

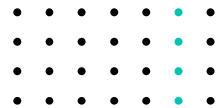
04

# 인공지능 개념

3. 텐서플로우

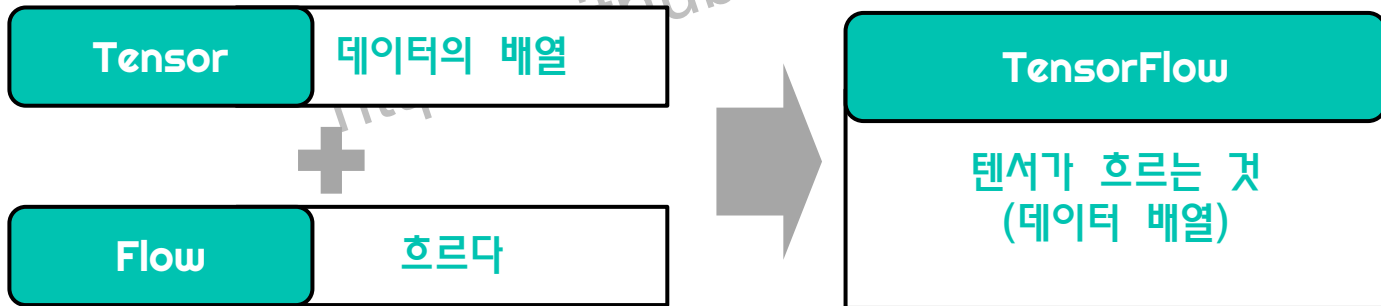


# 텐서플로우 기본개념



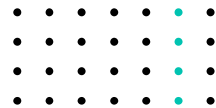
## 기본개념

- 텐서로 표현되는 데이터를 계산하고 실행하는 기능을 지원하는 프레임워크



# 텐서플로우

## 프로그램 기본구조



### 프로그램 기본구조

```
import tensorflow as tf ①

mnist = tf.keras.datasets.mnist ②
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
print(* shape:", x_train.shape, y_train.shape)

model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([ ③
    tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=(28,28)),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
])

model.compile(optimizer='adam', ④
              loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])

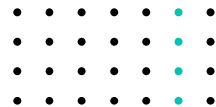
hist = model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=5) ⑤

model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=2) ⑥
```



# 텐서플로우

## 학습데이터 가져오기



## 학습데이터 가져오기

```
mnist = tf.keras.datasets.mnist
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
print("+ shape train:", x_train.shape, y_train.shape)
print("+ shape test:", x_test.shape, y_test.shape)
print("+ test data:\n", x_test)
```

```
* shape train: (60000, 28, 28) (60000,)
* shape test: (10000, 28, 28) (10000,)
* test data:
```

$$[[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]]$$

**mnist 데이터**

```
[0 0 0 ... 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 ... 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 ... 0 0 0]
```

← 28 →

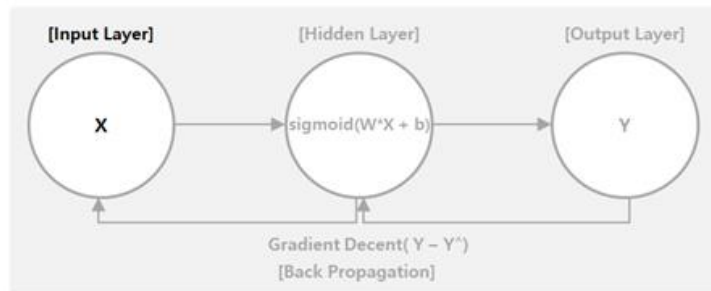
```
[ [0 0 0 ... 0 0 0]
  [0 0 0 ... 0 0 0]
  [0 0 0 ... 0 0 0] ]
```

↑

60000

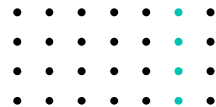
28

mnist 이미지

[illegible]

# 텐서플로우

## 훈련데이터와 검증데이터



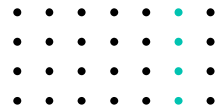
### 훈련데이터와 검증데이터

- 모델을 학습할 때 사용된 데이터를 가지고 모델을 검증하면 결과가 왜곡될 수 있다.
- 학습데이터와 검증데이터를 별도로 분리
- 전체 데이터 중 보통 70~80% 정도를 학습 데이터로 사용, 나머지를 검증 데이터로 사용



# 텐서플로우

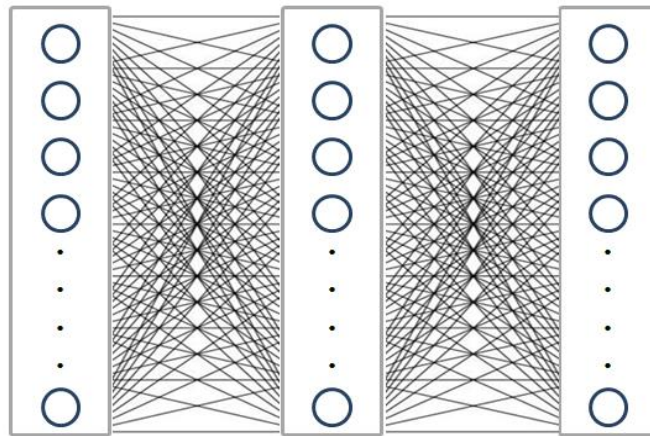
## 인공신경망 구성



### 인공신경망 구성

```
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([  
    tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=(28,28)),  
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),  
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')  
])
```

[Input Layer] [Hidden Layer] [Output Layer]



$X \leftarrow \text{mnist}$

28\*28=784개

$Y \leftarrow \text{relu} (W \cdot X + b)$

128개

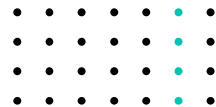
$Y \leftarrow \text{softmax} (Y)$

10개



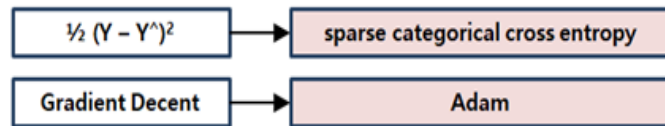
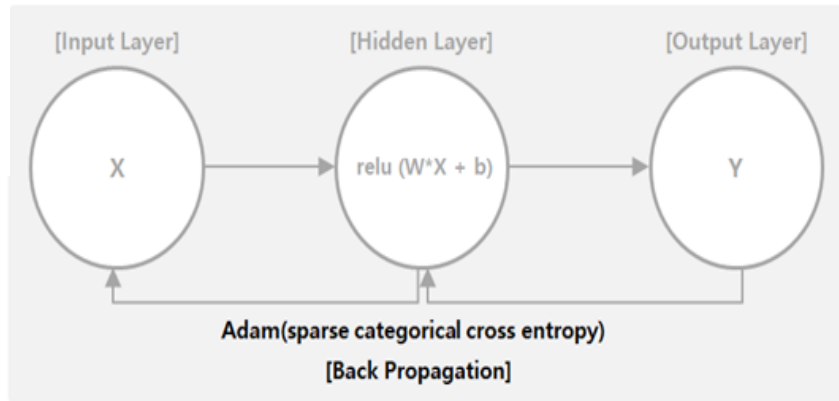
# 텐서플로우

## 학습환경 설정



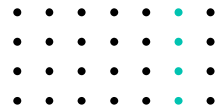
### 학습환경 설정

```
model.compile(optimizer='adam',  
              loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',  
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```



# 텐서플로우

## 모델 학습



### 모델 학습

```
hist = model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=5)
```

Train on 60000 samples

Epoch 1/5

60000/60000 [=====] - 8s 133us/sample - loss: 0.1850 - accuracy: 0.9839

Epoch 2/5

60000/60000 [=====] - 7s 121us/sample - loss: 0.1829 - accuracy: 0.9844

Epoch 3/5

60000/60000 [=====] - 8s 127us/sample - loss: 0.2034 - accuracy: 0.9845

Epoch 4/5

60000/60000 [=====] - 8s 133us/sample - loss: 0.1866 - accuracy: 0.9850

Epoch 5/5

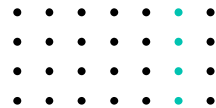
60000/60000 [=====] - 7s 119us/sample - loss: 0.1925 - accuracy: 0.9850





# 텐서플로우

## 모델 검증



### 모델 검증

```
model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=2)
```

```
10000/1 - 1s - loss: 0.5757 - accuracy: 0.9646
```

```
[1.1514647204219093, 0.9646]
```

