

## EE-559 – Deep learning

### 7.5. DataLoader and neuro-surgery

François Fleuret

<https://fleuret.org/ee559/>

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```
torch.utils.data.DataLoader
```

Until now, we have dealt with image sets that could fit in memory, and we manipulated them as regular tensors, e.g.

```
train_set = torchvision.datasets.MNIST('./data/mnist/',
                                      train = True, download = True)
train_input = train_set.train_data.view(-1, 1, 28, 28).float()
train_target = train_set.train_labels
```

However, large sets do not fit in memory, and samples have to be constantly loaded during training.

This requires a [sophisticated] machinery to parallelize the loading itself, but also the normalization, and data-augmentation operations.

PyTorch offers the `torch.utils.data.DataLoader` object which combines a data-set and a sampling policy to create an iterator over mini-batches.

Standard data-sets are available in `torchvision.datasets`, and they allow to apply transformations over the images or the labels transparently.

```

from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
from torchvision import datasets, transforms

train_transforms = transforms.Compose(
    [
        transforms.ToTensor(),
        transforms.Normalize(mean = (0.1302,), std = (0.3069, ))
    ]
)

train_loader = DataLoader(
    datasets.MNIST(root = './data/mnist', train = True, download = True,
                  transform = train_transforms),
    batch_size = 100,
    num_workers = 4,
    shuffle = True,
    pin_memory = torch.cuda.is_available()
)

```

Given this `train_loader`, we can now re-write our training procedure with a loop over the mini-batches

```

for e in range(nb_epochs):
    for input, target in iter(train_loader):

        if torch.cuda.is_available():
            input, target = input.cuda(), target.cuda()

        output = model(input)
        loss = criterion(output, target)

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

```

Note that for data-sets that can fit in memory this is quite inefficient, as they are constantly moved from the CPU to the GPU memory.

## Example of neuro-surgery and fine-tuning in PyTorch

As an example of re-using a network and fine-tuning it, we will construct a network for CIFAR10 composed of:

- the first layer of an [already trained] AlexNet,
- several resnet blocks,
- a final channel-wise averaging, using `nn.AvgPool2d`, and
- a final fully connected linear layer `nn.Linear`.

During training, we keep the AlexNet features frozen for a few epochs. This is done by setting `requires_grad` of the related Parameters to False.

```

data_dir = os.environ.get('PYTORCH_DATA_DIR') or './data/cifar10/'

num_workers = 4
batch_size = 64

transform = torchvision.transforms.ToTensor()

train_set = datasets.CIFAR10(root = data_dir, train = True,
                             download = True, transform = transform)

train_loader = utils.data.DataLoader(train_set, batch_size = batch_size,
                                     shuffle = True, num_workers = num_workers)

test_set = datasets.CIFAR10(root = data_dir, train = False,
                             download = True, transform = transform)

test_loader = utils.data.DataLoader(test_set, batch_size = batch_size,
                                    shuffle = False, num_workers = num_workers)

```

```

class ResBlock(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, nb_channels, kernel_size):
        super(ResBlock, self).__init__()

        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(nb_channels, nb_channels, kernel_size,
                                padding = (kernel_size-1)//2)
        self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(nb_channels)

        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(nb_channels, nb_channels, kernel_size,
                                padding = (kernel_size-1)//2)
        self.bn2 = nn.BatchNorm2d(nb_channels)

    def forward(self, x):
        y = self.bn1(self.conv1(x))
        y = F.relu(y)
        y = self.bn2(self.conv2(y))
        y += x
        y = F.relu(y)
        return y

```

```

class Monster(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, nb_blocks, nb_channels):
        super(Monster, self).__init__()

        nb_alexnet_channels = 64
        alexnet_feature_map_size = 7 # For 32x32 (e.g. CIFAR)

        alexnet = torchvision.models.alexnet(pretrained = True)

        self.features = nn.Sequential(
            alexnet.features[0],
            nn.ReLU(inplace = True)
        )

        self.conv0 = nn.Conv2d(nb_alexnet_channels, nb_channels, kernel_size = 1)

        self.resblocks = nn.Sequential(
            # A bit of fancy Python
            *(ResBlock(nb_channels, kernel_size = 3) for _ in range(nb_blocks))
        )

        self.avg = nn.AvgPool2d(kernel_size = alexnet_feature_map_size)
        self.fc = nn.Linear(nb_channels, 10)

```

```

def freeze_features(self, q):
    for p in self.features.parameters():
        # q = True means that it is frozen and we do NOT need the gradient
        p.requires_grad = not q

def forward(self, x):
    x = self.features(x)
    x = F.relu(self.conv0(x))
    x = self.resblocks(x)
    x = F.relu(self.avg(x))
    x = x.view(x.size(0), -1)
    x = self.fc(x)
    return x

```

```

nb_epochs = 50
nb_blocks, nb_channels = 8, 64

model, criterion = Monster(nb_blocks, nb_channels), nn.CrossEntropyLoss()

if torch.cuda.is_available():
    model.cuda()
    criterion.cuda()

optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr = 1e-2)

for e in range(nb_epochs):
    model.freeze_features(e < nb_epochs // 2)
    acc_loss = 0.0

    for input, target in iter(train_loader):
        if torch.cuda.is_available():
            input, target = input.cuda(), target.cuda()

            output = model(input)
            loss = criterion(output, target)
            acc_loss += loss.item()

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

    print(e, acc_loss)

```

```

nb_test_errors, nb_test_samples = 0, 0

model.train(False)

for input, target in iter(test_loader):
    if torch.cuda.is_available():
        input = input.cuda()
        target = target.cuda()

    output = model(input)
    wta = torch.max(output.data, 1)[1].view(-1)

    for i in range(0, target.size(0)):
        nb_test_samples += 1
        if wta[i] != target[i]: nb_test_errors += 1

print('test_error {:.02f}% ({} / {})'.format(
    100 * nb_test_errors / nb_test_samples,
    nb_test_errors,
    nb_test_samples)
)

```

## References