

With PyTorch 0.2.0_2

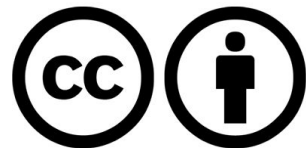


Lab 4

Multi-variable linear regression

Sung Kim <hunkim+ml@gmail.com>

Code: <https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/>



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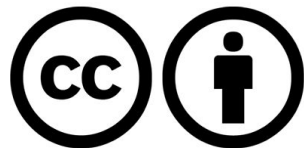


Lab 4-I

Multi-variable linear regression

Sung Kim <hunkim+ml@gmail.com>

Code: <https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/>



<https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/tree/master/pytorch>

https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/pytorch/lab-04-2-multi_variable_linear_regression.py

Hypothesis using matrix

$$H(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1w_1 + x_2w_2 + x_3w_3$$

$\mathbf{x_1}$	$\mathbf{x_2}$	$\mathbf{x_3}$	\mathbf{Y}
73	80	75	152
93	88	93	185
89	91	90	180
96	98	100	196
73	66	70	142

Test Scores for General Psychology

Hypothesis using matrix

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x_1	x_2	x_3	Y
73	80	75	152
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96	98	100	196
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Test Scores for General Psychology

```
# X and Y data
x_data = [[73., 80., 75.], [93., 88., 93.],
           [89., 91., 90.], [96., 98., 100.], [73., 66., 70.]]
y_data = [[152.], [185.], [180.], [196.], [142.]]

X = Variable(torch.Tensor(x_data))
Y = Variable(torch.Tensor(y_data))

# Our hypothesis XW+b
model = nn.Linear(3, 1, bias=True)
```

```

# Lab 4 Multi-variable linear regression

import torch
import torch.nn as nn
from torch.autograd import Variable

torch.manual_seed(777) # for reproducibility

# X and Y data
x_data = [[73., 80., 75.], [93., 88., 93.],
          [89., 91., 90.], [96., 98., 100.], [73., 66., 70.]]
y_data = [[152.], [185.], [180.], [196.], [142.]]

X = Variable(torch.Tensor(x_data))
Y = Variable(torch.Tensor(y_data))

# Our hypothesis  $XW+b$ 
model = nn.Linear(3, 1, bias=True)

# cost criterion
criterion = nn.MSELoss()

# Minimize
optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=1e-5)

# Train the model
for step in range(2001):
    optimizer.zero_grad()
    # Our hypothesis
    hypothesis = model(X)
    cost = criterion(hypothesis, Y)
    cost.backward()
    optimizer.step()

    if step % 10 == 0:
        print(step, "Cost: ", cost.data.numpy(), "\nPrediction:\n", hypothesis.data.numpy())

```

Matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3) \qquad H(X) = XW$$

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```

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        print(step, "Cost: ", cost.data.numpy(), "\nPrediction:\n", hypothesis.data.numpy())

```

With TF 1.0!

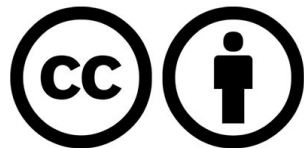


Lab 4-2

Loading Data from File

Sung Kim <hunkim+ml@gmail.com>

Code: <https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/>



<https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/tree/master/pytorch>

https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/pytorch/lab-04-3-file_input_linear_regression.py

Loading data from file

data-01-test-score.csv

```
# EXAM1,EXAM2,EXAM3,FINAL  
73,80,75,152  
93,88,93,185  
89,91,90,180  
96,98,100,196  
73,66,70,142  
53,46,55,101
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
torch.manual_seed(777) # for reproducibility
```

```
xy = np.loadtxt('data-01-test-score.csv', delimiter=',', dtype=np.float32)
```

```
x_data = xy[:, 0:-1]
```

```
y_data = xy[:, [-1]]
```

```
# Make sure the shape and data are OK
```

```
print(x_data.shape, x_data, len(x_data))
```

```
print(y_data.shape, y_data)
```

Slicing

```
nums = range(5)      # range is a built-in function that creates a list of integers
print nums           # Prints "[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]"
print nums[2:4]       # Get a slice from index 2 to 4 (exclusive); prints "[2, 3]"
print nums[2:]         # Get a slice from index 2 to the end; prints "[2, 3, 4]"
print nums[:2]         # Get a slice from the start to index 2 (exclusive); prints "[0, 1]"
print nums[:]         # Get a slice of the whole list; prints "[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]"
print nums[:-1]       # Slice indices can be negative; prints "[0, 1, 2, 3]"
nums[2:4] = [8, 9]    # Assign a new sublist to a slice
print nums           # Prints "[0, 1, 8, 9, 4]"
```

Indexing, Slicing, Iterating

- Arrays can be indexed, sliced, iterated much like lists and other sequence types in Python
- As with Python lists, slicing in NumPy can be accomplished with the colon (:) syntax
- Colon instances (:) can be replaced with dots (...)

```
a = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])  
# array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])  
  
a[1:3]  
# array([2, 3])  
  
a[-1]  
# 5  
  
a[0:2] = 9  
  
a  
# array([9, 9, 3, 4, 5])
```

```
b = np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8], [9, 10, 11, 12]])  
# array([[ 1,  2,  3,  4],  
#        [ 5,  6,  7,  8],  
#        [ 9, 10, 11, 12]])  
  
b[:, 1]  
# array([ 2,  6, 10])  
  
b[-1]  
# array([ 9, 10, 11, 12])  
  
b[-1, :]  
# array([ 9, 10, 11, 12])  
  
b[-1, ...]  
# array([ 9, 10, 11, 12])  
  
b[0:2, :]  
# array([[1, 2, 3, 4],  
#        [5, 6, 7, 8]])
```

Loading data from file

data-01-test-score.csv

```
# EXAM1,EXAM2,EXAM3,FINAL
73,80,75,152
93,88,93,185
89,91,90,180
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```

```
import numpy as np
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torch.manual_seed(777) # for reproducibility
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xy = np.loadtxt('data-01-test-score.csv', delimiter=',', dtype=np.float32)
```

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x_data = xy[:, 0:-1]
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```
y_data = xy[:, [-1]]
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# Make sure the shape and data are OK
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```
print(x_data.shape, x_data, len(x_data))
```

```
print(y_data.shape, y_data)
```

https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/pytorch/lab-04-3-file_input_linear_regression.py

Lab 4 Multi-variable linear regression

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
from torch.autograd import Variable
import numpy as np
```

```
torch.manual_seed(777) # for reproducibility
```

```
xy = np.loadtxt('data-01-test-score.csv', delimiter=',', dtype=np.float32)
x_data = xy[:, 0:-1]
y_data = xy[:, [-1]]
```

```
# Make sure the shape and data are OK
print(x_data.shape, x_data, len(x_data))
print(y_data.shape, y_data)
```

```
x_data = Variable(torch.from_numpy(x_data))
y_data = Variable(torch.from_numpy(y_data))
```

```
# Our hypothesis  $XW+b$ 
model = nn.Linear(3, 1, bias=True)
```

```
# cost criterion
criterion = nn.MSELoss()
```

```
# Minimize
optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=1e-5)
```

```
# Train the model
for step in range(2001):
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    # Our hypothesis
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    cost = criterion(hypothesis, y_data)
    cost.backward()
    optimizer.step()

    if step % 10 == 0:
        print(step, "Cost: ", cost.data.numpy(), "\nPrediction:\n", hypothesis.data.numpy())

# Ask my score
print("Your score will be ", model(Variable(torch.Tensor([[100, 70, 101]]))).data.numpy())
print("Other scores will be ", model(Variable(torch.Tensor([[60, 70, 110], [90, 100, 80]]))).data.numpy())
```

https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/pytorch/lab-04-3-file_input_linear_regression.py

Output

```
# Train the model
for step in range(2001):
    optimizer.zero_grad()
    # Our hypothesis
    hypothesis = model(x_data)
    cost = criterion(hypothesis, y_data)
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```

```
Your score will be  [[ 181.73277283]]
Other scores will be  [[ 145.86265564]
 [ 187.23129272]]
```

Lab 4 Multi-variable linear regression

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
from torch.autograd import Variable
import numpy as np
```

```
torch.manual_seed(777) # for reproducibility
```

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x_data = xy[:, 0:-1]
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# Make sure the shape and data are OK
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print(y_data.shape, y_data)
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```
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With PyTorch 0.2.0_2



Lab 5

Logistic (regression) classifier

Sung Kim <hunkim+ml@gmail.com>