Deep Learning Lab Assignment-3

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Introduction:

This lab assignment helps in learning about the working of tensor flow and implementation of text classification with CNN, RNN and LSTM model using python. Visualization charts and graphs are created and displayed in tensor board.

Objective:

The main objective for this lab assignment is to know the

- Text classification and analysis using CNN, RNN and LSTM methods
- Visualizing graphs in tensorboard
- Providing justification for accuracy analysis between the models.

Configuration:

- PyCharm IDE
- Python 3.6.4
- TensorFlow

Approaches/Methods:

The CNN, RNN and LSTM models are implemented using python libraries 3.6. Tensorflow and visualization graphs are created using tensor board.

Workflow:

The workflow for the entire model is as follows,

- Loading dataset using import library modules
- Processing data
- Performing CNN operations on data
- Calculating loss and predicting accuracy
- Using session graph for creating visualization graphs in tensorboard.

Dataset:

Consumer complaints dataset is used in this exercise, which consists of 11 classes. LSTM, CNN and RNN models are used to preprocess and train the dataset.

Parameters:

The parameters to be considered while constructing the model are,

- Number of epochs
- Batch Size
- Embedding dimensions
- Size of filter
- Probability check
- Dropout probability

Evaluation and Discussion:

Text Classification using CNN:

```
# Training parameters

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("batch_size", 128, "Batch Size (default: 64)")

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("num_epochs", 10, "Number of training epochs (default: 200)")

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("evaluate_every", 100, "Evaluate model on dev set after this many steps (default: 100)")

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("checkpoint_every", 100, "Save model after this many steps (default: 100)")

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("num_checkpoints", 5, "Number of checkpoints to store (default: 5)")
```

```
# Training parameters

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("batch_size", 64, "Batch Size (default: 64)")

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("num_epochs", 20, "Number of training epochs (default: 200)")

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("evaluate_every", 100, "Evaluate model on dev set after this many steps (default: 100)")

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("checkpoint_every", 100, "Save model after this many steps (default: 100)")

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("num_checkpoints", 5, "Number of checkpoints to store (default: 5)")
```

```
# Data Loading params

tf.flags.DEFINE_float("dev_sample_percentage", .2, "Percentage of the training data to use for validation")

tf.flags.DEFINE_string("traindata", "./data/traindata", "Data source for the training data.")

# Model Hyperparameters

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("embedding_dim", 128, "Dimensionality of character embedding (default: 128)")

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("embedding_dim", 128, "Dimensionality of character embedding (default: 3,4,5')")

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("num_filters", 128, "Number of filters per filter sizes (default: '3,4,5')")

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("num_filters", 128, "Number of filters per filter size (default: 0.5)")

tf.flags.DEFINE_float("dropout_keep_prob", 0.5, "Dropout keep probability (default: 0.5)")

tf.flags.DEFINE_float("12_reg_lambda", 0.0, "L2 regularization lambda (default: 0.0)")

# Training parameters

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("batch_size", 32, "Batch Size (default: 64)")

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("num_epochs", 40, "Number of training epochs (default: 200)")

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("evaluate_every", 100, "Save model after this many steps (default: 100)")

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("checkpoint_every", 100, "Save model after this many steps (default: 100)")

tf.flags.DEFINE_integer("num_checkpoints", 5, "Number of checkpoints to store (default: 5)")

# Misc Parameters

tf.flags.DEFINE_boolean("allow_soft_placement", True, "Allow device soft device placement")

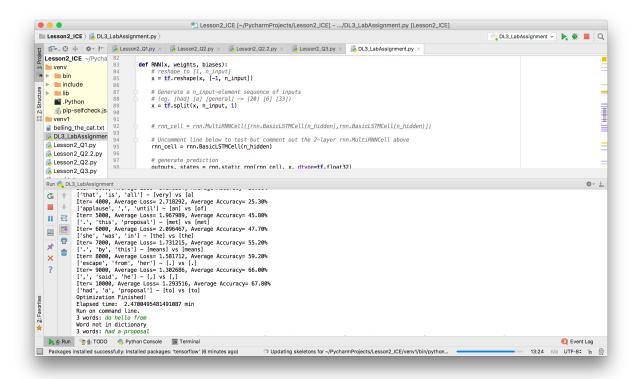
tf.flags.DEFINE_boolean("log_device_placement", False, "Log placement of ops on devices")
```

X

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

2018-04-23T19:52:57.264350: step 726, loss 0.359526, acc 0.835938 2018-04-23T19:52:58.147991: step 727, loss 0.248865, acc 0.898438 2018-04-23T19:52:59.109674: step 728, loss 0.315458, acc 0.851562 2018-04-23T19:53:00.039832: step 729, loss 0.302336, acc 0.890625 2018-04-23T19:53:01.040043: step 730, loss 0.304672, acc 0.890625 2018-04-23T19:53:02.037272: step 731, loss 0.296508, acc 0.882812 2018-04-23T19:53:03.089019: step 732, loss 0.280337, acc 0.875 2018-04-23T19:53:04.043194: step 733, loss 0.329338, acc 0.867188 2018-04-23T19:53:04.910310: step 734, loss 0.37443, acc 0.820312 2018-04-23T19:53:05.848476: step 735, loss 0.416879, acc 0.8125 2018-04-23T19:53:06.755118: step 736, loss 0.386182, acc 0.828125 2018-04-23T19:53:07.576701: step 737, loss 0.318781, acc 0.851562 2018-04-23T19:53:08.395204: step 738, loss 0.35367, acc 0.84375 2018-04-23T19:53:09.224306: step 739, loss 0.305283, acc 0.859375 2018-04-23T19:53:10.026387: step 740, loss 0.366216, acc 0.84375 2018-04-23T19:53:10.857480: step 741, loss 0.306961, acc 0.890625 2018-04-23T19:53:11.786636: step 742, loss 0.309526, acc 0.898438 2018-04-23T19:53:12.647746: step 743, loss 0.335762, acc 0.84375 2018-04-23T19:53:13.480337: step 744, loss 0.395916, acc 0.804688 2018-04-23T19:53:14.291912: step 745, loss 0.305199, acc 0.882812 2018-04-23T19:53:15.103596: step 746, loss 0.359615, acc 0.84375 2018-04-23T19:53:15.925205: step 747, loss 0.297534, acc 0.898438 2018-04-23T19:53:16.753310: step 748, loss 0.348543, acc 0.867188 2018-04-23T19:53:17.657951: step 749, loss 0.302975, acc 0.859375 2018-04-23T19:53:18.566594: step 750, loss 0.361681, acc 0.870968

Text Classification using RNN:



Text Classification using LSTM:

```
def LSTM(x, weights, biases):
    x = tf.reshape(x, [-1, n_input])
    # Generate a n_input-element sequence of inputs
# (eg. [had] [a] [general] -> [20] [6] [33])
    x = tf.split(x, n_input, 1)
    rnn_cell = rnn.MultiRNNCell([rnn.BasicLSTMCell(n_hidden)],rnn.BasicLSTMCell(n_hidden)])
    # Uncomment line below to test but comment out the 2-layer rnn.MultiRNNCell above
    # rnn_cell = rnn.BasicLSTMCell(n_hidden)
    # generate prediction
    outputs, states = rnn.static_rnn(rnn_cell, x, dtype=tf.float32)
    # there are n_input outputs but
    # we only want the last output
    return tf.matmul(outputs[-1], weights['out']) + biases['out']
pred = LSTM(x, weights, biases)
# Loss and optimizer
cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.nn.softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits(logits=pred, labels=y))
optimizer = tf.train.RMSPropOptimizer(learning_rate=learning_rate).minimize(cost)
correct_pred = tf.equal(tf.argmax(pred, 1), tf.argmax(y, 1))
accuracy = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(correct_pred, tf.float32))
# Initializing the variables
init = tf.global_variables_initializer()
```

```
Loaded training data...
Iter= 1000, Average Loss= 4.576476, Average Accuracy= 4.50%
['spoke', '.', 'then'] - [the] vs [?]
Iter= 2000, Average Loss= 2.819081, Average Accuracy= 23.90%
['to', 'bell', 'the'] - [cat] vs [cat]
Iter= 3000, Average Loss= 2.426100, Average Accuracy= 37.70%
['applause', ',', 'until'] - [an] vs [an]
Iter= 4000, Average Loss= 2.037940, Average Accuracy= 48.40%
['in', 'the', 'neighbourhood'] - [.] vs [.]
Iter= 5000, Average Loss= 1.880303, Average Accuracy= 52.10%
['by', 'this', 'means'] - [we] vs [we]
Iter= 6000, Average Loss= 1.448044, Average Accuracy= 63.90%
['easily', 'escape', 'from'] - [her] vs [her]
Iter= 7000, Average Loss= 1.339940, Average Accuracy= 66.50%
['us', '.', 'now'] - [,] vs [,]
Iter= 8000, Average Loss= 1.218868, Average Accuracy= 68.90%
['manner', 'in', 'which'] - [the] vs [the]
Iter= 9000, Average Loss= 0.858300, Average Accuracy= 78.40%
[',', 'said', 'he'] - [,] vs [,]
Iter= 10000, Average Loss= 0.691095, Average Accuracy= 83.20%
['he', ',', 'that'] - [our] vs [our]
Optimization Finished!
Elapsed time: 12.375051414966583 min
```

The results between the model i.e. CNN, RNN and LSTM are compared and analyzed on the given data set. RNN and LSTM model are comparatively better in producing accurate results than CNN model for the dataset. LSTM is better over RNN since it LSTM cell can maintain memory for longer periods of time than RNN. Longer term dependencies is an advantage of LSTM which has a good chance of increasing accuracy of data.

References:

- https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/wide
- https://www.kaggle.com/cfpb/us-consumer-finance-complaints
- http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/