Practical Implementation of Boston Dataset and prediction using deep neural network. Step 1: Load the dataset

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import pandas as pd
# Load the dataset from a CSV file
df = pd.read csv('boston housing.csv')
# Display the first few rows of the dataset
print(df.head())
Step 2: Preprocess the data
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
# Split the data into input and output variables
X = df.drop('medv', axis=1)
y = df['medv']
# Scale the input features scaler =
StandardScaler() X = scaler.fit transform(X)
# Display the first few rows of the scaled input features
print(X[:5])
Step 3: Split the dataset
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)
# Print the shapes of the training and testing sets
print('Training set shape:', X_train.shape, y_train.shape)
print('Testing set shape:', X test.shape, y test.shape)
Step 4: Define the model architecture
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
# Define the model architecture
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(64, input_dim=13, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
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model.add(Dense(32, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(1))
# Display the model summary
print(model.summary())
Step 5: Compile the model
# Compile the model
model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error',optimizer='adam',metrics=['mean_absolute_error'])
Step 6: Train the model
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
# Train the model
early_stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=5)
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history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, validation_split=0.2, epochs=100, batch_size=32,

callbacks=[early_stopping])