



**Faculty of Engineering**  
Cairo University

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Faculty of Engineering  
Systems and Biomedical Department

**Machine Learning Assignments**

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SBE452-AI

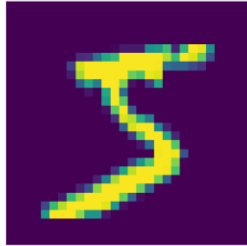
**Dr. Inas A. Yassine**

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I. Show 5 examples from the used mnist dataset

Figures below shows some digits exist on the data set:

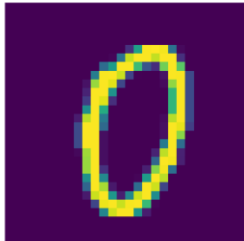
- $Y[0] \rightarrow 5$



- $Y[150] \rightarrow 4$



- $Y[777] \rightarrow 0$



- $Y[1000] \rightarrow 8$



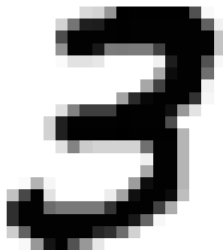
- $Y[4000] \rightarrow 7$



## II. The findings of the previous requirements.

- **Binary Classifier for 3 or not 3 classes**  
[ Returns true from the prediction function ]

- $Y[7] \rightarrow 3$



- **SGD Binary Classifier**

```
• # Training a Binary Classifier
• y_train_3 = (y_train == "3") # True for all 3s, False for all
  other digits.
• y_test_3 = (y_test == "3")
•
•
• # The SGD classifier has the advantage of being capable of
  handling very large datasets efficiently
• sgd_clf = SGDClassifier(max_iter=1000, tol=1e-3,
  random_state=42)
• sgd_clf.fit(X_train, y_train_3)
•
•
• # Get list index for a 3 in Y list
• three_index=np.where(Y=="3")[0][0]
• #print(three_index)    #index=7
•
•
• # Choosing a 3 number from the X list and plot it
• Random_digit=X[three_index]
• Random_digit_image = Random_digit.reshape(28, 28)
• plt.imshow(Random_digit_image, cmap=matplotlib.cm.binary)
• plt.axis("off")
• plt.savefig("DigitThree.png")
• plt.show()
•
•
• # Making Sure it is the same at the Y list
• #print(Y[7])          # 3
•
•
• # Predict the 3 number using prediction function
• print(sgd_clf.predict([Random_digit]))    # True
•
```

- **Multiclass Classification**

- **Predicts the 10 classes of the dataset**

```
• sgd_clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
• sgd_clf.predict(X_test)
```

### III. Interpret the output of the confusion matrix

- Calculating performance measures from confusion matrix

```
○ y_train_pred = cross_val_predict(sgd_clf, X_train, y_train_3,  
    cv=3)  
○  
○ #Implement the confusion matrix  
○ conf_matrix=confusion_matrix(y_train_3, y_train_pred)  
○ TN=conf_matrix[0][0]    # True negative  
○ FP=conf_matrix[0][1]    # False positive  
○ FN=conf_matrix[1][0]    # False negative  
○ TP=conf_matrix[1][1]    # True positive  
○  
○ accuracy = (TP+TN) / (TP+FP+TN+FN)  
○ precision = TP / (TP+FP)  
○ sensitivity = TP / (TP+FN)  
○ specifity = TN / (TN+FP)  
○  
○  
○
```

- Plotting the confusion matrix

