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## Spring Boot集成DeepLearning4j实现图片数字识别

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### 1.什么是DeepLearning4j?

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DeepLearning4J (DL4J) 是一套基于Java语言的神经网络工具包，可以构建、定型和部署神经网络。DL4J与Hadoop和[Spark](<http://cxyroad.com/https://mgubaidullin.github.io/deeplearning4j-docs/cn/spark>)集成，支持分布式CPU和GPU，为商业环境（而非研究工具目的）所设计。[Skymind]([http://www.skymind.ai/?\\_\\_hstc=3042607.a7ccacb889310ae8ee9e75399d132dd6.1464754825987.1480748718367.1480752621996.152&\\_\\_hssc=3042607.4.1480752621996&\\_\\_hsfp=4201184654](http://cxyroad.com/http://www.skymind.ai/?__hstc=3042607.a7ccacb889310ae8ee9e75399d132dd6.1464754825987.1480748718367.1480752621996.152&__hssc=3042607.4.1480752621996&__hsfp=4201184654))是DL4J的商业支持机构。Deeplearning4j拥有先进的技术，以即插即用为目标，通过更多预设的使用，避免多余的配置，让非企业也能够进行快速的原型制作。DL4J同时可以规模化定制。DL4J遵循Apache 2.0许可协议，一切以其为基础的衍生作品均属于衍生作品的作

### ### Deeplearning4j的功能

Deeplearning4j包括了分布式、多线程的深度学习的框架，以及普通的单线程深度学习框架。定型过程以集群进行，也就是说，Deeplearning4j可以快速处理大量数据。神经网络可通过[迭代化简]平行定型，与Java、[Scala](<http://cxyroad.com/http://nd4j.org/scala.html>)和[Clojure]([http://cxyroad.com/https://github.com/wildermuthn/d4j-iris-example-clj/blob/master/src/dl4j\\_clj\\_example/core.clj](http://cxyroad.com/https://github.com/wildermuthn/d4j-iris-example-clj/blob/master/src/dl4j_clj_example/core.clj))均兼容。Deeplearning4j在开放堆栈中作为模块组件的功能，使之成为首个为[微服务架构](<http://cxyroad.com/http://microservices.io/patterns/microservices.html>)打造的深度学习框架。



### ### Deeplearning4j的组件

深度神经网络能够实现[前所未有的准确度](<http://cxyroad.com/>  
”<https://mgubaidullin.github.io/deeplearning4j-docs/cn/accuracy>”)。对神经网络的简介请参见[概览](<http://cxyroad.com/>  
”<https://mgubaidullin.github.io/deeplearning4j-docs/cn/neuralnet-overview>”)页。简而言之，DeepLearning4j能够让你从各类浅层网络（其中每一层在英文中被称为layer）出发，设计深层神经网络。这一灵活性使用户可以根据所需，在分布式、生产级、能够在分布式CPU或GPU的基础上与Spark和Hadoop协同工作的框架内，整合受限玻尔兹曼机、其他自动编码器、卷积网络或递归网络。此处为我们已经建立的各个库及其在系统整体中的所处位置：



DeepLearning4J用于设计神经网络：

- \* DeepLearning4j（简称DL4J）是为Java和Scala编写的首个商业级开源分布式深度学习
- \* DL4J与Hadoop和Spark集成，为商业环境（而非研究工具目的）所设计。
- \* 支持GPU和CPU
- \* 受到 Cloudera, Hortonwork, NVIDIA, Intel, IBM 等认证，可以在Spark, Flink, Hadoop 上运行
- \* 支持并行迭代算法架构
- \* DeepLearning4J的JavaDoc可在[此处](<http://cxyroad.com/>  
”<http://deeplearning4j.org/doc/>”)获取
- \* DeepLearning4J示例的Github代码库请见[此处](<http://cxyroad.com/>  
”<https://github.com/deeplearning4j/dl4j-examples>”)。相关示例的简介汇总请见[此处](<http://cxyroad.com/>  
”<https://deeplearning4j.org/cn/examples-tour>”)。
- \* 开源工具 ASF 2.0许可证  
： [[github.com/deeplearnin...](https://github.com/deeplearnin...)](<http://cxyroad.com/>  
”<https://github.com/deeplearning4j/deeplearning4j>”)

## 2.训练模型

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### ### 训练和测试数据集下载

[[raw.githubusercontent.com/zq2599/blog...](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/zq2599/blog...)](<http://cxyroad.com/>  
”[https://raw.githubusercontent.com/zq2599/blog%5C\\_download%5C\\_files/master/files/mnist%5C\\_png.tar.gz](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/zq2599/blog%5C_download%5C_files/master/files/mnist%5C_png.tar.gz)”)

### ### MNIST简介

- \* MNIST是经典的计算机视觉数据集，来源是National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST，美国国家标准与技术研究所)，包含各种手写数字图片，其中训练集60,000张，测试集 10,000张，
- \* MNIST来源于250 个不同人的手写,其中 50% 是高中学生, 50% 来自人口普查局 (the Census Bureau) 的工作人员., 测试集(test set) 也是同样比例的手写数字数据
- \* MNIST官网: [yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/](http://cxyroad.com/"http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/"))

### ### 数据集简介

从MNIST官网下载的原始数据并非图片文件，需要按官方给出的格式说明做解析处理才能转为一张张图片，这些事情显然不是本篇的主题，因此咱们可以直接使用DL4J为我们准备好的数据集(下载地址稍后给出)，该数据集中是一张张独立的图片，这些图片所在目录的名字就是该图片具体的数字

### ### 模型训练

#### \*\*LeNet-5简介\*\*



#### #### LeNet-5 结构:

##### \* 输入层

图片大小为  $32 \times 32 \times 1$ ，其中 1 表示为黑白图像，只有一个 channel。

##### \* 卷积层

filter 大小  $5 \times 5$ , filter 深度 (个数) 为 6, padding 为 0, 卷积步长  $s=1=1$ , 输出矩阵大小为  $28 \times 28 \times 6$ , 其中 6 表示 filter 的个数。

#### \* 池化层

average pooling, filter 大小  $2 \times 2$  (即  $f=2=2$ ), 步长  $s=2=2$ , no padding, 输出矩阵大小为  $14 \times 14 \times 6$ 。

#### \* 卷积层

filter 大小  $5 \times 5$ , filter 个数为 16, padding 为 0, 卷积步长  $s=1=1$ , 输出矩阵大小为  $10 \times 10 \times 16$ , 其中 16 表示 filter 的个数。

#### \* 池化层

average pooling, filter 大小  $2 \times 2$  (即  $f=2=2$ ), 步长  $s=2=2$ , no padding, 输出矩阵大小为  $5 \times 5 \times 16$ 。注意, 在该层结束, 需要将  $5 \times 5 \times 16$  的矩阵 flatten 成一个 400 维的向量。

#### \* 全连接层 (Fully Connected layer, FC)

neuron 数量为 120。

#### \* 全连接层 (Fully Connected layer, FC)

neuron 数量为 84。

#### \* 全连接层, 输出层

现在版本的 LeNet-5 输出层一般会采用 softmax 激活函数, 在 LeNet-5 提出的论文中使用的激活函数不是 softmax, 但其现在不常用。该层神经元数量为 10, 代表 0~9 十个数字类别。(图 1 其实少画了一个表示全连接层的方框, 而直接用  $\hat{y}$  表示输出层。)

...

```
/*  
*****  
* Copyright (c) 2020 Konduit K.K.  
* Copyright (c) 2015–2019 SkyMind, Inc.  
*  
* This program and the accompanying materials are made available  
under the  
* terms of the Apache License, Version 2.0 which is available at  
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0.  
*  
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software  
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,  
WITHOUT  
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or  
implied. See the  
* License for the specific language governing permissions and  
limitations  
* under the License.  
*  
* SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0  
*****  
*****/
```

```
package com.et.dl4j.model;
```

```
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;  
import org.datavec.api.io.labels.ParentPathLabelGenerator;  
import org.datavec.api.split.FileSplit;  
import org.datavec.image.loader.NativeImageLoader;  
import org.datavec.image.recordreader.ImageRecordReader;  
import  
org.deeplearning4j.datasets.datavec.RecordReaderDataSetIterator;  
import org.deeplearning4j.nn.conf.MultiLayerConfiguration;  
import org.deeplearning4j.nn.conf.NeuralNetConfiguration;  
import org.deeplearning4j.nn.conf.inputs.InputType;  
import org.deeplearning4j.nn.conf.layers.ConvolutionLayer;  
import org.deeplearning4j.nn.conf.layers.DenseLayer;  
import org.deeplearning4j.nn.conf.layers.OutputLayer;  
import org.deeplearning4j.nn.conf.layers.SubsamplingLayer;  
import org.deeplearning4j.nn.multilayer.MultiLayerNetwork;  
import org.deeplearning4j.nn.weights.WeightInit;  
import org.deeplearning4j.optimize.listeners.ScoreIterationListener;  
import org.deeplearning4j.util.ModelSerializer;  
import org.nd4j.evaluation.classification.Evaluation;  
import org.nd4j.linalg.activations.Activation;  
import org.nd4j.linalg.dataset.api.iterator.DataSetIterator;  
import org.nd4j.linalg.dataset.api.preprocessor.DataNormalization;
```

```

import
org.nd4j.linalg.dataset.api.preprocessor.ImagePreProcessingScaler;
import org.nd4j.linalg.learning.config.Nesterovs;
import org.nd4j.linalg.lossfunctions.LossFunctions;
import org.nd4j.linalg.schedule.MapSchedule;
import org.nd4j.linalg.schedule.ScheduleType;

import java.io.File;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Random;

/**
 * Implementation of LeNet-5 for handwritten digits image classification
 on MNIST dataset (99% accuracy)
 * \[LeCun et al., 1998. Gradient based learning applied to
document recognition\]
 * Some minor changes are made to the architecture like using ReLU
 and identity activation instead of
 * sigmoid/tanh, max pooling instead of avg pooling and softmax output
 layer.
 * 

* This example will download 15 Mb of data on the first run.
 *
 * @author hanlon
 * @author agibsonccc
 * @author fvaleri
 * @author dariuszzbyrad
 */
@Slf4j
public class LeNetMNISTReLu {
    //dataset
    github: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/zq2599/blog_download_files
/master/files/mnist_png.tar.gz
    // 存放文件的地址, 请酌情修改
    // private static final String BASE_PATH =
System.getProperty("java.io.tmpdir") + "/mnist";
    private static final String BASE_PATH =
"/Users/liuhaihua/Downloads";

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        // 图片像素高
        int height = 28;
        // 图片像素宽
        int width = 28;

        // 因为是黑白图像, 所以颜色通道只有一个


```

```

int channels = 1;

// 分类结果, 0-9, 共十种数字
int outputNum = 10;

// 批大小
int batchSize = 54;

// 循环次数
int nEpochs = 1;

// 初始化伪随机数的种子
int seed = 1234;

// 随机数工具
Random randNumGen = new Random(seed);

log.info("检查数据集文件夹是否存在: {}", BASE_PATH +
"/mnist_png");

if (!new File(BASE_PATH + "/mnist_png").exists()) {
    log.info("数据集文件不存在, 请下载压缩包并解压到: {}",
BASE_PATH);
    return;
}

// 标签生成器, 将指定文件的父目录作为标签
ParentPathLabelGenerator labelMaker = new
ParentPathLabelGenerator();
// 归一化配置(像素值从0-255变为0-1)
DataNormalization imageScaler = new ImagePreProcessingScaler();

// 不论训练集还是测试集, 初始化操作都是相同套路:
// 1. 读取图片, 数据格式为NCHW
// 2. 根据批大小创建的迭代器
// 3. 将归一化器作为预处理器

log.info("训练集的矢量化操作...");
// 初始化训练集
File trainData = new File(BASE_PATH + "/mnist_png/training");
FileSplit trainSplit = new FileSplit(trainData,
NativeImageLoader.ALLOWED_FORMATS, randNumGen);
ImageRecordReader trainRR = new ImageRecordReader(height,
width, channels, labelMaker);
trainRR.initialize(trainSplit);
DataSetIterator trainIter = new
RecordReaderDataSetIterator(trainRR, batchSize, 1, outputNum);
// 拟合数据(实现类中实际上什么也没做)

```

```

imageScaler.fit(trainIter);
trainIter.setPreProcessor(imageScaler);

log.info("测试集的矢量化操作...");
// 初始化测试集, 与前面的训练集操作类似
File testData = new File(BASE_PATH + "/mnist_png/testing");
FileSplit testSplit = new FileSplit(testData,
NativeImageLoader.ALLOWED_FORMATS, randNumGen);
ImageRecordReader testRR = new ImageRecordReader(height,
width, channels, labelMaker);
testRR.initialize(testSplit);
DataSetIterator testIter = new RecordReaderDataSetIterator(testRR,
batchSize, 1, outputNum);
testIter.setPreProcessor(imageScaler); // same normalization for
better results

log.info("配置神经网络");

// 在训练中, 将学习率配置为随着迭代阶梯性下降
Map<Integer, Double> learningRateSchedule = new HashMap<>();
learningRateSchedule.put(0, 0.06);
learningRateSchedule.put(200, 0.05);
learningRateSchedule.put(600, 0.028);
learningRateSchedule.put(800, 0.0060);
learningRateSchedule.put(1000, 0.001);

// 超参数
MultiLayerConfiguration conf = new
NeuralNetConfiguration.Builder()
.seed(seed)
// L2正则化系数
.l2(0.0005)
// 梯度下降的学习率设置
.updater(new Nesterovs(new
MapSchedule(ScheduleType.ITERATION, learningRateSchedule)))
// 权重初始化
.weightInit(WeightInit.XAVIER)
// 准备分层
.list()
// 卷积层
.layer(new ConvolutionLayer.Builder(5, 5)
.nIn(channels)
.stride(1, 1)
.nOut(20)
.activation(Activation.IDENTITY)
.build())
// 下采样, 即池化
.layer(new

```



```

SubsamplingLayer.Builder(SubsamplingLayer.PoolingType.MAX)
    .kernelSize(2, 2)
    .stride(2, 2)
    .build()
// 卷积层
.layer(new ConvolutionLayer.Builder(5, 5)
    .stride(1, 1) // nIn need not specified in later layers
    .nOut(50)
    .activation(Activation.IDENTITY)
    .build())
// 下采样, 即池化
.layer(new
SubsamplingLayer.Builder(SubsamplingLayer.PoolingType.MAX)
    .kernelSize(2, 2)
    .stride(2, 2)
    .build())
// 稠密层, 即全连接
.layer(new DenseLayer.Builder().activation(Activation.RELU)
    .nOut(500)
    .build())
// 输出
.layer(new
OutputLayer.Builder(LossFunctions.LossFunction.NEGATIVELOGLIKELIH
OOD)
    .nOut(outputNum)
    .activation(Activation.SOFTMAX)
    .build())
.setInputType(InputType.convolutionalFlat(height, width,
channels)) // InputType.convolutional for normal image
.build());

MultiLayerNetwork net = new MultiLayerNetwork(conf);
net.init();

// 每十个迭代打印一次损失函数值
net.setListeners(new ScoreIterationListener(10));

log.info("神经网络共[{}]个参数", net.numParams());

long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
// 循环操作
for (int i = 0; i < nEpochs; i++) {
    log.info("第[{}]个循环", i);
    net.fit(trainIter);
    Evaluation eval = net.evaluate(testIter);
    log.info(eval.stats());
    trainIter.reset();
    testIter.reset();
}

```

```

    }
    log.info("完成训练和测试，耗时[{}]毫秒", System.currentTimeMillis()-
startTime);

    // 保存模型
    File ministModelPath = new File(BASE_PATH + "/minist-
model.zip");
    ModelSerializer.writeModel(net, ministModelPath, true);
    log.info("最新的MINIST模型保存在[{}]", ministModelPath.getPath());
}
}
...

```

### 输出模型文件和得分结果



### 3.编写模型预测接口

### pom.xml

```

...
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0
http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
    <parent>
        <artifactId>springboot-demo</artifactId>
        <groupId>com.et</groupId>
        <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
    </parent>
    <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>

    <artifactId>Deeplearning4j</artifactId>

    <properties>
        <maven.compiler.source>8</maven.compiler.source>

```

```
<maven.compiler.target>8</maven.compiler.target>
<dl4j-master.version>1.0.0-beta7</dl4j-master.version>
<nd4j.backend>nd4j-native</nd4j.backend>
</properties>
<dependencies>
```

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-autoconfigure</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
  <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>
```

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
  <artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
  <version>1.18.20</version>
</dependency>
```

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>ch.qos.logback</groupId>
  <artifactId>logback-classic</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.deeplearning4j</groupId>
  <artifactId>deeplearning4j-core</artifactId>
  <version>${dl4j-master.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.nd4j</groupId>
  <artifactId>${nd4j.backend}</artifactId>
  <version>${dl4j-master.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

```
<!--用于本地GPU-->
```

```
<!--      <dependency>-->
```

```
<!--      <groupId>org.deeplearning4j</groupId>-->
```

```
<!--      <artifactId>deeplearning4j-cuda-9.2</artifactId>-->
```

```
<!--      <version>${dl4j-master.version}</version>-->
```

```
<!--      </dependency>-->

<!--      <dependency>-->
<!--          <groupId>org.nd4j</groupId>-->
<!--          <artifactId>nd4j-cuda-9.2-platform</artifactId>-->
<!--          <version>${dl4j-master.version}</version>-->
<!--      </dependency>-->
```

```
</dependencies>
</project>
```

...

### cotroller

...

```
package com.et.dl4j.controller;
```

```
import com.et.dl4j.service.PredictService;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
import org.springframework.web.multipart.MultipartFile;
```

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
```

```
@RestController
```

```
public class HelloWorldController {
    @RequestMapping("/hello")
    public Map<String, Object> showHelloWorld(){
        Map<String, Object> map = new HashMap<>();
        map.put("msg", "HelloWorld");
        return map;
    }
```

```
@Autowired
```

```
PredictService predictService;
```

```
@PostMapping("/predict-with-black-background")
```

```
public int predictWithBlackBackground(@RequestParam("file")
MultipartFile file) throws Exception {
    // 训练模型的时候，用的数字是白字黑底，
    // 因此如果上传白字黑底的图片，可以直接拿去识别，而无需反色处理
    return predictService.predict(file, false);
}
```

```

    @PostMapping("/predict-with-white-background")
    public int predictWithWhiteBackground(@RequestParam("file")
MultipartFile file) throws Exception {
        // 训练模型的时候，用的数字是白字黑底，
        // 因此如果上传黑字白底的图片，就需要做反色处理，
        // 反色之后就是白字黑底了，可以拿去识别
        return predictService.predict(file, true);
    }
}

```

...

### service

...

```
package com.et.dl4j.service;
```

```
import org.springframework.web.multipart.MultipartFile;
```

```
public interface PredictService {
```

```
    /**
```

```
    * 取得上传的图片，做转换后识别成数字
```

```
    * @param file 上传的文件
```

```
    * @param isNeedRevert 是否要做反色处理
```

```
    * @return
```

```
    */
```

```
    int predict(MultipartFile file, boolean isNeedRevert) throws Exception ;
}

```

```
package com.et.dl4j.service.impl;
```

```
import com.et.dl4j.service.PredictService;
```

```
import com.et.dl4j.util.ImageFileUtil;
```

```
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
```

```
import org.deeplearning4j.nn.multilayer.MultiLayerNetwork;
```

```
import org.deeplearning4j.util.ModelSerializer;
```

```
import org.nd4j.linalg.api.ndarray.INDArray;
```

```
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Value;
```

```
import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
```

```
import org.springframework.web.multipart.MultipartFile;
```

```
import javax.annotation.PostConstruct;
```

```
import java.io.File;
```

```

@Service
@Slf4j
public class PredictServiceImpl implements PredictService {

    /**
     * -1表示识别失败
     */
    private static final int RLT_INVALID = -1;

    /**
     * 模型文件的位置
     */
    @Value("${predict.modelpath}")
    private String modelPath;

    /**
     * 处理图片文件的目录
     */
    @Value("${predict.imagefilepath}")
    private String imageFilePath;

    /**
     * 神经网络
     */
    private MultiLayerNetwork net;

    /**
     * bean实例化成功就加载模型
     */
    @PostConstruct
    private void loadModel() {
        log.info("load model from [{}]", modelPath);

        // 加载模型
        try {
            net = ModelSerializer.restoreMultiLayerNetwork(new
File(modelPath));
            log.info("module summary\n{}", net.summary());
        } catch (Exception exception) {
            log.error("loadModel error", exception);
        }
    }

    @Override
    public int predict(MultipartFile file, boolean isNeedRevert) throws
Exception {
        log.info("start predict, file [{}], isNeedRevert [{}]",

```

```

file.getOriginalFilename(), isNeedRevert);

    // 先存文件
    String rawFileName = ImageFileUtil.save(imageFilePath, file);

    if (null==rawFileName) {
        return RLT_INVALID;
    }

    // 反色处理后的文件名
    String revertFileName = null;

    // 调整大小后的文件名
    String resizeFileName;

    // 是否需要反色处理
    if (isNeedRevert) {
        // 把原始文件做反色处理，返回结果是反色处理后的新文件
        revertFileName = ImageFileUtil.colorRevert(imageFilePath,
rawFileName);

        // 把反色处理后调整为28*28大小的文件
        resizeFileName = ImageFileUtil.resize(imageFilePath,
revertFileName);
    } else {
        // 直接把原始文件调整为28*28大小的文件
        resizeFileName = ImageFileUtil.resize(imageFilePath,
rawFileName);
    }

    // 现在已经得到了结果反色和调整大小处理过后的文件，
    // 那么原始文件和反色处理过的文件就可以删除了
    ImageFileUtil.clear(imageFilePath, rawFileName, revertFileName);

    // 取出该黑白图片的特征
    INDArray features =
ImageFileUtil.getGrayImageFeatures(imageFilePath, resizeFileName);

    // 将特征传给模型去识别
    return net.predict(features)[0];
}
}
...

### application.properties

```

```
...
# 上传文件总的最大值
spring.servlet.multipart.max-request-size=1024MB

# 单个文件的最大值
spring.servlet.multipart.max-file-size=10MB

# 处理图片文件的目录
predict.imagefilepath=/Users/liuhaihua/Downloads/images/

# 模型所在位置
predict.modelpath=/Users/liuhaihua/Downloads/minist-model.zip
...
```

### ### 工具类

```
...
package com.et.dl4j.util;

import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import org.datavec.api.split.FileSplit;
import org.datavec.image.loader.NativeImageLoader;
import org.datavec.image.recordreader.ImageRecordReader;
import
org.deeplearning4j.datasets.datavec.RecordReaderDataSetIterator;
import org.nd4j.linalg.api.ndarray.INDArray;
import org.nd4j.linalg.dataset.api.iterator.DataSetIterator;
import
org.nd4j.linalg.dataset.api.preprocessor.ImagePreProcessingScaler;
import org.springframework.web.multipart.MultipartFile;

import javax.imageio.ImageIO;
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.image.BufferedImage;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.UUID;

@Slf4j
public class ImageFileUtil {

    /**
     * 调整后的文件宽度
```



```

*/
public static final int RESIZE_WIDTH = 28;

/**
 * 调整后的文件高度
 */
public static final int RESIZE_HEIGHT = 28;

/**
 * 将上传的文件存在服务器上
 * @param base 要处理的文件所在的目录
 * @param file 要处理的文件
 * @return
 */
public static String save(String base, MultipartFile file) {

    // 检查是否为空
    if (file.isEmpty()) {
        log.error("invalid file");
        return null;
    }

    // 文件名来自原始文件
    String fileName = file.getOriginalFilename();

    // 要保存的位置
    File dest = new File(base + fileName);

    // 开始保存
    try {
        file.transferTo(dest);
    } catch (IOException e) {
        log.error("upload fail", e);
        return null;
    }

    return fileName;
}

/**
 * 将图片转为28*28像素
 * @param base 处理文件的目录
 * @param fileName 待调整的文件名
 * @return
 */
public static String resize(String base, String fileName) {

    // 新文件名是原文件名在加个随机数后缀，而且扩展名固定为png

```

```

String resizeFileName = fileName.substring(0,
fileName.lastIndexOf(".")) + "-" + UUID.randomUUID() + ".png";

log.info("start resize, from [{}] to [{}]", fileName, resizeFileName);

try {
    // 读原始文件
    BufferedImage bufferedImage = ImageIO.read(new File(base +
fileName));

    // 缩放后的实例
    Image image =
bufferedImage.getScaledInstance(RESIZE_WIDTH, RESIZE_HEIGHT,
Image.SCALE_SMOOTH);

    BufferedImage resizeBufferedImage = new BufferedImage(28,
28, BufferedImage.TYPE_INT_RGB);
    Graphics graphics = resizeBufferedImage.getGraphics();

    // 绘图
    graphics.drawImage(image, 0, 0, null);
    graphics.dispose();

    // 转换后的图片写文件
    ImageIO.write(resizeBufferedImage, "png", new File(base +
resizeFileName));

} catch (Exception exception) {
    log.info("resize error from [{}] to [{}], {}", fileName,
resizeFileName, exception);
    resizeFileName = null;
}

log.info("finish resize, from [{}] to [{}]", fileName, resizeFileName);

return resizeFileName;
}

/**
 * 将RGB转为int数字
 * @param alpha
 * @param red
 * @param green
 * @param blue
 * @return
 */
private static int colorToRGB(int alpha, int red, int green, int blue) {
    int pixel = 0;

```

```

    pixel += alpha;
    pixel = pixel << 8;

    pixel += red;
    pixel = pixel << 8;

    pixel += green;
    pixel = pixel << 8;

    pixel += blue;

    return pixel;
}

/**
 * 反色处理
 * @param base 处理文件的目录
 * @param src 用于处理的源文件
 * @return 反色处理后的新文件
 * @throws IOException
 */
public static String colorRevert(String base, String src) throws
IOException {
    int color, r, g, b, pixel;

    // 读原始文件
    BufferedImage srcImage = ImageIO.read(new File(base + src));

    // 修改后的文件
    BufferedImage destImage = new
    BufferedImage(srcImage.getWidth(), srcImage.getHeight(),
    srcImage.getType());

    for (int i=0; i<srcImage.getWidth(); i++) {

        for (int j=0; j<srcImage.getHeight(); j++) {
            color = srcImage.getRGB(i, j);
            r = (color >> 16) & 0xff;
            g = (color >> 8) & 0xff;
            b = color & 0xff;
            pixel = colorToRGB(255, 0xff - r, 0xff - g, 0xff - b);
            destImage.setRGB(i, j, pixel);
        }
    }

    // 反射文件的名字
    String revertFileName = src.substring(0, src.lastIndexOf(".")) + "-"

```

```

revert.png”);

    // 转换后的图片写文件
    ImageIO.write(destImage, "png", new File(base + revertFileName));

    return revertFileName;
}

/**
 * 取黑白图片的特征
 * @param base
 * @param fileName
 * @return
 * @throws Exception
 */
public static INDArray getGrayImageFeatures(String base, String
fileName) throws Exception {
    log.info("start getImageFeatures [{}]", base + fileName);

    // 和训练模型时一样的设置
    ImageRecordReader imageRecordReader = new
ImageRecordReader(RESIZE_HEIGHT, RESIZE_WIDTH, 1);

    FileSplit fileSplit = new FileSplit(new File(base + fileName),
        NativelImageLoader.ALLOWED_FORMATS);

    imageRecordReader.initialize(fileSplit);

    DataSetIterator dataSetIterator = new
RecordReaderDataSetIterator(imageRecordReader, 1);
    dataSetIterator.setPreProcessor(new ImagePreProcessingScaler(0,
1));

    // 取特征
    return dataSetIterator.next().getFeatures();
}

/**
 * 批量清理文件
 * @param base 处理文件的目录
 * @param fileNames 待清理文件集合
 */
public static void clear(String base, String...fileNames) {
    for (String fileName : fileNames) {

        if (null==fileName) {
            continue;
        }
    }
}

```

```

        File file = new File(base + fileName);

        if (file.exists()) {
            file.delete();
        }
    }
}

...

### DemoApplication.java

...

package com.et.dl4j;

import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;

@SpringBootApplication
public class DemoApplication {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(DemoApplication.class, args);
    }
}

...

```

以上只是一些关键代码，所有代码请参见下面代码仓库

### 代码仓库

\* [[github.com/Harries/spr...](https://github.com/Harries/spr...)](<http://cxyroad.com/>  
"https://github.com/Harries/springboot-demo")

4.测试

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## 启动Spring Boot应用，上传图片测试

- \* 如果用户输入的是黑底白字的图片，只需要将上述流程中的反色处理去掉即可
- \* 为白底黑字图片提供专用接口predict-with-white-background
- \* 为黑底白字图片提供专用接口predict-with-black-background



## 5.引用

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- \* [mgubaidullin.github.io/deeplearnin...](http://cxyroad.com/"https://mgubaidullin.github.io/deeplearning4j-docs/cn/quickstart")
  - \* [blog.csdn.net/boling\\_cava...](http://cxyroad.com/"https://blog.csdn.net/boling\_cavalry/article/details/118239403")
  - \* [www.liuhaihua.cn/archives/71...](http://cxyroad.com/"http://www.liuhaihua.cn/archives/710793.html")
- 原文链接: <https://juejin.cn/post/7385966245587337268>