Python

텐서플로우 맛보기

텐서플로우 설치

MNIST DATA SET 구조 텐서보드(TensorBoard)

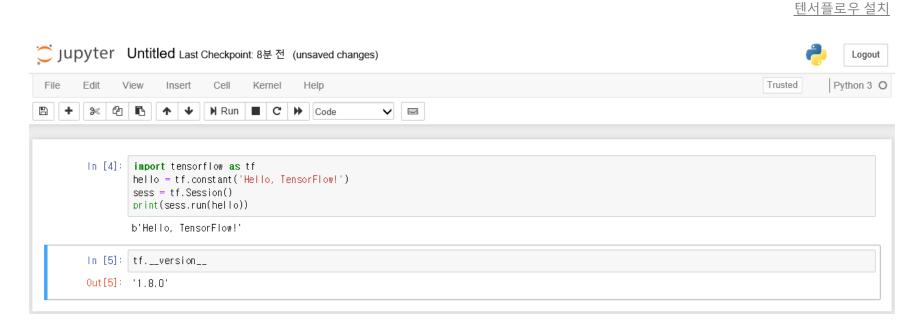
텐서플로우(TensorFlow)

텐서플로우설치

- 텐서플로우(TensorFlow™)는 데이터 플로우 그래프(Data flow graph)를 사용하 여 수치 연산을 하는 오픈소스 소프트웨어 라이브러리.
- 그래프의 노드(Node)는 수치 연산을 나타내고 엣지(edge)는 노드 사이를 이동하는 다차원 데이터 배열(텐서,tensor)를 나타냅니다.
- 텐서플로우의 동작
 - 연산은 graph로 표현
 - graph는 Session내에서 실행
 - 데이터는 tensor로 표현

- https://www.tensorflow.org/install/install_windows
- An open source machine learning framework for everyone
- TensorFlow™ is an open source software library for high performance numerical computation.
- requirements
 - 64-bit, x96 desktops or laptops
 - Windows 7 or later
- TensorFlow to install
 - TensorFlow with CPU support only
 - TensorFlow with GPU support : NVIDIA® GPU
 - Installing with native pip: Python 3.6.x 64-bit from python.org
- Installing with native pip(included by default with the Python binary installers)
 - pip3 install --upgrade tensorflow
 - pip3 install --upgrade tensorflow-gpu(gpu가 있는 경우에만 설치)

Hello, TensorFlow!

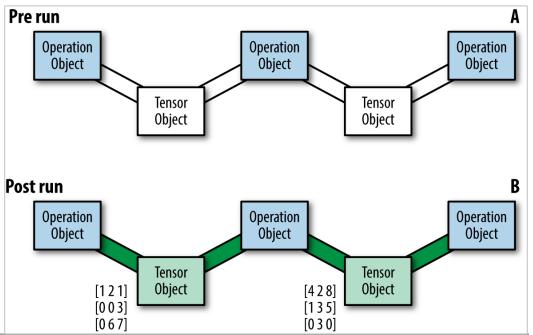


- b'String' '**b**' indicates *Bytes literals*. http://stackoverflow.com/questions/6269765/
- Session 객체 : 외부의 텐서플로 연산 메커니즘에 대한 인터페이스 역할
- Tensorflow 설치후 아래의 오류발생시 처리
 - Your CPU supports instructions that this TensorFlow binary was not compiled to use: AVX2
 - import os
 - os.environ['TF_CPP_MIN_LOG_LEVEL'] = '2'

• 텐서(Tensor) : *n*차원 배열(n-dimensional arrays)을 가리키는 수학용어

1 × 1	scalar	rank 0	3	shape[]
$1 \times n$	vector	rank 1	[1.,2.,3.]	shape[3]
n × n	matrix	rank 2	[[1.,2.,3.],[4.,5.,6.]]	shape[2×3]
$n \times n \times n$	tensor	rank 3	[[[1.,2.,3.]],[[4.,5.,6.]]]	Shape[2×1×3]

- 텐서플로우의 텐서 : 다차원 배열, 벡터, 행렬, 스칼라 구분하지 않고 그래프에 전달되는 모든 단위 데이터
- 텐서플로우는 연산 그래프 구조를 통해 노드에서 노드로 이동(Flow).
 - 세션실행전 : 연산 과정을 그래 프 형태로 생성(표현)
 - 세션실행후 : 그래프에 데이터가 입력되고 계산될 때 연산 수행



Ref: Learning tensorflow, oreilly

import tensorflow as tf

```
In [3]: # a rank O tensor; this is a scalar with shape []
        [1. ,2., 3.] # a rank 1 tensor; this is a vector with shape [3]
        [[1., 2., 3.], [4., 5., 6.]] # a rank 2 tensor; a matrix with shape [2, 3]
         [[[1., 2., 3.]], [[7., 8., 9.]]] # a rank 3 tensor with shape [2, 1, 3]
Out[3]: [[[1.0, 2.0, 3.0]], [[7.0, 8.0, 9.0]]]
In [4]: node1 = tf.constant(3.0, tf.float32)
        node2 = tf.constant(4.0) # also tf.float32 implicitly
        node3 = tf.add(node1. node2) # node3 = node1 + node2
In [5]: print("node1:", node1, "node2:", node2)
        print("node3: ", node3)
        node1: Tensor("Const_1:0", shape=(), dtype=float32) node2: Tensor("Const_2:0", shape=
        (). dtvpe=float32)
        node3: Tensor("Add:0". shape=(). dtvpe=float32)
In [6]: sess = tf.Session()
        print("sess.run(node1, node2): ", sess.run([node1, node2]))
        print("sess.run(node3): ". sess.run(node3))
        sess.run(node1. node2): [3.0. 4.0]
        sess.run(node3): 7.0
```

텐서플로우 설치

```
import tensorflow as tf
    import numpy as np
    sess = tf.InteractiveSession()
    s = np.array([[[[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8], [9, 10, 11, 12]],
                   [[13, 14, 15, 16], [17, 18, 19, 20], [21, 22, 23, 24]]]])
    print(s)
   t = tf.constant([[[[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8], [9, 10, 11, 12]],
                      [[13, 14, 15, 16], [17, 18, 19, 20], [21, 22, 23, 24]]]])
12 tf.shape(t).eval()
[[[[1 2 3 4]
  [5 6 7 8]
  [ 9 10 11 12]]
  [[13 14 15 16]
  [17 18 19 20]
   [21 22 23 24]]]]
array([1, 2, 3, 4])
```

```
In [7]: a = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
b = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
adder_node = a + b # + provides a shortcut for tf.add(a, b)

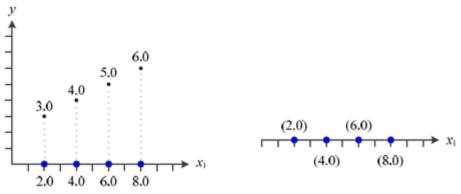
print(sess.run(adder_node, feed_dict={a: 3, b: 4.5}))
print(sess.run(adder_node, feed_dict={a: [1,3], b: [2, 4]}))

7.5
[3. 7.]

In [8]: add_and_triple = adder_node * 3.
print(sess.run(add_and_triple, feed_dict={a: 3, b: 4.5}))

22.5
```

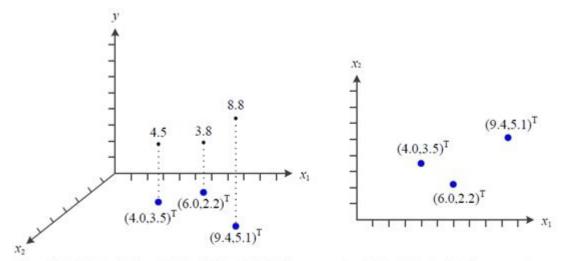
텐서플로우 설치 MNIST DATA SET 구조 텐서보드(TensorBoard) • 1차원 특징 공간



(a) 1차원 특징 공간(왼쪽: 특징과 목푯값을 축으로 표시, 오른쪽: 특징만 축으로 표시)

- 2차원 특징 공간
 - 특징 벡터 표기 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2)^{\mathrm{T}}$
 - _ 예시

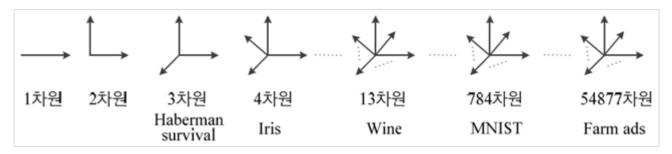
 $\mathbf{x}=(\mathbf{F},\mathbf{T},\mathbf{y})^{\mathrm{T}},\mathbf{y}=$ 장타율 $\mathbf{x}=(\mathbf{M},\mathbf{F},\mathbf{y})^{\mathrm{T}},\mathbf{y}=$ 감기 여부



(b) 2차원 특징 공간(왼쪽: 특징 벡터와 목푯값을 축으로 표시, 오른쪽: 특징 벡터만 축으로 표시)

ref: Machine Learning - 한빛아카데미

MNIST DATA SET 구조

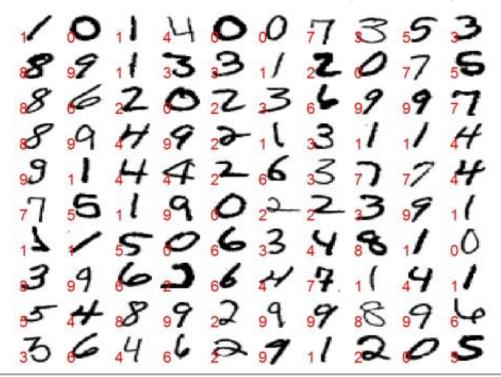


- Haberman Survival Data Set(https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/)
 - 유방암 수술을 받은 환자의 생존을 조사한 사례 데이터
 - Attribute: 3
 - Age of patient at time of operation (numerical)
 - Patient's year of operation (year 1900, numerical)
 - Number of positive axillary nodes detected (numerical)
- Iris Data Set
 - Attribute : 4
 - sepal length in cm, sepal width in cm
 - petal length in cm, petal width in cm
- Wine Data Set (https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/)
 - 화학 분석을 사용하여 와인의 기원(origin of wine)을 결정
 - Atribute: 13
 - Alcohol, Malic acid, Ash, Alcalinity of ash, Magnesium, Total phenols, Flavanoids, Nonflavanoid phenols, Proanthocyanins, Color intensity, Hue, OD280/OD315 of diluted wines, Proline
- MNIST Data Set
 - Attribute: 784
 - 784 numbers
- Farm Ads Data set(https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/)
 - 다양한 농장 동물 관련 주제를 다루는 12 개의 웹 사이트에있는 텍스트 광고에서 수집된 데이터
 - Attribute: 54,877
 - Text words 54877

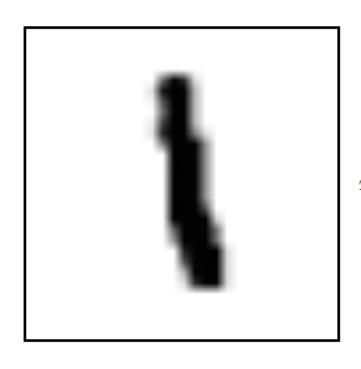
ref: Machine Learning - 한빛아카데미

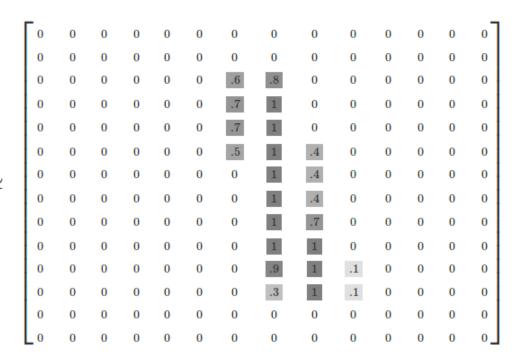
MNIST Data Set (http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/)

- MNIST: Modified National Institute of Standards and Technology database
- 미국표준국(NIST)에서 수집한 필기 숫자(handwritten digits) 데이터
- 훈련데이터(training set) 60,000, 테스트데이터(test set) 10,000
 - train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz: training set images (9,912,422 bytes)
 - train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz: training set labels (28,881 bytes)
 - t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz: test set images (1,648,877 bytes)
 - t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz: test set labels (4,542 bytes)



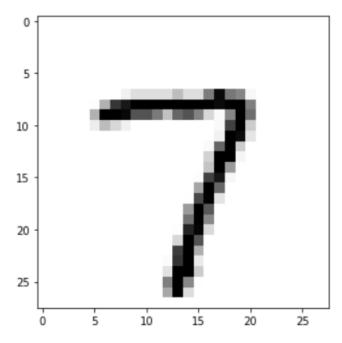
- 각이미지는 28pixels by 28 pixles
 - $28 \times 28 = 784 \text{ numbers}$
 - 28×28 = 784 차원 벡터
 - 벡터의 각 구성 요소는 0과 1 사이의 값으로 픽셀의 강도를 표시





```
import tensorflow as tf
    import numpy as np
   from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import input data
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 5
   mnist = input_data.read_data_sets("MNIST_data/", one_hot=True)
   print("훈련 이미지 :", mnist.train.images.shape)
   print("훈련 라벨:", mnist.train.labels.shape)
   print("테스트 이미지 : ", mnist.test.images.shape)
   print("테스트 라벨 : ", mnist.test.labels.shape)
   print("검증 이미지 : ", mnist.validation.images.shape)
   print("검증 라벨 : ", mnist.validation.labels.shape)
   print('\n')
   mnist_idx = 100
17
   print('[label]')
   print('one-hot vector label = ', mnist.train.labels[mnist_idx])
   print('number label = ', np.argmax(mnist.train.labels[mnist idx]))
   print('\n')
22
   print('[image]')
23
24
   for index, pixel in enumerate(mnist.train.images[mnist_idx]):
25
        if index \% 28 = 0:
26
27
           print('\n')
       else:
28
           print("%10f" % pixel, end="")
   print('₩n')
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
image = np.reshape(mnist.train.images[mnist_idx], [28, 28])
plt.imshow(image, cmap='Greys')
plt.show()
```

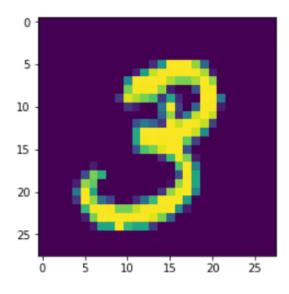


```
import tensorflow as tf
     import numpy as np
     from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import input_data
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     mnist = input_data.read_data_sets("MNIST_data/", one_hot=True)
     print(mnist.train.labels[1])
     print(mnist.train.images[1])
Extracting MNIST_data/train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
Extracting MNIST data/train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
Extracting MNIST_data/t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
Extracting MNIST_data/t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
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```

MNIST DATA SET 구조

```
1 arr = np.array(mnist.train.images[1])
2 arr.shape = (28,28)
3 plt.imshow(arr)
```

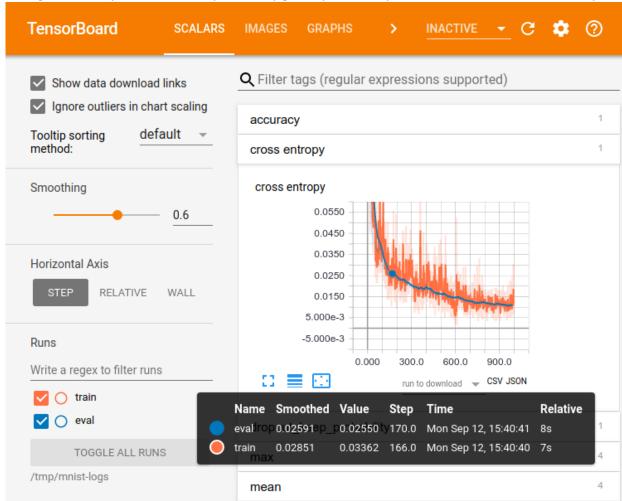
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x2bc14b4b400>



텐서플로우 설치 MNIST DATA SET 구조 **텐서보드(TensorBoard)** 복잡하고 혼란스러운 거대한 심층 신경망을 쉽게 이해하고, 디버그 및 최적화를 쉽게 만들기 위한 시 각화 도구 세트

- https://tensorflowkorea.gitbooks.io/tensorflow-kr/content/g3doc/how_tos/summaries_and_tensorboard/

(한글문서)



- python_workspace 디렉토리 mygraph 폴더확인
- 텐서보드 실행
 - command.com 창에서 아래 명령어 실행
 - tensorboard --logdir=G:\python_workspace\mygraph

```
import tensorflow as tf

a = tf.constant(5,name='input_a')
b = tf.constant(7,name='input_b')

c = tf.multiply(a,b,name='mul_c')
d = tf.add(a,b,name='add_d')
e = tf.add(c,d,name='add_e')

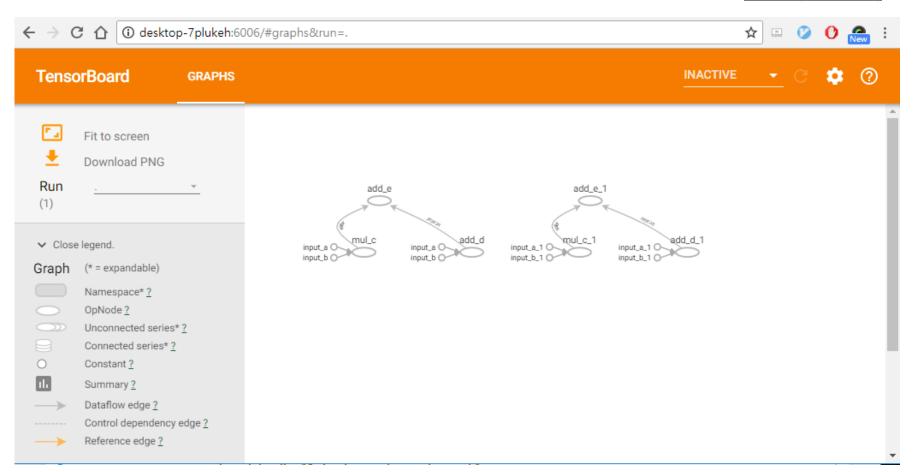
sess = tf.Session()
print(sess.run(e))

wirter = tf.summary.FileWriter('./mygraph',sess.graph)
```

```
© 명령 프롬프트 - tensorboard --logdir=G:\python_workspace\mygraph

C:\Users\users\user>
tensorboard --logdir=G:\python_workspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\unders\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace\underspace
```

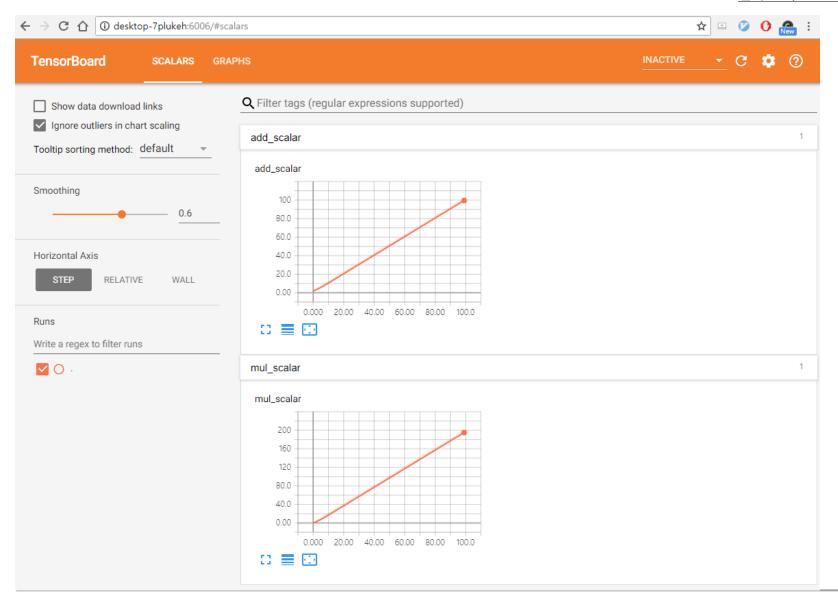
시각화



Symbol	Meaning
	High-level 노드는 name scope를 나타냅니다. high-level 노드를 펼치기 위해 더블 클릭 하세요.
	서로 연결되지 않은 숫자가 메겨진 노드의 시퀸스.
8	서로 연결된 숫자가 메겨진 노드의 시퀸스.
0	각각의 연산 노드.
0	상수.
11.	요약노트.
\rightarrow	간선은 연산 사이의 데이터 흐름을 보여줍니다.
>	간선은 연산 사이의 컨트롤 종속을 보여줍니다.
\rightarrow	레퍼런스 간선은 나가는 연산 노드가 들어오는 tensor를 변형할 수 있다는 것을 보여줍니다.

```
import tensorflow as tf
   X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
   Y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
   add = tf.add(X, Y)
    mul = tf.multiply(X, Y)
   # step 1: node 선택
10 add_hist = tf.summary.scalar('add_scalar', add)
11 | mul_hist = tf.summary.scalar('mul_scalar', mul)
12
13 # step 2: summary 통합, 두 개의 코드 모두 동작,
14 | merged = tf.summary.merge_all()
15 # merged = tf,summary,merge([add_hist, mul_hist])
16
17
    with tf.Session() as sess:
       sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
18
19
20
       # step 3: writer 생성
21
       writer = tf.summary.FileWriter('./mygraph', sess.graph)
22
23
       for step in range(100):
24
           # step 4: 노드 추가
25
           summary = sess.run(merged, feed_dict={X: step * 1.0, Y: 2.0})
26
           writer.add_summary(summary, step)
```

TensorBoard



TensorBoard

