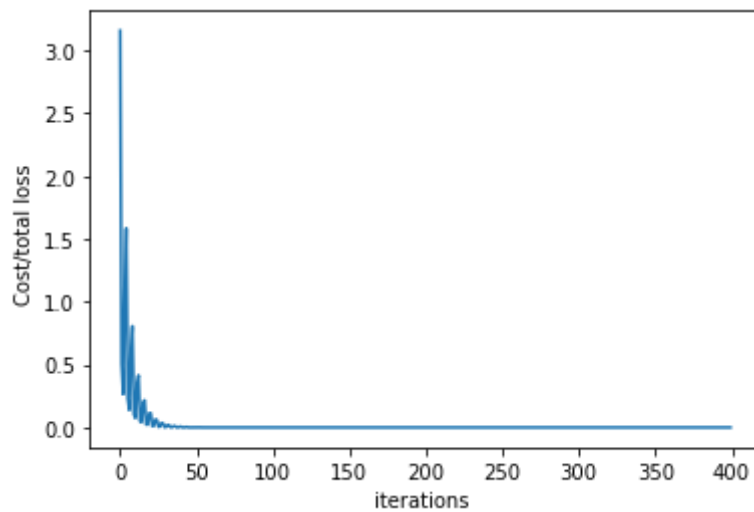
epochs=100

for epoch in range(epochs):
    for x,y in train_loader:
        #make a prediction
        yhat=model(x)
        #calculate the loss
        loss=criterion(yhat,y)
        #store loss/cost
        LOSS.append(loss.item())
        #clear gradient
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        #Backward pass: compute gradient of the loss with respect to all the learnable parameters
        loss.backward()
        #the step function on an Optimizer makes an update to its parameters
        optimizer.step()
```

Plot the cost:

In [11]:

```
plt.plot(LOSS)
plt.xlabel("iterations ")
plt.ylabel("Cost/total loss ")
plt.show()
```



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