手寫數字辨識

● 使用演算法: CNN

```
In [1]:
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         from PIL import Image
         import numpy as np
         import tensorflow as tf
         from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
         from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense,Dropout,Convolution2D,MaxPooling2D,Flatten
         from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
 In [2]:
         mnist = tf.keras.datasets.mnist
In [3]:
          (X_train, Y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
 In [4]:
         X \text{ train} = X \text{ train.reshape}(-1, 28, 28, 1) / 255.0
          x \text{ test} = x \text{ test.reshape}(-1, 28, 28, 1) / 255.0
In [5]:
         Y_train = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(Y_train, num_classes=10)
         y test = tf.keras.utils.to categorical(y test, num classes=10)
In [6]:
          #開始建立modeL
         model = Sequential()
 In [7]:
          #新增建立一個卷積核處理二維資料
         model.add(Convolution2D(
                                  input_shape=(28, 28, 1), #資料維度
                                  filters=32, #輸出資料維度
                                  kernel_size=5, #卷積核大小
                                  strides=1, #進行卷積核計算時移動步幅大小
                                  padding='same', #設定圖形邊界資料處理策略為補零
                                  activation='relu'#設定啟動函數為relu,當輸入值>0則輸出線性函數,
                                 ))
In [8]:
          #對卷積核層輸出的空間資料進行最大值池化策略
         model.add(MaxPooling2D(
                                 pool_size=2,#設定池化視窗的維度
                                 strides=2, #設定在做池化石的步幅
                                 padding='same',
                               ))
In [9]:
         model.add(Convolution2D(64, 5, strides=1, padding='same', activation='relu'))
In [10]:
          model.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2, 'same'))
In [11]:
         model.add(Flatten()) #將輸入資料壓平成一維
```

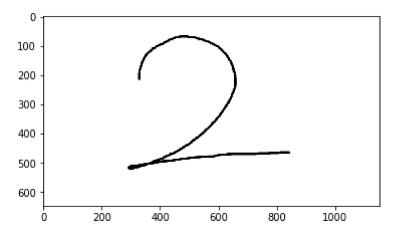
```
In [12]:
      model.add(Dense(1024, activation='relu'))#進行全連接標準神經網路
In [13]:
      model.add(Dropout(0.5)) #將神經完按照50%機率隨機失效,避免過擬合情況發生,也加速訓練速度
In [14]:
      model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
In [15]:
      adam = Adam(lr=1e-4) #設定學習率
In [16]:
      model.compile(optimizer=adam, loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
In [17]:
      model.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=64, epochs=10, validation data=(x test, y test
      Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
      Epoch 1/10
      acy: 0.9075 - val_loss: 0.0907 - val_accuracy: 0.9733
      Epoch 2/10
      acy: 0.9730 - val_loss: 0.0570 - val_accuracy: 0.9816
      Epoch 3/10
      acy: 0.9794 - val_loss: 0.0377 - val_accuracy: 0.9874
      Epoch 4/10
      acy: 0.9841 - val_loss: 0.0341 - val_accuracy: 0.9884
      Epoch 5/10
      acy: 0.9869 - val loss: 0.0324 - val accuracy: 0.9888
      Epoch 6/10
      acy: 0.9888 - val loss: 0.0262 - val accuracy: 0.9906
      Epoch 7/10
      acy: 0.9902 - val_loss: 0.0257 - val_accuracy: 0.9906
      Epoch 8/10
      acy: 0.9917 - val loss: 0.0248 - val accuracy: 0.9910
      Epoch 9/10
      acy: 0.9927 - val loss: 0.0236 - val accuracy: 0.9910
      Epoch 10/10
      acy: 0.9931 - val_loss: 0.0221 - val_accuracy: 0.9926
Out[17]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x2b8ba139348>
In [18]:
      #將訓練出的modeL儲存
      model.save('mnist.CNNmodel')
      WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\NickLin\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python37\site-packag
      es\tensorflow_core\python\ops\resource_variable_ops.py:1786: calling BaseResourceVar
      iable.__init__ (from tensorflow.python.ops.resource_variable_ops) with constraint is
      deprecated and will be removed in a future version.
      Instructions for updating:
      If using Keras pass *_constraint arguments to layers.
      INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: mnist.CNNmodel\assets
```

In [19]:

```
#開始進行手寫數字預測
img = Image.open('data\\img\\number2.jpg')
```

```
In [20]: plt.imshow(img)
```

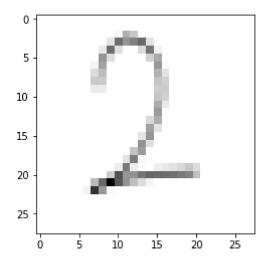
Out[20]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x2b8ba376148>



```
In [21]:
   image = np.array(img.resize((28, 28)).convert('L'))
```

```
In [22]: plt.imshow(image, cmap='gray')
```

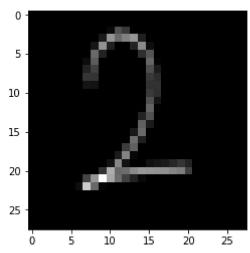
Out[22]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x2b8bbd73a88>



```
In [23]: image = (255 - image) / 255.0
```

```
In [24]: plt.imshow(image, cmap='gray')
```

Out[24]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x2b8bbd42ac8>



```
In [25]: image = image.reshape((1, 28, 28, 1))
In [26]: from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
    model = load_model('mnist.CNNmodel')

In [27]: prediction = model.predict_classes(image)
    print(prediction)

[2]
In []:
In []:
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