BE-350 ML-DL

Tutorial-1 Report

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Patel Jainil Subhashkumar

Enroll no: 21114072

Branch: Computer Science and Engineering

Data Generator

The data generator works in the following way.

Enter the value of m and c for a line of form y = mx + c, around which we want to find the data. Enter the percentage(%) of points to flip the true label in the case of Non-Linearly separable Data.

Points generation

```
for i in range(n):
    x = random.uniform(-100, 100)
    y = random.uniform(-100, 100)
    X.append(x)
    Y.append(y)
    if y > m*x + c:
        true_label.append(1)
    elif y < m*x + c:
        true_label.append(-1)
    else:
        true_label.append(0)</pre>
```

Flipping (Non-Linearly separable Data)

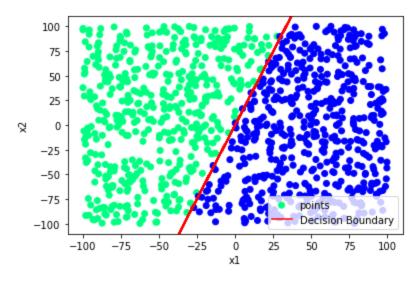
```
# Flip labels
for i in range(int(n*flip/100)):
    if true_label[i] == -1:
        true_label[i] = 1
    else:
        true_label[i] = -1
```

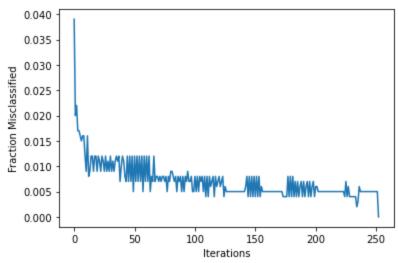
Linearly Separable

a. PLA

Finds boundary that classifies with 0 error where all points are correctly classified.

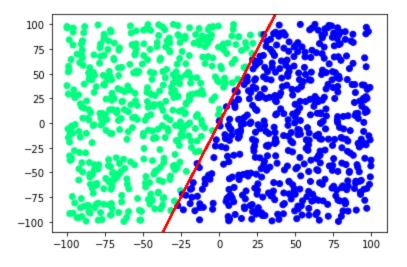
```
Dimension of weights: (3,)
Dimension of X[0]: (1000, 3)
Dimension of Y[0]: (1000,)
Weights: [-535.90900044 179.84683259 -399.8 ]
```

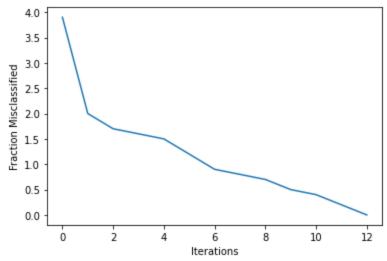




b. Pocket

Finds boundary that classifies with minimum error in this case 0.



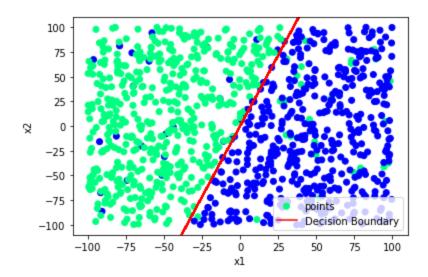


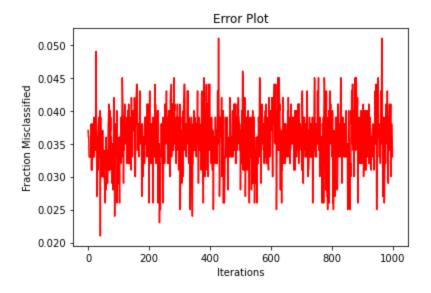
Non-Linearly Separable

a. PLA

For Non-Linearly separable data PLA will never stop as the error will never become zero and there will always exist some point that will be misclassified.

```
Dimension of weights: (3,)
Dimension of X[0]: (1000, 3)
Dimension of Y[0]: (1000,)
Weights: [-141.10441196 30.66171954 91. ]
```





b. Pocket

Pocket will find the best weight for which the error will be the minimum.

```
Dimension of weights: (3,)
Dimension of X[0]: (1000, 3)
Dimension of Y[0]: (1000,)
Weights: [-124.33560957 34.31819062 85.6 ]
```

