Assignment - 4 LSTM for Text Classification

Assignment submission	3 November 2022
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Maximum Marks	2 Marks

1. Download the Dataset 2. Import required library import pandas as pd import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder from keras.models import Model from keras.layers import LSTM, Activation, Dense, Dropout, Input, Embedding from keras.optimizers import RMSprop from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer from keras.utils import pad_sequences from keras.utils import to_categorical from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
% matplotlib inline

3. Read dataset and do pre-processing Load the data into Pandas dataframe df = pd.read_csv('/content/spam.csv',delimiter=',',encoding='latin-1')
df.head()

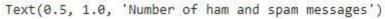
	v1	v2	Unnamed: 2	Unnamed: 3	Unnamed: 4
0	ham	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	ham	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	spam	Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	ham	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	ham	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	NaN	NaN	NaN

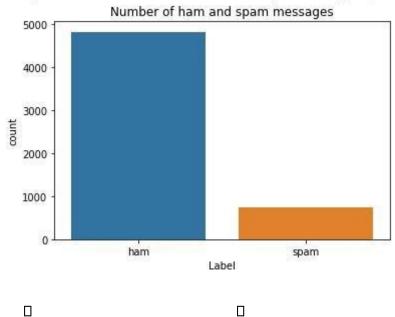
Drop the columns that are not required for the neural network.

df.drop(['Unnamed: 2', 'Unnamed: 3', 'Unnamed: 4'],axis=1,inplace=True)
df.info() pH

Understand the distribution better.

sns.countplot(df.v1) plt.xlabel('Label')
plt.title('Number of ham and spam messages')





Create input and output vectors. Process the labels.

$$X = df.v2 Y = df.v1 le = LabelEncoder()$$

 $Y = le.fit_transform(Y)$

Y = Y.reshape(-1,1)

Split into training and test data.

X_train,X_test,Y_train,Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y,test_size=0.15)
Process the data

- Tokenize the data and convert the text to sequences.
- Add padding to ensure that all the sequences have the same shape.
- There are many ways of taking the *max_len* and here an arbitrary length of 150 is chosen.

```
max_words = 1000 max_len = 150 tok =

Tokenizer(num_words=max_words)

tok.fit_on_texts(X_train)

sequences = tok.texts_to_sequences(X_train)

sequences_matrix =pad_sequences(sequences,maxlen=max_len)
```

5. Create Model

• Add Layers (LSTM, Dense-(Hidden Layers), Output)

```
Define the RNN structure. def
```

RNN():

```
inputs = Input(name='inputs',shape=[max_len]) layer =
Embedding(max_words,50,input_length=max_len)(inputs) layer =
LSTM(64)(layer) layer = Dense(256,name='FC1')(layer) layer
= Activation('relu')(layer) layer = Dropout(0.5)(layer) layer =
Dense(1,name='out_layer')(layer) layer =
Activation('sigmoid')(layer) model =
Model(inputs=inputs,outputs=layer) return model
```

Call the function and compile the model.

```
model = RNN() model.summary() 6. Compile the Model
model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',optimizer=RMSprop(),metrics=['accuracy'])
```

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
inputs (InputLayer)	[(None, 150)]	0
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 150, 50)	50000
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 64)	29440
FC1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	16640
activation (Activation)	(None, 256)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
out_layer (Dense)	(None, 1)	257
activation_1 (Activation)	(None, 1)	0

Total params: 96,337 Trainable params: 96,337 Non-trainable params: 0

7. Fit the Model

 $model.fit (sequences_matrix, Y_train, batch_size=128, epochs=10,\\ validation_split=0.2, callbacks=[EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', min_delta=0.0001)])$

The model performs well on the validation set and this configuration is chosen as the final model.

8. Save The Model Istm model.save('text_model.h5')

9. Test The Model test_sequences =

 $tok.texts_to_sequences(X_test) \ test_sequences_matrix \\ = pad_sequences(test_sequences,maxlen=max_len) \ \underline{Evaluate} \\ \underline{the \ model \ on \ the \ test \ set.} \\ accr = model.evaluate(test_sequences_matrix,Y_test)$

 $print("Test set \ Loss: \{:0.3f\} \ Accuracy: \{:0.3f\}'.format(accr[0],accr[1]))$

Test set

Loss: 0.061 Accuracy: 0.983