



In [14]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt def plot(history): font = {'size' : 10} plt.rc('font', **font) fig, ax=plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 4), dpi= 110, facecolor='w', edgecolor='k') ax1 = plt.subplot(1,2,1)history_dict = history.history loss values = history dict['loss'] val loss values = history dict['val loss'] epochs = range(1, len(loss values) + 1) plt.plot(epochs, loss values, 'bo', label='Training loss') plt.plot(epochs, val loss values, 'r', label='Validation loss', linewidth=2) plt.title('Training and Validation Loss', fontsize=14) plt.xlabel('Epochs (Early Stopping)', fontsize=12) plt.ylabel('Loss', fontsize=11) plt.legend(fontsize='12') plt.ylim((0, 0.8)) ax2 = plt.subplot(1,2,2)history dict = history.history loss_values = history_dict['accuracy'] val_loss_values = history_dict['val_accuracy'] epochs = range(1, len(loss values) + 1) ax2.plot(epochs, loss_values, 'ro', label='Training accuracy') ax2.plot(epochs, val_loss_values, 'b', label='Validation accuracy', linewidth=2) plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy', fontsize=14) plt.xlabel('Epochs (Early Stopping)', fontsize=12) plt.ylabel('Accuracy', fontsize=12) plt.legend(fontsize='12') plt.ylim((0.8, 0.99)) plt.show() In [15]: plot(history) Training and Validation Loss Training and Validation Accuracy 0.6 Training loss 0.950 Validation loss 0.5 0.925 0.900 0.4 Accuracy 0.875 0.850 0.3 0.825 0.2 0.800 Training accuracy 0.775 Validation accuracy 0.1 0.750 2.5 10.0 12.5 15.0 2.5 7.5 10.0 12.5 15.0 Epochs (Early Stopping) Epochs (Early Stopping) In []: # Prediction using trained ANN for entire training pred=model.predict(Smaller Training[:5]) pred=[1 if i >= 0.5 else 0 for i in pred] pred Out[16]: [0, 0, 1, 0, 0] In [17]: | # Actual values Smaller_Training_Target[:5] Out[17]: array([0., 0., 1., 0., 0.]) Lets apply the trained model on the for the entire training set: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score In [18]: pred=model.predict(X_train_Std) pred=[1 if i >= 0.5 else 0 for i in pred] acr=accuracy_score(y_train, pred) print(acr) 0.9592833876221498 Lets apply the model on test set which is the data that model has never seen before. In [19]: X test = test set.drop("Binary Classes", axis=1) y_test = test_set["Binary Classes"].values X_test_Std=scaler.transform(X_test) In [20]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score pred=model.predict(X_test_Std) pred=[1 if i >= 0.5 else 0 for i in pred] acr=accuracy_score(y_test, pred) print(acr) 0.948051948051948 In []: **Multiclass Classification** In [21]: from sklearn.preprocessing import OrdinalEncoder df multi=df.copy() df_multi.drop(['Binary Classes', 'Heating Load'], axis=1, inplace=True) ordinal encoder = OrdinalEncoder() Multi Classes encoded = ordinal encoder.fit transform(df multi[['Multi-Classes']]) df_multi['Multi-Classes'] = Multi_Classes_encoded # Training and Test spt = StratifiedShuffleSplit(n splits=1, test_size=0.2, random_state=42) for train idx, test idx in spt.split(df multi, df multi['Multi-Classes']): train_set = df_multi.loc[train_idx] test_set = df_multi.loc[test_idx] X_train = train_set.drop("Multi-Classes", axis=1) y_train = train_set["Multi-Classes"].values scaler = StandardScaler() X train Std=scaler.fit transform(X train) # Smaller Training # You need to divid your data to smaller training set and validation set for early stopping. Training c=np.concatenate((X train Std,np.array(y train).reshape(-1,1)),axis=1) Smaller_Training, Validation = train_test_split(Training_c, test_size=0.2, random_state=100) Smaller_Training_Target=Smaller_Training[:,-1] Smaller_Training=Smaller_Training[:,:-1] Validation Target=Validation[:,-1] Validation=Validation[:,:-1] In []: In [22]: np.random.seed(42) tf.random.set seed(42) keras.backend.clear_session() # Clear the previous model # create model model = keras.models.Sequential() # Input and Hidden Layer 1 model.add(keras.layers.Dense(50, input dim=np.array(Smaller Training).shape[1], activation='relu')) # Hidden Layer 2 model.add(keras.layers.Dense(50,activation='relu')) # Hidden Layer 3 model.add(keras.layers.Dense(50,activation='relu')) # Output Layer model.add(keras.layers.Dense(4,activation='softmax')) # we have 4 classes # Compile model model.compile(optimizer='adam',loss="sparse_categorical_crossentropy",metrics=['accuracy']) #'adam' is another optimization approach is more efficient than sqd. We will talk about it in more deta ils. # Early stopping to avoid overfitting monitor= keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', min_delta=1e-3, patience=3, mode='auto') history=model.fit(Smaller Training, Smaller Training Target, batch size=32, validation data= (Validation, Validation Target), callbacks=[monitor], verbose=1, epochs=1000) Epoch 1/1000 1.1251 - val accuracy: 0.5528 Epoch 2/1000 9023 - val accuracy: 0.6504 Epoch 3/1000 7371 - val accuracy: 0.7154 Epoch 4/1000 5969 - val accuracy: 0.7480 Epoch 5/1000 5278 - val accuracy: 0.7480 Epoch 6/1000 4840 - val_accuracy: 0.7724 Epoch 7/1000 4595 - val_accuracy: 0.7724 Epoch 8/1000 4535 - val accuracy: 0.7561 Epoch 9/1000 4330 - val accuracy: 0.7480 Epoch 10/1000 4326 - val accuracy: 0.7561 Epoch 11/1000 4119 - val accuracy: 0.7642 Epoch 12/1000 3986 - val accuracy: 0.7642 Epoch 13/1000 3921 - val accuracy: 0.7724 Epoch 14/1000 3922 - val_accuracy: 0.7642 Epoch 15/1000 3728 - val accuracy: 0.7724 Epoch 16/1000 3639 - val accuracy: 0.7724 Epoch 17/1000 3418 - val_accuracy: 0.8049 Epoch 18/1000 3431 - val accuracy: 0.7805 Epoch 19/1000 3206 - val accuracy: 0.8049 Epoch 20/1000 2995 - val_accuracy: 0.8211 Epoch 21/1000 3180 - val accuracy: 0.7886 Epoch 22/1000 2872 - val_accuracy: 0.8211 Epoch 23/1000 2789 - val_accuracy: 0.8293 Epoch 24/1000 2786 - val accuracy: 0.8374 Epoch 25/1000 2488 - val accuracy: 0.8455 Epoch 26/1000 2473 - val accuracy: 0.8618 Epoch 27/1000 2354 - val accuracy: 0.8862 Epoch 28/1000 2249 - val_accuracy: 0.8862 Epoch 29/1000 2130 - val accuracy: 0.8943 Epoch 30/1000 2011 - val accuracy: 0.9024 Epoch 31/1000 1976 - val_accuracy: 0.9024 Epoch 32/1000 1829 - val accuracy: 0.9187 Epoch 33/1000 1894 - val_accuracy: 0.9106 Epoch 34/1000 1676 - val accuracy: 0.9268 Epoch 35/1000 ========] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1345 - accuracy: 0.9511 - val_loss: 0. 1584 - val accuracy: 0.9350 Epoch 36/1000 1518 - val_accuracy: 0.9350 Epoch 37/1000 1680 - val accuracy: 0.9431 Epoch 38/1000 1424 - val_accuracy: 0.9675 Epoch 39/1000 1387 - val_accuracy: 0.9512 Epoch 40/1000 1344 - val accuracy: 0.9512 Epoch 41/10001652 - val_accuracy: 0.9512 Epoch 42/1000 1236 - val accuracy: 0.9593 Epoch 43/1000 1179 - val accuracy: 0.9675 Epoch 44/1000 1154 - val accuracy: 0.9512 Epoch 45/1000 1194 - val accuracy: 0.9593 Epoch 46/1000 1036 - val accuracy: 0.9675 Epoch 47/1000 1098 - val accuracy: 0.9675 Epoch 48/1000 s: 0.0725 - accuracy: 0.9776 - val loss: 0.1112 - val accuracy: 0.9593 Epoch 49/1000 0996 - val accuracy: 0.9675 Epoch 50/1000 0977 - val accuracy: 0.9675 Epoch 51/1000 0891 - val accuracy: 0.9675 Epoch 52/1000 0996 - val accuracy: 0.9593 Epoch 53/1000 0915 - val accuracy: 0.9593 Epoch 54/1000 0837 - val_accuracy: 0.9756 Epoch 55/1000 1052 - val accuracy: 0.9512 Epoch 56/1000 0938 - val accuracy: 0.9512 Epoch 57/1000 0774 - val accuracy: 0.9675 Epoch 58/1000 0807 - val accuracy: 0.9593 Epoch 59/1000 0834 - val accuracy: 0.9593 Epoch 60/1000 16/16 [======= ========] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0546 - accuracy: 0.9776 - val loss: 0. 0733 - val_accuracy: 0.9675 Epoch 61/1000 0752 - val accuracy: 0.9756 Epoch 62/1000 0897 - val accuracy: 0.9593 Epoch 63/1000 1302 - val accuracy: 0.9512 In [23]: plot(history) Training and Validation Loss Training and Validation Accuracy 1.0 Training loss 1.2 Validation loss 0.9 1.0 0.8 0.8 Accuracy 0.6 o.6 0.7 0.4 0.6 Training accuracy 0.2 0.5 Validation accuracy 0.0 10 20 30 40 50 10 40 50 60 60 20 30 Epochs (Early Stopping) Epochs (Early Stopping) In []: In [24]: # Prediction using trained ANN pred=model.predict(Smaller Training[:5]) pred=[np.argmax(prob) for prob in pred] pred Out[24]: [0, 0, 3, 2, 2] In [25]: # Actual values Smaller_Training_Target[:5] Out[25]: array([0., 0., 3., 2., 2.]) Apply the trained model for the entire training set: In [26]: pred=model.predict(X train Std) pred=[np.argmax(prob) for prob in pred] acr=accuracy_score(y_train, pred) print(acr) 0.9739413680781759 Lets apply the model on test set which is the data that model has never seen before. In [27]: X test = test set.drop("Multi-Classes", axis=1) y_test = test_set["Multi-Classes"].values X_test_Std=scaler.transform(X_test) In [28]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score pred=model.predict(X test Std) pred=[np.argmax(prob) for prob in pred] acr=accuracy_score(y_test, pred) print(acr) 0.9090909090909091 Regression In [29]: df req=df.copy() df_reg.drop(['Binary Classes','Multi-Classes'], axis=1, inplace=True) train_set, test_set = train_test_split(df_reg, test_size=0.2, random state=42) X train = train set.drop("Heating Load", axis=1) y_train = train_set["Heating Load"].values scaler = StandardScaler() X_train_Std=scaler.fit_transform(X_train) # Smaller Training # You need to divid your data to smaller training set and validation set for early stopping. Training_c=np.concatenate((X_train_Std,np.array(y_train).reshape(-1,1)),axis=1) Smaller_Training, Validation = train_test_split(Training_c, test_size=0.2, random_state=100) Smaller_Training_Target=Smaller_Training[:,-1] Smaller_Training=Smaller_Training[:,:-1] Validation_Target=Validation[:,-1] Validation=Validation[:,:-1] In []: In [30]: np.random.seed(42) tf.random.set_seed(42) keras.backend.clear_session() # Clear the previous model # create model model = keras.models.Sequential() # Input and Hidden Layer 1 model.add(keras.layers.Dense(50, input_dim=np.array(Smaller_Training).shape[1], activation='relu')) # Hidden Layer 2 model.add(keras.layers.Dense(50,activation='relu')) # Hidden Layer 3 model.add(keras.layers.Dense(50,activation='relu')) # Output Layer model.add(keras.layers.Dense(1)) # Compile model model.compile(optimizer='adam',loss="mse") # 'adam' is another optimization approach is more efficient than sgd. We will talk about it in more det # 'mse' is mean square error which is applied for regression # Early stopping to avoid overfitting monitor= keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor='val loss', min delta=1e-3,patience=3, mode='auto') history=model.fit(Smaller Training, Smaller Training Target, batch size=32, validation data= (Validation, Validation Target), callbacks=[monitor], verbose=1, epochs=1000) Epoch 1/1000 Epoch 2/1000 Epoch 3/1000 Epoch 4/1000 Epoch 5/1000 Epoch 6/1000 Epoch 7/1000 Epoch 8/1000 Epoch 9/1000 Epoch 10/1000 Epoch 11/1000 Epoch 12/1000 Epoch 13/1000 Epoch 14/1000 Epoch 15/1000 Epoch 16/1000 Epoch 17/1000 Epoch 18/1000 Epoch 19/1000 Epoch 20/1000 Epoch 21/1000 Epoch 22/1000 Epoch 23/1000 Epoch 24/1000 Epoch 25/1000 Epoch 26/1000 Epoch 27/1000 Epoch 28/1000 Epoch 29/1000 Epoch 30/1000 Epoch 31/1000 Epoch 32/1000 Epoch 33/1000 Epoch 34/1000 Epoch 35/1000 Epoch 36/1000 Epoch 37/1000 Epoch 38/1000 Epoch 39/1000 Epoch 40/1000 Epoch 41/1000 Epoch 42/1000 Epoch 43/1000 Epoch 44/1000 In []: In [31]: def plot NN(model, history, x train, y train): """ Plot training loss versus validation loss and training accuracy versus validation accuracy""" font = { 'size' : 7.5} plt.rc('font', **font) fig, ax=plt.subplots(figsize=(7, 5), dpi= 200, facecolor='w', edgecolor='k') ax1 = plt.subplot(2,2,1)history_dict = history.history loss_values = history_dict['loss'] val loss values = history dict['val loss'] epochs = range(1, len(loss_values) + 1) ax1.plot(epochs, loss values, 'bo', markersize=4, label='Training loss') ax1.plot(epochs, val_loss_values, 'r-', label='Validation loss') plt.title('Training and validation loss',fontsize=11) plt.xlabel('Epochs (Early Stopping)', fontsize=9) plt.ylabel('Loss', fontsize=10) plt.legend(fontsize='8.5') plt.ylim((0, 100))ax2 = plt.subplot(2,2,2)pred=model.predict(x_train) t = pd.DataFrame({'pred': pred.flatten(), 'y': y_train.flatten()}) t.sort_values(by=['y'], inplace=True) epochs = range(1, len(loss_values) + 1) ax2.plot(t['pred'].tolist(), 'g', label='Prediction') ax2.plot(t['y'].tolist(), 'm--o', markersize=2, label='Expected') plt.title('Prediction vs Expected for Training', fontsize=11) plt.xlabel('Data', fontsize=9) plt.ylabel('Output', fontsize=10) plt.legend(fontsize='8.5') fig.tight_layout(w_pad=1.42) plt.show() In [32]: plot NN (model, history, Smaller Training, Smaller Training Target) Training and validation loss Prediction vs Expected for Training 100 Training loss Prediction 40 Validation loss Expected 80 35 30 60 Output Loss 25 40 20 15 20 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 100 200 300 400 500 Epochs (Early Stopping) Data Lets get RMSE for training set: In [33]: from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error pred=model.predict(X_train_Std) mse = mean_squared_error(y_train, pred) rmse= np.sqrt(mse) rmse Out[33]: 2.676985308315499 Get RMSE for test set: X test = test set.drop("Heating Load", axis=1) In [34]: y_test = test_set["Heating Load"].values X test Std=scaler.transform(X test) In [35]: pred=model.predict(X test Std) mse = mean squared error(y test, pred) rmse= np.sqrt(mse) Out[35]: 2.9973878342651545 You should always expect less performance on test set since the model has not seen this data set before. In []: **Fine-tune Neural Network Hyperparameters** Classification: GridSearchCV You can use Scikit-Learn to fune-tune ANN's hyperparameters. You need a function for ANN to fine-tune hyperparameters. The following code is ANN with 3 hidden layers. You can adjust any hyperparameter. In [36]: def ANN (input dim, neurons=50, loss="binary crossentropy", activation="relu", Nout=1, metrics=['accuracy'],activation_out='sigmoid'): """ Function to run Neural Network for different hyperparameters""" np.random.seed(42) tf.random.set seed(42) # create model model = keras.models.Sequential() # Input and Hidden Layer 1 model.add(keras.layers.Dense(neurons,input dim=input dim, activation=activation)) # Input Layer 2 model.add(keras.layers.Dense(neurons,activation=activation)) # Input Layer 3 model.add(keras.layers.Dense(neurons,activation=activation)) # Output Layer model.add(keras.layers.Dense(Nout,activation=activation out)) # Compile model model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss=loss, metrics=metrics) return model Then you can fine-tune number of neurons with the following code for the binary classification # Training and Test In [37]: spt = StratifiedShuffleSplit(n splits=1, test size=0.2, random state=42) for train idx, test idx in spt.split(df binary, df binary['Binary Classes']): train set = df binary.loc[train idx] test set = df binary.loc[test idx] X train = train set.drop("Binary Classes", axis=1) y train = train set["Binary Classes"].values scaler = StandardScaler() X train Std=scaler.fit transform(X train) # Smaller Training # You need to divid your data to smaller training set and validation set for early stopping. $\label{train_std_np_array} \mbox{Training_c=np.concatenate((X_train_Std,np.array(y_train).reshape(-1,1)),axis=1)}$ Smaller Training, Validation = train test split(Training c, test size=0.2, random state=100) Smaller Training Target=Smaller Training[:,-1] Smaller Training=Smaller Training[:,:-1] Validation Target=Validation[:,-1] Validation=Validation[:,:-1] The following code fine-tune only number of neuron, but you can simply apply for all parameters. The only issue is the process can be extremely computationally expensive and large number of parameters to adjust. from keras.wrappers.scikit_learn import KerasClassifier In [38]: from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV # define the grid search parameters param_grid = {'neurons' : [50,100,150]} # Run Keras Classifier model = KerasClassifier(build_fn=ANN,input_dim=Smaller_Training.shape[1]) # Apply Scikit Learn GridSearchCV grid = GridSearchCV(estimator=model,param_grid=param_grid, cv=2) # Early stopping to avoid overfitting monitor= keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(min delta=1e-3,patience=5, verbose=0) grid_result = grid.fit(Smaller_Training,Smaller_Training_Target,batch_size=32,validation_data= (Validation, Validation_Target), callbacks=[monitor], verbose=0,epochs=1000) =========] - Os 873us/step - loss: 0.1597 - accuracy: 0.9061 In [39]: # Best result print("Best parameters: %f using %s" % (grid_result.best_score_, grid_result.best_params_)) Best parameters: 0.920591 using {'neurons': 150} In []: You can fune-tune any ANN hyperparameter. Then call the function used fine-tuned neurons. In [40]: # Call Function with fined-tune numebr of neurons model_ft=ANN (input_dim=Smaller Training.shape[1],neurons=150) # Early stopping to avoid overfitting monitor= keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(min_delta=1e-3,patience=5) history=model ft.fit(Smaller Training, Smaller Training Target, batch size=32, validation data= (Validation, Validation Target), callbacks=[monitor], verbose=1, epochs=1000) Epoch 1/1000 0.3199 - val accuracy: 0.8049 Epoch 2/1000 2273 - val accuracy: 0.9106 Epoch 3/1000 2093 - val accuracy: 0.9106 Epoch 4/1000 2093 - val accuracy: 0.8862 Epoch 5/1000 2119 - val_accuracy: 0.9268 Epoch 6/1000 16/16 [===== ======] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1375 - accuracy: 0.9267 - val_loss: 0. 1941 - val accuracy: 0.9106 Epoch 7/1000 s: 0.1347 - accuracy: 0.9226 - val_loss: 0.2290 - val_accuracy: 0.9268 Epoch 8/1000 =======] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1097 - accuracy: 0.9552 - val_loss: 0. 16/16 [======= 1957 - val_accuracy: 0.9431 Epoch 9/1000 1958 - val accuracy: 0.9187 Epoch 10/1000 1937 - val_accuracy: 0.9187 Epoch 11/1000 2618 - val_accuracy: 0.9431

