#### TencorFlow

TensorFlow API r1.4

# tf.keras.layers.ZeroPadding2D

Contents
Class ZeroPadding2D
Properties
activity\_regularizer
dtype

# Class ZeroPadding2D

Inherits From: Layer

Defined in tensorflow/python/keras/\_impl/keras/layers/convolutional.py.

Zero-padding layer for 2D input (e.g. picture).

This layer can add rows and columns of zeros at the top, bottom, left and right side of an image tensor.

### Arguments:

- padding: int, or tuple of 2 ints, or tuple of 2 tuples of 2 ints. If int: the same symmetric padding is applied to width and height. If tuple of 2 ints: interpreted as two different symmetric padding values for height and width:
   (symmetric\_height\_pad, symmetric\_width\_pad) . If tuple of 2 tuples of 2 ints: interpreted as ((top\_pad, bottom\_pad), (left\_pad, right\_pad))
- data\_format: A string, one of channels\_last (default) or channels\_first. The ordering of the dimensions in the inputs. channels\_last corresponds to inputs with shape (batch, height, width, channels) while channels\_first corresponds to inputs with shape (batch, channels, height, width). It defaults to the image\_data\_format value found in your Keras config file at ~/.keras/keras.json. If you never set it, then it will be "channels\_last".

```
Input shape: 4D tensor with shape: -If data_format is "channels_last": (batch, rows, cols, channels) -If data_format is "channels_first": (batch, channels, rows, cols)
```

```
Output shape: 4D tensor with shape: - If data_format is "channels_last": (batch, padded_rows, padded_cols, channels) - If data_format is "channels_first": (batch, channels, padded_rows, padded_cols)
```

# **Properties**

### activity\_regularizer

Optional regularizer function for the output of this layer.

#### dtype

# graph

### input

Retrieves the input tensor(s) of a layer.

Only applicable if the layer has exactly one input, i.e. if it is connected to one incoming layer.

#### Returns:

Input tensor or list of input tensors.

#### Raises:

• AttributeError: if the layer is connected to more than one incoming layers.

#### Raises:

- RuntimeError: If called in Eager mode.
- AttributeError: If no inbound nodes are found.

### input\_mask

Retrieves the input mask tensor(s) of a layer.

Only applicable if the layer has exactly one inbound node, i.e. if it is connected to one incoming layer.

#### Returns:

Input mask tensor (potentially None) or list of input mask tensors.

### Raises:

• AttributeError: if the layer is connected to more than one incoming layers.

### input\_shape

Retrieves the input shape(s) of a layer.

Only applicable if the layer has exactly one input, i.e. if it is connected to one incoming layer, or if all inputs have the same shape.

#### Returns:

Input shape, as an integer shape tuple (or list of shape tuples, one tuple per input tensor).

### Raises:

- AttributeError: if the layer has no defined input\_shape.
- RuntimeError: if called in Eager mode.

### losses

#### name

### non\_trainable\_variables

### non\_trainable\_weights

### output

Retrieves the output tensor(s) of a layer.

Only applicable if the layer has exactly one output, i.e. if it is connected to one incoming layer.

#### Returns:

Output tensor or list of output tensors.

#### Raises:

- AttributeError: if the layer is connected to more than one incoming layers.
- RuntimeError: if called in Eager mode.

### output\_mask

Retrieves the output mask tensor(s) of a layer.

Only applicable if the layer has exactly one inbound node, i.e. if it is connected to one incoming layer.

#### Returns:

Output mask tensor (potentially None) or list of output mask tensors.

#### Raises:

• AttributeError: if the layer is connected to more than one incoming layers.

### output\_shape

Retrieves the output shape(s) of a layer.

Only applicable if the layer has one output, or if all outputs have the same shape.

### Returns:

Output shape, as an integer shape tuple (or list of shape tuples, one tuple per output tensor).

#### Raises:

- AttributeError: if the layer has no defined output shape.
- RuntimeError: if called in Eager mode.

# scope\_name

### trainable\_variables

# trainable\_weights

# updates

### variables

Returns the list of all layer variables/weights.

Returns:

A list of variables.

# weights

Returns the list of all layer variables/weights.

Returns:

A list of variables.

# Methods

### \_\_init\_\_

```
__init__(
   padding=(1, 1),
   data_format=None,
   **kwargs
)
```

### \_\_call\_\_

```
__call__(
   inputs,
   **kwargs
)
```

Wrapper around self.call(), for handling internal references.

If a Keras tensor is passed: - We call self.\_add\_inbound\_node(). - If necessary, we **build** the layer to match the shape of the input(s). - We update the \_keras\_history of the output tensor(s) with the current layer. This is done as part of \_add\_inbound\_node().

### Arguments:

- inputs: Can be a tensor or list/tuple of tensors.
- \*\*kwargs: Additional keyword arguments to be passed to call().

#### Returns:

Output of the layer's call method.

### Raises:

• ValueError: in case the layer is missing shape information for its build call.

# \_\_deepcopy\_\_

```
__deepcopy__(memo)
```

#### add\_loss

```
add_loss(
    losses,
    inputs=None
)
```

Add loss tensor(s), potentially dependent on layer inputs.

Some losses (for instance, activity regularization losses) may be dependent on the inputs passed when calling a layer. Hence, when reusing a same layer on different inputs **a** and **b**, some entries in **layer.losses** may be dependent on **a** and some on **b**. This method automatically keeps track of dependencies.

The get\_losses\_for method allows to retrieve the losses relevant to a specific set of inputs.

### Arguments:

- losses: Loss tensor, or list/tuple of tensors.
- inputs: Optional input tensor(s) that the loss(es) depend on. Must match the inputs argument passed to the \_\_call\_\_ method at the time the losses are created. If None is passed, the losses are assumed to be unconditional, and will apply across all dataflows of the layer (e.g. weight regularization losses).

#### Raises:

RuntimeError: If called in Eager mode.

### add\_update

```
add_update(
    updates,
    inputs=None
)
```

Add update op(s), potentially dependent on layer inputs.

Weight updates (for instance, the updates of the moving mean and variance in a BatchNormalization layer) may be dependent on the inputs passed when calling a layer. Hence, when reusing a same layer on different inputs **a** and **b**, some entries in **layer.updates** may be dependent on **a** and some on **b**. This method automatically keeps track of dependencies.

The get\_updates\_for method allows to retrieve the updates relevant to a specific set of inputs.

This call is ignored in Eager mode.

# Arguments:

- updates: Update op, or list/tuple of update ops.
- inputs: Optional input tensor(s) that the update(s) depend on. Must match the inputs argument passed to the \_\_call\_\_ method at the time the updates are created. If None is passed, the updates are assumed to be unconditional, and will apply across all dataflows of the layer.

### add\_variable

```
add_variable(
    name,
    shape,
    dtype=None,
    initializer=None,
    regularizer=None,
    trainable=True,
    constraint=None
)
```

Adds a new variable to the layer, or gets an existing one; returns it.

### Arguments:

- name: variable name.
- shape: variable shape.
- dtype: The type of the variable. Defaults to self.dtype or float32.
- initializer: initializer instance (callable).
- regularizer: regularizer instance (callable).
- trainable: whether the variable should be part of the layer's "trainable\_variables" (e.g. variables, biases) or "non\_trainable\_variables" (e.g. BatchNorm mean, stddev).
- constraint: constraint instance (callable).

#### Returns:

The created variable.

#### Raises:

• RuntimeError: If called in Eager mode with regularizers.

# add\_weight

```
add_weight(
    name,
    shape,
    dtype=None,
    initializer=None,
    regularizer=None,
    trainable=True,
    constraint=None
)
```

Adds a weight variable to the layer.

# Arguments:

- name: String, the name for the weight variable.
- shape: The shape tuple of the weight.
- dtype: The dtype of the weight.
- initializer : An Initializer instance (callable).
- regularizer: An optional Regularizer instance.
- trainable: A boolean, whether the weight should be trained via backprop or not (assuming that the layer itself is also trainable).
- constraint: An optional Constraint instance.

#### Returns:

The created weight variable.

# apply

```
apply(
   inputs,
   *args,
   **kwargs
)
```

Apply the layer on a input.

This simply wraps self.\_\_call\_\_.

### Arguments:

- inputs: Input tensor(s).
- \*args: additional positional arguments to be passed to self.call.
- \*\*kwargs: additional keyword arguments to be passed to self.call.

#### Returns:

Output tensor(s).

### build

```
build(_)
```

Creates the variables of the layer.

# call

```
call(inputs)
```

### compute\_mask

```
compute_mask(
   inputs,
   mask=None
)
```

Computes an output mask tensor.

### Arguments:

- inputs: Tensor or list of tensors.
- mask: Tensor or list of tensors.

#### Returns:

None or a tensor (or list of tensors, one per output tensor of the layer).

### count\_params

```
count_params()
```

Count the total number of scalars composing the weights.

Returns:

An integer count.

#### Raises:

• ValueError: if the layer isn't yet built (in which case its weights aren't yet defined).

### from\_config

```
from_config(
   cls,
   config
)
```

Creates a layer from its config.

This method is the reverse of <code>get\_config</code>, capable of instantiating the same layer from the config dictionary. It does not handle layer connectivity (handled by Container), nor weights (handled by <code>set\_weights</code>).

### Arguments:

• config: A Python dictionary, typically the output of get\_config.

#### Returns:

A layer instance.

### get\_config

get\_config()

### get\_input\_at

```
get_input_at(node_index)
```

Retrieves the input tensor(s) of a layer at a given node.

### Arguments:

• node\_index: Integer, index of the node from which to retrieve the attribute. E.g. node\_index=0 will correspond to the first time the layer was called.

#### Returns:

A tensor (or list of tensors if the layer has multiple inputs).

#### Raises:

• RuntimeError: If called in Eager mode.

### get\_input\_mask\_at

```
get_input_mask_at(node_index)
```

Retrieves the input mask tensor(s) of a layer at a given node.

### Arguments:

• node\_index: Integer, index of the node from which to retrieve the attribute. E.g. node\_index=0 will correspond to the first time the layer was called.

#### Returns:

A mask tensor (or list of tensors if the layer has multiple inputs).

# get\_input\_shape\_at

```
get_input_shape_at(node_index)
```

Retrieves the input shape(s) of a layer at a given node.

### Arguments:

• node\_index: Integer, index of the node from which to retrieve the attribute. E.g. node\_index=0 will correspond to the first time the layer was called.

#### Returns:

A shape tuple (or list of shape tuples if the layer has multiple inputs).

### Raises:

• RuntimeError: If called in Eager mode.

### get\_losses\_for

```
get_losses_for(inputs)
```

Retrieves losses relevant to a specific set of inputs.

### Arguments:

inputs: Input tensor or list/tuple of input tensors. Must match the inputs argument passed to the \_\_call\_\_
method at the time the losses were created. If you pass inputs=None, unconditional losses are returned, such as
weight regularization losses.

#### Returns:

List of loss tensors of the layer that depend on inputs.

#### Raises:

RuntimeError: If called in Eager mode.

### get\_output\_at

```
get_output_at(node_index)
```

Retrieves the output tensor(s) of a layer at a given node.

### Arguments:

• node\_index: Integer, index of the node from which to retrieve the attribute. E.g. node\_index=0 will correspond to the first time the layer was called.

#### Returns:

A tensor (or list of tensors if the layer has multiple outputs).

#### Raises:

• RuntimeError: If called in Eager mode.

### get\_output\_mask\_at

get\_output\_mask\_at(node\_index)

Retrieves the output mask tensor(s) of a layer at a given node.

### Arguments:

node\_index: Integer, index of the node from which to retrieve the attribute. E.g. node\_index=0 will correspond to the
first time the layer was called.

### Returns:

A mask tensor (or list of tensors if the layer has multiple outputs).

### get\_output\_shape\_at

```
get_output_shape_at(node_index)
```

Retrieves the output shape(s) of a layer at a given node.

### Arguments:

• node\_index: Integer, index of the node from which to retrieve the attribute. E.g. node\_index=0 will correspond to the first time the layer was called.

#### Returns:

A shape tuple (or list of shape tuples if the layer has multiple outputs).

### Raises:

• RuntimeError: If called in Eager mode.

### get\_updates\_for

```
get_updates_for(inputs)
```

Retrieves updates relevant to a specific set of inputs.

### Arguments:

• inputs: Input tensor or list/tuple of input tensors. Must match the inputs argument passed to the \_\_call\_ method at the time the updates were created. If you pass inputs=None, unconditional updates are returned.

### Returns:

List of update ops of the layer that depend on inputs.

### Raises:

• RuntimeError: If called in Eager mode.

### get\_weights

get\_weights()

Returns the current weights of the layer.

Returns:

Weights values as a list of numpy arrays.

### set\_weights

set\_weights(weights)

Sets the weights of the layer, from Numpy arrays.

### Arguments:

• weights: a list of Numpy arrays. The number of arrays and their shape must match number of the dimensions of the weights of the layer (i.e. it should match the output of <a href="mailto:get\_weights">get\_weights</a>).

### Raises:

• ValueError: If the provided weights list does not match the layer's specifications.

Except as otherwise noted, the content of this page is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License, and code samples are licensed under the Apache 2.0 License. For details, see our Site Policies. Java is a registered trademark of Oracle and/or its affiliates.

Last updated November 2, 2017.

