Bounding box detection - Racoon data

Data files

- images_racoon.rar: contain images of racoons
- train_labels.cv: contains coordinates for bounding box for every image

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

Go to this URL in a browser: https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?client_id=9473189

Enter your authorization code:
............
Mounted at /content/drive
```

Import the necessary libraries

```
# IMPORT LIBRARIES AND PACKAGES
import tensorflow as tf
import csv
import numpy as np
from PIL import Image

from keras import Model
from keras.applications.mobilenet import MobileNet, preprocess_input
from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint, EarlyStopping, ReduceLROnPlateau, Callback
from keras.layers import Conv2D, Reshape
from keras.utils import Sequence
from keras.backend import epsilon
```

The default version of TensorFlow in Colab will soon switch to TensorFlow 2.x.

We recommend you <u>upgrade</u> now or ensure your notebook will continue to use TensorFlow 1.x via the %tens 1.x magic: <u>more info</u>.

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Change directory

```
import os

DATASET_FOLDER = "/content/drive/My Drive/greatlakes/Residency9/InternalLab/"
os.chdir(DATASET_FOLDER)
```

▼ Load the training data from train.csv file

```
□→ 173
```

▼ Print the shape of the train dataset

```
batch_images.shape

☐→ (173, 128, 128, 3)
```

▼ Declare a variable IMAGE_SIZE = 128 as we will be using MobileNet which will be

```
IMAGE SIZE = 128 # MobileNet takes images of size 128*128*3
```

- With the help of csv.reader write a for loop which can load the train.csv file and s x0,y0,x1,y1 in induvidual variables.
 - 1. Create a list variable known as 'path' which has all the path for all the training images
 - 2. Create an array 'coords' which has the resized coordinates of the bounding box for the training images

Note: All the training images should be downsampled to 128 * 128 as it is the input shape of MobileN detection). Hence the corresponding coordinates of the bounding boxes should be changed to match

```
TRAIN_CSV = DATASET_FOLDER+"train_labels.csv"
images_path = DATASET_FOLDER + "images/"
import csv
with open(TRAIN_CSV, 'r') as csvfile:

paths = []
  coords = np.zeros((sum(1 for line in csvfile)-1, 4))
  reader = csv.reader(csvfile, delimiter=',')
  csvfile.seek(0)
  next(csvfile)
  for col, row in enumerate(reader):

    path = images_path + row[0]
    image_width,image_height,xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax = int(row[1]),int(row[2]),int(row[4])
    #print(image_width,image_height,xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax)
    coords[col, 0] = xmin * IMAGE_SIZE / image_width # Normalize bounding box by image si
    coords[col, 1] = ymin * IMAGE_SIZE / image_height # Normalize bounding box by image s
```

```
coords[col, 2] = (xmax - xmin) * IMAGE_SIZE / image_width # Normalize bounding box by
    coords[col, 3] = (ymax - ymin) * IMAGE_SIZE / image_height
    paths.append(path)

print(len(paths))
print(len(coords))

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```

Write a for loop which can load all the training images into a variable 'batch_imaç 'paths' variable

Note: Convert the image to RGB scale as the MobileNet accepts 3 channels as inputs

```
batch_images = np.zeros((len(paths), IMAGE_SIZE, IMAGE_SIZE, 3), dtype=np.float32)
for i, f in enumerate(paths):
    img = Image.open(f) # Read image
    img = img.resize((IMAGE_SIZE, IMAGE_SIZE)) # Resize image
    img = img.convert('RGB')
    batch_images[i] = preprocess_input(np.array(img, dtype=np.float32))
```

Import MobileNet and load MobileNet into a variable named 'model' which takes

Freeze all the layers. Add convolution and reshape layers at the end to ensure the

```
model = MobileNet(input_shape=(IMAGE_SIZE, IMAGE_SIZE, 3), include_top=False) # Load pre-trai
# Do not include classification (top) layer

# to freeze layers, except the new top layer, of course, which will be added below
for layer in model.layers:
    layer.trainable = False

# Add new top layer which is a conv layer of the same size as the previous layer so that only
x = model.layers[-1].output
x = Conv2D(4, kernel_size=4, name="coords")(x)
# In the line above kernel size should be 3 for img size 96, 4 for img size 128, 5 for img si
x = Reshape((4,))(x) # These are the 4 predicted coordinates of one BBox

model = Model(inputs=model.input, outputs=x)
```

▼ Define a custom loss function IoU which calculates Intersection Over Union

```
def loss(gt,pred):
    intersections = 0
    unions = 0
https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1y2UK7g70UmaqKB-6dnCukg-ZK3vAqCM7#scrollTo=I j3OpXppgnA&printMode=true
```

```
u1110113 - 0
    diff_width = np.minimum(gt[:,0] + gt[:,2], pred[:,0] + pred[:,2]) - np.maximum(gt[:,0], red[:,0])
    diff_{height} = np.minimum(gt[:,1] + gt[:,3], pred[:,1] + pred[:,3]) - np.maximum(gt[:,1],
    intersection = diff_width * diff_height
    # Compute union
    area_gt = gt[:,2] * gt[:,3]
    area_pred = pred[:,2] * pred[:,3]
    union = area_gt + area_pred - intersection
#
      Compute intersection and union over multiple boxes
    for j, _ in enumerate(union):
        if union[j] > 0 and intersection[j] > 0 and union[j] >= intersection[j]:
            intersections += intersection[j]
            unions += union[j]
    # Compute IOU. Use epsilon to prevent division by zero
    iou = np.round(intersections / (unions + epsilon()), 4)
    iou = iou.astype(np.float32)
    return iou
def IoU(y_true, y_pred):
    iou = tf.py_func(loss, [y_true, y_pred], tf.float32)
    return iou
model.summary()
 С→
```

Model: "model_2"

| Layer (type) | Output | Shape | Param # |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------------|---------|
| <pre>input_2 (InputLayer)</pre> | | 128, 128, 3) | 0 |
| conv1_pad (ZeroPadding2D) | (None, | 129, 129, 3) | 0 |
| conv1 (Conv2D) | (None, | 64, 64, 32) | 864 |
| conv1_bn (BatchNormalization | (None, | 64, 64, 32) | 128 |
| conv1_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 64, 64, 32) | 0 |
| conv_dw_1 (DepthwiseConv2D) | (None, | 64, 64, 32) | 288 |
| conv_dw_1_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 64, 64, 32) | 128 |
| conv_dw_1_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 64, 64, 32) | 0 |
| conv_pw_1 (Conv2D) | (None, | 64, 64, 64) | 2048 |
| conv_pw_1_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 64, 64, 64) | 256 |
| conv_pw_1_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 64, 64, 64) | 0 |
| conv_pad_2 (ZeroPadding2D) | (None, | 65, 65, 64) | 0 |
| conv_dw_2 (DepthwiseConv2D) | (None, | 32, 32, 64) | 576 |
| conv_dw_2_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 32, 32, 64) | 256 |
| conv_dw_2_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 32, 32, 64) | 0 |
| conv_pw_2 (Conv2D) | (None, | 32, 32, 128) | 8192 |
| conv_pw_2_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 32, 32, 128) | 512 |
| conv_pw_2_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 32, 32, 128) | 0 |
| conv_dw_3 (DepthwiseConv2D) | (None, | 32, 32, 128) | 1152 |
| conv_dw_3_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 32, 32, 128) | 512 |
| conv_dw_3_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 32, 32, 128) | 0 |
| conv_pw_3 (Conv2D) | (None, | 32, 32, 128) | 16384 |
| conv_pw_3_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 32, 32, 128) | 512 |
| conv_pw_3_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 32, 32, 128) | 0 |
| conv_pad_4 (ZeroPadding2D) | (None, | 33, 33, 128) | 0 |
| conv_dw_4 (DepthwiseConv2D) | (None, | 16, 16, 128) | 1152 |
| conv_dw_4_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 16, 16, 128) | 512 |

| conv_dw_4_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 16, 16, 128) | 0 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| conv_pw_4 (Conv2D) | (None, | 16, 16, 256) | 32768 |
| conv_pw_4_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 16, 16, 256) | 1024 |
| conv_pw_4_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 16, 16, 256) | 0 |
| conv_dw_5 (DepthwiseConv2D) | (None, | 16, 16, 256) | 2304 |
| conv_dw_5_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 16, 16, 256) | 1024 |
| conv_dw_5_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 16, 16, 256) | 0 |
| conv_pw_5 (Conv2D) | (None, | 16, 16, 256) | 65536 |
| conv_pw_5_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 16, 16, 256) | 1024 |
| conv_pw_5_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 16, 16, 256) | 0 |
| conv_pad_6 (ZeroPadding2D) | (None, | 17, 17, 256) | 0 |
| conv_dw_6 (DepthwiseConv2D) | (None, | 8, 8, 256) | 2304 |
| conv_dw_6_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 8, 8, 256) | 1024 |
| conv_dw_6_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 8, 8, 256) | 0 |
| conv_pw_6 (Conv2D) | (None, | 8, 8, 512) | 131072 |
| conv_pw_6_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 8, 8, 512) | 2048 |
| conv_pw_6_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 8, 8, 512) | 0 |
| conv_dw_7 (DepthwiseConv2D) | (None, | 8, 8, 512) | 4608 |
| conv_dw_7_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 8, 8, 512) | 2048 |
| conv_dw_7_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 8, 8, 512) | 0 |
| conv_pw_7 (Conv2D) | (None, | 8, 8, 512) | 262144 |
| conv_pw_7_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 8, 8, 512) | 2048 |
| conv_pw_7_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 8, 8, 512) | 0 |
| conv_dw_8 (DepthwiseConv2D) | (None, | 8, 8, 512) | 4608 |
| conv_dw_8_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 8, 8, 512) | 2048 |
| conv_dw_8_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 8, 8, 512) | 0 |
| conv_pw_8 (Conv2D) | (None, | 8, 8, 512) | 262144 |
| conv_pw_8_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 8, 8, 512) | 2048 |
| conv_pw_8_relu (ReLU) | | 8, 8, 512) | 0 |

| conv_dw_9 (DepthwiseConv2D) | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 4608 |
|------------------------------|--------|----|----|-------|---------|
| conv_dw_9_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 2048 |
| conv_dw_9_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 0 |
| conv_pw_9 (Conv2D) | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 262144 |
| conv_pw_9_bn (BatchNormaliza | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 2048 |
| conv_pw_9_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 0 |
| conv_dw_10 (DepthwiseConv2D) | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 4608 |
| conv_dw_10_bn (BatchNormaliz | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 2048 |
| conv_dw_10_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 0 |
| conv_pw_10 (Conv2D) | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 262144 |
| conv_pw_10_bn (BatchNormaliz | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 2048 |
| conv_pw_10_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 0 |
| conv_dw_11 (DepthwiseConv2D) | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 4608 |
| conv_dw_11_bn (BatchNormaliz | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 2048 |
| conv_dw_11_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 0 |
| conv_pw_11 (Conv2D) | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 262144 |
| conv_pw_11_bn (BatchNormaliz | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 2048 |
| conv_pw_11_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 8, | 8, | 512) | 0 |
| conv_pad_12 (ZeroPadding2D) | (None, | 9, | 9, | 512) | 0 |
| conv_dw_12 (DepthwiseConv2D) | (None, | 4, | 4, | 512) | 4608 |
| conv_dw_12_bn (BatchNormaliz | (None, | 4, | 4, | 512) | 2048 |
| conv_dw_12_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 4, | 4, | 512) | 0 |
| conv_pw_12 (Conv2D) | (None, | 4, | 4, | 1024) | 524288 |
| conv_pw_12_bn (BatchNormaliz | (None, | 4, | 4, | 1024) | 4096 |
| conv_pw_12_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 4, | 4, | 1024) | 0 |
| conv_dw_13 (DepthwiseConv2D) | (None, | 4, | 4, | 1024) | 9216 |
| conv_dw_13_bn (BatchNormaliz | (None, | 4, | 4, | 1024) | 4096 |
| conv_dw_13_relu (ReLU) | (None, | 4, | 4, | 1024) | 0 |
| 12 (6 25) | /*! | | | 1001) | 1010576 |

| | () | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| conv_pw_13_bn (BatchNormaliz | (None, 4, 4, 1024) | 4096 |
| conv_pw_13_relu (ReLU) | (None, 4, 4, 1024) | 0 |
| coords (Conv2D) | (None, 1, 1, 4) | 65540 |
| reshape_2 (Reshape) | (None, 4) | 0 |

Total params: 3,294,404 Trainable params: 65,540

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▼ Write model.compile function & model.fit function with:

```
1. Optimizer = Adam, Loss = 'mse' and metrics = IoU
```

```
2. Epochs = 30, batch_size = 32, verbose = 1
```

```
len(coords)
    174
EPOCHS = 30 # Number of epochs. I got decent performance with just 5.
BATCH_SIZE = 32 # Depends on your GPU or CPU RAM.
ground truth = coords
model.compile(optimizer='Adam', loss='mse', metrics=[IoU]) # Regression loss is MSE
#checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint("model-{val iou:.2f}.h5", verbose=1, save best only=True,
                               save_weights_only=True, mode="max", period=1) # Checkpoint bes
#stop = EarlyStopping(monitor="val_iou", patience=PATIENCE, mode="max") # Stop early, if the
#reduce_lr = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor="val_iou", factor=0.2, patience=10, min_lr=1e-7, verbo
# Reduce learning rate if Validation IOU does not improve
model.fit(batch_images,ground_truth,
            epochs=EPOCHS, batch size = BATCH SIZE,
            verbose=1)
```

С

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow

```
Epoch 1/30
Epoch 2/30
Epoch 3/30
Epoch 4/30
Epoch 5/30
Epoch 6/30
173/173 [========================== ] - 5s 27ms/step - loss: 274.0325 - IoU: 0.5791
Epoch 7/30
Epoch 8/30
Epoch 9/30
Epoch 10/30
Epoch 11/30
Epoch 12/30
Epoch 13/30
Epoch 14/30
Epoch 15/30
Epoch 16/30
Epoch 17/30
Epoch 18/30
Epoch 19/30
Epoch 20/30
Epoch 21/30
Epoch 22/30
Epoch 23/30
Epoch 24/30
Epoch 25/30
Epoch 26/30
Epoch 27/30
```

▼ Pick a test image from the given data

```
import cv2
filename = './images/raccoon-16.jpg'
unscaled = cv2.imread(filename) # Original image for display
```

▼ Resize the image to 128 * 128 and preprocess the image for the MobileNet mode.

```
image_height, image_width, _ = unscaled.shape
image = cv2.resize(unscaled, (IMAGE_SIZE, IMAGE_SIZE)) # Rescaled image to run the network
feat_scaled = preprocess_input(np.array(image, dtype=np.float32))
```

Predict the coordinates of the bounding box for the given test image

Plot the test image using .imshow and draw a boundary box around the image w
the model

```
x0 = int(region[0] * image_width / IMAGE_SIZE) # Scale the BBox
y0 = int(region[1] * image_height / IMAGE_SIZE)

x1 = int((region[2]) * image_width / IMAGE_SIZE)
y1 = int((region[3]) * image_height / IMAGE_SIZE)

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.patches as patches
from PIL import Image
import numpy as np
```

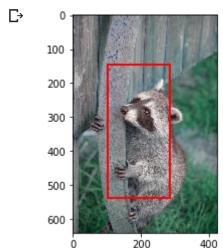
```
# Create figure and axes
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1)

# Display the image
ax.imshow(unscaled)

# Create a Rectangle patch
rect = patches.Rectangle((x0, y0), (x1 - x0) , (y1 - y0) , linewidth=2, edgecolor='r', facecc

# Add the patch to the Axes
ax.add_patch(rect)

plt.show()
```



Time Series Prediction using LSTM

Download Data

Link: https://datamarket.com/data/set/2324/daily-minimum-temperatures-in-melbourne-australia-19

Description

Daily minimum temperatures in Melbourne, Australia, 1981-1990

Units: Degrees Celcius

Steps before loading

- Rename the column name with temprature values to "Temprature"
- In the last, there is one extra row in the data, remove it by opening the file and save it again.
- There are some values in Temprature column which have a "?" before them, they will give error,
- If you don't want to do these steps, just load the data file given by Great Learning.

▼ Mount google drive

Change your present working directory

▼ Load your data file

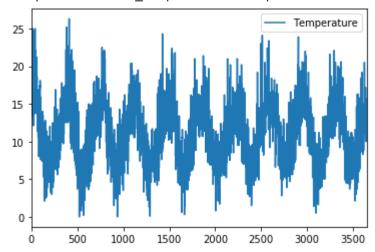
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/My Drive/greatlakes/Residency9/InternalLab/daily-minimum-ten
df.sort_index(inplace=True)
df.head()

| ₽ | | Date | Temperature |
|---|---|------------|-------------|
| | 0 | 1981-01-01 | 20.7 |
| | 1 | 1981-01-02 | 17.9 |
| | 2 | 1981-01-03 | 18.8 |
| | 3 | 1981-01-04 | 14.6 |
| | 4 | 1981-01-05 | 15.8 |

▼ Plot data

df.plot()

C < matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f3a9c61b128>



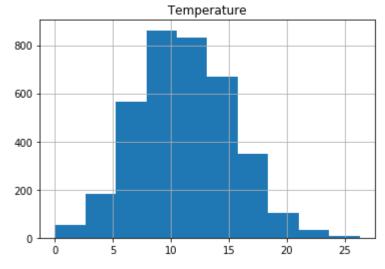
▼ Descibe your dataframe

df.describe().T

| ₽ | count | | mean | mean std r | | 25% | 50% | 75% | max |
|---|-------------|--------|-----------|------------|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| | Temperature | 3650.0 | 11.177753 | 4.071837 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 11.0 | 14.0 | 26.3 |

▼ Check for null values

- Date 0
 Temperature 0
 dtype: int64
- ▼ Drop null values
- ▼ Get the representation of the distribution of data in the form of histogram



▼ Check the maximum and minimum values

Normalize the data

```
df.drop("Date", axis=1, inplace=True)
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
#Normalize the data
scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))
scaled = scaler.fit transform(df)
```

Check the maximum and minimum values of scaled data

```
#Check Data Range
print('Min', np.min(scaled))
print('Max', np.max(scaled))

☐→ Min 0.0
Max 1.0
```

Look into some of the scaled values

Split data into Training and Testing

```
#70% examples will used for training
train_size = int(len(scaled) * 0.70)
#30% will be used for Test
```

```
test_size = len(scaled - train_size)

#Split the data
train, test = scaled[0:train_size, :], scaled[train_size: len(scaled), :]
```

Print train and test size

2/2/2020

```
print('train: {}\ntest: {}'.format(len(train), len(test)))

C train: 2555
   test: 1095
```

Create the sequential data

Map the temprature at a particular time t to the temprature at time t+n, where n is any number you de For example: to map tempratures of consecutive days, use t+1, i.e. loop_back = 1

Define your function to create dataset

```
#window - how long the sequence will be
def create_dataset(dataset, window=1):
    dataX, dataY = [], []
    for i in range(len(dataset)-window):
        a = dataset[i:(i+window), 0]
        dataX.append(a)
        dataY.append(dataset[i + window, 0])
    return np.array(dataX), np.array(dataY)
```

Use function to get training and test set

```
#Create Input and Output
window_size = 1
X_train, y_train = create_dataset(train, window_size)
X_test, y_test = create_dataset(test, window_size)
```

▼ Transform the prepared train and test input data into the expected structure using numpy.

```
#Make it 3 Dimensional Data - needed for LSTM
X_train = np.reshape(X_train, (X_train.shape[0], X_train.shape[1], 1))
X_test = np.reshape(X_test, (X_test.shape[0], X_test.shape[1], 1))
```

▼ Define Model

Define sequntial model, add LSTM layer and compile the model

```
import tensorflow as tf

tf.keras.backend.clear_session()

model = tf.keras.Sequential()

model.add(tf.keras.layers.LSTM(32,input_shape=(window_size,1)))

model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(1))

model.compile(optimizer='adam',loss='mse')
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorflow_core/python/or Instructions for updating: If using Keras pass *_constraint arguments to layers.

▼ Summarize your model

model.summary()

| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |
|---------------|--------------|---------|
| lstm (LSTM) | (None, 32) | 4352 |
| dense (Dense) | (None, 1) | 33 |

Total params: 4,385 Trainable params: 4,385 Non-trainable params: 0

▼ Train the model

```
model.fit(X_train, y_train,epochs=200, validation_data=(X_test, y_test), batch_size=32)
```

```
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorflow core/python/or
Instructions for updating:
Use tf.where in 2.0, which has the same broadcast rule as np.where
Train on 2554 samples, validate on 1094 samples
Epoch 1/200
Epoch 2/200
Epoch 3/200
Epoch 4/200
Epoch 5/200
Epoch 6/200
Epoch 7/200
Epoch 8/200
Epoch 9/200
2554/2554 [========================= ] - Os 100us/sample - loss: 0.0107 - val loss:
Epoch 10/200
Epoch 11/200
Epoch 12/200
Epoch 13/200
Epoch 14/200
Epoch 15/200
Epoch 16/200
Epoch 17/200
Epoch 18/200
Epoch 19/200
Epoch 20/200
Epoch 21/200
Epoch 22/200
Epoch 23/200
Epoch 24/200
Epoch 25/200
Epoch 26/200
Epoch 27/200
```

```
Epoch 28/200
Epoch 29/200
Epoch 30/200
Epoch 31/200
Epoch 32/200
Epoch 33/200
Epoch 34/200
Epoch 35/200
Epoch 36/200
Epoch 37/200
Epoch 38/200
Epoch 39/200
Epoch 40/200
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2554/2554 [========================= ] - Os 103us/sample - loss: 0.0100 - val loss:
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2554/2554 [======================== ] - Os 102us/sample - loss: 0.0100 - val loss:
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2554/2554 [======================== ] - Os 103us/sample - loss: 0.0100 - val loss:
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2554/2554 [========================= ] - Os 104us/sample - loss: 0.0100 - val loss:
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Epoch 199/200
```

Make Predictions and Evaluate your model

```
#Un-normalize the predited data
trainPredict = model.predict(X_train)
testPredict = model.predict(X_test)
trainPredict = scaler.inverse_transform(trainPredict)
testPredict = scaler.inverse_transform(testPredict)
```

▼ Plot the results

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
trainPredictPlot = np.empty_like(scaled)
trainPredictPlot[:, :] = np.nan
trainPredictPlot[window_size:len(trainPredict)+window_size, :] = trainPredict
# shift test predictions for plotting
testPredictPlot = np.empty_like(scaled)
testPredictPlot[:, :] = np.nan
testPredictPlot[len(trainPredict)+(window_size*2):len(scaled), :] = testPredict
# plot baseline and predictions
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.plot(scaler.inverse_transform(scaled))
plt.plot(trainPredictPlot)
plt.plot(testPredictPlot)
plt.show()
```

