

mlp

December 3, 2021

0.0.1 MT21MCS013 Jay - MLP

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

data = pd.read_csv('train.csv')
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
```

```
[3]: data = np.array(data)
m, n = data.shape
np.random.shuffle(data) # shuffle before splitting into dev and training sets
print(data.shape)
data_dev = data[0:1000].T
Y_dev = data_dev[0]
X_dev = data_dev[1:n]
X_dev = X_dev / 255.

data_train = data[1000:m].T
Y_train = data_train[0]
X_train = data_train[1:n]
X_train = X_train / 255.
_, m_train = X_train.shape
```

(42000, 785)

```
[3]: def init_params():
    W1 = np.random.rand(10, 784) - 0.5
    b1 = np.random.rand(10, 1) - 0.5
    W2 = np.random.rand(10, 10) - 0.5
    b2 = np.random.rand(10, 1) - 0.5
    return W1, b1, W2, b2

def ReLU(Z):
    return np.maximum(Z, 0)

def softmax(Z):
    A = np.exp(Z) / sum(np.exp(Z))
```

```

    return A

def forward_prop(W1, b1, W2, b2, X):
    Z1 = W1.dot(X) + b1
    A1 = ReLU(Z1)
    Z2 = W2.dot(A1) + b2
    A2 = softmax(Z2)
    return Z1, A1, Z2, A2

def ReLU_deriv(Z):
    return Z > 0

def one_hot(Y):
    one_hot_Y = np.zeros((Y.size, Y.max() + 1))
    one_hot_Y[np.arange(Y.size), Y] = 1
    one_hot_Y = one_hot_Y.T
    return one_hot_Y

def backward_prop(Z1, A1, Z2, A2, W1, W2, X, Y):
    one_hot_Y = one_hot(Y)
    dZ2 = A2 - one_hot_Y
    dW2 = 1 / m * dZ2.dot(A1.T)
    db2 = 1 / m * np.sum(dZ2)
    dZ1 = W2.T.dot(dZ2) * ReLU_deriv(Z1)
    dW1 = 1 / m * dZ1.dot(X.T)
    db1 = 1 / m * np.sum(dZ1)
    return dW1, db1, dW2, db2

def update_params(W1, b1, W2, b2, dW1, db1, dW2, db2, alpha):
    W1 = W1 - alpha * dW1
    b1 = b1 - alpha * db1
    W2 = W2 - alpha * dW2
    b2 = b2 - alpha * db2
    return W1, b1, W2, b2

```

```

[14]: def get_predictions(A2):
    return np.argmax(A2, 0)

def get_accuracy(predictions, Y):
    print(predictions, Y)
    return np.sum(predictions == Y) / Y.size

def gradient_descent(X, Y, alpha, iterations):
    W1, b1, W2, b2 = init_params()
    for i in range(iterations):
        Z1, A1, Z2, A2 = forward_prop(W1, b1, W2, b2, X)
        dW1, db1, dW2, db2 = backward_prop(Z1, A1, Z2, A2, W1, W2, X, Y)

```

```

        W1, b1, W2, b2 = update_params(W1, b1, W2, b2, dW1, db1, dW2, db2, ↵
↵alpha)
        if i % 10 == 0:
#             print("Iteration: ", i)
            predictions = get_predictions(A2)
#             print(get_accuracy(predictions, Y))
            print(classification_report(Y, get_predictions(A2)))
        return W1, b1, W2, b2

```

```
[16]: W1, b1, W2, b2 = gradient_descent(X_train, Y_train, 0.10, 1000)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.93	0.95	0.94	4042
1	0.94	0.97	0.95	4567
2	0.89	0.86	0.87	4082
3	0.85	0.85	0.85	4265
4	0.88	0.88	0.88	3969
5	0.84	0.82	0.83	3711
6	0.90	0.92	0.91	4033
7	0.90	0.89	0.90	4298
8	0.85	0.83	0.84	3965
9	0.82	0.84	0.83	4068
accuracy			0.88	41000
macro avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	41000
weighted avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	41000

```
[ ]:
```