

## SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

# 研究生课程项目报告 GRADUATE COURSE PROJECT REPORT

课程:神经网络与机器学习

题目:基于 MNIST 数据集使用 DCGAN 生成手写数字

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# 1 摘要

在近年的计算机视觉应用中,卷积神经网络(CNN)的监督学习颇受青睐,而无监督学习相关的研究较少。

就在这时,DCGAN(深度卷积生成对抗网络)应运而生,诸多研究和实验证明,它们是无监督学习的有力候选者,弥补了计算机视觉领域中监督学习和无监督学习之间的鸿沟。

在研究者提出 DCGAN 之后,人们用它做了进一步的研究和更多的实验。这一网络结构在训练各种图像数据集时展现出了优异的能力,从物体的局部到整个场景,生成器和判别器都学习到了丰富的层次表达。

# 2 模型建立与代码实现

Listing 1: 导入必要的库

```
import tensorflow as tf

tf.enable_eager_execution()

import glob
import imageio
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import numpy as np
import os
import PIL
import time

from IPython import display
```

# 2.1 导入数据集

本次实验采用的是 MNIST 数据集。

Listing 2: 导入数据集

```
(train_images, train_labels), (_, _) = tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
```

查看数据集的信息:

Listing 3: 查看数据集信息

```
train_images.shape,train_labels.shape
train_labels[0:20]
```

输出:

```
((60000, 28, 28), (60000,))
array([5, 0, 4, 1, 9, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 3, 5, 3, 6, 1, 7, 2, 8, 6, 9], dtype=
uint8)
```

输出信息表明,该数据集中共有60000 张图像,每张图像的大小为28×28,单位为像素。这些图像都对应一个标签,标签的数据类型是8位无符号整数,也就是是手写数字图像对应实际数字。

接着查看手写图像的内容:

Listing 4: 查看手写图像

```
row, col = 10,20
  fig_dataset = plt.figure(frameon=False)
2
3
  for i in range(row):
4
       j,k = 0,0
5
       while (k<col):</pre>
6
           if train_labels[j]==i:
                fig_dataset.add_subplot(row, col, col*i+k+1)
               plt.imshow(train_images[j],cmap="gray")
9
               plt.axis('off')
10
               k += 1
11
           j += 1
12
13
  plt.savefig("./report/images/dateset_preview.png", bbox_inches = 'tight',
      pad_inches=0)
```

得到的图像如下:

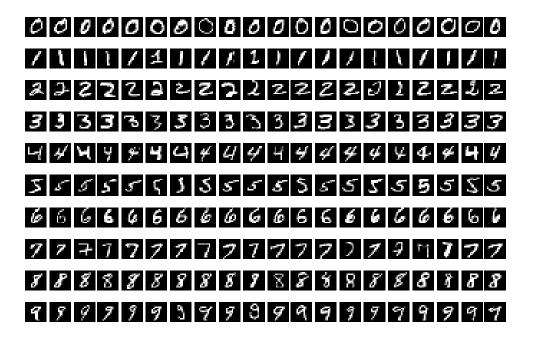


图 1: 手写数字 0 - 9 的图像

#### Listing 5: 预处理图像数据

#### 2.2 创建模型

#### 2.2.1 判别器模型

#### Listing 6: 创建判别器模型

```
def make_discriminator_model():
      # 采用序贯模型, 也就是将多个网络层直接线性堆叠
      model = tf.keras.Sequential()
3
      #添加一个卷积层
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (5, 5), strides=(2, 2), padding=)
         same'))
      # 使用带泄露的线性整流函数
7
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.LeakyReLU())
      #添加一个 Dropout 层, 随机扔掉部分神经元, 避免过拟合
10
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.3))
11
      #添加一个卷积层
13
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(128, (5, 5), strides=(2, 2), padding=)
         same'))
      # 使用带泄露的线性整流函数
15
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.LeakyReLU())
16
17
      #添加一个 Dropout 层
18
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.3))
19
20
      #添加一个 Flatten 层,连接卷积层和全连接层
21
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
22
23
```

```
# 添加一个全连接层
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(1))

return model

discriminator = make_discriminator_model()
```

#### 2.2.2 生成器模型

Listing 7: 创建生成器模型

```
def make_generator_model():
      # 采用序贯模型
2
      model = tf.keras.Sequential()
3
      # 添加一个全连接层
5
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(7*7*256, use_bias=False, input_shape
         =(100,)))
      # 对该层进行批标准化, 使学习收敛更快更稳
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization())
      # 使用带泄露的线性整流函数
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.LeakyReLU())
10
11
      # 调整该层输出的尺寸
12
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.Reshape((7, 7, 256)))
13
      # 检查该层输出的尺寸, 这里的 None 表示使用批处理大小
14
      assert model.output_shape == (None, 7, 7, 256)
15
16
      #添加一个反卷积层
17
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2DTranspose(128, (5, 5), strides=(1, 1),
         padding='same', use_bias=False))
19
      # 检查该层输出的尺寸
20
      assert model.output_shape == (None, 7, 7, 128)
      # 对该层进行批标准化
22
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization())
23
      # 使用带泄露的线性整流函数
24
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.LeakyReLU())
25
26
      #添加一个反卷积层
27
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2DTranspose(64, (5, 5), strides=(2, 2),
28
         padding='same', use_bias=False))
      # 检查该层输出的尺寸
29
      assert model.output_shape == (None, 14, 14, 64)
30
      # 对该层进行批标准化
31
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization())
32
```

```
# 使用带泄露的线性整流函数
33
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.LeakyReLU())
34
35
      #添加一个反卷积层
36
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2DTranspose(1, (5, 5), strides=(2, 2),
37
         padding='same', use_bias=False, activation='tanh'))
      # 检查该层输出的尺寸
      assert model.output_shape == (None, 28, 28, 1)
39
40
      return model
41
42
  generator = make_generator_model()
```

#### 2.2.3 损失函数和优化器

#### Listing 8: 判别器损失函数

```
def discriminator_loss(real_output, generated_output):
    # [1,1,...,1] with real output since it is true and we want our
        generated examples to look like it
    real_loss = tf.losses.sigmoid_cross_entropy(multi_class_labels=tf.
        ones_like(real_output), logits=real_output)

# [0,0,...,0] with generated images since they are fake
generated_loss = tf.losses.sigmoid_cross_entropy(multi_class_labels=tf.
        zeros_like(generated_output), logits=generated_output)

# total_loss = real_loss + generated_loss

return total_loss
```

#### Listing 9: 生成器损失函数

```
def generator_loss(generated_output):
    return tf.losses.sigmoid_cross_entropy(tf.ones_like(generated_output),
        generated_output)
```

#### Listing 10: 生成器损失函数

```
learn_rate = 1e-4
generator_optimizer = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learn_rate)
discriminator_optimizer = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learn_rate)
```

#### 2.3 训练网络

#### 2.3.1 配置网络

Listing 11: 配置网络参数

```
EPOCHS = 200
noise_dim = 100
num_examples_to_generate = 16

# We'll re-use this random vector used to seed the generator so
# it will be easier to see the improvement over time.
random_vector_for_generation = tf.random_normal([num_examples_to_generate, noise_dim])
```

### Listing 12: 设置训练步骤

```
def train_step(images):
      noise = tf.random_normal([BATCH_SIZE, noise_dim])
2
      with tf.GradientTape() as gen_tape, tf.GradientTape() as disc_tape:
           generated_images = generator(noise, training=True)
           real_output = discriminator(images, training=True)
           generated_output = discriminator(generated_images, training=True)
           gen_loss = generator_loss(generated_output)
10
           disc_loss = discriminator_loss(real_output, generated_output)
11
12
      gradients_of_generator = gen_tape.gradient(gen_loss, generator.variables
13
      gradients_of_discriminator = disc_tape.gradient(disc_loss, discriminator
14
          .variables)
15
      generator_optimizer.apply_gradients(zip(gradients_of_generator,
16
          generator.variables))
      discriminator_optimizer.apply_gradients(zip(gradients_of_discriminator,
17
          discriminator.variables))
  train_step = tf.contrib.eager.defun(train_step)
```

#### Listing 13: 完整训练过程

```
def train(dataset, epochs):
    for epoch in range(epochs):
        start = time.time()

for images in dataset:
        train_step(images)
```

```
7
           display.clear_output(wait=True)
8
           generate_and_save_images(generator, epoch + 1,
9
              random_vector_for_generation)
10
           print ('Time taken for epoch {} is {} sec'.format(epoch + 1, time.
11
              time()-start))
           # generating after the final epoch
12
       display.clear_output(wait=True)
13
       generate_and_save_images(generator, epochs, random_vector_for_generation
14
          )
15
  %%time
16
  train(train_dataset, EPOCHS)
17
```

#### 2.4 生成图像

#### Listing 14: 生成图像

```
epoch_images_path = 'epoch_images/'
  def generate_and_save_images(model, epoch, test_input):
2
      # make sure the training parameter is set to False because we
3
      # don't want to train the batchnorm layer when doing inference.
4
      predictions = model(test_input, training=False)
5
      fig = plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
      for i in range(predictions.shape[0]):
9
           plt.subplot(4, 4, i+1)
10
           plt.imshow(predictions[i, :, :, 0] * 127.5 + 127.5, cmap='gray')
11
           plt.axis('off')
12
13
14
      if not os.path.exists(epoch_images_path):
15
           os.mkdir(epoch_images_path)
16
17
      plt.savefig(epoch_images_path+'epoch_{:04d}.png'.format(epoch))
18
      plt.show()
19
20
  # Display a single image using the epoch number
21
  def display_image(epoch_no):
22
    return PIL.Image.open(epoch_images_path+'epoch_{:04d}.png'.format(epoch_no
23
        ))
  display_image(EPOCHS)
25
```

- 3 结果与分析
- 4 参考文献