

## 2. 4 개의 화소를 다음과 같이 분류하는 심층 신경망 프로그램 ▼ 램을 작성하여 훈련 및 테스트를 실시하고 결과를 분석하시오.

예상했던 정확도보다 훨씬 낮게 나왔다.

```
1 from tensorflow import keras
2 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
3 from tensorflow.keras import datasets, layers, models
4 import numpy as np
5 import tensorflow as tf
6
7 train_input = np.array([[1, 1], [1, 1]], [[0, 0], [0, 0]], [[1, 0], [1, 0]], [[0, 1], [0, 1]])
8 train_labels = np.array([0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3])
9 label = ["solid", "vertical", "diagonal", "horizontal"]
10
11 train_input = train_input / 1.
12 model = models.Sequential()
13 model.add(layers.Flatten(input_shape=(2, 2)))
14 model.add(layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'))
15 model.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
16 model.compile(optimizer='adam',
17 loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
18 metrics=['accuracy'])
19 model.fit(train_input, train_labels, epochs=5)
20 test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(train_input, train_labels)
21 print('정확도:', test_acc)
```

```
Epoch 1/5
1/1 [=====] - 0s 418ms/step - loss: 2.2766 - accuracy: 0.2500
Epoch 2/5
1/1 [=====] - 0s 16ms/step - loss: 2.2563 - accuracy: 0.2500
Epoch 3/5
1/1 [=====] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 2.2360 - accuracy: 0.3750
Epoch 4/5
1/1 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 2.2160 - accuracy: 0.3750
Epoch 5/5
1/1 [=====] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 2.1962 - accuracy: 0.3750
1/1 [=====] - 0s 146ms/step - loss: 2.1765 - accuracy: 0.3750
정확도: 0.375
```

더블클릭 또는 Enter 키를 눌러 수정

## 3 패션 아이템(fashion-MNIST)을 기본 MLP 와 심층신경망 ▼ 을 이용하여 분류하는 프로그램을 각각 작성한 후 훈련 및 테

## 스트를 통해 성능을 비교하시오

기본 mlp보다 심층 신경망의 정확도가 더 높은 것을 볼 수 있다.

7 컨볼루션 신경망을 이용해서 시도하시오. 그리고 MLP, 심층신경망과 컨볼루션 신경망의 성능을 비교하시오.

CNN > DNN > MLP 순으로 높은 정확성을 보이는 것을 볼 수 있다.

```

1  # 심층 신경망
2  import tensorflow as tf
3  from tensorflow import keras
4  import numpy as np
5  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
6  from tensorflow.keras import datasets, layers, models
7  fashion_mnist = keras.datasets.fashion_mnist
8  (train_images, train_labels), (test_images, test_labels) = fashion_mnist.load_data()
9
10 train_images = train_images / 255.0
11 test_images = test_images / 255.0
12 model = models.Sequential()
13 model.add(layers.Flatten(input_shape=(28, 28)))
14 model.add(layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'))
15 model.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
16 model.compile(optimizer='adam',
17               loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
18               metrics=['accuracy'])
19 model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=5)
20 test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels)
21 print('정확도:', test_acc)

Epoch 1/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 11s 6ms/step - loss: 0.4784 - accuracy: 0.8285
Epoch 2/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 11s 6ms/step - loss: 0.3610 - accuracy: 0.8677
Epoch 3/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 11s 6ms/step - loss: 0.3239 - accuracy: 0.8811
Epoch 4/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 11s 6ms/step - loss: 0.2997 - accuracy: 0.8887
Epoch 5/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 11s 6ms/step - loss: 0.2796 - accuracy: 0.8961
313/313 [=====] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3499 - accuracy: 0.8722
정확도: 0.8722000122070312

```

```

1 # 기본 mlp
2 import tensorflow as tf
3 from tensorflow import keras
4 import numpy as np
5 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
6 from tensorflow.keras import datasets, layers, models

```

```

7
8 (train_images, train_labels), (test_images, test_labels) = fashion_mnist.load_data()
9 model = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
10 model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu', input_shape=(784, )))
11 model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
12 model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='mse', metrics=['accuracy'])
13 train_images = train_images.reshape((60000, 784)) #flatten
14 train_images = train_images.astype('float32')/255.
15 test_images = test_images.reshape((10000, 784))
16 test_images = test_images.astype('float32')/255.
17 train_labels = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(train_labels)
18 test_labels = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(test_labels)
19 model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=5, batch_size=128)
20 test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels)
21 print('정확도:', test_acc)

Epoch 1/5
469/469 [=====] - 6s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0330 - accuracy: 0.7686
Epoch 2/5
469/469 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0209 - accuracy: 0.8562
Epoch 3/5
469/469 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0185 - accuracy: 0.8731
Epoch 4/5
469/469 [=====] - 6s 13ms/step - loss: 0.0172 - accuracy: 0.8814
Epoch 5/5
469/469 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0162 - accuracy: 0.8888
313/313 [=====] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0191 - accuracy: 0.8691
정확도: 0.8690999746322632

```

```

1 # CNN
2 import tensorflow as tf
3 from tensorflow.keras import datasets, layers, models
4 (train_images, train_labels), (test_images, test_labels) = fashion_mnist.load_data()
5 train_images = train_images.reshape((60000, 28, 28, 1))
6 test_images = test_images.reshape((10000, 28, 28, 1))
7 # 픽셀 값을 0~1 사이로 정규화한다.
8 train_images, test_images = train_images / 255.0, test_images / 255.0
9 model = models.Sequential()
10 model.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(28, 28, 1)))
11 model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
12 model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
13 model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
14 model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
15 model.add(layers.Flatten())
16 model.add(layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'))
17 model.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
18 model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
19 model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=5)
20 test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels)
21 print('정확도:', test_acc)

Epoch 1/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 75s 40ms/step - loss: 0.4920 - accuracy: 0.8189
Epoch 2/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 71s 38ms/step - loss: 0.3138 - accuracy: 0.8860
Epoch 3/5

```

```

1875/1875 [=====] - 72s 39ms/step - loss: 0.2701 - accuracy: 0.9002
Epoch 4/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 69s 37ms/step - loss: 0.2408 - accuracy: 0.9122
Epoch 5/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 69s 37ms/step - loss: 0.2177 - accuracy: 0.9186
313/313 [=====] - 4s 12ms/step - loss: 0.2867 - accuracy: 0.8974
정확도: 0.8974000215530396

```

4 붓꽃 데이터 세트를 이용하여 꽃받침 길이와 너비, 꽃잎의 길이와 너비 등 4 가지 징을 입력으로 받아서 어떤 붓꽃인지 예측하고자 한다. 케라스로 심층신경망을 구현하고 훈련하여 테스트 하시오

```

1 from sklearn import datasets
2 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
3
4 iris = datasets.load_iris()
5 X = iris.data
6 y = iris.target
7 train_images, test_images, train_labels, test_labels = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, r
8
9 model = models.Sequential()
10 model.add(layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'))
11 model.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
12 model.compile(optimizer='adam',
13 loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
14 metrics=['accuracy'])
15 model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=5)
16 test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels)
17 print('정확도:', test_acc)
18

```

```

Epoch 1/5
4/4 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 2.0657 - accuracy: 0.2667
Epoch 2/5
4/4 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 1.4277 - accuracy: 0.3750
Epoch 3/5
4/4 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 1.0875 - accuracy: 0.4917
Epoch 4/5
4/4 [=====] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.9264 - accuracy: 0.5583
Epoch 5/5
4/4 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.8397 - accuracy: 0.6333
1/1 [=====] - 0s 143ms/step - loss: 0.7759 - accuracy: 0.8333
정확도: 0.8333333134651184

```

```

1 from google.colab import files
2 myfile = files.upload()

```

파일 선택 winequality-white.csv

- **winequality-white.csv**(text/csv) - 264426 bytes, last modified: 2022. 11. 22. - 100% done

## ▶ 5 심층 신경망을 통해서 와인을 분류해보자

```

1 import pandas as pd
2 import io
3 wines = pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(myfile['winequality-white.csv']), sep=';', header=0, skiprows=[
4 wines = np.array(wines)
5 wines = np.delete(wines, 0, axis=1)
6 X = wines[:, :10]
7 y = wines[:, 10]
8 train_images, test_images, train_labels, test_labels = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, r
9
10 model = models.Sequential()
11 model.add(layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'))
12 model.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
13 model.compile(optimizer='adam',
14 loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
15 metrics=['accuracy'])
16 model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=5)
17 test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels)
18 print('정확도:', test_acc)
19

```

```

Epoch 1/5
123/123 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 1.5354 - accuracy: 0.4215
Epoch 2/5
123/123 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 1.3521 - accuracy: 0.4373
Epoch 3/5
123/123 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 1.3158 - accuracy: 0.4457
Epoch 4/5
123/123 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 1.3450 - accuracy: 0.4340
Epoch 5/5
123/123 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 1.3305 - accuracy: 0.4442
31/31 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 1.2970 - accuracy: 0.4592
정확도: 0.4591836631298065

```

```
1 myfile = files.upload()
```

파일 선택 seeds\_dataset.txt

- **seeds\_dataset.txt**(text/plain) - 8835 bytes, last modified: 2022. 11. 22. - 100% done
- Saving seeds\_dataset.txt to seeds\_dataset (2).txt

## ▶ 6 종을 예측해보자

```

1 import pandas as pd
2 import io
3 seeds = pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(myfile['seeds_dataset.txt']), sep='Wt', header=0, skiprows=[1])

```

```

4 seeds = np.array(seeds)
5 print(seeds.shape)
6 X = seeds[:, :7]
7 y = seeds[:, 7]
8 train_images, test_images, train_labels, test_labels = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, r
9 model = models.Sequential()
10 model.add(layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'))
11 model.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
12 model.compile(optimizer='adam',
13 loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
14 metrics=['accuracy'])
15 model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=5)
16 test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels)
17 print('정확도:', test_acc)

```

(197, 8)

Epoch 1/5

5/5 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 1.5988 - accuracy: 0.4713

Epoch 2/5

5/5 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.9800 - accuracy: 0.3758

Epoch 3/5

5/5 [=====] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.8540 - accuracy: 0.7070

Epoch 4/5

5/5 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.7870 - accuracy: 0.7261

Epoch 5/5

5/5 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7575 - accuracy: 0.7006

2/2 [=====] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.7105 - accuracy: 0.7250

정확도: 0.7250000238418579

Colab 유료 제품 - [여기에서 계약 취소](#)

✓ 0초 오전 3:04에 완료됨

● ✕