

Slide-2-TensorFlow-Operations

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▼ How to using Tensorboard in remote server?

`ssh -L 16006:127.0.0.1:6006 server_name` , it will port 6006 to 16006 in your local host!

▼ Why we should use explicit name?

To explicit clarify name of each operation!

▼ TF `constant` vs numpy?

TF broadcasting like numpy (the core inside TF `constant` is numpy)

▼ Remember that there are many type of tf to generate constant (but no rule and follow distribution)

Actually, just search what you want!

▼ Division in TF have many advantages!

Make sure you choose the right one. `tf.div` is tf version, while `tf.divide` is the same as python division!

▼ TensorFlow integrates seamlessly with NumPy

▼ Use TF DType when possible

▼ So what wrong with constant?

This makes loading graphs expensive when constants are big

⇒ Use variables or readers for more data that requires more memory

▼ When using variable, should use `tf.get_variable` instead of `tf.variable` !

- You should use variable, cause it is class with many ops
- But remember to initialize before do run session

▼ Using `placeholder` ?

- Supplement the values to placeholders using a dictionary
- Placeholder is just a way to indicate that something must be fed

▼ What is the lazy loading?

Load in `sess` ⇒ create many instance of ops ⇒ wasting!

Solution:

- Seperate operation from computing / running ops