# **ANN - Exercise**

Construct, train and test an artificial neural network using a dataset of your own choice. Try different settings for two or more hyperparameters and investigate the effect on learning. Hand in a Jupyter notebook which contains your python code and in which you describe your approach and results. Also reflect on the knowledge and skills you acquired on artificial neural networks.

## In [1]:

```
# Manually setting the root directory to be Fontys
import os
import sys
# print(os.getcwd())
root_path = os.path.split(os.getcwd())[0]
assert root_path.endswith("/Fontys-ADS"), "The root path does not end with Fonty
s: " + root_path
sys.path.insert(0, root_path)
```

# **Preparing & Cleaning the data**

The dataset I have chosen is the Loan eligibility dataset from kaggle (<a href="https://www.kaggle.com/vikasukani/loan-eligible-dataset">https://www.kaggle.com/vikasukani/loan-eligible-dataset</a> (<a href="https://www.kaggle.com/vikasukani/loan-eligible-dataset">http

I plan to predict whether someone is eligible for a loan.

## In [2]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# set the seed
np.random.seed(56)

# the loan_dataset_path.
loan_dataset_path = "dataset/loan-train.csv"

# reads the dataset from csv.
df = pd.read_csv(loan_dataset_path)

# displays the dataset.
df
```

# Out[2]:

	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome (
0	LP001002	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	5849
1	LP001003	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	4583
2	LP001005	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	3000
3	LP001006	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	2583
4	LP001008	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	6000
609	LP002978	Female	No	0	Graduate	No	2900
610	LP002979	Male	Yes	3+	Graduate	No	4106
611	LP002983	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	8072
612	LP002984	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	No	7583
613	LP002990	Female	No	0	Graduate	Yes	4583

614 rows × 13 columns

Dy locking at the type of the columns, it can be each that many columns still need to be closed up.

By looking at the type of the columns, it can be seen that many columns still need to be cleaned up. </br>
The Loan ID column can be discarded since it only describes the loan as an unique identifier.

# In [3]:

```
# drops the Loan_ID column from the dataframe.
df.drop(columns=['Loan_ID'], inplace=True)

# prints the datatypes for each column.
df.dtypes
```

# Out[3]:

Gender	object
Married	object
Dependents	object
Education	object
Self_Employed	object
ApplicantIncome	int64
CoapplicantIncome	float64
LoanAmount	float64
Loan_Amount_Term	float64
Credit_History	float64
Property_Area	object
Loan_Status	object
dtype: object	

### In [4]:

Loan\_Status ['Y' 'N']

to check whether the other values contain NaN values.

```
def one hot encode(df, column name, drop first=False):
    # gets the unique values of the column.
    uniques = df[column name].unique()
    # prints the unique values.
    print(column name, uniques)
    # checks whether there is a NaN value in the uniques.
    dummy na = pd.isna(uniques).any()
    # perform one-hot encoding. (drop first for dummy encoding)
    pa dummies = pd.get dummies(df[column name], prefix=column name, dummy na=du
mmy na, drop first=drop first)
    # adds the one-hot encoded columns to the original dataframe.
    df = pd.concat([df, pa dummies], axis=1)
    # drops the original column.
    return df.drop([column name], axis=1)
# perform one-hot encoding on categorical columns.
df = one_hot_encode(df, 'Property_Area')
df = one_hot_encode(df, 'Married')
df = one_hot_encode(df, 'Dependents')
df = one_hot_encode(df, 'Education')
df = one_hot_encode(df, 'Gender')
df = one hot encode(df, 'Self Employed')
# performs dummy encoding by dropping the other column.
# this is done to create a single predictable value.
df = one hot encode(df, 'Loan Status', drop first=True)
Property Area ['Urban' 'Rural' 'Semiurban']
Married ['No' 'Yes' nan]
Dependents ['0' '1' '2' '3+' nan]
Education ['Graduate' 'Not Graduate']
Gender ['Male' 'Female' nan]
Self Employed ['No' 'Yes' nan]
```

After creating all the categorical columns by one-hot encoding. </br>

# In [5]:

```
df.isnull().sum()
```

# Out[5]:

For now, let's just pad the missing data and see what the results are like. </br>
If the predictions are really bad, this step could be tried with more attention to the datapoints that have missing data.

### In [6]:

```
# interpolates the missing data by padding them with existing values.
df['Loan_Amount_Term'].interpolate('pad', inplace=True)
df['LoanAmount'].interpolate('pad', inplace=True)
df['Credit_History'].interpolate('pad', inplace=True)

# for some reason 1 record does not get padded, this way it will forcefully get padded.
df['LoanAmount'].interpolate('bfill', inplace=True)

# let's check if there are any NaN values left.S
print(df.isnull().any())
```

**ApplicantIncome** False CoapplicantIncome False False LoanAmount Loan Amount Term False Credit History False Property\_Area Rural False Property Area Semiurban False False Property Area Urban Married No False Married Yes False Married nan False Dependents 0 False Dependents 1 False Dependents 2 False False Dependents 3+ Dependents nan False Education Graduate False Education Not Graduate False Gender Female False Gender Male False Gender nan False Self Employed No False Self Employed Yes False Self Employed nan False Loan Status Y False dtype: bool

## In [7]:

```
# ensures that all values are computable by tensorflow.
df['ApplicantIncome'] = df['ApplicantIncome'].astype(np.float64)
```

## In [8]:

```
# initialize gpu
import tensorflow as tf

tf.random.set_seed(56)
# physical_devices = tf.config.experimental.list_physical_devices('GPU')
# tf.config.experimental.set_memory_growth(physical_devices[0], True)
```

#### In [9]:

```
import os
from datasets.base_dataset import DatasetBase
# the loan dataset class.
class LoanDataset(DatasetBase):
    def init (self, df, batch size, train percentage, validation percentage,
test percentage):
        # sets the batch size
        self.batch size = batch size
        features = tf.cast(df.loc[:, df.columns != 'Loan Status Y'].values, tf.f
loat32)
        labels = tf.cast(df.loc[:, 'Loan Status Y'].values, tf.bool)
        # sets the data.
        self.data = tf.data.Dataset.from tensor slices((features, labels))
        # set the feature length.
        self.feature length = len(df.columns) - 1
        # shuffles the dataset
        self.shuffle(256)
        # splits the data into train, validation, and test datasets.
        self.split data to train val test(self.data, train percentage, validatio
n percentage, test percentage)
```

#### In [10]:

```
batch_size = 10
train_percentage = 0.6
validation_percentage = 0.2
test_percentage = 0.2
loanDataset = LoanDataset(df, batch_size, train_percentage, validation_percentage, test_percentage)
```

train: 37 validation: 12 test: 12

# **Creating the ANN model**

#### In [11]:

```
from models.base model import ModelBase
from tensorflow.keras import Model, Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input, Dropout, Dense
class ANNModel(ModelBase):
    def init (self, feature length, gpu initialized=False, training=False, li
mit=5000):
        super(). init (gpu initialized, training, limit)
        # sets the feature length for input.
        self.feature length = feature length
    def predict(self, X):
        # create predictable array, since predicting only works on an array.
        predictable array = np.expand dims(X, axis=0)
        # perform prediction and take the first and only prediction out of the p
redictions array.
        prediction = self.model.predict(X, verbose=1)[0]
        return prediction
    def fit(self, training, callbacks, epochs, validation, validation steps, ste
ps per epoch):
        self.model.fit(
            training,
            callbacks=callbacks,
            epochs=epochs,
            validation data=validation,
            validation steps=validation steps,
            steps per epoch=steps per epoch, verbose=0)
    def compile(self, optimizer='adam', loss='mse', metrics=['mse'], loss weight
s=[1.0], dense units=156, drop out rate=0.2, show summary=False):
        inputs = Input((self.feature length,))
        dense1 = Dense(dense units, activation='relu', kernel initializer='gloro
t_uniform')(inputs)
        if self.training:
            dense1 = Dropout(drop out rate)(dense1)
        dense2 = Dense(dense units, activation='relu', kernel initializer='gloro
t uniform')(densel)
        if self.training:
            dense2 = Dropout(drop_out_rate)(dense2)
        dense3 = Dense(dense_units, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='gloro
t uniform')(dense2)
        if self.training:
            dense3 = Dropout(drop out rate)(dense3)
        dense4 = Dense(dense_units, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='gloro
t_uniform')(dense3)
        if self.training:
            dense4 = Dropout(drop out rate)(dense4)
        dense5 = Dense(dense_units, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='gloro
t uniform')(dense4)
        if self.training:
            dense5 = Dropout(drop out rate)(dense5)
        outputs = Dense(1, activation='sigmoid', kernel_initializer='glorot_unif
orm')(dense5)
```

```
# construct the model by stitching the inputs and outputs
self.model = Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs, name='ANNModel')

# compile the model
self.model.compile(optimizer=optimizer, loss=loss, metrics=metrics, loss
_weights=loss_weights)

if show_summary:
    self.model.summary()
```

# In [12]:

```
\verb|model| = ANNModel(loanDataset.feature\_length, training=| True|, gpu\_initialized=| True|)
```

### In [13]:

```
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, TensorBoard
import datetime
epochs = 512
INIT LR = 1e-4
opt = Adam(lr = INIT_LR, decay = INIT LR / epochs)
model.compile(optimizer=opt, loss='binary crossentropy', metrics=['mse', 'accura
cy'], show summary=True)
# current time
current time = datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")
# create the checkpoint path
checkpoint path = "checkpoints/ANNModel/" + current time + ".ckpt"
# create logging
log dir = "logs/ANNModel/" + current_time
# create all callbacks
callbacks = [
  EarlyStopping(patience=50, monitor='val loss'),
 TensorBoard(log dir=log dir, profile batch=0)
]
```

Model: "ANNModel"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 24)]	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 156)	3900
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 156)	Θ
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 156)	24492
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 156)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 156)	24492
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 156)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 156)	24492
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 156)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 156)	24492
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 156)	Θ
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 1)	157
Total params: 102,025	===========	

Non-trainable params: 0

Trainable params: 102,025

#### In [14]:

```
# fit the model using the training data
results = model.fit(
  training=loanDataset.train_ds,
  callbacks=callbacks,
  epochs=epochs,
  validation=loanDataset.val_ds,
  validation_steps=loanDataset.val_size,
  steps_per_epoch=loanDataset.train_size)

weights_path = 'weights/ANNModel_trained_model_weights'
model.save_weights(weights_path)
```

## In [15]:

```
# re initialize the model.
model.training = False
model.compile(optimizer=Adam(lr = 1e-4), loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['m
se'], show_summary=False)
model.load_weights(weights_path)

print('\n# Evaluate on test data')
result = model.evaluate(loanDataset.actual_test_ds)
print('test loss, test acc:', result)
res = dict(zip(model.get_metric_names(), result))
print(res)
```

WARNING:tensorflow:Inconsistent references when loading the checkpoint into this object graph. Either the Trackable object references in the Python program have changed in an incompatible way, or the check point was generated in an incompatible program.

Two checkpoint references resolved to different objects (<tensorflow.python.keras.layers.core.Dense object at 0x7f7be810ac10> and <tensorflow.python.keras.layers.core.Dense object at 0x7f7c2c023a10>). WARNING:tensorflow:Inconsistent references when loading the checkpoint into this object graph. Either the Trackable object references in the Python program have changed in an incompatible way, or the check point was generated in an incompatible program.

Two checkpoint references resolved to different objects (<tensorflow.python.keras.layers.core.Dense object at 0x7f7c2c023a10> and <tensorflow.python.keras.layers.core.Dense object at 0x7f7be8083350>).

# **Hypertuning**

Using automatic hypertuning with TensorFlow we can see what the best parameters would be.

#### In [16]:

```
# Load the Tensorboard notebook extension %load_ext tensorboard
```

# In [17]:

```
# Clear any logs from previous runs
!rm -rf ./logs/
```

### In [18]:

```
from tensorboard.plugins.hparams import api as hp
```

#### In [19]:

```
HP_NUM_UNITS = hp.HParam('num_units', hp.Discrete([16, 32, 64, 128, 256]))
HP_DROPOUT = hp.HParam('dropout', hp.Discrete([0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4]))
HP_OPTIMIZER = hp.HParam('optimizer', hp.Discrete(['adam', 'sgd', 'rmsprop']))
HP_LOSS = hp.HParam('loss', hp.Discrete(['mse', 'mae', 'binary_crossentropy']))
METRIC_ACCURACY = 'accuracy'
with tf.summary.create_file_writer('logs/hparam_tuning').as_default():
    hp.hparams_config(
        hparams=[HP_NUM_UNITS, HP_DROPOUT, HP_OPTIMIZER, HP_LOSS],
        metrics=[hp.Metric(METRIC_ACCURACY, display_name='Accuracy')],
)
```

#### In [20]:

```
def train test model(hparams):
    model = ANNModel(loanDataset.feature length, gpu initialized=True, training=
True)
    model.compile(
        optimizer = hparams[HP OPTIMIZER],
        metrics=['accuracy'],
        loss=hparams[HP LOSS],
        dense units=hparams[HP NUM UNITS],
        drop out rate=hparams[HP DROPOUT])
    results = model.fit(
        training=loanDataset.train ds,
        callbacks=callbacks + [hp.KerasCallback(log dir, hparams)],
        epochs=epochs,
        validation=loanDataset.val ds,
        validation steps=loanDataset.val size,
        steps per epoch=loanDataset.train size)
    , accuracy = model.evaluate(loanDataset.actual test ds)
    return accuracy
```

### In [21]:

#### In [22]:

```
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.7000
- accuracy: 0.7000
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.3000
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.5000
- accuracy: 0.8500
- accuracy: 0.4500
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.5500
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.5500
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.2000
- accuracy: 0.8500
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.8500
```

```
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.7000
- accuracy: 0.5500
ccuracy: 0.4000
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.5000
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.8500
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.8500
- accuracy: 0.4000
- accuracy: 0.5500
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.5500
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.8500
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.8500
- accuracy: 0.7000
- accuracy: 0.7000
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.6000
2/2 [========== ] - 0s 551us/step - loss: 0.2500
- accuracy: 0.7500
ccuracy: 0.3000
```

```
- accuracy: 0.5000
- accuracy: 0.5000
- accuracy: 0.7000
- accuracy: 0.4500
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.7000
2/2 [============= ] - Os 761us/step - loss: 0.5729
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.5500
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.7000
- accuracy: 0.7000
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.5500
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.5500
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.9500
- accuracy: 0.9000
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.1000
- accuracy: 0.7000
```

```
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.8500
- accuracy: 0.7000
2/2 [============= ] - 0s 556us/step - loss: nan - a
ccuracy: 0.2500
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.7000
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.5500
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.7000
- accuracy: 0.6500
2/2 [============ ] - 0s 603us/step - loss: nan - a
ccuracy: 0.5000
- accuracy: 0.7000
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.8500
2/2 [============ ] - 0s 709us/step - loss: 0.2500
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.8000
```

```
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.8500
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.5500
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.5500
- accuracy: 0.7000
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.9000
2/2 [============= ] - 0s 748us/step - loss: nan - a
ccuracy: 0.2500
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.5000
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.8500
- accuracy: 0.7500
ccuracy: 0.3500
- accuracy: 0.4500
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.5500
- accuracy: 0.8500
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.4500
- accuracy: 0.2000
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.7500
```

```
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.4000
- accuracy: 0.8000
- accuracy: 0.7000
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.7000
- accuracy: 0.2000
- accuracy: 0.7000
- accuracy: 0.5500
- accuracy: 0.7000
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.6000
- accuracy: 0.8500
- accuracy: 0.6500
ccuracy: 0.2500
- accuracy: 0.4500
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.6500
- accuracy: 0.5500
- accuracy: 0.5500
2/2 [=========== ] - 0s 594us/step - loss: 0.4598
- accuracy: 0.9000
- accuracy: 0.7500
- accuracy: 0.6500
ccuracy: 0.3000
- accuracy: 0.5500
- accuracy: 0.4500
```

#### In [23]:

```
# start tensorboard website
#%tensorboard --logdir logs/hparam_tuning
```

# In [46]:

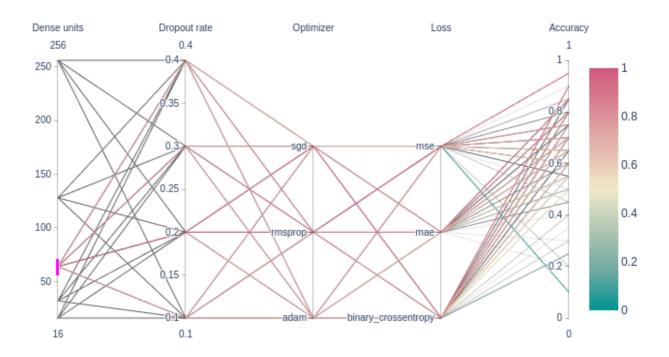
```
df = pd.DataFrame(hp_results)

def map_labels(row):
    row['optimizer'] = HP_OPTIMIZER.domain.values.index(row['optimizer'])
    row['loss'] = HP_LOSS.domain.values.index(row['loss'])
    return row

df = df.apply(map_labels, axis='columns')
```

## In [53]:

```
import plotly.graph objects as go
fig = go.Figure(data=
    go.Parcoords(
        line = dict(color = df['accuracy'],
                   colorscale = 'Tealrose'.
                   showscale = True,
                   cmin = 0.0.
                   cmax = 1),
        dimensions = list([
            dict(range = [min(HP NUM UNITS.domain.values), max(HP NUM UNITS.doma
in.values)],
                 label = "Dense units", values = df['dense units']),
            dict(range = [min(HP DROPOUT.domain.values), max(HP DROPOUT.domain.v
alues)],
                 label = 'Dropout rate', values = df['dropout rate']),
            dict(tickvals = [0, 1, 2],
                 range = [0, len(HP OPTIMIZER.domain.values)],
                 ticktext = HP OPTIMIZER.domain.values,
                 label = 'Optimizer', values = df['optimizer']),
            dict(tickvals = [0, 1, 2],
                 range = [0, len(HP_LOSS.domain.values)],
                 ticktext = HP LOSS.domain.values,
                 label = 'Loss', values = df['loss']),
            dict(range = [0.0, 1],
                 label = 'Accuracy', values = df['accuracy'])])
    )
fig.show()
```



# In [32]:

```
def reset_labels(row):
    row['optimizer'] = HP_OPTIMIZER.domain.values[int(row['optimizer'])]
    row['loss'] = HP_LOSS.domain.values[int(row['loss'])]
    return row

df = df.apply(lambda row: reset_labels(row), axis='columns')
```

# **Results**

It turned out that the settings I used for the first model in this notebook were not very favourable for the results. A lower amount of dense units will do the job just fine. Also, one thing to note is, that the data set I am using does not have that many records, so the accuracy will not be consistant. Since these models need to learn with a lot more data to be more accurate.

# In [33]:

```
df[df.accuracy == df.accuracy.max()]
```

# Out[33]:

	accuracy	dense_units	dropout_rate	optimizer	loss
86	0.95	64.0	0.2	rmsprop	mse