# Coding Companion for Intuitive Deep Learning Part 1 (Annotated)

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Additional Annotations in Italics (or additional Python comments) by Kayla Bandy

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In this notebook, we'll go through the code for the coding companion for Intuitive Deep Learning Part 1 (Part 1a, Part 1b) to create your very first neural network to predict whether the house price is below or above median value. We will go through the following in this notebook:

- Exploring and Processing the Data
- Building and Training our Neural Network
- Visualizing Loss and Accuracy
- Adding Regularization to our Neural Network

The code is annotated throughout the notebook and you simply need to download the dataset here, put the dataset in the same folder as this notebook and run the code cells below. Note that the results you get might differ slightly from the blogpost as there is a degree of randomness in the way we split our dataset as well as the initialization of our neural network.

This Jupyter Notebook will take us through 3 neural network examples, with the first one being relatively simple. The 2nd example shows exagerrated overfitting while the 3rd example takes the 2nd example and implements some common strategies to reduce over-fitting.

### **Exploring and Processing the Data**

We first have to read in the CSV file that we've been given. We'll use a package called pandas for that:

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd

In [2]: df = pd.read_csv('housepricedata.csv')

In [3]: #View some of the dataset to see the structure of the data
#Measurements are in sq ft
df
```

•		LotArea	OverallQual	OverallCond	TotalBsmtSF	FullBath	HalfBath	BedroomAbvGr	TotRmsAbvGrd	Firep
	0	8450	7	5	856	2	1	3	8	
	1	9600	6	8	1262	2	0	3	6	
	2	11250	7	5	920	2	1	3	6	
	3	9550	7	5	756	1	0	3	7	
	4	14260	8	5	1145	2	1	4	9	
	1455	7917	6	5	953	2	1	3	7	
	1456	13175	6	6	1542	2	0	3	7	
	1457	9042	7	9	1152	2	0	4	9	
	1458	9717	5	6	1078	1	0	2	5	
	1459	9937	5	6	1256	1	1	3	6	

1460 rows × 11 columns

Out[3]:

The dataset that we have now is in what we call a pandas dataframe. To convert it to an array, simply access its values:

```
In [4]:
         #Create an array from the DataFrame values
         dataset = df.values
In [5]:
         #View some of the dataset to see the structure of the data
         dataset
         array([[ 8450,
                            7,
                                    5, ...,
                                                      548,
                                                               1],
Out[5]:
                          6, 8, ...,
7, 5, ...,
                [ 9600,
                                    8, ...,
                                                      460,
                                                               1],
                                                      608,
                                                               1],
                [11250,
                . . . ,
                [ 9042,
                            7,
                                    9, ...,
                                                      252,
                                                               1],
                [ 9717,
                            5,
                                    6, ...,
                                                 0,
                                                      240,
                                                               0],
                                                      276,
                                                               0]], dtype=int64)
                [ 9937,
                            5,
                                    6, ...,
                                                 0,
```

Now, we split the dataset into our input features and the label we wish to predict.

```
In [6]: #Select the first 10 columns into input features (X)
    #Select the 11th column into the predictor label (Y)
    X = dataset[:,0:10]
    Y = dataset[:,10]
```

Normalizing our data is very important, as we want the input features to be on the same order of magnitude to make our training easier. We'll use a min-max scaler from scikit-learn which scales our data to be between 0 and 1.

Rescaling variables is conceptually similar to Z-scores from statistics, where a value is displayed in relation to the mean of a group of values.

In [7]: from sklearn import preprocessing

```
In [8]:
        #This function will scale or convert the dataset's features
        #to values between 0 and 1
        min_max_scaler = preprocessing.MinMaxScaler()
        X scale = min max scaler.fit transform(X)
In [9]: #View how the data changed after scaling
        X scale
        array([[0.0334198 , 0.66666667, 0.5
                                                 , ..., 0.5
Out[9]:
                0.3864598 ],
               [0.03879502, 0.5555556, 0.875
                                                , ..., 0.33333333, 0.33333333,
                0.32440056],
               [0.04650728, 0.66666667, 0.5
                                                 , ..., 0.33333333, 0.333333333,
                0.42877292],
               [0.03618687, 0.66666667, 1.
                                                 , ..., 0.58333333, 0.66666667,
                0.17771509],
               [0.03934189, 0.44444444, 0.625
                                                 , ..., 0.25 , 0.
                0.16925247],
               [0.04037019, 0.44444444, 0.625
                                                 , ..., 0.33333333, 0.
                0.19464034]])
```

Lastly, we wish to set aside some parts of our dataset for a validation set and a test set. We use the function train\_test\_split from scikit-learn to do that.

We use the train\_test\_split function twice since we want to sub-split the validation and test set.

```
In [10]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

In [11]: #Split total data into 70% training and 30% validation & test
    X_train, X_val_and_test, Y_train, Y_val_and_test = train_test_split(X_scale, Y, test_size=0.3)

In [12]: #Split validation & test dataset into 50% validation and test each
    #of the original 30% dataset (15% each)
    X_val, X_test, Y_val, Y_test = train_test_split(X_val_and_test, Y_val_and_test, test_size=0.5)

In [13]: #View the dimensions of the resulting datasets
    print(X_train.shape, X_val.shape, X_test.shape, Y_train.shape, Y_val.shape, Y_test.shape)
    (1022, 10) (219, 10) (219, 10) (1022,) (219,)
```

## **Building and Training Our First Neural Network**

We will be using Keras to build our architecture. Let's import the code from Keras that we will need to use:

```
In [14]: from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
```

We will be using the Sequential model, which means that we merely need to describe the layers above in sequence. Our neural network has three layers:

- Hidden layer 1: 32 neurons, ReLU activation
- Hidden layer 2: 32 neurons, ReLU activation
- Output Layer: 1 neuron, Sigmoid activation

Now that we've got our architecture specified, we need to find the best numbers for it. Before we start our training, we have to configure the model by

- Telling it what algorithm you want to use to do the optimization (we'll use stochastic gradient descent)
- Telling it what loss function to use (for binary classification, we will use binary cross entropy)
- Telling it what other metrics you want to track apart from the loss function (we want to track accuracy as well)

Loss functions numerically punish bad predictions and optimization algorithms are meant to minimize losses.

We do so below:

Training on the data is pretty straightforward and requires us to write one line of code. The function is called 'fit' as we are fitting the parameters to the data. We specify:

- what data we are training on, which is X\_train and Y\_train
- the size of our mini-batch
- how long we want to train it for (epochs)
- what our validation data is so that the model will tell us how we are doing on the validation data at each point.

This function will output a history, which we save under the variable hist. We'll use this variable a little later.

```
Epoch 1/100
0.7186 - val acc: 0.4612
Epoch 2/100
7063 - val acc: 0.4612
Epoch 3/100
6982 - val_acc: 0.4612
Epoch 4/100
6918 - val_acc: 0.4612
Epoch 5/100
6864 - val acc: 0.4521
Epoch 6/100
6819 - val_acc: 0.5205
Epoch 7/100
6776 - val acc: 0.6484
Epoch 8/100
6735 - val acc: 0.6986
Epoch 9/100
6692 - val acc: 0.7352
Epoch 10/100
6643 - val_acc: 0.7717
Epoch 11/100
6594 - val acc: 0.7808
Epoch 12/100
6544 - val acc: 0.7808
Epoch 13/100
6497 - val acc: 0.7854
Epoch 14/100
6450 - val acc: 0.7991
Epoch 15/100
6403 - val acc: 0.7991
Epoch 16/100
6352 - val acc: 0.8082
Epoch 17/100
6304 - val acc: 0.7900
Epoch 18/100
6253 - val_acc: 0.7945
Epoch 19/100
6196 - val acc: 0.8174
Epoch 20/100
6140 - val_acc: 0.8219
Epoch 21/100
```

```
6078 - val acc: 0.8265
Epoch 22/100
6017 - val acc: 0.8311
Epoch 23/100
5957 - val_acc: 0.8311
Epoch 24/100
5893 - val_acc: 0.8265
Epoch 25/100
5828 - val acc: 0.8174
Epoch 26/100
5748 - val acc: 0.8402
Epoch 27/100
5672 - val acc: 0.8447
Epoch 28/100
5593 - val_acc: 0.8447
Epoch 29/100
5511 - val acc: 0.8447
Epoch 30/100
5441 - val_acc: 0.8402
Epoch 31/100
5344 - val acc: 0.8447
Epoch 32/100
5257 - val_acc: 0.8493
Epoch 33/100
5173 - val acc: 0.8539
Epoch 34/100
5071 - val acc: 0.8584
Epoch 35/100
4992 - val acc: 0.8584
Epoch 36/100
4900 - val acc: 0.8584
Epoch 37/100
4820 - val acc: 0.8493
Epoch 38/100
4716 - val acc: 0.8676
Epoch 39/100
4631 - val acc: 0.8676
Epoch 40/100
4544 - val_acc: 0.8630
Epoch 41/100
4442 - val acc: 0.8767
```

Epoch 42/100

```
4362 - val_acc: 0.8767
Epoch 43/100
4285 - val_acc: 0.8767
Epoch 44/100
4206 - val acc: 0.8767
Epoch 45/100
4120 - val acc: 0.8767
Epoch 46/100
4031 - val acc: 0.8767
Epoch 47/100
3947 - val_acc: 0.8904
Epoch 48/100
3920 - val acc: 0.8721
Epoch 49/100
3828 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 50/100
3760 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 51/100
3699 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 52/100
3649 - val_acc: 0.8904
Epoch 53/100
3589 - val acc: 0.8950
Epoch 54/100
3524 - val acc: 0.8950
Epoch 55/100
3502 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 56/100
3467 - val_acc: 0.8858
Epoch 57/100
3408 - val_acc: 0.8904
Epoch 58/100
3384 - val acc: 0.8813
Epoch 59/100
3287 - val_acc: 0.8950
Epoch 60/100
3283 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 61/100
3248 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 62/100
```

3209 - val acc: 0.8904

```
Epoch 63/100
3157 - val acc: 0.8995
Epoch 64/100
3130 - val acc: 0.8950
Epoch 65/100
3101 - val_acc: 0.8904
Epoch 66/100
3089 - val_acc: 0.8858
Epoch 67/100
3055 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 68/100
3064 - val_acc: 0.8858
Epoch 69/100
2996 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 70/100
2982 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 71/100
2958 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 72/100
2942 - val_acc: 0.8858
Epoch 73/100
2928 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 74/100
2873 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 75/100
2889 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 76/100
2847 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 77/100
2847 - val_acc: 0.8858
Epoch 78/100
2853 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 79/100
2822 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 80/100
2811 - val_acc: 0.8904
Epoch 81/100
2778 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 82/100
2755 - val_acc: 0.8858
Epoch 83/100
```

```
2729 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 84/100
2747 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 85/100
2729 - val_acc: 0.8904
Epoch 86/100
2728 - val_acc: 0.8904
Epoch 87/100
2735 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 88/100
2747 - val acc: 0.8950
Epoch 89/100
2689 - val acc: 0.8950
Epoch 90/100
2675 - val_acc: 0.8950
Epoch 91/100
2711 - val acc: 0.8950
Epoch 92/100
2669 - val_acc: 0.8950
Epoch 93/100
2622 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 94/100
2652 - val_acc: 0.8950
Epoch 95/100
2692 - val acc: 0.8995
Epoch 96/100
2618 - val acc: 0.8995
Epoch 97/100
2669 - val acc: 0.8950
Epoch 98/100
2598 - val acc: 0.8995
Epoch 99/100
2602 - val acc: 0.8995
Epoch 100/100
2566 - val_acc: 0.8904
Evaluating our data on the test set:
```

7/7 [============= ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2890 - acc: 0.8767

#Get the model accuracy

0.8767123222351074

model.evaluate(X\_test, Y\_test)[1]

In [18]:

Out[18]:

### **Visualizing Loss and Accuracy**

Import the relevant package we need to do the visualization

```
In [19]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

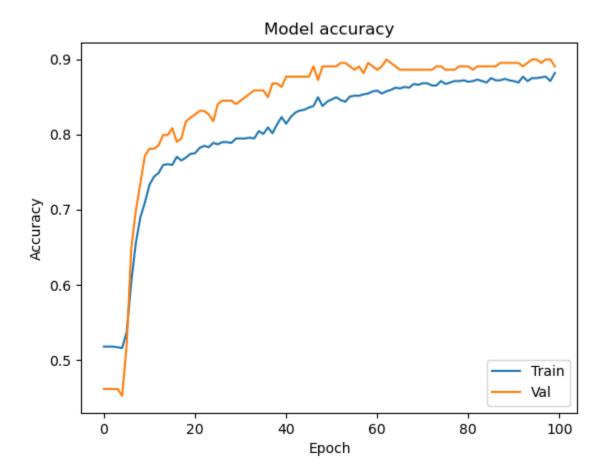
We want to visualize the training loss and the validation loss like this:

```
In [20]: plt.plot(hist.history['loss'])
   plt.plot(hist.history['val_loss'])
   plt.title('Model loss')
   plt.ylabel('Loss')
   plt.xlabel('Epoch')
   plt.legend(['Train', 'Val'], loc='upper right')
   plt.show()
```

# 0.7 - Model loss 0.7 - Val 0.6 - Val 0.7 - Val 0.8 - Val 0.9 - Val 0.9

We can also visualize the training accuracy and the validation accuracy like this:

```
In [21]: plt.plot(hist.history['acc'])
    plt.plot(hist.history['val_acc'])
    plt.title('Model accuracy')
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.legend(['Train', 'Val'], loc='lower right')
    plt.show()
```



### Adding Regularization to our Neural Network

We'll train a model which will overfit, which we call Model 2. This might take a few minutes.

There are 2 additional hidden layers in this model, all layers have 1000 neurons, and Adam is a common optimizer that reaches the lower loss function faster.

```
Epoch 1/100
0.3373 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 2/100
0.3039 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 3/100
0.3093 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 4/100
0.2830 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 5/100
0.2947 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 6/100
0.3111 - val_acc: 0.9132
Epoch 7/100
0.3269 - val_acc: 0.8995
Epoch 8/100
0.2939 - val acc: 0.9132
Epoch 9/100
0.3749 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 10/100
0.2871 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 11/100
0.4917 - val_acc: 0.8721
Epoch 12/100
0.3536 - val acc: 0.8995
Epoch 13/100
0.2979 - val_acc: 0.9132
Epoch 14/100
0.2991 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 15/100
0.3205 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 16/100
0.3263 - val acc: 0.9224
Epoch 17/100
0.3027 - val acc: 0.8950
Epoch 18/100
0.3553 - val_acc: 0.8995
Epoch 19/100
0.3415 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 20/100
0.3329 - val_acc: 0.9087
Epoch 21/100
```

```
0.3145 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 22/100
0.3045 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 23/100
0.2879 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 24/100
0.3155 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 25/100
0.3559 - val acc: 0.8995
Epoch 26/100
0.3146 - val acc: 0.8995
Epoch 27/100
0.3336 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 28/100
0.3198 - val_acc: 0.9087
Epoch 29/100
0.3383 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 30/100
0.3349 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 31/100
0.3411 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 32/100
0.3748 - val_acc: 0.9087
Epoch 33/100
0.3658 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 34/100
0.3255 - val_acc: 0.9132
Epoch 35/100
0.3620 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 36/100
0.3941 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 37/100
0.3963 - val_acc: 0.8904
Epoch 38/100
0.2992 - val_acc: 0.8904
Epoch 39/100
0.3165 - val acc: 0.8950
Epoch 40/100
0.4209 - val_acc: 0.8995
Epoch 41/100
0.3817 - val acc: 0.9224
Epoch 42/100
```

```
0.3944 - val acc: 0.9178
Epoch 43/100
0.4712 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 44/100
0.4340 - val acc: 0.8995
Epoch 45/100
0.3568 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 46/100
0.3704 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 47/100
0.3627 - val_acc: 0.9087
Epoch 48/100
0.4203 - val_acc: 0.9087
Epoch 49/100
0.3763 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 50/100
0.4688 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 51/100
0.4263 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 52/100
0.3500 - val_acc: 0.8950
Epoch 53/100
0.3489 - val acc: 0.8995
Epoch 54/100
0.4327 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 55/100
0.4887 - val_acc: 0.8995
Epoch 56/100
0.4765 - val_acc: 0.9087
Epoch 57/100
0.4386 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 58/100
0.5437 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 59/100
0.4130 - val_acc: 0.9178
Epoch 60/100
0.4360 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 61/100
0.4758 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 62/100
0.5729 - val acc: 0.9132
```

```
Epoch 63/100
0.4354 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 64/100
0.5650 - val_acc: 0.8995
Epoch 65/100
0.4152 - val acc: 0.9132
Epoch 66/100
0.3672 - val_acc: 0.8995
Epoch 67/100
0.5215 - val_acc: 0.9132
Epoch 68/100
0.5394 - val acc: 0.8950
Epoch 69/100
0.3956 - val_acc: 0.9087
Epoch 70/100
0.5476 - val acc: 0.8995
Epoch 71/100
0.4615 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 72/100
0.5581 - val_acc: 0.9132
Epoch 73/100
0.4443 - val_acc: 0.8995
Epoch 74/100
0.3535 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 75/100
0.4147 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 76/100
0.4984 - val acc: 0.9132
Epoch 77/100
0.4668 - val_acc: 0.9178
Epoch 78/100
0.5246 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 79/100
0.4890 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 80/100
0.5592 - val_acc: 0.9087
Epoch 81/100
0.6431 - val_acc: 0.8995
Epoch 82/100
0.6051 - val_acc: 0.9087
Epoch 83/100
```

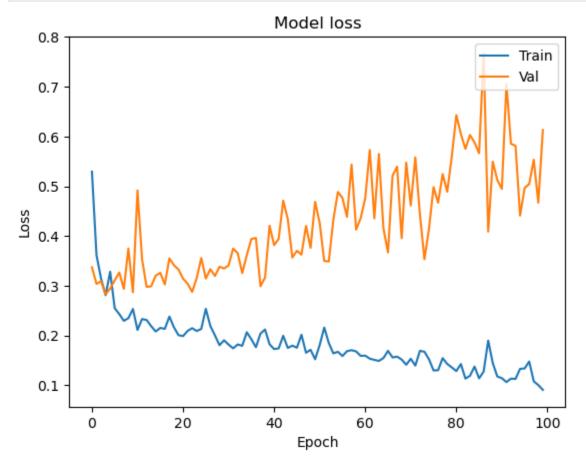
```
0.5751 - val acc: 0.8995
Epoch 84/100
0.6031 - val acc: 0.9132
Epoch 85/100
0.5880 - val_acc: 0.9087
Epoch 86/100
0.5663 - val acc: 0.8995
Epoch 87/100
0.7668 - val acc: 0.8950
Epoch 88/100
0.4090 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 89/100
0.5495 - val acc: 0.8995
Epoch 90/100
0.5126 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 91/100
0.4947 - val_acc: 0.9132
Epoch 92/100
0.7052 - val acc: 0.8950
Epoch 93/100
0.5853 - val acc: 0.9269
Epoch 94/100
0.5815 - val_acc: 0.8995
Epoch 95/100
0.4411 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 96/100
0.4967 - val_acc: 0.9087
Epoch 97/100
0.5045 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 98/100
0.5534 - val acc: 0.9132
Epoch 99/100
0.4671 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 100/100
0.6131 - val acc: 0.9087
```

Let's do the same visualization to see what overfitting looks like in terms of the loss and accuracy.

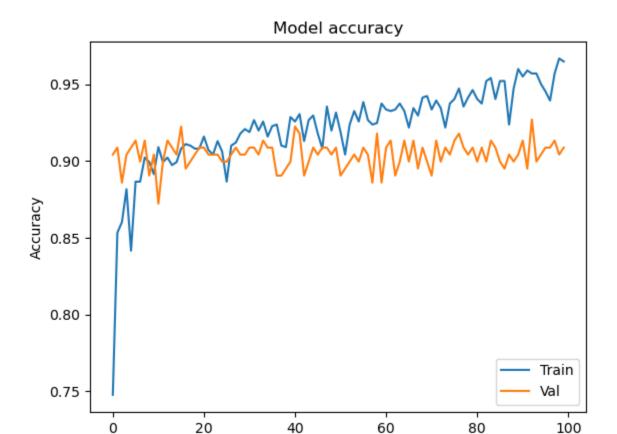
The loss for the Validation data continues to increase while the loss for the Training data reduces, which is a sign of overfitting.

```
In [23]: plt.plot(hist_2.history['loss'])
  plt.plot(hist_2.history['val_loss'])
  plt.title('Model loss')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Val'], loc='upper right')
plt.show()
```



```
In [24]: plt.plot(hist_2.history['acc'])
    plt.plot(hist_2.history['val_acc'])
    plt.title('Model accuracy')
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.legend(['Train', 'Val'], loc='lower right')
    plt.show()
```



To address the overfitting we see in Model 2, we'll incorporate L2 regularization and dropout in our third model here (Model 3).

Epoch

```
from keras.layers import Dropout
In [25]:
         from keras import regularizers
         #Change the model code to include Dropout and regularization to
In [26]:
         #include the the squared values of the parameters into the loss function
         #Dropout of 0.3 means a %30 probability of dropping out during training
         model 3 = Sequential([
             Dense(1000, activation='relu', kernel_regularizer=regularizers.12(0.01), input_shape=(10,)),
             Dropout(0.3),
             Dense(1000, activation='relu', kernel regularizer=regularizers.12(0.01)),
             Dropout(0.3),
             Dense(1000, activation='relu', kernel_regularizer=regularizers.12(0.01)),
             Dropout(0.3),
             Dense(1000, activation='relu', kernel regularizer=regularizers.12(0.01)),
             Dropout(0.3),
             Dense(1, activation='sigmoid', kernel_regularizer=regularizers.12(0.01)),
         ])
         model 3.compile(optimizer='adam',
In [27]:
                        loss='binary crossentropy',
                        metrics=['acc'])
         hist_3 = model_3.fit(X_train, Y_train,
                    batch_size=32, epochs=100,
                    validation data=(X val, Y val))
```

```
Epoch 1/100
3.8815 - val acc: 0.8265
Epoch 2/100
0.5977 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 3/100
0.4699 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 4/100
0.4638 - val_acc: 0.8995
Epoch 5/100
0.4374 - val acc: 0.8950
Epoch 6/100
0.4274 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 7/100
0.4397 - val_acc: 0.8904
Epoch 8/100
0.4230 - val acc: 0.8995
Epoch 9/100
0.4284 - val acc: 0.8950
Epoch 10/100
0.4210 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 11/100
0.4129 - val_acc: 0.9087
Epoch 12/100
0.4341 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 13/100
0.4096 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 14/100
0.4140 - val acc: 0.8950
Epoch 15/100
0.4188 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 16/100
0.4058 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 17/100
0.4249 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 18/100
0.4115 - val_acc: 0.8858
Epoch 19/100
0.4569 - val_acc: 0.8858
Epoch 20/100
0.4610 - val_acc: 0.8813
Epoch 21/100
```

```
0.4646 - val acc: 0.8813
Epoch 22/100
0.4409 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 23/100
0.4104 - val_acc: 0.9087
Epoch 24/100
0.4560 - val_acc: 0.8813
Epoch 25/100
0.4281 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 26/100
0.4389 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 27/100
0.4016 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 28/100
0.4014 - val_acc: 0.9087
Epoch 29/100
0.4197 - val_acc: 0.8995
Epoch 30/100
0.4011 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 31/100
0.4140 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 32/100
0.4132 - val_acc: 0.8995
Epoch 33/100
0.3995 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 34/100
0.4197 - val_acc: 0.8858
Epoch 35/100
0.4396 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 36/100
0.4157 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 37/100
0.4062 - val_acc: 0.8950
Epoch 38/100
0.4051 - val_acc: 0.9132
Epoch 39/100
0.4302 - val acc: 0.8995
Epoch 40/100
0.4018 - val_acc: 0.8995
Epoch 41/100
0.4135 - val acc: 0.8995
```

Epoch 42/100

```
0.4457 - val_acc: 0.8813
Epoch 43/100
0.4093 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 44/100
0.4321 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 45/100
0.4108 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 46/100
0.4005 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 47/100
0.4071 - val_acc: 0.9132
Epoch 48/100
0.4176 - val_acc: 0.8858
Epoch 49/100
0.4132 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 50/100
0.4007 - val acc: 0.9132
Epoch 51/100
0.4028 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 52/100
0.4029 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 53/100
0.4120 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 54/100
0.4021 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 55/100
0.4024 - val_acc: 0.8950
Epoch 56/100
0.4209 - val_acc: 0.8995
Epoch 57/100
0.4057 - val_acc: 0.8950
Epoch 58/100
0.4103 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 59/100
0.4201 - val_acc: 0.8995
Epoch 60/100
0.4006 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 61/100
0.4103 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 62/100
0.4490 - val acc: 0.8950
```

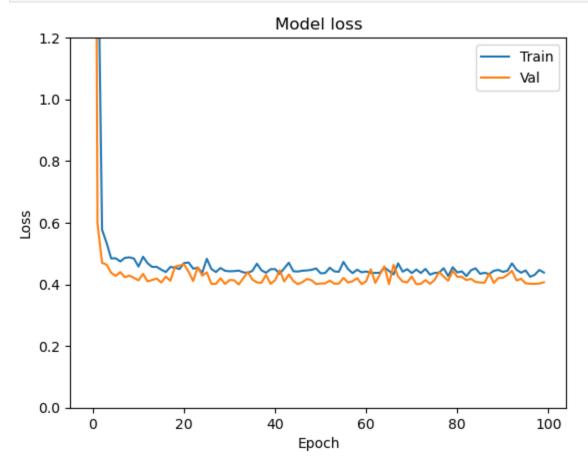
```
Epoch 63/100
0.4044 - val acc: 0.9132
Epoch 64/100
0.4322 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 65/100
0.4583 - val acc: 0.8813
Epoch 66/100
0.4005 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 67/100
0.4629 - val_acc: 0.8767
Epoch 68/100
0.4255 - val acc: 0.8950
Epoch 69/100
0.4092 - val_acc: 0.8904
Epoch 70/100
0.4062 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 71/100
0.4255 - val acc: 0.8950
Epoch 72/100
0.4006 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 73/100
0.4015 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 74/100
0.4137 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 75/100
0.4017 - val_acc: 0.8904
Epoch 76/100
0.4138 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 77/100
0.4402 - val_acc: 0.8904
Epoch 78/100
0.4253 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 79/100
0.4118 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 80/100
0.4442 - val_acc: 0.8813
Epoch 81/100
0.4245 - val_acc: 0.9041
Epoch 82/100
0.4241 - val_acc: 0.8904
Epoch 83/100
```

```
0.4136 - val acc: 0.8813
Epoch 84/100
0.4179 - val acc: 0.8995
Epoch 85/100
0.4077 - val_acc: 0.8904
Epoch 86/100
0.4059 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 87/100
0.4054 - val acc: 0.9132
Epoch 88/100
0.4354 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 89/100
0.4048 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 90/100
0.4204 - val_acc: 0.8995
Epoch 91/100
0.4212 - val_acc: 0.8858
Epoch 92/100
0.4305 - val acc: 0.9087
Epoch 93/100
0.4439 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 94/100
0.4126 - val_acc: 0.8858
Epoch 95/100
0.4181 - val acc: 0.8858
Epoch 96/100
0.4032 - val_acc: 0.9178
Epoch 97/100
0.4019 - val_acc: 0.9132
Epoch 98/100
0.4014 - val acc: 0.9132
Epoch 99/100
0.4026 - val acc: 0.9041
Epoch 100/100
0.4068 - val acc: 0.8904
```

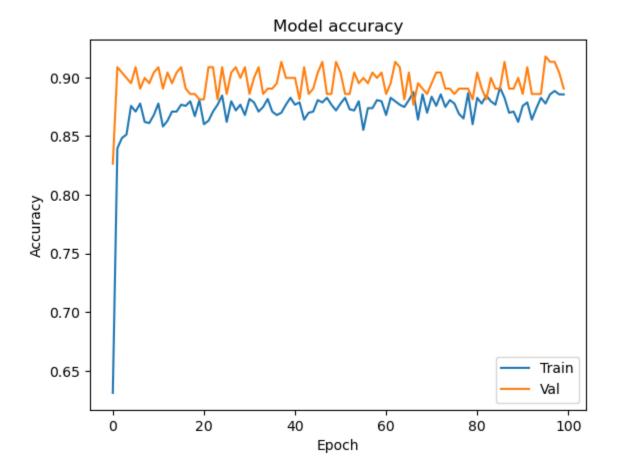
We'll now plot the loss and accuracy graphs for Model 3. You'll notice that the loss is a lot higher at the start, and that's because we've changed our loss function. To plot such that the window is zoomed in between 0 and 1.2 for the loss, we add an additional line of code (plt.ylim) when plotting

```
In [28]: plt.plot(hist_3.history['loss'])
   plt.plot(hist_3.history['val_loss'])
   plt.title('Model loss')
   plt.ylabel('Loss')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Val'], loc='upper right')
plt.ylim(top=1.2, bottom=0)
plt.show()
```



```
In [29]: plt.plot(hist_3.history['acc'])
    plt.plot(hist_3.history['val_acc'])
    plt.title('Model accuracy')
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.legend(['Train', 'Val'], loc='lower right')
    plt.show()
```



As compared to Model 2, you should see that there's less overfitting!