

```

1 # LSTM (One to Many Single Numeric Feature)
2 # =====
3
4 # https://stackabuse.com/solving-sequence-problems-with-lstm-in-keras-part-2/
5
6 %tensorflow_version 2.x
7
8 import tensorflow as tf
9 tf.__version__

```

```

↳ TensorFlow 2.x selected.
   '2.0.0'

```

```

1 # univariate lstm example
2 import tensorflow as tf
3 import numpy as np
4 from numpy import array
5 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
6 from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM, Bidirectional, Flatten
7 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
8 from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
9 from tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks import TensorBoard
10 # from tensorflow.keras.regularizers import l2
11
12 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
13 from time import time

```

```

1 # define dataset
2 X = list()
3 Y = list()
4 X = [x+3 for x in range(-2, 43, 3)]
5
6 for i in X:
7     output_vector = list()
8     output_vector.append(i+1)
9     output_vector.append(i+2)
10    Y.append(output_vector)
11
12 print(X)
13 print(Y)

```

```

↳ [1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43]
   [[2, 3], [5, 6], [8, 9], [11, 12], [14, 15], [17, 18], [20, 21], [23, 24], [26, 2

```

```

1 X = np.array(X)
2 y = np.array(Y)
3
4 X = X.astype('float32')

```

```
5 y = y.astype('float32')

1 X[:3], y[:3]

↳ (array([1., 4., 7.], dtype=float32), array([[2., 3.],
      [5., 6.],
      [8., 9.]], dtype=float32))

1
2 print("X.shape : {}".format(X.shape))
3
4 # reshape from [samples, timesteps] into [samples, timesteps, features]
5 X = X.reshape((X.shape[0], 1, 1))
6
7 print("X.shape2 : {}".format(X.shape))
8

↳ X.shape : (15,)
   X.shape2 : (15, 1, 1)

1 # X = tf.cast(X,tf.float32)
2 # y = tf.cast(y,tf.float32)

1 # %load_ext tensorboard
2 # tensorboard = TensorBoard(log_dir="logs/{}".format(time()), histogram_freq=1)
3 # %tensorboard --logdir logs

1 # es = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', min_delta=0.1, patience=5, verbose=1, mode='min')

1 # define model
2
3 model = Sequential()
4 model.add(Bidirectional(LSTM(50, activation='relu', input_shape=(1, 1), return_sequences=True)))
5 model.add(Dense(2))
6 model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mse', metrics=['mse'])
7 # history = model.fit(X, y, epochs=200, validation_split=0.2, batch_size=3, verbose=1)
8 history = model.fit(X, y, epochs=1000, validation_split=0.2, verbose=0)
9
10 model.summary()

↳
```

Model: "sequential\_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
bidirectional_2 (Bidirection multiple		20800
dense_2 (Dense)	multiple	202
=====		
Total params: 21,002		
Trainable params: 21,002		
Non-trainable params: 0		
=====		

```

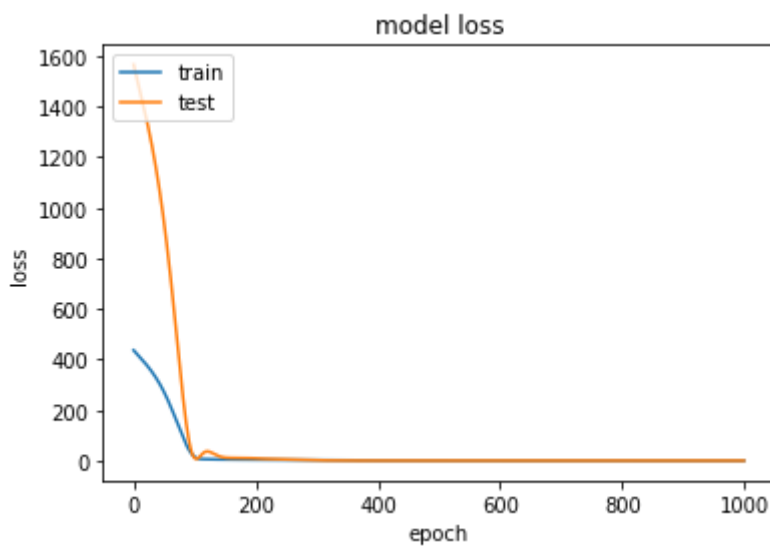
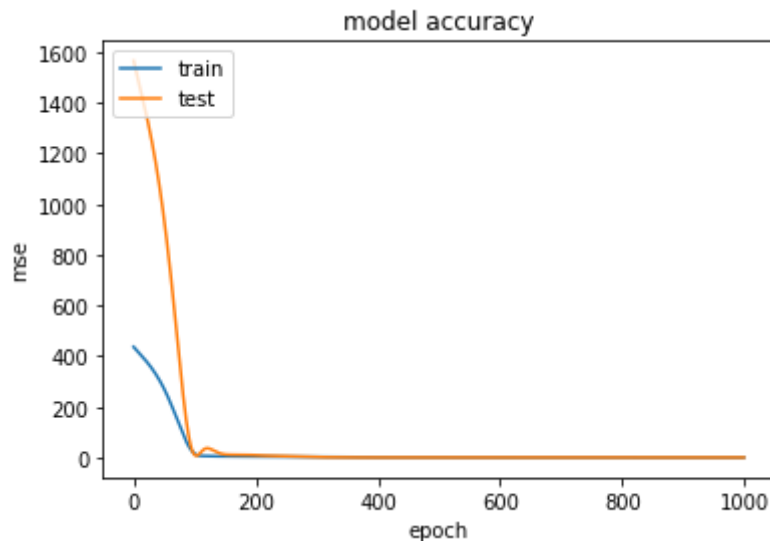
1 # fit model
2 # model.fit(X, y, epochs=500, validation_split=0.2, verbose=1, callbacks=[tensorboar
3 # history = model.fit(X, y, epochs=500, validation_split=0.2, verbose=0, callbacks=

1 # list all data in history
2 print(history.history.keys())
3
4 # summarize history for accuracy
5 plt.plot(history.history['mse'])
6 plt.plot(history.history['val_mse'])
7 plt.title('model accuracy')
8 plt.ylabel('mse')
9 plt.xlabel('epoch')
10 plt.legend(['train', 'test'], loc='upper left')
11 plt.show()
12
13 # summarize history for loss
14 plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
15 plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
16 plt.title('model loss')
17 plt.ylabel('loss')
18 plt.xlabel('epoch')
19 plt.legend(['train', 'test'], loc='upper left')
20 plt.show()

```



```
dict_keys(['loss', 'mse', 'val_loss', 'val_mse'])
```



```
1 # demonstrate prediction
2 x_input = array([10])
3 print("x_input.shape {}".format(x_input.shape))
4
5 x_input = x_input.reshape((1, 1, 1))
6 print("x_input.shape2 {}".format(x_input.shape))
7
8 x_input = tf.cast(x_input,tf.float32)
9
10 print("expected : ", 11, 12)
11
12 yhat = model.predict(x_input, verbose=0)
13 print("yhat : ", yhat)
```

```
↳ x_input.shape (1,)
   x_input.shape2 (1, 1, 1)
   expected : 11 12
   yhat : [[11.041432 12.167299]]
```

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