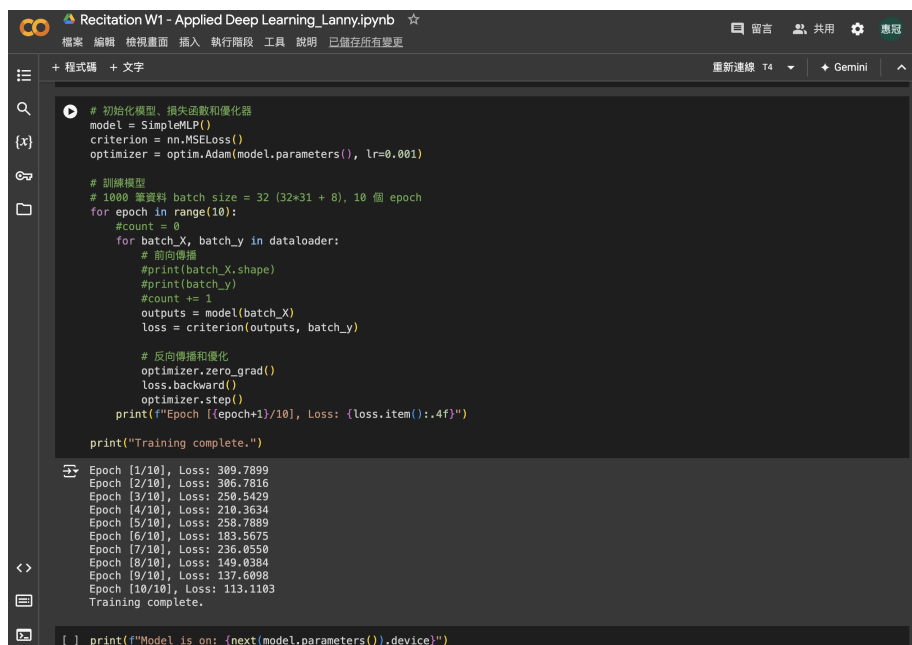


# Homework 6 and 7

June 2024

## 1 Homework 6: Learn Basic PyTorch

The **pytorch tutorial notebook** provides several materials to learn PyTorch, Google Colab, and IPython display (ipd). In the last part of the notebook, there's a simple example to train an MLP on CPU. Below is the screenshot of my week 7 Colab training result.



```
# 初始化模型、損失函數和優化器
model = SimpleMLP()
criterion = nn.MSELoss()
optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=0.001)

# 訓練模型
# 1000 筆資料 batch size = 32 (32*31 + 8), 10 個 epoch
for epoch in range(10):
    #count = 0
    for batch_X, batch_y in dataloader:
        # 前向傳播
        #print(batch_X.shape)
        #print(batch_y)
        #count += 1
        outputs = model(batch_X)
        loss = criterion(outputs, batch_y)

        # 反向傳播和優化
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()

    print(f"Epoch [{epoch+1}/10], Loss: {loss.item():.4f}")

print("Training complete.")

Epoch [1/10], Loss: 389.7899
Epoch [2/10], Loss: 386.7816
Epoch [3/10], Loss: 250.5429
Epoch [4/10], Loss: 210.3634
Epoch [5/10], Loss: 258.7889
Epoch [6/10], Loss: 183.3675
Epoch [7/10], Loss: 236.0550
Epoch [8/10], Loss: 149.0384
Epoch [9/10], Loss: 137.6098
Epoch [10/10], Loss: 113.1103
Training complete.

[ ] print(f"Model is on: {next(model.parameters()).device}")
```

Figure 1: Week 7 Colab Training Result

## 2 Homework 7: Learn Basic PyTorch

### 2.1 Overview

This homework involves fine-tuning a DistilBERT model for sequence classification on the IMDB dataset using the Hugging Face Transformers library. The training process incorporates LoRA (Low-Rank Adaptation) to enhance the model's performance. The model is trained to classify movie reviews as either positive or negative. Because my Colab GPU quota was used up and I think it's more convenient to run on IPython notebooks on my server, I didn't use Colab to do this part.

### 2.2 Requirements

- Python 3.8+
- PyTorch
- Transformers
- Datasets
- PEFT (Parameter Efficient Fine-Tuning)

### 2.3 Setup

1. Install dependencies:

```
pip install torch transformers datasets peft
```

### 2.4 Dataset

The IMDB dataset is used for training and validation. The dataset is loaded and processed using the `datasets` library.

### 2.5 Training

#### 2.5.1 Model and Tokenizer

The base model used is `distilbert-base-cased`. The tokenizer is initialized using the same model checkpoint.

#### 2.5.2 Data Preparation

The dataset is truncated to the first 50 tokens for each review to speed up processing. The dataset is then tokenized and prepared in batches of 16 examples.

### 2.5.3 DataLoader

DataLoaders are created for training and evaluation datasets.

### 2.5.4 LoRA Configuration

A LoRA configuration is applied to the model to optimize performance. The configuration includes parameters like rank number, alpha (scaling factor), dropout probability, and target modules.

### 2.5.5 Training Arguments

The training arguments are defined to control various aspects of the training process such as batch size, learning rate, evaluation strategy, and more.

### 2.5.6 Trainer

The Hugging Face **Trainer** is used to manage the training process. It handles the training loop, evaluation, and other functionalities.

### 2.5.7 Compute Metrics

A custom function `compute_metrics` is defined to compute the accuracy of the model during evaluation.

### 2.5.8 Training the Model

The training process is initiated using the `trainer.train()` method.

## 2.6 Result



The figure shows a training progress bar at the top, indicating 'Epoch 10/10' and '[80/80 00:08,'. Below the bar is a table with the following data:

Epoch	Training Loss	Validation Loss	Accuracy
1	No log	0.664140	0.562500
2	No log	0.642569	0.718750
3	No log	0.612049	0.687500
4	No log	0.480505	0.812500
5	No log	0.364900	0.937500
6	No log	0.326016	0.875000
7	No log	0.310358	0.937500
8	No log	0.311564	0.937500
9	No log	0.326351	0.906250
10	No log	0.344039	0.843750

Figure 2: Training Result Configuration 1



[80/80 00:07, Epoch 10/10]

Epoch	Training Loss	Validation Loss	Accuracy
1	No log	0.669186	0.562500
2	No log	0.656222	0.750000
3	No log	0.659614	0.593750
4	No log	0.610876	0.718750
5	No log	0.553944	0.750000
6	No log	0.492767	0.812500
7	No log	0.446915	0.812500
8	No log	0.439714	0.750000
9	No log	0.400173	0.843750
10	No log	0.390869	0.843750

Figure 3: Training Result Configuration 2



[80/80 00:08, Epoch 10/10]

Epoch	Training Loss	Validation Loss	Accuracy
1	No log	0.669915	0.593750
2	No log	0.653657	0.656250
3	No log	0.656495	0.593750
4	No log	0.620513	0.718750
5	No log	0.579565	0.750000
6	No log	0.530979	0.750000
7	No log	0.489540	0.750000
8	No log	0.465196	0.718750
9	No log	0.439610	0.781250
10	No log	0.429755	0.781250

Figure 4: Training Result Configuration 3