## experiment 11

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Course Name:	Deep Learning Lab
Course Code:	PMDS603P
Experiment:	11
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### 0.1 Question 1

```
[2]: import numpy as np
     import tensorflow as tf
     from tensorflow.keras.datasets import imdb
     from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
     from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
     from tensorflow.keras.layers import Embedding, Bidirectional, LSTM, GRU, __
      →SimpleRNN, Dense, TimeDistributed
     from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
     from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score, accuracy_score
     from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import random
     seed = 42
     np.random.seed(seed)
     tf.random.set_seed(seed)
     random.seed(seed)
```

2025-10-24 08:17:15.688890: E

external/local\_xla/xla/stream\_executor/cuda/cuda\_fft.cc:477] Unable to register cuFFT factory: Attempting to register factory for plugin cuFFT when one has already been registered

WARNING: All log messages before absl::InitializeLog() is called are written to STDERR

E0000 00:00:1761293836.123432 759 cuda\_dnn.cc:8310] Unable to register cuDNN factory: Attempting to register factory for plugin cuDNN when one has already been registered

E0000 00:00:1761293836.249005 759 cuda\_blas.cc:1418] Unable to register

cuBLAS factory: Attempting to register factory for plugin cuBLAS when one has already been registered

```
[3]: vocab_size = 10000
    maxlen = 500
    embedding_dim = 100
    val_size = 1000
    ### Loading the dataset
     (x_train_raw,y_train_raw),(x_test_raw,y_test_raw) = imdb.
      →load_data(num_words=vocab_size)
    lengths = [len(r) for r in x_train_raw+x_test_raw]
    print("Min review length (words):", np.min(lengths))
    print("Max review length (words):", np.max(lengths))
    print("Mean review length (words):", int(np.mean(lengths)))
    x_train_padded = pad_sequences(x_train_raw, maxlen = maxlen, padding = 'pre', __
     x_test_padded = pad_sequences(x_test_raw, maxlen = maxlen, padding = 'pre', __
      ## Creating validation split
    x val = x train padded[:val size]
    y_val = np.array(y_train_raw[:val_size])
    x_train = x_train_padded[val_size:]
    y_train = np.array(y_train_raw[val_size:])
    x_{test} = x_{test_padded}
    y_test = np.array(y_test_raw)
    print("\nShapes after padding and split:")
    print("X_train:", x_train.shape,"y_train",y_train.shape)
    print("X_val:", x_val.shape,"y_val",y_val.shape)
    print("X_test:", x_test.shape,"y_test",y_test.shape)
    Min review length (words): 70
    Max review length (words): 2697
    Mean review length (words): 469
    Shapes after padding and split:
    X_train: (24000, 500) y_train (24000,)
    X_val: (1000, 500) y_val (1000,)
    X_test: (25000, 500) y_test (25000,)
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:93: UserWarning: Do not pass an `input\_shape`/`input\_dim` argument to a layer. When using Sequential models, prefer using an `Input(shape)` object as the first layer in the model instead.

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 500, 100)	1,000,000
bidirectional (Bidirectional)	(None, 500, 256)	234,496
<pre>bidirectional_1 (Bidirectional)</pre>	(None, 128)	164,352
dense (Dense)	(None, 1)	129

Total params: 1,398,977 (5.34 MB)

Trainable params: 1,398,977 (5.34 MB)

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

```
[5]: es = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=5, restore_best_weights=True,__
      ⇔verbose=1)
     history_bilstm = BiLSTM_model.fit(
         x_train, y_train,
         validation_data=(x_val, y_val),
         epochs=20,
         batch_size=64,
         callbacks=[es],
         verbose=1
    Epoch 1/20
    I0000 00:00:1761293862.825005
                                      796 cuda_dnn.cc:529] Loaded cuDNN version
    90300
    375/375
                        41s 90ms/step -
    accuracy: 0.6893 - loss: 0.5663 - val_accuracy: 0.8660 - val_loss: 0.3362
    Epoch 2/20
    375/375
                        34s 90ms/step -
    accuracy: 0.8744 - loss: 0.3049 - val accuracy: 0.8890 - val loss: 0.2718
    Epoch 3/20
    375/375
                        33s 89ms/step -
    accuracy: 0.8914 - loss: 0.2707 - val accuracy: 0.8780 - val loss: 0.3179
    Epoch 4/20
    375/375
                        33s 89ms/step -
    accuracy: 0.9224 - loss: 0.2030 - val_accuracy: 0.8610 - val_loss: 0.3414
    Epoch 5/20
    375/375
                        34s 89ms/step -
    accuracy: 0.9394 - loss: 0.1633 - val_accuracy: 0.8610 - val_loss: 0.3654
    Epoch 6/20
    375/375
                        33s 89ms/step -
    accuracy: 0.9534 - loss: 0.1281 - val_accuracy: 0.8650 - val_loss: 0.3818
    Epoch 7/20
    375/375
                        33s 89ms/step -
    accuracy: 0.9552 - loss: 0.1201 - val_accuracy: 0.8750 - val_loss: 0.4145
    Epoch 7: early stopping
    Restoring model weights from the end of the best epoch: 2.
[6]: loss_bilstm, acc_bilstm = BiLSTM_model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=1)
     print(f"\nBi-LSTM Test Loss: {loss_bilstm:.4f}, Test Accuracy: {acc_bilstm:.

4f}")

    782/782
                        21s 27ms/step -
    accuracy: 0.8709 - loss: 0.3130
    Bi-LSTM Test Loss: 0.3118, Test Accuracy: 0.8721
```

# 0.2 Question 2: Next, build an Bi-GRU model and try the same problem and compare the outputs of the models.

Model: "sequential\_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
<pre>embedding_1 (Embedding)</pre>	(None, 500, 100)	1,000,000
<pre>bidirectional_2 (Bidirectional)</pre>	(None, 500, 256)	176,640
bidirectional_3 (Bidirectional)	(None, 128)	123,648
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1)	129

Total params: 1,300,417 (4.96 MB)

Trainable params: 1,300,417 (4.96 MB)

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

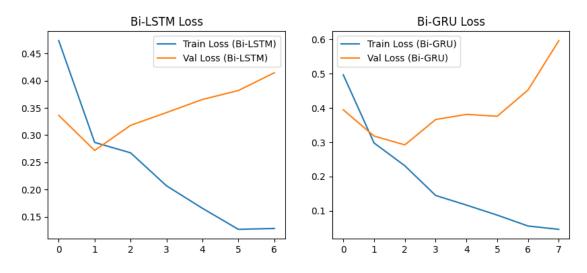
```
375/375
                        36s 84ms/step -
    accuracy: 0.6687 - loss: 0.5861 - val_accuracy: 0.8210 - val_loss: 0.3948
    Epoch 2/20
    375/375
                        31s 83ms/step -
    accuracy: 0.8682 - loss: 0.3170 - val_accuracy: 0.8750 - val_loss: 0.3180
    Epoch 3/20
    375/375
                        31s 83ms/step -
    accuracy: 0.9048 - loss: 0.2416 - val_accuracy: 0.8930 - val_loss: 0.2923
    Epoch 4/20
    375/375
                        31s 83ms/step -
    accuracy: 0.9417 - loss: 0.1567 - val_accuracy: 0.8850 - val_loss: 0.3664
    Epoch 5/20
    375/375
                        31s 83ms/step -
    accuracy: 0.9582 - loss: 0.1174 - val_accuracy: 0.8820 - val_loss: 0.3812
    Epoch 6/20
    375/375
                        31s 83ms/step -
    accuracy: 0.9691 - loss: 0.0873 - val accuracy: 0.8890 - val loss: 0.3759
    Epoch 7/20
    375/375
                        31s 83ms/step -
    accuracy: 0.9818 - loss: 0.0539 - val_accuracy: 0.8790 - val_loss: 0.4524
    Epoch 8/20
    375/375
                        31s 83ms/step -
    accuracy: 0.9856 - loss: 0.0447 - val_accuracy: 0.8520 - val_loss: 0.5963
    Epoch 8: early stopping
    Restoring model weights from the end of the best epoch: 3.
[9]: loss bigru, acc bigru = BiGRU model.evaluate(x test, y test, verbose=1)
     print(f"\nBi-GRU Test Loss: {loss_bigru:.4f}, Test Accuracy: {acc_bigru:.4f}")
     print("\n--- Comparison (Test set) ---")
     print(f"Bi-LSTM -> Loss: {loss_bilstm:.4f}, Acc: {acc_bilstm:.4f}")
     print(f"Bi-GRU -> Loss: {loss_bigru:.4f}, Acc: {acc_bigru:.4f}")
     plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))
     plt.subplot(1,2,1)
     plt.plot(history_bilstm.history['loss'], label='Train Loss (Bi-LSTM)')
     plt.plot(history_bilstm.history['val_loss'], label='Val Loss (Bi-LSTM)')
     plt.legend(); plt.title('Bi-LSTM Loss')
     plt.subplot(1,2,2)
     plt.plot(history_bigru.history['loss'], label='Train Loss (Bi-GRU)')
     plt.plot(history_bigru.history['val_loss'], label='Val Loss (Bi-GRU)')
     plt.legend(); plt.title('Bi-GRU Loss')
     plt.show()
```

Epoch 1/20

```
782/782
                    20s 26ms/step -
accuracy: 0.8755 - loss: 0.3214
Bi-GRU Test Loss: 0.3207, Test Accuracy: 0.8751
```

--- Comparison (Test set) ---Bi-LSTM -> Loss: 0.3118, Acc: 0.8721

Bi-GRU -> Loss: 0.3207, Acc: 0.8751



0.3Questions 3: Think how you can create a simple model with RNN to predict the next word once you give a sentence to the model. Try to create one such model that can do this task. Use the same imdb dataset for the task. (Hint: Try to first prepare the sequences for training just like we did in gold price prediction, Sequences in which we have say 10 words as inputs and the next word as output. And we can plan like we can in our model the final layer with vocal size you have fixed that many number of neurons so that you can run with a softmax function to predict the probability of next word and train the model accordingly)

#### 0.3.1 Importing necessary libraries

```
[10]: import numpy as np
      from tensorflow.keras.datasets import imdb
      from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad sequences
      from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
      from tensorflow.keras.layers import Embedding, SimpleRNN, Dense
      from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
```

### 0.3.2 Loading the dataset

```
[11]: vocab size = 5000
      sequence_length = 10
      (x_train,_),(_,_) = imdb.load_data(num_words = vocab_size)
      all_words = [word for review in x_train for word in review]
      sequences = []
      next_words = []
      for i in range(len(all_words) - sequence_length):
          seq = all_words[i:i+sequence_length]
          next_word = all_words[i+sequence_length]
          sequences.append(seq)
          next_words.append(next_word)
      sequences = np.array(sequences)
      next_words = to_categorical(next_words, num_classes = vocab_size)
      print("Input shape:", sequences.shape)
      print("Output shape:", next_words.shape)
     Input shape: (5967831, 10)
     Output shape: (5967831, 5000)
[12]: model = Sequential()
      model.add(Embedding(input_dim=vocab_size, output_dim=50,__
      →input_shape=(sequence_length,)))
      model.add(SimpleRNN(128))
      model.add(Dense(vocab_size, activation='softmax'))
      model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', u
       →metrics=['accuracy'])
      model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
<pre>embedding_2 (Embedding)</pre>	(None, 10, 50)	250,000
simple_rnn (SimpleRNN)	(None, 128)	22,912
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 5000)	645,000

Trainable params: 917,912 (3.50 MB) Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B) [13]: es = EarlyStopping(monitor='val\_loss', patience=5, restore\_best\_weights=True,\_\_ ⇔verbose=1) model.fit(sequences[:50000], next\_words[:50000], epochs=50, batch\_size=128,\_\_ ⇔callbacks = [es], verbose = 1) Epoch 1/50 WARNING: All log messages before absl::InitializeLog() is called are written to STDERR I0000 00:00:1761294434.450323 795 service.cc:148] XLA service 0x7867040d2a70 initialized for platform CUDA (this does not guarantee that XLA will be used). Devices: I0000 00:00:1761294434.455911 795 service.cc:156] StreamExecutor device (0): Tesla T4, Compute Capability 7.5 I0000 00:00:1761294434.455936 795 service.cc:156] StreamExecutor device (1): Tesla T4, Compute Capability 7.5 42/391 1s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.0661 - loss: 7.8775 I0000 00:00:1761294436.150933 795 device\_compiler.h:188] Compiled cluster using XLA! This line is logged at most once for the lifetime of the process. 6s 7ms/step -391/391 accuracy: 0.0992 - loss: 6.5719 Epoch 2/50 1s 4ms/step -43/391 accuracy: 0.1027 - loss: 5.9133 /usr/local/lib/python3.11/distpackages/keras/src/callbacks/early\_stopping.py:153: UserWarning: Early stopping conditioned on metric `val\_loss` which is not available. Available metrics are: accuracy, loss current = self.get\_monitor\_value(logs) 391/391 1s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.1123 - loss: 5.8558 Epoch 3/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.1321 - loss: 5.6136 Epoch 4/50

Total params: 917,912 (3.50 MB)

391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.1489 - loss: 5.3731 Epoch 5/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.1590 - loss: 5.1967 Epoch 6/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.1648 - loss: 5.0751 Epoch 7/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.1677 - loss: 4.9613 Epoch 8/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.1721 - loss: 4.8832 Epoch 9/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.1749 - loss: 4.7759 Epoch 10/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.1801 - loss: 4.6786 Epoch 11/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.1844 - loss: 4.5799 Epoch 12/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.1911 - loss: 4.4808 Epoch 13/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.1946 - loss: 4.3899 Epoch 14/50 391/391 1s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.2019 - loss: 4.2916 Epoch 15/50 391/391 1s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.2082 - loss: 4.1808 Epoch 16/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.2162 - loss: 4.0905 Epoch 17/50 391/391 1s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.2231 - loss: 4.0276 Epoch 18/50 391/391 1s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.2311 - loss: 3.9502 Epoch 19/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.2419 - loss: 3.8620

Epoch 20/50

391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.2557 - loss: 3.7380 Epoch 21/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.2700 - loss: 3.6187 Epoch 22/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.2850 - loss: 3.5032 Epoch 23/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.3001 - loss: 3.3936 Epoch 24/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.3150 - loss: 3.2961 Epoch 25/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.3276 - loss: 3.2143 Epoch 26/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.3411 - loss: 3.1383 Epoch 27/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.3516 - loss: 3.0724 Epoch 28/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.3638 - loss: 3.0046 Epoch 29/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.3765 - loss: 2.9366 Epoch 30/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.3866 - loss: 2.8624 Epoch 31/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.3955 - loss: 2.8067 Epoch 32/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.4034 - loss: 2.7543 Epoch 33/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.4137 - loss: 2.7073 Epoch 34/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step accuracy: 0.4239 - loss: 2.6447 Epoch 35/50 391/391 2s 4ms/step -

accuracy: 0.4350 - loss: 2.5831

Epoch 36/50

```
391/391
                    2s 4ms/step -
accuracy: 0.4442 - loss: 2.5384
Epoch 37/50
391/391
                    2s 4ms/step -
accuracy: 0.4515 - loss: 2.4964
Epoch 38/50
391/391
                    2s 4ms/step -
accuracy: 0.4628 - loss: 2.4421
Epoch 39/50
391/391
                    2s 4ms/step -
accuracy: 0.4748 - loss: 2.3861
Epoch 40/50
391/391
                    2s 4ms/step -
accuracy: 0.4819 - loss: 2.3363
Epoch 41/50
391/391
                    2s 4ms/step -
accuracy: 0.4911 - loss: 2.2901
Epoch 42/50
391/391
                    2s 4ms/step -
accuracy: 0.4961 - loss: 2.2548
Epoch 43/50
391/391
                    2s 4ms/step -
accuracy: 0.5049 - loss: 2.2205
Epoch 44/50
391/391
                    2s 4ms/step -
accuracy: 0.5081 - loss: 2.2010
Epoch 45/50
391/391
                    2s 4ms/step -
accuracy: 0.5114 - loss: 2.1715
Epoch 46/50
391/391
                    2s 4ms/step -
accuracy: 0.5130 - loss: 2.1510
Epoch 47/50
391/391
                    2s 4ms/step -
accuracy: 0.5170 - loss: 2.1339
Epoch 48/50
391/391
                    2s 4ms/step -
accuracy: 0.5190 - loss: 2.1155
Epoch 49/50
                    2s 4ms/step -
391/391
accuracy: 0.5227 - loss: 2.0943
Epoch 50/50
391/391
                    2s 4ms/step -
accuracy: 0.5273 - loss: 2.0676
```

[13]: <keras.src.callbacks.history.History at 0x7867c193a990>

```
[21]: word_index = imdb.get_word_index()
      index_word = {index + 3: word for word, index in word_index.items() if index+3__

< vocab_size}
</pre>
      index_word[0] = '<PAD>'
      index_word[1] = '<START>'
      index_word[2] = '<UNK>'
[30]: def predict_next_word(model, seed_seq, index_word, sequence_length=10):
          seq_input = pad_sequences([seed_seq], maxlen=sequence_length)
          pred_probs = model.predict(seq_input, verbose=0)[0]
          next_word_index = np.argmax(pred_probs)
          next_word = index_word.get(next_word_index, '<UNK>')
          return next_word
[33]: num_samples = 5 # number of sequences to test
      seed_sequences = [all_words[i:i+sequence_length] for i in range(num_samples)]
      # Convert seed sequences to actual words for display
      seed_words_list = [[index_word.get(idx, '<UNK>') for idx in seq] for seq in__
       ⇔seed_sequences]
      predicted_next_words = []
      for seq in seed_sequences:
          next_word = predict_next_word(model, seq, index_word,_
       sequence_length=sequence_length)
          predicted_next_words.append(next_word)
      for i in range(num_samples):
          print(f"Seed sequence {i+1}: {' '.join(seed_words_list[i])}")
          print(f"Predicted next word: {predicted_next_words[i]}")
          print("-" * 50)
     Seed sequence 1: <START> this film was just brilliant casting location scenery
     story
     Predicted next word: as
     Seed sequence 2: this film was just brilliant casting location scenery story
     direction
     Predicted next word: everyone's
```

\_\_\_\_\_

Seed sequence 3: film was just brilliant casting location scenery story

direction everyone's Predicted next word: be

\_\_\_\_\_

Seed sequence 4: was just brilliant casting location scenery story direction

everyone's really

Predicted next word: suited

-----

Seed sequence 5: just brilliant casting location scenery story direction

everyone's really suited Predicted next word: to

\_\_\_\_\_