Wstęp do Sztucznej Inteligencji - rok akademicki 2022/2023

Przed rozpoczęciem pracy z notatnikiem zmień jego nazwę zgodnie z wzorem: NrAlbumu Nazwisko Imie PoprzedniaNazwa.

Przed wysłaniem notatnika upewnij się, że rozwiązałeś wszystkie zadania/ćwiczenia.

Temat: Sztuczne Sieci Neuronowe - Lab 3 - Zadania (obowiązkowe)

Biblioteka Keras. Aspekty uczenia sieci neuronowych.

Sieci neuronowe w języku Python

Obecnie za sprawą rozwoju i popularności tzw. głębokich sieci neuronowych (Deep Neural Network) dostępnych jest bardzo dużo bibliotek/frameworków do budowy i uczenia sieci neuronowych (TensorFlow, Theano, Spark MLlib, MXNet, Microsoft Cognitive Toolkit, Caffe itp.). Z wielu z nich można korzystać w prosty sposób przy wykorzystaniu języka Python.

Biblioteka Keras (na TensorFlow)

Biblioteka Keras jest wysokopoziomową nakładką na biblioteki takie jak TensorFlow, CNTK (Microsoft Cognitive Toolkit) lub Theano napisaną w języku Python. Domyślnie wykorzystywanym backendem jest TensorFlow i z takiego będziemy korzystać. Biblioteka ta pozwala na:

- Łatwe i szybkie prototypowanie modeli (pełna modularność).
- Wspiera zarówno "klasyczne" sieci neuronowe jak i konwolucyjne czy rekurencyjne.
- Umożliwia uczenie przy wykorzystaniu CPU oraz GPU.

Keras: https://keras.io/

TensorFlow: https://www.tensorflow.org/

Szybkie wprowadzenie na przykładzie sieci dla problemu XOR

Dane:

```
import numpy as np data_x = np.array([[-1,-1],[-1,1],[1,-1],[1,1]]) # backpropagation nie lubi zer, bez biasu data_y = np.array([0,1,1,0])
```

Import biblioteki Tensorflow i Keras

Biblioteke Kreas można zaimportować bezpośrednio **import** keras Jednak obecnie bublioteka Keras jest również dostępna jako podmoduł biblioteki Tensorflow.

```
import tensorflow as tf
print('Tensorflow version:', tf.__version__)
print('Keras z tensorflow version:', tf.keras.__version__)

Tensorflow version: 2.16.1
Keras z tensorflow version: 3.3.3
```

Przygotowanie architektury sieci

Stworzenie sieci MLP o dwóch neuronach ukrytych i jednym wyjściowym:

Tworzenie modelu odbywa się na zasadzie budowania modelu z klocków (warstw). Najpierw tworzymy tensor będący warstwą wejściową Input a następnie dodajemy do niego kojejne warstwy np. Dense (warstwa neuronów typu każdy z każdym). Następnie dysponując tensorem wejściowym i wyjściowym określamy Model. Model można tworzyć też z wykorzystaniem klasy Seguential.

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model, Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input, Dense

x = Input(shape=(2,))  #należy ustawić kształ tensora wejściowego
h = Dense(2, use_bias=True, activation='tanh',
kernel_initializer='random_uniform',
bias_initializer='random_uniform')(x)  #parametry patrz dokumentacja
y = Dense(1, use_bias=True, activation='sigmoid',
kernel_initializer='random_uniform',
bias_initializer='random_uniform')(h)  # parametry patrz dokumentacja
# alternatywnie activation można ustawić na None i dodać funkcje
aktywacj jako osobną warstwę
mlp = Model(inputs=x, outputs=y)
mlp.summary()
Model: "functional_1"
```

```
Layer (type)
                                  Output Shape
Param # |
 input layer (InputLayer)
                                  (None, 2)
 dense (Dense)
                                   (None, 2)
 dense 1 (Dense)
                                   (None, 1)
 Total params: 9 (36.00 B)
 Trainable params: 9 (36.00 B)
 Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)
m2 = Sequential()
m2.add(Dense(2, use bias=True, activation='tanh',
kernel initializer= random uniform,
bias initializer='random uniform', input shape=(2,)))
m2.add(Dense(1, use_bias=True, activation='sigmoid',
kernel initializer='random uniform',
bias initializer='random uniform'))
c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\layers\core\dense.py:87: UserWarning: Do not pass
an `input_shape`/`input_dim` argument to a layer. When using
Sequential models, prefer using an `Input(shape)` object as the first
layer in the model instead.
  super(). init (activity regularizer=activity regularizer,
**kwargs)
m2.summary()
Model: "sequential"
Layer (type)
                                   Output Shape
Param #
```

Kompilacja modelu

Po stworzeniu modelu należy go skompilować, podczas kompilacji podajemy m.in. rodzaj funkcji używanej do liczenia błędu (loss) oraz algorytm wykorzystywany do uczenia (optimizer).

```
rms = tf.keras.optimizers.RMSprop(learning_rate=0.01) #lr = learning
rate; parametry patrz dokumentacja
mlp.compile(loss='mse', optimizer=rms) #mse = mean squared error
m2.compile(loss='mse', optimizer=rms)
```

Uczenie

Po kompilacji możemy przystąpić do uczenia za pomocą metody fit.

```
print('rozpoczecie uczenia')
#ustaw verbose=0 aby wyłączyć szczegóły
hist = mlp.fit(data_x, data_y, epochs=300, verbose=1, batch_size=4)
parametry patrz dokumentacja
print('koniec uczenia')
# ponowne wykonanie powoduje douczanie a nie uczenie od nowa
rozpoczecie uczenia
Epoch 1/300
1/1 -
                        - 1s 538ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 2/300
                          Os 37ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 \cdot
Epoch 3/300
1/1 -
                          Os 36ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 4/300
                         Os 32ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 -
Epoch 5/300
                        - Os 34ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 -
Epoch 6/300
```

1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
Epoch 7/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	33ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
Epoch 8/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	38ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
Epoch 9/300		35ms/step				
Epoch 10/300		36ms/step				
Epoch 11/300						
Epoch 12/300		35ms/step				
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————						
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	36ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 — Epoch 15/300	0s	31ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 —	0s	36ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
	0s	38ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
Epoch 17/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	31ms/step	_	loss:	0.2500	
Epoch 18/300		32ms/step				
Epoch 19/300						
Epoch 20/300		31ms/step				
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————						
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————						
1/1 — Epoch 23/300	0s	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	36ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 —	0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
Epoch 25/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	36ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
Epoch 26/300		32ms/step				
Epoch 27/300		76ms/step				
Epoch 28/300		-				
Epoch 29/300		42ms/step				
Epoch 30/300		33ms/step				
1/1 —	0s	78ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	

Epoch 31/300					
1/1 —————	0s	38ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 32/300	0 -	20		1	0 2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	05	38ms/step	-	LOSS:	0.2500
1/1 —	0s	63ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 34/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	05	34ms/step	_	1055.	0 2500
Epoch 35/300		•			
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	33ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	0s	41ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 37/300	0 -	25/		1	0. 2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	ΘS	35ms/step	-	LOSS:	0.2500
1/1 —	0s	43ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 39/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0 c	32ms/sten	_	10551	0 2500
Fnoch 40/300					
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	38ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 41/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	37ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 42/300					
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —	0s	74ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 44/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0.0	38ms/step		10001	0.2500
Epoch 45/300		•			
1/1	0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 46/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	71ms/step	_	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 47/300					
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	38ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —	0s	36ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 49/300 1/1	0.0	34ms/step		10001	0.2500
Epoch 50/300	05	341115/5 Lep	-	1055;	0.2300
	0s	38ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 51/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	05	31ms/step	_	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 52/300		·			
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
•	0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 54/300	0-	2/ma/a+a-		1000	0 2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	U S	34ms/step	-	COSS:	₩.2500

1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	39ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —	0s	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 57/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	31ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 58/300 1/1 —————	0s	33ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 59/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————					
Epoch 60/300 1/1					
Epoch 61/300					
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————					
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————		_			
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	36ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —	0s	33ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 65/300 1/1	0s	79ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 66/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	36ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 67/300		38ms/step			
Epoch 68/300		35ms/step			
Epoch 69/300 1/1		•			
Epoch 70/300		_			
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	97ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 72/300					
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	36ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —	0s	30ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 74/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	38ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 75/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 76/300		35ms/step			
Epoch 77/300		35ms/step			
Epoch 78/300					
Epoch 79/300		32ms/step			
1/1 ———	0s	36ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500

Epoch	80/300					
1/1 —	81/300	0s	37ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	82/300	0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	83/300	05	34ms/step	_	1055.	0 2500
Epoch	84/300					
Epoch	85/300	US	36ms/step	-	LOSS:	0.2500
1/1 —	86/300	0s	31ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	36ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —	87/300	0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch	88/300	0s	33ms/step	_	loss:	0.2500
Epoch	89/300		36ms/step			
Epoch	90/300					
-	91/300	0s	36ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	33ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	93/300	0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch	94/300	05	37ms/step	_	1055	0 2500
Epoch	95/300					
	96/300	US	35ms/step	-	LOSS:	0.2500
	97/300	0s	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	37ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	37ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	99/300	0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	100/300		38ms/step			
Epoch	101/300					
1/1 — Epoch	102/300	0s	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	33ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch	104/300					

1/1 —	105/300	0s	36ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 —		0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 —	106/300	0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 —		0s	42ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
Epoch 1/1 —	108/300	0s	46ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
	109/300	05	35ms/step	_	loss:	0.2500	
Epoch	110/300		•				
Epoch	111/300		_				
Epoch	112/300						
Epoch	113/300						
	114/300	0s	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 —		0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 —		0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 —		0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 —		0s	33ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 —	118/300	0s	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
Epoch 1/1 —	119/300	0s	31ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
	120/300		33ms/step				
Epoch	121/300						
Epoch	122/300						
Epoch	123/300		34ms/step				
Epoch	124/300		33ms/step				
	125/300	0s	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 —		0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 —		0s	97ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 —		0s	33ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
	128/300	0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	

Epoch 129/300					
1/1 —	0s	38ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 130/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	35ms/step	_	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 131/300					
Epoch 132/300		36ms/step			
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	33ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —	0s	38ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	0s	30ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 135/300	05	35ms/step	_	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 136/300					
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————		_			
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	33ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —	0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 139/300 1/1 —————	0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 140/300		34ms/step			
Epoch 141/300					
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	ΘS	74ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	41ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —	0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 144/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	37ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 145/300 1/1 ————					
Epoch 146/300					
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	53ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —	0s	37ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 149/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	36ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 150/300		33ms/step			
Epoch 151/300		·			
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	40ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —	0s	36ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 153/300					

1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —	0s	31ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 155/300 1/1	0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	0s	33ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	0s	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 159/300 1/1 ————	0s	38ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 160/300 1/1 ————					
Epoch 161/300 1/1 ————					
Epoch 162/300		32ms/step			
Epoch 163/300		36ms/step			
Epoch 164/300		34ms/step			
Epoch 165/300		_			
Epoch 166/300		31ms/step			
Epoch 167/300		35ms/step			
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————					
Epoch 169/300		37ms/step			
Epoch 170/300		87ms/step			
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	30ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	0s	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 ———	0s	37ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 177/300 1/1 ————	0s	37ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500

Fnoch	178/300					
1/1 —		0s	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	179/300	0s	36ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	180/300	0.5	32ms/step	_	1055	0 2500
Epoch	181/300		·			
-	182/300	US	82ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
-	183/300	0s	44ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	36ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	48ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	185/300	0s	30ms/step	_	loss:	0.2500
Epoch	186/300		-			
Epoch	187/300					
	188/300	0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —	189/300	0s	33ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	39ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	190/300	0s	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	191/300	05	34ms/step	_	1055:	0.2500
Epoch	192/300					
Epoch	193/300		34ms/step			
	194/300	0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	41ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	196/300	0s	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	197/300	05	38ms/step	_	1055	0 2500
Epoch	198/300		·			
	199/300		39ms/step			
1/1 — Epoch	200/300	0s	37ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	39ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch	202/300					

	• 0s 38ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 203/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	• 0s 33ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 204/300	• 0s 78ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 205/300	
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	• 0s 39ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	• 0s 33ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 —	• 0s 100ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 208/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	• 0s 34ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 209/300	• 0s 34ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 210/300	• 0s 31ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 211/300	
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	• 0s 36ms/step - loss: 0.2500
·	• 0s 32ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 —	• 0s 43ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 214/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	• 0s 33ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 215/300	• 0s 33ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 216/300	•
Epoch 217/300	• 0s 36ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	• 0s 28ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	• 0s 35ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 —	• 0s 30ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 220/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	• 0s 37ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 221/300	• 0s 31ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 222/300	
Epoch 223/300	• 0s 33ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	• 0s 33ms/step - loss: 0.2500
·	• 0s 35ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 —	• 0s 32ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 226/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	• 0s 31ms/step - loss: 0.2500

Epoch 227/300	0 - 21 - (-1 1 0 2500
Epoch 228/300	0s 31ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s 36ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s 33ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 —	0s 39ms/step - loss: 0.2500
	0s 33ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 232/300 1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s 32ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 233/300	0s 31ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 234/300	·
Epoch 235/300	0s 37ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s 35ms/step - loss: 0.2500
	0s 35ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 —	0s 82ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 238/300 1/1 ————	0s 40ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 239/300 1/1 —————	0s 34ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 240/300	
Epoch 241/300	0s 73ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s 92ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	Os 31ms/step - loss: 0.2500
•	0s 30ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 —	0s 31ms/step - loss: 0.2500
	0s 32ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 246/300 1/1 —————	0s 33ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 247/300	·
Epoch 248/300	0s 30ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 249/300	0s 37ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 ———————————————————————————————————	0s 32ms/step - loss: 0.2500
1/1 —	0s 35ms/step - loss: 0.2500
Epoch 251/300 1/1 ————	0s 47ms/step - loss: 0.2500

Enach '	252/200					
	252/300	0s	32ms/step	_	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 2	253/300					
-	254/300	0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
		0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	255/300		·			
1/1 —	256/300	0S	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	257/300	0	24ma/a+an		1	0 2500
Epoch 3	258/300	05	34ms/step	-	toss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch :	259/300	0.0	3/mc/cton		10001	0.2500
Epoch 2	260/300		_			
		0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	261/300	05	34ms/sten	_	1055	0 2500
-	262/300					
-	262 /200	0s	37ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
•	263/300	0s	39ms/step	_	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 2	264/300		·			
-	265/300	0s	30ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
		0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 3	266/300	•			-	0. 2500
•	267/300	٥s	33ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	39ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 1	268/300	0.0	2/mc/ston		10001	0.2500
Epoch 3	269/300	05	34111S/Step	-	1055;	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	270/300	05	34ms/step	_	1055	0.2500
Epoch 2	271/300		·			
-	272 /200	0s	93ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
	272/300	0s	31ms/step	_	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 2	273/300		·			
1/1 —	274/300	0s	31ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
1/1 —		0s	33ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
Epoch 2	275/300		·			
	276/300	0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500
LPUCII .	270/300					

	277/200	0s	32ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 -		0s	39ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
Epoch 1/1 —	278/300	0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
Epoch	279/300		78ms/step				
Epoch	280/300		·				
-	281/300	0s	48ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
	282/300	0s	39ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 —		0s	42ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
Epoch 1/1 —	283/300	0s	38ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
Epoch	284/300						
Epoch	285/300						
	286/300	0s	39ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 -		0s	41ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 -		0s	82ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
	288/300	0s	43ms/step	_	loss:	0.2500	
Epoch	289/300		64ms/step				
Epoch	290/300		·				
Epoch	291/300	0s	34ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 -		0s	35ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 -		0s	37ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
	293/300	0s	38ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
	294/300	05	34ms/step	_	1055	0.2500	
Époch	295/300		·				
-	296/300	US	40ms/step	-	LOSS:	₩. ∠5₩₩	
-	297/300	0s	33ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
1/1 —		0s	101ms/step) .	- loss	: 0.2500	
1/1 -		0s	33ms/step	-	loss:	0.2500	
•	299/300	05	31ms/step	_	loss:	0.2500	
	300/300		, o cop				

```
1/1 ————— 0s 30ms/step - loss: 0.2500 koniec uczenia
```

Sprawdzenie czego model się nauczył:

Zagadnienie niedouczenia lub przeuczenia sieci

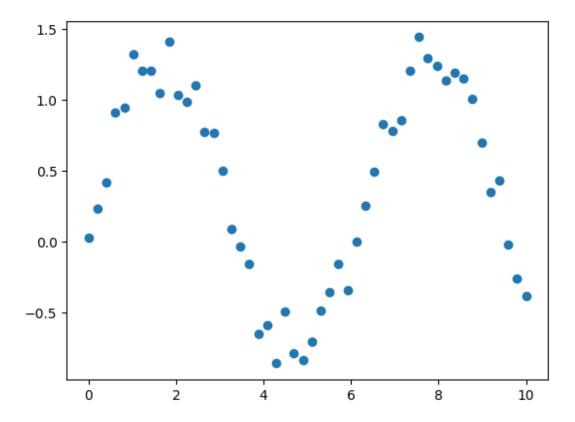
Przykładowy problem aproksymacji funkcji.

Zwróć uwagę

- W rzeczywistości dane często pochodzą z pomiarów, które obarczone są niepewnością. W poniższym przykładzie modelujemy to poprzez dodanie losowego błędu do wartości funkcji sinus.
- Funkcja sinus pełni tu rolę rzeczywistego modelu, którego w praktycznych problemach tak naprawdę nie znamy. Próbujemy go odkryć/aproksymować na podstawie dostępnych nam danych.
- Celem nauki jest osiągnięcie dobrej generalizacji. Tutaj oznacza to, że sieć, na podstawie dostępnych (zaszumionych) przykładów, powinna nauczyć się prawidłowego przebiegu funkcji sinus.
- Jeśli będziemy uczyć sieć zbyt długo, może pojawić się niekorzystny efekt zwany przeuczeniem. Ma to miejsce gdy sieć po odkryciu głównych zależności/ogólnego przebiegu funkcji, zaczyna dostosowywać się do szumu istniejącego w danych. Można temu przeciwdziałać poprzez odpowiednio wczesne zatrzymanie procesu uczenia.

Dane

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
data_x = np.linspace(0, 10, 50)
data_y = np.sin(data_x) + np.random.random(data_x.shape[0])*0.5
fig = plt.figure()
plt.plot(data_x, data_y, 'o')
plt.show()
```



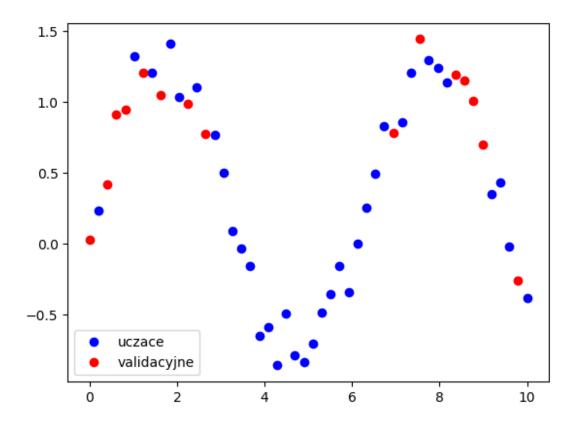
Podział na dane uczące i walidacyjne

Dane walidacyjne służą do monitorowania procesu uczenia, sprawdzania jak sieć radzi sobie z danymi, które nie są wykorzystywane do modyfikacji wag.

Jeśli błąd na danych uczących maleje, a na danych walidacyjnych już nie (lub wręcz rośnie), jest to potencjalny sygnał, że sieć jest przeczuczona.

```
temp = np.arange(50)
np.random.shuffle(temp)
val_x = data_x[temp[35:]]
val_y = data_y[temp[35:]]
data_x = data_x[temp[:35]]
data_y = data_y[temp[:35]]

fig = plt.figure()
plt.plot(data_x, data_y, 'bo', label='uczace')
plt.plot(val_x, val_y, 'ro', label='validacyjne')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Model sieci MLP

Mała sieć, 35 neuronów w warstwie ukrytej.

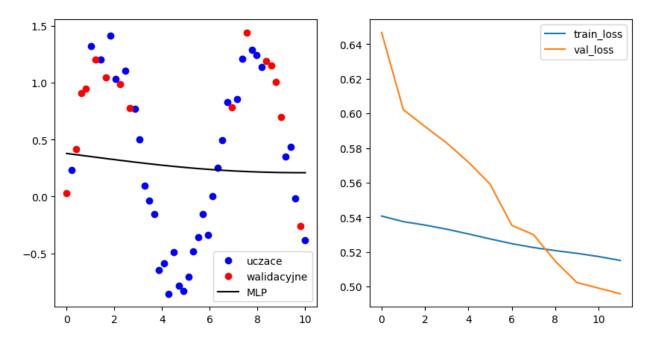
```
x = Input(shape=(1,))
h = Dense(35, input_dim=1, use_bias=True, activation='tanh',
kernel initializer='random uniform',
bias initializer='random uniform')(x)
y = Dense(1, use_bias=True, activation='linear',
kernel_initializer='random_uniform',
bias initializer='random uniform')(h)
model1 = Model(inputs=x, outputs=y)
rms = tf.keras.optimizers.RMSprop(learning rate=0.001)
model1.compile(loss='mse', optimizer=rms)
model1.summary()
Model: "functional 5"
                                    Output Shape
Layer (type)
Param #
input_layer_2 (InputLayer)
                                  (None, 1)
```

Wizualizacja uczenia

```
import io
import time
import base64
import IPython
def fig2b64(f):
  data = io.BytesIO()
  f.savefig(data, format='png')
  data.seek(0)
  return base64.b64encode(data.read()).decode()
data xx = np.linspace(0, 10, 100)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
ax1 = fig.add subplot(121)
ax2 = fig.add subplot(122)
train loss = []
val_loss = []
model = model1
n = 300
hist = model.fit(data_x, data_y, epochs=10, verbose=0, batch_size=35,
validation_data=(val_x, val_y))
train_loss.append(model.evaluate(data_x, data_y, verbose=0))
val loss.append(model.evaluate(val x, val y, verbose=0))
pred = model.predict(data xx)
ax1.plot(data_x, data_y, 'bo', label='uczace')
ax1.plot(val_x, val_y, 'ro', label='walidacyjne')
ax1.plot(data_xx, pred, 'k-', label='MLP')
ax1.legend()
```

```
ax2.plot(train loss, label='train loss')
ax2.plot(val loss, label='val loss')
ax2.legend()
data str = fig2b64(fig)
rys = IPython.display.display html(f'<img class="myimage"</pre>
src="data:image/png;base64,{data str}"></img>', raw=True)
for i in range(n epochs):
  IPython.display.clear output(wait=True)
  #time.sleep(0.2)
  hist = model.fit(data x, data y, epochs=10, verbose=0,
batch size=35, validation data=(val x, val y))
  train loss.append(model.evaluate(data x, data y, verbose=0))
  val loss.append(model.evaluate(val x, val y, verbose=0))
  pred = model.predict(data xx)
  ax1.clear()
  ax2.clear()
 ax1.plot(data_x, data_y, 'bo', label='uczace')
 ax1.plot(val_x, val_y, 'ro', label='walidacyjne')
  ax1.plot(data xx, pred, 'k-', label='MLP')
  ax1.legend()
  ax2.plot(train loss, label='train loss')
  ax2.plot(val loss, label='val loss')
  ax2.legend()
  data str = fig2b64(fig)
  rys = IPython.display.display html(f'<img class="myimage"</pre>
src="data:image/png;base64,{data str}"></img>', raw=True)
plt.close(1)
KeyboardInterrupt
                                          Traceback (most recent call
last)
Cell In[16], line 40
     38 IPython.display.clear output(wait=True)
     39 \#time.sleep(0.2)
---> 40 hist = model.fit(data x, data y, epochs=10, verbose=0,
batch size=35, validation data=(val x, val y))
     41 train loss.append(model.evaluate(data x, data y, verbose=0))
     42 val loss.append(model.evaluate(val x, val y, verbose=0))
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\utils\traceback utils.py:117, in
filter traceback.<locals>.error handler(*args, **kwargs)
    115 filtered tb = None
    116 try:
--> 117
            return fn(*args, **kwargs)
    118 except Exception as e:
            filtered tb = process traceback frames(e. traceback )
    119
```

```
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\backend\tensorflow\trainer.py:339, in
TensorFlowTrainer.fit(self, x, y, batch_size, epochs, verbose,
callbacks, validation split, validation data, shuffle, class weight,
sample weight, initial epoch, steps_per_epoch, validation_steps,
validation_batch_size, validation freq)
    328 if getattr(self, " eval epoch iterator", None) is None:
            self. eval epoch iterator = TFEpochIterator(
    329
    330
                x=val x,
    331
                y=val y,
   (\ldots)
    337
                shuffle=False,
    338
--> 339 val logs = self.evaluate(
    340
            x=val x,
    341
            y=val y,
    342
            sample weight=val sample weight,
    343
            batch size=validation batch size or batch size,
            steps=validation steps,
    344
    345
            callbacks=callbacks,
    346
            return dict=True,
            use cached eval dataset=True,
    347
    348 )
    349 \text{ val logs} = \{
           __"val " + name: val for name, val in val_logs.items()
    350
    351 }
    352 epoch logs.update(val logs)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\utils\traceback utils.py:117, in
filter traceback.<locals>.error handler(*args, **kwargs)
    115 filtered tb = None
    116 try:
--> 117
            return fn(*args, **kwargs)
    118 except Exception as e:
            filtered tb = process traceback frames(e. traceback )
KeyboardInterrupt:
```



Model sieci MLP

Większa sieć, dwie warstwy ukryte odpowiednio 100 i 50 neuronów.

```
x = Input(shape=(1,))
h1 = Dense(100, input_dim=1, use_bias=True, activation='tanh',
kernel initializer='random_uniform',
bias initializer='random uniform')(x)
h2 = Dense(50, input_dim=1, use_bias=True, activation='tanh',
kernel initializer='random uniform',
bias initializer='random uniform')(h1)
y = Dense(1, use bias=True, activation='linear',
kernel initializer='random uniform',
bias initializer='random uniform')(h2)
model2 = Model(inputs=x, outputs=y)
rms = tf.keras.optimizers.RMSprop(learning rate=0.001)
model2.compile(loss='mse', optimizer=rms)
model2.summary()
Model: "functional 7"
Layer (type)
                                    Output Shape
Param #
  input_layer_3 (InputLayer)
                                     (None, 1)
```

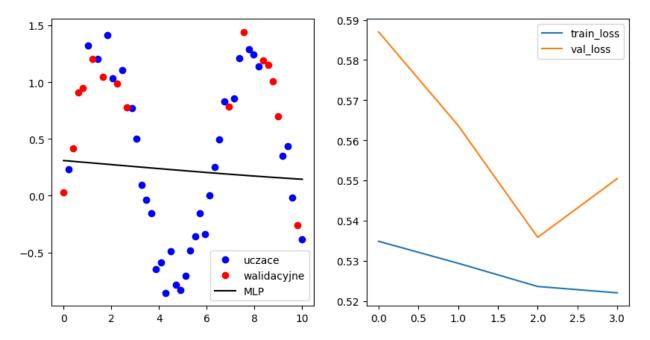
Wizualizacja uczenia

```
data xx = np.linspace(0, 10, 100)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
ax1 = fig.add subplot(121)
ax2 = fig.add subplot(122)
train loss = []
val loss = []
model = model2
n = 300
hist = model.fit(data_x, data_y, epochs=10, verbose=0, batch_size=35,
validation data=(val x, val y))
train loss.append(model.evaluate(data x, data y, verbose=0))
val loss.append(model.evaluate(val_x, val_y, verbose=0))
pred = model.predict(data xx)
ax1.plot(data_x, data_y, 'bo', label='uczace')
ax1.plot(val_x, val_y, 'ro', label='walidacyjne')
ax1.plot(data xx, pred, 'k-', label='MLP')
ax1.legend()
ax2.plot(train loss, label='train loss')
ax2.plot(val loss, label='val loss')
ax2.legend()
data str = fig2b64(fig)
rys = IPython.display.display html(f'<img class="myimage"</pre>
src="data:image/png;base64,{data str}"></img>', raw=True)
for i in range(n_epochs):
```

```
IPython.display.clear output(wait=True)
  #time.sleep(0.2)
  hist = model.fit(data_x, data_y, epochs=10, verbose=0,
batch size=35, validation data=(val x, val y))
  train loss.append(model.evaluate(data x, data y, verbose=0))
  val loss.append(model.evaluate(val x, val y, verbose=0))
  pred = model.predict(data xx)
  ax1.clear()
  ax2.clear()
  ax1.plot(data_x, data_y, 'bo', label='uczace')
ax1.plot(val_x, val_y, 'ro', label='walidacyjne')
  ax1.plot(data_xx, pred, 'k-', label='MLP')
  ax1.legend()
  ax2.plot(train loss, label='train loss')
  ax2.plot(val loss, label='val loss')
  ax2.legend()
  data str = fig2b64(fig)
  rys = IPython.display.display_html(f'<img class="myimage"</pre>
src="data:image/png;base64,{data str}"></img>', raw=True)
plt.close(1)
KeyboardInterrupt
                                           Traceback (most recent call
last)
Cell In[18], line 29
     27 IPython.display.clear output(wait=True)
     28 #time.sleep(0.2)
---> 29 hist = model.fit(data x, data y, epochs=10, verbose=0,
batch size=35, validation data=(val x, val y))
     30 train loss.append(model.evaluate(data x, data y, verbose=0))
     31 val loss.append(model.evaluate(val x, val y, verbose=0))
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\utils\traceback utils.py:117, in
filter_traceback.<locals>.error_handler(*args, **kwargs)
    115 filtered tb = None
    116 try:
            return fn(*args, **kwargs)
--> 117
    118 except Exception as e:
            filtered_tb = _process_traceback_frames(e. traceback )
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\backend\tensorflow\trainer.py:312, in
TensorFlowTrainer.fit(self, x, y, batch_size, epochs, verbose,
callbacks, validation split, validation data, shuffle, class weight,
sample weight, initial epoch, steps per epoch, validation steps,
validation batch size, validation freq)
    310 callbacks.on epoch begin(epoch)
    311 with epoch iterator.catch stop iteration():
```

```
--> 312
            for step, iterator in epoch iterator.enumerate epoch():
                callbacks.on train batch begin(step)
    313
    314
                logs = self.train function(iterator)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\backend\tensorflow\trainer.py:645, in
TFEpochIterator.enumerate epoch(self)
    643
                yield step, self. current iterator
    644 else:
--> 645
            iterator = iter(self. distributed dataset)
    646
            if self.num batches:
    647
                for step in range(
                    0, self.num batches, self.steps per execution
    648
    649
                ):
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\data\ops\dataset ops.py:501, in
DatasetV2.__iter__(self)
    499 if context.executing_eagerly() or ops.inside_function():
          with ops.colocate with(self. variant tensor):
            return iterator ops.OwnedIterator(self)
--> 501
    502 else:
          raise RuntimeError("`tf.data.Dataset` only supports Python-
    503
style "
                             "iteration in eager mode or within
    504
tf.function.")
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\data\ops\iterator ops.py:705, in
OwnedIterator. init (self, dataset, components, element spec)
          if (components is not None or element spec is not None):
    701
    702
            raise ValueError(
    703
                "When `dataset` is provided, `element spec` and
`components` must "
    704
                "not be specified.")
          self. create iterator(dataset)
--> 705
    707 self. get next call count = 0
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\data\ops\iterator ops.py:744, in
OwnedIterator. create iterator(self, dataset)
    741
          assert len(fulltype.args[0].args[0].args) == len(
    742
              self. flat output types)
          self. iterator resource.op.experimental set type(fulltype)
    743
--> 744 gen dataset ops.make iterator(ds variant,
self. iterator resource)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\ops\gen dataset ops.py:3478, in
make iterator(dataset, iterator, name)
```

```
3476 if tld.is_eager:
3477    try:
-> 3478    _result = pywrap_tfe.TFE_Py_FastPathExecute(
3479    _ctx, "MakeIterator", name, dataset, iterator)
3480    return _result
3481    except _core._NotOkStatusException as e:
KeyboardInterrupt:
```



Kiedy zakończyć uczenie?

Jednym z kluczowych aspektów (poza doborem architektury) jest zdecydowanie kiedy zakończyć uczenie sieci neuronowej. Najpopularniejsza technika polega na obserwacji wartości błedów osiąganych na zbiorze uczącym i zbiorze walidacyjnym. Gdy błąd na zbiorze walidacyjnym przestaje maleć (zazwyczaj zaczyna rosnąć) to znaczy, że sieć zaczyna się przeuczać (traci swoje zdalonośći generalizacyjne) i wtedy należy zakończyć proces uczenia. Taka strategia nazywa się strategią wczesnego zatrzymania (*early stopping*).

Problemy klasyfikacyjne z wieloma klasami

Baza danych irysów zawiera przykłady z trzech klas. Zwróć uwagę na odpowiednie zakodowanie informacji o etykietach klas dla przykładów za pomocą funkcji keras.utils.to_categorical

```
from sklearn import datasets
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Activation
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import SGD
```

```
iris db = datasets.load iris()
print(dir(iris db))
print(type(iris db.data)) #dane jako macierz numpy
print(iris db.data.shape) #kazdy przyklad w wierszu
print(iris db.feature names) #nazwy atrybutow (sygnaly wejsciowe
sieci)
print(iris db.data[:10,:]) #podglad
print(iris db.target names) #nazwy trzech klas
print(iris db.target) #etykiety klas zakodowane numerycznie jako 0, 1,
#d: zakodowane etykiety klas w sposob umozliwiajacy uczenie sieci
d = tf.keras.utils.to categorical(iris db.target, num classes=3)
print(type(d))
print(d.shape)
print(d[:5,:])
['DESCR', 'data', 'data module', 'feature names', 'filename', 'frame',
'target', 'target names']
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
(150, 4)
['sepal length (cm)', 'sepal width (cm)', 'petal length (cm)', 'petal
width (cm)'l
[[5.1 3.5 1.4 0.2]
[4.9 3. 1.4 0.2]
[4.7 3.2 1.3 0.2]
 [4.6 3.1 1.5 0.2]
 [5. 3.6 1.4 0.2]
 [5.4 3.9 1.7 0.4]
 [4.6 3.4 1.4 0.3]
 [5. 3.4 1.5 0.2]
 [4.4 2.9 1.4 0.2]
 [4.9 3.1 1.5 0.1]]
['setosa' 'versicolor' 'virginica']
0 0
2 2
2 21
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
(150, 3)
[[1. 0. 0.]
[1. \ 0. \ 0.]
 [1. 0. 0.]
 [1. 0. 0.]
 [1. 0. 0.]]
```

Warstwa wyjściowa softmax

W warstwie wyjściowej softmax, każdy neuron realizuje sumę ważoną dochodzących do niego sygnałów wejściowych. Następnie, odpowiedzi wszystkich neuronów wyjściowych są przetwarzane zgodnie ze wzorem

```
$$P(y=i|\bf{x})=\frac{e^{\bf{x}^{T}\bf{w}_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^{K}{e^{\bf{x}^{T}\bf{w}_k}}}$$
```

gdzie K to liczba neuronów wyjściowych (liczba klas w problemie klasyfikacyjnym), w_j to wagi jtego neuronu wyjściowego, x to sygnały wejściowe neuronów z warstwy wyjściowej (odpowiedzi poprzedniej warstwy).

Wartości te mogą być interpretowane jako prawdopodobieństwa przynależności danego przykładu (podanego na wejście sieci) do danej klasy, którą reprezentuje j-ty neuron wyjściowy.

Dla takiej warstwy wyjściowej, funkcją straty używaną w trakcie uczenia jest zazwyczaj categorical_entropy, która mierzy podobieństwo dwóch rozkładów prawdopodobieństwa przynależności danych trenujących do klas: rzeczywisty (na podstawie zbioru trenującego) oraz ten realizowany przez sieć.

Zapis i odczyt modelu do/z pliku

W poniższym przykładzie zwróć uwagę na zapis modelu do pliku i jego ponowne wczytanie.

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(30, activation='tanh', input dim=4))
model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
sqd = SGD(lr=0.01, decay=1e-6, momentum=0.9, nesterov=True)
model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
              optimizer=sqd,
              metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(iris db.data, d,
          epochs=200,
          batch size=10)
score = model.evaluate(iris db.data, d, batch size=10)
print('model koncowy:',score)
#sprawdzenie czy dziala zapis/odczyt modelu z pliku
model.save('my model.h5')
from tensorflow.keras.models import load model
model2 = load model('my model.h5')
score2 = model2.evaluate(iris db.data, d, batch size=10)
print('model z pliku:',score2)
c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\optimizers\base optimizer.py:33: UserWarning:
Argument `decay` is no longer supported and will be ignored.
 warnings.warn(
```

```
ValueError
                                           Traceback (most recent call
last)
Cell In[20], line 5
      2 model.add(Dense(30, activation='tanh', input dim=4))
      3 model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
----> 5 sgd = SGD(lr=0.01, decay=1e-6, momentum=0.9, nesterov=True)
      6 model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
      7
                      optimizer=sqd,
      8
                      metrics=['accuracy'])
     10 model.fit(iris db.data, d,
     11
                  epochs=200,
     12
                  batch size=10)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\optimizers\sqd.py:60, in SGD. init (self,
learning rate, momentum, nesterov, weight decay, clipnorm, clipvalue,
global clipnorm, use ema, ema momentum, ema overwrite frequency,
loss scale factor, gradient accumulation steps, name, **kwargs)
     43 def init (
     44
            self,
     45
            learning rate=0.01,
   (\ldots)
     58
            **kwargs,
     59 ):
---> 60
            super(). init (
     61
                learning rate=learning_rate,
     62
                name=name.
     63
                weight decay=weight decay,
     64
                clipnorm=clipnorm,
     65
                clipvalue=clipvalue,
                global clipnorm=global clipnorm,
     66
     67
                use ema=use ema,
     68
                ema momentum=ema momentum,
     69
                ema overwrite frequency=ema overwrite frequency,
     70
                loss scale factor=loss scale factor,
     71
gradient accumulation steps=gradient accumulation steps,
     72
                **kwargs,
     73
     74
            if not isinstance(momentum, float) or momentum < 0 or</pre>
momentum > 1:
                raise ValueError("`momentum` must be a float between
     75
[0, 1].")
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\backend\tensorflow\optimizer.py:22, in
TFOptimizer.__init__(self, *args, **kwargs)
     21 def init (self, *args, **kwargs):
```

```
---> 22
           super(). init (*args, **kwargs)
           self. distribution strategy = tf.distribute.get strategy()
    23
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\optimizers\base optimizer.py:37, in
BaseOptimizer. init (self, learning rate, weight decay, clipnorm,
clipvalue, global_clipnorm, use_ema, ema_momentum,
ema overwrite frequency, loss scale factor,
gradient accumulation steps, name, **kwargs)
     33
           warnings.warn(
                "Argument `decay` is no longer supported and will be
    34
ignored."
    35
    36 if kwarqs:
          raise ValueError(f"Argument(s) not recognized: {kwargs}")
    39 if name is None:
    40 name = auto name(self. class . name )
ValueError: Argument(s) not recognized: {'lr': 0.01}
```

Zadanie 1

Naucz sieć diagnozować cukrzycę.

- Wykorzytaj dane z pliku pima-indians-diabetes.data.csv. Dane są również dostępne w sklearn. Zaimportuje je jako diab_db=datasets.load_diabetes()
- Podziel dostępne dane losowo na dane uczące i testowe (walidacyjne) w proporcji 70% / 30%. Podział danych jest wykonywany raz i jest używany niezmieniony w dalszych obliczeniach dla wszystkich sieci.
- Dobierz jak najlepsze parametry uczenia oraz architektury sieci z jedną oraz z dwiema warstwami ukrytymi (po jednej na każdy rodzaj). Jakość działania sieci oceniamy na podstawie jej wyników na danych testowych. Postaraj się w odpowiednim momencie zatrzymać proces uczenia.
- Czy sieć z dwiema warstwami ukrytymi działa lepiej niż sieć z jedną warstwą
 ukrytą? Porównania i wnioski przedstaw na podstawie uśrednionych wyników
 dziesięciu sieci każdego rodzaju (tzn. najpierw ustal architekturę sieci, następnie
 przeprowadź 10 procesów trenownia, startując za każdym razem z losowych
 początkowych wag).
- W dostarczonym kodzie umieść proces uczenia i testowania wybranych architektur sieci.

Uwaga: Przy uczeniu większych modeli warto wykonywać obliczenia z wykorzystaniem karty graficznej. Aby uruchomić notatnik z wykorzystaniem GPU należy wejść do Edit->Notebook settings i zmienić Hardware accelerator na GPU.

TWÓJ KOD TUTAJ:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.datasets import load diabetes
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import IPython
import io
import base64
def fig2b64(f):
  data = io.BytesIO()
  f.savefig(data, format='png')
 data.seek(0)
  return base64.b64encode(data.read()).decode()
data str = fig2b64(fig)
rys = IPython.display.display html(f'<img class="myimage"</pre>
src="data:image/png;base64,{data str}"></img>', raw=True)
NUM RUNS = 10
diab db = load diabetes()
X = diab db.data
y = diab db.target
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y,
test size=0.3, random state=42)
scaler = StandardScaler()
X train = scaler.fit transform(X train)
X test = scaler.transform(X test)
mse single results = []
mse_double_results = []
for in range(NUM RUNS):
    IPython.display.clear output(wait=True)
    model single = Sequential()
    model single.add(Dense(10, activation='relu',
input shape=(X train.shape[1],)))
    model single.add(Dense(1, activation='linear'))
    model single.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mse')
    history single = model single.fit(X train, y train,
validation data=(X test, y test), epochs=100, batch size=32,
verbose=0)
    y pred single = model single.predict(X test)
```

```
mse single = np.mean((y pred single - y test) ** 2)
    mse single results.append(mse single)
    plt.plot(history single.history['loss'], label='Train')
    plt.plot(history single.history['val loss'], label='Test')
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.ylabel('MSE')
    plt.title('Model z jedna warstwa ukryta - Proces uczenia')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
KeyboardInterrupt
                                          Traceback (most recent call
last)
Cell In[21], line 42
     40 model single.add(Dense(1, activation='linear'))
     41 model single.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mse')
---> 42 history single = model single.fit(X train, y train,
validation data=(X_test, y_test), epochs=100, batch_size=32,
verbose=0)
     43 y pred single = model single.predict(X test)
     44 mse single = np.mean((y pred single - y test) ** 2)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\utils\traceback utils.py:117, in
filter traceback.<locals>.error handler(*args, **kwargs)
    115 filtered tb = None
    116 try:
            return fn(*args, **kwargs)
--> 117
    118 except Exception as e:
            filtered tb = process traceback frames(e. traceback )
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\backend\tensorflow\trainer.py:314, in
TensorFlowTrainer.fit(self, x, y, batch size, epochs, verbose,
callbacks, validation split, validation data, shuffle, class weight,
sample weight, initial epoch, steps_per_epoch, validation_steps,
validation batch size, validation freq)
    312 for step, iterator in epoch_iterator.enumerate_epoch():
    313
            callbacks.on train batch begin(step)
--> 314
            logs = self.train_function(iterator)
    315
            logs = self. pythonify logs(logs)
            callbacks.on train batch end(step, logs)
    316
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\util\traceback utils.py:150, in
filter traceback.<locals>.error handler(*args, **kwargs)
    148 filtered tb = None
    149 try:
          return fn(*args, **kwargs)
--> 150
```

```
151 except Exception as e:
    152 filtered tb = process traceback frames(e. traceback )
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\eager\polymorphic function\
polymorphic function.py:833, in Function.__call__(self, *args, **kwds)
    830 compiler = "xla" if self._jit_compile else "nonXla"
    832 with OptionalXlaContext(self._jit_compile):
          result = self._call(*args, \frac{1}{x}kwds)
    835 new tracing count = self.experimental get tracing count()
    836 without tracing = (tracing count == new_tracing_count)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\eager\polymorphic_function\
polymorphic function.py:889, in Function. call(self, *args, **kwds)
    886 try:
          # This is the first call of call , so we have to
    887
initialize.
    888
          initializers = []
--> 889
          self. initialize(args, kwds,
add initializers to=initializers)
    890 finally:
          # At this point we know that the initialization is complete
    891
(or less
    892
          # interestingly an exception was raised) so we no longer
need a lock.
    893
          self. lock.release()
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\eager\polymorphic function\
polymorphic function.py:696, in Function. in tialize(self, args, kwds,
add initializers to)
    691 self. variable creation config =
self. generate scoped tracing options(
    692
            variable capturing scope,
            tracing compilation. ScopeType. VARIABLE CREATION,
    693
    695 # Force the definition of the function for these arguments
--> 696 self. concrete variable creation fn =
tracing compilation.trace function(
    697
            args, kwds, self. variable creation config
    698 )
    700 def invalid creator_scope(*unused_args, **unused_kwds):
    701 """Disables variable creation."""
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\eager\polymorphic function\
tracing compilation.py:178, in trace function(args, kwargs,
tracing options)
    175
            args = tracing options.input signature
```

```
176
            kwarqs = \{\}
          concrete function = maybe define function(
--> 178
    179
              args, kwargs, tracing options
    180
    182 if not tracing options.bind_graph_to_function:
    183
          concrete function. garbage collector.release() # pylint:
disable=protected-access
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\eager\polymorphic function\
tracing compilation.py:283, in maybe define function(args, kwargs,
tracing options)
    281 else:
    282
          target func type = lookup func type
--> 283 concrete function = create concrete function(
            target_func_type, lookup_func_context, func_graph,
tracing options
    285 )
    287 if tracing options.function cache is not None:
         tracing options.function cache.add(
    289
              concrete function, current func context
    290
          )
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\eager\polymorphic function\
tracing compilation.py:310, in
create concrete function(function type, type context, func graph,
tracing options)
    303
        placeholder bound args =
function type.placeholder arguments(
    304
              placeholder context
    305
    307 disable acd = tracing options.attributes and
tracing_options.attributes.get(
    308
           attributes lib.DISABLE ACD, False
    309 )
--> 310 traced func graph = func graph module.func graph from py func(
    311
            tracing options.name,
    312
            tracing options.python function,
    313
            placeholder bound args.args,
    314
            placeholder bound args.kwargs,
    315
            None,
    316
            func graph=func graph,
    317
            add control dependencies=not disable acd,
    318
            arg names=function type utils.to arg names(function type),
    319
            create placeholders=False,
    320 )
    322 transform.apply func graph transforms(traced func graph)
    324 graph capture container = traced func graph.function captures
```

```
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\framework\func graph.py:1059, in
func graph from py func(name, python func, args, kwargs, signature,
func graph, add control dependencies, arg names, op return value,
collections, capture by value, create placeholders)
   1056
          return x
   1058 , original func = tf decorator.unwrap(python func)
-> 1059 func outputs = python func(*func args, **func kwargs)
   1061 # invariant: `func outputs` contains only Tensors,
CompositeTensors,
   1062 # TensorArrays and `None`s.
   1063 func outputs =
variable utils.convert variables to tensors(func outputs)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\eager\polymorphic function\
polymorphic function.py:599, in
Function, generate scoped tracing options.<locals>.wrapped fn(*args,
**kwds)
    595 with default graph. variable creator scope(scope,
priority=50): # pylint: disable=protected-access
          # __wrapped__ allows AutoGraph to swap in a converted
function. We give
         # the function a weak reference to itself to avoid a
    597
reference cycle.
          with OptionalXlaContext(compile with xla):
    598
--> 599
            out = weak wrapped fn(). wrapped (*args, **kwds)
    600
          return out
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\eager\polymorphic function\
autograph util.py:41, in
py_func_from_autograph.<locals>.autograph handler(*args, **kwargs)
     39 """Calls a converted version of original func."""
     40 try:
---> 41
          return api.converted call(
     42
              original func,
     43
              args,
     44
              kwaras.
     45
              options=converter.ConversionOptions(
     46
                  recursive=True,
     47
                  optional features=autograph options,
     48
                  user requested=True,
     49
              ))
     50 except Exception as e: # pylint:disable=broad-except
          if hasattr(e, "ag_error_metadata"):
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\autograph\impl\api.py:339, in
converted call(f, args, kwargs, caller fn scope, options)
```

```
337 if is autograph artifact(f):
         logging.log(2, 'Permanently allowed: %s: AutoGraph
    338
artifact', f)
          return call unconverted(f, args, kwargs, options)
--> 339
    341 # If this is a partial, unwrap it and redo all the checks.
    342 if isinstance(f, functools.partial):
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\autograph\impl\api.py:459, in
_call_unconverted(f, args, kwargs, options, update_cache)
          return f.__self__.call(args, kwargs)
    458 if kwargs is not None:
          return f(*args, **kwargs)
--> 459
    460 return f(*args)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\autograph\impl\api.py:643, in
do not convert.<locals>.wrapper(*args, **kwargs)
    641 def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
         with ag ctx.ControlStatusCtx(status=ag ctx.Status.DISABLED):
--> 643
            return func(*args, **kwargs)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\backend\tensorflow\trainer.py:117, in
TensorFlowTrainer.make train function.<locals>.one step on iterator(it
erator)
    115 """Runs a single training step given a Dataset iterator."""
    116 data = next(iterator)
--> 117 outputs = self.distribute strategy.run(
    118
            one step on data, args=(data,)
    119 )
    120 outputs = reduce per replica(
    121
            outputs,
    122
            self.distribute strategy,
    123
          reduction="auto",
    124 )
    125 return outputs
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\distribute\distribute lib.py:1673, in
StrategyBase.run(***failed resolving arguments***)
   1668 with self.scope():
   1669
          # tf.distribute supports Eager functions, so AutoGraph
should not be
   1670
         # applied when the caller is also in Eager mode.
   1671
          fn = autograph.tf convert(
   1672
              fn, autograph_ctx.control status ctx(),
convert by default=False)
          return self. extended.call for each replica(fn, args=args,
-> 1673
kwargs=kwargs)
```

```
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\distribute\distribute lib.py:3263, in
StrategyExtendedV1.call for each replica(self, fn, args, kwargs)
          kwarqs = {}
   3261
   3262 with self. container strategy().scope():
          return self. call for each replica(fn, args, kwargs)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\distribute\distribute lib.py:4061, in
DefaultDistributionExtended. call for each replica(self, fn, args,
kwargs)
   4059 def call for each replica(self, fn, args, kwargs):
          with ReplicaContext(self._container_strategy(),
   4060
replica id in sync group=0):
-> 4061 return fn(*args, **kwargs)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\util\traceback utils.py:150, in
filter traceback.<locals>.error handler(*args, **kwargs)
    148 filtered tb = None
    149 try:
--> 150
          return fn(*args, **kwargs)
    151 except Exception as e:
    152 filtered_tb = _process traceback frames(e. traceback )
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\eager\polymorphic function\
polymorphic_function.py:833, in Function.__call__(self, *args, **kwds)
    830 compiler = "xla" if self. jit compile else "nonXla"
    832 with OptionalXlaContext(self._jit_compile):
          result = self. call(*args, **kwds)
--> 833
    835 new tracing count = self.experimental get tracing count()
    836 without tracing = (tracing count == new tracing count)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\eager\polymorphic_function\
polymorphic function.py:906, in Function. call(self, *args, **kwds)
            pass # Fall through to cond-based initialization.
    902
    903
          else:
    904
            # Lifting succeeded, so variables are initialized and we
can run the
    905
            # no variable creation function.
--> 906
            return tracing compilation.call function(
                args, kwds, self._no_variable creation config
    907
    908
    909 else:
          bound args =
    910
self. concrete variable creation fn.function type.bind(
    911
              *args, **kwds
```

```
912 )
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\eager\polymorphic function\
tracing compilation.py:132, in call function(args, kwargs,
tracing options)
    130 args = args if args else ()
    131 kwarqs = kwarqs if kwarqs else {}
--> 132 function = trace function(
            args=args, kwargs=kwargs, tracing_options=tracing_options
    133
    134 )
    136 # Bind it ourselves to skip unnecessary canonicalization of
default call.
    137 bound args = function.function type.bind(*args, **kwargs)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\eager\polymorphic function\
tracing compilation.py:178, in trace function(args, kwargs,
tracing_options)
    175
            args = tracing options.input signature
    176
            kwarqs = {}
--> 178
          concrete function = maybe define function(
    179
              args, kwargs, tracing options
    180
    182 if not tracing options.bind graph to function:
    183
          concrete function. garbage collector.release() # pylint:
disable=protected-access
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\eager\polymorphic function\
tracing compilation.py:283, in maybe define function(args, kwargs,
tracing options)
    281 else:
    282
          target func type = lookup func type
--> 283 concrete function = create concrete function(
            target func type, lookup func context, func graph,
    284
tracing options
    285 )
    287 if tracing options.function cache is not None:
          tracing options.function cache.add(
    288
    289
              concrete function, current func context
    290
          )
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\eager\polymorphic function\
tracing compilation.py:310, in
create concrete function(function type, type context, func graph,
tracing options)
         placeholder bound args =
function type.placeholder arguments(
```

```
304
              placeholder context
    305
    307 disable acd = tracing options.attributes and
tracing options.attributes.get(
    308
            attributes lib.DISABLE ACD, False
    309 )
--> 310 traced func graph = func graph module.func graph from py func(
    311
            tracing options.name,
    312
            tracing options.python function,
    313
            placeholder bound args.args,
    314
            placeholder bound args.kwargs,
    315
            None,
            func graph=func graph,
    316
            add control dependencies=not disable acd,
    317
    318
            arg names=function type utils.to arg names(function type),
    319
            create placeholders=False,
    320 )
    322 transform.apply_func_graph_transforms(traced_func_graph)
    324 graph capture container = traced func graph.function captures
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\framework\func graph.py:1059, in
func_graph_from_py_func(name, python_func, args, kwargs, signature,
func graph, add control dependencies, arg names, op return value,
collections, capture by value, create placeholders)
   1056
          return x
   1058 , original func = tf decorator.unwrap(python func)
-> 1059 func outputs = python_func(*func_args, **func_kwargs)
   1061 # invariant: `func outputs` contains only Tensors,
CompositeTensors.
   1062 # TensorArrays and `None`s.
   1063 func outputs =
variable utils.convert variables to tensors(func outputs)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\eager\polymorphic function\
polymorphic function.py:599, in
Function. generate scoped tracing options.<locals>.wrapped fn(*args,
**kwds)
    595 with default graph. variable creator scope(scope,
priority=50): # pylint: disable=protected-access
          # wrapped allows AutoGraph to swap in a converted
    596
function. We give
    597
         # the function a weak reference to itself to avoid a
reference cycle.
          with OptionalXlaContext(compile with xla):
    598
--> 599
            out = weak_wrapped_fn().__wrapped__(*args, **kwds)
    600
          return out
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
```

```
packages\tensorflow\python\eager\polymorphic function\
autograph util.py:41, in
py func from autograph.<locals>.autograph handler(*args, **kwargs)
     39 """Calls a converted version of original func."""
     40 try:
---> 41
          return api.converted call(
     42
              original func,
     43
              args,
     44
              kwargs,
     45
              options=converter.ConversionOptions(
     46
                  recursive=True,
     47
                  optional features=autograph options,
     48
                  user requested=True,
     49
              ))
     50 except Exception as e: # pylint:disable=broad-except
          if hasattr(e, "ag error metadata"):
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\autograph\impl\api.py:331, in
converted call(f, args, kwargs, caller fn scope, options)
    329 if conversion.is_in_allowlist_cache(f, options):
          logging.log(2, 'Allowlisted's: from cache', f)
          return _call_unconverted(f, args, kwargs, options, False)
--> 331
    333 if ag ctx.control status ctx().status ==
ag ctx.Status.DISABLED:
          logging.log(2, 'Allowlisted: %s: AutoGraph is disabled in
    334
context', f)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\autograph\impl\api.py:459, in
_call_unconverted(f, args, kwargs, options, update_cache)
    456 return f.__self__.call(args, kwargs)
458 if kwargs is not None:
          return f(*args, **kwargs)
--> 459
    460 return f(*args)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\autograph\impl\api.py:643, in
do not convert.<locals>.wrapper(*args, **kwargs)
    641 def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
    642
          with ag ctx.ControlStatusCtx(status=ag ctx.Status.DISABLED):
--> 643
            return func(*args, **kwargs)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\backend\tensorflow\trainer.py:104, in
TensorFlowTrainer.make_train function.<locals>.one step on data(data)
    101 @tf.autograph.experimental.do not convert
    102 def one step on data(data):
            """Runs a single training step on a batch of data."""
    103
            return self train step(data)
--> 104
```

```
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\backend\tensorflow\trainer.py:57, in
TensorFlowTrainer.train step(self, data)
            y pred = self(x)
     53
     54 loss = self.compute loss(
          x=x, y=y, y_pred=y_pred, sample weight=sample weight
     56 )
---> 57 self._loss_tracker.update_state(
           loss, sample_weight=tf.shape(tree.flatten(x)[0])[0]
     59 )
     60 if self.optimizer is not None:
     61
            loss = self.optimizer.scale loss(loss)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\metrics\reduction metrics.py:141, in
Mean.update state(self, values, sample weight)
    137 def update state(self, values, sample weight=None):
    138
            values, sample weight = reduce to samplewise values(
    139
                values, sample weight, reduce fn=ops.mean,
dtype=self.dtype
    140
            self.total.assign(self.total + ops.sum(values))
--> 141
    142
            if len(values.shape) >= 1:
    143
                num samples = ops.shape(values)[0]
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\ops\numpy.py:5894, in sum(x, axis, keepdims)
   5892 if any symbolic tensors ((x,)):
            return Sum(axis=axis, keepdims=keepdims).symbolic call(x)
-> 5894 return backend.numpy.sum(x, axis=axis, keepdims=keepdims)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\backend\tensorflow\numpy.py:2339, in sum(x, axis,
keepdims)
   2335 if isinstance(x, tf.SparseTensor):
   2336
            return tf.sparse.reduce sum(
   2337
                x, axis=axis, keepdims=keepdims, output is sparse=True
   2338
-> 2339 return tf.reduce sum(x, axis=axis, keepdims=keepdims)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\ops\weak_tensor_ops.py:88, in
weak tensor unary op wrapper.<locals>.wrapper(*args, **kwargs)
     86 def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
     87
          if not ops.is auto dtype conversion enabled():
            return op(*args, **kwargs)
---> 88
     89
          bound_arguments = signature.bind(*args, **kwargs)
     90
          bound arguments.apply defaults()
```

```
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\util\traceback utils.py:150, in
filter traceback.<locals>.error handler(*args, **kwargs)
    148 filtered tb = None
    149 try:
--> 150
          return fn(*args, **kwargs)
    151 except Exception as e:
          filtered tb = process traceback frames(e. traceback )
    152
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\util\dispatch.py:1260, in
add dispatch support.<locals>.decorator.<locals>.op dispatch handler(*
args, **kwargs)
   1258 # Fallback dispatch system (dispatch v1):
   1259 trv:
-> 1260
          return dispatch_target(*args, **kwargs)
   1261 except (TypeError, ValueError):
   1262
          # Note: convert to eager tensor currently raises a
ValueError, not a
         # TypeError, when given unexpected types. So we need to
   1263
catch both.
   1264
          result = dispatch(op dispatch handler, args, kwargs)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\ops\math ops.py:2209, in
reduce sum(input tensor, axis, keepdims, name)
   2146 @tf export("math.reduce sum", "reduce sum", v1=[])
   2147 @dispatch.add dispatch support
   2148 def reduce sum(input tensor, axis=None, keepdims=False,
name=None):
          """Computes the sum of elements across dimensions of a
   2149
tensor.
   2150
          This is the reduction operation for the elementwise
   2151
`tf.math.add` op.
   (\ldots)
          @end compatibility
   2206
   2207
-> 2209
          return reduce sum with dims(input tensor, axis, keepdims,
name.
   2210
                                      ReductionDims(input tensor,
axis))
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\ops\math ops.py:2221, in
reduce sum with dims(input tensor, axis, keepdims, name, dims)
   2213 def reduce sum with dims(input tensor,
   2214
                                 axis=None,
   2215
                                 keepdims=False,
   2216
                                 name=None,
```

```
2217
                                dims=None):
          keepdims = False if keepdims is None else bool(keepdims)
   2218
   2219
          return may reduce to scalar(
   2220
             keepdims, axis,
-> 2221
             gen math ops. sum(input tensor, dims, keepdims,
name=name))
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\ops\gen math ops.py:12388, in sum(input,
axis, keep dims, name)
  12386
         keep dims = False
  12387 keep dims = execute.make bool(keep dims, "keep dims")
keep dims=keep dims,
  12390
                    name=name)
  12391 result = outputs[:]
  12392 if execute.must record gradient():
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\framework\op def library.py:796, in
apply op helper(op type name, name, **keywords)
    791 must colocate inputs = [val for arg, val in
zip(op def.input arg, inputs)
   792
                               if arg.is ref]
   793 with MaybeColocateWith(must colocate inputs):
         # Add Op to graph
   795
         # pylint: disable=protected-access
--> 796
         op = g. create_op_internal(op_type_name, inputs,
dtypes=None,
    797
                                    name=scope,
input_types=input_types,
                                    attrs=attr protos, op def=op def)
   800 # `outputs` is returned as a separate return value so that the
output
   801 # tensors can the `op` per se can be decoupled so that the
   802 # `op callbacks` can function properly. See
framework/op callbacks.py
   803 # for more details.
   804 outputs = op.outputs
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\framework\func graph.py:670, in
FuncGraph. create op internal(self, op type, inputs, dtypes,
input_types, name, attrs, op_def, compute device)
   668
         inp = self.capture(inp)
    669
         captured inputs.append(inp)
--> 670 return super(). create op internal( # pylint:
disable=protected-access
           op type, captured inputs, dtypes, input types, name,
```

```
attrs, op_def,
    672 compute device)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\framework\ops.py:2682, in
Graph. create op internal(self, op type, inputs, dtypes, input types,
name, attrs, op def, compute device)
   2679 # _create_op_helper mutates the new Operation.
`_mutation_lock` ensures a
   2680 # Session.run call cannot occur between creating and mutating
the op.
   2681 with self. mutation lock():
-> 2682
          ret = Operation.from node def(
              node def,
   2683
              self.
   2684
   2685
              inputs=inputs,
              output types=dtypes.
   2686
   2687
              control inputs=control inputs,
   2688
              input types=input types,
              original_op=self. default original op,
   2689
   2690
              op def=op def,
   2691
   2692
          self. create op helper(ret, compute device=compute device)
   2693 return ret
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\framework\ops.py:1177, in
Operation.from node def(***failed resolving arguments***)
            control input ops.append(control op)
   1174
   1176 # Initialize c op from node def and other inputs
-> 1177 c op = create c op(g, node def, inputs, control input ops,
op def=op def)
   1178 self = Operation(c op, SymbolicTensor)
   1179 self. init(g)
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\util\traceback utils.py:150, in
filter traceback.<locals>.error handler(*args, **kwargs)
    148 filtered tb = None
    149 try:
--> 150
          return fn(*args, **kwargs)
    151 except Exception as e:
          filtered_tb = _process_traceback_frames(e. traceback )
File c:\Users\ziggs\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
packages\tensorflow\python\framework\ops.py:1034, in
_create_c_op(graph, node_def, inputs, control_inputs, op def,
extract traceback)
          pywrap tf session.TF SetAttrValueProto(op desc,
compat.as str(name),
```

TWOJE KOMENTARZE I WNIOSKI

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