

```
#1. Load datasets
from sklearn.datasets import load_digits
# from sklearn.datasets import load_breast_cancer
# cancer = load_digits()
digit_data = load_digits()
X = digit_data.data
y = digit_data.target
# print(y)
# print(y)
print(X)
# data = datasets.load_covt
# print(datasets.fetch_covtype)
```

```
[[ 0.  0.  5. ... 0.  0.  0.]
 [ 0.  0.  0. ... 10.  0.  0.]
 [ 0.  0.  0. ... 16.  9.  0.]
 ...
 [ 0.  0.  1. ... 6.  0.  0.]
 [ 0.  0.  2. ... 12.  0.  0.]
 [ 0.  0. 10. ... 12.  1.  0.]]
```

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# print(np.unique(X))
digits = load_digits()
print(np.unique(X))
print(np.unique(y))
# print(digits.DESCR)
# print(digits.data.shape)
plt.gray()
plt.matshow(digits.images[1])
# plt.imshow(digits.images[3], cmap = plt.cm.gray_r, interpolation="nearest")
plt.show()
```

```
[ 0.  1.  2.  3.  4.  5.  6.  7.  8.  9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.]
[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
<Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>
```

```
# Creating train and test split 80-20 split of train and test set
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=1)
print(X_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape)
```

```
(1437, 64)
(360, 64)
```

```
5 
```

```
#Standardizing the value
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
standard_scaler = StandardScaler()
standard_scaler.fit(X_train)
X_train_std = standard_scaler.transform(X_train)
X_test_std = standard_scaler.transform(X_test)
```

```
# Training Neural Network using Multi-layer Perceptron classifier
from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier
```

```
perceptron = MLPClassifier(max_iter = 20, random_state = 1, verbose = True)
perceptron.fit(X_train_std, y_train)
```

```
print("activation func {}".format(perceptron.activation))
print("Predicted Classes {}".format(perceptron.classes_))
print("Training set loss Loss {}".format(perceptron.loss_))
print(perceptron.coefs_[0].shape)
print(perceptron.coefs_[1].shape)
```

```
Iteration 1, loss = 2.36973571
Iteration 2, loss = 1.86998516
Iteration 3, loss = 1.48691322
Iteration 4, loss = 1.19590293
Iteration 5, loss = 0.97273199
Iteration 6, loss = 0.80674542
Iteration 7, loss = 0.67616138
Iteration 8, loss = 0.57547481
Iteration 9, loss = 0.49574764
Iteration 10, loss = 0.43309775
Iteration 11, loss = 0.38139401
Iteration 12, loss = 0.34105240
Iteration 13, loss = 0.30753728
Iteration 14, loss = 0.27954816
Iteration 15, loss = 0.25590595
Iteration 16, loss = 0.23554836
Iteration 17, loss = 0.21754442
Iteration 18, loss = 0.20214219
Iteration 19, loss = 0.18768295
Iteration 20, loss = 0.17532251
```

```

activation func relu
Predicted Classes [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
Training set loss Loss 0.17532251478885544
(64, 100)
(100, 10)
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/neural_network/_multilayer_percep
ConvergenceWarning,

```

```

# Generic Class for Confusion Metrics plotting and Output Accuracy and activations.
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn import metrics
from typing import cast

```

```

class ConfusionMatrixAndAccuracyMetrics():
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        pass
    def confusionMatrixAndAccuracyPlot(self ,y_test, y_predicted, activation,score):
        print(metrics.classification_report(y_test,y_predicted))
        print("Activation func {}".format(activation))
        print("Accuracy on Test data {}".format(score))

        mat = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_predicted)
        sns.heatmap(mat.T, square = True, annot = True , fmt = 'd', cbar = False)
        plt.xlabel('True label')
        plt.ylabel(' Predicted label ')

```

```

# Round 2 MLP, introducing hidden nodes with combinations of activation function, num

```

```

neuron_layer_1 = 100

```

```

neuron_layer_2 = 200

```

```

# single hidden layer + tanh

```

```

perceptron1 = MLPClassifier(activation='tanh', hidden_layer_sizes=[neuron_layer_1,])
perceptron2 = MLPClassifier(activation='tanh', hidden_layer_sizes=[neuron_layer_2,])

```

```

# double hidden layer + tanh

```

```

perceptron3 = MLPClassifier(activation='tanh', hidden_layer_sizes=[neuron_layer_1,neu
perceptron4 = MLPClassifier(activation='tanh', hidden_layer_sizes=[neuron_layer_2,neu

```

```

# single hidden layer + relu

```

```

perceptron5 = MLPClassifier(activation='relu', hidden_layer_sizes=[neuron_layer_2,])
perceptron6 = MLPClassifier(activation='relu', hidden_layer_sizes=[neuron_layer_1,])

```

```

# double hidden layer + relu

```

```

perceptron7 = MLPClassifier(activation='relu', hidden_layer_sizes=[neuron_layer_1,neu
perceptron8 = MLPClassifier(activation='relu', hidden_layer_sizes=[neuron_layer_2,neu

```

```

# perceptron1 Accuracy and confusion Matrix
class PerceptronPrediction():
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        pass
    def predict(self, perceptron):
        perceptron.fit(X_train_std, y_train)
        score = perceptron.score(X_test_std,y_test)
        y_predicted = perceptron.predict(X_test_std)
        cfm = ConfusionMatrixAndAccuracyMetrics()
        cfm.confusionMatrixAndAccuracyPlot(y_test, y_predicted, perceptron.activation, sc

# perceptron1.fit(X_train_std, y_train)
# score = perceptron1.score(X_test_std,y_test)
# y_predicted = perceptron1.predict(X_test_std)
# cfm = ConfusionMatrixAndAccuracyMetrics()
# cfm.confusionMatrixAndAccuracyPlot(y_test, y_predicted,perceptron1.activation, scor

predictor = PerceptronPrediction()
predictor.predict(perceptron1)

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	43
1	0.97	1.00	0.99	35
2	1.00	0.97	0.99	36
3	0.93	1.00	0.96	41
4	1.00	0.97	0.99	38
5	0.93	0.93	0.93	30
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	37
7	0.97	0.97	0.97	37

```
predictor.predict(perceptron2)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	43
1	0.97	1.00	0.99	35
2	1.00	0.97	0.99	36
3	0.95	1.00	0.98	41
4	0.97	1.00	0.99	38
5	0.91	0.97	0.94	30
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	37
7	1.00	0.95	0.97	37
8	1.00	0.90	0.95	29
9	0.97	0.97	0.97	34

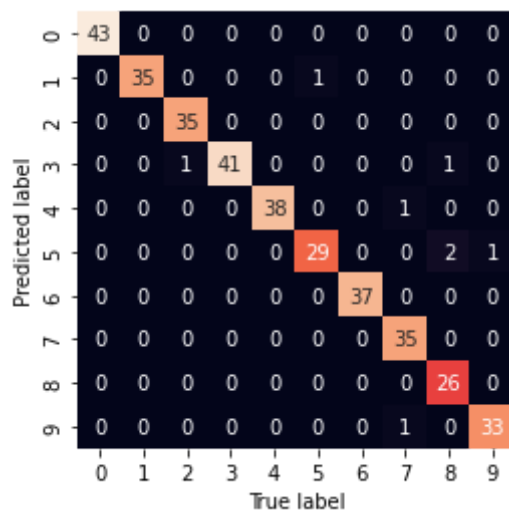
```

accuracy          0.98          360
macro avg         0.98          360
weighted avg      0.98          360

```

Activation func tanh

Accuracy on Test data 0.9777777777777777

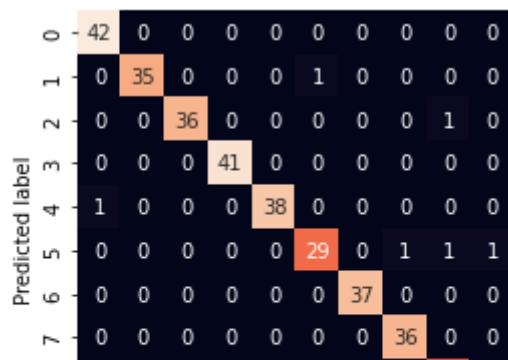


```
predictor.predict(perceptron3)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.98	0.99	43
1	0.97	1.00	0.99	35
2	0.97	1.00	0.99	36
3	1.00	1.00	1.00	41
4	0.97	1.00	0.99	38
5	0.91	0.97	0.94	30
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	37
7	1.00	0.97	0.99	37
8	1.00	0.93	0.96	29
9	1.00	0.97	0.99	34
accuracy			0.98	360
macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	360
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	360

Activation func tanh

Accuracy on Test data 0.9833333333333333



```
predictor.predict(perceptron4)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	43
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	35
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	36
3	0.95	1.00	0.98	41
4	0.97	1.00	0.99	38
5	0.94	0.97	0.95	30
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	37
7	1.00	0.95	0.97	37
8	1.00	0.93	0.96	29

```
predictor.predict(perceptron5)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.98	0.99	43
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	35
2	0.97	0.97	0.97	36
3	0.98	1.00	0.99	41
4	0.97	0.97	0.97	38
5	0.97	1.00	0.98	30
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	37
7	1.00	0.97	0.99	37
8	1.00	0.97	0.98	29
9	0.94	0.97	0.96	34

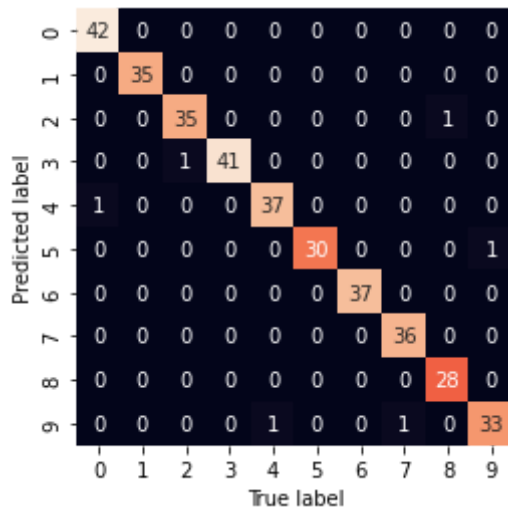
```

accuracy          0.98          360
macro avg         0.98          360
weighted avg      0.98          360

```

Activation func tanh

Accuracy on Test data 0.9833333333333333

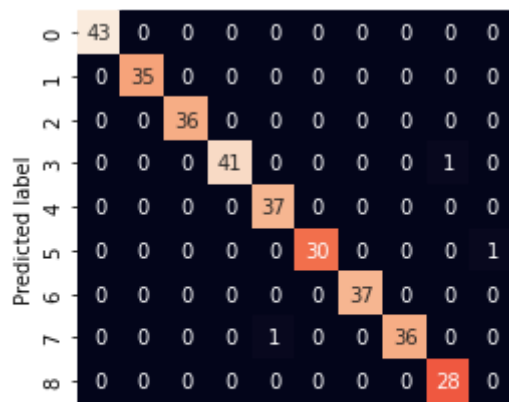


```
predictor.predict(perceptron6)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	43
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	35
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	36
3	0.98	1.00	0.99	41
4	1.00	0.97	0.99	38
5	0.97	1.00	0.98	30
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	37
7	0.97	0.97	0.97	37
8	1.00	0.97	0.98	29
9	0.97	0.97	0.97	34
accuracy			0.99	360
macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	360
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	360

Activation func tanh

Accuracy on Test data 0.9888888888888889



`predictor.predict(perceptron7)`



	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.98	0.99	43
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	35
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	36
3	1.00	1.00	1.00	41
4	0.97	1.00	0.99	38
5	0.94	0.97	0.95	30
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	37
7	1.00	0.97	0.99	37
8	1.00	0.97	0.98	29
9	0.94	0.97	0.96	34

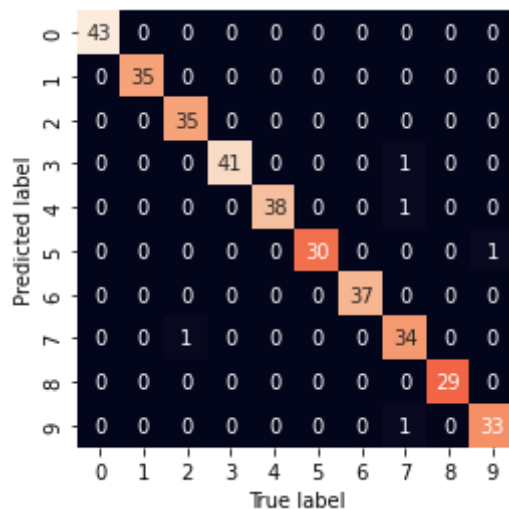
```
predictor.predict(perceptron8)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	43
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	35
2	1.00	0.97	0.99	36
3	0.98	1.00	0.99	41
4	0.97	1.00	0.99	38
5	0.97	1.00	0.98	30
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	37
7	0.97	0.92	0.94	37
8	1.00	1.00	1.00	29
9	0.97	0.97	0.97	34

accuracy			0.99	360
macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	360
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	360

Activation func tanh

Accuracy on Test data 0.9861111111111112



# \*\*\*\*\*End of Question 1 \*\*\*\*\*

# Q2 Train neural networks using four approaches: train with 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100%

```

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train25, X_test75, y_train25, y_test75 = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.75,random
X_train50, X_test50, y_train50, y_test50 = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.50,random
X_train75, X_test25, y_train75, y_test25 = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.25,random
X_train100, X_test0, y_train100, y_test0 = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.000001,ra
print(X_train25.shape)
print(X_test75.shape)

print(X_train75.shape)
print(X_test25.shape)

print(X_train100.shape)
print(X_test0.shape)

```

```

(449, 64)
(1348, 64)
(1347, 64)
(450, 64)
(1796, 64)
(1, 64)

```

```

# Standardizing the value
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
standard_scaler = StandardScaler()
standard_scaler.fit(X_train25)
X_train25_std = standard_scaler.transform(X_train25)
X_test75_std =standard_scaler.transform(X_test75)

standard_scaler.fit(X_train50)
X_train50_std = standard_scaler.transform(X_train50)
X_test50_std =standard_scaler.transform(X_test50)

standard_scaler.fit(X_train75)
X_train75_std = standard_scaler.transform(X_train75)
X_test25_std =standard_scaler.transform(X_test25)

standard_scaler.fit(X_train100)
X_train100_std = standard_scaler.transform(X_train100)
X_test0_std =standard_scaler.transform(X_test0)

```

```

# Predict function for problem 2
class PredictAndPlot():
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        pass

    def predictByEpochPlot(self, X_train_std_, y_train_, X_test_std_, y_test_, color, l
        start_num_epochs = 10
        finish_num_epochs = 100
        inc_amt = 10

```

```

pred_scores = []
num_epochs = []
for epoch_count in range(start_num_epochs, finish_num_epochs, inc_amt):
    my_classifier = MLPClassifier(activation='relu', hidden_layer_sizes=[neuron_layer_sizes])
    my_classifier.fit(X_train_std, y_train)
    score = my_classifier.score(X_test_std, y_test)
    pred_scores.append(score)
    num_epochs.append(epoch_count)

```

```

# Plotting Accuracy vs Epoch
plt.plot(num_epochs, pred_scores, color, linewidth=2, label = label)
plt.xlabel('Number of Epochs')
plt.ylabel(' Accuracy Score ')
plt.title(' Impact of training epochs in Accuracy ')
# plt.show()
# plt.plot(X, y, color='r', label='sin')
# plt.plot(X, z, color='g', label='cos')
# "r-+"

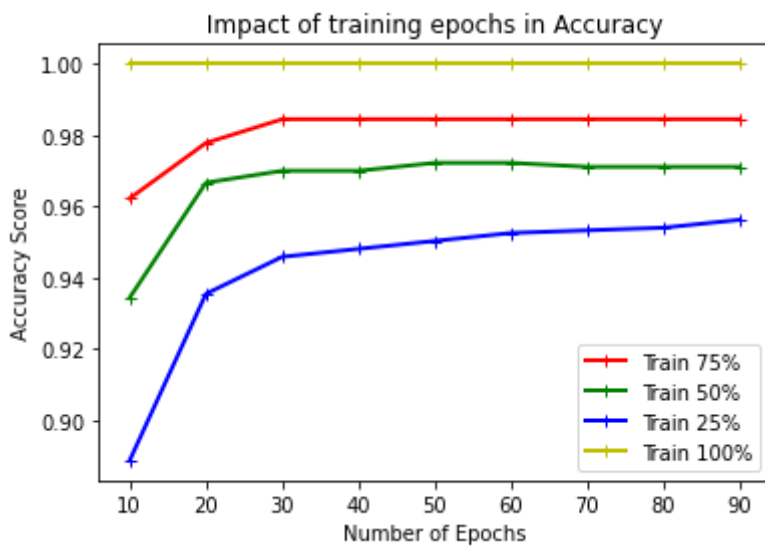
```

```

pp = PredictAndPlot()
pp.predictByEpochPlot(X_train75_std, y_train75, X_test25_std, y_test25, "r-+", "Train 75%")
pp.predictByEpochPlot(X_train50_std, y_train50, X_test50_std, y_test50, "g-+", "Train 50%")
pp.predictByEpochPlot(X_train25_std, y_train25, X_test75_std, y_test75, "b-+", "Train 25%")
pp.predictByEpochPlot(X_train100_std, y_train100, X_test0_std, y_test0, "y-+", "Train 100%")
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1N71ta1p8S1oXVFSBuIs-aPYoq2pSDvB4#scrollTo=HG1DcrfAaCX1&printMode=true>



✓ 0s completed at 02:41

