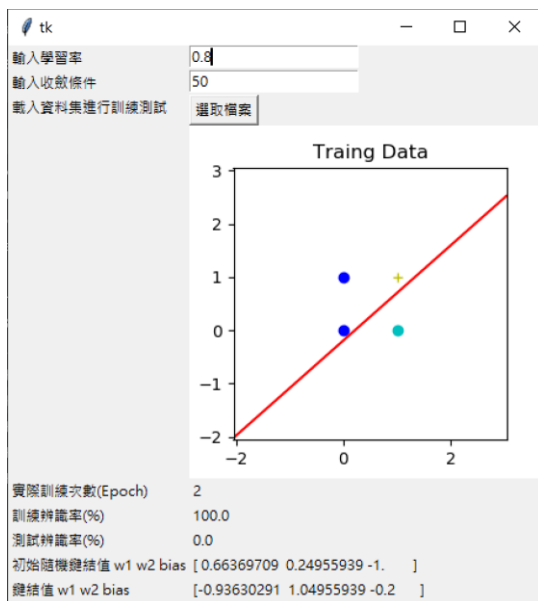


108522050 賴映如 類神經網路作業 1 - 設計感知機類神經網路

A. 程式執行說明:

輸入學習率及收斂條件，並選取 Dataset 檔案，即會開始訓練資料，並顯示出訓練圖和資訊於下。

註: 深藍點:訓練資料第一類 青藍點:訓練資料第二類 黃十字點:測試資料



B. 程式簡介:

1. 分 2 個 class 於 2 個 py 檔:

- Application 類別: 負責介面顯示、載入檔案、根據 Perceptron 結果顯示圖形及資訊。
- Perceptron 類別: 負責將 Application 傳入的檔案轉為感知機資料模式，如分割陣列等，並做感知機訓練以及最後算出辨識率。

2. 以下分步驟 1~21 依序對程式詳細做說明:

```

20 class Application(tk.Frame):
21
22     def __init__(self, master):
23         tk.Frame.__init__(self, master)
24         self.window = master
25         self.grid()
26         self.drawGUI()
27
28     def drawGUI(self):
29         # 設定學習率
30         self.learning_rate_label = tk.Label(self)
31         self.learning_rate_label["text"] = "輸入學習率"
32         self.learning_rate_label.grid(row=0, column=0, sticky=tk.N+tk.W) # sticky=tk.N+tk.W 保持水平居中
33
34         # 學習率輸入欄位
35         self.learning_rate = tk.DoubleVar()
36         self.learning_rate_entry = tk.Entry(self, textvariable=self.learning_rate)
37         self.learning_rate_entry.grid(row=0, column=1, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)
38
39         # 設定收斂條件
40         self.epoch_label = tk.Label(self)
41         self.epoch_label["text"] = "輸入收斂條件"
42         self.epoch_label.grid(row=1, column=0, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)
43
44         # 收斂條件輸入欄位
45         self.epoch = tk.IntVar()
46         self.epoch_entry = tk.Entry(self, textvariable=self.epoch)
47         self.epoch_entry.grid(row=1, column=1, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)
48
49         # 選取檔案做訓練
50         self.label = tk.Label(self)
51         self.label["text"] = "載入資料集進行訓練測試"
52         self.label.grid(row=3, column=0, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)
53
54         # 選取檔案做訓練 按鈕
55         self.load_data_button = tk.Button(self)
56         self.load_data_button["text"] = "選取檔案"
57         self.load_data_button.grid(row=3, column=1, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)
58         self.load_data_button["command"] = self.get_data
59
60         # 設定訓練圖
61
62         self.training_data_figure = Figure(figsize=(3,3), dpi=100)
63         # 把繪製的圖形顯示到tkinter窗口上
64         self.training_data_canvas = FigureCanvasTkAgg(self.training_data_figure, self)
65         self.training_data_canvas.draw()
66         self.training_data_canvas.get_tk_widget().grid(row=4, column=1, columnspan=3)
67
68         # 學習率=Learning_rate 訓練正確率=train_Accuracy 測試正確率test_Accuracy
69         # 結果文字輸出
70         self.training_num_label = tk.Label(self)
71         self.training_num_label["text"] = "實際訓練次數(Epoch)"
72         self.training_num_label.grid(row=5, column=0, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)
73
74         self.training_num_text_label = tk.Label(self)
75         self.training_num_text_label["text"] = ""
76         self.training_num_text_label.grid(row=5, column=1, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)
77
78         self.training_acc_label = tk.Label(self)
79         self.training_acc_label["text"] = "訓練準確率(%)"
80         self.training_acc_label.grid(row=6, column=0, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)
81
82         self.training_acc_text_label = tk.Label(self)
83         self.training_acc_text_label["text"] = ""
84         self.training_acc_text_label.grid(row=6, column=1, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)
85
86         self.testing_acc_label = tk.Label(self)
87         self.testing_acc_label["text"] = "測試準確率(%)"
88         self.testing_acc_label.grid(row=7, column=0, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)
89
90         self.testing_acc_text_label = tk.Label(self)
91         self.testing_acc_text_label["text"] = ""
92         self.testing_acc_text_label.grid(row=7, column=1, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)
93
94         self.r_w_label = tk.Label(self)
95         self.r_w_label["text"] = "初始隨機連結值 w1 w2 bias"
96         self.r_w_label.grid(row=8, column=0, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)
97
98         self.r_w_label_text_label = tk.Label(self)
99         self.r_w_label_text_label["text"] = ""
100         self.r_w_label_text_label.grid(row=8, column=1, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)
101
102         self.w_label = tk.Label(self)
103         self.w_label["text"] = "連結值 w1 w2 bias"
104         self.w_label.grid(row=9, column=0, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)
105
106         self.w_label_text_label = tk.Label(self)
107         self.w_label_text_label["text"] = ""
108         self.w_label_text_label.grid(row=9, column=1, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)

```

1. 初始呼叫畫界面的函式- drawGUI

2. 使用tkinter設定介面標籤、變數、按鈕、文字、各自顯示之位置等

3. 按下按鈕會呼叫get_data 函式去選取檔案等

```

157 self.training_data_canvas.draw()
158
159 def get_data(self):
160     filename = askopenfilename()
161     X=[]
162     with open(filename,'r') as f :
163         #讀資料
164         for line in f :
165             X.append(list(map(float, line.split(' '))))
166
167     ##接收輸入學習率
168     learning_rate = self.learning_rate.get()
169     epoch = self.epoch.get()
170
171     ##開始訓練
172     print("*****開始訓練*****")
173     perceptron=Perceptron(X,epoch,learning_rate)
174     perceptron.set_data()
175
176     self.r_w_label_text_label["text"] =perceptron.P_w
177
178     perceptron.Perceptron_Learning()
179     training_data_canvas.draw()
180     print("*****")
181     print("training_data_canvas.draw()")
182
183     self.training_data_canvas.draw()
184     self.training_data_canvas.draw()
185     self.learning_rate.get()
186     #self.learning_rate.get()
187
188     testing_data_canvas.draw()
189     print("testing_data_canvas.draw()")
190
191     self.testing_data_canvas.draw()
192     self.testing_data_canvas.draw()
193     self.testing_data_canvas.draw()
194     self.testing_data_canvas.draw()
195     self.testing_data_canvas.draw()
196
197     window = tk.Tk()
198     app = Application(window)
199     window.mainloop()
200
201     # In[ ]:
202
203     # In[ ]:
204
205     # In[ ]:
206
207     # In[ ]:
208
209     # In[ ]:
210
211     # In[ ]:
212
213     # In[ ]:

```

4. 讀檔案 讀取到空白就切片 分開資料，並加到X串列中

5. 讀取使用者輸入之學習率及收斂條件

6. 呼叫Perceptron類別，將X串列及學習率及收斂條件傳入

7. 呼叫Perceptron類別之set_data函式，做資料前置處理

```

21 class Perceptron():
22     def __init__(self,dataset,epoch,learning_rate):
23         self.X=dataset
24         self.bias=-1
25         self.random_w = np.array([random.random(),random.random(),self.bias])#w初始值(0,1)
26         self.P_w = self.random_w
27         self.learning_rate = learning_rate
28         self.N = epoch
29         self.train_X=[]
30         self.test_X=[]
31         self.train_Y=[]
32         self.test_Y=[]
33         self.train_d=[]#期望輸出
34         self.test_d=[]#期望輸出
35         self.train_m=0
36         self.test_m=0
37         self.train_Accuracy=0.0
38         self.test_Accuracy=0.0
39         self.TrainNum=0
40         self.Adapted_train_Y=[]
41
42     def set_data(self):
43         #打亂資料
44         self.X=np.random.permutation(self.X) #print("打亂後資料\n",X) #<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
45         self.X=np.array(self.X)
46         #計算輸入檔案之數量 維度 row,col
47         m,n=np.shape(self.X)
48         n=n-1#去掉最後一筆是期望輸出
49         print("所有資料數和維度",m,n)
50
51         # 檢查是否二類問題
52         if(n>2):
53             print("非二類問題")
54             tk.messagebox.showinfo("非二類問題","非二類問題")
55             return
56
57         #訓練資料和期望輸出的切割
58         temp_X=np.array_split(self.X,n,axis=1)#將最後一筆期望輸出切出
59         temp_d=temp_X[1]
60         temp_X=temp_X[0]
61
62         x0=-(np.ones(m))#X運算時需減掉閾值 用x0=-1來運算
63         #將x0加在資料最後一筆
64         temp_X=np.column_stack((temp_X,x0))#記得 加在最後一筆 跟課本是加在第0筆
65         #print(temp_X)
66
67         #切割訓練與測試資料
68         self.train_m=round((m/3)*2) #訓練資料數2/3
69         self.test_m=m-self.train_m #測試資料1/3 #print(train_m,test_m)
70         self.train_X=temp_X[:self.train_m]
71         self.test_X=temp_X[self.train_m:]
72         #print("訓練資料=",train_X,"測試資料",test_X)
73
74         #切割訓練與測試預期輸出
75         self.train_d=temp_d[:self.train_m]
76         self.test_d=temp_d[self.train_m:]
77         train_temp = []
78         test_temp = []
79         for i in self.train_d:
80             for j in i:
81                 train_temp.append(j)
82
83         for x in self.test_d:
84             for u in x:
85                 test_temp.append(u)
86
87         self.train_d=np.array(train_temp)
88         self.test_d=np.array(test_temp)
89         print("訓練預期輸出=",self.train_d,"測試預期輸出=",self.test_d)
90         self.train_Y=np.zeros(int(self.train_m)) #實際輸出 預設0 #print(train_Y)
91         self.test_Y=np.zeros(int(self.test_m))
92         #print("train_Y=",train_Y,"test_Y=",test_Y)
93
94         # Label非0/1組合 改變Label-> 0~1
95         if (0 not in self.train_d) or (1 not in self.train_d):
96             for i in range(int(self.train_m)):
97                 self.train_d[i]=self.train_d[i]*2
98         if (0 not in self.test_d) or (1 not in self.test_d):
99             for i in range(int(self.test_m)):
100                 self.test_d[i]=self.test_d[i]*2
101         print("***修改0/1後***訓練預期輸出=",self.train_d,"測試預期輸出=",self.test_d)
102
103     def sgn(self,y):
104         if y > 0:
105             return 1

```

8. set_data函式: 打亂資料 改為矩陣 計算維度及資料筆數

9. 切出期望輸出 加入x0= -1

10. 訓練資料分2/3 測試資料1/3

11. 將預期輸出改為0/1

12. 前置資料處理完成後，呼叫Perceptron類別之Percetron_Learning函式開始訓練

14. 訓練完呼叫Accuracy函式計算訓練辨識率

13. Percetron_Learning函式: 單層感知機訓練
(若判斷所有資料皆和預期輸出相同則提早訓練結束)

15. Accuracy函式: 用新鍵結值計算訓練辨識率傳回

```
175 self.r_w_label_text_label["text"] =percep.P_w
176
177 percep.Percetron_Learning()
178 training_acc=percep.Accuracy(percep.train_X,percep.train_Y,percep.train_d,percep.train_m,percep.P_w)
179 print("*****訓練結束 計算辨識率*****")
180 print("train_Accuracy=",training_acc)
181
182 self.training_num_text_label["text"] = percep.TrainNum
183 self.training_acc_text_label["text"] = training_acc
184 self.w_label_text_label["text"] =percep.P_w
185
186 #self.weight_text.delete(1.0, END)
187
188 testing_acc=percep.Accuracy(percep.test_X,percep.test_Y,percep.test_d,percep.test_m,percep.P_w)
189 print("test_Accuracy=",testing_acc)
190
191 self.testing_acc_text_label["text"] = testing_acc
192
193 self.testing_num_text_label["text"] = percep.TrainNum
194
195 self.Draw_training_figure()
196
197 return 0
198
199 window = tk.Tk()
200 app = Application(window)
201 window.mainloop()
202
203 ---
```

```
def Percetron_Learning(self):
    #訓練資料
    #P_w=np.array([0,1,-1])#w初始值(0,1,-1) 閾值視為0.5 (threshold)
    self.TrainNum=0
    AllCorrect=False
    print("閾值,收斂條件,學習率=",self.P_w,self.N,self.learning_rate)
    for n in range(self.N):
        if(AllCorrect==False):
            for i in range(int(self.train_m)):
                print("第%d次的第%d次訓練, 值為"%(n+1,i+1),self.train_X[i,:])
                print("w與x取內積值=",self.P_w.dot(self.train_X[i,:]))
                self.train_Y[i]=self.sgn(self.P_w.dot(self.train_X[i,:])) # y=sign((w·X))
                print("經過活化函數後w·x 的值",self.train_Y[i])
                print("y[i]=",self.train_Y[i],"d[i]=",self.train_d[i])#測
                print("w=",self.P_w)
                if(self.train_Y[i]!=self.train_d[i]):
                    if(self.train_Y[i]<self.train_d[i]):
                        self.P_w=self.P_w+self.learning_rate*self.train_X[i,:] #+或-學習率判斷,由乘上期望輸出的正負號即可知
                    else:
                        self.P_w=self.P_w-self.learning_rate*self.train_X[i,:] #+或-學習率判斷,由乘上期望輸出的正負號即可知
                    #w_record.append(P_w.copy())
                    self.TrainNum+=1
                    print("w第"+str(self.TrainNum)+"次修正=",self.P_w)
                    continue
                if np.all(self.train_Y==self.train_d):
                    print("提前修正!")
                    AllCorrect=True
                    break
            print("w最終為",self.P_w)
    print("w最終為",self.P_w)

def Accuracy(self,A_X,A_Y,A_d,m,final_w):
    print("****計算辨識率****")
    Error=0
    for i in range(int(m)):
        print("第%d筆資料="(i+1),A_X[i,:])
        print("w與x取內積值=",final_w.dot(A_X[i,:]))
        A_y[i]=self.sgn((final_w.dot(A_X[i,:]))) # y=sign((w·X))
        print("經過活化函數後w·x 的值",A_y[i])
        #print("y[i]=",A_y[i],"d[i]=",A_d[i])#測
        if(A_y[i]!=A_d[i]):
            Error+=1
    Accuracy=((m-Error))*100/m
    print("Error=",Error,"M=",m,"Accuracy=",Accuracy)
    print(Accuracy)
    return Accuracy
```

```

175
176         self.r_w_label_text_label["text"] = percep.P_w
177
178         percep.Percetron_Learning()
179         training_acc = percep.Accuracy(percep.train_X, percep.train_Y, percep.train_d, percep.train_m, percep.P_w)
180         print("*****訓練結束 計算辨識率*****")
181         print("train_Accuracy=", training_acc)
182
183         self.training_num_text_label["text"] = percep.TrainNum
184         self.training_acc_text_label["text"] = training_acc
185         self.w_label_text_label["text"] = percep.P_w
186
187         #self.weight_text.delete(1.0, END)
188
189         testing_acc = percep.Accuracy(percep.test_X, percep.test_Y, percep.test_d, percep.test_m, percep.P_w)
190         print("Test_Accuracy=", testing_acc)
191
192
193         self.testing_acc_text_label["text"] = testing_acc
194
195         self.Draw_training_figure(percep.train_X, percep.test_X, percep.train_Y, percep.P_w, percep.train_m, percep.test_m)
196
197     window = tk.Tk()

```

16. 傳回訓練變數資料給顯示介面

17. Testing Data 計算測試辨識率並傳回顯示介面

18. 呼叫Draw_training_figure函式 畫出訓練圖

Jupyter nnHw1_main.py 上星期二 15:42

```

File Edit View Language
100 self.r_w_label_text_label.delete(1.0, column=1, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)
101
102 self.w_label = tk.Label(self)
103 self.w_label["text"] = "鍵結值 w1 w2 bias"
104 self.w_label.grid(row=9, column=0, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)
105
106 self.w_label_text_label = tk.Label(self)
107 self.w_label_text_label["text"] = ""
108 self.w_label_text_label.grid(row=9, column=1, sticky=tk.N+tk.W)
109
110 def Draw_training_figure(self, training_dataset, testing_dataset, Adapted_train_m):
111     # 清空畫面
112     self.training_data_figure.clf()
113     self.training_data_figure.a = self.training_data_figure.add_subplot(111)
114
115     # 產生訓練資料並分成兩類
116     X_0 = []
117     Y_0 = []
118     X_1 = []
119     Y_1 = []
120     for i in range(int(train_m)):
121         if Adapted_train_Y[i] == 0:
122             X_0.append(training_dataset[i][0])
123             Y_0.append(training_dataset[i][1])
124         else:
125             X_1.append(training_dataset[i][0])
126             Y_1.append(training_dataset[i][1])
127     # draw 全部資料集兩類分類資料的點位
128     self.training_data_figure.a.plot(X_0, Y_0, 'co')
129     self.training_data_figure.a.plot(X_1, Y_1, 'bo')
130
131     # 產生測試資料
132     X_test = []
133     Y_test = []
134     for i in range(int(test_m)):
135         X_test.append(testing_dataset[i][0])
136         Y_test.append(testing_dataset[i][1])
137
138     # draw 測試資料
139     self.training_data_figure.a.plot(X_test, Y_test, 'y+')
140
141     # 保存全部資料集的畫布範圍
142     xmin = self.training_data_figure.a.get_xlim()[0]
143     xmax = self.training_data_figure.a.get_xlim()[1]
144     ymin = self.training_data_figure.a.get_ylim()[0]
145     ymax = self.training_data_figure.a.get_ylim()[1]
146
147     # 畫切割線w
148     x1 = np.arange(xmin-2, xmax+2, 0.01)
149     x2 = -(final_w[0]*x1-final_w[2])/final_w[1]
150     line, = self.training_data_figure.a.plot(x1, x2, '-r', label='graph')
151
152     # 畫布範圍
153     self.training_data_figure.a.set_xlim(xmin-2, xmax+2, 0.01)
154     self.training_data_figure.a.set_ylim(ymin-2, ymax+2, 0.01)
155
156     self.training_data_figure.a.set_title('Traing Data')
157     self.training_data_canvas.draw()
158
159 def get_data(self):
160     filename = askopenfilename()
161     X = []
162     with open(filename, 'r') as f:

```

19. 資料分類顯示 訓練資料(不同顏色) 測試資料(不同符號)

20. 依據訓練最後鍵結值計算方程式畫分線

21. 修正顯示範圍

C. 實驗結果分析及討論<鍵結值、訓練次數、學習率、訓練正確率.....(詳如圖)>

1. perceptron1

Log 視窗首先顯示資料維度、預期輸出、修改為 0/1 後的預期輸出、鍵結值(log 寫錯不是閾值)、收斂條件、學習率，便開始根據收斂條件 N 做 N 回訓練，每回的第 i 次訓練代表當次的第 i 筆資料。

其中，訓練將 x 資料與鍵結值 w 取內積，再呼叫 $\text{sgn}()$ 函式使其依據正負成為 1 或 0，再與已經過修正為 0/1 知預期輸出做比對，相同則維持鍵結值，不同則更正鍵結值，小於則加上學習率乘以該筆 x，反之則為加。

```
if(self.train_Y[i]!=self.train_d[i]):  
    if(self.train_Y[i]<self.train_d[i]):  
        self.P_w=self.P_w+self.learning_rate*self.train_X[i,:]  
    else:  
        self.P_w=self.P_w-self.learning_rate*self.train_X[i,:]
```

當訓練資料全符合預期輸出或者已到達收斂條件，則訓練停止。以最後的鍵結值去計算訓練辨識率與測試辨識率。

最後將資料及圖示顯示於視窗中。

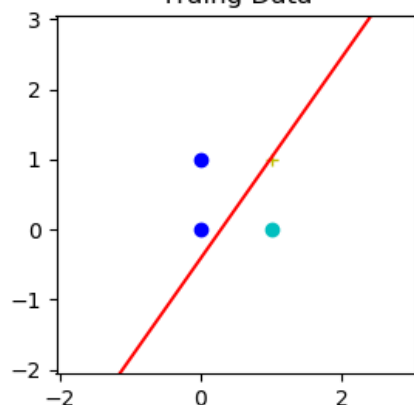
```
C:\Users\Irene\Documents\碩一上修課\NN\HW\HW1-simplePerceptron\hw1\dist\nnHw1_main.exe
Warning:
c:\users\irene\anaconda3\envs\py37\lib\site-packages\PyInstaller\loader\pyimod03_importers.py:627: MatplotlibDeprecation
The MATPLOTLIBDATA environment variable was deprecated in Matplotlib 3.1 and will be removed in 3.3.
  exec(bytecode, module.__dict__)
Exception in Tkinter callback
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "tkinter\__init__.py", line 1705, in __call__
  File "nnHw1_main.py", line 162, in get_data
FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: ''
****開始訓練****
所有資料數和維度 4 2
訓練預期輸出= [1. 1. 0.] 測試預期輸出= [0.]
***修改0/1後***訓練預期輸出= [1. 1. 0.] 測試預期輸出= [0.]
閾值,收斂條件,學習率= [ 0.10365193  0.48672933 -1. ] 20 0.8
第1回的第1次訓練, 值為 [ 0. 1. -1.]
w與x取內積值= 1.4867293335004625
經活化函數後w · x 的值 1.0
y[i]= 1.0 d[i]= 1.0
W= [ 0.10365193  0.48672933 -1. ]
第1回的第2次訓練, 值為 [ 0. 0. -1.]
w與x取內積值= 1.0
經活化函數後w · x 的值 1.0
y[i]= 1.0 d[i]= 1.0
W= [ 0.10365193  0.48672933 -1. ]
第1回的第3次訓練, 值為 [ 1. 0. -1.]
w與x取內積值= 1.103651933679596
經活化函數後w · x 的值 1.0
y[i]= 1.0 d[i]= 0.0
W= [ 0.10365193  0.48672933 -1. ]
W第1次修正= [-0.69634807  0.48672933 -0.2 ]
```

```
C:\Users\Irene\Documents\碩一上修課\NN\HW\HW1-simple
y[i]= 1.0 d[i]= 1.0
W= [-0.69634807  0.48672933 -0.2 ]
第20回的第3次訓練, 值為 [ 1. 0. -1.]
w與x取內積值= -0.49634806632040407
經活化函數後w · x 的值 0.0
y[i]= 0.0 d[i]= 0.0
W= [-0.69634807  0.48672933 -0.2 ]
w最終為 [-0.69634807  0.48672933 -0.2 ]
***計算辨識率***
第1筆資料= [ 0. 1. -1.]
w與x取內積值= 0.6867293335004625
經活化函數後w · x 的值 1.0
第2筆資料= [ 0. 0. -1.]
w與x取內積值= 0.19999999999999996
經活化函數後w · x 的值 1.0
第3筆資料= [ 1. 0. -1.]
w與x取內積值= -0.49634806632040407
經活化函數後w · x 的值 0.0
Error= 0 M= 3 Accuracy= 100.0
100.0
****訓練結束 計算辨識率****
train_Accuracy= 100.0
***計算辨識率***
第1筆資料= [ 1. 1. -1.]
w與x取內積值= -0.009618732819941522
經活化函數後w · x 的值 0.0
Error= 0 M= 1 Accuracy= 100.0
100.0
test_Accuracy= 100.0
```

tk

輸入學習率 0.8
輸入收斂條件 20
載入資料集進行訓練測試 選取檔案

Training Data

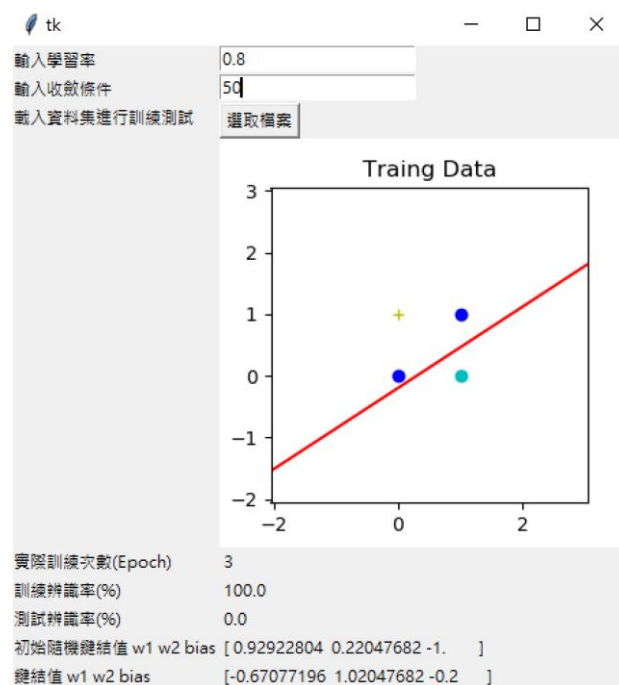


實際訓練次數(Epoch) 1
訓練辨識率(%) 100.0
測試辨識率(%) 100.0
初始隨機鍵結值 w1 w2 bias [0.10365193 0.48672933 -1.]
鍵結值 w1 w2 bias [-0.69634807 0.48672933 -0.2]

※其後資料將省略 Log 視窗，僅呈現結果圖式式窗。

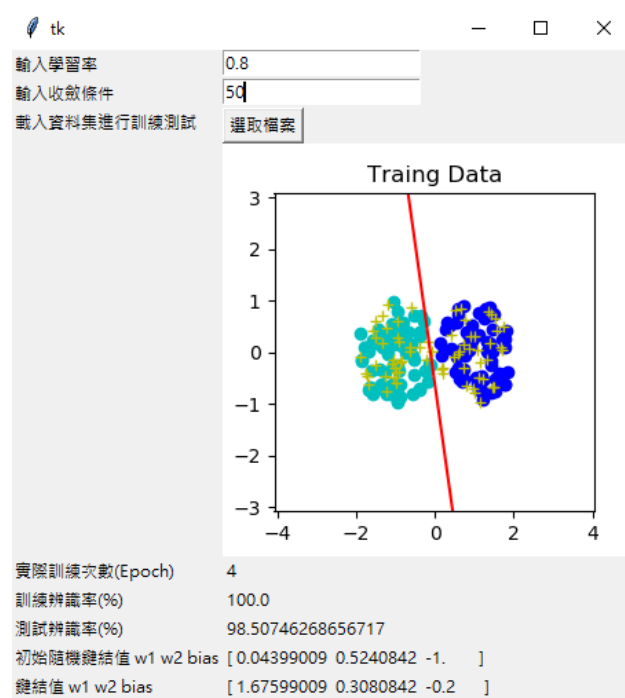
2. perceptron2

測試辨識率因資料太少(4 筆的 1/3，僅 1 筆)，而剛好預估錯誤為 0

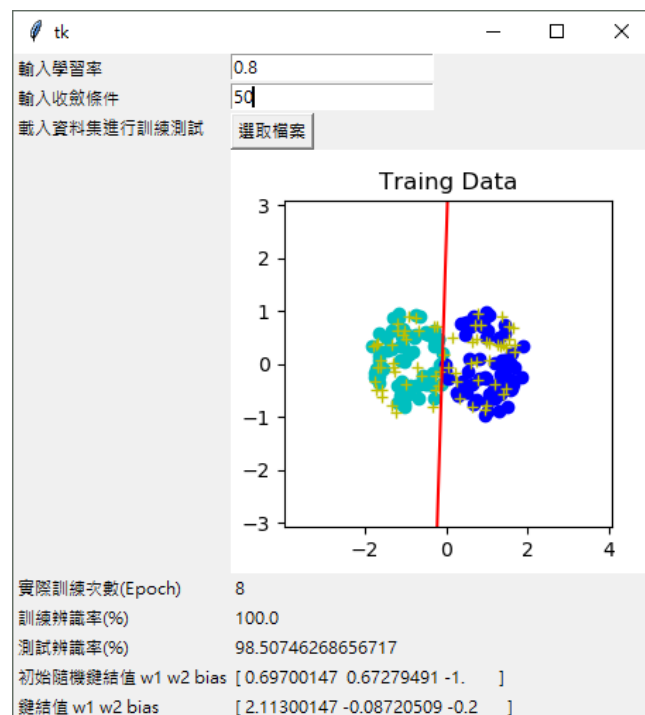


3. 2CloseS

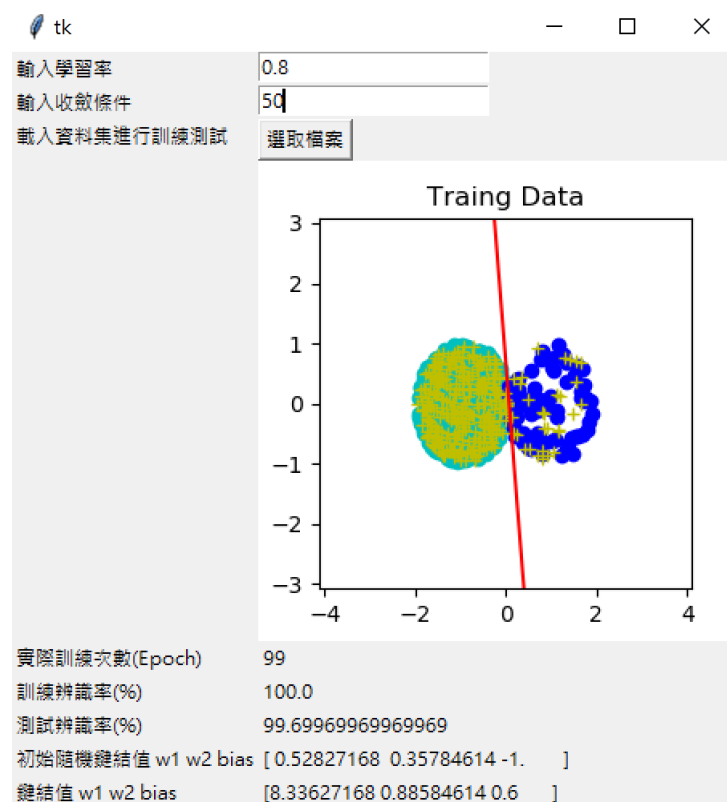
資料單純分群，訓練效果及測試辨識率結不錯，近乎 100%



4. 2CloseS2

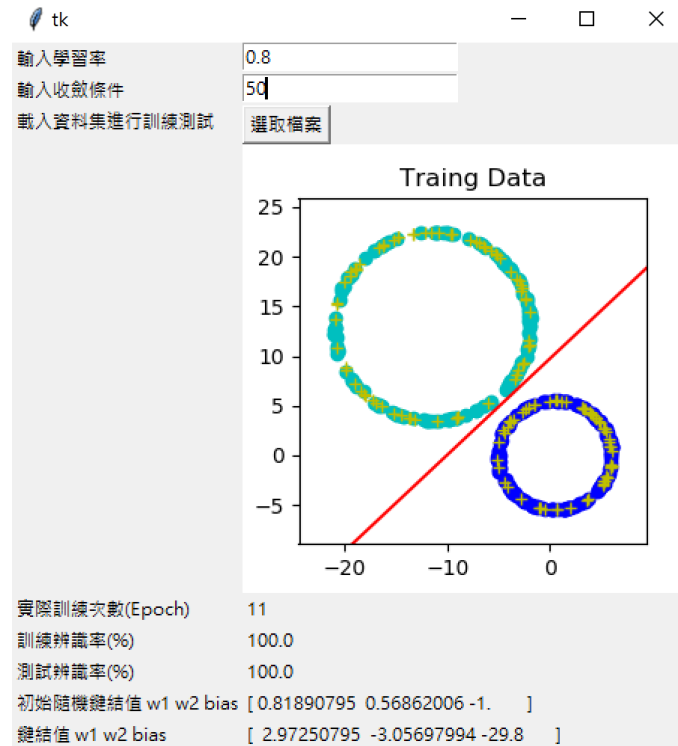


5. 2CloseS3



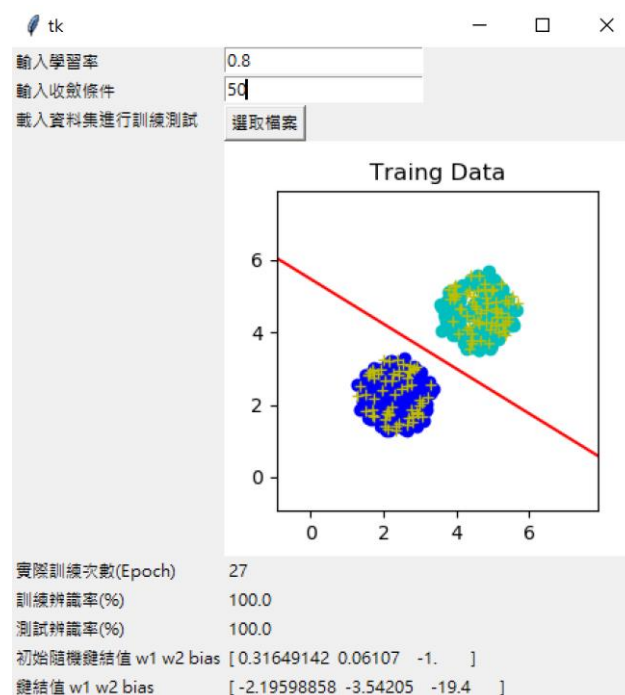
6. 2cring

由圖可見同樣為單純分 2 群資料，因此訓練效果及測試辨識率結皆能達到 100%

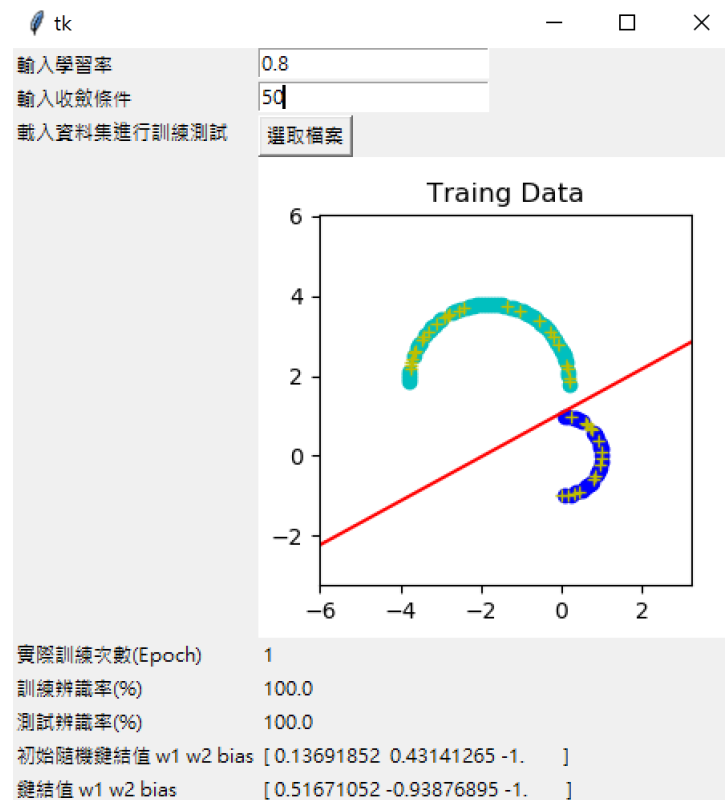


7. 2CS

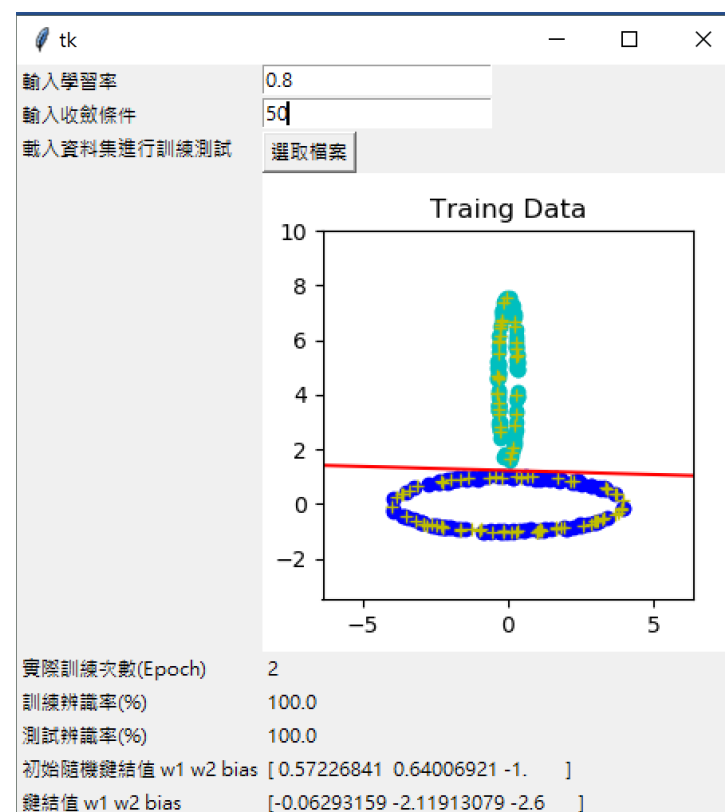
由圖可顯著見其分 2 群，因此訓練效果及測試辨識率結皆能達到 100%



8. 2Hcircle1

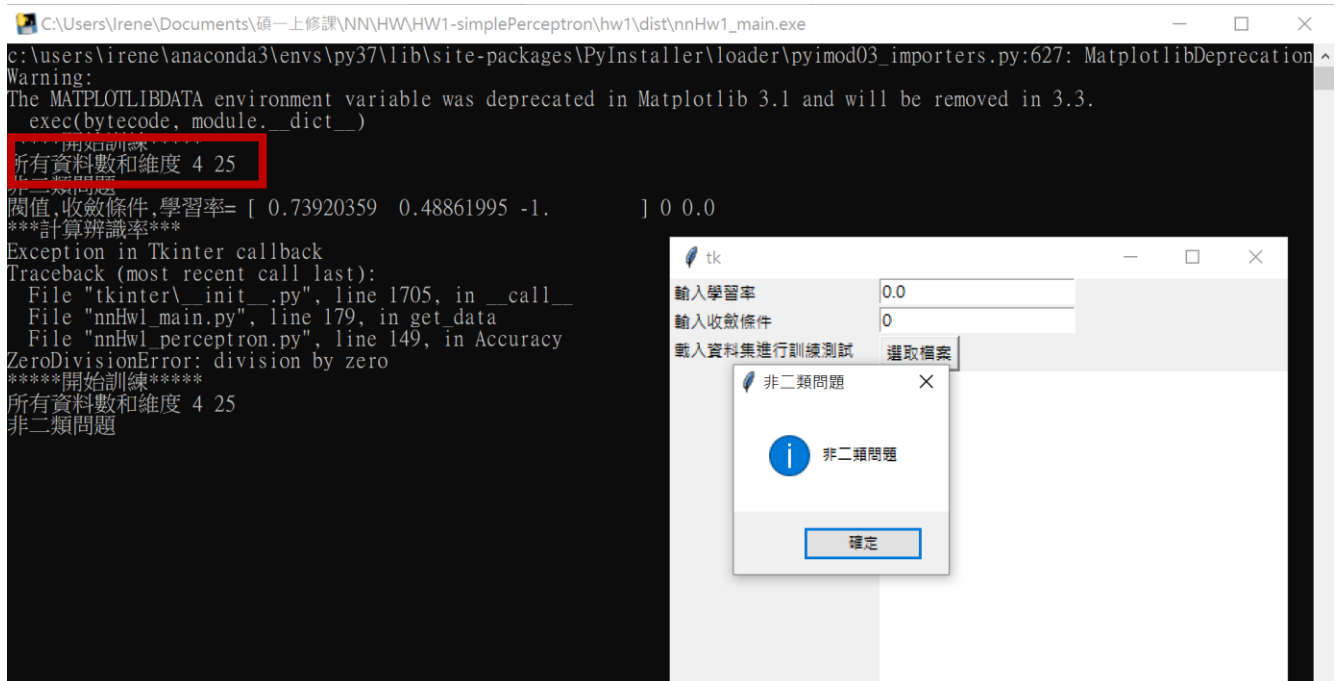


9. 2ring



10. Number

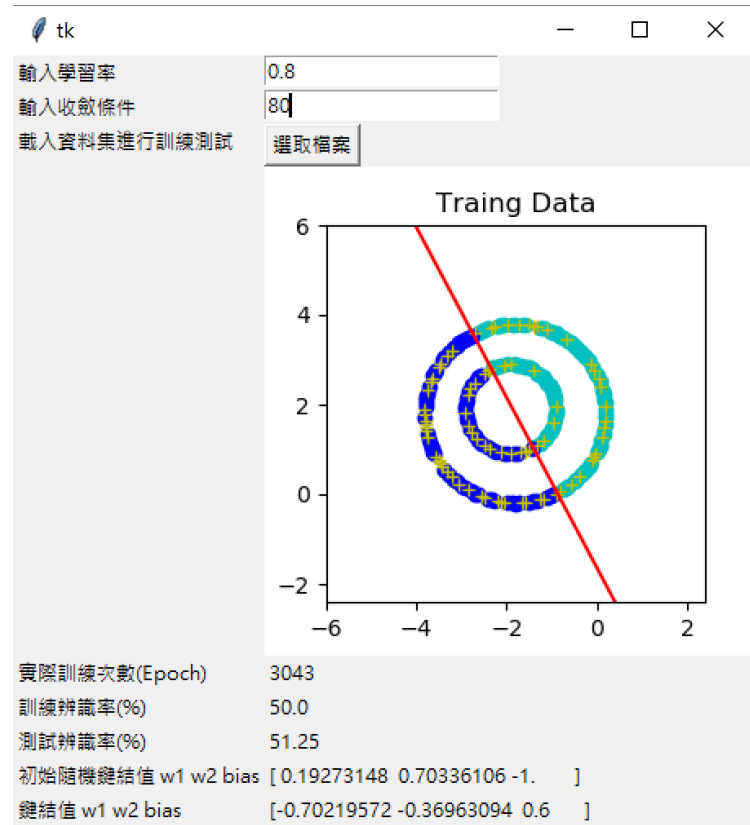
資料維度過高(25)，非二類資料，難於單層感知機做訓練。



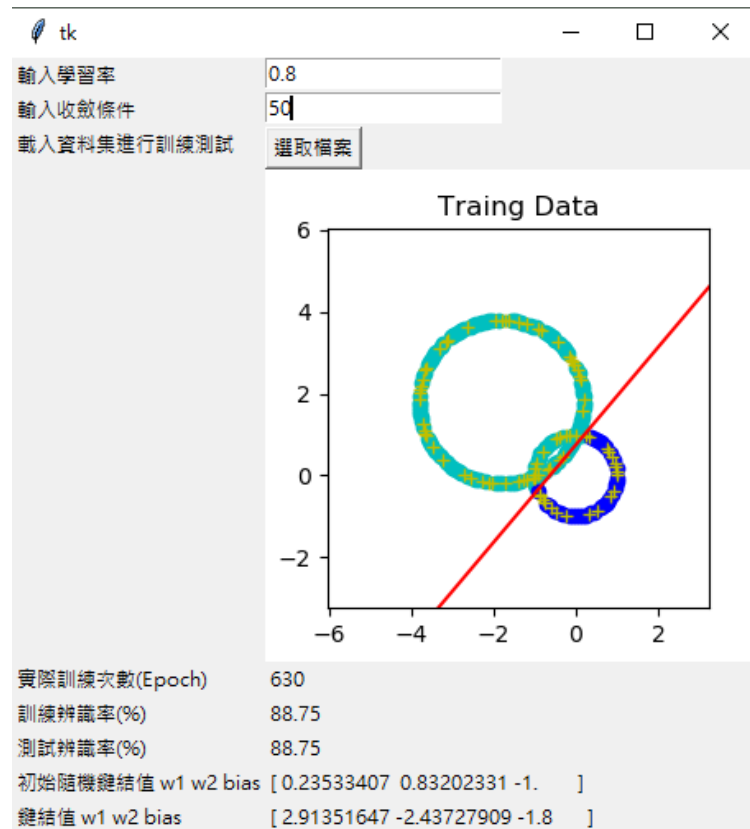
11. 2Ccircle1

結果不甚理想，可能須多層感知機才能將其更好地分類。此外訓練次數顯示有錯誤，可能

程式有 bug，會再做修正。



12. 2Circle1



13. 2Circle2

