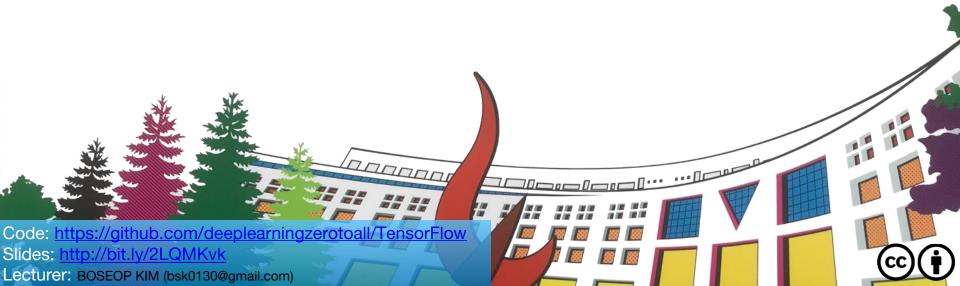
# ML/DL for Everyone Season2



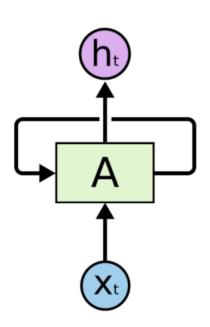
#### Lab 12-0 rnn basics



#### rnn basics

- RNN in TensorFlow
- One cell: 4 (input-dim), 2 (hidden\_size)
- Unfolding to n sequences
- Batching input

#### **RNN** in TensorFlow 2.0



```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
```

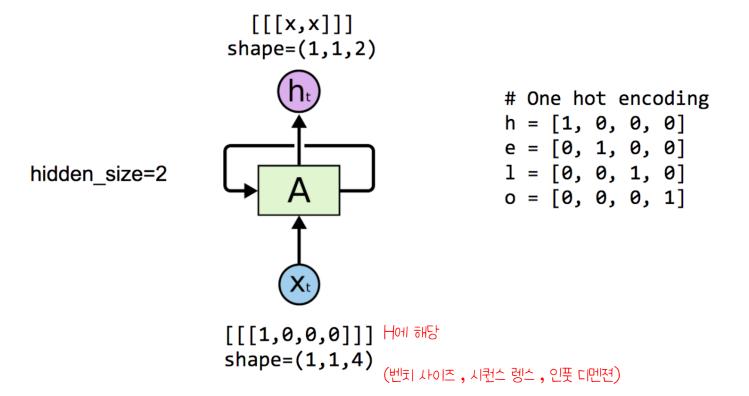
:

cell = layers.SimpleRNNCell(units=hidden\_size)
rnn = layers.RNN(cell, return\_sequences=True, return\_state=True)
outputs, states = rnn(x data)



구현방법 두가지

# One cell: 4 (input-dim), 2 (hidden\_size)



# One cell: 4 (input-dim), 2 (hidden\_size)

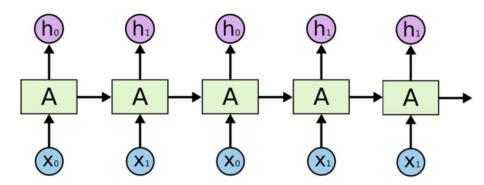
```
[[[x,x]]]
                                                   # One cell RNN input dim (4) -> output dim (2)
             shape=(1,1,2)
                                                   x data = np.array([[h]], dtype=np.float32)
                                                                                                 전됐
                               # One hot encoding
                               h = [1, 0, 0, 0]
                                                   hidden size = 2
                               e = [0, 1, 0, 0]
                               1 = [0, 0, 1, 0] KWW
                                                   cell = layers.SimpleRNNCell(units=hidden size)
hidden size=2
                               0 = [0, 0, 0, 1]
                                                   rnn = layers.RNN(cell, return sequences=True, return state=True)
                                 Ron에 입력으로 전달
                                                   outputs, states = rnn(x data)
                                                   # equivalent to above
             [[[1,0,0,0]]]
                                                   # rnn = layers.SimpleRNN(units=hidden size, return sequences=True,
             shape=(1,1,4)
                                                                            return state=True)
# setup
                                                   # outputs. states = rnn(x data)
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
                                                   print('x data: {}, shape: {}'.format(x data, x data.shape))
                                          처리결과
from tensorflow import keras
                                                   print('outputs: {}, shape: {}'.format(outputs, outputs.shape))
from tensorflow.keras import layers
                                                   print('states: {}, shape: {}'.format(states, states.shape))
                                          표의든
print(tf. version )
tf.enable eager execution()
                                                    x data: [[[1. 0. 0. 0.]]], shape: (1, 1, 4)
                                                    outputs: [[[0.32261637 0.5036928 ]]], shape: (1, 1, 2)
# One hot encoding for each char in 'hello'
                                                    states: [[0.32261637 0.5036928 ]], shape: (1, 2)
   [1, 0, 0, 0]
                                                          아웃풋과 스테이트 값은 같은데, shape가 다르다
    [0, 1, 0, 0]
                                                          아웃풋에는 하는 스테이츠 값을 가지고 , 스테이츠엔 시퀀스에 마지막 스테이츠
1 = [0, 0, 1, 0]
0 = [0, 0, 0, 1]
```

https://github.com/deeplearningzerotoall/TensorFlow/blob/master/lab-12-0-rnn-basics-keras-eager.ipynb

# Unfolding to n sequences

hidden\_size=2 sequance\_length=5

shape=(1,5,2): [[[x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x]]]



hello입력받아 전체리한다

# Unfolding to n sequences

```
hidden_size=2
sequance_length=5
```

```
x_data: [[[1. 0. 0. 0.]
  [0. 1. 0. 0.]
  [0. 0. 1. 0.]
  [0. 0. 1. 0.]
  [0. 0. 0. 1.]]], shape: (1, 5, 4)
```

```
# One cell RNN input dim (4) -> output dim (2). sequence: 5
x data = np.array([[h, e, 1, 1, o]], dtype=np.float32)
hidden size = 2
rnn = layers.SimpleRNN(units=2, return sequences=True, return state=True)
outputs, states = rnn(x data)
print('x data: {}, shape: {} \n'.format(x data, x data.shape))
print('outputs: {}, shape: {} \n'.format(outputs, outputs.shape))
print('states: {}, shape: {}'.format(states, states.shape))
      outputs: [[[ 0.36337885  0.73452437]
                                                전체 시퀀스에 대한 하는 스테이치 값을 가진다.
       [ 0.23541063 -0.28505793]
       [-0.19638212 -0.54805404]
       [-0.589804 -0.65221256]
       [-0.8427679 0.19108507]]], shape: (1, 5, 2)
                                                       마지만 값은 아우푸과 같은을 화인
      states: [[-0.8427679 0.19108507]], shape: (1, 2)
```

#### **Batching input**

```
hidden_size=2
sequacne_length=5
batch = 3
```

```
shape=(3,5,4): [[[1,0,0,0], [0,1,0,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,0,1]], # hello [[0,1,0,0], [0,0,0,1], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0]] # eolll [[0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,1,0,0], [0,1,0,0], [0,0,1,0]]] # lleel
```

# **Batching input**

```
hidden size=2
sequacne length=5
batch = 3
                                                           x data: [[[1. 0. 0. 0.]
                                                                                       [[0. 1. 0. 0.]
                                                                                                           [[0. 0. 1. 0.]
                                                             [0. 1. 0. 0.]
                                                                                        [0. 0. 0. 1.]
                                                                                                            [0. 0. 1. 0.]
shape=(3,5,2): [[[x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x]],
                                                             [0. 0. 1. 0.]
                                                                                        [0. 0. 1. 0.]
                                                                                                            [0. 1. 0. 0.]
             [[x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x]],
                                                                                                            [0. 1. 0. 0.]
                                                             [0. 0. 1. 0.]
                                                                                        [0. 0. 1. 0.]
            [[x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x]]]
                                                                                                            [0. 0. 1. 0.]]], shape: (3, 5, 4)
                                                             [0. 0. 0. 1.]]
                                                                                         [0. 0. 1. 0.]]
                                                                                                outputs: [[[-0.56743866 -0.23173441]
                                                                                                   0.8334968
                                                                                                               0.303824841
   shape=(3,5,4): [[[1,0,0,0], [0,1,0,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,0,1]], # hello
                                                                                                  -0.93795335 -0.53330624
            [[0,1,0,0], [0,0,0,1], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0]] # eolll
                                                                                                  [-0.0874121
                                                                                                               0.45240858]
            [[0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,1,0,0], [0,1,0,0], [0,0,1,0]]] # lleel
                                                                                                  [-0.52966034 -0.5007928 ]]
# One cell RNN input dim (4) -> output dim (2). sequence: 5, batch 3
                                                                                                 [[ 0.58572567  0.00302648]
# 3 batches 'hello'. 'eolll'. 'lleel'
                                                                                                  [-0.8668559 -0.19943324]
x data = np.array([[h, e, 1, 1, o],
                                                                                                 [-0.10968345 0.14605513]
                       [e, o, 1, 1, 1],
                                                                                                  [-0.6695559 -0.29440066]
                                                                                                 [-0.30860662 0.20964848]]
                       [1, 1, e, e, 1]], dtype=np.float32)
                                                                                                [[-0.73496014 -0.17280702]
hidden size = 2
                                                                                                  [-0.23251031 0.10149368]
rnn = layers.SimpleRNN(units=2, return sequences=True, return state=True)
                                                                                                   0.723902
                                                                                                              -0.06399264]
                                                                                                  [-0.0544093 -0.03742061]
outputs, states = rnn(x data)
                                                                                                  -0.7118617 -0.12900047111, shape: (3, 5, 2)
print('x data: {}, shape: {} \n'.format(x data, x data.shape))
                                                                                                states: [[-0.52966034 -0.5007928 ]
print('outputs: {}, shape: {} \n'.format(outputs, outputs.shape))
                                                                                                [-0.30860662 0.20964848]
                                                                                                [-0.7118617 -0.12900047]], shape: (3, 2)
print('states: {}, shape: {}'.format(states, states.shape))
```

#### What's Next?

many to one