# 深度学习(二)theano学习笔记(1)环境搭建-hjimce的专栏-博客频道-**CSDN**

# theano学习笔记(1)环境搭建

原文地址: http://blog.csdn.net/hjimce/article/details/46654229

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搭建theano实属不易,因为每个人的电脑不一样,所以安装过程会有所区别,特别是安装cuda的时候,很 容易驱动冲突。网上教程一大堆,但是我都没搭建成功,最后根据官网的教程,一步一步的琢磨,总算功 夫不负有心人。因此写一下艰辛的theano安装历程

环境:win7+64位系统

硬件:笔记本电脑,显卡型号:GTX 850M

现在假设电脑啥都没装,开始从头到尾讲行环境搭建。

#### 1、安装Anconda。

因为如果安装纯净版python,还需要自己安装其它的numpy、matpolt等库,挺麻烦的。所以我直接安装 集成的Anaconda ,这个软件包含了lpython,还有许多python的计算库。下载地址

为: http://www.continuum.io/downloads

# CHOOSE YOUR INSTALLER:







I WANT PYTHON 3.4\*

Windows 64-Bit Python 2.7 Graphical Installer

Size: 334M

# INSTALLATION

After downloading the installer, double click the .exe file and follow the instructions on the http://blog.csdn.net/ screen.

> For more information on installation, please read the documentation.

#### OTHER INSTALLERS:

Windows 32-bit - Python 2.7 -**Graphical Installer** 

Size: 277M

Windows 64-Bit Python 2.7 **Graphical Installer** 

因为我是64位系统,因此选择64位的版本 , 下载后文件为: Anaconda-2.2.0-Windows-x86 64.exe,下载完成后,就直接双击开始安装,全部都选取默认的就可以了,默认会安装 到: C:\Anconda。

安装完成后,在window开始菜单下,的所有程序中找到已安装的Anaconda,如下:



4 返回

打开Anaconda的命令窗口:Anaconda Command Prompt,然后输入命令:conda list 可以查看Anaconda为我们安装的python相关的包:

```
Added C:\Anaconda and C:\Anaconda\Scripts to PATH.
C:∖Anaconda>conda list
# packages in environment at C:\Anaconda:
You are using pip version 7.0.3, however version 7.1.0 is availal
You should consider upgrading via the 'python -m pip install -
                                                    py27_0
                          2.2.0
                                                np19py27_0
anaconda
argcomplete
                   http: 0/8-10g. csdn. net/
 stropy
packports.ssl-match-hostname 3.4.0.2
 neo la
beautiful-soup
beautifulsoup4
binstar
                          0.10.1
bitarray
```

里面有非常多的包,如:numpy, nose, pip, python, scipy。

# 2、安装mingw、theano

# (1)mingw 安装

有的Anaconda 是有包含mingw的,不过我下载到的版本安装完以后上面的包列表中并没有mingw,也就是C:\Anconda文件下没有MinGW文件夹,因此需要自己在线安装。这个如果没有装好,后面使用theano的时候会提示:g++ no detect,还有g++不是内部命令什么的。总之如果错误提示g++问题,就代表mingw没有安装或配置好。

我们在Anaconda命令窗口中,输入mingw的安装命令:conda install mingw。

声明修改:这一步用命令conda install mingw错了,最后theano安装完后,输入命令"import theano"会出现:no module named gof 的错误。需要把mingw的安装命令改为:conda install mingw libpython。才不会出现后面的no module named gof 错误

```
Added C:\Anaconda and C:\Anaconda\Scripts to PATH.

C:\Anaconda>conda install mingw
Fetching package metadata: ....
Solving package specifications: .

# All requested packages already installed.

# packages in environment/at/G:\Anaconda*t/

# mingw 4.7 1

C:\Anaconda>
```

因为我已经安装过了,所以输入安装命令后,提示的是:All requested packages already installed。也就是已经安装完了,如果还没有安装的,它会自动链接在线安装。

mingw安装完后,在C:\Anconda文件下会出现: 名为MinGW的文件夹。

# (2)theano 安装

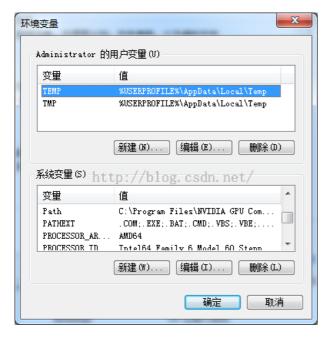
与mingw的安装类似,直接在anaconda的命令窗口中输入命令:pip install theano。接着会自动进行在线安装,如下所示:

```
C:∖Anaconda>pip install theano
 ou are using pip version 6.0.8, however version 7.1.0 is available.
    should consider upgrading via the 'pip install --upgrade pip' command.
Collecting theano
 Downloading Theano-0.7.0.tar.gz (2.0MB)
   warning: manifest_maker: MANIFEST.in, line 8: 'recursive-include' expects <d
ir> <pattern1> <pattern2> ..
Requirement already satisfied (use --upgrade to upgrade): numpy>=1.6.2 in c:\ana
conda\lib\site-packages (from theano)
Requirement already satisfied (use houpgrade to upgrade); scipy>=0.11 in c:\anac
onda\lib\site-packages (from theano)
Installing collected packages: theano
 Running setup.py install for theano
   warning: manifest_maker: MANIFEST.in, line 8: 'recursive-include' expects <d
ir> <pattern1> <pattern2> ...
Successfully installed theano-0.7.0
C: \Anaconda>_
```

最后安装成功了会提示: successfully installed theano.

#### (3)配置环境变量

在桌面上我的电脑右键-》属性-》高级系统设置-》环境变量。即可进入环境变量设置界面如下:



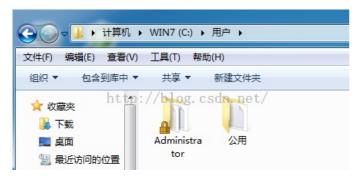
步骤一、在系统环境变量中选择"变量path",在后面加入

值: "c:\Anaconda\MinGW\bin;c:\Anaconda\MinGW\x86 64-mingw32\lib;" (如果操作系统为32位

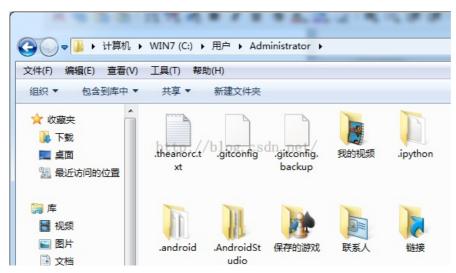
的变量值输入为 "c:\Anaconda\MinGW\bin;c:\Anaconda\MinGW\i686\_w64-mingw32\lib;" ) ( 注意 要带分号 )

步骤二、新建环境变量。变量名为 "PYTHONPATH",变量值为 "C:\Anaconda\Lib\site-packages\theano;" (同样注意要带分号)

步骤三、打开C盘-》用户-》当前用户(根据你的电脑用户而定)。因为我的电脑现在所用的是超级管理员用户Adminstrator,因此打开Adminstrator用户



用户目录



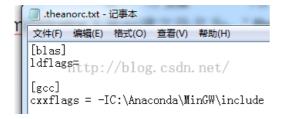
在用户Adminstrator下面创建文件名为: ".theanorc.txt",文件内容为:

"[blas] Idflags=

[acc]

cxxflags = -IC:\Anaconda\MinGW\include"

即:



ok,到了这里我们已经完成了theano配置的上半部分,这个时候theano已经可以用了,接着需要做个测试,测试一下自己上面的配置有没有问题。

#### (4)测试配置是否有误

测试开始前,需要重启电脑,因为我们上面配置了环境变量,系统的环境变量设置完了需要重启电脑才能有效果。

测试方法一、

# 测试代码:

```
[python] view plaincopy CP
  01. import numpy as np
  02. import time
  03. import theano
  04. A = np.random.rand(1000,10000).astype(theano.config.floatX)
  05. B = np.random.rand(10000,1000).astype(theano.config.floatX)
  06. np_start = time.time()
  07. AB = A.dot(B)
  08. np end = time.time()
  09. X,Y = theano.tensor.matrices('XY')
  10. mf = theano.function([X,Y],X.dot(Y))
  11. t start = time.time()
  12. tAB = mf(A,B)
  13. t end = time.time()
  14. print"NP time: %f[s], theano time: %f[s] (times should be close when run on CPU!)" %(
                                    np end-np start, t end-t start)
  16. print"Result difference: %f" % (np.abs(AB-tAB).max(), )
```

把上面的代码拷贝复制一下,然后用python运行一下结果如下:

```
In [4]: runfile('C:/Users/Administrator/.spyder2/temp.py', wdir='C:/Users/Administrator/.spyder2')
NP time: 0.289000[s], theano time: 0.282000[s] (times should be close when run on CPU!)
Result difference: 0.000000
```

如果上面的np time 和theano time 差不多,那就代表你上面的配置没有问题了,这个有的时候电脑还有其他的任务,也有可能导致运行的时间不一致。

测试方案二、

在python命令窗口中输入:

```
[python] view plaincopy CP
```

- 01. Import theano
- 02. print theano.config.blas.ldflags

没有出错(没有返回值)则说明已经配置成功,如下图所示,就代表成功了:

测试方案三、验证BLAS是否安装成功。由于numpy是依赖BLAS的,如果BLAS没有安装成功,虽 然numpy亦可以安装,但是无法使用BLAS的加速。验证numpy是否真的成功依赖BLAS编译,用以下代码 试验:

>>> import numpy

>>> id(numpy.dot) == id(numpy.core.multiarray.dot)

**False** 

结果为False表示成功依赖了BLAS加速,如果是Ture则表示用的是python自己的实现并没有加速。 结果如下代表成功:

```
>>> import numpy
>>> id(numpy.dot)==id(numpy.core.multiarray.dot)
False http://blog.csdn.net/
>>> _
```

#### 3、安装CUDA

上面的theano配置只是完成了上半部分,这个时候还不能进行gpu加速。这个时候我们可以用如下命令:

- >>import theano
- >>theano.test()

测试看一下结果如下,这个时候会跳出PyCUDA的相关错误信息,因为我们还没有安装CUDA。

```
>>> import theano
>>> theano.test(>)
Theano version 0.7.0
theano is installed in C:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\theano
NumPy version 1.9.2
NumPy is installed in C:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\numpy
Python version 2.7.9 |Anaconda 2.2.0 (64-bit) | (default. Dec 18 2014, 16:57:52)
IMSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64>)
nose version 1.3.4
C:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\theano\misc\pycuda_init.py:34: UserWarning: PyCUDA
import failed in theano.misc.pycuda_init
warnings.warn("PyCUDA import failed in theano.misc.pycuda_init")
```

OK,接着我们要做的就是安装CUDA了。具体步骤如下:

(1)安装vs,根据theano官网的安装教程,到网站: http://go.microsoft.com/?linkid=9709969 下载

到: VS2010Express1.iso, 然后用虚拟光驱打开, 然后在打开VCExpress文件, 双击安装文

件: VCExpress\setup.exe

### (2)安装CUDA。

a、下载合适的cuda版本。这一步很操蛋,因为我一开始是根据官网教程,到这个网站: <a href="https://developer.nvidia.com/cuda-toolkit-55-archive">https://developer.nvidia.com/cuda-toolkit-55-archive</a> 根据我是笔记本电脑同时是win7 64位系统,最后下载了cuda\_5.5.20\_winvista\_win7\_win8\_notebook\_64.exe。等了一个小时终于下载完了,下

载完后进行安装,结果一安装就出现如下错误:



告诉我说图形驱动与显卡不兼容,如果继续安装,即使安装成功了,也不能使用cuda。于是我就去下载了个高一点的版本: cuda6.5,等了一个小时终于下载完了,结果一运行还是同样的错误。

最后我下载了最新的版本: cuda\_7.0.28\_windows.exe 终于没有错误了。因此安装cuda需要根据电脑的显卡型号确定,因为我的电脑是刚买不久的,所以显卡比较先进。

根据上面的步骤,我的电脑找到了合适版本为cuda7.0版本。接着就需要安装cuda\_7.0.28\_windows.exe 这玩意了

b、安装cuda。下载完后,直接双击安装,选择自定义安装,然后把所有包的都勾选上,省的后面出现什么错误。这一步有可能会遇到驱动冲突,导致某些包安装失败,比如我第一次安装的时候,结果图形驱动包就安装失败了。



如果某些包安装失败,后面使用theano的时候,会跳出错误。像我图形驱动安装失败,运行theano的时候就出现错误提示为cuda版本与驱动版本不一致。因此如果你安装cuda的过程中,有出现安装失败的,那么请你接着往下看。安装失败一般是驱动冲突的问题,这个时候我的方法是用驱动精灵卸载掉显卡驱动,然后在进行安装。如果是笔记本电脑,因为是双显卡的,那么就先卸载掉NVIDIA的,另外一个Intel的驱动保留的着。



然后在进行安装CUDA,还有intel驱动最好是官方驱动,不然也有可能冲突,导致安装失败。

ok,安装完后测试一下是否安装正确。

在命令提示符窗口中输入:nvcc -V,回车查看是否有版本信息。若出现版本信息,则证明nvcc安装成功,如下图所示:

```
Microsoft Windows I版本 6.1.76011版权所有 (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。

C: Wsers Administrator>nvcc -V
nvcc: NVIDIA (R) Cuda compiler driver
Copyright (c) 2005-2015 NVIDIA Corporation
Built on Mon_Feb_16_23:00:53_CSI_2015
Cuda compilation tools, release 7.0, V7.0.27

C: Wsers Administrator>
```

接着我们运行一个cuda自带的测试例子,名字为:deviceQuery\_vs2012.sln ,这个例子目录为: C:\Program Files\NVIDIA Corporation\Installer2\CUDASamples\_7.0.{E78AE18E-ED3C-4168-AF5B-561BDF7F2BBB}\1\_Utilities\deviceQuery 。我用vs2012打开了deviceQuery\_vs2012.sln,并编译运行得到如下结果,代表安装成功:

```
√Program Files√NVIDIA Corporation\Installer2\CUDASamples_7.0.{E78AE18E-ED3C-4:
68-AF5B-561BDF7F2BBB>\1_Utilities\deviceQuery\../../bin/win64/Debug/deviceQuery
exe Starting..
 CUDA Device Query (Runtime API) version (CUDART static linking)
Detected 1 CUDA Capable device(s)
Device 0: "GeForce GTX 850M"http://blo
CUDA Driver Version / Runtime Version
                                                     7.0 / 7.0
  CUDA Capability Major/Minor version number:
                                                     5.0
  Total amount of global memory:
                                                     2048 MBytes (2147483648 bytes)
                                                     640 CUDA Cores
  (5) Multiprocessors, (128) CUDA Cores/MP:
  GPU Max Clock rate:
                                                     902 MHz (0.90 GHz)
  Memory Clock rate:
                                                     900 Mhz
```

如果有问题,这个例子运行后,会有错误提示信息。

**4、下载并安装Microsoft Visual C++ Compiler for Python 2.7**。下载到的文件为: VCForPython27.msi。

接着在dos命令窗口中,cd到VCForPython27.msi所在的目录,然后输入安装命

♦: msiexec/iVCForPython27.msiALLUSERS=1

接着会进行安装VCForPython27.msi。其将被安装

到: C:\ProgramFiles(x86)\CommonFiles\Microsoft\VisualC++forPython\9.0.目录下

安装完后,可以到这个目录下看看有没有上面这个目录。

安装完了以后,我们新建一个文件名为:stdint.h,其文件内容如下:

```
[cpp]view plaincopy P
  01. // ISO C9x compliant stdint.h for Microsoft Visual Studio
  02. // Based on ISO/IEC 9899:TC2 Committee draft (May 6, 2005) WG14/N1124
  03. //
  04. // Copyright (c) 2006-2013 Alexander Chemeris
  05. //
  06. // Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
  07. // modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:
  09. // 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice,
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           this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
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  12. // 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
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  22. // MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO
```

```
23. // EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL,
 24. // SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO,
 25. // PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS;
 26. // OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY.
 27. // WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR
 28. // OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF
 29. // ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
 30. //
 33. #ifndef MSC VER // [
 34. #error "Use this header only with Microsoft Visual C++ compilers!"
 35. #endif // MSC VER ]
 37. #ifndef MSC STDINT H // [
 38. #define MSC STDINT H
 39.
 40. #if MSC VER > 1000
 41. #pragma once
 42. #endif
 43
 44. #if MSC VER >= 1600 // [
 45. #include
 46. #else // ] MSC VER >= 1600 [
 47.
 48. #include
 49.
 50. // For Visual Studio 6 in C++ mode and for many Visual Studio versions when
 51. // compiling for ARM we should wrap include with 'extern "C++" {}'
 52. // or compiler give many errors like this:
 53. // error C2733: second C linkage of overloaded function 'wmemchr' not allowed
 54. #ifdef _cplusplus
 55. extern"C" {
 56. #endif
 57. # include
 58. #ifdef _cplusplus
 59. }
 60. #endif
 61.
 62. // Define W64 macros to mark types changing their size, like intptr t.
 63. #ifndef W64
 64. # if !defined( midl) && (defined( X86 ) || defined( M IX86)) && MSC VER >= 1300
 65. # define _W64 __w64
 66. # else
 67. # define _W64
 68. # endif
 69. #endif
 70.
 71.
 72. // 7.18.1 Integer types
 74. // 7.18.1.1 Exact-width integer types
 76. // Visual Studio 6 and Embedded Visual C++ 4 doesn't
 77. // realize that, e.g. char has the same size as __int8
 78. // so we give up on __intX for them.
 79. #if ( MSC VER < span>
 80. typedefsignedchar
                          int8 t;
 81. typedefsignedshort
                          int16 t
 82. typedefsignedint
                         int32 t;
 83. typedef unsigned char uint8 t;
 84. typedef unsigned short uint16_t;
 85. typedef unsigned int uint32 t;
 86. #else
 87. typedefsigned_int8 int8_t;
 88. typedefsigned_int16 int16_t;
 89. typedefsigned int32 int32 t;
 90. typedef unsigned _int8 uint8_t;
 91. typedef unsigned int16 uint16 t;
 92. typedef unsigned _int32 uint32_t;
 93. #endif
 94. typedefsigned int64
                            int64 t;
 95. typedef unsigned int64 uint64 t;
 98. // 7.18.1.2 Minimum-width integer types
 99. typedef int8 t int least8 t;
100. typedef int16_t int_least16_t;
101. typedef int32 t int least32 t;
102. typedef int64 t int least64 t;
```

```
103. typedef uint8_t uint_least8_t;
104. typedef uint16 t uint least16 t;
105. typedef uint32 t uint least32 t;
106. typedef uint64 t uint least64 t;
107.
108. // 7.18.1.3 Fastest minimum-width integer types
109. typedef int8 t int fast8 t;
110. typedef int16 t int fast16 t;
111. typedef int32_t int_fast32_t;
112. typedef int64 t int fast64 t;
113. typedef uint8_t uint_fast8_t;
114. typedef uint16 t uint fast16 t;
115. typedef uint32 t uint fast32 t;
116. typedef uint64 t uint fast64 t;
117.
118. // 7.18.1.4 Integer types capable of holding object pointers
119. #ifdef _WIN64 // [
120. typedefsigned int64intptr t;
121. typedef unsigned int64uintptr t;
122. #else // _WIN64 ][
123. typedef _W64 signedintintptr_t;
124. typedef W64 unsigned intuintptr_t;
125. #endif // WIN64]
126.
127. // 7.18.1.5 Greatest-width integer types
128. typedef int64 t intmax t;
129. typedef uint64_t uintmax_t;
130.
131.
132. // 7.18.2 Limits of specified-width integer types
133
134. #if !defined( cplusplus) || defined( STDC LIMIT MACROS) // [ See footnote 220 at page 257 and footnote 221 at page 259
135.
136. // 7.18.2.1 Limits of exact-width integer types
137. #define INT8_MIN ((int8_t)_I8_MIN)
138. #define INT8_MAX
                          18 MAX
139. #define INT16_MIN ((int16_t)_I16_MIN)
140. #define INT16 MAX I16 MAX
141. #define INT32_MIN ((int32_t)_I32_MIN)
142. #define INT32 MAX
                          132 MAX
143. #define INT64_MIN ((int64_t)_I64_MIN)
144. #define INT64_MAX __164_MAX
145. #define UINT8_MAX _UI8_MAX
146. #define UINT16_MAX _UI16_MAX
147. #define UINT32_MAX _UI32_MAX
148. #define UINT64 MAX _UI64 MAX
150. // 7.18.2.2 Limits of minimum-width integer types
151. #define INT LEAST8 MIN INT8 MIN
152. #define INT LEAST8 MAX INT8 MAX
153. #define INT_LEAST16_MIN INT16_MIN
154. #define INT LEAST16 MAX INT16 MAX
155. #define INT_LEAST32_MIN INT32_MIN
156. #define INT_LEAST32_MAX INT32_MAX
157. #define INT_LEAST64_MIN INT64_MIN
158. #define INT_LEAST64_MAX INT64_MAX
159. #define UINT_LEAST8_MAX_UINT8_MAX
160. #define UINT_LEAST16_MAX_UINT16_MAX
161. #define UINT LEAST32 MAX UINT32 MAX
162. #define UINT_LEAST64_MAX_UINT64_MAX
164. // 7.18.2.3 Limits of fastest minimum-width integer types
165. #define INT_FAST8_MIN INT8_MIN
166. #define INT FAST8 MAX INT8 MAX
167. #define INT FAST16 MIN INT16 MIN
168. #define INT FAST16 MAX INT16 MAX
169. #define INT FAST32 MIN INT32 MIN
170. #define INT_FAST32_MAX INT32_MAX
171. #define INT FAST64 MIN INT64 MIN
172. #define INT FAST64 MAX INT64 MAX
173. #define UINT FAST8 MAX UINT8 MAX
174. #define UINT FAST16 MAX UINT16 MAX
175. #define UINT FAST32 MAX UINT32 MAX
176. #define UINT_FAST64_MAX UINT64_MAX
178. // 7.18.2.4 Limits of integer types capable of holding object pointers
179. #ifdef WIN64 // [
180. # define INTPTR_MIN INT64_MIN
181. # define INTPTR MAX INT64 MAX
182. # define UINTPTR MAX UINT64 MAX
```

```
183. #else // WIN64 ][
184. # define INTPTR MIN INT32 MIN
185. # define INTPTR MAX INT32 MAX
186. # define UINTPTR MAX UINT32 MAX
187. #endif // _WIN64 ]
189. // 7.18.2.5 Limits of greatest-width integer types
190. #define INTMAX MIN INT64 MIN
191. #define INTMAX_MAX INT64_MAX
192. #define UINTMAX_MAX UINT64_MAX
194. // 7.18.3 Limits of other integer types
195.
196. #ifdef WIN64 // [
197. # define PTRDIFF MIN 164 MIN
198. # define PTRDIFF MAX I64 MAX
199. #else //_WIN64][
200. # define PTRDIFF MIN 132 MIN
201. # define PTRDIFF_MAX_I32_MAX
202. #endif //_WIN64]
203
204. #define SIG ATOMIC MIN INT MIN
205. #define SIG ATOMIC MAX INT MAX
206.
207. #ifndef SIZE_MAX // [
208. # ifdef WIN64 // [
209. #
        define SIZE_MAX _UI64_MAX
210. # else // _WIN64 ][
211. # define SIZE_MAX _UI32_MAX
212. # endif // WIN64]
213. #endif // SIZE_MAX ]
214.
215. // WCHAR_MIN and WCHAR_MAX are also defined in
216. #ifndef WCHAR_MIN // [
217. # define WCHAR_MIN 0
218. #endif // WCHAR MIN ]
219. #ifndef WCHAR_MAX // [
220. # define WCHAR MAX UI16 MAX
221. #endif // WCHAR_MAX ]
222.
223. #define WINT MIN 0
224. #define WINT MAX UI16 MAX
225.
226. #endif // STDC LIMIT MACROS ]
227
228.
229. // 7.18.4 Limits of other integer types
230.
231. #if!defined(_cplusplus) || defined(_STDC_CONSTANT_MACROS) // [ See footnote 224 at page 260
232.
233. // 7.18.4.1 Macros for minimum-width integer constants
234.
235. #define INT8 C(val) val##i8
236. #define INT16_C(val) val##i16
237. #define INT32_C(val) val##i32
238. #define INT64_C(val) val##i64
239.
240. #define UINT8_C(val) val##ui8
241. #define UINT16_C(val) val##ui16
242. #define UINT32_C(val) val##ui32
243. #define UINT64_C(val) val##ui64
244.
245. // 7.18.4.2 Macros for greatest-width integer constants
246. // These #ifndef's are needed to prevent collisions with .
247. // Check out Issue 9 for the details.
248. #ifndef INTMAX_C // [
249. # define INTMAX_C INT64_C
250. #endif // INTMAX_C
251. #ifndef UINTMAX C // [
252. # define UINTMAX C UINT64 C
253. #endif // UINTMAX C ]
254.
255. #endif // STDC_CONSTANT_MACROS ]
256.
257. #endif // _MSC_VER >= 1600 ]
258.
259. #endif // _MSC_STDINT_H_ ]
```

C:\ProgramFiles(x86)\CommonFiles\Microsoft\VisualC++forPython\9.0\VC\include\stdint.h 下面。

5、重新配置文件.theanorc.txt。把步骤2(3)中建立的文件:.theanorc.txt 内容改为如下内容:

```
[cpp]view plaincopy
  01. [blas]
  02. ldflags=
  03
  04. [global]
  05. device = gpu
  06. floatX = float32
  07.
  08.
  09. [nvcc]
  10. fastmath=True
  11. flags =-LC:\Anaconda\libs
  12. compiler_bindir=C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Visual Studio 10.0\VC\bin
  13.
  14. [gcc]
  15. cxxflags = -IC:\Anaconda\MinGW\include
这样就完成了theano的GPU配置了。上面的:
```

01. compiler bindir=C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Visual Studio 10.0\VC\bin

这个如果你的电脑是装vs2012,那么就把10.0改为11.0。也就是说上面的路径就是你安装的vs所在的目录

# 6、完整测试。

[cpp]view plaincopy \(\bigcap\)

# 测试的python代码如下:

```
[python] view plaincopy \square \mathcal{V}
  01. from theano import function, config, shared, sandbox
  02. import theano.tensor as T
  03. import numpy
  04. import time
  05.
  06. vlen = 10 * 30 * 768# 10 x #cores x # threads per core
  07. iters = 1000
  08
  09. rng = numpy.random.RandomState(22)
  10. x = shared(numpy.asarray(rng.rand(vlen), config.floatX))
  11. f = function([], T.exp(x))
  12. print f.maker.fgraph.toposort()
  13. t0 = time.time()
  14. for i in xrange(iters):
  15.
        r = f()
  16. t1 = time.time()
  17. print'Looping %d times took' % iters, t1 - t0, 'seconds'
  18. print'Result is', r
  19. if numpy.any([isinstance(x.op, T.Elemwise) for x in f.maker.fgraph.toposort()]):
  20. print'Used the cpu'
  21. else:
  22. print'Used the gpu
```

#### 运行结果如下:

#### (1)GPU测试

#### 下面是用GPU加速的运行结果:

如上运行结果可知,用gpu进行计算时间差不多是0.68秒左右。如果想切换成只用cpu的测试的话,我是通过更改文件:.theanorc.txt的内容。如果开启gpu,那么.theanorc.txt的内容为:

```
[python] view plaincopy  

O1. [blas]
O2. Idflags=
```

```
03.

04. [global]

05. device = gpu

06. floatX = float32

07.

08.

09. [nvcc]

10. fastmath=True

11. flags =-LC:\Anaconda\libs

12. compiler_bindir=C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Visual Studio 10.0\VC\bin

13.

14. [gcc]

15. cxxflags = -IC:\Anaconda\MinGW\include
```

# (2) CPU测试。如果想关闭gpu,进行cpu测试那么就把.theanorc.txt内容改为:

```
[python]view plaincopy

01. [blas]
02. ldflags=
03.
04.
05.
06. [gcc]
07. cxxflags = -IC:\Anaconda\MinGW\include
```

还有需要重启电脑。不知道有没有更好的在gpu与cpu切换的方法,如果有请不吝指导,因为我这个方法每次都要重启,下面是测试结果图:

测试了结果,只用cpu花了13秒的时间,也就是说对于我的电脑,使用gpu进行加速,这速度提高了近20倍。

#### 参考文献:

- 1、http://deeplearning.net/software/theano/install\_windows.html#install-windows
- 2、http://blog.163.com/yuyang\_tech/blog/static/216050083201469101518900/

#### 附录:

1、在调用theano.test()测试的时候,如果出现: no module name theano的错误,表明要么没有安装,theano。如果确保已经安装了,那么就是你:高级-》环境变量的路径没有设置好。

上面的环境变量设置: "C:\Anaconda\Lib\site-packages\theano;" 查看一下是否有这个目录。比如我另外一台电脑安装的时候,不知怎么回事,theano的安装目录竟然是大写的:Theano,一直不知道错在哪