#### **Background:**

From Alphabet Soup's business team, Beks received a CSV containing more than 34,000 organizations that have received various amounts of funding from Alphabet Soup over the years. Within this dataset are a number of columns that capture metadata about each organization such as the following:

- EIN and NAME-Identification columns
- APPLICATION\_TYPE—Alphabet Soup application type
- AFFILIATION—Affiliated sector of industry
- CLASSIFICATION—Government organization classification
- USE\_CASE—Use case for funding
- ORGANIZATION—Organization type
- STATUS-Active status
- INCOME AMT-Income classification
- SPECIAL\_CONSIDERATIONS—Special consideration for application
- ASK\_AMT—Funding amount requested
- IS\_SUCCESSFUL—Was the money used effectively

#### **Assignment Objectives**

The goals of this challenge are:

- Import, analyze, clean, and preprocess a "real-world" classification dataset.
- Select, design, and train a binary classification model of your choosing.
- Optimize model training and input data to achieve desired model performance.

## **Analysis:**

- 1. How many neurons and layers did you select for your neural network model? Why?
- 2. Were you able to achieve the target model performance? What steps did you take to try and increase model performance?
- 3. If you were to implement a different model to solve this classification problem, which would you choose? Why?

# Import Dependencies and Data.

# **Model Comparison Choice:**

Random forest model will be selected for comparison and to design optimal training parameters for the deep neural network due to it's robustness of obtaining reliable prediction from large datasets such as this one used for the assignment.

```
In [1]: # Import our dependencies
    from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
    from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
    from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
    from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
    from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
    import pandas as pd
    import tensorflow as tf
```

```
/opt/anaconda3/envs/mlenv/lib/python3.7/site-packages/tensorflow/pytho
n/framework/dtypes.py:516: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1type'
as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it wi
ll be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
  np_qint8 = np.dtype([("qint8", np.int8, 1)])
/opt/anaconda3/envs/mlenv/lib/python3.7/site-packages/tensorflow/pytho
n/framework/dtypes.py:517: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1type'
as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it wi
ll be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
  np quint8 = np.dtype([("quint8", np.uint8, 1)])
/opt/anaconda3/envs/mlenv/lib/python3.7/site-packages/tensorflow/pytho
n/framework/dtypes.py:518: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1type'
as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it wi
11 be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
  _np_qint16 = np.dtype([("qint16", np.int16, 1)])
/opt/anaconda3/envs/mlenv/lib/python3.7/site-packages/tensorflow/pytho
n/framework/dtypes.py:519: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1type'
as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it wi
ll be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
  _np_quint16 = np.dtype([("quint16", np.uint16, 1)])
/opt/anaconda3/envs/mlenv/lib/python3.7/site-packages/tensorflow/pytho
n/framework/dtypes.py:520: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or 'ltype'
as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it wi
ll be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
  np qint32 = np.dtype([("qint32", np.int32, 1)])
/opt/anaconda3/envs/mlenv/lib/python3.7/site-packages/tensorflow/pytho
n/framework/dtypes.py:525: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1type'
as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it wi
ll be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
 np resource = np.dtype([("resource", np.ubyte, 1)])
/opt/anaconda3/envs/mlenv/lib/python3.7/site-packages/tensorboard/compa
t/tensorflow stub/dtypes.py:541: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1
type' 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)])
/opt/anaconda3/envs/mlenv/lib/python3.7/site-packages/tensorboard/compa
t/tensorflow_stub/dtypes.py:542: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1
type' 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)])
/opt/anaconda3/envs/mlenv/lib/python3.7/site-packages/tensorboard/compa
t/tensorflow stub/dtypes.py:543: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1
type' 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)])
/opt/anaconda3/envs/mlenv/lib/python3.7/site-packages/tensorboard/compa
t/tensorflow_stub/dtypes.py:544: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1
type' 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)])
/opt/anaconda3/envs/mlenv/lib/python3.7/site-packages/tensorboard/compa
t/tensorflow stub/dtypes.py:545: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1
type' 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)])
/opt/anaconda3/envs/mlenv/lib/python3.7/site-packages/tensorboard/compa
t/tensorflow stub/dtypes.py:550: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1
```

type' 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 our input dataset
    charity_df = pd.read_csv('Resources/charity_data.csv')
    charity_df.head(10)
```

Out[2]:

	EIN	NAME	APPLICATION_TYPE	AFFILIATION	CLASSIFICATION	USE_C/
0	10520599	BLUE KNIGHTS MOTORCYCLE CLUB	T10	Independent	C1000	Product
1	10531628	AMERICAN CHESAPEAKE CLUB CHARITABLE TR	ТЗ	Independent	C2000	Preserva
2	10547893	ST CLOUD PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS	Т5	CompanySponsored	C3000	Product
3	10553066	SOUTHSIDE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION	ТЗ	CompanySponsored	C2000	Preserva
4	10556103	GENETIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE DESERT	ТЗ	Independent	C1000	Heatho
5	10556855	MINORITY ORGAN & TISSUE TRANSPLANT & EDUCATION	ТЗ	Independent	C1200	Preserva
6	10558440	FRIENDS OF ARTS COUNCIL OF GREATER DENHAM SPRI	ТЗ	Independent	C1000	Preserva
7	10566033	ISRAEL EMERGENCY ALLIANCE	ТЗ	Independent	C2000	Preserva
8	10570430	ARAMCO BRATS INC	Т7	Independent	C1000	Product
9	10571689	INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS	Т5	CompanySponsored	C3000	Product

# **Data Pre-Processing**

Data contains categories without numerical data and bucketing can be used to determine unique columns ideal for data analysis.

```
In [3]: # Generate our categorical variable list
        charity_cat = charity_df.dtypes[charity_df.dtypes == "object"].index.tol
        ist()
        # Check the number of unique values in each column
        charity df[charity cat].nunique()
Out[3]: NAME
                                   19568
        APPLICATION TYPE
                                      17
        AFFILIATION
                                       6
                                      71
        CLASSIFICATION
        USE CASE
                                       5
        ORGANIZATION
                                       4
        INCOME AMT
        SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
        dtype: int64
```

## **Check Special Considerations Column**

This column has "yes" or "no" values for if a charity is considered or not for donation

Note: Only 27 charities have yes to be considered, 34,272 not to be considered for special considerations.

```
In [5]: # Clean up unusuable data columns "EIN", "Status", "Name" -
         # don't tell us anything about the data or contribute to model
         charity_df.drop(['STATUS', 'EIN', 'NAME'], axis=1, inplace=True)
         charity_df.head(10)
Out[5]:
             APPLICATION TYPE
                                    AFFILIATION CLASSIFICATION
                                                               USE CASE ORGANIZATION INCOM
                          T10
                                    Independent
                                                        C1000
                                                               ProductDev
                                                                              Association
          0
          1
                           Т3
                                    Independent
                                                        C2000 Preservation
                                                                             Co-operative
                              CompanySponsored
          2
                                                        C3000
                                                               ProductDev
                                                                              Association
          3
                               CompanySponsored
                                                        C2000 Preservation
                                                                                   Trust
                                                                                         1000
                           T3
                                    Independent
                                                        C1000
                                                                Heathcare
                                                                                   Trust
                           Т3
                                    Independent
                                                                                   Trust
                                                        C1200 Preservation
          5
                                    Independent
          6
                           Т3
                                                        C1000 Preservation
                                                                                   Trust
                                    Independent
                           Т3
          7
                                                        C2000 Preservation
                                                                                   Trust
                                                                                            1
                           T7
                                    Independent
                                                        C1000
                                                               ProductDev
                                                                                   Trust
          8
                           T5 CompanySponsored
                                                        C3000
                                                               ProductDev
                                                                              Association
          9
In [ ]:
          # Store 'Name' column in separate df to merge later
In [6]: # Generate our new cleaned-up categorical variable list
         charity cat new = charity df.dtypes[charity df.dtypes == "object"].index
          .tolist()
          # Check the number of unique values in each column
         charity df[charity cat new].nunique()
Out[6]: APPLICATION TYPE
                                       17
         AFFILIATION
                                        6
                                       71
         CLASSIFICATION
```

# Bucket two largest columns (application\_type and classification)

5

4

9

2

# **Application Types**

USE CASE

ORGANIZATION

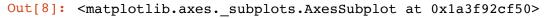
dtype: int64

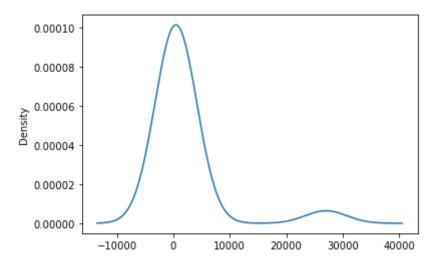
SPECIAL\_CONSIDERATIONS

INCOME AMT

```
In [7]: # Check the unique value counts in APPLICATION TYPE column
        app_types = charity_df.APPLICATION_TYPE.value counts()
        app_types
Out[7]: T3
                27037
        T4
                 1542
        Т6
                 1216
        Т5
                 1173
        T19
                 1065
        Т8
                  737
        т7
                  725
        T10
                  528
        Т9
                  156
        T13
                   66
        T12
                   27
        T2
                   16
        T25
                    3
                    3
        T14
                    2
        T15
                    2
        T29
        T17
                    1
        Name: APPLICATION_TYPE, dtype: int64
```

```
In [8]: # Visualize the value counts by producing a density plot in Pandas
app_types.plot.density()
```





According to the density plot...(finish up to configure to show better spread of data)

# **Bucketing Application Type Column Values**

```
In [9]: # Determine which values to replace
replace_apps = list(app_types[app_types < 200].index)</pre>
```

```
In [10]: # Replace in DataFrame with other any instances of < 200.
         for APPLICATION TYPE in replace apps:
             charity df.APPLICATION TYPE = charity df.APPLICATION TYPE.replace(AP
         PLICATION_TYPE, "Other")
In [11]: # Check to make sure bucketing was successful (applications removed)
         charity df.APPLICATION TYPE.value counts()
Out[11]: T3
                  27037
         T4
                   1542
         Т6
                   1216
         Т5
                  1173
         T19
                  1065
         Т8
                    737
         т7
                    725
         T10
                    528
         Other
                    276
         Name: APPLICATION_TYPE, dtype: int64
In [12]: # Check storing of other applications not bucketed
         other_app_types = app_types[app_types < 200]
         other_app_types
Out[12]: T9
                156
         T13
                 66
         T12
                 27
         Т2
                16
         T25
                  3
         T14
                  3
         T15
                  2
         T29
                  2
         T17
                  1
         Name: APPLICATION_TYPE, dtype: int64
```

## **Classification Types**

```
In [13]: # Check the unique value counts in APPLICATION TYPE column
         class types = charity df.CLASSIFICATION.value counts()
         class_types
Out[13]: C1000
                 17326
         C2000
                  6074
         C1200
                   4837
         C3000
                  1918
         C2100
                  1883
         C2570
                      1
         C2380
                      1
         C1283
                      1
         C4200
                      1
         C2600
                      1
         Name: CLASSIFICATION, Length: 71, dtype: int64
```

```
In [14]: # Visualize the value counts by producing a density plot in Pandas
          class types.plot.density()
Out[14]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1a3fec1350>
             0.00040
             0.00035
             0.00030
             0.00025
             0.00020
             0.00015
             0.00010
             0.00005
             0.00000
                 -10000 -5000
                                   5000
                                        10000 15000 20000 25000
In [15]: # Check other classification types
          other class types = class types[class types < 200]
          other class types
Out[15]: C4000
                    194
          C5000
                    116
          C1270
                    114
          C2700
                    104
          C2800
                     95
          C2570
                      1
          C2380
                      1
          C1283
                      1
          C4200
                      1
```

## **Bucketing Classification Column Values**

1

Name: CLASSIFICATION, Length: 64, dtype: int64

C2600

```
In [16]: # Determine which values to replace
    replace_class = list(class_types[class_types < 200].index)

In [17]: # Replace in DataFrame with other any instances of < 100.
    for CLASSIFICATION in replace_class:
        charity_df.CLASSIFICATION = charity_df.CLASSIFICATION.replace(CLASSIFICATION, "Other")</pre>
```

```
In [18]: # Check to make sure bucketing was successful (applications removed)
         charity df.CLASSIFICATION.value counts()
Out[18]: C1000
                  17326
         C2000
                   6074
         C1200
                    4837
         C3000
                    1918
         C2100
                   1883
         Other
                    1197
         C7000
                     777
         C1700
                     287
         Name: CLASSIFICATION, dtype: int64
```

#### **One Hot Encoding**

```
In [19]: # Create a OneHotEncoder instance
    enc = OneHotEncoder(sparse=False)

# Fit and transform the OneHotEncoder using the categorical variable lis
    t
    encode_df = pd.DataFrame(enc.fit_transform(charity_df[charity_cat_new]))

# Add the encoded variable names to the DataFrame
    encode_df.columns = enc.get_feature_names(charity_cat_new)
    encode_df.head()
```

#### Out[19]:

	APPLICATION_TYPE_Other	APPLICATION_TYPE_T10	APPLICATION_TYPE_T19	APPLICATION_TY
0	0.0	1.0	0.0	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	

5 rows × 43 columns

```
In [20]: # Merge one-hot encoded features and drop the originals
    charity_df = charity_df.merge(encode_df,left_index=True, right_index=Tru
    e)
    charity_df = charity_df.drop(charity_cat_new,1)
    charity_df.head()
```

#### Out[20]:

#### ASK\_AMT IS\_SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION\_TYPE\_Other APPLICATION\_TYPE\_T10 APPLICATION

0	5000	1	0.0	1.0	
1	108590	1	0.0	0.0	
2	5000	0	0.0	0.0	
3	6692	1	0.0	0.0	
4	142590	1	0.0	0.0	

5 rows × 45 columns

#### **Training and Testing Datasets**

```
In [21]: # Create variables for feature and target out of pre-processed data
# Feature (all other categories), target ("IS_SUCCESSFUL")
y = charity_df["IS_SUCCESSFUL"].values
X = charity_df.drop(["IS_SUCCESSFUL"],1).values

# Split training/test datasets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, random_state=7
8)
```

#### **Standardize Dataset**

#### **Instantiate and Evaluate Random Forest Classifier**

```
In [25]: # Create a random forest classifier.
    rf_model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=128, random_state=78)

# Fitting the model
    rf_model = rf_model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)

# Evaluate the model
    y_pred = rf_model.predict(X_test_scaled)
    print(f" Random forest predictive accuracy: {accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred):.3f}")
```

Random forest predictive accuracy: 0.710

## **Summary:**

Random forest only predicts at 70% accuracy, need to achieve an accuracy of higher than 75%

Deep Learning Model #1 - Using input features (44 neurons, half that for second layer 22 neurons), epoch = 50

```
In [26]: # Define the model - deep neural net
         number input features = len(X train scaled[0])
         hidden nodes layer1 = 44
         hidden_nodes_layer2 = 22
         nn = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
         # First hidden layer
         nn.add(
             tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=hidden nodes layer1, input dim=number in
         put features, activation="relu")
         # Second hidden layer
         nn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=hidden nodes layer2, activation="rel
         u"))
         # Output layer
         nn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=1, activation="sigmoid"))
         # Check the structure of the model
         nn.summary()
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From /opt/anaconda3/envs/mlenv/lib/python3.7/site-pa ckages/tensorflow/python/ops/init\_ops.py:1251: calling VarianceScaling. \_\_init\_\_ (from tensorflow.python.ops.init\_ops) with dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Call initializer instance with the dtype argument instead of passing it to the constructor  $\ \ \,$ 

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 44)	1980
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 22)	990
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1)	23

Total params: 2,993 Trainable params: 2,993 Non-trainable params: 0

WARNING:tensorflow:From /opt/anaconda3/envs/mlenv/lib/python3.7/site-pa ckages/tensorflow/python/ops/nn\_impl.py:180: add\_dispatch\_support.<locals>.wrapper (from tensorflow.python.ops.array\_ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Use tf.where in 2.0, which has the same broadcast rule as np.where

```
In [28]: # Train the model
fit_model = nn.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train, epochs=50)
```

```
Epoch 1/50
0.5724 - acc: 0.7199
Epoch 2/50
0.5545 - acc: 0.7311
Epoch 3/50
0.5518 - acc: 0.7312
Epoch 4/50
0.5493 - acc: 0.7307
Epoch 5/50
0.5483 - acc: 0.7332
Epoch 6/50
0.5472 - acc: 0.7339
Epoch 7/50
0.5467 - acc: 0.7324
Epoch 8/50
0.5459 - acc: 0.7342
Epoch 9/50
0.5454 - acc: 0.7337
Epoch 10/50
0.5454 - acc: 0.7342
Epoch 11/50
0.5446 - acc: 0.7346
Epoch 12/50
0.5442 - acc: 0.7347
Epoch 13/50
0.5442 - acc: 0.7341
Epoch 14/50
0.5437 - acc: 0.7363
Epoch 15/50
0.5433 - acc: 0.7344
Epoch 16/50
0.5434 - acc: 0.7358
Epoch 17/50
0.5431 - acc: 0.7361
Epoch 18/50
0.5422 - acc: 0.7362
Epoch 19/50
0.5426 - acc: 0.7364
```

```
Epoch 20/50
0.5422 - acc: 0.7365
Epoch 21/50
0.5418 - acc: 0.7362
Epoch 22/50
0.5414 - acc: 0.7379
Epoch 23/50
0.5414 - acc: 0.7359
Epoch 24/50
0.5418 - acc: 0.7360
Epoch 25/50
0.5409 - acc: 0.7364
Epoch 26/50
0.5411 - acc: 0.73800s - loss: 0.5407 - acc: 0.7
Epoch 27/50
0.5404 - acc: 0.7364
Epoch 28/50
0.5409 - acc: 0.7378
Epoch 29/50
0.5404 - acc: 0.7378
Epoch 30/50
0.5404 - acc: 0.7377
Epoch 31/50
0.5401 - acc: 0.7379
Epoch 32/50
0.5402 - acc: 0.7380
Epoch 33/50
0.5399 - acc: 0.7389
Epoch 34/50
0.5405 - acc: 0.7370
Epoch 35/50
0.5395 - acc: 0.7388
Epoch 36/50
0.5394 - acc: 0.7389
Epoch 37/50
0.5394 - acc: 0.7392
Epoch 38/50
0.5393 - acc: 0.7384
```

```
0.5390 - acc: 0.7385
    Epoch 40/50
    0.5395 - acc: 0.7388
    Epoch 41/50
    0.5387 - acc: 0.7371
    Epoch 42/50
    0.5391 - acc: 0.7392
    Epoch 43/50
    0.5388 - acc: 0.7385
    Epoch 44/50
    0.5390 - acc: 0.7382
    Epoch 45/50
    0.5383 - acc: 0.7392
    Epoch 46/50
    0.5383 - acc: 0.7399
    Epoch 47/50
    0.5385 - acc: 0.73891s - 1
    Epoch 48/50
    0.5380 - acc: 0.73930s - loss: 0.5368 - acc: 0.
    Epoch 49/50
    0.5384 - acc: 0.7392
    Epoch 50/50
    0.5377 - acc: 0.7393
In [29]: # Evaluate the model using the test data
    model loss, model accuracy = nn.evaluate(X test scaled,y test,verbose=2)
    print(f"Loss: {model loss}, Accuracy: {model accuracy}")
    8575/8575 - 0s - loss: 0.5542 - acc: 0.7264
    Loss: 0.5541565223546487, Accuracy: 0.7264139652252197
```

Epoch 39/50

Deep Learning Model #2 - Same neurons, compared to first model (2 hidden layers 44 neurons, 24 neurons), epoch = 100

```
In [30]: # Define the model - deep neural net
         number_input_features = len(X_train_scaled[0])
         hidden_nodes_layer1 = 44
         hidden_nodes_layer2 = 22
         nn = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
         # First hidden layer
         nn.add(
             tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=hidden_nodes_layer1, input_dim=number_in
         put_features, activation="relu")
         # Second hidden layer
         nn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=hidden_nodes_layer2, activation="rel
         u"))
         # Output layer
         nn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=1, activation="sigmoid"))
         # Check the structure of the model
         nn.summary()
```

#### Model: "sequential\_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 44)	1980	
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 22)	990	
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 1)	23	
Total params: 2,993			

Total params: 2,993 Trainable params: 2,993 Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [32]: # Train the model
fit_model = nn.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train, epochs=100)
```

```
Epoch 1/100
0.5742 - acc: 0.7156
Epoch 2/100
0.5545 - acc: 0.7284
Epoch 3/100
0.5515 - acc: 0.7306
Epoch 4/100
0.5498 - acc: 0.7307
Epoch 5/100
0.5478 - acc: 0.7314
Epoch 6/100
0.5474 - acc: 0.7325
Epoch 7/100
0.5463 - acc: 0.7331
Epoch 8/100
0.5458 - acc: 0.7335
Epoch 9/100
0.5449 - acc: 0.7341
Epoch 10/100
0.5443 - acc: 0.7331
Epoch 11/100
0.5440 - acc: 0.7360
Epoch 12/100
0.5434 - acc: 0.7360
Epoch 13/100
0.5429 - acc: 0.7356
Epoch 14/100
0.5434 - acc: 0.7361
Epoch 15/100
0.5429 - acc: 0.7360
Epoch 16/100
0.5429 - acc: 0.7363
Epoch 17/100
0.5424 - acc: 0.7355
Epoch 18/100
0.5425 - acc: 0.7371
Epoch 19/100
0.5415 - acc: 0.7383
```

```
Epoch 20/100
0.5414 - acc: 0.7371
Epoch 21/100
0.5410 - acc: 0.7376
Epoch 22/100
0.5407 - acc: 0.7371
Epoch 23/100
0.5413 - acc: 0.73781s - loss: 0.5444 - - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.5422 - acc
Epoch 24/100
0.5409 - acc: 0.7374
Epoch 25/100
0.5405 - acc: 0.7380
Epoch 26/100
0.5403 - acc: 0.7389
Epoch 27/100
0.5400 - acc: 0.7389
Epoch 28/100
0.5402 - acc: 0.7378
Epoch 29/100
0.5400 - acc: 0.7373
Epoch 30/100
0.5395 - acc: 0.73890s - loss: 0.5391 - a
Epoch 31/100
0.5396 - acc: 0.7380
Epoch 32/100
0.5394 - acc: 0.7389
Epoch 33/100
0.5395 - acc: 0.7387
Epoch 34/100
0.5388 - acc: 0.7389
Epoch 35/100
0.5387 - acc: 0.7394
Epoch 36/100
0.5391 - acc: 0.7392
Epoch 37/100
0.5389 - acc: 0.7390
Epoch 38/100
0.5385 - acc: 0.7385
```

```
Epoch 39/100
0.5381 - acc: 0.7387
Epoch 40/100
0.5383 - acc: 0.7385
Epoch 41/100
0.5385 - acc: 0.7399
Epoch 42/100
0.5384 - acc: 0.7394
Epoch 43/100
0.5383 - acc: 0.7395
Epoch 44/100
0.5382 - acc: 0.7395
Epoch 45/100
0.5380 - acc: 0.7400
Epoch 46/100
0.5380 - acc: 0.7397
Epoch 47/100
0.5380 - acc: 0.7399
Epoch 48/100
0.5375 - acc: 0.7406
Epoch 49/100
0.5374 - acc: 0.7395
Epoch 50/100
0.5378 - acc: 0.7382
Epoch 51/100
0.5377 - acc: 0.7399
Epoch 52/100
0.5373 - acc: 0.7393
Epoch 53/100
0.5371 - acc: 0.7400
Epoch 54/100
0.5372 - acc: 0.7399
Epoch 55/100
0.5374 - acc: 0.7387
Epoch 56/100
0.5372 - acc: 0.7388
Epoch 57/100
0.5370 - acc: 0.7403
```

```
Epoch 58/100
0.5372 - acc: 0.73990s - loss: 0
Epoch 59/100
0.5368 - acc: 0.7401
Epoch 60/100
0.5367 - acc: 0.7395
Epoch 61/100
0.5367 - acc: 0.7405
Epoch 62/100
0.5366 - acc: 0.74040s - loss: 0.540
Epoch 63/100
0.5364 - acc: 0.7395
Epoch 64/100
0.5367 - acc: 0.7391
Epoch 65/100
0.5365 - acc: 0.7406
Epoch 66/100
0.5363 - acc: 0.7408
Epoch 67/100
0.5366 - acc: 0.7399
Epoch 68/100
0.5359 - acc: 0.7407
Epoch 69/100
0.5363 - acc: 0.7401
Epoch 70/100
0.5362 - acc: 0.7406
Epoch 71/100
0.5361 - acc: 0.74030s - loss: 0.5343 -
Epoch 72/100
0.5363 - acc: 0.7404
Epoch 73/100
0.5357 - acc: 0.7394
Epoch 74/100
0.5356 - acc: 0.7403
Epoch 75/100
0.5358 - acc: 0.74070s - loss: 0.5370 - acc: 0
Epoch 76/100
0.5357 - acc: 0.7408
```

```
Epoch 77/100
0.5357 - acc: 0.7408
Epoch 78/100
0.5357 - acc: 0.7410
Epoch 79/100
0.5358 - acc: 0.7403
Epoch 80/100
0.5354 - acc: 0.7401
Epoch 81/100
0.5354 - acc: 0.7399
Epoch 82/100
0.5352 - acc: 0.7408
Epoch 83/100
0.5357 - acc: 0.7416
Epoch 84/100
0.5355 - acc: 0.7414
Epoch 85/100
0.5355 - acc: 0.7406
Epoch 86/100
0.5349 - acc: 0.7410
Epoch 87/100
0.5353 - acc: 0.7406
Epoch 88/100
0.5351 - acc: 0.7408
Epoch 89/100
0.5352 - acc: 0.7406
Epoch 90/100
0.5350 - acc: 0.7411
Epoch 91/100
0.5351 - acc: 0.7416
Epoch 92/100
0.5349 - acc: 0.7417
Epoch 93/100
0.5350 - acc: 0.7400
Epoch 94/100
0.5349 - acc: 0.7411
Epoch 95/100
0.5348 - acc: 0.7409
```

```
Epoch 96/100
     0.5351 - acc: 0.7408
     Epoch 97/100
     0.5347 - acc: 0.74180s - los
     Epoch 98/100
     0.5348 - acc: 0.7419
     Epoch 99/100
     0.5347 - acc: 0.7404
     Epoch 100/100
     0.5348 - acc: 0.7408
In [33]: # Evaluate the model using the test data
     model loss, model accuracy = nn.evaluate(X_test_scaled,y_test,verbose=2)
     print(f"Loss: {model_loss}, Accuracy: {model_accuracy}")
     8575/8575 - 0s - loss: 0.5557 - acc: 0.7248
     Loss: 0.5557105709859999, Accuracy: 0.724781334400177
```

Deep Learning Model #3 - Using practice module example of 2 hidden layers (44 neurons, 22 neurons), epoch = 50, activation first hidden layer = tanh

```
In [37]: # Define the model - deep neural net
         number_input_features = len(X_train_scaled[0])
         hidden_nodes_layer1 = 44
         hidden_nodes_layer2 = 22
         nn = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
         # First hidden layer
         nn.add(
             tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=hidden_nodes_layer1, input_dim=number_in
         put_features, activation="tanh")
         # Second hidden layer
         nn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=hidden_nodes_layer2, activation="rel
         u"))
         # Output layer
         nn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=1, activation="sigmoid"))
         # Check the structure of the model
         nn.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_3"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_9 (Dense)	(None, 44)	1980
dense_10 (Dense)	(None, 22)	990
dense_11 (Dense)	(None, 1)	23

Total params: 2,993 Trainable params: 2,993 Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [39]: # Train the model
fit_model = nn.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train, epochs=50)
```

```
Epoch 1/50
0.5697 - acc: 0.7201
Epoch 2/50
0.5541 - acc: 0.7280
Epoch 3/50
0.5510 - acc: 0.7318
Epoch 4/50
0.5497 - acc: 0.7308
Epoch 5/50
0.5481 - acc: 0.7332
Epoch 6/50
0.5476 - acc: 0.7328
Epoch 7/50
0.5466 - acc: 0.7334
Epoch 8/50
0.5461 - acc: 0.7338
Epoch 9/50
0.5454 - acc: 0.7342
Epoch 10/50
0.5450 - acc: 0.7341
Epoch 11/50
0.5446 - acc: 0.7356
Epoch 12/50
0.5440 - acc: 0.7344
Epoch 13/50
0.5437 - acc: 0.7342
Epoch 14/50
0.5443 - acc: 0.7353
Epoch 15/50
0.5433 - acc: 0.7345
Epoch 16/50
0.5436 - acc: 0.7356
Epoch 17/50
0.5427 - acc: 0.7356
Epoch 18/50
0.5431 - acc: 0.7361
Epoch 19/50
0.5423 - acc: 0.7364
```

```
Epoch 20/50
0.5422 - acc: 0.7370
Epoch 21/50
0.5415 - acc: 0.7374
Epoch 22/50
0.5420 - acc: 0.7367
Epoch 23/50
0.5417 - acc: 0.73650s - loss: 0.5410 - acc: 0.737
Epoch 24/50
0.5409 - acc: 0.7368
Epoch 25/50
0.5409 - acc: 0.7378
Epoch 26/50
0.5413 - acc: 0.7365
Epoch 27/50
0.5409 - acc: 0.7368
Epoch 28/50
0.5409 - acc: 0.7376
Epoch 29/50
0.5406 - acc: 0.7383
Epoch 30/50
0.5407 - acc: 0.7376
Epoch 31/50
0.5405 - acc: 0.7379
Epoch 32/50
0.5399 - acc: 0.7375
Epoch 33/50
0.5399 - acc: 0.7379
Epoch 34/50
0.5401 - acc: 0.73841s - loss:
Epoch 35/50
0.5396 - acc: 0.7395
Epoch 36/50
0.5400 - acc: 0.7380
Epoch 37/50
0.5393 - acc: 0.7391
Epoch 38/50
0.5392 - acc: 0.7385
```

```
Epoch 39/50
    0.5396 - acc: 0.7391
    Epoch 40/50
    0.5390 - acc: 0.7387
    Epoch 41/50
    0.5393 - acc: 0.7382
    Epoch 42/50
    0.5389 - acc: 0.7399
    Epoch 43/50
    0.5387 - acc: 0.7386
    Epoch 44/50
    0.5385 - acc: 0.7390
    Epoch 45/50
    0.5386 - acc: 0.7393
    Epoch 46/50
    0.5383 - acc: 0.7397
    Epoch 47/50
    0.5383 - acc: 0.7388
    Epoch 48/50
    0.5386 - acc: 0.7397
    Epoch 49/50
    0.5382 - acc: 0.7404
    Epoch 50/50
    0.5383 - acc: 0.7390
In [40]: # Evaluate the model using the test data
    model loss, model accuracy = nn.evaluate(X test scaled, y test, verbose=2)
    print(f"Loss: {model loss}, Accuracy: {model accuracy}")
    8575/8575 - 0s - loss: 0.5514 - acc: 0.7280
    Loss: 0.5514009420378215, Accuracy: 0.7280466556549072
```

Deep Learning Model #4 - Using practice module example of 3 hidden layers, less neurons (44 neurons, 32 neurons), epoch = 50, tanh, relu

```
In [129]: # Define the model - deep neural net
          number_input_features = len(X_train_scaled[0])
          hidden_nodes_layer1 = 44
          hidden_nodes_layer2 = 32
          nn = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
          # First hidden layer
          nn.add(
              tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=hidden_nodes_layer1, input_dim=number_in
          put_features, activation="tanh")
          # Second hidden layer
          nn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=hidden nodes_layer2, input_dim=number
          _input_features, activation="relu"))
          # Output layer
          nn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=1, activation="sigmoid"))
          # Check the structure of the model
          nn.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_35"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_107 (Dense)	(None, 44)	1980
dense_108 (Dense)	(None, 32)	1440
dense_109 (Dense)	(None, 1)	33

Total params: 3,453 Trainable params: 3,453 Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [131]: # Train the model
fit_model = nn.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train, epochs=50)
```

```
Epoch 1/50
0.5687 - acc: 0.7222
Epoch 2/50
0.5549 - acc: 0.7287
Epoch 3/50
0.5521 - acc: 0.7292
Epoch 4/50
0.5499 - acc: 0.7322
Epoch 5/50
0.5488 - acc: 0.73240s - loss: 0.5487 - acc:
Epoch 6/50
0.5475 - acc: 0.7325
Epoch 7/50
0.5475 - acc: 0.7329
Epoch 8/50
0.5461 - acc: 0.7339
Epoch 9/50
0.5458 - acc: 0.7335
Epoch 10/50
0.5458 - acc: 0.7344
Epoch 11/50
0.5445 - acc: 0.7343
Epoch 12/50
0.5447 - acc: 0.7352
Epoch 13/50
0.5443 - acc: 0.7359
Epoch 14/50
0.5439 - acc: 0.7353
Epoch 15/50
0.5436 - acc: 0.7345
Epoch 16/50
0.5431 - acc: 0.7357
Epoch 17/50
0.5432 - acc: 0.7354
Epoch 18/50
0.5424 - acc: 0.7358
Epoch 19/50
0.5429 - acc: 0.7364
```

```
Epoch 20/50
0.5421 - acc: 0.7357
Epoch 21/50
0.5421 - acc: 0.7362
Epoch 22/50
0.5422 - acc: 0.7362
Epoch 23/50
0.5416 - acc: 0.73710s - loss: 0.5426 -
Epoch 24/50
0.5417 - acc: 0.7360
Epoch 25/50
0.5413 - acc: 0.7368
Epoch 26/50
0.5409 - acc: 0.7369
Epoch 27/50
0.5413 - acc: 0.7377
Epoch 28/50
0.5411 - acc: 0.7371
Epoch 29/50
0.5406 - acc: 0.7387
Epoch 30/50
0.5403 - acc: 0.7376
Epoch 31/50
0.5402 - acc: 0.7385
Epoch 32/50
0.5404 - acc: 0.7369
Epoch 33/50
0.5401 - acc: 0.7381
Epoch 34/50
0.5397 - acc: 0.7373
Epoch 35/50
0.5398 - acc: 0.7379
Epoch 36/50
0.5396 - acc: 0.7378
Epoch 37/50
0.5393 - acc: 0.7384
Epoch 38/50
0.5393 - acc: 0.7388
```

```
Epoch 39/50
    0.5395 - acc: 0.7380
    Epoch 40/50
    0.5392 - acc: 0.7376
    Epoch 41/50
    0.5387 - acc: 0.7393
    Epoch 42/50
    0.5391 - acc: 0.7377
    Epoch 43/50
    0.5384 - acc: 0.73780s - loss: 0.5372 -
    Epoch 44/50
    0.5386 - acc: 0.7379
    Epoch 45/50
    0.5387 - acc: 0.7391
    Epoch 46/50
    0.5383 - acc: 0.7386
    Epoch 47/50
    0.5385 - acc: 0.7382
    Epoch 48/50
    0.5383 - acc: 0.7384
    Epoch 49/50
    0.5382 - acc: 0.7392
    Epoch 50/50
    0.5379 - acc: 0.7381
In [132]: # Evaluate the model using the test data
    model loss, model accuracy = nn.evaluate(X test scaled,y test,verbose=2)
    print(f"Loss: {model loss}, Accuracy: {model accuracy}")
    8575/8575 - 0s - loss: 0.5499 - acc: 0.7278
    Loss: 0.5499131618505316, Accuracy: 0.7278134226799011
```

Deep Learning Model #5 - Boost epoch, accuracy best at 2 hidden layers (44 neurons, 32 neurons), epoch = 100

```
In [142]: # Define the model - deep neural net
          number_input_features = len(X_train_scaled[0])
          hidden_nodes_layer1 = 44
          hidden_nodes_layer2 = 32
          nn = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
          # First hidden layer
          nn.add(
              tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=hidden_nodes_layer1, input_dim=number_in
          put_features, activation="tanh")
          # Second hidden layer
          nn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=hidden nodes_layer2, input_dim=number
          _input_features, activation="relu"))
          # Output layer
          nn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=1, activation="sigmoid"))
          # Check the structure of the model
          nn.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_39"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_119 (Dense)	(None, 44)	1980
dense_120 (Dense)	(None, 32)	1440
dense_121 (Dense)	(None, 1)	33

Total params: 3,453 Trainable params: 3,453 Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [141]: #### Train the model
fit_model = nn.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train, epochs=100)
```

```
Epoch 1/100
0.5693 - acc: 0.7202
Epoch 2/100
0.5545 - acc: 0.7303
Epoch 3/100
0.5517 - acc: 0.7320
Epoch 4/100
0.5500 - acc: 0.7324
Epoch 5/100
0.5486 - acc: 0.7315
Epoch 6/100
0.5482 - acc: 0.7333
Epoch 7/100
0.5475 - acc: 0.7343
Epoch 8/100
0.5464 - acc: 0.7334
Epoch 9/100
0.5453 - acc: 0.7349
Epoch 10/100
0.5454 - acc: 0.7340
Epoch 11/100
0.5449 - acc: 0.7345
Epoch 12/100
0.5445 - acc: 0.7366
Epoch 13/100
0.5441 - acc: 0.7360
Epoch 14/100
0.5441 - acc: 0.7369
Epoch 15/100
0.5439 - acc: 0.7358
Epoch 16/100
0.5434 - acc: 0.7354
Epoch 17/100
0.5426 - acc: 0.7350
Epoch 18/100
0.5429 - acc: 0.7375
Epoch 19/100
0.5426 - acc: 0.7368
```

```
Epoch 20/100
0.5424 - acc: 0.7357
Epoch 21/100
0.5421 - acc: 0.7358
Epoch 22/100
0.5417 - acc: 0.7368
Epoch 23/100
0.5418 - acc: 0.7383
Epoch 24/100
0.5415 - acc: 0.7377
Epoch 25/100
0.5414 - acc: 0.7380
Epoch 26/100
0.5411 - acc: 0.7373
Epoch 27/100
0.5411 - acc: 0.7390
Epoch 28/100
0.5406 - acc: 0.73730s - loss: 0.5406 - acc: 0.737
Epoch 29/100
0.5402 - acc: 0.73790s - loss: 0.
Epoch 30/100
0.5403 - acc: 0.7385
Epoch 31/100
0.5403 - acc: 0.7376
Epoch 32/100
0.5400 - acc: 0.7386
Epoch 33/100
0.5400 - acc: 0.7385
Epoch 34/100
0.5400 - acc: 0.7384
Epoch 35/100
0.5395 - acc: 0.7388
Epoch 36/100
0.5399 - acc: 0.7381
Epoch 37/100
0.5394 - acc: 0.7385
Epoch 38/100
0.5391 - acc: 0.7385
```

```
Epoch 39/100
0.5389 - acc: 0.7385
Epoch 40/100
0.5388 - acc: 0.7393
Epoch 41/100
0.5386 - acc: 0.7383
Epoch 42/100
0.5388 - acc: 0.7397
Epoch 43/100
0.5383 - acc: 0.7395
Epoch 44/100
0.5381 - acc: 0.7383
Epoch 45/100
0.5383 - acc: 0.7392
Epoch 46/100
0.5379 - acc: 0.7397
Epoch 47/100
0.5385 - acc: 0.7390
Epoch 48/100
0.5382 - acc: 0.7383
Epoch 49/100
0.5380 - acc: 0.7396
Epoch 50/100
0.5375 - acc: 0.7392
Epoch 51/100
0.5377 - acc: 0.7392
Epoch 52/100
0.5376 - acc: 0.7390
Epoch 53/100
0.5373 - acc: 0.7394
Epoch 54/100
0.5372 - acc: 0.7400
Epoch 55/100
0.5370 - acc: 0.7397
Epoch 56/100
0.5370 - acc: 0.7400
Epoch 57/100
0.5368 - acc: 0.7396
```

```
Epoch 58/100
0.5370 - acc: 0.7397
Epoch 59/100
0.5368 - acc: 0.7399
Epoch 60/100
0.5362 - acc: 0.7398
Epoch 61/100
0.5364 - acc: 0.7402
Epoch 62/100
0.5360 - acc: 0.7404
Epoch 63/100
0.5358 - acc: 0.7395
Epoch 64/100
0.5362 - acc: 0.7393
Epoch 65/100
0.5362 - acc: 0.74060s - loss: 0.5368 -
Epoch 66/100
0.5362 - acc: 0.7407
Epoch 67/100
0.5361 - acc: 0.7406
Epoch 68/100
0.5358 - acc: 0.7406
Epoch 69/100
0.5359 - acc: 0.7400
Epoch 70/100
0.5353 - acc: 0.7407
Epoch 71/100
0.5356 - acc: 0.7404
Epoch 72/100
0.5351 - acc: 0.7405
Epoch 73/100
0.5351 - acc: 0.7410
Epoch 74/100
0.5354 - acc: 0.7403
Epoch 75/100
0.5350 - acc: 0.7406
Epoch 76/100
0.5351 - acc: 0.7406
```

```
Epoch 77/100
0.5354 - acc: 0.74080s - loss: 0.5
Epoch 78/100
0.5350 - acc: 0.7418
Epoch 79/100
0.5354 - acc: 0.7400
Epoch 80/100
0.5350 - acc: 0.7409
Epoch 81/100
0.5349 - acc: 0.7405
Epoch 82/100
0.5349 - acc: 0.7399
Epoch 83/100
0.5348 - acc: 0.7404
Epoch 84/100
0.5349 - acc: 0.7408
Epoch 85/100
0.5348 - acc: 0.7407
Epoch 86/100
0.5346 - acc: 0.7412
Epoch 87/100
0.5348 - acc: 0.7406
Epoch 88/100
0.5346 - acc: 0.74130s - loss: 0.537
Epoch 89/100
0.5341 - acc: 0.7412
Epoch 90/100
0.5344 - acc: 0.7413
Epoch 91/100
0.5343 - acc: 0.7412
Epoch 92/100
0.5340 - acc: 0.7413
Epoch 93/100
0.5340 - acc: 0.7407
Epoch 94/100
0.5342 - acc: 0.7408
Epoch 95/100
0.5338 - acc: 0.7409
```

```
Epoch 96/100
     0.5339 - acc: 0.7404
     Epoch 97/100
     0.5339 - acc: 0.7402
     Epoch 98/100
     0.5337 - acc: 0.7407
     Epoch 99/100
     0.5336 - acc: 0.7413
     Epoch 100/100
     0.5336 - acc: 0.7418
In [64]: # Evaluate the model using the test data
     model loss, model accuracy = nn.evaluate(X_test_scaled,y_test,verbose=2)
     print(f"Loss: {model_loss}, Accuracy: {model_accuracy}")
     8575/8575 - 0s - loss: 0.5519 - acc: 0.7249
     Loss: 0.5518519495527529, Accuracy: 0.7248979806900024
In [ ]:
```