DR

DeepRob

Lecture 11
Deep Learning Software
University of Michigan and University of Minnesota

Slides adapted from Justin Johnson's Deep Learning for Computer Vision course

Project 2—Updates

- Instructions available on the website
  - Here: deeprob.org/projects/project2/

- **Pushing Due Date**

  - **Now: Saturday, February 11th 11:59 PM EST**

Final Project Overview

- Research-oriented final project
  - Instead of a final exam!

- Objectives
  - Gain experience reading literature
  - Reproduce published results
  - Propose a new idea and test the results!

Final Project Overview

- Research-oriented final project
  - Instead of a final exam!

Can be completed in teams of 1-3 people

- Objectives
  - Gain experience reading literature
  - Reproduce published results
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Final Project Teams and Paper Assignment

- Sent via email last night
- If you didn't receive an assignment, come see Anthony
- **Paper reviews due one week before presentations**
- **Presentation slides due three days before lecture**
- **Instructions and templates: https://deeprob.org/projects/finalproject/**

Recap: Training Neural Networks

1. **One time setup:**
   - Activation functions, data preprocessing, weight initialization, regularization
2. **Training dynamics:**
   - Learning rate schedules; hyperparameter optimization
3. **After training:**
   - Model ensembles, transfer learning

A zoo of frameworks!

Caffe (UC Berkeley) → Caffe2 (Facebook)

Torch (NYU / Facebook) → PyTorch (Facebook)

Theano (U Montreal) → TensorFlow (Google)

Darknet (Redmon)

Chainer

MXNet (Amazon)

Developed by U Washington, CMU, MIT, Hong Kong U, etc. but main framework of choice at AWS

CNTK (Microsoft)

PaddlePaddle (Baidu)

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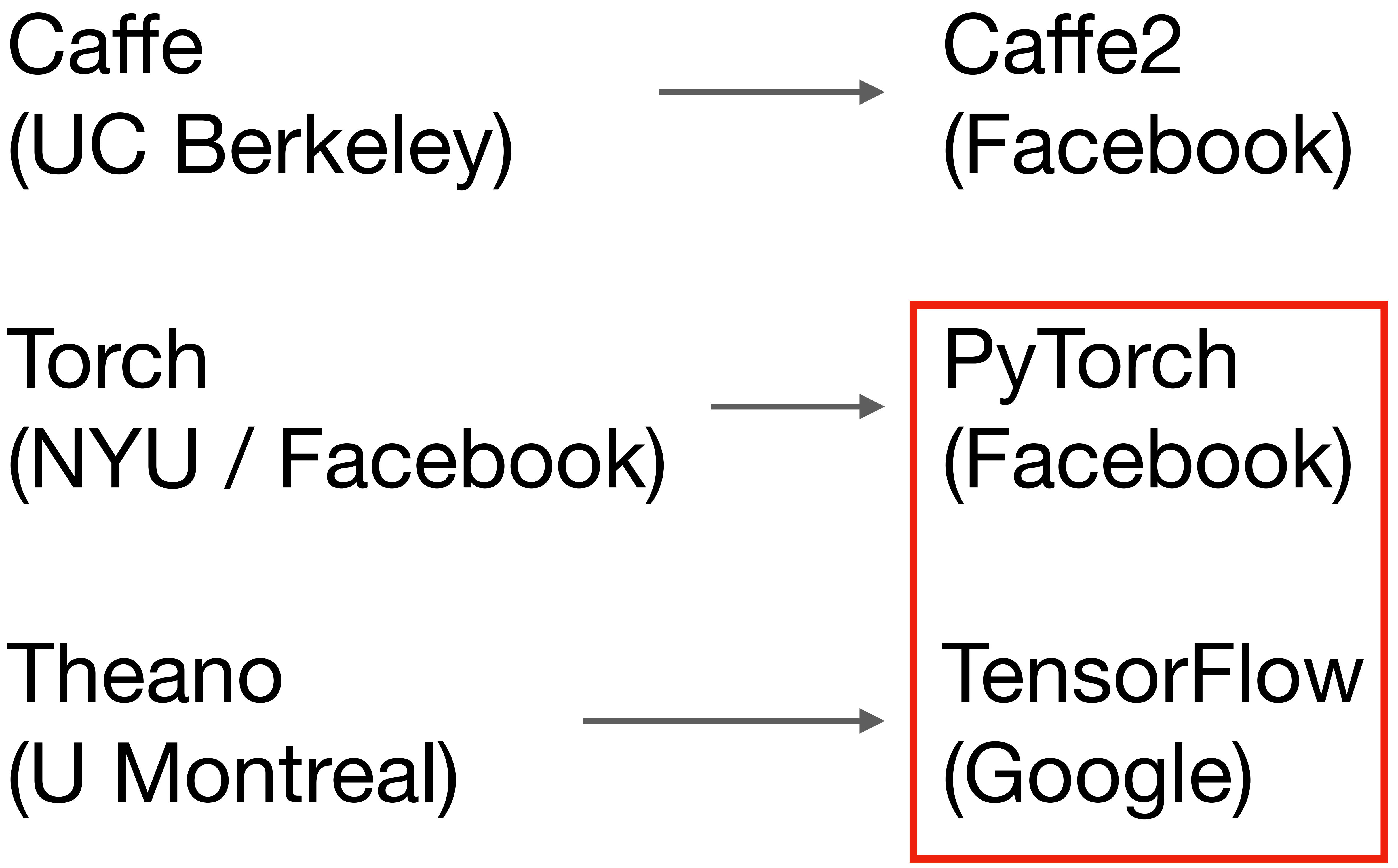

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We'll focus on these

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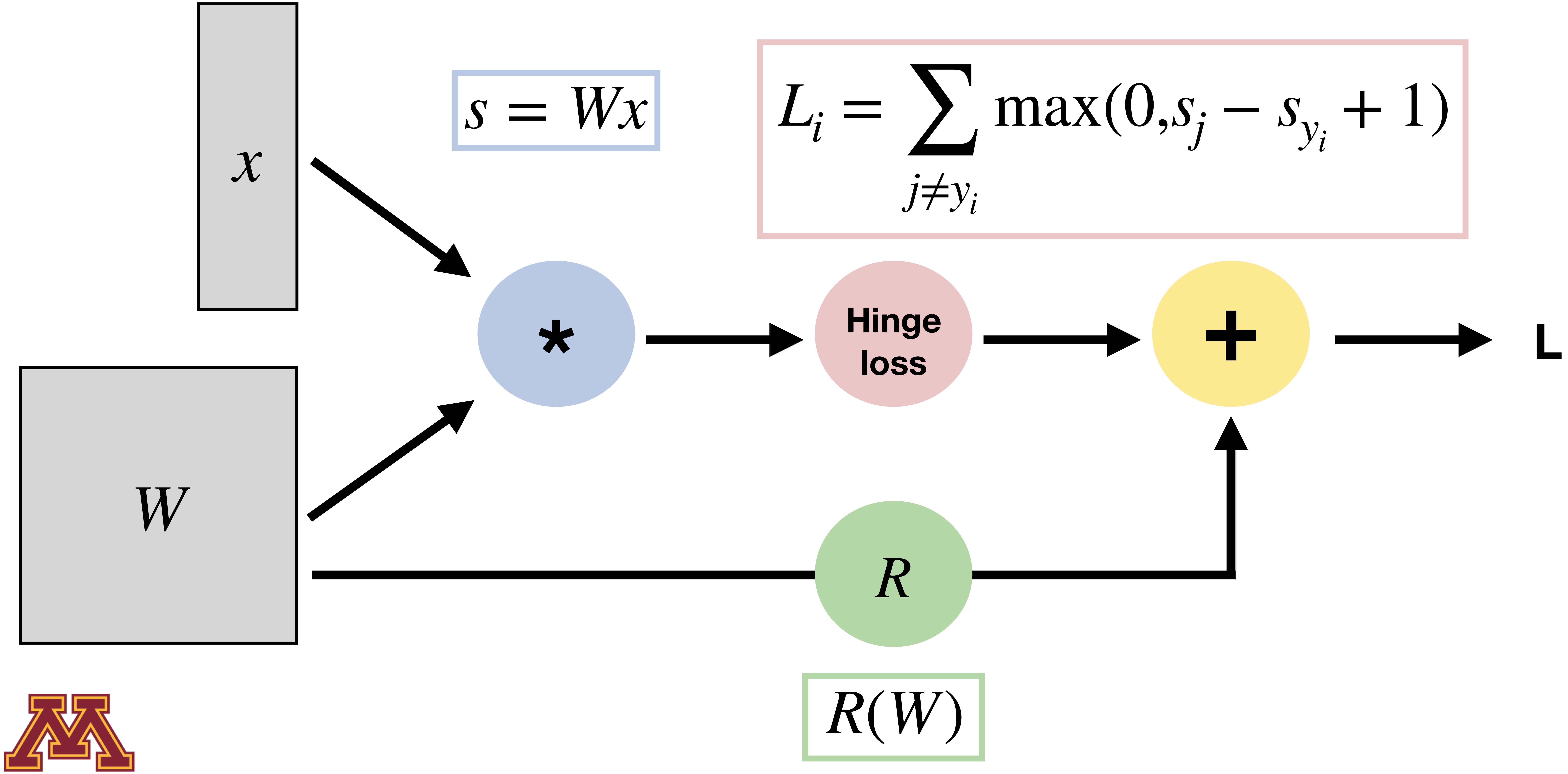
Recall: Computational Graphs


$$s = Wx$$

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$

$$R(W)$$

The motivation for deep learning frameworks

1. Allow rapid prototyping of new ideas
2. Automatically compute gradients for you
3. Run it all efficiently on GPU or TPU hardware

PyTorch

PyTorch: Versions

For this class we are using **PyTorch version 1.13** (Released October 2022)

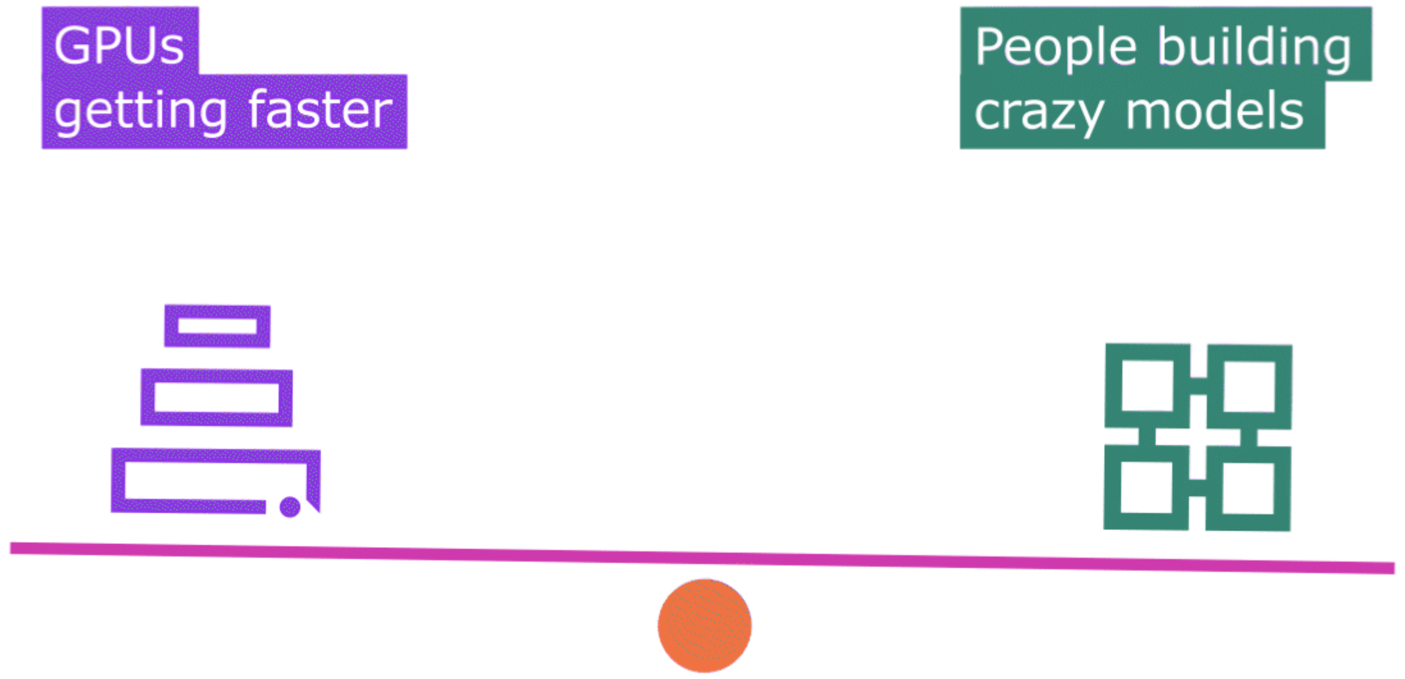
Be careful if you are looking at older PyTorch code— the API changed a lot before 1.0

PyTorch: Version 2.0

Introduced to further optimize models (`torch.compile`)

Intended to be backwards compatible with 1.x

Expected stable release in March 2023



Video credit: PyTorch

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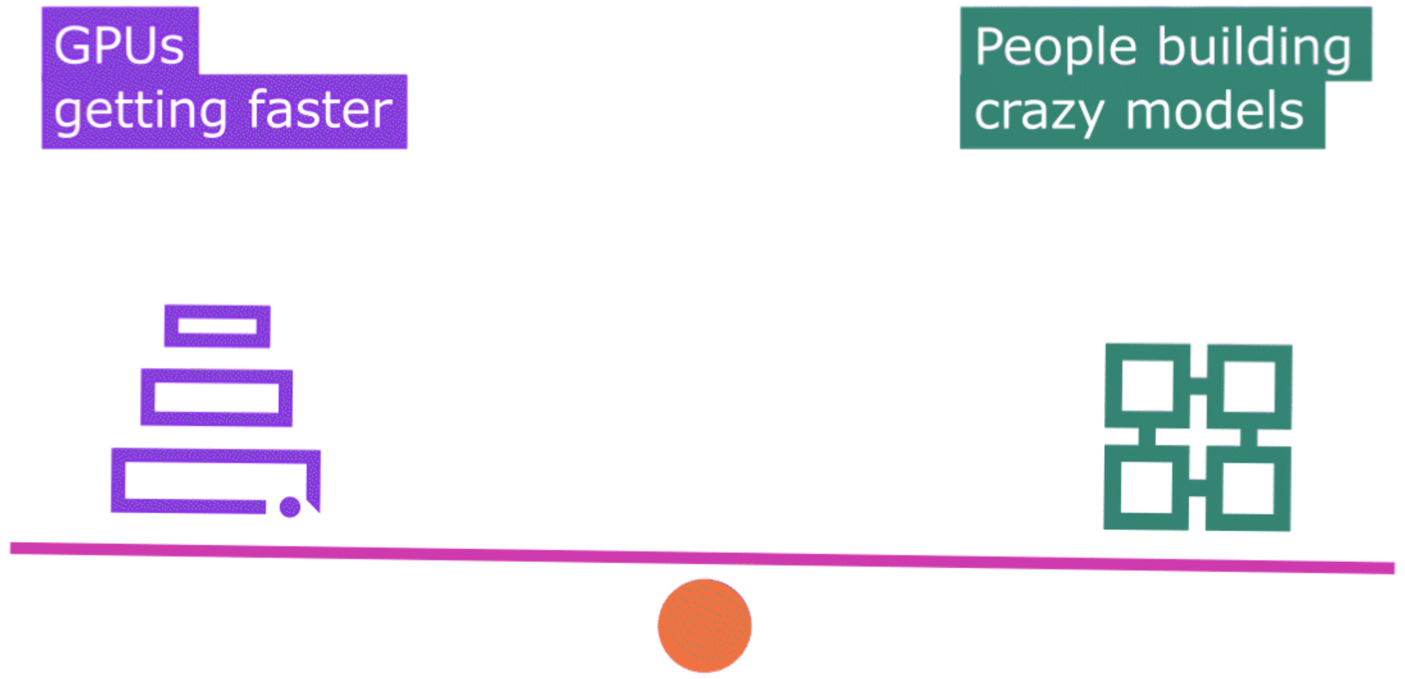

Video credit: PyTorch

PyTorch: Fundamental Concepts

Tensor: Like a numpy array, but can run on GPU

Autograd: Package for building computational graphs out of Tensors, and automatically computing gradients

Module: A neural network layer; may store state or learnable weights

PyTorch: Fundamental Concepts

Tensor: Like a numpy array, but can run on GPU — P0, P1, P2

Autograd: Package for building computational graphs out of Tensors, and automatically computing gradients

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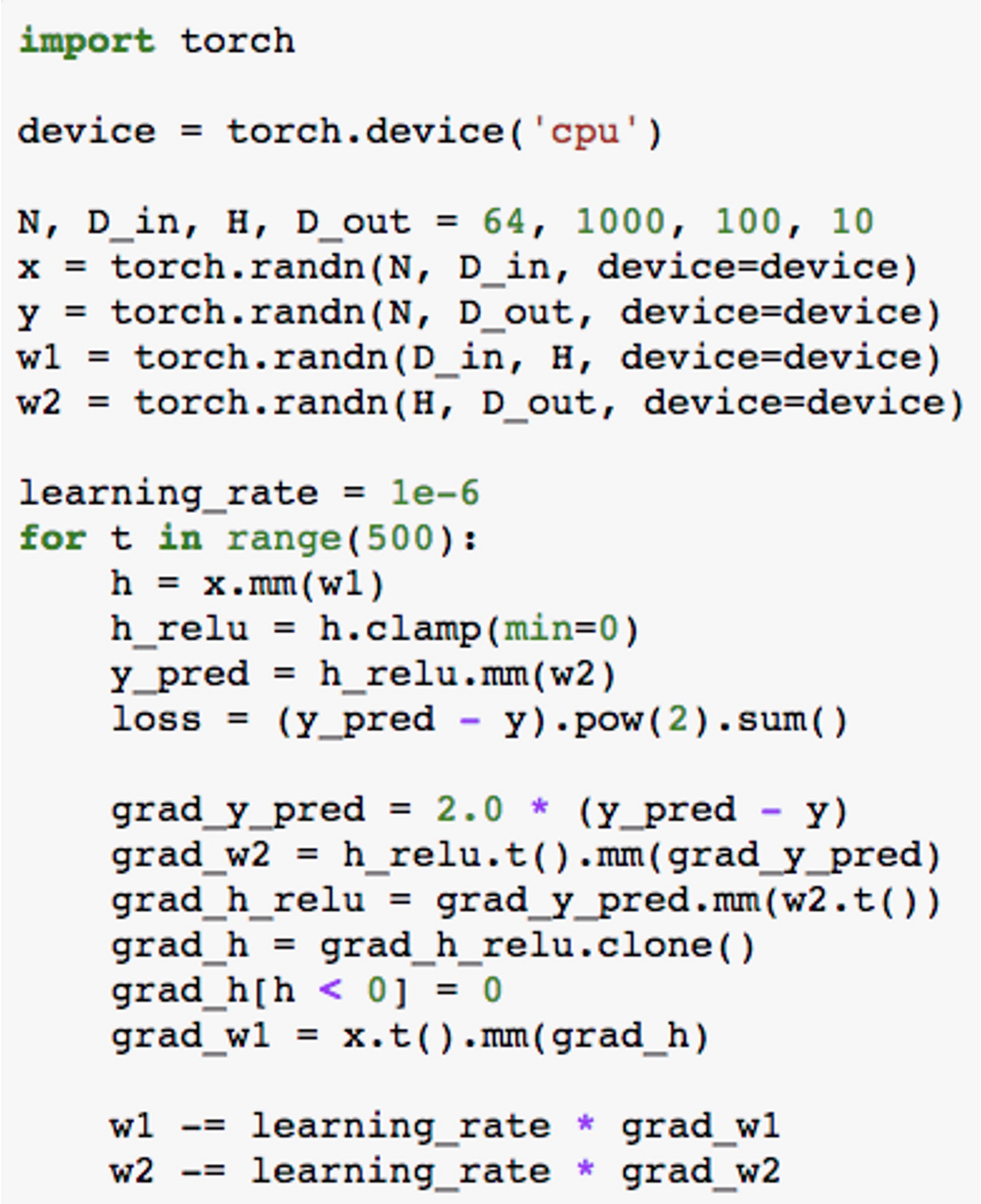
} P3 P4 Final

PyTorch: Tensors

Running example:

Train a two-layer ReLU network on random data with L2 loss



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import torch

device = torch.device('cpu')

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x = torch.randn(N, D_in, device=device)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out, device=device)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, device=device)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, device=device)

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
    h = x.mm(w1)
    h_relu = h.clamp(min=0)
    y_pred = h_relu.mm(w2)
    loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

    grad_y_pred = 2.0 * (y_pred - y)
    grad_w2 = h_relu.t().mm(grad_y_pred)
    grad_h_relu = grad_y_pred.mm(w2.t())
    grad_h = grad_h_relu.clone()
    grad_h[h < 0] = 0
    grad_w1 = x.t().mm(grad_h)

    w1 -= learning_rate * grad_w1
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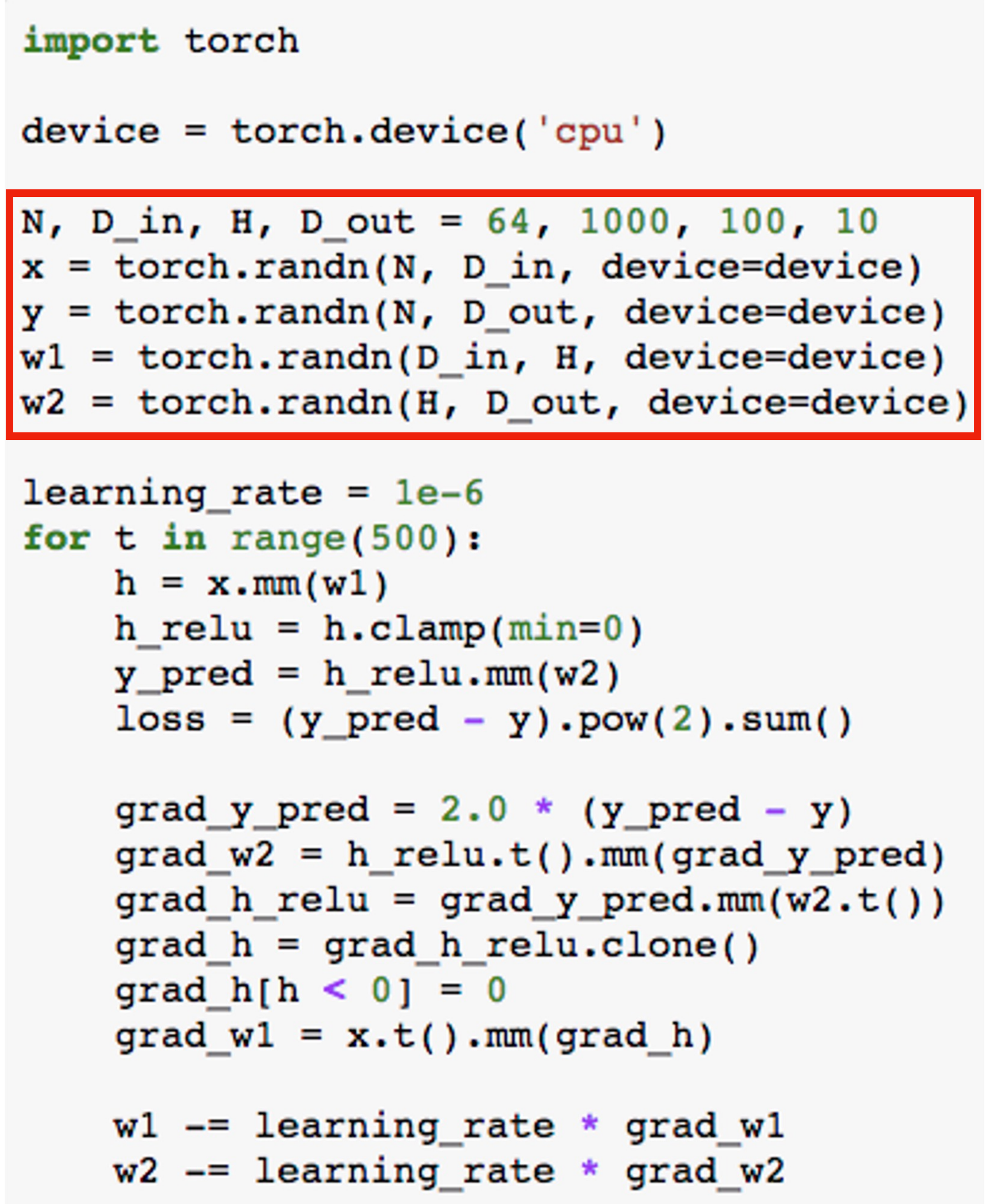
PyTorch: Tensors

Create random tensors for data and weights



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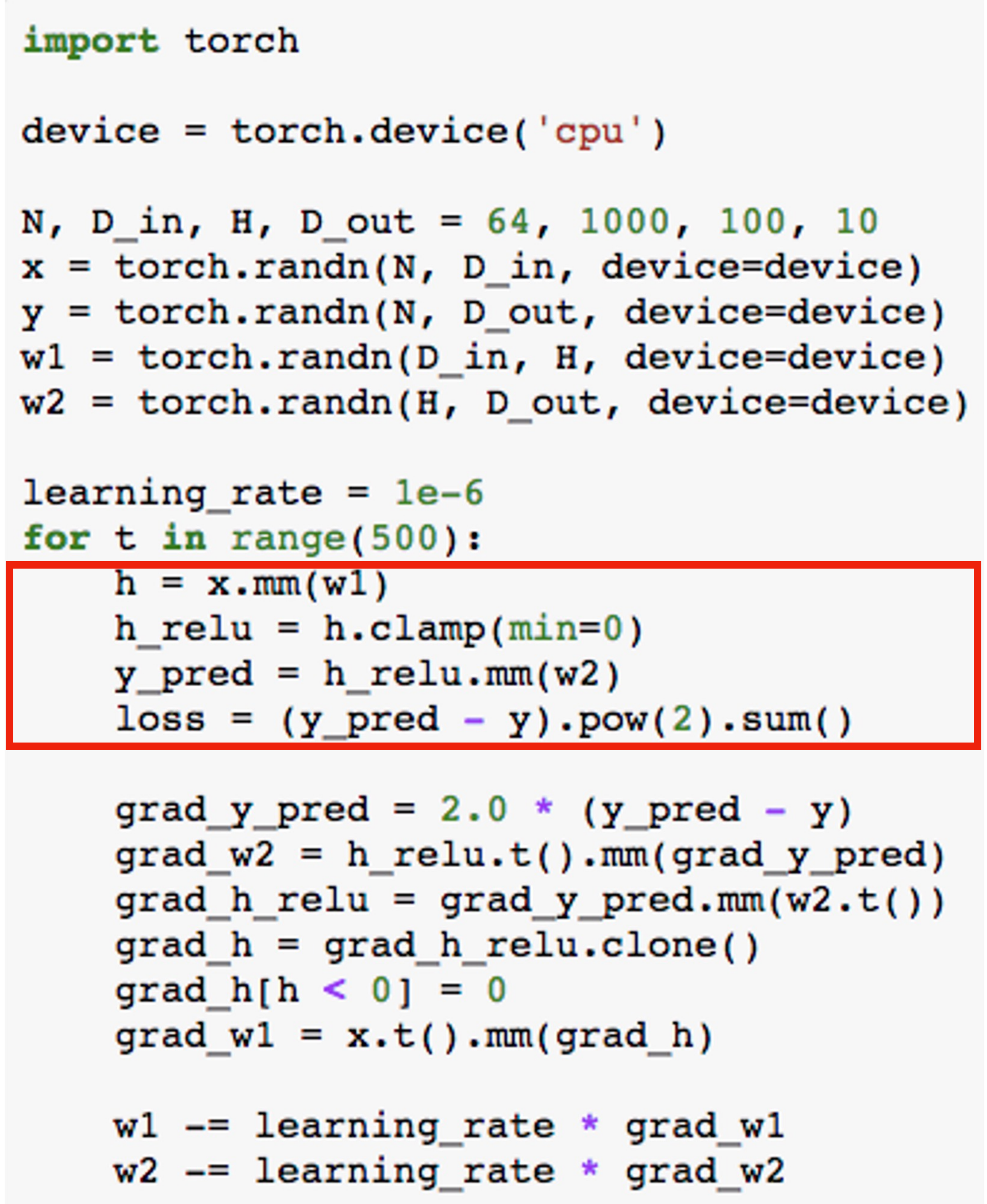
PyTorch: Tensors

Forward pass: compute predictions and loss



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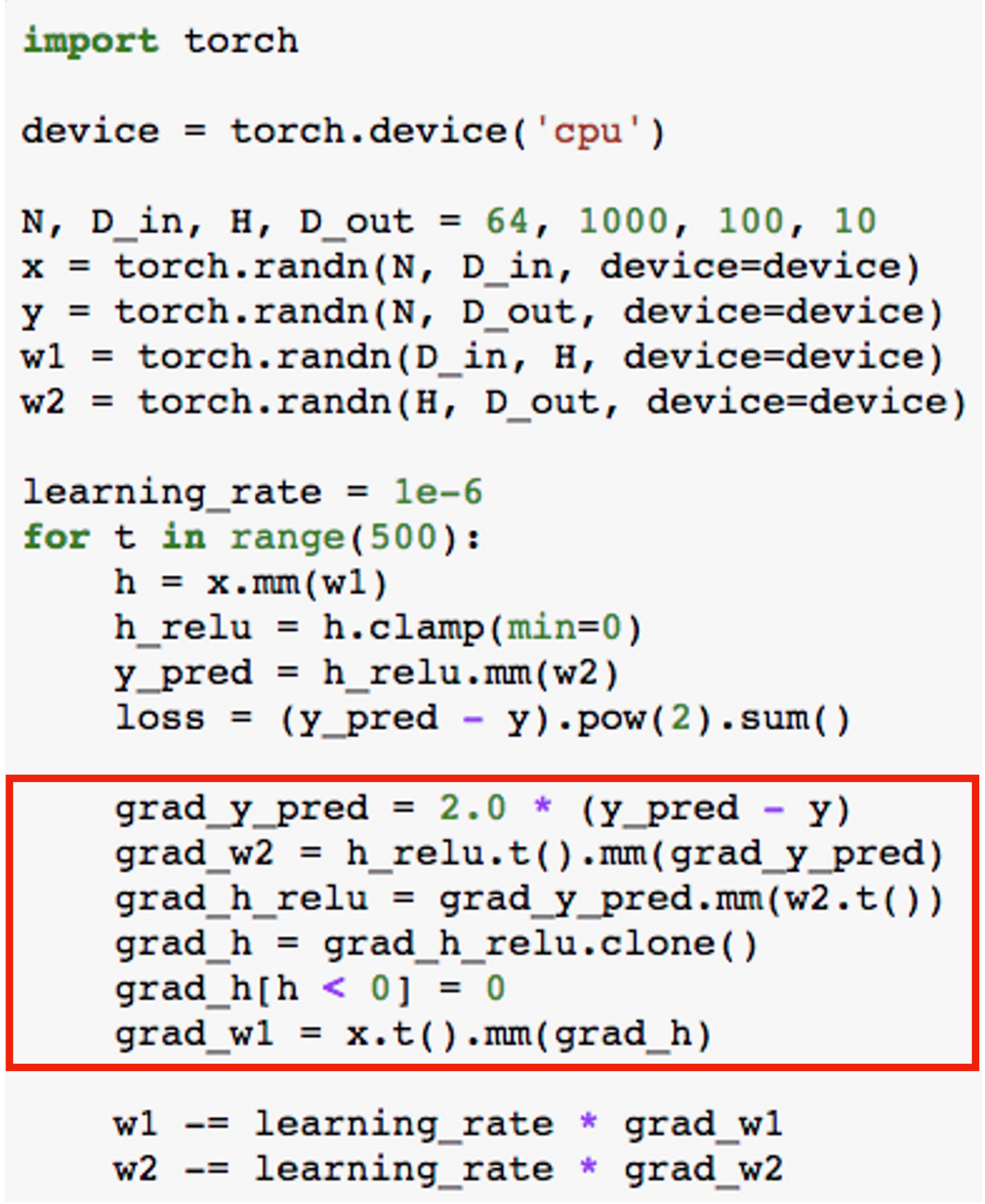
PyTorch: Tensors

Backward pass: manually compute gradients



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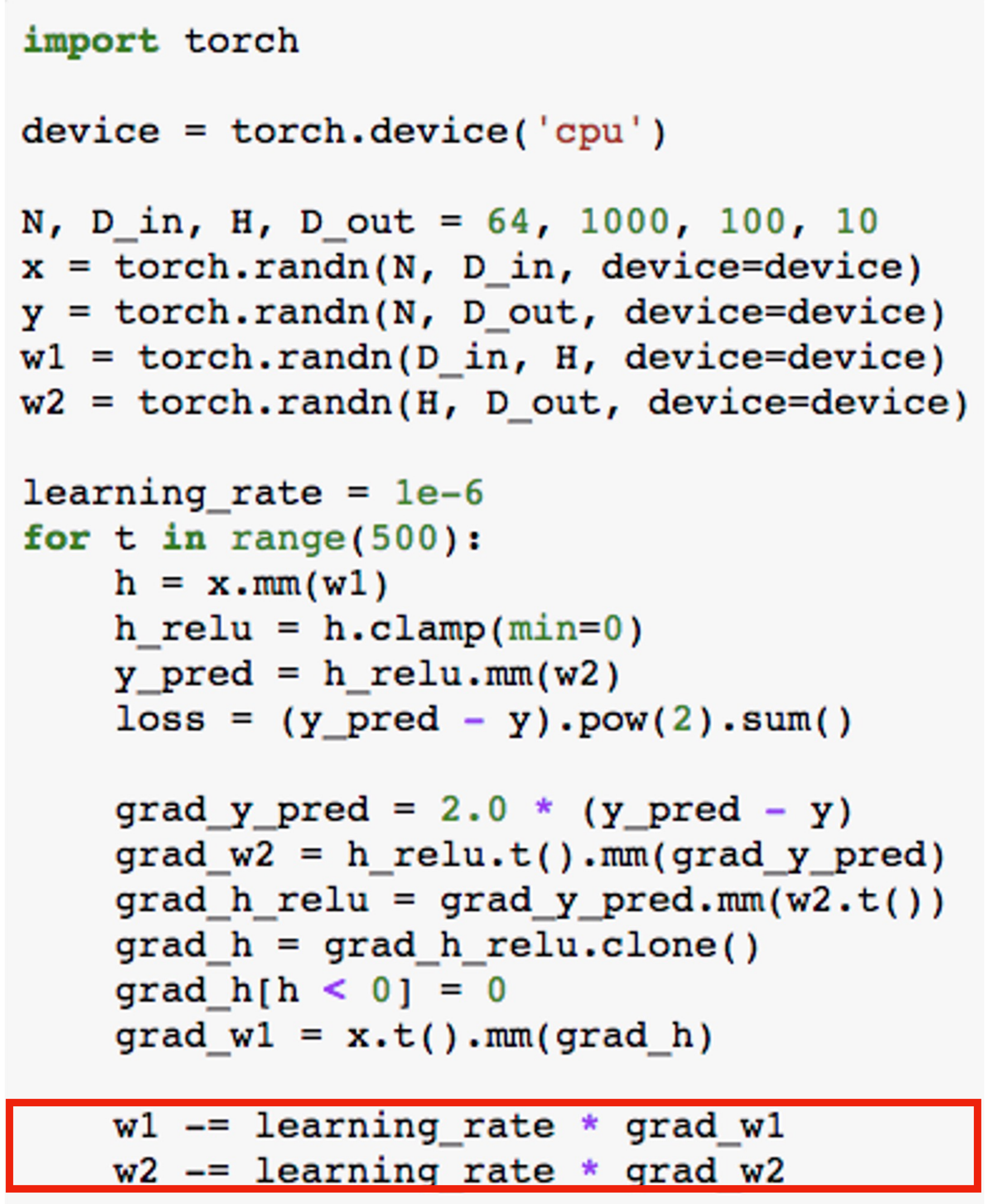
PyTorch: Tensors



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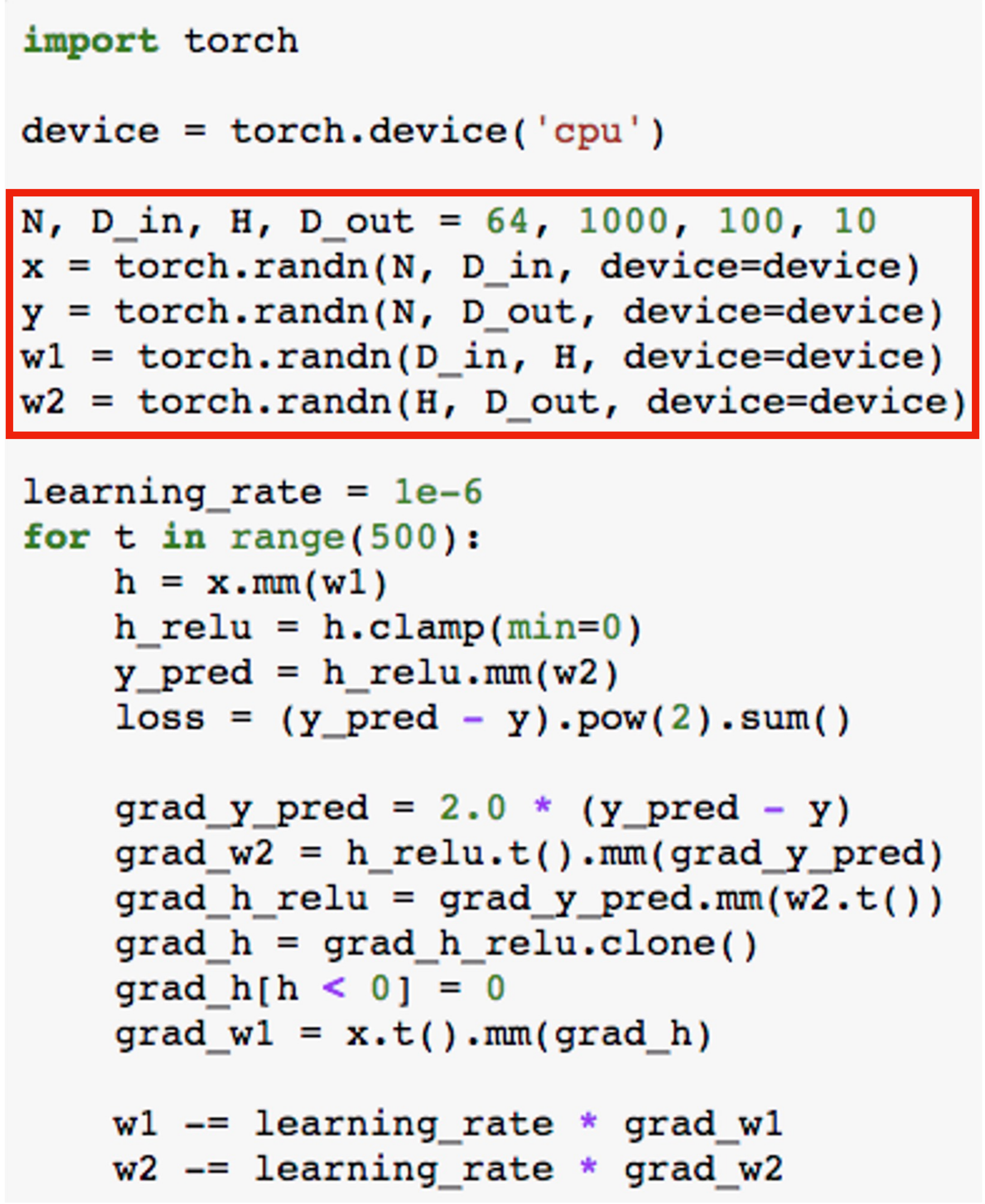
Gradient descent step on weights

PyTorch: Tensors

To run on GPU, just use a different device!



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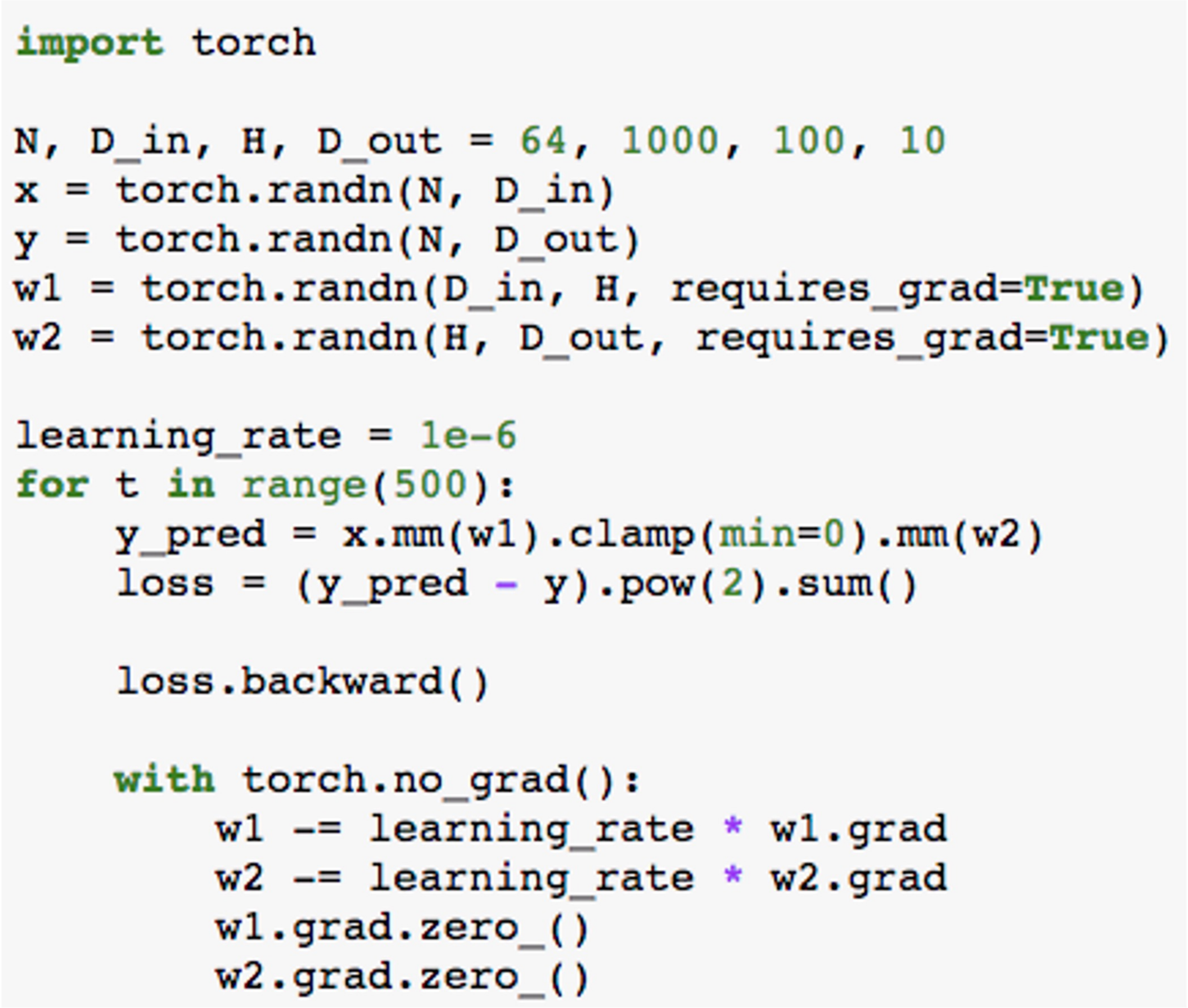
PyTorch: Autograd

Creating Tensors with requires_grad=True enables autograd

Operations on Tensors with requires_grad=True cause PyTorch to build a computational graph



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    with torch.no_grad():
        w1 -= learning_rate * w1.grad
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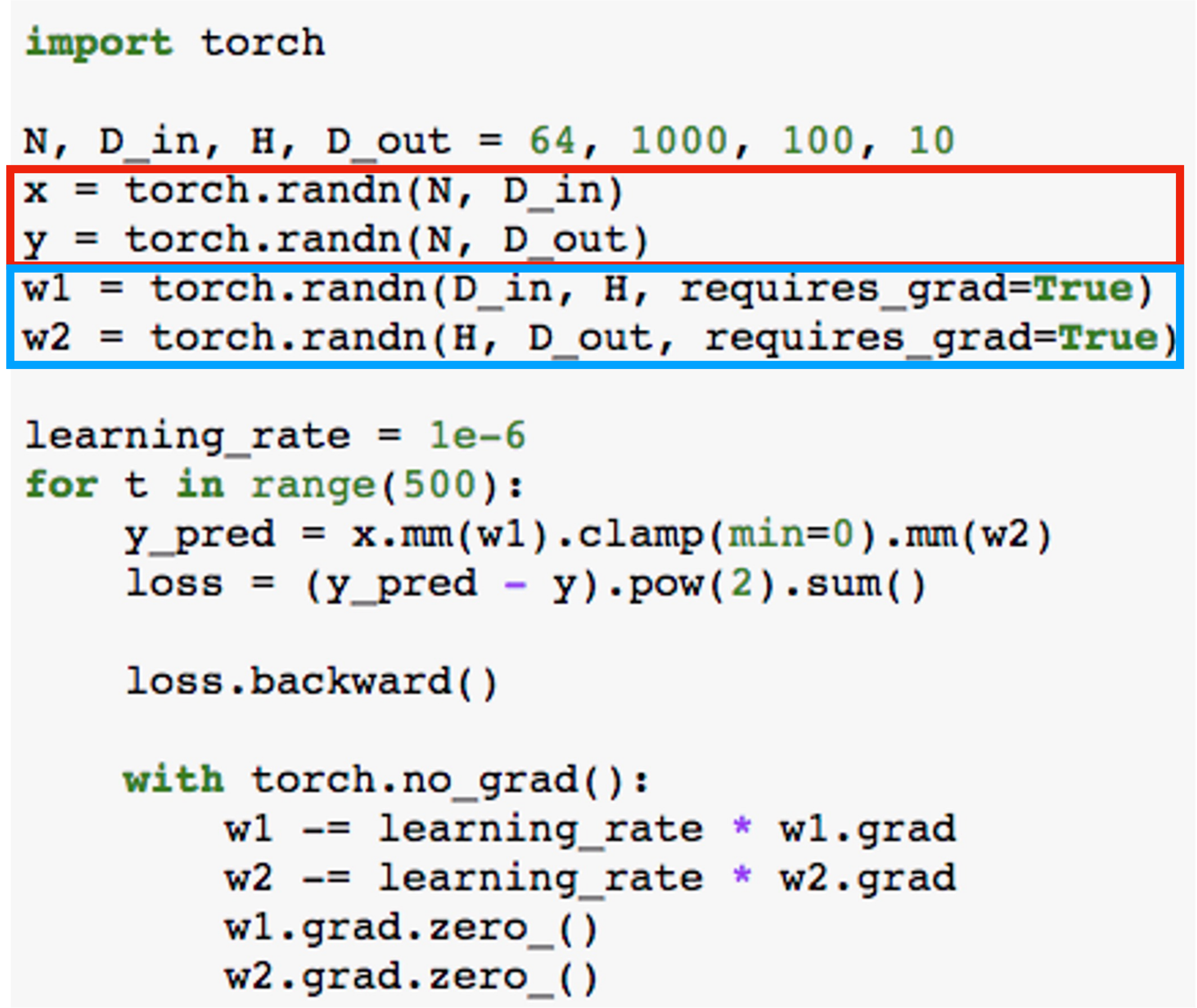
PyTorch: Autograd

We will not want gradients (of loss) with respect to data

Do want gradients with respect to weights



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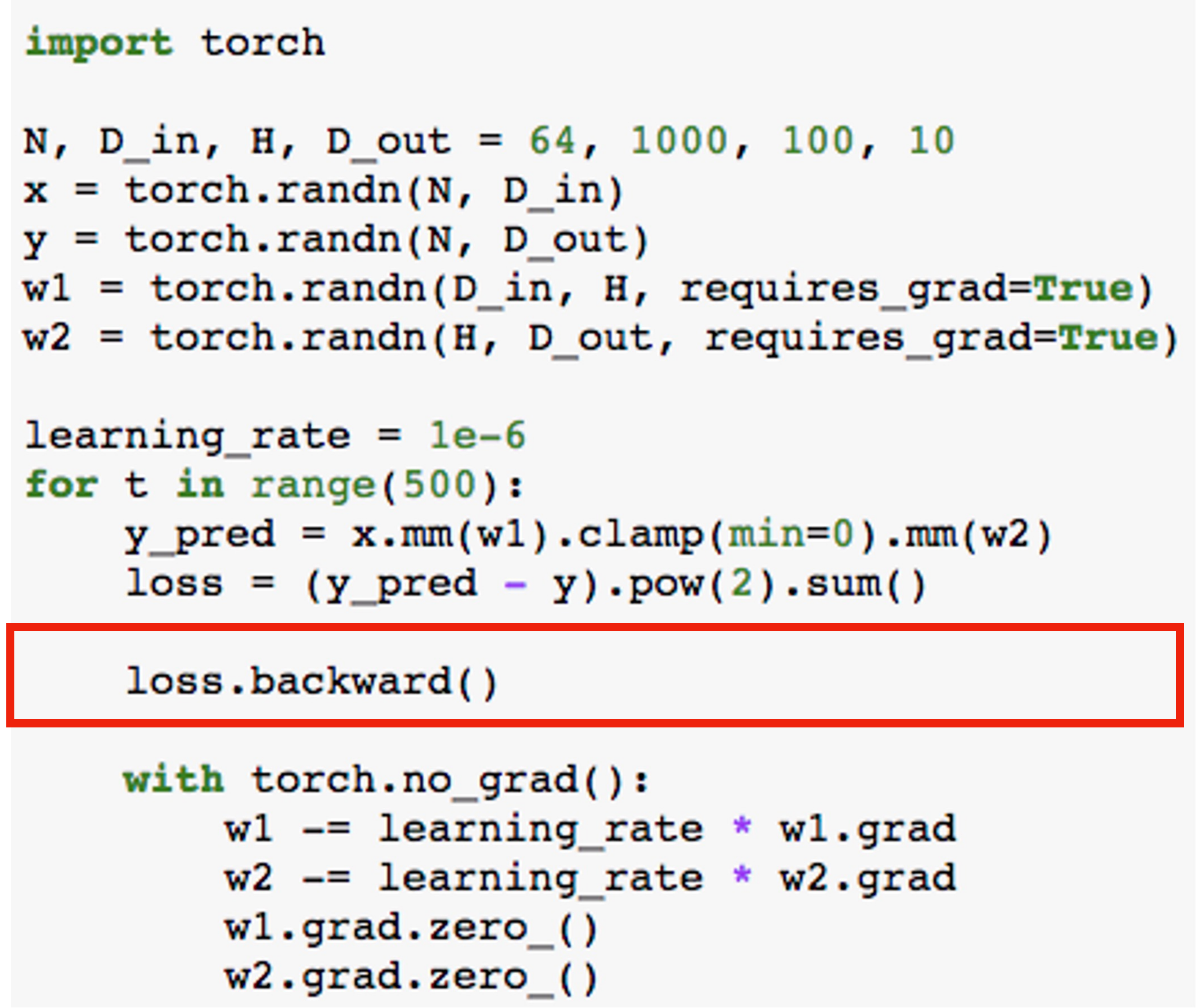
PyTorch: Autograd

Compute gradients with respect to all inputs that have requires_grad=True!



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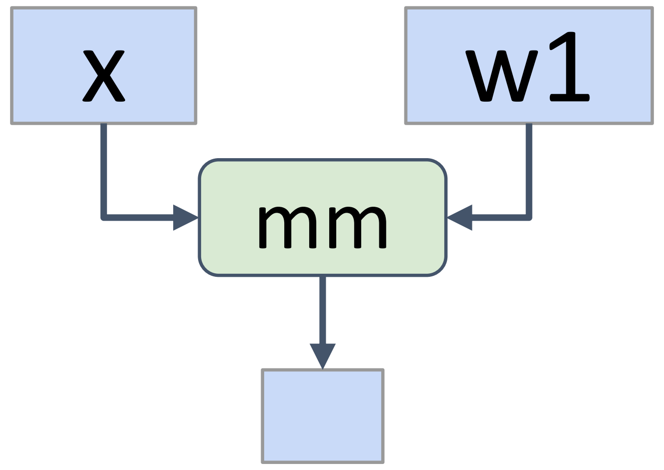
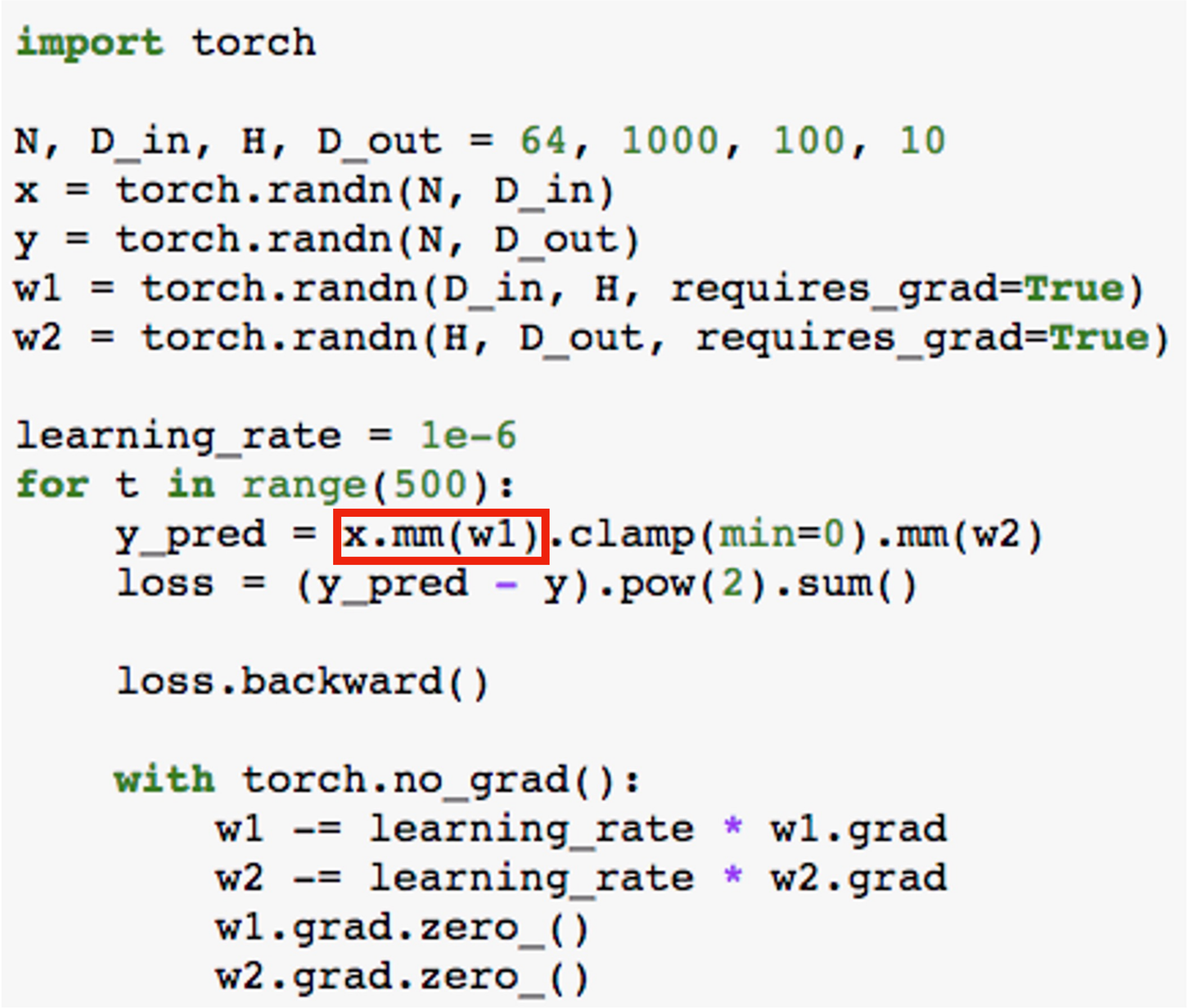


Every operation on a tensor with requires_grad=True will add to the computational graph, and the resulting tensors will also have requires_grad=True



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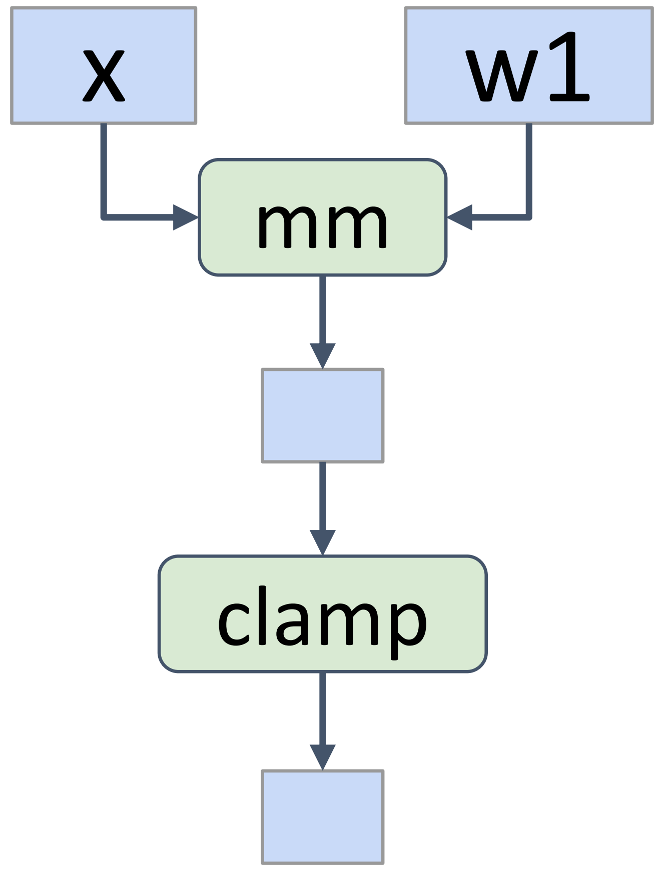
PyTorch: Autograd



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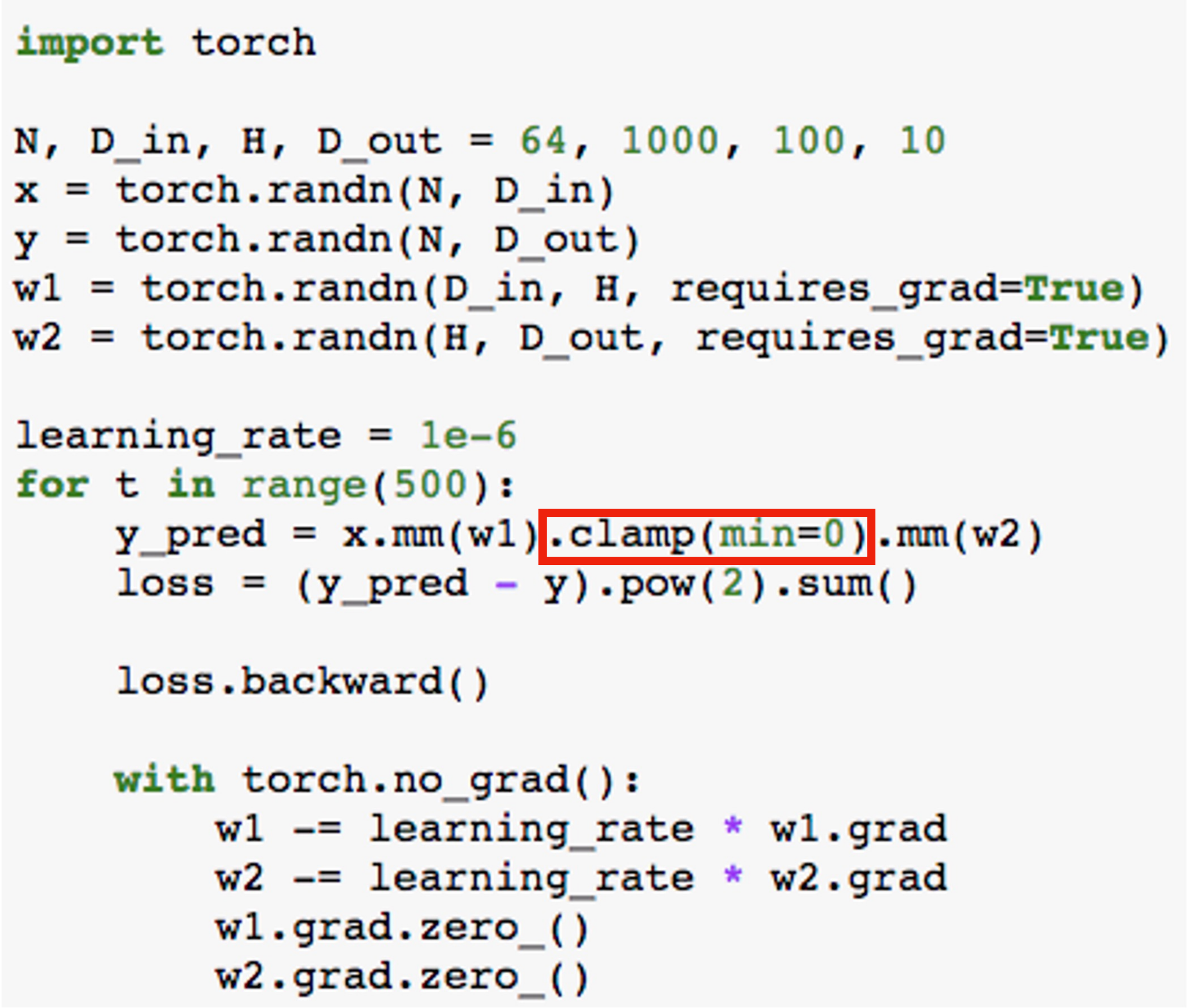

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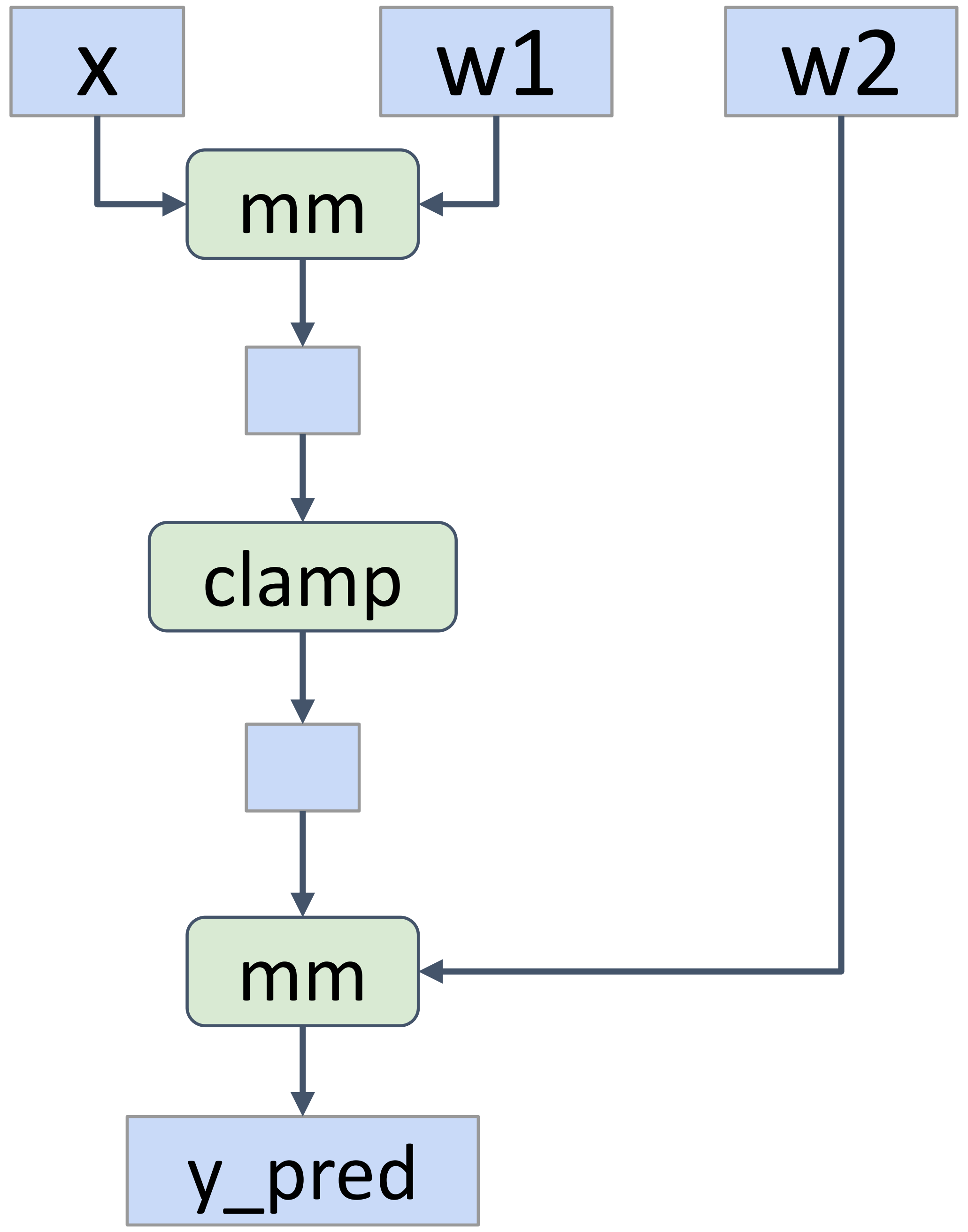
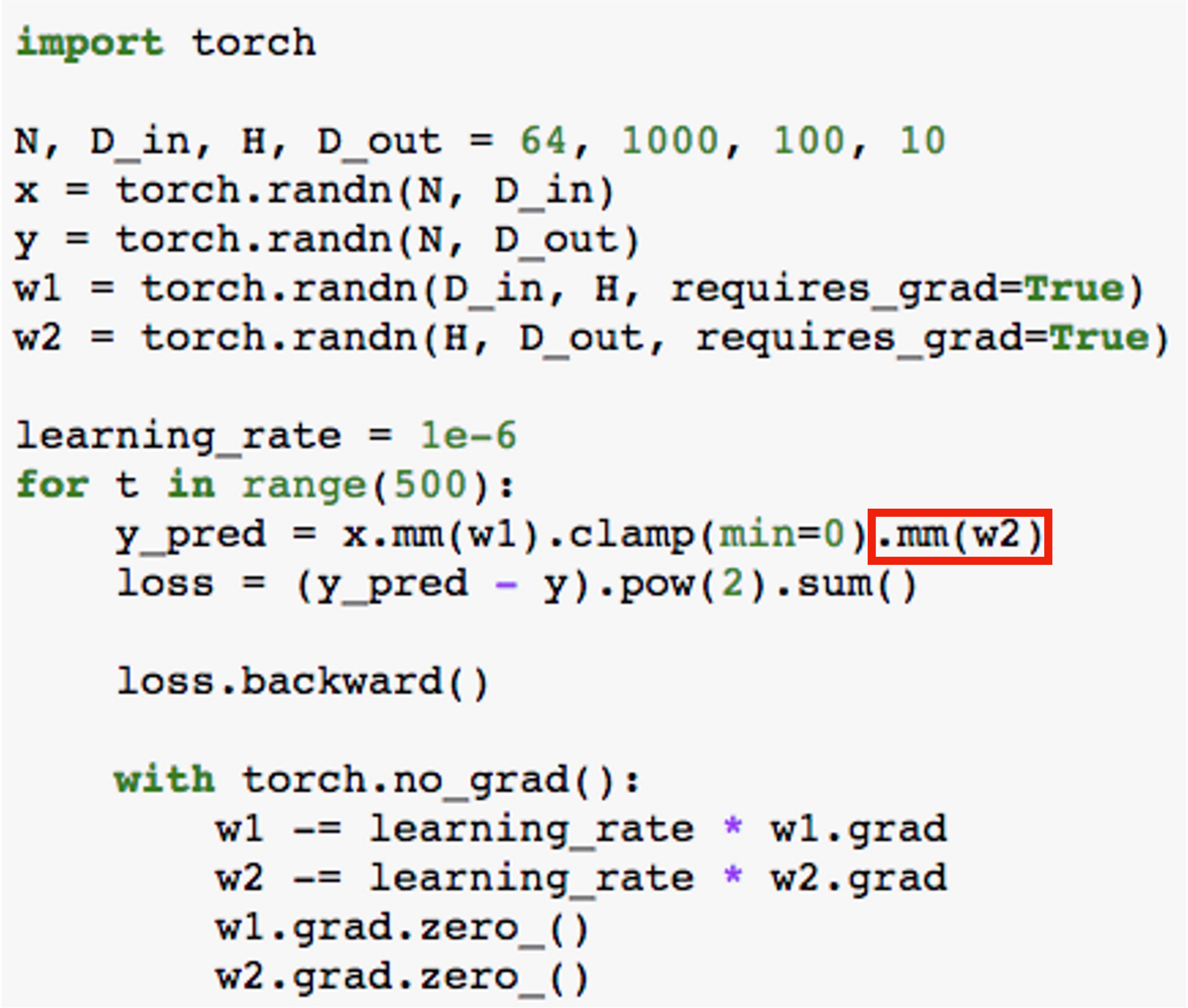
PyTorch: Autograd





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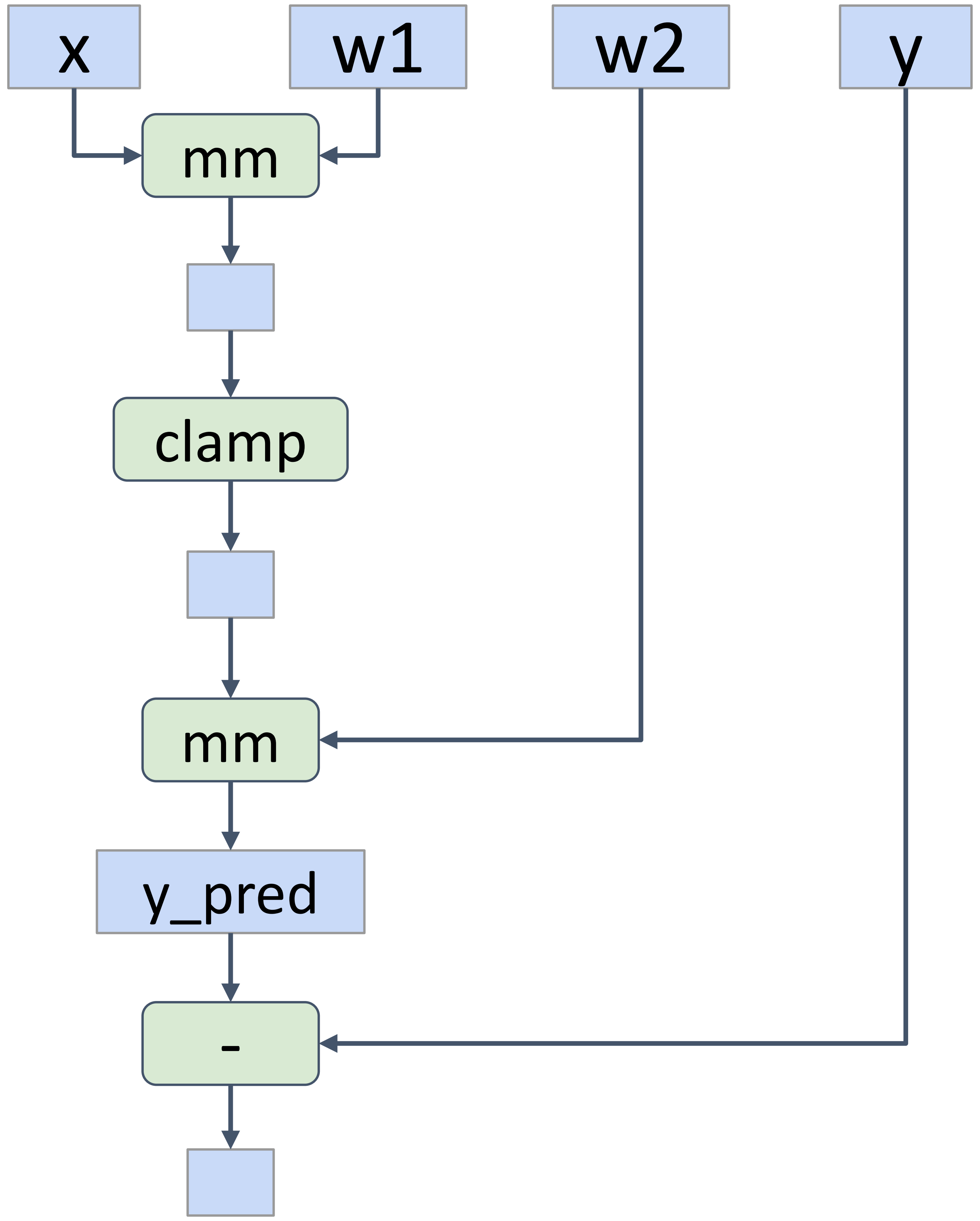
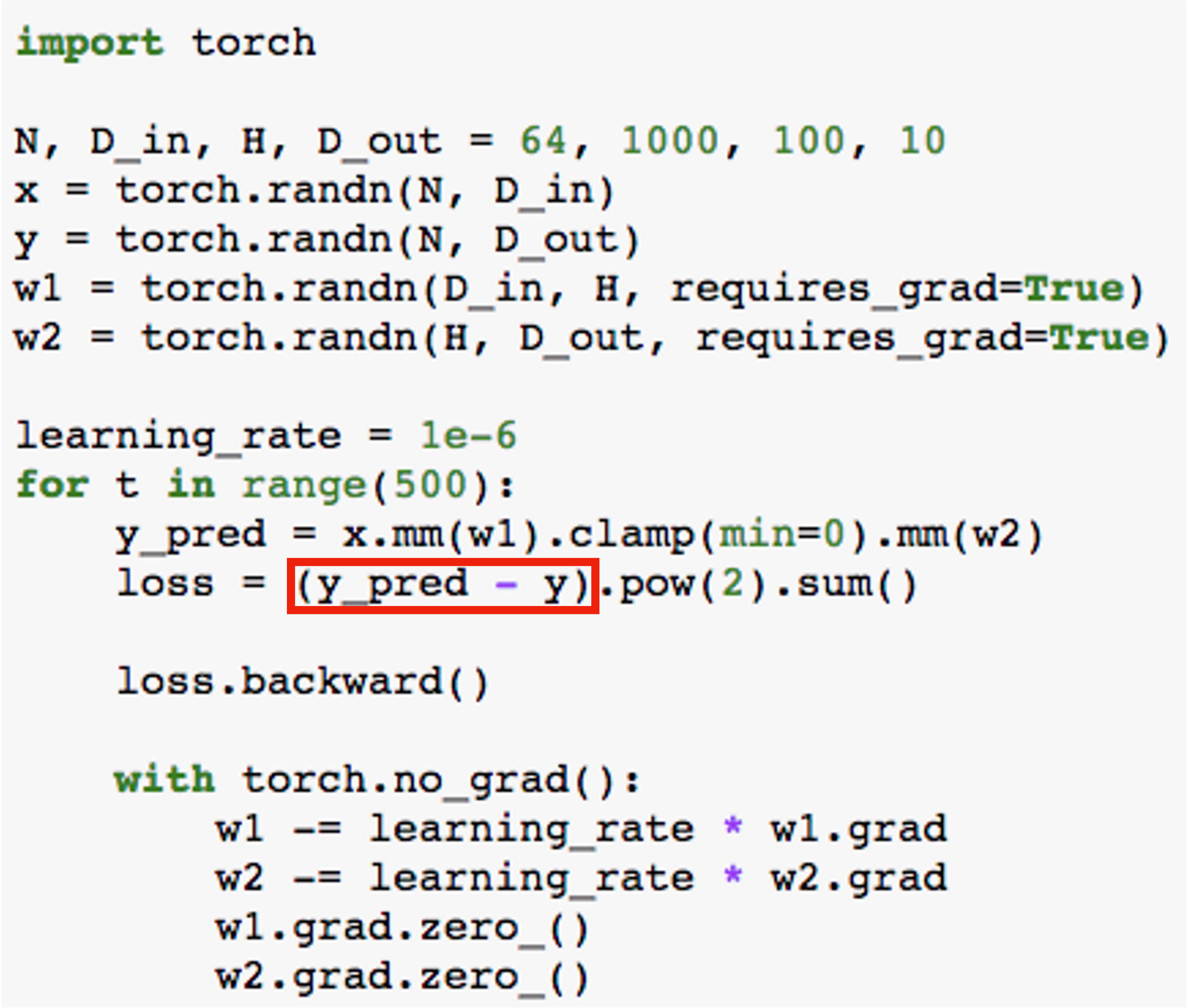
PyTorch: Autograd





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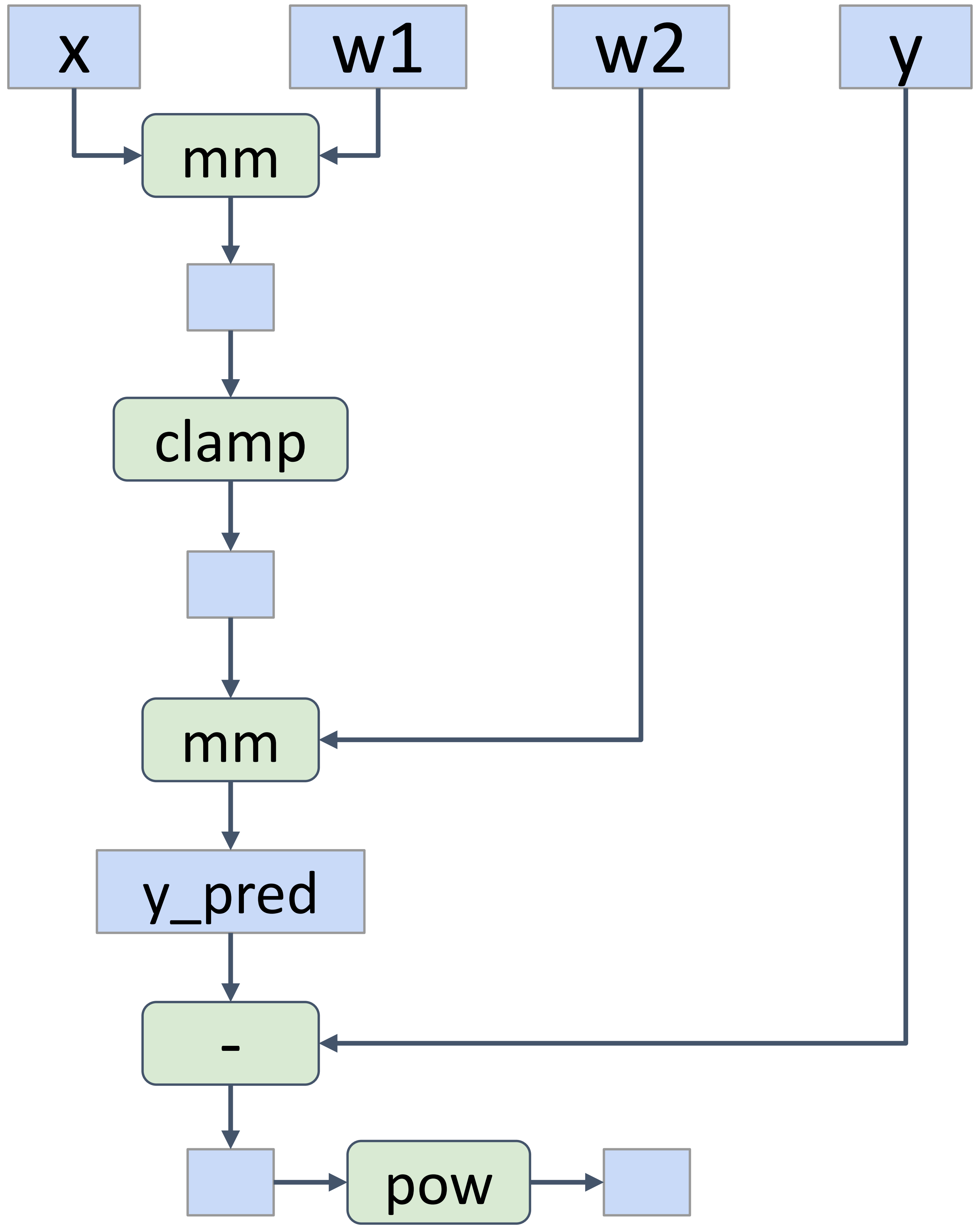
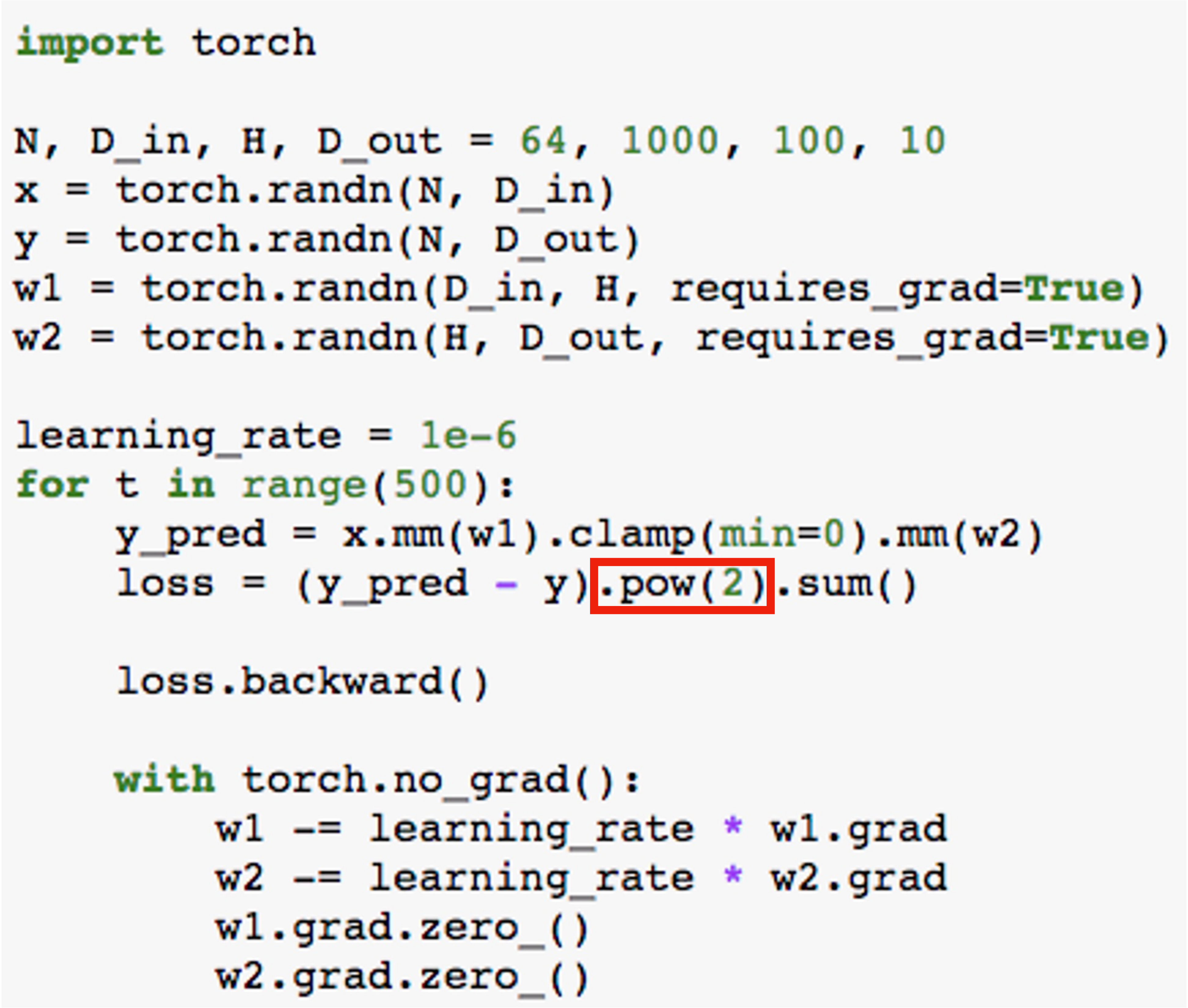
PyTorch: Autograd





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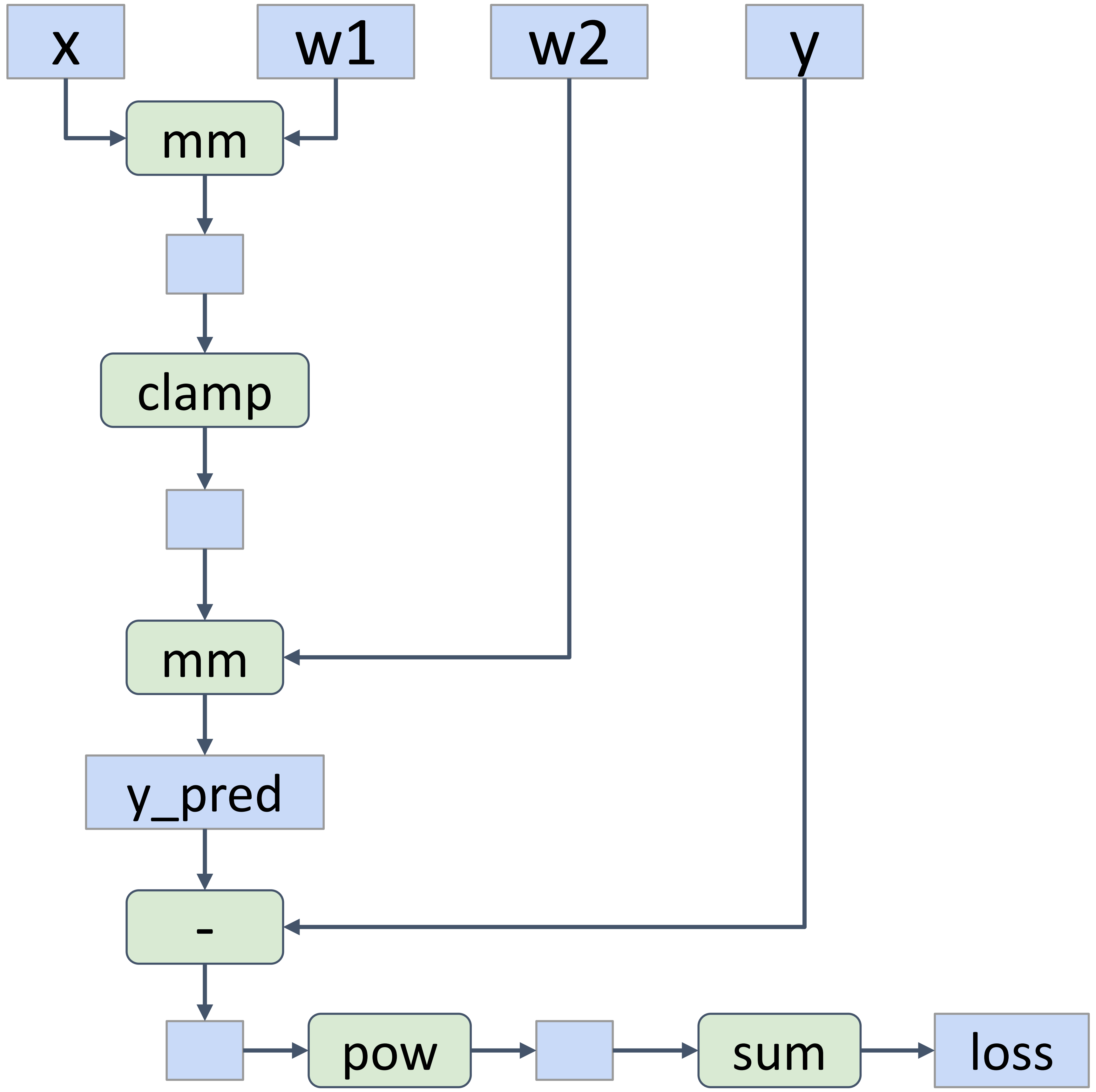

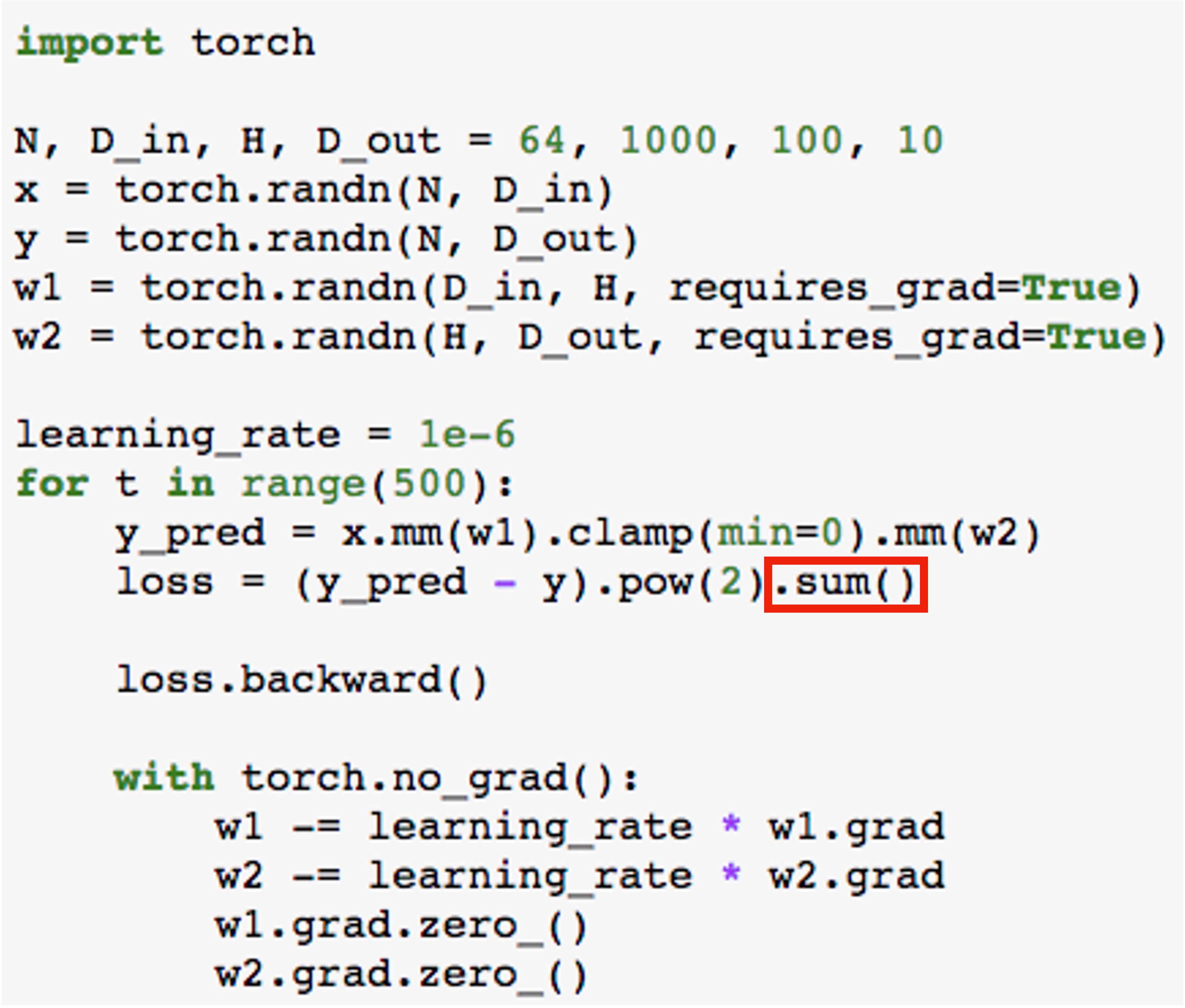

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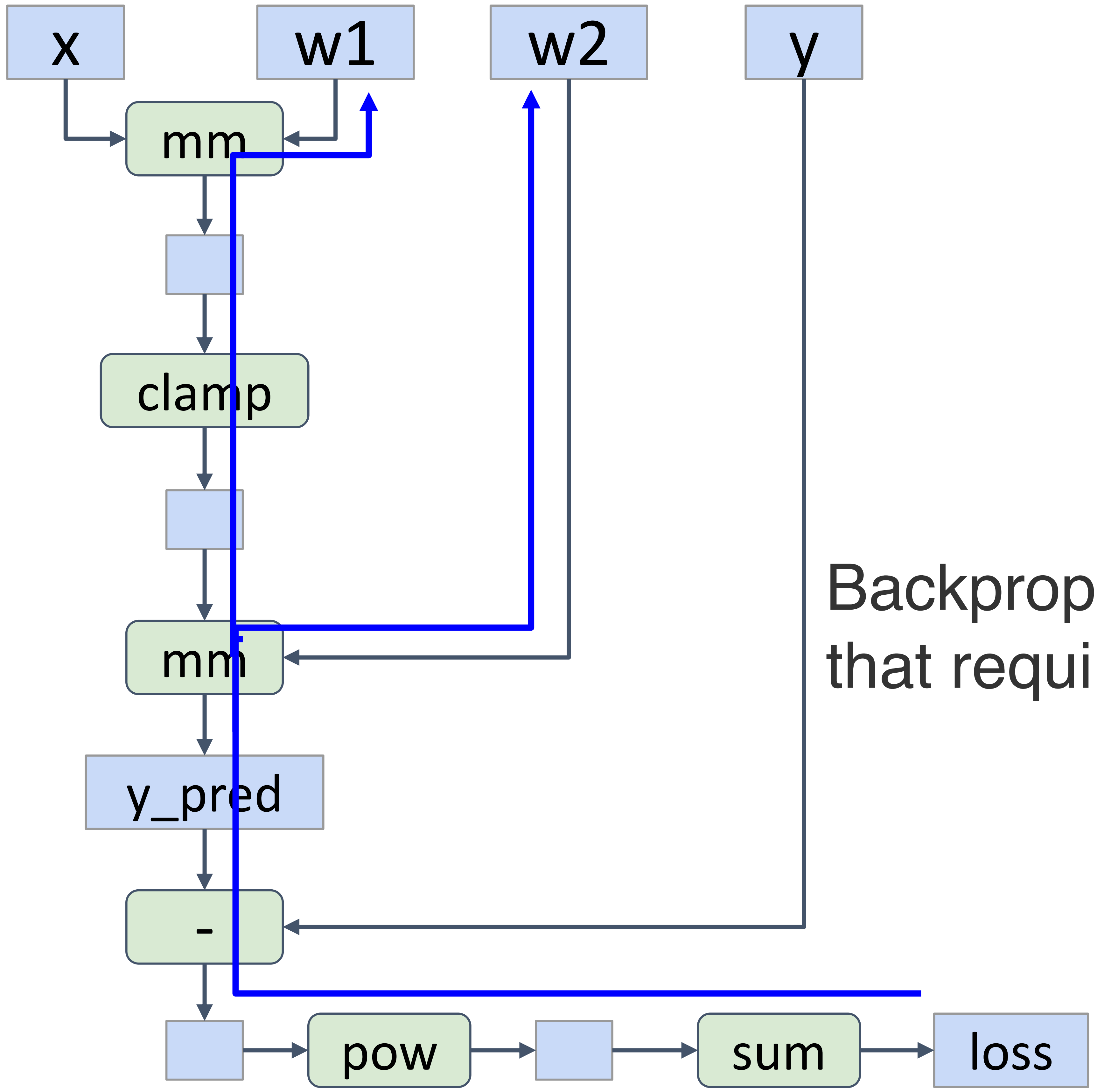
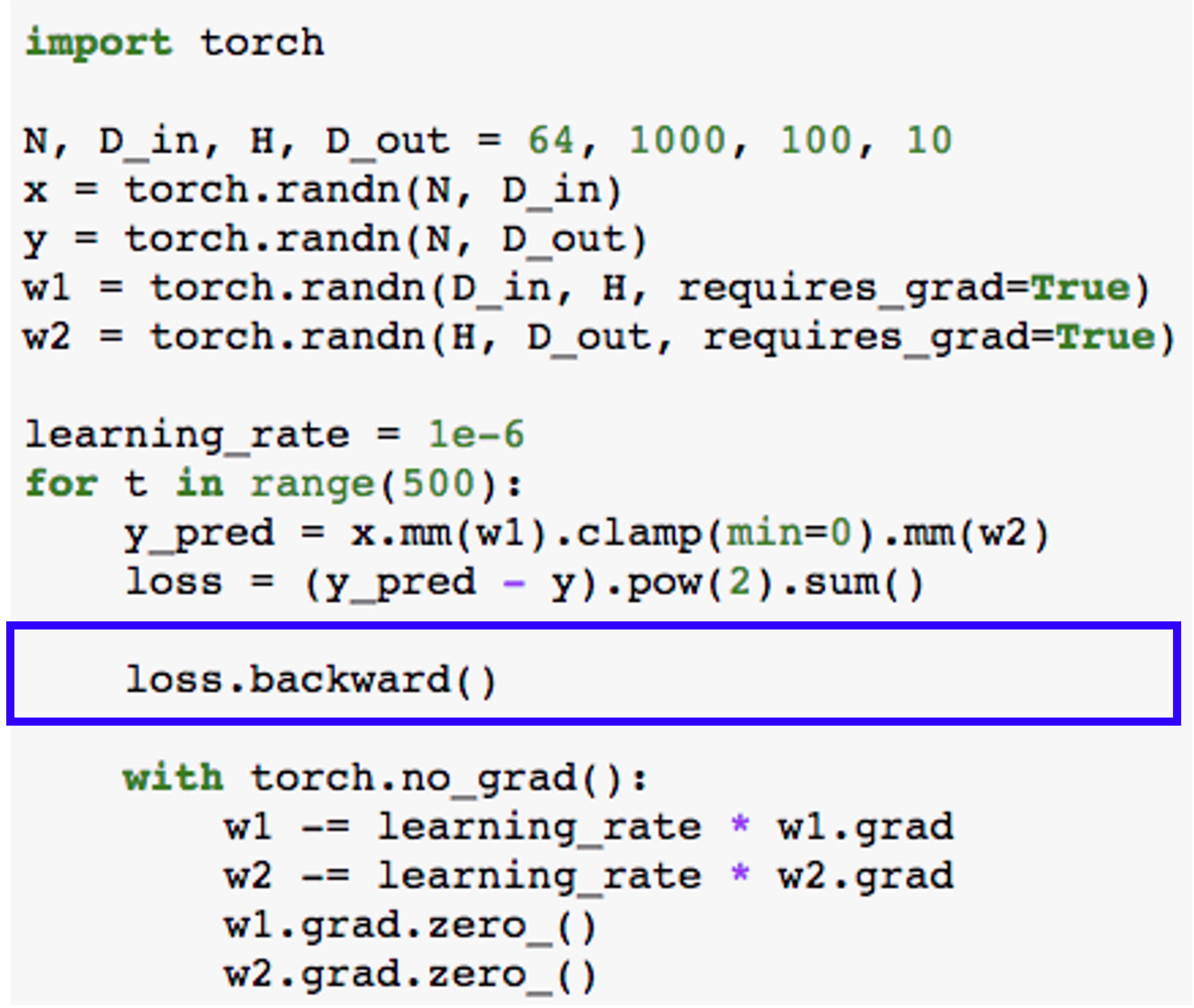
        w1.grad.zero_()
        w2.grad.zero_()
```

PyTorch: Autograd



Backprop to all inputs that require grad



```
import torch

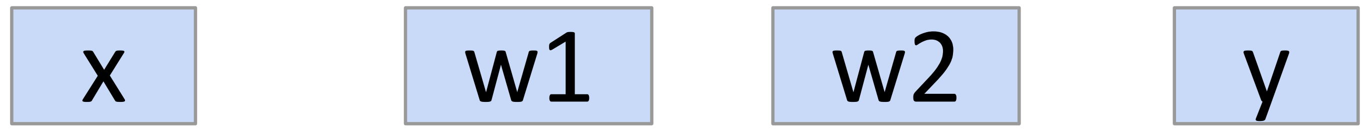
N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
    loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

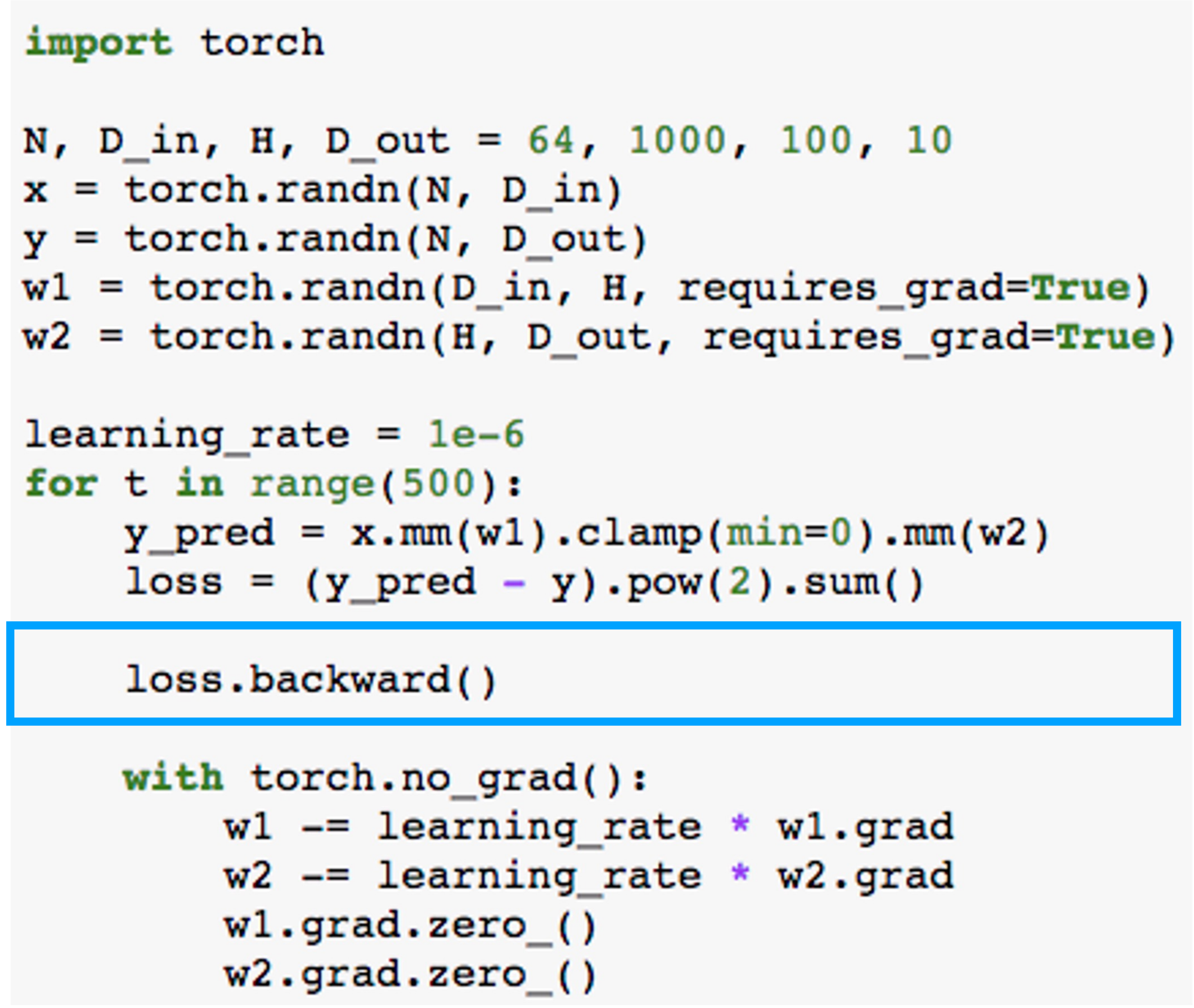
    loss.backward()

    with torch.no_grad():
        w1 -= learning_rate * w1.grad
        w2 -= learning_rate * w2.grad
        w1.grad.zero_()
        w2.grad.zero_()
```

PyTorch: Autograd



After backward finishes, gradients are accumulated into w1.grad and w2.grad and the graph is destroyed



```
import torch

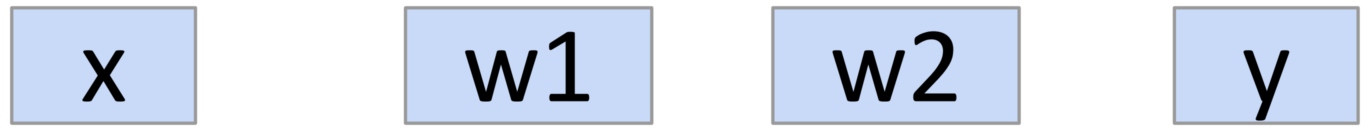
N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
    loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

    loss.backward()

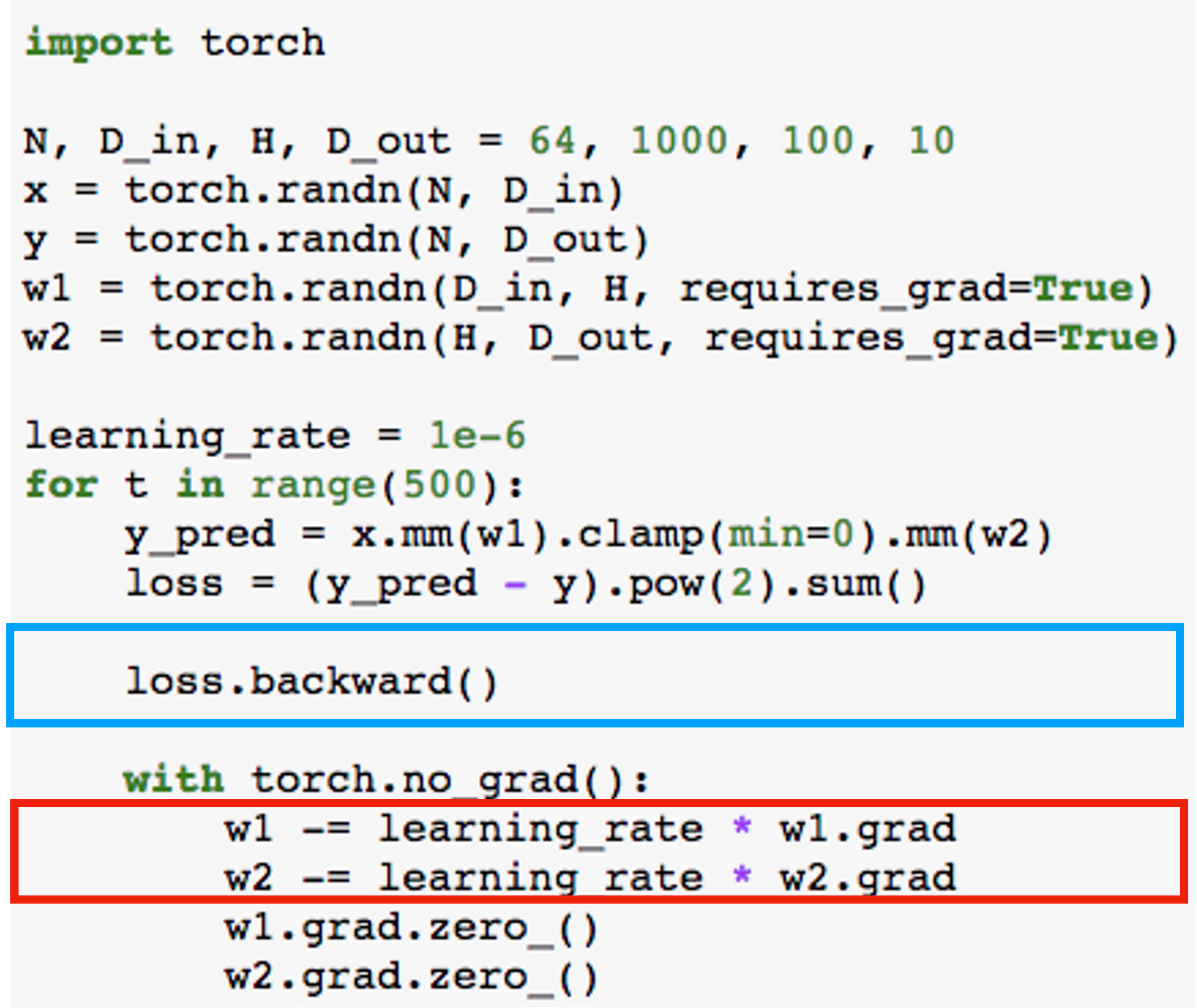
    with torch.no_grad():
        w1 -= learning_rate * w1.grad
        w2 -= learning_rate * w2.grad
        w1.grad.zero_()
        w2.grad.zero_()
```

PyTorch: Autograd



After backward finishes, gradients are accumulated into w1.grad and w2.grad and the graph is destroyed

Make gradient step on weights



```
import torch

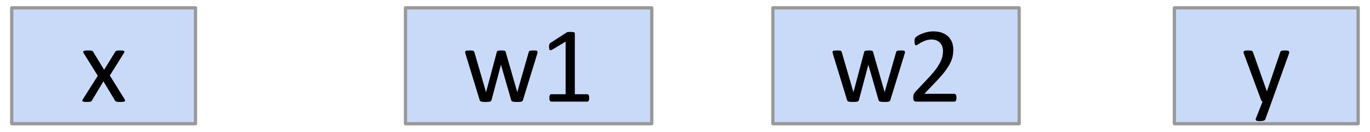
N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
    loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

    loss.backward()

    with torch.no_grad():
        w1 -= learning_rate * w1.grad
        w2 -= learning_rate * w2.grad
        w1.grad.zero_()
        w2.grad.zero_()
```

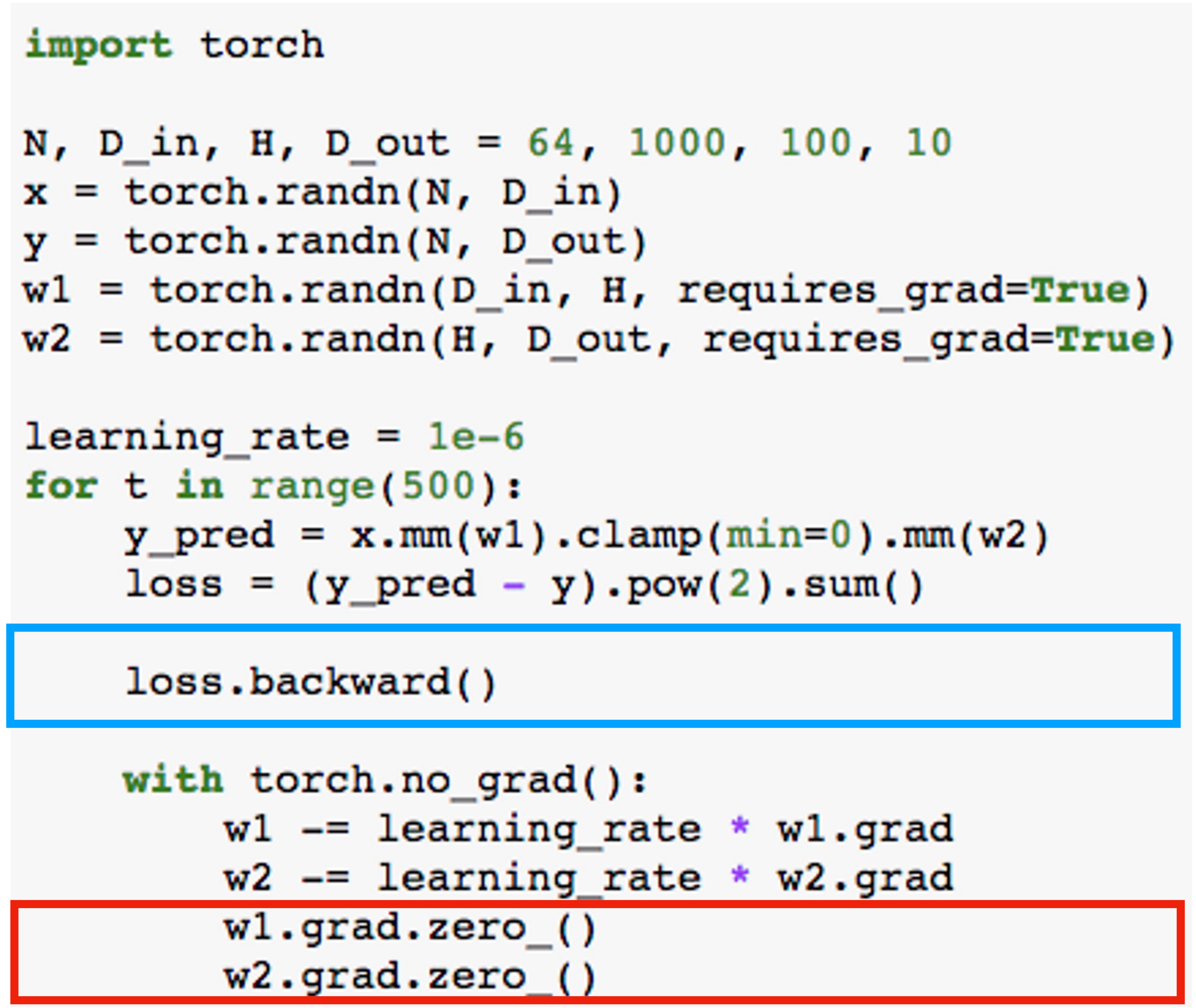
PyTorch: Autograd



x w1 w2 y

After backward finishes, gradients are accumulated into w1.grad and w2.grad and the graph is destroyed

Set gradients to zero—forgetting this is a common bug!



```
import torch

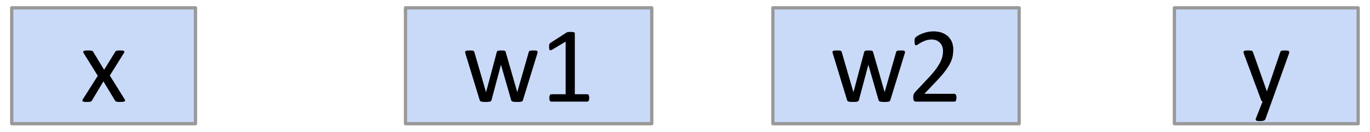
N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
    loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

    loss.backward()

    with torch.no_grad():
        w1 -= learning_rate * w1.grad
        w2 -= learning_rate * w2.grad
        w1.grad.zero_()
        w2.grad.zero_()
```

PyTorch: Autograd



x

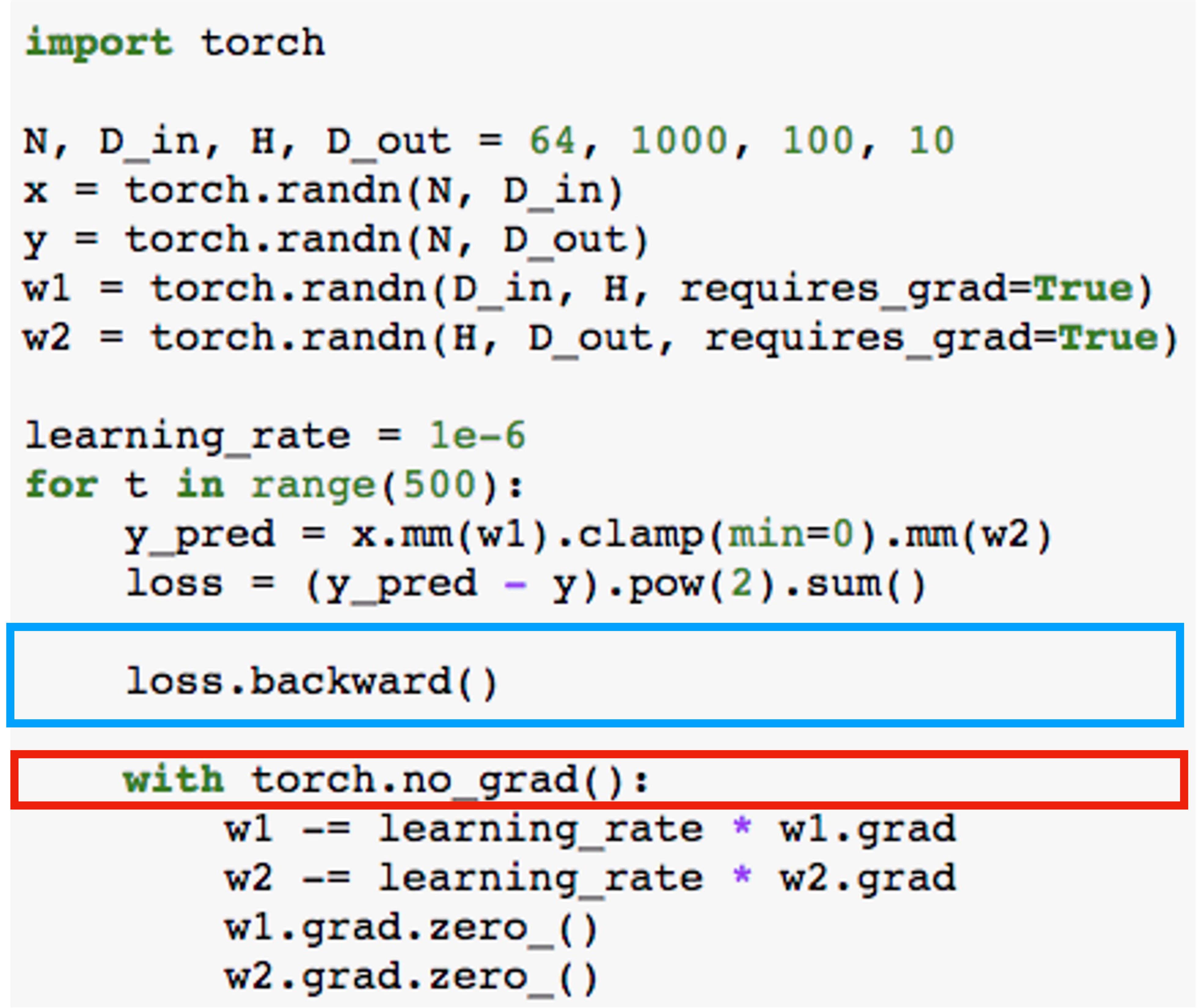
w1

w2

y

After backward finishes, gradients are accumulated into w1.grad and w2.grad and the graph is destroyed

Tell PyTorch not to build a graph for these operations



```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

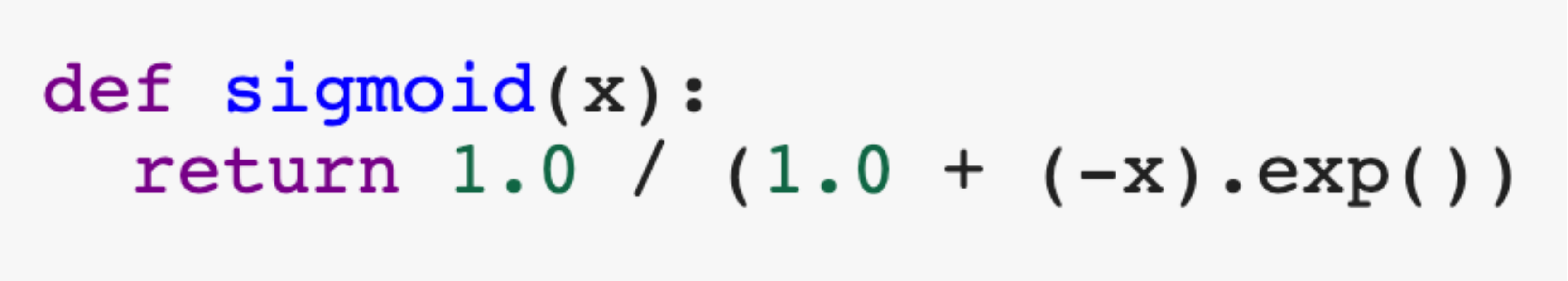
learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
    loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

    loss.backward()

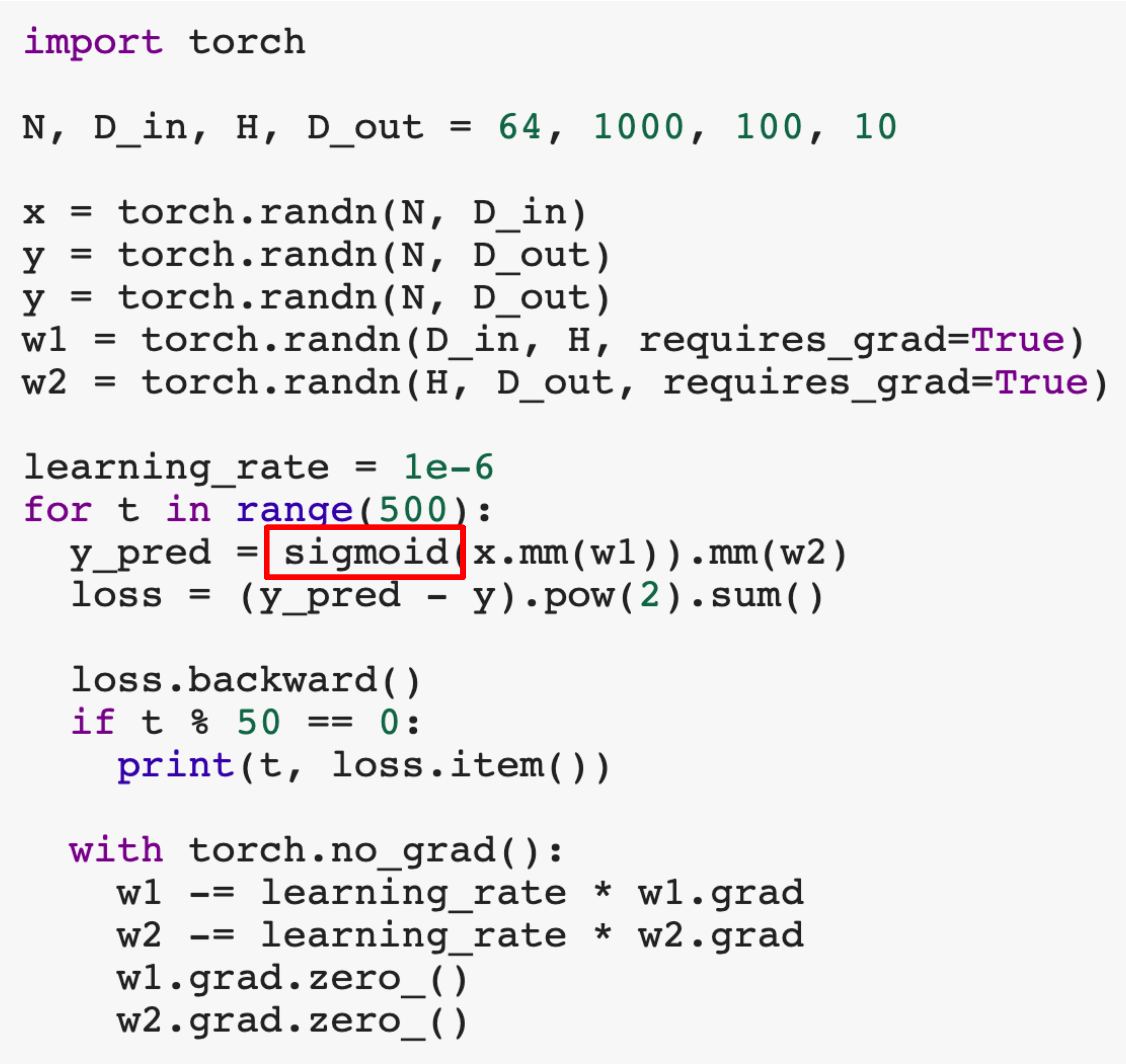
    with torch.no_grad():
        w1 -= learning_rate * w1.grad
        w2 -= learning_rate * w2.grad
        w1.grad.zero_()
        w2.grad.zero_()
```

PyTorch: New Functions

Can define new operations using Python functions



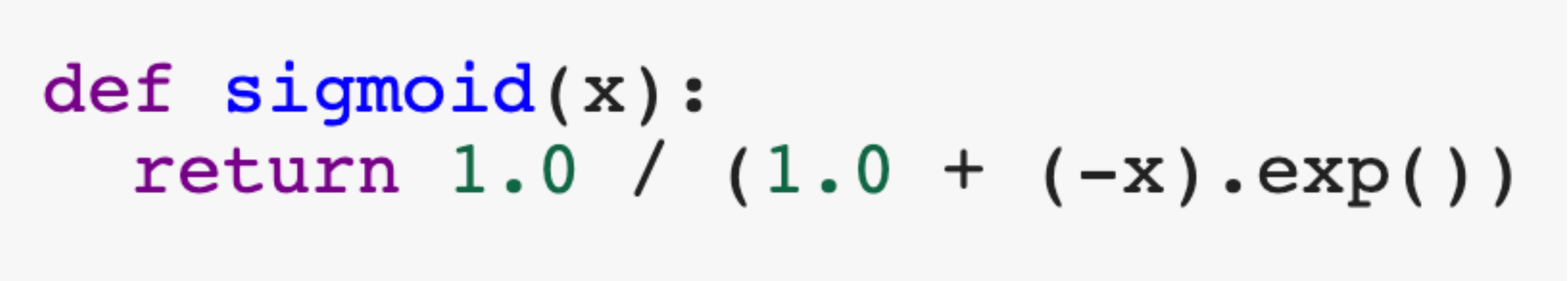
```python
def sigmoid(x):
  return 1.0 / (1.0 + (-x).exp())
```



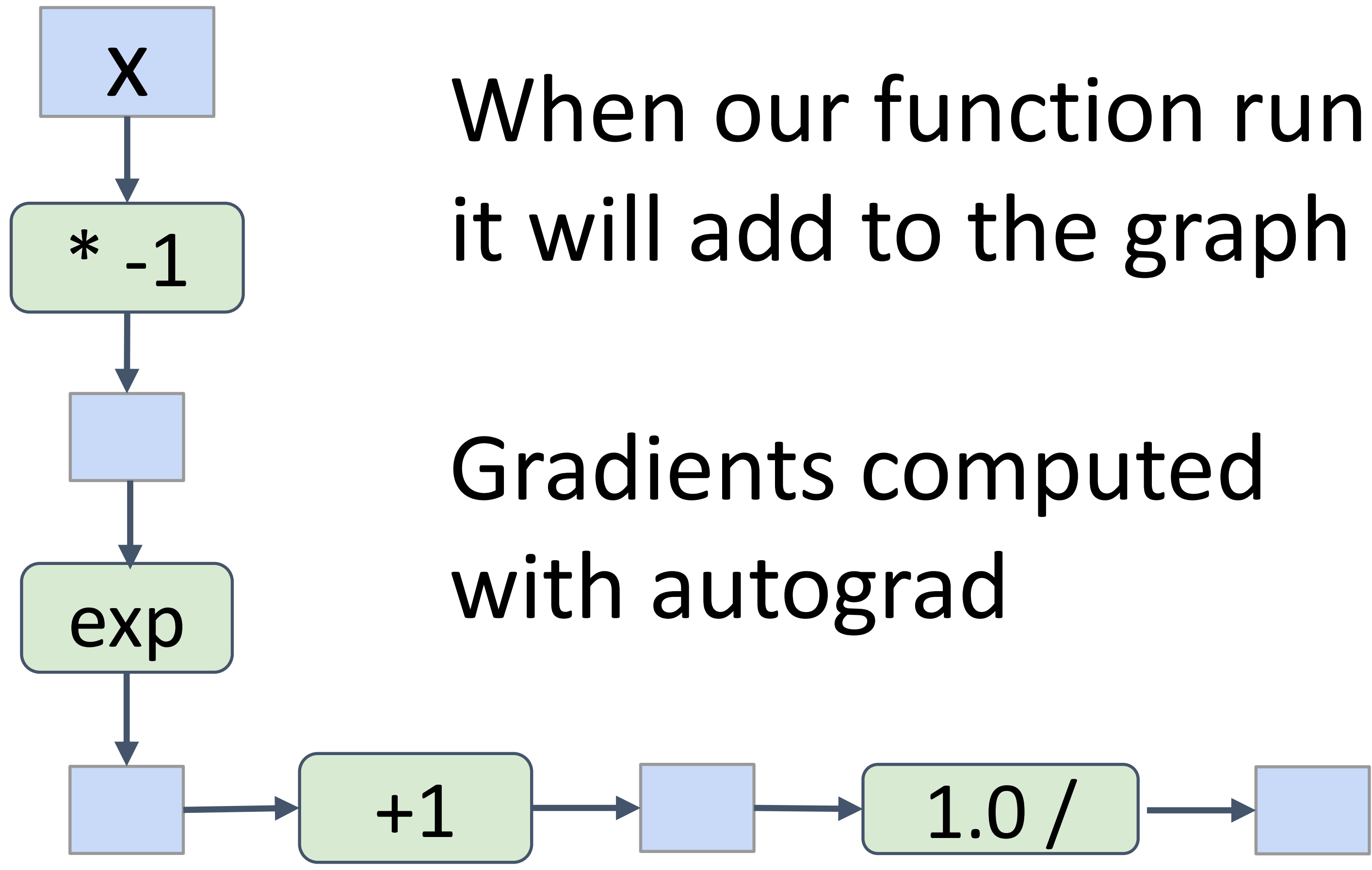
```python
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10

x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
  y_pred = sigmoid(x.mm(w1)).mm(w2)
  loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

  loss.backward()
  if t % 50 == 0:
    print(t, loss.item())

  with torch.no_grad():
    w1 -= learning_rate * w1.grad
    w2 -= learning_rate * w2.grad
    w1.grad.zero_()
    w2.grad.zero_()
```

PyTorch: New Functions

Can define new operations using Python functions

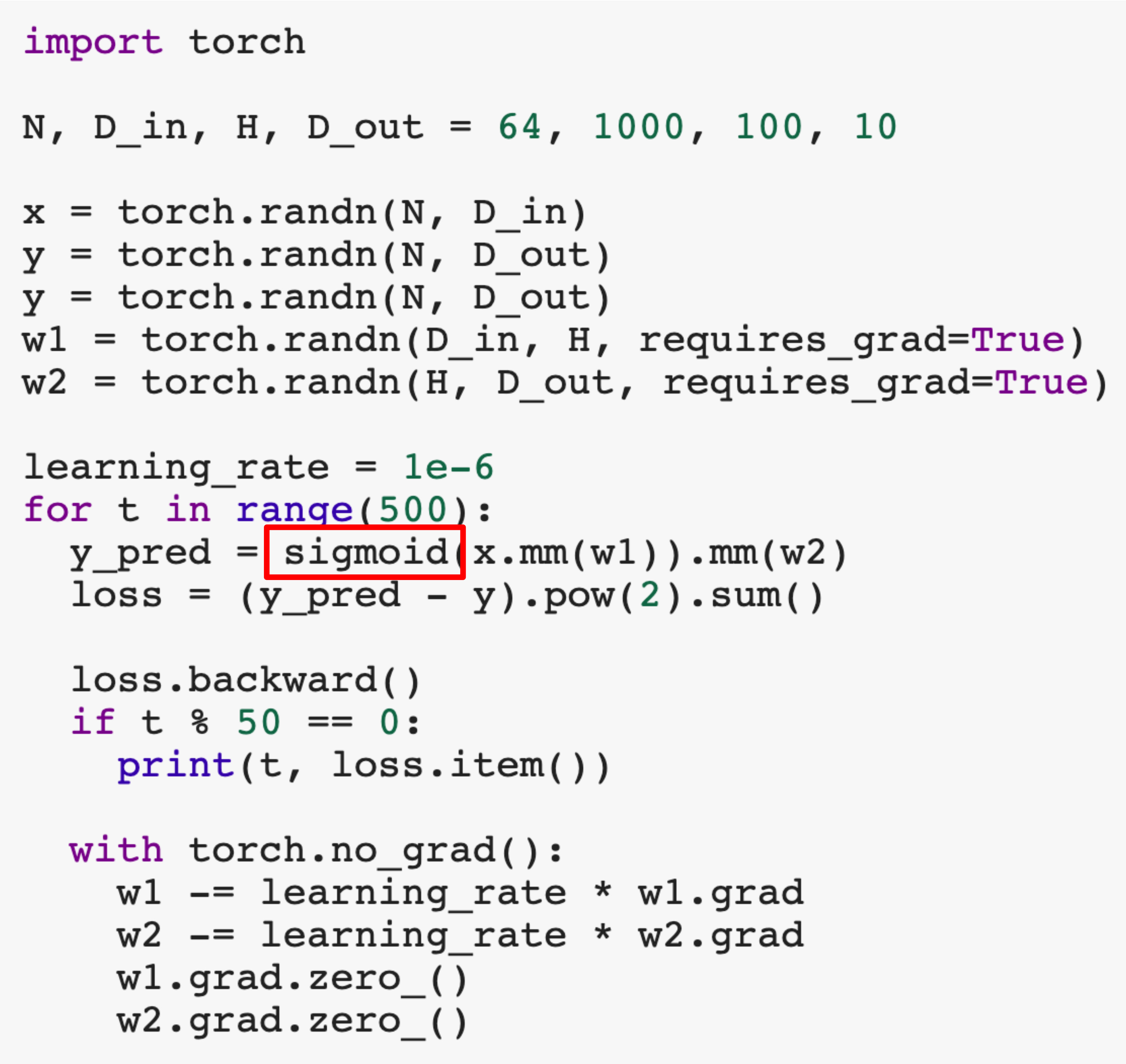


```python
def sigmoid(x):
  return 1.0 / (1.0 + (-x).exp())
```



When our function runs, it will add to the graph

Gradients computed with autograd

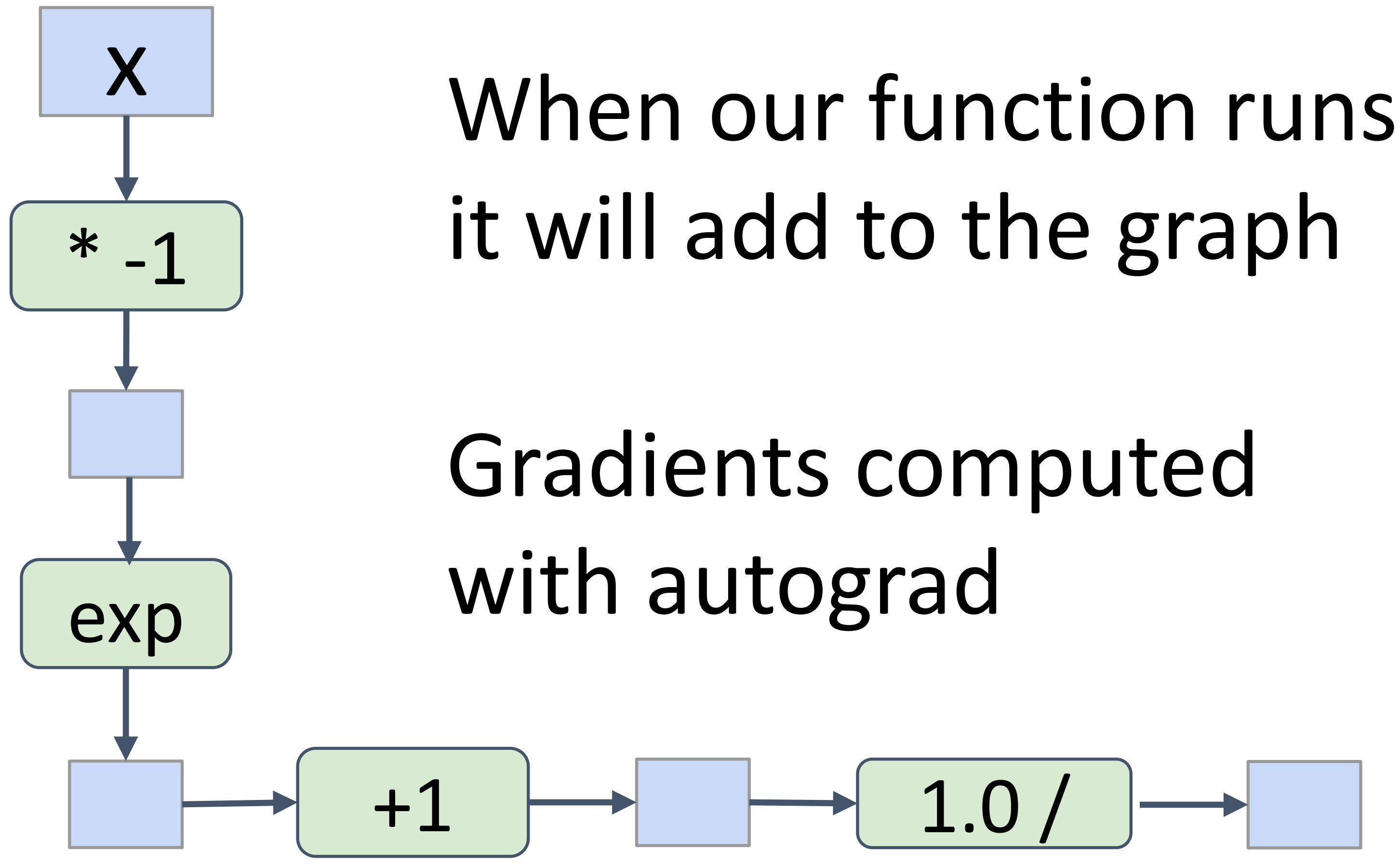


```python
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10

x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
  y_pred = sigmoid(x.mm(w1)).mm(w2)
  loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

  loss.backward()
  if t % 50 == 0:
    print(t, loss.item())

  with torch.no_grad():
    w1 -= learning_rate * w1.grad
    w2 -= learning_rate * w2.grad
    w1.grad.zero_()
    w2.grad.zero_()
```

PyTorch: New Functions

Can define new operations using Python functions

```
def sigmoid(x):
  return 1.0 / (1.0 + (-x).exp())
```



When our function runs, it will add to the graph

Gradients computed with autograd

Define new autograd operators by subclassing Function, define forward and backward

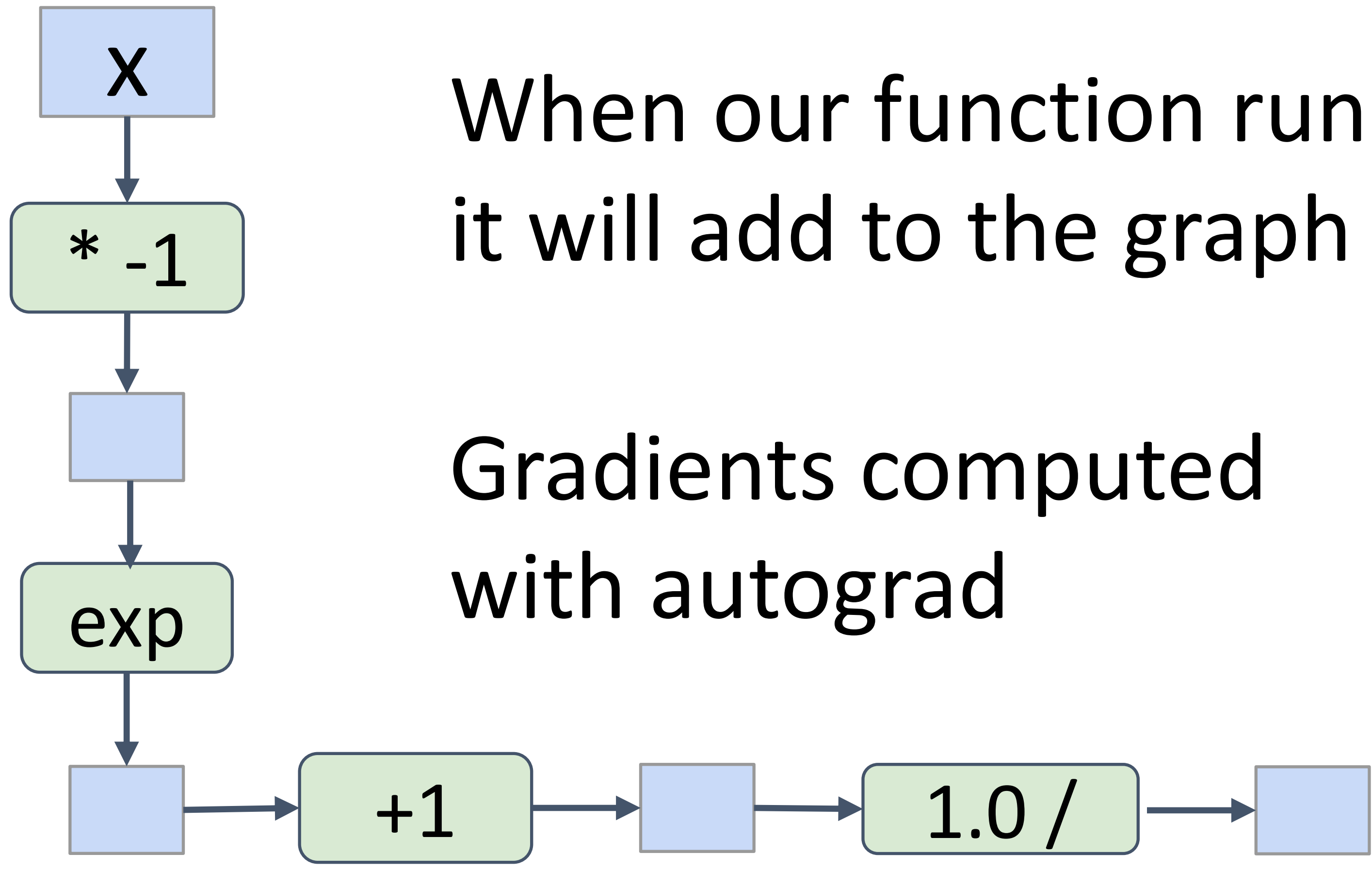
```
class Sigmoid(torch.autograd.Function):
  @staticmethod
  def forward(ctx, x):
    y = 1.0 / (1.0 + (-x).exp())
    ctx.save_for_backward(y)
    return y

  @staticmethod
  def backward(ctx, grad_y):
    y, = ctx.saved_tensors
    grad_x = grad_y * y * (1.0 - y)
    return grad_x

def sigmoid(x):
  return Sigmoid.apply(x)
```

Recall: $$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[\sigma(x)\right] = (1 - \sigma(x))\sigma(x)$$

PyTorch: New Functions

Can define new operations using Python functions

```
def sigmoid(x):
  return 1.0 / (1.0 + (-x).exp())
```



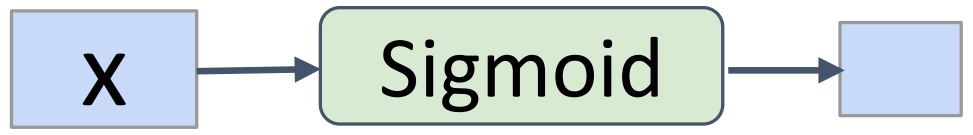
When our function runs, it will add to the graph

Gradients computed with autograd

Define new autograd operators by subclassing Function, define forward and backward

```
class Sigmoid(torch.autograd.Function):
  @staticmethod
  def forward(ctx, x):
    y = 1.0 / (1.0 + (-x).exp())
    ctx.save_for_backward(y)
    return y

  @staticmethod
  def backward(ctx, grad_y):
    y, = ctx.saved_tensors
    grad_x = grad_y * y * (1.0 - y)
    return grad_x

def sigmoid(x):
  return Sigmoid.apply(x)
```

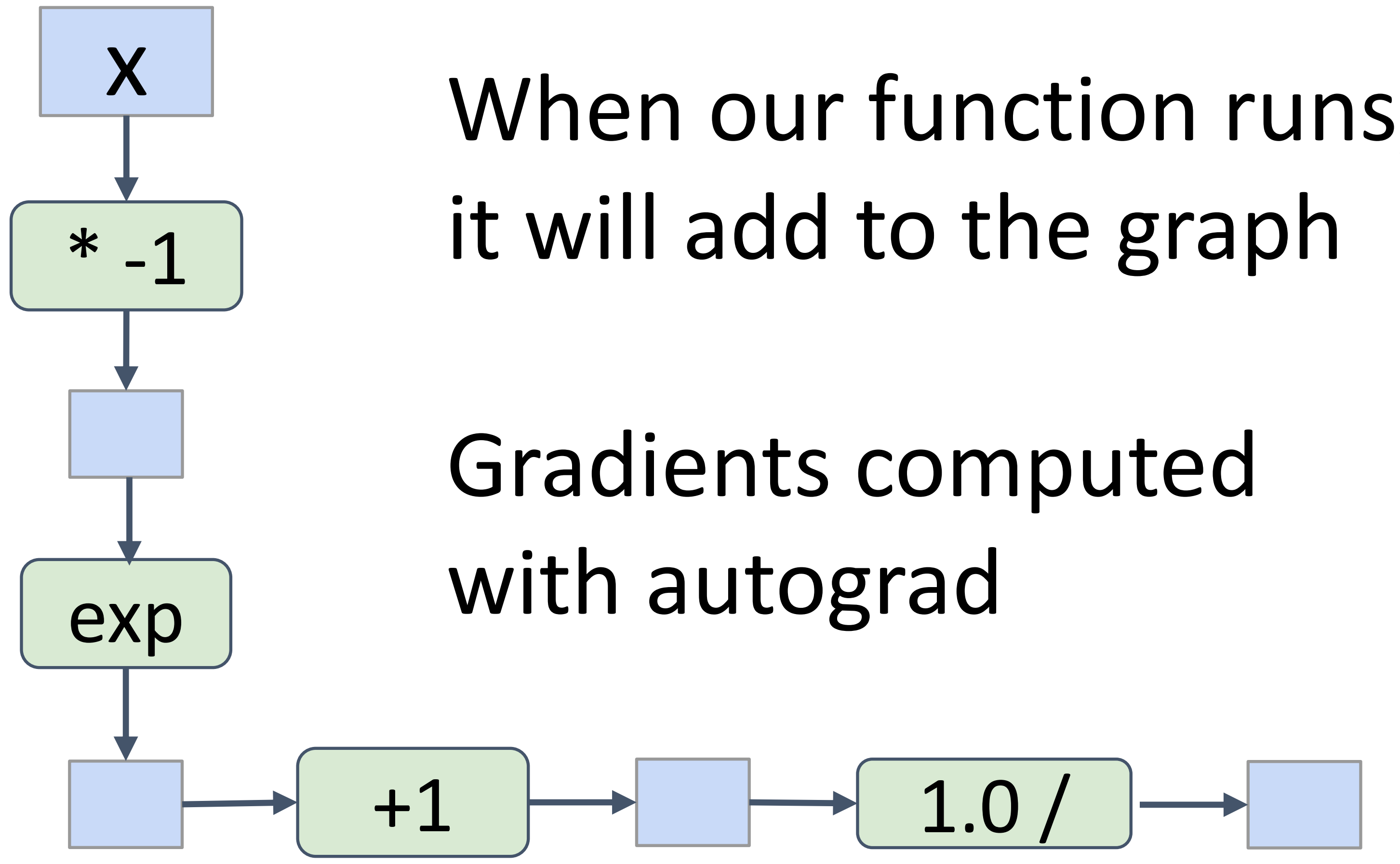
Now when our function runs, it adds one node to the graph!



PyTorch: New Functions

Can define new operations using Python functions

```python
def sigmoid(x):
  return 1.0 / (1.0 + (-x).exp())
```



When our function runs, it will add to the graph

Gradients computed with autograd

Define new autograd operators by subclassing Function, define forward and backward

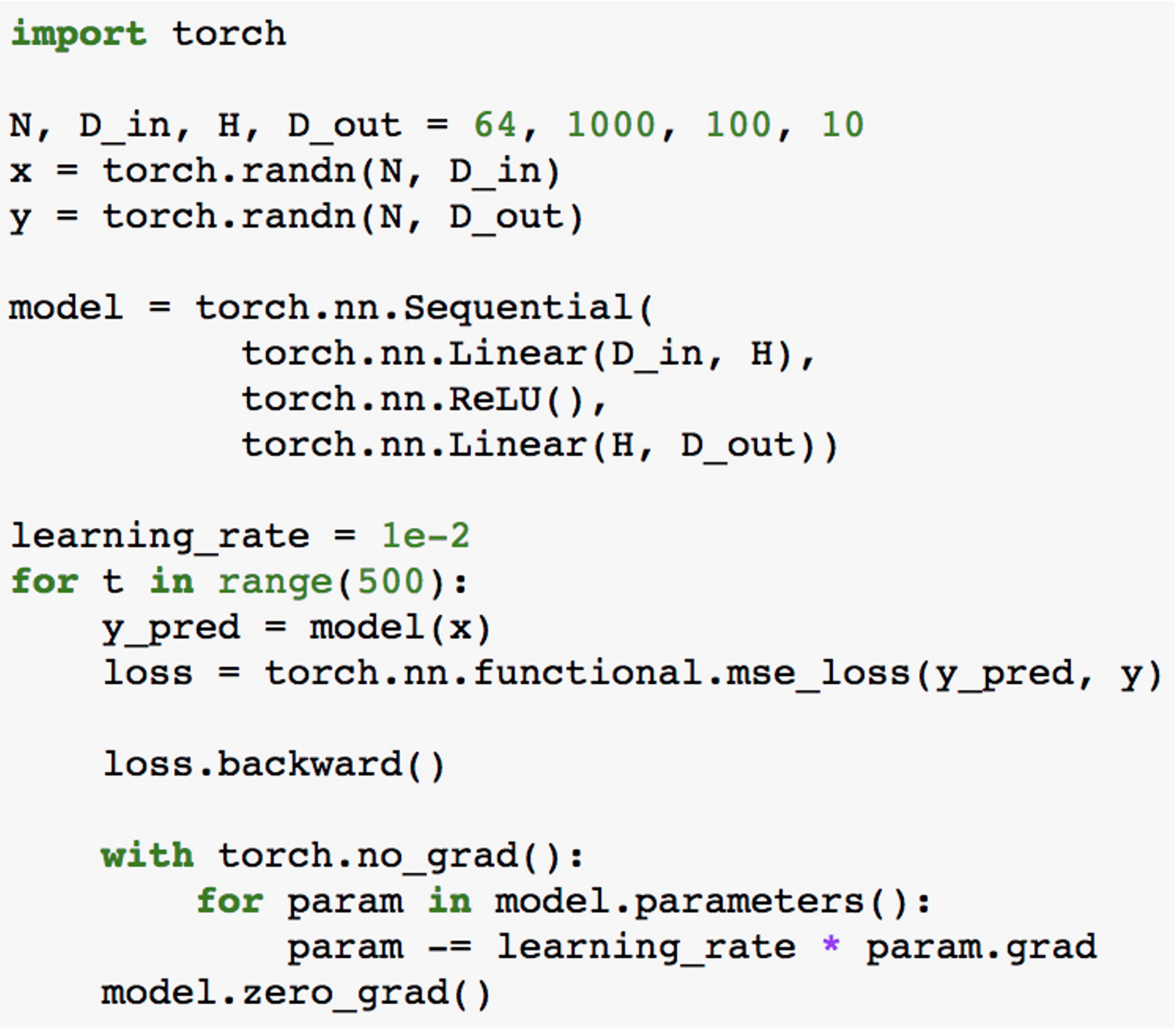
```python
class Sigmoid(torch.autograd.Function):
  @staticmethod
  def forward(ctx, x):
    y = 1.0 / (1.0 + (-x).exp())
    ctx.save_for_backward(y)
    return y

  @staticmethod
  def backward(ctx, grad_y):
    y, = ctx.saved_tensors
    grad_x = grad_y * y * (1.0 - y)
    return grad_x

def sigmoid(x):
  return Sigmoid.apply(x)
```

In practice this is pretty rare – in most cases Python functions are good enough

PyTorch: nn

Higher-level wrapper for working with neural nets

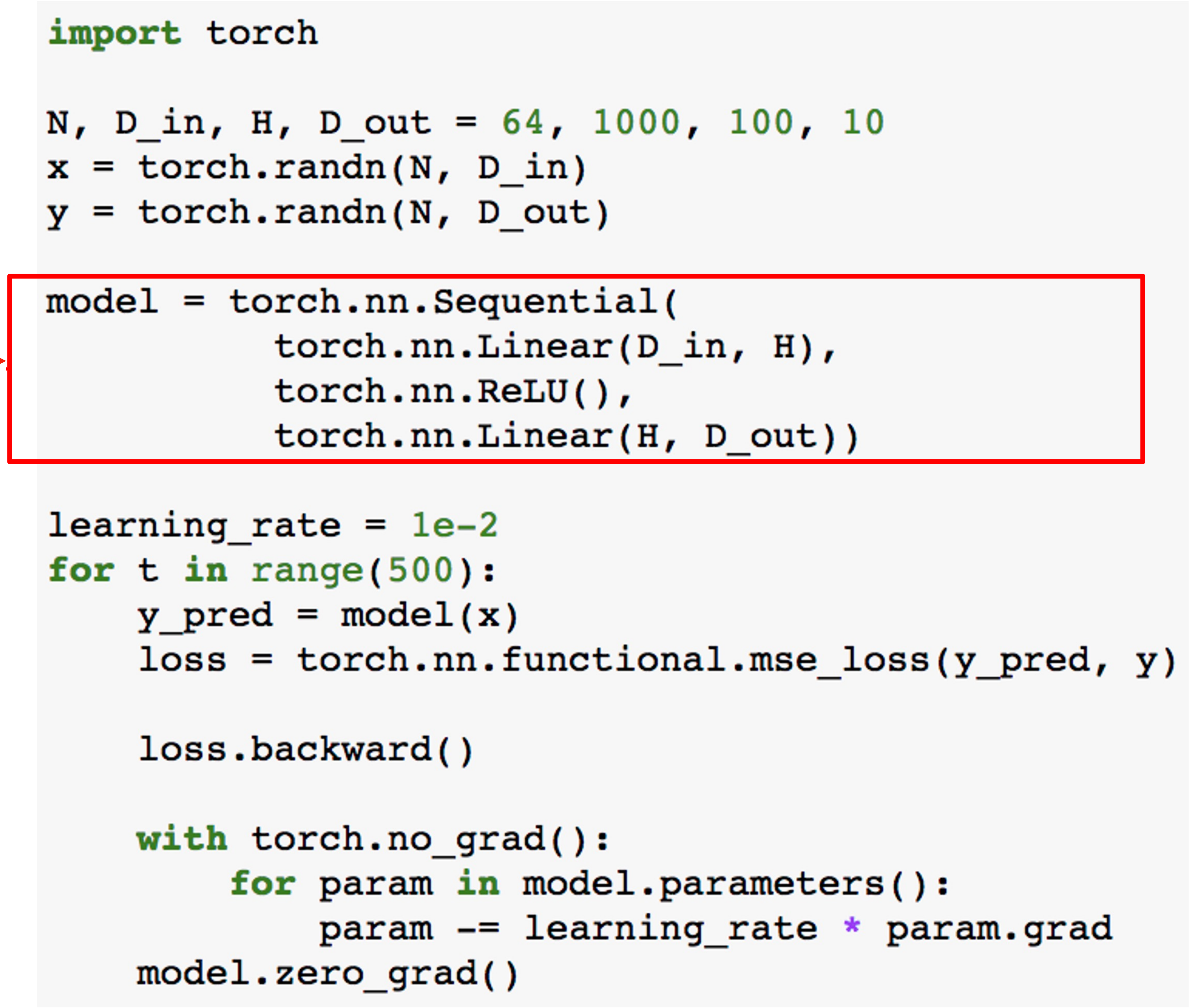
Use this! It will make your life easier



```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)

model = torch.nn.Sequential(
          torch.nn.Linear(D_in, H),
          torch.nn.ReLU(),
          torch.nn.Linear(H, D_out))

learning_rate = 1e-2
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = torch.nn.functional.mse_loss(y_pred, y)

    loss.backward()

    with torch.no_grad():
        for param in model.parameters():
            param -= learning_rate * param.grad
    model.zero_grad()
```

PyTorch: nn

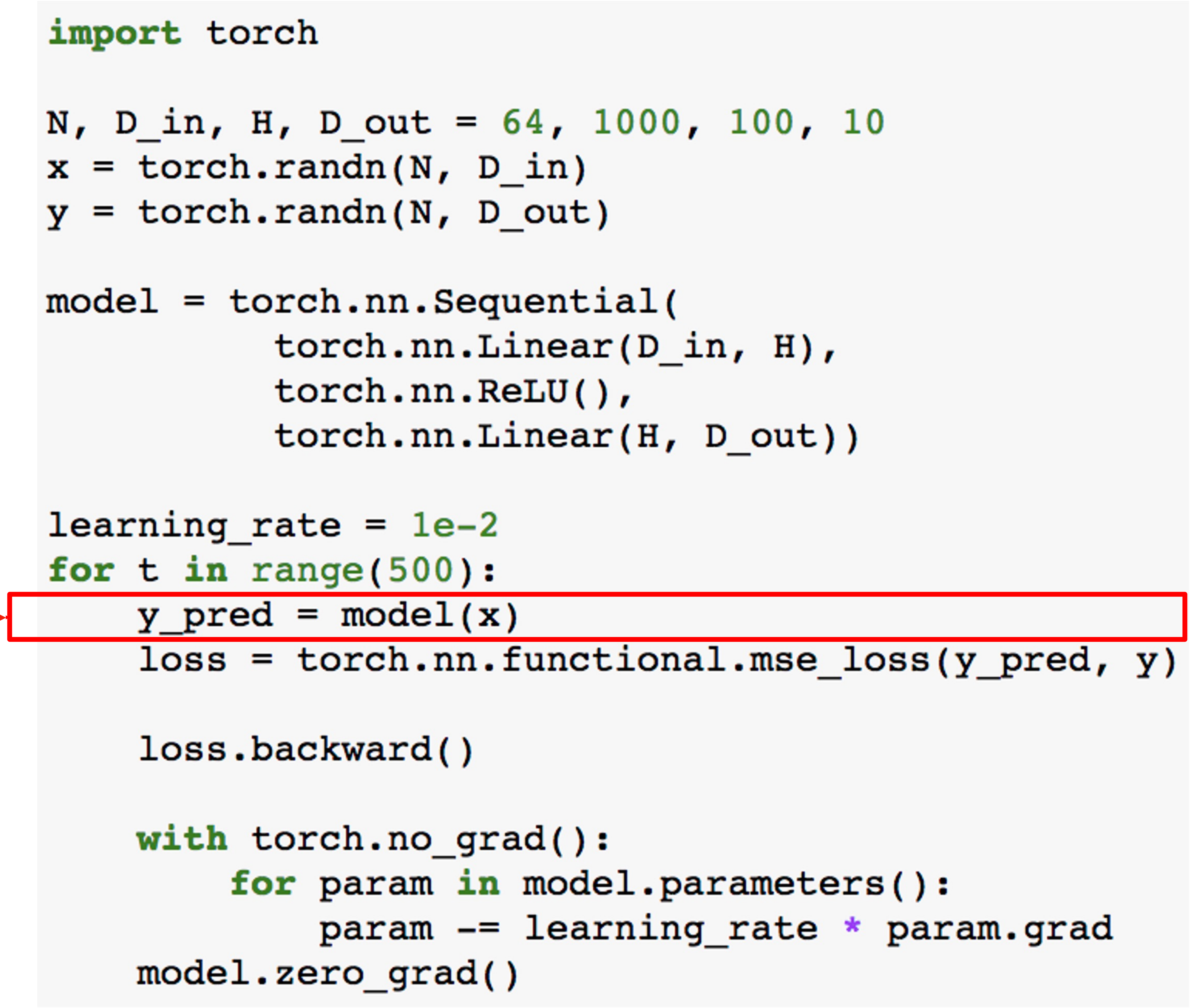
Object-oriented API: Define model object as sequence of layers objects, each of which holds weight tensors



```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)

model = torch.nn.Sequential(
          torch.nn.Linear(D_in, H),
          torch.nn.ReLU(),
          torch.nn.Linear(H, D_out))

learning_rate = 1e-2
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = torch.nn.functional.mse_loss(y_pred, y)

    loss.backward()

    with torch.no_grad():
        for param in model.parameters():
            param -= learning_rate * param.grad
    model.zero_grad()
```

PyTorch: nn

Forward pass: Feed data to model and compute loss

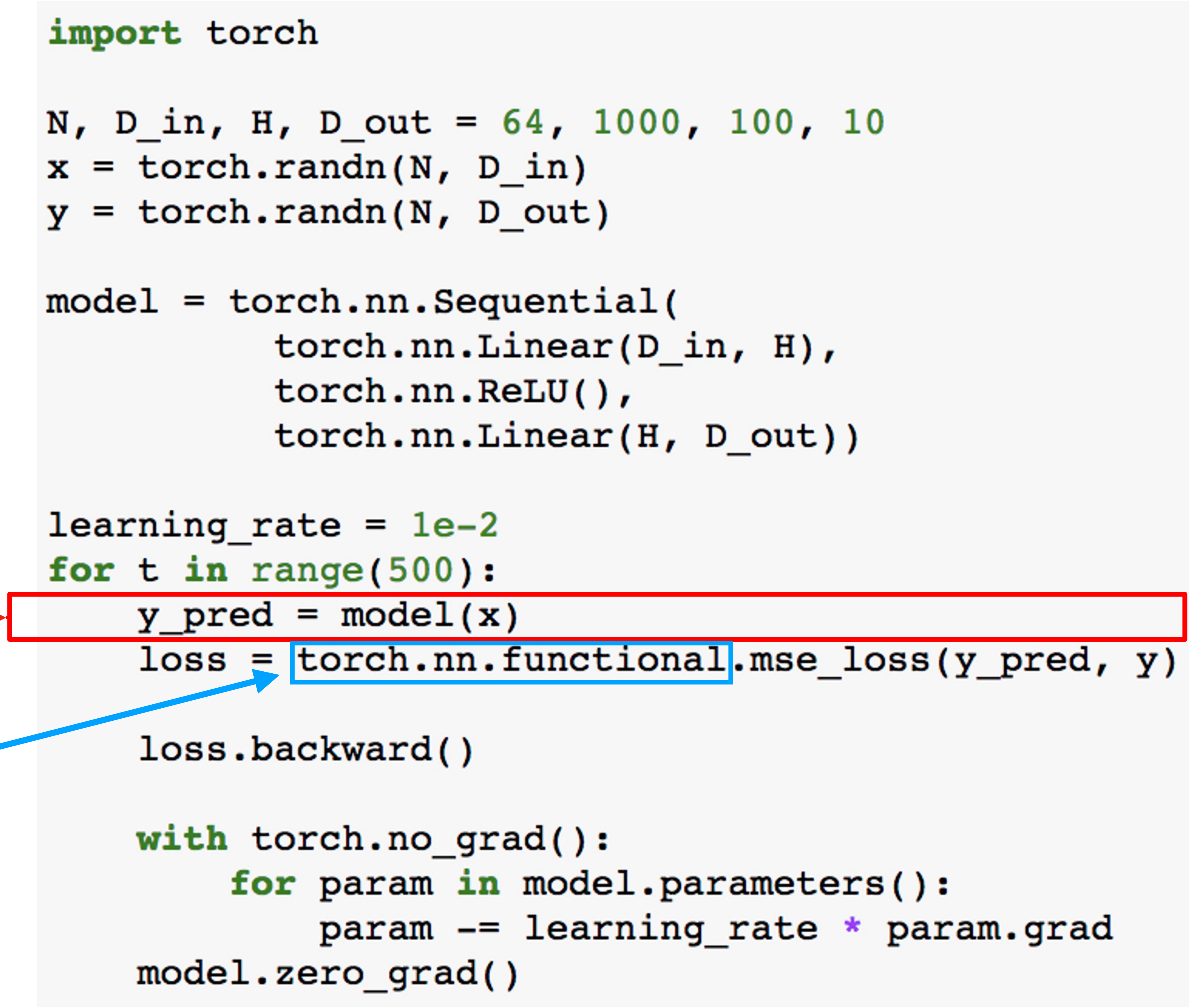


```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)

model = torch.nn.Sequential(
          torch.nn.Linear(D_in, H),
          torch.nn.ReLU(),
          torch.nn.Linear(H, D_out))

learning_rate = 1e-2
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = torch.nn.functional.mse_loss(y_pred, y)

    loss.backward()

    with torch.no_grad():
        for param in model.parameters():
            param -= learning_rate * param.grad
    model.zero_grad()
```

PyTorch: nn

Forward pass: Feed data to model and compute loss

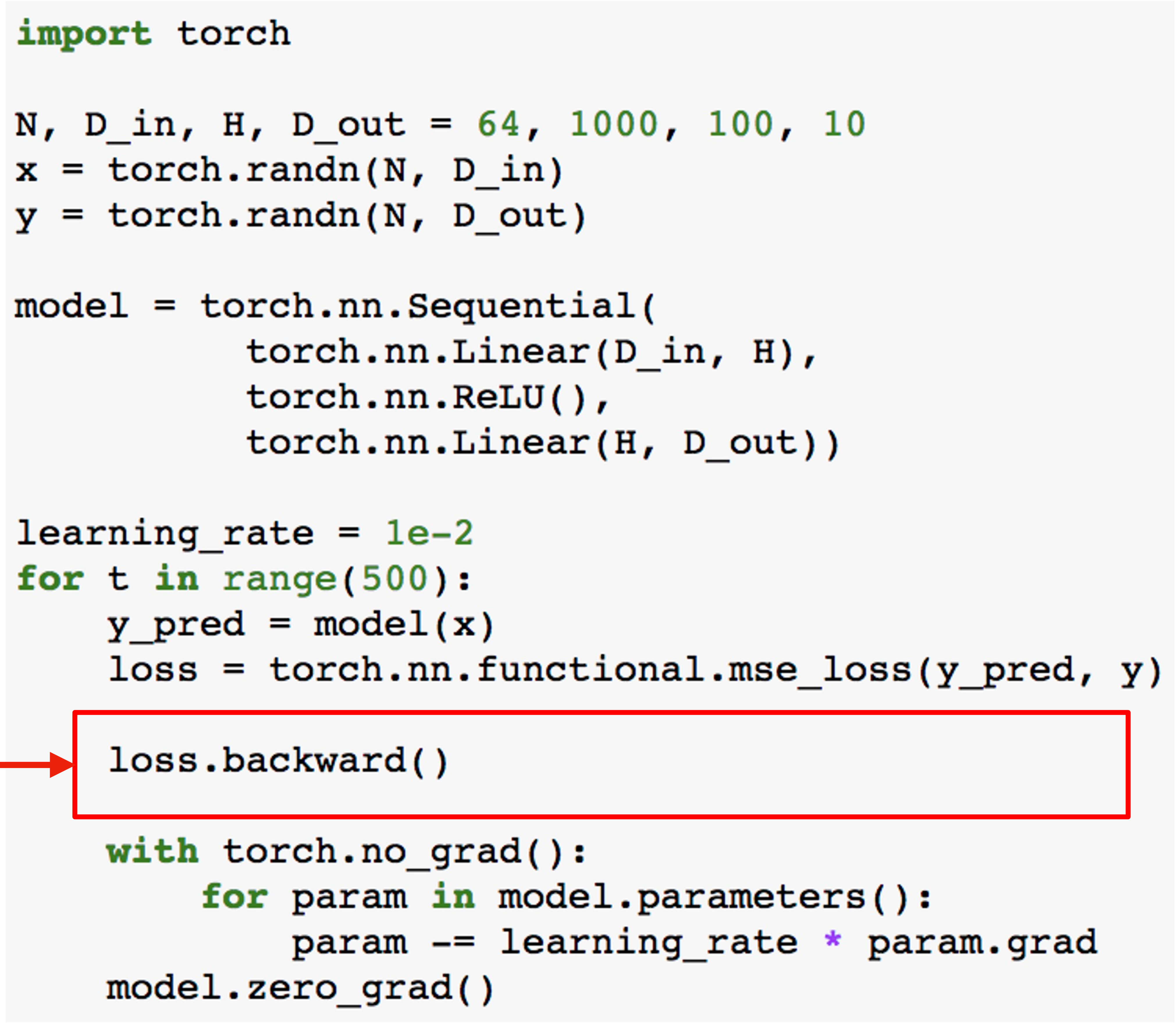
torch.nn.functional has useful helpers like loss functions



```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)

model = torch.nn.Sequential(
          torch.nn.Linear(D_in, H),
          torch.nn.ReLU(),
          torch.nn.Linear(H, D_out))

learning_rate = 1e-2
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = torch.nn.functional.mse_loss(y_pred, y)

    loss.backward()

    with torch.no_grad():
        for param in model.parameters():
            param -= learning_rate * param.grad
    model.zero_grad()
```

PyTorch: nn

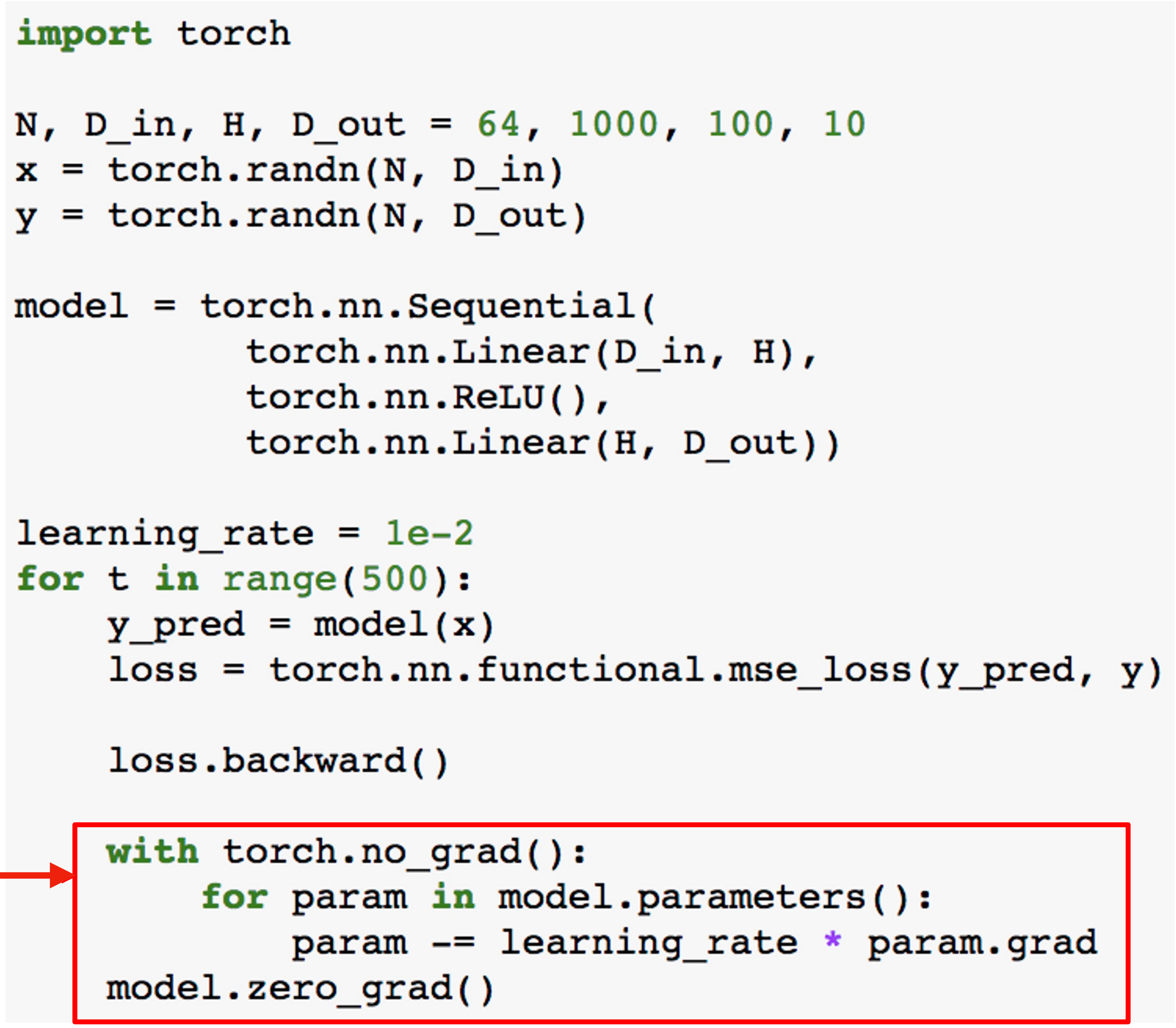
Backward pass: compute gradient with respect to all model weights (they have requires_grad=True)



```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)

model = torch.nn.Sequential(
          torch.nn.Linear(D_in, H),
          torch.nn.ReLU(),
          torch.nn.Linear(H, D_out))

learning_rate = 1e-2
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = torch.nn.functional.mse_loss(y_pred, y)

    loss.backward()

    with torch.no_grad():
        for param in model.parameters():
            param -= learning_rate * param.grad
    model.zero_grad()
```

PyTorch: nn

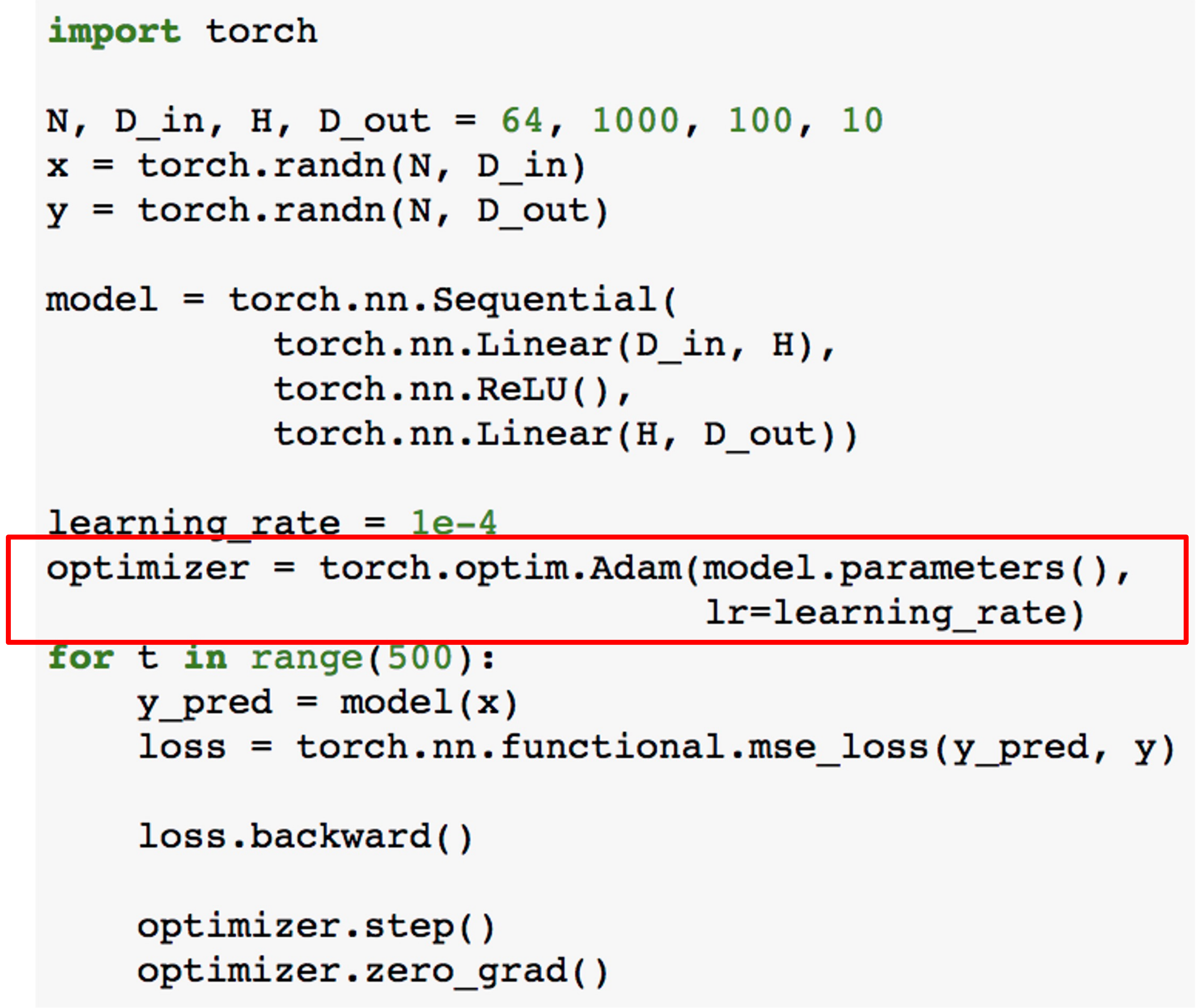
Make gradient step on each model parameter (with gradients disabled)



```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)

model = torch.nn.Sequential(
          torch.nn.Linear(D_in, H),
          torch.nn.ReLU(),
          torch.nn.Linear(H, D_out))

learning_rate = 1e-2
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = torch.nn.functional.mse_loss(y_pred, y)

    loss.backward()

    with torch.no_grad():
        for param in model.parameters():
            param -= learning_rate * param.grad
    model.zero_grad()
```

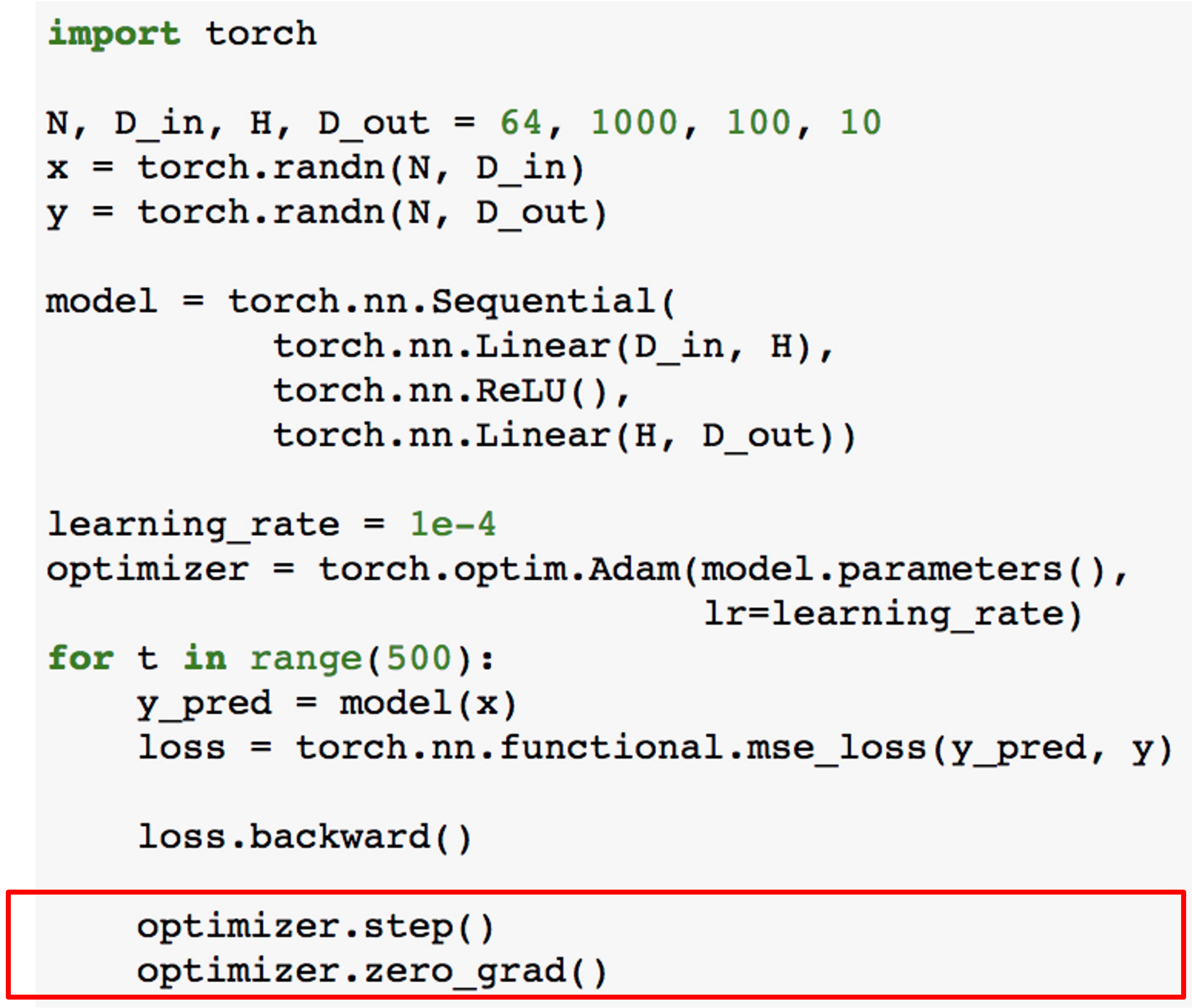
PyTorch: optim

Use an **optimizer** for different update rules



```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)

model = torch.nn.Sequential(
          torch.nn.Linear(D_in, H),
          torch.nn.ReLU(),
          torch.nn.Linear(H, D_out))

learning_rate = 1e-4
optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(),
                             lr=learning_rate)
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = torch.nn.functional.mse_loss(y_pred, y)

    loss.backward()

    optimizer.step()
    optimizer.zero_grad()
```

PyTorch: optim



```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)

model = torch.nn.Sequential(
          torch.nn.Linear(D_in, H),
          torch.nn.ReLU(),
          torch.nn.Linear(H, D_out))

learning_rate = 1e-4
optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(),
                             lr=learning_rate)
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = torch.nn.functional.mse_loss(y_pred, y)

    loss.backward()

    optimizer.step()
    optimizer.zero_grad()
```

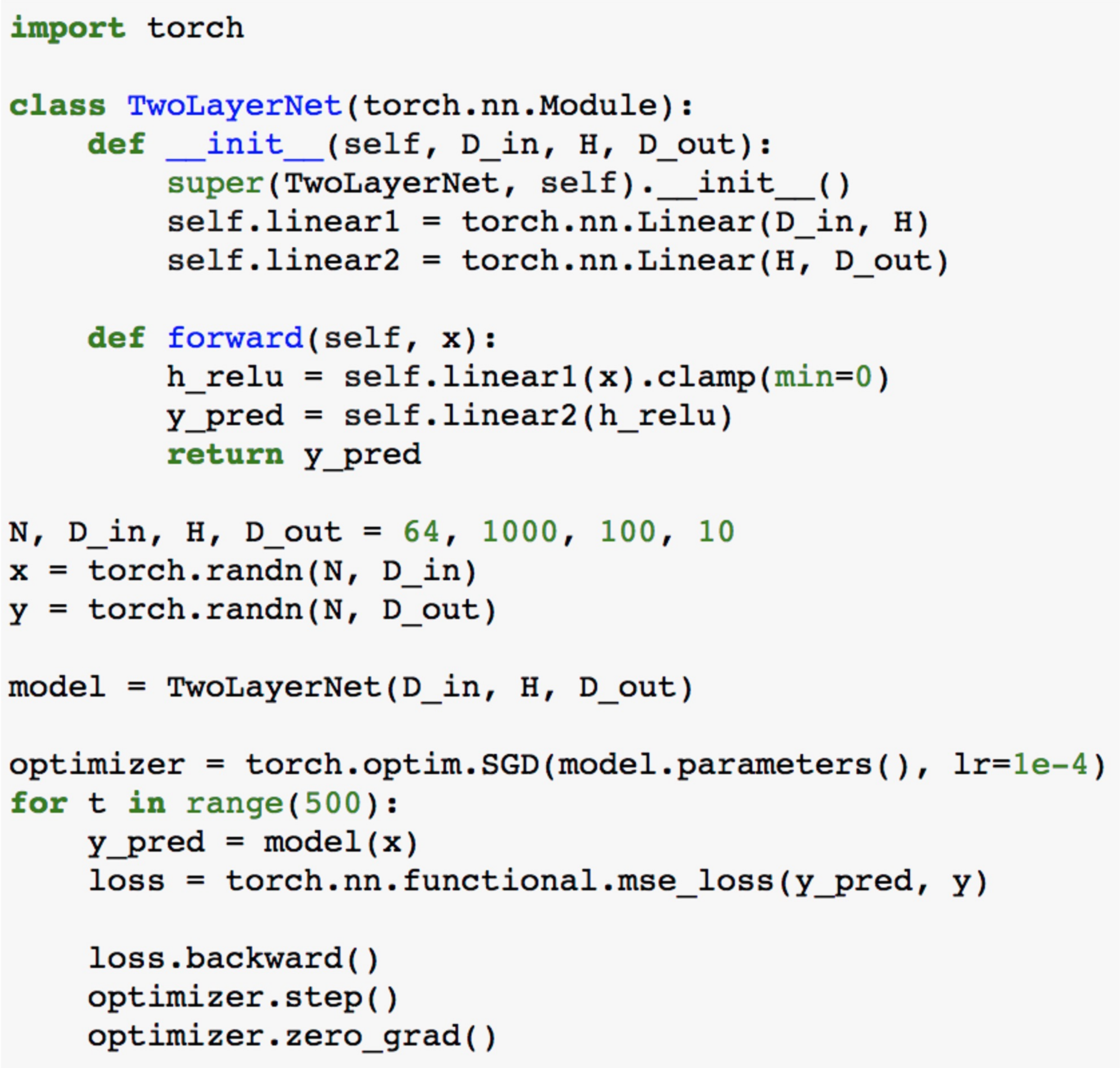
After computing gradients, use optimizer to update and zero gradients

PyTorch: nn
Defining Modules

A PyTorch **Module** is a neural net layer; it inputs and outputs Tensors

Modules can contain weights or other modules

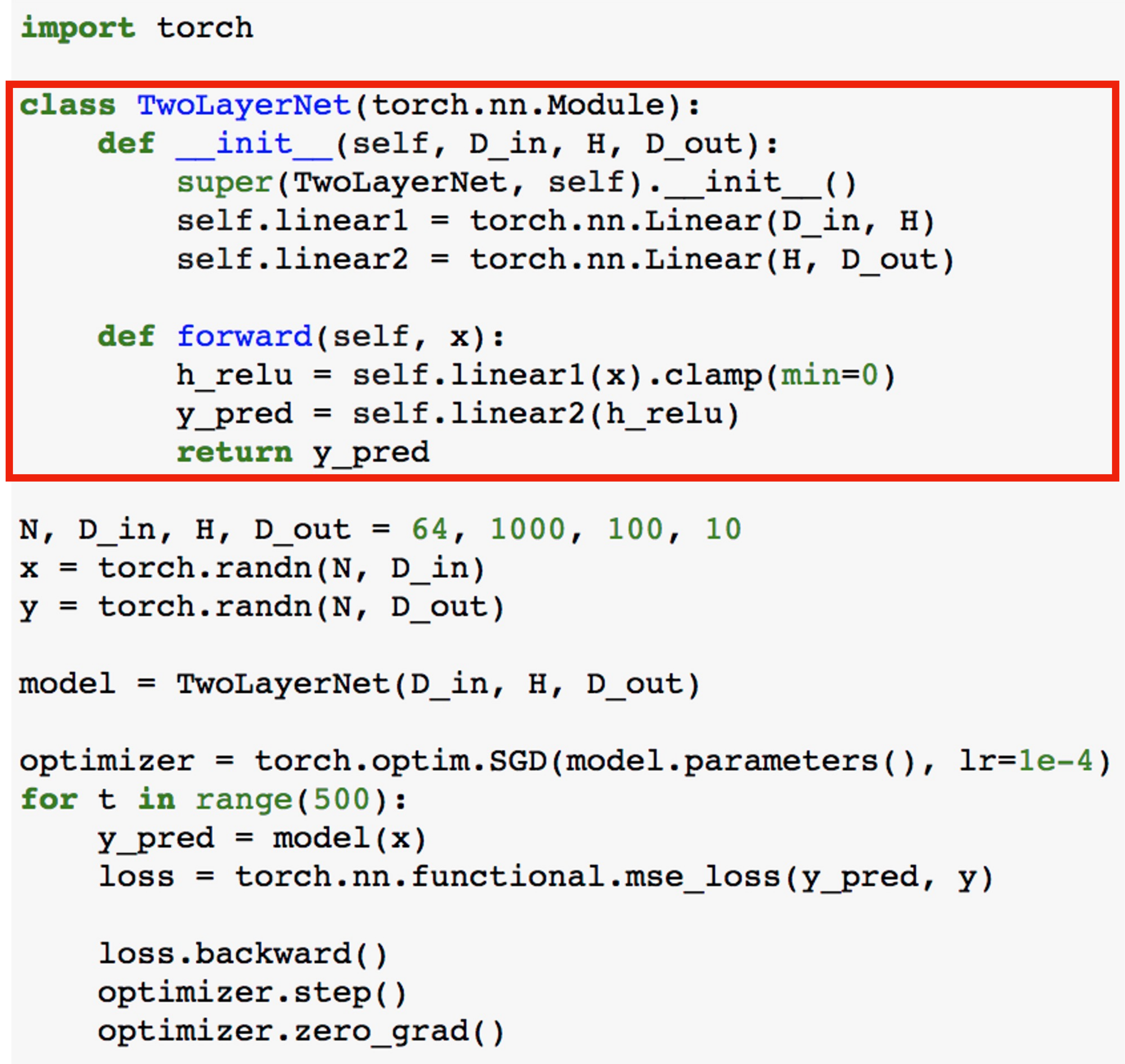
Very common to define your own models or layers as custom Modules



```python
import torch

class TwoLayerNet(torch.nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, D_in, H, D_out):
        super(TwoLayerNet, self).__init__()
        self.linear1 = torch.nn.Linear(D_in, H)
        self.linear2 = torch.nn.Linear(H, D_out)

    def forward(self, x):
        h_relu = self.linear1(x).clamp(min=0)
        y_pred = self.linear2(h_relu)
        return y_pred

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)

model = TwoLayerNet(D_in, H, D_out)

optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=1e-4)
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = torch.nn.functional.mse_loss(y_pred, y)

    loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()
    optimizer.zero_grad()
```

PyTorch: nn
Defining Modules

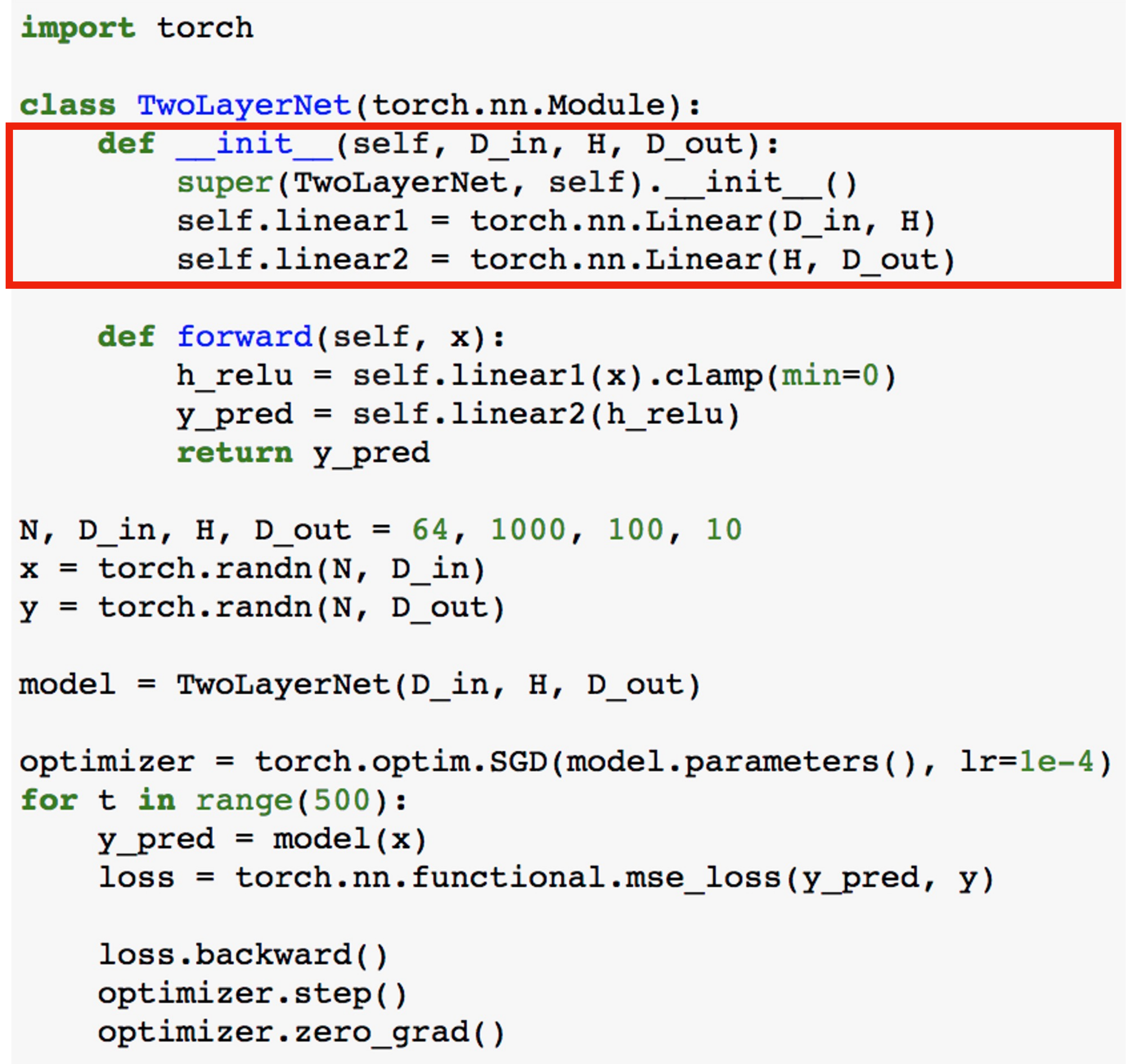
Define our whole model as a single Module



```python
import torch

class TwoLayerNet(torch.nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, D_in, H, D_out):
        super(TwoLayerNet, self).__init__()
        self.linear1 = torch.nn.Linear(D_in, H)
        self.linear2 = torch.nn.Linear(H, D_out)

    def forward(self, x):
        h_relu = self.linear1(x).clamp(min=0)
        y_pred = self.linear2(h_relu)
        return y_pred

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)

model = TwoLayerNet(D_in, H, D_out)

optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=1e-4)
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = torch.nn.functional.mse_loss(y_pred, y)

    loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()
    optimizer.zero_grad()
```

PyTorch: nn
Defining Modules

Initializer sets up two children (Modules can contain modules)

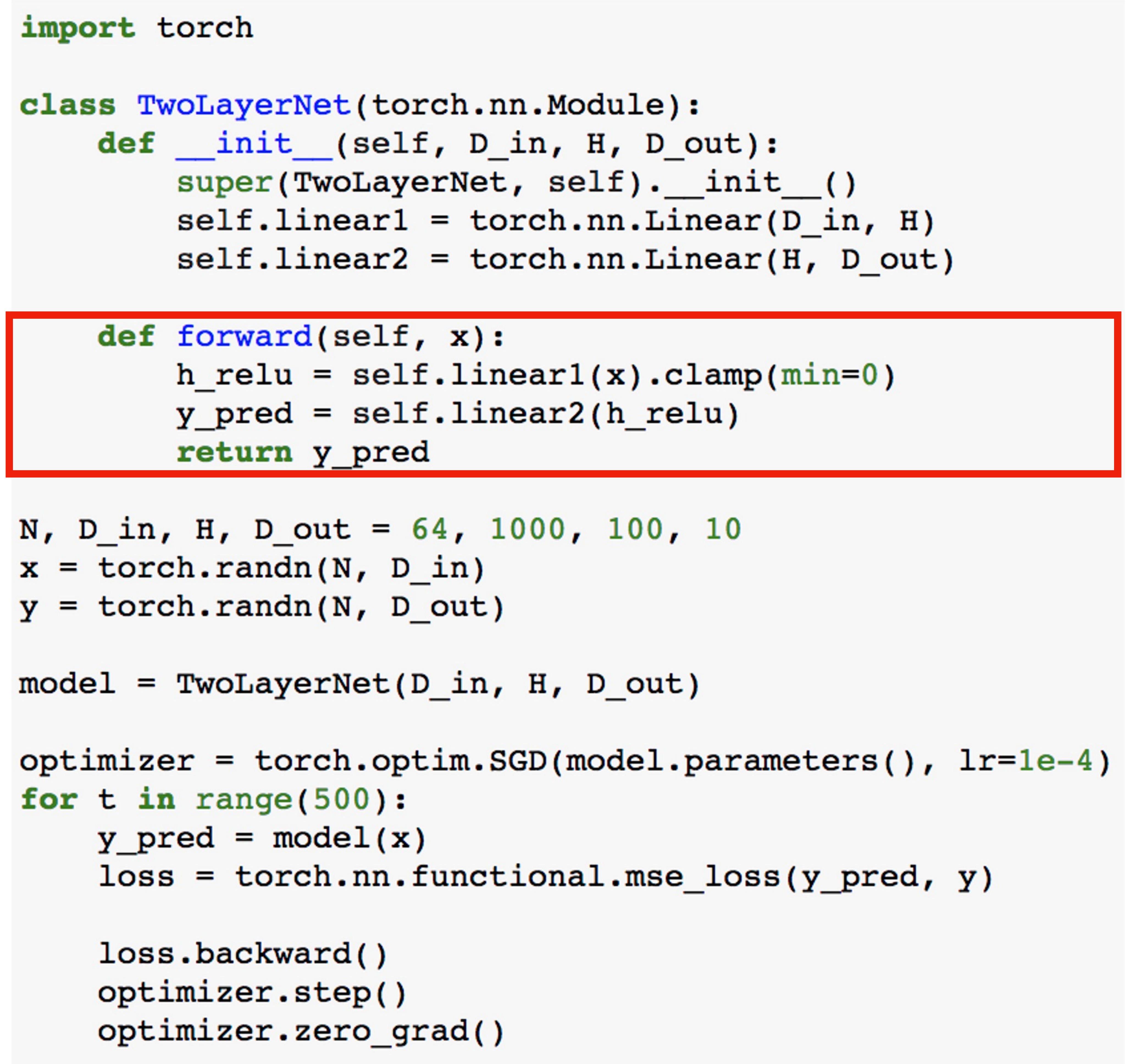


```python
import torch

class TwoLayerNet(torch.nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, D_in, H, D_out):
        super(TwoLayerNet, self).__init__()
        self.linear1 = torch.nn.Linear(D_in, H)
        self.linear2 = torch.nn.Linear(H, D_out)

    def forward(self, x):
        h_relu = self.linear1(x).clamp(min=0)
        y_pred = self.linear2(h_relu)
        return y_pred

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)

model = TwoLayerNet(D_in, H, D_out)

optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=1e-4)
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = torch.nn.functional.mse_loss(y_pred, y)

    loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()
    optimizer.zero_grad()
```

PyTorch: nn
Defining Modules

Define forward pass using child modules and tensor operations

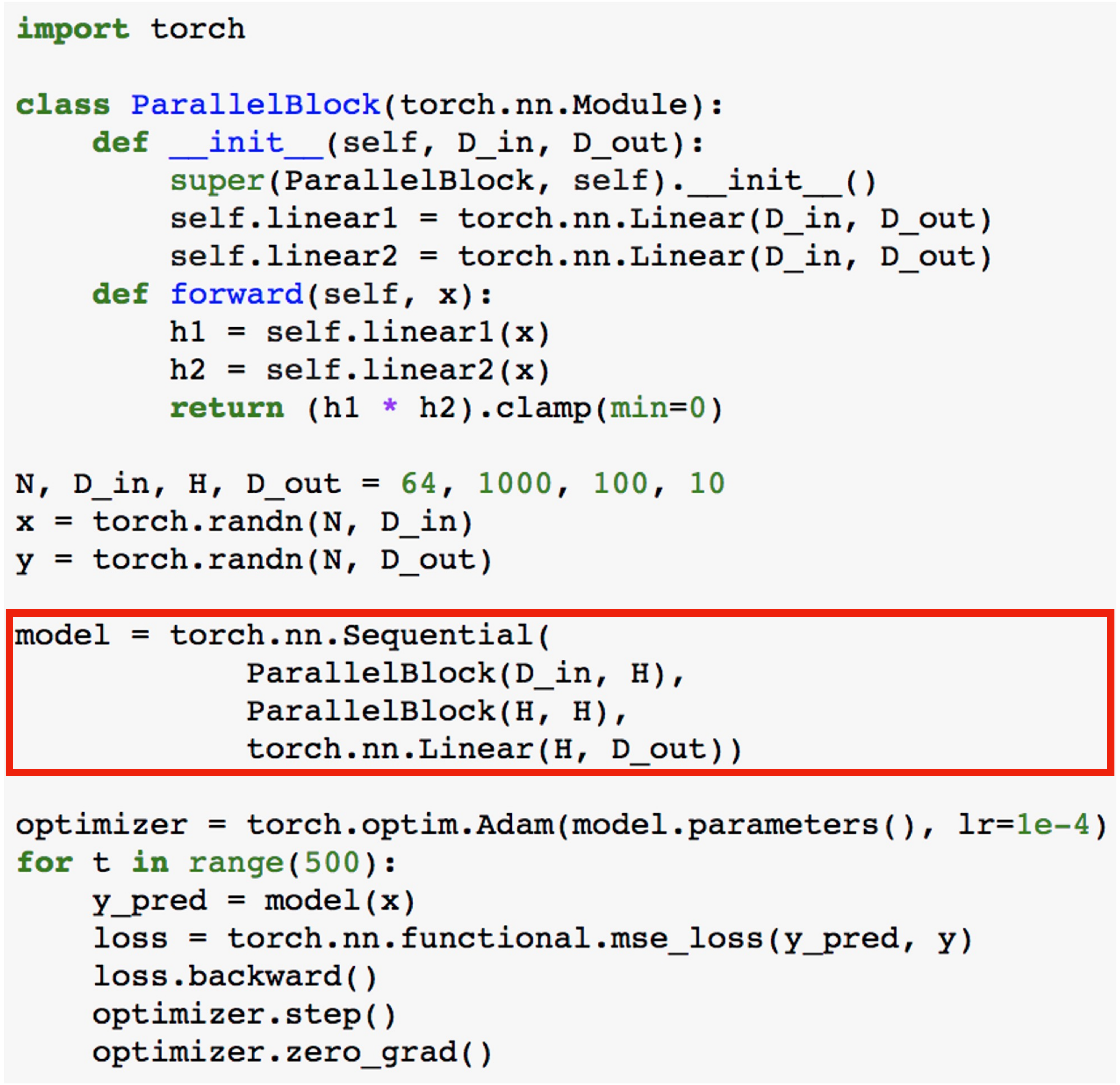
No need to define backward - autograd will handle it



```python
import torch

class TwoLayerNet(torch.nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, D_in, H, D_out):
        super(TwoLayerNet, self).__init__()
        self.linear1 = torch.nn.Linear(D_in, H)
        self.linear2 = torch.nn.Linear(H, D_out)

    def forward(self, x):
        h_relu = self.linear1(x).clamp(min=0)
        y_pred = self.linear2(h_relu)
        return y_pred

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)

model = TwoLayerNet(D_in, H, D_out)

optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=1e-4)
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = torch.nn.functional.mse_loss(y_pred, y)

    loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()
    optimizer.zero_grad()
```

PyTorch: nn
Defining Modules

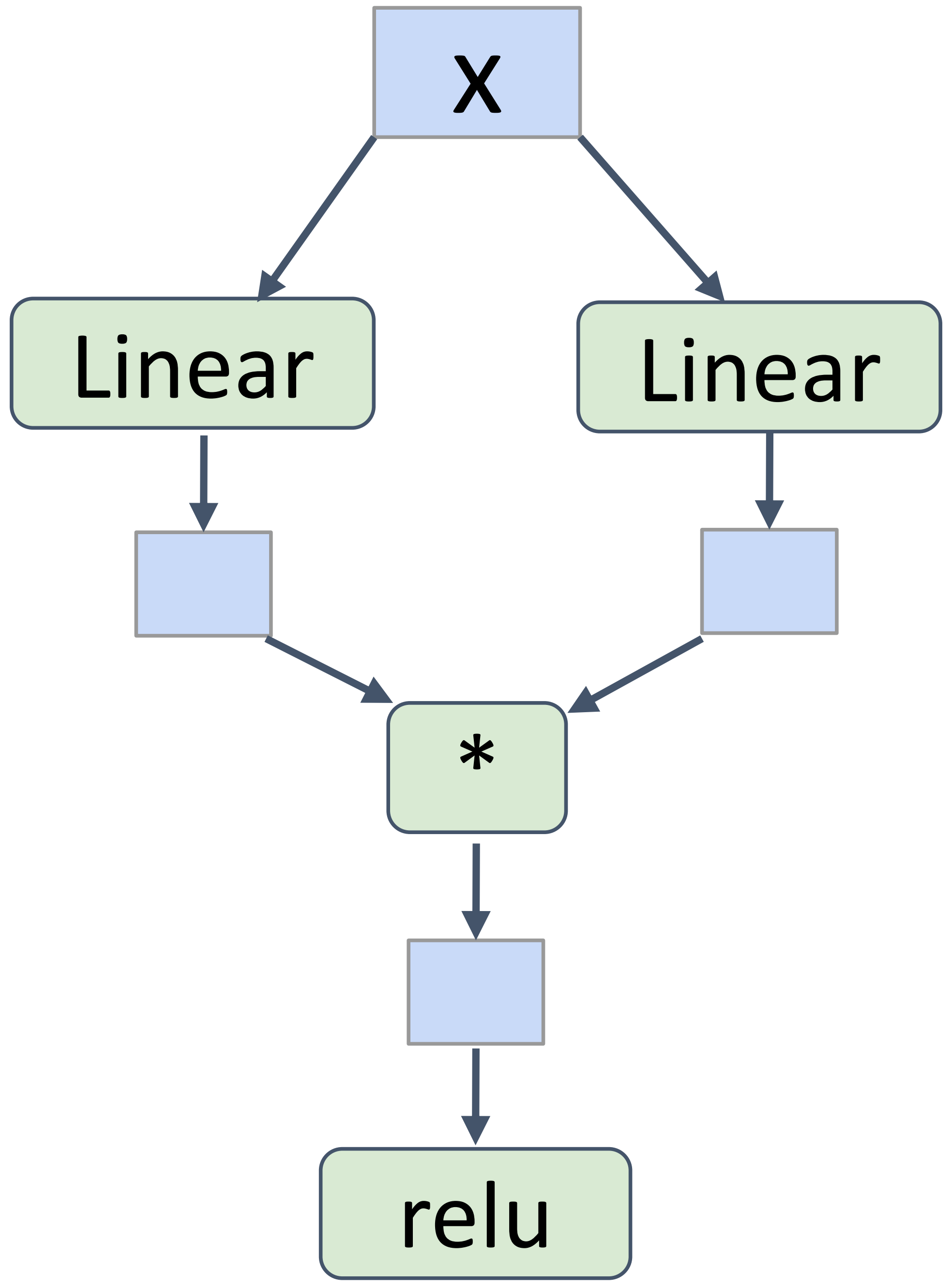
Very common to mix and match custom Module subclasses and Sequential containers

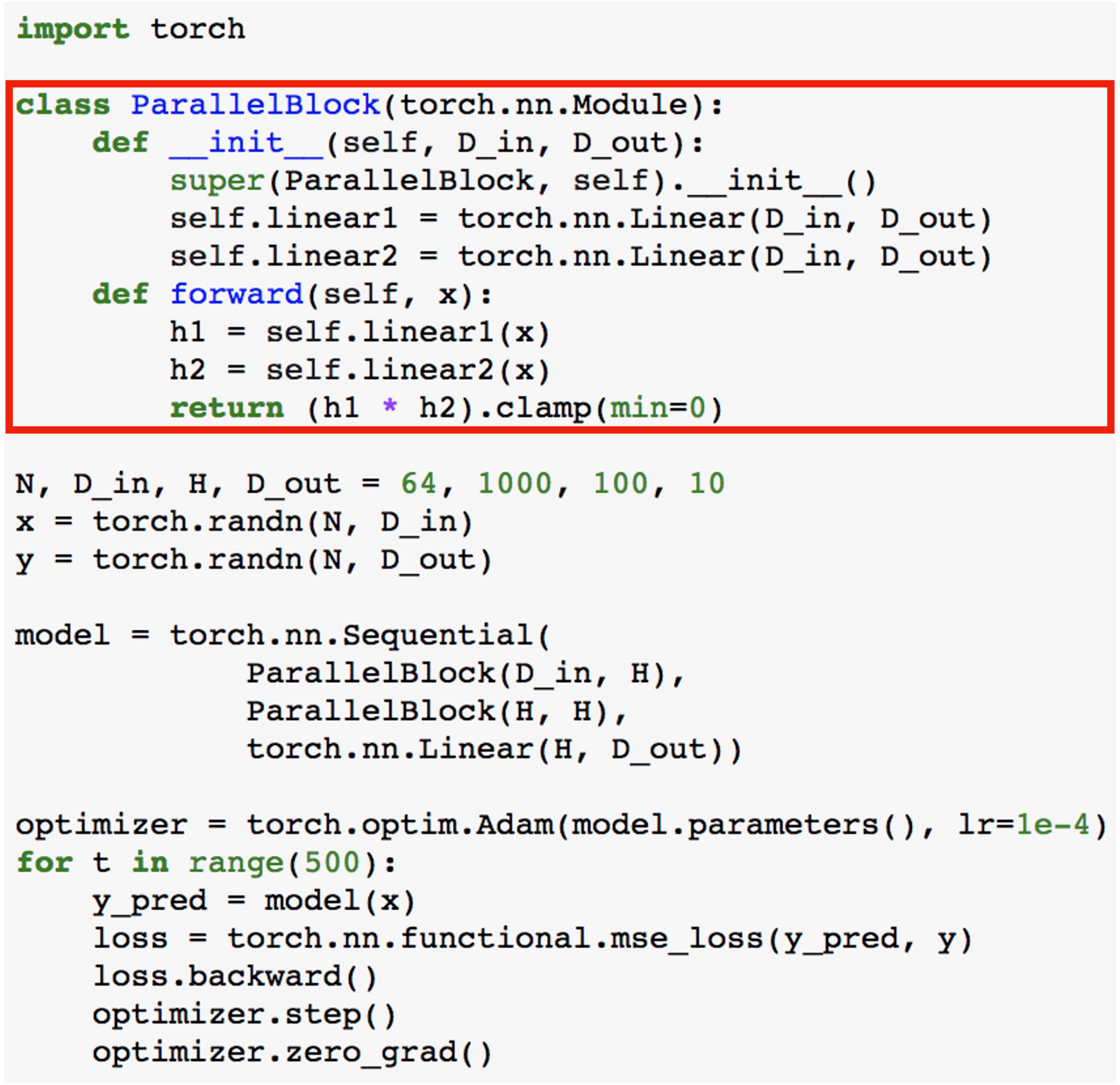


```
import torch

class ParallelBlock(torch.nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, D_in, D_out):
        super(ParallelBlock, self).__init__()
        self.linear1 = torch.nn.Linear(D_in, D_out)
        self.linear2 = torch.nn.Linear(D_in, D_out)
    def forward(self, x):
        h1 = self.linear1(x)
        h2 = self.linear2(x)
        return (h1 * h2).clamp(min=0)

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)

model = torch.nn.Sequential(
            ParallelBlock(D_in, H),
            ParallelBlock(H, H),
            torch.nn.Linear(H, D_out))

optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=1e-4)
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = torch.nn.functional.mse_loss(y_pred, y)
    loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()
    optimizer.zero_grad()
```

PyTorch: nn
Defining Modules

Define network component as a Module subclass



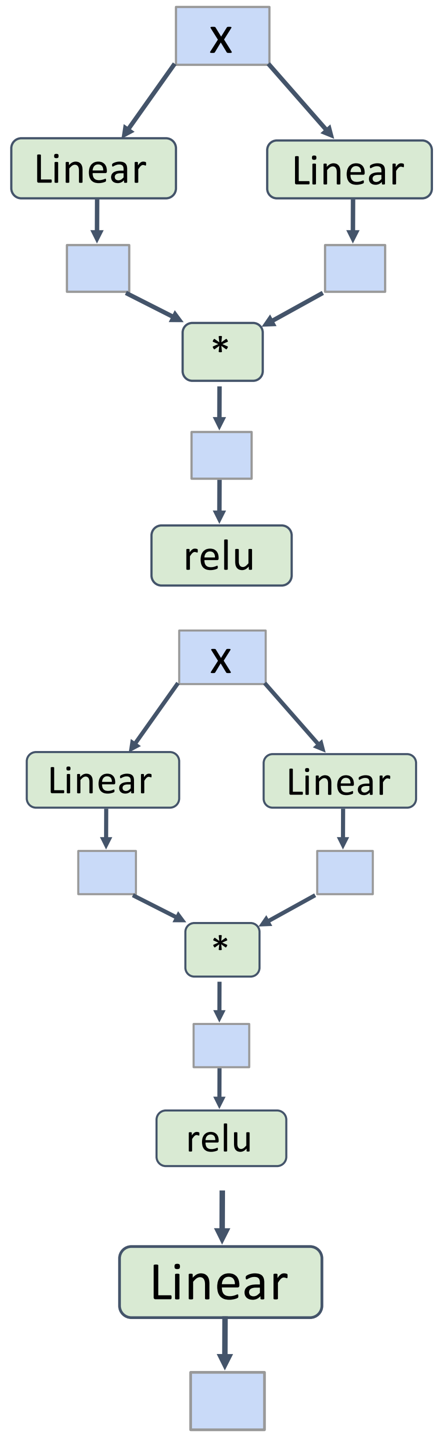


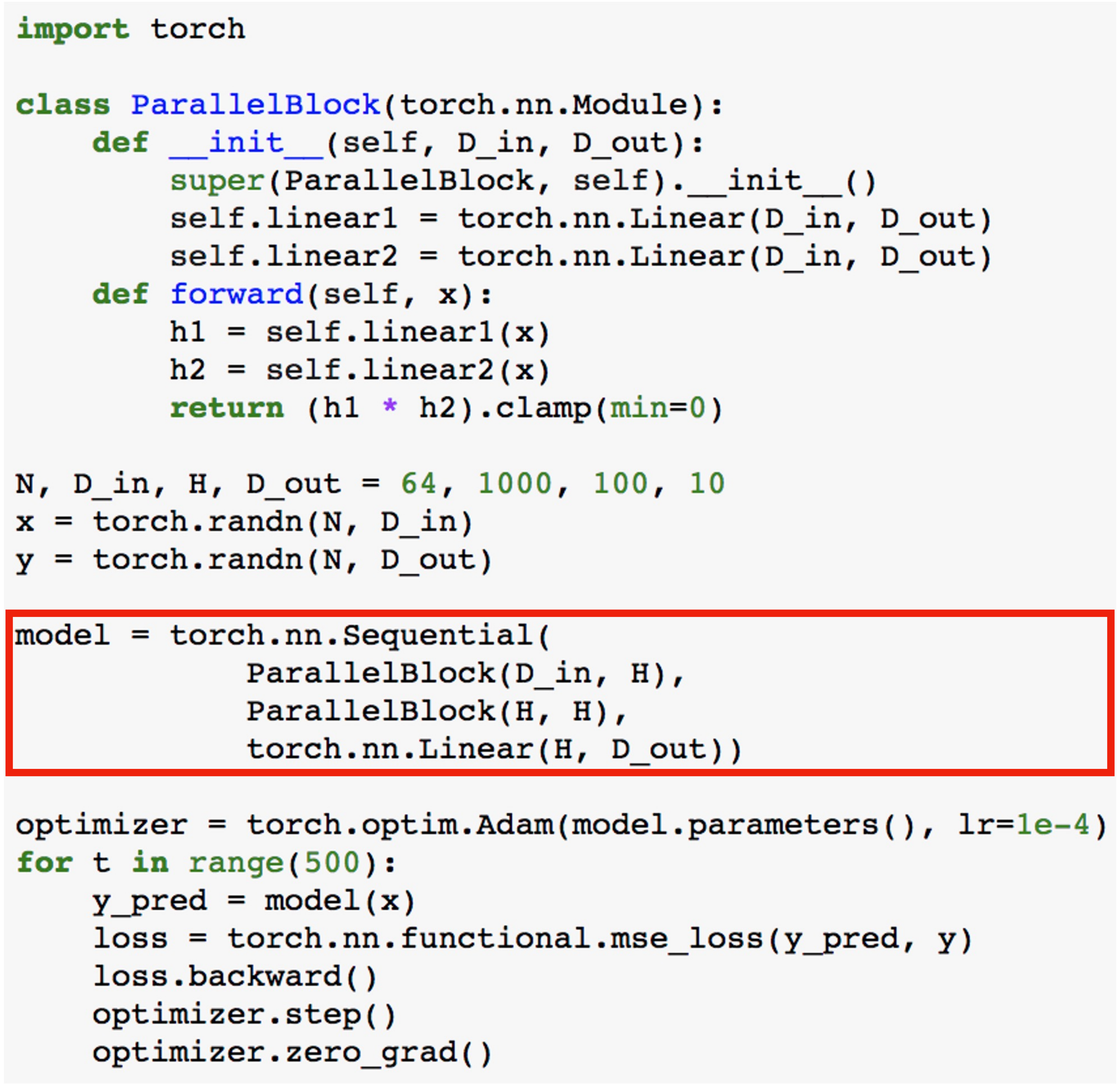
```python
import torch

class ParallelBlock(torch.nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, D_in, D_out):
        super(ParallelBlock, self).__init__()
        self.linear1 = torch.nn.Linear(D_in, D_out)
        self.linear2 = torch.nn.Linear(D_in, D_out)
    def forward(self, x):
        h1 = self.linear1(x)
        h2 = self.linear2(x)
        return (h1 * h2).clamp(min=0)

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)

model = torch.nn.Sequential(
            ParallelBlock(D_in, H),
            ParallelBlock(H, H),
            torch.nn.Linear(H, D_out))

optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=1e-4)
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = torch.nn.functional.mse_loss(y_pred, y)
    loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()
    optimizer.zero_grad()
```

PyTorch: nn
Defining Modules

Stack multiple instances of the component in a sequential

Very easy to quickly build complex network architectures!



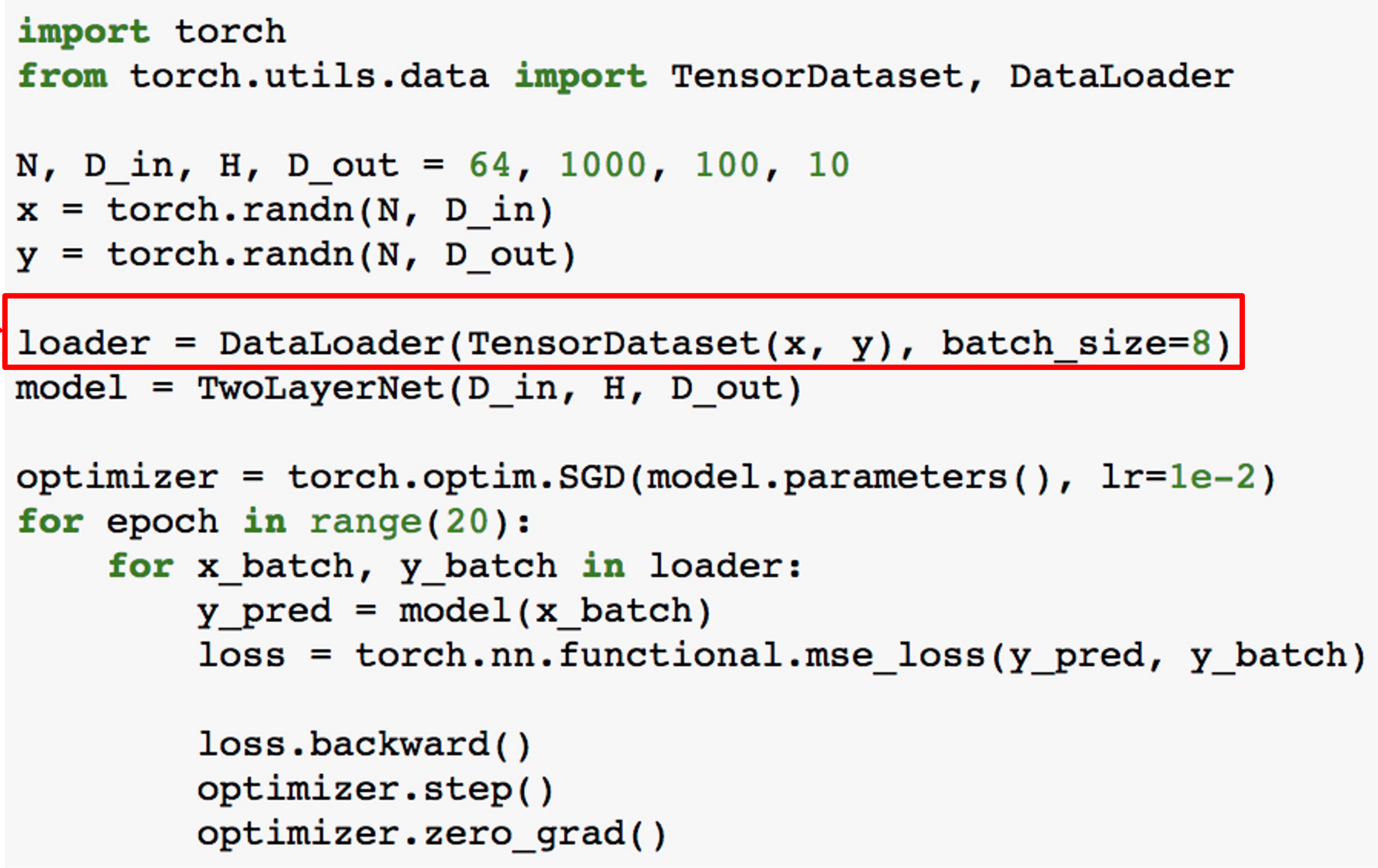


```
import torch

class ParallelBlock(torch.nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, D_in, D_out):
        super(ParallelBlock, self).__init__()
        self.linear1 = torch.nn.Linear(D_in, D_out)
        self.linear2 = torch.nn.Linear(D_in, D_out)
    def forward(self, x):
        h1 = self.linear1(x)
        h2 = self.linear2(x)
        return (h1 * h2).clamp(min=0)

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)

model = torch.nn.Sequential(
            ParallelBlock(D_in, H),
            ParallelBlock(H, H),
            torch.nn.Linear(H, D_out))

optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=1e-4)
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = torch.nn.functional.mse_loss(y_pred, y)
    loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()
    optimizer.zero_grad()
```

PyTorch: DataLoaders

A **DataLoader** wraps a **Dataset** and provides minibatching, shuffling, multithreading, for you

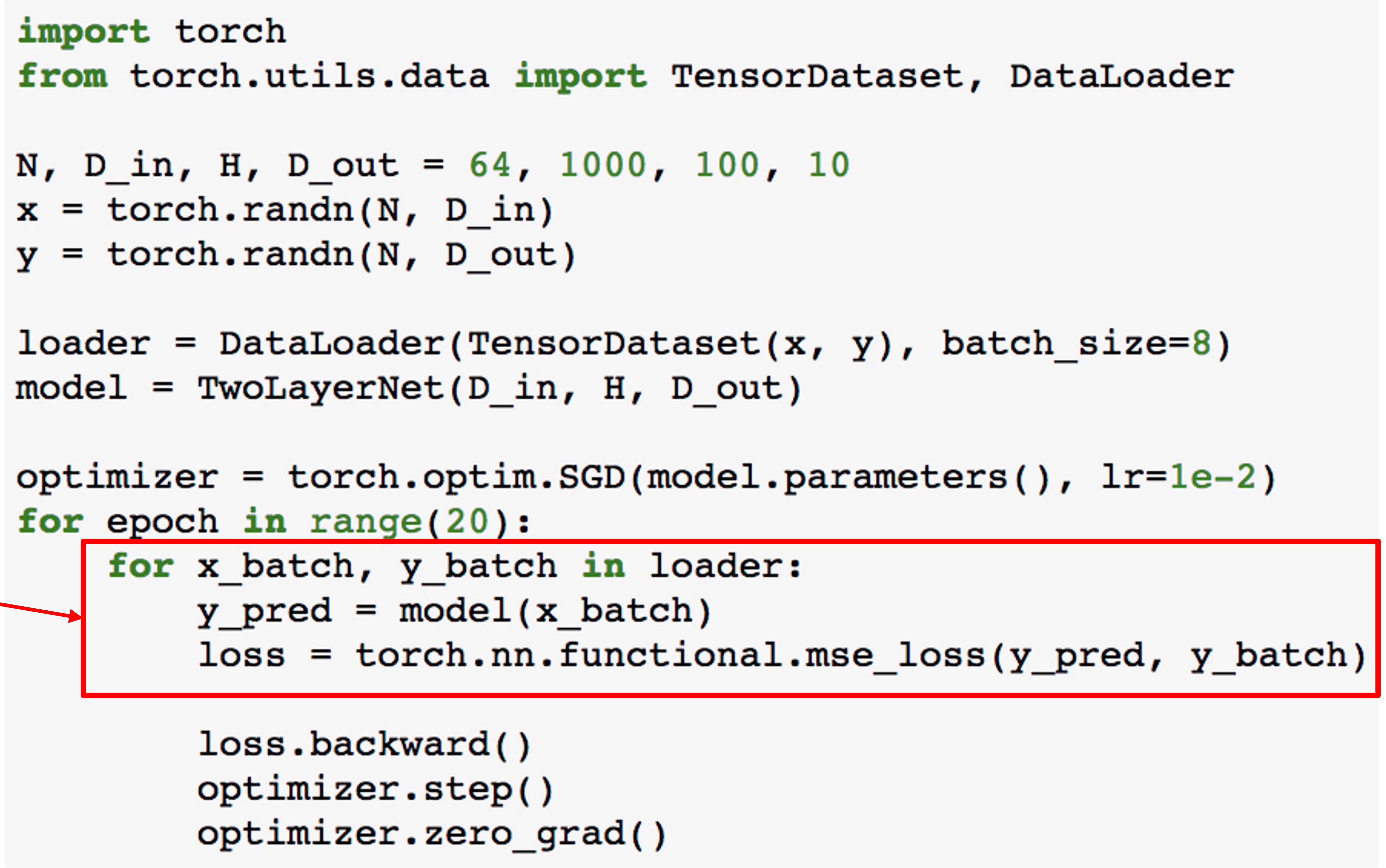
When you need to load custom data, just write your own Dataset class



```python
import torch
from torch.utils.data import TensorDataset, DataLoader

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)

loader = DataLoader(TensorDataset(x, y), batch_size=8)
model = TwoLayerNet(D_in, H, D_out)

optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=1e-2)
for epoch in range(20):
    for x_batch, y_batch in loader:
        y_pred = model(x_batch)
        loss = torch.nn.functional.mse_loss(y_pred, y_batch)

        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
        optimizer.zero_grad()
```

PyTorch: DataLoaders

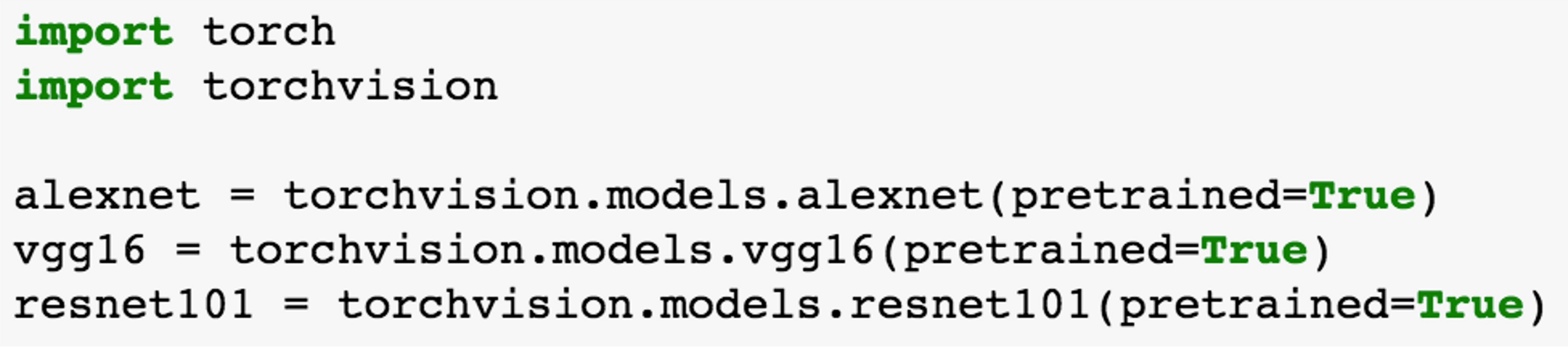
Iterate over loader to form minibatches



```python
import torch
from torch.utils.data import TensorDataset, DataLoader

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)

loader = DataLoader(TensorDataset(x, y), batch_size=8)
model = TwoLayerNet(D_in, H, D_out)

optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=1e-2)
for epoch in range(20):
    for x_batch, y_batch in loader:
        y_pred = model(x_batch)
        loss = torch.nn.functional.mse_loss(y_pred, y_batch)

        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
        optimizer.zero_grad()
```

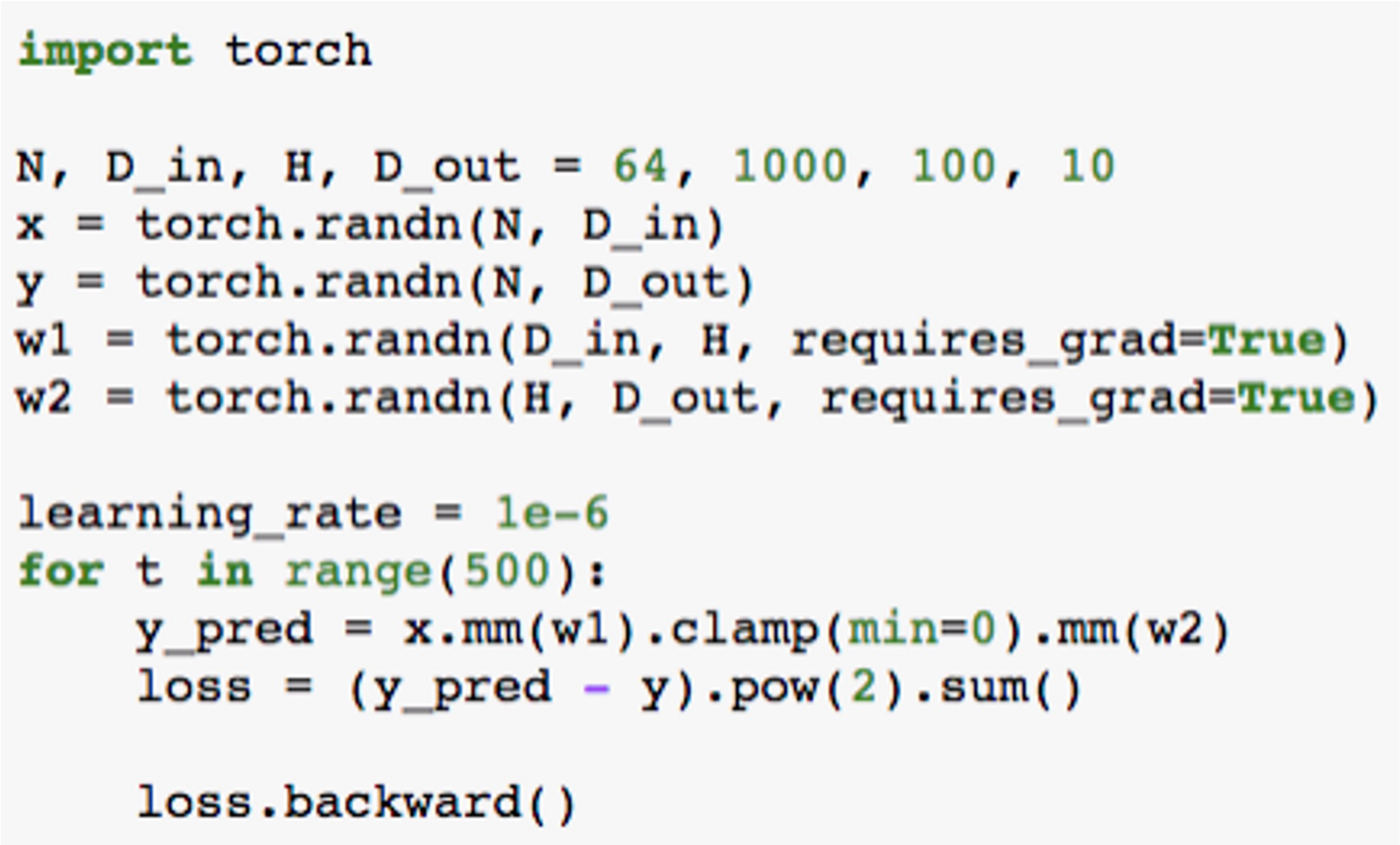
PyTorch: Pretrained Models

Super easy to use pertained models with torch vision
https://pytorch.org/vision/stable/



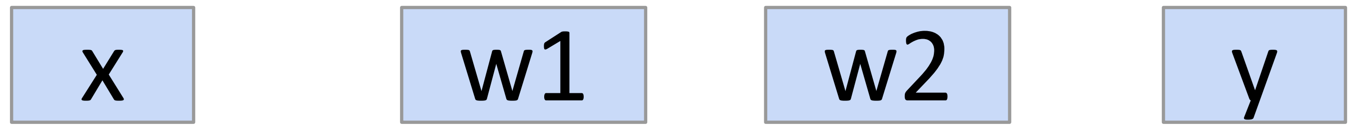
```
import torch
import torchvision

alexnet = torchvision.models.alexnet(pretrained=True)
vgg16 = torchvision.models.vgg16(pretrained=True)
resnet101 = torchvision.models.resnet101(pretrained=True)
```

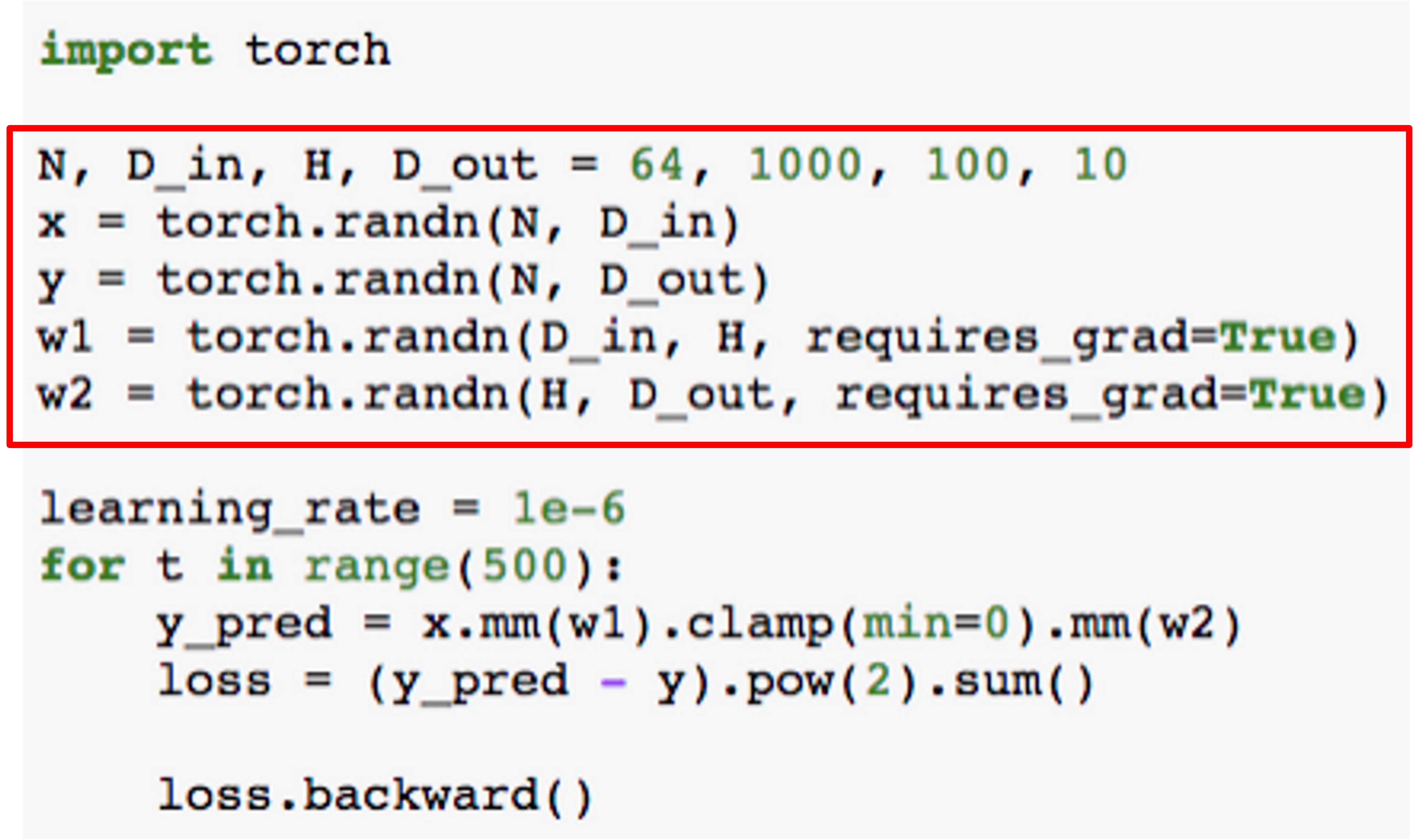
PyTorch: Dynamic Computation Graphs



```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
    loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

    loss.backward()
```

PyTorch: Dynamic Computation Graphs

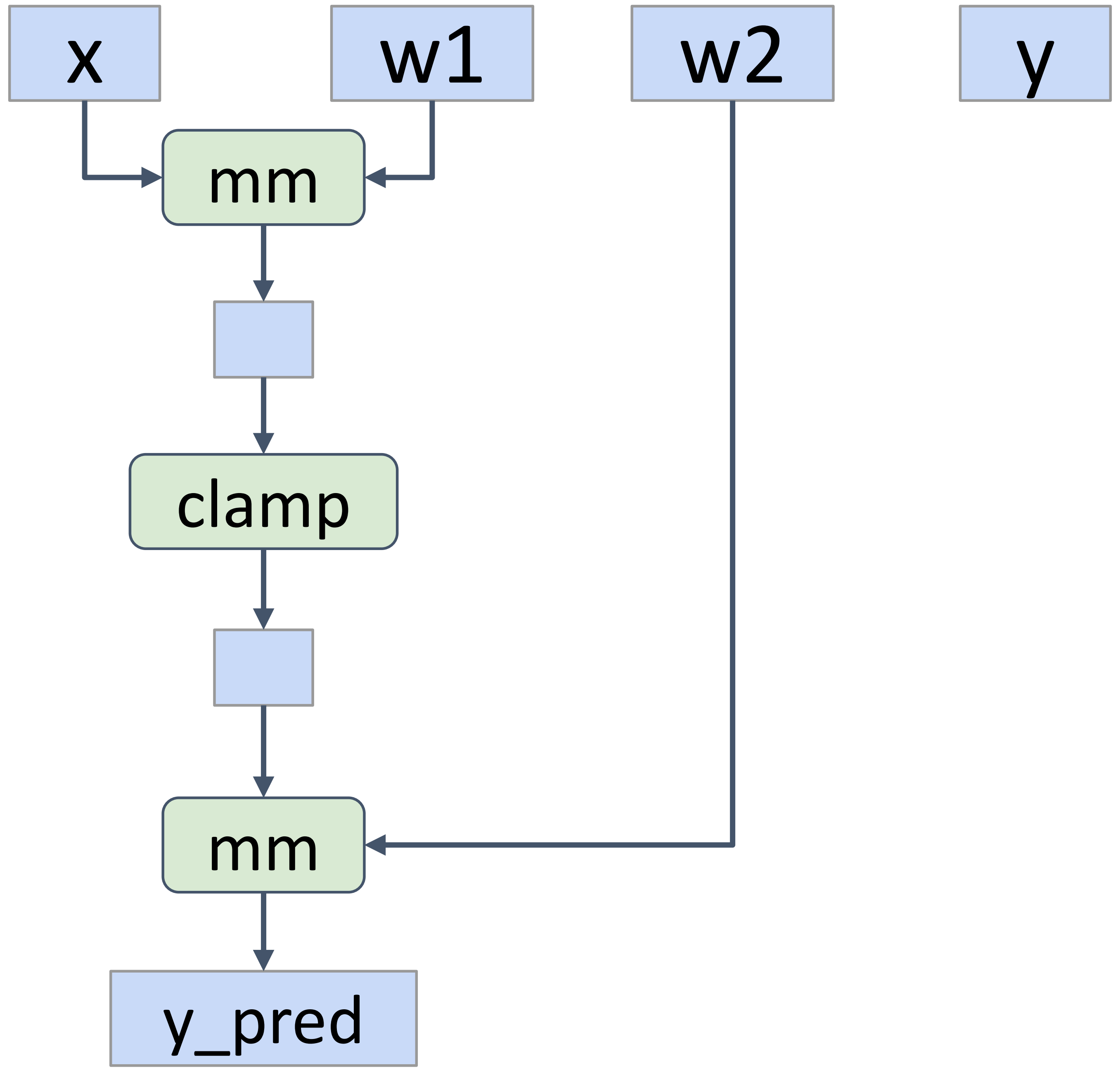


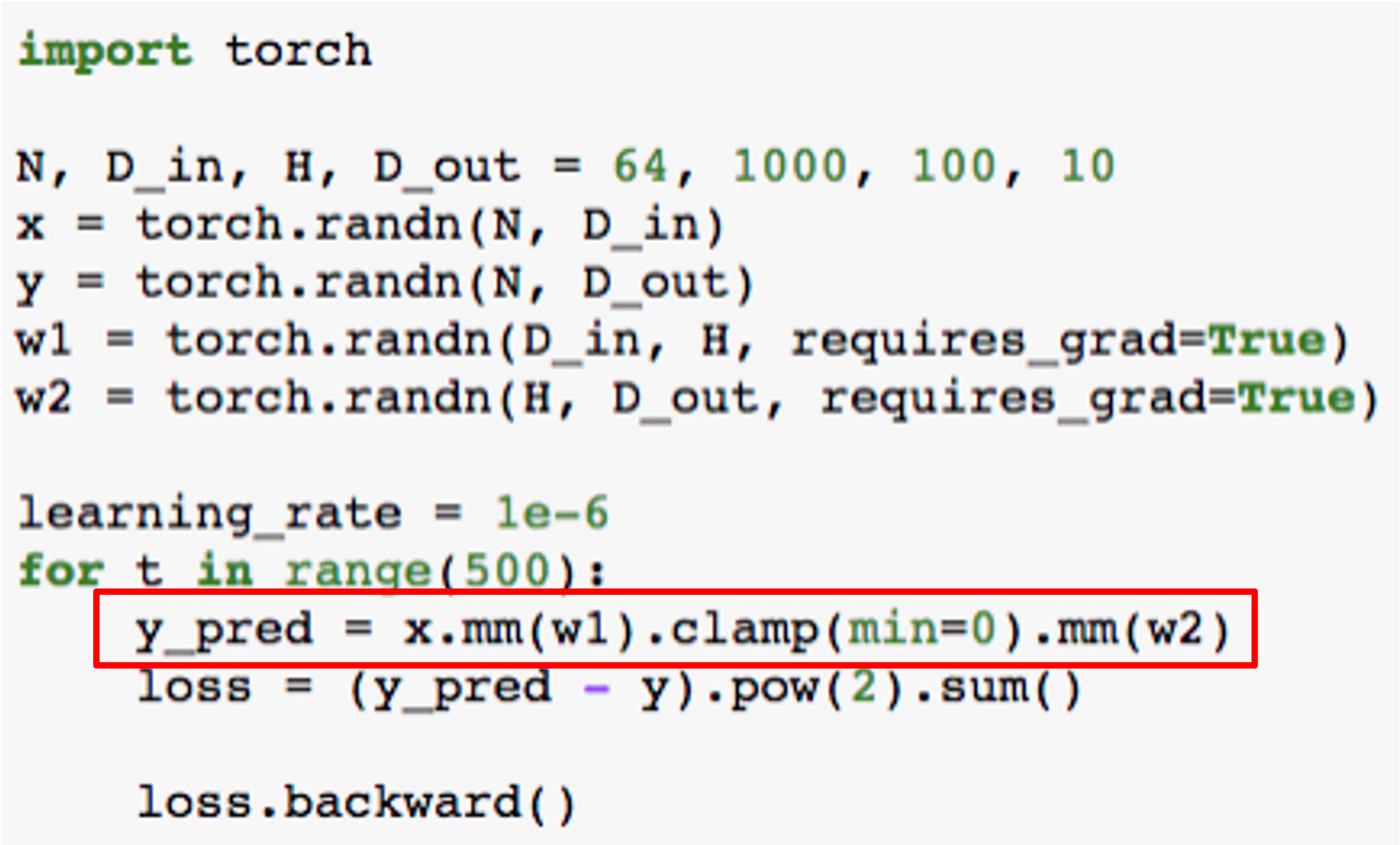


```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
    loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

    loss.backward()
```

Create Tensor objects

PyTorch: Dynamic Computation Graphs

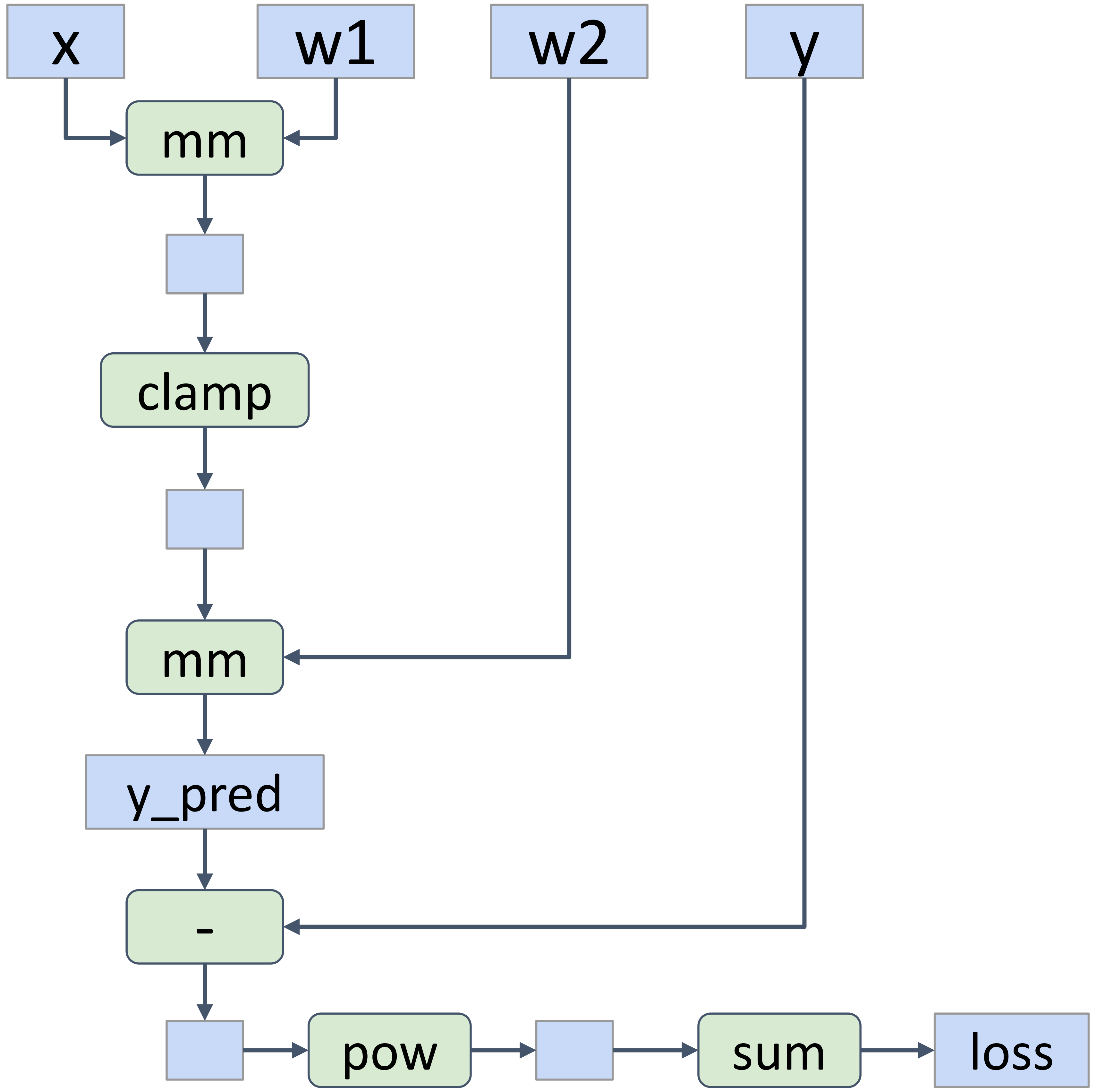


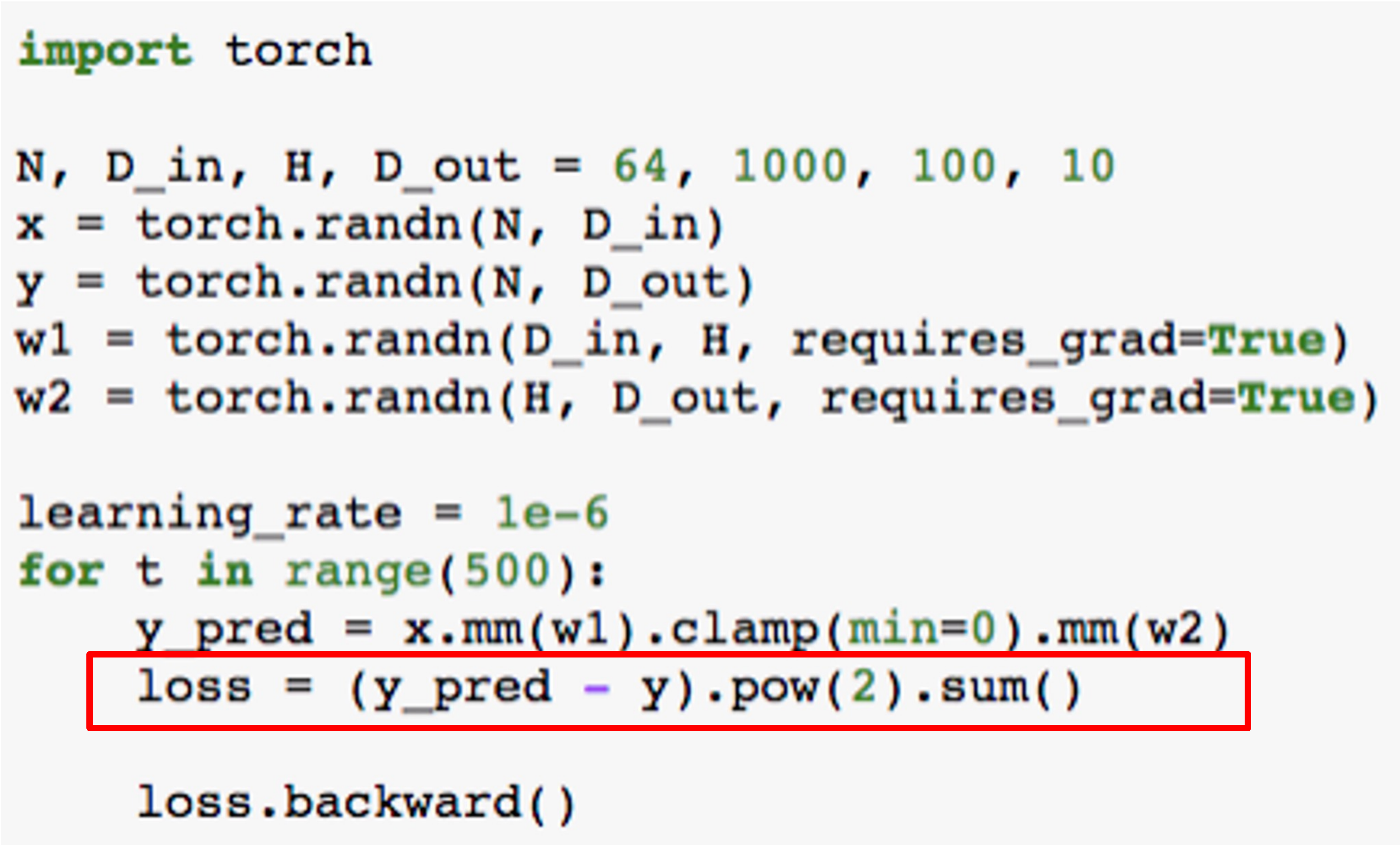


```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
    loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

    loss.backward()
```

Build graph data structure
AND perform computation

PyTorch: Dynamic Computation Graphs

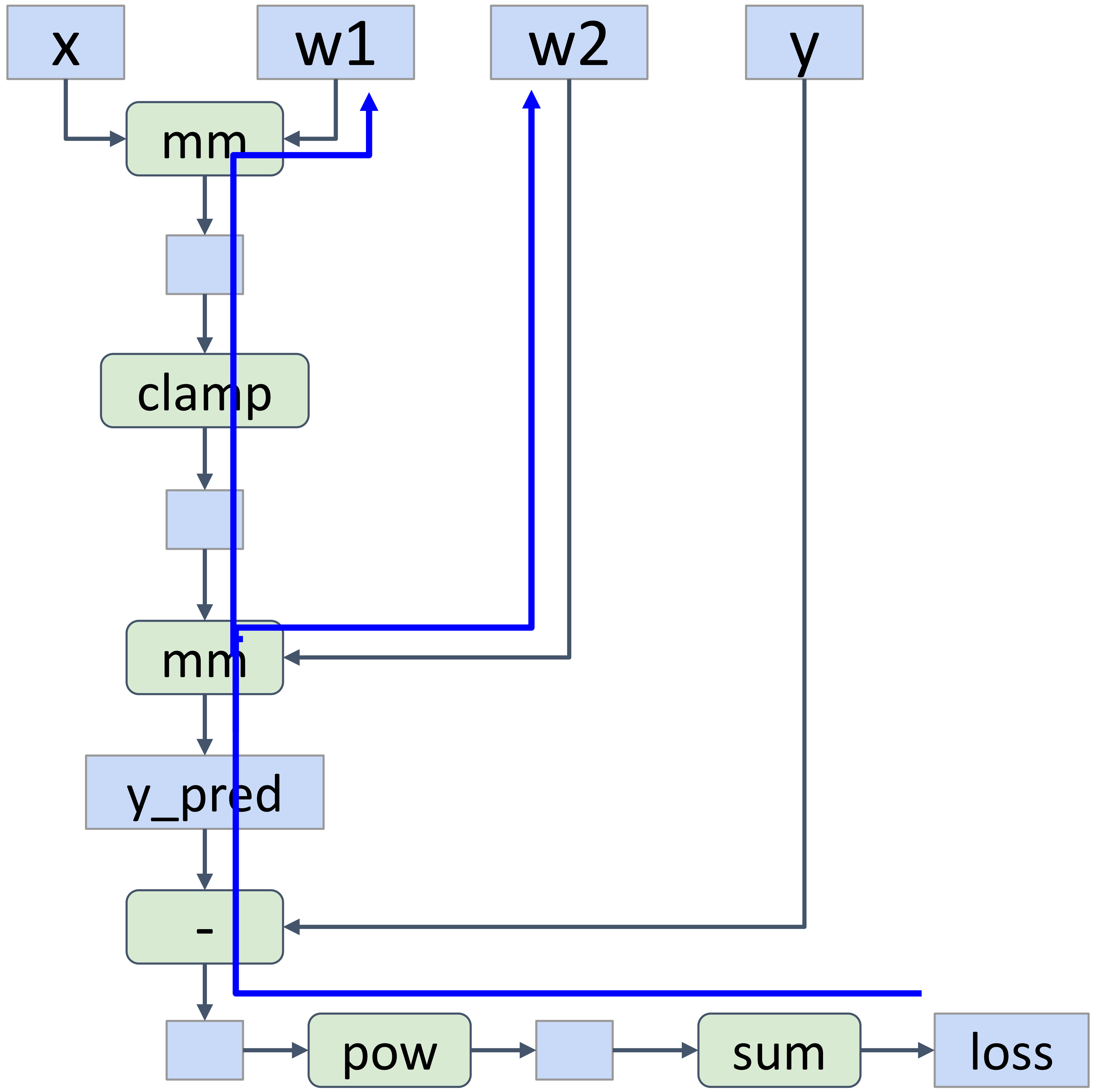


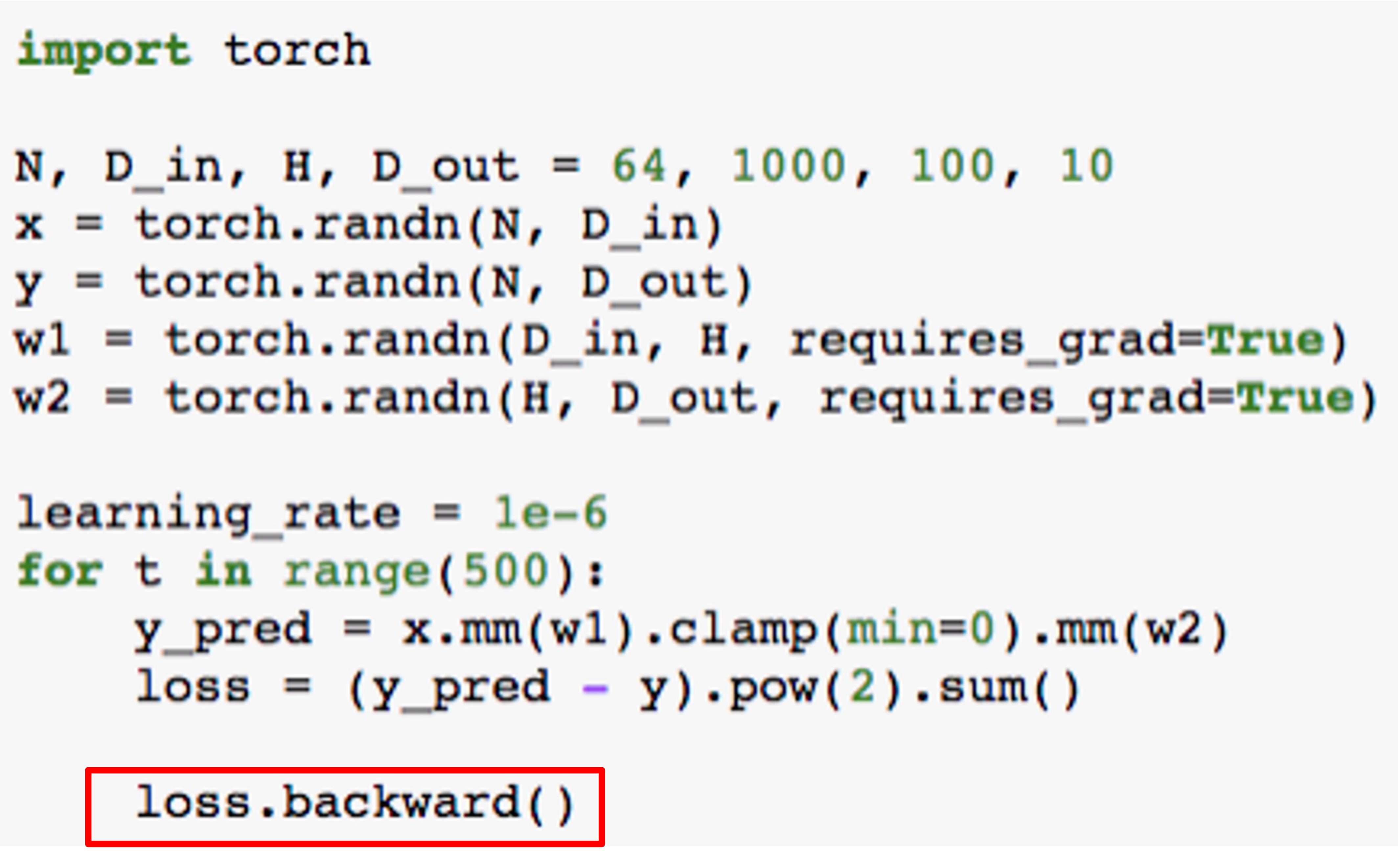


```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
    loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

    loss.backward()
```

Build graph data structure
AND perform computation

PyTorch: Dynamic Computation Graphs

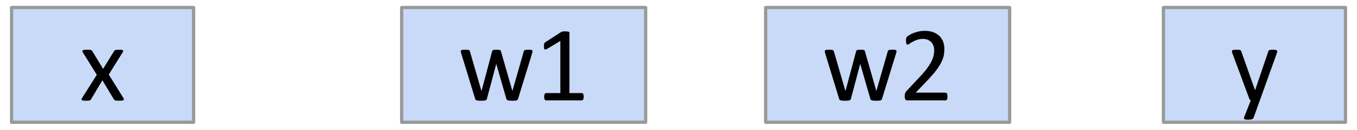


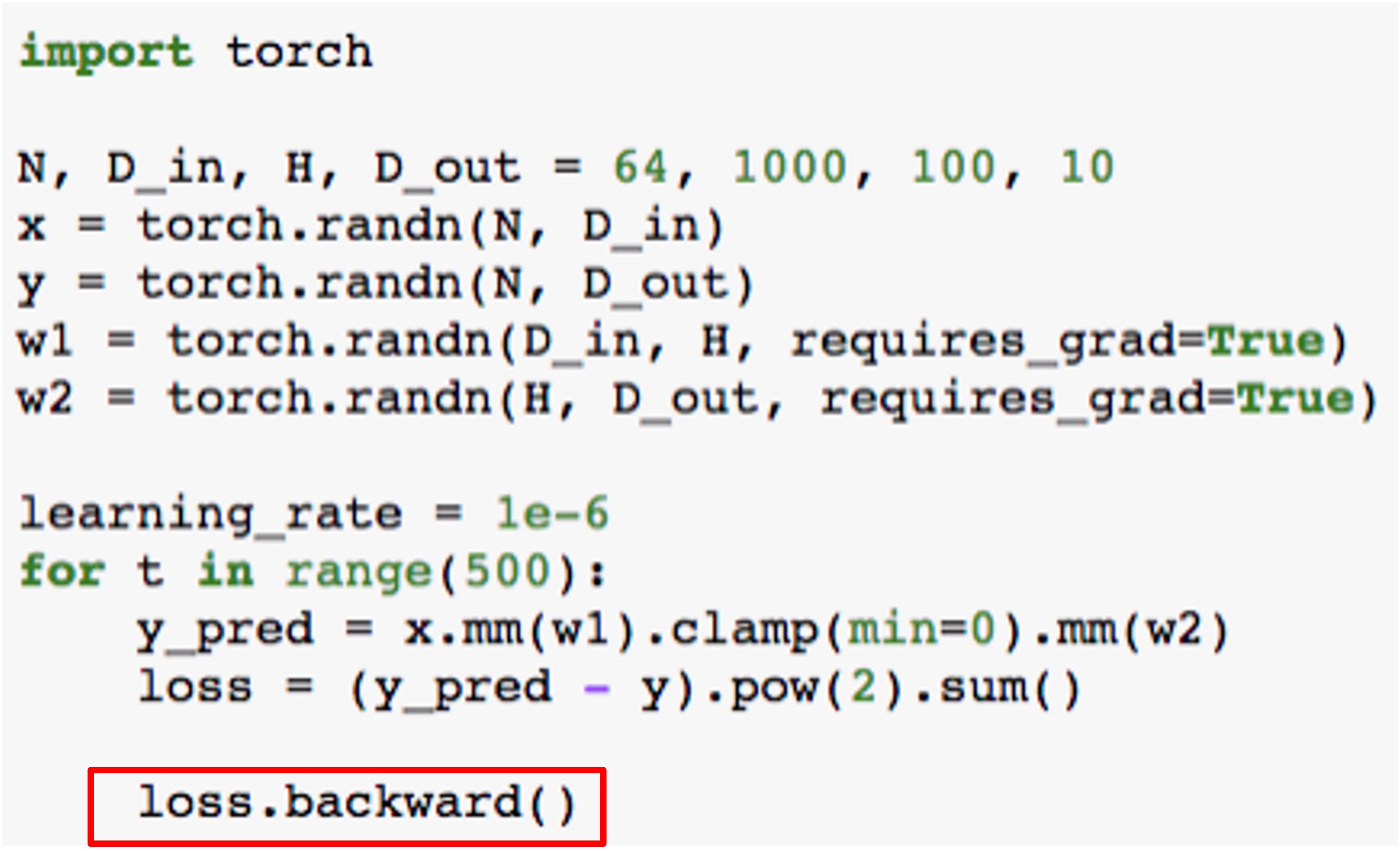


```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
    loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

    loss.backward()
```

Perform backprop,
throw away graph

PyTorch: Dynamic Computation Graphs

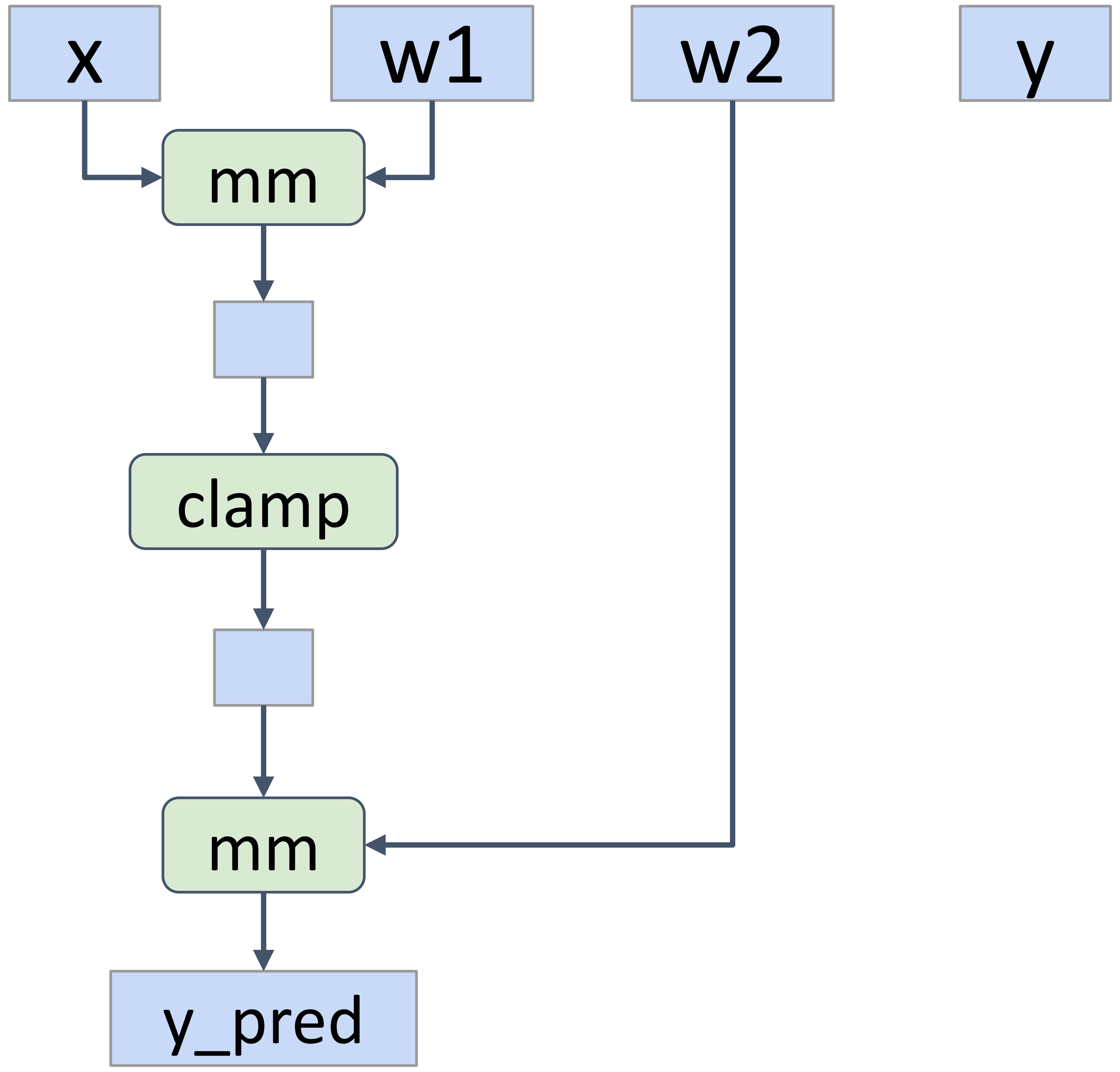


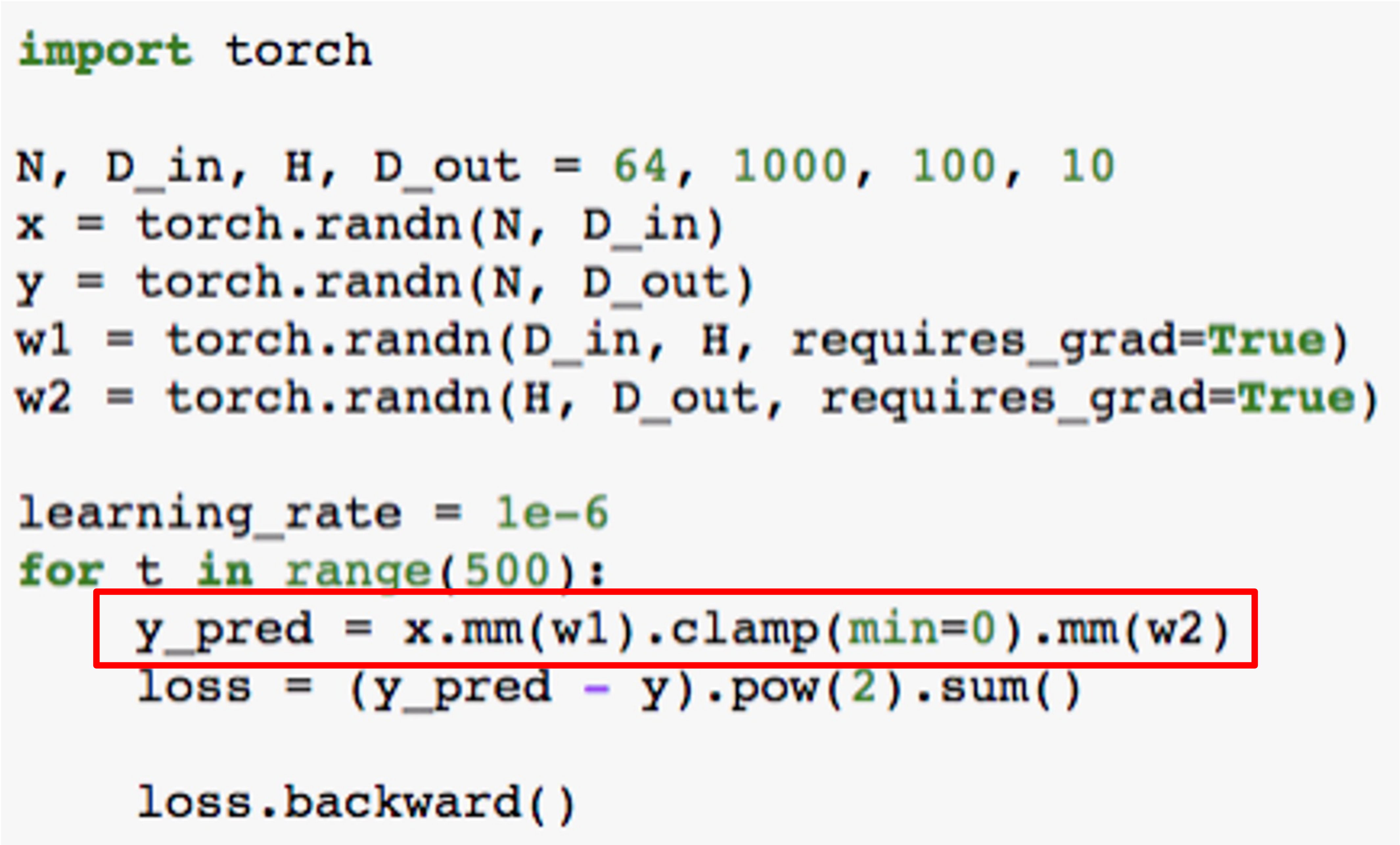


```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
    loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

    loss.backward()
```

Perform backprop,
throw away graph

PyTorch: Dynamic Computation Graphs

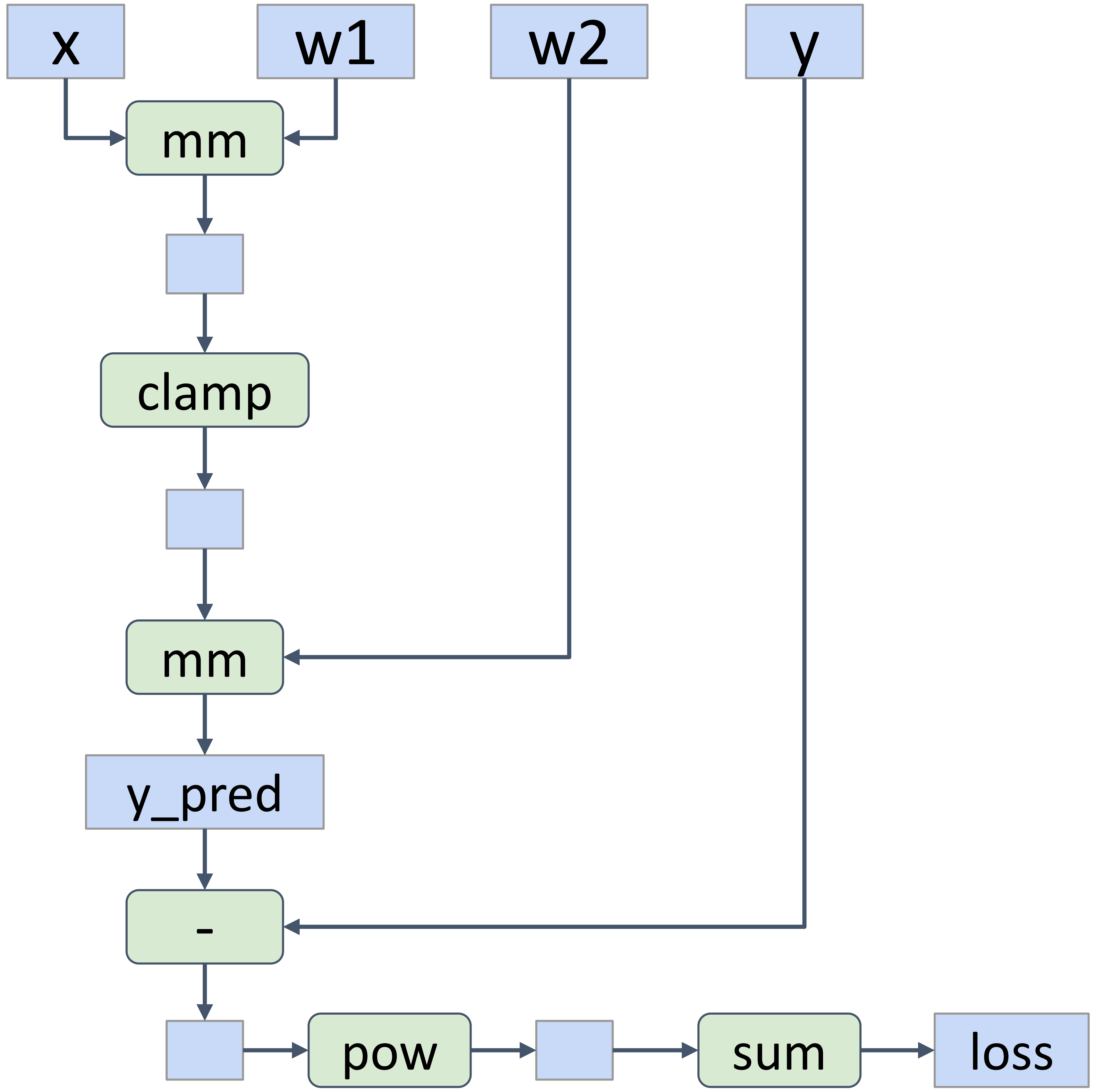


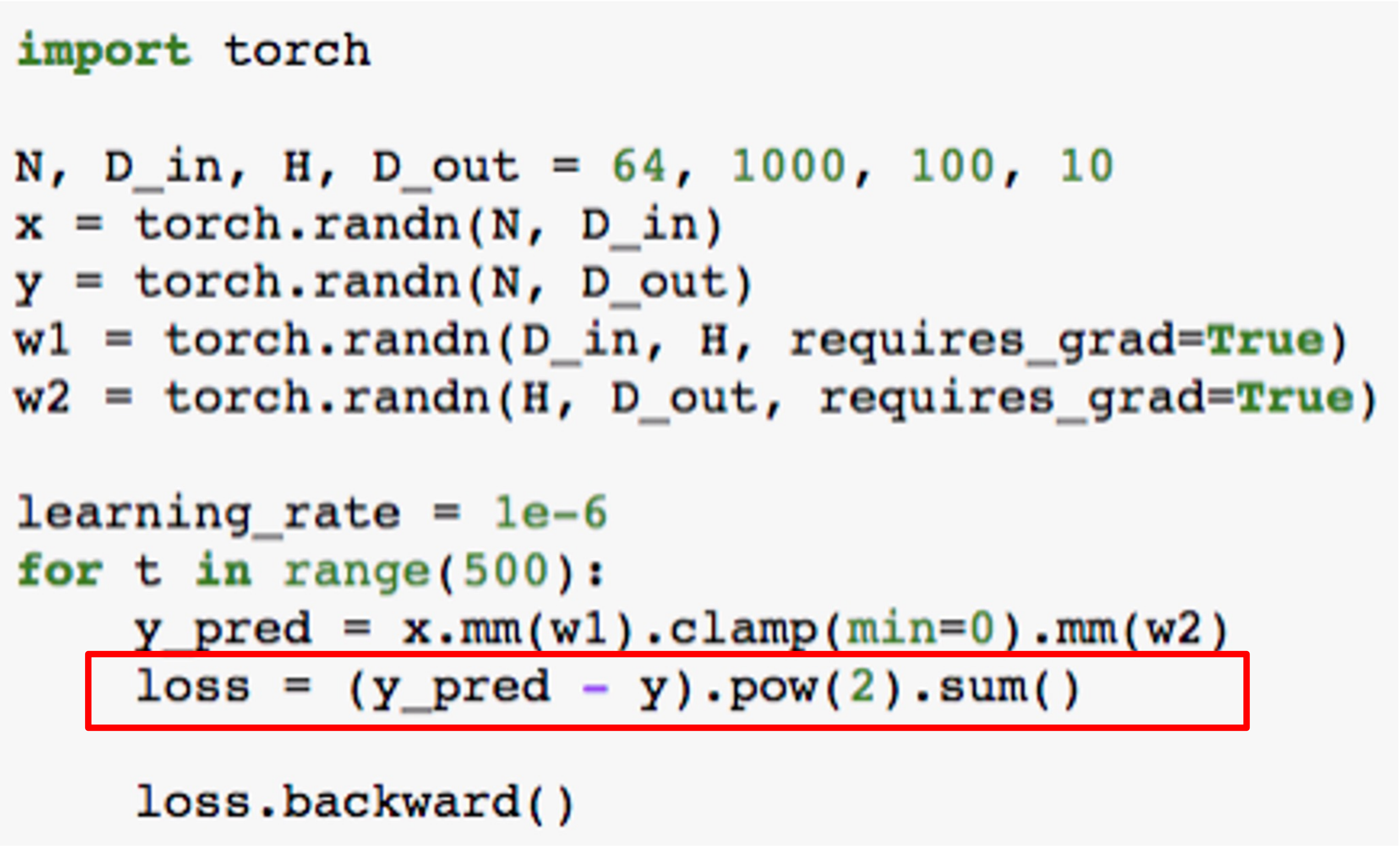


```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
    loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

    loss.backward()
```

Build graph data structure
AND perform computation

PyTorch: Dynamic Computation Graphs

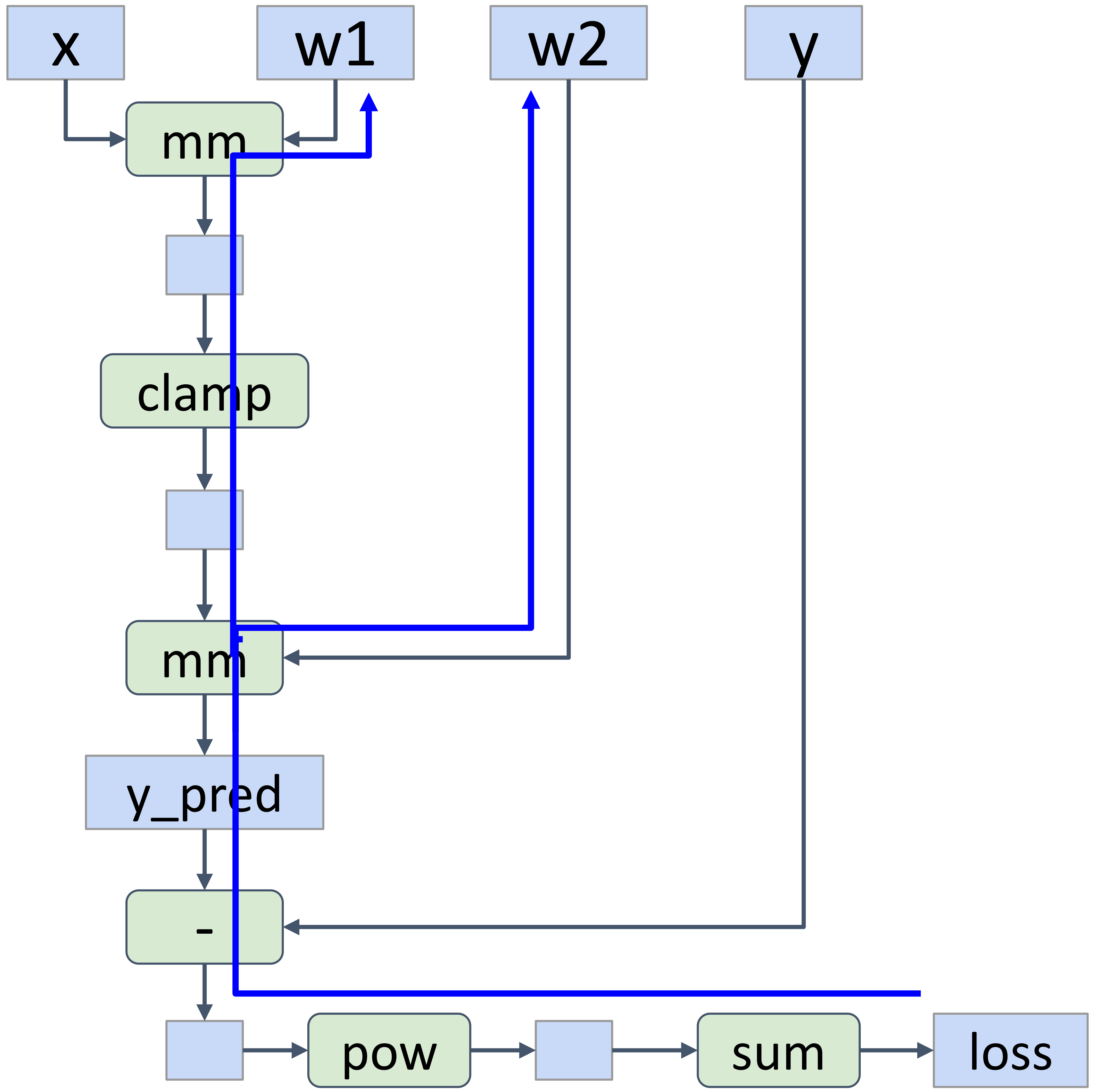


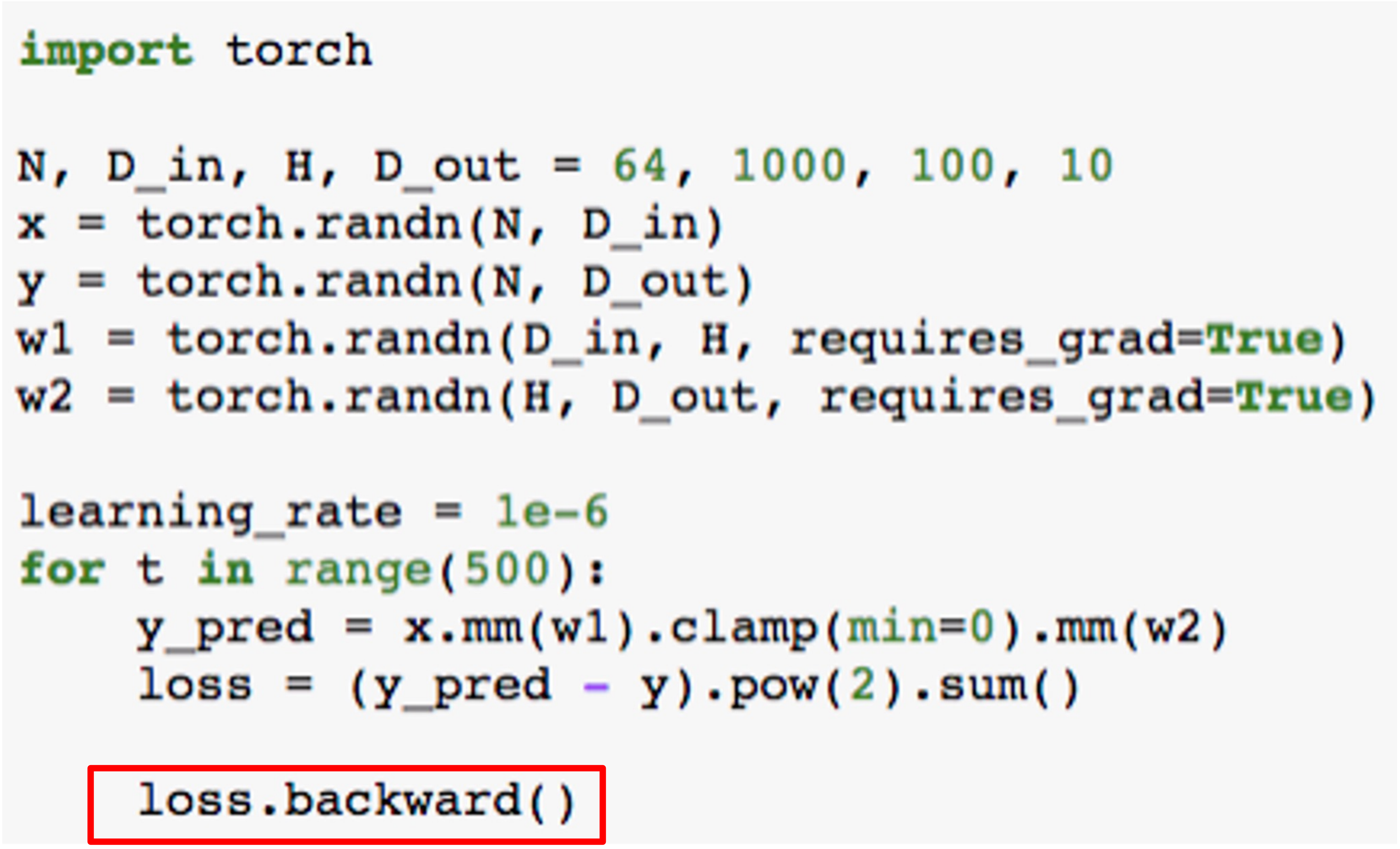


```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
    loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

    loss.backward()
```

Build graph data structure
AND perform computation

PyTorch: Dynamic Computation Graphs



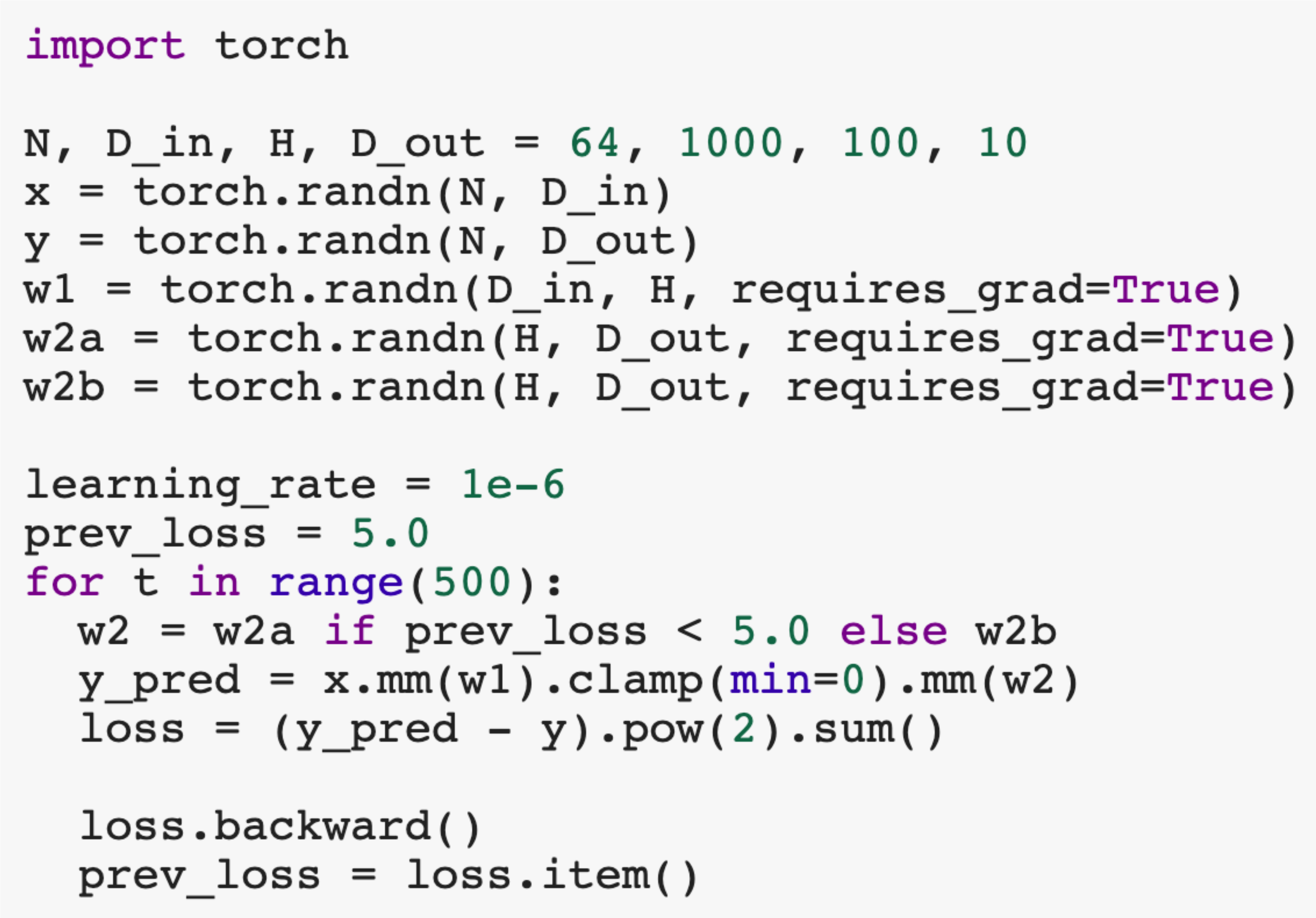


```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2 = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
    y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
    loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

    loss.backward()
```

Perform backprop,
throw away graph

PyTorch: Dynamic Computation Graphs

Dynamic graphs let you use regular Python control flow during the forward pass!

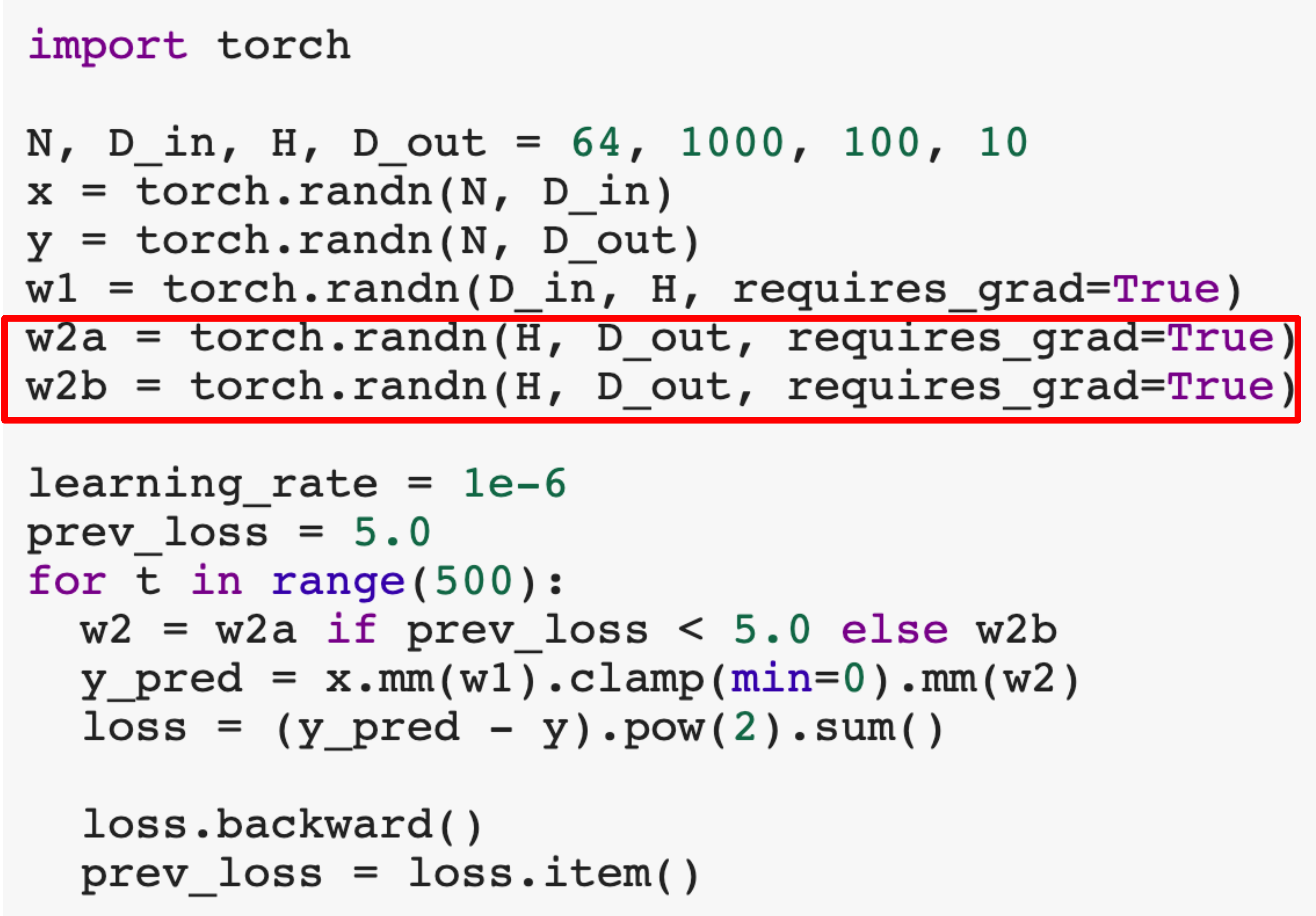


```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2a = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)
w2b = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
prev_loss = 5.0
for t in range(500):
  w2 = w2a if prev_loss < 5.0 else w2b
  y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
  loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

  loss.backward()
  prev_loss = loss.item()
```

PyTorch: Dynamic Computation Graphs

Dynamic graphs let you use regular Python control flow during the forward pass!

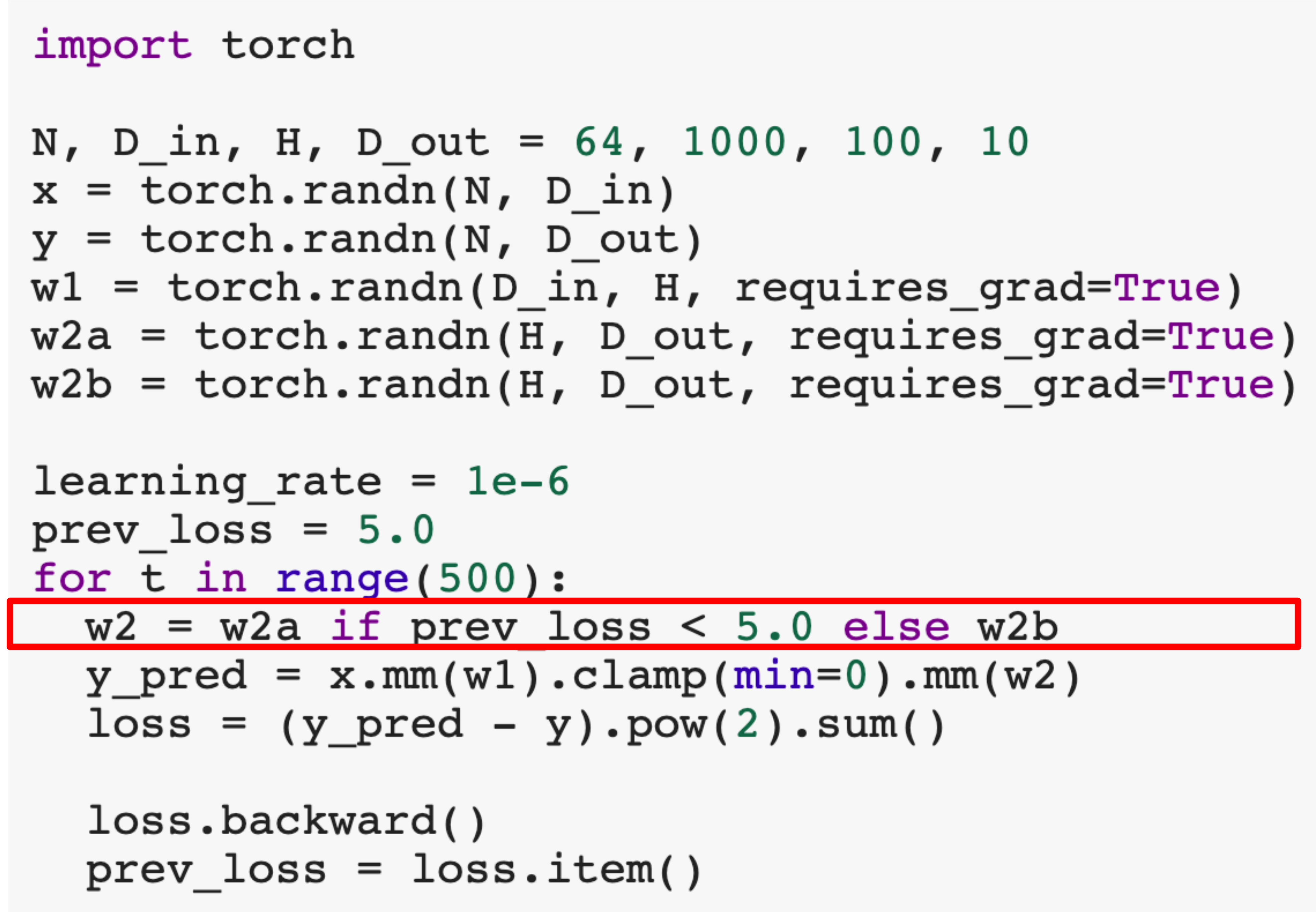
Initialize two different weight matrices for second layer



```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2a = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)
w2b = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
prev_loss = 5.0
for t in range(500):
  w2 = w2a if prev_loss < 5.0 else w2b
  y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
  loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

  loss.backward()
  prev_loss = loss.item()
```

PyTorch: Dynamic Computation Graphs

Dynamic graphs let you use regular Python control flow during the forward pass!



```
import torch

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2a = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)
w2b = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

learning_rate = 1e-6
prev_loss = 5.0
for t in range(500):
  w2 = w2a if prev_loss < 5.0 else w2b
  y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
  loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()

  loss.backward()
  prev_loss = loss.item()
```

Decide which one to use at each layer based on loss at previous iteration

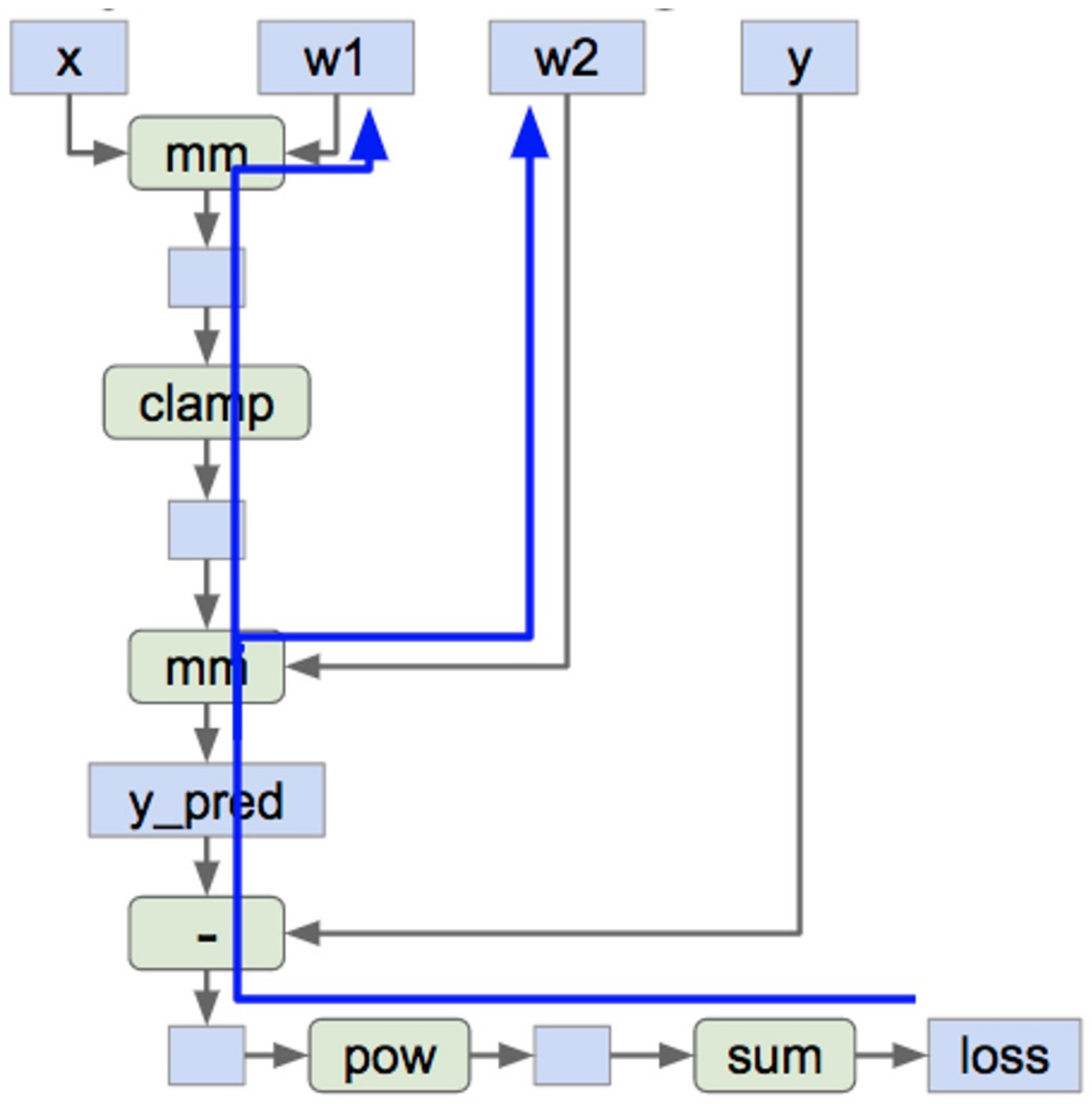
(this model doesn’t makes sense! Just a simple dynamic example)

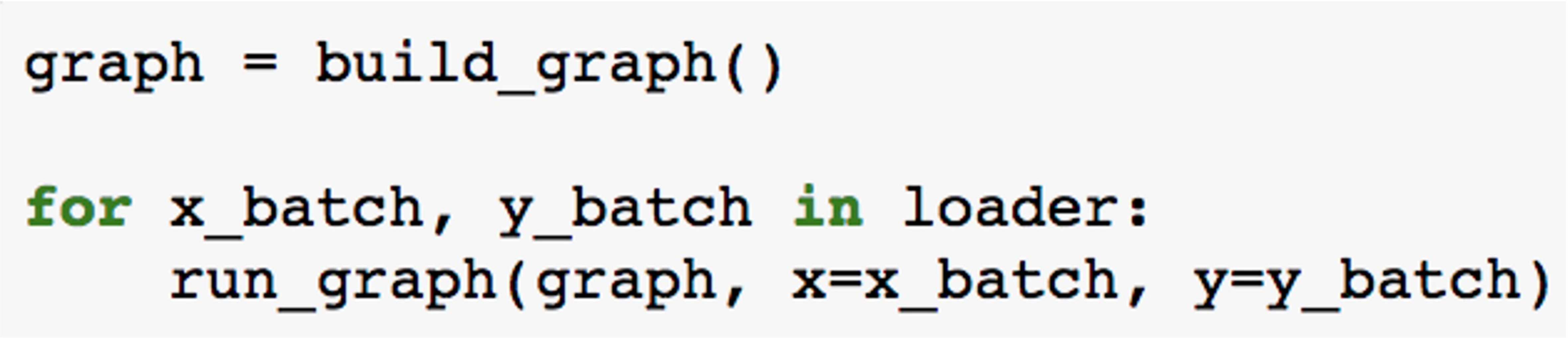
Alternative: Static Computation Graphs

Alternative: **Static** graphs

Step 1: Build computational graph describing our computation (including finding paths for backprop)

Step 2: Reuse the same graph on every iteration

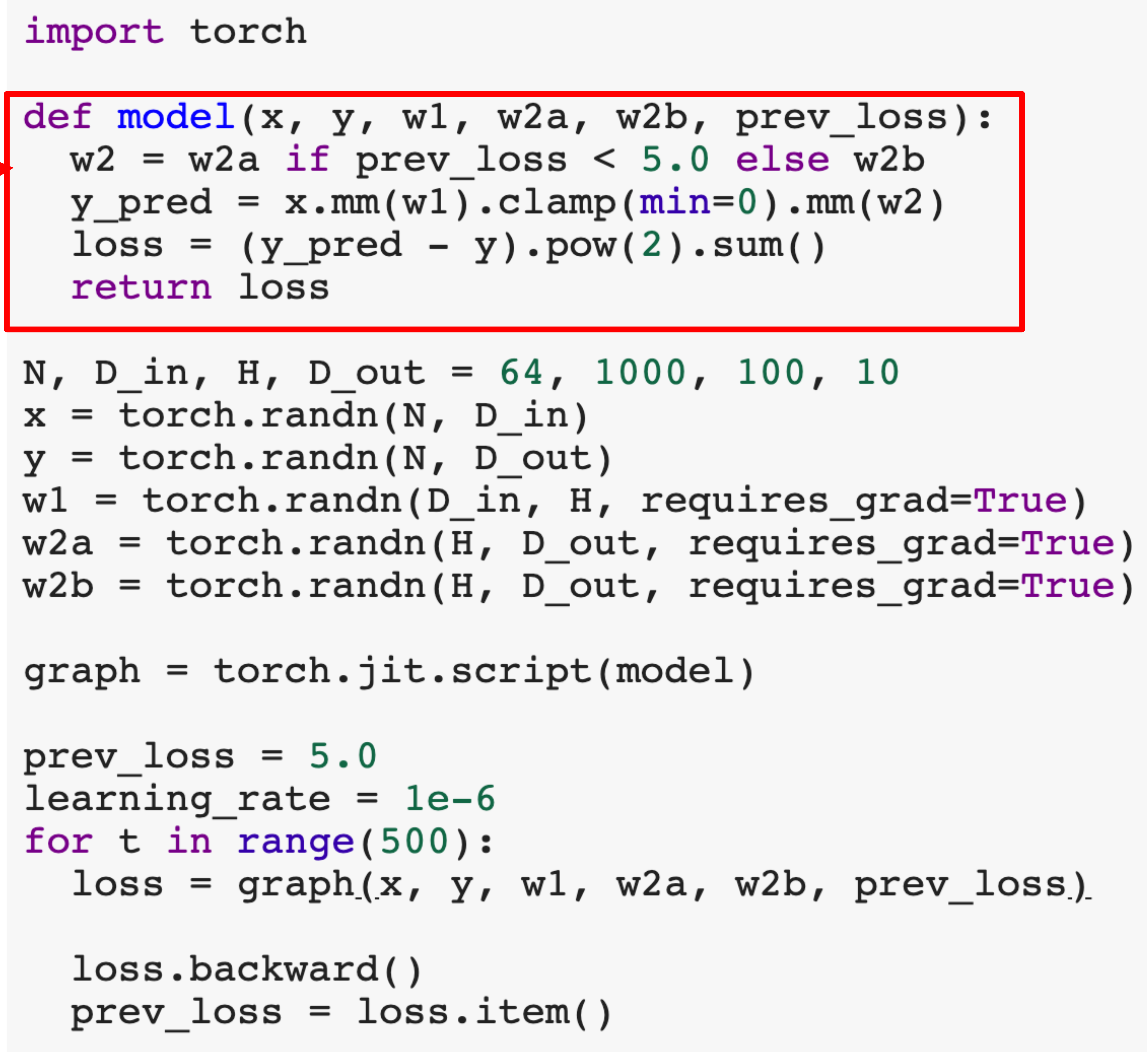




```
graph = build_graph()

for x_batch, y_batch in loader:
    run_graph(graph, x=x_batch, y=y_batch)
```

Alternative: Static Graphs with JIT

Define model as a Python function

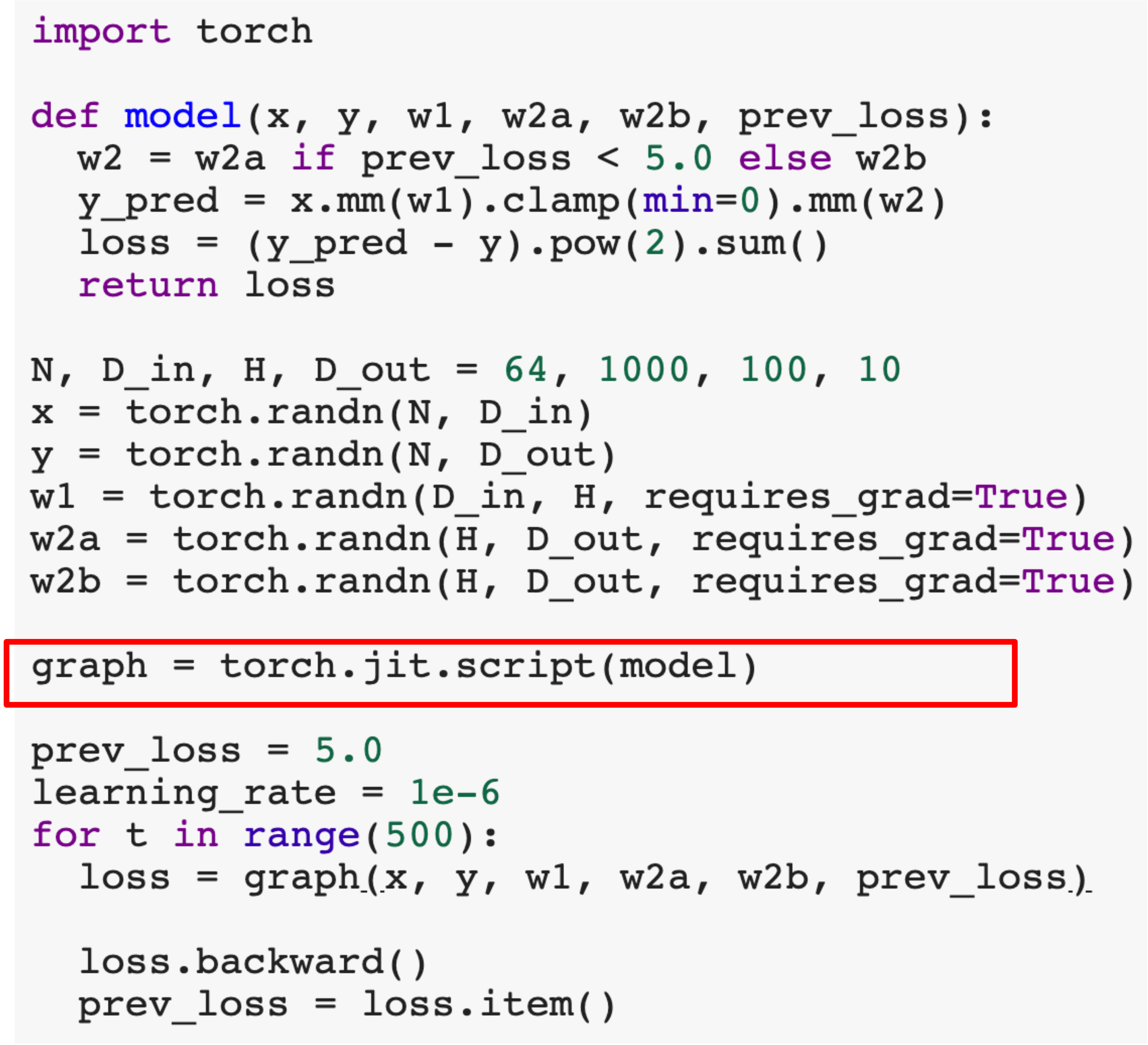


```
import torch

def model(x, y, w1, w2a, w2b, prev_loss):
  w2 = w2a if prev_loss < 5.0 else w2b
  y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
  loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()
  return loss

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2a = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)
w2b = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

graph = torch.jit.script(model)

prev_loss = 5.0
learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
  loss = graph(x, y, w1, w2a, w2b, prev_loss)

  loss.backward()
  prev_loss = loss.item()
```

Alternative: Static Graphs with JIT

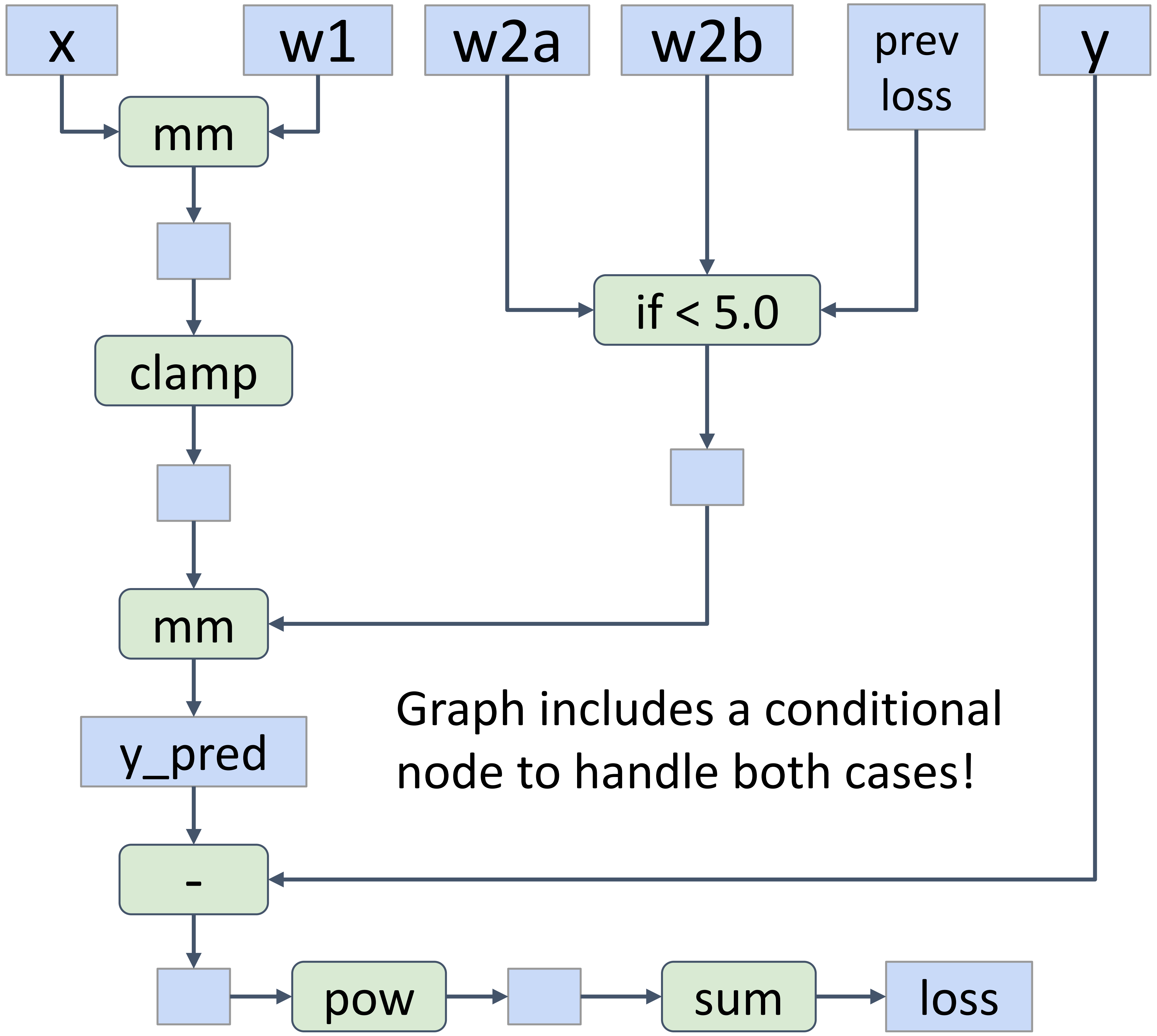
Just-In-Time compilation: Introspect the source code of the function, **compile** it into a graph object.

Lots of magic here!

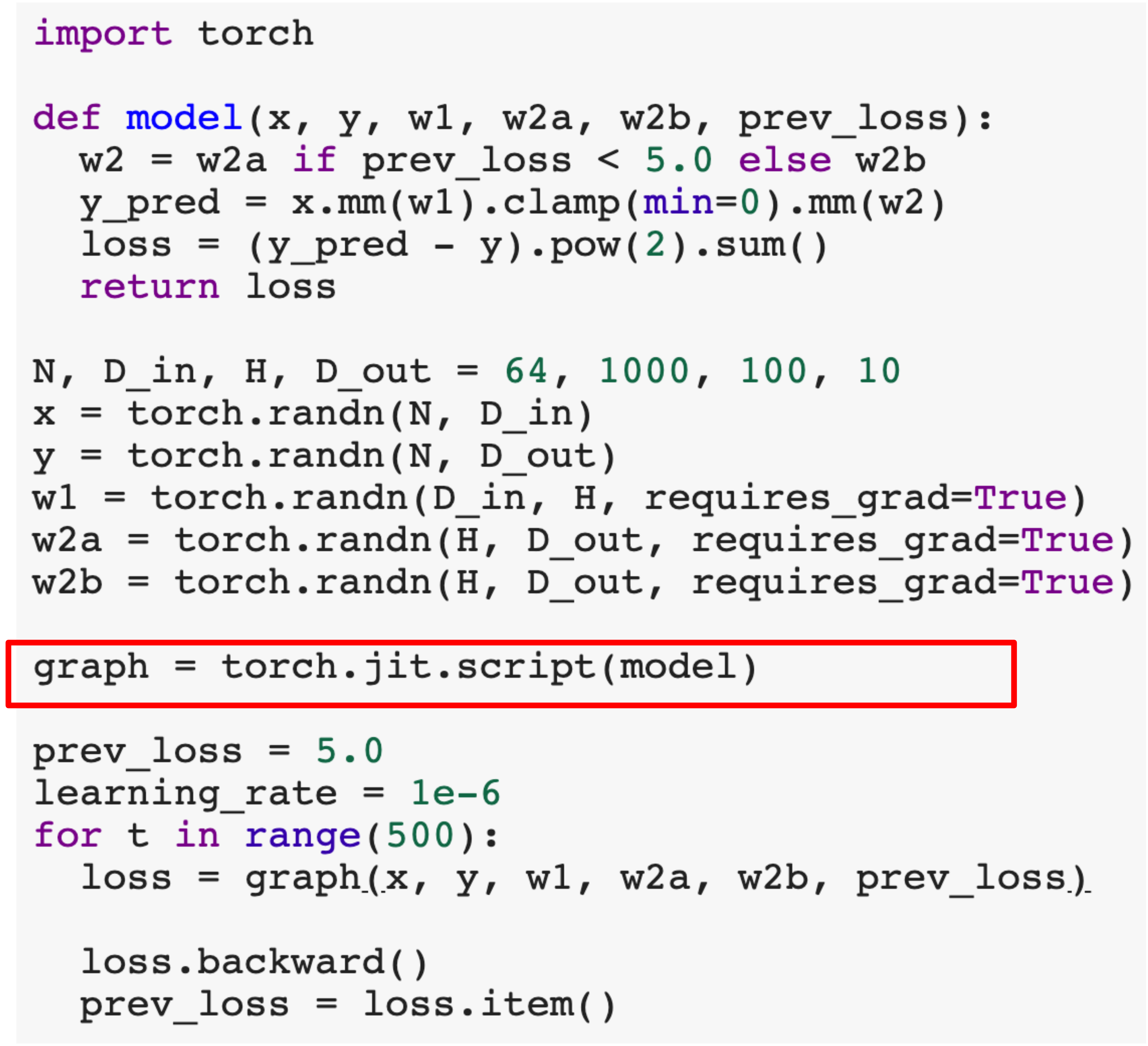


```
import torch

def model(x, y, w1, w2a, w2b, prev_loss):
  w2 = w2a if prev_loss < 5.0 else w2b
  y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
  loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()
  return loss

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2a = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)
w2b = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

graph = torch.jit.script(model)

prev_loss = 5.0
learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
  loss = graph(x, y, w1, w2a, w2b, prev_loss)

  loss.backward()
  prev_loss = loss.item()
```

Alternative: Static Graphs with JIT



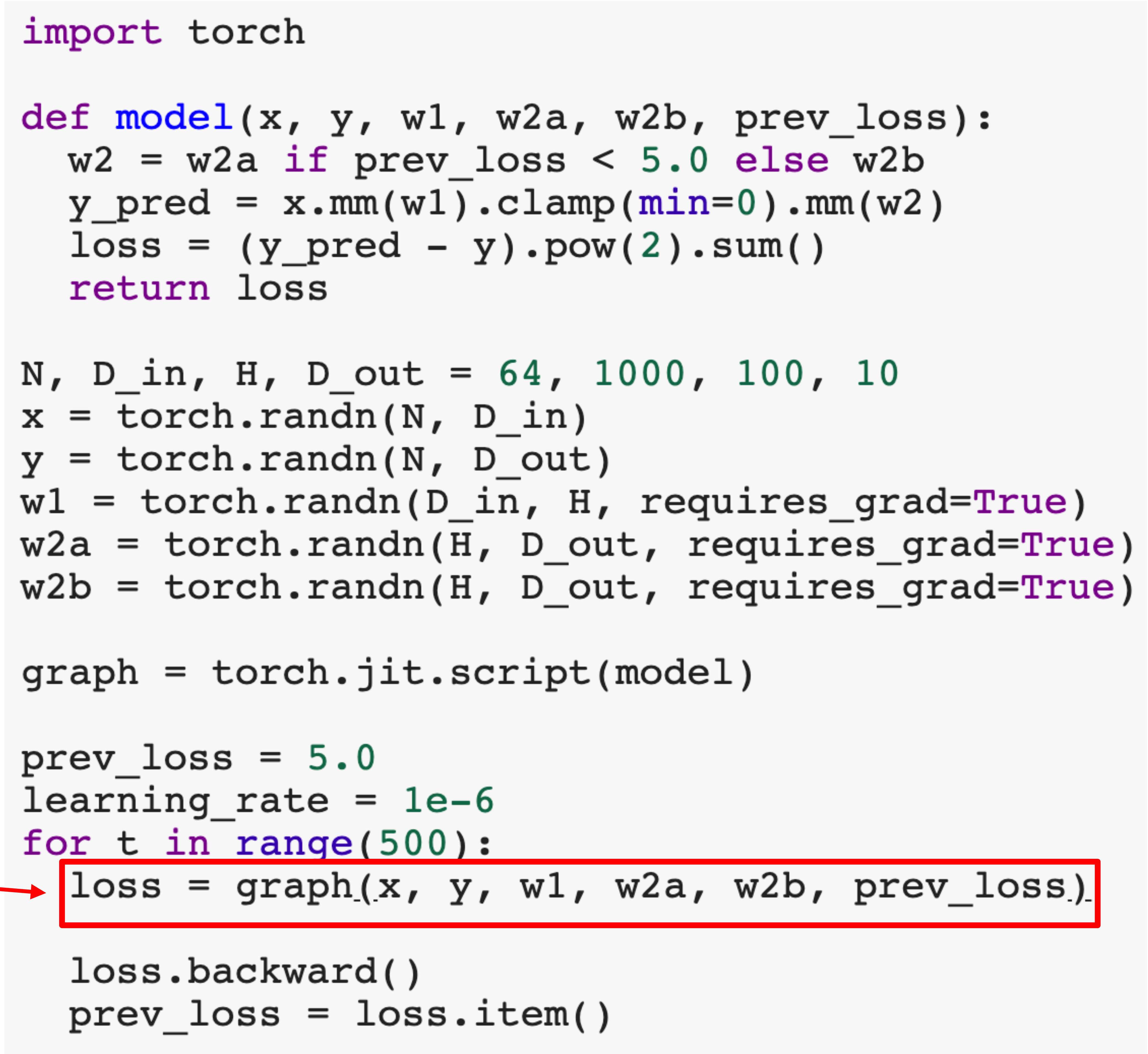
Graph includes a conditional node to handle both cases!



```
import torch

def model(x, y, w1, w2a, w2b, prev_loss):
  w2 = w2a if prev_loss < 5.0 else w2b
  y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
  loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()
  return loss

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2a = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)
w2b = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

graph = torch.jit.script(model)

prev_loss = 5.0
learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
  loss = graph(x, y, w1, w2a, w2b, prev_loss)

  loss.backward()
  prev_loss = loss.item()
```

Alternative: Static Graphs with JIT

Use our compiled graph object at each forward pass

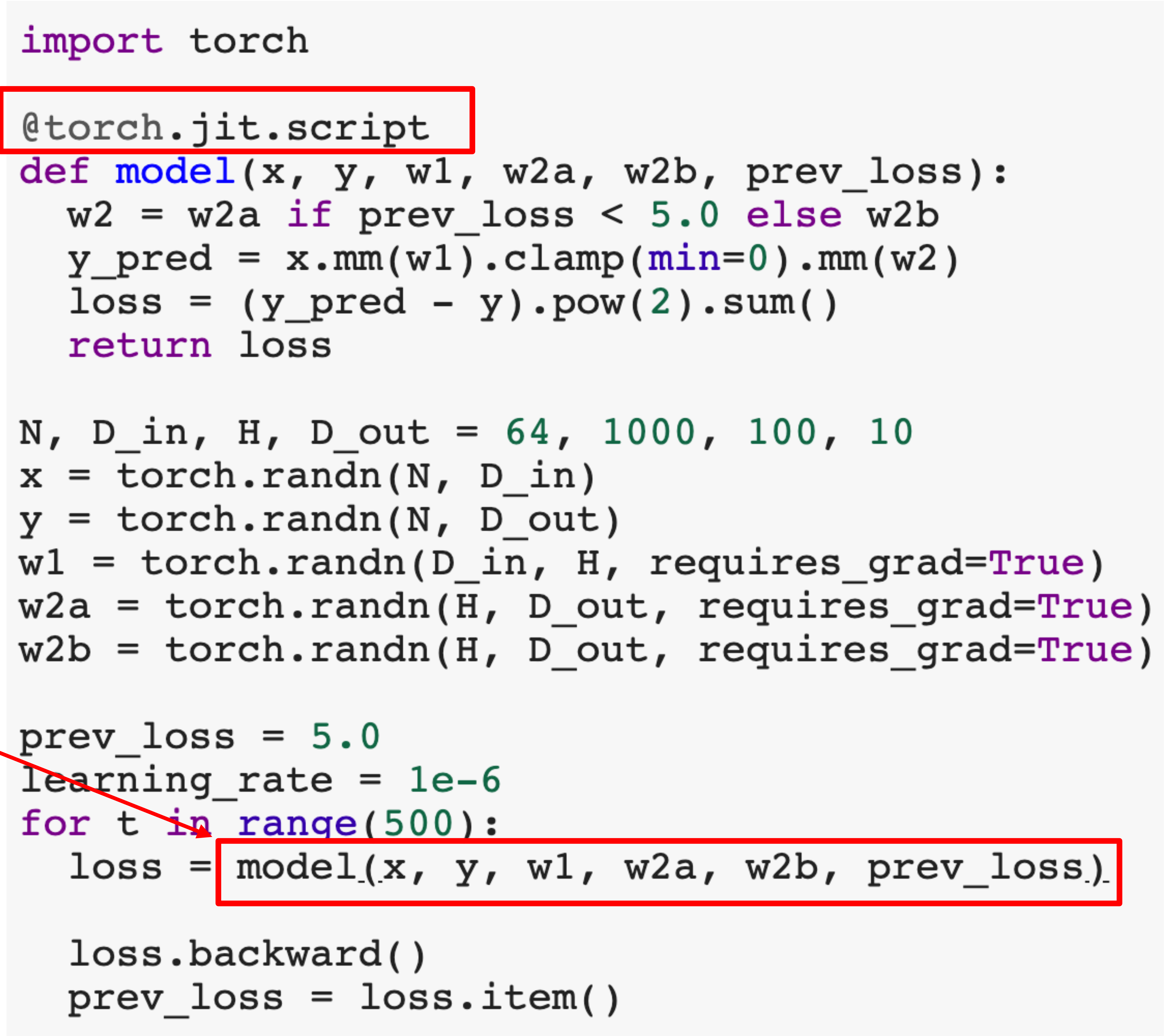


```
import torch

def model(x, y, w1, w2a, w2b, prev_loss):
  w2 = w2a if prev_loss < 5.0 else w2b
  y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
  loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()
  return loss

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2a = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)
w2b = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

graph = torch.jit.script(model)

prev_loss = 5.0
learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
  loss = graph(x, y, w1, w2a, w2b, prev_loss)

  loss.backward()
  prev_loss = loss.item()
```

Alternative: Static Graphs with JIT

Even easier: add **annotation** to function, Python function compiled to a graph when it is defined

Calling function uses graph

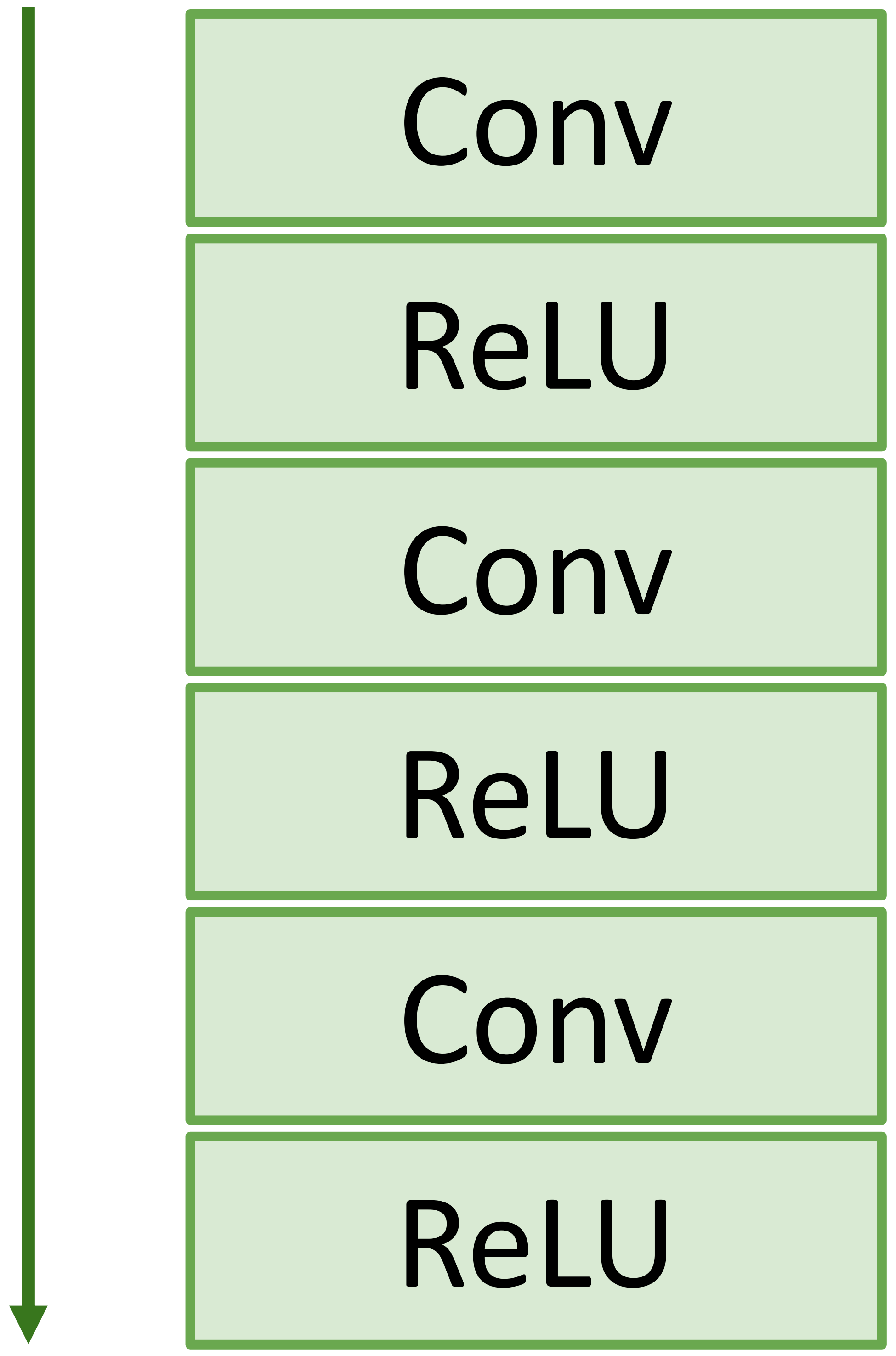


```
import torch

@torch.jit.script
def model(x, y, w1, w2a, w2b, prev_loss):
  w2 = w2a if prev_loss < 5.0 else w2b
  y_pred = x.mm(w1).clamp(min=0).mm(w2)
  loss = (y_pred - y).pow(2).sum()
  return loss

N, D_in, H, D_out = 64, 1000, 100, 10
x = torch.randn(N, D_in)
y = torch.randn(N, D_out)
w1 = torch.randn(D_in, H, requires_grad=True)
w2a = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)
w2b = torch.randn(H, D_out, requires_grad=True)

prev_loss = 5.0
learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(500):
  loss = model(x, y, w1, w2a, w2b, prev_loss)

  loss.backward()
  prev_loss = loss.item()
```

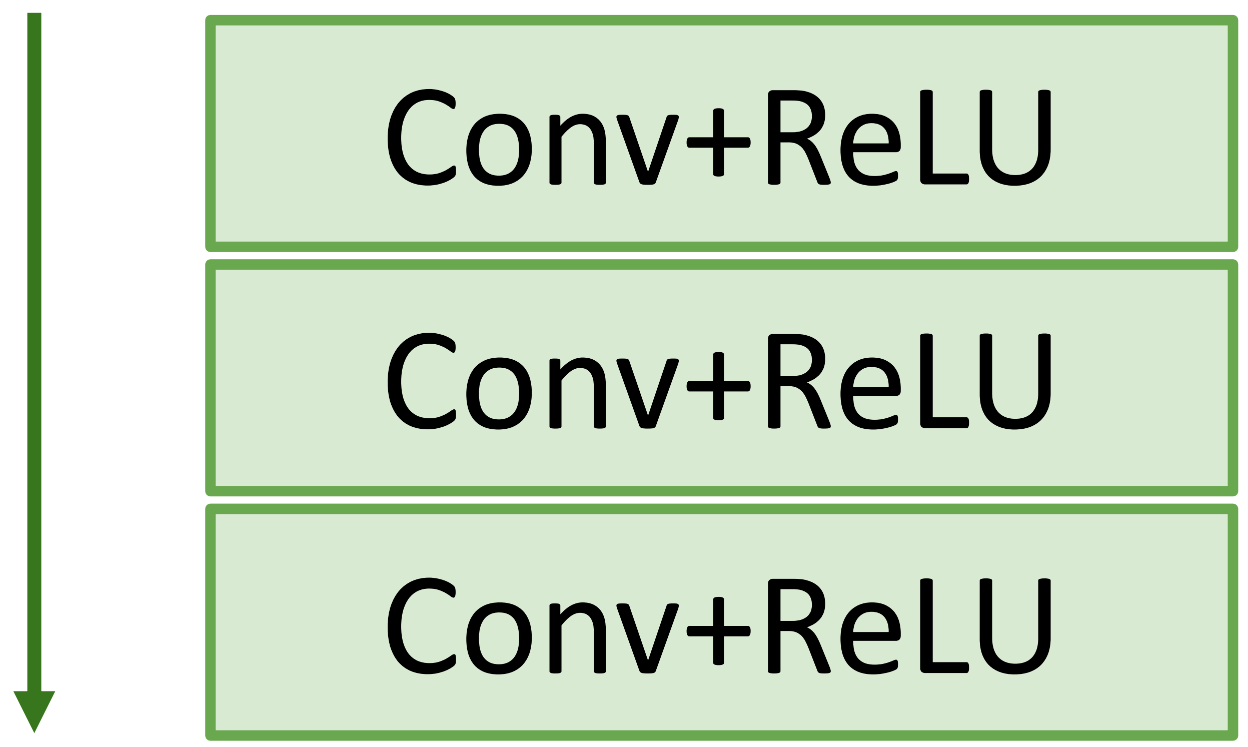
Static vs Dynamic Graphs: Optimization

With static graphs, framework can **optimize** the graph for you before it runs!

The graph you wrote



Equivalent graph with **fused operations**



Static vs Dynamic Graphs: Optimization

Static

Once graph is built, can **serialize** it and run it without the code that built the graph!

e.g. train model in Python, deploy in C++

Dynamic

Graph building and execution are intertwined, so always need to keep code around

Static vs Dynamic Graphs: Optimization

Static

Lots of indirection between the code you write and the code that runs – can be hard to debug, benchmark, etc

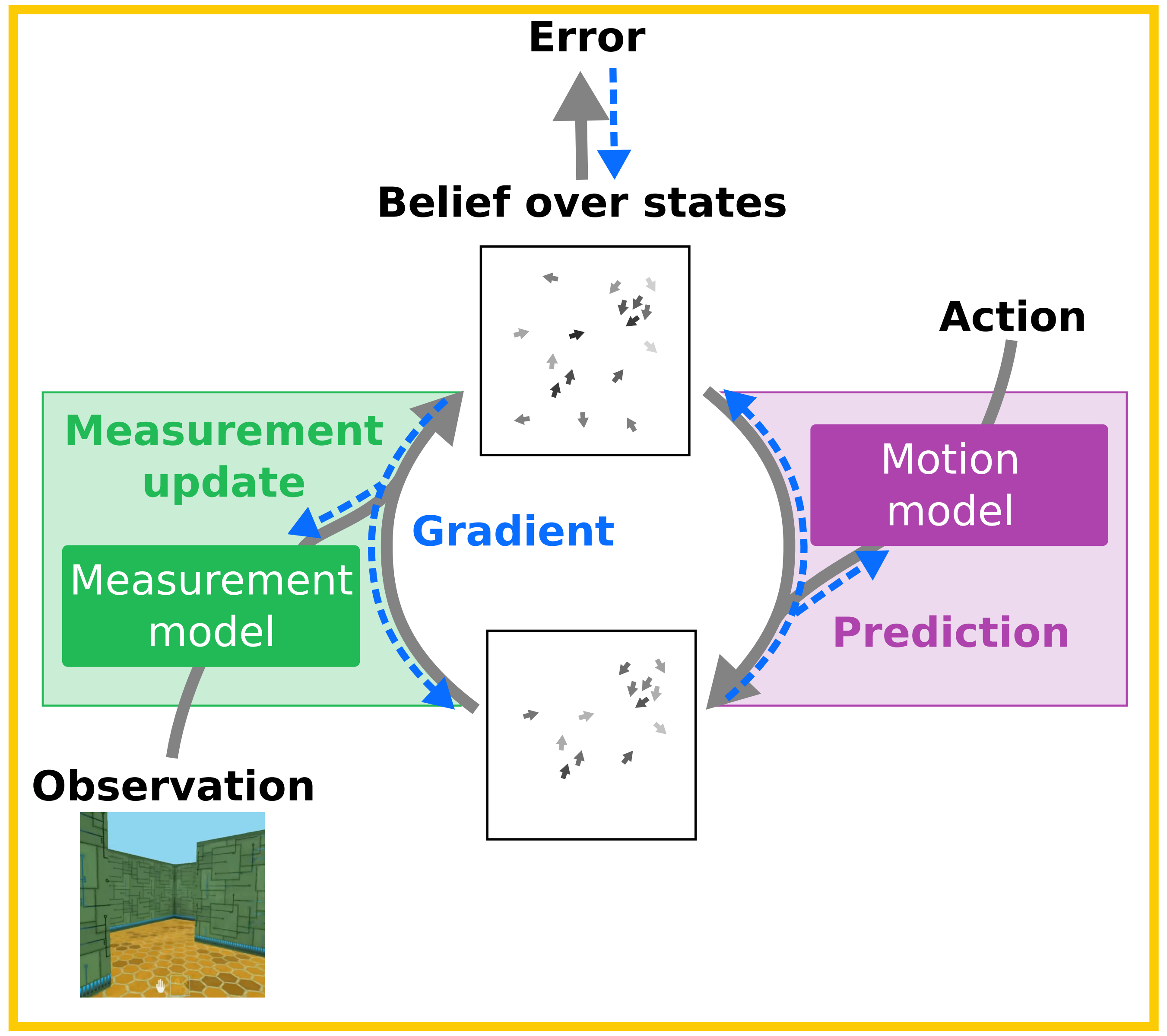
Dynamic

The code you write is the code that runs! Easy to reason about, debug, profile, etc

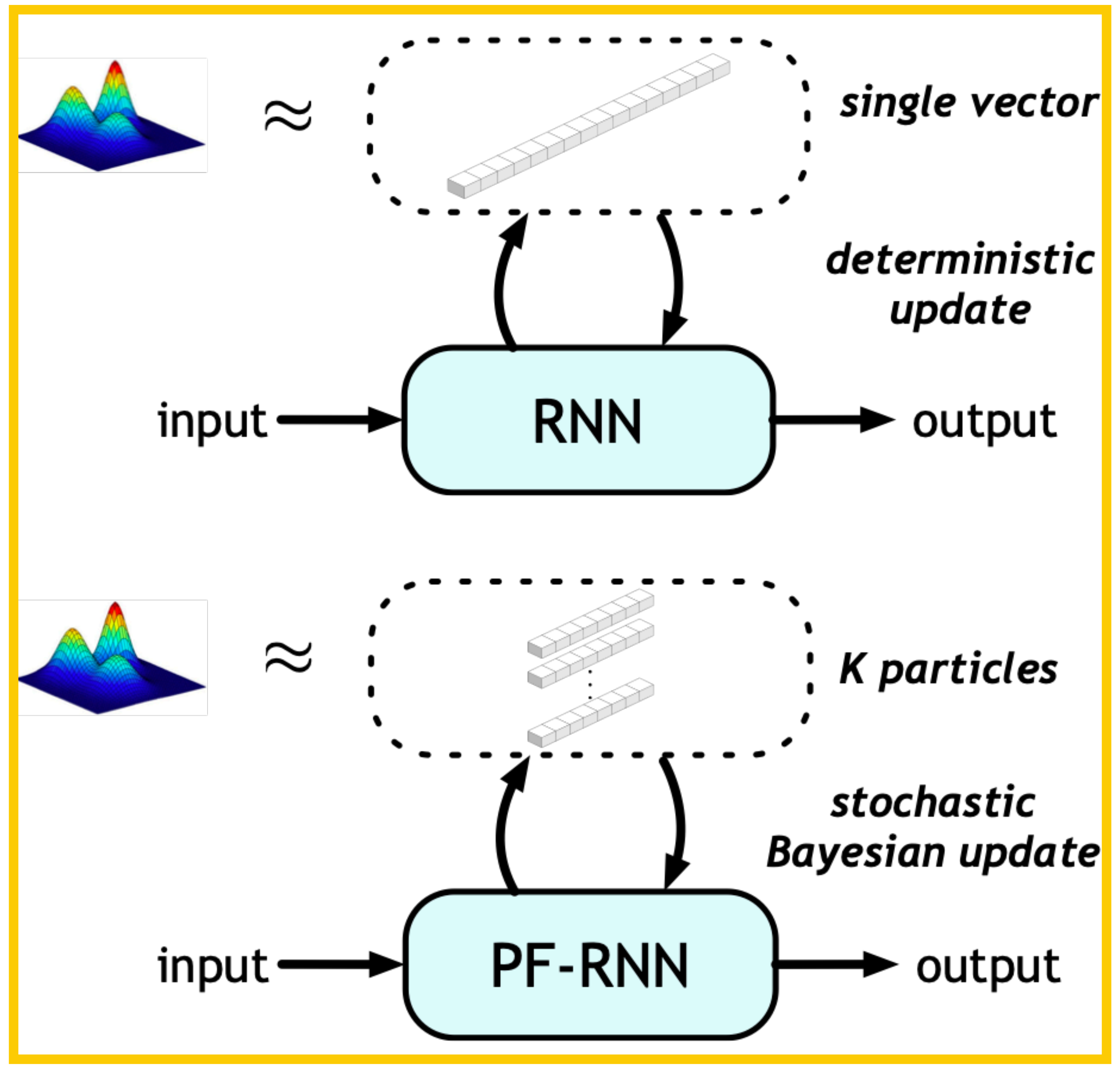
Dynamic Graph Applications

Model structure depends on the input:

- Recurrent Networks
- Recursive Networks



[1] Ma et al., RSS 2018



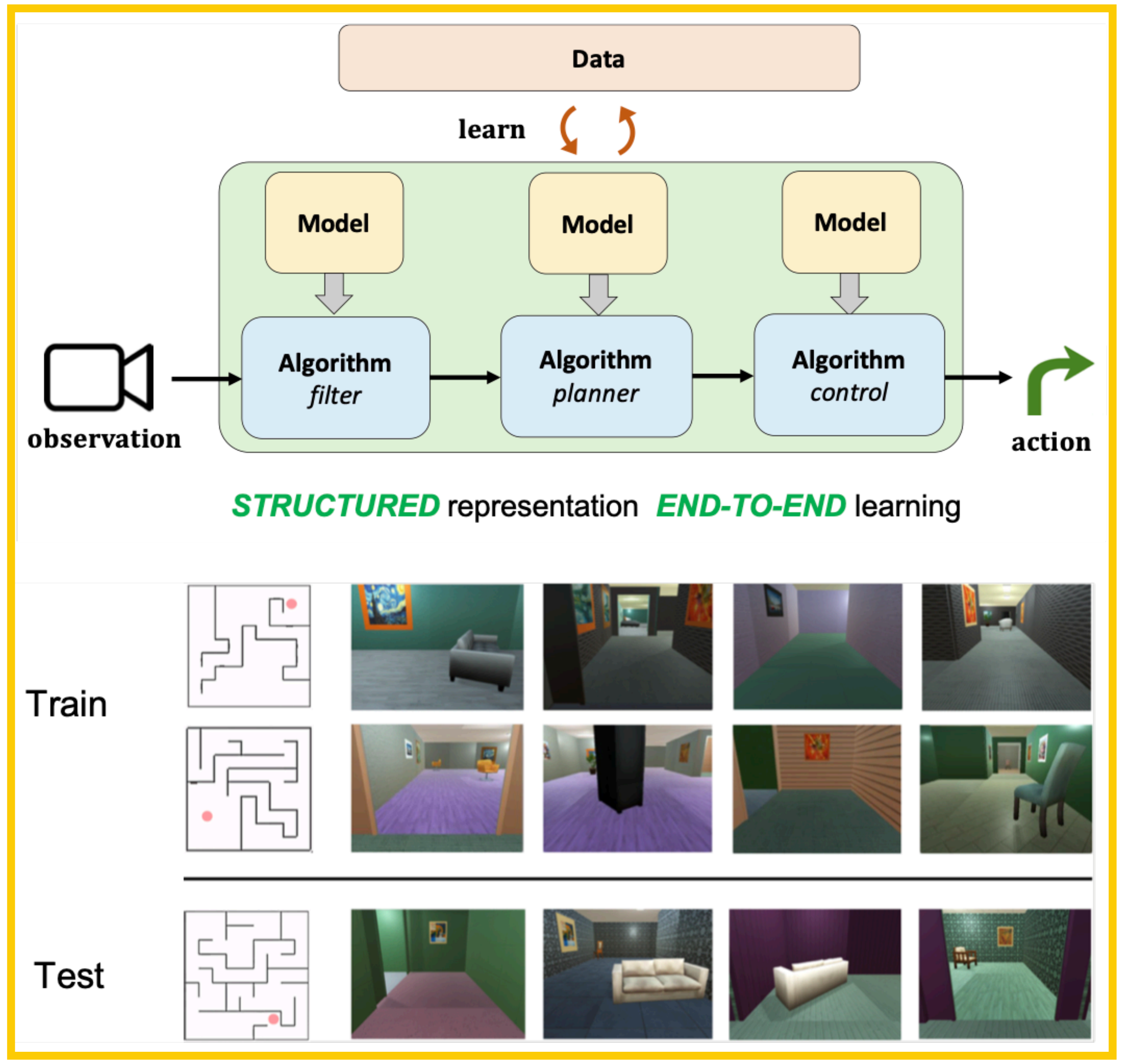
[2] Ma et al., AAAI 2020

[1] Rico Jonschkowski, Divyam Rastogi, Oliver Brock. “Differentiable Particle Filters: End-to-End Learning with Algorithmic Priors” RSS, 2018
[2] Xiao Ma, Peter Karkus, David Hsu, Wee Sun Lee. “Particle Filter Recurrent Neural Networks” AAAI, 2020.

Dynamic Graph Applications

Model structure depends on the input:

- Recurrent Networks
- Recursive Networks
- Modular Networks



[1] Karkus et al., RSS 2019

[1] Peter Karkus, Xiao Ma, David Hsu, Leslie Pack Kaelbling, Wee Sun Lee, Tomas Lozano-Perez. “Differentiable Algorithm Networks for Composable Robot Learning” RSS, 2019

Dynamic Graph Applications

Model structure depends on the input:

- Recurrent Networks
- Recursive Networks
- Modular Networks
- (Your idea here!)

Final Project!

TensorFlow

TensorFlow: Versions

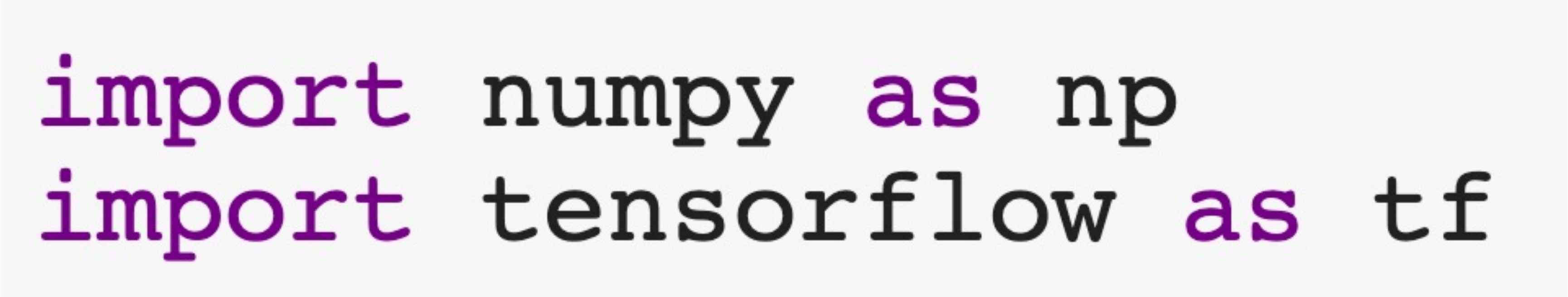
TensorFlow 1.0

- Final release: 1.15.3
- Default: **static graphs**
- Optional: dynamic graphs (eager mode)

TensorFlow 2.0

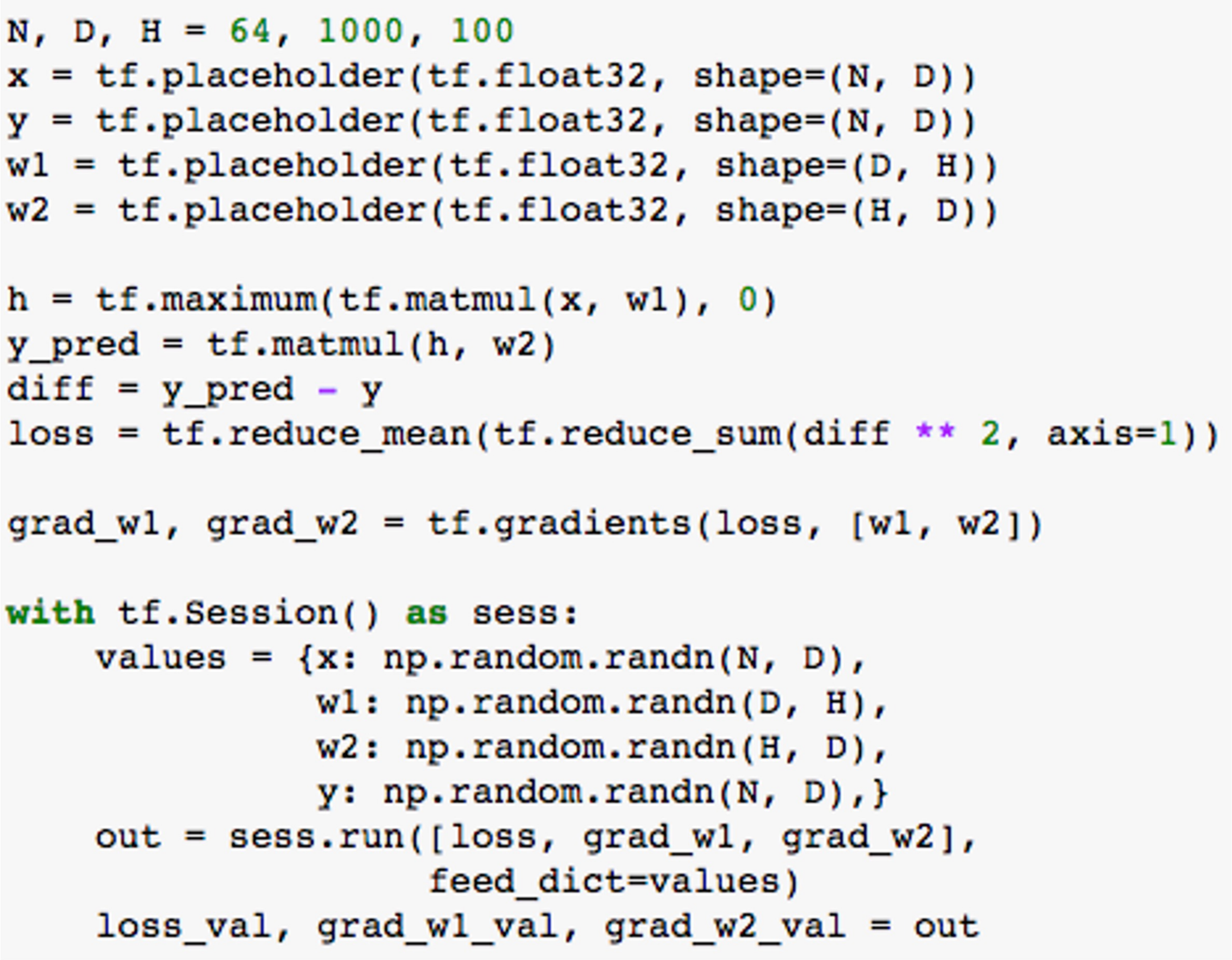
- Current release: 2.8.0
  - Released 2/2/2022
- Default**: dynamic graphs**
- Optional: static graphs

TensorFlow 1.0: Static Graphs



```
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
```

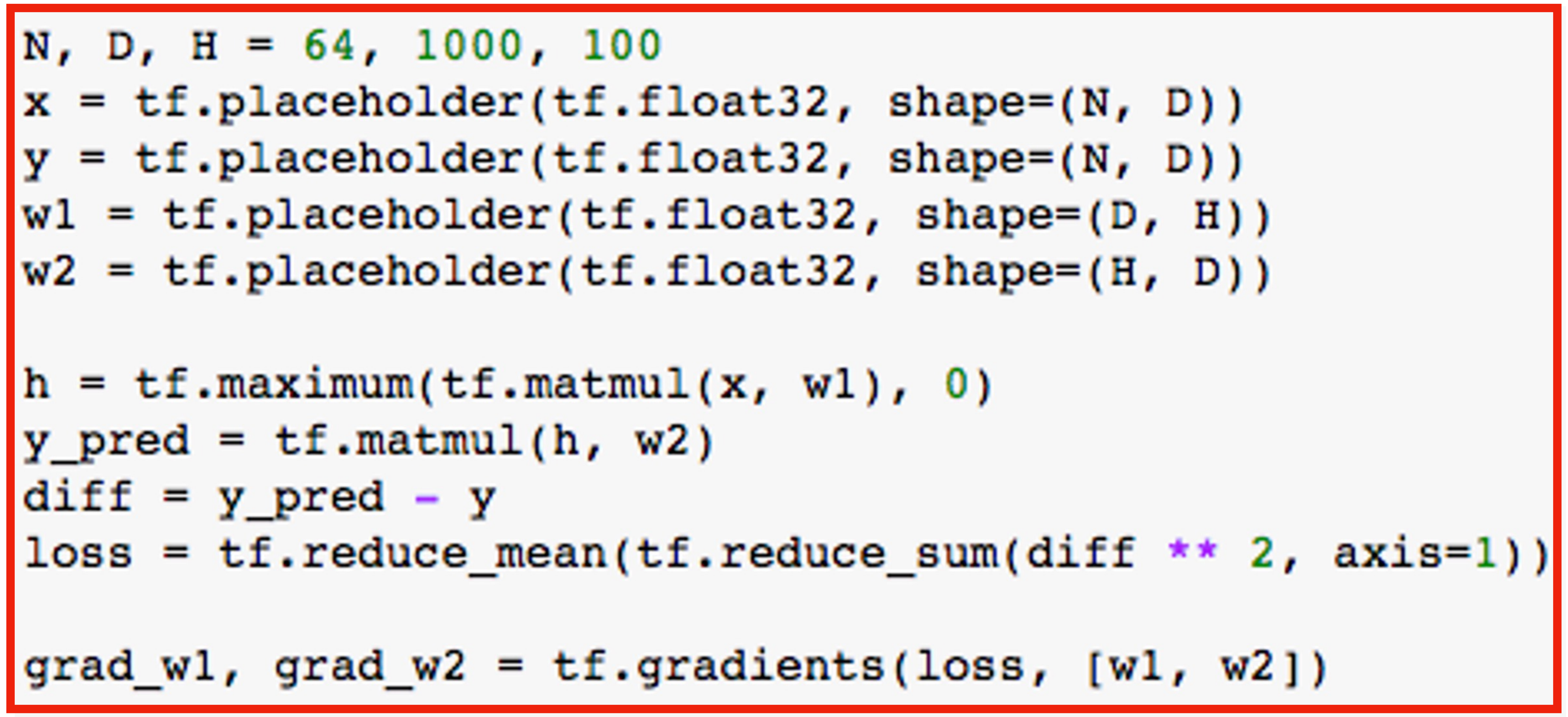
(Assume imports at the top of each snippet)



```
N, D, H = 64, 1000, 100
x = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=(N, D))
y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=(N, D))
w1 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=(D, H))
w2 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=(H, D))

h = tf.maximum(tf.matmul(x, w1), 0)
y_pred = tf.matmul(h, w2)
diff = y_pred - y
loss = tf.reduce_mean(tf.reduce_sum(diff ** 2, axis=1))

grad_w1, grad_w2 = tf.gradients(loss, [w1, w2])

with tf.Session() as sess:
    values = {x: np.random.randn(N, D),
              w1: np.random.randn(D, H),
              w2: np.random.randn(H, D),
              y: np.random.randn(N, D),}
    out = sess.run([loss, grad_w1, grad_w2],
                   feed_dict=values)
    loss_val, grad_w1_val, grad_w2_val = out
```

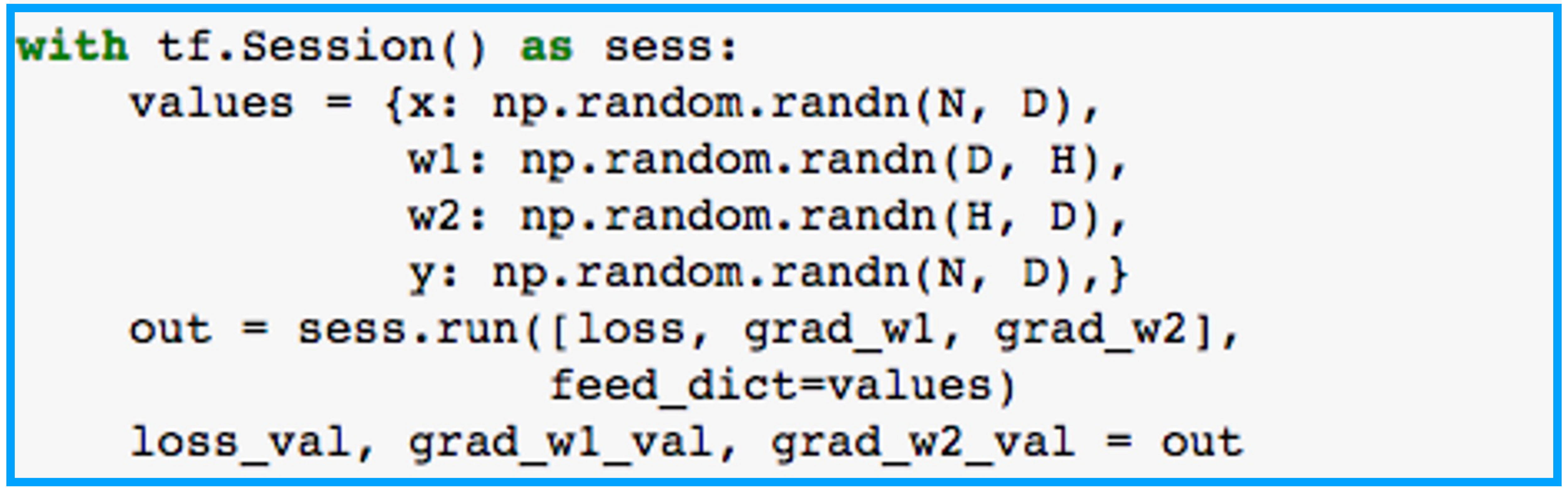
TensorFlow 1.0: Static Graphs

First **define** computational graph



```
N, D, H = 64, 1000, 100
x = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=(N, D))
y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=(N, D))
w1 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=(D, H))
w2 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=(H, D))

h = tf.maximum(tf.matmul(x, w1), 0)
y_pred = tf.matmul(h, w2)
diff = y_pred - y
loss = tf.reduce_mean(tf.reduce_sum(diff ** 2, axis=1))

grad_w1, grad_w2 = tf.gradients(loss, [w1, w2])
```

Then **run** the graph many times

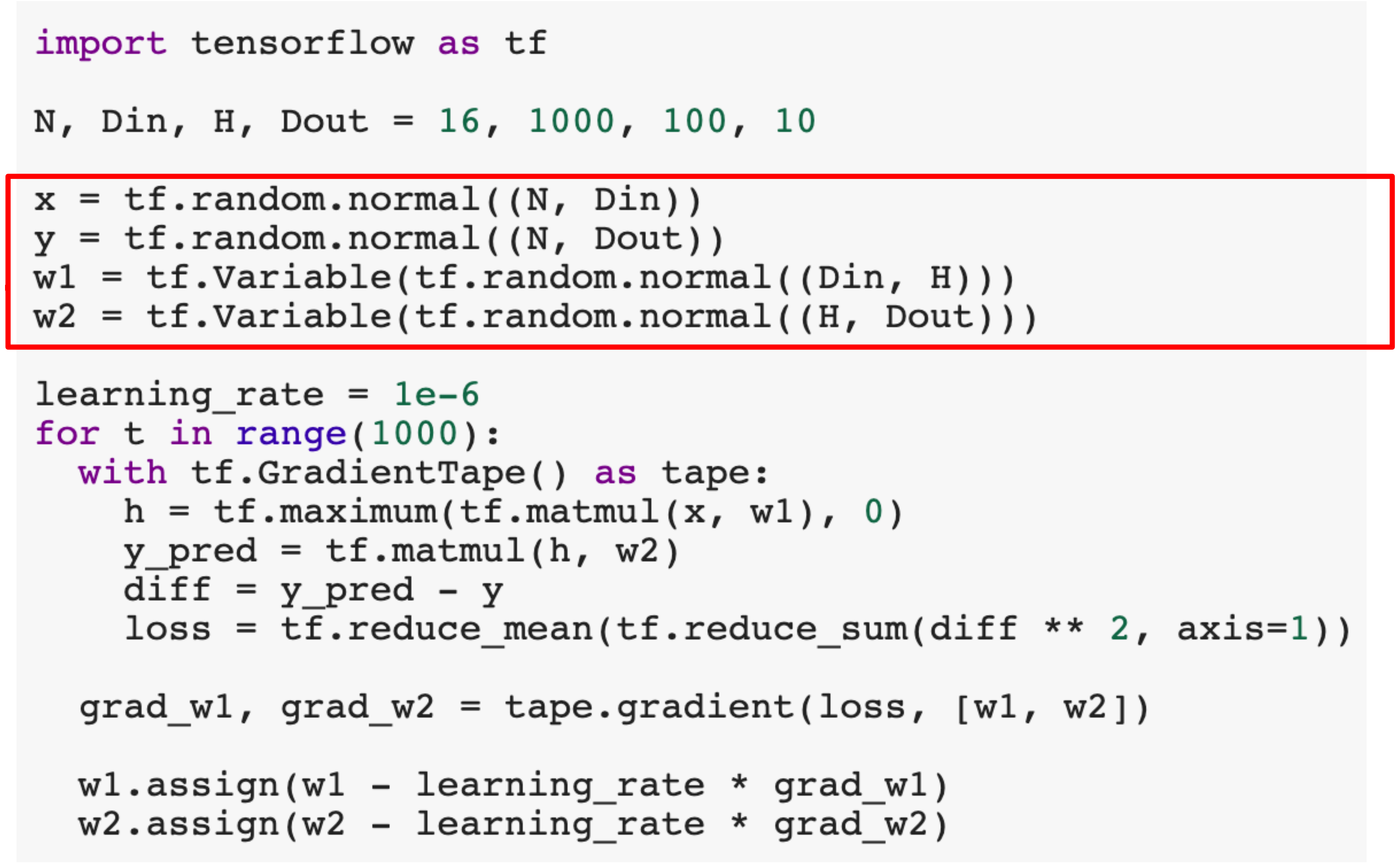


```
with tf.Session() as sess:
    values = {x: np.random.randn(N, D),
              w1: np.random.randn(D, H),
              w2: np.random.randn(H, D),
              y: np.random.randn(N, D),}
    out = sess.run([loss, grad_w1, grad_w2],
                   feed_dict=values)
    loss_val, grad_w1_val, grad_w2_val = out
```

TensorFlow 2.0: Dynamic Graphs

Create TensorFlow Tensors for data and weights

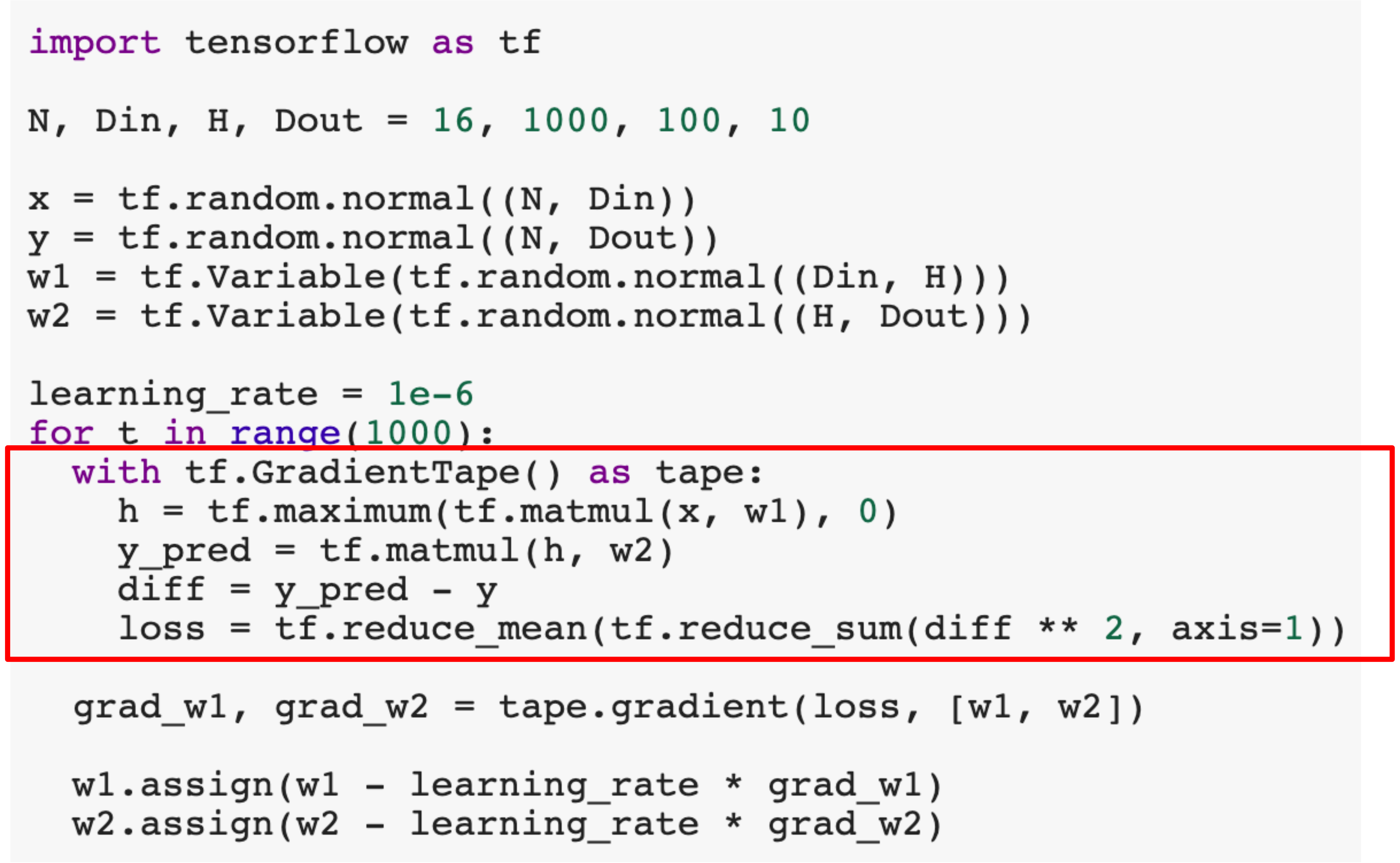
Weights need to be wrapped in tf.Variable so we can mutate them



```python
import tensorflow as tf

N, Din, H, Dout = 16, 1000, 100, 10

x = tf.random.normal((N, Din))
y = tf.random.normal((N, Dout))
w1 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal((Din, H)))
w2 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal((H, Dout)))

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(1000):
  with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
    h = tf.maximum(tf.matmul(x, w1), 0)
    y_pred = tf.matmul(h, w2)
    diff = y_pred - y
    loss = tf.reduce_mean(tf.reduce_sum(diff ** 2, axis=1))

  grad_w1, grad_w2 = tape.gradient(loss, [w1, w2])

  w1.assign(w1 - learning_rate * grad_w1)
  w2.assign(w2 - learning_rate * grad_w2)
```

TensorFlow 2.0: Dynamic Graphs

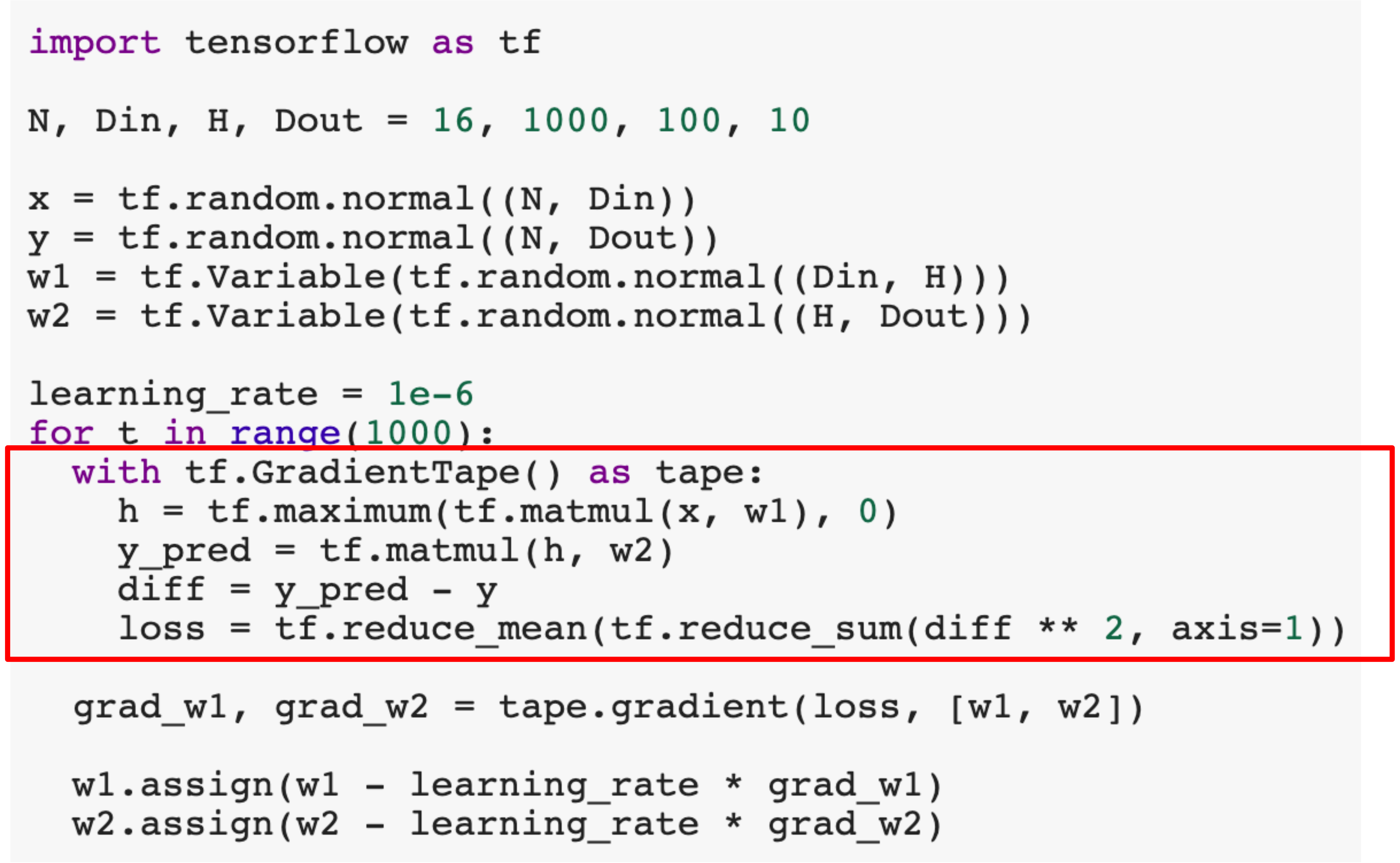
Scope forward pass under a GradientTape to tell TensorFlow to start building a graph



```python
import tensorflow as tf

N, Din, H, Dout = 16, 1000, 100, 10

x = tf.random.normal((N, Din))
y = tf.random.normal((N, Dout))
w1 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal((Din, H)))
w2 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal((H, Dout)))

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(1000):
  with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
    h = tf.maximum(tf.matmul(x, w1), 0)
    y_pred = tf.matmul(h, w2)
    diff = y_pred - y
    loss = tf.reduce_mean(tf.reduce_sum(diff ** 2, axis=1))

  grad_w1, grad_w2 = tape.gradient(loss, [w1, w2])

  w1.assign(w1 - learning_rate * grad_w1)
  w2.assign(w2 - learning_rate * grad_w2)
```

TensorFlow 2.0: Dynamic Graphs

Scope forward pass under a GradientTape to tell TensorFlow to start building a graph

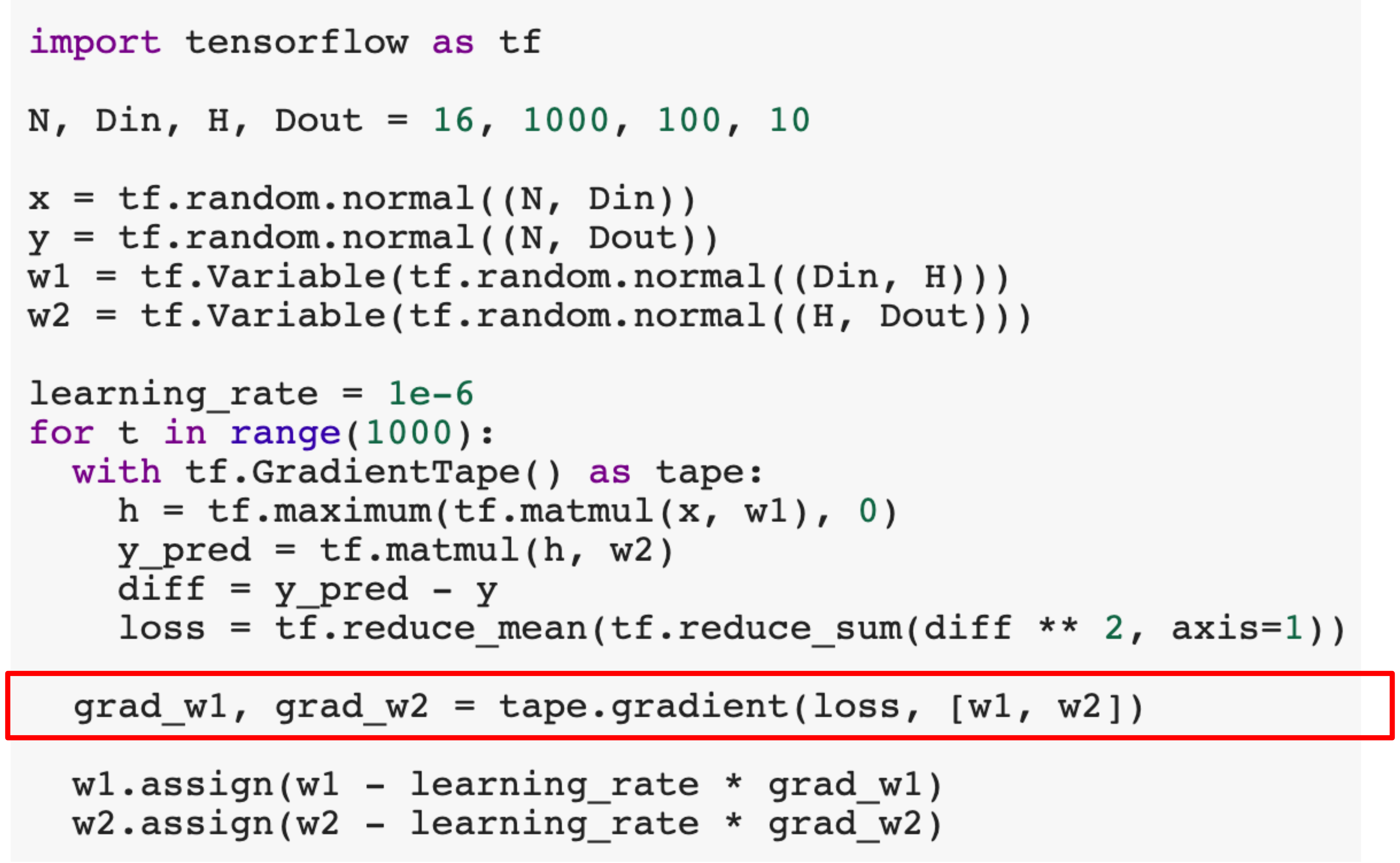


```
import tensorflow as tf

N, Din, H, Dout = 16, 1000, 100, 10

x = tf.random.normal((N, Din))
y = tf.random.normal((N, Dout))
w1 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal((Din, H)))
w2 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal((H, Dout)))

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(1000):
  with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
    h = tf.maximum(tf.matmul(x, w1), 0)
    y_pred = tf.matmul(h, w2)
    diff = y_pred - y
    loss = tf.reduce_mean(tf.reduce_sum(diff ** 2, axis=1))

  grad_w1, grad_w2 = tape.gradient(loss, [w1, w2])

  w1.assign(w1 - learning_rate * grad_w1)
  w2.assign(w2 - learning_rate * grad_w2)
```

In PyTorch, all ops build graph by default; **opt out** via torch.no_grad
In Tensorflow, ops do not build graph by default; **opt in** via GradientTape

TensorFlow 2.0: Dynamic Graphs

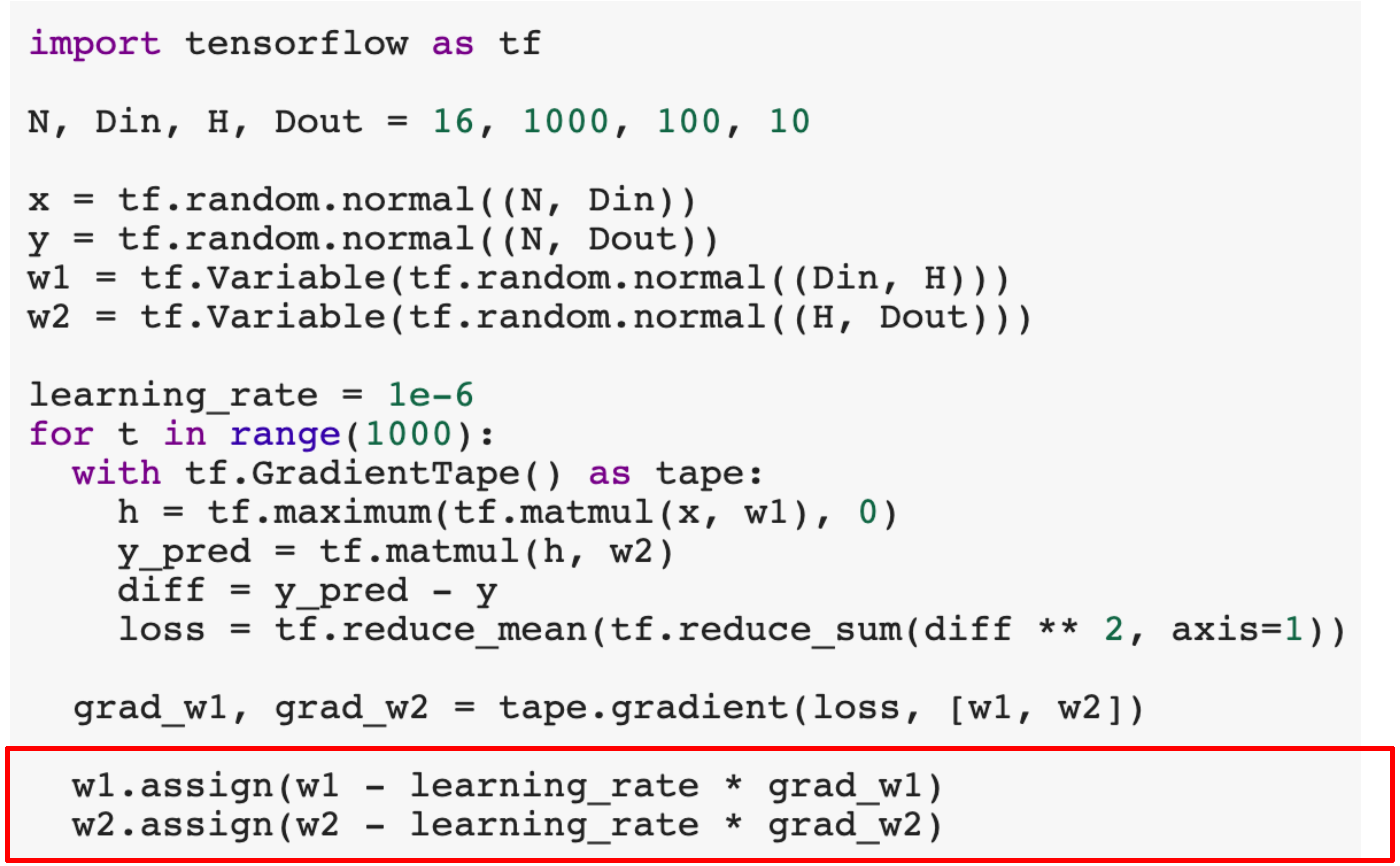
Ask the tape to compute gradients



```
import tensorflow as tf

N, Din, H, Dout = 16, 1000, 100, 10

x = tf.random.normal((N, Din))
y = tf.random.normal((N, Dout))
w1 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal((Din, H)))
w2 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal((H, Dout)))

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(1000):
  with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
    h = tf.maximum(tf.matmul(x, w1), 0)
    y_pred = tf.matmul(h, w2)
    diff = y_pred - y
    loss = tf.reduce_mean(tf.reduce_sum(diff ** 2, axis=1))

  grad_w1, grad_w2 = tape.gradient(loss, [w1, w2])

  w1.assign(w1 - learning_rate * grad_w1)
  w2.assign(w2 - learning_rate * grad_w2)
```

TensorFlow 2.0: Dynamic Graphs

Gradient descent step, update weights

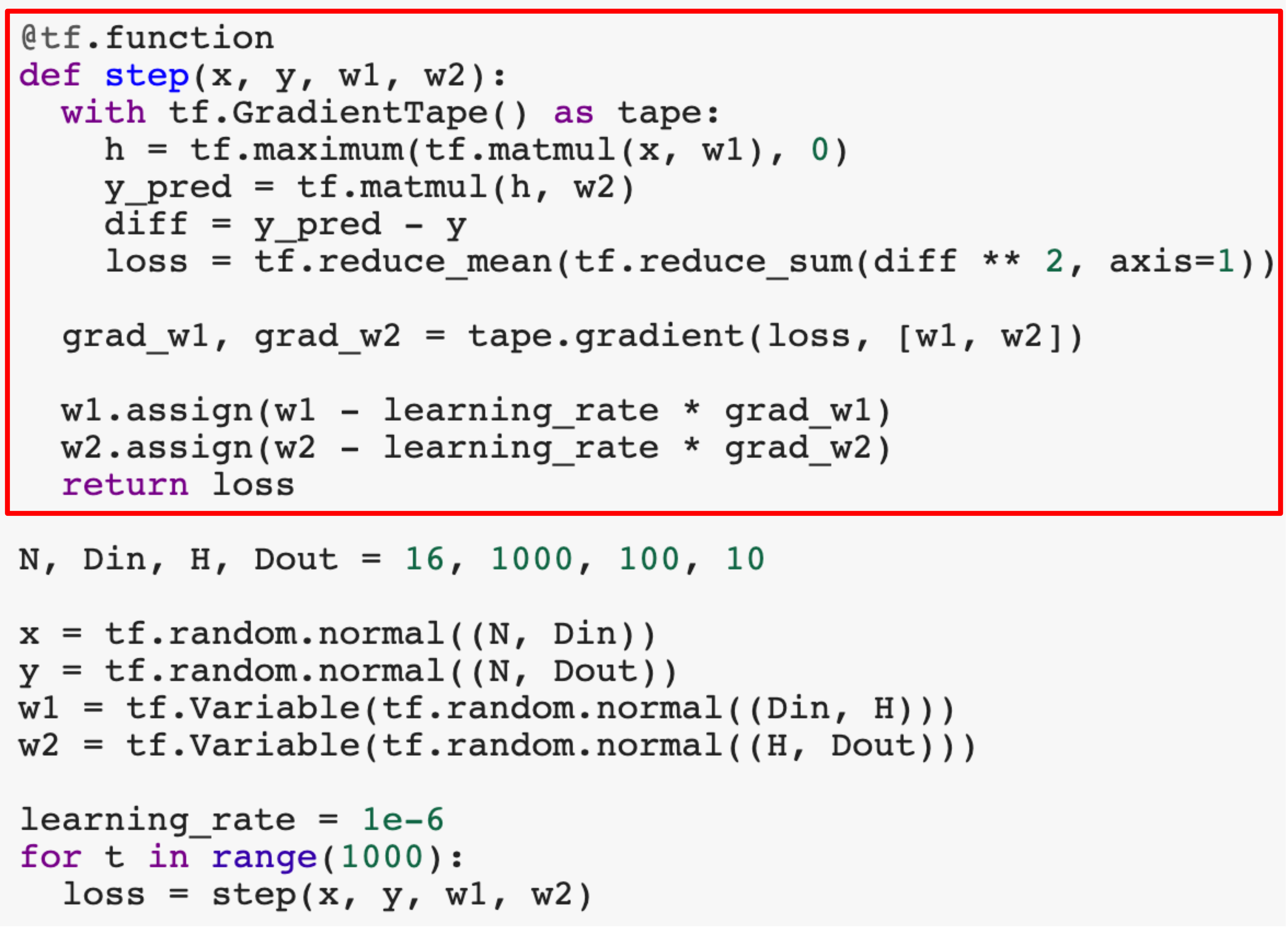


```
import tensorflow as tf

N, Din, H, Dout = 16, 1000, 100, 10

x = tf.random.normal((N, Din))
y = tf.random.normal((N, Dout))
w1 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal((Din, H)))
w2 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal((H, Dout)))

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(1000):
  with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
    h = tf.maximum(tf.matmul(x, w1), 0)
    y_pred = tf.matmul(h, w2)
    diff = y_pred - y
    loss = tf.reduce_mean(tf.reduce_sum(diff ** 2, axis=1))

  grad_w1, grad_w2 = tape.gradient(loss, [w1, w2])

  w1.assign(w1 - learning_rate * grad_w1)
  w2.assign(w2 - learning_rate * grad_w2)
```

TensorFlow 2.0: Static Graphs

Define a function that implements forward, backward, and update

Annotating with tf.function will compile the function into a graph! (similar to torch.jit.script)



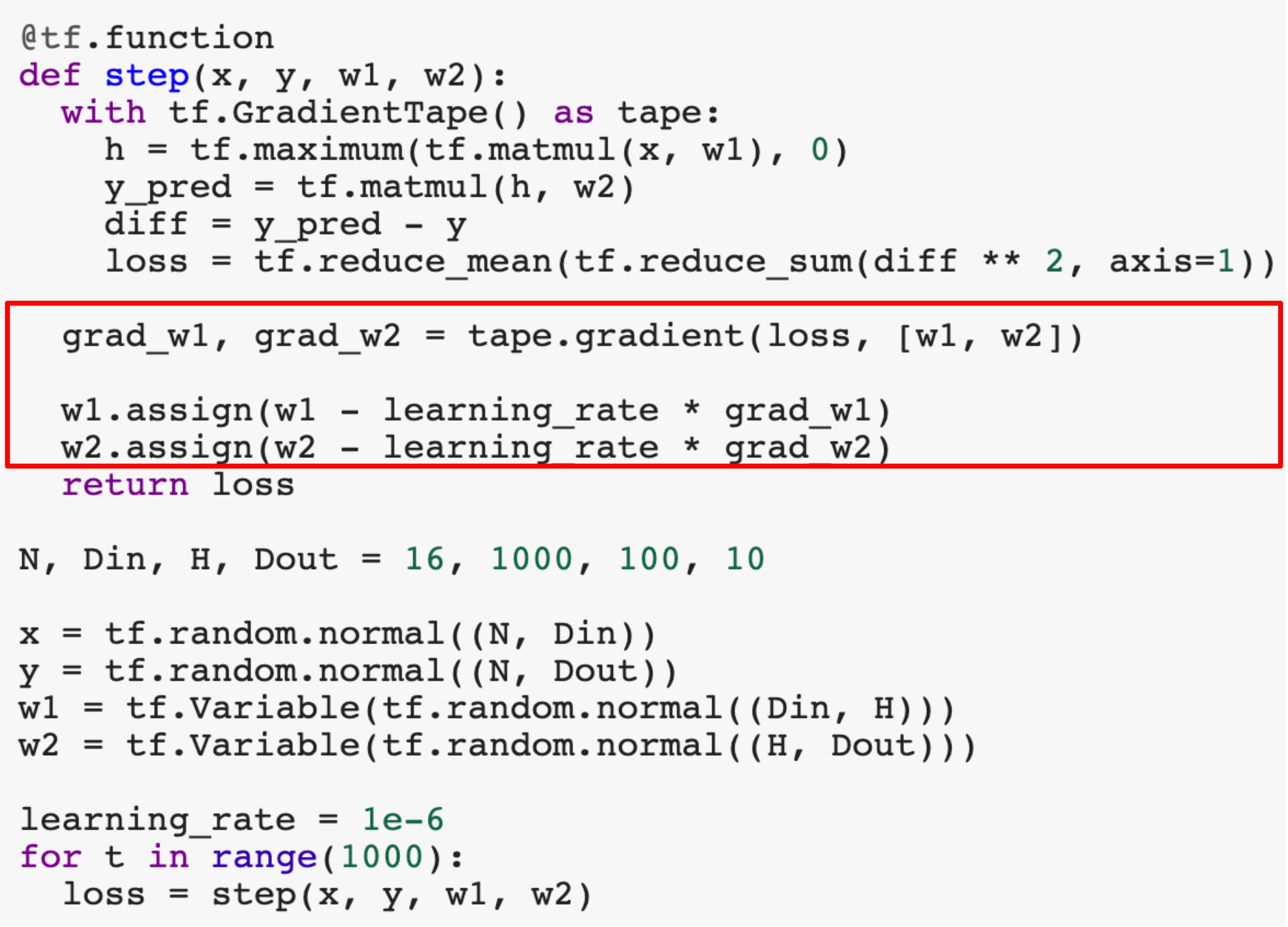
```
@tf.function
def step(x, y, w1, w2):
  with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
    h = tf.maximum(tf.matmul(x, w1), 0)
    y_pred = tf.matmul(h, w2)
    diff = y_pred - y
    loss = tf.reduce_mean(tf.reduce_sum(diff ** 2, axis=1))

  grad_w1, grad_w2 = tape.gradient(loss, [w1, w2])

  w1.assign(w1 - learning_rate * grad_w1)
  w2.assign(w2 - learning_rate * grad_w2)
  return loss

N, Din, H, Dout = 16, 1000, 100, 10

x = tf.random.normal((N, Din))
y = tf.random.normal((N, Dout))
w1 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal((Din, H)))
w2 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal((H, Dout)))

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(1000):
  loss = step(x, y, w1, w2)
```

TensorFlow 2.0: Static Graphs

Define a function that implements forward, backward, and update

Annotating with tf.function will compile the function into a graph! (similar to torch.jit.script)

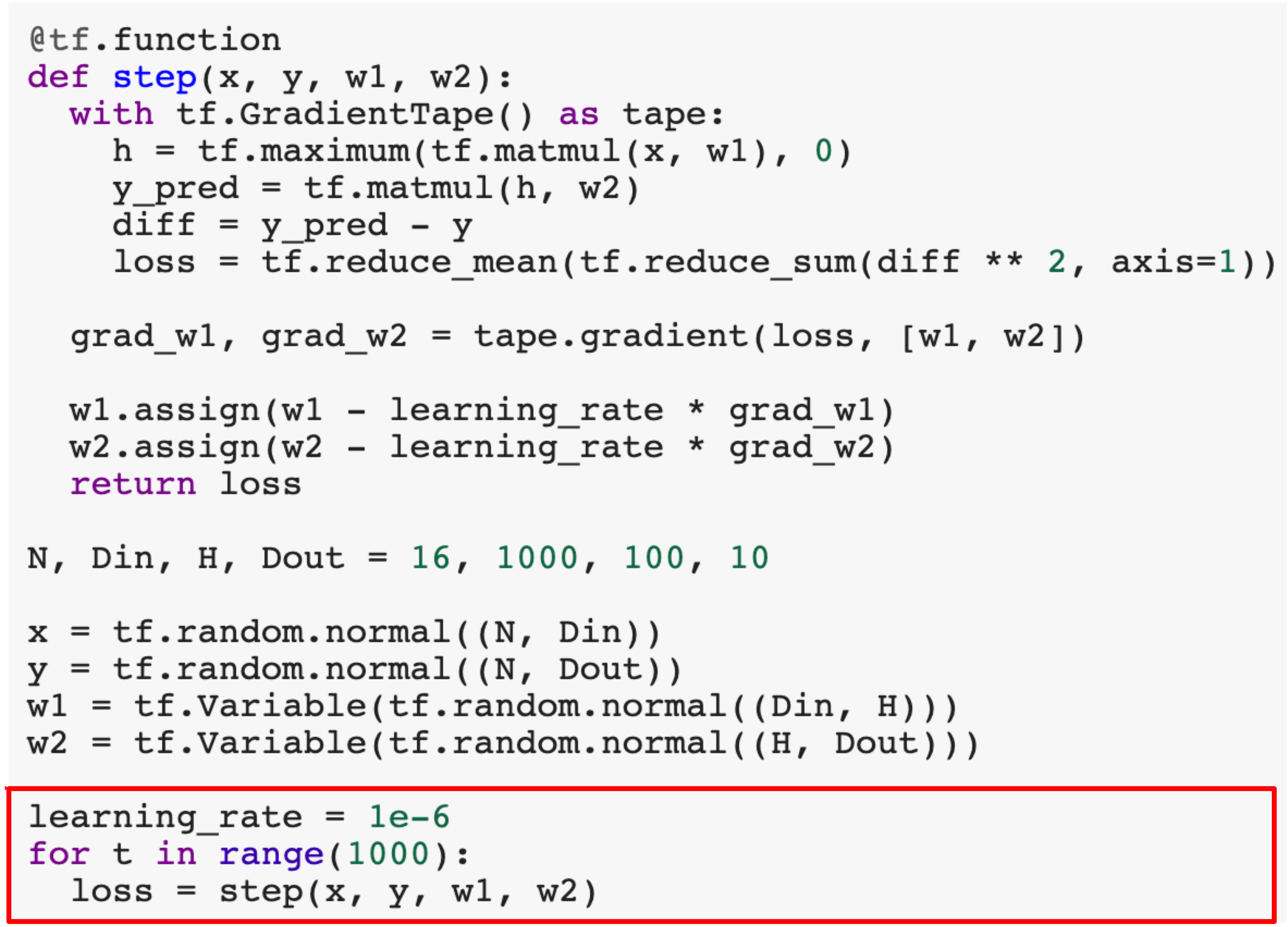
(note TF graph can include gradient computation and update, unlike PyTorch)



```
@tf.function
def step(x, y, w1, w2):
  with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
    h = tf.maximum(tf.matmul(x, w1), 0)
    y_pred = tf.matmul(h, w2)
    diff = y_pred - y
    loss = tf.reduce_mean(tf.reduce_sum(diff ** 2, axis=1))

  grad_w1, grad_w2 = tape.gradient(loss, [w1, w2])

  w1.assign(w1 - learning_rate * grad_w1)
  w2.assign(w2 - learning_rate * grad_w2)
  return loss

N, Din, H, Dout = 16, 1000, 100, 10

x = tf.random.normal((N, Din))
y = tf.random.normal((N, Dout))
w1 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal((Din, H)))
w2 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal((H, Dout)))

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(1000):
  loss = step(x, y, w1, w2)
```

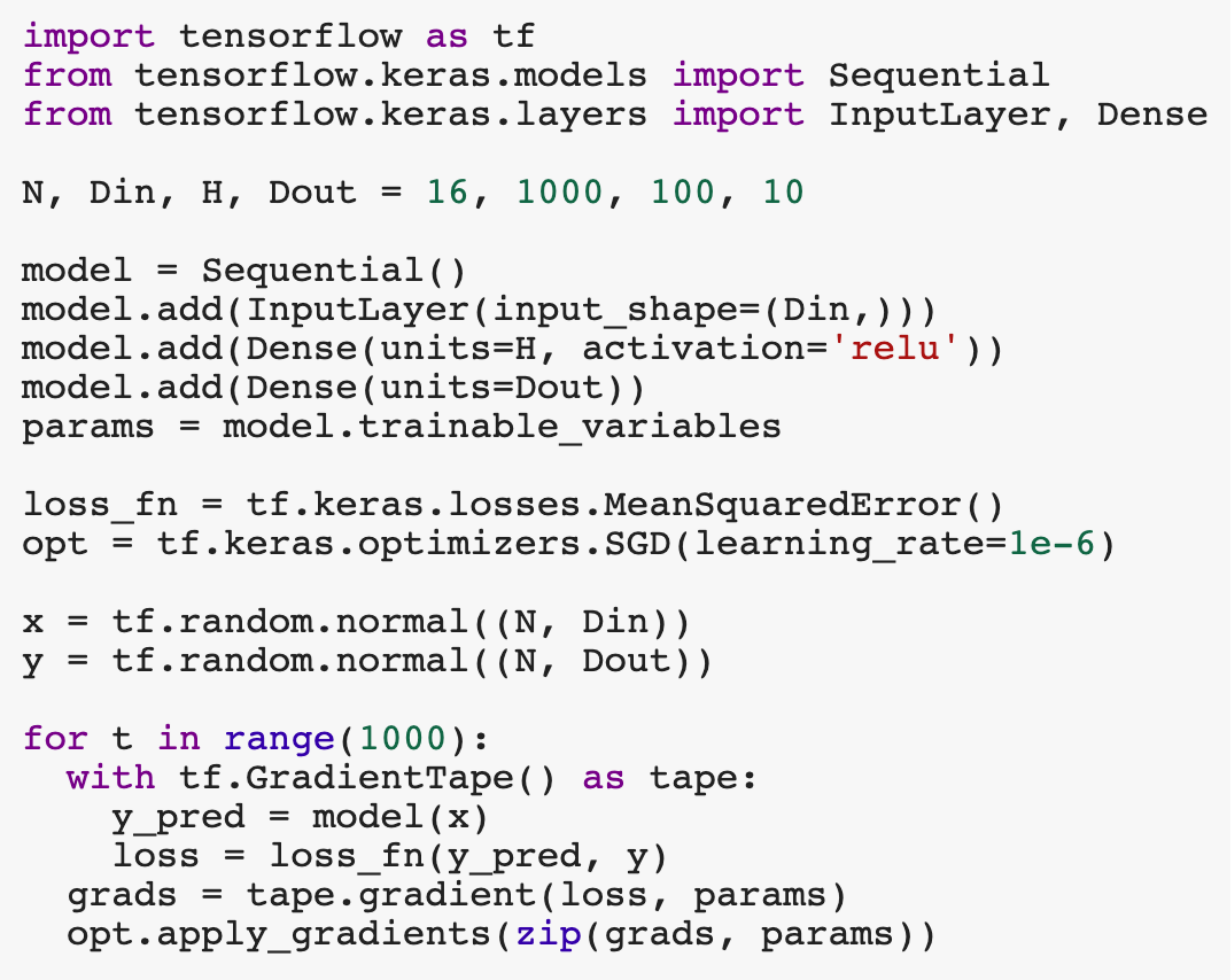
TensorFlow 2.0: Static Graphs

Call the compiled step function in the training loop



```
@tf.function
def step(x, y, w1, w2):
  with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
    h = tf.maximum(tf.matmul(x, w1), 0)
    y_pred = tf.matmul(h, w2)
    diff = y_pred - y
    loss = tf.reduce_mean(tf.reduce_sum(diff ** 2, axis=1))

  grad_w1, grad_w2 = tape.gradient(loss, [w1, w2])

  w1.assign(w1 - learning_rate * grad_w1)
  w2.assign(w2 - learning_rate * grad_w2)
  return loss

N, Din, H, Dout = 16, 1000, 100, 10

x = tf.random.normal((N, Din))
y = tf.random.normal((N, Dout))
w1 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal((Din, H)))
w2 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal((H, Dout)))

learning_rate = 1e-6
for t in range(1000):
  loss = step(x, y, w1, w2)
```

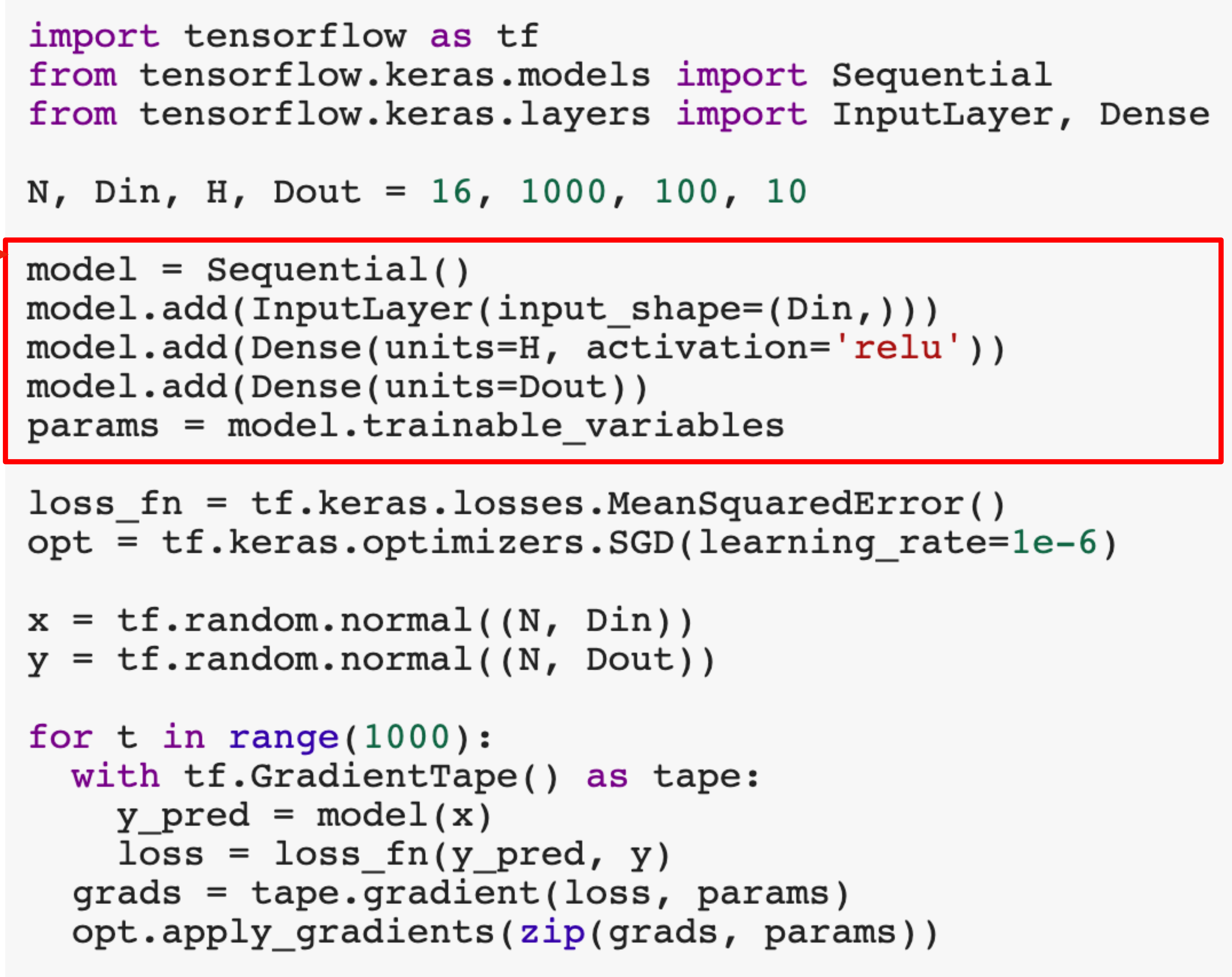
Keras: High-level API



```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import InputLayer, Dense

N, Din, H, Dout = 16, 1000, 100, 10

model = Sequential()
model.add(InputLayer(input_shape=(Din,)))
model.add(Dense(units=H, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(units=Dout))
params = model.trainable_variables

loss_fn = tf.keras.losses.MeanSquaredError()
opt = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(learning_rate=1e-6)

x = tf.random.normal((N, Din))
y = tf.random.normal((N, Dout))

for t in range(1000):
  with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = loss_fn(y_pred, y)
  grads = tape.gradient(loss, params)
  opt.apply_gradients(zip(grads, params))
```

Keras: High-level API

Object-oriented API: build the model as a stack of layers



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x = tf.random.normal((N, Din))
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for t in range(1000):
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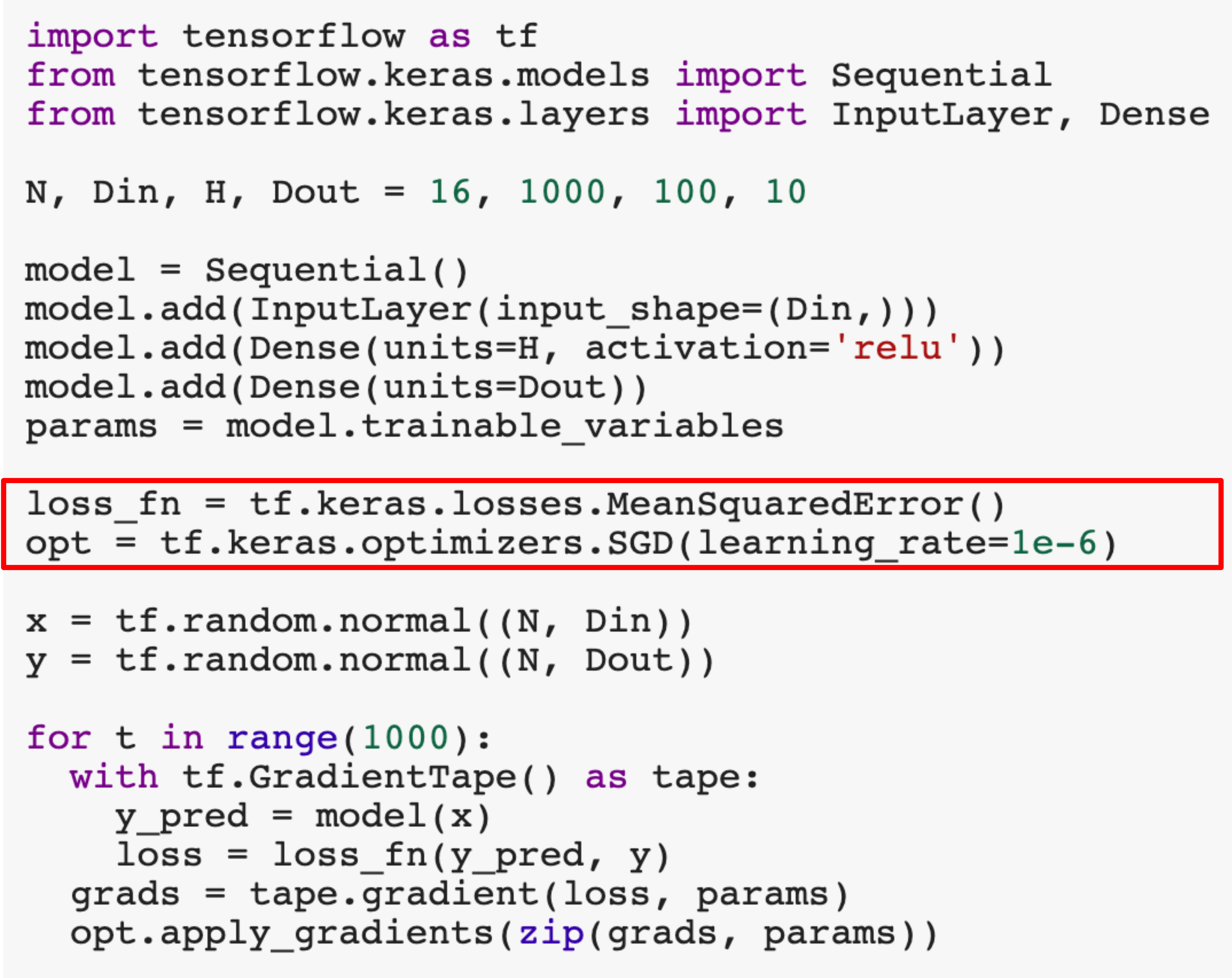
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = loss_fn(y_pred, y)
  grads = tape.gradient(loss, params)
  opt.apply_gradients(zip(grads, params))
```

Keras: High-level API

Keras gives you common loss functions and optimization algorithms



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  grads = tape.gradient(loss, params)
  opt.apply_gradients(zip(grads, params))
```
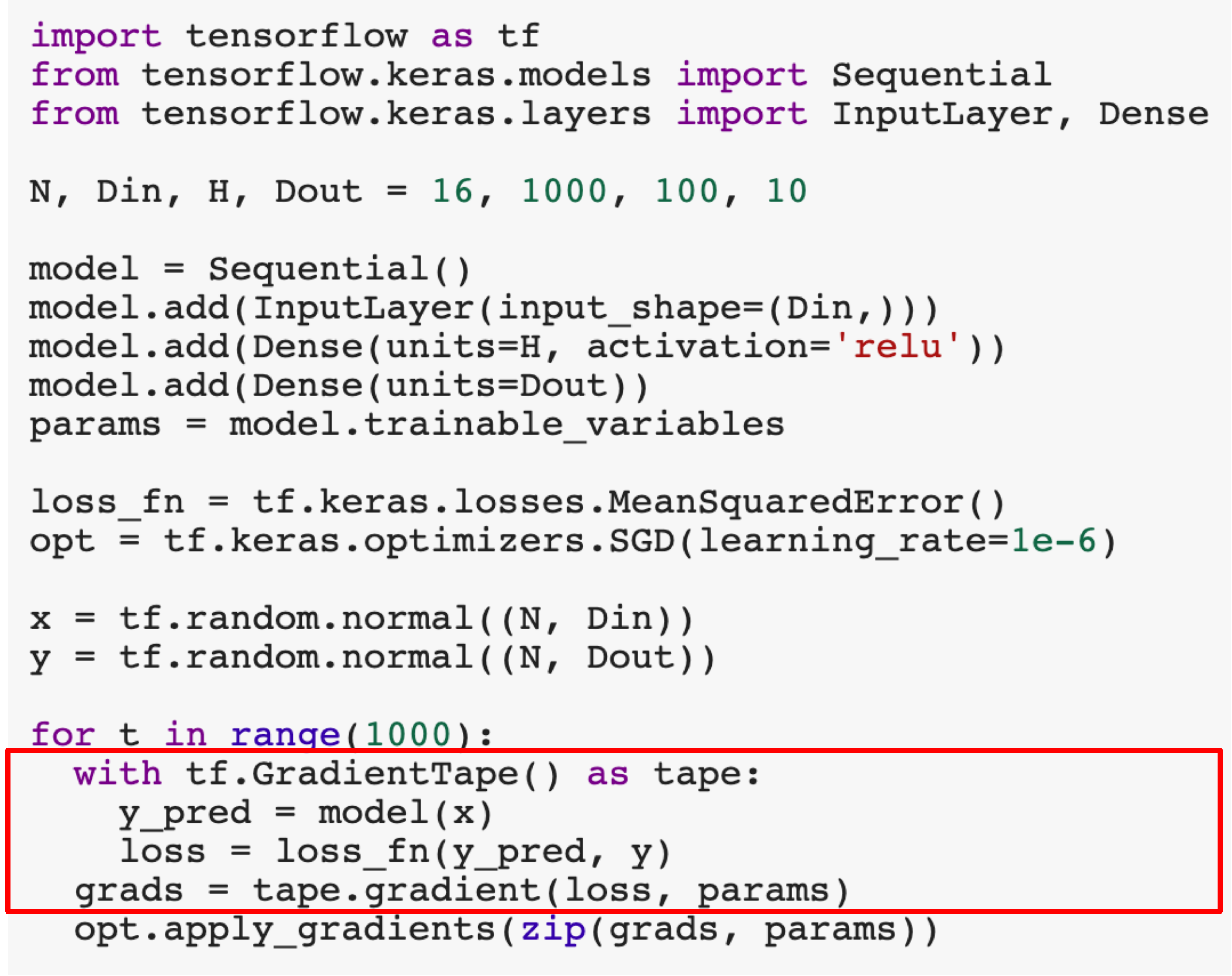

Keras: High-level API

Forward pass:
Compute loss,
build graph

Backward pass:
compute gradients



```python
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loss_fn = tf.keras.losses.MeanSquaredError()
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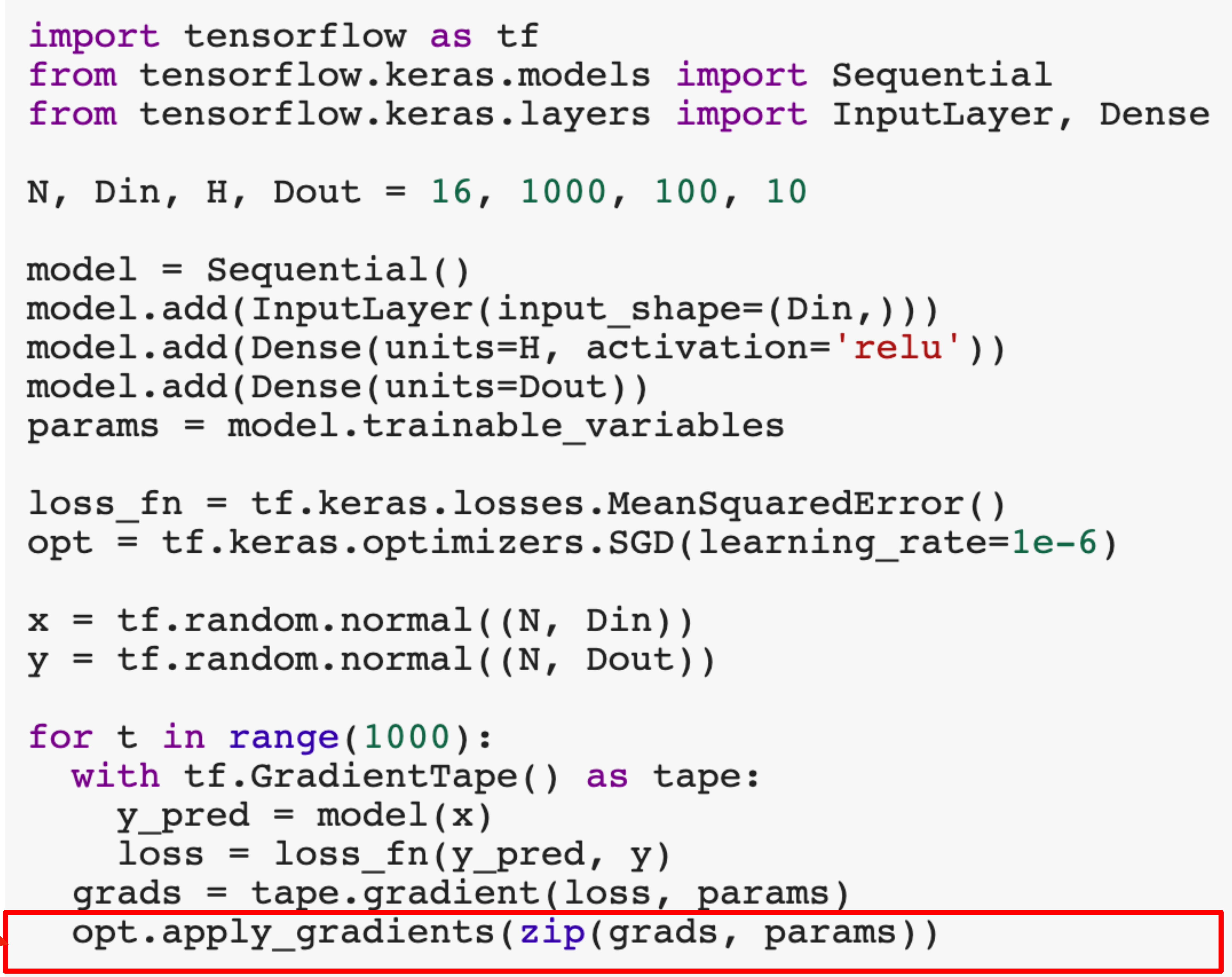
  grads = tape.gradient(loss, params)
  opt.apply_gradients(zip(grads, params))
```

Keras: High-level API



```
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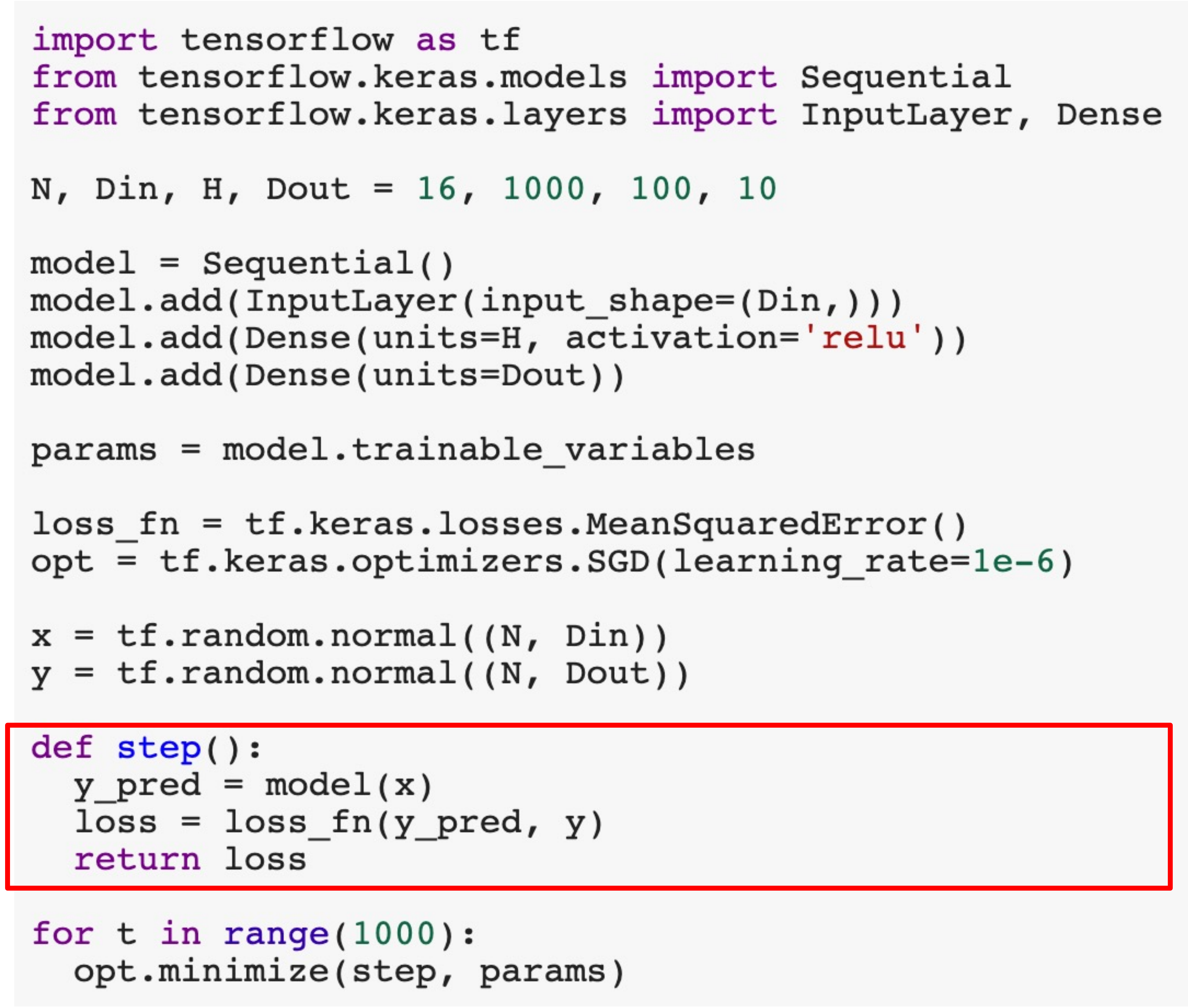
for t in range(1000):
  with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
    y_pred = model(x)
    loss = loss_fn(y_pred, y)
  grads = tape.gradient(loss, params)
  opt.apply_gradients(zip(grads, params))
```

Optimizer object updates parameters

Keras: High-level API

Define a function that returns the loss



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N, Din, H, Dout = 16, 1000, 100, 10

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model.add(InputLayer(input_shape=(Din,)))
model.add(Dense(units=H, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(units=Dout))

params = model.trainable_variables

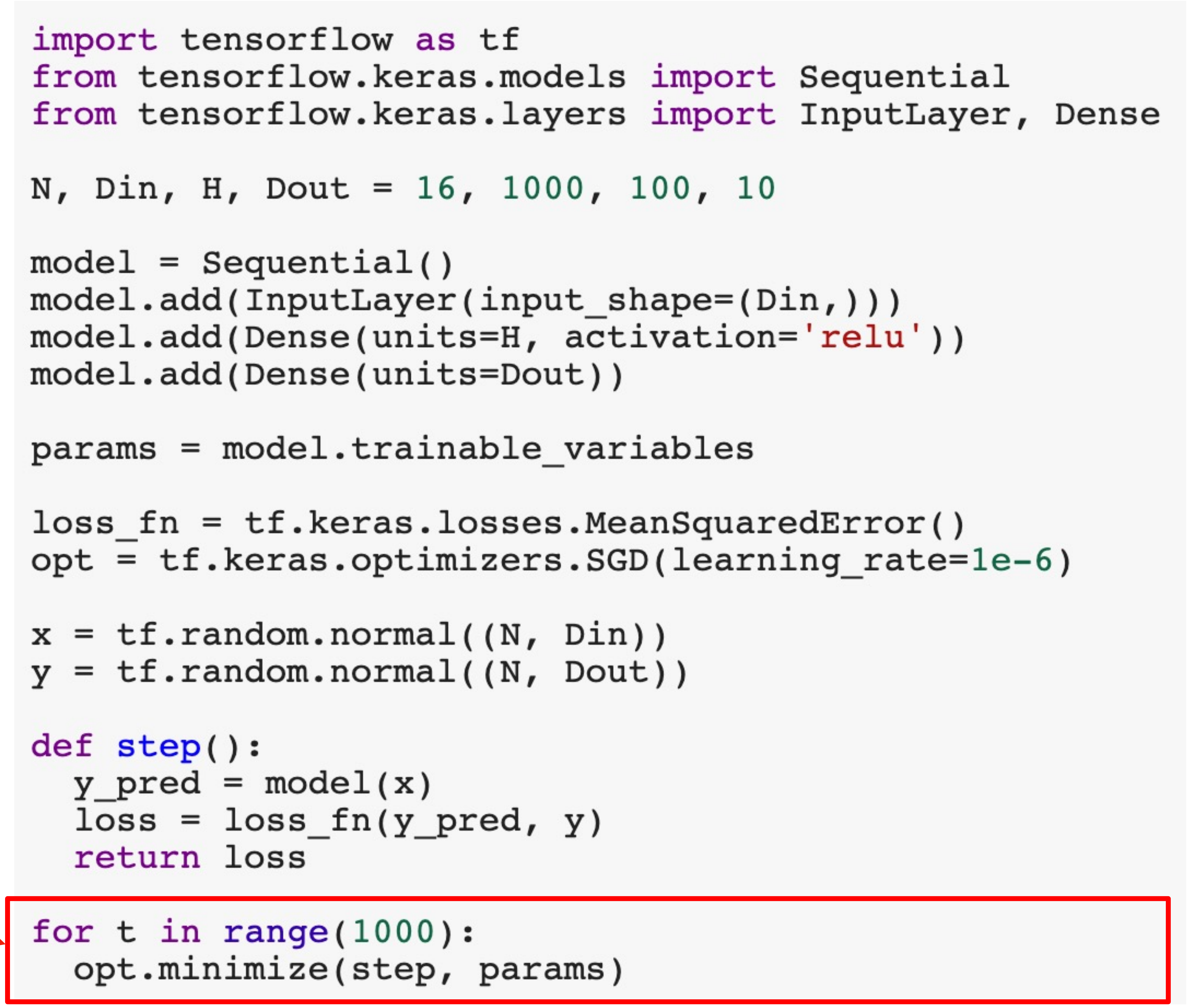
loss_fn = tf.keras.losses.MeanSquaredError()
opt = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(learning_rate=1e-6)

x = tf.random.normal((N, Din))
y = tf.random.normal((N, Dout))

def step():
  y_pred = model(x)
  loss = loss_fn(y_pred, y)
  return loss

for t in range(1000):
  opt.minimize(step, params)
```

Keras: High-level API



```
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N, Din, H, Dout = 16, 1000, 100, 10

model = Sequential()
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def step():
  y_pred = model(x)
  loss = loss_fn(y_pred, y)
  return loss

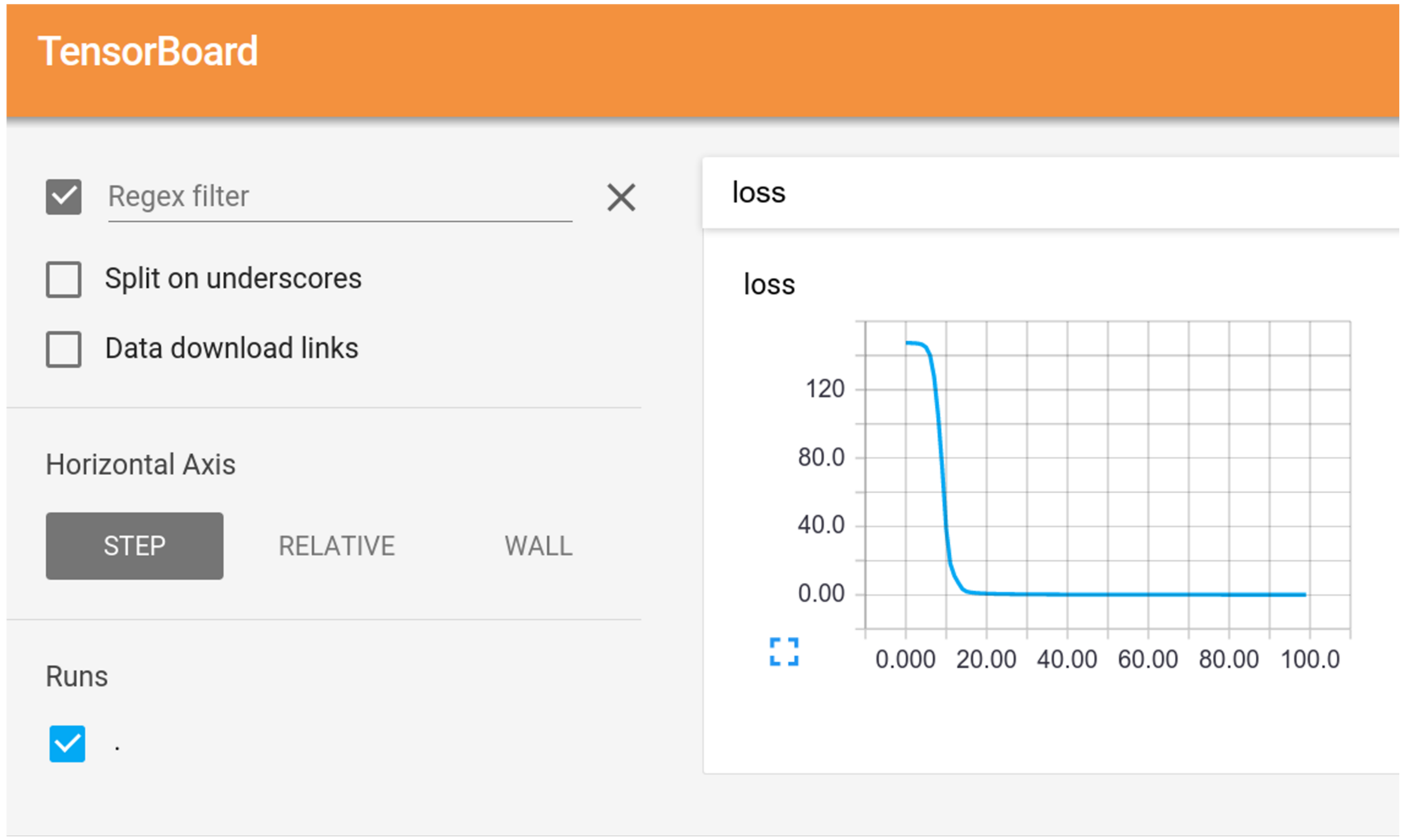
for t in range(1000):
  opt.minimize(step, params)
```

Optimizer computes gradients and updates parameters

TensorBoard

Add logging to code to record loss, stats, etc

Run server and get pretty graphs!



TensorBoard

☑ Regex filter ✕

□ Split on underscores

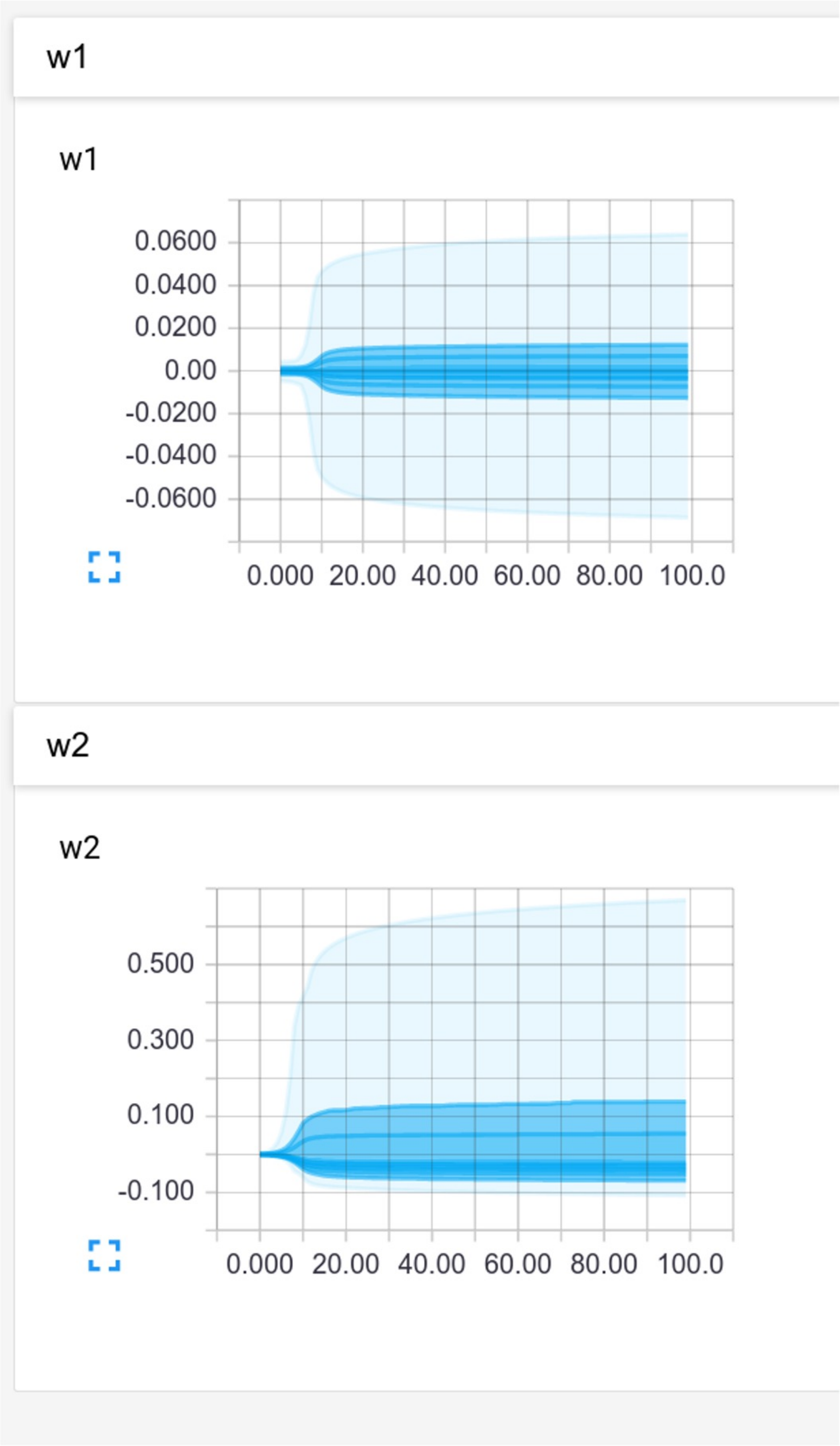
□ Data download links

Horizontal Axis

STEP RELATIVE WALL

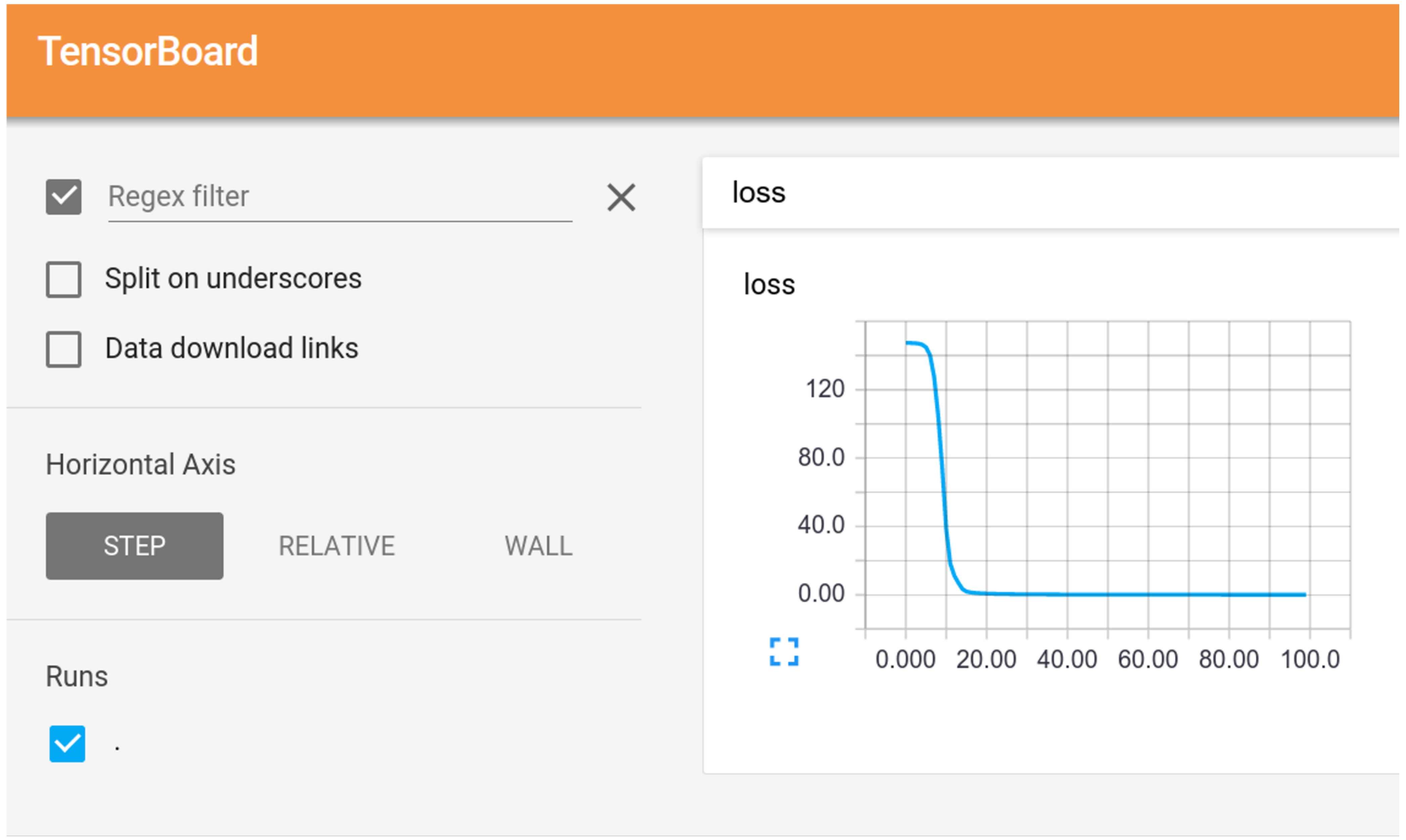
Runs

☑ .



TensorBoard

Also works with PyTorch!



TensorBoard

☑ Regex filter ×

□ Split on underscores

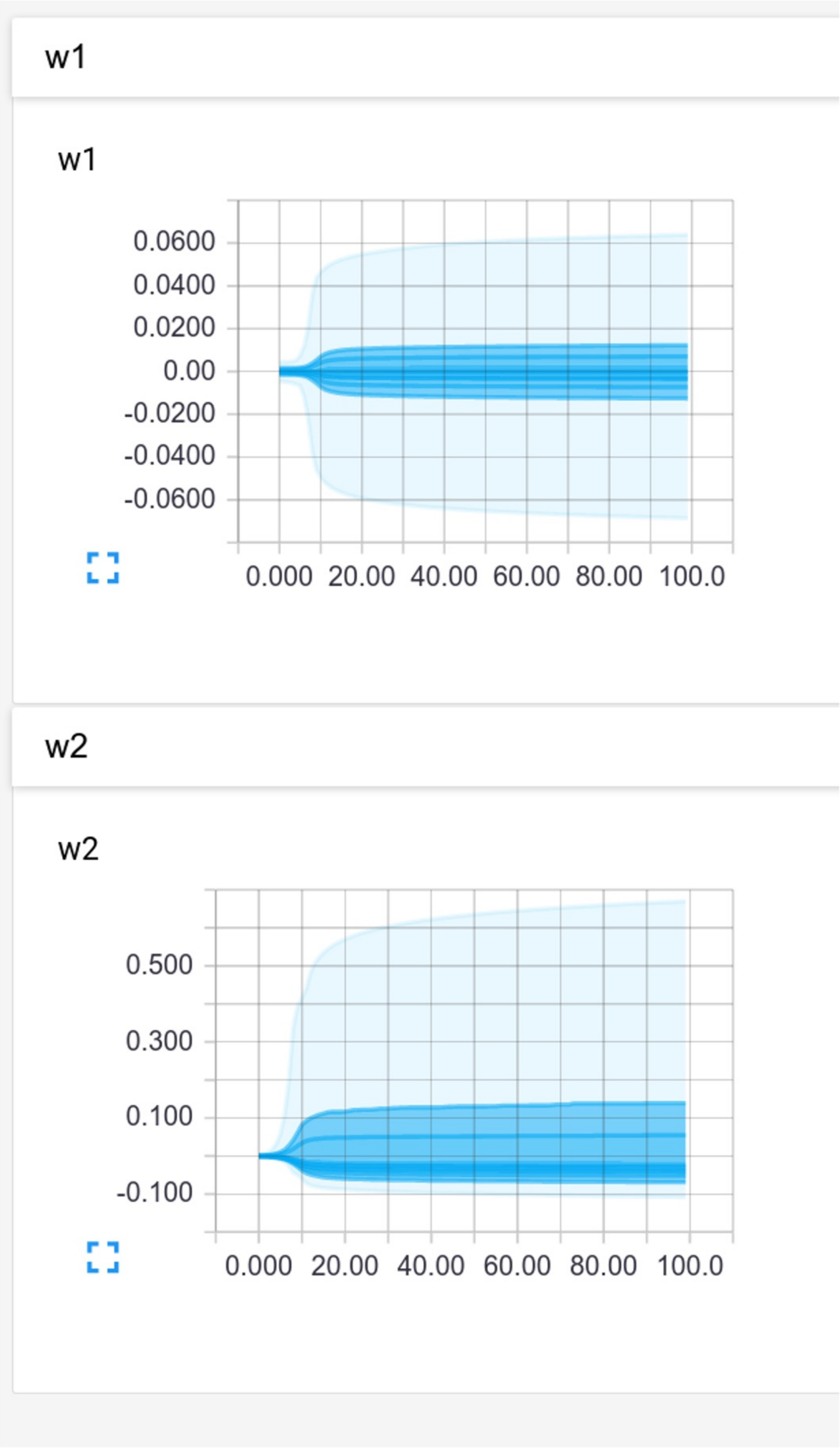
□ Data download links

Horizontal Axis

STEP RELATIVE WALL

Runs

☑ .



PyTorch vs TensorFlow

PyTorch

- My personal favorite
- Clean, imperative API
- Easy dynamic graphs for debugging
- JIT allows static graphs for production
- Hard / inefficient to use on TPUs
- Not easy to deploy on mobile

TensorFlow 1.0

- Static graphs by default
- Can be confusing to debug
- API a bit messy

TensorFlow 2.0

- Dynamic by default
- Standardized on Keras API
- API still confusing

Summary: Deep Learning Software

Static Graphs vs **Dynamic Graphs**

PyTorch vs **TensorFlow**

Next Time: Object Detectors

DeepRob

Lecture 11
Deep Learning Software
University of Michigan and University of Minnesota

Slides adapted from Justin Johnson's Deep Learning for Computer Vision course 106