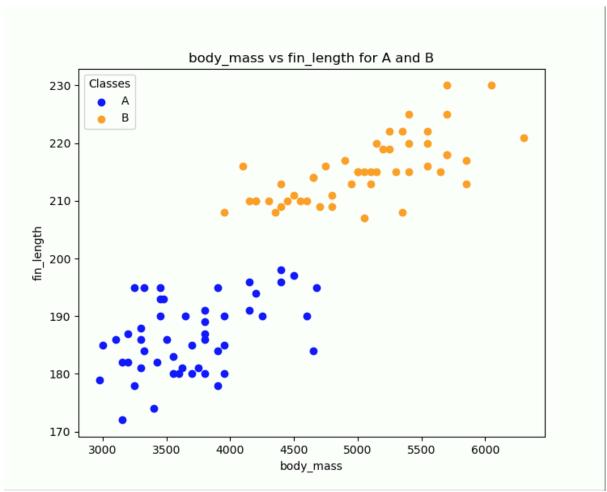
## **Neural Networks Task 1**

2021170372	عمرو خالد احمد حمدي
2021170295	عبدالرحمن صلاح عبده مصطفى خرشوم
2021170364	عمر محمد فاروق محمد
2021170338	علي طارق احمد محمد عسل
2021170285	عبدالرحمن احمد علي رضوان
2021170350	عمر احمد علي رضوان

## **Analysis**

All the tests taken were performed with a learning rate=0.01, 50 epochs and 0.01 MSE threshold.

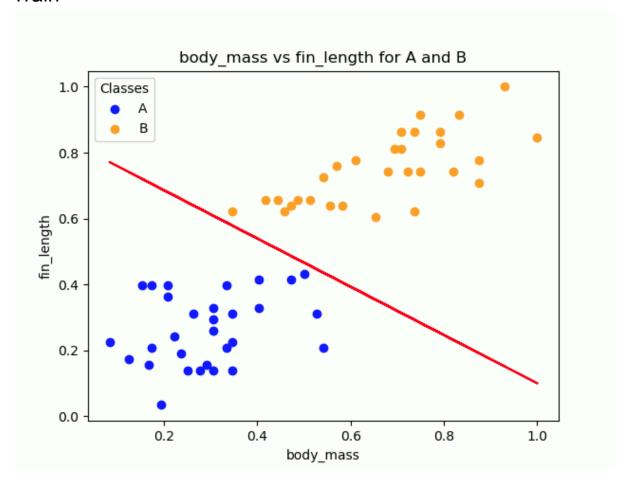
## Classes: A & B Features: Fin length & Body mass:



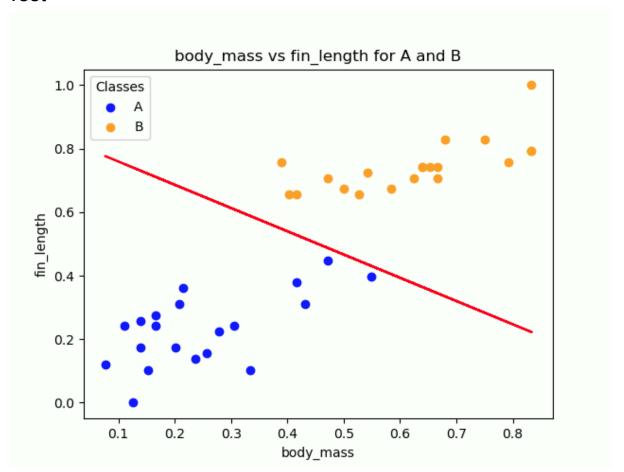
the figure shows that fin length and body mass can discriminate well between classes A and B. Generally, Class B tends to have longer fin length than Class A. Some cases of Class B can have a body mass that's similar to Class A but most cases of Class B have a larger body mass.

## Adaline:

#### Train



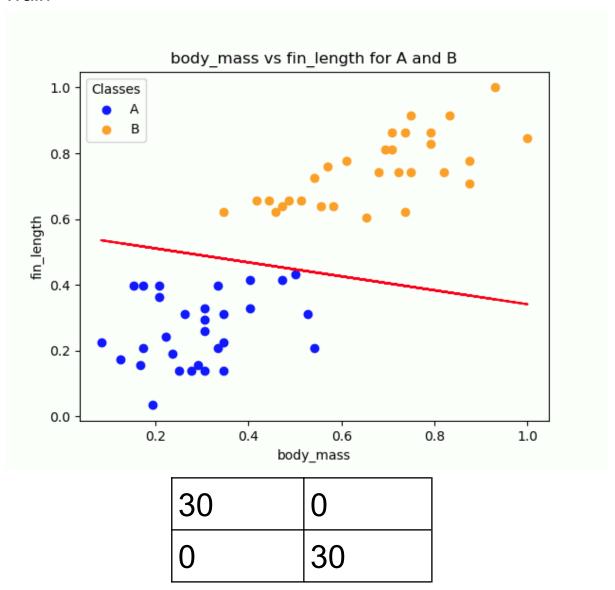
30	0
0	30

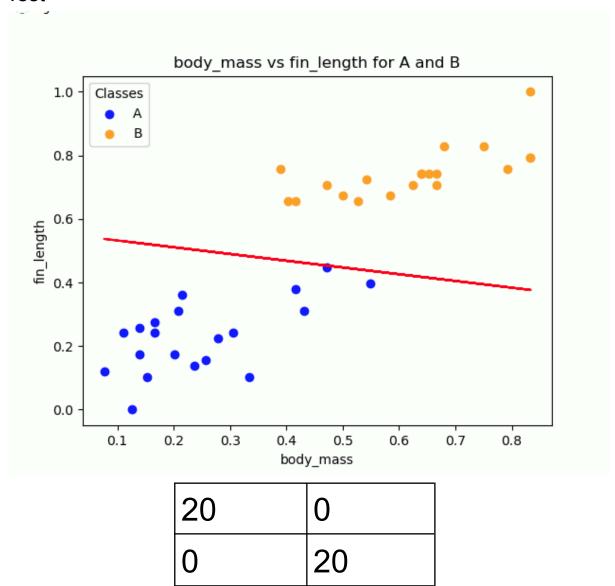


20	0
0	20

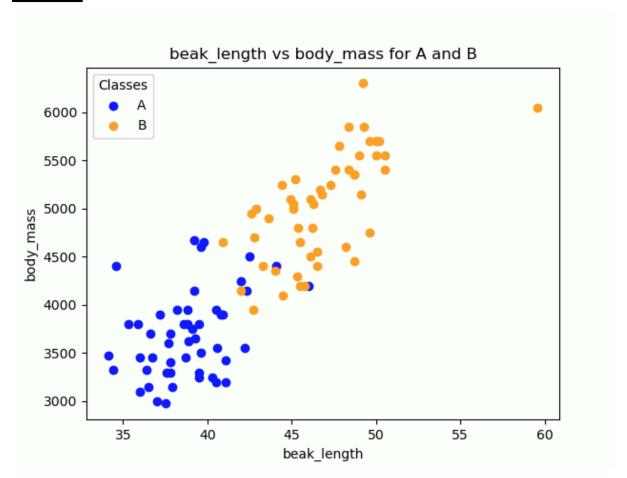
## Perceptron:

## Train





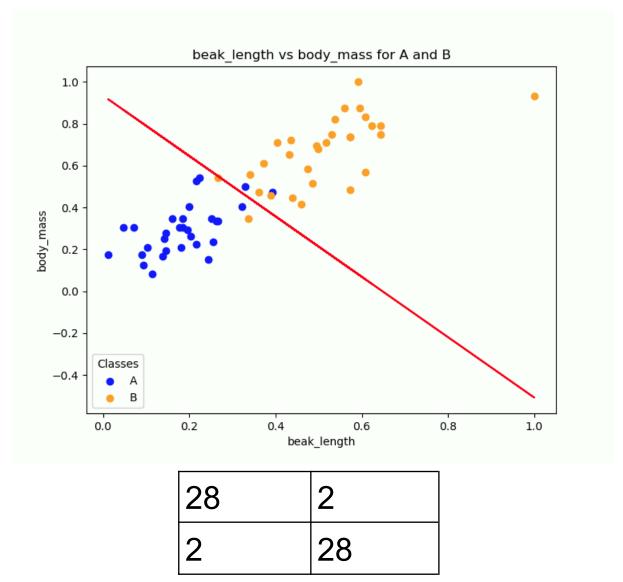
## Classes: A & B Features: Beak length & Body mass:



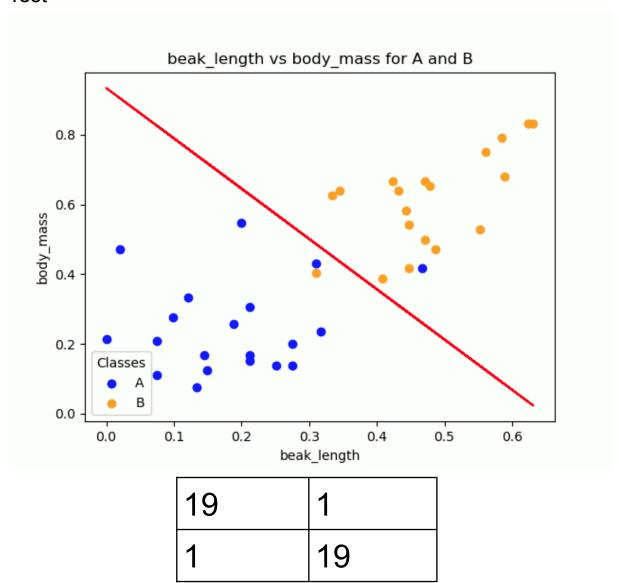
The figure shows that this data is harder to separate linearly since some points from both classes are intertwined. It is expected that both learning algorithms to be less accurate than the previous test.

## Adaline:

#### Train



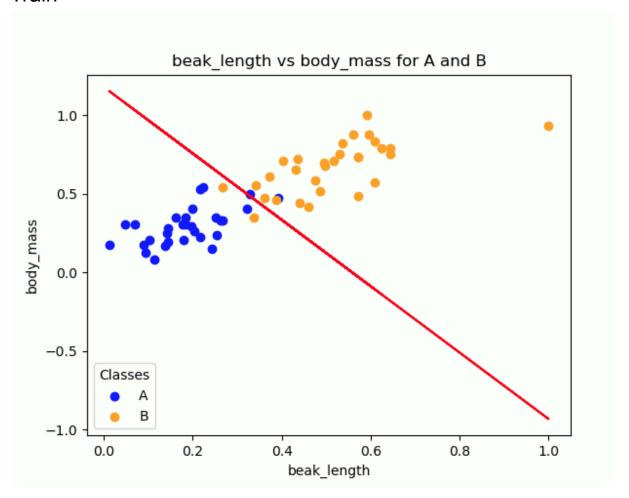
Accuracy: 93%. Precision: 0.93. Recall:0.93. F1:0.93.



Accuracy: 95%. Precision: 0.95. Recall:0.95. F1:0.95.

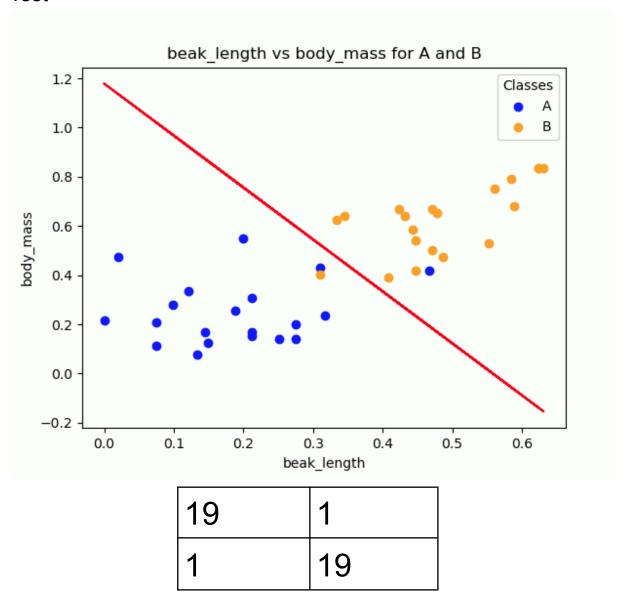
## Perceptron:

#### Train



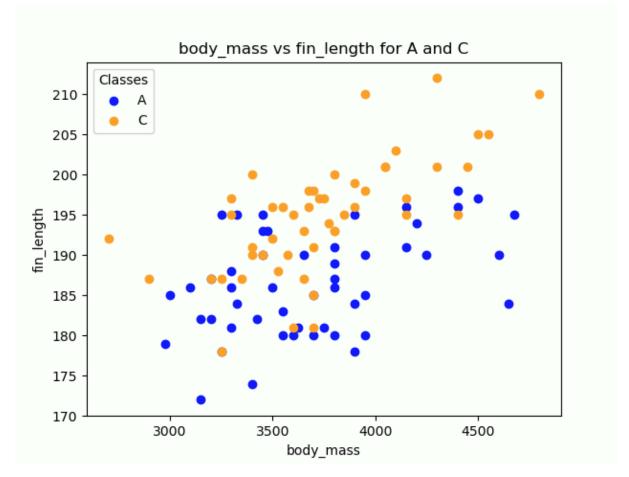
28	2
2	28

Accuracy: 93%. Precision: 0.93. Recall:0.93. F1:0.93.



Accuracy: 95%. Precision: 0.95. Recall:0.95. F1:0.95.

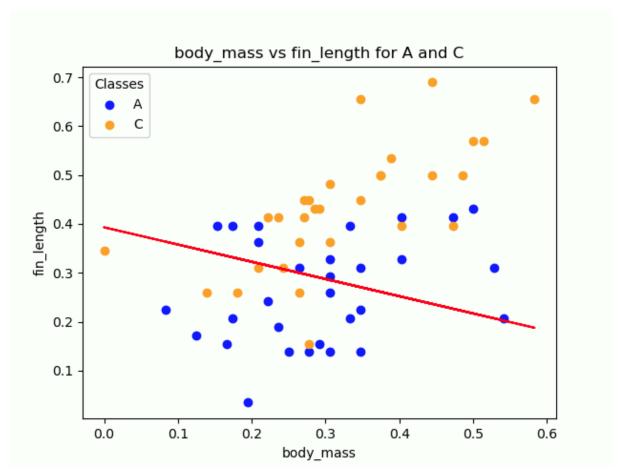
## Classes: C & A Features: Fin length & Body mass:



As the figure shows, this data can not be separated linearly. As a matter of fact, these 2 features can not discriminate between Classes A and C. Both algorithms should have a hard time separating between them, with no good accuracy.

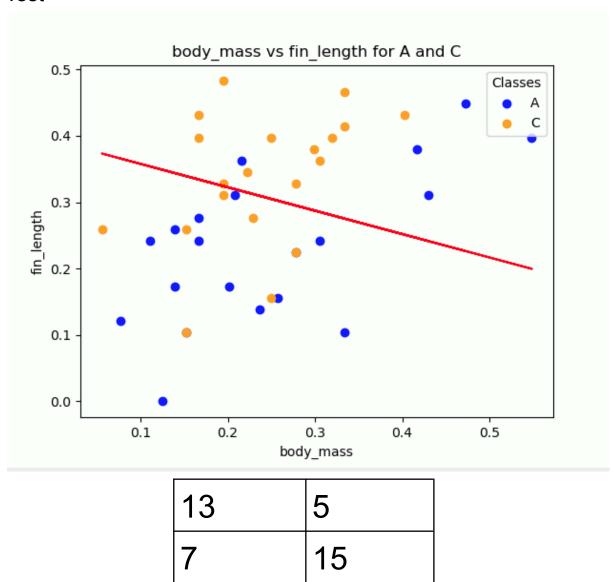
## Adaline:

## Train



24	15
6	15

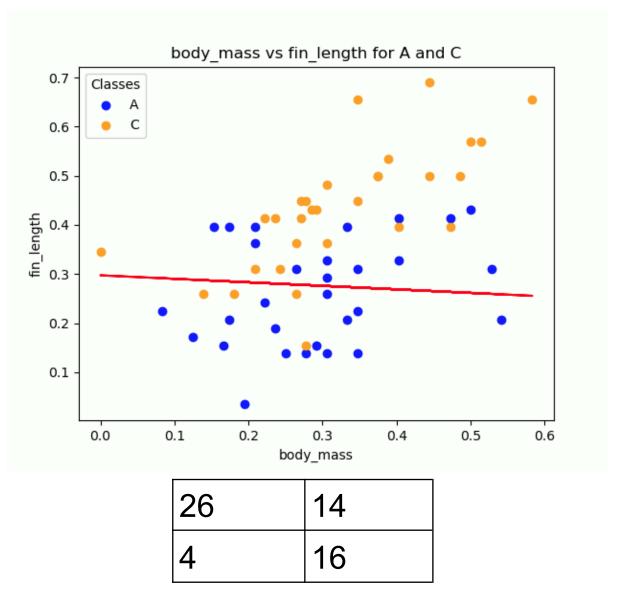
Accuracy: 65%. Precision: 0.61. Recall:0.8. F1:0.69.



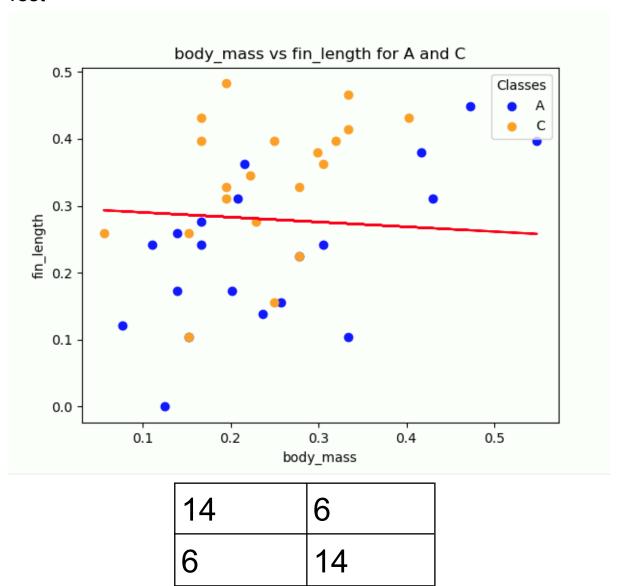
Accuracy: 70%. Precision: 0.72. Recall:0.65. F1:0.68.

## Perceptron:

## Train

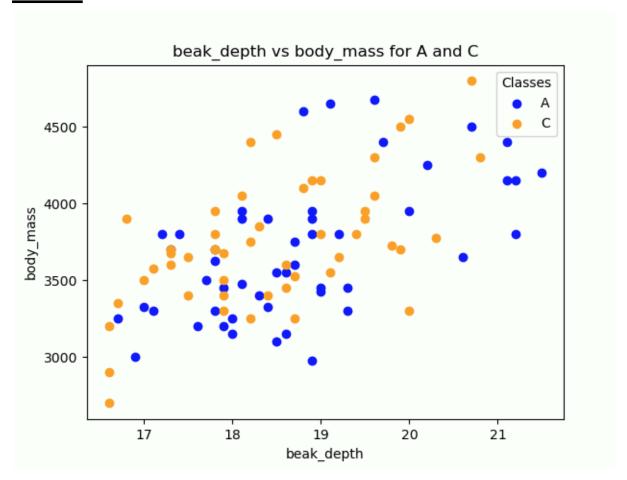


Accuracy: 70%. Precision: 0.65. Recall:0.86. F1:0.74.



Accuracy: 70%. Precision: 0.7. Recall:0.7. F1:0.7.

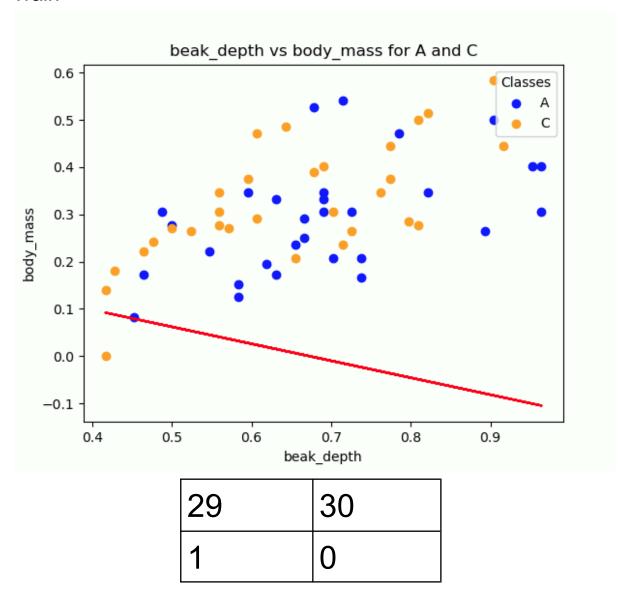
## Classes: C & A Features: Beak depth & Body mass:



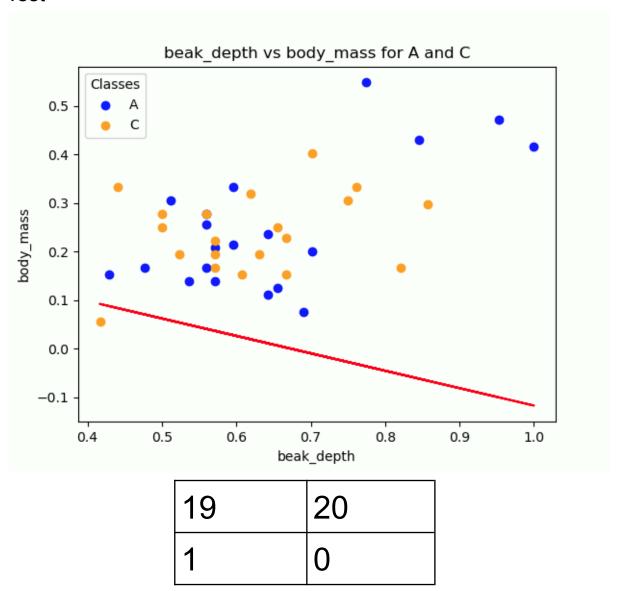
As the figure shows, these 2 features can not discriminate between Classes A and C. Low accuracy is expected from both algorithms.

## Adaline:

#### Train



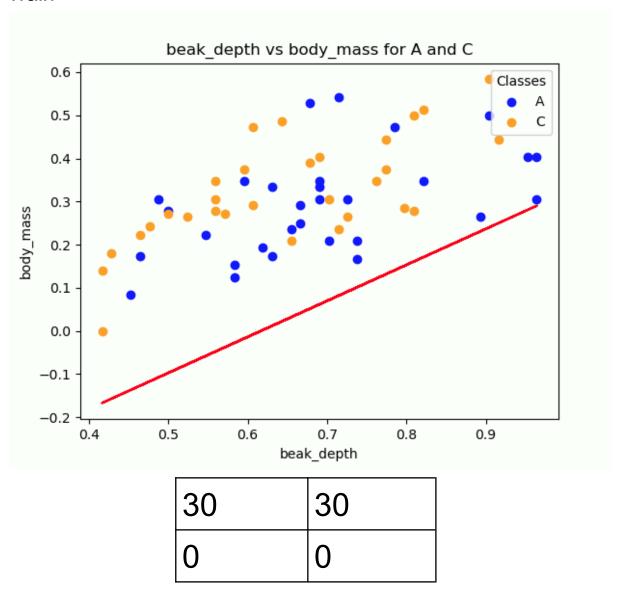
Accuracy: 48%. Precision: 0.49. Recall:0.96. F1:0.65.



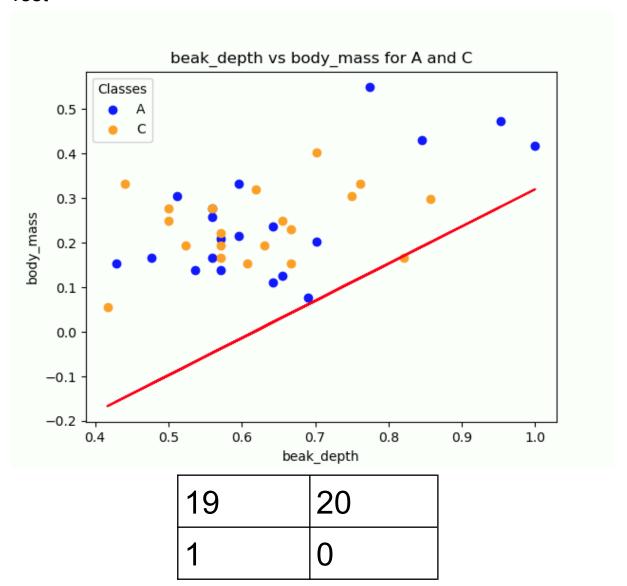
Accuracy: 47.5%. Precision: 0.48. Recall:0.95. F1:0.64.

## Perceptron:

#### Train

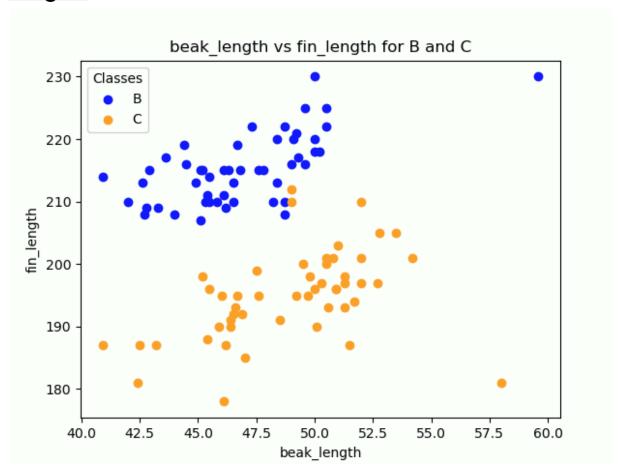


Accuracy: 50%. Precision: 0.5. Recall:1.0. F1:0.66.



Accuracy: 47.5%. Precision: 0.48. Recall:0.95. F1:0.64.

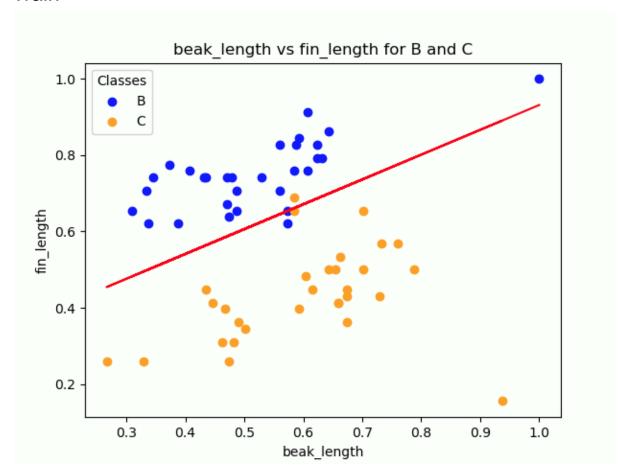
# Classes: C & B Features: Beak length & Fin length:



The two features can somewhat discriminate between the two classes, with some examples from Class C that are similar to Class B. Good accuracy is expected.

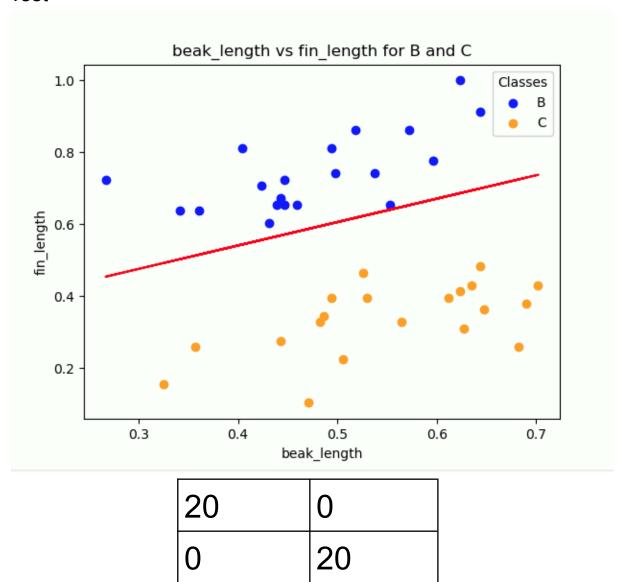
## Adaline:

#### Train



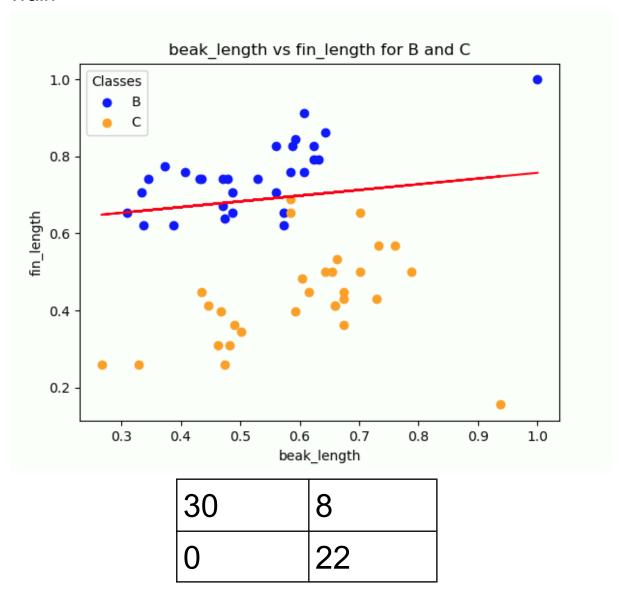
29	1
1	29

Accuracy: 96%. Precision: 0.96. Recall:0.96. F1:0.96.

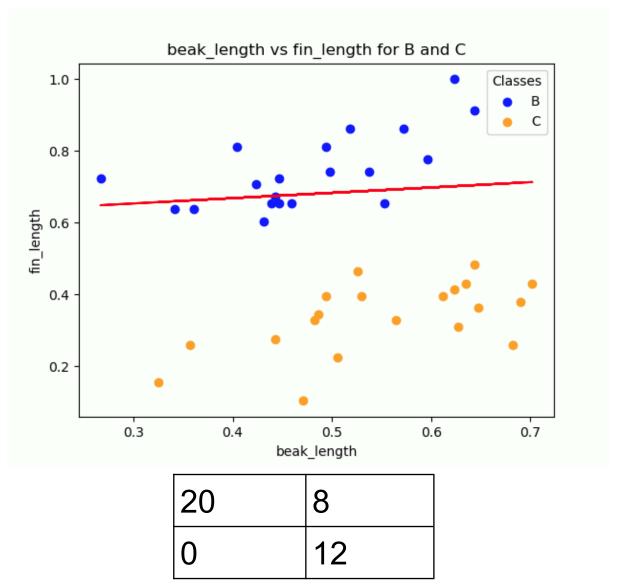


## Perceptron:

#### Train



Accuracy: 86%. Precision: 0.78. Recall: 1.0. F1: 0.88.



Accuracy: 80%. Precision: 0.71. Recall: 1.0. F1: 0.83. However, increasing the number of epochs from 50 to 80 results in better performance, with test accuracy = 100%.

## **Verdict**

The best 2 features that can discriminate between all the combinations of the 3 classes are **Beak depth and Beak length.** The following table shows the performance of these two features on the test set with both algorithms and all combinations of classes.

