## CIFAR10\_LSTM

## October 25, 2019

## Working on device=cpu

```
transforms.Normalize((0.5, 0.5, 0.5), (0.5, 0.5, 0.5))])
      trainset = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='./data', train=True,
                                               download=True, transform=transforms.
       →ToTensor())
      train_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(trainset, batch_size=1024,
                                                  shuffle=True)
      testset = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='./data', train=False,
                                              download=True, transform=transforms.
       →ToTensor())
      test_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(testset,
                                                batch_size=1024,
                                                shuffle=False)
     Files already downloaded and verified
     Files already downloaded and verified
[171]: ies = []
      image = []
      label = []
      for i, (images, labels) in enumerate(train_loader):
          ies.append(i)
          image.append(images)
          label.append(labels)
[172]: image[0][0].view(96,32).size()
[172]: torch.Size([96, 32])
[173]: class LSTMModel(nn.Module):
          def __init__(self, input_dim, hidden_dim, layer_dim, output_dim):
              super(LSTMModel, self).__init__()
              # Hidden dimensions
              self.hidden_dim = hidden_dim
              # Number of hidden layers
              self.layer_dim = layer_dim
              # Building your LSTM
              # batch_first=True causes input/output tensors to be of shape
              # (batch_dim, seq_dim, feature_dim)
              self.lstm = nn.LSTM(input_dim, hidden_dim, layer_dim, batch_first=True)
              # Readout layer
              self.fc = nn.Linear(hidden_dim, output_dim)
```

```
def forward(self, x):
              # Initialize hidden state with zeros
              h0 = torch.zeros(self.layer_dim, x.size(0), self.hidden_dim).
       →requires_grad_()
              # Initialize cell state
              c0 = torch.zeros(self.layer_dim, x.size(0), self.hidden_dim).
       →requires_grad_()
              # 28 time steps
              # We need to detach as we are doing truncated backpropagation through \Box
              # If we don't, we'll backprop all the way to the start even after going \Box
       \rightarrow through another batch
              out, (hn, cn) = self.lstm(x, (h0.detach(), c0.detach()))
              # Index hidden state of last time step
              # out.size() --> 100, 28, 100
              # out[:, -1, :] --> 100, 100 --> just want last time step hidden states!
              out = self.fc(out[:, -1, :])
              # out.size() --> 100, 10
              return out
[174]: input_dim = 32
      hidden_dim = 128
      layer_dim = 1
      output_dim = 10
[175]: model = LSTMModel(input_dim, hidden_dim, layer_dim, output_dim)
[176]: # Loss and optimizer
      criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
      optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=learning_rate)
[177]: # Number of steps to unroll
      seq dim = 96
      iter = 0
      for epoch in range(num_epochs):
          t0 = time.time()
          for i, (images, labels) in enumerate(train_loader):
              # Load images as a torch tensor with gradient accumulation abilities
              images = images.view(-1, seq_dim, input_dim).requires_grad_()
              labels = labels.to(device)
```

```
# Clear gradients w.r.t. parameters
optimizer.zero_grad()
# Forward pass to get output/logits
# outputs.size() --> 100, 10
outputs = model(images)
# Calculate Loss: softmax --> cross entropy loss
loss = criterion(outputs, labels)
epoch_loss += loss.item()
# Getting gradients w.r.t. parameters
loss.backward()
# Updating parameters
optimizer.step()
iter += 1
if iter % 49 == 0:
    # Calculate Accuracy
    correct = 0
    total = 0
    # Iterate through test dataset
    for images, labels in test_loader:
        # Resize image
        images = images.view(-1, seq_dim, input_dim)
        # Forward pass only to get logits/output
        outputs = model(images)
        # Get predictions from the maximum value
        _, predicted = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
        # Total number of labels
        total += labels.size(0)
        # Total correct predictions
        correct += (predicted == labels).sum().item()
    accuracy = correct / total
    # Print Loss
    print(
```

```
f'Epoch [{epoch+1}/{num_epochs}]], Iter: {iter} Loss: {loss.item():. 

4f} Test acc: {accuracy: .4f}')

print('{} seconds'.format(time.time() - t0))
```

Epoch [1/10]], Iter: 49 Loss: 2.0424 Test acc: 0.2571 90.77259087562561 seconds Epoch [2/10]], Iter: 98 Loss: 1.8783 Test acc: 0.3171 103.57928109169006 seconds Epoch [3/10]], Iter: 147 Loss: 1.8695 Test acc: 0.3493 101.47186303138733 seconds Epoch [4/10]], Iter: 196 Loss: 1.7231 Test acc: 0.3665 99.46165418624878 seconds Epoch [5/10]], Iter: 245 Loss: 1.7573 Test acc: 0.3736 100.66864204406738 seconds Epoch [6/10]], Iter: 294 Loss: 1.6618 Test acc: 0.3871 101.9321620464325 seconds Epoch [7/10]], Iter: 343 Loss: 1.6320 Test acc: 0.3965 99.57273006439209 seconds Epoch [8/10]], Iter: 392 Loss: 1.6361 Test acc: 0.4086 96.93101382255554 seconds Epoch [9/10]], Iter: 441 Loss: 1.6270 Test acc: 0.4058 100.76327204704285 seconds Epoch [10/10]], Iter: 490 Loss: 1.6105 Test acc: 0.4018 97.01067399978638 seconds