## TencorFlow

```
TensorFlow API r1.4
```

tf.edit\_distance

```
edit_distance(
    hypothesis,
    truth,
    normalize=True,
    name='edit_distance'
)
```

Defined in tensorflow/python/ops/array\_ops.py.

See the guide: Math > Sequence Comparison and Indexing

Computes the Levenshtein distance between sequences.

This operation takes variable-length sequences (hypothesis and truth), each provided as a SparseTensor, and computes the Levenshtein distance. You can normalize the edit distance by length of truth by setting normalize to true.

For example, given the following input:

```
# 'hypothesis' is a tensor of shape `[2, 1]` with variable-length values:
#
   (0,0) = ["a"]
   (1,0) = ["b"]
hypothesis = tf.SparseTensor(
    [[0, 0, 0],
    [1, 0, 0]],
    ["a", "b"]
    (2, 1, 1))
# 'truth' is a tensor of shape `[2, 2]` with variable-length values:
#
   (0,0) = []
#
   (0,1) = ["a"]
   (1,0) = ["b", "c"]
   (1,1) = ["a"]
truth = tf.SparseTensor(
    [[0, 1, 0],
    [1, 0, 0],
    [1, 0, 1],
    [1, 1, 0]]
    ["a", "b", "c", "a"],
    (2, 2, 2))
normalize = True
```

This operation would return the following:

## Args:

hypothesis: A SparseTensor containing hypothesis sequences.

- truth: A SparseTensor containing truth sequences.
- normalize: A bool. If True, normalizes the Levenshtein distance by length of truth.
- name: A name for the operation (optional).

## Returns:

A dense Tensor with rank R-1, where R is the rank of the SparseTensor inputs hypothesis and truth.

## Raises:

• TypeError: If either hypothesis or truth are not a SparseTensor.

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