

Trabajo integrador - Parte 1

Python y Numpy

Nombre:

```
import numpy as np
```

Ejercicio 1

Dada una matriz en formato *numpy array*, donde cada fila de la matriz representa un vector matemático, se requiere computar las normas l_0, l_1, l_2, l_∞ , según las siguientes definiciones:

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_p = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

con los casos especiales para $p=0$ y $p=\infty$ siendo:

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_0 = \text{number of non-zero elements in } \mathbf{x} \quad \text{and} \quad \|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty = \max_i |x_i|$$

```
def norm_lp(X,p):
    if(p==0):
        return np.sum(X!=0, axis=1)
    if(p<0):
        return np.max(X, axis=1)

    return (np.sum(np.abs(X**p), axis=1)** 1/p)

x = np.array([[1,0,3,0],[0,3,5,6],[1,2,3,5]], dtype=int)

print("norm_l0 = " +str(norm_lp(x,0)))
print("\nnorm_l1 = " +str(norm_lp(x,1)))
print("\nnorm_l2 = " +str(norm_lp(x,2)))
print("\nnorm_l-inf = " +str(norm_lp(x,-1))) # -1 para indicar norma
infinita

norm_l0 = [2 3 4]
norm_l1 = [ 4. 14. 11.]
norm_l2 = [ 5. 35. 19.5]
norm_l-inf = [3 6 5]
```

Ejercicio 2

En clasificación contamos con dos arreglos, la "verdad" y la "predicción". Cada elemento de los arreglos pueden tomar dos valores, "True" (representado por 1) y "False" (representado por 0). Entonces podemos definir 4 variables:

- True Positive (TP): El valor verdadero es 1 y el valor predicho es 1
- True Negative (TN): El valor verdadero es 0 y el valor predicho es 0
- False Positive (FP): El valor verdadero es 0 y el valor predicho es 1
- False Negative (FN): El valor verdadero es 1 y el valor predicho es 0

A partir de esto definimos:

- $\text{Precision} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FP})$
- $\text{Recall} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FN})$
- $\text{Accuracy} = (\text{TP} + \text{TN}) / (\text{TP} + \text{TN} + \text{FP} + \text{FN})$

Calcular las 3 métricas con Numpy y operaciones vectorizadas.

```
import numpy as np

def get_tp(truth, pred):
    return np.sum((truth==1)*(pred==1))

def get_tn(truth, pred):
    return np.sum((truth==0)*(pred==0))

def get_fn(truth, pred):
    return np.sum((truth==1)*(pred==0))

def get_fp(truth, pred):
    return np.sum((truth==0)*(pred==1))

def precision(truth, pred):
    tp = get_tp(truth, pred)
    fp = get_fp(truth, pred)
    return tp / (tp + fp)

def recall(truth, pred):
    tp = get_tp(truth, pred)
    fn = get_fn(truth, pred)
    return tp / (tp + fn)

def accuracy2(truth, pred):
    tp = get_tp(truth, pred)
    tn = get_tn(truth, pred)
    fp = get_fp(truth, pred)
    fn = get_fn(truth, pred)
    return (tp + tn) / (tp + tn + fp + fn)
```

```
def accuracy(truth, pred):
    return np.sum(truth==pred) / truth.shape[0]

truth = np.array([1,1,0,1,1,1,0,0,0,1])
prediction = np.array([1,1,1,1,0,0,1,1,0,0])

print('precision = ' + str(precision(truth, prediction)))
print('recall = ' + str(recall(truth, prediction)))
print('accuracy = ' + str(accuracy(truth, prediction)))
print('accuracy2 = ' + str(accuracy2(truth, prediction)))

precision = 0.5
recall = 0.5
accuracy = 0.4
accuracy2 = 0.4
```

Ejercicio 3

Crear una función que separe los datos en train-validation-test. Debe recibir de parametros:

- X: Array o Dataframe que contiene los datos de entrada del sistema.
- y: Array o Dataframe que contiene la(s) variable(s) target del problema.
- train_percentage: *float* el porcentaje de training.
- test_percentage: *float* el porcentaje de testing.
- val_percentage: *float* el porcentaje de validación.
- shuffle: *bool* determina si el split debe hacerse de manera random o no.

Hints:

- Usar Indexing y slicing
- Usar np.random.[...]

```
def split(X_input,
         Y_input,
         val_size=0.15,
         test_size=0.15,
         random_state=42,
         shuffle=True):

    _X_input = np.copy(X_input)
    _Y_input = np.copy(Y_input)

    if not _X_input.shape[0] == _Y_input.shape[0]:
        raise ValueError("Los datos (X_input, Y_input) tienen distintas longitudes.")

    train_size = 1 - test_size - val_size

    if(train_size<0):
        raise ValueError("El porcentaje de datos de validacion y
```

```

test no puede ser mayor al 100%.")

    # Mezclar los datos de manera tal que ambos conserven los mismos
    indices
    if(shuffle):
        np.random.seed(random_state)
        ran_idx = np.random.permutation(len(_X_input))
        _X_input = _X_input[ran_idx]
        _Y_input = _Y_input[ran_idx]

    total_len = _X_input.shape[0]
    train_len = int(train_size*total_len)
    val_len = int(val_size*total_len)

    X_train = np.array(_X_input[0:train_len])
    X_val = np.array(_X_input[train_len:train_len+val_len])
    X_test = np.array(_X_input[train_len+val_len:total_len])

    Y_train = np.array(_Y_input[0:train_len])
    Y_val = np.array(_Y_input[train_len:train_len+val_len])
    Y_test = np.array(_Y_input[train_len+val_len:total_len])

    return X_train, X_val, X_test, Y_train, Y_val, Y_test

X = np.array([[0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9],[10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19],
[20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29]]).T
Y = np.array([100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109])

X_train, X_val, X_test, Y_train, Y_val, Y_test = split(X, Y,
shuffle=False)
print("X_train: \n"+str(X_train)+"\n")
print("X_val: \n"+str(X_val)+"\n")
print("X_test: \n"+str(X_test)+"\n")
print("Y_train: \n"+str(Y_train)+"\n")
print("Y_val: \n"+str(Y_val)+"\n")
print("Y_test: \n"+str(Y_test)+"\n")

X_train:
[[ 0 10 20]
 [ 1 11 21]
 [ 2 12 22]
 [ 3 13 23]
 [ 4 14 24]
 [ 5 15 25]
 [ 6 16 26]]

X_val:
[[ 7 17 27]]

```

```
X_test:
[[ 8 18 28]
 [ 9 19 29]]
```

```
Y_train:
[100 101 102 103 104 105 106]
```

```
Y_val:
[107]
```

```
Y_test:
[108 109]
```

```
X_train, X_val, X_test, Y_train, Y_val, Y_test = split(X, Y,
shuffle=True)
```

```
print("X_train: \n"+str(X_train)+"\n")
print("X_val: \n"+str(X_val)+"\n")
print("X_test: \n"+str(X_test)+"\n")
print("Y_train: \n"+str(Y_train)+"\n")
print("Y_val: \n"+str(Y_val)+"\n")
print("Y_test: \n"+str(Y_test)+"\n")
```

```
X_train:
[[ 8 18 28]
 [ 7 17 27]
 [ 1 11 21]
 [ 0 10 20]
 [ 6 16 26]
 [ 4 14 24]
 [ 5 15 25]]
```

```
X_val:
[[ 3 13 23]]
```

```
X_test:
[[ 9 19 29]
 [ 2 12 22]]
```

```
Y_train:
[108 107 101 100 106 104 105]
```

```
Y_val:
[103]
```

```
Y_test:
[109 102]
```