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118CS0597
Soft Computing Lab – VIII
14<sup>th</sup> March 2022
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## Code:

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import random
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import datasets, layers, models
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
X1, Y1, X2, Y2, X3, Y3, X4, Y4 = [], [], [], [], [], [], []
for _ in range(100):
# Negative Samples
 X1.append([1, random.uniform(0, 2), random.uniform(0, 2)])
 Y1.append(-1)
 X2.append([1, random.uniform(0, 2), random.uniform(0, 2)])
 Y2.append(-1)
 X3.append([1, random.uniform(0, 2), random.uniform(0, 2)])
 Y3.append(-1)
 X4.append([1, random.uniform(0, 2), random.uniform(0, 2)])
 Y4.append(-1)
 # Positive Samples
 X1.append([1, random.uniform(3, 5), random.uniform(3, 5)])
 Y1.append(1)
 X2.append([1, random.uniform(2, 4), random.uniform(2, 4)])
 Y2.append(1)
 X3.append([1, random.uniform(0, 2), random.uniform(2, 4)])
 Y3.append(1)
 X4.append([1, random.uniform(1, 3), random.uniform(1, 3)])
 Y4.append(1)
X1, Y1 = np.array(X1), np.array(Y1)
X2, Y2 = np.array(X2), np.array(Y2)
X3, Y3 = np.array(X3), np.array(Y3)
X4, Y4 = np.array(X4), np.array(Y4)
fig, ((ax1, ax2), (ax3, ax4)) = plt.subplots(nrows = 2, ncols = 2, figsize = (12, 10))
sns.scatterplot(x=X1[Y1==-1].T[1], y=X1[Y1==-1].T[2], ax=ax1)
sns.scatterplot(x=X1[Y1==1].T[1], y=X1[Y1==1].T[2], ax=ax1)
ax1.legend([-1, 1])
ax1.set title("Scatter Plot of X1")
ax1.set_xlabel("Var-1")
ax1.set_ylabel("Var-2")
sns.scatterplot(x=X2[Y2==-1].T[1], y=X2[Y2==-1].T[2], ax=ax2)
sns.scatterplot(x=X2[Y2==1].T[1], y=X2[Y2==1].T[2], ax=ax2)
ax2.legend([-1, 1])
ax2.set_title("Scatter Plot of X2")
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ax2.set_xlabel("Var-1")
ax2.set_ylabel("Var-2")
ax2.set xlim([0, 5])
ax2.set ylim([0, 5])
sns.scatterplot(x=X3[Y3==-1].T[1], y=X3[Y3==-1].T[2], ax=ax3)
sns.scatterplot(x=X3[Y3==1].T[1], y=X3[Y3==1].T[2], ax=ax3)
ax3.legend([-1, 1])
ax3.set_title("Scatter Plot of X3")
ax3.set_xlabel("Var-1")
ax3.set_ylabel("Var-2")
ax3.set xlim([0, 5])
ax3.set ylim([0, 5])
sns.scatterplot(x=X4[Y4==-1].T[1], y=X4[Y4==-1].T[2], ax=ax4)
sns.scatterplot(x=X4[Y4==1].T[1], y=X4[Y4==1].T[2], ax=ax4)
ax4.legend([-1, 1])
ax4.set title("Scatter Plot of X4")
ax4.set xlabel("Var-1")
ax4.set_ylabel("Var-2")
ax4.set_xlim([0, 5])
ax4.set_ylim([0, 5])
def accuracy(Y, y pred):
 count = 0
 for val in Y == y_pred:
    if val:
      count += 1
 return count/Y.shape[0]
def thresh(x):
 val = []
 for i in x:
    if i > 0:
      val.append(1)
    else:
      val.append(-1)
 return np.array(val)
def perceptron(X, Y, W, learning rate, iterations=100):
 while(iterations):
   y_pred = thresh(X@W)
    D = 0.5*(Y1[Y1 != y_pred] - y_pred[Y1 != y_pred])
   for x, d in zip(X1[Y1 != y_pred], D):
      W += learning_rate*d*x
    iterations -= 1
 y pred = thresh(X@W)
 acc = accuracy(Y1, y_pred)
 return W, acc
W = np.array([1, 1, -0.5])
learning_rate = [0.01, 0.05]
Final_Weights, Accuracy = perceptron(X1, Y1, W, learning_rate[0])
print("\nLearning Rate -> 0.01\nFinal Weights: ", Final_Weights)
print(f"Accuracy: {Accuracy*100}%")
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Final_Weights, Accuracy = perceptron(X1, Y1, W, learning_rate[1])
print("\nLearning Rate -> 0.05\nFinal Weights: ", Final Weights)
print(f"Accuracy : {Accuracy*100}%")
W = np.array([1, 1, -0.5])
learning_rate = [0.01, 0.05]
Final Weights, Accuracy = perceptron(X2, Y2, W, learning rate[0])
print("\nLearning Rate -> 0.01\nFinal Weights: ", Final Weights)
print(f"Accuracy : {Accuracy*100}%")
Final_Weights, Accuracy = perceptron(X2, Y2, W, learning_rate[1])
print("\nLearning Rate -> 0.05\nFinal Weights: ", Final Weights)
print(f"Accuracy : {Accuracy*100}%")
W = np.array([1, 1, -0.5])
learning_rate = [0.01, 0.05]
Final Weights, Accuracy = perceptron(X3, Y3, W, learning rate[0])
print("\nLearning Rate -> 0.01\nFinal Weights: ", Final Weights)
print(f"Accuracy : {Accuracy*100}%")
Final_Weights, Accuracy = perceptron(X3, Y3, W, learning_rate[1])
print("\nLearning Rate -> 0.05\nFinal Weights: ", Final Weights)
print(f"Accuracy : {Accuracy*100}%")
W = np.array([1, 1, -0.5])
learning_rate = [0.01, 0.05]
Final Weights, Accuracy = perceptron(X4, Y4, W, learning rate[0])
print("\nLearning Rate -> 0.01\nFinal Weights: ", Final Weights)
print(f"Accuracy: {Accuracy*100}%")
Final_Weights, Accuracy = perceptron(X4, Y4, W, learning_rate[1])
print("\nLearning Rate -> 0.05\nFinal Weights: ", Final Weights)
print(f"Accuracy : {Accuracy*100}%")
W = np.array([1, 1, 0.5])
learning rate = 0.05
Final Weights, Accuracy = perceptron(X3, Y3, W, learning rate)
print("Final Weights: ", Final Weights)
print(f"Accuracy : {Accuracy*100}%")
x = list(np.random.normal(-5, size=20)) + list(np.random.normal(5, size=20)) + list(np.r
andom.normal(10, size=20)) + \
list(np.random.normal(-5, size=20)) + list(np.random.normal(0, size=20)) + list(np.rando
m.normal(5, size=20)) + list(np.random.normal(15, size=20))
y = list(np.random.normal(5, size=20)) + list(np.random.normal(-5, size=20)) + list(np.
random.normal(0, size=20)) + \
list(np.random.normal(-5, size=20)) + list(np.random.normal(0, size=20)) + list(np.rando
m.normal(5, size=20)) + list(np.random.normal(-5, size=20))
# Training Data
X1 = np.array([x, y]).T
Y1 = np.array([1]*60 + [0]*80)
x = list(np.random.normal(-5, size=20)) + list(np.random.normal(5, size=20)) + list(np.r
andom.normal(10, size=20)) + \
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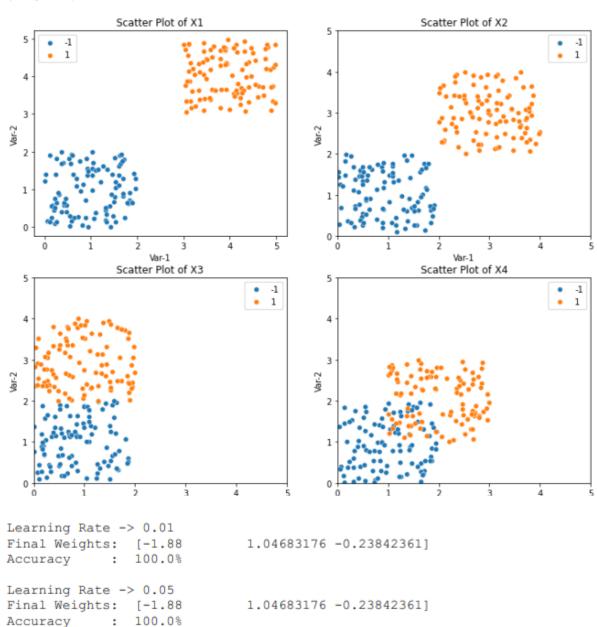
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list(np.random.normal(-5, size=20)) + list(np.random.normal(0, size=20)) + list(np.rando
m.normal(5, size=20)) + list(np.random.normal(15, size=20))
y = list(np.random.normal(5, size=20)) + list(np.random.normal(-5, size=20)) + list(np.
random.normal(0, size=20)) + \
list(np.random.normal(-5, size=20)) + list(np.random.normal(0, size=20)) + list(np.rando
m.normal(5, size=20)) + list(np.random.normal(-5, size=20))
# Training Data
X2 = np.array([x, y]).T
Y2 = np.array([1]*60 + [0]*80)
plt.figure(figsize=(7, 5))
sns.scatterplot(x=X1[Y1==0].T[0], y=X1[Y1==0].T[1])
sns.scatterplot(x=X1[Y1==1].T[0], y=X1[Y1==1].T[1])
plt.legend([-1, 1])
plt.title("Scatter Plot For Training Data")
plt.xlabel("Var-1")
plt.ylabel("Var-2")
def plot_decision_boundary(X, y, model, steps=1000):
 # Define region of interest by data limits
 xmin, xmax = X[:,0].min() - 1, X[:,0].max() + 1
 ymin, ymax = X[:,1].min() - 1, X[:,1].max() + 1
 steps = 1000
 x_span = np.linspace(xmin, xmax, steps)
 y span = np.linspace(ymin, ymax, steps)
 xx, yy = np.meshgrid(x span, y span)
 # Make predictions across region of interest
 labels = model.predict(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])
 # Plot decision boundary in region of interest
 z = labels.reshape(xx.shape)
 fig, ax = plt.subplots()
 ax.contourf(xx, yy, z, alpha=0.5)
 train labels = model.predict(X)
 ax.scatter(X[:,0], X[:,1], c=y, lw=0)
 ax.set title("Decision Boundary and Test Data Points")
def plot_acc_loss(history):
 plt.figure(figsize = (12, 4))
 plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
 plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], 'g')
 Out[4]:
 Text(0, 0.5, 'Var-2')
 plt.title('Training Accuracy vs Epochs')
 plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
 plt.xlabel('Epochs')
 plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
 plt.plot(history.history['loss'], 'r')
 plt.title('Training Loss vs Epochs')
 plt.ylabel('Loss')
 plt.xlabel('Epochs')
 plt.show()
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```
ann = models.Sequential([
layers.Dense(2, activation='tanh'),
layers.Dense(1, activation='relu')])
ann.compile(optimizer=Adam(0.01),
loss='binary_crossentropy',
metrics=['accuracy'])
history = ann.fit(X1, Y1, epochs=900, shuffle=True, verbose=0)
plot_decision_boundary(X2, Y2, ann)
ann.evaluate(X2, Y2)
plot acc loss(history)
ann = models.Sequential([
layers.Dense(4, activation='tanh'),
layers.Dense(1, activation='relu')])
ann.compile(optimizer=Adam(0.01),
loss='binary_crossentropy',
metrics=['accuracy'])
history = ann.fit(X1, Y1, epochs=900, shuffle=True, verbose=0)
plot decision boundary(X2, Y2, ann)
ann.evaluate(X2, Y2)
plot_acc_loss(history)
ann = models.Sequential([
layers.Dense(4, activation='tanh'),
layers.Dense(1, activation='relu')])
ann.compile(optimizer=Adam(0.0001),
loss='binary crossentropy',
metrics=['accuracy'])
history = ann.fit(X1, Y1, epochs=900, shuffle=True, verbose=0)
plot decision boundary(X2, Y2, ann)
ann.evaluate(X2, Y2)
plot_acc_loss(history)
ann = models.Sequential([
layers.Dense(2, activation='tanh'),
layers.Dense(1, activation='relu')])
ann.compile(optimizer=Adam(0.0001, 1.05, 0.7),
loss='binary crossentropy',
metrics=['accuracy'])
history = ann.fit(X1, Y1, epochs=900, shuffle=True, verbose=0)
plot decision boundary(X2, Y2, ann)
ann.evaluate(X2, Y2)
plot_acc_loss(history)
ann = models.Sequential([
```

```
layers.Dense(4, activation='tanh'),
layers.Dense(1, activation='relu')])
ann.compile(optimizer=Adam(0.0001, 1.05, 0.7),
loss='binary_crossentropy',
metrics=['accuracy'])
history = ann.fit(X1, Y1, epochs=900, shuffle=True, verbose=0)
plot_decision_boundary(X2, Y2, ann)
ann.evaluate(X2, Y2)
plot_acc_loss(history)
```

## Output:

(0.0, 5.0)



Learning Rate -> 0.01 Final Weights: [-2.93 Accuracy : 100.0%	1.38323636 0.14824331]
Learning Rate -> 0.05 Final Weights: [-2.93 Accuracy : 100.0%	1.38323636 0.14824331]
Learning Rate -> 0.01 Final Weights: [-20.32 Accuracy : 85.0%	9.27715619 7.54016986]
Learning Rate -> 0.05 Final Weights: [-105.37 Accuracy : 84.5%	48.13024897 39.1560897 ]
Final Weights: [-16.8 Accuracy : 86.0%	6.49229892 6.08345077]
Learning Rate -> 0.05 Final Weights: [-88.55 Accuracy : 86.5%	33.5145557 32.60395737]
Final Weights: [-91.45 Accuracy : 84.5%	41.79845313 33.94028943]
Text(0, 0.5, 'Var-2')	

