
Hands on Deep Learning with pytorch

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Date: March, 2021

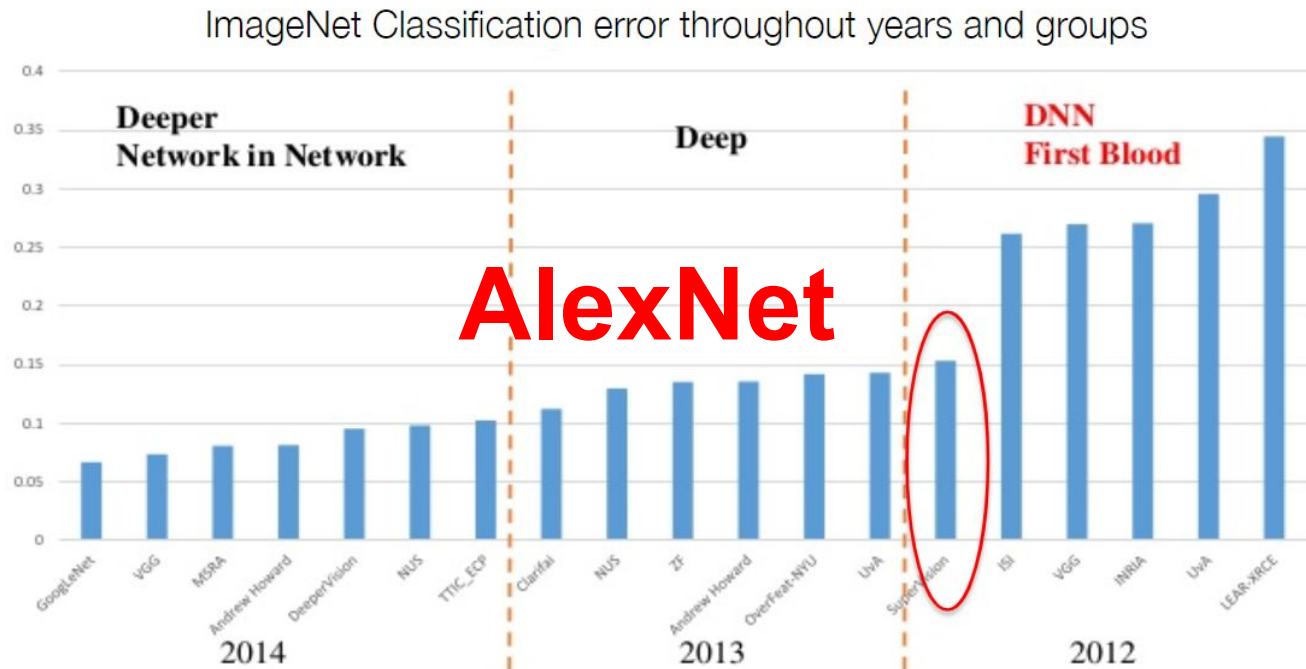


Why Neural Network

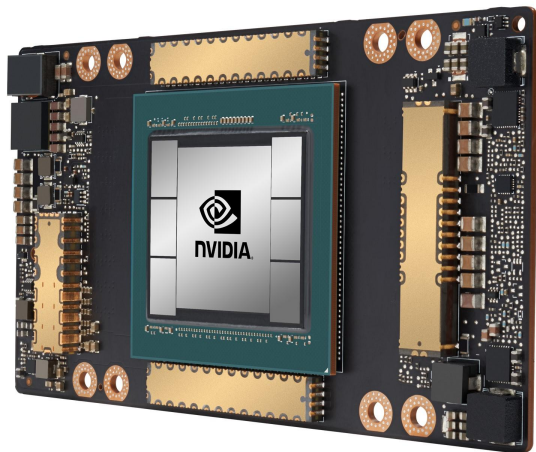


ILSVRC

Why Neural Network getting deeper....



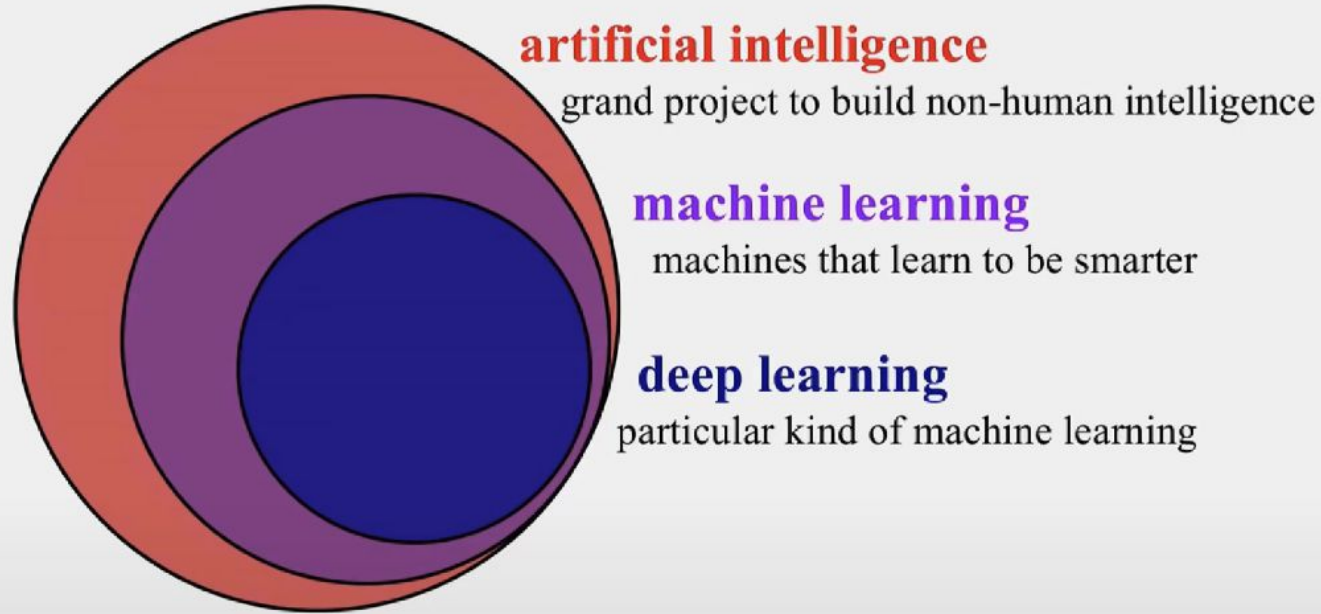
Why Neural Network



What is Deep Learning

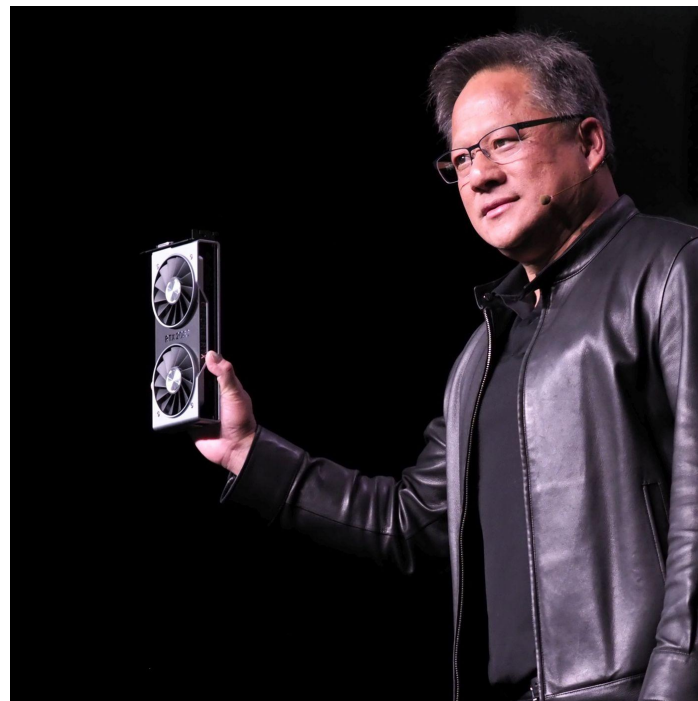
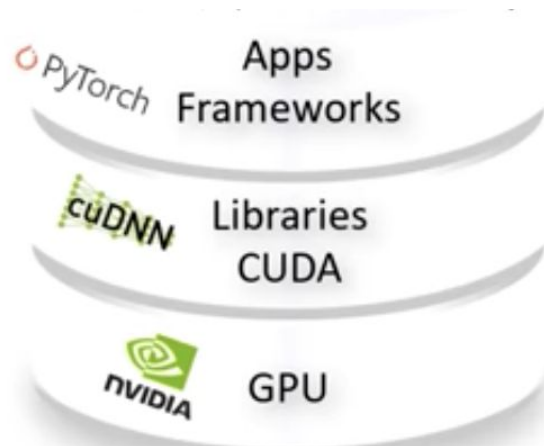


What is Deep Learning



Why need GPU

parallel computing ability



Neural Network Framework : Pytorch

facebook



ParisTech
INSTITUT DES SCIENCES ET TECHNOLOGIE
PARIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Carnegie
Mellon
University



Digital
Reasoning

Inria



Neural Network Framework : Pytorch



- Easy to use
- Dynamic computational graph
- OOP design
- Abundant resources (arXiv)
- Over 1700+ GitHub contributors
- FaceBook (Sugar Daddy)

<https://github.com/pytorch/pytorch>



Tensor

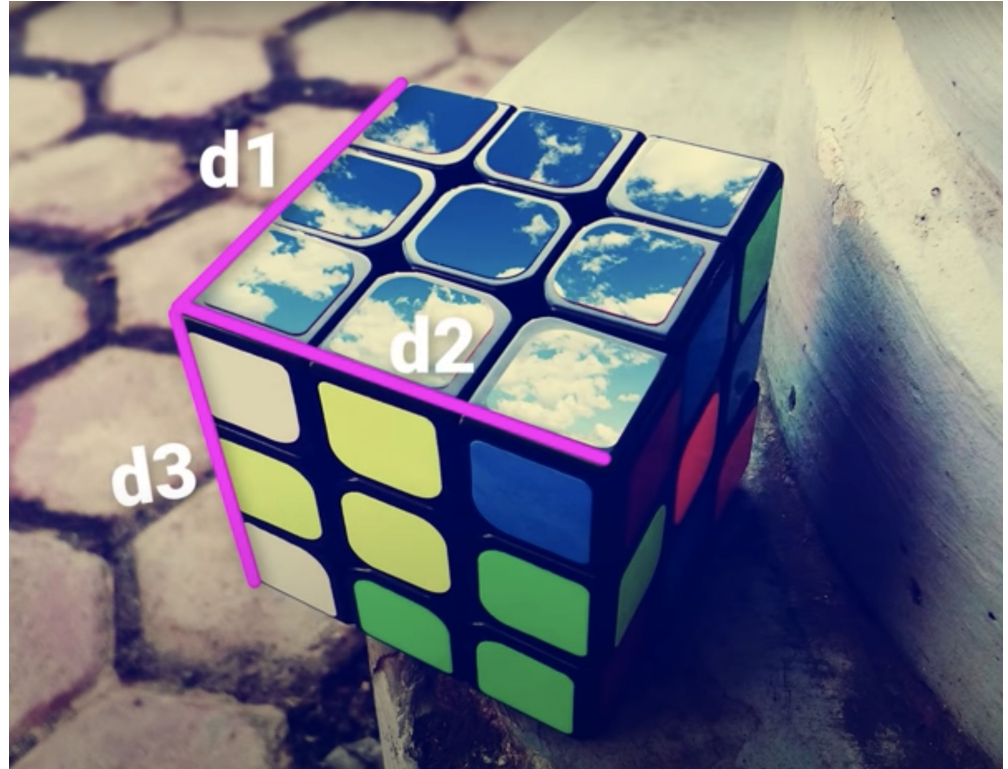
the primary data structures
used by neural networks

Scalar : 0d-tensor

Vector : 1d-tensor

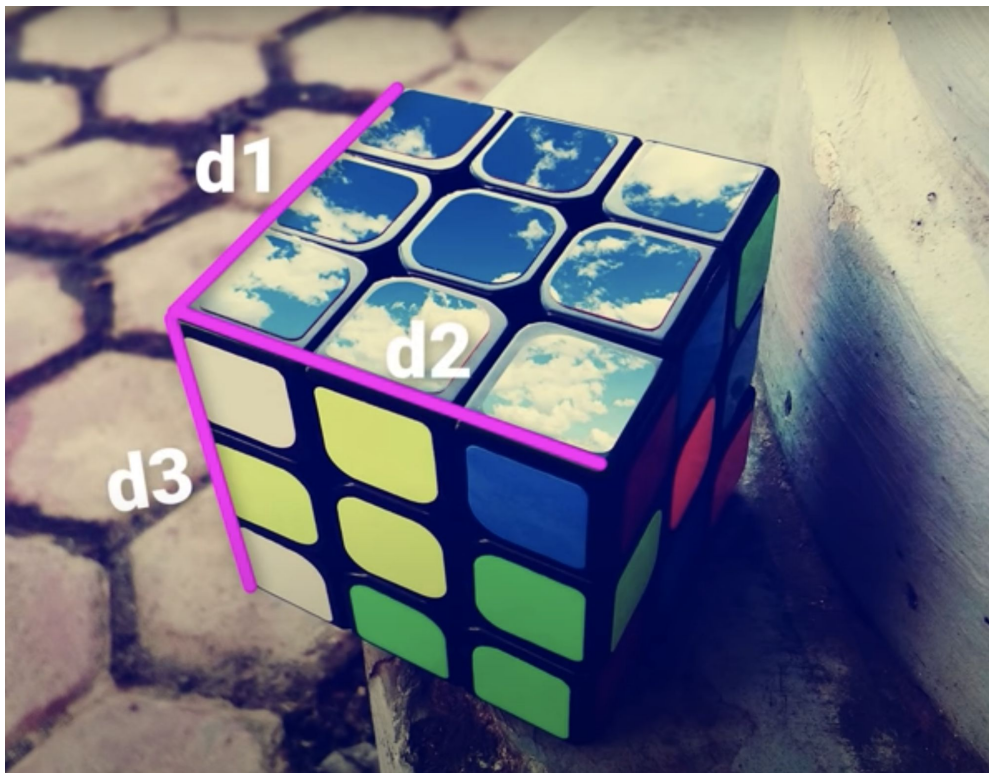
Matrix : 2d-tensor

Multi-dimensional array:
Nd-tensor



Tensor (Rank, Axes, Shape)

1. Rank : The number of dimensions present within the tensor
2. Axes : 1st Axis, 2nd Axis, ...
3. **Shape** : How many indices along each axis



What is neural network ?



- reshape()
- squeeze()
- cat()
- stack()
- flatten()
- elementwise operation
- matmul()

Cats (O)
Dog (X)

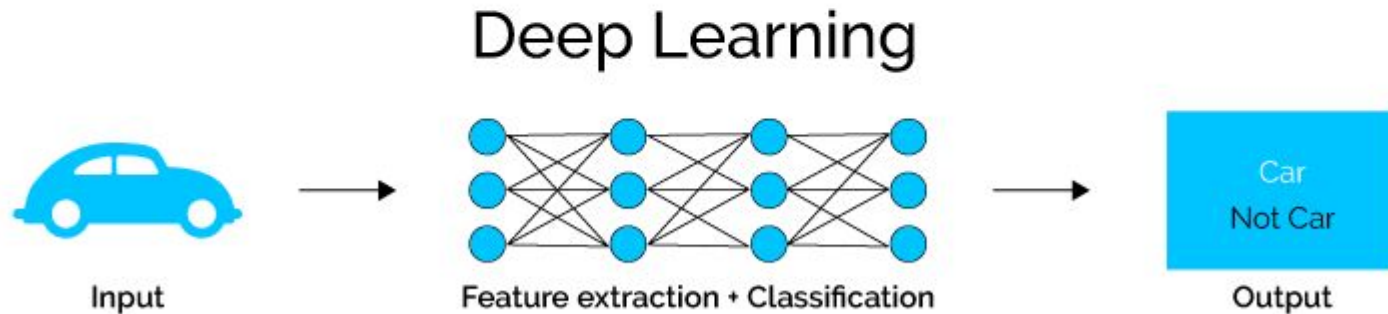
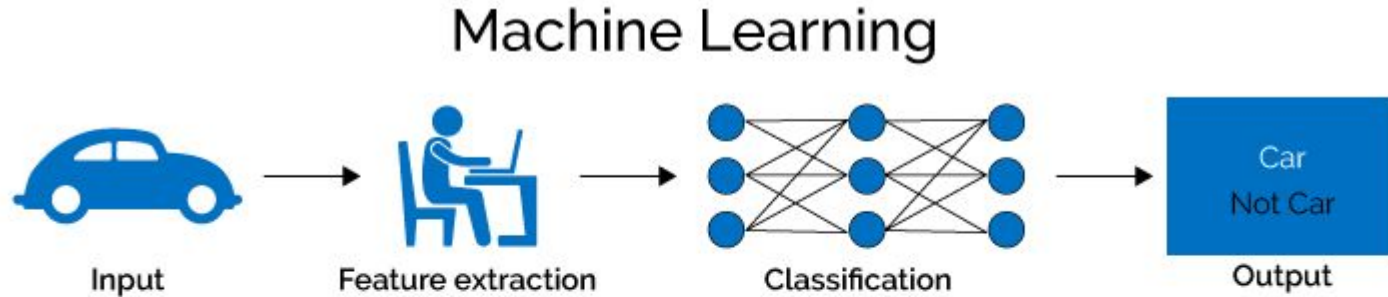


What is neural network advantage ?

NN drink “data”, less traditional feature engineering
(domain knowledge)



What is neural network advantage ?



The way we think in deep learning

Accumulate dataset

Define search spec (model structure)

Optimizer (loss function tuning)



What we need to do in deep learning

1. Prepare the data
 - a. **Extract** data from data source
 - b. **Transform** data to suitable format
 - c. **Load** data to suitable structure
2. Build the **Model**
3. **Train** the model
4. **Analyze** the model's result



Prepare the data



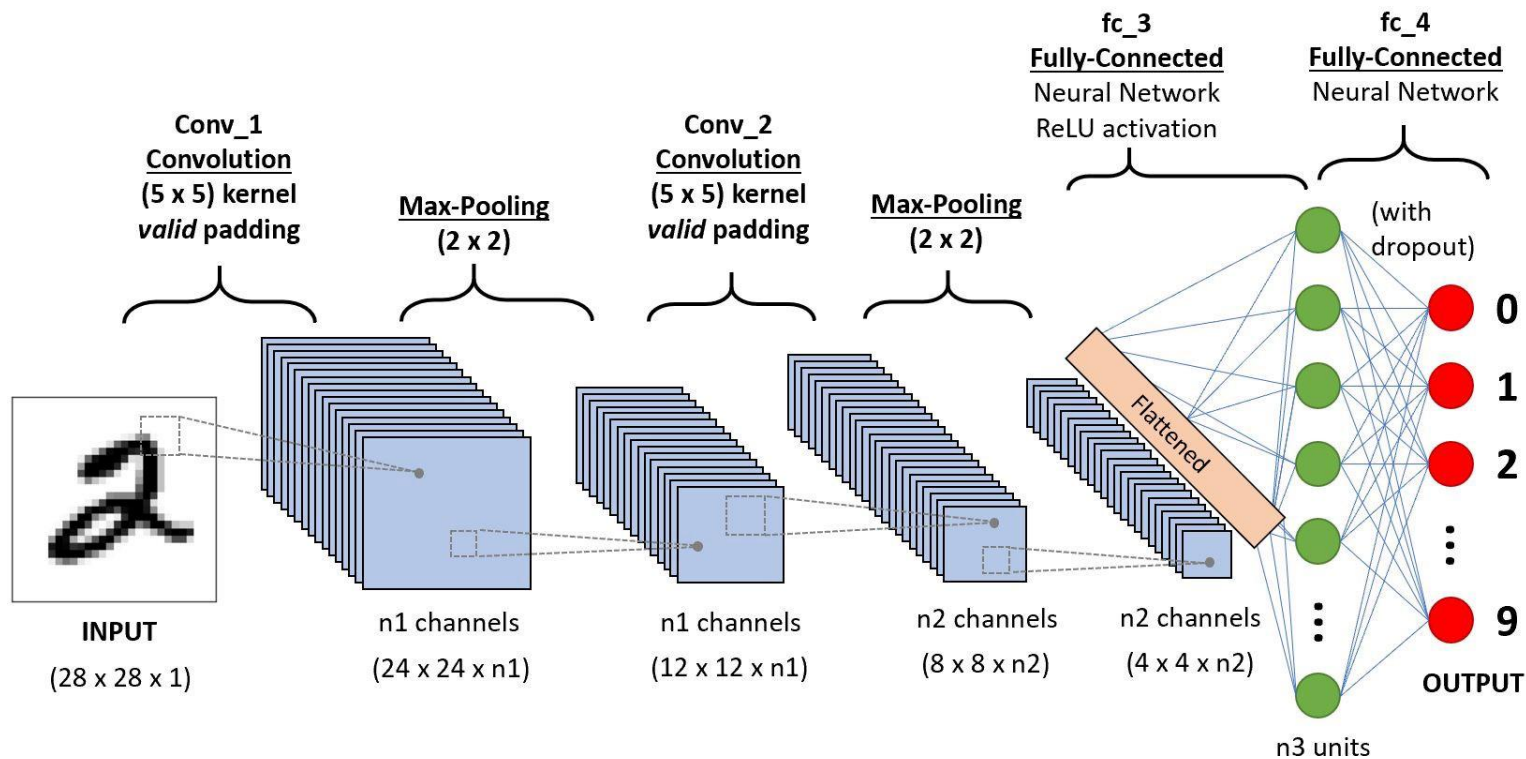
- 9	4	2	5	7		
3	0	1 2	8	6 1		
1	2 3	- 6	4 5	2		
2 2	3	- 1	7 2	6		

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Convolution Neural Network



Convolution Layer

7	2	3	3	8
4	5	3	8	4
3	3	2	8	4
2	8	7	2	7
5	4	4	5	4

*

1	0	-1
1	0	-1
1	0	-1

=

6		

$$\begin{aligned} &7 \times 1 + 4 \times 1 + 3 \times 1 + \\ &2 \times 0 + 5 \times 0 + 3 \times 0 + \\ &3 \times -1 + 3 \times -1 + 2 \times -1 \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$



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Gradient Descent

Gradient Descent

Network parameters $\theta = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, b_1, b_2, \dots\}$

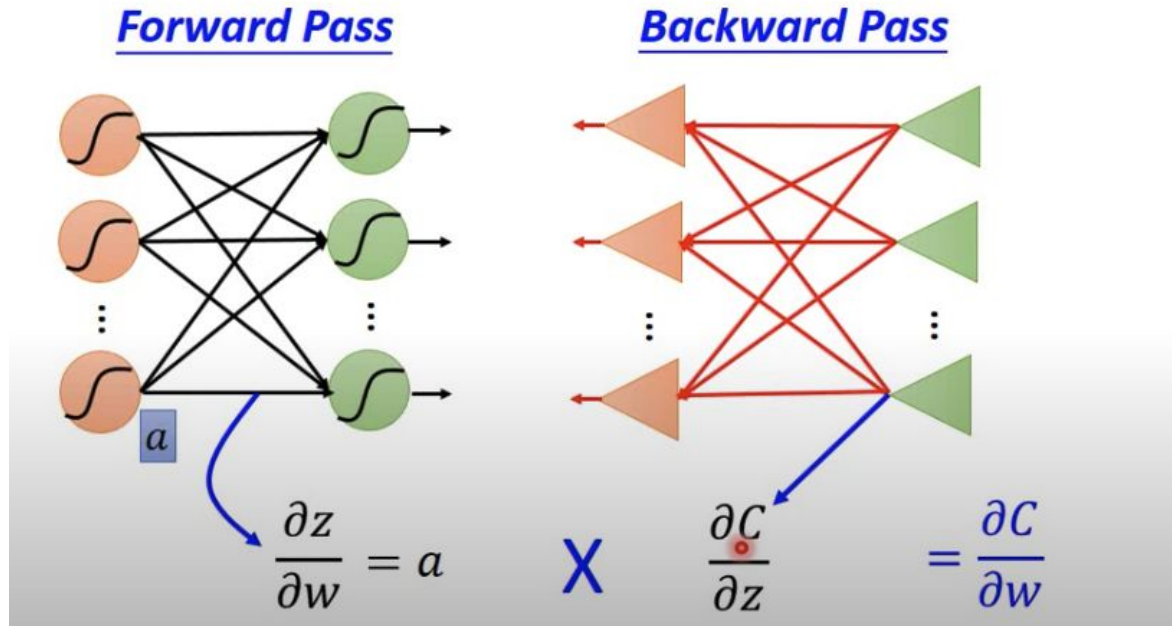
Starting
Parameters θ^0

$$\nabla L(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \partial L(\theta) / \partial w_1 \\ \partial L(\theta) / \partial w_2 \\ \vdots \\ \partial L(\theta) / \partial b_1 \\ \partial L(\theta) / \partial b_2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Compute } \nabla L(\theta^0)$$



Gradient Descent (Backpropagation)

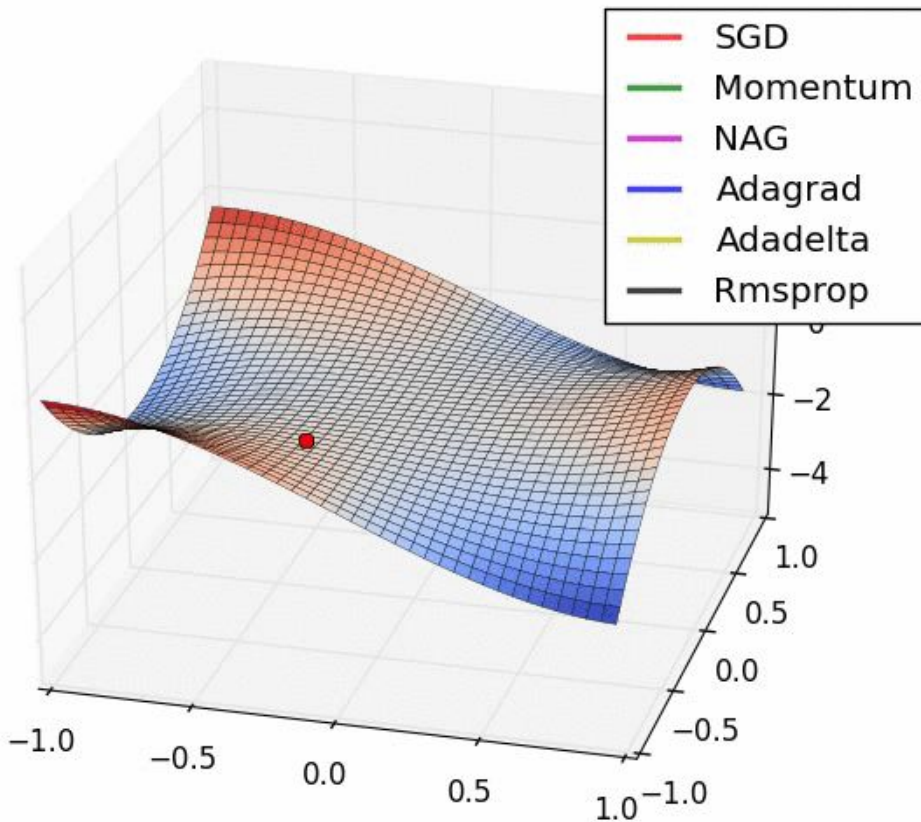
Backpropagation – Summary



Opitimizer

Stochastic Gradient Decent(SGD)

$$W = W - \eta \frac{\partial L}{\partial W}$$

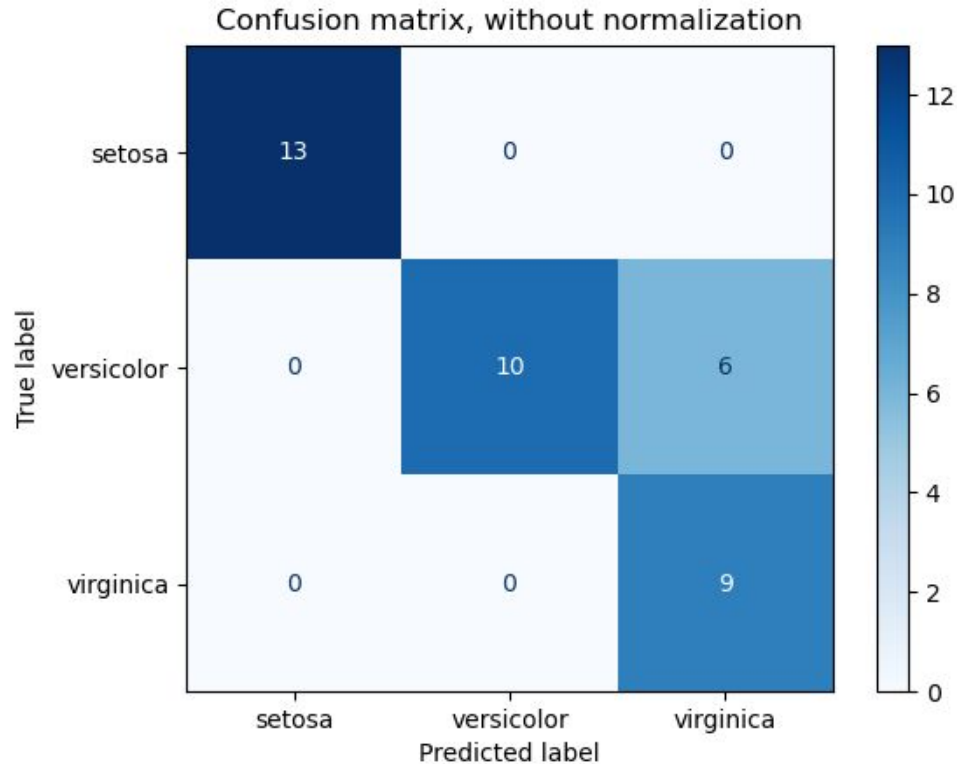


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Accuracy, Confusion Matrix,



Let's move on !

<https://github.com/victorlin12345/HandsOnPytorch>

