

# ROBOTICS CLUB

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
COUNCIL  
IIT KANPUR



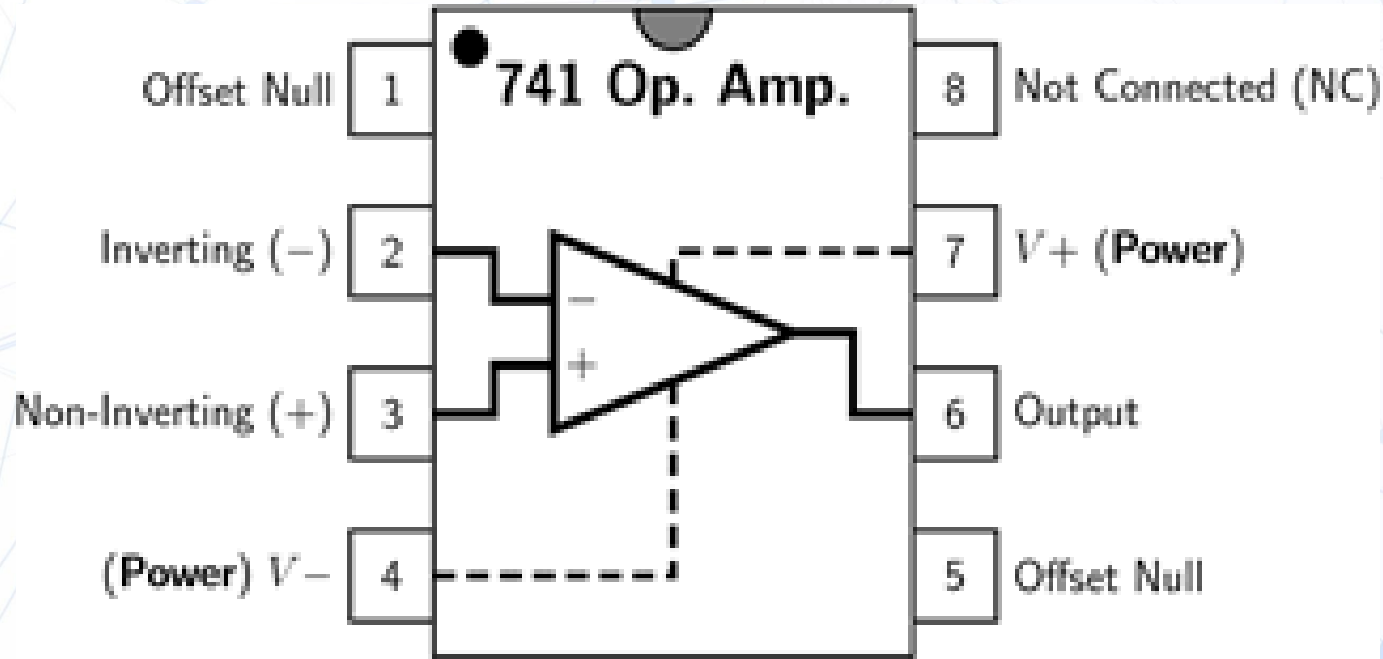
# Winter Workshop

## Python Programming

Courtesy: Professor Vipul Arora (EE698V Instructor)

# “Black-box” Approach of Learning

# Op Amp





You already know more  
than 50% of Python!!!



# **Programming Languages consist of 2 main components-**

1. Logic
2. Syntax

What language do you  
think in?



**In Programming, if you can think in C, you can code in  
any language.**

(That's precisely why we are taught C in ESC101)

# 2. Syntax?

Extremely Intuitive!

# **Tools we will be using:**

Jupyter Notebooks (Python3)  
Google Colab Python Notebooks

## **Libraries** - Benefiting from Other people's Social Work:

Numpy  
Matplotlib  
cv2  
keras  
pytorch  
scikitlearn

**Q. How can we create a 3x3 array of zeros in C?**

# Using numpy

```
In [12]: A = np.zeros((4,4))  
print(A)
```

```
[[0. 0. 0. 0.]  
 [0. 0. 0. 0.]  
 [0. 0. 0. 0.]  
 [0. 0. 0. 0.]
```



**Task: Create a 5x2 array of ones**

**Hint: Python is super-intuitive**

**You'll find a function for all tasks in Python!**

But you need to learn “The Art of Googling!”

# Principal Component Analysis in Python

# Principal Component Analysis

**Principal component analysis (PCA)** is a mathematical procedure that transforms a number of (possibly) correlated variables into a (smaller) number of uncorrelated variables called **principal components**. ... **Principal components analysis** is similar to another multivariate procedure called **Factor Analysis**.

**For learning any ML algorithm, you need to-**  
Appreciate the Algorithm  
**Understand the underlying Mathematics**  
Implement the Algorithm

**Example:**  
**What all data do I have about you?**



**Name**  
**Roll Number**  
**Department**  
**Gender**  
**Specific Interests**  
**Parent Hall**

**This is a lot of data and  
there's redundancy.  
I want to make my life easy!**

**What I want?**  
**2 new sets of information-**  
Dim1  
Dim2

# Principal Component Analysis

---

- Given data samples  $\mathbf{s}_n \in \mathbb{R}^D$
- Normalize:  $\mathbf{x}_n = \mathbf{s}_n - \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{s}]; \quad \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{s}] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \mathbf{s}_n$
- Obtain variance matrix  $S = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \mathbf{x}_n \mathbf{x}_n^T$
- Eigen value decomposition of  $S$  to get  $\lambda_i, \mathbf{u}_i; i = 1, \dots, D$  with  $\lambda_i$  in decreasing order
- Choose first  $M$  eigen vectors as the principal axes
- $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_n = \sum_{i=1}^M (\mathbf{x}_n^T \mathbf{u}_i) \mathbf{u}_i$

# Implementation in Jupyter Notebooks using numpy and matplotlib