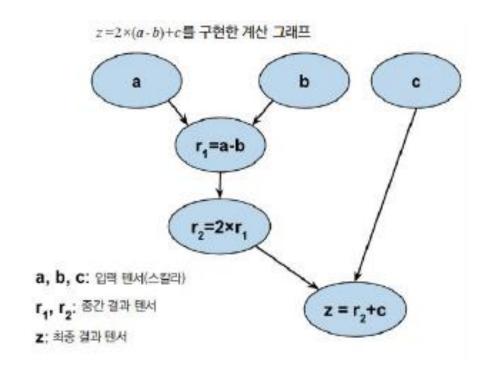
케라스와 함꼐 새로운 시대의 출발

Sept 2020

텐서플로우 2.0

- 2015년 11년에 구글에서 공개한 데이터플로우 그래프와 AutoDiff를 기반으로 하는 머신러닝 프레임워크 (Define and Run 스타일)
- C++ core와 Python API 기반이나 Keras 등 여러 고수준 API도 도입



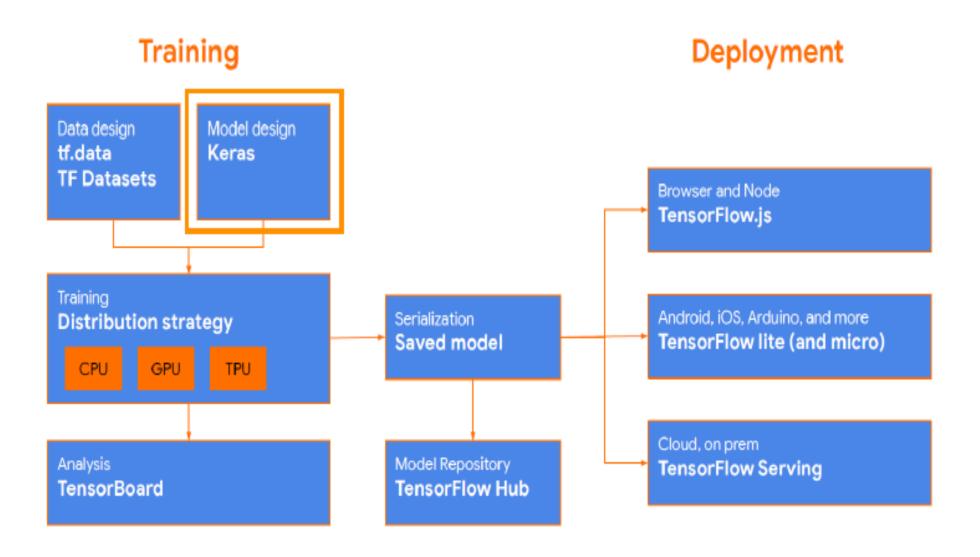
- 2019년 10월 텐서플로우 2.0 발표
- Eager Execution (Define by Run 방식으로 바꿈)
- Session 이 없어지고 Function으로 대체
- AutoGraph
- Keras Python API
- API 정리함

```
Windows, macOS, Linux + Python (2.7), 3.x

$ pip install tensorflow
$ pip install tensorflow=gpu

$ pip install tensorflow==2.0.0
$ pip install tensorflow-gpu==2.0.0
```

● TF 2의 개념도



Tensorflow 1.x
 import tensorflow as tf
 t= tf.nn.sigmoid([0.])
 print(t)
 Tensor("Sigmoid_1:0", shape=(1,), dtype=float32)

Tensorflow 2.x
 import tensorflow as tf
 t= tf.nn.sigmoid([0.])
 print(t)
 tf.Tensor([0.5], shape=(1,), dtype=float32)
 print(t.numpy())
 [0.5]

● 텐서플로우 1과 2의 비교

TensorFlow 1.x

```
import tensorflow as tf
## 그래프를 정의합니다
g = tf.Graph()
with g.as_default():
   x = tf.placeholder(dtype=tf.float32,
   w = tf.Variable(2.0, name='weight')
   b = tf.Variable(0.7, name='bias')
   z = w * x + b
   init = tf.global_variables_initializer()
## 세션을 만들고 그래프 g를 전달합니다
with tf.Session(graph=g) as sess:
   ## w와 b를 초기화합니다
   sess.run(init)
   ## z를 평가합니다
   for t in [1.0, 0.6, -1.8]:
       print('x=%4.1f --> z=%4.1f'%(
             t, sess.run(z, feed_dict={x:t})))
```

TensorFlow 2.x

```
import tensorflow as tf

w = tf.Variable(2.0, name='weight')
b = tf.Variable(0.7, name='bias')

# Z를 평가합니다
for x in [1.0, 0.6, -1.8]:
z = w * x + b
print('x=%4.1f --> z=%4.1f'%(x, z))

# 건답합니다
as sess:

-1.8]:
```

AutoGraph

```
tf.Graph() + tf.Session() → @tf.function

# TensorFlow 1.x
output = session.run(ops, feed_dict={placeholder: input})

# TensorFlow 2.x
@tf.function
def simple_func():
    # complex computation with pure python
    ...
    return z
```

output=simple_func(input)

- for/while -> tf.while_loop
- if -> tf.cond

● 그래프 정의

```
# 텐서플로 1.x 방식
g = tf.Graph()
# 텐서플로 2.x 방식
Otf.function
def simple_func():

# 그래프에 노드를 주가합니다.
with g.as_default():
return z
```

● 순차형 API (Sequential API)

[방법 1]

```
from tensorflow import tf
model = tf.keras.Sequential()
# 64개의 유닛을 가진 완전 연결 충을 모델에 주가합니다:
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'))
# 또 하나를 주가합니다:
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'))
# 10개의 출력 유닛을 가진 소프트맥스 충을 주가합니다:
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
# 컴파일
model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.001),
             loss='categorical_crossentropy',
             metrics=['accuracy'])
# 모델 훈련
model.fit(train_data, labels, epochs=10, batch_size=32)
# 모델 평가
model.evaluate(test_data, labels)
# 샘플 예측
model.predict(new_sample)
```

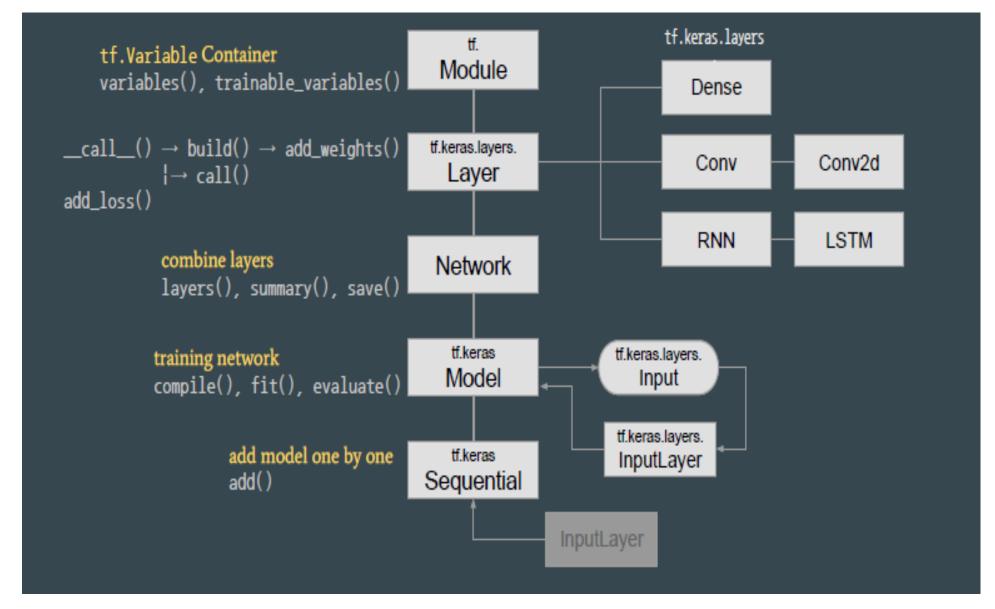
[방법2]

```
model = tf.keras.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(64),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(64),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(10),
])
```

● 함수형 API (Sequential API)

```
from tensorflow import tf
# 입력과 출력을 연결
input = tf.keras.Input(shape=(784,), name='img')
h1 = tf.keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu')(inputs)
h2 = tf.keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu')(h1)
output = tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')(h2)
# 모델 생성
model = tf.keras.Model(input, output)
# 컴파일
# 훈련
```

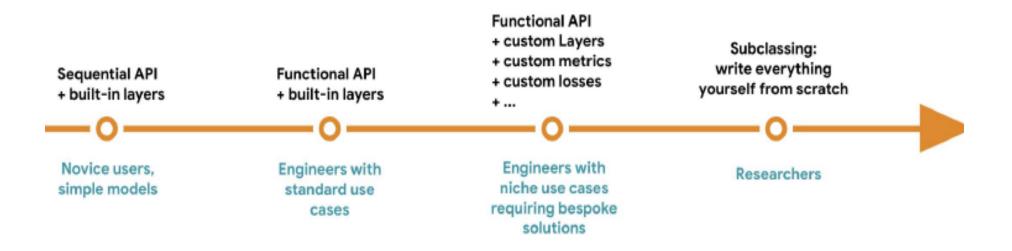
● 클래스 계층



● 모델 구축: 단순모델에서 매우 유연한 모델

Model building: from simple to arbitrarily flexible

Progressive disclosure of complexity



● 사용자 정의 모델

Custom Layer

```
class MyLayer(keras.layers.Layer):
    def __init__(self, units, activation=None, **kwargs):
        self.units = units
        self.activation = keras.activations.get(activation)
        super().__init__(**kwargs)
    def build(self, input_shape):
        self.kernel = self.add_weight(name='kernel',
                                      shape=(input_shape[1], self.units),
                                      initializer='uniform')
        self.bias = self.add_weight(name='bias',
                                    shape=(self.units,),
                                    initializer='zeros')
        super().build(input_shape)
    def call(self, X):
        z = tf.matmul(X, self.kernel) + self.bias
        return self.activation(z)
```

● 사용자 정의 모델

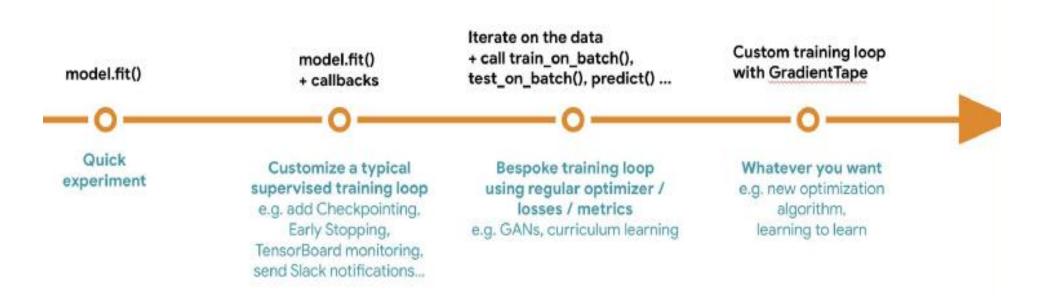
Custom Model

```
class MyModel(keras.models.Model):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        self.hidden = MyLayer(10, activation="relu")
        self.output = MyLayer(1)
        super().__init__(**kwargs)
    def call(self, input):
        h = self.hidden(input)
        return self.output(h)
model = MyModel()
model.compile(...)
model.fit(...)
model.evaluate(...)
```

● 모델 구축: 단순모델에서 매우 유연한 모델

Model training: from simple to arbitrarily flexible

Progressive disclosure of complexity



model.fit()

```
model.compile(optimizer=Adam(),
               loss=BinaryCrossentropy(),
               metrics=[AUC(), Precision(), Recall()])
model.fit(data,
          epochs=10,
          validation_data=val_data,
          callbacks=[EarlyStopping()
                      TensorBoard(),
                      ModelCheckpoint()])
...or write your own callbacks!
```

● tf.GradientTape(): 자동미분 연산을 기록

```
@tf.function
def train_step(features, labels):
  with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
    logits = model(features, training=True)
    loss = loss_fn(labels, logits)
  grads = tape.gradient(loss, model.trainable_variables)
  optimizer.apply_gradients(zip(grads, model.trainable_variables))
  return loss
```

- 권장사항
- 케라스 층과 모델을 사용
- 파이썬 함수와 같이 사용
- @tf.function(autograph) 사용
- tf.data.Datasets

텐서플로우 2 실습

● 코랩에서 실습 (1과 2)

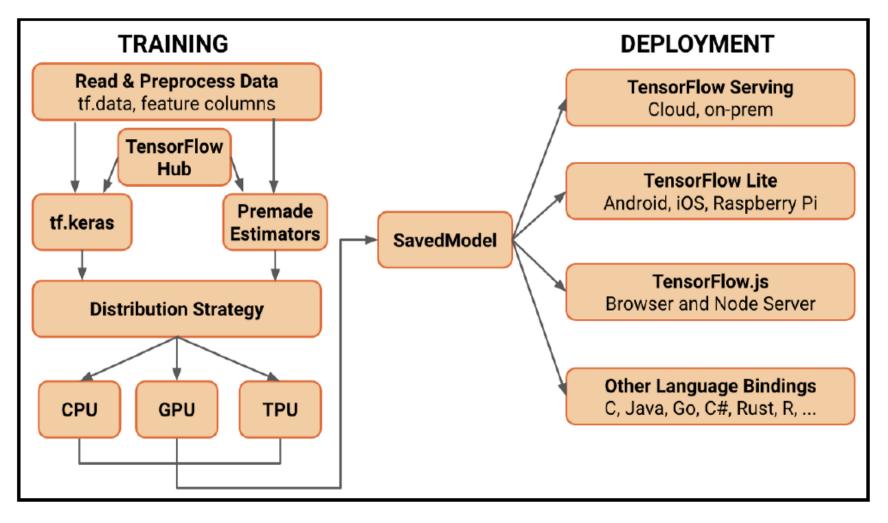
1. 기본

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1TjGh5OnR0WCTDQGzByrg7Ir3Xrkx HxLH

2. 케라스창시자로부터배우는TensorFlow2.o + Keras특강 (번역 박창선님) https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1tAmh9bN0-5CXm6H99uhhMpxprbRMMJoa

2-1. TensorFlow2.0 + KerasCrash Course (**François Chollet**) https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1Fe_hd6g2rYnfjs1thyl0PC6aPYG9I1c https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1Fe_hd6g2rYnfjs1thyl0PC6aPYG9I1c

SavedModel



The TensorFlow 2.0 training and deployment ecosystem. Image source: https://medium.com/tensorflow/whats-coming-in-tensorflow-2-0-d3663832e9b8—the TensorFlow Team