This is a companion notebook for the book <u>Deep Learning with Python, Second Edition</u>. For readability, it only contains runnable code blocks and section titles, and omits everything else in the book: text paragraphs, figures, and pseudocode.

If you want to be able to follow what's going on, I recommend reading the notebook side by side with your copy of the book.

This notebook was generated for TensorFlow 2.6.

- ▼ Getting started with neural networks: Classification and regression
- Classifying movie reviews: A binary classification example
- ▼ The IMDB dataset

Loading the IMDB dataset

- ▼ Importing an IMDB dataset from Keras. Here, we'll look at the 10000 words.
- Dividing the dataset into training and test sets.

Simply printing the first review from the training dataset.

train\_data[0]

₽

```
92,
25,
104,
4.
226,
65,
16,
38.
1334,
88,
12,
16.
283,
5,
16,
4472,
113,
103,
32,
15,
16,
5345,
19,
178,
```

# ▼ checking the first review's label

# Preparing the data

### Encoding the integer sequences via multi-hot encoding

```
import numpy as np
def vectorize_sequences(sequences, dimension=10000):
    results = np.zeros((len(sequences), dimension))
    for i, sequence in enumerate(sequences):
        for j in sequence:
            results[i, j] = 1.
    return results
x_train = vectorize_sequences(train_data)
x_test = vectorize_sequences(test_data)

#

x_train[0]
    array([0., 1., 1., ..., 0., 0., 0.])

y_train = np.asarray(train_labels).astype("float32")
y_test = np.asarray(test_labels).astype("float32")
```

Building your model

#### Model definition

```
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
# #Here I am using two hidden layers, each with 16 nodes, and only one node in the output layer for either +ve or -ve output. ReLu is used f
model = keras.Sequential([
    layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
    layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
    layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")
])
```

#### Compiling the model

Adam is used as the optimizer, and binary crossentropy is used as the loss function.

Validating your approach

#### Setting aside a validation set

```
x_val = x_train[:10000]
partial_x_train = x_train[10000:]
y_val = y_train[:10000]
partial_y_train = y_train[10000:]
```

#### Training your model

▼ we're training our model with 20 epochs and 512 batches.

```
history = model.fit(partial_x_train,
           partial_y_train,
           epochs=20,
           batch size=512.
           validation_data=(x_val, y_val))
  Epoch 1/20
  30/30 [============] - 4s 90ms/step - loss: 0.5607 - accuracy: 0.7707 - val loss: 0.4155 - val accuracy: 0.8602
  Enoch 2/20
  30/30 [====
          ============================== ] - 1s 41ms/step - loss: 0.3134 - accuracy: 0.9019 - val_loss: 0.3038 - val_accuracy: 0.8886
  Epoch 3/20
  30/30 [===========] - 1s 49ms/step - loss: 0.2096 - accuracy: 0.9337 - val loss: 0.2811 - val accuracy: 0.8878
  Epoch 4/20
  30/30 [====
            ==========] - 2s 58ms/step - loss: 0.1543 - accuracy: 0.9533 - val_loss: 0.2805 - val_accuracy: 0.8883
  Epoch 5/20
  Epoch 6/20
  Epoch 7/20
  30/30 [===========] - 2s 51ms/step - loss: 0.0683 - accuracy: 0.9857 - val_loss: 0.3422 - val_accuracy: 0.8794
   Epoch 8/20
  30/30 [===========] - 1s 42ms/step - loss: 0.0524 - accuracy: 0.9915 - val loss: 0.3694 - val accuracy: 0.8775
  Enoch 9/20
  30/30 [====
            Epoch 10/20
  30/30 [============] - 1s 34ms/step - loss: 0.0294 - accuracy: 0.9967 - val loss: 0.4311 - val accuracy: 0.8758
  Epoch 11/20
  Epoch 12/20
  Epoch 13/20
```

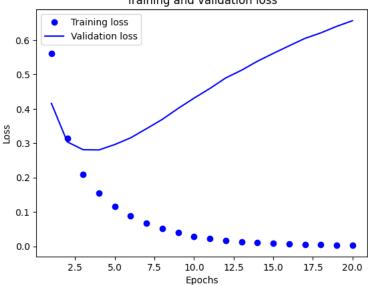
30/30 [=============] - 1s 36ms/step - loss: 0.0134 - accuracy: 0.9995 - val\_loss: 0.5123 - val\_accuracy: 0.8714

```
Epoch 14/20
   30/30 [=====
                ==========] - 1s 49ms/step - loss: 0.0104 - accuracy: 0.9998 - val_loss: 0.5384 - val_accuracy: 0.8705
   Epoch 15/20
   Epoch 16/20
   30/30 [=====
           Epoch 17/20
                 =========] - 1s 41ms/step - loss: 0.0055 - accuracy: 0.9999 - val_loss: 0.6048 - val_accuracy: 0.8688
   30/30 [====
   Epoch 18/20
   30/30 [=====
               ==========] - 1s 34ms/step - loss: 0.0047 - accuracy: 0.9999 - val_loss: 0.6208 - val_accuracy: 0.8668
   Epoch 19/20
   30/30 [====
                Epoch 20/20
   30/30 [=============] - 1s 32ms/step - loss: 0.0035 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6563 - val_accuracy: 0.8663
history_dict = history.history
history_dict.keys()
   dict_keys(['loss', 'accuracy', 'val_loss', 'val_accuracy'])
```

#### Plotting the training and validation loss

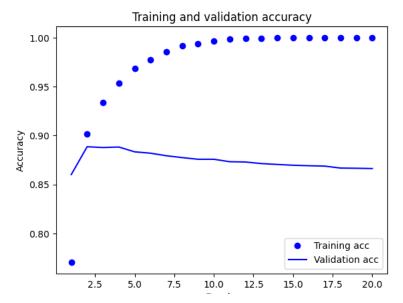
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
history_dict = history.history
loss_values = history_dict["loss"]
val_loss_values = history_dict["val_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(loss_values) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, loss_values, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss_values, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training and validation loss")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

## Training and validation loss



### Plotting the training and validation accuracy

```
plt.clf()
acc = history_dict["accuracy"]
val_acc = history_dict["val_accuracy"]
plt.plot(epochs, acc, "bo", label="Training acc")
plt.plot(epochs, val_acc, "b", label="Validation acc")
plt.title("Training and validation accuracy")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Validation accuracy starts to decline around the third epoch.

## Retraining a model from scratch

```
model = keras.Sequential([
  layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
  layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
   layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")
])
#Here i am using three epochs to retrain the model here.
model.compile(optimizer="adam",
          loss="binary_crossentropy",
          metrics=["accuracy"])
model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=4, batch_size=512)
results = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
   Epoch 1/4
   49/49 [============== ] - 2s 33ms/step - loss: 0.4773 - accuracy: 0.8111
   Epoch 2/4
   49/49 [===
                               ==] - 2s 36ms/step - loss: 0.2437 - accuracy: 0.9132
   Epoch 3/4
   49/49 [===
                    =========] - 1s 27ms/step - loss: 0.1790 - accuracy: 0.9363
   Epoch 4/4
            results
   [0.3079053461551666, 0.8801599740982056]
```

## ▼ Building your model

▼ 1 using one or three hidden layers, and see how doing so

affects validation and test accuracy.

```
#I am creating a model with just 1 hidden layer and the ReLu activation function.
model1_1 = keras.Sequential([
    layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
    layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")
])

# I am using three hidden layers here, with ReLu activation function and sigmoid for output layer.
model1_3 = keras.Sequential([
    layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
    layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
    layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
```

```
layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")
1)
#Adam and binary crossentropy are used in both scenarios (3 and 1 layers)
model1_1.compile(optimizer="adam",
       loss="binary crossentropy",
       metrics=["accuracy"])
model1_3.compile(optimizer="adam",
       loss="binary_crossentropy",
       metrics=["accuracy"])
# model fitting with 20 epochs and 512 batch size
history1_1 = model1_1.fit(partial_x_train,
         partial_y_train,
          epochs=20,
         batch size=512,
          validation_data=(x_val, y_val))
  Epoch 1/20
  Epoch 2/20
  Epoch 3/20
  30/30 [===========] - 1s 36ms/step - loss: 0.2585 - accuracy: 0.9230 - val loss: 0.3004 - val accuracy: 0.8854
  Epoch 4/20
  30/30 [====
            ==========] - 1s 33ms/step - loss: 0.2099 - accuracy: 0.9386 - val_loss: 0.2833 - val_accuracy: 0.8896
  Enoch 5/20
  Epoch 6/20
           30/30 [====
  Epoch 7/20
  Epoch 8/20
  Epoch 9/20
          30/30 [=====
  Epoch 10/20
  Epoch 11/20
           =========] - 1s 35ms/step - loss: 0.0750 - accuracy: 0.9870 - val_loss: 0.3114 - val_accuracy: 0.8806
  30/30 [=====
  Epoch 12/20
  30/30 [===========] - 1s 33ms/step - loss: 0.0662 - accuracy: 0.9897 - val loss: 0.3213 - val accuracy: 0.8823
  Epoch 13/20
  30/30 [=============] - 1s 30ms/step - loss: 0.0580 - accuracy: 0.9919 - val_loss: 0.3320 - val_accuracy: 0.8814
  Epoch 14/20
  Epoch 15/20
  30/30 [======
          :===========] - 1s 43ms/step - loss: 0.0456 - accuracy: 0.9949 - val_loss: 0.3530 - val_accuracy: 0.8788
  Epoch 16/20
  Epoch 17/20
  Epoch 18/20
  30/30 [====
            ==========] - 1s 36ms/step - loss: 0.0328 - accuracy: 0.9974 - val_loss: 0.3853 - val_accuracy: 0.8766
  Epoch 19/20
  30/30 [===========] - 1s 32ms/step - loss: 0.0293 - accuracy: 0.9986 - val loss: 0.3946 - val accuracy: 0.8747
  Epoch 20/20
  30/30 [============] - 1s 47ms/step - loss: 0.0264 - accuracy: 0.9991 - val_loss: 0.4056 - val_accuracy: 0.8753
history1_3 = model1_3.fit(partial_x_train,
         partial_y_train,
          epochs=20.
          batch size=512,
          validation_data=(x_val, y_val))
  Epoch 1/20
  Epoch 2/20
  30/30 [====
         Epoch 3/20
  30/30 [============== - 2s 55ms/step - loss: 0.1842 - accuracy: 0.9375 - val_loss: 0.2795 - val_accuracy: 0.8907
  Epoch 4/20
  Epoch 5/20
         30/30 [====
  Epoch 6/20
```

```
Epoch 7/20
 30/30 [=============] - 1s 33ms/step - loss: 0.0455 - accuracy: 0.8966 - val_loss: 0.4202 - val_accuracy: 0.8763
 Fnoch 8/20
 30/30 [============] - 2s 51ms/step - loss: 0.0313 - accuracy: 0.9945 - val_loss: 0.4667 - val_accuracy: 0.8740
 Epoch 9/20
 Epoch 10/20
 Epoch 11/20
 Epoch 12/20
 Epoch 13/20
 Epoch 14/20
 30/30 [=============] - 1s 37ms/step - loss: 0.0039 - accuracy: 0.9999 - val_loss: 0.6968 - val_accuracy: 0.8663
 Epoch 15/20
 30/30 [===========] - 1s 51ms/step - loss: 0.0031 - accuracy: 0.9999 - val_loss: 0.7203 - val_accuracy: 0.8676
 Epoch 16/20
 Epoch 17/20
 Epoch 18/20
 Epoch 19/20
 Fnoch 20/20
 plotting training vs validation loss
historyp1_1 = history1_1.history
historyp1_1.keys()
 dict_keys(['loss', 'accuracy', 'val_loss', 'val_accuracy'])
historyp1_3 = history1_1.history
```

historyp1\_3.keys()

plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()

historyp1\_1 = history1\_1.history
loss\_values1 = historyp1\_1["loss"]
val\_loss\_values1 = historyp1\_1["val\_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(loss\_values) + 1)

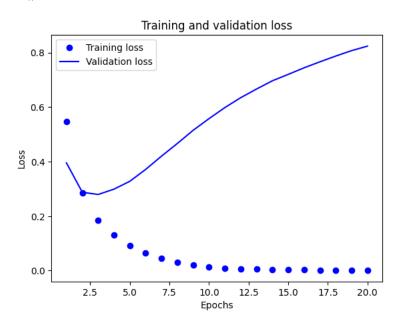
plt.title("Training and validation loss")

dict\_keys(['loss', 'accuracy', 'val\_loss', 'val\_accuracy'])

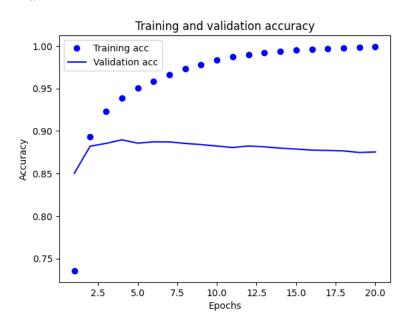
plt.plot(epochs, loss\_values1, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val\_loss\_values1, "b", label="Validation loss")

## Training and validation loss

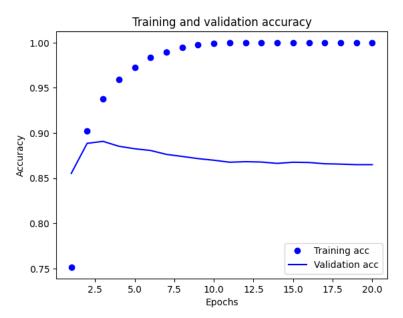
```
historyp1_3 = history1_3.history
loss_values3 = historyp1_3["loss"]
val_loss_values3 = historyp1_3["val_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(loss_values) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, loss_values3, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss_values3, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training and validation loss")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
plt.clf()
acc1 = historyp1_1["accuracy"]
val_acc1 = historyp1_1["val_accuracy"]
plt.plot(epochs, acc1, "bo", label="Training acc")
plt.plot(epochs, val_acc1, "b", label="Validation acc")
plt.title("Training and validation accuracy")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
plt.clf()
acc3 = historyp1_3["accuracy"]
val_acc3 = historyp1_3["val_accuracy"]
plt.plot(epochs, acc3, "bo", label="Training acc")
plt.plot(epochs, val_acc3, "b", label="Validation acc")
plt.title("Training and validation accuracy")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



▼ 2 For the hidden layers we are using nodes 32 units, 64 units

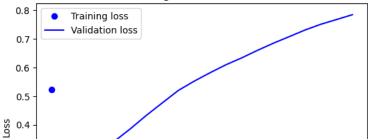
```
model2 = keras.Sequential([
   layers.Dense(32, activation="relu"),
   layers.Dense(64, activation="relu"),
   layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")
])
model2.compile(optimizer="adam",
           loss="binary_crossentropy",
           metrics=["accuracy"])
hist2 = model2.fit(partial_x_train,
                partial_y_train,
                epochs=20,
                batch_size=512,
                validation_data=(x_val, y_val))
    Epoch 1/20
    30/30 [====
                       :========] - 3s 74ms/step - loss: 0.5223 - accuracy: 0.7798 - val_loss: 0.3463 - val_accuracy: 0.8686
    Epoch 2/20
    30/30 [===:
                      ==========] - 1s 40ms/step - loss: 0.2485 - accuracy: 0.9105 - val_loss: 0.2777 - val_accuracy: 0.8898
    Epoch 3/20
                     ==========] - 1s 39ms/step - loss: 0.1621 - accuracy: 0.9453 - val_loss: 0.2841 - val_accuracy: 0.8873
    30/30 [====
    Epoch 4/20
                      =========] - 2s 55ms/step - loss: 0.1130 - accuracy: 0.9649 - val_loss: 0.3099 - val_accuracy: 0.8815
    30/30 [====
    Epoch 5/20
                    ==========] - 2s 52ms/step - loss: 0.0786 - accuracy: 0.9786 - val_loss: 0.3436 - val_accuracy: 0.8809
    30/30 [====
    Epoch 6/20
    30/30 [====
                        =========] - 1s 42ms/step - loss: 0.0530 - accuracy: 0.9888 - val_loss: 0.3869 - val_accuracy: 0.8760
    Epoch 7/20
    Epoch 8/20
    30/30 [====
                           =======] - 2s 61ms/step - loss: 0.0217 - accuracy: 0.9975 - val_loss: 0.4765 - val_accuracy: 0.8713
    Epoch 9/20
    30/30 [====
                      ==========] - 2s 51ms/step - loss: 0.0129 - accuracy: 0.9997 - val_loss: 0.5196 - val_accuracy: 0.8677
    Epoch 10/20
    30/30 [============] - 1s 38ms/step - loss: 0.0080 - accuracy: 0.9998 - val_loss: 0.5520 - val_accuracy: 0.8689
    Epoch 11/20
```

```
Epoch 12/20
  30/30 [====
         Epoch 13/20
  Epoch 14/20
  Epoch 15/20
  Epoch 16/20
  Epoch 17/20
  Epoch 18/20
  30/30 [============ ] - 2s 75ms/step - loss: 6.2698e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7510 - val_accuracy: 0.8660
  Epoch 19/20
  30/30 [=====
        Epoch 20/20
  histp2 = hist2.history
loss_values = histp2["loss"]
val_loss_values = histp2["val_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(loss_values) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, loss_values, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss_values, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training and validation loss")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
plt.clf()
acc = histp2["accuracy"]
val_acc = histp2["val_accuracy"]
plt.plot(epochs, acc, "bo", label="Training acc")
plt.plot(epochs, val_acc, "b", label="Validation acc")
plt.title("Training and validation accuracy")
```

plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")

plt.legend()
plt.show()

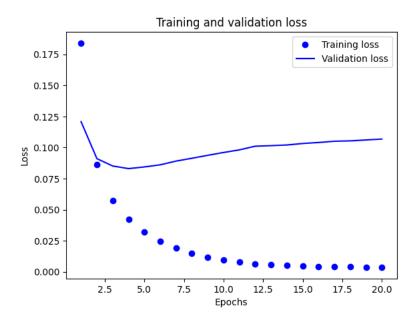
## Training and validation loss



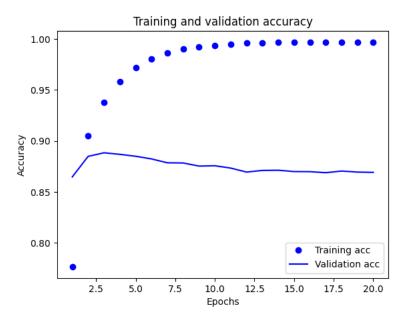
→ 3 using the mse loss function instead of binary\_crossentropy.

```
model3 = keras.Sequential([
  layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
  layers.Dense(16, activation="relu");
  layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")
])
                        Epocns
#So Here, I used the MSE loss function instead of the binary cross entropy that he has previously used.
model3.compile(optimizer="adam",
        loss="mse"
       metrics=["accuracy"])
hist3 = model3.fit(partial_x_train,
           partial_y_train,
           epochs=20,
           batch_size=512,
           validation_data=(x_val, y_val))
  Epoch 1/20
  Epoch 2/20
  Epoch 3/20
  30/30 [====
              ===========] - 2s 56ms/step - loss: 0.0573 - accuracy: 0.9379 - val_loss: 0.0851 - val_accuracy: 0.8883
  Epoch 4/20
  30/30 [====
            :===========] - 2s 63ms/step - loss: 0.0424 - accuracy: 0.9579 - val_loss: 0.0830 - val_accuracy: 0.8868
  Epoch 5/20
  30/30 [====
               :==========] - 1s 41ms/step - loss: 0.0319 - accuracy: 0.9716 - val_loss: 0.0844 - val_accuracy: 0.8849
  Epoch 6/20
  30/30 [====
            :===========] - 1s 34ms/step - loss: 0.0246 - accuracy: 0.9803 - val_loss: 0.0861 - val_accuracy: 0.8823
  Epoch 7/20
  Epoch 8/20
  30/30 [====
            Epoch 9/20
  Fnoch 10/20
  30/30 [====
               Epoch 11/20
  30/30 [=====
              ==========] - 1s 32ms/step - loss: 0.0079 - accuracy: 0.9948 - val_loss: 0.0981 - val_accuracy: 0.8733
  Epoch 12/20
  30/30 [====
               :=========] - 1s 31ms/step - loss: 0.0065 - accuracy: 0.9958 - val_loss: 0.1011 - val_accuracy: 0.8694
  Epoch 13/20
            :===========] - 1s 38ms/step - loss: 0.0056 - accuracy: 0.9963 - val_loss: 0.1015 - val_accuracy: 0.8710
  30/30 [====
  Epoch 14/20
  Epoch 15/20
  Epoch 16/20
  Epoch 17/20
  30/30 [====
               =========] - 1s 41ms/step - loss: 0.0041 - accuracy: 0.9966 - val_loss: 0.1050 - val_accuracy: 0.8688
  Epoch 18/20
  30/30 [============] - 1s 38ms/step - loss: 0.0040 - accuracy: 0.9966 - val_loss: 0.1054 - val_accuracy: 0.8704
  Epoch 19/20
  30/30 [=====
               :=========] - 1s 31ms/step - loss: 0.0038 - accuracy: 0.9967 - val_loss: 0.1061 - val_accuracy: 0.8694
  Epoch 20/20
```

```
val_loss_values = histp3["val_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(loss_values) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, loss_values, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss_values, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training and validation loss")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

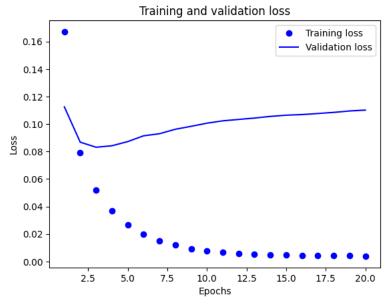


```
plt.clf()
acc = histp3["accuracy"]
val_acc = histp3["val_accuracy"]
plt.plot(epochs, acc, "bo", label="Training acc")
plt.plot(epochs, val_acc, "b", label="Validation acc")
plt.title("Training and validation accuracy")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

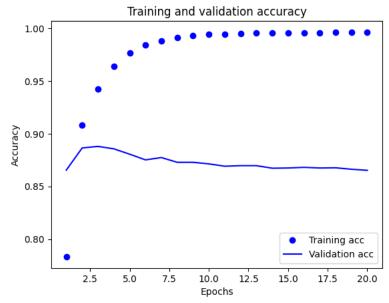


▼ 4 I am using tanh activation instead of relu.

```
model4 = keras.Sequential([
  layers.Dense(16, activation="tanh"),
  layers.Dense(16, activation="tanh"),
  layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")
1)
model4.compile(optimizer="adam",
         loss="mse",
         metrics=["accuracy"])
hist4 = model4.fit(partial_x_train,
             partial_y_train,
             epochs=20,
             batch size=512.
             validation_data=(x_val, y_val))
   Epoch 1/20
   30/30 [==========] - 3s 81ms/step - loss: 0.1672 - accuracy: 0.7833 - val loss: 0.1124 - val accuracy: 0.8655
   Epoch 2/20
   30/30 [====
           Epoch 3/20
   30/30 [============== ] - 1s 41ms/step - loss: 0.0520 - accuracy: 0.9423 - val_loss: 0.0831 - val_accuracy: 0.8880
   Epoch 4/20
   30/30 [=============] - 1s 35ms/step - loss: 0.0368 - accuracy: 0.9639 - val_loss: 0.0842 - val_accuracy: 0.8857
   Epoch 5/20
   Epoch 6/20
   Enoch 7/20
   30/30 [====
           :============================== ] - 1s 35ms/step - loss: 0.0152 - accuracy: 0.9885 - val_loss: 0.0929 - val_accuracy: 0.8774
   Epoch 8/20
   30/30 [==========] - 1s 32ms/step - loss: 0.0119 - accuracy: 0.9915 - val loss: 0.0962 - val accuracy: 0.8729
   Epoch 9/20
   30/30 [=====
              Epoch 10/20
   30/30 [============== - 2s 53ms/step - loss: 0.0076 - accuracy: 0.9944 - val_loss: 0.1006 - val_accuracy: 0.8714
   Epoch 11/20
   Epoch 12/20
   Epoch 13/20
   30/30 [===========] - 2s 53ms/step - loss: 0.0053 - accuracy: 0.9957 - val loss: 0.1043 - val accuracy: 0.8697
   Epoch 14/20
   30/30 [=====
              Epoch 15/20
   30/30 [===========] - 1s 32ms/step - loss: 0.0047 - accuracy: 0.9959 - val loss: 0.1064 - val accuracy: 0.8675
   Epoch 16/20
   Epoch 17/20
   Epoch 18/20
   30/30 [============== - 1s 34ms/step - loss: 0.0042 - accuracy: 0.9961 - val_loss: 0.1085 - val_accuracy: 0.8677
   Epoch 19/20
   30/30 [===========] - 1s 32ms/step - loss: 0.0041 - accuracy: 0.9962 - val_loss: 0.1095 - val_accuracy: 0.8663
   30/30 [===========] - 1s 39ms/step - loss: 0.0039 - accuracy: 0.9965 - val loss: 0.1101 - val accuracy: 0.8653
histp4 = hist4.history
loss values = histp4["loss"]
val_loss_values = histp4["val_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(loss_values) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, loss_values, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss_values, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training and validation loss")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
plt.clf()
acc = histp4["accuracy"]
val_acc = histp4["val_accuracy"]
plt.plot(epochs, acc, "bo", label="Training acc")
plt.plot(epochs, val_acc, "b", label="Validation acc")
plt.title("Training and validation accuracy")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
plt.legend()
```



<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7eae20aac910>



# ▼ 5 In our network I am using Dropout Technique.

Double-click (or enter) to edit

plt.title("Training and validation accuracy")

plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")

plt.legend()
plt.show()

```
Enoch 1/20
   30/30 [=========== ] - 4s 99ms/step - loss: 0.6277 - accuracy: 0.6443 - val loss: 0.5083 - val accuracy: 0.8402
   Epoch 2/20
   30/30 [============== ] - 1s 33ms/step - loss: 0.4561 - accuracy: 0.8172 - val_loss: 0.3690 - val_accuracy: 0.8745
   Epoch 3/20
   Epoch 4/20
   Epoch 5/20
   30/30 [===========] - 1s 43ms/step - loss: 0.2284 - accuracy: 0.9275 - val_loss: 0.2949 - val_accuracy: 0.8853
   Epoch 6/20
   30/30 [===========] - 2s 52ms/step - loss: 0.1910 - accuracy: 0.9398 - val loss: 0.2935 - val accuracy: 0.8881
   Epoch 7/20
   30/30 [=============] - 2s 56ms/step - loss: 0.1631 - accuracy: 0.9504 - val_loss: 0.2935 - val_accuracy: 0.8860
   Epoch 8/20
   Epoch 9/20
   30/30 [============== ] - 1s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1160 - accuracy: 0.9673 - val_loss: 0.3475 - val_accuracy: 0.8798
   Epoch 10/20
   Epoch 11/20
   Epoch 12/20
   30/30 [============] - 2s 53ms/step - loss: 0.0740 - accuracy: 0.9801 - val_loss: 0.3938 - val_accuracy: 0.8801
   Epoch 13/20
   Epoch 14/20
   30/30 [=============] - 1s 42ms/step - loss: 0.0559 - accuracy: 0.9863 - val_loss: 0.4474 - val_accuracy: 0.8800
   Epoch 15/20
   Epoch 16/20
   Epoch 17/20
   Epoch 18/20
   30/30 [==========] - 1s 41ms/step - loss: 0.0374 - accuracy: 0.9907 - val loss: 0.5100 - val accuracy: 0.8793
   Epoch 19/20
   30/30 [==========] - 1s 41ms/step - loss: 0.0379 - accuracy: 0.9903 - val_loss: 0.5435 - val_accuracy: 0.8772
   Epoch 20/20
   #Creating training vs. validation graphs Training vs. validation accuracy and loss
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
histp5 = hist5.history
loss_values = histp5["loss"]
val_loss_values = histp5["val_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(loss_values) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, loss_values, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss_values, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training and validation loss")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
plt.clf()
acc = histp5["accuracy"]
val_acc = histp5["val_accuracy"]
plt.plot(epochs, acc, "bo", label="Training acc")
plt.plot(epochs, val_acc, "b", label="Validation acc")
```

