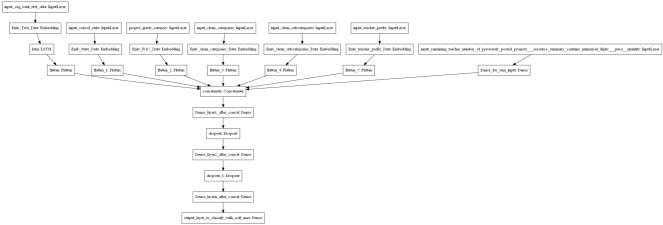
# Assignment: 14

- 1. Preprocess all the Data we have in DonorsChoose <u>Dataset</u> use train.csv
- 2. Combine 4 essay's into one column named 'preprocessed\_essays'.
- 3. After step 2 you have to train 3 types of models as discussed below.
- 4. For all the model use 'auc' as a metric. check this for using auc as a metric
- 5. You are free to choose any number of layers/hidden units but you have to use same type of ar chitectures shown below.
- 6. You can use any one of the optimizers and choice of Learning rate and momentum, resources: <u>cs</u> <u>231n class notes</u>, <u>cs231n class video</u>.
- 7. For all the model's use <u>TensorBoard</u> and plot the Metric value and Loss with epoch. While subm itting, take a screenshot of plots and include those images in .ipynb notebook and PDF.
- 8. Use Categorical Cross Entropy as Loss to minimize.

## Model-1

Build and Train deep neural network as shown below



ref: https://i.imgur.com/w395Yk9.png

- Input\_seq\_total\_text\_data --- You have to give Total text data columns. After this use the Embedding layer to get word vectors. Use given predefined glove word vectors, don't train any word vectors. After this use LSTM and get the LSTM output and Flatten that output.
- Input\_school\_state --- Give 'school\_state' column as input to embedding layer and Train the Keras Embedding layer.
- **Project\_grade\_category** --- Give 'project\_grade\_category' column as input to embedding layer and Train the Keras Embedding layer.
- Input\_clean\_categories --- Give 'input\_clean\_categories' column as input to embedding layer and Train the Keras Embedding layer.
- Input\_clean\_subcategories --- Give 'input\_clean\_subcategories' column as input to embedding layer and Train the Keras Embedding layer.
- Input\_clean\_subcategories --- Give 'input\_teacher\_prefix' column as input to embedding layer and Train the Keras Embedding layer.
- Input\_remaining\_teacher\_number\_of\_previously\_posted\_projects.\_resource\_summary\_contains\_numerical\_digits. ---concatenate remaining columns and add a Dense layer after that.

```
    For LSTM, you can choose your sequence padding methods on your own or you can train your LSTM without padding, there is no restriction on that.
```

Below is an example of embedding layer for a categorical columns. In below code all are dummy values, we gave only for referance.

## In [0]:

```
# https://stats.stackexchange.com/questions/270546/how-does-keras-embedding-layer-work
input_layer = Input(shape=(n,))
embedding = Embedding(no_1, no_2, input_length=n)(input_layer)
```

```
flatten = Flatten()(embedding)
```

#### In [1]:

```
%matplotlib inline
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
import sqlite3
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import nltk
import string
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.feature extraction.text import TfidfTransformer
from sklearn.feature extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
from numpy import zeros
from numpy import array
from keras.preprocessing.text import one_hot
from keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad sequences
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.layers import Flatten
from keras.layers import Input
from keras.layers import Embedding
from keras.layers import LSTM, Bidirectional
from keras.layers.core import Dense, Dropout
from keras.models import Model, load_model
from keras.layers.normalization import BatchNormalization
from keras.callbacks import ReduceLROnPlateau
from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from keras.utils import to categorical
import keras
from tensorboardcolab import *
from keras.regularizers import 12
from keras.layers import LeakyReLU
Using TensorFlow backend.
```

The default version of TensorFlow in Colab will soon switch to TensorFlow 2.x.

We recommend you upgrade now or ensure your notebook will continue to use TensorFlow 1.x via the %tensorflow version 1.x magic: more info.

## In [2]:

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Go to this URL in a browser: https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?client id=947318989803-6bn6qk8qd gf4n4g3pfee6491hc0brc4i.apps.googleusercontent.com&redirect uri=urn%3Aietf%3Awg%3Aoauth%3A2.0%3Aoob&sco pe=email%20https%3A%2F%2Fwww.googleapis.com%2Fauth%2Fdocs.test%20https%3A%2F%2Fwww.googleapis.com%2Faut h%2Fdrive%20https%3A%2F%2Fwww.googleapis.com%2Fauth%2Fdrive.photos.readonly%20https%3A%2F%2Fwww.googlea pis.com%2Fauth%2Fpeopleapi.readonly&response type=code

```
Enter your authorization code:
Mounted at /content/drive
```

```
In [0]:
```

```
df = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/My Drive/Applied ML assignments/preprocessed_data.csv')
```

```
In [4]:
resource_data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/My Drive/LSTM Assignment/resources.csv')
resource data.columns
project_data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/My Drive/LSTM Assignment/train_data.csv')
project_data.columns
Out[4]:
Index(['Unnamed: 0', 'id', 'teacher_id', 'teacher_prefix', 'school_state',
       'project_submitted_datetime', 'project_grade_category',
'project_subject_categories', 'project_subject_subcategories',
       'project_title', 'project_essay_1', 'project_essay_2',
        'project_essay_3', 'project_essay_4', 'project_resource_summary',
       'teacher number of previously posted projects', 'project is approved'],
      dtype='object')
In [5]:
price_data = resource_data.groupby('id').agg({'price':'sum', 'quantity':'sum'}).reset_index()
price data.head(2)
Out[5]:
        id
            price quantity
0 p000001
           459.56
1
  p000002 515.89 21
In [0]:
project_data = pd.merge(project_data, price_data, on='id', how='left')
In [7]:
project_data['quantity'].shape
Out[7]:
(109248,)
In [0]:
df['quantity'] = project data['quantity']
#df1['columename'] = df2['existing colume name']
In [9]:
df.columns
Out[9]:
Index(['school_state', 'teacher_prefix', 'project_grade_category',
        'teacher number of previously posted projects', 'project is approved',
       'clean categories', 'clean subcategories', 'essay', 'price',
       'quantity'],
      dtype='object')
In [0]:
#assigning class labels
y=df['project_is_approved']
df.drop(['project_is_approved'],axis=1, inplace=True)
x=df
```

```
In [85]:
#x.columns
#x.drop(['teacher number of previously posted projects','price','quantity'],axis=1, inplace=True)
x.columns
#col = ['teacher_prefix', 'school state', 'project grade category',
       #'clean categories', 'clean subcategories', 'essay',
       #'remaining input']
\#x = x[col]
#x.columns
Out[85]:
Index(['school_state', 'teacher_prefix', 'project_grade_category',
       'teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects', 'clean_categories',
       'clean subcategories', 'essay', 'price', 'quantity'],
      dtype='object')
In [11]:
#Splitting into train and test data
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(x, y, test size=0.2)
print(X_train.shape, y_train.shape)
print (X test.shape, y test.shape)
#Splitting train data into train and cv(60:20)
X_tr, X_cv, y_tr, y_cv = train_test_split(X_train, y_train, test_size=0.2)
print(X_tr.shape, y_tr.shape)
print(X_cv.shape, y_cv.shape)
(87398, 9) (87398,)
(21850, 9) (21850,)
(69918, 9) (69918,)
(17480, 9) (17480,)
In [0]:
#https://stackoverflow.com/questions/21057621/sklearn-labelencoder-with-never-seen-before-values
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
class LabelEncoderExt(object):
    def __init__(self):
        It differs from LabelEncoder by handling new classes and providing a value for it [Unknown]
        Unknown will be added in fit and transform will take care of new item. It gives unknown class i
d
        self.label encoder = LabelEncoder()
        # self.classes = self.label encoder.classes
    def fit(self, data list):
        This will fit the encoder for all the unique values and introduce unknown value
        :param data list: A list of string
        :return: self
        self.label encoder = self.label encoder.fit(list(data list) + ['Unknown'])
        self.classes = self.label encoder.classes
        return self
    def transform(self, data_list):
        This will transform the data list to id list where the new values get assigned to Unknown class
        :param data list:
        :return:
        new data list = list(data list)
        for unique item in np.unique (data list):
            if unique item not in self.label encoder.classes :
                new data list = ['Unknown' if x==unique item else x for x in new data list]
        return self.label_encoder.transform(new_data_list)
```

```
In [13]:
#teacher prefix
vectorizer = LabelEncoderExt()
vectorizer.fit(X tr['teacher prefix'].values)
teacherprefix_ohe_train = vectorizer.transform(X_tr['teacher_prefix'].values)
teacherprefix ohe cv = vectorizer.transform(X cv['teacher prefix'].values)
teacherprefix ohe test = vectorizer.transform(X test['teacher prefix'].values)
print(teacherprefix ohe cv.shape)
print (teacherprefix ohe train.shape)
print(teacherprefix ohe test.shape)
(17480,)
(69918,)
(21850,)
In [0]:
#Converting categorical features to One hot encoded features
#clean categories
vectorizer = LabelEncoderExt()
vectorizer.fit(X tr['clean categories'].values)
categories one hot train = vectorizer.transform(X tr['clean categories'].values)
categories one hot cv = vectorizer.transform(X cv['clean categories'].values)
categories_one_hot_test = vectorizer.transform(X_test['clean_categories'].values)
#clean subcategories
vectorizer = LabelEncoderExt()
vectorizer.fit(X tr['clean subcategories'].values)
subcategories one hot train = vectorizer.transform(X tr['clean subcategories'].values)
subcategories one hot cv = vectorizer.transform(X cv['clean subcategories'].values)
subcategories one hot test = vectorizer.transform(X test['clean subcategories'].values)
#school state
vectorizer = LabelEncoderExt()
vectorizer.fit(X tr['school state'].values)
schoolstate one hot train = vectorizer.transform(X tr['school state'].values)
schoolstate one hot cv = vectorizer.transform(X cv['school state'].values)
schoolstate_one_hot_test = vectorizer.transform(X test['school state'].values)
#project grade category
vectorizer = LabelEncoderExt()
vectorizer.fit(X_tr['project_grade_category'].values)
project_grade_category_one_hot_train = vectorizer.transform(X_tr['project_grade_category'].values)
project_grade_category_one_hot_cv = vectorizer.transform(X_cv['project_grade_category'].values)
project_grade_category_one_hot_test = vectorizer.transform(X_test['project_grade_category'].values)
In [0]:
#Concatenating numerical features
rem input train = np.concatenate((X tr['quantity'].values.reshape(-1,1),X tr['price'].values.reshape(-1
,1),X tr['teacher number of previously posted projects'].values.reshape(-1,1)), axis=1)
rem_input_cv = np.concatenate((X_cv['quantity'].values.reshape(-1,1),X_cv['price'].values.reshape(-1,1)
```

```
,X_cv['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].values.reshape(-1,1)), axis=1)
rem input test = np.concatenate((X test['quantity'].values.reshape(-1,1),X test['price'].values.reshape
(-1,1), X_test['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].values.reshape(-1,1)), axis=1)
```

#### In [16]:

```
y train = to categorical(y tr)
y cv = to categorical(y cv)
y test = to categorical(y_test)
y test.shape
```

### Out[16]:

(21850, 2)

#### In [0]:

```
feature names[1]
```

```
In [0]:
```

```
feature_names[5]
```

### In [17]:

```
#Integer encoding Essay column using tokenizer API
#https://machinelearningmastery.com/use-word-embedding-layers-deep-learning-keras/
t = Tokenizer()
t.fit on texts(X tr['essay'])
vocab size = len(t.word index) + 1
print("Vocabulary size train:", vocab size)
max length = 400
# integer encode the train data
encoded docs = t.texts to sequences(X tr['essay'])
essay_pad_train = pad_sequences(encoded_docs, maxlen=max length, padding='post')
print(essay_pad_train.shape)
# integer encode the cv data
encoded_docs = t.texts_to_sequences(X_cv['essay'])
essay pad cv = pad sequences (encoded docs, maxlen=max length, padding='post')
print(essay_pad_cv.shape)
# integer encode the test data
encoded docs = t.texts to sequences(X test['essay'])
essay pad test = pad sequences (encoded docs, maxlen=max length, padding='post')
print(essay pad test.shape)
Vocabulary size train: 47307
(69918, 400)
(17480, 400)
(21850, 400)
```

#### In [18]:

```
#Embedding using Glove vectors
embeddings_index = dict()
f = open(r'/content/drive/My Drive/Applied ML assignments/glove.6B.300d.txt')
#with open('/content/drive/My Drive/Applied ML assignments/glove_vectors', 'rb') as f:
    #text = f.read()
for line in f:
    #line.decode(errors='ignore')
    values = line.split()
    word = values[0]
    coefs = np.asarray(values[1:], dtype='float32')
    embeddings_index[word] = coefs
f.close()
print('Loaded %s word vectors.' % len(embeddings_index))
```

Loaded 400000 word vectors.

## In [19]:

```
#create a weight matrix for words in training docs
embedding_matrix = zeros((vocab_size, 300))
for word, i in t.word_index.items():
  embedding_vector = embeddings_index.get(word)
  if embedding_vector is not None:
  embedding_matrix[i] = embedding_vector

print("embedding_matrix shape", embedding_matrix.shape)
```

embedding matrix shape (47307, 300)

## In [20]:

#Flattening the text input data after calculating embedding matrix using glove vectors

```
ins = []
concat = []
text_input = Input(shape=(max_length,), name = "text_input")
# max_length = 400 ---->max length of sentence
ins.append(text_input)
e1 = Embedding(vocab_size, 300, weights=[embedding_matrix], input_length=max_length,trainable=False)(text_input)

11= LSTM(128,kernel_regularizer=12(0.001),return_sequences=True)(e1)
#11= LeakyReLU(alpha = 0.3)(11)
f1= Flatten()(11)
concat.append(f1)
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:541: The name tf.placeholder is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.placeholder instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:66: The name tf.get\_default\_graph is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.get\_default\_graph instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:4432: The name tf.random uniform is deprecated. Please use tf.random.uniform instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:190: The name tf.get default session is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.get default session instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:197: The name tf.ConfigProto is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.ConfigProto instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:203: The name tf.Session is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.Session instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:207: The name tf.global\_variables is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.global\_variables instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:216: The name tf.is\_variable\_initialized is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.is\_variable\_initialized inst ead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:223: The name tf.variables\_initializer is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.variables\_initializer instead.

## In [0]:

```
#Combining Categorical features
#https://medium.com/@davidheffernan_99410/an-introduction-to-using-categorical-embeddings-ee686ed7e7f9

cat_vars = ["teacher_prefix", "school_state", "project_grade_category", "clean_categories", "clean_subcategories"]

cat_sizes = {}
cat_embsizes = {}
for cat in cat_vars:
    cat_sizes[cat] = X_tr[cat].nunique() #nunique - includes unique elements
    cat_embsizes[cat] = min(50, cat_sizes[cat]//2+1) #embedding size is chosen as half the size of unique elements + 1
```

#### In [0]:

```
#Now we iterate over our categorical variables and create an input layer → embedding layer → reshape la
yer
for cat in cat_vars:
    x = Input((1,), name=cat)
    ins.append(x)
    x = Embedding(cat_sizes[cat]+1, cat_embsizes[cat], input_length=1)(x)
    x = Flatten()(x)
    concat.append(x)
```

## In [0]:

```
#Converting the remaining input using Dense layer
rem_input_layer = Input(shape=(3,), name="rem_input_layer")
ins.append(rem_input_layer)
```

```
rem_input_dense = Dense(64, activation='relu')(rem_input_layer)
concat.append(rem_input_dense)
```

#### In [24]:

```
#After concatenating text input, categorical and remaining numerical features, applying it to the model
from keras.layers import Concatenate
x = Concatenate()(concat)
#X=BatchNormalization()(X)
x= Dense(256, kernel_initializer='glorot_normal', kernel_regularizer=12(0.002))(x)
\#x = LeakyReLU(alpha = 0.3)(x)
x = Dropout(0.6)(x)
x= Dense(128, kernel_initializer='glorot_normal', kernel_regularizer=12(0.002))(x)
\#x = LeakyReLU(alpha = 0.3)(x)
x = Dropout(0.5)(x)
x= Dense(64,kernel_initializer='glorot_normal',kernel_regularizer=12(0.002))(x)
\#x = LeakyReLU(alpha = 0.3)(x)
x = Dropout(0.5)(x)
x= Dense(32, kernel initializer='glorot normal', kernel regularizer=12(0.002))(x)
\#x = LeakyReLU(alpha = 0.3)(x)
x = Dropout(0.5)(x)
#x=BatchNormalization()(x)
x= Dense(16,activation='relu',kernel initializer='glorot normal',kernel regularizer=12(0.002))(x)
\#x = LeakyReLU(alpha = 0.3)(x)
\#x = Dropout(0.25)(x)
output=Dense(2, activation='softmax')(x)
model_l = Model(inputs=ins, outputs=output)
model l.summary()
#,kernel initializer='glorot normal',kernel regularizer=12(0.002)
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:4479: The name tf.truncated normal is deprecated. Please use tf.random.truncated normal instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:148: The name tf.placeholder\_with\_default is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.placeholder\_with\_default in stead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:3733 : calling dropout (from tensorflow.python.ops.nn\_ops) with keep\_prob is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Model: "model 1"

Please use `rate` instead of `keep\_prob`. Rate should be set to `rate = 1 - keep\_prob`. WARNING:tensorflow:Large dropout rate: 0.6 (>0.5). In TensorFlow 2.x, dropout() uses dropout rate instead of keep prob. Please ensure that this is intended.

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #	Connected to
text_input (InputLayer)	(None,	400)	0	
embedding_1 (Embedding)	(None,	400, 300)	14192100	text_input[0][0]
teacher_prefix (InputLayer)	(None,	1)	0	
school_state (InputLayer)	(None,	1)	0	
project_grade_category (InputLa	(None,	1)	0	
clean_categories (InputLayer)	(None,	1)	0	
clean_subcategories (InputLayer	(None,	1)	0	
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None,	400, 128)	219648	embedding_1[0][0]
embedding_2 (Embedding)	(None,	1, 3)	18	teacher_prefix[0][0]
embedding_3 (Embedding)	(None,	1, 26)	1352	school_state[0][0]
embedding_4 (Embedding)	(None,	1, 3)	15	project_grade_category[0][0]
embedding_5 (Embedding)	(None,	1, 26)	1326	clean_categories[0][0]
embedding_6 (Embedding)	(None,	1, 50)	19550	clean_subcategories[0][0]
rem_input_layer (InputLayer)	(None,	3)	0	

flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None,	51200)	0	lstm_1[0][0]
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None,	3)	0	embedding_2[0][0]
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None,	26)	0	embedding_3[0][0]
flatten_4 (Flatten)	(None,	3)	0	embedding_4[0][0]
flatten_5 (Flatten)	(None,	26)	0	embedding_5[0][0]
flatten_6 (Flatten)	(None,	50)	0	embedding_6[0][0]
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	64)	256	rem_input_layer[0][0]
concatenate_1 (Concatenate)	(None,	51372)	0	flatten_1[0][0] flatten_2[0][0] flatten_3[0][0] flatten_4[0][0] flatten_5[0][0] flatten_6[0][0] dense_1[0][0]
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	256)	13151488	concatenate_1[0][0]
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	256)	0	dense_2[0][0]
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	128)	32896	dropout 1[0][0]
			32030	1 11 11 2 11 11 11
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	128)	0	dense_3[0][0]
dropout_2 (Dropout) dense_4 (Dense)	(None,			
<u> </u>		64)	0	dense_3[0][0]
dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	64)	8256	dense_3[0][0] dropout_2[0][0]
dense_4 (Dense) dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	64) 64) 32)	0 8256 0	dense_3[0][0] dropout_2[0][0] dense_4[0][0]
dense_4 (Dense) dropout_3 (Dropout) dense_5 (Dense)	(None,	64) 64) 32) 32)	0 8256 0 2080	dense_3[0][0] dropout_2[0][0] dense_4[0][0] dropout_3[0][0]
dense_4 (Dense)  dropout_3 (Dropout)  dense_5 (Dense)  dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, (None, (None,	64) 64) 32) 32) 16)	0 8256 0 2080	dense_3[0][0]  dropout_2[0][0]  dense_4[0][0]  dropout_3[0][0]  dense_5[0][0]

Total params: 27,629,547 Trainable params: 13,437,447 Non-trainable params: 14,192,100

## In [0]:

ins.

#### In [0]:

```
import tensorflow as tf
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
def auroc(y_true, y_pred):
   return tf.py_func(roc_auc_score, (y_true, y_pred), tf.double)
```

## In [26]:

```
import keras
adam = keras.optimizers.Adam(lr=0.001)
model 1.compile(optimizer=adam, loss='categorical crossentropy',metrics=[auroc])
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/optimizers.py:793: The name tf.tra in.Optimizer is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.vl.train.Optimizer instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow backend.py:3576 : The name tf.log is deprecated. Please use tf.math.log instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From <ipython-input-25-4a25250c5bd7>:5: py\_func (from tensorflow.python.ops.script\_o

```
ps) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.
Instructions for updating:
tf.py_func is deprecated in TF V2. Instead, there are two
    options available in V2.
    - tf.py_function takes a python function which manipulates tf eager
    tensors instead of numpy arrays. It's easy to convert a tf eager tensor to
    an ndarray (just call tensor.numpy()) but having access to eager tensors
    means `tf.py_function`s can use accelerators such as GPUs as well as
    being differentiable using a gradient tape.
    - tf.numpy_function maintains the semantics of the deprecated tf.py_func
    (it is not differentiable, and manipulates numpy arrays). It drops the
    stateful argument making all functions stateful.
```

#### In [0]:

```
from keras.callbacks import *
  es = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', mode='min', patience=10,verbose=1)

batch_size = 512
filepath = '/content/drive/My Drive/Applied ML assignments/Epoch/epochs:{epoch:03d}-val_auc:{val_auroc:
.3f}.hdf5'
#earlyStopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=10, verbose=0, mode='min')
mcp_save = ModelCheckpoint(filepath, save_best_only=True, monitor='val_auc', mode='max')
reduce_lr_loss = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val_loss', factor=0.2, patience=1, verbose=1,min_lr=0.001,
mode='min')
callbacks=[es, mcp_save, reduce_lr_loss]
#model.fit(Xtr_more, Ytr_more, batch_size=batch_size, epochs=50, verbose=0, callbacks=[earlyStopping, mcp_save, reduce_lr_loss], validation_split=0.25)
```

## In [28]:

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorflow\_core/python/ops/math\_grad.py: 1424: where (from tensorflow.python.ops.array\_ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future versio n.

Instructions for updating:

Use tf.where in 2.0, which has the same broadcast rule as np.where

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:1033: The name tf.assign\_add is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.assign\_add instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:1020: The name tf.assign is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.assign instead.

```
Train on 69918 samples, validate on 17480 samples
Epoch 1/20
69918/69918 [===
            s: 3.1844 - val auroc: 0.5000
Epoch 2/20
69918/69918 [======
                       ========] - 1079s 15ms/step - loss: 3.0693 - auroc: 0.4969 - val los
s: 2.9966 - val auroc: 0.4979
Epoch 3/20
                        69918/69918 [=======
s: 2.9057 - val_auroc: 0.4895
Epoch 4/20
69918/69918 [======
                        ======] - 1104s 16ms/step - loss: 2.8859 - auroc: 0.4809 - val los
s: 2.8666 - val auroc: 0.4806
Epoch 5/20
69918/69918 [====
                           s: 0.9984 - val auroc: 0.4263
Epoch 6/20
69918/69918 [==
                           =====] - 1076s 15ms/step - loss: 0.8215 - auroc: 0.4935 - val los
s: 0.7143 - val auroc: 0.5951
Epoch 7/20
```

```
69918/69918 [======
                    s: 0.6793 - val auroc: 0.5762
Epoch 8/20
69918/69918 [===
                          ======] - 1088s 16ms/step - loss: 0.6664 - auroc: 0.5741 - val los
s: 0.6411 - val auroc: 0.6230
Epoch 9/20
69918/69918 [======
                          s: 0.6082 - val auroc: 0.6855
Epoch 10/20
69918/69918 [===
                          s: 0.5623 - val auroc: 0.7130
Epoch 11/20
69918/69918 [========] - 1096s 16ms/step - loss: 0.6467 - auroc: 0.6089 - val los
s: 0.5537 - val auroc: 0.7034
Epoch 12/20
69918/69918 [======
                        =======] - 1097s 16ms/step - loss: 0.5459 - auroc: 0.6901 - val los
s: 0.5470 - val auroc: 0.7062
Epoch 13/20
                        ======= ] - 1050s 15ms/step - loss: 0.5167 - auroc: 0.7101 - val los
69918/69918 [======
s: 0.5164 - val auroc: 0.7162
Epoch 14/20
69918/69918 [===
                           s: 0.4858 - val_auroc: 0.7256
Epoch 15/20
69918/69918 [====
                          s: 0.4680 - val auroc: 0.7249
Epoch 16/20
69918/69918 [======
                         ========] - 1104s 16ms/step - loss: 0.4624 - auroc: 0.7269 - val los
s: 0.4526 - val_auroc: 0.7300
Epoch 17/20
                        =======] - 1097s 16ms/step - loss: 0.4469 - auroc: 0.7313 - val los
69918/69918 [======
s: 0.4433 - val auroc: 0.7290
Epoch 18/20
s: 0.4262 - val auroc: 0.7357
Epoch 19/20
69918/69918 [======
                          =======] - 1096s 16ms/step - loss: 0.4238 - auroc: 0.7423 - val los
s: 0.4182 - val auroc: 0.7385
Epoch 20/20
69918/69918 [======
                        s: 0.4156 - val auroc: 0.7374
In [29]:
custom objects = {"auroc":auroc}
#from keras.models import load model
#best model 2 = load model('/content/drive/My Drive/Applied ML assignments/Epoch/epochs:011-val acc:0.6
73.hdf5',custom objects=custom objects)
result = model_l.evaluate({'text_input': essay_pad_test, 'school_state': schoolstate_one_hot_test, 'pro
ject grade category': project grade category one hot test, 'clean categories': categories one hot test,'
clean subcategories':subcategories one hot test, 'teacher prefix':teacherprefix ohe test, 'rem input la
yer':rem input test},
       y_test,batch_size=512)
21850/21850 [============ ] - 119s 5ms/step
In [30]:
```

print("{} of test data {}". format(model\_l.metrics\_names[0],result[0]))
print("{} of test data {}". format(model l.metrics names[1],result[1]))

loss of test data 0.4113458995306246 auroc of test data 0.7382636455252072