```
1 import tensorflow as tf
2 from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import input_data #手写数字相关的数据
包
```

```
1 # 载入数据集
   mnist = input_data.read_data_sets("MNIST_data",one_hot=True)
                                                               #载入数据,{数
    据集包路径,把标签转化为只有0和1的形式}
 3
 4 #定义变量,即每个批次的大小
 5
    batch_size = 100
                    #一次放100章图片进去
   n_batch = mnist.train.num_examples // batch_size #计算一共有多少个批次; 训练集
    数量(整除)一个批次大小
 7
8
   #(在3-2基础上添加)命名空间
9
   with tf.name_scope('input'):
       #定义两个placeholder
10
11
       x = tf.placeholder(tf.float32,[None,784],name='x-input')
                                                              #[行不确定,列
    为784]
12
       y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32,[None,10],name='y-input') #数字为0-9,则
    为10
13
14
    with tf.name_scope('layer'):
       #创建一个简单的神经网络
15
16
       with tf.name_scope('wights'):
17
           W = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([784,10]),name='w') #权重
18
       with tf.name_scope('biases'):
19
           b = tf.variable(tf.zeros([10]),name='b')
                                                     #偏置
20
       with tf.name_scope('wx_plus_b'):
21
           wx_plus_b = tf.matmul(x,w) + b
22
       with tf.name_scope('softmax'):
23
           prediction = tf.nn.softmax(wx_plus_b)
                                                #预测
24
25
   with tf.name_scope('loss'):
26
       #定义二次代价函数
       # loss = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(y-prediction))
27
28
    tf.reduce_mean(tf.nn.softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits(labels=y,logits=predi
    ction))
29
30
   with tf.name_scope('train'):
31
       #使用梯度下降法
32
       train_step = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(0.2).minimize(loss)
33
34
35
   init = tf.global_variables_initializer()
36
37
   with tf.name_scope('accuracy'):
38
       with tf.name_scope('correct_prediction'):
39
           #准确数,结果存放在一个布尔型列表中
40
           correct_prediction =
    tf.equal(tf.argmax(y,1),tf.argmax(prediction,1)) #比较两个参数大小是否相同,同
    则返回为true,不同则返回为false; argmax():返回张量中最大的值所在的位置
```

```
with tf.name_scope('accuracy'):
41
42
           #求准确率
43
            accuracy = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(correct_prediction,tf.float32))
    #cast():将布尔型转换为32位的浮点型;(比方说9个T和1个F,则为9个1,1个0,即准确率为90%)
44
45
    #在3-2基础上更改
46
    with tf.Session() as sess:
47
        sess.run(init)
48
       writer = tf.summary.FileWriter('logs/',sess.graph)
49
       for epoch in range(1):
           for batch in range(n_batch):
50
51
               batch_xs,batch_ys = mnist.train.next_batch(batch_size)
52
               sess.run(train_step,feed_dict={x:batch_xs,y:batch_ys})
53
54
           acc = sess.run(accuracy,feed_dict=
    {x:mnist.test.images,y:mnist.test.labels})
55
           print("Iter" + str(epoch) + ",Testing Accuracy" + str(acc))
56
```

```
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
Iter0,Testing Accuracy0.8764
```