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**panndas**

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## REFERENCE

- *panndas.nn*

### 1.1 panndas.nn

**class** panndas.nn.**AdditiveSkip**(*block*)

A Module that applies an additive “skip” connection around the provided Module.

**forward**(*xs*)

Applies the Module to its input.

**show**()

Displays the Module in a human-friendly format.

**class** panndas.nn.**AlphaDropout**(*p, alpha=0.0*)

A Module that randomly replaces a fraction of its inputs with a fixed value.

(Pseudo-)random values are drawn from the random standard library module.

#### Parameters

- **p** – The probability that any value is masked on a single call. Sensible values are between 0.0 and 1.0, but this is not checked.
- **alpha** – The value that replaces the masked value. Typically set to the neutral value for a following or preceding non-linearity, e.g. 0.0 for ReLU or sigmoid.

**forward**(*xs*)

Applies the Module to its input.

**show**()

Displays the Module in a human-friendly format.

**class** panndas.nn.**BatchNorm1d**(*eps=1e-05, gamma=1.0, beta=0.0*)

Standardize each feature across batches and set mean/sd to beta/gamma.

**forward**(*xs*)

Applies the Module to its input.

**class** panndas.nn.**Dropout**(*p*)

An AlphaDropout Module with alpha set to 0.0.

See AlphaDropout for details.

**show()**

Displays the Module in a human-friendly format.

**class panndas.nn.Identity**

A Module that returns its inputs unaltered.

**forward(xs)**

Applies the Module to its input.

**class panndas.nn.LayerMaxNorm**

Normalize across the feature dimension with respect to the infinity norm.

**forward(xs)**

Applies the Module to its input.

**class panndas.nn.Linear(weights\_df, bias\_series=-1.0)**

A Module that multiplies its inputs by the weights\_df and adds the bias\_series.

Input ‘tensors’ can be at most 2-D here: feature (rows) and batch/sequence (columns).

**Parameters**

- **weights\_df** – Weights for the affine transform. Column index is the input feature space and row index is the output feature space.
- **bias\_series** – Biases for the affine transform. If not a pd.Series, presumed to be a single element that is promoted to a Series.

**Examples**

```
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> import panndas.nn as nn
>>> w = pd.DataFrame([[0.0, 1.0], [1.0, 0.0]])                      # reflection matrix
>>> w.columns = pd.Index(["left", "right"], name="inputs")
>>> w.index = pd.Index(["right", "left"], name="outputs")    # reflection mirrors
-> inputs
>>> l = nn.Linear(weights_df=w, bias_series=0.0)
>>> s = pd.Series([1.0, 2.0], index=w.columns)
>>> s
inputs
left    1.0
right   2.0
dtype: float64
>>> l(s)
outputs
right   2.0
left    1.0
dtype: float64
```

**forward(xs)**

Applies the Module to its input.

**show()**

Displays the Module in a human-friendly format.

**class panndas.nn.LinearAttention(queries\_df, keys\_df, values\_df)**

The most basic version of an attention layer.

Combines queries, keys, and values linearly.

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```
forward(xs)
    Applies the Module to its input.

class panndas.nn.Mish
    Applies the Mish function, element-wise.

    For details, see Mish: A Self-Regularized Non-Monotonic Neural Activation Function.

forward(xs)
    Applies the Module to its input.

class panndas.nn.ReLU
    Ol' ReLU-iable.

    Applies the rectified linear function, elementwise.

forward(xs)
    Applies the Module to its input.

class panndas.nn.Sigmoid
    Applies the sigmoid function, element-wise.

forward(xs)
    Applies the Module to its input.

class panndas.nn.Softmax
    Applies softmax function, column-wise.

forward(xs)
    Applies the Module to its input.

class panndas.nn.SoftmaxAttention(queries_df, keys_df, values_df)
    The best-known version of an attention layer.

    Uses a softmax over the sequence dim to select which values to attend to.

forward(xs)
    Applies the Module to its input.

class panndas.nn.Softplus
    Applies the softplus function, element-wise.

forward(xs)
    Applies the Module to its input.
```



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**CHAPTER  
TWO**

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**INSTALLATION**

```
$ pip install panndas
```



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**CHAPTER  
THREE**

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**USAGE**

Simply don't.



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