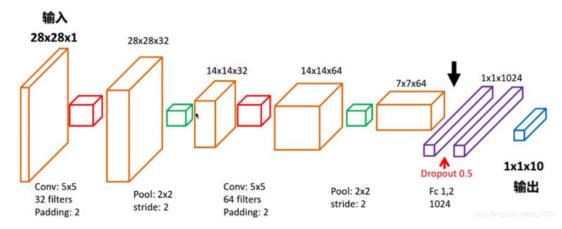
Tensorflow 中文手册

https://www.w3cschool.cn/tensorflow_python/tensorflow_python-bm7y28si.html 模型结构图:



首先明确模型的输入及输出(先不考虑 batch)

输入: 一张手写数字图(28x28x1 像素矩阵) 1 是通道数

输出: 预测的数字(1x10的 one-hot 向量)

one hot 编码是将类别变量转换为机器学习算法易于利用的一种形式的过程,比如

输出[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0]代表数字"8"

各层的维度说明(先不考虑 batch)

输入层(28 x28 x1)

卷积层 1 的输出(28x28x32)(32 filters)

pooling 层 1 的输出(14x14x32)

卷积层 2 的输出(14x14x64)(64 filters)

pooling 层 2 的输出 (7x7x64)

全连接层 1 的输出(1x1024)

全连接层 2 含 softmax 的输出(1x10)

注意, 训练时采用 batch, 只是加了一个维度而已, 比如(28x28x1)→(100x28x28x1) batch=100

详细代码讲解

下载 mnist 手写数字图片数据集:

from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import input_data

mnist = input_data.read_data_sets('MNIST_data', one_hot=True)

若报错可自行前往 http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/下载(或者其他地址),只要将四个压缩文件都放进 MNIST_data 文件夹即可,包含了四个部分:

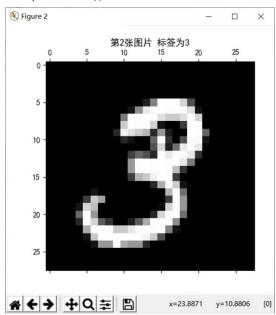
- 训练数据集: train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz (9.45 MB, 包含60,000个样本)。
- 训练数据集标签: train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz (28.2 KB, 包含60,000个标签)。
- 测试数据集: t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz (1.57 MB,包含10,000个样本)。
- 测试数据集标签: t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz (4.43 KB, 包含10,000个样本的标签)。

名称	修改日期	类型	大小
t10k-images-idx3-ubyte	2020/12/16 0:07	WinRAR 压缩文	1,611 KB
🌌 t 10k-labels-idx 1-ubyte	2020/12/16 0:07	WinRAR 压缩文	5 KB
train-images-idx3-ubyte	2020/12/16 0:05	WinRAR 压缩文	9,681 KB
train-labels-idx1-ubyte	2020/12/16 0:06	WinRAR 压缩文	29 KB

```
Tensorflow 读取的 mnist 的数据形式 (Datasets)
原训练集分出了5000作为验证集(实验中未使用)
训练集(train\0)的数量: 55000
验证集 (validation\1) 的数量: 5000
测试集(test\2)的数量: 10000
mnist = {Datasets: 3} Datasets(train=<tensorflow.contrib.learn.python.learn.datasets.mnist.DataSet ob
Etest = {DataSet} <tensorflow.contrib.learn.python.learn.datasets.mnist.DataSet object at 0x0000002
> = train = {DataSet} <tensorflow.contrib.learn.python.learn.datasets.mnist.DataSet object at 0x000000
> = validation = {DataSet} < tensorflow.contrib.learn.python.learn.datasets.mnist.DataSet object at 0x0
> ≡ 0 = {DataSet} <tensorflow.contrib.learn.python.learn.datasets.mnist.DataSet object at 0x00000238</p>

≥ = 1 = {DataSet} < tensorflow.contrib.learn.python.learn.datasets.mnist.DataSet object at 0x00000238.
</p>
≥ = 2 = {DataSet} <tensorflow.contrib.learn.python.learn.datasets.mnist.DataSet object at 0x00000238</p>
     on len = {int} 3
= mnist = {Datasets: 3} Datasets(train=<tensorflow.contrib.learn.python.learn.datasets.mnist.DataSet object at 0x0000002</p>
      on epochs completed = {int} 0
          > ≡ images = {ndarray: (10000, 784)} [[0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.], ..., [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.], [0.
          > ■ labels = {ndarray: (10000, 10)} [[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0.], [0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.], [0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.], [0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.], [1. 0.
                on num_examples = {int} 10000
          Protected Attributes
     or epochs completed = {int} 3
          > ≡ images = {ndarray: (55000, 784)} [[0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.], ..., [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0. ... 0.], [0. 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0.], [0. 
          > ■ labels = {ndarray: (55000, 10)} [[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0.], [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0.], [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0.], [1. 0.
                on num examples = {int} 55000
          Protected Attributes
补充: 可视化 train 数据集图片
from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import input_data
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei'] #用来正常显示中文标签
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus']=False
mnist = input_data.read_data_sets('MNIST_data', one_hot=True)
train_img = mnist.train.images
train label = mnist.train.labels
for i in range(5):
        img = np.reshape(train_img[i, :], (28, 28))
        label = np.argmax(train label[i, :])
```

```
plt.matshow(img, cmap = plt.get_cmap('gray'))
plt.title('第%d 张图片 标签为%d' %(i+1,label))
plt.show()
```



卷积层1代码:

conv1 layer 含 pool

```
W_conv1 = weight_variable([5, 5, 1, 32])
```

初始化 W_{conv1} 为[5,5,1,32]的**张量 tensor**,表示卷积核大小为 5*5,1 表示图像通道数 (输入),32 表示卷积核个数即输出 32 个特征图(即下一层的输入通道数)

张量说明:

#偏置项,参与conv2d中的加法,维度会自动扩展到28x28x32(广播)

h_conv1 = tf.nn.relu(conv2d(x_image, W_conv1) + b_conv1)

output size 28x28x32

h_pool1 = max_pool_2x2(h_conv1) # output size 14x14x32 卷积操作使用 padding 保持维度不变,只靠 pool 降维

其中:

```
xs = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, 784], name='x_input')
ys = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, 10], name='y_input')
x_image = tf.reshape(xs, [-1, 28, 28, 1])
```

- # 创建两个占位符, xs 为输入网络的图像, ys 为输入网络的图像标签
- # 输入 xs(二维张量, shape 为[batch, 784])变成 4d 的 x_image, x_image 的 shape 应该是 [batch, 28, 28, 1],第四维是通道数 1
- # -1 表示自动推测这个维度的 size
- # reshape 成了 conv2d 需要的输入形式;若是直接进入全连接层,则没必要 reshape

```
以上使用到的函数的定义-
注意: tensorflow 的变量必须定义为 tf. Variable 类型
def weight variable(shape):
   # tf.truncated normal 从截断的正态分布中输出随机值.
   initial = tf.truncated_normal(shape, stddev=0.1)
   return tf.Variable(initial)
def bias variable(shape):
   initial = tf.constant(0.1, shape=shape)
   return tf.Variable(initial)
def conv2d(x, W):
   return tf.nn.conv2d(x, W, strides=[1, 1, 1, 1], padding='SAME')
   # 卷积核移动步长为 1,填充 padding 类型为 SAME,可以不丢弃任何像素点, VALID 丢弃边
缘像素点
   # 计算给定的 4-D input 和 filter 张量的 2-D 卷积
   # input shape [batch, in_height, in_width, in_channels]
   # filter shape [filter_height, filter_width, in_channels, out_channels]
   # stride 对应在这四维上的步长,默认[1,x,y,1]
def max pool 2x2(x):
   # 采用最大池化,也就是取窗口中的最大值作为结果
   # x 是一个4维张量, shape 为[batch,height,width,channels]
   # ksize 表示 pool 窗口大小为 2x2,也就是高 2, 宽 2
   # strides,表示在 height 和 width 维度上的步长都为 2
   return tf.nn.max pool(x, ksize=[1, 2, 2, 1], strides=[1, 2, 2, 1],
padding='SAME')
卷积层 2 代码:
## conv2 layer 含 pool##
W_conv2 = weight_variable([5, 5, 32, 64]) # 同 conv1, 不过卷积核数增为 64
b_conv2 = bias_variable([64])
h conv2 = tf.nn.relu(conv2d(h pool1, W conv2) + b conv2)
# output size 14x14x64
h_{pool2} = max_{pool}2x2(h_{conv2})
# output size 7x7x64
全连接层1代码:
## fc1 layer ##
# 含 1024 个神经元,初始化(3136,1024)的 tensor
W fc1 = weight variable([7 * 7 * 64, 1024])
b_fc1 = bias_variable([1024])
h_pool2_flat = tf.reshape(h_pool2, [-1, 7 * 7 * 64])
# 将 conv2 的输出 reshape 成[batch, 7*7*16]的张量,方便全连接层处理
h_fc1 = tf.nn.relu(tf.matmul(h_pool2_flat, W_fc1) + b_fc1)
h_fc1_drop = tf.nn.dropout(h_fc1, keep_prob)
其中:
```

```
xs = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, 784], name='x_input')
ys = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, 10], name='y_input')
keep_prob = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
x_image = tf.reshape(xs, [-1, 28, 28, 1])
keep_prob_rate = 0.5
```

- # 在机器学习的模型中,如果模型的参数太多,而训练样本又太少,训练出来的模型很容易产生过拟合的现象。
- # 在训练神经网络的时候经常会遇到过拟合的问题,过拟合具体表现在:模型在训练数据上损失函数较小,预测准确率较高;但是在测试数据上损失函数比较大,预测准确率较低。
- # 神经元按 1-keep prob 概率置 0, 否则以 1/keep prob 的比例缩放该元(并非保持不变)
- # 这是为了保证神经元输出激活值的期望值与不使用 dropout 时一致,结合概率论的知识来具体看一下:假设一个神经元的输出激活值为 a,在不使用 dropout 的情况下,其输出期望值为 a,如果使用了 dropout,神经元就可能有保留和关闭两种状态,把它看作一个离散型随机变量,符合概率论中的 0-1 分布,其输出激活值的期望变为 p*a+(1-p)*0=pa,为了保持测试集与训练集神经元输出的分布一致,可以在训练时除以此系数或者测试时乘以此系数,或者在测试时乘以该系数

全连接层 2 代码:

```
## fc2 layer 含 softmax 层##
# 含 10 个神经元,初始化(1024, 10)的 tensor
W_fc2 = weight_variable([1024, 10])
b_fc2 = bias_variable([10])
prediction = tf.nn.softmax(tf.matmul(h_fc1_drop, W_fc2) + b_fc2)
```

交叉熵函数

$$loss = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i \log(y_{i})$$

补充 tf.reduce mean

```
reduce_mean(
    input_tensor,
    axis=None,
    keep_dims=False,
    name=None,
    reduction_indices=None
)
```

计算张量的(各个维度上)元素的平均值,例如

```
x = tf.constant([[1., 1.], [2., 2.]])
tf.reduce_mean(x) # 1.5
tf.reduce_mean(x, 0) # [1.5, 1.5]
tf.reduce_mean(x, 1) # [1., 2.]T
0 代表输出是个行向量,那么就是各行每个维度取 mean
```

```
# 使用 ADAM 优化器来做梯度下降,学习率 learning rate=0.0001
learning rate = 1e-4
train step = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learning rate).minimize(cross entropy)
# 模型训练后, 计算测试集准确率
def compute accuracy(v xs, v ys):
   global prediction
   # y pre 将 v xs(test)输入模型后得到的预测值 (10000,10)
   y_pre = sess.run(prediction, feed_dict={xs: v_xs, keep_prob: 1})
   # argmax(axis) axis = 1 返回结果为:数组中每一行最大值所在"列"索引值
   # tf.equal 返回布尔值, correct_prediction (10000, 1)
   correct_prediction = tf.equal(tf.argmax(y_pre, 1), tf.argmax(v_ys, 1))
   # tf.cast 将 bool 转成 float32, tf.reduce mean 求均值, 作为 accuracy 值(0 到 1)
   accuracy = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(correct_prediction, tf.float32))
   result = sess.run(accuracy, feed_dict={xs: v_xs, ys: v_ys, keep_prob: 1})
   return result
TensorFlow 程序通常被组织成一个构建阶段(graph)和一个执行阶段.
上述阶段就是构建阶段,现在进入执行阶段,反复执行图中的训练操作,首先需要创建一个
Session 对象,如
sess = tf.Session() ***** sess.close()
Session 对象在使用完后需要关闭以释放资源. 除了显式调用 close 外, 也可以使用 "with"
代码块 来自动完成关闭动作,如下
with tf.Session() as sess:
   # 初始化图中所有 Variables
   init = tf.global_variables_initializer()
   sess.run(init)
   # 总迭代次数(batch)为 max epoch=1000,每次取 100 张图做 batch 梯度下降
   for i in range(max_epoch):
      # mnist.train.next batch 默认 shuffle=True,随机读取,batch 大小为 100
      batch_xs, batch_ys = mnist.train.next_batch(100)
      # 此 batch 是个 2 维 tuple, batch[0]是(100, 784)的样本数据数组, batch[1]是
(100, 10)的样本标签数组,分别赋值给 batch xs, batch ys
      sess.run(train_step, feed_dict={xs: batch_xs, ys: batch_ys, keep_prob:
keep prob})
   # 暂时不进行赋值的元素叫占位符(如 xs、ys), run 需要它们时得赋值, feed_dict 就
是用来赋值的,格式为字典型
      if (i+1) \% 50 == 0:
         print("step %d, test accuracy %g" % (i+1, compute_accuracy(
             mnist.test.images, mnist.test.labels)))
```

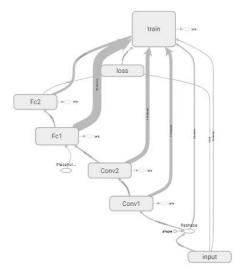
利用自带的 tensorboard 可视化模型(深入理解图的概念)

tensorboard 支持 8 种可视化, 也就是上图中的 8 个选项卡, 它们分别是:

- SCALARS: 标量曲线。例如准确率、损失率、权重和偏置等变化。在代码中tf.summary.scalar() 定义需要在这个选项卡下展示的标量。
- IMAGES:数据图像。对于图像分类问题,可以将输入或者训练过程中的图片展示出来。在代码中用tf.summary.image()定义需要在这个选项卡中展示的数据(直接绘制成图像展示),默认是绘制3张图片。
- AUDIO: 音频数据。还没有做过语音分析的例子, 估计同上。
- GRAPHS: tensorflow的数据流图。数据流图的完善性,都需要在程序中详细定义。用with tf.name_scope()或者with tf.name_scope() as scope来定义。
- DISTRIBUTIONS:数据分布图。可以用来显示激活前和激活后数据的分布情况,辅助设计分析
- HISTOGRAMS: 数据柱状图。在代码中用tf.summary.histogram()定义。
- EMBEDDINGS: 用于文本分析,展示词向量的投影分布 (例如word2vec)

tensorboard 通过运行一个本地服务器,监听 6006 端口,在浏览器发出请求时,分析训练时记录的数据,绘制训练过程中的数据曲线、图像。





以可视化 loss (scalars)、graphs 为例:

为了在 graphs 中展示节点名称,在设计网络时可用 with tf.name_scope()限定命名空间以第一个卷积层为例:

```
with tf.name_scope('Conv1'):
    with tf.name_scope('W_conv1'):
```

```
W conv1 = weight_variable([5, 5, 1, 32])
   with tf.name scope('b_conv1'):
       b_conv1 = bias_variable([32])
   with tf.name scope('h_conv1'):
       h_conv1 = tf.nn.relu(conv2d(x_image, W_conv1) + b_conv1)
   with tf.name_scope('h_pool1'):
       h pool1 = max pool 2x2(h conv1)
同样地,对所有节点进行命名
如下, Conv1 中的名称即命名结果
                h_pool1
                   h_conv1
   W_conv1
                  b_conv1
Conv1
Subgraph: 25 nodes
Attributes (0)
Inputs (1)
                        ?×28×28×1 🌲
  Reshape
Outputs (3)
  Conv2/h_conv2/Conv2D ?×14×14×32 A
                        15 tensors 🔻
  ____ train

→ Control dependencies

with tf.name scope('loss'):
   cross entropy = tf.reduce mean(-tf.reduce sum(ys * tf.log(prediction),
                                              reduction_indices=[1]))
在 with tf.Session() as sess 中添加
losssum = tf.summary.scalar('loss', cross_entropy)
# loss 计入 summary 中,可以被统计
writer = tf.summary.FileWriter("", graph=sess.graph)
# tf.summary.FileWriter 指定一个文件用来保存图
在 if i % 50 == 0 中添加
summery= sess.run(losssum, feed_dict={xs: batch_xs, ys: batch_ys, keep_prob:
keep_prob_rate})
writer.add_summary(summery, i)
# add summary () 方法将训练过程数据保存在 filewriter 指定的文件中
在 Terminal 中输入
tensorboard --logdir=E:\cnn mnist
```

Terminal: Local ×	+			
libifcoremd.dll	00007FFE92E043E4	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
KERNELBASE.dll	00007FFF3F1862A3	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
KERNEL32.DLL	00007FFF419F7C24	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
ntdll.dll	00007FFF41C8D4D1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

(tfgpu) E:\XMU_SPEECH\lab_mnist_cnn\lab\exercise\chap5_CNN>tensorboard --logdir=E:\XMU_SPEECH\lab_mnist_cnn\lab\exercise\chap5_CNN 2021-01-08 03:09:25.188160: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:44] Successfully opened dynamic library curensorBoard 1.15.0 at http://LAPTOP-R9006LH5:60067 (Press CTRL+C to quit)

将网址中的 LAPTOP-R9006LH5 改为 localhost,复制在浏览器中打开即可

```
附录(完整代码1):
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import input_data
mnist = input data.read data sets('MNIST data', one hot=True)
def weight_variable(shape):
   # tf.truncated_normal 从截断的正态分布中输出随机值.
   initial = tf.truncated normal(shape, stddev=0.1)
   return tf.Variable(initial)
# 偏置初始化
def bias_variable(shape):
   initial = tf.constant(0.1, shape=shape)
   return tf.Variable(initial)
# 使用 tf.nn.conv2d 定义 2 维卷积
def conv2d(x, W):
   #卷积核移动步长为1,填充 padding 类型为 SAME,简单地理解为以 0 填充边缘, VALID 采
用不填充的方式, 多余地进行丢弃
   # 计算给定的 4-D input 和 filter 张量的 2-D 卷积
   # input shape [batch, in height, in width, in channels]
   # filter shape [filter height, filter width, in channels, out channels]
   # stride 长度为4的1-D张量, input 的每个维度的滑动窗口的步幅
   return tf.nn.conv2d(x, W, strides=[1, 1, 1, 1], padding='SAME')
def max_pool_2x2(x):
   # 采用最大池化,也就是取窗口中的最大值作为结果
   # x 是一个4维张量, shape 为[batch,height,width,channels]
   # ksize 表示 pool 窗口大小为 2x2,也就是高 2, 宽 2
   # strides,表示在 height 和 width 维度上的步长都为 2
   return tf.nn.max_pool(x, ksize=[1, 2, 2, 1], strides=[1, 2, 2, 1],
padding='SAME')
# 计算 test set 的 accuracy, v_xs (10000,784), y_ys (10000,10)
def compute accuracy(v xs, v ys):
   global prediction
   # y pre 将 v xs 输入模型后得到的预测值 (10000,10)
   y_pre = sess.run(prediction, feed_dict={xs: v_xs, keep_prob: 1})
   # argmax(axis) axis = 1 返回结果为:数组中每一行最大值所在"列"索引值
   # tf.equal 返回布尔值, correct prediction (10000, 1)
   correct_prediction = tf.equal(tf.argmax(y_pre, 1), tf.argmax(v_ys, 1))
   # tf.cast 将 bool 转成 float32, tf.reduce mean 求均值, 作为 accuracy 值(0 到 1)
   accuracy = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(correct_prediction, tf.float32))
   result = sess.run(accuracy, feed_dict={xs: v_xs, ys: v_ys, keep_prob: 1})
   return result
xs = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, 784], name='x_input')
ys = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, 10], name='y_input')
max epoch = 2000
```

```
keep_prob = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
x image = tf.reshape(xs, [-1, 28, 28, 1])
keep prob rate = 0
# 卷积层 1
# input size 28x28x1 (以一个样本为例) batch=100 则 100x28x28x1
W_conv1 = weight_variable([5, 5, 1, 32])
b conv1 = bias variable([32])
h_conv1 = tf.nn.relu(conv2d(x_image, W_conv1) + b_conv1)
# output size 28x28x32
h_pool1 = max_pool_2x2(h_conv1) # output size 14x14x32 卷积操作使用 padding
保持维度不变, 只靠 pool 降维
# 卷积层 2
W conv2 = weight variable([5, 5, 32, 64]) # 同 conv1, 不过卷积核数增为 64
b_conv2 = bias_variable([64])
h_conv2 = tf.nn.relu(conv2d(h_pool1, W_conv2) + b conv2)
# output size 14x14x64
h pool2 = max pool 2x2(h conv2)
# output size 7x7x64
h_pool2_flat = tf.reshape(h_pool2, [-1, 7 * 7 * 64])
# 全连接层1
W fc1 = weight variable([7 * 7 * 64, 1024])
b_fc1 = bias_variable([1024])
# 将 conv2 的输出 reshape 成[batch, 7*7*16]的张量,方便全连接层处理
h_fc1 = tf.nn.relu(tf.matmul(h_pool2_flat, W_fc1) + b_fc1)
h_fc1_drop = tf.nn.dropout(h_fc1, keep_prob)
# 全连接层 2
W fc2 = weight variable([1024, 10])
b_fc2 = bias_variable([10])
prediction = tf.nn.softmax(tf.matmul(h_fc1_drop, W_fc2) + b_fc2)
cross_entropy = tf.reduce_mean(-tf.reduce_sum(ys * tf.log(prediction),
                                        reduction indices=[1]))
learning rate = 1e-4
train_step = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learning_rate).minimize(cross_entropy)
with tf.Session() as sess:
   # 初始化图中所有 Variables
   init = tf.global variables initializer()
   sess.run(init)
   # 总迭代次数(batch)为 max epoch=1000,每次取 100 张图做 batch 梯度下降
   print("step 0, test accuracy %g" % (compute_accuracy(
       mnist.test.images, mnist.test.labels)))
```

```
for i in range(max_epoch):
      # mnist.train.next batch 默认 shuffle=True, 随机读取, batch 大小为 100
      batch xs, batch ys = mnist.train.next batch(100)
      # 此 batch 是个 2 维 tuple, batch[0]是(100, 784)的样本数据数组, batch[1]是
(100, 10)的样本标签数组,分别赋值给 batch xs, batch ys
      sess.run(train_step, feed_dict={xs: batch_xs, ys: batch_ys, keep_prob:
keep prob rate})
      # 暂时不进行赋值的元素叫占位符(如 xs、ys), run 需要它们时得赋值, feed_dict
就是用来赋值的,格式为字典型
      if (i + 1) \% 50 == 0:
         print("step %d, test accuracy %g" % (i + 1, compute_accuracy(
            mnist.test.images, mnist.test.labels)))
附录(完整代码 2 带 tensorboad 可视化):
import tensorflow.compat.v1 as tf
# import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import input_data
import os
# 导入 input data 用于自动下载和安装 MNIST 数据集
mnist = input_data.read_data_sets('MNIST_data', one_hot=True)
learning rate = 1e-4
keep_prob_rate = 0.7 # drop out 比例(补偿系数)
# 为了保证神经元输出激活值的期望值与不使用 dropout 时一致,我们结合概率论的知识来具
体看一下: 假设一个神经元的输出激活值为 a,
# 在不使用 dropout 的情况下,其输出期望值为 a,如果使用了 dropout,神经元就可能有保
留和关闭两种状态,把它看作一个离散型随机变量,
# 它就符合概率论中的 0-1 分布, 其输出激活值的期望变为 p*a+(1-p)*0=pa, 为了保持测试
集与训练集神经元输出的分布一致,可以训练时除以此系数或者测试时乘以此系数
# 即输出节点按照 keep prob 概率置 0, 否则以 1/keep prob 的比例缩放该节点(而并非保持
不变)
max epoch = 2000
# 权重矩阵初始化
def weight variable(shape):
   # tf.truncated normal 从截断的正态分布中输出随机值.
   initial = tf.truncated_normal(shape, stddev=0.1)
   return tf.Variable(initial)
# 偏置初始化
def bias variable(shape):
   initial = tf.constant(0.1, shape=shape)
   return tf.Variable(initial)
```

```
# 使用 tf.nn.conv2d 定义 2 维卷积
def conv2d(x, W):
   # 卷积核移动步长为 1,填充 padding 类型为 SAME,简单地理解为以 0 填充边缘, VALID 采
用不填充的方式, 多余地进行丢弃
   # 计算给定的 4-D input 和 filter 张量的 2-D 卷积
   # input shape [batch, in_height, in_width, in_channels]
   # filter shape [filter height, filter width, in channels, out channels]
   # stride 长度为 4 的 1-D 张量, input 的每个维度的滑动窗口的步幅
   return tf.nn.conv2d(x, W, strides=[1, 1, 1, 1], padding='SAME')
def max_pool_2x2(x):
   # 采用最大池化,也就是取窗口中的最大值作为结果
   # x 是一个4维张量, shape 为[batch,height,width,channels]
   # ksize 表示 pool 窗口大小为 2x2,也就是高 2, 宽 2
   # strides,表示在 height 和 width 维度上的步长都为 2
   return tf.nn.max_pool(x, ksize=[1, 2, 2, 1], strides=[1, 2, 2, 1],
padding='SAME')
# 计算 test set 的 accuracy, v xs (10000,784), y ys (10000,10)
def compute accuracy(v xs, v ys):
   global prediction
   # y_pre 将 v_xs 输入模型后得到的预测值 (10000,10)
   y_pre = sess.run(prediction, feed_dict={xs: v_xs, keep_prob: 1})
   # argmax(axis) axis = 1 返回结果为:数组中每一行最大值所在"列"索引值
   # tf.equal 返回布尔值, correct prediction (10000, 1)
   correct_prediction = tf.equal(tf.argmax(y_pre, 1), tf.argmax(v_ys, 1))
   # tf.cast 将 bool 转成 float32, tf.reduce mean 求均值, 作为 accuracy 值(0 到 1)
   accuracy = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(correct_prediction, tf.float32))
   result = sess.run(accuracy, feed_dict={xs: v_xs, ys: v_ys, keep_prob: 1})
   return result
with tf.name scope('input'):
   xs = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, 784], name='x input')
   ys = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, 10], name='y_input')
keep_prob = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
x_image = tf.reshape(xs, [-1, 28, 28, 1])
#输入转化为 4D 数据,便于 conv 操作
# 把输入 x(二维张量, shape 为[batch, 784])变成 4d 的 x_image, x_image 的 shape 应该
是[batch, 28, 28, 1], 第四维是通道数 1
# -1 表示自动推测这个维度的 size
## conv1 layer ##
with tf.name_scope('Conv1'):
   with tf.name_scope('W_conv1'):
      W_conv1 = weight_variable([5, 5, 1, 32])
      # 初始化 W conv1 为[5,5,1,32]的张量 tensor,表示卷积核大小为 5*5,1 表示图
像通道数,6表示卷积核个数即输出6个特征图
```

```
# 3
                                         这个 0 阶张量就是标量, shape=[]
       # [1., 2., 3.]
                                          这个 1 阶张量就是向量, shape=[3]
       #[[1., 2., 3.], [4., 5., 6.]]
                                       这个 2 阶张量就是二维数组, shape=[2,
3]
       #[[[1., 2., 3.]], [[7., 8., 9.]]] 这个 3 阶张量就是三维数组, shape=[2,
1, 3]
       # 即有几层中括号
   with tf.name_scope('b_conv1'):
       b conv1 = bias variable([32])
   with tf.name_scope('h_conv1'):
       h_conv1 = tf.nn.relu(conv2d(x_image, W_conv1) + b_conv1) # output size
28x28x32 5x5x1 的卷积核作用在 28x28x1 的二维图上
   with tf.name_scope('h_pool1'):
       h_pool1 = max_pool_2x2(h_conv1) # output size 14x14x32 卷积操作使用
padding 保持维度不变,只靠 pool 降维
## conv2 layer ##
with tf.name_scope('Conv2'):
   with tf.name scope('W_conv2'):
       W_conv2 = weight_variable([5, 5, 32, 64]) # patch 5x5, in size 32, out
size 64
   with tf.name_scope('b_conv2'):
       b conv2 = bias variable([64])
   with tf.name_scope('h_conv2'):
       h_conv2 = tf.nn.relu(conv2d(h_pool1, W_conv2) + b_conv2) # output size
14x14x64
   with tf.name_scope('h_pool2'):
       h pool2 = max pool 2x2(h conv2) # output size 7x7x64
# 全连接层 1
## fc1 layer ##
# 1024 个神经元的全连接层
with tf.name_scope('Fc1'):
   with tf.name_scope('W_fc1'):
       W_fc1 = weight_variable([7 * 7 * 64, 1024])
   with tf.name scope('b_fc1'):
       b_fc1 = bias_variable([1024])
   with tf.name_scope('h_pool2_flat'):
       h_pool2_flat = tf.reshape(h_pool2, [-1, 7 * 7 * 64])
   with tf.name_scope('h_fc1'):
       h_fc1 = tf.nn.relu(tf.matmul(h_pool2_flat, W_fc1) + b_fc1)
   with tf.name_scope('h_fc1_drop'):
       h_fc1_drop = tf.nn.dropout(h_fc1, keep_prob)
```

```
## fc2 layer ##
with tf.name scope('Fc2'):
   with tf.name scope('W_fc2'):
       W fc2 = weight variable([1024, 10])
   with tf.name_scope('b_fc2'):
       b_fc2 = bias_variable([10])
   with tf.name scope('prediction'):
       prediction = tf.nn.softmax(tf.matmul(h_fc1_drop, W_fc2) + b_fc2)
# 交叉熵函数
with tf.name scope('loss'):
   cross entropy = tf.reduce mean(-tf.reduce sum(ys * tf.log(prediction),
                                            reduction_indices=[1]))
#使用 ADAM 优化器来做梯度下降,学习率为 learning_rate0.0001
with tf.name scope('train'):
   train_step =
tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learning rate).minimize(cross entropy)
with tf.Session() as sess:
   # 初始化图中所有 Variables
   init = tf.global_variables_initializer()
   sess.run(init)
   losssum = tf.summary.scalar('loss', cross_entropy) # 若 placeholde 报错,
则 rerun
   # merged = tf.summary.merge all() # 只有 loss 值需要统计,故不需要 merge
   writer = tf.summary.FileWriter("", graph=sess.graph)
   # tf.summary.FileWriter 指定一个文件用来保存图
   # writer.close()
   #writer = tf.summary.FileWriter("", sess.graph) # 重新保存图时,要在console
里 rerun,否则 graph 会累计 cmd 进入 tfgpu 环境 tensorboard --logdir=路径,将网址中
的 laptop 替换为 localhost
   for i in range(max_epoch + 1):
       # mnist.train.next_batch 默认 shuffle=True,随机读取
       batch xs, batch ys = mnist.train.next batch(100)
       # 此 batch 是个 2 维 tuple, batch[0]是(100, 784)的样本数据数组, batch[1]是
(100, 10)的样本标签数组
       sess.run(train_step, feed_dict={xs: batch_xs, ys: batch_ys, keep_prob:
keep_prob_rate})
       if i % 50 == 0:
          summery= sess.run(losssum, feed_dict={xs: batch_xs, ys: batch_ys,
keep_prob: keep_prob_rate})
          # summary = sess.run(merged, feed_dict={xs: batch_xs, ys: batch_ys,
keep prob: keep prob rate})
```