Simple Housing Dataset

Create a regression model that predicts the price of boston house

```
!wget https://storage.googleapis.com/nicksdemobucket/housing-data.csv
```

```
import pandas as pd
df= pd.read_csv('housing-data.csv')
```

df.head()

₽		sqft	bdrms	age	price
	0	2104	3	70	399900
	1	1600	3	28	329900
	2	2400	3	44	369000
	3	1416	2	49	232000
	4	3000	4	75	539900

df.describe()

 \Box

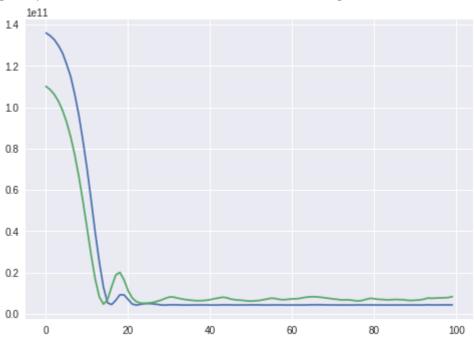
```
sqft
                              bdrms
                                                         price
                                            age
               47.000000 47.000000 47.000000
                                                     47.000000
      count
             0000 000054
                            0.470040
                                      40 744004
df.info()
     <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
     RangeIndex: 47 entries, 0 to 46
     Data columns (total 4 columns):
     saft
              47 non-null int64
     bdrms
              47 non-null int64
              47 non-null int64
     age
     price
              47 non-null int64
     dtypes: int64(4)
     memory usage: 1.5 KB
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
X = df.iloc[:,:3] #X
X.shape
    (47, 3)
y = df.iloc [:,3:] #y
y.shape
    (47, 1)
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
from tensorflow.train import AdamOptimizer
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(60, input_shape=(3,), activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(60, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense (1))
model.compile(optimizer=AdamOptimizer(0.01),
              loss ='mean_squared_error',
             metrics=['mean_absolute_error'])
    WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/kera
     Instructions for updating:
     Use tf.cast instead.
h = model.fit(X, y, epochs=100,batch_size=16, validation_split=0.2)
Гэ
```

Train on 37 samples, validate on 10 samples WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/ops/ Instructions for updating: Use tf.cast instead. Epoch 1/100 Epoch 2/100 37/37 [================] - 0s 364us/sample - loss: 134570994494.2703 -Epoch 3/100 Epoch 4/100 37/37 [=============] - 0s 377us/sample - loss: 129851645509.1892 -Epoch 5/100 37/37 [===============] - 0s 313us/sample - loss: 126279999709.4054 -Epoch 6/100 Epoch 7/100 37/37 [===============] - 0s 408us/sample - loss: 114874362132.7568 -Epoch 8/100 37/37 [===============] - 0s 359us/sample - loss: 106137831368.6487 -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 Enoch 27/100

```
h.history.keys()
```

```
dict_keys(['loss', 'mean_absolute_error', 'val_loss', 'val_mean_absolute_error'])
```

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Binary Classification

Create a binary classifier for the titanic dataset, will person x survive?

!wget https://storage.googleapis.com/nicksdemobucket/titanic-train.csv

import pandas as pd
df= pd.read_csv('titanic-train.csv')

df.head()

₽		PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	
	0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.
	1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.
	•	2	A	0	Heikkinen,	famala	00.0	0	0	STON/O2.	7

df.describe()

₽		PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Age	SibSp	Parch	F
	count	891.000000	891.000000	891.000000	714.000000	891.000000	891.000000	891.000
	mean	446.000000	0.383838	2.308642	29.699118	0.523008	0.381594	32.204
	std	257.353842	0.486592	0.836071	14.526497	1.102743	0.806057	49.693
	min	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.420000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000
	25%	223.500000	0.000000	2.000000	20.125000	0.000000	0.000000	7.910
	50%	446.000000	0.000000	3.000000	28.000000	0.000000	0.000000	14.454
	75%	668.500000	1.000000	3.000000	38.000000	1.000000	0.000000	31.000
	max	891.000000	1.000000	3.000000	80.000000	8.000000	6.000000	512.329

data = df.drop(['Name','Ticket','Fare','Cabin', 'Embarked','Age'],axis =1)
data.head()

₽		PassengerId	Survived Pclass		Sex	SibSp	Parch
	0	1	0	3	male	1	0
	1	2	1	1	female	1	0
	2	3	1	3	female	0	0
	3	4	1	1	female	1	0
	4	5	0	3	male	0	0

```
Assignment #Week 3 - Colaboratory
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
label_encoder_sex = LabelEncoder()
data.iloc[: , 3] = label_encoder_sex.fit_transform(data.iloc[:,3]) #data.iloc[:,3]
data ordered = data[['PassengerId','Sex','SibSp','Parch','Pclass','Survived']]
data ordered.head()
С⇒
         PassengerId Sex SibSp Parch Pclass
                                                     Survived
                                          0
                                                   3
                                                              0
      0
                     1
                          1
                                  1
      1
                     2
                          0
                                  1
                                          0
                                                   1
                                                              1
                     3
      2
                          0
                                          0
                                                   3
                                                              1
      3
                     4
                          0
                                  1
                                          0
                                                   1
                                                              1
```

```
5
                                                                                                                        0
                                                                                                                                                   0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         0
                       4
                                                                                             1
                                                                                                                                                                                   3
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
from tensorflow.train import AdamOptimizer
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
X = data ordered.iloc[:,:5] #X
X.shape
                   (891, 5)
y = data_ordered.iloc[:,5:] #y
y.shape
                  (891, 1)
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
 sc = StandardScaler()
X = sc.fit_transform(X)
                 /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/sklearn/preprocessing/data.py:645: DataConvers
                           return self.partial fit(X, y)
                   /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:464: DataConversionWarning: DataConv
                           return self.fit(X, **fit_params).transform(X)
 import keras
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
model = Sequential()
```

model.add(Dense(output_dim = 10, init = 'uniform', activation='relu',input_dim

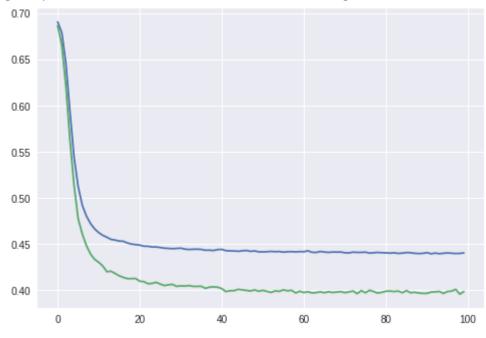
```
Train on 712 samples, validate on 179 samples
 Epoch 1/100
 Epoch 2/100
 Epoch 3/100
 Epoch 4/100
 Epoch 5/100
 Epoch 6/100
 Epoch 7/100
 Epoch 8/100
 Epoch 9/100
 -----1 - 0s 74us/s+on - loss 0 4722 - acc 0 7079
h.history.keys()
```

dict_keys(['val_loss', 'val_acc', 'loss', 'acc'])

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot(h.history['loss'])
plt.plot(h.history['val_loss'])
```

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-poc., 20, 100

MNIST

See how well a fully connected Neural Network performs on MNSIT

```
from tensorflow.keras import datasets
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = datasets.mnist.load_data()
     Downloading data from <a href="https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/mni">https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/mni</a>
     import pandas as pd
x train.shape
     (60000, 28, 28)
x train = x train.reshape(60000, 784)
x_{\text{test}} = x_{\text{test.reshape}} (10000, 784)
y_train = pd.get_dummies(y_train)
y_test = pd.get_dummies(y_test)
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(20,input_shape=(784,), activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(20,input_shape=(784,), activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
model.compile (optimizer='adam',
              loss= 'categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
h = model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=100, batch_size=16,validation_split=0.2)
 Г⇒
```

```
Train on 48000 samples, validate on 12000 samples
 WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/ops/
 Instructions for updating:
 Use tf.cast instead.
 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
 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot(h.history['loss'])
plt.plot(h.history['val loss'])
plt.plot(h.history['acc'])
```

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[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f44b219a048>]

