



Cheat Sheet **Keras** : Fonctions et métriques

Fonctions d'activations

tensorflow.keras.activations

- relu
- sigmoid
- softmax
- softplus
- softsign
- tanh
- SELU
- elu
- exponential

Exemples

```
import numpy as np
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
data = np.random.random((1000,100))
labels = np.random.randint(2,size=(1000,1))
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(32, activation='relu', input_dim=100))
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(data, labels, epochs = 10, batch_size=32)
predictions = model.predict(data)
```

Fonctions de perte

Pertes probabilistes

- binary_crossentropy
- categorical_crossentropy
- sparse_categorical_crossentropy
- poisson
- kl_divergence

Pertes de régression

- mean_squared_error
- mean_squared_absolute_error
- mean_squared_percentage_error
- mean_squared_logarithmic_error
- cosine_similarity
- huber
- log_cosh

Hinge Losses - Marge maximale

- hinge
- squared_hinge
- categorical_hinge

Métriques : évaluer les performances du modèle

Précision (fréquence des bonnes predictions)

- Accuracy
- BinaryAccuracy
- CategoricalAccuracy
- TopKCategoryAccuracy
- SparseTopKCategoryAccuracy

Métriques de régression

- MeanSquaredError
- RootMeanSquaredError
- MeanAbsoluteError
- MeanAbsolutePercentageError
- MeanSquaredLogarithmicError
- CosineSimilarity
- LogCoshError

Hinge Losses - Marge maximale

- AUC
- Precision
- Recall
- True Positives
- True Negatives
- FalsePositives
- FalseNegatives
- PrecisionAtRecall
- SensitivityAtSpecificity
- SpecificityAtSensitivity

Métriques probabilistes (calcul de la crossentropie)

- BinaryCrossentropy
- CategoricalCrossentropy
- SparseCategoricalCrossentropy
- KLDivergence
- Poisson

Métriques : hinge - 'maximum-margin'

- Hinge
- SquaredHinge
- CategoricalHinge

Métrique de segmentation d'image (IOU = true_positive / (true_positive + false_positive + false_negative))

- MeanIoU