

Machine Learning, méthodes et solutions

RNN avec Keras

RNN avec Keras

```
1 model = tf.keras.Sequential()
2 model.add(layers.Embedding(input_dim=1000, output_dim=64))
3 model.add(layers.SimpleRNN(128))
4 model.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
5 model.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_1 (Embedding)	(None, None, 64)	64000
simple_rnn (SimpleRNN)	(None, 128)	24704
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290
Total params: 89,994		
Trainable params: 89,994		
Non-trainable params: 0		

LSTM avec Keras

```
1 model = tf.keras.Sequential()
2 model.add(layers.Embedding(input_dim=1000, output_dim=64))
3 model.add(layers.LSTM(128))
4 model.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
5 model.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_2 (Embedding)	(None, None, 64)	64000
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 128)	98816
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290
Total params: 164,106		
Trainable params: 164,106		
Non-trainable params: 0		

GRU avec Keras

```
1 model = tf.keras.Sequential()
2 model.add(layers.Embedding(input_dim=1000, output_dim=64))
3 model.add(layers.GRU(128))
4 model.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
5 model.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_3 (Embedding)	(None, None, 64)	64000
gru (GRU)	(None, 128)	74112
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290
Total params: 139,402		
Trainable params: 139,402		
Non-trainable params: 0		

Deep Encoder avec Keras

On peut demander à un layer récurrent de fournir une output pour chaque timestep :

```
1 model = tf.keras.Sequential()
2 model.add(layers.Embedding(input_dim=1000, output_dim=64))
3 model.add(layers.GRU(256, return_sequences=True))
4 model.add(layers.SimpleRNN(128))
5 model.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_3 (Embedding)	(None, None, 64)	64000
gru (GRU)	(None, 128)	74112
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290