# **Artificial Intelligence Nanodegree**

### **Recurrent Neural Network Projects**

Welcome to the Recurrent Neural Network Project in the Artificial Intelligence Nanodegree! In this notebook, some template code has already been provided for you, and you will need to implement additional functionality to successfully complete this project. You will not need to modify the included code beyond what is requested. Sections that begin with 'Implementation' in the header indicate that the following block of code will require additional functionality which you must provide. Instructions will be provided for each section and the specifics of the implementation are marked in the code block with a 'TODO' statement. Please be sure to read the instructions carefully!

In addition to implementing code, there will be questions that you must answer which relate to the project and your implementation. Each section where you will answer a question is preceded by a 'Question X' header. Carefully read each question and provide thorough answers in the following text boxes that begin with 'Answer:'. Your project submission will be evaluated based on your answers to each of the questions and the implementation you provide.

**Note:** Code and Markdown cells can be executed using the **Shift + Enter** keyboard shortcut. In addition, Markdown cells can be edited by typically double-clicking the cell to enter edit mode.

#### Implementation TODOs in this notebook

This notebook contains two problems, cut into a variety of TODOs. Make sure to complete each section containing a TODO marker throughout the notebook. For convinence we provide links to each of these sections below.

TODO #1: Implement a function to window time series

TODO #2: Create a simple RNN model using keras to perform regression

TODO #3: Finish cleaning a large text corpus

TODO #4: Implement a function to window a large text corpus

TODO #5: Create a simple RNN model using keras to perform multiclass classification

TODO #6: Generate text using a fully trained RNN model and a variety of input sequences

# **Problem 1: Perform time series prediction**

In this project you will perform time series prediction using a Recurrent Neural Network regressor. In particular you will re-create the figure shown in the notes - where the stock price of Apple was forecasted (or predicted) 7 days in advance. In completing this exercise you will learn how to construct RNNs using Keras, which will also aid in completing the second project in this notebook.

The particular network architecture we will employ for our RNN is known as <u>Long Term Short Memory (LTSM)</u> (<u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long short-term memory</u>), which helps significantly avoid technical problems with optimization of RNNs.

### 1.1 Getting started

First we must load in our time series - a history of around 140 days of Apple's stock price. Then we need to perform a number of pre-processing steps to prepare it for use with an RNN model. First off, it is good practice to normalize time series - by normalizing its range. This helps us avoid serious numerical issues associated how common activation functions (like tanh) transform very large (positive or negative) numbers, as well as helping us to avoid related issues when computing derivatives.

Here we normalize the series to lie in the range [0,1] <u>using this scikit function (http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.preprocessing.MinMaxScaler.html)</u>, but it is also commonplace to normalize by a series standard deviation.

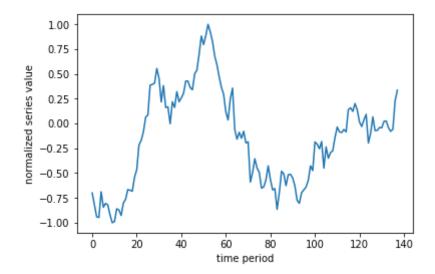
```
In [1]: ### Load in necessary libraries for data input and normalization
%matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

### load in and normalize the dataset
dataset = np.loadtxt('datasets/normalized_apple_prices.csv')
```

Lets take a quick look at the (normalized) time series we'll be performing predictions on.

```
In [2]: # lets take a look at our time series
    plt.plot(dataset)
    plt.xlabel('time period')
    plt.ylabel('normalized series value')
```

Out[2]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7fbc589cf8d0>



## 1.2 Cutting our time series into sequences

Remember, our time series is a sequence of numbers that we can represent in general mathematically as

$$s_0, s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_P$$

where  $s_p$  is the numerical value of the time series at time period p and where P is the total length of the series. In order to apply our RNN we treat the time series prediction problem as a regression problem, and so need to use a sliding window to construct a set of associated input/output pairs to regress on. This process is animated in the gif below.



For example - using a window of size T = 5 (as illustrated in the gif above) we produce a set of input/output pairs like the one shown in the table below

Input	Output
$\langle s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5 \rangle$	<i>s</i> <sub>6</sub>
$\langle s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5, s_6 \rangle$	<i>s</i> <sub>7</sub>
:	:
$\langle s_{P-5}, s_{P-4}, s_{P-3}, s_{P-2}, s_{P-1} \rangle$	$S_P$

Notice here that each input is a sequence (or vector) of length 4 (and in general has length equal to the window size T) while each corresponding output is a scalar value. Notice also how given a time series of length P and window size T = 5 as shown above, we created P - 5 input/output pairs. More generally, for a window size T we create P - T such pairs.

Now its time for you to window the input time series as described above!

**TODO:** Fill in the function below - called **window\_transform\_series** - that runs a sliding window along the input series and creates associated input/output pairs. Note that this function should input a) the series and b) the window length, and return the input/output subsequences. Make sure to format returned input/output as generally shown in table above (where window\_size = 5), and make sure your returned input is a numpy array.

```
In [3]: ### Fill out the function below that transforms the input series and win
        dow-size into a set of input/output pairs for use with our RNN model
        def window_transform_series(series, window_size):
            # containers for input/output pairs
            X = []
            y = []
            # Slice the series into windows
            for i in range(window size, len(series)):
                X.append(series[i-window_size:i])
                y.append(series[i])
            # reshape each
            X = np.asarray(X)
            X.shape = (np.shape(X)[0:2])
            y = np.asarray(y)
            y.shape = (len(y),1)
            return X, y
```

You can test your function on the list of odd numbers given below

```
In [4]: odd_nums = np.array([1,3,5,7,9,11,13])
```

To window this sequence with a window\_size = 2 using the **window\_transform\_series** you should get the following input/output pairs

```
In [5]: # run a window of size 2 over the odd number sequence and display the re
        sults
        window size = 2
        X,y = window_transform_series(odd_nums,window_size)
        # print out input/output pairs --> here input = X, corresponding output
        print ('--- the input X will look like ----')
        print (X)
        print ('--- the associated output y will look like ----')
        print (y)
        print ('the shape of X is ' + str(np.shape(X)))
        print ('the shape of y is ' + str(np.shape(y)))
        print('the type of X is ' + str(type(X)))
        print('the type of y is ' + str(type(y)))
        --- the input X will look like ----
        [[ 1 3]
         [ 3 5]
         [57]
         [79]
         [ 9 11]]
        --- the associated output y will look like ----
        [[5]
         [7]
         [ 9]
         [11]
         [13]]
        the shape of X is (5, 2)
        the shape of y is (5, 1)
        the type of X is <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
        the type of y is <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

Again - you can check that your completed **window\_transform\_series** function works correctly by trying it on the odd\_nums sequence - you should get the above output.

(remember to copy your completed function into the script *my\_answers.py* function titled *window\_transform\_series* before submitting your project)

With this function in place apply it to the series in the Python cell below. We use a window\_size = 7 for these experiments.

```
In [6]: # window the data using your windowing function
   window_size = 7
   X,y = window_transform_series(series = dataset,window_size =
   window_size)
```

### 1.3 Splitting into training and testing sets

In order to perform proper testing on our dataset we will lop off the last 1/3 of it for validation (or testing). This is that once we train our model we have something to test it on (like any regression problem!). This splitting into training/testing sets is done in the cell below.

Note how here we are **not** splitting the dataset *randomly* as one typically would do when validating a regression model. This is because our input/output pairs *are related temporally*. We don't want to validate our model by training on a random subset of the series and then testing on another random subset, as this simulates the scenario that we receive new points *within the timeframe of our training set*.

We want to train on one solid chunk of the series (in our case, the first full 2/3 of it), and validate on a later chunk (the last 1/3) as this simulates how we would predict *future* values of a time series.

### 1.4 Build and run an RNN regression model

Having created input/output pairs out of our time series and cut this into training/testing sets, we can now begin setting up our RNN. We use Keras to quickly build a two hidden layer RNN of the following specifications

- layer 1 uses an LSTM module with 5 hidden units (note here the input\_shape = (window\_size,1))
- layer 2 uses a fully connected module with one unit
- the 'mean\_squared\_error' loss should be used (remember: we are performing regression here)

This can be constructed using just a few lines - see e.g., the <u>general Keras documentation</u> (<a href="https://keras.io/getting-started/sequential-model-guide/">https://keras.io/getting-started/sequential-model-guide/</a>) and the <a href="https://keras.io/layers/recurrent/">LTSM documentation in particular (<a href="https://keras.io/layers/recurrent/">https://keras.io/layers/recurrent/</a>) for examples of how to quickly use Keras to build neural network models. Make sure you are initializing your optimizer given the <a href="https://keras.io/optimizers/">keras.io/optimizers/</a>) (<a href="https://keras.io/optimizers/">https://keras.io/optimizers/</a>)

(given in the cell below). (remember to copy your completed function into the script *my\_answers.py* function titled *build\_part1\_RNN* before submitting your project)

```
In [8]: ### create required RNN model
        # import keras network libraries
        from keras.models import Sequential
        from keras.layers import Dense
        from keras.layers import LSTM
        import keras
        # given - fix random seed - so we can all reproduce the same results on
         our default time series
        np.random.seed(0)
        # build an RNN to perform regression on our time series input/output dat
        model = Sequential()
        model.add(LSTM(5, input shape=(window size,1)))
        model.add(Dense(1))
        # build model using keras documentation recommended optimizer initializa
        optimizer = keras.optimizers.RMSprop(lr=0.001, rho=0.9, epsilon=1e-08, d
        ecay=0.0)
        # compile the model
        model.compile(loss='mean squared error', optimizer=optimizer)
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

With your model built you can now fit the model by activating the cell below! Note: the number of epochs (np\_epochs) and batch\_size are preset (so we can all produce the same results). You can choose to toggle the verbose parameter - which gives you regular updates on the progress of the algorithm - on and off by setting it to 1 or 0 respectively.

In [9]: # run your model!
model.fit(X\_train, y\_train, epochs=1000, batch\_size=50, verbose=1)

```
Epoch 1/1000
Epoch 2/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.1343
Epoch 3/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.1290
Epoch 4/1000
Epoch 5/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.1206
Epoch 6/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.1170
Epoch 7/1000
Epoch 8/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.1106
Epoch 9/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.1079
Epoch 10/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.1051
Epoch 11/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.1021
Epoch 12/1000
Epoch 13/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0968
Epoch 14/1000
Epoch 15/1000
Epoch 16/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0893
Epoch 17/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0869
Epoch 18/1000
Epoch 19/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0823
Epoch 20/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0803
Epoch 21/1000
Epoch 22/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0763
Epoch 23/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0740
Epoch 24/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0721
Epoch 25/1000
Epoch 26/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0685
Epoch 27/1000
88/88 [========== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0667
Epoch 28/1000
oss: 0.0651
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```
Epoch 29/1000
Epoch 30/1000
Epoch 31/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0608
Epoch 32/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0592
Epoch 33/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0580
Epoch 34/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0568
Epoch 35/1000
Epoch 36/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0546
Epoch 37/1000
Epoch 38/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0528
Epoch 39/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0519
Epoch 40/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0511
Epoch 41/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0504
Epoch 42/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0498
Epoch 43/1000
Epoch 44/1000
Epoch 45/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0481
Epoch 46/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0477
Epoch 47/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0473
Epoch 48/1000
Epoch 49/1000
Epoch 50/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0465
Epoch 51/1000
Epoch 52/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0457
Epoch 53/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0456
Epoch 54/1000
Epoch 55/1000
Epoch 56/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0448
Epoch 57/1000
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```
Epoch 58/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0443
Epoch 59/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0443
Epoch 60/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0441
Epoch 61/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0438
Epoch 62/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0436
Epoch 63/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0434
Epoch 64/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0432
Epoch 65/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0429
Epoch 66/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0427
Epoch 67/1000
Epoch 68/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0423
Epoch 69/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0421
Epoch 70/1000
Epoch 71/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0417
Epoch 72/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0414
Epoch 73/1000
oss: 0.0413
Epoch 74/1000
oss: 0.0411
Epoch 75/1000
Epoch 76/1000
88/88 [=========== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0406
Epoch 77/1000
Epoch 78/1000
Epoch 79/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0400
Epoch 80/1000
Epoch 81/1000
Epoch 82/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0393
Epoch 83/1000
Epoch 84/1000
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Epoch 85/1000
Epoch 86/1000
Epoch 87/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0384
Epoch 88/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0383
Epoch 89/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0380
Epoch 90/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0382
Epoch 91/1000
Epoch 92/1000
oss: 0.0376
Epoch 93/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0375
Epoch 94/1000
Epoch 95/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0374
Epoch 96/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0370
Epoch 97/1000
Epoch 98/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0367
Epoch 99/1000
88/88 [=========== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0367
Epoch 100/1000
Epoch 101/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0363
Epoch 102/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0361
Epoch 103/1000
Epoch 104/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0358
Epoch 105/1000
Epoch 106/1000
Epoch 107/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0354
Epoch 108/1000
Epoch 109/1000
Epoch 110/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0350
Epoch 111/1000
Epoch 112/1000
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Epoch 113/1000
Epoch 114/1000
Epoch 115/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0342
Epoch 116/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0339
Epoch 117/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0338
Epoch 118/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0336
Epoch 119/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0336
Epoch 120/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0332
Epoch 121/1000
Epoch 122/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0329
Epoch 123/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0328
Epoch 124/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0326
Epoch 125/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0325
Epoch 126/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0323
Epoch 127/1000
Epoch 128/1000
Epoch 129/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0320
Epoch 130/1000
88/88 [===============] - 0s - loss: 0.0318
Epoch 131/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0315
Epoch 132/1000
Epoch 133/1000
Epoch 134/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0315
Epoch 135/1000
Epoch 136/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0308
Epoch 137/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0308
Epoch 138/1000
Epoch 139/1000
Epoch 140/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0303
Epoch 141/1000
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Epoch 142/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0301
Epoch 143/1000
oss: 0.0299
Epoch 144/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0297
Epoch 145/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0295
Epoch 146/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0294
Epoch 147/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0295
Epoch 148/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0291
Epoch 149/1000
Epoch 150/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0289
Epoch 151/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0287
Epoch 152/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0286
Epoch 153/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0287
Epoch 154/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0284
Epoch 155/1000
Epoch 156/1000
Epoch 157/1000
Epoch 158/1000
88/88 [===============] - 0s - loss: 0.0278
Epoch 159/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0276
Epoch 160/1000
Epoch 161/1000
Epoch 162/1000
Epoch 163/1000
Epoch 164/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0270
Epoch 165/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0270
Epoch 166/1000
Epoch 167/1000
Epoch 168/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0266
Epoch 169/1000
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Epoch 170/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0265
Epoch 171/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0263
Epoch 172/1000
Epoch 173/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0262
Epoch 174/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0259
Epoch 175/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0259
Epoch 176/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0258
Epoch 177/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0256
Epoch 178/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0256
Epoch 179/1000
Epoch 180/1000
Epoch 181/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0253
Epoch 182/1000
Epoch 183/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0252
Epoch 184/1000
88/88 [=========== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0249
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Epoch 186/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0248
Epoch 187/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0245
Epoch 188/1000
Epoch 189/1000
88/88 [=========== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0244
Epoch 190/1000
Epoch 191/1000
Epoch 192/1000
88/88 [=========== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0240
Epoch 193/1000
Epoch 194/1000
Epoch 195/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0238
Epoch 196/1000
Epoch 197/1000
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Epoch 198/1000
Epoch 199/1000
Epoch 200/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0231
Epoch 201/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0231
Epoch 202/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0229
Epoch 203/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0229
Epoch 204/1000
Epoch 205/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0228
Epoch 206/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0226
Epoch 207/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0224
Epoch 208/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0223
Epoch 209/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0222
Epoch 210/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0223
Epoch 211/1000
88/88 [========== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0221
Epoch 212/1000
Epoch 213/1000
Epoch 214/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0217
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88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0219
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88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0216
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Epoch 218/1000
Epoch 219/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0215
Epoch 220/1000
Epoch 221/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0213
Epoch 222/1000
88/88 [================ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0211
Epoch 223/1000
Epoch 224/1000
Epoch 225/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0209
Epoch 226/1000
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88/88 [============= ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.020 - 0s - 1
oss: 0.0212
Epoch 227/1000
Epoch 228/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0207
Epoch 229/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0207
Epoch 230/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0206
Epoch 231/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0205
Epoch 232/1000
Epoch 233/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0203
Epoch 234/1000
Epoch 235/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0202
Epoch 236/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0201
Epoch 237/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0201
Epoch 238/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0200
Epoch 239/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0199
Epoch 240/1000
Epoch 241/1000
Epoch 242/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0197
Epoch 243/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0198
Epoch 244/1000
Epoch 245/1000
Epoch 246/1000
Epoch 247/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0195
Epoch 248/1000
Epoch 249/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0194
Epoch 250/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0196
Epoch 251/1000
Epoch 252/1000
Epoch 253/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0192
Epoch 254/1000
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Epoch 255/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0193
Epoch 256/1000
Epoch 257/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0190
Epoch 258/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0190
Epoch 259/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0189
Epoch 260/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0188
Epoch 261/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0191
Epoch 262/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0190
Epoch 263/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0187
Epoch 264/1000
Epoch 265/1000
Epoch 266/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0188
Epoch 267/1000
Epoch 268/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0188
Epoch 269/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0186
Epoch 270/1000
oss: 0.0184
Epoch 271/1000
88/88 [===============] - 0s - loss: 0.0187
Epoch 272/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0184
Epoch 273/1000
Epoch 274/1000
Epoch 275/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0183
Epoch 276/1000
Epoch 277/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0186
Epoch 278/1000
88/88 [================ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0182
Epoch 279/1000
Epoch 280/1000
Epoch 281/1000
88/88 [================ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0181
Epoch 282/1000
```

```
Epoch 283/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0183
Epoch 284/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0181
Epoch 285/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0180
Epoch 286/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0182
Epoch 287/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0180
Epoch 288/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0180
Epoch 289/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0180
Epoch 290/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0180
Epoch 291/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0180
Epoch 292/1000
Epoch 293/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0179
Epoch 294/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0179
Epoch 295/1000
Epoch 296/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0180
Epoch 297/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0179
Epoch 298/1000
Epoch 299/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0177
Epoch 300/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0177
Epoch 301/1000
Epoch 302/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0177
Epoch 303/1000
Epoch 304/1000
Epoch 305/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0177
Epoch 306/1000
Epoch 307/1000
Epoch 308/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0176
Epoch 309/1000
Epoch 310/1000
```

```
Epoch 311/1000
oss: 0.0175
Epoch 312/1000
oss: 0.0176
Epoch 313/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0176
Epoch 314/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0175
Epoch 315/1000
oss: 0.0176
Epoch 316/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0175
Epoch 317/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0178
Epoch 318/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0175
Epoch 319/1000
Epoch 320/1000
Epoch 321/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0177
Epoch 322/1000
Epoch 323/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0175
Epoch 324/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0174
Epoch 325/1000
oss: 0.0179
Epoch 326/1000
Epoch 327/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0174
Epoch 328/1000
Epoch 329/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0175
Epoch 330/1000
Epoch 331/1000
Epoch 332/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0174
Epoch 333/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0173
Epoch 334/1000
Epoch 335/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0173
Epoch 336/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0175
Epoch 337/1000
```

```
Epoch 338/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0174
Epoch 339/1000
Epoch 340/1000
Epoch 341/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0175
Epoch 342/1000
88/88 [=========== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0174
Epoch 343/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0172
Epoch 344/1000
oss: 0.0172
Epoch 345/1000
Epoch 346/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0174
Epoch 347/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0173
Epoch 348/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0172
Epoch 349/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0173
Epoch 350/1000
88/88 [================ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0172
Epoch 351/1000
Epoch 352/1000
Epoch 353/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0173
Epoch 354/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0173
Epoch 355/1000
88/88 [================ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0172
Epoch 356/1000
Epoch 357/1000
Epoch 358/1000
88/88 [================ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0172
Epoch 359/1000
Epoch 360/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0173
Epoch 361/1000
88/88 [================ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0172
Epoch 362/1000
Epoch 363/1000
Epoch 364/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0173
Epoch 365/1000
```

```
Epoch 366/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0171
Epoch 367/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0173
Epoch 368/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0173
Epoch 369/1000
oss: 0.0171
Epoch 370/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0171
Epoch 371/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0173
Epoch 372/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0173
Epoch 373/1000
Epoch 374/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0171
Epoch 375/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0171
Epoch 376/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0171
Epoch 377/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0171
Epoch 378/1000
88/88 [================ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0171
Epoch 379/1000
Epoch 380/1000
Epoch 381/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0171
Epoch 382/1000
88/88 [================ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0171
Epoch 383/1000
88/88 [================ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0171
Epoch 384/1000
Epoch 385/1000
Epoch 386/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0170
Epoch 387/1000
Epoch 388/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0171
Epoch 389/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0170
Epoch 390/1000
Epoch 391/1000
Epoch 392/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0170
Epoch 393/1000
```

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Epoch 394/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0170
Epoch 395/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0171
Epoch 396/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0171
Epoch 397/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0170
Epoch 398/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0170
Epoch 399/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0170
Epoch 400/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0172
Epoch 401/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0170
Epoch 402/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0171
Epoch 403/1000
Epoch 404/1000
oss: 0.0170
Epoch 405/1000
Epoch 406/1000
oss: 0.0169
Epoch 407/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0170
Epoch 408/1000
Epoch 409/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0170
Epoch 410/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 411/1000
Epoch 412/1000
88/88 [=========== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 413/1000
Epoch 414/1000
Epoch 415/1000
88/88 [=========== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 416/1000
Epoch 417/1000
Epoch 418/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0173
Epoch 419/1000
Epoch 420/1000
```

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Epoch 421/1000
Epoch 422/1000
Epoch 423/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 424/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 425/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 426/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 427/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 428/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 429/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0171
Epoch 430/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0170
Epoch 431/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0170
Epoch 432/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0170
Epoch 433/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 434/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 435/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0170
Epoch 436/1000
Epoch 437/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0176
Epoch 438/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 439/1000
88/88 [================ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0171
Epoch 440/1000
oss: 0.0171
Epoch 441/1000
Epoch 442/1000
Epoch 443/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 444/1000
Epoch 445/1000
Epoch 446/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 447/1000
Epoch 448/1000
```

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Epoch 449/1000
Epoch 450/1000
Epoch 451/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 452/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 453/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 454/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 455/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 456/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0170
Epoch 457/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 458/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 459/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 460/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 461/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0172
Epoch 462/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 463/1000
Epoch 464/1000
Epoch 465/1000
Epoch 466/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 467/1000
Epoch 468/1000
Epoch 469/1000
Epoch 470/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 471/1000
Epoch 472/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 473/1000
88/88 [================ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0172
Epoch 474/1000
Epoch 475/1000
Epoch 476/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 477/1000
```

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Epoch 478/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 479/1000
Epoch 480/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 481/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 482/1000
88/88 [========== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 483/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 484/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 485/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 486/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 487/1000
Epoch 488/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 489/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 490/1000
Epoch 491/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 492/1000
88/88 [=========== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 493/1000
Epoch 494/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0170
Epoch 495/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 496/1000
Epoch 497/1000
88/88 [=========== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 498/1000
Epoch 499/1000
Epoch 500/1000
oss: 0.0167
Epoch 501/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 502/1000
Epoch 503/1000
Epoch 504/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 505/1000
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Epoch 506/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 507/1000
Epoch 508/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 509/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 510/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 511/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 512/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 513/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 514/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 515/1000
Epoch 516/1000
Epoch 517/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 518/1000
Epoch 519/1000
Epoch 520/1000
88/88 [=========== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 521/1000
Epoch 522/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 523/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 524/1000
Epoch 525/1000
88/88 [=========== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 526/1000
oss: 0.0167
Epoch 527/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 528/1000
Epoch 529/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 530/1000
Epoch 531/1000
Epoch 532/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 533/1000
```

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Epoch 534/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 535/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 536/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 537/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 538/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0171
Epoch 539/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 540/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 541/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 542/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 543/1000
Epoch 544/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 545/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 546/1000
Epoch 547/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 548/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 549/1000
Epoch 550/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 551/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 552/1000
Epoch 553/1000
88/88 [=========== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 554/1000
Epoch 555/1000
Epoch 556/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 557/1000
Epoch 558/1000
Epoch 559/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 560/1000
Epoch 561/1000
```

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Epoch 562/1000
Epoch 563/1000
Epoch 564/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 565/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 566/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 567/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 568/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 569/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 570/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 571/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 572/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 573/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 574/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 575/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 576/1000
Epoch 577/1000
Epoch 578/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 579/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 580/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 581/1000
Epoch 582/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 583/1000
oss: 0.0166
Epoch 584/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 585/1000
Epoch 586/1000
Epoch 587/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 588/1000
Epoch 589/1000
```

```
Epoch 590/1000
Epoch 591/1000
Epoch 592/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 593/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 594/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 595/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 596/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 597/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 598/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 599/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 600/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 601/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 602/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 603/1000
88/88 [=========== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 604/1000
88/88 [============== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.018 - 0s - 1
oss: 0.0166
Epoch 605/1000
Epoch 606/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 607/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 608/1000
Epoch 609/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 610/1000
Epoch 611/1000
Epoch 612/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 613/1000
Epoch 614/1000
Epoch 615/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 616/1000
Epoch 617/1000
```

```
Epoch 618/1000
oss: 0.0164
Epoch 619/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 620/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 621/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 622/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 623/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 624/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 625/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 626/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 627/1000
Epoch 628/1000
Epoch 629/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 630/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 631/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 632/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 633/1000
Epoch 634/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 635/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 636/1000
Epoch 637/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 638/1000
Epoch 639/1000
Epoch 640/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 641/1000
Epoch 642/1000
Epoch 643/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 644/1000
Epoch 645/1000
```

```
Epoch 646/1000
Epoch 647/1000
Epoch 648/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 649/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 650/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 651/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 652/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 653/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 654/1000
88/88 [============ ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 655/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 656/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 657/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 658/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 659/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 660/1000
Epoch 661/1000
Epoch 662/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 663/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0167
Epoch 664/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0168
Epoch 665/1000
Epoch 666/1000
Epoch 667/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 668/1000
oss: 0.0165
Epoch 669/1000
Epoch 670/1000
oss: 0.0165
Epoch 671/1000
Epoch 672/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 673/1000
```

```
Epoch 674/1000
oss: 0.0164
Epoch 675/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 676/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 677/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 678/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0169
Epoch 679/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 680/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 681/1000
Epoch 682/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 683/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 684/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0165
Epoch 685/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 686/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 687/1000
Epoch 688/1000
Epoch 689/1000
Epoch 690/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 691/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0163
Epoch 692/1000
Epoch 693/1000
Epoch 694/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 695/1000
Epoch 696/1000
88/88 [============= ] - 0s - loss: 0.0166
Epoch 697/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 698/1000
Epoch 699/1000
Epoch 700/1000
88/88 [=============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0163
Epoch 701/1000
```

```
Epoch 702/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
Epoch 703/1000
Epoch 704/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0163
Epoch 705/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0163
Epoch 706/1000
88/88 [============== ] - 0s - loss: 0.0164
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```

#### Out[9]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fbc3cd1cb38>

# 1.5 Checking model performance

With your model fit we can now make predictions on both our training and testing sets.

```
In [10]: # generate predictions for training
    train_predict = model.predict(X_train)
    test_predict = model.predict(X_test)
```

In the next cell we compute training and testing errors using our trained model - you should be able to achieve at least

*training\_error* < 0.02

and

testing\_error < 0.02

with your fully trained model.

If either or both of your accuracies are larger than 0.02 re-train your model - increasing the number of epochs you take (a maximum of around 1,000 should do the job) and/or adjusting your batch\_size.

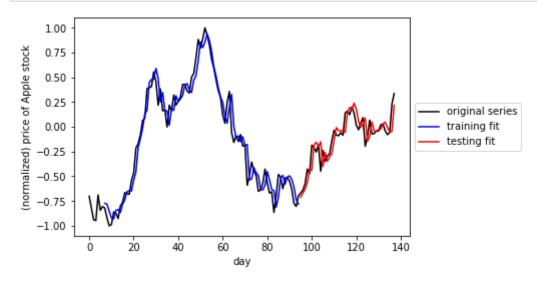
```
In [11]: # print out training and testing errors
    training_error = model.evaluate(X_train, y_train, verbose=0)
    print('training error = ' + str(training_error))

testing_error = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=0)
    print('testing error = ' + str(testing_error))

training error = 0.0159912935712
    testing error = 0.0139957363826
```

Activating the next cell plots the original data, as well as both predictions on the training and testing sets.

```
In [12]: ### Plot everything - the original series as well as predictions on trai
         ning and testing sets
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         %matplotlib inline
         # plot original series
         plt.plot(dataset,color = 'k')
         # plot training set prediction
         split pt = train test split + window size
         plt.plot(np.arange(window_size,split_pt,1),train_predict,color = 'b')
         # plot testing set prediction
         plt.plot(np.arange(split_pt,split_pt +
         len(test_predict),1),test_predict,color = 'r')
         # pretty up graph
         plt.xlabel('day')
         plt.ylabel('(normalized) price of Apple stock')
         plt.legend(['original series', 'training fit', 'testing fit'], loc='center
          left', bbox_to_anchor=(1, 0.5))
         plt.show()
```



**Note:** you can try out any time series for this exercise! If you would like to try another see e.g., <u>this site</u> <u>containing thousands of time series (https://datamarket.com/data/list/?q=provider%3Atsdl)</u> and pick another one!

# Problem 2: Create a sequence generator

# 2.1 Getting started

In this project you will implement a popular Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) architecture to create an English language sequence generator capable of building semi-coherent English sentences from scratch by building them up character-by-character. This will require a substantial amount amount of parameter tuning on a large training corpus (at least 100,000 characters long). In particular for this project we will be using a complete version of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's classic book The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.

How can we train a machine learning model to generate text automatically, character-by-character? *By showing the model many training examples so it can learn a pattern between input and output.* With this type of text generation each input is a string of valid characters like this one

dogs are grea

while the corresponding output is the next character in the sentence - which here is 't' (since the complete sentence is 'dogs are great'). We need to show a model many such examples in order for it to make reasonable predictions.

**Fun note:** For those interested in how text generation is being used check out some of the following fun resources:

- Generate wacky sentences (http://www.cs.toronto.edu/~ilya/rnn.html) with this academic RNN text generator
- Various twitter bots that tweet automatically generated text like this one (http://tweet-generator-alex.herokuapp.com/).
- the <u>NanoGenMo (https://github.com/NaNoGenMo/2016)</u> annual contest to automatically produce a 50,000+ novel automatically
- Robot Shakespeare (https://github.com/genekogan/RobotShakespeare) a text generator that automatically produces Shakespear-esk sentences

# 2.2 Preprocessing a text dataset

Our first task is to get a large text corpus for use in training, and on it we perform a several light pre-processing tasks. The default corpus we will use is the classic book Sherlock Holmes, but you can use a variety of others as well - so long as they are fairly large (around 100,000 characters or more).

```
In [1]: # read in the text, transforming everything to lower case
    text = open('datasets/holmes.txt').read().lower()
    print('our original text has ' + str(len(text)) + ' characters')
    our original text has 581864 characters
```

Next, lets examine a bit of the raw text. Because we are interested in creating sentences of English words automatically by building up each word character-by-character, we only want to train on valid English words. In other words - we need to remove all of the other junk characters that aren't words!

- In [2]: ### print out the first 1000 characters of the raw text to get a sense o
   f what we need to throw out
   text[:2000]
- Out[2]: "\ufeffproject gutenberg's the adventures of sherlock holmes, by arthur conan doyle $\n$ this ebook is for the use of anyone anywhere at no cost and with\nalmost no restrictions whatsoever. you may copy it, give it away or\nre-use it under the terms of the project gutenberg license inc luded\nwith this ebook or online at www.gutenberg.net\n\ntitle: the a dventures of sherlock holmes\n\nauthor: arthur conan doyle\n\nposting d ate: april 18, 2011 [ebook #1661]\nfirst posted: november 29, 2002\n\nl anguage: english\n\n\n\*\*\* start of this project gutenberg ebook the adv entures of sherlock holmes \*\*\*\n\n\n\nproduced by an anonymous projec t gutenberg volunteer and jose menendez\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\nthe adventur es of sherlock holmes\n\nby\n\nsir arthur conan doyle\n\n\n andal in bohemia\n ii. the red-headed league\n iii. a case of identity \n iv. the boscombe valley mystery\n v. the five orange pips\n vi. the man with the twisted lip\n vii. the adventure of the blue carbuncl e\nviii. the adventure of the speckled band\n ix. the adventure of the engineer's thumb\n x. the adventure of the noble bachelor\n xi. the adventure of the beryl coronet\n xii. the adventure of the copper beec hes\n\n\nadventure i. a scandal in bohemia\n\ni.\n\nto sherlock hol mes she is always the woman. i have seldom heard\nhim mention her under any other name. in his eyes she eclipses\nand predominates the whole of her sex. it was not that he felt\nany emotion akin to love for irene ad ler. all emotions, and that\none particularly, were abhorrent to his co ld, precise but\nadmirably balanced mind. he was, i take it, the most p erfect\nreasoning and observing machine that the world has seen, but as a\nlover he would have placed himself in a false position. he never\nsp oke of the softer passions, save with a gibe and a sneer. they\nwere ad mirable things for the observer--excellent for drawing the\nveil from m en's motives and actions. but for the trained reasoner\nto admit such i ntrusions into his own delicate and finely\nadjusted temperament was to introduce a dist"

Wow - there's a lot of junk here (i.e., weird uncommon character combinations - as this first character chunk contains the title and author page, as well as table of contents)! e.g., all the carriage return and newline sequences '\n' and '\r' sequences. We want to train our RNN on a large chunk of real english sentences - we don't want it to start thinking non-english words or strange characters are valid! - so lets clean up the data a bit.

First, since the dataset is so large and the first few hundred characters contain a lot of junk, lets cut it out. Lets also find-and-replace those newline tags with empty spaces.

```
In [3]: ### find and replace '\n' and '\r' symbols - replacing them
    text = text[1302:]
    text = text.replace('\n',' ') # replacing '\n' with '' simply removes
    the sequence
    text = text.replace('\r',' ')
```

Lets see how the first 1000 characters of our text looks now!

In [4]: ### print out the first 1000 characters of the raw text to get a sense o
 f what we need to throw out
 text[:1000]

Out[4]: "is eyes she eclipses and predominates the whole of her sex. it was not that he felt any emotion akin to love for irene adler. all emotions, an d that one particularly, were abhorrent to his cold, precise but admira bly balanced mind. he was, i take it, the most perfect reasoning and ob serving machine that the world has seen, but as a lover he would have p laced himself in a false position. he never spoke of the softer passion s, save with a gibe and a sneer. they were admirable things for the obs erver—excellent for drawing the veil from men's motives and actions. b ut for the trained reasoner to admit such intrusions into his own delic ate and finely adjusted temperament was to introduce a distracting fact or which might throw a doubt upon all his mental results. grit in a sen sitive instrument, or a crack in one of his own high-power lenses, would not be more disturbing than a strong emotion in a nature such as his. and yet there was but one woman to him, and that woman was the late ire ne ad"

#### **TODO:** finish cleaning the text

Lets make sure we haven't left any other non-English/proper punctuation (commas, periods, etc., are ok) characters lurking around in the depths of the text. You can do this by ennumerating all the text's unique characters, examining them, and then replacing any unwanted (non-english) characters with empty spaces! Once we find all of the text's unique characters, we can remove all of the non-English/proper punctuation ones in the next cell. Note: don't remove necessary punctuation marks! (given in the cell below).

(remember to copy your completed function into the script *my\_answers.py* function titled *clean\_text* before submitting your project)

```
In [5]: ### ist all unique characters in the text and remove any non-english one
        # find all unique characters in the text
        uniques = set(text)
        #print(uniques)
        # remove as many non-english characters and character sequences as you c
        an
        # get all valid characters (alphabets, digits, punctuation)
        import string
        valid_characters = list(string.ascii_letters)
        valid_characters = valid_characters + list(string.digits)
        valid characters = valid characters + list(string.punctuation)
        valid_characters = valid_characters + list(string.whitespace)
        #print(valid characters)
        # determine characters to be removed
        invalid_characters = uniques.difference(valid_characters)
        #print(invalid characters)
        for c in invalid characters:
            text = text.replace(c, '')
        # shorten any extra dead space created above
        text = text.replace(' ',' ')
```

With your chosen characters removed print out the first few hundred lines again just to double check that everything looks good.

- In [6]: ### print out the first 2000 characters of the raw text to get a sense o
   f what we need to throw out
   text[:2000]
- Out[6]: "is eyes she eclipses and predominates the whole of her sex. it was not that he felt any emotion akin to love for irene adler. all emotions, an d that one particularly, were abhorrent to his cold, precise but admira bly balanced mind. he was, i take it, the most perfect reasoning and ob serving machine that the world has seen, but as a lover he would have p laced himself in a false position. he never spoke of the softer passion s, save with a gibe and a sneer. they were admirable things for the obs erver--excellent for drawing the veil from men's motives and actions. b ut for the trained reasoner to admit such intrusions into his own delic ate and finely adjusted temperament was to introduce a distracting fact or which might throw a doubt upon all his mental results. grit in a sen sitive instrument, or a crack in one of his own high-power lenses, woul d not be more disturbing than a strong emotion in a nature such as his. and yet there was but one woman to him, and that woman was the late ire ne adler, of dubious and questionable memory. i had seen little of holm es lately. my marriage had drifted us away from each other. my own comp lete happiness, and the home-centred interests which rise up around the man who first finds himself master of his own establishment, were suffi cient to absorb all my attention, while holmes, who loathed every form of society with his whole bohemian soul, remained in our lodgings in b aker street, buried among his old books, and alternating from week to w eek between cocaine and ambition, the drowsiness of the drug, and the f ierce energy of his own keen nature. he was still, as ever, deeply attr acted by the study of crime, and occupied his immense faculties and ext raordinary powers of observation in following out those clues, and clea ring up those mysteries which had been abandoned as hopeless by the off icial police. from time to time i heard some vague account of his doing s: of his summons to odessa in the case of the trepoff murder, of his c learing up "

Now that we have thrown out a good number of non-English characters/character sequences lets print out some statistics about the dataset - including number of total characters and number of unique characters.

this corpus has 577662 total number of characters this corpus has 54 unique characters

# 2.3 Cutting data into input/output pairs

Now that we have our text all cleaned up, how can we use it to train a model to generate sentences automatically? First we need to train a machine learning model - and in order to do that we need a set of input/output pairs for a model to train on. How can we create a set of input/output pairs from our text to train on?

Remember in part 1 of this notebook how we used a sliding window to extract input/output pairs from a time series? We do the same thing here! We slide a window of length T along our giant text corpus - everything in the window becomes one input while the character following becomes its corresponding output. This process of extracting input/output pairs is illustrated in the gif below on a small example text using a window size of T = 5.

Notice one aspect of the sliding window in this gif that does not mirror the analaogous gif for time series shown in part 1 of the notebook - we do not need to slide the window along one character at a time but can move by a fixed step size M greater than 1 (in the gif indeed M=1). This is done with large input texts (like ours which has over 500,000 characters!) when sliding the window along one character at a time we would create far too many input/output pairs to be able to reasonably compute with.

More formally lets denote our text corpus - which is one long string of characters - as follows

$$s_0, s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_P$$

where P is the length of the text (again for our text  $P \approx 500,000!$ ). Sliding a window of size T = 5 with a step length of M = 1 (these are the parameters shown in the gif above) over this sequence produces the following list of input/output pairs

Input	Output
$\langle s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5 \rangle$	s <sub>6</sub>
$\langle s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5, s_6 \rangle$	<b>s</b> 7
:	:
$\langle s_{P-5}, s_{P-4}, s_{P-3}, s_{P-2}, s_{P-1} \rangle$	$S_P$

Notice here that each input is a sequence (or vector) of 4 characters (and in general has length equal to the window size T) while each corresponding output is a single character. We created around P total number of input/output pairs (for general step size M we create around ceil(P/M) pairs).

Now its time for you to window the input time series as described above!

**TODO:** Create a function that runs a sliding window along the input text and creates associated input/output pairs. A skeleton function has been provided for you. Note that this function should input a) the text b) the window size and c) the step size, and return the input/output sequences. Note: the return items should be *lists* - not numpy arrays.

(remember to copy your completed function into the script *my\_answers.py* function titled *window\_transform\_text* before submitting your project)

```
In [8]: ### fill out the function below that transforms the input text and windo
    w-size into a set of input/output pairs for use with our RNN model
    import numpy as np
    def window_transform_text(text,window_size,step_size):
        # containers for input/output pairs
        inputs = []
        outputs = []

        # Slice the series into windows
        for i in range(window_size, len(text), step_size):
            inputs.append(text[i-window_size:i])
            outputs.append(text[i])

        return inputs,outputs
```

With our function complete we can now use it to produce input/output pairs! We employ the function in the next cell, where the window size = 50 and step size = 5.

```
In [9]: # run your text window-ing function
    window_size = 100
    step_size = 5
    inputs, outputs = window_transform_text(text,window_size,step_size)
```

Lets print out a few input/output pairs to verify that we have made the right sort of stuff!

Looks good!

# 2.4 Wait, what kind of problem is text generation again?

In part 1 of this notebook we used the same pre-processing technique - the sliding window - to produce a set of training input/output pairs to tackle the problem of time series prediction by treating the problem as one of regression. So what sort of problem do we have here now, with text generation? Well, the time series prediction was a regression problem because the output (one value of the time series) was a continuous value. Here - for character-by-character text generation - each output is a single character. This isn't a continuous value - but a distinct class - therefore character-by-character text generation is a classification problem.

How many classes are there in the data? Well, the number of classes is equal to the number of unique characters we have to predict! How many of those were there in our dataset again? Lets print out the value again.

Rockin' - so we have a multi-class classification problem on our hands!

# 2.5 One-hot encoding characters

There's just one last issue we have to deal with before tackle: machine learning algorithm deal with numerical data and all of our input/output pairs are characters. So we just need to transform our characters into equivalent numerical values. The most common way of doing this is via a 'one-hot encoding' scheme. Here's how it works.

We transform each character in our inputs/outputs into a vector with length equal to the number of unique characters in our text. This vector is all zeros except one location where we place a 1 - and this location is unique to each character type. e.g., we transform 'a', 'b', and 'c' as follows

$$a \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad b \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad c \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdots$$

where each vector has 32 entries (or in general: number of entries = number of unique characters in text).

The first practical step towards doing this one-hot encoding is to form a dictionary mapping each unique character to a unique integer, and one dictionary to do the reverse mapping. We can then use these dictionaries to quickly make our one-hot encodings, as well as re-translate (from integers to characters) the results of our trained RNN classification model.

```
In [12]: # this dictionary is a function mapping each unique character to a unique
    e integer
    chars_to_indices = dict((c, i) for i, c in enumerate(chars)) # map each
    unique character to unique integer

# this dictionary is a function mapping each unique integer back to a un
    ique character
    indices_to_chars = dict((i, c) for i, c in enumerate(chars)) # map each
        unique integer back to unique character
```

Now we can transform our input/output pairs - consisting of characters - to equivalent input/output pairs made up of one-hot encoded vectors. In the next cell we provide a function for doing just this: it takes in the raw character input/outputs and returns their numerical versions. In particular the numerical input is given as X, and numerical output is given as the y

```
In [13]: # transform character-based input/output into equivalent numerical versi
         ons
         def encode io pairs(text, window size, step size):
             # number of unique chars
             chars = sorted(list(set(text)))
             num_chars = len(chars)
             # cut up text into character input/output pairs
             inputs, outputs = window transform text(text,window size,step_size)
             # create empty vessels for one-hot encoded input/output
             X = np.zeros((len(inputs), window_size, num_chars), dtype=np.bool)
             y = np.zeros((len(inputs), num_chars), dtype=np.bool)
             # loop over inputs/outputs and tranform and store in X/y
             for i, sentence in enumerate(inputs):
                 for t, char in enumerate(sentence):
                     X[i, t, chars_to_indices[char]] = 1
                 y[i, chars_to_indices[outputs[i]]] = 1
             return X, y
```

Now run the one-hot encoding function by activating the cell below and transform our input/output pairs!

```
In [14]: # use your function
   window_size = 100
   step_size = 5
   X,y = encode_io_pairs(text,window_size,step_size)
```

# 2.6 Setting up our RNN

With our dataset loaded and the input/output pairs extracted / transformed we can now begin setting up our RNN for training. Again we will use Keras to quickly build a single hidden layer RNN - where our hidden layer consists of LTSM modules.

Time to get to work: build a 3 layer RNN model of the following specification

- layer 1 should be an LSTM module with 200 hidden units --> note this should have input\_shape = (window\_size,len(chars)) where len(chars) = number of unique characters in your cleaned text
- layer 2 should be a linear module, fully connected, with len(chars) hidden units --> where len(chars) = number of unique characters in your cleaned text
- layer 3 should be a softmax activation (since we are solving a multiclass classification)
- Use the categorical\_crossentropy loss

This network can be constructed using just a few lines - as with the RNN network you made in part 1 of this notebook. See e.g., the <u>general Keras documentation (https://keras.io/getting-started/sequential-model-guide/)</u> and the <u>LTSM documentation in particular (https://keras.io/layers/recurrent/)</u> for examples of how to quickly use Keras to build neural network models.

```
In [15]: ### necessary functions from the keras library
         from keras.models import Sequential
         from keras.layers import Dense, Activation, LSTM
         from keras.optimizers import RMSprop
         from keras.utils.data utils import get file
         import keras
         import random
         # build the required RNN model: a single LSTM hidden layer with softmax
          activation, categorical crossentropy loss
         model = Sequential()
         model.add(LSTM(220, input_shape=(window_size,len(chars))))
         model.add(Dense(len(chars)))
         model.add(Activation('softmax'))
         # initialize optimizer
         optimizer = keras.optimizers.RMSprop(lr=0.001, rho=0.9, epsilon=1e-08, d
         ecay=0.0)
         # compile model --> make sure initialized optimizer and callbacks - as d
         efined above - are used
         model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=optimizer)
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

# 2.7 Training our RNN model for text generation

With our RNN setup we can now train it! Lets begin by trying it out on a small subset of the larger version. In the next cell we take the first 10,000 input/output pairs from our training database to learn on.

```
In [16]: # a small subset of our input/output pairs
    Xsmall = X[:10000,:,:]
    ysmall = y[:10000,:]
```

Now lets fit our model!

```
In [17]: # train the model
    model.fit(Xsmall, ysmall, batch_size=500, epochs=40,verbose = 1)
# save weights
    model.save_weights('model_weights/best_RNN_small_textdata_weights.hdf5')
```

```
Epoch 1/40
10000/10000 [===============] - 5s - loss: 3.1609
Epoch 2/40
Epoch 3/40
Epoch 4/40
Epoch 5/40
10000/10000 [==============] - 4s - loss: 2.8630
Epoch 6/40
Epoch 7/40
Epoch 8/40
Epoch 9/40
Epoch 10/40
Epoch 11/40
Epoch 12/40
Epoch 13/40
Epoch 14/40
Epoch 15/40
Epoch 16/40
Epoch 17/40
Epoch 18/40
Epoch 19/40
Epoch 20/40
Epoch 21/40
Epoch 22/40
Epoch 23/40
Epoch 24/40
Epoch 25/40
Epoch 26/40
Epoch 27/40
Epoch 28/40
10000/10000 [============== ] - 4s - loss: 2.1068
Epoch 29/40
```

```
Epoch 30/40
Epoch 31/40
Epoch 32/40
Epoch 33/40
Epoch 34/40
Epoch 35/40
Epoch 36/40
Epoch 37/40
Epoch 38/40
Epoch 39/40
Epoch 40/40
```

How do we make a given number of predictions (characters) based on this fitted model?

First we predict the next character after following any chunk of characters in the text of length equal to our chosen window size. Then we remove the first character in our input sequence and tack our prediction onto the end. This gives us a slightly changed sequence of inputs that still has length equal to the size of our window. We then feed in this updated input sequence into the model to predict the another character. Together then we have two predicted characters following our original input sequence. Repeating this process N times gives us N predicted characters.

In the next Python cell we provide you with a completed function that does just this - it makes predictions when given a) a trained RNN model, b) a subset of (window\_size) characters from the text, and c) a number of characters to predict (to follow our input subset).

```
In [18]: # function that uses trained model to predict a desired number of future
          characters
         def predict_next_chars(model,input_chars,num_to_predict):
             # create output
             predicted_chars = ''
             for i in range(num_to_predict):
                 # convert this round's predicted characters to numerical input
                 x_test = np.zeros((1, window_size, len(chars)))
                 for t, char in enumerate(input_chars):
                     x_test[0, t, chars_to_indices[char]] = 1.
                 # make this round's prediction
                 test_predict = model.predict(x_test, verbose = 0)[0]
                 # translate numerical prediction back to characters
                 r = np.argmax(test predict)
                                                                        # predict
          class of each test input
                 d = indices_to_chars[r]
                 # update predicted chars and input
                 predicted_chars+=d
                 input_chars+=d
                 input_chars = input_chars[1:]
             return predicted_chars
```

With your trained model try a few subsets of the complete text as input - note the length of each must be exactly equal to the window size. For each subset us the function above to predict the next 100 characters that follow each input.

```
In [19]: # choose an input sequence and use the prediction function in the previo
         us Python cell to predict 100 characters following it
         # get an appropriately sized chunk of characters from the text
         start_inds = [2048]
         # load in weights
         model.load weights('model weights/best RNN small textdata weights.hdf5')
         for s in start inds:
             start index = s
             input_chars = text[start_index: start_index + window_size]
             # use the prediction function
             predict input = predict next chars(model,input chars,num to predict
         = 100)
             # print out input characters
             print('----')
             input line = 'input chars = ' + '\n' + input chars + '"' + '\n'
             print(input_line)
             # print out predicted characters
             line = 'predicted chars = ' + '\n' + predict_input + '"' + '\n'
             print(line)
```

```
input chars =
  at trincomalee, and finally of the mission which he had accomplished s
o delicately and successfully"

predicted chars =
  to the sour the sound the sout the sout the sout the sound the sound he was the she sound "
```

This looks ok, but not great. Now lets try the same experiment with a larger chunk of the data - with the first 100,000 input/output pairs.

Tuning RNNs for a typical character dataset like the one we will use here is a computationally intensive endeavour and thus timely on a typical CPU. Using a reasonably sized cloud-based GPU can speed up training by a factor of 10. Also because of the long training time it is highly recommended that you carefully write the output of each step of your process to file. This is so that all of your results are saved even if you close the web browser you're working out of, as the processes will continue processing in the background but variables/output in the notebook system will not update when you open it again.

In the next cell we show you how to create a text file in Python and record data to it. This sort of setup can be used to record your final predictions.

```
In [20]: ### A simple way to write output to file
    f = open('my_test_output.txt', 'w')  # create an output file
    to write too
    f.write('this is only a test ' + '\n')  # print some output tex
    t
    x = 2
    f.write('the value of x is ' + str(x) + '\n')  # record a variable val
    ue
    f.close()

# print out the contents of my_test_output.txt
    f = open('my_test_output.txt', 'r')  # create an output file
    to write too
    f.read()
```

Out[20]: 'this is only a test  $\n$  value of x is  $2\n'$ 

With this recording devices we can now more safely perform experiments on larger portions of the text. In the next cell we will use the first 100,000 input/output pairs to train our RNN model.

First we fit our model to the dataset, then generate text using the trained model in precisely the same generation method applied before on the small dataset.

**Note:** your generated words should be - by and large - more realistic than with the small dataset, but you won't be able to generate perfect English sentences even with this amount of data. A rule of thumb: your model is working well if you generate sentences that largely contain real English words.

```
In [23]: # a small subset of our input/output pairs
    Xlarge = X[:100000,:,:]
    ylarge = y[:100000,:]

# fit to our larger dataset
    model.fit(Xlarge, ylarge, batch_size=500, epochs=300,verbose = 1)

# save weights
    model.save_weights('model_weights/best_RNN_large_textdata_weights.hdf5')
```

```
Epoch 1/300
Epoch 2/300
Epoch 3/300
100000/100000 [============] - 46s - loss: 1.8735
Epoch 4/300
Epoch 5/300
100000/100000 [===========] - 46s - loss: 1.7809
Epoch 6/300
Epoch 7/300
Epoch 8/300
Epoch 9/300
100000/100000 [==============] - 46s - loss: 1.6360
Epoch 10/300
Epoch 11/300
Epoch 12/300
100000/100000 [===============] - 46s - loss: 1.5436
Epoch 13/300
Epoch 14/300
Epoch 15/300
Epoch 16/300
Epoch 17/300
100000/100000 [============ ] - 46s - loss: 1.4114
Epoch 18/300
Epoch 19/300
Epoch 20/300
100000/100000 [============] - 46s - loss: 1.3252
Epoch 21/300
Epoch 22/300
Epoch 23/300
Epoch 24/300
Epoch 25/300
Epoch 26/300
Epoch 27/300
Epoch 28/300
100000/100000 [============ ] - 46s - loss: 1.1131
Epoch 29/300
```

	[======]	-	46s	-	loss:	1.0885
Epoch 30/300						
	[=====]	-	46s	-	loss:	1.0618
Epoch 31/300						
	[=====]	-	46s	_	loss:	1.0368
Epoch 32/300						
	[=====]	-	46s	_	loss:	1.0110
Epoch 33/300						
	[=====]	-	46s	-	loss:	0.9871
Epoch 34/300						
	[=====]	-	46s	_	loss:	0.9646
Epoch 35/300						
	[=====]	-	46s	-	loss:	0.9410
Epoch 36/300						
	[=====]	-	46s	_	loss:	0.9172
Epoch 37/300						
	[=====]	-	46s	_	loss:	0.8974
Epoch 38/300						
	[=====]	-	46s	_	loss:	0.8769
Epoch 39/300						
	[======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.8576
Epoch 40/300						
	[======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.8375
Epoch 41/300						
	[======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.8165
Epoch 42/300						
	[=====]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.7995
Epoch 43/300						
	[======]	-	46s	_	loss:	0.7833
Epoch 44/300						
100000/100000	[======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.7648
Epoch 45/300						
100000/100000	[======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.7478
Epoch 46/300						
100000/100000	[======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.7320
Epoch 47/300						
100000/100000	[======]	-	46s	_	loss:	0.7188
Epoch 48/300						
100000/100000	[======]	-	46s	_	loss:	0.7045
Epoch 49/300						
	[======]	-	46s	-	loss:	0.6905
Epoch 50/300						
	[======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.6788
Epoch 51/300						
	[=====]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.6631
Epoch 52/300						
	[=====]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.6508
Epoch 53/300						
	[======]	-	46s	-	loss:	0.6381
Epoch 54/300						
	[======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.6285
Epoch 55/300						
	[======]	-	46s	-	loss:	0.6167
Epoch 56/300						
	[======]	-	46s	_	loss:	0.6065
Epoch 57/300					_	
100000/100000	[=====]	-	46s	-	loss:	0.5977

- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1						
Epoch 58/300	[=======]		160		1000.	0 5066
Epoch 59/300	[]	_	405	_	TOSS:	0.5866
	[======]		160		locc	0 5771
Epoch 60/300	[]		405	_	1055.	0.5771
	[]	_	469	_	1088.	0 5681
Epoch 61/300	1		105		1000.	0.3001
	[======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.5566
Epoch 62/300	ı				_0221	
	[======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.5505
Epoch 63/300						
100000/100000	[=======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.5420
Epoch 64/300						
100000/100000	[======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.5342
Epoch 65/300						
100000/100000	[======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.5256
Epoch 66/300						
	[=====]	-	46s	-	loss:	0.5190
Epoch 67/300						
	[]	_	46s	-	loss:	0.5092
Epoch 68/300					_	
	[=====]	-	46s	_	loss:	0.5043
Epoch 69/300			1.0		7	0 4071
	[=====]	_	46S	_	loss:	0.49/1
Epoch 70/300	[======]		160		1000.	0 4017
	[=======]	_	465	_	loss:	0.4917
Epoch 71/300	[======]		160		1000.	0 4020
Epoch 72/300	[]	_	405	_	1055:	0.4029
	[======]	_	46c	_	1000.	0 4748
Epoch 73/300	[]		105	_	1055.	0.4740
	[======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.4725
Epoch 74/300	ı		105		1000.	0.1723
	[======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.4645
Epoch 75/300	-					
-	[=======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.4597
Epoch 76/300						
100000/100000	[=======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.4529
Epoch 77/300						
100000/100000	[======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.4464
Epoch 78/300						
	[=====]	_	46s	-	loss:	0.4441
Epoch 79/300						
	[======]	-	46s	-	loss:	0.4374
Epoch 80/300					_	
	[=====]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.4326
Epoch 81/300			1.0-		1	0 4047
	[=====]	_	465	_	loss:	0.4247
Epoch 82/300	[======]		160		logg•	0 4220
Epoch 83/300	[]	_	405	_	TOSS	0.4220
	[======]	_	469	_	1055.	0.4171
Epoch 84/300	,	-	105		-555.	U - 11/1
-	[======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.4125
Epoch 85/300						<b>-</b> -
_	[======]	_	46s	_	loss:	0.4094
Epoch 86/300	•					

```
Epoch 87/300
Epoch 88/300
Epoch 89/300
Epoch 90/300
Epoch 91/300
Epoch 92/300
Epoch 93/300
Epoch 94/300
100000/100000 [============== ] - 46s - loss: 0.3715
Epoch 95/300
Epoch 96/300
Epoch 97/300
Epoch 98/300
Epoch 99/300
Epoch 100/300
Epoch 101/300
Epoch 102/300
Epoch 103/300
Epoch 104/300
Epoch 105/300
Epoch 106/300
100000/100000 [=============== ] - 46s - loss: 0.3303
Epoch 107/300
Epoch 108/300
100000/100000 [==============] - 46s - loss: 0.3239
Epoch 109/300
Epoch 110/300
Epoch 111/300
Epoch 112/300
Epoch 113/300
100000/100000 [============] - 46s - loss: 0.3059
Epoch 114/300
```

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Epoch 115/300
Epoch 116/300
Epoch 117/300
Epoch 118/300
Epoch 119/300
Epoch 120/300
Epoch 121/300
Epoch 122/300
Epoch 123/300
Epoch 124/300
Epoch 125/300
Epoch 126/300
Epoch 127/300
Epoch 128/300
Epoch 129/300
Epoch 130/300
Epoch 131/300
Epoch 132/300
100000/100000 [===========] - 46s - loss: 0.2609
Epoch 133/300
100000/100000 [===============] - 46s - loss: 0.2644
Epoch 134/300
Epoch 135/300
Epoch 136/300
Epoch 137/300
100000/100000 [============] - 46s - loss: 0.2499
Epoch 138/300
Epoch 139/300
Epoch 140/300
Epoch 141/300
Epoch 142/300
Epoch 143/300
```

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Epoch 144/300
Epoch 145/300
Epoch 146/300
Epoch 147/300
Epoch 148/300
Epoch 149/300
Epoch 150/300
Epoch 151/300
Epoch 152/300
Epoch 153/300
Epoch 154/300
Epoch 155/300
Epoch 156/300
100000/100000 [============== ] - 46s - loss: 0.2196
Epoch 157/300
Epoch 158/300
Epoch 159/300
Epoch 160/300
Epoch 161/300
100000/100000 [===============] - 46s - loss: 0.2129
Epoch 162/300
Epoch 163/300
100000/100000 [==============] - 46s - loss: 0.2079
Epoch 164/300
Epoch 165/300
100000/100000 [============] - 46s - loss: 0.2071
Epoch 166/300
Epoch 167/300
Epoch 168/300
Epoch 169/300
100000/100000 [===============] - 46s - loss: 0.2023
Epoch 170/300
100000/100000 [============ ] - 46s - loss: 0.2014
Epoch 171/300
```

```
Epoch 172/300
100000/100000 [============] - 46s - loss: 0.2011
Epoch 173/300
Epoch 174/300
Epoch 175/300
Epoch 176/300
Epoch 177/300
Epoch 178/300
Epoch 179/300
Epoch 180/300
Epoch 181/300
100000/100000 [===============] - 46s - loss: 0.1911
Epoch 182/300
Epoch 183/300
Epoch 184/300
Epoch 185/300
Epoch 186/300
Epoch 187/300
Epoch 188/300
Epoch 189/300
Epoch 190/300
Epoch 191/300
100000/100000 [============ ] - 46s - loss: 0.1804
Epoch 192/300
Epoch 193/300
Epoch 194/300
100000/100000 [============ ] - 46s - loss: 0.1759
Epoch 195/300
Epoch 196/300
Epoch 197/300
Epoch 198/300
Epoch 199/300
Epoch 200/300
```

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Epoch 201/300
Epoch 202/300
Epoch 203/300
Epoch 204/300
Epoch 205/300
Epoch 206/300
Epoch 207/300
Epoch 208/300
Epoch 209/300
Epoch 210/300
Epoch 211/300
Epoch 212/300
Epoch 213/300
Epoch 214/300
Epoch 215/300
100000/100000 [===============] - 46s - loss: 0.1590
Epoch 216/300
Epoch 217/300
Epoch 218/300
100000/100000 [===============] - 46s - loss: 0.1604
Epoch 219/300
Epoch 220/300
Epoch 221/300
Epoch 222/300
100000/100000 [==============] - 46s - loss: 0.1557
Epoch 223/300
Epoch 224/300
Epoch 225/300
Epoch 226/300
Epoch 227/300
100000/100000 [============] - 46s - loss: 0.1559
Epoch 228/300
```

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Epoch 229/300
100000/100000 [============] - 46s - loss: 0.1523
Epoch 230/300
Epoch 231/300
Epoch 232/300
Epoch 233/300
Epoch 234/300
Epoch 235/300
Epoch 236/300
Epoch 237/300
Epoch 238/300
Epoch 239/300
Epoch 240/300
Epoch 241/300
Epoch 242/300
Epoch 243/300
Epoch 244/300
Epoch 245/300
Epoch 246/300
100000/100000 [===========] - 46s - loss: 0.1398
Epoch 247/300
Epoch 248/300
100000/100000 [============ ] - 46s - loss: 0.1401
Epoch 249/300
Epoch 250/300
Epoch 251/300
100000/100000 [============ ] - 46s - loss: 0.1370
Epoch 252/300
Epoch 253/300
Epoch 254/300
Epoch 255/300
Epoch 256/300
Epoch 257/300
```

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Epoch 258/300
Epoch 259/300
Epoch 260/300
Epoch 261/300
Epoch 262/300
Epoch 263/300
Epoch 264/300
Epoch 265/300
Epoch 266/300
Epoch 267/300
Epoch 268/300
Epoch 269/300
Epoch 270/300
Epoch 271/300
Epoch 272/300
Epoch 273/300
Epoch 274/300
Epoch 275/300
Epoch 276/300
Epoch 277/300
100000/100000 [=============== ] - 46s - loss: 0.1291
Epoch 278/300
Epoch 279/300
100000/100000 [============] - 46s - loss: 0.1244
Epoch 280/300
Epoch 281/300
Epoch 282/300
Epoch 283/300
Epoch 284/300
100000/100000 [============] - 46s - loss: 0.1259
Epoch 285/300
```

Epoch 286/300		
100000/100000	[=====] - 46s - loss:	0.1234
Epoch 287/300		
100000/100000	[======] - 46s - loss:	0.1240
Epoch 288/300		
100000/100000	[======] - 46s - loss:	0.1212
Epoch 289/300		
100000/100000	[======] - 46s - loss:	0.1232
Epoch 290/300		
	[=====] - 46s - loss:	0.1228
Epoch 291/300		
100000/100000	[======] - 46s - loss:	0.1198
Epoch 292/300		
	[=====] - 46s - loss:	0.1195
Epoch 293/300		
	[======] - 46s - loss:	0.1225
Epoch 294/300		
	[=====] - 46s - loss:	0.1199
Epoch 295/300		
	[=====] - 46s - loss:	0.1229
Epoch 296/300		
	[=====] - 46s - loss:	0.1184
Epoch 297/300		
	[=====] - 46s - loss:	0.1226
Epoch 298/300		
	[=====] - 46s - loss:	0.1210
Epoch 299/300		
	[=====] - 46s - loss:	0.1188
Epoch 300/300		
100000/100000	[=====] - 46s - loss:	0.1192

```
In [26]: # choose an input sequence and use the prediction function in the previo
         us Python cell to predict 100 characters following it
         # get an appropriately sized chunk of characters from the text
         start_inds = [1000, 2000, 3000]
         # save output
         f = open('text_gen_output/RNN_large_textdata_output.txt', 'w') # create
          an output file to write too
         # load weights
         model.load weights('model weights/best RNN large textdata weights.hdf5')
         for s in start_inds:
             start_index = s
             input_chars = text[start_index: start_index + window_size]
             # use the prediction function
             predict input = predict next chars(model,input chars,num to predict
         = 100)
             # print out input characters
             line = '-----' + '\n'
             print(line)
             f.write(line)
             input_line = 'input chars = ' + '\n' + input_chars + '"' + '\n'
             print(input_line)
             f.write(input line)
             # print out predicted characters
             predict_line = 'predicted chars = ' + '\n' + predict_input + '"' +
         '\n'
             print(predict line)
             f.write(predict line)
         f.close()
```

\_\_\_\_\_\_

#### input chars =

ler, of dubious and questionable memory. i had seen little of holmes la tely. my marriage had drifted"

#### predicted chars =

ither well ppening here of heards and frout opered in our coine of hain onficed the fathing and off"

\_\_\_\_\_

#### input chars =

of the singular tragedy of the atkinson brothers at trincomalee, and finally of the mission which he  $\!\!\!\!$ 

#### predicted chars =

had a gold more the able, for you and we knoor wouss. however, i shall to breat gount, took they no"

\_\_\_\_\_\_

#### input chars =

his hands clasped behind him. to me, who knew his every mood and habit, his attitude and manner tol"

#### predicted chars =

d at hurr. then was clamped his tigning of whick hards the fore of the wind. who to-she, but the let"

In [ ]: