Instantiating an Estimator

When defining a model using one of tf.estimator's provided classes, such as DNNClassifier, you supply all the configuration parameters right in the constructor, e.g.:

my\_nn = tf.estimator.DNNClassifier(feature\_columns=[age, height, weight],  
                                   hidden\_units=[10, 10, 10],  
                                   activation\_fn=tf.nn.relu,  
                                   dropout=0.2,  
                                   n\_classes=3,  
                                   optimizer="Adam")  
You don't need to write any further code to instruct TensorFlow how to train the model, calculate loss, or return predictions; that logic is already baked into the DNNClassifier

当使用一个tf.estimator提供的类（例如DNNClassifier）来定义模型时，我程序员提供构造器中的所有的配置参数。

程序员不需要写任何代码来指示Tensorflow如何训练模型，计算loss，或者返回预测值。这个逻辑已经封装到了DNNClassifier中。

By contrast, when you're creating your own estimator from scratch, the constructor accepts just two high-level parameters for model configuration, model\_fn and params:

相比之下，当程序员从零开始创建自己的estimator时，构造器仅从模型配置model\_fn和params接受这两个high-level的参数。