# tf.stack

```
tf.stack(
   values,
   axis=0,
   name='stack'
)
```

# Defined in <a href="tensorflow/python/ops/array\_ops.py">tensorflow/python/ops/array\_ops.py</a>

(https://www.tensorflow.org/code/stable/tensorflow/python/ops/array\_ops.py).

Stacks a list of rank-R tensors into one rank-(R+1) tensor.

Packs the list of tensors in values into a tensor with rank one higher than each tensor in values, by packing them along the axis dimension. Given a list of length N of tensors of shape (A, B, C);

if axis == 0 then the output tensor will have the shape (N, A, B, C). if axis == 1 then the output tensor will have the shape (A, N, B, C). Etc.

For example:

```
x = tf.constant([1, 4])
y = tf.constant([2, 5])
z = tf.constant([3, 6])
tf.stack([x, y, z]) # [[1, 4], [2, 5], [3, 6]] (Pack along first dim.)
tf.stack([x, y, z], axis=1) # [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]
```

This is the opposite of unstack. The numpy equivalent is

```
tf.stack([x, y, z]) = np.stack([x, y, z])
```

#### Args:

- values: A list of Tensor objects with the same shape and type.
- axis: An int. The axis to stack along. Defaults to the first dimension. Negative values wrap around, so the valid range is [-(R+1), R+1).
- name: A name for this operation (optional).

## Returns:

• output: A stacked Tensor with the same type as values.

## Raises:

• ValueError: If axis is out of the range [-(R+1), R+1).

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