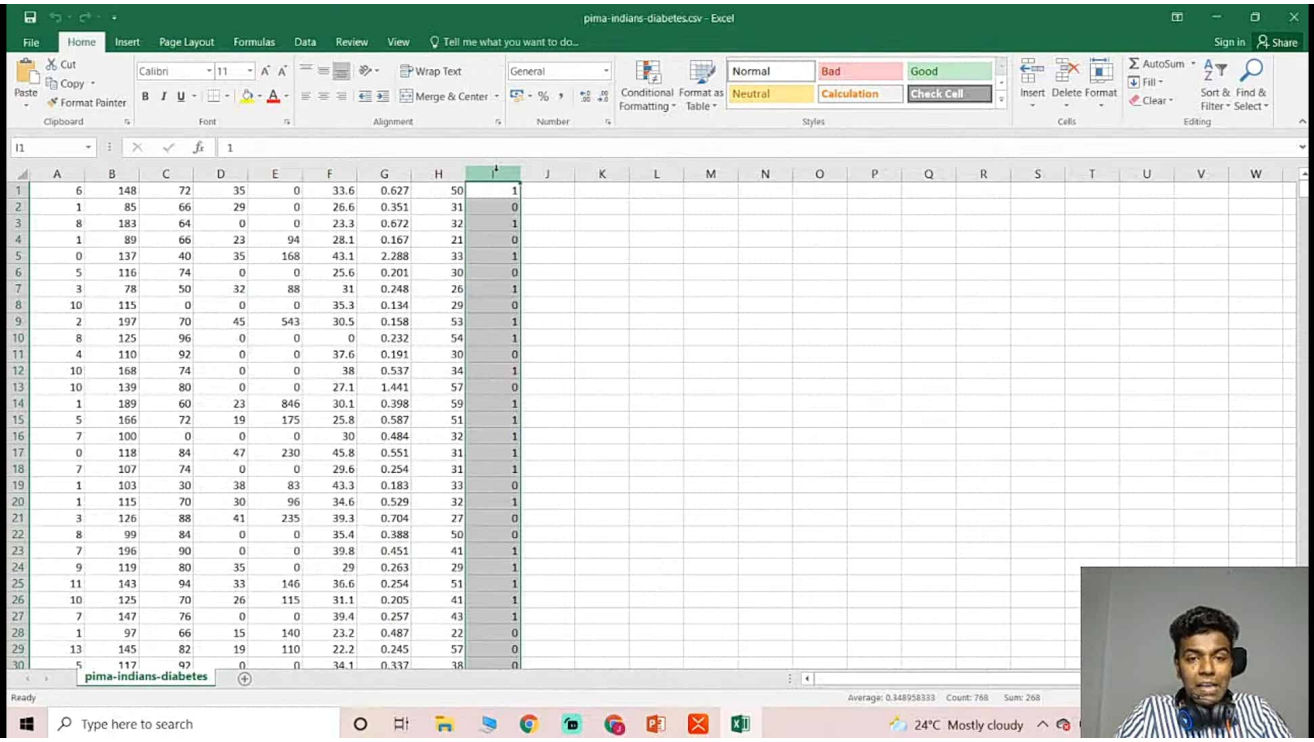
pima-indians-diabetes.csv - Excel
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Calibri 11
Wrap Text Merge & Center
General
Conditional Formatting Format as Table
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I1
1
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W
1 6 148 72 35 0 33.6 0.627 50 1
2 1 85 66 29 0 26.6 0.351 31 0
3 8 183 64 0 0 23.3 0.672 32 1
4 1 89 66 23 94 28.1 0.167 21 0
5 0 137 40 35 168 43.1 2.288 33 1
6 5 116 74 0 0 25.6 0.201 30 0
7 3 78 50 32 88 31 0.248 26 1
8 10 115 0 0 0 35.3 0.134 29 0
9 2 197 70 45 543 30.5 0.158 53 1
10 8 125 96 0 0 0 0.232 54 1
11 4 110 92 0 0 37.6 0.191 30 0
12 10 168 74 0 0 38 0.537 34 1
13 10 139 80 0 0 27.1 1.441 57 0
14 1 189 60 23 846 30.1 0.398 59 1
15 5 166 72 19 175 25.8 0.587 51 1
16 7 100 0 0 0 30 0.484 32 1
17 0 118 84 47 230 45.8 0.551 31 1
18 7 107 74 0 0 29.6 0.254 31 1
19 1 103 30 38 83 43.3 0.183 33 0
20 1 115 70 30 96 34.6 0.529 32 1
21 3 126 88 41 235 39.3 0.704 27 0
22 8 99 84 0 0 35.4 0.388 50 0
23 7 196 90 0 0 39.8 0.451 41 1
24 9 119 80 35 0 29 0.263 29 1
25 11 143 94 33 146 36.6 0.254 51 1
26 10 125 70 26 115 31.1 0.205 41 1
27 7 147 76 0 0 39.4 0.257 43 1
28 1 97 66 15 140 23.2 0.487 22 0
29 13 145 82 19 110 22.2 0.245 57 0
30 5 117 92 0 0 34.1 0.337 38 0
pima-indians-diabetes
Ready
Average: 0.348958333 Count: 768 Sum: 268
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train.py - E:\Internship\28_IntroductiontoDeepLearning_DiabetesDetection\Code\train.py (3.7.8)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
'''
   1. Number of times pregnant
   2. Plasma glucose concentration a 2 hours in an oral glucose tolerance test
   3. Diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg)
   4. Triceps skin fold thickness (mm)
   5. 2-Hour serum insulin (mu U/ml)
   6. Body mass index (weight in kg/(height in m)^2)
   7. Diabetes pedigree function
   8. Age (years)
   9. Class variable (0 or 1)
'''

from numpy import loadtxt #handle/load dataset

from keras.models import Sequential #Empty working area
from keras.layers import Dense #Dense layer

dataset = loadtxt('pima-indians-diabetes.csv', delimiter=',')
x = dataset[:,0:8]
y = dataset[:,8]
print(x)


model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(12, input_dim=8, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(8, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
```

Search Code

Type here to search

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```
from numpy import loadtxt #handle/load dataset

from keras.models import Sequential #Empty working area
from keras.layers import Dense #Dense layer

dataset = loadtxt('pima-indians-diabetes.csv', delimiter=',')
x = dataset[:,0:8]
y = dataset[:,8]
print(x)


model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(12, input_dim=8, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(8, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))

model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy']
model.fit(x, y, epochs=5, batch_size=10)

_, accuracy = model.evaluate(x, y)
print('Accuracy: %.2f' % (accuracy*100))

model_json = model.to_json()
with open("model.json", "w") as json_file:
    json_file.write(model_json)
model.save_weights("model.h5")
print("Saved model to disk")
```

Type here to search

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test.py - E:\Internship\28_IntroductiontoDeepLearning_DiabetesDetection\Code\test.py (3.7.8)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
from numpy import loadtxt
from keras.models import model_from_json

dataset = loadtxt('pima-indians-diabetes.csv', delimiter=',')
x = dataset[:,0:8]
y = dataset[:,8]

json_file = open('model.json', 'r')
loaded_model_json = json_file.read()
json_file.close()

model = model_from_json(loaded_model_json)
model.load_weights("model.h5")
print("Loaded model from disk")

predictions = model.predict_classes(x)

for i in range(5,10):
        print('%s => %d (Original Class: %d)' % (x[i].tolist(), predictions[i],
```

File Edit Insert Tools View Help | Deep Learning — Edited

42 Days Evaluated

Mind Map | Outliner

Topic | Subtopic | Relationship | Summary | Boundary | Insert | ZEN | Pitch | Panel

2

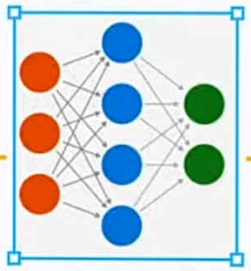
Elements

Neuron

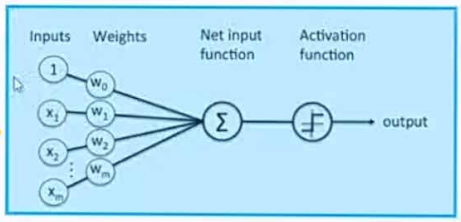
Structure

Neuron takes input and do some function to give the output

Function going to be the Mathematical function



Structure




Basic Neural Network Structure

Layer

Layer is Made up of Nodes of Neuron & Weights

Structure 3

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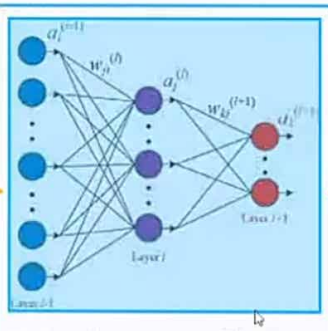
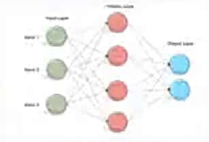
Topic | Subtopic | Relationship | Summary | Boundary | Insert | ZEN | Pitch | Panel

- Layer
  - Structure
    - Input Layer
    - Hidden Layer
    - Output Layer
  - Types
    - 1
      - 
        
      - Fully Connected Layer
      - Fully connected layers connect every neuron in one layer to every neuron in the next layer
    - 2 (2)
    - 3 (2)
- Weights (1)

Types

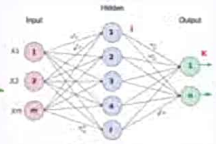
2 — **Multilayer Perceptron**



Structure

MLP's decision function is a step function & Output is Binary

3 — **Feed Forward Neural Networks**



Structure

Simplest form of neural networks where input data travels in one direction only, passing through artificial neural nodes

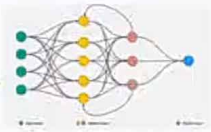
4 — **Convolutional Neural Network**

Structure

It contains a three-dimensional arrangement of neuron

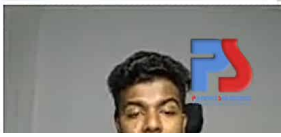
Each neuron processes the information from a small part of the visual field

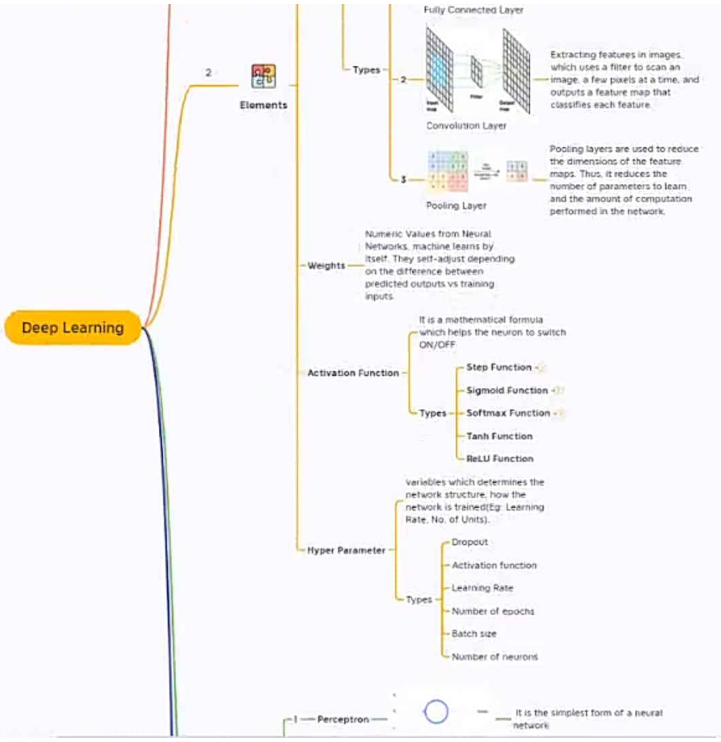
5 — **Recurrent Neural Networks**



Structure

It will remember the things from Previous input to generate output




Deep Learning
2
Elements
Types
2
Fully Connected Layer
Extracting features in images, which uses a filter to scan an image, a few pixels at a time, and outputs a feature map that classifies each feature.
Convolution Layer
3
Pooling layers are used to reduce the dimensions of the feature maps. Thus, it reduces the number of parameters to learn, and the amount of computation performed in the network.
Pooling Layer
Weights
Numeric Values from Neural Networks, machine learns by itself. They self-adjust depending on the difference between predicted outputs vs training inputs.
Activation Function
It is a mathematical formula which helps the neuron to switch ON/OFF
Types
Step Function
Sigmoid Function
Softmax Function
Tanh Function
ReLU Function
Hyper Parameter
variables which determines the network structure, how the network is trained(Eg: Learning Rate, No. of Units).
Types
Dropout
Activation function
Learning Rate
Number of epochs
Batch size
Number of neurons
1
Perceptron
It is the simplest form of a neural network