

# 초보자 딥러닝 입문하기

- 딥러닝을 활용한 cifar10 데이터 셋 분석

## 학습 목표

- 실습을 통해 CNN에 대해 이해해 본다.

## 학습 내용

- cifar-10 데이터 셋을 활용하여 CNN 알고리즘의 이해를 위한 실습.

## 목차

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## 01. 데이터 준비 및 라이브러리 импорт

[목차로 이동하기](#)

### CIFAR-10

- 32x32픽셀의 60000개의 컬러이미지가 포함되어 있다.
- 각 이미지는 10개의 클래스로 라벨링이 되어 있음.
- 비행기, 자동차, 새, 고양이, 사슴, 개, 개구리, 말, 배, 트럭

```
In [22]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import keras

import tensorflow as tf
import sklearn as sk
from tensorflow.keras.layers import *
from tensorflow.keras.models import *
from tensorflow.keras.utils import *

from sklearn.preprocessing import *
import seaborn as sns
```

```
In [23]: print(tf.__version__)
print(np.__version__)
print(pd.__version__)
print(sns.__version__)
print(sk.__version__)
```

2.9.0  
2.9.1  
1.23.0  
1.4.3  
0.11.2  
1.1.1

## 데이터 불러오기

```
In [24]: from keras.datasets import cifar10

(X_train, Y_train) , (X_test, Y_test) = cifar10.load_data()

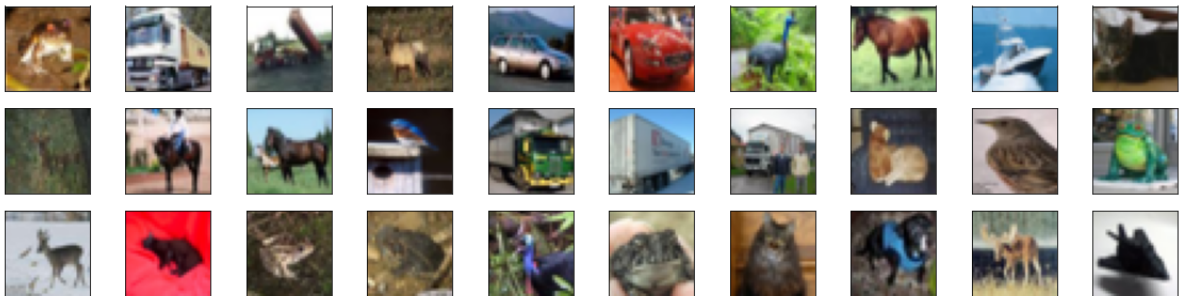
X_train.shape, Y_train.shape, X_test.shape, Y_test.shape

Out[24]: ((50000, 32, 32, 3), (50000, 1), (10000, 32, 32, 3), (10000, 1))
```

## 이미지 데이터 표시하기

```
In [25]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))

for i in range(30):
    ax = fig.add_subplot(3, 10, i+1, xticks=[], yticks=[])
    ax.imshow(X_train[i])
```



## 데이터 정규화

```
In [26]: print(X_train[0][0:1])

X_train_n = X_train/255.0
X_test_n = X_test /255.0

print(X_train_n[0][0:1])
```

```

[[[ 59 62 63]
[ 43 46 45]
[ 50 48 43]
[ 68 54 42]
[ 98 73 52]
[119 91 63]
[139 107 75]
[145 110 80]
[149 117 89]
[149 120 93]
[131 103 77]
[125 99 76]
[142 115 91]
[144 112 86]
[137 105 79]
[129 97 71]
[137 106 79]
[134 106 76]
[124 97 64]
[139 113 78]
[139 112 75]
[133 105 69]
[136 105 74]
[139 108 77]
[152 120 89]
[163 131 100]
[168 136 108]
[159 129 102]
[158 130 104]
[158 132 108]
[152 125 102]
[148 124 103]]]
[[[0.23137255 0.24313725 0.24705882]
[0.16862745 0.18039216 0.17647059]
[0.19607843 0.18823529 0.16862745]
[0.26666667 0.21176471 0.16470588]
[0.38431373 0.28627451 0.20392157]
[0.46666667 0.35686275 0.24705882]
[0.54509804 0.41960784 0.29411765]
[0.56862745 0.43137255 0.31372549]
[0.58431373 0.45882353 0.34901961]
[0.58431373 0.47058824 0.36470588]
[0.51372549 0.40392157 0.30196078]
[0.49019608 0.38823529 0.29803922]
[0.55686275 0.45098039 0.35686275]
[0.56470588 0.43921569 0.3372549 ]
[0.5372549 0.41176471 0.30980392]
[0.50588235 0.38039216 0.27843137]
[0.5372549 0.41568627 0.30980392]
[0.5254902 0.41568627 0.29803922]
[0.48627451 0.38039216 0.25098039]
[0.54509804 0.44313725 0.30588235]
[0.54509804 0.43921569 0.29411765]
[0.52156863 0.41176471 0.27058824]
[0.53333333 0.41176471 0.29019608]
[0.54509804 0.42352941 0.30196078]
[0.59607843 0.47058824 0.34901961]
[0.63921569 0.51372549 0.39215686]
[0.65882353 0.53333333 0.42352941]
[0.62352941 0.50588235 0.4 ]
[0.61960784 0.50980392 0.40784314]
[0.61960784 0.51764706 0.42352941]
[0.59607843 0.49019608 0.4 ]
[0.58039216 0.48627451 0.40392157]]]]

```

## 출력 데이터 전처리

- 원핫

```
In [27]: print(Y_train[0:3])

Y_train_n = to_categorical(Y_train)
Y_test_n = to_categorical(Y_test)

print(Y_train_n[0:3])

[[6]
 [9]
 [9]]
[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]]
```

## 02. 모델 구축하기

[목차로 이동하기](#)

```
In [28]: model = Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(filters=16, kernel_size=4, padding='same', strides=1, activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size=2))
model.add(Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=4, padding='same', strides=1, activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size=2))
model.add(Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=4, padding='same', strides=1, activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size=2))

# FCL(fully connected layer)
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))

model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 16)	784
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling 2D)	(None, 16, 16, 16)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 32)	8224
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling 2D)	(None, 8, 8, 32)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 64)	32832
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling 2D)	(None, 4, 4, 64)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 1024)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 512)	524800
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 10)	5130

=====  
Total params: 571,770  
Trainable params: 571,770  
Non-trainable params: 0  
=====

## 모델 상세 설정

```
In [29]: model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

## 03. 모델 학습하기

### 목차로 이동하기

```
In [30]: model.fit(X_train_n, Y_train_n, batch_size=128, epochs=5, validation_split=0.1)

Epoch 1/5
352/352 [=====] - 29s 80ms/step - loss: 1.5876 - accuracy: 0.4258 - val_loss: 1.2934 - val_accuracy: 0.5428
Epoch 2/5
352/352 [=====] - 29s 81ms/step - loss: 1.1752 - accuracy: 0.5822 - val_loss: 1.0772 - val_accuracy: 0.6172
Epoch 3/5
352/352 [=====] - 29s 83ms/step - loss: 1.0112 - accuracy: 0.6449 - val_loss: 0.9876 - val_accuracy: 0.6530
Epoch 4/5
352/352 [=====] - 30s 84ms/step - loss: 0.8868 - accuracy: 0.6889 - val_loss: 0.9235 - val_accuracy: 0.6878
Epoch 5/5
352/352 [=====] - 30s 86ms/step - loss: 0.7963 - accuracy: 0.7208 - val_loss: 0.8761 - val_accuracy: 0.6968
Out[30]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x1ab265ac8b0>
```

```
In [32]: model.evaluate(X_test_n, Y_test_n)
```

313/313 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.9107 - accuracy:  
0.6821

Out[32]: [0.9106521606445312, 0.6820999979972839]