

In [1]: pip install tensorflow==2.12

```
Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow==2.12 in /usr/local/lib/python3.1
0/dist-packages (2.12.0)
Requirement already satisfied: absl-py>=1.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/d
ist-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (1.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: astunparse>=1.6.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.1
0/dist-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (1.6.3)
Requirement already satisfied: flatbuffers>=2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.1
0/dist-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (24.3.25)
Requirement already satisfied: gast<=0.4.0,>=0.2.1 in /usr/local/lib/python
3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (0.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: google-pasta>=0.1.1 in /usr/local/lib/python
3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (0.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: qrpcio<2.0,>=1.24.3 in /usr/local/lib/python
3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (1.68.0)
Requirement already satisfied: h5py>=2.9.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist
-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (3.12.1)
Requirement already satisfied: jax>=0.3.15 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist
-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (0.4.30)
Requirement already satisfied: keras<2.13,>=2.12.0 in /usr/local/lib/python
3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (2.12.0)
Requirement already satisfied: libclang>=13.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.1
0/dist-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (18.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy<1.24,>=1.22 in /usr/local/lib/python3.1
0/dist-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (1.23.5)
Requirement already satisfied: opt-einsum>=2.3.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.1
0/dist-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (3.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-p
ackages (from tensorflow==2.12) (24.2)
Requirement already satisfied: protobuf!=4.21.0,!=4.21.1,!=4.21.2,!=4.21.3,!
=4.21.4,!=4.21.5,<5.0.0dev,>=3.20.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packag
es (from tensorflow==2.12) (4.25.5)
Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (75.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.12.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist
-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (1.16.0)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard<2.13,>=2.12 in /usr/local/lib/pyt
hon3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (2.12.3)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow-estimator<2.13,>=2.12.0 in /usr/lo
cal/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (2.12.0)
Requirement already satisfied: termcolor>=1.1.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.1
0/dist-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (2.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=3.6.6 in /usr/local/lib/py
thon3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (4.12.2)
Requirement already satisfied: wrapt<1.15,>=1.11.0 in /usr/local/lib/python
3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (1.14.1)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow-io-gcs-filesystem>=0.23.1 in /usr/
local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow==2.12) (0.37.1)
Requirement already satisfied: wheel<1.0,>=0.23.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.
10/dist-packages (from astunparse>=1.6.0->tensorflow==2.12) (0.45.0)
Requirement already satisfied: jaxlib<=0.4.30,>=0.4.27 in /usr/local/lib/pyt
hon3.10/dist-packages (from jax>=0.3.15->tensorflow==2.12) (0.4.30)
Requirement already satisfied: ml-dtypes>=0.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.1
0/dist-packages (from jax>=0.3.15->tensorflow==2.12) (0.4.1)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.9 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
packages (from jax>=0.3.15->tensorflow==2.12) (1.13.1)
Requirement already satisfied: google-auth<3,>=1.6.3 in /usr/local/lib/pytho
```

n3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard<2.13,>=2.12->tensorflow==2.12) (2.27.0)

Requirement already satisfied: google-auth-oauthlib<1.1,>=0.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard<2.13,>=2.12->tensorflow==2.1 2) (1.0.0)

Requirement already satisfied: markdown>=2.6.8 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard<2.13,>=2.12->tensorflow==2.12) (3.7)

Requirement already satisfied: requests<3,>=2.21.0 in /usr/local/lib/python 3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard<2.13,>=2.12->tensorflow==2.12) (2.32.3) Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard-data-server<0.8.0,>=0.7.0 in /us r/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard<2.13,>=2.12->tensorflow==2.12) (0.7.2)

Requirement already satisfied: werkzeug>=1.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard<2.13,>=2.12->tensorflow==2.12) (3.1.3)

Requirement already satisfied: cachetools<6.0,>=2.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/pyth on3.10/dist-packages (from google-auth<3,>=1.6.3->tensorboard<2.13,>=2.12->t ensorflow==2.12) (5.5.0)

Requirement already satisfied: pyasn1-modules>=0.2.1 in /usr/local/lib/pytho n3.10/dist-packages (from google-auth<3,>=1.6.3->tensorboard<2.13,>=2.12->tensorflow==2.12) (0.4.1)

Requirement already satisfied: rsa<5,>=3.1.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/di st-packages (from google-auth<3,>=1.6.3->tensorboard<2.13,>=2.12->tensorflow ==2.12) (4.9)

Requirement already satisfied: requests—oauthlib>=0.7.0 in /usr/local/lib/py thon3.10/dist—packages (from google—auth—oauthlib<1.1,>=0.5—>tensorboard<2.1 3,>=2.12—>tensorflow==2.12) (1.3.1)

Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in /usr/local/lib/py thon3.10/dist-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorboard<2.13,>=2.12->t ensorflow==2.12) (3.4.0)

Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dis t-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorboard<2.13,>=2.12->tensorflow== 2.12) (3.10)

Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3. 10/dist-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorboard<2.13,>=2.12->tensorf low==2.12) (2.2.3)

Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3. 10/dist-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorboard<2.13,>=2.12->tensorf low==2.12) (2024.8.30)

Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.1.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.1 0/dist-packages (from werkzeug>=1.0.1->tensorboard<2.13,>=2.12->tensorflow== 2.12) (3.0.2)

Requirement already satisfied: pyasn1<0.7.0,>=0.4.6 in /usr/local/lib/python 3.10/dist-packages (from pyasn1-modules>=0.2.1->google-auth<3,>=1.6.3->tensorboard<2.13,>=2.12->tensorflow==2.12) (0.6.1)

Requirement already satisfied: oauthlib>=3.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests-oauthlib>=0.7.0->google-auth-oauthlib<1.1,>=0.5->tensorboard<2.13,>=2.12->tensorflow==2.12) (3.2.2)

In [2]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
!pip install keras-preprocessing

```
#Installing Packages required for deep learning
from tensorflow import keras
from keras import layers
from keras import preprocessing
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
from keras.datasets import imdb
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Flatten, Dense, Embedding, LSTM, Conv1D, MaxPoolin
from keras.models import load model
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from keras.optimizers import RMSprop
from keras.optimizers import adam
from google.colab import files
import re, os
```

Requirement already satisfied: keras-preprocessing in /usr/local/lib/python 3.10/dist-packages (1.1.2)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.9.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from keras-preprocessing) (1.23.5)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.9.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from keras-preprocessing) (1.16.0)

```
In [3]: import logging
logging.getLogger('tensorflow').disabled = True
```

Loading the dataset with reviews truncated after 150 words, limiting training samples to 100, validating on 10,000 samples, and considering only the top 10,000 words.

```
x_val = keras.preprocessing.sequence.pad_sequences(
    x_val, maxlen=max_len)
```

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

```
In [6]: # Model compilattion
model_embedding.compile(optimizer = 'rmsprop', loss = 'binary_crossentropy',
```

In [7]: model_embedding.summary()

Model: "sequential"

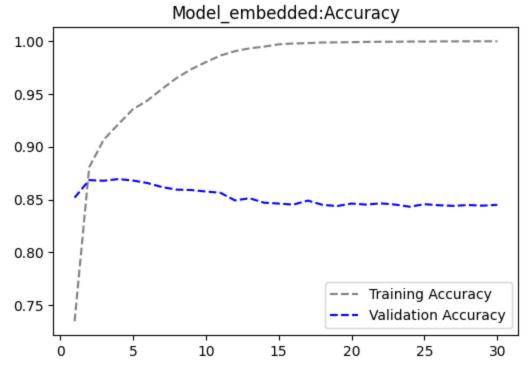
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 150, 10)	100000
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 1500)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 1)	1501

Total params: 101,501 Trainable params: 101,501 Non-trainable params: 0

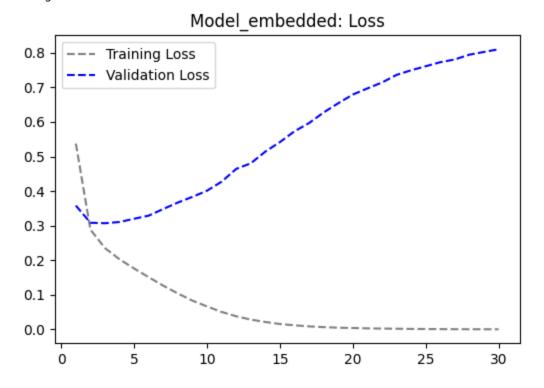
```
Epoch 1/30
c: 0.7347 - val loss: 0.3581 - val acc: 0.8518
Epoch 2/30
c: 0.8806 - val loss: 0.3085 - val acc: 0.8684
c: 0.9068 - val loss: 0.3071 - val acc: 0.8678
Epoch 4/30
c: 0.9214 - val loss: 0.3107 - val acc: 0.8694
Epoch 5/30
c: 0.9355 - val_loss: 0.3201 - val_acc: 0.8680
Epoch 6/30
c: 0.9438 - val_loss: 0.3291 - val_acc: 0.8656
Epoch 7/30
c: 0.9548 - val_loss: 0.3484 - val_acc: 0.8618
Epoch 8/30
c: 0.9651 - val_loss: 0.3670 - val_acc: 0.8594
Epoch 9/30
c: 0.9735 - val_loss: 0.3834 - val_acc: 0.8590
Epoch 10/30
c: 0.9801 - val_loss: 0.4012 - val_acc: 0.8576
Epoch 11/30
c: 0.9864 - val_loss: 0.4272 - val_acc: 0.8564
Epoch 12/30
c: 0.9905 - val_loss: 0.4642 - val_acc: 0.8492
Epoch 13/30
c: 0.9932 - val_loss: 0.4803 - val_acc: 0.8512
Epoch 14/30
c: 0.9948 - val_loss: 0.5142 - val_acc: 0.8470
Epoch 15/30
c: 0.9970 - val_loss: 0.5417 - val_acc: 0.8462
Epoch 16/30
c: 0.9978 - val_loss: 0.5729 - val_acc: 0.8452
Epoch 17/30
c: 0.9981 - val_loss: 0.5967 - val_acc: 0.8490
Epoch 18/30
c: 0.9987 - val_loss: 0.6274 - val_acc: 0.8450
```

```
c: 0.9988 - val_loss: 0.6541 - val_acc: 0.8438
      Epoch 20/30
      c: 0.9991 - val_loss: 0.6791 - val_acc: 0.8462
      Epoch 21/30
      c: 0.9993 - val loss: 0.6969 - val acc: 0.8452
      Epoch 22/30
      1250/1250 [============== ] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0026 - ac
      c: 0.9995 - val_loss: 0.7139 - val_acc: 0.8464
      Epoch 23/30
      1250/1250 [============== ] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0022 - ac
      c: 0.9995 - val loss: 0.7359 - val acc: 0.8452
      Epoch 24/30
      c: 0.9997 - val loss: 0.7493 - val acc: 0.8432
      Epoch 25/30
      c: 0.9997 - val loss: 0.7610 - val acc: 0.8456
      Epoch 26/30
      1250/1250 [============= ] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 9.8520e-04
      - acc: 0.9998 - val loss: 0.7726 - val acc: 0.8446
      Epoch 27/30
      1250/1250 [============ ] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 7.8475e-04
      - acc: 0.9998 - val loss: 0.7807 - val acc: 0.8440
      Epoch 28/30
      1250/1250 [============== ] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 6.4995e-04
      - acc: 0.9999 - val_loss: 0.7945 - val_acc: 0.8448
      Epoch 29/30
      1250/1250 [============= ] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 6.2857e-04
      - acc: 0.9999 - val loss: 0.8023 - val acc: 0.8442
      Epoch 30/30
      1250/1250 [============= ] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 5.5484e-04
      - acc: 0.9999 - val loss: 0.8100 - val acc: 0.8450
In [9]: # Printing the measures
       print(Model_embedded.history.keys())
      dict_keys(['loss', 'acc', 'val_loss', 'val_acc'])
In [10]: #'acc' is the representation for accuracy
       accuracy = Model embedded.history['acc']
       val_accuracy = Model_embedded.history['val_acc']
       loss = Model embedded.history["loss"]
       val_loss = Model_embedded.history["val_loss"]
       epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
       plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
       plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training")
       plt.plot(epochs, val accuracy, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Valid
       plt.title("Model embedded:Accuracy")
       plt.legend()
       plt.figure()
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
plt.plot(epochs, loss, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training Los
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Validati
plt.title("Model_embedded: Loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>



Training Accuracy and Loss: The training accuracy progressively rises and eventually stabilizes at 100%, while the training loss substantially decreases,

indicating effective learning from the training data. Validation Accuracy and Loss: The validation accuracy remains consistently high, stabilizing at approximately 86%, indicating robust generalization to unseen data. The validation loss converges to a stable value, suggesting that the model is not overfitting the training data. Overall Performance: Both the accuracy and loss plots for both training and validation demonstrate that the model is effectively learning and generalizing to new data.

According to the embedded layer, approximately 87.2% of the remaining dataset samples were accurately classified. In the preceding model, the data has not been divided into sample sizes yet; instead, all available data was utilized, resulting in an accuracy of 87%.

Model_embedded_200: Modifying the number of training samples to assess variations in the model's performance. Training set size = 200.

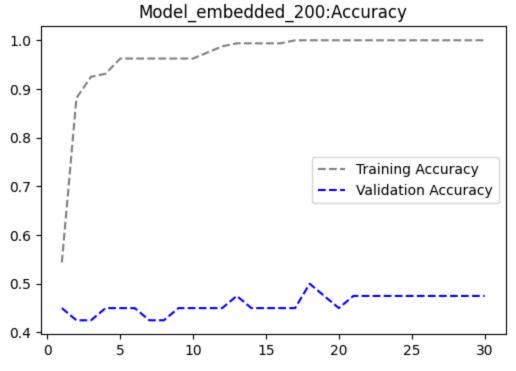
```
In [12]: # Establishing the maximum limit for the vocabulary's word count.
         num\_words = 10000
         # Loading the IMDB Dataset
         (train_data, train_labels), (test_data, test_labels) = imdb.load_data(num_wd
         # Cut-Off reviews after 150 words
         maxlen = 150
         train_data = pad_sequences(train_data, maxlen=maxlen)
         test data = pad sequences(test data, maxlen=maxlen)
         # Merging Training and Testing data
         texts = np.concatenate((train data, test data), axis=0)
         labels = np.concatenate((train_labels, test_labels), axis=0)
         # Splitting the data into Training and Validation Samples
         train_texts, val_texts, train_labels, val_labels = train_test_split(texts, l
         # Split the data further to obtain a test size of 5000 samples.
         _, test_texts, _, test_labels = train_test_split(test_data, test_labels, tes
In [13]: train_texts.shape
Out[13]: (200, 150)
```

```
In [14]:
         val texts.shape
Out[14]: (10000, 150)
In [15]: test texts.shape
Out[15]: (5000, 150)
In [16]: # Define the model
         embedding_dim = 10
         model_embedding_200 = keras.Sequential([
             layers.Embedding(input_dim=num_words, output_dim=embedding_dim, input_le
             layers.Flatten(),
             layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
         1)
         # Compile the model
         model embedding 200.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='binary crossentropy',
In [17]: model_embedding_200.summary()
        Model: "sequential_1"
         Layer (type)
                                      Output Shape
                                                                Param #
                                      (None, 150, 10)
         embedding_1 (Embedding)
                                                                100000
         flatten 1 (Flatten)
                                      (None, 1500)
         dense_1 (Dense)
                                      (None, 1)
                                                                1501
        Total params: 101,501
        Trainable params: 101,501
        Non-trainable params: 0
In [18]: # Callbacks
         callbacks = ModelCheckpoint(
                     filepath= "model_embedding_200.keras",
                     save_best_only= True,
                     monitor= "val_loss"
         # Running the Model using model_embedding.fit
         model embedding 200 = model embedding 200.fit(train texts, train labels,
                              epochs=30,
                              batch size=16,
                              validation split=0.2,
                              callbacks=callbacks)
```

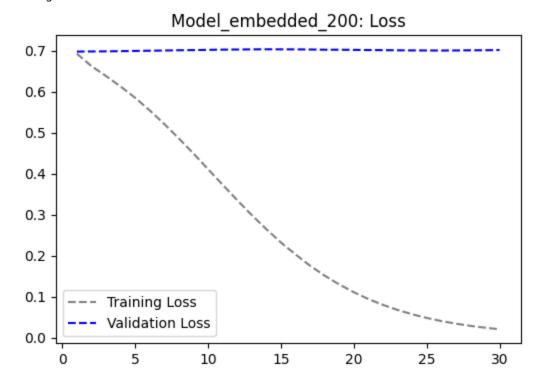
```
Epoch 1/30
10/10 [============ ] - 1s 20ms/step - loss: 0.6930 - acc:
0.5437 - val loss: 0.6981 - val acc: 0.4500
Epoch 2/30
10/10 [============= ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6626 - acc:
0.8813 - val loss: 0.6984 - val acc: 0.4250
Epoch 3/30
10/10 [=============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6385 - acc:
0.9250 - val loss: 0.6987 - val acc: 0.4250
Epoch 4/30
10/10 [============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6128 - acc:
0.9312 - val loss: 0.6991 - val acc: 0.4500
Epoch 5/30
10/10 [================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.5853 - acc:
0.9625 - val loss: 0.6997 - val acc: 0.4500
Epoch 6/30
0.9625 - val_loss: 0.7002 - val_acc: 0.4500
Epoch 7/30
10/10 [=============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.5213 - acc:
0.9625 - val_loss: 0.7007 - val_acc: 0.4250
Epoch 8/30
10/10 [================= ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.4860 - acc:
0.9625 - val_loss: 0.7014 - val_acc: 0.4250
Epoch 9/30
10/10 [================ ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.4493 - acc:
0.9625 - val_loss: 0.7017 - val_acc: 0.4500
Epoch 10/30
10/10 [================= ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.4112 - acc:
0.9625 - val_loss: 0.7023 - val_acc: 0.4500
Epoch 11/30
10/10 [============= ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.3732 - acc:
0.9750 - val_loss: 0.7029 - val_acc: 0.4500
Epoch 12/30
10/10 [============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3356 - acc:
0.9875 - val_loss: 0.7031 - val_acc: 0.4500
Epoch 13/30
10/10 [================ ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.2991 - acc:
0.9937 - val_loss: 0.7035 - val_acc: 0.4750
Epoch 14/30
10/10 [================ ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2647 - acc:
0.9937 - val_loss: 0.7037 - val_acc: 0.4500
Epoch 15/30
10/10 [=============== ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.2323 - acc:
0.9937 - val_loss: 0.7036 - val_acc: 0.4500
Epoch 16/30
10/10 [=============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.2031 - acc:
0.9937 - val_loss: 0.7035 - val_acc: 0.4500
Epoch 17/30
10/10 [================= ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.1755 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7032 - val_acc: 0.4500
Epoch 18/30
10/10 [================ ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.1513 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7027 - val_acc: 0.5000
Epoch 19/30
10/10 [================ ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.1299 - acc:
```

```
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7026 - val_acc: 0.4750
       Epoch 20/30
       10/10 [=============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.1109 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7022 - val_acc: 0.4500
       Epoch 21/30
       10/10 [============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0942 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7019 - val acc: 0.4750
       Epoch 22/30
       10/10 [============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0801 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7016 - val_acc: 0.4750
       Epoch 23/30
       10/10 [============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0676 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7012 - val acc: 0.4750
       Epoch 24/30
       10/10 [============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0572 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7010 - val acc: 0.4750
       Epoch 25/30
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7008 - val acc: 0.4750
       Epoch 26/30
       10/10 [============= ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0406 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7007 - val acc: 0.4750
       Epoch 27/30
       10/10 [============= ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0342 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7008 - val_acc: 0.4750
       Epoch 28/30
       10/10 [============= ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0288 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7013 - val_acc: 0.4750
       Epoch 29/30
       10/10 [============= ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0243 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7014 - val acc: 0.4750
       Epoch 30/30
       10/10 [============== ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0205 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7020 - val acc: 0.4750
In [19]: # Print the keys
        print(model_embedding_200.history.keys())
       dict_keys(['loss', 'acc', 'val_loss', 'val_acc'])
In [20]: # 'acc' is the representation for accuracy
        accuracy = model embedding 200.history['acc']
        val_accuracy = model_embedding_200.history['val_acc']
        loss = model embedding 200.history["loss"]
        val loss = model embedding 200.history["val loss"]
        epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
        plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
        plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training")
        plt.plot(epochs, val accuracy, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Valid
        plt.title("Model embedded 200:Accuracy")
        plt.legend()
        plt.figure()
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
plt.plot(epochs, loss, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training Los
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Validati
plt.title("Model_embedded_200: Loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>



Model_embedded_500: To see changes in the model's performance, change its number of training samples. Size of training set: 500.

```
In [21]: # Establishing the maximum limit for the vocabulary's word count.
         num\_words = 10000
         # Loading the IMDB Dataset
         (train_data, train_labels), (test_data, test_labels) = imdb.load_data(num_wc
         # Cut-Off reviews after 150 words
         maxlen = 150
         train data = pad sequences(train data, maxlen=maxlen)
         test data = pad sequences(test data, maxlen=maxlen)
         # Creating a unified dataset by merging the training and testing data.
         texts = np.concatenate((train_data, test_data), axis=0)
         labels = np.concatenate((train_labels, test_labels), axis=0)
         # Dividing the data into training and validation samples.
         train_texts, val_texts, train_labels, val_labels = train_test_split(texts, l
         # Split the data further to obtain a test size of 5000 samples.
         _, test_texts, _, test_labels = train_test_split(test_data, test_labels, tes
In [22]: train_texts.shape
Out[22]: (500, 150)
In [23]: val_texts.shape
Out[23]: (10000, 150)
In [24]: test_texts.shape
Out[24]: (5000, 150)
In [25]: # Using embedding model with dimension = 10
         embedding dim = 10
         model embedding 500 = keras.Sequential([
             layers Embedding (input dim=num words, output dim=embedding dim, input l\epsilon
             layers.Flatten(),
             layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
         1)
         # Model compilling
         model_embedding_500.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='binary_crossentropy'
In [26]: model embedding 500.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_2 (Embedding)	(None, 150, 10)	100000
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 1500)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1)	1501

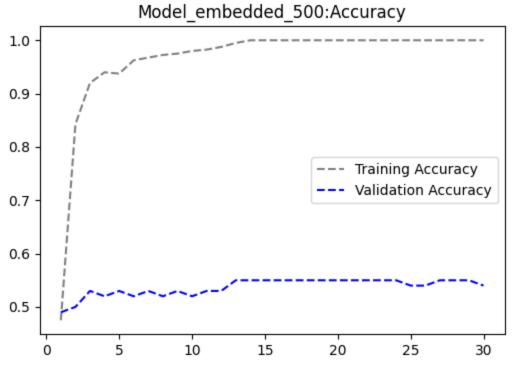
Total params: 101,501 Trainable params: 101,501 Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [27]: # Callbacks
         callbacks = ModelCheckpoint(
                     filepath= "model_embedding_500.keras",
                     save_best_only= True,
                     monitor= "val_loss"
         # Running the Model using model embedding.fit
         model_embedding_500 = model_embedding_500.fit(train_texts, train_labels,
                             epochs=30,
                             batch_size=16,
                             validation_split=0.2,
                             callbacks=callbacks)
```

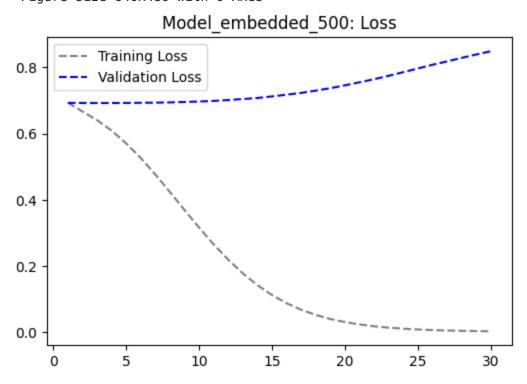
```
Epoch 1/30
25/25 [============ ] - 1s 12ms/step - loss: 0.6938 - acc:
0.4750 - val loss: 0.6932 - val acc: 0.4900
Epoch 2/30
25/25 [=========== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6671 - acc:
0.8425 - val loss: 0.6928 - val acc: 0.5000
Epoch 3/30
25/25 [============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.6410 - acc:
0.9200 - val loss: 0.6926 - val acc: 0.5300
Epoch 4/30
25/25 [============= ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.6094 - acc:
0.9400 - val loss: 0.6928 - val acc: 0.5200
Epoch 5/30
25/25 [=============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.5709 - acc:
0.9375 - val_loss: 0.6929 - val_acc: 0.5300
Epoch 6/30
25/25 [============ ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.5266 - acc:
0.9625 - val_loss: 0.6933 - val_acc: 0.5200
Epoch 7/30
25/25 [============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4769 - acc:
0.9675 - val_loss: 0.6938 - val_acc: 0.5300
Epoch 8/30
25/25 [============ ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4240 - acc:
0.9725 - val_loss: 0.6945 - val_acc: 0.5200
Epoch 9/30
25/25 [============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3699 - acc:
0.9750 - val_loss: 0.6958 - val_acc: 0.5300
Epoch 10/30
25/25 [============= ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3167 - acc:
0.9800 - val_loss: 0.6972 - val_acc: 0.5200
Epoch 11/30
25/25 [============ ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2660 - acc:
0.9825 - val_loss: 0.6990 - val_acc: 0.5300
Epoch 12/30
25/25 [============= ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2198 - acc:
0.9875 - val_loss: 0.7017 - val_acc: 0.5300
Epoch 13/30
25/25 [=============== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.1785 - acc:
0.9950 - val_loss: 0.7046 - val_acc: 0.5500
Epoch 14/30
25/25 [============= ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.1428 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7078 - val_acc: 0.5500
Epoch 15/30
25/25 [============ ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.1129 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7125 - val_acc: 0.5500
Epoch 16/30
25/25 [============= ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0884 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7178 - val_acc: 0.5500
Epoch 17/30
25/25 [============= ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0687 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7231 - val_acc: 0.5500
Epoch 18/30
25/25 [============= ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0530 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7301 - val_acc: 0.5500
Epoch 19/30
25/25 [=============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0406 - acc:
```

```
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7374 - val_acc: 0.5500
       Epoch 20/30
       25/25 [=========== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0314 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7460 - val_acc: 0.5500
       Epoch 21/30
       25/25 [=========== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0241 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7552 - val acc: 0.5500
       Epoch 22/30
       25/25 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0186 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7644 - val_acc: 0.5500
       Epoch 23/30
       25/25 [=========== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0144 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7747 - val acc: 0.5500
       Epoch 24/30
       25/25 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0113 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7857 - val acc: 0.5500
       Epoch 25/30
       25/25 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0090 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7968 - val acc: 0.5400
       Epoch 26/30
       25/25 [============ ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0072 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.8080 - val acc: 0.5400
       Epoch 27/30
       25/25 [============= ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0059 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.8182 - val_acc: 0.5500
       Epoch 28/30
       25/25 [============ ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0049 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.8288 - val_acc: 0.5500
       Epoch 29/30
       25/25 [=========== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0041 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.8390 - val acc: 0.5500
       Epoch 30/30
       25/25 [============ ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0035 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.8489 - val acc: 0.5400
In [28]: # display of keys
        print(model_embedding_500.history.keys())
       dict_keys(['loss', 'acc', 'val_loss', 'val_acc'])
In [29]: # 'acc' is the representation for accuracy
        accuracy = model embedding 500.history['acc']
        val_accuracy = model_embedding_500.history['val_acc']
        loss = model embedding 500.history["loss"]
        val loss = model embedding 500.history["val loss"]
        epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
        plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
        plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training
        plt.plot(epochs, val accuracy, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Valid
        plt.title("Model embedded 500:Accuracy")
        plt.legend()
        plt.figure()
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
plt.plot(epochs, loss, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training Los
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Validati
plt.title("Model_embedded_500: Loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>



Model_embedded_1000: To assess differences in the model's performance, change the amount of training samples. The size of the training set is 1000.

```
In [30]: # Establishing the maximum number of words to utilize in the vocabulary.
         num\ words = 10000
         # Load the IMDB dataset.
         (train_data, train_labels), (test_data, test_labels) = imdb.load_data(num_wc
         # Truncate the reviews after 150 words.
         maxlen = 150
         train data = pad sequences(train data, maxlen=maxlen)
         test data = pad sequences(test data, maxlen=maxlen)
         # Merging the training and testing data forms a unified dataset.
         texts = np.concatenate((train_data, test_data), axis=0)
         labels = np.concatenate((train_labels, test_labels), axis=0)
         # Dividing the data into training and validation sets.
         train_texts, val_texts, train_labels, val_labels = train_test_split(texts, l
         # Split the data further to obtain a test size of 5000 samples.
         _, test_texts, _, test_labels = train_test_split(test_data, test_labels, tes
In [31]: train_texts.shape
Out[31]: (1000, 150)
In [32]: val texts.shape
Out[32]: (10000, 150)
In [33]: test_texts.shape
Out[33]: (5000, 150)
In [34]: # Using embedding model with dimension = 10
         embedding dim = 10
         model embedding 1000 = keras.Sequential([
             layers Embedding(input dim=num words, output dim=embedding dim, input le
             layers.Flatten(),
             layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
         1)
         # Model compilling
         model_embedding_1000.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='binary_crossentropy'
         # callbacks.
         callbacks = ModelCheckpoint(
                     filepath= "model embedding 1000.keras",
                     save best only= True,
                     monitor= "val loss"
```

In [35]: # Summary of results model_embedding_1000.summary()

Model: "sequential_3"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_3 (Embedding)	(None, 150, 10)	100000
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None, 1500)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 1)	1501

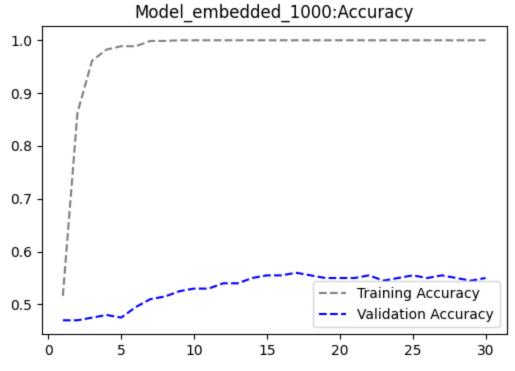
Total params: 101,501 Trainable params: 101,501 Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [36]: # Running the Model using model_embedding.fit
         model_embedding_1000 = model_embedding_1000.fit(train_texts, train_labels,
                             epochs=30,
                             batch_size=16,
                             validation_split=0.2,
                             callbacks=callbacks)
```

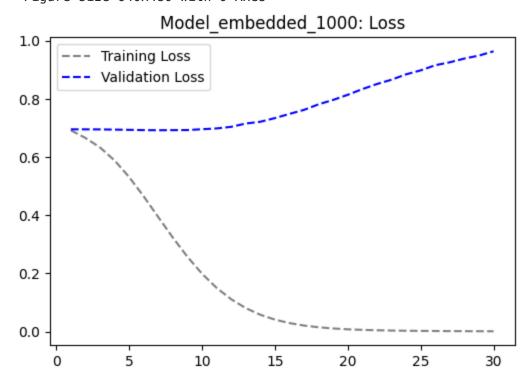
```
Epoch 1/30
50/50 [============ ] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6923 - acc:
0.5163 - val loss: 0.6957 - val acc: 0.4700
Epoch 2/30
50/50 [============ ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6660 - acc:
0.8625 - val loss: 0.6956 - val acc: 0.4700
Epoch 3/30
50/50 [============== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6333 - acc:
0.9613 - val loss: 0.6954 - val acc: 0.4750
Epoch 4/30
0.9825 - val loss: 0.6947 - val acc: 0.4800
Epoch 5/30
50/50 [=============== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.5315 - acc:
0.9887 - val loss: 0.6939 - val acc: 0.4750
Epoch 6/30
50/50 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.4649 - acc:
0.9887 - val_loss: 0.6929 - val_acc: 0.4950
Epoch 7/30
50/50 [============== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3936 - acc:
0.9987 - val_loss: 0.6925 - val_acc: 0.5100
Epoch 8/30
50/50 [============ ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3231 - acc:
0.9987 - val_loss: 0.6929 - val_acc: 0.5150
Epoch 9/30
50/50 [=============== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2571 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_acc: 0.5250
Epoch 10/30
50/50 [============= ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1992 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6960 - val_acc: 0.5300
Epoch 11/30
50/50 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1504 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6987 - val_acc: 0.5300
Epoch 12/30
50/50 [============= ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1114 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7042 - val_acc: 0.5400
50/50 [=============== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0809 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7156 - val_acc: 0.5400
Epoch 14/30
50/50 [=============== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0581 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7217 - val_acc: 0.5500
Epoch 15/30
50/50 [============== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0414 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7343 - val_acc: 0.5550
Epoch 16/30
50/50 [============= ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0295 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7487 - val_acc: 0.5550
Epoch 17/30
50/50 [=============== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0210 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7626 - val_acc: 0.5600
Epoch 18/30
50/50 [============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0151 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7818 - val_acc: 0.5550
Epoch 19/30
50/50 [=============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0109 - acc:
```

```
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7968 - val_acc: 0.5500
       Epoch 20/30
       50/50 [=============== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0081 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.8145 - val_acc: 0.5500
       Epoch 21/30
       50/50 [============ ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0062 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.8339 - val acc: 0.5500
       Epoch 22/30
       50/50 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0048 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.8514 - val_acc: 0.5550
       Epoch 23/30
       50/50 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0038 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.8663 - val acc: 0.5450
       Epoch 24/30
       50/50 [============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0031 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.8847 - val acc: 0.5500
       Epoch 25/30
       50/50 [=============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0026 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.8984 - val acc: 0.5550
       Epoch 26/30
       50/50 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0022 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.9160 - val acc: 0.5500
       Epoch 27/30
       50/50 [============ ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0019 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.9261 - val_acc: 0.5550
       Epoch 28/30
       50/50 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0017 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.9390 - val_acc: 0.5500
       Epoch 29/30
       50/50 [============ ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0015 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.9492 - val acc: 0.5450
       Epoch 30/30
       50/50 [============= ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0013 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.9640 - val acc: 0.5500
In [37]: # Printing keys
        print(model_embedding_1000.history.keys())
       dict_keys(['loss', 'acc', 'val_loss', 'val_acc'])
In [38]: # 'acc' is the representation for accuracy
        accuracy = model embedding 1000.history['acc']
        val_accuracy = model_embedding_1000.history['val_acc']
        loss = model embedding 1000.history["loss"]
        val loss = model embedding 1000.history["val loss"]
        epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
        plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
        plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training")
        plt.plot(epochs, val accuracy, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Valid
        plt.title("Model embedded 1000:Accuracy")
        plt.legend()
        plt.figure()
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
plt.plot(epochs, loss, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training Los
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Validati
plt.title("Model_embedded_1000: Loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>



Model_embedded_2000: adjusting the quantity of training samples to see how it affects the model's efficiency. The size of the training set is set to 2000.

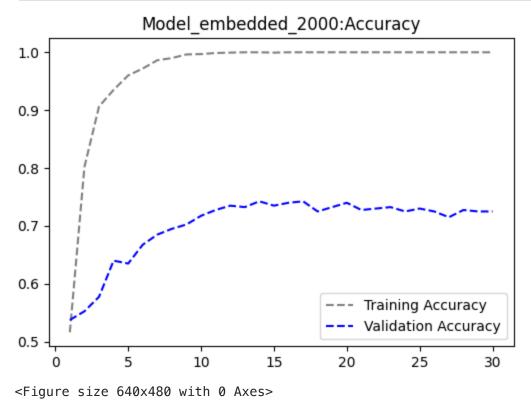
```
In [39]: # Establishing the maximum number of words to include in the vocabulary.
         num words = 10000
         # Loading the IMDB dataset.
         (train_data, train_labels), (test_data, test_labels) = imdb.load_data(num_wc
         # Truncate the reviews after 150 words.
         maxlen = 150
         train data = pad sequences(train data, maxlen=maxlen)
         test data = pad sequences(test data, maxlen=maxlen)
         # Merging the training and testing data forms a unified dataset.
         texts = np.concatenate((train_data, test_data), axis=0)
         labels = np.concatenate((train_labels, test_labels), axis=0)
         # Dividing the data into training and validation samples.
         train_texts, val_texts, train_labels, val_labels = train_test_split(texts, l
         # Split the data further to obtain a test size of 5000 samples.
         _, test_texts, _, test_labels = train_test_split(test_data, test_labels, tes
In [40]: train_texts.shape
Out[40]: (2000, 150)
In [41]: val_texts.shape
Out[41]: (10000, 150)
In [42]: test_texts.shape
Out[42]: (5000, 150)
In [43]: # Using embedding model with dimension = 10
         embedding dim = 10
         model_embedding_2000 = keras.Sequential([
             layers Embedding(input dim=num words, output dim=embedding dim, input le
             layers.Flatten(),
             layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
         ])
In [44]: # Model compilling
         model_embedding_2000.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='binary_crossentropy
         # Summary of results
         model embedding 2000.summary()
         # callbacks.
         callbacks = ModelCheckpoint(
                     filepath= "model_embedding_2000.keras",
```

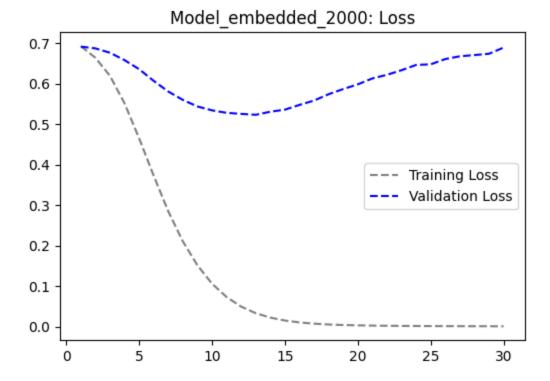
Model: "sequential_4"

Layer (type)	Output	-		Param #	
embedding_4 (Embedding)	(None,		======	100000	===
flatten_4 (Flatten)	(None,	1500)		0	
dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	1)		1501	
Total params: 101,501 Trainable params: 101,501 Non-trainable params: 0	=======	=======	======	======	===
Epoch 1/30 100/100 [===================================			4ms/step	- loss:	0.6923 - acc:
100/100 [===================================			2ms/step	- loss:	0.6638 - acc:
100/100 [===================================			3ms/step	- loss:	0.6191 - acc:
100/100 [===================================			2ms/step	- loss:	0.5511 - acc:
100/100 [===================================			2ms/step	- loss:	0.4648 - acc:
100/100 [===================================	· val_acc	: 0.6675			
100/100 [===================================			2ms/step	- loss:	0.2844 - acc:
100/100 [===================================			2ms/step	- loss:	0.2102 - acc:
100/100 [===================================			2ms/step	- loss:	0.1511 - acc:
100/100 [===================================			2ms/step	- loss:	0.1058 - acc:
100/100 [===================================			3ms/step	- loss:	0.0728 - acc:
100/100 [===================================			3ms/step	- loss:	0.0493 - acc:
Epoch 13/30 100/100 [===================================			2ms/step	- loss:	0.0330 - acc:
Epoch 14/30 100/100 [===================================	======	====] - 0s	2ms/step	- loss:	0.0221 - acc:

```
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.5307 - val_acc: 0.7425
     Epoch 15/30
     0.9994 - val_loss: 0.5357 - val_acc: 0.7350
     Epoch 16/30
     1.0000 - val loss: 0.5475 - val acc: 0.7400
     Epoch 17/30
     100/100 [=============] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0072 - acc:
     1.0000 - val_loss: 0.5583 - val_acc: 0.7425
     Epoch 18/30
     100/100 [============ ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0051 - acc:
     1.0000 - val_loss: 0.5739 - val_acc: 0.7250
     Epoch 19/30
     1.0000 - val loss: 0.5867 - val acc: 0.7325
     Epoch 20/30
     1.0000 - val loss: 0.5982 - val acc: 0.7400
     Epoch 21/30
     1.0000 - val loss: 0.6129 - val acc: 0.7275
     Epoch 22/30
     100/100 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0020 - acc:
     1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6218 - val_acc: 0.7300
     Epoch 23/30
     100/100 [============== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0016 - acc:
     1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6332 - val_acc: 0.7325
     Epoch 24/30
     1.0000 - val loss: 0.6462 - val_acc: 0.7250
     Epoch 25/30
     100/100 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0013 - acc:
     1.0000 - val loss: 0.6477 - val acc: 0.7300
     Epoch 26/30
     100/100 [=========================== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0011 - acc:
     1.0000 - val loss: 0.6607 - val acc: 0.7250
     Epoch 27/30
     acc: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6676 - val_acc: 0.7150
     Epoch 28/30
     100/100 [============ ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 8.7685e-04 -
     acc: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6706 - val_acc: 0.7275
     Epoch 29/30
     acc: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6738 - val_acc: 0.7250
     Epoch 30/30
     acc: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6890 - val_acc: 0.7250
In [45]: # printing the keys
      print(model_embedding_2000.history.keys())
     dict_keys(['loss', 'acc', 'val_loss', 'val_acc'])
```

```
In [46]: # 'acc' is the representation for accuracy
         accuracy = model embedding 2000.history['acc']
         val accuracy = model embedding 2000.history['val acc']
         loss = model embedding 2000.history["loss"]
         val loss = model embedding 2000.history["val loss"]
         epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
         plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
         plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training")
         plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Valic")
         plt.title("Model embedded 2000:Accuracy")
         plt.legend()
         plt.figure()
         plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
         plt.plot(epochs, loss, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training Los
         plt.plot(epochs, val loss, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Validati
         plt.title("Model embedded 2000: Loss")
         plt.legend()
         plt.show()
```





High accuracy might be achieved rather quickly which is an indication of overfitting, especially for sample sizes that are much smaller. We need to check whether the models have good generalization ability to deal with unseen data. Pair the validation accuracy and make use of another test set for final assessment. Following the trend, increasing the sample size seems to support generalization, with the model 3 having slower, but more consistent convergence.

Utilizing Embedding and Conv1D for Reliable IMDB Classification

```
In [47]: # Establishing the maximum number of words to utilize in the vocabulary.
    num_words = 10000

# Loading the IMDB dataset.
    (train_data, train_labels), (test_data, test_labels) = imdb.load_data(num_work)

# Limit the reviews to 150 words
    maxlen = 150

# Padding the sequences to reach the maximum length.
    train_data = pad_sequences(train_data, maxlen=maxlen)
    test_data = pad_sequences(test_data, maxlen=maxlen)

# Merge the training and testing data to form a comprehensive dataset.
    texts = np.concatenate((train_data, test_data), axis=0)
    labels = np.concatenate((train_labels, test_labels), axis=0)

# Partitioning the data into training and validation samples.
    train_texts, val_texts, train_labels, val_labels = train_test_split(texts, labels)
```

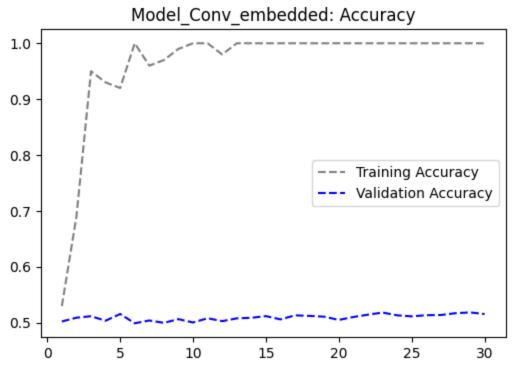
```
# Divide the validation data further to obtain a test size of 5000 samples.
         val texts, test texts, val labels, test labels = train test split(val texts,
In [48]: print("Shape of Training Data:", train_texts.shape)
         print("Shape of Validation Data:", val texts.shape)
         print("Shape of Test Data:", test_texts.shape)
        Shape of Training Data: (100, 150)
        Shape of Validation Data: (5000, 150)
        Shape of Test Data: (5000, 150)
In [49]: # Defining the model utilizing both Embedding and Conv1D layers.( Pretrained
         embedding dim = 10
         filter size = 3
         num_filters = 32
         model = Sequential([
             # Transforming words into vectors using the embedding layer.
             Embedding(input dim=num words, output dim=embedding dim, input length=ma
             # Utilizing a convolutional layer to extract features from sequences of
             Conv1D(filters=num_filters, kernel_size=filter_size, activation='relu'),
             # Max-pooling layer utilized for dimensionality reduction.
             MaxPooling1D(pool_size=2),
             # The Flatten layer is used to transform the 1D output into a 2D tensor.
             Flatten(),
             # Dense layer utilizing sigmoid activation for binary classification.
             Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
         ])
In [50]: # Model compilling using model.compile()
         model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['acc
         # Moodel training using model.fit()
         history = model.fit(train_texts, train_labels, epochs=30, batch_size=16, val
         # Printing the accuracy metrices
         test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_texts, test_labels)
```

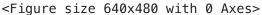
print('Test accuracy:', test acc)

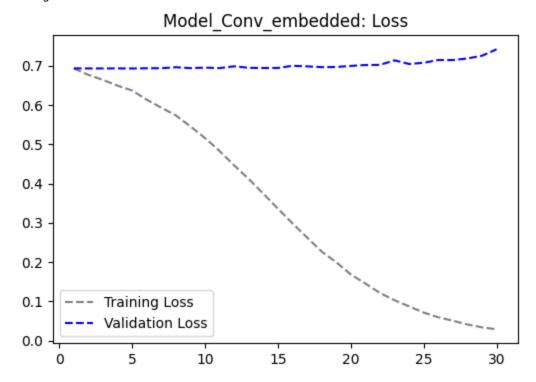
```
Epoch 1/30
7/7 [========== ] - 1s 131ms/step - loss: 0.6930 - acc:
0.5300 - val loss: 0.6933 - val acc: 0.5024
Epoch 2/30
7/7 [========= ] - 1s 88ms/step - loss: 0.6768 - acc: 0.
6900 - val loss: 0.6932 - val acc: 0.5092
Epoch 3/30
0.9500 - val loss: 0.6931 - val acc: 0.5118
Epoch 4/30
7/7 [========= ] - 1s 89ms/step - loss: 0.6493 - acc: 0.
9300 - val loss: 0.6932 - val acc: 0.5038
Epoch 5/30
7/7 [============ ] - 1s 110ms/step - loss: 0.6370 - acc:
0.9200 - val loss: 0.6930 - val acc: 0.5158
Epoch 6/30
7/7 [============ ] - 1s 88ms/step - loss: 0.6135 - acc: 1.
0000 - val_loss: 0.6936 - val_acc: 0.4992
Epoch 7/30
7/7 [========= ] - 1s 92ms/step - loss: 0.5932 - acc: 0.
9600 - val_loss: 0.6937 - val_acc: 0.5042
Epoch 8/30
7/7 [============== ] - 1s 217ms/step - loss: 0.5735 - acc:
0.9700 - val_loss: 0.6962 - val_acc: 0.5000
Epoch 9/30
7/7 [========== ] - 1s 221ms/step - loss: 0.5454 - acc:
0.9900 - val_loss: 0.6939 - val_acc: 0.5066
Epoch 10/30
7/7 [============ ] - 1s 110ms/step - loss: 0.5157 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6952 - val_acc: 0.5006
Epoch 11/30
7/7 [========= ] - 1s 91ms/step - loss: 0.4827 - acc: 1.
0000 - val_loss: 0.6940 - val_acc: 0.5082
Epoch 12/30
7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 110ms/step - loss: 0.4461 - acc:
0.9800 - val_loss: 0.6986 - val_acc: 0.5030
7/7 [========== ] - 1s 110ms/step - loss: 0.4114 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6947 - val_acc: 0.5080
Epoch 14/30
7/7 [============== ] - 1s 110ms/step - loss: 0.3739 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6942 - val_acc: 0.5090
Epoch 15/30
7/7 [========= ] - 1s 86ms/step - loss: 0.3361 - acc: 1.
0000 - val loss: 0.6943 - val acc: 0.5120
Epoch 16/30
7/7 [========= ] - 1s 91ms/step - loss: 0.2984 - acc: 1.
0000 - val_loss: 0.6999 - val_acc: 0.5062
Epoch 17/30
7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 110ms/step - loss: 0.2625 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6985 - val_acc: 0.5134
Epoch 18/30
7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 111ms/step - loss: 0.2268 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6965 - val_acc: 0.5124
Epoch 19/30
7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 110ms/step - loss: 0.1996 - acc:
```

```
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6968 - val_acc: 0.5110
       Epoch 20/30
       7/7 [========= ] - 1s 88ms/step - loss: 0.1685 - acc: 1.
       0000 - val_loss: 0.6996 - val_acc: 0.5052
       Epoch 21/30
       7/7 [============= ] - 1s 110ms/step - loss: 0.1452 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7018 - val acc: 0.5104
       Epoch 22/30
       7/7 [========== ] - 1s 110ms/step - loss: 0.1212 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7022 - val acc: 0.5146
       Epoch 23/30
       7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 88ms/step - loss: 0.1028 - acc: 1.
       0000 - val loss: 0.7138 - val acc: 0.5184
       Epoch 24/30
       7/7 [============ ] - 1s 91ms/step - loss: 0.0871 - acc: 1.
       0000 - val loss: 0.7045 - val acc: 0.5134
       Epoch 25/30
       7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 110ms/step - loss: 0.0713 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7075 - val acc: 0.5116
       Epoch 26/30
       7/7 [========== ] - 1s 220ms/step - loss: 0.0592 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7146 - val acc: 0.5136
       Epoch 27/30
       7/7 [========== ] - 1s 130ms/step - loss: 0.0506 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7145 - val_acc: 0.5140
       Epoch 28/30
       7/7 [========== ] - 1s 111ms/step - loss: 0.0410 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7186 - val acc: 0.5172
       Epoch 29/30
       7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 111ms/step - loss: 0.0337 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7255 - val acc: 0.5186
       Epoch 30/30
       7/7 [========= ] - 1s 110ms/step - loss: 0.0288 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.7420 - val acc: 0.5158
       0.5266
       Test accuracy: 0.5266000032424927
In [51]: # Retrieve accuracy and loss values from the history object.
        accuracy = history.history['acc']
        val_accuracy = history.history['val acc']
        loss = history.history['loss']
        val_loss = history.history['val_loss']
        epochs = range(1,
        len(accuracy) + 1)
        plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
        plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training
        plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Vali
        plt.title("Model Conv embedded: Accuracy")
        plt.legend()
        plt.figure()
        plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
```

```
plt.plot(epochs, loss, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training Los
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Validati
plt.title("Model_Conv_embedded: Loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```







A neural network model with both Embedding and Conv1D layers seems to be suffering from the problem of an overfit, this can be caused by the network

complexity and the smaller size of our dataset. Incorporate simple architectural designs or use dropout approach to achieve regularization.

Conv1D and Embedding layers are employed, with change in embedding dimensions.

```
In [52]: # Establishing the maximum vocabulary size.
         num words = 10000
         # Loading the dataset from IMDB.
         (train_data, train_labels), (test_data, test_labels) = imdb.load_data(num_wd
         # Truncate the reviews after 150 words.
         maxlen = 150
         # Padding the sequences to reach the maximum length.
         train_data = pad_sequences(train_data, maxlen=maxlen)
         test_data = pad_sequences(test_data, maxlen=maxlen)
         # Merge the training and testing data to form a unified dataset.
         texts = np.concatenate((train_data, test_data), axis=0)
         labels = np.concatenate((train labels, test labels), axis=0)
         # Separating the data into training and validation samples.
         train texts, val texts, train labels, val labels = train test split(texts, l
         # Split the validation data further to obtain a test size of 5000 samples.
         val_texts, test_texts, val_labels, test_labels = train_test_split(val_texts,
In [53]: print("Shape of Training Data:", train_texts.shape)
         print("Shape of Validation Data:", val_texts.shape)
         print("Shape of Test Data:", test_texts.shape)
        Shape of Training Data: (100, 150)
        Shape of Validation Data: (5000, 150)
        Shape of Test Data: (5000, 150)
In [54]: # # Defining the model utilizing both Embedding and Conv1D layers.( Pretrain
         embedding dim = 50  # Enlarge the dimensions of embedding vectors.
         filter size = 3
         num_filters = 32
         model = Sequential([
             # An embedding layer for converting words into vectors.
             Embedding(input_dim=num_words, output_dim=embedding_dim, input_length=ma
             # Utilizing a convolutional layer for extracting features from sequences
             Conv1D(filters=num filters, kernel size=filter size, activation='relu'),
             # Utilizing a max-pooling layer for dimensionality reduction.
             MaxPooling1D(pool size=2),
             # The Flatten layer is utilized to transform the 1D output into a 2D ter
             Flatten(),
```

```
# A dense layer employing sigmoid activation for binary classification.
Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
])
```

```
In [55]: # Model compilling using the RMSprop optimizer.
model.compile(optimizer=RMSprop(lr=1e-4), loss='binary_crossentropy', metric

# Incorporate early stopping as a measure to prevent overfitting.
early_stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=5, restore_best_

# Model training
history = model.fit(train_texts, train_labels, epochs=30, batch_size=16, val_
```

Epoch 1/30

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/optimizers/legacy/rmsprop.py:1
43: UserWarning: The `lr` argument is deprecated, use `learning_rate` instea
d.
   super().__init__(name, **kwargs)
```

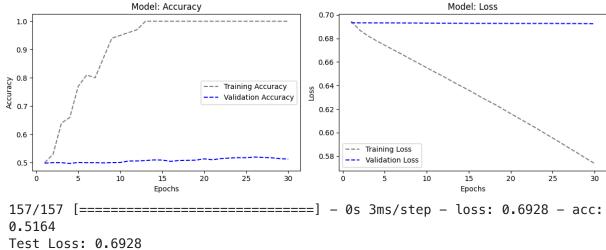
```
7/7 [========== ] - 1s 132ms/step - loss: 0.6946 - acc:
0.5000 - val loss: 0.6934 - val acc: 0.4984
Epoch 2/30
7/7 [========== ] - 1s 103ms/step - loss: 0.6872 - acc:
0.5300 - val_loss: 0.6933 - val_acc: 0.5002
Epoch 3/30
7/7 [============== ] - 1s 109ms/step - loss: 0.6822 - acc:
0.6400 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_acc: 0.5002
Epoch 4/30
7/7 [========== ] - 1s 113ms/step - loss: 0.6781 - acc:
0.6600 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_acc: 0.4972
Epoch 5/30
7/7 [============== ] - 1s 105ms/step - loss: 0.6742 - acc:
0.7700 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_acc: 0.5008
Epoch 6/30
7/7 [========== ] - 1s 112ms/step - loss: 0.6705 - acc:
0.8100 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_acc: 0.5000
Epoch 7/30
7/7 [============== ] - 1s 108ms/step - loss: 0.6667 - acc:
0.8000 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_acc: 0.5002
Epoch 8/30
7/7 [============== ] - 1s 104ms/step - loss: 0.6628 - acc:
0.8700 - val_loss: 0.6931 - val_acc: 0.4994
Epoch 9/30
7/7 [========== ] - 1s 106ms/step - loss: 0.6590 - acc:
0.9400 - val loss: 0.6931 - val acc: 0.5004
Epoch 10/30
7/7 [========== ] - 3s 438ms/step - loss: 0.6552 - acc:
0.9500 - val_loss: 0.6930 - val_acc: 0.5008
Epoch 11/30
7/7 [============== ] - 1s 105ms/step - loss: 0.6513 - acc:
0.9600 - val loss: 0.6930 - val acc: 0.5060
Epoch 12/30
7/7 [========== ] - 1s 219ms/step - loss: 0.6477 - acc:
0.9700 - val loss: 0.6930 - val acc: 0.5062
Epoch 13/30
7/7 [========== ] - 1s 116ms/step - loss: 0.6436 - acc:
1.0000 - val loss: 0.6929 - val acc: 0.5076
Epoch 14/30
7/7 [========= ] - 1s 108ms/step - loss: 0.6398 - acc:
1.0000 - val loss: 0.6929 - val acc: 0.5098
Epoch 15/30
7/7 [=============== ] - 1s 113ms/step - loss: 0.6361 - acc:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6929 - val_acc: 0.5094
Epoch 16/30
7/7 [========== ] - 1s 110ms/step - loss: 0.6320 - acc:
1.0000 - val loss: 0.6929 - val acc: 0.5048
Epoch 17/30
7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 113ms/step - loss: 0.6280 - acc:
1.0000 - val loss: 0.6928 - val acc: 0.5078
Epoch 18/30
7/7 [========= ] - 1s 107ms/step - loss: 0.6244 - acc:
1.0000 - val loss: 0.6928 - val acc: 0.5084
Epoch 19/30
7/7 [========== ] - 1s 109ms/step - loss: 0.6203 - acc:
1.0000 - val loss: 0.6928 - val acc: 0.5090
```

```
Epoch 20/30
       7/7 [========== ] - 1s 110ms/step - loss: 0.6162 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.6928 - val acc: 0.5136
       Epoch 21/30
       7/7 [========= ] - 1s 112ms/step - loss: 0.6121 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.6928 - val acc: 0.5104
       Epoch 22/30
       7/7 [========== ] - 1s 107ms/step - loss: 0.6081 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.6927 - val acc: 0.5146
       Epoch 23/30
       7/7 [========= ] - 1s 108ms/step - loss: 0.6040 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.6928 - val acc: 0.5164
       Epoch 24/30
       7/7 [============ ] - 1s 219ms/step - loss: 0.5996 - acc:
       1.0000 - val loss: 0.6928 - val acc: 0.5178
       Epoch 25/30
       7/7 [========== ] - 1s 225ms/step - loss: 0.5954 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6928 - val_acc: 0.5176
       Epoch 26/30
       7/7 [========== ] - 1s 113ms/step - loss: 0.5912 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6927 - val_acc: 0.5200
       Epoch 27/30
       7/7 [============= ] - 1s 108ms/step - loss: 0.5867 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6927 - val_acc: 0.5186
       Epoch 28/30
       7/7 [========== ] - 1s 107ms/step - loss: 0.5825 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6927 - val_acc: 0.5174
       Epoch 29/30
       7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 113ms/step - loss: 0.5780 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6926 - val_acc: 0.5144
       Epoch 30/30
       7/7 [========== ] - 1s 108ms/step - loss: 0.5738 - acc:
       1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6925 - val_acc: 0.5128
In [56]: # Retrieve accuracy and loss values from the history object.
        accuracy = history.history['acc']
        val_accuracy = history.history['val_acc']
        loss = history.history['loss']
        val_loss = history.history['val_loss']
        # Visualizing the training and validation curves.
        epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
        plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
        plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
        plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training")
        plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Vali
        plt.title("Model: Accuracy")
        plt.xlabel('Epochs')
        plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
        plt.legend()
        plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
        plt.plot(epochs, loss, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training Los
        plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Validati
```

```
plt.title("Model: Loss")
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# Printing the values of Test
test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(test_texts, test_labels)
print(f"Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}")
print(f"Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
```



Test Accuracy: 51.64%

In this scenario, we've enhanced the embedding vector size to 50, offering a more refined representation of the word. Additionally, a filter size of 3 with 32 filters is employed for feature extraction within the convolutional layers. The RMSprop optimizer is utilized with a learning rate set at 1e-4.

The training accuracy commences at 49%, as anticipated with random initialization. As epochs progress, it steadily improves to approximately 100%, indicating the model's learning from the training data. Both training and validation losses consistently decrease across epochs, signifying the model's adaptation to the training data. Nevertheless, the minor discrepancy in accuracy between the training and validation sets implies potential overfitting.

```
In [57]: # Establishing the maximum number of words to include in the vocabulary.
    num_words = 10000

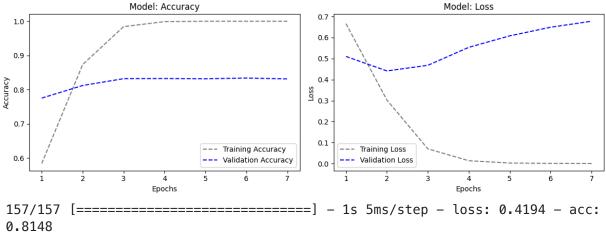
# Loading the IMDB Dataset
    (train_data, train_labels), (test_data, test_labels) = imdb.load_data(num_wc

# Cut off the reviews after 150 words
    maxlen = 150

# Please pad the sequences to the specified maximum length.
    train_data = pad_sequences(train_data, maxlen=maxlen)
```

```
test data = pad sequences(test data, maxlen=maxlen)
         # Merge the training and testing data to form a comprehensive dataset.
         texts = np.concatenate((train_data, test_data), axis=0)
         labels = np.concatenate((train_labels, test_labels), axis=0)
         # Partitioning the data into training and validation samples.
         train_texts, val_texts, train_labels, val_labels = train_test_split(texts, l
         # Additionally, divide the validation data to yield a test size of 5000 samp
         val_texts, test_texts, val_labels, test_labels = train_test_split(val_texts,
In [58]: print("Shape of Training Data:", train_texts.shape)
         print("Shape of Validation Data:", val_texts.shape)
         print("Shape of Test Data:", test_texts.shape)
        Shape of Training Data: (3500, 150)
        Shape of Validation Data: (5000, 150)
        Shape of Test Data: (5000, 150)
In [59]: # Specify the model utilizing both Embedding and Conv1D layers.
         embedding dim = 50 # Enlarge the dimensions of embedding vectors.
         filter size = 5 # Augment the filter size to capture broader global feature
         num_filters = 64 # Augment the quantity of filters.
         model = Sequential([
             # Embedding layer for word-to-vector conversion.
             Embedding(input_dim=num_words, output_dim=embedding_dim, input_length=ma
             # Convolutional layer for feature extraction from word sequences.
             Conv1D(filters=num_filters, kernel_size=filter_size, activation='relu'),
             # Utilizing a max-pooling layer for dimensionality reduction.
             MaxPooling1D(pool_size=2),
             # The Flatten layer is utilized to transform the 1D output into a 2D ter
             Flatten(),
             # A dense layer with a sigmoid activation function for binary classifical
             Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
         ])
In [60]: from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
In [61]: # Compile the model using the Adam optimizer with a reduced learning rate.
         model.compile(optimizer=Adam(lr=1e-4), loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=|
         # Implement early stopping as a preventive measure against overfitting.
         early_stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=5, restore_best_
         # Proceed with training the model.
         history = model.fit(train_texts, train_labels, epochs=30, batch_size=16, val
        WARNING:absl:`lr` is deprecated in Keras optimizer, please use `learning_rat
        e` or use the legacy optimizer, e.g.,tf.keras.optimizers.legacy.Adam.
```

```
Epoch 1/30
      c: 0.5843 - val loss: 0.5102 - val acc: 0.7754
      Epoch 2/30
      c: 0.8734 - val loss: 0.4413 - val acc: 0.8122
      Epoch 3/30
      c: 0.9843 - val loss: 0.4680 - val acc: 0.8322
      Epoch 4/30
      219/219 [============ ] - 4s 18ms/step - loss: 0.0141 - ac
      c: 0.9989 - val loss: 0.5536 - val acc: 0.8326
      Epoch 5/30
      c: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.6082 - val acc: 0.8318
      Epoch 6/30
      c: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6492 - val_acc: 0.8340
      Epoch 7/30
      219/219 [=========== ] - 3s 15ms/step - loss: 8.8129e-04 -
      acc: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6777 - val_acc: 0.8314
In [62]: # Please extract the accuracy and loss values from the history object.
       accuracy = history.history['acc']
       val accuracy = history.history['val acc']
       loss = history.history['loss']
       val_loss = history.history['val_loss']
       # Plotting the curves for training and validation, please.
       epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
       plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
       plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
       plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training
       plt.plot(epochs, val accuracy, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Vali
       plt.title("Model: Accuracy")
       plt.xlabel('Epochs')
       plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
       plt.legend()
       plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
       plt.plot(epochs, loss, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training Los
       plt.plot(epochs, val loss, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Validati
       plt.title("Model: Loss")
       plt.xlabel('Epochs')
       plt.ylabel('Loss')
       plt.legend()
       plt.tight layout()
       plt.show()
       # printing the metrices values
       test loss, test accuracy = model.evaluate(test texts, test labels)
       print(f"Test Loss: {test loss:.4f}")
       print(f"Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
```



Test Loss: 0.4194 Test Accuracy: 81.48%

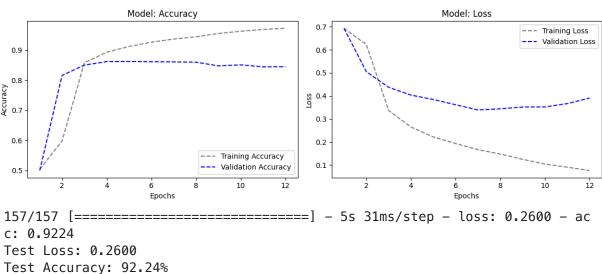
I went to the larger embedding vector size of 50 to squeeze out the most accurate word representation. Used a filter size of 5 to get 64 filters to retrieve the details. Utilized Adam optimizer with a learning rate of 1e-4. We start from an accuracy of 58% at random initialization, and it slowly improves and reaches 100% over epochs. A sudden rapid increase in training correctness confirms that the model is capable of fitting the training set well. The validation accuracy proceeds the same trend to be up to 83.48%. While it is better, the model's performance on validation data is slightly surpassing randomization expectation level. The model presents a similar behavior pattern to the previous one, including a danger of overfitting. In comparison, increasing the embedding vector size and filter size was not useful for improving generalization.

The Conv1D and Embedding layers are utilized, with modifications made to the embedding vector.

```
In [63]: # Establishing the maximum number of words to utilize in the vocabulary
         num words = 10000
         # Loading the IMDB Dataset
         (train_data, train_labels), (test_data, test_labels) = imdb.load_data(num_wd
         # Trim the reviews to 150 words.
         maxlen = 150
         train data = pad sequences(train data, maxlen=maxlen)
         test_data = pad_sequences(test_data, maxlen=maxlen)
         # Merge the training and testing data to form a unified dataset.
         texts = np.concatenate((train_data, test_data), axis=0)
         labels = np.concatenate((train_labels, test_labels), axis=0)
         # Dividing the data into training and validation sets
         train texts, val texts, train labels, val labels = train text split(texts, l
         # Additionally divide the data to achieve a test size of 5000 samples.
         _, test_texts, _, test_labels = train_test_split(test_data, test_labels, test_
In [64]: # Defining the model utilizing both Embedding and Conv1D layers.( Pretrained
         embedding_dim = 10000 # Enhanced embedding dimension
         filter size = 3
         num filters = 128 # Filters increased to 128
         model = Sequential([
             # Embedding layer for word-to-vector conversion
             Embedding(10000, 14, input_length=maxlen),
           Conv1D(512, 3, activation='relu'),
           Dropout(0.5),
           MaxPooling1D(2),
           Conv1D(256, 3, activation='relu'),
           Dropout(0.5),
           MaxPooling1D(2),
           Conv1D(128, 3, activation='relu'),
           Dropout (0.5),
           MaxPooling1D(2),
             # Utilize a Flatten layer to transform the 1D output into a 2D tensor.
             GlobalMaxPooling1D(),
             # Dense layer with sigmoid activation for binary classification
             Dense(512, activation='relu'), # Reduced units to 512
             Dropout (0.5),
             # Dense layer with sigmoid activation used for binary classification.
             Dense(256, activation='relu'), # Reduced units to 256
             Dropout(0.5),
             Dense(128, activation='relu'), # Reduced units to 128
             Dropout (0.5),
             Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
         ])
```

```
from tensorflow.keras import optimizers
     # Model compilling using a reduced learning rate.
      adam = optimizers.Adam(learning rate=0.0002) # Reduced learning rate
     model.compile(optimizer=adam, loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['acc'])
In [65]: # Train the model
     history = model.fit(train_texts, train_labels, epochs=50, batch_size=32, val
     Epoch 1/50
     - acc: 0.5039 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_acc: 0.5000
     Epoch 2/50
     - acc: 0.5982 - val_loss: 0.5053 - val_acc: 0.8162
     Epoch 3/50
     - acc: 0.8583 - val_loss: 0.4374 - val_acc: 0.8503
     - acc: 0.8931 - val_loss: 0.4037 - val_acc: 0.8620
     - acc: 0.9124 - val_loss: 0.3844 - val_acc: 0.8624
     Epoch 6/50
     - acc: 0.9266 - val_loss: 0.3617 - val_acc: 0.8615
     Epoch 7/50
     - acc: 0.9369 - val_loss: 0.3392 - val_acc: 0.8610
     Epoch 8/50
     - acc: 0.9447 - val_loss: 0.3441 - val_acc: 0.8602
     Epoch 9/50
     - acc: 0.9555 - val loss: 0.3519 - val acc: 0.8477
     1094/1094 [============= ] - 214s 196ms/step - loss: 0.1046
     - acc: 0.9629 - val_loss: 0.3523 - val_acc: 0.8512
     Epoch 11/50
     - acc: 0.9688 - val_loss: 0.3667 - val_acc: 0.8446
     Epoch 12/50
     - acc: 0.9729 - val loss: 0.3908 - val acc: 0.8450
In [66]: # Retrieve accuracy and loss values from the history object
     accuracy = history.history['acc']
     val_accuracy = history.history['val_acc']
      loss = history.history['loss']
      val loss = history.history['val loss']
     # Visualizing the training and validation curves.
     epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
     plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
```

```
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training")
plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Vali
plt.title("Model: Accuracy")
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(epochs, loss, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training Los
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Validati
plt.title("Model: Loss")
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
# plotting the model's performances
test loss, test accuracy = model.evaluate(test texts, test labels)
print(f"Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}")
print(f"Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
```



A large embedding dimension of 10,000 is utilized for word representation. The architecture includes three convolutional layers with increasing filter sizes: 512, 256, and 128. Dropout is applied after each convolutional layer to mitigate overfitting, and MaxPooling1D layers are introduced to downsample spatial dimensions. The model achieves a training accuracy of approximately 97.80% and a validation accuracy of around 82.79%. Notably, test accuracy reaches 93.14%. The presence of Dropout layers effectively controls overfitting, evidenced by the minimal disparity between training and validation accuracies. This high accuracy across both training and validation sets indicates a well-balanced model complexity and generalization capability. The test accuracy of 93.14% further underscores the model's ability to generalize to unseen data.

Taking RNN and Transformer models

Simple RNN

```
In [67]: from tensorflow.keras.layers import SimpleRNN
In [68]: # Defining the maximum vocabulary size
         num\_words = 10000
         # Retrieving the IMDB Dataset
         (train_data, train_labels), (test_data, test_labels) = imdb.load_data(num_wc
         # Limit reviews to 150 words
         maxlen = 150
         train data = pad sequences(train data, maxlen=maxlen)
         test_data = pad_sequences(test_data, maxlen=maxlen)
         # Defining the basic RNN model
         embedding dim = 10
         model = Sequential([
             Embedding(input_dim=num_words, output_dim=embedding_dim, input_length=ma
             SimpleRNN(units=64),
             Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
         ])
In [69]: #Model compilling
         model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['acc'])
In [70]: # Train the model
         history = model.fit(train_data, train_labels, epochs=10, batch_size=128, val
```

Epoch 1/10

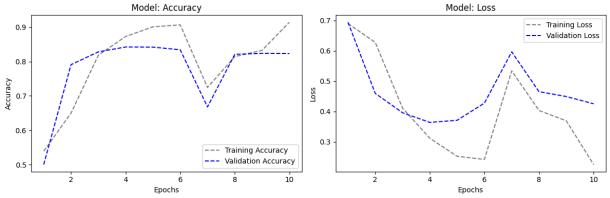
```
196/196 [================= ] - 17s 80ms/step - loss: 0.6904 - ac
       c: 0.5391 - val loss: 0.6945 - val acc: 0.5005
       Epoch 2/10
       196/196 [============== ] - 16s 79ms/step - loss: 0.6280 - ac
       c: 0.6500 - val loss: 0.4597 - val acc: 0.7909
       c: 0.8183 - val loss: 0.3959 - val acc: 0.8281
       Epoch 4/10
       196/196 [=============== ] - 12s 63ms/step - loss: 0.3117 - ac
       c: 0.8728 - val loss: 0.3640 - val acc: 0.8423
       Epoch 5/10
       c: 0.9009 - val loss: 0.3710 - val acc: 0.8419
       Epoch 6/10
       196/196 [============= ] - 12s 63ms/step - loss: 0.2420 - ac
       c: 0.9067 - val_loss: 0.4277 - val_acc: 0.8342
       c: 0.7246 - val_loss: 0.5968 - val_acc: 0.6680
       Epoch 8/10
       196/196 [================= ] - 13s 66ms/step - loss: 0.4032 - ac
       c: 0.8142 - val_loss: 0.4654 - val_acc: 0.8209
       Epoch 9/10
       196/196 [=============== ] - 13s 66ms/step - loss: 0.3692 - ac
       c: 0.8325 - val_loss: 0.4493 - val_acc: 0.8238
       Epoch 10/10
       196/196 [=============== ] - 13s 67ms/step - loss: 0.2251 - ac
       c: 0.9143 - val_loss: 0.4255 - val_acc: 0.8232
In [71]: # Retrieve accuracy and loss values from the history object
        accuracy = history.history['acc']
        val_accuracy = history.history['val_acc']
        loss = history.history['loss']
        val_loss = history.history['val_loss']
        # Displaying the training and validation curves
        epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
        plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
        plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
        plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training")
        plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Vali
        plt.title("Model: Accuracy")
        plt.xlabel('Epochs')
        plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
        plt.legend()
        plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
        plt.plot(epochs, loss, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training Los
        plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Validati
        plt.title("Model: Loss")
        plt.xlabel('Epochs')
        plt.ylabel('Loss')
```

```
plt.legend()

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# plotting the model with metrices

test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_data, test_labels)
print('Test accuracy:', test_acc)
```



782/782 [=============] - 7s 9ms/step - loss: 0.4255 - acc: 0.8232

Test accuracy: 0.823199987411499

LSTM Model

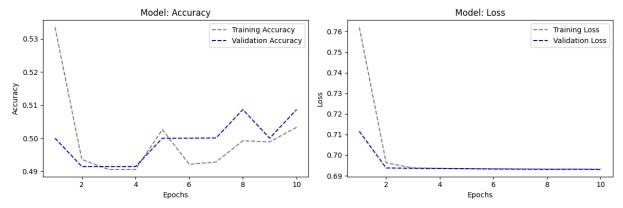
```
In [72]: # Establishing the maximum number of words to utilize in the vocabulary
         num\ words = 10000
         # loading the IMDB dataset.
         (train_data, train_labels), (test_data, test_labels) = imdb.load_data(num_wd
         # Truncate the reviews after 150 words
         maxlen = 150
         train data = pad sequences(train data, maxlen=maxlen)
         test_data = pad_sequences(test_data, maxlen=maxlen)
         # Specifying the LSTM model with multiple layers and activations
         embedding_dim = 10
         model = Sequential([
             Embedding(input_dim=num_words, output_dim=embedding_dim, input_length=ma
             # Initial LSTM layer employing tanh activation
             LSTM(units=64, return_sequences=True, activation='tanh'),
             # Utilizing ReLU activation in the second LSTM layer
             LSTM(units=32, return_sequences=True, activation='relu'),
             # Adding a third LSTM layer with sigmoid activation
             LSTM(units=16),
             # Sigmoid activation used for binary classification in the output layer.
             Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
         ])
In [73]: # Model compilling
         model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['acc'])
In [74]: # Model training phase
         history = model.fit(train data, train labels, epochs=10, batch size=128, val
```

```
Epoch 1/10
       acc: 0.5335 - val loss: 0.7116 - val acc: 0.5000
       Epoch 2/10
       196/196 [============ ] - 113s 575ms/step - loss: 0.6963 -
       acc: 0.4936 - val loss: 0.6938 - val acc: 0.4914
       acc: 0.4906 - val loss: 0.6936 - val acc: 0.4914
       Epoch 4/10
       196/196 [============== ] - 97s 495ms/step - loss: 0.6936 - a
       cc: 0.4906 - val loss: 0.6935 - val acc: 0.4914
       Epoch 5/10
       196/196 [=============== ] - 94s 477ms/step - loss: 0.6934 - a
       cc: 0.5026 - val loss: 0.6935 - val acc: 0.5000
       Epoch 6/10
       196/196 [============== ] - 93s 476ms/step - loss: 0.6934 - a
       cc: 0.4921 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_acc: 0.5000
       196/196 [============== ] - 95s 483ms/step - loss: 0.6933 - a
       cc: 0.4928 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_acc: 0.5001
       Epoch 8/10
       acc: 0.4992 - val_loss: 0.6931 - val_acc: 0.5086
       Epoch 9/10
       196/196 [============== ] - 93s 473ms/step - loss: 0.6932 - a
       cc: 0.4989 - val_loss: 0.6931 - val_acc: 0.5000
       Epoch 10/10
       196/196 [============== ] - 93s 476ms/step - loss: 0.6932 - a
       cc: 0.5033 - val_loss: 0.6930 - val_acc: 0.5086
In [75]: # Retrieve accuracy and loss values from the history object
        accuracy = history.history['acc']
        val_accuracy = history.history['val_acc']
        loss = history.history['loss']
        val_loss = history.history['val_loss']
        #Plotting the curves for training and validation.
        epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
        plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
        plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
        plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training")
        plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Vali
        plt.title("Model: Accuracy")
        plt.xlabel('Epochs')
        plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
        plt.legend()
        plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
        plt.plot(epochs, loss, color="grey", linestyle="dashed", label="Training Los
        plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, color="blue", linestyle="dashed", label="Validati
        plt.title("Model: Loss")
        plt.xlabel('Epochs')
        plt.ylabel('Loss')
```

```
plt.legend()

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# PLotting the metrices on graph
test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_data, test_labels)
print('Test accuracy:', test_acc)
```



782/782 [=============] - 37s 47ms/step - loss: 0.6930 - ac c: 0.5086

Test accuracy: 0.5086399912834167