RNN Architecture

Input data

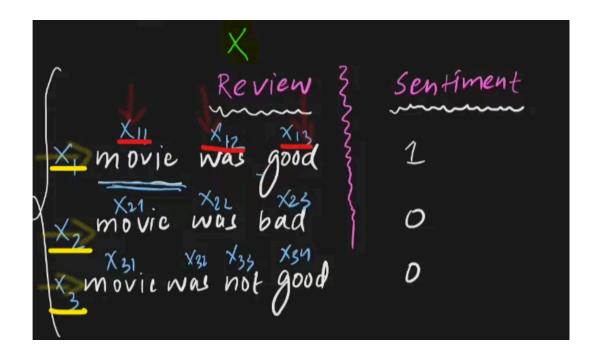
- When you input data in RNN, it'n in the form → (timesteps, input_features)
- In Keras → SimpleRNN → (batch_size, timesteps, input_features)

• Example:

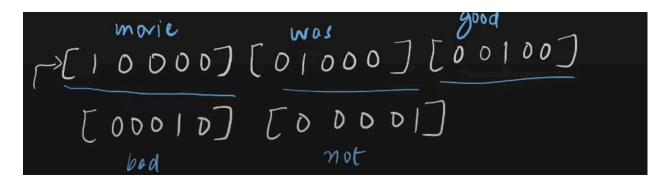
Let's say you have a dataset of 100 training sequences, and each sequence has 20 time steps (e.g., 20 days of data), and at each time step, you have 3 features (e.g., temperature, humidity, pressure).

The input data would then have a shape of:

(100, 20, 3)



X_{11}, X_{12}, X_{13} , etc. are vectors like: \P



What is the architecture of an RNN?

Think of an RNN as a **chain of repeating cells**, where each cell:

- Takes in one element of the input sequence (like one word),
- 2. Receives memory from the previous cell,
- 3. Updates that memory,
- 4. Produces an output,
- 5. Passes the new memory to the next cell.

Even though every cell processes a different time step, **all the cells are identical** and **share the same weights**. That's what keeps the model small and efficient.

Python Code:

from keras.layers import SimpleRNN,Dense from keras import Sequential

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(SimpleRNN(3, input_shape=(4, 5))) # Corrected input shape
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
model.summary()
```

model.get_weights()

Input 1 → Hidden state → Output 1

Input 2 + Hidden state from step $1 \rightarrow$ Output 2

Input 3 + Hidden state from step 2 \rightarrow Output 3

...

