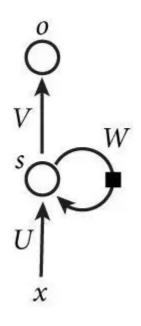
RNN入门 (一) 识别MNIST数据集

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RNN介绍

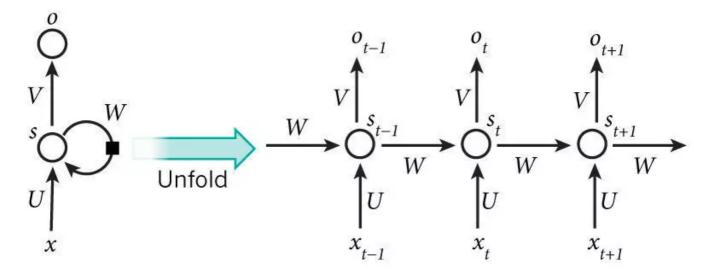
在读本文之前,读者应该对**全连接神经网络**(Fully Connected Neural Network, FCNN)和**卷积神经网络**(Convolutional Neural Network, CNN)有一定的了解。对于FCNN和CNN来说,他们能解决很多实际问题,但是它们都只能单独的取处理一个个的输入,前一个输入和后一个输入是完全没有关系的。而在现实生活中,我们输入的向量往往存在着前后联系,即前一个输入和后一个输入是有关联的,比如文本,语音,视频等,因此,我们需要了解深度学习中的另一类重要的神经网络,那就是*循环神经网络(Recurrent Neural Network, RNN)*.

循环神经网络(Recurrent Neural Network, RNN)依赖于一个重要的概念: **序列** (Sequence),即输入的向量是一个序列,存在着前后联系。简单RNN的结构示意图如下:



简单RNN的结构示意图

相比于之前的FCNN, RNN的结构中多出了一个自循环部分,即W所在的圆圈,这是RNN的精华所在,它展开后的结构如下:



RNN展开后的结构

对于t时刻的输出向量 ot ,它的输出不仅仅依赖于t时刻的输入向量 xt ,还依赖于t-1时刻的隐藏层向 $^{st-1}$,以下是输出向量 ot 的计算公式:

$$s_t = f(Ux_t + Ws_{t-1})$$

$$o_t = g(Vs_t)$$

其中,第二个式子为输出层的计算公式,输出层为全连接层,V为权重矩阵,g为激活函数。第一个式子中,U是输入x的权重矩阵,W是上一次隐藏层值s的输入权重矩阵,f为激活函数。注意到,RNN的所有权重矩阵U,V,W是共享的,这样可以减少计算量。

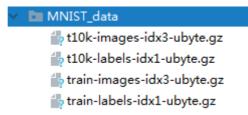
本文将会用 TensorFlow 中已经帮我们实现好的 RNN 基本函数 tf.contrib.rnn.BasicRNNCell(), tf.nn.dynamic_rnn()来实现简单RNN,并且用该RNN来识别MNIST数据集。

MNIST数据集

MNIST数据集是深度学习的经典入门demo,它是由6万张训练图片和1万张测试图片构成的,每张图片都是28*28大小(如下图),而且都是黑白色构成(这里的黑色是一个0-1的浮点数,黑色越深表示数值越靠近1),这些图片是采集的不同的人手写从0到9的数字。



在TensorFlow中,已经内嵌了MNIST数据集,笔者已经下载下来了,如下:



TensorFlow中的MNIST数据集

接下来本文将要用MNIST数据集作为RNN应用的一个demo.

RNN大战MNIST数据集

用CNN来识别MNIST数据集,我们好理解,这是利用了图片的空间信息。可是,RNN要求输入的向量是序列,那么,如何把图片看成是序列呢?

图片的大小为28*28,我们把每一列向量看成是某一时刻的向量,那么每张图片就是一个序列,里面含有28个向量,每个向量含有28个元素,如下:

t=1	t=2	t=3	t=4	t=	

将图片看成序列

下面给出如何利用TensorFlow来搭建简单RNN,用来识别MNIST数据集,完整的 Python代码如下:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import input data
# 获取MNIST数据
mnist = input_data.read_data_sets(r"./MNIST_data", one_hot=True)
# 设置RNN结构
element size = 28
time steps = 28
num classes = 10
batch_size = 128
hidden_layer_size = 150
# 输入向量和输出向量
_inputs = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, time_steps, element_size], name='input
y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, num_classes], name='inputs')
# 利用TensorFlow的内置函数BasicRNNCell, dynamic rnn来构建RNN的基本模块
rnn cell = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicRNNCell(hidden layer size)
outputs, _ = tf.nn.dynamic_rnn(rnn_cell, _inputs, dtype=tf.float32)
Wl = tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([hidden_layer_size, num_classes], mean=0,stddev=.01
bl = tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([num_classes],mean=0,stddev=.01))
def get_linear_layer(vector):
   return tf.matmul(vector, Wl) + bl
# 取输出的向量outputs中的最后一个向量最为最终输出
last_rnn_output = outputs[:,-1,:]
final_output = get_linear_layer(last_rnn_output)
# 定义损失函数并用RMSPropOptimizer优化
softmax = tf.nn.softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits(logits=final_output, labels=y)
cross_entropy = tf.reduce_mean(softmax)
train step = tf.train.RMSPropOptimizer(0.001, 0.9).minimize(cross entropy)
# 统计准确率
correct_prediction = tf.equal(tf.argmax(y,1), tf.argmax(final_output,1))
accuracy = (tf.reduce mean(tf.cast(correct prediction, tf.float32)))*100
sess=tf.InteractiveSession()
sess.run(tf.global variables initializer())
# 测试集
test data = mnist.test.images[:batch size].reshape((-1, time steps, element size))
test_label = mnist.test.labels[:batch_size]
# 每次训练batch size张图片,一共训练3000次
for i in range(3001):
   batch x, batch y = mnist.train.next batch(batch size)
   batch_x = batch_x.reshape((batch_size, time_steps, element_size))
   sess.run(train_step, feed_dict={_inputs:batch_x, y:batch_y})
   if i % 100 == 0:
       loss = sess.run(cross entropy, feed dict={ inputs: batch x, y: batch y})
       acc = sess.run(accuracy, feed_dict={_inputs:batch_x, y: batch_y})
       print ("Iter " + str(i) + ", Minibatch Loss= " + \
              "{:.6f}".format(loss) + ", Training Accuracy= " + \
              "{:.5f}".format(acc))
```

```
# 在测试集上的准确率
```

```
print("Testing Accuracy:", sess.run(accuracy, feed_dict={_inputs:test_data, y:test_label
```

运行上述代码,输出的结果如下:

```
Extracting ./MNIST_data\train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
Extracting ./MNIST data\train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
Extracting ./MNIST data\t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
Extracting ./MNIST_data\t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
Iter 0, Minibatch Loss= 2.301171, Training Accuracy= 11.71875
Iter 100, Minibatch Loss= 1.718483, Training Accuracy= 47.65625
Iter 200, Minibatch Loss= 0.862968, Training Accuracy= 71.09375
Iter 300, Minibatch Loss= 0.513068, Training Accuracy= 86.71875
Iter 400, Minibatch Loss= 0.570475, Training Accuracy= 83.59375
Iter 500, Minibatch Loss= 0.254566, Training Accuracy= 92.96875
Iter 600, Minibatch Loss= 0.457989, Training Accuracy= 85.93750
Iter 700, Minibatch Loss= 0.151181, Training Accuracy= 96.87500
Iter 800, Minibatch Loss= 0.171168, Training Accuracy= 94.53125
Iter 900, Minibatch Loss= 0.142494, Training Accuracy= 94.53125
Iter 1000, Minibatch Loss= 0.155114, Training Accuracy= 97.65625
Iter 1100, Minibatch Loss= 0.096007, Training Accuracy= 96.87500
Iter 1200, Minibatch Loss= 0.341476, Training Accuracy= 88.28125
Iter 1300, Minibatch Loss= 0.133509, Training Accuracy= 96.87500
Iter 1400, Minibatch Loss= 0.076408, Training Accuracy= 98.43750
Iter 1500, Minibatch Loss= 0.122228, Training Accuracy= 98.43750
Iter 1600, Minibatch Loss= 0.099382, Training Accuracy= 96.87500
Iter 1700, Minibatch Loss= 0.084686, Training Accuracy= 97.65625
Iter 1800, Minibatch Loss= 0.067009, Training Accuracy= 98.43750
Iter 1900, Minibatch Loss= 0.189703, Training Accuracy= 94.53125
Iter 2000, Minibatch Loss= 0.116077, Training Accuracy= 96.09375
Iter 2100, Minibatch Loss= 0.028867, Training Accuracy= 100.00000
Iter 2200, Minibatch Loss= 0.064198, Training Accuracy= 99.21875
Iter 2300, Minibatch Loss= 0.078259, Training Accuracy= 97.65625
Iter 2400, Minibatch Loss= 0.106613, Training Accuracy= 97.65625
Iter 2500, Minibatch Loss= 0.078722, Training Accuracy= 98.43750
Iter 2600, Minibatch Loss= 0.045871, Training Accuracy= 98.43750
Iter 2700, Minibatch Loss= 0.030953, Training Accuracy= 99.21875
Iter 2800, Minibatch Loss= 0.062823, Training Accuracy= 96.87500
Iter 2900, Minibatch Loss= 0.040367, Training Accuracy= 99.21875
Iter 3000, Minibatch Loss= 0.017787, Training Accuracy= 100.00000
Testing Accuracy: 97.6563
```

可以看到,用简单RNN来识别MNIST数据集,也能取得很好的效果!

本次分享到此结束,欢迎大家交流~

注 意 : 本 人 现 已 开 通 微 信 公 众 号 : 轻 松 学 会 Python 爬 虫 (微 信 号 为 : easy web scrape) , 欢迎大家关注哦~~