

[1000, 230, 240, 3]

卷积神经网络：卷积层：32个filter, 观察窗口的大小1*1, 3*3,5*5, 步长1, padding=“1”

tensorflow: padding=“SAME” [230, 240 ,32]

**激活层：sigmoid,
使用relu**

池化层： 2*2 ， 步长2

池化层： 4*4， 3

4个目标值：“NZPP”

26中可能性：ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

5个目标值，数字，小写

[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,.....,25]



N 26种类别：ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Z 26种类别：ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

P 26种类别：ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

P 26种类别：ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

手写数字： 输出10个值， softmax 10个类别的概率
[None, 10]

One-hot

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

———>

[0.01,0.002.....]

N [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]

———>

[0.1,0.02.....]

Z [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1]

———>

[0.1,0.02.....]

P [0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]

———>

[0.1,0.02.....]

P [0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]

[None, 4 * 26]

交叉熵损失计算：

N	Z	P	P
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目标值：

13 25 15 15

[0,0,0,0,..1,0,0,0,0 0,0,0,0,..0,0,0,..0,1 0,0,0,0,..0,0,1,...0,0 0,0,0,0,..0,0,1,...0,0]

经过网络的输出 4*26=104

[1.2,23,34,10,9.....]

y_predict= [0.01,0.002...0.03] 104 104

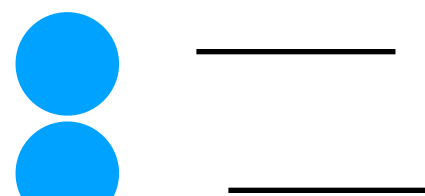
[0.12
0.1 [0
0

某个样本s = - (y_true log(y_predict))

.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.]

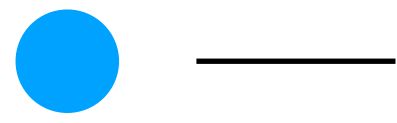
softmax: $e^x / (e^x + e^{\dots})$

1*log()+ 1log()+ 1log()+ 1log() = 损失值



104个输出值 softmax 104个概率值

$$4 * 26$$



1、处理数据	图片	——对应	标签文件	0, “NZPP”	[13, 25, 15,15]
	[20, 80, 3]			1, “WKHK”	[23, 16, 13,16]

tfrecords

二、识别验证码

1、从tfrecords读取 每一张图片image, label [[13, 25, 15, 15], [19, 23, 20, 16]....]
[100, 20, 80, 3] [100, 4]

2、建立模型，直接读取数据输入到模型当中 全连接层

$x = [100, 20 * 80 * 3]$

$y_predict = [100, 4 * 26]$

$w = [20 * 80 * 3, 4 * 26]$ $bias = [4 * 26]$

3、建立损失， softmax， 交叉熵

(1) 、先把[100, 4]zhuanhauncheng one_hot编码 → [100, 4, 26]

3、梯度下降优化

准确率计算:

预测值

目标值

概率值

[
13 [[0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0.....],
22 [0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0.....],
15 [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1.....],
15 [1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0.....]]

[
13 [[0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0.....],
25 [0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0.....],
15 [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1.....],
15 [1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0.....]]

[[0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0.....],
[0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0.....],
[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0.....],
[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1.....]]

[[0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0.....],
[0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0.....],
[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0.....],
[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1.....]]

[[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0.....],
[0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0.....],
[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1.....],
[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0.....]]

[[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0.....],
[0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0.....],
[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1.....],
[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0.....]]

[[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0.....],
[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0.....],
[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0.....],
[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0.....]]

[[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0.....],
[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0.....],
[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0.....],
[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0.....]]

0

0

1

2

[100, 4, 26]

tf.argmax(预测值, 2)

1

计算机网络七层模型

应用层 http协议
表示层
会话层
传输层 tcp/udp
网络 ip
数据链路层 ppp
物理层 rj45

RPC框架：远程过程调用

tcp/udp http2.0

分布式系统：hadoop, tensorflow
视频会议

对于底层协议的一个封装

解决一些传输错误，同步的问题

1、单机多卡：一台服务器上多台设备(GPU) 单机：一批次去训练 GPU > CPU

多机多卡

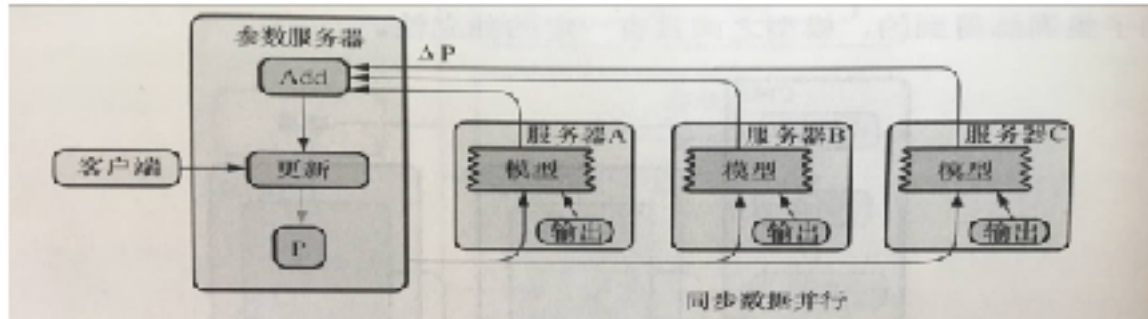
GPU：一批次的去训练

tensorflow:计算速度提高，设备多
怎么进行分布式？

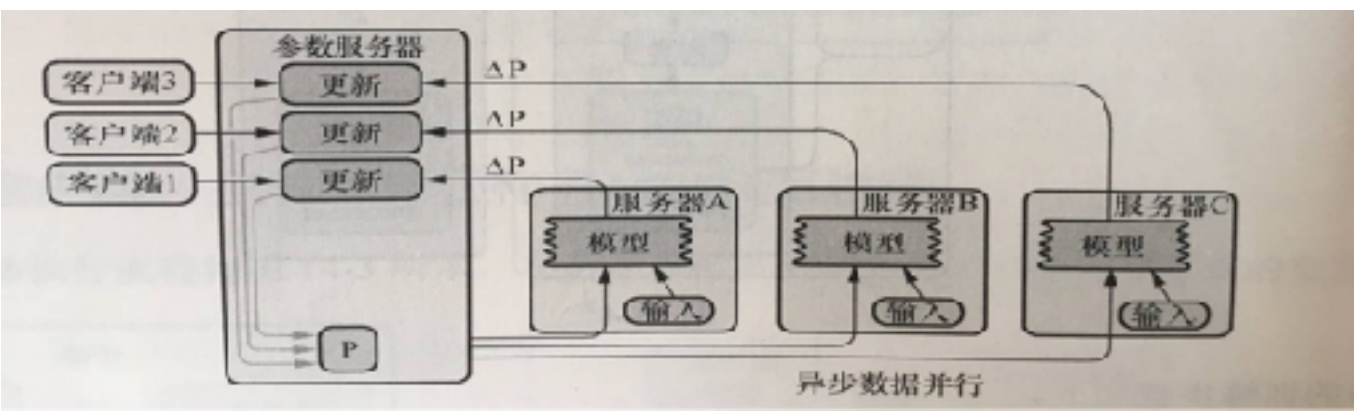
参数服务器(parameter server)ps :更新参数，保存参数
工作服务器 worker：主要功能就是去计算

3、分布式更新参数的模式：协调存储，更新参数

(1) 同步模式更新



(2) 异步模式更新



worker1: 计算变化值1, $w' = w - \text{变化值1}$
worker2: 计算变化值2, $w'' = w - \text{变化值2}$ $w_- =$

2、集群

worker1

服务器2

gpu1
gpu2

所有worker默认指定
老大

worker2

服务器3

gpu1
gpu2

创建会话，运行会话，创建文件
计算

梯度下降

$w' = w - a(\text{方向})$ 每批次得出变化量1

$w'' = w' - a(\text{方向})$ 每批次得出变化量2

tensorflow:设备命名的规则

`/job:ps/task:0`
服务器类型 服务器第几台

参数服务器可以有多台

`/job:ps/task:1`

`/job:worker/task:0/cpu:0`
`/job:worker/task:0/gpu:0`
`/job:worker/task:0/gpu:1`

工作服务器可以有多台

`/job:worker/task:1`

1、对集群当中的一些ps,worker进行指定

2、创建对应的服务, ps:创建ps服务 join()
worker创建worker服务 运行模型, 程序, 初始化会话等等
指定一个默认的worker (老大) 去做,

worker如何使用设备: 1、with tf.device("/job:worker/task:0/gpu:0"):
计算等等

分布式使用方法: 2、with tf.device(tf.train.replica_device_setter(
worker_device="/job:worker/task:0/gpu:0",cluster=cluster)):
计算等等

3、会话 #tf.Session()不支持分布式

分布式会话函数 MonitoredTrainingSession(master='',is_chief=True,checkpoint_dir=None,
hooks=None,config=None)

master:指定运行会话的老大 task:0

is_chief: true, false task:0 task:1不去初始化话等等操作