

1. Deep learning was used to determine how successful applicants were for funding.
2. Results:
 - Data Preprocessing

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[22] # Split our preprocessed data into our features and target arrays
y = application_df['IS_SUCCESSFUL'].values
X = application_df.drop('IS_SUCCESSFUL', axis=1).values
# Split the preprocessed data into a training and testing dataset
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,random_state = 1)

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[23] # Create a StandardScaler instances
scaler = StandardScaler()

# Fit the StandardScaler
X_scaler = scaler.fit(X_train)

# Scale the data
X_train_scaled = X_scaler.transform(X_train)
X_test_scaled = X_scaler.transform(X_test)

```

Compiling, Training, and Evaluating the Model

▼ Compile, Train and Evaluate the Model

```

# Define the model - deep neural net, i.e., the number of input features and hidden nodes for each layer.
number_input_features = len( X_train_scaled[0])
hidden_nodes_layer1=7
hidden_nodes_layer2=14
hidden_nodes_layer3=21
nn = tf.keras.models.Sequential()

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# First hidden layer
nn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=hidden_nodes_layer1, input_dim=number_input_features, activation='relu'))

# Second hidden layer
nn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=hidden_nodes_layer2, activation='relu'))

# Output layer
nn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=1, activation='sigmoid'))

# Check the structure of the model
nn.summary()

```

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 7)	350
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 14)	112
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1)	15
Total params: 477		
Trainable params: 477		
Non-trainable params: 0		

3. Summary: The model was able to predict at 79% accuracy.