

tf.dynamic_stitch

```
dynamic_stitch(
    indices,
    data,
    name=None
)
```

Defined in `tensorflow/python/ops/gen_data_flow_ops.py`.

See the guide: [Tensor Transformations > Slicing and Joining](#)

Interleave the values from the `data` tensors into a single tensor.

Builds a merged tensor such that

```
merged[indices[m][i, ..., j], ...] = data[m][i, ..., j, ...]
```

For example, if each `indices[m]` is scalar or vector, we have

```
# Scalar indices:
merged[indices[m], ...] = data[m][...]

# Vector indices:
merged[indices[m][i], ...] = data[m][i, ...]
```

Each `data[i].shape` must start with the corresponding `indices[i].shape`, and the rest of `data[i].shape` must be constant w.r.t. `i`. That is, we must have `data[i].shape = indices[i].shape + constant`. In terms of this `constant`, the output shape is

```
merged.shape = [max(indices)] + constant
```

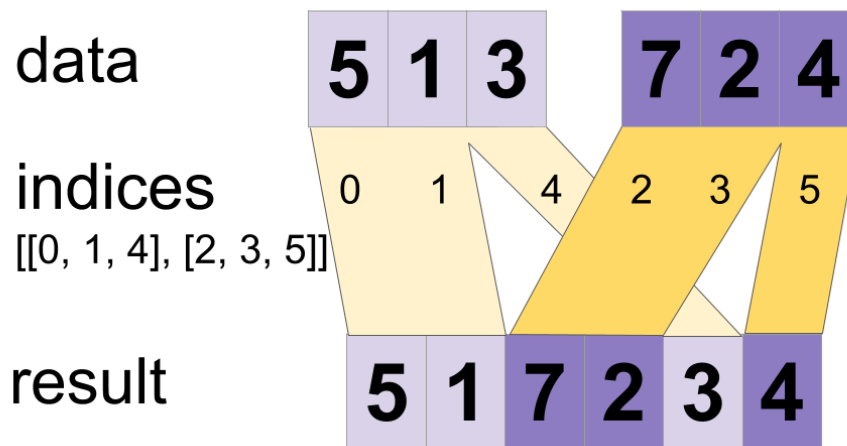
Values are merged in order, so if an index appears in both `indices[m][i]` and `indices[n][j]` for $(m,i) < (n,j)$ the slice `data[n][j]` will appear in the merged result. If you do not need this guarantee, `ParallelDynamicStitch` might perform better on some devices.

For example:

```
indices[0] = 6
indices[1] = [4, 1]
indices[2] = [[5, 2], [0, 3]]
data[0] = [61, 62]
data[1] = [[41, 42], [11, 12]]
data[2] = [[[51, 52], [21, 22]], [[1, 2], [31, 32]]]
merged = [[1, 2], [11, 12], [21, 22], [31, 32], [41, 42],
          [51, 52], [61, 62]]
```

This method can be used to merge partitions created by `dynamic_partition` as illustrated on the following example:

```
# Apply function (increments x_i) on elements for which a certain condition
# apply (x_i != -1 in this example).
x=tf.constant([0.1, -1., 5.2, 4.3, -1., 7.4])
condition_mask=tf.not_equal(x,tf.constant(-1.))
partitioned_data = tf.dynamic_partition(
    x, tf.cast(condition_mask, tf.int32) , 2)
partitioned_data[1] = partitioned_data[1] + 1.0
condition_indices = tf.dynamic_partition(
    tf.range(tf.shape(x)[0]), tf.cast(condition_mask, tf.int32) , 2)
x = tf.dynamic_stitch(condition_indices, partitioned_data)
# Here x=[1.1, -1., 6.2, 5.3, -1, 8.4], the -1. values remain
# unchanged.
```



Args:

- **indices** : A list of at least 1 **Tensor** objects with type **int32** .
- **data** : A list with the same length as **indices** of **Tensor** objects with the same type.
- **name** : A name for the operation (optional).

Returns:

A **Tensor** . Has the same type as **data** .

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