

Pytorch

pytorchとtensorflowの比較

pytorchの特徴

- ・ 複数GPUでの並列処理
- ・ テンソルオペレーター

tensorflowの特徴

- ・ GPU利用
- ・ ネットワーク構築

実装

- Dataset(クラス)を継承してデータとlabelを定義
 - __init__
 - __len__label
 - __getitem__
 - __len__Datasetの__len__で'getitem'を呼び出す。labelは'len'で初期化
- getitem(self, index)でindex番目のデータを返す。ants_data[3]で3番目を取る。
ants_datagetitem(3)で3番目を取る。getitemで3番目を取る。
- os.listdirでpathを取得。path.joinでpathをつなげる。
- Image.open(path)でpathを開く。showで表示する。
- Dataloader(クラス)を継承して使う。

```
## 実装

from torch.utils.data import Dataset

## PILの読み込み

from PIL import Image

## osの読み込み

import os
class Mydata(Dataset):
    def __init__(self, root_dir, label_dir):
        self.root_dir = root_dir
        self.label_dir = label_dir
        self.path = os.path.join(self.root_dir, self.label_dir)
        self.img_path = os.listdir(self.path)

    def __getitem__(self, index):
        img_name = self.img_path[index]
        img_item_path = os.path.join(self.root_dir, self.label_dir, img_name)
        img = Image.open(img_item_path)
        label = self.label_dir
        return img, label
```

```

def __len__(self):
    return len(self.img_path)

root_dir = 'C:\study\pytorch'
label_dir = 'ants'
ants_data = Mydata(root_dir, label_dir)
img, label = ants_data[5]
img.show()

```

Tensorboard

Pytorch tensorboard

SummaryWriter

- tensorboard writer
 - writer.add_scalar()
 - tag
 - scalar_value
 - global_step
- pycharm conda
 - pytorch
 - conda activate pytorch pytorch
 - tensorboard --logdir=
 - tensorboard --logdir=
 - tensorboard --logdir=

```

from torch.utils.tensorboard import SummaryWriter
## SummaryWriter

writer = SummaryWriter('C:/study/pytorch/logs')

## 

for i in range(100):
    writer.add_scalar('y=2x', i*2, i)

## SummaryWriter

writer.close()

```

- writer.add_image()
 - tag:
 - img_tensor: torch.Tensor, numpy.array, string/blobname
 - opencv
 - numpy.array()
 - numpy.array(), PIL, add_image() shape
 - image
 - step:
 - dataformats

```

from torch.utils.tensorboard import SummaryWriter
from PIL import Image
import numpy

## SummaryWriter 定義

writer = SummaryWriter('C:/study/pytorch/logs')
img_path = r'C:\study\pytorch\ants\0013035.jpg'
img_PIL = Image.open(img_path)
img_np = numpy.array(img_PIL)

for i in range(100):
    writer.add_scalar('y=2x', i*2, i)
writer.add_image('test', img_np, 1, dataformats='HWC')

## SummaryWriter

writer.close()

```

Transforms(torchvision)

- ・ `Compose`(`transforms`)
- `RandomHorizontalFlip`
- `RandomVerticalFlip`
- `RandomResizedCrop`
- `ToTensor`: `tensor = transforms.ToTensor()`, `tensor` は `PIL` オブジェクト
- `opencv`cv2 と `numpy` の間の変換

Transforms

- `PIL:Image.open()`
- `tensor:ToTensor()`
 - `torch.tensor()` で `tensor` が作成される
- `narrays:cv.imread() __call__` で `tensor` が作成される

compose

`transforms.Compose`

ToTensor

- `PIL` や `numpy` のオブジェクトを `tensor` に変換

ToPILImage

`transforms.ToPILImage`

Normalize

- `tensor:Normalize`
- `tensor` は `tensor` の各要素を `mean` と `std` で割り算する
- `mean`
- `std`
- `mean` と `std` は `mean=(0.485-0.128)/0.229`

Resize

- `PIL`, `tensor` を `tensor` に変換

- **Compose**

Compose

- Compose()函数将多个不同的transform组合起来
- 通过调用Compose().**compose**方法

RandomCrop

- 通过PIL库实现
- 通过torchvision.transforms.RandomCrop实现

```
* from torchvision import transforms
from PIL import Image
from torch.utils.tensorboard import SummaryWriter

# totensor

writer = SummaryWriter('logs')
img_path = r'C:\study\pytorch\bees\16838648_415acd9e3f.jpg'
img = Image.open(img_path)
trans_totensor = transforms.ToTensor()
img_tensor = trans_totensor(img)
writer.add_image('text',img_tensor)

# normalize

# 将rgb(0,0,0)变成(1,1,1)

trans_norm = transforms.Normalize([0.5,0.5,0.5],[0.5,0.5,0.5])
img_norm = trans_norm(img_tensor)

# resize

trans_resize = transforms.Resize((512,512))
img_resize = trans_resize(img)

# Compose

trans_resize_2 = transforms.Normalize(512)
trans_compose = transforms.Compose([trans.resize_2,trans.totensor])
img_resize_2 = trans_compose(img)

# RandomCrop

trans_random = transforms.RandomCrop(512)
trans_compose_2 = transforms.Compose([trans_random.trans_totensor])
for i in range(10):
    img_crop = trans_compose_2(img)
writer.close()
```

TORCHVISION模块

- **transforms**

- Dataset
 - root
 - train=True/false
 - transform
 - target_transform
 - download=True/false import torchvision from torch.utils.tensorboard
import SummaryWriter

```
## PIL tensor

data_transform = torchvision.transforms.Compose(
    [torchvision.transforms.ToTensor()
    ]
)
train_set =
torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='./dataset',train=True,transform=data_transform,download=False)
test_set =
torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='./dataset',train=False,transform=data_transform,download=False)

## print(test_set[0])

## print(test_set.classes)

## label,PIL
img,label = test_set[0]

## img.show()

writer = SummaryWriter('runs')
for i in range(10):
    img,target = test_set[i]
    writer.add_image('test_set',img,i)
```

DATALOADER

- `Dataloader`
- `img`
 - dataset
 - batch_size
 - shuffle=True/False
 - num_workers
 - drop_last=batch_size=True/False
- `img`

```

import torchvision
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
from torch.utils.tensorboard import SummaryWriter
test_set=torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='./dataset',train=False,transform=transforms.ToTensor())
test_loader =
DataLoader(dataset=test_set,batch_size=64,shuffle=True,num_workers=0,drop_last=False)
writer = SummaryWriter('dataloader')
step=0
for data in test_loader:
    imgs,targets = data

    # 画像をadd_images
    writer.add_images('data_test',imgs,step)
    step+=1
writer.close()

```

モジュール

- モジュールModule
- モジュールnn.Module:from torch import nn
- forward():input()forward()output

モジュール

- モジュールModule
- モジュールModule
- モジュールsuper()モジュールnn.Module
- モジュールforward()モジュールinput()モジュールoutput()
- モジュールreshape()batch_size()channel()モジュール(モジュール)
- モジュールtensorboard()

モジュール

`torch.nn.Function` \$\$ \text{ReLU}(x) = \max(0,x) \$\$

- Relu**

- モジュール\$[0, +\infty)\$
- モジュール**Sigmoid**
- モジュール

\$\$ \tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \$\$

- Tanh**

- モジュール(-1, 1)
- モジュールモジュールモジュール1
- モジュールモジュール0

\$\$ \sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \$\$

- Sigmoid**

- 0,1
 - 0
 - 0

1

- conv2d
 - 亂數生成器
 - input圖像
 - 形狀(N,C,H,W):其中batch_size:圖像數量範圍1~10000
 - weight濾波器
 - 形狀(C,filter_size,filter_size,1)
 - bias偏移量
 - stride步長
 - 步長範圍1~10000(步長1)
 - padding填充量
 - 值範圍0~10000(步長1)的倍數

```

[2,1,0]])

# size reshape

input = torch.reshape(input,(1,1,5,5))
kernal = torch.reshape(kernel,(1,1,3,3))
output = F.conv2d(input,kernal,stride=1)
print(output)
output_2 = F.conv2d(input,kernal,stride=2)
print(output_2)
output_3 = F.conv2d(input,kernal,stride=1,padding=1)
print(output_3)

```

卷积操作

- conv2d
 - in_channels: 输入通道数
 - out_channels: 输出通道数(卷积核数量)
 - kernel_size: 卷积核大小
 - stride: 步幅
 - padding: 填充方式(即输入输出尺寸差)(默认为0)
 - padding_mode: 填充模式
 - dilation:
 - groups: 分组数
 - bias: 是否有偏置

```

import torch
import torchvision
from torch import nn
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader

## 功能性API

from torch.nn import Conv2d
from torch.utils.tensorboard import SummaryWriter

dataset = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='./dataset', train=False,
transform=torchvision.transforms.ToTensor())
dataloader = DataLoader(dataset, batch_size=64)

class My(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()

```

```
self.conv1 = Conv2d(3,6,3,stride=1,padding=0)
def forward(self,input):
    output = self.conv1(input)
    return output

my = My()
step = 0
writer = SummaryWriter('data1')
for data in dataloader:
    imgs,targets = data
    output = my(imgs)
    writer.add_images('input',imgs,step)
    output = torch.reshape(output,(-1,3,30,30))
    writer.add_images('output',output,step)
    step+=1

writer.close()
```

A horizontal row of fifteen empty rectangular boxes, intended for children to draw or color in.

- Maxpool2d属性
 - kernel_size:指定(宽)卷积核的尺寸
 - stride:指定kernel_size步长
 - padding:指定输入输出尺寸(即步长)的填充量
 - dilation:指定输入输出尺寸的膨胀量dilation
 - ceil_mode:如果trueceil(向上取整,即步长不能被卷积核整除时,会增加步长)
false:mode(即步长不能被卷积核整除时,会增加步长)
 - 池化层的参数
 - 池化层的参数1080p和720p

```
* import torch,torchvision
from torch import nn
from torch.nn import MaxPool2d
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader

from torch.utils.tensorboard import SummaryWriter

# 32x32x3

input = torch.tensor([[1,2,0,3,1],
                     [0,1,2,3,1],
                     [1,2,1,0,0],
                     [5,2,3,1,1],
                     [2,1,0,1,1]],dtype=torch.float32)

# 1x5x5x5x3

input = torch.reshape(input,(-1,1,5,5))
```

```
dataset =
torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='./dataset',train=False,transform=torchvision.
dataloader = DataLoader(dataset,batch_size=64)
writer = SummaryWriter('data2')
class My(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.maxpool = MaxPool2d(3,ceil_mode=True)
    def forward(self,input):
        output = self.maxpool(input)
        return output

my = My()
step = 0
for data in dataloader:
    imgs,targets = data
    output = my(imgs)
    writer.add_images('input',imgs,step)
    writer.add_images('output',output,step)
    step+=1

writer.close()
```

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- RELU: $\text{input} \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{output} = \text{input}$; $\text{input} < 0 \rightarrow \text{output} = 0$
 - $\text{inplace} \rightarrow \text{input} - 1 \rightarrow \text{true} \rightarrow \text{input} \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{false} \rightarrow \text{input} \leq 0 \rightarrow -1$
 - Sigmoid: $y = 1/(1+\exp(x))$

```
* import torch
import torchvision
from torch import nn
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
from torch.nn import ReLU,Sigmoid
from torch.utils.tensorboard import SummaryWriter
input = torch.tensor([[1,-0.5],
                     [-1,3]])
input = torch.reshape(input,(-1,1,2,2))
dataset =
torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10('./dataset',train=False,transform=torchvision.transforms.ToTensor())
dataloader = DataLoader(dataset,batch_size=64)
class My(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.relu = ReLU()
        self.sigmoid = Sigmoid()
    def forward(self,input):
        output = self.sigmoid(input)
```

```

        return output
writer = SummaryWriter('data3')
my = My()
step = 0
for data in dataloader:
    imgs,targets = data
    writer.add_images('input',imgs,step)
    output = my(imgs)
    writer.add_images('output',output,step)
    step+=1

writer.close()

```

TensorBoard-数据可视化

- 通过命令行
 - in_feature:输入特征
 - out_feature:输出特征
 - bias:偏置
 - 通过命令行直接显示训练过程中的损失值、准确率等

Sequential(逐层transformscompose)

```

import torch
from torch import nn
from torch.utils.tensorboard import SummaryWriter
from torch.nn import Conv2d,MaxPool2d,Flatten,Linear,Sequential

class My(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        # self.conv1 = Conv2d(3,32,5,padding=2)
        # self.maxpool1 = MaxPool2d(2)
        # self.conv2= Conv2d(32,32,5,padding=2)
        # self.maxpool2 = MaxPool2d(2)
        # self.conv3 = Conv2d(32,64,5,padding=2)
        # self.maxpool3 = MaxPool2d(2)
        # self.flatten = Flatten()
        # self.linear1 = Linear(1020,64)
        # self.linear2 = Linear(64,10)
        self.model1 = Sequential(
            Conv2d(3, 32, 5, padding=2),
            MaxPool2d(2),
            Conv2d(32, 32, 5, padding=2),
            MaxPool2d(2),
            Conv2d(32, 64, 5, padding=2),
            MaxPool2d(2),
            Flatten(),
            Linear(1024, 64),
            Linear(64, 10)
        )

```

```

def forward(self,input):
    input = self.model1(input)
    return input

my = My()
input = torch.ones((64,3,32,32))
output = my(input)
writer = SummaryWriter('data4')
writer.add_graph(my,input)
writer.close()

```

Loss API

- `nn.L1Loss`
- `nn.MSELoss`

L1loss()

- `nn.L1Loss`
- `input`
 - `input` `Tensor`
 - `output` `Tensor`
 - `reduction` `sum` `mean` `none`

Mseloss()

• `nn.MSELoss`

- `input` `target`

Crossentropyloss

$\text{loss} = -x[\text{class}] + \log(\exp(x[j]))$

- `input` `(N,C)` `target` `(N)`

```

import torch
from torch.nn import L1Loss
inputs = torch.tensor([1,2,3],dtype=torch.float32)
targets = torch.tensor([1,2,5],dtype=torch.float32)
inputs = torch.reshape(inputs,(1,1,1,3))
targets = torch.reshape(targets,(1,1,1,3))
loss = L1Loss()
result = loss(inputs,targets)
print(result)

```

Optimizer

- `optim` `torch.optim`
- `SGD` `Adam` `Adagrad` `Adadelta` `Adamax` `RMSprop` `LBFGS`
- `lr`
 - `float`

2. 旣定target loss
3. 旣定loss function
4. 旣定optimizer
5. 旣定

VGG(卷积神经)

卷积神经

- pretrained: true
- progress: true

卷积神经