
Machine Learning Google Colab Tutorial

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Introduction

Colaboratory, or "Colab" for short, allows you to write and execute Python in your browser, with

- Zero configuration required
- Free access to GPUs
- Easy sharing

Introduction

Colab Demo : <https://reurl.cc/ra63jE>

In this demo, you will learn the following :

- Download files using colab
- Connect google colab with your google drive
- Pytorch examples and common errors

Introduction

You can type python code in the code block, or use a leading exclamation mark `!` to change the code block to treating the input as a shell script

```
import numpy  
import math  
...
```

python

```
!ls -l
```

shell script

Introduction

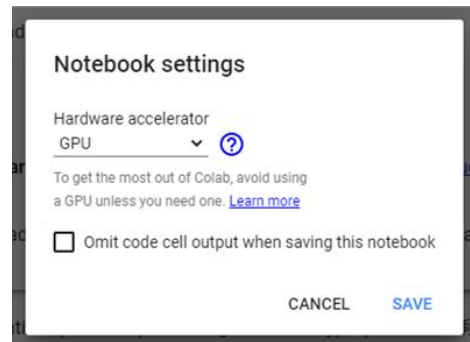
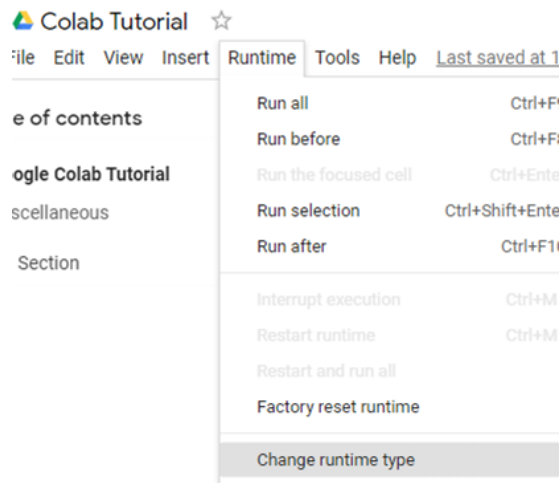
Exclamation mark (!) starts a new shell, does the operations, and then kills that shell, while percentage (%) affects the process associated with the notebook, and it is called a magic function.

Use % instead of ! for `cd` (change directory) command

Changing Runtime

To utilize the free GPU provided by google, click on "Runtime"(執行階段) -> "Change Runtime Type"(變更執行階段類型). There are three options under "Hardware Accelerator"(硬體加速器), select "GPU".

* Doing this will restart the session, so make sure you change to the desired runtime before executing any code.



Executing Code Block

Click on the play button to execute the code block. This code downloads a file from google drive

1. Download Files via google drive

A file stored in Google Drive has the following sharing link :

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1duQU7xqXRsoSPYeOR0zLiSA8g_LCFzoV

The random string after "open?id=" is the **file_id**

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1duQU7xqXRsoSPYeOR0zLiSA8g_LCFzoV

It is possible to download the file via Colab knowing the **file_id**, using the following command.



```
Download the file with file_id "1duQU7xqXRsoSPYeOR0zLiSA8g_LCFzoV", and rename it to Minori.jpg
gdown --id '1duQU7xqXRsoSPYeOR0zLiSA8g_LCFzoV' --output Minori.jpg
```

Downloading...

From: https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1duQU7xqXRsoSPYeOR0zLiSA8g_LCFzoV

To: /content/Minori.jpg

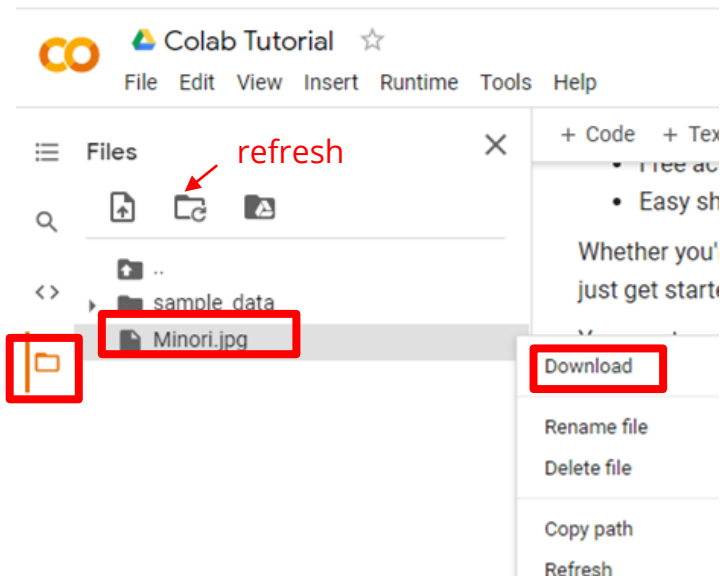
100% 219k/219k [00:00<00:00, 6.97MB/s]

File Structure

Clicking on the folder icon will give you the visualization of the file structure

There should be a jpg file, if you do not see it, click the refresh button

The file is temporarily stored, and will be removed once you end your session. You can download the file to your local directory.



Mounting Google Drive

Execute the code block with `drive.mount('/content/drive')`

or click on the Google Drive icon, a code block will appear



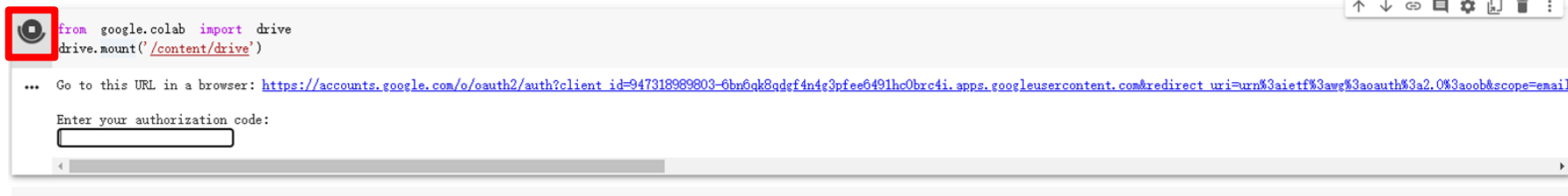
The screenshot shows the Google Colab interface. In the top-left file explorer, the Google Drive icon (a triangle with a circle inside) is highlighted with a red square. A red arrow points from this icon to a code block in the main editor area. The code block is also highlighted with a red rectangle and contains the following code:

```
[1] # Import a library named google.colab
from google.colab import drive
# mount the content to the directory '/content/drive'
drive.mount('/content/drive', force_remount=True)
```

Below the code block, the text "Mounted at /content/drive" is visible. The top of the interface shows the "Google Colab Tutorial" header and a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Runtime", "Tools", and "Help". The right side of the interface shows a "Comment" button, a "Share" button, and a "RAM" indicator.

Mounting Google Drive

Sign in to your google account to get the authorization code. Enter the authorization code in the box below.



Mounting Google Drive

Execute the following three code blocks in order

This will download the image to your google drive, so you can access it later

```
%cd /content/drive/MyDrive
#change directory to google drive
!mkdir ML2021 #make a directory named ML2021
%cd ./ML2021
#change directory to ML2021

/content/drive/MyDrive
mkdir: cannot create directory 'ML2021': File exists
/content/drive/MyDrive/ML2021
```

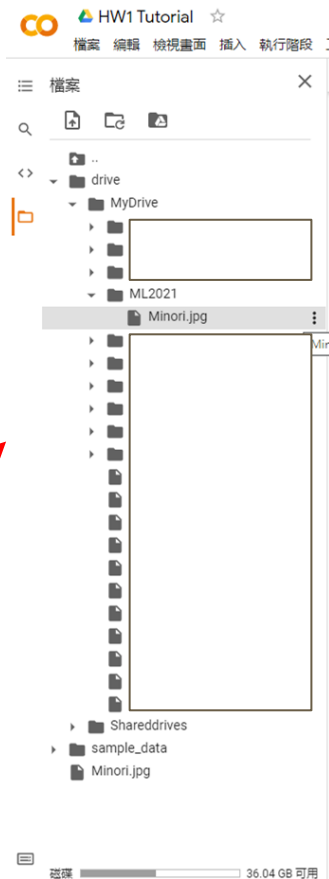
Use bash command pwd to output the current directory

```
!pwd #output the current directory

/content/drive/MyDrive/ML2021
```

Repeat the downloading process, this time, the file will be stored permanently in your goog

```
[ ] # Download the file with file_id "1duQU7xqXRsoSPYeOR0zLiSA8g_LCFzoV", and rena
!gdown --id '1duQU7xqXRsoSPYeOR0zLiSA8g_LCFzoV' --output Minori.jpg
```



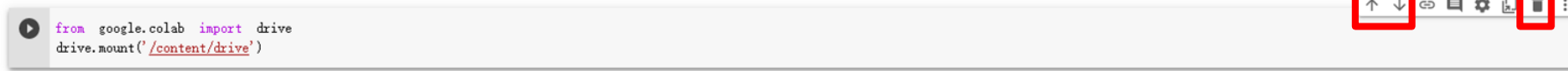
Moving and Creating a New Code Block

You can create a new code block by clicking on +Code(程式碼) on the top

Move cell up

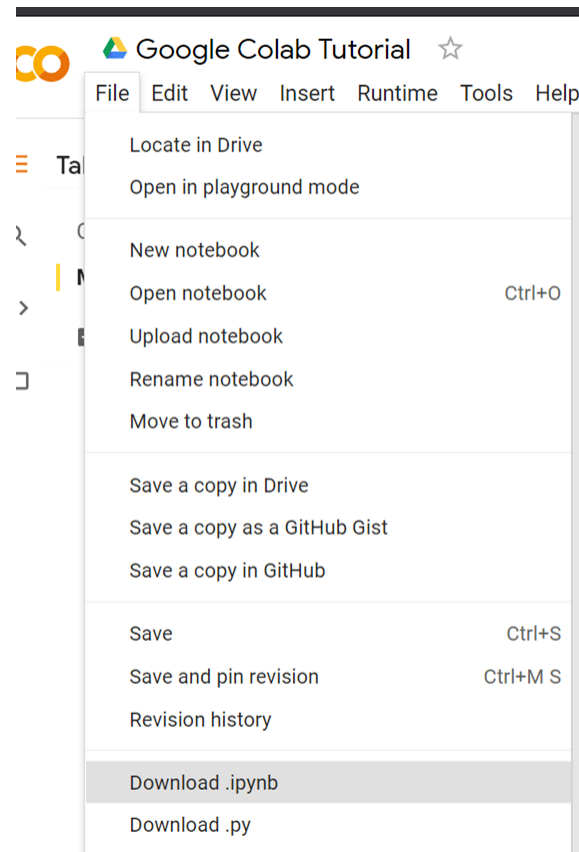
Move cell down

Delete cell



Saving Colab

You can download the ipynb file to your local device (File > Download .ipynb), or save the colab notebook to your google drive (File > Save a copy in Drive).



Recovering Files in Google Drive

Right Click on File > Manage Versions (版本管理)
to recover old files that have been accidentally
overwritten.

Manage versions

Older versions of 'main.py' may be deleted after 30 days or after 100 versions are stored. To avoid deletion, select **Keep forever** in the file's context menu. [Learn more](#)

UPLOAD NEW VERSION



Current version main.py

Dec 18, 2020, 1:40 AM 許湛然



Version 1 main.py

Dec 17, 2020, 9:21 AM 許湛然



CLOSE

Useful Linux Commands (in Colab)

ls : List all files in the current directory

ls -l : List all files in the current directory with more detail

pwd : Output the working directory

mkdir <dirname> : Create a directory named <dirname>

cd <dirname> : Move to directory named <dirname>

gdown : Download files from google drive

wget : Download files from the internet

python <python_file> : Executes a python file

Machine Learning Pytorch Tutorial 2

Documentation and Common Errors

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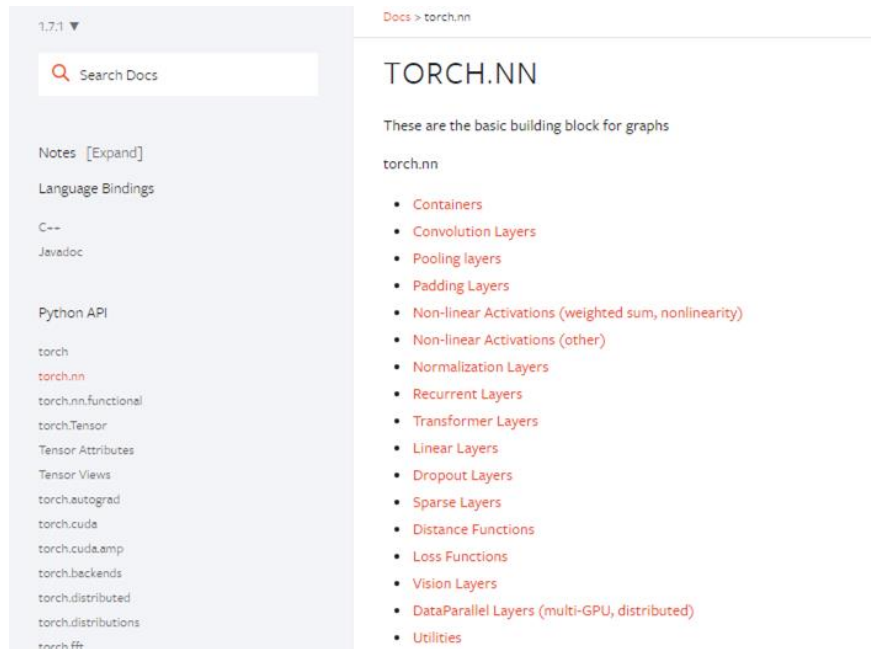
PyTorch Documentation

<https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/>

torch.nn -> neural network

torch.optim -> optimization algorithms

torch.utils.data -> dataset, dataloader



PyTorch Documentation Example

function inputs and outputs

data type and explanation
of each input

TORCH.MAX

`torch.max(input)` → Tensor

Returns the maximum value of all elements in the `input` tensor.

• WARNING

This function produces deterministic (sub)gradients unlike `max(dim=0)`

Parameters

input (*Tensor*) – the input tensor.

PyTorch Documentation Example

Some functions behave differently with different inputs

Parameters : You don't need to specify the name of the argument (Positional Arguments)

Keyword Arguments : You have to specify the name of the argument

*They are separated by **

```
torch.max(input, dim, keepdim=False, *, out=None) -> (Tensor, LongTensor)
```

Returns a namedtuple (values, indices) where values is the maximum value of each row of the input tensor in the given dimension dim. And indices is the index location of each maximum value found (argmax).

If keepdim is True, the output tensors are of the same size as input except in the dimension dim where they are of size 1. Otherwise, dim is squeezed (see `torch.squeeze()`), resulting in the output tensors having 1 fewer dimension than input.

• NOTE

If there are multiple maximal values in a reduced row then the indices of the first maximal value are returned.

Parameters

- **input** (*Tensor*) – the input tensor.
- **dim** (*int*) – the dimension to reduce.
- **keepdim** (*bool*) – whether the output tensor has dim retained or not. Default: False.

Keyword Arguments

out (*tuple, optional*) – the result tuple of two output tensors (max, max_indices)

PyTorch Documentation Example

Some functions behave differently with different inputs

Arguments with default value :
Some arguments have a default value (keepdim=False), so passing a value of this argument is optional

```
torch.max(input, dim, keepdim=False, *, out=None) -> (Tensor, LongTensor)
```

Returns a namedtuple (values, indices) where values is the maximum value of each row of the input tensor in the given dimension dim. And indices is the index location of each maximum value found (argmax).

If keepdim is True, the output tensors are of the same size as input except in the dimension dim where they are of size 1. Otherwise, dim is squeezed (see `torch.squeeze()`), resulting in the output tensors having 1 fewer dimension than input.

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Parameters

- **input** (*Tensor*) – the input tensor.
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Keyword Arguments

out (*tuple, optional*) – the result tuple of two output tensors (max, max_indices)

PyTorch Documentation Example

Three Kinds of torch.max

1. `torch.max(input) → Tensor`

2. `torch.max(input, dim, keepdim=False, *, out=None) → (Tensor, LongTensor)`

3. `torch.max(input, other, *, out=None) → Tensor`

`input : Tensor, dim : int, keepdim : bool`

`other : Tensor`

PyTorch Documentation Example

`1. torch.max(input) → Tensor`

Find the maximum value of a tensor, and return that value.

input

[[1 2 3]

[5 6 4]]

PyTorch Documentation Example

```
2. torch.max(input, dim, keepdim=False, *,  
out=None) → (Tensor, LongTensor)
```

Find the maximum value of a tensor along a dimension, and return that value, along with the index corresponding to that value.

input

```
[[1  2  7]  
 [5  6  4]]
```

PyTorch Documentation Example

`3. torch.max(input) → Tensor`

Perform element-wise comparison between two tensors of the same size, and select the maximum of the two to construct a tensor with the same size.

input

[[1	2	3]	[[2	4	6]
[5	6	4]]	[1	3	5]]

PyTorch Documentation Example (Colab)

Three Kinds of torch.max

1. `torch.max(input) → Tensor`
2. `torch.max(input, dim, keepdim=False, *, out=None) → (Tensor, LongTensor)`
3. `torch.max(input, other, *, out=None) → Tensor`

`input : Tensor`

`dim : int`

`keepdim : bool`

`other : Tensor`

Colab code

```
x = torch.randn(4,5)
```

```
y = torch.randn(4,5)
```

```
1. m = torch.max(x)
```

```
2. m, idx = torch.max(x,0)→O
```

```
m, idx = torch.max(input = x,dim=0)→O
```

```
m, idx = torch.max(x,0,False)→O
```

```
m, idx = torch.max(x,0,keepdim=True)→O
```

```
m, idx = torch.max(x,0,False,out=p)→O
```

```
m, idx = torch.max(x,0,False,p)→x
```

**out is a keyword argument*

```
m, idx = torch.max(x,True)→x
```

**did not specify dim*

```
1. t = torch.max(x,y)
```

Common Errors -- Tensor on Different Device to Model

```
model = torch.nn.Linear(5,1).to("cuda:0")  
x = torch.Tensor([1,2,3,4,5]).to("cpu")  
y = model(x)
```

Tensor for * is on CPU, but expected them to be on GPU

=> send the tensor to GPU

```
x = torch.Tensor([1,2,3,4,5]).to("cuda:0")  
y = model(x)  
print(y.shape)
```

Common Errors -- Mismatched Dimensions

```
x = torch.randn(4,5)
y = torch.randn(5,4)
z = x + y
```

The size of tensor a (5) must match the size of tensor b (4) at non-singleton dimension 1

=> the shape of a tensor is incorrect, use **transpose**, **squeeze**, **unsqueeze** to align the dimensions

```
y = y.transpose(0,1)
z = x + y
print(z.shape)
```

Common Errors -- Cuda Out of Memory

```
import torch
import torchvision.models as models
resnet18 = models.resnet18().to("cuda:0") # Neural Networks for Image Recognition
data = torch.randn(512,3,244,244) # Create fake data (512 images)
out = resnet18(data.to("cuda:0")) # Use Data as Input and Feed to Model
print(out.shape)
```

CUDA out of memory. Tried to allocate 350.00 MiB (GPU 0; 14.76 GiB total capacity; 11.94 GiB already allocated; 123.75 MiB free; 13.71 GiB reserved in total by PyTorch)

=> The batch size of data is too large to fit in the GPU. Reduce the batch size.

Common Errors -- Cuda Out of Memory

If the data is iterated (batch size = 1), the problem will be solved. You can also use DataLoader

```
for d in data:  
    out = resnet18(d.to("cuda:0").unsqueeze(0))  
    print(out.shape)
```

Common Errors -- Mismatched Tensor Type

```
import torch.nn as nn
L = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
outs = torch.randn(5,5)
labels = torch.Tensor([1,2,3,4,0])
lossval = L(outs,labels) # Calculate CrossEntropyLoss between outs and labels
expected scalar type Long but found Float
```

=> labels must be long tensors, cast it to type "Long" to fix this issue

```
labels = labels.long()
lossval = L(outs,labels)
print(lossval)
```