## **Artificial Neural Network**

#### Importing the libraries

```
In [0]:
        import numpy as np
        import pandas as pd
        import tensorflow as tf
In [0]: tf. version
Out[2]: '2.2.0-rc2'
```

# Part 1 - Data Preprocessing

#### Importing the dataset

```
In [0]: | dataset = pd.read csv('Churn Modelling.csv')
        X = dataset.iloc[:, 3:-1].values
        y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
In [0]: print(X)
        [[619 'France' 'Female' ... 1 1 101348.88]
         [608 'Spain' 'Female' ... 0 1 112542.58]
         [502 'France' 'Female' ... 1 0 113931.57]
         [709 'France' 'Female' ... 0 1 42085.58]
         [772 'Germany' 'Male' ... 1 0 92888.52]
         [792 'France' 'Female' ... 1 0 38190.78]]
In [0]: | print(y)
        [1 0 1 ... 1 1 0]
```

### **Encoding categorical data**

Label Encoding the "Gender" column

```
In [0]: | from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
        le = LabelEncoder()
        X[:, 2] = le.fit transform(X[:, 2])
```

In [0]: | print(X)

```
[[619 'France' 0 ... 1 1 101348.88]
         [608 'Spain' 0 ... 0 1 112542.58]
         [502 'France' 0 ... 1 0 113931.57]
         [709 'France' 0 ... 0 1 42085.58]
         [772 'Germany' 1 ... 1 0 92888.52]
         [792 'France' 0 ... 1 0 38190.78]]
        One Hot Encoding the "Geography" column
In [0]: | from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
        from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
        ct = ColumnTransformer(transformers=[('encoder', OneHotEncoder(), [1])], rel
        X = np.array(ct.fit transform(X))
In [0]: | print(X)
        [[1.0 0.0 0.0 ... 1 1 101348.88]
         [0.0 0.0 1.0 ... 0 1 112542.58]
         [1.0 0.0 0.0 ... 1 0 113931.57]
         [1.0 0.0 0.0 ... 0 1 42085.58]
         [0.0 1.0 0.0 ... 1 0 92888.52]
         [1.0 0.0 0.0 ... 1 0 38190.78]]
        Feature Scaling
In [0]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
        sc = StandardScaler()
        X = sc.fit transform(X)
In [0]: | print(X)
        0.02188649]
         [-1.00280393 -0.57873591 \ 1.74273971 \ ... -1.54776799 \ 0.97024255
           0.21653375]
         [0.99720391 - 0.57873591 - 0.57380915 ... 0.64609167 - 1.03067011
           0.2406869 ]
         [ \ 0.99720391 \ -0.57873591 \ -0.57380915 \ \dots \ -1.54776799 \ \ 0.97024255
          -1.00864308]
         [-1.00280393 \quad 1.72790383 \quad -0.57380915 \quad \dots \quad 0.64609167 \quad -1.03067011
          -0.125230711
         [0.99720391 - 0.57873591 - 0.57380915 ... 0.64609167 - 1.03067011
          -1.07636976]]
```

#### Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set

```
In [0]: 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,
```

# Part 2 - Building the ANN

#### Initializing the ANN

```
In [0]: ann = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
```

### Adding the input layer and the first hidden layer

```
In [0]: ann.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=6, activation='relu'))
```

#### Adding the second hidden layer

```
In [0]: ann.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=6, activation='relu'))
```

#### Adding the output layer

```
In [0]: ann.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=1, activation='sigmoid'))
```

# Part 3 - Training the ANN

### **Compiling the ANN**

```
In [0]: ann.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'binary_crossentropy', metrics = ['a
```

# Training the ANN on the Training set

```
In [0]: ann.fit(X train, y train, batch size = 32, epochs = 100)
    Epoch 1/100
    250/250 [================= ] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.5274
    - accuracy: 0.7961
    Epoch 2/100
    - accuracy: 0.7960
    Epoch 3/100
    - accuracy: 0.7960
    Epoch 4/100
    - accuracy: 0.7960
    Epoch 5/100
    - accuracy: 0.8012
    Epoch 6/100
    - accuracy: 0.8043
    Epoch 7/100
    0 F 0 / 0 F 0 F
```

### Part 4 - Making the predictions and evaluating the model

#### **Predicting the Test set results**

```
In [0]: | y_pred = ann.predict(X_test)
         y \text{ pred} = (y \text{ pred} > 0.5)
         print(np.concatenate((y pred.reshape(len(y pred),1), y test.reshape(len(y te
          [[0 0]
           [0 1]
           [0 0]
           . . .
           [0 0]
           [0 0]
           [0 0]]
```

# **Making the Confusion Matrix**

```
In [0]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
        cm = confusion matrix(y_test, y_pred)
        print(cm)
        [[1515 80]
         [ 198 207]]
```