SAVE AND LOAD MODEL

一、内容

本部分将实现模型的两种保存和加载。

二、代码

一、保存参数

修改Layer_Dense

```
class Layer_Dense:
    def get_paramter(self):
        return self.weight, self.bias

def set_paramter(self, weight, bias):
        self.weight = weight
        self.bias = bias
```

增加了get_paramter和load_paramter方法,用于dense层返回和加载参数.

修改Model

```
class Model():
    def get_paramter(self):
        paramter = []
        for layer in self.trainable_layer:
            paramter.append(layer.get_paramter())
        return paramter

def set_paramter(self, paramter):
        for paramter_set, layer in zip(paramter, self.trainable_layer):
            layer.set_paramter(*paramter_set)
```

```
def save_paramter(self, path):
    with open(path, 'wb') as f:
        pickle.dump(self.get_paramter(), f)

def load_paramter(self, path):
    with open(path, 'rb') as f:
        self.set_paramter(pickle.load(f))
```

增加了get_paramter、set_paramter、save_paramter和load_paramter方法,用于整个模型层返回和加载参数。

实例1

```
X, y, X test, y test = data preprocess()
print(X. shape, X test. shape)
model = Model()
model. add(Layer Dense(X. shape[1], 64, weight L2=5e-4, bias L2=5e-4))#, weight L2=5e-
4, bias L2=5e-4
model. add (Activation_ReLu())
model. add (Layer Dense (64, 64))
model. add (Activation_ReLu())
model. add (Layer Dense (64, 10))
model.add(Activation Softmax())
model. set (loss=Loss CategoricalCrossentropy(),
              optimizer=Optimizer Adam(decay=5e-7),
              accuracy=Accuracy_Classification())
model.finalize()
model.train(X, y, batch_size=100, validation_data=(X_test, y_test), epochs=5,
print every=10)
model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, batch_size=10)
# 反回各类别的概率
confidence = model. predict(X test[95:105])
prediction = model. output_layer. prediction(confidence)
print('预测分类: ', prediction)
print('ground truth: ', y_test[95:105])
# 重新加载新模型
# 获得参数
paramter = model.get_paramter()
```

```
model = Model()
model. add(Layer Dense(X. shape[1], 64, weight L2=5e-4, bias L2=5e-4))#, weight L2=5e-
4, bias L2=5e-4
model.add(Activation ReLu())
model. add (Layer Dense (64, 64))
model.add(Activation ReLu())
model. add (Layer Dense (64, 10))
model. add (Activation_Softmax())
model. set (loss=Loss CategoricalCrossentropy(),
             optimizer=Optimizer Adam(decay=5e-7),
             accuracy=Accuracy Classification())
model. finalize()
# 加载参数
model. set_paramter(paramter)
model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, batch_size=10)
```

实例2

```
model. save_paramter('Mode_paramter. para')
model. load_paramter('Mode_paramter. para')
```

通过将参数保存到Mode_paramter.para文件,并通过文件加载参数。(文件后缀可以任意)

```
training 5, acc: 0.879, loss: 0.407 (data_loss: 0.329, reg_loss: 0.078), lr: 0.000998502745133672 validation, acc: 0.860, loss: 0.379 yalidation, acc: 0.860, loss: 0.379 预测分类: [[1] [3] [5] [3] [0] [0] [1] [4] [5] [8]] ground truth: [1 3 5 3 6 1 1 4 5 8] validation, acc: 0.860, loss: 0.379
```

第一个模型和加载后的模型在测试集上表现一样。

二、保存整个模型

```
class Model():
    def save Model (self, path):
           model = copy. deepcopy (self)
           # 删除无关参数,减小模型大小
           # 减少模型文件的大小并提高保存和加载模型的效率
           model. loss. clean cumulate()
           model. accuracy. clean_cumulate()
           model.input layer. dict .pop('output', None)
           model.loss.__dict__.pop('dinput', None)
           for layer in model. layer:
                 for property in ['input', 'output', 'dinput', 'dweight', 'dbias']:
                       layer. __dict__. pop (property, None)
           with open(path, 'wb') as f:
                 pickle. dump (model, f)
     # 不需要先实例化一个模型对象就能调用load方法
     @staticmethod
     def load Model (path):
           with open (path, 'rb') as f:
                 model = pickle.load(f)
           return model
```

增加了save_Model和load_Model方法。使用 @staticmethod 装饰器。这个装饰器可以与类方法一起使用,在未初始化的对象上运行它们,其中 self 不存在 (注意它在函数定义中缺失)。在的例子中,将使用它来立即创建一个模型对象,而不需要先实例化一个模型对象。在这个方法中,将使用传入的路径以二进制读取模式打开一个文件,并使用 pickle 反序列化保存的模型。

第一个模型和加载后的模型在测试集上表现一样。