

```
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 import tensorflow as tf
3 import numpy as np
4 import pandas as pd
5 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
6 from sklearn.utils import shuffle
7 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
8
9 # Reading the dataset
10 def read_dataset():
11     df = pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\Saurabh\\PycharmProjects\\Neural Network Tu
12     # print(len(df.columns))
13     X = df[df.columns[0:4]].values
14     y = df[df.columns[4]]
15
16     # Encode the dependent variable
17     encoder = LabelEncoder()
18     encoder.fit(y)
19     y = encoder.transform(y)
20     Y = one_hot_encode(y)
21     print(X.shape)
22     return (X, Y)
```

```
25 # Define the encoder function.
```

```
26 def one_hot_encode(labels):
```

```
27     n_labels = len(labels)
```

```
28     n_unique_labels = len(np.unique(labels))
```

```
29     one_hot_encode = np.zeros((n_labels, n_unique_labels))
```

```
30     one_hot_encode[np.arange(n_labels), labels] = 1
```

```
31     return one_hot_encode
```

```
32  
33  
34 # Read the dataset
```

```
35 X, Y = read_dataset()
```

```
36  
37 # Shuffle the dataset to mix up the rows.
```

```
38 X, Y = shuffle(X, Y, random_state=1)
```

```
39  
40 # Convert the dataset into train and test part
```

```
41 train_x, test_x, train_y, test_y = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.20, ra
```

```
42  
43 # Inspect the shape of the training and testing.
```

```
44 print(train_x.shape)
```

```
45 print(train_y.shape)
```

```
46 print(test_x.shape)
```

```
46 print(test_x.shape)
47
48 # Define the important parameters and variable to work with the tensors
49 learning_rate = 0.3
50 training_epochs = 100
51 cost_history = np.empty(shape=[1], dtype=float)
52 n_dim = X.shape[1]
53 print("n_dim", n_dim)
54 n_class = 2
55 model_path = "C:\\Users\\Saurabh\\PycharmProjects\\Neural Network Tutorial\\"
56
57 # Define the number of hidden layers and number of neurons for each layer
58 n_hidden_1 = 10
59 n_hidden_2 = 10
60 n_hidden_3 = 10
61 n_hidden_4 = 10
62
63 x = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, n_dim])
64 W = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([n_dim, n_class]))
65 b = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([n_class]))
66 y_ = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, n_class])
```

```
69 # Define the model
70 def multilayer_perceptron(x, weights, biases):
71
72     # Hidden layer with RELU activationsd
73     layer_1 = tf.add(tf.matmul(x, weights['h1']), biases['b1'])
74     layer_1 = tf.nn.sigmoid(layer_1)
75
76     # Hidden layer with sigmoid activation
77     layer_2 = tf.add(tf.matmul(layer_1, weights['h2']), biases['b2'])
78     layer_2 = tf.nn.sigmoid(layer_2)
79
80     # Hidden layer with sigmoid activation
81     layer_3 = tf.add(tf.matmul(layer_2, weights['h3']), biases['b3'])
82     layer_3 = tf.nn.sigmoid(layer_3)
83
84     # Hidden layer with RELU activation
85     layer_4 = tf.add(tf.matmul(layer_3, weights['h4']), biases['b4'])
86     layer_4 = tf.nn.relu(layer_4)
```

```
88 # Output layer with linear activation
89 out_layer = tf.matmul(layer_4, weights['out']) + biases['out']
90 return out_layer
```

```
91
92
93 # Define the weights and the biases for each layer
94
```

```
95 weights = {
96     'h1': tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([n_dim, n_hidden_1])),
97     'h2': tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([n_hidden_1, n_hidden_2])),
98     'h3': tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([n_hidden_2, n_hidden_3])),
99     'h4': tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([n_hidden_3, n_hidden_4])),
100     'out': tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([n_hidden_4, n_class]))
101 }
102 biases = {
103     'b1': tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([n_hidden_1])),
104     'b2': tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([n_hidden_2])),
105     'b3': tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([n_hidden_3])),
106     'b4': tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([n_hidden_4])),
107     'out': tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([n_class]))
```



```
150 #Plot Accuracy Graph
151 plt.plot(accuracy_history)
152 plt.xlabel('Epoch')
153 plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
154 plt.show()
155
156 # Print the final accuracy
157
158 correct_prediction = tf.equal(tf.argmax(y, 1), tf.argmax(y_, 1))
159 accuracy = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(correct_prediction, tf.float32))
160 print("Test Accuracy: ", (sess.run(accuracy, feed_dict={x: test_x, y_: test_
161
162 # Print the final mean square error
163
164 pred_y = sess.run(y, feed_dict={x: test_x})
165 mse = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(pred_y - test_y))
166 print("MSE: %.4f" % sess.run(mse))
```

```
108 }
109
110 # Initialize all the variables
111
112 init = tf.global_variables_initializer()
113
114 saver = tf.train.Saver()
115
116 # Call your model defined
117 y = multilayer_perceptron(x, weights, biases)
118
119 # Define the cost function and optimizer
120 cost_function = tf.reduce_mean(tf.nn.softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits(logits=
121 training_step = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate).minimize(co
122
123 sess = tf.Session()
124 sess.run(init)
125
```

```

116     }
117     return cost(x, weights, biases)
118
119     Define cost function and optimizer
120     cost_function = lambda x, w, b: tf.nn.softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits(logits=y, labels=y_)
121     optimizer = tf.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate).minimize(cost_function)
122
123
124
125
126     Calculate accuracy for each epoch
127
128
129
130
131     for epoch in range(training_epochs):
132         feed_dict = {x: train_x, y_: train_y}
133         _, cost = sess.run([optimizer, cost_function], feed_dict=feed_dict)
134         cost_history.append(cost)
135         correct_prediction = tf.equal(tf.argmax(y, 1), tf.argmax(y_, 1))

```



```
126 # Calculate the cost and the accuracy for each epoch
127
128 mse_history = []
129 accuracy_history = []
130
131 for epoch in range(training_epochs):
132     sess.run(training_step, feed_dict={x: train_x, y_: train_y})
133     cost = sess.run(cost_function, feed_dict={x: train_x, y_: train_y})
134     cost_history = np.append(cost_history, cost)
135     correct_prediction = tf.equal(tf.argmax(y, 1), tf.argmax(y_, 1))
136     accuracy = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(correct_prediction, tf.float32))
137     # print("Accuracy: ", (sess.run(accuracy, feed_dict={x: test_x, y_: test_y})))
138     pred_y = sess.run(y, feed_dict={x: test_x})
139     mse = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(pred_y - test_y))
140     mse_ = sess.run(mse)
141     mse_history.append(mse_)
142     accuracy = (sess.run(accuracy, feed_dict={x: train_x, y_: train_y}))
143     accuracy_history.append(accuracy)
144
145     print('epoch : ', epoch, ' - ', 'cost: ', cost, " - MSE: ", mse_, "- Tr
146
```

```
146
147 save_path = saver.save(sess, model_path)
148 print("Model saved in file: %s" % save_path)
149
150 #Plot Accuracy Graph
151 plt.plot(accuracy_history)
152 plt.xlabel('Epoch')
153 plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
154 plt.show()
155
156 # Print the final accuracy
157
158 correct_prediction = tf.equal(tf.argmax(y, 1), tf.argmax(y_, 1))
159 accuracy = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(correct_prediction, tf.float32))
```

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156 # Print the final accuracy
157
158 correct_prediction = tf.equal(tf.argmax(y, 1), tf.argmax(y_, 1))
159 accuracy = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(correct_prediction, tf.float32))
160 print("Test Accuracy: ", (sess.run(accuracy, feed_dict={x: test_x, y_: test_
161
162 # Print the final mean square error
163
164 pred_y = sess.run(y, feed_dict={x: test_x})
165 mse = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(pred_y - test_y))
166 print("MSE: %.4f" % sess.run(mse))
```