

Sung Kim < hunkim+ml@gmail.com>

Code: https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/

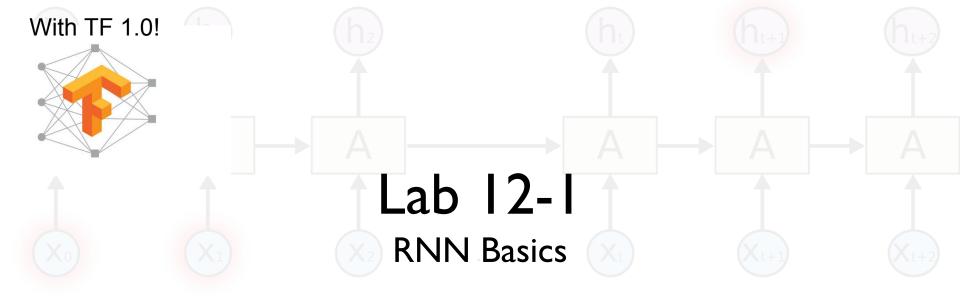


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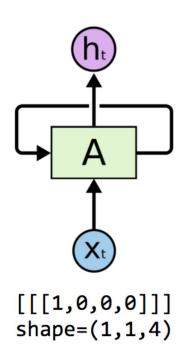
RNN in TensorFlow

```
cell = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicRNNCell(num units=hidden size)
outputs, _states = tf.nn.dynamic_rnn(cell, x_data, dtype=tf.float32)
```

RNN in TensorFlow

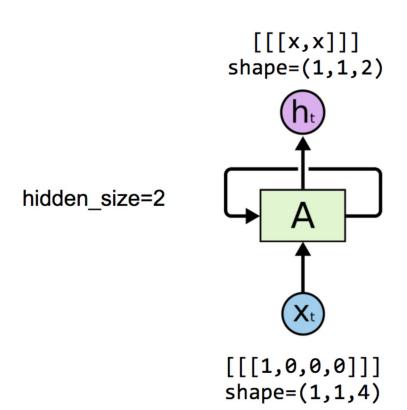
```
cell = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicRNNCell(num units=hidden size)
cell = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicLSTMCell(num units=hidden size)
outputs, _states = tf.nn.dynamic_rnn(cell, x_data, dtype=tf.float32)
```

One node: 4 (input-dim) in 2 (hidden_size)



```
# One hot encoding
h = [1, 0, 0, 0]
e = [0, 1, 0, 0]
l = [0, 0, 1, 0]
o = [0, 0, 0, 1]
```

One node: 4 (input-dim) in 2 (hidden_size)



```
# One hot encoding
h = [1, 0, 0, 0]
e = [0, 1, 0, 0]
l = [0, 0, 1, 0]
o = [0, 0, 0, 1]
```

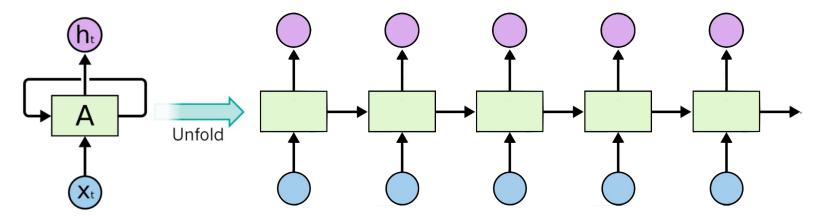
One node: 4 (input-dim) in 2 (hidden_size)

```
# One cell RNN input dim (4) -> output dim (2)
hidden size = 2
cell = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicLSTMCell(num_units=hidden_size)
                                                                          [[[x,x]]]
                                                                        shape=(1,1,2)
x_{data} = np.array([[[1,0,0,0]]], dtype=np.float32)
outputs, states = tf.nn.dynamic rnn(cell, x data, dtype=tf.float32)
                                                         hidden size=2
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
pp.pprint(outputs.eval())
array([[-0.42409304, 0.64651132]]])
                                                                        [[[1,0,0,0]]]]
                                                                        shape=(1,1,4)
```

Unfolding to n sequences

Hidden_size=2
sequence length=5

```
shape=(1,5,2): [[[x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x]]]
```



Unfolding to n sequences

```
# One cell RNN input dim (4) -> output dim (2). sequence: 5
                                                                                      # One hot encoding
    hidden size = 2
                                                                                      h = [1, 0, 0, 0]
    cell = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicLSTMCell(num units=hidden size)
    x_data = np.array([[h, e, 1, 1, o]], dtype=np.float32)
    print(x data.shape)
    pp.pprint(x data)
    outputs, states = tf.nn.dynamic rnn(cell, x data, dtype=tf.float32)
    sess.run(tf.global variables initializer())
                                                                      X data = array
    pp.pprint(outputs.eval())
                                                                        ([[[ 1., 0., 0., 0.],
                                                                          [0., 1., 0., 0.],
 Hidden size=2
                                                                          [0., 0., 1., 0.],
 sequence length=5
                                                                          [0., 0., 1., 0.],
  shape=(1,5,2): [[[x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x]]]
                                                                      Outputs = array
                                                                        ([[[ 0.19709368, 0.24918222],
                                                                           [-0.11721198, 0.1784237],
   shape=(1,5,4): [[[1,0,0,0], [0,1,0,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,0,1]]]
```

```
e = [0, 1, 0, 0]
           1 = [0, 0, 1, 0]
           0 = [0, 0, 0, 1]
[ 0., 0., 0., 1.]]], dtype=float32)
[-0.35297349, -0.66278851],
[-0.70915914, -0.58334434],
[-0.38886023, 0.47304463]]], dtype=float32)
```

```
Hidden_size=2
sequence_length=5
batch_size=3
```

Batching input

```
shape=(3,5,2): [[[x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x]],
               [[x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x]],
               [[x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x]]]
```

shape=(3,5,4): [[[1,0,0,0], [0,1,0,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,0,1]], # hello [[0,1,0,0], [0,0,0,1], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0]] # eolll [[0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,1,0,0], [0,1,0,0], [0,0,1,0]]] # lleel

Batching input

```
# One cell RNN input dim (4) -> output dim (2). sequence: 5, batch 3
# 3 batches 'hello', 'eolll', 'lleel'
x data = np.array([[h, e, l, l, o],
                                                                              array([[[ 1., 0., 0., 0.],
                       [e, o, 1, 1, 1],
                                                                                  [0., 1., 0., 0.],
                       [1, 1, e, e, 1]], dtype=np.float32)
                                                                                  [0., 0., 1., 0.],
                                                                                  [0., 0., 1., 0.],
pp.pprint(x data)
                                                                                  [0., 0., 0., 1.]]
cell = rnn.BasicLSTMCell(num units=2, state is tuple=True)
                                                                                  [[0., 1., 0., 0.],
outputs, states = tf.nn.dynamic rnn(cell, x data,
                                                                                  [0., 0., 0., 1.],
                                                  dtype=tf.float32)
                                                                                  [0., 0., 1., 0.],
sess.run(tf.global variables initializer())
                                                                                  [0., 0., 1., 0.]
pp.pprint(outputs.eval())
                                                                                  [0., 0., 1., 0.]
                                                                                  [[0., 0., 1., 0.],
shape=(3,5,2): [[[x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x]],
                                                                                  [0., 0., 1., 0.],
           [[x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x]],
                                                                                  [0., 1., 0., 0.]
           [[x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x]]]
                                                                                  [0., 1., 0., 0.],
                                             Hidden_size=2
                                                                                  [0., 0., 1., 0.]
                                             sequence length=5
                                             batch size=3
```

 $\frac{\text{shape}=(3,5,4): [[[1,0,0,0], [0,1,0,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,0,1]], \# hello}{[[0,1,0,0], [0,0,0], [0,0,0], [0,0,0], [0,0],$

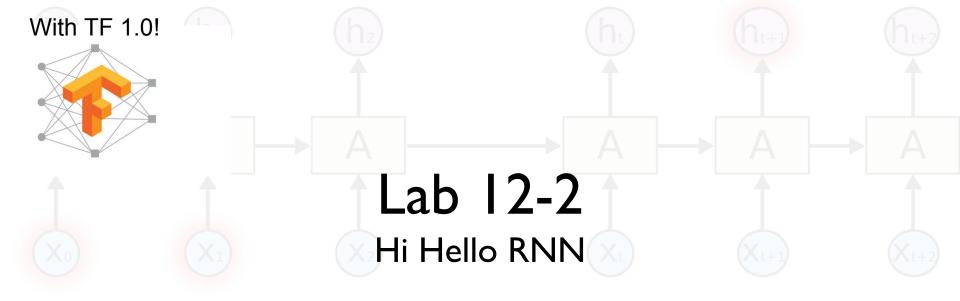
Batching input

```
# One cell RNN input dim (4) -> output dim (2). sequence: 5, batch 3
# 3 batches 'hello', 'eolll', 'lleel'
x data = np.array([[h, e, 1, 1, o],
                                                                          array([[[ 1., 0., 0., 0.],
                                                                                                array([[[-0.0173022, -0.12929453],
                       [e, o, l, l, l],
                                                                              [0., 1., 0., 0.],
                                                                                                    [-0.14995177, -0.23189341],
                       [1, 1, e, e, 1]], dtype=np.float32)
                                                                              [0., 0., 1., 0.],
                                                                                                    [0.03294011, 0.01962204],
pp.pprint(x data)
                                                                              [0., 0., 1., 0.],
                                                                                                    [0.12852104, 0.12375218],
                                                                              [0., 0., 0., 1.]
                                                                                                    [0.13597946, 0.31746736]],
cell = rnn.BasicLSTMCell(num units=2, state is tuple=True)
                                                                             [[0., 1., 0., 0.]]
                                                                                                    [[-0.15243632, -0.14177315],
outputs, states = tf.nn.dynamic rnn(cell, x data,
                                                                              [0., 0., 0., 1.],
                                                                                                    [0.04586344, 0.12249056],
                                                   dtype=tf.float32)
                                                                              [0., 0., 1., 0.],
                                                                                                    [0.14292534, 0.15872268],
sess.run(tf.global variables initializer())
                                                                              [0., 0., 1., 0.],
                                                                                                    [0.18998367, 0.21004884],
pp.pprint(outputs.eval())
                                                                              [0., 0., 1., 0.]
                                                                                                     [0.21788891, 0.24151592]],
                                                                             [[0., 0., 1., 0.],
                                                                                                    [[ 0.10713603, 0.11001928],
shape=(3,5,2): [[[x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x]],
                                                                              [0., 0., 1., 0.],
                                                                                                    [0.17076059, 0.1799853],
           [[x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x]],
                                                                              [0., 1., 0., 0.]
                                                                                                    [-0.03531617, 0.08993293],
           [[x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x]]]
                                                                              [0., 1., 0., 0.],
                                                                                                    [-0.1881337, -0.08296411],
                                              Hidden_size=2
                                                                              [0., 0., 1., 0.]
                                                                                                     [-0.00404597, 0.07156041]]],
                                              sequence length=5
                                              batch size=3
```

shape=(3,5,4): [[[1,0,0,0], [0,1,0,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,0,1]], # hello

[[0,1,0,0], [0,0,0,1], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0]] # eolll [[0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,1,0,0], [0,1,0,0], [0,0,1,0]] # lleel

https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/lab-12-0-rnn_basics.ipynb



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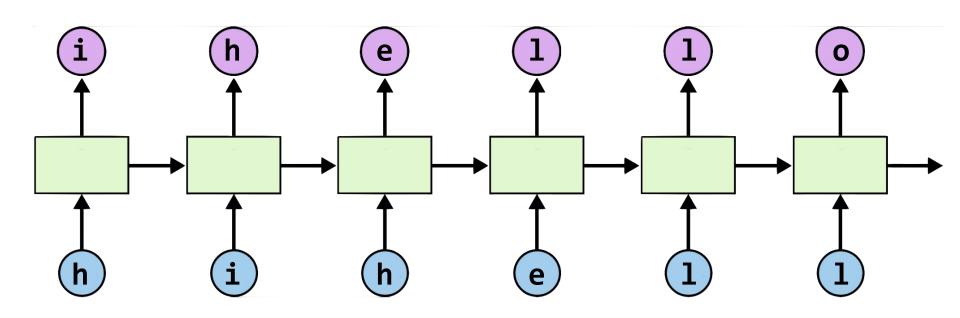
Code: https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/



https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/



Teach RNN 'hihello'



- text: 'hihello'
- unique chars (vocabulary, voc):h, i, e, l, o
- voc index:h:0, i:1, e:2, 1:3, o:4

One-hot encoding

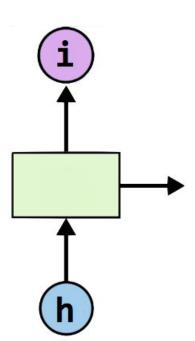
```
[1, 0, 0, 0, 0], # h 0

[0, 1, 0, 0, 0], # i 1

[0, 0, 1, 0, 0], # e 2

[0, 0, 0, 1, 0], # L 3

[0, 0, 0, 0, 1], # o 4
```



Teach RNN 'hihello'

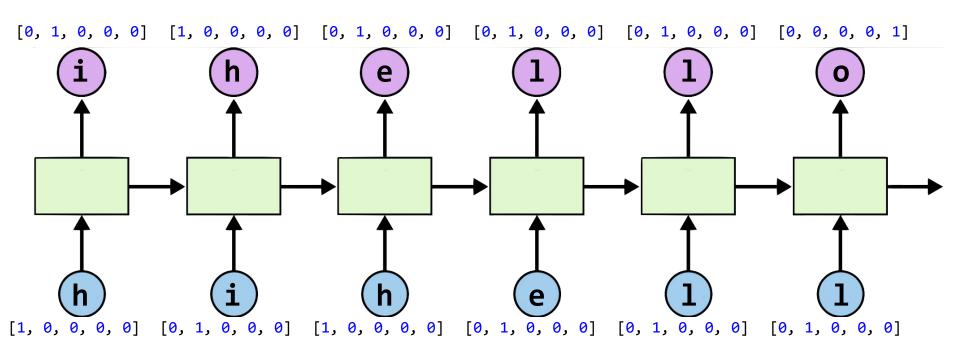
```
[1, 0, 0, 0, 0], # h 0

[0, 1, 0, 0, 0], # i 1

[0, 0, 1, 0, 0], # e 2

[0, 0, 0, 1, 0], # l 3

[0, 0, 0, 0, 1], # o 4
```



Teach RNN 'hihello'

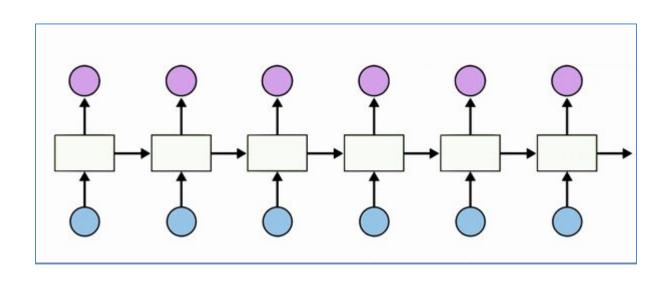
```
[1, 0, 0, 0, 0], # h 0

[0, 1, 0, 0, 0], # i 1

[0, 0, 1, 0, 0], # e 2

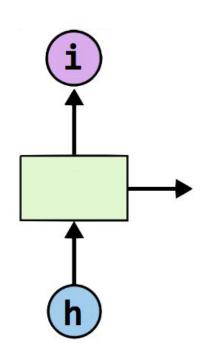
[0, 0, 0, 1, 0], # L 3

[0, 0, 0, 0, 1], # o 4
```



Creating rnn cell

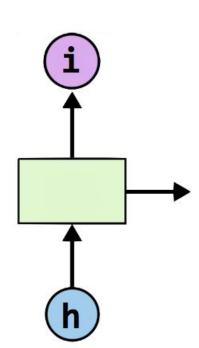
RNN model rnn_cell = rnn_cell.BasicRNNCell(rnn_size)



Creating rnn cell

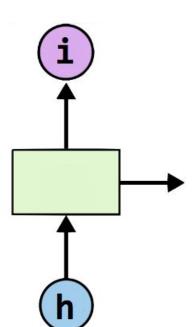
```
# RNN model
rnn_cell = rnn_cell.BasicRNNCell(rnn_size)
```

rnn_cell = rnn_cell. BasicLSTMCell(rnn_size) rnn_cell = rnn_cell. GRUCell(rnn_size)



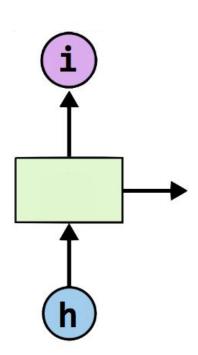
```
hidden_rnn_size
Execute RNN
```

```
# RNN model
rnn cell = rnn cell.BasicRNNCell(rnn_size)
outputs, states = tf.nn.dynamic rnn(
                    rnn cell,
                    initial state=initial state,
                    dtype=tf.float32)
```



RNN parameters

```
hidden_size = 5  # output from the LSTM
input_dim = 5  # one-hot size
batch_size = 1  # one sentence
sequence_length = 6  # |ihello| == 6
```



Data creation

```
idx2char = ['h', 'i', 'e', 'l', 'o'] # h=0, i=1, e=2, l=3, o=4
x_{data} = [[0, 1, 0, 2, 3, 3]] # hihell
x_{one}hot = [[[1, 0, 0, 0, 0], # h 0]]
            [0, 1, 0, 0, 0], # i 1
            [1, 0, 0, 0, 0], #h0
            [0, 0, 1, 0, 0], # e 2
            [0, 0, 0, 1, 0], # L 3
            [0, 0, 0, 1, 0]]] # L 3
y_data = [[1, 0, 2, 3, 3, 4]] # ihello
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32,
       [None, sequence length, input dim]) # X one-hot
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, [None, sequence length]) # Y label
```

Feed to RNN

X = tf.placeholder(

```
x_{one}hot = [[[1, 0, 0, 0, 0], # h 0]]
                                                             [0, 1, 0, 0, 0], # i 1
                                                             [1, 0, 0, 0, 0], # h 0
                                                             [0, 0, 1, 0, 0], # e 2
                                                             [0, 0, 0, 1, 0], # L 3
                                                              [0, 0, 0, 1, 0]]] # L 3
                                                  y_data = [[1, 0, 2, 3, 3, 4]] # ihello
   tf.float32, [None, sequence length, hidden size]) # X one-hot
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, [None, sequence length]) # Y label
```

```
cell = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicLSTMCell(num units=hidden size,
state is tuple=True)
initial_state = cell.zero_state(batch_size, tf.float32)
outputs, states = tf.nn.dynamic rnn(
  cell, X, initial state=initial state, dtype=tf.float32)
```

Cost: sequence_loss

```
# [batch_size, sequence_length]
y_data = tf.constant([[1, 1, 1]])

# [batch_size, sequence_length, emb_dim ]
prediction = tf.constant([[[0.2, 0.7], [0.6, 0.2], [0.2, 0.9]]], dtype=tf.float32)

# [batch_size * sequence_length]
weights = tf.constant([[1, 1, 1]], dtype=tf.float32)

sequence_loss = tf.contrib.seq2seq.sequence_loss(logits=prediction, targets=y_data, weights=weights)
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
print("Loss: ", sequence_loss.eval())
```

Loss: 0.596759

Cost: sequence loss

```
# [batch size, sequence length]
y_data = tf.constant([[1, 1, 1]])
# [batch size, sequence length, emb dim ]
prediction1 = tf.constant([[[0.3, 0.7], [0.3, 0.7], [0.3, 0.7]]],
dtvpe=tf.float32)
prediction2 = tf.constant([[[0.1, 0.9], [0.1, 0.9], [0.1, 0.9]]],
dtype=tf.float32)
# [batch size * sequence length]
weights = tf.constant([[1, 1, 1]], dtype=tf.float32)
sequence loss1 = tf.contrib.seq2seq.sequence loss(prediction1, y data,
weights)
sequence loss2 = tf.contrib.seq2seq.sequence loss(prediction2, y data,
weights)
sess.run(tf.global variables initializer())
print("Loss1: ", sequence_loss1.eval(),
        "Loss2: ", sequence loss2.eval())
```

Loss I: 0.5 | 30 | 5

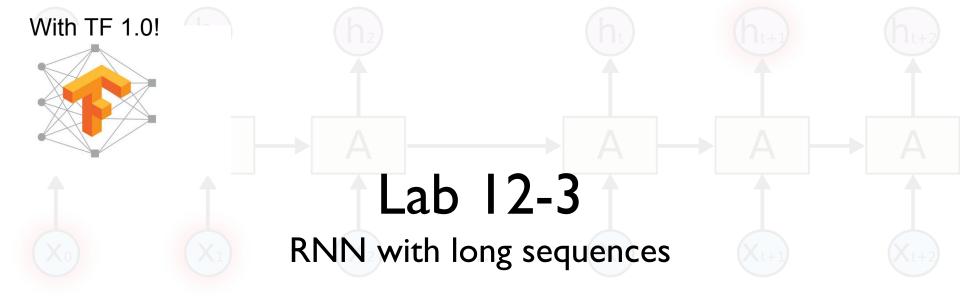
Loss2: 0.371101

Cost: sequence_loss

Training

```
prediction = tf.argmax(outputs, axis=2)
with tf.Session() as sess:
   sess.run(tf.global variables initializer())
   for i in range(2000):
       1, = sess.run([loss, train], feed dict={X: x one hot, Y: y data})
       result = sess.run(prediction, feed dict={X: x one hot})
       print(i, "loss:", l, "prediction: ", result, "true Y: ", y data)
      # print char using dic
       result str = [idx2char[c] for c in np.squeeze(result)]
       print("\tPrediction str: ", ''.join(result str))
```

```
prediction = tf.argmax(outputs, axis=2)
                                             Results
with tf.Session() as sess:
   sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
   for i in range(2000):
      1, = sess.run([loss, train], feed_dict={X: x_one_hot, Y: y_data})
       result = sess.run(prediction, feed dict={X: x one hot})
       print(i, "loss:", l, "prediction: ", result, "true Y: ", y data)
      # print char using dic
       result str = [idx2char[c] for c in np.squeeze(result)]
       print("\tPrediction str: ", ''.join(result str))
 0 loss: 1.55474 prediction: [[3 3 3 3 4 4]] true Y: [[1, 0, 2, 3, 3, 4]] Prediction str:
                                                                                         111100
 1 loss: 1.55081 prediction: [[3 3 3 3 4 4]] true Y: [[1, 0, 2, 3, 3, 4]] Prediction str: 111loo
 2 loss: 1.54704 prediction: [[3 3 3 3 4 4]] true Y: [[1, 0, 2, 3, 3, 4]] Prediction str: 111100
 3 loss: 1.54342 prediction: [[3 3 3 3 4 4]] true Y: [[1, 0, 2, 3, 3, 4]] Prediction str: lllloo
 1998 loss: 0.75305 prediction: [[1 0 2 3 3 4]] true Y: [[1, 0, 2, 3, 3, 4]] Prediction str: ihello
 1999 loss: 0.752973 prediction: [[1 0 2 3 3 4]] true Y: [[1, 0, 2, 3, 3, 4]] Prediction str: ihello
```



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Code: https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/



https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/



Manual data creation

```
idx2char = ['h', 'i', 'e', 'l', 'o']
x_{data} = [[0, 1, 0, 2, 3, 3]] # hihell
x_{one}hot = [[[1, 0, 0, 0, 0], # h 0]]
             [0, 1, 0, 0, 0], #i1
             [1, 0, 0, 0, 0], # h 0
             [0, 0, 1, 0, 0], \#e2
             [0, 0, 0, 1, 0], \# L 3
             [0, 0, 0, 1, 0]] # L 3
y_data = [[1, 0, 2, 3, 3, 4]] # ihello
```

Better data creation

```
sample = " if you want you"
idx2char = list(set(sample)) # index -> char
char2idx = {c: i for i, c in enumerate(idx2char)} # char -> idx
sample idx = [char2idx[c] for c in sample] # char to index
x_{data} = [sample_{idx}[:-1]] # X data sample (0 ~ n-1) hello: hell
y_data = [sample_idx[1:]] # Y label sample (1 ~ n) hello: ello
X = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, [None, sequence length]) # X data
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, [None, sequence_length]) # Y label
X_one_hot = tf.one_hot(X, num classes) # one hot: 1 -> 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

Hyper parameters

```
sample = " if you want you"
idx2char = list(set(sample)) # index -> char
char2idx = {c: i for i, c in enumerate(idx2char)} # char -> idx
# hyper parameters
dic size = len(char2idx) # RNN input size (one hot size)
rnn hidden size = len(char2idx) # RNN output size
num classes = len(char2idx) # final output size (RNN or softmax, etc.)
batch size = 1 # one sample data, one batch
sequence length = len(sample) - 1 # number of lstm unfolding (unit #)
```

LSTM and Loss

```
X = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, [None, sequence_length]) # X data
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, [None, sequence_length]) # Y label
X one hot = tf.one hot(X, num classes) # one hot: 1 -> 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
cell = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicLSTMCell(num_units=rnn_hidden_size, state_is_tuple=True)
initial_state = cell.zero_state(batch_size, tf.float32)
outputs, _states = tf.nn.dynamic_rnn(
   cell, X one hot, initial state=initial state, dtype=tf.float32)
weights = tf.ones([batch_size, sequence_length])
sequence_loss = tf.contrib.seq2seq.sequence_loss(logits=outputs, targets=Y,weights=weights)
loss = tf.reduce mean(sequence loss)
train = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate=0.1).minimize(loss)
prediction = tf.argmax(outputs, axis=2)
```

https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/lab-12-2-char-seq-rnn.py

Training and Results

```
with tf.Session() as sess:
    sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
    for i in range(3000):
        l, _ = sess.run([loss, train], feed_dict={X: x_data, Y: y_data})
        result = sess.run(prediction, feed_dict={X: x_data})
        # print char using dic
        result_str = [idx2char[c] for c in np.squeeze(result)]
        print(i, "loss:", l, "Prediction:", ''.join(result_str))
```

```
0 loss: 2.29895 Prediction: nnuffuunnuuuyuy
1 loss: 2.29675 Prediction: nnuffuunnuuuyuy
...
1418 loss: 1.37351 Prediction: if you want you
1419 loss: 1.37331 Prediction: if you want you
```

Really long sentence?

Really long sentence?

```
# training dataset

0 if you wan -> f you want

1 f you want -> you want

2 you want -> you want t

3 you want t -> ou want to
...

168 of the se -> of the sea

169 of the sea -> f the sea.
```

```
char set = list(set(sentence))
char dic = {w: i for i, w in enumerate(char set)}
dataX = []
dataY = []
for i in range(0, len(sentence) - seq length):
  x str = sentence[i:i + seq length]
  y str = sentence[i + 1: i + seq length + 1]
   print(i, x str, '->', y str)
  x = [char dic[c] for c in x str] # x str to index
   y = [char dic[c] for c in y str] # y str to index
  dataX.append(x)
   dataY.append(y)
```

Making dataset

```
# training dataset

0 if you wan -> f you want

1 f you want -> you want

2 you want -> you want t

3 you want t -> ou want to

...

168 of the se -> of the sea
```

169 of the sea -> f the sea.

RNN parameters

```
char_set = list(set(sentence))
char_dic = {w: i for i, w in enumerate(char_set)}

data_dim = len(char_set)
hidden_size = len(char_set)
num_classes = len(char_set)
seq_length = 10 # Any arbitrary number

batch_size = len(dataX)
```

```
# training dataset

0 if you wan -> f you want

1 f you want -> you want

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```

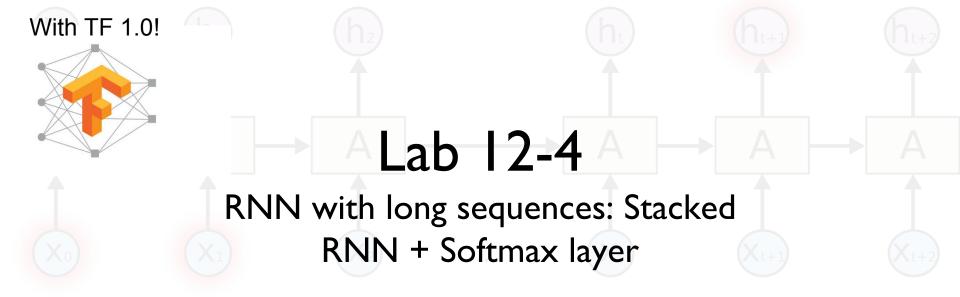
LSTM and Loss

```
X = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, [None, sequence_length]) # X data
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, [None, sequence_length]) # Y label
X one hot = tf.one hot(X, num classes) # one hot: 1 -> 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
cell = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicLSTMCell(num_units=rnn_hidden_size, state_is_tuple=True)
initial_state = cell.zero_state(batch_size, tf.float32)
outputs, _states = tf.nn.dynamic_rnn(
   cell, X one hot, initial state=initial state, dtype=tf.float32)
weights = tf.ones([batch_size, sequence_length])
sequence_loss = tf.contrib.seq2seq.sequence_loss(logits=outputs, targets=Y,weights=weights)
loss = tf.reduce mean(sequence loss)
train = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate=0.1).minimize(loss)
prediction = tf.argmax(outputs, axis=2)
```

https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/lab-12-2-char-seq-rnn.py

Exercise

- Run long sequence RNN
- Why it does not work?



Sung Kim < hunkim+ml@gmail.com>

Code: https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/



https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/



Really long sentence?

```
char set = list(set(sentence))
char dic = {w: i for i, w in enumerate(char set)}
dataX = []
dataY = []
for i in range(0, len(sentence) - seq length):
  x str = sentence[i:i + seq length]
  y str = sentence[i + 1: i + seq length + 1]
   print(i, x str, '->', y str)
  x = [char dic[c] for c in x str] # x str to index
   y = [char dic[c] for c in y str] # y str to index
  dataX.append(x)
   dataY.append(y)
```

Making dataset

```
# training dataset

0 if you wan -> f you want

1 f you want -> you want

2 you want -> you want t

3 you want t -> ou want to

...

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RNN parameters

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char_dic = {w: i for i, w in enumerate(char_set)}

data_dim = len(char_set)
hidden_size = len(char_set)
num_classes = len(char_set)
seq_length = 10 # Any arbitrary number

batch_size = len(dataX)
```

```
# training dataset

0 if you wan -> f you want

1 f you want -> you want

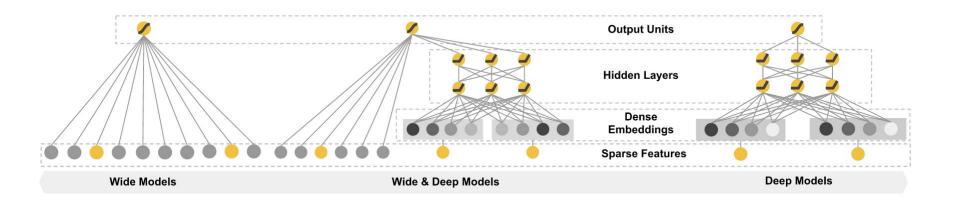
2 you want -> you want t

3 you want t -> ou want to
...

168 of the se -> of the sea

169 of the sea -> f the sea.
```

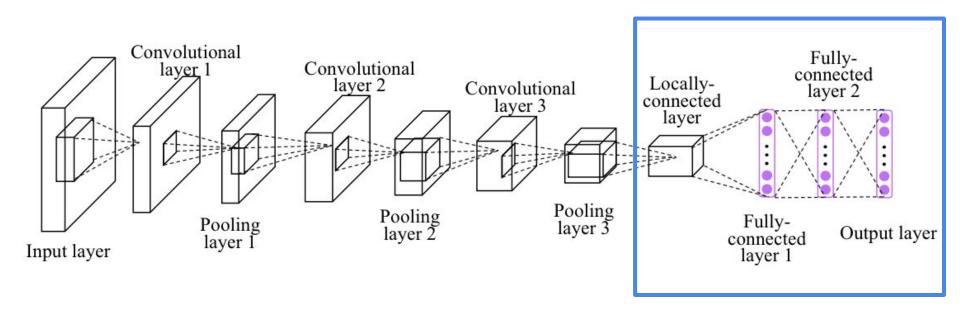
Wide & Deep



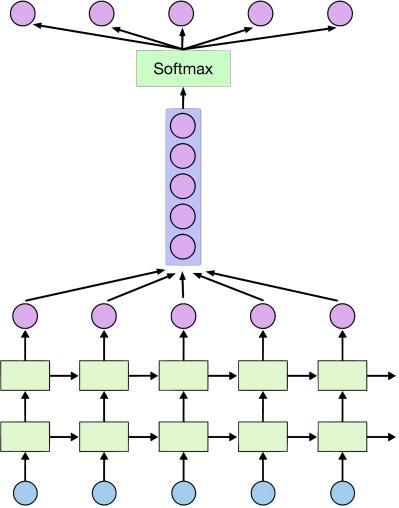
Stacked RNN

```
X = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, [None, seq length])
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, [None, seq length])
# One-hot encoding
X_one_hot = tf.one_hot(X, num classes)
print(X one hot) # check out the shape
# Make a lstm cell with hidden size (each unit output vector size)
cell = rnn.BasicLSTMCell(hidden size, state is tuple=True)
cell = rnn.MultiRNNCell([cell] * 2, state is tuple=True)
# outputs: unfolding size x hidden size, state = hidden size
outputs, states = tf.nn.dynamic rnn(cell, X one hot, dtype=tf.float32)
```

Softmax (FC) in Deep CNN



Softmax



https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/lab-12-4-rnn_long_char.py

```
Softmax
                                                Softmax
      outputs = tf.reshape(outputs,
           [batch_size, seq_length, num_classes])
X_for_softmax = tf.reshape(outputs,
                            [-1, hidden_size])
```

https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/lab-12-4-rnn long char.py

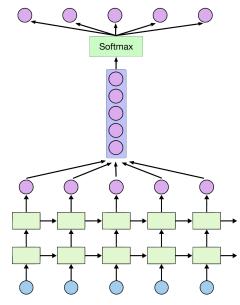
Softmax

```
Softmax
# (optional) softmax layer
X for softmax = tf.reshape(outputs, [-1, hidden size])
softmax w = tf.get variable("softmax_w",
                          [hidden size, num classes]
softmax b = tf.get variable("softmax_b",[num classes])
outputs = tf.matmul(X for softmax, softmax w) + softmax b
outputs = tf.reshape(outputs,
      [batch size, seq length, num classes])
```

https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/lab-12-4-rnn long char.py

Loss

```
# reshape out for sequence loss
outputs = tf.reshape(outputs,
           [batch size, seq length, num classes])
# All weights are 1 (equal weights)
weights = tf.ones([batch size, seq length])
sequence loss = tf.contrib.seq2seq.sequence loss(
   logits=outputs, targets=Y, weights=weights)
mean loss = tf.reduce mean(sequence loss)
train op =
       tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learning rate=0.1).minimize(mean loss)
```



Training and print results

print(i, j, ''.join([char_set[t] for t in index]), 1)

for j, result in enumerate(results):

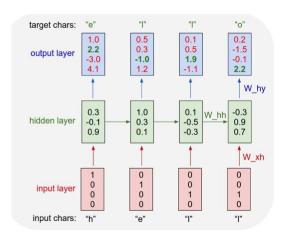
index = np.argmax(result, axis=1)

Training and print results

```
# Let's print the last char of each result to check it works
results = sess.run(outputs, feed_dict={X: dataX})
for j, result in enumerate(results):
    index = np.argmax(result, axis=1)
    if j is 0: # print all for the first result to make a sentence
        print(''.join([char_set[t] for t in index]), end='')
    else:
        print(char_set[index[-1]], end='')
```

g you want to build a ship, don't drum up people together to collect wood and don't assign them tasks and work, but rather teach them to long for the endless immensity of the sea.

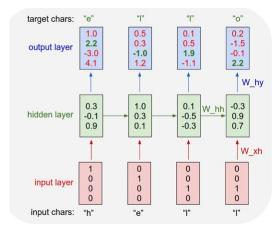
char-rnn



Shakespeare

It looks like we can learn to spell English words. But how about if there is more structure and style in the data? To examine this I downloaded all the works of Shakespeare and concatenated them into a single (4.4MB) file. We can now afford to train a larger network, in this case lets try a 3-layer RNN with 512 hidden nodes on each laver. After we train the network for a few hours we obtain samples such as:

```
PANDARUS:
Alas, I think he shall be come approached and the day
When little srain would be attain'd into being never fed,
And who is but a chain and subjects of his death,
I should not sleep.
Second Senator:
They are away this miseries, produced upon my soul,
Breaking and strongly should be buried, when I perish
The earth and thoughts of many states.
DUKE VINCENTIO:
Well, your wit is in the care of side and that.
Second Lord:
They would be ruled after this chamber, and
my fair nues begun out of the fact, to be conveyed,
Whose noble souls I'll have the heart of the wars.
Clown:
Come, sir, I will make did behold your worship.
VIOLA:
I'll drink it.
```



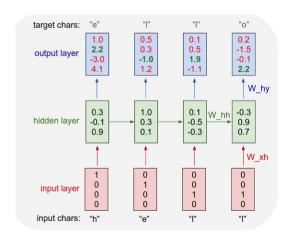
Linux Source Code

I wanted to push structured data to its limit, so for the final challenge I decided to use code. In particular, I took all the source and header files found in the Linux repo on Github, concatenated all of them in a single giant file (474MB of C code) (I was originally going to train only on the kernel but that by itself is only ~16MB). Then I trained several as-large-as-fits-on-my-GPU 3-layer LSTMs over a period of a few days. These models have about 10 million parameters, which is still on the lower end for RNN models. The results are superfun:

```
* Increment the size file of the new incorrect UI_FILTER group information
 * of the size generatively.
static int indicate_policy(void)
  int error;
  if (fd == MARN EPT) {
     * The kernel blank will coeld it to userspace.
   if (ss->segment < mem total)
      unblock graph and set blocked();
    else
      ret = 1:
    goto bail;
  segaddr = in_SB(in.addr);
  selector = seg / 16;
  setup_works = true;
  for (i = 0; i < blocks; i++) {
    seg = buf[i++];
    bpf = bd->bd.next + i * search;
    if (fd) {
      current = blocked;
  rw->name = "Getjbbregs";
  bprm self clearl(&iv->version);
  regs->new = blocks[(BPF STATS << info->historidac)] | PFMR CLOBATHINC SECONDS << 12;
  return segtable;
```

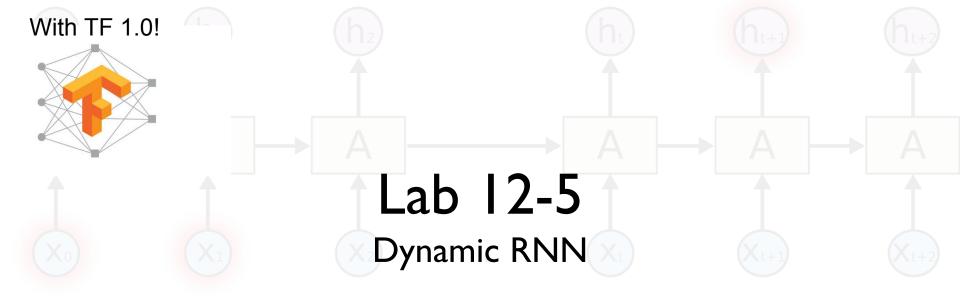
http://karpathy.github.io/2015/05/21/rnn-effectiveness/

char/word rnn (char/word level n to n model)



https://github.com/sherjilozair/char-rnn-tensorflow

https://github.com/hunkim/word-rnn-tensorflow



Sung Kim < hunkim+ml@gmail.com>

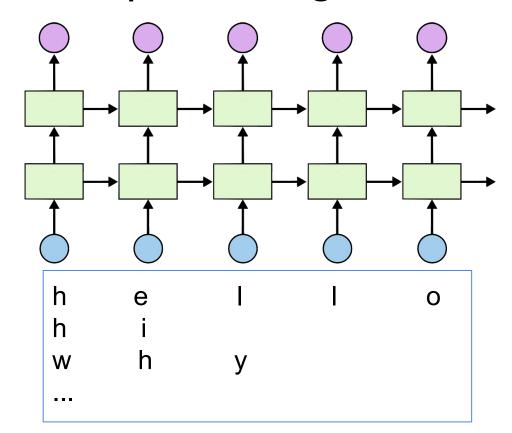
Code: https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/



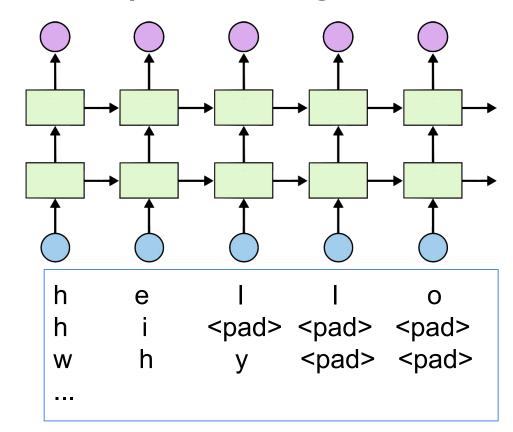
https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/



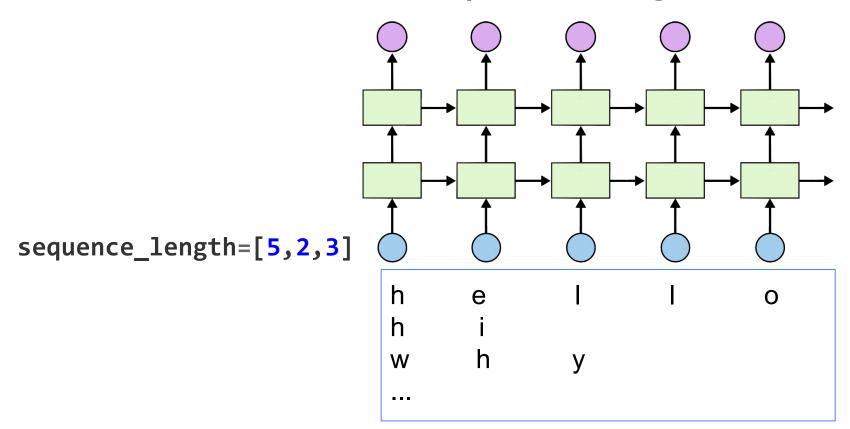
Different sequence length



Different sequence length



Different sequence length



Dynamic RNN

```
# 3 batches 'hello', 'eolll', 'lleel'
x data = np.array([[[...]]], dtype=np.float32)
hidden size = 2
cell = rnn.BasicLSTMCell(num units=hidden size,
                                state is tuple=True)
outputs, states = tf.nn.dynamic rnn(
        cell, x_data, sequence length=[5,3,4],
        dtype=tf.float32)
sess.run(tf.global variables initializer())
print(outputs.eval())
```

```
array([[[-0.17904168, -0.08053244],
    [-0.01294809, 0.01660814],
    [-0.05754048, -0.1368292].
    [-0.08655578, -0.20553185],
    [0.07297077, -0.21743253]],
   [[ 0.10272847, 0.06519825],
    [0.20188759, -0.05027055],
    [0.09514933, -0.16452041],
    [0., 0.],
    [0., 0.]
   [[-0.04893036, -0.14655617],
    [-0.07947272, -0.20996611],
    [ 0.06466491, -0.02576563],
    [0.15087658, 0.05166111],
    [0., 0.
                   111.
```

With TF 1.0!





RNN with time series data (stock)

Sung Kim < hunkim+ml@gmail.com>

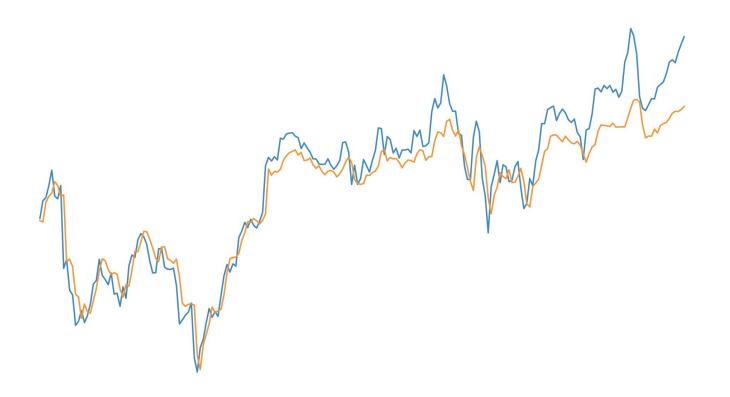
Code: https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/



https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/



Time series data

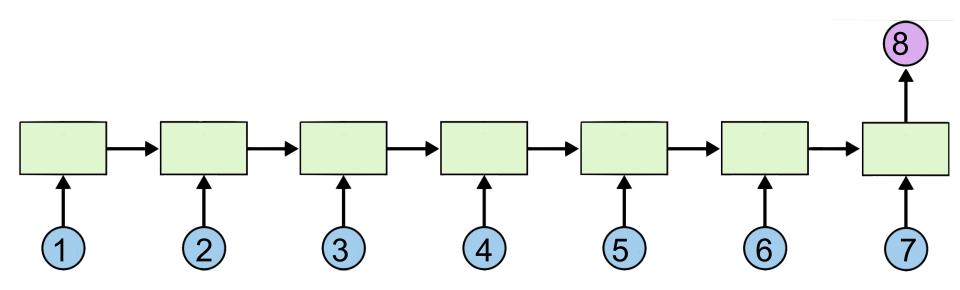


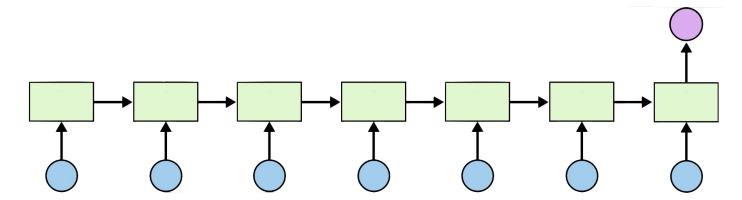
Time series data

Open	High	Low	Volume	Close
828.659973	833.450012	828.349976	1247700	831.659973
823.02002	828.070007	821.655029	1597800	828.070007
819.929993	824.400024	818.97998	1281700	824.159973
819.359985	823	818.469971	1304000	818.97998
819	823	816	1053600	820.450012
816	820.958984	815.48999	1198100	819.23999
811.700012	815.25	809.780029	1129100	813.669983
809.51001	810.659973	804.539978	989700	809.559998
807	811.840027	803.190002	1155300	808.380005

'data-02-stock_daily.csv'

Many to one





Open	High	Low	Volume	Close
828.659973	833.450012	828.349976	1247700	831.659973
823.02002	828.070007	821.655029	1597800	828.070007
819.929993	824.400024	818.97998	1281700	824.159973
819.359985	823	818.469971	1304000	818.97998
819	823	816	1053600	820.450012
816	820.958984	815.48999	1198100	819.23999
811.700012	815.25	809.780029	1129100	813.669983
809.51001	810.659973	804.539978	989700	?
807	811.840027	803.190002	1155300	?

```
timesteps = seq length = 7
                                      Reading data
                                                                      [0.18667876 0.20948057 0.20878184 0.
data dim = 5
                                                                       0.217448151
output dim = 1
# Open, High, Low, Close, Volume
                                                                       [ 0.30697388  0.31463414  0.21899367
                                                                       0.01247647 0.216981891
xy = np.loadtxt('data-02-stock_daily.csv', delimiter=',')
xy = xy[::-1] # reverse order (chronically ordered)
                                                                       [0.21914211 0.26390721 0.2246864
xy = MinMaxScaler(xy)
                                                                       0.45632338 0.22496747]
x = xy
                                                                       [0.23312993 0.23641916 0.16268272
y = xy[:, [-1]] # Close as label
                                                                       0.57017119 0.14744274]
dataX = []
                                                                      [0.13431201 0.15175877 0.11617252
                                                                       0.39380658 0.13289962]
dataY = []
for i in range(0, len(y) - seq_length):
                                                                      [0.13973232 0.17060429 0.15860382
   x = x[i:i + seq length]
                                                                       0.28173344 0.18171679]
   _y = y[i + seq_length] # Next close price
                                                                       [0.18933069 0.20057799 0.19187983
   print(x, "->", y)
                                                                       0.29783096 0.2086465 11
   dataX.append(_x)
   dataY.append( y)
                                                                       -> [ 0.14106001]
                            https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/lab-12-5-rnn stock prediction.py
```

Training and test datasets

```
# split to train and testing
train size = int(len(dataY) * 0.7)
test size = len(dataY) - train size
trainX, testX = np.array(dataX[0:train_size]),
                 np.array(dataX[train_size:len(dataX)])
trainY, testY = np.array(dataY[0:train_size]),
                 np.array(dataY[train_size:len(dataY)])
# input placeholders
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, seq_length, data_dim])
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, 1])
                 https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/lab-12-5-rnn_stock_prediction.py
```

LSTM and Loss

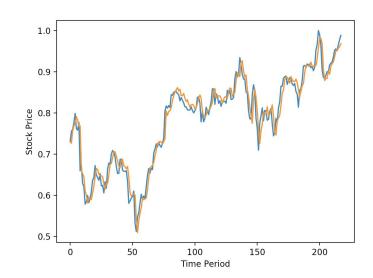
```
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, seq length, data dim])
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, 1])
cell = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicLSTMCell(num units=hidden dim, state is tuple=True)
outputs, states = tf.nn.dynamic rnn(cell, X, dtype=tf.float32)
Y pred = tf.contrib.layers.fully connected(
   outputs[:, -1], output dim, activation fn=None)
   # We use the last cell's output
# cost/loss
loss = tf.reduce sum(tf.square(Y pred - Y)) # sum of the squares
# optimizer
optimizer = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(0.01)
train = optimizer.minimize(loss)
                        https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/lab-12-5-rnn stock prediction.py
```

input placeholders

Training and Results

```
sess = tf.Session()
sess.run(tf.global variables initializer())
for i in range(1000):
   _, l = sess.run([train, loss],
          feed dict={X: trainX, Y: trainY})
   print(i, 1)
testPredict = sess.run(Y_pred, feed_dict={X: testX})
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot(testY)
plt.plot(testPredict)
```

plt.show()



Exercise

- Implement stock prediction using linear regression only
- Improve results using more features such as keywords and/or sentiments in top news

Other RNN applications

- Language Modeling
- Speech Recognition
- Machine Translation
- Conversation Modeling/Question Answering
- Image/Video Captioning
- Image/Music/Dance Generation