

## Practical No 01

Linear regression by using Deep Neural network: Implement Boston housing price prediction problem by Linear regression using Deep Neural network. Use Boston House price prediction dataset.

```
1 ## Importing required Library
```

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 import seaborn as sns
5 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, KFold, cross_val_score
6 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler
7 import tensorflow as tf
8 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
9 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten
10 import warnings
11 warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
1 #Reading Dataset
```

```
1 housing_data = pd.read_csv('BostonHousing.csv')
```

```
1 # Finding Top 5 Result
```

```
1 housing_data.head()
```

	crim	zn	indus	chas	nox	rm	age	dis	rad	tax	ptratio	b
0	0.00632	18.0	2.31	0	0.538	6.575	65.2	4.0900	1	296	15.3	396.90
1	0.02731	0.0	7.07	0	0.469	6.421	78.9	4.9671	2	242	17.8	396.90
2	0.02729	0.0	7.07	0	0.469	7.185	61.1	4.9671	2	242	17.8	392.83
3	0.03237	0.0	2.18	0	0.458	6.998	45.8	6.0622	3	222	18.7	394.63
4	0.06905	0.0	2.18	0	0.458	7.147	54.2	6.0622	3	222	18.7	396.90

```
1 # Analysing Dataset
```

```
1 housing_data.describe()
```

	crim	zn	indus	chas	nox	rm	
count	506.000000	506.000000	506.000000	506.000000	506.000000	506.000000	506.00
mean	3.613524	11.363636	11.136779	0.069170	0.554695	6.284634	68.57
std	8.601545	23.322453	6.860353	0.253994	0.115878	0.702617	28.14
min	0.006320	0.000000	0.460000	0.000000	0.385000	3.561000	2.90
25%	0.082045	0.000000	5.190000	0.000000	0.449000	5.885500	45.02
50%	0.256510	0.000000	9.690000	0.000000	0.538000	6.208500	77.50
75%	3.677083	12.500000	18.100000	0.000000	0.624000	6.623500	94.07
max	88.976200	100.000000	27.740000	1.000000	0.871000	8.780000	100.00



```
1 #Finding any Null Values
```

```
1 housing_data.isnull().sum()
```

```

    crim      0
    zn        0
    indus     0
    chas      0
    nox       0
    rm        0
    age       0
    dis       0
    rad       0
    tax       0
    ptratio   0
    b         0
    lstat     0
    medv      0
    dtype: int64

```

```
1 #Finding Duplicate Values
```

```
1 housing_data.duplicated().sum()
```

```
0
```

```
1 #DataSet Distributing Training and testing
```

```

1 X = housing_data.drop(columns = ['medv'])
2 y = housing_data.medv
3 sc = StandardScaler()
4 X = sc.fit_transform(X)
5 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state = 5)

```

```
1 X_train.shape,X_test.shape,y_train.shape,y_test.shape
```

```
((354, 13), (152, 13), (354,), (152,))
```

```
1 #Model Training
```

```

1 model = Sequential()
2 model.add(Dense(128, input_shape=(13, ), activation='relu', name='dense_1'))
3 model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu', name='dense_2'))
4 model.add(Dense(1, activation='linear', name='dense_output'))
5 model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mse', metrics=['mae'])
6 model.summary()

```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 128)	1792
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dense_output (Dense)	(None, 1)	65
Total params: 10,113		
Trainable params: 10,113		
Non-trainable params: 0		

```
1 #Model Fitting with 200 Epochs
```

```
1 history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=200, validation_split=0.2)
```

```

Epoch 175/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 5.1111 - mae: 1.5756 - val_loss: 20.3476 - \
Epoch 176/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 12ms/step - loss: 5.0803 - mae: 1.5806 - val_loss: 20.4396 - \
Epoch 177/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 5.1509 - mae: 1.5663 - val_loss: 20.3926 - \
Epoch 178/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 5.0448 - mae: 1.5821 - val_loss: 20.3617 - \
Epoch 179/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 5.0559 - mae: 1.6029 - val_loss: 20.5059 - \
Epoch 180/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 5.0407 - mae: 1.5555 - val_loss: 20.4755 - \
Epoch 181/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 5.0905 - mae: 1.5621 - val_loss: 20.9358 - \
Epoch 182/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 5.0026 - mae: 1.5719 - val_loss: 20.3094 - \
Epoch 183/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 4.8622 - mae: 1.5599 - val_loss: 20.7895 - \
Epoch 184/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 4.8883 - mae: 1.5285 - val_loss: 20.2752 - \
Epoch 185/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 5.0436 - mae: 1.5816 - val_loss: 20.4656 - \
Epoch 186/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 4.9210 - mae: 1.5656 - val_loss: 20.5648 - \
Epoch 187/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 4.8744 - mae: 1.5169 - val_loss: 20.1752 - \
Epoch 188/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 4.7451 - mae: 1.5279 - val_loss: 20.8158 - \
Epoch 189/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 4.7845 - mae: 1.5242 - val_loss: 20.3473 - \
Epoch 190/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 13ms/step - loss: 4.8478 - mae: 1.5418 - val_loss: 20.7425 - \
Epoch 191/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 4.8055 - mae: 1.5250 - val_loss: 20.2817 - \
Epoch 192/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 4.6039 - mae: 1.4931 - val_loss: 20.6244 - \
Epoch 193/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 4.6854 - mae: 1.5392 - val_loss: 20.5111 - \
Epoch 194/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 4.6542 - mae: 1.5006 - val_loss: 20.5895 - \
Epoch 195/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 4.6124 - mae: 1.5000 - val_loss: 20.5493 - \
Epoch 196/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 4.6775 - mae: 1.5165 - val_loss: 20.4457 - \
Epoch 197/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 4.6487 - mae: 1.5125 - val_loss: 20.5668 - \
Epoch 198/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 4.6026 - mae: 1.4859 - val_loss: 20.3844 - \
Epoch 199/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 4.5009 - mae: 1.4756 - val_loss: 20.7519 - \
Epoch 200/200
9/9 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 4.4873 - mae: 1.4943 - val_loss: 20.4057 - \

```

```
1 print(len(history.history['mae']))
```

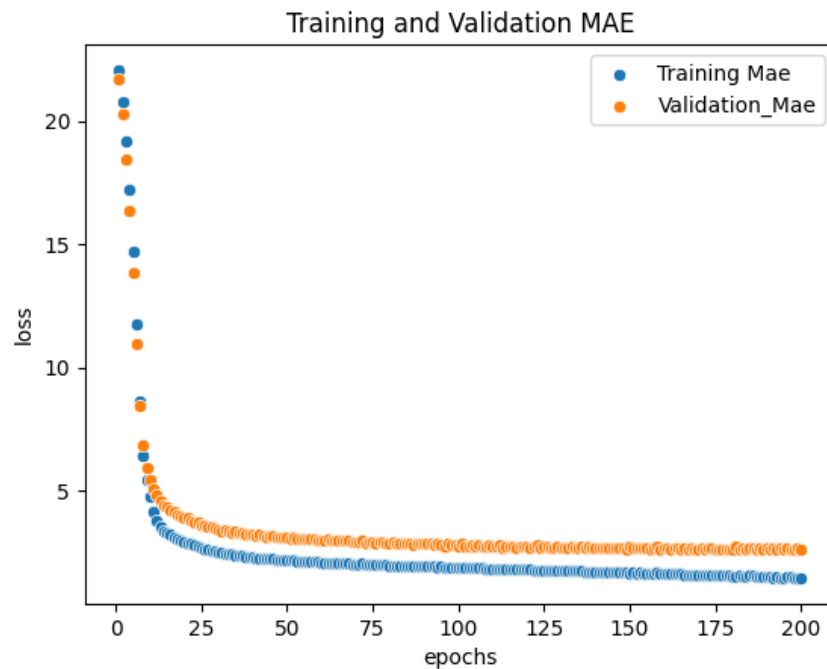
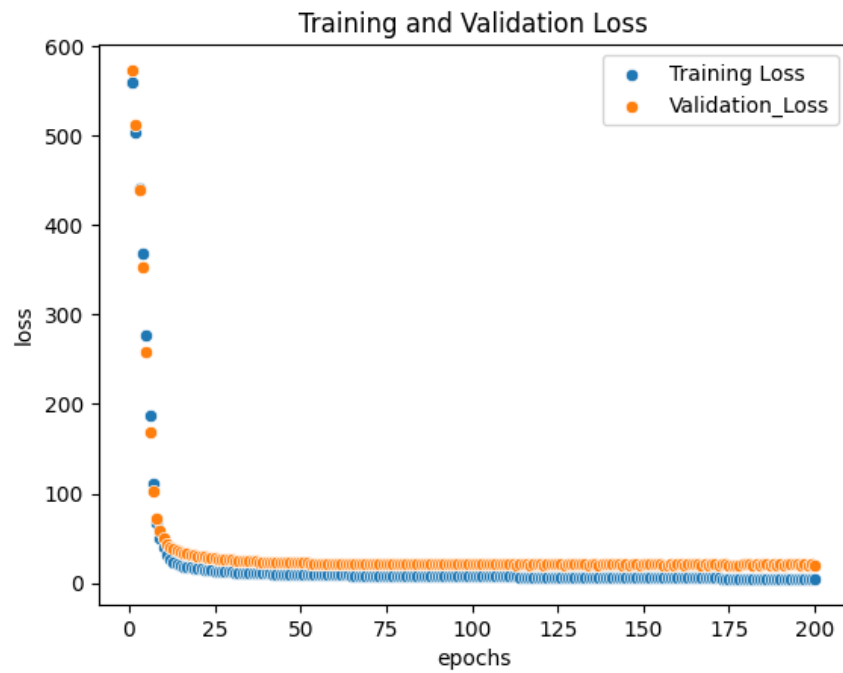
```
200
```

```
1 #Visualizing Training and Validation Loss
```

```

1 sns.scatterplot(y = history.history['loss'],x = range(1,200+1))
2 sns.scatterplot(y = history.history['val_loss'],x = range(1,200+1))
3 plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
4 plt.xlabel('epochs')
5 plt.ylabel('loss')
6 plt.legend(['Training Loss','Validation_Loss'])
7 plt.show()
8 sns.scatterplot(y = history.history['mae'],x = range(1,200+1))
9 sns.scatterplot(y = history.history['val_mae'],x = range(1,200+1))
10 plt.title('Training and Validation MAE')
11 plt.xlabel('epochs')
12 plt.ylabel('loss')
13 plt.legend(['Training Mae','Validation_Mae'])
14 plt.show()

```



1 #Evaluating Error

```
1 mse_nn, mae_nn = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
2 print('Mean squared error on test data: ', mse_nn)
3 print('Mean absolute error on test data: ', mae_nn)
```

```
5/5 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 14.2418 - mae: 2.3073
Mean squared error on test data: 14.24176025390625
Mean absolute error on test data: 2.3072948455810547
```

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