Assignment 2

```
In [1]: from keras.datasets import imdb
        (train_data, train_labels), (test_data, test_labels) = imdb.load_data(num_wc
In [2]: print(type([max(sequence) for sequence in train_data]))
        max([max(sequence) for sequence in train_data])
        <class 'list'>
        9999
Out[2]:
In [3]: | word_index = imdb.get_word_index()
        reverse_word_index = dict([(value, key) for (key, value) in word_index.items
        decoded_review = ' '.join([reverse_word_index.get(i-3, '?') for i in train_
        decoded review
        "? this film was just brilliant casting location scenery story direction ev
Out[3]:
        eryone's really suited the part they played and you could just imagine bein
        q there robert ? is an amazing actor and now the same being director ? fath
        er came from the same scottish island as myself so i loved the fact there w
        as a real connection with this film the witty remarks throughout the film w
        ere great it was just brilliant so much that i bought the film as soon as i
        t was released for ? and would recommend it to everyone to watch and the fl
        y fishing was amazing really cried at the end it was so sad and you know wh
        at they say if you cry at a film it must have been good and this definitely
        was also ? to the two little boy's that played the ? of norman and paul the
        y were just brilliant children are often left out of the ? list i think bec
        ause the stars that play them all grown up are such a big profile for the w
        hole film but these children are amazing and should be praised for what the
        y have done don't you think the whole story was so lovely because it was tr
        ue and was someone's life after all that was shared with us all"
In [4]: import numpy as np
        def vectorize_sequences(sequences, dimension=10000):
             results = np.zeros((len(sequences), dimension))
            for i, sequence in enumerate(sequences):
                 results[i,sequence] = 1
             return results
        X_train = vectorize_sequences(train_data)
        X_test = vectorize_sequences(test_data)
In [5]: X_train[0]
        array([0., 1., 1., ..., 0., 0., 0.])
Out[5]:
In [6]: X_train.shape
        (25000, 10000)
Out[6]:
In [7]: y_train = np.asarray(train_labels).astype('float32')
        y_test = np.asarray(test_labels).astype('float32')
In [8]: from keras import models
        from keras import layers
```

```
model = models.Sequential()
         model.add(layers.Dense(16, activation='relu', input_shape=(10000,)))
         model.add(layers.Dense(16, activation='relu'))
         model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
 In [9]: from keras import optimizers
         from keras import losses
         from keras import metrics
         model.compile(
             optimizer=optimizers.RMSprop(lr=0.001),
             loss = losses.binary_crossentropy,
             metrics = [metrics.binary_accuracy]
         )
         WARNING:absl:At this time, the v2.11+ optimizer `tf.keras.optimizers.RMSpro
         p` runs slowly on M1/M2 Macs, please use the legacy Keras optimizer instea
         d, located at `tf.keras.optimizers.legacy.RMSprop`.
         WARNING:absl:`lr` is deprecated in Keras optimizer, please use `learning_ra
         te` or use the legacy optimizer, e.g., tf.keras.optimizers.legacy.RMSprop.
In [10]: X_val = X_train[:10000]
         partial_X_train = X_train[10000:]
         y_val = y_train[:10000]
         partial_y_train = y_train[10000:]
In [11]: history = model.fit(
             partial_X_train,
             partial_y_train,
             epochs=20,
             batch_size=512,
             validation_data=(X_val, y_val)
```

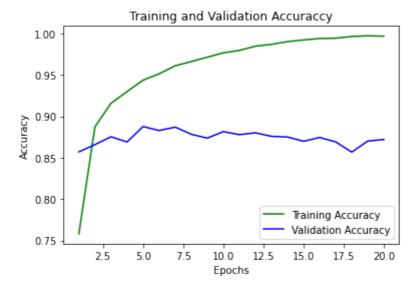
```
Epoch 1/20
ry_accuracy: 0.7580 - val_loss: 0.4300 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8570
Epoch 2/20
30/30 [============= ] - 0s 13ms/step - loss: 0.3490 - bina
ry_accuracy: 0.8872 - val_loss: 0.3418 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8658
y_accuracy: 0.9157 - val_loss: 0.3095 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8752
Epoch 4/20
ry_accuracy: 0.9299 - val_loss: 0.3189 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8690
Epoch 5/20
ry accuracy: 0.9436 - val_loss: 0.2743 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8876
Epoch 6/20
ry_accuracy: 0.9513 - val_loss: 0.3059 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8828
Epoch 7/20
ry_accuracy: 0.9610 - val_loss: 0.2914 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8869
Epoch 8/20
ry_accuracy: 0.9661 - val_loss: 0.3109 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8783
Epoch 9/20
ry_accuracy: 0.9714 - val_loss: 0.3312 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8736
Epoch 10/20
ry_accuracy: 0.9766 - val_loss: 0.3312 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8815
Epoch 11/20
30/30 [============ ] - 1s 18ms/step - loss: 0.0738 - bina
ry accuracy: 0.9796 - val_loss: 0.3645 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8778
Epoch 12/20
ry_accuracy: 0.9847 - val_loss: 0.3667 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8800
Epoch 13/20
ry_accuracy: 0.9869 - val_loss: 0.3855 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8758
Epoch 14/20
ry_accuracy: 0.9902 - val_loss: 0.4285 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8750
Epoch 15/20
ry_accuracy: 0.9922 - val_loss: 0.4716 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8698
Epoch 16/20
ry_accuracy: 0.9939 - val_loss: 0.4605 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8744
Epoch 17/20
ry_accuracy: 0.9943 - val_loss: 0.4802 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8691
Epoch 18/20
ry_accuracy: 0.9964 - val_loss: 0.5454 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8567
Epoch 19/20
ry_accuracy: 0.9972 - val_loss: 0.5230 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8701
Epoch 20/20
ry_accuracy: 0.9967 - val_loss: 0.5470 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8720
```

```
Out[12]: dict_keys(['loss', 'binary_accuracy', 'val_loss', 'val_binary_accuracy'])
In [13]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

In [14]: loss_values = history_dict['loss']
    val_loss_values = history_dict['val_loss']
    epochs = range(1, len(loss_values) + 1)
    plt.plot(epochs, loss_values, 'g', 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 Value')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

Training and Validation Loss 0.5 0.4 Loss Value 0.3 0.2 0.1 Training Loss Validation Loss 0.0 12.5 17.5 2.5 5.0 7.5 10.0 15.0 Epochs

```
In [15]: acc_values = history_dict['binary_accuracy']
  val_acc_values = history_dict['val_binary_accuracy']
  epochs = range(1, len(loss_values) + 1)
  plt.plot(epochs, acc_values, 'g', label="Training Accuracy")
  plt.plot(epochs, val_acc_values, 'b', label="Validation Accuracy")
  plt.title('Training and Validation Accuraccy')
  plt.xlabel('Epochs')
  plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
  plt.legend()
  plt.show()
```



```
In [16]: model.fit(
           partial_X_train,
           partial_y_train,
           epochs=3,
           batch_size=512,
           validation_data=(X_val, y_val)
        )
        Epoch 1/3
        30/30 [============ ] - 1s 40ms/step - loss: 0.0142 - bina
        ry_accuracy: 0.9988 - val_loss: 0.5647 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8706
        Epoch 2/3
        ry_accuracy: 0.9997 - val_loss: 0.6371 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8682
        Epoch 3/3
        y_accuracy: 0.9989 - val_loss: 0.6161 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8665
        <keras.src.callbacks.History at 0x30b74dd50>
Out[16]:
In [17]: np.set_printoptions(suppress=True)
        result = model.predict(X_test)
        782/782 [========== ] - 1s 729us/step
In [18]:
        result
Out[18]: array([[0.00862332],
              [0.99999994],
              [0.39848855],
              ...,
              [0.00114856],
              [0.00454546],
              [0.970272 ]], dtype=float32)
In [19]: y_pred = np.zeros(len(result))
        for i, score in enumerate(result):
           y_pred[i] = 1 if score > 0.5 else 0
In [20]: from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
        mae = mean_absolute_error(y_pred, y_test)
        mae
        0.1456
Out[20]:
```