

# exc1

August 23, 2018

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

import plotly

def show_verbose(do_it, str_data):
    if do_it:
        print(str_data)
    else:
        pass
    return None
```

## 1 EXERCÍCIO 1

1. Implementar e treinar o modelo Adaline para reconhecer os símbolos **A** e **A invertida**).
2. Faça uma representação matricial de “-1” e “+1” para desenhar esses símbolos graficamente, e crie vários exemplos de treinamento e teste, inserindo ruídos arbitrariamente.
3. Por exemplo, para representar graficamente o símbolo A invertido em uma matriz 5x5, uma possibilidade seria:

	A	B	C	D	E
a	+1	-1	-1	-1	+1
b	+1	-1	-1	-1	+1
c	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1
d	-1	+1	-1	+1	-1
e	-1	-1	+1	-1	-1

4. Cada valor binário contido na representação (i.e., cada “-1” ou “+1”) é uma entrada de um exemplo.
5. Lembre-se de que todos os exemplos devem ser rotulados, com “-1” para A e “+1” para A invertido (ou vice-versa).
6. Crie no mínimo 6 exemplos com cada rótulo (total: 12 exemplos).

7. Utilize linguagem de programação Python.
  8. Elabore um **relatório**, de 1 a 2 páginas, descrevendo o que foi feito e mostrando os resultados nos conjuntos de treinamento e teste.
- Deverão ser postados no escaninho do Tidia, em um *único arquivo compactado, com extensão .zip ou .rar, intitulado \*\_exercicio1.zip ou \*\_exercicio1.rar*\*\*:
    - relatório
    - código-fonte
    - exemplos criados para uso como entradas.

## 1.1 1. Modelo Adaline

The *Adaline* model is an anagram name for the perceptron who uses the delta rule (*gradient*)

```
In [2]: def perceptron_core(input_data, output_data, amount_of_cases = None,
                             teacher=0.5, epochs=10000, weigth_max = 1e0,
                             verbose=True, verbose_ratio=1e-2):

    if amount_of_cases is None:
        amount_of_cases = input_data.shape[0]
    else:
        pass

    case_size = input_data.shape[1]

    weigth_data = np.random.rand(case_size) * weigth_max
    theta = np.random.randint(1<<8)

    f_perp = None
    old_diff = None
    for epoch in range(epochs):
        for case_id in range(amount_of_cases):
            f_perp = np.dot(input_data[case_id], weigth_data.T)
            f_perp += theta

            diff_perp = output_data[case_id] - f_perp

            weigth_data = weigth_data + ((teacher * diff_perp) * input_data[case_id])
            theta = theta + (teacher * diff_perp)

        if verbose:
            if epoch % int(epochs * verbose_ratio) == 0:
                print("Obtain : {:.f}\tExpected : {:.f}".format(f_perp, output_data[case_id]))

    if verbose:
        if epoch % int(epochs * verbose_ratio) == 0:
            print("Epoch {:.d}".format(epoch))
```

```

        if verbose:
            print("Epoch {:d}".format(epoch))
            print("Obtain : {:f}\tExpected : {:f}".format(f_perp, output_data[case_id]))

        return [weight_data, theta]

In [3]: def perceptron_predict(test_cases, test_labels, weight_data, theta):
        output = []

        for id_case in range(test_cases.shape[0]):
            predicted_output = np.dot(weight_data, test_cases[id_case].T) + theta
            output.append([predicted_output, test_labels[id_case]])

        return np.matrix(output)

In [4]: dataset = pd.read_csv("./dataset.csv")

In [5]: dataset_matrix = dataset.as_matrix()
        samples = dataset_matrix[:,1:]
        samples_n = samples[:samples.shape[0]//2]
        samples_i = samples[samples.shape[0]//2:]

```

## 2 Training Set

```

In [6]: def sub_sampler(data_samples, ratio, verbose=False):
        top_id = int(samples_n.shape[0] * ratio)

        show_verbose(verbose, top_id)

        rows_id = np.arange(data_samples.shape[0])
        sub_sample_ids_train = np.random.choice(rows_id, top_id, replace=False)

        show_verbose(verbose, sub_sample_ids_train)

        sub_sample_ids_test = np.setdiff1d(rows_id, sub_sample_ids_train)

        show_verbose(verbose, sub_sample_ids_test)

        return [data_samples[sub_sample_ids_train, :], data_samples[sub_sample_ids_test, :]]

```

*We have 30 samples (labeled data) , we are gona use the 70% for traing and the rest (30%) for testing*

```

In [7]: samples_n_mtx = sub_sampler(samples_n, 0.70)
        samples_i_mtx = sub_sampler(samples_i, 0.70)

In [8]: train_set = np.concatenate((samples_n_mtx[0], samples_i_mtx[0]), axis=0)
        test_set = np.concatenate((samples_n_mtx[1], samples_i_mtx[1]), axis=0)

```

```
In [9]: [trained_weight, theta] = perceptron_core(train_set[:, 1:], train_set[:,0],
                                                teacher=0.02,epochs=int(1.5e4),
                                                verbose=True, verbose_ratio=8e-1)
```

Obtain : 119.200566	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 68.886611	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 39.409884	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 22.005491	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 12.771121	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 6.732755	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 4.899538	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 5.197386	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.685970	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : -9.842781	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 7.569348	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.397708	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 2.238933	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : -0.211663	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.178900	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 2.192436	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : -8.377314	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 122.628165	Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : 91.344924	Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : 50.387733	Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : 5.717568	Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : 5.370333	Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : 21.114884	Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : 7.908183	Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : 5.695544	Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : 4.209851	Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -19.099433	Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -9.687728	Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : 15.087520	Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : 1.172722	Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -13.911494	Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : 12.048156	Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -13.501098	Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : 10.692925	Expected : -1.000000
Epoch 0	
Obtain : 1.000000	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.000000	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.000000	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.000000	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.000000	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.000000	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.000000	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.000000	Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.000000	Expected : 1.000000

```

Obtain : 1.000000      Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.000000      Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.000000      Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.000000      Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.000000      Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.000000      Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.000000      Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : 1.000000      Expected : 1.000000
Obtain : -1.000000     Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -1.000000     Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -1.000000     Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -1.000000     Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -1.000000     Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -1.000000     Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -1.000000     Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -1.000000     Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -1.000000     Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -1.000000     Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -1.000000     Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -1.000000     Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -1.000000     Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -1.000000     Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -1.000000     Expected : -1.000000
Obtain : -1.000000     Expected : -1.000000
Epoch 12000
Epoch 14999
Obtain : -1.000000     Expected : -1.000000

```

```
In [10]: dummy_predict = perceptron_predict(test_set[:, 1:], test_set[:,0], trained_weight, theta)
```

```
In [11]: dummy_final = ((dummy_predict < 0).astype(int) * -1) + (dummy_predict > 0).astype(int)
differ_dummy_final = (dummy_final[:, 0] != dummy_final[:, 1]).astype(int)
```

## 3 Results

### 3.1 Raw Results

```
In [12]: pd.DataFrame(np.concatenate((dummy_predict, differ_dummy_final), axis=1),
                      columns=['Predicted', 'Expected', 'Different'])
```

```
Out[12]:
```

	Predicted	Expected	Different
0	0.727216	1.0	0.0
1	1.000000	1.0	0.0
2	1.000000	1.0	0.0
3	1.000000	1.0	0.0
4	1.000000	1.0	0.0

5	1.000000	1.0	0.0
6	1.000000	1.0	0.0
7	1.000000	1.0	0.0
8	-1.000000	-1.0	0.0
9	-1.000000	-1.0	0.0
10	-0.727216	-1.0	0.0
11	-0.193633	-1.0	0.0
12	-1.000000	-1.0	0.0
13	-1.000000	-1.0	0.0
14	-1.000000	-1.0	0.0
15	-1.000000	-1.0	0.0

### 3.2 Formated Results

```
In [13]: pd.DataFrame(np.concatenate((dummy_final, differ_dummy_final), axis=1),
                        columns=['Predicted', 'Expected', 'Different'])
```

```
Out[13]:
```

	Predicted	Expected	Different
0	1	1	0
1	1	1	0
2	1	1	0
3	1	1	0
4	1	1	0
5	1	1	0
6	1	1	0
7	1	1	0
8	-1	-1	0
9	-1	-1	0
10	-1	-1	0
11	-1	-1	0
12	-1	-1	0
13	-1	-1	0
14	-1	-1	0
15	-1	-1	0