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In [13]: # Credits: https://machinelearningmastery.com/sequence-classification-lstm-recurrent-neural-networks-python-keras/
# LSTM for sequence classification in the IMDB dataset
import numpy
from keras.datasets import imdb
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.layers import LSTM
from keras.layers.embeddings import Embedding
from keras.preprocessing import sequence
# fix random seed for reproducibility
numpy.random.seed(7)
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In [14]: #Refer: https://keras.io/datasets/#imdb-movie-reviews-sentiment-classification

# load the dataset but only keep the top n words, zero the rest
top_words = 5000
(X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) = imdb.load_data(nb_words=top_words)

WARNING:tensorflow:The `nb_words` argument in `load_data` has been renamed `num_words`.

<string>:6: VisibleDeprecationWarning: Creating an ndarray from ragged nested sequences (which is a list-or-tuple of lists-or-tuples-or ndarrays with different lengths or shapes) is deprecated. If you meant to do this, you must specify 'dtype=object' when creating the ndarray
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/keras/datasets/imdb.py:155: VisibleDeprecationWarning: Creating an ndarray from ragged nested sequences (which is a list-or-tuple of lists-or-tuples-or ndarrays with different lengths or shapes) is deprecated. If you meant to do this, you must specify 'dtype=object' when creating the ndarray
    x_train, y_train = np.array(xs[:idx]), np.array(labels[:idx])
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/keras/datasets/imdb.py:156: VisibleDeprecationWarning: Creating an ndarray from ragged nested sequences (which is a list-or-tuple of lists-or-tuples-or ndarrays with different lengths or shapes) is deprecated. If you meant to do this, you must specify 'dtype=object' when creating the ndarray
    x_test, y_test = np.array(xs[idx:], np.array(labels[idx:])
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In [15]: print(X_train[1])
print(type(X_train[1]))
print(len(X_train[1]))
```

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[1, 194, 1153, 194, 2, 78, 228, 5, 6, 1463, 4369, 2, 134, 26, 4, 715, 8, 118, 1634, 14, 394, 20, 13, 119, 954, 189, 102, 5, 207, 110, 3103, 21, 14, 69, 188, 8, 30, 23, 7, 4, 249, 126, 93, 4, 114, 9, 2300, 1523, 5, 647, 4, 116, 9, 35, 2, 4, 229, 9, 340, 1322, 4, 118, 9, 4, 130, 4901, 19, 4, 1002, 5, 89, 29, 952, 46, 37, 4, 455, 9, 45, 43, 38, 1543, 1905, 398, 4, 1649, 26, 2, 5, 163, 11, 3215, 2, 4, 1153, 9, 194, 775, 7, 2, 2, 349, 2637, 148, 605, 2, 2, 15, 123, 125, 68, 2, 2, 15, 349, 165, 4362, 98, 5, 4, 228, 9, 43, 2, 1157, 15, 299, 120, 5, 120, 174, 11, 220, 175, 136, 50, 9, 4373, 228, 2, 5, 2, 656, 245, 2350, 5, 4, 2, 131, 152, 491, 18, 2, 32, 2, 1212, 14, 9, 6, 371, 78, 22, 625, 64, 1382, 9, 8, 168, 145, 23, 4, 1690, 15, 16, 4, 1355, 5, 28, 6, 52, 154, 462, 33, 89, 78, 285, 16, 145, 95]
<class 'list'>
189
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In [16]: X_train.shape
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In [18]: max(numpy.max(X_test))
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[illegible]

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In [20]: # create the model
embedding_vecor_length = 32
model = Sequential()
model.add(Embedding(top_words, embedding_vecor_length, input_length=max_review_length))
model.add(LSTM(100))
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
print(model.summary())
#Refer: https://datascience.stackexchange.com/questions/10615/number-of-parameters-in-an-lstm-model
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Model: "sequential"		
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 600, 32)	160000
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 100)	53200
dense (Dense)	(None, 1)	101
=====		
Total params: 213,301		
Trainable params: 213,301		
Non-trainable params: 0		
None		

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In [21]: model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=10, batch_size=64)
# Final evaluation of the model
scores = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=0)
print("Accuracy: %.2f%%" % (scores[1]*100))
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Epoch 1/10
391/391 [=====] - 32s 29ms/step - loss: 0.5784 - accuracy: 0.6638
Epoch 2/10
391/391 [=====] - 11s 29ms/step - loss: 0.3153 - accuracy: 0.8718
Epoch 3/10
365/391 [=====>.] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3356 - accuracy: 0.8614
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KeyboardInterrupt                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-21-afd3f80307e0> in <module>()
----> 1 model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=10, batch_size=64)
      2 # Final evaluation of the model
      3 scores = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=0)
      4 print("Accuracy: %.2f%%" % (scores[1]*100))
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/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/keras/engine/training.py in fit(self, x, y, batch_size, epochs, verbose, callbacks, validation_split, validation_data, shuffle, c
lass_weight, sample_weight, initial_epoch, steps_per_epoch, validation_steps, validation_batch_size, validation_freq, max_queue_size, workers, use_multiprocessing)
    1156         _r=1):
    1157             callbacks.on_train_batch_begin(step)
-> 1158             tmp_logs = self.train_function(iterator)
    1159             if data_handler.should_sync:
    1160                 context.async_wait()

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/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/eager/def_function.py in __call__(self, *args, **kwargs)
    887
    888     with OptionalXlaContext(self._jit_compile):
-> 889         result = self._call(*args, **kwargs)
    890
    891     new_tracing_count = self.experimental_get_tracing_count()

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/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/eager/def_function.py in _call(self, *args, **kwargs)
    915     # In this case we have created variables on the first call, so we run the
    916     # defunned version which is guaranteed to never create variables.
--> 917     return self._stateless_fn(*args, **kwargs)  # pylint: disable=not-callable
    918 elif self._stateful_fn is not None:
    919     # Release the lock early so that multiple threads can perform the call

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/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/eager/function.py in __call__(self, *args, **kwargs)
    3022     filtered_flat_args = self._maybe_define_function(args, kwargs)
    3023     return graph_function._call_flat(
-> 3024         filtered_flat_args, captured_inputs=graph_function.captured_inputs) # pylint: disable=protected-access
    3025
    3026 @property

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/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/eager/function.py in _call_flat(self, args, captured_inputs, cancellation_manager)
    1959     # No tape is watching; skip to running the function.
    1960     return self._build_call_outputs(self._inference_function.call(
-> 1961         ctx, args, cancellation_manager=cancellation_manager))
    1962     forward_backward = self._select_forward_and_backward_functions(
    1963         args,

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/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/eager/function.py in call(self, ctx, args, cancellation_manager)
    594         inputs=args,
    595         attrs=attrs,
--> 596         ctx=ctx)
    597     else:
    598         outputs = execute.execute_with_cancellation(

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/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/eager/execute.py in quick_execute(op_name, num_outputs, inputs, attrs, ctx, name)
    58     ctx.ensure_initialized()
    59     tensors = pywrap_tfe.TFE_Py_Execute(ctx._handle, device_name, op_name,
--> 60                                         inputs, attrs, num_outputs)
    61 except core._NotOkStatusException as e:
    62     if name is not None:

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