基于 LSTM 神经网络的序列检测 DEMO

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LSTM (Long Short Term Memory),是 RNN 的变种,和 RNN 的主要区别在于 LSTM 能够处理预测信息和相关信息相隔非常远的问题,在 LSTM 中可以控制需要记忆什么信息,需要遗忘什么信息。

具体理论可以看博文 Understanding LSTM Networks

http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/

序列预测

在对理论有了初步的理解之后,使用 LSTM 实现对操作序列的分类问题。输入数据格式采用 csv 格式。

CSV(comma separated values)逗号分割值文件,文件以纯文本形式存储表格数据,主要用于存储数字和字符,由任意数目的记录组成,记录间以换行符分割;每条记录由字段组成,字段间的分隔符是英文逗号。

输入数据格式 (已经预处理完)

1,0041,0012,0020,0059,0035,0018,0066,0011,0057,0035,0019,0036,0038,004 1,0058,0057,0021,0007,0005,0034,0020,0030,0041,0037,0024,0061,0039,007 1,0037,0011,0006,0052,0046,0013,0017,0043,0053,0042,0017,0046,0069,004 1,0022,0006,0013,0043,0038,0010,0039,0055,0014,0055,0024,0058,0017,003 每一行代表一个操作序列,每行的第一个数字 label 代表操作序列的正负,label=0 代表该操作序列为异常操作,label=1 代表是正常操作。

代码结构

1. 导入数据

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import tensorflow as tf

rnn_unit=10 #隐藏层节点数
input_size=1438 #每一条输入序列的维度
```

```
output_size=1 #输出的大小 (0,1)之间的一个数表示概率
lr=0.0006 #学习率
th = 0.6 #阈值,用来判定多少概率以上的算是正常序列
n_train = 1750 #测试集数量

f=open('data4.csv')
df=pd.read_csv('data4.csv') #读入数据
if df.empty:
    print("Data is empty")
data=df.iloc[0:8750:,0:1439].values
checkpoint_dir = ''
```

2. 生成训练集测试集

```
def get train data(batch size=80, time step=20, train begin=0, train end=7000):
    batch index=[]
    data_train=data[train_begin:train_end]
                                                    #从输入数据中划分一部分为
 训练集
    normalized_train_data=(data_train-
 np. mean(data_train, axis=0))/np. std(data_train, axis=0)
     train x, train y=[],[]
                                        #x 表示序列、y 表示 label
     for i in range(len(normalized train data)-20):
       #print(i)
       if i % batch size==0:
           batch index.append(i)
       x=normalized_train_data[i:i+time_step, 1:1439]
       y=data[i:i+time step, 0, np. newaxis]
        train_x.append(x.tolist())
        train y.append(y.tolist())
    batch index.append((len(normalized train data)-20))
    print(train_y)
    print("finish1")
    return batch_index, train_x, train_y
Batch size 每批训练的样本数, time step 时间步
 def get test data(time step=20, test begin=7000):
     data test=data[test begin:]
    #print(data test)
    mean=np.mean(data test, axis=0)
                                                          #列平均值
                                                          #列标准差
     std=np.std(data test,axis=0)
     normalized_test_data=(data_test-mean)/std
```

```
size=(len(normalized_test_data)+time_step-1)//time_step
test_x, test_y=[],[]
i=0
print("enter test")
for i in range(size-1):
    x=normalized_test_data[i*time_step:(i+1)*time_step,:1438]
    y=data[i*time_step:(i+1)*time_step,0]
    test_x.append(x.tolist())
    test_y.extend(y)
    i = i+1
test_x.append((normalized_test_data[(i+1)*time_step:,1:1439]).tolist())
test_y.extend((normalized_test_data[(i+1)*time_step:,0]).tolist())
return mean, std, test_x, test_y
```

3. 构建神经网络

```
def 1stm 1(X):
    batch size=tf. shape(X)[0]
    time step=tf. shape(X)[1]
    print("shape secc1")
    w in=weights['in']
    b in=biases['in']
    input=tf.reshape(X,[-1,input size])
    input_rnn=tf.matmul(input, w_in)+b_in
    input rnn=tf.reshape(input rnn, [-1, time step, rnn unit])
    cell=tf.contrib.rnn.BasicLSTMCell(rnn unit)
    init state=cell.zero state(batch size, dtype=tf.float32)
    with tf. variable scope ('lstm') as lstm1:
          output_rnn, final_states=tf.nn.dynamic_rnn(cell,
input rnn, initial state=init state, dtype = tf.float32)
    output=tf.reshape(output_rnn,[-1,rnn_unit])
    w out=weights['out']
    b out=biases['out']
    pred=tf. matmul(output, w_out) +b_out
    return pred, final states
def 1stm 2(X):
    batch size=tf.shape(X)[0]
    time step=tf. shape(X)[1]
    print("shape secc1")
    w_in=weights['in']
    b in=biases['in']
    input=tf.reshape(X, [-1, input_size])
```

```
input_rnn=tf. matmul(input, w_in)+b_in
  input_rnn=tf. reshape(input_rnn, [-1, time_step, rnn_unit])
  cell=tf. contrib. rnn. BasicLSTMCell(rnn_unit)
  init_state=cell. zero_state(batch_size, dtype=tf. float32)
  with tf. variable_scope('lstm', reuse=True) as lstm2:
      output_rnn, final_states=tf. nn. dynamic_rnn(cell,
  input_rnn, initial_state=init_state, dtype = tf. float32)
  output=tf. reshape(output_rnn, [-1, rnn_unit])
  w_out=weights['out']
  b_out=biases['out']
  pred=tf. matmul(output, w_out)+b_out
  return pred, final_states
```

为了解决 RNN 中遇到的如下问题

ValueError: Variable rnn/rnn/basic_1stm_cell/weights already exists, disallowed.

定义了两个 LSTM 类, 其实没什么区别

4. 训练模型

```
def train_lstm(batch_size=80, time_step=20, train_begin=0, train_end=7000):
   X=tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, time step, input size])
   Y=tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, time_step, output_size])
    print("enter train")
batch index, train x, train y=get train data(batch size, time step, train begin,
train end)
   print("get train data")
   pred, _=1stm_1(X)
    print("finish model")
    loss1 = 0
    loss=tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(tf.reshape(pred, [-1])-tf.reshape(Y, [-1])))
    train op=tf. train. AdamOptimizer(lr). minimize(loss)
    saver=tf. train. Saver(tf. global_variables(), max_to_keep=15)
    #module file = tf. train. latest checkpoint('')
                                                         #模型路经
    print("enter train")
    with tf. Session() as sess:
                                                           #初次训练
        sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
       #saver.restore(sess, module_file)
                                                      #使用之前训练好的模型
                                      #训练次数
        for i in range (2000):
```

如果需要基于已有的模型来进行训练,那么就使用
module_file=tf. train. latest_checkpoint()和
sever. store(sess, module. file)。
第一次训练使用 sess. run(tf. global_variables_initializer())

5. 测试模型

```
def prediction(time step=20):
    X=tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, time_step, input_size])
    #Y=tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, time_step, output_size])
    mean, std, test x, test y=get test data(time step)
    #print(test x)
    pred, _=1stm_2(X)
    saver=tf. train. Saver(tf. global variables())
    result = []
    sum acc = 0
    with tf. Session() as sess:
        module file = tf. train. latest checkpoint('')
        saver.restore(sess, module_file)
        test predict=[]
        print("acc")
        i=0
        for step in range (len(test x)-1):
          prob=sess.run(pred, feed_dict={X:[test_x[step]]})
          predict=prob. reshape((-1))
          test predict. extend (predict)
        print("acc finish")
        #test y=np.array(test y)*std[0]+mean[0]
        #test_predict=np. array(test_predict)*std[0]+mean[0]
```

```
#acc=np. average(np. abs(test_predict-
test_y[:len(test_predict)])/test_y[:len(test_predict)])
        max pre = max(test predict)
        while(i < len(test predict)):
            test predict[i] = (test predict[i] + max pre)/(2*max pre)
            i=i+1
        i=0
        print(len(test predict))
        while(i < len(test predict)):
            #print(i)
            if(test_predict[i] > th):
                result.append(1)
            else:
                result.append(0)
            i=i+1
        i=0
        print(result)
        while(i<len(test predict)):</pre>
            print(sum_acc)
            if(result[i] = test y[i]):
                    sum_acc = sum_acc+1
            i=i+1
        acc = sum_acc/n_train
```

测试方法主要是通过向已经训练好的模型中输入测试序列,得到输出的概率再和 阈值作比较然后计算所有测试集中正确序列数量。

其他

USL&SL

无监督和有监督的训练的转换只需要改变是否在训练的时候讲 train_y 加入网络的输入即可。

数据集的读入

数据集的读入调用的是 pandas 库,其好处就是可以运用 dataframe 的结构来保存数据,数据的访问获取可以通过切片的方式来实现:

```
Data = df. iloc[a, b:c, d]. values
```

其中 a,b 维度表示行,a 表示起始行,b 表示结束行。c,d 维度表示列,c 表示起始列,d 表示结束列。参数的缺省值表示从头开始或者一直到结尾。