IMDBClassifier

December 14, 2021

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[1]: #Implementing the IMDB movie review classifier from Chapter 3.4 in Deep_
     \hookrightarrow Learning with Python
     #Importing the necessary libraries
     from keras.datasets import imdb
     import numpy as np
     from keras import models
     from keras import layers
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
[2]: #Importing and splitting the data into train and test data
     (train_data, train_labels), (test_data, test_labels) = imdb.
     →load_data(num_words=10000)
     #Looking at the data shape
     print(train_data.shape)
     print(test_data.shape)
    (25000,)
    (25000,)
[3]: #One-hot encoding the training and testing data
     def vectorize sequences(sequences, dimension=10000):
         results = np.zeros((len(sequences), dimension))
         for i, sequence in enumerate(sequences):
             results[i, sequence] = 1.
         return results
     x_train = vectorize_sequences(train_data)
     x_test = vectorize_sequences(test_data)
     y_train = np.asarray(train_labels).astype('float32')
     y_test = np.asarray(test_labels).astype('float32')
[4]: #Defining the layers of the neural network
     model = models.Sequential()
     model.add(layers.Dense(16, activation = 'relu', input_shape = (10000,)))
     model.add(layers.Dense(16, activation = 'relu'))
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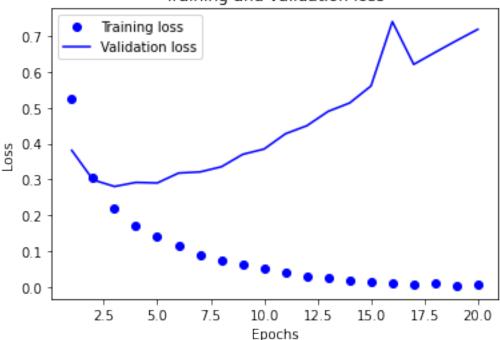
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model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation = 'sigmoid'))
[5]: #Compiling the model and passing the optimizer, loss function, and required
   →metrics into the model
   model.compile(optimizer = 'rmsprop', loss = 'binary_crossentropy', metrics = u
   [6]: #Setting aside a validation dataset
   x_val = x_train[:10000]
   partial x train = x train[10000:]
   y_val = y_train[:10000]
   partial_y_train = y_train[10000:]
[7]: \#Training the model with 20 epochs, a batch size of 512, and validating with
   → the validation data
   history = model.fit(partial x train,
               partial_y_train,
               epochs = 20,
               batch_size = 512,
               validation_data = (x_val, y_val))
  Epoch 1/20
  0.7725 - val_loss: 0.3811 - val_accuracy: 0.8702
  Epoch 2/20
  0.9019 - val_loss: 0.2987 - val_accuracy: 0.8882
  Epoch 3/20
  0.9295 - val_loss: 0.2804 - val_accuracy: 0.8874
  Epoch 4/20
  0.9459 - val_loss: 0.2917 - val_accuracy: 0.8825
  Epoch 5/20
  0.9545 - val_loss: 0.2902 - val_accuracy: 0.8862
  Epoch 6/20
  0.9629 - val_loss: 0.3179 - val_accuracy: 0.8822
  Epoch 7/20
  0.9743 - val_loss: 0.3210 - val_accuracy: 0.8835
  Epoch 8/20
  0.9801 - val_loss: 0.3353 - val_accuracy: 0.8823
  Epoch 9/20
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Epoch 10/20
  0.9871 - val_loss: 0.3848 - val_accuracy: 0.8794
  Epoch 11/20
  0.9908 - val_loss: 0.4275 - val_accuracy: 0.8771
  Epoch 12/20
  0.9945 - val_loss: 0.4498 - val_accuracy: 0.8725
  Epoch 13/20
  0.9953 - val_loss: 0.4900 - val_accuracy: 0.8738
  Epoch 14/20
  30/30 [============= ] - 2s 54ms/step - loss: 0.0193 - accuracy:
  0.9965 - val_loss: 0.5133 - val_accuracy: 0.8705
  Epoch 15/20
  0.9986 - val_loss: 0.5606 - val_accuracy: 0.8664
  Epoch 16/20
  0.9996 - val_loss: 0.7403 - val_accuracy: 0.8511
  Epoch 17/20
  0.9988 - val_loss: 0.6209 - val_accuracy: 0.8681
  Epoch 18/20
  0.9979 - val_loss: 0.6545 - val_accuracy: 0.8674
  Epoch 19/20
  0.9999 - val_loss: 0.6872 - val_accuracy: 0.8671
  Epoch 20/20
  0.9987 - val_loss: 0.7188 - val_accuracy: 0.8664
[8]: #Obtaining the training history and viewing its keys
  history_dict = history.history
  history_dict.keys()
[8]: dict_keys(['loss', 'accuracy', 'val_loss', 'val_accuracy'])
[9]: #Plotting the training loss and the validation loss for each epoch
  loss_values = history_dict['loss']
  val_loss_values = history_dict['val_loss']
  epochs = range(1, len(loss_values) + 1)
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0.9833 - val_loss: 0.3700 - val_accuracy: 0.8800

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plt.plot(epochs, loss_values, 'bo', label = 'Training loss')
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss_values, 'b', label = 'Validation loss')
plt.title('Training and validation loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Training and validation loss



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[10]: #Plotting the training accuracy and the validation accuracy for each epoch

plt.clf()

acc_values = history_dict['accuracy']

val_acc_values = history_dict['val_accuracy']

plt.plot(epochs, acc_values, 'bo', label = 'Training accuracy')

plt.plot(epochs, val_acc_values, 'b', label = 'Validation accuracy')

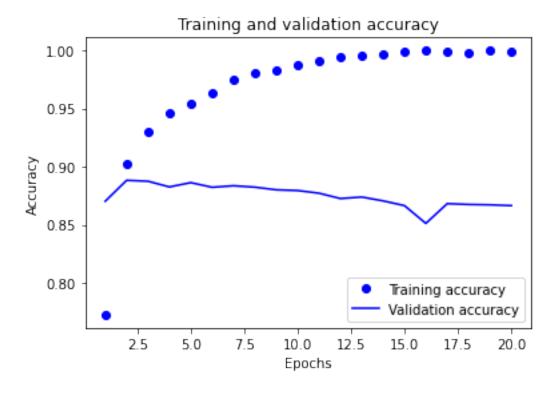
plt.title('Training and validation accuracy')

plt.xlabel('Epochs')

plt.ylabel('Accuracy')

plt.legend()

plt.show()
```



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[11]: #Evaluating the model on the test dataset
     results = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
     print('The loss is {} ({} epochs)'.format(round(results[0], 4), len(epochs)))
     print('The accuracy is {} percent ({} epochs)'.format(round(results[1], 4)*100,
       →len(epochs)))
     782/782 [=======
                               ========] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.7851 -
     accuracy: 0.8513
     The loss is 0.7851 (20 epochs)
     The accuracy is 85.13 percent (20 epochs)
[12]: #Retraining the model, this time with 4 epochs, and viewing its loss and
      \rightarrow accuracy
      #Defining the layers
     model = models.Sequential()
     model.add(layers.Dense(16, activation = 'relu', input_shape = (10000,)))
     model.add(layers.Dense(16, activation = 'relu'))
     model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
     #Defining the optimizer, loss function, and metrics
     model.compile(optimizer = 'rmsprop', loss = 'binary_crossentropy', metrics = ___
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#Fitting the model with the training data, 4 epochs, and a batch size of 512
    model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs = 4, batch_size = 512)
   Epoch 1/4
   0.8247
   Epoch 2/4
   0.9100
   Epoch 3/4
   0.9288
   Epoch 4/4
   0.9394
[12]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7faf03ff2490>
[13]: #Obtaining the results
    results = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
    print('The loss is {} ({} epochs)'.format(round(results[0], 4), 4))
    print('The accuracy is {} percent ({} epochs)'.format(round(results[1], 4)*100,__
     →4))
   782/782 [============ ] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2910 -
   accuracy: 0.8839
   The loss is 0.291 (4 epochs)
   The accuracy is 88.39 percent (4 epochs)
[14]: #Generating predictions using the test data
    #Generating the likelihood of movie reviews being positive
    model.predict(x_test)
[14]: array([[0.20587534],
         [0.99967194],
         [0.88956904],
         [0.13893089],
         [0.07124329],
         [0.6224241 ]], dtype=float32)
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