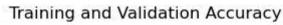
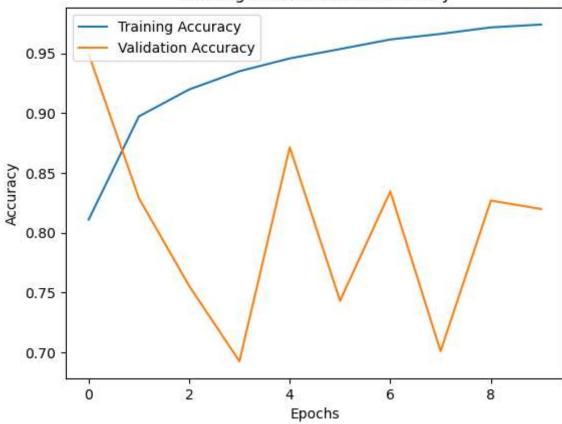
Assignment 10.3

Using listing 6.27 in Deep Learning with Python as a guide, fit the same data with an LSTM layer. Produce the model performance metrics and training and validation accuracy curves within the Jupyter notebook.

```
In [1]: import os
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        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 Embedding, LSTM, Dense
        # Set the paths to the train and test datasets
        train dir = 'C:/Users/chris/DSC650-T301/dsc/dsc650/data/external/imdb/aclImdb/train'
        test dir = 'C:/Users/chris/DSC650-T301/dsc/dsc650/data/external/imdb/aclImdb/test'
        # Load the train dataset
        train texts = []
        train labels = []
        for label type in ['neg', 'pos']:
            dir_name = os.path.join(train_dir, label_type)
            for fname in os.listdir(dir name):
                 if fname.endswith('.txt'):
                    with open(os.path.join(dir name, fname), encoding='utf-8') as f:
                         train texts.append(f.read())
                    train_labels.append(0 if label_type == 'neg' else 1)
        # Load the test dataset
        test_texts = []
        test labels = []
        for label_type in ['neg', 'pos']:
            dir name = os.path.join(test dir, label type)
            for fname in os.listdir(dir name):
                 if fname.endswith('.txt'):
                     with open(os.path.join(dir_name, fname), encoding='utf-8') as f:
                         test_texts.append(f.read())
                     test labels.append(0 if label type == 'neg' else 1)
        # Tokenize the text data
        max words = 10000
        tokenizer = Tokenizer(num words=max words)
        tokenizer.fit on texts(train texts)
        train_sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(train_texts)
        test_sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(test_texts)
        # Pad the seauences
        maxlen = 200
        x_train = pad_sequences(train_sequences, maxlen=maxlen)
        x_test = pad_sequences(test_sequences, maxlen=maxlen)
        y train = np.array(train labels)
        y test = np.array(test labels)
```

```
# Build the model
embedding dim = 100
model = Sequential()
model.add(Embedding(max_words, embedding_dim, input_length=maxlen))
model.add(LSTM(32))
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
# Compile and train the model
model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model.fit(x train, y train, epochs=10, batch size=32, validation split=0.2)
# Evaluate the model
loss, accuracy = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
print(f'Test loss: {loss:.4f}')
print(f'Test accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}')
# Plot the training and validation accuracy curves
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
Epoch 1/10
0.8109 - val loss: 0.1865 - val accuracy: 0.9494
Epoch 2/10
0.8972 - val loss: 0.4089 - val accuracy: 0.8288
Epoch 3/10
0.9197 - val_loss: 0.6079 - val_accuracy: 0.7554
Epoch 4/10
0.9350 - val_loss: 0.9540 - val_accuracy: 0.6924
Epoch 5/10
0.9457 - val loss: 0.3765 - val accuracy: 0.8714
Epoch 6/10
0.9535 - val_loss: 0.7488 - val_accuracy: 0.7430
Epoch 7/10
0.9615 - val loss: 0.4514 - val accuracy: 0.8344
Epoch 8/10
0.9662 - val loss: 0.9086 - val accuracy: 0.7008
Epoch 9/10
0.9717 - val_loss: 0.6364 - val_accuracy: 0.8268
Epoch 10/10
0.9740 - val_loss: 0.7019 - val_accuracy: 0.8198
0.8655
Test loss: 0.4460
Test accuracy: 0.8655
```





In []: