

CS156 (Introduction to AI), Spring 2021

Assignment 6

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References and sources

<https://machinelearningmastery.com/why-one-hot-encode-data-in-machine-learning/> <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.preprocessing.StandardScaler.html> https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.datasets.load_digits.html
<https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.DataFrame.html>

Solution

```
In [132... import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.datasets import load_digits
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.linear_model import Perceptron
from sklearn.metrics import plot_confusion_matrix
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

in this problem we have number ranging from 1-9 , and we have to use single layer perceptron model which is a binary classifier for the predictions

The MNIST database (Modified National Institute of Standards and Technology database is a large database of handwritten digits that is commonly used for training various image processing systems

```
In [101... digits = load_digits(as_frame=True)
```

```
In [102... digits.data.head()
```

```
Out[102...
   pixel_0_0  pixel_0_1  pixel_0_2  pixel_0_3  pixel_0_4  pixel_0_5  pixel_0_6  pixel_0_7  pixel_1_0  pixel_1_1
0         0.0         0.0         5.0        13.0         9.0         1.0         0.0         0.0         0.0         0
1         0.0         0.0         0.0        12.0        13.0         5.0         0.0         0.0         0.0         0
2         0.0         0.0         0.0         4.0        15.0        12.0         0.0         0.0         0.0         0
3         0.0         0.0         7.0        15.0        13.0         1.0         0.0         0.0         0.0         8
```

	pixel_0_0	pixel_0_1	pixel_0_2	pixel_0_3	pixel_0_4	pixel_0_5	pixel_0_6	pixel_0_7	pixel_1_0	pixel_1_1
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

5 rows × 64 columns



```
In [103... scaler=StandardScaler()
normalized_data = scaler.fit_transform(digits.data)
```

```
In [104... digits.target
```

```
Out[104... 0      0
1      1
2      2
3      3
4      4
..
1792   9
1793   0
1794   8
1795   9
1796   8
Name: target, Length: 1797, dtype: int32
```

```
In [105... print(digits.feature_names)
```

```
['pixel_0_0', 'pixel_0_1', 'pixel_0_2', 'pixel_0_3', 'pixel_0_4', 'pixel_0_5', 'pixel_0_6', 'pixel_0_7', 'pixel_1_0', 'pixel_1_1', 'pixel_1_2', 'pixel_1_3', 'pixel_1_4', 'pixel_1_5', 'pixel_1_6', 'pixel_1_7', 'pixel_2_0', 'pixel_2_1', 'pixel_2_2', 'pixel_2_3', 'pixel_2_4', 'pixel_2_5', 'pixel_2_6', 'pixel_2_7', 'pixel_3_0', 'pixel_3_1', 'pixel_3_2', 'pixel_3_3', 'pixel_3_4', 'pixel_3_5', 'pixel_3_6', 'pixel_3_7', 'pixel_4_0', 'pixel_4_1', 'pixel_4_2', 'pixel_4_3', 'pixel_4_4', 'pixel_4_5', 'pixel_4_6', 'pixel_4_7', 'pixel_5_0', 'pixel_5_1', 'pixel_5_2', 'pixel_5_3', 'pixel_5_4', 'pixel_5_5', 'pixel_5_6', 'pixel_5_7', 'pixel_6_0', 'pixel_6_1', 'pixel_6_2', 'pixel_6_3', 'pixel_6_4', 'pixel_6_5', 'pixel_6_6', 'pixel_6_7', 'pixel_7_0', 'pixel_7_1', 'pixel_7_2', 'pixel_7_3', 'pixel_7_4', 'pixel_7_5', 'pixel_7_6', 'pixel_7_7']
```

Converting the output data into binary form using one hot encoding

```
In [139... new_data=pd.get_dummies(digits.target,columns=digits.target[0:])
print(new_data.head())
new_data.shape
#new_data.columns

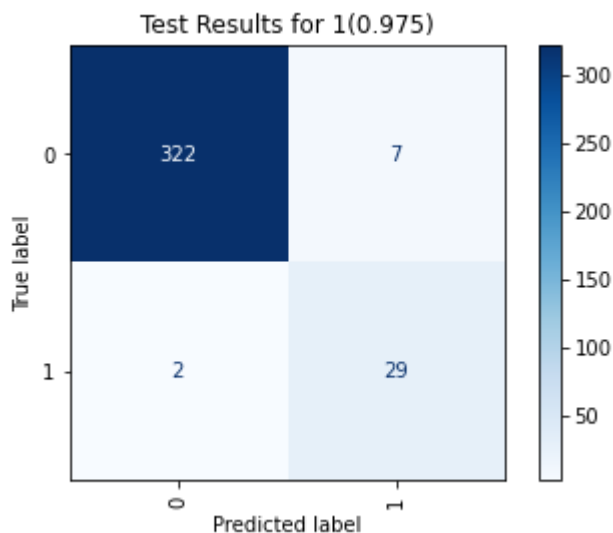
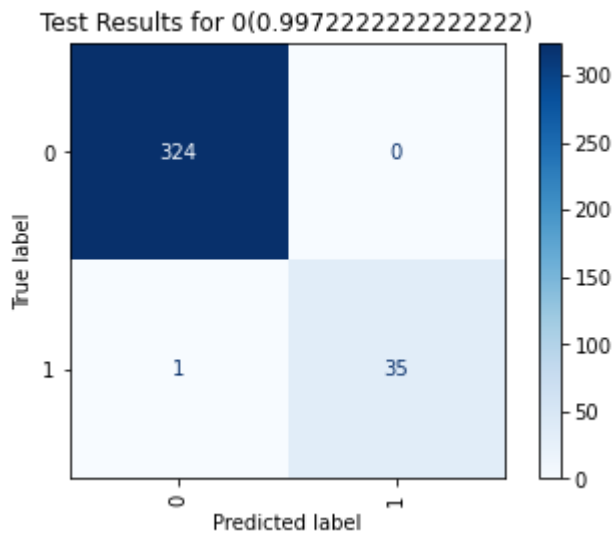
print(new_data[0])
```

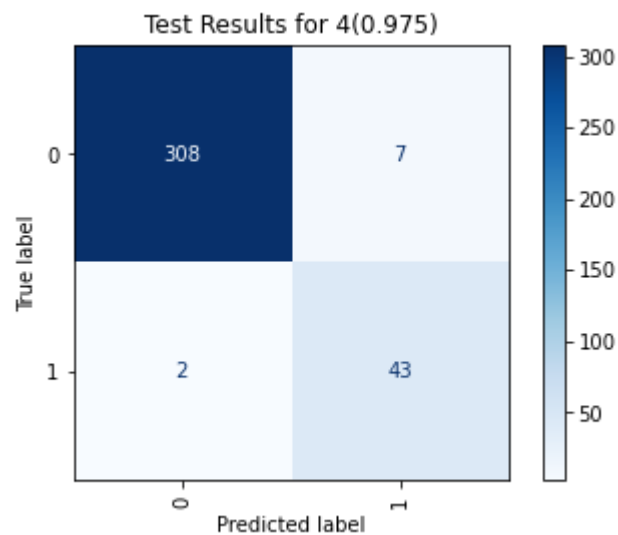
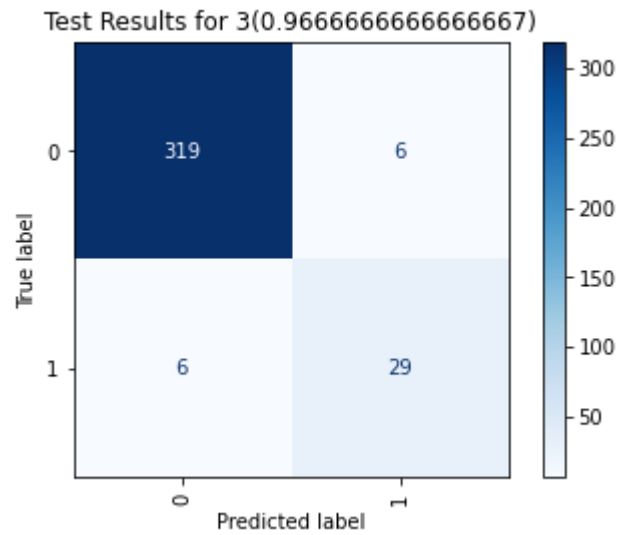
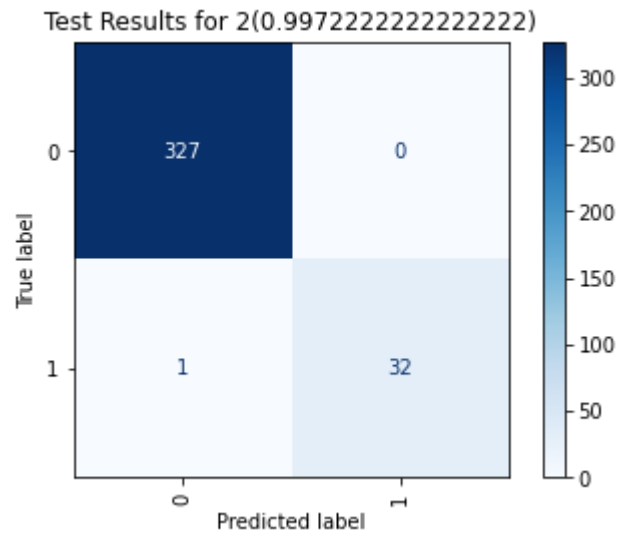
```
   0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
0  1  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
1  0  1  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
2  0  0  1  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
3  0  0  0  1  0  0  0  0  0  0
4  0  0  0  0  1  0  0  0  0  0
0      1
1      0
2      0
3      0
4      0
..
1792   0
1793   1
1794   0
```

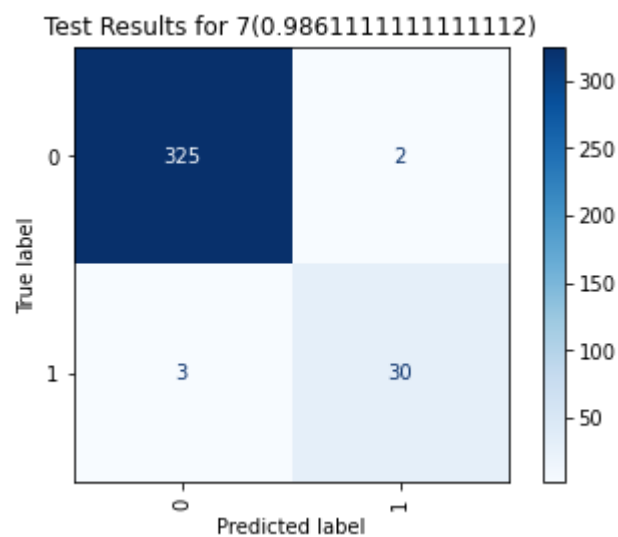
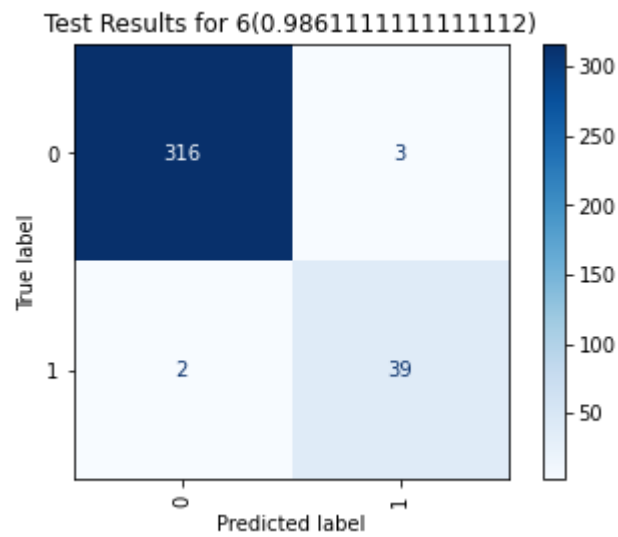
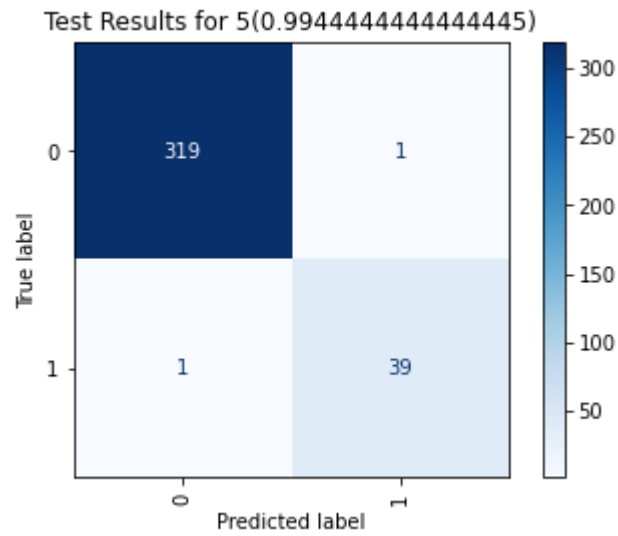
```
1795     0
1796     0
Name: 0, Length: 1797, dtype: uint8
```

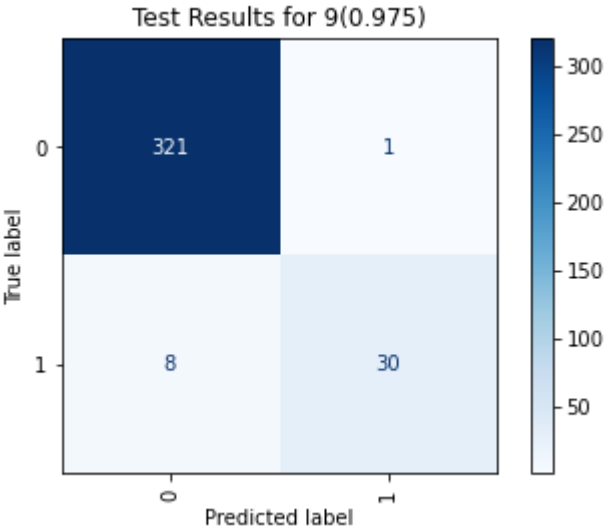
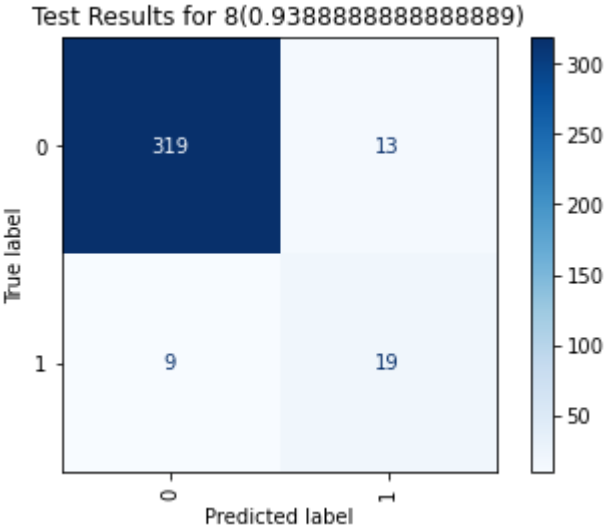
```
In [140... for x in range(0, 10):
    Xtrain,Xtest,Ytrain,Ytest = train_test_split(normalized_data,new_data[x],random_sta
    model = Perceptron(tol=1e-3, random_state=0)
    model.fit(Xtrain, Ytrain)
    pred_values = model.predict(Xtest)
    disp = plot_confusion_matrix(model, Xtest, Ytest, cmap=plt.cm.Blues, normalize=None)
    disp.ax_.set_title("Test Results for " + str(x) + "(" + str( accuracy_score(Ytest, p

    plt.show
```









```
In [ ]:
In [ ]:
In [ ]:
```