Study about Neural Networks - Percepton insperation

1. Introduction and problem design

This jupyter notebook intends to be as simpler as possible for people understand what neural networks really is. The idea is to separate two datasets with a line (hyperplane) using only one neuron.

2. Import of libraries

In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
from sklearn import datasets as d
from sklearn import model_selection as ms

import keras
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Activation, Dense

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

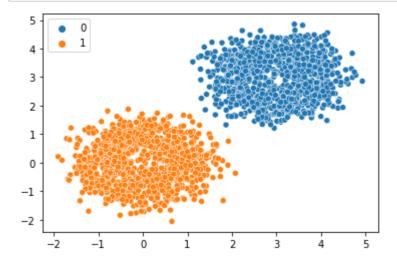
3. Generation of dataset using numpy and sklearn

In [2]:

```
space = 0.2
X = np.append(
    np.array([3,3]) + d.make_circles(n_samples=1000, noise=0.4, factor=.9)[0],
    np.array([0,0]) + d.make_circles(n_samples=1000, noise=0.4, factor=.9)[0],
    #np.array([1,1]) +np.mgrid[-space:space:step, -space:space:step].reshape(2,-1).T,
    #np.array([0,0]) +np.mgrid[-space:space:step, -space:space:step].reshape(2,-1).T,
    axis=0)
y = -X[:,0] +3 -X[:,1]
y = np.array([*map(lambda x: 1 if x >= 0 else 0, y)])
```

In [3]:

sns.scatterplot(X[:,0], X[:,1], hue=y);



3. Neural network modelling

Illustration of Neuron

In [4]:

Splitting the dataset in trainning and validation
x_train, x_val, y_train, y_val = ms.train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.1, random
_state=1)

In [5]:

```
# Creating the simple linear neuron
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(1, activation='linear', input_dim=2))

# Hinge loss function was best model for this problem, uncomment the others to t
est
model.compile(loss='Hinge')
# model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error')
# model.compile(loss='BinaryCrossentropy')
# model.compile(loss='MeanSquaredLogarithmicError')
# model.compile(loss='MeanAbsolutePercentageError')

model.fit(x_train, y_train, validation_data=(x_val, y_val), epochs=100)
```

```
Epoch 1/100
- val loss: 2.8550
Epoch 2/100
82 - val loss: 2.6830
Epoch 3/100
83 - val loss: 2.5132
Epoch 4/100
05 - val loss: 2.3444
Epoch 5/100
27 - val loss: 2.1766
Epoch 6/100
44 - val loss: 2.0082
Epoch 7/100
97 - val loss: 1.8438
Epoch 8/100
37 - val loss: 1.6776
Epoch 9/100
46 - val loss: 1.5105
Epoch 10/100
84 - val loss: 1.3461
Epoch 11/100
31 - val loss: 1.1803
Epoch 12/100
57 - val loss: 1.0148
Epoch 13/100
04 - val loss: 0.8489
Epoch 14/100
57 - val loss: 0.6876
Epoch 15/100
14 - val loss: 0.5785
Epoch 16/100
24 - val loss: 0.5165
Epoch 17/100
57/57 [============== ] - 0s 521us/step - loss: 0.48
36 - val loss: 0.4727
Epoch 18/100
41 - val loss: 0.4418
Epoch 19/100
28 - val loss: 0.4132
Epoch 20/100
49 - val loss: 0.3849
Epoch 21/100
```

```
79 - val loss: 0.3584
Epoch 22/100
57/57 [============= ] - 0s 536us/step - loss: 0.33
26 - val_loss: 0.3333
Epoch 23/100
74 - val loss: 0.3092
Epoch 24/100
33 - val loss: 0.2848
Epoch 25/100
00 - val loss: 0.2617
Epoch 26/100
89 - val loss: 0.2404
Epoch 27/100
91 - val loss: 0.2195
Epoch 28/100
03 - val loss: 0.1997
Epoch 29/100
31 - val loss: 0.1821
Epoch 30/100
75 - val loss: 0.1662
Epoch 31/100
25 - val loss: 0.1515
Epoch 32/100
89 - val loss: 0.1385
Epoch 33/100
69 - val loss: 0.1270
Epoch 34/100
57/57 [============= ] - 0s 533us/step - loss: 0.11
63 - val loss: 0.1163
Epoch 35/100
66 - val_loss: 0.1075
Epoch 36/100
74 - val loss: 0.0998
Epoch 37/100
97 - val loss: 0.0927
Epoch 38/100
26 - val loss: 0.0855
Epoch 39/100
62 - val loss: 0.0795
Epoch 40/100
04 - val_loss: 0.0738
Epoch 41/100
```

```
50 - val loss: 0.0685
Epoch 42/100
01 - val loss: 0.0636
Epoch 43/100
54 - val loss: 0.0591
Epoch 44/100
13 - val loss: 0.0558
Epoch 45/100
81 - val loss: 0.0522
Epoch 46/100
47 - val loss: 0.0492
Epoch 47/100
18 - val loss: 0.0464
Epoch 48/100
89 - val loss: 0.0437
Epoch 49/100
64 - val loss: 0.0411
Epoch 50/100
43 - val loss: 0.0393
Epoch 51/100
23 - val loss: 0.0376
Epoch 52/100
06 - val loss: 0.0359
89 - val loss: 0.0345
Epoch 54/100
76 - val loss: 0.0332
Epoch 55/100
62 - val loss: 0.0316
Epoch 56/100
51 - val loss: 0.0305
Epoch 57/100
41 - val loss: 0.0295
Epoch 58/100
32 - val loss: 0.0286
Epoch 59/100
23 - val loss: 0.0278
Epoch 60/100
14 - val loss: 0.0273
Epoch 61/100
08 - val loss: 0.0264
```

```
Epoch 62/100
00 - val loss: 0.0257
Epoch 63/100
93 - val loss: 0.0250
Epoch 64/100
87 - val loss: 0.0243
Epoch 65/100
82 - val loss: 0.0237
Epoch 66/100
75 - val loss: 0.0230
Epoch 67/100
69 - val loss: 0.0224
Epoch 68/100
63 - val loss: 0.0218
Epoch 69/100
58 - val loss: 0.0213
Epoch 70/100
54 - val loss: 0.0208
Epoch 71/100
50 - val loss: 0.0203
Epoch 72/100
46 - val loss: 0.0199
Epoch 73/100
42 - val loss: 0.0194
Epoch 74/100
57/57 [============== ] - 0s 564us/step - loss: 0.01
39 - val loss: 0.0190
Epoch 75/100
36 - val loss: 0.0186
Epoch 76/100
33 - val loss: 0.0182
Epoch 77/100
30 - val loss: 0.0178
Epoch 78/100
27 - val loss: 0.0174
Epoch 79/100
25 - val loss: 0.0171
Epoch 80/100
23 - val loss: 0.0168
Epoch 81/100
21 - val loss: 0.0165
Epoch 82/100
```

```
18 - val loss: 0.0163
Epoch 83/100
57/57 [============== ] - 0s 530us/step - loss: 0.01
16 - val loss: 0.0159
Epoch 84/100
15 - val loss: 0.0155
Epoch 85/100
13 - val loss: 0.0152
Epoch 86/100
11 - val loss: 0.0150
Epoch 87/100
09 - val loss: 0.0148
Epoch 88/100
07 - val loss: 0.0146
Epoch 89/100
05 - val loss: 0.0144
Epoch 90/100
03 - val loss: 0.0142
Epoch 91/100
02 - val loss: 0.0141
Epoch 92/100
00 - val loss: 0.0139
Epoch 93/100
99 - val loss: 0.0137
Epoch 94/100
97 - val loss: 0.0135
Epoch 95/100
96 - val loss: 0.0134
Epoch 96/100
94 - val_loss: 0.0132
Epoch 97/100
93 - val loss: 0.0131
Epoch 98/100
92 - val loss: 0.0129
Epoch 99/100
90 - val loss: 0.0128
Epoch 100/100
89 - val loss: 0.0126
```

Out[5]:

<tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f44a43286d0>

4. Exploring the weights of the neuron

```
In [6]:
#Test points
pto_test_x = 0.8
pto_test_y = 0.3
```

In [7]:

```
# Prediction of a point with the help of model
model.predict(np.array([[pto_test_x,pto_test_y]]))
```

Out[7]:

```
array([[1.63439]], dtype=float32)
```

In [8]:

```
# Calculating the prediction with the weight of the linear neuron
# Linear Neuron: x1*w1 + x2*w2 + b = 0
pto_test_x * model.layers[0].get_weights()[0][0] +\
pto_test_y * model.layers[0].get_weights()[0][1] +\
model.layers[0].get_weights()[1]
```

Out[8]:

```
array([1.63439], dtype=float32)
```

5. Plotting the line of the linear neuron

In [9]:

```
#extract weights and bias from model
weights = model.layers[0].get_weights()[0]
biases = model.layers[0].get_weights()[1]

w1 = weights[0][0]
w2 = weights[1][0]
b = biases[0]

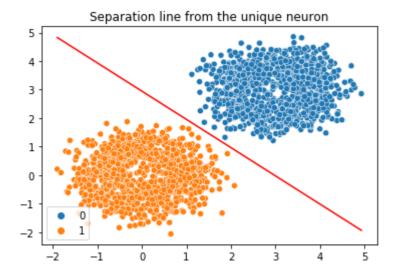
x_line = np.linspace(x_train[:,0].min(), x_train[:,0].max(), 100)

# Linear Neuron: x1*w1 + x2*w2 + b = 0
y_line = -(b + w1*x_line) / w2

sns.scatterplot(X[:,0], X[:,1], hue=y);
plt.plot(x_line, y_line, color='red');
plt.title('Separation line from the unique neuron')
```

Out[9]:

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Separation line from the unique neuron')



6. Conclusion

This notebook implemented a simple linear neuron in order to students understand how neural network really works. Starting with simple linear network, it is possible to expand this jupyter notebook to more complex analysis. Besides, users can modify the data and run it on simple CPUs.