# Use markdown to label each (sub)question neatly.

This notebook serves as your report. All your answers should be presented within it.

You can submit multiple notebooks (e.g. 1 notebook per part / question).

Before submission, remember to tidy up the notebook and retain only relevant parts.

### **PartB Question 1**

```
In [ ]: # Setting the seed here is sufficient.
         # If you don't plan to use these starter code, make sure you add this cell.
         SEED = 42
         import os
         os.environ['TF CUDNN DETERMINISTIC'] = '1'
         os.environ["CUDA VISIBLE DEVICES"] = "-1"
         import random
         random.seed(SEED)
         import numpy as np
         np.random.seed(SEED)
         import tensorflow as tf
         tf.random.set_seed(SEED)
In [ ]: import graphviz
         import pydot ng as pydot
         from tensorflow import keras
         from tensorflow.keras import layers
         from tensorflow.keras.layers import Normalization, StringLookup, IntegerLookup
         from math import floor
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
         df = pd.read csv('hdb price prediction.csv')
         df
```

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Out[ ]:		montn	year	Tull_address	nearest_stn	dist_to_nearest_stn	aist_to_anoby	degree_centrality
	0	1	2017	406 ANG MO KIO AVENUE 10	Ang Mo Kio	1.007264	7.006044	0.016807
	1	1	2017	108 ANG MO KIO AVENUE 4	Ang Mo Kio	1.271389	7.983837	0.016807
	2	1	2017	602 ANG MO KIO AVENUE 5	Yio Chu Kang	1.069743	9.090700	0.016807
	3	1	2017	465 ANG MO KIO AVENUE 10	Ang Mo Kio	0.946890	7.519889	0.016807
	4	1	2017	601 ANG MO KIO AVENUE 5	Yio Chu Kang	1.092551	9.130489	0.016807
	•••							
	133407	6	2022	877 YISHUN STREET 81	Khatib	0.475885	12.738721	0.016807
	133408	1	2022	633 YISHUN STREET 61	Khatib	0.774113	13.229106	0.016807
	133409	2	2022	633 YISHUN STREET 61	Khatib	0.774113	13.229106	0.016807
	133410	2	2022	632 YISHUN STREET 61	Khatib	0.700595	13.222912	0.016807
	133411	5	2022	605 YISHUN STREET 61	Khatib	0.603845	13.592586	0.016807

133412 rows × 13 columns

```
# The functions in this cell are adapted from https://keras.io/examples/structured_data,
# It is the same link as the one mentioned in the question paper (Q1b)
def dataframe_to_dataset(dataframe):
    dataframe = dataframe.copy()
    labels = dataframe.pop("resale_price")
    ds = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices((dict(dataframe), labels))
    ds = ds.shuffle(buffer_size=len(dataframe))
    return ds
def encode_numerical_feature(feature, name, dataset):
    # Create a Normalization layer for our feature
    normalizer = Normalization()
    # Prepare a Dataset that only yields our feature
```

```
feature_ds = dataset.map(lambda x, y: x[name])
            feature_ds = feature_ds.map(lambda x: tf.expand_dims(x, -1))
            # Learn the statistics of the data
            normalizer.adapt(feature ds)
            # Normalize the input feature
            encoded_feature = normalizer(feature)
            return encoded_feature
        def encode_categorical_feature(feature, name, dataset, is_string):
            lookup_class = StringLookup if is_string else IntegerLookup
            # Create a lookup layer which will turn strings into integer indices
            lookup = lookup class(output mode="binary") # NOTE: as mentioned in the question pa
            # Prepare a Dataset that only yields our feature
            feature_ds = dataset.map(lambda x, y: x[name])
            feature_ds = feature_ds.map(lambda x: tf.expand_dims(x, -1))
            # Learn the set of possible string values and assign them a fixed integer index
            lookup.adapt(feature_ds)
            # Turn the string input into integer indices
            encoded feature = lookup(feature)
            return encoded_feature
        from keras import backend as K
In [ ]:
        from math import sqrt
        def root_mean_squared_error(y_true, y_pred):
                return K.sqrt(K.mean(K.square(y_pred - y_true)))
In [ ]: def r2(y_true, y_pred):
            # Obtained from https://jmlb.github.io/ml/2017/03/20/CoeffDetermination_CustomMetric
            # TODO: you have to find out how to use it in your code
            SS_res = K.sum(K.square( y_true - y_pred ))
            SS tot = K.sum(K.square( y true - K.mean(y true) ) )
            return ( 1 - SS_res/(SS_tot + K.epsilon()) )
```

### **Question 1**

```
In [ ]: # Split data
         train dataframe = df[df['year']<= 2020]</pre>
         test dataframe = df[df['year']>2020]
        train_dataframe.head()
In [ ]:
```

Out[ ]:		month	year	full_address	nearest_stn	dist_to_nearest_stn	dist_to_dhoby	degree_centrality	eigenv
	0	1	2017	406 ANG MO KIO AVENUE 10	Ang Mo Kio	1.007264	7.006044	0.016807	
	1	1	2017	108 ANG MO KIO AVENUE 4	Ang Mo Kio	1.271389	7.983837	0.016807	
	2	1	2017	602 ANG MO KIO AVENUE 5	Yio Chu Kang	1.069743	9.090700	0.016807	
	3	1	2017	465 ANG MO KIO AVENUE 10	Ang Mo Kio	0.946890	7.519889	0.016807	
	4	1	2017	601 ANG MO KIO AVENUE 5	Yio Chu Kang	1.092551	9.130489	0.016807	
4									<b>•</b>
In [ ]:	<pre>category_not_used = ["full_address", "nearest_stn"] train_dataframe = train_dataframe.drop(category_not_used, axis = 1) test_dataframe = test_dataframe.drop(category_not_used, axis = 1)  train_ds = dataframe_to_dataset(train_dataframe) test_ds = dataframe_to_dataset(test_dataframe)  train_ds = train_ds.batch(256) test_ds = test_ds.batch(256)</pre>								

### **Question 1A**

Why is this done instead of using random train/test split?

The rationale is to predict resale prices is to used past data as the training dataset to predict future values. Hence the training dataset are used for year <= 2020 and the test dataset are filled by the more recent dataset

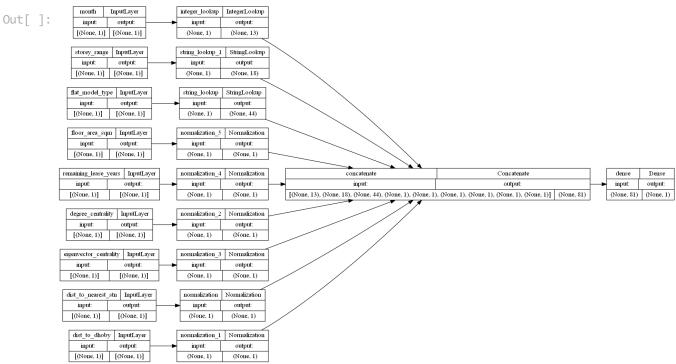
## **Question 1B**

```
In [ ]: #Categorical feature encoded as integer
        month = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="month", dtype="int64")
        # Categorical feature encoded as string
        flat_model_type = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="flat_model_type", dtype="string")
        storey_range = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="storey_range", dtype="string")
        # Numerical features
        dist_to_nearest_stn = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="dist_to_nearest_stn")
        dist_to_dhoby = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="dist_to_dhoby")
        degree_centrality = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="degree_centrality")
        eigenvector_centrality = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="eigenvector_centrality")
        remaining_lease_years = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="remaining_lease_years")
```

```
floor_area_sqm = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="floor_area_sqm")
#resale_price = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="resale_price")
all_inputs = [month,flat_model_type,storey_range,dist_to_nearest_stn,
                           dist_to_dhoby,degree_centrality,eigenvector_centrality,remaining_lease_year:
#Integer categorical features
month_encoded = encode_categorical_feature(month, "month",train_ds, False)
#String categorical features
flat_model_type_encoded = encode_categorical_feature(flat_model_type, "flat_model_type"
storey_range_encoded = encode_categorical_feature(storey_range, "storey_range",train_ds
#Numerical features
dist_to_nearest_stn_encoded = encode_numerical_feature(dist_to_nearest_stn, "dist_to_ne
dist_to_dhoby_encoded = encode_numerical_feature(dist_to_dhoby, "dist_to_dhoby", train_d
degree_centrality_encoded = encode_numerical_feature(degree_centrality, "degree_central)
eigenvector centrality encoded = encode numerical feature(eigenvector centrality, "eigen
remaining lease year encoded = encode numerical feature(remaining lease years, "remaining 
floor_area_sqm_encoded = encode_numerical_feature(floor_area_sqm,"floor_area_sqm", trail
all_features = layers.Concatenate()(
                                             month_encoded,
                                             storey_range_encoded,
                                             flat_model_type_encoded,
                                             floor area sqm encoded,
                                             remaining_lease_year_encoded,
                                             degree_centrality_encoded,
                                             eigenvector centrality encoded,
                                             dist_to_nearest_stn_encoded,
                                             dist to dhoby encoded
output = layers.Dense(1, activation="linear")(all_features)
adam_model = keras.Model(all_inputs, output)
adam_model.compile(optimizer="adam", loss= "mse",metrics=[r2])
```

#### **ARCHITECTURE**

```
In [ ]: # `rankdir='LR'` is to make the graph horizontal.
        keras.utils.plot_model(adam_model, show_shapes=True, rankdir="LR")
```



### **Question 1C**

#### Training Adam model and SGD model

```
history = {}
In [ ]:
        no epochs = 50
        batch_size = 256
        history["adam model"] = adam model.fit(train ds, epochs=no epochs,batch size=batch size
        Epoch 1/50
        c:\Users\JoeTe\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\keras\engin
        e\functional.py:566: UserWarning: Input dict contained keys ['year'] which did not m
        atch any model input. They will be ignored by the model.
          inputs = self._flatten_to_reference_inputs(inputs)
```

```
342/342 [============= ] - 3s 6ms/step - loss: 219585937408.0000 - r
2: -8.3474 - val_loss: 301486735360.0000 - val_r2: -10.0832
Epoch 2/50
342/342 [============ ] - 2s 5ms/step - loss: 219584561152.0000 - r
2: -8.3520 - val loss: 301485064192.0000 - val r2: -10.0722
Epoch 3/50
2: -8.3501 - val loss: 301483458560.0000 - val r2: -10.1026
Epoch 4/50
342/342 [============] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 219581857792.0000 - r
2: -8.3437 - val loss: 301481951232.0000 - val r2: -10.0800
Epoch 5/50
2: -8.3458 - val loss: 301480378368.0000 - val r2: -10.1214
2: -8.3513 - val loss: 301478903808.0000 - val r2: -10.0838
Epoch 7/50
342/342 [===========] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 219578007552.0000 - r
2: -8.3379 - val loss: 301477199872.0000 - val r2: -10.0794
Epoch 8/50
342/342 [=============] - 2s 5ms/step - loss: 219576696832.0000 - r
2: -8.3468 - val loss: 301475495936.0000 - val r2: -10.0875
Epoch 9/50
2: -8.3361 - val loss: 301473988608.0000 - val r2: -10.0987
342/342 [==========] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 219573944320.0000 - r
2: -8.3610 - val loss: 301472579584.0000 - val r2: -10.0676
Epoch 11/50
342/342 [============] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 219572666368.0000 - r
2: -8.3384 - val_loss: 301470941184.0000 - val_r2: -10.0713
Epoch 12/50
342/342 [============== ] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 219571273728.0000 - r
2: -8.3493 - val loss: 301469401088.0000 - val r2: -10.0838
2: -8.3537 - val loss: 301467828224.0000 - val r2: -10.0720
342/342 [============ ] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 219568635904.0000 - r
2: -8.3496 - val loss: 301466255360.0000 - val r2: -10.0802
Epoch 15/50
2: -8.3436 - val loss: 301464649728.0000 - val r2: -10.0789
Epoch 16/50
2: -8.3404 - val loss: 301463076864.0000 - val r2: -10.0780
Epoch 17/50
2: -8.3417 - val_loss: 301461536768.0000 - val_r2: -10.0888
Epoch 18/50
2: -8.3549 - val loss: 301459800064.0000 - val r2: -10.0647
Epoch 19/50
2: -8.3613 - val loss: 301458391040.0000 - val r2: -10.0815
Epoch 20/50
342/342 [=========== ] - 2s 5ms/step - loss: 219560624128.0000 - r
2: -8.3505 - val loss: 301456883712.0000 - val r2: -10.0901
Epoch 21/50
```

```
2: -8.3440 - val_loss: 301455212544.0000 - val_r2: -10.0895
Epoch 22/50
342/342 [============ ] - 2s 5ms/step - loss: 219557904384.0000 - r
2: -8.3422 - val loss: 301453672448.0000 - val r2: -10.0798
Epoch 23/50
2: -8.3484 - val loss: 301452099584.0000 - val r2: -10.0744
Epoch 24/50
2: -8.3529 - val loss: 301450493952.0000 - val r2: -10.0714
Epoch 25/50
2: -8.3670 - val loss: 301448986624.0000 - val r2: -10.0714
2: -8.3584 - val loss: 301447348224.0000 - val r2: -10.0604
Epoch 27/50
2: -8.3555 - val loss: 301445808128.0000 - val r2: -10.0936
Epoch 28/50
342/342 [============] - 2s 5ms/step - loss: 219549941760.0000 - r
2: -8.3427 - val loss: 301444268032.0000 - val r2: -10.0704
Epoch 29/50
342/342 [============== ] - 2s 5ms/step - loss: 219548729344.0000 - r
2: -8.3483 - val loss: 301442629632.0000 - val r2: -10.0780
342/342 [==========] - 2s 5ms/step - loss: 219547402240.0000 - r
2: -8.3525 - val loss: 301441056768.0000 - val r2: -10.0887
Epoch 31/50
342/342 [============] - 2s 5ms/step - loss: 219545976832.0000 - r
2: -8.3495 - val_loss: 301439549440.0000 - val_r2: -10.0753
Epoch 32/50
2: -8.3439 - val loss: 301438009344.0000 - val r2: -10.0697
2: -8.3394 - val loss: 301436403712.0000 - val r2: -10.0841
342/342 [============ ] - 2s 5ms/step - loss: 219541995520.0000 - r
2: -8.3379 - val loss: 301434830848.0000 - val r2: -10.0817
Epoch 35/50
2: -8.3572 - val loss: 301433356288.0000 - val r2: -10.0745
Epoch 36/50
2: -8.3376 - val loss: 301431586816.0000 - val r2: -10.0944
Epoch 37/50
2: -8.3422 - val_loss: 301430079488.0000 - val_r2: -10.1003
Epoch 38/50
2: -8.3458 - val loss: 301428506624.0000 - val r2: -10.0598
Epoch 39/50
2: -8.3552 - val loss: 301426999296.0000 - val r2: -10.0878
Epoch 40/50
342/342 [=========== ] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 219533983744.0000 - r
2: -8.3535 - val loss: 301425426432.0000 - val r2: -10.0813
Epoch 41/50
```

```
2: -8.3537 - val loss: 301423788032.0000 - val r2: -10.0829
Epoch 42/50
2: -8.3425 - val loss: 301422182400.0000 - val r2: -10.0835
Epoch 43/50
2: -8.3514 - val loss: 301420707840.0000 - val r2: -10.0769
Epoch 44/50
342/342 [============== ] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 219528691712.0000 - r
2: -8.3413 - val loss: 301419069440.0000 - val r2: -10.0676
Epoch 45/50
342/342 [============= ] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 219527348224.0000 - r
2: -8.3392 - val loss: 301417463808.0000 - val r2: -10.0957
2: -8.3425 - val loss: 301415956480.0000 - val r2: -10.0749
Epoch 47/50
342/342 [============ ] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 219524759552.0000 - r
2: -8.3485 - val loss: 301414416384.0000 - val r2: -10.0613
Epoch 48/50
342/342 [=============] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 219523317760.0000 - r
2: -8.3431 - val loss: 301412810752.0000 - val r2: -10.0856
Epoch 49/50
2: -8.3478 - val loss: 301411434496.0000 - val r2: -10.0833
Epoch 50/50
2: -8.3501 - val loss: 301409632256.0000 - val r2: -10.0739
```

#### Training of SGD model with learning rate 0.01

```
custom optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(learning rate=0.01)
In [ ]:
        sgd_model = keras.Model(all_inputs, output)
        sgd_model.compile(optimizer=custom_optimizer, loss="mse", metrics=[r2])
        history["sgd model"] = sgd model.fit(train ds, epochs=no epochs,batch size=batch size,
```

```
Epoch 1/50
342/342 [============] - 3s 6ms/step - loss: 18724683776.0000 - r2:
0.1967 - val loss: 13789808640.0000 - val r2: 0.4959
Epoch 2/50
7678 - val loss: 12796226560.0000 - val r2: 0.5320
Epoch 3/50
7875 - val loss: 12325055488.0000 - val r2: 0.5501
Epoch 4/50
7976 - val loss: 12102066176.0000 - val r2: 0.5574
Epoch 5/50
8049 - val loss: 11926619136.0000 - val r2: 0.5641
Epoch 6/50
8106 - val_loss: 11662412800.0000 - val_r2: 0.5736
Epoch 7/50
8140 - val loss: 11666586624.0000 - val r2: 0.5743
8173 - val loss: 11521402880.0000 - val r2: 0.5791
Epoch 9/50
8203 - val loss: 11452370944.0000 - val r2: 0.5809
Epoch 10/50
8224 - val loss: 11380891648.0000 - val r2: 0.5841
Epoch 11/50
8241 - val loss: 11411303424.0000 - val r2: 0.5829
Epoch 12/50
8260 - val loss: 11307262976.0000 - val r2: 0.5865
Epoch 13/50
8270 - val loss: 11243720704.0000 - val r2: 0.5889
Epoch 14/50
8284 - val loss: 11245513728.0000 - val r2: 0.5885
Epoch 15/50
8295 - val loss: 11111006208.0000 - val r2: 0.5937
8303 - val loss: 11106009088.0000 - val r2: 0.5936
Epoch 17/50
8314 - val loss: 11057296384.0000 - val r2: 0.5950
Epoch 18/50
342/342 [============] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 3959637248.0000 - r2: 0.
8321 - val loss: 11035296768.0000 - val r2: 0.5958
Epoch 19/50
342/342 [============] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 3944157440.0000 - r2: 0.
8327 - val loss: 11040465920.0000 - val r2: 0.5960
Epoch 20/50
8336 - val loss: 10964644864.0000 - val r2: 0.5986
```

```
Epoch 21/50
342/342 [============] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 3916516864.0000 - r2: 0.
8336 - val loss: 10949549056.0000 - val r2: 0.5995
Epoch 22/50
8342 - val loss: 10884148224.0000 - val r2: 0.6011
Epoch 23/50
8350 - val loss: 10865339392.0000 - val r2: 0.6020
Epoch 24/50
8350 - val loss: 10960077824.0000 - val r2: 0.5986
Epoch 25/50
8357 - val loss: 11016645632.0000 - val r2: 0.5963
Epoch 26/50
8359 - val_loss: 10871563264.0000 - val_r2: 0.6018
Epoch 27/50
8366 - val loss: 10842923008.0000 - val r2: 0.6028
Epoch 28/50
8367 - val loss: 10923956224.0000 - val r2: 0.6004
Epoch 29/50
8370 - val loss: 10925705216.0000 - val r2: 0.6008
Epoch 30/50
342/342 [============] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 3837209088.0000 - r2: 0.
8373 - val loss: 10895963136.0000 - val r2: 0.6011
Epoch 31/50
8371 - val loss: 10731506688.0000 - val r2: 0.6072
Epoch 32/50
8378 - val loss: 10807692288.0000 - val r2: 0.6042
Epoch 33/50
8374 - val loss: 10939134976.0000 - val r2: 0.5987
Epoch 34/50
8382 - val loss: 10770751488.0000 - val r2: 0.6057
Epoch 35/50
8381 - val loss: 10925270016.0000 - val r2: 0.5994
Epoch 36/50
8384 - val loss: 10799664128.0000 - val r2: 0.6041
Epoch 37/50
8386 - val loss: 10752359424.0000 - val r2: 0.6066
Epoch 38/50
8386 - val loss: 10769947648.0000 - val r2: 0.6054
Epoch 39/50
8390 - val loss: 10778511360.0000 - val r2: 0.6055
Epoch 40/50
8391 - val loss: 10768480256.0000 - val r2: 0.6048
```

```
Epoch 41/50
    8395 - val loss: 10746905600.0000 - val r2: 0.6065
    Epoch 42/50
    8395 - val loss: 10701347840.0000 - val r2: 0.6086
    Epoch 43/50
    8395 - val loss: 10712100864.0000 - val r2: 0.6074
    Epoch 44/50
    8397 - val loss: 10774897664.0000 - val r2: 0.6047
    Epoch 45/50
    8399 - val loss: 10763461632.0000 - val r2: 0.6059
    Epoch 46/50
    8399 - val_loss: 10645620736.0000 - val_r2: 0.6105
    Epoch 47/50
    8400 - val loss: 10574597120.0000 - val r2: 0.6126
    Epoch 48/50
    8401 - val loss: 10654348288.0000 - val r2: 0.6100
    Epoch 49/50
    8403 - val_loss: 10667359232.0000 - val_r2: 0.6090
    Epoch 50/50
    8403 - val loss: 10645596160.0000 - val r2: 0.6101
In [ ]: data = {"Q1C_Adam_Train R^2": [history["adam_model"].history["r2"][-1]],
         "Q1C Adam Val R^2": [history["adam model"].history["val r2"][-1]],
         "SGD_Train R^2": [history["sgd_model"].history["r2"][-1]],
         "SGD_Val R^2": [history["sgd_model"].history["val_r2"][-1]]
    data_df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(data)
    data_df
      Q1C_Adam_Train R^2 Q1C_Adam_Val R^2 SGD_Train R^2 SGD_Val R^2
Out[ ]:
```

#### 0 -8.350127 -10.073879 0.840261 0.610094

Report why the change to SGD fixes the problem faced when using Adam optimiser

From the table above, we can see the difference in R^2 for both Adam and SGD optimiser.

Adam algorithm is leverages on the power of adaptive learning rates methods to find individual learning rates for each parameter. Due to the low learning rate of the Adam optimiser, it is very likely that it does not have sufficient iteration time to converge to minima and yield a decent R^2 value

SGD algorithm with a learning rate of 0.01 allows the model to generalize faster and converge faster to minima

### **Question 1D**

### Training of Adam model with learning rate of 0.08

```
adam_optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.08)
In [ ]:
        hidden_layer = layers.Dense(10, activation ="linear")(all_features)
        Q1D_output = layers.Dense(1, activation="linear")(hidden_layer)
        Q1D adam model = keras.Model(all inputs, Q1D output)
        Q1D_adam_model.compile(optimizer=adam_optimizer, loss= "mse",metrics=[r2])
        history["Q1D_adam_model"] = Q1D_adam_model.fit(train_ds, epochs=no_epochs,batch_size=bat
        Epoch 1/50
        c:\Users\JoeTe\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\keras\engine\f
        unctional.py:566: UserWarning: Input dict contained keys ['year'] which did not match a
        ny model input. They will be ignored by the model.
          inputs = self._flatten_to_reference_inputs(inputs)
```

```
-7.4464 - val loss: 226039087104.0000 - val r2: -7.3163
Epoch 2/50
342/342 [============] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 99525992448.0000 - r2: -
3.2406 - val loss: 88990212096.0000 - val r2: -2.2731
Epoch 3/50
0.0066 - val loss: 25650937856.0000 - val r2: 0.0618
Epoch 4/50
7287 - val loss: 14056211456.0000 - val r2: 0.4869
Epoch 5/50
7841 - val loss: 12450711552.0000 - val r2: 0.5452
7983 - val loss: 11993393152.0000 - val r2: 0.5622
Epoch 7/50
8093 - val loss: 11758059520.0000 - val r2: 0.5708
Epoch 8/50
8175 - val loss: 11429959680.0000 - val r2: 0.5820
Epoch 9/50
8239 - val loss: 11282122752.0000 - val r2: 0.5877
Epoch 10/50
8285 - val loss: 10980324352.0000 - val r2: 0.5986
Epoch 11/50
8323 - val_loss: 11008365568.0000 - val_r2: 0.5972
Epoch 12/50
8349 - val loss: 10823264256.0000 - val r2: 0.6043
Epoch 13/50
8369 - val loss: 10885229568.0000 - val r2: 0.6007
Epoch 14/50
8381 - val loss: 10814405632.0000 - val r2: 0.6041
Epoch 15/50
342/342 [===========] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 3778650368.0000 - r2: 0.
8397 - val loss: 10797533184.0000 - val r2: 0.6039
Epoch 16/50
8405 - val loss: 10597463040.0000 - val r2: 0.6117
Epoch 17/50
8413 - val_loss: 10597354496.0000 - val_r2: 0.6124
Epoch 18/50
8420 - val loss: 10437833728.0000 - val r2: 0.6180
Epoch 19/50
8420 - val loss: 10625016832.0000 - val r2: 0.6109
Epoch 20/50
8427 - val loss: 10349215744.0000 - val r2: 0.6207
Epoch 21/50
```

```
8427 - val loss: 10533180416.0000 - val r2: 0.6137
Epoch 22/50
8432 - val loss: 10248724480.0000 - val r2: 0.6246
Epoch 23/50
8437 - val_loss: 10425411584.0000 - val_r2: 0.6182
Epoch 24/50
8440 - val loss: 10288659456.0000 - val r2: 0.6233
Epoch 25/50
8440 - val loss: 10196599808.0000 - val r2: 0.6263
8443 - val loss: 10562157568.0000 - val r2: 0.6126
Epoch 27/50
8444 - val loss: 10359180288.0000 - val r2: 0.6204
Epoch 28/50
8444 - val loss: 10430134272.0000 - val r2: 0.6171
Epoch 29/50
8445 - val loss: 10427124736.0000 - val r2: 0.6173
Epoch 30/50
8450 - val loss: 10528819200.0000 - val r2: 0.6138
Epoch 31/50
8449 - val_loss: 10276255744.0000 - val_r2: 0.6234
Epoch 32/50
8449 - val loss: 10162065408.0000 - val r2: 0.6267
Epoch 33/50
8450 - val loss: 10488784896.0000 - val r2: 0.6149
Epoch 34/50
8450 - val_loss: 10336129024.0000 - val_r2: 0.6210
Epoch 35/50
342/342 [===========] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 3644200960.0000 - r2: 0.
8451 - val loss: 10387428352.0000 - val r2: 0.6184
Epoch 36/50
8452 - val loss: 10216840192.0000 - val r2: 0.6253
Epoch 37/50
8453 - val_loss: 10491762688.0000 - val_r2: 0.6150
Epoch 38/50
8456 - val loss: 10530390016.0000 - val r2: 0.6128
Epoch 39/50
8453 - val loss: 10134671360.0000 - val r2: 0.6284
Epoch 40/50
8457 - val loss: 10211177472.0000 - val r2: 0.6253
Epoch 41/50
```

```
8454 - val loss: 10453860352.0000 - val r2: 0.6160
Epoch 42/50
8452 - val loss: 10295630848.0000 - val r2: 0.6223
Epoch 43/50
8456 - val loss: 10414814208.0000 - val r2: 0.6184
Epoch 44/50
8457 - val loss: 10462346240.0000 - val r2: 0.6158
Epoch 45/50
8454 - val loss: 10394300416.0000 - val r2: 0.6190
8453 - val loss: 10220095488.0000 - val r2: 0.6244
Epoch 47/50
8458 - val loss: 10390547456.0000 - val r2: 0.6195
Epoch 48/50
8456 - val loss: 10355986432.0000 - val r2: 0.6202
Epoch 49/50
8457 - val loss: 10278689792.0000 - val r2: 0.6235
Epoch 50/50
8457 - val loss: 10125669376.0000 - val r2: 0.6287
```

### **Question 1E**

```
In [ ]: # Compare with a table and explain
        Q1 data = {"Q1D Adam Train R^2": [history["Q1D adam model"].history["r2"][-1]],
                 "Q1D Adam Val R^2": [history["Q1D adam model"].history["val r2"][-1]],
                 "Q1C_Adam_Train R^2": [history["adam_model"].history["r2"][-1]],
                "Q1C Adam Val R^2": [history["adam model"].history["val r2"][-1]],
                "SGD_Train R^2": [history["sgd_model"].history["r2"][-1]],
                "SGD_Val R^2": [history["sgd_model"].history["val_r2"][-1]]
                }
        data_df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(Q1_data)
        data df
```

Out[ ]:		Q1D_Adam_Train R^2	Q1D_Adam_Val R^2	Q1C_Adam_Train R^2	Q1C_Adam_Val R^2	SGD_Train R^2	SGD_Val R^2
	0	0.845678	0.628727	-8.350127	-10.073879	0.840261	0.610094

Compare the performance of 1C and 1D to the linear regression model and suggest reasons for the observations

From the table, the validation R^2 value from Q1D(0.628727) is higher than the linear regression model (0.627) and the validation R^2 value from Q1C(SGD 0.610094) is lower than the linear regression model (0.627).

In Q1C, the SGD model do not have the complexity to discover and learn the relationships between the input features and thus leading to a poorer result compared to the linear regression model.

In 1D, there is an additional hidden layer and a rise in learning rate for the Adam optimiser. Thus, performance of the network model will be better as with the hidden layer, the network model is able to capture more complexity and discover relationships between the features in the input.

Also, with the higher learning rate, the modified adam optimiser will converge faster.