

# Build a Regression Model

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## Part D -- *Three hidden layers, normalized data, 50 epochs*

In [1]:

```
import keras
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

```
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.6/site-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/dtypes.py:519: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or 'ltype' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it will be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
```

```
_np_qint8 = np.dtype [("qint8", np.int8, 1)]
```

```
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.6/site-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/dtypes.py:520: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or 'ltype' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it will be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
```

```
_np_quint8 = np.dtype [("quint8", np.uint8, 1)]
```

```
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.6/site-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/dtypes.py:521: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or 'ltype' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it will be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
```

```
_np_qint16 = np.dtype [("qint16", np.int16, 1)]
```

```
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.6/site-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/dtypes.py:522: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or 'ltype' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it will be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
```

```
_np_quint16 = np.dtype [("quint16", np.uint16, 1)]
```

```
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.6/site-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/dtypes.py:523: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or 'ltype' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it will be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
```

```
_np_qint32 = np.dtype [("qint32", np.int32, 1)]
```

```
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.6/site-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/dtypes.py:528: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or 'ltype' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it will be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
```

```
np_resource = np.dtype [("resource", np.ubyte, 1)]
```

In [2]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

In [3]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

In [4]:

```
concrete_data = pd.read_csv('https://s3-api.us-gio.objectstorage.softlayer.net/cf-courses-data/CognitiveClass/DL0101EN/labs/data/concrete_data.csv')
concrete_data.head()
```

Out[4]:

	Cement	Blast Furnace Slag	Fly Ash	Water	Superplasticizer	Coarse Aggregate	Fine Aggregate	Age	Strength
0	540.0	0.0	0.0	162.0	2.5	1040.0	676.0	28	79.99
1	540.0	0.0	0.0	162.0	2.5	1055.0	676.0	28	61.89
2	332.5	142.5	0.0	228.0	0.0	932.0	594.0	270	40.27
3	332.5	142.5	0.0	228.0	0.0	932.0	594.0	365	41.05
4	198.6	132.4	0.0	192.0	0.0	978.4	825.5	360	44.30

In [5]:

```
concrete_data.shape
```

Out[5]:

(1030, 9)

In [6]:

```
concrete_data.describe()
```

Out[6]:

	Cement	Blast Furnace Slag	Fly Ash	Water	Superplasticizer	Coarse Aggregate	Aggr
count	1030.000000	1030.000000	1030.000000	1030.000000	1030.000000	1030.000000	1030.0
mean	281.167864	73.895825	54.188350	181.567282	6.204660	972.918932	773.5
std	104.506364	86.279342	63.997004	21.354219	5.973841	77.753954	80.1
min	102.000000	0.000000	0.000000	121.800000	0.000000	801.000000	594.0
25%	192.375000	0.000000	0.000000	164.900000	0.000000	932.000000	730.9
50%	272.900000	22.000000	0.000000	185.000000	6.400000	968.000000	779.5
75%	350.000000	142.950000	118.300000	192.000000	10.200000	1029.400000	824.0
max	540.000000	359.400000	200.100000	247.000000	32.200000	1145.000000	992.6

In [7]:

```
concrete_data.isnull().sum()
```

Out[7]:

```
Cement          0
Blast Furnace Slag  0
Fly Ash         0
Water           0
Superplasticizer  0
Coarse Aggregate  0
Fine Aggregate   0
Age             0
Strength        0
dtype: int64
```

In [8]:

```
concrete_data_columns = concrete_data.columns
X = concrete_data[concrete_data_columns[concrete_data_columns != 'Strength']] # all
columns except Strength
y = concrete_data['Strength'] # Strength column
n_cols=X.shape[1]
```

## Normazation

In [9]:

```
#Normalization part by mean and standard deviation
X_nor = (X-np.mean(X))/np.std(X)
y_nor = (y-np.mean(y))/np.std(y)
```

In [10]:

```
X_nor.head()
```

Out[10]:

	Cement	Blast Furnace Slag	Fly Ash	Water	Superplasticizer	Coarse Aggregate	Fine Aggregate	Age
0	2.477915	-0.856888	-0.847144	-0.916764	-0.620448	0.863154	-1.217670	-0.279733
1	2.477915	-0.856888	-0.847144	-0.916764	-0.620448	1.056164	-1.217670	-0.279733
2	0.491425	0.795526	-0.847144	2.175461	-1.039143	-0.526517	-2.240917	3.553066
3	0.491425	0.795526	-0.847144	2.175461	-1.039143	-0.526517	-2.240917	5.057677
4	-0.790459	0.678408	-0.847144	0.488793	-1.039143	0.070527	0.647884	4.978487

In [11]:

```
y_nor.head()
```

Out[11]:

```
0    2.645408
1    1.561421
2    0.266627
3    0.313340
4    0.507979
Name: Strength, dtype: float64
```

## Splitting the data

In [12]:

```
#Split the data into training dataset and testing dataset with 30% test dataset
X_train_nor, X_test_nor, y_train_nor, y_test_nor = train_test_split(X_nor, y_nor, t
est_size=0.3)
```

## Building the model

In [13]:

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

In [14]:

```
# Three hidden layers with 10 nodes and relu function
# adam optimizer and mean_squared_error as loss function
def regression_model_modified():
    # create model
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(Dense(10, activation='relu', input_shape=(n_cols,)))
    model.add(Dense(10, activation='relu'))
    model.add(Dense(10, activation='relu'))
    model.add(Dense(1))

    # compile model
    model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error')
    return model
```

## Training

In [15]:

```
#build the model and fitting the data with normalized dataset and 50 epochs
model_modified = regression_model_modified()
```

In [16]:

```
#fitting data to the model with 50 epoch  
model_modified.fit(X_train_nor, y_train_nor, epochs=50)
```

```

Epoch 1/50
721/721 [=====] - 4s 6ms/step - loss: 0.9943
Epoch 2/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.8688
Epoch 3/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.7636
Epoch 4/50
721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.6503
Epoch 5/50
721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.5638
Epoch 6/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.4991
Epoch 7/50
721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4568
Epoch 8/50
 64/721 [=>.....] - ETA: 3s - loss: 0.4062

/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.6/site-packages/keras/ca
llbacks.py:120: UserWarning: Method on_batch_end() is slow compared to
the batch update (0.121135). Check your callbacks.
  % delta_t_median)

721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4246A:
1s -
Epoch 9/50
721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4037
Epoch 10/50
 96/721 [==>.....] - ETA: 4s - loss: 0.4561

/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.6/site-packages/keras/ca
llbacks.py:120: UserWarning: Method on_batch_end() is slow compared to
the batch update (0.109650). Check your callbacks.
  % delta_t_median)

```

721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3862  
Epoch 11/50  
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3682  
Epoch 12/50  
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3551  
Epoch 13/50  
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3443  
Epoch 14/50  
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3332  
Epoch 15/50  
721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3229  
Epoch 16/50  
721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3166  
Epoch 17/50  
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3044  
Epoch 18/50  
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2955  
Epoch 19/50  
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2870  
Epoch 20/50  
721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2799  
Epoch 21/50  
721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2729  
Epoch 22/50  
721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2655  
Epoch 23/50  
721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2585  
Epoch 24/50  
721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2550  
Epoch 25/50  
721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2469  
Epoch 26/50  
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2397  
Epoch 27/50  
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2339  
Epoch 28/50  
721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2299  
Epoch 29/50  
721/721 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.2254  
Epoch 30/50  
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2187  
Epoch 31/50  
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2160  
Epoch 32/50  
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2103A:  
1s -  
Epoch 33/50  
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2083  
Epoch 34/50  
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2024  
Epoch 35/50  
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1982  
Epoch 36/50  
721/721 [=====] - 3s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1956  
Epoch 37/50  
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1917  
Epoch 38/50

```

721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1891
Epoch 39/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1847
Epoch 40/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1810
Epoch 41/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1775
Epoch 42/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1743
Epoch 43/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1709A:
0s - loss:
Epoch 44/50
721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.1695
Epoch 45/50
721/721 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.168 - 3s 4
ms/step - loss: 0.1688
Epoch 46/50
721/721 [=====] - 3s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1659
Epoch 47/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1605
Epoch 48/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1584
Epoch 49/50
721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.1558
Epoch 50/50
721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.1525

```

Out[16]:

```
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f1d5b742f60>
```

In [17]:

```

#evaluate the model
evaluated_score = model_modified.evaluate(X_test_nor, y_test_nor, verbose=1)

309/309 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step

```

In [18]:

```
y_predict=model_modified.predict(X_test_nor)
```

In [19]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
```

In [20]:

```
squared_error_score = mean_squared_error(y_test_nor, y_predict)
```

**Repeat 50 times**



In [21]:

```
#Train and evaluate the model for 50 times using 50 epochs.
error_score_nor_3layers=[]
for i in range(50):
    model_modified.fit(X_train_nor, y_train_nor, epochs=50, verbose=0)
    y_predict_nor=model_modified.predict(X_test_nor)
    error_score_nor_3layers.append(mean_squared_error(y_test_nor,y_predict_nor))
```

In [22]:

```
Mean_nor_3layers=np.mean(error_score_nor_3layers)
Std_nor_3layers=np.std(error_score_nor_3layers)
```

In [24]:

```
print('The mean of mean_squared_error_nor using 1 hidden layer is : 0.134, while using 3 hidden layers is {:.3f}\n\nThe standard deviation of mean_squared_error_nor using 1 hidden layer is : 0.005, while using 3 hidden layers is {:.3f}'.format(Mean_nor_3layers, Std_nor_3layers))
```

The mean of mean\_squared\_error\_nor using 1 hidden layer is : 0.134, while using 3 hidden layers is 0.134

The standard deviation of mean\_squared\_error\_nor using 1 hidden layer is : 0.005, while using 3 hidden layers is 0.008

### How does the mean squared of error compared to Part B ?

The accuracy in Part D is increased and more uniform than in part B.

So increasing hidden layers may increase the accuracy of model and its reliability.