## **Assignment14: LSTM**

LSTM model on Amazon Fine Food Reviews

## **Objective:**

- Apply LSTM model with different architectures & number of layers on Amazon food reviews.
- Plots Traing and testing error plot.

```
In [0]: import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

```
In [0]: %matplotlib inline
    import re
    from datetime import datetime
    import pandas as pd
    import numpy as np
    import ntk
    import string
    import pickle
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
    from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer

from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem import PorterStemmer
```

```
from nltk.stem.wordnet import WordNetLemmatizer
        from gensim.models import Word2Vec
        from gensim.models import KeyedVectors
In [0]: # Importing libraries
        from keras.models import Sequential
        from keras.layers import Dense
        from keras.layers import LSTM
        from keras.layers.embeddings import Embedding
        from keras.preprocessing import sequence
        from keras.layers import Dropout
        # fix random seed for reproducibility
        np.random.seed(7)
        Using TensorFlow backend.
In [0]: %matplotlib inline
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import numpy as np
        import time
        # https://gist.github.com/greydanus/f6eee59eaf1d90fcb3b534a25362cea4
        # https://stackoverflow.com/a/14434334
        # this function is used to update the plots for each epoch and error
        def plt dynamic(x, vy, ty):
          fig = plt.figure( facecolor='c', edgecolor='k')
          plt.plot(x, vy, 'b', label="Validation Loss")
          plt.plot(x, ty, 'r', label="Train Loss")
          plt.xlabel('Epochs')
          plt.ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
          plt.legend()
          plt.grid()
          plt.show()
```

To upload the reviews.zip file from system to google colab

```
In [0]: # Reference link
        # https://towardsdatascience.com/3-ways-to-load-csv-files-into-colab-7c
        14fcbdcb92
        # Code to read csv file into Colaboratory:
        !pip install -U -g PyDrive
        from pydrive.auth import GoogleAuth
        from pydrive.drive import GoogleDrive
        from google.colab import auth
        from oauth2client.client import GoogleCredentials
        # Authenticate and create the PyDrive client.
        auth.authenticate user()
        gauth = GoogleAuth()
        qauth.credentials = GoogleCredentials.get application default()
        drive = GoogleDrive(gauth)
            100% I
                                                     993kB 19.7MB/s
          Building wheel for PyDrive (setup.py) ... done
In [0]: link = 'https://drive.google.com/file/d/1p5YpkUos0Rd6Hsae1gaH0VsPtnLdln
        c0/view?usp=sharing'
In [0]: fluff, id = link.split('=')
        id='1p5YpkUos0Rd6Hsae1gaH0VsPtnLdlnc0'
        print (id)
        1p5YpkUos0Rd6Hsae1gaH0VsPtnLdlnc0
In [0]: downloaded = drive.CreateFile({'id':id})
        downloaded.GetContentFile('Reviews.csv')
In [0]: amz = pd.read csv('Reviews.csv')
        # dimensions of dataset and columns name
        print(amz.shape)
        #print(amz1.shape)
        print(amz.columns)
        (568454, 10)
        Index(['Id', 'ProductId', 'UserId', 'ProfileName', 'HelpfulnessNumerato
```

Given reviews with Score>3 a positive rating, and reviews with a score<3 a negative rating. If score is equal to 3,it is considered as neutral score.

```
In [0]: # Processing
#Give reviews with Score>3 a positive rating, and reviews with a score<
3 a negative rating.

def score_part(x):
    if x < 3:
        return 0
    return 1

actualScore = amz['Score']
#print(actualScore)
New_score = actualScore.map(score_part)
#print(New_score)
amz['Score']=New_score</pre>
```

```
In [0]: print(amz.shape)
amz.head(2)
```

(568454, 10)

#### Out[0]:

	ld	ProductId	Userld	ProfileName	HelpfulnessNumerator	Helpfulnes
0	1	B001E4KFG0	A3SGXH7AUHU8GW	delmartian	1	1

	ld	ProductId	Userld	ProfileName	HelpfulnessNumerator	Helpfulnes
1	2	B00813GRG4	A1D87F6ZCVE5NK	dll pa	0	0
4						•

#### Data Pre-processing on raw data:

Every datasets contains some unwanted data. Raw data is preprocessed by removing duplication.

```
In [0]: #Processing of ProductId
        #Sorting data according to ProductId in ascending order
        sorted data=amz.sort values('ProductId', axis=0, ascending=True,
                                     inplace=False, kind='quicksort',
                                     na position='last')
        #sorted_data.head() # printing sorted data
        # To check the duplications in raw data
        dupli=sorted data[sorted data.duplicated(["UserId", "ProfileName", "Time"
         , "Text"])]
        print(dupli.head(2))
        # Remove Deduplication of entries
        final=sorted data.drop duplicates(subset={"UserId","ProfileName","Time"
         ,"Text"}, keep='first', inplace=False)
        final.shape
        #Checking to see how much % of data still remains
        (final['Id'].size*1.0)/(amz['Id'].size*1.0)*100
        final=final[final.HelpfulnessNumerator<=final.HelpfulnessDenominator]</pre>
        #Before starting the next phase of preprocessing lets see the number of
         entries left
        print(final.shape)
```

```
ProductId
                                          UserId \
        171222 171223
                      7310172001 AJD41FBJD9010
        171153 171154 7310172001 AJD41FBJD9010
                                                ProfileName HelpfulnessNumera
        tor \
        171222 N. Ferguson "Two, Daisy, Hannah, and Kitten"
        171153 N. Ferguson "Two, Daisy, Hannah, and Kitten"
          0
                HelpfulnessDenominator Score
                                                    Time \
        171222
                                           1 1233360000
        171153
                                           1 1233360000
                                                         Summary \
        171222 best dog treat-- great for training--- all do...
        171153 best dog treat-- great for training--- all do...
                                                            Text
        171222 Freeze dried liver has a hypnotic effect on do...
        171153 Freeze dried liver has a hypnotic effect on do...
        (393931, 10)
In [0]: final = final[final['ProductId'] != '7310172001']
```

# **Text Preprocessing:**

```
In [0]: import nltk
    nltk.download('stopwords')
        [nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
        [nltk_data] Unzipping corpora/stopwords.zip.

Out[0]: True
In [0]:
```

```
stop = set(stopwords.words('english')) #set of stopwords
sno = nltk.stem.SnowballStemmer('english') #initialising the snowball s
temmer

def cleanhtml(sentence): #function to clean the word of any html-tags
    cleanr = re.compile('<.*?>$< /><')
    #cleanr = re.compile('<.*?>')
    cleantext = re.sub(cleanr, ' ', sentence)
    return cleantext

def cleanpunc(sentence): #function to clean the word of any punctuation
or special characters
    cleaned = re.sub(r'[?|!|\'|"#]',r'',sentence)
    cleaned = re.sub(r'[.|,|)|(|\|/]',r' ',cleaned)
    return cleaned
```

```
In [0]: #Code for implementing step-by-step the checks mentioned in the pre-pro
        cessing phase.
         '''Pre processing of text data:It is cleaning and flitering text'''
        i=0
        str1=' '
        global final string
        final string=[]
        all positive words=[]
        all negative words=[]
        S = 1 \overline{1}
        for sent in final['Text'].values:
            filtered sentence=[]
            #print(sent);
            sent=cleanhtml(sent) # remove HTMl tags
            for w in sent.split():
                for cleaned words in cleanpunc(w).split():
                     if((cleaned words.isalpha()) & (len(cleaned words)>2)):
                         if(cleaned words.lower() not in stop):
                             s=(sno.stem(cleaned words.lower())).encode('utf8')
                             filtered sentence.append(s)
                             if (final['Score'].values)[i] == 1:
                                 all positive words.append(s) #list of all words
         used to describe positive reviews
```

#### Dumping and loading Pre processing of text data in pickle file

```
In [0]: pickle path final string='final string.pkl'
        final string file=open(pickle path final string,'wb')
        pickle.dump(final string, final string file)
        final string file.close()
In [0]: pickle path final string='final string.pkl'
        final string unpkl=open(pickle path final string, 'rb')
        final string=pickle.load(final string unpkl)
In [0]: final['CleanedText']=final string
        final['CleanedText']=final['CleanedText'].str.decode("utf-8")
        #below the processed review can be seen in the CleanedText Column
        print('Shape of final', final.shape)
        final.head()
        Shape of final (393761, 11)
Out[0]:
                        ProductId
                                           Userld | ProfileName | HelpfulnessNumerator | He
```

	ld	ProductId	Userld	ProfileName	HelpfulnessNumerator	He
150528	150529	0006641040	A25ACLV5KPB4W	Matt Hetling "Matt"	0	1
150506	150507	0006641040	A1S4A3IQ2MU7V4	sally sue "sally sue"	1	1
150505	150506	0006641040	A2IW4PEEKO2R0U	Tracy	1	1
150504	150505	0006641040	A2PTSM496CF40Z	Jason A. Teeple "Nobody made a greater mistak	1	1
150503	150504	0006641040	AQEYF1AXARWJZ	Les Sinclair "book maven"	1	1

## **Converting Reviews Data into IMDB Dataset**

```
In [0]: ##Sorting data according to Time in ascending order
        ## Time Based Splitting
        time sorted data = final.sort values('Time', axis=0,
                                              ascending=True,
                                              inplace=False.
                                              kind='quicksort',
                                              na position='last')
        x = time sorted data['CleanedText'].values
        y = time sorted data['Score']
        # vocabulary of words using countvectorizer
        count vect = CountVectorizer()
        count vect.fit(x)
        vocabulary = count vect.get feature names()
        print('No. of words in the Vocabulary : ',len(vocabulary))
        No. of words in the Vocabulary: 73405
In [0]: # Storing words in vocabary
        word dict=dict()
        index=0
        for words in x:
          for word in words.split():
            word dict.setdefault(word,[])
            word dict[word].append(index)
            index+=1
        # Getting frequency for each word of vocabulary
        freq = []
        for w in vocabulary:
          freq.append(len(word dict[w]))
```

```
print("done")
        done
In [0]: # sort the frequency in decending order
        new index=np.argsort(np.array(freq))[::-1]
In [0]: # Allocate rank to freq in decending order
        word rank=dict()
        rank=1
        for i in new index:
          word rank[vocabulary[i]]=rank
          rank+=1
        converting data into imdb format
In [0]: review data=[]
        for sent in x:
          row=[]
          for word in sent.split():
            if len(word)>1 :
              row.append(word rank[word])
          review data.append(row)
In [0]: # Splitting the data into 60-40 train data and test data
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        X train, X test, Y train, Y test = train test split(review data, y,
                                                             test size=0.5.
                                                             random state=42)
In [0]: print("length of X train :",len(X train))
        print("length of X_test :",len(X_test))
        print("Shape of Y_train :",Y_train.shape)
        print("Shape of Y test :",Y test.shape)
```

```
length of X train : 196880
        length of X test: 196881
        Shape of Y train : (196880,)
        Shape of Y test: (196881,)
        print( review data[0])
In [0]:
        [13351, 27, 1106, 14, 379, 2444, 3182, 13972, 1142, 1241, 545, 109, 384
        5, 7102, 860, 800, 10363, 1852, 11939, 8, 174, 780, 1106, 1082, 2807, 1
        211, 1106, 1429, 1860, 379, 79, 263, 13972, 1438, 1699]
In [0]: # truncate and/or pad input sequences
        max review length = 120
        X train = sequence.pad sequences(X train, maxlen=max review length)
        X test = sequence.pad sequences(X test, maxlen=max review length)
        print(X train.shape)
        print(X train[1])
        print(X test.shape)
        (196880, 120)
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                                     378
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                                                                                 4
        1
```

```
2610 410 1399 826 631 113 1386 1014 10807 478 62 5 0] (196881, 120)

In [0]: len_voc=len(vocabulary)+1 print(len_voc) 73406
```

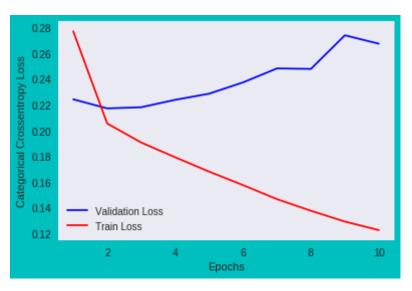
# 1 RNN with 1 LSTM layer

```
In [0]: start = datetime.now()
        embedding len=32
        lstm 1=Sequential()
        lstm 1.add(Embedding(len voc,
                              embedding len,
                              input_length=max_review_length))
        lstm 1.add(Dropout(0.15))
        lstm 1.add(LSTM(100))# Adding first LSTM layer
        lstm 1.add(Dropout(0.25))# Adding Dropout
        lstm 1.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))# Adding output layer
        # Printing the model summary
        print(lstm 1.summary())
        # Compiling the model
        lstm 1.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
                        optimizer='adam',
                        metrics=['accuracy'])
        # Fitting the data to the model
```

```
history_1 = lstm_1.fit(X_train, Y_train, nb_epoch=10,
                        batch size=512 ,verbose=1,
                       validation data=(X test, Y test))
#evaluating model
score=lstm 1.evaluate(X_test,Y_test,verbose=0)
test score lstm 1=score[0]
test_accuracy_lstm_1=score[1]
train accuracy lstm_1=max(history_1.history['acc'])
print('test score :', test score lstm 1)
print('test Accuracy :',test accuracy lstm 1)
# error plot
x=list(range(1,11))
vy=history 1.history['val loss'] #validation loss
ty=history 1.history['loss'] # train loss
plt dynamic(x, vy, ty)
runtime lstm1=datetime.now() - start
print("Time taken to run this cell :", runtime lstm1)
```

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #		
embedding_2 (Embedding)	====== (None,	120, 32)	2348992		
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	120, 32)	0		
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None,	100)	53200		
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	100)	0		
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	1)	101		
Total params: 2,402,293 Trainable params: 2,402,293 Non-trainable params: 0	======				
None Train on 196880 samples, validate on 196881 samples Epoch 1/10					

```
0.2768 - acc: 0.8921 - val loss: 0.2240 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 2/10
0.2053 - acc: 0.9167 - val loss: 0.2170 - val acc: 0.9118
Epoch 3/10
0.1906 - acc: 0.9228 - val loss: 0.2179 - val acc: 0.9115
Epoch 4/10
0.1791 - acc: 0.9273 - val loss: 0.2237 - val acc: 0.9081
Epoch 5/10
0.1680 - acc: 0.9320 - val loss: 0.2284 - val acc: 0.9097
Epoch 6/10
0.1575 - acc: 0.9369 - val loss: 0.2372 - val acc: 0.9095
Epoch 7/10
0.1467 - acc: 0.9412 - val loss: 0.2480 - val acc: 0.9067
Epoch 8/10
0.1377 - acc: 0.9453 - val loss: 0.2476 - val acc: 0.9046
Epoch 9/10
0.1293 - acc: 0.9487 - val loss: 0.2737 - val acc: 0.9039
Epoch 10/10
0.1226 - acc: 0.9516 - val loss: 0.2672 - val acc: 0.9036
test score: 0.26717215862544025
test Accuracy: 0.9035559551207034
```



Time taken to run this cell : 1:27:53.818856

#### Observation:

- After looking at training and testing error plot, model can be diagonised as overfitting.
- Traing error slopes down while validation error also slopes and hit at inflection point.
- After the inflection point , validation loss slpoes continuously increasing.

# 2 RNN with 2 LSTM layer

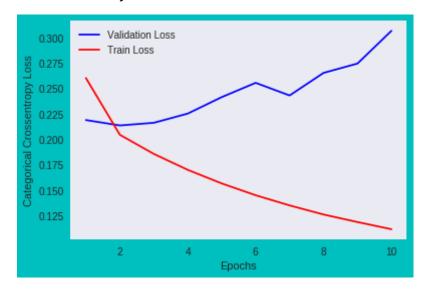
```
lstm 2.add(Dropout(0.15))
lstm_2.add(LSTM(100, return_sequences=True,
                dropout=0.15,
                recurrent dropout=0.25))# Adding first LSTM layer
lstm 2.add(BatchNormalization())
lstm 2.add(LSTM(100,
                dropout=0.15,
                recurrent dropout=0.25))# Adding second LSTM layer
#lstm 2.add(BatchNormalization())
lstm 2.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))# Adding output layer
# Printing the model summary
print(lstm 2.summary())
# Compiling the model
lstm 2.compile(loss='binary crossentropy',
                optimizer='adam',
                metrics=['accuracy'])
# Fitting the data to the model
history 2 = lstm 2.fit(X train, Y train, nb epoch=10,
                        batch size=512 ,verbose=1,
                        validation data=(X test, Y test))
runtime lstm2=datetime.now() - start
print("Time taken to run this cell :", runtime lstm2)
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_1 (Embedding)	(None, 120, 32)	2348992
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 120, 32)	0
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 120, 100)	53200

```
batch normalization 1 (Batch (None, 120, 100)
                              400
lstm_2 (LSTM)
                (None, 100)
                              80400
dense 1 (Dense)
                (None, 1)
                              101
______
Total params: 2,483,093
Trainable params: 2,482,893
Non-trainable params: 200
None
Train on 196880 samples, validate on 196881 samples
Epoch 1/10
0.2601 - acc: 0.8945 - val loss: 0.2188 - val acc: 0.9100
Epoch 2/10
0.2043 - acc: 0.9166 - val loss: 0.2135 - val acc: 0.9126
Epoch 3/10
0.1856 - acc: 0.9242 - val loss: 0.2161 - val acc: 0.9115
Epoch 4/10
0.1699 - acc: 0.9311 - val loss: 0.2251 - val acc: 0.9111
Epoch 5/10
0.1566 - acc: 0.9369 - val loss: 0.2413 - val acc: 0.9114
Epoch 6/10
0.1450 - acc: 0.9415 - val loss: 0.2553 - val acc: 0.9096
Epoch 7/10
0.1350 - acc: 0.9458 - val loss: 0.2429 - val acc: 0.9088
Epoch 8/10
0.1261 - acc: 0.9495 - val loss: 0.2651 - val acc: 0.9091
Epoch 9/10
```

# In [0]: #evaluating model score=lstm\_2.evaluate(X\_test,Y\_test,verbose=0) test\_score\_lstm\_2=score[0] test\_accuracy\_lstm\_2=score[1] train\_accuracy\_lstm\_2=max(history\_2.history['acc']) print('test score :',test\_score\_lstm\_2) print('test Accuracy :',test\_accuracy\_lstm\_2) # error plot x=list(range(1,11)) vy=history\_2.history['val\_loss'] #validation loss ty=history\_2.history['loss'] # train loss plt\_dynamic(x, vy, ty)

test score : 0.3063991781577867 test Accuracy : 0.9087469080313448



## 3 RNN with 4 LSTM layer

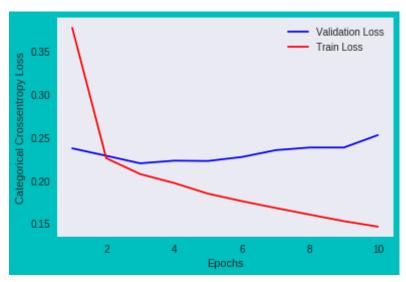
```
In [0]: start = datetime.now()
        embedding len=32
        lstm 4=Sequential()
        lstm 4.add(Embedding(len voc,
                               embedding len.
                               input length=max review length))
        lstm 4.add(Dropout(0.25))
        lstm 4.add(LSTM(100, return sequences=True,
                        dropout=0.15,
                         recurrent dropout=0.25))# Adding first LSTM layer
        lstm 4.add(LSTM(80, return sequences=True,
                        dropout=0.15,
                         recurrent dropout=0.25))# Adding second LSTM layer
        lstm_4.add(BatchNormalization())
        lstm 4.add(LSTM(50, return sequences=True,
                         dropout=0.15,
                         recurrent dropout=0.25))# Adding Third LSTM layer
        lstm 4.add(BatchNormalization())
        lstm 4.add(LSTM(40,
                        dropout=0.15))# Adding Fourth LSTM layer
        lstm 4.add(BatchNormalization())
        lstm 4.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))# Adding output layer
        # Printing the model summary
        print(lstm 4.summary())
        # Compiling the model
        lstm 4.compile(loss='binary crossentropy',
                        optimizer='adam',
```

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #		
embedding_1 (Embedding)	(None,	120, 32)	2348992		
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	120, 32)	0		
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None,	120, 100)	53200		
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None,	120, 80)	57920		
batch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None,	120, 80)	320		
lstm_3 (LSTM)	(None,	120, 50)	26200		
batch_normalization_2 (Batch	(None,	120, 50)	200		
lstm_4 (LSTM)	(None,	40)	14560		
batch_normalization_3 (Batch	(None,	40)	160		
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	1)	41		
Total params: 2,501,593 Trainable params: 2,501,253 Non-trainable params: 340					
None Train on 196880 samples, validate on 196881 samples Epoch 1/10					

```
s: 0.3766 - acc: 0.8375 - val loss: 0.2369 - val acc: 0.9066
     Epoch 2/10
     s: 0.2255 - acc: 0.9095 - val loss: 0.2283 - val acc: 0.9058
     Epoch 3/10
     s: 0.2071 - acc: 0.9165 - val loss: 0.2195 - val acc: 0.9096
     Epoch 4/10
     s: 0.1967 - acc: 0.9209 - val loss: 0.2226 - val acc: 0.9094
     Epoch 5/10
     s: 0.1843 - acc: 0.9261 - val loss: 0.2223 - val acc: 0.9107
     Epoch 6/10
     s: 0.1757 - acc: 0.9296 - val loss: 0.2269 - val acc: 0.9115
     Epoch 7/10
     s: 0.1677 - acc: 0.9328 - val_loss: 0.2349 - val_acc: 0.9041
     Epoch 8/10
     s: 0.1600 - acc: 0.9363 - val loss: 0.2379 - val acc: 0.9096
     Epoch 9/10
     s: 0.1525 - acc: 0.9392 - val loss: 0.2378 - val acc: 0.9086
     Epoch 10/10
     s: 0.1461 - acc: 0.9424 - val loss: 0.2522 - val acc: 0.9075
     Time taken to run this cell: 5:47:39.955757
In [0]: |#evaluating model
     score=lstm 4.evaluate(X test,Y test,verbose=0)
     test score lstm 4=score[0]
     test accuracy lstm 4=score[1]
     train accuracy lstm 4=max(history 4.history['acc'])
     print('test score :',test score lstm 4)
     print('test Accuracy :',test accuracy lstm 4)
     # error plot
     x=list(range(1,11))
```

```
vy=history_4.history['val_loss'] #validation loss
ty=history_4.history['loss'] # train loss
plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty)
```

test score : 0.2522423982056529 test Accuracy : 0.9075177391425236



# 4 RNN with 5 LSTM layer

```
lstm 5.add(LSTM(100, return sequences=True,
                dropout=0.35,
                recurrent dropout=0.35))# Adding second LSTM layer
lstm 5.add(BatchNormalization())
lstm 5.add(LSTM(100, return sequences=True,
                dropout=0.35,
                recurrent dropout=0.35))# Adding Third LSTM layer
lstm 5.add(BatchNormalization())
lstm 5.add(LSTM(80, return sequences=True,
                dropout=0.35,
                recurrent dropout=0.35))# Adding Fourth LSTM layer
lstm 5.add(BatchNormalization())
lstm 5.add(LSTM(60,dropout=0.35,
                recurrent dropout=0.35))# Adding Fifth LSTM layer
lstm 5.add(BatchNormalization())
lstm 5.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))# Adding output layer
# Printing the model summary
print(lstm 5.summary())
# Compiling the model
lstm 5.compile(loss='binary crossentropy',
                optimizer='adam',
                metrics=['accuracy'])
# Fitting the data to the model
history 5 = lstm 5.fit(X train, Y train, nb epoch=10,
                        batch size=512 ,verbose=1,
                        validation data=(X test, Y test))
#evaluating model
score=lstm 5.evaluate(X test,Y test,verbose=0)
test score lstm 5=score[0]
test accuracy lstm 5=score[1]
train accuracy lstm 5=max(history 5.history['acc'])
print("Train Accuracy", train accuracy lstm 5)
print('test score :',test score lstm 5)
print('test Accuracy :',test accuracy lstm 5)
# error plot
x=list(range(1,11))
```

```
vy=history_5.history['val_loss'] #validation loss
ty=history_5.history['loss'] # train loss
plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty)
runtime_lstm5=datetime.now() - start
print("Time taken to run this cell :", runtime_lstm5)
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/op\_def\_library.py:263: colocate\_with (from tensorflow.python.framework.ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Colocations handled automatically by placer.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:3445: calling dropout (from tensorflow.pyth on.ops.nn\_ops) with keep\_prob is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

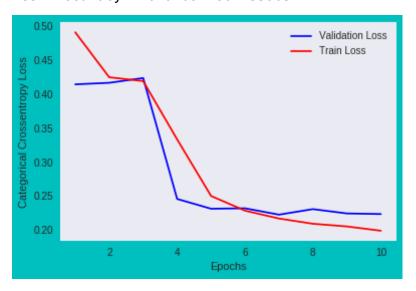
Instructions for updating:

Please use `rate` instead of `keep\_prob`. Rate should be set to `rate = 1 - keep\_prob`.

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_1 (Embedding)	(None, 120, 32)	2348992
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 120, 32)	0
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 120, 120)	73440
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None, 120, 100)	88400
batch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None, 120, 100)	400
lstm_3 (LSTM)	(None, 120, 100)	80400
batch_normalization_2 (Batch	(None, 120, 100)	400
lstm_4 (LSTM)	(None, 120, 80)	57920
batch_normalization_3 (Batch	(None, 120, 80)	320

```
(None, 60)
                                     33840
lstm 5 (LSTM)
batch normalization 4 (Batch (None, 60)
                                     240
dense_1 (Dense)
                                     61
                   (None, 1)
Total params: 2,684,413
Trainable params: 2,683,733
Non-trainable params: 680
None
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorfl
ow/python/ops/math ops.py:3066: to int32 (from tensorflow.python.ops.ma
th ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.
Instructions for updating:
Use tf.cast instead.
Train on 196880 samples, validate on 196881 samples
Epoch 1/10
s: 0.4910 - acc: 0.8030 - val loss: 0.4144 - val acc: 0.8547
Epoch 2/10
s: 0.4248 - acc: 0.8552 - val loss: 0.4166 - val acc: 0.8547
Epoch 3/10
s: 0.4192 - acc: 0.8553 - val loss: 0.4237 - val acc: 0.8547
Epoch 4/10
s: 0.3334 - acc: 0.8690 - val loss: 0.2458 - val acc: 0.8992
Epoch 5/10
s: 0.2501 - acc: 0.8991 - val loss: 0.2314 - val acc: 0.9070
Epoch 6/10
s: 0.2285 - acc: 0.9081 - val loss: 0.2320 - val acc: 0.9095
Epoch 7/10
s: 0.2169 - acc: 0.9122 - val loss: 0.2226 - val acc: 0.9090
Epoch 8/10
```

196880/196880 [=============] - 3144s 16ms/step - los s: 0.2092 - acc: 0.9161 - val\_loss: 0.2308 - val\_acc: 0.9100 Epoch 9/10 
196880/196880 [============] - 3182s 16ms/step - los s: 0.2053 - acc: 0.9176 - val\_loss: 0.2244 - val\_acc: 0.9104 Epoch 10/10 
196880/196880 [==============] - 3178s 16ms/step - los s: 0.1990 - acc: 0.9202 - val\_loss: 0.2235 - val\_acc: 0.9110 Train Accuracy 0.9202356765784659 test score : 0.2235467241037283 test Accuracy : 0.9109716021359054



Time taken to run this cell: 9:02:45.687949

### In [0]: print('Train loss',ty)

Train loss [0.49096747402106294, 0.4247921708370311, 0.419169231686152 3, 0.33343958246519, 0.2501070746763699, 0.2285251474087435, 0.21694653 656777207, 0.20923510087015956, 0.20528901007566835, 0.1989786412913544 5]

In [0]: print('test score',test\_score\_lstm\_5)

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## **Observation**

```
In [0]: from prettytable import PrettyTable
       models=['RNN With 1 LSTM Layer',
               'RNN With 2 LSTM Laver'.
              'RNN With 4 LSTM Layer',
              'RNN With 5 LSTM Layer']
       training accuracy=[train accuracy lstm 1,train accuracy lstm 2,
                        train accuracy lstm 4, train accuracy lstm 5]
       test accuracy=[test accuracy lstm 1, test accuracy lstm 2,
                    test accuracy lstm 4, test accuracy lstm 5]
       INDEX = [1,2,3,4]
       # Initializing prettytable
       Model Performance = PrettyTable()
       # Adding columns
       Model Performance.add column("INDEX.",INDEX)
       Model Performance.add column("MODEL NAME", models)
       Model Performance.add column("TRAINING ACCURACY", training accuracy)
       Model Performance.add column("TESTING ACCURACY", test accuracy)
       #Model Performance.add column("TEST SCORE", test score)
       # Printing the Model Performance
       print(Model Performance)
       -+
         INDEX. | MODEL NAME | TRAINING ACCURACY | TESTING ACCURACY
       | RNN With 1 LSTM Layer | 0.9423 | 0.9035
           1
               | RNN With 2 LSTM Layer | 0.9392 | 0.9087
           2
           3
               | RNN With 4 LSTM Layer | 0.936954 |
                                                             0.9075
```

