```
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
from sklearn.datasets import load breast cancer
data = load breast cancer()
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(data.data, data.target, test_si
n, d = X train.shape
print(f"Shape of the training data: {X train.shape}")
   Shape of the training data: (398, 30)
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
X train = scaler.fit transform(X train)
X test = scaler.transform(X test)
import pandas as pd
cols = ['radius_mean', 'texture_mean', 'perimeter_mean',
           'area mean', 'smoothness mean', 'compactness mean', 'concavity mean',
           'concave points_mean', 'symmetry_mean', 'fractal_dimension_mean',
           'radius se', 'texture se', 'perimeter se', 'area se',
           'smoothness_se', 'compactness_se', 'concavity_se',
           'concave points se', 'symmetry_se', 'fractal_dimension_se',
           'radius_worst', 'texture_worst', 'perimeter_worst', 'area_worst',
           'smoothness worst', 'compactness worst', 'concavity worst',
           'concave points_worst', 'symmetry_worst', 'fractal_dimension_worst']
df_train = pd.DataFrame(data=X_train, index=range(X_train.shape[0]), columns=cols)
df train.head()
        radius mean texture mean perimeter mean area mean smoothness mean compa
     0
            0.010095
                          0.303994
                                          0.007629
                                                     -0.113641
                                                                      -0.511166
     1
           0.080856
                          0.229315
                                          0.092735
                                                    -0.043758
                                                                      0.154891
           0.443151
                         -1.924333
                                          0.432749
                                                     0.256770
                                                                       0.549855
     3
           -0.558822
                         -1.440123
                                         -0.537784
                                                    -0.581256
                                                                      0.712653
     4
           -0.640904
                                          -0.577473
                                                    -0.647401
                                                                      1.321378
                         -1.112499
```

```
def initialize_population(n=8):
    layers = [1, 2, 3]
    units = [8, 16, 32, 64]
```

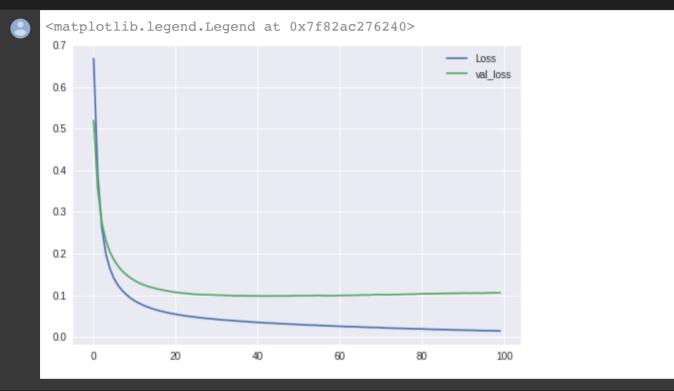
```
return [{
    'layers': layers[i % len(layers)],
    'units': [np.random.choice(units) for i in range(layers[i % len(layers)])]
   } for i in range(n)]
population = initialize population(16)
print(f'Initial Population: {len(population)} samples')
population
   Initial Population: 16 samples
    [{'layers': 1, 'units': [8]},
{'layers': 2, 'units': [16, 8]},
{'layers': 3, 'units': [8, 8, 64]},
      {'layers': 1, 'units': [32]},
      {'layers': 2, 'units': [8, 16]},
       layers': 3, 'units': [8, 16, 32]},
      {'layers': 1, 'units': [32]},
      {'layers': 2, 'units': [8, 16]},
     {'layers': 3, 'units': [8, 16, 8]},
      {'layers': 1, 'units': [8]},
      {'layers': 2, 'units': [8, 64]},
      {'layers': 3, 'units': [32, 64, 32]},
      {'layers': 1, 'units': [64]},
      {'layers': 2, 'units': [32, 8]},
      {'layers': 3, 'units': [16, 16, 64]},
      {'layers': 1, 'units': [64]}]
def fitness function(training accuracy, validation accuracy):
    return (training accuracy + 10 * validation accuracy) / 11
def inject fitness(population, model callbacks):
  for i, in enumerate(population):
    train accuracy, val accuracy = model callbacks[i].history['accuracy'][-1], mode
    population[i]['fitness'] = fitness function(train accuracy, val accuracy)
def crossover(gene1, gene2):
  children = []
  for i in range(2):
    1 = np.random.choice([gene1['layers'], gene2['layers']])
    u = [np.random.choice(gene1['units'] + gene2['units']) for in range(1)]
    children.append({'layers': 1, 'units': u})
  return children
def get next generation(population, model_callbacks, n, mutation_rate=0.01):
  inject fitness(population, model callbacks)
  population.sort(key=lambda val: val['fitness'])
  fittest genes = population[-n:]
  new population = fittest genes
  for i in range(n):
    for j in range(i + 1, n):
      gene1, gene2 = fittest_genes[i], fittest_genes[j]
      new population += crossover(gene1, gene2)
      if np.random.rand() <= mutation_rate:</pre>
```

```
new population[-1] = mutation()
 return new population
def mutation():
 return initialize population(1)[0]
def build model(gene):
 ip = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(d, ))
 for i, val in enumerate(gene['units']):
      x = tf.keras.layers.Dense(val, activation='relu')(ip if not i else x)
 x = tf.keras.layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')(x)
 return tf.keras.models.Model(ip, x)
def compile models(models):
 for model in models:
   model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy
def train models(models):
 model callbacks = []
 for model in models:
    r = model.fit(X train, y train, validation data=(X test, y test), verbose=0, ep
   model callbacks.append(r)
 return model callbacks
def get max fitness(model callbacks):
 return max([fitness_function(r.history['accuracy'][-1], r.history['val_accuracy'
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.style.use('seaborn')
def main():
 population = initialize population(16)
 fitness for generations = []
 num iterations = 30
 for i in range(num iterations):
   models = [build_model(gene) for gene in population]
   compile models(models)
   model callbacks = train models(models)
    fitness_for_generations.append(get_max_fitness(model_callbacks))
   print(f"{i}", end=' ')
    population = get next generation(population, model callbacks, 3, mutation rate
 fitness for generations.sort()
 print()
 return fitness for generations
def plot(fitness for generations):
 for i, val in enumerate(fitness for generations):
    print(f"Generation: {i}, Best Fitness: {val}")
 plt.xlabel('Generations')
 plt.ylabel('Best Fitness')
```

```
plt.title('Fitness over Generations')
 plt.plot(fitness for generations)
f = main()
plot(f)
    0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
    Generation: 0, Best Fitness: 0.9671884287487377
    Generation: 1, Best Fitness: 0.9722763137383894
    Generation: 2, Best Fitness: 0.9725047295743768
    Generation: 3, Best Fitness: 0.9725047295743768
    Generation: 4, Best Fitness: 0.9725047295743768
    Generation: 5, Best Fitness: 0.9727331454103644
    Generation: 6, Best Fitness: 0.9727331454103644
    Generation: 7, Best Fitness: 0.9759937633167614
    Generation: 8, Best Fitness: 0.9762221791527488
    Generation: 9, Best Fitness: 0.9773642529140819
    Generation: 10, Best Fitness: 0.9775926687500693
    Generation: 11, Best Fitness: 0.9775926687500693
    Generation: 12, Best Fitness: 0.9775926687500693
    Generation: 13, Best Fitness: 0.9775926687500693
    Generation: 14, Best Fitness: 0.9775926687500693
    Generation: 15, Best Fitness: 0.9778210845860568
    Generation: 16, Best Fitness: 0.9778210845860568
    Generation: 17, Best Fitness: 0.9778210845860568
    Generation: 18, Best Fitness: 0.9778210845860568
    Generation: 19, Best Fitness: 0.9778210845860568
    Generation: 20, Best Fitness: 0.9778210845860568
    Generation: 21, Best Fitness: 0.9778210845860568
    Generation: 22, Best Fitness: 0.9778210845860568
    Generation: 23, Best Fitness: 0.9778210845860568
    Generation: 24, Best Fitness: 0.9778210845860568
    Generation: 25, Best Fitness: 0.9778210845860568
    Generation: 26, Best Fitness: 0.9778210845860568
    Generation: 27, Best Fitness: 0.9780495004220442
    Generation: 28, Best Fitness: 0.983137385411696
    Generation: 29, Best Fitness: 0.983137385411696
                              Fitness over Generations
       0.982
       0.980
       0.978
     3est Fitness
       0.976
       0.974
       0.972
       0.970
       0.968
                                                20
                              10
                                       15
                                                         25
                                                                 30
                                   Generations
```

```
m = build model({'layers': 1, 'units': [64]})
m.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
r = m.fit(X_train, y_train, validation_data=(X_test, y_test), verbose=1, epochs=100
 Epoch 1/100
  Epoch 2/100
  Epoch 3/100
  Epoch 4/100
  13/13 [============== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1983 - accuracy
  Epoch 5/100
  Epoch 6/100
  13/13 [============== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1392 - accuracy
  Epoch 7/100
  13/13 [============== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1233 - accuracy
  Epoch 8/100
  13/13 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1109 - accuracy
  Epoch 9/100
  Epoch 10/100
  Epoch 11/100
  Epoch 12/100
  Epoch 13/100
  13/13 [============== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0764 - accuracy
  Epoch 14/100
  Epoch 15/100
  13/13 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0688 - accuracy
  Epoch 16/100
  13/13 [============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0656 - accuracy
  Epoch 17/100
  Epoch 18/100
  13/13 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0605 - accuracy
  Epoch 19/100
  Epoch 20/100
  Epoch 21/100
  Epoch 22/100
  Epoch 23/100
  Epoch 24/100
  Epoch 25/100
  Epoch 26/100
  13/13 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0472 - accuracy
  Epoch 27/100
  Epoch 28/100
  13/13 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0450 - accuracy
  Epoch 29/100
```

```
plt.plot(r.history['loss'], label='Loss')
plt.plot(r.history['val_loss'], label='val_loss')
plt.legend()
```



```
plt.plot(r.history['accuracy'], label='accuracy')
plt.plot(r.history['val_accuracy'], label='val_accuracy')
plt.legend()
```



