



Inteligência Artificial



Deep Learning

Professor. Dr. Rogério de Oliveira

TURMA 01A – MATRÍCULA 92104843 Fernando Antonio Carvalho Pessoa

Tarefa da trilha 4: Modelos Sequenciais e Classificação com Keras TensorFlow

Introdução

Nesta tarefa devemos implementar um modelo de classificação binária ou multiclasse para um conjunto de dados TensorFlow e o Keras.

Dataset

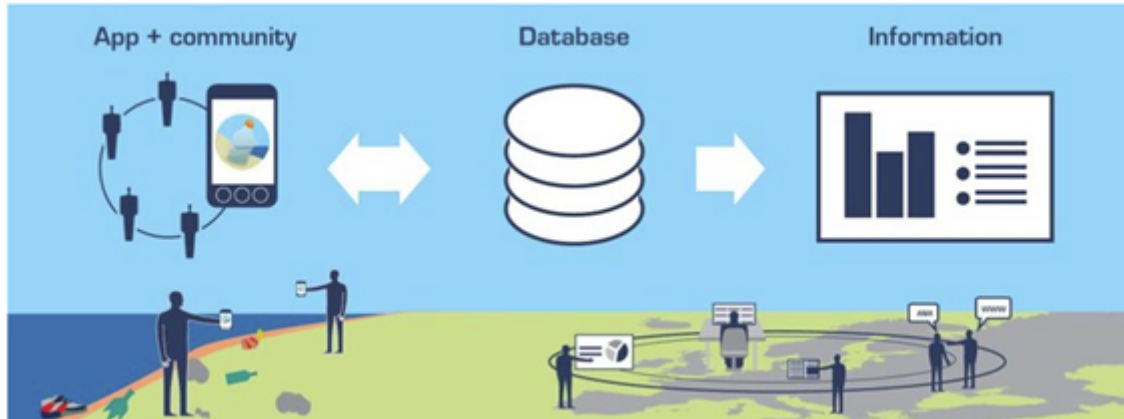
O dataset escolhido é o MLW_Data, este dataset fornecido pela Agência Europeia de Ambiente, é criado a partir de um aplicativo denominado LitterWatch, que é utilizado nas comunidades costeiras da Europa para identificar o lixo jogado ao oceano.

Fonte da base

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/marine-litter>

Visualização por TABLEAU

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/europes-seas-and-coasts/assessments/marine-litterwatch/data-and-results/marine-litterwatch-data-viewer/marine-litterwatch-data-viewer>



▾ Objetivo do modelo

Tendo o levantamento do lixo, por tipo e quantidade, localizado em cada comunidade, nosso objetivo é treinar o modelo para identificar e categorizar o local como POLUIDO ou LIMPO

▾ Importando Bibliotecas

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 from IPython.display import display
3 import seaborn as sns
4 import numpy as np
5 from tensorflow import keras
```

```
6 from tensorflow.keras import layers
7 import tensorflow as tf
```

▼ Importando datasets

Carregando os dados coletados no aplicativo e a tabela de categorias de lixo

▼ Base de dados do agrupamento por tipo de lixo

```
1 # carregando dados de agrupamento para o Google Colab
2 from google.colab import files
3 uploaded = files.upload()
```

Escolher arquivos MLW_Meta.csv

- **MLW_Meta.csv**(application/vnd.ms-excel) - 6826 bytes, last modified: 06/09/2021 - 100% done

Saving MLW_Meta.csv to MLW_Meta.csv

```
1 # Carregando o arquivo CSV em dataframe
2 Titulos = pd.read_csv('/content/MLW_Meta.csv', engine= 'python', sep = ';', encoding='utf-8')
```

```
1 #Analise da quantidade de colunas e linhas
2 Titulos.shape
```

(164, 3)

```
1 Titulos.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 164 entries, 0 to 163
Data columns (total 3 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype

```

```

---
0  generalcode 164 non-null object
1  category    164 non-null object
2  generalname 164 non-null object
dtypes: object(3)
memory usage: 4.0+ KB

```

```
1 Titulos.head(10)
```

	generalcode	category	generalname
0	G1	Plastic	4/6-pack yokes, six-pack rings
1	G3	Plastic	Shopping Bags incl. pieces
2	G4	Plastic	Small plastic bags, e.g. freezer bags incl. pi...
3	G5	Plastic	Plastic bags collective role what remains from...
4	G7	Plastic	Drink bottles <=0.5l
5	G8	Plastic	Drink bottles >0.5l
6	G9	Plastic	Cleaner bottles & containers
7	G10	Plastic	Food containers incl. fast food containers
8	G11	Plastic	Beach use related cosmetic bottles and contain...
9	G12	Plastic	Other cosmetics bottles & containers

```
1 Titulos.groupby('category')['category'].count()
```

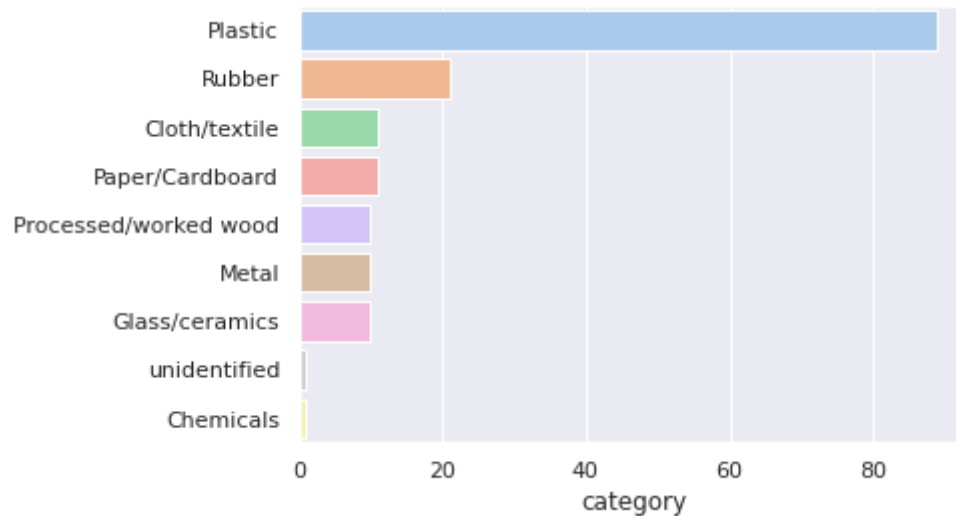
```

category
Chemicals          1
Cloth/textile      11
Glass/ceramics     10
Metal              21
Paper/Cardboard    10
Plastic            89
Processed/worked wood 11

```

```
Rubber      10
unidentified 1
Name: category, dtype: int64
```

```
1 sns.set(style="darkgrid")
2 categoria = Titulos['category'].unique()
3 cont = Titulos['category'].value_counts()
4 sns.barplot(x=cont,y=categoria, palette='pastel',orient='h');
```



▼ Base de dados da pesquisa

```
1 # carregando o arquivo dados para o Google Colab
2 from google.colab import files
3 uploaded = files.upload()
```

Escolher arquivos MLW_Data.csv

- **MLW_Data.csv**(application/vnd.ms-excel) - 100156 bytes, last modified: 06/09/2021 - 100% done
Saving MLW_Data.csv to MLW_Data.csv

```
1 data = pd.read_csv('/content/MLW_Data.csv', engine= 'python', sep = ';', encoding='latin-1')
```

```
1 data.shape
```

```
(254, 178)
```

```
1 data.head(5)
```

	CommunityName	BeachName	BeachCountrycode	BeachRegionalSea	BeachLength_m	BeachLocation	BeachType	EventDate	EventType
0	gBqsPxAZ	Neum	BA	Mediterranean Sea	1551.0	Urban	Other (mixed)	20160424.0	Cleanup
1	gBqsPxAZ	Ponton	BA	NaN	86.0	Urban	Other (mixed)	20160519.0	Cleanup
2	Surfrider Foundation Europe	Blakenberg beach	BE	North-east Atlantic Ocean	82.0	Urban	Sandy	20160812.0	Cleanup
3	Perseus	Alepu	BG	Black Sea	105.0	Rural	Sandy	20160317.0	Cleanup
4	gBqsPxAZ	alepu	BG	Black Sea	2779.0	Urban	Sandy	20160313.0	Cleanup

5 rows × 178 columns

▼ Pré processamento da base

O objetivo desta etapa é tratar, preparar e montar os dados coletados em uma base para aplicação do algoritmo Keras - TensorFlow

```
1 #Verifica valores NAN
2 data.isnull().sum()
```

```

CommunityName      1
BeachName           1
BeachCountrycode   1
BeachRegionalSea    2
BeachLength_m       1
...
G208                147
G210                216
G211                208
G213                235
CLASSE              0
Length: 178, dtype: int64

```

```
1 data.head()
```

	G1	G3	G4	G5	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15	G16	G17	G18	G19	G21	G22	G23	G24	G25
1	NaN	37.0	15.0	NaN	56.0	17.0	NaN	14.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	90.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	10.0	3.0	NaN	148.0	144.0	8.0	33.0	NaN	6.0	NaN	6.0	NaN	NaN	1.0	NaN	NaN	350.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	4.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	6.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	6.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	NaN	2.0	NaN	5.0	1.0	NaN	2.0	NaN	NaN	1.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	41.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	26.0	NaN	NaN	14.0	16.0	4.0	NaN	2.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1.0	NaN	36.0	4.0	32.0	36.0	2.0

```

1 #Substitui os valores NaN por zero
2 dataT = data.fillna(0)
3 dataT.isnull().sum()

```

```
CommunityName      0
```

```

BeachName      0
BeachCountrycode 0
BeachRegionalSea 0
BeachLength_m  0
..
G208           0
G210           0
G211           0
G213           0
CLASSE        0
Length: 178, dtype: int64

```

```
1 dataT.head()
```

l: .4	G1	G3	G4	G5	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15	G16	G17	G18	G19	G21	G22	G23	G24	G25	G26	G27
.0	0.0	37.0	15.0	0.0	56.0	17.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	895.0
.0	0.0	10.0	3.0	0.0	148.0	144.0	8.0	33.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	350.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	24.0
.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	16.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	36.0	4.0	32.0	36.0	2.0	1.0	20.0

▼ Preparando os Dados

As colunas que precisamos são os indicadores de poluição (coluna G1 a G213) e a coluna de atributo Poluido = 1 não poluido = 0

Também necessitamos substituir as quantidades das colunas G1 a g213 por atributo do tipo de poluente encontrado=1 ou não encontrado=0

▼ Eliminando colunas

```
1 dataT1 = dataT.drop(columns=['CommunityName', 'BeachName', 'BeachCountrycode', 'BeachRegionalSea', 'BeachLength_m', 'BeachLocation']
2 dataT1.head()
```

	G1	G3	G4	G5	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15	G16	G17	G18	G19	G21	G22	G23	G24	G25	G26	G2
0	0.0	37.0	15.0	0.0	56.0	17.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	895.
1	0.0	10.0	3.0	0.0	148.0	144.0	8.0	33.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	350.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	24.
2	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.
3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.
4	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	16.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	36.0	4.0	32.0	36.0	2.0	1.0	20.

5 rows × 163 columns

▼ Substituição das quantidades do tipo de lixo para localizado=1 não localizado=0

```
1 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G1>1, 'G1']=1
2 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G3>1, 'G3']=1
3 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G4>1, 'G4']=1
4 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G5>1, 'G5']=1
5 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G7>1, 'G7']=1
6 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G8>1, 'G8']=1
7 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G9>1, 'G9']=1
8 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G10>1, 'G10']=1
9 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G11>1, 'G11']=1
10 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G12>1, 'G12']=1
11 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G13>1, 'G13']=1
12 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G14>1, 'G14']=1
```

```
13 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G15>1, 'G15']=1
14 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G16>1, 'G16']=1
15 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G17>1, 'G17']=1
16 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G18>1, 'G18']=1
17 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G19>1, 'G19']=1
18 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G21>1, 'G21']=1
19 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G22>1, 'G22']=1
20 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G23>1, 'G23']=1
21 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G24>1, 'G24']=1
22 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G25>1, 'G25']=1
23 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G26>1, 'G26']=1
24 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G27>1, 'G27']=1
25 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G28>1, 'G28']=1
26 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G29>1, 'G29']=1
27 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G30>1, 'G30']=1
28 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G31>1, 'G31']=1
29 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G32>1, 'G32']=1
30 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G33>1, 'G33']=1
31 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G34>1, 'G34']=1
32 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G35>1, 'G35']=1
33 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G36>1, 'G36']=1
34 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G37>1, 'G37']=1
35 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G40>1, 'G40']=1
36 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G41>1, 'G41']=1
37 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G42>1, 'G42']=1
38 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G43>1, 'G43']=1
39 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G44>1, 'G44']=1
40 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G45>1, 'G45']=1
41 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G46>1, 'G46']=1
42 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G47>1, 'G47']=1
43 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G49>1, 'G49']=1
44 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G50>1, 'G50']=1
45 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G52>1, 'G52']=1
46 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G53>1, 'G53']=1
47 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G54>1, 'G54']=1
48 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G56>1, 'G56']=1
49 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G57>1, 'G57']=1
50 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G58>1, 'G58']=1
```

```
51 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G59>1, 'G59']=1
52 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G60>1, 'G60']=1
53 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G62>1, 'G62']=1
54 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G63>1, 'G63']=1
55 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G64>1, 'G64']=1
56 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G65>1, 'G65']=1
57 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G66>1, 'G66']=1
58 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G67>1, 'G67']=1
59 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G68>1, 'G68']=1
60 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G69>1, 'G69']=1
61 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G70>1, 'G70']=1
62 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G71>1, 'G71']=1
63 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G72>1, 'G72']=1
64 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G73>1, 'G73']=1
65 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G76>1, 'G76']=1
66 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G77>1, 'G77']=1
67 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G79>1, 'G79']=1
68 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G80>1, 'G80']=1
69 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G82>1, 'G82']=1
70 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G83>1, 'G83']=1
71 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G84>1, 'G84']=1
72 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G85>1, 'G85']=1
73 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G86>1, 'G86']=1
74 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G87>1, 'G87']=1
75 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G88>1, 'G88']=1
76 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G89>1, 'G89']=1
77 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G90>1, 'G90']=1
78 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G91>1, 'G91']=1
79 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G92>1, 'G92']=1
80 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G93>1, 'G93']=1
81 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G95>1, 'G95']=1
82 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G96>1, 'G96']=1
83 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G97>1, 'G97']=1
84 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G98>1, 'G98']=1
85 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G99>1, 'G99']=1
86 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G100>1, 'G100']=1
87 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G101>1, 'G101']=1
88 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G102>1, 'G102']=1
```

```
88 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G102>1, 'G102']=1
89 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G124>1, 'G124']=1
90 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G125>1, 'G125']=1
91 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G126>1, 'G126']=1
92 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G127>1, 'G127']=1
93 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G128>1, 'G128']=1
94 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G129>1, 'G129']=1
95 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G130>1, 'G130']=1
96 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G131>1, 'G131']=1
97 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G132>1, 'G132']=1
98 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G133>1, 'G133']=1
99 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G134>1, 'G134']=1
100 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G137>1, 'G137']=1
101 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G138>1, 'G138']=1
102 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G139>1, 'G139']=1
103 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G140>1, 'G140']=1
104 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G141>1, 'G141']=1
105 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G142>1, 'G142']=1
106 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G143>1, 'G143']=1
107 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G144>1, 'G144']=1
108 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G145>1, 'G145']=1
109 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G147>1, 'G147']=1
110 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G148>1, 'G148']=1
111 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G150>1, 'G150']=1
112 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G151>1, 'G151']=1
113 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G152>1, 'G152']=1
114 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G153>1, 'G153']=1
115 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G154>1, 'G154']=1
116 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G155>1, 'G155']=1
117 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G156>1, 'G156']=1
118 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G158>1, 'G158']=1
119 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G159>1, 'G159']=1
120 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G160>1, 'G160']=1
121 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G161>1, 'G161']=1
122 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G162>1, 'G162']=1
123 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G163>1, 'G163']=1
124 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G164>1, 'G164']=1
125 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G165>1, 'G165']=1
```

```
126 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G166>1, 'G166'] =1
127 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G167>1, 'G167'] =1
128 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G171>1, 'G171'] =1
129 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G172>1, 'G172'] =1
130 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G174>1, 'G174'] =1
131 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G175>1, 'G175'] =1
132 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G176>1, 'G176'] =1
133 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G177>1, 'G177'] =1
134 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G178>1, 'G178'] =1
135 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G179>1, 'G179'] =1
136 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G180>1, 'G180'] =1
137 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G181>1, 'G181'] =1
138 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G182>1, 'G182'] =1
139 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G184>1, 'G184'] =1
140 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G186>1, 'G186'] =1
141 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G187>1, 'G187'] =1
142 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G188>1, 'G188'] =1
143 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G189>1, 'G189'] =1
144 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G190>1, 'G190'] =1
145 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G191>1, 'G191'] =1
146 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G193>1, 'G193'] =1
147 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G194>1, 'G194'] =1
148 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G195>1, 'G195'] =1
149 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G198>1, 'G198'] =1
150 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G199>1, 'G199'] =1
151 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G200>1, 'G200'] =1
152 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G201>1, 'G201'] =1
153 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G202>1, 'G202'] =1
154 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G203>1, 'G203'] =1
155 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G204>1, 'G204'] =1
156 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G205>1, 'G205'] =1
157 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G206>1, 'G206'] =1
158 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G207>1, 'G207'] =1
159 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G208>1, 'G208'] =1
160 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G210>1, 'G210'] =1
161 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G211>1, 'G211'] =1
162 dataT1.loc[dataT1.G213>1, 'G213'] =1
```

```
1 dataT1.head()
```

	G1	G3	G4	G5	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15	G16	G17	G18	G19	G21	G22	G23	G24	G25	G26	G27	G28	G29
0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0

5 rows × 163 columns

▼ Encode do atributo classe poluido=1 limpo=0

```
1 dataT1['CLASSE'].value_counts()
```

```
LIMPO      128
POLUIDO     125
1
Name: CLASSE, dtype: int64
```

```
1 dataT1['CLASSE'] = dataT1['CLASSE'].map({'LIMPO': 0, 'POLUIDO': 1})
2 dataT1['CLASSE'].value_counts()
```

```
0.0      128
1.0      125
Name: CLASSE, dtype: int64
```

▼ Separação do atributo classe

```
1 X = dataT1.drop('CLASSE', axis=1)
2 y = dataT1[['CLASSE']]
```

Definidos e tratados os dados de entrada x e y do nosso conjunto de exemplos, podemos então separar os conjuntos de treinamento e teste.

```
1 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
2 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=123)
```

```
1 display(X_train.head())
2 display(y_train.head())
```

	G1	G3	G4	G5	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15	G16	G17	G18	G19	G21	G22	G23	G24	G25	G26	G27	G28	G
221	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

▼ Modelo Sequencial

247	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

▼ Declarando as Camadas

```
1 model = keras.Sequential(layers.Dense(161, activation='sigmoid', input_shape=[162]))
2 model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
3 model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_3"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 161)	26243
=====		
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 1)	162
=====		
Total params: 26,405		
Trainable params: 26,405		
Non-trainable params: 0		

▼ Compilando o Modelo

```
1 model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['binary_accuracy'],)
```


▼ Treinando o Modelo

```

1 history = model.fit(
2     X_train, y_train,
3     batch_size=32,
4     validation_split=0.4,
5     epochs=20,
6     verbose=1,
7 )

```

Epoch 1/20

4/4 [=====] - 1s 87ms/step - loss: 0.6415 - binary_accuracy: 0.6604 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu

Epoch 2/20

4/4 [=====] - 0s 13ms/step - loss: 0.5391 - binary_accuracy: 0.7358 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu

Epoch 3/20

4/4 [=====] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.4870 - binary_accuracy: 0.8491 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu

Epoch 4/20

4/4 [=====] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.4458 - binary_accuracy: 0.9151 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu

Epoch 5/20

4/4 [=====] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.4163 - binary_accuracy: 0.9057 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu

Epoch 6/20

4/4 [=====] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 0.3915 - binary_accuracy: 0.9434 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu

Epoch 7/20

4/4 [=====] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 0.3665 - binary_accuracy: 0.9434 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu

Epoch 8/20

4/4 [=====] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 0.3480 - binary_accuracy: 0.9151 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu

Epoch 9/20

4/4 [=====] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 0.3285 - binary_accuracy: 0.9434 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu

Epoch 10/20

4/4 [=====] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 0.3135 - binary_accuracy: 0.9528 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu

Epoch 11/20

4/4 [=====] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.2991 - binary_accuracy: 0.9434 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu

Epoch 12/20

4/4 [=====] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 0.2839 - binary_accuracy: 0.9528 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu

Epoch 13/20

4/4 [=====] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 0.2714 - binary_accuracy: 0.9528 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu

Epoch 14/20

4/4 [=====] - 0s 12ms/step - loss: 0.2608 - binary_accuracy: 0.9528 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu

Epoch 15/20

4/4 [=====] - 0s 16ms/step - loss: 0.2487 - binary_accuracy: 0.9528 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu

Epoch 16/20

```

4/4 [=====] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.2381 - binary_accuracy: 0.9528 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu
Epoch 17/20
4/4 [=====] - 0s 13ms/step - loss: 0.2281 - binary_accuracy: 0.9623 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu
Epoch 18/20
4/4 [=====] - 0s 15ms/step - loss: 0.2199 - binary_accuracy: 0.9434 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu
Epoch 19/20
4/4 [=====] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 0.2105 - binary_accuracy: 0.9623 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu
Epoch 20/20
4/4 [=====] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 0.2030 - binary_accuracy: 0.9528 - val_loss: nan - val_binary_accu

```

▼ Curva de Apredizado

```

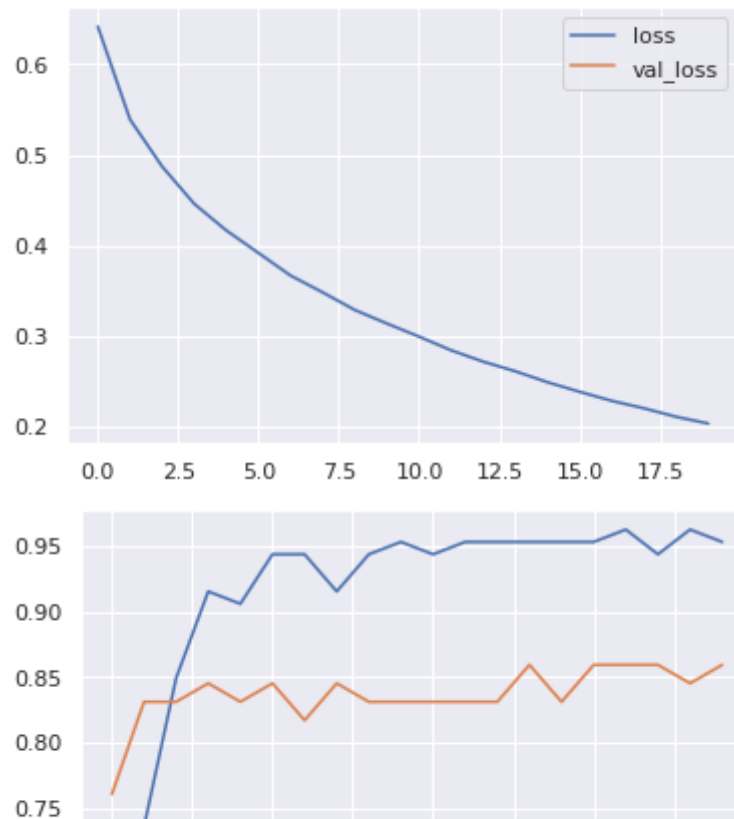
1 def display_hist(history):
2     history_df = pd.DataFrame(history.history)
3     display(history_df.head())
4     # Start the plot at epoch 0
5     history_df.loc[0:, ['loss', 'val_loss']].plot()
6     history_df.loc[0:, ['binary_accuracy', 'val_binary_accuracy']].plot()
7
8     print(("Best Validation Loss: {:.4f}" +\
9         "\nBest Validation Accuracy: {:.4f}")\
10         .format(history_df['val_loss'].min(),
11             history_df['val_binary_accuracy'].max()))
12     return
13
14
1
1 display_hist(history)

```

	loss	binary_accuracy	val_loss	val_binary_accuracy
0	0.641506	0.660377	NaN	0.760563
1	0.539056	0.735849	NaN	0.830986
2	0.487034	0.849057	NaN	0.830986
3	0.445777	0.915094	NaN	0.845070
4	0.416320	0.905660	NaN	0.830986

Best Validation Loss: nan

Best Validation Accuracy: 0.8592



▼ Resultados

Podemos então avaliar os resultados do nosso modelo fazendo a predição do conjunto de teste selecionado anteriormente.

Aqui podemos empregar as métricas usuais do `Scikit-Learn`. A predição, tendo um único neurônio de saída com a função sigmóide (ou logística) devolve um único valor entre $[0, 1]$ e podemos entender esse valor como a chance de ser a classe 1.

```
1 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report, accuracy_score
2 def print_results(y_test, y_pred):
3     print('Matriz de Confusão: \n' , confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
4     print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
5     print('Acuracidade: ' , accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
6     return
```

```
1 y_pred = model.predict(X_test) > 0.5
2
3 print_results(y_test, y_pred)
4
```

Matriz de Confusão:

```
[[31 10]
 [ 1 35]]
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0.0	0.97	0.76	0.85	41
1.0	0.78	0.97	0.86	36
accuracy			0.86	77
macro avg	0.87	0.86	0.86	77
weighted avg	0.88	0.86	0.86	77

Acuracidade: 0.8571428571428571

Conclusão

O objetivo de acuracidade de 0.8 foi atingido com o valor de 0.857, no entanto o dataset exigiu um `validation_split=0.4` ao invés de 0.3 do modelo original, por retornar NAN no Loss para valores abaixo de 0.4.

✓ 0s conclusão: 13:32

