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

    Mounted at /content/drive
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

- Data Processing

```
data=pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/PROJECT_Final.csv")
data.head()
min_load=data.min()
print(min load)
max_load=data.max()
print(max_load)
             3377.9196
     Load
     dtype: float64
     Load
             8841.66948
     dtype: float64
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
ms=MinMaxScaler()
data=ms.fit_transform(data)
print(data)
print(data.shape)
     [[0.39787738]
      [0.29380046]
      [0.27645431]
```

```
[0.24629825]
      [0.32438447]
      [0.65165045]]
     (2184, 1)
a=np.zeros((len(data)-72,7))
print(a.shape)
     (2112, 7)
k = 72
for i in range(2112):
    a[i,0],a[i,1],a[i,2],a[i,3],a[i,4],a[i,5],a[i,6]=data[k-1],data[k-2],data[k-3],data[k-24],data[k-48],data[k-72],data[k]
    k=k+1
print(a)
     [[0.44580754 0.55202419 0.4649796 ... 0.28430002 0.39787738 0.41017375]
      [0.41017375 0.44580754 0.55202419 ... 0.25579869 0.29380046 0.36723631]
      [0.36723631 0.41017375 0.44580754 ... 0.24450087 0.27645431 0.30646772]
      [0.21779692 0.22852415 0.3052124 ... 0.63393341 0.66531625 0.24629825]
      [0.24629825 0.21779692 0.22852415 ... 0.48380931 0.47074263 0.32438447]
      [0.32438447 0.24629825 0.21779692 ... 0.39228553 0.4173918 0.65165045]]
#Train-Test Split
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
a,a test=train test split(a,test size=0.05,random state=1)
print(a.shape)
print(a test.shape)
q1=len(a)
print(q1)
q2=len(a test)
print(q2)
     (2006, 7)
     (106, 7)
     2006
     106
```

- Delta Learning

```
#Random Weight Initialization
weights=np.random.uniform(-1,1,size=(6,1))
print(weights.shape)
print(weights)
     (6, 1)
     [[ 0.8313804 ]
      [ 0.95619909]
      [-0.68146564]
      [-0.38917163]
      [ 0.66861926]
      [-0.16388426]]
#Delta Learning
1=0.001
for i in range(100):
    for j in range(q1):
        n=np.dot(a[j,0:6],weights) #n.shape-1,1
        o=1/(1+np.exp(-n))
        dw=(1*(a[[j],6]-o))*o*(1-o)*a[[j],0:6].T
        #dw3=dw3.reshape((6,1))
        weights=weights+dw
print(dw)
print(weights)
     [[-2.42268038e-05]
      [-2.30934374e-05]
      [-2.47539509e-05]
      [-2.27112558e-05]
      [-3.16332210e-05]
      [-2.70997557e-05]]
     [[ 0.86961054]
      [ 0.65315685]
```

```
[-1.23016548]
      [-0.31005958]
      [ 0.53735461]
      [-0.30695689]]
#Delta Learning Testing
o2=np.zeros((q2,1))
for j in range(q2):
   n2=np.dot(a_test[j,0:6],weights) #n.shape-1,1
   o2[j]=1/(1+np.exp(-n2))
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
print(mean_squared_error(a_test[:,6],o2))
     0.03265287858024362
# Prediction
c = 10
n=np.dot(a[c,0:6],weights) #n.shape-1,1
o=1/(1+np.exp(-n))
Actual_load=a[c,6]*(max_load-min_load)+min_load
Estimated_Load=o*(max_load-min_load)+min_load
print('Actual Load=', Actual load)
print('Estimated Load=', Estimated Load)
     Actual Load= Load
                          5260.01472
     dtype: float64
     Estimated Load= Load
                             5963.276331
     dtype: float64
```

Percepton Learning

```
#Random Weight Initialization
weights=np.random.uniform(-1,1,size=(6,1))
print(weights.shape)
```

```
(6, 1)
#Percepton Learning
1=0.001
for i in range(10):
    for j in range(q1):
        n=np.dot(a[j,0:6],weights) #n.shape-1,1
        if(n>0):
            o=1
        else:
            0=0
        dw=(1*(a[j,6]-o))*a[j,0:6].T
        dw=dw.reshape((6,1))
        weights=weights+dw
print(dw)
print(weights)
     [[-0.00024697]
      [-0.00023542]
      [-0.00025235]
      [-0.00023152]
      [-0.00032248]
      [-0.00027626]]
     [[-0.09892914]
      [ 0.01361865]
      [ 0.02794325]
      [ 0.00420188]
      [ 0.05707086]
      [-0.00329747]]
```

Widrow-Hoff Learning

```
#Random Weight Initialization
weights=np.random.uniform(-1,1,size=(6,1))
```

```
print(weights.shape)
     (6, 1)
#Widrow-Hoff
1=0.001
for i in range(100):
   for j in range(q1):
        o=np.dot(a[j,0:6],weights) #n.shape-1,1
        dw=(1*(a[j,6]-o))*a[j,0:6].T
        dw=dw.reshape((6,1))
        weights=weights+dw
print(dw)
print(weights)
     [[-3.43472874e-05]
      [-3.27404696e-05]
      [-3.50946445e-05]
      [-3.21986357e-05]
      [-4.48476549e-05]
      [-3.84203837e-05]]
     [[ 0.42135481]
      [ 0.19796593]
      [-0.17187005]
      [ 0.27819358]
      [ 0.20912137]
      [ 0.055513 ]]
#Widro-off Testing
n3=np.zeros((q2,1))
j=0
for j in range(q2):
   n3[j]=np.dot(a_test[j,0:6],weights)
print(mean_squared_error(a_test[:,6],n3))
     0.010004416357981018
```

```
# Prediction
c=100
n=np.dot(a[c,0:6],weights) #n.shape-1,1
o=1/(1+np.exp(-n))
print(o*(max_load-min_load)+min_load)
print(a[c,6]*(max_load-min_load)+min_load)

Load 6969.10396
    dtype: float64
    Load 8063.04888
    dtype: float64
```

Back Propagation Algorithm - Stochastic Gradient Descent Optimizer

```
# Random weight initialization
w ij=np.random.uniform(-1,1,size=(6,9))
w jk=np.random.uniform(-1,1,size=(9,1))
print(w_ij.shape,w_ij)
print(w_jk.shape,w_jk)
    (6, 9) [-0.59482148 - 0.73960882 - 0.83806011 - 0.12360915 - 0.26677319 0.58011487]
      0.22763291 -0.25572153 -0.34312126]
     [ \ 0.50494945 \ -0.40017443 \ -0.93641421 \ -0.1363237 \ \ \ 0.23247974 \ -0.528524 ]
      0.64306293 0.10676056 -0.89132745]
     [ 0.34025202 -0.03396779 -0.2234081
                                     0.93628763 -0.33446971 -0.78869486
      0.27270719 -0.65696864 0.54255924]
     0.4899085 0.40656255 0.61182284]
     -0.83789006 -0.67588242 -0.23887989]
     [-0.26124355 -0.024582
                           0.28513343  0.93605488  0.30331545  0.53853705
      -0.85042706 -0.67882117 0.36574263]]
    (9, 1) [[-0.06883214]
     [-0.58127148]
     [ 0.67229065]
     [ 0.44773562]
```

```
[-0.3137932]
      [-0.88517272]
      [-0.49407162]
      [-0.7513405]
      [-0.46136104]]
#Forward pass
def forward_pass(a,w_ij,w_jk,j):
   net_j=np.dot(a[[j],0:6],w_ij)
   o_j=1/(1+np.exp(-net_j))
   net_k=np.dot(o_j,w_jk)
   o_k=1/(1+np.exp(-net_k))
   return o j,o k
#Backward pass
def weights_updation_bp(a,l,o_j,o_k,w_ij,w_jk,j):
   dw ij=np.zeros((6,9))
   dw_jk=np.dot(1*(a[[j],6]-o_k)*(o_k*(1-o_k)),o_j)
   w jk=w jk+dw jk.T
   for k in range(9):
        dw_{ij}[:,k]=np.dot(1*(a[[j],6]-o_k)*(o_k*(1-o_k))*w_{jk}[[k]]*o_j[0,k]*(1-o_j[0,k]),a[[j],0:6])
   w ij=w ij+dw ij
   return w jk,w ij
#Neural Nets
1=0.001
for i in range(100):
   for j in range(q1):
        o_j,o_k=forward_pass(a,w_ij,w_jk,j)
        w_jk,w_ij=weights_updation_bp(a,l,o_j,o_k,w_ij,w_jk,j)
print(w jk)
print(w_ij)
     [[ 0.47610798]
      [-0.78557408]
      [ 0.3490286 ]
      [ 0.7716443 ]
      [ 0.01017118]
```

```
[-0.6739683]
     [-0.37602983]
     [-0.93067531]
     [-0.29755399]]
    [[-0.49732511 -0.88113064 -0.75695252 0.1288583 -0.28742616 0.33851079
      0.11071092 -0.41169464 -0.44357747]
     0.56150447 0.01687753 -0.96148316]
     [ 0.35963649 -0.05727361 -0.22782859 1.02115107 -0.34853489 -0.87819808
      0.22846166 -0.67768686 0.50299077]
     0.37600743 0.25453511 0.51313449]
     [ 0.80428024  0.74067597 -0.8820432 -0.76163707 -0.23334977 -0.94771316
      -0.9410412 -0.80610594 -0.3289869 ]
     [-0.18817504 -0.13008991 0.34044651 1.13745776 0.28469083 0.3421058
      -0.94337088 -0.78988385 0.28397994]]
#Error Calculation
p=np.zeros((q2,1))
for z in range(q2):
   _,p[z]=forward_pass(a_test,w_ij,w_jk,z)
print(p.shape)
    (106, 1)
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
print(mean squared error(a test[:,6],p))
    0.02818262267211648
c = 10
_,p=forward_pass(a,w_ij,w_jk,c)
print(p[0]*(max load-min load)+min load)
print(a[c,6]*(max load-min load)+min load)
           5829.553545
    Load
    dtype: float64
           5260.01472
    Load
    dtype: float64
```

Implement ANN with keras - Regression Problem

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import keras #Keras is the deep learning library that helps you to code Deep Neural Networks with fewer lines of code
#from keras.datasets import mnist
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.optimizers import RMSprop,Adadelta,SGD,Adagrad,Adam
#import pylab as plt
#import seaborn as sns #For data visualization
import pandas as pd # For Data manipulation
load data=pd.read csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/PROJECT Final.csv")
load data.head()
min_load=load_data.min()
print(min load)
max_load=load_data.max()
print(max load)
     Load
             3377.9196
     dtype: float64
             8841.66948
     dtype: float64
print(load data.shape) # details about number of samples and features
load data.describe()
```

```
(2184, 1)
                   Load
      count 2184.000000
            6028.125312
      mean
             1066.398766
       std
             3377.919600
       min
      25%
             5258.767680
      50%
             5935.910400
load data.isnull().any()
#load_data = load_data.fillna(method='ffill')
     Load
             False
     dtype: bool
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
ms=MinMaxScaler()
load_data=ms.fit_transform(load_data)
print(load_data)
     [[0.39787738]
      [0.29380046]
      [0.27645431]
      [0.24629825]
      [0.32438447]
      [0.65165045]]
load_data_process=np.zeros((len(load_data)-72,7))
print(load_data_process.shape)
     (2112, 7)
```

--

```
k=72
for i in range(2112):
   load_data_process[i,0],load_data_process[i,1],load_data_process[i,2],load_data_process[i,3],load_data_process[i,4],load_
    k=k+1
print(load data process)
     [[0.44580754 0.55202419 0.4649796 ... 0.28430002 0.39787738 0.41017375]
      [0.41017375 0.44580754 0.55202419 ... 0.25579869 0.29380046 0.36723631]
      [0.36723631 0.41017375 0.44580754 ... 0.24450087 0.27645431 0.30646772]
      [0.21779692 0.22852415 0.3052124 ... 0.63393341 0.66531625 0.24629825]
      [0.24629825 0.21779692 0.22852415 ... 0.48380931 0.47074263 0.32438447]
      [0.32438447 0.24629825 0.21779692 ... 0.39228553 0.4173918 0.65165045]]
dataset=pd.DataFrame(data=load data process[0:,0:])
print(dataset[1].values)
     [0.55202419 0.44580754 0.41017375 ... 0.22852415 0.21779692 0.24629825]
X=dataset.iloc[:,0:6].values
Y=dataset.iloc[:,6:].values
print(X)
print(Y)
     [[0.44580754 0.55202419 0.4649796 0.38115888 0.28430002 0.39787738]
      [0.41017375 0.44580754 0.55202419 0.31479844 0.25579869 0.29380046]
      [0.36723631 0.41017375 0.44580754 0.30840775 0.24450087 0.27645431]
      [0.21779692 0.22852415 0.3052124 0.68414596 0.63393341 0.66531625]
      [0.24629825 0.21779692 0.22852415 0.51467861 0.48380931 0.47074263]
      [0.32438447 0.24629825 0.21779692 0.41730621 0.39228553 0.4173918 ]]
     [[0.41017375]
      [0.36723631]
      [0.30646772]
      [0.24629825]
      [0.32438447]
      [0.65165045]]
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.2, random_state=0)
print(y_test[0:5])
print(X_test.shape)
print(X_train.shape)
     [[0.73122022]
      [0.54791589]
      [0.27154717]
      [0.83178797]
      [0.7313914]]
     (423, 6)
     (1689, 6)
#First_Layer_Size = 32 # Number of neurons in first layer
model=Sequential()
model.add(Dense(32,activation='tanh', input_shape=(6,)))
model.add(Dense(32,activation='tanh'))
model.add(Dense(32,activation='tanh'))
model.add(Dense(1,activation='sigmoid'))
model.summary()
     Model: "sequential"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 32)	224
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 32)	1056
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 32)	1056
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 1)	33

Total params: 2,369
Trainable params: 2,369
Non-trainable params: 0

```
metrics=['MSE'])
```

```
# Write the Training input and output variables, size of the batch, number of epochs
history = model.fit(X train,y train,
        batch size=1,
        epochs=10, verbose=1)
  Epoch 1/10
  Epoch 2/10
  Epoch 3/10
  Epoch 4/10
  Epoch 5/10
  Epoch 6/10
  Epoch 7/10
  Epoch 8/10
  Epoch 9/10
  Epoch 10/10
  # Write the testing input and output variables
score = model.evaluate(X test, y test, verbose=2)
print('Test loss:', score[0])
  14/14 - 0s - loss: 0.0124 - MSE: 0.0124
  Test loss: 0.012383264489471912
# Write the index of the test sample to test
print(X test[0])
prediction = model.predict(X test[0].reshape(1,6))
print(prediction[0]*(max load-min load)+min load)
```

```
print(y_test[0]*(max_load-min_load)+min_load)

[0.74063507 0.44249807 0.37659411 0.6966991 0.82779379 0.74982169]
Load 7440.040768
dtype: float64
Load 7373.124
dtype: float64
```

- Binary Classification

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import keras #Keras is the deep learning library that helps you to code Deep Neural Networks with fewer lines of code
#from keras.datasets import mnist
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.optimizers import RMSprop,Adadelta,SGD,Adagrad,Adam
#import pylab as plt
#import seaborn as sns #For data visualization
import pandas as pd # For Data manipulation

diabetes_data=pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/diabetes.csv")
diabetes_data.head()
```

Pregnancies Glucose BloodPressure SkinThickness Insulin BMI DiabetesPedigreeFunction Age Outcome

print(diabetes_data.shape) # details about number of samples and features
diabetes_data.describe()

(768, 9)

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	A
count	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000	768.0000
mean	3.845052	120.894531	69.105469	20.536458	79.799479	31.992578	0.471876	33.2408
std	3.369578	31.972618	19.355807	15.952218	115.244002	7.884160	0.331329	11.7602
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.078000	21.0000
25%	1.000000	99.000000	62.000000	0.000000	0.000000	27.300000	0.243750	24.0000
50%	3.000000	117.000000	72.000000	23.000000	30.500000	32.000000	0.372500	29.0000
75%	6.000000	140.250000	80.000000	32.000000	127.250000	36.600000	0.626250	41.0000
max	17.000000	199.000000	122.000000	99.000000	846.000000	67.100000	2.420000	81.0000

diabetes_data.isnull().any()

Pregnancies	False
Glucose	False
BloodPressure	False
SkinThickness	False
Insulin	False
BMI	False
DiabetesPedigreeFunction	False
Age	False
Outcome	False
dtype: bool	

from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
ms=MinMaxScaler()
diabetes_data=ms.fit_transform(diabetes_data)

```
print(diabetes data)
     [[0.35294118 0.74371859 0.59016393 ... 0.23441503 0.48333333 1.
      [0.05882353 0.42713568 0.54098361 ... 0.11656704 0.16666667 0.
      [0.47058824 0.91959799 0.52459016 ... 0.25362938 0.18333333 1.
      [0.29411765 0.6080402 0.59016393 ... 0.07130658 0.15
      [0.05882353 0.63316583 0.49180328 ... 0.11571307 0.43333333 1.
      [0.05882353 0.46733668 0.57377049 ... 0.10119556 0.03333333 0.
dataset=pd.DataFrame(data=diabetes data[0:,0:])
X=dataset.iloc[:,0:8].values
Y=dataset.iloc[:,8:].values
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, Y, test size=0.2, random state=0)
print(y test[0:5])
print(X train)
     \lceil \lceil 1. \rceil
      [0.]
      [0.]
      [1.]
      [0.1]
     [[0.41176471 0.75376884 0.63934426 ... 0.52459016 0.26216909 0.55
      [0.23529412 0.48743719 0.49180328 ... 0.42026826 0.1558497 0.01666667]
                  0.82914573 0.73770492 ... 0.77943368 0.14901793 0.03333333]
      [0.
      [0.23529412 0.47236181 0.53278689 ... 0.3681073 0.02988898 0.
      [0.64705882 0.42713568 0.60655738 ... 0.4485842 0.09479078 0.23333333]
      [0.29411765 0.68341709 0.67213115 ... 0.
                                                0.23996584 0.8
First_Layer_Size = 32 # Number of neurons in first layer
model=Sequential()
model.add(Dense(First Layer Size,activation='tanh', input shape=(8,)))
model.add(Dense(32,activation='tanh'))
model.add(Dense(32,activation='tanh'))
```

```
model.add(Dense(1,activation='sigmoid'))
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential 1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 32)	288
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 32)	1056
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 32)	1056
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 1)	33

Total params: 2,433 Trainable params: 2,433 Non-trainable params: 0

model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])

Write the Training input and output variables, size of the batch, number of epochs
history = model.fit(X_train,y_train,batch_size=1,epochs=10,verbose=1)

```
Epoch 1/10
Epoch 2/10
Epoch 3/10
Epoch 4/10
Epoch 5/10
Epoch 6/10
Epoch 7/10
Epoch 8/10
```

```
Epoch 9/10
   614/614 [=============== ] - 1s 1ms/step - loss: 0.4809 - accuracy: 0.7634
# Write the testing input and output variables
score = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=1)
print('Test loss:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
   Test loss: 0.5085141062736511
   Test accuracy: 0.7597402334213257
# Write the index of the test sample to test
print(X test[0])
prediction = model.predict(X test[0].reshape(1,8))
print("Prediction class:",np.round(prediction[0]))
print("Actual class:",y_test[0])
   [0.05882353 1.
                     0.62295082 0.43434343 0.
                                               0.63934426
    0.56191289 0.01666667]
   Prediction class: [1.]
   Actual class: [1.]
```

Categorical Classification

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import keras #Keras is the deep learning library that helps you to code Deep Neural Networks with fewer lines of code
#from keras.datasets import mnist
from keras.models import Sequential
```

trom keras.layers import Dense
from keras.optimizers import RMSprop,Adadelta,SGD,Adagrad,Adam
#import pylab as plt
#import seaborn as sns #For data visualization
import pandas as pd # For Data manipulation

from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from keras.utils import np_utils

dataframe = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/winequality-red.csv")
dataframe.head()

	fixed acidity	volatile acidity	citric acid	residual sugar	chlorides	free sulfur dioxide	total sulfur dioxide	density	рН	sulphates	alcohol	quality
0	7.4	0.70	0.00	1.9	0.076	11.0	34.0	0.9978	3.51	0.56	9.4	5
1	7.8	0.88	0.00	2.6	0.098	25.0	67.0	0.9968	3.20	0.68	9.8	5
2	7.8	0.76	0.04	2.3	0.092	15.0	54.0	0.9970	3.26	0.65	9.8	5
3	11.2	0.28	0.56	1.9	0.075	17.0	60.0	0.9980	3.16	0.58	9.8	6

dataset = dataframe.values
X = dataset[0:,0:11].astype(float)
Y = dataset[0:,11]

print(X[0:])

0. ... 3.51 0.56 9.4] [[7.4 0.7 0.88 0. ... 3.2 [7.8 0.68 9.8] 7.8 0.76 0.04 ... 3.26 0.65 9.8] . . . 0.51 0.13 ... 3.42 0.75 11. [6.3 [5.9 0.645 0.12 ... 3.57 0.71 10.2 [6. 0.31 0.47 ... 3.39 0.66 11.

from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
ms=MinMaxScaler()

```
red_wine_data_X=ms.fit_transform(X)
print(red wine data X)
     [[0.24778761 0.39726027 0. ... 0.60629921 0.13772455 0.15384615]
      [0.28318584 0.52054795 0.
                                       ... 0.36220472 0.20958084 0.21538462]
      [0.28318584 0.43835616 0.04
                                        ... 0.40944882 0.19161677 0.21538462]
                                        ... 0.53543307 0.25149701 0.4
      [0.15044248 0.26712329 0.13
      [0.11504425 0.35958904 0.12
                                        ... 0.65354331 0.22754491 0.27692308]
                                        ... 0.51181102 0.19760479 0.4
      [0.12389381 0.13013699 0.47
                                                                            11
# encode class values as integers
encoder = LabelEncoder()
encoder.fit(Y)
encoded Y = encoder.transform(Y)
# convert integers to dummy variables (i.e. one hot encoded)
dummy y = np utils.to categorical(encoded Y)
print(dummy y)
     [[0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0.]
     [0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0.]
      [0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0.]
      [0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0.]
      [0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0.]
      [0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0.]]
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(red wine data X, dummy y, test size=0.2, random state=0)
print(y test[0:5])
print(X train)
     [[0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0.]
      [0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0.]
      [0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0.]
      [0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0.]
      [0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0.]]
     [[0.46902655 0.28767123 0.45
                                       ... 0.51181102 0.17365269 0.15384615]
      [0.54867257 0.09589041 0.45
                                        ... 0.30708661 0.1257485 0.18461538]
      [0.46902655 0.15753425 0.55
                                        ... 0.40944882 0.2754491 0.33846154]
```

```
[0.2920354 0.30821918 0.31
                                  ... 0.43307087 0.21556886 0.16923077]
     [0.74336283 0.23972603 0.49
                                  ... 0.44094488 0.20958084 0.66153846]
     [0.46017699 0.5890411 0.32
                                  ... 0.4015748 0.08982036 0.15384615]]
First Layer Size = 32 # Number of neurons in first layer
model=Sequential()
model.add(Dense(First Layer Size,activation='tanh', input shape=(11,)))
model.add(Dense(32,activation='tanh'))
model.add(Dense(32,activation='tanh'))
model.add(Dense(6,activation='softmax'))
model.summary()
    Model: "sequential 2"
    Layer (type)
                             Output Shape
                                                   Param #
    dense 8 (Dense)
                             (None, 32)
                                                   384
    dense 9 (Dense)
                                                   1056
                             (None, 32)
    dense 10 (Dense)
                             (None, 32)
                                                   1056
                                                   198
    dense 11 (Dense)
                             (None, 6)
                =============
    Total params: 2,694
    Trainable params: 2,694
    Non-trainable params: 0
model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
# Write the Training input and output variables, size of the batch, number of epochs
history = model.fit(X train,y train,batch size=1,epochs=10,verbose=1)
    Epoch 1/10
    Epoch 2/10
```

```
Epoch 3/10
  Epoch 4/10
  Epoch 5/10
  Epoch 6/10
  Epoch 7/10
  Epoch 8/10
  Epoch 9/10
  Epoch 10/10
  # Write the testing input and output variables
score = model.evaluate(X test, y test, verbose=1)
print('Test loss:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
  10/10 [=========== ] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.9264 - accuracy: 0.6187
  Test loss: 0.9264217615127563
  Test accuracy: 0.6187499761581421
# Write the index of the test sample to test
prediction = model.predict(X test[35].reshape(1,11))
print(prediction[0])
print(np.round(prediction[0]))
print(y_test[0])
  [4.3296666e-04 7.8502595e-03 1.6516376e-01 5.1110464e-01 3.0484772e-01
  1.0600625e-02]
  [0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0.]
  [0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0.]
```