# Learning Deep Learning with PyTorch

(3) Knowing PyTorch

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# What is **PYT** bRCH

- An open-source Python-based deep learning framework
  - Primarily developed by Facebook's Al Research lab (FAIR)
  - Replacement for Numpy with supporting GPUs
  - A full set of deep learning libraries

#### History

- Lua-based Torch (2002 2011)
- PyTorch 0.1 (2016): THNN
- PyTorch 1.0 (2018): merging Caffe2
- o PyTorch 1.5 (Apr 21, 2020) release note

#### About Fast.ai

- Sitting on top of PyTorch
- Fast.ai for PyTorch is not what Keras is for TF
- Still unclear for the usage popularity

# Why PYTÖRCH

- Simplicity & Flexibility from "Py"
  - Feels like Numpy
  - GPU acceleration
- Immediate execution mode
  - Defined by run
  - Tape-based autograd
  - Awesome debugging
- Hybrid front-end
  - JIT: TorchScript, Tracing
  - Seamlessly switch between
    - Modes
    - Distributed training
    - Mobile deployment

#### A graph is created on the fly





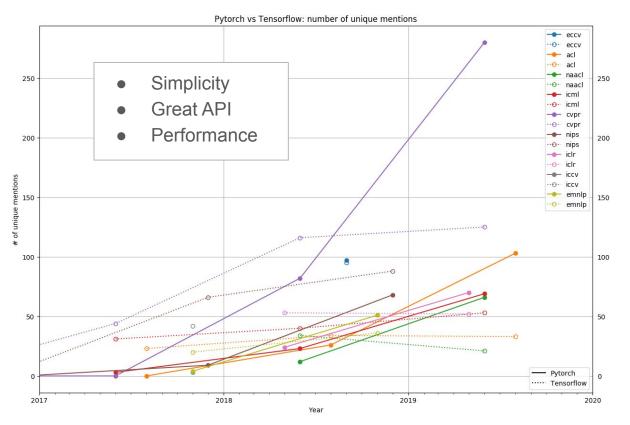
 $W_h$ 





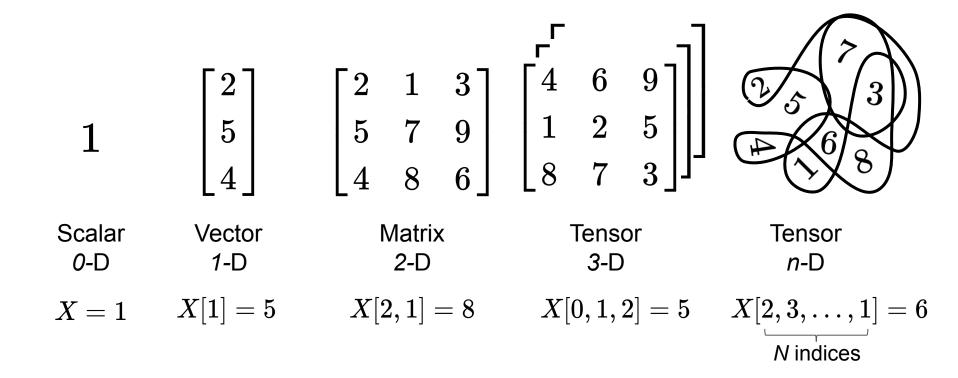
```
from torch.autograd import Variable
x = Variable(torch.randn(1, 10))
prev_h = Variable(torch.randn(1, 20))
W_h = Variable(torch.randn(20, 20))
W_x = Variable(torch.randn(20, 10))
```

# PyTorch is increasing dominance in research





# Tensors as building blocks



# "Py" and "Non-Py" in PyTorch

- Tensors and Numpy arrays
  - Easy conversion
  - Zero copy: share their underlying memory locations (if on CPU)
  - Unboxed contiguous memory blocks containing unboxed C numeric types
    - Not python objects as in lists or tuples of numbers
    - Views by tensor metadata, e.g. sizes, strides, offsets
- PyTorch = Python + C/C++ + CUDA
  - Python extension objects in C/C++
  - Code base components:
    - The core Torch libraries: TH, THC, THNN, THCUNN
    - Vendor libraries: CuDNN, NCCL
    - Python Extension libraries
    - Additional third-party libraries: NumPy, MKL, LAPACK, DLPack

#### Colab Hands-on

bit.ly/LDL\_01

#### Automatic differentiation

#### Autograd package

- Track all operations of tensors
- Compute derivatives analytically via back-prop
- Natively loaded in torch module
- Can be used in other scientific domains.

#### Simple usage

- Set tensor's .requires\_grad as TRUE
- Call .backward()
  - Gradient accumulated into .grad attribute
  - Tensor's creation function recorded in .grad\_fn attribute

#### Stop a tensor from tracking history

- o .detach()
- Wrap the code block in with torch.no\_grad()

# Neural Networks in PyTorch

- torch.nn package
  - Contains all building blocks for NN architectures
  - All blocks subclassed from nn.Module (e.g. nn.Linear)
- Define a network
  - For simple networks:
    - concatenate modules through a nn.Sequential container
  - For complex networks:
    - Subclassing nn.Module
- nn.Module package expects first index as first batch size of samples
  - Need to reshape the input by .unsqueeze()
- Loss functions in torch.nn:
  - L1Loss, MSELoss, CrossEntropyLoss, MarginRankingLoss, ...

### Optimizers in PyTorch

- torch.optim package
  - Provides various optimization algorithms
  - Need to move model to GPU before constructing optimizers
  - Must zero the gradient explicitly:
    - optimizer.zero\_grad()
  - Take an optimization step:
    - optimizer.step() in GD method
    - optimizer.step(closure) in CG or LBFGS method
  - Optional: adjust the learning rate based on the number of epochs.
    - optimizer.lr\_scheduler

# Don't forget to

- Github Repo:
  - https://github.com/huqy/idre-learning-deep-learning-pytorch
- Slack workspace:
  - bit.ly/join-LDL
- Contact me
  - <u>huqy@idre.ucla.edu</u>
  - Direct message in Slack
- IF you don't have plan to attend the rest of workshops,:
  - Please fill out our series survey: <u>bit.ly/2X2phyS</u>