

# Celsius2Fahrenheit

August 31, 2021

## 1 Predicting the conversion algorithm from $^{\circ}F$ to $^{\circ}C$ using a simple neural network

### 1.1 Importing required modules

```
[1]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
```

```
[2]: from jupyterthemes import jtplot
jtplot.style('onedork', figsize=(16, 9))
```

### 1.2 Generating the labelled input data

The Celsius value is the feature. The Fahrenheit value is the label.

```
[3]: celsius_feature = np.array([-40, -10, 0, 8, 15, 22, 38], dtype=float)
fahrenheit_label = np.array([-40, 14, 32, 46, 59, 72, 100], dtype=float)
```

### 1.3 Creating layers for the neural network

```
[4]: 10 = tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=1, input_shape=[1])
```

### 1.4 Generating the model

```
[5]: model = tf.keras.Sequential([10])

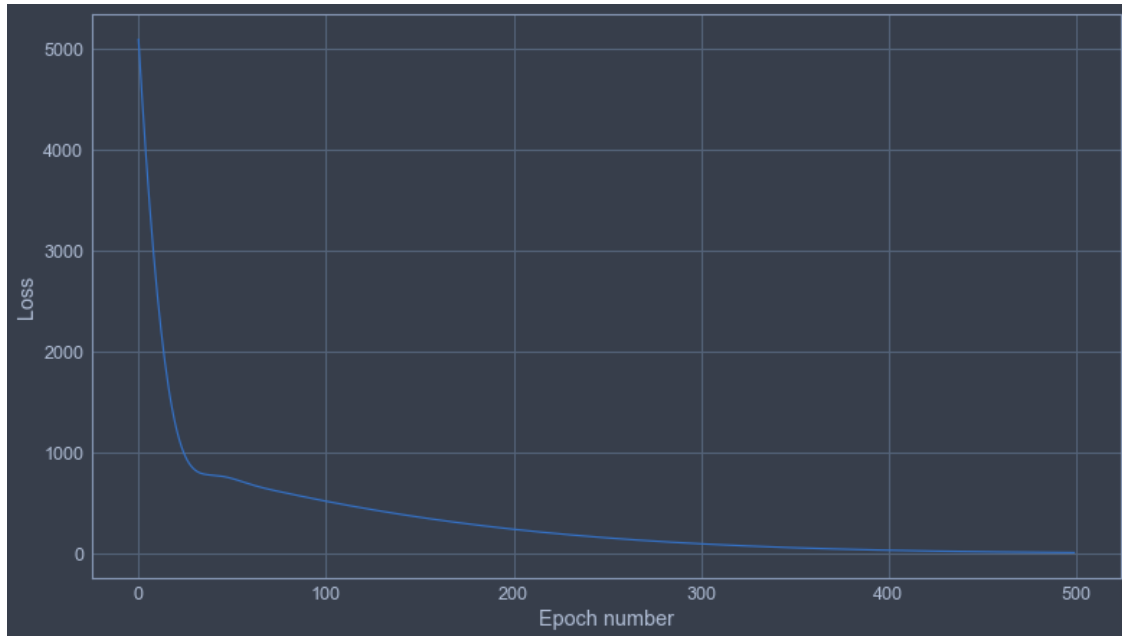
model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.
↪1))
```

### 1.5 Training the model

```
[6]: history = model.fit(celsius_feature, fahrenheit_label, epochs=500,
↪verbose=False)
print("Finished training the model")
```

Finished training the model

```
[7]: plt.xlabel('Epoch number')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.show()
```



```
[8]: print("These are the learnt weights: {}".format(l0.get_weights()))
```

```
These are the learnt weights: [array([[1.8254217]], dtype=float32),
array([28.759565], dtype=float32)]
```