

Domain adaptation SVM

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import cm
import matplotlib.mlab as mlab
from scipy.interpolate import griddata
import numpy as np
import cvxopt
```

```
In [2]: source_train = '/home/safwan/Downloads/source_train.csv'
target_train = '/home/safwan/Downloads/target_train.csv'
```

```
In [3]: source_t_pd = pd.read_csv(source_train, header=None)
```

```
In [4]: target_t_pd = pd.read_csv(target_train, header=None)
# target_t_pd
```

```
In [5]: #seperating the features and labels.
X_s = source_t_pd.iloc[:, 0:-1]
y_s = source_t_pd.iloc[:, -1]
#conveting to array
X_s = X_s.values
y_s = y_s.values
```

```
In [6]: #seperating the features and labels.
X_t = target_t_pd.iloc[:, 0:-1]
y_t = target_t_pd.iloc[:, -1]
#conveting to array
X_t = X_t.values
y_t = y_t.values
```

```
In [7]: s=y_s.reshape(1,-1)
s.shape
```

```
Out[7]: (1, 200)
```

```
In [8]: def linear_kernel(x_i, x_j):
return np.matmul(x_i,x_j.T)
```

Need to write SMV first to find the Ws.

$$\max_{\lambda \geq 0} -\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j \lambda_i \lambda_j y_i y_j x^{(i)T} x^{(j)} + \sum_i \lambda_i$$

such that

$$\sum_i \lambda_i y_i = 0$$

$$c \geq \lambda_i \geq 0, \text{ for all } i$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & (1/2)x^T P x + q^T x \\ \text{subject to} & Gx \preceq h \\ & Ax = b \end{array}$$

In [9]:

```
def svm(X_s, y_s, C):
    n = len(X_s)
    #using the kernal trick
    K = linear_kernel(X_s, X_s)
    #finding the P matrix
    P = cvxopt.matrix(np.matmul(y_s, y_s.T) * K)
    #finding the q matrix
    q = cvxopt.matrix (-1 * np.ones((len(X_s), 1)))
    # alpha <= C and -alpha <= 0
    temp1 = np.diag(-(np.ones(n)))
    temp2 = np.identity(n)
    G = cvxopt.matrix(np.vstack((temp1, temp2)))
    temp1 = np.zeros(n)
    temp2 = np.ones(n) * C
    h = cvxopt.matrix(np.hstack((temp1, temp2)))
    A = cvxopt.matrix(y_s.reshape(1, -1), (1, n), 'd')
    b = cvxopt.matrix(0.0)
    #solving for alpha
    a = cvxopt.solvers.qp(P, q, G, h, A, b)
    a = np.array(a['x'])
    #finding the weights
    w = np.array([[0, 0]])
    for i in range(len(a)):
        w = w + a[i] * y_s[i] * X_s[i]

    return w
```

In [10]:

```
w_s = svm(X_s, y_s, 10)
w_s
```

pcost dcost gap pres dres

```

0: -1.0002e+03 -9.7814e+03 9e+03 4e-14 1e-11
1: -1.1318e+03 -1.8739e+03 7e+02 2e-15 8e-12
2: -1.5433e+03 -1.7047e+03 2e+02 9e-14 1e-11
3: -1.6043e+03 -1.6448e+03 4e+01 7e-14 1e-11
4: -1.6154e+03 -1.6336e+03 2e+01 2e-14 1e-11
5: -1.6214e+03 -1.6280e+03 7e+00 7e-15 1e-11
6: -1.6243e+03 -1.6252e+03 9e-01 3e-14 2e-11
7: -1.6246e+03 -1.6248e+03 2e-01 1e-14 1e-11
8: -1.6247e+03 -1.6247e+03 3e-02 2e-16 1e-11
9: -1.6247e+03 -1.6247e+03 3e-04 2e-16 1e-11
Optimal solution found.

```

```
Out[10]: array([[1659.75153226, 1652.55403706]])
```

Now we can find DA-SVM

```

In [11]: def da_svm(X_t, y_t, C, B, w_s):
          n = len(X_t)
          #using the kernal trick
          K = linear_kernel(X_t, X_t)

          #finding the P matrix
          P = cvxopt.matrix(np.matmul(y_t,y_t.T) * K)
          #finding the q matrix
          #Adjusting the q matrix for da-svm
          temp3 = np.matmul(w_s, X_t.T)
          temp4 = np.matmul(B * np.vstack(y_t), temp3)
          temp5 = - (1 - np.diagonal(temp4))
          q = cvxopt.matrix (np.vstack(temp5))

          # alpha <= C and -alpha <= 0
          temp1 = np.diag(-(np.ones(n)))
          temp2 = np.identity(n)
          G = cvxopt.matrix(np.vstack((temp1, temp2)))
          temp1 = np.zeros(n)
          temp2 = np.ones(n) * C
          h = cvxopt.matrix(np.hstack((temp1, temp2)))
          A = cvxopt.matrix(y_t.reshape(1,-1),(1, n),'d')
          b = cvxopt.matrix(0.0)
          #solving for alpha
          a = cvxopt.solvers.qp(P, q, G, h, A, b)
          a = np.array(a['x'])
          #finding the weights
          w = np.array([[0 , 0]])

          for i in range(len(a)):

              w = w + a[i] + y_t[i] + X_t[i]

              w = B * w_s + w

          return w

```

```
In [12]: da_svm(X_t, y_t, 10 , 1, w_s)
```

```

      pcost      dcost      gap      pres      dres
0: -2.5868e+08 -1.7333e+06 2e+09 7e+02 1e-13
1: -2.6673e+06 -1.7282e+06 2e+07 7e+00 3e-13
2: -1.7172e+04 -1.3750e+06 3e+06 5e-01 1e-12

```

```
3:  1.1707e+05 -1.4545e+05  3e+05  2e-15  1e-15
4:  2.0034e+04 -2.0933e+04  4e+04  9e-16  4e-16
5:  2.1743e+03 -2.3440e+03  5e+03  8e-16  3e-16
6:  1.0083e+02 -8.0851e+01  2e+02  5e-16  5e-16
7:  2.8074e+00 -6.1000e+00  9e+00  2e-16  4e-16
8: -1.3106e+00 -1.9276e+00  6e-01  2e-16  3e-16
9: -1.4032e+00 -1.4218e+00  2e-02  2e-16  4e-16
10: -1.4041e+00 -1.4043e+00  2e-04  2e-16  3e-16
11: -1.4041e+00 -1.4041e+00  2e-06  2e-16  4e-16
12: -1.4041e+00 -1.4041e+00  2e-08  2e-16  2e-16
Optimal solution found.
```

```
Out[12]: array([[82983.35581857, 82654.23975857]])
```

```
In [ ]:
```