



# The Glowing Python

A collection of sloppy snippets for scientific computing and data visualization in Python.

Thursday, April 27, 2017

## Solving the Two Spirals problem with Keras

In this post we will see how to create a Multi Layer Perceptron (MLP), one of the most common Neural Network architectures, with Keras. Then, we'll train the MLP to tell apart points from two different spirals in the same space.

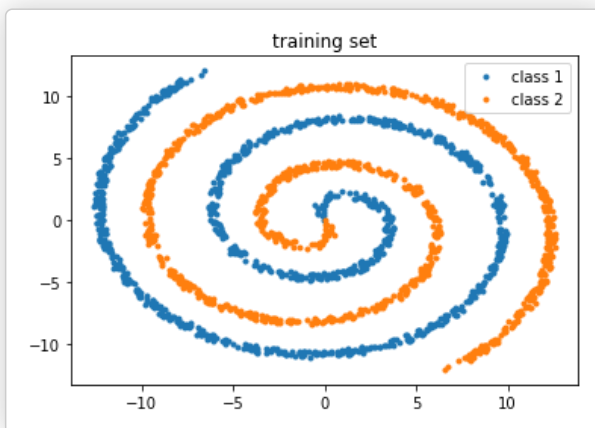
To have a sense of the problem, let's first generate the data to train the network:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def twospirals(n_points, noise=.5):
    """
    Returns the two spirals dataset.
    """
    n = np.sqrt(np.random.rand(n_points,1)) * 780 * (2*np.pi)/360
    dlx = -np.cos(n)*n + np.random.rand(n_points,1) * noise
    dly = np.sin(n)*n + np.random.rand(n_points,1) * noise
    return (np.vstack((np.hstack((dlx,dly)), np.hstack((-dlx, -dly)))),
            np.hstack((np.zeros(n_points), np.ones(n_points))))
```

```
X, y = twospirals(1000)
```

```
plt.title('training set')
plt.plot(X[y==0,0], X[y==0,1], '.', label='class 1')
plt.plot(X[y==1,0], X[y==1,1], '.', label='class 2')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



As we can see, this dataset contains two different spirals. This kind of dataset has been named as **Worst Dataset Ever!**, indeed telling apart the points from the two spirals is not an easy part if your MLP is not sophisticated enough. Let's build a simple MLP with Keras and see what we can achieve:

```
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense

mymlp = Sequential()
mymlp.add(Dense(12, input_dim=2, activation='tanh'))
mymlp.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))

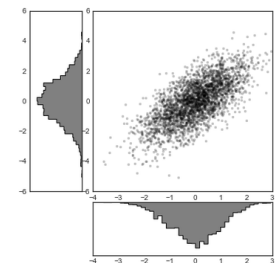
mymlp.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
              optimizer='rmsprop',
```

## Tweets by @JustGlowir



**Just Glowing**  
@JustGlowing

How to have subplots of different size in matplotlib  
[jakevdp.github.io/PythonDataSci](https://github.com/jakevdp/PythonDataSci)  
e...



Jan 20, 2020

[Embed](#)

[View on Twitter](#)

## Tweet this blog!

[Tweet](#)



## Looking for a snippet?

## Some stuff you can find here

audio book classification  
clustering cross-validation fft  
filtering fitting forecast histogram  
image linear algebra machine  
learning math matplotlib  
natural language NLP numpy  
pandas plotly plotting  
probability random regression

```
metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
# trains the model
```

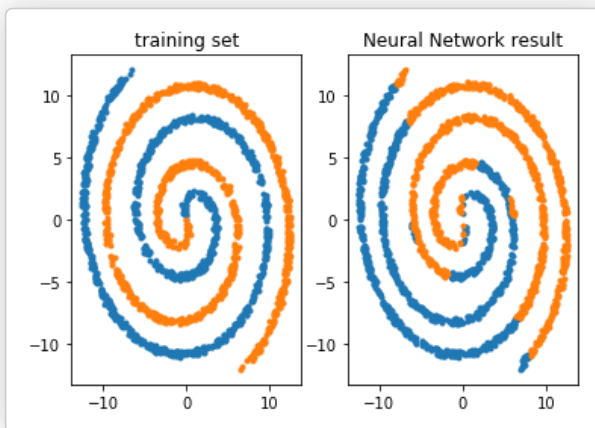
```
mymlp.fit(X, y, epochs=150, batch_size=10, verbose=0)
```

Here we created a Neural Network with the following structure: 2 inputs (the data is in a 2D space) fully connected to 12 hidden neurons and 1 output. Let's generate some test data and see if our model is able to classify them:

```
X_test, y_test = twospirals(1000)
```

```
yy = np.round(mymlp.predict(X_test).T[0])
```

```
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.title('training set')
plt.plot(X[y==0,0], X[y==0,1], '.')
plt.plot(X[y==1,0], X[y==1,1], '.')
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.title('Neural Network result')
plt.plot(X_test[yy==0,0], X_test[yy==0,1], '.')
plt.plot(X_test[yy==1,0], X_test[yy==1,1], '.')
plt.show()
```



We have the original train set on the left and the results of the Neural Network on the right. It's easy to note that the model misclassified most of the points on the test data. Let's add two hidden layers to our model and see what happens:

```
mymlp = Sequential()
mymlp.add(Dense(12, input_dim=2, activation='tanh'))
mymlp.add(Dense(12, activation='tanh'))
mymlp.add(Dense(12, activation='tanh'))
mymlp.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))

mymlp.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
              optimizer='rmsprop',
              metrics=['accuracy'])

# Fit the model
mymlp.fit(X, y, epochs=150, batch_size=10, verbose=0)

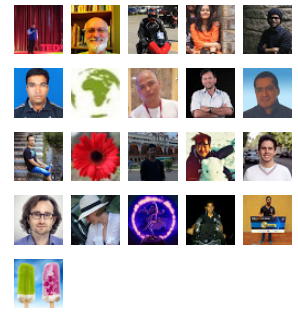
yy = np.round(mymlp.predict(X_test).T[0])

plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.title('training set')
plt.plot(X[y==0,0], X[y==0,1], '.')
plt.plot(X[y==1,0], X[y==1,1], '.')
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.title('Neural Network result')
plt.plot(X_test[yy==0,0], X_test[yy==0,1], '.')
plt.plot(X_test[yy==1,0], X_test[yy==1,1], '.')
plt.show()
```

scikit-learn sorting statistics  
visualization wav

#### Followers

Seguidores (173) [Siguiendo](#)



[Seguir](#)

#### Archive

► 2019 (9)

► 2018 (2)

▼ 2017 (4)

► Oct (1)

► Jul (1)

► Jun (1)

▼ Apr (1)

Solving the Two  
Spirals problem  
with Keras

► 2016 (1)

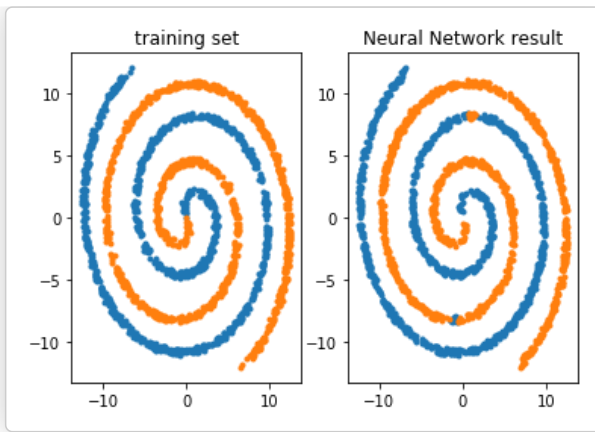
► 2015 (3)

► 2014 (9)

► 2013 (20)

► 2012 (23)

► 2011 (62)



The structure of our Network is now more suited to solve the problem and we see that most of the points used for the test were correctly classified.

Labels: [keras](#), [machine learning](#), [neural network](#), [spirals](#)

### 3 comments:



**ducatindia** September 3, 2017 at 1:51 PM

This comment has been removed by the author.

[Reply](#)



**Upender** June 21, 2018 at 10:42 AM

This comment has been removed by the author.

[Reply](#)



**Unknown** July 5, 2018 at 12:18 AM

FYI [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/287229974\\_Learning\\_to\\_Tell\\_Two\\_Spirals\\_Apart](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/287229974_Learning_to_Tell_Two_Spirals_Apart)

[Reply](#)

Enter your comment...



Comment as:

dbanshee@gm ▼

[Sign out](#)

[Publish](#)

[Preview](#)

☐ [Notify me](#)

[Newer Post](#)

[Home](#)

[Older Post](#)

Subscribe to: [Post Comments \(Atom\)](#)

#### Quote

*The greatest value of a picture is that it forces us to notice what we never expected to see*

John Tukey

The glowing python is just glowing ;). Powered by [Blogger](#).

