

$$o_t = \sigma(w_o[h_{t-1}, z_t] + b_o)$$

$$i_t = \sigma(w_i[h_{t-1}, z_t] + b_i)$$

$$z_t = \tanh(w_c[h_{t-1}, z_t] + b_c)$$

$$c_t = f_t * c_{t-1} + i_t * \tilde{c}_t$$

$$o_t = \sigma(w_o[h_{t-1}, z_t] + b_o)$$

$$h_t = o_t * \tanh(c_t)$$

cell state Eq:

$$c_t = c_{t-1} \otimes f_t \oplus o_t \otimes i_t$$

Exp:9

EXPERIMENT USING LSTM

Aim

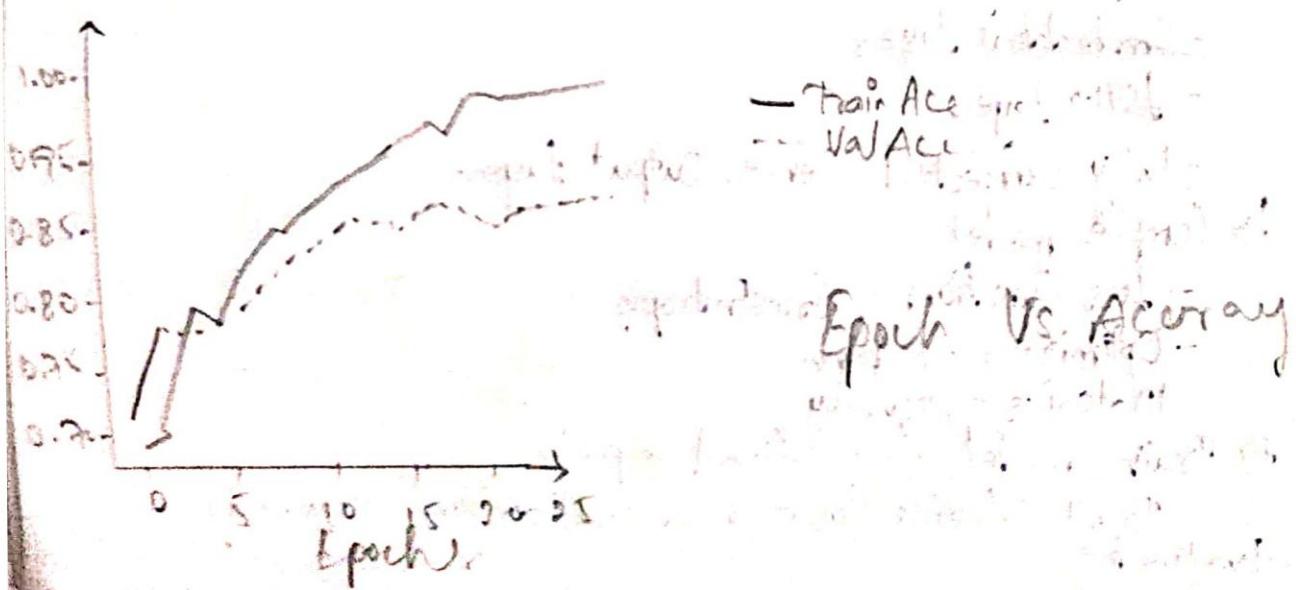
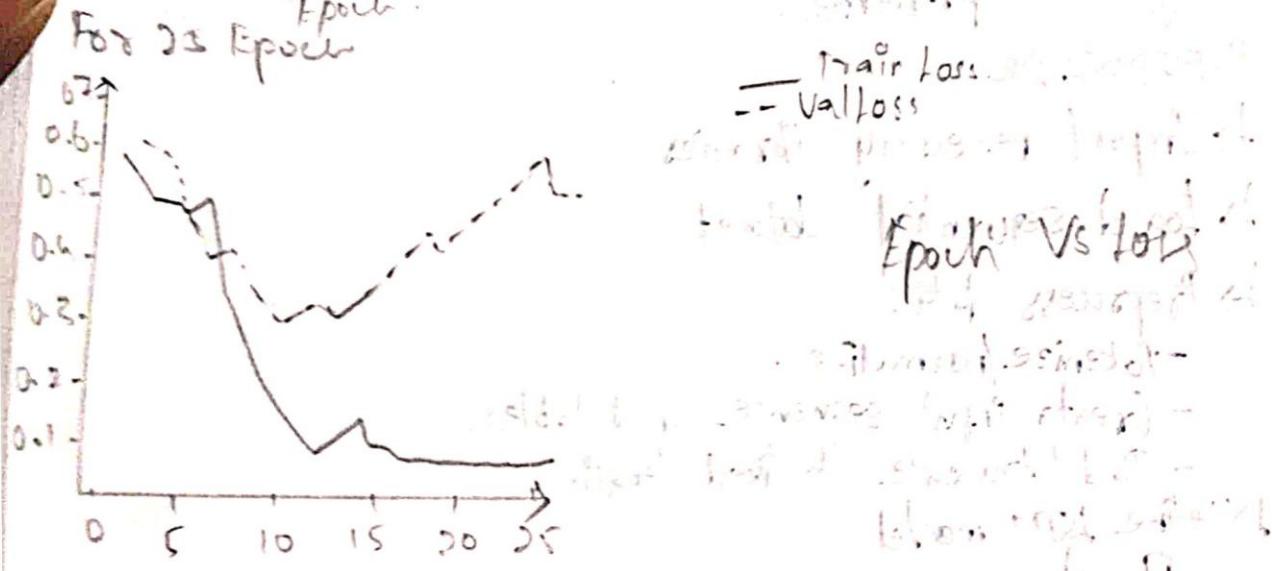
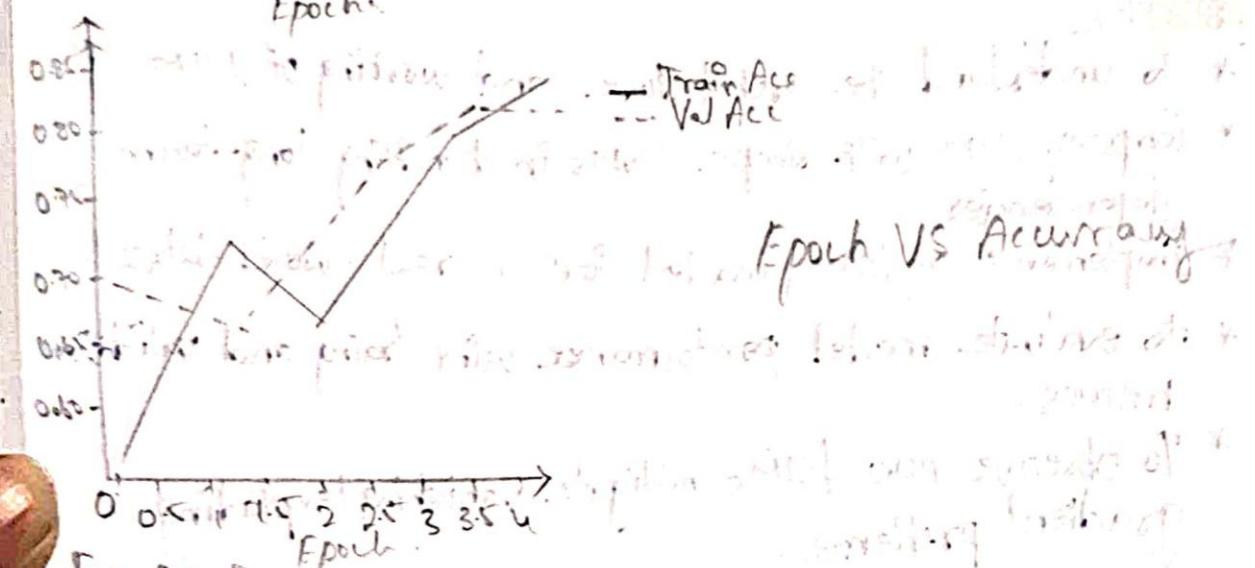
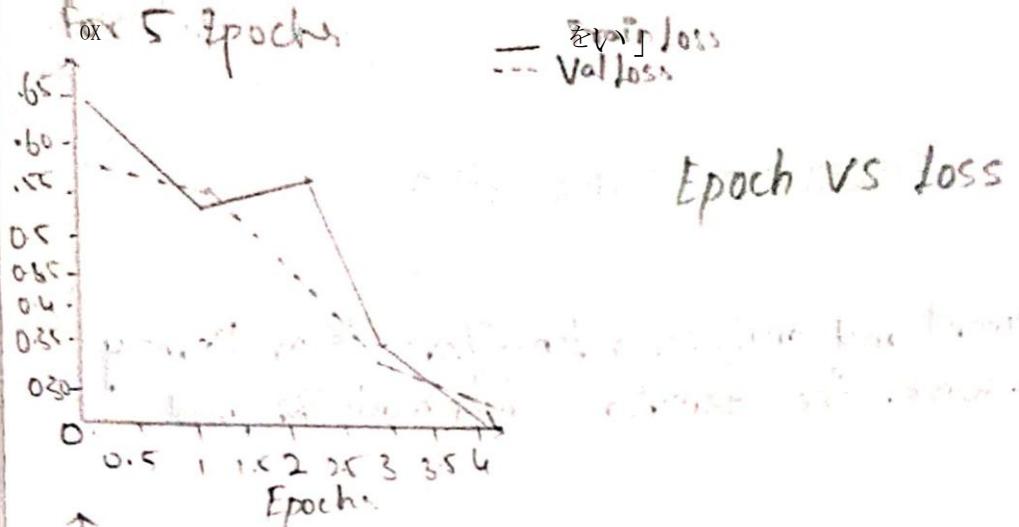
To implement and analyze a Long-Short-Term Memory (LSTM) network for sequential data modeling and prediction.

OBJECTIVES:

- * To understand the architecture and working of LSTM
- * Compare LSTM with simple RNNs in handling long-term dependencies.
- * Implements an LSTM model for a real-world dataset.
- * To evaluate model performance using training and validation metrics.
- * To observe how LSTMs mitigate vanishing/exploding gradient problem.

PSEUDOCODE

- Import necessary libraries
- Load sequential dataset
- Preprocess data:
 - Tokenize/normalize.
 - Create input sequence and labels
 - Pad/truncate to fixed length.
- Define LSTM model:
 - Input layer
 - Embedding layer
 - LSTM Layer
 - Fully Connected Dense Output layer
- Compile model:
 - Loss function = CrossEntropy
 - Optimizer = Adam
 - Metrics = Accuracy
- Train model for fixed epoch:
 - Track training loss and validation accuracy
 - Evaluate.



OBSERVATION

for 5 Epochs:

Epoch 1: Train loss = 0.6693, Train Acc = 0.5777, Val Loss = 0.5873
Val Acc = 0.6964

Epoch 2: Train loss = 0.5629, Train Acc = 0.7189, Val Loss = 0.5813, Val Acc = 0.6812

Epoch 3: Train loss = 0.5774, Train Acc = 0.7039, Val Loss = 0.4728, Val Acc = 0.7817

Epoch 4: Train loss = 0.3815, Train Acc = 0.8355, Val Loss = 0.3546, Val Acc = 0.8433

Epoch 5: Train loss = 0.3002, Train Acc = 0.8761, Val Loss = 0.3285, Val Acc = 0.8617

For 25 Epochs:

Epoch 1: Train loss: 0.5895, Train Acc: 0.6983, Val loss: 0.5814, Val Acc: 0.7028

Epoch 2: Train loss: 0.5635, Train Acc: 0.7083, Val loss: 0.4816, Val Acc: 0.7789

Epoch 3: Train loss: 0.4690, Train Acc: 0.7856, Val loss: 0.725, Val Acc: 0.7808

Epoch 4: Train loss: 0.4813, Train Acc: 0.7952, Val loss: 0.4491, Val Acc: 0.8039

Epoch 5: Train loss: 0.3117, Train Acc: 0.8401, Val loss: 0.3670, Val Acc: 0.8514,

The model was trained and executed successfully.

The image shows two screenshots of the Google Colab interface, each displaying a Jupyter Notebook cell with Python code. The top screenshot shows the initial steps of the notebook, including importing libraries and downloading a dataset. The bottom screenshot shows the continuation of the notebook, including loading the dataset, printing its head, and displaying some sample reviews.

Code Cell 1 (Top Screenshot):

```
Requirement already satisfied: pygments<3.0.0,>=2.13.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages (from rich>keras>3.10.0>tensorflow) (2.19.2)
Requirement already satisfied: mdurl==0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages (from markdown-it-py>2.2.0>rich>keras>3.10.0>tensorflow) (0.1.0)
import kagglehub
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
from torch.utils.data import Dataset, DataLoader

from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences

# Step 2: Download dataset from Kaggle
path = kagglehub.dataset_download("lakshmi25npathi/imdb-dataset-of-50k-movie-reviews")
print("Path to dataset files:", path)

Using Colab cache for faster access to the 'imdb-dataset-of-50k-movie-reviews' dataset.
Path to dataset files: /kaggle/input/imdb-dataset-of-50k-movie-reviews
```

Code Cell 2 (Bottom Screenshot):

```
# Step 2: Download dataset from Kaggle
path = kagglehub.dataset_download("lakshmi25npathi/imdb-dataset-of-50k-movie-reviews")
print("Path to dataset files:", path)

Using colab cache for faster access to the 'imdb-dataset-of-50k-movie-reviews' dataset.
Path to dataset files: /kaggle/input/imdb-dataset-of-50k-movie-reviews

# Step 3: Load data
df = pd.read_csv(path + "/IMDB Dataset.csv")
print(df.head())

texts = df['review'].values
labels = (df['sentiment'] == "positive").astype(int).values

# Step 4: Preprocess
vocab_size = 10000
max_len = 200

tokenizer = Tokenizer(num_words=vocab_size, oov_token "<OOV>")
tokenizer.fit_on_texts(texts)
sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(texts)
```

The image shows two vertically stacked Jupyter Notebook interfaces in Google Colab, both titled "LAB_9.ipynb".

Top Notebook (Step 4 and Step 5):

```
# Step 4: Preprocess
vocab_size = 10000
max_len = 200

tokenizer = Tokenizer(num_words=vocab_size, oov_token "<OOV>")
tokenizer.fit_on_texts(texts)
sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(texts)
padded = pad_sequences(sequences, maxlen=max_len, truncating="post")

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(padded, labels, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

# Convert to PyTorch tensors
X_train = torch.tensor(X_train, dtype=torch.long)
y_train = torch.tensor(y_train, dtype=torch.float32)
X_test = torch.tensor(X_test, dtype=torch.long)
y_test = torch.tensor(y_test, dtype=torch.float32)

# Step 5: Create Dataset & DataLoader
class IMDBDataset(Dataset):
    def __init__(self, X, y):
        self.X = X
        self.y = y

    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.y)
```

Bottom Notebook (Step 6):

```
def __len__(self):
    return len(self.y)

def __getitem__(self, idx):
    return self.X[idx], self.y[idx]

train_dataset = IMDBDataset(X_train, y_train)
test_dataset = IMDBDataset(X_test, y_test)

train_loader = DataLoader(train_dataset, batch_size=64, shuffle=True)
test_loader = DataLoader(test_dataset, batch_size=64, shuffle=False)

# Step 6: Build LSTM Model
class LSTMModel(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, vocab_size, embed_dim, hidden_dim, output_dim, dropout=0.5):
        super(LSTMModel, self).__init__()
        self.embedding = nn.Embedding(vocab_size, embed_dim)
        self.lstm = nn.LSTM(embed_dim, hidden_dim, batch_first=True)
        self.dropout = nn.Dropout(dropout)
        self.fc = nn.Linear(hidden_dim, output_dim)
        self.sigmoid = nn.Sigmoid()

    def forward(self, x):
        embedded = self.embedding(x)
        output, (hidden, cell) = self.lstm(embedded)
        hidden = self.dropout(hidden[-1]) # last hidden state
        out = self.fc(hidden)
        return self.sigmoid(out)
```

```
class LSTMModel(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, vocab_size, embed_dim, hidden_dim, output_dim, dropout=0.5):
        super(LSTMModel, self).__init__()
        self.embedding = nn.Embedding(vocab_size, embed_dim)
        self.lstm = nn.LSTM(embed_dim, hidden_dim, batch_first=True)
        self.dropout = nn.Dropout(dropout)
        self.fc = nn.Linear(hidden_dim, output_dim)
        self.sigmoid = nn.Sigmoid()

    def forward(self, x):
        embedded = self.embedding(x)
        output, (hidden, cell) = self.lstm(embedded)
        hidden = self.dropout(hidden[-1]) # last hidden state
        out = self.fc(hidden)
        return self.sigmoid(out)

device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
model = LSTMModel(vocab_size=64, embed_dim=64, hidden_dim=128, output_dim=1).to(device)
print(model)
```

LSTMModel(
 embedding: Embedding(10000, 64)
 lstm: LSTM(64, 128, batch_first=True)
 dropout: Dropout(p=0.5, inplace=False)
 fc: Linear(in_features=128, out_features=1, bias=True)
 sigmoid: Sigmoid()
)

Step 7: Loss & Optimizer
criterion = nn.BCELoss()

```
# Step 7: Loss & Optimizer
criterion = nn.BCELoss()
optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=0.001)

# Step 8: Train
train_losses, val_losses, train_accs, val_accs = [], [], [], []

for epoch in range(25):
    model.train()
    epoch_loss, correct, total = 0, 0, 0

    for X_batch, y_batch in train_loader:
        X_batch, y_batch = X_batch.to(device), y_batch.to(device)

        optimizer.zero_grad()
        outputs = model(X_batch).squeeze()
        loss = criterion(outputs, y_batch)
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()

        epoch_loss += loss.item()
        predicted = (outputs >= 0.5).float()
        correct += (predicted == y_batch).sum().item()
        total += y_batch.size(0)

    train_loss = epoch_loss / len(train_loader)
    train_acc = correct / total

    # Validation
```

```

  train_loss = epoch_loss / len(train_loader)
  train_acc = correct / total

  # Validation
  model.eval()
  val_loss, correct, total = 0, 0, 0
  with torch.no_grad():
    for X_batch, y_batch in test_loader:
      X_batch, y_batch = X_batch.to(device), y_batch.to(device)
      outputs = model(X_batch).squeeze()
      loss = criterion(outputs, y_batch)
      val_loss += loss.item()
      predicted = (outputs > 0.5).float()
      correct += (predicted == y_batch).sum().item()
      total += y_batch.size(0)

  val_loss /= len(test_loader)
  val_acc = correct / total

  train_losses.append(train_loss)
  val_losses.append(val_loss)
  train_accs.append(train_acc)
  val_accs.append(val_acc)

  print(f"Epoch {epoch+1}: Train Loss={train_loss:.4f}, Train Acc={train_acc:.4f}, "
        f"Val Loss={val_loss:.4f}, Val Acc={val_acc:.4f}")

```

Epoch 1: Train Loss=0.5895, Train Acc=0.6983, Val Loss=0.5814, Val Acc=0.7023
Epoch 2: Train Loss=0.5635, Train Acc=0.7083, Val Loss=0.4816, Val Acc=0.7789
Epoch 3: Train Loss=0.4690, Train Acc=0.7856, Val Loss=0.4725, Val Acc=0.7888
Epoch 4: Train Loss=0.4813, Train Acc=0.7792, Val Loss=0.4496, Val Acc=0.8039
Epoch 5: Train Loss=0.3717, Train Acc=0.8401, Val Loss=0.3679, Val Acc=0.8314
Epoch 6: Train Loss=0.3910, Train Acc=0.8773, Val Loss=0.3566, Val Acc=0.8413
Epoch 7: Train Loss=0.2631, Train Acc=0.8954, Val Loss=0.3042, Val Acc=0.8685
Epoch 8: Train Loss=0.2326, Train Acc=0.9100, Val Loss=0.3120, Val Acc=0.8745
Epoch 9: Train Loss=0.2065, Train Acc=0.9222, Val Loss=0.3034, Val Acc=0.8756
Epoch 10: Train Loss=0.1798, Train Acc=0.9352, Val Loss=0.3221, Val Acc=0.8784
Epoch 11: Train Loss=0.1535, Train Acc=0.9461, Val Loss=0.3352, Val Acc=0.8730
Epoch 12: Train Loss=0.1317, Train Acc=0.9548, Val Loss=0.3451, Val Acc=0.8732
Epoch 13: Train Loss=0.1184, Train Acc=0.9634, Val Loss=0.4033, Val Acc=0.8737
Epoch 14: Train Loss=0.0925, Train Acc=0.9706, Val Loss=0.4349, Val Acc=0.8727
Epoch 15: Train Loss=0.0746, Train Acc=0.9774, Val Loss=0.4823, Val Acc=0.8691
Epoch 16: Train Loss=0.0607, Train Acc=0.9822, Val Loss=0.5494, Val Acc=0.8688
Epoch 17: Train Loss=0.0965, Train Acc=0.9672, Val Loss=0.4767, Val Acc=0.8693
Epoch 18: Train Loss=0.0592, Train Acc=0.9823, Val Loss=0.5722, Val Acc=0.8672
Epoch 19: Train Loss=0.0382, Train Acc=0.9904, Val Loss=0.5934, Val Acc=0.8687
Epoch 20: Train Loss=0.0309, Train Acc=0.9923, Val Loss=0.6413, Val Acc=0.8622
Epoch 21: Train Loss=0.0310, Train Acc=0.9914, Val Loss=0.6685, Val Acc=0.8689
Epoch 22: Train Loss=0.0364, Train Acc=0.9911, Val Loss=0.7089, Val Acc=0.8681
Epoch 23: Train Loss=0.0275, Train Acc=0.9927, Val Loss=0.7365, Val Acc=0.8670
Epoch 24: Train Loss=0.0231, Train Acc=0.9933, Val Loss=0.6763, Val Acc=0.8675
Epoch 25: Train Loss=0.0245, Train Acc=0.9938, Val Loss=0.6746, Val Acc=0.8651

```

# Step 9: Plot results
plt.plot(train_losses, label="Train Loss")
plt.plot(val_losses, label="Val loss")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Loss")

```

Academia - Academic Web Servic... LAB_9.ipynb - Colab KAVINRAJ06/DLT_LAB

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1M4O38K4I4qEhGRShN9wB-CeWTH901c?authuser=2

LAB_9.ipynb Share K

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help Connect vSe-1 TPU

Commands + Code + Text Run all

```
Epoch 24: Train Loss=0.0231, Train Acc=0.9933, Val Loss=0.6763, Val Acc=0.8675
Epoch 25: Train Loss=0.0245, Train Acc=0.9930, Val Loss=0.6746, Val Acc=0.8651
```

```
# step 9: Plot results
plt.plot(train_losses, label="Train Loss")
plt.plot(val_losses, label="Val loss")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()

plt.plot(train_accs, label="Train acc")
plt.plot(val_accs, label="Val Acc")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

The figure is a line plot titled "Loss" on the y-axis and "Epochs" on the x-axis. It contains two data series: "Train Loss" (blue line) and "Val Loss" (orange line). The "Train Loss" starts at approximately 0.6 and decreases steadily to about 0.05 by epoch 25. The "Val Loss" starts at approximately 0.55 and increases steadily to about 0.7 by epoch 25.

