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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE - PART 2

LAB MANUAL



Higher Institute of Technological Studies of Bizerte

Available at <https://github.com/a-mhamdi/isetbz/>

--- HONOR CODE ---

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

Department of Physics and Astronomy

<http://physics.unc.edu/undergraduate-program/labs/general-info/>

“During this course, you will be working with one or more partners with whom you may discuss any points concerning laboratory work. However, you must write your lab report, in your own words.

Lab reports that contain identical language are not acceptable, so do not copy your lab partner’s writing.

If there is a problem with your data, include an explanation in your report. Recognition of a mistake and a well-reasoned explanation is more important than having high-quality data, and will be rewarded accordingly by your instructor. A lab report containing data that is inconsistent with the original data sheet will be considered a violation of the Honor Code.

Falsification of data or plagiarism of a report will result in prosecution of the offender(s) under the University Honor Code.

On your first lab report you must write out the entire honor pledge:




The work presented in this report is my own, and the data was obtained by my lab partner and me during the lab period.

On future reports, you may simply write “Laboratory Honor Pledge” and sign your name.”

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In order to activate the virtual environment and launch **Jupyter Notebook**, we recommend you to proceed as follow

- ① Press simultaneously the keys  &  on the keyboard. This will open the dialog box **Run**;
- ② Then enter `cmd` in the command line and confirm with  key on the keyboard;
- ③ Type the instruction `jlai.bat` in the console prompt line;



- ④ Finally press the  key.

LEAVE THE SYSTEM CONSOLE ACTIVE.

1 | Linear Regression

Student's name	.....	.....	.....

Score /20	.....	.....	.....

Detailed Credits

Anticipation (4 points)	.....	.....	.....
Management (2 points)	.....	.....	.....
Testing (7 points)	.....	.....	.....
Data Logging (3 points)	.....	.....	.....
Interpretation (4 points)	.....	.....	.....



The notebook is available at <https://github.com/a-mhamdi/cosnip/> → Julia → ml → linear-regression.jl

Linear regression is a type of machine learning algorithm that is used to predict a continuous outcome variable based on one or more predictor variables. It is a type of regression analysis that models the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variables by fitting a straight line to the data. This line can then be used to make predictions about the value of the dependent variable based on the values of the independent variables. Linear regression is a simple and popular method for modeling relationships in data and is often used as a starting point for more complex machine learning algorithms.

This kind of supervised learning deals with labelled data. A subset of this data is used later to predict in continuous form. Regression problems involve tasks where the outputs form generally a set of real numbers. They often follow linear formats.

Here is an example of how you might implement linear regression in Julia:

JULIA STYLE PSEUDOCODE

```
1  # Import the required libraries
2  using Statistics
3  using LinearAlgebra
4
5  # Define the input data
6  X = [1 2; 1 3; 1 4; 1 5] # matrix of input data
7  y = [2; 3; 4; 5] # vector of output values
8
9  # Compute the coefficients using the normal equation
10 coefficients = pinv(X' * X) * X' * y
11
12 # Print the coefficients
13 println("Coefficients: ", coefficients)
14
15 # Define the test input
16 x_test = [1 6]
17
18 # Compute the predicted output
19 y_pred = x_test * coefficients
20
21 # Print the predicted output
22 println("Predicted output: ", y_pred)
```

In this code, we use the `pinv` function from the *LinearAlgebra* library to compute the Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse of the input matrix X , which we then use to compute the coefficients of the linear regression model. We then use these coefficients to make a prediction for a test input x_{test} .

2 | Logistic Regression

Student's name	.....	.....	.....

Score /20	.....	.....	.....

Detailed Credits

Anticipation (4 points)	.....	.....	.....
Management (2 points)	.....	.....	.....
Testing (7 points)	.....	.....	.....
Data Logging (3 points)	.....	.....	.....
Interpretation (4 points)	.....	.....	.....



The notebook is available at <https://github.com/a-mhamdi/cosnip/> → Julia → ml → logistic-regression.jl

Logistic regression is a type of statistical model that is used to predict the likelihood of an event occurring. It is a type of regression analysis that is used when the dependent variable is binary, meaning it can only take on one of two values, such as 0 or 1. Logistic regression is used to model the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables by fitting a logistic curve to the data. This curve can then be used to make predictions about the likelihood of an event occurring.

Logistic regression is a popular machine learning algorithm that is used for classification tasks. In Julia, you can use the *GLM* package to fit a logistic regression model. Here is an example of how you might do this:

JULIA STYLE PSEUDOCODE

```
1 using GLM
2
```



```
3  # Load the data
4  X = # Matrix of predictors
5  y = # Vector of target labels
6
7  # Fit the logistic regression model
8  model = glm(@formula(y ~ X), Binomial(), IdentityLink())
9
10 # Make predictions using the model
11 predictions = predict(model, X)
```

In this example, X is a matrix of predictors (also known as features) and y is a vector of target labels (also known as class labels). The `glm` function is used to fit the logistic regression model, and the `predict` function is used to make predictions using the trained model.

3 | k -Nearest Neighbors

Student's name	...............	...............	...............
Score /20	.....	.....	.....

Detailed Credits

Anticipation (4 points)	.....	.....	.....
Management (2 points)	.....	.....	.....
Testing (7 points)	.....	.....	.....
Data Logging (3 points)	.....	.....	.....
Interpretation (4 points)	.....	.....	.....



The notebook is available at <https://github.com/a-mhamdi/cosnip/> → Julia → ml → knn.jl

k -nearest neighbors (k -NN) is a supervised learning algorithm used for classification and regression. In the classification case, the output is a class membership (e.g. “cat” or “dog”). In the regression case, the output is a continuous value (e.g. temperature).

To make a prediction for a new data point, the algorithm finds the closest data points in the training set (i.e. the “nearest neighbors”) and takes the average (for regression) or the majority vote (for classification) of their outputs as the prediction for the new data point. The number of nearest neighbors (k) is a hyperparameter that must be specified in advance.

k -NN is a simple and effective algorithm, but it can be computationally expensive and is not suitable for large datasets. It is also sensitive to the scale and distribution of the data.

Here is an example of k -NN implemented in Julia:



```
1 using Distances
2 using StatsBase
3
4 function knn(X::Array{T, 2}, y::Array{U, 1}, x::Array{T, 1}, k::Int)␣
5     ↪where {T <: Real, U}
6         # Calculate distances between x and each point in X
7         dists = pairwise(Euclidean(), X, x)
8
9         # Sort the distances and indices in ascending order
10        sorted_dists = sortperm(dists)
11
12        # Take the top k distances and their corresponding y values
13        y_neighbors = y[sorted_dists[1:k]]
14
15        # Return the majority vote of the neighbors
16        return mode(y_neighbors)
17    end
```

This implementation uses the *Distances* and *StatsBase* packages to calculate distances and perform a majority vote. It takes as input the training data *X* and labels *y*, the test point *x*, and the number of nearest neighbors *k*, and returns the predicted label for *x*.

4 | Support Vector Machine

Student's name	.....	.....	.....

Score /20	.....	.....	.....

Detailed Credits

Anticipation (4 points)	.....	.....	.....
Management (2 points)	.....	.....	.....
Testing (7 points)	.....	.....	.....
Data Logging (3 points)	.....	.....	.....
Interpretation (4 points)	.....	.....	.....



The notebook is available at <https://github.com/a-mhamdi/cosnip/> → Julia → ml → svm-clf.jl

Support vector machines (**SVMs**) are a type of supervised learning algorithm that can be used for classification or regression tasks. SVMs are a powerful and flexible tool for solving a wide range of machine learning problems, and have been widely used in many different fields, including text classification, image classification, and bioinformatics.

Here is an example of how you might implement an **SVM** in *Julia* for classification tasks:

JULIA STYLE PSEUDOCODE

```

1 using LIBSVM
2
3 # define the model
4 model = LIBSVM.SVM(SVC(), LinearKernel())
5

```

```
6  # train the model on the training data
7  LIBSVM.fit!(model, train_X, train_y)
8
9  # use the trained model to make predictions on the test data
10 predictions = LIBSVM.predict(model, test_X)
11
12 # evaluate the model's performance
13 accuracy = mean(test_y .== predictions)
```

Note that this is just one way to implement an **SVM** in Julia, and there are many other packages and approaches you can use. This example uses the *LIBSVM* package, which provides a convenient interface for working with **SVMs** in *Julia*.

5 | K-Means for Clustering

Student's name	.....	.....	.....

Score /20	.....	.....	.....

Detailed Credits

Anticipation (4 points)	.....	.....	.....
Management (2 points)	.....	.....	.....
Testing (7 points)	.....	.....	.....
Data Logging (3 points)	.....	.....	.....
Interpretation (4 points)	.....	.....	.....



The notebook is available at <https://github.com/a-mhamdi/cosnip/> → Julia → ml → *kmeans.jl*

K-Means clustering is a method of unsupervised learning in machine learning. It is used to divide a dataset into a specified number (k) of clusters, with each cluster containing data points that are similar to each other. The goal of the algorithm is to minimize the within-cluster sum of squares, which measures the similarity of the data points within each cluster.

To perform K-Means clustering, the algorithm first randomly selects k data points from the dataset and assigns them to be the centroids of the k clusters. It then computes the distance between each data point and each centroid, and assigns each data point to the cluster whose centroid is closest to it. The algorithm then updates the centroids of each cluster by taking the mean of all of the data points in the cluster. This process is repeated until the centroids of the clusters no longer change, or until a maximum number of iterations is reached.

K-Means clustering is often used for exploratory data analysis, to identify underlying patterns and structures in a dataset. It is also commonly used in data compression, where it is used to group similar data points together

K-Means is a clustering algorithm that is used to partition a dataset into a specified number of clusters. Here is an example of K-means implemented in Julia:

JULIA STYLE PSEUDOCODE

```

1  using Clustering
2
3  function kmeans(X::Array{T, 2}, k::Int) where {T <: Real}
4      # Initialize cluster centers randomly
5      centers = zeros(k, size(X, 2))
6      for i in 1:k
7          centers[i, :] = X[rand(1:size(X, 1)), :]
8      end
9
10     # Repeat until convergence
11     converged = false
12     while !converged
13         # Calculate distances between each point and each cluster center
14         dists = pairwise(Euclidean(), X, centers)
15
16         # Assign each point to the closest cluster center
17         clusters = argmin(dists, dims=1)
18
19         # Calculate the new cluster centers as the mean of all points in
↳the cluster
20         new_centers = zeros(k, size(X, 2))
21         for i in 1:k
22             if sum(clusters .== i) > 0
23                 new_centers[i, :] = mean(X[clusters .== i, :], dims=1)
24             else
25                 # If a cluster is empty, randomly initialize a new center
26                 new_centers[i, :] = X[rand(1:size(X, 1)), :]
27             end
28         end
29
30         # Check for convergence
31         converged = isapprox(centers, new_centers, rtol=1e-6)
32
33         # Update the cluster centers
34         centers = new_centers
35     end
36

```

```
37     return centers, clusters
38 end
```

This implementation uses the *Clustering* package to calculate distances. It takes as input the dataset X and the number of clusters k , and returns the cluster centers and the cluster assignments of each point.

The overall scope of this manual is to introduce **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** , through some numeric simulations, to the students enrolled at the master's program **RAIA**.

The topics discussed in this manuscript are as follow:

① Data Preprocessing

Standardization; Normalization; Encoder.

② Regression

Linear; Polynomial.

③ Classification

Logistic Regression; k -NN; SVM.

④ Clustering

K-Means.

Julia; REPL; Pluto; Fuzzy; Flux; CUDA; artificial intelligence; regression; classification; clustering.