

常用评估函数与 自定义评估函数

导师: GAUSS

目录

1/ 常用评估函数

2/ 自定义评估函数

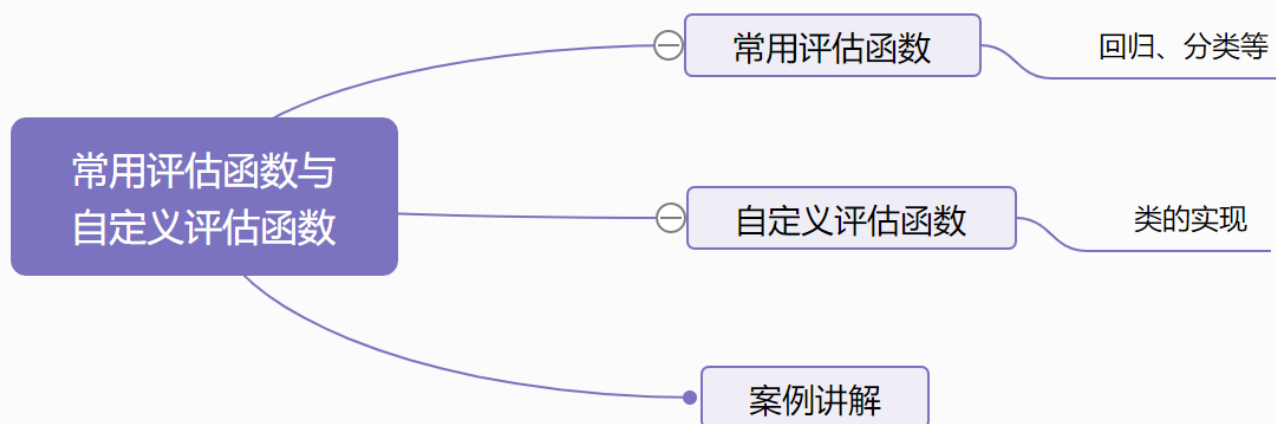
3/ 案例讲解

知识树

Knowledge tree



深度之眼
deepshare.net



常用评估函数



常用评估函数

tf.keras.metrics (tf.metrics的接口均移到这里)

参考网站: https://www.tensorflow.org/versions/r2.0/api_docs/python/tf/keras/metrics

tf.keras.metrics.BinaryAccuracy

tf.keras.metrics.binary_accuracy

有什么区别?

前者是类的实现形式, 后者是函数的实现形式。

常用评估函数

BinaryAccuracy 和 binary_accuracy实现:

```
@keras_export('keras.metrics.binary_accuracy')
def binary_accuracy(y_true, y_pred, threshold=0.5):
    """Calculates how often predictions matches binary labels.

    Args:
        y_true: Ground truth values. shape = `[batch_size, d0, .. dN]`.
        y_pred: The predicted values. shape = `[batch_size, d0, .. dN]`.
        threshold: (Optional) Float representing the threshold for deciding whether
            prediction values are 1 or 0.

    Returns:
        Binary accuracy values. shape = `[batch_size, d0, .. dN-1]`
    """
    threshold = math_ops.cast(threshold, y_pred.dtype)
    y_pred = math_ops.cast(y_pred > threshold, y_pred.dtype)
    return K.mean(math_ops.equal(y_true, y_pred), axis=-1)
```

```
@keras_export('keras.metrics.BinaryAccuracy')
class BinaryAccuracy(MeanMetricWrapper):

    def __init__(self, name='binary_accuracy', dtype=None, threshold=0.5):
        """Creates a `BinaryAccuracy` instance.

        Args:
            name: (Optional) string name of the metric instance.
            dtype: (Optional) data type of the metric result.
            threshold: (Optional) Float representing the threshold for deciding
                whether prediction values are 1 or 0.
        """
        super(BinaryAccuracy, self).__init__(
            binary_accuracy, name, dtype=dtype, threshold=threshold)
```

常用评估函数

- `tf.keras.metrics.MeanAbsoluteError` (平方差误差, 用于回归, 可以简写为MSE, 函数形式为mse)
- `tf.keras.metrics.MeanAbsoluteError` (绝对值误差, 用于回归, 可以简写为MAE, 函数形式为mae)
- `tf.keras.metrics.MeanAbsolutePercentageError` (平均百分比误差, 用于回归, 可以简写为MAPE, 函数形式为mape)
- `tf.keras.metrics.RootMeanSquaredError` (均方根误差, 用于回归)

常用评估函数

- `tf.keras.metrics.Accuracy` (准确率, 用于分类, 可以用字符串"Accuracy"表示, $\text{Accuracy} = (\text{TP} + \text{TN}) / (\text{TP} + \text{TN} + \text{FP} + \text{FN})$, 要求`y_true`和`y_pred`都为类别序号编码)
- `tf.keras.metrics.AUC` (ROC曲线(TPR vs FPR)下的面积, 用于二分类, 直观解释为随机抽取一个正样本和一个负样本, 正样本的预测值大于负样本的概率)
- `tf.keras.metrics.Precision` (精确率, 用于二分类, $\text{Precision} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FP})$)
- `tf.keras.metrics.Recall` (召回率, 用于二分类, $\text{Recall} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FN})$)
- `tf.keras.metrics.TopKCategoricalAccuracy` (多分类TopK准确率, 要求`y_true(label)`为onehot编码形式)

常用评估函数

- `tf.keras.metrics.CategoricalAccuracy` (分类准确率, 与Accuracy含义相同, 要求`y_true(label)`为onehot编码形式)
- `tf.keras.metrics.SparseCategoricalAccuracy` (稀疏分类准确率, 与Accuracy含义相同, 要求`y_true(label)`为序号编码形式)

有什么区别呢?

```
[1]: import tensorflow as tf

[2]: y_true = tf.constant([0,1,2,1,4,5,3])
      y_pred = tf.random.uniform(shape=(7,6))
      acc = tf.keras.metrics.SparseCategoricalAccuracy()
      acc.update_state(y_true,y_pred)
      tf.print(acc.result().numpy())
      acc.reset_states()
```

0.42857143

```
[1]: import tensorflow as tf

[2]: y_true = tf.constant([0,1,2,1,4,5,3])
      y_pred = tf.random.uniform(shape=(7,6))
      y_true = tf.one_hot(y_true,depth=6,dtype=tf.int32)

[3]: acc = tf.keras.metrics.CategoricalAccuracy()
      acc.update_state(y_true,y_pred)
      tf.print(acc.result().numpy())
      acc.reset_states()
```

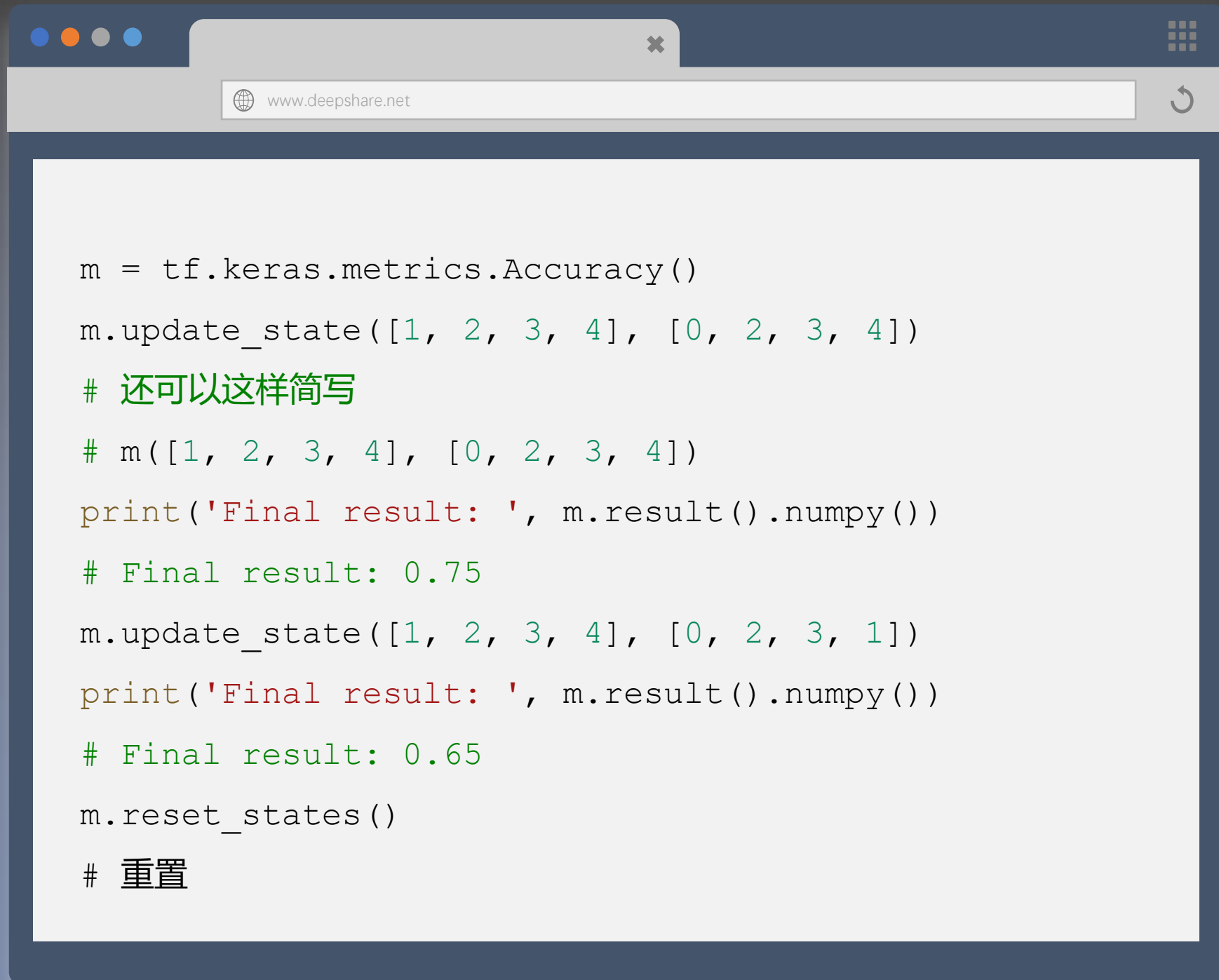
0.0

常用评估函数

这里仅列举部分！！！！

更多参考：

https://www.tensorflow.org/versions/r2.0/api_docs/python/tf/keras/metrics

A browser window with a dark blue header and a light gray address bar. The address bar contains the URL 'www.deepshare.net'. The main content area is white and displays a Python code snippet. The code defines an accuracy metric, updates its state with two sets of data, prints the result (0.75), updates the state again, prints the result (0.65), and finally resets the states. Comments in Chinese are included for the initialization and reset steps.

```
m = tf.keras.metrics.Accuracy()
m.update_state([1, 2, 3, 4], [0, 2, 3, 4])
# 还可以这样简写
# m([1, 2, 3, 4], [0, 2, 3, 4])
print('Final result: ', m.result().numpy())
# Final result: 0.75
m.update_state([1, 2, 3, 4], [0, 2, 3, 1])
print('Final result: ', m.result().numpy())
# Final result: 0.65
m.reset_states()
# 重置
```


自定义评估函数

自定义评估函数

tf.keras.metrics.Metric

参考: https://www.tensorflow.org/versions/r2.0/api_docs/python/tf/keras/metrics/Metric

两种实现形式: 基于类的实现和基于函数的实现

大部分使用基于类的实现

自定义评估函数

自定义损失函数：

自定义评估指标需要继承 **tf.keras.metrics.Metric** 类，并重写 **__init__**、**update_state** 和 **result** 三个方法。

- **__init__()**: 所有状态变量都应通过以下方法在此方法中创建 **self.add_weight()**
- **update_state()**: 对状态变量进行所有更新
- **result()**: 根据状态变量计算并返回指标值。

在notebook中看如何自定义评估函数



自定义评估函数

自定义实现tf.keras.metrics.SparseCategoricalAccuracy()

```
class SparseCategoricalAccuracy(tf.keras.metrics.Metric):  
    def __init__(self, name='SparseCategoricalAccuracy', **kwargs):  
        super(SparseCategoricalAccuracy, self).__init__(name=name, **kwargs)  
        self.total = self.add_weight(name='total', dtype=tf.int32, initializer=tf.zeros_initializer())  
        self.count = self.add_weight(name='count', dtype=tf.int32, initializer=tf.zeros_initializer())  
  
    def update_state(self, y_true, y_pred, sample_weight=None):  
        values = tf.cast(tf.equal(y_true, tf.argmax(y_pred, axis=-1, output_type=tf.int32)), tf.int32)  
        self.total.assign_add(tf.shape(y_true)[0])  
        self.count.assign_add(tf.reduce_sum(values))  
  
    def result(self):  
        return self.count / self.total  
  
    def reset_states(self):  
        # The state of the metric will be reset at the start of each epoch.  
        self.total.assign(0)  
        self.count.assign(0)
```



自定义评估函数

计算多分类正确标签的个数

```
class CategoricalTruePositives(tf.keras.metrics.Metric):  
    def __init__(self, name='categorical_true_positives', **kwargs):  
        super(CategoricalTruePositives, self).__init__(name=name, **kwargs)  
        self.true_positives = self.add_weight(name='tp', initializer='zeros')  
  
    def update_state(self, y_true, y_pred, sample_weight=None):  
        y_pred = tf.argmax(y_pred, axis=-1)  
        values = tf.equal(tf.cast(y_true, 'int32'), tf.cast(y_pred, 'int32'))  
        values = tf.cast(values, 'float32')  
        if sample_weight is not None:  
            sample_weight = tf.cast(sample_weight, 'float32')  
            values = tf.multiply(values, sample_weight)  
        self.true_positives.assign_add(tf.reduce_sum(values))  
  
    def result(self):  
        return self.true_positives  
  
    def reset_states(self):  
        self.true_positives.assign(0.)
```


案例讲解



自定义模型训练版本

详见notebook

```
model = MyModel()

loss_object = tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy() #损失函数

optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam() #优化器

#评估函数
train_loss = tf.keras.metrics.Mean(name='train_loss') #loss

train_accuracy = tf.keras.metrics.SparseCategoricalAccuracy(name='train_accuracy') #准确率

train_tp = CategoricalTruePositives(name='train_tp') #返回正确的个数

test_loss = tf.keras.metrics.Mean(name='test_loss')
test_accuracy = tf.keras.metrics.SparseCategoricalAccuracy(name='test_accuracy')
test_tp = CategoricalTruePositives(name='test_tp')

@tf.function
def train_step(images, labels):
    with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
        predictions = model(images)
        loss = loss_object(labels, predictions)
    gradients = tape.gradient(loss, model.trainable_variables)
    optimizer.apply_gradients(zip(gradients, model.trainable_variables))

#评估函数的结果
train_loss(loss)
train_accuracy(labels, predictions)
train_tp(labels, predictions)
```



Keras模型训练版本

类的实现形式

#返回的是一个正确的个数

```
class CategoricalTruePositives(tf.keras.metrics.Metric):  
    def __init__(self, name='categorical_true_positives', **kwargs):  
        super(CategoricalTruePositives, self).__init__(name=name, **kwargs)  
        self.true_positives = self.add_weight(name='tp', initializer='zeros')  
  
    def update_state(self, y_true, y_pred, sample_weight=None):  
        y_pred = tf.argmax(y_pred, axis=-1)  
        y_true = tf.argmax(y_true, axis=-1)  
        values = tf.equal(tf.cast(y_true, 'int32'), tf.cast(y_pred, 'int32'))  
        values = tf.cast(values, 'float32')  
        if sample_weight is not None:  
            sample_weight = tf.cast(sample_weight, 'float32')  
            values = tf.multiply(values, sample_weight)  
        self.true_positives.assign_add(tf.reduce_sum(values))  
  
    def result(self):  
        return self.true_positives  
  
    def reset_states(self):  
        self.true_positives.assign(0.)
```


本节小结

Summary

常用评估函数与 自定义评估函数	常用评估函数	常用的评估函数（场景）
	自定义评估函数	类的实现形式
	案例讲解	

结语

——我 说——



**GAUSS老师个人公众号，主要分享NLP、
推荐、比赛实战相关知识！**





深度之眼
deepshare.net

联系我们：

电话：18001992849

邮箱：service@deepshare.net

QQ：2677693114



公众号



客服微信

