# Ungraded Lab: Predicting Sunspots with Neural Networks

In the remaining labs for this week, you will move away from synthetic time series and start building models for real world data. In particular, you will train on the Sunspots dataset: a monthly record of sunspot numbers from January 1749 to July 2018. You will first build a deep neural network here composed of dense layers. This will act as your baseline so you can compare it to the next lab where you will use a more complex architecture.

Let's begin!

#### **Imports**

You will use the same imports as before with the addition of the csy module. You will need this to parse the CSV file containing the dataset.

```
In [1]: import tensorflow as tf
   import numpy as np
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   import csv
```

#### Utilities

You will only have the plot\_series() dataset here because you no longer need the synthetic data generation functions.

```
In [2]: def plot_series(x, y, format="-", start=0, end=None,
                        title=None, xlabel=None, ylabel=None, legend=None ):
            Visualizes time series data
              x (array of int) - contains values for the x-axis
              y (array of int or tuple of arrays) - contains the values for the y-axis
              format (string) - line style when plotting the graph
              label (string) - tag for the line
              start (int) - first time step to plot
              end (int) - last time step to plot
              title (string) - title of the plot
              xlabel (string) - label for the x-axis
              ylabel (string) - label for the y-axis
              legend (list of strings) - legend for the plot
            # Setup dimensions of the graph figure
            plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
            # Check if there are more than two series to plot
            if type(y) is tuple:
              # Loop over the y elements
              for y_curr in y:
                # Plot the x and current y values
                {\tt plt.plot(x[start:end], y\_curr[start:end], format)}
              # Plot the x and y values
              plt.plot(x[start:end], y[start:end], format)
            # Label the x-axis
            plt.xlabel(xlabel)
            # Label the y-axis
            plt.ylabel(ylabel)
            # Set the Legend
            if legend:
              plt.legend(legend)
            # Set the title
            plt.title(title)
            # Overlay a grid on the graph
            plt.grid(True)
            # Draw the graph on screen
            plt.show()
```

#### Download and Preview the Dataset

You can now download the dataset and inspect the contents. The link in class is from Laurence's repo but we also hosted it in the link below.

```
In [3]: # Download the dataset
!wget -nc https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow-1-public/course4/Sunspots.csv
```

File 'Sunspots.csv' already there; not retrieving.

Running the cell below, you'll see that there are only three columns in the dataset:

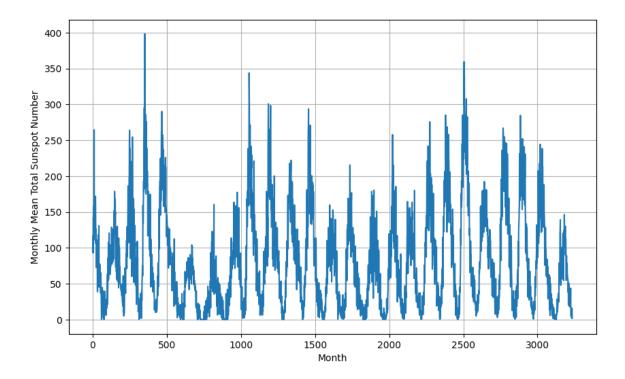
- 1. untitled column containing the month number
- 2. Date which has the format YYYY-MM-DD
- 3. Mean Total Sunspot Number

```
In [4]: # Preview the dataset
!head Sunspots.csv
```

```
,Date,Monthly Mean Total Sunspot Number 0,1749-01-31,96.7
1,1749-02-28,104.3
2,1749-03-31,116.7
3,1749-04-30,92.8
4,1749-05-31,141.7
5,1749-06-30,139.2
6,1749-07-31,158.0
7,1749-08-31,110.5
8,1749-09-30,126.5
```

For this lab and the next, you will only need the month number and the mean total sunspot number. You will load those into memory and convert it to arrays that represents a time series.

```
In [5]: # Initialize lists
        time_step = []
        sunspots = []
        # Open CSV file
        with open('./Sunspots.csv') as csvfile:
          # Initialize reader
          reader = csv.reader(csvfile, delimiter=',')
          # Skip the first line
          next(reader)
          # Append row and sunspot number to lists
          for row in reader:
            {\tt time\_step.append(int(row[0]))}
            \verb|sunspots.append(float(row[2]))|\\
        # Convert lists to numpy arrays
        time = np.array(time_step)
        series = np.array(sunspots)
        # Preview the data
        plot_series(time, series, xlabel='Month', ylabel='Monthly Mean Total Sunspot Number')
```



### Split the Dataset

Next, you will split the dataset into training and validation sets. There are 3235 points in the dataset and you will use the first 3000 for training.

```
In [6]: # Define the split time
    split_time = 3000

# Get the train set
    time_train = time[:split_time]
    x_train = series[:split_time]

# Get the validation set
    time_valid = time[split_time:]
    x_valid = series[split_time:]
```

## Prepare Features and Labels

You can then prepare the dataset windows as before. The window size is set to 30 points (equal to 2.5 years) but feel free to change later on if you want to experiment.

```
In [7]: def windowed_dataset(series, window_size, batch_size, shuffle_buffer):
             """Generates dataset windows
            Args:
              series (array of float) - contains the values of the time series
              window\_size (int) - the number of time steps to include in the feature
              batch_size (int) - the batch size
              shuffle buffer(int) - buffer size to use for the shuffle method
             dataset (TF Dataset) - TF Dataset containing time windows
            # Generate a TF Dataset from the series values
            dataset = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices(series)
            # Window the data but only take those with the specified size
            dataset = dataset.window(window size + 1, shift=1, drop remainder=True)
            # Flatten the windows by putting its elements in a single batch
            dataset = dataset.flat_map(lambda window: window.batch(window_size + 1))
            # Create tuples with features and labels
            dataset = dataset.map(lambda window: (window[:-1], window[-1]))
            # Shuffle the windows
            dataset = dataset.shuffle(shuffle_buffer)
```

```
# Create batches of windows
dataset = dataset.batch(batch_size)

# Optimize the dataset for training
dataset = dataset.cache().prefetch(1)

return dataset
```

```
In [8]: # Parameters
    window_size = 30
    batch_size = 32
    shuffle_buffer_size = 1000

# Generate the dataset windows
    train_set = windowed_dataset(x_train, window_size, batch_size, shuffle_buffer_size)
```

#### Build the Model

The model will be 3-layer dense network as shown below.

#### Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 30)	930
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	310
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1)	11

Total params: 1,251 (4.89 KB)

Trainable params: 1,251 (4.89 KB)

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

### Tune the Learning Rate

You can pick a learning rate by running the same learning rate scheduler code from previous labs.

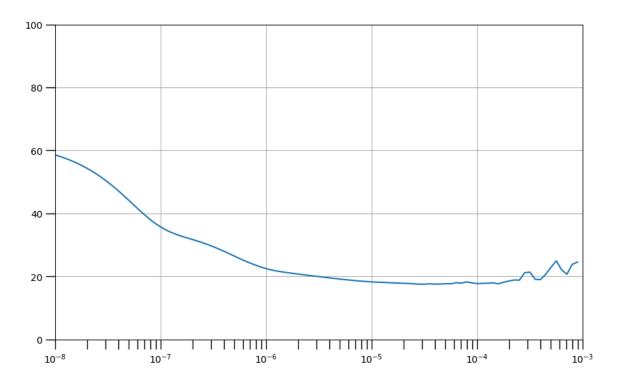
```
In [10]: # Set the learning rate scheduler
         lr_schedule = tf.keras.callbacks.LearningRateScheduler(
             lambda epoch: 1e-8 * 10**(epoch / 20))
         # Initialize the optimizer
         optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(momentum=0.9)
         # Set the training parameters
         model.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.Huber(), optimizer=optimizer)
         # Train the model
         history = model.fit(train_set, epochs=100, callbacks=[lr_schedule])
       WARNING: All log messages before absl::InitializeLog() is called are written to STDERR
       I0000 00:00:1745446178.871988 30792 service.cc:145] XLA service 0x7c110000a230 initialized for platform CUDA (this does not guara
       ntee that XLA will be used). Devices:
       I0000 00:00:1745446178.872825 30792 service.cc:153] StreamExecutor device (0): NVIDIA A10G, Compute Capability 8.6
            51/Unknown 1s 3ms/step - loss: 53.3019
       I0000 00:00:1745446179.579299 30792 device_compiler.h:188] Compiled cluster using XLA! This line is logged at most once for the
       lifetime of the process.
```

93/93		2s	6ms/step -	10	oss: 5	5.1225 -	16	earning_rate: 1.	0000e-08
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	2/100	<b>0</b> s	751us/sten	_	loss:	54.6505	_	learning_rate:	1.1220e-08
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	3/100							learning_rate:	
Epoch	4/100								
	5/100							learning_rate:	
	6/100							learning_rate:	
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	7/100							learning_rate:	
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	8/100	0s	734us/step	-	loss:	51.3071	-	learning_rate:	1.9953e-08
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	9/100	0s	726us/step	-	loss:	50.4076	-	<pre>learning_rate:</pre>	2.2387e-08
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	10/100	0s	771us/step	-	loss:	49.4352	-	learning_rate:	2.5119e-08
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	11/100	0s	762us/step	-	loss:	48.3740	-	learning_rate:	2.8184e-08
93/93		0s	748us/step	-	loss:	47.2309	-	learning_rate:	3.1623e-08
93/93		0s	752us/step	-	loss:	46.0027	-	learning_rate:	3.5481e-08
93/93		0s	740us/step	-	loss:	44.6798	-	learning_rate:	3.9811e-08
93/93		0s	727us/step	-	loss:	43.2797	-	learning_rate:	4.4668e-08
93/93		0s	736us/step	-	loss:	41.8520	-	learning_rate:	5.0119e-08
93/93		0s	738us/step	-	loss:	40.4045	-	learning_rate:	5.6234e-08
93/93		0s	721us/step	-	loss:	38.9533	-	learning_rate:	6.3096e-08
93/93		0s	722us/step	-	loss:	37.5629	-	learning_rate:	7.0795e-08
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	19/100	0s	750us/step	-	loss:	36.2016	-	learning_rate:	7.9433e-08
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	20/100	0s	751us/step	-	loss:	34.9788	-	learning_rate:	8.9125e-08
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	21/100	0s	745us/step	_	loss:	33.9053	-	learning_rate:	1.0000e-07
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	22/100	0s	741us/step	_	loss:	32.9742	-	learning_rate:	1.1220e-07
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	23/100	0s	743us/step	_	loss:	32.2089	-	learning_rate:	1.2589e-07
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	24/100	0s	735us/step	_	loss:	31.5788	-	learning_rate:	1.4125e-07
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	25/100	0s	738us/step	_	loss:	31.0358	_	learning_rate:	1.5849e-07
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	26/100	0s	731us/step	_	loss:	30.5646	_	learning_rate:	1.7783e-07
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	27/100							learning_rate:	
	28/100							learning_rate:	
	29/100							learning_rate:	
	30/100							learning_rate:	
-	31/100							learning_rate:	
Epoch	32/100								
	33/100							learning_rate:	
	34/100							learning_rate:	
	35/100							learning_rate:	
	36/100							learning_rate:	
	37/100							learning_rate:	
	38/100							learning_rate:	
	39/100							learning_rate:	
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	40/100	0s	729us/step	-	loss:	22.9322	-	learning_rate:	7.9433e-07
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	41/100	0s	735us/step	-	loss:	22.4234	-	learning_rate:	8.9125e-07
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	42/100	0s	713us/step	-	loss:	21.9676	-	learning_rate:	1.0000e-06
93/93		0s	719us/step	-	loss:	21.5839	-	learning_rate:	1.1220e-06

	43/100								
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	44/100	0s	747us/step	-	loss:	21.2859	-	learning_rate:	1.2589e-06
93/93		0s	736us/step	-	loss:	21.0300	-	<pre>learning_rate:</pre>	1.4125e-06
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	45/100 	0s	725us/step	_	loss:	20.8061	_	learning_rate:	1.5849e-06
Epoch	46/100								
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	47/100	ØS.	/19us/step	-	loss:	20.5994	-	learning_rate:	1.//83e-06
93/93 Enoch		0s	738us/step	-	loss:	20.4076	-	<pre>learning_rate:</pre>	1.9953e-06
93/93	48/100	0s	728us/step	-	loss:	20.2202	-	learning_rate:	2.2387e-06
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	49/100	0s	739us/step	_	loss:	20.0335	_	learning_rate:	2.5119e-06
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	50/100								
	51/100	62	/30us/step	-	1055.	19.0555	-	learning_rate:	2.01040-00
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	52/100	0s	744us/step	-	loss:	19.6841	-	learning_rate:	3.1623e-06
93/93		0s	744us/step	-	loss:	19.5060	-	<pre>learning_rate:</pre>	3.5481e-06
93/93	53/100	0s	733us/step	-	loss:	19.3211	-	learning_rate:	3.9811e-06
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	54/100	<b>0</b> s	750us/sten	_	loss:	19.1599	_	learning_rate:	4.4668e-06
Epoch	55/100								
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	56/100	05	/65us/step	-	1055:	18.9860	-	<pre>learning_rate:</pre>	2.01196-00
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	57/100	0s	761us/step	-	loss:	18.8047	-	learning_rate:	5.6234e-06
93/93		0s	749us/step	-	loss:	18.6450	-	<pre>learning_rate:</pre>	6.3096e-06
93/93		0s	774us/step	-	loss:	18.4664	-	learning_rate:	7.0795e-06
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	59/100 	0s	755us/step	-	loss:	18.3190	_	learning_rate:	7.9433e-06
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	60/100	۵c	772us/sten	_	1000	18 1975	_	learning_rate:	8 91250-06
Epoch	61/100								
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	62/100	0s	758us/step	-	loss:	18.0657	-	<pre>learning_rate:</pre>	1.0000e-05
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	63/100	0s	729us/step	-	loss:	17.9759	-	learning_rate:	1.1220e-05
93/93		0s	735us/step	-	loss:	17.8951	-	learning_rate:	1.2589e-05
93/93		0s	724us/step	-	loss:	17.8090	-	learning_rate:	1.4125e-05
93/93	65/100	0s	733us/step	-	loss:	17.7228	_	learning_rate:	1.5849e-05
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	66/100	0s	727us/step	_	loss:	17.6416	_	learning_rate:	1.7783e-05
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	67/100							learning_rate:	
Epoch	68/100								
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	69/100	0s	703us/step	-	loss:	17.5761	-	<pre>learning_rate:</pre>	2.2387e-05
93/93 Enoch	70/100	0s	753us/step	-	loss:	17.4956	-	<pre>learning_rate:</pre>	2.5119e-05
93/93		0s	760us/step	-	loss:	17.4184	-	<pre>learning_rate:</pre>	2.8184e-05
93/93	71/100	0s	761us/step	-	loss:	17.4127	-	learning_rate:	3.1623e-05
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	72/100	0s	748us/step	_	loss:	17.4420	_	learning_rate:	3.5481e-05
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	73/100							learning_rate:	
Epoch	74/100								
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	75/100	ØS.	/43us/step	-	loss:	17.4239	-	learning_rate:	4.4668e-05
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	76/100	0s	752us/step	-	loss:	17.4890	-	learning_rate:	5.0119e-05
93/93 Enoch	77/100	0s	755us/step	-	loss:	17.5174	-	<pre>learning_rate:</pre>	5.6234e-05
93/93		0s	743us/step	-	loss:	17.9423	-	learning_rate:	6.3096e-05
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	78/100	0s	739us/step	-	loss:	17.7957	_	learning_rate:	7.0795e-05
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	79/100	0s	733us/sten	_	loss:	17.9843	_	<pre>learning_rate:</pre>	7.9433e-05
	80/100							learning_rate:	
Epoch	81/100								
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	82/100	0s	731us/step	-	loss:	17.4891	-	learning_rate:	1.0000e-04
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	83/100	0s	734us/step	-	loss:	17.5478	-	<pre>learning_rate:</pre>	1.1220e-04
93/93		0s	713us/step	-	loss:	17.5019	-	<pre>learning_rate:</pre>	1.2589e-04
∟poch	84/100								

```
- 0s 740us/step - loss: 17.6458 - learning_rate: 1.4125e-04
        93/93 -
        Epoch 85/100
        93/93
                                  - 0s 718us/step - loss: 17.5317 - learning_rate: 1.5849e-04
        Epoch 86/100
        93/93 -
                                  - 0s 734us/step - loss: 17.5086 - learning_rate: 1.7783e-04
        Epoch 87/100
        93/93
                                  - 0s 736us/step - loss: 17.7165 - learning_rate: 1.9953e-04
        Epoch 88/100
        93/93
                                  - 0s 744us/step - loss: 17.7900 - learning_rate: 2.2387e-04
        Epoch 89/100
        93/93
                                  - 0s 739us/step - loss: 18.2583 - learning_rate: 2.5119e-04
        Epoch 90/100
        93/93
                                  - 0s 735us/step - loss: 18.6401 - learning_rate: 2.8184e-04
        Epoch 91/100
        93/93
                                  - 0s 714us/step - loss: 21.8398 - learning_rate: 3.1623e-04
        Epoch 92/100
        93/93 •
                                  - 0s 718us/step - loss: 18.1356 - learning_rate: 3.5481e-04
        Epoch 93/100
        93/93
                                  - 0s 713us/step - loss: 18.4450 - learning_rate: 3.9811e-04
        Epoch 94/100
        93/93 -
                                  - 0s 753us/step - loss: 20.2958 - learning_rate: 4.4668e-04
        Epoch 95/100
        93/93 •
                                  - 0s 764us/step - loss: 22.2458 - learning_rate: 5.0119e-04
        Epoch 96/100
        93/93
                                  - 0s 851us/step - loss: 21.4302 - learning_rate: 5.6234e-04
        Epoch 97/100
        93/93 -
                                  - 0s 780us/step - loss: 21.7769 - learning_rate: 6.3096e-04
        Epoch 98/100
                                  - 0s 737us/step - loss: 20.0682 - learning_rate: 7.0795e-04
        93/93
        Epoch 99/100
        93/93 -
                                  - 0s 767us/step - loss: 23.7053 - learning_rate: 7.9433e-04
        Epoch 100/100
        93/93 -
                                  - 0s 766us/step - loss: 24.6913 - learning_rate: 8.9125e-04
In [11]: # Define the Learning rate array
         lrs = 1e-8 * (10 ** (np.arange(100) / 20))
         # Set the figure size
         plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
         # Set the arid
         plt.grid(True)
         # Plot the loss in log scale
         plt.semilogx(lrs, history.history["loss"])
         # Increase the tickmarks size
         plt.tick_params('both', length=10, width=1, which='both')
         # Set the plot boundaries
         plt.axis([1e-8, 1e-3, 0, 100])
```

Out[11]: (1e-08, 0.001, 0.0, 100.0)



#### Train the Model

# Set the training parameters

# Train the model

history = model.fit(train\_set,epochs=100)

Once you've picked a learning rate, you can rebuild the model and start training.

93/93	1/100	1s	4ms/step -	10	oss: 2	7.6002 -	ma	ae: 28	3.0969
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	2/100	95	837us/step	_	loss:	19.9820	_	mae:	20.4762
Epoch	3/100								
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	4/100	ØS	845us/step	-	loss:	18.7744	-	mae:	19.26//
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	5/100	0s	839us/step	-	loss:	18.2252	-	mae:	18.7186
93/93 Enoch	6/100	0s	828us/step	-	loss:	17.9134	-	mae:	18.4082
93/93		0s	807us/step	-	loss:	17.6354	-	mae:	18.1285
93/93	7/100	0s	818us/step	-	loss:	17.4432	-	mae:	17.9371
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	8/100	0s	830us/step	_	loss:	17.3308	_	mae:	17.8219
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	9/100	0s	827us/step	_	loss:	17.2602	_	mae:	17.7529
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	10/100		832us/step						
Epoch	11/100								
	12/100		846us/step						
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	13/100	0s	838us/step	-	loss:	17.0526	-	mae:	17.5430
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	14/100	0s	828us/step	-	loss:	16.9942	-	mae:	17.4847
93/93 Enoch	15/100	0s	840us/step	-	loss:	16.9497	-	mae:	17.4401
93/93		0s	834us/step	-	loss:	16.9100	-	mae:	17.4007
93/93		0s	840us/step	-	loss:	16.8976	-	mae:	17.3881
93/93		0s	836us/step	-	loss:	16.8723	-	mae:	17.3622
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	18/100	0s	792us/step	-	loss:	16.8476	-	mae:	17.3384
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	19/100	0s	806us/step	-	loss:	16.8172	-	mae:	17.3087
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	20/100	0s	844us/step	-	loss:	16.7961	-	mae:	17.2883
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	21/100	0s	836us/step	_	loss:	16.7969	_	mae:	17.2879
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	22/100	0s	833us/step	_	loss:	16.7633	_	mae:	17.2560
	23/100		817us/step						
	24/100		820us/step						
Epoch	25/100								
	26/100		840us/step						
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	27/100	Øs	839us/step	-	loss:	16.7053	-	mae:	17.1969
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	28/100	0s	823us/step	-	loss:	16.6945	-	mae:	17.1866
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	29/100	0s	824us/step	-	loss:	16.6705	-	mae:	17.1632
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	30/100	0s	828us/step	-	loss:	16.6536	-	mae:	17.1456
93/93		0s	822us/step	-	loss:	16.6607	-	mae:	17.1538
93/93		0s	823us/step	-	loss:	16.6098	-	mae:	17.1020
93/93		0s	809us/step	-	loss:	16.6365	-	mae:	17.1284
93/93		0s	843us/step	-	loss:	16.6002	-	mae:	17.0930
93/93	34/100	0s	829us/step	-	loss:	16.5956	-	mae:	17.0874
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	35/100	0s	844us/step	_	loss:	16.5704	_	mae:	17.0621
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	36/100	0s	832us/step	-	loss:	16.5811	-	mae:	17.0723
	37/100		828us/step						
	38/100		818us/step						
	39/100		830us/step						
Epoch	40/100								
	41/100		840us/step						
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	42/100	0s	839us/step	-	loss:	16.5518	-	mae:	17.0449

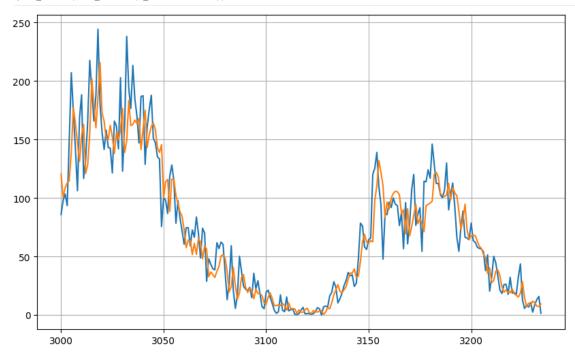
93/93		0s	819us/step	_	loss:	16.5367	_	mae:	17.0295
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	43/100	95	814us/step	_	loss:	16.5339	_	mae:	17.0261
-	44/100		814us/step						
-	45/100		831us/step						
-	46/100		•						
Epoch	47/100		837us/step						
	48/100		835us/step						
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	49/100	0s	850us/step	-	loss:	16.4951	-	mae:	16.9863
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	50/100	0s	842us/step	-	loss:	16.4859	-	mae:	16.9767
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	51/100	0s	822us/step	-	loss:	16.4808	-	mae:	16.9708
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	52/100	0s	830us/step	-	loss:	16.4734	-	mae:	16.9642
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	53/100	0s	813us/step	-	loss:	16.4631	-	mae:	16.9539
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	54/100	0s	814us/step	-	loss:	16.4574	-	mae:	16.9487
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	55/100	0s	788us/step	-	loss:	16.4784	-	mae:	16.9698
<b>93/93</b> Epoch	56/100	0s	758us/step	-	loss:	16.4833	-	mae:	16.9756
93/93		0s	785us/step	-	loss:	16.4793	-	mae:	16.9712
93/93		0s	779us/step	-	loss:	16.4487	-	mae:	16.9402
93/93		0s	778us/step	-	loss:	16.4443	-	mae:	16.9351
93/93		0s	787us/step	-	loss:	16.4602	-	mae:	16.9520
93/93		0s	780us/step	-	loss:	16.4429	-	mae:	16.9341
93/93		0s	791us/step	-	loss:	16.4413	-	mae:	16.9319
93/93		0s	783us/step	-	loss:	16.4467	-	mae:	16.9369
93/93		0s	805us/step	-	loss:	16.4324	-	mae:	16.9227
93/93		0s	790us/step	-	loss:	16.4202	-	mae:	16.9110
93/93		0s	800us/step	-	loss:	16.4187	-	mae:	16.9089
93/93		0s	789us/step	-	loss:	16.4603	-	mae:	16.9491
93/93		0s	793us/step	-	loss:	16.4281	-	mae:	16.9166
93/93		0s	818us/step	-	loss:	16.4120	-	mae:	16.9015
93/93		0s	822us/step	-	loss:	16.4089	-	mae:	16.8975
93/93		0s	757us/step	-	loss:	16.3946	-	mae:	16.8837
93/93		0s	809us/step	-	loss:	16.3890	-	mae:	16.8778
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	72/100	0s	819us/step	-	loss:	16.3791	-	mae:	16.8678
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	73/100	0s	792us/step	-	loss:	16.3724	-	mae:	16.8615
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	74/100	0s	854us/step	-	loss:	16.3807	-	mae:	16.8706
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	75/100	0s	861us/step	-	loss:	16.3975	-	mae:	16.8874
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	76/100	0s	849us/step	_	loss:	16.3710	-	mae:	16.8597
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	77/100	0s	834us/step	_	loss:	16.3550	_	mae:	16.8441
Epoch <b>93/93</b>	78/100		843us/step						
	79/100		840us/step						
	80/100		825us/step						
-	81/100		793us/step						
-	82/100		784us/step						
	83/100		783us/step						
22/23		US	, 05u3/31eb	-	1035.	10.3200	_	mac.	10.0100

```
Epoch 84/100
93/93
                           0s 802us/step - loss: 16.3648 - mae: 16.8550
Epoch 85/100
93/93
                           0s 809us/step - loss: 16.3548 - mae: 16.8430
Fnoch 86/100
93/93
                          - 0s 789us/step - loss: 16.3176 - mae: 16.8072
Epoch 87/100
93/93
                          - 0s 831us/step - loss: 16.3518 - mae: 16.8410
Epoch 88/100
93/93 -
                          - 0s 838us/step - loss: 16.3571 - mae: 16.8461
Epoch 89/100
93/93
                          - 0s 839us/step - loss: 16.3347 - mae: 16.8224
Epoch 90/100
93/93
                         - 0s 829us/step - loss: 16.3276 - mae: 16.8152
Epoch 91/100
93/93
                          - 0s 823us/step - loss: 16.3045 - mae: 16.7935
Epoch 92/100
93/93
                          - 0s 831us/step - loss: 16.3135 - mae: 16.8015
Fnoch 93/100
93/93
                          - 0s 855us/step - loss: 16.3038 - mae: 16.7937
Epoch 94/100
93/93
                          - 0s 826us/step - loss: 16.2962 - mae: 16.7857
Epoch 95/100
93/93
                         - 0s 795us/step - loss: 16.2995 - mae: 16.7895
Epoch 96/100
93/93
                          - 0s 790us/step - loss: 16.2959 - mae: 16.7840
Epoch 97/100
93/93
                         - 0s 801us/step - loss: 16.2939 - mae: 16.7813
Epoch 98/100
                          - 0s 803us/step - loss: 16.3019 - mae: 16.7888
93/93
Epoch 99/100
93/93
                          - 0s 800us/step - loss: 16.3015 - mae: 16.7902
Epoch 100/100
                          - 0s 797us/step - loss: 16.3021 - mae: 16.7899
93/93
```

#### **Model Prediction**

Now see if the model generates good results. If you used the default parameters of this notebook, you should see the predictions follow the shape of the ground truth with an MAE of around 15.

```
In [14]: def model forecast(model, series, window size, batch size):
             """Uses an input model to generate predictions on data windows
             Args:
               model (TF Keras Model) - model that accepts data windows
               series (array of float) - contains the values of the time series
               window_size (int) - the number of time steps to include in the window
              batch size (int) - the batch size
             Returns:
               forecast (numpy array) - array containing predictions
             # Generate a TF Dataset from the series values
             dataset = tf.data.Dataset.from tensor slices(series)
             # Window the data but only take those with the specified size
             dataset = dataset.window(window_size, shift=1, drop_remainder=True)
             # Flatten the windows by putting its elements in a single batch
             dataset = dataset.flat_map(lambda w: w.batch(window_size))
             # Create batches of windows
             dataset = dataset.batch(batch_size).prefetch(1)
             # Get predictions on the entire dataset
             forecast = model.predict(dataset, verbose=0)
             return forecast
```



In [16]: # Compute the MAE
 print(tf.keras.metrics.mae(x\_valid, results).numpy())

14.920012

# Wrap Up

In this lab, you built a relatively simple DNN to forecast sunspot numbers for a given month. We encourage you to tweak the parameters or train longer and see the best results you can get. In the next lab, you will build a more complex model and you evaluate if the added complexity translates to better or worse results.