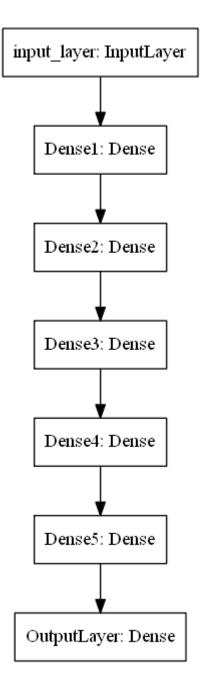
- 1. Download the data from here
- 2. Code the model to classify data like below image



- 3. Write your own callback function, that has to print the micro F1 score and AUC score after each epoch.
- 4. Save your model at every epoch if your validation accuracy is improved from previous epoch.

- 5. you have to decay learning based on below conditions
- Cond1. If your validation accuracy at that epoch is less than previous epoch accuracy, you have to decrese the

learning rate by 10%.

Cond2. For every 3rd epoch, decay your learning rate by 5%.

- 6. If you are getting any NaN values(either weigths or loss) while training, you have to terminate your training.
- 7. You have to stop the training if your validation accuracy is not increased in last 2 epochs.
- 8. Use tensorboard for every model and analyse your gradients. (you need to upload the screenshots for each model for evaluation)
- 9. use cross entropy as loss function
- 10. Try the architecture params as given below.

Model-1

- 1. Use tanh as an activation for every layer except output layer.
- 2. use SGD with momentum as optimizer.
- use RandomUniform(0,1) as initilizer.
- 3. Analyze your output and training process.

Model-2

- 1. Use relu as an activation for every layer except output layer.
- 2. use SGD with momentum as optimizer.
- use RandomUniform(0,1) as initilizer.
- 3. Analyze your output and training process.

Model-3

- 1. Use relu as an activation for every layer except output layer.
- 2. use SGD with momentum as optimizer.
- use he_uniform() as initilizer.
- 3. Analyze your output and training process.

Model-4

1. Try with any values to get better accuracy/f1 score.

```
import numpy as np
In [3]:
          import pandas as pd
          from google.colab import drive
In [4]:
          drive.mount("/content/gdrive")
         Drive already mounted at /content/gdrive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/gdrive", force remou
         nt=True).
         df dl = pd.read csv('/content/gdrive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/data.csv')
In [5]:
         print(df_dl)
In [6]:
                      f1
                                f2 label
                0.450564 1.074305
                                      0.0
         1
                0.085632 0.967682
                                      0.0
                0.117326 0.971521
                                      1.0
                0.982179 -0.380408
                                      0.0
               -0.720352 0.955850
                                      0.0
         19995 -0.491252 -0.561558
                                      0.0
         19996 -0.813124 0.049423
                                      1.0
         19997 -0.010594 0.138790
                                      1.0
         19998 0.671827 0.804306
                                      0.0
         19999 -0.854865 -0.588826
                                      0.0
         [20000 rows x 3 columns]
         y = df dl['label'].values
In [7]:
          X = df dl.drop(['label'],axis = 1)
          print(X.shape)
In [8]:
          print(y.shape)
         (20000, 2)
         (20000,)
In [9]:
         from sklearn.model selection import train test split
          X_train, X_test, y_train , y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size = 0.33, stratify = y)
In [10]:
          print(X_train.shape)
          print(X test.shape)
```

```
print(y_train.shape)
          print(y test.shape)
          from keras.utils import np utils
          Y train = np utils.to categorical(y train, 2)
          Y test = np utils.to categorical(y test, 2)
         (13400, 2)
         (6600, 2)
         (13400,)
         (6600,)
         print(Y_train[0])
In [11]:
         [0. 1.]
          import tensorflow as tf
In [12]:
          import tensorflow addons as tfa
          from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense,Input,Activation
          from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
          import random as rn
          import datetime
          import os
          from sklearn.metrics import roc curve, auc, f1 score
          from keras.callbacks import Callback
          from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, f1_score, precision_score, recall_score
          from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
          from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
          from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ReduceLROnPlateau
          from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import LearningRateScheduler
In [13]:
          #Metrics class for F1 score calculation
          class Metrics(Callback):
              def on train begin(self, logs={}):
                  self.f1sc=[]
                  self.auc score = []
              def on epoch end(self, epoch, logs={}):
                    val predict = (np.argmax(model.predict(X test), axis=-1))
                    val targ = y test.astype(int)
```

```
_val_f1 = f1_score(val_targ, val_predict , average='micro').round(4)
          self.f1sc.append( val f1)
          print("\nValidation F1Score : " , _val_f1)
          val auc predict = (np.asarray( self.model.predict(X test)[:,1] ))
          val auc target = y test
          val fpr , val tpr , val thresholds = roc curve(val auc target , val auc predict)
          val auc =auc(val fpr, val tpr)
          self.auc score.append(val auc)
          print("Validation AUC Score : " , val auc)
metrics custom = Metrics()
#Terminate if loss is NAN or Any of the weights are NAN
class TerminateNaN(tf.keras.callbacks.Callback):
    def on epoch end(self, epoch, logs={}):
          loss = logs.get('loss')
          weight = self.model.get weights()
          cond = False
          for i in weight:
            array sum = 0.0
            array sum = np.sum(i)
            if np.isnan(array sum) == True:
              cond = True
              break
          if loss is not None:
              if np.isnan(loss) or np.isinf(loss) or cond:
                  print("Invalid loss and terminated at epoch {}".format(epoch))
                  self.model.stop training = True
terminateNaN = TerminateNaN()
```

In [14]:

%load_ext tensorboard

```
input layer = Input(shape=(2,))
In [15]:
          layer1 = Dense(32,activation='tanh',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.RandomUniform(minval=0, maxval=1))(input lay
          layer2 = Dense(16,activation='tanh',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.RandomUniform(minval=0, maxval=1))(layer1)
          layer3 = Dense(8,activation='tanh',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.RandomUniform(minval=0, maxval=1))(layer2)
          layer4 = Dense(4,activation='tanh',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.RandomUniform(minval=0, maxval=1))(layer3)
          layer5 = Dense(2,activation='tanh',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.RandomUniform(minval=0, maxval=1))(layer4)
          output = Dense(2,activation='softmax',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.RandomUniform(minval=0, maxval=1))(layer5)
          #model 1
          model = Model(inputs=input layer,outputs=output)
          def scheduler(epoch, lr):
              if (epoch+1) % 3 == 0:
                return lr - (lr * 0.05)
              else:
                return lr
          #Decaying Learning rate by 5% on every third epoch
          lrschedule = LearningRateScheduler(scheduler, verbose=1)
          #Reducing Learning rate by 10% if validation accuracy at current epoch is less than previous epoch
          reduce lr = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val accuracy', factor=0.9,patience=1, min lr=0.001, mode = 'auto', verbose = 1)
          #SGD with momemtum optimizer
          optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(learning rate=0.01, momentum=0.9)
          #compiling model with optimizer and loss function
          model.compile(optimizer=optimizer, loss='categorical crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
          #log dir to save latest logs
          logdir = os.path.join("logs", datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S"))
          #stopping if validation loss has not improved in last 2 epochs
          earlystop = EarlyStopping(monitor='val accuracy', min delta=0.001, patience=2, verbose=1, mode = 'max')
          #Model checkpoint - Saving after every epoch if val accuracy is improving
          filepath="model save/weights-{epoch:02d}-{val accuracy:.4f}.hdf5"
          checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(filepath=filepath, save freg = 'epoch', monitor='val accuracy', verbose=1, mode='max')
          #tensorboard callback to visualize training
```

```
tensorboard callback = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log dir=logdir,histogram freq=1, write graph=True)
        #Fit the model
        model.fit(X train,Y train,epochs=10, validation data=(X test,Y test), batch size=16, callbacks=[earlystop,metrics custom,
       Epoch 1/10
       Epoch 00001: LearningRateScheduler reducing learning rate to 0.009999999776482582.
         1/838 [...... 0.5000WARNING:tensorflow:Callback method
        `on train batch end` is slow compared to the batch time (batch time: 0.0016s vs `on train batch end` time: 0.0063s). Chec
       k your callbacks.
       v: 0.5000
       Validation F1Score : 0.5
       Validation AUC Score: 0.509845684113866
       Epoch 00001: saving model to model save/weights-01-0.5000.hdf5
       Epoch 2/10
       Epoch 00002: LearningRateScheduler reducing learning rate to 0.009999999776482582.
       y: 0.4930
       Validation F1Score: 0.493
       Validation AUC Score : 0.4919531221303949
       Epoch 00002: saving model to model save/weights-02-0.4930.hdf5
       Epoch 00002: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.008999999798834325.
       Epoch 3/10
       Epoch 00003: LearningRateScheduler reducing learning rate to 0.008549999631941318.
       838/838 [===========] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6953 - accuracy: 0.4923 - val loss: 0.6948 - val accurac
       y: 0.4921
       Validation F1Score : 0.4921
       Validation AUC Score : 0.49477387511478416
       Epoch 00003: saving model to model save/weights-03-0.4921.hdf5
       Epoch 00003: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.007694999501109123.
       Epoch 00003: early stopping
Out[15]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f0c4e0bf7f0>
        !kill 775
```

file:///D:/Downloads/Call Backs Assignment.html

/bin/bash: line 0: kill: (775) - No such process

In [16]:

```
In [18]:
          input layer = Input(shape=(2,))
          layer1 = Dense(32,activation='relu',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.RandomUniform(minval=0, maxval=1))(input lay
          layer2 = Dense(16,activation='relu',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.RandomUniform(minval=0, maxval=1))(layer1)
          layer3 = Dense(8,activation='relu',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.RandomUniform(minval=0, maxval=1))(layer2)
          layer4 = Dense(4,activation='relu',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.RandomUniform(minval=0, maxval=1))(layer3)
          layer5 = Dense(2,activation='relu',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.RandomUniform(minval=0, maxval=1))(layer4)
          output = Dense(2,activation='softmax',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.RandomUniform(minval=0, maxval=1))(layer5)
          #model 2
          model = Model(inputs=input layer,outputs=output)
          def scheduler(epoch, lr):
              if (epoch+1) \% 3 == 0:
                return lr - (lr * 0.05)
              else:
                return 1r
          #Decaying Learning rate by 5% on every third epoch
          lrschedule = LearningRateScheduler(scheduler, verbose=1)
          #Reducing Learning rate by 10% if validation accuracy at current epoch is less than previous epoch
          reduce lr = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val accuracy', factor=0.9,patience=1, min lr=0.001, mode = 'auto', verbose = 1)
          #SGD with momentum optimizer
          optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(learning rate=0.01, momentum=0.9)
          #compiling model with optimizer and loss function
          model.compile(optimizer=optimizer, loss='categorical crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
          #log dir to save latest logs
          logdir = os.path.join("logs", datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S"))
          #stopping if validation loss has not improved in last 2 epochs
          earlystop = EarlyStopping(monitor='val accuracy', min delta=0.001, patience=2, verbose=1, mode = 'max')
```

```
#Model checkpoint - Saving after every epoch if val accuracy is improving
filepath="model save/weights-{epoch:02d}-{val accuracy:.4f}.hdf5"
checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(filepath=filepath,save_freq = 'epoch', monitor='val_accuracy', verbose=1, mode='max')
#tensorboard callback to visualize training
tensorboard callback = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log dir=logdir,histogram freq=1, write graph=True)
#Fit the model
model.fit(X train,Y train,epochs=10, validation data=(X test,Y test), batch size=16, callbacks=[earlystop,metrics custom,
Epoch 1/10
Epoch 00001: LearningRateScheduler reducing learning rate to 0.009999999776482582.
 3/838 [...... 0.6285 WARNING:tensorflow:Callback method
`on train batch end` is slow compared to the batch time (batch time: 0.0023s vs `on train batch end` time: 0.0095s). Chec
k your callbacks.
y: 0.5000
Validation F1Score : 0.5
Validation AUC Score: 0.5
Epoch 00001: saving model to model save/weights-01-0.5000.hdf5
Epoch 2/10
Epoch 00002: LearningRateScheduler reducing learning rate to 0.009999999776482582.
838/838 [============] - 1s 1ms/step - loss: 0.6940 - accuracy: 0.4942 - val_loss: 0.6996 - val_accurac
v: 0.5000
Validation F1Score : 0.5
Validation AUC Score: 0.5
Epoch 00002: saving model to model save/weights-02-0.5000.hdf5
Epoch 00002: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.008999999798834325.
Epoch 3/10
Epoch 00003: LearningRateScheduler reducing learning rate to 0.008549999631941318.
838/838 [============] - 1s 1ms/step - loss: 0.6950 - accuracy: 0.4948 - val loss: 0.6932 - val accurac
y: 0.5000
Validation F1Score: 0.5
Validation AUC Score: 0.5
Epoch 00003: saving model to model save/weights-03-0.5000.hdf5
```

```
Epoch 00003: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.007694999501109123.
Epoch 00003: early stopping
Out[18]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f0c47816780>

In [19]: !kill 1137

/bin/bash: line 0: kill: (1137) - No such process

In [20]: %tensorboard --logdir logs
```

Output hidden; open in https://colab.research.google.com to view.

```
input layer = Input(shape=(2,))
In [21]:
          layer1 = Dense(32,activation='relu',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.he uniform())(input layer)
          layer2 = Dense(16,activation='relu',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.he uniform())(layer1)
          layer3 = Dense(8,activation='relu',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.he uniform())(layer2)
          layer4 = Dense(4,activation='relu',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.he uniform())(layer3)
          layer5 = Dense(2,activation='relu',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.he uniform())(layer4)
          output = Dense(2,activation='softmax',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.he uniform())(layer5)
          #model 3
          model = Model(inputs=input layer,outputs=output)
          def scheduler(epoch, lr):
              if (epoch+1) \% 3 == 0:
                return lr - (lr * 0.05)
              else:
                return 1r
          #Decaying Learning rate by 5% on every third epoch
          lrschedule = LearningRateScheduler(scheduler, verbose=1)
          #Reducing Learning rate by 10% if validation accuracy at current epoch is less than previous epoch
          reduce lr = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val accuracy', factor=0.9,patience=1, min lr=0.001, mode = 'auto', verbose = 1)
          #SGD with momentum optimizer
          optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(learning rate=0.01, momentum=0.9)
```

```
#compiling model with optimizer and loss function
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer, loss='categorical crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
#log dir to save latest logs
logdir = os.path.join("logs", datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S"))
#stopping if validation loss has not improved in last 2 epochs
earlystop = EarlyStopping(monitor='val accuracy', min delta=0.001, patience=2, verbose=1, mode = 'max')
#Model checkpoint - Saving after every epoch if val accuracy is improving
filepath="model save/weights-{epoch:02d}-{val accuracy:.4f}.hdf5"
checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(filepath=filepath, save freq = 'epoch', monitor='val accuracy', verbose=1, mode='max')
#tensorboard callback to visualize training
tensorboard callback = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log dir=logdir,histogram freq=1, write graph=True)
#Fit the model
model.fit(X train,Y train,epochs=10, validation data=(X test,Y test), batch size=16, callbacks=[earlystop,metrics custom,
Epoch 1/10
Epoch 00001: LearningRateScheduler reducing learning rate to 0.009999999776482582.
 3/838 [....... - ETA: 27s - loss: 0.8244 - accuracy: 0.6319 WARNING:tensorflow:Callback method
`on train batch end` is slow compared to the batch time (batch time: 0.0016s vs `on train batch end` time: 0.0105s). Chec
k your callbacks.
838/838 [============] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6990 - accuracy: 0.4998 - val loss: 0.6933 - val accurac
v: 0.5000
Validation F1Score : 0.5
Validation AUC Score: 0.5
Epoch 00001: saving model to model save/weights-01-0.5000.hdf5
Epoch 2/10
Epoch 00002: LearningRateScheduler reducing learning rate to 0.009999999776482582.
838/838 [============] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6940 - accuracy: 0.4946 - val_loss: 0.6941 - val_accurac
y: 0.5000
Validation F1Score: 0.5
Validation AUC Score: 0.5
Epoch 00002: saving model to model save/weights-02-0.5000.hdf5
Epoch 00002: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.008999999798834325.
Epoch 3/10
Epoch 00003: LearningRateScheduler reducing learning rate to 0.008549999631941318.
```

```
input layer = Input(shape=(2,))
In [24]:
          layer1 = Dense(32,activation='selu',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.GlorotNormal())(input layer)
          layer2 = Dense(16,activation='selu',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.GlorotNormal())(layer1)
          layer3 = Dense(8,activation='selu',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.GlorotNormal())(layer2)
          layer4 = Dense(4,activation='selu',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.GlorotNormal())(layer3)
          layer5 = Dense(2,activation='selu',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.GlorotNormal())(layer4)
          output = Dense(2,activation='softmax',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.GlorotNormal())(layer5)
          #model 3
          model = Model(inputs=input layer,outputs=output)
          def scheduler(epoch, lr):
              if (epoch+1) \% 3 == 0:
                return lr - (lr * 0.05)
              else:
                return 1r
          #Decaying Learning rate by 5% on every third epoch
          lrschedule = LearningRateScheduler(scheduler, verbose=1)
```

```
#Reducing Learning rate by 10% if validation accuracy at current epoch is less than previous epoch
reduce lr = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val accuracy', factor=0.9,patience=1, min lr=0.001, mode = 'auto',verbose = 1)
#SGD with momentum optimizer
optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(learning rate=0.01, momentum=0.9)
#compiling model with optimizer and loss function
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer, loss='categorical crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
#log dir to save latest logs
logdir = os.path.join("logs", datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S"))
#stopping if validation loss has not improved in last 2 epochs
earlystop = EarlyStopping(monitor='val accuracy', min delta=0.001, patience=2, verbose=1 , mode = 'max')
#Model checkpoint - Saving after every epoch if val accuracy is improving
filepath="model save/weights-{epoch:02d}-{val accuracy:.4f}.hdf5"
checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(filepath=filepath,save freq = 'epoch', monitor='val accuracy', verbose=1, mode='max')
#tensorboard callback to visualize training
tensorboard callback = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log dir=logdir,histogram freq=1, write graph=True)
#Fit the model
model.fit(X train,Y train,epochs=10, validation data=(X test,Y test), batch size=16, callbacks=[earlystop,metrics custom,
Epoch 1/10
Epoch 00001: LearningRateScheduler reducing learning rate to 0.009999999776482582.
 3/838 [......] - ETA: 29s - loss: 0.7500 - accuracy: 0.4306 WARNING:tensorflow:Callback method
`on train batch end` is slow compared to the batch time (batch time: 0.0019s vs `on train batch end` time: 0.0114s). Chec
k your callbacks.
838/838 [============] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6720 - accuracy: 0.5758 - val loss: 0.6087 - val accurac
y: 0.6685
Validation F1Score: 0.6685
Validation AUC Score : 0.7350482093663913
Epoch 00001: saving model to model save/weights-01-0.6685.hdf5
Epoch 2/10
Epoch 00002: LearningRateScheduler reducing learning rate to 0.009999999776482582.
v: 0.6668
Validation F1Score : 0.6668
```

Validation AUC Score : 0.7255344811753903

Epoch 00002: saving model to model save/weights-02-0.6668.hdf5

Epoch 00002: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.008999999798834325.

Epoch 3/10

Epoch 00003: LearningRateScheduler reducing learning rate to 0.008549999631941318.

y: 0.6662

Validation F1Score : 0.6662

Validation AUC Score: 0.7299570247933884

Epoch 00003: saving model to model_save/weights-03-0.6662.hdf5

Epoch 00003: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.007694999501109123.

Epoch 00003: early stopping

Out[24]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f0c474a42b0>

Output hidden; open in https://colab.research.google.com to view.