# 人工智慧期末專題 發票辨識

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# 一、 主題動機

由於在 APP 程式設計課程製作之期末專題為發票載具,欲精進其載具系統之功能,故製作發票數字辨識之模型,來增加該系統功能豐富性。

# 二、 執行策略

發票數字辨識之大致步驟分為以下步驟:

# (一) 以 mnist 建立辨識模型

先以 mnist 手寫數字資料集,將數字辨識的模型建立,供日後辨識發票號碼使用。

# (二) 建立模型

以處裡過後的圖片資料作為辨識模型所使用的資料,用不同方法建立模型。

# (三) 蒐集資料與套入模型

拍攝手邊發票做為資料集,經過處理後放入模型預測。

# 三、 執行過程

# (一) 以 mnist 建立辨識模型

[目的與動機] 分好 training 與 testing data

### 「程式碼」

# choose the training and test datasets

train\_data = datasets. MNIST(root='data', train=True, download=True,

transform=transform)

test\_data = datasets. MNIST(root='data', train=False, download=True,

transform=transform)

# prepare data loaders

train\_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(train\_data,

batch\_size=batch\_size, num\_workers=num\_workers)

test\_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(test\_data,

batch\_size=batch\_size, num\_workers=num\_workers)

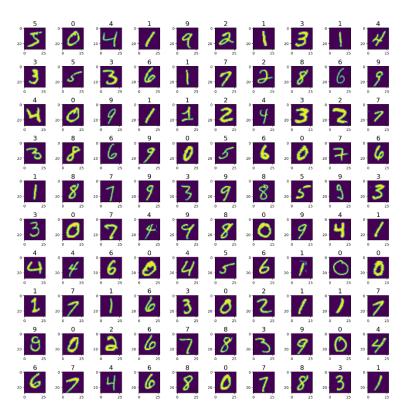
## [輸出與結果]

# [目的與動機] 查看 mnist 資料及圖片內容

## [程式碼]

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,15)) #設定圖片呈現大小
for i in range(0,100):
    ax=plt.subplot(10,10,1+i)
    ax.imshow(x_train[i]) #加入cmap='gray'可以看黑白圖片
    title= str(y_train[i])
    ax.set_title(title, fontsize=18)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

# [輸出與結果]



## [目的與動機] 圖片色彩轉換&更改維度

### 「程式碼」

```
##將圖片轉成二維的資料
```

```
x_train= x_train.reshape(60000, 28*28).astype('float32')
x_test = x_test.reshape(10000, 28*28).astype('float32')
print("training image =", x_train.shape)
print("testing image =", x_test.shape)
##原圖是彩色的--->把圖片變黑白
x_train = x_train/255
x_test = x_test/255
```

[輸出與結果]將圖片資料從二維(28\*28)改成一維(784)。

```
training image = (60000, 784)
testing image = (10000, 784)
```

# (二) 建立模型:自製 CNN

# [目的與動機] 以 pytorch 建立自製 CNN 模型

# [程式碼]

```
class Net_3(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(Net_3, self). __init__()
        self. fc1 = nn. Linear(28 * 28, 512)
        self. fc2 = nn. Linear(512, 512)
        self.relu1 = nn.ReLU()
        self.fc3=nn.Linear(512, 256)
        self.relu2 = nn.ReLU()
        self. fc4=nn. Linear(256, 256)
        self.relu3 = nn.ReLU()
        self. fc5=nn. Linear(256, 128)
        self.relu4 = nn.ReLU()
        self. fc6=nn. Linear(128, 128)
        self.relu5=nn.ReLU()
        self.fc7 = nn.Linear(128, 10)
        self.dropout = nn.Dropout(0.2)
    def forward(self, x):
        # flatten image input
        x = x. view(-1, 28 * 28)
        # add hidden layer, with relu activation function
        x = self. fcl(x)
        x = self. fc2(x)
        x = self.relul(x)
        x = self. fc3(x)
        x = self.relu2(x)
        x = self. fc4(x)
        x = self.relu3(x)
        x = self. fc5(x)
        x = self.relu4(x)
        x = self. fc6(x)
        x = self.relu5(x)
        x = self. fc7(x)
```

```
return x
# initialize the NN
model 3 = Net 3()
print(model_3)
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model_3.parameters(), 1r=0.01)
[輸出與結果] 逐漸減少 input dimension,並在每一層加上 relu()
activation function
            Net 3(
              (fc1): Linear(in_features=784, out_features=512, bias=True)
              (fc2): Linear(in_features=512, out_features=512, bias=True)
              (fc3): Linear(in features=512, out features=256, bias=True)
              (relu2): ReLU()
              (fc4): Linear(in_features=256, out_features=256, bias=True)
              (relu3): ReLU()
              (fc5): Linear(in_features=256, out_features=128, bias=True)
              (relu4): ReLU()
              (fc6): Linear(in_features=128, out_features=128, bias=True)
              (relu5): ReLU()
              (fc7): Linear(in_features=128, out_features=10, bias=True)
              (dropout): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
[目的與動機] 查看以 pytorch 自製 CNN 模型之 training loss
[程式碼]
n_{epochs} = 10
model_3. train() # prep model for training
for epoch in range(n_epochs):
    train loss = 0.0
    for data, target in train_loader:
        # clear the gradients of all optimized variables
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        # forward pass: compute predicted outputs by passing inputs to the model
        output = model_3(data)
        # calculate the loss
        loss = criterion(output, target)
        # backward pass: compute gradient of the loss with respect to model
parameters
        loss.backward()
        # perform a single optimization step (parameter update)
```

```
optimizer.step()
       # update running training loss
       train_loss += loss.item()*data.size(0)
   train_loss = train_loss/len(train_loader.dataset)
   print('Epoch: {} \tTraining Loss: {:.6f}'.format(
       epoch+1,
       train_loss
       ))
「輸出與結果」
          Epoch: 1
                            Training Loss: 2.295582
          Epoch: 2
                            Training Loss: 1.420958
          Epoch: 3
                            Training Loss: 0.398964
          Epoch: 4
                            Training Loss: 0.221138
          Epoch: 5
                            Training Loss: 0.154034
          Epoch: 6
                            Training Loss: 0.118152
          Epoch: 7
                            Training Loss: 0.094565
          Epoch: 8
                            Training Loss: 0.077656
          Epoch: 9
                            Training Loss: 0.064311
          Epoch: 10
                            Training Loss: 0.053499
[目的與動機] 查看以 pytorch 自製 CNN 模型之 accuracy
[程式碼]
test_loss = 0.0
class_correct = list(0. for i in range(10))
class_total = list(0. for i in range(10))
model_3.eval() # prep model for *evaluation*
for data, target in test_loader:
   # forward pass: compute predicted outputs by passing inputs to the model
   output = model 3(data)
   # calculate the loss
   loss = criterion(output, target)
   # update test loss
   test loss += loss.item()*data.size(0)
   # convert output probabilities to predicted class
   _, pred = torch.max(output, 1)
   # compare predictions to true label
   correct = np. squeeze(pred. eq(target. data. view_as(pred)))
```

```
# calculate test accuracy for each object class
   for i in range(10):
       label = target.data[i]
       class_correct[label] += correct[i].item()
       class_total[label] += 1
# calculate and print avg test loss
test_loss = test_loss/len(test_loader.dataset)
print('Test Loss: {:.6f}\n'.format(test_loss))
for i in range(10):
   if class_total[i] > 0:
       print('Test Accuracy of %5s: %2d%% (%2d/%2d)' % (
           str(i), 100 * class_correct[i] / class_total[i],
           np. sum(class_correct[i]), np. sum(class_total[i])))
   else:
       print('Test Accuracy of %5s: N/A (no training examples)' % (str(i)))
print('\nTest Accuracy (Overall): %2d% (%2d/%2d)' % (
   100. * np. sum(class_correct) / np. sum(class_total),
   [輸出與結果]平均準確率為 96%, 而 test loss 則為 0.124
               Test Loss: 0.124218
```

```
Test Accuracy of 0: 99% (478/482)
Test Accuracy of 1: 99% (549/554)
Test Accuracy of 2: 95% (491/513)
Test Accuracy of 3: 95% (493/518)
Test Accuracy of 4: 96% (475/490)
Test Accuracy of 5: 98% (406/412)
Test Accuracy of 6: 95% (460/484)
Test Accuracy of 7: 96% (508/529)
Test Accuracy of 8: 94% (464/493)
Test Accuracy of 9: 95% (503/525)
```

Test Accuracy (Overall): 96% (4827/5000)

# (三) 建立模型: LENET-5 模型

[目的與動機] 以 pytorch 建立 LENET-5 模型

```
[程式碼]
num classes=10
class ConvNeuralNet(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, num_classes):
        super(ConvNeuralNet, self).__init__()
        self.layer1 = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Conv2d(1, 6, kernel_size=5, stride=1, padding=0),
            nn. BatchNorm2d(6),
            nn. ReLU(),
            nn. MaxPool2d(kernel_size = 2, stride = 2))
        self.layer2 = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Conv2d(6, 16, kernel_size=5, stride=1, padding=0),
            nn. BatchNorm2d(16),
            nn. ReLU(),
            nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size = 2, stride = 2))
        self. fc = nn. Linear(400, 120)
        self.relu = nn.ReLU()
        self. fc1 = nn. Linear(120, 84)
        self.relu1 = nn.ReLU()
        self.fc2 = nn.Linear(84, num_classes)
    def forward(self, x):
        out = self.layer1(x)
        out = self.layer2(out)
        out = out.reshape(out.size(0), -1)
        out = self. fc(out)
        out = self.relu(out)
        out = self.fcl(out)
        out = self.relul(out)
        out = self.fc2(out)
        return out
model_lenet = ConvNeuralNet(num_classes)
```

print(model\_lenet)

### 「輸出與結果」

```
ConvNeuralNet(
  (layer1): Sequential(
    (0): Conv2d(1, 6, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1))
    (1): BatchNorm2d(6, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (2): ReLU()
   (3): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
  (layer2): Sequential(
    (0): Conv2d(6, 16, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1))
    (1): BatchNorm2d(16, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (2): ReLU()
    (3): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
  (fc): Linear(in_features=400, out_features=120, bias=True)
  (relu): ReLU()
  (fc1): Linear(in_features=120, out_features=84, bias=True)
  (relu1): ReLU()
  (fc2): Linear(in_features=84, out_features=10, bias=True)
```

[目的與動機] 查看 LENET-5 模型之 testing loss 與 accuracy

[程式碼] 與自製 CNN 模型做法相同

[輸出與結果]可得知 lenet-5 的 testing data loss 為 0.035,準確率為 98%,較自製 CNN 高一些。

```
Epoch: 1
                Training Loss: 1.231563
Epoch: 2
                Training Loss: 0.638276
Epoch: 3
                Training Loss: 0.458971
Epoch: 4
                Training Loss: 0.322604
Epoch: 5
                Training Loss: 0.305124
Epoch: 6
                Training Loss: 0.123450
Epoch: 7
                Training Loss: 0.055459
Epoch: 8
                Training Loss: 0.047972
Epoch: 9
                Training Loss: 0.042294
Epoch: 10
                Training Loss: 0.037691
```

Test Loss: 0.034972

```
0: 100% (152/152)
Test Accuracy of
Test Accuracy of
                   1: 100% (179/179)
Test Accuracy of
                  2: 97% (154/158)
Test Accuracy of
                  3: 99% (146/147)
Test Accuracy of
                  4: 100% (154/154)
Test Accuracy of
                  5: 97% (136/139)
Test Accuracy of
                  6: 99% (159/160)
Test Accuracy of
                  7: 98% (161/164)
Test Accuracy of
                 8: 98% (142/144)
Test Accuracy of
                  9: 95% (166/173)
```

Test Accuracy (Overall): 98% (1549/1570)

# (四) 處理自己蒐集的 data

# 1. 電子發票

[目的與動機] 開啟欲處理相片並適當裁切

### 「程式碼]

os.chdir('D:\invoice')#change directory rawimg0 = cv2.imread("S\_28573882.jpg")

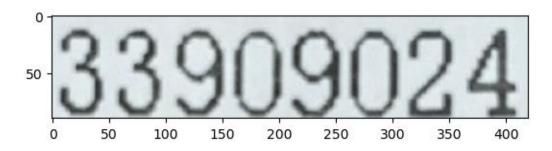
# 對照片進行定位後裁切

cropped = rawimg0 [460:550, 430:860]

# 查看裁切後的照片

plt.imshow(cropped)

# [輸出與結果]



### [目的與動機] 將資料灰階與二值化

## [程式碼]

# 圖片灰階

grayscaleimg = cv2.cvtColor(cropped, cv2.COLOR\_BGR2GRAY)

# 圖片二值化

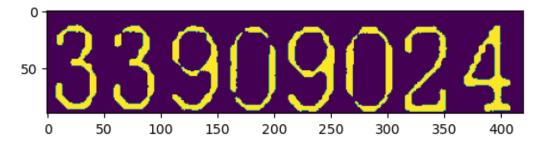
ret, binary = cv2. threshold(grayscaleing, 130, 255, cv2. THRESH\_BINARY)

plt. imshow(binary, cmap='Greys', interpolation='None')

rawimg = binary - binary[0,1] #圖的最低就會變成 0 & 黑底白字

plt.imshow(rawing)

### [輸出與結果]



[目的與動機] 準確描出數字確切的範圍

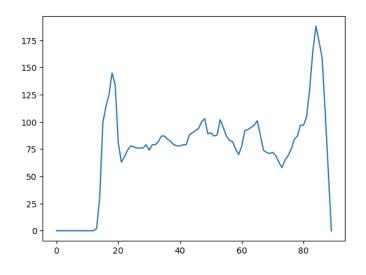
## [程式碼]

```
# counting non-zero value by row, axis y
row_nz = []
for row in rawimg.tolist():
    row_nz.append(len(row) - row.count(0))
plt.plot(row_nz)

idx=np.array(row_nz)>(max(row_nz)/4) #截出上下的範圍
np.where(idx==1)[0][0], np.where(idx==1)[0][-1]

up_y=np.where(idx==1)[0][-1] #上界
down_y=np.where(idx==1)[0][0] #下界
plt.imshow(rawimg)
```

## [輸出與結果]



# [目的與動機] 切割 8 個發票數字成 8 個圖片 「程式碼]

```
# counting non-zero value by column, x axis

col_nz = []

for col in rawimg1.T. tolist():
        col_nz.append(len(col) - col.count(0))

plt.plot(col_nz)

idy=np.not_equal(col_nz,0)

record_y=[] #如果有八個數字,裡面應該要有九個格子(一開始找出七個,前後插入變九個)

for i in range(0,(len(np.where(idy==1)[0])-1)):
        # 如果下一個數是 0 就略過,直到找到下一個數不是 0 的位置
        if(np.where(idy==1)[0][i+1]-np.where(idy==1)[0][i]==1):
```

pass

else:

record\_y. append(np. where(idy==1)[0][i])

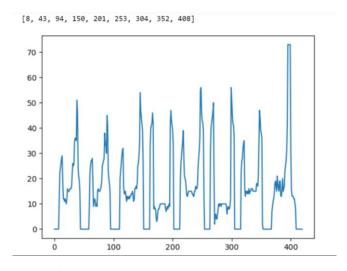
## #插入第一個非 0 位置跟最後一個非 0 的位置

record\_y. insert(0, np. where(idy==1)[0][0])

record\_y.append(np.where(idy==1)[0][-1])

print(record\_y)

# [輸出與結果]



# [目的與動機] 將數字存成圖檔

## [程式碼]

for i in range(0, len(record\_y)-1):

a=binary[down\_y:up\_y, record\_y[i]+5:record\_y[i+1]+5]

a=cv2.resize(a, (28, 28), interpolation=cv2.INTER\_CUBIC)

a = cv2.bitwise\_not(a)

a = cv2.copyMakeBorder(a, 5, 5, 5, cv2.BORDER\_CONSTANT, value=0)#加上邊框,不要讓

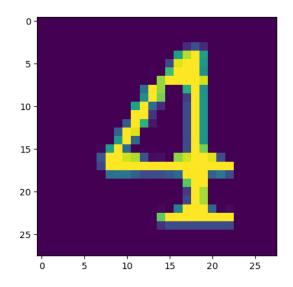
### 數字太靠進圖片邊緣

img\_name='%s-%s.png'%(1, i+1)

cv2.imwrite(img\_name, a)

plt.imshow(a)

[輸出與結果]可以看到數字置中於圖像中,並且在邊框保留空白。



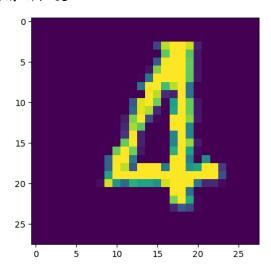
# 2. 傳統發票

傳統發票處理方式與電子發票相同,但由於傳統發票雜訊較多,因此加上清除雜訊之程式碼。

```
[目的與動機] 清除雜訊並輸出結果
[程式碼]
# 檢查數字
rm_id=[]
if len(record_y)>9:
   for j in range(0, len(record_y)-1):
       temp=np.array(col_nz[record_y[j]:record_y[j+1]])
       #如果只是雜訊,就刪掉
       if sum(temp>(max(col_nz)/4))==0:
           rm_id.append(record_y[j+1])
for x in rm_id:
    record_y. remove(x)
for i in range(0, len(record_y)-1):
   b=binary2[down_y:up_y, record_y[i]+5:record_y[i+1]+5]
   b=cv2.resize(b, (28, 28), interpolation=cv2.INTER_CUBIC)
   b = cv2.bitwise_not(b)
   b = cv2.copyMakeBorder(b, 4, 4, 4, 4, ev2.BORDER_CONSTANT, value=0)#加上邊框,不要讓
數字太靠進圖片邊緣
   b=cv2.resize(b, (28, 28), interpolation=cv2.INTER_CUBIC)
```

```
img_name='%s-%s.png'%(2, i+1)
cv2.imwrite(img_name, b)
plt.imshow(b)
```

[輸出與解果]由於傳統發票本身數字顏色非黑色,因此較為模糊,加上雜訊清除也可以增加數字的清晰程度。



# 四、結果

# (一) 以自製 CNN 模型預測第一張發票

[目的與動機] 將處理好的圖片資料放入自製模型中預測 「程式碼]

```
model_3.eval()
# define 圖像的處裡轉換
transform = transforms.Compose([
   transforms. Grayscale(), #轉灰階
   transforms. ToTensor(),
                          #轉張量
   transforms. Normalize((0.1307,), (0.3081,)) # 標準化
])
for i in range(0,8):
   img2= Image.open(r'D:\invoice\1-%s.png'%(str(i+1)))
   plt.show(img2)
   # 用剛剛定義的預處理圖像定義
   img2 = transform(img2)
   # 轉一維向量
   image\_vector = img2.view(1, -1)
   # 模型推理
```

```
predicted_label = torch.argmax(output, dim=1)
  # 看結果
   im = cv2. imread(r'D:\invoice\1-%s.png'%(str(i+1)))
  plt.imshow(im)
  plt.show()
  print("Predicted label %s:"%(i+1), predicted_label.item())
[輸出與結果]在電子發票預測上自製模型的判斷大致上正確,只有一個數字錯
誤
               Predicted label 1: 3
               Predicted label 2: 3
               Predicted label 3: 5
               Predicted label 4: 0
               Predicted label 5: 9
               Predicted label 6: 0
               Predicted label 7: 2
               Predicted label 8: 4
(=)
       以自製CNN模型預測第二張發票
[目的與動機] 將處理好的圖片資料放入自製模型中預測
「程式碼」
model_3.eval()
# define 圖像的處裡轉換
transform = transforms.Compose([
   transforms. Grayscale(), #轉灰階
  transforms. ToTensor(), #轉張量
   transforms. Normalize((0.1307,), (0.3081,)) # 標準化
])
for i in range(0, 8):
   img2= Image.open(r'D:\invoice\2-%s.png'%(str(i+1)))
  plt.show(img2)
  # 用剛剛定義的預處理圖像定義
   img2 = transform(img2)
```

output = model\_3(image\_vector)

```
# 轉一維向量
```

```
image\_vector = img2.view(1, -1)
```

### # 模型推理

```
output = model_3(image_vector)
predicted_label = torch.argmax(output, dim=1)
```

### # 看結果

print("Predicted label %s:"%(i+1), predicted\_label.item())

[輸出與結果]可以得知傳統發票在自製模型的預測上較為不準確,約一半為錯誤判斷。

Predicted label 1: 3
Predicted label 2: 5
Predicted label 3: 7
Predicted label 4: 8
Predicted label 5: 0
Predicted label 6: 3
Predicted label 7: 5
Predicted label 8: 6

# (三) 以LENET-5模型預測第一張發票

[目的與動機] 由於傳統發票在自製模型上預測較為不準確,因此用 lenet-5 模型來預測做觀察兩張發票的情況

# [程式碼]

```
model_lenet.eval()
```

### # define 圖像的處裡轉換

```
transform = transforms.Compose([
#transforms.Grayscale(), # 轉灰階
transforms.ToTensor(), # 轉張量
transforms.Resize((32, 32)),
transforms.Normalize((0.1307,), (0.3081,)) # 標準化
])

for i in range(0,8):
img= Image.open(r'D:\invoice\1-%s.png'%(str(i+1)))
```

```
# 用剛剛定義的預處理圖像定義
```

```
img = transform(img)
img2 = torch.unsqueeze(img, dim=0)

output = model_lenet(img2)
predicted label = torch.argmax(output, dim=1)
```

### # 看結果

print("Predicted label %s:"%(i+1), predicted\_label.item())

[輸出與結果]可以得知並不是每個數字都能判斷正確,原本號碼為 33909024, 而數字 9 在 lenet-5 的模型被判斷錯誤。

Predicted label 1: 3
Predicted label 2: 3
Predicted label 3: 3
Predicted label 4: 0
Predicted label 5: 3
Predicted label 6: 0
Predicted label 7: 2
Predicted label 8: 4

# (四) 以LENET-5模型預測第二張發票

[目的與動機] 由於傳統發票在自製模型上預測較為不準確,因此用 lenet-5模型來預測做觀察兩張發票的情況

### [程式碼]

```
model_lenet.eval()
```

### # define 圖像的處裡轉換

```
transform = transforms.Compose([
#transforms.Grayscale(), # 轉灰階
transforms.ToTensor(), # 轉張量
transforms.Resize((32, 32)),
transforms.Normalize((0.1307,), (0.3081,)) # 標準化
])
```

for i in range(0, 8):

```
img= Image.open(r'D:\invoice\2-%s.png'%(str(i+1)))
# 用剛剛定義的預處理圖像定義
img = transform(img)
img2 = torch.unsqueeze(img, dim=0)

output = model_lenet(img2)
predicted_label = torch.argmax(output, dim=1)
```

### # 看結果

print("Predicted label %s:"%(i+1), predicted\_label.item())

[輸出與結果]可以得知並不是每個數字都能判斷正確,原本號碼為 76780394, 而數字 6、9、4 在 lenet-5 的模型預測中被判斷錯誤。

Predicted label 1: 7
Predicted label 2: 8
Predicted label 3: 7
Predicted label 4: 8
Predicted label 5: 0
Predicted label 6: 3
Predicted label 7: 8
Predicted label 8: 2

### 五、 面臨問題

# (一) 圖片尺寸&維度轉換

在讀取自己拍的發票照片後,數字位子的裁切、由彩色轉灰階、RBG 轉成一維 array 花不少時間上網查一些資料。最終數字位子裁切以 cv2. copyMakeBorder(cv2. BORDER\_CONSTANT, value=0)來解決,讓數字可以集中在圖片中央而不會因太靠進邊緣預測失敗。

# (二) 模型建構問題

原本打算用 tensorflow 做模型,最後因為還是比較熟 pytorch 所以又重新將 lenet-5 的模型以 pytorch 寫了一次。

# (三) 自製圖片放入模型問題

由於模型與圖片格式的限制,也花了一些時間把處理好的自製資料丟進模型內進行預測,至於 lenet-5 的模型預測則是卡在維度 array 轉換與資料扁平化的問題,最終也得以在 batch size 的部份解決。

# 六、 結論與心得

在兩個模型中可以看到,雖然準確率與梯度下降後的結果都很不錯,單在實際拍攝的照片資料上仍然不一定可以準確判斷出數字,而圖片拍攝手法以及 真實資料處理可能為主要影響因素。

由於在準確率上兩個模型差不多,因此將兩個模型都放入預測,另外加上當時在預測前的發票影像處理上前期處理得比較粗糙,造成在報告時的預測結果較差,維度轉換問題也一直無法解決,因此在這兩點花上較多時間。而在後續繼續完成專題時這些問題雖然依舊花了點時間查詢資料,但最終也都得以順利解決。

另外雖然上學期已經修過機器學習的課程,不過因為我以前沒有碰過 python 語言,在這學期的摸索上也花了一些時間,不過整體而言是有收獲也滿 有趣的。

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