

Topics: Introduction

```
In [1]: from IPython.core.interactiveshell import InteractiveShell
InteractiveShell.ast_node_interactivity = "all"

In [2]: import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np

tf.__version__
tf.keras.__version__

Out[2]: '2.1.0'

Out[2]: '2.2.4-tf'
```

} allows to print all the variables in the cell
(without it only the last will be printed)

Tensors

NumPy

```
# Create a tensor
# -----
matrix = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]

# np.array(object, dtype)
array2d = np.array(matrix, dtype=np.int32)
array2d

# other alternatives:
# np.zeros
zeros = np.zeros(shape=[4, 4], dtype=np.int32)
zeros

# np.ones
ones = np.ones(shape=[4, 4], dtype=np.int32)
ones

# np.zeros_like / np.ones_like
zeros_like = np.zeros_like(array2d)
zeros_like

# np.arange
range_array = np.arange(start=0, stop=10, step=2)
range_array

# random integers over [low, high)
rnd_int = np.random.randint(low=0, high=10, size=3)
rnd_int

# sampling from distribution: np.random
# uniform [0, 1)
rnd_uniform = np.random.rand(3, 3) # rand(d0, d1, ..., dN)
rnd_uniform

# normal with mean 0 and variance 1
rnd_normal = np.random.randn(3, 3) # randn(d0, d1, ..., dN)
rnd_normal

# many others (see documentation)
?np.random

Out[3]: array([[1, 2, 3],
               [4, 5, 6],
               [7, 8, 9]])

Out[3]: array([[0, 0, 0, 0],
               [0, 0, 0, 0],
               [0, 0, 0, 0],
               [0, 0, 0, 0]])

Out[3]: array([[1, 1, 1, 1],
               [1, 1, 1, 1],
               [1, 1, 1, 1],
               [1, 1, 1, 1]])

Out[3]: array([[0, 0, 0],
               [0, 0, 0],
               [0, 0, 0]])

Out[3]: array([0, 2, 4, 6, 8])

Out[3]: array([1, 8, 7])

Out[3]: array([[0.13402089, 0.45400892, 0.01314201],
               [0.17221622, 0.74476802, 0.72909835],
               [0.46892895, 0.26987469, 0.23907854]])

Out[3]: array([-1.51245328, -1.15482814, 0.70083901],
               [ 0.11563247, 0.26962634, 1.30057603],
               [ 0.26182614, 1.25481143, -2.012974 ]])

In [4]: # Attributes
# -----
# dtype: type of the elements
print('array.dtype: %s' % array2d.dtype)

# shape: dimensions of the array
print('array.shape: ', array2d.shape)

# ndim: number of dimensions of the array (axis)
print('array.ndim: {}'.format(array2d.ndim))

array.dtype: int32
array.shape: (3, 3)
array.ndim: 2
```

Tensorflow

```
In [5]: # Create a tensor
# -----
# tf.constant(object, dtype)
tensor2d = tf.constant(matrix, dtype=tf.int32)
tensor2d

# tf.convert_to_tensor(object, dtype)
tensor2d = tf.constant(array2d, dtype=tf.float32)
tensor2d

# other alternatives:
# tf.zeros
zeros = tf.zeros(shape=[4, 4], dtype=tf.int32)
zeros

# tf.ones
ones = tf.ones(shape=[4, 4], dtype=tf.int32)
ones

# tf.zeros_like / tf.ones_like
zeros_like = tf.zeros_like(array2d)
zeros_like

# np.arange
range_array = tf.range(start=0, limit=10, delta=2)
range_array

# tf.random.uniform
rnd_uniform = tf.random.uniform(shape=[5, 5], minval=10, maxval=20)
rnd_uniform

# ?tf.random

# remember you can use convert_to_tensor()
# e.g.
rnd_rayleigh = tf.convert_to_tensor(
    np.random.rayleigh(size=[2, 2]), dtype=tf.float32)
rnd_rayleigh
```

{ we sample each element of the tensor from a rayleigh distribution

```
Out[5]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(3, 3), dtype=int32, numpy=
array([[1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6],
       [7, 8, 9]])>
Out[5]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(3, 3), dtype=float32, numpy=
array([[1., 2., 3.],
       [4., 5., 6.],
       [7., 8., 9.]], dtype=float32)>
Out[5]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(4, 4), dtype=int32, numpy=
array([[0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 0]])>
Out[5]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(4, 4), dtype=int32, numpy=
array([[1, 1, 1, 1],
       [1, 1, 1, 1],
       [1, 1, 1, 1],
       [1, 1, 1, 1]])>
Out[5]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(3, 3), dtype=int32, numpy=
array([[0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0]])>
Out[5]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(5,), dtype=int32, numpy=array([0, 2, 4, 6, 8])>
Out[5]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(5, 5), dtype=float32, numpy=
array([19.055876 , 19.397755 , 16.354115 , 17.45838 , 18.25626 ,
       18.165476 , 16.553072 , 16.24017 , 14.982023 , 17.357567 ],
       [13.668299 , 19.875946 , 18.928833 , 18.223024 , 14.381664 ],
       [12.0960655 , 10.1256 , 11.9855 , 10.604209 , 12.5583725],
       [10.379154 , 18.865265 , 10.4804945, 12.521774 , 12.956839 ]),
       dtype=float32)>
Out[5]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=float32, numpy=
array([[3.092887 , 0.45312917],
       [1.4323252 , 2.5773199]], dtype=float32)>
```

```
In [6]: # Attributes
# -----
# dtype: type of the elements
print('tensor2d.dtype: %s' % tensor2d.dtype)

# shape: dimensions of the array
print('tensor2d.shape: ', tensor2d.shape)

# ndim: number of dimensions of the array (axis)
print('tensor2d.ndim: {}'.format(tensor2d.ndim))

# device: device placement for tensor
print('tensor2d.device: {}'.format(tensor2d.device))

tensor2d.dtype: <dtype: 'float32'>
tensor2d.shape: (3, 3)
tensor2d.ndim: 2
tensor2d.device: /job:localhost/replica:0/task:0/device:CPU:0
```

Operations on tensors

```
In [7]: # Cast: tf.cast(x, dtype)
# -----
(12) tensor2d.dtype
tensor2d = tf.cast(tensor2d, dtype=tf.int32)
tensor2d.dtype
```

```

# ?tf.DType

Out[12]: tf.float32
Out[12]: tf.int32

In [13]: # Reshape:
# -----
# tf.reshape(tensor, shape)
tensor1d = tf.range(9)
tensor1d

tensor2d = tf.reshape(tensor1d, shape=[3, 3])
# tensor2d = tf.reshape(tensor1d, shape=[3, -1]) # negative dimension is accepted
tensor2d

flattened = tf.reshape(tensor2d, shape=[-1])
flattened

# tf.expand_dims(input, axis)
tensor2d = tf.reshape(tf.range(1, 5), shape=[2, 2])
tensor2d
tensor3d = tf.expand_dims(tensor2d, axis=-1)
# tensor3d = tf.reshape(tensor2d, shape=[2, 2, 1])
tensor3d

# tf.squeeze(input, axis)
tensor2d = tf.squeeze(tensor3d, axis=-1)
# tensor2d = tf.reshape(tensor3d, shape=[2, 2])
tensor2d

Out[13]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(9,), dtype=int32, numpy=array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8])>
Out[13]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(3, 3), dtype=int32, numpy=
array([[0, 1, 2],
       [3, 4, 5],
       [6, 7, 8]])>
Out[13]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(9,), dtype=int32, numpy=array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8])>
Out[13]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=int32, numpy=
array([[1, 2],
       [3, 4]])>
Out[13]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2, 1), dtype=int32, numpy=
array([[[1],
         [2]],
        [[3],
         [4]]])>
Out[13]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=int32, numpy=
array([[1, 2],
       [3, 4]])>

In [14]: # Math:
# -----
# +, -, *, / operators (element-wise)
t1 = tf.constant([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]], dtype=tf.float32)
t2 = tf.eye(num_rows=3, num_columns=3)      = I
t1+t2
# tf.add(t1, t2)
t1-t2
# tf.subtract(t1, t2)
t1*t2
# tf.multiply(t1, t2)
t1/(t2+1)
# tf.divide(t1, tf.add(t2, 1))

# tf.tensordot(a, b, axes)
t = tf.constant([[1, 2], [3, 4]], dtype=tf.int32)
tf.tensordot(t, t, axes=[[1], [0]]) # matrix multiplication

Out[14]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(3, 3), dtype=float32, numpy=
array([[ 2.,  2.,  3.],
       [ 4.,  6.,  6.],
       [ 7.,  8., 10.]])>
Out[14]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(3, 3), dtype=float32, numpy=
array([[ 0.,  2.,  3.],
       [ 4.,  4.,  6.],
       [ 7.,  8.,  8.]])>
Out[14]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(3, 3), dtype=float32, numpy=
array([[ 1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  5.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  9.]])>
Out[14]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(3, 3), dtype=float32, numpy=
array([[ 0.5,  2.,  3.],
       [ 4.,  2.5,  6.],
       [ 7.,  8.,  4.5]])>
Out[14]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=int32, numpy=
array([[ 7, 10],
       [15, 22]])>

In [15]: # Slicing:
# -----
tensor2d = tf.convert_to_tensor(matrix, dtype=tf.float32)
tensor2d

# Pythonic '[]'
# -----
# Get a single element: tensor[idx1, idx2, ..., idxN]
# e.g. get element '3'
tensor2d[0, 2]
tensor2d[0, -1]
tensor2d[-3, -1]

```

this means that the second dimension adapts to the first
 $(\text{tensor1d} = 3 \times 4 \text{ (vector)} \Rightarrow \text{shape} = [3, -1])$
generates automatically 3×4)

```

# Get a slice: tensor[startidx1:endidx1:step1, ..., startidxN:endidxN:stepN] (endidx excluded)
#           /5 6/
# e.g. get [8 9] sub-tensor
tensor2d[1:3:1, 1:3:1]
tensor2d[1:3, 1:3]
tensor2d[1:, 1:]

# Missing indices are considered complete slices
# e.g. get first row
tensor2d[0, :]

# Negative indices are accepted
tensor2d[0:-1, 0]

# e.g. get first row reversed
tensor2d[0, ::-1]
# ----

# API
# -----
# tf.slice(input_, begin, size)

#           /5 6/
# e.g. get [8 9] sub-tensor
tf.slice(tensor2d, [1, 1], [2, 2])

# indexing with condition
array2d = np.array(matrix, dtype=np.float32)
array2d[np.where(array2d % 2 == 0)]

# tensor2d[tf.where(array2d % 2 == 0)] does not work!
# use tf.gather_nd(params, indices) and tf.where(condition) to find indices
indices = tf.where(tensor2d % 2 == 0)
tf.gather_nd(tensor2d, indices)

```

```

Out[15]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(3, 3), dtype=float32, numpy=
array([[1., 2., 3.],
       [4., 5., 6.],
       [7., 8., 9.]], dtype=float32)>
Out[15]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float32, numpy=3.0>
Out[15]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float32, numpy=3.0>
Out[15]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float32, numpy=3.0>
Out[15]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=float32, numpy=
array([[5., 6.],
       [8., 9.]], dtype=float32)>
Out[15]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=float32, numpy=
array([[5., 6.],
       [8., 9.]], dtype=float32)>
Out[15]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=float32, numpy=
array([[5., 6.],
       [8., 9.]], dtype=float32)>
Out[15]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(3,), dtype=float32, numpy=array([1., 2., 3.], dtype=float32)>
Out[15]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(2,), dtype=float32, numpy=array([1., 4.], dtype=float32)>
Out[15]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(3,), dtype=float32, numpy=array([3., 2., 1.], dtype=float32)>
Out[15]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=float32, numpy=
array([[5., 6.],
       [8., 9.]], dtype=float32)>
Out[15]: array([2., 4., 6., 8.], dtype=float32)
Out[15]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(4,), dtype=float32, numpy=array([2., 4., 6., 8.], dtype=float32)>

```

```

In [17]: # Let's play with an image!
# -----
from PIL import Image

img = Image.open('airplane.jpg')
img

```



```

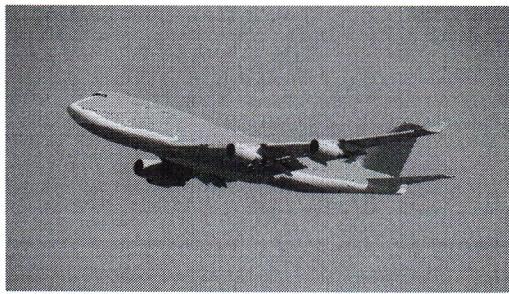
In [18]: # Convert image to tensor
rgb_tensor = tf.convert_to_tensor(np.array(img))
# rgb_tensor

gs_tensor = tf.convert_to_tensor(np.array(img.convert('L')))
# gs_tensor

# Change the color of the airplane!
# tf.where again, but tf.where(condition, x, y)
new_t = tf.where(tf.expand_dims(gs_tensor, -1) > 235, [255, 178, 102], rgb_tensor)
new_img = Image.fromarray(new_t.numpy().astype(np.uint8))
new_img

```

Out[18]:



In [19]:

```
# Splitting:  
# -----  
rgb_tensor.shape  
  
# tf.split(value, num_or_size_splits, axis)  
# vertical  
output = tf.split(rgb_tensor, 3, axis=0)  
output[0].shape  
output[1].shape  
output[2].shape  
  
# or  
top, bottom = tf.split(rgb_tensor, [500, -1], axis=0)  
top.shape  
bottom.shape  
  
# horizontal  
top_left, top_right = tf.split(top, [900, -1], axis=1)  
bottom_left, bottom_right = tf.split(bottom, [900, -1], axis=1)  
  
Image.fromarray(top_left.numpy())  
Image.fromarray(top_right.numpy())  
Image.fromarray(bottom_left.numpy())  
Image.fromarray(bottom_right.numpy())
```

Out[19]: TensorShape([999, 1778, 3])

Out[19]: TensorShape([333, 1778, 3])

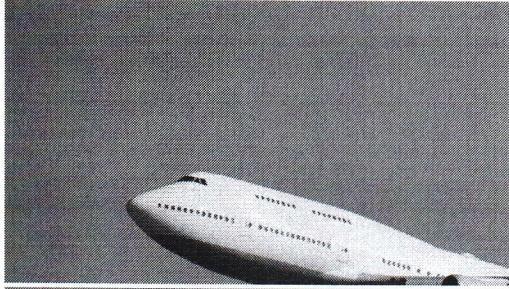
Out[19]: TensorShape([333, 1778, 3])

Out[19]: TensorShape([333, 1778, 3])

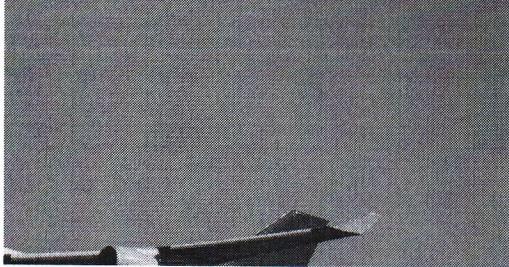
Out[19]: TensorShape([500, 1778, 3])

Out[19]: TensorShape([499, 1778, 3])

Out[19]:



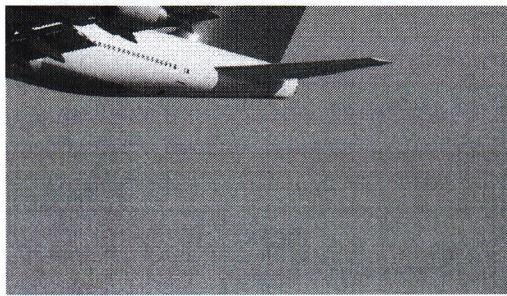
Out[19]:



Out[19]:



Out[19]:



In [20]:

```
# Stacking:  
# -----  
# tf.concat(values, axis)  
  
# horizontally  
top = tf.concat([top_left, top_right], axis=1)  
bottom = tf.concat([bottom_left, bottom_right], axis=1)  
  
# vertically  
restored = tf.concat([top, bottom], axis=0)  
  
Image.fromarray(restored.numpy())
```

Out[20]:



In []:

Topics: Example (fashion MNIST)

```
In [1]: from IPython.core.interactiveshell import InteractiveShell
InteractiveShell.ast_node_interactivity = "all"

In [2]: import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np

# Set the seed for random operations.
# This let our experiments to be reproducible.
tf.random.set_seed(1234)
```

Dataset

tf.data.Dataset.range

```
In [3]: # Create a Dataset of sequential numbers
#
print("Dataset.range examples:")
print("-----")
range_dataset = tf.data.Dataset.range(0, 20, 1) ← step

print("\n1. Dataset")
for el in range_dataset:
    print(el)

# Divide in batches
bs = 3
range_dataset = tf.data.Dataset.range(0, 20, 1).batch(bs, drop_remainder=False)
```

initial value
final value

```
print("\n2. Dataset + batch")
for el in range_dataset:
    print(el)

# Apply a transformation to each element
def map_fn(x):
    return x**2

range_dataset = tf.data.Dataset.range(0, 20, 1).batch(bs, drop_remainder=False).map(map_fn)
```

we can apply methods sequentially

```
print("\n3. Dataset + batch + map")
for el in range_dataset:
    print(el)

# Filter dataset based on a condition
def filter_fn(x):
    return tf.equal(tf.math.mod(x, 2), 0)

range_dataset = tf.data.Dataset.range(0, 20, 1).filter(filter_fn)
```

Common practice to avoid overfitting:
at each epoch we present data to the model with a different order (how?
we shuffle the data (whole data) and then we re-divide it in batches)
⇒ shuffle + batching

Dataset.range examples:

```
1. Dataset
tf.Tensor(0, shape=(), dtype=int64) ← each element is a tensor of a single integer
tf.Tensor(1, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(2, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(3, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(4, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(5, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(6, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(7, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(8, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(9, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(10, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(11, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(12, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(13, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(14, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(15, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(16, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(17, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(18, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(19, shape=(), dtype=int64)

2. Dataset + batch
tf.Tensor([0 1 2], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([3 4 5], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([6 7 8], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([9 10 11], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([12 13 14], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([15 16 17], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([18 19], shape=(2,), dtype=int64)

3. Dataset + batch + map
tf.Tensor([0 1 4], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([9 16 25], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([36 49 64], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([81 100 121], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([144 169 196], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([225 256 289], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([324 361], shape=(2,), dtype=int64)
```

```

4. Dataset + filter
tf.Tensor(0, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(2, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(4, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(6, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(8, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(10, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(12, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(14, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(16, shape=(), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor(18, shape=(), dtype=int64)

5. Dataset + shuffle + batch
tf.Tensor([15 10 1], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([13 8 19], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([18 7 9], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([16 11 5], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([14 0 2], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([ 3 12 6], shape=(3,), dtype=int64)
tf.Tensor([-4 17], shape=(2,), dtype=int64)

```

tf.data.Dataset.from_tensors

```

In [4]: # Create Dataset as unique element
# -----
from_tensors_dataset = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensors([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])

print("Dataset.from_tensors example:")
print("-----")
for el in from_tensors_dataset:
    print(el)

Dataset.from_tensors example:
-----
tf.Tensor([1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9], shape=(9,), dtype=int32)

```

tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices

```

In [5]: # Create a Dataset of slices
# -----
# All the elements must have the same size in first dimension (axis 0)
from_tensor_slices_dataset = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices(
    np.random.uniform(size=[10, 2, 2]), np.random.randint(10, size=[10]))

print("Dataset.from_tensor_slices example:")
print("-----")
for el in from_tensor_slices_dataset:
    print(el)

Dataset.from_tensor_slices example:
-----
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=float64, numpy=
array([[0.46801831, 0.74462572],
       [0.6595736 , 0.26592613]])), <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=8>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=float64, numpy=
array([[0.89771532, 0.15131925],
       [0.39321184, 0.15791354]])), <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=7>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=float64, numpy=
array([[0.40230281, 0.01883359],
       [0.52606547, 0.67724535]])), <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=0>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=float64, numpy=
array([[0.59194418, 0.10261444],
       [0.54985181, 0.66751669]])), <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=4>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=float64, numpy=
array([[0.86016045, 0.93407796],
       [0.27190257, 0.40923308]])), <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=4>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=float64, numpy=
array([[0.16573255, 0.54617194],
       [0.15159143, 0.76427884]])), <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=3>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=float64, numpy=
array([[0.21861241, 0.98098502],
       [0.77284271, 0.02090851]])), <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=0>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=float64, numpy=
array([[0.78888649, 0.59296053],
       [0.12786717, 0.01551178]])), <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=5>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=float64, numpy=
array([[0.98894392, 0.57957078],
       [0.59907886, 0.8149864 ]])), <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=8>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(2, 2), dtype=float64, numpy=
array([[0.47735905, 0.26010211],
       [0.9813605 , 0.61711928]])), <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=1>

```

— generates  $\times 10$
— generates 10 elements (size = [10]), each element is a number in $[0, 10) = [0, 9]$

every element of "from_tensor_slices_dataset" is a couple of elements: one from — and one from —

tf.data.Dataset.zip

```

In [6]: # Combine multiple datasets
# -----
x = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices(np.random.uniform(size=10))
y = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])

zipped = tf.data.Dataset.zip((x, y))

print("Dataset.from_tensors example:")
print("-----")
for el in zipped:
    print(el)

Dataset.from_tensors example:
-----
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=-0.06927035983239826>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=1>)
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.32319964831333536>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=2>)
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.10593619871938231>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=3>)
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.40690838163134624>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=4>)
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.4248562103997421>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=5>)
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.2917787574122138>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=6>)
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.25207302164277123>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=7>)

```

```

In [7]: # Iterate over range dataset
# -----
# for a in b
for el in zipped:
    print(el)

print('\n')

# for a in enumerate(b)
for el_idx, el in enumerate(zipped):
    print(el)

print('\n')

# get iterator
iterator = iter(zipped)
print(next(iterator))

(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.06927035983239826>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=1>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.3231996483133536>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=2>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.10593619871938231>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=3>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.40690838163134624>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=4>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.4248562103997421>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=5>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.2917787574122138>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=6>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.25207302164277123>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=7>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.841191551726564>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=8>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.7176242978966889>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=9>

(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.06927035983239826>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=1>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.3231996483133536>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=2>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.10593619871938231>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=3>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.40690838163134624>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=4>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.4248562103997421>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=5>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.2917787574122138>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=6>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.25207302164277123>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=7>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.841191551726564>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=8>
(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.7176242978966889>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=9>

(<tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=float64, numpy=0.06927035983239826>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(), dtype=int32, numpy=1>

```

Example: Fashion MNIST - Multi-class classification

Dataset

In [8]: # Load built-in dataset

```

# -----
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = tf.keras.datasets.fashion_mnist.load_data() ← dataset we're choosing

```

These are some datasets in `tf.keras` (available without download)

Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
32768/29515 [=====] - 0s/step
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
26427392/26421880 [=====] - 6s 0us/step
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
8192/5148 [=====] - 0s 0us/step
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
4423680/4422102 [=====] - 1s 0us/step

In [9]: x_train.shape

Out[9]: (60000, 28, 28)

Out[9]: (60000,) ← $x_{\text{train}} = \text{images}$ (60K 28x28 elements)
 $y_{\text{train}} = \text{targets} = \text{classes}$ (60K elements)

Out[9]: images and targets for testing

In [10]: # Split in training and validation sets
e.g., 50000 samples for training and 10000 samples for validation

```

x_valid = x_train[50000:, ...]
y_valid = y_train[50000:, ...]

x_train = x_train[:50000, ...]
y_train = y_train[:50000, ...]

```

In [11]: # Create Training Dataset object

```

# -----
train_dataset = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices((x_train, y_train)) ← we treat each datum as a couple: [image, target]
# Shuffle
train_dataset = train_dataset.shuffle(buffer_size=x_train.shape[0])

# Normalize images
def normalize_img(x_, y_):
    return tf.cast(x_, tf.float32) / 255., y_
train_dataset = train_dataset.map(normalize_img) } this normalizes the elements of the image ( $x$ ): now every element will be  $\in [0,1]$  (after the application)

# 1-hot encoding ← for categorical cross entropy
def to_categorical(x_, y_): because we have 10 classes
    return x_, tf.one_hot(y_, depth=10)
train_dataset = train_dataset.map(to_categorical) }

# Divide in batches
bs = 32
train_dataset = train_dataset.batch(bs)

# Repeat
# Without calling the repeat function the dataset

```

we first need to convert integers to floats ←

when we have more classes we cannot use labels as {0,1,2,3,...}, we need to do a transformation: 0 → [1,0,0,0...], 1 → [0,1,0,0...], ... For every label we have a 0/1 vector.

0.7607843 , 0.4745098 , 0.6117647 , 0.4 , 0. ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.2 , 0.6 , 0.54901963 , 0.64705884 , 0.6117647 ,
 0.44705883 , 0.52156866 , 0.54901963 , 0.49803922 , 0.4745098 ,
 0.4862745 , 0.63529414 , 0.58431375 , 0.42352942 , 0.6117647 ,
 0.7372549 , 0.45882353 , 0.6117647 , 0.49803922 , 0. ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.36078432 , 0.6 , 0.56078434 , 0.6745098 , 0.6745098 ,
 0.34901962 , 0.28627452 , 0.54901963 , 0.57254905 , 0.43529412 ,
 0.6862745 , 0.57254905 , 0.29803923 , 0.34901962 , 0.65882355 ,
 0.7372549 , 0.44705883 , 0.6 , 0.52156866 , 0. ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.45882353 , 0.6 , 0.5372549 , 0.69803923 , 0.69803923 ,
 0.4117647 , 0.4117647 , 0.4745098 , 0.4745098 , 0.45882353 ,
 0.56078434 , 0.44705883 , 0.43529412 , 0.42352942 , 0.65882355 ,
 0.7372549 , 0.45882353 , 0.62352943 , 0.58431375 , 0. ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.5372549 , 0.56078434 , 0.50980395 , 0.6862745 , 0.6862745 ,
 0.49803922 , 0.49803922 , 0.4745098 , 0.49803922 , 0.45882353 ,
 0.4745098 , 0.4862745 , 0.54901963 , 0.52156866 , 0.64705884 ,
 0.7490196 , 0.52156866 , 0.6 , 0.56078434 , 0. ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.63529414 , 0.57254905 , 0.52156866 , 0.69803923 , 0.65882355 ,
 0.49803922 , 0.4862745 , 0.45882353 , 0.50980395 , 0.44705883 ,
 0.4862745 , 0.45882353 , 0.50980395 , 0.52156866 , 0.63529414 ,
 0.78431374 , 0.54901963 , 0.58431375 , 0.63529414 , 0. ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.6 , 0.57254905 , 0.54901963 , 0.70980394 , 0.63529414 ,
 0.52156866 , 0.49803922 , 0.43529412 , 0.4862745 , 0.49803922 ,
 0.50980395 , 0.45882353 , 0.49803922 , 0.54901963 , 0.63529414 ,
 0.8117647 , 0.58431375 , 0.6 , 0.64705884 , 0. ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.63529414 , 0.56078434 , 0.50980395 , 0.69803923 , 0.63529414 ,
 0.5372549 , 0.52156866 , 0.45882353 , 0.4862745 , 0.52156866 ,
 0.52156866 , 0.4862745 , 0.5372549 , 0.54901963 , 0.62352943 ,
 0.84705883 , 0.6 , 0.58431375 , 0.7372549 , 0.01176471 ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.6117647 , 0.56078434 , 0.50980395 , 0.6862745 , 0.6745098 ,
 0.54901963 , 0.54901963 , 0.49803922 , 0.50980395 , 0.50980395 ,
 0.50980395 , 0.4862745 , 0.57254905 , 0.56078434 , 0.63529414 ,
 0.85882354 , 0.62352943 , 0.52156866 , 0.7490196 , 0.07450981 ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.70980394 , 0.56078434 , 0.56078434 , 0.7372549 , 0.63529414 ,
 0.52156866 , 0.54901963 , 0.50980395 , 0.52156866 , 0.5372549 ,
 0.54901963 , 0.50980395 , 0.57254905 , 0.57254905 , 0.63529414 ,
 0.8235294 , 0.6 , 0.4745098 , 0.7372549 , 0.18431373 ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.69803923 , 0.52156866 , 0.57254905 , 0.7372549 , 0.6117647 ,
 0.49803922 , 0.54901963 , 0.52156866 , 0.54901963 , 0.54901963 ,
 0.56078434 , 0.5372549 , 0.56078434 , 0.56078434 , 0.6117647 ,
 0.8 , 0.57254905 , 0.43529412 , 0.7607843 , 0.24705882 ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.70980394 , 0.4745098 , 0.64705884 , 0.72156864 , 0.62352943 ,
 0.49803922 , 0.52156866 , 0.54901963 , 0.54901963 , 0.56078434 ,
 0.52156866 , 0.54901963 , 0.58431375 , 0.6 , 0.6 ,
 0.8352941 , 0.70980394 , 0.45882353 , 0.7490196 , 0.36078432 ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.69803923 , 0.4117647 , 0.72156864 , 0.7607843 , 0.58431375 ,
 0.52156866 , 0.5372549 , 0.54901963 , 0.57254905 , 0.57254905 ,
 0.5372549 , 0.56078434 , 0.57254905 , 0.57254905 , 0.57254905 ,
 0.8352941 , 0.7607843 , 0.45882353 , 0.8235294 , 0.43529412 ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.62352943 , 0.44705883 , 0.7607843 , 0.7490196 , 0.6 ,
 0.5372549 , 0.5372549 , 0.5372549 , 0.6 , 0.6 ,
 0.56078434 , 0.58431375 , 0.58431375 , 0.6 , 0.62352943 ,
 0.8 , 0.8235294 , 0.49803922 , 0.7490196 , 0.44705883 ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.6117647 , 0.57254905 , 0.65882355 , 0.7372549 , 0.6 ,
 0.56078434 , 0.54901963 , 0.5372549 , 0.6117647 , 0.6117647 ,
 0.5372549 , 0.62352943 , 0.65882355 , 0.6 , 0.65882355 ,
 0.77254903 , 0.7490196 , 0.56078434 , 0.7607843 , 0.63529414 ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.6 , 0.6745098 , 0.58431375 , 0.7372549 , 0.64705884 ,
 0.58431375 , 0.58431375 , 0.58431375 , 0.6117647 , 0.6117647 ,
 0.6117647 , 0.63529414 , 0.6745098 , 0.62352943 , 0.69803923 ,
 0.77254903 , 0.65882355 , 0.69803923 , 0.7372549 , 0.65882355 ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.52156866 , 0.69803923 , 0.5372549 , 0.8352941 , 0.65882355 ,
 0.6745098 , 0.65882355 , 0.65882355 , 0.6745098 , 0.6745098 ,
 0.6862745 , 0.70980394 , 0.7372549 , 0.70980394 , 0.7490196 ,
 0.8862745 , 0.50980395 , 0.72156864 , 0.6745098 , 0.72156864 ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.57254905 , 0.78431374 , 0.14901961 , 0.7490196 , 0.58431375 ,
 0.58431375 , 0.56078434 , 0.56078434 , 0.58431375 , 0.57254905 ,
 0.56078434 , 0.6 , 0.6745098 , 0.6 , 0.69803923 ,
 0.30980393 , 0.28627452 , 0.8235294 , 0.7372549 , 0.7490196 ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0.63529414 , 1. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 0. , 0.2 , 0.972549 , 0.972549 , 0.77254903 , 0.85882354 ,
 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ,

```
Out[14]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(10,), dtype=float32, numpy=array([0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0.], dtype=float32)>
```

Model

```
In [15]: # Fashion MNIST classification
#
# x: 28x28
# y: 10 classes

# Create Model
#
# e.g. in: 28x28 -> h: 10 units -> out: 10 units (number of classes)

# Define Input keras tensor
x = tf.keras.Input(shape=[28, 28]) ← shape of the input

# Define intermediate hidden Layers and chain
flattened = tf.keras.layers.Flatten()(x) ← we cannot pass a bidimensional tensor to a layer ⇒ we flatten it
h = tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=10, activation=tf.keras.activations.sigmoid)(flattened) ← here we're adding a layer
# Define output Layer and chain
# Define the last fully-connected Layer, which is composed by 10 neurons (the number of classes).
# Finally, the softmax activation function is applied for multiclass classification
out = tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=10, activation=tf.keras.activations.softmax)(h)
# Create Model instance defining inputs and outputs
model = tf.keras.Model(inputs=x, outputs=out) # Note: you can have a model with multiple inputs and multiple outputs
```

MODEL STRUCTURE

```
In [16]: # Visualize created model as a table  
  
# I can visualise the model I create and the weights initialisation  
model.summary()  
  
# Visualize initialized weights  
model.weights  
# As you can see it will show you the size of the output of your Layers and the number of parameters (weights + biases)
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	[None, 28, 28]	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 784) <i>28x28</i>	0
dense (Dense) = <i>hidden layer</i>	(None, 10)	7850
dense_1 (Dense) = <i>output</i>	(None, 10)	110

Total params: 7,960
Trainable params: 7,960

represent the dimension

PARAMETERS:
#weights + #biases
for each layer

```
Out[16]: [<tf.Variable 'dense/kernel:0' shape=(784, 10) dtype=float32, numpy=  
array([[-0.03036179, -0.06281489,  0.0257396, ...,  0.03800482,  
       -0.01909882,  0.05336354],  
      [-0.0394604,  0.00170591, -0.0514029, ...,  0.05030797,  
       0.0382886, -0.03114992],  
      [ 0.0818864,  0.05883654,  0.04829731, ..., -0.05160644,  
       -0.05101755,  0.05875803],  
      ...,  
      [ 0.05402381, -0.00915979, -0.02856489, ...,  0.04777338,  
       0.05148549, -0.08004379],  
      [ 0.03537666,  0.06979673, -0.05969963, ...,  0.01393002,  
       0.06334465, -0.04543552],  
      [ 0.03403018, -0.05196487, -0.00468538, ..., -0.01439087,  
       0.05410584,  0.00825624]], dtype=float32)>,  
<tf.Variable 'dense/bias:0' shape=(10,) dtype=float32, numpy=array([0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.], dtype=flo  
t32)>,  
<tf.Variable 'dense_1/kernel:0' shape=(10, 10) dtype=float32, numpy=  
array([[ 0.10681671, -0.21565178,  0.54518306,  0.33767676, -0.09882237,  
       -0.52187127,  0.12106484, -0.5191472,  0.5226437, -0.21219748],  
      [ 0.25416505, -0.11191785, -0.09809113, -0.3264152,  0.25440925,  
       -0.49294007, -0.0512577, -0.33606952,  0.24689281, -0.20821053],  
      [-0.29728, , -0.32662296,  0.45996022, -0.13579571, -0.03329766,  
       0.24442732, -0.16079873, -0.1618894,  0.42001778, -0.51496035],  
      [ 0.54448096, -0.5391234, -0.12660852,  0.07686871, -0.23395827,  
       -0.17641094,  0.03499007,  0.15497702,  0.00352871, -0.50480026],  
      [ 0.28958637, -0.49887916,  0.5176666,  0.09415799, -0.54766876,  
       -0.4372638,  0.3983506,  0.3647986, -0.01561809,  0.33814573],  
      [-0.1780693, , 0.54150176,  0.10118383,  0.4683069,  0.22114873,  
       0.2281444,  0.21671736, -0.48920813,  0.36766064, -0.00699753],  
      [ 0.47458422,  0.49016976, -0.08482856,  0.20801061, -0.33792675,  
       -0.30647153,  0.18554636, -0.2665343,  0.03095192, -0.11156419],  
      [-0.1206241, , 0.16199297,  0.31660575, -0.08503553,  0.45165688,  
       -0.40501696,  0.5115924, , 0.29534042,  0.17607939,  0.3442729 ],  
      [-0.21178561, -0.28189176,  0.47168422,  0.06032556, -0.1062856,  
       0.28818172, -0.33715773, -0.09632024, -0.41079062, -0.31406647],  
      [ 0.3211699,  0.07407689,  0.47473812,  0.4545287,  0.279549,  
       -0.35434338, -0.4861652, -0.4469988,  0.02550262,  0.0224725 ],  
      dtype=float32)>,  
<tf.Variable 'dense_1/bias:0' shape=(10,) dtype=float32, numpy=array([0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.], dtype=f  
loat32)>]
```

```
In [17]: # Equivalent formulation  
#  
# Create model with sequential  
# (uncomment to run)  
# seq model = tf.keras.Sequential()
```

— this allows us to treat layers as lists

```
# seq_model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=(28, 28))) # or as a list
# seq_model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=10, activation=tf.keras.activations.sigmoid))
# seq_model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=10, activation=tf.keras.activations.softmax))
```

In [18]:

```
# seq_model.summary()
# seq_model.weights
```

Prepare the model for training

In []:

```
# Optimization params
#
# Before training the network we have to 'compile' the model by defining the following hyperparameters

# Loss
loss = tf.keras.losses.CategoricalCrossentropy()

# Learning rate
lr = 1e-3
optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=lr)
#

# Validation metrics
#
# Define the metrics we want to compute during validation
# (keras will automatically evaluate them also on the training set).
# In this example we compute the accuracy, i.e., the frequency of correctly predicted classes

metrics = ['accuracy']
#
```

In [19]:

```
# Finally, we call model.compile

# Compile Model
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer, loss=loss, metrics=metrics)
```

HOW TO
TRAIN
THE MODEL

Training

In [20]:

```
# Now we are ready to start training our network.
# This is done by calling the 'fit' function. We need to set some parameters. The main ones are:

# 1) Training set.
# 'x' and 'y' params represent the input and targets for training, respectively.
# If we have a DataLoader which already provides <input, target> pairs, we have to set only the 'x' param.
# If you have a very small dataset, it could be convenient instead to set 'x' and 'y' directly with your
# numpy arrays containing all your training set (e.g., x = x_train, y = y_train in the example).

# 2) Number of epochs (how many times we want to process all the dataset).

# 3) Steps per epoch, i.e., (# training images) / (batch size)

# 4) Validation set
# 'validation_data' will be our DataLoader for the validation set (also in this case we can give the numpy array directly).
# 'validation_steps' is similar to the 'steps_per_epoch'. In the example it is 10000, since we have
# chosen arbitrarily a batch size of 1 sample for the validation dataset.

model.fit(x=train_dataset, # you can give directly numpy arrays x_train
          y=None,
          epochs=10,
          steps_per_epoch=int(np.ceil(x_train.shape[0] / bs)), # how many batches per epoch
          validation_data=valid_dataset,
          validation_steps=10000) # number of batches in validation set
```

Here we are! While the network is training keras provides useful information.
In particular, we can see the loss and the metrics computed on training batches, and, at the end of each epoch,
the same quantities are computed on the validation set (very useful to understand if we are overfitting...).
But we can also inspect these and other details in a smarter way...see you next lesson!:)

that's the reason why later on we'll put "None" in y = None.

Train for 1563 steps, validate for 10000 steps

Epoch 1/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 21s 13ms/step - loss: 1.1347 - accuracy: 0.6909 - val_loss: 0.7176 - val_accuracy: 0.7790

Epoch 2/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 19s 12ms/step - loss: 0.6038 - accuracy: 0.8103 - val_loss: 0.5375 - val_accuracy: 0.8244

Epoch 3/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 21s 13ms/step - loss: 0.5007 - accuracy: 0.8338 - val_loss: 0.4870 - val_accuracy: 0.8368

Epoch 4/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 19s 12ms/step - loss: 0.4578 - accuracy: 0.8438 - val_loss: 0.4550 - val_accuracy: 0.8442

Epoch 5/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 19s 12ms/step - loss: 0.4332 - accuracy: 0.8503 - val_loss: 0.4447 - val_accuracy: 0.8464

Epoch 6/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 19s 12ms/step - loss: 0.4177 - accuracy: 0.8547 - val_loss: 0.4301 - val_accuracy: 0.8512

Epoch 7/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 19s 12ms/step - loss: 0.4063 - accuracy: 0.8571 - val_loss: 0.4259 - val_accuracy: 0.8514

Epoch 8/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 19s 12ms/step - loss: 0.3979 - accuracy: 0.8607 - val_loss: 0.4223 - val_accuracy: 0.8500

Epoch 9/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 18s 12ms/step - loss: 0.3889 - accuracy: 0.8628 - val_loss: 0.4160 - val_accuracy: 0.8516

Epoch 10/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 19s 12ms/step - loss: 0.3847 - accuracy: 0.8644 - val_loss: 0.4056 - val_accuracy: 0.8572

Out[20]:

```
<tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x195b4fac488>
```

In []:

If one of the two is not moving anymore then we have to stop the training (since we're not learning anymore).