# 演算法 Term Project

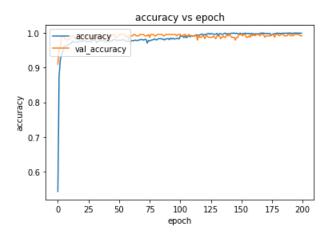
106503008 通訊四 蔡嘉倫

1.

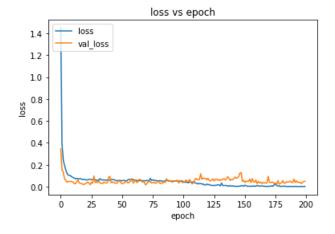
(1)損失函數值與準確率值

test loss 0.18521706759929657 test accuracy 0.9823<u>529124259949</u>

(2)準確度與執行次數比較圖



(3)損失函數值與執行次數比較圖



### (4)Model

| Model: "sequential_11"  |        |             |         |
|---|--------|-------------|---------|
| Layer (type)  | Output | Shape       | Param # |
| conv2d_23 (Conv2D)  | (None, | 26, 26, 32) | 320     |
| max_pooling2d_22 (MaxPooling  | (None, | 13, 13, 32) | 0       |
| conv2d_24 (Conv2D)  | (None, | 11, 11, 32) | 9248    |
| max_pooling2d_23 (MaxPooling  | (None, | 5, 5, 32)   | 0       |
| dropout_30 (Dropout)  | (None, | 5, 5, 32)   | 0       |
| flatten_11 (Flatten)  | (None, | 800)        | 0       |
| dropout_31 (Dropout)  | (None, | 800)        | 0       |
| dense_22 (Dense)  | (None, | 128)        | 102528  |
| dropout_32 (Dropout)  | (None, | 128)        | 0       |
| dense_23 (Dense)  | (None, | 10)         | 1290    |
| Total params: 113,386<br>Trainable params: 113,386<br>Non-trainable params: 0 |        |             |         |

# (5)training process

```
Epoch 67/200
0.9787 - val loss: 0.0341 - val accuracy: 0.9959
Epoch 68/200
69/69 [========================] - 1s 12ms/step - loss: 0.0552 - accuracy:
0.9810 - val loss: 0.0470 - val accuracy: 0.9918
Epoch 69/200
69/69 [============================] - 1s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0608 - accuracy:
0.9791 - val_loss: 0.0381 - val_accuracy: 0.9959
Epoch 70/200
69/69 [========================] - 1s 12ms/step - loss: 0.0571 - accuracy:
0.9782 - val_loss: 0.0210 - val_accuracy: 0.9918
Epoch 71/200
69/69 [========================] - 1s 12ms/step - loss: 0.0551 - accuracy:
0.9805 - val_loss: 0.0299 - val_accuracy: 0.9959
Epoch 72/200
0.9819 - val_loss: 0.0302 - val_accuracy: 0.9959
Epoch 73/200
0.9814 - val_loss: 0.0423 - val_accuracy: 0.9959
Epoch 74/200
0.9760 - val_loss: 0.0346 - val_accuracy: 0.9959
Epoch 75/200
0.9800 - val_loss: 0.0497 - val_accuracy: 0.9878
```

#### 2. Source code 之逐行解釋

#### (1)引入函式庫

```
import os # os模組,用於達成建立文件,刪除文件,查詢文件,而在此處作為讀手寫數字相片以及獲得路徑 from PIL import Image # PIL是Python強大的圖像處理庫,能提供處理image的方法 import numpy as np # numpy可用來存儲和處理大型矩陣,由於影像是二維陣列,因此可以處理圖片的二維運算 import keras.utils # 來做one-hot encoding,one-hot encoding:將類別拆成多個行(column),每個列中 # 的數值由1、0替代,當某一列的資料存在的該行的類別則顯示1,反則顯示0。 # 用keras模組引入Sequential(), # Sequential Model (順序式模型):就是一種簡單的模型,單一輸入、單一輸出,按順序一層(Dense)一層的由上往下執行 from keras.models import Sequential # 養積層 、池化層 、平坦層 、隱藏層、輸出層: # Dense就是我們所用的全連接層、將上一層的神經元全數連結,實現特徵的非線性組合 from keras.layers import Dense # Dropout是神經網絡和深度學習模型的一種簡單而有效的正則化方式,為避免overfit from keras.layers import Dropout # 平坦層使用多層域知器來穩定判斷結果。所以再接入多層域知器前,先必須將矩陣打平成一維的陣列作為輸入 from keras.layers import Flatten # 進行卷積層的處理,提取特徵值,而這裡因為是二維振烈,故引用2D from keras.layers import Conv2D # 用於在池化層,找出最大值 from keras.layers import MaxPooling2D import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # 為了畫出loss vs epoch以及accuracy vs epoch的比較
```

#### (2)資料預處理

```
Edata_x和data_y(Label)做資料的預處理
def preprocessing(datapath):
   row, col = 28, 28
   data_path = datapath
   data_x = np.zeros((28, 28)).reshape(1, 28, 28) # #np_zero創建第一組28X28的零陣列,reshape
   counter = 0
   data_y = []
                                                    # 紀錄label
                                                    # 數字有10種類別(0~9),之後給utils進行one hot encoding
   classnum = 10
   for root, dirs, images in os.walk(data_path):
       for f in images:
           label = int(root.split("\\")[2]) # 方法即是用split去儲存handwriye資料夾的名稱作為label
           data_y.append(label)
           fullpath = os.path.join(root, f) # 透過os.path.join取得圖片路徑
           img = Image.open(fullpath)
           img = (np.array(img) / 255).reshape(1, 28, 28)
data_x = np.vstack((data_x, img)) # 陣列堆疊至下一組
           counter += 1
   data_x = np.delete(data_x, [0], 0)
   data_x = data_x.reshape(counter, row, col, 1)
# 將類別向量轉換為二進制(只有0和1)的矩陣類型表示,將label轉為one-hot encoding
   data_y = keras.utils.to_categorical(data_y, classnum)
   return data_x, data_y
```

#### (3)找出圖片路徑

#### (4)Build Model

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(
   Conv2D(filters=32,
          kernel_size=(3, 3),
          input_shape=(28, 28, 1), # input_shape:輸入影像的大小為28x28,並且以灰階呈現
          activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
model.add(
    Conv2D(filters=32,
          kernel_size=(3, 3),
          activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
# 建立Dropout,用來隨機斷開輸入神經元,用於防止overfitting,斷開比例0.2(即保留0.8)
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Flatten())
# 建立Dropout,用來隨機斷開輸入神經元,用於防止過度擬和,斷開比例0.2
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
# 建立Dropout,用來隨機斷開輸入神經元,用於防止過度擬和,斷開比例0.2
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(units=10, activation='softmax'))
model.summary()
```

### (5) Model Compile

```
# 將model進行編譯: 選擇損失函數、優化方法及成效衡量方式
# loss:設定損失函數,在深度學習使用cross_entropy,訓練效果通常較好
# categorical_crossentropy:當預測值與實際值愈相近,損失函數就愈小,反之差距很大,就會更影響損失函數的值
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
#每一次的學習率都會有個確定的範圍,會使參數的更新更加穩定,因此Adam是常用的optimizer
optimizer="adam",
#能用metrics來判斷樣本準確率
metrics=['accuracy'])
```

# (6) Model Training

#### (7)輸出 loss 與準確度

```
loss, accuracy = model.evaluate(test_x, test_y, verbose=0)#用於評估模型,輸出為準確度
print("test Loss", loss) #打印出loss的值
print("test accuracy", accuracy) #打印出accuracy的值
```

## (8)畫出比較圖

```
畫accuracy隨著epoch次數的變化圖
plt.figure(1)
                                                   # 圖-
plt.plot(train_history.history['accuracy']) # 取得模型在訓練集上準確率plt.plot(train_history.history['val_accuracy']) # 取得模型在驗證集上準確率
plt.title('accuracy vs epoch')
                                                   # 設圖一的title為accuracy vs epoch
plt.ylabel('accuracy')
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.legend(['accuracy', 'val_accuracy'], loc='upper left') # 設圖例
                                                   #顯示圖
plt.show()
plt.figure(2)
plt.plot(train_history.history['loss'])
                                                   # 取得模型在驗證集上的loss值
# 設圖二的title
plt.plot(train_history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('loss vs epoch')
plt.ylabel('loss')
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.legend(['loss', 'val_loss'], loc='upper left') # 設圖例
plt.show()
```