

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import tensorflow as tf
```

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

Mounted at /content/drive

```
df = pd.read_csv("/content/Churn_Modelling.csv")
```

```
df.head()
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenur
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	42	
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41	
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42	
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	39	
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43	



```
# for X, take 4th column to untill last second column as independent variable and exited as dependent variable
X = df.iloc[:, 3:-1].values
y = df.iloc[:, -1].values
```

```
X
array([[619, 'France', 'Female', ..., 1, 1, 101348.88],
       [608, 'Spain', 'Female', ..., 0, 1, 112542.58],
       [502, 'France', 'Female', ..., 1, 0, 113931.57],
       ...,
       [709, 'France', 'Female', ..., 0, 1, 42085.58],
       [772, 'Germany', 'Male', ..., 1, 0, 92888.52],
       [792, 'France', 'Female', ..., 1, 0, 38190.78]], dtype=object)
```

```
y
array([1, 0, 1, ..., 1, 1, 0])
```

```
#label encodding for gender column
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
le = LabelEncoder()
X[:, 2] = le.fit_transform(X[:, 2])
```

```
#one hot encoding for country column, for this first import all necessary module
#Then, define the transformer function which has list of transformer which transform value into one hot
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
```

```
#define column transfer function where instruct which column need to apply the function
ct = ColumnTransformer(transformers=[('encoder', OneHotEncoder(), [1])], remainder='passthrough')
```

```
#apply the CT to X
X = np.array(ct.fit_transform(X))
```

```
#feature scaling with std_scaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X = sc.fit_transform(X)
```

```
X
array([[ 0.99720391, -0.57873591, -0.57380915, ...,  0.64609167,
         0.97024255,  0.02188649],
       [-1.00280393, -0.57873591,  1.74273971, ..., -1.54776799,
```

```

    0.97024255, 0.21653375],
[ 0.99720391, -0.57873591, -0.57380915, ..., 0.64609167,
-1.03067011, 0.2406869 ],
...,
[ 0.99720391, -0.57873591, -0.57380915, ..., -1.54776799,
0.97024255, -1.00864308],
[-1.00280393, 1.72790383, -0.57380915, ..., 0.64609167,
-1.03067011, -0.12523071],
[ 0.99720391, -0.57873591, -0.57380915, ..., 0.64609167,
-1.03067011, -1.07636976]])

```

```

#splitting the dataset into train and test
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25, random_state = 0)

```

Double-click (or enter) to edit

Building ANN

```

ann = tf.keras.models.Sequential()

#adding input layer
ann.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=6, activation='relu'))

#adding hidden layer
ann.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=6, activation='relu'))

#adding output layer
ann.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=1, activation='sigmoid'))

```

Adam stands for Adaptive Moment Estimation, and it's an extension of the stochastic gradient descent (SGD) algorithm. Adam adapts the learning rates of each parameter based on the past gradients and their squared gradients.

```

#compile the ANN
ann.compile(optimizer = 'adamax', loss = 'binary_crossentropy', metrics = ['accuracy'])

#training the ANN with training set with epoch 120
ann.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size = 40, epochs = 120)

```

```

Epoch 1/120
188/188 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3510 - accuracy:
Epoch 2/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3507 - accuracy:
Epoch 3/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3504 - accuracy:
Epoch 4/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3502 - accuracy:
Epoch 5/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3500 - accuracy:
Epoch 6/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3497 - accuracy:
Epoch 7/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3494 - accuracy:
Epoch 8/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3491 - accuracy:
Epoch 9/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3487 - accuracy:
Epoch 10/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3485 - accuracy:
Epoch 11/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3480 - accuracy:
Epoch 12/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3478 - accuracy:
Epoch 13/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3474 - accuracy:
Epoch 14/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3471 - accuracy:
Epoch 15/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3466 - accuracy:
Epoch 16/120
188/188 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3463 - accuracy:
Epoch 17/120

```

```

188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3460 - accuracy:
Epoch 18/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3457 - accuracy:
Epoch 19/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3453 - accuracy:
Epoch 20/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3451 - accuracy:
Epoch 21/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3446 - accuracy:
Epoch 22/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3445 - accuracy:
Epoch 23/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3442 - accuracy:
Epoch 24/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3440 - accuracy:
Epoch 25/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3438 - accuracy:
Epoch 26/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3435 - accuracy:
Epoch 27/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3434 - accuracy:
Epoch 28/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3430 - accuracy:
Epoch 29/120
188/188 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3428 - accuracy:

# predict with x test and see the original y test and ypred line by line
y_pred = ann.predict(X_test)
y_pred = (y_pred > 0.5)
print(np.concatenate((y_pred.reshape(len(y_pred),1), y_test.reshape(len(y_test),1)),1))

```



nobel barua
04:35 Today
(edited 04:45 Today)



take 1 minute for optimiser adamax
, batch 40

```

79/79 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step
[[0 0]
 [0 1]
 [0 0]
 ...
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]]

#confusion matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print(cm)

[[1881  110]
 [ 242  267]]

```