

醍醐灌顶的酸爽

TENSORFLOW 实践

徘徊之秋叶

QQ: 809758521 | 南京.天印大道
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前言

Tensorflow 分为 CPU、GPU 版本。官方推荐使用 Ubuntu

Tensorflow 暴露出来的两个弱点：

- 1、性能评测中比 caffe 等慢；
- 2、中间状态的值不可传递给外部。

部署

pip 安装

Tensorflow 1.8 下载

<https://pypi.org/project/tensorflow/#files>

安装 Ubuntu 16.04 desktop

开启远程管理：

```
$ sudo apt install -y openssh-server  
$ systemctl status ssh
```

修改服务器 ip 地址之后，执行：

```
$ sudo ifconfig ens160 down  
$ sudo ifconfig ens160 up  
$ ifconfig
```

SecureCRT 连接 Ubuntu，更新下系统：

```
$ sudo apt update  
$ sudo apt upgrade -y
```

安装 pip

```
$ sudo apt-get install python-pip python-dev  
tensorflow@tensorflow-vm:~$ pip -V  
pip 8.1.1 from /usr/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (python 2.7)
```

升级 pip:

```
tensorflow@tensorflow-vm:~$ sudo pip -V  
pip 8.1.1 from /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/pip (python 2.7)  
tensorflow@tensorflow-vm:~$ sudo pip install --upgrade pip
```

```
tensorflow@tensorflow-vm:~$ sudo pip -V
pip 10.0.1 from /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/pip (python 2.7)
```

Pip 升级之后，运行 pip:

```
ImportError: cannot import name main
```

修改 pip 文件

```
tensorflow@tfvm:/usr/bin$ cat pip
#!/usr/bin/python
# GENERATED BY DEBIAN
import sys
# Run the main entry point, similarly to how setuptools does it, but because
# we didn't install the actual entry point from setup.py, don't use the
# pkg_resources API.
from pip import __main__
if __name__ == '__main__':
    sys.exit(__main__.__main__())
```

第二种改法:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import re
import sys
from pip._internal import main as _main
if __name__ == '__main__':
    sys.argv[0] = re.sub(r'(-script\.pyw?|\\.exe)?$', '', sys.argv[0])
    sys.exit(_main())
```

```
sudo pip install --upgrade https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/linux/cpu/tensorflow-1.8.0-cp27-none-linux_x86_64.whl
```

安装 tensorflow (CPU)

```
tensorflow@tensorflow-vm:~$ sudo pip install --upgrade
https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/linux/cpu/tensorflow-1.8.0-cp27-none-
linux_x86_64.whl
```

安装过程中，一并安装了: wheel、protobuf、six、numpy、setuptools

```
$ pip install jupyter
```

```
$ jupyter notebook
```

```
$ jupyter notebook --ip=192.168.100.66
```

```
$ jupyter notebook --ip=192.168.100.66 --allow-root
```

```
$ jupyter notebook list
```

<http://192.168.100.66:8888>

容器部署

Github 地址:

<https://github.com/tensorflow/tensorflow/tree/master/tensorflow/tools/docker>

TensorFlowCPUImage 标识了 Docker 容器。指定下列值之一:

- gcr.io/tensorflow/tensorflow, 这是 TensorFlow CPU binary image。
- gcr.io/tensorflow/tensorflow:latest-devel, 这是最新的 TensorFlow CPU 二进制镜像加源代码。
- gcr.io/tensorflow/tensorflow:version, 它是 TensorFlow CPU 二进制镜像的指定版本(例如, 1.1.0rc1)。
- gcr.io/tensorflow/tensorflow:version-devel, 它是 TensorFlow GPU 二进制镜像的源代码的指定版本(例如, 1.1.0rc1)。

We currently maintain two Docker container images:

- tensorflow/tensorflow - TensorFlow with all dependencies - CPU only!
- tensorflow/tensorflow:latest-gpu - TensorFlow with all dependencies and support for NVidia CUDA

Note: We store all our containers on Docker Hub.

```
[root@Docker-GP ~]# docker search tensor --no-trunc
```

INDEX	NAME	DESCRIPTION	STARS
OFFICIAL	AUTOMATED		
docker.io	docker.io/tensorflow/tensorflow	Official docker images for deep learning framework TensorFlow (http://www.tensorflow.org)	928
docker.io	docker.io/jupyter/tensorflow-notebook	Jupyter Notebook Scientific Python Stack w/ Tensorflow from https://github.com/jupyter/docker-stacks	66
docker.io	docker.io/xblaster/tensorflow-jupyter	Dockerized Jupyter with tensorflow	50 [OK]
docker.io	docker.io/romilly/rpi-docker-tensorflow	Tensorflow and Jupyter running in docker container on Raspberry Pi 3B	18
docker.io	docker.io/bitnami/tensorflow-serving	Bitnami Docker Image for TensorFlow Serving	10 [OK]
docker.io	docker.io/floydhub/tensorflow	tensorflow	10 [OK]
docker.io	docker.io/tensorflow/tf_grpc_server	Server for TensorFlow GRPC Distributed Runtime	6
docker.io	docker.io/opensciencenetwork/tensorflow-gpu	TensorFlow GPU set up for OSG	

4

docker.io docker.io/tensorflow/tf_grpc_test_server Testing server for GRPC-based distributed runtime in TensorFlow 3

docker.io docker.io/eboraas/tensorflow TensorFlow with Jupyter Notebook, including CPU optimizations 2 [OK]

docker.io docker.io/hytssk/tensorflow tensorflow image with matplotlib.pyplot.imshow() enabled. 2 [OK]

docker.io docker.io/abhishek404/tensorflow-gpu Tensorflow GPU image 1

docker.io docker.io/bitnami/tensorflow-inception Bitnami Docker Image for TensorFlow Inception 1 [OK]

docker.io docker.io/chaneyk/tensorflow Tensorflow Releases with GPU Support 1

docker.io docker.io/mikebirdgeneau/r-tensorflow RStudio and Tensorflow 1 [OK]

docker.io docker.io/tensorlayer/tensorlayer https://github.com/tensorlayer/tensorlayer 1

docker.io docker.io/andreleoni/cnn-tensorflow Container for convlutional network with Python 3.6 + Tensorflow 0

docker.io docker.io/aretelabs/tensorflow 0

docker.io docker.io/davidchiu/tensorflow09 tensorflow09 with GPU support 0

docker.io docker.io/djpetti/rpinets-tensorflow Tensorflow container that is ready to be used with RPINets. 0 [OK]

docker.io docker.io/fluxcapacitor/prediction-tensorflow 0

docker.io docker.io/mediadesignpractices/tensorflow Tensorflow w/ CUDA (GPU) + extras 0 [OK]

docker.io docker.io/opensciencenetwork/tensorflow TensorFlow image with some OSG additions 0 [root@Docker-GP ~]# docker pull

docker.io/tensorflow/tensorflow

Using default tag: latest

Trying to pull repository docker.io/tensorflow/tensorflow ...

latest: Pulling from docker.io/tensorflow/tensorflow

297061f60c36: Pull complete

e9ccef17b516: Pull complete

dbc33716854d: Pull complete

8fe36b178d25: Pull complete

686596545a94: Pull complete

ed66f2c5f3d9: Pull complete

8405b6c3f141: Pull complete

070615ca3a03: Pull complete

306ac2321f8e: Pull complete

c30111bc1e74: Pull complete

7aa552c3f7f7: Pull complete

4db41af3662a: Pull complete

bf5fbadacf01: Pull complete

Digest: sha256:1cc84937252fcc6e8521901cbb180c7a93300792aceb0da8a53a5728360320a

Status: Downloaded newer image for docker.io/tensorflow/tensorflow:latest

Running the container

Run non-GPU container using

```
$ docker run -it -p 8888:8888 tensorflow/tensorflow
```

For GPU support install NVidia drivers (ideally latest) and nvidia-docker. Run using

```
$ nvidia-docker run -it -p 8888:8888 tensorflow/tensorflow:latest-gpu
```

Note: If you would have a problem running nvidia-docker you may try the old method we have used. But it is not recommended. If you find a bug in nvidia-docker, please report it there and try using nvidia-docker as described above.

```
$ # The old, not recommended way to run docker with gpu support:
```

```
$ export CUDA_SO=$(ls /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libcuda.* | xargs -l1 echo '-v {}:{}'.)
```

```
$ export DEVICES=$(ls /dev/nvidia* | xargs -l1 echo '--device {}:{}'.)
```

```
$ docker run -it -p 8888:8888 $CUDA_SO $DEVICES tensorflow/tensorflow:latest-gpu
```

```
[root@Docker-GP ~]# docker run -it -p 8888:8888 tensorflow/tensorflow
```

```
[I 03:23:53.508 NotebookApp] Writing notebook server cookie secret to /root/.local/share/jupyter/runtime/notebook_cookie_secret
```

```
[W 03:23:53.528 NotebookApp] WARNING: The notebook server is listening on all IP addresses and not using encryption. This is not recommended.
```

```
[I 03:23:53.537 NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: /notebooks
```

```
[I 03:23:53.537 NotebookApp] 0 active kernels
```

```
[I 03:23:53.537 NotebookApp] The Jupyter Notebook is running at:
```

```
[I 03:23:53.537 NotebookApp] http://[all ip addresses on your system]:8888/?token=03e16d7d42944430a08789307676035f3e0661c9033f43d0
```

```
[I 03:23:53.537 NotebookApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all kernels (twice to skip confirmation).
```

```
[C 03:23:53.538 NotebookApp]
```

Copy/paste this URL into your browser when you connect for the first time, to login with a token:

<http://localhost:8888/?token=03e16d7d42944430a08789307676035f3e0661c9033f43d0>

← → ↻ 192.168.100.69:8888/tree#notebooks ☆ ⋮






jupyter Logout

Files Running Clusters

Select items to perform actions on them.

Upload New ↕ ↻

0 ▾ / Name ↓ Last Modified

<input type="checkbox"/>	 1_hello_tensorflow.ipynb	2个月前
<input type="checkbox"/>	 2_getting_started.ipynb	2个月前
<input type="checkbox"/>	 3_mnist_from_scratch.ipynb	2个月前
<input type="checkbox"/>	 BUILD	2个月前
<input type="checkbox"/>	 LICENSE	2个月前

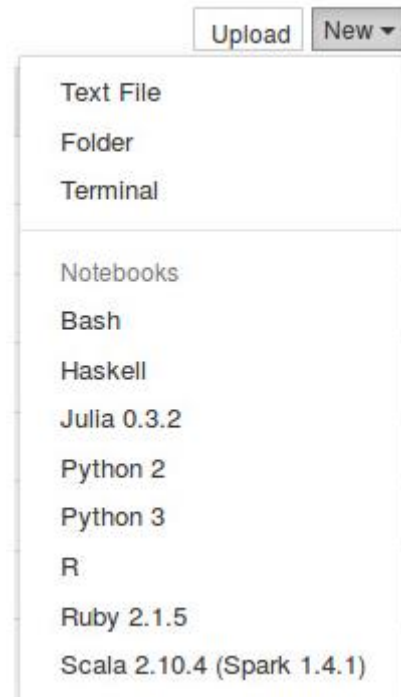
Upload New ↕ ↻

Notebook:
Python 2

Other:
Text File
Folder
Terminal

2个月前

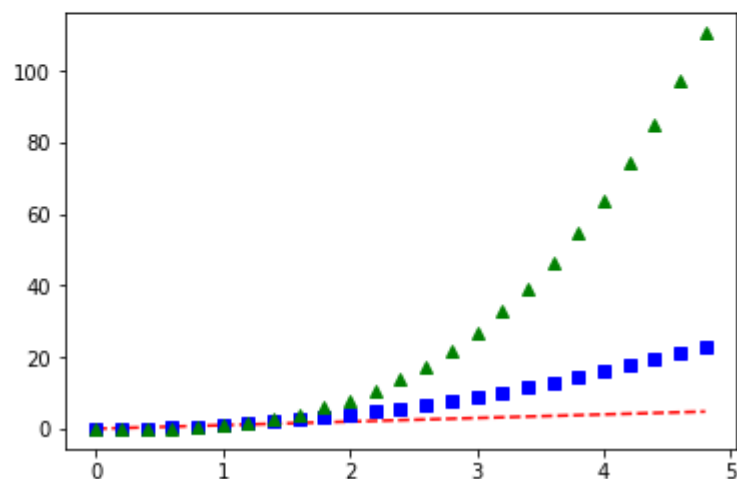
环境被简化了，看看隔壁老王的 jupyter:



```
In [23]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# evenly sampled time at 200ms intervals
t = np.arange(0., 5., 0.2)

# red dashes, blue squares and green triangles
plt.plot(t, t, 'r--', t, t**2, 'bs', t, t**3, 'g^')
plt.show()
```



```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

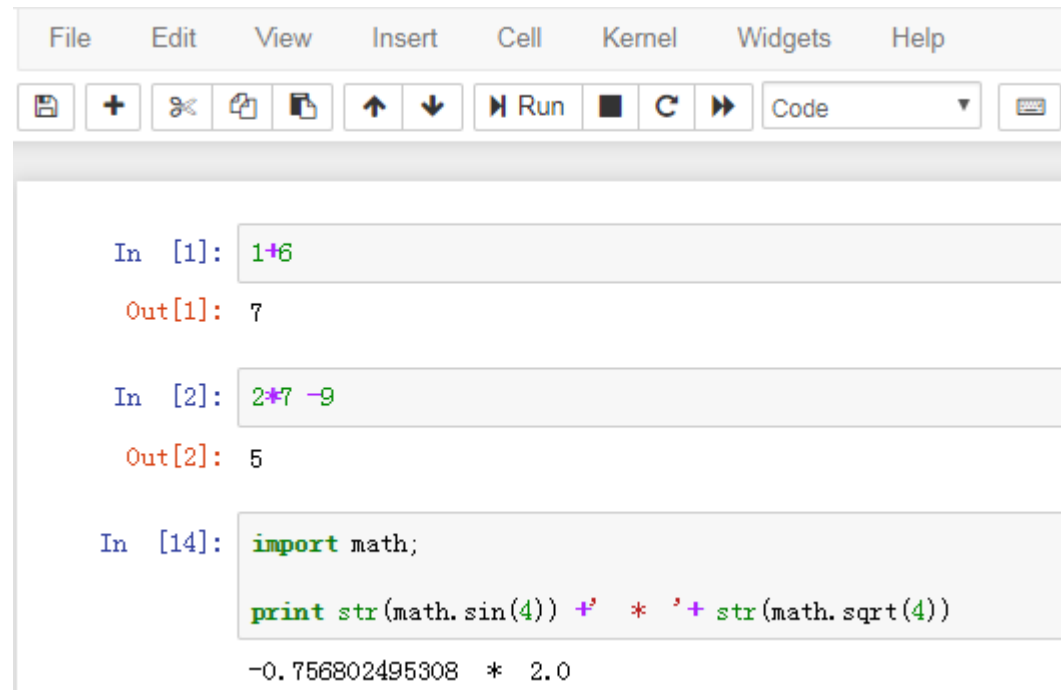
```
# evenly sampled time at 200ms intervals
```

```
t = np.arange(0., 5., 0.2)
```

```
# red dashes, blue squares and green triangles
```

```
plt.plot(t, t, 'r--', t, t**2, 'bs', t, t**3, 'g^')
```

```
plt.show()
```



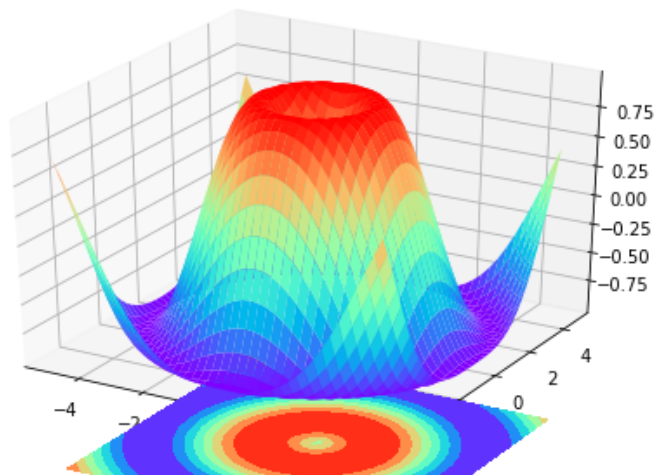
The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for saving, adding, deleting, copying, pasting, navigating, running, and viewing code. Below the toolbar, there are three code cells. The first cell contains the code `1+6` and its output is `7`. The second cell contains the code `2*7-9` and its output is `5`. The third cell contains the code `import math;` followed by `print str(math.sin(4)) + ' * ' + str(math.sqrt(4))` and its output is `-0.756802495308 * 2.0`.

```
In [1]: 1+6
Out[1]: 7

In [2]: 2*7-9
Out[2]: 5

In [14]: import math;
          print str(math.sin(4)) + ' * ' + str(math.sqrt(4))
          -0.756802495308 * 2.0
```

```
In [22]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
fig=plt.figure()
ax=Axes3D(fig)
x=np.arange(-5,5,0.25)
y=np.arange(-5,5,0.25)
x,y=np.meshgrid(x,y)
r=np.sqrt(x**2+y**2)
z=np.sin(r)
#高度
ax.plot_surface(x,y,z,rstride=1,cstride=1,cmap=plt.get_cmap('rainbow'))
#填充rainbow颜色
ax.contourf(x,y,z,zdir='z',offset=-2,cmap='rainbow')
#绘制3D图形,zdir表示从哪个坐标轴上压下去
plt.show()
#显示图片
```



```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
fig=plt.figure()
ax=Axes3D(fig)
x=np.arange(-5,5,0.25)
y=np.arange(-5,5,0.25)
x,y=np.meshgrid(x,y)
r=np.sqrt(x**2+y**2)
z=np.sin(r)
#高度
ax.plot_surface(x,y,z,rstride=1,cstride=1,cmap=plt.get_cmap('rainbow'))
```

```
#填充 rainbow 颜色
ax.contourf(x,y,z,zdir='z',offset=-2,cmap='rainbow')
#绘制 3D 图形,zdir 表示从哪个坐标轴上压下去
plt.show()
#显示图片
```

打开一个 Terminal:

```
# python
Python 2.7.12 (default, Dec  4 2017, 14:50:18)
[GCC 5.4.0 20160609] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import tensorflow as tf
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/h5py/__init__.py:36: FutureWarning: Conversion of
precreated. In future, it will be treated as np.float64 == np.dtype(float).type .
    from ._conv import register_converters as _register_converters
>>> hello= tf.constant('Hello, TensorFlow!')
>>> sess =tf.Session()
>>> print sess.run(hello)
Hello, TensorFlow!
>>> a=tf.constant(10)
>>> b=tf.constant(32)
>>> print sess.run(a+b)
42
>>> █
```

```
# python
Python 2.7.12 (default, Dec  4 2017, 14:50:18)
[GCC 5.4.0 20160609] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import tensorflow as tf
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/h5py/__init__.py:36: FutureWarning: Conversion of the
second argument of issubdtype from `float` to `np.floating` is deprecated. In future, it will be
treated as `np.float64 == np.dtype(float).type`.
    from ._conv import register_converters as _register_converters
>>> hello= tf.constant('Hello, TensorFlow!')
>>> sess =tf.Session()
>>> print sess.run(hello)
Hello, TensorFlow!
>>> a=tf.constant(10)
>>> b=tf.constant(32)
>>> print sess.run(a+b)
42
>>>
```

```
[root@Docker-GP ~]# docker ps -a
[root@Docker-GP ~]# docker image ls
[root@Docker-GP ~]# docker start f8a59e6eb3e3
[root@Docker-GP ~]# docker stop f8a59e6eb3e3
[root@Docker-GP ~]# docker rm f8a59e6eb3e3
```

Tensorflow 生成散点图测试:

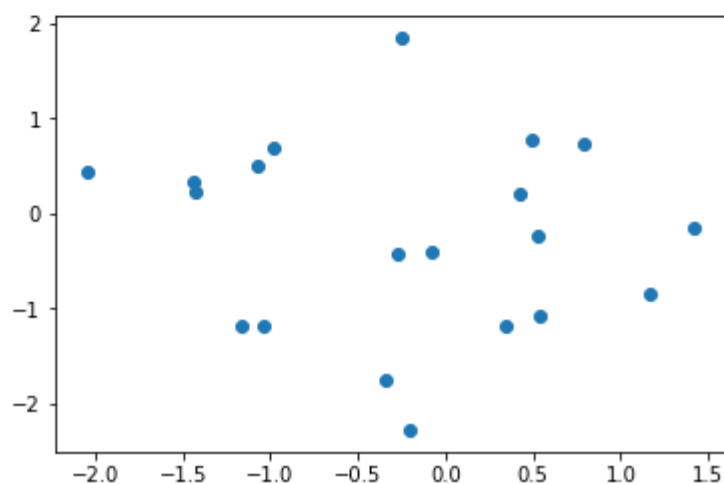
```
In [1]: import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#表示直接在浏览器中显示matplotlib图表
%matplotlib inline

a = tf.random_normal([2,20]) #定义2x20的随机数矩阵 |
sess = tf.Session() #启动一个tensorflow会话
out = sess.run(a) #用在sess会话里执行a, 结果放out里
x, y = out

plt.scatter(x, y) #用pyplot创建一系列散列点, 坐标为x和y
plt.show()
```

/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/h5py/__init__.py:36:
np.floating is deprecated. In future, it will be treated as
from ._conv import register_converters as _register_converters



```
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
#表示直接在浏览器中显示 matplotlib 图表
%matplotlib inline
```

```
a = tf.random_normal([2,20]) #定义 2x20 的随机数矩阵
sess = tf.Session() #启动一个 tensorflow 会话
out = sess.run(a) # 用在 sess 会话里执行 a，结果放 out 里
x, y = out

plt.scatter(x, y) #用 pyplot 创建一系列散列点，坐标为 x 和 y
plt.show()
```

基于 VirtualEnv 的安装

基于 Anaconda 的安装

Anaconda 是一个集成许多第三方科学计算库的 Python 科学计算环境,Anaconda 使用 conda 作为自己的包管理工具,同时具有自己的计算环境,类似 Virtualenv.

和 Virtualenv 一样,不同 Python 工程需要的依赖包,conda 将他们存储在不同的地方。TensorFlow 上安装的 Anaconda 不会对之前安装的 Python 包进行覆盖.

- 安装 Anaconda
- 建立一个 conda 计算环境
- 激活环境,使用 conda 安装 TensorFlow
- 安装成功后,每次使用 TensorFlow 的时候需要激活 conda 环境

ANACONDA 下载

<https://www.anaconda.com/download/>

python 第一步——Anaconda 基础使用及 pycharm、spyder

<https://blog.csdn.net/u013818990/article/details/79329319#%E6%96%B0%E5%BB%BA%E4%B8%80%E4%B8%AApython%E7%8E%AF%E5%A2%83>

创建 python 3.6 测试环境:

```
tensor@tfvm:~$ conda create --name test_py3 python=3.6
```

```
Solving environment: done
```

```
## Package Plan ##
```

```
environment location: /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3
```

```
added / updated specs:
```

```
- python=3.6
```

The following packages will be downloaded:

package	build	
----- -----		
ca-certificates-2018.03.07	0	124 KB
setuptools-39.2.0	py36_0	551 KB
python-3.6.5	hc3d631a_2	29.4 MB
pip-10.0.1	py36_0	1.8 MB
sqlite-3.24.0	h84994c4_0	1.8 MB
wheel-0.31.1	py36_0	62 KB
certifi-2018.4.16	py36_0	142 KB

	Total:	33.8 MB

The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:

```
ca-certificates: 2018.03.07-0
certifi:         2018.4.16-py36_0
libedit:         3.1.20170329-h6b74fdf_2
libffi:          3.2.1-hd88cf55_4
libgcc-ng:       7.2.0-hdf63c60_3
libstdcxx-ng:    7.2.0-hdf63c60_3
ncurses:         6.1-hf484d3e_0
openssl:         1.0.2o-h20670df_0
pip:             10.0.1-py36_0
python:          3.6.5-hc3d631a_2
readline:        7.0-ha6073c6_4
setuptools:      39.2.0-py36_0
sqlite:          3.24.0-h84994c4_0
tk:              8.6.7-hc745277_3
wheel:           0.31.1-py36_0
xz:              5.2.4-h14c3975_4
zlib:            1.2.11-ha838bed_2
```

Downloading and Extracting Packages

```
ca-certificates-2018 | 124 KB | ##### | 100%
setuptools-39.2.0    | 551 KB | ##### | 100%
python-3.6.5         | 29.4 MB | ##### | 100%
pip-10.0.1           | 1.8 MB | ##### | 100%
sqlite-3.24.0        | 1.8 MB | ##### | 100%
wheel-0.31.1         | 62 KB | ##### | 100%
certifi-2018.4.16    | 142 KB | ##### | 100%
```

Preparing transaction: done

Verifying transaction: done

Executing transaction: done

#

To activate this environment, use:

> [source activate test_py3](#)

#

To deactivate an active environment, use:

> [source deactivate](#)

#

【Windows 下使用没有 source，譬如：\$ activate test_py3、\$ deactivate】

创建 python 2.7 测试环境:

tensor@tfvm:~\$ conda create --name test_py2 python=2.7

Solving environment: done

Package Plan

environment location: /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py2

added / updated specs:

- python=2.7

The following packages will be downloaded:

package	build	
certifi-2018.4.16	py27_0	142 KB
setuptools-39.2.0	py27_0	583 KB
Total:		726 KB

The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:

ca-certificates:	2018.03.07-0
certifi:	2018.4.16-py27_0
libedit:	3.1.20170329-h6b74fdf_2
libffi:	3.2.1-hd88cf55_4
libgcc-ng:	7.2.0-hdf63c60_3
libstdcxx-ng:	7.2.0-hdf63c60_3
ncurses:	6.1-hf484d3e_0
openssl:	1.0.2o-h20670df_0
pip:	10.0.1-py27_0


```
python:          2.7.15-h1571d57_0
readline:        7.0-ha6073c6_4
setuptools:      39.2.0-py27_0
sqlite:          3.24.0-h84994c4_0
tk:              8.6.7-hc745277_3
wheel:           0.31.1-py27_0
zlib:            1.2.11-ha838bed_2
```

Proceed ([y]/n)? y

Downloading and Extracting Packages

```
certifi-2018.4.16    | 142 KB | ##### | 100%
setuptools-39.2.0    | 583 KB | ##### | 100%
```

Preparing transaction: done

Verifying transaction: done

Executing transaction: done

#

To activate this environment, use:

> [source activate test_py2](#)

#

To deactivate an active environment, use:

> [source deactivate](#)

#

【Windows 下使用没有 source，譬如：\$ activate test_py3、\$ deactivate】

INTEL DIGITS

英特尔® 深度学习 SDK 教程：安装指南：

<https://software.intel.com/zh-cn/articles/intel-deep-learning-sdk-tutorial>

英特尔® 深度学习 SDK 教程：英特尔® 深度学习 SDK 训练工具入门指南

<https://software.intel.com/zh-cn/articles/intel-deep-learning-sdk-tutorial-getting-started-with-intel-deep-learning-sdk-training-tool>

基本使用

Command Line

测试:

```
tensorflow@tensorflow-vm:~$ python
Python 2.7.12 (default, Dec  4 2017, 14:50:18)
[GCC 5.4.0 20160609] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import tensorflow as tf
>>> hello=tf.constant('Hello, TensorFlow!')
>>> sess=tf.Session()
>>> print sess.run(hello)
Hello, TensorFlow!
>>> a=tf.constant(10)
>>> b= tf.constant(32)
>>> print sess.run(a+b)
42
>>> matrix1=tf.constant([[3.,3.]])
>>> matrix2=tf.constant([[2.],[2.]])
>>> product=tf.matmul(matrix1,matrix2)
>>> sess=tf.Session()
    【大小写敏感】
>>> result=sess.run(product)
>>> print result
[[12.]]
>>> sess.close()
>>> with tf.Session() as sess:
...     result=sess.run([product])
...     print result
...
    【回车两次】
[array([[12.]], dtype=float32)]
>>>
```

一、矩阵的加法

定义2 设有两个 $m \times n$ 矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})$, $B = (b_{ij})$,
那末矩阵 A 与 B 的和记作 $A+B$, 规定为

$$A+B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n}+b_{1n} \\ a_{21}+b_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n}+b_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{m1}+b_{m1} & a_{m2}+b_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn}+b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

同型矩阵才能相加，两个 $m \times n$ 的矩阵的结果是 $m \times n$ 的矩阵。

矩阵的加法同理就好理解了。

如果设矩阵 D 为矩阵 A 与 B 的差，

那么： $D = A - B =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ b_{m1} & b_{m2} & \cdots & b_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}-b_{11} & a_{12}-b_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n}-b_{1n} \\ a_{21}-b_{21} & a_{22}-b_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n}-b_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{m1}-b_{m1} & a_{m2}-b_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn}-b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵线性代数教材上的各种定义都太过复杂了。尝试一个浅显的解释：

小明今天要做饭，消耗 2 斤肉，1 斤蔬菜。肉每斤 20 元，蔬菜每斤 5 元，则一共需多少花费？

这个问题的答案很简单：

$$20 \times 2 + 5 \times 1 = 45$$

我们用向量相乘的方法写出来：

$$(20 \ 5) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 45$$

如果小明第二天有另一种做饭的方法，需要消耗 1 斤肉，4 斤蔬菜，那么这两种方法的花费各是多少呢？我们显然需要另算这第二种方法的花费。把这个做饭方式写在第二个矩阵（向量是宽度或长度为 1 的矩阵）里：

$$(20 \ 5) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = (45 \ 40)$$

小明家附近还有另一个菜市场，那里肉每斤 15 元，蔬菜每斤 10 元。那么，小明如果去这个菜市场，花费又是多少呢（分别计算上述两种做饭方式）？我们把这另外的一种价格写进第一个矩阵里：

$$\begin{pmatrix} 20 & 5 \\ 15 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 45 & 40 \\ 40 & 55 \end{pmatrix}$$

这样我们看到了一个矩阵乘法的例子。在左边的这个矩阵的每一行，都代表了一种价目表；在右边的矩阵的每一列，都代表了一种做饭方式。那么所有可能的组合所最终产生的花费，则在结果矩阵中表示出来了。

小明有一天成为了餐厅大厨，小红做掌柜兼管算账。我们假设物价不变。小红发现，如果今天买 10 斤肉花了 A 元，明天买 20 斤肉就得花 2A 元。如果买一斤肉要花 C 元，买 1 斤菜要花 D 元，那么买一斤肉和一斤菜就要花 (C+D) 元。每天小明汇报今日的材料消耗之后，小红便会将材料消耗转为需要花的钱数。如果材料消耗翻倍，花的钱数也翻倍。另外，如果去不同的菜市场，也会得到不同的花钱数量。

小明每月送来一张长列表，里面是每日的材料消耗；而经过小红的处理，这张列表会转为每日，在不同的菜市场购买这些材料的花费。材料消耗翻倍，花费也翻倍。我们管这种从材料列表转为开销表的过程，就叫做一个线性映射。这也即是矩阵乘法的意义。

三、矩阵与矩阵相乘

定义4 设 $A=(a_{ij})$ 是一个 $m \times s$ 矩阵, $B=(b_{ij})$ 是一个 $s \times n$ 矩阵, 那末规定矩阵 A 与矩阵 B 的乘积是一个 $m \times n$ 矩阵 $C=(c_{ij})$, 其中

$$c_{ij} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + \cdots + a_{is}b_{sj} = \sum_{k=1}^s a_{ik}b_{kj} \\ (i=1,2,\cdots,m; j=1,2,\cdots,n)$$

并把此乘积记作 $C=AB$

结果是 $m \times n$ 的矩阵

矩阵乘法满足的运算规律:

- (1) 结合律: $(AB)C = A(BC)$;
- (2) 分配律: $A(B+C) = AB + AC$,
 $(B+C)A = BA + CA$;
- (3) $\lambda(AB) = (\lambda A)B = A(\lambda B)$
- (4) $AE = EA = A$;

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ & a_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_n \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & & & \\ & b_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & b_n \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & & & \\ & a_2 b_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_n b_n \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

矩阵的加法:

Spyder

Python 2,Anaconda 2,spyder 2

Python 3,Anaconda 3,spyder 3

Ubuntu 16.04 desktop python 2 安装 spyder

```
tensorflow@tfvm:/usr/bin$ sudo apt install spyder
```

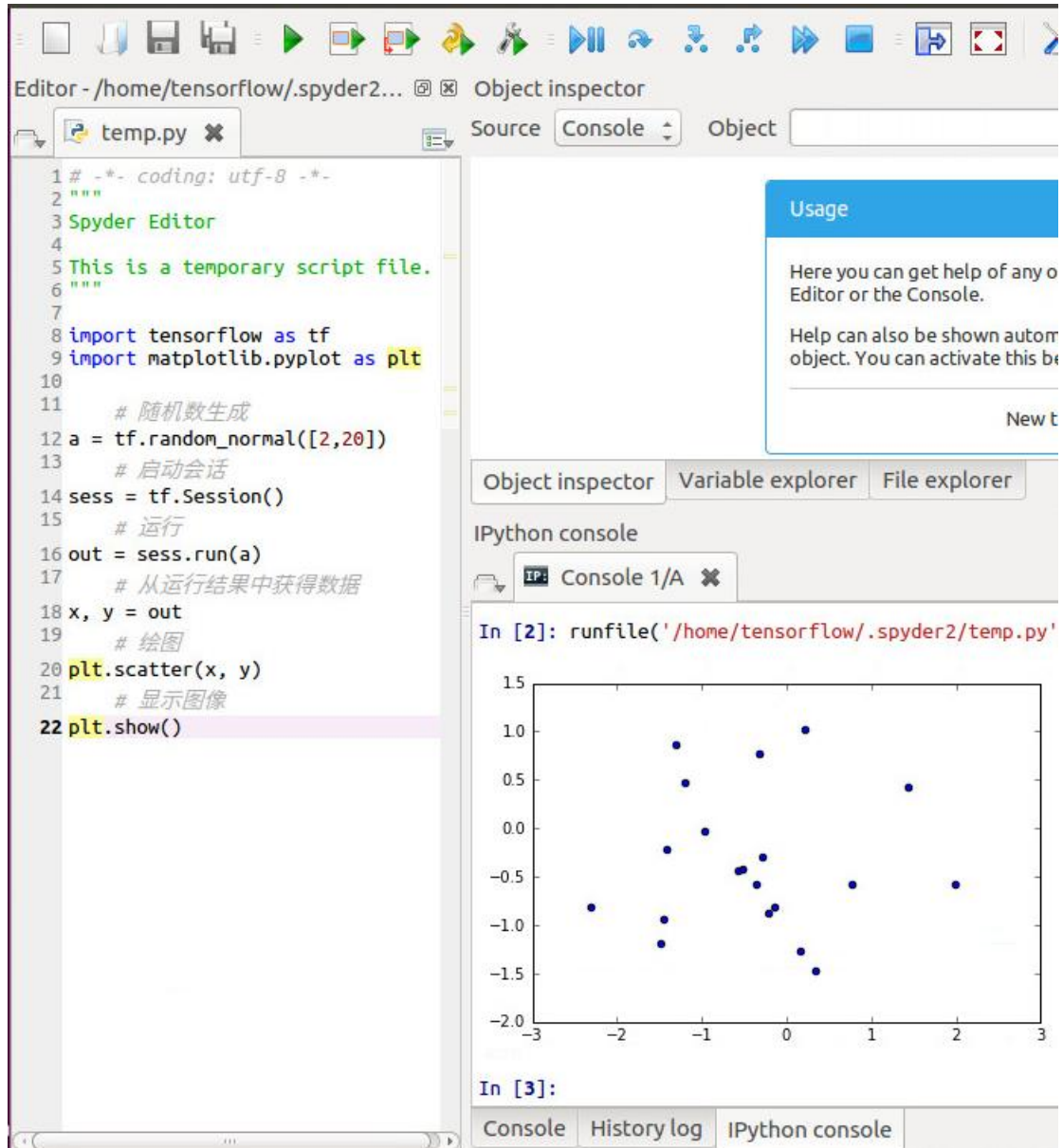
```
tensorflow@tfvm:/usr/bin$ spyder
```

Spyder: cannot connect to X server

【需要 X Windows 支持】

```
tensorflow@tfvm:/usr/bin$ spyder
```





Anaconda3 自带 spyder

tensorflow@tensorflow-vm:~\$ which spyder

/home/tensorflow/anaconda3/bin/spyder

\$ sudo apt install -y spyder3

启动:

\$ spyder3

Jupyter notebook

Jupyter 啥东东? 涨姿势的桀纣。

快速入门参考:

<https://www.cnblogs.com/nxld/p/6566380.html>

Jupyter 是软件（开发环境）套装。

Jupyter Notebook（此前被称为 IPython notebook）是一个交互式笔记本，支持运行 40 多种编程语言。

Jupyter Notebook 的本质是一个 Web 应用程序，便于创建和共享文学化程序文档，支持实时代码，数学方程，可视化和 markdown。用途包括：数据清理和转换，数值模拟，统计建模，机器学习等等。

数据挖掘领域中最热门的比赛 Kaggle 里的资料都是 Jupyter 格式。

```
tensorflow@tfvm:/usr/bin$ sudo pip install jupyter
```

通过 Anaconda 安装 Jupyter notebook

通过套件 anaconda 使用 jupyter notebook，进而调用 python 2 的 tensorflow 能保持与操作系统的 python 2 保持相对的独立性。

在此处下载:

<https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/help/anaconda/>

https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/miniconda/Miniconda2-4.5.4-Linux-x86_64.sh

```
tensorflow@tfvm:~$ chmod +x Miniconda2-4.5.4-Linux-x86_64.sh
```

```
tensorflow@tfvm:~$ ./Miniconda2-4.5.4-Linux-x86_64.sh
```

【建议还是现在全版的 Anaconda】

如果在安装过程中没有选择将 Anaconda 的目录加入的 PATH 中，需要手工添加：

```
tensorflow@tfvm:~/anaconda2/bin$ export PATH=/home/tensorflow/anaconda2/bin:$PATH
```

anaconda2 使用自己的 python 2，所以在 anaconda2 中需要安装自身的 tensorflow。

查询安装信息

```
$ conda info
```

```
tensorflow@tfvm:~$ conda info
```

Current conda install:

```
platform : linux-64
```

```
conda version : 4.3.30
```

```
conda is private : False
```

```
conda-env version : 4.3.30
```



```
conda-build version : 3.10.5
  python version : 2.7.15.final.0
  requests version : 2.18.4
  root environment : /home/tensorflow/anaconda2 (writable)
default environment : /home/tensorflow/anaconda2
  envs directories : /home/tensorflow/anaconda2/envs
                    /home/tensorflow/.conda/envs
  package cache : /home/tensorflow/anaconda2/pkg
                 /home/tensorflow/.conda/pkg
  channel URLs : https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkg/free/linux-64
                https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkg/free/noarch
                https://repo.continuum.io/pkg/main/linux-64
                https://repo.continuum.io/pkg/main/noarch
                https://repo.continuum.io/pkg/free/linux-64
                https://repo.continuum.io/pkg/free/noarch
                https://repo.continuum.io/pkg/r/linux-64
                https://repo.continuum.io/pkg/r/noarch
                https://repo.continuum.io/pkg/pro/linux-64
                https://repo.continuum.io/pkg/pro/noarch
config file : /home/tensorflow/.condarc
netrc file : None
offline mode : False
user-agent : conda/4.3.30 requests/2.18.4 CPython/2.7.15 Linux/4.13.0-45-generic
debian/stretch/sid glibc/2.23
UID:GID : 1000:1000
```

查询当前已经安装的库

```
$ conda list
```

安装库(**代表库名称)

```
$ conda install **
```

更新库

```
$ conda update **
```

Anaconda 仓库镜像

官方下载更新工具包的速度很慢,所以继续添加清华大学 TUNA 提供的 Anaconda 仓库镜像,在终端或 cmd 中输入如下命令进行添加

```
$ conda config --add channels https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkg/free/
$ conda config --set show_channel_urls yes
```

```
$ conda install numpy #测试是否添加成功
```

之后会自动在用户根目录生成“.condarc”文件，Ubuntu 环境下路径为~/ .condarc，Windows 环境下路径为 C:\用户\your_user_name\.condarc

channels:

- https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkg/free/
- defaults

show_channel_urls: yes

如果要删除镜像，直接删除“.condarc”文件即可

```
tensorflow@tfvm:~/anaconda2/bin$ anaconda search -t conda tensorflow
```

Using Anaconda API: <https://api.anaconda.org>

Packages:

Name	Version	Package Types	Platforms	Builds
GlaxoSmithKline/tensorflow	0.12.0	conda		linux-64

py27hb0d0e74_0

: TensorFlow is a machine learning library

HCC/tensorflow	1.7.0	conda	linux-64	py34_1, py27_1, py27_0, py36_0, np113py35_0, np113py27_0, np113py36_0, py35_0, py35_1
----------------	-------	-------	----------	--

: Computation using data flow graphs for scalable machine learning.

Run 'anaconda show <USER/PACKAGE>' to get installation details

```
tensorflow@tfvm:~/anaconda2/bin$ anaconda show HCC/tensorflow
```

Using Anaconda API: <https://api.anaconda.org>

Name: tensorflow

Summary: Computation using data flow graphs for scalable machine learning.

Access: public

Package Types: conda

Versions:

- + 0.12.1
- + 1.0.0
- + 1.3.1
- + 1.4.0
- + 1.5.0
- + 1.7.0

To install this package with conda run:

```
conda install --channel https://conda.anaconda.org/HCC tensorflow
```

```
tensorflow@tfvm:~/anaconda2/bin$ conda install --channel https://conda.anaconda.org/HCC tensorflow
```

Solving environment: done

Package Plan

environment location: /opt/anaconda2

added / updated specs:

- tensorflow

The following packages will be downloaded:

package	build		
----- -----			
tensorflow-1.4.0	py27_0	33.7 MB	HCC
libprotobuf-3.5.2	h6f1eeef_0	4.2 MB	
protobuf-3.5.2	py27hf484d3e_0	603 KB	
libgcc-7.2.0	h69d50b8_2	304 KB	

Total:	38.7 MB		

The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:

libgcc: 7.2.0-h69d50b8_2
libprotobuf: 3.5.2-h6f1eeef_0
protobuf: 3.5.2-py27hf484d3e_0
tensorflow: 1.4.0-py27_0 HCC

Fetching package metadata

Solving package specifications: .

Package plan for installation in environment /home/tensorflow/anaconda2:

The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:

absl-py: 0.1.10-py27_0 HCC
astor: 0.6.2-py27_0 defaults
backports.weakref: 1.0rc1-py27_0
<https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free>
gast: 0.2.0-py27_0 defaults
grpcio: 1.12.0-py27hdbcaa40_0 defaults
libgcc: 5.2.0-0 <https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free>
libprotobuf: 3.5.2-h6f1eeef_0 defaults
markdown: 2.6.9-py27_0

```

https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free
mock: 2.0.0-py27_0
https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free
pbr: 1.10.0-py27_0
https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free
protobuf: 3.5.2-py27hf484d3e_0 defaults
tensorboard: 1.7.0-np113py27_0 HCC
tensorflow: 1.7.0-np113py27_0 HCC
termcolor: 1.1.0-py27_0
https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free

```

The following packages will be UPDATED:

```

anaconda: 5.2.0-py27_3 defaults --> custom-py27_0
https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free

```

The following packages will be SUPERSEDED by a higher-priority channel:

```

bleach: 2.1.3-py27_0 defaults --> 1.5.0-py27_0
https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free
conda-env: 2.6.0-h36134e3_1 defaults --> 2.6.0-0
https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free
futures: 3.2.0-py27h7b459c0_0 defaults --> 3.1.1-py27_0
https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free
html5lib: 1.0.1-py27h5233db4_0 defaults --> 0.9999999-
py27_0 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free

```

The following packages will be DOWNGRADED:

```

numpy: 1.14.3-py27hcd700cb_1 defaults --> 1.13.3-py27hdbf6ddf_4
defaults

```

Proceed ([y]/n)? y

```

conda-env-2.6. 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 776.95 kB/s
libgcc-5.2.0-0 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 4.80 MB/s
libprotobuf-3. 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:01 2.20 MB/s
anaconda-custo 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 6.44 MB/s
astor-0.6.2-py 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 5.22 MB/s
futures-3.1.1- 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 32.15 MB/s
gast-0.2.0-py2 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 10.18 MB/s
markdown-2.6.9 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 480.50 kB/s
termcolor-1.1. 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 17.43 MB/s
absl-py-0.1.10 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:02 43.35 kB/s

```

```
backports.weak 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 16.58 MB/s
html5lib-0.999 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 13.13 MB/s
protobuf-3.5.2 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 3.94 MB/s
bleach-1.5.0-p 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 30.15 MB/s
grpcio-1.12.0- 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 4.46 MB/s
pbr-1.10.0-py2 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 14.49 MB/s
mock-2.0.0-py2 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 14.59 MB/s
numpy-1.13.3-p 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 5.27 MB/s
tensorboard-1. 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:12 261.62 kB/s
tensorflow-1.7 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:45 884.91 kB/s
```

在浏览器中浏览 anaconda 下的 tensorflow channel:

<https://anaconda.org/search?q=tensorflow>

安装时指定版本号:

```
conda install --channel https://conda.anaconda.org/conda-forge tensorflow=1.0.0
```

```
tensor@tfvm:/opt$ conda install --channel https://conda.anaconda.org/anaconda
tensorflow=1.8.0
```

Solving environment: done

Package Plan

environment location: /opt/anaconda2

added / updated specs:

- tensorflow=1.8.0

The following packages will be downloaded:

package	build			
absl-py-0.2.2	py27_0	132 KB	anaconda	
certifi-2018.4.16	py27_0	142 KB	anaconda	
astor-0.6.2	py27_0	41 KB	anaconda	
_tflow_180_select-3.0	eigen	2 KB	anaconda	
tensorflow-1.8.0	h7b2774c_0	3 KB	anaconda	
gast-0.2.0	py27_0	15 KB	anaconda	
termcolor-1.1.0	py27_1	7 KB	anaconda	
markdown-2.6.11	py27_0	102 KB	anaconda	
ca-certificates-2018.03.07	0	124 KB	anaconda	
protobuf-3.5.2	py27hf484d3e_0	603 KB	anaconda	
bleach-1.5.0	py27_0	21 KB	anaconda	
pbr-4.0.4	py27_0	114 KB	anaconda	

tensorboard-1.8.0		py27hf484d3e_0	3.0 MB	anaconda
tensorflow-base-1.8.0		py27h5f64886_0	40.0 MB	anaconda
conda-4.5.4		py27_0	1.0 MB	anaconda
html5lib-0.9999999		py27_0	183 KB	anaconda
libprotobuf-3.5.2		h6f1eeef_0	4.2 MB	anaconda
mock-2.0.0		py27h0c0c831_0	100 KB	anaconda
backports.weakref-1.0.post1		py27h0df1112_0	8 KB	anaconda
grpcio-1.12.1		py27hdbcaa40_0	1.7 MB	anaconda
openssl-1.0.2o		h20670df_0	3.4 MB	anaconda

Total:		55.0 MB		

The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:

_tfflow_180_select:	3.0-eigen	anaconda
absl-py:	0.2.2-py27_0	anaconda
astor:	0.6.2-py27_0	anaconda
backports.weakref:	1.0.post1-py27h0df1112_0	anaconda
gast:	0.2.0-py27_0	anaconda
grpcio:	1.12.1-py27hdbcaa40_0	anaconda
libprotobuf:	3.5.2-h6f1eeef_0	anaconda
markdown:	2.6.11-py27_0	anaconda
mock:	2.0.0-py27h0c0c831_0	anaconda
pbr:	4.0.4-py27_0	anaconda
protobuf:	3.5.2-py27hf484d3e_0	anaconda
tensorboard:	1.8.0-py27hf484d3e_0	anaconda
tensorflow:	1.8.0-h7b2774c_0	anaconda
tensorflow-base:	1.8.0-py27h5f64886_0	anaconda
termcolor:	1.1.0-py27_1	anaconda

The following packages will be REMOVED:

anaconda:	5.2.0-py27_3
-----------	--------------

The following packages will be UPDATED:

ca-certificates:	2018.03.07-0	--> 2018.03.07-0	anaconda
certifi:	2018.4.16-py27_0	--> 2018.4.16-py27_0	anaconda
conda:	4.5.4-py27_0	--> 4.5.4-py27_0	anaconda
openssl:	1.0.2o-h20670df_0	--> 1.0.2o-h20670df_0	anaconda

The following packages will be DOWNGRADED:

bleach:	2.1.3-py27_0	--> 1.5.0-py27_0	anaconda
---------	--------------	------------------	----------

```
html5lib: 1.0.1-py27h5233db4_0 --> 0.9999999-py27_0 anaconda
```

```
tensorflow@tfvm:~$ python -V
Python 2.7.15 :: Anaconda custom (64-bit)
```

错误提示:

```
ImportError: No module named google.protobuf
```

```
tensor@tfvm:/opt$ conda install protobuf
```

```
ImportError: cannot import name pywrap_tensorflow
```

这个问题是 PATH 的问题，安装 tensorflow 之后没有更新 PATH 设置，重启之后正常。

```
tensor@tfvm:/opt$ sudo reboot
```

确认 tensorflow 版本:

```
tensor@tfvm:~$ conda list tensorflow
```

```
# packages in environment at /opt/anaconda2:
```

```
#
```

# Name	Version	Build	Channel
tensorflow	1.8.0	h7b2774c_0	anaconda
tensorflow-base	1.8.0	py27h5f64886_0	anaconda

```
tensor@tfvm:~$ anaconda --version
```

```
anaconda Command line client (version 1.6.14)
```

```
tensor@tfvm:~$ conda --v
```

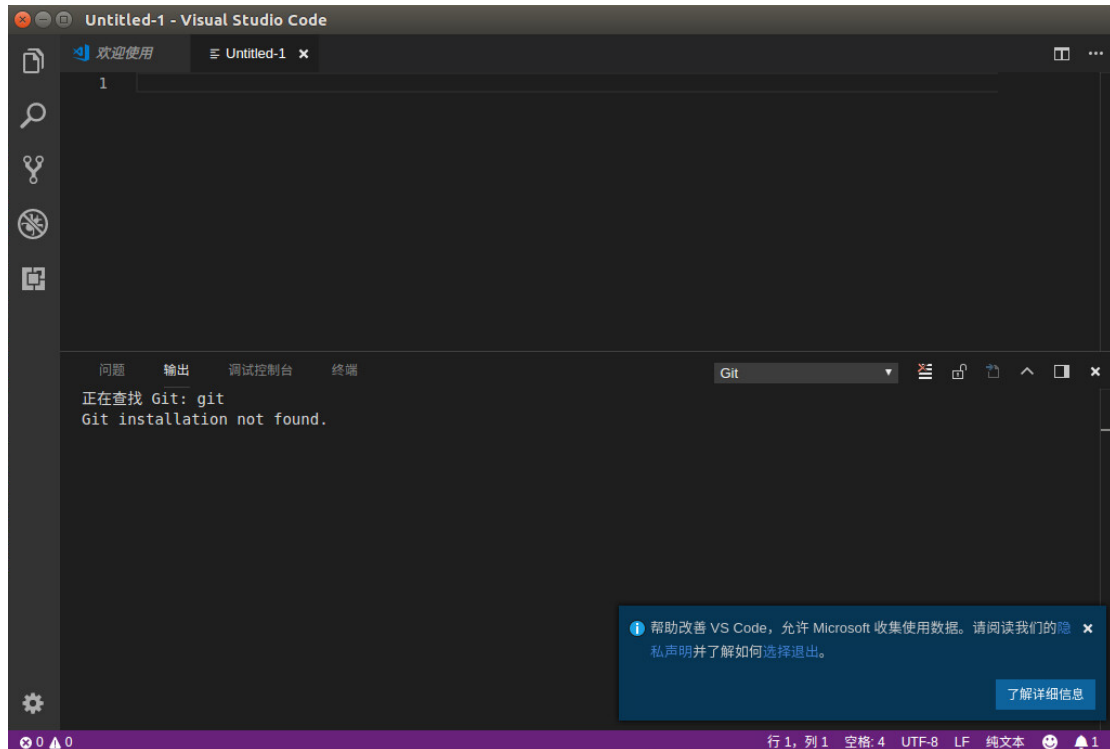
```
conda 4.5.4
```

```
tensorflow@tfvm:~/anaconda2/bin$ jupyter notebook --ip=192.168.100.66
```

```
tensorflow@tfvm:~/anaconda2/bin$ jupyter notebook list
```

Anaconda 2 中还包括了 VSCode (微软推出的免费的轻量级的编辑器)，启动命令

```
tensorflow@tfvm:~$ code
```



<https://blog.csdn.net/u011258217/article/details/78693564>

DOIT

10 行代码搞一个对象检测系统

Python 3、anaconda、conda 4.5.4、tensorflow 1.8、keras 2.1.6、ImageAI 2.0.1

街景识别

识别对象：car、person、handbag

参考：

<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/Moi1-yGLOJOAbHYxYL6Hjw>

在 test_py3 环境下重复过程（ImageAI 官网提供的安装包是 python 3 的）：

```
tensor@tfvm:~$ source activate test_py3
```

```
(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~$ conda list tensorflow
```

```
# packages in environment at /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3:
```

```
#
```

# Name	Version	Build	Channel
--------	---------	-------	---------

没有 tensorflow

```
(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~$ mkdir ~/.pip
(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~$ vi ~/.pip/pip.conf
[global]
index-url = https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple
```

```
(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~$ conda install --channel https://conda.anaconda.org/anaconda
tensorflow=1.8.0
Solving environment: done
```

Package Plan

environment location: /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3

added / updated specs:

- tensorflow=1.8.0

The following packages will be downloaded:

package	build		
six-1.11.0	py36h372c433_1	21 KB	anaconda
mkl-2018.0.3	1	198.7 MB	anaconda
blas-1.0	mkl	6 KB	anaconda
astor-0.6.2	py36_0	42 KB	anaconda
tensorflow-base-1.8.0	py36h5f64886_0	40.1 MB	anaconda
grpcio-1.12.1	py36hdbcaa40_0	1.7 MB	anaconda
markdown-2.6.11	py36_0	104 KB	anaconda
ca-certificates-2018.03.07	0	124 KB	anaconda
tensorboard-1.8.0	py36hf484d3e_0	3.1 MB	anaconda
libgfortran-ng-7.2.0	hdf63c60_3	1.2 MB	anaconda
certifi-2018.4.16	py36_0	142 KB	anaconda
absl-py-0.2.2	py36_0	135 KB	anaconda
intel-openmp-2018.0.3	0	705 KB	anaconda
numpy-1.14.5	py36hcd700cb_0	94 KB	anaconda
gast-0.2.0	py36_0	15 KB	anaconda
mkl_fft-1.0.1	py36h3010b51_0	140 KB	anaconda
werkzeug-0.14.1	py36_0	423 KB	anaconda
mkl_random-1.0.1	py36h629b387_0	373 KB	anaconda
openssl-1.0.2o	h20670df_0	3.4 MB	anaconda
termcolor-1.1.0	py36_1	7 KB	anaconda

bleach-1.5.0		py36_0	22 KB	anaconda
tensorflow-1.8.0		h57681fa_0	3 KB	anaconda
numpy-base-1.14.5		py36hdbf6ddf_0	4.1 MB	anaconda
protobuf-3.5.2		py36hf484d3e_0	610 KB	anaconda
html5lib-0.9999999		py36_0	176 KB	anaconda

Total: 255.5 MB

The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:

_tfflow_180_select:	3.0-eigen	anaconda
absl-py:	0.2.2-py36_0	anaconda
astor:	0.6.2-py36_0	anaconda
blas:	1.0-mkl	anaconda
bleach:	1.5.0-py36_0	anaconda
gast:	0.2.0-py36_0	anaconda
grpcio:	1.12.1-py36hdbcaa40_0	anaconda
html5lib:	0.9999999-py36_0	anaconda
intel-openmp:	2018.0.3-0	anaconda
libgfortran-ng:	7.2.0-hdf63c60_3	anaconda
libprotobuf:	3.5.2-h6f1eeef_0	anaconda
markdown:	2.6.11-py36_0	anaconda
mkl:	2018.0.3-1	anaconda
mkl_fft:	1.0.1-py36h3010b51_0	anaconda
mkl_random:	1.0.1-py36h629b387_0	anaconda
numpy:	1.14.5-py36hcd700cb_0	anaconda
numpy-base:	1.14.5-py36hdbf6ddf_0	anaconda
protobuf:	3.5.2-py36hf484d3e_0	anaconda
six:	1.11.0-py36h372c433_1	anaconda
tensorboard:	1.8.0-py36hf484d3e_0	anaconda
tensorflow:	1.8.0-h57681fa_0	anaconda
tensorflow-base:	1.8.0-py36h5f64886_0	anaconda
termcolor:	1.1.0-py36_1	anaconda
werkzeug:	0.14.1-py36_0	anaconda

The following packages will be UPDATED:

ca-certificates:	2018.03.07-0	--> 2018.03.07-0	anaconda
certifi:	2018.4.16-py36_0	--> 2018.4.16-py36_0	anaconda
openssl:	1.0.2o-h20670df_0	--> 1.0.2o-h20670df_0	anaconda

Proceed ([y]/n)? y

Downloading and Extracting Packages

six-1.11.0	21 KB ##### 100%
mkl-2018.0.3	198.7 MB ##### 100%
blas-1.0	6 KB ##### 100%
astor-0.6.2	42 KB ##### 100%
tensorflow-base-1.8.	40.1 MB ##### 100%
grpcio-1.12.1	1.7 MB ##### 100%
markdown-2.6.11	104 KB ##### 100%
ca-certificates-2018	124 KB ##### 100%
tensorboard-1.8.0	3.1 MB ##### 100%
libgfortran-ng-7.2.0	1.2 MB ##### 100%
certifi-2018.4.16	142 KB ##### 100%
absl-py-0.2.2	135 KB ##### 100%
intel-openmp-2018.0.	705 KB ##### 100%
numpy-1.14.5	94 KB ##### 100%
gast-0.2.0	15 KB ##### 100%
mkl_fft-1.0.1	140 KB ##### 100%
werkzeug-0.14.1	423 KB ##### 100%
mkl_random-1.0.1	373 KB ##### 100%
openssl-1.0.2o	3.4 MB ##### 100%
termcolor-1.1.0	7 KB ##### 100%
bleach-1.5.0	22 KB ##### 100%
tensorflow-1.8.0	3 KB ##### 100%
numpy-base-1.14.5	4.1 MB ##### 100%
protobuf-3.5.2	610 KB ##### 100%
html5lib-0.999999	176 KB ##### 100%

Preparing transaction: done

Verifying transaction: done

Executing transaction: done

(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~\$ sudo apt install python3-pip

(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~\$ pip install numpy

Looking in indexes: <https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple>

Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (1.14.5)

mkl-random 1.0.1 requires cython, which is not installed.

mkl-fft 1.0.0 requires cython, which is not installed.

(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~\$ pip install scipy

Looking in indexes: <https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple>

Collecting scipy

Downloading

<https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/packages/a8/0b/f163da98d3a01b3e0ef1cab8dd2123c34aee2>

```
bafbb1c5bffa354cc8a1730/scipy-1.1.0-cp36-cp36m-manylinux1_x86_64.whl (31.2MB)
    100% |██████████████████████████████████████████| 31.2MB 1.5MB/s
Requirement                  already          satisfied:              numpy>=1.8.2           in
/opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from scipy) (1.14.5)
mkl-random 1.0.1 requires cython, which is not installed.
mkl_fft 1.0.0 requires cython, which is not installed.
Installing collected packages: scipy
Successfully installed scipy-1.1.0
```

```
(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~$ pip install pillow
Looking in indexes: https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple
Collecting pillow
  Downloading
https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/packages/5f/4b/8b54ab9d37b93998c81b364557dff9f61972c0f650efa0ceaf470b392740/Pillow-5.1.0-cp36-cp36m-manylinux1_x86_64.whl (2.0MB)
100% |██████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████| 2.0MB 16.8MB/s
mkl-random 1.0.1 requires cython, which is not installed.
mkl-fft 1.0.0 requires cython, which is not installed.
Installing collected packages: pillow
Successfully installed pillow-5.1.0
```

```
(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~$ pip install matplotlib
Looking in indexes: https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple
Collecting matplotlib
  Downloading
https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/packages/49/b8/89dbd27f2fb171ce753bb56220d4d4f6dbc5fe
32b95d8edc4415782ef07f/matplotlib-2.2.2-cp36-cp36m-manylinux1_x86_64.whl (12.6MB)
100% |██████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████| 12.6MB 3.3MB/s
Collecting cycler>=0.10 (from matplotlib)
```

```

Downloading
https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/packages/f7/d2/e07d3ebb2bd7af696440ce7e754c59dd546ffe
1bbe732c8ab68b9c834e61/cycler-0.10.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl
Collecting kiwisolver>=1.0.1 (from matplotlib)
  Downloading
https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/packages/69/a7/88719d132b18300b4369fbffa741841cfd36d1
e637e1990f27929945b538/kiwisolver-1.0.1-cp36-cp36m-manylinux1_x86_64.whl (949kB)
  100% |██████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████| 952kB 24.2MB/s
Collecting pytz (from matplotlib)
  Downloading
https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/packages/dc/83/15f7833b70d3e067ca91467ca245bae0f6fe56
ddc7451aa0dc5606b120f2/pytz-2018.4-py2.py3-none-any.whl (510kB)
  100% |██████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████| 512kB 11.9MB/s
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.10 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-
packages (from matplotlib) (1.11.0)
Collecting python-dateutil>=2.1 (from matplotlib)
  Downloading
https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/packages/cf/f5/af2b09c957ace60dcfac112b669c45c8c97e32f9
4aa8b56da4c6d1682825/python_dateutil-2.7.3-py2.py3-none-any.whl (211kB)
  100% |██████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████| 215kB 11.3MB/s
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.7.1 in
/opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from matplotlib) (1.14.5)
Collecting pyparsing!=2.0.4,!=2.1.2,!=2.1.6,>=2.0.1 (from matplotlib)
  Downloading
https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/packages/6a/8a/718fd7d3458f9fab8e67186b00abdd345b639
976bc7fb3ae722e1b026a50/pyparsing-2.2.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (56kB)
  100% |██████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████| 61kB 16.0MB/s
Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-
packages (from kiwisolver>=1.0.1->matplotlib) (39.2.0)
mkl-random 1.0.1 requires cython, which is not installed.
mkl-fft 1.0.0 requires cython, which is not installed.
Installing collected packages: cycler, kiwisolver, pytz, python-dateutil, pyparsing, matplotlib
pip install h5pySuccessfully installed cycler-0.10.0 kiwisolver-1.0.1 matplotlib-2.2.2 pyparsing-2.2.0
python-dateutil-2.7.3 pytz-2018.4

```


any.whl

Downloading <https://github.com/OlafenwaMoses/ImageAI/releases/download/2.0.1/imageai-2.0.1-py3-none-any.whl> (137kB)

100% |██| 143kB 94kB/s

mkl-random 1.0.1 requires cython, which is not installed.

mkl-fft 1.0.0 requires cython, which is not installed.

Installing collected packages: imageai

Successfully installed imageai-2.0.1

(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~\$ pip install cython

Looking in indexes: <https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple>

Collecting cython

Downloading

https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/packages/6f/79/d8e2cd00bea8156a995fb284ce7b6677c49eccd2d318f73e201a9ce560dc/Cython-0.28.3-cp36-cp36m-manylinux1_x86_64.whl (3.4MB)

100% |██| 3.4MB 9.5MB/s

Installing collected packages: cython

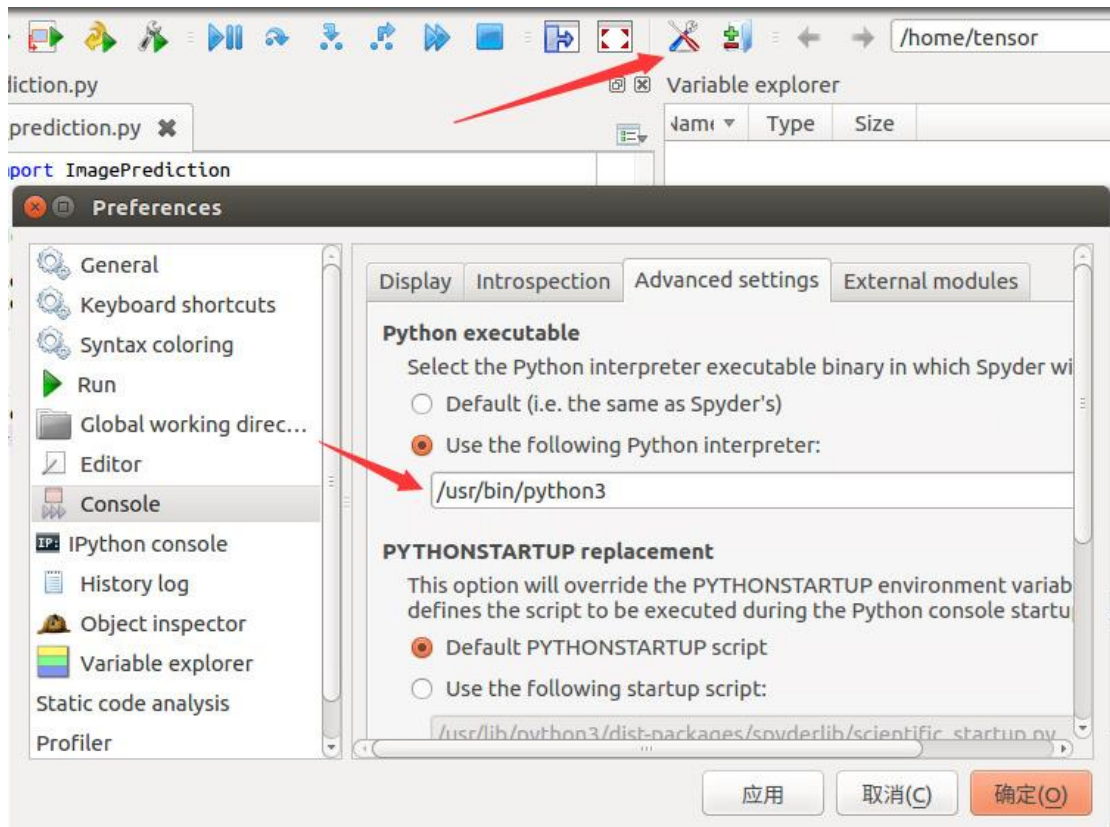
Successfully installed cython-0.28.3

(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~\$ pip -V

pip 10.0.1 from /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/pip (python 3.6)

(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~\$ sudo apt install spyder3

(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~\$ spyder3



在环境 test_py3 下测试成功:

下载 tensorflow-1.8.0-cp36-cp36m-manylinux1_x86_64.whl 之后 pip 安装:

```
(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~$ pip install tensorflow-1.8.0-cp36-cp36m-manylinux1_x86_64.whl
```

Looking in indexes: <https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple>

Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow==1.8.0 from file:///home/tensor/tensorflow-1.8.0-cp36-cp36m-manylinux1_x86_64.whl in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (1.8.0)

Requirement already satisfied: absl-py>=0.1.6 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (0.2.2)

Requirement already satisfied: wheel>=0.26 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (0.31.1)

Requirement already satisfied: protobuf>=3.4.0 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (3.5.2)

Requirement already satisfied: termcolor>=1.1.0 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (1.1.0)

Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.10.0 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (1.11.0)

Requirement already satisfied: grpcio>=1.8.6 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (1.12.1)

Requirement already satisfied: gast>=0.2.0 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (0.2.0)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.13.3 in

/opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (1.14.5)

Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard<1.9.0,>=1.8.0 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (1.8.0)

Requirement already satisfied: astor>=0.6.0 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (0.6.2)

Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from protobuf>=3.4.0->tensorflow==1.8.0) (39.2.0)

Requirement already satisfied: werkzeug>=0.11.10 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorboard<1.9.0,>=1.8.0->tensorflow==1.8.0) (0.14.1)

Requirement already satisfied: html5lib==0.9999999 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorboard<1.9.0,>=1.8.0->tensorflow==1.8.0) (0.9999999)

Requirement already satisfied: markdown>=2.6.8 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorboard<1.9.0,>=1.8.0->tensorflow==1.8.0) (2.6.11)

Requirement already satisfied: bleach==1.5.0 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorboard<1.9.0,>=1.8.0->tensorflow==1.8.0) (1.5.0)

(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~\$ pip install tensorflow-1.8.0-cp36-cp36m-manylinux1_x86_64.whl

Looking in indexes: https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple

Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow==1.8.0 from file:///home/tensor/tensorflow-1.8.0-cp36-cp36m-manylinux1_x86_64.whl in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (1.8.0)

Requirement already satisfied: astor>=0.6.0 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (0.6.2)

Requirement already satisfied: absl-py>=0.1.6 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (0.2.2)

Requirement already satisfied: gast>=0.2.0 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (0.2.0)

Requirement already satisfied: protobuf>=3.4.0 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (3.5.2)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.13.3 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (1.14.5)

Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.10.0 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (1.11.0)

Requirement already satisfied: termcolor>=1.1.0 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (1.1.0)

Requirement already satisfied: grpcio>=1.8.6 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (1.12.1)

Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard<1.9.0,>=1.8.0 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (1.8.0)

Requirement already satisfied: wheel>=0.26 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorflow==1.8.0) (0.31.1)

Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from protobuf>=3.4.0->tensorflow==1.8.0) (39.2.0)

Requirement already satisfied: werkzeug>=0.11.10 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorboard<1.9.0,>=1.8.0->tensorflow==1.8.0) (0.14.1)

Requirement already satisfied: html5lib==0.9999999 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorboard<1.9.0,>=1.8.0->tensorflow==1.8.0) (0.9999999)

Requirement already satisfied: markdown>=2.6.8 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorboard<1.9.0,>=1.8.0->tensorflow==1.8.0) (2.6.11)

Requirement already satisfied: bleach==1.5.0 in /opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from tensorboard<1.9.0,>=1.8.0->tensorflow==1.8.0) (1.5.0)

代码:

```
(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~$ cat FirstDetection.py
from imageai.Detection import ObjectDetection
import os
```

```
execution_path = os.getcwd()
```

```
detector = ObjectDetection()
detector.setModelTypeAsRetinaNet()
detector.setModelPath(os.path.join(execution_path,"resnet50_coco_best_v2.0.1.h5"))
detector.loadModel()
detections=detector.detectObjectsFromImage(input_image=os.path.join(execution_path,"image.
jpg"),output_image_path=os.path.join(execution_path,"imagenew.jpg"))
```

```
for eachObject in detections:
    print(eachObject["name"] + " : " + eachObject["percentage_probability"])
```

```
(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~$ python FirstDetection.py
/opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/h5py/__init__.py:36:
FutureWarning: Conversion of the second argument of issubdtype from `float` to `np.floating` is
deprecated. In future, it will be treated as `np.float64 == np.dtype(float).type`.
```

```
from _conv import register_converters as _register_converters
Using TensorFlow backend.
```

```
2018-06-24 17:49:39.152047: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guard.cc:140] Your CPU
supports instructions that this TensorFlow binary was not compiled to use: SSE4.1 SSE4.2 AVX
```

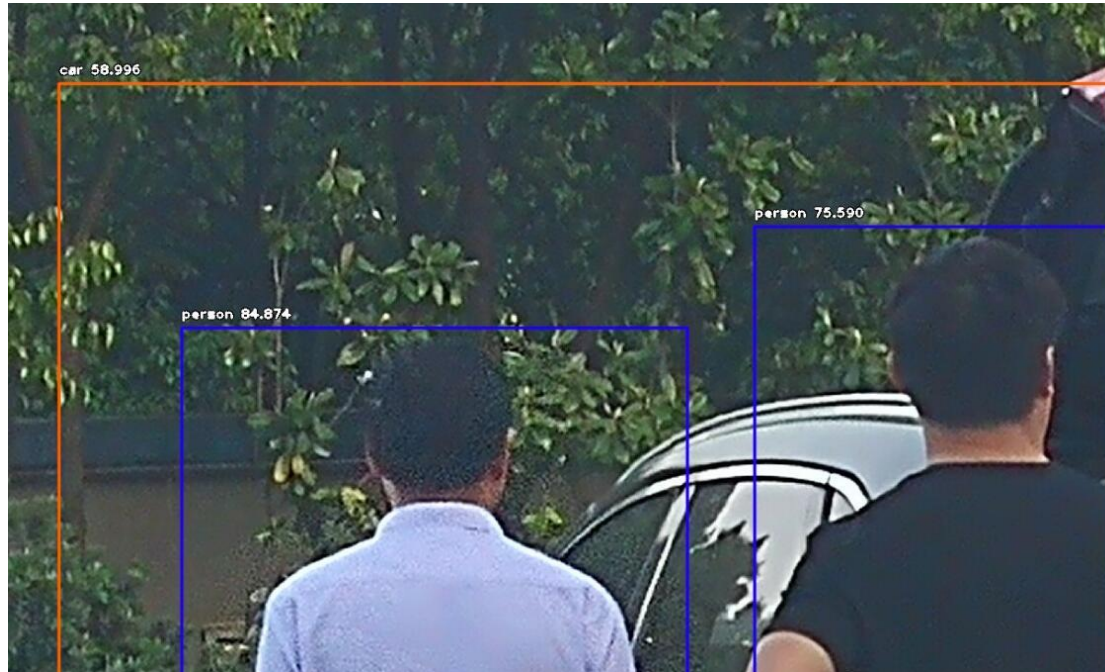
```
car : 80.99603056907654
```

```
car : 63.76085877418518
```

```
handbag : 52.554577589035034
```

person : 84.87399816513062
person : 75.58995485305786
car : 65.04697799682617
car : 71.75977826118469
person : 87.2457504272461
person : 81.74251914024353
car : 58.996182680130005





```
(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~$ cp 2018spring.jpg image.jpg
```

```
(test_py3) tensor@tfvm:~$ python FirstDetection.py
```

```
/opt/anaconda2/envs/test_py3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/h5py/__init__.py:36:
```

```
FutureWarning: Conversion of the second argument of issubdtype from `float` to `np.floating` is deprecated. In future, it will be treated as `np.float64 == np.dtype(float).type`.
```

```
from ._conv import register_converters as _register_converters
```

```
Using TensorFlow backend.
```

```
2018-06-24 17:53:34.431756: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guard.cc:140] Your CPU supports instructions that this TensorFlow binary was not compiled to use: SSE4.1 SSE4.2 AVX
```

```
person : 82.31648802757263
```

```
person : 82.685387134552
```

```
person : 82.50718712806702
```

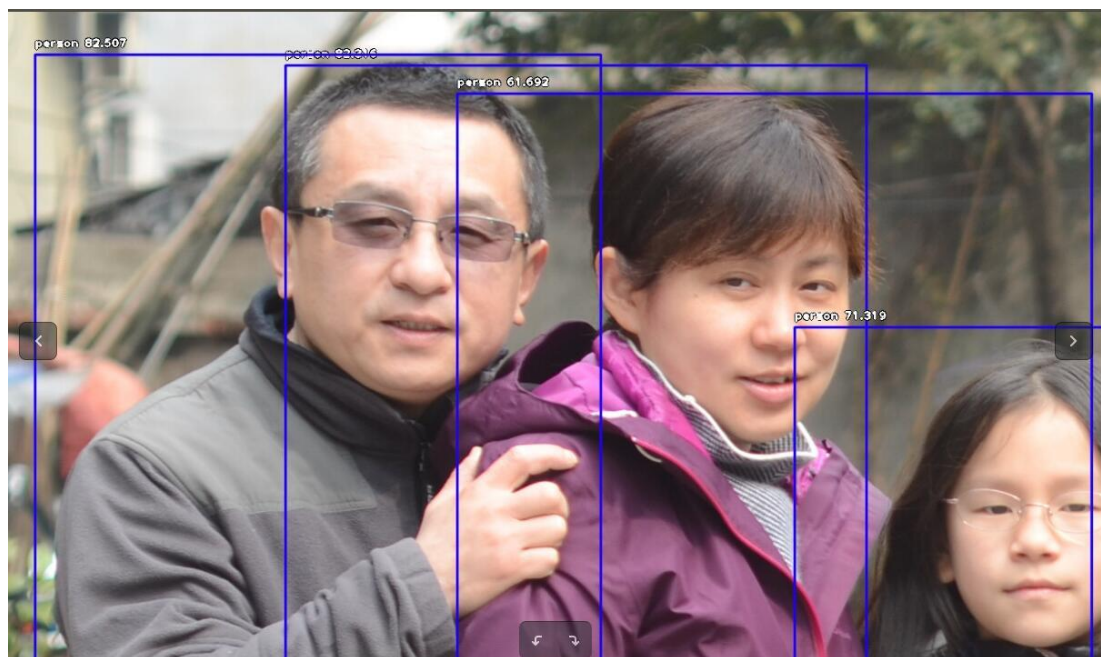
```
person : 94.79280710220337
```

```
person : 96.5410828590393
```

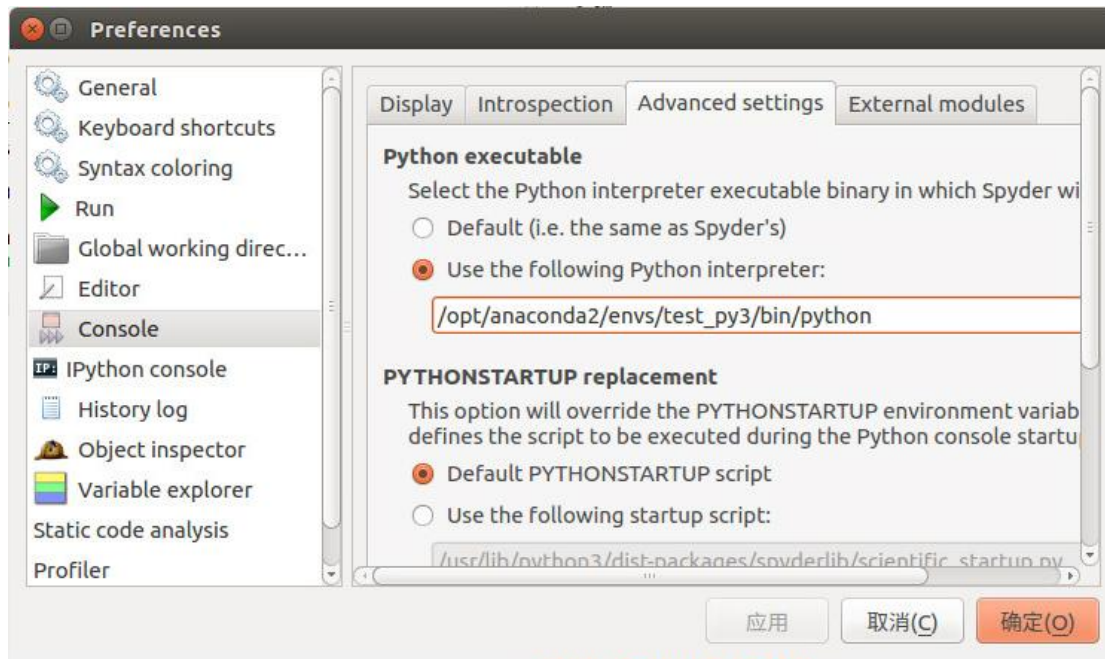
```
person : 71.31900787353516
```

```
person : 96.81103229522705
```

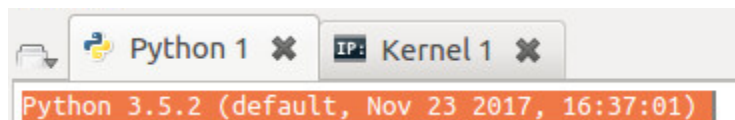
```
person : 61.69199347496033
```

回过头来整 spyder3 的环境，spyder3 在 ubuntu 的 python 3（python 3.5.2）的环境下运行。

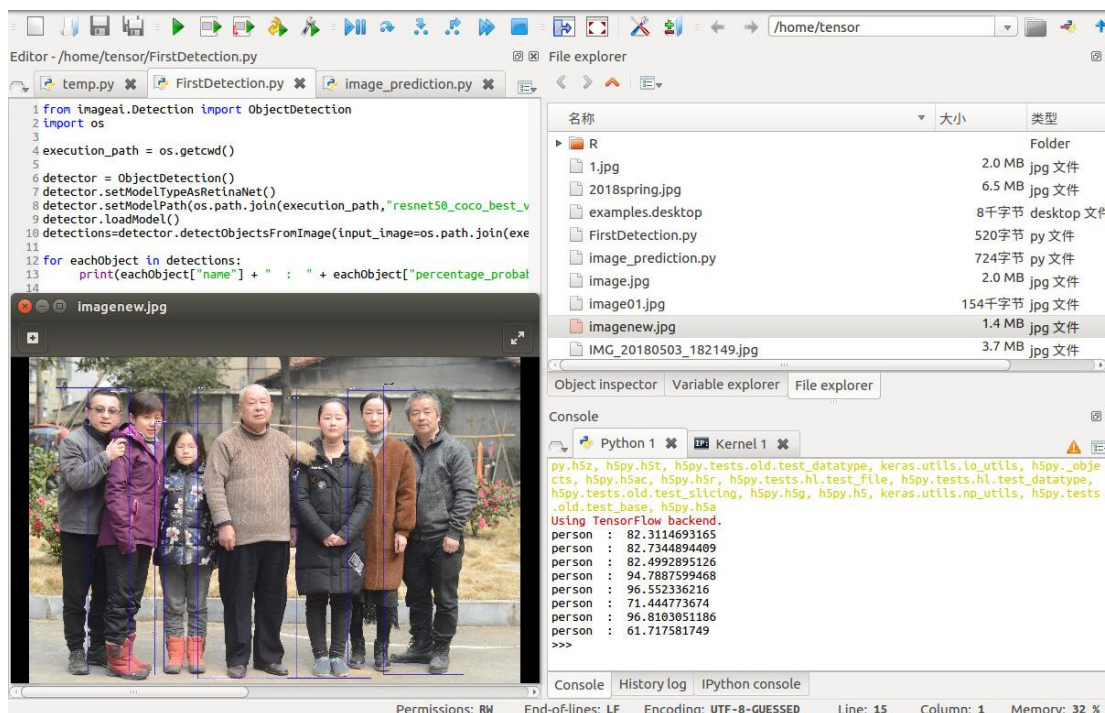


tensor@tfvm:~\$ pip3 -V
 pip 8.1.1 from /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (python 3.5)



使用 pip3 安装一系列依赖:
 tensor@tfvm:~\$ pip3 install tensorflow-1.8.0-cp35-cp35m-manylinux1_x86_64.whl

成功运行:



汽车类型识别



代码:

```
tensor@tfvm:~$ cat image_prediction.py
from imageai.Prediction import ImagePrediction
import os

execution_path = os.getcwd()
print("NOW path:"+execution_path)

prediction = ImagePrediction()
prediction.setModelTypeAsResNet()
prediction.setModelPath(os.path.join(execution_path,
"resnet50_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels.h5"))

#prediction.setModelPath(os.path.join(execution_path, "resnet50_coco_best_v2.0.1.h5"))

print(os.path.join(execution_path, "resnet50_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels.h5"))

prediction.loadModel()

predictions, probabilities = prediction.predictImage(os.path.join(execution_path, "1.jpg"),
result_count=5 )
for eachPrediction, eachProbability in zip(predictions, probabilities):
```

```
print(eachPrediction + " : " + eachProbability)
```

```
tensor@tfvm:~$ python3 image_prediction.py
```

```
/home/tensor/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/h5py/__init__.py:36: FutureWarning:
Conversion of the second argument of issubdtype from `float` to `np.floating` is deprecated. In
future, it will be treated as `np.float64 == np.dtype(float).type`.
```

```
from ._conv import register_converters as _register_converters
```

```
NOw path:/home/tensor
```

```
/home/tensor/resnet50_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels.h5
```

```
convertible : 53.22014093399048
```

```
sports_car : 34.547680616378784
```

```
pickup : 3.907627612352371
```

```
minivan : 2.6654161512851715
```

```
car_wheel : 1.8447380512952805
```

convertible : 折篷车；敞篷车

sports_car : 运动轿车

pickup : 皮卡、轻型货车

minivan : （尤指载客的）小型面包车

car_wheel : 汽车轮子？

参考

官网:

<https://www.tensorflow.org/>

【好像访问不了】

Tensorflow 官方文档中文版（极客学院）:

<http://wiki.jikexueyuan.com/project/tensorflow-zh/>

tensorflow 教程——莫烦 Python

<https://morvanzhou.github.io/tutorials/machine-learning/tensorflow/>

英文教程:

<http://learningtensorflow.com/>

工具——云算子:

http://www.yunsuanzi.com/cgi-bin/matrix_multiplication.py

清华大学镜像源

<https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/archive/>

<https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn>

镜像源汇总:

<http://www.mamicode.com/info-detail-2279504.html>

tensorflow 1.8 下载地址:

<https://pypi.org/project/tensorflow/1.8.0/#files>

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Learning)、GREENPLUM、ETL、ESB、大数据、云
平台、go、kubernate

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