## Learn Keras for Deep Neural Networks

## An Introduction to Deep Learning and Keras

A sneak peek in the Keras Framework

```
import os
import logging
import pandas as pd
import tensorflow.keras as keras
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
from tensorflow.keras.utils import plot_model
# Log setting
logging.basicConfig(format="%(asctime)s %(levelname)s %(message)s", datefmt="%H:%M:%S", level
# Change display.max_rows to show all features.
pd.set option("display.max rows", 85)
df_train = pd.read_csv(('/content/drive/MyDrive/datasets/train_MachineLearningCVE.csv'), skip
logging.info("Class distribution\n{}".format(df train.Label.value counts()))
df_test = pd.read_csv(('/content/drive/MyDrive/datasets/test_MachineLearningCVE.csv'), skipin
logging.info("Class distribution\n{}".format(df test.Label.value counts()))
df_train.Label.unique()
df_test.Label.unique()
df = pd.concat([df train, df test], axis=0, copy=True)
df.Label.unique()
    array([ 0, 10, 4, 7, 3, 5, 6, 11, 1, 12, 14, 9, 8, 13, 2])
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import classification report
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
def preprocessing(df: pd.DataFrame) -> (np.ndarray, np.ndarray):
   # Shuffle the dataset
   df = df.sample(frac=1)
```

```
# Split features and labels
   x = df.iloc[:, df.columns != 'Label']
   y = df[['Label']].to_numpy()
   # Scale the features between 0 ~ 1
   scaler = MinMaxScaler()
   x = scaler.fit_transform(x)
   return x, y
x, y = preprocessing(df)
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_test,Y_train,Y_test = train_test_split(x, y, train_size=0.7, random_state=42)
print(X_train.shape)
print(X test.shape)
print(Y_train.shape)
print(Y_test.shape)
     (1981520, 78)
     (849223, 78)
     (1981520, 1)
     (849223, 1)
logging.info("Class distribution\n{}".format(df.Label.value_counts()))
#Import required packages
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
import numpy as np
# Getting the data ready
# Generate train dummy data for 1000 Students and dummy test for 500
#Columns :Age, Hours of Study & Avg Previous test scores
np.random.seed(2018)
tr_data, te_data = x,y
#Generate dummy results for 1000 students : Whether Passed (1) or Failed (0)
labels = np.random.randint(2, size=(1000, 1))
print(tr_data.shape)
train_data = tr_data.reshape(220797954,1)
train_data = train_data[1:3001]
train_data = train_data.reshape(1000,3)
print(train_data.shape)
print(labels.shape)
```

```
(2830743, 78)
    (1000, 3)
    (1000, 1)
print(te_data.shape)
test_data = te_data[1:3001]
test_data = test_data.reshape(1000,3);
print(test_data.shape)
    (2830743, 1)
    (1000, 3)
#Defining the model structure with the required layers, # of neurons, activation function and
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(5, input_dim=3, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(4, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
model.summary()
    Model: "sequential"
    Layer (type)
                           Output Shape
                                                 Param #
    ______
    dense (Dense)
                           (None, 5)
                                                 20
    dense 1 (Dense)
                            (None, 4)
                                                 24
                            (None, 1)
    dense_2 (Dense)
    ______
    Total params: 49
    Trainable params: 49
    Non-trainable params: 0
#Train the model and make predictions
model.fit(train_data, labels, epochs=10, batch_size=32)
    Epoch 1/10
    Epoch 2/10
    32/32 [=============== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6963 - accuracy: 0.5190
    Epoch 3/10
```

32/32 [============= ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6954 - accuracy: 0.5120

32/32 [================== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6947 - accuracy: 0.5180

32/32 [================= ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6944 - accuracy: 0.4850

Epoch 4/10

Epoch 5/10

Epoch 6/10

#Make predictions from the trained model
predictions = model.predict(test\_data)

## predictions

```
array([[0.49773353],
       [0.99556875],
       [0.9887357],
       [0.49773353],
       [0.49773353],
       [0.39844453],
       [0.49773353],
       [0.8617834],
       [0.8469171],
       [0.49773353],
       [0.49773353],
       [0.9887357],
       [0.49773353],
       [0.49773353],
       [0.49773353],
       [0.49773353],
       [0.49773353],
       [0.49773353],
       [0.9887357],
       [0.96227753],
       [0.8617834],
       [0.22142348],
       [0.8617834],
       [0.99050933],
       [0.49773353],
       [0.49773353],
       [0.32201588],
       [0.687667],
       [0.8617834],
       [0.99286425],
       [0.9887357],
       [0.49773353],
       [0.9887357],
       [0.49773353],
       [0.49773353],
       [0.9887357],
       [0.8984884],
       [0.14902857],
```

```
[0.95659083],
            [0.49773353],
            [0.8984884],
            [0.49773353],
            [0.14902857],
            [0.49773353],
            [0.47918898],
            [0.49773353],
            [0.687667],
            [0.49773353],
            [0.49773353],
            [0.99050933],
            [0.8469171],
            [0.8984884],
            [0.49773353],
            [0.687667],
            [0.39844453],
            [0.8984884],
            [0.14902857],
            「0.497733531.
#Import required packages
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
import numpy as np
# Getting the data ready
# Generate train dummy data for 1000 Students and dummy test for 500
#Columns : Age, Hours of Study & Avg Previous test scores
np.random.seed(2018)
# train data, test data = np.random.random((1000, 3)), np.random.random((500, 3))
#Generate dummy results for 1000 students : Whether Passed (1) or Failed (0)
# labels = np.random.randint(2, size=(1000, 1))
#Defining the model structure with the required layers, # of neurons, activation function and
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(5, input dim=3, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(4, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
#Train the model and make predictions
model.fit(train data, labels, epochs=10, batch size=32)
#Make predictions from the trained model
predictions = model.predict(test_data)
    Epoch 1/10
     32/32 [============== ] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6933 - accuracy: 0.4960
    Epoch 2/10
    32/32 [============= ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6931 - accuracy: 0.5020
     Epoch 3/10
```

```
32/32 [=================== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6931 - accuracy: 0.5020
    Epoch 4/10
    32/32 [============= ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6928 - accuracy: 0.5010
    Epoch 5/10
    Epoch 6/10
    32/32 [================= ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6927 - accuracy: 0.5100
    Epoch 7/10
    32/32 [==================== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6925 - accuracy: 0.5140
    Epoch 8/10
    32/32 [============ ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6926 - accuracy: 0.5130
    Epoch 9/10
    32/32 [=============== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6924 - accuracy: 0.5090
    Epoch 10/10
    32/32 [=================== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6923 - accuracy: 0.5160
import numpy as np
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Activation
np.random.seed(2018)
# Generate dummy training dataset
x_{train} = np.random.random((6000,10))
x train = tr data.reshape(220797954,1)
x tr = x train[1:60001]
x train = x tr.reshape(6000,10)
y_train = np.random.randint(2, size=(6000, 1))
# Generate dummy validation dataset
x val = np.random.random((2000,10))
y val = np.random.randint(2, size=(2000, 1))
# Generate dummy test dataset
x test = np.random.random((2000,10))
x_t = te_{data}[1:20001]
x \text{ test} = x \text{ t.reshape}(2000,10)
y_test = np.random.randint(2, size=(2000, 1))
#Define the model architecture
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(64, input_dim=10,activation = "relu")) #Layer 1
model.add(Dense(32,activation = "relu"))
                                                   #Layer 2
model.add(Dense(16,activation = "relu"))
                                                   #Layer 3
model.add(Dense(8,activation = "relu"))
                                                   #Layer 4
model.add(Dense(4,activation = "relu"))
                                                   #Layer 5
model.add(Dense(1,activation = "sigmoid"))
                                                   #Output Layer
#Configure the model
model.compile(optimizer='Adam',loss='binary_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
Epoch 1/50
Epoch 2/50
94/94 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6931 - accuracy: 0.499
Epoch 3/50
94/94 [============== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6929 - accuracy: 0.502
Epoch 4/50
Epoch 5/50
Epoch 6/50
94/94 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6925 - accuracy: 0.516
Epoch 7/50
94/94 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6925 - accuracy: 0.510
Epoch 8/50
94/94 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6923 - accuracy: 0.515
Epoch 9/50
94/94 [============ ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6924 - accuracy: 0.512
Epoch 10/50
94/94 [============ ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6923 - accuracy: 0.512
Epoch 11/50
Epoch 12/50
94/94 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6921 - accuracy: 0.513
Epoch 13/50
94/94 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6917 - accuracy: 0.514
Epoch 14/50
94/94 [============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.6921 - accuracy: 0.516
Epoch 15/50
94/94 [============= ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6917 - accuracy: 0.520
Epoch 16/50
Epoch 17/50
94/94 [============ ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6912 - accuracy: 0.521
Epoch 18/50
94/94 [=========== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6912 - accuracy: 0.514
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 20/50
Epoch 21/50
94/94 [============ ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6906 - accuracy: 0.524
Epoch 22/50
Epoch 23/50
Epoch 24/50
94/94 [============== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6896 - accuracy: 0.525
Epoch 25/50
Epoch 26/50
Epoch 27/50
```