

# Latex Report for lab task 7

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score, accuracy_score, precision_score,
    ↪ recall_score
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
# from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, Normalizer,
    ↪ MaxAbsScaler, RobustScaler
import numpy as np
from sklearn.linear_model import Perceptron
```

```
iris = load_iris()
print(iris)
```

[illegible]



```
x = df_binary.drop(['target','target_names'],axis=1) # extracting
    ↪ features
y = df_binary['binary_target'] # target value
```

```
#splitting the data into train and test sets
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size = 0.2,
    ↪ random_state=3)
```

```
percept = Perceptron(max_iter= 1000,tol=0.001,random_state=3) #the
    ↪ model will stop training after the fault tolerance exceeds
    ↪ 0.001
percept.fit(x_train,y_train) #since its supervised
y_predict=percept.predict(x_test)
```

```
print(f"Accuracy after using perceptron : {accuracy_score(y_test,
    ↪ y_predict)}")
print(f"Precision after using perceptron : {precision_score(y_test,
    ↪ y_predict)}")
print(f"Recall score after using perceptron : {recall_score(y_test,
    ↪ y_predict)}")
print(f"F1 score after using perceptron : {f1_score(y_test,y_predict)
    ↪ })")
```

Accuracy after using perceptron : 1.0 Precision after using perceptron : 1.0 Recall score after using perceptron : 1.0 F1 score after using perceptron : 1.0

```

#perceptron is an supervised learning algorithm for binary
    ↪ classifiers
#now we will build a perceptron from scratch

def unit_step_func(x):
    return np.where(x>0,1,0)

class perceptron:
    def __init__(self,learning_rate=0.00001,iterations=1000):
        self.lr = learning_rate
        self.iters = iterations
        self.activation_function = unit_step_func
        self.weights = None
        self.bias = None

    def fit(self, X, y):
        # Ensure X and y are numpy arrays of type float
        X = np.asarray(X).astype(float)
        y = np.asarray(y)
        n_samples, n_features = X.shape

        self.weights = np.zeros(n_features)
        self.bias = 0

        y_ = np.where(y > 0, 1, 0)

        for _ in range(self.iters):
            for idx, x_i in enumerate(X):
                linear_output = np.dot(x_i, self.weights) + self.bias
                y_predicted = self.activation_function(linear_output)

                update = self.lr * (y_[idx] - y_predicted)
                self.weights += update * x_i
                self.bias += update

    def predict(self, X):
        X = np.asarray(X).astype(float)
        linear_output = np.dot(X, self.weights) + self.bias
        y_predicted = self.activation_function(linear_output)
        return y_predicted

#now we will train the data on this perceptron
per = perceptron(learning_rate=0.01,iterations = 1500)
per.fit(x_train,y_train)
y_prediction = per.predict(x_test)

```

```
print(f"Accuracy after using new perceptron : {accuracy_score(y_test,  
    ↪ y_prediction)}")  
print(f"Precision after using new perceptron : {precision_score(  
    ↪ y_test,y_prediction)}")  
print(f"Recall score after using new perceptron : {recall_score(  
    ↪ y_test,y_prediction)}")  
print(f"F1 score after using new perceptron : {f1_score(y_test,  
    ↪ y_prediction)}")
```

Accuracy after using perceptron : 1.0 Precision after using perceptron : 1.0 Recall score after using perceptron : 1.0 F1 score after using perceptron : 1.0