一、題目:深度學習中文手寫數字辨識

輸入: 中文手寫數字資料集(dataset)

輸出: 中文手寫數字辨識準確率(accuracy)

- 二、程式碼
 - 1. trainmidel.py:訓練模型程式
 - 引入函式庫

```
from PIL import Image
from keras.utils import np_utils
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import os
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
```

- 副函式
 - ▶ Read_FilePath(file_path): 讀取檔案路徑及標籤

▶ Write ImageData(filepaths): 製作圖片資料流

```
def Write_ImageData(filepaths): # 製作圖片資料
    imgdata = [] # 儲存圖片資料
    for filepath in filepaths:

        image = np.array(Image.open(filepath)) # 開圖片檔
        imgdata.append(image) # 圖片檔案保存
    return np.array(imgdata) # 回傳圖片資料
```

▶ Parameter ser(model): 神經網路參數設定

➤ Train Model(model): 訓練模型

```
def Train Model(model):
   ## 訓練模型:輸入 features, label,執行 100 次訓練週期
   model.compile( loss = 'categorical_crossentropy',
                  optimizer = 'adam',
                  metrics = ['accuracy'])
   train history = model.fit(x = x TrainData,
                         y = y_TrainData,
                         validation_split = 0.4, # 60%為訓練資料, 40%驗證資料
                                               # 訓練100次
                         epochs = 100,
                                               #每一批次500筆資料
                         batch_size = 500,
                         verbose = 2)
                                                # 顯示訓練過程
   plot_train_history(train_history, 'accuracy', 'val_accuracy')
   plot train history(train history, 'loss', 'val loss')
```

➤ Save Model(model): 保存模型

```
def Save_Model(model):
    print("----正在保存模型----")
    model.save('model.h5')
```

▶ plot_train_history(train, train_acc, test_acc): 畫出精度歷程圖

```
def plot_train_history(train_history, train_acc, test_acc):
    plt.clf() # 清除圖片
    plt.plot(train_history.history[train_acc]) # 畫出訓練之準度
    plt.plot(train_history.history[test_acc]) # 畫出測試之準度
    plt.title('Train History') # 標題
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy') # y軸標題
    plt.xlabel('Epoch') # x軸標題
    plt.legend(['train', 'test'], loc='upper left')
    plt.show() # 畫圖
```

● 主函式

```
__name__ == '__main__':
## Step 1: 讀取圖片資料
file_path = "train_image"
tf_file_name = "data.tfrecords"
filepaths, labels = Read_FilePath(file_path)
imgdata = Write ImageData(filepaths)
## Step 2: 圖片資料預處理,產生 feature 及 label
x_TrainData = imgdata.reshape(imgdata.shape[0],28,28,1).astype('float32') # 將資料改成4維陣列
x_TrainData_normalize = x_TrainData / 255 # 將 features 標準化
y_TrainData = np_utils.to_categorical(labels) # 以 Onehot Encoding 轉换 label
# 線性堆疊模型
model = Sequential() # 建立模型
Parameter_set(model) # 設定參數
Train_Model(model) # 訓練模型
Save Model(model)
                  # 保存模型
```

2. testmodel.py 測式模型程式

程式

```
from keras.models import load_model
from PIL import Image
import numpy as np
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

if __name__ == '__main__':
    model = load_model('model.h5') # 護取儲存之模型
    imagepath = "'./test_image/104201529/5/5(1).bmp" # 測試圖片路徑
    # imagepath = "'..bmp"
    image = Image.open(imagepath) # 開檔案
    pic = image # 題外儲存圖檔
    x_TrainData = np.array(image).reshape(1,28,28,1).astype('float32') # 將圖檔資料改成4維陣列
    prob = model.predict(x_TrainData) # 模型預測機率
    predict = int(model.predict_classes(x_TrainData)) # 模型預測類別

plt.text(0, 2, "Predict: {}\nProbability: {}%".format(predict, prob[0][np.argmax(prob)] * 100), color = 'red') # 在圖上顯示文字
    plt.imshow(pic) # 畫圖
    plt.show() # 顯示圖片
```

三、結果

● 模型架構

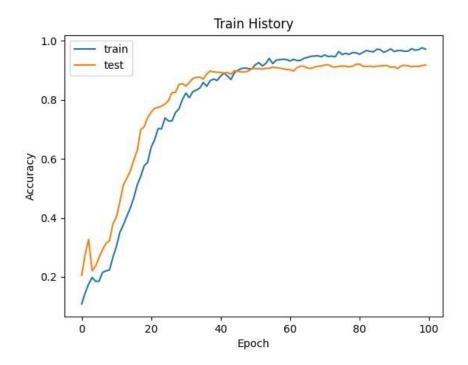
Model: "sequential"			
Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None,	28, 28, 16)	416
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None,	14, 14, 16)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None,	14, 14, 36)	14436
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None,	7, 7, 36)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None,	7, 7, 36)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None,	1764)	0
dense (Dense)	(None,	128)	225920
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	128)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	10)	1290
Total params: 242,062 Trainable params: 242,062 Non-trainable params: 0			========

● 訓練精度

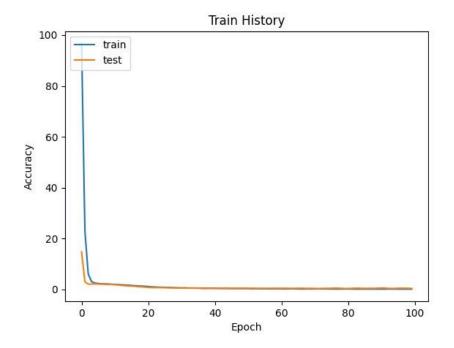
```
Epoch 92/100
3/3 - 0s - loss: 0.1048 - accuracy: 0.9673 - val_loss: 0.4801 - val_accuracy: 0.9061
Epoch 93/100
3/3 - 0s - loss: 0.1361 - accuracy: 0.9673 - val_loss: 0.3627 - val_accuracy: 0.9153
Epoch 94/100
3/3 - 0s - loss: 0.1335 - accuracy: 0.9646 - val_loss: 0.3576 - val_accuracy: 0.9173
Epoch 95/100
3/3 - 0s - loss: 0.1223 - accuracy: 0.9653 - val_loss: 0.3492 - val_accuracy: 0.9153
Epoch 96/100
3/3 - 0s - loss: 0.0934 - accuracy: 0.9735 - val_loss: 0.4241 - val_accuracy: 0.9122
Epoch 97/100
3/3 - 0s - loss: 0.1083 - accuracy: 0.9687 - val_loss: 0.4380 - val_accuracy: 0.9143
Epoch 98/100
3/3 - 0s - loss: 0.1049 - accuracy: 0.9701 - val_loss: 0.4459 - val_accuracy: 0.9133
Epoch 99/100
3/3 - 0s - loss: 0.0959 - accuracy: 0.9769 - val_loss: 0.3796 - val_accuracy: 0.9163
Epoch 100/100
3/3 - 0s - loss: 0.0950 - accuracy: 0.9721 - val_loss: 0.3689 - val_accuracy: 0.9184
```

訓練精準度為 97.21%, 測試精準度為 91.84%

● 精度曲線

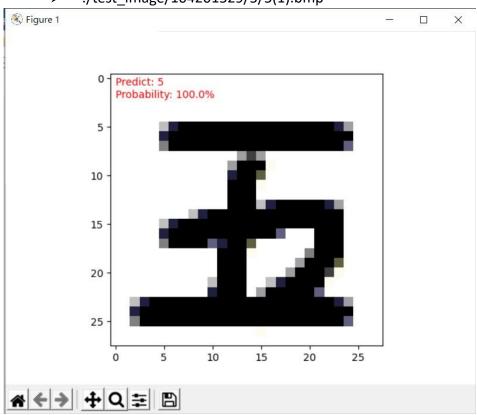


● 錯誤曲線

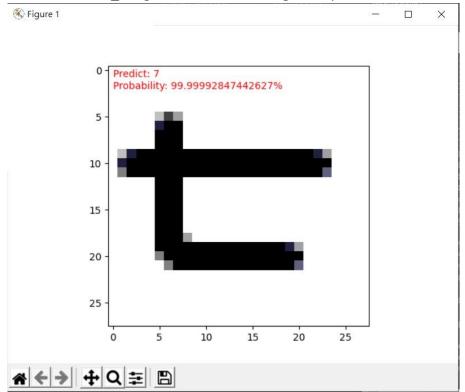


● 模型測試(使用不同檔案做預判)

./test_image/104201529/5/5(1).bmp



./test_image/103503522/7/image3.bmp



./test_image/104503530/3/3_1.bmp

