

Build a Regression Model

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Part C -- One hidden layer, *normalized data*, 100 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]
```

Normalization

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]:

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

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

Training

In [15]:

```
#build the model
model = regression_model()
```

In [16]:

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

Epoch 1/50
721/721 [=====] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 1.6159
Epoch 2/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 1.3485
Epoch 3/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 1.1408
Epoch 4/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 1ms/step - loss: 0.9684
Epoch 5/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.8325A:
0s - loss:
Epoch 6/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 1ms/step - loss: 0.7309
Epoch 7/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6483
Epoch 8/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.5878
Epoch 9/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.5400
Epoch 10/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.5029
Epoch 11/50
721/721 [=====] - 4s 6ms/step - loss: 0.4726
Epoch 12/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4482A:
2s -
Epoch 13/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4279
Epoch 14/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 1ms/step - loss: 0.4109
Epoch 15/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3958
Epoch 16/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3822
Epoch 17/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3703
Epoch 18/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 1ms/step - loss: 0.3590A:
0s - 1
Epoch 19/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3489
Epoch 20/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 1ms/step - loss: 0.3400
Epoch 21/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3316
Epoch 22/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3240
Epoch 23/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3159
Epoch 24/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3091
Epoch 25/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3031
Epoch 26/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2964
Epoch 27/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2901

```
Epoch 28/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2849
Epoch 29/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2799
Epoch 30/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2741
Epoch 31/50
721/721 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2690- ETA:
0s - lo - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2695
Epoch 32/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2649
Epoch 33/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2611
Epoch 34/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2564
Epoch 35/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2526
Epoch 36/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2481
Epoch 37/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2444
Epoch 38/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2412
Epoch 39/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2377
Epoch 40/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2350
Epoch 41/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2316
Epoch 42/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2283
Epoch 43/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2254
Epoch 44/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2230
Epoch 45/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2209
Epoch 46/50
721/721 [=====] - 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2177
Epoch 47/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2157
Epoch 48/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2130
Epoch 49/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2106
Epoch 50/50
721/721 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2085
```

Out[16]:

<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f69a9dc8be0>

In [17]:

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

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

In [18]:

```
y_predict=model.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 100 epochs.
error_score_nor_100=[]
for i in range(50):
    model.fit(X_train_nor, y_train_nor, epochs=100, verbose=0)
    y_predict_nor=model.predict(X_test_nor)
    error_score_nor_100.append(mean_squared_error(y_test_nor,y_predict_nor))
```

In [22]:

```
Mean_nor_100 = np.mean(error_score_nor_100)
Std_nor_100 = np.std(error_score_nor_100)
```

In [24]:

```
print('The mean of mean_squared_error_nor using 50 epochs is : 0.134, while using 100 epochs is {:.3f}\n\nThe standard deviation of mean_squared_error_nor using 50 epochs is : 0.005, while using 100 epochs is {:.3f}'.format(Mean_nor_100, Std_nor_100))
```

The mean of mean_squared_error_nor using 50 epochs is : 0.134, while using 100 epochs is 0.112
The standard deviation of mean_squared_error_nor using 50 epochs is : 0.005, while using 100 epochs is 0.010

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

The accuracy is increased as the epochs increased by applying equation $\text{accuracy} = 1 - \text{loss}$.

The behaviour is more uniform as we can see from the standard deviation of Part C is less than Part B.