

## Lecture 34 # Implementation of RNN & LSTMS

RNN → Time series handle

(hard to focus on long sentence)

• LSTMS (Have gates to control memory)  
(Summary of information):

memory management

selective information [Attention]

(focus on important data)

→ overview of practical lab.

### Building RNN

• importing libraries

• datasets (textual)

• converting textual data into tokenizer

-  $\text{tokenizer} = \text{Tokenizer}(text)$

-  $\text{vocab} = \text{Vocab.from_instances(tokenizer.get_vocab_instances())}$

↳ create collection of unique words with index number

n-gram (sequence of different lengths)  
(possible combination)

(one of the approach to handle variable sequence)

-  $\text{tokens} = \text{tokenizer.tokenize(sentence)}$

-  $\text{tokens} = \text{tokens} + \text{padding}$  (different lengths)

-  $\text{tokens} = \text{tokens} + \text{padding}$  (different lengths)

-  $\text{tokens} = \text{tokens} + \text{padding}$  (padding)

-  $\text{tokens} = \text{tokens} + \text{padding}$  (padding)

pad sequences to ensure they all are on same length

variable  
sequence  
padding  
(padding)



- inputs ( $x$ )

- labels ( $y$ )

- on hot encoding)

- split data into inputs & labels

(convert labels into as hot

unique words → encoding)

- Defining model architecture

(like RNN model)

→ sequential model → embedding → simple RNN layer

dense layer (for output)

- compile the model

- Train the model

- get prediction

## Building a Long Short Term Memory (LSTM)

same like previous except

↳ where we used simple RNN  
now LSTM rnn.

→ attention ✓  
→ self attention ✓  
→ Multi Head attention ✓