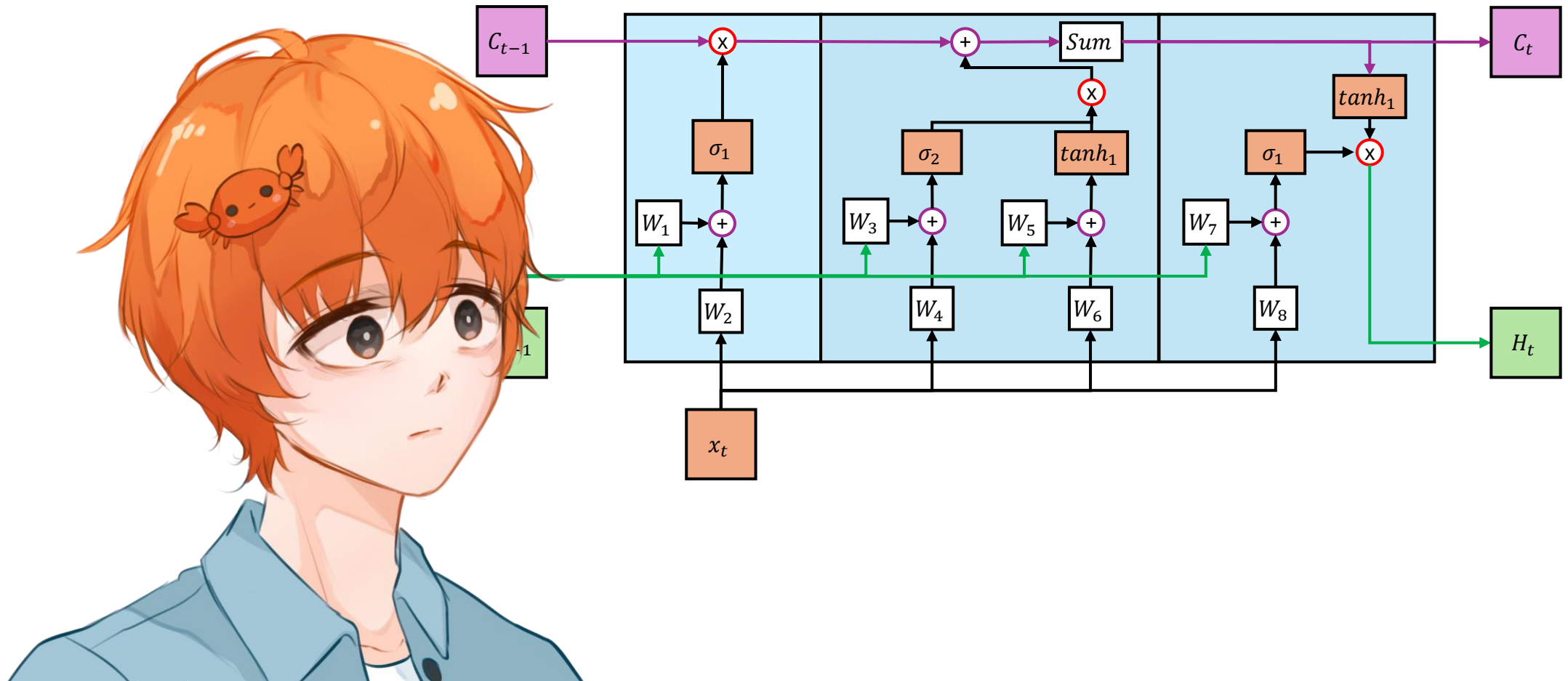


Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)



Development > Web Development

Ultimate Golang Backend: การพัฒนา Backend ด้วยภาษา Go

มาลองสร้าง API Service ด้วยภาษา Go ในรูปแบบของ Best Practices

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What you'll learn

✓ เข้าใจหลักการการทำงานของ Website เบื้องต้น

✓ พื้นฐานภาษา Go

✓ OOP Concepts

✓ SOLID Principles

✓ พื้นฐาน SQL และ PostgreSQL

✓ Domain Driven Design (DDD)

✓ พัฒนา API service โดยใช้หลักการของ Clean Architecture

✓ การทำ Mock และ Unit testing ใน Go

✓ การ Deploy Application ขึ้น GCP

Course content

24 sections • 115 lectures • 13h 1m total length

Expand all sections

^ แนะนำ Course

1 lecture • 9min

IT & Software > Other IT & Software > Microservices

เริ่มต้นสร้าง Microservices ด้วย Golang จาก Zero สู่ Hero

เรียนรู้แบบ Step by Step ในการสร้าง Microservices Application ด้วยภาษา Golang ด้วยการออกแบบจริง ลงทำจริง Deploy จริง

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✓ มีความเข้าใจใน Microservices Architecture เบื้องต้น

✓ สามารถสร้าง Microservices Application ด้วยภาษา Golang ได้

✓ สามารถ Deploy Microservices Application เบื้องต้นด้วยตัวเองได้

✓ สามารถออกแบบ Microservices ได้ในรูปแบบของ Domain Driven Design

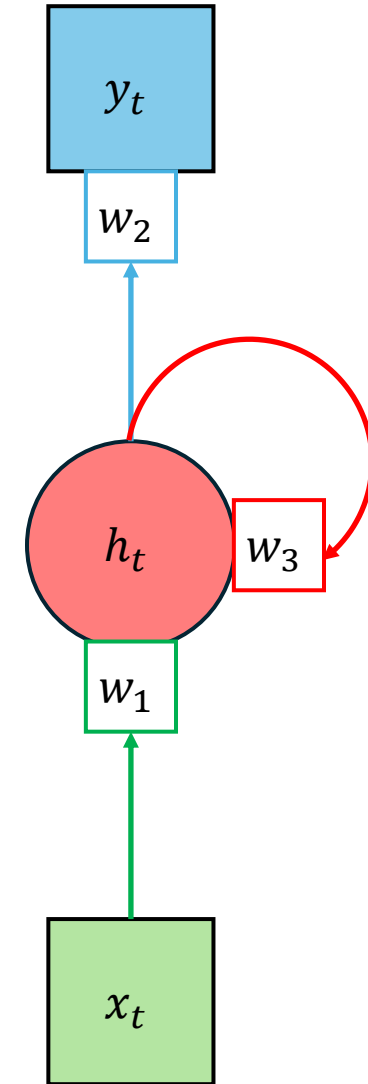
✓ สามารถใช้งานเครื่องมือที่นิยมใช้ใน Microservices ได้ เช่น Kubernetes, Kafka, gRPC, ...

Course content

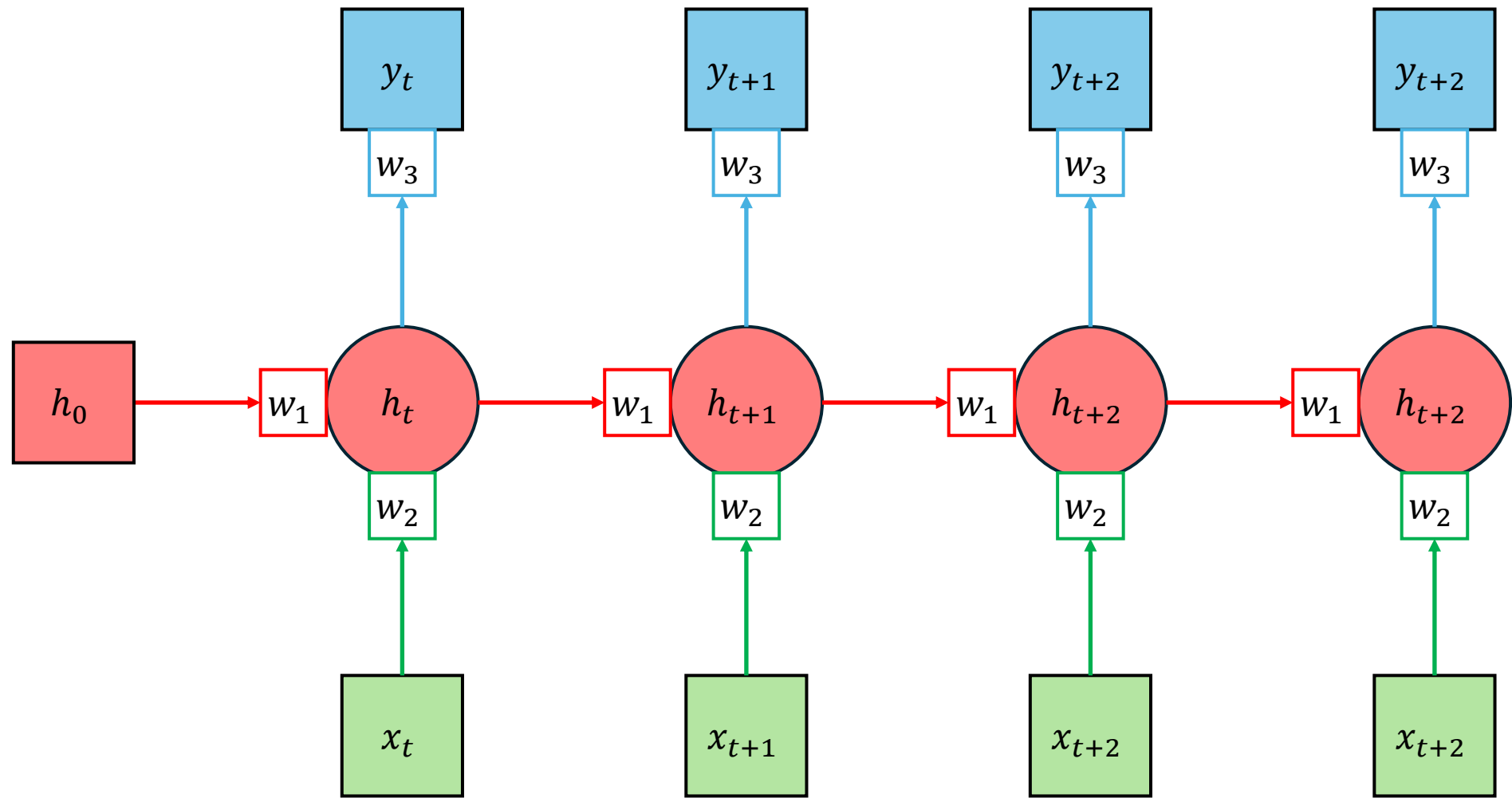
19 sections • 128 lectures • 21h 1m total length

Expand all sections

Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)



From the **vanishing gradient**
and **Exploding Problem**
problem in **RNN**.



$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial CE_i}{\partial w_n} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial CE_i}{\partial S_{fi}} \cdot \frac{\partial S_{fi}}{\partial h_{fi}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{fi}}{\partial h_n} \cdot \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial w_n} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial CE_i}{\partial S_{fi}} \cdot \frac{\partial S_{fi}}{\partial h_{fi}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{fi}}{\partial h_2} \cdot \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial h_{n-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{n-1}}{\partial w_n} \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial CE_i}{\partial S_{fi}} \cdot \frac{\partial S_{fi}}{\partial h_{fi}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{fi}}{\partial h_n} \cdot \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial h_{n-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{n-1}}{\partial h_{n-2}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{n-2}}{\partial w_n} + \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial CE_i}{\partial S_{fi}} \cdot \frac{\partial S_{fi}}{\partial h_{fi}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{fi}}{\partial h_n} \cdot \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial h_{n-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{n-1}}{\partial h_{n-2}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{n-2}}{\partial h_{n-3}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{n-3}}{\partial w_n} \\
&+ \dots
\end{aligned}$$



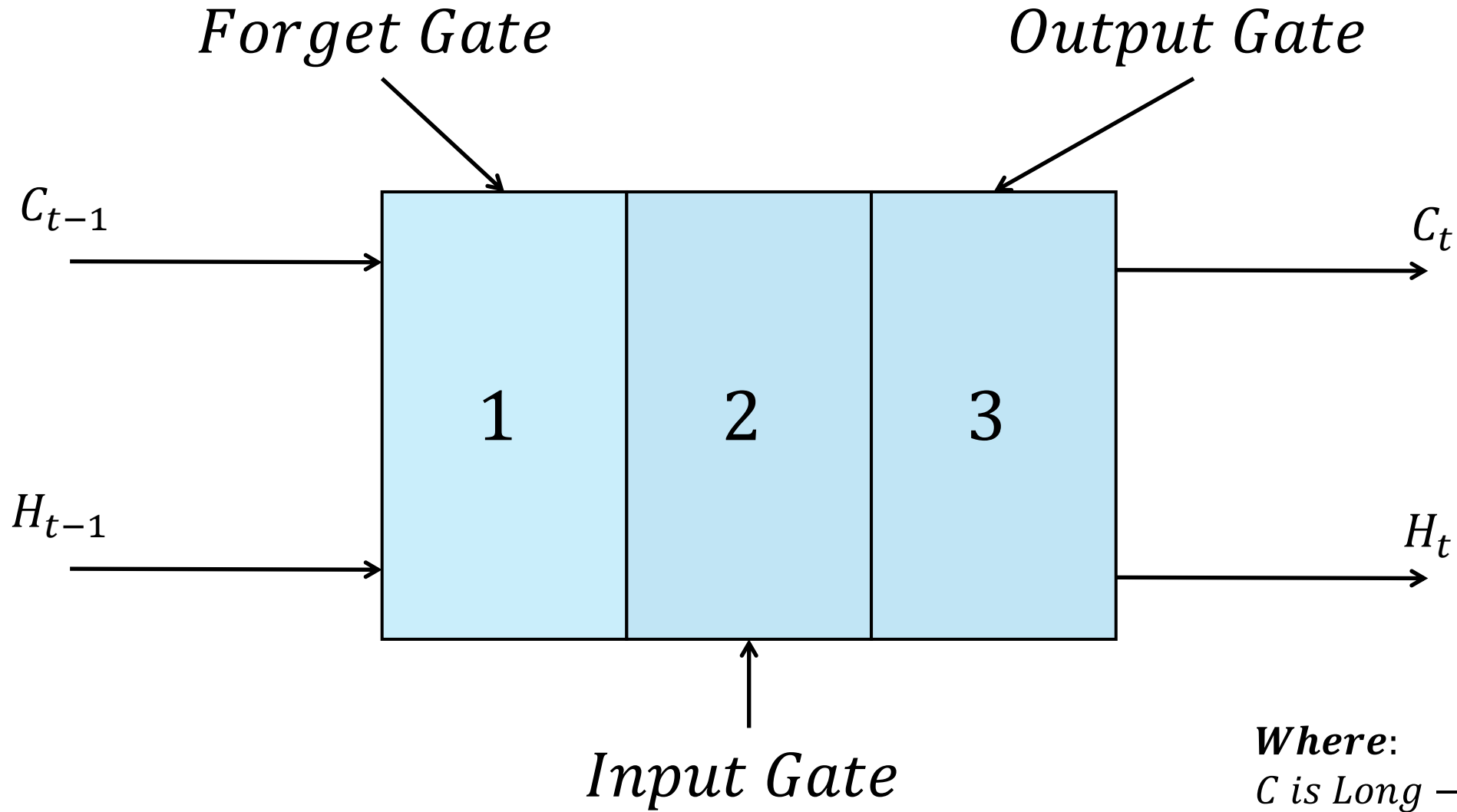
Vanishing Gradient Problem

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial CE_i}{\partial w_n} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial CE_i}{\partial S_{fi}} \cdot \frac{\partial S_{fi}}{\partial h_{fi}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{fi}}{\partial h_n} \cdot \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial w_n} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial CE_i}{\partial S_{fi}} \cdot \frac{\partial S_{fi}}{\partial h_{fi}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{fi}}{\partial h_2} \cdot \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial h_{n-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{n-1}}{\partial w_n} \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial CE_i}{\partial S_{fi}} \cdot \frac{\partial S_{fi}}{\partial h_{fi}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{fi}}{\partial h_n} \cdot \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial h_{n-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{n-1}}{\partial h_{n-2}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{n-2}}{\partial w_n} + \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial CE_i}{\partial S_{fi}} \cdot \frac{\partial S_{fi}}{\partial h_{fi}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{fi}}{\partial h_n} \cdot \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial h_{n-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{n-1}}{\partial h_{n-2}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{n-2}}{\partial h_{n-3}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{n-3}}{\partial w_n} \\
&+ \dots
\end{aligned}$$



Exploding Problem

Now, we're going to change the
hidden state into something
called “Cell”

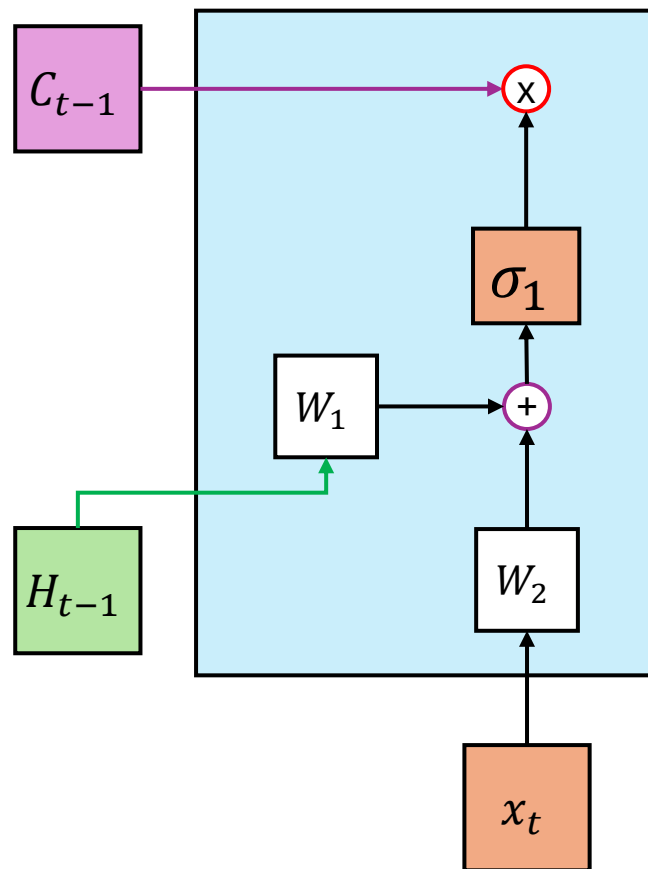


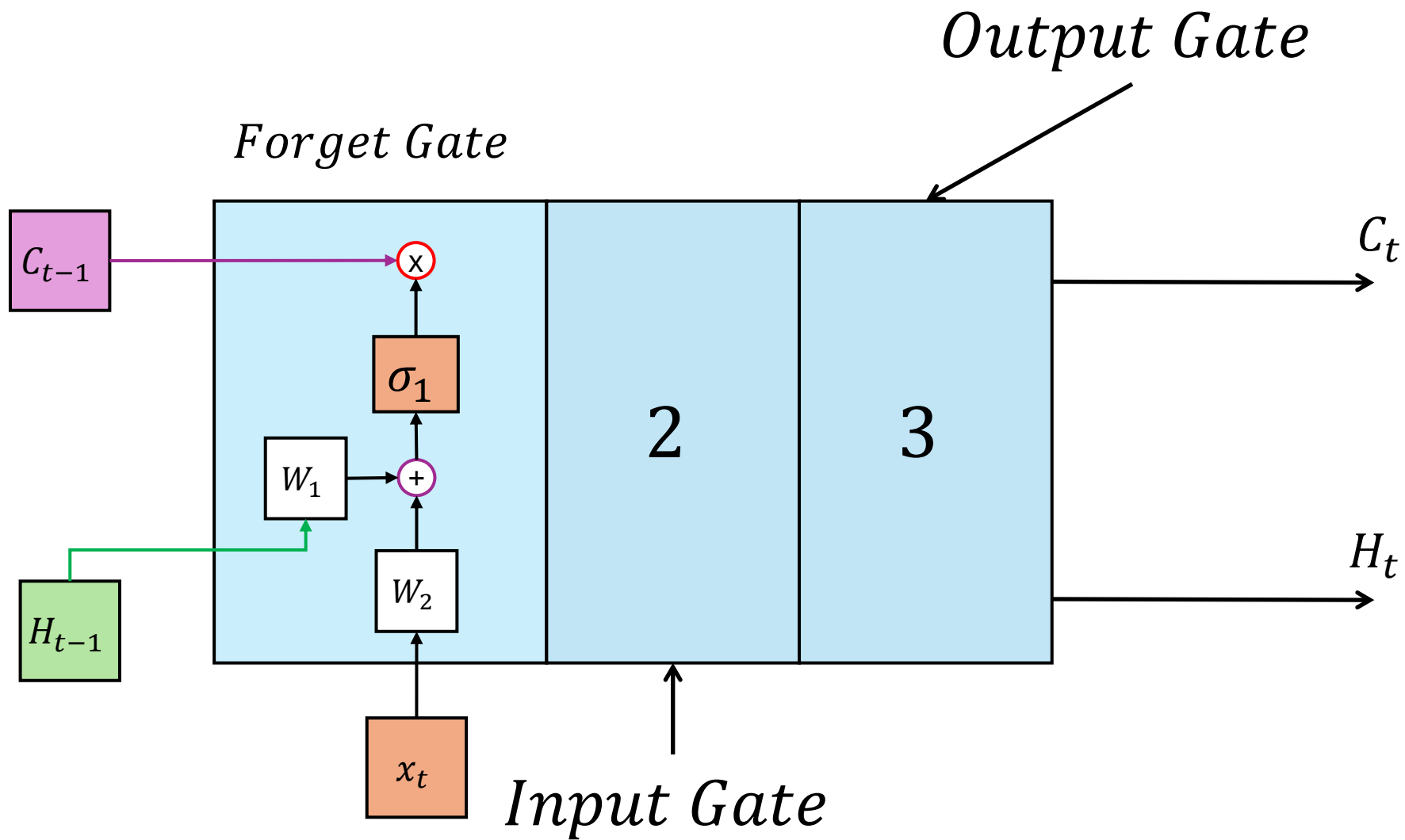
Where:

C is Long – Term Memory

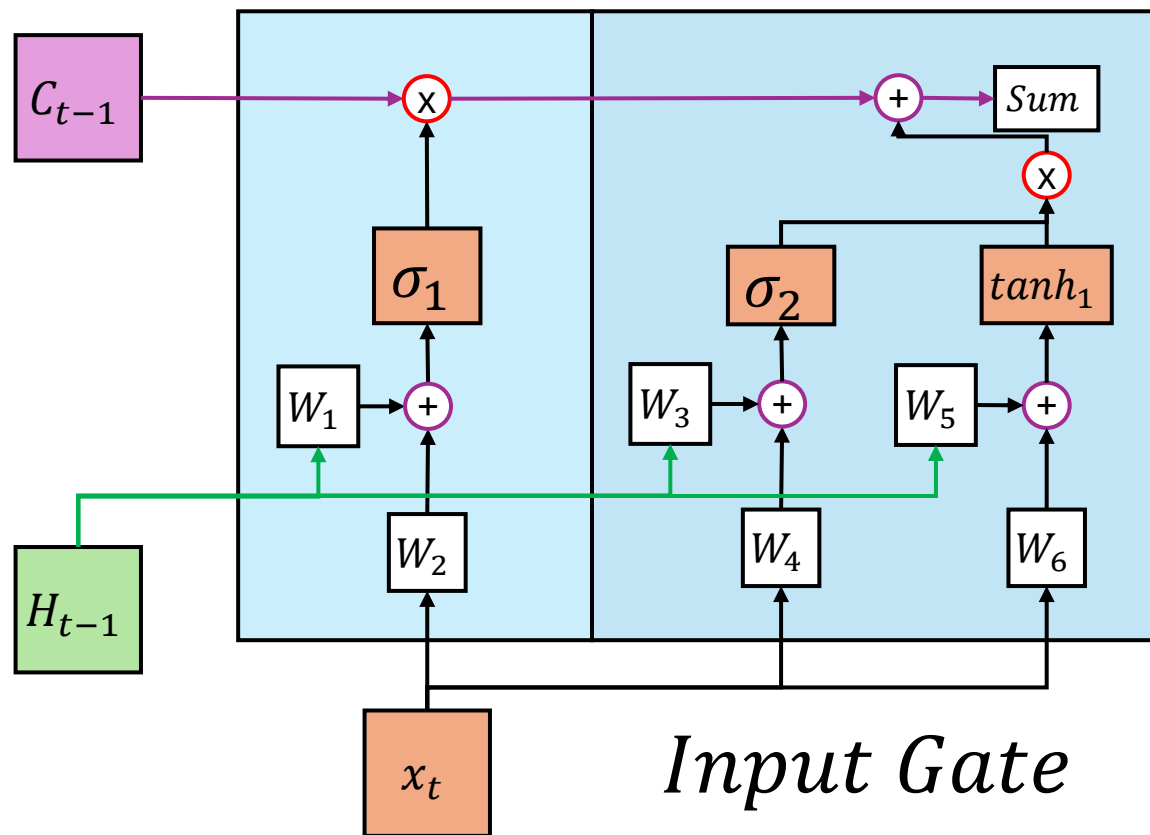
H is Short – Term Memory

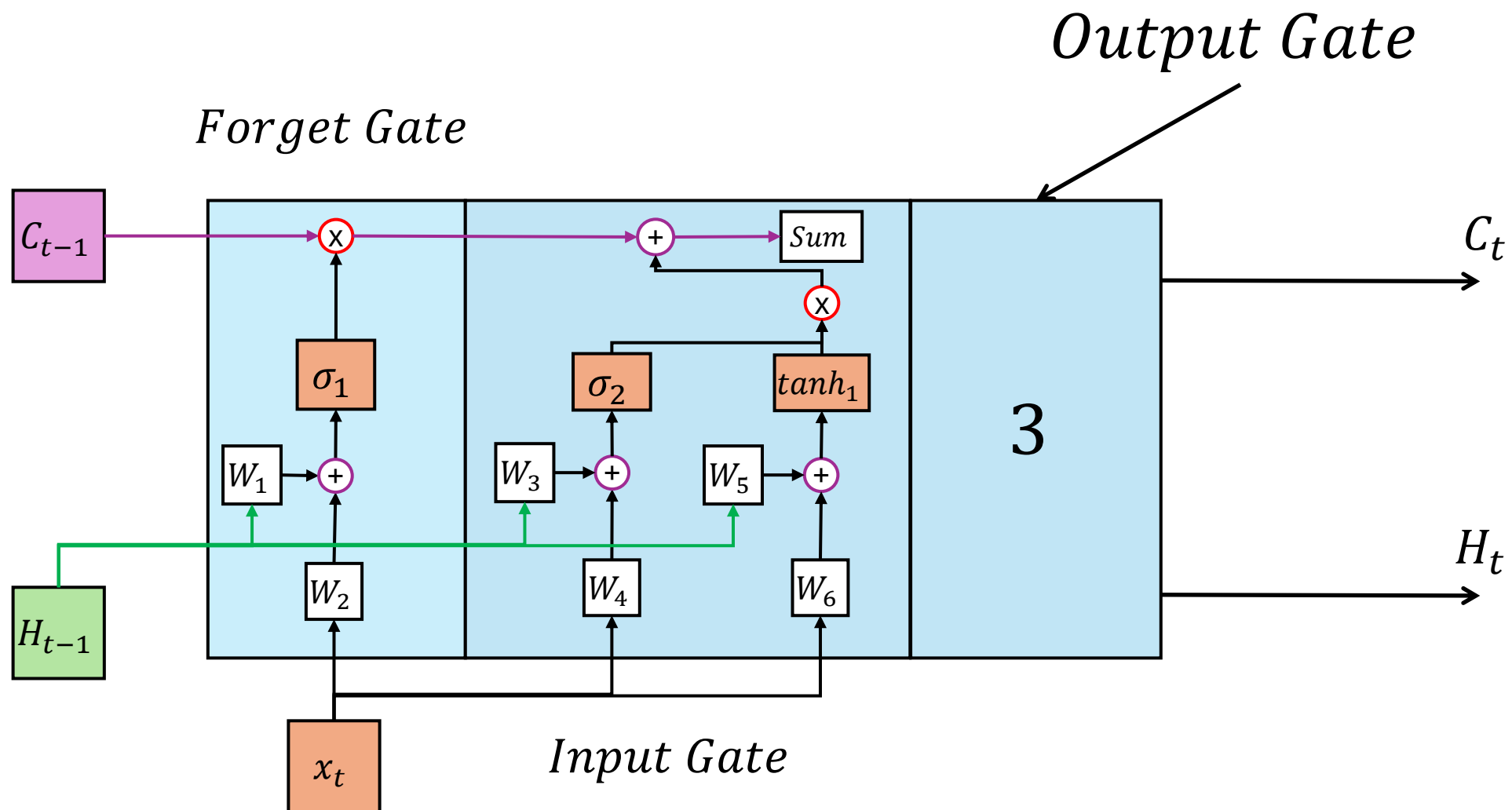
Forget Gate

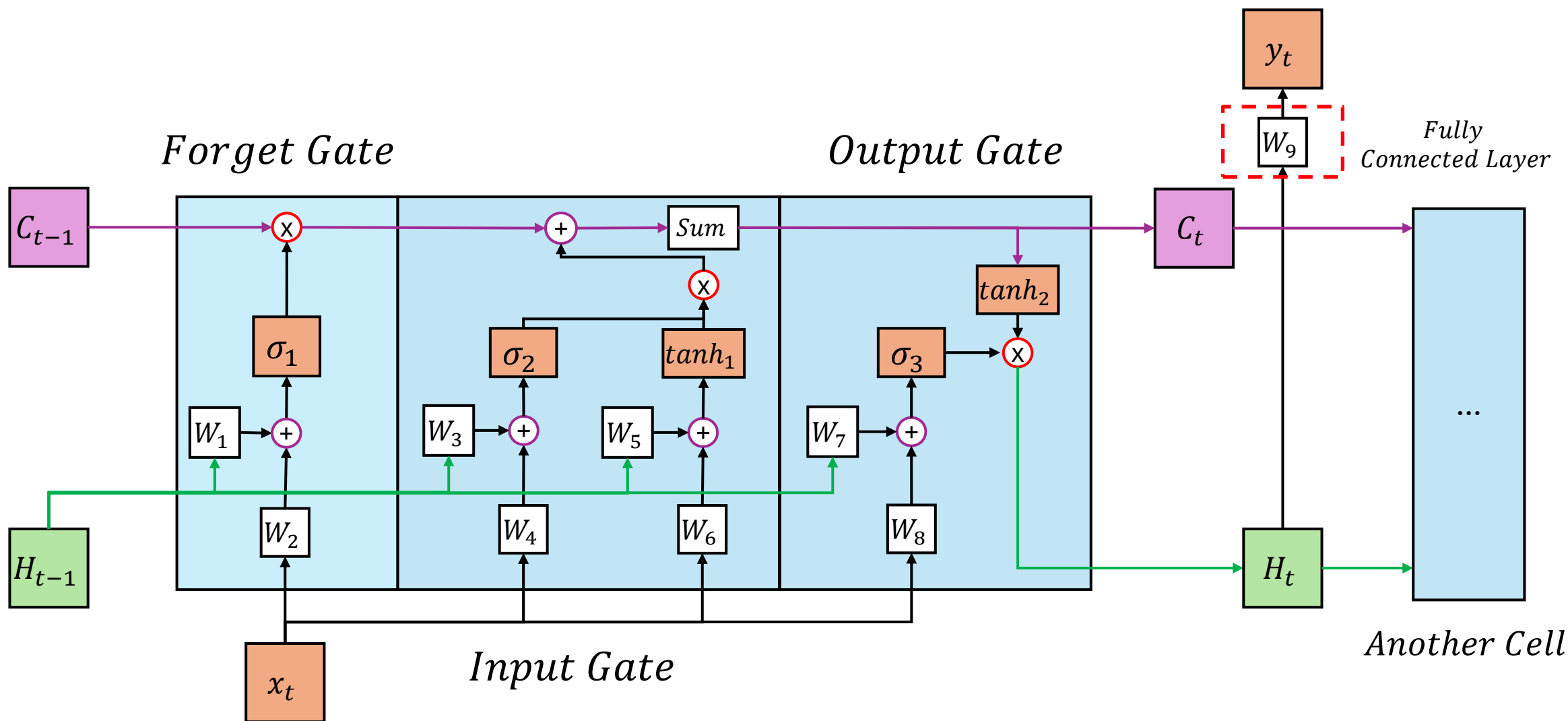




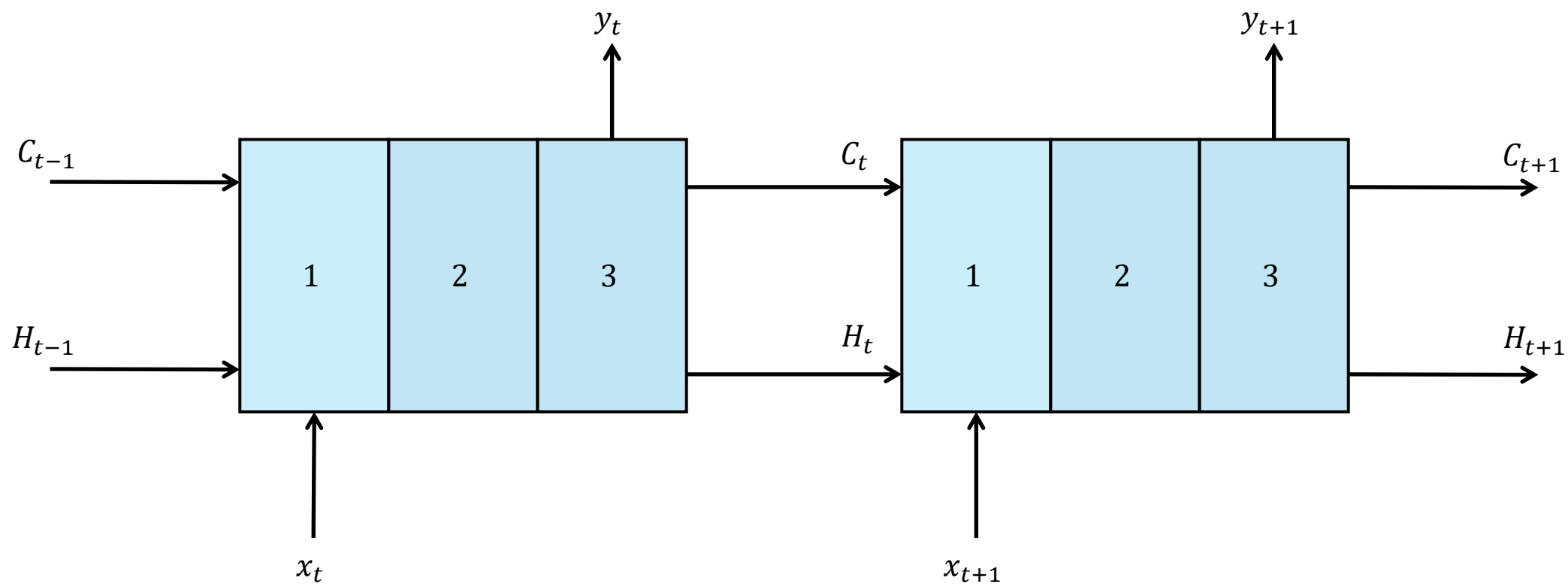
Forget Gate



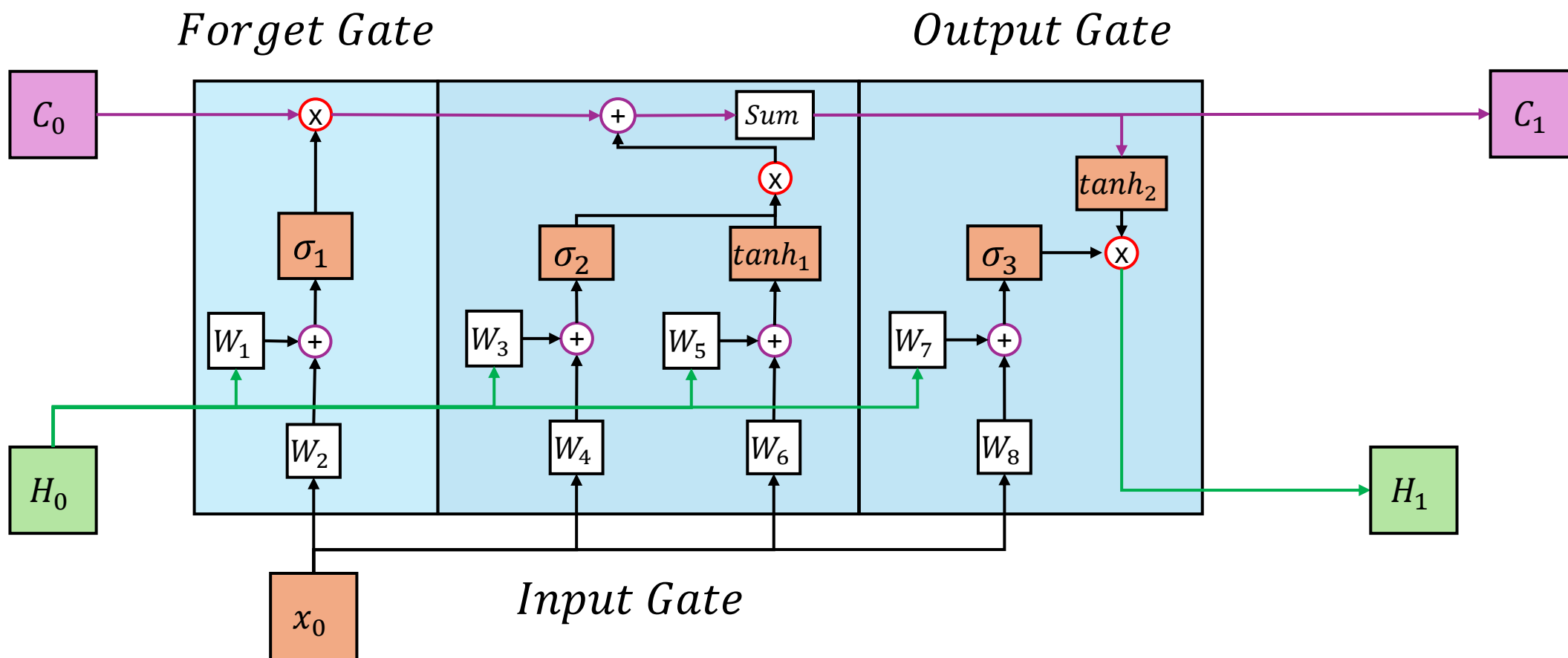


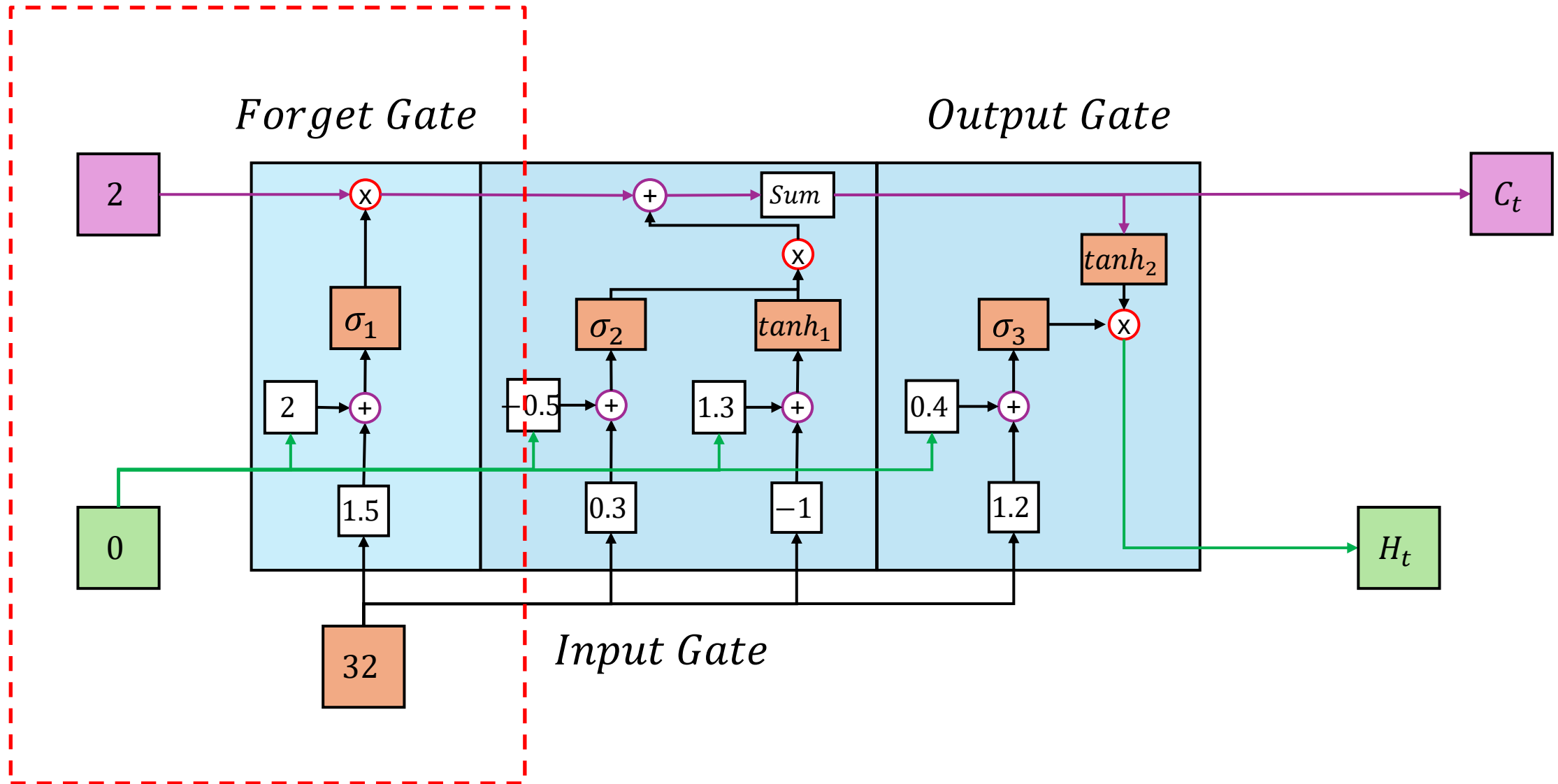


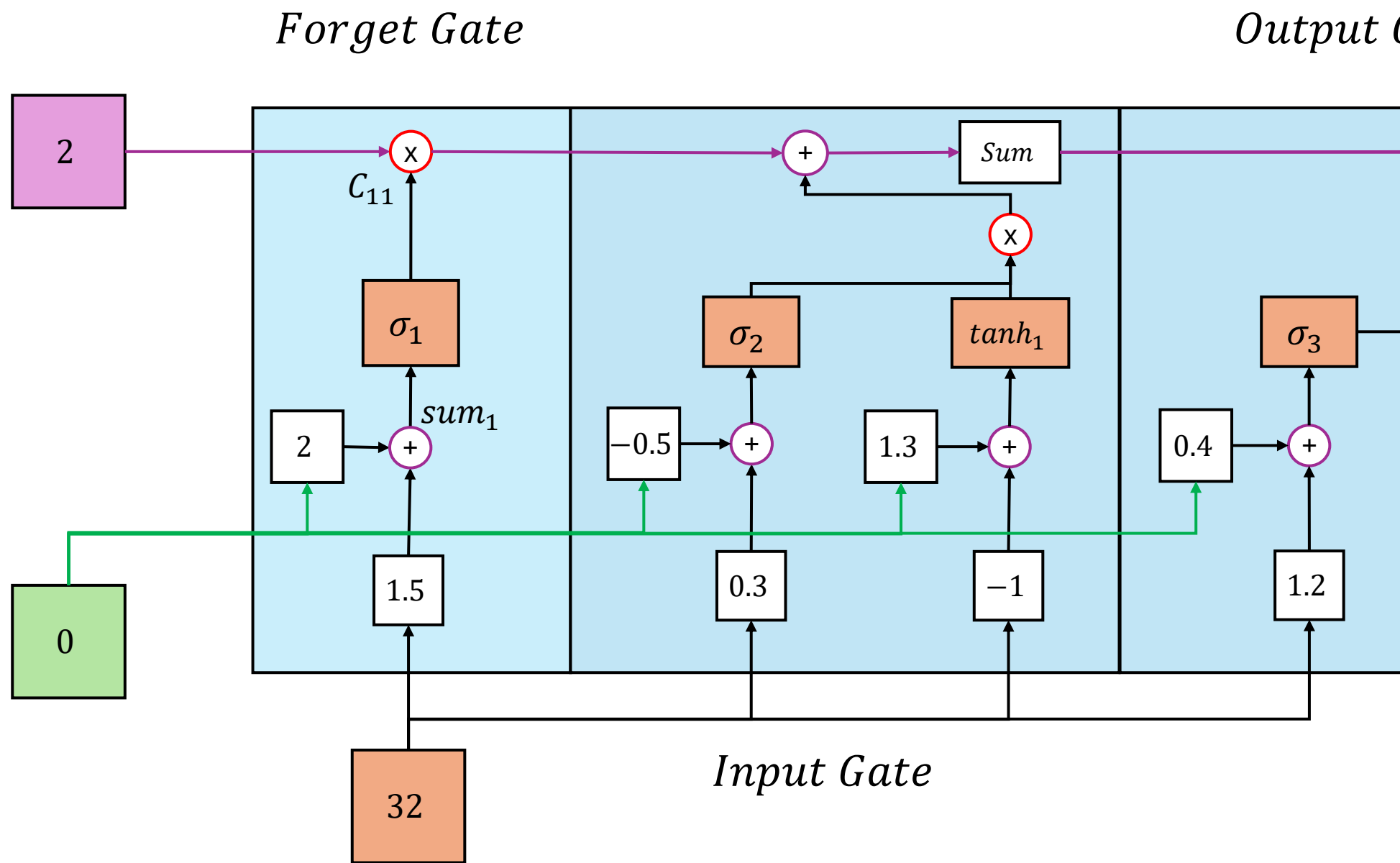
Let's chain a cell together.



Let's forward propagation.



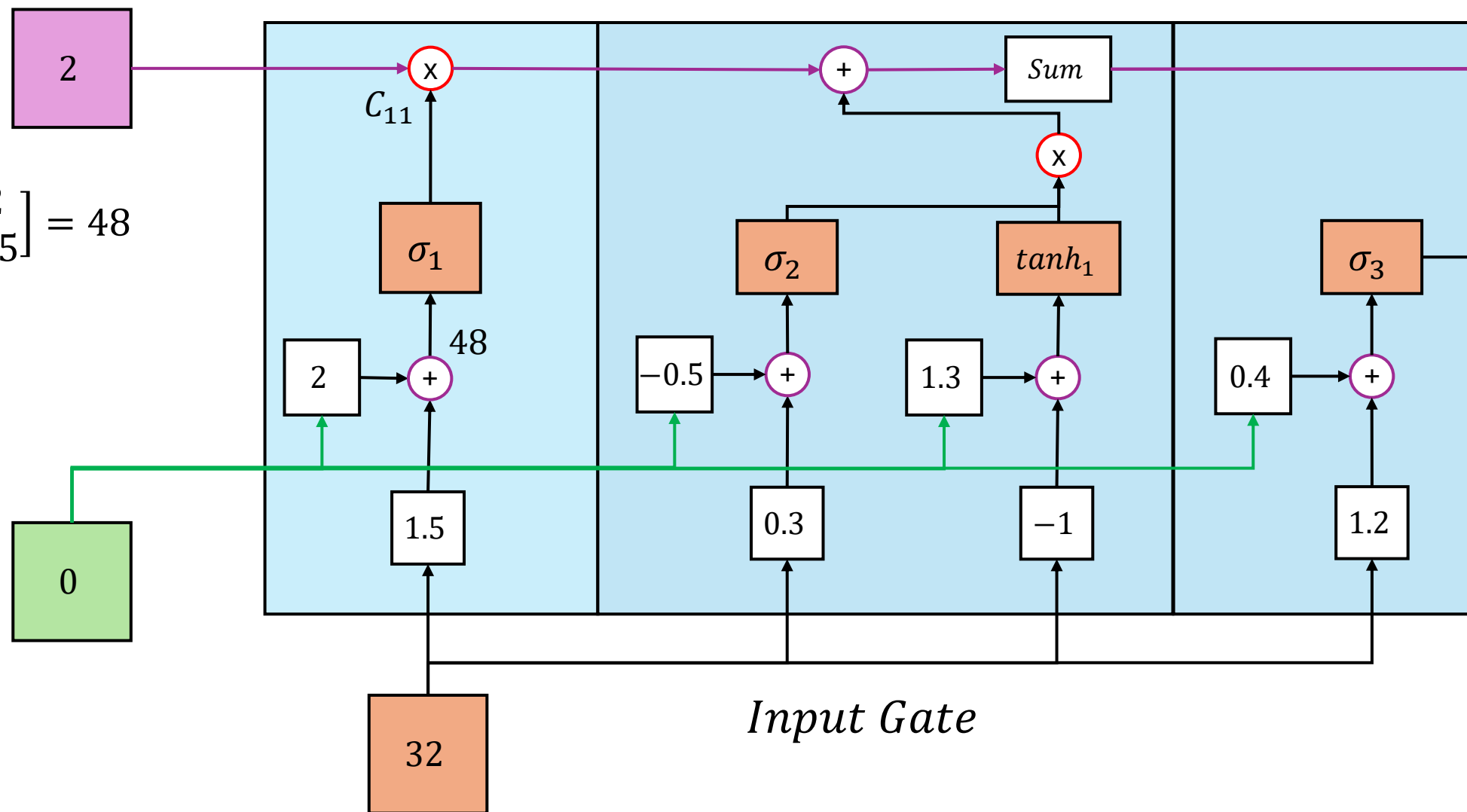




Forget Gate

Output Gate

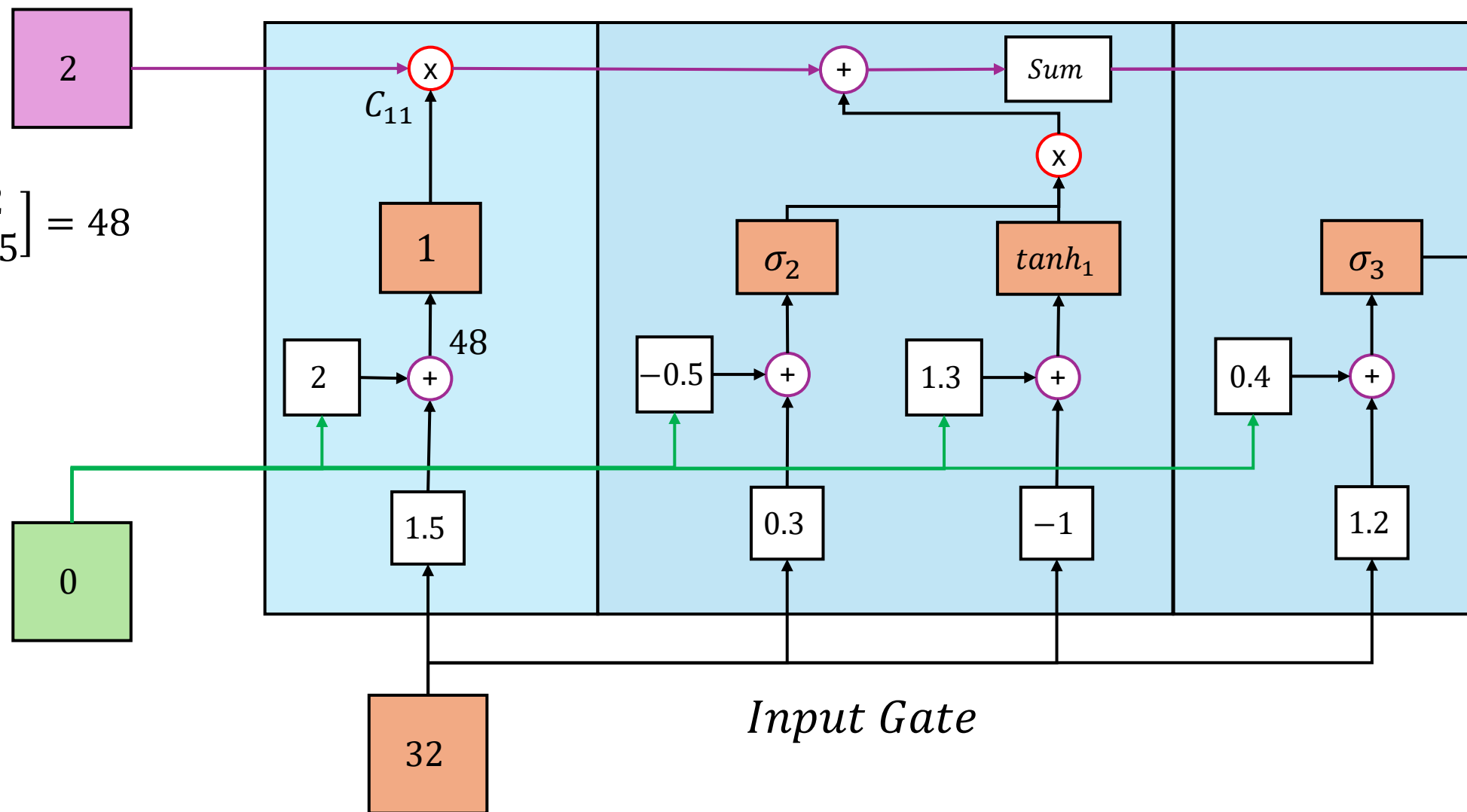
$$sum_1 = [0 \quad 32] \times \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1.5 \end{bmatrix} = 48$$



Forget Gate

Output Gate

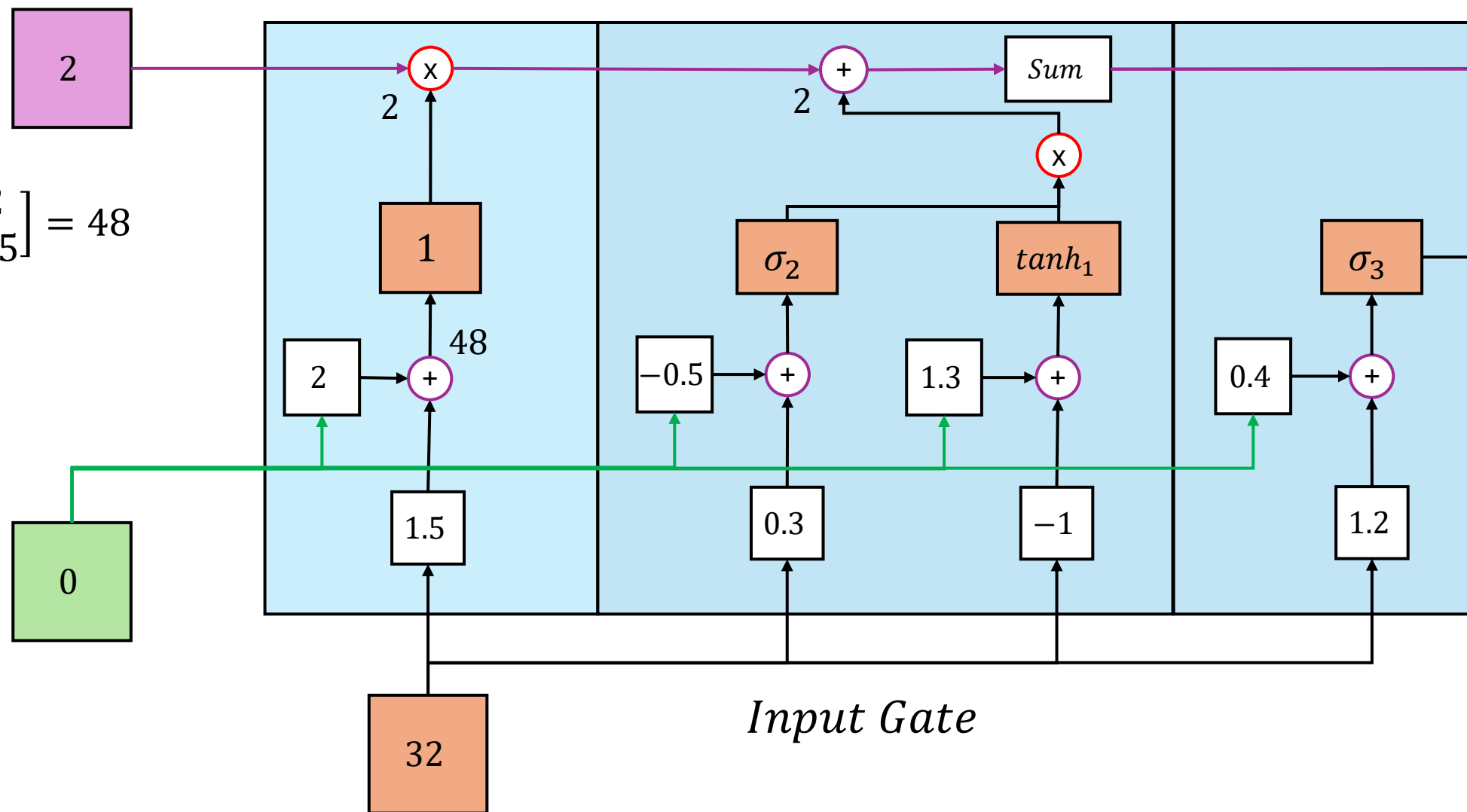
$$sum_1 = [0 \quad 32] \times \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1.5 \end{bmatrix} = 48$$
$$\sigma_1 = \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-48})} = 1$$



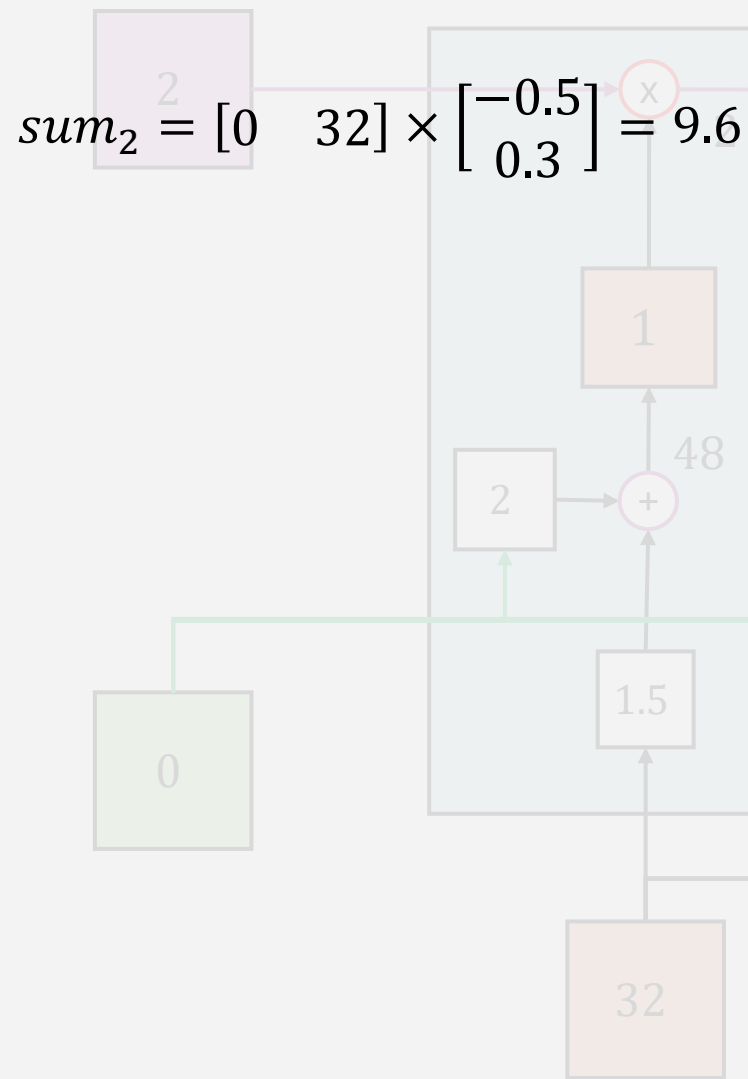
Forget Gate

Output Gate

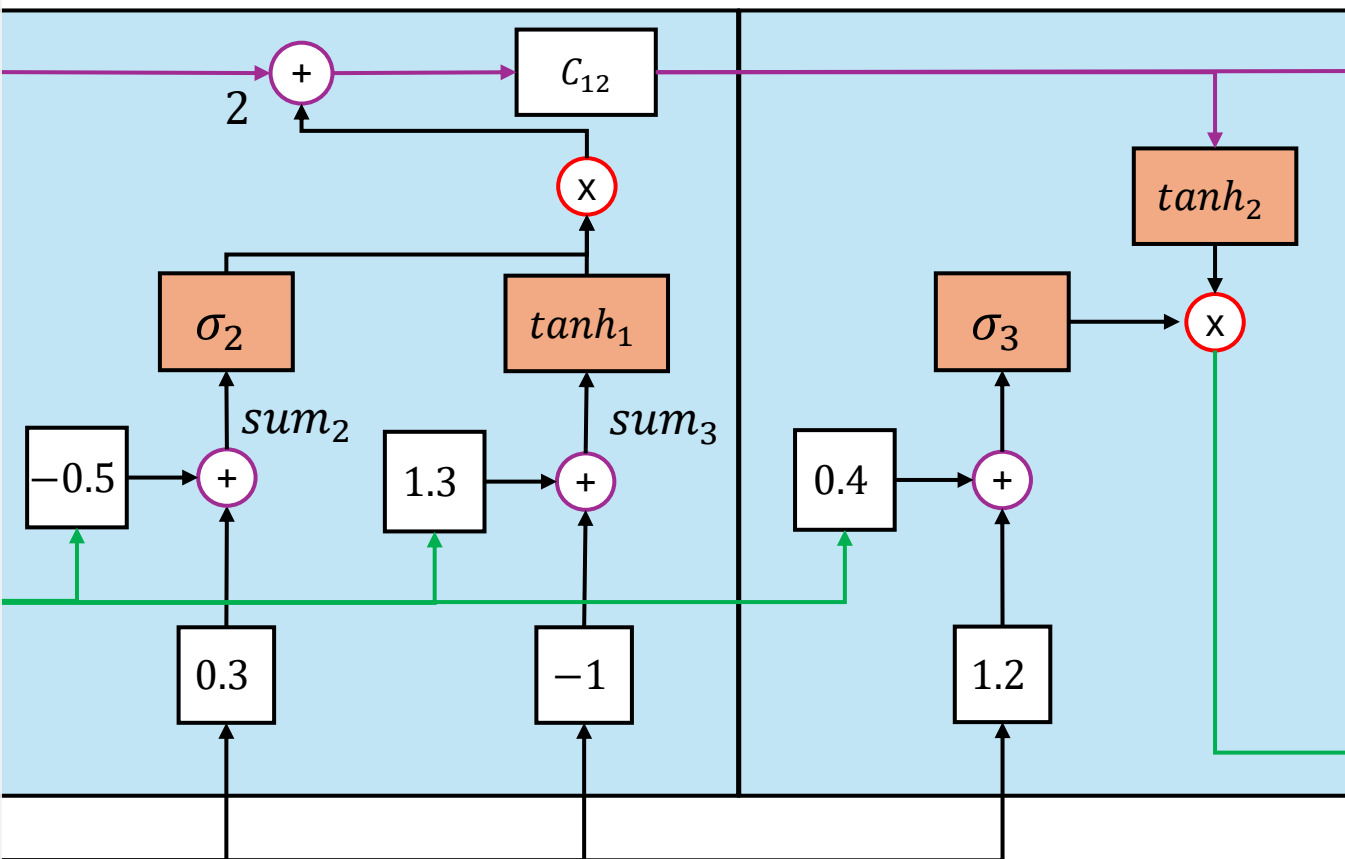
$$\begin{aligned} sum_1 &= [0 \quad 32] \times \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1.5 \end{bmatrix} = 48 \\ \sigma_1 &= \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-48})} = 1 \\ C_{11} &= (2)(1) = 2 \end{aligned}$$



Forget Gate

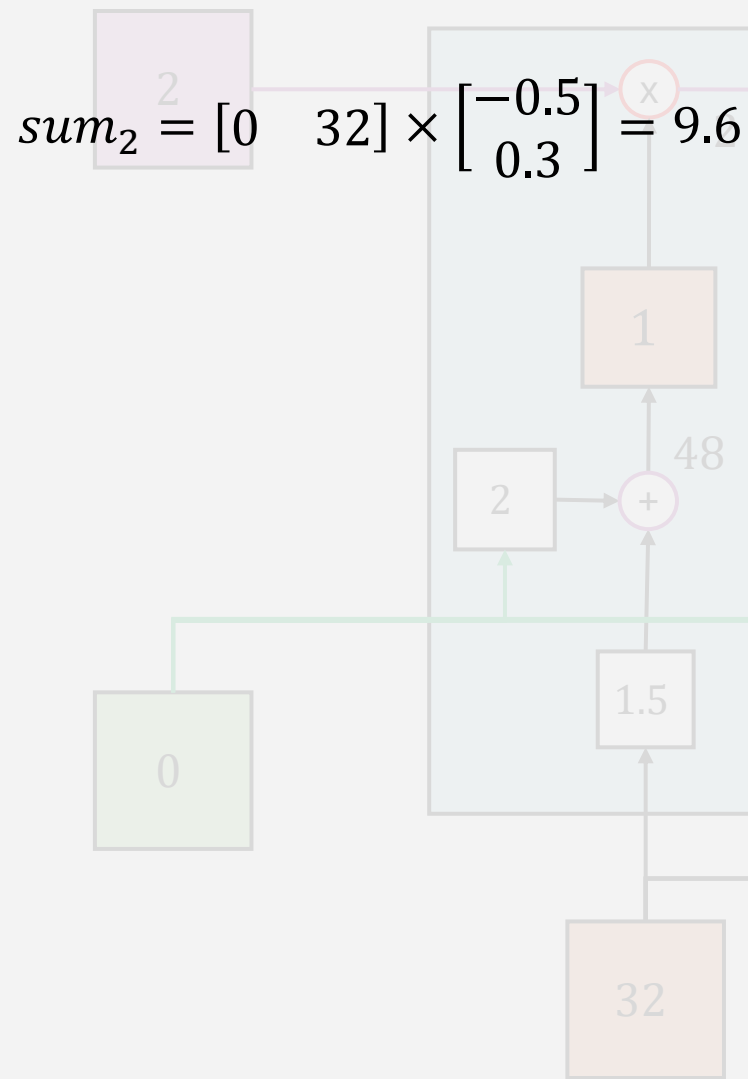


Output Gate

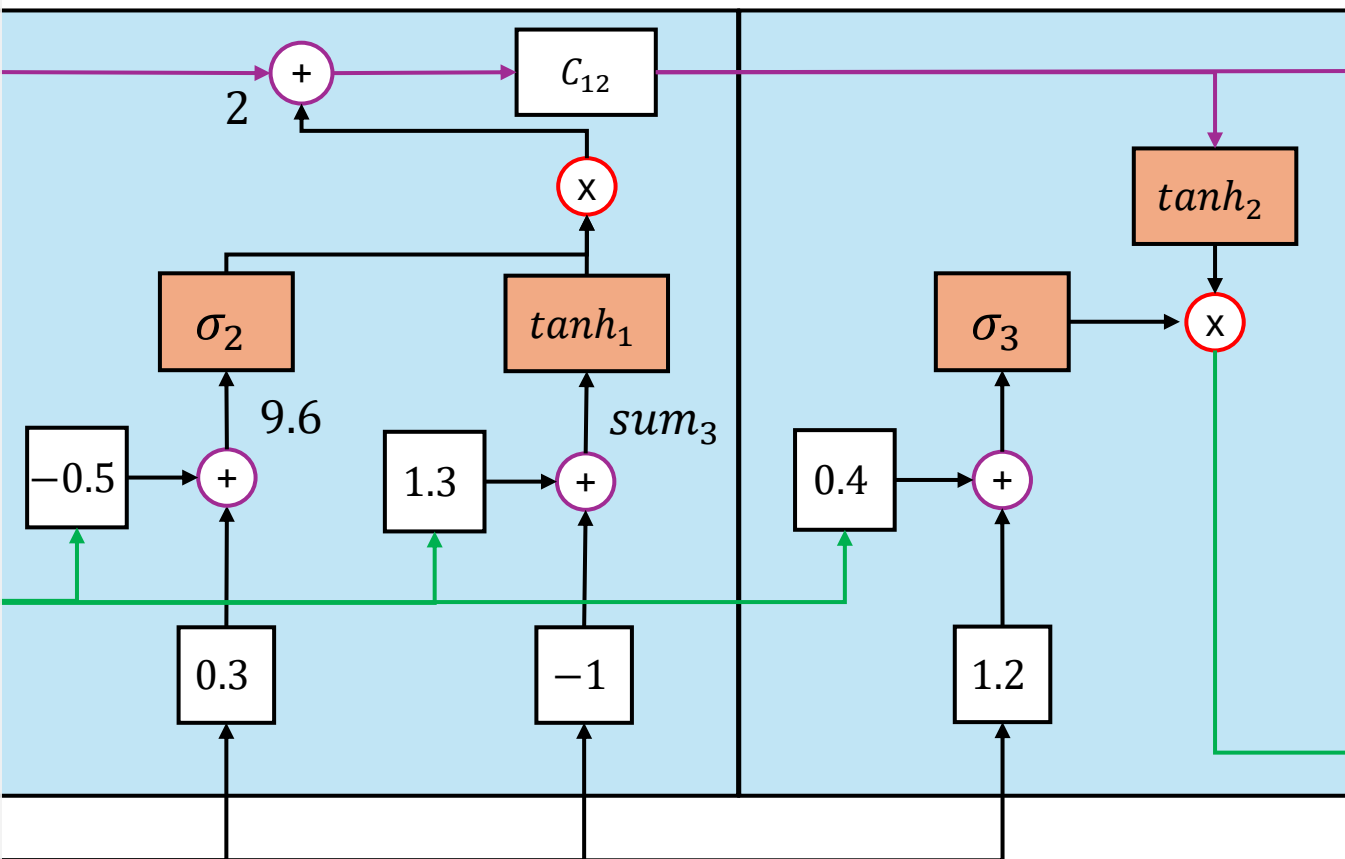


Input Gate

Forget Gate



Output Gate

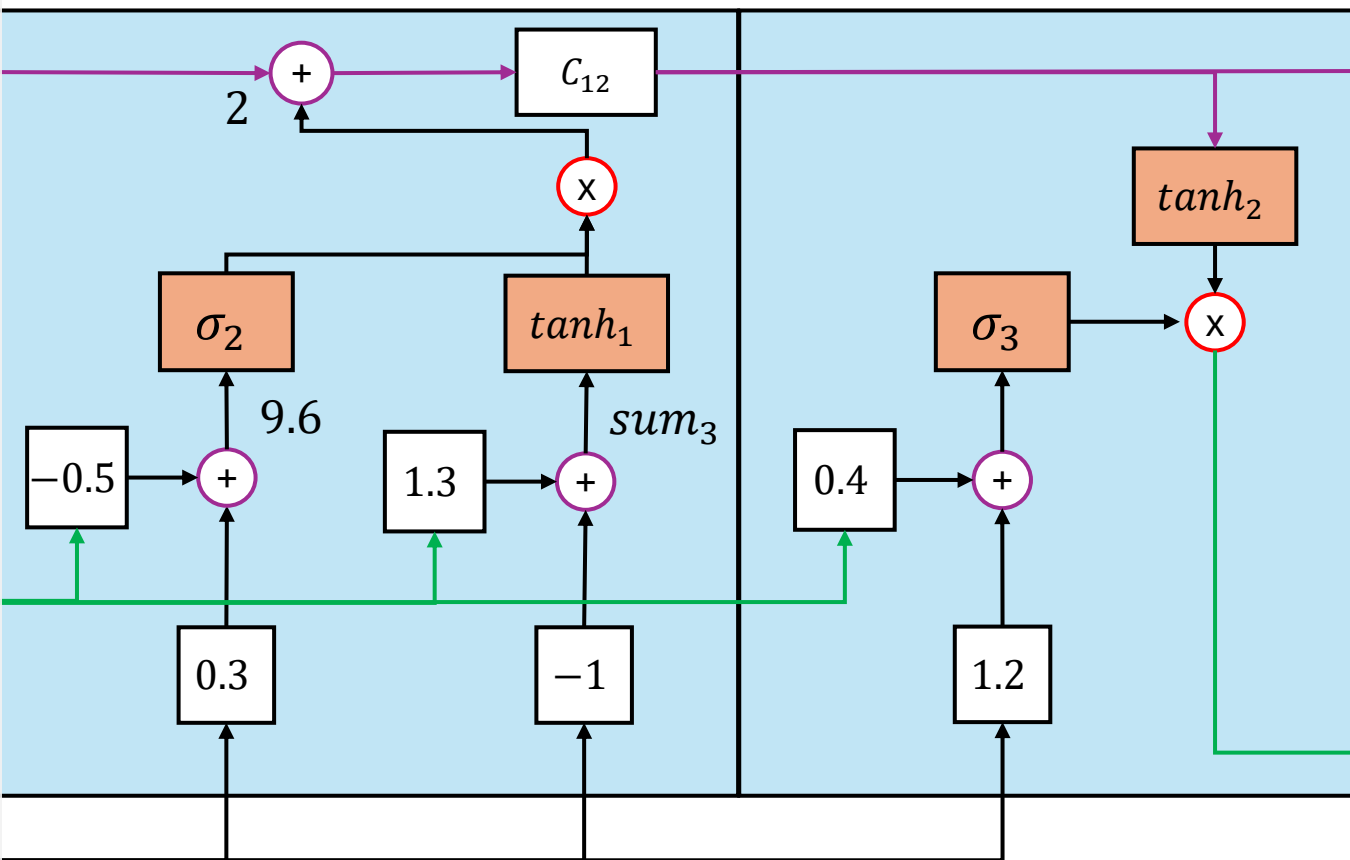


Input Gate

Forget Gate

$$sum_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 32 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix} = 9.6$$
$$\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-9.6})} = 1$$

Output Gate



Input Gate

Diagram illustrating a neural network layer with 3 nodes. The input vector is $\begin{bmatrix} -0.5 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$. The weights are 1, 2, and 1.5. The bias is 48. The output is 9.6.

$$sum_2 = [0 \quad 32] \times \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix} = 9.6$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-9.6})} = 1$$

Diagram of a neural network layer with 4 nodes. The nodes are arranged in a grid. The top row has two nodes: a bias node with value 0.4 and a \tanh_2 activation node. The bottom row has two nodes: a bias node with value 1.2 and a σ_3 activation node. The output of the 0.4 node is added to the output of the 1.2 node. The output of the σ_3 node is multiplied by the output of the \tanh_2 node. The final output is the result of the multiplication.

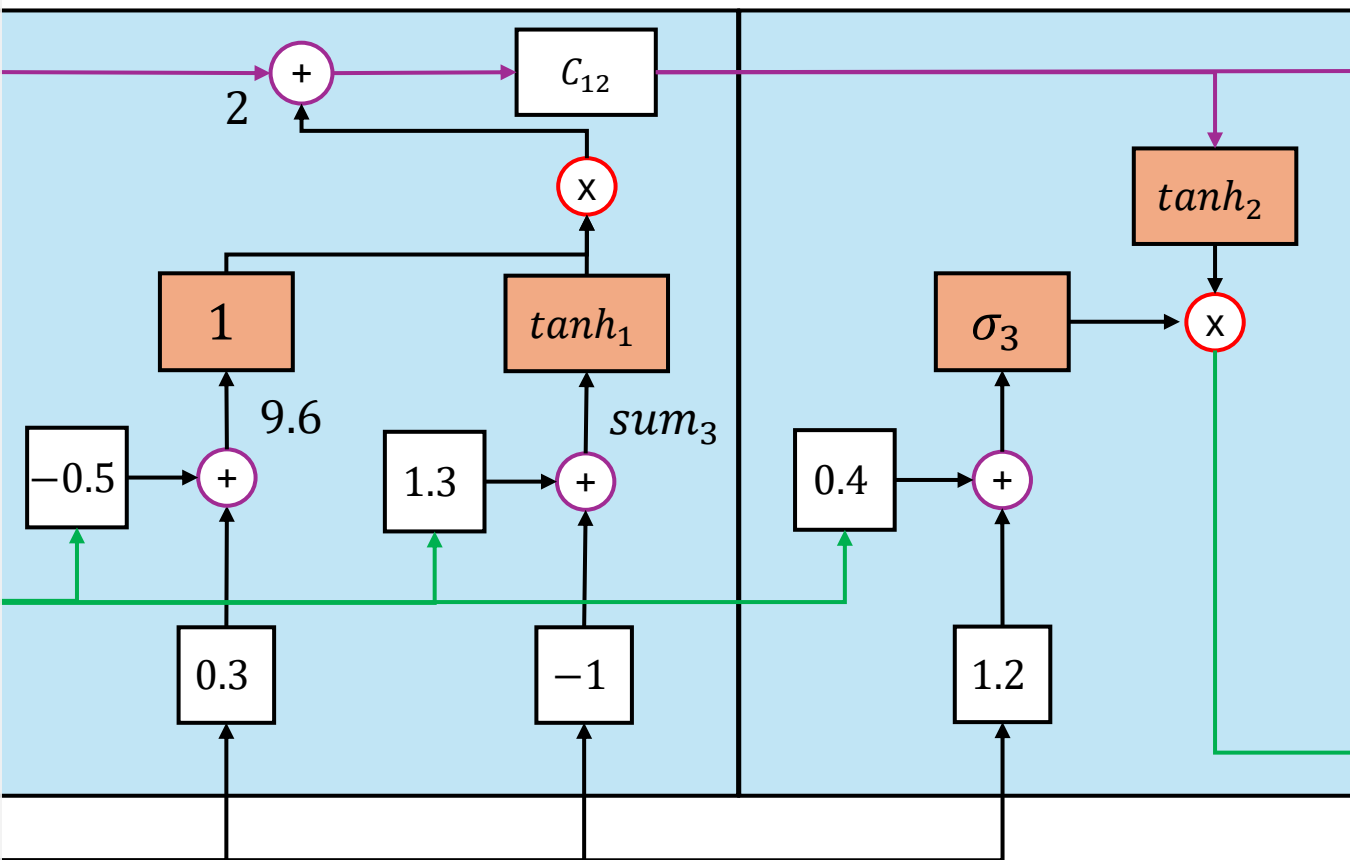
Input Gate

Forget Gate

$$sum_2 = [0 \quad 32] \times \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix} = 9.6$$
$$\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-9.6})} = 1$$

$$sum_3 = [0 \quad 32] \times \begin{bmatrix} 1.3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = -32$$

Output Gate



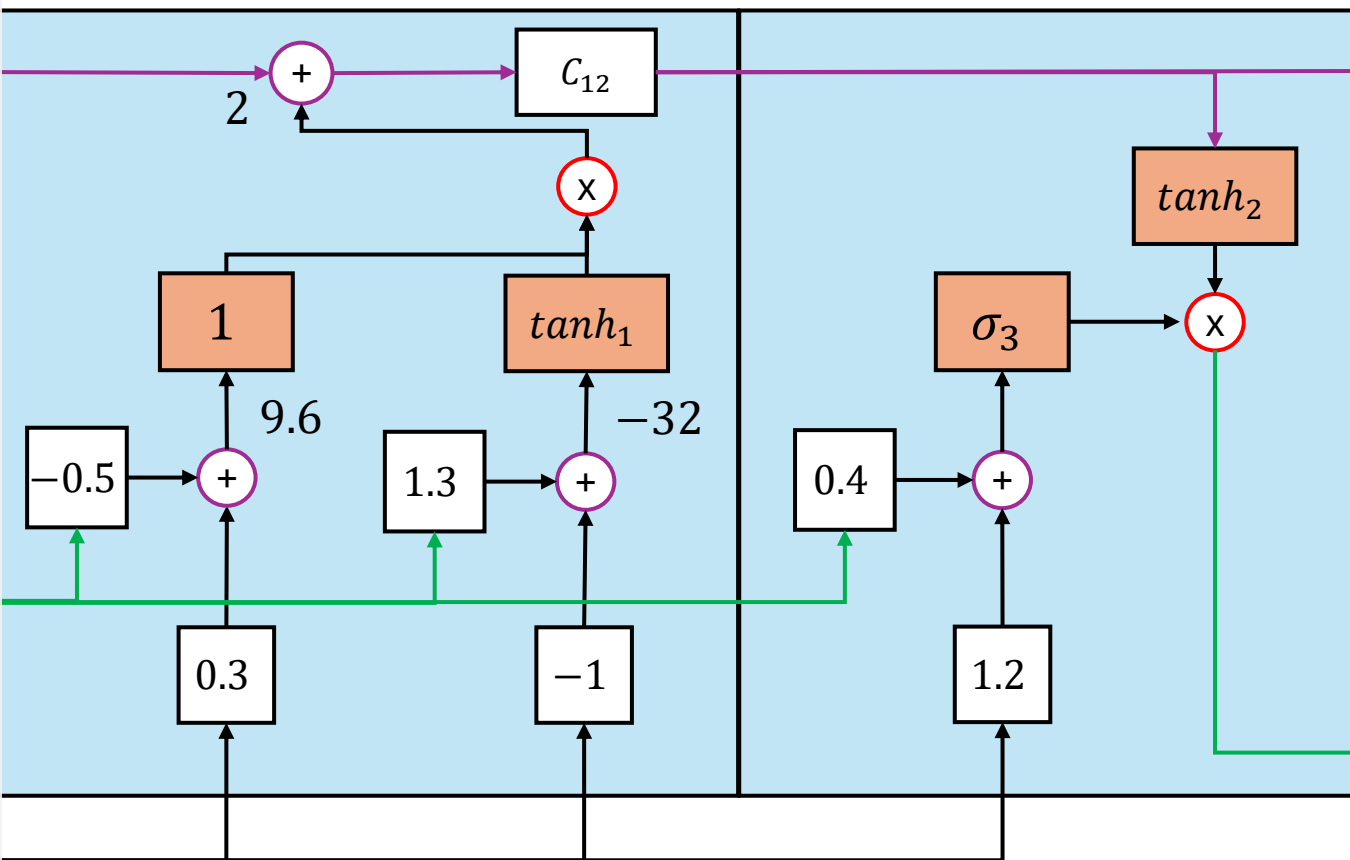
Input Gate

Forget Gate

$$sum_2 = [0 \quad 32] \times \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix} = 9.6$$
$$\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-9.6})} = 1$$

$$sum_3 = [0 \quad 32] \times \begin{bmatrix} 1.3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = -32$$

Output Gate



Input Gate

Diagram illustrating the calculation of the second component of the vector \mathbf{y} :

$$1.5 \times 1 = 1.3$$

$$1.3 \times (-1) = -32$$

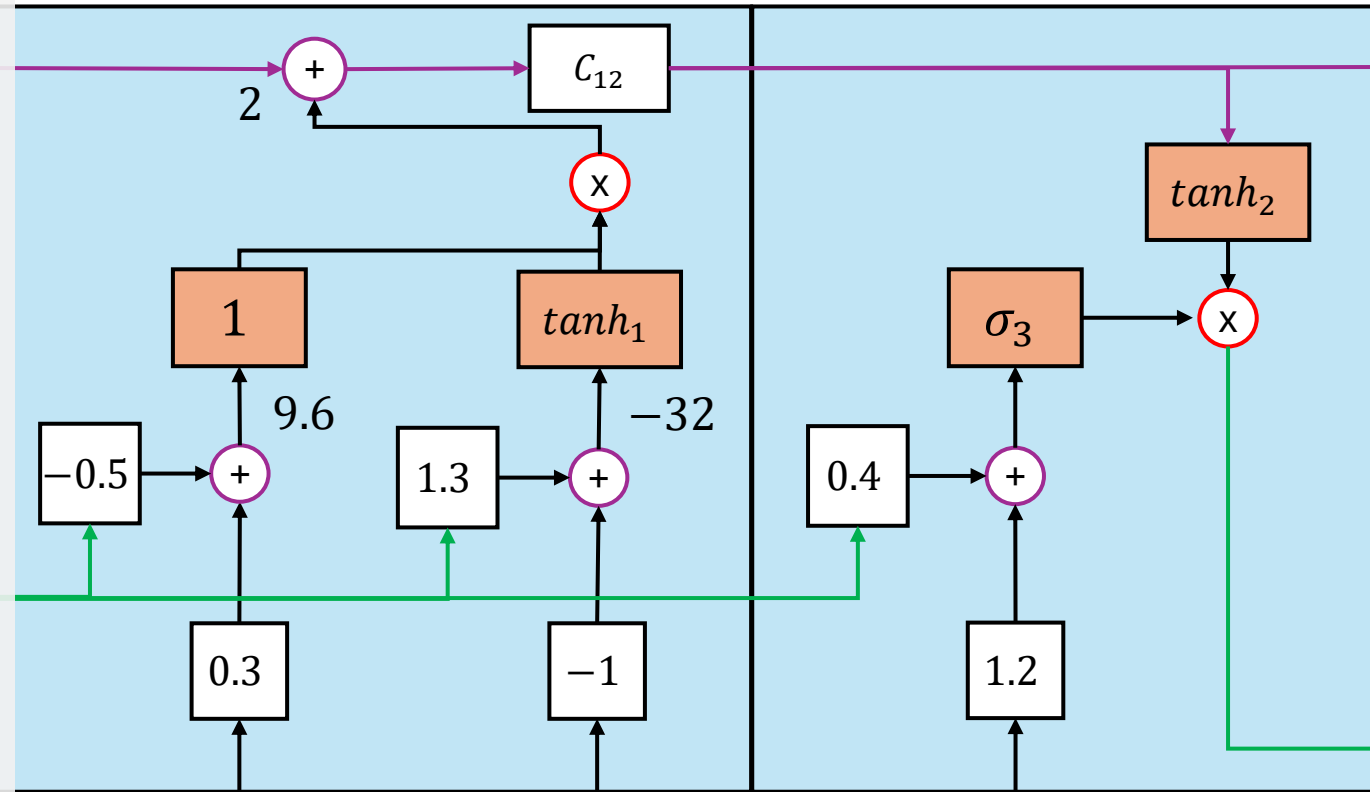
$$e^{-(-32)} \approx 48$$

$$-48 \times (-1) = 48$$

$$48 + 1 = 49$$

$$49 \times (-0.5) = -24.5$$

$$n_2 = [0$$



Input Gate

Forget Gate

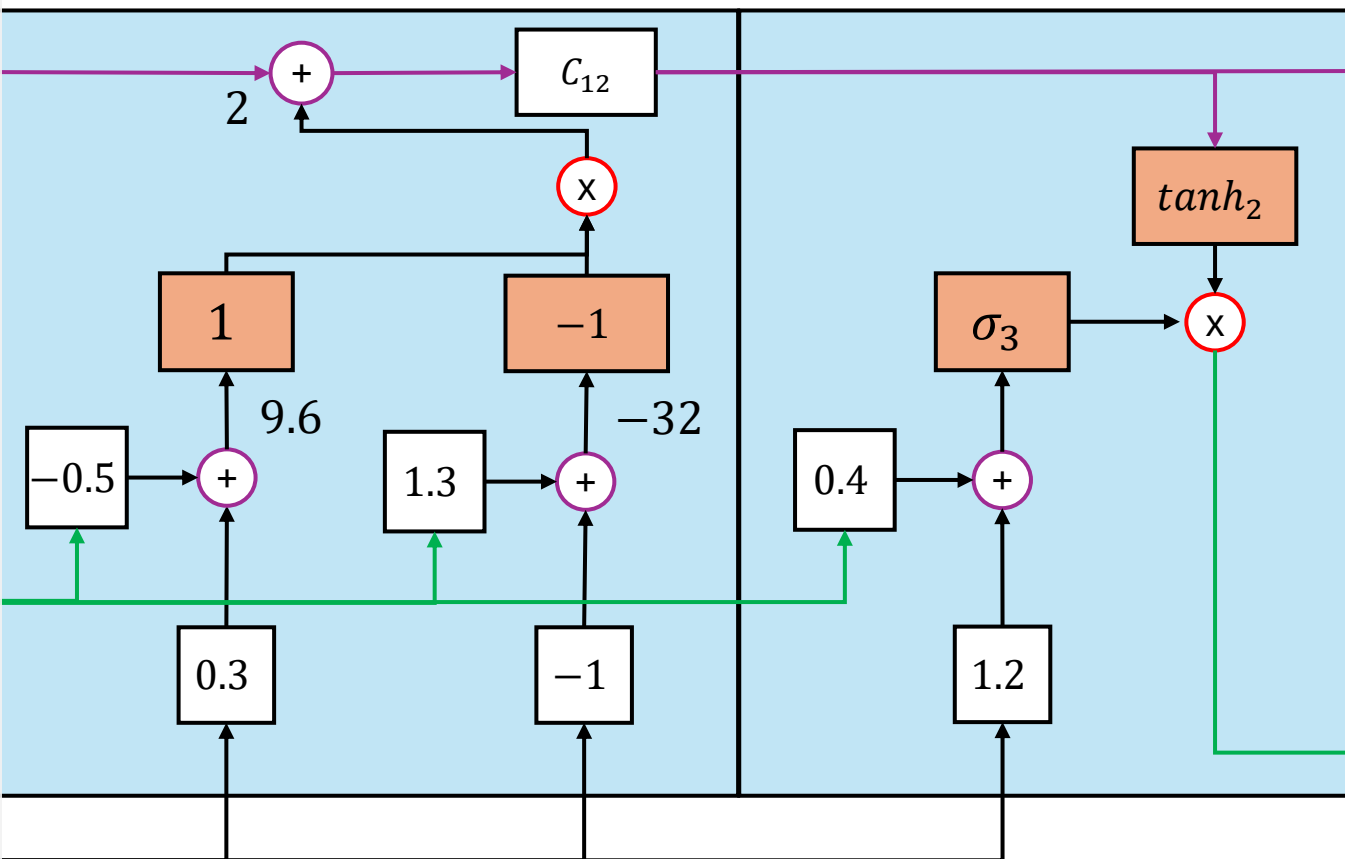
$$sum_2 = [0 \quad 32] \times \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix} = 9.6$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-9.6})} = 1$$

$$sum_3 = [0 \quad 32] \times \begin{bmatrix} 1.3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = -32$$

$$tanh_1 = \frac{(e^{(-32)} - e^{-(-32)})}{(e^{(-32)} + e^{-(-32)})} = -1$$

Output Gate



Input Gate

Forget Gate

$$sum_2 = [0 \quad 32] \times \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix} = 9.6$$

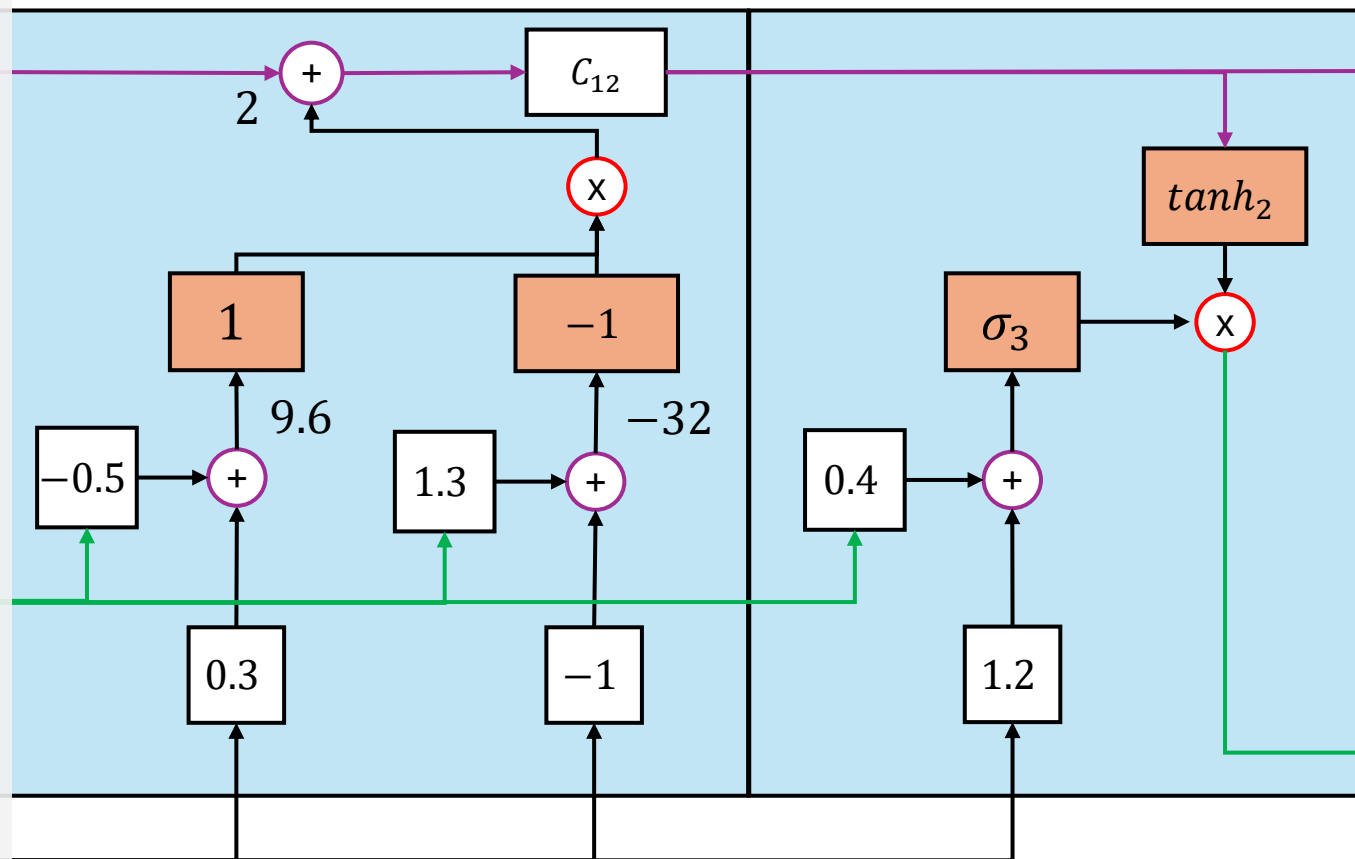
$$\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-9.6})} = 1$$

$$sum_3 = [0 \quad 32] \times \begin{bmatrix} 1.3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = -32$$

$$tanh_1 = \frac{(e^{(-32)} - e^{-(-32)})}{(e^{(-32)} + e^{-(-32)})} = -1$$

$$C_{12} = (1)(-1) + 2 = 1$$

Output Gate



Input Gate

Forget Gate

$$sum_2 = [0 \quad 32] \times \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix} = 9.6$$

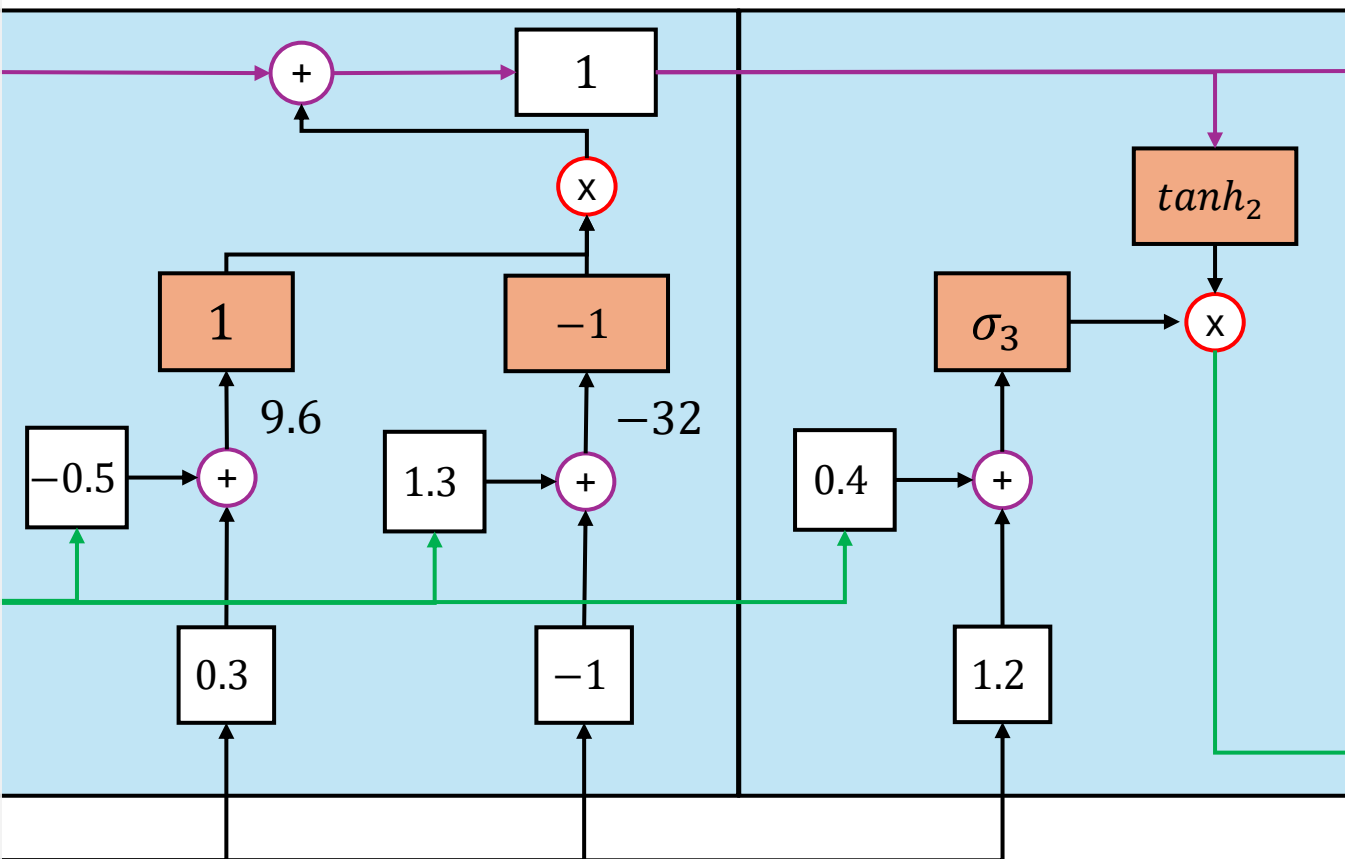
$$\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-9.6})} = 1$$

$$sum_3 = [0 \quad 32] \times \begin{bmatrix} 1.3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = -32$$

$$tanh_1 = \frac{(e^{(-32)} - e^{-(-32)})}{(e^{(-32)} + e^{-(-32)})} = -1$$

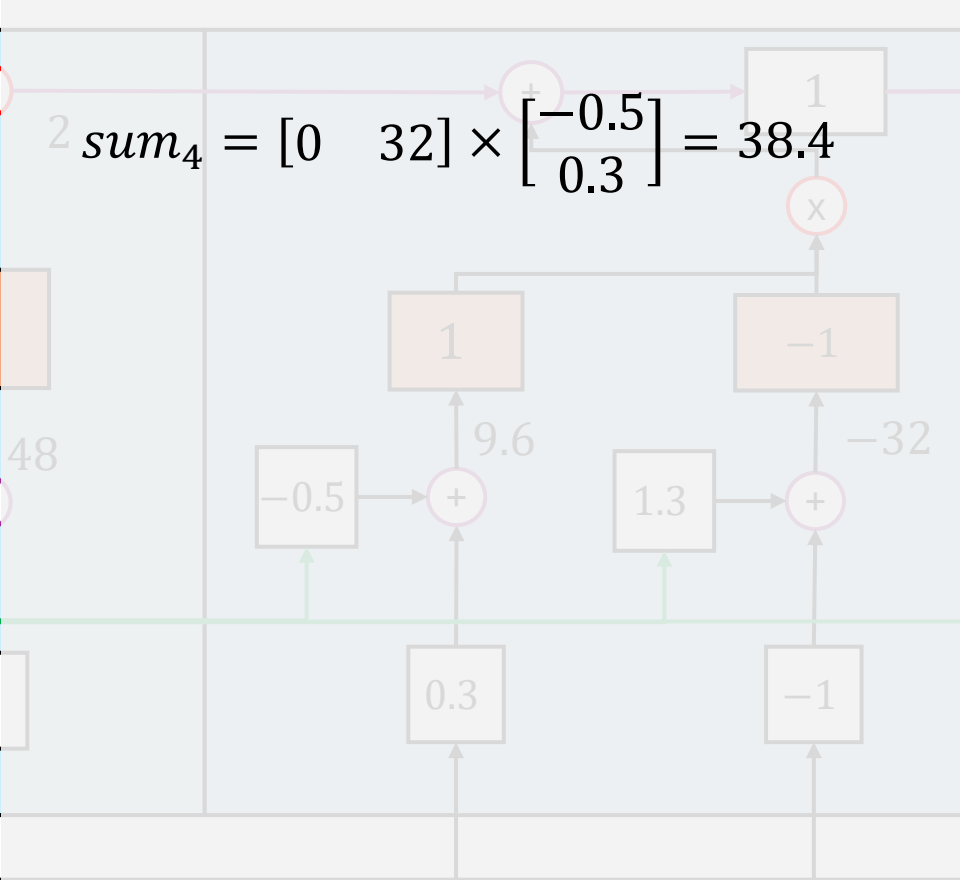
$$C_{12} = (1)(-1) + 2 = 1$$

Output Gate

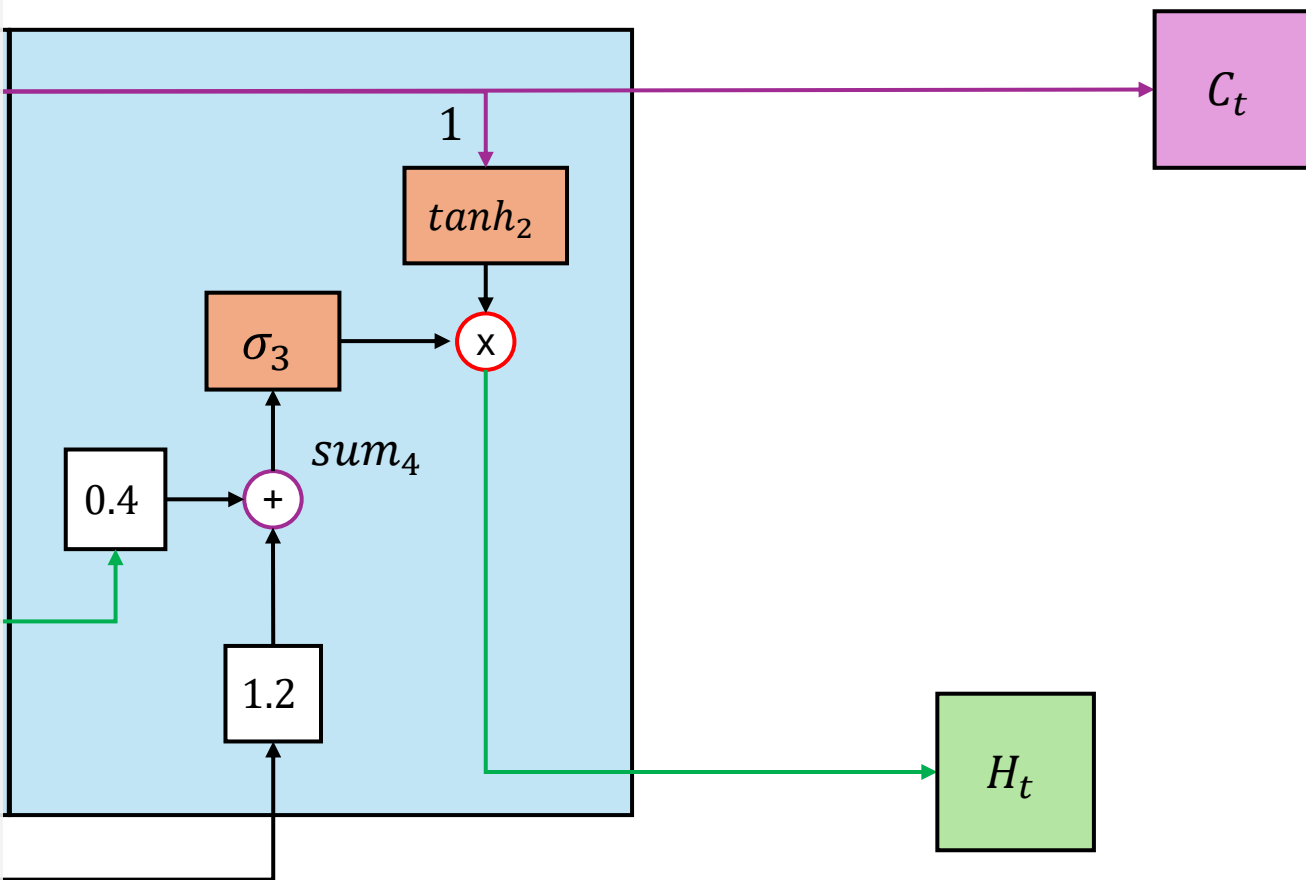


Input Gate

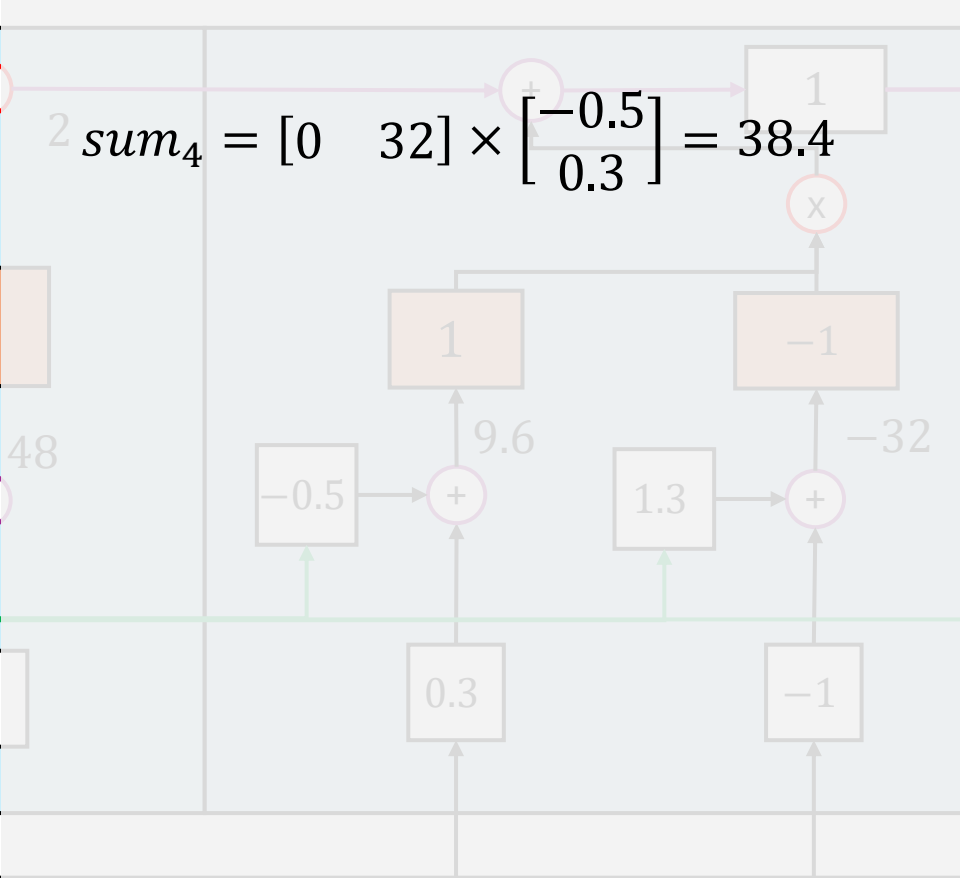
Gate



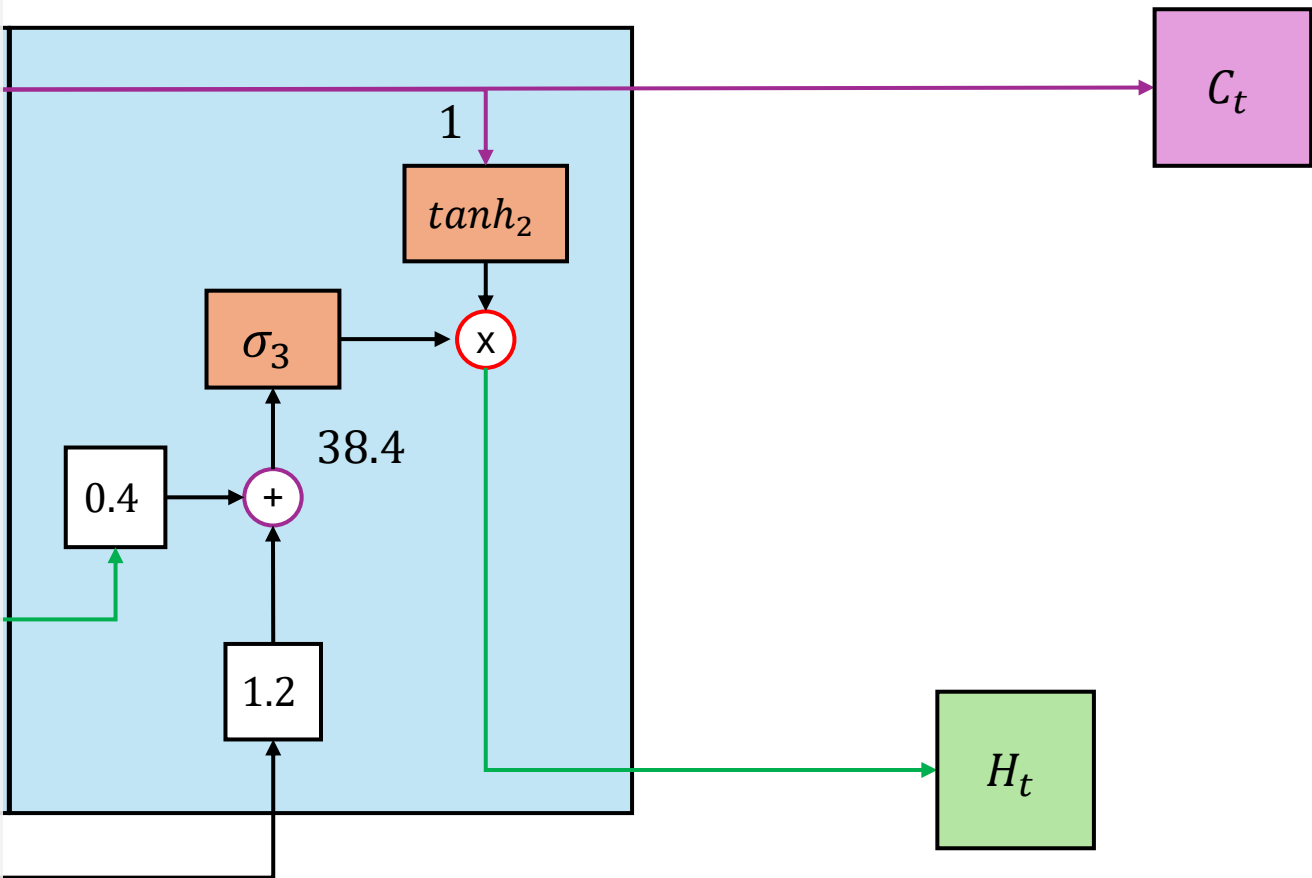
Output Gate



Gate

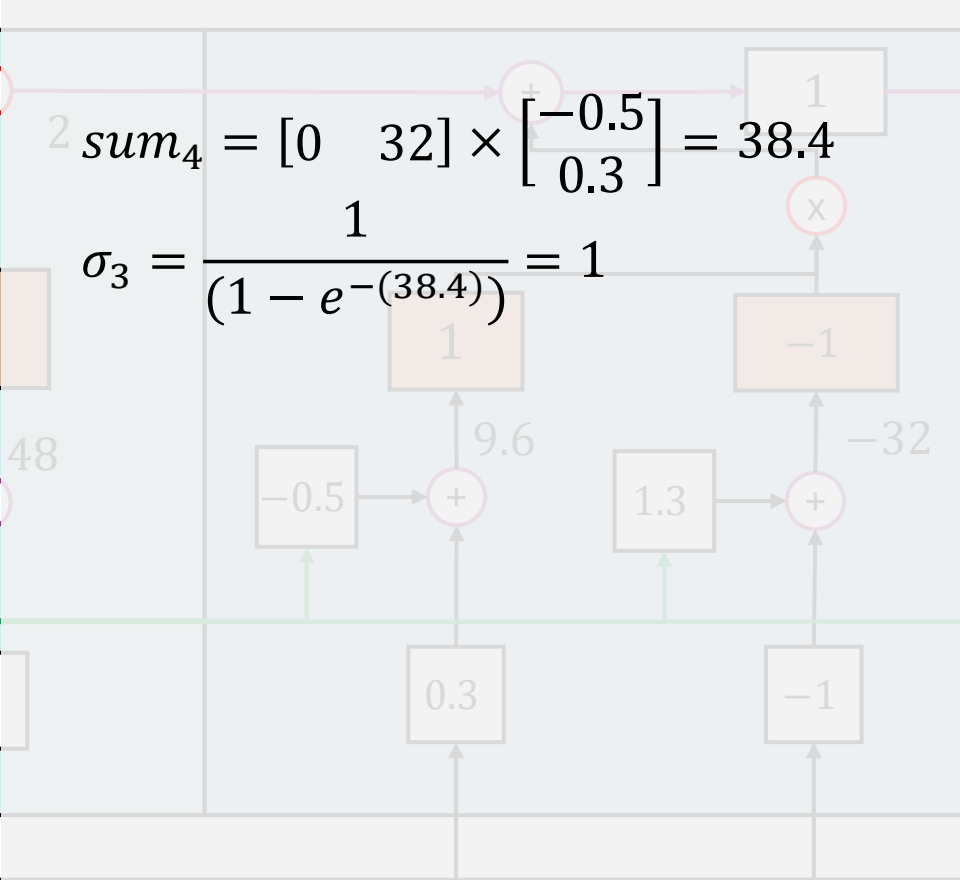


Output Gate

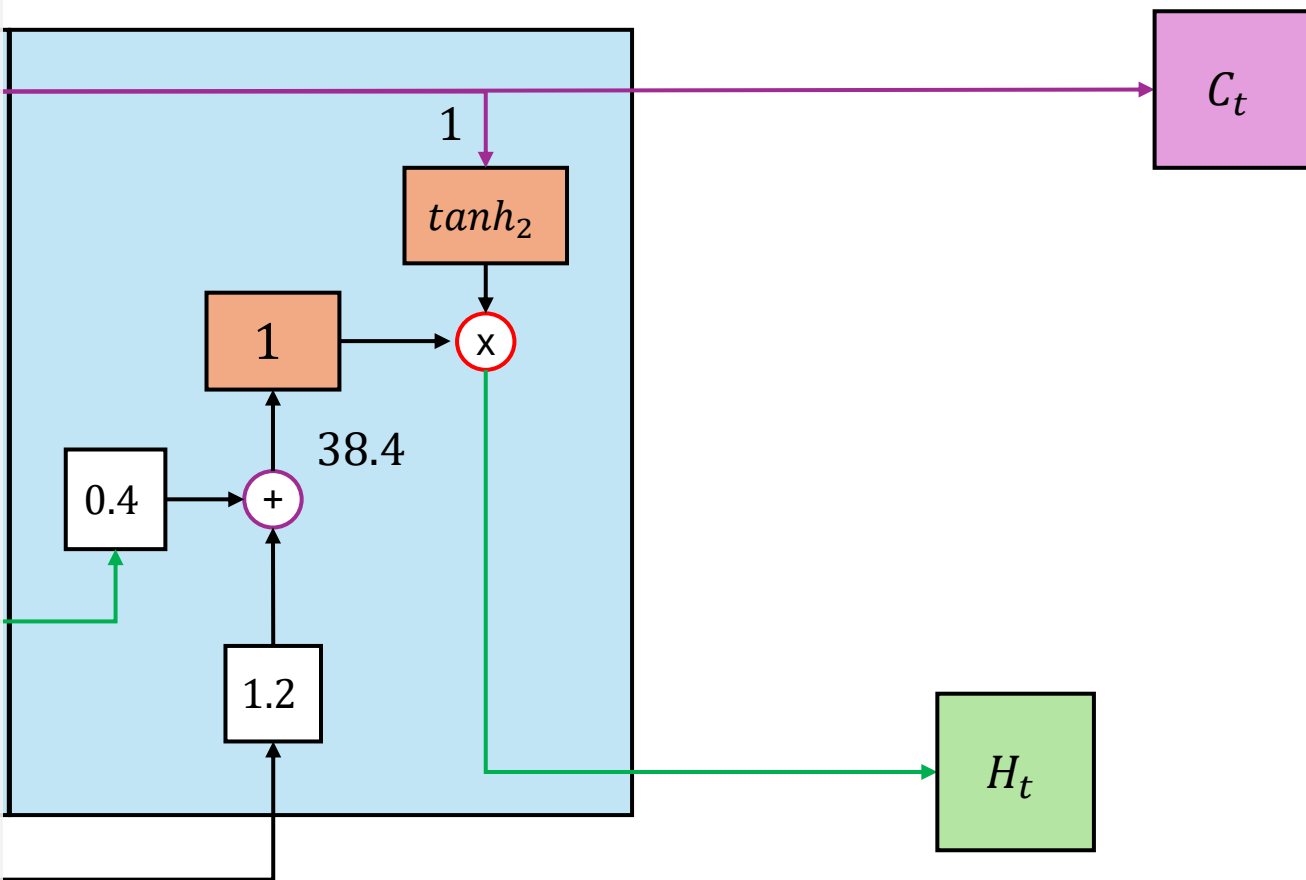


Input Gate

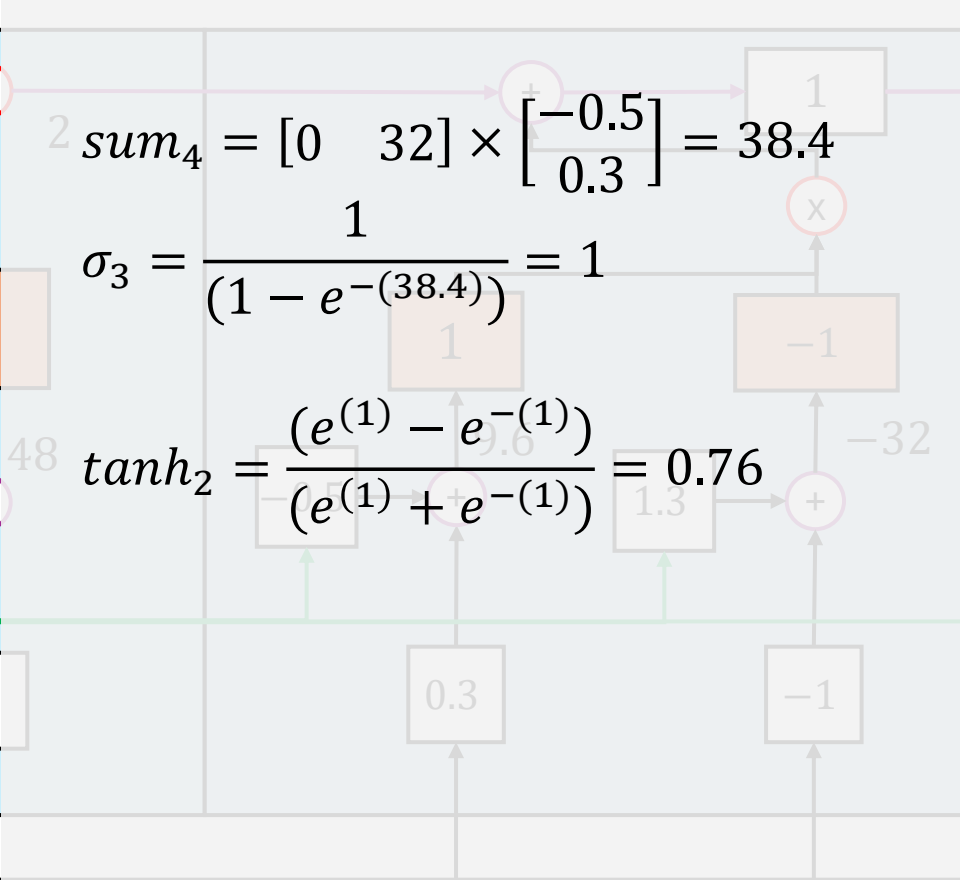
Gate



Output Gate



Gate

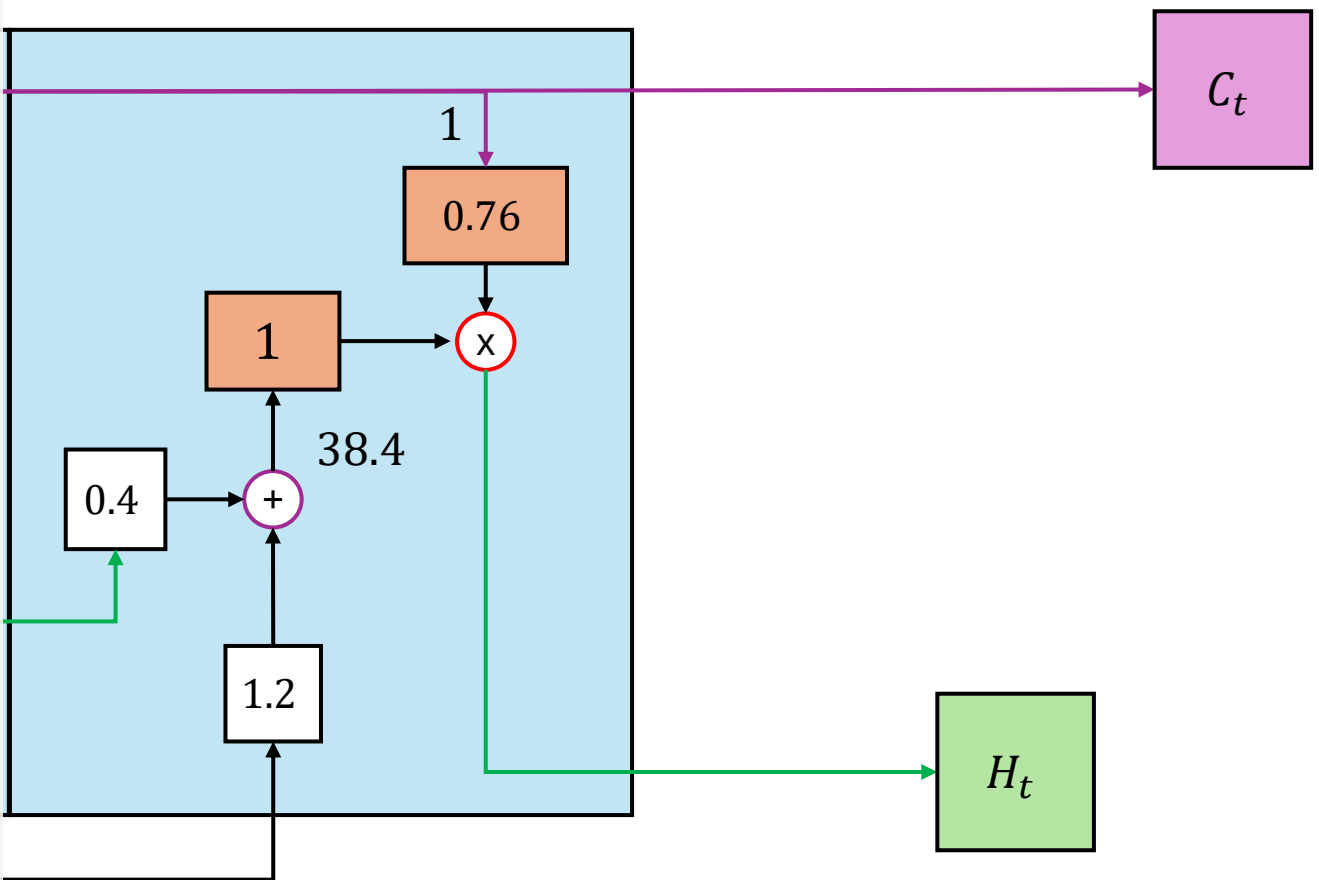


$$sum_4 = [0 \quad 32] \times \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix} = 38.4$$

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-(38.4)})} = 1$$

$$\tanh_2 = \frac{(e^{(1)} - e^{-(1)})}{(e^{(1)} + e^{-(1)})} = 0.76$$

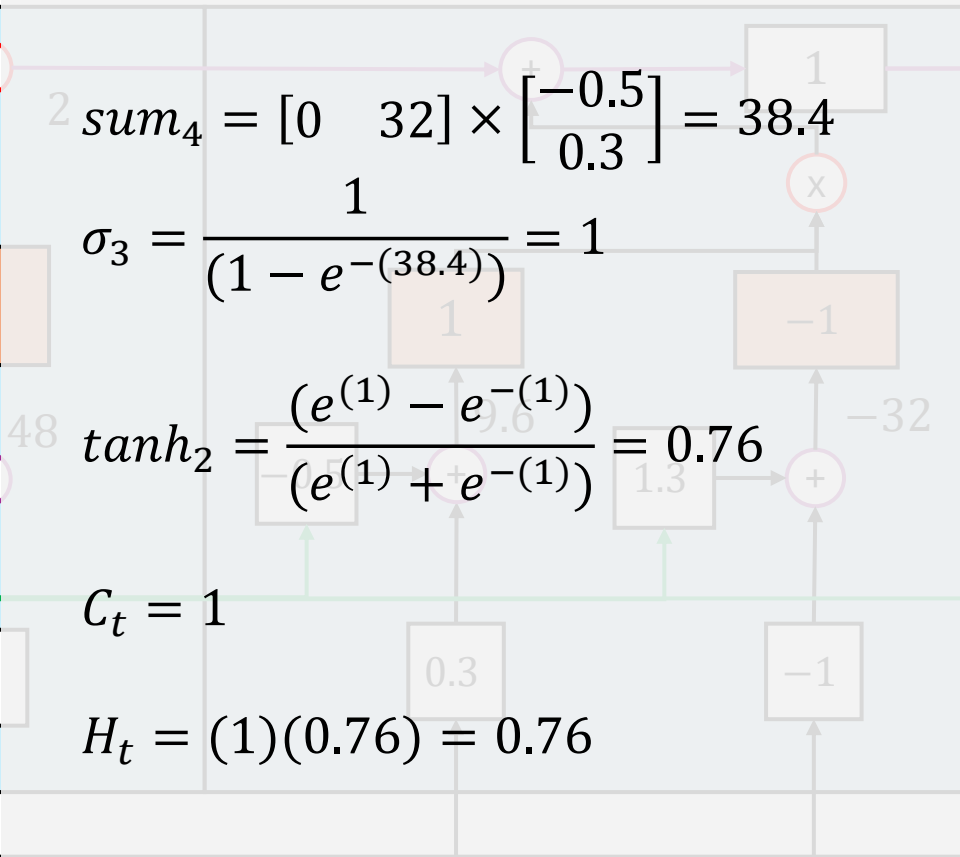
Output Gate



C_t

H_t

Gate



$$sum_4 = [0 \quad 32] \times \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix} = 38.4$$

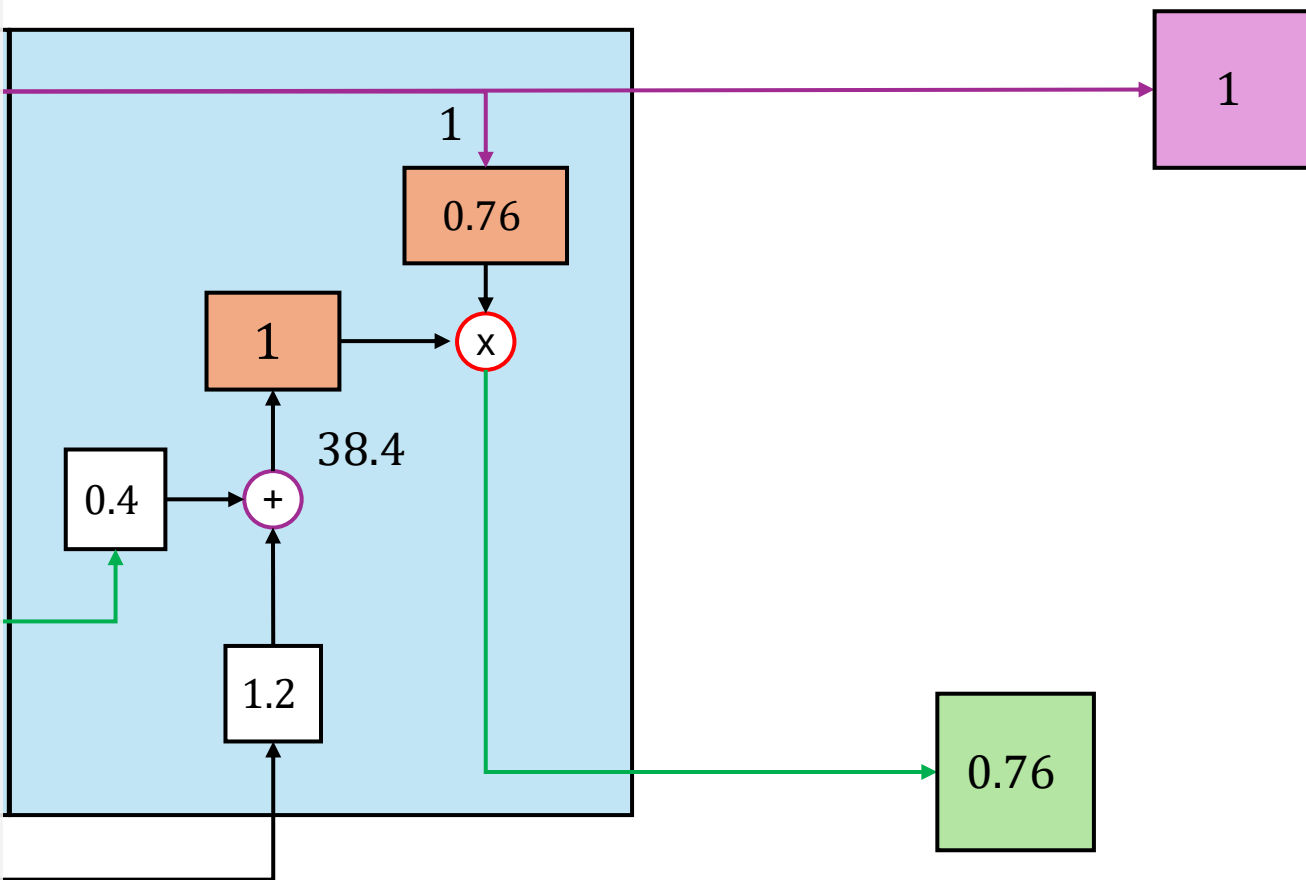
$$\sigma_3 = \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-(38.4)})} = 1$$

$$\tanh_2 = \frac{(e^{(1)} - e^{-(1)})}{(e^{(1)} + e^{-(1)})} = 0.76$$

$$C_t = 1$$

$$H_t = (1)(0.76) = 0.76$$

Output Gate



1

0.76

$$H_t = 0.76$$

Output Gate

 y_t W_9

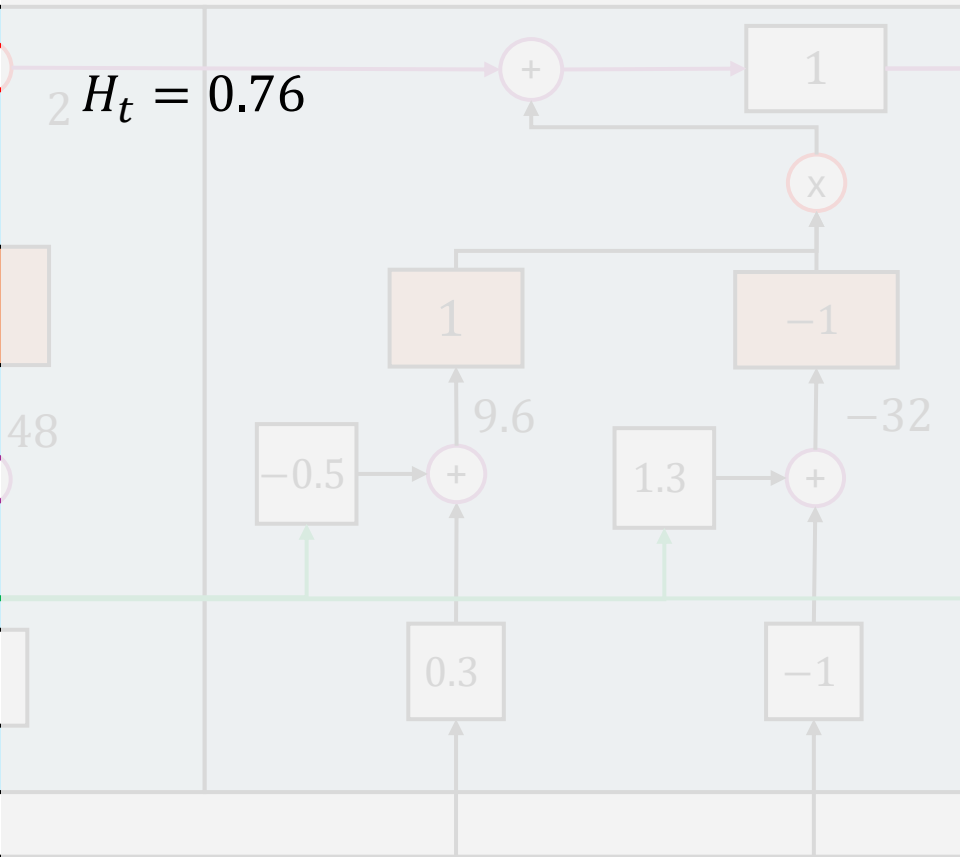
1

*Fully
Connected Layer*

38.4

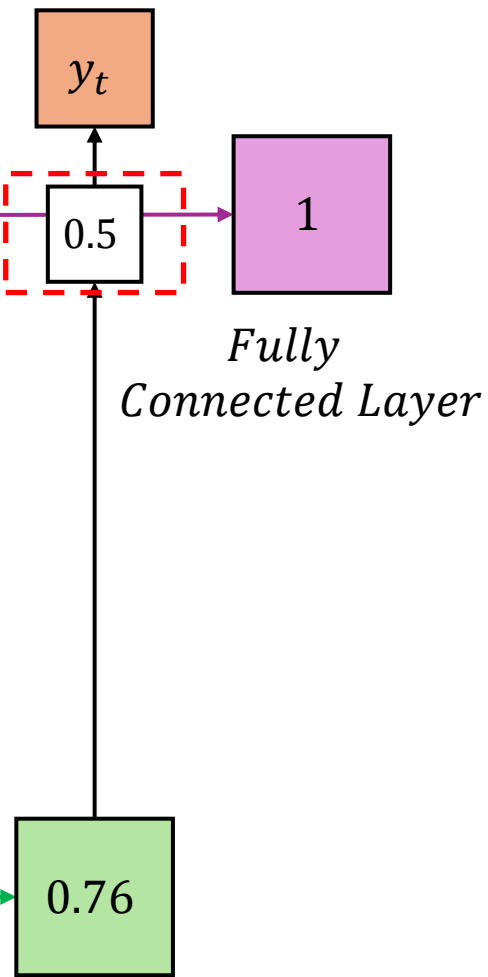
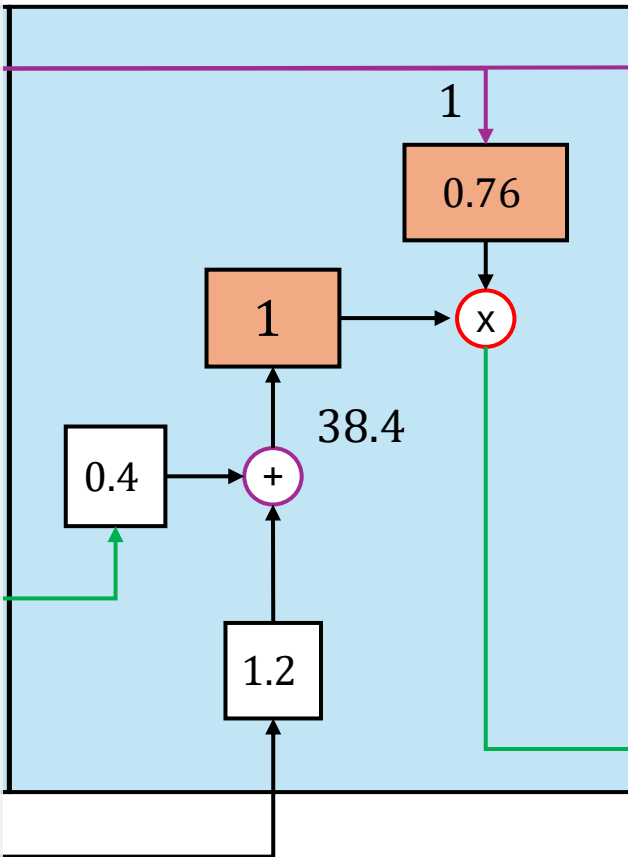
0.76

Gate



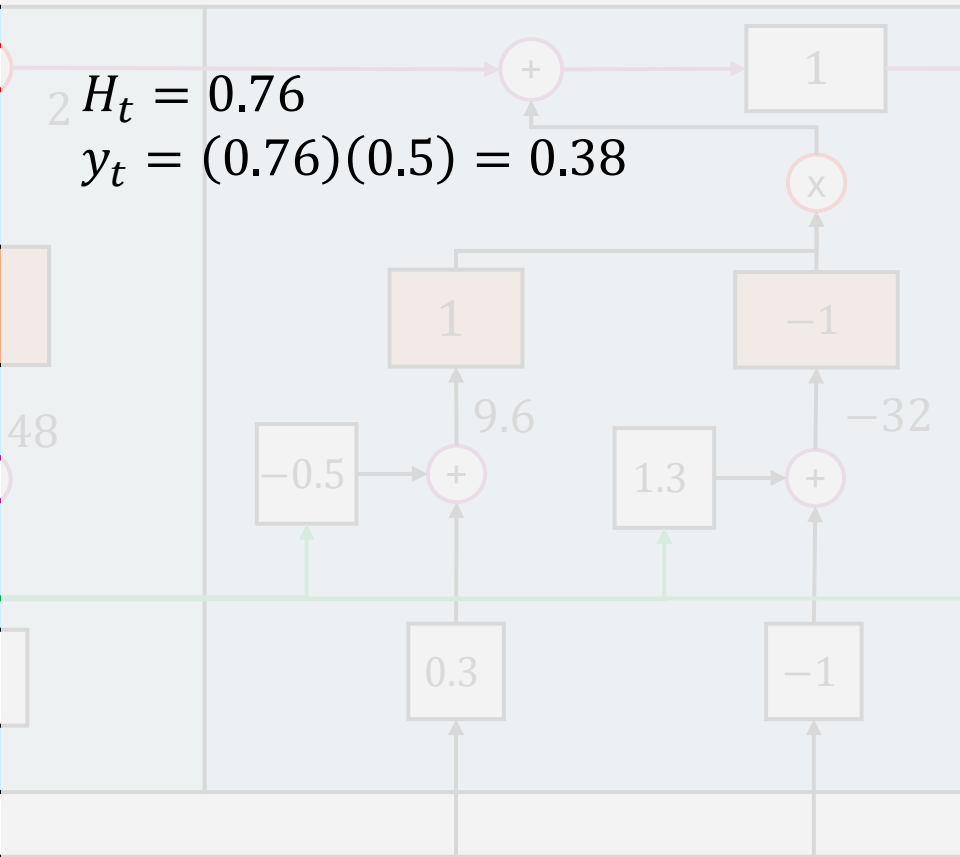
Input Gate

Output Gate



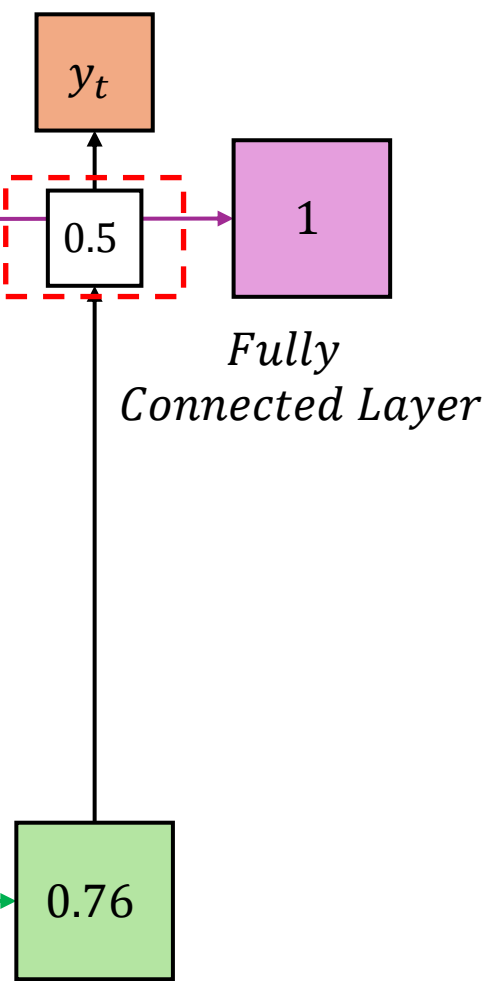
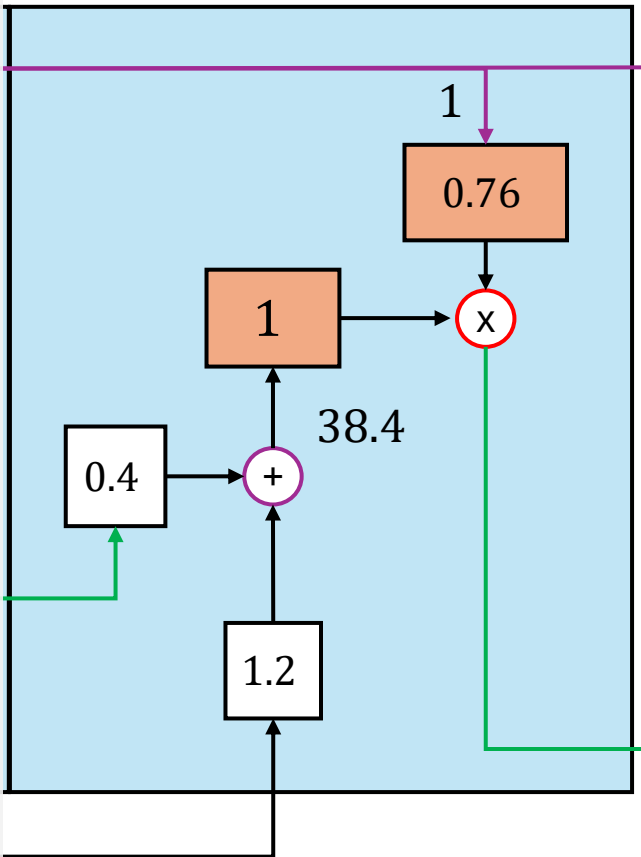
*Fully
Connected Layer*

Gate

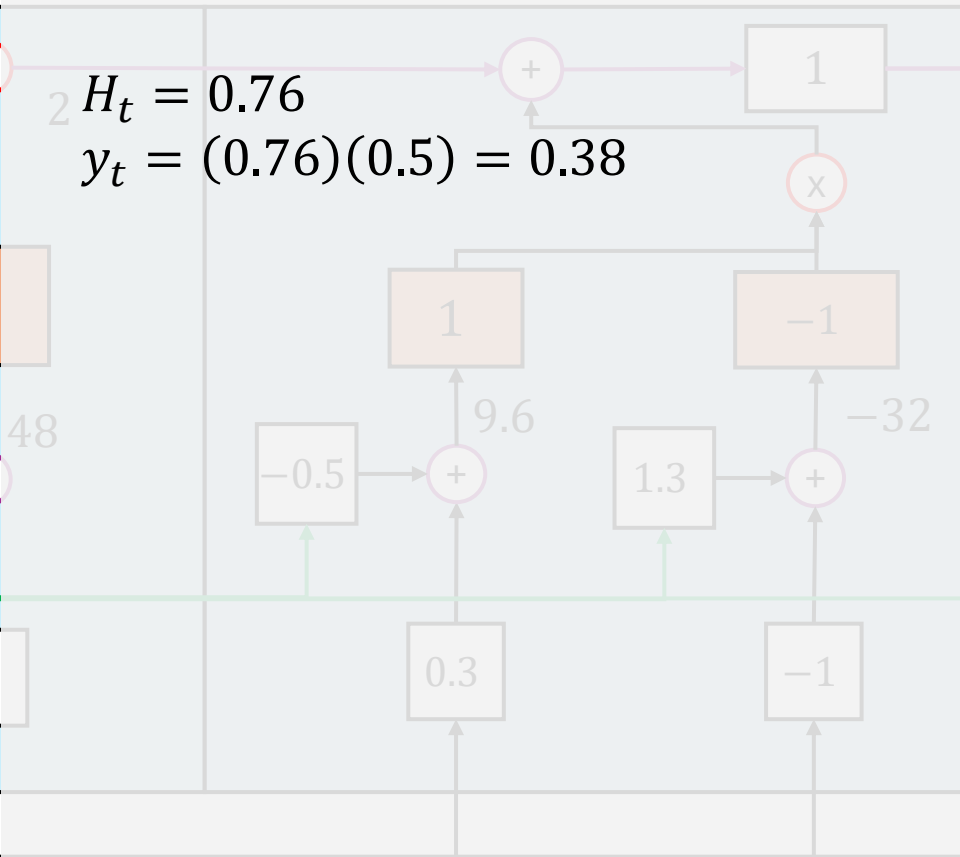


$H_t = 0.76$
 $y_t = (0.76)(0.5) = 0.38$

Output Gate

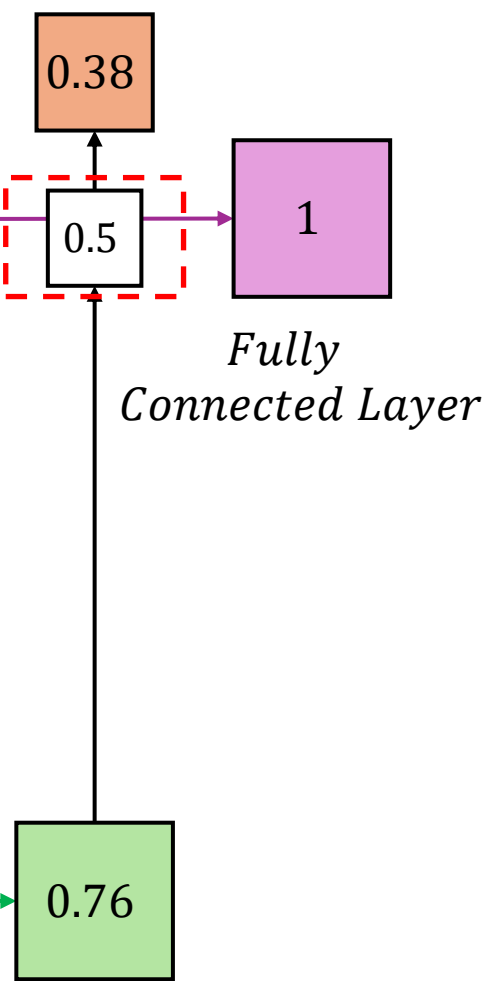
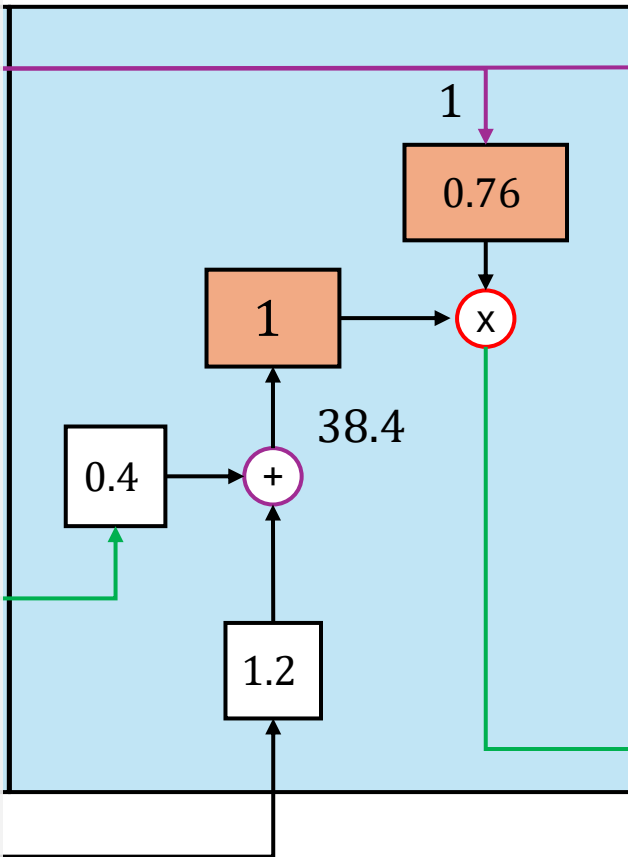


Gate



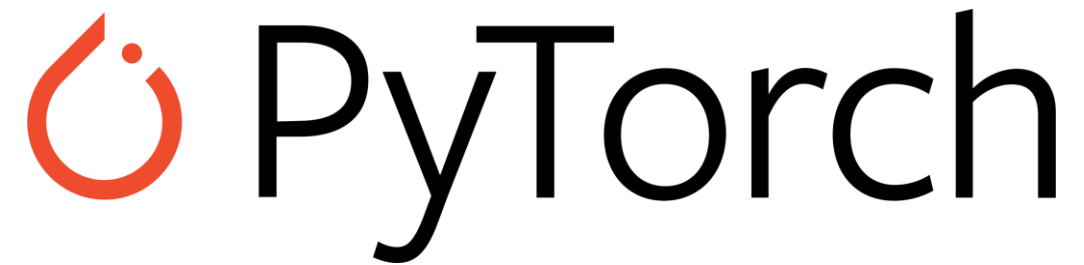
$H_t = 0.76$
 $y_t = (0.76)(0.5) = 0.38$

Output Gate



Next step:
backpropagation

Time to code in



1. Import Library

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
from torch.utils.data import TensorDataset, DataLoader
import numpy as np
```

Import library

```
device = ("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
print(f"Using {device} device")
```

Declare to using **GPU**,
in case GPU nor found
it's going to use CPU
instead.

2. Define Train|Test Data

```
training_x = torch.tensor([
    [32.],
    [37.],
    [25.]
])

training_y = torch.tensor([
    [34.],
    [36.],
    [24.]
])
```

Training Data

Testing Data

```
testing_x = torch.tensor([
    [27.],
])

testing_y = torch.tensor([
    [28.]
])
```

2. Define Train|Test Data

```
dataset = TensorDataset(training_x, training_y)  
train_loader = DataLoader(dataset, batch_size=1, shuffle=True)
```

Put training data into **DataLoader**

3. Define Model

```
class LSTMModeler(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, input_size, hidden_layer_size, output_size):
        super(LSTMModeler, self).__init__()

        self.lstm = nn.LSTM(input_size, hidden_layer_size)
        self.linear = nn.Linear(hidden_layer_size, output_size)
        self.hidden_cell = (torch.zeros(1, 1, hidden_layer_size),
                             torch.zeros(1, 1, hidden_layer_size))

    def forward(self, x):
        lstm_out, self.hidden_cell = self.lstm(x.view(len(x), 1, -1), self.hidden_cell)
        out = self.linear(lstm_out.view(len(x), -1))
        return out[-1]
```

w_n

y_t

x_t

C_t, H_t

```
for x in training_x:
    print(x.view(len(x), 1, -1))
```

[13] ✓ 0.0s

... tensor([[[[32.]]]])
tensor([[[[37.]]]])
tensor([[[[25.]]]])

4. Setup Loss Function and Optimizer

```
losses = []
hidden_layer_size = 10
input_size = 1
output_size = 1
model = LSTMModeler(input_size, hidden_layer_size, output_size).to(device)
loss_function = nn.MSELoss()
optimizer = optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=0.001)

print(model)
```


5. Training Step

```
epochs = 100

for epoch in range(epochs):
    total_loss = 0

    for (x, y) in train_loader:
        x, y = torch.tensor(x).to(device), torch.tensor(y).to(device) ← Training data

        model.zero_grad() ← Gradient reset

        model.hidden_cell = (torch.zeros(1, 1, hidden_layer_size).to(device),
                              torch.zeros(1, 1, hidden_layer_size).to(device))

        y_hat = model(x) ← Comparing losses

        loss = loss_function(y, y_hat)

        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step() ← Backpropagation
        total_loss += loss.item()

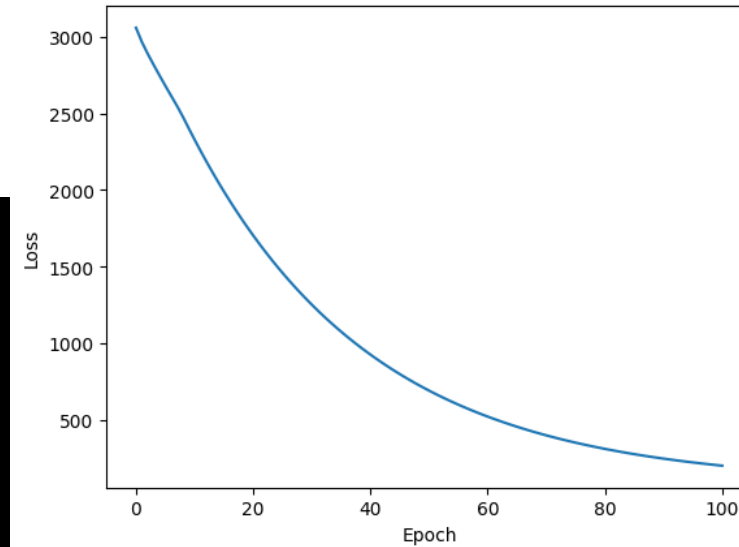
    losses.append(total_loss)
```

6. Losses Plotting

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def plot_losses(ax, t, losses):
    ax.plot(t, losses)
    ax.set_xlabel("Epoch")
    ax.set_ylabel("Loss")

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
plot_losses(ax, np.linspace(0., len(losses), len(losses)), losses)
```



7. Result Inspection

```
for x, y in zip(testing_x, testing_y):
    # Get predicted vector
    with torch.no_grad():
        model.hidden_cell = (torch.zeros(1, 1, hidden_layer_size).to(device),
                              torch.zeros(1, 1, hidden_layer_size).to(device))

        x = x.view(-1, 1, 1).to(device) # (sequence_length, batch_size, input_size)

        pred = model(x)

    print(f"y_true: {int(y.item())}, y_hat: {int(pred.item())}")
```

y_true: 28, y_hat: 25