https://github.com/ahaffne2/64061_ahaffne2/blob/eb9cd654d063b38708ce2e91fd640aad98738c2e/Assignment 1 IMBD.ipynb

1. Table of Results

Method	Test Loss	Test Accuracy
Original	0.2917	0.8872
One Hidden Layer	0.2810	0.8875
3 Hidden Layers	0.2979	0.8835
32 Units	0.3419	0.8704
64 Units	.3284	.8759
8 Units	.2866	.8853
MSE	.0856	0.8844
Tahn Results	.0907	.8804
Regularization	.0.2944	.8845

2. Hidden Layers

a. Original Results

```
[27] model = keras.Sequential([
      layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
      layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
      layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")
   model.compile(optimizer="rmsprop",
             loss="binary_crossentropy",
   metrics=["accuracy"])
model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=4, batch_size=512)
   results = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
   Epoch 1/4
   Epoch 2/4
49/49 [===
               ======== ] - 2s 32ms/step - loss: 0.3030 - accuracy: 0.9056
   Epoch 3/4
49/49 [===
                    =======] - 1s 30ms/step - loss: 0.2188 - accuracy: 0.9283
   Epoch 4/4
                49/49 [===
                 results
 [0.29174429178237915, 0.8872399926185608]
```

b. One Hidden Layer

```
[22] model = keras.Sequential([
     layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
     layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")
  model.compile(optimizer="rmsprop",
           loss="binary_crossentropy",
           metrics=["accuracy"])
  model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=4, batch_size=512)
  results = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
          Epoch 2/4
49/49 [===
              Epoch 3/4
              ========] - 2s 32ms/step - loss: 0.2167 - accuracy: 0.9267
  Epoch 4/4
          [23]
  [0.2810378968715668, 0.8875200152397156]
```

c. Three Hidden Layer

```
[25] model = keras.Sequential([
                layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
                layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
                layers.Dense(16, activation="relu")
               layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")
           model.compile(optimizer="rmsprop",
                         loss="binary_crossentropy",
                         metrics=["accuracy"])
            model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=4, batch_size=512)
           results = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
           Epoch 1/4
                             =========] - 3s 42ms/step - loss: 0.4859 - accuracy: 0.8079
            Epoch 2/4
            49/49 [==
                                     ========] - 2s 33ms/step - loss: 0.2700 - accuracy: 0.9047
            Epoch 3/4
           49/49 [===
Epoch 4/4
                                    =======] - 2s 33ms/step - loss: 0.2011 - accuracy: 0.9269
                                 ======= ] - 2s 32ms/step - loss: 0.1679 - accuracy: 0.9405
            782/782 [========] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2980 - accuracy: 0.8836
            results
        [0.29798460006713867, 0.8835600018501282]
d.
```

In my results, one hidden layer proved to have the highest test accuracy in the final run of the model and lowest test loss number.

3. Layers with Units

All of the models with higher numbers of units compared to the original were less accurate and had relatively high test loss numbers. Whereas the model with only 8 units actually proved the most accurate and the least amount of test lost. This makes sense when you look at regularization and reducing the network size.

A. Original

B.32 Units

C. 64 Units

D. 8 Units

```
[22] model = keras.Sequential([
      layers.Dense(8, activation="relu"),
      lavers.Dense(8, activation="relu"),
      layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")
   model.compile(optimizer="rmsprop",
              loss="binary_crossentropy",
              metrics=["accuracy"])
   model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=4, batch_size=512)
   results = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
            Epoch 2/4
   49/49 [===
                 ======== ] - 1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.2853 - accuracy: 0.9077
   Epoch 3/4
                 ========= ] - 1s 31ms/step - loss: 0.2178 - accuracy: 0.9254
   Epoch 4/4
                782/782 [=====
   results
[0.28664538264274597, 0.8853200078010559]
```

4. MSE Function

The MSE function yielded lower test lost results but a much lower accuracy.

```
model = keras.Sequential([
     layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
     layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
     layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")
  model.compile(optimizer="rmsprop",
            loss="mse",
             metrics=["accuracy"])
  model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=4, batch_size=512)
  results = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
Epoch 1/4
  49/49 [============] - 2s 28ms/step - loss: 0.1438 - accuracy: 0.8200
  Epoch 2/4
  49/49 [============] - 2s 36ms/step - loss: 0.0766 - accuracy: 0.9112
  Epoch 3/4
  49/49 [============] - 2s 35ms/step - loss: 0.0578 - accuracy: 0.9326
  Epoch 4/4
  results
  [0.08563128858804703, 0.8844000101089478]
```

5. Tanh

Tahn yielded a much lower test lost results but a slightly lower accuracy result as well.

```
[29] model = keras.Sequential([
     layers.Dense(16, activation="tanh"),
     layers.Dense(16, activation="tanh"),
     layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")
  ])
  model.compile(optimizer="rmsprop",
          loss="mse",
          metrics=["accuracy"])
  model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=4, batch_size=512)
  results = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
  Epoch 1/4
  49/49 [===========] - 2s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1360 - accuracy: 0.8272
  Epoch 2/4
          49/49 [====
  Epoch 3/4
  Epoch 4/4
  results
  [0.09077661484479904, 0.8803600072860718]
```

6. Dropout

Using dropout, delayed the overfitting of validation and training loss to the 6th epoch instead of 7th. We could use this technique and then run the model later with 6 epochs instead of 4.

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

model = keras.Sequential([
    layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
    layers.Dropout(0.5),
    layers.Dense(16, activation="relu"),
    layers.Dropout(0.5),
    layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")
])
```



