

TensorFlow

Курс "Практическое применение по TensorFlow" Шигапова Фирюза Зинатуллаевна 1-й семестр, 2019 г.



https://github.com/Firyuza/TensorFlowPractice

High Level API

1. Keras

tf.keras

2. Estimators

tf.estimator

Keras. Create model

Functional API

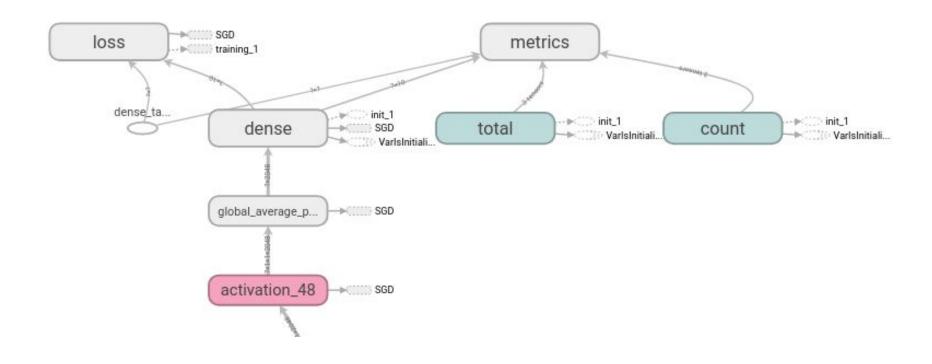
```
input = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(32, 32, 3))
output = tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=512)(input)
output = tf.keras.layers.Activation('relu')(output)
output = tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5)(output)
output = tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=10)(output)
output = tf.keras.layers.Activation('softmax')(output)
model = tf.keras.models.Model(inputs=input, outputs=output)
```

Keras. Create model

2. Sequential API

```
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(32, 32, 3)),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=512),
    tf.keras.layers.Activation('relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=10),
    tf.keras.layers.Activation('softmax')
```

Keras. It also has a Graph



Keras. Compile model

Define necessary components for model training:

- optimizer
- loss function
- metrics

Keras. Fit model

Define dataset for training and validation phases:

- training data (tf.data can be used)
- validation data (tf.data can be used)
- epochs
- batch size

```
model.fit(data, labels, epochs=10, batch_size=32,
     validation_data=(val_data, val_labels))
```

Keras. Evaluate model

Returns loss and metrics values on valid/test set

```
test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels, verbose=2)
```

Keras. Predict model

Returns predictions of trained model at inference

```
predictions = model.predict(test_images)
```

Keras. Callbacks

Customize the model behavior during training/evaluation/inference.

Pass callbacks to model.fit(...), model.evaluate(...) or model.predict(...)

Custom Callback can be created

Keras. Save & restore model

```
model.save(path) Save whole model
model.save_weights(path) Save trainable variables only
model = tf.keras.models.load model(path)
```

Estimator. Create estimator

1. Through **tf.estimator**

Estimator. Create estimator. model_fn

- model_fn contains code for training, evaluation, inference phases.
- Control each phase by current mode:

- tf.estimator.ModeKeys.TRAIN
- 2. tf.estimator.ModeKeys.**EVAL**
- 3. tf.estimator.ModeKeys.**PREDICT**

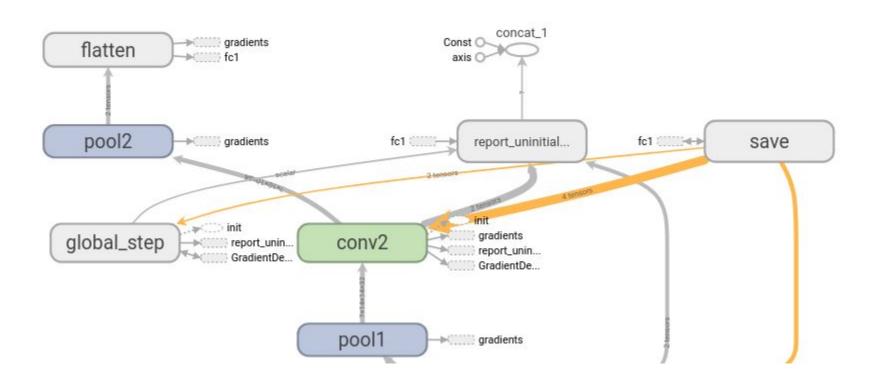
Estimator. Create estimator. model_fn

```
if mode == tf.estimator.ModeKeys.EVAL:
                                             This object should be returned by model fn
    return tf.estimator.EstimatorSpec(
        mode=mode.
        loss=cross entropy,
        eval metric ops={'accuracy/accuracy': accuracy},
        evaluation hooks=valid hook list)
if mode == tf.estimator.ModeKeys.PREDICT:
    return tf.estimator.EstimatorSpec(mode=mode,
                                       predictions=predictions)
if mode == tf.estimator.ModeKeys.TRAIN:
    return tf.estimator.EstimatorSpec(
        mode=mode,
        loss=cross entropy,
        train op=train op,
        training hooks=train hook list)
```

Estimator. Create estimator. Keras

Object of tf.keras.models.Model

Estimator. It also has a Graph



Estimator. Train & Evaluate & Predict by estimator

Assignment

- 1. Create **Dataset** from *tf.data API*
- 2. Use map(...), batch(...), shuffle(...), cache(...), repeat(...), prefetch(...) in different orders and with different parameters.
- 3. Use different approaches:
 - Transformation function takes single item from set and return multiple items.
 - In Transformation function try to use Database (fetch data from Database).
 - Put batch before map and vectorize Transformation function.
 - Cache transformed data
 - etc.
- 4. Compare results