

Pytorch

pytorch与tensorflow对比

pytorch特点

- 简单易学
- 支持GPU加速

tensorflow特点

- 性能强大
- 支持分布式训练

对比

- Dataset(数据)和DataLoader(数据加载器)label(标签)
 - 数据加载器
 - 数据加载器label
 - 数据加载器
 - 数据加载器Dataset(数据加载器)'getitem'方法返回label和'len'方法返回数据长度
- **getitem**(self, index)方法返回数据加载器返回的数据 ants_data[3] 数据加载器 ants_data.**getitem**(3)返回数据加载器返回的数据 **getitem** 方法返回数据加载器返回的数据
- os.listdir(路径)方法返回路径下的所有文件名称
- Image.open(path)方法打开路径下的图片并显示
- DataLoader(数据加载器)方法返回数据加载器

```
## 数据

from torch.utils.data import Dataset

## PIL图片

from PIL import Image

## os操作

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

在pytorch中如何使用tensorboard

SummaryWriter

- 在pycharm中安装tensorboard
- writer.add_scalar()
 - tag: 标识
 - scalar_value: 标量值
 - global_step: 全局步数

1. 在pycharm中安装conda
2. 在pytorch中安装
3. 在conda中激活pytorch环境
4. 在pytorch中安装tensorboard
5. 在pycharm中安装tensorboard --logdir=...
6. 在pycharm中安装tensorboard

```
from torch.utils.tensorboard import SummaryWriter
## 在pycharm中安装tensorboard

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

## 在pycharm中安装tensorboard

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

## 在pycharm中安装tensorboard

writer.close()
```

- writer.add_image()
 - tag: 标识
 - img_tensor: torch.Tensor, numpy.array, string/blobname
 - 在opencv中安装numpy.array
 - 在numpy.array(), PIL中安装add_image() shape: (height, width, channels)
 - 在numpy.array()中安装r
 - step: 步数
 - dataformats: 数据格式, img_np: HWC (通道3)

```

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

## 使用 SummaryWriter 记录数据

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')

## 使用 SummaryWriter

writer.close()

```

Transforms(torchvision.transforms)

- torchvision.transforms 模块包含以下子模块
 - torchvision.transforms
 - torchvision.transforms.functional
 - torchvision.transforms.v2
- torchvision.transforms.ToTensor(), 将 PIL 图像转换为 tensor
- opencv 的 cv2 模块将 numpy 数组转换为 tensor

使用 Transforms

- PIL: Image.open()
- tensor: ToTensor()
 - torch.tensor() 将 numpy 数组转换为 tensor
- numpy: cv.imread() __call__ 方法将 numpy 数组转换为 tensor

compose

使用 transforms 模块

ToTensor

- PIL 或 numpy 数组转换为 tensor

ToPILImage

将 tensor 转换为 PIL

Normalize

- 对 tensor 进行归一化
- 对 numpy 数组进行归一化
 - 归一化
 - 归一化
 - 归一化 (0-1) / 255

Resize

- 对 PIL 图像进行缩放, 对 numpy 数组进行缩放

- 图像数据预处理

Compose

- Compose()函数用于组合多个transforms函数
- 按照顺序依次执行compose函数中的transforms

RandomCrop

- 从PIL图像中随机裁剪
- 裁剪后的图像大小由crop_size参数指定

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

# to tensor

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

# 将图像rgb(0-255)归一化到0-1

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数据预处理

- 数据预处理函数

- Dataset
 - root
 - train=True
 - transform
 - target_transform
 - download=True
- ```
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,dow

##

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
  - num\_workers
  - drop\_last
- imgs

```
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

 # 添加images

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

神经网络

- 神经网络Module
- 神经网络nn.Module:from torch import nn
- forward:input→forward→output

神经网络

1. 神经网络
2. 神经网络
3. 神经网络super()nn.Module
4. forward:input→output
5. 神经网络reshape→batch\_size→channel(神经网络)
6. 神经网络tensorboard

神经网络

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

#### • Relu

- $\text{ReLU}(x) = \max(0, x)$
- 神经网络Sigmoid
- 神经网络

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

#### • Tanh

- $\text{Tanh}(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$
- 神经网络1
- 神经网络0

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

#### • Sigmoid

- o **0,1**
- o **0**
- o

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- conv2d
  - input
    - $N, C, H, W$ : batch\_size: 1
  - weight
  - bias
  - stride
  - padding

```
* from torch import nn
import torch

input→output→tensor→

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)

my(x)→nn.Module→__call__→forward→

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]])

#

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

```

 [2,1,0]])

size reshape

input = torch.reshape(input,(1,1,5,5))
kernel = 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

- conv2d
  - in\_channels: 输入通道数
  - out\_channels: 输出通道数(卷积核个数)
  - kernel\_size: 卷积核大小
  - stride: 步长
  - padding: 填充(卷积核)填充0
  - padding\_mode: 填充模式
  - dilation: 膨胀
  - groups: 分组1
  - bias: 是否加偏true

```

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

使用functional

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()
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

- Maxpool2d
  - kernel\_size: 核大小(高度,宽度)
  - stride: 步长, kernel\_size
  - padding: 填充, 填充高度, 填充宽度 (padding) 填充高度, 填充宽度 0
  - dilation: 膨胀, 膨胀高度, 膨胀宽度 dilation
  - ceil\_mode: true 向上取整 (向上取整, 向下取整) false mode (向下取整)
- 池化操作
- 1080p 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

0000000000320000

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)

000000000000

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()

```

□□□□□

- RELU:input□□0□output□□input□input□□0□output□□0
  - inplace□□□□□input□-1□□true□□input□□□□□0□□false□□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)

```



```
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()
```

PyTorch의 손실 함수

- L1Loss
- MSELoss

### L1Loss()

- L1Loss
- input, output, reduction

### MSELoss()

MSELoss

- input, target

### Crossentropyloss

$-x[class] + \log(\exp(x[j]))$

- 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

- torch.optim
- lr\_scheduler
- 1. lr\_scheduler

2. `target` loss
3. `target` loss
4. `target` loss
5. `target` loss

## VGG( )

- `pretrained=True`
- `progress=True`