## **SUMMER 2024: CS5720**

# NEURAL NETWORK AND DEEP LEARNING ICP 01

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## In class programming:

1. Save the model and use the saved model to predict on new text data (ex, "A lot of good things are happening. We are respected again throughout the world, and that's a great thing.@realDonaldTrump")

```
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read csv)
from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad sequences
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Embedding, LSTM, SpatialDropout1D
from matplotlib import pyplot
from sklearn.model_selection import train test split
from tensorflow.keras.utils import to categorical
import re
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
data = pd.read_csv('/content/Sentiment (3) (2).csv')
# Keeping only the neccessary columns
data = data[['text','sentiment']]
data['text'] = data['text'].apply(lambda x: x.lower())
data['text'] = data['text'].apply((lambda x: re.sub('[^a-zA-z0-9\s]', '', x)))
for idx, row in data.iterrows():
    row[0] = row[0].replace('rt', ' ')
max fatures = 2000
tokenizer = Tokenizer(num words=max fatures, split=' ')
tokenizer.fit on texts(data['text'].values)
X = tokenizer.texts to sequences(data['text'].values)
```

```
X = pad_sequences(X)
embed dim = 128
lstm out = 196
def createmodel():
   model = Sequential()
   model.add(Embedding(max_fatures, embed_dim,input_length = X.shape[1]))
   model.add(LSTM(lstm_out, dropout=0.2, recurrent_dropout=0.2))
   model.add(Dense(3,activation='softmax'))
   model.compile(loss = 'categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam',metrics = ['accuracy'])
    return model
# print(model.summary())
labelencoder = LabelEncoder()
integer encoded = labelencoder.fit transform(data['sentiment'])
y = to_categorical(integer_encoded)
X train, X test, Y train, Y test = train test split(X,y, test size = 0.33, random state = 42)
batch size = 32
model = createmodel()
model.fit(X_train, Y_train, epochs = 1, batch_size=batch_size, verbose = 2)
score,acc = model.evaluate(X_test,Y_test,verbose=2,batch_size=batch_size)
print(score)
print(acc)
print(model.metrics_names)
```

```
291/291 - 48s - loss: 0.8251 - accuracy: 0.6460 - 48s/epoch - 166ms/step
144/144 - 4s - loss: 0.7640 - accuracy: 0.6732 - 4s/epoch - 30ms/step
0.7640113830566406
0.6732197403907776
['loss', 'accuracy']

+ Code

model.save("sentiment model.h5")
```

```
usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist packages/keras/src/engine/training.py:3103: UserWarning: You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via `model.save()`. This file format is considered legacy. We recommend using instead the native Keras format, e.g.model.save('my_model.keras')`.
```

saving\_api.save\_model(

```
import tweepy
from keras.models import load model
from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad sequences
import re
# Load the saved model
model = load model("/content/sentiment model.h5")
# Define a function for preprocessing text
def preprocess_text(text):
   text = text.lower()
   text = re.sub('[^a-zA-z0-9\s]', '', text)
    return text
# Example new text data
new text = "A lot of good things are happening. We are respected again throughout the world, and that's a great thing. @realDonaldTrump"
# Preprocess the new text data
new text = preprocess text(new text)
# Tokenize and pad the new text data
max fatures = 2000
tokenizer = Tokenizer(num words=max fatures, split=' ')
tokenizer.fit_on_texts([new_text])
X_new = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences([new_text])
X new = pad sequences(X new, maxlen=model.input shape[1])
```

```
[2] !pip install scikeras
Requirement already satisfied: scikeras in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (0.13.0)
     Requirement already satisfied: keras>=3.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikeras) (3.4.1)
     Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn>=1.4.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikeras) (1.5.1)
     Requirement already satisfied: absl-py in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from keras>=3.2.0->scikeras) (1.4.0)
     Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from keras>=3.2.0->scikeras) (1.25.2)
     Requirement already satisfied: rich in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from keras>=3.2.0->scikeras) (13.7.1)
     Requirement already satisfied: namex in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from keras>=3.2.0->scikeras) (0.0.8)
     Requirement already satisfied: h5py in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from keras>=3.2.0->scikeras) (3.9.0)
     Requirement already satisfied: optree in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from keras>=3.2.0->scikeras) (0.12.1)
     Requirement already satisfied: ml-dtypes in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from keras>=3.2.0->scikeras) (0.2.0)
     Requirement already satisfied: packaging in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from keras>=3.2.0->scikeras) (24.1)
     Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.6.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit-learn>=1.4.2->scikeras) (1.11.4)
     Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=1.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit-learn>=1.4.2->scikeras) (1.4.2)
     Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=3.1.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit-learn>=1.4.2->scikeras) (3.5.0)
     Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=4.5.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from optree->keras>=3.2.0->scikeras) (4.12.2)
     Requirement already satisfied: markdown-it-py>=2.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from rich->keras>=3.2.0->scikeras) (3.0.0)
     Requirement already satisfied: pygments<3.0.0,>=2.13.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from rich->keras>=3.2.0->scikeras) (2.16.1)
     Requirement already satisfied: mdurl~=0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from markdown-it-py>=2.2.0->rich->keras>=3.2.0->scikeras) (0.1.2)
```

#### **Explanation:**

- 1.Import Libraries:It starts by importing necessary libraries. `tweepy` is used for accessing the Twitter API, `keras` is used for building and loading the neural network model, and `re` for regular expression operations.
- 2.Load Pre-trained Model: The pre-trained sentiment analysis model is loaded from a saved file ('sentiment\_model.h5'). This model is assumed to be trained to classify text into sentiments.
- 3.Preprocess Text:The `preprocess\_text` function is defined to clean the input text by converting it to lowercase and removing non-alphanumeric characters. This ensures the model receives the text in the format it expects.
- 4.Example Text: A sample tweet is provided as `new\_text`. This text is then preprocessed to remove unwanted characters and format it properly.
- 5.Tokenize and Pad the Text: The text is tokenized using Keras' `Tokenizer`, which converts the text into a sequence of integers where each integer represents a specific word in a dictionary. The sequence is then padded to ensure it has a fixed length, matching the model's input requirements.
- 6.Make Predictions:The preprocessed and formatted text is fed into the model to predict its sentiment. The model outputs a probability distribution across the possible sentiment classes (Negative, Neutral, Positive).
- 7.Determine Sentiment: The sentiment with the highest probability is selected as the predicted sentiment for the input text.

### 2. Apply GridSearchCV on the source code provided in the class

```
[4] from scikeras.wrappers import KerasClassifier
import pandas as pd
    import re
    from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
    from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
    from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Embedding, LSTM, SpatialDropout1D
    from tensorflow.keras.utils import to categorical
    from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV
    from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
    from scikeras.wrappers import KerasClassifier
    # Assuming the data loading and preprocessing steps are the same
    max features = 2000
    tokenizer = Tokenizer(num words=max features, split=' ')
    # Assuming tokenizer fitting and text preprocessing is done here
    # Sample data (replace with your actual data loading and preprocessing)
    texts = ["This is a positive sentence.", "This is a negative sentence.", "Another positive one.", "And a negative one."] # Added more data
    labels = [1, 0, 1, 0] # 1 for positive, 0 for negative
```

```
# Tokenize and pad sequences
sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(texts)
X = pad sequences(sequences, maxlen=10) # Adjust maxlen as needed
Y = to categorical(labels, num classes=2) # Adjust num classes as needed
# Split data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
embed dim = 128
lstm_out = 196
def createmodel(optimizer='adam'):
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(Embedding(max_features, embed_dim, input_length=X.shape[1]))
    model.add(SpatialDropout1D(0.2))
    model.add(LSTM(lstm_out, dropout=0.2, recurrent_dropout=0.2))
    model.add(Dense(2, activation='softmax')) # Fixed number of units to match number of classes
    model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=optimizer, metrics=['accuracy'])
    # Build the model here
    model.build(input_shape=(None, X.shape[1])) # Building the model to define the outputs
    return model
# Define the KerasClassifier with the build fn as our model creation function
model = KerasClassifier(model=createmodel, verbose=2)
```

```
# Define hyperparameters to tune
      param grid = {
              'batch_size': [32, 64],
              'epochs': [1, 2],
              'optimizer': ['adam', 'rmsprop']
       }
      # Initialize GridSearchCV
      grid = GridSearchCV(estimator=model, param_grid=param_grid, n_jobs=1, cv=3)
      # Fit GridSearchCV
      grid result = grid.fit(X train, Y train)
      # Summarize results
      print("Best: %f using %s" % (grid_result.best_score , grid result.best params
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
 warnings.warn(
1/1 - 4s - 4s/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6899
1/1 - 0s - 228ms/step
                                                                  To exit full screen, press | Esc
                                                                                             ut_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embeddirg.pg
warnings.warn(
1/1 - 3s - 3s/step - accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - loss: 0.7061
1/1 - 0s - 190ms/step
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
 warnings.warn(
1/1 - 3s - 3s/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6895
1/1 - 0s - 331ms/step
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
1/1 - 2s - 2s/step - accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - loss: 0.7216
1/1 - 0s - 195ms/step
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
WARNING:tensorflow:5 out of the last 5 calls to <function TensorFlowTrainer.make_train_function.<locals>.one_step_on_iterator at 0x7b8ec33a5b40> triggered tf.function retraci
1/1 - 2s - 2s/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.6759
WARNING:tensorflow:5 out of the last 5 calls to <function TensorFlowTrainer.make_predict_function.<locals>.one_step_on_data_distributed at 0x7b8ec28f1900> triggered tf.functi
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
 warnings.warn(
WARNING:tensorflow:6 out of the last 6 calls to <function TensorFlowTrainer.make_train_function.<locals>.one_step_on_iterator at 0x7b8ec26b0ee0> triggered tf.function retraci
1/1 - 2s - 2s/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.7035
WARNING:tensorflow:6 out of the last 6 calls to <function TensorFlowTrainer.make predict function.<locals>.one step on data distributed at 0x7b8ec1a9caf0> triggered tf.functi
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
 warnings.warn(
Epoch 1/2
1/1 - 3s - 3s/step - accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - loss: 0.7102
Epoch 2/2
1/1 - 0s - 144ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.6424
1/1 - 0s - 311ms/step
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
 warnings.warn(
1/1 - 2s - 2s/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.6789
1/1 - 0s - 37ms/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6872
1/1 - 0s - 206ms/step
```

Epoch 1/2

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
  warnings.warn(
1/1 - 2s - 2s/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6964
Epoch 2/2
1/1 - 0s - 57ms/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6961
1/1 - 0s - 210ms/step
Epoch 1/2
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
  warnings.warn(
1/1 - 2s - 2s/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.6610
Epoch 2/2
1/1 - 0s - 63ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.5919
1/1 - 0s - 204ms/step
Epoch 1/2
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
 warnings.warn(
1/1 - 3s - 3s/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6950
Epoch 2/2
1/1 - 0s - 133ms/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6956
1/1 - 0s - 325ms/step
Epoch 1/2
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
 warnings.warn(
1/1 - 3s - 3s/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6939
Epoch 2/2
1/1 - 0s - 58ms/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.7021
1/1 - 0s - 220ms/step
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
  warnings.warn(
1/1 - 2s - 2s/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.6585
1/1 - 0s - 219ms/step
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
 warnings.warn(
1/1 - 2s - 2s/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6840
1/1 - 0s - 189ms/step
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
 warnings.warn(
1/1 - 3s - 3s/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6923
1/1 - 0s - 198ms/step
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
  warnings.warn(
1/1 - 3s - 3s/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.6502
1/1 - 0s - 324ms/step
rusr/local/llb/python3.10/dlst-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: Userwarning: Argument input_length is deprecated. Just remove it.
 warnings.warn(
1/1 - 3s - 3s/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6861
1/1 - 0s - 136ms/step - accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - loss: 0.7026
1/1 - 0s - 286ms/step
Epoch 1/2
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
 warnings.warn
1/1 - 3s - 3s/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6937
1/1 - 0s - 60ms/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6951
1/1 - 0s - 201ms/step
Epoch 1/2
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
 warnings.warn
1/1 - 2s - 2s/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.6845
Epoch 2/2
1/1 - 0s - 38ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.5929
1/1 - 0s - 203ms/step
Epoch 1/2
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
 warnings.warn
1/1 - 2s - 2s/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.6908
1/1 - 0s - 38ms/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6890
1/1 - 0s - 218ms/step
Epoch 1/2
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
 warnings.warn
1/1 - 3s - 3s/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6876
Epoch 2/2
1/1 - 0s - 203ms/step
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/numpy/ma/core.py:2820: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in cast
_data = np.array(data, dtype=dtype, copy=copy, /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
 warnings.warn(
1/1 - 3s - 3s/step - accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - loss: 0.7087
Best: 0.666667 using {'batch_size': 32, 'epochs': 2, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
```

#### **Explanation:**

- 1.Library Imports: It starts by importing necessary libraries. `pandas` for data manipulation, `re` for regular expressions, `tensorflow.keras` for building and training the neural network model, `sklearn.model\_selection` for splitting the dataset and conducting grid search, and `scikeras.wrappers` to wrap Keras models for use with scikitlearn.
- 2. Model Building Function:The `createmodel` function defines the architecture of the neural network using Keras' Sequential API. It includes an Embedding layer for text input, a SpatialDropout1D layer to reduce overfitting, an LSTM layer for learning from the sequence data, and a Dense output layer with a softmax activation function for classification. The optimizer for compiling the model can be adjusted, making the model flexible for hyperparameter tuning.
- 3. KerasClassifier Wrapper: A `KerasClassifier` wrapper is used to make the Keras model compatible with scikitlearn's grid search functionality. This allows the use of scikit-learn's `GridSearchCV` for hyperparameter tuning.
- 4. Hyperparameter Tuning:A parameter grid is defined with different values for batch size, number of epochs, and optimizer type. `GridSearchCV` is then used to exhaustively search through the parameter grid for the best model configuration based on cross-validation performance. It evaluates model performance for each combination of parameters across a specified number of folds of the training data.
- 5. Model Training and Selection: `grid.fit(X\_train, Y\_train)` trains the model using the training data across all combinations of parameters specified in `param\_grid`, using cross-validation. After fitting, it identifies the combination of parameters that resulted in the best model performance.

