

## TF2.0 신경망 만들기

- CNN 신경망 이해
- 고양이와 개의 분류를 CNN을 이용하여 구현해 보기(2)

In [3]:

```
1 !pip install -q tensorflow-gpu==2.0.0-rc1
```

```
|████████████████████████████████████████| 380.5MB 45kB/s
|████████████████████████████████████████| 4.3MB 53.8MB/s
|████████████████████████████████████████| 501kB 56.7MB/s
```

In [0]:

```
1 import tensorflow as tf
2 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
3 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Conv2D, Flatten, Dropout, MaxPooling2D
4 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
5
6 import os
7 import numpy as np
8 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

In [2]:

```
1 print(tf.__version__)
```

2.0.0-rc1

## 학습 내용

- 앞에서 배운 내용
  - 데이터 로드
  - ImageGenerator를 생성
  - 모델 학습
  - 모델 평가

In [0]:

```
1 _URL = 'https://storage.googleapis.com/mledu-datasets/cats_and_dogs_filtered.zip'
2
3 path_to_zip = tf.keras.utils.get_file('cats_and_dogs.zip', origin=_URL, extract=True)
4
5 PATH = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(path_to_zip), 'cats_and_dogs_filtered')
```

In [0]:

```

1  ## 경로 지정
2  train_dir = os.path.join(PATH, 'train')
3  validation_dir = os.path.join(PATH, 'validation')
4
5  train_cats_dir = os.path.join(train_dir, 'cats') # directory with our training cat pictures
6  train_dogs_dir = os.path.join(train_dir, 'dogs') # directory with our training dog pictures
7  validation_cats_dir = os.path.join(validation_dir, 'cats') # directory with our validation cat
8  validation_dogs_dir = os.path.join(validation_dir, 'dogs') # directory with our validation dog
9
10 ## 경로에 이미지 데이터의 개수
11 num_cats_tr = len(os.listdir(train_cats_dir))
12 num_dogs_tr = len(os.listdir(train_dogs_dir))
13
14 num_cats_val = len(os.listdir(validation_cats_dir))
15 num_dogs_val = len(os.listdir(validation_dogs_dir))
16
17 total_train = num_cats_tr + num_dogs_tr
18 total_val = num_cats_val + num_dogs_val

```

In [5]:

```

1  print('total training cat images:', num_cats_tr)
2  print('total training dog images:', num_dogs_tr)
3
4  print('total validation cat images:', num_cats_val)
5  print('total validation dog images:', num_dogs_val)
6  print("--")
7  print("Total training images:", total_train)
8  print("Total validation images:", total_val)

```

```

total training cat images: 1000
total training dog images: 1000
total validation cat images: 500
total validation dog images: 500
--

```

```

Total training images: 2000
Total validation images: 1000

```

In [0]:

```

1  batch_size = 512
2  epochs = 15
3  IMG_HEIGHT = 150
4  IMG_WIDTH = 150

```

In [0]:

```

1  train_image_generator = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255) # Generator for our training data
2  validation_image_generator = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255) # Generator for our validation

```

In [8]:

```
1 train_data_gen = train_image_generator.flow_from_directory(batch_size=batch_size,
2                                                             directory=train_dir,
3                                                             shuffle=True,
4                                                             target_size=(IMG_HEIGHT, IMG_WIDTH),
5                                                             class_mode='binary')
6
7 val_data_gen = validation_image_generator.flow_from_directory(batch_size=batch_size,
8                                                                directory=validation_dir,
9                                                                target_size=(IMG_HEIGHT, IMG_WIDTH),
10                                                                class_mode='binary')
```

Found 2000 images belonging to 2 classes.

Found 1000 images belonging to 2 classes.

In [9]:

```

1 model = Sequential([
2     Conv2D(16, 3, padding='same', activation='relu', input_shape=(IMG_HEIGHT, IMG_WIDTH, 3)),
3     MaxPooling2D(),
4     Conv2D(32, 3, padding='same', activation='relu'),
5     MaxPooling2D(),
6     Conv2D(64, 3, padding='same', activation='relu'),
7     MaxPooling2D(),
8     Flatten(),
9     Dense(512, activation='relu'),
10    Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
11 ])
12
13 model.compile(optimizer='adam',
14               loss='binary_crossentropy',
15               metrics=['accuracy'])
16
17 model.summary()

```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 150, 150, 16)	448
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 75, 75, 16)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 75, 75, 32)	4640
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 37, 37, 32)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 37, 37, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 18, 18, 64)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 20736)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 512)	10617344
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1)	513
Total params: 10,641,441		
Trainable params: 10,641,441		
Non-trainable params: 0		

In [10]:

```

1  ### 모델 학습
2  %%time
3  history = model.fit_generator(
4      train_data_gen,
5      steps_per_epoch=total_train // batch_size,
6      epochs=epochs,
7      validation_data=val_data_gen,
8      validation_steps=total_val // batch_size
9  )

```

Epoch 1/15

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorflow\_core/python/ops/math\_grad.py:1394: where (from tensorflow.python.ops.array\_ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Use tf.where in 2.0, which has the same broadcast rule as np.where

3/3 [=====] - 13s 4s/step - loss: 1.3172 - accuracy: 0.5249 - val\_loss: 1.0547 - val\_accuracy: 0.5000

Epoch 2/15

3/3 [=====] - 6s 2s/step - loss: 0.8586 - accuracy: 0.5148 - val\_loss: 0.8129 - val\_accuracy: 0.5000

Epoch 3/15

3/3 [=====] - 6s 2s/step - loss: 0.7718 - accuracy: 0.4993 - val\_loss: 0.7148 - val\_accuracy: 0.5000

Epoch 4/15

3/3 [=====] - 6s 2s/step - loss: 0.7056 - accuracy: 0.4906 - val\_loss: 0.6959 - val\_accuracy: 0.5000

Epoch 5/15

3/3 [=====] - 6s 2s/step - loss: 0.6935 - accuracy: 0.5040 - val\_loss: 0.6925 - val\_accuracy: 0.5508

Epoch 6/15

3/3 [=====] - 6s 2s/step - loss: 0.6922 - accuracy: 0.5208 - val\_loss: 0.6919 - val\_accuracy: 0.5371

Epoch 7/15

3/3 [=====] - 6s 2s/step - loss: 0.6906 - accuracy: 0.5664 - val\_loss: 0.6896 - val\_accuracy: 0.4980

Epoch 8/15

3/3 [=====] - 6s 2s/step - loss: 0.6887 - accuracy: 0.5141 - val\_loss: 0.6848 - val\_accuracy: 0.6562

Epoch 9/15

3/3 [=====] - 6s 2s/step - loss: 0.6770 - accuracy: 0.6790 - val\_loss: 0.6703 - val\_accuracy: 0.6133

Epoch 10/15

3/3 [=====] - 6s 2s/step - loss: 0.6688 - accuracy: 0.6062 - val\_loss: 0.6613 - val\_accuracy: 0.5527

Epoch 11/15

3/3 [=====] - 6s 2s/step - loss: 0.6588 - accuracy: 0.5840 - val\_loss: 0.6579 - val\_accuracy: 0.6348

Epoch 12/15

3/3 [=====] - 6s 2s/step - loss: 0.6432 - accuracy: 0.6398 - val\_loss: 0.6422 - val\_accuracy: 0.6523

Epoch 13/15

3/3 [=====] - 6s 2s/step - loss: 0.6188 - accuracy: 0.6816 - val\_loss: 0.6316 - val\_accuracy: 0.6523

Epoch 14/15

3/3 [=====] - 6s 2s/step - loss: 0.5982 - accuracy: 0.7042 - val\_loss: 0.6169 - val\_accuracy: 0.6523

Epoch 15/15

3/3 [=====] - 6s 2s/step - loss: 0.5932 - accuracy: 0.680

3 - val\_loss: 0.5973 - val\_accuracy: 0.6992

CPU times: user 2min 32s, sys: 11.9 s, total: 2min 44s

Wall time: 1min 37s

In [11]:

```

1  ### 결과 시각화
2  acc = history.history['accuracy']
3  val_acc = history.history['val_accuracy']
4
5  loss = history.history['loss']
6  val_loss = history.history['val_loss']
7
8  epochs_range = range(epochs)
9
10 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
11 plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
12 plt.plot(epochs_range, acc, label='Training Accuracy')
13 plt.plot(epochs_range, val_acc, label='Validation Accuracy')
14 plt.legend(loc='lower right')
15 plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
16
17 plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
18 plt.plot(epochs_range, loss, label='Training Loss')
19 plt.plot(epochs_range, val_loss, label='Validation Loss')
20 plt.legend(loc='upper right')
21 plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
22 plt.show()

```



In [0]:

1	
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