Tensorboard 활용

Scalar, Histogram, Distribution

- Tensorboard Scalars, Histogram, Distribution 탭 사용
- 텐서보드를 위한 summary data 를 파일에 기록, 확인
- 텐서보드를 위한 histogram data 를 파일에 기록, 확인

주요 메소드/단계

- tf.summary.FileWriter(dir_path,graph)
- tf.summary.scalar(a_tensor)
- tf.summary.histogram(a tensor)
- tf.summary.merge([summary_1,summary_2,...])
- tf.summary.merge_all()
- · summary_op eval
- writer.add_summary()

수요일 실습의 mnist_linear.py 에서 발췌

```
In [1]:
```

```
from __future__ import print_function, division
import os
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from mnist_data import load_mnist, load_mnist_t10k
from image_util import save_image
```

1주차 수요일 MNIST 실습 데이터와 동일한 데이터 사용

```
In [2]:
```

```
data_dir = './mnist'
data_dir
```

Out[2]:

'./mnist'

다운로드 - 쉘 스크립트 실행

In [3]:

```
%%bash
if test ! -s ./mnist/t10k-images-idx3-ubyte
then
    mkdir -p ./mnist
    cd ./mnist
    echo "$(pwd)"
    wget -q http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
    wget -q http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
    wget -q http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
    wget -q http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
    gzip -d *.gz
fi
```

MNIST 데이터 특성 및, batch size, learning rate 설정

In [4]:

```
batch_size = 128
learning_rate = 0.05
input_size = 28 * 28
output_size = 10
```

MNIST 훈련용 그래프 구축

In [5]:

```
input
             = tf.placeholder(shape=[None, input size],
                        dtype=tf.float32, name="input")
label
             = tf.placeholder(shape=[None],
                        dtype=tf.int64, name="label")
weights
             = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([input size, output size]))
biases
            = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([output size]))
output
             = tf.matmul(input_, weights) + biases
            = tf.nn.softmax(output)
pred
label_onehot = tf.one_hot(label_, output_size, axis=1)
             = tf.reduce mean(
                    tf.nn.softmax cross entropy with logits(
                        logits=output,
                        labels=label onehot))
trainer
             = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(
                    learning rate=learning rate)
optimize
             = trainer.minimize(loss)
             = tf.equal(tf.argmax(pred, axis=1), label )
correct
             = tf.reduce mean(tf.cast(correct, tf.float32))
accuracy
```

summary_op 텐서를 그래프에 추가

- summary op 도 또 다른 tensor 라는 점에 유의
- 따라서 session.run() 이나 eval() 없이 직접 사용할 수 없음

In [6]:

```
tf.summary.scalar('loss',loss)
tf.summary.scalar('accuracy',accuracy)
summary_op = tf.summary.merge_all()
```

그래프는 준비되었고, 이제 훈련/테스트를 위한 루프를 작성

데이터 로딩

In [7]:

```
images, labels = load_mnist(data_dir)
t_images, t_labels = load_mnist_t10k(data_dir)
images = images / 127.0 - 1.0
t_images = t_images / 127.0 - 1.0
```

세션 설정, 세션 생성, 초기화

In [8]:

```
# allow_growth &des \text{\text{Nenthology} to the proof of the proof
```

훈련용 배치 갯수, 테스트용 배치 갯수 계산

In [9]:

```
batch_count = 60000 // batch_size
test_count = 10000 // batch_size
```

summary 를 logdir 디렉토리에 저장해 주는 FileWriter 생성

In [10]:

```
# 혹시 이전 실행에서 만든 결과가 파일로 저장되어 있으면 먼저 지우고 시작
!rm -fvr logdir
```

```
logdir/events.out.tfevents.1504687195.rhee-mbp.local
logdir
```

In [11]:

```
writer = tf.summary.FileWriter('logdir',graph=tf.get_default_graph())
writer
```

Out[11]:

<tensorflow.python.summary.writer.writer.FileWriter at 0x117f19d90>

summary 를 기록할 때 사용할 스텝 카운터 추가

```
In [12]:
step = 1
```

훈련을 위한 루프는 화요일 실습의 mnist_linear.py 에서 발췌

• line 9,10 과 23,24 에 추가된 writer 사용방법에 주목

In [13]:

```
for ep in range(50):
   total_loss = 0
   total acc v = 0
   for i in range(batch count):
        img = np.reshape(
                images[i*batch size:(i+1)*batch size],
                [batch size, 28 * 28])
        lbl = (labels[i*batch size:(i+1)*batch size])
        , loss v, acc v, summary v = session.run([
                                         optimize, loss, accuracy, summary op], \
                                         feed dict= {input : img, label : lbl})
        writer.add summary(summary v) # <<<==== add summary!</pre>
        step += 1
        total loss += loss_v
        total acc v += acc v
   total acc = 0
    for a in range(test count):
        index = a * batch size
        img = np.reshape(
                t images[index:index+batch size], \
                [batch_size, 28 * 28])
        lbl = t labels[index:index+batch size]
        acc,summary t = session.run(
                             [accuracy, summary op], \
                            feed dict={input :img, label :lbl})
        writer.add_summary(summary_v) # <<<==== add summary!</pre>
        step += 1
        total acc += acc
   total_acc = total_acc / test_count
   print('epoch %d: loss: %.5f acc: %.5f test acc: %.2f%%' % (
        ep+1,
        total_loss / batch_count,
        total acc v / batch count,
        total_acc * 100))
```

```
epoch 1: loss: 0.51362 acc: 0.85306 test acc: 89.49%
epoch 2: loss: 0.34259 acc: 0.90014 test acc: 90.27%
epoch 3: loss: 0.32064 acc: 0.90680 test acc: 90.61%
epoch 4: loss: 0.30919 acc: 0.91017 test acc: 90.84%
epoch 5: loss: 0.30176 acc: 0.91279 test acc: 90.94%
epoch 6: loss: 0.29638 acc: 0.91485 test acc: 90.95%
epoch 7: loss: 0.29221 acc: 0.91642 test acc: 90.96%
epoch 8: loss: 0.28883 acc: 0.91779 test acc: 91.08%
epoch 9: loss: 0.28601 acc: 0.91887 test acc: 91.13%
epoch 10: loss: 0.28359 acc: 0.91989 test acc: 91.18%
epoch 11: loss: 0.28148 acc: 0.92054 test acc: 91.18%
epoch 12: loss: 0.27962 acc: 0.92111 test acc: 91.25%
epoch 13: loss: 0.27795 acc: 0.92159 test acc: 91.34%
epoch 14: loss: 0.27644 acc: 0.92211 test acc: 91.35%
epoch 15: loss: 0.27507 acc: 0.92248 test acc: 91.42%
epoch 16: loss: 0.27381 acc: 0.92286 test acc: 91.44%
epoch 17: loss: 0.27265 acc: 0.92321 test acc: 91.43%
epoch 18: loss: 0.27158 acc: 0.92351 test acc: 91.43%
epoch 19: loss: 0.27058 acc: 0.92386 test acc: 91.45%
epoch 20: loss: 0.26964 acc: 0.92420 test acc: 91.42%
epoch 21: loss: 0.26876 acc: 0.92441 test acc: 91.47%
epoch 22: loss: 0.26794 acc: 0.92475 test acc: 91.47%
epoch 23: loss: 0.26716 acc: 0.92495 test acc: 91.44%
epoch 24: loss: 0.26642 acc: 0.92518 test acc: 91.45%
epoch 25: loss: 0.26572 acc: 0.92560 test acc: 91.46%
epoch 26: loss: 0.26505 acc: 0.92585 test acc: 91.48%
epoch 27: loss: 0.26442 acc: 0.92613 test acc: 91.50%
epoch 28: loss: 0.26381 acc: 0.92627 test acc: 91.53%
epoch 29: loss: 0.26323 acc: 0.92640 test acc: 91.55%
epoch 30: loss: 0.26268 acc: 0.92662 test acc: 91.57%
epoch 31: loss: 0.26214 acc: 0.92672 test acc: 91.60%
epoch 32: loss: 0.26163 acc: 0.92690 test acc: 91.60%
epoch 33: loss: 0.26114 acc: 0.92708 test acc: 91.61%
epoch 34: loss: 0.26067 acc: 0.92720 test acc: 91.62%
epoch 35: loss: 0.26021 acc: 0.92732 test acc: 91.61%
epoch 36: loss: 0.25977 acc: 0.92742 test acc: 91.63%
epoch 37: loss: 0.25935 acc: 0.92760 test acc: 91.59%
epoch 38: loss: 0.25893 acc: 0.92777 test acc: 91.61%
epoch 39: loss: 0.25854 acc: 0.92783 test acc: 91.61%
epoch 40: loss: 0.25815 acc: 0.92793 test acc: 91.63%
epoch 41: loss: 0.25778 acc: 0.92815 test acc: 91.66%
epoch 42: loss: 0.25741 acc: 0.92825 test acc: 91.69%
epoch 43: loss: 0.25706 acc: 0.92834 test acc: 91.70%
epoch 44: loss: 0.25672 acc: 0.92844 test acc: 91.71%
epoch 45: loss: 0.25639 acc: 0.92850 test acc: 91.70%
epoch 46: loss: 0.25606 acc: 0.92860 test acc: 91.71%
epoch 47: loss: 0.25575 acc: 0.92879 test acc: 91.71%
epoch 48: loss: 0.25544 acc: 0.92877 test acc: 91.71%
epoch 49: loss: 0.25514 acc: 0.92897 test acc: 91.72%
epoch 50: loss: 0.25485 acc: 0.92902 test acc: 91.73%
```

텐서보드 실행

- SCALARS 탭에서 그래프 확인
- Horizontal Axis 의 선택을 STEP, RELATIVE, WALL 로 전환 해 봄
- Smoothing 슬라이더를 움직여 봄
- Ignore outliers 체크박스의 효과를 확인
- Show data download links 및, 다운로드된 csv 파일을 다른 프로그램으로 확인
- filter 기능 확인
- 텐서보드 감상 후 정지 버튼을 누르거나 Kernel -> Interrupt 메뉴를 선택

In [14]:

```
!tensorboard --logdir logdir
```

Starting TensorBoard 54 at http://rhee-mbp.local:6006 (Press CTRL+C to quit) ^C

기대했던 그림이 나오지 않았을 것입니다

- add summary() 호출시 global step= 값을 적어 줘야 함
- 이번에는 tadm (https://pypi.python.org/pypi/tadm) 을 써 봅시다

In [15]:

```
# UTM, DTM D
```

Requirement already satisfied: tqdm in /opt/conda/envs/tensorflow/lib/python2.7/site-packages

In [16]:

from tqdm import tqdm

In [17]:

```
for ep in tqdm(range(50)):
    total_loss = 0
    total acc v = 0
    for i in range(batch count):
        img = np.reshape(images[i*batch size:(i+1)*batch size], \
                        [batch size, 28 * 28])
        lbl = (labels[i*batch size:(i+1)*batch size])
        _, loss_v, acc_v, summary_v = session.run([ \
                                       optimize, loss, accuracy, summary_op], \
                                       feed dict= {input : img, label : lbl})
        writer.add summary(summary v,step)
        step += 1
        total loss += loss_v
        total acc v += acc v
    total acc = 0
    for a in range(test count):
        index = a * batch size
        img = np.reshape(t images[index:index+batch size], \
                        [batch size, 28 * 28])
        lbl = t labels[index:index+batch size]
        acc,summary_t = session.run([accuracy, summary_op], \
                                   feed dict={input :img, label :lbl})
        writer.add summary(summary v,step)
        step += 1
        total acc += acc
    total acc = total acc / test count
print('epoch %d: loss: %.5f acc: %.5f test acc: %.2f%%' % (
    total_loss / batch_count,
    total acc v / batch count,
    total acc * 100))
epoch 50: loss: 0.24566 acc: 0.93187 test acc: 91.76%
In [18]:
!tensorboard --logdir logdir
Starting TensorBoard 54 at http://rhee-mbp.local:6006
(Press CTRL+C to quit)
^C
```

logdir 에 뭐가 들어있는지 잠깐확인

In [19]:

Histogram 기능 활용

- 특정 데이터의 히스토그램을 만들어 볼 수 있는 기능
- 활용 예:
 - 훈련용 데이터에 편향성이 있는지 테스트
 - label placeholder 에 들어왔던 값들의 histogram 시각화

```
label_ = tf.placeholder(shape=[None], dtype=tf.int64, name="label")
```

In [20]:

```
# logdir2 에 저장하기로
!rm -fr logdir2
```

In [21]:

```
# writer 는 새로운 logdir2 에 대해서 새로 만들어 사용
writer = tf.summary.FileWriter('logdir2',graph=tf.get_default_graph())
```

먼저, 그래프에 histogram summary 를 추가

In [22]:

```
hist_labels = tf.summary.histogram('labels',tf.cast(label_,tf.float32))
hist_outputs = tf.summary.histogram('outputs',tf.argmax(output,axis=1))

# summary_op 를 재정의. tf.summary.merge() 를 이용
summary_op = tf.summary.merge([hist_labels, hist_outputs])
```

나머지는 이전과 동일

In [23]:

```
# 이건 텐서보드 히스토그램을 위한 변수가 아님. 용도는 끝에서 설명
label_stats = [0] * 10
```

In [24]:

```
for ep in tqdm(range(50)):
         total_loss = 0
         total acc v = 0
         for i in range(batch count):
                  img = np.reshape(images[i*batch size:(i+1)*batch size],
                                                        [batch size, 28 * 28])
                  lbl = (labels[i*batch size:(i+1)*batch size])
                  for 1 in 1b1:
                           label stats[l] += 1
                  , loss v, acc v, summary v = session.run(
                                                                                         [optimize, loss, accuracy, summary_op],
                                                                                         feed dict= {input : img, label : lbl})
                  writer.add summary(summary v,step)
                  step += 1
                  total loss += loss v
                  total acc v += acc v
         total acc = 0
         for a in range(test count):
                  index = a * batch_size
                  img = np.reshape(t images[index:index+batch size],
                                                        [batch size, 28 * 28])
                  lbl = t labels[index:index+batch size]
                  for 1 in 1b1:
                           label stats[l] += 1
                  acc,summary t = session.run([accuracy, summary op],
                                                                                feed_dict={input_:img, label_:lbl})
                  writer.add_summary(summary_v,step)
                  step += 1
                  total acc += acc
         total acc = total acc / test count
print('epoch %d: loss: %.5f acc: %.5f test_acc: %.2f%%' % (
         ep+1,
         total loss / batch count,
         total_acc_v / batch_count,
         total_acc * 100))
100% | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 3
epoch 50: loss: 0.24095 acc: 0.93339 test acc: 91.78%
In [25]:
!tensorboard --logdir logdir2
Starting TensorBoard 54 at http://rhee-mbp.local:6006
(Press CTRL+C to quit)
^C
```

그림이 좀 이상할 수 있음, 다른 방법으로 다시 확인

• 위에 이렇게 적은 부분이 있습니다

이건 텐서보드 히스토그램을 위한 변수가 아님. 용도는 끝에서 설명 label_stats = [0] * 10

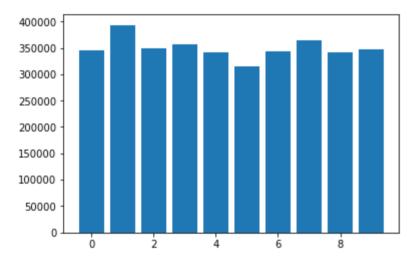
• 학습 및 테스트 루프의 중간에 이런 코드도 있습니다

for 1 in lbl:
 label stats[1] += 1

• 이렇게 파이썬 코드로 수집한 히스토그램 데이터를 그래프로 그려 봅니다

In [26]:

```
# pyplot 로 그린 그래프가 jupyter notebook 셀 내부에
# 그려지게 하려면 %matplotlib inline 이라고 적어줍니다.
# (이건 jupyter notebook 에서만 가능함. 파이썬에서 지원하는 것이 아님)
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.bar(range(len(label_stats)),label_stats);
```



텐서보드는 다양한 범위의 데이터에 대한 히스토그램을 보여주기 위해서 몇 가지 트릭을 사용 함

- exponentially distributed bins (https://www.tensorflow.org/get_started/tensorboard_histograms)
 - 0 에 가까울 수록 많은 갯수의 bin 할당 (보다 정확하게 구분되어 보임)
 - 값이 클수록 적은 갯수의 bin 할당, 따라서 많은 값들이 동일한 bins 에 포함되어 값이 뭉쳐져서 보임
 - 실제로 입력한 값들이 정수라고 해도, 히스토그램 상에서는 bin 중심과 bin 너비가 실수로 표현되고, 카 운터도 실수로 표현됨
- reservoir sampling (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reservoir sampling)
 - "Reservoir sampling is a family of randomized algorithms for randomly choosing a sample of k items from a list S containing n items, where n is either a very large or unknown number. Typically n is large enough that the list doesn't fit into main memory."