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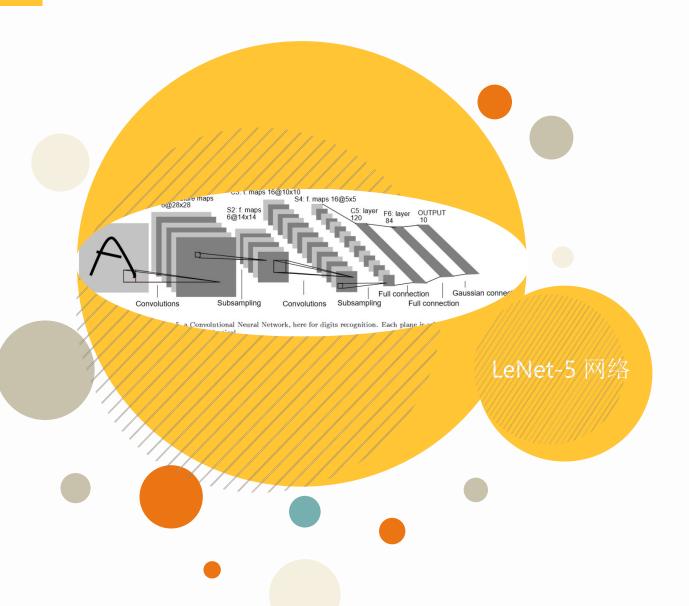
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MNIST数据集

数据历史——机器学习中的"hello world" 数据特性——"修仙人士"的真实工作

MNIST数据集简介



Yan LeCun

1998, Gradient-Based Learning Applied to Document Recognition, LeNet-5 网络

● 数据来源

NIST,训练集(training set)由来自250个不同人手写的数字构成,其中50%是高中学生,50%来自人口普查局 (the Census Bureau)的工作人员。测试集(test set)也是同样比例的手写数字数据。

URL

http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/

线性分类器(Linear Classifiers) K-近邻算法(K-Nearest Neighbors) 支持向量机(SVMs) 神经网络(Neural Nets卷积神经网络(Convolutional nets)

数据特性——导入库

```
# "Numeric Python" 一个由多维数组对象和用于处理数组的例程集合组成的库
import numpy as np
# 激活matplotlib
% matplotlib inline import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# 随机数
from random import *
 机器学习框架: Apache Singa | Amazon Machine Learning (AML) | Azure ML Studio
       Caffe | H20 | Massive Online Analysis (MOA) | MLlib (Spark)
       Mlpack | Pattern | Scikit-Learn | Shogu | TensorFlow
#
      Theano | Torch | Veles
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.contrib.learn.python.learn.datasets.mnist import read_data_sets
```

数据特性——数据文件

```
# 读入数据
warnings. filterwarnings('ignore')
mnist = read_data_sets('./Datasets')
```

```
Extracting ./Datasets\train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
Extracting ./Datasets\train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
Extracting ./Datasets\t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
Extracting ./Datasets\t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
```

train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz —— 训练图片集 train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz —— 训练标签集 t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz —— 测试图片集 t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz —— 测试标签集

数据特性——类型与分类

```
# 查看数据类型
type(mnist)
```

tensorflow.contrib.learn.python.learn.datasets.base.Datasets

```
# 训练集
train_images = mnist. train. images
train labels = mnist. train. labels
#验证集
validation_images = mnist. validation. Images
validation_labels = mnist. validation. labels
# 测试集
test_images = mnist. test. images
test_labels = mnist. test. labels
```

数据特性——shape

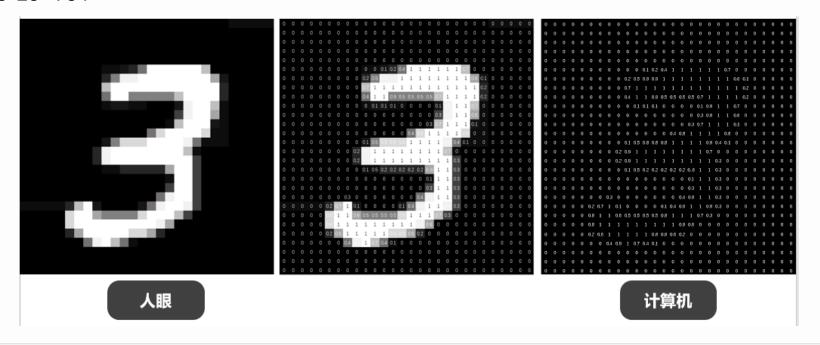
```
#取出一条数据,打印数据的shape
im = mnist. train. images[1]
print(im. shape)
(784,)
# 查看图片
im = im. reshape (28, 28)
print(im. shape)
# plt.imshow(im)
# plt.imshow(im, cmap='Greys')
plt. imshow(im, cmap='gray')
plt. show()
                                                             15
# 查看标签
print(mnist. train. labels[1])
```

(28, 28)

8

数据特性——one-hot编码

28*28=784



查看one-hot编码

from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import
input_data mnist_test = input_data.
read_data_sets("./Datasets/", one_hot=True)
print(mnist_test. train. labels[1])

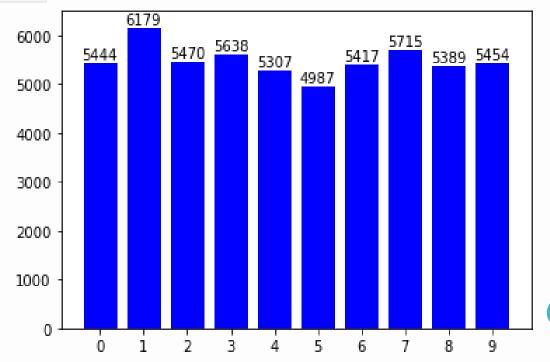
[0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]

数据特性——统计数据

```
# 统计可视化
X = []
Y = []

for i in range(10):
    x = i
    y = np. sum(train_labels == i)
    X. append(x)
    Y. append(y)
    plt. text(x, y, '%s' % y, ha='center', va= 'bottom')

plt. bar(X, Y, facecolor='blue', edgecolor='white')
plt. xticks(X)
plt. show()
```





训练数据预处理

自选数据

自选数据

● 随机选取数据——next.batch()

```
x_train, y_train = mnist. train. next_batch(60000)
x_test, y_test = mnist. test. next_batch(10000)
```

● 查看数据形状

```
x_train. shape, y_train. shape, x_test. shape, y_test. shape

((60000, 784), (60000,), (10000, 784), (10000,))
```

• 转置——reshape()

```
Xinput_, yinput_ = x_train, y_train
Xinput_ = x_train. reshape(60000, 784)
yinput_ = y_train. reshape(60000,)

X = Xinput_
y = yinput_
```

二分类变量——准备训练集测试集

● 筛选0和1

```
X_train = X[np. any([y == 1, y == 2], axis = 0)]
y_train = y[np. any([y == 1, y == 2], axis = 0)]
```

● 查看分布

```
print("number of 1:", np. count_nonzero(y_train == 1))
print("number of 2:", np. count_nonzero(y_train == 2))
```

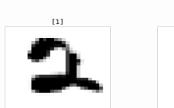
number of 1: 6764 number of 2: 5968

● 二分类变量标签

设置分类变量 y_train_shifted = y_train_tr - 1 ω











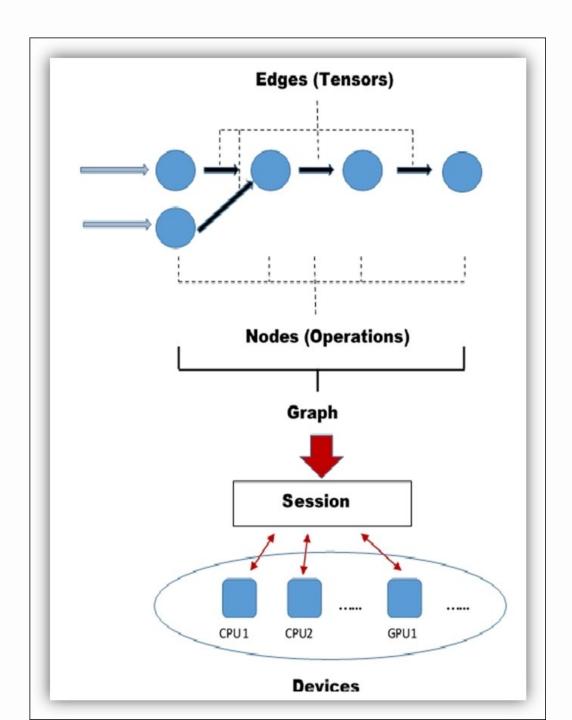


构建训练模型

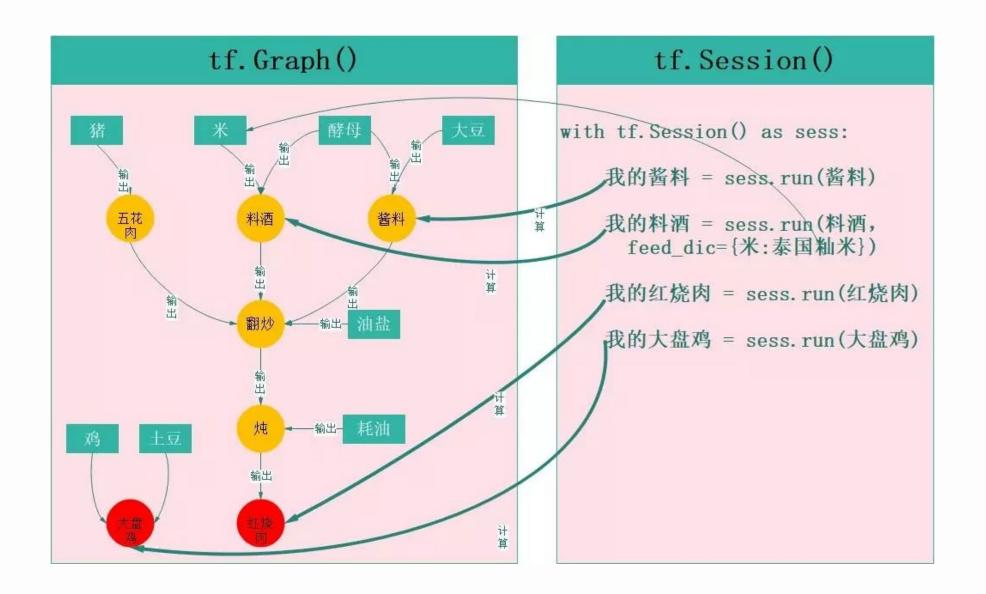
Graph——构建Tensorflow计算图
Session——构建计算图的运行函数
Run——开始训练



Graph & Session



Graph & Session



Graph — placeholder

```
# 清除默认图形堆栈并重置全局默认图形
# 重置计算图, 若无: 每在jupyter notebook上运行一次上述程序, 就会在图上新增一个节点。
tf. reset default graph()
# tf.placeholder( dtype, shape=None, name=None)
# dtype:数据类型; shape:数据形状; namme:数据名称
# placeholder()函数是在神经网络构建graph的时候在模型中的占位, # 此时并
没有把要输入的数据传入模型,它只会分配必要的内存。
# 等建立session,在会话中,运行模型的时候通过feed_dict()函数向占位符喂入数据。
X = tf. placeholder(tf. float32, [n dim, None]) # image 784
Y = tf. placeholder(tf. float32, [1, None]) # label 二分类
learning_rate = tf. placeholder(tf. float32, shape=())# 学习率
# tensorflow中进行优化的参数必须定义成tf. Variable类型
# tf. Variable (initializer, name), initializer是初始化参数 —— 计算图中一个值 #
初始化零向量
W = tf. Variable(tf. zeros([1, n dim])) # 权重
b = tf. Variable(tf. zeros(1)) # 偏移量
init = tf. global variables initializer() # 初始化模型参数
```

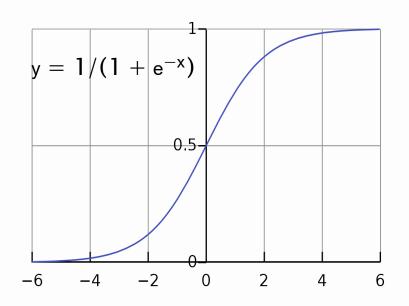
Graph —— 逻辑回归

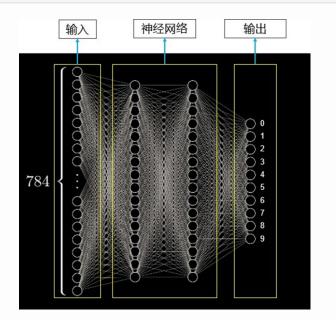
y = sigmoid(W ^T *X + b) — W: 权重, b: 偏移量

● 定义神经网络模型

```
#定义神经网络模型
y_ = tf. sigmoid(tf. matmul(W, X)+b) # W*X+b

# y = tf.nn.softmax(tf.matmul(x, W) + b)
# cross_entropy = -tf.reduce_sum(y_*tf.log(y)) # 交叉熵
```





Graph —— 损失函数

● 漂亮的损失函数: 交叉熵(cross-entropy)

$$H_{y'}(y)=-\sum_i y_i'log(y_i)$$
 ——y 是我们预测的概率分布, y' 是实际的分布
 损失函数 (熵) 为 $J=-(ylog\hat{y}+(1-y)log(1-\hat{y})$

● 定义交叉熵

```
#定义损失函数计算节点,此处为熵
cost = - tf. reduce_mean(Y * tf. log(y_)+(1-Y) * tf. log(1-y_))

# 计算cost平均值

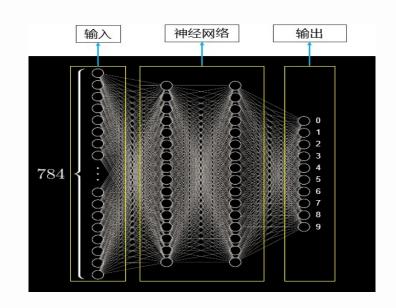
# tf. reduce_mean函数用于计算张量tensor沿着指定的数轴(tensor的
# 某一维度)上的的平均值,主要用作降维或者计算tensor(图像)的
# 平均值。

# reduce_mean(input_tensor, axis=None, keep_dims=False, name=None,
# reduction_indices=None)
```

Graph — 反向传播 & 梯度下降

● 反向传播算法(backpropagation algorithm)





● 梯度下降算法

```
# 定义训练节点: 梯度下降算法 (gradient descent algorithm) 最小化交叉熵
training_step = tf. train. GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate). minimize(cost)
# 优化算法
# class tf. train. AdagradOptimizer # class
tf. train. MomentumOptimizer # class
tf. train. AdamOptimizer
# class tf. train. FtrlOptimizer
# class tf. train. RMSPropOptimizer # class
tf. AggregationMethod
# tf. clip_by_norm(t, clip_norm, name=None)
```

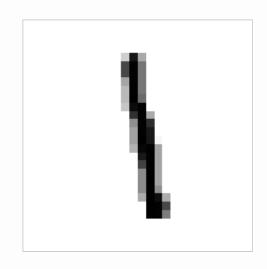
Session —— 定义

```
# 定义运行函数
def run logistic model (learning r, training epochs, train obs, train labels, debug
  = sess = tf. Session()
  sess. run(init)
  cost history = np. empty(shape=[0], dtype = float)# 记录损失值
  for epoch in range (training epochs+1):
    #运行训练节点, 开始训练
    sess. run(training step, feed dict = {X: train obs, Y: train labels, learning
    #运行损失函数计算节点,获得损失函数值
    cost = sess. run(cost, feed dict={ X:train obs, Y: train labels, learning rat
    cost history = np. append(cost history, cost) # 每50轮计算
    一个损失值
    if (epoch % 50 == 0) & debug:
      print("Reached epoch", epoch, "cost J =", str. format('{0:.6f}', cost_))
  return sess, cost history
```

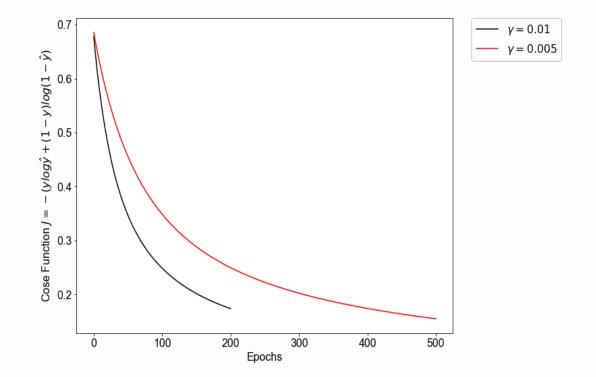
Session —— 启动

```
# 在Session中启动模型
sess = tf. Session()
sess. run(init)
print(sess. run(y_, feed_dict={X:Xtrain, Y: ytrain, learning_rate: 2}))
print(sess. run(cost, feed_dict={X:Xtrain, Y: ytrain, learning_rate: 2}))
sess. close()
```

Run —— 学习率0.05/0.01, 迭代次数500/200



该图片真实值: [1] 该图片预测后的结果: [0.2044488]





模型评估与拓展

计算准确率

Scikit-Learn逻辑回归

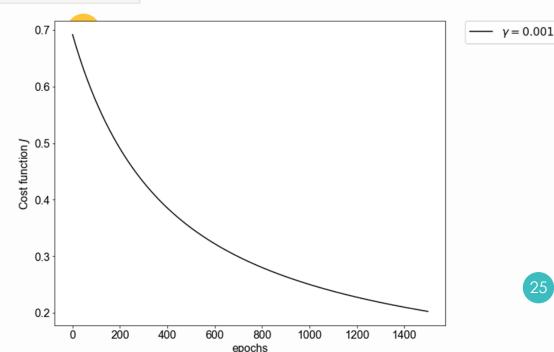
预测准确率

定义用于精度计算的计算节点,查看训练针对训练集的手写数字识别精度 对样本*i*分类是这样计算的:

如果 $P(y^{(i)} = 1 | x^{(i)}) < 0.5$,则样本属于类别0(即手写数字图像为1)如果 $P(y^{(i)} = 1 | x^{(i)}) > 0.5$,则样本属于类别1(即手写数字图像为2)

```
# 计算预测准确率
correct_prediction1=tf.equal(tf.greater(y_, 0.5), tf.equal(Y,1))
accuracy1 = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(correct_prediction1, tf.float32))
print(sess.run(accuracy1, feed_dict={X:Xtrain, Y: ytrain, learning_rate: 0.05}))
```

0.97031105



拓展 —— Scikit-Learn库函数

URL

http://scikitlearn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear_model.LogisticRegression.ht

Logistic Regression

LogisticRegression: 手动指定一个正则化系数

LogisticRegressionCV: 使用了交叉验证来选择正则化系数C

logistic_regression_path: 拟合数据后,不能直接来做预测,只能为拟合数据选择合适逻辑 回归

的系数和正则化系数

● 数字识别

```
# 导入库
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

# 定义函数
logistic = LogisticRegression()

# 准备数据
XX = Xtrain. T
YY = ytrain. T. ravel()

# 训练模型
logistic.fit(XX, YY)

# 查看精度
sum(logistic.predict(XX) == YY) / len(XX)
```

