# Section 1: Complete description of the deep network you trained from scratch, including parameter settings, performance, features learned, etc.

Before getting into our model, let's talk about the data we train on first. We have two sets of data, one 10000 32\*32 poster data we run locally for testing, and another 20000 128\*128 poster data we run on AWS for better modeling.

The deep network we trained from scratch is the first model we finished. It is a sequential deep network model with binary\_crossentropy loss function, sgd optimizer, 0.1 learning rate, 0.9 momentum, 20 epochs, 512 batch-size, and 7 layers including a fully connected layer with activation "relu" and a classification layer with activation "sigmoid." We used sigmoid instead of the typical softmax because we are running a multi-label classification model and is not compatible with softmax.

We used 4 different metrics to evaluate the performances of the model. They are accuracy (we called it match ratio in our last milestone), precision, recall and f1 score, which is basically an weighted average of precision and recall. We considered other metrics because accuracy rate tends to be deceivingly high (in our case, with average number of genres per movie = about 2, predicting 0 for all would yield 90% accuracy rate).

After 20 epochs, our from-scratch model yields an accuracy rate of 0.8682, a precision of 0.5277, a recall of 0.1057, and a f1 score of 0.1717. From recall, we know our result is not very ideal despite the high accuracy rate, because we only predict around 10% of the true genres correctly.

# Section2: Complete description of the pre-trained network that you fine tuned, including parameter settings, performance, features learned, etc.

The pre-trained network we fined tuned is VGG16 with tensor-flow backend. We kept all layers intact except for the top 3 fully connected layers.

We set the top 3 layers to the following:

m = Dense(4096, activation='relu', name='fc1')(m)

m = Dense(4096, activation='relu', name='fc2')(m)

m = Dense(19, activation='sigmoid', name='predictions')(m)

We implemented a baseline model, model1, and subsequently tuned it in different ways.

- 1. Baseline model named model2: batch size 512, learning rate fixed at 0.1. Performance: Test loss: 0.3208; Test accuracy: 0.8701; **Precision 0.5205**; **Recall 0.2555**; **f1 score 0.3411**
- Model3: same as model2 except that optimizer is changed to Adam with its default values. Performance: Test loss: 0.32637592492; Test accuracy: 0.86956204137; Precision 0.5124; Recall 0.2711; f1 score 0.3539 (similar to baseline)
- 3. Model4: Drop-based Learning Rate Schedule, which means learning rate is dropped by half after every group of epochs. Test loss: 0.3264; Test accuracy: 0.8696; Precision 0.5124; Recall 0.2711; f1 score 0.3540 (similar to baseline)
- 4. Model5: Time-based Learning Rate Schedule. We set a time-based learning rate schedule for the sgd optimizer. Test loss: 0.326375924921; **Test accuracy: 0.9090; Precision: 0.6623; Recall: 0.3236; f1 score: 0.4339 (better than baseline)**
- 5. Model6: gridsearchCV tuning batch size and epochs. We weren't able to finish running the code in time but will use it in the future.

# Section3: Discussion of the results, how much improvement you gained with fine tuning, etc.

Results and improvements are covered in the last two sections. Improvements are small but the visualizations show that different methods had very different effect on how performance improves. Due to time constraint, we weren't able to increase the number of epochs or tune more hyperparameters.

## **Section4: Discussion of at least one additional exploratory idea you pursued** We pursued two ideas:

1. Extracting features learned from the trained deep learning model and run SVMs

For this approach, we would have to extract features from a layer of the deep learning model into vectors. Each layer has an array of weights and filters that we could vectorize, and we could use the first layer. However, we are not sure how to interpret the weights and filters so we decided to pursue the second idea.

2. Incorporating the metadata into the deep learning model
We used the metadata ('tmdb\_metadata.csv) and the PCA text vectors
(genre\_words\_pca.csv) from the last milestone for this deep learning model.

We built this model from scratch. We used sigmoid activation, 100 epochs, and precision, recall, and f1\_score as metrics. This model's results: Test loss: 10.53745; Test accuracy: 0.3396; Test precision: 0.1082; Test recall: 0.5942; Test f1\_score: 0.1829

This model has lower accuracy and precision but higher recall than the baseline model.

```
future import print function
In [295]: from
          from sklearn import preprocessing
          import pandas as pd
          import keras
          from keras.models import Sequential
          from keras.layers import Dense, Activation, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatte
          import json
          import urllib
          import cStringIO
          from keras.optimizers import SGD
          from keras.optimizers import Adadelta
          from keras import backend as K
          import ast
          import matplotlib
          %matplotlib inline
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          import seaborn as sns
          sns.set style('white')
          import numpy as np
          from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
In [273]: # import data

# we have two data one with 128 * 128 posters, one with 32 * 32 posters
# we are running the 128 * 128 on AWS since it takes a long time.
# this notebook shows how run our model and is using 32 * 32 posters for
faster performance
# data = pd.read_pickle('imgs_20000_128.pkl')
data = pd.read_pickle('imgs.pkl')
data.head()
```

Out[273]:

	RGB	genre_ids
0	[[[15, 36, 71], [13, 33, 68], [14, 34, 70], [1	[14, 10402, 10749]
1	[[[8, 9, 8], [10, 10, 10], [11, 11, 11], [13,	[28, 18, 878]
2	[[[147, 122, 120], [170, 140, 132], [129, 100,	[16, 35, 18, 10751, 10402]
3	[[[138, 47, 13], [150, 58, 16], [167, 74, 26],	[28, 12, 14]
4	[[[255, 255, 255], [255, 255, 255], [254, 254,	[28, 80, 53]

```
In [274]: # this saves
# data.to_pickle('imgs.pkl')
```

```
In [275]: # stack RGB values into the right shape
new_RGB = np.stack(data.RGB, axis = 0)
new_RGB.shape
```

Out[275]: (9991, 32, 32, 3)

```
In [217]: # Drop bad values
          data =
          data.drop(data.index[[686,1784,2731,3311,5121,5653,8056,8063,9401,11334,1
          2760,13628,14071,16186,17271,18552,18997,19659,19690]])
          data.RGB.shape
Out[217]: (19785,)
In [216]: # test which ones are the bad values, -> delete
          res = data.RGB[0]
          for i in range(len(data.RGB[1:])):
                   np.stack((res, data.RGB[i]), axis=0)
              except:
                  print(i)
          686
          1784
          2731
          3311
          5121
          5653
          8056
          8063
          9401
          11334
          12760
          13628
          14071
          16186
          17271
          18552
          18997
          19659
          19690
In [276]: # get genre list -> for getting the correct Y values
          genre list = urllib.urlopen("https://api.themoviedb.org/3/genre/movie/li
          st?api key=2dc6c9f1d17bd39dcbaef83321e1b5a3&language=en-US")
          genre list json = json.loads(genre list.read())
          genre lst = {}
          for i in genre list json['genres']:
              genre lst[i['id']] = str(i['name'])
          labels = []
           for i in data.genre ids:
              label_matrix = np.zeros(len(genre_lst.keys()), dtype=int)
              for j in ast.literal eval(i):
                   if j in genre lst.keys():
                       label matrix[genre lst.keys().index(j)] = 1
              labels.append(label matrix)
          data['labels'] = labels
```

```
In [283]: # input image dimensions - 128 * 128
          # img rows, img cols = 128, 128
          img_rows, img_cols = 32, 32
          # smaller batch size means noisier gradient, but more updates per epoch
          batch size = 512
          # this is fixed, we have 19 genres in our data set
          num classes = 19
          # number of iterations over the complete training data
          epochs = 20
          # the data, shuffled and split between train and test sets
          X = new RGB
          new labels = np.stack(data['labels'], axis = 0)
          Y = new labels
          x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size = 0.
          3)
          input_shape = (img_rows, img_cols, 3)
          # normalize image values to [0,1]
          # interestingly the keras example code does not center the data
          x train = x train.astype('float32')
          x_test = x_test.astype('float32')
          x train /= 255
          x test /= 255
          print('x_train shape:', x_train.shape)
          print(x_train.shape[0], 'train samples')
          print(x_test.shape[0], 'test samples')
          print (y_test.shape, 'y test samples')
          x_train shape: (6993, 32, 32, 3)
```

```
x_train shape: (6993, 32, 32, 3
6993 train samples
2998 test samples
(2998, 19) y test samples
```

```
In [298]: # create an empty network model
          model = Sequential()
          # --- input layer ---
          model.add(Conv2D(16, kernel_size=(5, 5), activation='relu',
          input shape=input shape))
          # --- max pool ---
          model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
          # --- next layer ---
          # we could double the number of filters as max pool made the
          # feature maps much smaller
          # just not doing this to improve runtime
          model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel size=(3, 3), activation='relu'))
          # --- max pool ---
          model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
          # flatten for fully connected classification layer
          model.add(Flatten())
          # note that the 19 is the number of classes we have
          # the classes are not mutually exclusive so softmax is not a good choice
           - > we use sigmoid
          # --- fully connected layer ---
          model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))
          # --- classification ---
          model.add(Dense(19, activation='sigmoid'))
          # prints out a summary of the model architecture
          model.summary()
```

Layer (type) 	Output	Shape	Param #
conv2d_31 (Conv2D)	(None,	28, 28, 16)	1216
max_pooling2d_31 (MaxPooling	(None,	14, 14, 16)	0
conv2d_32 (Conv2D)	(None,	12, 12, 32)	4640
max_pooling2d_32 (MaxPooling	(None,	6, 6, 32)	0
flatten_16 (Flatten)	(None,	1152)	0
dense_31 (Dense)	(None,	64)	73792
dense_32 (Dense)	(None,	19)	1235
Total params: 80,883 Trainable params: 80,883 Non-trainable params: 0			

```
In [280]: # new metrics function
          ## all these somehow don't work
          from keras import metrics
          import keras.backend as K
          def precision(y true, y pred):
               """Precision metric.
              Only computes a batch-wise average of precision.
              Computes the precision, a metric for multi-label classification of
              how many selected items are relevant.
              true positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y true * y pred, 0, 1)))
              predicted positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y pred, 0, 1)))
              precision = true positives / (predicted positives + K.epsilon())
              return precision
          def recall(y_true, y pred):
              """Recall metric.
              Only computes a batch-wise average of recall.
              Computes the recall, a metric for multi-label classification of
              how many relevant items are selected.
              true positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y true * y pred, 0, 1)))
              possible_positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true, 0, 1)))
              recall = true positives / (possible positives + K.epsilon())
              return recall
          def f1_score(y_true, y_pred):
              # Count positive samples.
              c1 = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true * y_pred, 0, 1)))
              c2 = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y pred, 0, 1)))
              c3 = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true, 0, 1)))
              # If there are no true samples, fix the F1 score at 0.
              if c3 == 0:
                  return 0
              # How many selected items are relevant?
              precision = c1 / c2
              # How many relevant items are selected?
              recall = c1 / c3
              # Calculate f1 score
              f1 score = 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)
              return f1 score
```

```
In [302]: # this is now the actual training
          # in addition to the training data we provide validation data
          # this data is used to calculate the performance of the model over all t
          he epochs
          # this is useful to determine when training should stop
          # in our case we just use it to monitor the evolution of the model over
           the training epochs
          # if we use the validation data to determine when to stop the training o
          r which model to save, we
          # should not use the test data, but a separate validation set.
          history = model.fit(x_train, y_train,
                              batch_size=batch_size,
          #
                                epochs=epochs,
                              epochs=20,
                              verbose=1,
                              validation_data=(x_test, y_test))
          # once training is complete, let's see how well we have done
          score = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=0)
          print('Test loss:', score[0])
          print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
```

```
Train on 6993 samples, validate on 2998 samples
Epoch 1/20
0.8687 - precision: 0.5415 - recall: 0.0893 - f1_score: 0.1521 - val_1
oss: 0.3164 - val_acc: 0.8702 - val_precision: 0.5469 - val_recall: 0.0
787 - val f1 score: 0.1375
Epoch 2/20
0.8685 - precision: 0.5361 - recall: 0.0876 - f1 score: 0.1505 - val 1
oss: 0.3160 - val_acc: 0.8710 - val_precision: 0.5397 - val_recall: 0.1
300 - val f1 score: 0.2095
Epoch 3/20
0.8691 - precision: 0.5411 - recall: 0.1052 - f1 score: 0.1742 - val 1
oss: 0.3159 - val_acc: 0.8707 - val_precision: 0.5497 - val_recall: 0.0
936 - val_f1_score: 0.1599
Epoch 4/20
0.8687 - precision: 0.5325 - recall: 0.1033 - f1_score: 0.1723 - val_1
oss: 0.3164 - val acc: 0.8707 - val precision: 0.5545 - val recall: 0.0
857 - val f1 score: 0.1484
Epoch 5/20
0.8690 - precision: 0.5466 - recall: 0.1099 - f1 score: 0.1800 - val 1
oss: 0.3161 - val_acc: 0.8703 - val_precision: 0.5600 - val_recall: 0.0
666 - val_f1_score: 0.1191
Epoch 6/20
6993/6993 [============= ] - 7s - loss: 0.3202 - acc:
0.8689 - precision: 0.5540 - recall: 0.0729 - f1 score: 0.1284 - val 1
oss: 0.3156 - val acc: 0.8710 - val precision: 0.5506 - val recall: 0.1
055 - val f1 score: 0.1771
Epoch 7/20
0.8695 - precision: 0.5462 - recall: 0.1117 - f1 score: 0.1842 - val 1
oss: 0.3157 - val_acc: 0.8709 - val_precision: 0.5367 - val recall: 0.1
357 - val_f1_score: 0.2166
Epoch 8/20
0.8695 - precision: 0.5474 - recall: 0.1144 - f1 score: 0.1879 - val 1
oss: 0.3157 - val acc: 0.8715 - val precision: 0.5573 - val recall: 0.1
113 - val_f1_score: 0.1856
Epoch 9/20
0.8693 - precision: 0.5488 - recall: 0.0938 - f1 score: 0.1599 - val 1
oss: 0.3152 - val acc: 0.8712 - val precision: 0.5405 - val recall: 0.1
372 - val f1 score: 0.2188
Epoch 10/20
0.8695 - precision: 0.5424 - recall: 0.1164 - f1 score: 0.1896 - val 1
oss: 0.3157 - val_acc: 0.8718 - val_precision: 0.5581 - val_recall: 0.1
220 - val f1 score: 0.2002
Epoch 11/20
0.8698 - precision: 0.5498 - recall: 0.1251 - f1 score: 0.2026 - val 1
oss: 0.3152 - val_acc: 0.8707 - val_precision: 0.5737 - val_recall: 0.0
675 - val f1 score: 0.1208
Epoch 12/20
```

```
0.8695 - precision: 0.5481 - recall: 0.1316 - f1 score: 0.2069 - val 1
        oss: 0.3151 - val acc: 0.8705 - val precision: 0.5612 - val recall: 0.0
        723 - val f1 score: 0.1281
        Epoch 13/20
        0.8694 - precision: 0.5452 - recall: 0.1134 - f1 score: 0.1861 - val 1
        oss: 0.3145 - val acc: 0.8714 - val precision: 0.5417 - val recall: 0.1
        428 - val f1 score: 0.2260
        Epoch 14/20
        0.8699 - precision: 0.5475 - recall: 0.1254 - f1_score: 0.2025 - val_1
        oss: 0.3148 - val acc: 0.8714 - val precision: 0.5563 - val recall: 0.1
        121 - val f1 score: 0.1866
        Epoch 15/20
        0.8696 - precision: 0.5423 - recall: 0.1356 - f1 score: 0.2149 - val 1
        oss: 0.3144 - val_acc: 0.8715 - val_precision: 0.5669 - val_recall: 0.0
        988 - val_f1_score: 0.1682
        Epoch 16/20
        0.8702 - precision: 0.5501 - recall: 0.1303 - f1_score: 0.2100 - val_1
        oss: 0.3148 - val acc: 0.8716 - val precision: 0.5578 - val recall: 0.1
        160 - val f1 score: 0.1920
        Epoch 17/20
        0.8698 - precision: 0.5450 - recall: 0.1300 - f1 score: 0.2096 - val 1
        oss: 0.3137 - val acc: 0.8714 - val precision: 0.5408 - val recall: 0.1
        505 - val f1 score: 0.2354
        Epoch 18/20
        0.8705 - precision: 0.5527 - recall: 0.1427 - f1 score: 0.2263 - val 1
        oss: 0.3145 - val acc: 0.8710 - val precision: 0.5513 - val recall: 0.1
        070 - val f1 score: 0.1792
        Epoch 19/20
        0.8700 - precision: 0.5439 - recall: 0.1454 - f1 score: 0.2281 - val 1
        oss: 0.3141 - val acc: 0.8715 - val precision: 0.5765 - val recall: 0.0
        862 - val f1 score: 0.1500
        Epoch 20/20
        0.8701 - precision: 0.5471 - recall: 0.1462 - f1 score: 0.2280 - val 1
        oss: 0.3139 - val_acc: 0.8712 - val_precision: 0.5528 - val_recall: 0.1
        096 - val f1 score: 0.1829
        Test loss: 0.313871270522
        Test accuracy: 0.871194845124
In [290]: # # here is a visualization of the training process
        # # typically we gain a lot in the beginning and then
        # # training slows down
        # plt.plot(history.history['acc'])
        # plt.xlabel("epoch")
        # plt.ylabel("accuracy")
```

#### Trying a different setting for the model

```
In [303]:
          # create an empty network model
          model2 = Sequential()
          # --- input layer ---
          model2.add(Conv2D(16, kernel_size=(5, 5), activation='relu',
          input shape=input shape))
          # --- max pool ---
          model2.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
          # --- next layer ---
          # we could double the number of filters as max pool made the
          # feature maps much smaller
          # just not doing this to improve runtime
          model2.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu'))
          # --- max pool ---
          model2.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
          # flatten for fully connected classification layer
          model2.add(Flatten())
          # note that the 19 is the number of classes we have
          # the classes are not mutually exclusive so softmax is not a good choice
          # --- fully connected layer ---
          model2.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))
          # --- classification ---
          model2.add(Dense(19, activation='sigmoid'))
          # prints out a summary of the model architecture
          model2.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
conv2d_33 (Conv2D)	(None,	28, 28, 16)	1216
<pre>max_pooling2d_33 (MaxPooling</pre>	(None,	14, 14, 16)	0
conv2d_34 (Conv2D)	(None,	12, 12, 32)	4640
max_pooling2d_34 (MaxPooling	(None,	6, 6, 32)	0
flatten_17 (Flatten)	(None,	1152)	0
dense_33 (Dense)	(None,	64)	73792
dense_34 (Dense)	(None,	19)	1235
Total params: 80,883 Trainable params: 80,883 Non-trainable params: 0			

```
In [305]: # this is now the actual training
          # in addition to the training data we provide validation data
          # this data is used to calculate the performance of the model over all t
          he epochs
          # this is useful to determine when training should stop
          # in our case we just use it to monitor the evolution of the model over
           the training epochs
          # if we use the validation data to determine when to stop the training o
          r which model to save, we
          # should not use the test data, but a separate validation set.
          history2 = model2.fit(x_train, y_train,
                              batch_size=batch_size,
          #
                                epochs=epochs,
                              epochs=20,
                              verbose=1,
                              validation_data=(x_test, y_test))
          # once training is complete, let's see how well we have done
          score = model2.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=0)
          print('Test loss:', score[0])
          print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
```

```
Train on 6993 samples, validate on 2998 samples
Epoch 1/20
0.7693 - precision: 0.2106 - recall: 0.2309 - f1_score: 0.1846 - val_1
oss: 0.3496 - val_acc: 0.8682 - val_precision: 0.4023 - val_recall: 0.0
027 - val f1 score: 0.0053
Epoch 2/20
0.8665 - precision: 0.4263 - recall: 0.0269 - f1 score: 0.0498 - val 1
oss: 0.3408 - val_acc: 0.8687 - val_precision: 0.5465 - val_recall: 0.0
146 - val f1 score: 0.0283
Epoch 3/20
0.8662 - precision: 0.4574 - recall: 0.0555 - f1 score: 0.0915 - val 1
oss: 0.3394 - val_acc: 0.8686 - val_precision: 0.5088 - val_recall: 0.0
340 - val_f1_score: 0.0638
Epoch 4/20
0.8666 - precision: 0.4846 - recall: 0.0367 - f1_score: 0.0646 - val_1
oss: 0.3370 - val acc: 0.8688 - val precision: 0.5459 - val recall: 0.0
144 - val f1 score: 0.0281
Epoch 5/20
0.8659 - precision: 0.4703 - recall: 0.0431 - f1 score: 0.0725 - val 1
oss: 0.3357 - val_acc: 0.8687 - val_precision: 0.5132 - val_recall: 0.0
383 - val_f1_score: 0.0713
Epoch 6/20
0.8664 - precision: 0.4968 - recall: 0.0417 - f1 score: 0.0693 - val 1
oss: 0.3333 - val acc: 0.8685 - val precision: 0.4984 - val recall: 0.0
033 - val f1 score: 0.0066
Epoch 7/20
0.8671 - precision: 0.5180 - recall: 0.0303 - f1 score: 0.0546 - val 1
oss: 0.3335 - val_acc: 0.8684 - val_precision: 0.4968 - val recall: 0.0
120 - val_f1_score: 0.0234
Epoch 8/20
6993/6993 [============] - 7s - loss: 0.3361 - acc:
0.8669 - precision: 0.4821 - recall: 0.0363 - f1 score: 0.0625 - val 1
oss: 0.3294 - val acc: 0.8681 - val precision: 0.4943 - val recall: 0.1
064 - val_f1_score: 0.1750
Epoch 9/20
0.8671 - precision: 0.5085 - recall: 0.0527 - f1 score: 0.0896 - val 1
oss: 0.3266 - val acc: 0.8687 - val precision: 0.5391 - val recall: 0.0
124 - val f1 score: 0.0242
Epoch 10/20
0.8670 - precision: 0.4947 - recall: 0.0528 - f1 score: 0.0896 - val 1
oss: 0.3272 - val_acc: 0.8690 - val_precision: 0.5178 - val_recall: 0.0
598 - val f1 score: 0.1072
Epoch 11/20
0.8671 - precision: 0.4996 - recall: 0.0756 - f1 score: 0.1273 - val 1
oss: 0.3237 - val_acc: 0.8687 - val_precision: 0.5106 - val_recall: 0.0
434 - val f1 score: 0.0799
Epoch 12/20
```

```
0.8667 - precision: 0.4954 - recall: 0.0718 - f1 score: 0.1226 - val 1
oss: 0.3233 - val acc: 0.8692 - val precision: 0.5420 - val recall: 0.0
374 - val f1 score: 0.0699
Epoch 13/20
0.8666 - precision: 0.4998 - recall: 0.0788 - f1 score: 0.1313 - val 1
oss: 0.3268 - val acc: 0.8670 - val precision: 0.4779 - val recall: 0.1
187 - val f1 score: 0.1901
Epoch 14/20
0.8667 - precision: 0.4916 - recall: 0.0789 - f1_score: 0.1307 - val_1
oss: 0.3209 - val acc: 0.8682 - val precision: 0.4962 - val recall: 0.1
404 - val f1 score: 0.2188
Epoch 15/20
0.8675 - precision: 0.5050 - recall: 0.0965 - f1 score: 0.1592 - val 1
oss: 0.3200 - val_acc: 0.8693 - val_precision: 0.5309 - val_recall: 0.0
587 - val_f1_score: 0.1057
Epoch 16/20
0.8677 - precision: 0.5181 - recall: 0.0908 - f1 score: 0.1509 - val 1
oss: 0.3207 - val acc: 0.8696 - val precision: 0.5336 - val recall: 0.0
736 - val f1 score: 0.1293
Epoch 17/20
0.8673 - precision: 0.5089 - recall: 0.0938 - f1 score: 0.1545 - val 1
oss: 0.3198 - val acc: 0.8697 - val precision: 0.5328 - val recall: 0.0
770 - val f1 score: 0.1346
Epoch 18/20
0.8681 - precision: 0.5295 - recall: 0.0949 - f1 score: 0.1580 - val 1
oss: 0.3211 - val acc: 0.8686 - val precision: 0.5041 - val recall: 0.0
581 - val f1 score: 0.1041
Epoch 19/20
0.8684 - precision: 0.5341 - recall: 0.0943 - f1 score: 0.1578 - val 1
oss: 0.3185 - val acc: 0.8701 - val precision: 0.5319 - val recall: 0.1
025 - val f1 score: 0.1719
Epoch 20/20
0.8682 - precision: 0.5277 - recall: 0.1052 - f1 score: 0.1717 - val 1
oss: 0.3206 - val acc: 0.8689 - val precision: 0.5163 - val recall: 0.0
517 - val f1 score: 0.0940
Test loss: 0.320583623656
Test accuracy: 0.868877511489
```

```
In [1]: from __future__ import print_function
        import keras
        # from keras.datasets import mnist
        from keras.models import Sequential
        from keras.layers import Dense, Activation, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatte
        from keras.optimizers import SGD, Adam
        from keras import backend as K
        import matplotlib
        %matplotlib inline
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import seaborn as sns
        sns.set_style('white')
        import numpy as np
        import pandas as pd
        from sklearn.cross_validation import train_test_split
        from keras.callbacks import TensorBoard
        import urllib
        import json
        import ast
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

```
In [2]: data = pd.read_pickle("imgs.pkl")
        # get genre list
        genre_list = urllib.urlopen("https://api.themoviedb.org/3/genre/movie/li
        st?api_key=2dc6c9f1d17bd39dcbaef83321e1b5a3&language=en-US")
        genre_list_json = json.loads(genre_list.read())
        genre lst = {}
        for i in genre_list_json['genres']:
            genre_lst[i['id']] = str(i['name'])
        labels = []
        for i in data.genre_ids:
            label matrix = np.zeros(len(genre lst.keys()), dtype=int)
            for j in ast.literal eval(i):
                if j in genre_lst.keys():
                    label_matrix[genre_lst.keys().index(j)] = 1
            labels.append(label matrix)
        data['labels'] = labels
        data.head()
```

Out[2]:

	RGB	genre_ids	labels
0	[[[15, 36, 71], [13, 33, 68], [14, 34, 70], [1	[14, 10402, 10749]	[0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0,
1	[[[8, 9, 8], [10, 10, 10], [11, 11, 11], [13,	[28, 18, 878]	[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
2	[[[147, 122, 120], [170, 140, 132], [129, 100,	[16, 35, 18, 10751, 10402]	[0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0,
3	[[[138, 47, 13], [150, 58, 16], [167, 74, 26],	[28, 12, 14]	[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0,
4	[[[255, 255, 255], [255, 255, 255], [254, 254,	[28, 80, 53]	[0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,

```
In [3]: # the data, shuffled and split between train and test sets
aset = []
for i in range(0, len(data)):
    if data['RGB'][i].shape != (32, 32, 3):
        aset.append(i)
set(aset) # not all are in the shape 32*32*3
# drop everything not in that shape
data = data.drop(data.index[aset])
len(data)
```

Out[3]: 9991

```
In [4]: # input image dimensions
        img rows, img cols = 32, 32
        # the data, shuffled and split between train and test sets
        new RGB = np.stack(data['RGB'], axis = 0)
        X = new RGB
        Y = np.stack(data['labels'], axis=0)
        x train, x test, y train, y test = train test split(X, Y, test size = 0.
        3)
        ## X train is of shape n samples x 32 x 32
        ## for a CNN we want to keep the image shape
        ## need to explicitly tell keras that it is a RGB value image
        ## so each image is 32x32x3
        if K.image data format() == 'channels first':
            x train = x train.reshape(x train.shape[0], 3, img rows, img cols)
            x_test = x_test.reshape(x_test.shape[0], 3, img_rows, img_cols)
            input_shape = (3, img_rows, img_cols)
        # else:
            x train = x train.reshape(x train.shape[0], img rows, img cols, 3)
            x_test = x_test.reshape(x_test.shape[0], img_rows, img_cols, 3)
            input_shape = (img_rows, img_cols, 3)
        # normalize image values to [0,1]
        # interestingly the keras example code does not center the data
        x_train = x_train.astype('float32')
        x_test = x_test.astype('float32')
        x train /= 255
        x test /= 255
        print('x train shape:', x train.shape)
        print(x_train.shape[0], 'train samples')
        print(x test.shape[0], 'test samples')
        x train shape: (6993, 32, 32, 3)
        6993 train samples
```

```
2998 test samples
```

### **Use a pre-trained Neural Network**

```
In [5]: from keras.applications.vgg16 import VGG16
        from keras.preprocessing import image
        from keras.applications.vgq16 import preprocess input
        from keras.layers import Input, Flatten, Dense
        from keras.models import Model
        import numpy as np
        import h5py
```

In [6]: #Get back the convolutional part of a VGG network trained on ImageNet
 model\_vgg16\_conv = VGG16(weights='imagenet', include\_top=False)
 model\_vgg16\_conv.summary()

Downloading data from https://github.com/fchollet/deep-learning-models/releases/download/v0.1/vgg16\_weights\_tf\_dim\_ordering\_tf\_kernels\_notop.h

Layer (type)	Output	Shape			Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	(None,	None,	None,	3)	0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None,	None,	None,	64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None,	None,	None,	64)	36928
block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None,	None,	None,	64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None,	None,	None,	128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None,	None,	None,	128)	147584
block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None,	None,	None,	128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None,	None,	None,	256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None,	None,	None,	256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None,	None,	None,	256)	590080
block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None,	None,	None,	256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None,	None,	None,	512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None,	None,	None,	512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None,	None,	None,	512)	2359808
block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None,	None,	None,	512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None,	None,	None,	512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None,	None,	None,	512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None,	None,	None,	512)	2359808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None,	None,	None,	•	0

Total params: 14,714,688.0
Trainable params: 14,714,688.0

Non-trainable params: 0.0

### **Baseline Model**

```
In [7]: # new metrics function
        from keras import metrics
        def precision(y_true, y_pred):
            """Precision metric.
            Only computes a batch-wise average of precision.
            Computes the precision, a metric for multi-label classification of
            how many selected items are relevant.
            true positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y true * y pred, 0, 1)))
            predicted positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y pred, 0, 1)))
            precision = true positives / (predicted positives + K.epsilon())
            return precision
        def recall(y_true, y_pred):
            """Recall metric.
            Only computes a batch-wise average of recall.
            Computes the recall, a metric for multi-label classification of
            how many relevant items are selected.
             11 11 11
            true positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true * y_pred, 0, 1)))
            possible_positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true, 0, 1)))
            recall = true positives / (possible positives + K.epsilon())
            return recall
        def f1_score(y_true, y_pred):
            # Count positive samples.
            c1 = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y true * y pred, 0, 1)))
            c2 = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y pred, 0, 1)))
            c3 = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true, 0, 1)))
            # If there are no true samples, fix the F1 score at 0.
            if c3 == 0:
                return 0
            # How many selected items are relevant?
            precision = c1 / c2
            # How many relevant items are selected?
            recall = c1 / c3
            # Calculate f1 score
            f1 score = 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)
            return f1 score
```

```
In [8]: #Create your own input format (here 3x32x32)
        input = Input(shape=(32,32,3),name = 'image input')
        #Use the generated model
        output_vgg16_conv = model_vgg16_conv(input)
        #Add the fully-connected layers
        m = Flatten(name='flatten')(output vgg16 conv)
        m = Dense(4096, activation='relu', name='fc1')(m)
        m = Dense(4096, activation='relu', name='fc2')(m)
        m = Dense(19, activation='sigmoid', name='predictions')(m) #sigmoid inst
        ead of softmax
        #Create my own model
        model2 = Model(input=input, output=m)
        model2.summary()
        sgd = SGD(1r=0.1, momentum=0.9)
        model2.compile(loss='binary crossentropy',
                      optimizer=sqd,
                      metrics=['accuracy',precision,recall,f1_score])
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
image_input (InputLayer)	(None, 32, 32, 3)	0
vgg16 (Model)	multiple	14714688
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 512)	0
fc1 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	2101248
fc2 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	16781312
predictions (Dense)	(None, 19)	77843

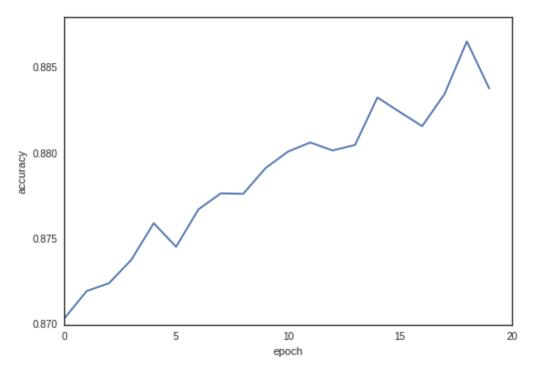
Total params: 33,675,091.0
Trainable params: 33,675,091.0
Non-trainable params: 0.0

/home/ubuntu/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/ipykernel/\_\_main\_\_.py:1 4: UserWarning: Update your `Model` call to the Keras 2 API: `Model(out puts=Tensor("pr..., inputs=Tensor("im...)`

```
Train on 6993 samples, validate on 2998 samples
Epoch 1/20
0.8704 - precision: 0.5709 - recall: 0.1000 - f1_score: 0.1663 - val_1
oss: 0.3223 - val acc: 0.8715 - val precision: 0.5537 - val recall: 0.1
469 - val f1 score: 0.2321
Epoch 2/20
0.8720 - precision: 0.5608 - recall: 0.1657 - f1 score: 0.2555 - val 1
oss: 0.3156 - val_acc: 0.8717 - val_precision: 0.5486 - val_recall: 0.1
687 - val f1 score: 0.2580
Epoch 3/20
0.8724 - precision: 0.5639 - recall: 0.1769 - f1 score: 0.2688 - val 1
oss: 0.3147 - val_acc: 0.8714 - val_precision: 0.5494 - val_recall: 0.1
520 - val_f1_score: 0.2381
Epoch 4/20
0.8738 - precision: 0.5757 - recall: 0.1948 - f1_score: 0.2889 - val 1
oss: 0.3103 - val acc: 0.8735 - val precision: 0.5483 - val recall: 0.2
450 - val f1 score: 0.3386
Epoch 5/20
0.8759 - precision: 0.5854 - recall: 0.2259 - f1 score: 0.3249 - val 1
oss: 0.3054 - val_acc: 0.8764 - val_precision: 0.5925 - val_recall: 0.2
080 - val_f1_score: 0.3078
Epoch 6/20
0.8746 - precision: 0.5795 - recall: 0.2052 - f1 score: 0.3012 - val 1
oss: 0.3081 - val acc: 0.8759 - val precision: 0.6049 - val recall: 0.1
772 - val f1 score: 0.2740
Epoch 7/20
0.8767 - precision: 0.5993 - recall: 0.2215 - f1 score: 0.3212 - val 1
oss: 0.3077 - val_acc: 0.8739 - val_precision: 0.5549 - val_recall: 0.2
318 - val_f1_score: 0.3269
Epoch 8/20
0.8777 - precision: 0.6030 - recall: 0.2314 - f1 score: 0.3336 - val 1
oss: 0.3049 - val acc: 0.8769 - val precision: 0.5990 - val recall: 0.2
086 - val_f1_score: 0.3093
Epoch 9/20
0.8777 - precision: 0.6015 - recall: 0.2343 - f1 score: 0.3366 - val 1
oss: 0.3106 - val acc: 0.8731 - val precision: 0.5796 - val recall: 0.1
471 - val f1 score: 0.2346
Epoch 10/20
0.8792 - precision: 0.6169 - recall: 0.2395 - f1 score: 0.3431 - val 1
oss: 0.3012 - val_acc: 0.8776 - val_precision: 0.5996 - val_recall: 0.2
247 - val f1 score: 0.3268
Epoch 11/20
0.8801 - precision: 0.6154 - recall: 0.2602 - f1 score: 0.3647 - val 1
oss: 0.3033 - val acc: 0.8770 - val precision: 0.5798 - val recall: 0.2
534 - val f1 score: 0.3525
Epoch 12/20
```

```
0.8807 - precision: 0.6220 - recall: 0.2594 - f1 score: 0.3652 - val 1
oss: 0.3047 - val acc: 0.8765 - val precision: 0.5692 - val recall: 0.2
720 - val f1 score: 0.3680
Epoch 13/20
0.8802 - precision: 0.6165 - recall: 0.2616 - f1 score: 0.3660 - val 1
oss: 0.3060 - val acc: 0.8762 - val precision: 0.5613 - val recall: 0.2
900 - val f1 score: 0.3823
Epoch 14/20
0.8805 - precision: 0.6166 - recall: 0.2687 - f1_score: 0.3727 - val_1
oss: 0.3099 - val acc: 0.8754 - val precision: 0.5769 - val recall: 0.2
147 - val f1 score: 0.3129
Epoch 15/20
0.8833 - precision: 0.6379 - recall: 0.2801 - f1 score: 0.3886 - val 1
oss: 0.3042 - val_acc: 0.8781 - val_precision: 0.5844 - val_recall: 0.2
698 - val_f1_score: 0.3691
Epoch 16/20
0.8824 - precision: 0.6242 - recall: 0.2917 - f1_score: 0.3969 - val_1
oss: 0.3140 - val acc: 0.8733 - val precision: 0.5474 - val recall: 0.2
425 - val f1 score: 0.3359
Epoch 17/20
0.8816 - precision: 0.6315 - recall: 0.2627 - f1 score: 0.3698 - val 1
oss: 0.3035 - val acc: 0.8768 - val precision: 0.5888 - val recall: 0.2
254 - val f1 score: 0.3259
Epoch 18/20
0.8835 - precision: 0.6293 - recall: 0.3019 - f1 score: 0.4069 - val 1
oss: 0.3054 - val acc: 0.8765 - val precision: 0.5767 - val recall: 0.2
497 - val f1 score: 0.3484
Epoch 19/20
0.8866 - precision: 0.6584 - recall: 0.3054 - f1 score: 0.4160 - val 1
oss: 0.3036 - val acc: 0.8783 - val precision: 0.5891 - val recall: 0.2
632 - val f1 score: 0.3638
Epoch 20/20
0.8838 - precision: 0.6237 - recall: 0.3179 - f1 score: 0.4205 - val 1
oss: 0.3208 - val_acc: 0.8702 - val_precision: 0.5185 - val_recall: 0.2
540 - val f1 score: 0.3409
['loss', 'acc', 'precision', 'recall', 'f1 score']
Test loss: 0.320800663691
Test accuracy: 0.870176484618
Precision 0.520502572938
Recall 0.255452839811
f1 score 0.341115456728
```

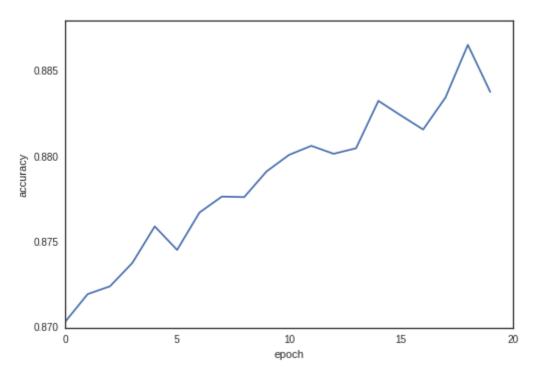
Out[14]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7fbb9c04d710>



```
In [17]: # here is a visualization of the training process
plt.plot(history2.history['acc'])
plt.xlabel("epoch")
plt.ylabel("accuracy")

print(model2.metrics_names)
score = model2.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=0)
print('Test loss:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
print('Precision', score[2])
print('Recall', score[3])
print('fl score', score[4])
```

['loss', 'acc', 'precision', 'recall', 'f1\_score']
Test loss: 0.320800663691
Test accuracy: 0.870176484618
Precision 0.520502572938
Recall 0.255452839811
f1 score 0.341115456728



### **Change optimizer to Adam**

model3 = Model(input=input, output=m) #keeping settings from model 2 In [19]: model3.summary() # change optimizer to adam with default parameter values adam = Adam(lr=0.001, beta\_1=0.9, beta\_2=0.999, epsilon=1e-08, decay=0.0) model3.compile(loss='binary\_crossentropy', optimizer=adam, metrics=['accuracy', precision, recall, f1\_score]) batch\_size = 512 epochs = 20history3 = model3.fit(x\_train, y\_train, batch size=batch size, epochs=epochs, verbose=1, validation\_data=(x\_test, y\_test))

/home/ubuntu/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/ipykernel/\_\_main\_\_.py:
1: UserWarning: Update your `Model` call to the Keras 2 API: `Model(out
puts=Tensor("pr..., inputs=Tensor("im...)`
 if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_':

```
Layer (type)
                     Output Shape
                                       Param #
______
                     (None, 32, 32, 3)
                                       0
image_input (InputLayer)
vgg16 (Model)
                    multiple
                                       14714688
                                       0
flatten (Flatten)
                     (None, 512)
fc1 (Dense)
                                       2101248
                     (None, 4096)
fc2 (Dense)
                     (None, 4096)
                                       16781312
predictions (Dense)
                     (None, 19)
                                       77843
______
Total params: 33,675,091.0
Trainable params: 33,675,091.0
Non-trainable params: 0.0
Train on 6993 samples, validate on 2998 samples
Epoch 1/20
0.8636 - precision: 0.2403 - recall: 0.0908 - f1 score: nan - val los
s: 0.3407 - val_acc: 0.8650 - val_precision: 0.4733 - val_recall: 0.188
6 - val f1 score: 0.2697
Epoch 2/20
0.8670 - precision: 0.1436 - recall: 0.0454 - f1 score: nan - val los
s: 0.3342 - val_acc: 0.8678 - val_precision: 0.0000e+00 - val recall:
0.0000e+00 - val f1 score: nan
Epoch 3/20
0.8668 - precision: 0.2400 - recall: 0.0301 - f1 score: nan - val los
s: 0.3398 - val acc: 0.8532 - val precision: 0.4162 - val recall: 0.274
0 - val_f1_score: 0.3304
Epoch 4/20
0.8647 - precision: 0.4078 - recall: 0.1008 - f1 score: nan - val los
s: 0.3243 - val acc: 0.8689 - val precision: 0.6429 - val recall: 0.018
9 - val f1 score: 0.0368
Epoch 5/20
0.8692 - precision: 0.5502 - recall: 0.1150 - f1 score: 0.1814 - val 1
oss: 0.3195 - val acc: 0.8694 - val precision: 0.5183 - val recall: 0.1
675 - val f1 score: 0.2531
Epoch 6/20
0.8712 - precision: 0.5470 - recall: 0.1750 - f1 score: 0.2627 - val 1
oss: 0.3134 - val acc: 0.8707 - val precision: 0.5307 - val recall: 0.1
933 - val f1 score: 0.2834
Epoch 7/20
0.8714 - precision: 0.5451 - recall: 0.1969 - f1 score: 0.2874 - val 1
oss: 0.3185 - val acc: 0.8701 - val precision: 0.5261 - val recall: 0.1
808 - val f1_score: 0.2691
Epoch 8/20
```

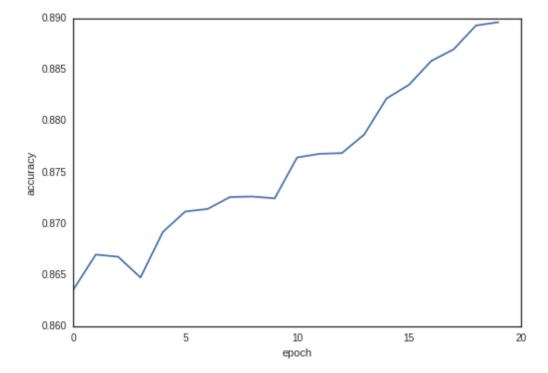
```
0.8726 - precision: 0.5597 - recall: 0.1953 - f1 score: 0.2827 - val 1
oss: 0.3135 - val_acc: 0.8724 - val_precision: 0.5377 - val_recall: 0.2
471 - val f1 score: 0.3385
Epoch 9/20
0.8726 - precision: 0.5466 - recall: 0.2375 - f1_score: 0.3304 - val 1
oss: 0.3121 - val_acc: 0.8717 - val_precision: 0.5360 - val_recall: 0.2
184 - val f1 score: 0.3103
Epoch 10/20
0.8725 - precision: 0.5503 - recall: 0.2119 - f1 score: 0.3039 - val 1
oss: 0.3134 - val_acc: 0.8718 - val_precision: 0.5325 - val_recall: 0.2
497 - val f1 score: 0.3399
Epoch 11/20
0.8764 - precision: 0.5807 - recall: 0.2501 - f1_score: 0.3491 - val_1
oss: 0.3124 - val acc: 0.8730 - val precision: 0.5438 - val recall: 0.2
438 - val_f1_score: 0.3366
Epoch 12/20
0.8768 - precision: 0.5799 - recall: 0.2627 - f1 score: 0.3613 - val 1
oss: 0.3152 - val_acc: 0.8732 - val_precision: 0.5546 - val_recall: 0.2
067 - val f1 score: 0.3010
Epoch 13/20
0.8769 - precision: 0.5841 - recall: 0.2530 - f1 score: 0.3522 - val 1
oss: 0.3190 - val acc: 0.8704 - val precision: 0.5224 - val recall: 0.2
302 - val f1 score: 0.3195
Epoch 14/20
0.8787 - precision: 0.5947 - recall: 0.2726 - f1 score: 0.3729 - val 1
oss: 0.3158 - val acc: 0.8725 - val precision: 0.5398 - val recall: 0.2
429 - val f1 score: 0.3349
Epoch 15/20
0.8822 - precision: 0.6152 - recall: 0.3018 - f1 score: 0.4046 - val 1
oss: 0.3150 - val acc: 0.8733 - val precision: 0.5455 - val recall: 0.2
515 - val_f1_score: 0.3441
Epoch 16/20
0.8835 - precision: 0.6225 - recall: 0.3123 - f1 score: 0.4156 - val 1
oss: 0.3203 - val acc: 0.8724 - val precision: 0.5395 - val recall: 0.2
343 - val f1 score: 0.3266
Epoch 17/20
0.8859 - precision: 0.6396 - recall: 0.3212 - f1 score: 0.4272 - val 1
oss: 0.3214 - val_acc: 0.8730 - val_precision: 0.5389 - val_recall: 0.2
733 - val f1 score: 0.3625
Epoch 18/20
0.8870 - precision: 0.6420 - recall: 0.3366 - f1 score: 0.4415 - val 1
oss: 0.3213 - val_acc: 0.8717 - val_precision: 0.5300 - val_recall: 0.2
612 - val f1 score: 0.3498
Epoch 19/20
0.8893 - precision: 0.6608 - recall: 0.3409 - f1 score: 0.4496 - val 1
oss: 0.3281 - val acc: 0.8711 - val precision: 0.5246 - val recall: 0.2
```

```
In [20]: # once training is complete, let's see how well we have done
    score = model3.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=0)
    print(model3.metrics_names)
    print('Test loss:', score[0])
    print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
    print('Precision', score[2])
    print('Recall', score[3])
    print('f1 score', score[4])
```

['loss', 'acc', 'precision', 'recall', 'f1\_score']
Test loss: 0.326375924921
Test accuracy: 0.86956204137
Precision 0.512464917287
Recall 0.271144805013
f1 score 0.353980610357

```
In [21]: plt.plot(history3.history['acc'])
    plt.xlabel("epoch")
    plt.ylabel("accuracy")
```

#### Out[21]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7fbb7bc51090>



### **Tune: Drop-based Learning Rate Schedule**

based on <a href="http://machinelearningmastery.com/using-learning-rate-schedules-deep-learning-models-python-keras/">http://machinelearningmastery.com/using-learning-rate-schedules-deep-learning-models-python-keras/</a>)

In [25]: from keras.callbacks import LearningRateScheduler # learning rate schedule def step\_decay(epoch): initial\_lrate = 0.1 drop = 0.5epochs\_drop = 10.0 lrate = initial lrate \* math.pow(drop, math.floor((1+epoch)/epochs d rop)) return lrate # fix random seed for reproducibility seed = 7np.random.seed(seed) # Compile model model4 = Model(input=input, output=m) sgd = SGD(lr=0.0, momentum=0.9, decay=0.0, nesterov=False) model4.compile(loss='binary crossentropy', optimizer=sqd, metrics=['accuracy',precision,recall,f1\_score]) # learning schedule callback lrate = LearningRateScheduler(step\_decay) callbacks list = [lrate] history4 = model4.fit(x train, y train, batch size=512, epochs=20, verbose=1, validation data=(x test, y test))

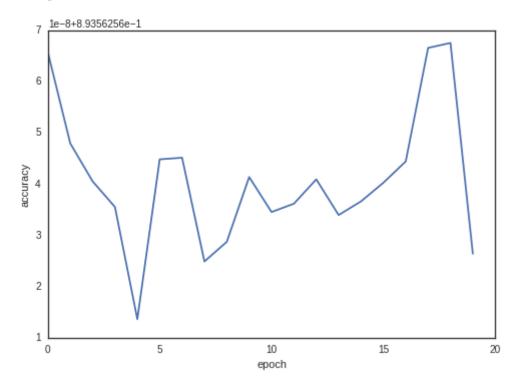
/home/ubuntu/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/ipykernel/\_\_main\_\_.py:1 7: UserWarning: Update your `Model` call to the Keras 2 API: `Model(out puts=Tensor("pr..., inputs=Tensor("im...)`

```
Train on 6993 samples, validate on 2998 samples
Epoch 1/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6832 - recall: 0.3695 - f1_score: 0.4795 - val_1
oss: 0.3264 - val_acc: 0.8696 - val_precision: 0.5128 - val_recall: 0.2
692 - val f1 score: 0.3530
Epoch 2/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6833 - recall: 0.3694 - f1 score: 0.4794 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val_acc: 0.8696 - val_precision: 0.5128 - val_recall: 0.2
692 - val f1 score: 0.3530
Epoch 3/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6833 - recall: 0.3693 - f1 score: 0.4794 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val_acc: 0.8696 - val_precision: 0.5128 - val_recall: 0.2
692 - val_f1_score: 0.3530
Epoch 4/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6832 - recall: 0.3692 - f1_score: 0.4793 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val acc: 0.8696 - val precision: 0.5128 - val recall: 0.2
692 - val f1 score: 0.3530
Epoch 5/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6832 - recall: 0.3693 - f1 score: 0.4793 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val_acc: 0.8696 - val_precision: 0.5128 - val_recall: 0.2
692 - val_f1_score: 0.3530
Epoch 6/20
6993/6993 [============== ] - 12s - loss: 0.2660 - acc:
0.8936 - precision: 0.6834 - recall: 0.3692 - f1 score: 0.4793 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val acc: 0.8696 - val precision: 0.5128 - val recall: 0.2
692 - val f1 score: 0.3530
Epoch 7/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6833 - recall: 0.3693 - f1 score: 0.4794 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val_acc: 0.8696 - val_precision: 0.5128 - val_recall: 0.2
692 - val f1 score: 0.3530
Epoch 8/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6833 - recall: 0.3692 - f1 score: 0.4794 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val acc: 0.8696 - val precision: 0.5128 - val recall: 0.2
692 - val_f1_score: 0.3530
Epoch 9/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6833 - recall: 0.3694 - f1 score: 0.4794 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val acc: 0.8696 - val precision: 0.5128 - val recall: 0.2
692 - val f1 score: 0.3530
Epoch 10/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6833 - recall: 0.3692 - f1 score: 0.4794 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val_acc: 0.8696 - val_precision: 0.5128 - val_recall: 0.2
692 - val f1 score: 0.3530
Epoch 11/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6832 - recall: 0.3693 - f1 score: 0.4794 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val acc: 0.8696 - val precision: 0.5128 - val recall: 0.2
692 - val f1 score: 0.3530
Epoch 12/20
```

```
0.8936 - precision: 0.6832 - recall: 0.3692 - f1 score: 0.4793 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val acc: 0.8696 - val precision: 0.5128 - val recall: 0.2
692 - val f1 score: 0.3530
Epoch 13/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6832 - recall: 0.3692 - f1 score: 0.4794 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val acc: 0.8696 - val precision: 0.5128 - val recall: 0.2
692 - val f1 score: 0.3530
Epoch 14/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6834 - recall: 0.3693 - f1_score: 0.4794 - val_1
oss: 0.3264 - val acc: 0.8696 - val precision: 0.5128 - val recall: 0.2
692 - val f1 score: 0.3530
Epoch 15/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6833 - recall: 0.3694 - f1 score: 0.4794 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val_acc: 0.8696 - val_precision: 0.5128 - val_recall: 0.2
692 - val_f1_score: 0.3530
Epoch 16/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6834 - recall: 0.3693 - f1 score: 0.4794 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val acc: 0.8696 - val precision: 0.5128 - val recall: 0.2
692 - val f1 score: 0.3530
Epoch 17/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6832 - recall: 0.3695 - f1 score: 0.4795 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val acc: 0.8696 - val precision: 0.5128 - val recall: 0.2
692 - val f1 score: 0.3530
Epoch 18/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6832 - recall: 0.3692 - f1 score: 0.4793 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val acc: 0.8696 - val precision: 0.5128 - val recall: 0.2
692 - val f1 score: 0.3530
Epoch 19/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6834 - recall: 0.3694 - f1 score: 0.4795 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val acc: 0.8696 - val precision: 0.5128 - val recall: 0.2
692 - val f1 score: 0.3530
Epoch 20/20
0.8936 - precision: 0.6833 - recall: 0.3693 - f1 score: 0.4794 - val 1
oss: 0.3264 - val_acc: 0.8696 - val_precision: 0.5128 - val_recall: 0.2
692 - val f1 score: 0.3530
```

```
In [26]: score = model4.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=0)
         print(model4.metrics names)
         print('Test loss:', score[0])
         print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
         print('Precision', score[2])
         print('Recall', score[3])
         print('f1 score', score[4])
         ['loss', 'acc', 'precision', 'recall', 'f1_score']
         Test loss: 0.326375924921
         Test accuracy: 0.86956204137
         Precision 0.512464917287
         Recall 0.271144805013
         fl score 0.353980610357
In [27]: plt.plot(history4.history['acc'])
         plt.xlabel("epoch")
         plt.ylabel("accuracy")
```

Out[27]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7fbb7b5d2ed0>



## **Tune: Time-based learning rate decay**

```
In [9]: # fix random seed for reproducibility
        seed = 7
        np.random.seed(seed)
        # Compile model
        epochs = 50
        learning_rate = 0.1
        decay rate = learning rate / epochs
        momentum = 0.8
        sgd = SGD(lr=learning_rate, momentum=momentum, decay=decay_rate, nestero
        v=False)
        #Create my own model
        model5 = Model(input=input, output=m)
        model5.summary()
        model5.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
                       optimizer=sqd,
                       metrics=['accuracy',precision,recall,f1_score])
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
<pre>image_input (InputLayer)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 3)	0
vgg16 (Model)	multiple	14714688
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 512)	0
fc1 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	2101248
fc2 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	16781312
predictions (Dense)	(None, 19)	77843

Total params: 33,675,091.0 Trainable params: 33,675,091.0 Non-trainable params: 0.0

/home/ubuntu/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/ipykernel/\_\_main\_\_.py:1
3: UserWarning: Update your `Model` call to the Keras 2 API: `Model(out puts=Tensor("pr..., inputs=Tensor("im...)`

```
Train on 6993 samples, validate on 2998 samples
Epoch 1/20
0.8686 - precision: 0.5478 - recall: 0.0266 - f1_score: nan - val_los
s: 0.3226 - val_acc: 0.8703 - val_precision: 0.6503 - val_recall: 0.041
4 - val_f1_score: 0.0779
Epoch 2/20
0.8717 - precision: 0.5763 - recall: 0.1464 - f1 score: 0.2285 - val 1
oss: 0.3142 - val_acc: 0.8725 - val_precision: 0.5542 - val_recall: 0.1
846 - val f1 score: 0.2769
Epoch 3/20
0.8732 - precision: 0.5743 - recall: 0.1795 - f1 score: 0.2711 - val 1
oss: 0.3100 - val_acc: 0.8749 - val_precision: 0.5867 - val_recall: 0.1
826 - val_f1_score: 0.2785
Epoch 4/20
0.8739 - precision: 0.5784 - recall: 0.1888 - f1_score: 0.2834 - val 1
oss: 0.3110 - val acc: 0.8733 - val precision: 0.6049 - val recall: 0.1
222 - val f1 score: 0.2033
Epoch 5/20
0.8755 - precision: 0.5991 - recall: 0.2006 - f1 score: 0.2966 - val 1
oss: 0.3061 - val_acc: 0.8757 - val_precision: 0.5996 - val_recall: 0.1
802 - val_f1_score: 0.2771
Epoch 6/20
0.8764 - precision: 0.5942 - recall: 0.2226 - f1 score: 0.3220 - val 1
oss: 0.3058 - val acc: 0.8757 - val precision: 0.5737 - val recall: 0.2
334 - val f1 score: 0.3318
Epoch 7/20
0.8781 - precision: 0.6136 - recall: 0.2255 - f1 score: 0.3282 - val 1
oss: 0.3018 - val acc: 0.8771 - val precision: 0.6012 - val recall: 0.2
097 - val_f1_score: 0.3109
Epoch 8/20
6993/6993 [=============] - 12s - loss: 0.2976 - acc:
0.8786 - precision: 0.6101 - recall: 0.2387 - f1 score: 0.3421 - val 1
oss: 0.3026 - val acc: 0.8764 - val precision: 0.5955 - val recall: 0.2
044 - val_f1_score: 0.3043
Epoch 9/20
0.8795 - precision: 0.6171 - recall: 0.2474 - f1 score: 0.3514 - val 1
oss: 0.2994 - val acc: 0.8783 - val precision: 0.6021 - val recall: 0.2
354 - val f1 score: 0.3384
Epoch 10/20
0.8805 - precision: 0.6250 - recall: 0.2529 - f1 score: 0.3594 - val 1
oss: 0.3053 - val_acc: 0.8756 - val_precision: 0.5746 - val_recall: 0.2
289 - val f1 score: 0.3273
Epoch 11/20
0.8802 - precision: 0.6190 - recall: 0.2559 - f1 score: 0.3611 - val 1
oss: 0.2993 - val acc: 0.8782 - val precision: 0.5970 - val recall: 0.2
438 - val f1 score: 0.3462
Epoch 12/20
```

```
0.8808 - precision: 0.6247 - recall: 0.2607 - f1 score: 0.3663 - val 1
      oss: 0.3034 - val acc: 0.8764 - val precision: 0.5932 - val recall: 0.2
      070 - val f1 score: 0.3069
      Epoch 13/20
      0.8813 - precision: 0.6272 - recall: 0.2590 - f1 score: 0.3658 - val 1
      oss: 0.2978 - val acc: 0.8788 - val precision: 0.5922 - val recall: 0.2
      698 - val f1 score: 0.3707
      Epoch 14/20
      0.8831 - precision: 0.6320 - recall: 0.2849 - f1_score: 0.3923 - val_1
      oss: 0.2963 - val acc: 0.8791 - val precision: 0.6098 - val recall: 0.2
      385 - val f1 score: 0.3428
      Epoch 15/20
      0.8840 - precision: 0.6415 - recall: 0.2872 - f1 score: 0.3956 - val 1
      oss: 0.2969 - val_acc: 0.8787 - val_precision: 0.5913 - val_recall: 0.2
      695 - val_f1_score: 0.3703
      Epoch 16/20
      0.8856 - precision: 0.6498 - recall: 0.3009 - f1 score: 0.4110 - val 1
      oss: 0.3020 - val acc: 0.8780 - val precision: 0.5770 - val recall: 0.2
      915 - val f1 score: 0.3872
      Epoch 17/20
      0.8836 - precision: 0.6388 - recall: 0.2862 - f1 score: 0.3943 - val 1
      oss: 0.2994 - val acc: 0.8775 - val precision: 0.5840 - val recall: 0.2
      572 - val f1 score: 0.3571
      Epoch 18/20
      0.8864 - precision: 0.6547 - recall: 0.3065 - f1 score: 0.4166 - val 1
      oss: 0.2972 - val acc: 0.8794 - val precision: 0.5899 - val recall: 0.2
      903 - val f1 score: 0.3890
      Epoch 19/20
      0.8865 - precision: 0.6484 - recall: 0.3193 - f1 score: 0.4271 - val 1
      oss: 0.2992 - val acc: 0.8774 - val precision: 0.5905 - val recall: 0.2
      381 - val f1 score: 0.3392
      Epoch 20/20
      0.8882 - precision: 0.6623 - recall: 0.3236 - f1 score: 0.4339 - val 1
      oss: 0.2996 - val_acc: 0.8788 - val_precision: 0.5856 - val_recall: 0.2
      867 - val f1 score: 0.3849
In [ ]: | score = model5.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=0)
      print(model5.metrics names)
      print('Test loss:', score[0])
      print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
      print('Precision', score[2])
      print('Recall', score[3])
      print('f1 score', score[4])
      plt.plot(history5.history['acc'])
      plt.xlabel("epoch")
      plt.ylabel("accuracy")
```

## Tune: batch size and epochs - takes very long

```
In [ ]: # # tune
        # from sklearn.grid search import GridSearchCV
        # from keras.models import Sequential
        # from keras.layers import Dense
        # from keras.wrappers.scikit learn import KerasClassifier
        # # Function to create model, required for KerasClassifier
        # def create model():
              # create model
        #
              model = Model(input=input, output=m)
              model.compile(loss='binary crossentropy',
        #
                          optimizer='adam',
                         metrics=['accuracy', precision, recall, f1 score])
              return model
        # # fix random seed for reproducibility
        \# seed = 7
        # np.random.seed(seed)
        # # create model
        # model = KerasClassifier(build fn=create model, verbose=0)
        # # define the grid search parameters
        # batch_size = [256, 512, 1024] #, 60, 80, 100]
        \# \text{ epochs} = [10, 20, 50]
        # param grid = dict(batch size=batch size, epochs=epochs)
        # grid = GridSearchCV(estimator=model, param grid=param grid, n jobs=-1)
        # grid result = grid.fit(x train,y train)
        # # summarize results
        # print("Best: %f using %s" % (grid result.best score , grid result.best
        _params_))
        # means = grid result.cv results ['mean test score']
        # stds = grid result.cv results_['std_test_score']
        # params = grid result.cv results ['params']
        # for mean, stdev, param in zip(means, stds, params):
              print("%f (%f) with: %r" % (mean, stdev, param))
```

### Milestone 4 Exploration

#### April 26, 2017

#### 0.0.1 Milestone 4: Deep learning, due Wednesday, April 26, 2017

For this milestone you will (finally) use deep learning to predict movie genres. You will train one small network from scratch on the posters only, and compare this one to a pre-trained network that you fine tune. Here is a description of how to use pretrained models in Keras.

You can try different architectures, initializations, parameter settings, optimization methods, etc. Be adventurous and explore deep learning! It can be fun to combine the features learned by the deep learning model with a SVM, or incorporate meta data into your deep learning model.

**Note:** Be mindful of the longer training times for deep models. Not only for training time, but also for the parameter tuning efforts. You need time to develop a feel for the different parameters and which settings work, which normalization you want to use, which model architecture you choose, etc.

It is great that we have GPUs via AWS to speed up the actual computation time, but you need to be mindful of your AWS credits. The GPU instances are not cheap and can accumulate costs rather quickly. Think about your model first and do some quick dry runs with a larger learning rate or large batch size on your local machine.

The notebook to submit this week should at least include:

- Complete description of the deep network you trained from scratch, including parameter settings, performance, features learned, etc.
- Complete description of the pre-trained network that you fine tuned, including parameter settings, performance, features learned, etc.
- Discussion of the results, how much improvement you gained with fine tuning, etc.
- Discussion of at least one additional exploratory idea you pursued

```
In [1]: import json
    import urllib
    import cStringIO
    from PIL import Image
    from imdb import IMDb
    import pandas as pd
    import numpy as np
    from pandas import Series, DataFrame
    %matplotlib inline
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import seaborn as sns
    import time
    import ast
```

```
from sklearn.multiclass import OneVsRestClassifier
                        from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
                        from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
                        from sklearn.svm import SVC
                        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
                        from sklearn.cross_validation import KFold
                        import difflib
/Users/Xincheng/anaconda/lib/python2.7/site-packages/sklearn/cross_validation.py:44
      "This module will be removed in 0.20.", DeprecationWarning)
In [2]: # part 3 - top 10 most popular movies of 2016 from TMDb and their genre
                        top_2016_1 = urllib.urlopen("https://api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover
                        top_2016_1_json = json.loads(top_2016_1.read())
                        # get genre list
                        genre_list = urllib.urlopen("https://api.themoviedb.org/3/genre/movie/list"
                        genre_list_json = json.loads(genre_list.read())
                        genre_lst = {}
                        for i in genre_list_json['genres']:
                                    genre_lst[i['id']] = str(i['name'])
                        # top most popular movies of 2016
                        top_2016_1 = urllib.urlopen("https://api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/movie?api.themoviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover/moviedb.org/3/discover
                        top_2016_1_json = json.loads(top_2016_1.read())
                        for i in top_2016_1_json['results']:
                                   print i['title'], [genre_lst[j] for j in i['genre_ids']]
Sing ['Animation', 'Comedy', 'Drama', 'Family', 'Music']
Split ['Horror', 'Thriller']
Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them ['Action', 'Adventure', 'Fantasy']
Rogue One: A Star Wars Story ['Action', 'Drama', 'Science Fiction', 'War']
Deadpool ['Action', 'Adventure', 'Comedy', 'Romance']
Arrival ['Thriller', 'Drama', 'Science Fiction', 'Mystery']
Boyka: Undisputed IV ['Action']
La La Land ['Comedy', 'Drama', 'Music', 'Romance']
Doctor Strange ['Action', 'Adventure', 'Fantasy', 'Science Fiction']
Tomorrow Everything Starts ['Drama', 'Comedy']
Captain America: Civil War ['Adventure', 'Action', 'Science Fiction']
Finding Dory ['Adventure', 'Animation', 'Comedy', 'Family']
Collateral Beauty ['Drama', 'Romance']
X-Men: Apocalypse ['Action', 'Adventure', 'Fantasy', 'Science Fiction']
Passengers ['Adventure', 'Drama', 'Romance', 'Science Fiction']
```

```
Why Him? ['Comedy']
Underworld: Blood Wars ['Action', 'Horror']
Suicide Squad ['Action', 'Crime', 'Fantasy', 'Science Fiction']
Hacksaw Ridge ['Drama', 'History', 'War']
Assassin's Creed ['Action', 'Adventure', 'Fantasy', 'Science Fiction']
In [3]: import ast
        movie_2000_df = pd.read_csv('tmdb_metadata.csv')
        movie_2000_df = movie_2000_df.drop('Unnamed: 0', axis=1)
        movie_2000_df = movie_2000_df.dropna()
        labels = []
        for i in movie_2000_df.genre_ids:
            label_matrix = np.zeros(len(genre_lst.keys()), dtype=int)
            for j in ast.literal_eval(i):
                if j in genre_lst.keys():
                    label_matrix[genre_lst.keys().index(j)] = 1
            labels.append(label_matrix)
        movie_2000_df['labels'] = labels
        # convert dates
        import datetime
        def to_integer(dt_time):
            return 10000*dt_time.year + 100*dt_time.month + dt_time.day
        int_dates =[]
        for i in movie_2000_df.release_date:
            f = i.split('-')
            a = datetime.date(int(f[0]), int(f[1]), int(f[2]))
            int_dates.append(to_integer(a))
        movie_2000_df['int_dates'] = int_dates
In [4]: data = movie_2000_df.drop(['genre_ids', 'movie_id', 'poster_path', 'overvie
In [5]: words = pd.read_csv('genre_words_pca.csv').drop('Unnamed: 0', axis = 1)
In [6]: x = pd.concat([data[['popularity', 'vote_average', 'vote_count', 'int_dates
        y = data['labels']
        y = np.asarray(y.tolist())
        x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size = 0.3)
In [7]: from __future__ import print_function
        import keras
```

```
from keras.models import Sequential
        from keras.layers import Dense
        from keras.optimizers import SGD
        import matplotlib
        sns.set style('white')
Using TensorFlow backend.
In [8]: # smaller batch size means noisier gradient, but more updates per epoch
        batch\_size = 512
        # this is fixed, we have 10 digits in our data set
        num classes = 10
        # number of iterations over the complete training data
        epochs = 100
        # the data, shuffled and split between train and test sets
        # (x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
        \# x train = x train.reshape(60000, 784)
        \# x_{test} = x_{test.reshape}(10000, 784)
        x_train = x_train.astype('float32')
        x_test = x_test.astype('float32')
        # normalize image values to [0,1]
        # interestingly the keras example code does not center the data
        # x_train /= 255
        # x_test /= 255
        print(x_train.shape[0], 'train samples')
        print(x_test.shape[0], 'test samples')
3431 train samples
1471 test samples
In [ ]:
In [9]: # create an empty network model
       model = Sequential()
        # add an input layer
        model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu', input_shape=(304,)))
        # this is our hidden layer
        model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))
        # and an output layer
        # note that the 10 is the number of classes we have
        # the classes are mutually exclusive so softmax is a good choice
        model.add(Dense(19, activation='sigmoid'))
```

from keras.datasets import mnist

# # prints out a summary of the model architecture model.summary()

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	19520
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 64)	4160
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 19)	1235

-----

Total params: 24,915 Trainable params: 24,915 Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [10]: from keras import metrics
         import keras.backend as K
         def precision(y_true, y_pred):
             """Precision metric.
             Only computes a batch-wise average of precision.
             Computes the precision, a metric for multi-label classification of
             how many selected items are relevant.
             11 11 11
             true_positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true * y_pred, 0, 1)))
             predicted_positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_pred, 0, 1)))
             precision = true_positives / (predicted_positives + K.epsilon())
             return precision
         def recall(y_true, y_pred):
             """Recall metric.
             Only computes a batch-wise average of recall.
             Computes the recall, a metric for multi-label classification of
             how many relevant items are selected.
             n n n
             true_positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true * y_pred, 0, 1)))
             possible_positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true, 0, 1)))
             recall = true_positives / (possible_positives + K.epsilon())
             return recall
         def f1_score(y_true, y_pred):
             # Count positive samples.
             c1 = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true * y_pred, 0, 1)))
```

```
c2 = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_pred, 0, 1)))
           c3 = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true, 0, 1)))
           # If there are no true samples, fix the F1 score at 0.
           if c3 == 0:
               return 0
           # How many selected items are relevant?
           precision = c1 / c2
           # How many relevant items are selected?
           recall = c1 / c3
           # Calculate f1_score
           f1_score = 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)
           return f1_score
In [11]: sgd = SGD(lr=0.01, momentum=0.9)
        model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
                     optimizer=sgd,
                    metrics=['accuracy', precision, recall, f1_score])
In [12]: # this is not the actual training
        # in addition to the training data we provide validation data
        # this data is used to calculate the performance of the model over all the
        # this is useful to determine when training should stop
        # in our case we just use it to monitor the evolution of the model over the
        # if we use the validation data to determine when to stop the training or
        # should not use the test data, but a separate validation set.
        history = model.fit(x_train, y_train,
                          batch_size=batch_size,
                          epochs=epochs,
                          verbose=1,
                          validation_data=(x_test, y_test))
        # once training is complete, let's see how well we have done
        score = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=0)
        print('Test loss:', score[0])
        print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
        print('Test precision:', score[2])
        print('Test recall:', score[3])
        print('Test f1_score:', score[4])
Train on 3431 samples, validate on 1471 samples
Epoch 1/100
Epoch 2/100
```

```
Epoch 3/100
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 26/100
```

```
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 50/100
```

```
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 71/100
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 74/100
```

```
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 79/100
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 86/100
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 90/100
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 93/100
Epoch 94/100
Epoch 95/100
Epoch 96/100
Epoch 97/100
Epoch 98/100
```

#### In [ ]: