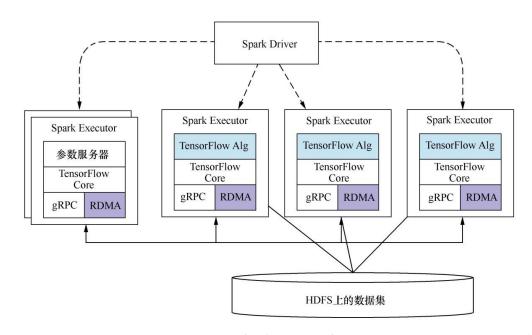
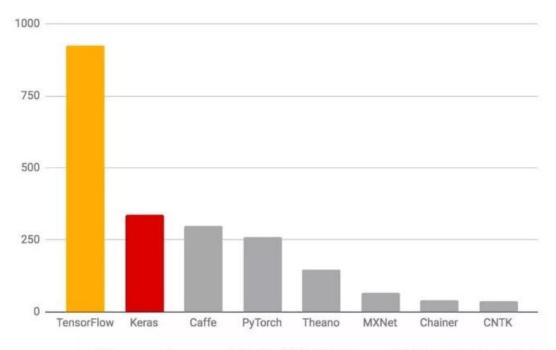
TensorFlow On Spark (TFoS)测试指南

1.1 TFoS 系统架构图



TF.learn 是关于 Tensorflow 的高阶 API 库,里面的 Log 同时可被 Tensorboard 可视化,因为它是高阶框架,所以只需要写很少的代码, 就可以实现一个神经网络。和 TFLearn 类似的深度学习高阶框架, 还有 <u>Keras</u>和 <u>tensrolayer</u>。



arXiv mentions as of 2018/03/07 (past 3 months) Ym3F8rB0

1.2 开发编译必备软件

目前服务器上已安装软件的版本如下: CentOS:

7.5

java: jdk 1.8
scala:2.11.8
hadoop:3.1
spark:2.4
python:2.7.5
Git:1.8

1.3 Tensorflow 编译安装

pip install --target=\somewhere\other\than\the\default package_name
在/opt/diyu/hadoop-system目录下执行:

pip install tensorflow-1.9.0-cp27-cp27mu-manylinux1_x86_64.whl

安装完成后查看一下 tensorflow 的版本和安装路径:

```
[root@ht1.r1.n11 hadoop-system]$python
Python 2.7.5 (default, Oct 30 2018, 23:45:53)
[GCC 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-36)] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import tensorflow as tf
>>> tf.__version__
'1.9.0'
>>> tf.__path__
['/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/tensorflow']
>>> ■
```

注意: 网上安装教程 tensorflow 一般都使用 0.12.1 版本,在后面测试命令运行时 会报 AttributeError: 'module' object has no attribute 'data'的错误,必 须使用 1.4 以后的版本。

1.4 下载 TensorflowOnSpark 源码

```
git clone https://github.com/yahoo/TensorFlowOnSpark.git
cd TensorFlowOnSpark
export TFoS_HOME=$(pwd)
zip -r tfspark.zip tensorflowonspark/*
```

```
root@ht1.r1.n11 hadoop-system]$cd TensorFlowOnSpark
root@ht1.r1.n11 TensorFlowOnSpark]$pwd
opt/wotung/hadoop-system/TensorFlowOnSpark
[root@ht1.r1.n11 TensorFlowOnSpark]$]]
total 136
                         3355 Feb 28 15:46 1.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                                      14:23 Code-of-Conduct.md
14:23 Contributing.md
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                         7510 Feb 27
                         1665 Feb 27
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                         4096 Feb 27
                                      14:23 docs
drwxr-xr-x 7
                         4096 Feb 28
                                      13:40 examples
             root root
                            1 Feb
                                      17:00 executor_id
                         4096 Feb
drwxr-xr-x 2
                         9210 Feb
                                      14:23 LICENSE
             root root
                                      16:35 mnist_dist.py
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                         6040 Feb
                         5431 Feb
                                      16:59 mnist_dist.pyc
           1 root root
                         4096 Feb
     -xr-x 2 root root
                         3245 Feb
                                            mnist_spark.py
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                              Feb
                                            pom.xml
             root root
                                            README.md
                              Feb
                  root
             root
                           44
                              Feb
                                            requirements.txt
                  root
             root
drwxr-xr-x 3
                         4096 Feb
             root root
                           69 Feb
                                         23 setup.cfg
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                         1029 Feb
                                            setup.py
                         4096 Feb
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root
                         4096 Feb
                                      17:00 tensorboard 1
             root root
                         4096 Feb
                                      16:45 tensorflowonspark
             root root
             root root
                         4096 Feb
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 16409 Feb 27
                                      14:30
root@ht1.r1.n11 TensorFlowOnSpark]$
```

1.5 测试数据准备

```
下载 mnist 测试数据集
```

wget

http://fashion-mnist.s3-website.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz

wget

http://fashion-mnist.s3-website.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/train-labe ls-idx1-ubyte.gz

wget

http://fashion-mnist.s3-website.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/t10k-image s-idx3-ubyte.gz

wget

http://fashion-mnist.s3-website.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/t10k-labels-idx1-ubvte.gz

数据文件放到 TensorFlowOnSpark/examples/mnist 中

我们在解tar时,包内已含所有example的例子:

Under /opt/diyu/Hadoop-system:

tar - xvf TensorFlowOnSpark.tar.gz

1.6 设置 TensorFlowOnSpark 根目录的环境变量

```
cdTensorFlowOnSpark
export TFoS_HOME=$(pwd)
接着,启动 Spark 主节点(master):
${SPARK_HOME}/sbin/start-master.sh
配置两个工作节点(worker)实例,通过 master-spark-URL 和主节点连接:
export MAST ER=spark://$(hostname):7077
export SPARK_WORKER_INSTANCES=2
export CORES_PER_WORKER=1
export TOTAL_CORES=$((${CORES_PER_WORKER}*${SPARK_WORKER_INSTANCES})))
${SPARK_HOME}/sbin/start-slave.sh-c $CORES_PER_WORKER-m 3G${MASTER}
```

1.7 MNIST 的 Zip 原始数据集转换为 HDFS 的 RDD csv 格式 (用户执行)

```
cd ${TFoS_HOME}
rm -rf examples/mnist/csv
cd examples
/opt/diyu/hadoop-system/spark-2.3/bin/spark-submit
--master=local[*] ${TFoS_HOME}/examples/mnist/mnist_data_setup.py
--output examples/mnist/csv --format csv
```

(local[*]改成 yarn for the cluster environment) (Local[*] 改成\${MASTER} standalone) 运行完成后可以看生成的文件(图片和标记向量):

```
root@htl.rl.nll hadoop-system]$hadoop fs -ls /mnist/csvound 2 items
Irwxrwxrwx - root root 4096 2019-03-01 10:33 /mnist/csv/test
Irwxrwxrwx - root root 4096 2019-03-01 10:31 /mnist/csv/train
[root@htl.rl.nl1 hadoop-system]$hadoop fs -ls /mnist/csv/test
drwxrwxrwx - root root
rwxrwxrwx
found 2 items
drwxrwxrwx - root root
root root
| rwxrwxrwx - root root 4096 2019-03-01 10:33 /mnist/csv/test/images | rwxrwxrwx - root root 4096 2019-03-01 10:33 /mnist/csv/test/labels | root@ht1.rl.n11 hadoop-system]$hadoop fs -ls /mnist/csv/test/images
lrwxrwxrwx
root@ncr.
ound 11 items
n-- 3
                                                                         0 2019-03-01 10:33 /mnist/csv/test/images/_SUCCESS 2221759 2019-03-01 10:33 /mnist/csv/test/images/part-00000 2216293 2019-03-01 10:33 /mnist/csv/test/images/part-00001 2220481 2019-03-01 10:33 /mnist/csv/test/images/part-00002 2210866 2019-03-01 10:33 /mnist/csv/test/images/part-00003 2223370 2019-03-01 10:33 /mnist/csv/test/images/part-00004 2217034 2019-03-01 10:33 /mnist/csv/test/images/part-00005 2207009 2019-03-01 10:33 /mnist/csv/test/images/part-00006 2216107 2019-03-01 10:33 /mnist/csv/test/images/part-00007 2214443 2019-03-01 10:33 /mnist/csv/test/images/part-00008 2228709 2019-03-01 10:33 /mnist/csv/test/images/part-00009 teml$hadoon fs -1s /mnist/csv/train
                                     root root
                                  3 root root
                                  3 root root
                                  3 root root
                                  3 root root
                                 3 root root
3 root root
                                  3 root root
                                  3 root root
                                 3 root root
3 root root
 root@ht1.r1.n11 hadoop-system]$hadoop fs -ls /mnist/csv/train
 ound 2 items
                                                                                 4096 2019-03-01 10:31 /mnist/csv/train/images 4096 2019-03-01 10:32 /mnist/csv/train/labels
drwxrwxrwx - root root
                                     root root
rwxrwxrwx
 root@htl.rl.nll hadoop-system]$hadoop fs -ls /mnist/csv/train/images
 ound 11 items
                                                                       0 2019-03-01 10:32

11325762 2019-03-01 10:32

13604125 2019-03-01 10:32

13593080 2019-03-01 10:32

13613443 2019-03-01 10:32

13600331 2019-03-01 10:32

13610984 2019-03-01 10:32

13591592 2019-03-01 10:32

13605529 2019-03-01 10:32

13630341 2019-03-01 10:32

12713686 2019-03-01 10:32
                                                                                                                                            /mnist/csv/train/images/_SUCCESS
/mnist/csv/train/images/part-00000
/mnist/csv/train/images/part-00001
/mnist/csv/train/images/part-00002
/mnist/csv/train/images/part-00004
/mnist/csv/train/images/part-00006
/mnist/csv/train/images/part-00006
/mnist/csv/train/images/part-00006
 rw-r--r--
                                     root root
                                 3 root root
3 root root
3 root root
3 root root
                                  3 root root
3 root root
3 root root
                                  3 root root
3 root root
                                                                                                                                             /mnist/csv/train/images/part-00007
/mnist/csv/train/images/part-00008
                                     root root
                                                                        12713686 2019-03-01 10:32
                                                                                                                                             /mnist/csv/train/images/part-00009
                                       root root
  root@ht1.r1.n11 hadoop-system]$
```

MNIST 训练集共有 60 000 条数据,有 10 个文件,每个文件有 6 000 条数据左右,里面存储的格式和标记向量格式如图所示。

图片向量格式如图所示。

这里,我们主要是把训练集和测试集分别保存成 RDD 数据,具体代码本见\${TFoS_HOME}/

```
examples/mnist/mnist_data_setup.py。关键代码如下:
writeMNIST(sc, "mnist/train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz", "mnist/train-labels-idx1-
ubyte.gz", args.output + "/train", args.format, args.num partitions)
writeMNIST(sc, "mnist/t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz", "mnist/t10k-labels-idx1-
ubyte.gz", args.output + "/test", args.format, args.num_partitions)
调用 writeMNIST 函数,将 RDDs 保存为特定格式:
def writeMNIST (sc, input_images, input_labels, output, format, num_partitions): """
将 MNIST 图像和标记向量写入 HDFS 上"""
with open(input_images, 'rb') as f:
images = numpy.array(mnist.extract_images(f))
with open(input_labels, 'rb') as f:
labels = numpy.array(mnist.extract_labels(f, one_hot=True))
shape = images.shape
print("images.shape: {0}".format(shape)) # 60000 x 28 x 28
print("labels.shape: {0}".format(labels.shape))# 60000 x 10
imageRDD = sc.parallelize(images.reshape(shape[0], shape[1]* shape[2]),
num
_partitions)
labelRDD = sc.parallelize(labels, num_partitions)
output_images = output + "/images"
output_labels = output + "/labels"
#将 RDDs 保存为特定格式
if format == "pickle":
image RDD. save As Pickle File (output\_images)
label RDD. save As Pickle File (output\_labels)
elif format == "csv":
imageRDD.map (to CSV).saveAsTextFile (output\_images)
label RDD. map (to CSV). save As TextFile (output\_labels)
接着,提交训练任务,开始训练,命令如下,我们最终在 HDFS 上生成了 mnist_model:
```

3.3 训练前的准备工作 (代码已改好)

```
cd ${TFoS_HOME}
cp examples/mnist/spark/mnist_dist.py./
cp examples/mnist/spark/mnist_spark.py./
mnist_dist.py和 mnist_spark.py与 tensorflowonspark 目录在同一层目录下,否则执行 mnist_spark.py的 17行
```

from tensorflowonspark import TFCluster会报错。

```
root@ht1.r1.n11 TensorFlowOnSpark]$11
                         7510 Feb 27 14:23 Code-of-Conduct.md
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                         1665 Feb
                                     14:23 Contributing.md
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                                     14:23 docs
13:40 examples
                        4096 Feb
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root
                        4096 Feb
             root root
                             Feb
                                     17:00 executor_id
             root root
                        4096 Feb
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root
                        9210 Feb
                                         23 LICENSE
             root root
                                     16:35 mnist_dist.py
                                     16:59 mnist_dist.pyc
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root
                                     15:58 mnist_mod
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                                     17:10 mnist_spark.py
                         7137 Feb
                                           pom.xml
      -r-- 1 root root
                        4392 Feb
                                     14:23 README.md
             root root
                                        23 requirements.txt
                             Feb
                        4096 Feb
drwxr-xr-x 3
             root root
                                     14:23 setup.cfg
                          69 Feb
           1 root root
                         1029 Feb
       r-- 1 root root
                                         23 setup.py
                        4096 Feb
                        4096 Feb
                                  28 17:00 tensorboard 1
                                  28 16:45 tensorflowonspark
                         4096 Feb
                        4096 Feb
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 16409 Feb 27 14:30 tfspark.zi
[root@ht1.r1.n11 TensorFlowOnSpark]$
```

mnist_dist.py

99 行: logdir = ctx.absolute_path(args.model) 改成 logdir = '/tmp/'+args.model

注意点:修改py文件后要把pyc文件删除,下次执行才会重新编译

使用新文件。 如果不删除有时候会报'AutoProxy[get_queue]' object has no attribute 'put'错误。

最好把 logdir 设置成 None, 否则跑 yarn 容易出超时错误。如果使用 tmp 做临时文件目录, 需要把/tmp 目录设置成 777.

会报错 Environment variable HADOOP_HDFS_HOME not set 配置环境 变量 HADOOP_HDFS_HOME和 HADOOP_HOME 一致

加环境变量: (用户)

```
# HADOOP
export HADOOP_HOME=$HADOOP_PARAFS_HOME/hadoop-2.7.3
export HADOOP_HDFS_HOME=$HADOOP_PARAFS_HOME/hadoop-2.7.3
export PATH=${HADOOP_HOME}/sbin:${HADOOP_HOME}/bin:$PATH
```

训练用户 CASE:

执行命令:

Standalone 的模式下,spark的资源管理和调度是自己来管理和调度的,主要由 master 来管理。:

```
${SPARK_HOME}/bin/spark-submit \
   --master ${MASTER} \
   --py-files
   ${TFoS HOME}/tfspark.zip,${TFoS HOME}/examples/mnist/spark/mnist dist.py \
   --conf spark.cores.max=${TOTAL CORES} \
   --conf spark.task.cpus=${CORES PER WORKER} \
   --conf spark.executorEnv.JAVA_HOME="$JAVA_HOME" \
   ${TFoS HOME}/examples/mnist/spark/mnist spark.py \
   --cluster size ${SPARK WORKER INSTANCES} \
   --images examples/mnist/csv/train/images \
   --labels examples/mnist/csv/train/labels \
   --format csv \
   --mode train \
   --model mnist_model
/opt/diyu/Hadoop-system/spark-2.0.1/bin/spark-submit \
--master=yarn \
--py-files \
/opt/diyu/Hadoop-system/TensorFlowOnSpark/tfspark.zip,mnist_dist.py \
--conf spark.cores.max=4 \
--conf spark.task.cpus=2 \
--conf spark.executorEnv.JAVA_HOME="$JAVA_HOME" mnist_spark.py \
--cluster_size 2\
--images mnist/csv/train/images \
--labels mnist/csv/train/labels \
--format csv \
--mode train \
--model mnist_model
```

Spark-yarn

Client 提交任务给 resourceManager,resourceManager 会选择一台机器 开启一个 container,在 container 里面开启一个 applicationaster 服务进程,applicationMaster 进行任务的管理和调度,applicationMaster 会向 resourceManager 申请资源,resourcemanager 会在其他的机器上开启 container 进行资源分配。applicationMaster 在 resourcemanager 分配的资源进行任务调度,在 container 里面运行 task(map 和 reduce)。

Spark 集群基于 yarn 的时候任务的执行流程:

(1) client 模式

Client 提交任务给 resourceManager,在提交任务的时候,在提交任务的那台机器上面开启一个 driver 服务进程,resourcemanager 在接收到 client 提交的任务以后,在集群中随机选择一台机器分配一个 container,在该 container 里面开启一个 applicationmaster 服务进程,driver 去找 applicationmaster,applicationmaster 去找 resourcemanager 申请资源,resourcemanager 会分配 container,在其中开启 excuter,excuter 会反向向 driver 注册,driver 把 task 放入到 excuter 里面执行。

(2) Cluster 模式

Spark 集群会在集群中开启一个 driver,此时开启就是 applicationmaster 和 driver 合二为一了。其他的都相同。

注: Standalone 和 yarn 上运行的业务的执行流程都是相同的,只是资源的分配和管理的方式不一样了。这里不讨论 SPARK-Mesos

集群:

```
/opt/diyu/Hadoop-system/spark-2.0.1/bin/spark-submit \
--master=yarn \
--py-files \
/opt/diyu/Hadoop-system/TensorFlowOnSpark/tfspark.zip,mnist_dist.py \
--conf spark.cores.max=3 \
--conf spark.task.cpus=1 \
--conf spark.executorEnv.JAVA_HOME="$JAVA_HOME" mnist_spark.py \
--cluster_size 3 \
--images mnist/csv/train/images \
--labels mnist/csv/train/labels \
--format csv \
--mode train \
--model mnist_model
```

spark.cores.max, spark.cores.cpus, - cluster_size这些参数可根据集群实际情况进行配置。和 spark-defaults.conf 文件里的配置要一致。cluster_size = spark.cores.max/spark.cores.cpus.执行后可以去/tmp 目录查看

```
root@ht1.r1.n11 tmp]$11 mnist_model
                  root root
                                       179 Mar
                                                        10:56 checkpoint
                                                       10:52 graph.pbtxt

10:52 graph.pbtxt

10:52 model.ckpt-0.data-00000-of-00001

10:52 model.ckpt-0.index

10:52 model.ckpt-0.meta

10:56 model.ckpt-594.data-00000-of-00001

10:56 model.ckpt-594.index

10:56 model.ckpt-594.meta

10:56 train

'train
                                                        10:56 events.out.tfevents.1551408754.ht1.r1.n11
                                            Mar
                  root root
                                            Mar
                  root root
                  root root 814168 Mar
                                            Mar
                  root root
                                   60979
                  root root
                                            Mar
                                  814168 Mar
                  root root
                  root root
                                            Mar
                                   60979 Mar
                  root root
                  root root
                                     4096 Mar
root@ht1.r1.n11 tmp]$11 mnist_model/train
rwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Mar 1 10:56 done
```

这里的 mnist_dist.py 主要是构建 TensorFlow 分布式任务,其中定义了分布式任务的主函数, 也就是启动 TensorFlow 的主函数 map_fun,采用的数据获取方式是 Feeding。这里用到的 TensorFlowOnSpark 代码主要是获取 TensorFlow 集群和服务器实例,如下: cluster, server=TFNode.start_cluster_server(ctx, 1, args.rdma) 其中 TFNode 调用我们刚才打包好的 tfspark.zip 中的 TFNode.py 文件。 mnist_spark.py 文件是我们训练的主程序,体现了 TensorFlowOnSpark 的部署步骤,如下:

3.4 预测的用户例子

用户执行命令:

```
${SPARK HOME}/bin/spark-submit \
   --master ${MASTER} \
    -py-files
   ${TFoS HOME}/tfspark.zip,${TFoS HOME}/examples/mnist/spark/mnist dist.py \
   --conf spark.cores.max=${TOTAL CORES} \
   --conf spark.task.cpus=${CORES PER WORKER} \
   --conf spark.executorEnv.JAVA_HOME="$JAVA_HOME" \
   ${TFoS HOME}/examples/mnist/spark/mnist spark.py \
   --cluster size ${SPARK WORKER INSTANCES} \
   --images examples/mnist/csv/test/images \
   --labels examples/mnist/csv/test/labels \
   --mode inference \
   --format csv \
   --model mnist_model \
   --output predictions
/opt/diyu/Hadoop-system/spark-2.0.1/bin/spark-submit \
-master=local[*] \
--py-files \
/opt/diyu/Hadoop-system/TensorFlowOnSpark/tfspark.zip,mnist_dist.py \
--conf spark.cores.max=4 \
--conf spark. task. cpus=2 \
```

```
--conf spark.executorEnv.JAVA_HOME="$JAVA_HOME" mnist_spark.py \
--cluster_size 2 \
--images mnist/csv/test/images \
--labels mnist/csv/test/labels \
--mode inference \
--format csv \
--model mnist_model \
--output predictions
```

到/tmp下可以看生成的临时文件

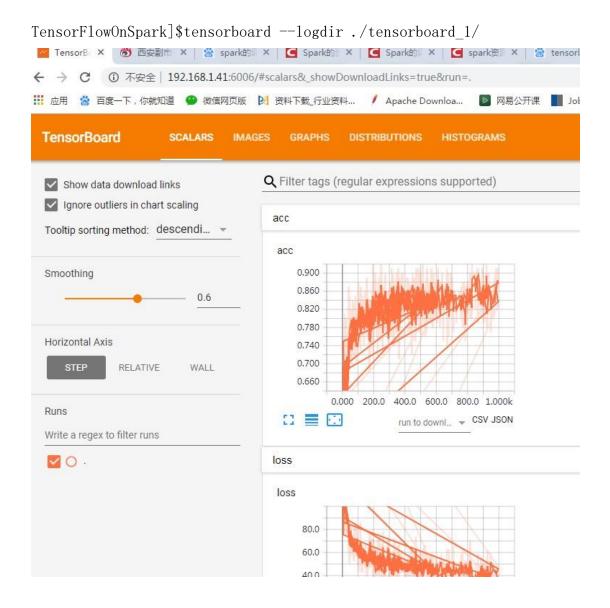
预测生成的文件:

```
root@htl.rl.nll hadoop-system]$hadoopound 11 items
                    root root
                                                0 2019-03-01 11:11
                                                                            /predictions/_SUCCESS
                                          51000 2019-03-01
51000 2019-03-01
51000 2019-03-01
                                                                   11:10 /predictions/part-00000
11:10 /predictions/part-00001
11:10 /predictions/part-00002
                    root root
                    root
                           root
                    root root
                                           51000
51000
                                                   2019-03-01
2019-03-01
                                                                   11:11
11:11
                                                                            /predictions/part-00003
                    root root
                    root
                                                                            /predictions/part
                                                                            /predictions/part-00005
                                           51000 2019-03-01
                                                                   11:11
                    root
                           root
                                           51000 2019-03-01
51000 2019-03-01
51000 2019-03-01
51000 2019-03-01
                                                                   11:11
11:11
11:11
                                                                            /predictions/part-00006
                    root root
                                                                            /predictions/part-0000
                    root
                           root
                                                                            /predictions/part-00008
                    root
                           root
                                                   2019-03-01 11:11
                    root
                                           51000
                 n11 hadoop-s
```

可以支持: CIFAR, CRITEO, IMAGENET, WIDE_DEEP等其它 CASE, 或是利用 TF. LEARN测更多的应用场景。

Tensorboard-可视化界面

https://github.com/tensorflow/tensorboard/blob/master/README.md



• TF.learn

安装 TFLearn

使用的 anaconda 安装,不了解 anaconda 的可以看一下另一篇文章 <u>Anaconda 简</u> 易使用教程。

首先,我们用 anaconda 创建一个叫 tflearn 的新环境

conda create -n tflearn python=3.5

然后进入环境

source activate tflearn 然后安装

库和 TFLearn 的依赖项

conda install numpy pandas scipy h5py pip install tensorflow pip install TFLearn

编码

安装好环境之后,我们就可以开始编码了。先引入相关库。

#!/usr/bin/python
-*- coding: UTF-8 -*import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
import tflearn
import tflearn.datasets.mnist as mnist

获取数据

获取数据,这里直接一个函数就把训练数据、测试数据全部分配好了,就是这 么简单

trainX, trainY, testX, testY = mnist.load_data(one_hot=True)

定义神经网络

这里,我们定义一个有784个输入,有两个隐藏层,输出层节点为10的神经网络。

```
def build_model():
    # 重置所有参数和变量
    tf.reset_default_graph()

# 定义输入层
    net = tflearn.input_data([None, 784])

# 定义隐藏层
    net = tflearn.fully_connected(net, 200, activation='ReLU')
    net = tflearn.fully_connected(net, 30, activation='ReLU')

# 输出层
    net = tflearn.fully_connected(net, 10, activation='softmax')
    net = tflearn.regression(net, optimizer='sgd', learning_rate=0.1, loss='categorical_crossentropy')

model = tflearn.DNN(net)
    return model
```

构建模型

构建模型 model = build model()

训练模型

训练模型

model.fit(trainX, trainY, validation_set=0.1, show_metric=True, batch_size=100, n_epoch=30)

测试模型

```
predictions = np.array(model.predict(testX)).argmax(axis=1) # 预测值 actual = testY.argmax(axis=1) # 真实值 test_accuracy = np.mean(predictions == actual, axis=0) # 准确度 print("Test accuracy: ", test_accuracy)
```

最后,我们打印出来的精确度:

https://github.com/freeman93/Demos-of-Deep-Learning-Frameworks/blo

b/master/tflearn/tflearn_mnist_demo.py

• Tf.contrib

TensorFlow 的 contrib 模块已经超越了单个存储库中可以维护和支持的模块。较大的项目最好分开维护,我们将在 TensorFlow 的主代码里添加一些规模较小的扩展。因此,作为发布 TensorFlow 2.0 的一部分,我们将停止分发 tf.contrib。我们将在未来几个月与 contrib 模块的所有者合作制定详细的迁移计划,包括如何在我们的社区页面和文档中宣传您的 TensorFlow 扩展。

对于每个 contrib 模块,我们要么 a)将项目集成到 TensorFlow 中; b)将其移至单独的存储库; c)完全将其移除。这意味着所有的 tf.contrib 都会被弃用,我们将从今天将开始停止添加新的 tf.contrib 项目。我们正在寻找目前在 tf.contrib 的许多项目的所有者/维护者,如果您有兴趣,请联系我们。

● TFprof 是 Tensorflow 的性能分析器

● 附一

MNIST 是训练手写数字

CIFAR 是训练图像分类

验证 python 是否有 numpy 包

>>> from numpy import *

>>> eye (4)

array([[1., 0., 0., 0.],

[0., 1., 0., 0.],

[0., 0., 1., 0.],

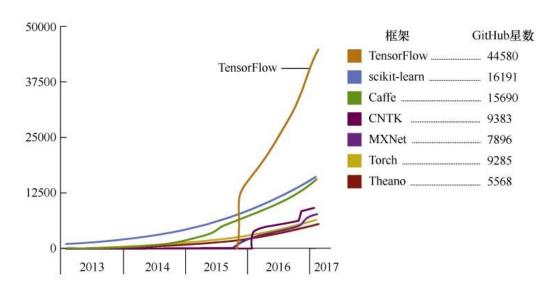
[0., 0., 0., 1.]]

Pip install numpy -upgrade

Matplotlib 绘图

Pip install matplotlib -upgrade

jupyter notebook 是 Ipython 的升级版 pip install jupyter – upgrade



如果支持GPU,需CUDA SDK

基于 JAVA 的 TF 安装