Deep Learning

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
    import numpy as np
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    %matplotlib inline
    import seaborn as sns
    sns.set_context('poster')
    import random
    from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

from project_helper import *
```

Separate Data Subsets

```
In [2]: # read source data
df = pd.DataFrame.from_csv('../data/merged/all_data_2006_to_2016.csv', index_col=None)
```

```
In [3]: # seed for consistent splits
        random.seed(1636)
        # all idxs
        idxs = list(range(len(df)))
        # shuffle and split
        random.shuffle(idxs)
        split = int(len(idxs)*0.7)
        train all = idxs[:split]
        test all = idxs[split:]
        # idxs of outliers
        outlier idxs = list((df.MSA abbr == 'NEW ORLEANS LA').nonzero()[0])
        outlier idxs += list(((df.MSA abbr == 'MEMPHIS TN') & (df.year == 2016)).nonzero()[0])
        outlier idxs += list(((df.MSA abbr == 'BATON ROUGE LA') & (df.year == 2007)).nonzero()[0])
        # cleaned idxs
        train idxs = [idx for idx in train all if idx not in outlier idxs]
        test idxs = [idx for idx in test all if idx not in outlier idxs]
```

```
In [4]: # get labels because these don't need to change

label = 'murder_per_100_k'
y = df[label]

y_train = y.iloc[train_idxs]
y_test = y.iloc[test_idxs]

print('Train Len:\t {} \nTest Len:\t {}'.format(len(y_train),len(y_test)))
```

Train Len: 640 Test Len: 276

```
In [5]: # drop irrelevant columns
        x features df = df.drop(['MSA orig', 'MSA corr', 'MSA abbr', 'murder per 100 k'], axis=1)
        # standardize, fitting only on training rows
        standardizer = StandardScaler().fit(x features df.iloc[train idxs])
        x features = pd.DataFrame(standardizer.transform(x features df), columns=x features df.columns)
        # train test split
        x train = x features.iloc[train idxs]
        x test = x features.iloc[test idxs]
        print('Train X and y match: {}'.format(len(x train)==len(y train)))
        print('Test X and y match: {}'.format(len(x test)==len(y test)))
        print('\nNumber of Predictors: {}'.format(len(x train.columns)))
        print('\nFEATURE NAMES:')
        for name in x train.columns:
            print(' -'+name)
        Train X and y match: True
        Test X and y match: True
        Number of Predictors: 9
        FEATURE NAMES:
         -vear
         -now married except separated
         -less than high school diploma
         -unmarried portion of women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in past 12 months
         -households with food stamp snap benefits
         -percentage married-couple family
         -percentage female householder no husband present family
         -poverty all people
         -house median value (dollars)
```

Fitting The Models

```
In [6]: | from keras.layers import Dense
        from keras.models import Sequential
        from keras import backend as K
        from sklearn.metrics import r2 score
        Using TensorFlow backend.
In [7]: def regression dnn(n layers, layer width):
            Makes a simple feed forward network with n layers identical
            layers, each of width layer width
            model = Sequential()
            # input layer
            model.add(Dense(layer width, activation='elu', input dim=9))
            # add more layers
            for i in range(n layers-1):
                model.add(Dense(layer width, activation='elu'))
            # output layer
            model.add(Dense(1, activation=None))
```

return model
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```
In [8]: class keras wrapper:
            Wraps a keras regression model for minimal compatibility
            with sklearn APIs such that it will work with our bootstrap
            procedure.
            1 1 1
            def init (self, n layers, layer width, model gen):
                # can accept different model types via different
                # generating functions
                self.model = model gen(n layers, layer width)
            def fit(self, x train, y train):
                # compiles and fits the model, returns self
                self.model.compile(loss='mse', optimizer='nadam')
                  = self.model.fit(x train, y train, epochs=10, verbose=0)
                return self
            def score(self, X, y):
                # uses sklearn r2 score function
                preds = self.model.predict(X)
                return r2 score(y, preds)
```

```
In [9]: # instantiate and fit models
def make_models(x_train, y_train):
    md = dict()

# reset tensorflow graph for performance
K.clear_session()

md['dnn_1'] = keras_wrapper(1,16, regression_dnn).fit(x_train, y_train)
md['dnn_2'] = keras_wrapper(2,16, regression_dnn).fit(x_train, y_train)
md['dnn_3'] = keras_wrapper(4,32, regression_dnn).fit(x_train, y_train)
md['dnn_4'] = keras_wrapper(8,32, regression_dnn).fit(x_train, y_train)
md['dnn_5'] = keras_wrapper(16,32, regression_dnn).fit(x_train, y_train)
return md
```

Accuracy Results





