Dropout Iteration

▼ Importing IMDB Dataset

```
from keras.datasets import imdb

(train_data, train_labels), (test_data, test_labels) = imdb.load_data(num_words=10000)

train_data[0]

train_labels[0]

max([max(sequence) for sequence in train_data])

# word_index is a dictionary mapping words to an integer index
word_index = imdb.get_word_index()

# We reverse it, mapping integer indices to words
reverse_word_index = dict([(value, key) for (key, value) in word_index.items()])

# We decode the review; note that our indices were offset by 3
# because 0, 1 and 2 are reserved indices for "padding", "start of sequence", and "unknown".
decoded_review = ' '.join([reverse_word_index.get(i - 3, '?') for i in train_data[0]])

decoded_review
```

Preparing the Data

```
import numpy as np

def vectorize_sequences(sequences, dimension=10000):
    # Create an all-zero matrix of shape (len(sequences), dimension)
    results = np.zeros((len(sequences), dimension))
    for i, sequence in enumerate(sequences):
        results[i, sequence] = 1. # set specific indices of results[i] to 1s
    return results
```

```
# Our vectorized training data
x_train = vectorize_sequences(train_data)
# Our vectorized test data
x_test = vectorize_sequences(test_data)

x_train[0]

# Our vectorized labels
y_train = np.asarray(train_labels).astype('float32')
y_test = np.asarray(test_labels).astype('float32')
```

▼ Building the Network

```
from keras import models
from keras import 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'))
model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop',
              loss='binary_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
from keras import optimizers
model.compile(optimizer=optimizers.RMSprop(lr=0.001),
              loss='binary crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
from keras import losses
from keras import metrics
model.compile(optimizer=optimizers.RMSprop(lr=0.001),
              loss=losses.binary_crossentropy,
              metrics=[metrics.binary_accuracy])
```

Validating the Apporach

```
x_val = x_train[:10000]
```

```
partial x train = x train[10000:]
y val = y train[:10000]
partial y train = y train[10000:]
history = model.fit(partial x train,
    partial_y_train,
    epochs=20,
    batch_size=512,
    validation data=(x val, y val))
 Epoch 1/20
 Epoch 2/20
 Epoch 3/20
 Epoch 4/20
 Epoch 5/20
 Epoch 6/20
 Epoch 7/20
 Epoch 8/20
 Epoch 9/20
 30/30 [============== ] - 1s 35ms/step - loss: 0.0695 - binary_accuracy:
 Epoch 10/20
 Epoch 11/20
 Epoch 12/20
 Epoch 13/20
 Epoch 14/20
 Epoch 15/20
 Epoch 16/20
 Epoch 17/20
 Epoch 18/20
 Epoch 19/20
 Epoch 20/20
```

plt.show()

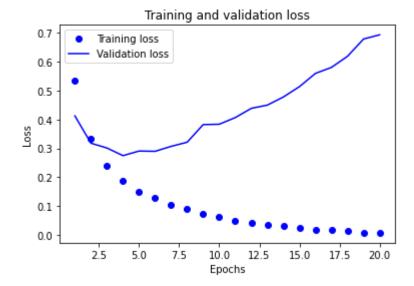
```
dict_keys(['loss', 'binary_accuracy', 'val_loss', 'val_binary_accuracy'])
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

binary_accuracy = history.history['binary_accuracy']
val_binary_accuracy = history.history['val_binary_accuracy']
loss = history.history['loss']
val_loss = history.history['val_loss']

epochs = range(1, len(binary_accuracy) + 1)

# "bo" is for "blue dot"
plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'bo', label='Training loss')
# b is for "solid blue line"
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, 'b', label='Validation loss')
plt.title('Training and validation loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
```



```
plt.clf() # clear figure
binary_accuracy_values = history_dict['binary_accuracy']
val_binary_accuracy_values = history_dict['val_binary_accuracy']

plt.plot(epochs, binary_accuracy, 'bo', label='Training acc')
plt.plot(epochs, val_binary_accuracy, 'b', label='Validation acc')
plt.title('Training and validation accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
```

plt.show()

```
Training and validation accuracy
1.00
0.95
0.90
0.85
                                                        Training acc
0.80
                                                        Validation acc
            2.5
                    5.0
                           7.5
                                   10.0
                                          12.5
                                                  15.0
                                                          17.5
                                                                  20.0
                                   Epochs
```

```
model.add(layers.Dense(16, activation='relu', input shape=(10000,)))
model.add(layers.Dropout(0.5))
model.add(layers.Dense(16, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Dropout(0.5))
model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop',
            loss='binary crossentropy',
            metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(x_val, y_val, epochs=4, batch_size=512)
results = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
    Epoch 1/4
    20/20 [============== ] - 1s 27ms/step - loss: 0.6697 - accuracy: 0.5879
    Epoch 2/4
    20/20 [=====
                          Epoch 3/4
                         ======== ] - 1s 27ms/step - loss: 0.4661 - accuracy: 0.8057
    20/20 [======
    Epoch 4/4
    20/20 [=============== ] - 1s 26ms/step - loss: 0.4001 - accuracy: 0.8474
    782/782 [================== ] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3475 - accuracy: 0.8756
```

results

[0.34754160046577454, 0.8755999803543091]

Predictions on New Data

model = models.Sequential()

```
+ Code — + Text
```

```
model.predict(x_test)
```