# Data generator in Python for Keras (& Tensorflow)

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### What is data generator and why we need it?

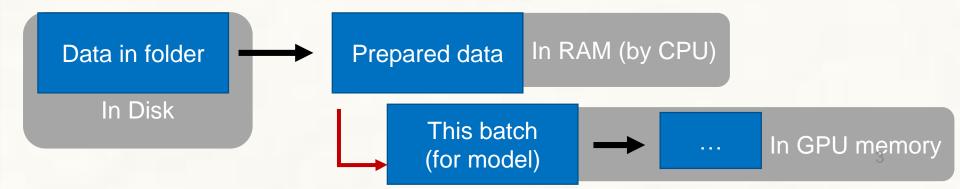
- 假設大家都寫過 keras or tensorflow
  - Generally, we will have ...
    - training set / validation set / testing set
  - We always load them ALL into memory
    - MNIST 60k images, 28 x 28 x 1
    - Cifar10 60k images, 32 x 32 x 3
    - EASY!

- However, if you have 100k+ 400 x 300 x 3 images, it is impossible to load them all.
  - · We need to real-time load data

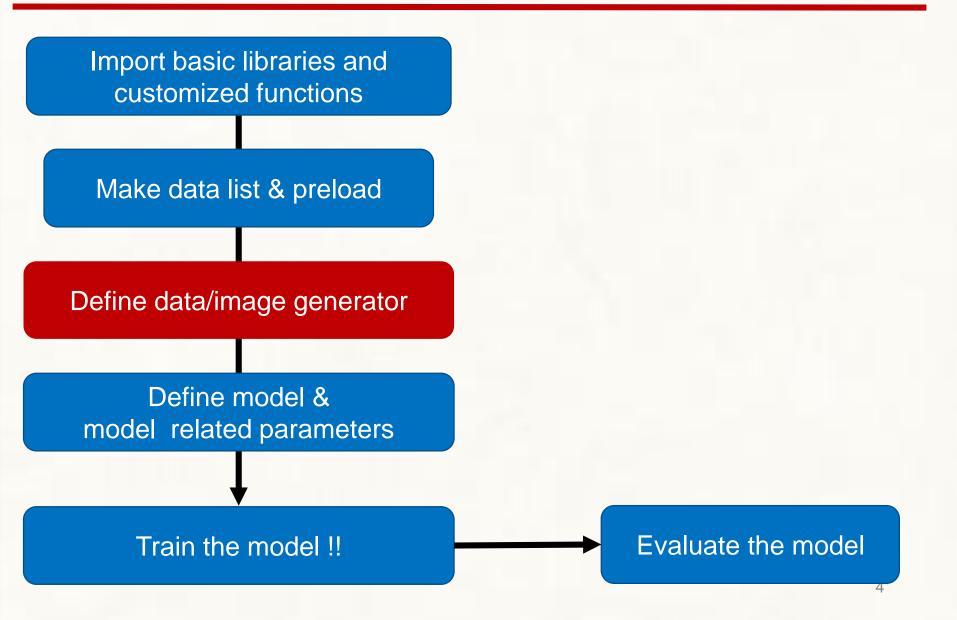
#### Real-time data loading

- With real-time data loading, we can do many manipulations on the data.
  - Augmentation
  - Add random noise
  - ...
  - 你想對 data 幹什麼就幹什麼

- Principle of data generator
  - A infinite loop that can 'yield' data when being requested



# Coding flow



# Today's example data

- Kaggle, cats and dogs classification
  - https://www.kaggle.com/c/dogs-vs-cats
- Keras blog 上面其實有類似的 example code 了, 改 寫一下而已
- Classification problem: cat or dog
  - Training set: 25k
  - Testing set 12.5k

















- Train generator 跟 Keras 的 Image generator 在 yield 打到怎麼辦?
  - 看 code, 簡單來說, break 它

- Validation augmentation?
  - We only need to augment it at begin (not dynamically!)
  - 乾五郝? 我的經驗, 好像有用捏
  - 增加 validation 的難度 (複雜性) 避免 validation 進步太神速而太早被 earlystop



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• Testing set 可以做 augmentation 嗎?

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  - 本質上不是不同影像



#### Conclusion

# Data generator 很好用 我希望人人都有一個

• 在單張卡上, 限制每個 GPU memory fraction

• 在多張卡的機器上 (如 server), 選定使用特定編號之 GPU

• 關閉 jupyter notebook 占用之 GPU 空間

• 在單張卡上, 限制每個 GPU memory fraction

```
import tensorflow as tf
from keras.backend.tensorflow_backend import set_session
config = tf.ConfigProto()
config.gpu_options.per_process_gpu_memory_fraction = 0.5 # take
50% of gpu memory
set_session(tf.Session(config=config))
```

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編號之 GPU

- For Unix (python script) In the terminal, CUDA\_VISIBLE\_DEVICES=0 python your\_script.py

• 關閉 jupyter no - For python script PU 空間 At the script begin

Import os

os.environ['CUDA\_VISIBLE\_DEVICES'] = 0

- For jupyter notebook

At the notebook begin

%env CUDA\_VISIBLE DEVICES=0

• 在單張卡上, 限制每個 GPU memory fraction

・在 把這段加在 notebook 最後並執行 G %%javascript Jupyter.notebook.session.delete();

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