

注意事项：

1. 进入AI-1系统，密码100875（不要进入其他系统）。
2. 由于本课程和AI-1课程共享一个系统，所以还有别的同学在别的课程的作业，所以**不要删除系统内任何已经存在的文件！**
3. 由于下一组同学和大家使用相同的系统，所以请大家离开教室前**务必**做好备份（U盘or邮件）并**删除**208机房上你的作业。
4. 每一次上机后，助教都会检查每一台电脑中作业是否删除，**如果还存在，助教会删除。**

程序保存目录

- home\目录下，新建 “**image_processing**” 文件夹。
- 这里面你们可以随意**鼓捣**！

让我们先安装一些依赖库

“**Ctrl+Alt+t**” 进入终端界面。

1. 输入 **sudo pip install matplotlib** 回车
输入密码100875
2. 输入**sudo apt-get install python-tk**回车
2. 输入**sudo pip install h5py**回车

Deep Learning for Computer Vision: Experiment1:CNN

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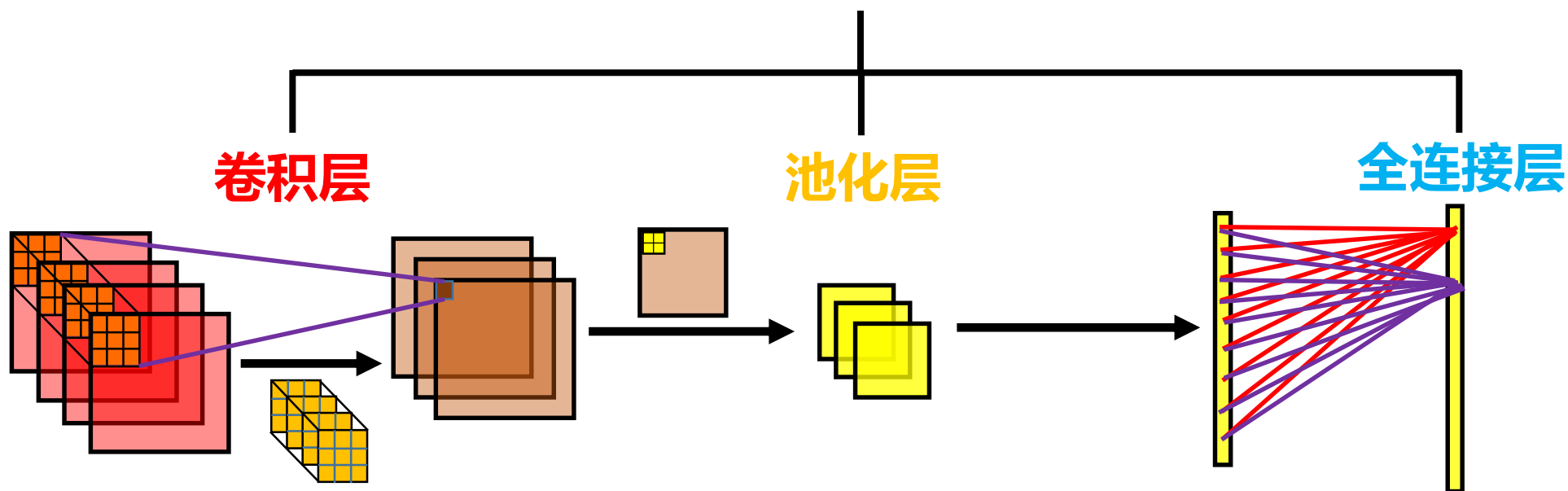
2017.12.1

内容

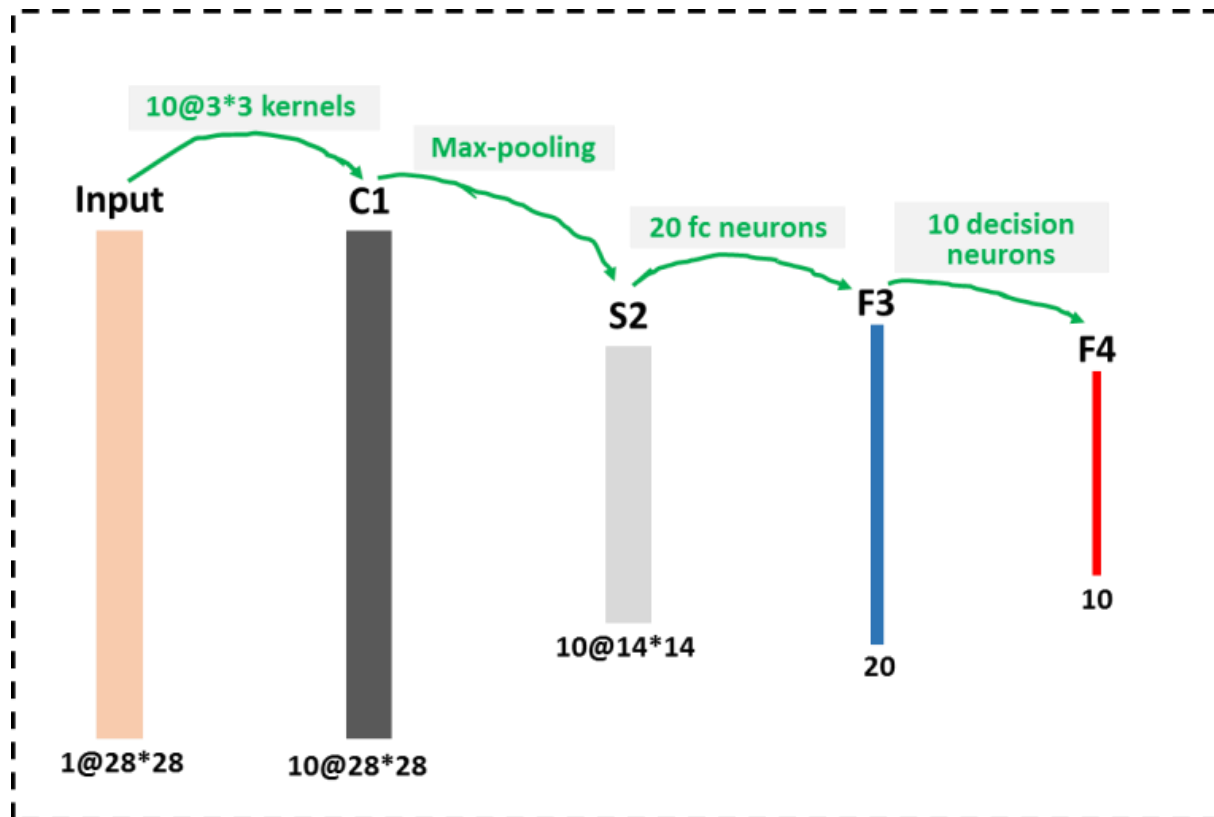
- **实验原理**
- **网络结构**
- **实验步骤**

实验原理

- 将**卷积层**和**池化层**堆叠，完成图像的特征提取，通过**全连接层**完成特征的非线性分类。



网络结构



The architecture of CNN

Input : $1@28*28$

layer1 : $10@3*3$

layer2 : max-pooling

layer3 : ???

layer4 : ???

featuremap1 : $10@28*28$

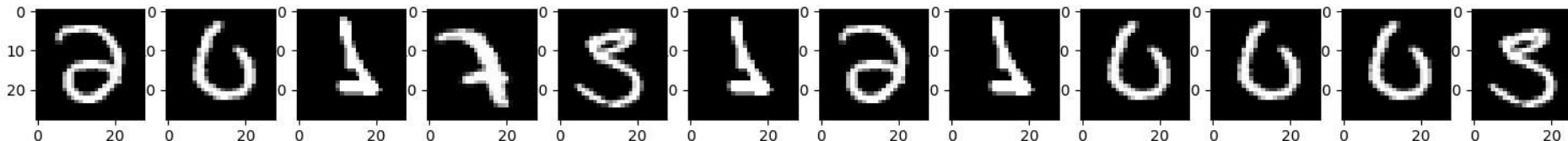
featuremap2 : ???

featuremap3 : ???

featuremap4 : ???

实验步骤

1. 完成 demo1 中” 1.1网络结构 “部分，根据 demo1 中的网络结构写出每一层的网络结构和参数个数。
2. 运行 demo1.py，训练网络，完成 “1.2网络训练” 。
3. 自己完成代码 demo2.py，找出训练好的模型中判错的且能组成自己学号的数字，完成 “1.3 找出 10 副判错图像” 。 例如：助教的学号是 201731210003 输出的图像为：



这些数字的 groundtruth 为：201731210003 但是都被模型判错了。

4. 改写 demo1 中的核心代码，自己设计一个层数大于 10 且准确率大于 0.99 的网络，并完成 2.1-2.3 。
5. 结合课件, demo1.py, demo2.py, 完成 “问题” 部分。

Demo1.py

```
#batch_size, num_classes and epochs
```

```
batch_size = 128  
num_classes = 10  
epochs = 10
```

确定batch_size大小
根据分类任务，确定类别个数。
确定迭代次数。

```
# input image dimensions
```

```
img_rows, img_cols = 28, 28
```

输入待识别图像的尺寸。

```
# load mnist and reshape the input data
```

```
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
```

```
x_train = x_train.reshape(x_train.shape[0], img_rows, img_cols, 1)  
x_test = x_test.reshape(x_test.shape[0], img_rows, img_cols, 1)  
input_shape = (img_rows, img_cols, 1)
```

载入mnist数据集，重新排列每张图像的像素点位置，使其和网络的输入维度相同。

```
x_train = x_train.astype('float32')  
x_test = x_test.astype('float32')  
x_train /= 255  
x_test /= 255
```

```
print('x_train shape:', x_train.shape)  
print(x_train.shape[0], 'train samples')  
print(x_test.shape[0], 'test samples')
```

```
# convert class vectors to binary class matrices
```

```
y_train = keras.utils.np_utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)  
y_test = keras.utils.np_utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)
```

将标签变为one-of-c 标签

类别

One of C

7

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

1

0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

5

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0

建立一个顺序模型

```
#####
```

```
model = Sequential()  
model.add(Conv2D(10,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=input_shape))  
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))  
model.add(Flatten())  
model.add(Dense(20, activation='relu'))  
model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
```

```
#####
```

```
#model compile:loss function, optimiazer and metrics
```

```
model.compile(loss=keras.metrics.categorical_crossentropy,  
              optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adadelta(),  
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
#visualize the architecture of CNN
```

```
model.summary()
```

损失函数，优化器，度量

```
#train the model
```

```
model.fit(x_train, y_train, batch_size=batch_size, epochs=epochs,  
         verbose=1, validation_data=(x_test, y_test))
```

训练

```
#save weights
```

```
model.save('mnist_demo1.h5')
```

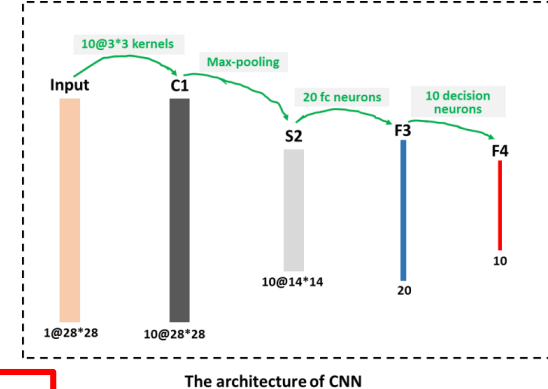
保存参数

```
#evaluate the model
```

```
score_test = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=0)  
score_train = model.evaluate(x_train, y_train, verbose=0)  
print(score_test)  
print(score_train)
```

评估模型

构建一个CNN



增加第一层，用10个3*3的卷积核和Relu激活函数构建第一层，需要告诉网络输入的维度input_shape。

```
model = Sequential()
```

构建一个顺序模型。

```
model.add(Conv2D(10,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=input_shape))
```

```
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
```

```
model.add(Flatten())
```

为了之后连接全连接层，把现在的特征图拉成列向量。

```
model.add(Dense(20, activation='relu'))
```

加入20个节点的全连接层。

```
model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
```

由于分10类，所以分类层10个节点。

增加max-pooling层，每2*2的点使用max函数映射到一个点。

```
input_shape = (img_rows, img_cols, 1)
```

Demo2.py

```
#batch_size, num_classes and epochs
batch_size = 128
num_classes = 10
epochs = 10

# input image dimensions
img_rows, img_cols = 28, 28

# the data, shuffled and split between train and test sets
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()

x_train = x_train.reshape(x_train.shape[0], img_rows, img_cols, 1)
x_test = x_test.reshape(x_test.shape[0], img_rows, img_cols, 1)
input_shape = (img_rows, img_cols, 1)

x_train = x_train.astype('float32')
x_test = x_test.astype('float32')
x_train /= 255
x_test /= 255
print('x_train shape:', x_train.shape)
print(x_train.shape[0], 'train samples')
print(x_test.shape[0], 'test samples')

# convert class vectors to binary class matrices
y_train = keras.utils.np_utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)
y_test = keras.utils.np_utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)
```

```
#construct a convolutional neuron network
#if you change the architecture, you should change the following code
#####

model = Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(10,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=input_shape))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(20, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))

#####

#model compile:loss function, optimiazer and metrics
model.compile(loss=keras.metrics.categorical_crossentropy,
              optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adadelta(),
              metrics=['accuracy'])

#visualize the architecture of CNN
model.summary()

#load the well-trained parameters, including weights and bias
model.load_weights('mnist_demo1.h5')

#obtain the model prediction in testing set
model_prediction = model.predict(x_test)
```

载入权重

查看输出

Demo2.py——tips

```
#####
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 4))
```

```
b = [2,0,1,7,3,1,2,1,0,0,0,3]
```

学号

```
for j in range(len(b)):
```

```
    for i in range(10000):
```

对于学号的各个位，还有每一个样本进行双重循环。

```
        pos_model = np.argmax(model_prediction[i,:])
```

```
        [j]))
```

```
plt.show()
```