

Build RNN for deep learning x Welcome to Colab - Colab x +

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```
[9] 0s import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import SimpleRNN, Dense
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# Generate sine wave data
x = np.linspace(0, 100, 1000)
y = np.sin(x)

# Normalize
y = (y - y.min()) / (y.max() - y.min())

# Prepare sequences
timesteps = 10
X, Y = [], []

for i in range(len(y) - timesteps):
    X.append(y[i:i+timesteps])
    Y.append(y[i+timesteps])

X = np.array(X)
Y = np.array(Y)

# Reshape for RNN input: (samples, timesteps, features)
X = X.reshape(X.shape[0], X.shape[1], 1)

# Split data
```

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```
[14] 0s loss = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
print(f"\nTest Loss (MSE): {loss:.4f}")

7/7 0s 6ms/step - loss: 1.7237e-05
Test Loss (MSE): 0.0000

[15] 0s y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

7/7 0s 28ms/step

[16] 2s plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
plt.plot(y_test, label='Actual')
plt.plot(y_pred, label='Predicted', linestyle='--')
plt.title('RNN Sequence Prediction (Sine Wave)')
plt.xlabel('Time Steps')
plt.ylabel('Normalized value')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

# Plot training loss
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss')
plt.title('Model Training Performance')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss (MSE)')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

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```
[11] ✓ 0s
[12] ✓ 0s
model = Sequential([
    SimpleRNN(50, activation='tanh', input_shape=(timesteps, 1)),
    Dense(1)
])

model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mse')
model.summary()

/* input_dim` argument to a layer. When using Sequential models, prefer using an `Input(shape)` object as the first layer in the model instead.
```

```
[13] ✓ 11s
history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=50, batch_size=32, validation_split=0.2, verbose=1)

Epoch 1/50
20/20 2s 22ms/step - loss: 0.1528 - val_loss: 0.0235
Epoch 2/50
```

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Epoch 1/50  
20/20 2s 22ms/step - loss: 0.1528 - val\_loss: 0.0235

Epoch 2/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0185 - val\_loss: 0.0067

Epoch 3/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0039 - val\_loss: 0.0020

Epoch 4/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0020 - val\_loss: 0.0015

Epoch 5/50  
20/20 0s 9ms/step - loss: 0.0015 - val\_loss: 0.0013

Epoch 6/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0012 - val\_loss: 0.0011

Epoch 7/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0010 - val\_loss: 8.3107e-04

Epoch 8/50  
20/20 0s 7ms/step - loss: 8.0911e-04 - val\_loss: 6.4882e-04

Epoch 9/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 6.8500e-04 - val\_loss: 5.7329e-04

Epoch 10/50  
20/20 0s 7ms/step - loss: 5.2483e-04 - val\_loss: 4.1876e-04

Epoch 11/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 3.9495e-04 - val\_loss: 3.5078e-04

Epoch 12/50  
20/20 0s 7ms/step - loss: 3.8169e-04 - val\_loss: 2.6994e-04

Epoch 13/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 2.7757e-04 - val\_loss: 2.3912e-04

Epoch 14/50  
20/20 0s 7ms/step - loss: 2.2805e-04 - val\_loss: 2.1247e-04

Epoch 15/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 1.8258e-04 - val\_loss: 1.6565e-04

Epoch 16/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 1.3742e-04 - val\_loss: 2.1505e-04

Epoch 17/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 1.2711e-04 - val\_loss: 9.5978e-05

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20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 1.5021e-05 - val\_loss: 7.9243e-06  
Epoch 35/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 8.7559e-06 - val\_loss: 7.7689e-06  
Epoch 36/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 7.9123e-06 - val\_loss: 7.4062e-06  
Epoch 37/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 7.4976e-06 - val\_loss: 8.7286e-06  
Epoch 38/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 9.7619e-06 - val\_loss: 8.2764e-06  
Epoch 39/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 1.0049e-05 - val\_loss: 1.7283e-05  
Epoch 40/50  
20/20 0s 7ms/step - loss: 8.5267e-06 - val\_loss: 6.3656e-06  
Epoch 41/50  
20/20 0s 7ms/step - loss: 6.2620e-06 - val\_loss: 9.2408e-06  
Epoch 42/50  
20/20 0s 7ms/step - loss: 7.3299e-06 - val\_loss: 5.7646e-06  
Epoch 43/50  
20/20 0s 7ms/step - loss: 7.2817e-06 - val\_loss: 6.6464e-06  
Epoch 44/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 5.2611e-06 - val\_loss: 5.2855e-06  
Epoch 45/50  
20/20 0s 9ms/step - loss: 5.4060e-06 - val\_loss: 5.2684e-06  
Epoch 46/50  
20/20 0s 9ms/step - loss: 1.5078e-05 - val\_loss: 4.5510e-06  
Epoch 47/50  
20/20 0s 7ms/step - loss: 1.1490e-05 - val\_loss: 1.5243e-05  
Epoch 48/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 1.9822e-05 - val\_loss: 1.7374e-05  
Epoch 49/50  
20/20 0s 8ms/step - loss: 1.7315e-05 - val\_loss: 5.1728e-06  
Epoch 50/50  
20/20 0s 7ms/step - loss: 5.4227e-06 - val\_loss: 1.9773e-05

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~~ex-09~~ Build a Recurrent Neural Network for sequence prediction using a Recurrent Neural Network.

Aim :- To design and implement a Recurrent Neural Network that can learn temporal (time-based) patterns from sequential data and make accurate predictions based on those patterns.

Objectives :-

1. To understand the architecture and working of RNN.
2. To preprocess sequential data for RNN training.
3. To implement an RNN model using a deep learning framework.
4. To Train the RNN model on sequence data.
5. To evaluate the performance of the model and visualize results.

Pseudocode :-

1. Import libraries.

~~import numpy as np~~

~~import tensorflow as tf~~

~~from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential~~

~~from tensorflow.keras.layers import SimpleRNN, Dense~~

2. Load and preprocess data

- Generate or load sequential data (e.g. Sine wave).

- Normalize data

- Create input sequences and labels.

- Create input sequences and labels.

3. Define model

model = Sequential()

model.add(SimpleRNN(unit=50, activation='tanh', input\_shape=[None, 1]))

model.add(Dense(1))

4. Train model

history = model.fit(x\_train, y\_train, epochs=50, batch\_size=32, validation\_data=(x\_val, y\_val))

5. Evaluate model

test\_loss = model.evaluate(x\_test, y\_test)

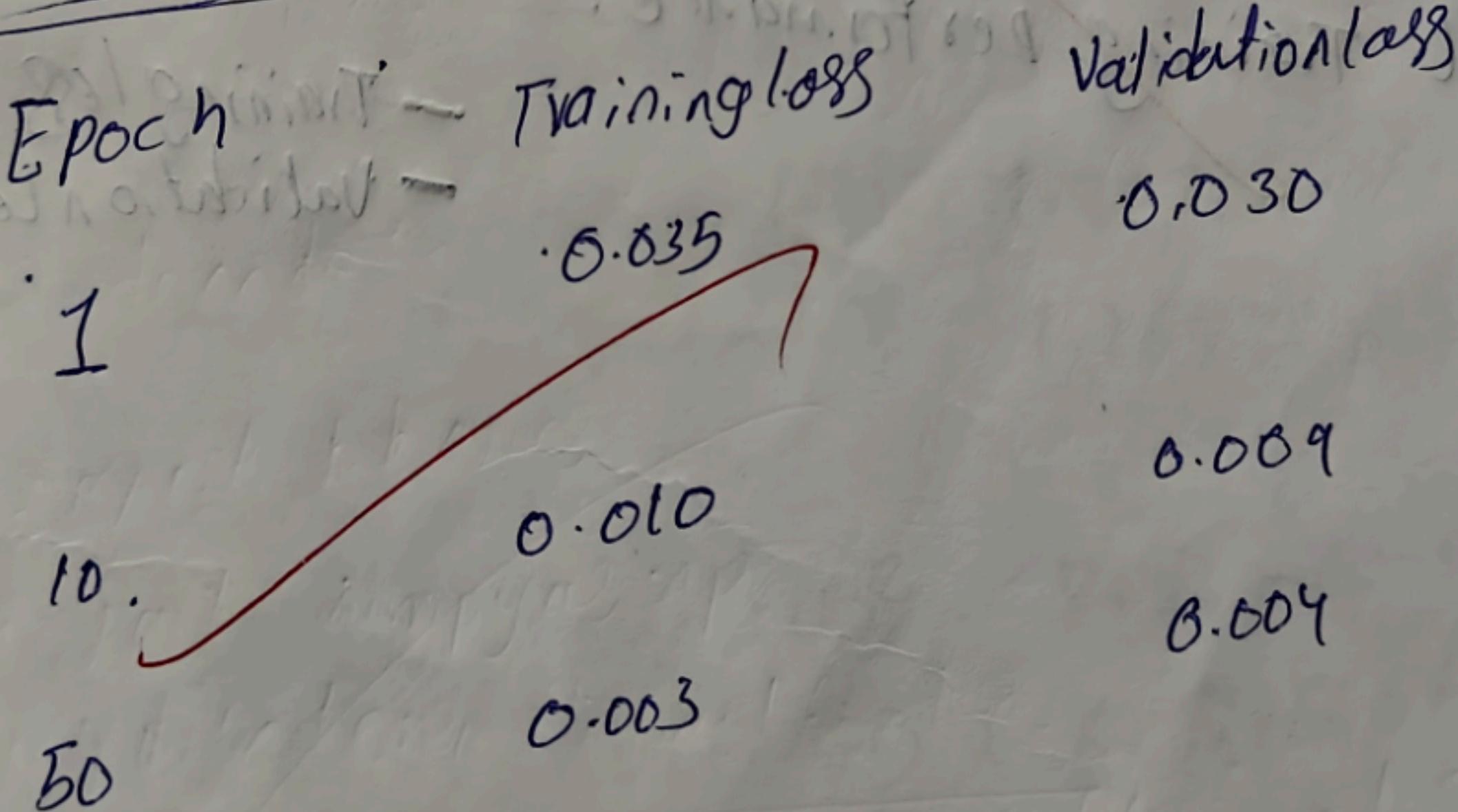
6. predict

y\_pred = model.predict(x\_test)

7. Visualize results

plot y-test vs y-pred to observe prediction performance.

Observation:-



observation

model starting  
to learn sequence  
pattern  
convergence

model stabilized  
minimal overfitting

- The RNN captured temporal dependencies
- Slight overfitting might occur if training continues too long.
- Adding dropout or switching to LSTM can improve long term memory handling.

sequencevalog  
p training

Actual  
predicted

Result:-  
~~(1)~~ history = model.fit(x\_train, epochs=50, batch\_size=32,  
validation\_split=0.2, verbose=1).

~~(2)~~ Epoch over Training & validation.

Epoch 1/50 step-loss :- 0.1528  
val-loss : 0.0235

Epoch 5/50 step - loss :- 0.0015  
val - loss : 0.0013

Epoch 10/50 step - loss : 5.2483e-04  
val - loss : 4.1976e-04

Epoch 15/50 step - loss : 1.8258e-04  
val - loss : 1.6565e-04

Epoch 20/50 step - loss : 5.6608e-05  
val - loss : 4.1410e-05

Epoch 30/50 step - loss : 1.9077e-05  
val - loss : 1.2687e-05

Epoch 40/50 step - loss : 8.5267e-06  
val - loss : 6.3656e-06

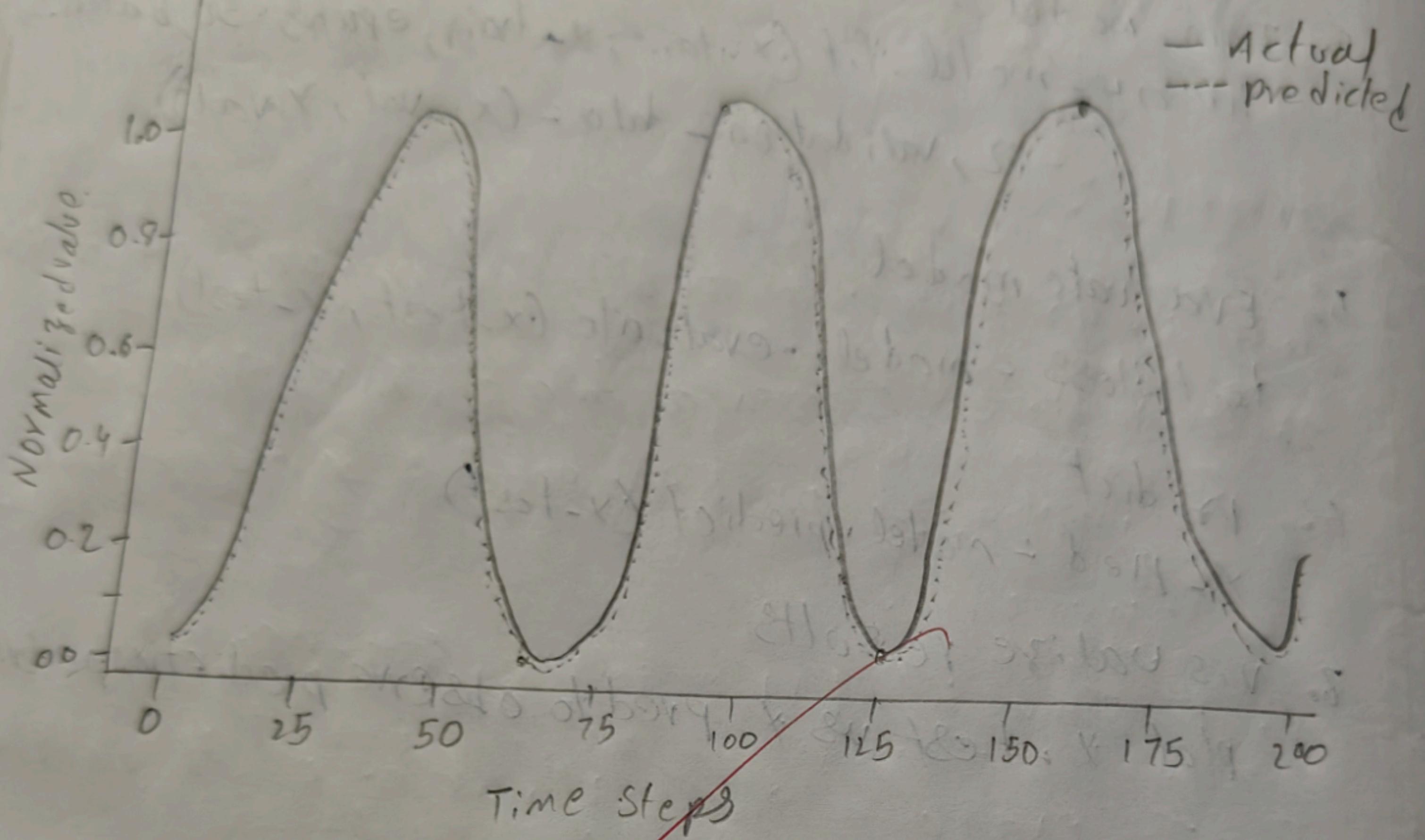
Epoch 50/50 step - loss : 5.4227e-06  
val - loss : 1.9773e-05.

Output:-

graphical output

- A plot showing predicted vs. actual sequence values.
- Loss curve showing convergence during training.

RNN sequence Prediction (Sine wave).



Model Training Performance.

- Training loss
- Validation loss

