

Model Report

1. Model Code and Documentation

Model Architecture:

- 1. Input Layer: A dense layer with 64 units and LeakyReLU activation.
- 2. Output Layer: Softmax activation for multi-class classification.

Code Snippet:

```
```python
model = models.Sequential()

model.add(layers.Dense(units=64, input_shape=(input_dim,), activation='linear'))

model.add(layers.LeakyReLU(alpha=0.01)) model.add(layers.Dense(units=num_classes,
activation='softmax'))

Compile the model

model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
```
```

2. Updated Model Performance Report

- Test Accuracy: 90.52%

Classification Report:

| | precision | recall | f1-score | support |
|---|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| 0 | 0.91 | 1.00 | 0.95 | 115336 |
| 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12077 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|------|------|------|--------|
| accuracy | | 0.91 | | 127413 |
| macro avg | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.48 | 127413 |
| weighted avg | 0.82 | 0.91 | 0.86 | 127413 |

3. Citation Report

Libraries and Resources:

- pandas: Data manipulation and cleaning
- numpy: Numerical operations
- tensorflow/keras: Model architecture and training
- sklearn: Preprocessing, evaluation metrics

4. Summary

Summary of Results:

- The model achieved a test accuracy of 90.52% with a strong performance on class 0.
- However, class 1 (the minority class) was poorly predicted, indicating class imbalance.
- Future improvements could focus on balancing techniques like class weighting or oversampling the minority class.