Spam-Email-Classification

Group Mean

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What Is the Dataset?

We used a email dataset which has approximately 5000 sample as labeled spam or not. We tried to classify dataset as spam or real. Dataset can be found in the link:

https://github.com/Balakishan77/Spam-Email-Classifier

Metric and Explanation: Recall

Recall accuracy is a metric that is often used in classification tasks. It measures the proportion of positive examples that were correctly classified by the model. In other words, it measures how well the model was able to identify all of the positive examples in the dataset.

Recall accuracy is particularly useful when working with imbalanced datasets, where there are a relatively small number of positive examples compared to negative examples. In these cases, it is important to ensure that the model is able to identify as many of the positive examples as possible, even if it means that there are more false positives.

Some examples of scenarios where recall accuracy might be a useful metric include medical diagnosis, fraud detection, and spam filtering. In all of these cases, it is important to identify as many of the positive examples as possible, even if it means that there may be some false positives.

Overall, recall accuracy is a useful metric for evaluating the performance of a model when working with imbalanced datasets and when it is important to identify as many of the positive examples as possible,

For our case it makes sense to use 'Recall' since it is important for us to identify spam emails.

Data Separation Method

Stratified sampling is used to ensure that each class in the dataset is represented in the sample in the same proportion as it is in the entire dataset. This is particularly important in unbalanced datasets, where one class may be underrepresented. By using stratified sampling, we can ensure that the split between the classes in the training and test sets is representative of the overall distribution of classes in the dataset. This can help to prevent bias in the model, and can improve its performance on the minority class. Because of all these reasons, we chose using stratified shuffle split.

We also used undersampling. Undersampling is typically used when the dataset is unbalanced, meaning that one class is much more prevalent than the other. In this case, the majority class can dominate the model, causing it to be biased towards the majority class. Undersampling can be used to reduce the number of samples in the majority class to be more in line with the minority class, making the model more balanced and less biased.

In general, it is recommended to use stratified k-fold cross-validation to evaluate machine learning models, particularly when the target variable is imbalanced. However, whether or not to use stratified k-fold cross-validation depends on the specific context and goals of your machine learning project. Therefore, we decided to compare both methods.

Pre-Processing and Tokenize

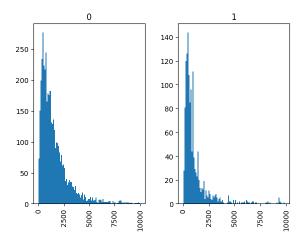
```
#Categorizing given email is spam or ham
             import numpy as np # linear algebra
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)
             import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
             dataset = pd.read_csv('spamham.csv')
dataset.head()
                     Subject: naturally irresistible your corporate...
             1 Subject: the stock trading gunslinger fanny i...
             2 Subject: unbelievable new homes made easy im ...
             3 Subject: 4 color printing special request add...
             4 Subject: do not have money , get software cds ...
In [127... dataset.columns
Out[127]: Index(['text', 'spam'], dtype='object')
In [128... dataset.shape
Out[128]: (5728, 2)
In [129... #Checking for duplicates and removing them
dataset.drop_duplicates(inplace = True)
             dataset.shape #(5695, 2)
Out[129]: (5695, 2)
In [130... dataset
```

```
Out[130]:
               0
                       Subject: naturally irresistible your corporate.
            1 Subject: the stock trading gunslinger fanny i...
               2 Subject: unbelievable new homes made easy im ..
            3 Subject: 4 color printing special request add...
               4 Subject: do not have money , get software cds ...
            5723 Subject: re : research and development charges...
            5724
                       Subject: re: receipts from visit jim , than...
            5725
                     Subject: re : enron case study update wow ! a...
            5726
                         Subject: re : interest david , please , call...
            5727
                   Subject: news : aurora 5 . 2 update aurora ve...
           5695 rows × 2 columns
           #Checking for any null entries in the dataset
print (pd.DataFrame(dataset.isnull().sum()))
            text
            spam
           #Checking class distribution
            dataset.groupby('spam').count()
                0 4327
In [133... len(dataset.text)
Out[133]: 5695
In [134... import numpy as np
            # display a random document and Label
            idx = round(np.random.rand()*len(dataset.text))
print('------Random Document-----')
            print('=======
            print('Document Label: ',[dataset.spam[idx]])
            print('=======
            print("\n".join(dataset.text[idx].split("\n")))
            -----Random Document-----
            Document Label: [0]
           In [135... dataset['length'] = dataset['text'].map(lambda text: len(text))
            dataset[length] = dataset[text].map(lambda text: len(text))
#Let's ploth histogram for Length distribution by spam

dataset.hist(column='length', by='spam', bins=50)

#we can see some extreme outliers, we'll set a threshold for text Length and plot the histogram again
dataset[lataset.length < 10000].hist(column='length', by='spam', bins=100)

#Using Natural Language Processing to cleaning the text to make one corpus
0
                                                             600
             1750
             1500
                                                             500
             1250
                                                              400
             1000
                                                             300
              750
                                                             200
              500
                                                              100
              250
                 0
                                                                0
                    0
                                                                   0
                            10000
```



Tokenize

```
In Γ136...
                 from tensorflow import keras
                 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
                from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
                NUM_TOP_WORDS = None # use entire vocabulary!
MAX_ART_LEN = 250 # maximum and minimum number of words
               #tokenize the text
tokenizer = Tokenizer(num_words=NUM_TOP_WORDS)
tokenizer.fit_on_texts(dataset.text)
# save as sequences with integers replacing words
                sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(dataset.text)
                word_index = tokenizer.word_index
               NUM_TOP_WORDS = len(word_index) if NUM_TOP_WORDS==None else NUM_TOP_WORDS top_words = min((len(word_index),NUM_TOP_WORDS))

print('Found %s unique tokens. Distilled to %d top words.' % (len(word_index),top_words))
                X = pad_sequences(sequences, maxlen=MAX_ART_LEN)
               y_ohe = dataset.spam
print('Shape of data tensor:', X.shape)
print('Shape of label tensor:', y_ohe.shape)
                print(np.max(X))
                Found 37353 unique tokens. Distilled to 37353 top words.
                Shape of data tensor: (5695, 250)
Shape of label tensor: (5695,)
                37353
               CPU times: user 1.18 s, sys: 368 ms, total: 1.55 s Wall time: 2.28 s
```

Undersampling

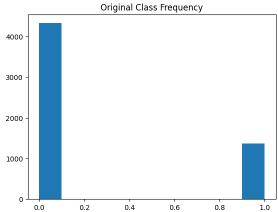
```
In [137... from imblearn.under_sampling import RandomUnderSampler
    from collections import Counter

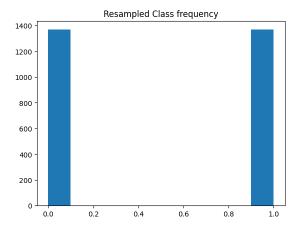
#Use undersampLing to make every
    rus = RandomUnderSampler(random state=0)
    X_resampled, y_resampled = rus.fit_resample(X, y_ohe)
    print(f'Is any y value is NaN: {np.isnan(y_ohe).any()}')

plt.hist(y_ohe)
    plt.title("Original Class Frequency")
    plt.show()

plt.hist(y_resampled)
    plt.title("Resampled Class frequency")
    plt.show()
```

Is any y value is NaN: False





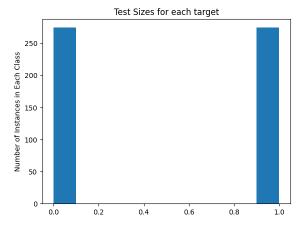
Stratify Split with train_test_split

Training Sizes for each target

1000 - 1000

```
In [139... uniq_classes = np.sum(y_test_ohe,axis=0)
   plt.hist(y_test_ohe)
   plt.title("Test Sizes for each target")
   plt.ylabel("Number of Instances in Each Class")
```

Out[139]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Number of Instances in Each Class')



Architectures

Simple RNN Model

Create first LSTM and GRU Models. Compile Simple RNN, LSTM and GRU

Please note that these values are tuned after checking the validation/training accuracy. Best models are used.

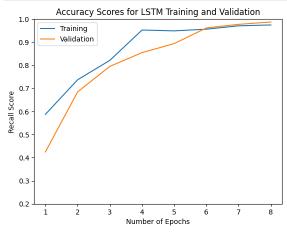
WARNING:tensorflow:Layer lstm_6 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU. WARNING:tensorflow:Layer gru_16 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU. Model: "model 22"

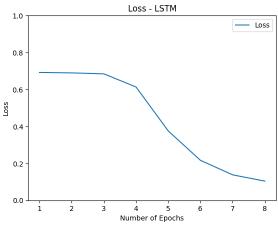
_		
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_5 (InputLayer)	[(None, 250)]	0
embedding_6 (Embedding)	(None, 250, 50)	1867650
simple_rnn_4 (SimpleRNN)	(None, 100)	15100
dense_26 (Dense)	(None, 1)	101
Total params: 1,882,851 Total params: 1,882,851 Trainable params: 1,882,851 Non-trainable params: 0		:=======
None Model: "model_23"		
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_5 (InputLayer)	[(None, 250)]	0
embedding_6 (Embedding)	(None, 250, 50)	1867650
lstm_6 (LSTM)	(None, 100)	60400
dense_27 (Dense)	(None, 1)	101
Total params: 1,928,151 Totalnable params: 1,928,151 Non-trainable params: 0		:=======
None Model: "model_24"		
	Output Shape	Param #
input_5 (InputLayer)	[(None, 250)]	0
embedding_6 (Embedding)	(None, 250, 50)	1867650
gru_16 (GRU)	(None, 100)	45600
dense_28 (Dense)	(None, 1)	101
Total params: 1,913,351 Trainable params: 1,913,351 Non-trainable params: 0		:======

/Users/ycd17/miniforge3/envs/tf/lib/python3.8/site-packages/keras/optimizers/optimizer_v2/adam.py:114: UserWarning: The `lr` argument is deprecated, use `learning_rate` instead. super()._init__name, **kwargs)

Fit the first LSTM Model (MODEL 1)

```
In [142... import time
In [143... start time = time.time()
       with tf.device("/cpu:0"):
           \label{limits} history\_lstm=lstm\_model.fit(X\_train, y\_train\_ohe, epochs=8, batch\_size=32, validation\_data=(X\_test, y\_test\_ohe))
       end time = time.time()
       elapsed_time_LSTM1 = end_time - start_time
       Epoch 1/8
       2022-12-14 17:16:10.033237: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
        ========] - 25s 356ms/step - loss: 0.6898 - recall: 0.6846 - val_loss: 0.6880 - val_recall: 0.7372
       69/69 [===
        Epoch 3/8
        69/69 [===
                      Fnoch 4/8
                          :======] - 25s 359ms/step - loss: 0.6135 - recall: 0.8547 - val_loss: 0.4190 - val_recall: 0.9526
       Epoch 5/8
       69/69 [===
Epoch 6/8
                          ========] - 24s 354ms/step - loss: 0.3757 - recall: 0.8940 - val_loss: 0.2884 - val_recall: 0.9489
        69/69 [======
Epoch 7/8
                     69/69 [===
       In [144... print("Elapsed time:", elapsed_time_LSTM1, 'seconds')
       Elapsed time: 197.23249411582947 seconds
In [145... import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
lstm_acc_training=history_lstm.history['recall']
       lstm_acc=history_lstm.history['val_recall']
epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
       plt.plot(epoch,lstm_acc)
       plt.plot(epoch,lstm_acc_training)
plt.plot(epoch,lstm_acc_training)
plt.title('Accuracy Scores for LSTM Training and Validation')
plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
       plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Recall Score')
            List = ranae(math.fLoor(0, 6)
       plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
       plt.legend(["Training", "Validation"])
```





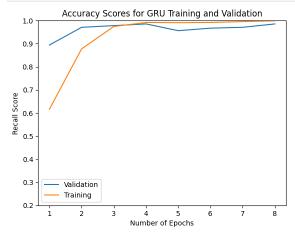
Fit first GRU model (MODEL 2)

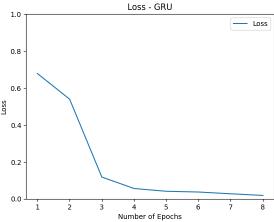
```
In [23]: start_time = time.time()
      with tf.device("/cpu:0")
        \label{linear_problem} history\_gru\_gru\_model.fit(X\_train, y\_train\_ohe, epochs=8, batch\_size=32, validation\_data=(X\_test, y\_test\_ohe))
        end_time = time.time()
      elapsed_time_GRU1 = end_time - start_time
print("Elapsed time:", elapsed_time_GRU1, 'seconds')
      Fnoch 1/8
     69/69 [===
Epoch 2/8
      69/69 [===
                  ===========] - 20s 285ms/step - loss: 0.5395 - recall_2: 0.8775 - val_loss: 0.1453 - val_recall_2: 0.9708
      Epoch 3/8
69/69 [===
                       Epoch 4/8
69/69 [===
Epoch 5/8
                      :=======] - 21s 302ms/step - loss: 0.0411 - recall_2: 0.9909 - val_loss: 0.0847 - val_recall_2: 0.9562
      Epoch 6/8
      69/69 [===
Epoch 7/8
                     :======] - 21s 308ms/step - loss: 0.0370 - recall_2: 0.9918 - val_loss: 0.0654 - val_recall_2: 0.9672
      69/69 [===
Epoch 8/8
                  Elapsed time: 167.90670108795166 seconds
In [60]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
gru_acc_training=history_gru.history['recall_2']
      gru_acc=history_gru.history['val_recall_2']
epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc)
```

plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc_training)

```
plt.title('Accuracy Scores for GRU Training and Validation')
plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
plt.ylabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Recall Score')
#new_list = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.legend(["Validation", "Training"])
plt.show()

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
gru_loss=history_gru.history['loss']
epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
plt.plot(epoch,gru_loss)
plt.title('Loss - GRU')
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylabel('Number of Epochs')
#new_list = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.ticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.t.gloop('Toss'])
plt.legend(["Loss")
```



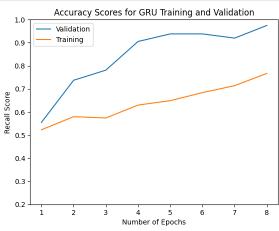


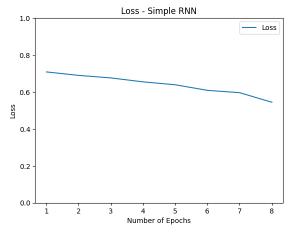
Fit the Simple RRN (Model 3)

```
start_time = time.time()
with tf.device("/cpu:0"):
    history_simple_rnn=simple_rnn_model.fit(X_train, y_train_ohe, epochs=8, batch_size=32, validation_data=(X_test, y_test_ohe))
    end_time = time.time()
elapsed_time_simple_RNN = end_time - start_time
    print("Elapsed time:", elapsed_time_simple_RNN, 'seconds')

Epoch 1/8
2022-12-13 23:57:59.043018: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
69/69 [==========] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.7085 - recall: 0.5229
2022-12-13 23:58:08.398368: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
```

```
69/69 [===
                           Epoch 2/8
        69/69 [===
Epoch 3/8
                                          ===] - 11s 165ms/step - loss: 0.6898 - recall: 0.5795 - val_loss: 0.6586 - val_recall: 0.7372
                                  69/69 [===
                                         ====] - 11s 159ms/step - loss: 0.6548 - recall: 0.6298 - val loss: 0.6142 - val recall: 0.9051
         69/69 [===
         Epoch 5/8
         69/69 [===
                                   ======] - 10s 151ms/step - loss: 0.6391 - recall: 0.6490 - val_loss: 0.5820 - val_recall: 0.9380
         Epoch 6/8
         69/69 [===
                                 :======] - 10s 152ms/step - loss: 0.6089 - recall: 0.6837 - val_loss: 0.5411 - val_recall: 0.9380
         Epoch 7/8
         69/69 [===
                                  Epoch 8/8
        In [61]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        simple_acc_training=history_simple_rnn.history['recall']
simple_acc=history_simple_rnn.history['val_recall']
epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
        plt.plot(epoch, simple_acc)
        plt.plot(epoch,simple_acc_training)
plt.title('Accuracy Scores for GRU Training and Validation')
        plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
        plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Recall Score')
        #new_list = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
        plt.legend(["Validation", "Training"])
plt.show()
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        simple_loss=history_simple_rnn.history['loss']
epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
        plt.plot(epoch, simple_loss)
plt.title('Loss - Simple RNN')
plt.ylim([0, 1])
        plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
         #new_list = range(math.floor(0, 6)
        plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
        plt.legend(["Loss"])
        plt.show()
```



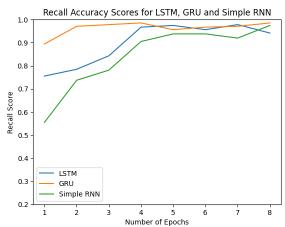


Comparing first three models:

```
In [63]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
gru_acc=history_gru.history['val_recall_2']
lstm_acc=history_lstm.history['val_recall_1']
simple_rnm_acc=history_simple_rnn.history['val_recall']
```

```
epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
plt.plot(epoch, jstm_acc)
plt.plot(epoch, gru_acc)
plt.plot(epoch, gru_acc)
plt.plot(epoch, simple_rnn_acc)
plt.vlittle('Recall Accuracy Scores for LSTM, GRU and Simple RNN')
plt.ylim([0,2, 1])
plt.ylim([0,2, 1])
plt.ylim([0,2, 1])
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Recall Score')
#mew_List = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.legend(["LSTM", "GRU", "Simple RNN"])
```

Out[63]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x4ee8358e0>



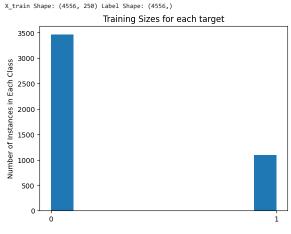
For our dataset, GRU has a better performance and it is trained faster.

In general, both GRUs and LSTMs are types of recurrent neural networks (RNNs) that are commonly used for tasks involving sequential data, such as natural language processing or time series forecasting. GRUs and LSTMs can both be effective for these types of tasks, but GRUs may be more suitable for certain types of datasets. For example, GRUs can be more efficient to train than LSTMs, and may be better suited for datasets with longer sequences or larger vocabularies.

However, LSTMs can have superior performance on some tasks, such as language translation or handwriting recognition. Ultimately, the choice between using a GRU or an LSTM will depend on the specific characteristics of the dataset and the goals of the model and it seems like it is better to use GRU in this dataset.

Trial Without Undersampling:

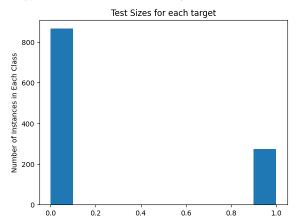
```
In [189. import math
    from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
    from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
    from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
    matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    matplotlib import pyplotlib import pyplot as plt
    matplotlib import pyplother
    matplottib import pyplother
```



In [110_ uniq_classes = np.sum(y_test_ohe_all,axis=0)
plt.hist(y_test_ohe_all)

```
plt.title("Test Sizes for each target")
plt.ylabel("Number of Instances in Each Class")
```

Out[110]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Number of Instances in Each Class')



Architectures (Same Architectures with the previous part)

Simple RNN Model

Create first LSTM and GRU Models. Compile Simple RNN, LSTM and GRU

Please note that these values are tuned after checking the validation/training accuracy. Best models are used.

```
In [112... from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM, GRU
            from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers.schedules import ExponentialDecay
            import tensorflow as tf
            lstm_model = Model(inputs=input_holder,outputs=x)
             \begin{array}{lll} x = GRU(RNN\_STATESIZE, & dropout=0.2, & recurrent\_dropout=0.2)(shared\_embed) \\ x = Dense(NUM\_CLASSES, & activation='sigmoid')(x) \\ \end{array} 
            gru_model = Model(inputs=input_holder,outputs=x)
            # Lr_schedule = ExponentialDecay(
                  initial_learning_rate=0.1,
decay_steps=10000,
decay_rate=0.95)
            opt = Adam(lr=0.0001, epsilon=0.00005, clipnorm=1.0)
            simple_rnn_model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
                            optimizer= opt,
metrics=[tf.keras.metrics.Recall()])
            lstm_model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
                            optimizer= opt.
                            metrics=[tf.keras.metrics.Recall()])
            print(simple_rnn_model.summary())
print(lstm_model.summary())
print(gru_model.summary())
```

WARNING:tensorflow:Layer lstm_3 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU. WARNING:tensorflow:Layer gru_13 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU. Model: "model 15"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_4 (InputLayer)	[(None, 250)]	0
embedding_5 (Embedding)	(None, 250, 50)	1867650
simple_rnn_3 (SimpleRNN)	(None, 100)	15100
dense_19 (Dense)	(None, 1)	101
Total params: 1,882,851 Trainable params: 1,882,851 Non-trainable params: 0		
None Model: "model_16"		
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_4 (InputLayer)	[(None, 250)]	0
embedding_5 (Embedding)	(None, 250, 50)	1867650
lstm_3 (LSTM)	(None, 100)	60400
dense_20 (Dense)	(None, 1)	101
 Total params: 1,928,151 Trainable params: 1,928,151 Non-trainable params: 0		=======
None Model: "model_17"		
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_4 (InputLayer)	[(None, 250)]	0
	(None, 250, 50)	1867650
embedding_5 (Embedding)		
gru_13 (GRU)	(None, 100)	45600

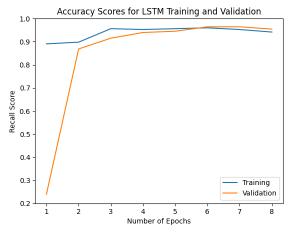
None

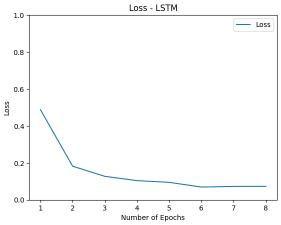
/Users/ycd17/miniforge3/envs/tf/lib/python3.8/site-packages/keras/optimizers/optimizer_v2/adam.py:114: UserWarning: The `lr` argument is deprecated, use `learning_rate` instead. super().__init__(name, **kwargs)

Fit the first LSTM Architecture with the original data (Not undersampled) (MODEL 1)

```
with tf.device("/cpu:0"):
          history_lstm_all=lstm_model.fit(X_train_all, y_train_ohe_all, epochs=8, batch_size=8, validation_data=(X_test_all, y_test_ohe_all))
       end_time = time.time()
       elapsed_time_LSTM1_all = end_time - start_time
       2022-12-14 16:39:14.025191: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
                        ======== 1 - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4882 - recall 19: 0.2395
       Epoch 2/8
        570/570 [=
                        Epoch 3/8
        570/570 [=
                     :=========] - 170s 299ms/step - loss: 0.1273 - recall_19: 0.9150 - val_loss: 0.1531 - val_recall_19: 0.9562
        Epoch 4/8
        570/570 [=
                      570/570 [=
                       Epoch 6/8
570/570 [=
                      ===========] - 167s 294ms/step - loss: 0.0692 - recall_19: 0.9644 - val_loss: 0.1014 - val_recall_19: 0.9599
        Epoch 7/8
        Epoch 8/8
       In [114... print("Elapsed time:", elapsed_time_LSTM1_all, 'seconds')
       Elapsed time: 1349.3080270290375 seconds
In [118... import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       lstm_acc_all_training=history_lstm_all.history['recall_19']
lstm_acc_all=history_lstm_all.history['val_recall_19']
        epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
       plt.plot(epoch,lstm_acc_all)
plt.plot(epoch,lstm_acc_all_training)
       plt.title('Accuracy Scores for LSTM Training and Validation')
plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
       plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
       plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Recall Score')
mew_List = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.legend(["Training", "Validation"])
       plt.show()
```

```
lstm_loss_all=history_lstm_all.history['loss']
epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
plt.plot(epoch,lstm_loss)
plt.title('loss' - LSTM')
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
#new_List = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.legend(["Loss"])
plt.legend(["Loss"])
```



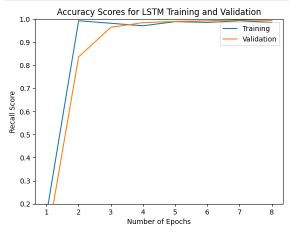


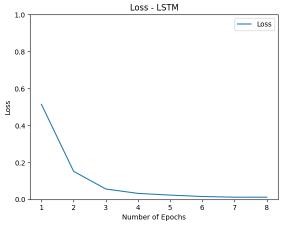
```
In [146... start_time = time.time()
       with tf.device("/cpu:0"):
    history_gru_all=gru_model.fit(X_train_all, y_train_ohe_all, epochs=8, batch_size=32, validation_data=(X_test_all, y_test_ohe_all))
       elapsed_time_GRU1_all = end_time - start_time
print("Elapsed time:", elapsed_time_GRU1, 'seconds')
        2022-12-14 17:24:49.259061: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
                        =========] - 51s 352ms/step - loss: 0.5142 - recall_27: 0.0238 - val_loss: 0.3547 - val_recall_27: 0.1533
        143/143 [=
        Epoch 2/8
143/143 [:
                             Fnoch 3/8
        143/143 [
                            :=======] - 49s 343ms/step - loss: 0.0561 - recall_27: 0.9644 - val_loss: 0.0445 - val_recall_27: 0.9818
        Epoch 4/8
        143/143 [
                             Epoch 5/8
        143/143 F=
                        :========] - 48s 339ms/step - loss: 0.0230 - recall_27: 0.9899 - val_loss: 0.0234 - val_recall_27: 0.9891
                           143/143 [=
        Epoch 7/8
143/143 [==
                       Epoch 8/8
143/143 [========] - 49s 341ms/step - loss: 0.0118 - recall_27: 0.9936 - val_loss: 0.0168 - val_recall_27: 0.9854
        Elapsed time: 167.90670108795166 seconds
In [147... import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        gru_acc_all_training=history_gru_all.history['recall_27']
gru_acc_all=history_gru_all.history['val_recall_27']
epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
       cpotn=[1,2,3,4,3,6,7,6]
plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc_all)
plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc_all_training)
plt.title('Accuracy Scores for LSTM Training and Validation')
plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
        plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
        plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
```

plt.ylabel('Recall Score')

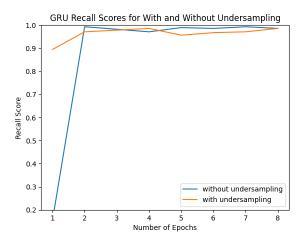
```
#new_List = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.legend(["Training", "Validation"])
plt.show()

gru_loss_all=history_gru_all.history['loss']
epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]]
plt.plot(peoch,gru_loss_all)
plt.title('Loss - LSTM')
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('loss')
#new_List = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.legend(["Loss"])
plt.legend(["Loss"])
```

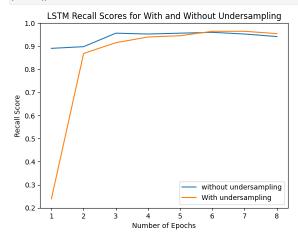




Performance with and without Undersampling (LSTM)



Performance with and without Undersampling (GRU)



In terms of differences, LSTMs have a more complex architecture than GRUs, with more gates and memory cells. This makes LSTMs more powerful and able to capture more complex dependencies in the data, but also makes them more computationally expensive and harder to train.

GRUs, on the other hand, have a simpler architecture and are therefore faster and easier to train, but may not be as effective at capturing long-term dependencies.

In general, LSTMs are considered to be the more powerful and effective of the two, but whether they are the best choice for a particular task depends on the specific details of the problem at hand.

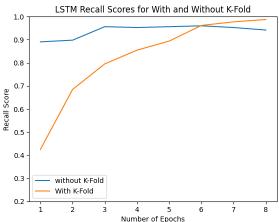
 $From \ our \ results, \ GRU \ performs \ better \ than \ LSTM. \ We \ think \ that \ our \ model \ is \ not \ complex \ enough \ to \ require \ usage \ of \ LSTM.$

Trial with Stratified K-Fold

LSTM with K-Fold

```
In [156... from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Flatten, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
          from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedKFold
         acc_per_fold = []
loss_per_fold = []
         acc_per_epoch = []
          # Define the K-fold Cross Validator
             = StratifiedKFold(n_splits=5, shuffle = True, random_state = 42)
           K-fold Cross Validation model evaluation
         fold no = 1
         start_time = time.time()
          for train, test in skf.split(X_resampled, y_resampled):
             # Define the model architecture
             x = LSTM(RNN_STATESIZE, dropout=0.2, recurrent_dropout=0.2)(shared_embed)
             x = Dense(NUM CLASSES, activation='sigmoid')(x)
             lstm model = Model(inputs=input_holder,outputs=x)
# Compile the model
             lstm_model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
                          optimizer= opt
                          metrics='Recall')
             # Generate a print
             print(f'Training for fold {fold_no} ...')
             with tf.device("/cpu:0"):
                 \label{limits} history\_lstm\_kfold = lstm\_model.fit(X\_resampled[train], \ y\_resampled[train],
                                        batch_size=32,
                                        epochs=8)
             # Generate generalization metrics
            # Generate generate testion metrics
scores = lstm_model.evenluate(X_resampled[test], y_resampled[test], verbose=0)
print(f'Score for fold {fold_no}: {lstm_model.metrics_names[0]} of {scores[0]};
    f'{lstm_model.metrics_names[1]} of {scores[1]*100]X')
acc_per_fold.append(scores[1] * 100)
             loss per fold.append(scores[0])
             acc_per_epoch.append(history_lstm.history['recall'])
             # Increase fold number
fold_no = fold_no + 1
          end_time = time.time()
         elapsed_time_LSTM_kfold = end_time - start_time
average_score_per_epoch_lstm_kfold = average_values(acc_per_epoch)
          WARNING:tensorflow:Layer lstm_10 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
          Training for fold 1 ...
         Epoch 1/8
         69/69 [===
Epoch 2/8
         69/69 [====
Epoch 3/8
                          =========] - 23s 340ms/step - loss: 0.1201 - recall: 0.9790
                      69/69 [===
                      69/69 [====
          Epoch 5/8
                          -----] - 23s 334ms/step - loss: 0.0367 - recall: 0.9963
         69/69 [===
         Epoch 6/8
          Fnoch 7/8
          Epoch 8/8
          69/69 [====
                      -----] - 23s 329ms/step - loss: 0.0228 - recall: 0.9963
         2022-12-14 17:57:52.413837: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled. Score for fold 1: loss of 0.05741911754012108; recall of 98.9051103591919%
         WARNING:tensorflow:Layer lstm_11 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
         Training for fold 2 ... Epoch 1/8
         2022-12-14 17:58:41.746899: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
          69/69 [=============] - 26s 344ms/step - loss: 0.4503 - recall: 0.8904
                        -----] - 23s 338ms/step - loss: 0.0830 - recall: 0.9936
         69/69 [===
         Epoch 3/8
          69/69 [====
                    -----] - 23s 337ms/step - loss: 0.0437 - recall: 0.9973
         Fnoch 4/8
                    -----] - 23s 332ms/step - loss: 0.0634 - recall: 0.9872
         Epoch 5/8
         69/69 [===
Epoch 6/8
                      ======== 1 - 23s 330ms/step - loss: 0.0482 - recall: 0.9936
         69/69 [===
          Epoch 8/8
          2022-12-14 18:01:46.499711: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
         Score for fold 2: loss of 0.83222418576478958; recall of 99.6336996553284%
WARNING:tensorflow:Layer lstm_12 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
          Training for fold 3 ...
         Epoch 1/8
         2022-12-14 18:02:35.065387: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
```

```
69/69 [===
                Epoch 2/8
69/69 [===
Epoch 3/8
                        =======] - 24s 340ms/step - loss: 0.1060 - recall: 0.9763
69/69 [===
                   ======== ] - 23s 339ms/step - loss: 0.0545 - recall: 0.9963
69/69 [===
                       =======] - 23s 337ms/step - loss: 0.0422 - recall: 0.9973
Epoch 5/8
69/69 [===
                      =======] - 23s 338ms/step - loss: 0.0441 - recall: 0.9927
Epoch 6/8
69/69 [===
                  Epoch 7/8
69/69 [==:
                      Epoch 8/8
69/69 [===
                  =======] - 27s 399ms/step - loss: 0.0257 - recall: 0.9963
2022-12-14 18:05:46.377148: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled. Score for fold 3: loss of 0.03632409870624542; recall of 99.26739931106567%
WARNING:tensorflow:Layer lstm_13 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
Training for fold 4 ...
2022-12-14 18:06:35.427934: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
69/69 [===
                  -----] - 26s 356ms/step - loss: 0.4201 - recall: 0.9388
Epoch 2/8
69/69 [===
                    =======] - 25s 361ms/step - loss: 0.0649 - recall: 0.9872
Epoch 3/8
69/69 [===
                       -----] - 25s 355ms/step - loss: 0.0316 - recall: 0.9973
Epoch 4/8
69/69 [===
                         =======] - 25s 366ms/step - loss: 0.0282 - recall: 0.9954
Epoch 5/8
69/69 [===
Epoch 6/8
                        =======] - 25s 356ms/step - loss: 0.0316 - recall: 0.9954
69/69 [===
                      ======== ] - 24s 347ms/step - loss: 0.0336 - recall: 0.9963
Epoch 7/8
69/69 [===
                 Epoch 8/8
69/69 [====
                    =======] - 24s 344ms/step - loss: 0.0218 - recall: 0.9963
2022-12-14 18:09:51.654864: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
Score for fold 4: loss of 0.013859175145626068; recall of 99.6350347995758%
WARNING:tensorflow:Layer lstm_14 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
Training for fold 5 ...
Epoch 1/8
69/69 [====
Epoch 2/8
69/69 [==:
Epoch 3/8
                   69/69 [===
                        Epoch 4/8
69/69 [====
                 ======== ] - 25s 356ms/step - loss: 0.0218 - recall: 0.9963
Epoch 5/8
69/69 [===
                       =======] - 24s 351ms/step - loss: 0.0183 - recall: 0.9963
Epoch 6/8
69/69 [===
                      Epoch 7/8
69/69 [==:
                      =======] - 25s 362ms/step - loss: 0.0172 - recall: 0.9973
Epoch 8/8
69/69 [===
                        =======] - 24s 351ms/step - loss: 0.0186 - recall: 0.9973
2022-12-14 18:14:00.325968: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
Score for fold 5: loss of 0.005780613049864769; recall of 100.0%
plt.plot(epoch,lstm_acc_all)
plt.plot(epoch, average_score_per_epoch_lstm_kfold)
plt.title('LSTM Recall Scores for With and Without K-Fold')
plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Recall Score')
#new List = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.legend(["without K-Fold", "With K-Fold"])
plt.show()
```



GRU with K-Fold

```
In [157_
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Flatten, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedKFold

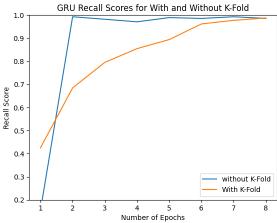
acc_per_fold = []
loss_per_fold = []
```

```
# Define the K-fold Cross Validator
skf = StratifiedKFold(n_splits=5, shuffle = True, random_state = 42)
# K-fold Cross Validation model evaluation
start time = time.time()
for train, test in skf.split(X_resampled, y_resampled):
   x = GRU(RNN_STATESIZE, dropout=0.2, recurrent_dropout=0.2)(shared_embed)
x = Dense(NUM_CLASSES, activation='sigmoid')(x)
lstm_model = Model(inputs=input_holder,outputs=x)
   # Compile the mode
   lstm_model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
              ontimizer= ont
              metrics='Recall')
   # Generate a print
   print(f'Training for fold {fold_no} ...')
   # Fit data to model
   with tf.device("/cpu:0")
      history_lstm_kfold = lstm_model.fit(X_resampled[train], y_resampled[train],
                           batch size=32,
   # Generate generalization metrics
   scores = lstm_model.evaluate(X_resampled[test], y_resampled[test], verbose=0)
   print(f'Score for fold {fold_no}: {1stm_model.metrics_names[0]} of {scores[0]};
    f'{1stm_model.metrics_names[1]} of {scores[1]*100}%')
acc_per_fold.append(scores[1] * 100)
   loss_per_fold.append(scores[0])
acc_per_epoch.append(history_lstm.history['recall'])
   # Increase fold number
   fold no = fold no + 1
end time = time.time()
elapsed_time_GRU_kfold = end_time - start_time
average_score_per_epoch_gru_kfold = average_values(acc_per_epoch)
WARNING:tensorflow:Layer gru_17 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
Training for fold 1 ...
Epoch 1/8
2022-12-14 18:14:54.104684: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
69/69 [===========] - 26s 367ms/step - loss: 0.4828 - recall: 0.9196
Epoch 2/8
69/69 [===
           Fnoch 3/8
              -----] - 24s 343ms/step - loss: 0.0174 - recall: 0.9982
Epoch 4/8
69/69 [====
Epoch 5/8
           ======== ] - 24s 348ms/step - loss: 0.0092 - recall: 0.9982
69/69 [===
Epoch 6/8
             69/69 [====
Epoch 7/8
               =======] - 23s 336ms/step - loss: 0.0048 - recall: 1.0000
69/69 [===
2022-12-14 18:18:05.461333: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
Score for fold 1: loss of 0.011952636763453484; recall of 99.6350347995758%
WARNING:tensorflow:Layer gru_18 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
Training for fold 2 ...
Epoch 1/8
69/69 [===
Epoch 2/8
69/69 [===
                Epoch 3/8
             69/69 [===
Epoch 4/8
               =======] - 24s 340ms/step - loss: 0.0093 - recall: 0.9991
69/69 [===
Epoch 5/8
69/69 [====
          Fnoch 6/8
               -----] - 24s 342ms/step - loss: 0.0056 - recall: 1.0000
Epoch 7/8
69/69 [===
              =========] - 24s 341ms/step - loss: 0.0052 - recall: 0.9991
Epoch 8/8
2022-12-14 \ 18:22:13.669654: \ I \ tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom\_graph\_optimizer\_registry.cc:114] \ Plugin optimizer for device\_type GPU is enabled.
Score for fold 2: loss of 0.002729437779635191; recall of 100.0%
WARNING:tensorflow:Layer gru_19 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
Training for fold 3 ...
2022-12-14 18:23:09.662869: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
Epoch 2/8
69/69 [===
               -----] - 25s 361ms/step - loss: 0.0293 - recall: 0.9963
Epoch 3/8
69/69 [===
          -----] - 24s 348ms/step - loss: 0.0115 - recall: 0.9991
Epoch 4/8
69/69 [===
Epoch 5/8
              -----] - 24s 347ms/step - loss: 0.0085 - recall: 0.9991
69/69 [===
Epoch 6/8
          69/69 [===
               Epoch 7/8
              69/69 [===
Epoch 8/8
69/69 [===
           -----] - 23s 339ms/step - loss: 0.0037 - recall: 1.0000
```

```
2022-12-14 18:26:23.535264: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.

Score for fold 3: loss of 0.0035703713074326515; recall of 100.0%

WARNING:tensorflow:Layer gru_20 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
 Training for fold 4 ...
 Epoch 1/8
Epoch 2/8
                       =======] - 25s 364ms/step - loss: 0.0410 - recall: 0.9963
Epoch 3/8
69/69 [===
Epoch 4/8
                     =======] - 24s 353ms/step - loss: 0.0088 - recall: 1.0000
 69/69 [===
                    ========] - 24s 342ms/step - loss: 0.0088 - recall: 0.9991
 Epoch 5/8
                   ========] - 25s 355ms/step - loss: 0.0071 - recall: 0.9991
69/69 [===
                       =======] - 23s 339ms/step - loss: 0.0060 - recall: 1.0000
69/69 [===
Epoch 7/8
 69/69 [===
                   -----] - 24s 345ms/step - loss: 0.0044 - recall: 1.0000
 Epoch 8/8
 69/69 [====
                      2022-12-14 18:30:33.197704: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
Score for fold 4: loss of 0.0014011430321261287; recall of 100.0% WARNING:tensorflow:Layer gru_21 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
 Training for fold 5 ...
Epoch 1/8
69/69 [===
Epoch 2/8
69/69 [===
               Epoch 3/8
69/69 [===
                     ======= 1 - 25s 365ms/step - loss: 0.0093 - recall: 0.9973
Epoch 4/8
69/69 [====
                    Epoch 5/8
69/69 [===
                =======] - 24s 354ms/step - loss: 0.0050 - recall: 1.0000
Epoch 6/8
69/69 [===
Epoch 7/8
                    69/69 [===
              -----] - 25s 367ms/step - loss: 0.0053 - recall: 0.9991
 Epoch 8/8
69/69 [=============] - 24s 342ms/step - loss: 0.0032 - recall: 1.0000
2022-12-14 18:34:47.319097: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled. Score for fold 5: loss of 0.0029029708821326494; recall of 100.0%
plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc_all)
plt.plot(epoch,average_score_per_epoch_gru_kfold)
plt.title('GRU Recall Scores for With and Without K-Fold')
plt.ylim([0.2, 1])
plt.vlim([0.2, 1])
pit.ylim([0.2, 1])
pit.ylim([0.2, 1])
pit.ylabel('Number of Epochs')
pit.ylabel('Recall Score')
mew_List = range(math.floor(0, 6))
pit.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
pit.legend(['without K-Fold", 'With K-Fold'])
pit.show()
plt.show()
```



Time Comparison

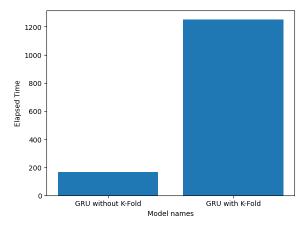
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def plot_categorical_data(names, values):
    # Create a barplot
    plt.bar(names, values)
    plt.xlabel("Model names")
    plt.ylabel("Model names")
    plt.ylabel("stlapsed Time")
    plt.xticks(rotation=45)
    plt.show()
```

GRU Time Comparison

```
In [163... # Example data
model_names = ["GRU without K-Fold", "GRU with K-Fold"]
elapes_time = [elapsed_time_GRU1, elapsed_time_GRU_kfold]

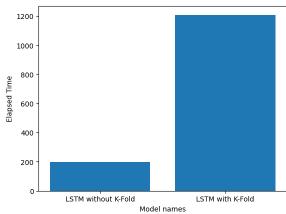
# Plot the data
plot_categorical_data(model_names, elapes_time)
```



LSTM Time Comparison

```
In [164_
    # ExampLe data
    model_names = ["LSTM without K-Fold", "LSTM with K-Fold"]
    elapes_time = [elapsed_time_LSTM1, elapsed_time_LSTM_kfold]

# Plot the data
    plot_categorical_data(model_names, elapes_time)
```



Considering the computational cost of using K-Fold, we decided to use not to split the dataset into folds. We used the stratified shuffle split for the rest of the report as the both accuracies are comparably high.

Architectures (Part 2)

We will use undersampling without K-Fold. We will just use the Stratified Suffle Split.

Modified GRU Model (Model 4)

Hyperparameter Tuning

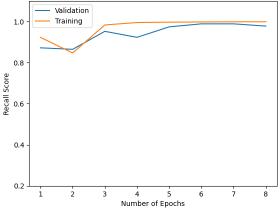
```
In [26]: x = GRU(RNN_STATESIZE, dropout=0.3, recurrent_dropout=0.3)(shared_embed)
x = Dense(NUM_CLASSES, activation='sigmoid')(x)
gru_model_modified = Model(inputs=input_holder,outputs=x)
         opt2 = Adam(lr=0.001, epsilon=0.00005, clipnorm=0.5)
         print(gru_model.summary())
          WARNING:tensorflow:Layer gru_1 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
         Model: "model 2"
          Layer (type)
                                       Output Shape
                                                                  Param #
          input_1 (InputLayer)
                                       [(None, 250)]
           embedding (Embedding) (None, 250, 50)
                                                                  1867650
           gru (GRU)
                                       (None, 100)
                                                                  45600
           dense_2 (Dense)
                                       (None, 1)
                                                                  101
          Total params: 1,913,351
          Trainable params: 1,913,351
          Non-trainable params: 0
In [27]: start time = time.time()
```

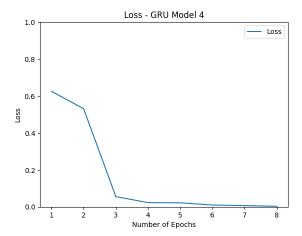
 $\label{local_problem} history_GRU_modified=gru_model_modified.fit(X_train, y_train_ohe, epochs=8, batch_size=64, validation_data=(X_test, y_test_ohe))$

with tf.device("/cpu:0"):

```
end_time = time.time()
        elapsed_time_GRU_modified = end_time - start_time
print("Elapsed time:", elapsed_time_GRU_modified, 'seconds')
        Fnoch 1/8
        :=========] - 12s 358ms/step - loss: 0.5314 - recall 3: 0.8473 - val loss: 0.1890 - val recall 3: 0.8650
         35/35 [===
        Epoch 3/8
35/35 [===
                              :========] - 13s 358ms/step - loss: 0.0554 - recall_3: 0.9835 - val_loss: 0.0771 - val_recall_3: 0.9526
         Epoch 4/8
35/35 [====
Epoch 5/8
                    Epoch 6/8
        35/35 [===
Epoch 7/8
                           =========] - 13s 375ms/step - loss: 0.0099 - recall_3: 0.9982 - val_loss: 0.0533 - val_recall_3: 0.9891
                      35/35 [====
         35/35 [=============================] - 12s 354ms/step - loss: 0.0031 - recall_3: 0.9991 - val_loss: 0.0562 - val_recall_3: 0.9781
         Elapsed time: 103.19306015968323 seconds
In [96]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
gru_acc_training_m1=history_GRU_modified.history['recall_3']
gru_acc_m1=history_GRU_modified.history['val_recall_3']
        epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc_m1)
        plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc_training_m1)
plt.title('Accuracy Scores for GRU Training and Validation')
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
        plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Recall Score')
        #new_list = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.legend(["Validation", "Training"])
         plt.show()
        gru_lossm1=history_GRU_modified.history['loss']
         epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
        plt.plot(epoch,gru_lossm1)
plt.title('Loss - GRU Model 4')
        plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
        plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
        plt.xlabel("Loss")
#new_List = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.legend(["Loss"])
plt.show()
```

Accuracy Scores for GRU Training and Validation



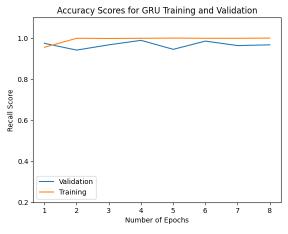


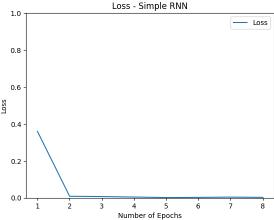
Modified GRU (Model 5)

```
In [67]: x = GRU(RNN_STATESIZE, dropout=0.4, recurrent_dropout=0.4)(shared_embed)
x = Dense(NUM_CLASSES, activation='sigmoid')(x)
gru_model_modified2 = Model(inputs=input_holder,outputs=x)
         opt3 = Adam(lr=0.001, epsilon=0.000001, clipnorm=0.5)
         gru model modified2.compile(loss='binary crossentropy',
                      optimizer= opt3,
metrics=[tf.keras.metrics.Recall()])
         print(gru_model.summary())
         WARNING:tensorflow:Layer gru_9 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
         Model: "model 2"
         Layer (type)
                                    Output Shape
                                                              Param #
          input_1 (InputLayer)
                                    [(None, 250)]
          embedding (Embedding)
                                    (None, 250, 50)
                                                             1867650
          gru (GRU)
                                    (None, 100)
                                                             45600
          dense_2 (Dense)
                                    (None, 1)
                                                             101
         Total params: 1,913,351
         Trainable params: 1,913,351
         Non-trainable params: 0
         None
         /Users/ycd17/miniforge3/envs/tf/lib/python3.8/site-packages/keras/optimizers/optimizer_v2/adam.py:114: UserWarning: The `lr` argument is deprecated, use `learning_rate` instead. super().__init__(name, **kwargs)
In [68]: start_time = time.time()
         with tf.device("/cpu:0"):
            history_GRU_modified2=gru_model_modified2.fit(X_train, y_train_ohe, epochs=8, batch_size=64, validation_data=(X_test, y_test_ohe))
        elapsed_time_GRU_modified2 = end_time - start_time
print("Elapsed time:", elapsed_time_GRU_modified, 'seconds')
         2022-12-14 09:57:40.095020: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
         35/35 [======
                             -----] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3603 - recall_10: 0.9552
         Epoch 2/8
         35/35 [===
                                 =======] - 12s 353ms/step - loss: 0.0086 - recall_10: 0.9991 - val_loss: 0.1040 - val_recall_10: 0.9416
         Epoch 3/8
         35/35 [===
Epoch 4/8
                                  :=======] - 12s 357ms/step - loss: 0.0071 - recall_10: 0.9982 - val_loss: 0.0802 - val_recall_10: 0.9672
         35/35 [===================] - 12s 355ms/step - loss: 0.0045 - recall_10: 0.9991 - val_loss: 0.0771 - val_recall_10: 0.9891
                           35/35 [===
         Epoch 6/8
         35/35 [====
                             Epoch 7/8
                           ==========] - 13s 369ms/step - loss: 0.0040 - recall_10: 0.9991 - val_loss: 0.0784 - val_recall_10: 0.9635
         Epoch 8/8
         Elapsed time: 103.19306015968323 seconds
In [71]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
gru_acc_training2=history_GRU_modified2.history['recall_10']
         gru_acc_2=history_GRU_modified2.history['val_recall_10']
epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
         plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc_2)
plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc_training2)
         plt.title('Accuracy Scores for GRU Training and Validation')
         plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
         plt.ylabel('Recall Score')
#new_list = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
         plt.legend(["Validation", "Training"])
```

```
plt.show()

gru_loss_2=history_GRU_modified2.history['loss']
epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
plt.plot(epoch,gru_loss_2)
plt.title('Loss - Simple RNN')
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
#new_List = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.legend(["Loss"])
```





Modified GRU (Model 6)

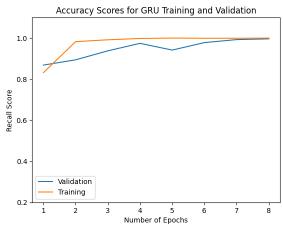
```
input_1 (InputLayer) [(None, 250)] 0
embedding (Embedding) (None, 250, 50) 1867650
gru (GRU) (None, 100) 45600
dense_2 (Dense) (None, 1) 101

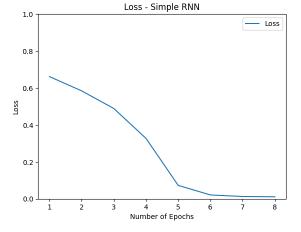
Total params: 1,913,351
Trainable params: 1,913,351
Non-trainable params: 0
```

```
In [73]: start_time = time.time()
with tf.device("/cpu:0"):
    history_GRU_modified3=gru_model_modified3.fit(X_train, y_train_ohe, epochs=8, batch_size=64, validation_data=(X_test, y_test_ohe))
```

```
end_time = time.time()
        elapsed_time_GRU_modified3 = end_time - start_time
print("Elapsed time:", elapsed_time_GRU_modified3, 'seconds')
        Epoch 2/8
35/35 [===
                                   =======] - 12s 347ms/step - loss: 0.5845 - recall_11: 0.9826 - val_loss: 0.5636 - val_recall_11: 0.8942
         Epoch 3/8
         35/35 [==:
Epoch 4/8
                              ========] - 12s 346ms/step - loss: 0.4890 - recall_11: 0.9918 - val_loss: 0.4652 - val_recall_11: 0.9380
                                   35/35 [===
         Epoch 5/8
                                 :=======] - 13s 361ms/step - loss: 0.0727 - recall_11: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0990 - val_recall_11: 0.9416
         35/35 [===
                                  35/35 [===
         Epoch 7/8
35/35 [===
                             =========] - 13s 367ms/step - loss: 0.0128 - recall_11: 0.9991 - val_loss: 0.0495 - val_recall_11: 0.9927
         Epoch 8/8
                      Elapsed time: 100.55063700675964 seconds
In [74]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        gru_acc_training3=history_GRU_modified3.history['recall_11']
gru_acc_3=history_GRU_modified3.history['val_recall_11']
epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
        plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc_3)
plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc_training3)
        plt.title('Accuracy Scores for GRU Training and Validation')
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
        plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Recall Score')

new_List = range(math.fLoor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.legend(("Validation", "Training"))
nlt.show()
        plt.show()
        gru_loss_3=history_GRU_modified3.history['loss']
epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
        plt.plot(epoch,gru_loss_3)
plt.title('Loss - Simple RNN')
plt.ylim([0, 1])
        plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
        #new_List = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.legend(["Loss"])
        plt.show()
```





Second Chain (GRU)

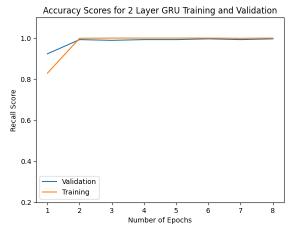
A second chain, or "layer," in a recurrent neural network (RNN) model is often used when the model needs to process and analyze more complex or hierarchical data. For example, if the data includes sequences of sequences, or if the data has a multi-level structure, adding a second layer to the RNN can help the model to capture and represent this complexity.

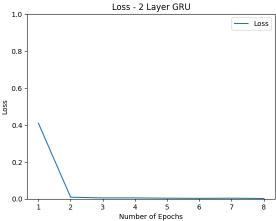
In addition to dealing with complex data, a second layer in an RNN can also improve the performance and accuracy of the model. This is because the second layer allows the model to learn and extract more abstract and higher-level features from the data, which can help the model to make more accurate predictions.

Overall, adding a second layer to an RNN can be useful in a variety of situations. It can help the model to handle complex and hierarchical data, and can also improve the performance and accuracy of the model. Whether or not to add a second layer to an RNN will depend on the specific dataset and the goals of the analysis.

```
In [32]: # Import the Concatenate Layer from Keras
        from keras.layers import Concatenate
        # Add the second GRU Lave
        x2 = GRU(RNN_STATESIZE, dropout=0.2, recurrent_dropout=0.2)(shared_embed)
             ncatenate the outputs of the first and second GRU Layers
        x = Concatenate()([x, x2])
        x = Dense(NUM\_CLASSES, activation='sigmoid')(x)
        gru_model_2 = Model(inputs=input_holder,outputs=x)
        gru_model_2.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
                    optimizer= opt,
metrics=[tf.keras.metrics.Recall()])
        print(gru model 2.summarv())
        WARNING:tensorflow:Layer gru_4 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
        WARNING:tensorflow:Layer gru_5 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
        Model: "model_6"
        Layer (type)
                                     Output Shape
                                                                  Connected to
         input_1 (InputLayer)
                                                       0
                                     [(None, 250)]
         embedding (Embedding)
                                    (None, 250, 50)
                                                       1867650
                                                                  ['input_1[0][0]']
         gru_4 (GRU)
                                    (None, 100)
                                                       45600
                                                                  ['embedding[0][0]']
         dense_6 (Dense)
                                    (None, 1)
                                                       101
                                                                  ['gru_4[0][0]']
         gru_5 (GRU)
                                     (None, 100)
                                                       45600
                                                                  ['embedding[0][0]']
         concatenate (Concatenate)
                                    (None, 101)
                                                                  ['dense_6[0][0]',
                                                                    'gru_5[0][0]']
         dense 7 (Dense)
                                    (None, 1)
                                                       102
                                                                  ['concatenate[0][0]']
        Total params: 1,959,053
        Trainable params: 1,959,053
        Non-trainable params: 0
In [33]: start_time = time.time()
        with tf.device("/cpu:0")
            \label{linear_property}  \mbox{history\_gru\_2=gru\_model\_2.fit(X\_train, y\_train\_ohe, epochs=8, batch\_size=32, validation\_data=(X\_test, y\_test\_ohe))} 
        end_time = time.time()
        elapsed_time_GRU_model2 = end_time - start_time
print("Elapsed time:", elapsed_time_GRU_model2, 'seconds')
        2022-12-14 00:35:46.557368: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
                                           - FTA: 0s - loss: 0 4093 - recall 6: 0 8291
        Epoch 2/8
                         Epoch 3/8
        69/69 [===
Epoch 4/8
                        69/69 [===
Epoch 5/8
                        :=========] - 38s 556ms/step - loss: 0.0053 - recall_6: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0455 - val_recall_6: 0.9927
        69/69 [===
        Epoch 7/8
        . 69/69 [===================] - 36s 517ms/step - loss: 0.0034 - recall_6: 0.9991 - val_loss: 0.0358 - val_recall_6: 0.9927
        Epoch 8/8
        . 69/69 [=================] - 36s 524ms/step - loss: 0.0020 - recall_6: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0306 - val_recall_6: 0.9964
        Elapsed time: 286.94601488113403 seconds
In [85]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        gru_acc_training_model2=history_gru_2.history['recall_6']
gru_acc_model2=history_gru_2.history['val_recall_6']
        epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
        plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc_model2)
plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc_training_model2)
        plt.title('Accuracy Scores for 2 Layer GRU Training and Validation')
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
        plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Recall Score')
#mew_List = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.yticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
```

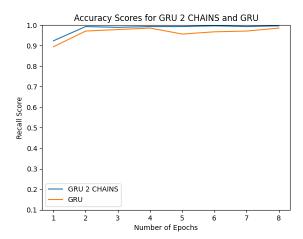
```
gru_loss_model2=history_gru_2.history['loss']
epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
plt.plot(epoch,gru_loss_model2)
plt.title('Loss - 2 Layer GRU')
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('toss')
#new_List = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.ticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.tlegend(["Loss"])
plt.show()
```





```
In [76]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
gru_acc=history_gru.history['val_recall_2']
gru2_acc=history_gru_2.history['val_recall_6']
epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
plt.plot(epoch,gru2_acc)
plt.plot(epoch,gru2_acc)
plt.title('Accuracy Scores for GRU 2 CHAINS and GRU')
plt.ylim([0.1, 1])
plt.ylim([0.1, 1])
plt.ylim([0.1, 1])
plt.ylim([0.1, 1])
plt.ylabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Recall Score')
#new_List = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xicks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.legend(["GRU 2 CHAINS", "GRU"])
```

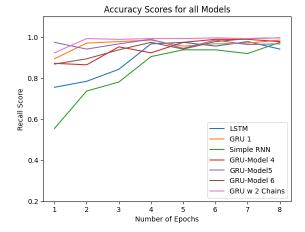
Out[76]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x52b03cbe0>



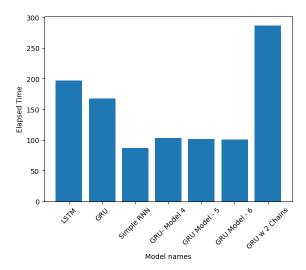
Comparison of All Models

```
In [94]: epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]

plt.plot(epoch,lstm_acc)
plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc)
plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc, m)
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2,
```



Using a second chain in a GRU model can provide additional capacity and allow the model to capture more complex patterns in the data, but it can also make the model more computationally expensive and harder to train. In general, it is important to carefully consider the tradeoffs between model complexity and performance when deciding whether or not to use a second chain in a GRU architecture.



This shows the elapsed time of our every model (with Strafied Shiffle split + Undersampling). We used GRU w 2 Chains even though it is the slowest one. The reason we chose the GRU with 2 chains is it is the most accurate in terms of "Recall" accuracy metric. We did a spam filtering and it is important for us to identify spam emails.

Exceptional Work

Embedding GLOVE

!head "glove.6B.50d.txt'

the 0.418 0.24968 -0.41242 0.1217 0.34527 -0.044457 -0.49688 -0.17862 -0.00066023 -0.6566 0.27843 -0.14767 -0.55677 0.14658 -0.0095095 0.011658 0.10204 -0.12792 -0.8443 -0.12181 -0.01 6801 -0.33279 -0.1552 -0.23131 -0.19181 -1.8823 -0.76746 0.099051 -0.42125 -0.19526 4.0071 -0.18594 -0.52287 -0.31681 0.00059213 0.0074449 0.17778 -0.15897 0.012041 -0.054223 -0.29871

-0.14396 -0.067549 -0.38157 -0.25698 -1.7037 -0.86692 -0.26704 -0.2589 0.1767 3.8676 -0.1613 -0.13273 -0.68881 0.18444 0.0052464 -0.33874 -0.078956 0.24185 0.36576 -0.34727 0.28483 0.075693 -0.062178 -0.38988 0.22902 -0.21617 -0.22562 -0.093918 -0.80375

0/5093 -0.0821/8 -0.3898 0.22902 -0.2161/ -0.22562 -0.089318 -0.17792 0.42562 -0.089318 -0.17792 0.42562 -0.88937 -0.085253 0.17118 0.22419 -0.10046 -0.43653 0.33418 0.67846 0.057204 -0.34448 -0.42785 -0.43275 0.5596 3 0.10032 0.18677 -0.26854 0.037334 -2.0932 0.22171 -0.39868 0.20912 -0.55725 3.8826 0.47466 -0.95658 -0.37788 0.20869 -0.32752 0.12751 0.088359 0.16351 -0.21634 -0.094375 0.018324 0.21648 -0.03088 -0.19722 0.082279 -0.09434 -0.09434 -0.064699 -0.26044 and 0.26818 0.14346 -0.27877 0.1016257 0.11384 0.69923 -0.51332 -0.47368 -0.33075 -0.13834 0.2702 0.30938 -0.45012 -0.4127 -0.09932 0.038085 0.029749 0.10076 -0.25058 -0.51318 0.34558

0.44922 0.48791 -0.080866 -0.10121 -1.3777 -0.10866 -0.23201 0.012839 -0.46508 3.8463 0.31362 0.13643 -0.52244 0.3302 0.33707 -0.35601 0.32431 0.12041 0.3512 -0.069043 0.36885 0.25168 -0.24517 0.25381 0.1367 -0.31178 -0.6321 -0.25208 -0.38097 in 0.33042 0.24995 -0.60874 0.10923 0.036372 0.151 -0.55083 -0.074239 -0.092307 -0.32821 0.09598 -0.82269 -0.36717 -0.67009 0.42909 0.016496 -0.23573 0.12864 -1.0953 0.43334 0.57067 -

0.1036 0.20422 0.078308 -0.42795 -1.7984 -0.27865 0.11954 -0.12689 0.031744 3.8631 -0.17786 -0.082434 -0.62698 0.26497 -0.057185 -0.073521 0.46103 0.30862 0.12498 -0.48609 -0.0080272 0.031184 -0.36576 -0.42699 0.42164 -0.11666 -0.50703 -0.027273 -0.53285

8.0.21795 0.46515 -0.46757 0.16082 1.0135 0.74845 -0.51304 -0.26256 0.16812 0.13182 -0.24909 -0.44185 -0.21739 0.51004 0.13448 -0.43141 -0.03123 0.20674 -0.78138 -0.20148 -0.097401 0. 16088 -0.61836 -0.18504 -0.12461 -2.2526 -0.22321 0.5043 0.32257 0.15313 3.9636 -0.71365 -0.67012 0.28388 0.21738 0.14433 0.25926 0.23434 0.4274 -0.44451 0.13813 0.36973 -0.64289 0.02 4142 -0.039315 -0.26037 0.12017 -0.043782 0.41013 0.1796

"0.25769 0.45629 -0.76974 -0.37679 0.59272 -0.663527 0.26545 -0.57385 -0.29049 -0.13662 0.32728 1.4719 -0.73681 -0.12036 0.71354 -0.46098 0.65248 0.48887 -0.51558 0.639951 -0.34307 -0.014087 0.86488 0.3546 0.7999 -1.4995 -1.8153 0.41128 0.23921 -0.43139 3.6623 -0.79834 -0.54538 0.16943 -0.82017 -0.3461 0.69495 -1.2256 -0.17992 -0.057474 0.030498 -0.39543 -0.38515 -1.0002 0.087599 -0.31009 -0.34677 -0.31438 0.75004 0.97065 's 0.23727 0.40478 -0.20547 0.58805 0.65533 0.32867 -0.81964 -0.23236 0.27428 0.24265 0.054992 0.16296 -1.2555 -0.086437 0.44536 0.096561 -0.16519 0.058378 -0.38598 0.086977 0.0033869

0.55095 -0.77697 -0.62096 0.092948 -2.5685 -0.67739 0.10151 -0.48643 -0.057805 3.1859 -0.017554 -0.16138 0.055486 -0.25885 -0.33938 -0.19928 0.26049 0.10478 -0.55934 -0.12342 0.65961 -0.51802 -0.82995 -0.082739 0.28155 -0.423 -0.27378 -0.007901 -0.030231

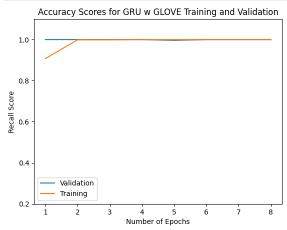
```
In [168...
            EMBED_SIZE = 100
            # the embed size should match the file you load glove from
            embeddings_index = {}
f = open('glove.6B.100d.txt')
            # save key/array pairs of the embeddings
# the key of the dictionary is the word, the array is the embedding
            for line in f:
                Inne in r:
values = line.split()
word = values[0]
coefs = np.asarray(values[1:], dtype='float32')
embeddings_index[word] = coefs
            f.close()
           print('Found %s word vectors.' % len(embeddings index))
           # now fill in the matrix, using the ordering from the
                     word tokenizer from before
            embedding_matrix = np.zeros((len(word_index) + 1, EMBED_SIZE))
                       i in word_index.items()
                 embedding_vector = embeddings_index.get(word)
                if embedding vector is not None:
    # words not found in embedding index will be ALL-ZEROS
                     embedding_matrix[i] = embedding_vector
                     found_words = found_words+1
           "Percentage:",100*found_words/embedding_matrix.shape[0])
            Found 400000 word vectors.
            Embedding Shape: (37354, 100)
             Total words found: 26405
             Percentage: 70.68854741125449
```

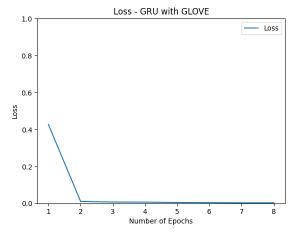
Wall time: 7.5 s

CPU times: user 4 s, sys: 915 ms, total: 4.92 s

```
In [169... from tensorflow.keras.layers import Embedding
         # save this embedding no
         embedding_layer = Embedding(len(word_index) + 1,
                                  weights=[embedding_matrix],# here is the embedding getting saved
                                  input_length=MAX_ART_LEN,
                                  trainable=False)
In [170... # Import the Concatenate Layer from Keras
          from keras.layers import Concatenate
         x = GRU(RNN_STATESIZE, dropout=0.2, recurrent_dropout=0.2)(shared_embed)
         x = Dense(NUM_CLASSES, activation='sigmoid')(x)
          # Add the second GRU Laver
         x2 = GRU(RNN_STATESIZE, dropout=0.2, recurrent_dropout=0.2)(shared_embed)
         \# Concatenate the outputs of the first and second GRU Layers
         x = Concatenate()([x, x2])
         # Add the final dense layer
x = Dense(NUM_CLASSES, activation='sigmoid')(x)
         gru_model_glove = Model(inputs=input_holder,outputs=x)
         gru_model_glove.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
                      optimizer= opt,
metrics=[tf.keras.metrics.Recall()])
         print(gru_model_glove.summary())
         WARNING:tensorflow:Layer gru_24 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
          WARNING:tensorflow:Layer gru_25 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
          Model: "model_39"
          Layer (type)
                                      Output Shape
                                                        Param #
                                                                   Connected to
          input_5 (InputLayer)
                                      [(None, 250)]
                                                        0
                                                                   Γ1
          embedding_6 (Embedding)
                                     (None, 250, 50)
                                                        1867650
                                                                   ['input_5[0][0]']
          gru_24 (GRU)
                                      (None, 100)
                                                        45600
                                                                   ['embedding_6[0][0]']
          dense_44 (Dense)
                                      (None, 1)
                                                        101
                                                                   ['gru_24[0][0]']
          gru_25 (GRU)
                                      (None, 100)
                                                        45600
                                                                   ['embedding_6[0][0]']
          concatenate_2 (Concatenate) (None, 101)
                                                        0
                                                                   ['dense_44[0][0]',
                                                                     'gru_25[0][0]']
          dense_45 (Dense)
                                                        102
          Total params: 1,959,053
         Trainable params: 1,959,053
          Non-trainable params: 0
In [171... start time = time.time()
         with tf.device("/cpu:0"):
             \label{eq:history_gru_glove} \textbf{history_gru_glove} = \textbf{gru_model_glove.fit}(\textbf{X\_train}, \textbf{y\_train\_ohe}, \textbf{epochs=8}, \textbf{batch\_size=32}, \textbf{validation\_data=}(\textbf{X\_test}, \textbf{y\_test\_ohe}))
         end time = time.time()
         elapsed_time_real_glove_2_chain = end_time - start_time
         Epoch 1/8
         2022-12-14 19:11:18.855744: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
         69/69 [=====
                       Epoch 2/8
                              69/69 [==:
         Epoch 3/8
69/69 [===
                          :=========] - 41s 588ms/step - loss: 0.0072 - recall_29: 0.9991 - val_loss: 0.0062 - val_recall_29: 1.0000
         Epoch 4/8
         69/69 [===
Epoch 5/8
                              69/69 [====
Epoch 6/8
                          :=========] - 39s 572ms/step - loss: 0.0047 - recall_29: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0124 - val_recall_29: 0.9964
         69/69 [===
                          69/69 [===
         Epoch 8/8
69/69 [====
                         In [172... import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         gru_acc_model3-history_gru_glove.history['recall_29']
gru_acc_model3_val=history_gru_glove.history['val_recall_29']
epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
         plt.plot(epoch,gru acc model3 val)
          plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc_model3)
         plt.title('Accuracy Scores for GRU w GLOVE Training and Validation')
         plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Recall Score')
         #new_list = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
         plt.legend(["Validation", "Training"])
plt.show()
         gru_loss_model3=history_gru_glove.history['loss']
         epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
plt.plot(epoch,gru_loss_model3)
          plt.title('Loss - GRU with GLOVE')
```

```
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.xliabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
#new_List = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.legend(["Loss"])
plt.show()
```





CONCEPTNET - Numberbatch

In [42]: !head "numberbatch-en-19.08.txt"

516782 300

0.295 -0.0468 -0.0314 0.0837 -0.0575 0.0482 -0.0145 0.0019 0.0347 0.0825 -0.0735 0.0083 -0.0944 -0.0177 0.1994 -0.0107 -0.0783 0.0653 -0.0161 0.0466 0.1713 0.0727 -0.0983 -0.0614 -0.0124 0.0140 -0.0473 0.1162 0.1127 -0.0739 -0.0666 -0.0631 -0.0196 -0.0709 -0.0302 -0.1179 0.0618 0.0519 0.0121 0.0055 0.0085 0.0085 0.0085 0.0083 0.0142 -0.0883 0.0255 -0.0015 0.0748 -0.0214 -0.129 -0.0017 -0.0317 0.0062 0.0191 0.1199 0.0965 0.0471 -0.0436 0.0066 -0.0418 0.0152 0.0222 -0.1094 -0.0128 -0.0608 0.0889 -0.0595 0.1440 -0.0798 0.0247 -0.0426 0.0086 -0.0418 0.0152 0.0222 -0.1094 -0.0128 -0.0608 0.0889 -0.0595 0.1440 -0.0798 0.0247 -0.0412 0.0084 0.0255 -0.0596 0.0414 0.0152 0.0222 -0.1994 -0.0128 -0.0608 0.0889 -0.0595 0.0414 0.0223 0.1191 0.0082 0.0629 -0.1335 0.0788 -0.1300 0.1064 0.0998 0.0302 0.0443 0.0002 -0.0337 0.0083 0.0378 0.0339 -0.0844 0.0244 0.0447 0.0143 -0.0779 0.0271 0.0984 -0.0550 0.0347 0.0482 0.1454 -0.0699 -0.0183 0.0133 0.0139 0.0831 0.0186 0.0643 0.00989 0.0367 0.0568 0.0671 0.0158 -0.0168 0.0517 0.0437 0.0889 0.0324 0.0426 0.0575 0.0577 0.0576 0.0575 0.0575 0.0575 0.0575 0.0577 0.0576 0.0575 0.0575 0.0575 0.0575 0.0575 0.0575 0.0575 0.0575 0.0575 0.0575

0.0202 -0.0249 -0.0653 0.0930 -0.0933 0.0906 -0.0933 0.0204 -0.0334 0.0750 -0.0126 0.0442 -0.0731 -0.0498 0.1685 -0.0292 -0.0849 0.0482 0.0006 0.0176 0.1133 0.0914 -0.0811 -0.0044 -0.0262 0.0141 -0.0248 0.0730 0.1662 -0.0783 -0.0486 -0.0451 -0.0321 -0.0588 -0.0215 -0.1590 0.0237 0.0446 0.0490 0.0345 0.0732 -0.0291 -0.0481 -0.0425 0.06481 -0.0425 0.0648 0.0149 0.0240 0.0555 -0.0833 -0.0482 0.0110 -0.0121 0.1406 0.0472 0.0035 -0.0192 -0.00658 -0.0888 0.0498 0.0343 -0.0338 -0.0370 -0.0884 -0.0479 -0.0488 0.0024 0.0955 -0.0192 -0.00655 -0.0888 0.0573 0.0835 0.030 5 -0.1278 -0.0338 0.0318 0.0915 0.0207 0.0651 -0.0157 0.0584 -0.0978 0.0755 -0.1306 0.0684 0.0912 0.0021 -0.0010 -0.0058 -0.0038 0.0168 0.0321 0.0481 -0.0855 0.0287 0.0499 0.0028 -0.0551 -0.0213 0.0689 0.0545 -0.0333 0.1212 0.0133 0.0125 0.0481 -0.0525 0.0482 -0.0933 0.0165 0.0213 0.0689 0.0545 -0.0333 0.0555 0.0313 0.0555 0.0313 0.0555 0.0313 0.0555 0.0482 -0.0933 0.0165 0.0213 0.0055 0.0213 0.0555 0.0313 0.0555 0.0313 0.0555 0.0482 -0.0933 0.0555 0.0482 -0.0333 0.0156 0.0215 -0.0125 0.0325 0.0177 0.0595 0.0717 0.0595 0.0717 0.0525 0.0449 0.0055

082 -0.0285 0.0007 -0.0418 0.0893 -0.0575 -0.0580 0.0651

0.6521 -0.0262 -0.0881 0.0855 -0.1168 0.0324 0.0884 0.0382 -0.0287 0.1098 0.0035 0.0392 -0.0779 -0.0160 0.1698 -0.0263 -0.0337 0.0154 0.0048 0.0821 0.0924 0.1488 -0.0495 -0.0140
-0.0296 0.0514 -0.0314 0.1089 0.1355 -0.0370 -0.0485 -0.0465 0.0698 -0.0327 -0.0658 0.0995 0.0319 0.0766 0.0638 0.1047 -0.0618 -0.0632 -0.0433 0.0362 0.0667 0.0067 -0.0199 -0.0048 0.0015 -0.0012 -0.0078 0.0463 0.1067 0.0115 -0.0238 -0.0218 0.0064 0.0222 0.0010 0.0157 -0.1108 -0.0273 -0.0423 0.0158 -0.0237 0.1019 -0.0451 0.0228 -0.1298 0.0667 0.0067 -0.0015 0.0

0.0416 0.0061 -0.0388 0.0175 -0.0617 -0.0043 0.0140 0.0725 -0.0287 0.04469 0.0548 -0.0431 0.0011 -0.0255 0.1335 0.0267 -0.0250 -0.0187 0.0557 -0.0157 0.0209 0.1501 -0.0423 -0.018 -0.0466 0.0595 0.0303 0.0059 0.0844 -0.0662 -0.0459 -0.0830 -0.0736 -0.0446 -0.0864 0.0252 0.0578 0.0915 0.0958 0.1186 -0.0353 -0.0893 -0.0597 0.0131 0.0176 -0.0681 -0.0619 -0.0619 -0.0448 -0.0071 -0.0318 0.0288 0.1420 -0.0137 -0.0056 -0.0075 -0.0099 -0.0377 0.0186 0.0199 -0.0549 0.0124 -0.0980 -0.0172 0.0106 0.0711 -0.0186 0.0467 -0.0518 0.0852 -0.0099 -0.0313 0.0131 0.0288 0.0247 0.0610 -0.0178 -0.0502 -0.1888 0.0555 -0.0282 0.0321 0.0538 -0.0012 -0.0491 0.0279 0.0442 -0.0066 0.0171 -0.0518 0.0852 -0.0248 0.0325 -0.0254 0.0325 -0.0248 0.0255 -0.0248 0.0255 -0.0248 0.0255 -0.0248 0.0255 -0.0248 0.0255 -0.0248 0.0255 -0.0248 0.0255 -0.0248 0.0255 -0.0248 0.0255 -0.0248 0.0255 -0.0248 0.0255 -0.0248 0.0255 -0.0248 0.0255 -0.0248 0.0255 -0.02

######ish -0.0557 -0.0628 -0.0886 0.0017 -0.0115 -0.0382 0.0318 -0.0438 0.0318 1.0.471 0.0175 0.1079 -0.0747 0.0394 0.0604 -0.0052 0.0892 -0.0711 -0.0379 0.0584 0.0968 0.0639 -0.0616 0.0753 0.0806 0.0019 -0.0499 0.0838 0.0435 -0.0175 -0.0172 0.0674 -0.0604 0.0440 -0.08318 -0.0251 0.0563 0.0294 0.0149 -0.0931 0.0251 -0.0637 -0.0156 0.0364 -0.0373 0.0161 -0.0373 0.0181 -0.1436 -0.0446 0.0466 0.1172 0.0259 -0.0583 0.0122 0.0146 -0.0495 0.0052 -0.0492 -0.0612 0.0418 -0.0113 0.0429 0.0621 -0.0782 -0.1320 -0.0333 0.0812 0.1006 0.0374 0.0156 0.1598 -0.0167 0.0032 -0.0032 -0.0042 -0.0625 0.0556 0.0557 -0.0256 0.0557 -0.0254 -0.0561 -0.0562 0.0566 0.0564 0.0564 0.0564 0.0564 0.0565 0.0565 0.0565 0.0565 0.0556 0.0557 -0.0254 -0.0561 0.0565 0.05

-0.0142 0.0532 0.0716 -0.0415 0.0254 -0.0934 -0.0121 0.0485 0.0213 -0.0666 0.0213 -0.0666 0.0213 -0.0666 0.0213 -0.0666 0.0213 -0.0666 0.0213 -0.0666 0.0213 -0.0666 0.0213 -0.0666 0.0213 -0.0666 0.0213 -0.0666 0.0213 -0.0666 0.0213 -0.0666 0.0213 -0.0667 0.0667

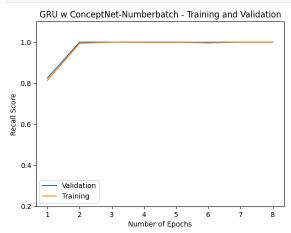
39 -0.0444 -0.0071 -0.0010 0.0052 0.0813 -0.0017 -0.0240 -0.0113 0.0552 0.00437 0.0521 0.0108 -0.0541 -0.0357 0.0737 -0.0224 -0.0886 0.0241 -0.0886 0.0211 -0.0095 -0.0505 -0.0011 -0.0525 -0.0144 -0.0417 0.0154 0.0491 -0.0218 0.0130 0.0130 0.0093 -0.0095 -0.00063 -0.0219 -0.0156 0.0345 0.0053 -0.0499 -0.0139 -0.0439 -0.0130 -0.0033 0.0070 0.0321 -0.0364 0.0036 -0.0373 -0.0142 0.0388 -0.0447 -0.0181 0.0037 0.0081 -0.0037 0.0081 -0.0081

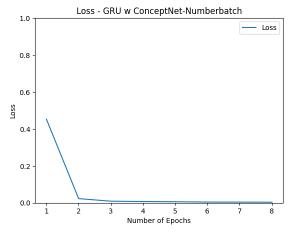
42 0.0647 -0.0027 -0.0850 -0.0076 -0.1122 -0.0096 -0.0363 0.0586 0.0185 -0.0452 0.0106 0.0289 -0.0517 0.0580 -0.0781 -0.0850 -0.0325 -0.0576 -0.1198 0.0095 -0.0087 -0.0423 0.0802 0.0537 0.0561 0.0361 0.0280 -0.0197 0.0232 -0.0047 -0.0352 -0.0219 -0.0189 -0.0152 -0.0116 -0.0386 -0.0113 0.0202 0.0764 0.0244 0.0910 0.0710 0.0071 0.0246 -0.0486 -0.0837 0.0873 0.0338 0.0752 -0.0961 -0.0292 -0.0785 0.0291 -0.0623 0.0129 -0.0081 0.0125 -0.0116 -0.0156 0.0245 -0.0246 -0.0246 -0.0836 0.0146 -0.0386 0.0185 -0.0245 0.0235 -0.0219 0.0229 -0.0089 -0.0188 -0.0219 0.0083 0.0189 -0.0188 -0.0219 0.0219 0.0219 0.0219 0.0219 0.0081 0.0219 0.0081 0.0219 0.0081 0.0219 0.0081 0.0219 0.0081 0.0219 0.0081 0.0219 0.0081 0.0219 0.0081 0.0219 0.0081 0.0219 0.0081 0.0219 0.0081 0.0219 0.0081 0.0219 0.0081 0.0219 0.0081 0.0219 0.0081 0.0219 0.0081 0.00

```
In [43]: %%time
             EMBED_SIZE = 300
            # the embed size should match the file you load glove from embeddings_index = {} f = open('numberbatch-en-19.08.txt')
             # save key/array pairs of the embeddings
# the key of the dictionary is the word, the array is the embedding
             for line in f:
                line in T:
values = line.split()
word = values[0]
coefs = np.asarray(values[1:], dtype='float32')
embeddings_index[word] = coefs
            f.close()
            print('Found %s word vectors.' % len(embeddings index))
            # now fill in the matrix, using the ordering from the
                      word tokenizer from before
             found_words = 0
             embedding_matrix = np.zeros((len(word_index) + 1, EMBED_SIZE))
                        i in word_index.items():
                 embedding_vector = embeddings_index.get(word)
                 if embedding vector is not None:

# words not found in embedding index will be ALL-ZEROS
                     embedding_matrix[i] = embedding_vector
found_words = found_words+1
            print("Embedding Shape:",embedding_matrix.shape, "\n",
    "Total words found:",found_words, "\n",
    "Percentage:",100*found_words/embedding_matrix.shape[0])
            Found 516783 word vectors.
             Embedding Shape: (37354, 300)
              Total words found: 22661
              Percentage: 60.66552444182685
            CPU times: user 13.7 s, sys: 620 ms, total: 14.4 s
            Wall time: 14.9 s
 In [44]: # save this embedding now
             embedding_layer = Embedding(len(word_index) + 1,
EMBED_SIZE,
                                             \label{lem:weights} weights = [\texttt{embedding\_matrix}] \textit{,} \textit{\# here is the embedding getting saved} \\ \texttt{input\_length=MAX\_ART\_LEN},
                                             trainable=False)
           # Import the Concatenate Layer from Keras
            from keras.layers import Concatenate
            # Add the second GRU Laver
            x2 = GRU(RNN_STATESIZE, dropout=0.2, recurrent_dropout=0.2)(shared_embed)
            # Concatenate the outputs of the first and second GRU Layers x = Concatenate()([x, x2])
            x = Dense(NUM CLASSES, activation='sigmoid')(x)
             gru_model_g = Model(inputs=input_holder,outputs=x)
            gru_model_g.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
                            optimizer= opt,
metrics=[tf.keras.metrics.Recall()])
            print(gru_model_g.summary())
             WARNING:tensorflow:Layer gru_22 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
             WARNING: tensorflow: Layer gru_23 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.
             Model: "model_38"
             Layer (type)
                                                 Output Shape
                                                                          Param #
                                                                                       Connected to
             input_5 (InputLayer)
                                                 [(None, 250)]
                                                                          0
                                                                                        []
              embedding_6 (Embedding)
                                                 (None, 250, 50)
                                                                         1867650
                                                                                        ['input_5[0][0]']
              gru_22 (GRU)
                                                 (None, 100)
                                                                                        ['embedding_6[0][0]']
                                                                          45600
              dense_42 (Dense)
                                                 (None, 1)
                                                                          101
                                                                                        ['gru_22[0][0]']
              gru_23 (GRU)
                                                 (None, 100)
                                                                          45600
                                                                                        ['embedding_6[0][0]']
              concatenate_1 (Concatenate)
                                                 (None, 101)
                                                                          0
                                                                                        ['dense_42[0][0]',
                                                                                          'gru_23[0][0]']
              dense 43 (Dense)
                                                 (None, 1)
                                                                                        ['concatenate_1[0][0]']
             Total params: 1,959,053
            Trainable params: 1,959,053
Non-trainable params: 0
In [166... start time = time.time()
            with tf.device("/cpu:0"):
                 history_gru_g = gru_model_g.fit(X_train, y_train_ohe, epochs=8, batch_size=32, validation_data=(X_test, y_test_ohe))
            end time = time.time()
            elapsed_time_glove_2_chain = end_time - start_time
```

```
2022-12-14 19:03:11.139952: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom_graph_optimizer_registry.cc:114] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enabled.
 69/69 [===
                                 ======] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4531 - recall_28: 0.8135
69/69 [===
Epoch 2/8
69/69 [===
Epoch 3/8
                                =======] - 40s 576ms/step - loss: 0.0230 - recall_28: 0.9936 - val_loss: 0.0067 - val_recall_28: 1.0000
 69/69 [===
                             ========] - 41s 591ms/step - loss: 0.0090 - recall_28: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0045 - val_recall_28: 1.0000
                             =========] - 41s 601ms/step - loss: 0.0071 - recall_28: 0.9991 - val_loss: 0.0032 - val_recall_28: 1.0000
 69/69 [===
Epoch 5/8
69/69 [===
                                        :===] - 39s 570ms/step - loss: 0.0062 - recall 28: 0.9991 - val loss: 0.0028 - val recall 28: 1.0000
 Epoch 6/8
 69/69 [===
                               =======] - 40s 580ms/step - loss: 0.0043 - recall_28: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0130 - val_recall_28: 0.9964
 Epoch 7/8
                          =========] - 40s 579ms/step - loss: 0.0040 - recall_28: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0020 - val_recall_28: 1.0000
 Epoch 8/8
69/69 [===
                              :=======] - 40s 578ms/step - loss: 0.0034 - recall_28: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0024 - val_recall_28: 1.0000
import matplotlib.pvplot as plt
gru_acc_modelcn=history_gru_g.history['recall_28']
gru_acc_modelcn_val=history_gru_g.history['val_recall_28']
epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc_modelcn_val)
plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc_modelcn)
plt.title('GRU w ConceptNet-Numberbatch - Training and Validation')
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Recall Score')
 #new List = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.legend(["Validation", "Training"])
plt.show()
gru_loss_modelcn=history_gru_g.history['loss']
 epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
plt.plot(epoch,gru_loss_modelcn)
plt.title('Loss - GRU w ConceptNet-Numberbatch')
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.xlabel('Loss')
#new_List = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.legend(["Loss"])
plt.show()
```



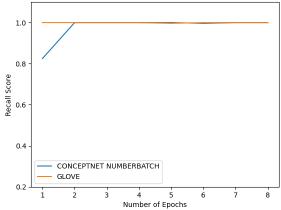


Glove vs Numberbatch

```
In [174... epoch=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
    plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc_modelcn_val)
```

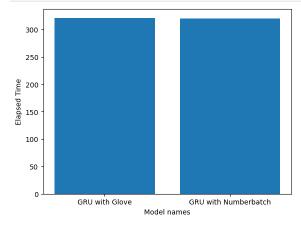
```
plt.plot(epoch,gru_acc_model3_val)
plt.title('Accuracy Scores for GRU Training and Validation')
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylim([0.2, 1.1])
plt.ylabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Necall Score')
#new_List = range(math.floor(0, 6)
plt.xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
plt.legend(["CONCEPTNET NUMBERBATCH", "GLOVE"])
plt.show()
```

Accuracy Scores for GRU Training and Validation



Even though they both reached the 100% accuracy, GLOVE could be able to reach that accuracy after only one epoch.

```
# Plot the data
plot_categorical_data(model_names, elapes_time)
```



Changing the embedding layer (Glove or Numberbatch) did not change algorithms' computational time.