

MNIST 참고자료

19.04.01

NLP LAB, Department of Computer Engineering, Kyung Hee University.



Index

What is MNIST ?

How to download MNIST data

Data description



What is MNIST ? (1/1)

MNIST

- Modified National Institute of Standards and Technology database
- The digits have been size-normalized and centered in a fixed-size image (28 x 28)
- taken from NIST's training dataset
- An extended dataset similar to MNIST called EMNIST has been published in 2017



Download MNIST data (1/2)

Website

http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/

THE MNIST DATABASE

of handwritten digits

<u>Yann LeCun</u>, Courant Institute, NYU <u>Corinna Cortes</u>, Google Labs, New York <u>Christopher J.C. Burges</u>, Microsoft Research, Redmond

The MNIST database of handwritten digits, available from this page, has a training set of 60,000 examples, and a test set of 10,000 examples. It is a subset of a larger set available from NIST. The digits have been size-normalized and centered in a fixed-size image.

It is a good database for people who want to try learning techniques and pattern recognition methods on real-world data while spending minimal efforts on preprocessing and formatting.

Four files are available on this site:

train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz: training set images (9912422 bytes)

train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz: training set labels (28881 bytes)

t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz: test set images (1648877 bytes)

t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz: test set labels (4542 bytes)



Download MNIST data (2/2)

- Code (using by Python 2.x or 3.x)
 - > pip install tensorflow
 - >>> from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import input_data
 >>> input_data.read_data_sets("YOUR_FOLDER/", one_hot=True)

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-

# MNIST 데이터를 다운로드 한다.

from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import input_data

mnist = input_data.read_data_sets("MNIST_data/", one_hot=True)
```



- These files are not in any standard image format
- The data is stored in a very simple file format designed for storing vectors and multidimensional matrices.
- All the integers in the files are stored in the MSB first (high endian) format used by most non-Intel processors.
- Users of Intel processors and other low-endian machines must flip the bytes of the header.



- The training set contains 60000 examples, and the test set 10000 examples.
- The first 5000 examples of the test set are taken from the original NIST training set. The last 5000 are taken from the original NIST test set. The first 5000 are cleaner and easier than the last 5000.

- Result 60000 examples
 - = 55000 train data + 5000 validation data



File	Purpose	
train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz	training set images - 55000 training images, 5000 validation images	
train-labels-idxl-ubyte.gz	training set labels matching the images	
tl0k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz	test set images - 10000 images	
t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz	test set labels matching the images	

DataSet Object

The underlying code will download, unpack, and reshape images and labels for the following datasets:

Dataset	Purpose
data_sets.train	55000 images and labels, for primary training.
data_sets.validation	5000 images and labels, for iterative validation of training accuracy.
data_sets.test	10000 images and labels, for final testing of trained accuracy.



TRAINING SET LABEL FILE (train-labels-idx1-ubyte):

[offset]	[type]	[value]	[description]
0000	32 bit integer	0x00000801 (2049)	magic number (MSB first)
0004	32 bit integer	60000	number of items
0008	unsigned byte	??	label
0009	unsigned byte	??	label
XXXX	unsigned byte	??	label

The labels values are 0 to 9.

TRAINING SET IMAGE FILE (train-images-idx3-ubyte):

[offset]	[type]	[value]	[description]
0000	32 bit integer	0x00000803(2051)	magic number
0004	32 bit integer	60000	number of images
0008	32 bit integer	28	number of rows
0012	32 bit integer	28	number of columns
0016	unsigned byte	??	pixel
0017	unsigned byte	??	pixel
XXXX	unsigned byte	??	pixel

Pixels are organized row-wise. Pixel values are 0 to 255. 0 means background (white), 255 means foreground (black).



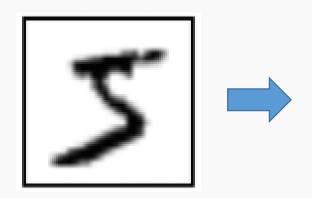
Image example

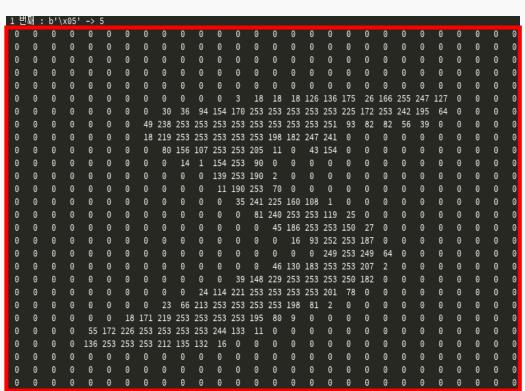
```
train-images.idx3-ubyte ×
 1 0000 0803 0000 ea60 0000 001c 0000 001c
 11 0000 0000 0000 0000 0312 1212 7e88 af1a
12 a6ff f77f 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
13 1e24 5e9a aafd fdfd fdfd e1ac fdf2 c340
```

```
00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f
      00 00 08 03 00 00 ea 60 00 00 00 1c 00 00 00 1c
0000000000
       00000000010
       0000000020
       00000000040
       00000000050
       0000000060
       0000000070
       00000000000
       0000000090
       00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 03 12 12 12 7e 88 af 1a
a6 ff f7 7f 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0000000000
       1e 24 5e 9a aa fd fd fd fd fd e1 ac fd f2 c3 40
000000000000
       00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 31 ee fd fd fd
0000000000
       fd fd fd fd fd fb 5d 52 52 38 27 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 12 db fd fd fd fd c6 b6
00000000f0
       0000000100
       00 00 00 00 50 9c 6b fd fd cd 0b 00 2b 9a 00 00
0000000110
       0000000120
       00 0e 01 9a fd 5a 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0000000130

0000000140
       0000000150
       00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 be fd 46 00
0000000160
       00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 <u>00</u> 00 00
00000000170
```









Label example

```
00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f
0000 0801 0000 ea60 0500 0401 0902 0103
                                                    00 00 08 01 00 00 ea 60 05 00 04 01 09 02 01 03
                                           000000000
                                           0000000010 01 04 03 05 03 06 01 07 02 08 06 09 04 00 09 01
0104 0305 0306 0107 0208 0609 0400 0901
0102 0403 0207 0308 0609 0005 0600 0706
                                                    01 02 04 03 02 07 03 08 06 09 00 05 06 00 07 06
0108 0709 0309 0805 0903 0300 0704 0908
                                                    01 08 07 09 03 09 08 05 09 03 03 00 07 04 09 08
0009 0401 0404 0600 0405 0601 0000 0107
                                                    00 09 04 01 04 04 06 00 04 05 06 01 00 00 01 07
                                           0106 0300 0201 0107 0900 0206 0708 0309
                                           00000000000 00 04 06 07 04 06 08 00 07 08 03 01 05 07 01 07
0004 0607 0406 0800 0708 0301 0507 0107
                                           _{0000000070} 01 01 06 03 00 02 09 03 01 01 00 04 09 02 00 00
0101 0603 0002 0903 0101 0004 0902 0000
                                           _{00000000000} 02 00 02 07 01 08 06 04 01 06 03 04 05 09 01 03
     0207 0108 0604 0106 0304 0509 0103
                                           00000000000 03 08 05 04 07 07 04 02 08 05 08 06 07 03 04 06
0308 0504 0707 0402 0805 0806 0703 0406
                                                    01 09 09 06 00 03 07 02 08 02 09 04 04 06 04 09
0109 0906 0003 0702 0802 0904 0406 0409
                                           0700 0902 0905 0105 0901 0203 0203 0509
                                           0107 0602 0802 0205 0007 0409 0708 0302
                                            00000000000 01 01 08 03 06 01 00 03 01 00 00 01 07 02 07 03
0101 0803 0601 0003 0100 0001 0702 0703
```

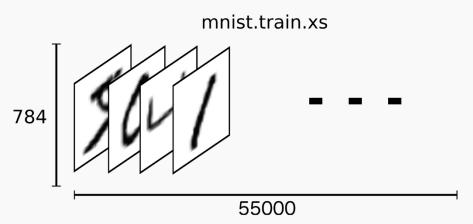






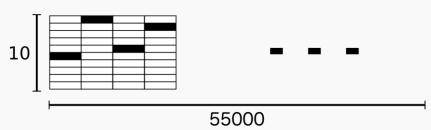


- We can flatten this array into a vector of 28x28 = 784 numbers.
- The result is that mnist.train.images is a tensor (an n-dimensional array) with shape (55000L, 784L).





- Each image in MNIST has a corresponding label, a number between 0 and 9 representing the digit drawn in the image.
- A one-hot vector is a vector which is 0 in most dimensions, and 1 in a single dimension.
- Consequently, mnist.train.labels is a (55000L, 10L) array of floats.





 Sample Code https://github.com/DevHyung/Utilmodule/blob/master/mnist_convert. py

```
DEBUG
D:\Python36\python.exe C:/Users/khuph/Desktop/DEBUG.py
1 번째 : b'\x05' -> 5
.....
```

```
ef convert byte to image(imgPath :str, labelPath : str)
    imgF = open(imaPath, "rb")
   labelF = open(labelPath, "rb")
    loopIdx : int = 1
   imgF.read(16) # Img Ubyte file 16Byte skip
   labelF.read(8) # Label Ubyte file 8Byte skip
   labelBvte: bvtes = b''
    imgByte: bytes = b''
   while True:
        labelByte = labelF.read(1)
       if labelByte == b'':
       print("{} 번째 : {}".format(loopIdx, "{} -> {} ".format(labelByte,ord(labelByte)))
               imgByte = imgF.read(1)
               if imgBvte == b'\x00':
                    print("@", end='')
       loopIdx +=1
       os.system("cls")
   imgF.close()
   labelF.close()
lif __name__ == "__main__":
   parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
   parser.add_argument('--imgfile', type=str, default="train-images.idx3-ubyte",
                       help='Mnist Train or Test img file path')
                       help='Mnist Train or Test label file path')
   args = parser.parse_args()
    _imgFilePath : str = str(args.imgfile)
    _labelFilePath : str = str(args.labelfile)
   convert_byte_to_image(imgPath=_imgFilePath,labelPath=_labelFilePath)
```



Q & A