```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report,confusion_matrix
```

```
In [2]: # Import data set csv
data_set = pd.read_csv('filtered_data_set.csv')
```

In [4]: # Create the X training and testing set, and Y training and testing set where 70%
are for the training set and the rest to the testing set.
x_testing_set, x_training_set, y_testing_set, y_training_set = train_test_split()

```
In [5]: # Create model we still construct sequentially
model = Sequential()

# Add dense (every input connected to all units in hidden layer)
# Activation - sigmoid maps between 0 and 1. relu maps to 0 or 1
model.add(Dense(15, input_dim=13, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(18, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(13, activation='relu'))

# Output Layer
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From D:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\tensorflow\python\ops\init_ops.py:1251: calling VarianceScaling.__init__ (from tensorflow.python.ops.init_ops) with dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Instructions for updating:

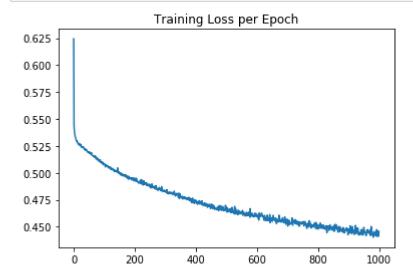
Call initializer instance with the dtype argument instead of passing it to the constructor

```
In [6]: # Compile the model.
      # Optimizer - Adam is an efficient optimize to apply gradient descent to the mode
      # Metrics - want the accuracy on how the model predicts
      model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
      WARNING:tensorflow:From D:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\tensorflow\python\ops\nn_
      impl.py:180: add dispatch support.<locals>.wrapper (from tensorflow.python.ops.
      array ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.
      Instructions for updating:
      Use tf.where in 2.0, which has the same broadcast rule as np.where
In [7]: model.fit(x_training_set,y_training_set,epochs=1000, batch_size=64)
      acc: 0.7973
      Epoch 996/1000
      acc: 0.8001
      Epoch 997/1000
      acc: 0.7948
      Epoch 998/1000
      acc: 0.8001
      Epoch 999/1000
      acc: 0.7990
      Epoch 1000/1000
      acc: 0.7919
Out[7]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x1d59fdd1608>
In [8]: # Get the predicted values with the testing set
      test predictions = model.predict(x testing set)
In [9]: # Resize to series
      test_predictions = pd.Series(test_predictions.reshape(2961,))
In [10]: training_score = model.evaluate(x_training_set,y_training_set)
      test_score = model.evaluate(x_testing_set,y_testing_set)
      print(training score)
      print(test_score)
      c: 0.7988
      c: 0.7413
      [0.4377477920995607, 0.79884225]
      [0.6066685957165434, 0.7413036]
```

```
In [11]: # Find predict y values with the x testing set and find accuracy
    ynew = model.predict_classes(x_testing_set)
    correct=0
    for i in range(0,len(ynew)):
        if(ynew[i]==y_testing_set[i]):
            correct = correct + 1
    print("Accuracy=", correct/len(test_predictions))
```

Accuracy= 0.7413036136440392

```
In [12]: loss = model.history.history['loss']
    sns.lineplot(x=range(len(loss)),y=loss)
    plt.title("Training Loss per Epoch");
```



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In [ ]:
```