```
학습 목표: Dataset 을 다루는 연습을 합니다
텐서플로를 이해할 때 제일 중요한 부분이다.
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pvplot as plt
from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import input_data
   • 다운로드받기
mnist = input_data.read_data_sets("MNIST_data/", one_hot=True)
Extracting MNIST_data/train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
     Extracting MNIST_data/train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
     Extracting MNIST_data/t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
     Extracting MNIST_data/t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
print(mnist.train.images.shape)
print(mnist.test.images.shape)
    (55000, 784)
     (10000, 784)
print(mnist.train.labels.shape)
print(mnist.test.labels.shape)
     (55000, 10)
     (10000, 10)
   • '0~9'가 들어있다는 소리다.
확률을 담는 그릇이 10개라는 의미가 정확하다
idx = 205
img1 = mnist.test.images[idx]
img1 = np.array(img1, dtype='float')
pixels = img1.reshape((28, 28))
plt.imshow(pixels, cmap='gray')
plt.title('mnist.test.images[{}]'.format(idx))
plt.show()
```

```
mnist.test.images[205]
```

# Assist for Visual num\_visual = [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]

```
label1 = mnist.test.labels[idx]
print(label1)
print(num_visual)
```

```
[0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

## Students

- one-hot encoding 은 무엇일까?
- 아래 코드의 의미는?

```
label2 = np.argmax(label1)
print(label2)
```

[→ 3

## 하나 더 연습하기

```
np.argmax([0, 1, 6, 3, 2, -2, 5, 7, 10])
```

□ 8

```
# Assisst for Visual
print("np.argmax() : \text{\text{\text{W}t", np.argmax(num_visual))}}
print("num_visual : \text{\text{\text{\text{\text{W}t", num_visual})}}
print("num_visual[9] : ", num_visual[9])
```

np.argmax(): 9
num\_visual: [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
num\_visual[9]: 9

- np.argmax()는 해당 리스트안에 가장 큰 값의 인덱스를 반환한다.
- num\_visual의 내용을 확인했을 때 0부터 9까지 순서대로 들어있다.
- num\_visual의 9번 인덱스에는 9가 들어있다.

num\_visual이 너무 직관적이라 조금 복잡한 리스트를 사용하여 다시 한 번 예시를 들어보면

```
num_visual = [12,1,24,55,4,15,13,66,98,20,50,33] # 참고로 가장 큰 값은 98이며 인덱스는 8번이다.
print("np.argmax(): \text{\text{\text{W}t}", np.argmax(num_visual)})}
print("num_visual: \text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{W}t}", num_visual}}}}
print("num_visual[{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{
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L>

코드가 생각보다 복잡하게 나왔다. 이는 조금만 응용을 진행하여 나온 결과이니 다시 코드를 한 번 봐두자.

우선 가장 큰 값의 인덱스를 알아보았고, 해당 인덱스의 값을 확인하니 역시나 가장 큰 값이 맞았다.

```
img1 = mnist.test.images[idx]
img1 = np.array(img1, dtype='float')
lbl1 = np.argmax(mnist.test.labels[idx])

pixels = img1.reshape((28, 28))
plt.imshow(pixels, cmap='gray')
plt.title('mnist.test.images[{}] ---> {}'.format(idx, lbl1))
plt.show()
```