Getting started with neural networks: Classification and regression

- Classifying movie reviews: A binary classification example
- The IMDB dataset

Loading the IMDB dataset

```
from tensorflow.keras.datasets import imdb
(train_data, train_labels), (test_data, test_labels) = imdb.load_data(
   num words=10000)
    Downloading data from <a href="https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/imdb.r">https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/imdb.r</a>
    17465344/17464789 [=========== ] - Os Ous/step
```

train data[0]

```
[1,
14,
22,
16,
43,
530,
973,
1622,
1385,
65,
458,
4468,
66,
3941,
4,
173,
36,
256,
5,
25,
100,
43,
838,
```

```
112,
      50,
      670,
      2,
      9,
      35,
      480,
      284,
      5,
      150,
      4,
      172,
      112,
      167,
      2,
      336,
      385,
      39,
      4,
      172,
      4536,
      1111,
      17,
      546,
      38,
      13,
      447,
      4,
      192,
      50,
      16,
      6,
      147,
      2025,
train_labels[0]
     1
max([max(sequence) for sequence in train_data])
```

Decoding reviews back to text

9999

```
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_data[0]])
```

Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/imdb_v

Preparing the data

Encoding the integer sequences via multi-hot encoding

```
import numpy as np
def vectorize_sequences(sequences, dimension=10000):
    results = np.zeros((len(sequences), dimension))
    for i, sequence in enumerate(sequences):
        for j in sequence:
            results[i, j] = 1.
    return results
x_train = vectorize_sequences(train_data)
x_test = vectorize_sequences(test_data)

x_train[0]
    array([0., 1., 1., ..., 0., 0., 0.])

y_train = np.asarray(train_labels).astype("float32")
y_test = np.asarray(test_labels).astype("float32")
```

▼ Building your model

Model definition

Building the model using 1 Hidden Layer, 64 Hidden unit with tanh activation and mse loss function instead of binary_crossentropy

```
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers

model = keras.Sequential([
    layers.Dense(32, activation="tanh"),
    layers.Dense(32, activation="tanh"),
    layers.Dense(32, activation="tanh"),
    layers.Dense(32, activation="tanh"),
    layers.Dropout(0.5),
    layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")
])
```

Compiling the model

Validating your approach

Setting aside a validation set

```
x_val = x_train[:10000]
partial_x_train = x_train[10000:]
y_val = y_train[:10000]
partial y train = y train[10000:]
```

history = model.fit(partial x train,

Training your model

Epoch 12/20

```
partial_y_train,
    epochs=20,
    batch size=512,
    validation data=(x val, y val))
Epoch 1/20
Epoch 2/20
Epoch 3/20
Epoch 4/20
30/30 [============= ] - 1s 39ms/step - loss: 0.0434 - accuracy: 0.9452
Epoch 5/20
Epoch 6/20
Epoch 7/20
Epoch 8/20
Epoch 9/20
Epoch 10/20
30/30 [============= ] - 1s 39ms/step - loss: 0.0195 - accuracy: 0.9770
Epoch 11/20
```

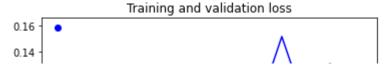
```
30/30 [============= ] - 1s 39ms/step - loss: 0.0154 - accuracy: 0.9823
Epoch 13/20
Epoch 14/20
Epoch 15/20
Epoch 16/20
Epoch 17/20
Epoch 18/20
Epoch 19/20
Epoch 20/20
```

```
history_dict = history.history
history_dict.keys()

dict_keys(['loss', 'accuracy', 'val_loss', 'val_accuracy'])
```

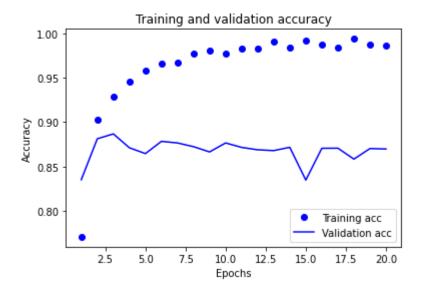
Plotting the training and validation loss

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
history_dict = history.history
loss_values = history_dict["loss"]
val_loss_values = history_dict["val_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(loss_values) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, loss_values, "bo", 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")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Plotting the training and validation accuracy

```
plt.clf()
acc = history_dict["accuracy"]
val_acc = history_dict["val_accuracy"]
plt.plot(epochs, acc, "bo", label="Training acc")
plt.plot(epochs, val_acc, "b", label="Validation acc")
plt.title("Training and validation accuracy")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Retraining a model from scratch

Epoch 1/4

results

[0.10441035032272339, 0.8680400252342224]

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