dl-lab-assignment-1

December 12, 2023

1. Explore Tensor Flow and Keras Libraries.

a) Create different tensors using tensorflow.

[[10 11 12 13 14]

```
[1]: import tensorflow as tf
     import numpy as np
[2]: \#Tensor-multidimensional\ array, uniform datatype tensor- we are representing
      →data for your DL tasks tensors-immutable datatype This is the datatype used
      \hookrightarrow in DL frameworks.
     #Creating a simple tensor with a scalar value, which does not have any axes
     tf1=tf.constant(4)
     print(tf1)
    tf.Tensor(4, shape=(), dtype=int32)
[3]: #Tensor with only one axes-vector
     tf2=tf.constant([2.1,3.1,4.1])
     print(tf2)
    tf.Tensor([2.1 3.1 4.1], shape=(3,), dtype=float32)
[4]: tf_matrix=tf.constant([[1,2],[3,4],[5,6]])
     print(tf_matrix)
    tf.Tensor(
    [[1 2]
     [3 4]
     [5 6]], shape=(3, 2), dtype=int32)
[5]: tf_matrix3d=tf.

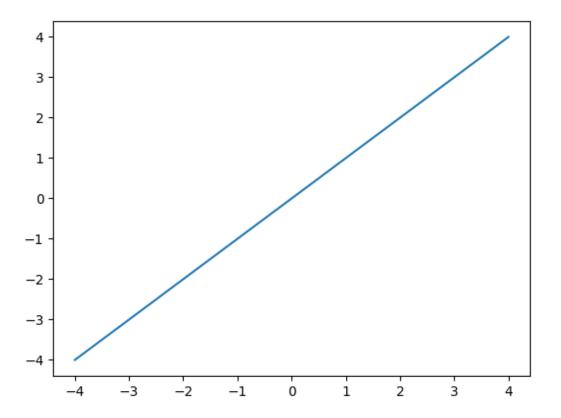
→constant([[[0,1,2,3,4],[5,6,7,8,9]],[[10,11,12,13,14],[15,16,17,18,19]],[[20,21,22,23,24],[
     print(tf_matrix3d)
    tf.Tensor(
    [[[0 1 2 3 4]
      [5 6 7 8 9]]
```

```
[15 16 17 18 19]]
      [[20 21 22 23 24]
       [25 26 27 28 29]]], shape=(3, 2, 5), dtype=int32)
 [6]: h=tf.constant("Hello")
      w=tf.constant("World")
      print(tf.add(h,w))
     tf.Tensor(b'HelloWorld', shape=(), dtype=string)
 [7]: c1=tf.constant(20)
      c2=tf.constant(30)
      print(tf.add(c1,c2))
     tf.Tensor(50, shape=(), dtype=int32)
 [8]: m1=tf.constant([[1,2],[3,4]])
      m2=tf.constant([[1,1],[1,1]])
      print(tf.add(m1,m2))
     tf.Tensor(
     [[2 3]
      [4 5]], shape=(2, 2), dtype=int32)
 [9]: #Element wise multiplication
      print(tf.multiply(m1,m2))
     tf.Tensor(
     [[1 2]
      [3 4]], shape=(2, 2), dtype=int32)
[10]: #Matrix multiplication
      matrix mat=tf.matmul(m1,m2)
[11]: print("Data type of tensor:", matrix_mat.dtype)
     Data type of tensor: <dtype: 'int32'>
[12]: print("Shape of tensor:", matrix_mat.shape)
     Shape of tensor: (2, 2)
[13]: print("Dimension of tensor:", matrix_mat.ndim)
     Dimension of tensor: 2
     b) Convert an image to tensor.
```

```
[14]: from PIL import Image
[17]: img=Image.open('Tiger.jpg')
      img_tensor=tf.convert_to_tensor(img)
      print(img_tensor)
     <PIL.JpegImagePlugin.JpegImageFile image mode=RGB size=4192x2358 at
     0x7D6769D52CE0>
     tf.Tensor(
     [[[ 31 59 37]
       [ 25 53 31]
       [ 20 50 26]
       [112 115 72]
       [119 120 76]
       [113 114 70]]
      [[ 25 53 31]
       [ 24 52 29]
       [ 27 57 33]
       [109 112 69]
       [114 115 73]
       [105 106 62]]
      [[ 16 44 21]
       [ 16 44 21]
       [ 21 49 26]
       [116 119 76]
       [115 116 74]
       [101 102 60]]
      [[ 95 127 104]
       [104 133 111]
       [123 151 129]
       [ 92 191 100]
       [ 65 169 80]
       [ 35 141 51]]
      [[108 141 112]
       [118 148 120]
       [146 175 147]
```

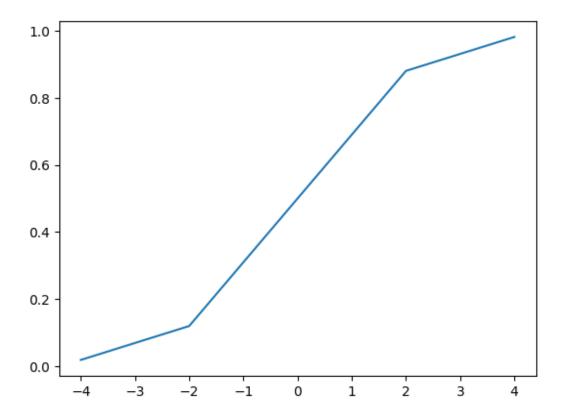
```
[ 70 170 74]
       [ 56 161 68]
       [ 51 157 65]]
      [[122 155 124]
       [131 162 131]
       [164 193 163]
       [ 54 154 58]
       [ 49 154 59]
       [ 64 171 77]]], shape=(2358, 4192, 3), dtype=uint8)
     c) Implement Different Activation functions on datasets.
[19]: import keras
      import tensorflow as tf
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      from keras import activations
[20]: x1=tf.constant([-4.0,-2.0,0.0,2.0,4.0])
[21]: 11=keras.activations.linear(x1)
[22]: #plotted for
      plt.plot(x1,l1)
```

[22]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6761eaf580>]



```
[23]: sigmoid_out=activations.sigmoid(x1)
[24]: plt.plot(x1,sigmoid_out)
```

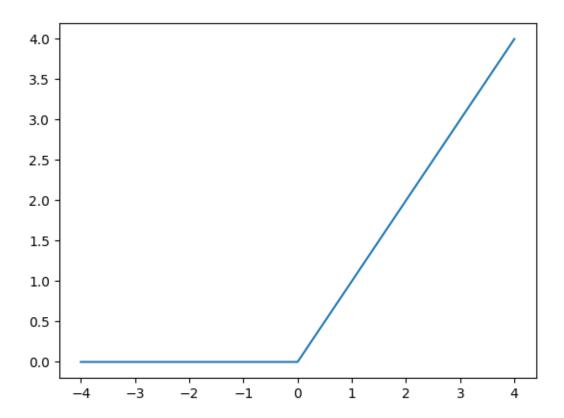
[24]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6761d77130>]



```
[25]: relu_out=activations.relu(x1)
```

[26]: plt.plot(x1,relu_out)

[26]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6761c42c50>]



```
[27]: tanh_out=activations.tanh(x1)
[28]: plt.plot(x1,tanh_out)
```

[28]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6761cc7d60>]

