```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.datasets import boston housing
from sklearn import preprocessing
import plotly.graph objects as go
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
(train x,train y),(test x,test y)=boston housing.load data()
     Downloading data from <a href="https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/boston">https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/boston</a> housing.npz
     57026/57026 [============ ] - Os Ous/step
print("Train Shape :",train x.shape)
print("Test Shape :",test x.shape)
print("Training Sample :",train x[0])
print("Training Target Sample :",train v[0])
     Train Shape : (404, 13)
     Test Shape : (102, 13)
     Training Sample : [ 1.23247
                                                 8.14
                                                                      0.538
                                                                                 6.142
                                                                                           91.7
                                                 396.9
        3.9769
                 4.
                            307.
                                       21.
                                                            18.72
     Training Target Sample: 15.2
mean=train x.mean(axis=0)
std=train x.std(axis=0)
train x=(train x-mean)/std
test x=(test x-mean)/std
train x[0]
     array([-0.27224633, -0.48361547, -0.43576161, -0.25683275, -0.1652266,
             -0.1764426 , 0.81306188, 0.1166983 , -0.62624905, -0.59517003,
              1.14850044, 0.44807713, 0.8252202 ])
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense

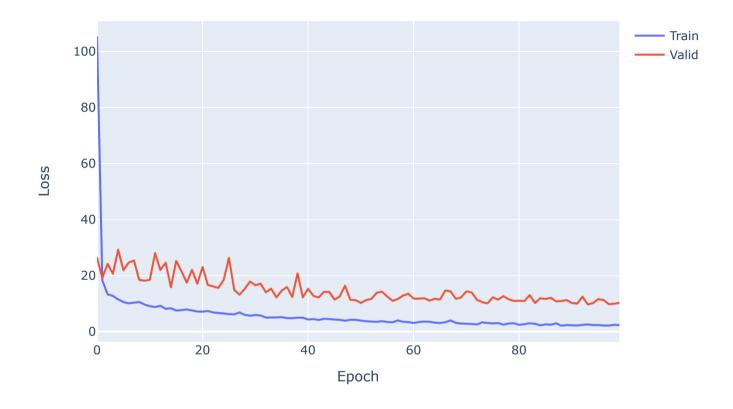
def HousePricePredictionModel():
    model=Sequential()
    model.add(Dense(128,activation='relu',input_shape=(train_x[0].shape),name='dense_1')) #128 Neurons
    model.add(Dense(64,activation='relu',name='dense_2')) #64 Neurons
    model.add(Dense(1,activation='linear',name='dense_output')) #1 Neuron
    model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mse', metrics=['mae'])
    model.summary()
    return model

model=HousePricePredictionModel()
history=model.fit(x=train_x,y=train_y,epochs=100,batch_size=1,verbose=1,validation_data=(test_x,test_y))
```

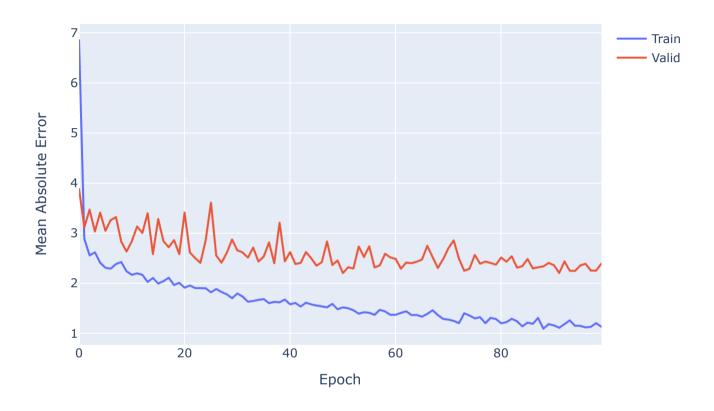
```
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 85/100
Epoch 86/100
404/404 [================ ] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 2.6953 - mae: 1.2196 - val loss: 11.7692 - val mae: 2.4890
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 90/100
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 92/100
Epoch 93/100
Epoch 94/100
Epoch 95/100
Epoch 96/100
Epoch 97/100
Epoch 98/100
Epoch 99/100
Epoch 100/100
```

test x[8]

```
array([-0.39570978, -0.48361547, 2.13815109, -0.25683275, 0.20183093,
           -0.43176465, 0.85606329, -0.81539201, -0.85646254, -1.31131055,
            0.28394328, 0.24795926, 0.71618792])
test input=[[-0.39570978, -0.48361547, 2.13815109, -0.25683275, 0.20183093,
       -0.43176465, 0.85606329, -0.81539201, -0.85646254, -1.31131055,
       0.28394328, 0.24795926, 0.71618792]]
print("Actual Output :",test y[8])
print("Predicted Output :",model.predict(test input))
    Actual Output : 20.5
    1/1 [======= ] - 0s 112ms/step
    Predicted Output : [[17.897112]]
fig = go.Figure()
fig.add trace(go.Scattergl(y=history.history['loss'],name='Train'))
fig.add trace(go.Scattergl(y=history.history['val loss'],name='Valid'))
fig.update layout(height=500, width=700,xaxis title='Epoch',yaxis title='Loss')
fig.show()
```



```
fig = go.Figure()
fig.add_trace(go.Scattergl(y=history.history['mae'],name='Train'))
fig.add_trace(go.Scattergl(y=history.history['val_mae'],name='Valid'))
fig.update_layout(height=500, width=700,xaxis_title='Epoch',yaxis_title='Mean Absolute Error')
fig.show()
```



Mean squared error on test data : 10.371269226074219 Mean absolute error on test data : 2.398691415786743

```
from sklearn.metrics import r2 score
y dl=model.predict(test x)
r2=r2 score(test y,y dl)
print('R2 Score :',r2)
    4/4 [======== ] - 0s 6ms/step
    R2 Score: 0.87541098462976
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error, mean absolute error, r2 score
lr model=LinearRegression()
lr model.fit(train x,train y)
     ▼ LinearRegression
     LinearRegression()
y pred=lr model.predict(test x)
mse lr=mean squared error(test y,y pred)
mae lr=mean absolute error(test y,y pred)
r2=r2_score(test_y,y_pred)
print('Mean squared error on test data :',mse lr)
print('Mean absolute error on test data :',mae lr)
print('R2 Score :',r2)
    Mean squared error on test data: 23.19559925642298
    Mean absolute error on test data : 3.4641858124067175
     R2 Score: 0.7213535934621552
```