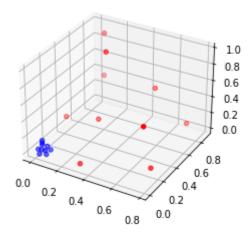
Implementing t-SNE from scratch

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from mpl toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
        import seaborn as sns
In [2]: PERPLEXITY=5
        g_kernel=1
        EPOCHS=2000
        LR=200
        MOMENTUM=0.9
        #q kernel over here means sigma
In [3]: def getKey(item):
            return item[1]
In [4]: \#compute the distance between the neighbours of x1 and return a list of k neighbours
        #where k is the complexity
        def k_neighbours(x,x1_index,p_or_q='p'):
            x1=x[x1_index]
            list k neighbours=[]
            for i in range(x.shape[0]):
                if i!=x1 index:
                    xi=x[i]
                     if p or q=='p':
                         distance=np.exp(-np.linalg.norm(x1-xi)**2/(2*g_kernel**2))
                         distance=(1+np.linalg.norm(x1-xi)**2)**-1
                     list k neighbours.append([i,distance])
            list k neighbours=sorted(list k neighbours,key=getKey)
            return list k neighbours[:PERPLEXITY]
In [5]: #compute the similarity pij between xi,xj in the original space
        #divide the distance between xi,xj with the sum of the distances of the k-neighbor
        def compute_pij(x,x1_index,x2_index):
            x1=x[x1 index]
            x2=x[x2 index]
            num=np.exp(-np.linalg.norm(x1-x2)**2/(2*g kernel**2))
            denom=0
            list k neighbours=k neighbours(x,x1 index,'p')
            for i in list k neighbours:
                denom+=i[1]
            return num/denom
```

```
In [7]: #compute the similarity qij between two yi,yj in the new space
def compute_qij(y,y1_index,y2_index):
    y1=y[y1_index]
    y2=y[y2_index]
    num=(1+np.linalg.norm(y1-y2)**2)**(-1)
    denom=0
    for i in k_neighbours(y,y1_index,'q'):
        denom+=i[1]
    return num/denom
```

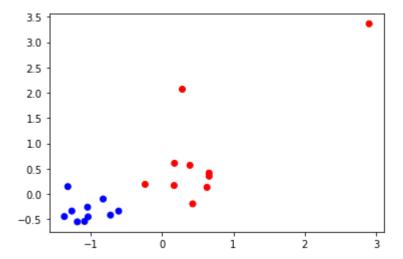
```
In [10]: #optimizing errors we got using gradient descent
        #added momentum to increase speed
        def gradient_descent(p,q,y):
           history=np.zeros((p.shape[0],2,y.shape[1]))
           for iter in range(EPOCHS):
               for i in range(y.shape[0]):
                   sum value=0
                   for j in range(y.shape[0]):
                      y[i]-=4*LR*sum_value+MOMENTUM*(history[i,1]-history[i,0])
                  history[i,0]=history[i,1]
                  history[i,1]=y[i]
               if iter%100==0:
                   q=compute_q(y)
                   print(kl_divergence(p,q))
           y-=np.mean(y)
           y/=np.std(y)
           return y
```

```
In [11]: def main():
             x=np.random.rand(10,3)
             x=np.tile(x,(2,1))
             x[:10]*=0.1
             color=['blue']*10+['red']*10
             fig=plt.figure()
             ax=fig.add_subplot(111,projection='3d')
             ax.scatter(x[:,0],x[:,1],x[:,2],color=color)
             plt.show()
             table_p = compute_p(x)
             #initializing new space y
             y=x.dot(np.random.rand(x.shape[1],2))
             y-=np.mean(y)
             y/=np.std(y)
             table_q=compute_q(y)
             y=gradient_descent(table_p,table_q,y)
             plt.scatter(y[:,0],y[:,1],color=color)
             plt.show()
         main()
```



- -22.804439606404586
- -39.308303391427906
- -24.32494264701541
- -22.36368657020696
- -22.31608325963177
- -22.287790083767785
- -22.268170434320957
- -22.254137184065403
- -22.243923150189822
- -22,235774783853724
- -22.22931733924157
- -22.22417652313359
- -22.220092035677364
- -22.216856691513005
- -22.214338633150543
- -22.2124335541173
- -22.211057386082782

- -22.210141318012408
- -22.209628290641216
- -22.209470461460473



In []: