专业: 计算机科学与技术

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# 浙江大学实验报告 日期: 2020/1/12

课程名称:	计算机视觉	指导老师:	宋明黎	成绩:	
实验名称:	光荣题: 学习 CNN				

#### 一、实验目的和要求

框架: TensorFlow (已包含下面网络结构与数据集)

数据集: The Mnist Database of handwritten digits

网络结构: LeNet-5

具体任务:利用上述数据集、网络结构以及选定的 TensorFlow 框架实现手写数字的识别

#### 二、实验内容和说明

### 2.1 开发环境

- Windows X64
- Python 3.7.4
- TensorFlow 1.14.0

## 2.2 运行方式

python main.py

# 三、 实现过程

#### 3.1 加载 MNIST 数据库

下载 MNIST 数据库放在代码所在目录下,该数据库中包含内容如下:

MNIST data

train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz

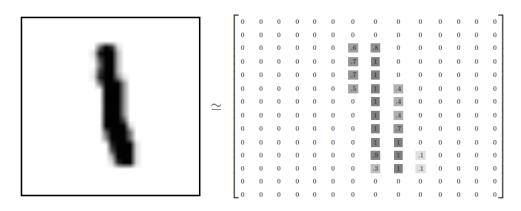
t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz

t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz

#### 代码如下:

from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import input\_data data path="./MNIST data" mnist=input\_data.read\_data\_sets(data\_path,reshape=False)

每个 MNIST 图片包含个像素,如下图表示:



#### 3.2 数据集处理

## 【划分数据集】

x\_train,y\_train=mnist.train.images,mnist.train.labels x\_val, y\_val = mnist.validation.images, mnist.validation.labels x\_test, y\_test = mnist.test.images, mnist.test.labels

## 【Padding 预处理】

```
x_{train} = np.pad(x_{train}, [(0,0),(2,2),(2,2),(0,0)], "constant")
x_{val} = np.pad(x_{val}, [(0,0),(2,2),(2,2),(0,0)], "constant")
x_{\text{test}} = \text{np.pad}(x_{\text{test}}, [(0,0),(2,2),(2,2),(0,0)], "constant")
```

#### 【随机打乱】

x\_train,y\_train=shuffle(x\_train,y\_train)

#### 【标签 one-hot 处理】

```
x = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=(None, 32, 32, 1))
y = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, shape=(None))
y_onehot=tf.one_hot(y,10)
将每个 MNIST 标签转换为一个 one-hot 编码的向量
```

#### **3.3 LeNet-5**

手写数字识别实现使用的是卷积神经网络,主要网络结构为 LeNet-5,如下图所示:

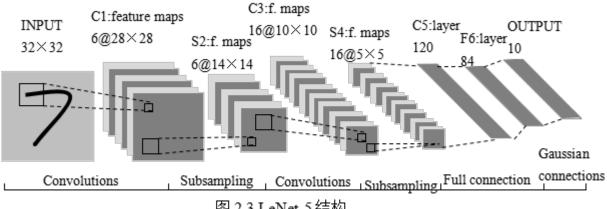


图 2.3 LeNet-5 结构

LeNet-5 不包括输入,一共7层,较低层由卷积层和最大池化层交替构成,更高层则是全连接和高斯 连接。

第一个卷积层(C1层)由6个特征映射构成,每个特征映射是一个28×28的神经元阵列,其中每个神经元负责从5×5的区域通过卷积滤波器提取局部特征。

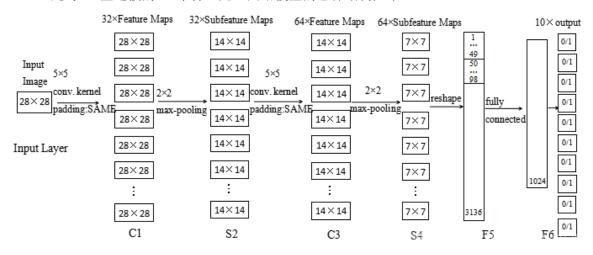
S2 层是对应上述 6 个特征映射的降采样层(pooling 层)。pooling 层的实现方法有两种,分别是max-pooling 和 mean-pooling, LeNet-5 采用的是 mean-pooling, 即取 n×n 区域内像素的均值。

S2 层和 C3 层的连接比较复杂。C3 卷积层是由 16 个大小为  $10 \times 10$  的特征映射组成的,当中的每个特征映射与 S2 层的若干个特征映射的局部感受野(大小为  $5 \times 5$ )相连。

S4 层是对 C3 层进行的降采样,与 S2 同理,学习参数有  $16 \times 1 + 16 = 32$  个,同时共有  $16 \times (2 \times 2 + 1) \times 5 \times 5 = 2000$  个连接。

C5 层是由 120 个大小为  $1\times1$  的特征映射组成的卷积层,而且 S4 层与 C5 层是全连接的,因此学习参数总个数为  $120\times(16\times25+1)=48120$  个。

F6 是与 C5 全连接的 84 个神经元。网络模型的总体结构如下:



代码如下:

conv2 = tf.nn.relu(conv2)

```
def LeNet(x):
    mu = 0
    sigma = 0.1
    conv1_w = tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal(shape=[5,5,1,6], mean=mu, stddev=sigm
a))
    conv1_b = tf.Variable(tf.zeros(6))
    conv1 = tf.nn.conv2d(x, conv1_w, strides=[1,1,1,1], padding="VALID") + conv1_b
    conv1 = tf.nn.relu(conv1)
    pool_1 = tf.nn.max_pool(conv1, ksize=[1,2,2,1],strides=[1,2,2,1], padding="VALID")

    conv2_w = tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal(shape=[5,5,6,16], mean=mu, stddev=sigma))
    conv2_b = tf.Variable(tf.zeros(16))
    conv2 = tf.nn.conv2d(pool_1, conv2_w, strides=[1,1,1,1], padding="VALID") + conv2_b
```

```
pool_2 = tf.nn.max_pool(conv2, ksize=[1,2,2,1],strides=[1,2,2,1], padding="VALI
D")
    fc1 = flatten(pool 2)
    fc1 w = tf.Variable(tf.truncated normal(shape=(400,120), mean=mu, stddev=sigma)
)
    fc1 b = tf.Variable(tf.zeros(120))
    fc1 = tf.matmul(fc1, fc1_w)+fc1_b
    fc1 = tf.nn.relu(fc1)
    fc2_w = tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal(shape=(120,84), mean=mu, stddev=sigma))
    fc2_b = tf.Variable(tf.zeros(84))
    fc2 = tf.matmul(fc1, fc2_w) + fc2_b
    fc2 = tf.nn.relu(fc2)
    fc3_w = tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal(shape=(84,10), mean=mu, stddev=sigma))
    fc3_b = tf.Variable(tf.zeros(10))
    logits = tf.matmul(fc2, fc3_w) + fc3_b
    return logits
```

#### 3.4 获取损失函数

使用交叉熵来就算损失函数, loss 越小说明模型越精确

$$H_y(y) = -\sum_i y_i' \log(y_i)$$

```
logits = LeNet(x)
cross_entropy = tf.nn.softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits(labels=y_onehot, logits=log
its)
loss_operation = tf.reduce_mean(cross_entropy)
```

#### 3.5 Adam 优化器

使用 Adam 优化器来进行训练

```
learning_rate=0.001
optimizer = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learning_rate)
```

#### 3.6 模型训练

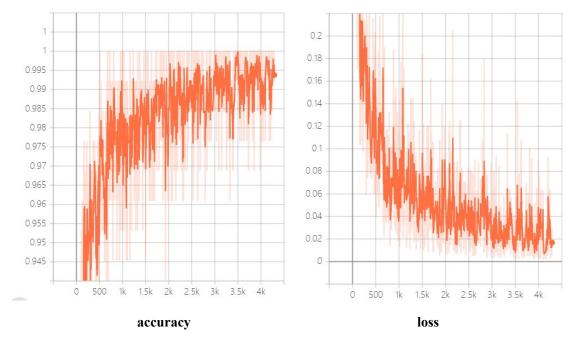
使用了 batch 来训练,其中 batch\_size 的默认大小为 128,默认 Epochs 数为 10,具体代码如下:

```
with tf.Session() as sess:
    total_batch = int(mnist.train.num_examples/Batch_size)
   writer = tf.summary.FileWriter(log_path)
   writer.add graph(sess.graph)
    sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
    num_examples = len(x_train)
    print("-----")
    for i in range(Epochs):
       x_train, y_train = shuffle(x_train, y_train)
       for j in range(total_batch):
           begin = j * Batch_size
           end = begin + Batch_size
           # batch x, batch y = mnist.train.next batch(Batch size)
           batch_x, batch_y = x_train[begin:end], y_train[begin:end]
           _, summ1 = sess.run([training_operation,summ], feed_dict={x:batch_x, y:
batch_y})
           # writer.add_summary(summ1, i)
           writer.add_summary(summ1, i * total_batch + j)
       val_acc = evaluate(x, y, x_val, y_val, Batch_size, acc)
       print("Epochs {}".format(i+1))
       print("Validation Accuracy = {:.4f}".format(val_acc))
        saver.save(sess, model path+"model.ckpt")
    print("model saved")
   writer.close()
3.7 模型测试
with tf.Session() as sess:
   total_batch = int(mnist.train.num_examples/Batch_size)
   writer = tf.summary.FileWriter(log path)
   writer.add_graph(sess.graph)
    sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
    num_examples = len(x_train)
    print("-----")
   model_file = tf.train.latest_checkpoint(model_path)
    saver.restore(sess,model_file)
    test_acc = sess.run(acc, feed_dict={x: x_test, y: y_test})
    print('test_acc: {:.4f}'.format(test_acc))
```

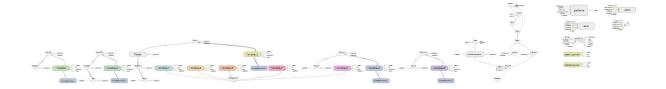
四、实验结果

【训练过程】

# 将训练过程使用 tensorboard 进行可视化描绘:



# 神经网络结构图:



# 【训练结果】

Start Training					
Epochs 1					
Validation Accuracy = 0.9694					
Epochs 2					
Validation Accuracy = 0.9792					
Epochs 3					
Validation Accuracy = 0.9818					
Epochs 4					
Validation Accuracy = 0.9874					
Epochs 5					
Validation Accuracy = 0.9876					
Epochs 6					
Validation Accuracy = 0.9854					
Epochs 7					
Validation Accuracy = 0.9874					
Epochs 8					
Validation Accuracy = 0.9892					
Epochs 9					
Validation Accuracy = 0.9872					
Epochs 10					
Validation Accuracy = 0.9880					
model saved					

# 【测试结果】

-----Start Testing-----

 $WARNING: tensorflow: From \ D: \ \ dib\ \ site-packages \ \ tensorflow\ \ \ \ \ trai$ 

t\_management) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Use standard file APIs to check for files with this prefix. INFO:tensorflow:Restoring parameters from ./model/model.ckpt

test\_acc: 0.9883

可以看出对于手写数字的识别率较高