

Tensorflow And Keras Cheat - Sheets

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Keras

Keras is a powerful and easy-to-use deep learning library for Theano and TensorFlow that provides a high-level neural networks API to develop and evaluate deep learning models.

A Basic Example

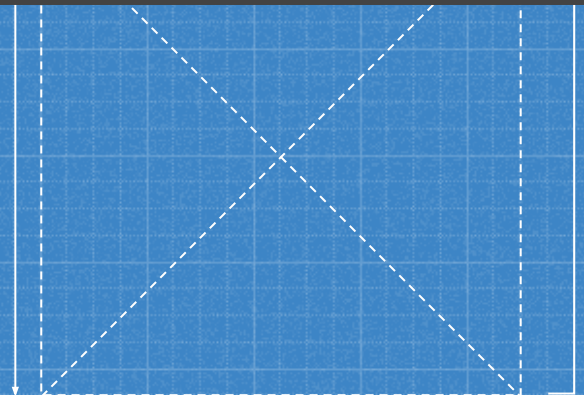
```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from keras.models import Sequential
>>> from keras.layers import Dense
>>> data = np.random.random((1000,100))
>>> labels = np.random.randint(2,size=(1000,1))
>>> model = Sequential()
>>> model.add(Dense(32,
                    activation='relu',
                    input_dim=100))
>>> model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
>>> model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop',
                  loss='binary_crossentropy',
                  metrics=['accuracy'])
>>> model.fit(data,labels,epochs=10,batch_size=32)
>>> predictions = model.predict(data)
```


Keras Data Sets

```
>>> from keras.datasets import boston_housing,  
    mnist,  
    cifar10,  
    imdb  
>>> (x_train,y_train),(x_test,y_test) = mnist.load_data()  
>>> (x_train2,y_train2),(x_test2,y_test2) = boston_housing.load_data()  
>>> (x_train3,y_train3),(x_test3,y_test3) = cifar10.load_data()  
>>> (x_train4,y_train4),(x_test4,y_test4) = imdb.load_data(num_words=20000)  
>>> num_classes = 10
```

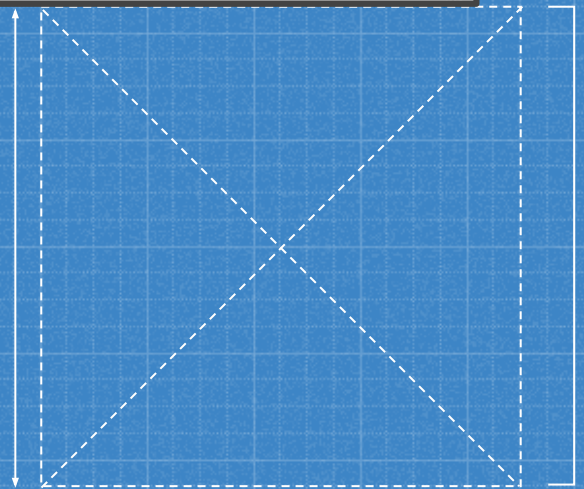


```
>>> from urllib.request import urlopen
>>> data = np.loadtxt(urlopen("http://archive.ics.uci.edu/
ml/machine-learning-databases/pima-indians-diabetes/
pima-indians-diabetes.data"),delimiter=",")
>>> X = data[:,0:8]
>>> y = data[:,8]
```



Sequence Padding

```
>>> from keras.preprocessing import sequence  
>>> x_train4 = sequence.pad_sequences(x_train4,maxlen=80)  
>>> x_test4 = sequence.pad_sequences(x_test4,maxlen=80)
```



One-Hot Encoding

```
>>> from keras.utils import to_categorical  
>>> Y_train = to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)  
>>> Y_test = to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)  
>>> Y_train3 = to_categorical(y_train3, num_classes)  
>>> Y_test3 = to_categorical(y_test3, num_classes)
```

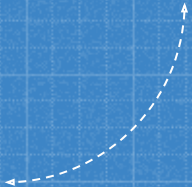

Train and Test Sets

```
>>> from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
>>> X_train5,X_test5,y_train5,y_test5 = train_test_split(X,
                                                         y,
                                                         test_size=0.33,
                                                         random_state=42)
```




Standardization/Normalization

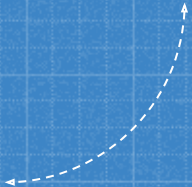
```
>>> from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler  
>>> scaler = StandardScaler().fit(x_train2)  
>>> standardized_X = scaler.transform(x_train2)  
>>> standardized_X_test = scaler.transform(x_test2)
```





Sequential Model

```
>>> from keras.models import Sequential
>>> model = Sequential()
>>> model2 = Sequential()
>>> model3 = Sequential()
```



Multilayer Perceptron (MLP)

Binary Classification

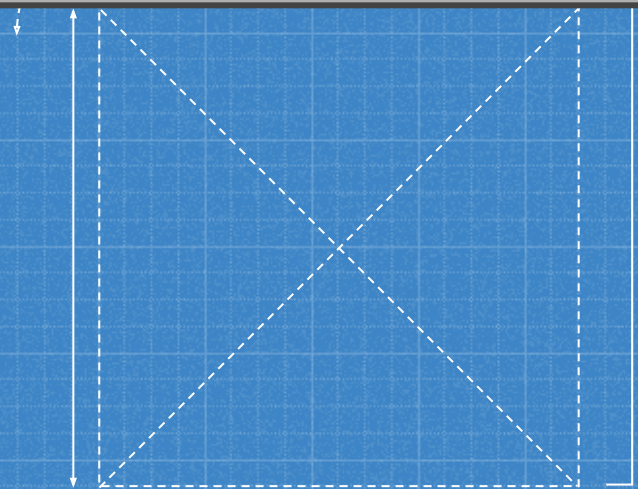
```
>>> from keras.layers import Dense
>>> model.add(Dense(12,
                    input_dim=8,
                    kernel_initializer='uniform',
                    activation='relu'))
>>> model.add(Dense(8, kernel_initializer='uniform', activation='relu'))
>>> model.add(Dense(1, kernel_initializer='uniform', activation='sigmoid'))
```

Multi-Class Classification

```
>>> from keras.layers import Dropout
>>> model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu', input_shape=(784,)))
>>> model.add(Dropout(0.2))
>>> model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu'))
>>> model.add(Dropout(0.2))
>>> model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
```


Regression

```
>>> model.add(Dense(64,activation='relu',input_dim=train_data.shape[1]))  
>>> model.add(Dense(1))
```



Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

```
>>> from keras.layers import Activation,Conv2D,MaxPooling2D,Flatten
>>> model2.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),padding='same',input_shape=x_train.shape[1:]))
>>> model2.add(Activation('relu'))
>>> model2.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3)))
>>> model2.add(Activation('relu'))
>>> model2.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
>>> model2.add(Dropout(0.25))

>>> model2.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3),padding='same'))
>>> model2.add(Activation('relu'))
>>> model2.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3)))
>>> model2.add(Activation('relu'))
>>> model2.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
>>> model2.add(Dropout(0.25))

>>> model2.add(Flatten())
>>> model2.add(Dense(512))
>>> model2.add(Activation('relu'))
>>> model2.add(Dropout(0.5))
>>> model2.add(Dense(num_classes))
>>> model2.add(Activation('softmax'))
```


Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)

```
>>> from keras.layers import Embedding, LSTM
>>> model3.add(Embedding(20000, 128))
>>> model3.add(LSTM(128, dropout=0.2, recurrent_dropout=0.2))
>>> model3.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
```


TensorFlow is an open source software library for numerical computation using data flow graphs.

TensorFlow was originally developed for the purposes of conducting machine learning and deep neural networks research, but the system is general enough to be applicable in a wide variety of other domains as well

Numpy to TensorFlow Dictionary

Numpy	TensorFlow
<code>a = np.zeros((2,2)); b = np.ones((2,2))</code>	<code>a = tf.zeros((2,2)), b = tf.ones((2,2))</code>
<code>np.sum(b, axis=1)</code>	<code>tf.reduce_sum(a, reduction_indices=[1])</code>
<code>a.shape</code>	<code>a.get_shape()</code>
<code>np.reshape(a, (1,4))</code>	<code>tf.reshape(a, (1,4))</code>
<code>b * 5 + 1</code>	<code>b * 5 + 1</code>
<code>np.dot(a,b)</code>	<code>tf.matmul(a, b)</code>
<code>a[0,0], a[:,0], a[0,:]</code>	<code>a[0,0], a[:,0], a[0,:]</code>

TensorFlow

Main classes

```
tf.Graph()  
tf.Operation()  
tf.Tensor()  
tf.Session()
```

Some useful functions

```
tf.get_default_session()  
tf.get_default_graph()  
tf.reset_default_graph()  
ops.reset_default_graph()  
tf.device("/cpu:0")  
tf.name_scope(value)  
tf.convert_to_tensor(value)
```




TensorFlow Optimizers

GradientDescentOptimizer

AdadeltaOptimizer

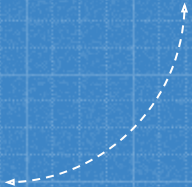
AdagradOptimizer

MomentumOptimizer

AdamOptimizer

FtrlOptimizer

RMSPropOptimizer



Reduction

reduce_sum
reduce_prod
reduce_min
reduce_max
reduce_mean
reduce_all
reduce_any
accumulate_n

Activation functions

tf.nn?

relu

relu6

elu

softplus

softsign

dropout

bias_add

sigmoid

tanh

sigmoid_cross_entropy_with_logits

softmax

log_softmax

softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits

sparse_softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits

weighted_cross_entropy_with_logits

etc.