Mnist CNN

	import keras from keras.datasets import mnist
	from keras.utils import mputils
	from keras.models import Sequential
	from keras.layers import Dense , Activation , Flatten , Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
7	import numpy as np
8	import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
	Mnist : mnist dafasef 불러모는 module
	np-utils: data 정보를 위한 module
	sequential: CNN의 layer들을 순차적으로 실행시키기 위한 module
	Dense, Activation, Flatten, Conv2D, Max Pooling 2D: CNN 21 layer oil 5017th module 5
	Toward Membra Oc. 100
	import Numpy as np : Numpy 是 import 为时 np 2tt 이름으로 At용.
	Numpy : 난두 생성, 항영 / Hr영웅 전인하기 위한 package
	14 5 5 5 5 5 5
;	import matplotlib. Pyplot as Plt
	: Matplotlib. pyplot & import on pl+ ? Ktg
	Matplotlib. pyplot: 그림이나 그래프 등을 시각적으로 표현되기 위한 package
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

```
1 img_rows = 28 (몇)
   2 img cols = 28 ($x)
   4 num_classes = 10 ( (abel 74+ (0 ~ 9))
   6 (x_train , y_train),(x_test , y_test ) = mnist.load_data()
  8 input_shape = (img_rows , img_cols , 1)
   9 x_train = x_train.reshape(x_train.shape[0],img_rows,img_cols,1).astype('float32')/255.0
 10 x_test = x_test.reshape(x_test.shape[0],img_rows,img_cols,1).astype('float32')/255.0
 12 y_train = np_utils.to_categorical(y_train,num_classes)
 13 y_test = np_utils.to_categorical(y_test,num_classes)
     Mnist. load-data(): X-train, y-train, x-test, y-test HI 7H=1 Numpy array:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                가져옴.
                                                          train sample = 60000 7H , test sample = 10000 7H
   X-train, X-test : 28×28 픽델의
                                                                                                     각 손글씨 이미지 터미터
  Y-train, y-test
                                                 : 0 N 9
                                                                                                     label
                                                                             401 21
  loginal = logi
     : 크기는 28 x 28 이고 Channel = 1 즉, 흑백종
x - train. reshape (x-trait. shape [0], ing-rows, ing-cols, 1). astype (float 32')/255.0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               정규화
   : X- train 을 3차원에서
                                                                              나차원으로
                                                                                                          reshape.
         → 실수화 → 0~1의 값으로
4- train = np-utils. to _ categorical (4-train, num-closses)
  : to_categorical() -> One_hot 인코딩을 하다는 함수
                                                                    : ID진 정수 형식을 특수한 2전 binary 허성식으로 변경
                                                               0010000000
                                     to-cotegorial()
```

```
1 model = Sequential()
2 model.add(Conv2D(32,kernel_size = (5,5),
                  activation = 'relu',
                  input shape = (28, 28, 1))
4
5 model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size =(2,2),
                        strides=(2,2))
model = Sequential ()
 : Sequential 모델 Object를 Model 이라는 변수 안에 넣고, 모델
Conv 20 (32. kernel. 572e = (5.5), activation = 'relu', input_shape = (28.28.1)))
: 32 → 뉴턴 개수
  (5.5) → kernel 크기 (행.열)
  Yelu → 활성화 함
  28,28, | -> input_shape , 371:28×28 . Channel: 1
MaxPooling 2D ( pool-57ze = (2.2), strides = (2.2))
→ Strides = 움직이는
  (2, 2)
   28
 input
           327H
      28
                                           12x12
                         24 X24
     28×28×1
                                           (327H)
                        (32 7H)
     (input)
```

```
activation ='relu',
8
                       padding = 'same'))
9
10 model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size = (2,2)))
 Conv 2D (64, kernel_size = (5.5), activation = 'relu', padding = 'same'))
        → 紀 개수
            kemel 크기 (행, 렬)
   Velu → 황화 함
  'Same' → padding = 'Same' 즉. inputou zero padding를
                                같게해금
Max Pooling 2D ( Pool- Size = (2,2)))
   (2.2) 💙 윘5의
   input
                                        12
              12
      12
                              > 12
                                               Max Pooling 21)
          12 X [2
                                                                6 × 6
                                    12 X 12
         (in put)
                                                                (647H)
                                     (6474)
```

 $model.add(Conv2D(64,kernel_size = (5,5),$

```
12
                        activation = 'relu',
13
                        padding = 'same'))
14 model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size = (2,2)))
Conv 2D (128, kernel_size = (5.5), activation = 'relu', padding
 : (28 -> 뉴턴 711수
        → kemel 크기 (행, 렬)
        그 황화 함
  'Same' → padding = 'Same' 즉. inputon teno padding을
                                같게해금
Max Pooling 2D ( Pool- Size = (2,2))
 : (2.2) <sup>'</sup> → 윘5의
  input
                                        6
      6
                                                 Max Pooling 21)
           6×6
                                      6x6
                                                                  3× 3
         (in put)
                                    ((28 7H)
                                                                 (1287H)
```

11 model.add(Conv2D(128,kernel_size = (5,5),

```
15 model.add(Flatten())
16 model.add(Dense(512,activation = 'relu'))
17 model.add(Dense(10,activation = 'softmax'))
18 model.summary()
  Flatten ()
   1287401
           Output 펼치기 → 128x 3x3=1152
 Dense (512, activation = 'relu')
  512 → 支력 뉴런 수
 Dence (10, activation = 'softmax')
 :10 → 李年 4
                            SOFTMOX
   115271
                         나 (abel 개수를 맞취줌
```

Model. summary ()

:	모델	そ至	확인

· 12 72	~ C	
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 32)	832

max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling (None, 12, 12, 32) 51264

conv2d 5 (Conv2D) (None, 12, 12, 64) max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling (None, 6, 6, 64)

conv2d 6 (Conv2D) 204928 (None, 6, 6, 128) (None, 1152) 0 590336

max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling (None, 3, 3, 128) (None, 512)

flatten_2 (Flatten) dense_3 (Dense) dense_4 (Dense) (None, 10) 5130

Total params: 852,490 Trainable params: 852,490 Non-trainable params: 0

```
1 model.compile(loss = 'categorical_crossentropy',
      Չայ Կա Ֆայ վար optimizer ='sgd', metrics = ['accuracy'])
3 hist = model.fit(x_train , y_train , epochs = 10 , batch_size = 64)
                                 10번 반복
                                            60,000 7H 3
  Categorical_ Crossentry
                                                64개 씩
  · 논원 확인 > -( 실제 × log (여름))
  ex) 실제:0010
       예측 : 0 1 0 0
     \Rightarrow loss = -(0 \times log 0 + 0 \times log 1 + 1 \times log 0 + 0 \times log 0)
            = 00
       취제: 0 0 1 0
       明寺:0010
     => loss = - (0x logo + 0x logo + (x log | +0x logo)
           = 0
  optimizer = 'sqd'
  : Sqd = Stochastic Gradient Descent (확률 경사 타광병)
     → 하나의 데이터 당 1radien+를 구해 업데이트 과정 진행, Guolen 1 개 24년
                                                                           N번의 업터데트.
  Metrics
  . 성능 재표, 모내라고 할 재표
  model. fit (X-train, y-train, epochs=10, batch-size=64)
   : 입경 테이터 = x_train
      결과 FILOR = y_train
      PPochs = (0 (학습 타메터 번역 화수)
      botch_size = 64 (한 번 학급할 때 사람하는 Guoliet 개수)
```

```
2 loss_ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
4 loss_ax.plot(hist.history['loss'],'b',label = 'train_loss')
5 loss_ax.plot(hist.history['accuracy'],'r',label = 'train_accuracy')
7 loss_ax.set_xlabel('epochs')
8 loss_ax.legend(loc='center_right')
9 plt.xlim([0,9])
10 plt.ylim([0,1])
11 plt.show()
  Plt. figure (facecolor = 'white', figsize = (5.3))
    facecolor
                  바경색
     figsze
                                                =
 tig. add_ subplot (111)
 : (x l 그리트, 첫 번째 서브 플루
 set_xlabe(('epochs')
 · X 축은 epochs
 legent (loc='center-vight')
 병수반스
  xlim ([0,9])
                                            Y ([0, 1])
 0~9
                                                            0~1
  1.0
                                  train loss
                                  train accuracy
   0.8
   0.6
   0.4
   0.2
   0.0
                   ż
```

1 fig = plt.figure(facecolor = 'white',figsize = (5,3))

epochs

```
1 loss_and_metrics = model.evaluate(x_test,y_test,batch_size = 32)
2 print('evaluation loss and matrics ##')
3 print(loss_and_metrics)
 ㅋ 학뉴에너
                          모델을
                                   test
                                         다이하고
                                                     写か (loss 와 accuracy
  X-test
           · F-ILE GIOR
  y_test
            : 테스트 타겐
1 yhat = model.predict(x_test,batch_size = 64)
2 yhat
   Yhat
           : X- test on
                               대한
                              J
 array([[1.5676379e-07, 1.1797912e-06, 1.2914016e-05, ..., 9.9990082e-01,
        4.0290789e-07, 4.0810050e-06],
       [2.3864206e-06, 5.0915529e-05, 9.9994564e-01, ..., 1.2417505e-10,
       1.8020704e-07, 4.1186557e-14],
[1.0451543e-05, 9.9962485e-01, 2.2445070e-05, ..., 1.0723119e-04,
       4.9433598e-05, 3.1653601e-06],
       [1.2648989e-10, 1.1861827e-08, 1.0953659e-10, ..., 1.8568605e-06,
        5.6851019e-07, 6.5481850e-06],
       [2.2934555e-07, 8.0020640e-10, 5.6209598e-10, ..., 3.5500769e-09,
        1.6131715e-04, 9.0221599e-09],
       [1.3208206e-06, 7.8799349e-11, 6.3754634e-08, ..., 4.1506718e-13,
        1.4301369e-07, 1.4661121e-11]], dtype=float32)
```

