

Deep Learning with Keras

ACTL3143 & ACTL5111 Deep Learning for Actuaries

Patrick Laub



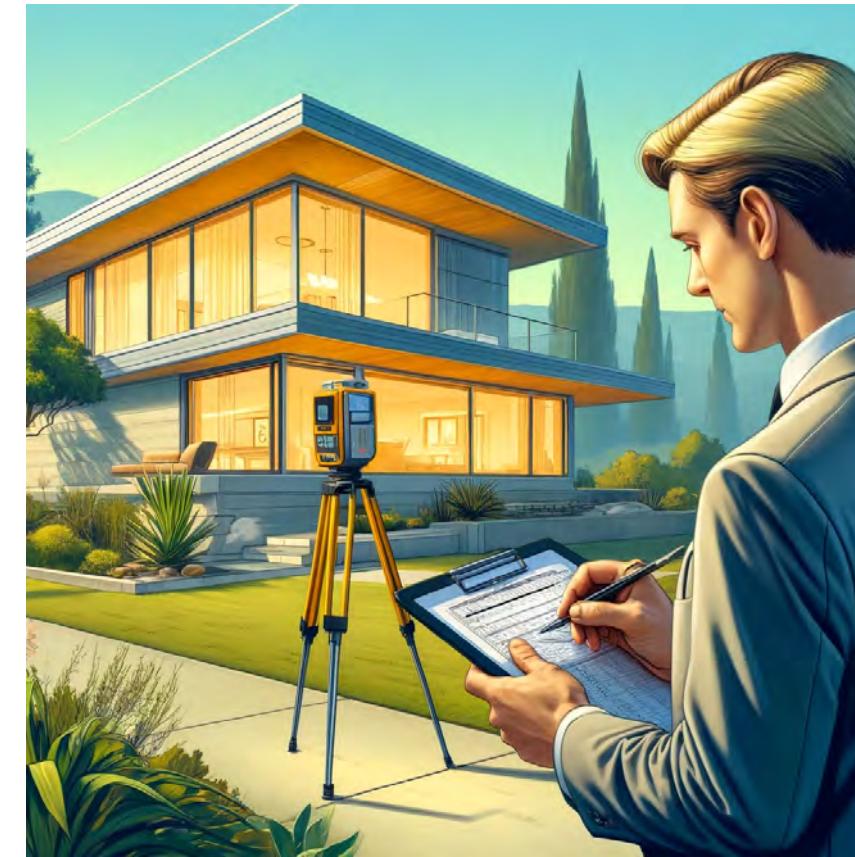
Lecture Outline

- **California House Price Prediction**
- EDA & Baseline Model
- Our First Neural Network
- Force positive predictions
- Preprocessing
- Early Stopping



Data science always starts with the data!

The target variable is the median house value for California districts, expressed in \$100,000's. This dataset was derived from the 1990 U.S. census, using one row per census block group. A block group is the smallest geographical unit for which the U.S. Census Bureau publishes sample data (a block group typically has a population of 600 to 3,000 people).



Dall-E's rendition of the this dataset.

Source: [Scikit-learn documentation](#).



Columns

- `MedInc` median income in block group
- `HouseAge` median house age in block group
- `AveRooms` average number of rooms per household
- `AveBedrms` average # of bedrooms per household
- `Population` block group population
- `AveOccup` average number of household members
- `Latitude` block group latitude
- `Longitude` block group longitude
- `MedHouseVal` median house value (**target**)



Import the data

```
1 from sklearn.datasets import fetch_california_housing
2
3 features, target = fetch_california_housing(
4     as_frame=True, return_X_y=True)
5 features
```

	MedInc	HouseAge	AveRooms	AveBedrms	Population	AveOccup	Latitude	Lon
0	8.3252	41.0	6.984127	1.023810	322.0	2.555556	37.88	-122
1	8.3014	21.0	6.238137	0.971880	2401.0	2.109842	37.86	-122
2	7.2574	52.0	8.288136	1.073446	496.0	2.802260	37.85	-122
...
20637	1.7000	17.0	5.205543	1.120092	1007.0	2.325635	39.43	-121
20638	1.8672	18.0	5.329513	1.171920	741.0	2.123209	39.43	-121
20639	2.3886	16.0	5.254717	1.162264	1387.0	2.616981	39.37	-121

20640 rows × 8 columns



What is the target?

1 target

```
0      4.526
1      3.585
2      3.521
...
20637  0.923
20638  0.847
20639  0.894
```

Name: MedHouseVal, Length: 20640, dtype:
float64

Why predict this? Let's pretend
we are these guys.

The Silicon Valley Elite Who Want to Build a City From Scratch

A mysterious company has spent \$800 million in an effort to buy thousands of acres of San Francisco Bay Area land. The people behind the deals are said to be a who's who of the tech industry.

Share full article 1.8K



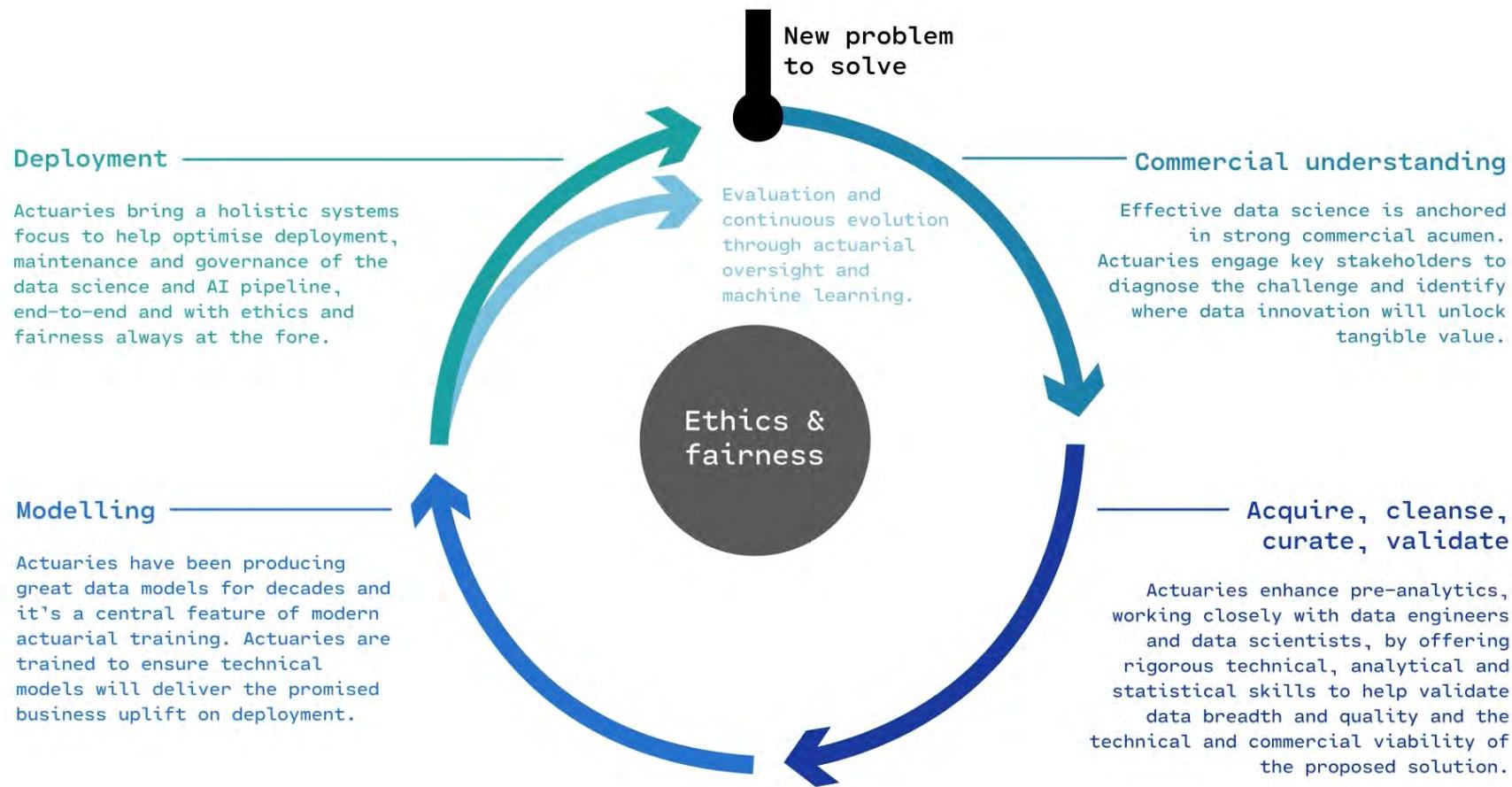
From left, Michael Moritz, Reid Hoffman, Marc Andreessen and Chris Dixon, four prominent Silicon Valley investors, have backed Flannery Associates. Bloomberg; The New York Times; Clara Mokri for The New York Times; Getty Images; Reuters



Source: Dougherty and Griffith (2023), *The Silicon Valley Elite Who Want to Build a City From Scratch*, New York Times.



An entire ML project



ML life cycle



Source: Actuaries Institute, **Do Data Better**.



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Questions to answer in ML project

You fit a few models to the training set, then ask:

1. **(Selection)** Which of these models is the best?
2. **(Future Performance)** How good should we expect the final model to be on unseen data?



Set aside a fraction for a test set

```

1 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
2
3 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
4     features, target, random_state=42
5 )

```

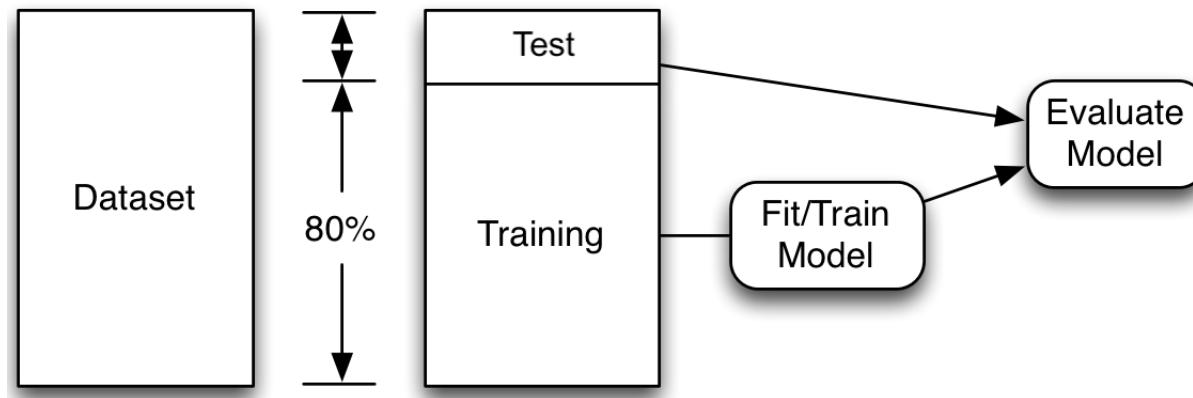


Illustration of a typical training/test split.

Note: Compare `X_`/`y_` names, capitals & lowercase.



Our use of sklearn.



Adapted from: Heaton (2022), Applications of Deep Learning, Part 2.1: Introduction to Pandas, and [this random site](#).

Basic ML workflow



Splitting the data.

1. For each model, fit it to the *training set*.
2. Compute the error for each model on the *validation set*.
3. Select the model with the lowest validation error.
4. Compute the error of the final model on the *test set*.



Source: Wikipedia.



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Split three ways

```
1 # Thanks https://datascience.stackexchange.com/a/15136
2 X_main, X_test, y_main, y_test = train_test_split(
3     features, target, test_size=0.2, random_state=1
4 )
5
6 # As 0.25 x 0.8 = 0.2
7 X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(
8     X_main, y_main, test_size=0.25, random_state=1
9 )
10
11 X_train.shape, X_val.shape, X_test.shape
```

```
((12384, 8), (4128, 8), (4128, 8))
```



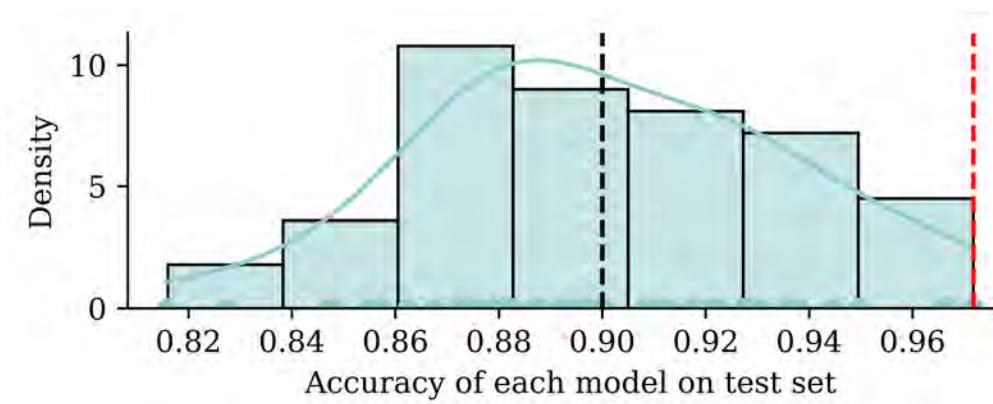
Why not use test set for both?

Thought experiment: have m classifiers: $f_1(\mathbf{x}), \dots, f_m(\mathbf{x})$.

They are just as good as each other in the long run

$$\mathbb{P}(f_i(\mathbf{X}) = Y) = 90\%, \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, m.$$

Evaluate each model on the test set, some will be better than others.



Take the best, you'd think it has $\approx 98\%$ accuracy!

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The training set

```
1 X_train
```

	MedInc	HouseAge	AveRooms	AveBedrms	Population	AveOccup	Latitude	Longitude
9107	4.1573	19.0	6.162630	1.048443	1677.0	2.901384	34.63	-118.
13999	0.4999	10.0	6.740000	2.040000	108.0	2.160000	34.69	-116.
5610	2.0458	27.0	3.619048	1.062771	1723.0	3.729437	33.78	-118.
...
8539	4.0727	18.0	3.957845	1.079625	2276.0	2.665105	33.90	-118.
2155	2.3190	41.0	5.366265	1.113253	1129.0	2.720482	36.78	-119.
13351	5.5632	9.0	7.241087	0.996604	2280.0	3.870968	34.02	-117.0

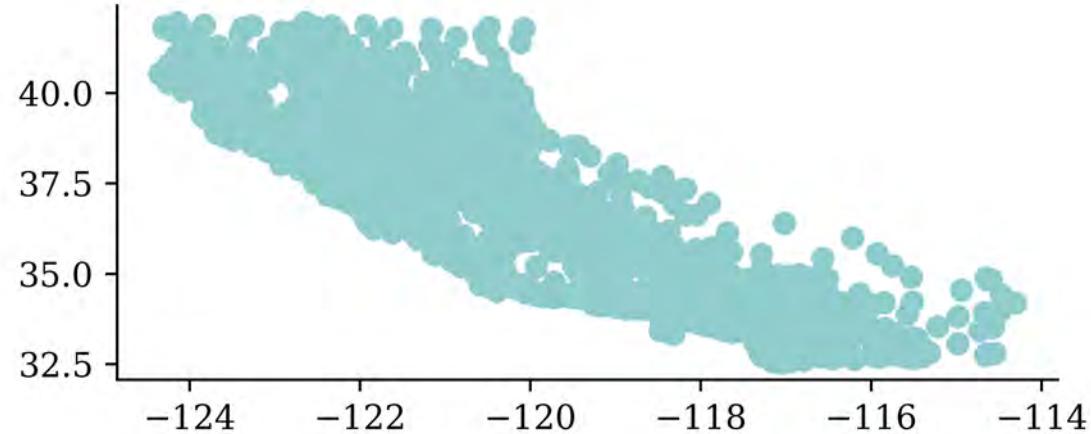
12384 rows × 8 columns



Location

Python's `matplotlib` package \approx R's basic `plots`.

```
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
2  
3 plt.scatter(features["Longitude"], features["Latitude"])
```

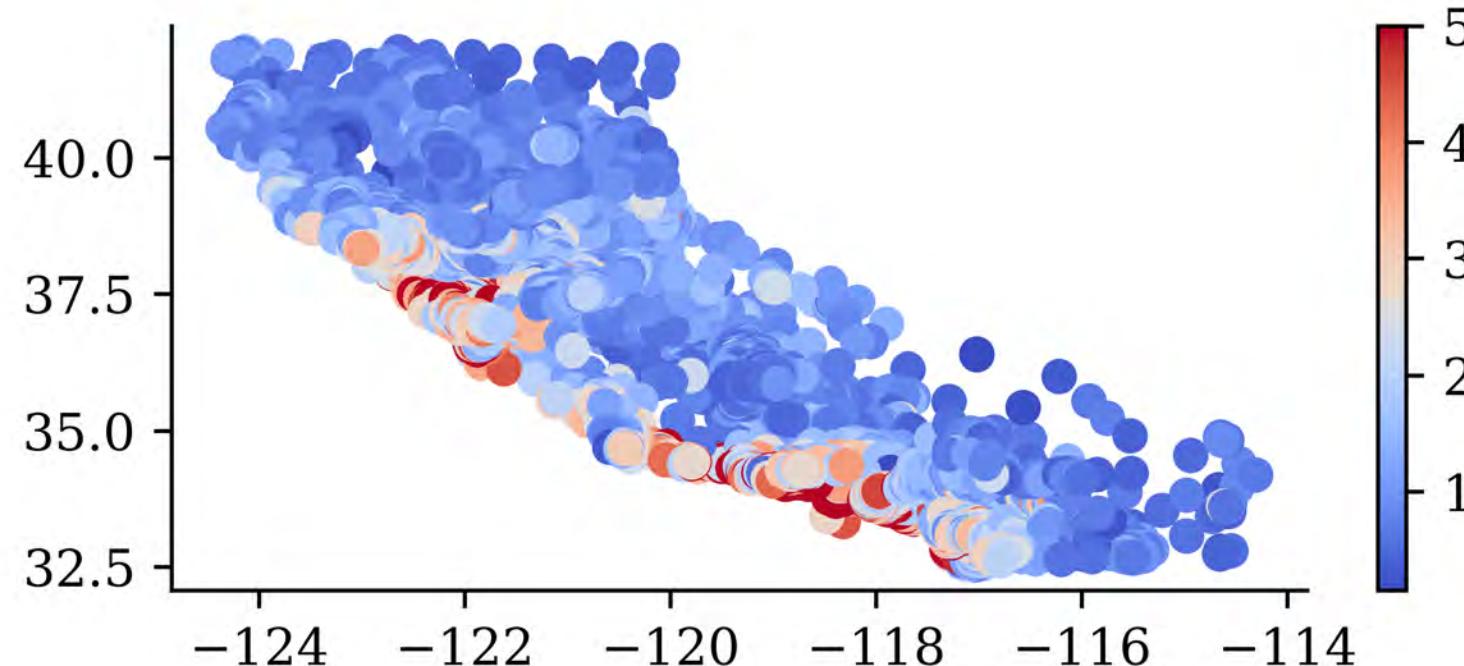


Note

There's no *analysis* in this EDA.

Location EDA

```
1 plt.scatter(features["Longitude"], features["Latitude"], c=target, cmap="coolwarm")
2 plt.colorbar()
```

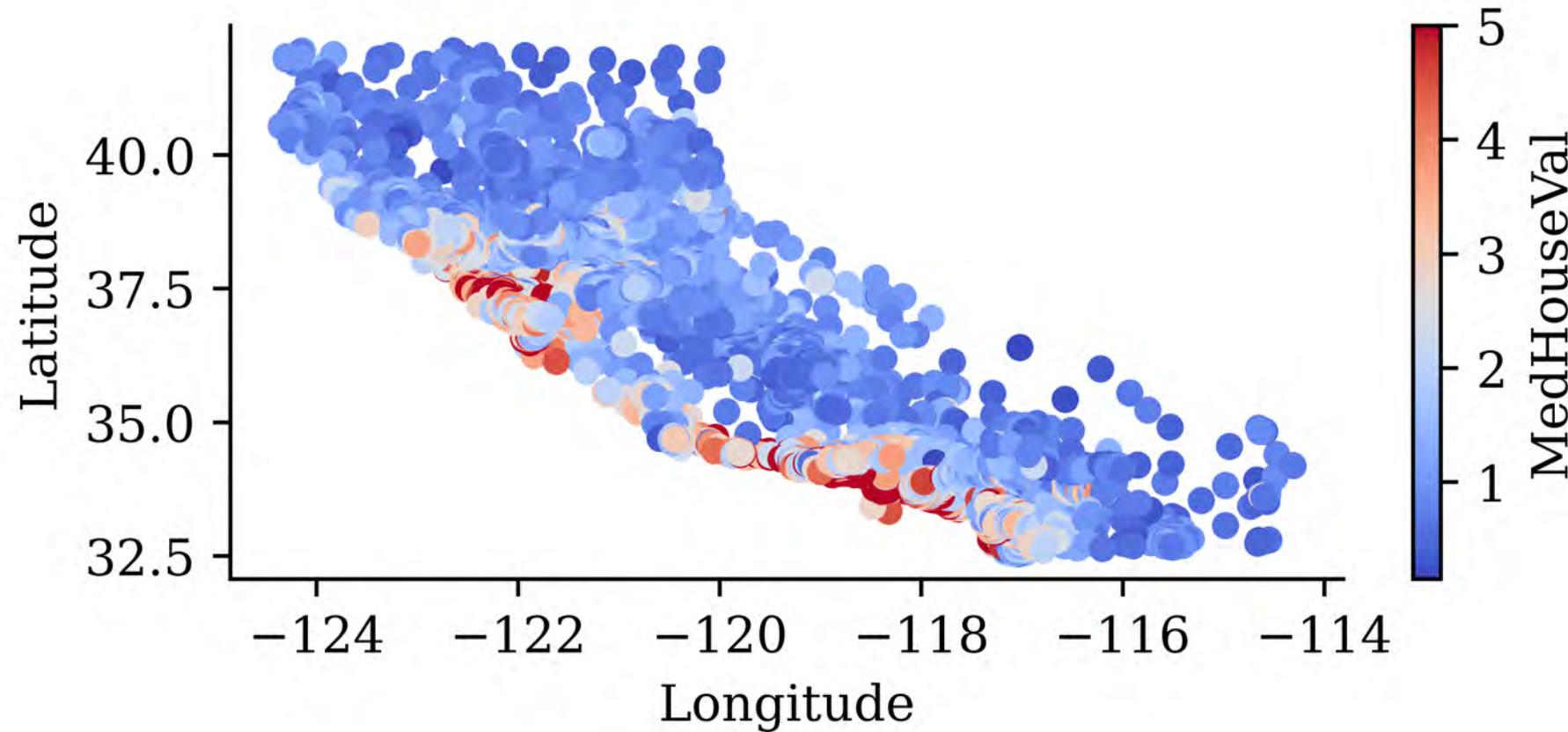


“We observe that the median house prices are higher closer to the coastline.”



Pandas can make plots directly

```
1 both = pd.concat([features, target], axis=1)  
2 both.plot(kind="scatter", x="Longitude", y="Latitude", c="MedHouseVal", cmap="coolwarm")
```



Features

```
1 print(list(features.columns))  
  
['MedInc', 'HouseAge', 'AveRooms', 'AveBedrms', 'Population', 'AveOccup', 'Latitude',  
'Longitude']
```

How many?

```
1 num_features = len(features.columns)  
2 num_features
```

8

Or

```
1 num_features = features.shape[1]  
2 features.shape
```

(20640, 8)



Linear Regression

$$\hat{y}_i = w_0 + \sum_{j=1}^p w_j x_{ij}.$$

```
1 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression  
2  
3 lr = LinearRegression()  
4 lr.fit(X_train, y_train);
```

The w_0 is in `lr.intercept_` and the others are in

```
1 print(lr.coef_)  
  
[ 4.34267965e-01  9.88284781e-03 -9.39592954e-02  5.86373944e-01  
 -1.58360948e-06 -3.59968968e-03 -4.26013498e-01 -4.41779336e-01]
```



Make some predictions

```
1 X_train.head(3)
```

	MedInc	HouseAge	AveRooms	AveBedrms	Population
9107	4.1573	19.0	6.162630	1.048443	1677.0
13999	0.4999	10.0	6.740000	2.040000	108.0
5610	2.0458	27.0	3.619048	1.062771	1723.0

```
1 y_pred = lr.predict(X_train.head(3))
2 y_pred
```

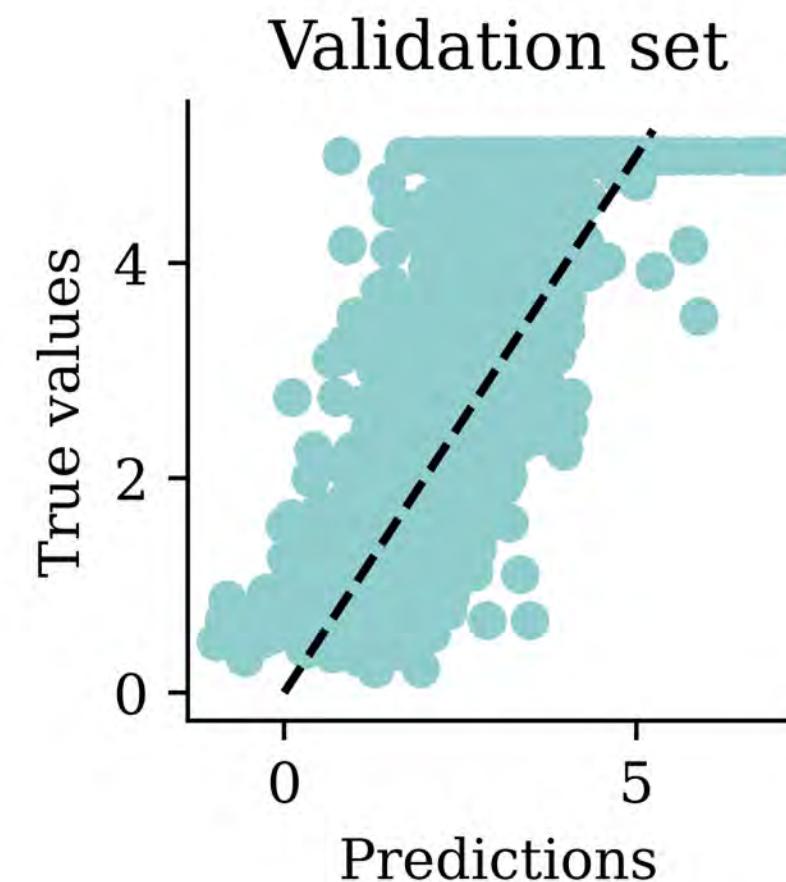
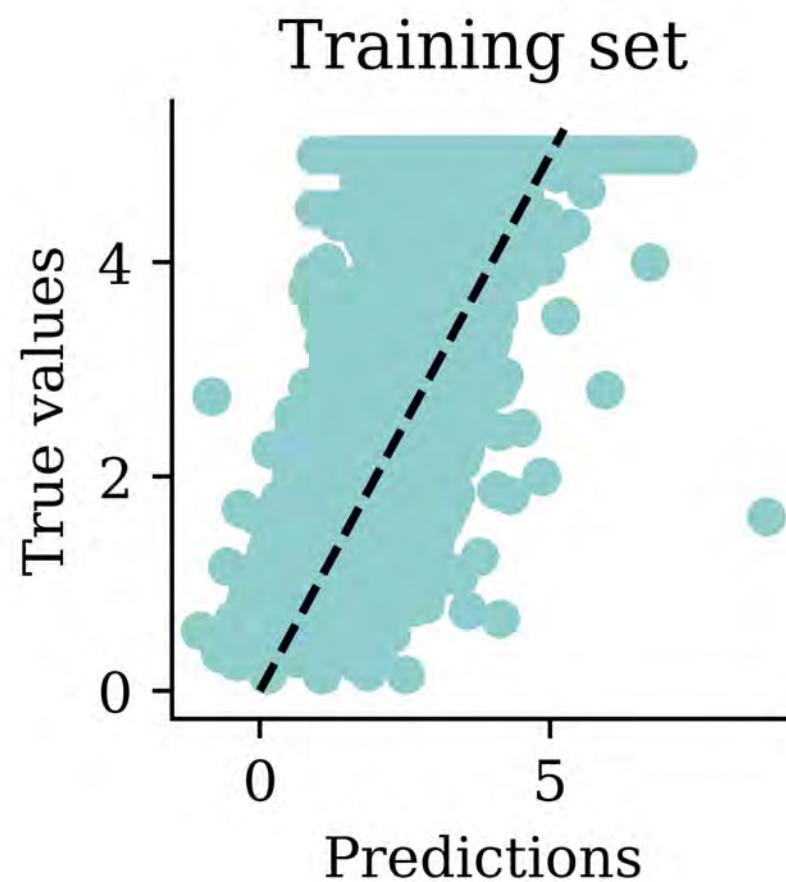
array([1.81699287, 0.0810446 , 1.62089363])

```
1 prediction = lr.intercept_
2 for w_j, x_0j in zip(lr.coef_, X_train.iloc[0]):
3     prediction += w_j * x_0j
4 prediction
```

1.8169928680677785



Plot the predictions



Calculate mean squared error

```
1 import pandas as pd
2
3 y_pred = lr.predict(x_train)
4 df = pd.DataFrame({"Predictions": y_pred, "True values": y_train})
5 df["Squared Error"] = (df["Predictions"] - df["True values"]) ** 2
6 df.head(4)
```

	Predictions	True values	Squared Error
9107	1.816993	2.281	0.215303
13999	0.081045	0.550	0.219919
5610	1.620894	1.745	0.015402
13533	1.168949	1.199	0.000903

```
1 df["Squared Error"].mean()
```

0.5291948207479792



Using mean_squared_error

```
1 df["Squared Error"].mean()
```

```
0.5291948207479792
```

```
1 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error as mse  
2  
3 mse(y_train, y_pred)
```

```
0.5291948207479792
```

Store the results in a dictionary:

```
1 mse_lr_train = mse(y_train, lr.predict(X_train))  
2 mse_lr_val = mse(y_val, lr.predict(X_val))  
3  
4 mse_train = {"Linear Regression": mse_lr_train}  
5 mse_val = {"Linear Regression": mse_lr_val}
```



Tip

Think about the units of the mean squared error. Is there a variation which is more interpretable?

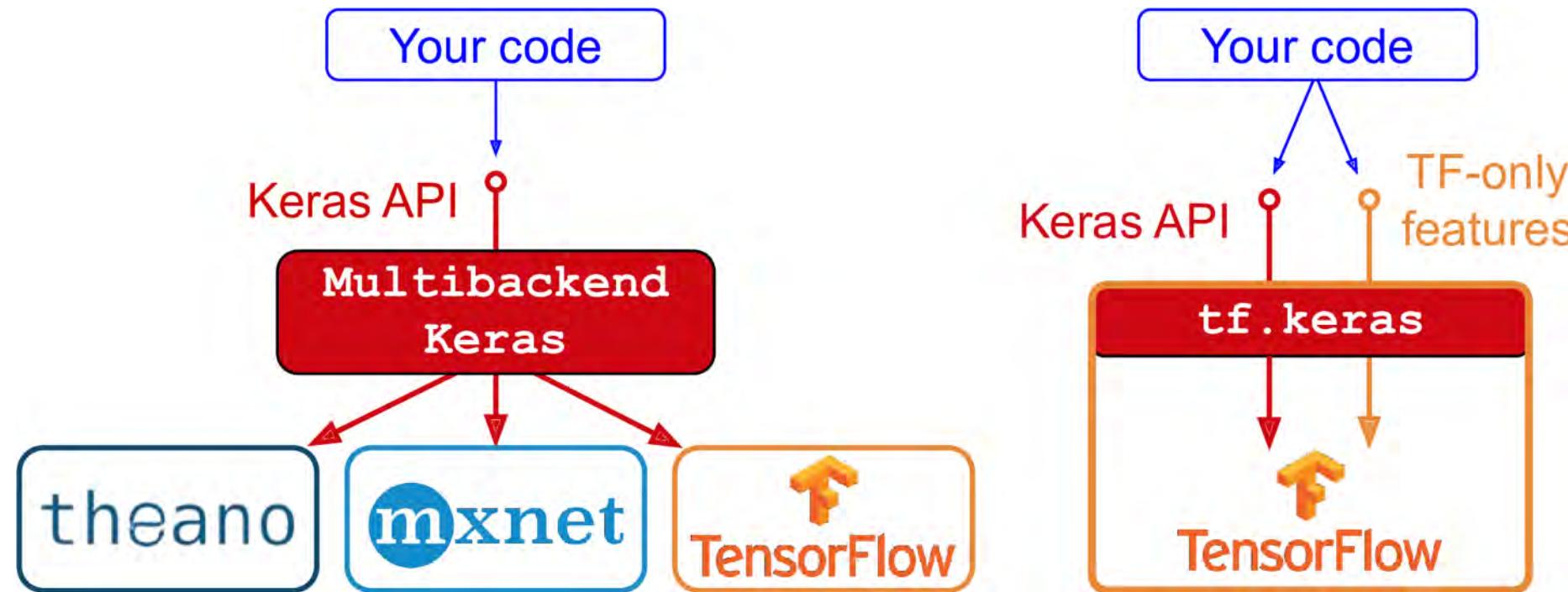
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What are Keras and TensorFlow?

Keras is common way of specifying, training, and using neural networks. It gives a simple interface to *various backend* libraries, including Tensorflow.



Keras as a independent interface, and Keras as part of Tensorflow.



Source: Aurélien Géron (2019), *Hands-On Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn, Keras, and TensorFlow*, 2nd Edition, Figure 10-10.

Create a Keras ANN model

Decide on the architecture: a simple fully-connected network with one hidden layer with 30 neurons.

Create the model:

```
1 from keras.models import Sequential  
2 from keras.layers import Dense, Input  
3  
4 model = Sequential(  
5     [Input((num_features,)),  
6      Dense(30, activation="leaky_relu"),  
7      Dense(1, activation="leaky_relu")]  
8 )
```



Inspect the model

```
1 model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 30)	270
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1)	31

Total params: 301 (1.18 KB)

Trainable params: 301 (1.18 KB)

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)



The model is initialised randomly

```
1 model = Sequential([Dense(30, activation="leaky_relu"), Dense(1, activation="leaky_relu")
2 model.predict(X_val.head(3), verbose=0)
```

```
array([[-91.88699  ],
       [-57.336792 ],
       [-1.2164348]], dtype=float32)
```

```
1 model = Sequential([Dense(30, activation="leaky_relu"), Dense(1, activation="leaky_relu")
2 model.predict(X_val.head(3), verbose=0)
```

```
array([[-63.595753],
       [-34.14082 ],
       [ 17.690414]], dtype=float32)
```



Controlling the randomness

```
1 import random
2
3 random.seed(123)
4
5 model = Sequential([Dense(30, activation="leaky_relu"), Dense(1, activation="leaky_relu")]
6
7 display(model.predict(X_val.head(3), verbose=0))
8
9 random.seed(123)
10 model = Sequential([Dense(30, activation="leaky_relu"), Dense(1, activation="leaky_relu")]
11
12 display(model.predict(X_val.head(3), verbose=0))
```

```
array([[ 1.3595750e+03],
       [ 8.2818079e+02],
       [-1.2993939e+00]], dtype=float32)
```

```
array([[ 1.3595750e+03],
       [ 8.2818079e+02],
       [-1.2993939e+00]], dtype=float32)
```



Fit the model

```
1 random.seed(123)
2
3 model = Sequential([
4     Dense(30, activation="leaky_relu"),
5     Dense(1, activation="leaky_relu")
6 ])
7
8 model.compile("adam", "mse")
9 %time hist = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=5, verbose=False)
10 hist.history["loss"]
```

CPU times: user 1.14 s, sys: 63.7 ms, total: 1.2 s
Wall time: 919 ms

```
[18765.189453125,
 178.23837280273438,
 103.30640411376953,
 48.04053497314453,
 18.110933303833008]
```



Make predictions

```
1 y_pred = model.predict(X_train[:3], verbose=0)
2 y_pred

array([[ 0.5477159 ],
       [-1.525452],
       [-0.25848356]], dtype=float32)
```



Note

The `.predict` gives us a ‘matrix’ not a ‘vector’. Calling `.flatten()` will convert it to a ‘vector’.

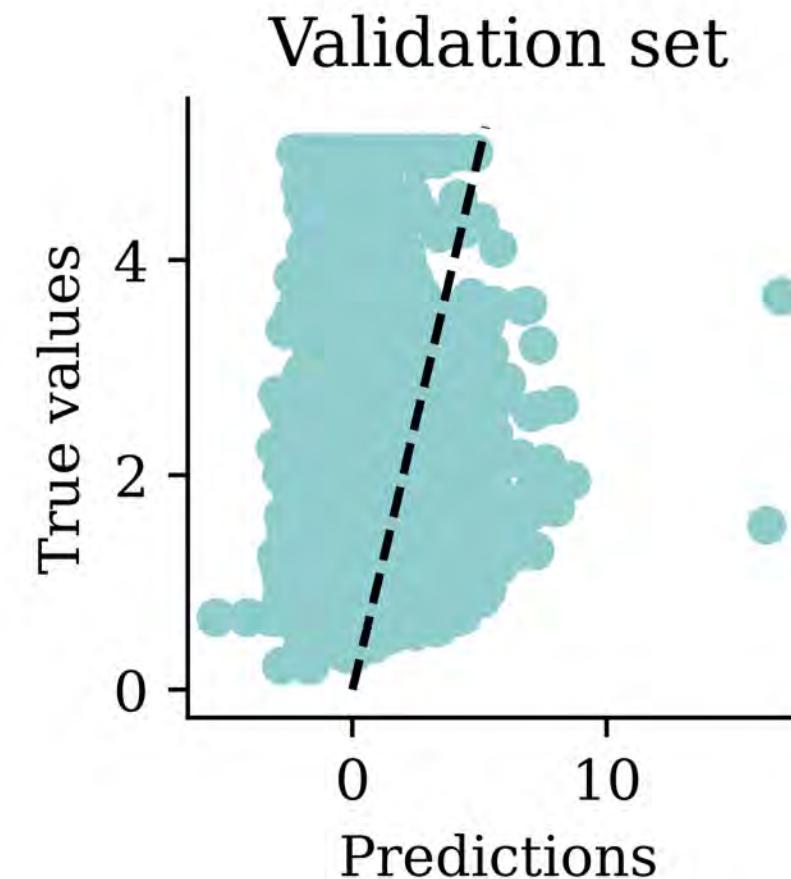
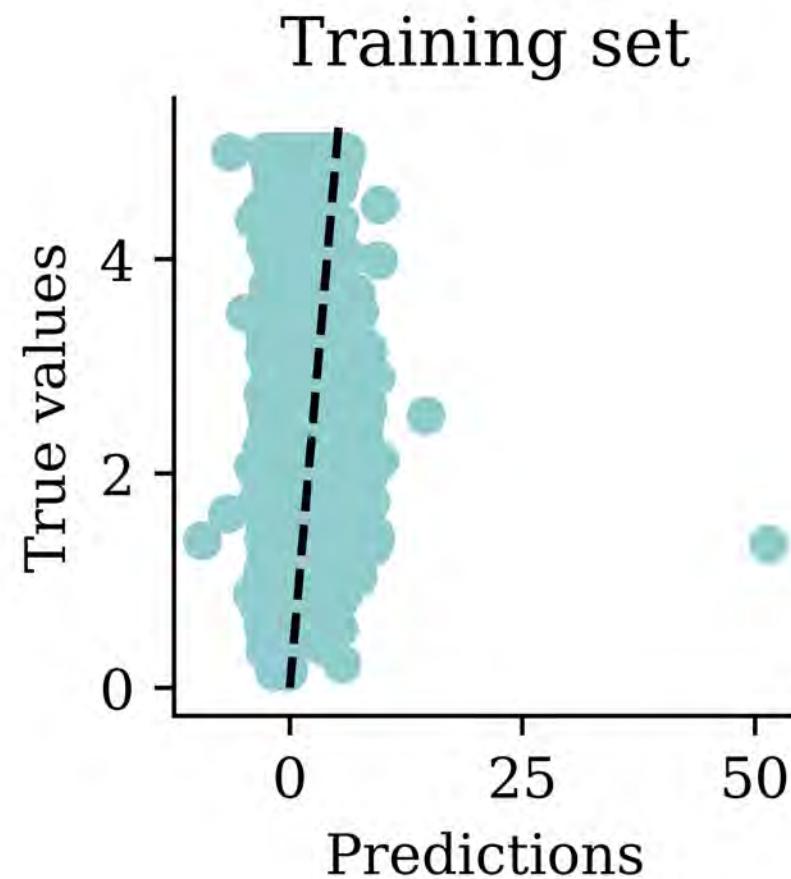
```
1 print(f"Original shape: {y_pred.shape}")
2 y_pred = y_pred.flatten()
3 print(f"Flattened shape: {y_pred.shape}")
4 y_pred
```

```
Original shape: (3, 1)
Flattened shape: (3,)

array([ 0.5477159 , -1.525452 , -0.25848356], dtype=float32)
```



Plot the predictions



Assess the model

```
1 y_pred = model.predict(X_val, verbose=0)
2 mse(y_val, y_pred)
```

8.391657291598232

```
1 mse_train["Basic ANN"] = mse(
2     y_train, model.predict(X_train, verbose=0)
3 )
4 mse_val["Basic ANN"] = mse(y_val, model.predict(X_val, verbose=0))
```

Some predictions are negative:

```
1 y_pred = model.predict(X_val, verbose=0)
2 y_pred.min(), y_pred.max()
```

(-5.371005, 16.863848)

```
1 y_val.min(), y_val.max()
```

(0.225, 5.00001)



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Try running for longer

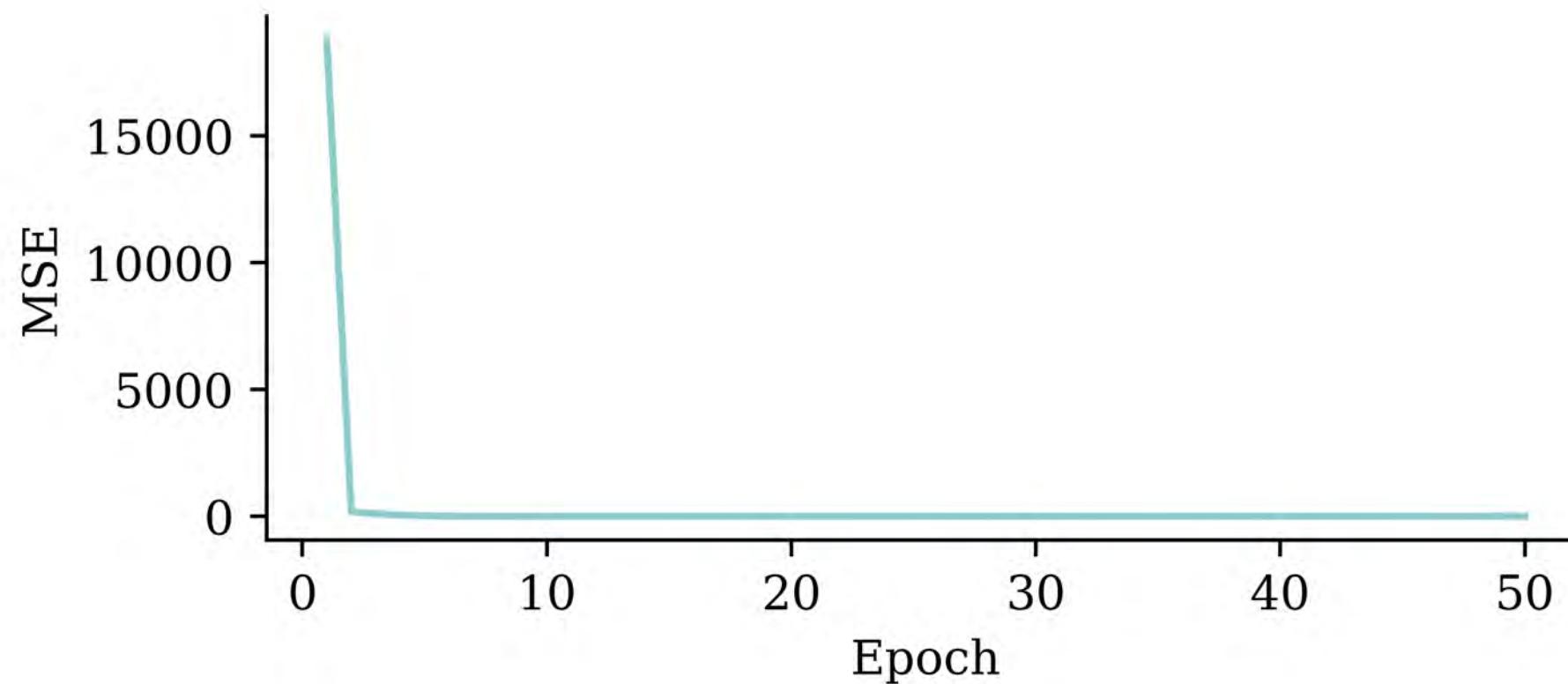
```
1 random.seed(123)
2
3 model = Sequential([
4     Dense(30, activation="leaky_relu"),
5     Dense(1, activation="leaky_relu")
6 ])
7
8 model.compile("adam", "mse")
9
10 %time hist = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=50, verbose=False)
```

CPU times: user 7.61 s, sys: 617 ms, total: 8.22 s
Wall time: 5.88 s



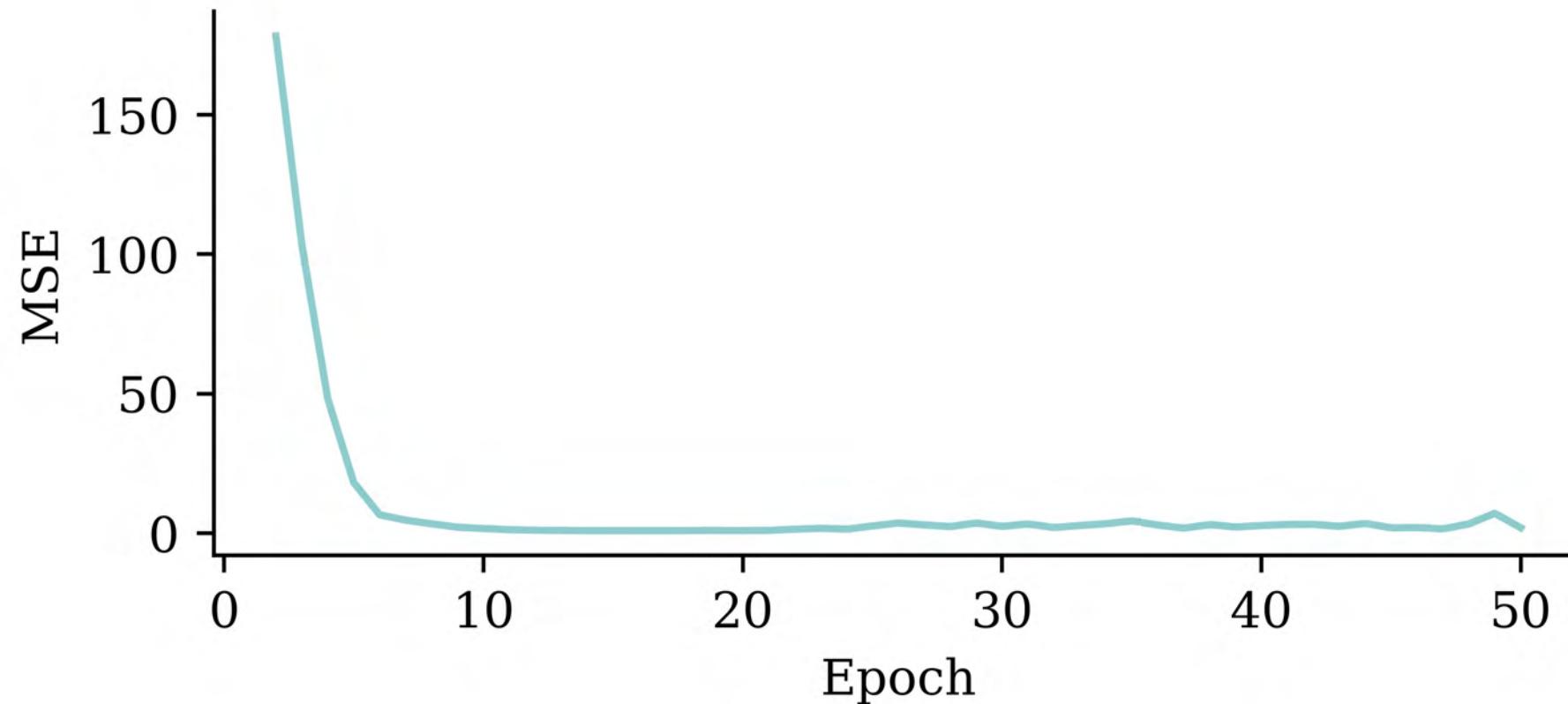
LOSS curve

```
1 plt.plot(range(1, 51), hist.history["loss"])
2 plt.xlabel("Epoch")
3 plt.ylabel("MSE");
```



LOSS curve

```
1 plt.plot(range(2, 51), hist.history["loss"][1:])
2 plt.xlabel("Epoch")
3 plt.ylabel("MSE");
```



Predictions

```

1 y_pred = model.predict(X_val, verbose=0)
2 print(f"Min prediction: {y_pred.min():.2f}")
3 print(f"Max prediction: {y_pred.max():.2f}")

```

Min prediction: -0.79
 Max prediction: 12.92

```

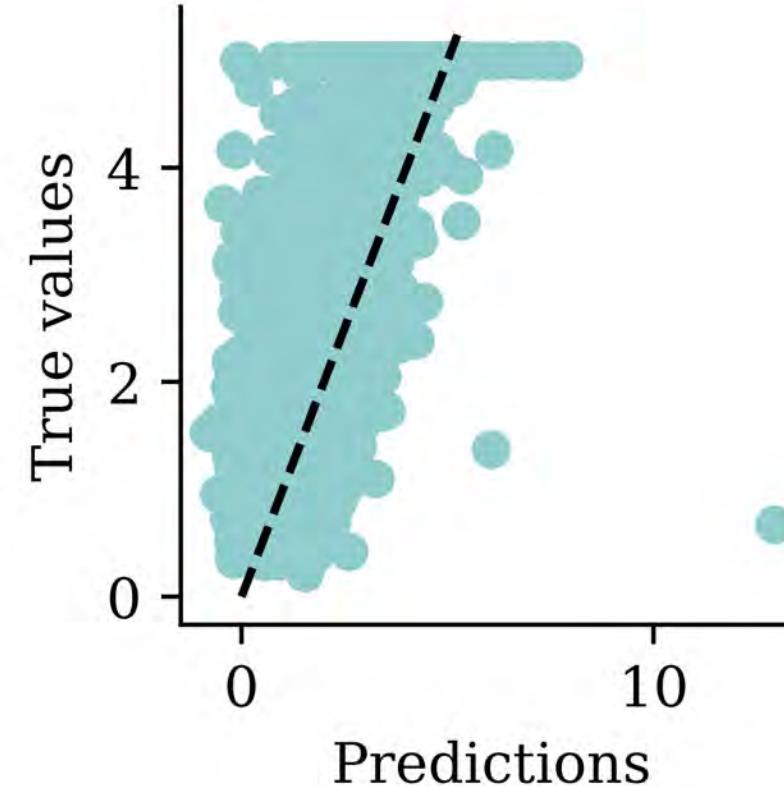
1 plt.scatter(y_pred, y_val)
2 plt.xlabel("Predictions")
3 plt.ylabel("True values")
4 add_diagonal_line()

```

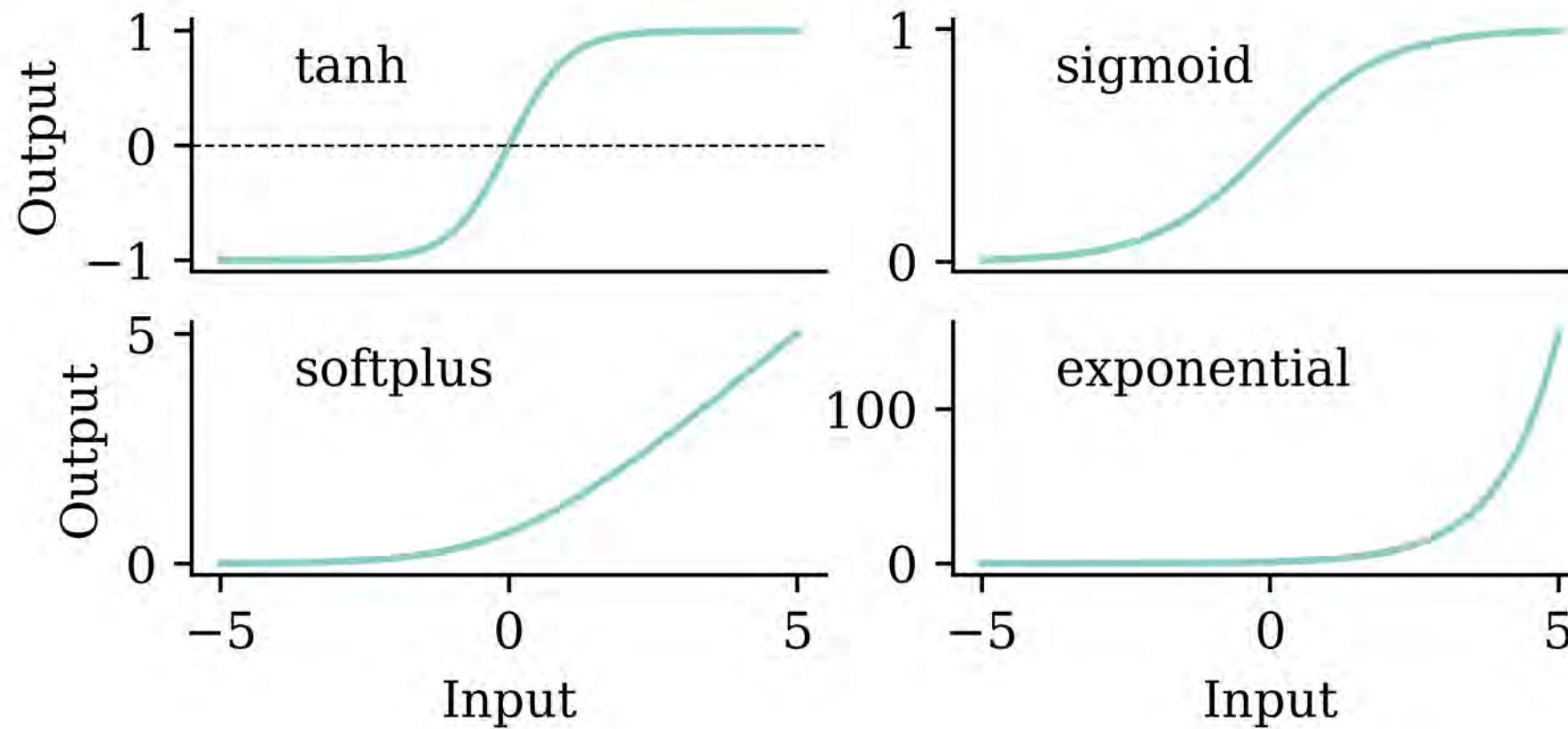
```

1 mse_train["Long run ANN"] = mse(
2     y_train, model.predict(X_train, ver
3 )
4 mse_val["Long run ANN"] = mse(y_val, mo

```



Try different activation functions



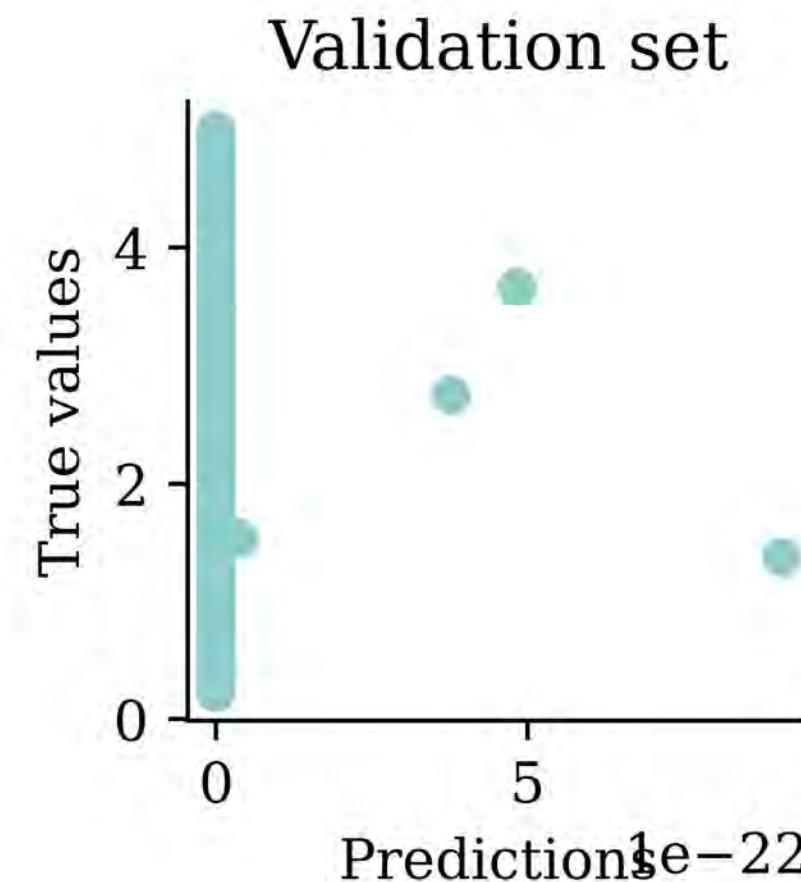
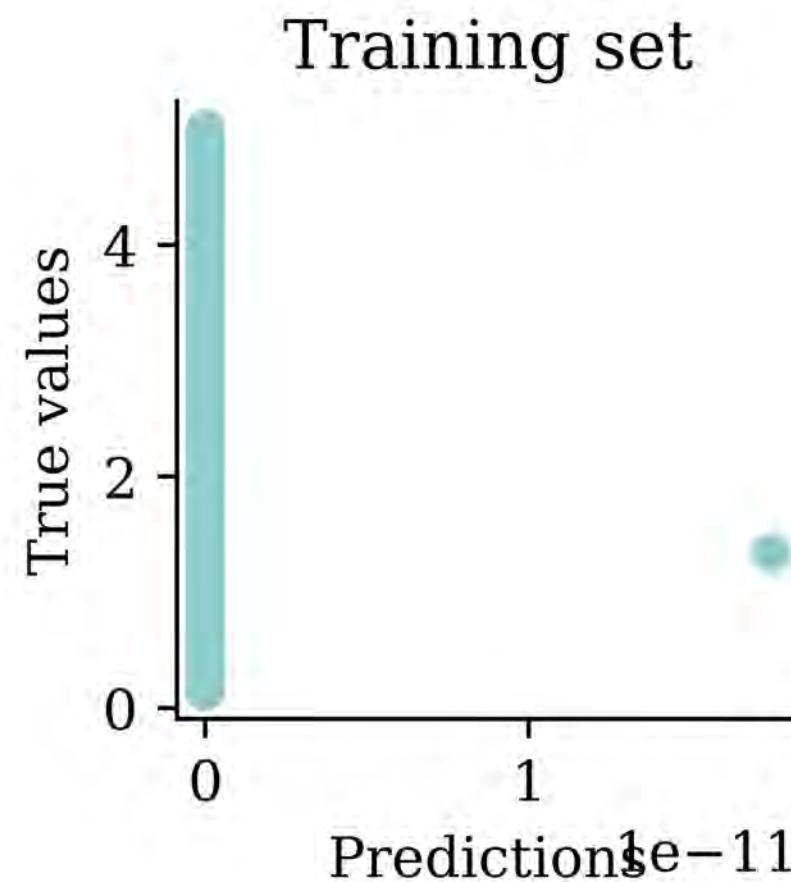
Enforce positive outputs (softplus)

```
1 random.seed(123)
2
3 model = Sequential([
4     Dense(30, activation="leaky_relu"),
5     Dense(1, activation="softplus")
6 ])
7
8 model.compile("adam", "mse")
9
10 %time hist = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=50, \
11     verbose=False)
12
13 import numpy as np
14 losses = np.round(hist.history["loss"], 2)
15 print(losses[:5], "...", losses[-5:])
```

```
CPU times: user 8.09 s, sys: 584 ms, total: 8.68 s
Wall time: 6.14 s
[1.856457e+04 5.640000e+00 5.640000e+00 5.640000e+00 5.640000e+00] ... [5.64 5.64 5.64 5.64
5.64]
```



Plot the predictions



Enforce positive outputs (e^x)

```
1 random.seed(123)
2
3 model = Sequential([
4     Dense(30, activation="leaky_relu"),
5     Dense(1, activation="exponential")
6 ])
7
8 model.compile("adam", "mse")
9
10 %time hist = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=5, verbose=False)
11
12 losses = hist.history["loss"]
13 print(losses)
```

CPU times: user 1.3 s, sys: 166 ms, total: 1.46 s
Wall time: 1e+03 ms
[nan, nan, nan, nan, nan]



Same as transforming the target

4.1. Model

We fitted the following model:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \ln(\text{MEDIAN VALUE}) = & \text{INTERCEPT} + \beta_2 \text{MEDIAN INCOME} + \beta_3 \text{MEDIAN INCOME}^2 + \beta_4 \text{MEDIAN INCOME}^3 \\
 & + \beta_5 \ln(\text{MEDIAN(AGE)}) + \beta_6 \ln(\text{TOTAL ROOMS/POPULATION}) \\
 & + \beta_7 \ln(\text{BEDROOMS/POPULATION}) + \beta_8 \ln(\text{POPULATION/HOUSEHOLDS}) \\
 & + \beta_9 \ln(\text{HOUSEHOLDS})
 \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

The polynomial regression used by researchers who first studied this dataset.



Note

Fitting $\ln(\text{Median Value})$ is mathematically identical to the **exponential** activation function in the final layer (but metrics are in different units).



Source: Pace and Barry (1997), **Sparse Spatial Autoregressions**, Statistics & Probability Letters.



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Good to know others results

Table 1

OLS and SAR estimates for median housing prices across 20 640 California census block groups

	B_{ols}	t_{ols}	B_{sar}	t_{sar}
INTERCEPT	11.4939	275.7518	11.6637	402.5925
MEDIAN INCOME	0.4790	45.7768	0.0349	4.7104
MEDIAN INCOME ²	-0.0166	-9.4841	0.0100	8.4280
MEDIAN INCOME ³	-0.0002	-1.9157	-0.0007	-12.2444
ln(MEDIAN AGE)	0.1570	33.6123	-0.0421	-11.0942
ln(TOTAL ROOMS/POPULATION)	-0.8582	-56.1280	0.3098	24.5768
ln(BEDROOMS/POPULATION)	0.8043	38.0685	-0.1926	-11.8049
ln(POPULATION/HOUSEHOLDS)	-0.4077	-20.8762	-0.0342	-2.3582
ln(HOUSEHOLDS)	0.0477	13.0792	0.0034	1.5569
α			0.8536	
R^2	0.6078		0.8594	
Median $ e $	0.2101		0.1084	
Execution time			1130 s	
Number of likelihood evaluations			10	

That basic model gets R^2 of 0.61, but their fancy model gets 0.86.



Source: Pace and Barry (1997), *Sparse Spatial Autoregressions*, Statistics & Probability Letters.



GPT can double-check these results

We fitted the following model:

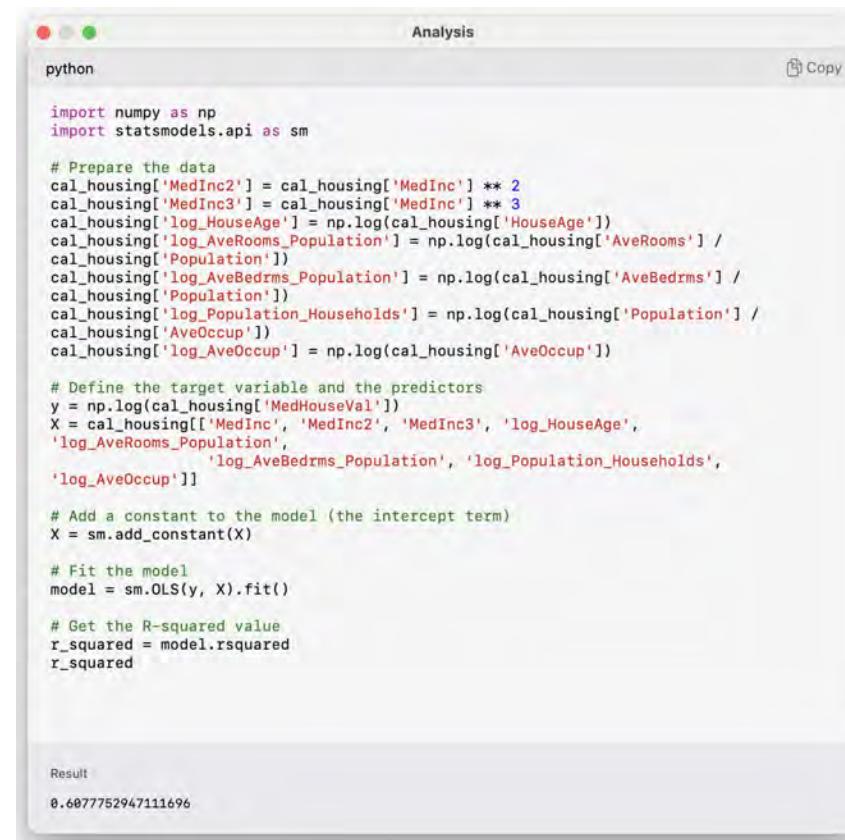
$$\ln(\text{MEDIAN VALUE}) = \text{INTERCEPT} + \beta_2 \text{ MEDIAN INCOME} + \beta_3 \text{ MEDIAN INCOME}^2 + \beta_4 \text{ MEDIAN INCOME}^3 \\ + \beta_5 \ln(\text{MEDIAN(AGE)}) + \beta_6 \ln(\text{TOTAL ROOMS/POPULATION}) \\ + \beta_7 \ln(\text{BEDROOMS/POPULATION}) + \beta_8 \ln(\text{POPULATION/HOUSEHOLDS}) \\ + \beta_9 \ln(\text{HOUSEHOLDS}) \quad (8)$$

Fit the linear model from this screenshot to the data using Python, and calculate the R².

The fitted linear model as per the screenshot yields an R² value of approximately 0.608. This indicates that approximately 60.8% of the variance in the log of median house value can be explained by the model.

Asking GPT to check it.

I'd previously given it the CSV of the data.



```
python
import numpy as np
import statsmodels.api as sm

# Prepare the data
cal_housing['MedInc2'] = cal_housing['MedInc'] ** 2
cal_housing['MedInc3'] = cal_housing['MedInc'] ** 3
cal_housing['log_HouseAge'] = np.log(cal_housing['HouseAge'])
cal_housing['log_AveRooms_Population'] = np.log(cal_housing['AveRooms'] /
cal_housing['Population'])
cal_housing['log_AveBedrms_Population'] = np.log(cal_housing['AveBedrms'] /
cal_housing['Population'])
cal_housing['log_Population_Households'] = np.log(cal_housing['Population'] /
cal_housing['AveOccup'])
cal_housing['log_AveOccup'] = np.log(cal_housing['AveOccup'])

# Define the target variable and the predictors
y = np.log(cal_housing['MedHouseVal'])
X = cal_housing[['MedInc', 'MedInc2', 'MedInc3', 'log_HouseAge',
'log_AveRooms_Population',
'log_AveBedrms_Population', 'log_Population_Households',
'log_AveOccup']]

# Add a constant to the model (the intercept term)
X = sm.add_constant(X)

# Fit the model
model = sm.OLS(y, X).fit()

# Get the R-squared value
r_squared = model.rsquared
r_squared
```

Result
0.6077752947111696

The code it wrote & ran.



Lecture Outline

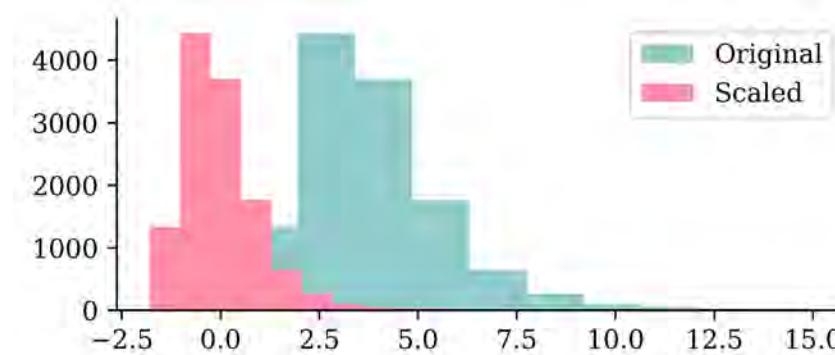
- California House Price Prediction
- EDA & Baseline Model
- Our First Neural Network
- Force positive predictions
- **Preprocessing**
- Early Stopping



Re-scaling the inputs

```
1 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler  
2  
3 scaler = StandardScaler()  
4 scaler.fit(X_train)  
5  
6 X_train_sc = scaler.transform(X_train)  
7 X_val_sc = scaler.transform(X_val)  
8 X_test_sc = scaler.transform(X_test)
```

```
1 plt.hist(X_train.iloc[:, 0])  
2 plt.hist(X_train_sc[:, 0])  
3 plt.legend(["Original", "Scaled"]);
```



Same model with scaled inputs

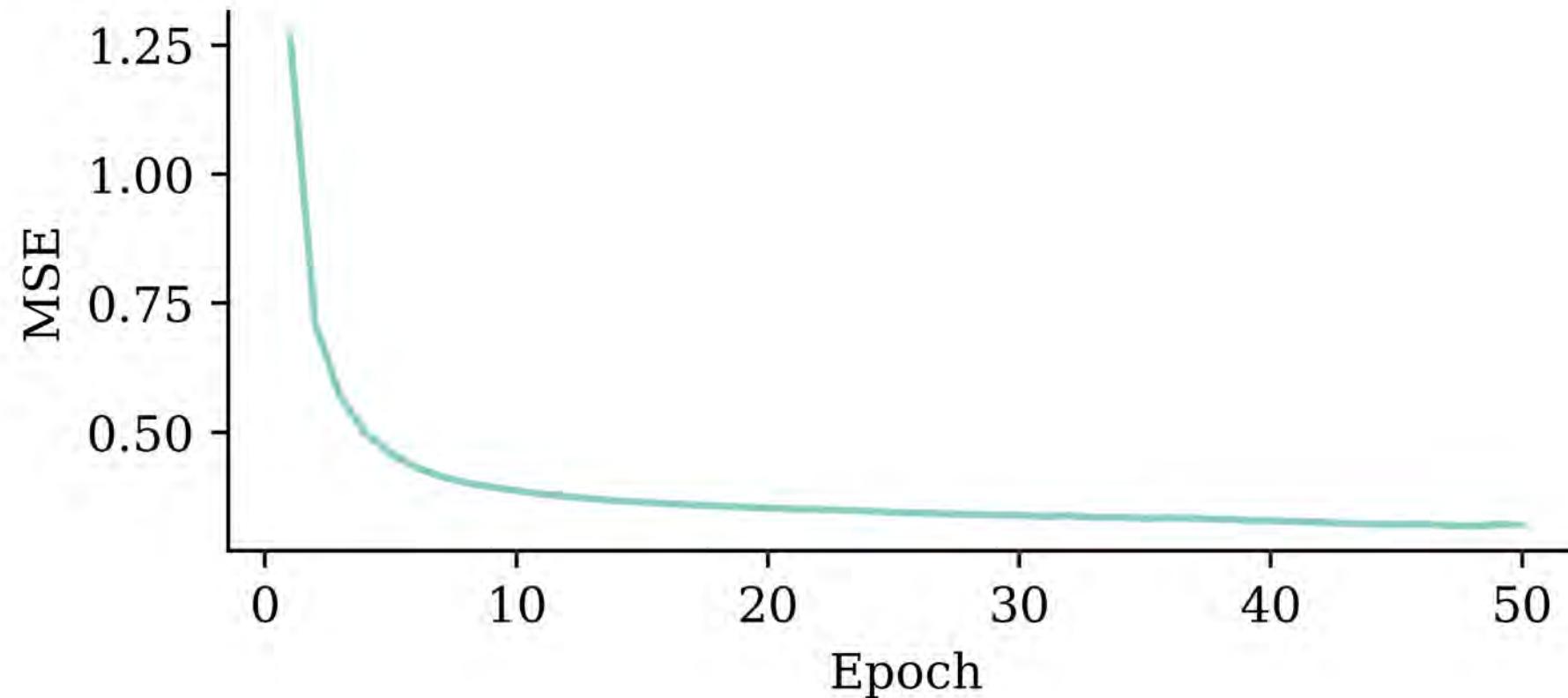
```
1 random.seed(123)
2
3 model = Sequential([
4     Dense(30, activation="leaky_relu"),
5     Dense(1, activation="exponential")
6 ])
7
8 model.compile("adam", "mse")
9
10 %time hist = model.fit( \
11     X_train_sc, \
12     y_train, \
13     epochs=50, \
14     verbose=False)
```

CPU times: user 9.26 s, sys: 658 ms, total: 9.92 s
Wall time: 6.91 s



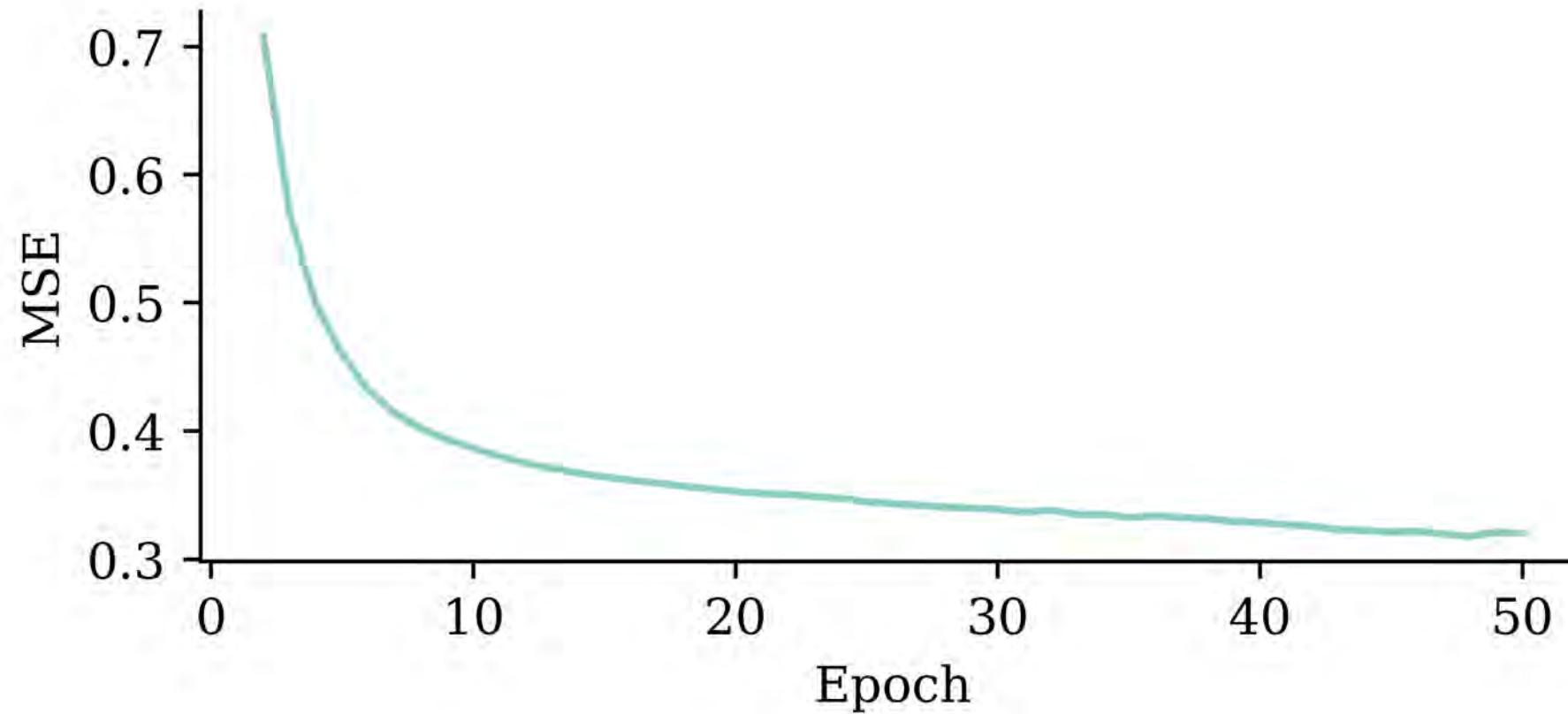
LOSS curve

```
1 plt.plot(range(1, 51), hist.history["loss"])
2 plt.xlabel("Epoch")
3 plt.ylabel("MSE");
```



LOSS curve

```
1 plt.plot(range(2, 51), hist.history["loss"][1:])
2 plt.xlabel("Epoch")
3 plt.ylabel("MSE");
```



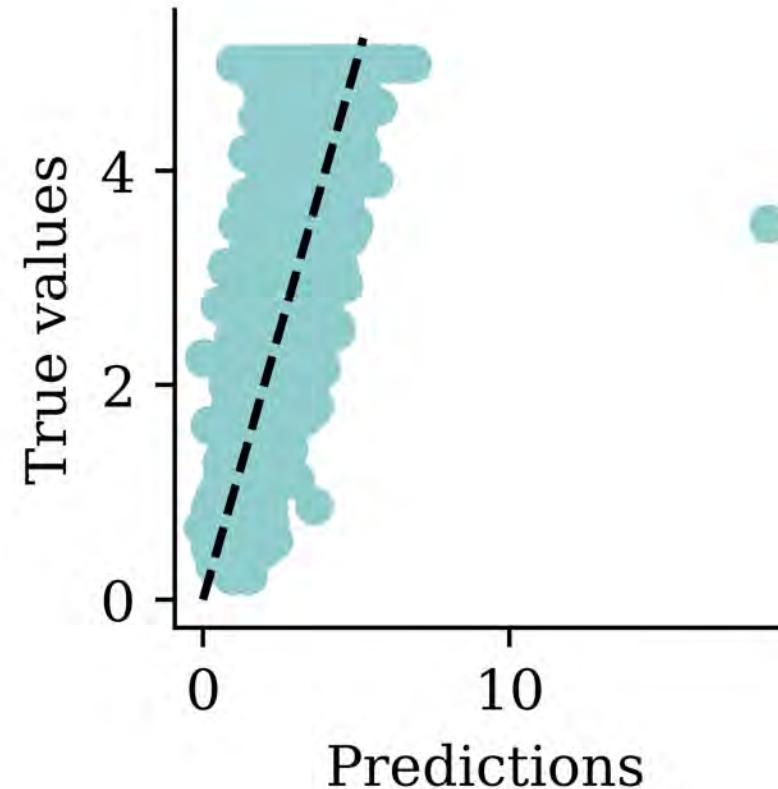
Predictions

```
1 y_pred = model.predict(X_val_sc, verbose=0)
2 print(f"Min prediction: {y_pred.min():.2f}")
3 print(f"Max prediction: {y_pred.max():.2f}")
```

Min prediction: 0.00
Max prediction: 18.45

```
1 plt.scatter(y_pred, y_val)
2 plt.xlabel("Predictions")
3 plt.ylabel("True values")
4 add_diagonal_line()
```

```
1 mse_train["Exp ANN"] = mse(
2     y_train, model.predict(X_train_sc,
3 )
4 mse_val["Exp ANN"] = mse(y_val, model.p
```



Comparing MSE (smaller is better)

On training data:

```
1 mse_train
```

```
{'Linear Regression': 0.5291948207479792,  
 'Basic ANN': 8.374382131620425,  
 'Long run ANN': 0.9770473035600079,  
 'Exp ANN': 0.3182808342909683}
```

On validation data (expect *worse*, i.e. bigger):

```
1 mse_val
```

```
{'Linear Regression': 0.5059420205381367,  
 'Basic ANN': 8.391657291598232,  
 'Long run ANN': 0.9279673788287134,  
 'Exp ANN': 0.36969620817676596}
```



Comparing models (train)

```
1 train_results = pd.DataFrame(  
2     {"Model": mse_train.keys(), "MSE": mse_train.values()}  
3 )  
4 train_results.sort_values("MSE", ascending=False)
```

	Model	MSE
1	Basic ANN	8.374382
2	Long run ANN	0.977047
0	Linear Regression	0.529195
3	Exp ANN	0.318281



Comparing models (validation)

```
1 val_results = pd.DataFrame(  
2     {"Model": mse_val.keys(), "MSE": mse_val.values()  
3 }  
4 val_results.sort_values("MSE", ascending=False)
```

	Model	MSE
1	Basic ANN	8.391657
2	Long run ANN	0.927967
0	Linear Regression	0.505942
3	Exp ANN	0.369696

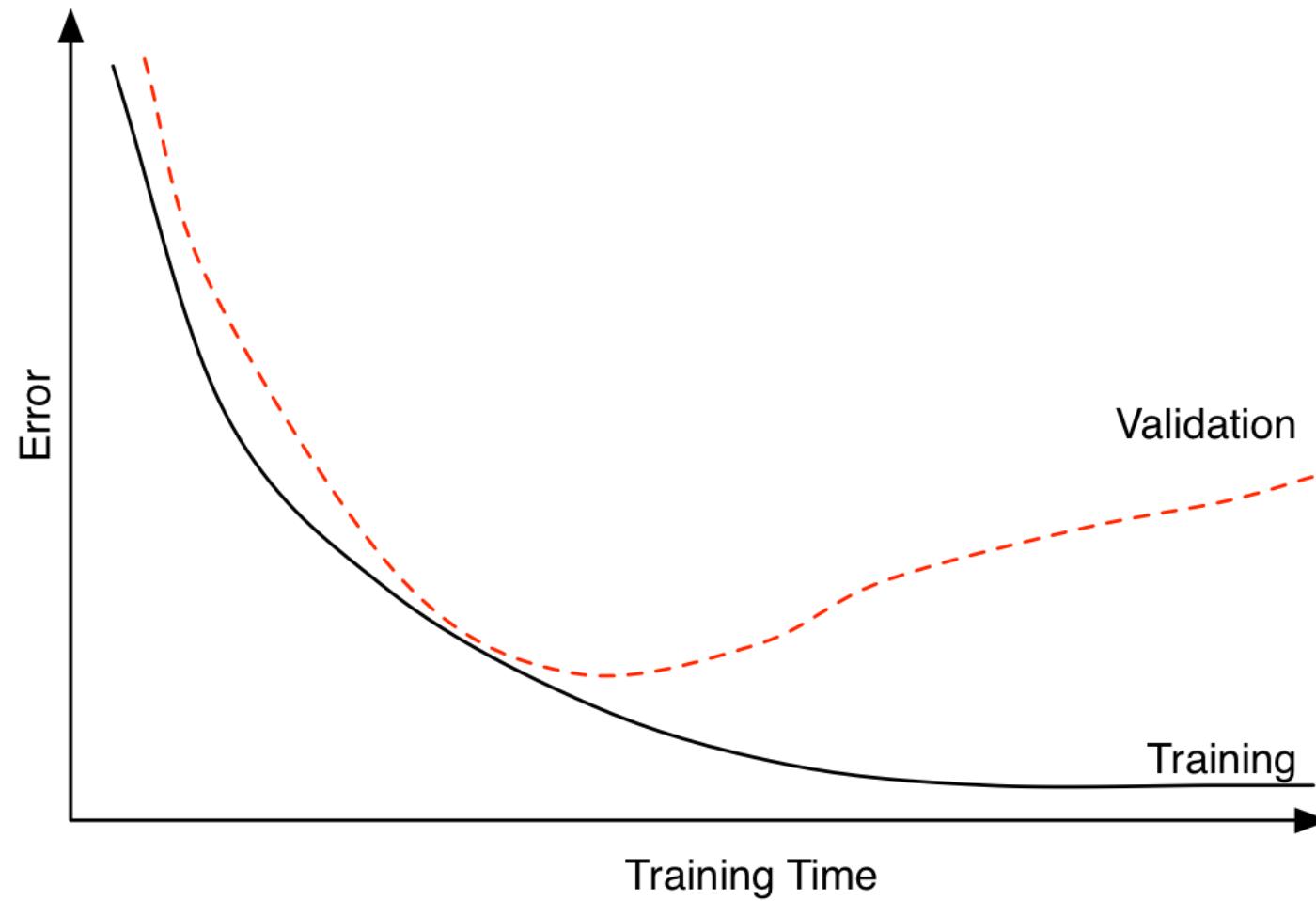


Lecture Outline

- California House Price Prediction
- EDA & Baseline Model
- Our First Neural Network
- Force positive predictions
- Preprocessing
- **Early Stopping**



Choosing when to stop training



Illustrative loss curves over time.



Source: Heaton (2022), Applications of Deep Learning, Part 3.4: Early Stopping.



UNSW
SYDNEY

Try early stopping

Hinton calls it a “beautiful free lunch”

```
1 from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
2
3 random.seed(123)
4 model = Sequential([
5     Dense(30, activation="leaky_relu"),
6     Dense(1, activation="exponential")
7 ])
8 model.compile("adam", "mse")
9
10 es = EarlyStopping(restore_best_weights=True, patience=15)
11
12 %time hist = model.fit(X_train_sc, y_train, epochs=1_000, \
13     callbacks=[es], validation_data=(X_val_sc, y_val), verbose=False)
14 print(f"Keeping model at epoch #{len(hist.history['loss'])-10}.")
```

CPU times: user 5.04 s, sys: 387 ms, total: 5.43 s

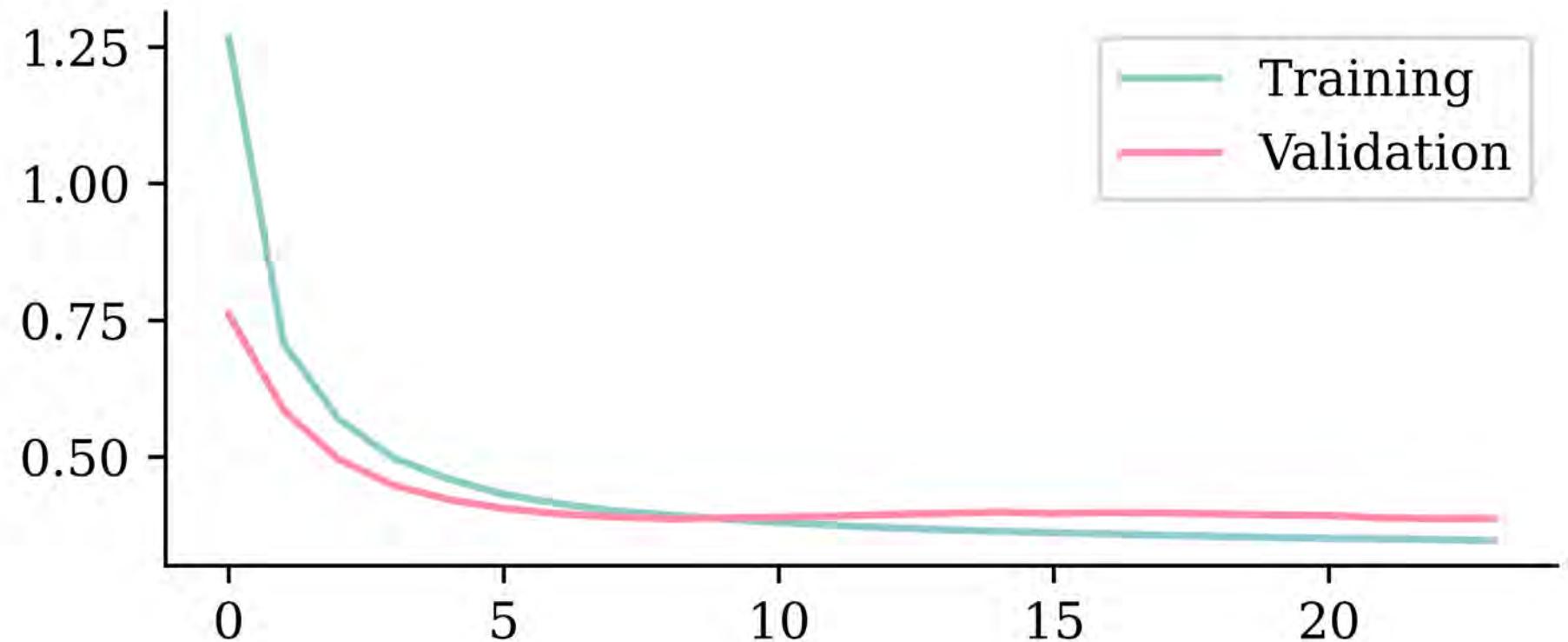
Wall time: 3.96 s

Keeping model at epoch #14.



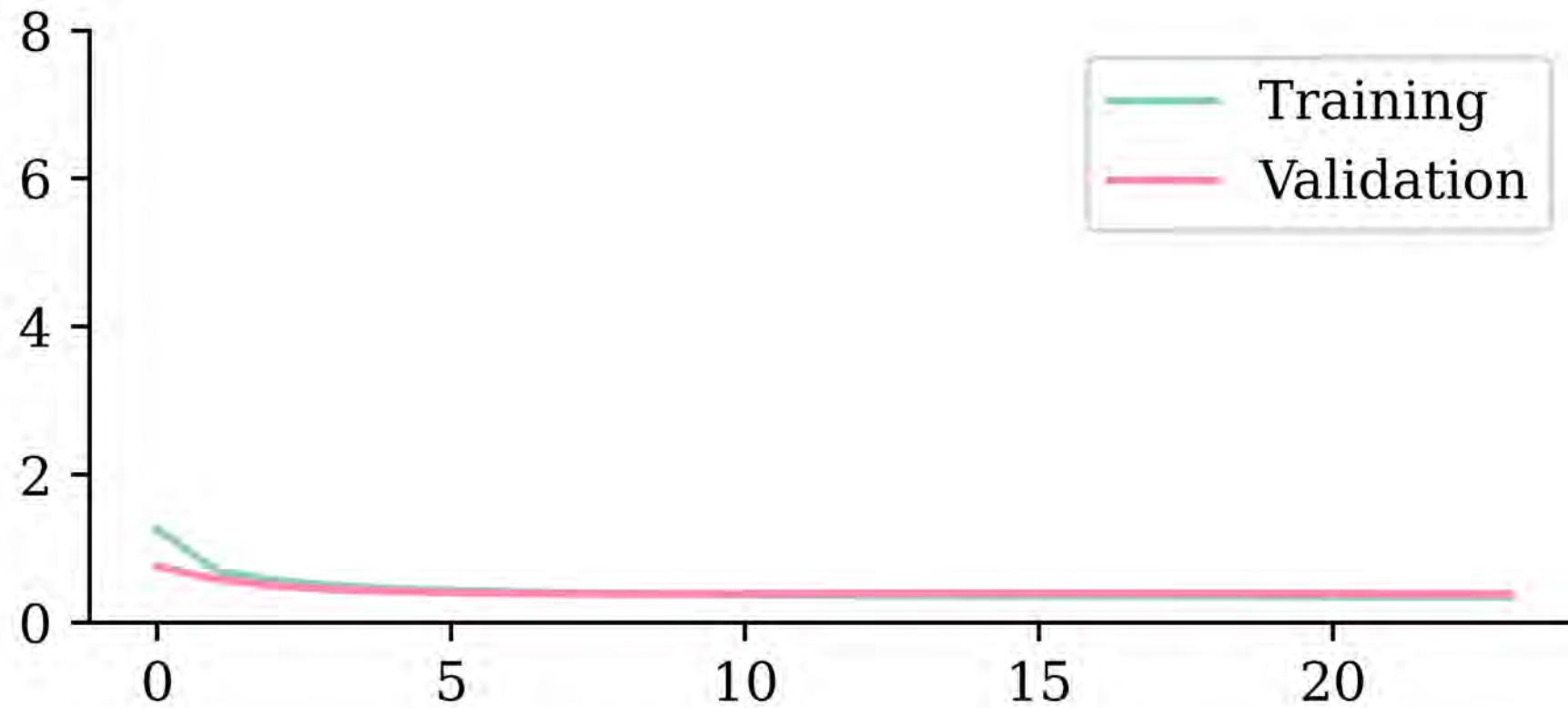
LOSS curve

```
1 plt.plot(hist.history["loss"])
2 plt.plot(hist.history["val_loss"])
3 plt.legend(["Training", "Validation"]);
```

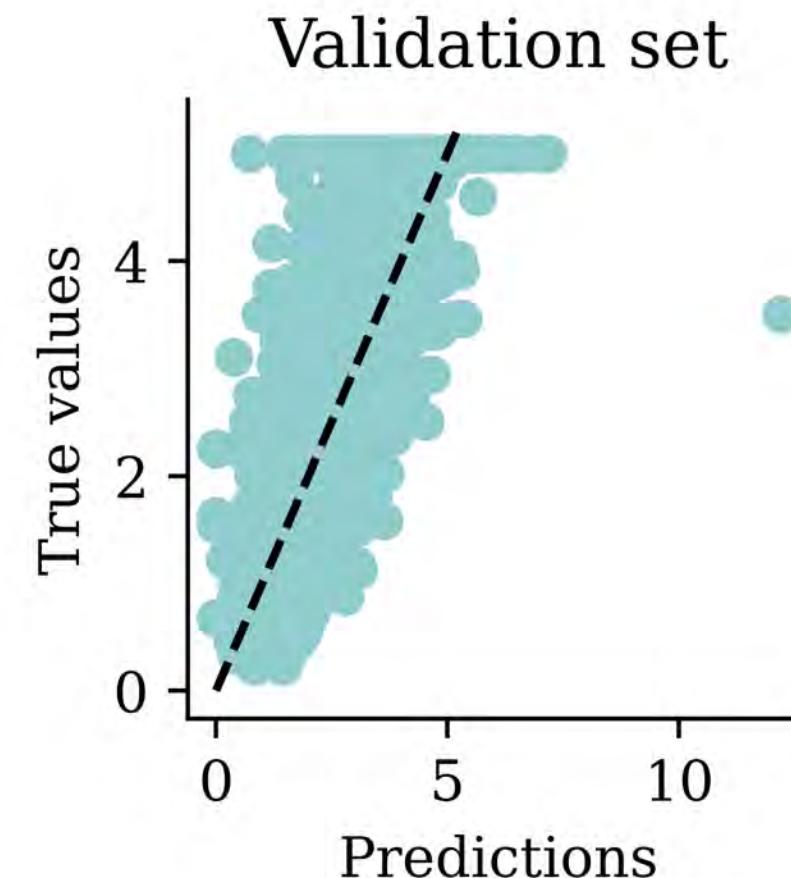
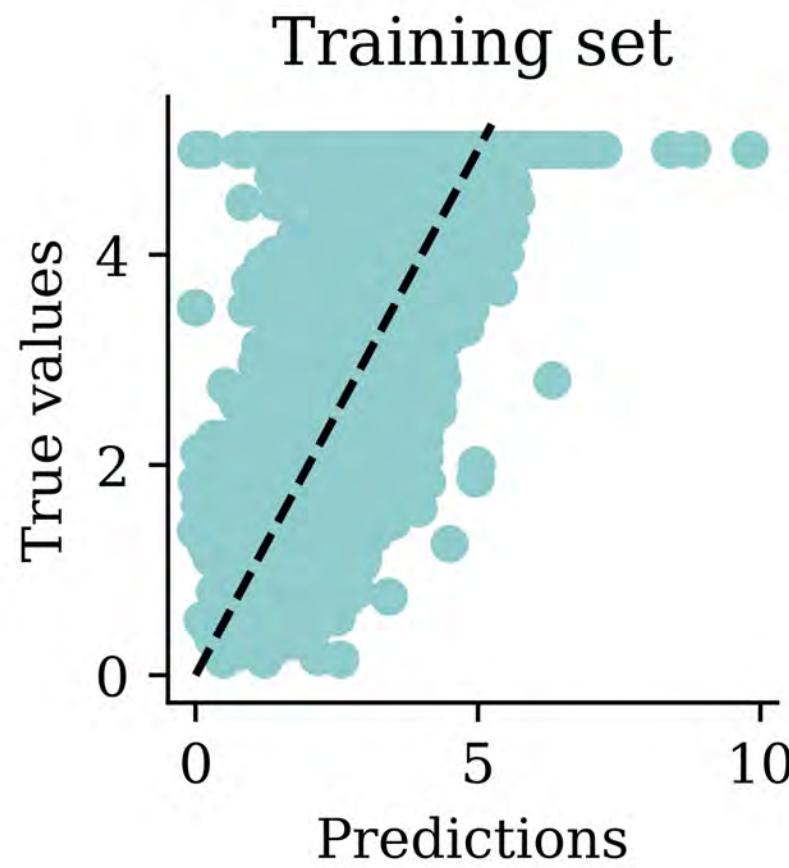


LOSS curve II

```
1 plt.plot(hist.history["loss"])
2 plt.plot(hist.history["val_loss"])
3 plt.ylim([0, 8])
4 plt.legend(["Training", "Validation"]);
```



Predictions



Comparing models (validation)

	Model	MSE
1	Basic ANN	8.391657
2	Long run ANN	0.927967
0	Linear Regression	0.505942
4	Early stop ANN	0.386975
3	Exp ANN	0.369696



The test set

Evaluate *only the final/selected model* on the test set.

```
1 mse(y_test, model.predict(X_test_sc, verbose=0))
```

```
0.4026048522207643
```

```
1 model.evaluate(X_test_sc, y_test, verbose=False)
```

```
0.4026048183441162
```



Another useful callback

```
1 from pathlib import Path
2 from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
3
4 random.seed(123)
5 model = Sequential(
6     [Dense(30, activation="leaky_relu"), Dense(1, activation="exponential")])
7 )
8 model.compile("adam", "mse")
9 mc = ModelCheckpoint(
10     "best-model.keras", monitor="val_loss", save_best_only=True
11 )
12 es = EarlyStopping(restore_best_weights=True, patience=5)
13 hist = model.fit(
14     X_train_sc,
15     y_train,
16     epochs=100,
17     validation_split=0.1,
18     callbacks=[mc, es],
19     verbose=False,
20 )
21 Path("best-model.keras").stat().st_size
```

19215



Package Versions

```
1 from watermark import watermark  
2 print(watermark(python=True, packages="keras,matplotlib,numpy,pandas,seaborn,scipy,torch"))
```

Python implementation: CPython

Python version : 3.11.9

IPython version : 8.24.0

keras : 3.3.3

matplotlib: 3.9.0

numpy : 1.26.4

pandas : 2.2.2

seaborn : 0.13.2

scipy : 1.11.0

torch : 2.0.1

tensorflow: 2.16.1

tf_keras : 2.16.0



Glossary

- callbacks
- cost/loss function
- early stopping
- epoch
- Keras, Tensorflow, PyTorch
- matplotlib, seaborn
- targets
- training/test split
- validation set

