

# pulse2D\_MLP

March 22, 2019

```
In [1]: # Import packages
```

```
# Keras framework
from keras.layers import Input, Dense, Dropout, BatchNormalization
from keras.models import Model
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ReduceLROnPlateau, CSVLogger

# Scikit-learn
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error

# data analysis packages
import numpy as np

# plotting tools
from matplotlib import rcParams # next 3 lines set font family for plotting
rcParams['font.family'] = ['serif']
rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['Optima']
rcParams['font.serif'] = ['Didot']
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams.update({'font.size': 18})

# misc. packages
import os # file navigation
import h5py
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

```
In [2]: # SETTINGS FOR REPRODUCIBLE RESULTS DURING DEVELOPMENT
```

```
import tensorflow as tf
import random as rn

# The below is necessary in Python 3.2.3 onwards to
# have reproducible behavior for certain hash-based operations.
# See these references for further details:
# https://docs.python.org/3.4/using/cmdline.html#envvar-PYTHONHASHSEED
```

```

# https://github.com/keras-team/keras/issues/2280#issuecomment-306959926

#import os
os.environ['PYTHONHASHSEED'] = '0'

# The below is necessary for starting Numpy generated random numbers
# in a well-defined initial state.

np.random.seed(42)

# The below is necessary for starting core Python generated random numbers
# in a well-defined state.

rn.seed(12345)

# Force TensorFlow to use single thread.
# Multiple threads are a potential source of
# non-reproducible results.
# For further details, see: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/42022950/which-seeds-have

session_conf = tf.ConfigProto(intra_op_parallelism_threads=1, inter_op_parallelism_threads=1)

from keras import backend as K

# The below tf.set_random_seed() will make random number generation
# in the TensorFlow backend have a well-defined initial state.
# For further details, see: https://www.tensorflow.org/api\_docs/python/tf/set\_random\_seed

tf.set_random_seed(1234)

sess = tf.Session(graph=tf.get_default_graph(), config=session_conf)
K.set_session(sess)

```

In [3]: # read in preprocessed data

```

with h5py.File('pulse2D_MLP_X.hdf5', 'r') as f:
    X_train = np.array(f['X_train'])
    X_test = np.array(f['X_test'])

with h5py.File('pulse2D_MLP_Y.hdf5', 'r') as f:
    Y_train = np.array(f['Y_train'])
    Y_test = np.array(f['Y_test'])

```

In [4]: # misc parameters

```

Ndomain_nodes = 20 # number of 'timesteps', in this case is equal to the number of domain nodes
XNfeatures = X_train.shape[1] # static features
YNfeatures = Ndomain_nodes # only one prediction of interest....(Cmax)

```

```
# HYPERPARAMETERS
```

```
epochs = 1000 # the number of forward/backward passes to train each model  
batch_size = 5000 # number of samples to be trained at a time for batch processing  
do = 0.1 # dropout rate - fraction of samples that do not receive updates per epoch, he  
Nnodes = 5 # nodes per hidden layer  
es_thresh = 0.001 # minimum improvement needed to avoid early stopping  
lr_decay = 0.5 # factor by which to reduce the learning rate if it has not improved w/i  
cb_patience = 15 # number of epochs to wait to activate callback functions
```

```
In [5]: # build MLP model
```

```
# create input layer.....
```

```
main_input = Input(shape=(XNfeatures), # number features in the input dataset  
                    dtype='float', # number type - floating point, usually double precis  
                    batch_shape=(batch_size,XNfeatures), # shape of each batch size  
                    name='main_input' # name of input layer  
                    )
```

```
#create hidden layers.....
```

```
hidden_layer1 = Dense(Nnodes, # number nodes in hidden layer  
                      activation='tanh', # activation function to apply to output of hi  
                      name='hidden_layer1' # name of hidden layer  
                      )(main_input)
```

```
Dropout(do)(hidden_layer1) # add dropout to hidden layer
```

```
hidden_layer1 = BatchNormalization()(hidden_layer1) # add batch normalization
```

```
hidden_layer2 = Dense(Nnodes,  
                      activation='tanh',  
                      name='hidden_layer2'  
                      )(hidden_layer1)
```

```
Dropout(do)(hidden_layer2)
```

```
# create output layer
```

```
main_output = Dense(YNfeatures, # number of features in output array  
                    name='main_output' # name of output layer  
                    )(hidden_layer2) # default activation is linear
```

```
# initialize the model, feed layers into model for training
```

```
model = Model(inputs=[main_input],  
              outputs=[main_output]  
              )
```

```
# compile the model with desired configuration
```

```
model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', # loss function to calculate at the end of eac  
              optimizer='adam', # optimization method to minimize cost function  
              )
```

```
# one of several callbacks available in Keras, csv_logger saves metrics for every epoch
```

```
csv_logger = CSVLogger('trainingMLP_' + str(epochs) + '.log')
```

```

# if the model isn't improving, stop before the desired number epochs has been reached
early_stop = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', # quantity to monitor
                            min_delta=es_thresh, # min change to qualify as an improvement
                            patience=cb_patience + 200, # stop after #epochs with no improvement
                            verbose=1) # print messages

# if the loss isn't decreasing, reduce the learning rate aid in optimization
reduce_lr = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val_loss',
                               factor=lr_decay, # reduction factor (new_lr = lr * factor)
                               patience=cb_patience, # stop after #epochs with no improvement
                               verbose=1)

# train the model, and store training information in the history object
history = model.fit([X_train],[Y_train], # pass in training datasets
                    validation_data=(X_test, Y_test), # pass in test data - not used in training
                    # set hyperparameters and callbacks
                    epochs=epochs,
                    batch_size = batch_size,
                    #
                    callbacks=[csv_logger,reduce_lr]
                    callbacks=[reduce_lr,early_stop,csv_logger]
                    )

histdict = history.history # save the model output as a dictionary
model.summary() # print out a summary of layers/parameters
config = model.get_config() # detailed information about the configuration of each layer

```

Train on 90000 samples, validate on 10000 samples

Epoch 1/1000

90000/90000 [=====] - 1s 7us/step - loss: 2.1564e-04 - val\_loss: 0.0026

Epoch 2/1000

90000/90000 [=====] - 0s 3us/step - loss: 1.0545e-04 - val\_loss: 0.0165

Epoch 3/1000

90000/90000 [=====] - 0s 3us/step - loss: 8.4252e-05 - val\_loss: 0.0401

Epoch 4/1000

90000/90000 [=====] - 0s 2us/step - loss: 7.1916e-05 - val\_loss: 0.0603

Epoch 5/1000

90000/90000 [=====] - 0s 3us/step - loss: 6.4008e-05 - val\_loss: 0.0724

...

...

Epoch 00285: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 3.051757957450718e-08.

Epoch 286/1000

90000/90000 [=====] - 0s 2us/step - loss: 3.6577e-05 - val\_loss: 3.5927

Epoch 287/1000

90000/90000 [=====] - 0s 2us/step - loss: 3.6577e-05 - val\_loss: 3.5927

Epoch 288/1000

90000/90000 [=====] - 0s 2us/step - loss: 3.6577e-05 - val\_loss: 3.5927  
Epoch 00288: early stopping

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
main_input (InputLayer)	(5000, 6)	0
hidden_layer1 (Dense)	(5000, 5)	35
batch_normalization_1 (Batch Normalization)	(5000, 5)	20
hidden_layer2 (Dense)	(5000, 5)	30
main_output (Dense)	(5000, 20)	120
Total params: 205		
Trainable params: 195		
Non-trainable params: 10		

In [6]: # evaluate the trained model on the test data set

```
# test how well the model can predict Cmax given only the reserved input test dataset
predict = model.predict([X_test],batch_size=batch_size)
Y_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(predict,Y_test))
print('Y_rmse: ',Y_rmse)
model.save('MLP_' + str(epochs) + 'epochs.h5')
```

Y\_rmse: 0.005993873691265955

In [7]: # plot MLP output

```
loss_train = histdict['loss']
loss_test = histdict['val_loss']
xplot = list(range(len(loss_train)))

fig = plt.figure(num=1, figsize=(8,6))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
train = ax.plot(xplot,np.sqrt(loss_train),'b-', label='Train', linewidth=4)
test = ax.plot(xplot,np.sqrt(loss_test),'r-',label='Test',linewidth=4)
ax.set_xlabel('Epochs')
ax.set_ylabel('Loss (RMSE)')
curves = train + test
labels = [c.get_label() for c in curves]
ax.legend(curves, labels, loc=0)
plt.tight_layout()
```

```

plt.title('MLP')
plt.savefig('MLPout' + str(epochs) + 'epochs.png')
plt.show()

xplot2 = list(range(1,21))
fig = plt.figure(num=2, figsize=(8,6))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
y_test = ax.plot(xplot2,Y_test[0], 'k-', label=r'$Y_{Cmax}$', linewidth=4)
y_predict = ax.plot(xplot2,predict[0], 'r--', label=r'$\hat{Y}_{Cmax}$', linewidth=4)
ax.set_xlabel('Distance from spill (m)')
ax.set_ylabel('Peak Concentration (mg/L)')
curves = y_test + y_predict
labels = [c.get_label() for c in curves]
ax.legend(curves, labels, loc=0)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.title('MLP RMSE: ' + str(Y_rmse))
plt.savefig('MLPpredict' + str(epochs) + 'epochs.png')
plt.show()

```

C:\Users\kathe\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\font\_manager.py:1238: UserWarning: findfont (prop.get\_family(), self.defaultFamily[fonttext]))



