Pytorch

pytorch□tensorflow□□□□

pytorch□□□□□□□□

- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

tensorflow□□□□□□□□

- □□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□

- Dataset(□□□)□□□□□□□□□□□□□□label□□□□□□□□
  - □□□□□□□□□□
    - □□□□□□□□□□□□label
    - □□□□□□□□□□□□□
  - □□□□□□□□□□□□□□Dataset□□□□□□□□□□□□□'**getitem**'□□□□□□□□□□□□□label□□□'**len**'□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- **getitem**(self, index)□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ants_data[3] □□□□□□□□□□□ ants_data.**getitem**(3)□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□**getitem** □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- os□□□listdir□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□path.join□□□□□□□□□□□□□''□□□□
- Image.open(path)□□□□□□path□□□□□□□.show□□□□□□□□□
- Dataloader(□□□□□)□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
## □□□

from torch.utils.data import Dataset

## PIL□□□□□□□

from PIL import Image

## os□□□□□□□□□□□

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
```

```python
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

作为pytorch

SummaryWriter类的使用

- tensorboard使用,
- writer.add_scalar()
  - tag：图表标题
  - scalar_valuey值
  - global_stepx值

1. 在pycharmconda终端
2. 进入pytorch虚拟环境
3. conda activate pytorch进入pytorch虚拟环境
4.
5. tensorboard --logdir=
6.

```python
from torch.utils.tensorboard import SummaryWriter
## 创建 SummaryWriter 

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

## 

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

## 关闭 SummaryWriter

writer.close()
```

- writer.add_image()
  - tag:图表标题
  - img_tensor:torch.Tensor,numpy.array，或者string/blobname
    - 使用opencvnumpy.array类型
    - numpy.array(),PIL到numpyadd_image()中指定shape中每一个数字/维表示的含义
    - r
  - step:步数
  - dataformatsimg_np的类型HWC3）

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

## □□ SummaryWriter □□□□□□□□

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□□□)

- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□(□□)□□
    - □□□□□□□□□□□□
    - □□□□□□
    - □□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□tensor = transforms.ToTensor(),□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- opencv□cv2□□□□□□□numpy□□□

□□□Transforms

- PIL:Image.open()
- tensor:ToTensor()
    - torch.tensor()□□□□□□□□tensor□□□
- narrays:cv.imread() **__call__**□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

compose□

□□□□transforms□□□□□□

ToTensor□

- □PIL□numpy□□□□□□□□tensor□□□□□

ToPILimage□

□□□□□□□□□PIL□□

Normalize□

- □□□□□□□tensor□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□
    - □□□□□□□
    - □□□□□□□□□
    - □□□□□□(□□-□□)/□□□

Resize□

- □□□□PIL□□,□□□□□□PIL□□

-

Compose类
- Compose(),是transforms类
- compose

RandomCrop
- PIL

- ,

```
* 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

# rgb(三通道)

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 = tranas_compose_2(img)
writer.close()
```

TORCHVISION中的数据集使用
-

- 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,down
test_set =
torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='./dataset',train=False,transform=data_transform,down

## □□□□□□□□□□□

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

- □□□□□

  - dataset□□□□□
  - batch_size□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
  - shuffle□True□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□False□□□□□□□□□□
  - num_workers□□□□□□□□□□□□□
  - drop_last□□□□□□□□□□batch_size□□□□□True□□□□□□□□□□□□False□□□□□□□□□□□□

- □□□□imgs□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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

  # add_images方法

  writer.add_images('data_test',imgs,step)
  step+=1
writer.close()
```


- Module。
- nn.Module:from torch import nn
- forward函数:input经过forward生成output

1.
2.
3. super()调用nn.Module父类。
4. 在forwardinputoutput操作。
5. reshape满足batch_size、channel(1)
6. 用tensorboard

非线性激活

用 `torch.nn.Function` 。 $$ ReLU(x) = max(0,x) $$

- **Relu**

  - $[0, +\infty)$
  - Sigmoid
  -

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

- **Tanh**

  - (-1, 1)

  - 1

  - 0

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

- **Sigmoid**

- ◦ **0,1**
- ◦ **0**，即
- ◦

□□

- conv2d
  - ◦
    - input：输入
      - 要求是（N,C,H,W）:batch_size:1
    - weight
    - bias：偏置
    - stride()
    - padding()0

-

```
* from torch import nn
  import torch

# input和output都是tensor类型

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

    def forward(self,input):
        output = input + 1
        return output

my = My()
x = torch.tensor(1.0)

# 直接调用my(x)nn.Module中的__call__forward方法

y = my.forward(input = x)
print(y)
import torch
import torch.nn.functional as F
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]])

# 卷积核

kernel = torch.tensor([[1,2,1],
                       [0,1,0],
```

```
                            [2,1,0]])

    # sizereshape

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


- conv2d的参数

  - in_channels:输入通道

  - out_channels:输出通道(卷积核的个数相关)

  - kernel_size:

  - stride:

  - padding:()0

  - padding_mode:

  - dilation:

  - groups:1

  - bias:true

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

## functional里面的

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__()
```

```python
        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()
```

神经网络——最大池化的使用

- Maxpool2d

    - kernel_size
    - stride：步长，默认值是kernel_size大小
    - padding:0
    - dilationdilation
    - ceil_mode：输入为trueceil模式(向上取整,)，falsemode模式()

-

- 1080p变成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

  # 32位浮点数

  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)


  # 

  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()
```

非线性激活

- RELU:input大于0则output就是input，input小于0则output就是0

  - inplaceinput（-1true，则input0false，则input-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.trans
  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()
```

-

- •
  - ◦ in_feature:
  - ◦ out_feature:
  - ◦ bias:偏置
  - ◦ ,

Sequential(类似transforms的compose)

```python
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()
```

损失函数与反向传播

-
- 为我们更新输出提供一定的依据（方向）

L1loss()

-
- 参数：
    - input
    - output
    - reduction：（sum

Mseloss()

- 参数：input、target

Crossentropyloss

交叉熵（-x[class] + log(exp(x[j])求和)）

- 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)
```

优化器

- 模块：torch.optim
- lr(学习速率)
- 使用方法：
    1.

2. □□□□□target□□loss
3. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
4. □□□□□□□□□□
5. □□□□□

VGG(□□□□)

□□□□□

- pretrained□□true□□□□□□□□□□□
- progress□□true□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□