

1 Listing 5.1. Instantiating a small convnet

```
In [1]: from keras import layers
        from keras import models

        model = models.Sequential()#模型的建立
        model.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(28, 28, 1)))#3*3 * 32的局部特徵多寡(
        model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))#降維 砍一半
        model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
        model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
        model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
        #為四個Layers
```

2 Listing 5.2. Adding a classifier on top of the convnet

```
In [2]: model.add(layers.Flatten())#壓平 將3D縮為1D
        model.add(layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'))
        model.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))#多個 機率 因為分析10個數字

In [3]: model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 32)	320
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 13, 13, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 5, 5, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 3, 3, 64)	36928
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 576)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	36928
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	650
=====		
Total params: 93,322		
Trainable params: 93,322		
Non-trainable params: 0		

3 Listing 5.3. Training the convnet on MNIST images

```
In [5]: from keras.datasets import mnist
        from keras.utils import to_categorical

        (train_images, train_labels), (test_images, test_labels) = mnist.load_data()
        train_images = train_images.reshape((60000, 28, 28, 1))
        train_images = train_images.astype('float32') / 255

        test_images = test_images.reshape((10000, 28, 28, 1))
        test_images = test_images.astype('float32') / 255#0-255 每一格的值 正規化使數值界在0~1之間

        train_labels = to_categorical(train_labels)#將其類別化
        test_labels = to_categorical(test_labels)

        model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop',
                      loss='categorical_crossentropy',
                      metrics=['accuracy'])
        model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=5, batch_size=64)
```

```
Epoch 1/5
938/938 [=====] - 51s 52ms/step - loss: 0.1859 - accuracy: 0.9415
Epoch 2/5
938/938 [=====] - 48s 51ms/step - loss: 0.0470 - accuracy: 0.9850
Epoch 3/5
```

```
938/938 [=====] - 45s 48ms/step - loss: 0.0324 - accuracy: 0.9899
Epoch 4/5
938/938 [=====] - 48s 51ms/step - loss: 0.0242 - accuracy: 0.9925
Epoch 5/5
938/938 [=====] - 41s 44ms/step - loss: 0.0189 - accuracy: 0.9940
```

```
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x243f8872b50>
```

```
In [6]: test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels)
        test_acc
```

```
313/313 [=====] - 3s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0265 - accuracy: 0.9923
```

```
0.9922999739646912
```

```
In [8]: from keras import layers
        from keras import models

        model = models.Sequential()
        model.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(28, 28, 1)))
        model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
        model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
        model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
        model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
        model.add(layers.Flatten())#3D->1D
        model.add(layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'))#64dim
        model.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))#10 值 機率
```

```
In [9]: model.summary()
```

```
Model: "sequential_2"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 32)	320
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling 2D)	(None, 13, 13, 32)	0
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling 2D)	(None, 5, 5, 64)	0
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 3, 3, 64)	36928
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 576)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 64)	36928
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 10)	650

```
=====
Total params: 93,322
Trainable params: 93,322
Non-trainable params: 0
=====
```