13주차(1/2)

ML Open Framework: Tensorflow & Keras

파이썬으로 배우는 기계학습

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기계학습 오픈 프레임워크: 텐서플로우 & 케라스

- 학습 목표
  - 텐서플로우 **&** 케라스 **(Tensorflow & Keras)**를 이해한다.
  - **Tensorflow & Keras**를 이용하여 엠니스트**(MNIST)** 데이터를 분석한다.
  - **Tensorflow & Keras**를 이용하여 합성곱 신경망**(CNN)**을 구현한다.

- 학습 내용
  - 기계학습 오픈 프레임워크 소개
  - **Tensorflow & Keras**를 살펴본다.
  - **Tensorflow & Keras**를 이용한 **MNIST** 데이터 처리
  - **Tensorflow & Keras**를 이용한 합성곱 신경망**(CNN)** 구현

1. 기계학습 오픈 프레임워크 종류: 5가지 종류

1. 기계학습 오픈 프레임워크: 텐서플로우 & 케라스

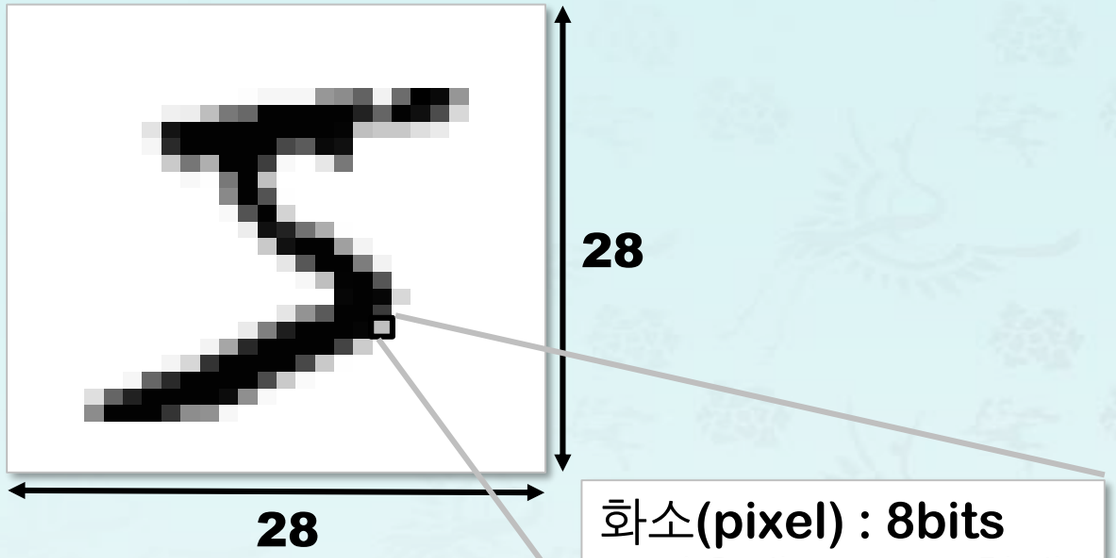
- **TensorFlow**
  - **C++, Python** 기반
  - 합성곱 신경망**(CNN)**과 순환 신경망**(RNN)** 구현
  - **CPU, GPU** 환경 모두 동작

- **Keras**
  - 오픈 프레임워크 **API**
  - **Python** 기반
  - 문법이 간단하고 직관적

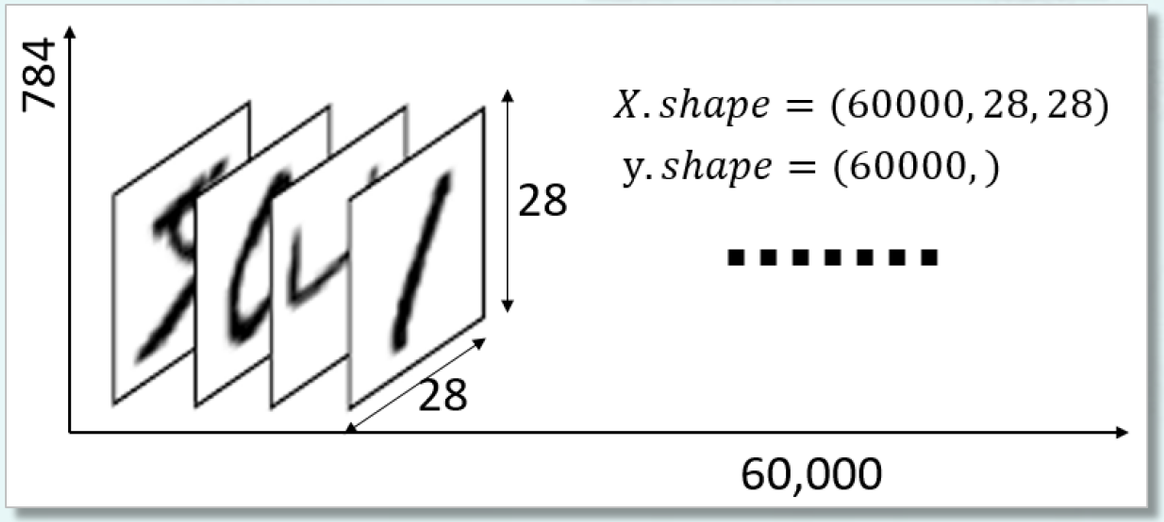
2. MNIST 데이터 분석: 데이터 읽어오기

```
(X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) =
                    tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
```

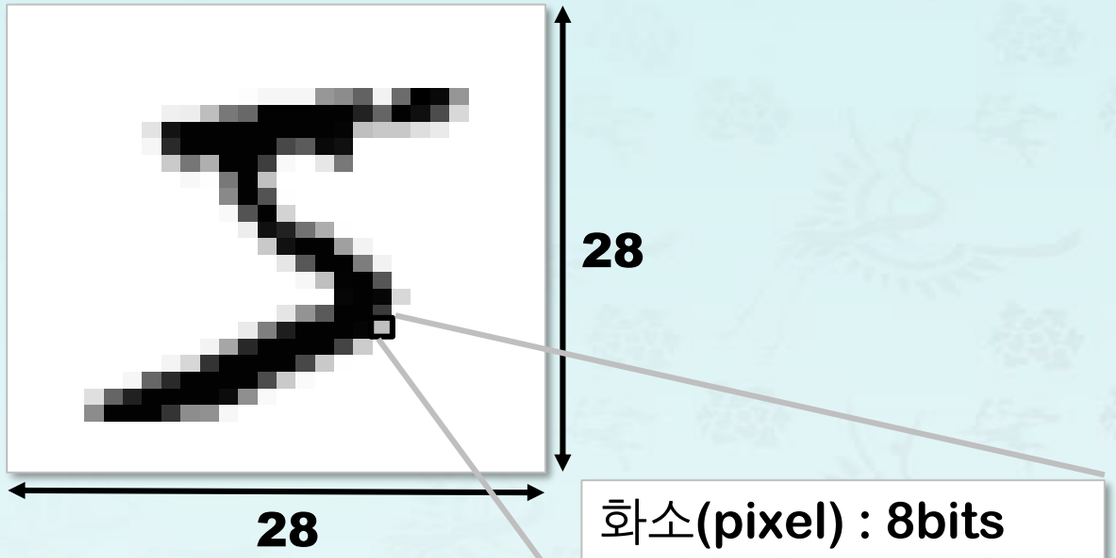
2. MNIST 데이터 분석: 데이터 읽어오기



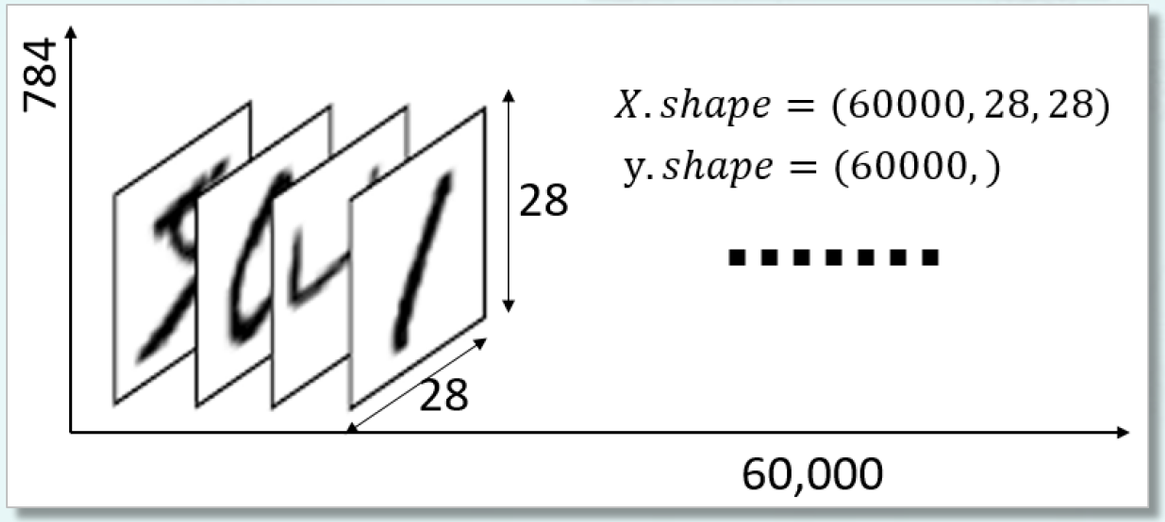

```
(X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) =
                    tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
```



2. MNIST 데이터 분석: 데이터 읽어오기



화소(pixel) : 8bits
0(검은색) ~ 255(흰색)




```python
(X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) =
                    tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
```

```python
print(f"X_train.shape: {X_train.shape}")
print(f"y_train.shape: {y_train.shape}")
print(f"X_test.shape: {X_test.shape}")
print(f"y_test.shape:{y_test.shape}")
```

```
X_train.shape (60000, 28, 28)
y_train.shape (60000,)
X_test.shape (10000, 28, 28)
y_test.shape (10000,)
```

2. MNIST 데이터 분석: 데이터 전처리

- 정규화(Normalization)

```
1  X_train = X_train.astype('float32')/255
2  X_test = X_test.astype('float32')/255
```

- 원-핫 인코딩(One-Hot Encoding)

2. MNIST 데이터 분석: 데이터 전처리

- 정규화(Normalization)

```
1 X_train = X_train.astype('float32')/255
2 X_test = X_test.astype('float32')/255
```

- 원-핫 인코딩(One-Hot Encoding)

```
1 print(f"previous five labels in y_train: {y_train[:5]}")
2 y_train = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, 10)
3 y_test = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, 10)
4
5 print(f"One-hot encoded labels of y_train: ₩n{y_train[:5]}")
```

```
previous five labels in y_train: [5 0 4 1 9]
One-hot encoded labels of y_train:
[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]]
```

2. MNIST 데이터 분석: 신경망 구축

- 순차모델(**Sequential Model**)

```
# define the model
# input_shape = (28, 28)
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
            tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=X_train.shape[1:]),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
        ])

# summarize the model
model.summary()
```

2. MNIST 데이터 분석: 신경망 구축

- 입력층
  - **X.shape = (60000, 28, 28)**
  - **X.shape[1:] = (28, 28)**
  - 노드(뉴론)의 수: **784 = 28 x 28**

```
# define the model
# input_shape = (28, 28)
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
            tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=X_train.shape[1:]),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'),
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        ])

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```
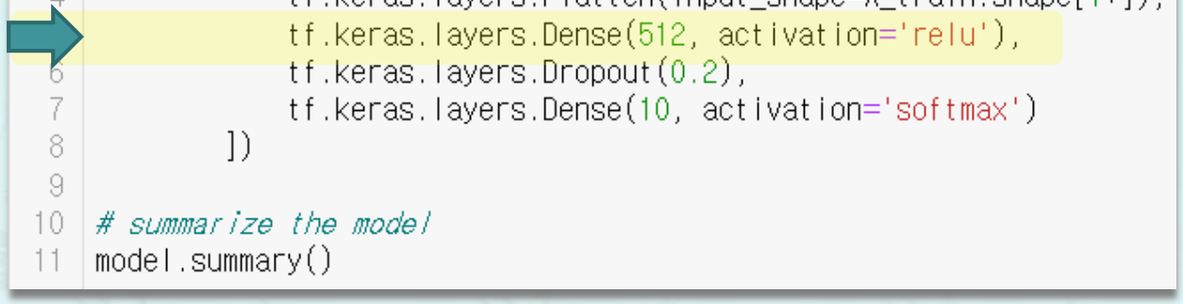

2. MNIST 데이터 분석: 신경망 구축

- 은닉층 – **Dense()**
  - 노드(뉴론)의 수: **512**
  - 활성화 함수: **ReLU**



```
# define the model
# input_shape = (28, 28)
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
            tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=X_train.shape[1:]),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
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        ])

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```

2. MNIST 데이터 분석: 신경망 구축

- **Dropout()**
  - 드롭아웃 비율: **0.2 (20%)**

```
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# input_shape = (28, 28)
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            tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=X_train.shape[1:]),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
        ])

# summarize the model
model.summary()
```

2. MNIST 데이터 분석: 신경망 구축

- 출력층
  - **10**개 노드
  - 활성화함수 – **softmax**

```
# define the model
# input_shape = (28, 28)
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
            tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=X_train.shape[1:]),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
        ])

# summarize the model
model.summary()
```

2. MNIST 데이터 분석: 신경망 구축

- **model.summary()**

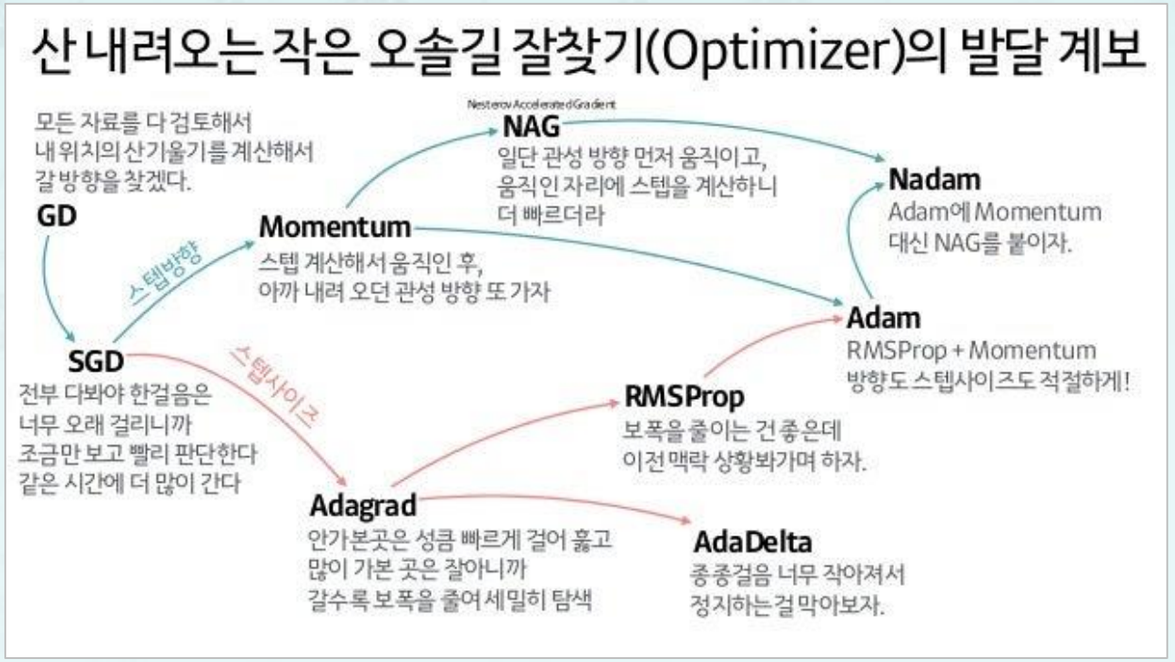
```python
# define the model
# input_shape = (28, 28)
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
            tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=X_train.shape[1:]),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
        ])

# summarize the model
model.summary()
```

```
_________________________________________________________________
Layer (type)                 Output Shape              Param #
=================================================================
flatten_1 (Flatten)          (None, 784)               0
_________________________________________________________________
dense_1 (Dense)              (None, 512)               401920
_________________________________________________________________
dropout_1 (Dropout)          (None, 512)               0
_________________________________________________________________
dense_2 (Dense)              (None, 10)                5130
=================================================================
Total params: 407,050
Trainable params: 407,050
Non-trainable params: 0
_________________________________________________________________
```

2. MNIST 데이터 분석: 컴파일

- 손실함수(**Loss function**)
- 옵티마이저(**Optimizer**)
- 정확도(**Accuracy**)

```
model.compile(
    loss='categorical_crossentropy',
    optimizer='rmsprop',
    metrics=['accuracy']
)
```



출처: 하용호, 자습해도 모르겠던 딥러닝

2. MNIST 데이터 분석: 모델 학습

- **ModelCheckPoint()**
  - 가중치 저장 파일 **(mnist_best.h5)**

```
# train the model
checkpointer = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
                                filepath='mnist_best.h5',
                                verbose=1,
                                save_best_only=True)
model.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size=128, epochs=10,
          validation_split=0.2,
          callbacks=[checkpointer],
          verbose=1, shuffle=True)
```

2. MNIST 데이터 분석: 모델 학습

- **fit() –** 학습 파라미터 정하기

```
# train the model
checkpointer = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
                                filepath='mnist_best.h5',
                                verbose=1,
                                save_best_only=True)
model.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size=128, epochs=10,
          validation_split=0.2,
          callbacks=[checkpointer],
          verbose=1, shuffle=True)
```

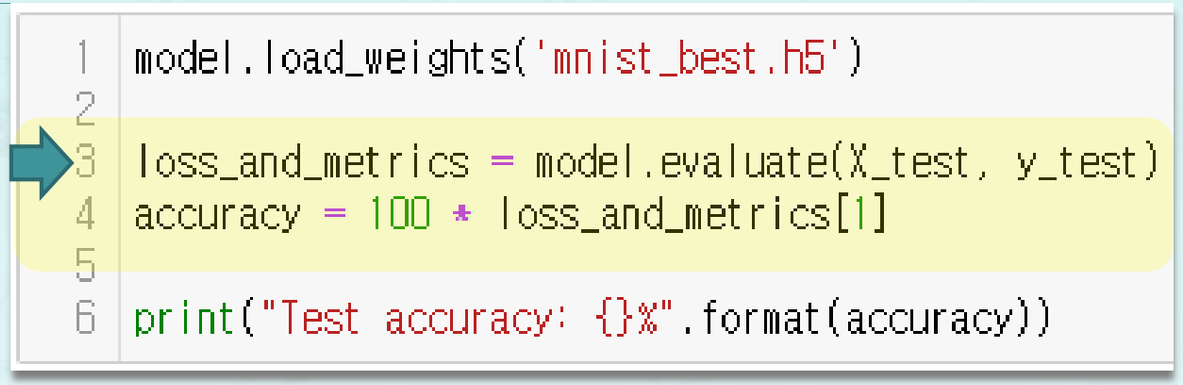
2. MNIST 데이터 분석: 분류 정확도 측정

- 학습된 모델 가중치 **(mnist_best.h5)** 사용하기

```
model.load_weights('mnist_best.h5')

loss_and_metrics = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
accuracy = 100 * loss_and_metrics[1]

print("Test accuracy: {}%".format(accuracy))
```

2. MNIST 데이터 분석: 분류 정확도 측정

- 평가 데이터 분류하기



```
1  model.load_weights('mnist_best.h5')
2
3  loss_and_metrics = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
4  accuracy = 100 * loss_and_metrics[1]
5
6  print("Test accuracy: {}%".format(accuracy))
```

2. MNIST 데이터 분석: 분류 정확도 측정

```
1  model.load_weights('mnist_best.h5')
2
3  loss_and_metrics = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
4  accuracy = 100 * loss_and_metrics[1]
5
6  print("Test accuracy: {}%".format(accuracy))
```

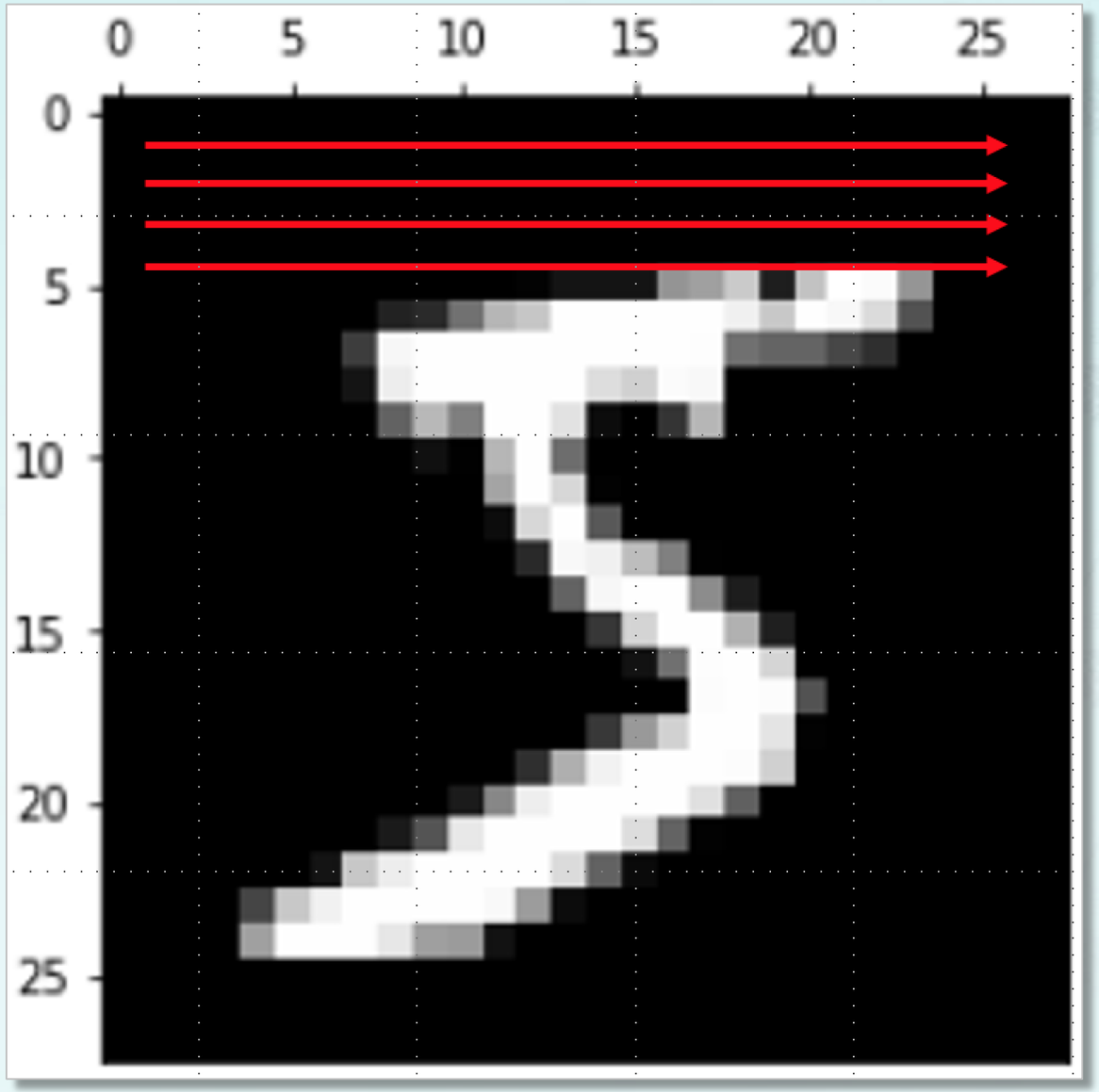
```
Test accuracy: 98.00999999999999%
```

3. CNN 구현: 인공 신경망(ANN)의 한계

- 입력층
  - **X.shape = (60000, 28, 28)**
  - **X.shape[1:] = (28, 28)**
  - 노드(뉴론)의 수: **784 = 28 x 28**

```
# define the model
# input_shape = (28, 28)
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
            tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=X_train.shape[1:]),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
        ])

# summarize the model
model.summary()
```

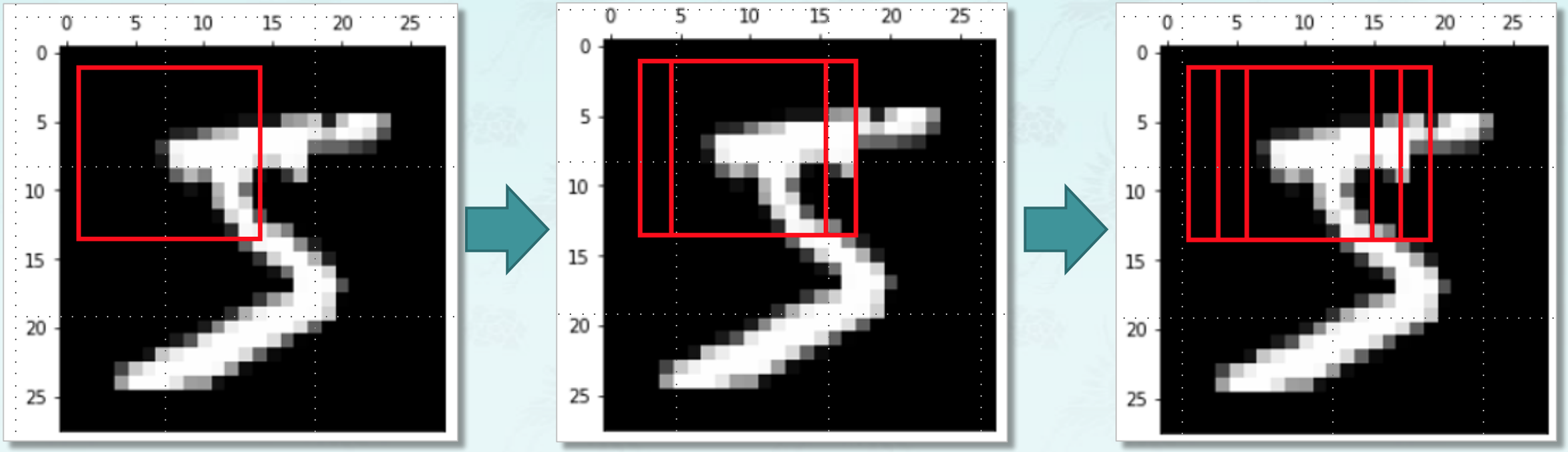
3. CNN 구현: 인공 신경망(ANN)의 한계




```python
# define the model
# input_shape = (28, 28)
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
            tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=X_train.shape[1:]),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
        ])

# summarize the model
model.summary()
```

3. CNN 구현: 합성곱층(Convolutional Layer)



3. CNN 구현: Pooling Layer

12	20	30	0
8	12	2	0
37	4	34	70
25	12	100	112

- Max Pooling Layer
- Global Average Pooling Layer

3. CNN 구현: Pooling Layer

12	20	30	0
8	12	2	0
37	4	34	70
25	12	100	112

- **Max Pooling**

20	30
37	112

- **Average Pooling**

3. CNN 구현: Pooling Layer

12	20	30	0
8	12	2	0
37	4	34	70
25	12	100	112

- **Max Pooling**

20	30
37	112

- **Average Pooling**

13	8
20	79

3. CNN 구현: MNIST 데이터 분석

- kernel_size = 2
- filters = 16

```
# define the model
model = Sequential([
            tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
                    filters=16, kernel_size=2,
                    padding='valid', activation='relu',
                    input_shape=(28, 28, 1)),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2),
            tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
                    filters=32, kernel_size=2,
                    padding='valid', activation='relu'),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2),
            tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
                    filters=64, kernel_size=2,
                    padding='valid', activation='relu'),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2),
            tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
])

# summarize the model
model.summary()
```

3. CNN 구현: MNIST 데이터 분석

- **MaxPooling2D()**

```
# define the model
model = Sequential([
            tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
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                    padding='valid', activation='relu',
                    input_shape=(28, 28, 1)),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2),
            tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
                    filters=32, kernel_size=2,
                    padding='valid', activation='relu'),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2),
            tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
                    filters=64, kernel_size=2,
                    padding='valid', activation='relu'),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2),
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])

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```

3. CNN 구현: MNIST 데이터 분석

```
model.compile(
    loss='categorical_crossentropy',
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            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2),
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                    filters=32, kernel_size=2,
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3. CNN 구현: MNIST 데이터 분석

```
model.compile(
```

```
from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint

checkpointer = ModelCheckpoint(
                filepath='mnist_best_cnn.h5',
                verbose=1,
                save_best_only=True)
model.fit(X_train, y_train,
          batch_size=128, epochs=10,
          validation_split=0.2,
          callbacks=[checkpointer],
          verbose=1, shuffle=True)
```

```
# define the model
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                save_best_only=True)
model.fit(X_train, y_train,
          batch_size=128, epochs=10,
```

```
model.load_weights('mnist_best_cnn.h5')

loss_and_metrics = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
accuracy = 100 * loss_and_metrics[1]

print("Test accuracy: {}%".format(accuracy))
```

```
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            tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
                    filters=32, kernel_size=2,
                    padding='valid', activation='relu'),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2),
            tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
                    filters=64, kernel_size=2,
                    padding='valid', activation='relu'),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
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from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint

checkpointer = ModelCheckpoint(
                filepath='mnist_best_cnn.h5',
                verbose=1,
                save_best_only=True)
model.fit(X_train, y_train,
          batch_size=128, epo
```

```
model.load_weights('mnist_bes

loss_and_metrics = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
accuracy = 100 * loss_and_metrics[1]

print("Test accuracy: {}%".format(accuracy))
```

Test accuracy: 98.79%

```
# define the model
model = Sequential([
            tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
                    filters=16, kernel_size=2,
                    padding='valid', activation='relu',
                    input_shape=(28, 28, 1)),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2),
            tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
                    filters=32, kernel_size=2,
                    dding='valid', activation='relu'),
                    yers.Dropout(0.2),
                    yers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2),
            tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
                    filters=64, kernel_size=2,
                    padding='valid', activation='relu'),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2),
            tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
])

# summarize the model
model.summary()
```

오픈 프레임워크 – 텐서플로우 & 케라스

- 학습 내용
  - 신경망 구현을 위한 오픈 프레임워크는 무엇이 있는지 알아보기.
  - **Tensorflow & Keras**는 무엇인지 이해하기.
  - **Tensorflow & Keras** 를 이용하여 **MNIST** 데이터를 분석하기.
  - **Tensorflow & Keras** 를 이용하여 **CNN**을 구현하기

- 차시 예고
  - 오픈 프레임워크 – **PyTorch**
  - 기계학습 모델 **YOLO**
  - 기계학습 모델 **GAN**

ML Open Framework: Tensorflow & Keras

파이썬으로 배우는 기계학습

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