

Recommendation of Refactoring Techniques to address Self-Admitted Technical Debt

CNN Documentation

- recall_m
- precision_m
- f1_m
- CNN

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CNN

```
# def recall_m(y_true, y_pred):
```

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```
def recall_m(y_true, y_pred):  
    """  
    Metrics have been removed from Keras core. we need to calculate them manually  
    here we will calculate the recall score  
    :param y_true:is the true data (or target, ground truth)  
    :param y_pred:is the data predicted (calculated, output) by your model.  
    :return: recall score  
    """  
    true_positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true * y_pred, 0, 1)))  
    possible_positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true, 0, 1)))  
    recall = true_positives / (possible_positives + K.epsilon())  
    return recall
```

Metrics have been removed from Keras core. we need to calculate them manually
here we will calculate the recall score :param y_true:is the true data (or target,
ground truth) :param y_pred:is the data predicted (calculated, output) by your
model. :return: recall score

```
# def precision_m(y_true, y_pred):
```

[View Source](#)

```
def precision_m(y_true, y_pred):
    """
    Metrics have been removed from Keras core. we need to calculate them manually
    here we will calculate the precision score
    :param y_true:is the true data (or target, ground truth)
    :param y_pred:is the data predicted (calculated, output) by your model.
    :return: precision score
    """
    true_positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true * y_pred, 0, 1)))
    predicted_positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_pred, 0, 1)))
    precision = true_positives / (predicted_positives + K.epsilon())
    return precision
```

Metrics have been removed from Keras core. we need to calculate them manually
 here we will calculate the precision score :param y_true:is the true data (or
 target, ground truth) :param y_pred:is the data predicted (calculated, output)
 by your model. :return: precision score

```
# def f1_m(y_true, y_pred):
```

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```
def f1_m(y_true, y_pred):
    """
    Metrics have been removed from Keras core. we need to calculate them manually
    here we will calculate the f1 macro score
    :param y_true:is the true data (or target, ground truth)
    :param y_pred:is the data predicted (calculated, output) by your model.
    :return: f1 macro score
    """
    precision = precision_m(y_true, y_pred)
    recall = recall_m(y_true, y_pred)
    return 2*((precision*recall)/(precision+recall+K.epsilon()))
```

Metrics have been removed from Keras core. we need to calculate them manually
 here we will calculate the f1 macro score :param y_true:is the true data (or
 target, ground truth) :param y_pred:is the data predicted (calculated, output)
 by your model. :return: f1 macro score

```
# def CNN(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test):
```

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```
def CNN (X_train,y_train ,X_test,y_test):
    """
    Here we have utilized the Convolutional Neural Network deep learning model ,
    we ave used 6 layers with relu as activation function and last
    Dense layer we took sigmoid since we are dealing with multi-label problem.Validation
    setare used to process where a trained model is
```

```

evaluated with a testing data set.
binary_accuracy used since we convert our
multi-label problem to binary.
:param X_train:Train_Features
:param y_train:Train_labels
:param X_test:Test_Features
:param y_test:Test_labels
:return:loss, accuracy, f1_score
"""

input_dim = X_train.shape[1] # Number of features
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(5000, input_dim=input_dim, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Dense(600, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Dense(300, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Dense(100, activation="relu"))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Dense(60, activation="relu"))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Dense(40, activation="relu"))
model.add(Dense(y_train.shape[1], activation='sigmoid'))

model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',optimizer='adam',metrics=['binary_accuracy',f1_score])
model.summary()
model.fit(X_train, y_train,epochs=20,verbose=True,validation_data=(X_test, y_test),batch_size=32)

loss, accuracy, f1_score = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=False)
print("Testing Accuracy: {:.4f}".format(accuracy))
print("f1 : {:.4f}".format(f1_score))

```

Here we have utilized the Convolutional Neural Network deep learning model , we ave used 6 layers with relu as activation function and last Dense layer we took sigmoid since we are dealing with multi-label problem. Validation set are used to process where a trained model is evaluated with a testing data set. binary_accuracy used since we convert our multi-label problem to binary. :param X_train:Train_Features :param y_train:Train_labels :param X_test:Test_Features :param y_test:Test_labels :return:loss, accuracy, f1_score