

Lab Objectives

Implementation of Neural Network using Keras Sequential API

Fine-Tuning Keras Neural Network

Keras Sequential API

Model Building Steps:

- Specify Architecture:
 - Number of Neurons in Input Layer
 - Number of Neurons in Output Layer
 - Number of Hidden Layers, and Number of Neurons in each Hidden Layer
 - type of Activation functions used
- Compile the Model:
 - Specify Optimizer to control learning rate
 - Specify Loss function: Depends on Type of problem
- Fit the Model:
 - Backpropagation with Gradient Descent to update the weights
- Perform Predictions

Code to Build a Keras Model

```
n_cols = predictors.shape[1]
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(100, activation='relu', input_shape=(n_cols,)))
model.add(Dense(100, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(1))
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error')
model.fit(predictors, target)
```

Regression using Neural Networks via Keras Sequential API

- Import hourly_wages.csv, and print first five rows
- Separate the target and features
- Get the Number of features
- Build a Keras Model with following Architecture:
 - Input shape must be equal to number of features
 - There must be three hidden layers, first with 128 neurons, second with 64 and third with 32 neurons, all with relu activation
 - Add one output layer with one neuron
- Compile the Model with adam optimizer and mean_squared_error as the loss (As you are working with regression)
- Fit the model

Classification using Neural Networks via Keras Sequential API

- Import titanic_all_numeric.csv, and print first five rows
- Separate the target and features
- Get the Number of features
- Build a Keras Model with following Architecture:
 - Input shape must be equal to number of features
 - There must be five hidden layers, first with 128 neurons, second with 64, third with 32 neurons, fourth with 16 neurons and fifth with 8 neurons, all with relu activation
 - Add one output layer with two neurons and softmax activation
- Compile the Model with adam optimizer and categorical_crossentropy as the loss (As you are working with Classification), set metric argument to accuracy
- Fit the model