# Import required libraries
import tensorflow as tf
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Read the dataset
insurance = pd.read\_csv("insurance.csv")
insurance

	age	sex	bmi	children	smoker	region	charges
0	19	female	27.900	0	yes	southwest	16884.92400
1	18	male	33.770	1	no	southeast	1725.55230
2	28	male	33.000	3	no	southeast	4449.46200
3	33	male	22.705	0	no	northwest	21984.47061
4	32	male	28.880	0	no	northwest	3866.85520
1333	50	male	30.970	3	no	northwest	10600.54830
1334	18	female	31.920	0	no	northeast	2205.98080
1335	18	female	36.850	0	no	southeast	1629.83350
1336	21	female	25.800	0	no	southwest	2007.94500
1337	61	female	29.070	0	yes	northwest	29141.36030

1338 rows × 7 columns

We need to convert our categorical data into numerical data. For this, we will use pandas <code>get\_dummies</code> method to convert categorical data into numerical data by one hot encoding.

# One hot encoding our DataFrame
insurance\_one\_hot = pd.get\_dummies(insurance)
insurance\_one\_hot.head()

	age	bmi	children	charges	sex_female	sex_male	smoker_no	smoker_yes
0	19	27.900	0	16884.92400	1	0	0	1
1	18	33.770	1	1725.55230	0	1	1	0
2	28	33.000	3	4449.46200	0	1	1	0
3	33	22.705	0	21984.47061	0	1	1	0
4	32	28.880	0	3866.85520	0	1	1	0

```
X = insurance_one_hot.drop("charges", axis=1)
y = insurance_one_hot["charges"]
```

## X.head()

	age	bmi	children	sex_female	sex_male	smoker_no	smoker_yes	region_northeast	region_nc
0	19	27.900	0	1	0	0	1	0	
1	18	33.770	1	0	1	1	0	0	
2	28	33.000	3	0	1	1	0	0	
3	33	22.705	0	0	1	1	0	0	
4	32	28.880	0	0	1	1	0	0	

## y.head()

```
0 16884.92400
```

4 3866.85520

Name: charges, dtype: float64

Now let's create a train and test set. For this, we will use sklearn's train\_test\_split

```
# Import train_test_split and split the data into train and test set
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

# Let's check the shapes of our split data set
X_train.shape, y_train.shape, X_test.shape, y_test.shape

((1070, 11), (1070,), (268, 11), (268,))
# Now lot's build a pound notwork for this data.
```

<sup>1 1725.55230</sup> 

<sup>2 4449.46200</sup> 

<sup>3 21984.47061</sup> 

```
model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=100)
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 79/100
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 85/100
Epoch 86/100
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 90/100
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 92/100
Epoch 93/100
Epoch 94/100
Epoch 95/100
Epoch 96/100
Epoch 97/100
Epoch 98/100
Epoch 99/100
```

```
tf.random.set_seed=42
# 1.Create a model
model_1 = tf.keras.Sequential([
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(1)
])
# 2. Compile the model
model_1.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.mae,
    optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(),
    metrics=["mae"])
# 3. Fit the model
model_1.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs = 100)
 Epoch 72/100
 Epoch 73/100
 Epoch 74/100
 Epoch 75/100
 Epoch 76/100
 Epoch 77/100
 Epoch 78/100
 Epoch 79/100
 Epoch 80/100
 Epoch 81/100
 Epoch 82/100
 Epoch 83/100
 Epoch 84/100
 Epoch 85/100
 Epoch 86/100
 Epoch 87/100
```

```
Epoch 88/100
 Epoch 89/100
 Epoch 90/100
 Epoch 91/100
 Epoch 92/100
 Epoch 93/100
 Epoch 94/100
 Epoch 95/100
 Epoch 96/100
 Epoch 97/100
 Epoch 98/100
 Epoch 99/100
 Epoch 100/100
 <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f0fb3129050>
# Check the results of our model with test data
model_1.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
 [8651.7333984375, 8651.7333984375]
# Let's try a model with a different optimizer
tf.random.set_seed=42
# 1.Create a model
model_2 = tf.keras.Sequential([
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(1)
])
# 2. Compile the model
model_2.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.mae,
     optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.01),
     metrics=["mae"])
# 3. Fit the model
model_2.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs = 100)
 Epoch 1/100
 Epoch 2/100
 Epoch 3/100
```

```
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 6/100
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 30/100
```

# Check the results of our model with test data
model\_2.evaluate(X\_test, y\_test)

```
# Let's try a model with a different learning rate and one more hidden layer
tf.random.set_seed=42
# 1.Create a model
model_3 = tf.keras.Sequential([
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(1)
])
# 2. Compile the model
model_3.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.mae,
     optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.01),
     metrics=["mae"])
# 3. Fit the model
model_3.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs = 100)
 Epoch 1/100
 Epoch 2/100
 Epoch 3/100
 Epoch 4/100
 Epoch 5/100
 Epoch 6/100
 Epoch 7/100
 Epoch 8/100
 Epoch 9/100
 Epoch 10/100
 Epoch 11/100
 Epoch 12/100
 Epoch 13/100
 Epoch 14/100
 Epoch 15/100
 Epoch 16/100
 Epoch 17/100
 Epoch 18/100
 Epoch 19/100
```

```
Epoch 20/100
  Epoch 21/100
  Epoch 22/100
  Epoch 23/100
  Epoch 24/100
  Epoch 25/100
  Epoch 26/100
  Epoch 27/100
  Epoch 28/100
  Epoch 29/100
  Epoch 30/100
# Check the results of our model with test data
model_3.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
  [1840.7301025390625, 1840.7301025390625]
# Let's try a model with more epochs
tf.random.set_seed=42
# 1.Create a model
model_4 = tf.keras.Sequential([
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(1)
])
# 2. Compile the model
model_4.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.mae,
       optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.005),
       metrics=["mae"])
# 3. Fit the model
model_4.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs = 300, verbose = 0)
  <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f0fb52ec8d0>
# Check the results of our model with test data
model_4.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
```

[1483.9737548828125, 1483.9737548828125]

```
# Let's try a model with more epochs
tf.random.set_seed=42
# 1.Create a model
model_5 = tf.keras.Sequential([
   tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
   tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
   tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
   tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
   tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
   tf.keras.layers.Dense(30, activation="relu"),
   tf.keras.layers.Dense(100, activation="relu"),
   tf.keras.layers.Dense(100, activation="relu"),
   tf.keras.layers.Dense(1)
])
# 2. Compile the model
model_5.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.mae,
               optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.005),
               metrics=["mae"])
# 3. Fit the model
model_5.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs = 300, verbose = 0)
    <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f0faed81410>
# Check the results of our model with test data
model_5.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
    [1556.093017578125, 1556.093017578125]
# Now let's compare all our models
all_models = [["model_1", tf.metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, tf.squeeze(model_1.predict(X_test))).n
             ["model_2", tf.metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, tf.squeeze(model_2.predict(X_test))).n
             ["model_3", tf.metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, tf.squeeze(model_3.predict(X_test))).n
             ["model_4", tf.metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, tf.squeeze(model_4.predict(X_test))).n
             ["model_5", tf.metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, tf.squeeze(model_5.predict(X_test))).n
models_df = pd.DataFrame(all_models, columns=["model", "mae", "mse"])
models df
```

model mae mse

Preprocessing data (normalization and standardization)

To prepare our data, we can use the scikit learn's MinMaxScalar

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insurance.head()

charges	region	smoker	children	bmi	sex	age	
16884.92400	southwest	yes	0	27.900	female	19	0
1725.55230	southeast	no	1	33.770	male	18	1
4449.46200	southeast	no	3	33.000	male	28	2
21984.47061	northwest	no	0	22.705	male	33	3
3866.85520	northwest	no	0	28.880	male	32	4

```
from sklearn.compose import make_column_transformer
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, OneHotEncoder
# Create column transformer
ct = make_column_transformer(
    (MinMaxScaler(), ["age", "bmi", "children"]),
    (OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown="ignore"), ["sex", "smoker", "region"])
)
# Set X and y again
X = insurance.drop("charges", axis=1)
y = insurance["charges"]
# Split the data again into train and test sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
# Fit the column transformer with our training data
ct.fit(X_train)
# Transforming training and test data with MinMaxScalar and OneHotEncoder
X_train_normal = ct.transform(X_train)
X_test_normal = ct.transform(X_test)
```

# Let's check how our data looks like now
X\_train.loc[0]

```
age 19
sex female
bmi 27.9
children 0
smoker yes
region southwest
Name: 0, dtype: object
```

```
X_train_normal[0]
     array([0.60869565, 0.10734463, 0.4 , 1.
                      , 0.
                                             , 1.
                                                         , 0.
                                 , 0.
            0.
                      1)
# Let's check the shapes
X_train.shape, X_train_normal.shape
     ((1070, 6), (1070, 11))
Let's build a neural network model to fit on our normalized and encoded data set
# Set random seed
tf.random.set seed = 42
# 1. Create a model
model = tf.keras.Sequential([
     tf.keras.layers.Dense(100, activation="relu"),
      tf.keras.layers.Dense(100, activation="relu"),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation="relu"),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(1)
])
# 2. Compile the model
model.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.mae,
              optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.001),
              metrics=["mae"])
# 3. Fit the model
model.fit(X_train_normal, y_train, epochs=200, verbose=0)
     <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f0f996ae210>
#Evaluate the model
model.evaluate(X_test_normal, y_test)
     9/9 [============] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 1589.6372 - mae: 1589.6372
     [1589.63720703125, 1589.63720703125]
```

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