

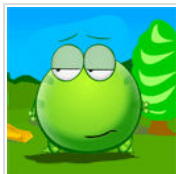
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深度学习开源库tiny-dnn的使用(MNIST)

2016-12-04 13:37

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tiny-dnn是一个基于DNN的深度学习开源库，它的License是BSD 3-Clause。之前名字是tiny-cnn是基于CNN的，tiny-dnn与tiny-cnn相关又增加了些新层。此开源库很活跃，几乎每天都有新的提交，因此下面详细介绍下tiny-dnn在windows7 64bit vs2013的编译及使用。

1. 从<https://github.com/tiny-dnn/tiny-dnn> 下载源码：\$ git clone <https://github.com/tiny-dnn/tiny-dnn.git> 版本号为6281c1b，更新日期2016.12.03

2. 源文件中已经包含了vs2013工程，vc/vc12/tiny-dnn.sln，默认是win32的，这里新建一个x64的控制台工程tiny-dnn；

3. 仿照源工程，将相应.h文件加入到新控制台工程中，新加一个test_tiny-dnn.cpp文件；

4. 仿照examples/mnist中test.cpp和train.cpp文件中的代码添加测试代码；

```
[cpp]
01. #include "funset.hpp"
02. #include <string>
03. #include <algorithm>
04. #include "tiny_dnn/tiny_dnn.h"
05.
06. static void construct_net(tiny_dnn::network<tiny_dnn::sequential>& nn)
07. {
08.     // connection table [Y.Lecun, 1998 Table.1]
09.     #define 0 true
10.     #define X false
11.     static const bool tbl[] = {
12.         0, X, X, X, 0, 0, 0, X, X, 0, 0, 0, 0, X, 0, 0,
13.         0, 0, X, X, X, 0, 0, 0, X, X, 0, 0, 0, 0, X, 0,
14.         0, 0, 0, X, X, X, 0, 0, 0, X, X, 0, X, 0, 0, 0,
15.         X, 0, 0, 0, X, X, 0, 0, 0, 0, X, X, 0, X, 0, 0,
16.         X, X, 0, 0, 0, X, X, 0, 0, 0, 0, X, 0, 0, X, 0,
17.         X, X, X, 0, 0, 0, X, X, 0, 0, 0, 0, X, 0, 0, 0,
18.     };
19.     #undef 0
20.     #undef X
21.
22.     // by default will use backend_t::tiny_dnn unless you compiled
23.     // with -DUSE_AVX=ON and your device supports AVX intrinsics
24.     tiny_dnn::core::backend_t backend_type = tiny_dnn::core::default_engine();
25.
26.     // construct nets: C: convolution; S: sub-sampling; F: fully connected
27.     nn << tiny_dnn::convolutional_layer<tiny_dnn::activation::tan_h>(32, 32, 5, 1, 6, //
28.         tiny_dnn::padding::valid, true, 1, 1, backend_type)
```

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```
29.         << tiny_dnn::average_pooling_layer<tiny_dnn::activation::tan_h>(28, 28, 6, 2) //
30.         << tiny_dnn::convolutional_layer<tiny_dnn::activation::tan_h>(14, 14, 5, 6, 16, //
31.         connection_table(tbl, 6, 16),
32.         tiny_dnn::padding::valid, true, 1, 1, backend_type)
33.         << tiny_dnn::average_pooling_layer<tiny_dnn::activation::tan_h>(10, 10, 16, 2) //
34.         << tiny_dnn::convolutional_layer<tiny_dnn::activation::tan_h>(5, 5, 16, 120, //
35.         tiny_dnn::padding::valid, true, 1, 1, backend_type)
36.         << tiny_dnn::fully_connected_layer<tiny_dnn::activation::tan_h>(120, 10, //
37.         true, backend_type);
38.     }
39.
40.     static void train_lenet(const std::string& data_dir_path)
41.     {
42.         // specify loss-function and learning strategy
43.         tiny_dnn::network<tiny_dnn::sequential> nn;
44.         tiny_dnn::adagrad optimizer;
45.
46.         construct_net(nn);
47.
48.         std::cout << "load models..." << std::endl;
49.
50.         // load MNIST dataset
51.         std::vector<tiny_dnn::label_t> train_labels, test_labels;
52.         std::vector<tiny_dnn::vec_t> train_images, test_images;
53.
54.         tiny_dnn::parse_mnist_labels(data_dir_path + "/train-labels.idx1-
ubyte", &train_labels);
55.         tiny_dnn::parse_mnist_images(data_dir_path + "/train-images.idx3-
ubyte", &train_images, -1.0, 1.0, 2, 2);
56.         tiny_dnn::parse_mnist_labels(data_dir_path + "/t10k-labels.idx1-
ubyte", &test_labels);
57.         tiny_dnn::parse_mnist_images(data_dir_path + "/t10k-images.idx3-
ubyte", &test_images, -1.0, 1.0, 2, 2);
58.
59.         std::cout << "start training" << std::endl;
60.
61.         tiny_dnn::progress_display disp(static_cast<unsigned long>(train_images.size()));
62.         tiny_dnn::timer t;
63.         int minibatch_size = 10;
64.         int num_epochs = 30;
65.
66.         optimizer.alpha *= static_cast<tiny_dnn::float_t>(std::sqrt(minibatch_size));
67.
68.         // create callback
69.         auto on_enumerate_epoch = [&]() {
70.             std::cout << t.elapsed() << "s elapsed." << std::endl;
71.             tiny_dnn::result res = nn.test(test_images, test_labels);
72.             std::cout << res.num_success << "/" << res.num_total << std::endl;
73.
74.             disp.restart(static_cast<unsigned long>(train_images.size()));
75.             t.restart();
76.         };
77.
78.         auto on_enumerate_minibatch = [&]() {
79.             disp += minibatch_size;
80.         };
81.
82.         // training
83.         nn.train<tiny_dnn::mse>
84.         (optimizer, train_images, train_labels, minibatch_size, num_epochs, on_enumerate_minibatch,
85.         on_enumerate_epoch);
86.
87.         std::cout << "end training." << std::endl;
88.
89.         // test and show results
90.         nn.test(test_images, test_labels).print_detail(std::cout);
91.
92.         // save network model & trained weights
93.         nn.save(data_dir_path + "/LeNet-model");
94.     }
95.
96.     // rescale output to 0-100
97.     template <typename Activation>
98.     static double rescale(double x)
99.     {
100.         Activation a;
101.         return 100.0 * (x - a.scale().first) / (a.scale().second - a.scale().first);
102.     }
103.
104.     static void convert_image(const std::string& imagefilename, double minv, double maxv, int
```

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Open Computer Vision Library
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OpenCV_China
Subversion China

```
103. {  
104.     tiny_dnn::image<> img(imagefilename, tiny_dnn::image_type::grayscale);  
105.     tiny_dnn::image<> resized = resize_image(img, w, h);  
106.  
107.     // mnist dataset is "white on black", so negate required  
108.     std::transform(resized.begin(), resized.end(), std::back_inserter(data),  
109.         [](uint8_t c) { return (255 - c) * (maxv - minv) / 255.0 + minv; });  
110. }  
111.  
112. int test_dnn_mnist_train()  
113. {  
114.     std::string data_dir_path = "E:/GitCode/NN_Test/data";  
115.     train_lenet(data_dir_path);  
116.  
117.     return 0;  
118. }  
119.  
120. int test_dnn_mnist_predict()  
121. {  
122.     std::string model { "E:/GitCode/NN_Test/data/LeNet-model" };  
123.     std::string image_path { "E:/GitCode/NN_Test/data/images/" };  
124.     int target[10] { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 };  
125.  
126.     tiny_dnn::network<tiny_dnn::sequential> nn;  
127.     nn.load(model);  
128.  
129.     for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
130.         std::string str = std::to_string(i);  
131.         str += ".png";  
132.         str = image_path + str;  
133.  
134.         // convert imagefile to vec_t  
135.         tiny_dnn::vec_t data;  
136.         convert_image(str, -1.0, 1.0, 32, 32, data);  
137.  
138.         // recognize  
139.         auto res = nn.predict(data);  
140.         std::vector<std::pair<double, int>> scores;  
141.  
142.         // sort & print top-3  
143.         for (int j = 0; j < 10; j++)  
144.             scores.emplace_back(rescale<tiny_dnn::tan_h>(res[j]), j);  
145.  
146.         std::sort(scores.begin(), scores.end(), std::greater<std::pair<double, int>>());  
147.  
148.         for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++)  
149.             fprintf(stdout, "%d: %f; ", scores[j].second, scores[j].first);  
150.         fprintf(stderr, "\n");  
151.  
152.         // save outputs of each layer  
153.         for (size_t j = 0; j < nn.depth(); j++) {  
154.             auto out_img = nn[j]->output_to_image();  
155.             auto filename = image_path + std::to_string(i) + "_layer_" + std::to_string(j);  
156.             out_img.save(filename);  
157.         }  
158.  
159.         // save filter shape of first convolutional layer  
160.         auto weight = nn.at<tiny_dnn::convolutional_layer<tiny_dnn::tan_h>>  
(0).weight_to_image();  
161.         auto filename = image_path + std::to_string(i) + "_weights.png";  
162.         weight.save(filename);  
163.  
164.         fprintf(stdout, "the actual digit is: %d, correct digit is: %d \n\n", scores[0].second, target[i]);  
165.     }  
166.  
167.     return 0;  
168. }
```

关闭

5. 运行程序, train时, 运行结果如下图所示, 准确率达到99%以上:

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Tesseract-OCR 3.04在Windows
fengbingchun: @iliked: 没有密码, 那个commit只是提示是从哪个commit fork过来的, 无需管那个

Tesseract-OCR 3.04在Windows
iliked: 问一下, 你第一句中的commit的那个密码, 怎么用啊

卷积神经网络(CNN)的简单实现(
fengbingchun: @hugl950123: 是需要opencv的支持, 你在本地opencv的环境配好了吗, 配好了就应该没...

卷积神经网络(CNN)的简单实现(
hugl950123: @fengbingchun: 博主请问一下, test_CNN_predict()函数是不是需要open...

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hugl950123: @fengbingchun: 谢谢, 能够成功运行了现在

卷积神经网络(CNN)的简单实现(
fengbingchun:

@hugl950123: NN中一共有四个工程, 它们之间没有任何关系, 都是独立的, 如果要运行这篇文章的...

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
*****
109.214s elapsed.
9901/10000

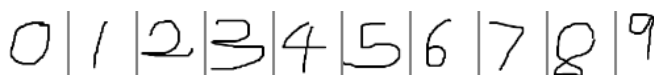
0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
*****
93.7264s elapsed.
9901/10000

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
*****
90.3682s elapsed.
9902/10000

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
end training.
accuracy:99.02% <9902/10000>
* 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 975 0 1 0 0 2 0 4 1
1 0 1130 0 0 0 2 2 0 3
2 1 1 1025 2 1 0 1 8 0
3 0 1 0 1003 0 4 0 0 3
4 0 0 1 0 974 0 0 0 8
5 0 0 0 3 0 883 6 0 1
6 1 2 0 0 2 1 944 0 0
7 2 0 5 1 0 1 0 1016 1
8 1 1 0 1 0 1 2 1 962
9 0 0 0 0 5 0 1 1 3 990

test success
请按任意键继续. . .
```

6. 对生成的model进行测试, 通过画图工具, 每个数字生成一张图像, 共10幅, 如下图:



7. 通过导入train时生成的model, 对这10张图像进行识别, 识别结果如下图, 其中0,8,9被误识别为2,2,1.

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

2: 54.382188; 3: 31.668096; 0: 24.724574;
the actual digit is: 2, correct digit is: 0

1: 50.804014; 5: 26.687145; 0: 5.320355;
the actual digit is: 1, correct digit is: 1

2: 105.078893; 3: 11.924453; 9: 3.482096;
the actual digit is: 2, correct digit is: 2

3: 101.045965; 4: 53.838131; 7: 36.113427;
the actual digit is: 3, correct digit is: 3

4: 67.318414; 7: 30.778847; 8: 24.688637;
the actual digit is: 4, correct digit is: 4

5: 55.116993; 4: 28.919840; 3: 27.716431;
the actual digit is: 5, correct digit is: 5

6: 59.639803; 5: 27.971360; 2: 22.693632;
the actual digit is: 6, correct digit is: 6

7: 63.987989; 1: 12.246910; 4: 12.136988;
the actual digit is: 7, correct digit is: 7

2: 53.039601; 7: 27.060883; 6: 12.827232;
the actual digit is: 2, correct digit is: 8

1: 60.369377; 7: 47.232974; 5: 11.908829;
the actual digit is: 1, correct digit is: 9

test success
请按任意键继续. . .
```

GitHub : https://github.com/fengbingchun/NN_Test

关闭

卷积神经网络(CNN)的简单实现(hugl950123: @fengbingchun:下的是新的,我在CNN.cpp文件中每个函数都设置了断点,还是没有变化=...

卷积神经网络(CNN)的简单实现(fengbingchun: @hugl950123:你用的是GitHub上最新的吗?既然能编译过,在Debug下设断点,应该很快...

卷积神经网络(CNN)的简单实现(hugl950123: 博主,请问我按照您的代码成功编译后执行结果窗口一闪而过,并且里面什么内容也没有,应该如何解决,能不能...

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