# 机器学习&tensorflow

Xuyadan - 2017年7月24日

# 机器学习

- ◆一个我觉得讲得非常清楚的机器学习入门指南,适合对机器学习一无所知的人
  - http://blog.jobbole.com/67616/
- \* Andrew ng教授的《machine learning》(网易公开课或者coursera) 我只看了前两节,看到第二节后面对算法的证明就看不下去了。看完他的视频印象最深刻的是gradient descent, "I am going to take a small step in this direction of steepest descent"。等有点文化了再继续完成后面的视频。
- \* 跟着 莫烦python 学习了下tensorflow的基本Session, Variables, placeholder, Activation Function和def add\_player()

# **Tensorflow**

### 1.安装tensorflow

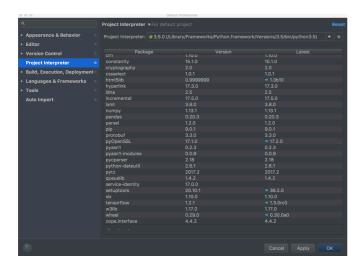
upgrade pip

pip is already installed if you're using Python 2 >= 2.7.9 or Python 3 >= 3.4 binaries downloaded from python.org, but you'll need to upgrade pip. 终端中输入:

#### \$ pip3 install --upgrade pip

\* 安装tensorflow(最简单的pip安装)

- \* python3.6不支持tensorflow!在pycharm始终显示不出来
- \* 在pycharm中import tensorflow as tf,显示no module?



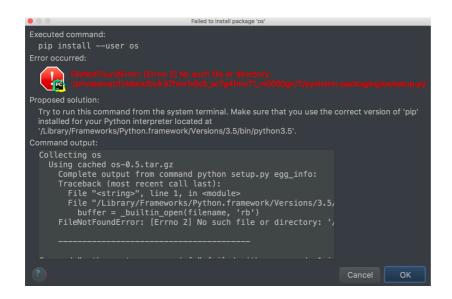
那么需要检查pycharm中选择的default setting中的interpreter是不是选的对应下载的python3.5的版本

## \* 运行tensorflow

```
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.5/bin/python3.5 /Appl:
Python 3.5.2 (v3.5.2:4def2a2901a5, Jun 26 2016, 10:47:25)
>>> import tensorflow as tf
>>> hello = tf.constant('hello,Tensorflow')
>>> sess = tf.Session()
2017-07-22 18:35:26.565385: W tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guay
2017-07-22 18:35:26.565404: W tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guay
2017-07-22 18:35:26.565411: W tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guay
2017-07-22 18:35:26.565418: W tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guay
>>> sess.run(hello)
b'hello,Tensorflow'
>>>
```

## 2.构建DNN对iris数据集分类

❖ 导入os urllib模块发生错误



原因: 所导入的模块与当前的python3.5版本不符

解决方法:换一下模块的版本,urllib5,os0

❖无\_\_future\_\_模块

```
2 from __future__ import absolute_import
3 from __future__ import division
4 from __future__ import print_function
```

该模块是在旧版本中引用新版本的功能,故只有旧版python才有此模块,新版无需安装

- \*包含iris数据集可以下载,讲解清楚的一个博客地址 http://blog.csdn.net/mebiuw/article/details/53222000
- 按照它上面的运行出现了错误 not found file iris\_training.csv solution: 将下载的iris\_training.csv&iris\_test.csv放到.py的目录下
- 无效命令load\_csv
   solution:换成load\_csv\_with\_header,在target\_dtype后面加上features\_dtype变量(features\_dtype=np.float32)

#### \*基本 步骤

- 1.从原始数据集的CSV里面读取数据,并且加载到Tensorflow当中
- 2.构建一个基于神经网络的分类器
- 3.使用训练数据进行模型训练
- 4.使用测试数据进行模型评估
- 5.使用训练好的模型对新的数据进行分类

import tensorflow as tf import numpy as np #设定数据集的位置

IRIS\_TRAINING = "iris\_training.csv"

IRIS\_TEST = "iris\_test.csv"

#使用tensorflow内置的方法进行数据加载,target\_dtype是最终的label的类型,这里只有012三个取值,所以用int

 $training\_set = tf.contrib.learn.datasets.base.load\_csv\_with\_header(filename = IRIS\_TRAINING,target\_dtype = np.int,features\_dtype = np.float32)$ 

test\_set = tf.contrib.learn.datasets.base.load\_csv\_with\_header(filename = IRIS\_TEST,target\_dtype = np.int,features\_dtype=np.float32)

```
#每行数据4个特征,都是real_value的
feature_columns = [tf.contrib.layers.real_valued_column("",dimension = 4)]
#构建一个DNN分类器, 3层, 其中每个隐含层的节点数量分别为10, 20,
10, 目标的分类3个, 并且指定了保存位置
classifier =
tf.contrib.learn.DNNClassifier(feature columns=feature columns,hidden un
its=[10,20,10],n_classes=3,model_dir="/tmp/iris_model")
#指定数据,以及训练的步数
classifier.fit(x=training_set.data,y=training_set.target,steps=2000)
accuracy_score = classifier.evaluate(x=test_set.data,y=test_set.target)
["accuracy"]
print('Accuracy:{0:f}'.format(accuracy_score))
new\_samples = np.array([[6.4,3.2,4.5,1.5],[5.8,3.1,5.0,1.7]],dtype=np.float32)
y = classifier.predict(new_samples)
print('Predictions:{}'.format(str(y)))
*结果
```

出现了warning, 但是可以运行

```
Python Console

... print('Predictions:{}'.format(str(y)))

WARNING:tensorflow:From <input::20: calling BaseEstimator.fit (from tensorflow.contrib.learn.python.learn.estimators.estimator) with x is depre Instructions for updating:
Estimator is decoupled from Scikit Learn interface by moving into separate class SKCompat. Arguments x, y and batch_size are only available in the SKCompat class, Estimator will only accept input_fn.
Example conversion:
est = Estimator(...) -> est = SKCompat(Estimator(...))
WARNING:tensorflow:From <input>:20: calling BaseEstimator.fit (from tensorflow.contrib.learn.python.learn.estimators.estimator) with y is depre Instructions for updating:
Estimator is decoupled from Scikit Learn interface by moving into separate class SKCompat. Arguments x, y and batch_size are only available in the SKCompat class, Estimator will only accept input_fn.
Example conversion:
est = Estimator(...) -> est = SKCompat(Estimator(...))
```

warning还在找原因

# 下周计划

- 看机器学习的视频
- 通过阅读的论文了解视频预测的基本概念,运行的步骤
- 用tensorflow 模仿一些简单预测的案例