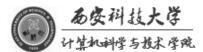




K Keras

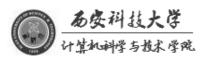
- □ 是一个高层的神经网络和深度学习库。
- 可以快速搭建神经网络模型,非常易于调试和扩展。
- □ TensorFlow的官方API
- □ 内置了一些**常用的公共数据集**,可以通过keras.datasets模块加载和访问。





□ Keras中集成的数据集

序号	名称	说 明
1	boston_housing	波士顿房价数据集
2	CIFAR10	10种类别的图片集
3	CIFAR100	100种类别的图片集
4	MNIST	手写数字图片集
5	Fashion-MNIST	10种时尚类别的图片集
6	IMDB	电影点评数据集
7	reuters	路透社新闻数据集





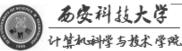
■波士顿房价数据集

- □ 卡内基梅隆大学,StatLib库,1978年
- □ 涵盖了麻省波士顿的506个不同郊区的房屋数据
- □ 404条训练数据集,102条测试数据集
- □ 每条数据14个字段,包含13个属性,和1个房价的平均值





序号	变量名	说 明	示 例
1	CRIM	城镇人均犯罪率	0.00632
2	ZN	超过25000平方英尺的住宅用地所占比例	18.0
3	INDUS	城镇非零售业的商业用地所占比例	2.31
4	CHAS	是否被Charles河流穿过(取值1:是;取值0:否)	0
5	NOX	一氧化碳浓度	0.538
6	RM	每栋住宅的平均房间数	6.575
7	AGE	早于1940年建成的自住房屋比例	65.2
8	DIS	到波士顿5个中心区域的加权平均距离	4.0900
9	RAD	到达高速公路的便利指数	1
10	TAX	每10000美元的全值财产税率	296
11	PTRATIO	城镇中师生比例	15.3
12	В	反映城镇中的黑人比例的指标,越靠近0.63越小; B=1000*(BK-0.63)²,其中BK是黑人的比例。	396.90
13	LSTAT	低收入人口的比例	7.68
14	MEDV	自住房屋房价的平均房价(单位为1000美元)	24.0



□ 加载数据集——.load data()方法

前缀

数据集名称

tensorflow.keras.datasets.boston_housing

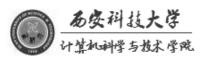
```
import tensorflow as tf
boston_housing = tf.keras.datasets.boston_housing
(train_x, train_y), (test_x, test_y) = boston_housing.load_data()
```

提示信息:

本地默认路径:

C:\Users\user_name\.keras\datasets

C:\Users\Administrator\.keras\datasets\boston housing.npz



0

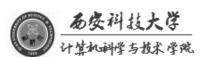
□ 训练集合测试集

```
import tensorflow as tf
boston housing = tf.keras.datasets.boston housing
(train_x, train_y), (test_x, test_y) = boston_housing.load data()
   训练数据集
                       测试数据集
                                                        test split=0.2
```

```
print("Training set:",len(train x))
print("Testing set:",len(test x))
```

运行结果:

```
Training set: 404
Testing set: 102
```





□ 改变数据集划分比例

提取出全部数据作为训练集

```
(train_x, train_y), (test_x, test_y) = boston_housing.load_data(test_split=0)
print("Training set:",len(train_x))
print("Testing set:",len(test_x))
```

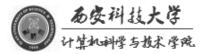
运行结果:

```
Training set: 506
Testing set: 0
```



□ 访问数据集中的数据

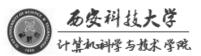
```
>>>type(train x)
numpy.ndarray
>>>type(train y)
numpy.ndarray
>>>print("Dim of train x:",train x.ndim)
Dim of train x: 2
>>>print("Shape of train x:",train x.shape)
Shape of train x: (506, 13)
>>>print("Dim of train y:",train y.ndim)
Dim of train y: 1
>>>print("Shape of train y:",train y.shape)
Shape of train y: (506,)
```





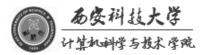
□ 访问数据集中的数据——输出train_x中的前5行数据

```
>>>print(train x[0:5])
               0.00000e+00
[[1.23247e+00
                             8.14000e+00
                                          0.00000e+00
                                                        5.38000e-01
                                                                     6.14200e+00
 9.17000e+01
                                                                     3.96900e+02
               3.97690e+00
                             4.00000e+00
                                          3.07000e+02
                                                        2.10000e+01
 1.87200e+01]
 2.17700e-02
                             2.03000e+00
                                          0.00000e+00
                                                        4.15000e-01
                                                                     7.61000e+00
               8.25000e+01
 1.57000e+01
               6.27000e+00
                             2.00000e+00
                                          3.48000e+02
                                                        1.47000e+01
                                                                     3.95380e+02
 3.11000e+001
 4.89822e+00
               0.00000e+00
                            1.81000e+01
                                          0.00000e+00
                                                        6.31000e-01
                                                                     4.97000e+00
 1.00000e+02
               1.33250e+00
                             2.40000e+01
                                          6.66000e+02
                                                        2.02000e+01
                                                                     3.75520e+02
 3.26000e+00]
 3.96100e-02
               0.00000e+00
                             5.19000e+00
                                          0.00000e+00
                                                        5.15000e-01
                                                                     6.03700e+00
 3.45000e+01
               5.98530e+00
                             5.00000e+00
                                          2.24000e+02
                                                        2.02000e+01
                                                                     3.96900e+02
 8.01000e+007
 3.69311e+00
               0.00000e+00
                             1.81000e+01
                                          0.00000e+00
                                                        7.13000e-01
                                                                     6.37600e+00
  8.84000e+01
               2.56710e+00
                             2.40000e+01
                                          6.66000e+02
                                                        2.02000e+01
                                                                     3.91430e+02
 1.46500e+01]]
```



□ 访问数据集中的数据——输出train_x中的<mark>第6列</mark>数据

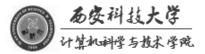
```
>>>print(train_x[:, 5])
                               5.708 5.536 5.468 5.628 5.019
             5.968
                         7.358
                                                  6.348
                                                        6.193
                   6.461
                                6.565
                                        88
                                            5.87
                                8 297
 6.951 6.101
```





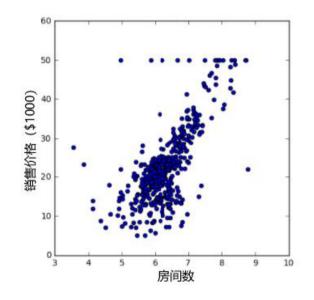
□ 访问数据集中的数据——输出train_y中的全部数据

```
>>>print(train y)
                          18.5 11.3 15.6 15.6 14.4 12.1
                               14.6
                               35.4
                               22.
 26.7 25.
```

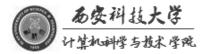




平均房间数与房价之间的关系



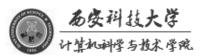




0

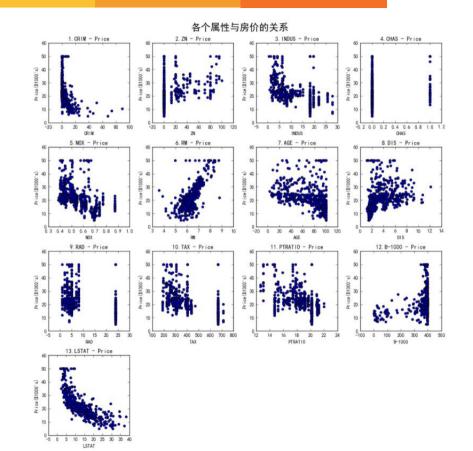
5. RM-Price

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
boston housing = tf.keras.datasets.boston housing
(train x, train y), ( , ) = boston housing.load data(test split=∅)
plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
plt.scatter(train_x[:, 5],train_y)
plt.xlabel("RM")
plt.ylabel("Price($1000's)")
plt.title("5. RM-Price")
plt.show()
```



Matplotblib数据可视化

例:将所有属性与房价 之间的关系可视化



0

Matplotblib数据可视化

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
boston housing = tf.keras.datasets.boston housing
(train x, train y), ( , ) = boston housing.load data(test split=∅)
plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei']
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode minus']=False
titles = ["CRIM", "ZN", "INDUS", "CHAS", "NOX", "RM", "AGE",
          "DIS", "RAD", "TAX", "PTRATIO", "B-1000", "LSTAT", "MEDV"]
plt.figure(figsize=(12,12))
for i in range(13):
    plt.subplot(4,4,(i+1))
    plt.scatter(train_x[:,i], train_y)
    plt.xlabel(titles[i])
    plt.ylabel("Price($1000's)")
    plt.title(str(i+1)+ "." +titles[i]+" - Price")
plt.tight layout()
plt.suptitle("各个属性与房价的关系", x=0.5, y=1.02, fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```