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# Lab 12 RNN
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
idx2char = ['h', 'i', 'e', 'l', 'o']
# Teach hello: hihell -> ihello
\# x \text{ data} = [[0, 1, 0, 2, 3, 3]] \# \text{ hihell}
y_data = [[1, 0, 2, 3, 3, 4]] # ihello
num classes = 5
input dim = 5 # one-hot size, same as hidden size to directly predict one-hot
sequence_length = 6 # |ihello| == 6
learning_rate = 0.1 니다 기사수
x_{one}hot = np.array([[[1, 0, 0, 0, 0], #h 0]])
              [0, 1, 0, 0, 0], #i1
              [1, 0, 0, 0, 0], #h0
              [0, 0, 1, 0, 0], # e 2
              [0, 0, 0, 1, 0], #13
              [0, 0, 0, 1, 0]], #I3
            dtype=np.float32)
                                 prone-hot 인코딩을 해가는 함수
y_one_hot = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(y_data, num_classes=num_classes)
print(x_one_hot.shape)
                                             ex) shape (3,5,2)
print(y_one_hot.shape)
                                                 [[[x,x],[x,x],[x,x],[x,x],[x,x]]
                                                 [(x,x],[x,x],[x,x],[x,x],[x,x]]
tf.model = tf.keras.Sequential()
                                                  [[x,x],[x,x],[x,x],[x,x]]
# make cell and add it to RNN layer
# input shape = (1,6,5) => number of sequence (batch), length of sequence, size of input dim
cell = tf.keras.layers.LSTMCell(units=num_classes, input_shape=(sequence_length, input_dim))
tf.model.add(tf.keras.layers.RNN(cell=cell, return_sequences=True))
                                                                                  LSTM Cells 484
                            RNN 성 인스턴스 시퀀스의 마지막 출력을 반환하지, 아니면 전체 시퀀스를 반환하지
# single LSTM layer can be used as well instead of creating LSTMCell
# tf.model.add(tf.keras.layers.LSTM(units=num classes, input shape=(sequence length, input dim),
return sequences=True))
# fully connected layer
tf.model.add(tf.keras.layers.TimeDistributed(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=num_classes,
activation='softmax')))
                        inputer 모든 시간전 조각에 대해서 레이어를 정확합니다
tf.model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(lr=learning_rate),
          metrics=['accuracy'])
# train
tf.model.fit(x_one_hot, y_one_hot, epochs=50)
tf.model.summary()
predictions = tf.model.predict(x_one_hot)
for i. prediction in enumerate(predictions):
                    나 용서와 리스트 값을 건달하는 기능을 가짐
  print(prediction)
  # print char using argmax, dict
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result_str = [idx2char[c] for c in np.argmax(prediction, axis=1)]
print("\tPrediction str: ", ''.join(result_str))

대한 문자로 바꾸다음

Prediction str: ihello

변환하는 경우