TopogrElow

TensorFlow API r1.4

tf.contrib.metrics.streaming_sparse_precision_at_top_k

```
streaming_sparse_precision_at_top_k(
    top_k_predictions,
    labels,
    class_id=None,
    weights=None,
    metrics_collections=None,
    updates_collections=None,
    name=None
)
```

Defined in tensorflow/contrib/metrics/python/ops/metric_ops.py.

See the guide: Metrics (contrib) > Metric Ops

Computes precision@k of top-k predictions with respect to sparse labels.

If class_id is not specified, we calculate precision as the ratio of true positives (i.e., correct predictions, items in top_k_predictions that are found in the corresponding row in labels) to positives (all top_k_predictions). If class_id is specified, we calculate precision by considering only the rows in the batch for which class_id is in the top k highest predictions, and computing the fraction of them for which class_id is in the corresponding row in labels.

We expect precision to decrease as k increases.

streaming_sparse_precision_at_top_k creates two local variables, true_positive_at_k and false_positive_at_k,
that are used to compute the precision@k frequency. This frequency is ultimately returned as precision_at_k: an
idempotent operation that simply divides true_positive_at_k by total (true_positive_at_k + false_positive_at_k).

For estimation of the metric over a stream of data, the function creates an <code>update_op</code> operation that updates these variables and returns the <code>precision_at_k</code>. Internally, set operations applied to <code>top_k_predictions</code> and <code>labels</code> calculate the true positives and false positives weighted by <code>weights</code>. Then <code>update_op</code> increments <code>true_positive_at_k</code> and <code>false_positive_at_k</code> using these values.

If weights is None, weights default to 1. Use weights of 0 to mask values.

Args:

- top_k_predictions: Integer **Tensor** with shape [D1, ... DN, k] where N >= 1. Commonly, N=1 and top_k_predictions has shape [batch size, k]. The final dimension contains the indices of top-k labels. [D1, ... DN] must match **labels**.
- labels: int64 Tensor or SparseTensor with shape [D1, ... DN, num_labels], where N >= 1 and num_labels is the number of target classes for the associated prediction. Commonly, N=1 and labels has shape [batch_size, num_labels]. [D1, ... DN] must match top_k_predictions. Values should be in range [0, num_classes), where num_classes is the last dimension of predictions. Values outside this range are ignored.
- class_id: Integer class ID for which we want binary metrics. This should be in range [0, num_classes), where num_classes is the last dimension of **predictions**. If **class_id** is outside this range, the method returns NAN.
- weights: **Tensor** whose rank is either 0, or n-1, where n is the rank of **labels**. If the latter, it must be broadcastable to **labels** (i.e., all dimensions must be either 1, or the same as the corresponding **labels** dimension).
- metrics_collections : An optional list of collections that values should be added to.
- updates_collections: An optional list of collections that updates should be added to.

name: Name of new update operation, and namespace for other dependent ops.

Returns:

- precision: Scalar **float64 Tensor** with the value of **true_positives** divided by the sum of **true_positives** and **false_positives**.
- update_op: Operation that increments true_positives and false_positives variables appropriately, and whose value matches precision.

Raises:

- ValueError: If weights is not None and its shape doesn't match predictions, or if either metrics_collections or updates_collections are not a list or tuple.
- ValueError: If top_k_predictions has rank < 2.

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