11 주. Keras D	1 주. Keras DNN			
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Q1 (3점) 10 장의 예제 소스코드를 활용하여 liver.csv 데이터셋에 대한 classification 모델을 만들고 테스트 하시오. (train:test = 6:4) 첫번째 컬럼이 class label

Source code:

```
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.utils import np utils
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
import pandas
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
dataframe
pandas.read csv("C:/Users/82104/Desktop/deeplearning/dataset/liver.csv
")
dataset = dataframe.values
X = dataset[:, 1:7].astype(float)
Y = dataset[:, 0]
encoder = LabelEncoder()
encoder.fit(Y)
encoded Y = encoder.transform(Y)
dummy y = np utils.to categorical(encoded Y)
train_X, test_X, train_y, test_y = train_test_split(X, dummy_y,
test size=0.4, random state=321)
epochs = 50
batch size = 10
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(10, input dim=6, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(10, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(2, activation='softmax'))
model.summary()
```

실행화면 캡쳐:

```
Model: "sequential 8"
Layer (type)
                          Output Shape
                                                 Param #
dense_24 (Dense)
                          (None, 10)
dense_25 (Dense)
                          (None, 10)
                                                 110
 dense_26 (Dense)
                          (None, 2)
                                                 22
______
Total params: 202
Trainable params: 202
Non-trainable params: 0
1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0,
1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0]
Test loss: 0.7007268071174622
Test accuracy: 0.6449275612831116
```

Q2 (3점) 예제에 hidden layer 를 한층 더 추가 하되 node 수는 8로 하고, activation 은 relu 함수를 적용하여 테스트 하시오 (liver.csv 데이터셋)

Source code:

```
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.utils import np utils
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.model selection import train_test_split
import pandas
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
dataframe
pandas.read csv("C:/Users/82104/Desktop/deeplearning/dataset/liver.csv
dataset = dataframe.values
X = dataset[:, 1:7].astype(float)
Y = dataset[:, 0]
encoder = LabelEncoder()
encoder.fit(Y)
encoded Y = encoder.transform(Y)
dummy y = np utils.to categorical(encoded Y)
train_X, test_X, train_y, test_y = train_test_split(X, dummy_y,
test size=0.4, random state=321)
epochs = 50
batch size = 10
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(8, input dim=6, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(8, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(8, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(2, activation='softmax'))
model.summary()
model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
              optimizer='adam',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
disp = model.fit(train X, train y,
                 batch size=batch size,
                 epochs=epochs,
                 verbose=1,
                 validation data=(test X, test y))
pred = model.predict(test X)
```

```
y_classes = [np.argmax(y, axis=None, out=None) for y in pred]
print(y_classes)

score = model.evaluate(test_X, test_y, verbose=0)
print('Test loss: ', score[0])
print('Test accuracy: ', score[1])
```

실행화면 캡쳐:

```
Model: "sequential_11"
                     Output Shape
Layer (type)
                                        Param #
dense_35 (Dense)
                     (None, 8)
dense_36 (Dense)
                    (None, 8)
                                       72
dense_37 (Dense)
                     (None, 8)
                                       72
dense_38 (Dense)
                     (None, 2)
                                       18
Total params: 218
Trainable params: 218
Non-trainable params: 0
[0,\ 1,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 1,\ 0,\ 1,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 1,\ 1,\ 0,\ 0,\ 1,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 1,\ 1,\ 0,\ 0,\ 1,
0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1,
0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0,
```

Q2 (4점) 2 번문제에서 epoch 를 100, 150, 200 으로 변경하여 시행한 뒤 변경전과 결과(test dataset 에 대한 loss, accuracy)를 비교하여 보시오. (epoch 200 의 경우는 학습곡선 그래프 제시)

Source code:

Test loss: 0.6668049097061157 Test accuracy: 0.5724637508392334

```
")
dataset = dataframe.values
X = dataset[:, 1:7].astype(float)
Y = dataset[:, 0]
encoder = LabelEncoder()
encoder.fit(Y)
encoded Y = encoder.transform(Y)
dummy y = np utils.to categorical(encoded Y)
train X, test_X, train_y, test_y = train_test_split(X, dummy_y,
test size=0.4, random state=321)
epochs = 200
batch size = 10
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(8, input dim=6, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(8, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(8, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(2, activation='softmax'))
model.summary()
model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
              optimizer='adam',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
disp = model.fit(train X, train y,
                 batch size=batch size,
                 epochs=epochs,
                 verbose=1,
                 validation data=(test_X, test_y))
pred = model.predict(test X)
y classes = [np.argmax(y, axis=None, out=None) for y in pred]
print(y classes)
score = model.evaluate(test X, test y, verbose=0)
print('Test loss: ', score[0])
print('Test accuracy: ', score[1])
plt.plot(disp.history['accuracy'])
plt.plot(disp.history['val accuracy'])
plt.title('model accuracy')
plt.ylabel('accuracy')
plt.xlabel('epoch')
```

```
plt.legend(['train', 'test'], loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```

실행화면 캡쳐:

epoch=100

```
Test loss: 0.6271327137947083
Test accuracy: 0.6376811861991882
```

epoch=150

```
Test loss: 0.6492846012115479
Test accuracy: 0.6594203114509583
```

epoch=200

Test loss: 0.5010697245597839 Test accuracy: 0.7753623127937317

