

With TF 1.0!



Lab 4

Multi-variable linear regression

Sung Kim <hunkim+ml@gmail.com>

Code: <https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/>



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Lab 4-I

Multi-variable linear regression

Sung Kim <hunkim+ml@gmail.com>

Code: <https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/>



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Hypothesis using matrix

$$H(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1w_1 + x_2w_2 + x_3w_3$$

| \mathbf{x}_1 | \mathbf{x}_2 | \mathbf{x}_3 | \mathbf{Y} |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 73 | 80 | 75 | 152 |
| 93 | 88 | 93 | 185 |
| 89 | 91 | 90 | 180 |
| 96 | 98 | 100 | 196 |
| 73 | 66 | 70 | 142 |

Test Scores for General Psychology

Hypothesis using matrix

$$H(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1w_1 + x_2w_2 + x_3w_3$$

| x_1 | x_2 | x_3 | Y |
|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| 73 | 80 | 75 | 152 |
| 93 | 88 | 93 | 185 |
| 89 | 91 | 90 | 180 |
| 96 | 98 | 100 | 196 |
| 73 | 66 | 70 | 142 |

Test Scores for General Psychology

```
x1_data = [73., 93., 89., 96., 73.]
x2_data = [80., 88., 91., 98., 66.]
x3_data = [75., 93., 90., 100., 70.]
y_data = [152., 185., 180., 196., 142.]

# placeholders for a tensor that will be always fed.
x1 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
x2 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
x3 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)

Y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)

w1 = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='weight1')
w2 = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='weight2')
w3 = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='weight3')
b = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='bias')

hypothesis = x1 * w1 + x2 * w2 + x3 * w3 + b
```

```

import tensorflow as tf
x1_data = [73., 93., 89., 96., 73.]
x2_data = [80., 88., 91., 98., 66.]
x3_data = [75., 93., 90., 100., 70.]
y_data = [152., 185., 180., 196., 142.]

# placeholders for a tensor that will be always fed.
x1 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
x2 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
x3 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)

w1 = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='weight1')
w2 = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='weight2')
w3 = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='weight3')
b = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='bias')
hypothesis = x1 * w1 + x2 * w2 + x3 * w3 + b

# cost/loss function
cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))
# Minimize. Need a very small learning rate for this data set
optimizer = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate=1e-5)
train = optimizer.minimize(cost)

# Launch the graph in a session.
sess = tf.Session()
# Initializes global variables in the graph.
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
for step in range(2001):
    cost_val, hy_val, _ = sess.run([cost, hypothesis, train],
                                   feed_dict={x1: x1_data, x2: x2_data, x3: x3_data, Y: y_data})
    if step % 10 == 0:
        print(step, "Cost: ", cost_val, "\nPrediction:\n", hy_val)

```

```

0 Cost: 19614.8
Prediction:
[ 21.69748688
 39.10213089 31.82624626
 35.14236832
 32.55316544]
10 Cost: 14.0682
Prediction:
[ 145.56100464
 187.94958496
 178.50236511
 194.86721802
 146.08096313]

...

1990 Cost: 4.9197
Prediction:
[ 148.15084839
 186.88632202
 179.6293335
 195.81796265
 144.46044922]
2000 Cost: 4.89449
Prediction:
[ 148.15931702
 186.8805542
 179.63194275
 195.81971741
 144.45298767]

```

Matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3) \qquad H(X) = XW$$

Matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3) \quad H(X) = XW$$

```
x_data = [[73., 80., 75.], [93., 88., 93.],  
          [89., 91., 90.], [96., 98., 100.], [73., 66., 70.]]  
y_data = [[152.], [185.], [180.], [196.], [142.]]  
  
# placeholders for a tensor that will be always fed.  
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 3])  
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 1])  
  
W = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([3, 1]), name='weight')  
b = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='bias')  
  
# Hypothesis  
hypothesis = tf.matmul(X, W) + b
```

```

import tensorflow as tf
x_data = [[73., 80., 75.], [93., 88., 93.],
          [89., 91., 90.], [96., 98., 100.], [73., 66., 70.]]
y_data = [[152.], [185.], [180.], [196.], [142.]]
# placeholders for a tensor that will be always fed.
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 3])
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 1])

W = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([3, 1]), name='weight')
b = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='bias')

# Hypothesis
hypothesis = tf.matmul(X, W) + b
# Simplified cost/loss function
cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))
# Minimize
optimizer = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate=1e-5)
train = optimizer.minimize(cost)

# Launch the graph in a session.
sess = tf.Session()
# Initializes global variables in the graph.
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())

for step in range(2001):
    cost_val, hy_val, _ = sess.run(
        [cost, hypothesis, train], feed_dict={X: x_data, Y: y_data})
    if step % 10 == 0:
        print(step, "Cost: ", cost_val, "\nPrediction:\n", hy_val)

```

0 Cost: 7105.46

Prediction:

[[80.82241058]

[92.26364136]

[93.70250702]

[98.09217834]

[72.51759338]]

10 Cost: 5.89726

Prediction:

[[155.35159302]

[181.85691833]

[181.97254944]

[194.21760559]

[140.85707092]]

...

1990 Cost: 3.18588

Prediction:

[[154.36352539]

[182.94833374]

[181.85189819]

[194.35585022]

[142.03240967]]

2000 Cost: 3.1781

Prediction:

[[154.35881042]

[182.95147705]

[181.85035706]

[194.35533142]

[142.036026]]

With TF 1.0!



Lab 4-2

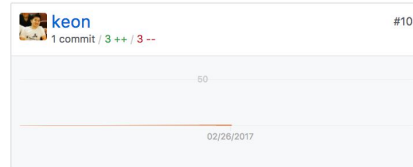
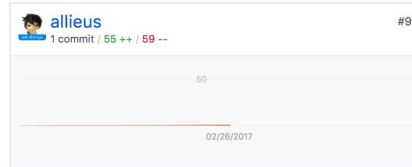
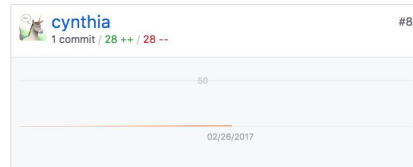
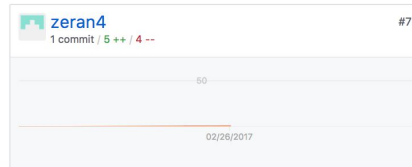
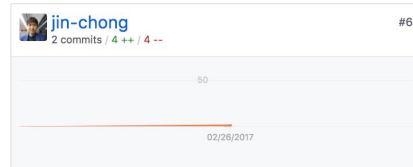
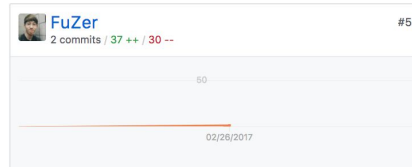
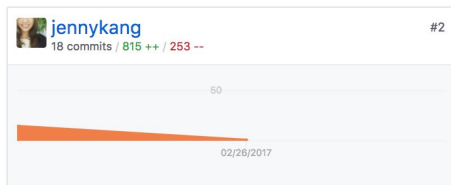
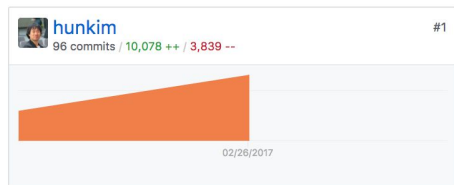
Loading Data from File

Sung Kim <hunkim+ml@gmail.com>

Code: <https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/>



<https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/>



Loading data from file

data-01-test-score.csv

```
# EXAM1,EXAM2,EXAM3,FINAL
73,80,75,152
93,88,93,185
89,91,90,180
96,98,100,196
73,66,70,142
53,46,55,101
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
xy = np.loadtxt('data-01-test-score.csv', delimiter=',', dtype=np.float32)
x_data = xy[:, 0:-1]
y_data = xy[:, [-1]]
```

```
# Make sure the shape and data are OK
```

```
print(x_data.shape, x_data, len(x_data))
```

```
print(y_data.shape, y_data)
```

https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/lab-04-3-file_input_linear_regression.py

Slicing

```
nums = range(5)      # range is a built-in function that creates a list of integers
print nums           # Prints "[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]"
print nums[2:4]       # Get a slice from index 2 to 4 (exclusive); prints "[2, 3]"
print nums[2:]         # Get a slice from index 2 to the end; prints "[2, 3, 4]"
print nums[:2]         # Get a slice from the start to index 2 (exclusive); prints "[0, 1]"
print nums[:]          # Get a slice of the whole list; prints "[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]"
print nums[:-1]        # Slice indices can be negative; prints "[0, 1, 2, 3]"
nums[2:4] = [8, 9]    # Assign a new sublist to a slice
print nums            # Prints "[0, 1, 8, 9, 4]"
```

Indexing, Slicing, Iterating

- Arrays can be indexed, sliced, iterated much like lists and other sequence types in Python
- As with Python lists, slicing in NumPy can be accomplished with the colon (:) syntax
- Colon instances (:) can be replaced with dots (...)

```
a = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
# array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])

a[1:3]
# array([2, 3])

a[-1]
# 5

a[0:2] = 9

a
# array([9, 9, 3, 4, 5])
```

```
b = np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8], [9, 10, 11, 12]])
# array([[ 1,  2,  3,  4],
#        [ 5,  6,  7,  8],
#        [ 9, 10, 11, 12]])

b[:, 1]
# array([ 2,  6, 10])

b[-1]
# array([ 9, 10, 11, 12])

b[-1, :]
# array([ 9, 10, 11, 12])

b[-1, ...]
# array([ 9, 10, 11, 12])

b[0:2, :]
# array([[1, 2, 3, 4],
#        [5, 6, 7, 8]])
```

Loading data from file

`data-01-test-score.csv`

```
# EXAM1,EXAM2,EXAM3,FINAL
73,80,75,152
93,88,93,185
89,91,90,180
96,98,100,196
73,66,70,142
53,46,55,101
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
xy = np.loadtxt('data-01-test-score.csv', delimiter=',', dtype=np.float32)
x_data = xy[:, 0:-1]
y_data = xy[:, [-1]]
```

```
# Make sure the shape and data are OK
```

```
print(x_data.shape, x_data, len(x_data))
```

```
print(y_data.shape, y_data)
```

https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/lab-04-3-file_input_linear_regression.py


```

import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
tf.set_random_seed(777) # for reproducibility

xy = np.loadtxt('data-01-test-score.csv', delimiter=',',
dtype=np.float32)
x_data = xy[:, 0:-1]
y_data = xy[:, [-1]]

# Make sure the shape and data are OK
print(x_data.shape, x_data, len(x_data))
print(y_data.shape, y_data)

# placeholders for a tensor that will be always fed.
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 3])
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 1])

W = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([3, 1]), name='weight')
b = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='bias')

# Hypothesis
hypothesis = tf.matmul(X, W) + b

# Simplified cost/loss function
cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))

# Minimize
optimizer = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate=1e-5)
train = optimizer.minimize(cost)

```

```

# Launch the graph in a session.
sess = tf.Session()
# Initializes global variables in the graph.
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
# Set up feed_dict variables inside the loop.
for step in range(2001):
    cost_val, hy_val, _ = sess.run(
        [cost, hypothesis, train],
        feed_dict={X: x_data, Y: y_data})
    if step % 10 == 0:
        print(step, "Cost: ", cost_val,
              "\nPrediction:\n", hy_val)

# Ask my score
print("Your score will be ", sess.run(hypothesis,
        feed_dict={X: [[100, 70, 101]]}))

print("Other scores will be ", sess.run(hypothesis,
        feed_dict={X: [[60, 70, 110], [90, 100, 80]]}))

```

Output

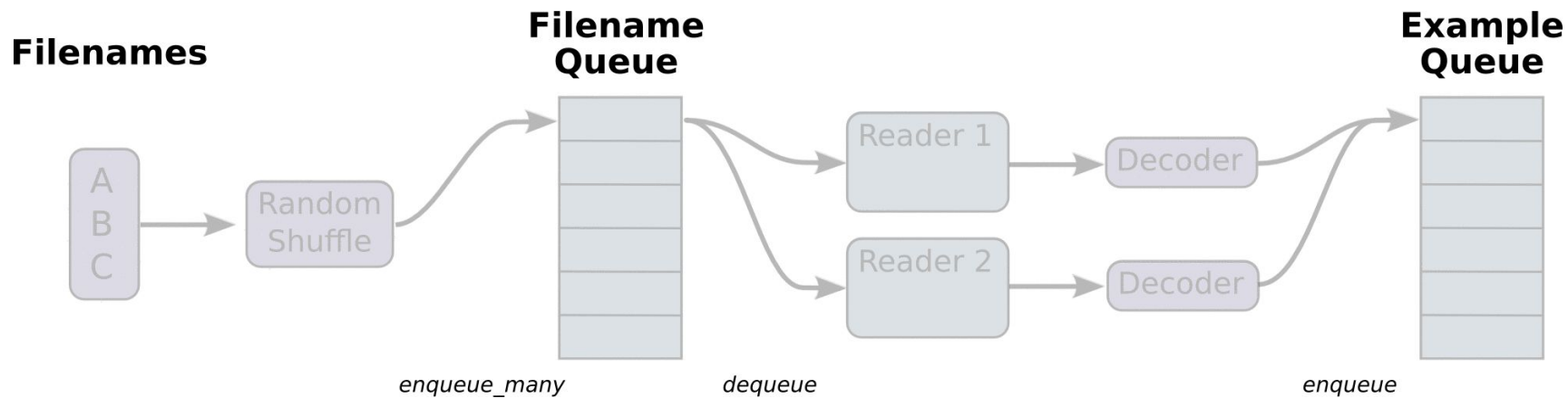
```
# Launch the graph in a session.
sess = tf.Session()
# Initializes global variables in the graph.
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
# Set up feed_dict variables inside the loop.
for step in range(2001):
    cost_val, hy_val, _ = sess.run(
        [cost, hypothesis, train],
        feed_dict={X: x_data, Y: y_data})
    if step % 10 == 0:
        print(step, "Cost: ", cost_val,
              "\nPrediction:\n", hy_val)
```

Your score will be `[[181.73277283]]`
Other scores will be `[[145.86265564] [187.23129272]]`

```
# Ask my score
print("Your score will be ", sess.run(hypothesis,
    feed_dict={X: [[100, 70, 101]]}))

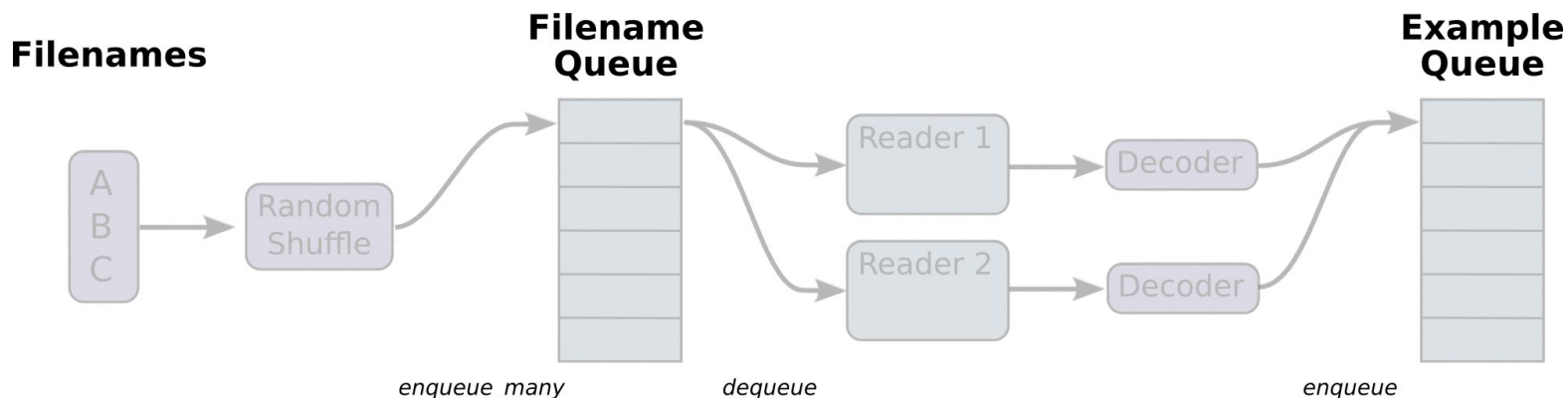
print("Other scores will be ", sess.run(hypothesis,
    feed_dict={X: [[60, 70, 110], [90, 100, 80]]}))
```

Queue Runners



```
1 filename_queue = tf.train.string_input_producer(  
    ['data-01-test-score.csv', 'data-02-test-score.csv', ... ],  
    shuffle=False, name='filename_queue')
```

```
3 record_defaults = [[0.], [0.], [0.], [0.]]  
xy = tf.decode_csv(value, record_defaults=record_defaults)
```



```
2 reader = tf.TextLineReader()  
key, value = reader.read(filename_queue)
```

tf.train.batch

```
# collect batches of csv in
train_x_batch, train_y_batch = \
    tf.train.batch([xy[0:-1], xy[-1:]], batch_size=10)

sess = tf.Session()
...

# Start populating the filename queue.
coord = tf.train.Coordinator()
threads = tf.train.start_queue_runners(sess=sess, coord=coord)

for step in range(2001):
    x_batch, y_batch = sess.run([train_x_batch, train_y_batch])
    ...

coord.request_stop()
coord.join(threads)
```

```

import tensorflow as tf
filename_queue = tf.train.string_input_producer(
    ['data-01-test-score.csv'], shuffle=False, name='filename_queue')

reader = tf.TextLineReader()
key, value = reader.read(filename_queue)

# Default values, in case of empty columns. Also specifies the type of the
# decoded result.
record_defaults = [[0.], [0.], [0.], [0.]]
xy = tf.decode_csv(value, record_defaults=record_defaults)

# collect batches of csv in
train_x_batch, train_y_batch = \
    tf.train.batch([xy[0:-1], xy[-1:]], batch_size=10)

# placeholders for a tensor that will be always fed.
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 3])
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 1])

W = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([3, 1]), name='weight')
b = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='bias')

# Hypothesis
hypothesis = tf.matmul(X, W) + b

# Simplified cost/loss function
cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))

# Minimize
optimizer = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate=1e-5)
train = optimizer.minimize(cost)

```

```

# Launch the graph in a session.
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sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())

# Start populating the filename queue.
coord = tf.train.Coordinator()
threads = tf.train.start_queue_runners(sess=sess, coord=coord)

for step in range(2001):
    x_batch, y_batch = sess.run([train_x_batch, train_y_batch])
    cost_val, hy_val, _ = sess.run(
        [cost, hypothesis, train],
        feed_dict={X: x_batch, Y: y_batch})
    if step % 10 == 0:
        print(step, "Cost: ", cost_val,
              "\nPrediction:\n", hy_val)

coord.request_stop()
coord.join(threads)

```

shuffle_batch

```
# min_after_dequeue defines how big a buffer we will randomly sample  
#   from -- bigger means better shuffling but slower start up and more  
#   memory used.  
# capacity must be larger than min_after_dequeue and the amount larger  
#   determines the maximum we will prefetch. Recommendation:  
#   min_after_dequeue + (num_threads + a small safety margin) * batch_size  
min_after_dequeue = 10000  
capacity = min_after_dequeue + 3 * batch_size  
example_batch, label_batch = tf.train.shuffle_batch(  
    [example, label], batch_size=batch_size, capacity=capacity,  
    min_after_dequeue=min_after_dequeue)
```

Lab 5

Logistic (regression) classifier

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