ANN Implementation

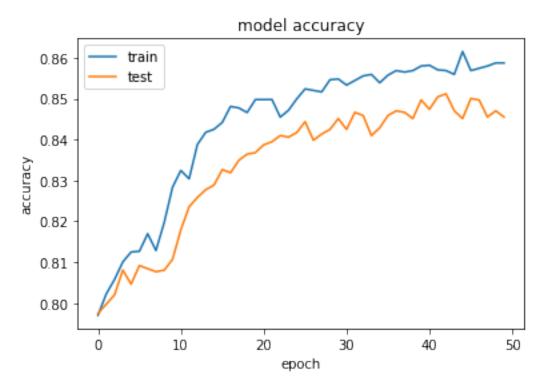
by~ Aadil Mansoori

```
[]: pip install tensorflow-gpu
[2]: import tensorflow as tf
[3]: print(tf.__version__)
    2.8.0
[4]: # Importing the libraries
     import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import pandas as pd
[5]: # Importing the dataset
     dataset = pd.read_csv('Churn_Modelling.csv')
     X = dataset.iloc[:, 3:13]
     y = dataset.iloc[:, 13]
[6]: #Create dummy variables
     geography=pd.get_dummies(X["Geography"],drop_first=True)
     gender=pd.get_dummies(X['Gender'],drop_first=True)
[7]: ## Concatenate the Data Frames
     X=pd.concat([X,geography,gender],axis=1)
     ## Drop Unnecessary columns
     X=X.drop(['Geography','Gender'],axis=1)
     # Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
     from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
     X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.2,__
      →random_state = 0)
[8]: # Feature Scaling
     from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
     sc = StandardScaler()
```

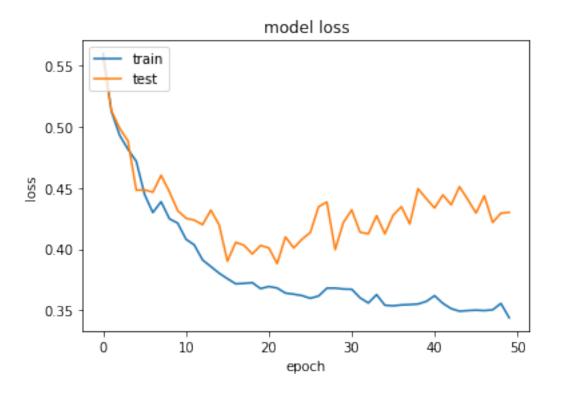
```
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
    X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
[9]: # Part 2 - Now let's make the ANN!
[14]: from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import LeakyReLU,PReLU,ELU
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dropout
[15]: # Initialising the ANN
    classifier = Sequential()
[16]: # Adding the input layer and the first hidden layer
    classifier.add(Dense(units=11,activation='relu'))
[17]: # Adding the input layer and the first hidden layer
    classifier.add(Dense(units=6,activation='relu'))
[18]: # Adding the input layer and the first hidden layer
    classifier.add(Dense(units=1,activation='relu'))
[20]: classifier.
      →compile(optimizer='adam',loss='binary_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
[22]: model_history=classifier.fit(X_train,y_train,validation_split=0.
     33, batch size=10, epochs=50)
    Epoch 1/50
    accuracy: 0.7970 - val_loss: 0.5563 - val_accuracy: 0.7974
    Epoch 2/50
    accuracy: 0.8022 - val_loss: 0.5131 - val_accuracy: 0.7997
    Epoch 3/50
    536/536 [============= ] - 3s 6ms/step - loss: 0.4929 -
    accuracy: 0.8057 - val_loss: 0.4987 - val_accuracy: 0.8020
    536/536 [============= ] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4816 -
    accuracy: 0.8100 - val_loss: 0.4883 - val_accuracy: 0.8080
    accuracy: 0.8125 - val_loss: 0.4482 - val_accuracy: 0.8046
    Epoch 6/50
    accuracy: 0.8127 - val loss: 0.4484 - val accuracy: 0.8092
    Epoch 7/50
```

```
accuracy: 0.8569 - val_loss: 0.4494 - val_accuracy: 0.8451
   Epoch 40/50
   accuracy: 0.8580 - val_loss: 0.4412 - val_accuracy: 0.8497
   Epoch 41/50
   accuracy: 0.8582 - val_loss: 0.4336 - val_accuracy: 0.8474
   Epoch 42/50
   accuracy: 0.8571 - val_loss: 0.4443 - val_accuracy: 0.8504
   Epoch 43/50
   accuracy: 0.8569 - val_loss: 0.4362 - val_accuracy: 0.8512
   Epoch 44/50
   accuracy: 0.8559 - val_loss: 0.4511 - val_accuracy: 0.8470
   Epoch 45/50
   accuracy: 0.8615 - val_loss: 0.4405 - val_accuracy: 0.8451
   Epoch 46/50
   accuracy: 0.8569 - val_loss: 0.4295 - val_accuracy: 0.8501
   Epoch 47/50
   accuracy: 0.8574 - val_loss: 0.4436 - val_accuracy: 0.8497
   Epoch 48/50
   accuracy: 0.8580 - val_loss: 0.4218 - val_accuracy: 0.8455
   Epoch 49/50
   536/536 [============ ] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3556 -
   accuracy: 0.8587 - val_loss: 0.4294 - val_accuracy: 0.8470
   Epoch 50/50
   accuracy: 0.8587 - val loss: 0.4300 - val accuracy: 0.8455
[23]: # list all data in history
   print(model history.history.keys())
   dict_keys(['loss', 'accuracy', 'val_loss', 'val_accuracy'])
[25]: # summarize history for accuracy
   plt.plot(model_history.history['accuracy'])
   plt.plot(model_history.history['val_accuracy'])
   plt.title('model accuracy')
   plt.ylabel('accuracy')
```

```
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.legend(['train', 'test'], loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```



```
[26]: # summarize history for loss
plt.plot(model_history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(model_history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('model loss')
plt.ylabel('loss')
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.legend(['train', 'test'], loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```



```
[27]: # Part 3 - Making the predictions and evaluating the model
      # Predicting the Test set results
     y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
      y_pred = (y_pred > 0.5)
[29]: # Making the Confusion Matrix
      from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
      cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
      cm
[29]: array([[1536,
                     59],
             [ 225, 180]])
[30]: # Calculate the Accuracy
      from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
      score=accuracy_score(y_pred,y_test)
[31]: score
[31]: 0.858
 []:
```