Dr. Tony Diana DATA 602 Introduction to Machine Learning Homework I Week 11

Exercise 1.

- 1. Install preprocessing with Keras
- 2. Load all the necessary libraries
- 3. Load tensorflow.keras.models
- 4. Load the dataset using from keras.datasets import imdb
- 5. Limit the number of words to 10,000 in the training and testing datasets
- 6. Print the number of unique categories for the target variable
- 7. Print the average review length
- 8. Print the standard deviation
- 9. Vectorize sequences and dimension with a size of 10,000
- 10. Make sure the test and train variables represent 10,000 observations
- 11. Import Sequential, Flatten, Dropout, and Dense from tensorflow.keras.models
- 12. Use the following parameters with an 'adam' optimizer and 'binary_crossentropy' loss function:

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 50)	500050
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 50)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	52224
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 1024)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 2)	2050
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 1)	3

Total params: 554,327 Trainable params: 554,327 Non-trainable params: 0

- 13. Compile, train, and evaluate the model with epochs=20, batch_size=512, validation_data=(test_x,test_y)
- 14. Provide the loss and accuracy for 20 epochs

DATA 602 1

Exercise 2.

- 1. from keras.processing.text import Tokenizer
- 2. Use keras to build a 'Sequential' model
- 3. Use the following model:

```
epochs = 20
maxlen = 100
embedding_dim = 50
num_filters = 64
kernel_size = 5
batch_size = 32
```

- 4. Use the 'yelp_labelled.txt'
- 5. Use 'sentence' as feature and 'label' as target
- 6. Tokenizer with 5,000 words
- 7. Pad the X_train and X_test values
- 8. Use a 'Sequential()' model with

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None,	100, 50)	84900
convld (ConvlD)	(None,	96, 64)	16064
global_max_pooling1d (Global	(None,	64)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	10)	650
dense_5 (Dense)	(None,	1)	11

Total params: 101,625 Trainable params: 101,625 Non-trainable params: 0

9. Determine the loss, accuracy of the training and testing model

DATA 602 2