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#encoding:utf-8
# import libraries (导入依赖的库文件)
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import input_data
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#define parameteer (定义函数参数)
image_size (图片尺寸) /out_class (数据集类别) /display_step (显示次数)

#define super parameter (定义训练超参数)
train_keep_prop (保留概率) /batch_size (minibatch) /epcoh (迭代次数)

#read dataset and set vector as one_hot (读取数据, 以mnist为例)
mnist = input_data.read_data_sets('MNIST_data',one_hot = True)

#read test dataset (分别读取测试数据的images和labels)
test_x = mnist.test.images[:1000]
test_y = mnist.test.labels[:1000]

#define placeholder (定义占位符, 在会话中喂入数据)
xs = tf.placeholder(tf.float32,[None,image_size])
ys = tf.placeholder(tf.float32,[None,out_class])
keep_prob = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)

#reshape image to vector [samples_num,28,28,1] (整形, 将数据转换为矩阵形式)
x_image = tf.reshape(xs,[-1,28,28,1])    #-1:all of train dataset images

#crate model (构造神经网络模型)
tf.nn.***()

#computer loss,As target funcation(定义损失函数, 即目标函数)
loss = tf.losses.softmax_cross_entropy(onehot_labels=ys, logits=prediction)

#define gradent dencent model to minimize loss(target funcation) (定义训练模型, 最小化损失函数)
train_step = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(1e-4).minimize(cross_entropy)

#computer accuracy (计算精度)
accury =
tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(tf.equal(tf.argmax(prediction,1),tf.argmax(ys,1)),tf.float32))

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**#init parametre step1 (初始化变量第一步)**

init = tf.global\_variables\_initializer()

**#start session (开启会话)**

with tf.Session() as sess:

**#init parametre step2 (初始化变量第一步)**

sess.run(init)

**#start train model with (运行训练模型)**

for i in range(epcoh):

**#read data (读取数据, 喂入训练模型)**

batch\_xs, batch\_ys = mnist.train.next\_batch(batch\_size)

**#train CNN modele and feed data with ()**

sess.run(train\_step, feed\_dict = {xs: batch\_xs, ys: batch\_ys, keep\_prob: 1})

**#display result (显示训练结果)**

if i % display\_step == 0:

print('Test Accuracy : ' + str(sess.run(accuracy\_train, feed\_dict = {xs: mnist.test.images, ys: mnist.test.labels, keep\_prob: 1})))