General Instruction

- Submit uncompressed file(s) in the Dropbox folder via BeachBoard (Not email).
- 1. Design LSTM network and implement it using Keras library to learn simple arithmetic operations. The objective of the network is estimating result of addition or subtraction of two numbers.
 - (a) (5 points) Implement a function to generate all pairs of query and answer. The query includes two integer numbers (0 $^{\circ}$ 99) and the an operation (+ or -), and the answer includes correct results of the queries. You should have $100 \times 100 \times 2 = 20,000$ pairs of queries and answers. Please note that the lengths of queries and answers are fixed as 5 and 4, respectively.

```
Data set
Query(X): '0+0 ', '0-0 ', '0+1 ', '0-1 ', ..., '99+99', '99-99'
Answer(Y): '+0 ', '+0 ', '+1 ', '-1 ' ..., '+198', '+0 '
```

(b) (5 points) Implement a function to encode a string into one-hot-encoding scheme. Please note that the dimensions of a queries and answers are fixed as 5×13 and 4×13 , respectively.

```
alphabet = ['0', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '+', '-', '']

Encoding exmaple
'4+27'

[[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
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[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
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[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
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[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
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[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
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[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
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[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]]]
```

(c) (5 points) Implement a Encoder-Decoder LSTM network using the following code. Explain how this code implements Encoder-Decoder scheme.

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(?, input_shape=(5, 13), return_sequences=False))
model.add(RepeatVector(4))
model.add(LSTM(?, return_sequences=True))
model.add(Dense(13, activation='softmax'))
```

- (d) (5 points) Shuffle the data set, and use 70% samples as the training set. Train the network and tune the hyper-parameters, then report the top 3 test accuracies and their settings.
- (e) (5 points) Reverse the query and answer strings in the data set, then repeat training with the settings of top 3 test accuracies of (d).

(f) (5 points) With the setting of the best test(valid) accuracy, draw the chart of test accuracy vs. epoch for both non-reverse(baseline) and reverse data set as shown in Figure 1. You can set validataion_data=test_data on model.fit() for this. (Accuracy might be different.)

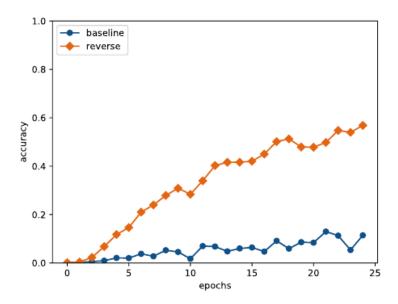


Figure 1: An example of accuracy vs. epoch