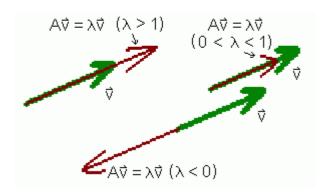
Practical 1

MATRIX MULTIPLICATION, EIGEN VECTORS, EIGENVALUE COMPUTATION USING TENSORFLOW

Definitions



Let AA be an $n \times nn \times n$ matrix. The number $\lambda \lambda$ is an **eigenvalue** of AA if there exists a non-zero vector $n \times n$ vector

 $Av = \lambda v. Av = \lambda v.$

In this case, vector vv is called an **eigenvector** of AA corresponding to $\lambda\lambda$.

```
import tensorflow as tf
print("Matrix Multiplication Demo")
     Matrix Multiplication Demo
x=tf.constant([1,2,3,4,5,6],shape=[2,3])
print(x)
     tf.Tensor(
     [[1 2 3]
      [4 5 6]], shape=(2, 3), dtype=int32)
y=tf.constant([7,8,9,10,11,12],shape=[3,2])
print(y)
     tf.Tensor(
     [[7 8]
      [ 9 10]
      [11 12]], shape=(3, 2), dtype=int32)
z=tf.matmul(x,y)
print("Product:",z)
```

Practical 2

Deep Forward Network For XOR

Deep feedforward networks, also often called feedforward neural networks, or multilayer perceptron's (MLPs), are the quintessential deep learning models. The goal of a feedforward network is to approximate some function f.

For example, for a classifier, y = f(x) maps an input x to a category y. A feedforward network defines a mapping $y = f(x; \theta)$ and learns the value of the parameters θ that result in the best function approximation.

These models are called feedforward because information flows through the function being evaluated from x, through the intermediate computations used to define f, and finally to the output y. There are no feedback connections in which outputs of the model are fed back into

itself.

XOR Truth Table:

| Inputs | | Output |
|--------|---|--------|
| A | В | X |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

```
import numpy as np
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.models import Sequential

model=Sequential()
model.add(Dense(units=2,activation='relu',input_dim=2))
model.add(Dense(units=1,activation='sigmoid'))
model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
print(model.summary())
```

Model: "sequential_1"

| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |
|-----------------|--------------|---------|
| dense_2 (Dense) | (None, 2) | 6 |
| dense_3 (Dense) | (None, 1) | 3 |

Total params: 9
Trainable params: 9
Non-trainable params: 0

None

```
X=np.array([[0.,0.],[0.,1.],[1.,0.],[1.,1.]])
Y=np.array([0.,1.,1.,0.])
model.fit(X,Y,epochs=1000,batch_size=4)
```

```
Epoch 1/1000
Epoch 2/1000
Epoch 3/1000
Epoch 4/1000
Epoch 5/1000
Epoch 6/1000
Epoch 7/1000
Epoch 8/1000
Epoch 9/1000
Epoch 10/1000
Epoch 11/1000
Epoch 12/1000
Epoch 13/1000
Epoch 14/1000
Epoch 15/1000
Epoch 16/1000
Epoch 17/1000
Epoch 18/1000
Epoch 19/1000
Epoch 20/1000
Epoch 21/1000
Epoch 22/1000
Epoch 23/1000
Epoch 24/1000
Epoch 25/1000
Epoch 26/1000
Epoch 27/1000
Epoch 28/1000
Epoch 29/1000
```

PRACTICAL 3A

CLASSIFICATION USING DNN

[] 10 cells hidden

PRACTICAL 3B

BINARY CLASSIFICATION USING MLP

[] 47 cells hidden

PRACTICAL 4

PREDICTING THE PROBABILITY OF THE CLASS

[] 45 cells hidden

PRACTICAL 5A

CNN FOR CIFAR10 IMAGES

[] L, 9 cells hidden

PRACTICAL 5B

IMAGE CLASSIFICATION

| /16/2 | 2, 8:35 AM 616_DLNLP_Practicals.ipynb - Colaboratory |
|-------|--|
| | [] 以 27 cells hidden |
| | |
| • | PRACTICAL 5C |
| | DATA AUGMENTATION |
| | [] 以 22 cells hidden |
| • | PRACTICAL 6 |
| | BUILDING RNN USING SINGLE NEURON |
| | [] Ļ9 cells hidden |
| • | PRACTICAL 7 |
| | NLP CORPUS |
| | [] L, 91 cells hidden |
| • | PRACTICAL 8 |

Lemmatization, Stemming, Tokenization, Stopwords

[] 46 cells hidden

▶ PRACTICAL 9

One-Hot Encoding, Bag of Words, N-grams, TF-IDF

[] L, 11 cells hidden

PRACTICAL 10

Word Embedding

[] L 11 cells hidden

other ipynb files

cfg - https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1y9ylwn6X8ZyN52y8tA6M2v8mDeoDFwOz? usp=sharing

text to speech -

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1mR6gv2Yr5IYJpb6T_MdQfFlwJcjkPZ-l?usp=sharing

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