

Aprendizado de Máquina

Neste exemplo será feita uma CLASSIFICAÇÃO

Base CIFAR10

Base de Imagens com 10 categorias diferentes

Baixa resolução: 32x32

1. Importação das Bibliotecas e Carga do Modelo

Import das bibliotecas

import tensorflow as tf

from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input, GRU, LSTM, Conv2D, Dropout, SimpleRNN, Dense, Flatten, GlobalMaxPool1D

from tensorflow.keras.models import Model

from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import SGD, Adam

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRSEPI

Tensorflow

1. Importação das Bibliotecas e Carga do

Modelo

Carga da base já no TF

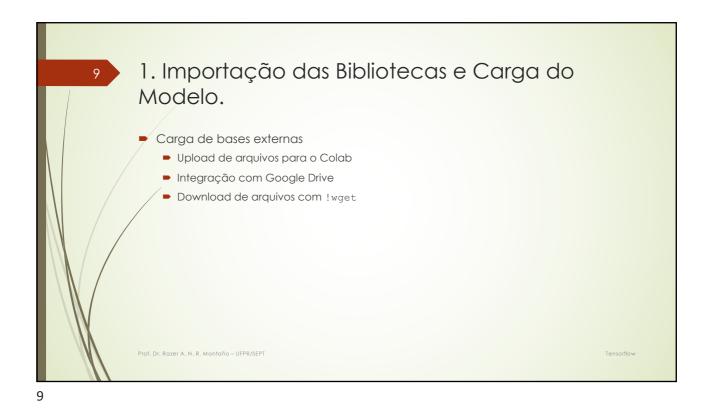
Exemplos: Cáncer de Mama (breast cancer), Números (MNIST), Roupas (FASHION MNIST) e Imagens comuns (CIFAR10)

from sklearn.datasets import load\_breast\_cancer data = load\_breast\_cancer()

(x\_train, y\_train), (x\_test, y\_test) = tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load\_data()

(x\_train, y\_train), (x\_test, y\_test) = tf.keras.datasets.fashion\_mnist.load\_data()

(x\_train, y\_train), (x\_test, y\_test) = tf.keras.datasets.cifar10.load\_data()

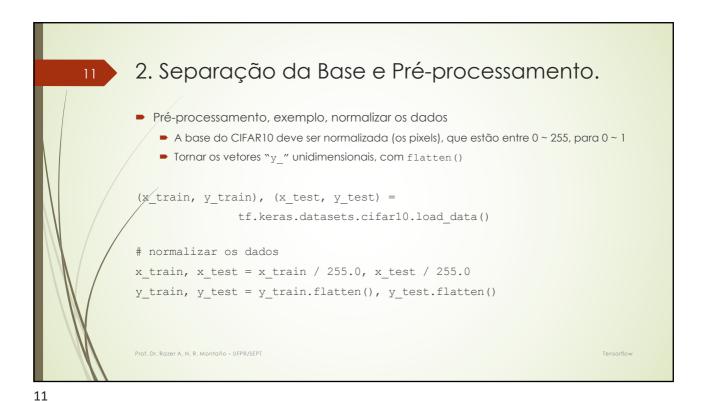


2. Separação da Base e Pré-processamento

Algumas bases já estão separadas, ex. MNIST:

(x\_train, y\_train), (x\_test, y\_test) = tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load\_data()

Pode-se obter a base de treino (x\_train e y\_train) e a base de teste (x\_test e y\_test), sendo "x\_" os dados e "y\_" a classe a qual perfence



3. Criação do Modelo

Criam-se as camadas da rede, dependendo do tipo do problema e estratégia para resolução

Algumas:

tf.keras.layers.Dense

tf.keras.layers.LSTM

tf.keras.layers.SimpleRNN

tf.keras.layers.GRU

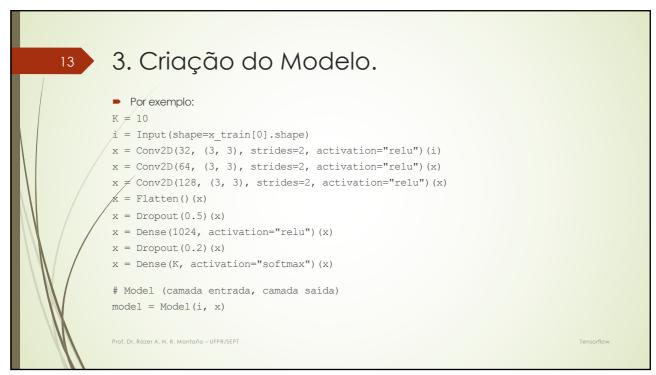
tf.keras.layers.Conv2D

tf.keras.layers.Flatten

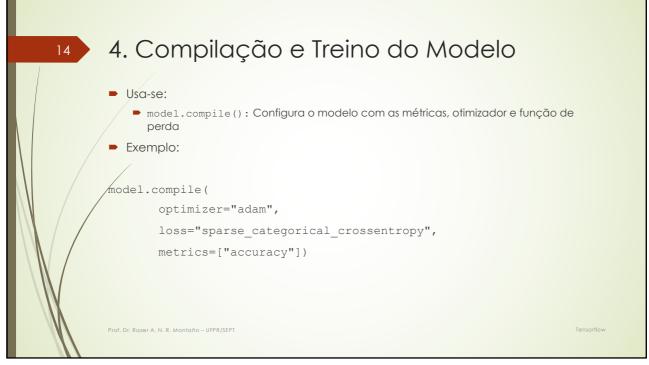
tf.keras.layers.Dropout

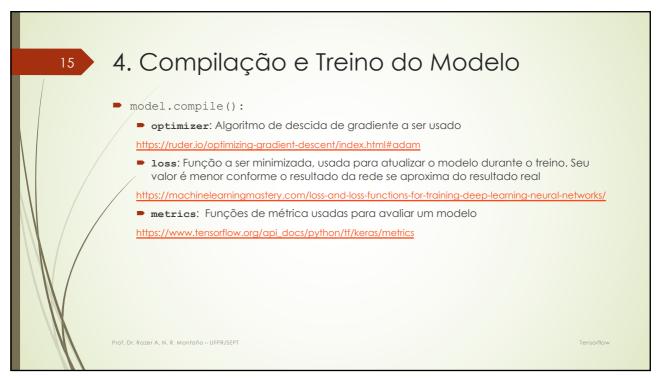
Para criar o modelo

tf.keras.models.Model

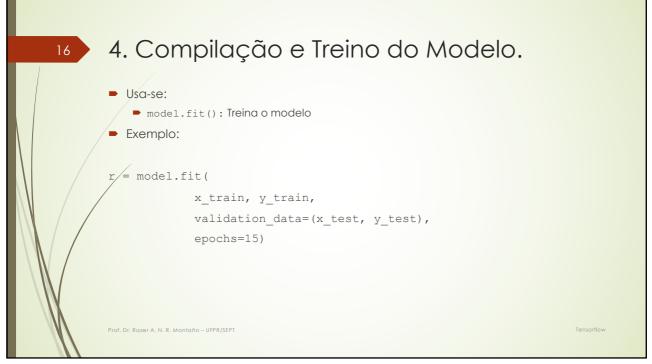


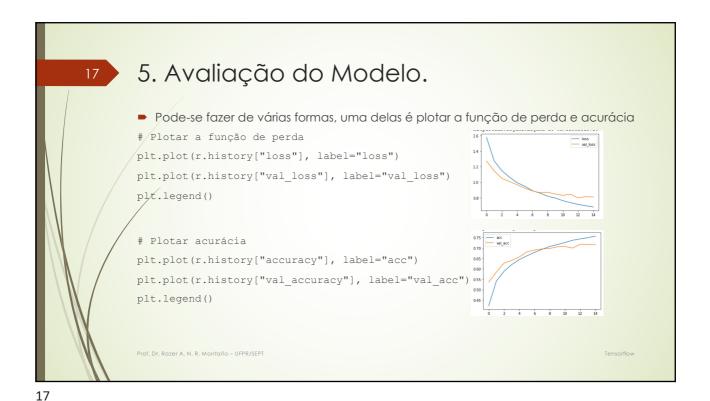
13





15

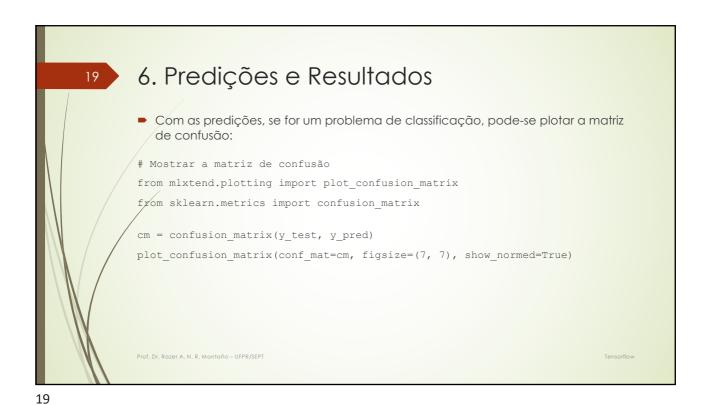




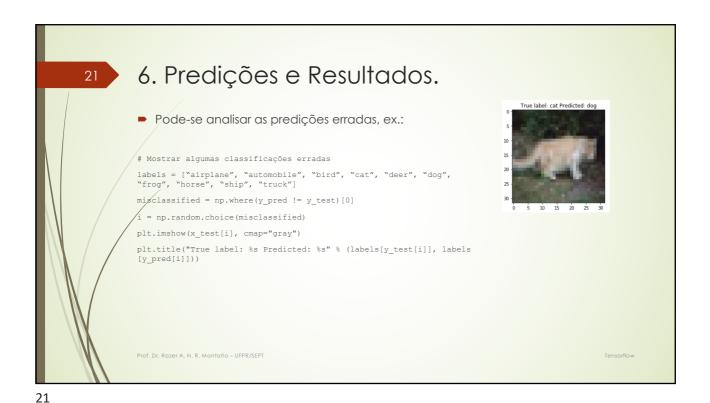
6. Predições e Resultados

Usa-se
 model.predict()
Exemplo:

# Efetuar predições
y\_pred = model.predict(x\_test)
 .argmax(axis=1)
# predict() gera o valor de todos os K neurônios de saída
# argmax() dá o índice do neurônio com maior valor (softmax)



Prof. Dr. kazer A N K IVIONTANO

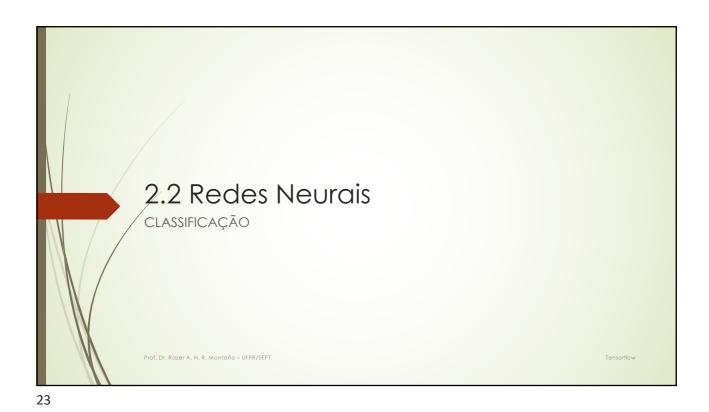


EXERCÍCIO.

• Executar o exercício anterior de reconhecimento de imagens

Frot. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montaño - UFFR/SEFT

Tensorflow





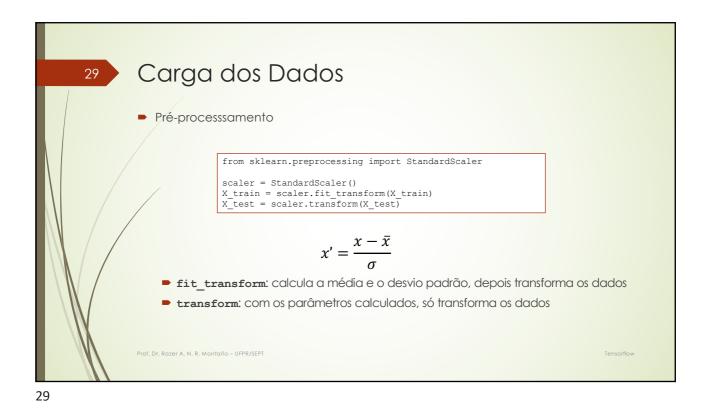


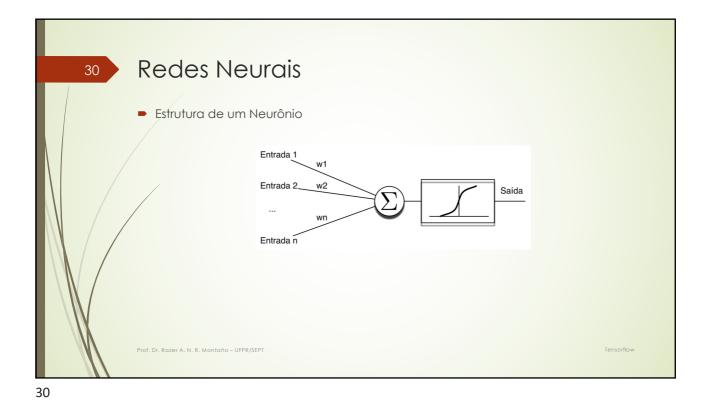
Câncer de Mama

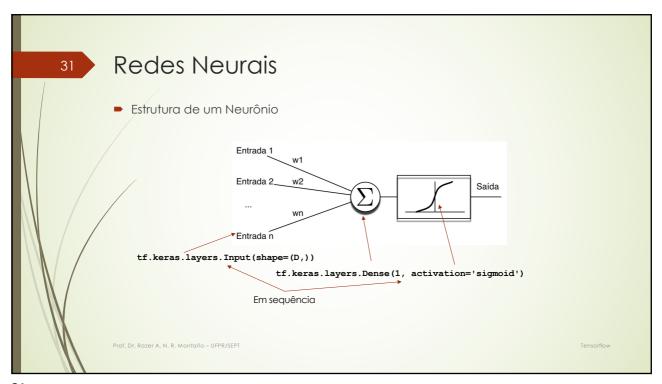
from sklearn.datasets import load\_breast\_cancer
data = load\_breast\_cancer()
type(data)
data.keys()

Prof. Dr. kazer A N K IVIONTANO

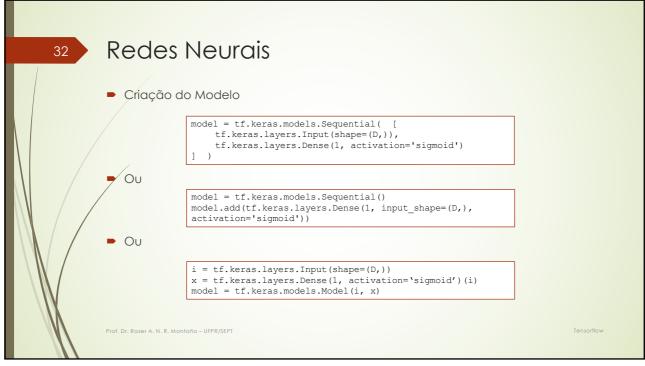


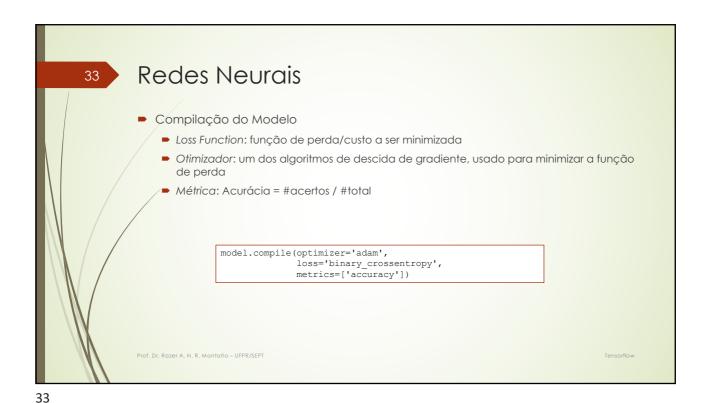






31





Redes Neurais

Treinamento

X\_train, Y\_train: dados de treinamento

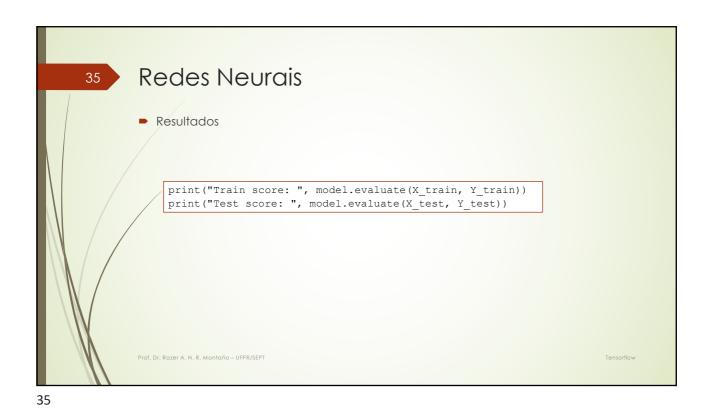
X\_test, Y\_test: dados de teste

epochs: quantas vezes os dados serão passados no modelo

x = model.fit(X\_train, Y\_train, validation\_data=(X\_test, Y\_test), epochs=100)

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montaño - UFFR/SEPT

Tensorflow



Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montaño – UFFR/SEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montaño – UFFR/SEPT

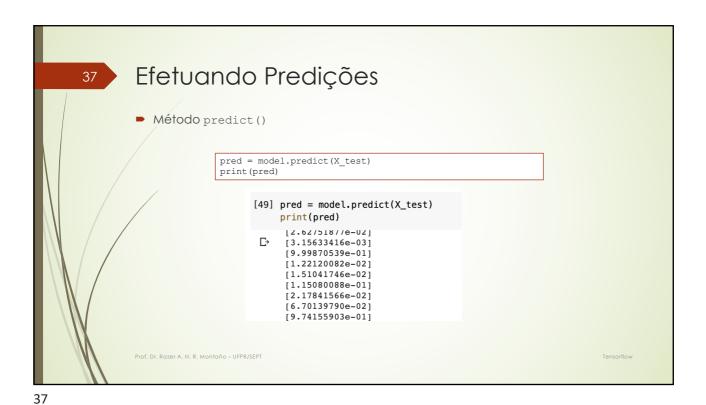
Partial do Gradiente

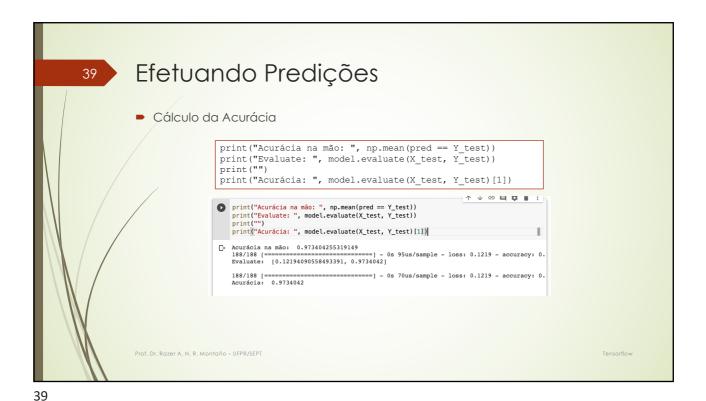
| Import matplotlib.pyplot as plt | plt.plot(r.history['loss'], label='loss') | plt.plot(r.history['val\_loss'], label='val\_loss') | plt.legend()

| Gráficos da Acurácia | plt.plot(r.history['accuracy'], label="acc") | plt.plot(r.history['val\_accuracy'], label='val\_acc') | plt.legend()

| Frot. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montaño – UFFR/SEPT | Tensofflow

Prof. Dr. kazer A N K IVIONTANO





# Mostrar a matriz de confusão
from mlxtend.plotting import plot\_confusion\_matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion\_matrix
cm = confusion\_matrix(Y\_test, pred)
plot\_confusion\_matrix(conf\_mat=cm, figsize=(7, 7), show\_normed=True)

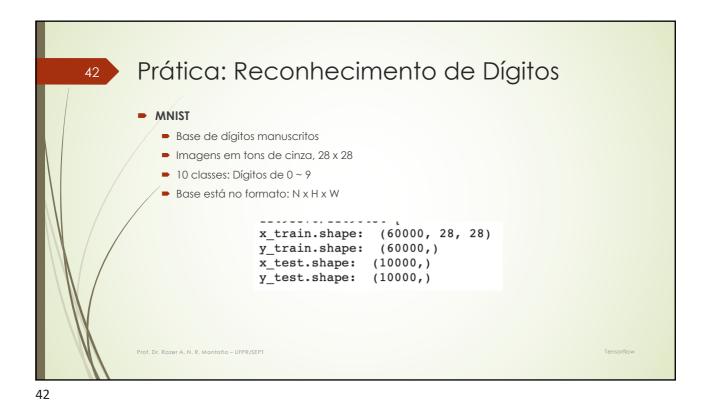
Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI

# proteintate

| Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI
| Respectation | Prof. Dr. Rozer A. N. R. Montoño - UFPR/SEPI

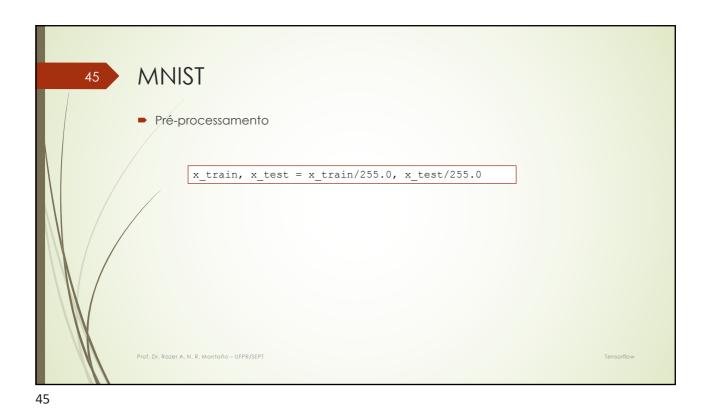
Prof. Dr. kazer A N K IVIONTANO

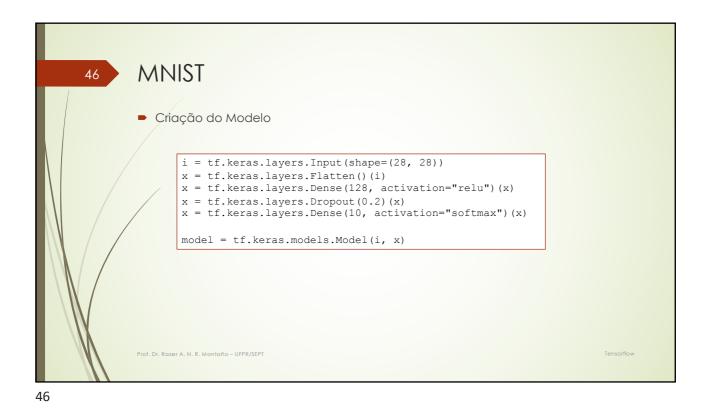


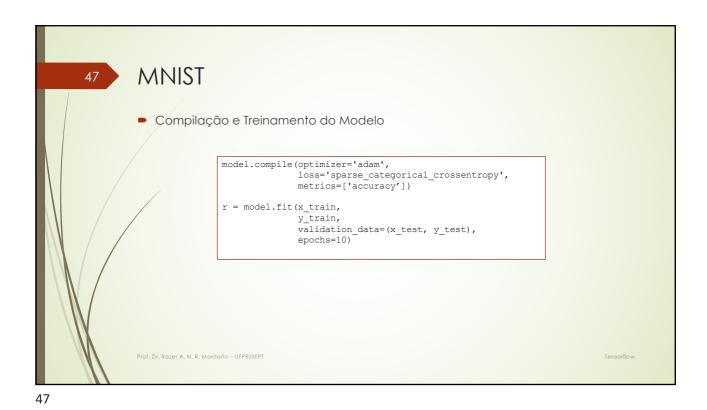




Prof. Dr. kazer A N K IVIONTANO







# Plotar a função de perda
plt.plot(r.history["loss"], label="loss")
plt.plot(r.history["val\_loss"], label="val\_loss")
plt.legend()

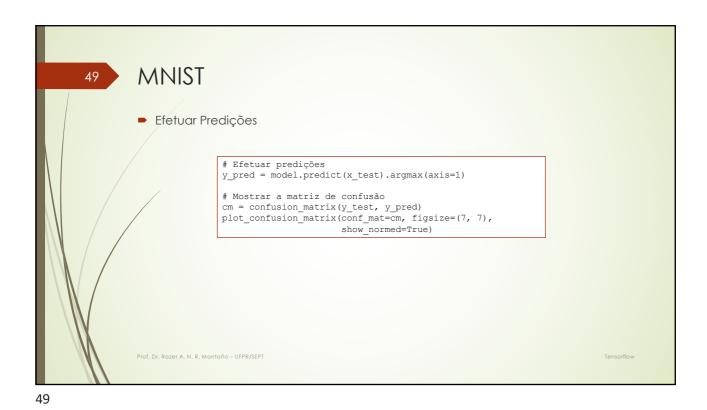
# Plotar a acurácia
plt.plot(r.history["accuracy"], label="acc")
plt.plot(r.history["val\_accuracy"], label="val\_acc")
plt.legend()

# Avaliar o modelo com a base de teste
print( model.evaluate(x\_test, y\_test) )

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montaño - UFFR/SEPT

Tensorflow

Prof. Dr. kazer A N K IVIONTANO



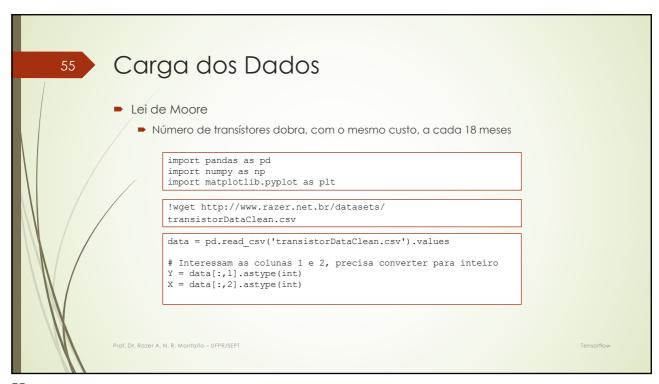




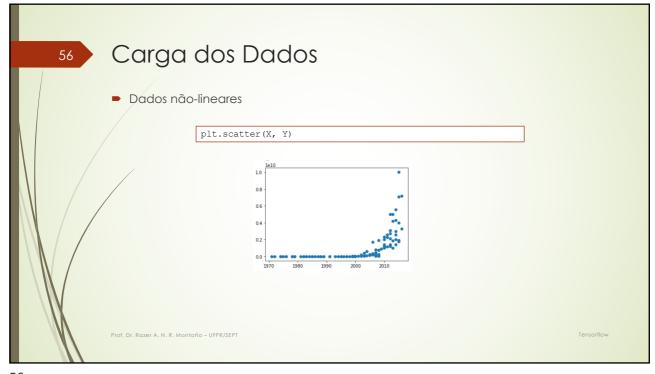






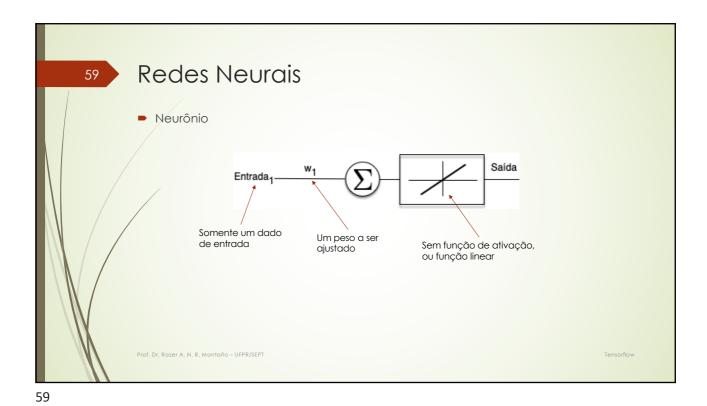


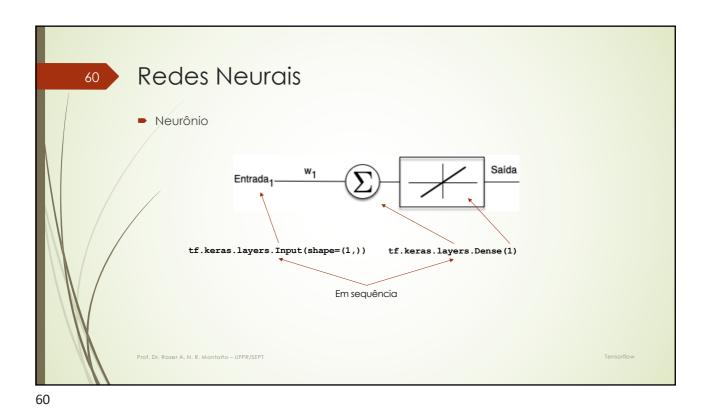
55

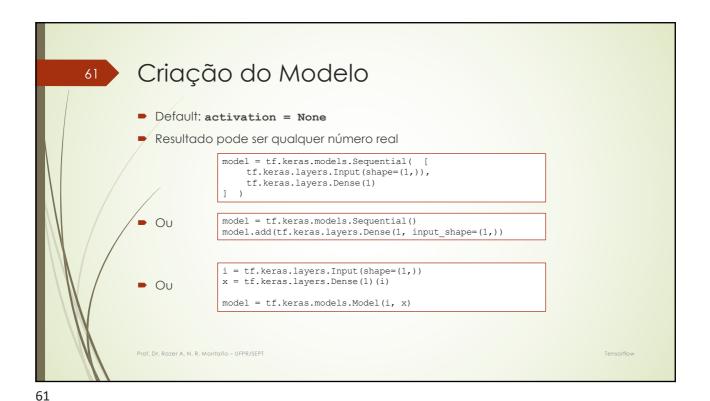












Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

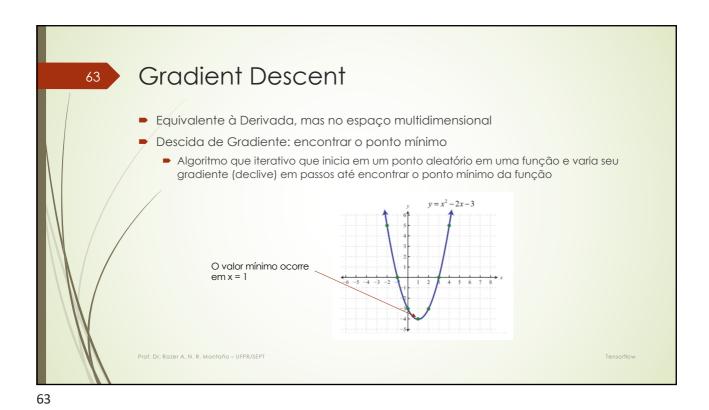
Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

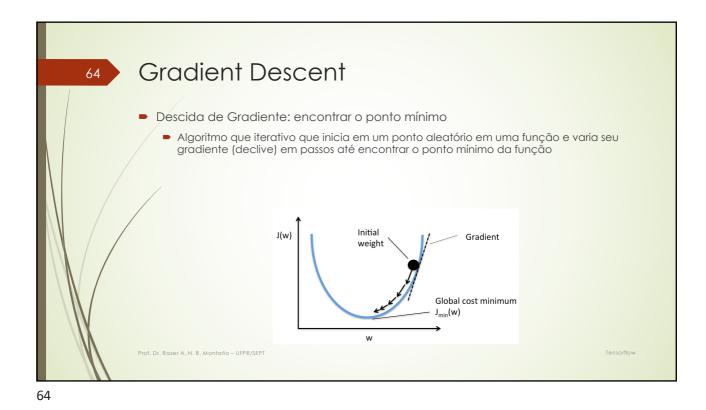
Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

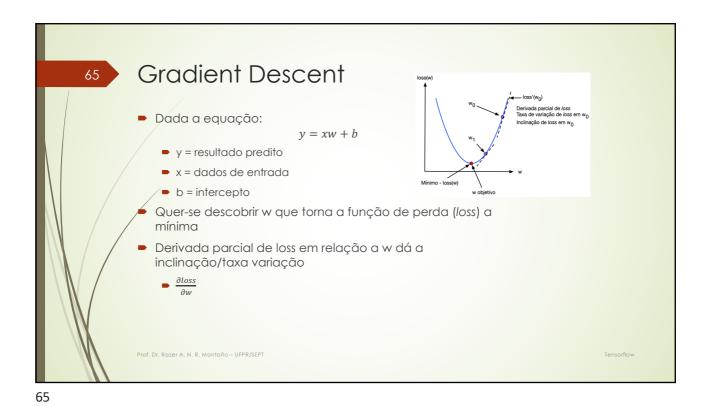
Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

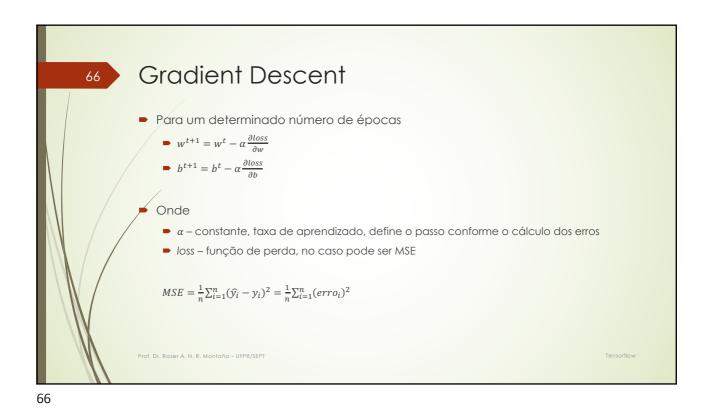
Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

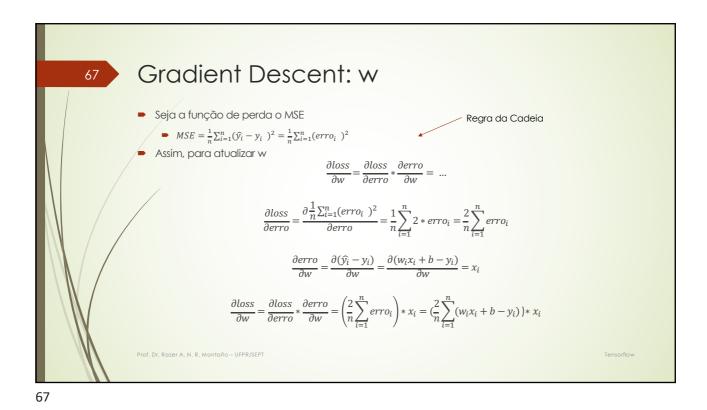
Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFFRASEPT

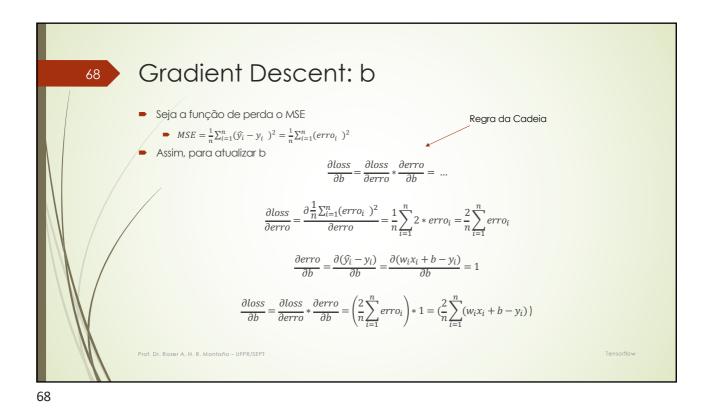












69

## Mini-Batch Gradient Descent (SGD)

Para o procedimento apresentado, a cada iteração, calcula-se:

$$w^{t+1} = w^t - \alpha(\frac{2}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n(w_i^t x_i + b^t - y_i)) * x_i$$

$$b^{t+1} = b^t - \alpha (\frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (w_i^t x_i + b^t - y_i))$$

- Isto é, todos os dados xi e yi são usados para calcular o passo na descida do gradiente
- Processo é ineficiente, pois avalia a derivada para todos os dados
- Pode-se definir somente uma parcela dos dados para o cálculo das derivadas
  - A parcela é o mini-batch, ou mini-lote
  - Não calcula a derivada exata, mas uma aproximação
  - A função de perda pode flutuar (mais ruído)
  - Define-se um hiperparâmetro que é o tamanho do mini-batch (ex. 100)

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montaño - UFPR/SEP

Tensorflow

69

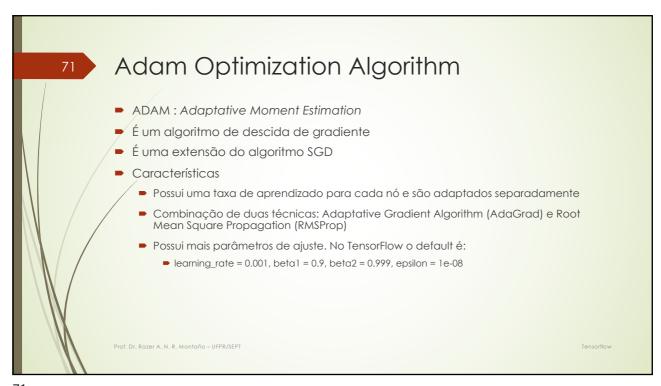


## Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)

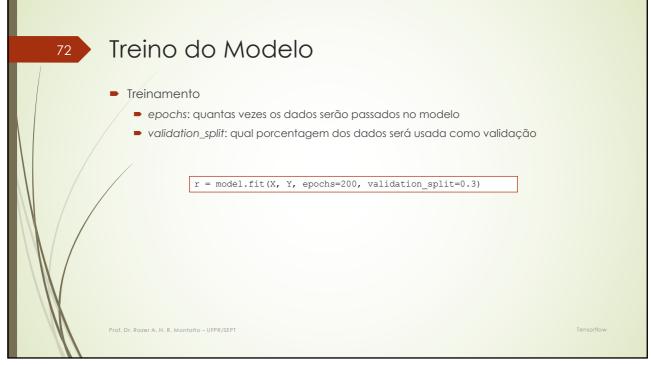
- SGD que usa somente UM dado para efetuar a atualização dos pesos
  - Este dado é obtido de forma aleatória
  - Diminui enormemente o requisito computacional para executar
  - Tem-se implementações de SGD onde pode ser escolhida a quantidade de dados para atualização dos pesos (mini-batch)

Prof. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montaño – UFPR/SEF

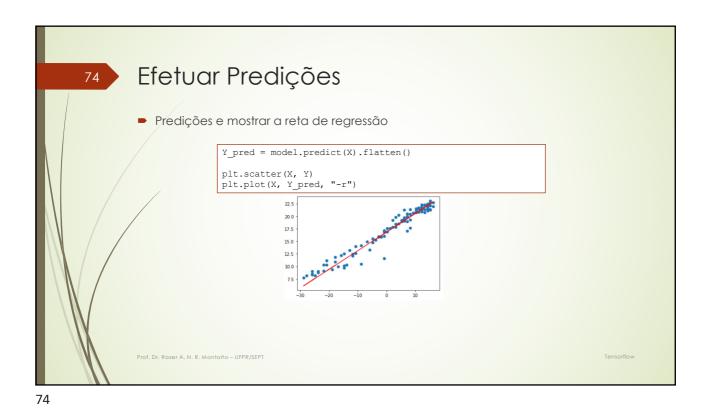
Tensorflow



71









Treino do Modelo com callback

Alterar a taxa de aprendizado ao longo das épocas

Treinamento: LearningRateScheduler:

Função schedule(): recebe qual época está e retorna o learning rate

Na função fit()

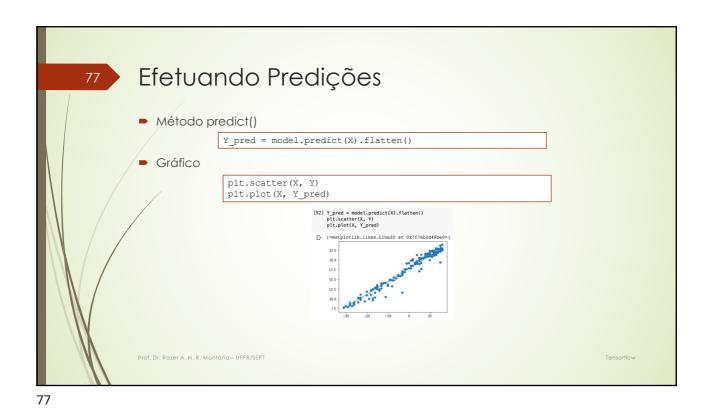
epochs: quantas vezes os dados serão passados no modelo

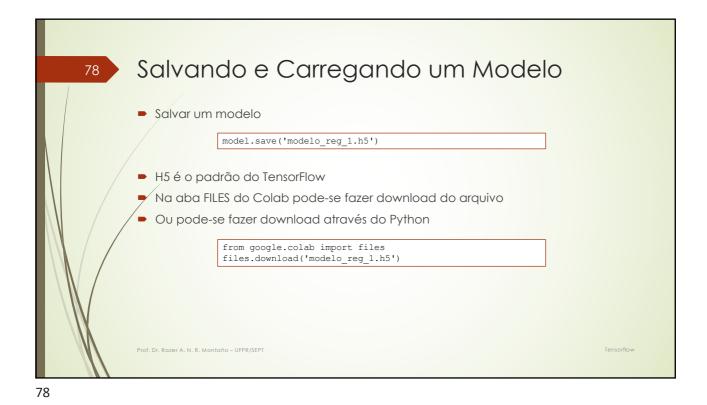
validation\_split: porcentagem para validação

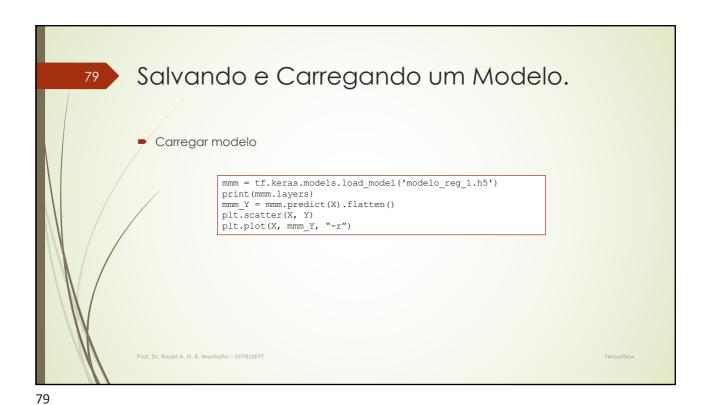
callbacks: registra o Scheduler

def schedule (epoch, 1r):
 if epoch >= 50:
 return 0.0001
 return 0.001
 scheduler = tf.keras.callbacks.LearningRateScheduler(schedule)

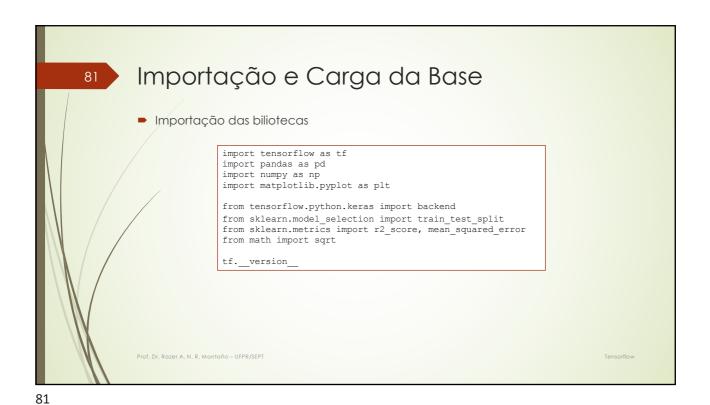
r = model.fit(X, Y, epochs=200, validation\_split=0.3,
 callbacks=[scheduler])











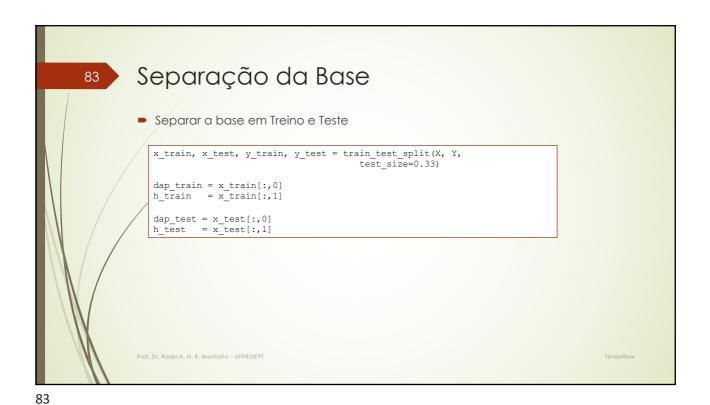
Importação e Carga da Base

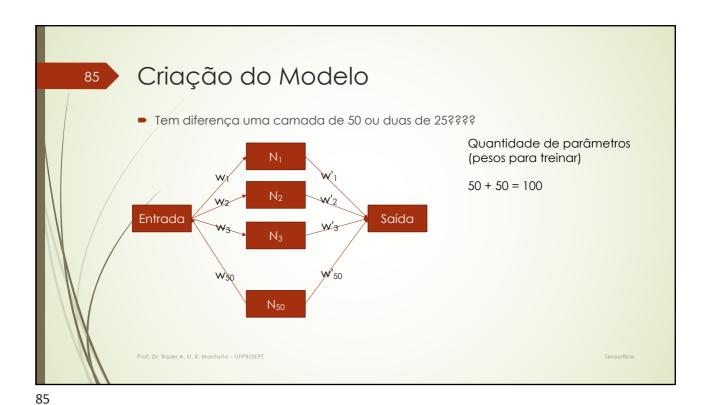
- Carga da Base

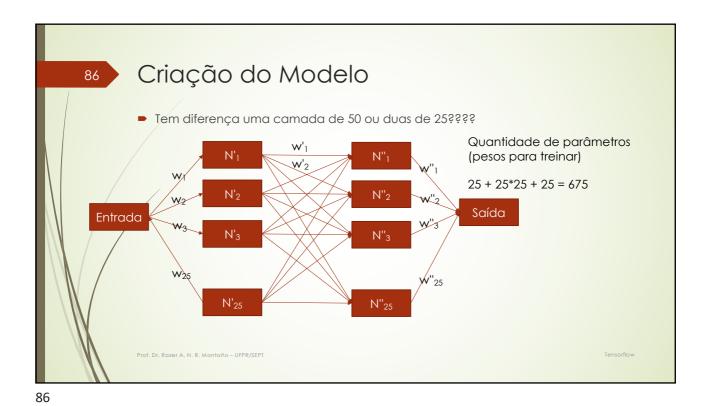
[!wget http://www.razer.net.br/datasets/Biomassa\_REG.csv |
data = pd.read\_csv("Biomassa\_REG.csv", sep=";", decimal= ",").values

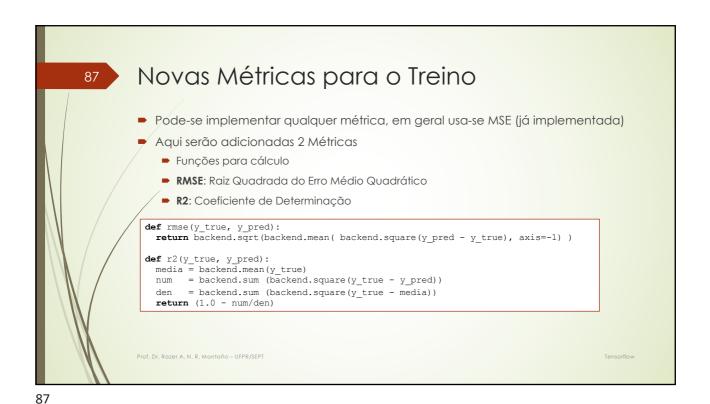
X = data[:,0:3].astype(float)

Y = data[:,3].astype(float)









Compilação e Treino do Modelo

Ao compilar o modelo escolhe-se:

O algoritmo ofimizador (descida de gradiente)

A função de perda (loss function)

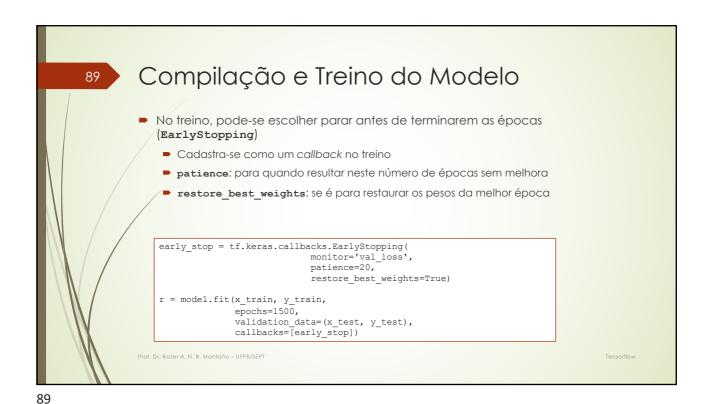
As métricas

Optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning\_rate=0.05)

optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.RMSprop(0.01)

model.compile(optimizer=optimizers, RMSprop(0.01))

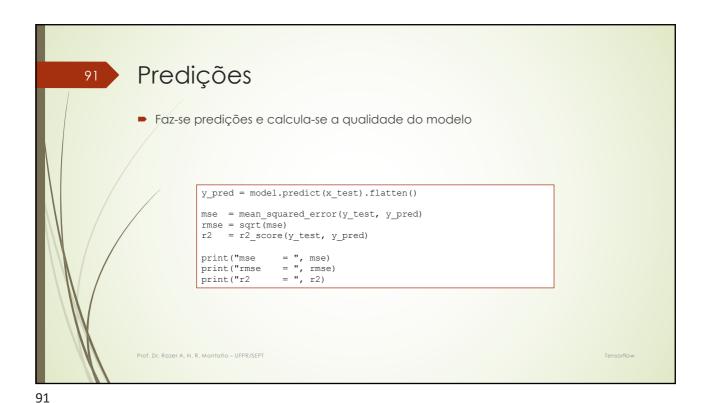
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer, loss="mse", metrics=[rmse, r2])



Plotar os valores da função de perda (loss e val\_loss) e das métricas RMSE (rmse e val\_rmse) e R2 (r2 e val\_r2)

[plt.plot( r.history["loss"), label="loss" )
 plt.plot( r.history["val\_loss"), label="val\_loss" )
 plt.plot( r.history["rmse"], label="rmse" )
 plt.plot( r.history["rmse"], label="val\_rmse" )
 plt.legend()

plt.plot( r.history["val\_rmse"], label="val\_rmse" )
 plt.plot( r.history["r2"], label="val\_r2" )
 plt.plot( r.history["val\_r2"], label="val\_r2" )
 plt.legend()



Plotar o Gráfico de Regressão

- Baseado no DAP como eixo X

plt.scatter (dap\_test, y\_test, label="Observado")
plt.scatter (dap\_test, y\_pred, label="Predito")
plt.xlabel ("dap")
plt.ylabel ("Biomassa")
plt.legend()
plt.show()

Ap x Biomassa

Prot. Dr. Razer A. N. R. Montoho - UFPR/SEPT

Tensorflow

Tensorflow

