深度学习框架实战

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Keras卷积神经网络识别手写体

Convolutional Neural Network简称CNN,是由计算机科学家Yann LeCun所提出,在计算机视觉等诸多领域都有贡献。

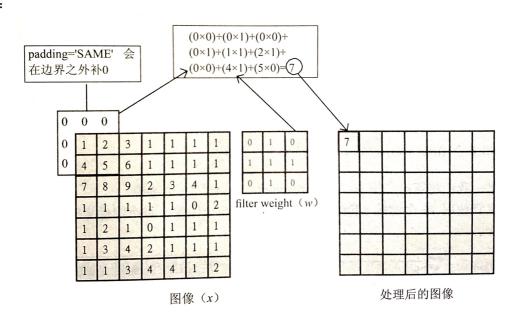
CNN简介

多层感知器与卷积神经网络的主要差异是:卷积神经网络增加了卷积层1,池化层1,卷积层2,池化层2的处理来提取特征。

卷积运算的效果类似于滤波效果,即用于提取不同的特征,downsampling就是缩减采样。

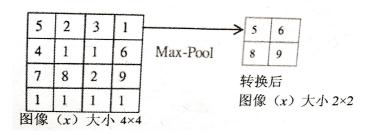
卷积层的意义是将原本一个图像经过卷积运算产生多个图像,就好像将相片叠加起来。

卷积运算方式:



卷积运算并不会改变图像大小,处理后的图形大小不变。

Max-Pool运算:



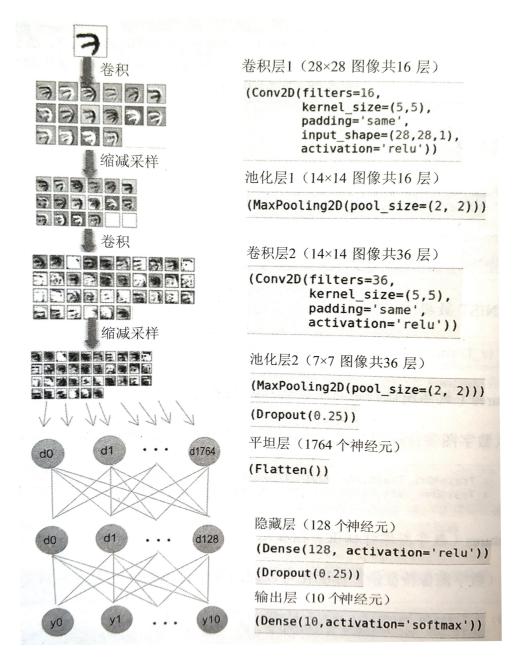
缩减采样会缩小图像,有下列好处:

- 1. 减少需要处理的数据点,减少后续运算所需时间;
- 2. 让图像位置差异变小,位置的上下左右,位置不同会影响识别,减小图像让位置差异更小;

3. 参数的数量和计算量下降,避免过度拟合。

建立卷积神经网络的步骤

卷积神经网络因为必须先进行卷积与池化运算,所以必须保持图像的维数,所以reshape转换为60000项,每一项是28*28*1的图像,分别是28宽*28高*1单色。



导入所需模块

In [23]:

- 1 import tensorflow as tf
- 2 tf. __version_
- 3 #这个命令居然让cpu占到98%, 搞不懂

Out[23]:

' 1. 2. 1'

In [24]:

```
1 import keras
2 keras. __version__
```

Out [24]:

'2.0.2'

In [1]:

- 1 from keras. datasets import mnist
- 2 from keras. utils import np utils
- 3 import numpy as np
- 4 np. random. seed (10)

Using TensorFlow backend.

数据预处理

In [2]:

- 1 (x_Train, y_Train), (x_Test, y_Test) = mnist.load_data()
- 1 将features数字图像特征值转换为四维矩阵,以reshape转为60000乘以28乘以28再乘以1的4维矩阵。

In [3]:

x_Train4D=x_Train.reshape(x_Train.shape[0], 28, 28, 1).astype('float32')
x_Test4D=x_Test.reshape(x_Test.shape[0], 28, 28, 1).astype('float32')

In [4]:

- 1 x_Train4D_normalize = x_Train4D / 255
- 2 x_Test4D_normalize = x_Test4D / 255
- 3 #将特征值标准化可以提高模型预测的准确度,并且收敛更快。

In [5]:

- 1 y_TrainOneHot = np_utils.to_categorical(y_Train)
- 2 y TestOneHot = np utils. to categorical (y Test)
- 3 #将数字真实值label以One-Hot Encoding进行转换

建立模型

In [6]:

- 1 from keras.models import Sequential
- 2 from keras. layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
- 3 #导入模块
- 4

In [7]:

```
1 model = Sequential()
2 #仍然是线性堆叠模型
```

In [8]:

In [9]:

```
1 model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
2 #建立池化层
3 #执行一次缩减采样
4 #将16个28*28的图形缩小为16个14*14的图形
```

In [10]:

```
1 model.add(Conv2D(filters=36,
2 kernel_size=(5,5),
3 padding='same',
4 activation='relu'))
5 #建立卷基层2,执行第二次卷积运算,
6 #将原本的16个图像转换为36个图像,卷积运算不会改变图形大小,所以图像仍然是14*14
```

In [12]:

```
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
2 #建立池化层2,并且加入DropOut避免过度拟合
3
```

In [14]:

- 1 model. add (Dropout (0.25))
- 2 #每次训练迭代时会随机在神经网络中放弃25%的神经元避免过拟合

In [15]:

- 1 model. add(Flatten())
- 2 #建立平坦层,将前面池化层2下来的36个7*7的图形转换成一维向量,长度是36*7*7,即
- 3 #1764个float, 正好对应1764个神经元

In [16]:

- 1 model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
- 2 #建立隐藏层,共有128个神经元

In [17]:

- 1 model. add (Dropout (0.5))
- 2 #每次训练迭代时会随机在神经网络中放弃50%的神经元避免过拟合

In [18]:

- 1 model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
- 2 #加入输出层
- 3

In [19]:

- 1 print (model. summary())
- 2 #查看模型摘要

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #	
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None,	28, 28, 16)	416	
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None,	14, 14, 16)	0	
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None,	14, 14, 36)	14436	
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2	(None,	7, 7, 36)	0	
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2	(None,	3, 3, 36)	0	
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	3, 3, 36)	0	
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	3, 3, 36)	0	
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None,	324)	0	
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	128)	41600	
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	128)	0	
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	10)	1290	

Total params: 57,742.0 Trainable params: 57,742.0 Non-trainable params: 0.0

None

进行训练

使用反向传播算法进行训练,在训练之前,先使用compile方法对训练模型进行设置。

In [21]:

```
1 model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
2 optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
3 #loss='categorical_crossentropy'设置损失函数,交叉熵
```

4 #使用adam优化器可以让训练更快收敛

5 #设置评估模型的方式是准确率

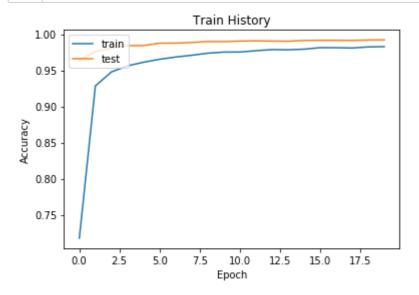
```
Train on 48000 samples, validate on 12000 samples
64s - loss: 0.8482 - acc: 0.7176 - val_loss: 0.1249 - val_acc: 0.9637
Epoch 2/20
61s - loss: 0.2350 - acc: 0.9284 - val_loss: 0.0818 - val_acc: 0.9759
Epoch 3/20
61s - loss: 0.1719 - acc: 0.9478 - val loss: 0.0647 - val acc: 0.9808
Epoch 4/20
63s - loss: 0.1444 - acc: 0.9562 - val loss: 0.0563 - val acc: 0.9841
Epoch 5/20
63s - loss: 0.1272 - acc: 0.9612 - val_loss: 0.0520 - val_acc: 0.9843
Epoch 6/20
63s - loss: 0.1132 - acc: 0.9653 - val loss: 0.0451 - val acc: 0.9875
Epoch 7/20
64s - loss: 0.1039 - acc: 0.9684 - val_loss: 0.0418 - val_acc: 0.9877
Epoch 8/20
65s - loss: 0.0969 - acc: 0.9709 - val_loss: 0.0390 - val_acc: 0.9885
Epoch 9/20
65s - loss: 0.0874 - acc: 0.9737 - val_loss: 0.0362 - val_acc: 0.9900
Epoch 10/20
66s - loss: 0.0838 - acc: 0.9753 - val_loss: 0.0358 - val_acc: 0.9898
Epoch 11/20
67s - loss: 0.0808 - acc: 0.9754 - val_loss: 0.0337 - val_acc: 0.9905
Epoch 12/20
67s - loss: 0.0743 - acc: 0.9772 - val loss: 0.0325 - val acc: 0.9908
Epoch 13/20
67s - loss: 0.0706 - acc: 0.9787 - val_loss: 0.0334 - val_acc: 0.9905
Epoch 14/20
67s - loss: 0.0698 - acc: 0.9784 - val_loss: 0.0320 - val_acc: 0.9903
Epoch 15/20
69s - loss: 0.0682 - acc: 0.9793 - val loss: 0.0299 - val acc: 0.9913
Epoch 16/20
68s - loss: 0.0607 - acc: 0.9814 - val loss: 0.0302 - val acc: 0.9916
Epoch 17/20
67s - loss: 0.0614 - acc: 0.9813 - val_loss: 0.0302 - val_acc: 0.9916
Epoch 18/20
72s - loss: 0.0599 - acc: 0.9809 - val loss: 0.0305 - val acc: 0.9914
Epoch 19/20
77s - loss: 0.0568 - acc: 0.9824 - val_loss: 0.0286 - val_acc: 0.9920
Epoch 20/20
68s - loss: 0.0550 - acc: 0.9828 - val_loss: 0.0284 - val_acc: 0.9922
```

In [25]:

```
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2
   def show_train_history(train_acc, test_acc):
3
       plt.plot(train_history.history[train_acc])
      plt.plot(train_history.history[test_acc])
4
      plt.title('Train History')
5
       plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
6
7
       plt. xlabel('Epoch')
      plt.legend(['train', 'test'], loc='upper left')
8
9
       plt.show()
10 #画出准确率执行结果
11 #acc是训练的准确率, val_acc是验证的准确率
```

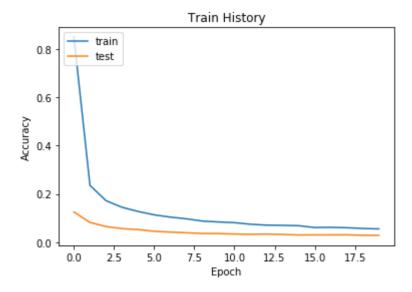
In [26]:

```
1 show_train_history('acc', 'val_acc')
```



In [27]:

```
show_train_history('loss','val_loss')
#画出误差误差执行结果
```



```
In [ ]:
  1
```

评价模型准确率

使用测试数据集来评估模型准确率。使用卷积神经网络来识别MNIST数据集,分类精度接近0.99.

```
In [29]:
```

```
1 scores = model.evaluate(x_Test4D_normalize, y_TestOneHot)
 2 scores[1]
9920/10000 [============>.] - ETA: 0s
```

Out [29]:

0.9929

进行预测

In [30]:

```
1 prediction=model.predict classes(x Test4D normalize)
2 #x_Test4D_normalize指已标注化了的测试数据
```

In [31]:

```
1 prediction[:10]
2 #查看预测结果的前十项
```

Out[31]:

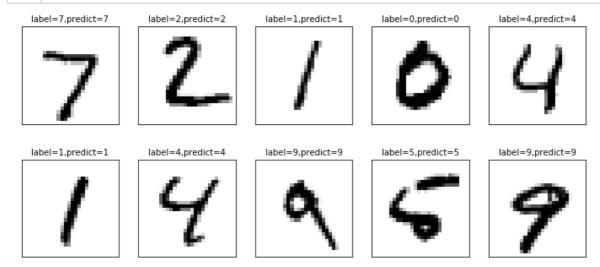
```
array([7, 2, 1, 0, 4, 1, 4, 9, 5, 9], dtype=int64)
```

In [32]:

```
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 2 | def plot_images_labels_prediction(images, labels, prediction, idx, num=10):
 3
       fig = plt.gcf()
 4
       fig. set_size_inches(12, 14)
       if num>25: num=25
 5
       for i in range (0, num):
 6
 7
           ax=plt. subplot (5, 5, 1+i)
           ax.imshow(images[idx], cmap='binary')
 8
 9
10
           ax.set_title("label=" +str(labels[idx])+
                          ",predict="+str(prediction[idx])
11
12
                         , fontsize=10)
13
           ax. set_xticks([]);ax. set_yticks([])
14
15
           idx += 1
       plt.show()
16
17 #查看预测结果
```

In [33]:

plot_images_labels_prediction(x_Test, y_Test, prediction, idx=0)



confusion matrix 显示混淆矩阵

In [34]:

Out[34]:

predict	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
label										
0	974	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0
1	0	1132	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	2	0	1025	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
3	0	0	1	1006	0	2	0	1	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	980	0	1	0	0	1
5	0	0	0	4	0	885	1	0	0	2
6	4	4	0	0	2	3	944	0	1	0
7	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	1019	1	1
8	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	967	3
9	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	4	1	997

对角线上是预测正确的数字,真实值是1被正确预测为1的项数有1132项,最高,即最不容易混淆,真实值为5被正确预测为5的有885项,最低。真实值为9但是被预测为9时最高,也是最容易混淆。