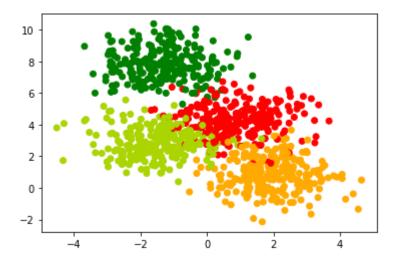
```
#required libraries
import numpy as np
import math
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.colors
import time
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, mean_squared_error, log_loss
from tqdm import tqdm_notebook
from IPython.display import HTML
import warnings
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.datasets import make_blobs
import torch
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
torch.manual seed(0)
     <torch. C.Generator at 0x7f1bce072090>
my_cmap = matplotlib.colors.LinearSegmentedColormap.from_list("" , ["red" , "yellow" , "green"])
```

#### Generate dataset

```
data ,labels = make_blobs(n_samples = 1000 , centers =4 , n_features= 2 ,random_state= 0 )
print(data.shape , labels.shape)

(1000, 2) (1000,)

plt.scatter(data[: ,0] , data[: ,1] , c = labels , cmap = my_cmap )
plt.show()
```



## Using torch tensors and autograd

```
X train , Y train , X val , Y val = map(torch.tensor , (X train , Y train , X val , Y val ))
print(X_train.shape , Y_train.shape)
    torch.Size([750, 2]) torch.Size([750])
def model(x):
    a1 = torch.matmul(x, weights1) + bias1 # (N, 2) \times (2, 2) \rightarrow (N, 2)
    h1 = a1.sigmoid() # (N, 2)
    a2 = torch.matmul(h1, weights2) + bias2 # (N, 2) x (2, 4) -> (N, 4)
    h2 = a2.exp()/a2.exp().sum(-1).unsqueeze(-1) # (N, 4)
    return h2
y hat = torch.tensor([[0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4], [0.8, 0.1, 0.05, 0.05]])
y = torch.tensor([2, 0])
(-y hat[range(y hat.shape[0]) , y ].log()).mean().item()
(torch.argmax(y hat ,dim =1 ) == y).float().mean().item()
     0.5
def loss fn(y hat, y):
    return -(y hat[range(y.shape[0]), y].log()).mean()
def accuracy(y hat , y ):
  pred = torch.argmax(y hat , dim =1)
  return (pred == y ).float().mean()
plt.style.use("seaborn")
```

```
torch.manual seed(0)
#initialize the weights and biases using He Initialization
weights1 = torch.randn(2, 2) / math.sqrt(2)
weights1.requires grad ()
bias1 = torch.zeros(2, requires grad=True)
weights2 = torch.randn(2, 4) / math.sqrt(2)
weights2.requires grad ()
bias2 = torch.zeros(4, requires grad=True)
#set the parameters for training the model
learning rate = 0.2
epochs = 10000
X train = X train.float()
Y_train = Y_train.long()
X_val = X_val.float()
Y_val = Y_val.long()
loss_arr = []
acc arr = []
val acc arr = []
#training the network
for epoch in range(epochs):
    y hat = model(X train) #compute the predicted distribution
    loss = loss fn(y hat, Y train) #compute the loss of the network
    loss.backward() #backpropagate the gradients
    loss arr.append(loss.item())
    acc arr.append(accuracy(y hat, Y train))
    with torch.no_grad(): #update the weights and biases
        val_acc_arr.append(accuracy(model(X_val),Y_val))
        weights1 -= weights1.grad * learning rate
        bias1 -= bias1.grad * learning rate
        weights2 -= weights2.grad * learning_rate
```

```
bias2 -= bias2.grad * learning_rate
    weights1.grad.zero_()
    bias1.grad.zero_()
    weights2.grad.zero_()

plt.plot(loss_arr, 'r-', label='loss')
plt.plot(acc_arr, 'b-', label='train accuracy')
plt.plot(val_acc_arr, 'g-', label='val accuracy')
plt.title("Loss plot - Using tensors and autograd")
plt.xlabel("Epoch")
plt.legend(loc='best')
plt.show()
print('Loss before training', loss_arr[0])
print('Loss after training', loss_arr[-1])
```

### Using nn Functional

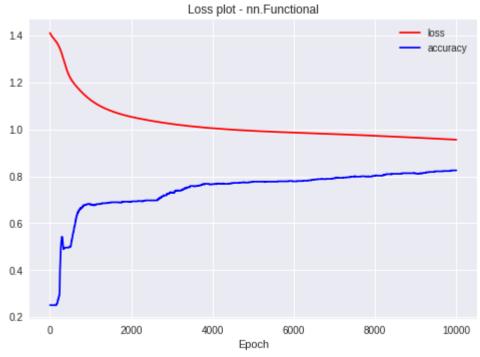
```
import torch.nn.functional as F
      10
torch.manual seed(0)
weights1 = torch.randn(2,2) / math.sqrt(2)
weights1.requires grad ()
bias1 = torch.zeros(2, requires grad = True)
weights2 = torch.randn(2,4) / math.sqrt(2)
weights2.requires grad ()
bias2 = torch.zeros(4 , requires grad = True)
learning_rate = 0.2
epochs = 10000
loss_arr = []
acc_arr = []
for epoch in range(epochs) :
 y hat = model(X train)
  loss = F.cross_entropy(y_hat , Y_train)
  loss.backward()
  loss arr.append(loss.item())
  acc_arr.append(accuracy(y_hat , Y_train))
  with torch.no grad():
    weights1-= learning_rate*weights1.grad
    bias1 -= bias1.grad*learning_rate
    weights2-= learning_rate*weights2.grad
    bias2 -= bias2.grad*learning_rate
```

```
weights1.grad.zero_()
bias1.grad.zero_()
weights2.grad.zero_()

plt.plot(loss_arr , "r-" , label = "loss")
plt.plot(acc_arr , "b-" , label = "accuracy")
plt.legend(loc = "best")
plt.title("Loss plot - nn.Functional")
plt.xlabel("Epoch")
plt.show()

plt.show()

print('Loss before training', loss_arr[0])
print('Loss after training', loss_arr[-1])
```



Loss before training 1.4111980199813843 Loss after training 0.9561843276023865

### Using NN Parameters

```
import torch.nn as nn
class FirstNetwork(nn.Module):
  def init (self):
    super().__init__()
    torch.manual seed(0)
    self.weights1 = nn.Parameter(torch.randn(2,2) / math.sqrt(2))
    self.bias1 = nn.Parameter(torch.zeros(2))
    self.weights2 = nn.Parameter(torch.randn(2,4) / math.sqrt(2))
    self.bias2 = nn.Parameter(torch.zeros(4))
  def forward(self ,X):
   a1 = torch.matmul(X , self.weights1 ) + self.bias1
   h1 =a1.sigmoid()
   a2 = torch.matmul(h1 , self.weights2) + self.bias2
   h2 = a2.exp()/a2.exp().sum(-1).unsqueeze(-1)
   return h2
def fit(epochs = 10000 , learning rate = 0.2 , title = "") :
  loss arr = []
  acc arr = []
  for epoch in range(epochs):
    y hat = model(X train)
    loss = F.cross entropy(y hat , Y train)
    loss arr.append(loss.item())
    acc arr.append(accuracy(y hat , Y train))
    loss.backward() #backpropogation
    with torch.no_grad():
      for param in model.parameters():
              - loanning nato*nanam gnad
```

```
param -= learning_rate param.grau
  model.zero_grad()

plt.plot(loss_arr , "r-" ,label = "loss")
plt.plot(acc_arr , "b-" ,label = "train_accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.title(title)
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.show()
print("Loss before training" , loss_arr[0])
print("Loss after training" , loss_arr[-1])

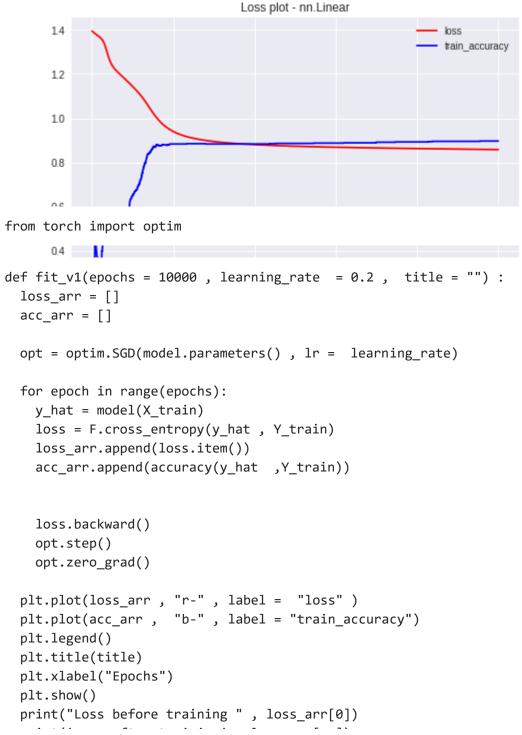
model = FirstNetwork()

fit(10000 , 0.2 , "Loss plot - nn.Parameter & nn.Module")
```

Loss plot - no Darameter & no Module

## Using Optim and NN linear

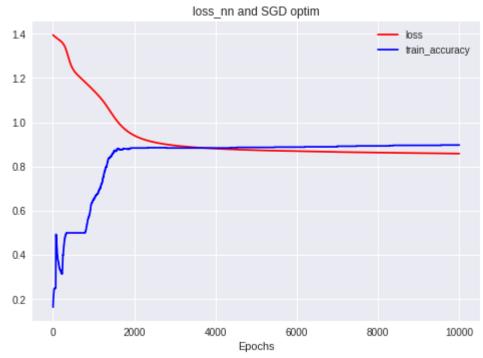
```
12
class FirstNetwork_v1(nn.Module):
  def __init__(self) :
   super().__init__()
   torch.manual_seed(0)
   self.lin1 = nn.Linear(2,2)
   self.lin2 = nn.Linear(2,4)
  def forward(self ,X):
   a1 = self.lin1(X)
   h1 = a1.sigmoid()
   a2 = self.lin2(h1)
   h2 = a2.exp() / a2.exp().sum(-1).unsqueeze(-1)
    return h2
model = FirstNetwork_v1()
fit(10000 , 0.2 , "Loss plot - nn.Linear")
```



print('Loss after training' , loss\_arr[-1])

%%time
model = FirstNetwork\_v1()

fit\_v1( 10000 , 0.2 , "loss\_nn and SGD optim")



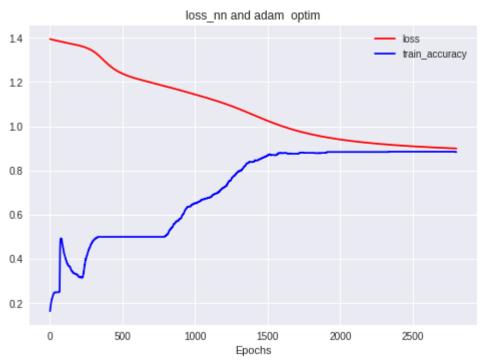
Loss before training 1.395160436630249 Loss after training 0.8586323857307434

CPU times: user 9.31 s, sys: 48.9 ms, total: 9.36 s

Wall time: 9.36 s

```
%%time
model = FirstNetwork_v1()
```

```
fit_v1( 2800 , 0.2 , "loss_nn and adam optim")
```



Loss before training 1.395160436630249 Loss after training 0.8998849987983704

CPU times: user 2.75 s, sys: 18 ms, total: 2.77 s

Wall time: 2.77 s

# Using NN sequential

```
class FirstNetwork_v2(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        torch.manual_seed(0)
        self.net = nn.Sequential(
```

```
nn.Linear(2,2),
        nn.Sigmoid() ,
        nn.Linear(2,4),
        nn.Softmax() )
  def forward(self , X) :
    return self.net(X)
model = FirstNetwork_v2()
def fit_v2(x, y, model, opt, loss_fn, epochs = 10000):
    """Generic function for training a model """
    for epoch in range(epochs):
        loss = loss_fn(model(x), y)
        loss.backward()
        opt.step()
        opt.zero_grad()
    return loss.item()
loss_fn =F.cross_entropy
opt = optim.SGD(model.parameters() , lr = 0.2)
fit_v2(X_train , Y_train , model , opt , loss_fn)
     0.8586323857307434
```

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1Tilwz355eN-x6IvTVVAilC-dhSzF-u-0#scrollTo=49qsAG-rV-Bw&printMode=true

## → Running on GPUs

```
device = torch.device("cuda")
X train=X train.to(device)
Y train=Y train.to(device)
model = FirstNetwork_v2()
model.to(device) #moving the network to GPU
#calculate time
tic = time.time()
print('Final loss', fit_v2(X_train, Y_train, model, opt, loss_fn))
toc = time.time()
print('Time taken', toc - tic)
     Final loss 1.395159363746643
     Time taken 7.821534633636475
class FirstNetwork_v3(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        torch.manual seed(0)
        self.net = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Linear(2, 1024*4),
            nn.Sigmoid(),
            nn.Linear(1024*4, 4),
            nn.Softmax())
    def forward(self, X):
        return self.net(X)
```

```
device = torch.device("cpu")
X train=X train.to(device)
Y train=Y train.to(device)
#training on gpu
fn = FirstNetwork v3()
fn.to(device)
tic = time.time()
print('Final loss', fit_v2(X_train, Y_train, fn, opt, loss_fn))
toc = time.time()
print('Time taken', toc - tic)
     KeyboardInterrupt
                                               Traceback (most recent call last)
     <ipython-input-34-dee9772d0354> in <module>()
          10 tic = time.time()
     ---> 11 print('Final loss', fit_v2(X_train, Y_train, fn, opt, loss_fn))
          12 toc = time.time()
          13 print('Time taken', toc - tic)
                                   — 💲 2 frames ———
     /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/torch/autograd/__init__.py in backward(tensors, grad_tensors, retain_graph,
     create graph, grad variables)
                 Variable. execution engine.run backward(
         125
                     tensors, grad tensors, retain graph, create graph,
         126
                     allow unreachable=True) # allow unreachable flag
     --> 127
         128
         129
     KeyboardInterrupt:
```

SEARCH STACK OVERFLOW