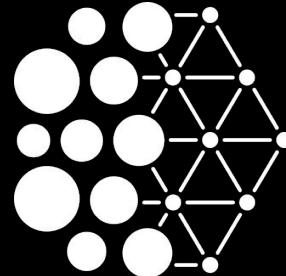


Quebec
Artificial
Intelligence
Institute



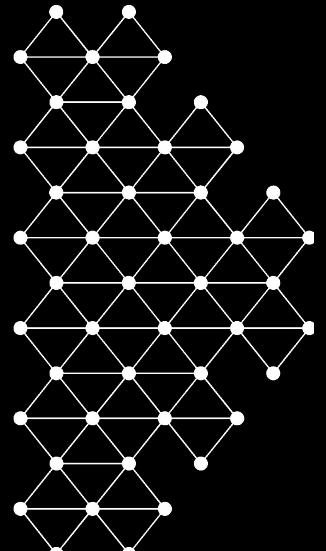
Mila

Machine Learning Tools - Updates

Week 1 - Part 2

Jeremy Pinto

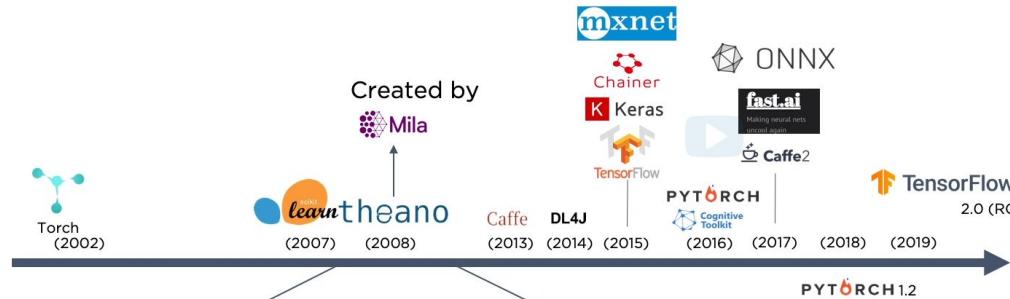
jeremy.pinto@mila.quebec



Frameworks - Where are we now?

Frameworks - where are we now?

History of Deep Learning Frameworks



2017/11/15: Release of Theano 1.0.0
Mila stopped developing Theano after 2017.
Theano was the precursor of many important ideas in the frameworks that followed.



Frameworks - where are we now?



2017/11/15: Release of Theano 1.0.0

Mila stopped developing Theano after 2017.
Theano was the precursor of many important
ideas in the frameworks that followed.



Pytorch vs. tensorflow

- It's becoming increasingly hard to say which is "better"
- There used to be clear advantages/disadvantages
- There are very few differentiators left between both.

What matters most:

- What are the key requirements of your project?
- Has model X already been implemented in pytorch/tensorflow? How good is the implementation? Can you modify it easily?



Pytorch vs. tensorflow

Model declaration: can you spot the differences?

```
# Model Definition
class MyModel(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(MyModel, self).__init__()
        self.conv1 = Conv2d(in_channels=1, out_channels=32,
                           kernel_size=3)
        self.flatten = Flatten()
        self.d1 = Linear(21632, 128)
        self.d2 = Linear(128, 10)

    def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        x = self.flatten(x)
        x = F.relu(self.d1(x))
        x = self.d2(x)
        output = F.log_softmax(x, dim=1)
        return output
```

```
# Instantiate Model, Optimizer, Loss
model = MyModel()
optimizer = Adam(model.parameters())
loss_object = CrossEntropyLoss(reduction='sum')
```

```
# Model Definition
class MyModel(Model):
    def __init__(self):
        super(MyModel, self).__init__()
        self.conv1 = Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=3,
                           activation='relu')
        self.flatten = Flatten()
        self.d1 = Dense(128, activation='relu')
        self.d2 = Dense(10)

    def call(self, x):
        x = self.conv1(x)
        x = self.flatten(x)
        x = self.d1(x)
        output = self.d2(x)
        return output
```

```
# Instantiate Model, Optimizer, Loss
model = MyModel()
optimizer = Adam()
loss_object = SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=True,
                                             reduction='sum')
```

<https://towardsdatascience.com/pytorch-vs-tensorflow-in-2020-fe237862fae1>

Pytorch vs. tensorflow

Model declaration: can you spot the differences?

```
# Model Definition
class MyModel(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(MyModel, self).__init__()
        self.conv1 = Conv2d(in_channels=1, out_channels=32,
                           kernel_size=3)
        self.flatten = Flatten()
        self.d1 = Linear(21632, 128)
        self.d2 = Linear(128, 10)

    def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        x = self.flatten(x)
        x = F.relu(self.d1(x))
        x = self.d2(x)
        output = F.log_softmax(x, dim=1)
        return output
```



```
# Instantiate Model, Optimizer, Loss
model = MyModel()
optimizer = Adam(model.parameters())
loss_object = CrossEntropyLoss(reduction='sum')
```

```
# Model Definition
class MyModel(Model):
    def __init__(self):
        super(MyModel, self).__init__()
        self.conv1 = Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=3,
                           activation='relu')
        self.flatten = Flatten()
        self.d1 = Dense(128, activation='relu')
        self.d2 = Dense(10)

    def call(self, x):
        x = self.conv1(x)
        x = self.flatten(x)
        x = self.d1(x)
        output = self.d2(x)
        return output
```



```
# Instantiate Model, Optimizer, Loss
model = MyModel()
optimizer = Adam()
loss_object = SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=True,
                                             reduction='sum')
```

Libraries



Libraries

torchaudio

torchtext

torchvision

TorchElastic

TorchServe

PyTorch on XLA Devices



PyTorch
geometric



Graph Nets library

Libraries and extensions

Explore [additional resources](#) to build advanced models or methods using TensorFlow, and access domain-specific application packages that extend TensorFlow.

TensorBoard

A suite of visualization tools to understand, debug, and optimize TensorFlow programs.

TensorFlow Hub

A library for the publication, discovery, and consumption of reusable parts of machine learning models.

Model Optimization

The TensorFlow Model Optimization Toolkit is a suite of tools for optimizing ML models for deployment and execution.

TensorFlow Federated

A framework for machine learning and other computations on decentralized data.

Neural Structured Learning

A learning paradigm to train neural networks by leveraging structured signals in addition to feature inputs.

TensorFlow Graphics

A library of computer graphics functionalities ranging from cameras, lights, and materials to renderers.

Datasets

A collection of datasets ready to use with TensorFlow.

Serving

A TFX serving system for ML models, designed for high-performance in production environments.

Probability

TensorFlow Probability is a library for probabilistic reasoning and statistical analysis.

MLIR

MLIR unifies the infrastructure for high-performance ML models in TensorFlow.

XLA

A domain-specific compiler for linear algebra that accelerates TensorFlow models with potentially no source code changes.

SIG Addons

Extra functionality for TensorFlow, maintained by SIG Addons.

SIG IO

Dataset, streaming, and file system extensions, maintained by SIG IO.



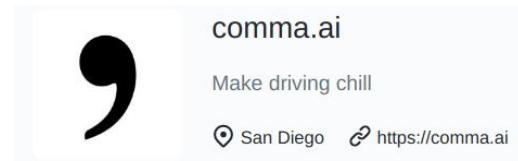
Pytorch vs. tensorflow



“We switched from tensorflow to pytorch” - 1:36:08

[...]

“I have felt like I have wasted years on tensorflow” - 2:25:52



George Hotz: Hacking the Simulation & Learning to Drive with Neural Nets | Lex Fridman Podcast #132

197,393 views • Oct 21, 2020

8K 199 SHARE SAVE ...



684K subscribers

SUBSCRIBED



Pytorch vs. tensorflow

Original creator of Keras



François Chollet ✅ @fchollet · May 26, 2019

To be clear, it's a good thing that API patterns and technical innovations are cross-pollinating among deep learning framework. The Keras API itself has had a pretty big influence over libraries that came after. It's completely fine, and it all benefits end users.

2

8

69



François Chollet ✅ @fchollet · May 26, 2019

But please stop saying, "TensorFlow/Keras copied PyTorch". It's an extremely ignorant take, not only false but also pretty offensive (especially to the Chainer folks).

5

17

178



Consensus?

Use what makes you happy!



A screenshot of a GitHub repository page for "openai/jukebox". The page shows a pull request from "prafullasd" titled "Merge pull request #61 from openai/more_sco". The code snippet shows imports for `functools`, `numpy`, `torch`, `torch.nn`, and `jukebox.util.dist_adapter`. A red box highlights the import of `jukebox.util.dist_adapter`.

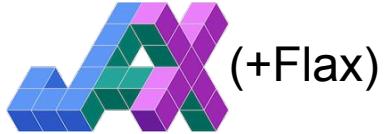
```
1 import functools
2 import numpy as np
3 import torch as t
4 import torch.nn as nn
5 import jukebox.util.dist_adapter as dist
```



A screenshot of a GitHub repository page for "openai/gpt-2". The page shows a commit from "WuTheFWasThat" titled "First commit". The code snippet shows imports for `numpy`, `tensorflow`, and `tf.contrib.training.HParams`. A red box highlights the import of `tf.contrib.training.HParams`.

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import tensorflow as tf
3 from tensorflow.contrib.training import HParams
```

New kid on the block

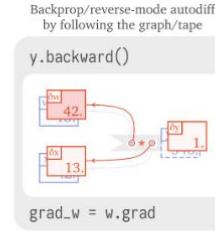
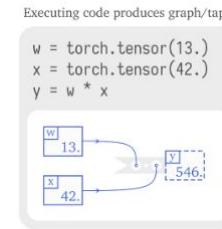


Very new + experimental, currently being used by google research on some new publications.

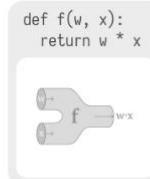
Use autodiff on **any** numpy function and use GPUs to compute it!

PyTorch

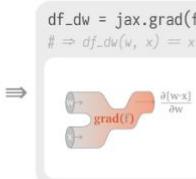
JAX



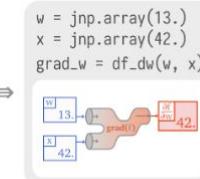
Define pure function



JAX creates gradient function



Evaluate that to get gradients



<https://sjmielke.com/jax-purify.htm>
<https://github.com/google/jax>
https://github.com/google-research/vision_transformer/blob/master/vit_jax/models.py

More Friends

- **HuggingFace** has an extensive collection of **pretrained** language models and they are compatible across platforms (tf, pytorch)
- Very user-friendly API and useful implementations of tokenizers
- Support for dozens of languages
- Highly recommended for NLP projects



HUGGING FACE

On a mission to solve NLP,
one commit at a time.

Star 35,786



Transformers is tested on Python 3.6+, and PyTorch 1.1.0+ or TensorFlow 2.0+.

More Friends

Papers with code



Find the most recent papers, implementations and benchmarks.

“The mission of Papers with Code is to create a **free and open** resource with Machine Learning papers, code and evaluation tables.”

Computer Vision

Semantic Segmentation
66 benchmarks
1319 papers with code

Image Classification
159 benchmarks
1160 papers with code

Object Detection
139 benchmarks
948 papers with code

[See all 907 tasks](#)

Natural Language Processing

Machine Translation
49 benchmarks
921 papers with code

Language Modelling
16 benchmarks
880 papers with code

Question Answering
59 benchmarks
776 papers with code

[See all 329 tasks](#)

More Friends

Pytorch lightning abstracts away the engineering:

- training loops
- Logging
- etc.

And lets you **focus** on the important stuff

- model creation,
- data processing
- etc.



Andrej Karpathy ✅ @karpathy · Oct 21

PyTorch Lightning ⚡ looks nice/promising, advocates a refactor of deep learning code that separates out the "engineering" from the "science", then delegating the former to the framework.



PyTorch ✅ @PyTorch · Oct 21

PyTorch Lightning 1.0.0 is now available. This is the final stable API to train and deploy models at scale, without the boilerplate. Read more about this release below: medium.com/pytorch/pytorch-1-0-is-now-available-9f70a3a9a9d4

[Show this thread](#)



15



133



1K



Pytorch Lightning

WHAT IS PYTORCH LIGHTNING?

Lightning makes coding complex networks simple.

Spend more time on research, less on engineering. It is fully flexible to fit any use case and built on pure PyTorch so there is no need to learn a new language. A quick refactor will allow you to:

- Run your code on any hardware
- Performance & bottleneck profiler
- Model checkpointing
- 16-bit precision
- Run distributed training
- Logging
- Metrics
- Visualization
- Early stopping
- ... and many more!

A lot of these features come for free once you adapt your code to pytorch lightning.

A lot of these features are **error prone** when done in a DIY fashion

Pytorch Lightning makes it all standardized

Pytorch Lightning

WHAT IS PYTORCH LIGHTNING?

Lightning makes coding complex networks simple.

Spend more time on research, less on engineering. It is fully flexible to fit any use case and built on pure PyTorch so there is no need to learn a new language. A quick refactor will allow you to:

- Run your code on any hardware
- Performance & bottleneck profiler
- Model checkpointing
- 16-bit precision
- Run distributed training
- Logging
- Metrics
- Visualization
- Early stopping
- ... and many more!

Select GPU devices

You can select the GPU devices using ranges, a list of indices or a string containing a comma separated list of GPU ids:

```
# DEFAULT (int) specifies how many GPUs to use per node
Trainer(gpus=k)

# Above is equivalent to
Trainer(gpus=list(range(k)))

# Specify which GPUs to use (don't use when running on cluster)
Trainer(gpus=[0, 1])

# Equivalent using a string
Trainer(gpus='0, 1')

# To use all available GPUs put -1 or '-1'
# equivalent to list(range(torch.cuda.device_count()))
Trainer(gpus=-1)
```

Distributed modes

Lightning allows multiple ways of training

- Data Parallel (`accelerator='dp'`) (multiple-gpus, 1 machine)
- DistributedDataParallel (`accelerator='ddp'`) (multiple-gpus across many machines (python script based)).
- DistributedDataParallel (`accelerator='ddp_spawn'`) (multiple-gpus across many machines (spawn based)).
- DistributedDataParallel 2 (`accelerator='ddp2'`) (DP in a machine, DDP across machines).
- Horovod (`accelerator='horovod'`) (multi-machine, multi-gpu, configured at runtime)
- TPUs (`tpu_cores=8|x`) (tpu or TPU pod)

Pytorch Lightning

WHAT IS PYTORCH LIGHTNING?

Lightning makes coding complex networks simple.

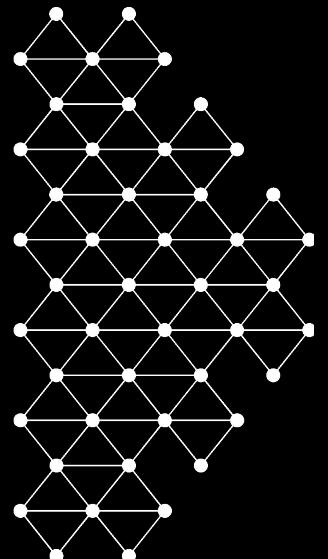
Spend more time on research, less on engineering. It is fully flexible to fit any use case and built on pure PyTorch so there is no need to learn a new language. A quick refactor will allow you to:

- Run your code on any hardware
- Performance & bottleneck profiler
- Model checkpointing
- 16-bit precision
- Run distributed training
- Logging
- Metrics
- Visualization
- Early stopping
- ... and many more!

Logging with many libraries is supported out-of-the-box, seamlessly switch between them:

- MLFlow
- CometML
- Tensorboard
- Weights and Biases
- ...

Software 2.0



Software 2.0

Software 1.0

- Code explicit instructions for a computer to execute
- Use human-readable language to program low-level machine instructions
- Python, C++, etc.

```
$$$$$$$$$  
 #####$$$$$@#$  
 #**!====;:~:::;:;=!=!*##$$$$$#  
 **!=!=;:=;:~:::;:;=!=!*##$$$$$#  
 !!!!;:~,,,,-:;:;=!=!*##$$$$$#  
 !!!!;:~,.....,-:;=!=!*##$$$$$#  
 =!=!=;:~,....,-:;=!=!*##$$$$$#  
 !**!=!:~,...,-:;=!=!*##$$$$$#  
 !*###*=;:-..,-:;=!=*****!!=!  
 :!*##$##*=;:-..,-:;=!=*****!!=!  
 :*##$##*=;:-..,-:;=!=*****!!=!  
 ~-*$$@$$@$$@#! ==!=!!!!*****!!!=;  
 ;!**$@$$@$$@#! ==!=!!!!*****!!!=;  
 ;:!*##$##$##$##$##*!!!=;:;  
 ;!=!*##$##$##$##*!!!=;:;  
 ;:;=!=!*****!!!=;:;  
 -:;!=!=;:!=!=;:;  
 ~:;==;=====;:;  
 .-~~:;::;:;:::~-.  
  
 k;double sin()  
 ,cos();main(){float A=  
 0,B=0,i,j,z[1760];char b[  
 1760];printf("\x1b[2J");for(;  
 ){memset(b,32,1760);memset(z,0,7040)  
 ;for(j=0;6.28>j;j+=0.07)for(i=0;6.28  
>i;i+=0.02){float c=sin(i),d=cos(j),e=  
 sin(A),f=sin(j),g=cos(A),h=d+2,D=1/(c*  
 h*e+f*g+5),l=cos(i),m=cos(B),n=\  
 in(B),t=c*h*g-f*  
 e;int x=40+30*D*(  
 1*h*m-t*n),y= 12+15*D*(1*h*n  
 +t*m),o=x+80*y,  
 N=8*((f*e-c*d*g  
 )*(m-c*d*e-f*g-1 *d*n);if(22>y&&  
 y>0&&x>0&&80>x&&D>z[o])z[o]=D;;b[o]=  
 ",~:;=!*#@#"["N>0N:0"];});}/******! !.*/  
 printf("\x1b[H");for(k=0;1761>k;k++)  
 putchar(k%80*b[k]:10);A+=0.04;B+=  
 0.02;}/*****##*****!!!=;:  
 ~:;==!=! !*****!!!=;:  
 .,~;==;=====;:;  
 .,-----,*/
```

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DEqXNfs_HhY

<https://www.a1k0n.net/2011/07/20/donut-math.html>

Software 2.0

Software 2.0

- “Human unfriendly” code - weights and biases of neural networks
- You (mostly) don’t program the low-level stuff - backprop, etc.
- You program the data, the loss function, monitor experiments, evaluate results, tweak the datasets

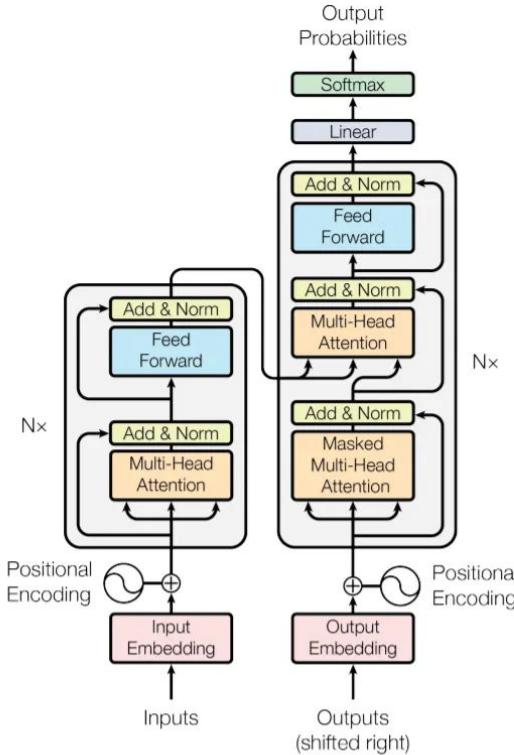
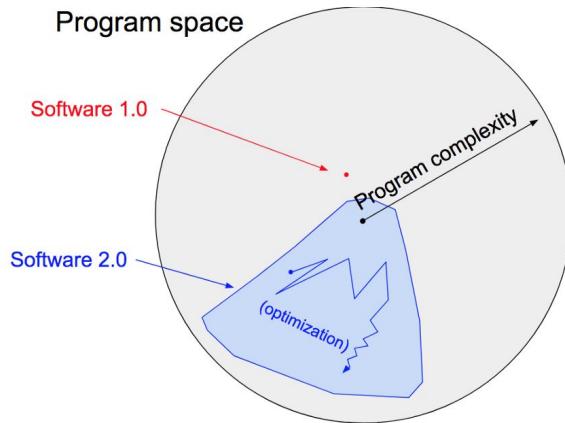


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

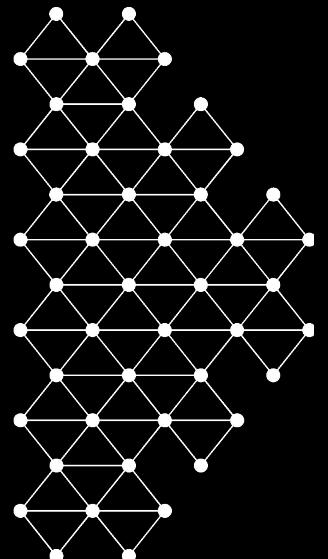
<https://medium.com/@karpathy/software-2-0-a64152b37c35>

Software 2.0

- “[Software 2.0] identifies a **subset of program space** to search, and use the computational resources at our disposal to **search this space** for a program that works” - AKA gradient descent on neural networks



<https://medium.com/@karpathy/software-2-0-a64152b37c35>



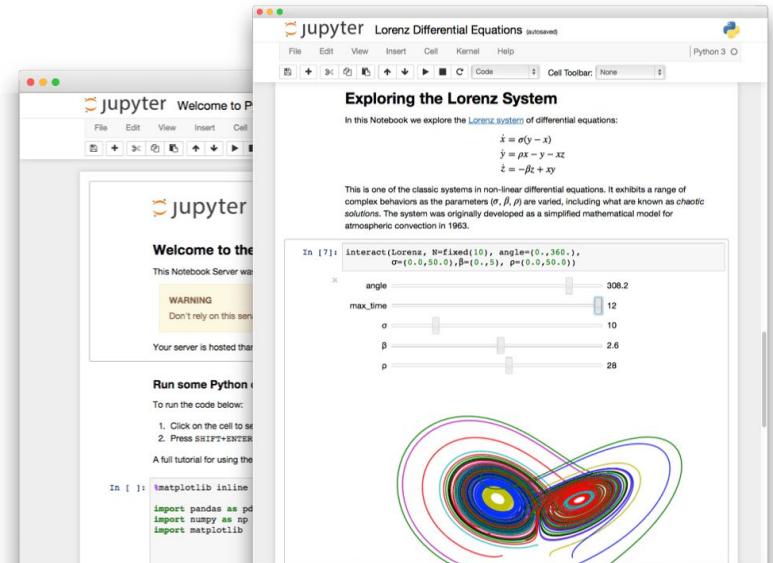
Notebooks

Interactive Notebooks

Interactive notebooks are a way to run python **code in cells** and view the generated output directly **inline**. They also support **markdown** to display inline text. It is very useful for generating **graphs**, displaying results, sharing ideas and rapid prototyping.



colab



<https://jupyter.org/>

Notebooks: Pros and Cons

There are many great arguments about why notebooks are great and why sometimes they aren't.



A screenshot of a YouTube video player. On the left is a video frame showing a man with glasses speaking. To his right is a dark vertical bar with "OREILLY" and "jupytercon" text, followed by "Brought to you by NumFOCUS Foundation and O'Reilly Media Inc." Below that is "jupytercon.com #JupyterCon". The main content area shows a slide with a yellow and orange gradient background. The text on the slide reads "I don't like notebooks." in bold, followed by "Joel Grus" and "Allen Institute for Artificial Intelligence". The video player interface at the bottom includes a play button, a timestamp of "00:15 56:12", and a progress bar. Below the video frame, the video's title is "I don't like notebooks - Joel Grus (Allen Institute for Artificial Intelligence)" and it has "38,007 views • Oct 10, 2016".

<https://youtu.be/7jiPeIXb6U>

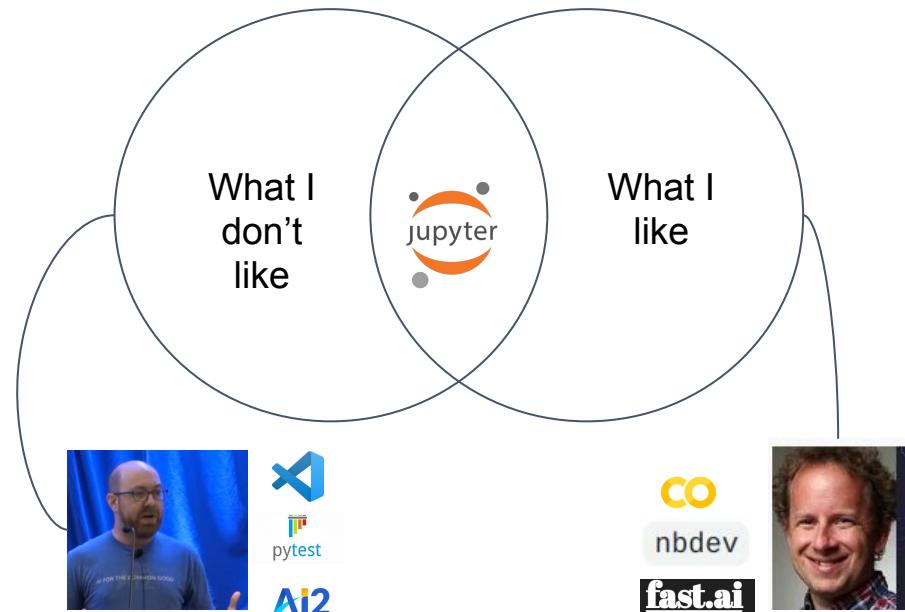
A screenshot of a YouTube video player. On the left is a video frame showing a smiling man. To his right is a dark vertical bar with "I LIKE NOTEBOOKS" in large white letters. Below that is a cartoon illustration of a character on a wooden floor. The main content area shows a slide with a blue and green abstract background. The text on the slide reads "I LIKE NOTEBOOKS" in large white letters, "Jeremy Howard (@jeremyphoward)", and "Joel Grus (@joelgrus) – many of the slides". Below the slide, the text "(audience boooing)" is visible. The video player interface at the bottom includes a play button, a timestamp of "00:00 0:00:00", and a progress bar. Below the video frame, the video's title is "I Like Notebooks" and it has "9,517 views • Oct 28, 2020".

<https://youtu.be/9Q6sLbz37gk>

Notebooks: Pros and Cons

What they agree on:

- Notebooks are great for rapid prototyping and sharing ideas.
- Mixing markdown and code cells is really nice
- Hidden states are **DANGEROUS**
- Proper dev tools (CI, unit tests, etc.) are important

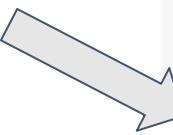


Notebooks: Danger Zone

One common issue that arises with notebooks is that cells can be run in **arbitrary order**.

Example:

What do you expect the **accuracy** to be?



```
[1] 1 class MyBestModel():
2   def fit(self, x_train, y_train):
3     accuracy = 0.9
4     return accuracy
5
6 class MyWorstModel():
7   def fit(self, x_train, y_train):
8     accuracy = 0.1
9     return accuracy
```

```
[2] 1 model = MyBestModel()
```

```
[3] 1 x_train = [10, 1, 3, 3]
2 y_train = [1, 0, 0, 0] # is digit odd or even?
3 accuracy = model.fit(x_train, y_train)
4 print("Model accuracy: ", accuracy)
```

Model accuracy: ?

```
[4] 1 model = MyWorstModel()
```

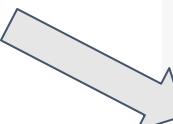
Notebooks: Danger Zone

One common issue that arises with notebooks is that cells can be run in **arbitrary order**.

Example:

What do you expect the **accuracy** to be?

Nothing wrong here so far...



```
[1] 1 class MyBestModel():
2   def fit(self, x_train, y_train):
3     accuracy = 0.9
4     return accuracy
5
6 class MyWorstModel():
7   def fit(self, x_train, y_train):
8     accuracy = 0.1
9     return accuracy
```

```
[2] 1 model = MyBestModel()
```

```
[3] 1 x_train = [10, 1, 3, 3]
2 y_train = [1, 0, 0, 0] # is digit odd or even?
3 accuracy = model.fit(x_train, y_train)
4 print("Model accuracy: ", accuracy)
```

Model accuracy: 0.9

```
[4] 1 model = MyWorstModel()
```

Notebooks: Danger zone

Here the exact same notebook. No trickery was used. **What happened?**

```
[1] 1 class MyBestModel():
2   def fit(self, x_train, y_train):
3     accuracy = 0.9
4     return accuracy
5
6 class MyWorstModel():
7   def fit(self, x_train, y_train):
8     accuracy = 0.1
9     return accuracy
```

```
[2] 1 model = MyBestModel()
```

```
▶ 1 x_train = [10, 1, 3, 3]
2 y_train = [1, 0, 0, 0] # is digit odd or even?
3 accuracy = model.fit(x_train, y_train)
4 print("Model accuracy: ", accuracy)
```

--NORMAL--

Model accuracy: 0.1

```
[4] 1 model = MyWorstModel()
```

Notebooks: Danger zone

Here the exact same notebook. No trickery was used. **What happened?**

The cells were not run **in order!**

This happens way more than you might think.

```
[1] 1 class MyBestModel():
2   def fit(self, x_train, y_train):
3     accuracy = 0.9
4     return accuracy
5
6 class MyWorstModel():
7   def fit(self, x_train, y_train):
8     accuracy = 0.1
9     return accuracy
```

```
[2] 1 model = MyBestModel()
```

```
[5] 1 x_train = [10, 1, 3, 3]
2 y_train = [1, 0, 0, 0] # is digit odd or even?
3 accuracy = model.fit(x_train, y_train)
4 print("Model accuracy: ", accuracy)
```

```
Model accuracy: 0.1
```

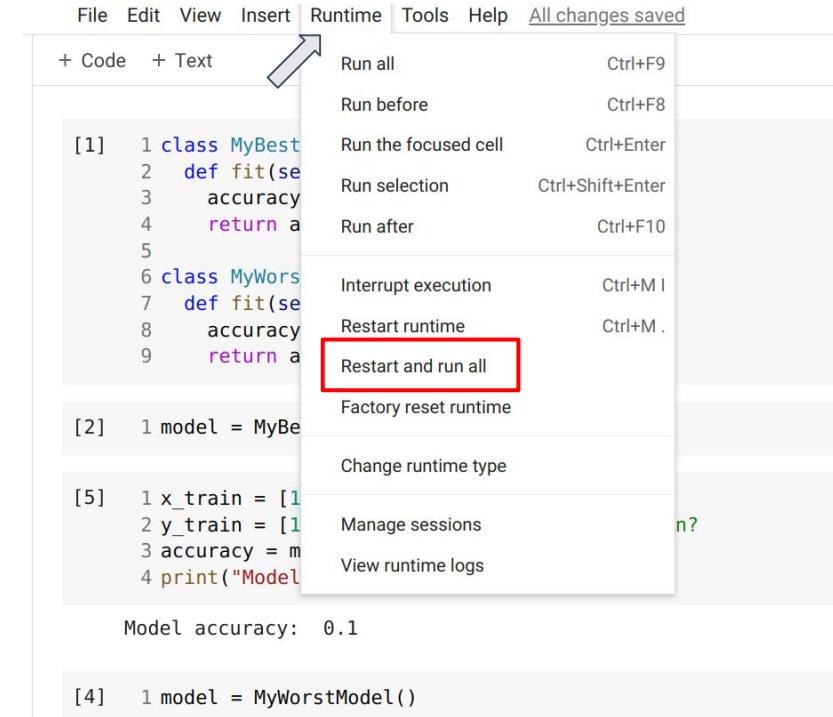
```
[4] 1 model = MyWorstModel()
```

Notebooks: Danger zone

Problems can also happen when
deleting cells that had global variables
being declared, making your code
non-reproducible.

An easy way to avoid these mistakes is
to **restart** and execute your notebooks
regularly and **in order!**

Always be sure that restarting and
running all gives you the figures you
expect.



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. The top navigation bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime (which is currently selected), Tools, Help, and a message indicating "All changes saved". Below the menu is a toolbar with buttons for Run all (Ctrl+F9), Run before (Ctrl+F8), Run the focused cell (Ctrl+Enter), Run selection (Ctrl+Shift+Enter), Run after (Ctrl+F10), Interrupt execution (Ctrl+M I), Restart runtime (Ctrl+M .), and a highlighted option, Restart and run all, which is enclosed in a red box. The main area displays five code cells. Cell [1] contains code for two classes: MyBestModel and MyWorstModel. Cell [2] shows the creation of a model object. Cell [5] shows the calculation of accuracy. The output of cell [5] is "Model accuracy: 0.1". Cell [4] contains a single line of code to create a model object. The bottom right corner of the interface has a Mila logo.

```
[1]: 1 class MyBestModel:
2     def fit(self, X, y):
3         accuracy = 1.0
4         return accuracy
5
6 class MyWorstModel:
7     def fit(self, X, y):
8         accuracy = 0.0
9         return accuracy

[2]: 1 model = MyBestModel()

[5]: 1 x_train = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
2 y_train = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
3 accuracy = model.fit(x_train, y_train)
4 print("Model accuracy: ", accuracy)

Model accuracy:  0.1

[4]: 1 model = MyWorstModel()
```

Notebooks: cloud computing

You can now get priority access to GPU/TPUs when using Colab.

This is useful on **small-scale experiments** for GPU access at reduced costs.

DO NOT USE THIS FOR DEPLOYING PROJECTS!!!

- Instances can disconnect
- It does not scale

 Colab Pro

Get more from Colab

[UPGRADE NOW](#)

CA\$13.99/month

Recurring billing • Cancel at any time

Restrictions apply. [Learn more here.](#)



Faster GPUs

Priority access to faster GPUs and TPUs means that you spend less time waiting while code is running. [Learn more](#)



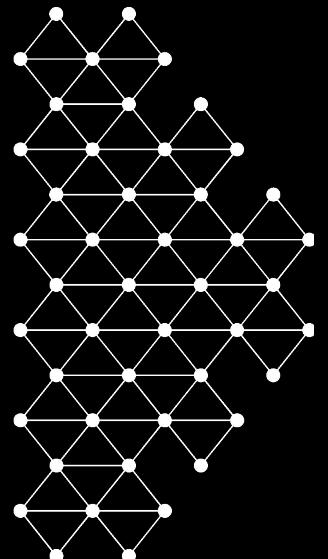
Longer runtimes

Longer running notebooks and fewer idle timeouts mean you disconnect less often. [Learn more](#)



More memory

More RAM and more disk means more room for your data. [Learn more](#)



Deploying Models

Deploying Models

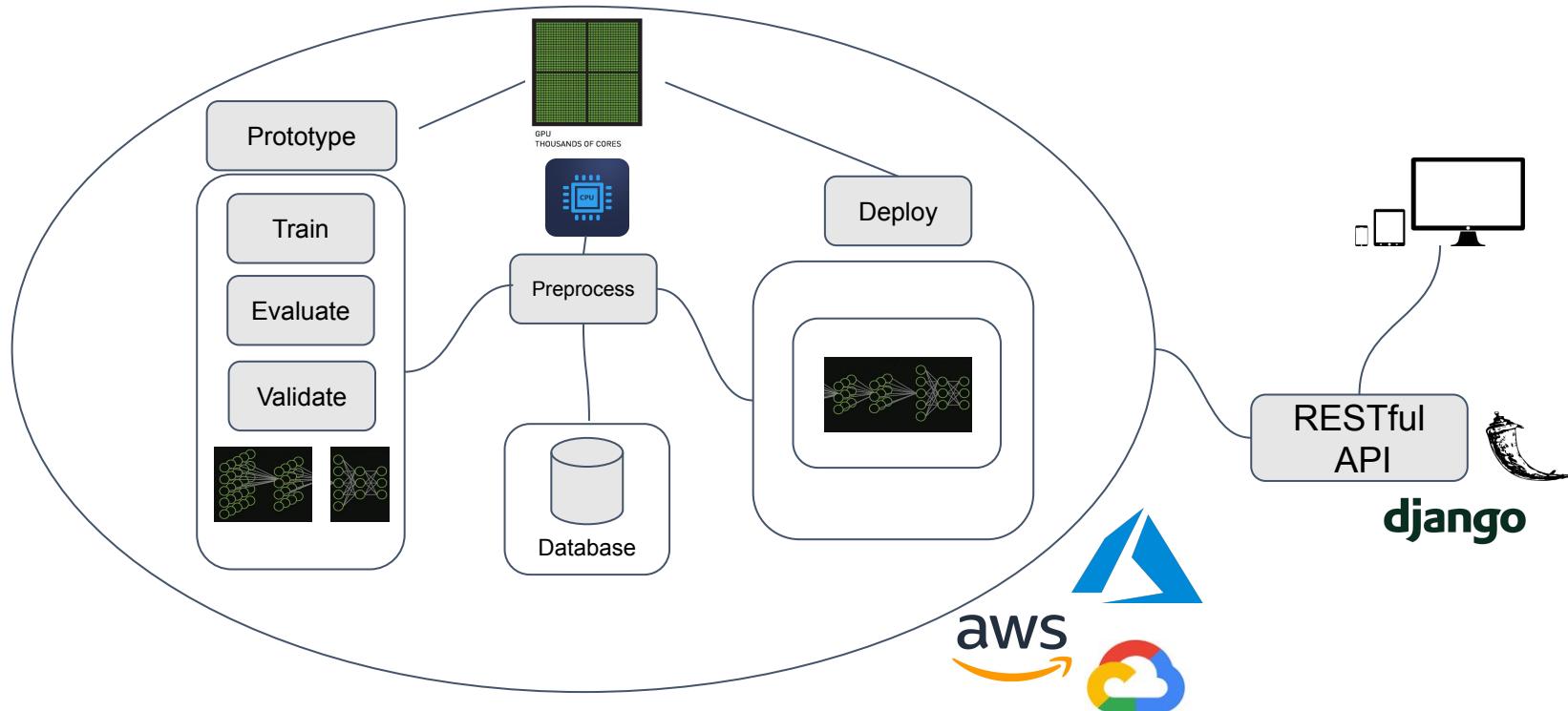
Once you have trained and validated a model, you need to **deploy** it to your user base. There are many different deployment strategies. We will look at two:

- Cloud deployment
- In-Browser deployment



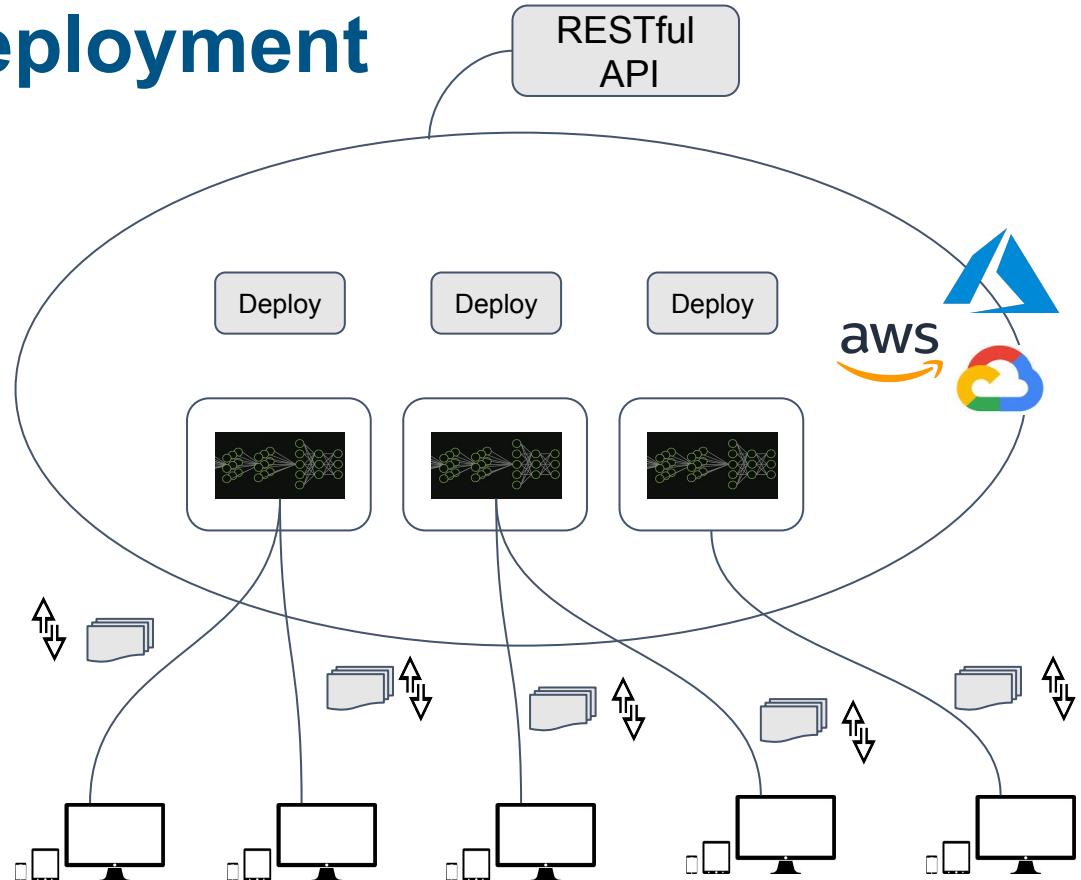
Photo by [Maxim Ilyahov](#) on Unsplash

Cloud Computing Pipeline



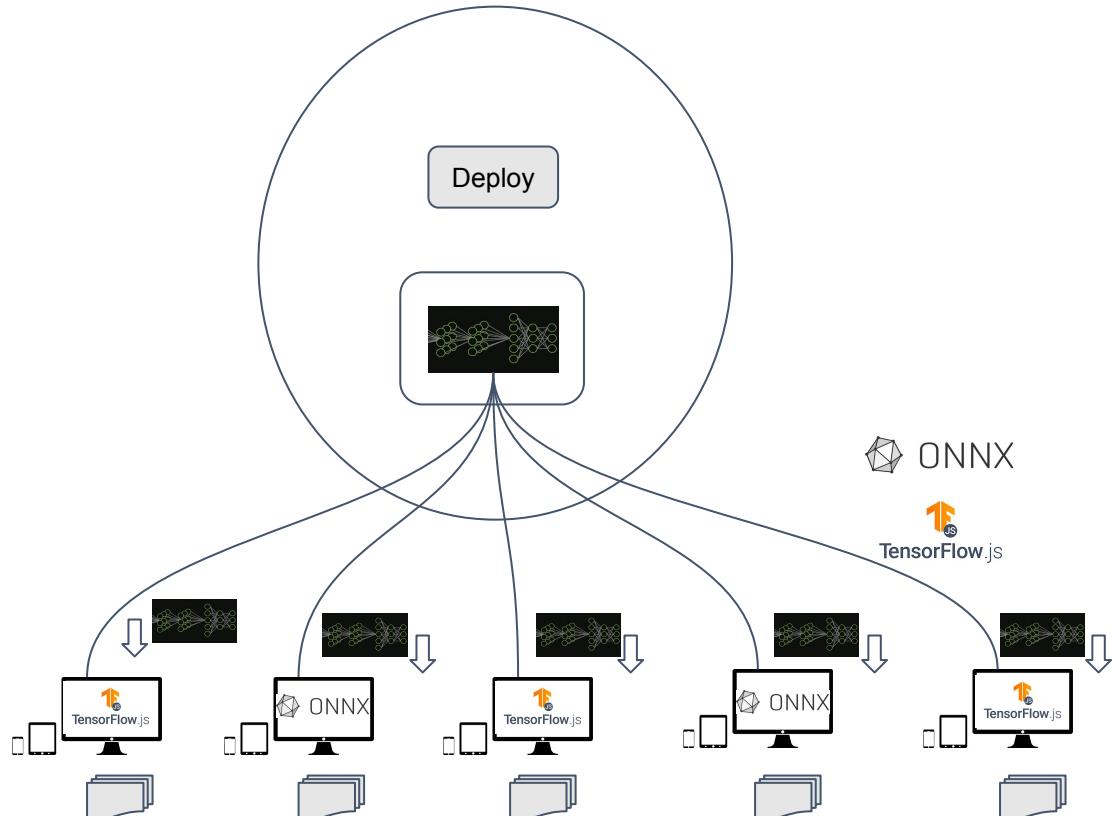
Option 1 - Cloud deployment

- The model stays on the server
- Scales up and down based on demand
- Exchange data (inputs) for results (outputs)
- Faster Inference (for larger models + lots of data)
- **Works online only**
- You own the models
- Less chances of things going wrong (control over compute time, environments, etc.)

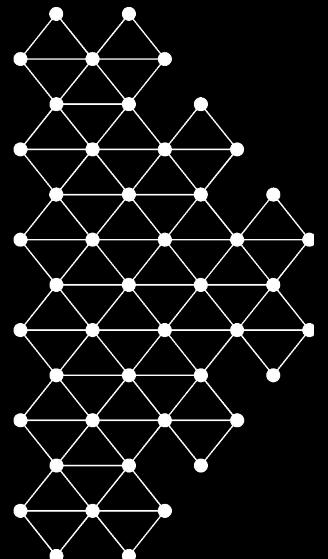


Option 2 - In Browser

- Ship your model to clients
- Much less overhead - clients just download the model. Little hosting costs
- Your models are public
- Works offline
- Data can stay on client side
- Not adequate for large (>10 mb) models
- Inference time can be slow depending on hardware



[How to run PyTorch models in the browser with ONNX.js](#)



Questions