♠ PyTorch Tutorials



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PyTorch: Tensors

A fully-connected ReLU network with one hidden layer and no biases, trained to predict y from x by minimizing squared Euclidean distance.

This implementation uses PyTorch tensors to manually compute the forward pass, loss, and backward pass.

A PyTorch Tensor is basically the same as a numpy array: it does not know anything about deep learning or computational graphs or gradients, and is just a generic n-dimensional array to be used for arbitrary numeric computation.

The biggest difference between a numpy array and a PyTorch Tensor is that a PyTorch Tensor can run on either CPU or GPU. To run operations on the GPU, just cast the Tensor to a cuda datatype.

```
import torch
dtype = torch.float
device = torch.device("cpu")
# dtype = torch.device("cuda:0") # Uncomment this to run on GPU
# N is batch size; D_in is input dimension;
# H is hidden dimension; D out is output dimension.
N, D in, H, D out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
# Create random input and output data
x = torch.randn(N, D_in, device=device, dtype=dtype)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out, device=device, dtype=dtype)
# Randomly initialize weights
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, device=device, dtype=dtype)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, device=device, dtype=dtype)
learning rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
    # Forward pass: compute predicted y
    h = x.mm(w1)
    h relu = h.clamp(min=0)
    y_pred = h_relu.mm(w2)
     # Compute and print loss
     loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum().item()
    print(t, loss)
    # Backprop to compute gradients of w1 and w2 with respect to loss
    grad_y_pred = 2.0 * (y_pred - y)
     grad w2 = h relu.t().mm(grad y pred)
    grad_h_relu = grad_y_pred.mm(w2.t())
     grad_h = grad_h_relu.clone()
    grad h[h < 0] = 0
    grad w1 = x.t().mm(grad h)
    # Update weights using gradient descent
w1 -= learning rate * grad w1
    w2 -= learning_rate * grad w2
```

Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.000 seconds)

Download Python source code: two_layer_net_tensor.py

Download Jupyter notebook: two_layer_net_tensor.ipynb

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