win10 + WSL + TensorFlow1.4 + Python3.5.2+Ubuntu16 内核

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<mark>第一部分</mark>:WSL(Windows Subsystem Linux 即 windows 内置 linux 子系统)安装

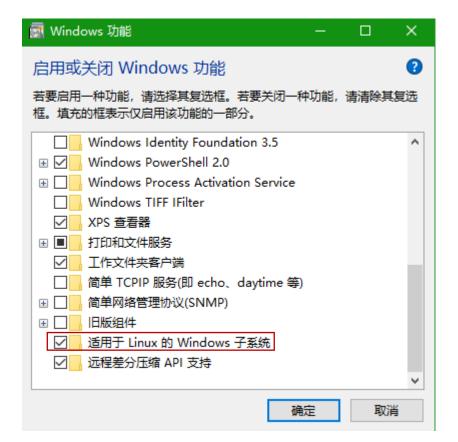
步骤 1: 右键点开始,选择设置-更新与安全-针对开发人员选项,选择开发人员模式

← 设置			
□ 全页	针对开发人员		
查找设置 ρ	使用开发人员功能		
更新和安全	这些设置只用于开发。 了解更多信息		
○ Windows 更新	○ Windows 应用商店应用		
♥ Windows Defender	仅安装 Windows 应用商店的应用。		
- 备份	○ 旁加载应用 从你信任的其他来源 (例如工作区) 安装应用。		
少 疑难解答	● 开发人员模式		
① 恢复	安装任何已签名的可信应用并使用高级开发功能。		
⊘ 激活	启用设备门户		
<u> </u>	启用通过局域网连接进行远程诊断的功能。		
	• ×		

步骤 2: 打开控制面板,依次选择程序 - 启用或关闭 Windows 功能 - 适用于 linux 的 windows 子系统 - 确定

调整计算机的设置 查看





步骤 3: 重启电脑

步骤 4: win+R 键打开运行,输入 cmd 敲回车键进入 dos 环境,输入 lxrun /install /y 注意中间的空格和反斜杠方向不要错;

Microsoft Windows [版本 10.0.16299.125] (c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。 C:\Users\user>1xrun /install /y

步骤 5: 安装成功,输入 bash,后面就是 linux 的系统环境,虽然共用 dos 环境,但系统可是调用 linux 的

至此,linux 安装成功!

安装时出现的问题:

1 如果曾经装过 WSL,且在 c:/Users/user/AppData/Local 文件夹下找不到 lxss 文件,暴力删除后,参考见: https://blog.csdn.net/u013779141/article/details/25274807 在 DOS 环境下输入 lxrun/install 或 Cmder 会出现"控制台不收支持,若使用此功能,必须禁用旧版控制台"和以下

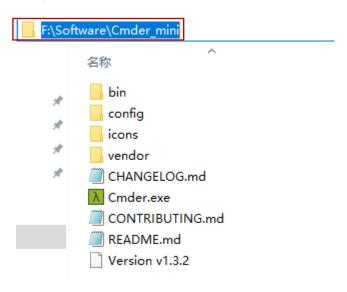
C:\Users\user>1xrun/install 警告: 1xrun.exe 仅用于配置适用于 Linux 的 Windows 子系统的旧分发版。 可以通过访问 Windows 应用商店来安装分发版: https://aka.ms/wslstore

解决方式:将 cmder 等额外的控制台删除,然后 win+R 进入 windows 控制台,点击控制台 左上角,点击属性,取消勾选,点击确定。



<mark>第二部分</mark>:安装 cmder 控制台,方便未来操作

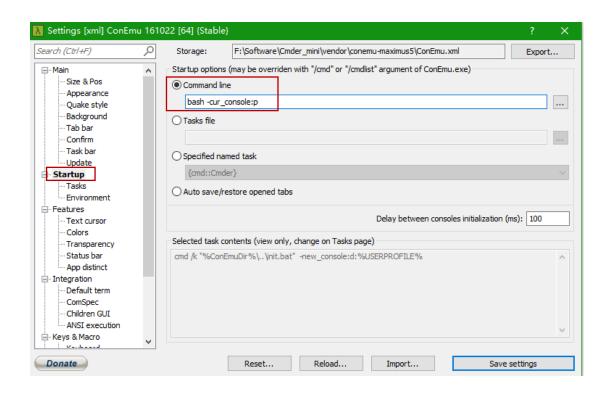
首先:下载适合 linux 运行的命令窗口,类似于 dos 环境,下载链接: http://cmder.net/
把 zip 文件夹放在你指定的位置,然后解压即可,例如我的放在: F:\Software\Cmder_mini;



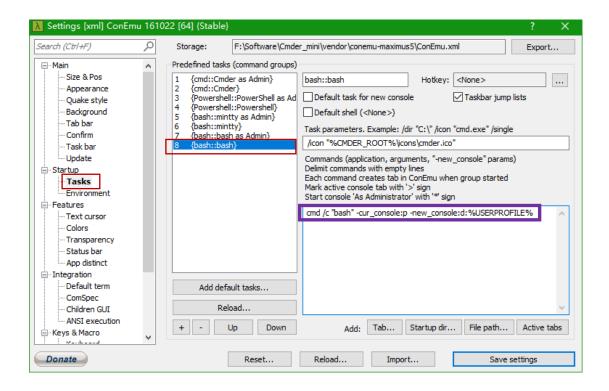
其次,双击 Cmder.exe,点击入这个标志,依次选择 setting-Startup-Command line



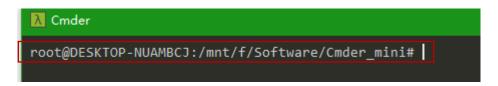
输入: bash -cur_console:p 完了 save setting 退出。



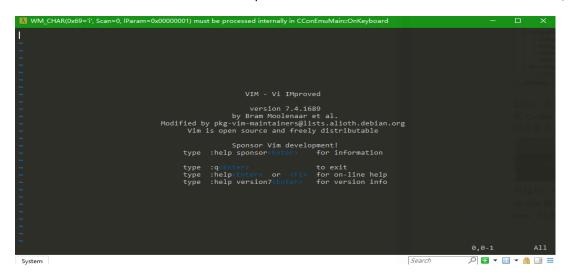
再次点击入标志,依次选择 setting-Startup-Task-8{bash::bash},在 Start console 'as Adminstrator' 的大白框内用 cmd /c "bash" -cur_console:p -new_console:d:%USERPROFILE%替换原来已存的字符串(紫框):



最后,关闭 Cmder 窗口,可以 exit+回车,也可以鼠标点击红叉按钮。下次打开,直接定位到 Cmder 的目录下(见下图),而 Cmder 就是 linux 的操作界面,包括文本编辑,创建文件夹,安装 firefox 以及各类图形界面程序。



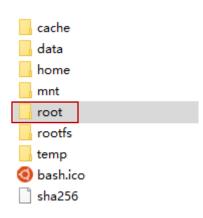
小技巧 (1): 输入 vi 接着 Tab 键,注意 vi 之后按下键盘上的 Tab 键,你就会看到 vim.basic。它是 vim 编辑器的迷你版,类似于 notepad++和记事本.如果要进入 vim,输入 vi+回车即可;

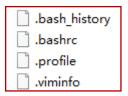


按下 I(Insert 的 I)键, 屏幕上的说明不见了, 下面是--INSERT--模式, 可以进行文本编辑。

如果要退出去,按键盘上的 ESC,--INSERT--模式消失,此时输入:q+回车(冒号 q,完了回车),不可以退出,因为里面有文本;输入:q!+回车(强制退出),即可退出,返回到 Cmder 环境。 具体怎么退出,怎么保存,参考: https://www.cnblogs.com/crazylqy/p/5649860.html

小技巧(2): Linux 系统安装在 C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\lxss 打开 root 文件夹,里面只有 4 个文件,将来安装的其他文件,都会在 root 目录下,在这个里面创建文件夹或删除文件夹一定要小心,我就是因为这里没注意,导致整个 tensorflow 和 linux 系统重装了一遍。





小技巧(3):输入 clear,可以直接清屏。

^{第二部分}:tensorflow1.4 安装

前提条件 1: 检查 win10+WSL 下的 python, 方法是打开 Cmder, 输入 python, 接着输入 python3

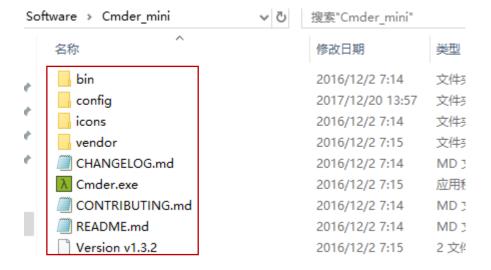
```
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# python
The program 'python' can be found in the following packages:
  * python-minimal
  * python3
Try: apt install <selected package>
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# python3
Python 3.5.2 (default, Nov 17 2016, 17:05:23)
[GCC 5.4.0 20160609] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
```

可见,win10+WSL 默认安装了 Python3.5.2 版本。由于我的电脑没有 NIVIDA 显卡,所以只能 安装 CPU 版的 tensorflow。自己是否安装 NIVIDA 显卡(也叫显示适配卡-Display Adpater),看链接: https://jingyan.baidu.com/article/7082dc1c516c17e40b89bd4e.html 如果有,你可以安装 GPU 版本的 tensorflow,计算能力更强更快;

前提条件 2: 根据官网安装 tensorflow,我按照 google 的建议,直接选择 virtualenv installation。因为不同版本的 python 可以并行不悖,不影响 tensorflow 的运行,安装过程见官网链接: https://www.tensorflow.org/install/install_linux

步骤 1: 安装 virtualenv

分析 1: 因为 WSL 在 C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\lxss 为了不影响这个 Linux 系统,担心删除操作会影响这些 Linux 系统文件,我把 virtualenv 安装在和我 Cmder 一样的安装目录内。未安装前,是这样的:



现在打开 Cmder,根据上述官网链接,考虑我是 Python3,所以输入

sudo apt-get install python3-pip python3-dev python-virtualenv

再输入[Y],即 Yes,继续安装

```
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# sudo apt-get install python3-pip python3-dev python-virtualenv
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
   binutils build-essential cpp cpp-5 dpkg-dev fakeroot g++ g++-5 gcc gcc-5 libalgorithm-diff-perl
   libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl libalgorithm-merge-perl libasan2 libatomic1 libc-dev-bin libc6-dev libcc1-0 libcilkrts5
   libdpkg-perl libexpat1-dev libfakeroot libfile-fcntllock-perl libgco-5-dev libgomp1 libisl15 libitm1 liblslan0
   libmpc3 libmpx0 libpython-stdlib libpython2.7-minimal libpython2.7-stdlib libpython3-dev libpython3.5-dev
   libquadmath0 libstdc++-5-dev libtsan0 libubsan0 linux-libc-dev make manpages-dev python python-minimal
   python-pip-whl python-pkg-resources python2.7 python2.7-minimal python3-setuptools python3-virtualenv python3-wheel
```

中途出现 E, Failed 提示,即 Error:

```
E: Failed to fetch http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/pool/main/d/dpkg/dpkg-dev_1.18.4ubunt P: 91.189.88.161 80]

E: Failed to fetch http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/pool/main/e/expat/libexpat1-dev_2.1 04 Not Found [IP: 91.189.88.161 80]

E: Failed to fetch http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/pool/main/p/python3.5/libpython3.5-deb 404 Not Found [IP: 91.189.88.161 80]

E: Failed to fetch http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/pool/main/p/python3.5/python3.5-dev_b 404 Not Found [IP: 91.189.88.161 80]

E: Unable to fetch some archives, maybe run apt-get update or try with --fix-missing? root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini#
```

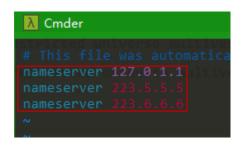
因为人在国内,数据源在国外,所以要么更改数据源,要么更改 DNS,即电脑 IP 地址域名。 我选择后者,改到阿里数据源,具体操作是:输入 sudo vi /etc/resolv.conf

```
E: Failed to fetch http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/pool/main/p/python3.5/python3.5-de b 404 Not Found [IP: 91.189.88.161 80]

E: Unable to fetch some archives, maybe run apt-get update or try with --fix-missing? root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# sudo vi /etc/resolv.conf
```

进入 vim, 回忆我前面说的怎么进入 vim 的编辑状态,这里推荐按 l键(Insert 的首写字母),

直接进入编辑状态,然后修改成下面:



完了要保存退出,先按 Esc 键,输入:x,最后回车即可,又返回到 Cmder 界面,输入 Sudo apt-get update,完了回车执行这段命令;

参考链接: http://blog.csdn.net/feiniao8651/article/details/60332535

```
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# sudo vi /etc/resolv.conf
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# sudo apt-get update
```

完了, 重新执行 sudo apt-get install python3-pip python3-dev python-virtualenv 即可下载;

步骤 2: 创建 virtualenv 环境

输入红框中的代码 virtualenv --system-site-packages -p python3 ~/tensorflow

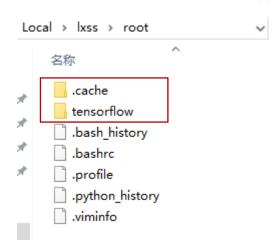
```
Setting up virtualenv (15.0.1+ds-3ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.23-0ubuntu7) ...
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# virtualenv --system-site-packages -p python3 ~/tensorflow
```

步骤 3: 激活 virtualenv

输入 source ~/tensorflow/bin/activate

```
Installing setuptools, pkg_resources, pip, wheel...done.
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# source ~/tensorflow/bin/activate
```

此时打开 linux 安装路径 C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\lxss\root, 现在多了两个文件夹



对比原来,说明上述步骤很成功的

```
.bash_history
.bashrc
.profile
.viminfo
```

此外,激活后,你会发现下面两个不同点, root 变为 tensorflow 了

```
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# source ~/tensorflow/bin/activate
(tensorflow) root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini#
```

步骤 4: 安装 tensorflow in active virtualenv

输入 pip3 install --upgrade tensorflow

```
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# source ~/tensorflow/bin/activate
(tensorflow) root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# pip3 install --upgrade tensorflow
```

步骤 5 验证 tensorflow 是否安装成功

安装完毕后,输入 python

```
Successfully installed bleach-1.5.0 enum34-1.1.6 html5lib-0.9999999 markdown-2.6.10 numpy-1 x-1.11.0 tensorflow-1.4.1 tensorflow-tensorboard-0.4.0rc3 werkzeug-0.13 (tensorflow) root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# python Python 3.5.2 (default, Nov 23 2017, 16:37:01) [GCC 5.4.0 20160609] on linux Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
```

输入示例代码:

```
import tensorflow as tf
hello = tf.constant('Hello, TensorFlow!')
sess = tf.Session()
print(sess.run(hello))
```

它的正确结果是

If the system outputs the following, then you are ready to begin writing TensorFlow programs:

```
Hello, TensorFlow!
```

我的结果是

```
>>> import tensorflow as tf
>>> hello = tf.constant('Hello, TensorFlow!')
>>> sess = tf.Session()
2017-12-20 16:44:52.415886: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_fe
s TensorFlow binary was not compiled to use: SSE4.1 SSE4.2 AV
>>> print(sess.run(hello))
b'Hello, TensorFlow!'
>>>
```

不要紧,可能是 win10 版本所致,毕竟官网那个是 Ubuntu 环境,我们这里是 WSL。

步骤 6: 退出 virtualenv tensorflow

要先用 Python 的语法退出,exit(),然后输入 deactive 退出 virtualenv 环境。以后每次进入 tensorflow 编程,都需要先激活 virtualenv,然后再重复步骤 5; 退出时重复步骤 6. 见成功 退出的标志如下,又回到了 root 权限。

```
b'Hello, TensorFlow!'
>>> exit()
(tensorflow) root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# deactivate
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini#
```

第三部分: Linux+tensorflow1.4+JDK+SDK+NDK 搭建环境

任务 1: 安装 Bazel (内含 JDK)

参考链接: https://docs.bazel.build/versions/master/install-ubuntu.html#install-on-ubuntu 网上安装五花八门,其实就三种安装方式。什么先安装依赖库,再安装 bazel,或者安装 wheel都不要看,直接看上面的官网才对。我的是 Ubuntu16.04,所以直接按照推荐的过程来。

(1) 输入: sudo apt-get install openidk-8-jdk 之后回车

```
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# sudo apt-get install openjdk-8-jdk
```

(2) 安装好后,输入: echo "deb [arch=amd64] http://storage.googleapis.com/bazel-apt stable jdk1.8" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/bazel.list

```
done.
done.
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# echo "deb [arch=amd64] http://storage.googleapis.com/bazel-a
dk1.8" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/bazel.list
```

(3) 再输入: curl https://bazel.build/bazel-release.pub.gpg | sudo apt-key add -

```
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# echo "deb [arch=amd64] http://storage.googleapis.com/bazel-apt stable
dk1.8" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/bazel.list
deb [arch=amd64] http://storage.googleapis.com/bazel-apt stable jdk1.8
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# curl https://bazel.build/bazel-release.pub.gpg | sudo_apt-key_add_-
```

(4) 再输入: sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install bazel

OK root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install baze:

(5) 再输入: sudo apt-get upgrade bazel

done.
done.
Processing triggers for resolvconf (1.78ubuntu5) ...
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini#

(6) 再输入 bazel version 验证是否安装成功

root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# bazel version
Extracting Bazel installation...
Build label: 0.9.0
Build target: bazel-out/k8-fastbuild/bin/src/main/java/com/google/dev
Build time: Tue Dec 19 09:31:58 2017 (1513675918)
Build timestamp: 1513675918
Build timestamp as int: 1513675918
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini#

任务 2: 更新数据源

参考: http://blog.csdn.net/qq_33746131/article/details/52966547

参考: http://blog.csdn.net/sunnyligian/article/details/50179915

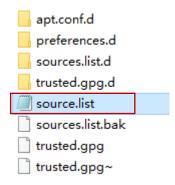
分析:如果不更新数据源,有时候用 Cmder 下载东西就下载不下来,提示 HTTP sends request,...Not Found,或者 connecting time ...超时等。总之,由于我们在国内,最好更新数据源,比如用阿里,搜狐,清华的,他们的数据源直接链接国外,我们从而达到下载目的。

步骤 1: 输入 cd /etc/apt/ 切换目录

Cmder
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# cd /etc/apt/

步骤 2: 输入 cp sources.list sources.list.bak 备份,步骤 3 可以帮你看到;

步骤 3: 定位 C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\lxss\rootfs\etc\apt, 删除 source.list 这个文件;

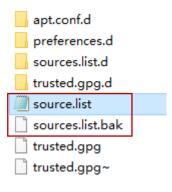


步骤 4: 输入 sudo vim source.list 进入 vim (Cmder 切换到 vim 环境),按下 I 键进入编辑状态,输入数据源,完了 Esc,--Insert-- 状态消失,输入:x (冒号 x,即保存退出);

步骤 5: 回到 Cmder 终端环境后,输入 sudo apt-get update 即可。

```
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# cd /etc/aproot@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/etc/apt# sudo cp sources.list sources.root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/etc/apt# sudo vim source.list root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/etc/apt# sudo apt-get update
Hit:1 http://storage.googleapis.com/bazel-apt stable InRelease
Hit:2 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial InRelease
Get:3 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security InRelease
Get:4 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates InRelease
Get:5 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates InRelease
Get:6 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates/main
Get:7 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates/main
Get:7 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates/unive
Fetched 1,640 kB in 12s (131 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/etc/apt#
```

小技巧: 再次打开下列文件夹 C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\lxss\rootfs\etc\apt, 你会看到 source.list 和 sources.list.bak 已经生成了,但 source.list 是重新生成的;



此外,如果你安装了记事本或者 Notepad++,可以打开 source.list,会发现里面的你刚刚添加的数据源 deb 开头的数据源,至于#Ali Yun Database 这个注释,是我自己添加的以防将来还要添加数据源,以示区分。你可以选择不添加,都无所谓。

```
#Ali Yun database

deb http://mirrors.aliyun

deb http://mirrors.aliyun

multiverse

deb http://mirrors.aliyun

multiverse

deb http://mirrors.aliyun

multiverse

deb http://mirrors.aliyun

multiverse

deb http://mirrors.aliyun

deb-src http://mirrors.aliyun

deb-src http://mirrors.aliyun
```

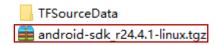
任务 3: 安装 SDK

步骤 1: 执行 cd /home 切换到/home 的目录下;

步骤 2: 执行 wget https://dl.google.com/android/android-sdk_r24.4.1-linux.tgz 由于数据源没问题,所以直接下载到/home 目录下;

步骤 3: 执行 mkdir TFSourceData 创建 TFSourceData 目录;

步骤 4: 执行 tar xvzf android-sdk_r24.4.1-linux.tgz -C /home/TFSourceData 解压到/home 目录下的 TFSourceData 文件夹中;



		android-sdk-linu	x		
		tensorflow			
		third_party			
		tools	创建日期: 2017/12		
		util	大小: 1.05 MB		
		.gitignore	文件夹: boringssl,		
		ACKNOWLEDGM	E承传: arm_neon_2		
		ADOPTERS.md			
		arm_compiler.BU	ILD		
		AUTHORS			
		BUILD			
CODE_OF_CONDUCT.md					
CODEOWNERS					
		configure			
	7	configure.py			
		CONTRIBUTING	md		
		ISSUE_TEMPLATE	.md		
		LICENSE			
		models.BUILD			
		README.md			
		RELEASE.md			
		WORKSPACE			

步骤 5: 更新和安装 SDK

执行: cd /home/TFSourceData/android-sdk-linux 注意路径问题,别出错

执行: sudo tools/android update sdk --no-ui 此路径下才能正确执行更新和安装 SDK

<u>root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ</u>:/home# cd /home/TFSourceData/android-sdk-linux root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/home/TFSourceData/android-sdk-linux# sudo tools/android update sdk --no-ui

任务 4: 安装 NDK

步骤 1: 输入 cd /home 切换目录

步骤 2: 输入 wget https://dl.google.com/android/repositor/android-ndk-r12b-linux-x86_64.zip 开始下载,自动下载到/home 目录下

SDK: command not found root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/home/TFSourceData/android-sdk-linux# cd /home root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/home# wget https://dl.google.com/android/repositor/android-ndk-r12b-linux-x86_64.zip

如果网络不好,会出现

```
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/home# wget http://dl.google.com/android/i-2017-12-21 17:59:49-- http://dl.google.com/android/repositor Resolving dl.google.com (dl.google.com)... 203.208.43.99, 203... Connecting to dl.google.com (dl.google.com)|203.208.43.99|:80. Connecting to dl.google.com (dl.google.com)|203.208.43.110|:80 Connecting to dl.google.com (dl.google.com)|203.208.43.103|:80 Connecting to dl.google.com (dl.google.com)|203.208.43.104|:80 HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 404 Not Found 2017-12-21 18:00:52 ERROR 404: Not Found.
```

试试直接复制 https://dl.google.com/android/repositor/android-ndk-r12b-linux-x86_64.zip

到浏览器下载; 或者 http://dl.google.com/android/repositor/android-ndk-r12b-linux-x86_64.zip 注意二者的区别,把 s 去掉

404. That's an error.

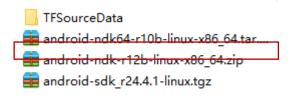
That's all we know.

说明这个网址资源不存在了,没法下载。此时百度或者 google,发现下面两个链接

https://developer.android.google.cn/ndk/downloads/index.html

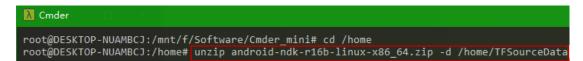
http://blog.csdn.net/davebobo/article/details/52446986

都有资源,我建议用上面的,因为上面那个类似官网,下面是 CSDN 某个博客的。下载 old version r12b 后(高版本可能和 Bazel 不兼容,至少 Ubuntu14 不能用 r12 以上版的),把 zip 文件放到/home 目录下



由于我先装的 r16 版本,所以踩了坑,这里用 linux 安装 r16 版例子来教你用 zip 解压

执行: unzip android-ndk-r16b-linux-x86_64.zip -d /home/TFSourceData 解压到 TFSourceData



出现下面这个说明 zip 不是 linux 默认安装的,需要自己安装一遍

```
Conder

root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# cd /home
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/home# unzip android-ndk-r16b-linux-x86_64.zip -d /home/TFSourceData
WARNING:root:could not open file '/etc/apt/sources.list'

The program 'unzip' is currently not installed. You can install it by typing:
apt install unzip
You will have to enable the component called 'main'
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/home#
```

网上有 yum install -y unzip zip 和 sudo apt-get install zip 两种安装方式,但前者不适用于我们的 ubuntu 或 WSL 子系统,况且 Cmder 提示用 apt install unzip,所以使用后者,执行:

sudo apt-get install zip 出现 E,即 Error,可能是/home 目录下没有权限

```
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/home# sudo apt-get install zip
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
E: Unable to locate package zip
```

执行: cd - 切换目录,再次执行 sudo apt-get install zip 也不行,说明不是权限,百度发现是数据源更新问题,需要把数据源再扩充下,这里我没有试,直接手动解压到 TFSourceData 文件下了,后面有时间我再重新添加数据源。

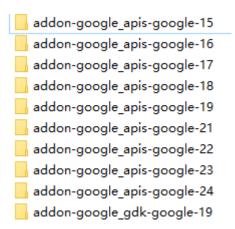
android-ndk-r16b-linux-x86_64
android-sdk-linux
tensorflow
third_party
tools
util
gitignore
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
ADOPTERS.md
arm_compiler.BUILD
_ AUTHORS
BUILD
CODE_OF_CONDUCT.md
CODEOWNERS
configure
🗦 configure.py
CONTRIBUTING.md
ISSUE_TEMPLATE.md
LICENSE
models.BUILD
README.md
RELEASE.md
WORKSPACE

任务 5: 修改 workspace 文件

步骤 1: 定位到 C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\lxss\home\TFSourceData 文件夹,打开WORKSPACE文件

android-ndk-r16b-linux-x86_64	
android-sdk-linux	
tensorflow	
htird_party	
tools	
util	
gitignore	
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	
ADOPTERS.md	
arm_compiler.BUILD	
AUTHORS	
BUILD	
CODE_OF_CONDUCT.md	
CODEOWNERS	
configure	
configure.py	
CONTRIBUTING.md	
ISSUE_TEMPLATE.md	
LICENSE	
models.BUILD	
README.md	
RELEASE.md	
WORKSPACE	

修改见参考: http://blog.csdn.net/cxq234843654/article/details/70861155 总之里面代码的修改要和 NDK 和 JDK 版本相对应,仔细找找文件夹,都能找到答案。SDK api_level 我的最高是23,定位 C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\lxss\home\TFSourceData\android-sdk-linux\add-ons



```
android_ndk_repository(

.....name="androidndk",

.....path="/home/TFSourceData/android-ndk-r12b-linux-x86_64/android-ndk-r12b",

.....#.This needs to be 14 or higher to compile TensorFlow.

.....#.Please specify API level to >= 21 to build for 64-bit

.....#.archtectures or the Android NDK will automatically select biggest

.....#.API level that it supports without notice.

.....#.Note that the NDK version is not the API level.

.....api_level=14)
```

步骤 2: 修改 build.gradle

定位 C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\lxss\home\TFSourceData\tensorflow\examples\android 找到 build.gradle 文件,

```
assets
                                     20
 bin
                                     20
gradle
                                     20
jni
                                     20
res
                                     20
sample_images
                                     20
src
                                     20
_init_.py
                                     20

    AndroidManifest.xml

                                    20
BUILD
                                     20
🕍 build.gradle
                                     20
download-models.gradle
                                    20
gradlew
                                     20
gradlew.bat
                                    20
README.md
                                     20
```

用记事本或 notepad++打开

```
android {
    compileSdkVersion 23
    buildToolsVersion '26.0.2'

    if (nativeBuildSystem == 'cmake') {
    composed to defaultConfig {
    composed to log to defaultConfig to defaultCo
```

将 buildToolVersion 更改为 27.0.2

步骤 3:将上面的 AndroidManifest.xml 打开,确保和上面 SDK 的一致。

```
....<uses-sdk
.... android:minSdkVersion="21"
.... android:targetSdkVersion="23" />
```

第四部分: WSL 下生成 apk 文件, 导入手机运行

步骤 1: 编译 so 库和 jar 包

参考: http://blog.csdn.net/cxq234843654/article/details/71171293

输入下面代码:

```
bazel build -c opt //tensorflow/contrib/android:libtensorflow_inference.so \
    -- crosstool_top=//external:android/crosstool \
    -- host_crosstool_top=@bazel_tools//tools/cpp:toolchain \
    -- cpu=armeabi-v7a
```

出现错误,原因在于路径不对

```
Combook
C
```

输入: source ~/tensorflow/bin/activate,注意路径切换到 TFSourceData 下执行红框代码

```
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# clear
root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# source ~/tensorflow/bin/activate
(tensorflow) root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder_mini# bazel build //TFSourceData/examples/android:tensorflow_d
emo
ERROR: The 'build' command is only supported from within a workspace.
(tensorflow) root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/mnt/f/Software/Cmder mini# cd /home/TFSourceData
(tensorflow) root@DESKTOP-NUAMBCJ:/home/TFSourceData# bazel build //tensorflow/examples/android:tensorflow_demo
```

出现 ndk 版本不对

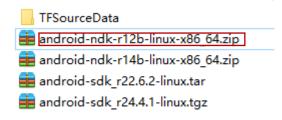
```
ERROR: in target '//external:android/crosstool': no such package '@androidndk//': /home/TFSourceData/android-ndk-r12b-linux-x86_64/android-ndk-r12b (No such file or directory)

ERROR: Analysis of target '//tensorflow/examples/android:tensorflow_demo' failed; build aborted: in target '//external:android/crosstool': no such package '@androidndk//': /home/TFSourceData/android-ndk-r12b-linux-x86_64/android-ndk-r12b (No such file or directory)

INFO: Elapsed time: 3.914s

FAILED: Build did NOT complete successfully (7 packages loaded)
```

重新下载 ndk r12b 版本即可,注意解压到 TFSourceData 目录下



再次执行 bazel build...没有 jar 包

```
ERROR: missing input file '@androidsdk//:tools/support/annotations.jar' ERROR: /home/TFSourceData/tensorflow/examples/android/BUILD:64:1: //tensor ng input file '@androidsdk//:tools/support/annotations.jar' Target //tensorflow/examples/android:tensorflow_demo failed to build Use --verbose_failures to see the command lines of failed build steps. ERROR: /home/TFSourceData/tensorflow/examples/android/BUILD:64:1 1 input f INFO: Elapsed time: 42.330s, Critical Path: 1.82s FAILED: Build did NOT complete successfully
```

解决方案参考:

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/24438748/fail-to-find-annotations-jar-after-updating-to-ad t-23,下载好后,安装到 TFSourceData\android-sdk-linux\tools\support 可能没有相关文件夹名字,自己建立文件夹,命名即可,比如我命名 support 文件夹,将下载好+命名的好的.jar 文件复制过去就行。

http://central.maven.org/maven2/com/google/android/annotations/4.1.1.4/annotations-4.1.1.4.jar

Renamed it in annotation.jar and moved to: android-sdk/tools/support/

Restarting Eclipse everything will be fine.

再次执行 bazel build....出现

```
CONFLICT: asset:WORKSPACE is provided with ambiguous priority from:
    external/speech_commands/WORKSPACE
    external/mobile_ssd/WORKSPACE

CONFLICT: asset:WORKSPACE is provided with ambiguous priority from:
    external/stylize/WORKSPACE
    external/speech_commands/WORKSPACE

CONFLICT: asset:WORKSPACE is provided with ambiguous priority from:
    external/mobile_ssd/WORKSPACE

external/inception5h/WORKSPACE

ERROR: /root/.cache/bazel/_bazel_root/60d76693e697bfaa612d25696d1cfc23/external/nsync/BUILD:441:1: C++ compilation of rule '@nsync//:nsync_cpp' failed (Exit 1)
```

conflict 没事,主要是 error

备注: Linux 训练好的模型移植到手机主要参考以下链接

http://blog.csdn.net/cxq234843654/article/details/71171293

http://blog.csdn.net/cxq234843654/article/details/70861155

http://blog.csdn.net/masa_fish/article/details/54585537

http://blog.csdn.net/masa_fish/article/details/54097796

https://www.cnblogs.com/greentomlee/p/5656467.html

https://www.jianshu.com/p/f63320075e10(重点)

http://nilhcem.com/android/custom-tensorflow-classifier(英文参考)