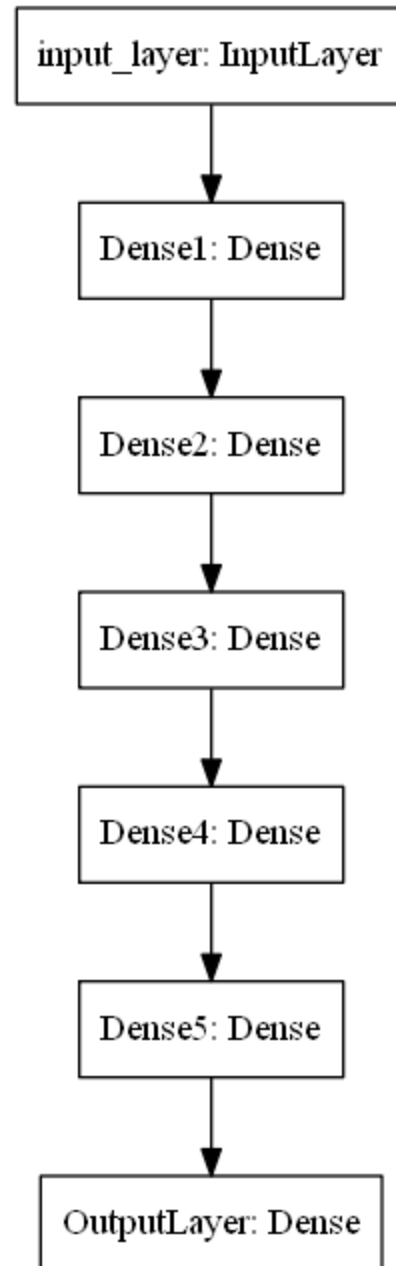


1. Download the data from [here](https://drive.google.com/file/d/15dCNcmKskcFVjs7R0ElQkR61Ex53uJpM/view?usp=sharing) (<https://drive.google.com/file/d/15dCNcmKskcFVjs7R0ElQkR61Ex53uJpM/view?usp=sharing>).
2. Code the model to classify data like below image



3. Write your own callback function, that has to print the micro F1 score and AUC score after each epoch.
4. Save your model at every epoch if your validation accuracy is improved from previous epoch.
5. you have to decay learning based on below conditions
 - Cond1. If your validation accuracy at that epoch is less than previous epoch accuracy, you have to decrease the learning rate by 10%.
 - Cond2. For every 3rd epoch, decay your learning rate by 5%.
6. If you are getting any NaN values(either weights or loss) while training, you have to terminate your training.
7. You have to stop the training if your validation accuracy is not increased in last 2 epochs.
8. Use tensorboard for every model and analyse your gradients. (you need to upload the screenshots for each model for evaluation)
9. use cross entropy as loss function
10. Try the architecture params as given below.

Model-1

1. Use tanh as an activation for every layer except output layer.
2. use SGD with momentum as optimizer.
3. use RandomUniform(0,1) as initializer.
3. Analyze your output and training process.

Model-2

1. Use relu as an activation for every layer except output layer.
2. use SGD with momentum as optimizer.
3. use RandomUniform(0,1) as initializer.
3. Analyze your output and training process.

Model-3

1. Use relu as an activation for every layer except output layer.
2. use SGD with momentum as optimizer.
3. use he_uniform() as initializer.
3. Analyze your output and training process.

Model-4

1. Try with any values to get better accuracy/f1 score.

1. Loading dataset and Visualize

```
In [231]: import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
import pandas as pd
```

```
In [232]: data = pd.read_csv("data.csv")
```

```
In [233]: data.head()
```

```
Out[233]:
```

	f1	f2	label
0	0.450564	1.074305	0.0
1	0.085632	0.967682	0.0
2	0.117326	0.971521	1.0
3	0.982179	-0.380408	0.0
4	-0.720352	0.955850	0.0

```
In [234]: data.describe()
```

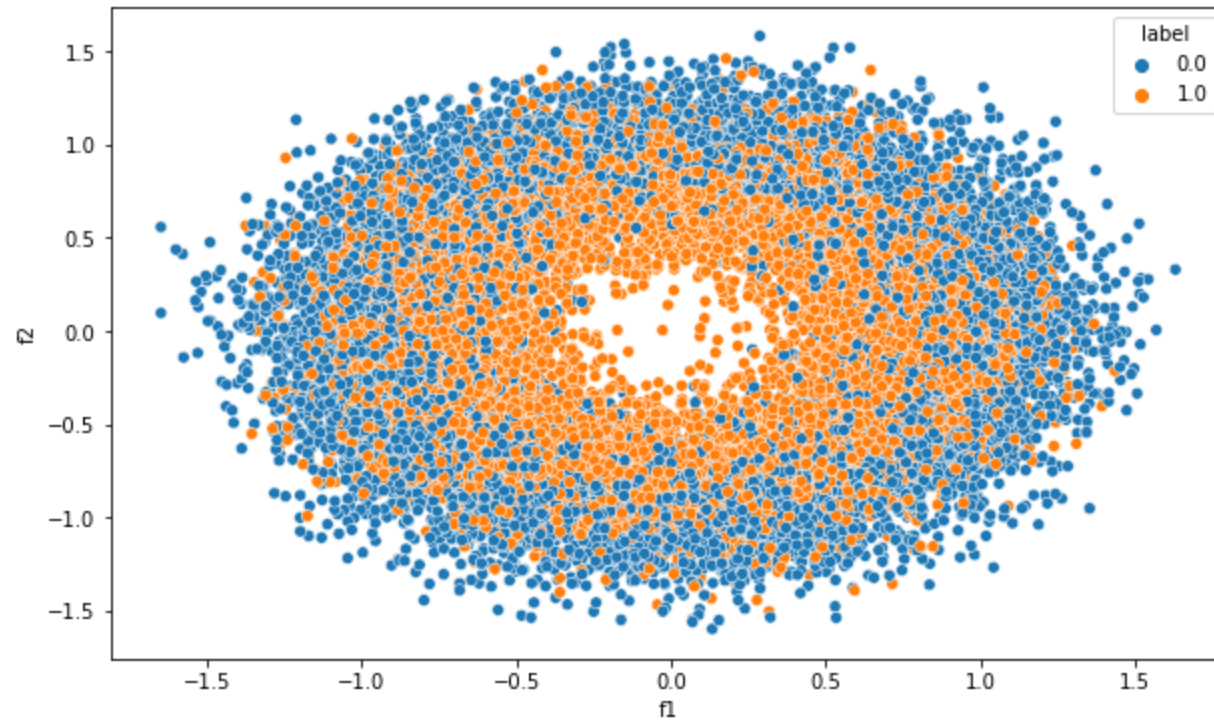
```
Out[234]:
```

	f1	f2	label
count	20000.000000	20000.000000	20000.000000
mean	0.000630	-0.000745	0.500000
std	0.671165	0.674704	0.500013
min	-1.649781	-1.600645	0.000000
25%	-0.589878	-0.596424	0.000000
50%	0.001795	-0.003113	0.500000
75%	0.586631	0.597803	1.000000
max	1.629722	1.584291	1.000000

```
In [235]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
In [236]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))  
sns.scatterplot(x='f1', y='f2', hue='label', data=data)
```

Out[236]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f827e4a78d0>



Observations

1. data is in circular shape
2. positive datapoints residing towards inside of the circle
3. Negative datapoints residing towards outside of the circle.
4. There is a lot of overlap between the dataset classes.
5. Linear Algorithms can't classify it better
6. Even traditional ML Algorithms will struggle to classify it better.
7. DL Algorithms is the best option for this

reshaping the data

```
In [237]: X, Y = data[['f1', 'f2']], data['label']  
X.shape, Y.shape
```

```
Out[237]: ((20000, 2), (20000,))
```

```
In [238]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

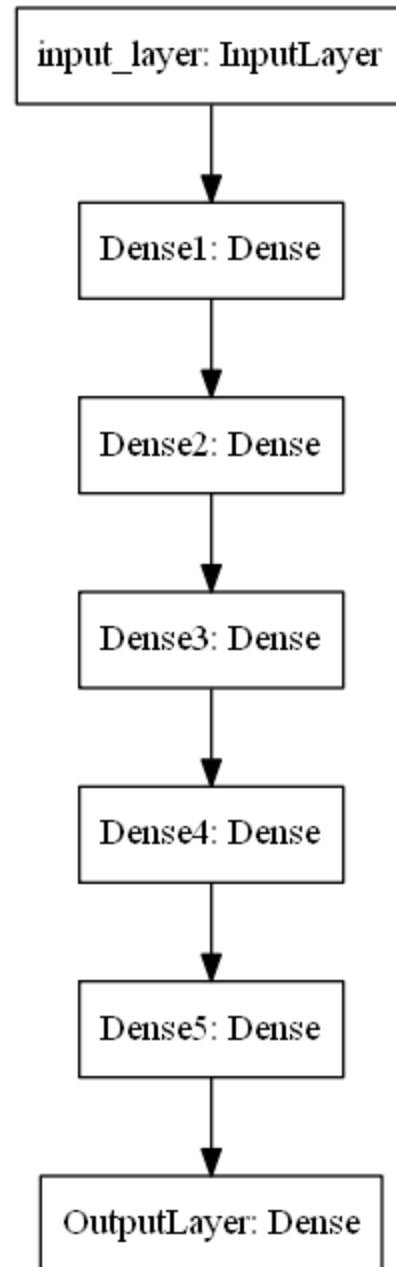
```
In [239]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,Y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
In [240]: X_train.shape, y_train.shape, X_test.shape, y_test.shape
```

```
Out[240]: ((16000, 2), (16000,)), (4000, 2), (4000,))
```

```
In [240]:
```

2. Code the model to classify data like below image




```
In [244]: tf.keras.backend.clear_session()
def create_model():
    return tf.keras.models.Sequential([
        tf.keras.layers.InputLayer(input_shape=(2,)),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation='relu'),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(84, activation='relu'),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(32, activation='relu'),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
    ])
```

```
In [245]: model = create_model()
```

```
In [246]: model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)                 Output Shape                 Param #
=====
dense (Dense)                 (None, 512)                  1536
dense_1 (Dense)                (None, 256)                 131328
dense_2 (Dense)                (None, 128)                 32896
dense_3 (Dense)                (None, 84)                  10836
dense_4 (Dense)                (None, 32)                   2720
dense_5 (Dense)                (None, 1)                    33
=====
Total params: 179,349
Trainable params: 179,349
Non-trainable params: 0
```

```
In [246]:
```

3. Write you own Callback function

that has to print the micro F1 score and AUC score after each epoch.

```
In [246]:
```

```
In [247]: from sklearn.metrics import f1_score, roc_auc_score
class GetScore(tf.keras.callbacks.Callback):
    def __init__(self, validation_data, batch_size=64):
        super().__init__()
        self.validation_data = validation_data
        self.batch_size = batch_size

    def on_train_begin(self, logs= {}):
        self.mf1s = []
        self.auc = []

    def on_epoch_end(self, epoch, logs= {}):
        # print("self : ",dir(self))
        # print("self.model : ",dir(self.model))
        # print(self.validation_data)
        y_pred = (np.asarray(self.model.predict(self.validation_data[0]))).round()

        y_true = (np.asarray(self.validation_data[1]).reshape((-1,1))).round()

        y_score = (np.asarray(self.model.predict_proba(self.validation_data[0])).reshape((-1,1))).round()
        # https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.metrics.f1\_score.html
        val_mf1s = f1_score(y_true, y_pred, average='micro')
        val_auc = roc_auc_score(y_true, y_score)

        self.mf1s.append(val_mf1s)
        self.auc.append(val_auc)

        print(' - micro f1 score = {} - auc = {}'.format(val_mf1s,val_auc))
        return
```

```
In [248]: score = GetScore((X_test,y_test))
```

```
In [249]: # print(score.mf1s, score.auc)
```

```
In [250]: optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.1)
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
              loss='binary_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy']
              )
```

```
In [251]: X_test.shape, y_test.shape
```

```
Out[251]: ((4000, 2), (4000,))
```

```
In [252]: model.fit(X_train, y_train,  
                    validation_data=(X_test,y_test),  
                    epochs=10,  
                    batch_size=64,  
                    callbacks=[score]  
                    )
```

```
Epoch 1/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 6.6625 - accuracy: 0.5151 - val_loss: 0.6934 - val_accuracy: 0.5008
- micro f1 score = 0.50075 - auc = 0.5
Epoch 2/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6940 - accuracy: 0.5041 - val_loss: 0.6937 - val_accuracy: 0.5008
- micro f1 score = 0.50075 - auc = 0.5
Epoch 3/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6941 - accuracy: 0.5048 - val_loss: 0.6934 - val_accuracy: 0.5008
- micro f1 score = 0.50075 - auc = 0.5
Epoch 4/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6944 - accuracy: 0.4994 - val_loss: 0.6934 - val_accuracy: 0.4992
- micro f1 score = 0.49925 - auc = 0.5
Epoch 5/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6939 - accuracy: 0.4967 - val_loss: 0.6939 - val_accuracy: 0.5008
- micro f1 score = 0.50075 - auc = 0.5
Epoch 6/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6945 - accuracy: 0.4992 - val_loss: 0.6950 - val_accuracy: 0.5008
- micro f1 score = 0.50075 - auc = 0.5
Epoch 7/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6939 - accuracy: 0.4997 - val_loss: 0.6934 - val_accuracy: 0.4992
- micro f1 score = 0.49925 - auc = 0.5
Epoch 8/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6944 - accuracy: 0.4970 - val_loss: 0.6935 - val_accuracy: 0.4992
- micro f1 score = 0.49925 - auc = 0.5
Epoch 9/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6944 - accuracy: 0.4952 - val_loss: 0.6944 - val_accuracy: 0.4992
- micro f1 score = 0.49925 - auc = 0.5
Epoch 10/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6942 - accuracy: 0.4971 - val_loss: 0.6935 - val_accuracy: 0.5008
- micro f1 score = 0.50075 - auc = 0.5
```

Out[252]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f826ffd6490>

```
In [253]: print("AUC scores:")
          score.auc
```

AUC scores:

```
Out[253]: [0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5]
```

```
In [254]: print('Micro f1 score for each epoch')
          score.mf1s
```

Micro f1 score for each epoch

```
Out[254]: [0.50075,
           0.50075,
           0.50075,
           0.49925,
           0.50075,
           0.50075,
           0.49925,
           0.49925,
           0.49925,
           0.50075]
```

```
In [254]:
```

4. Save your model at every epoch

If your validation accuracy is improved from previous epoch.

```
In [261]: from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
```

```
In [262]: filepathw = 'model_save/weights-{epoch:02d}-{val_accuracy:.4f}.hdf5'

checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(
    filepath = filepathw,
    monitor = 'val_accuracy',
    verbose = 1,
    save_best_only=True,
    mode = 'max' # max in case of accuracy # min=> loss # auto=> detect automatic
)
```

```
In [263]: optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.11)
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
              loss='binary_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
In [264]: model.fit(X_train, y_train,  
                    validation_data=(X_test,y_test),  
                    epochs=15,  
                    batch_size=32,  
                    callbacks=[checkpoint]  
                    )
```


Epoch 1/15
500/500 [=====] - 3s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6949 - accuracy: 0.5028 - val_loss: 0.6941 - val_accuracy: 0.5008

Epoch 00001: val_accuracy improved from -inf to 0.50075, saving model to model_save/weights-01-0.5008.hdf5

Epoch 2/15
500/500 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6943 - accuracy: 0.4981 - val_loss: 0.6937 - val_accuracy: 0.4992

Epoch 00002: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50075

Epoch 3/15
500/500 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6955 - accuracy: 0.4974 - val_loss: 0.6942 - val_accuracy: 0.5008

Epoch 00003: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50075

Epoch 4/15
500/500 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6942 - accuracy: 0.5098 - val_loss: 0.6931 - val_accuracy: 0.5008

Epoch 00004: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50075

Epoch 5/15
500/500 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6947 - accuracy: 0.4982 - val_loss: 0.6940 - val_accuracy: 0.5008

Epoch 00005: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50075

Epoch 6/15
500/500 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6954 - accuracy: 0.4979 - val_loss: 0.6996 - val_accuracy: 0.5008

Epoch 00006: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50075

Epoch 7/15
500/500 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6957 - accuracy: 0.5056 - val_loss: 0.6953 - val_accuracy: 0.5008

Epoch 00007: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50075

Epoch 8/15
500/500 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6965 - accuracy: 0.4956 - val_loss: 0.6961 - val_accuracy: 0.5008

Epoch 00008: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50075

Epoch 9/15
500/500 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6960 - accuracy: 0.4916 - val_loss: 0.6931 - val_accuracy: 0.5008

Epoch 00009: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50075

Epoch 10/15
500/500 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6958 - accuracy: 0.4912 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_accuracy: 0.5008

racy: 0.4992

Epoch 00010: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50075

Epoch 11/15

500/500 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6946 - accuracy: 0.5103 - val_loss: 0.6957 - val_accuracy: 0.5008

Epoch 00011: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50075

Epoch 12/15

500/500 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6945 - accuracy: 0.5067 - val_loss: 0.6962 - val_accuracy: 0.4992

Epoch 00012: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50075

Epoch 13/15

500/500 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6961 - accuracy: 0.4940 - val_loss: 0.6949 - val_accuracy: 0.5008

Epoch 00013: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50075

Epoch 14/15

500/500 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6944 - accuracy: 0.5080 - val_loss: 0.7029 - val_accuracy: 0.5008

Epoch 00014: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50075

Epoch 15/15

500/500 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6974 - accuracy: 0.4903 - val_loss: 0.6936 - val_accuracy: 0.4992

Epoch 00015: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50075

Out[264]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f826fdcf550>

In []:

5. Decay learning

you have to decay learning based on below conditions

cond1. If your validation accuracy at that epoch is less than previous epoch accuracy, you have to decrease the learning rate by 10%.

cond2. For every 3rd epoch, decay your learning rate by 5%.

In [265]: `from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import LearningRateScheduler`

```
In [266]: class decayLR(tf.keras.callbacks.Callback):
          """
          This is custom callback class to implement decay the Learning Rate.
          Author: Muhammad Iqbal Bajmi @AppliedAICourse.com
          """
          def on_train_begin(self, logs={}):
              self.valid_acc = {'accuracy':[]}
          def on_epoch_begin(self, epoch, logs={}):
              print(epoch)
              print("Learning rate is : {}".format(float(self.model.optimizer.learning_rate)))
              if epoch>1:
                  if (epoch+1)%3==0:
                      lr = self.model.optimizer.learning_rate
                      self.model.optimizer.learning_rate = self.model.optimizer.learning_rate - (lr*0.05)
          def on_epoch_end(self, epoch, logs={}):
              self.valid_acc['accuracy'].append(logs.get('val_accuracy'))
              if epoch>0: # because epoch starts from 0
                  if self.valid_acc['accuracy'][epoch] < self.valid_acc['accuracy'][epoch-1]:
                      lr = self.model.optimizer.learning_rate
                      self.model.optimizer.learning_rate = self.model.optimizer.learning_rate - (lr*0.1)
```

```
In [267]: decaylr = decayLR()
```

```
In [268]: optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.1)
          model.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
                        loss='binary_crossentropy',
                        metrics=['accuracy']
                        )
```

```
In [269]: model.fit(X_train, y_train,  
                    validation_data=(X_test,y_test),  
                    epochs=20,  
                    batch_size=64,  
                    callbacks=[decaylr]  
                    )
```

Epoch 1/20
0
Learning rate is : 0.10000000149011612
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6940 - accuracy: 0.5157 - val_loss: 0.6939 - val_accuracy: 0.4992
Epoch 2/20
1
Learning rate is : 0.10000000149011612
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6945 - accuracy: 0.5081 - val_loss: 0.6933 - val_accuracy: 0.4992
Epoch 3/20
2
Learning rate is : 0.10000000149011612
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6942 - accuracy: 0.5039 - val_loss: 0.6934 - val_accuracy: 0.5008
Epoch 4/20
3
Learning rate is : 0.0949999988079071
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6944 - accuracy: 0.5080 - val_loss: 0.6931 - val_accuracy: 0.5008
Epoch 5/20
4
Learning rate is : 0.0949999988079071
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6947 - accuracy: 0.4991 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_accuracy: 0.5008
Epoch 6/20
5
Learning rate is : 0.0949999988079071
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6939 - accuracy: 0.5017 - val_loss: 0.6980 - val_accuracy: 0.5008
Epoch 7/20
6
Learning rate is : 0.09025000035762787
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6949 - accuracy: 0.4985 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_accuracy: 0.4992
Epoch 8/20
7
Learning rate is : 0.08122500032186508
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6941 - accuracy: 0.4960 - val_loss: 0.6942 - val_accuracy: 0.5008
Epoch 9/20
8
Learning rate is : 0.08122500032186508
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6941 - accuracy: 0.4924 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_accuracy: 0.4992
Epoch 10/20
9

Learning rate is : 0.06944737583398819
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6941 - accuracy: 0.4949 - val_loss: 0.6939 - val_accuracy: 0.4992
Epoch 11/20
10
Learning rate is : 0.06944737583398819
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6942 - accuracy: 0.4885 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_accuracy: 0.4992
Epoch 12/20
11
Learning rate is : 0.06944737583398819
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6940 - accuracy: 0.5051 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_accuracy: 0.5008
Epoch 13/20
12
Learning rate is : 0.06597501039505005
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6938 - accuracy: 0.4930 - val_loss: 0.6935 - val_accuracy: 0.4992
Epoch 14/20
13
Learning rate is : 0.059377510100603104
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6938 - accuracy: 0.4935 - val_loss: 0.6952 - val_accuracy: 0.5008
Epoch 15/20
14
Learning rate is : 0.059377510100603104
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6941 - accuracy: 0.4949 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_accuracy: 0.5008
Epoch 16/20
15
Learning rate is : 0.05640863627195358
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6942 - accuracy: 0.4998 - val_loss: 0.6952 - val_accuracy: 0.4992
Epoch 17/20
16
Learning rate is : 0.050767771899700165
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6941 - accuracy: 0.5025 - val_loss: 0.6933 - val_accuracy: 0.4992
Epoch 18/20
17
Learning rate is : 0.050767771899700165
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6937 - accuracy: 0.5042 - val_loss: 0.6940 - val_accuracy: 0.5008
Epoch 19/20
18
Learning rate is : 0.04822938144207001
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6943 - accuracy: 0.4984 - val_loss: 0.6935 - val_accuracy: 0.4992

```
Epoch 20/20
19
Learning rate is : 0.04340644180774689
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6936 - accuracy: 0.4942 - val_loss: 0.6933 - val_accu
racy: 0.4992
```

```
Out[269]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f826f52b610>
```

```
In [ ]:
```

6. Terminate training if getting NaN

6. If you are getting any NaN values(either weights or loss) while training, you have to terminate your training.

```
In [270]: from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import TerminateOnNaN
```

```
In [271]: terminate = TerminateOnNaN()
```

```
In [272]: class TerminateNaN(tf.keras.callbacks.Callback):
    def __init__(self):
        self.we = 0
    def on_epoch_end(self, epoch, logs={}):
        import numpy as np
        loss = logs.get('loss')
        w = self.model.get_weights()
        w = np.array(w)
        self.we = w
        if loss is not None:
            if np.isnan(loss) or np.isinf(loss):
                print("Invalid loss and terminated at epoch {}".format(epoch))
                self.model.stop_training = True

        for i in range(6):
            layer = self.model.layers[i]
            weights = layer.get_weights()[0]
            biases = layer.get_weights()[1]

            if np.isnan(weights).any() or np.isinf(weights).any():
                print("Invalid weights and terminated at epoch {}".format(epoch))
                self.model.stop_training = True
```

```
In [273]: terminate = TerminateNaN()
```

```
In [274]: optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.1)
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
              loss='binary_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```



```
In [275]: model.fit(X_train, y_train,
                  validation_data=(X_test,y_test),
                  epochs=10,
                  batch_size=64,
                  callbacks=[terminate]
                  )
```

```
Epoch 1/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6945 - accuracy: 0.5010 - val_loss: 0.6945 - val_accu
racy: 0.4992
Epoch 2/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6951 - accuracy: 0.4875 - val_loss: 0.6960 - val_accu
racy: 0.5008
Epoch 3/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6960 - accuracy: 0.4984 - val_loss: 0.6967 - val_accu
racy: 0.4992
Epoch 4/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6946 - accuracy: 0.4932 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_accu
racy: 0.4992
Epoch 5/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6945 - accuracy: 0.5006 - val_loss: 0.6947 - val_accu
racy: 0.5008
Epoch 6/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6944 - accuracy: 0.5030 - val_loss: 0.6940 - val_accu
racy: 0.4992
Epoch 7/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6947 - accuracy: 0.5020 - val_loss: 0.6935 - val_accu
racy: 0.5008
Epoch 8/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6944 - accuracy: 0.4985 - val_loss: 0.6943 - val_accu
racy: 0.4992
Epoch 9/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6942 - accuracy: 0.4972 - val_loss: 0.7005 - val_accu
racy: 0.5008
Epoch 10/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6953 - accuracy: 0.4955 - val_loss: 0.6934 - val_accu
racy: 0.5008
```

```
Out[275]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f826ebc6a50>
```

```
In [ ]:
```

7. Stop training if validation_accuracy not improved

You have to stop the training if your validation accuracy is not increased in last 2 epochs.

```
In [276]: from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
```

```
In [277]: earllystop = EarlyStopping(
            monitor   = 'val_accuracy',
            mode       = 'max',
            patience   = 2
        )
```

```
In [278]: optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.1)
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
              loss='binary_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
In [279]: model.fit(X_train, y_train,
                    validation_data=(X_test,y_test),
                    epochs=10,
                    batch_size=64,
                    callbacks=[earllystop]
        )
```

Epoch 1/10

250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6949 - accuracy: 0.4940 - val_loss: 0.6952 - val_accuracy: 0.5008

Epoch 2/10

250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6941 - accuracy: 0.5007 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_accuracy: 0.4992

Epoch 3/10

250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6948 - accuracy: 0.5008 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_accuracy: 0.4992

```
Out[279]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f826e9c54d0>
```

```
In [ ]:
```

8. Use tensorboard

```
In [280]: import datetime  
import tensorflow as tf
```

```
In [281]: log_dir="logs/fit/" + datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")  
tensorboard_callback = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log_dir=log_dir,histogram_freq=1, write_graph=True)
```

```
In [282]: !rm -rf ./logs/
```

```
In [283]: optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.1)  
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer,  
              loss='binary_crossentropy',  
              metrics=['accuracy']  
              )
```

```
In [284]: model.fit(X_train, y_train,
                  validation_data=(X_test,y_test),
                  epochs=10,
                  batch_size=64,
                  callbacks=[tensorboard_callback]
                  )
```

```
Epoch 1/10
250/250 [=====] - 3s 9ms/step - loss: 0.6943 - accuracy: 0.5023 - val_loss: 0.6937 - val_accu
racy: 0.5008
Epoch 2/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6946 - accuracy: 0.5000 - val_loss: 0.6956 - val_accu
racy: 0.4992
Epoch 3/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6955 - accuracy: 0.4922 - val_loss: 0.6933 - val_accu
racy: 0.5008
Epoch 4/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6947 - accuracy: 0.4915 - val_loss: 0.6950 - val_accu
racy: 0.5008
Epoch 5/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6951 - accuracy: 0.4926 - val_loss: 0.6980 - val_accu
racy: 0.4992
Epoch 6/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6953 - accuracy: 0.5016 - val_loss: 0.6937 - val_accu
racy: 0.4992
Epoch 7/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6955 - accuracy: 0.4931 - val_loss: 0.6933 - val_accu
racy: 0.5008
Epoch 8/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6942 - accuracy: 0.5022 - val_loss: 0.6936 - val_accu
racy: 0.5008
Epoch 9/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6943 - accuracy: 0.5064 - val_loss: 0.6952 - val_accu
racy: 0.4992
Epoch 10/10
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6951 - accuracy: 0.4945 - val_loss: 0.6933 - val_accu
racy: 0.4992
```

```
Out[284]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f826e93d8d0>
```

```
In [285]: %load_ext tensorboard
```

```
The tensorboard extension is already loaded. To reload it, use:
%reload_ext tensorboard
```

In [286]: `!kill 1179`

/bin/bash: line 0: kill: (1179) - No such process

In [287]: `%tensorboard --logdir logs/fit/`

Reusing TensorBoard on port 6006 (pid 1135), started 5:24:17 ago. (Use '!kill 1135' to kill it.)

In [288]: *# delete previous models from the memory*
`tf.keras.backend.clear_session()`

10. Try different architectures

Model-1

1. Use tanh as an activation for every layer except output layer.
2. use SGD with momentum as optimizer.
3. use RandomUniform(0,1) as initializer.
4. Analyze your output and training process.

```
In [289]: # defining model 1
initializer = tf.keras.initializers.RandomUniform(0,1)
def create_model1():
    return tf.keras.models.Sequential([
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(512,
                                input_shape=(2,),
                                activation='tanh',
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(256,
                                activation='tanh',
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(128,
                                activation='tanh',
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(84,
                                activation='tanh',
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(32,
                                activation='tanh',
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(1,
                                activation='sigmoid',
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                )
    ])
]
```

```
In [290]: model1 = create_model1()
```

```
In [291]: model1.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)                Output Shape                Param #
=====
dense (Dense)                (None, 512)                 1536
dense_1 (Dense)              (None, 256)                 131328
dense_2 (Dense)              (None, 128)                 32896
dense_3 (Dense)              (None, 84)                  10836
dense_4 (Dense)              (None, 32)                  2720
dense_5 (Dense)              (None, 1)                   33
=====
Total params: 179,349
Trainable params: 179,349
Non-trainable params: 0
```

```
In [291]:
```

```
In [292]: # remove previous logs
! rm -rf logs
```

```
In [293]: score = GetScore((X_test, y_test))# => Mf1s, auc score

filepathw = 'model_save/weights-{epoch:02d}-{val_accuracy:.4f}.hdf5'
checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(
    filepath = filepathw,
    monitor = 'val_accuracy',
    verbose = 1,
    save_best_only=True,
    mode = 'max' # max in case of accuracy # min=> Loss # auto=> detect automatic
)
decay_lr = decayLR() # => decaying learning rate
terminate_nan = TerminateNaN()# => terminating on NaN
earlystop = EarlyStopping(
    monitor = 'val_accuracy',
    mode = 'max',
    patience = 2
)
# stop_training = StopTraining() # stop training on some conditions ,,,, Not gonna use custom stop training instead use EarlyStopping
# save_model = SaveModel() # to save model=> ,,,, Not gonna use custom save_model instead use Checkpoint

log_dir="logs/fit/" + datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")
tensorboard_callback = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log_dir=log_dir,histogram_freq=1, write_graph=True)
```

```
In [294]: callback_list = [score, checkpoint, decay_lr, terminate_nan, earlystop, tensorboard_callback]
```

```
In [295]: # remove all previous saved models
!rm -rf model_save # comment this if you don't want to remove previous saved models
```

```
In [296]: import warnings
```

```
In [297]: warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```



```
In [298]: optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(learning_rate=0.1, momentum=0.9)
model1.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
               loss='binary_crossentropy',
               metrics=['accuracy'])
model1.fit(X_train, y_train,
          validation_data=(X_test,y_test),
          epochs=20,
          batch_size=64,
          callbacks=[callback_list])
```

```

Epoch 1/20
0
Learning rate is : 0.10000000149011612
 3/250 [.....] - ETA: 10s - loss: 9.1194 - accuracy: 0.4505 WARNING:tensorflow:Callback meth
od `on_train_batch_end` is slow compared to the batch time (batch time: 0.0050s vs `on_train_batch_end` time: 0.0123
s). Check your callbacks.
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 1.8425 - accuracy: 0.4981 - val_loss: 0.6952 - val_accu
racy: 0.5008
  - micro f1 score = 0.50075 - auc = 0.5

Epoch 00001: val_accuracy improved from -inf to 0.50075, saving model to model_save/weights-01-0.5008.hdf5
Epoch 2/20
1
Learning rate is : 0.10000000149011612
250/250 [=====] - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 0.7153 - accuracy: 0.5102 - val_loss: 0.7026 - val_accu
racy: 0.5113
  - micro f1 score = 0.51125 - auc = 0.5112462753041195

Epoch 00002: val_accuracy improved from 0.50075 to 0.51125, saving model to model_save/weights-02-0.5113.hdf5
Epoch 3/20
2
Learning rate is : 0.10000000149011612
250/250 [=====] - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 0.7435 - accuracy: 0.5039 - val_loss: 0.6939 - val_accu
racy: 0.5113
  - micro f1 score = 0.51125 - auc = 0.5112462753041195

Epoch 00003: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.51125
Epoch 4/20
3
Learning rate is : 0.0949999988079071
250/250 [=====] - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 0.7456 - accuracy: 0.5055 - val_loss: 0.7673 - val_accu
racy: 0.4888
  - micro f1 score = 0.48875 - auc = 0.4887537246958806

Epoch 00004: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.51125

```

Out[298]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f827ea00610>

Summary of model 1:

1. Model 1 ran upto 4 epochs
2. best Validation accuracy : 0.5113
3. best micro f1 score : 0.5112

Screenshots from Model 1

epoch accuracy and loss

CO

Call_Backs_Assignment_mdiqbalbajmi00786@gmail.com.ipynb

☆

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+ Code + Text

RAM Disk

Editing

Smoothing

0.6

Horizontal Axis

STEP RELATIVE WALL

Runs

Write a regex to filter runs

☒

 20210313-110831/train

☒

 20210313-110831/validation

TOGGLE ALL RUNS

logs/fit

epoch_accuracy

Step	Train Accuracy	Validation Accuracy
0	0.501	0.501
1	0.507	0.506
2	0.505	0.504
3	0.505	0.504

epoch_loss

Step	Train Loss	Validation Loss
0	0.71	0.71
1	0.71	0.71
2	0.71	0.71
3	0.72	0.76

Name	Smoothed	Value	Step	Time	Relative
20210313-110831/train	0.5046	0.5033	2	Sat Mar 13, 16:39:07	3s

[175] # delete previous models from the memory

model architecture shot

CO

Call_Backs_Assignment_mdqbalhajmi00786@gmail.com.ipynb

☆

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

+ Code + Text

RAM Disk

Editing

(1)

Tag Default

(3)

Upload

Choose File

☒ Graph

☐ Conceptual Graph

☐ Profile

☐ Trace inputs

☒ Structure

☐ Device

☐ XLA Cluster

☐ Compute time

☐ Memory

☐ TPU Compatibility

colors

same substructure

unique substructure

Close legend.

Graph (* = expandable)

Namespace* 2

OpNode 2

Unconnected series* 2

Connected series* 2

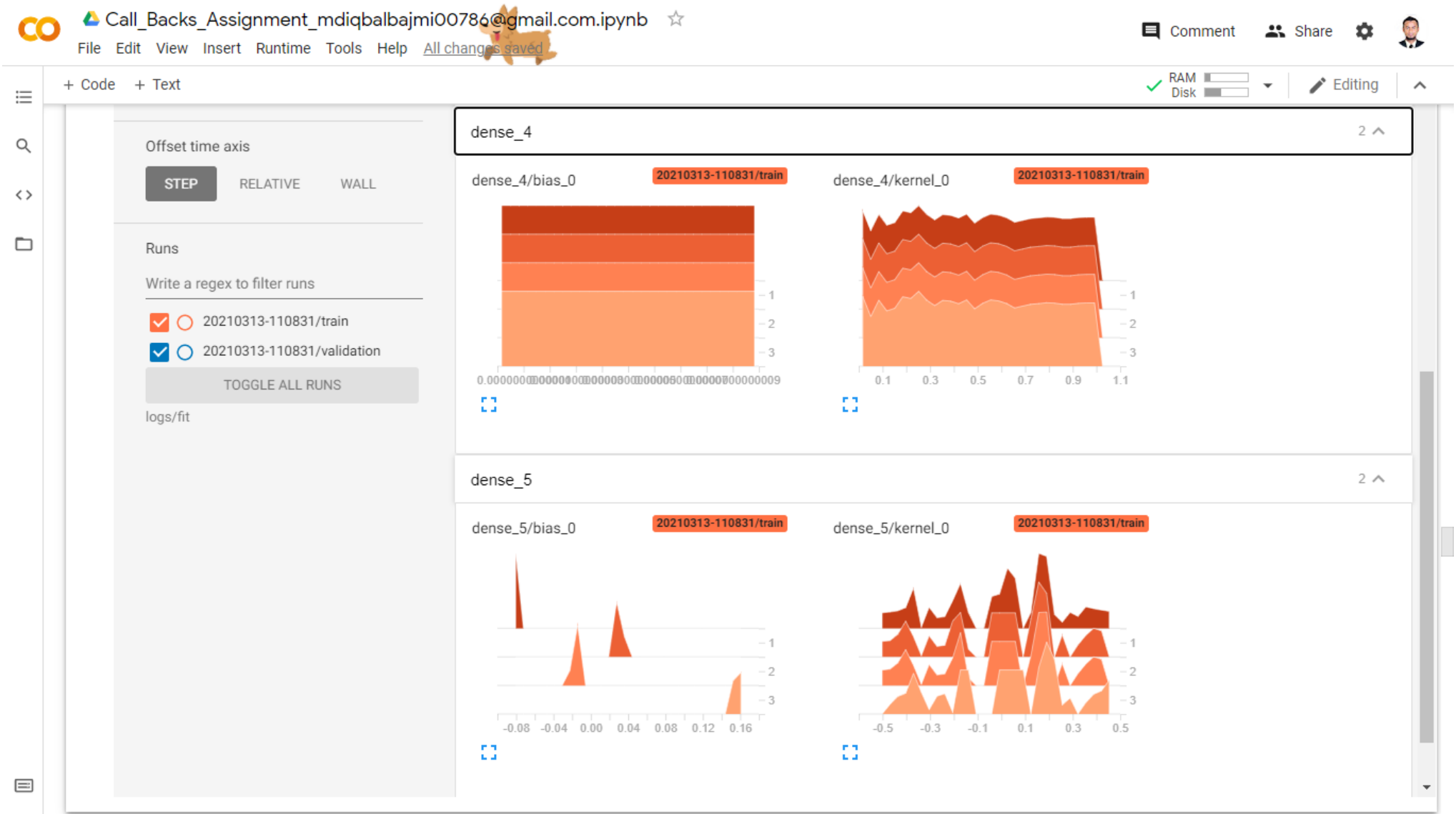
Constant 2

Summary 2

The graph illustrates a neural network architecture with various components and data flows:

- Sum**: A central node receiving inputs from **Mul** and **sgnAddVariab...**. It outputs to **Sum_1**.
- Mul**: A multiplication node receiving inputs from **Cast** and **range**. It outputs to **Sum**.
- sgnAddVariab...**: A node receiving inputs from **Identity_2** and **Identity_3**. It outputs to **Sum**.
- Sum_1**: A summation node receiving inputs from **Sum** and **Cast_1**. It outputs to **Cast_2**.
- Cast_1**: A casting node receiving inputs from **Cast** and **range_1**. It outputs to **Sum_1**.
- Cast_2**: A casting node receiving inputs from **Sum_1** and **range_1**. It outputs to **Equa**.
- Equa**: An equality node receiving inputs from **Cast_2** and **range_1**. It outputs to **SGD**.
- SGD**: A Stochastic Gradient Descent node receiving inputs from **Equa** and **gradient_tape**. It outputs to **gradient_tape**.
- gradient_tape**: A node receiving inputs from **SGD** and **sequential**. It outputs to **SGD**.
- sequential**: A sequential processing node receiving inputs from **Cast** and **range_1**. It outputs to **gradient_tape**.
- binary_crossentropy**: A binary cross-entropy loss node receiving inputs from **Cast** and **range_1**. It outputs to **Sum**.
- Cast**: A casting node receiving inputs from **Shape** and **stack**. It outputs to **Mul**.
- Shape**: A shape node receiving inputs from **stack** and **stack_1**. It outputs to **Cast**.
- stack**: A stack node receiving inputs from **stack_1** and **stack_2**. It outputs to **Shape**.
- stack_1**: A stack node receiving inputs from **stack_2** and **strided_s...**. It outputs to **stack**.
- stack_2**: A stack node receiving inputs from **strided_s...**. It outputs to **stack_1**.
- strided_s...**: A strided slice node receiving inputs from **stack_2** and **range**. It outputs to **stack_1**.
- range**: A range node receiving inputs from **start** and **Rank_1**. It outputs to **Mul**.
- start**: A start node receiving inputs from **Rank_1** and **delta**. It outputs to **range**.
- Rank_1**: A rank node receiving inputs from **start** and **delta**. It outputs to **range**.
- delta**: A delta node receiving inputs from **start** and **Rank_1**. It outputs to **range**.
- range_1**: A range node receiving inputs from **start** and **Rank_1**. It outputs to **Cast_1**.
- start**: A start node receiving inputs from **Rank_1** and **delta**. It outputs to **range_1**.
- Rank_1**: A rank node receiving inputs from **start** and **delta**. It outputs to **range_1**.
- delta**: A delta node receiving inputs from **start** and **Rank_1**. It outputs to **range_1**.

dense 4 and dense 5 layer's bias and kernel



```
In [299]: %load_ext tensorboard
```

The tensorboard extension is already loaded. To reload it, use:
%reload_ext tensorboard

```
In [300]: %tensorboard --logdir logs/fit
```

Reusing TensorBoard on port 6007 (pid 1489), started 5:08:56 ago. (Use '!kill 1489' to kill it.)

```
In [301]: # delete previous models from the memory
tf.keras.backend.clear_session()
```

Model 2:

1. Use relu as an activation for every layer except output layer.
2. Use SGD with momentum as optimizer.
3. Use RandomUniform(0,1) as initializer.
4. Analyze your output and training process.

```
In [302]: # defining model 2
initializer = tf.keras.initializers.RandomUniform(0,1)
def create_model2():
    return tf.keras.models.Sequential([
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(512,
                                input_shape=(2,),
                                activation='relu',
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(256,
                                activation='relu',
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(128,
                                activation='relu',
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(84,
                                activation='relu',
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(32,
                                activation='relu',
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(1,
                                activation='sigmoid',
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                )
    ])
])
```

In [303]:

model2 = create_model2() # creating model
model2.summary() # model summary

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
dense (Dense)	(None, 512)	1536
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 84)	10836
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 32)	2720
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 1)	33
=====		
Total params: 179,349		
Trainable params: 179,349		
Non-trainable params: 0		
=====		

In [303]:


```
In [304]: # remove previous logs
!rm -rf logs
# remove previous saved files
!rm -rf model_save

# initializing optimizer
optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(learning_rate=0.1, momentum=0.9)
# compiling the model
model2.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
               loss='binary_crossentropy',
               metrics=['accuracy']
               )
# Fit the model
model2.fit(X_train, y_train,
          validation_data=(X_test,y_test),
          epochs=20,
          batch_size=64,
          callbacks=[callback_list]
          )
```

```

Epoch 1/20
0
Learning rate is : 0.10000000149011612
 3/250 [.....] - ETA: 10s - loss: 121816249.3333 - accuracy: 0.5321 WARNING:tensorflow:Callb
ack method `on_train_batch_end` is slow compared to the batch time (batch time: 0.0056s vs `on_train_batch_end` time:
0.0125s). Check your callbacks.
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 4848125.8745 - accuracy: 0.5032 - val_loss: 0.6943 - va
l_accuracy: 0.4992
- micro f1 score = 0.49925 - auc = 0.5

Epoch 00001: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.51125
Epoch 2/20
1
Learning rate is : 0.10000000149011612
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6935 - accuracy: 0.5110 - val_loss: 0.6995 - val_accu
racy: 0.5008
- micro f1 score = 0.50075 - auc = 0.5

Epoch 00002: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.51125
Epoch 3/20
2
Learning rate is : 0.10000000149011612
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6938 - accuracy: 0.5075 - val_loss: 0.6935 - val_accu
racy: 0.4992
- micro f1 score = 0.49925 - auc = 0.5

Epoch 00003: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.51125
Epoch 4/20
3
Learning rate is : 0.08550000190734863
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6939 - accuracy: 0.5003 - val_loss: 0.6932 - val_accu
racy: 0.5008
- micro f1 score = 0.50075 - auc = 0.5

Epoch 00004: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.51125

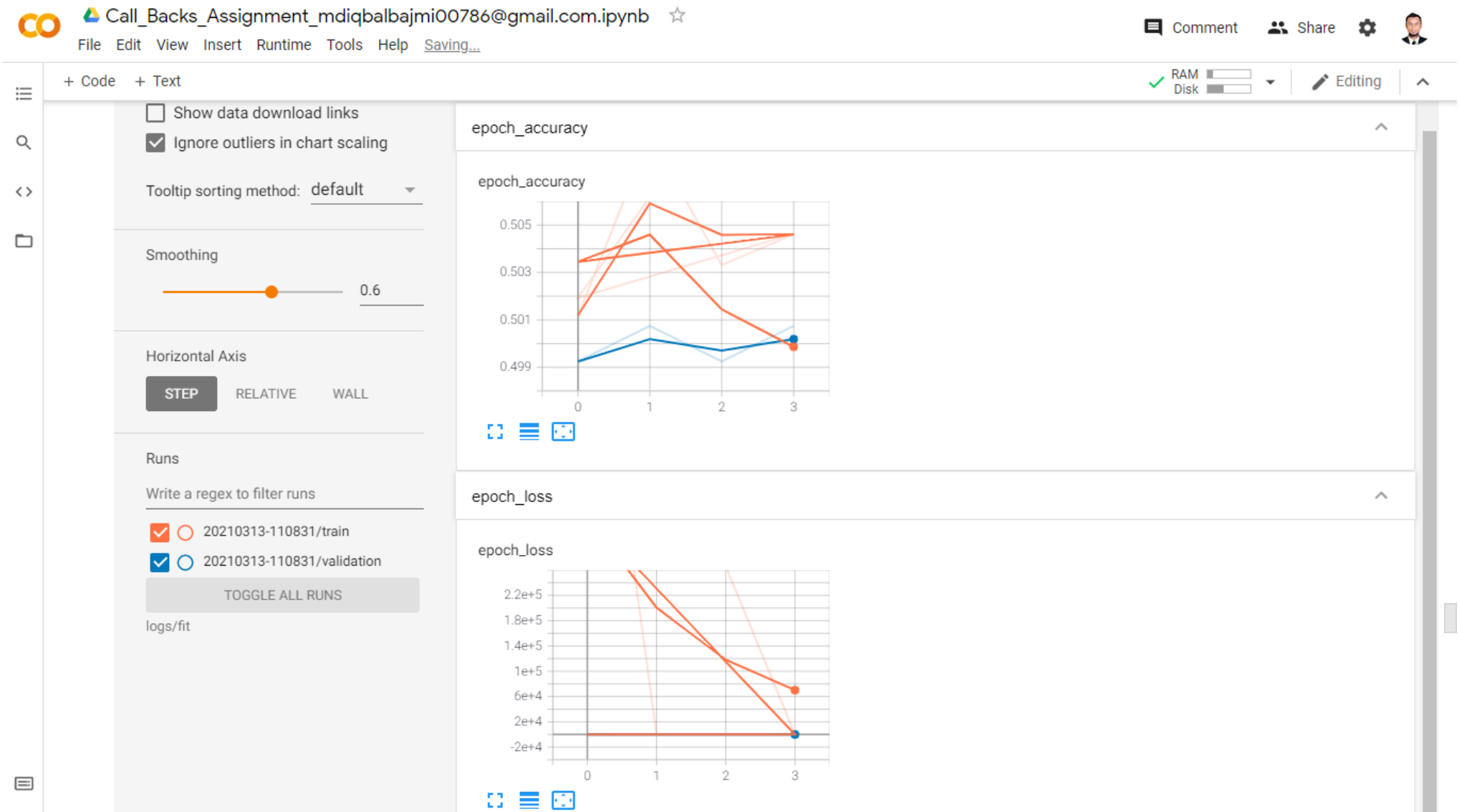
```

Out[304]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f82776a6c90>

Summary of model 2:

1. Model 2 ran upto 4 epochs
2. Validation accuracy : 0.51125
3. micro f1 score : 0.50075

accuracy and loss





+ Code + Text

RAM Disk Editing

Reusing TensorBoard on port 6007 (pid 1489), started 5:19:42 ago. (Use '!kill 1489' to kill it.)

TensorBoard

SCALARS GRAPHS DISTRIBUTIONS HISTOGRAMS TIME SERIES

INACTIVE

Horizontal axis

STEP

RELATIVE

WALL

Runs

Write a regex to filter runs

20210313-110831/train

20210313-110831/validation

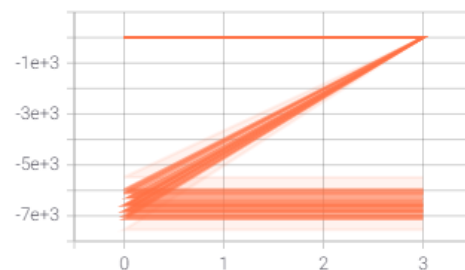
TOGGLE ALL RUNS

logs/fit

dense_1

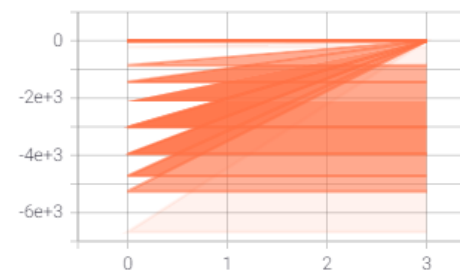
dense_1/bias_0

20210313-110831/train



dense_1/kernel_0

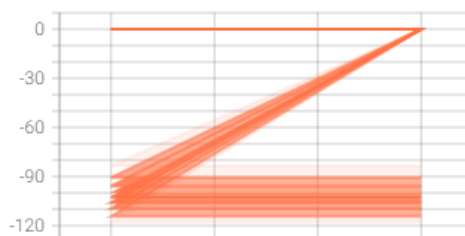
20210313-110831/train



dense_2

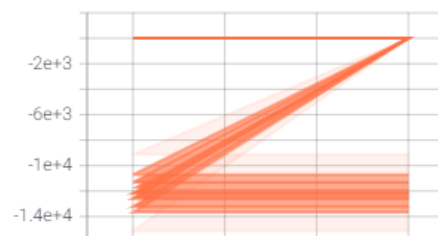
dense_2/bias_0

20210313-110831/train



dense_2/kernel_0

20210313-110831/train





+ Code + Text

✓ RAM
Disk

Editing



Runs

Write a regex to filter runs

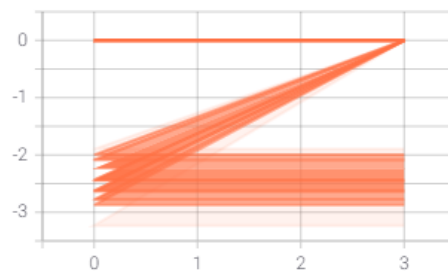
- ☒ 20210313-110831/train
☒ 20210313-110831/validation

TOGGLE ALL RUNS

logs/fit

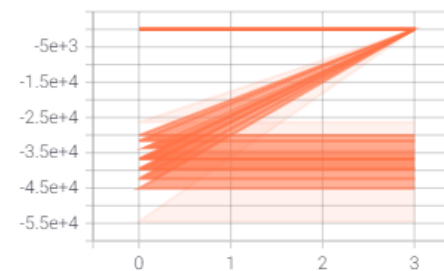
dense_3/bias_0

20210313-110831/train



dense_3/kernel_0

20210313-110831/train

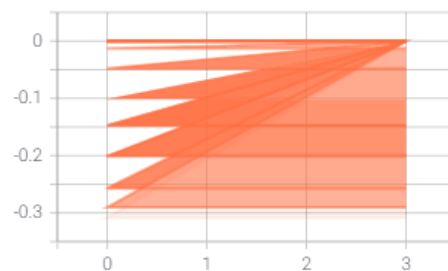


dense_4

2 ^

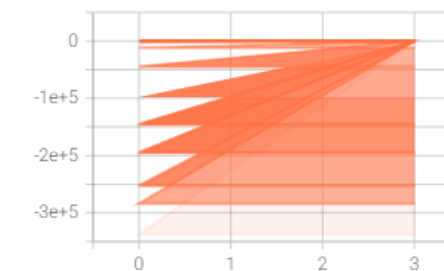
dense_4/bias_0

20210313-110831/train



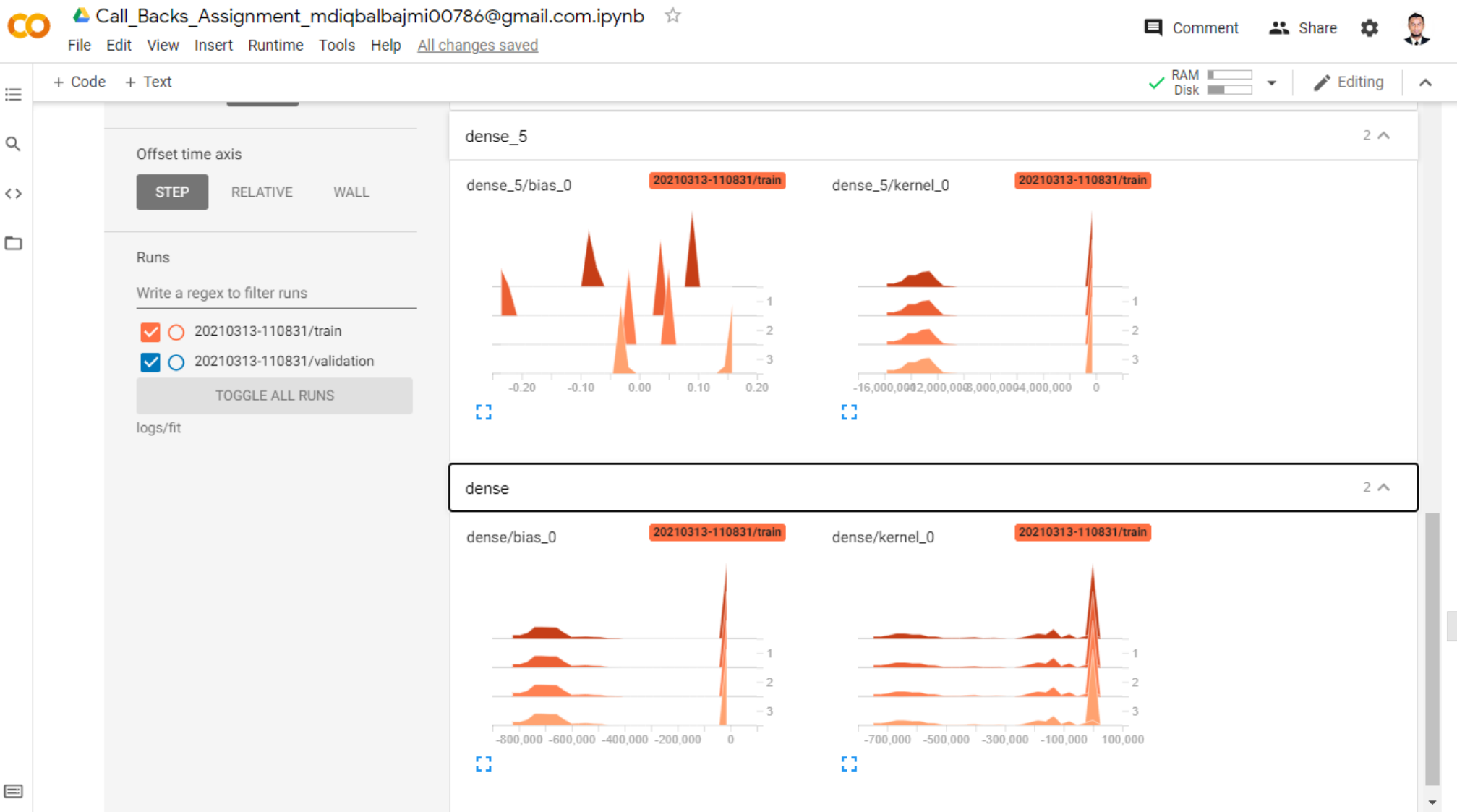
dense_4/kernel_0

20210313-110831/train



dense_5

2 v



In []:

In [305]: `%tensorboard --logdir logs/fit`

Reusing TensorBoard on port 6007 (pid 1489), started 5:19:42 ago. (Use '!kill 1489' to kill it.)

In [306]: `# clear all sessions`
`tf.keras.backend.clear_session()`

Model-3

1. Use relu as an activation for every layer except output layer.
2. Use SGD with momentum as optimizer.
3. Use he_uniform() as initializer.
4. Analyze your output and training process.

```
In [307]: # defining model 3
initializer = tf.keras.initializers.he_uniform()
activation = 'relu'
def create_model3():
    return tf.keras.models.Sequential([
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(512,
                                input_shape=(2,),
                                activation=activation,
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(256,
                                activation=activation,
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(128,
                                activation=activation,
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(84,
                                activation=activation,
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(32,
                                activation=activation,
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(1,
                                activation='sigmoid',
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                )
    ])

# creating an object of model 3
model3 = create_model3()
model3.summary()
```


Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
dense (Dense)	(None, 512)	1536
=====		
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
=====		
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896
=====		
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 84)	10836
=====		
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 32)	2720
=====		
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 1)	33
=====		
Total params: 179,349		
Trainable params: 179,349		
Non-trainable params: 0		
=====		

```
In [308]: # remove previous logs
!rm -rf logs
# remove previous saved files
!rm -rf model_save

# initializing optimizer
optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(learning_rate=0.1, momentum=0.9)
# compiling the model
model3.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
               loss='binary_crossentropy',
               metrics=['accuracy']
               )
# Fit the model
model3.fit(X_train, y_train,
          validation_data=(X_test,y_test),
          epochs=20,
          batch_size=64,
          callbacks=[callback_list]
          )
```

Epoch 1/20
0
Learning rate is : 0.10000000149011612
3/250 [.....] - ETA: 10s - loss: 0.8119 - accuracy: 0.4861 WARNING:tensorflow:Callback method `on_train_batch_end` is slow compared to the batch time (batch time: 0.0060s vs `on_train_batch_end` time: 0.0128s). Check your callbacks.
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6923 - accuracy: 0.5687 - val_loss: 0.6534 - val_accuracy: 0.6018
- micro f1 score = 0.60175 - auc = 0.6013482280335131

Epoch 00001: val_accuracy improved from 0.51125 to 0.60175, saving model to model_save/weights-01-0.6018.hdf5
Epoch 2/20
1
Learning rate is : 0.10000000149011612
250/250 [=====] - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6434 - accuracy: 0.6344 - val_loss: 0.7136 - val_accuracy: 0.4997
- micro f1 score = 0.49975 - auc = 0.5004992511233151

Epoch 00002: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.60175
Epoch 3/20
2
Learning rate is : 0.09000000357627869
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6358 - accuracy: 0.6316 - val_loss: 0.6393 - val_accuracy: 0.6553
- micro f1 score = 0.65525 - auc = 0.6553298494921613

Epoch 00003: val_accuracy improved from 0.60175 to 0.65525, saving model to model_save/weights-03-0.6553.hdf5
Epoch 4/20
3
Learning rate is : 0.08550000190734863
250/250 [=====] - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6205 - accuracy: 0.6572 - val_loss: 0.6256 - val_accuracy: 0.6587
- micro f1 score = 0.65875 - auc = 0.6586663569993032

Epoch 00004: val_accuracy improved from 0.65525 to 0.65875, saving model to model_save/weights-04-0.6587.hdf5
Epoch 5/20
4
Learning rate is : 0.08550000190734863
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6168 - accuracy: 0.6586 - val_loss: 0.6288 - val_accuracy: 0.6405
- micro f1 score = 0.6405 - auc = 0.6402599405848665

Epoch 00005: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.65875
Epoch 6/20
5
Learning rate is : 0.07694999873638153
250/250 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6151 - accuracy: 0.6635 - val_loss: 0.6263 - val_accuracy:

```
racy: 0.6513  
- micro f1 score = 0.65125 - auc = 0.6511498400871402
```

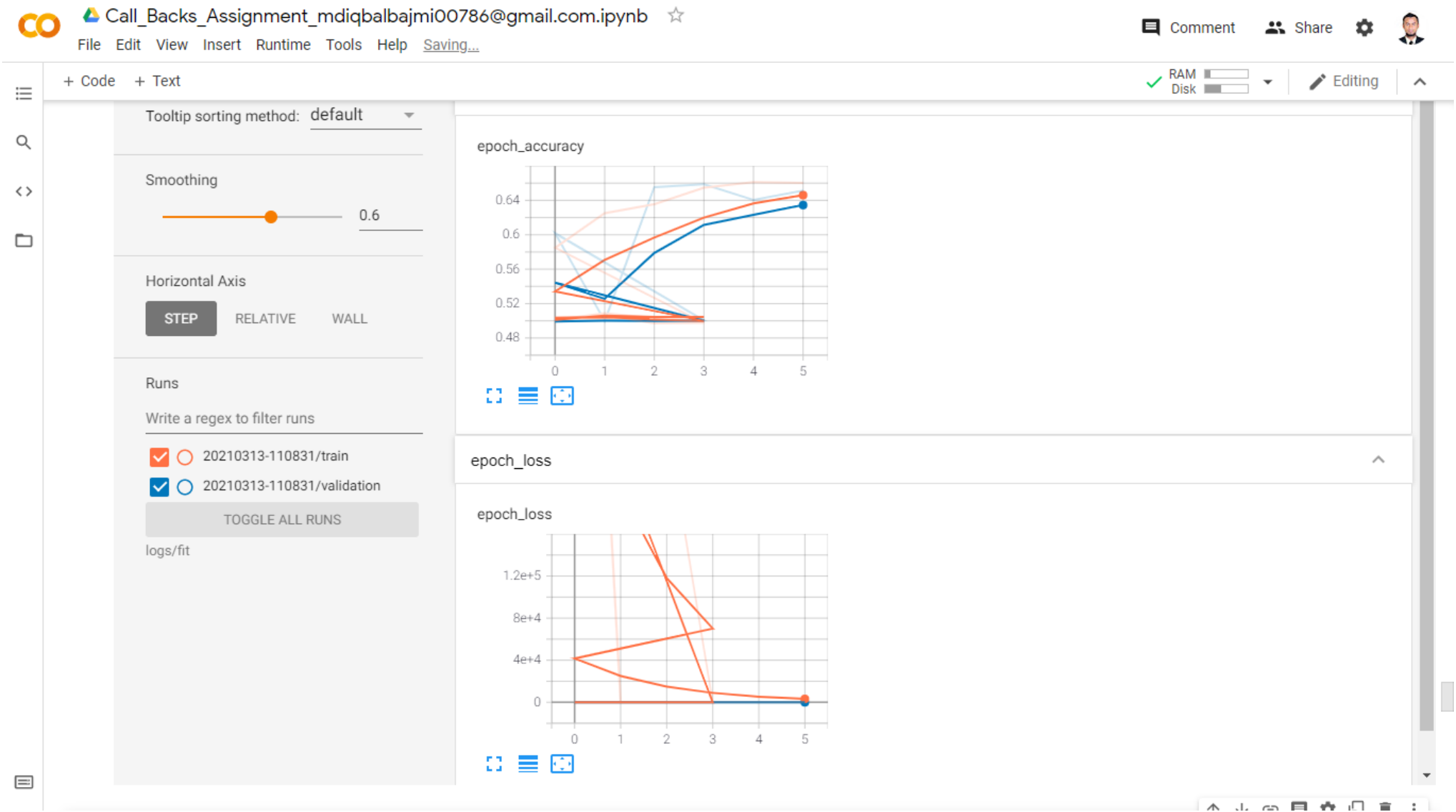
```
Epoch 00006: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.65875
```

```
Out[308]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f826e63c690>
```

Summary of model 3:

1. Model 3 ran upto 7 epochs
2. Validation accuracy : 0.6587
3. micro f1 score : 0.6515

accuracy and loss



epoch_accuracy

A line plot showing epoch accuracy over 5 epochs. The y-axis ranges from 0.48 to 0.64. There are two main series: a blue line for training accuracy and an orange line for validation accuracy. Both lines show an upward trend, with the validation accuracy reaching approximately 0.64 and the training accuracy reaching approximately 0.62 by epoch 5. Shaded regions around the lines indicate confidence intervals.

Epoch	Training Accuracy	Validation Accuracy
0	0.54	0.51
1	0.52	0.57
2	0.58	0.62
3	0.61	0.63
4	0.62	0.64
5	0.62	0.64

epoch_loss

A line plot showing epoch loss over 5 epochs. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 1.2e+5. There are two main series: a blue line for training loss and an orange line for validation loss. Both lines show a sharp downward trend, with the training loss reaching approximately 0 and the validation loss reaching approximately 1e+4 by epoch 5. Shaded regions around the lines indicate confidence intervals.

Epoch	Training Loss	Validation Loss
0	4e+4	4e+4
1	2e+4	4e+4
2	1e+4	4e+4
3	1e+4	4e+4
4	1e+4	4e+4
5	0	1e+4

Kernel and bias distributions



+ Code + Text

✓ RAM
Disk

Editing



Horizontal axis

STEP

RELATIVE

WALL

Runs

Write a regex to filter runs

☒ 20210313-110831/train☒ 20210313-110831/validation

TOGGLE ALL RUNS

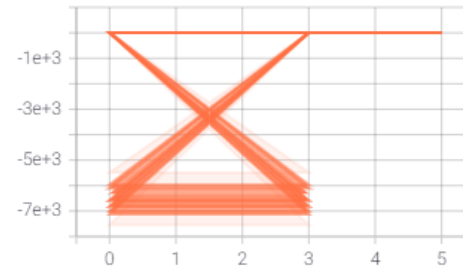
logs/fit

dense_1

2 ^

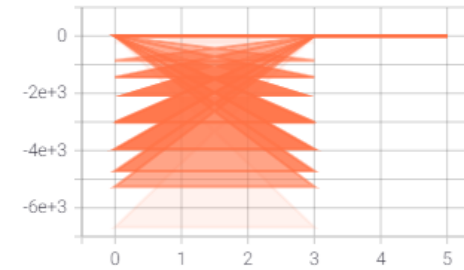
dense_1/bias_0

20210313-110831/train



dense_1/kernel_0

20210313-110831/train

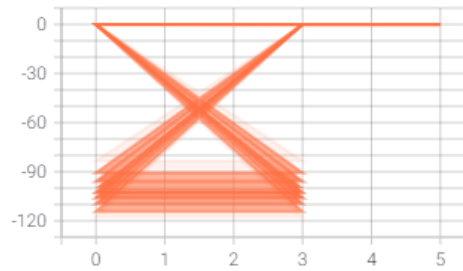


dense_2

2 ^

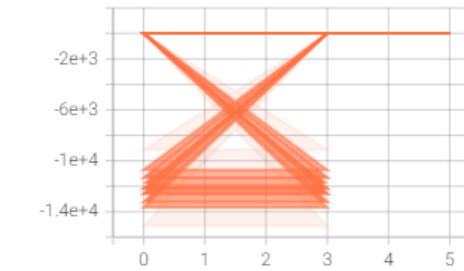
dense_2/bias_0

20210313-110831/train



dense_2/kernel_0

20210313-110831/train





+ Code + Text

✓ RAM
Disk

Editing



STEP RELATIVE WALL

Runs

Write a regex to filter runs

- ☒ 20210313-110831/train
☒ 20210313-110831/validation

TOGGLE ALL RUNS

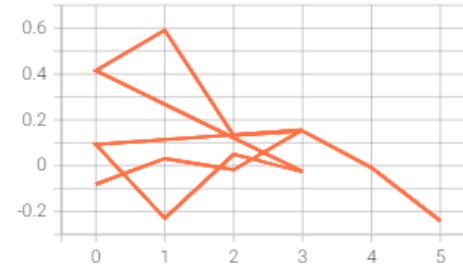
logs/fit

dense_5

2 ^

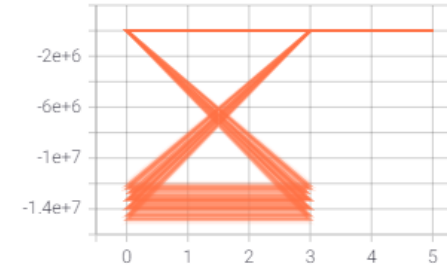
dense_5/bias_0

20210313-110831/train



dense_5/kernel_0

20210313-110831/train

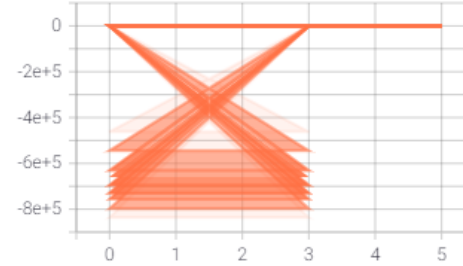


dense

2 ^

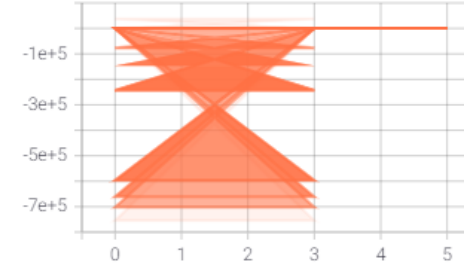
dense/bias_0

20210313-110831/train



dense/kernel_0

20210313-110831/train





+ Code + Text

✓ RAM
Disk

Editing



OVERLAY

OFFSET

Offset time axis

STEP

RELATIVE

WALL

Runs

Write a regex to filter runs

☒ 20210313-110831/train☒ 20210313-110831/validation

TOGGLE ALL RUNS

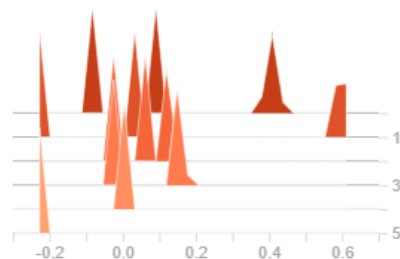
logs/fit

dense_5

2 ^

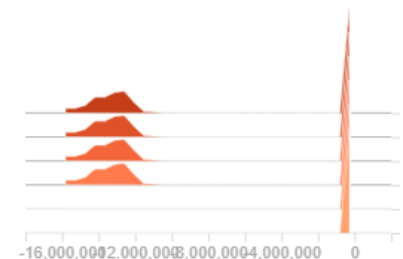
dense_5/bias_0

20210313-110831/train



dense_5/kernel_0

20210313-110831/train

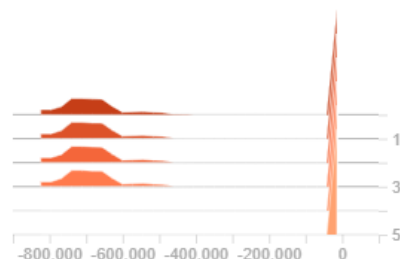


dense

2 ^

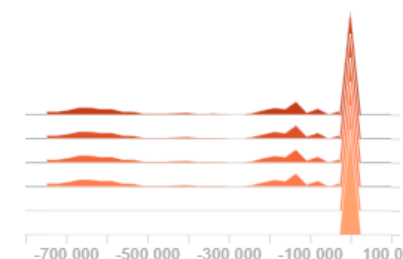
dense/bias_0

20210313-110831/train



dense/kernel_0

20210313-110831/train



In []:

In [309]: `%tensorboard --logdir logs/fit`

Reusing TensorBoard on port 6007 (pid 1489), started 5:25:49 ago. (Use '!kill 1489' to kill it.)

In []:

In [310]: `# clear all sessions
tf.keras.backend.clear_session()`

Model-4

1. Try with any values to get better accuracy/f1 score.

```
In [311]: # clear all sessions
tf.keras.backend.clear_session()

# defining model 4
initializer = tf.keras.initializers.he_normal()
activation = 'relu'
def create_model4():
    return tf.keras.models.Sequential([
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(512,
                                input_shape=(2,),
                                activation=activation,
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(256,
                                activation=activation,
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        #tf.keras.layers.Dropout(.2),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(128,
                                activation=activation,
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(84,
                                activation=activation,
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(32,
                                activation=activation,
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                ),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(1,
                                activation='sigmoid',
                                kernel_initializer=initializer
                                )
    ])

# creating an object of model 3
model4 = create_model4()
model4.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
dense (Dense)	(None, 512)	1536
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 84)	10836
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 32)	2720
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 1)	33
=====		
Total params: 179,349		
Trainable params: 179,349		
Non-trainable params: 0		

```
In [312]: # remove previous logs
!rm -rf logs
# remove previous saved files
!rm -rf model_save

# initializing optimizer
optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.1)
# compiling the model
model4.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
               loss='binary_crossentropy',
               metrics=['accuracy']
               )
# Fit the model
model4.fit(X_train, y_train,
          validation_data=(X_test,y_test),
          epochs=20,
          batch_size=64,
          callbacks=[callback_list]
          )
```

Epoch 1/20
0
Learning rate is : 0.10000000149011612
3/250 [.....] - ETA: 11s - loss: 289.7768 - accuracy: 0.4887WARNING:tensorflow:Callback met
hod `on_train_batch_end` is slow compared to the batch time (batch time: 0.0064s vs `on_train_batch_end` time: 0.0131
s). Check your callbacks.
250/250 [=====] - 2s 8ms/step - loss: 22.2963 - accuracy: 0.5709 - val_loss: 0.6495 - val_acc
uracy: 0.6382
- micro f1 score = 0.63825 - auc = 0.6380073105164487

Epoch 00001: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.65875
Epoch 2/20
1
Learning rate is : 0.10000000149011612
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6122 - accuracy: 0.6633 - val_loss: 0.6382 - val_accu
racy: 0.6398
- micro f1 score = 0.63975 - auc = 0.6395568140028316

Epoch 00002: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.65875
Epoch 3/20
2
Learning rate is : 0.10000000149011612
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6163 - accuracy: 0.6582 - val_loss: 0.6255 - val_accu
racy: 0.6497
- micro f1 score = 0.64975 - auc = 0.6497240868791955

Epoch 00003: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.65875
Epoch 4/20
3
Learning rate is : 0.0949999988079071
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6050 - accuracy: 0.6705 - val_loss: 0.6250 - val_accu
racy: 0.6545
- micro f1 score = 0.6545 - auc = 0.6544947226131259

Epoch 00004: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.65875
Epoch 5/20
4
Learning rate is : 0.0949999988079071
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6122 - accuracy: 0.6629 - val_loss: 0.6530 - val_accu
racy: 0.6382
- micro f1 score = 0.63825 - auc = 0.638168560879262

Epoch 00005: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.65875
Epoch 6/20
5
Learning rate is : 0.08550000190734863
250/250 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6108 - accuracy: 0.6600 - val_loss: 0.6243 - val_accu

```
racy: 0.6543  
- micro f1 score = 0.65425 - auc = 0.6541708468844055
```

```
Epoch 00006: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.65875
```

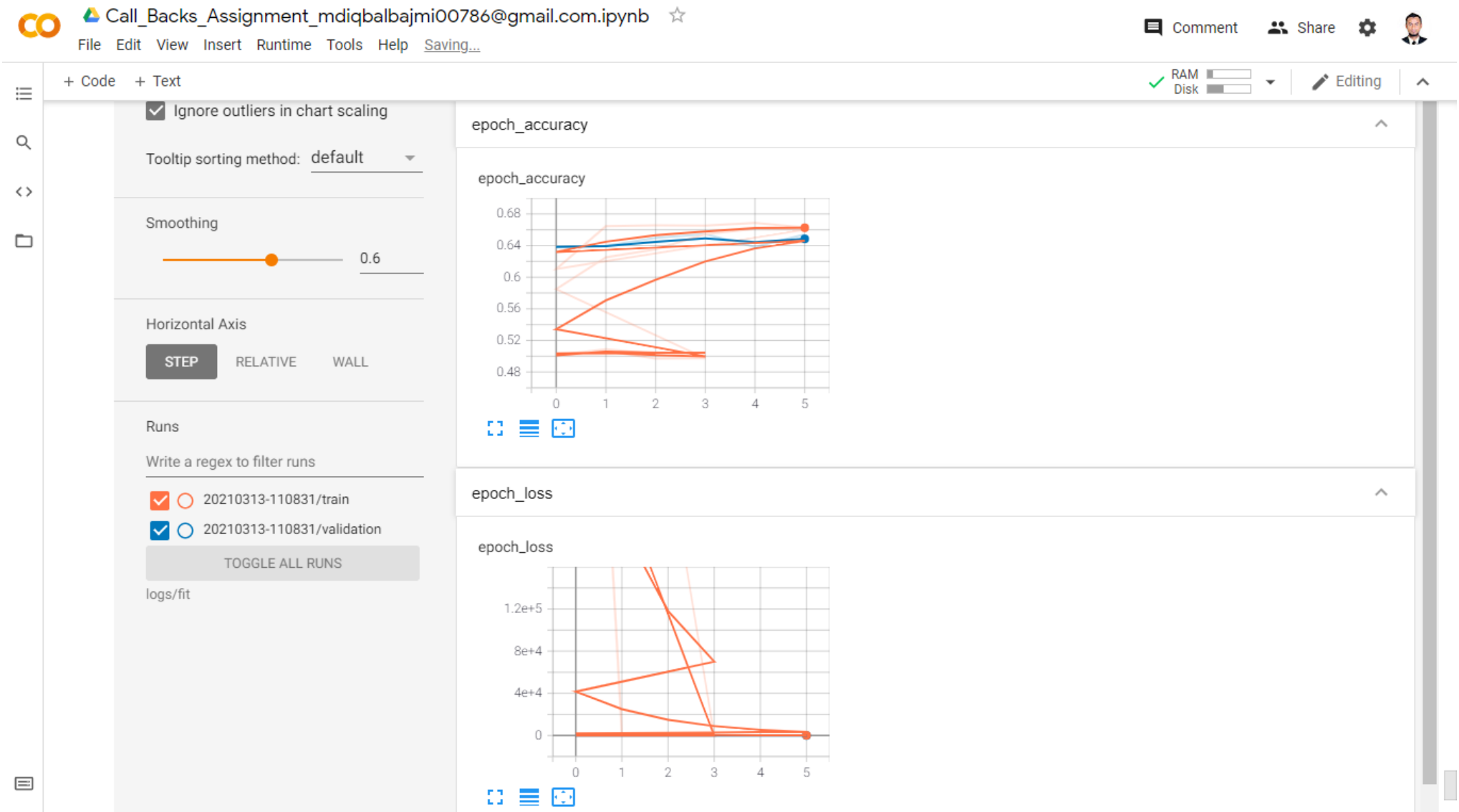
```
Out[312]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f8267af8bd0>
```

Summary of model 4:

1. Model 4 ran upto 6 epochs
2. Validation accuracy : 0.65875
3. micro f1 score : 0.65425

slightly better than all other model

accuracy and loss



Kernel and bias distributions



+ Code + Text

✓ RAM
Disk

Editing



Horizontal axis

STEP

RELATIVE

WALL

Runs

Write a regex to filter runs

☒ 20210313-110831/train☒ 20210313-110831/validation

TOGGLE ALL RUNS

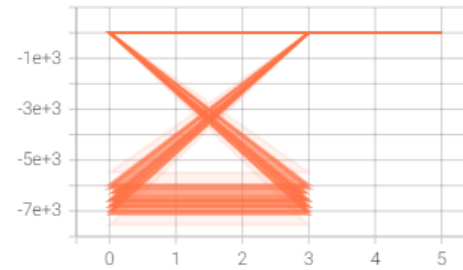
logs/fit

dense_1

2 ^

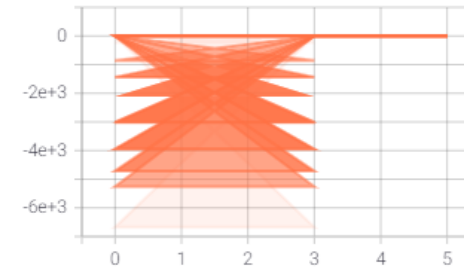
dense_1/bias_0

20210313-110831/train



dense_1/kernel_0

20210313-110831/train

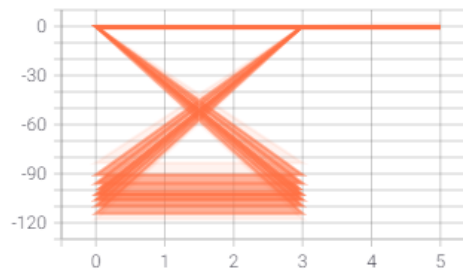


dense_2

2 ^

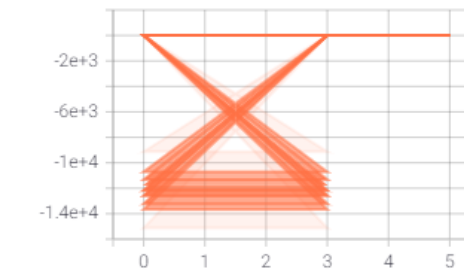
dense_2/bias_0

20210313-110831/train



dense_2/kernel_0

20210313-110831/train





+ Code + Text



Editing



Runs

Write a regex to filter runs

☒ 20210313-110831/train☒ 20210313-110831/validation

TOGGLE ALL RUNS

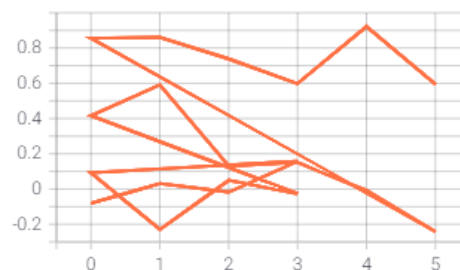
logs/fit

dense_5

2 ^

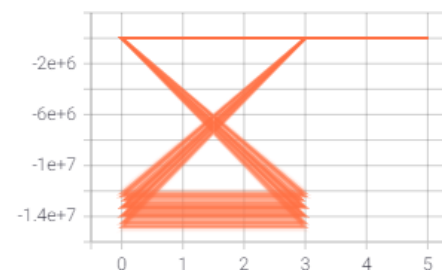
dense_5/bias_0

20210313-110831/train



dense_5/kernel_0

20210313-110831/train

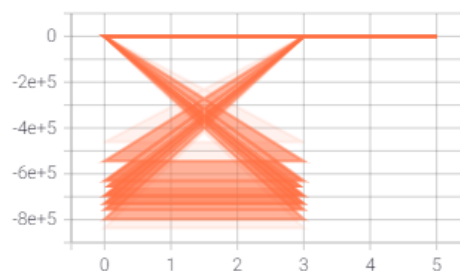


dense

2 ^

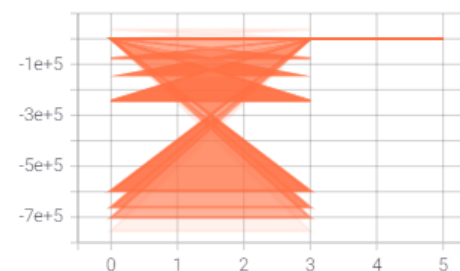
dense/bias_0

20210313-110831/train



dense/kernel_0

20210313-110831/train





+ Code + Text

✓ RAM
Disk

Editing



Offset time axis

STEP

RELATIVE

WALL

Runs

Write a regex to filter runs

☒ 20210313-110831/train☒ 20210313-110831/validation

TOGGLE ALL RUNS

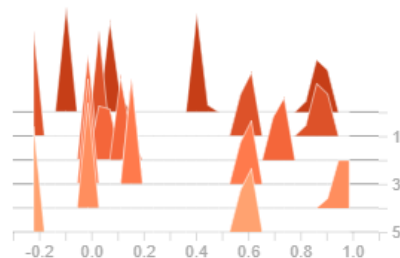
logs/fit

dense_5

2 ^

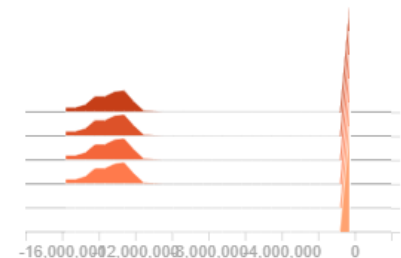
dense_5/bias_0

20210313-110831/train



dense_5/kernel_0

20210313-110831/train

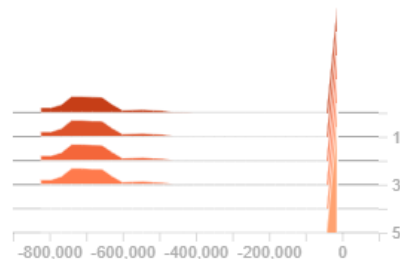


dense

2 ^

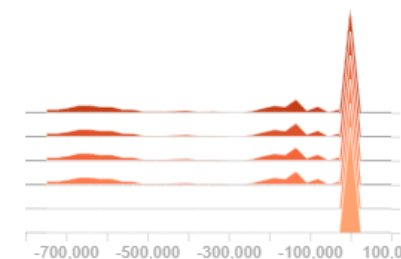
dense/bias_0

20210313-110831/train



dense/kernel_0

20210313-110831/train



In []:

In []:

In [313]: %**tensorboard** --logdir logs/fit

Reusing TensorBoard on port 6007 (pid 1489), started 5:33:54 ago. (Use '!kill 1489' to kill it.)

In []: