



14.5 实例：卷积神经网络 实现手写数字识别

□ 导入库

```
In [1]: import tensorflow as tf  
tf.__version__, tf.keras.__version__
```

```
Out[1]: ('2.0.0', '2.2.4-tf')
```

```
In [2]: import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [3]: gpus = tf.config.experimental.list_physical_devices('GPU')  
tf.config.experimental.set_memory_growth(gpus[0], True)
```



加载数据集

```
In [4]: mnist=tf.keras.datasets.mnist  
(train_x, train_y), (test_x, test_y) = mnist.load_data()
```

```
In [5]: print(train_x.shape)  
print(train_y.shape)  
print(test_x.shape)  
print(test_y.shape)
```

```
(60000, 28, 28)  
(60000,)  
(10000, 28, 28)  
(10000,)
```

```
In [6]: type(train_x), type(train_y)
```

```
Out[6]: (numpy.ndarray, numpy.ndarray)
```

```
In [7]: type(test_x), type(test_y)
```

```
Out[7]: (numpy.ndarray, numpy.ndarray)
```



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数据预处理

```
In [7]: type(test_x), type(test_y)
```

```
Out[7]: (numpy.ndarray, numpy.ndarray)
```

```
In [8]: X_train, X_test = tf.cast(train_x, dtype=tf.float32)/255.0, tf.cast(test_x, dtype=tf.float32)/255.0  
        y_train, y_test = tf.cast(train_y, dtype=tf.int32), tf.cast(test_y, dtype=tf.int32)
```

```
In [9]: X_train = train_x.reshape(60000, 28, 28, 1)  
        X_test = test_x.reshape(10000, 28, 28, 1)
```

维度变换

```
In [10]: print(X_train.shape)  
         print(X_test.shape)  
  
(60000, 28, 28, 1)  
(10000, 28, 28, 1)
```

```
In [9]: X_train = tf.expand_dims(train_x, 3)  
        X_test = tf.expand_dims(test_x, 3)
```



□ 建立模型

```
In [11]: model=tf.keras.Sequential([  
  
    # unit 1  
    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(16, kernel_size=(3, 3), padding="same", activation=tf.nn.relu, input_shape=(28, 28, 1)),  
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2, 2)),  
  
    # unit 2  
    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3), padding="same", activation=tf.nn.relu),  
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2, 2)),  
  
    # unit 3  
    tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),  
  
    # unit 4  
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation="relu"),  
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation="softmax")  
])
```



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查看摘要

```
In [12]: model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 16)	160
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 16)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 32)	4640
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 32)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 1568)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	200832
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290

Total params: 206,922

Trainable params: 206,922

Non-trainable params: 0



配置训练方法

```
In [13]: model.compile(optimizer='adam',  
                        loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',  
                        metrics=['sparse_categorical_accuracy'])
```



□ 训练模型

```
In [14]: model.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size=64, epochs=5, validation_split=0.2)

Train on 48000 samples, validate on 12000 samples
Epoch 1/5
48000/48000 [=====] - 5s 100us/sample - loss: 0.4406 - sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.9316 - val_loss: 0.0844 - val_
sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.9742
Epoch 2/5
48000/48000 [=====] - 3s 55us/sample - loss: 0.0639 - sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.9803 - val_loss: 0.0911 - val_
sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.9733
Epoch 3/5
48000/48000 [=====] - 2s 51us/sample - loss: 0.0416 - sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.9868 - val_loss: 0.0998 - val_
sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.9718
Epoch 4/5
48000/48000 [=====] - 2s 50us/sample - loss: 0.0356 - sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.9884 - val_loss: 0.0671 - val_
sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.9822
Epoch 5/5
48000/48000 [=====] - 3s 53us/sample - loss: 0.0266 - sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.9915 - val_loss: 0.1178 - val_
sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.9727

Out[14]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x2814c2eac88>
```



□ 评估模型

```
In [15]: model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=2)

10000/1 - 1s - loss: 0.0390 - sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.9802

Out[15]: [0.07610834636164945, 0.9802]
```

