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LAB-2

Question 1: Use the above code of "KerasClassifier" on new dataset

mount drive

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

Mounted at /content/drive

load the data

```
import pandas as pd
```

data=pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Deep Learning Lab/L2D2.csv',delimiter=',',
data.head()

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 0 0.0200 0.0371 0.0428 0.0207 0.0954 0.0986 0.1539 0.1601 0.3109 0.2111 0.1609 1 0.0453 0.0523 0.0843 0.0689 0.1183 0.2583 0.2156 0.3481 0.3337 0.2872 0.4918 2 0.0262 0.0582 0.1099 0.1083 0.0974 0.2280 0.2431 0.3771 0.5598 0.6194 0.6333 3 0.0100 0.0171 0.0623 0.0205 0.0205 0.0368 0.1098 0.1276 0.0598 0.1264 0.0881 4 0.0762 0.0666 0.0481 0.0394 0.0590 0.0649 0.1209 0.2467 0.3564 0.4459 0.4152

```
data.dtypes
```

```
0 object
```

60 object

Length: 61, dtype: object

¹ object

² object

³ object

⁴ object...

⁵⁶ object

⁵⁷ object

⁵⁸ object

⁵⁹ object

Pre Process data set

```
data[60].replace(['R','M'],['0','1'],inplace=True)
data[60]
    0 0
    1 0
    2 0
    3 0
    4 0 ...
    203 1
    204 1
    205 1
    206 1
    207 1
    Name: 60, Length: 208, dtype: object
## convert all the data columns into int64, float64
data=data.apply(pd.to numeric,errors='coerce').fillna(0)
data.dtypes
    0 float64
    1 float64
    2 float64
    3 float64
    4 float64 ...
    56 float64
    57 float64
    58 float64
    59 float64
    60 int64
    Length: 61, dtype: object
labels=['R','M']
labels
    ['R', 'M']
labels[data.iat[0,60]]
     'R'
data.head()
```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

0 0.0200 0.0371 0.0428 0.0207 0.0954 0.0986 0.1539 0.1601 0.3109 0.2111 0.1609 **1** 0.0453 0.0523 0.0843 0.0689 0.1183 0.2583 0.2156 0.3481 0.3337 0.2872 0.4918 **2** 0.0262 0.0582 0.1099 0.1083 0.0974 0.2280 0.2431 0.3771 0.5598 0.6194 0.6333 **3** 0.0100 0.0171 0.0623 0.0205 0.0205 0.0368 0.1098 0.1276 0.0598 0.1264 0.0881 **4** 0.0762 0.0666 0.0481 0.0394 0.0590 0.0649 0.1209 0.2467 0.3564 0.4459 0.4152

Split data into X & y

Split X & y into train and test data set

KerasClassifier Model (MODEL-1)

from keras.models import Sequential from keras.layers import Dense from keras.wrappers.scikit_learn import KerasClassifier from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedKFold from sklearn.model_selection import

import numpy as np

cross val score import numpy

```
numpy.random.seed(seed)
def create model():
model = Sequential()
 model.add(Dense(12, input_dim=60, kernel_initializer='uniform', activation='rel
 model.add(Dense(8, kernel initializer='uniform', activation='relu'))
 model.add(Dense(1, kernel initializer='uniform', activation='sigmoid'))
 model.compile(loss='binary crossentropy', optimizer='adam',
metrics=['accuracy
 return model
 kfold = StratifiedKFold(n splits=10, shuffle=True, random state=seed)
model 1 = KerasClassifier(build fn=create model, epochs=15,
batch size=10) results = cross val score(model 1, x tr, y tr, cv=kfold)
 Epoch 1/15
 Epoch 2/15
 Epoch 3/15
 Epoch 4/15
 Epoch 5/15
 Epoch 6/15
 Epoch 7/15
 Epoch 8/15
 Epoch 9/15
 Epoch 10/15
 Epoch 10/15
 Epoch 11/15
 Epoch 12/15
 Epoch 13/15
 Epoch 14/15
 Epoch 15/15
 Epoch 1/15
 Epoch 2/15
 Epoch 3/15
 Epoch 4/15
 Epoch 5/15
 Epoch 6/15
```

```
Epoch 7/15
Epoch 8/15
Epoch 9/15
Epoch 10/15
Epoch 11/15
Epoch 12/15
Epoch 13/15
Epoch 14/15
E h 15/15
```

Evaluate MODEL-1

```
score_1=print(results.mean()*100)
score_1
57.582420110702515
```

Conclusion:

The Accuracy obtained from MODEL-1 is: 57.5%*

Question 2: Check whether accuracy will improve with the larger network

The Previous model's mean accuracy is 55% so in order to improve model-1

I consider following steps:

for the existing hidden layer i've increased the hidden units by 5x . added another hidden layer with 20 hidden units

MODEL-2

```
## COMPILE THE MODEL model 2.compile(
loss='binary_crossentropy',
  optimizer='adam',
  metrics=['accuracy']
)
## fit the model
model 2.fit(x tr,
y_tr,
   epochs=150)
 5/5 [ ] 0s 4ms/step loss: 0.2123 accuracy: Epoch 121/150 5/5
 0.2112 - accuracy:
 0.2098 - accuracy:
 0.2132 - accuracy:
 0.2101 - accuracy:
 0.2126 - accuracy:
 0.2027 - accuracy:
 0.1996 - accuracy:
 0.1994 - accuracy:
 0.1984 - accuracy:
 0.2007 - accuracy:
 0.1965 - accuracy:
 0.1933 - accuracy:
 0.1916 - accuracy:
 0.1908 - accuracy:
 0.1918 - accuracy:
 0.1916 - accuracy:
 0.1997 - accuracy:
 0.1948 - accuracy:
 0.1837 - accuracy:
 0.1826 - accuracy:
 0.1795 - accuracy:
 0.1847 - accuracy:
 0.1786 - accuracy:
 0.1791 - accuracy:
```

Evaluate MODEL-2

```
score 2=model 2.evaluate(x te,y te)
print("%s: %.2f%%" % (model 2.metrics names[1], score 2[1]*100))
   accuracy: 78.26%
model 2.summary()
   Model: "sequential 10"
   Layer (type) Output Shape Param #
   ______
   dense 30 (Dense) (None, 60) 3660
   dense 31 (Dense) (None, 40) 2440
   dense 32 (Dense) (None, 20) 820
   dense 33 (Dense) (None, 1) 21
   ______
   Total params: 6,941
   Trainable params: 6,941
   Non-trainable params: 0
```

Conclusion:

MODEL-2 accuracy is 78.26%

With the increase of hidden units as well as addition of new layer the model's performance improved

Question 3: Check whether accuracy will be improved after Dropout or not

MODEL-3

This model is similar to MODEL-2 but here i am additionally adding drop out after each hidden layer.

```
## SET UP RANDOM
SEED
np.random.seed(9) ##
CREATE MODEL-3
model 3=Sequential([
            Dense(60, input dim=60,
kernel initializer='uniform', activation='relu'),
    Dense(40, kernel initializer='uniform', activation='relu'),
    Dropout (0.2, seed=9),
    Dense(20, kernel initializer='uniform', activation='relu'),
    Dropout (0.2, seed=9),
    Dense(1, kernel initializer='uniform', activation='sigmoid')
1)
## COMPILE THE MODEL model 3.compile(
loss='binary crossentropy',
    optimizer='adam',
    metrics=['accuracy']
)
## fit the model
model 3.fit(x tr,
y_tr,
    epochs=150)
 0.2864 - accuracy:
 0.2576 - accuracy:
 Epoch 123/150
 0.2535 - accuracy:
 0.2373 - accuracy:
 0.2573 - accuracy:
 0.2697 - accuracy:
 0.2294 - accuracy:
 0.2237 - accuracy:
 0.2236 - accuracy:
 0.2507 - accuracy:
 0.2138 - accuracy:
 0.2083 - accuracy:
 0.2229 - accuracy:
 0.2158 - accuracy:
```

```
0.2361 - accuracy:
0.2240 - accuracy:
0.2418 - accuracy:
0.2219 - accuracy:
0.2186 - accuracy:
0.2338 - accuracy:
0.1992 - accuracy:
0.2208 - accuracy:
0.2365 - accuracy:
 /
0.2068 - accuracy:
0.2010 - accuracy:
0.2064 - accuracy:
0.2021 - accuracy:
0.2005 - accuracy:
Epoch 150/150
```

Evaluate MODEL-3

```
model 3.evaluate(x te,y te)
   [0.43607544898986816, 0.8115941882133484]
model 3.summary()
   Model: "sequential 11"
   Layer (type) Output Shape Param #
   ______
   dense 34 (Dense) (None, 60) 3660
   dense 35 (Dense) (None, 40) 2440
   dropout (Dropout) (None, 40) 0
   dense 36 (Dense) (None, 20) 820
   dropout 1 (Dropout) (None, 20) 0
   dense 37 (Dense) (None, 1) 21
   ______
   Total params: 6,941
   Trainable params: 6,941
   Non-trainable params: 0
```

Conclusion:

MODEL-3's accuracy is ~81.6%

After Implementing **Dropout** "MODEL-3's" accuracy slightly increased.

Question 4: Check whether the accuracy improved or not with decay learning rate; USe SGD optimizer

Decay = Learning Rate/ Number of epochs

MODEL-4

```
import numpy as np import
tensorflow as tf from
tensorflow import keras
## SET UP RANDOM
SEED
np.random.seed(9) ##
CREATE MODEL-4
model 4=Sequential([
          Dense(60, input dim=60, kernel initializer='uniform', activation='relu'),
Dense(40, kernel initializer='uniform', activation='relu'),
          Dropout (0.2, seed=9),
          Dense(20, kernel initializer='uniform', activation='relu'),
          Dropout (0.2, seed=9),
          Dense(1, kernel initializer='uniform', activation='sigmoid')
])
## Learning rate scheduler
for epoch in range (1,150):
learning rate = 0.1
 decay_rate = learning_rate / epoch
  sgd = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(lr=learning rate,decay=decay rate)
## COMPILE THE MODEL model 4.compile(
loss='binary crossentropy',
           optimizer = sgd,
           metrics=['accuracy']
```

epochs=150)

```
- loss: 0.6819 - accuracy:
0.6821 - accuracy:
0.6820 - accuracy:
0.6819 - accuracy:
0.6818 - accuracy:
5/5 [ ] 0s 3ms/step loss: 0.6818 accuracy: Epoch 24/150 5/5
0.6824 - accuracy:
0.6819 - accuracy:
0.6819 - accuracy:
0.6819 - accuracy:
0.6820 - accuracy:
0.6821 - accuracy:
Epoch 31/150 5/5 [============ ] - 0s 3ms/step -loss:
0.6817 - accuracy:
0.6820 - accuracy:
0.6819 - accuracy:
- accuracy:
0.6829 - accuracy:
0.6819 - accuracy:
0.6821 - accuracy:
0.6818 - accuracy:
0.6821 - accuracy:
0.6817 - accuracy:
0.6818 - accuracy:
0.6818 - accuracy:
0.6819 - accuracy:
0.6821 - accuracy:
0.6818 - accuracy:
0.6820 - accuracy:
0.6817 - accuracy:
```

Evaluate the model

```
model_4.evaluate(x_te,y_te)
   [0.7204493284225464, 0.4492753744125366]
model 4.summary()
   Model: "sequential 13"
   Layer (type) Output Shape Param #
   ______
   dense 42 (Dense) (None, 60) 3660
   dense 43 (Dense) (None, 40) 2440
   dropout 4 (Dropout) (None, 40) 0
   dense_44 (Dense) (None, 20) 820
   dropout 5 (Dropout) (None, 20) 0
   dense 45 (Dense) (None, 1) 21
   ______
   Total params: 6,941
   Trainable params: 6,941
   Non-trainable params: 0
```

Conclusion:

MODEL-4's accuracy is ~45%

The accuracy dropped when decay learning rate implemented.

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 $https://colab.research.google.com/drive/19xxbeA18XuDm-wBPErGESLEhHWGDf_Q9\#scrollTo=4tGB4T2zrp8S\&printMode=true~13/13$