Early Stopping

- Early Stopping is userd to stop the program earlier then specified number of many epochs.
- This is implemented in fit() as the model is trained in the fit function.
- For early stopping the fit function can have many parameter like:
 - Callbacks
 - o Patience
 - Min Delta

Without Early Stopping

```
import numpy as np
from keras.layers import Input, concatenate
from keras.models import Model
x_train = np.array([[0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1]])
y_train = np.array([[0], [1], [1], [1]])
Inp = Input(shape = (2))
h1_1 = Dense(units = 2, activation = 'relu')(Inp)
h1_2 = Dense(units = 2, activation = 'relu')(Inp)
c = concatenate([h1_1, h1_2])
h2 = Dense(units = 2, activation = 'relu')(c)
Output = Dense(units = 1, activation='sigmoid')(h2)
functional_model = Model(Inp, Output)
functional_model.compile(optimizer='sgd', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
functional_model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=10)
x_test = np.array([[0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1]])
y_pred = functional_model.predict(x_test)
y_pred = np.round(y_pred)
print("Prediction: ", y_pred)
   Epoch 1/10
   1/1 [=====
Epoch 2/10
            1/1 [=====
Epoch 5/10
             1/1 [=====
   Epoch 6/10
1/1 [=====
Epoch 7/10
            1/1 [=====
Epoch 8/10
1/1 [=====
         Enoch 9/10
   1/1 [======
Epoch 10/10
            Prediction: [[0.]
    [1.]]
```

With Early Stopping

```
#format of fit() function
fit(train, target, epochs = ----, verbose = 0, callbacks = mycallback)
```

FACT: Verbose by default is 1

CALLBACKS

- Callbacks can monitor either loss or accuracy.
- Accuracy 1 can come even when the model is marginally confident so it is suggested to monitor loss.
- When taking the accuracy, mode is taken as "max" and when taking loss, mode is taken as "min".
- Callback function should be defined before the fit function

```
myCallback = keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor = 'loss', mode = 'min', patience = 10)
functional_model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=10000, callbacks = myCallback)

import tensorflow as tf
tf.random.set_seed(34)

import keras
import numpy as np
from keras.layers import Input, concatenate, Dense
from keras.layers import Model

x_train = np.array([0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1]])
y_train = np.array([0], [1], [1], [1]])

Inp = Input(shape = (2))
h1_1 = Dense(units = 2, activation = 'relu')(Inp)
h1_2 = Dense(units = 2, activation = 'relu')(Inp)
c = concatenate([hi_1, hi_2])
h2 = Dense(units = 2, activation = 'relu')(c)
Output = Dense(units = 1, activation='sigmoid')(h2)
functional_model = Model(Inp, Output)

functional_model.compile(optimizer='sgd', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
myCallback = keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor = 'loss', mode = 'min')
functional_model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=10000,callbacks = myCallback)
x_test = np.array([0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1]])
y_pred = functional_model.predict(x_test)
```

Patience

import tensorflow as tf

y pred = np.round(y_pred)

- Now the problem with early stopping is that it may get too excited as soon as the loss gets low and it stop earlier than required. here
 comes the paramter of "Patience".
- While measuring the loss using SGD we are basically looking for minimas.
- With early stopping the program can stop at a Local Minima which is not what we want. We want the program to stop at Global Minima
 instead.
- Due to this reason we want the callback to have some patience. So we can use the Patience parameter in the callback
- Eg: Patience = 5 means that when a minima is attained it will check for the next 5 more epochs if there is a change and the mimima is a global minima. If not then the program will keep on running other it will stop after running 5 more epochs.
- · One can check the last 5 consecutive losses to match the result.

```
tf.random.set_seed(34)
import numpy as np
from keras.layers import Input, concatenate, Dense
from keras.models import Model
x \text{ train} = \text{np.array}([[0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1]])
y_train = np.array([[0], [1], [1], [1]])
Inp = Input(shape = (2))
h1_1 = Dense(units = 2, activation = 'relu')(Inp)
h1_2 = Dense(units = 2, activation = 'relu')(Inp)
c = concatenate([h1 1, h1 2])
h2 = Dense(units = 2, activation = 'relu')(c)
Output = Dense(units = 1, activation='sigmoid')(h2)
functional_model = Model(Inp, Output)
functional_model.compile(optimizer='sgd', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
myCallback = keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor = 'loss', mode = 'min', patience =5)
functional_model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=10000,callbacks = myCallback)
x_{test} = np.array([[0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1]])
y_pred = functional_model.predict(x_test)
y_pred = np.round(y_pred)
print("Prediction: ", y_pred)
pred = functional model.predict(x train)
       Streaming output truncated to the last 5000 lines.
                                            ======] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0184 - accuracy: 1.0000
```

```
Epoch 6377/10000
1/1 [=======
     =========] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0184 - accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 6378/10000
     Epoch 6379/10000
1/1 [====
        Epoch 6380/10000
1/1 [======
Epoch 6381/10000
     1/1 [====
Epoch 6382/10000
1/1 [======
       Epoch 6383/10000
1/1 [==
    Epoch 6384/10000
    Epoch 6385/10000
1/1 [=====
Epoch 6386/10000
        och 6387/10000
     Epoch 6388/10000
     Epoch 6389/10000
       1/1 [=====
Enoch 6390/10000
      Epoch 6391/10000
     Epoch 6392/10000
        =======] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 0.0184 - accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 6393/10000
     Epoch 6394/10000
och 6395/10000
     Epoch 6396/10000
      =======] - 0s 29ms/step - loss: 0.0184 - accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 6397/10000
        Epoch 6398/10000
     Epoch 6399/10000
```

| Epoch 6400/10000 | | | |
|------------------|---|----|---|
| 1/1 [] | - | 0s | 8ms/step - loss: 0.0184 - accuracy: 1.0000 |
| Epoch 6401/10000 | | | |
| 1/1 [] | - | 0s | 7ms/step - loss: 0.0184 - accuracy: 1.0000 |
| Epoch 6402/10000 | | | |
| 1/1 [] | - | 0s | 11ms/step - loss: 0.0184 - accuracy: 1.0000 |
| Epoch 6403/10000 | | | |
| 1/1 [1 | - | Оc | Ame/etan . locc. 0 0183 . accuracy. 1 0000 |
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