

TensorFlow

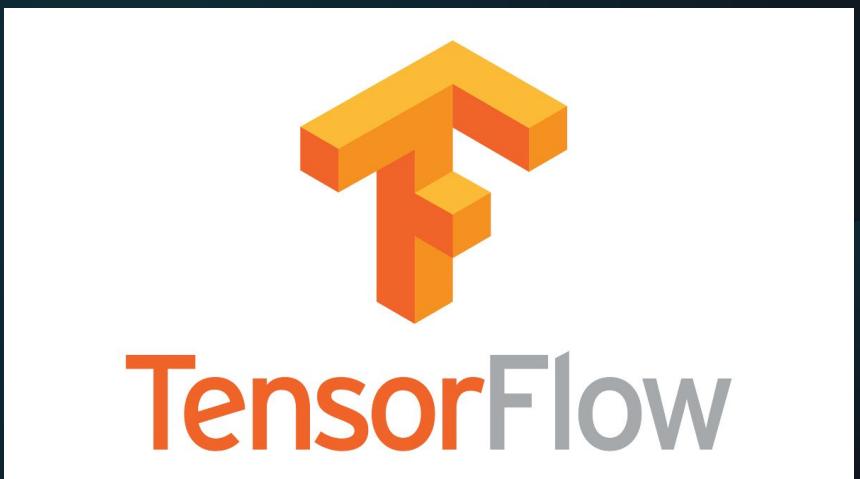
講師：陳聖文

01

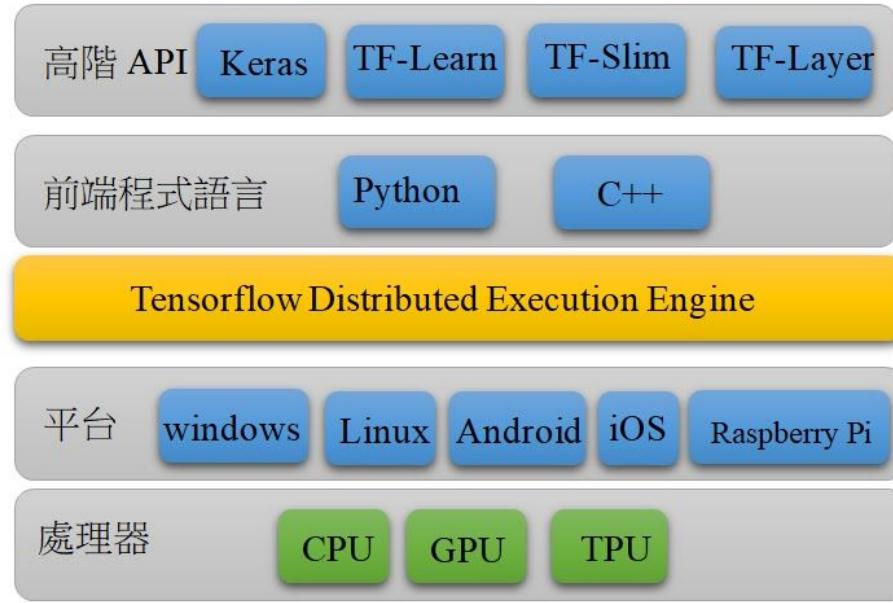
TensorFlow 介紹



什麼是 TensorFlow ?

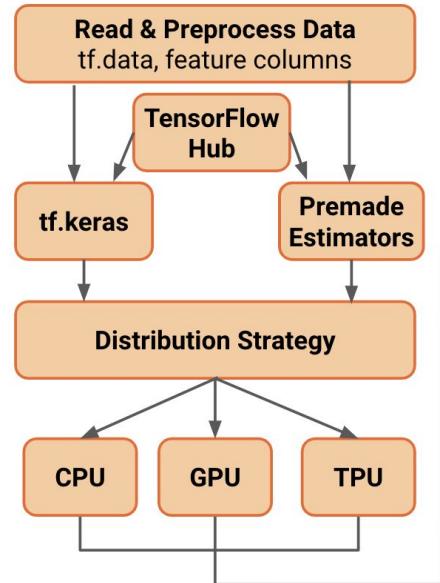


Tensorflow 架構圖說明:

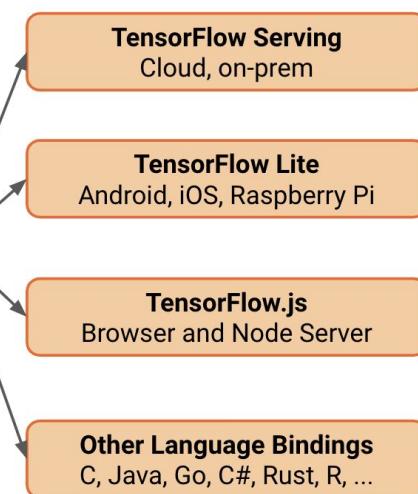


TensorFlow 工作流程

TRAINING



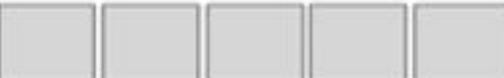
DEPLOYMENT



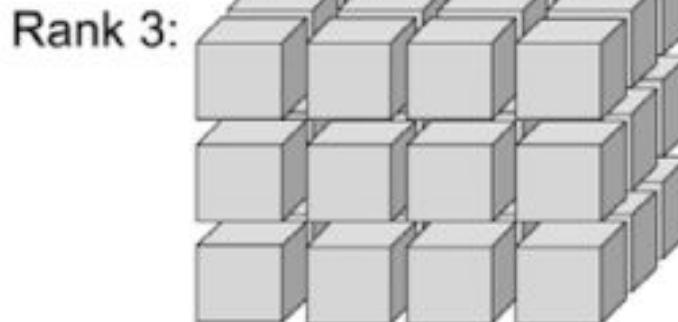
TensorFlow 工作流程

什麼是 Tensor

Rank 0: 
(scalar)

Rank 1: 
(vector)

Rank 2: (matrix)



TensorFlow 基本用法



04. TensorFlow 框架介紹

目錄

- 基礎用法
- 將 Tensor 轉換為 Numpy
- TensorFlow 運算方法
- 变數

基礎用法

匯入套件庫

```
[1]: # 安裝 TensorFlow 套件
```

```
[19]: # 匯入 TensorFlow 套件
Tensorflow 版本: 2.13.0
```

基本用法

創建張量 (Tensor)

創建 rank 0 張量 (純量, Scalar)

```
[20]: tf.Tensor(4, shape=(), dtype=int32)
```

創建 rank 1 張量 (向量, Vector)

```
[21]: tf.Tensor([2, 3, 4.], shape=(3,), dtype=float32)
```

創建 rank 2 張量 (矩阵, Matrix)

```
[22]: tf.Tensor(
[[1, 2.]
[3, 4.]
[5, 6.]], shape=(3, 2), dtype=float16)
```

創建更高維度的張量

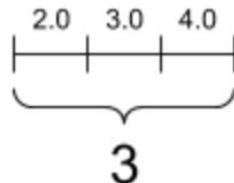
創建 float32 類型的張量

什麼是 Tensor

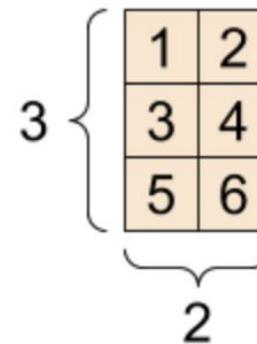
A scalar, shape: []

4

A vector, shape: [3]

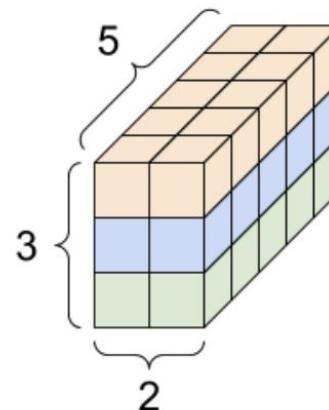
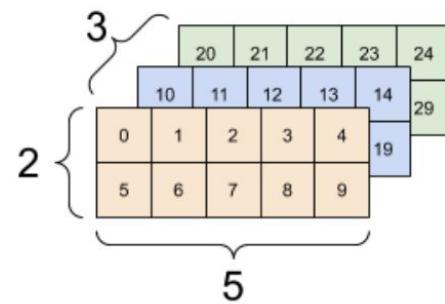
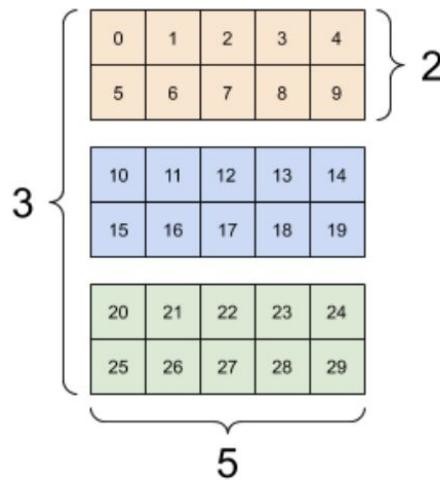


A matrix, shape: [3, 2]



什麼是 Tensor

A 3-axis tensor, shape: [3, 2, 5]



Tensor 的運算元



TensorFlow 運算方法

定義張量 a 與 b

```
[30]:  
tf.Tensor(  
[[1 2],  
[3 4]], shape=(2, 2), dtype=int32)  
[29]:  
tf.Tensor(  
[[1 1],  
[1 1]], shape=(2, 2), dtype=int32)
```

加法運算

```
[31]:  
  
[31]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=int32, numpy=  
array([[2, 3],  
       [4, 5]], dtype=int32)>  
[34]:  
  
[34]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=int32, numpy=  
array([[2, 3],  
       [4, 5]], dtype=int32)>
```

元素乘法

```
[32]:  
  
[32]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=int32, numpy=  
array([[1, 2],  
       [3, 4]], dtype=int32)>  
[35]:  
  
[35]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=int32, numpy=  
array([[1, 2],  
       [3, 4]], dtype=int32)>
```

矩陣乘法

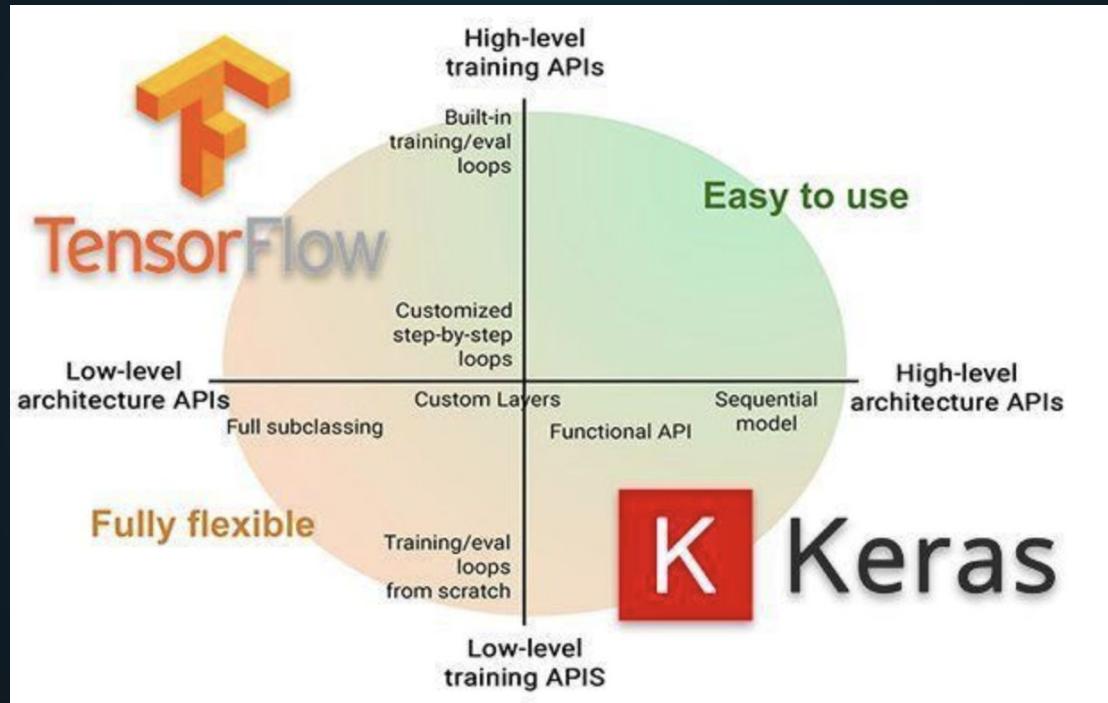
```
[33]:  
  
[33]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=int32, numpy=  
array([[1, 3],  
       [7, 7]], dtype=int32)>  
[36]:  
  
[36]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=int32, numpy=  
array([[1, 3],  
       [7, 7]], dtype=int32)>
```

點乘運算

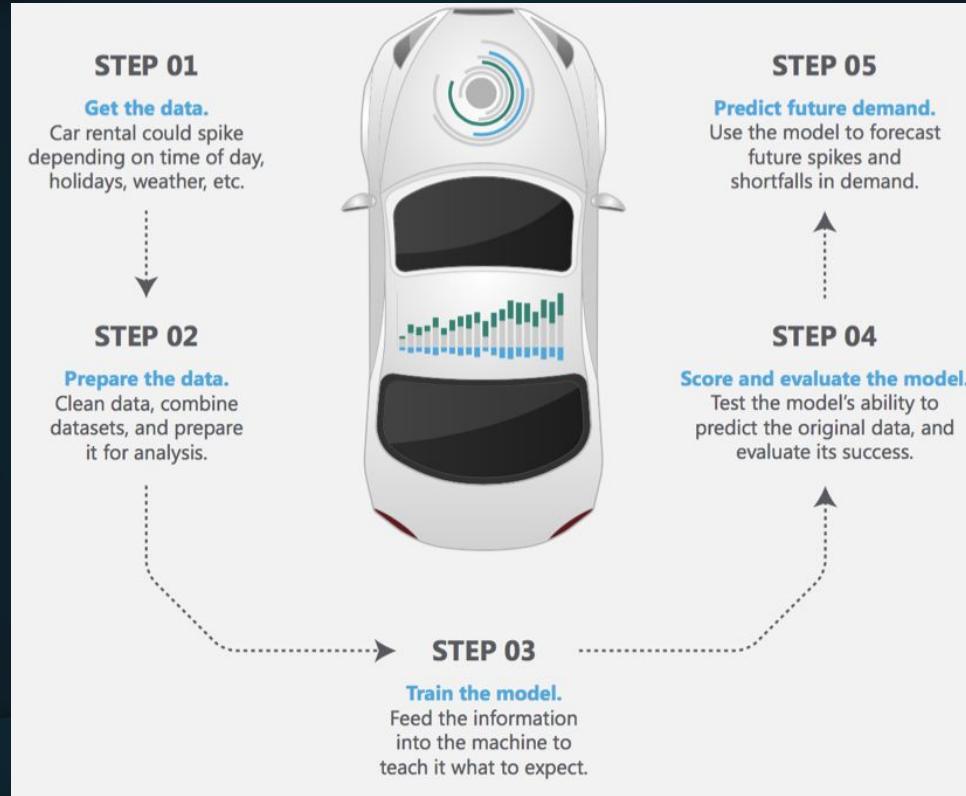
01

Keras 介紹

Keras 介紹



機器學習基礎流程



Keras 介紹



Keras 介紹

從 TensorFlow 匯入 Keras 套件

```
[46]:
```

使用 Keras 載入 MNIST 資料集

```
[47]:
```

載入資料集與正規化

```
[48]:
```

```
[49]:
```

[50]:

模型建構

從 Keras 匯入 Layer 套件

```
[51]:
```

```
[52]:
```

[53]:

建置手寫辨識分類資料集

```
[54]:
```

模型預測

對樣本進行預測
會回傳會是樣本對於每個類別的邏輯分數(Logits)向量，|

```
[55]:
```

```
[56]:
```

```
[57]:
```

```
[58]:
```

[59]: array([[-0.4793607, -0.1534846, 0.1577643, 0.1113722, -0.2822224, -0.13211143, -0.01687551, 0.42131132, -0.15692118, 0.4346081]], dtype='float32')

透過 Softmax 轉為每個類別的機率

```
[60]:
```

```
[61]:
```

```
[62]:
```

```
[63]: array([[0.04974858, 0.08417165, 0.11490515, 0.10969622, 0.07400408, 0.05599002, 0.09649269, 0.14955348, 0.08388288, 0.15155533]], dtype='float32')

計算損失函數



未經過訓練的模型，給出的機率值接近隨機(1/10)，因此初始損失應該接近



```
-tf.math.log(1/10) ~=- 2.3
```



```
[64]:
```



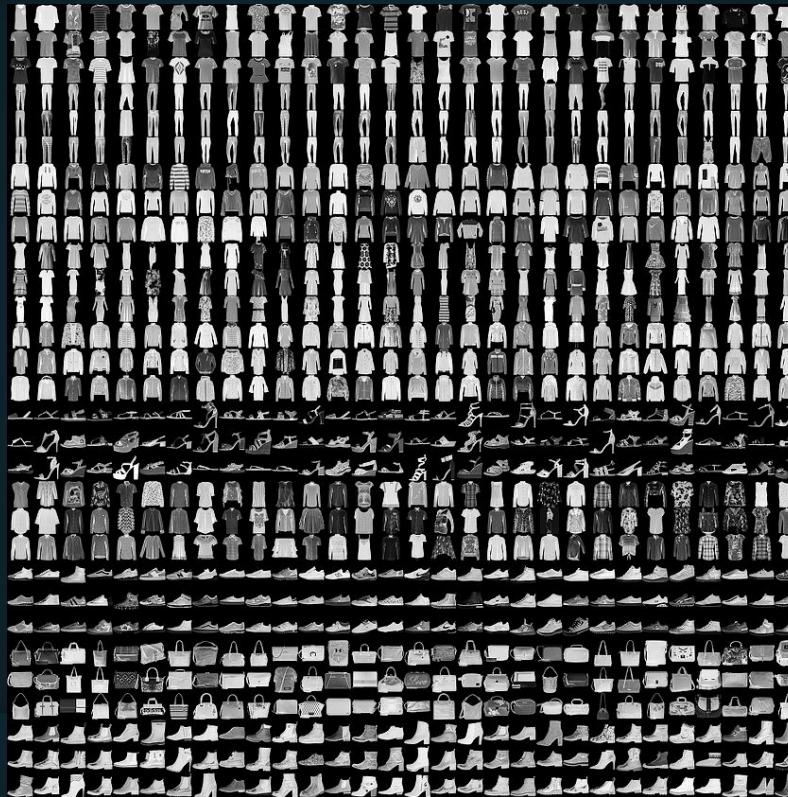
```
[65]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float32, numpy=2.3025851>
```



使用稀疏分類交叉熵


```

Fashion MNIST 資料集



Fashion MNIST 標籤

Label	Class
0	T-shirt/top
1	Trouser
2	Pullover
3	Dress
4	Coat
5	Sandal
6	Shirt
7	Sneaker
8	Bag
9	Ankle boot

透過 Keras 實做服裝分類



透過 Keras 實做服裝分類

目錄

- 前期準備
- 匯入套件
- 匯入 Fashion MNIST 資料集
- 定義服裝類別

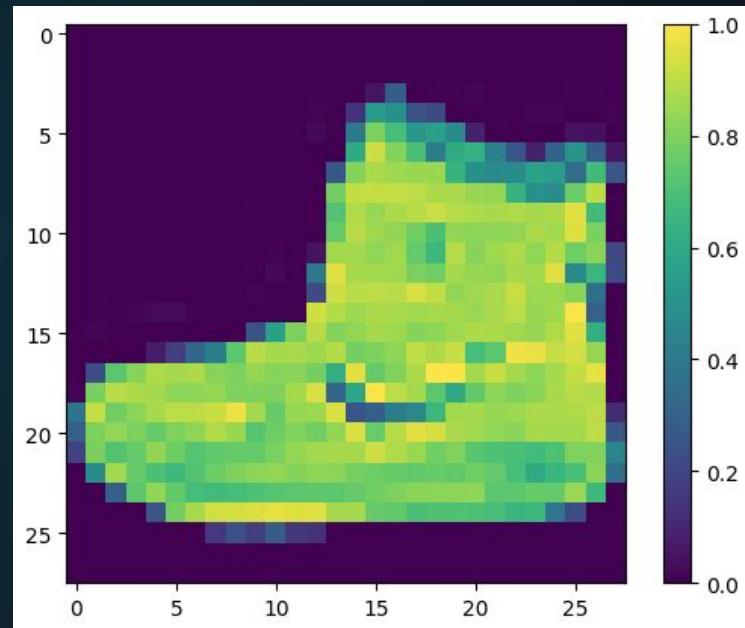
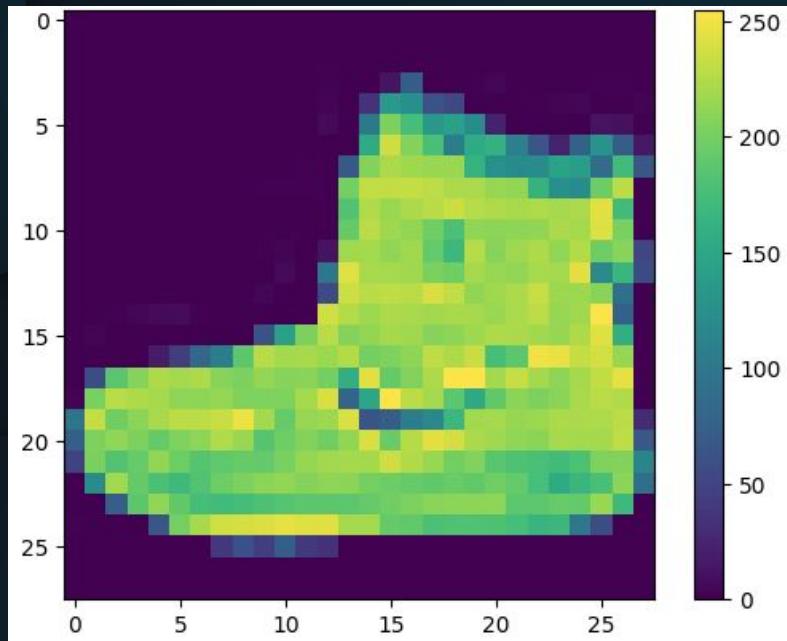
```
[1] 1 # 挑入 Tensorflow 與 tf.keras  
2  
3  
4 # 挑入 Numpy 與 Matplotlib
```

```
[1] 1 # 從 Keras Datasets 中匯入服裝資料集  
2  
3 # 從資料集中提取資料，分為訓練集與驗證集
```

```
[1] 1 # 定義服裝類別  
2 class_names = ['T-shirt/top', 'Trouser', 'Pullover', 'Dress', 'Coat',  
3 | | | | | 'Sandal', 'Shirt', 'Sneaker', 'Bag', 'Ankle boot']  
4  
5 # 縱市服裝類別表
```

class
0 T-shirt/top
1 Trouser
2 Pullover
3 Dress
4 Coat
5 Sandal
6 Shirt

資料正規化



印出資料集中的一些影像



架構模型



使用 Keras 建構分類模型

設置模型的每一層

```
[ ] 1 # 使用 Keras 建置序列模型
```

模型總覽

```
[ ] 1  
Model: "sequential"  
-----  
Layer (type)      Output Shape       Param #  
-----  
flatten (Flatten) (None, 784)           0  
dense (Dense)    (None, 128)          100480  
dense_1 (Dense)  (None, 10)           1298  
-----  
Total params: 101770 (397.54 KB)  
Trainable params: 101770 (397.54 KB)  
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)
```

編譯模型

```
[ ] 1 # 對模型進行編譯
```

訓練模型

模型擬合

```
[ ] 1 # 對模型進行訓練
```

```
Epoch 1/10  
1875/1875 [=====] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.5050 - accuracy: 0.8229  
Epoch 2/10  
1875/1875 [=====] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3811 - accuracy: 0.8615  
Epoch 3/10  
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3432 - accuracy: 0.8740  
[Epoch 4/10]  
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3169 - accuracy: 0.8843  
Epoch 5/10  
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2983 - accuracy: 0.8901  
Epoch 6/10  
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2851 - accuracy: 0.8936  
[Epoch 7/10]  
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2730 - accuracy: 0.8991  
Epoch 8/10
```

扁平層 (Flatten)

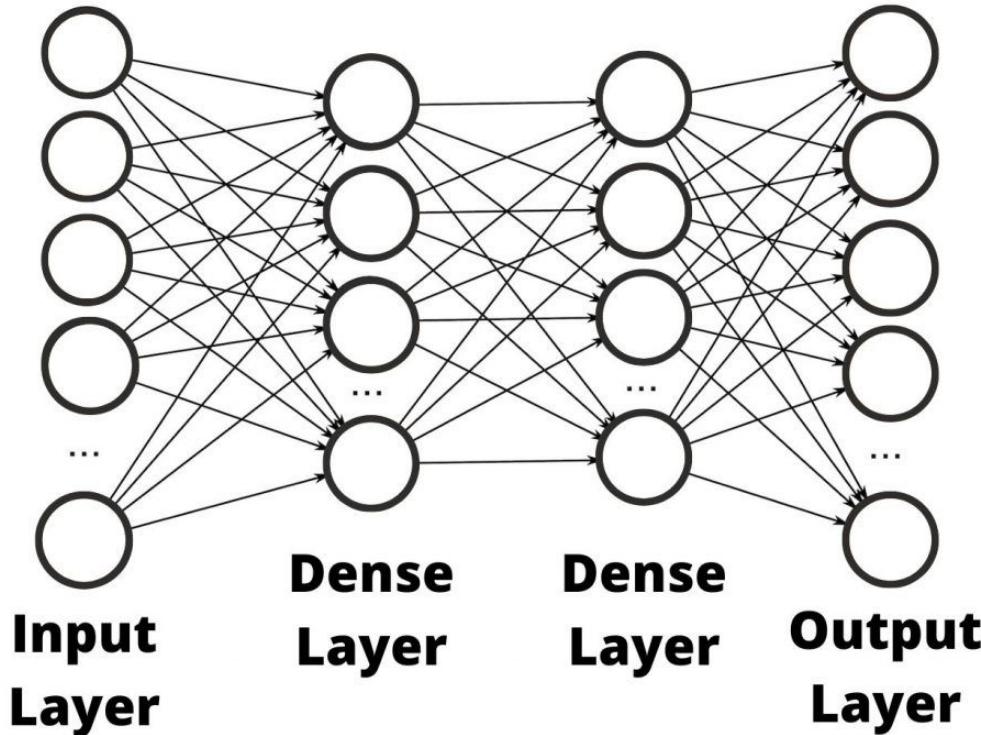
0	23	45	84
39	100	185	75
96	56	201	89
78	35	72	84

} 2 - dimensional
shape

0	23	45	84	39	100	185	•	•	•	72	84
---	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	---	---	---	----	----

Flattened 1 - dimensional shape

全連結層 (Dense)



模型架構

```
Model: "sequential"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
<hr/>		
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 784)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	100480
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290
<hr/>		
Total params: 101770 (397.54 KB)		
Trainable params: 101770 (397.54 KB)		
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)		

架構模型



使用 Keras 建構分類模型

設置模型的每一層

```
[ ] 1 # 使用 Keras 建置序列模型
```

模型總覽

```
[ ] 1  
Model: "sequential"  
-----  
Layer (type)      Output Shape       Param #  
-----  
flatten (Flatten) (None, 784)           0  
dense (Dense)    (None, 128)          100480  
dense_1 (Dense)  (None, 10)           1298  
-----  
Total params: 101770 (397.54 KB)  
Trainable params: 101770 (397.54 KB)  
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)
```

編譯模型

```
[ ] 1 # 對模型進行編譯
```

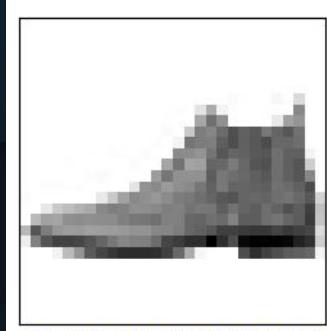
訓練模型

模型擬合

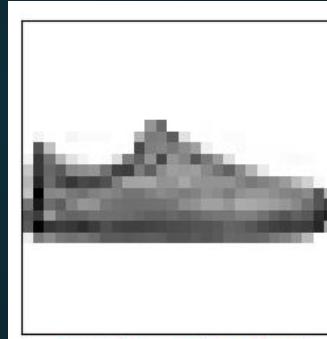
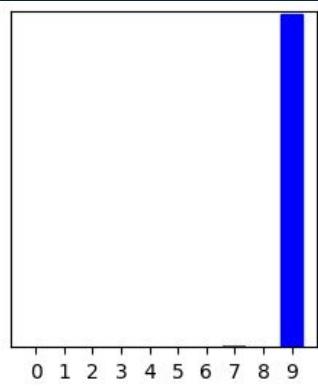
```
[ ] 1 # 對模型進行訓練
```

```
Epoch 1/10  
1875/1875 [=====] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.5050 - accuracy: 0.8229  
Epoch 2/10  
1875/1875 [=====] - 4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3811 - accuracy: 0.8615  
Epoch 3/10  
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3432 - accuracy: 0.8740  
[Epoch 4/10]  
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3169 - accuracy: 0.8843  
Epoch 5/10  
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2983 - accuracy: 0.8901  
Epoch 6/10  
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2851 - accuracy: 0.8936  
[Epoch 7/10]  
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2730 - accuracy: 0.8991  
Epoch 8/10
```

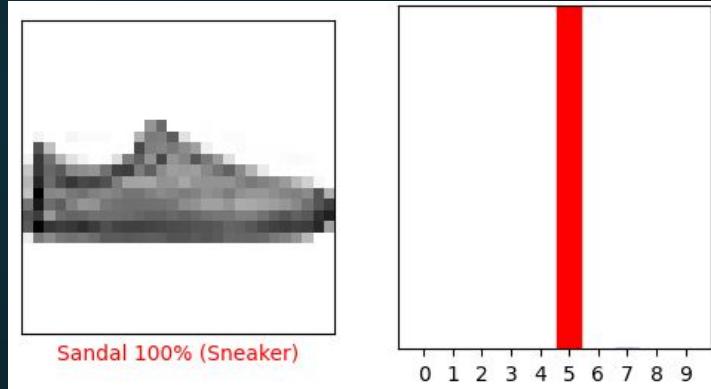
預測正確與預測錯誤



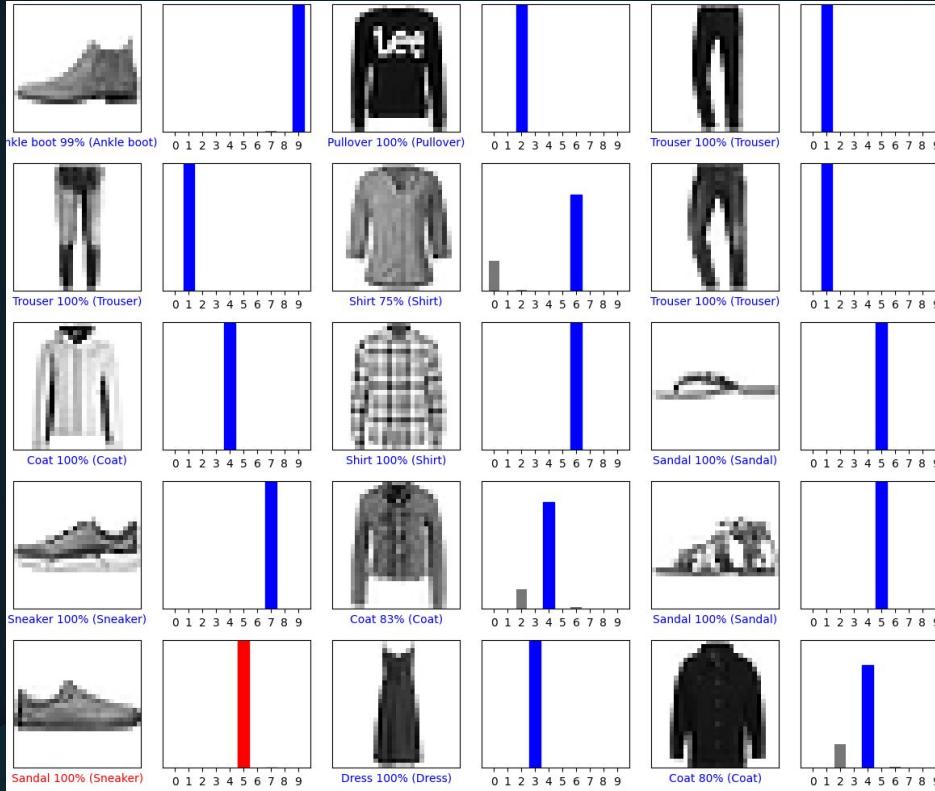
Ankle boot 99% (Ankle boot)



Sandal 100% (Sneaker)



顯示多筆預測結果



模型預測與評估



- ▼ 評估正確率
 - 1 # 使用測試集，評估模型的正確率
 - 🕒 313/313 - 0s - loss: 0.3317 - accuracy: 0.8865 - 487ms/epoch - 2ms/step
測試集正確率: 0.8865000009536743
- ▼ 模型預測
- ▼ 建立機率模型
 - [] 1 # 建立機率模型
- ▼ 預測類別機率
 - [] 1 # 使用機率模型進行預測
 - 313/313 [-----] - 0s ims/step
- ▼ 顯示一筆的各類別預測機率
 - [] 1 # 顯示一筆資料的預測機率
 - array([4.2546656e-08, 1.1991272e-08, 1.0194580e-08, 4.8882377e-08, 4.2308961e-08, 2.2028812e-03, 7.5467760e-07, 6.8196877e-03, 5.9736287e-08, 9.9897657e-01], dtype=float32)
- ▼ 獲取預測類別
 - [] 1 # 提出最有可能的結果
 - 9
- ▼ 查看標準答案
 - [] 1 # 顯示標準答案進行比較
 - 9
- ▼ 驗證預測
- ▼ 撰寫繪製圖片的範程式