```
# Lab 7 Learning rate and Evaluation
import tensorflow as tf
learning_rate = 0.001
batch size = 100
training_epochs = 15
nb\_classes = (10) \rightarrow 0 \sim 9 : 101H
mnist = tf.keras.datasets.mnist
                                                                     가 돈으로 쓰인 이미지들을 처리하는 데이터 셋
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data() -> MUIST 데이터 셋을 인터넷을 찾아 기저렴
# normalizing data
                                                                                                                                                        (60000, 28,28)
x_train, x_test = x_train / 255.0, x_test / 255.0
                                                                                                                                                             [0] [1] [2]
                                                        원대 Glore를 변경하지 않고 반환되
# change data shape
                                                     ㅋ 결과를 사용하여 Giloi 단의 Shape을 번뎌해줌
print(x_train.shape) # (60000, 28, 28)
x_{train} = x_{train.reshape}(x_{train.shape}[0], x_{train.shape}[1] * x_{train.shape}[2]) \rightarrow (60000, 28 \times 28)
x_{test} = x_{test}.reshape(x_{test}.shape[0], x_{test}.shape[1] * x_{test}.shape[2]) = x_{test}.reshape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{test}.shape(x_{t
                                                                               · UX_train 에는 출 60000 대의 28 x 28 크기의 이미지가 당겨있음
# change result to one-hot encoding
# in tf1, one_hot= True in read_data_sets("MNIST_data/", one_hot=True) 🕒 ካያል
# took care of it, but here we need to manually convert them
y_train = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, 10)
v_test = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, 10)
  →×_train의 60000개에 대한 값(0~9)이 담겨있는 레이블 데이터셋
# # Consider an array of 5 labels out of a set of 3 classes {0, 1, 2}:
# array([0, 2, 1, 2, 0])
# 'to_categorical' converts this into a matrix with as many columns as there are classes. The number of
rows
# stays the same. to categorical(labels)
# array([[ 1., 0., 0.],
            [0., 0., 1.],
#
            [0., 1., 0.],
#
            [0., 0., 1.],
            [1., 0., 0.]], dtype=float32)
                                                                                0~9
                                                                                                             28 ×28
tf.model = tf.keras.Sequential()
tf.model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=10), input_dim=784, activation='softmax'))
tf.model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=tf.optimizers.Adam(0.001),
metrics=['accuracy'])
tf.model.summary()
history = tf.model.fit(x train, y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=training epochs)
predictions = tf.model.predict(x test)
print('Prediction: \n', predictions)
score = tf.model.evaluate(x_train, y_train)
print('Accuracy: ', score[1])
```