

데이터프로그래밍 기초 10일차

2026-1 DS Bootcamp

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1 Deep Learning

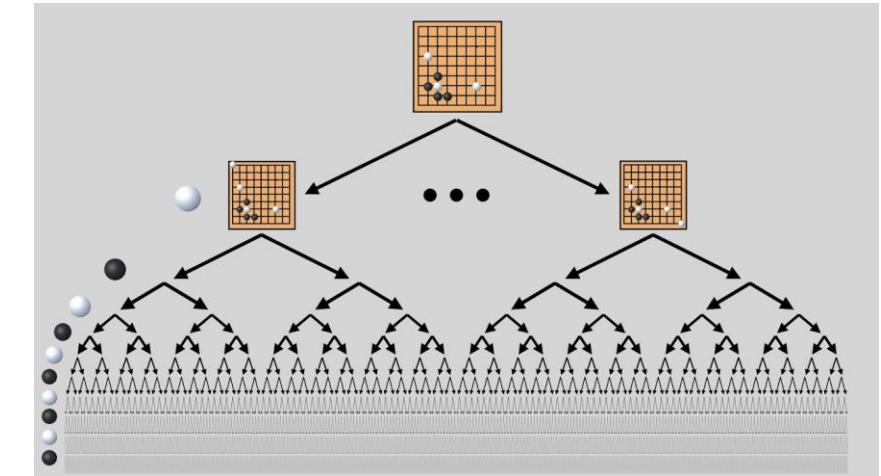
2 Pytorch & Colab

3 Practice

▪ 머신러닝 (Machine Learning) & 딥러닝 (Deep Learning)

- 인공지능: 인간의 지능을 모방한 기계 혹은 그에 준하는 컴퓨터 기술
- 머신러닝 (ML): 반복적으로 자신의 성능을 개선하는 컴퓨터 알고리즘
- 딥러닝 (DL): 인공 신경망을 활용한 머신러닝 알고리즘

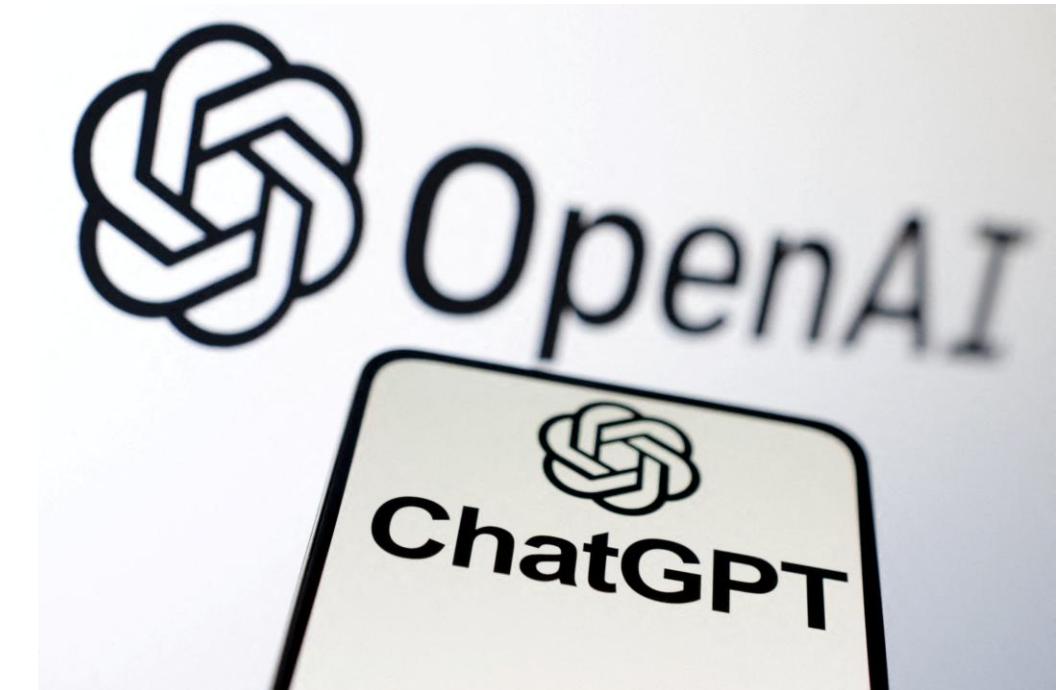
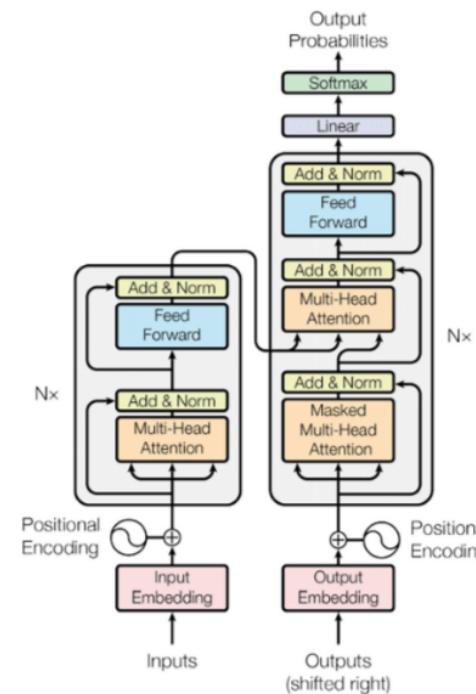
- 인공지능을 주목하게 된 사건



- 인공지능을 주목하게 된 사건

Transformer

Attention Is All You Need



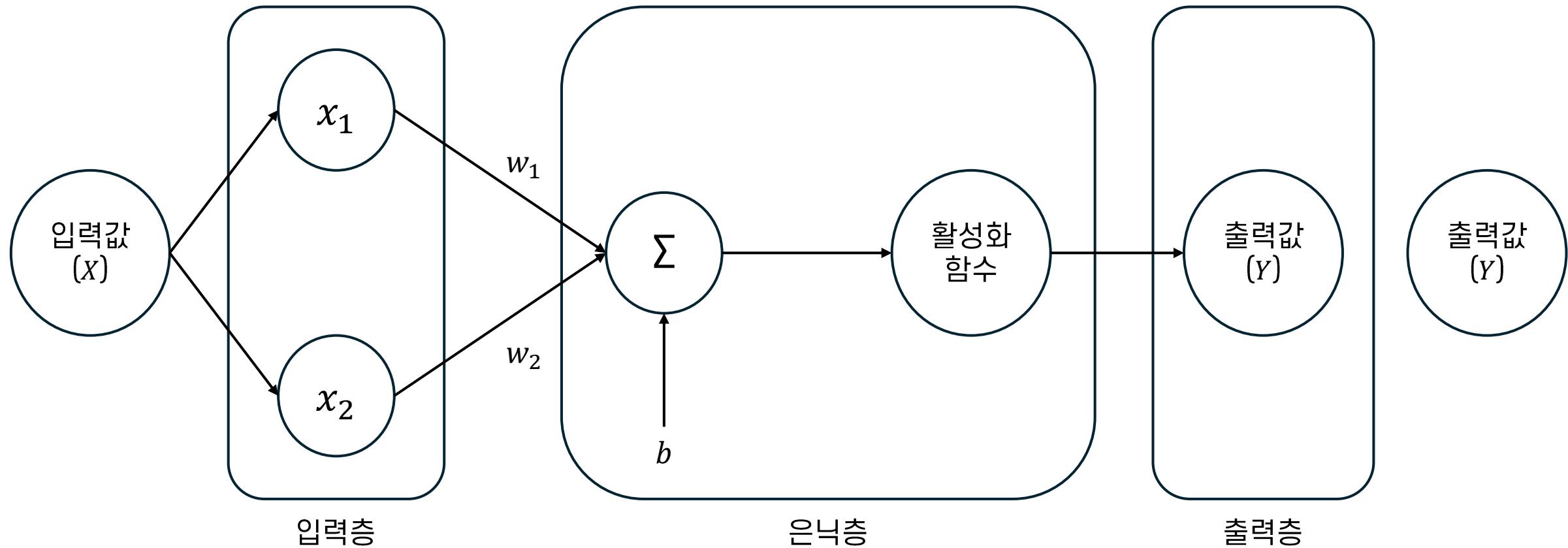
- 퍼셉트론 (Perceptron), 인공신경망 (ANN)

- 인간의 뉴런 구조를 수학적으로 구현한 알고리즘



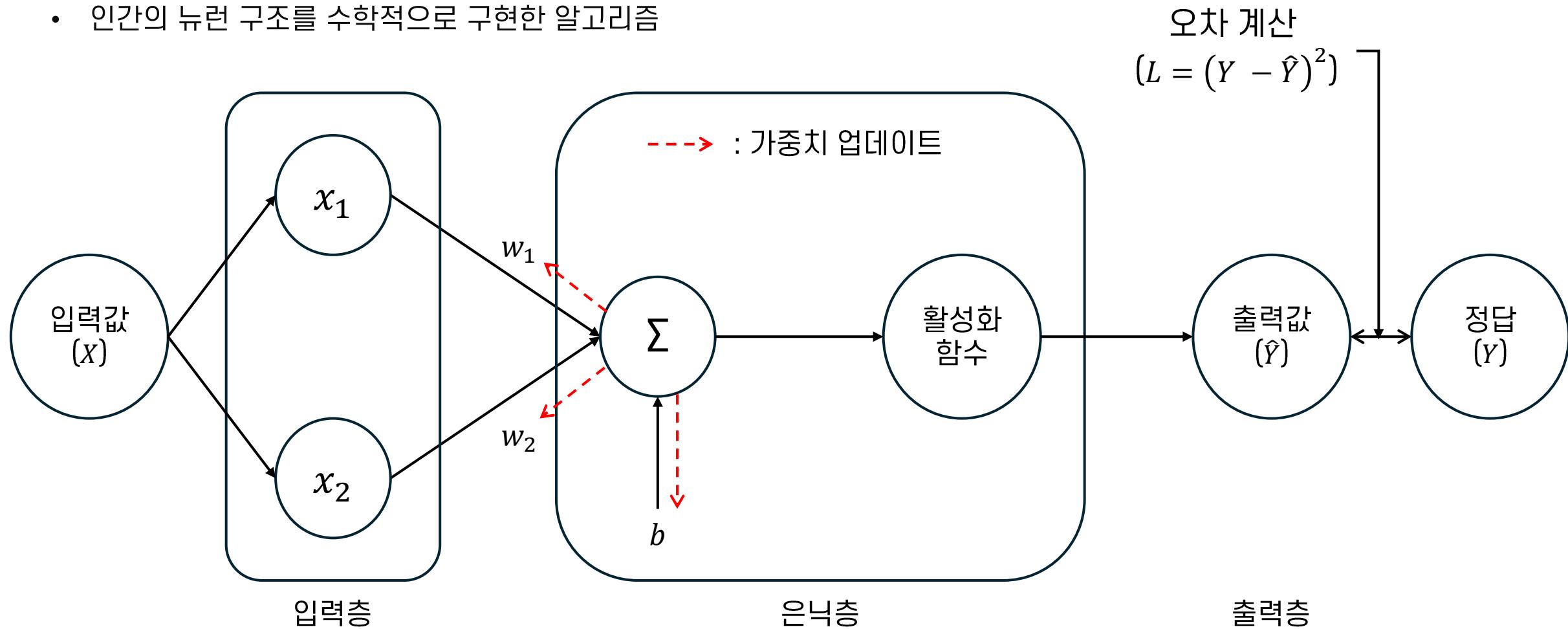
- 퍼셉트론 (Perceptron), 인공신경망 (ANN)

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- 퍼셉트론 (Perceptron), 인공신경망 (ANN)

- 인간의 뉴런 구조를 수학적으로 구현한 알고리즘



▪ 파이토치 (Pytorch)

- Python 기반의 오픈 소스 ML & DL 라이브러리
- <https://pytorch.org/get-started/locally/>

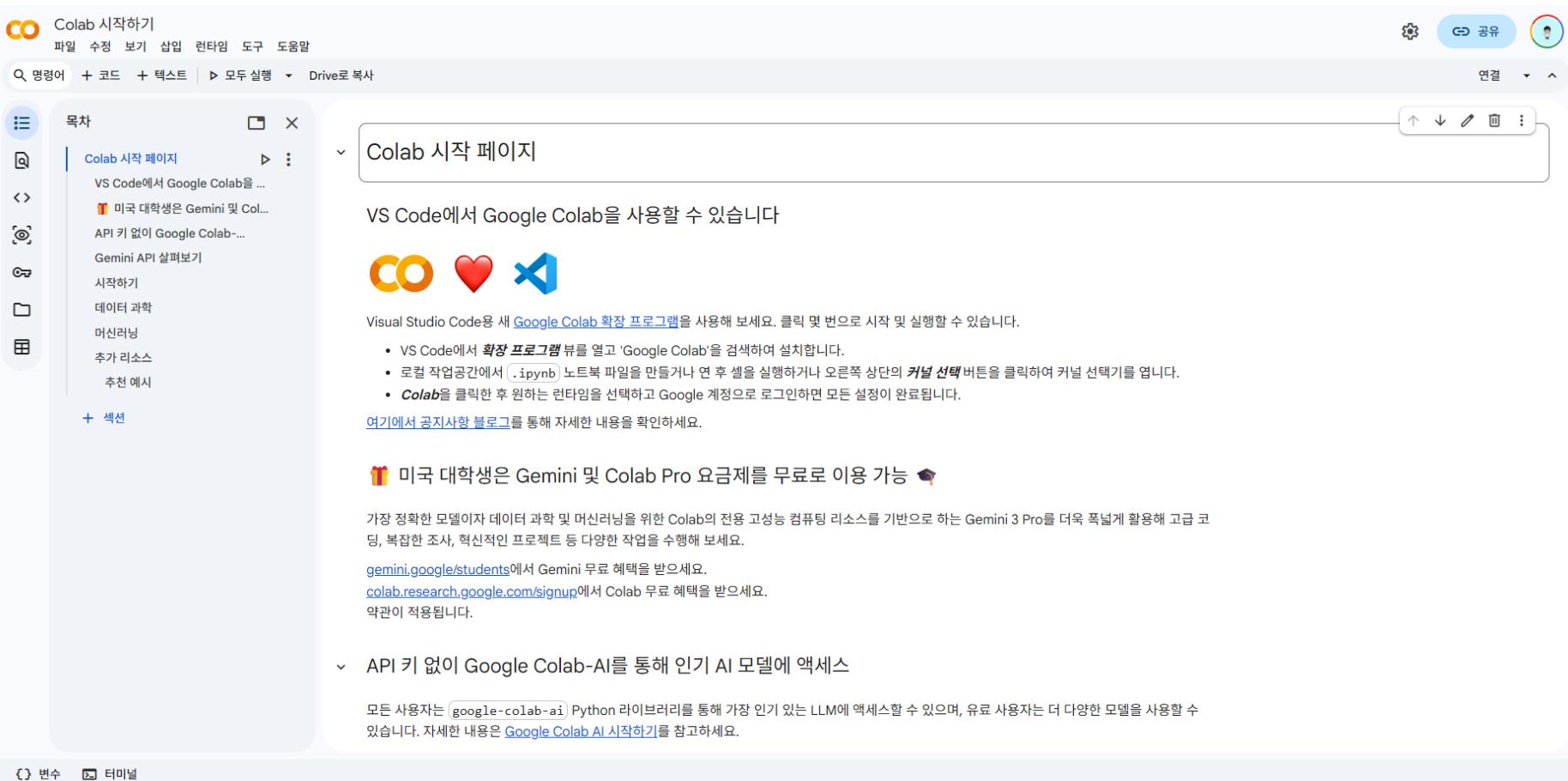
The screenshot shows the PyTorch website's 'Start Locally' page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Learn, Community, Projects, Docs, Blog & News, About, and a JOIN button. Below the navigation is a sidebar with 'Shortcuts' like Prerequisites, Supported Windows, Distributions, Python, and Package Manager. Under 'Installation', it lists pip and provides links for Verification and Building from source. The main content area is titled 'Start Locally' and contains instructions for selecting preferences and running the install command. It highlights that Stable represents the most currently tested and supported version. A note states that the latest Stable PyTorch requires Python 3.10 or later. Below this is a table for PyTorch Build, showing options for Your OS (Windows selected), Package (Pip selected), Language (Python selected), and Compute Platform (CUDA 12.6 selected). A command-line interface (CLI) command is shown at the bottom: `pip3 install torch torchvision --index-url https://download.pytorch.org/whl/cu126`.

Installing on Windows

PyTorch can be installed and used on various Windows distributions. Depending on your system and compute requirements, your experience with PyTorch on Windows may vary in terms of processing time. It is recommended, but not required, that your Windows system has an NVIDIA GPU in order to benefit the full

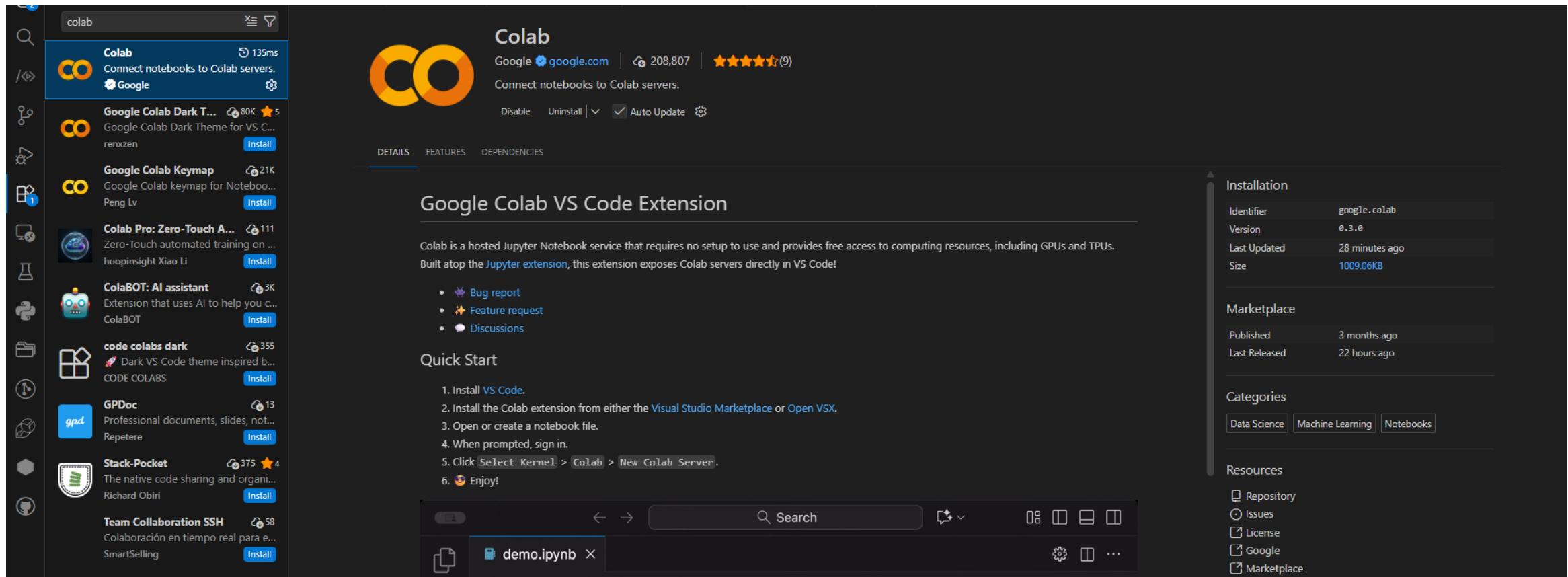
▪ 구글 코랩 (Google Colab.)

- Google에서 제공하는 클라우드 기반 Jupyter Notebook 환경



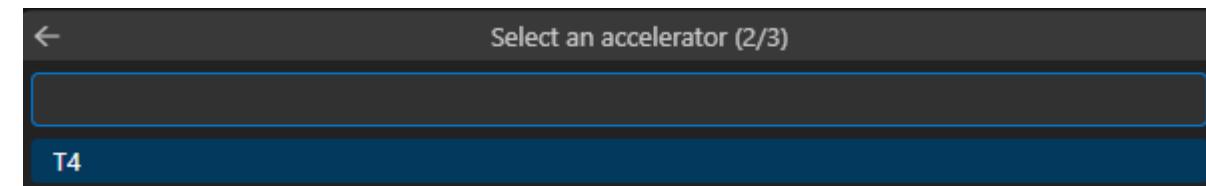
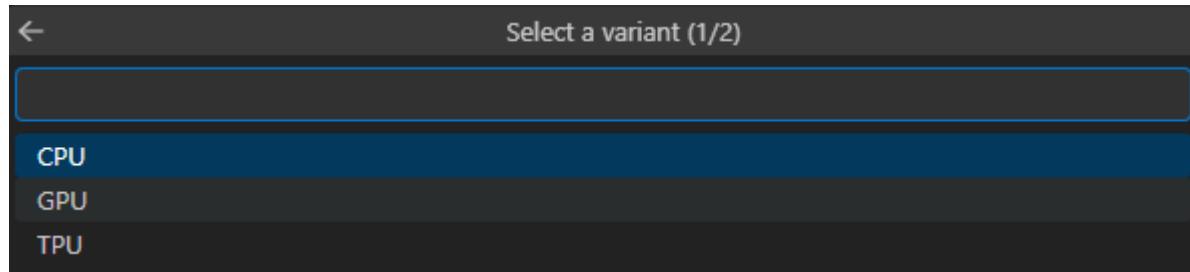
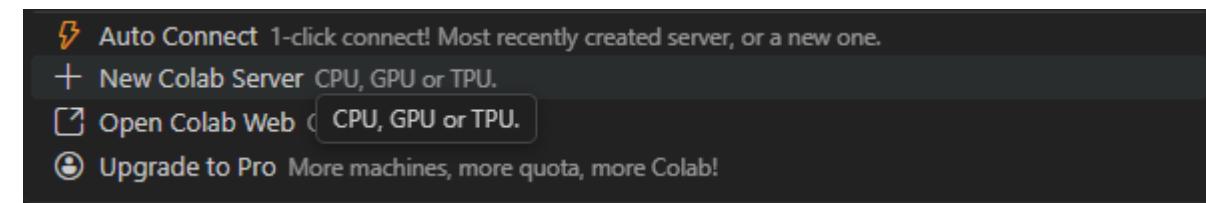
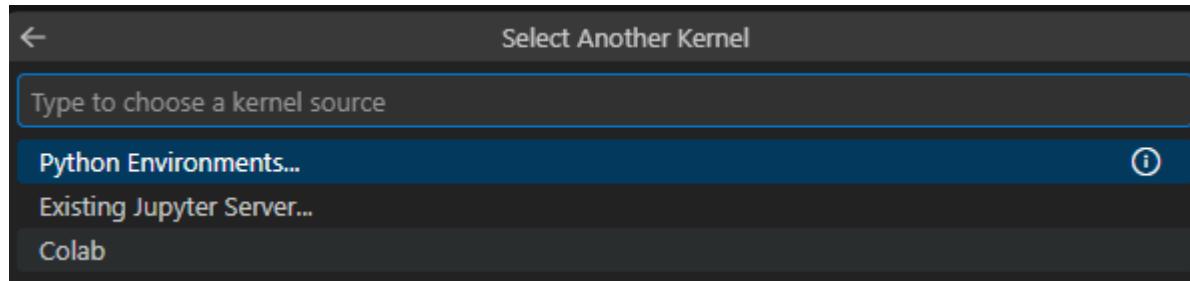
▪ VS Code에서 Colab 실행

- Extension – ‘Colab’ 검색



▪ VS Code에서 Colab 실행

- Kernel 선택 – Colab – New Colab Server – ‘T4’ GPU 선택 – Enter



▪ VS Code에서 Colab 실행

- ‘nvidia-smi’: 현재 인식하고 있는 GPU 상태 확인
- ‘pip list’: 현재 Kernel에 설치되어 있는 모듈 확인

```
!nvidia-smi
✓ 0.1s

Thu Feb 12 20:00:18 2026
+-----+
| NVIDIA-SMI 580.82.07      Driver Version: 580.82.07    CUDA Version: 13.0 |
+-----+-----+-----+
| GPU  Name           Persistence-M | Bus-Id      Disp.A  | Volatile Uncorr. ECC | |
| Fan  Temp  Perf        Pwr:Usage/Cap | Memory-Usage | GPU-Util  Compute M. |
|          |                               |              |          MIG M. |
+-----+-----+-----+
|   0  Tesla T4           Off  | 00000000:00:04.0 Off |          0 | |
| N/A   36C   P8          10W /  70W |     0MiB / 15360MiB |     0%      Default |
|          |                               |              |          N/A |
+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
| Processes:                               |
| GPU  GI  CI          PID   Type  Process name          GPU Memory |
|       ID  ID             ID      ID                 Usage  |
|-----|
| No running processes found               |
+-----+
```

```
!pip list
✓ 2.1s

tokenizers           0.22.2
toml                0.10.2
tomlkit              0.13.3
toolz                0.12.1
torch                2.9.0+cu128
torchao              0.10.0
torchaudio           2.9.0+cu128
torchcodec            0.8.0+cu128
torchdata              0.11.0
torchsummary           1.5.1
torchtune              0.6.1
torchvision           0.24.0+cu128
tornado                6.5.1
tqdm                  4.67.3
traitlets              5.7.1
traittypes              0.2.3
transformers           5.0.0
```

▪ VS Code에서 Colab 실행

- torch.cuda.is_available(): 현재 Pytorch에서 GPU를 인식하고 있는지 확인

```
import torch
✓ 4.4s

print(torch.cuda.is_available())
✓ 0.0s

True
```

▪ Pytorch 실습

- 텐서 (tensor): NumPy의 array와 유사한 api 제공 + GPU 계산 가능

```
data = [[1, 2], [3, 4]]  
  
my_arr = np.array(data)  
my_tensor = torch.tensor(data)  
  
print(my_arr)  
print()  
print(my_tensor)  
✓ 0.0s  
[[1 2]  
 [3 4]]  
  
tensor([[1, 2],  
        [3, 4]])
```

▪ Pytorch 실습

- 텐서 (tensor): NumPy의 array와 유사한 api 제공 + GPU 계산 가능

```
zeros = torch.zeros((3, 5))
ones = torch.ones((3, 5))

print(zeros)
print()
print(ones)

✓ 0.0s

tensor([[0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
        [0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
        [0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]])  
  
tensor([[1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],
        [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],
        [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.]])
```

▪ Pytorch 실습

- 텐서 (tensor): NumPy의 array와 유사한 api 제공 + GPU 계산 가능

```
# GPU에 데이터 저장
data = [[1, 2], [3, 4]]

my_tensor = torch.tensor(data) # 현재는 CPU에 저장
my_tensor_gpu = torch.tensor(data, device = "cuda")

print(my_tensor)
print()
print(my_tensor_gpu)
✓ 0.0s

tensor([[1, 2],
        [3, 4]])

tensor([[1, 2],
        [3, 4]], device='cuda:0')
```

▪ Pytorch 실습

- 텐서 (tensor): NumPy의 array와 유사한 api 제공 + GPU 계산 가능

```
device_cpu = torch.device("cpu")
device_gpu = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")

print("GPU available:", torch.cuda.is_available())

N = 10000

a_cpu = torch.randn(N, N, device=device_cpu)
b_cpu = torch.randn(N, N, device=device_cpu)

a_gpu = a_cpu.to(device_gpu)
b_gpu = b_cpu.to(device_gpu)

start = time.time()
c_cpu = torch.matmul(a_cpu, b_cpu)
end = time.time()

print("CPU time:", end - start)

torch.cuda.synchronize()

start = time.time()
c_gpu = torch.matmul(a_gpu, b_gpu)
torch.cuda.synchronize()
end = time.time()

print("GPU time:", end - start)
```

```
CPU time: 26.478355646133423
GPU time: 0.7940359115600586
```

▪ Pytorch 실습

- Random tensor

```
# 랜덤 수 추출
# 0 ~ 1 사이의 uniform dist.
t1 = torch.rand(3, 4)
print(t1)

# 평균 0, 표준편차 1의 normal dist.
t2 = torch.randn(3, 4)
print(t2)

# 1 ~ 5 사이의 랜덤 정수
t3 = torch.randint(1, 5, size=(3, 4))
print(t3)
```

✓ 0.0s

```
tensor([[0.8025, 0.2862, 0.6644, 0.7825],
        [0.4079, 0.6928, 0.4896, 0.2173],
        [0.7089, 0.2987, 0.0536, 0.8324]])
tensor([[ 1.3579, -0.1727, -0.6199,  0.3728],
        [-0.4731, -0.6131,  2.5039,  0.2900],
        [ 0.5445, -0.0106, -1.1620,  0.6384]])
tensor([[3, 3, 1, 1],
        [1, 3, 3, 2],
        [3, 1, 1, 2]])
```

▪ Pytorch 실습

- 이외의 NumPy와 같은 기능

```
# 이외의 numpy와 동일한 기능
t1 = torch.arange(10)
print(t1)

t2 = torch.linspace(0, 10, 5)
print(t2)

t3 = torch.eye(4)    # 대신 정사각행렬만
print(t3)
✓ 0.0s

tensor([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
tensor([ 0.0000,  2.5000,  5.0000,  7.5000, 10.0000])
tensor([[1., 0., 0., 0.],
        [0., 1., 0., 0.],
        [0., 0., 1., 0.],
        [0., 0., 0., 1.]])
```

▪ Pytorch 실습

- Broadcast도 NumPy와 똑같이 지원

```
# broadcast
x = torch.tensor([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
y = torch.tensor([6, 7, 8, 9, 10])

print(x + y)
print(x - y)
print(x * y)
print(x / y)

✓ 0.0s

tensor([ 7,  9, 11, 13, 15])
tensor([-5, -5, -5, -5, -5])
tensor([ 6, 14, 24, 36, 50])
tensor([0.1667, 0.2857, 0.3750, 0.4444, 0.5000])
```

▪ Pytorch 실습

- 행렬 곱 (Matrix Multiplication)

```
# 행렬 곱
x = torch.tensor([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
y = torch.tensor([[5, 6], [7, 8]])

print(x @ y)
print(torch.matmul(x, y))
# print(torch.dot(x, y))    # 1차원 내적일때만 사용
✓ 0.0s

tensor([[19, 22],
        [43, 50]])
tensor([[19, 22],
        [43, 50]])
```

▪ Pytorch 실습

- 기초 통계

```
# 기초 통계
data = [[1, 2], [3, 4]]

my_tensor = torch.tensor(data, dtype=float)
print(f"Sum: {my_tensor.sum()}")
print(f"Average: {my_tensor.mean()}")
print(f"Max: {my_tensor.max()}")
print(f"Min: {my_tensor.min()}")
```

✓ 0.0s

Sum: 10.0
Average: 2.5
Max: 4.0
Min: 1.0

▪ Pytorch 실습

- masking

```
x = torch.arange(1, 10)
print(x)

# 텐서 재배열
print(x.reshape((3, 3)))    # 3 * 3 tensor로 변경

# masking
x = x.reshape((3, 3))
mask = x > 5
print(x[mask])
# mask에 걸리면 0으로 변경
x[mask] = 0
print(x)
✓ 0.0s

tensor([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
tensor([[1, 2, 3],
        [4, 5, 6],
        [7, 8, 9]])
tensor([6, 7, 8, 9])
tensor([[1, 2, 3],
        [4, 5, 0],
        [0, 0, 0]])
```

Q&A

▪ Pytorch 실습

- 차원 조작
- unsqueeze(늘릴 차원): 해당 차원을 사이즈 1로 추가

```
# 차원 조작 (unsqueeze)
x = torch.arange(12).reshape(3, 4)
print(x)

# unsqueeze-> 해당 축의 차원 늘림
print(f"unsqueeze(0): {x.unsqueeze(0).shape}")
print(f"unsqueeze(1): {x.unsqueeze(1).shape}")
print(f"unsqueeze(2): {x.unsqueeze(2).shape}")

✓ 0.0s

tensor([[ 0,  1,  2,  3],
        [ 4,  5,  6,  7],
        [ 8,  9, 10, 11]])
unsqueeze(0): torch.Size([1, 3, 4])
unsqueeze(1): torch.Size([3, 1, 4])
unsqueeze(2): torch.Size([3, 4, 1])
```

▪ Pytorch 실습

- 차원 조작
- `squeeze()`: 사이즈 1인 차원 제거

```
# 차원 조작 (squeeze)
x = torch.arange(12).reshape((1, 3, 4, 1))
print(x)

t = x.squeeze()
print(t)
print(t.shape)

✓ 0.0s

tensor([[[[ 0],
           [ 1],
           [ 2],
           [ 3]],

          [[ 4],
           [ 5],
           [ 6],
           [ 7]],

          [[ 8],
           [ 9],
           [10],
           [11]]]])

tensor([[ 0,  1,  2,  3],
        [ 4,  5,  6,  7],
        [ 8,  9, 10, 11]])
torch.Size([3, 4])
```

▪ Pytorch 실습

- Auto Gradient: 기울기 자동 계산

```
# Auto Gradient
x = torch.tensor([2], dtype=float, requires_grad=True)
y = torch.tensor([6], dtype=float, requires_grad=True)

Q = 3 * x ** 3 - y ** 2
# 역전파 계산
Q.backward()

# 기울기 계산
# dQ/dx = 9 * x ** 2 = 36
print(f"x.gradient: {x.grad}")
# dQ/dy = - 2 * y = -12
print(f"y.gradient: {y.grad}")

✓ 0.0s

x.gradient: tensor([36.], dtype=torch.float64)
y.gradient: tensor([-12.], dtype=torch.float64)
```

▪ Pytorch 실습

- 매 backpropagation 시행 시 이전에 계산한 gradient 초기화

```
# Auto Gradient는 기울기가 누적
# (Optimizer가) 매 Gradient 계산 시, 계산 값 초기화 해야함
# grad.zero_(): Gradient 초기화

x = torch.tensor([2], dtype=float, requires_grad=True)
y = torch.tensor([6], dtype=float, requires_grad=True)

Q = 3 * x ** 3 - y ** 2 # 예측 모델 Q
Q.backward() # 역전파 계산
print(f"x.gradient: {x.grad}") # 36

# 2번 계산 시
Q = 3 * x ** 3 - y ** 2
Q.backward()
print(f"x.gradient: {x.grad}") # 36 + 36 = 72 (누적)

# 기울기 초기화
x.grad.zero_()
Q = 3 * x ** 3 - y ** 2
Q.backward()
print(f"x.gradient: {x.grad}") # 36
✓ 0.0s

x.gradient: tensor([36.], dtype=torch.float64)
x.gradient: tensor([72.], dtype=torch.float64)
x.gradient: tensor([36.], dtype=torch.float64)
```

▪ Pytorch 실습

- 선형 회귀 구현

0. Load Module & Setting

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
✓ 1.6s
```



```
device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
print("Using device:", device)

torch.manual_seed(42) # 시드 고정
✓ 0.0s
```



```
Using device: cuda
<torch._C.Generator at 0x7936b773ef70>
```

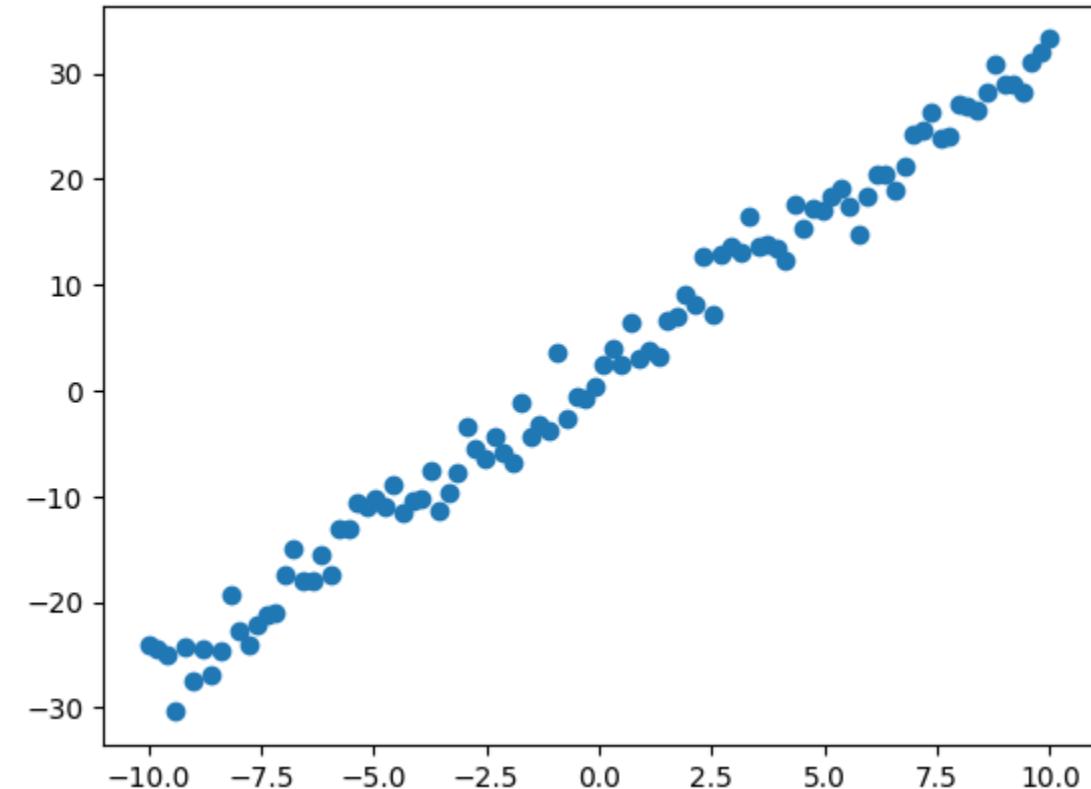
▪ Pytorch 실습

- 선형 회귀 구현

1. Data Preparation

```
X = torch.linspace(-10, 10, 100).unsqueeze(1) # (100, 1)
y = 3 * X + 2 + torch.randn_like(X) * 2      # 노이즈 추가
✓ 0.0s
```

```
X = X.to(device)    # GPU로 데이터 이동
y = y.to(device)    # GPU로 데이터 이동
✓ 0.3s
```



▪ Pytorch 실습

- 선형 회귀 구현

3. Model Define

```
model = nn.Linear(1, 1).to(device) # 선형 모델 y = w*x + b
loss_func = nn.MSELoss() # 손실함수 L = (y - y_pred) ** 2
optimizer = optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=0.01) # 기울기 optimizer -> stochastic GD
✓ 0.9s
```

▪ Pytorch 실습

- 선형 회귀 구현

4. Train

```
epochs = 200      # 학습 반복할 횟수 (에포크)
loss_history = []

for epoch in range(epochs):
    y_pred = model(X)    # 모델을 거친 예측값 저장
    loss = loss_func(y_pred, y) # loss 계산

    optimizer.zero_grad()  # 기울기 초기화
    loss.backward()         # 역전파
    optimizer.step()       # 가중치 업데이트

    loss_history.append(loss.item())

    if (epoch + 1) % 20 == 0:
        print(f'Epoch [{epoch+1}/{epochs}], Loss: {loss.item():.4f}')

```

이종민, 「텐초의 파이토치 딥러닝 특강」, 골든래빗, 2022,

```
Epoch [20/200], Loss: 8.0268
Epoch [40/200], Loss: 5.7125
Epoch [60/200], Loss: 4.6810
Epoch [80/200], Loss: 4.2213
Epoch [100/200], Loss: 4.0164
Epoch [120/200], Loss: 3.9250
Epoch [140/200], Loss: 3.8843
Epoch [160/200], Loss: 3.8662
Epoch [180/200], Loss: 3.8581
Epoch [200/200], Loss: 3.8545
```

```
w = model.weight.item()
b = model.bias.item()

print("\nLearned parameters:")
print("w =", w)
print("b =", b)

✓ 0.0s

Learned parameters:
w = 2.9941048622131348
b = 2.066777467727661
```

▪ Pytorch 실습

- 선형 회귀 구현

5. Inference

```
model.eval()    # 모델의 평가 모드 (모델 구조 업데이트 X)

with torch.no_grad():    # gradient 계산 비활성화
    # 새 데이터 (test data)
    x_test = torch.tensor([[4.0]]).to(device)
    # 추론
    y_inference = model(x_test)

    print(f"\nInput: {x_test.item()}")
    print(f"Predicted Output: {y_inference.item():.4f}")

✓ 0.0s
```

Input: 4.0
Predicted Output: 14.0432

Q&A
