Using TensorFlow backend. import numpy as np In [4]: print(np.\_\_version\_\_) 1.19.2 print(tf. version ) 2.1.0 from sklearn.datasets import load digits import matplotlib.pyplot as plt digits = load digits() image = digits.data[55] print(image) [ 0. 0. 2. 14. 15. 5. 0. 0. 0. 10. 16. 16. 15. 1. 0. 0. 16. 10. 10. 16. 4. 0. 0. 5. 16. 0. 0. 14. 6. 0. 0. 5. 16. 16. 10. 10. 16. 4. 7. 0. 0. 1. 15. 13. 4. 13. 6. 0. 0. 0. 11. 16. 16. 15. 0.12. 0. 0. 2. 11. 13. 4. 0. 0.] image.shape Out[11]: (64,) np.reshape(image, (8, 8)) Out[12]: array([[ 0., 0., 2., 14., 15., 5., 0., 0.], [ 0., 0., 10., 16., 16., 15., 1., 0.], 3., 16., 10., 10., 16., [ 0., 4., 0.], [ 0., 5., 16., 0., 0., 14., 6., 0.], [ 0., 5., 16., 6., 0., 12., 1., 15., 13., 4., 13., 7., 0.], 6., 0.], 0., 11., 16., 16., 15., [ 0., 0., [ 0., 0., 2., 11., 13., 4., 0., 0.]]) plt.imshow(np.reshape(image, (8, 8))) Out[13]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x12c63e2b080> 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 In [14]: digits.target[55] Out[14]: 0 from sklearn.model selection import train test split x\_train, x\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(digits.data, digits.target, test\_ x\_train.shape (1437, 64)In [18]: x\_test.shape (360, 64)Out[18]: In [19]:  $x_{train} = x_{train.reshape}(1437, 8, 8, 1)$  $x_{test} = x_{test.reshape}(360, 8, 8, 1)$ y train.shape (1437,)y train Out[22]: array([3, 0, 9, ..., 2, 2, 9]) from keras.utils import to categorical In [24]: y\_train = to\_categorical(y\_train) y\_test = to\_categorical(y\_test) y train.shape Out[26]: (1437, 10) y train Out[27]: array([[0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.], [1., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.],  $[0., 0., 0., \ldots, 0., 0., 1.],$  $[0., 0., 1., \ldots, 0., 0., 0.],$ [0., 0., 1., ..., 0., 0., 0.], [0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 1.]], dtype=float32) from keras.models import Sequential from keras.layers import Dense, Conv2D, Flatten, MaxPooling2D model = Sequential() model = Sequential([Conv2D(8, 3, input shape =(8, 8, 1)), MaxPooling2D(pool size = 2) model.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'categorical crossentropy', metrics = ['accur model.fit(x train, y train, validation\_data=(x\_test, y\_test), epochs=10) Train on 1437 samples, validate on 360 samples 0.1371 - val loss: 2.8735 - val accuracy: 0.2528 Epoch 2/10 0.3459 - val loss: 1.6267 - val accuracy: 0.4583 Epoch 3/10 0.5532 - val loss: 0.9890 - val accuracy: 0.6667 Epoch 4/10 0.7084 - val loss: 0.6829 - val accuracy: 0.8000 Epoch 5/10 0.7954 - val\_loss: 0.4984 - val\_accuracy: 0.8611 Epoch 6/10 0.8372 - val loss: 0.3902 - val accuracy: 0.9000 Epoch 7/10 0.8678 - val loss: 0.3373 - val accuracy: 0.9139 Epoch 8/10 0.8887 - val loss: 0.2888 - val accuracy: 0.9361 Epoch 9/10 0.9061 - val\_loss: 0.2548 - val\_accuracy: 0.9444 Epoch 10/10 0.9179 - val loss: 0.2306 - val accuracy: 0.9417 Out[33]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x12c5ac00ac8> In [34]: model.predict(x test[0:1]) Out[34]: array([[8.8836707e-04, 1.1965218e-04, 7.5979577e-04, 2.0590072e-05, 4.2586671e-05, 9.9022466e-01, 6.2972135e-03, 5.6099315e-04, 1.0860979e-03, 5.9629507e-08]], dtype=float32) y test[0:1] Out[35]: array([[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0.]], dtype=float32) plt.imshow(np.reshape(x test[0], (8, 8))) Out[36]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x12c654560b8> 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 4 6 model.predict(x test[100:101]) Out[37]: array([[7.9917586e-01, 4.1413645e-04, 1.0691656e-02, 2.3537922e-04, 1.1571106e-05, 1.8215738e-01, 4.1056718e-03, 2.1214911e-03, 3.1991811e-05, 1.0549608e-03]], dtype=float32) y test[100] Out[38]: array([1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.], dtype=float32) plt.imshow(np.reshape(x test[100], (8, 8))) Out[39]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x12c654bdbe0> 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Ò 4 6 In [42]: from keras.datasets import mnist In [43]: (x train, y train), (x test, y test) = mnist.load data() In [44]: plt.imshow(x train[100]) Out[44]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x12c65599860> 0 5 10 15 20 25 10 25 0 20 In [45]: from numpy import array from scipy.linalg import svd A = array([[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]])print(A) # svd U, s, VT = svd(A)print(U) print(s) print(VT) [[1 2] [3 4] [5 6]] 0.88346102 0.408248291 [[-0.2298477  $[-0.52474482 \quad 0.24078249 \quad -0.81649658]$ [-0.81964194 - 0.40189603 0.40824829]][9.52551809 0.51430058] [[-0.61962948 -0.78489445] [-0.78489445 0.61962948]] In [46]: from numpy import array from numpy import diag from numpy import dot

from numpy import zeros
from scipy.linalg import svd

A = array([[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]])

Sigma = zeros((A.shape[0], A.shape[1]))
# populate Sigma with m\*n diagonal matrix
Sigma[:A.shape[1], :A.shape[1]] = diag(s)

A = array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]])

# Singular-value decomposition

# create m\*n Sigma matrix

B = U.dot(Sigma.dot(VT))

from numpy import array
from numpy import diag
from numpy import dot
from numpy import zeros
from scipy.linalg import svd

# Singular-value decomposition

#create m\*n Sigma matrix

# reconstruct matrix
B = U.dot(Sigma.dot(VT))

from numpy import array

# calculate psudoinverse

from numpy import diag
from numpy import zeros

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10],

Sigma = zeros((A.shape[0], A.shape[1]))
# populate Sigma with m\*n diagonal matrix
Sigma[:A.shape[0], :A.shape[0]] = diag(s)

# Singular-value decomposition

Sigma = Sigma[:, :n\_elements]

[[ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10] [11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20] [21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30]]

[[-18.52157747 -6.47697214] [-49.81310011 -1.91182038]

from numpy import array

result = svd.transform(A)

[[18.52157747 6.47697214] [49.81310011 1.91182038] [81.10462276 -2.65333138]]

from pandas import read csv

array = dataframe.values

pca = PCA(n\_components = 5)

print(fit.components )

x = array[:,0:8]
y = array[:,8]

fit = pca.fit(x)

from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

dataframe = read\_csv(path, names = names)

from sklearn.datasets import load\_digits

X, \_ = load\_digits(return\_X\_y = True)

transformer.partial\_fit(X[:100, :])

 $X_{transformed.shape}$ 

X\_transformed.shape

Out[51]: (1797, 10)

Out[52]: (1797, 10)

from sklearn.decomposition import IncrementalPCA

X\_transformed = transformer.fit\_transform(X)

from sklearn.datasets import load\_digits
from sklearn.decomposition import KernelPCA

X\_transformed = transformer.fit\_transform(X)

X, \_ = load\_digits(return\_X\_y = True)

path = r'C:\Users\user\OneDrive\Desktop\Cvsvfile\pima-indians-diabetes.csv'

Explained Variance: [0.88854663 0.06159078 0.02579012 0.01308614 0.00744094]

print(("Explained Variance: %s") % (fit.explained variance ratio ))

[-2.02176587e-03 9.78115765e-02 1.60930503e-02 6.07566861e-02 9.93110844e-01 1.40108085e-02 5.37167919e-04 -3.56474430e-03] [-2.26488861e-02 -9.72210040e-01 -1.41909330e-01 5.78614699e-02 9.46266913e-02 -4.69729766e-02 -8.16804621e-04 -1.40168181e-01] [-2.24649003e-02 1.43428710e-01 -9.22467192e-01 -3.07013055e-01 2.09773019e-02 -1.32444542e-01 -6.39983017e-04 -1.25454310e-01] [-4.90459604e-02 1.19830016e-01 -2.62742788e-01 8.84369380e-01 -6.55503615e-02 1.92801728e-01 2.69908637e-03 -3.01024330e-01] [1.51612874e-01 -8.79407680e-02 -2.32165009e-01 2.59973487e-01 -1.72312241e-04 2.14744823e-02 1.64080684e-03 9.20504903e-01]]

transformer = IncrementalPCA(n\_components = 10, batch\_size = 100)

transformer = KernelPCA(n\_components = 10, kernel = 'sigmoid')

names = ['Pregnancies', 'Glucose', 'BloodPressure', 'SkinThickness', 'Insulin', 'BMI'

[[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10] [11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20] [21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30]]

[[1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.] [11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.] [21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30.]]

2.65333138]]

-6.47697214] -1.91182038]

2.65333138]]

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10],

svd = TruncatedSVD(n components = 2)

from sklearn.decomposition import TruncatedSVD

[11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20], [21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30]])

VT = VT[:n elements, :]

B = U.dot(Sigma.dot(VT))

# create m\*n Sigma matrix

[11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20], [21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30]])

# define a matrix

U, s, VT = svd(A)

A = array([

print(A)

# select

print(B)
# transfrom
T = U.dot(Sigma)

print(T)

print(T)

n elements = 2

# reconstruct

T = A.dot(VT.T)

[-81.10462276

[-49.81310011

[-81.10462276

# define array
A = array([

print(A)
# svd

svd.fit(A)

print(result)

In [49]:

[[-18.52157747]

[[-1.00000000e+01 -5.00000000e+00 1.31262171e-14 5.00000000e+00] [8.50000000e+00 4.50000000e+00 5.00000000e-01 -3.50000000e+00]]

# define a matrix

[0.1, 0.2], [0.3, 0.4], [0.5, 0.6], [0.7, 0.8]])

A = array([

print(A)

B = pinv(A)
print(B)

[[0.1 0.2] [0.3 0.4] [0.5 0.6] [0.7 0.8]]

from scipy.linalg import pinv

# define a matrix

U, s, VT = svd(A)

Sigma = diag(s)

print(A)

print(B)

[[1 2 3] [4 5 6] [7 8 9]] [[1. 2. 3.] [4. 5. 6.] [7. 8. 9.]]

# define a matrix

U, s, VT = svd(A)

print(A)

print(B)

[[1 2] [3 4] [5 6]] [[1. 2.] [3. 4.] [5. 6.]]

In [45]:

In [47]:

In [48]:

Name: Biki Paul Stream: CSIT Year: 2nd Section: E

import tensorflow as tf

import keras

Class Roll Number: 17

Enrollment Number: 12019009023028
Registration Number: 304201900900871

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Assignment-8