



## OVERVIEW & SETUP

```
Transformer AI/ML framework
pip install transformer
# Verify installation
python -c "import transformer;
print('OK')"
```

# GPU support check

```
import torch;
print(torch.cuda.is_available())"
```

Use virtual environment: python -m venv venv

## DATA PREPARATION

```
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv('data.csv')
X = df.drop('target', axis=1).values
y = df['target'].values
from sklearn.model_selection import
train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test =
train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2)
Normalize/standardize features for
best results
```

## MODEL DEFINITION

```
# Simple neural network:
import torch.nn as nn
class Model(nn.Module):
def __init__(self):
super().__init__()
self.layers = nn.Sequential(
nn.Linear(input_size, 128),
nn.ReLU(),
nn.Linear(128, num_classes)
)
def forward(self, x): return
self.layers(x)
```

## EVALUATION

```
from sklearn.metrics import
accuracy_score, classification_report
model.eval()
with torch.no_grad():
preds = model(X_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test,
preds.argmax(1))
print(classification_report(y_test,
preds.argmax(1)))
Track precision, recall, F1; use
confusion matrix
```

## INFERENCE & SERVING

```
# Save model
torch.save(model.state_dict(),
'model.pt')
# Load model
model.load_state_dict(torch.load('model.pt'))
model.eval()
# Inference
with torch.no_grad():
prediction = model(input_tensor)
```

## HYPERPARAMETERS

Learning rate: start with 1e-3, tune with scheduler

Batch size: 32-256 depending on GPU memory

Epochs: use early stopping to prevent overfitting

```
scheduler =
torch.optim.lr_scheduler.ReduceLROnPlateau(optimizer)
scheduler.step(val_loss)
```

Grid search or Optuna for systematic tuning

## DATASETS & LOADERS

```
from torch.utils.data import Dataset,
DataLoader
class MyDataset(Dataset):
def __len__(self): return len(self.data)
def __getitem__(self, idx): return
self.data[idx]
loader = DataLoader(dataset,
batch_size=32, shuffle=True,
num_workers=4)
Pin memory for faster GPU data
transfer
```

## OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES

Mixed precision:

```
torch.cuda.amp.autocast()",
```

Gradient clipping:

```
clip_grad_norm_(model.parameters(),
1.0)",
```

Batch normalization:

```
nn.BatchNorm1d()",
```

Dropout: nn.Dropout(0.5) for regularization",

# Learning rate warmup

```
from transformers import
get_linear_schedule_with_warmup
```

## FRAMEWORKS & TOOLS

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| TensorFlow / Keras | production ML  |
| PyTorch            | research & NLP |
| Scikit-learn       | classical ML   |
| Hugging Face       | pretrained     |
| transformers       |                |
| MLflow / W&B       | experiment     |
| tracking           |                |
| ONNX               | model          |
| export/portability |                |

## DEPLOYMENT

```
# Export to ONNX
torch.onnx.export(model, dummy_input,
'model.onnx')
# FastAPI serving example
@app.post('/predict')
def predict(data: InputData):
tensor = preprocess(data)
return model(tensor).tolist()
Use TorchServe, BentoML, or Triton
for production
```

## COMMON GOTCHAS

Gradient explosion: use gradient clipping",

Memory leak: always zero\_grad() before backward()",

Train/eval mode: model.train() vs model.eval()",

GPU-CPU mismatch: ensure all tensors on same device",

Data leakage: split before normalization, not after",