## assignment5\_2

July 9, 2021

```
[1]: from keras.datasets import reuters
     (train_data, train_labels), (test_data, test_labels) = reuters.
      →load_data(num_words=10000)
    /opt/conda/lib/python3.8/site-
    packages/tensorflow/python/keras/datasets/reuters.py:148:
    VisibleDeprecationWarning: Creating an ndarray from ragged nested sequences
    (which is a list-or-tuple of lists-or-tuples-or ndarrays with different lengths
    or shapes) is deprecated. If you meant to do this, you must specify
    'dtype=object' when creating the ndarray
      x_train, y_train = np.array(xs[:idx]), np.array(labels[:idx])
    /opt/conda/lib/python3.8/site-
    packages/tensorflow/python/keras/datasets/reuters.py:149:
    VisibleDeprecationWarning: Creating an ndarray from ragged nested sequences
    (which is a list-or-tuple of lists-or-tuples-or ndarrays with different lengths
    or shapes) is deprecated. If you meant to do this, you must specify
    'dtype=object' when creating the ndarray
      x_test, y_test = np.array(xs[idx:]), np.array(labels[idx:])
[2]: word_index = reuters.get_word_index()
     reverse_word_index = dict([(value, key) for (key, value) in word_index.items()])
     decoded_newswire = ''.join([reverse_word_index.get(i - 3, '?') for i in_
      →train_data[0]])
[3]: train labels[0]
[3]: 3
[4]: import numpy as np
     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)
[5]: def to_one_hot(labels, dimension=46):
       results=np.zeros((len(labels), dimension))
       for i, label in enumerate(labels):
          results[i, label] = 1
       return results
   one_hot_train_labels = to_one_hot(train_labels)
   one_hot_test_labels = to_one_hot(test_labels)
[7]: from keras import models
   from keras import layers
   model = models.Sequential()
   model.add(layers.Dense(64, activation='relu', input_shape=(10000,)))
   model.add(layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'))
   model.add(layers.Dense(46, activation='softmax'))
[8]: x_val = x_train[:1000]
   partial x train = x train[1000:]
   y_val = one_hot_train_labels[:1000]
   partial_y_train = one_hot_train_labels[1000:]
[9]: model.compile('rmsprop',
              loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
   history = model.fit(partial_x_train,
                  partial_y_train,
                  epochs=20,
                  batch size=512,
                  validation_data=(x_val, y_val))
   Epoch 1/20
   0.4234 - val_loss: 1.8140 - val_accuracy: 0.6390
   Epoch 2/20
   0.6878 - val_loss: 1.3408 - val_accuracy: 0.7030
   0.7712 - val_loss: 1.1375 - val_accuracy: 0.7510
   Epoch 4/20
   0.8260 - val_loss: 1.0390 - val_accuracy: 0.7700
   Epoch 5/20
```

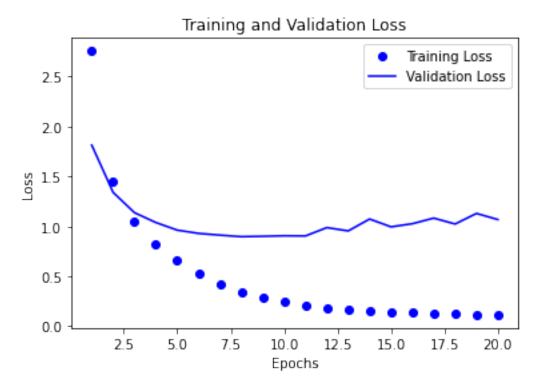
```
0.8584 - val_loss: 0.9629 - val_accuracy: 0.8100
Epoch 6/20
0.8876 - val_loss: 0.9301 - val_accuracy: 0.8220
Epoch 7/20
0.9117 - val_loss: 0.9129 - val_accuracy: 0.8080
Epoch 8/20
0.9299 - val_loss: 0.8975 - val_accuracy: 0.8180
Epoch 9/20
16/16 [============= ] - Os 15ms/step - loss: 0.2833 - accuracy:
0.9404 - val_loss: 0.9015 - val_accuracy: 0.8190
Epoch 10/20
0.9493 - val_loss: 0.9065 - val_accuracy: 0.8080
Epoch 11/20
0.9510 - val_loss: 0.9051 - val_accuracy: 0.8140
Epoch 12/20
16/16 [============= ] - Os 15ms/step - loss: 0.1769 - accuracy:
0.9564 - val_loss: 0.9883 - val_accuracy: 0.8150
Epoch 13/20
0.9593 - val_loss: 0.9551 - val_accuracy: 0.8100
Epoch 14/20
0.9627 - val_loss: 1.0741 - val_accuracy: 0.7860
Epoch 15/20
0.9573 - val_loss: 0.9958 - val_accuracy: 0.8100
Epoch 16/20
0.9597 - val_loss: 1.0271 - val_accuracy: 0.8130
Epoch 17/20
0.9610 - val_loss: 1.0835 - val_accuracy: 0.8040
Epoch 18/20
0.9601 - val_loss: 1.0241 - val_accuracy: 0.8080
Epoch 19/20
0.9619 - val_loss: 1.1301 - val_accuracy: 0.7880
Epoch 20/20
0.9600 - val_loss: 1.0689 - val_accuracy: 0.7990
```

```
[10]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

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

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

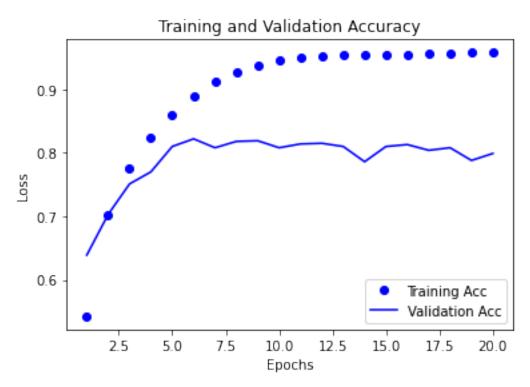
plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'bo', label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, 'b', label='Validation Loss')
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
[11]: plt.clf()
    acc = history.history['accuracy']
    val_acc = history.history['val_accuracy']

plt.plot(epochs, acc, 'bo', label='Training Acc')
    plt.plot(epochs, val_acc, 'b', label='Validation Acc')
    plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
0.3609 - val_loss: 1.8871 - val_accuracy: 0.6300
  Epoch 2/9
  0.6799 - val_loss: 1.3594 - val_accuracy: 0.7190
  Epoch 3/9
  0.7595 - val_loss: 1.1616 - val_accuracy: 0.7620
  Epoch 4/9
  0.8165 - val_loss: 1.0573 - val_accuracy: 0.7740
  Epoch 5/9
  0.8565 - val_loss: 0.9745 - val_accuracy: 0.8030
  Epoch 6/9
  0.8885 - val_loss: 0.9335 - val_accuracy: 0.8080
  Epoch 7/9
  0.9175 - val_loss: 0.9011 - val_accuracy: 0.8180
  Epoch 8/9
  0.9295 - val_loss: 0.8893 - val_accuracy: 0.8190
  Epoch 9/9
  0.9391 - val_loss: 0.8952 - val_accuracy: 0.8220
  0.7881
[13]: predictions = model.predict(x_test)
  predictions[0].shape
[13]: (46,)
[14]: np.sum(predictions[0])
[14]: 1.0
[15]: np.argmax(predictions[0])
[15]: 3
[]:
```