**MLA0313-DEEP LEARNING FOR COMPLEX DATA HANDLING**

**NAME: SAI HRUTHIK.P**

**REG NO: 192225040**

**EXPERIMENT:1(A)**

**AIM:** To demonstrate confusion matrix using python

**PROGRAM:**

**import numpy as np**

**from sklearn.metrics import confusion\_matrix**

**import seaborn as sns**

**import matplotlib.pyplot as plt**

**actual = np.array(**

**['Dog','Dog','Dog','Not Dog','Dog','Not Dog','Dog','Dog','Not Dog','Not Dog'])**

**predicted = np.array(**

**['Dog','Not Dog','Dog','Not Dog','Dog','Dog','Dog','Dog','Not Dog','Not Dog'])**

**cm = confusion\_matrix(actual, predicted)**

**cmap = sns.color\_palette("coolwarm", as\_cmap=True)**

**sns.heatmap(cm,**

**annot=True,**

**fmt='g',**

**cmap=cmap,**

**xticklabels=['Dog','Not Dog'],**

**yticklabels=['Dog','Not Dog'])**

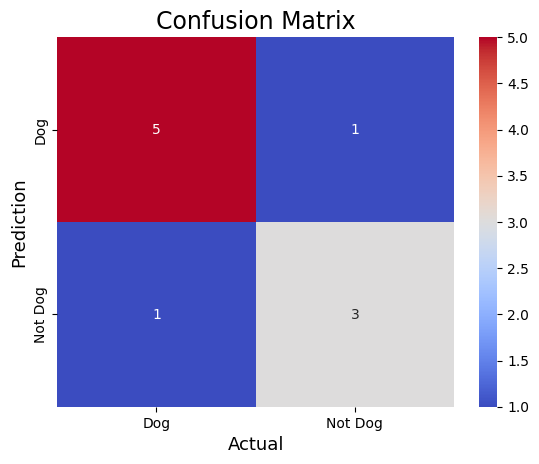
**plt.ylabel('Prediction', fontsize=13)**

**plt.xlabel('Actual', fontsize=13)**

**plt.title('Confusion Matrix', fontsize=17)**

**plt.show()**

**OUTPUT:**



**EXPERIMENT:1(B)**

**AIM:** To demonstrate 2 class confusion matrix using python

**PROGRAM:**

**from sklearn.datasets import load\_breast\_cancer**

**from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split**

**from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier**

**from sklearn.metrics import confusion\_matrix**

**import seaborn as sns**

**import matplotlib.pyplot as plt**

**from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score, precision\_score, recall\_score, f1\_score**

**X, y = load\_breast\_cancer(return\_X\_y=True)**

**X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(X, y, test\_size=0.25)**

**tree = DecisionTreeClassifier(random\_state=23)**

**tree.fit(X\_train, y\_train)**

**y\_pred = tree.predict(X\_test)**

**cm = confusion\_matrix(y\_test, y\_pred)**

**sns.heatmap(cm,**

**annot=True,**

**fmt='g',**

**cmap='Blues',**

**xticklabels=['malignant', 'benign'],**

**yticklabels=['malignant', 'benign'])**

**plt.ylabel('Prediction', fontsize=13)**

**plt.xlabel('Actual', fontsize=13)**

**plt.title('Confusion Matrix', fontsize=17)**

**plt.show()**

**accuracy = accuracy\_score(y\_test, y\_pred)**

**print("Accuracy :", accuracy)**

**precision = precision\_score(y\_test, y\_pred)**

**print("Precision :", precision)**

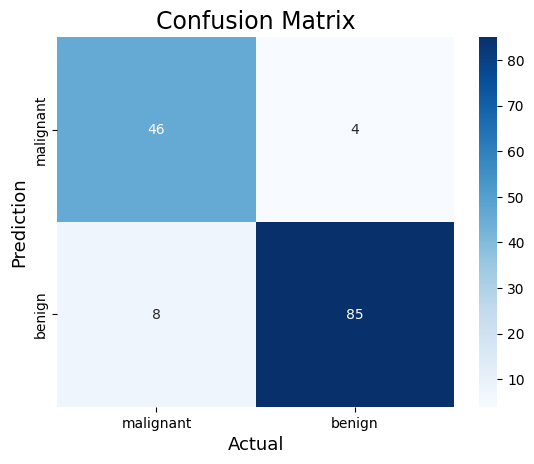
**recall = recall\_score(y\_test, y\_pred)**

**print("Recall :", recall)**

**F1\_score = f1\_score(y\_test, y\_pred)**

**print("F1-score :", F1\_score)**

**OUTPUT:**



**EXPERIMENT:2**

**AIM:** Verifying the performance of a multi class confusion matrix by using choosen database with phython code

**PROGRAM:**

#Import the necessary libraries

from sklearn.datasets import load\_digits

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

from sklearn.metrics import confusion\_matrix

import seaborn as sns

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score

# Load the digits dataset

X, y = load\_digits(return\_X\_y=True)

X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(X, y, test\_size=0.25)

# Train the model

clf = RandomForestClassifier(random\_state=23)

clf.fit(X\_train, y\_train)

# Prediction

y\_pred = clf.predict(X\_test)

# Compute the confusion matrix

cm = confusion\_matrix(y\_test, y\_pred)

# Plot the confusion matrix with a custom color map

sns.heatmap(cm,

annot=True,

fmt='g',

cmap='Purples') # Change color map here (e.g., 'Purples', 'Blues', 'Reds', etc.)

plt.ylabel('Prediction', fontsize=13)

plt.xlabel('Actual', fontsize=13)

plt.title('Confusion Matrix', fontsize=17)

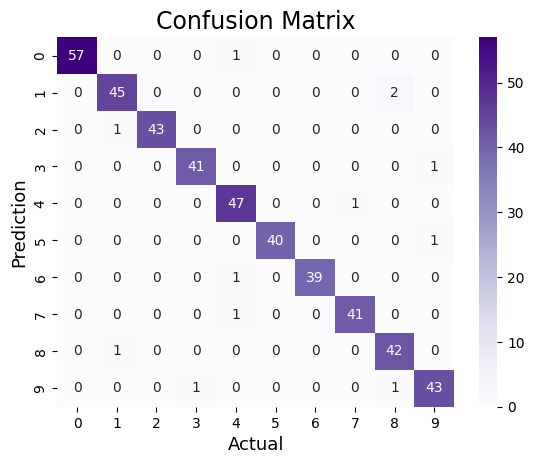
plt.show()

# Finding accuracy

accuracy = accuracy\_score(y\_test, y\_pred)

print("Accuracy :", accuracy)

**OUTPUT:**



**EXPERIMENT:3**

**AIM:** : Verifying the performance of a over fitting by using choosen database with python code

**PROGRAM:**

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline

from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures

from sklearn.linear\_model import LinearRegression

from sklearn.model\_selection import cross\_val\_score

def true\_fun(X):

return np.cos(1.5 \* np.pi \* X)

np.random.seed(0)

n\_samples = 30

degrees = [1, 4, 15]

X = np.sort(np.random.rand(n\_samples))

y = true\_fun(X) + np.random.randn(n\_samples) \* 0.1

plt.figure(figsize=(14, 5))

for i in range(len(degrees)):

ax = plt.subplot(1, len(degrees), i + 1)

plt.setp(ax, xticks=(), yticks=())

polynomial\_features = PolynomialFeatures(degree=degrees[i], include\_bias=False)

linear\_regression = LinearRegression()

pipeline = Pipeline(

[

("polynomial\_features", polynomial\_features),

("linear\_regression", linear\_regression),

]

)

pipeline.fit(X[:, np.newaxis], y)

# Evaluate the models using crossvalidation

scores = cross\_val\_score(

pipeline, X[:, np.newaxis], y, scoring="neg\_mean\_squared\_error", cv=10

)

X\_test = np.linspace(0, 1, 100)

plt.plot(X\_test, pipeline.predict(X\_test[:, np.newaxis]), label="Model")

plt.plot(X\_test, true\_fun(X\_test), label="True function")

plt.scatter(X, y, edgecolor="b", s=20, label="Samples")

plt.xlabel("x")

plt.ylabel("y")

plt.xlim((0, 1))

plt.ylim((-2, 2))

plt.legend(loc="best")

plt.title(

"Degree {}\nMSE = {:.2e}(+/- {:.2e})".format(

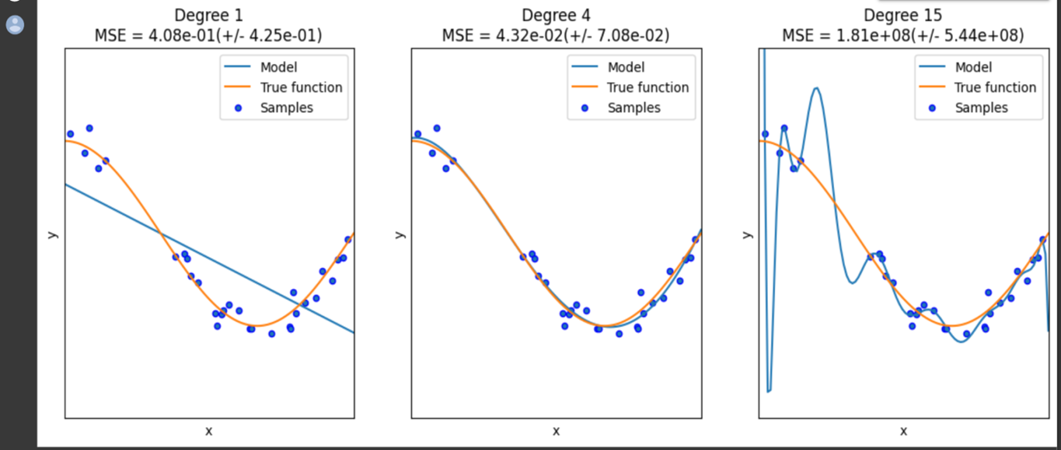
degrees[i], -scores.mean(), scores.std()

)

)

plt.show()

**OUTPUT:**



**EXPERIMENT:4**

**AIM:** To demonstrate the performance of a linear regression by using choosen database with python code

**PROGRAM: LINEAR REGRESSION**

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def estimate\_coef(x, y):

# number of observations/points

n = np.size(x)

# mean of x and y vector

m\_x = np.mean(x)

m\_y = np.mean(y)

# calculating cross-deviation and deviation about x

SS\_xy = np.sum(y\*x) - n\*m\_y\*m\_x

SS\_xx = np.sum(x\*x) - n\*m\_x\*m\_x

# calculating regression coefficients

b\_1 = SS\_xy / SS\_xx

b\_0 = m\_y - b\_1\*m\_x

return (b\_0, b\_1)

def plot\_regression\_line(x, y, b):

# plotting the actual points as scatter plot

plt.scatter(x, y, color = "r",

marker = "o", s = 30)

# predicted response vector

y\_pred = b[0] + b[1]\*x

# plotting the regression line

plt.plot(x, y\_pred, color = "b")

# putting labels

plt.xlabel('x')

plt.ylabel('y')

# function to show plot

plt.show()

def main():

# observations / data

x = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])

y = np.array([1, 3, 2, 5, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 12])

# estimating coefficients

b = estimate\_coef(x, y)

print("Estimated coefficients:\nb\_0 = {} \

\nb\_1 = {}".format(b[0], b[1]))

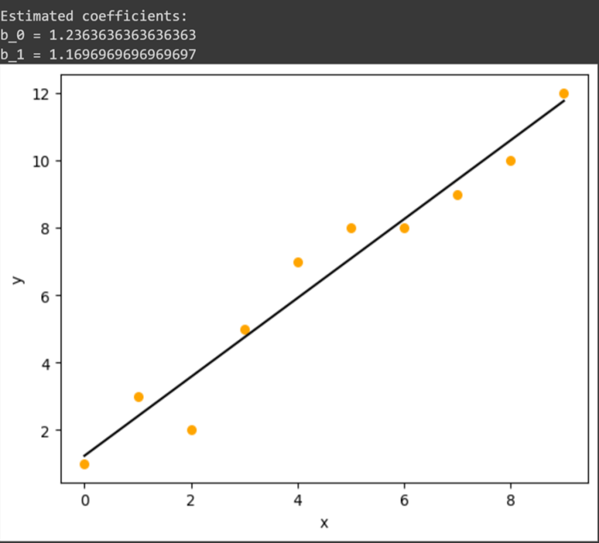
# plotting regression line

plot\_regression\_line(x, y, b)

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

main()

**OUTPUT:**

****

**EXPERIMENT:5**

**AIM:** : To demonstrate the performance of a logistic regression by using choosen database with python code.

**PROGRAM:**

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def sigmoid(z):

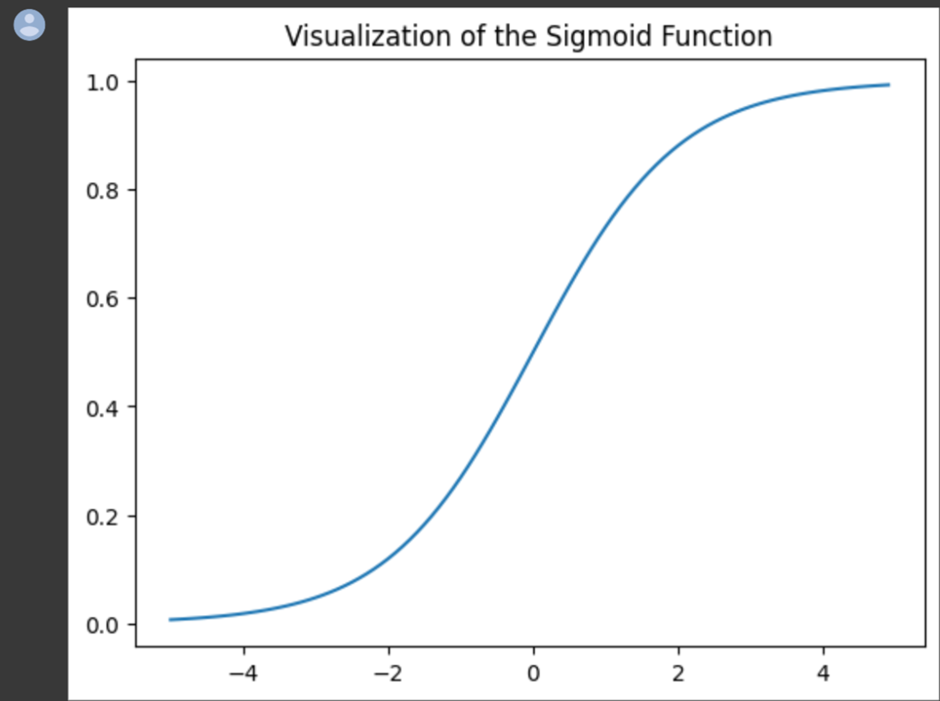
return 1 / (1 + np.exp( - z))

plt.plot(np.arange(-5, 5, 0.1), sigmoid(np.arange(-5, 5, 0.1)))

plt.title('Visualization of the Sigmoid Function')

plt.show()

**OUTPUT:**

****

**EXPERIMENT:6(a)KNN**

**AIM:** Finding accuracy value of iris data set using KNN algorithm

**PROGRAM:**

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

dataset = pd.read\_csv("/content/IRIS.csv")

"""

The breast cancer dataset has the following features: Sample code number, Clump Thickness, Uniformity of Cell Size,

Uniformity of Cell Shape, Marginal Adhesion, Single Epithelial Cell Size, Bare Nuclei, Bland Chromatin,

Normal Nucleoli, Mitosis, Class.

"""

X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values

y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values

dataset.shape

#splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split

X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(X, y, test\_size = 0.20, random\_state = 42)

#Feature Scaling

"""

Feature scaling is the process of converting the data into a given range.

In this case, the standard scalar technique is used.

"""

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

sc = StandardScaler()

X\_train = sc.fit\_transform(X\_train)

X\_test = sc.transform(X\_test)

#Training the K-Nearest Neighbors (K-NN) Classification model on the Training set

"""

Once the dataset is scaled, next, the K-Nearest Neighbors (K-NN) classifier algorithm is used to create a model.

The hyperparameters such as n\_neighbors, metric, and p are set to 5, Minkowski, and 2 respectively.

The remaining hyperparameters are set to default values.

"""

from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

classifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n\_neighbors = 5, metric = 'minkowski', p = 2)

classifier.fit(X\_train, y\_train)

"""

Display the results (confusion matrix and accuracy)

Here evaluation metrics such as confusion matrix and accuracy are used to evaluate the performance of the model built using a decision tree classifier.

"""

from sklearn.metrics import confusion\_matrix, accuracy\_score

y\_pred = classifier.predict(X\_test)

cm = confusion\_matrix(y\_test, y\_pred)

print(cm)

accuracy\_score(y\_test, y\_pred)

**OUTPUT:**

****

**EXPERIMENT:6(B)NAVIE**

**AIM: :** finding accuracy value of iris data set using NAVIE BAYES algorithm

**PROGRAM:**

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

#Importing the dataset

"""

Next, we import or read the dataset. Click here to download the breast cancer dataset used in this implementation.

After reading the dataset, divide the dataset into concepts and targets. Store the concepts into X and

targets into y.

"""

dataset = pd.read\_csv("/content/IRIS.csv ")

X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values

y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values

"""

Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set

Once the dataset is read into the memory, next, divide the dataset into two parts, training and

testing using the train\_test\_split function from sklearn.

The test\_size and random\_state attributes are set to 0.25 and 0 respectively.

You can change these attributes as per your requirements.

"""

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split

X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(X, y, test\_size = 0.25, random\_state = 0)

#Feature Scaling

"""

Feature scaling is the process of converting the data into a min-max range. In this case,

the standard scalar method is used.

"""

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

sc = StandardScaler()

X\_train = sc.fit\_transform(X\_train)

X\_test = sc.transform(X\_test)

"""

Training the Naive Bayes Classification model on the Training set

Once the dataset is scaled, next, the Naive Bayes classifier algorithm is used to create a model.

The GaussianNB function is imported from sklearn.naive\_bayes library. The hyperparameters such as kernel,

and random\_state to linear, and 0 respectively. The remaining hyperparameters of the support vector machine

algorithm are set to default values.

"""

from sklearn.naive\_bayes import GaussianNB

classifier = GaussianNB()

classifier.fit(X\_train, y\_train)

#Naive Bayes classifier model

GaussianNB(priors=None, var\_smoothing=1e-09)

#Display the results (confusion matrix and accuracy)

"""

Here evaluation metrics such as confusion matrix and accuracy are used to evaluate the performance of

the model built using a decision tree classifier.

"""

from sklearn.metrics import confusion\_matrix, accuracy\_score

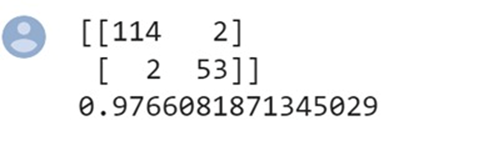
y\_pred = classifier.predict(X\_test)

cm = confusion\_matrix(y\_test, y\_pred)

print(cm)

accuracy\_score(y\_test, y\_pred)

**OUTPUT:**

****

**EXPERIMENT:6(C)LOGISTIC**

**AIM: :** finding accuracy value of iris data set using LOGISTIC REGRESSION algorithm

**PROGRAM:**

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

#"Importing the dataset

"""

After importing the necessary libraries, next, we import or read the dataset.

Click here to download the breast cancer dataset used in this implementation.

The breast cancer dataset has the following features:

Sample code number, Clump Thickness, Uniformity of Cell Size, Uniformity of Cell Shape, Marginal Adhesion,

Single Epithelial Cell Size, Bare Nuclei, Bland Chromatin, Normal Nucleoli, Mitosis, Class.

"""

# divide the dataset into concepts and targets. Store the concepts into X and targets into y.

dataset = pd.read\_csv("/content/IRIS.csv ")

X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values

y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values

#Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split

X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(X, y, test\_size = 0.30, random\_state = 2)

#Feature Scaling

"""

Feature scaling is the process of converting the data into a given range. In this case, the standard scalar technique is used.

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

"""

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

sc = StandardScaler()

X\_train = sc.fit\_transform(X\_train)

X\_test = sc.transform(X\_test)

"""

Training the Logistic Regression (LR) Classification model on the Training set

Once the dataset is scaled, next, the Logistic Regression (LR) classifier algorithm is used to create a model.

The hyperparameters such as random\_state to 0 respectively.

The remaining hyperparameters Logistic Regression (LR) are set to default values.

"""

from sklearn.linear\_model import LogisticRegression

classifier = LogisticRegression(random\_state = 0)

classifier.fit(X\_train, y\_train)

#Logistic Regression (LR) classifier model

LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class\_weight=None, dual=False, fit\_intercept=True,

intercept\_scaling=1, l1\_ratio=None, max\_iter=100,

multi\_class='warn', n\_jobs=None, penalty='l2',

random\_state=0, solver='warn', tol=0.0001, verbose=0,

warm\_start=False)

#Display the results (confusion matrix and accuracy)

"""

Here evaluation metrics such as confusion matrix and accuracy are used to evaluate the performance of the model

built using a decision tree classifier.

"""

from sklearn.metrics import confusion\_matrix, accuracy\_score

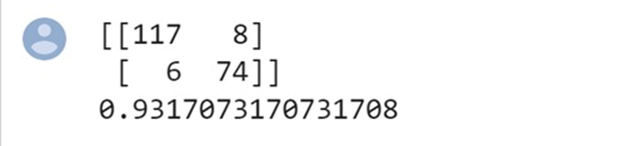
y\_pred = classifier.predict(X\_test)

cm = confusion\_matrix(y\_test, y\_pred)

print(cm)

accuracy\_score(y\_test, y\_pred)

**OUTPUT:**



**EXPERIMENT:6(D)DECISION**

**AIM: :** finding accuracy value of iris data set using DECISION TREE algorithm

**PROGRAM:**

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

# Importing the dataset

dataset = pd.read\_csv("/content/IRIS.csv ")

X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values

y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values

# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split

X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(X, y, test\_size = 0.25, random\_state = 8)

# Feature Scaling

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

sc = StandardScaler()

X\_train = sc.fit\_transform(X\_train)

X\_test = sc.transform(X\_test)

# Training the Decision Tree Classification model on the Training set

from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier

classifier = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion = 'entropy', random\_state = 5)

classifier.fit(X\_train, y\_train)

# Display the Decision Tree

from sklearn.tree import plot\_tree

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))

plot\_tree(classifier, filled=True, rounded=True, feature\_names=dataset.columns[:-1])

plt.show()

# Predicting the Test set results

y\_pred = classifier.predict(X\_test)

# Display the results (confusion matrix and accuracy)

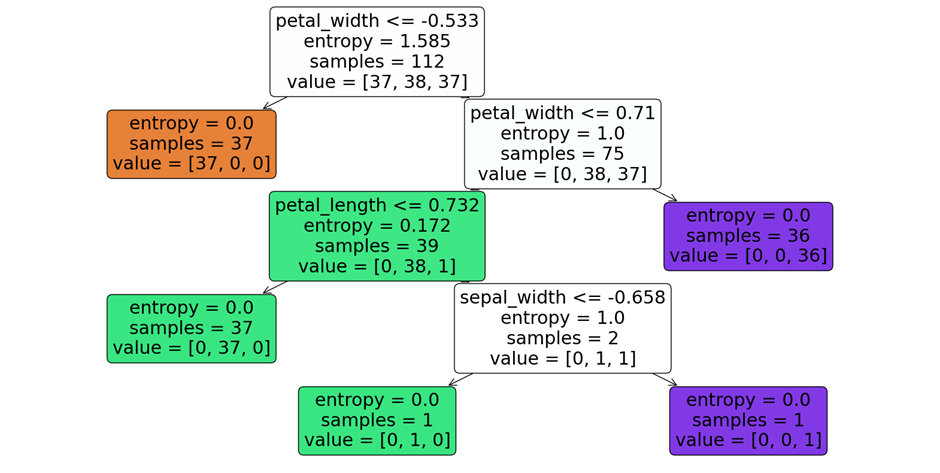
from sklearn.metrics import confusion\_matrix, accuracy\_score

cm = confusion\_matrix(y\_test, y\_pred)

print(cm)

accuracy\_score(y\_test, y\_pred)

**output:**



0.8947368421052632

[[13 0 0]

[ 0 11 1]

[ 0 3 10]]

**EXPERIMENT:6(E)SVM**

**AIM: :** finding accuracy value of iris data set using SVM algorithm

**PROGRAM:**

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

# Importing the dataset

dataset = pd.read\_csv("/content/IRIS.csv ")

X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values

y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values

# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split

X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(X, y, test\_size=0.25, random\_state=32)

# Feature Scaling

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

sc = StandardScaler()

X\_train = sc.fit\_transform(X\_train)

X\_test = sc.transform(X\_test)

# Training the SVM model on the Training set

from sklearn.svm import SVC

classifier = SVC(kernel='linear', random\_state=0)

classifier.fit(X\_train, y\_train)

# Predicting the Test set results

y\_pred = classifier.predict(X\_test)

# Evaluating the performance of the model using confusion matrix and accuracy

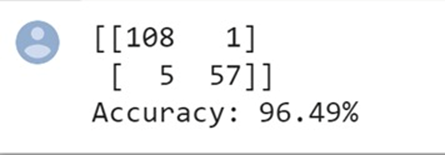
from sklearn.metrics import confusion\_matrix, accuracy\_score

cm = confusion\_matrix(y\_test, y\_pred)

print(cm)

print('Accuracy: {:.2f}%'.format(accuracy\_score(y\_test, y\_pred) \* 100))

**OUTPUT:**



**EXPERIMENT:6(F)RANDOM**

**AIM: :** finding accuracy value of iris data set using RANDOM FOREST algorithm

**PROGRAM:**

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

# Importing the dataset

dataset = pd.read\_csv("/content/IRIS.csv ")

X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values

y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values

# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split

X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(X, y, test\_size=0.25, random\_state=39)

# Feature Scaling

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

sc = StandardScaler()

X\_train = sc.fit\_transform(X\_train)

X\_test = sc.transform(X\_test)

# Training the Random Forest Classification model on the Training set

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

classifier = RandomForestClassifier(n\_estimators=100, random\_state=42)

classifier.fit(X\_train, y\_train)

# Predicting the Test set results

y\_pred = classifier.predict(X\_test)

# Making the Confusion Matrix

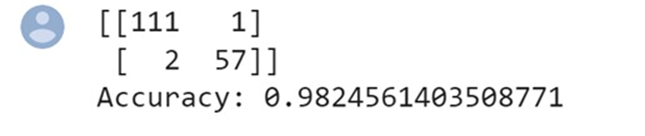
from sklearn.metrics import confusion\_matrix, accuracy\_score

cm = confusion\_matrix(y\_test, y\_pred)

print(cm)

print('Accuracy:', accuracy\_score(y\_test, y\_pred))

**OUTPUT:**

****

**EXPERIMENT:7(A)**

**AIM:** To demonstrate gradient descent using python(actual data)

**PROGRAM:**

# Importing Libraries

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def mean\_squared\_error(y\_true, y\_predicted):

# Calculating the loss or cost

cost = np.sum((y\_true-y\_predicted)\*\*2) / len(y\_true)

return cost

# Gradient Descent Function

# Here iterations, learning\_rate, stopping\_threshold

# are hyperparameters that can be tuned

def gradient\_descent(x, y, iterations = 1000, learning\_rate = 0.0001,

stopping\_threshold = 1e-6):

# Initializing weight, bias, learning rate and iterations

current\_weight = 0.1

current\_bias = 0.01

iterations = iterations

learning\_rate = learning\_rate

n = float(len(x))

costs = []

weights = []

previous\_cost = None

# Estimation of optimal parameters

for i in range(iterations):

# Making predictions

y\_predicted = (current\_weight \* x) + current\_bias

# Calculating the current cost

current\_cost = mean\_squared\_error(y, y\_predicted)

# If the change in cost is less than or equal to

# stopping\_threshold we stop the gradient descent

if previous\_cost and abs(previous\_cost-current\_cost)<=stopping\_threshold:

break

previous\_cost = current\_cost

costs.append(current\_cost)

weights.append(current\_weight)

# Calculating the gradients

weight\_derivative = -(2/n) \* sum(x \* (y-y\_predicted))

bias\_derivative = -(2/n) \* sum(y-y\_predicted)

# Updating weights and bias

current\_weight = current\_weight - (learning\_rate \* weight\_derivative)

current\_bias = current\_bias - (learning\_rate \* bias\_derivative)

# Printing the parameters for each 1000th iteration

print(f"Iteration {i+1}: Cost {current\_cost}, Weight \

{current\_weight}, Bias {current\_bias}")

# Visualizing the weights and cost at for all iterations

plt.figure(figsize = (8,6))

plt.plot(weights, costs)

plt.scatter(weights, costs, marker='o', color='red')

plt.title("Cost vs Weights")

plt.ylabel("Cost")

plt.xlabel("Weight")

plt.show()

return current\_weight, current\_bias

def main():

# Data

X = np.array([32.50234527, 53.42680403, 61.53035803, 47.47563963, 59.81320787,

55.14218841, 52.21179669, 39.29956669, 48.10504169, 52.55001444,

45.41973014, 54.35163488, 44.1640495 , 58.16847072, 56.72720806,

48.95588857, 44.68719623, 60.29732685, 45.61864377, 38.81681754])

Y = np.array([31.70700585, 68.77759598, 62.5623823 , 71.54663223, 87.23092513,

78.21151827, 79.64197305, 59.17148932, 75.3312423 , 71.30087989,

55.16567715, 82.47884676, 62.00892325, 75.39287043, 81.43619216,

60.72360244, 82.89250373, 97.37989686, 48.84715332, 56.87721319])

# Estimating weight and bias using gradient descent

estimated\_weight, estimated\_bias = gradient\_descent(X, Y, iterations=2000)

print(f"Estimated Weight: {estimated\_weight}\nEstimated Bias: {estimated\_bias}")

# Making predictions using estimated parameters

Y\_pred = estimated\_weight\*X + estimated\_bias

# Plotting the regression line

plt.figure(figsize = (8,6))

plt.scatter(X, Y, marker='o', color='red')

plt.plot([min(X), max(X)], [min(Y\_pred), max(Y\_pred)], color='blue',markerfacecolor='red',

markersize=10,linestyle='dashed')

plt.xlabel("X")

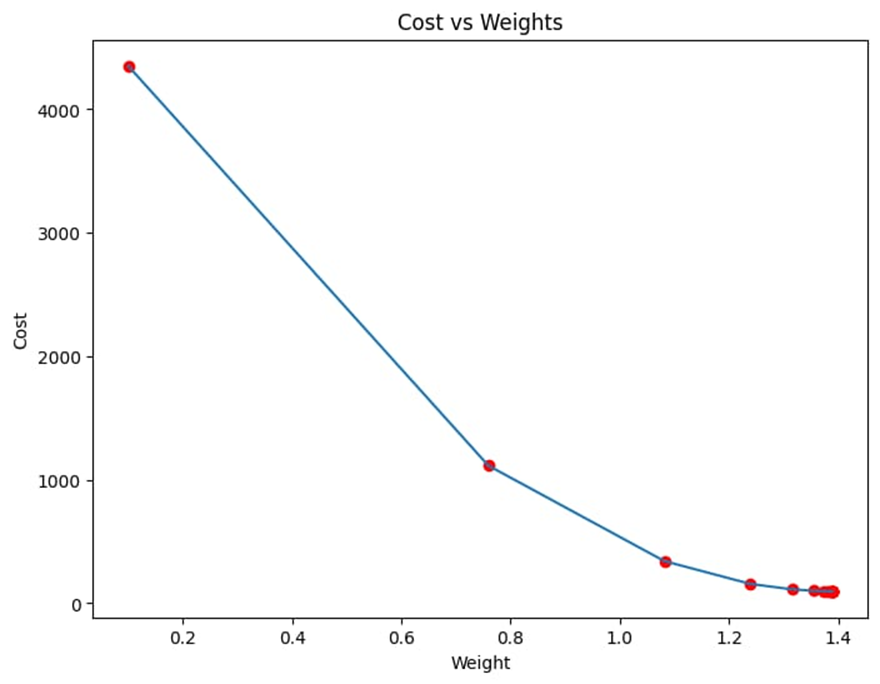
plt.ylabel("Y")

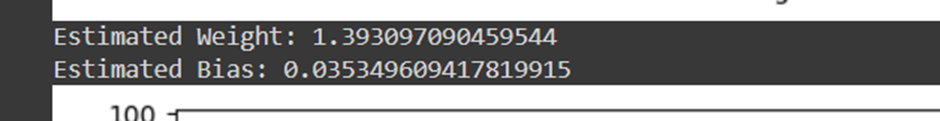
plt.show()

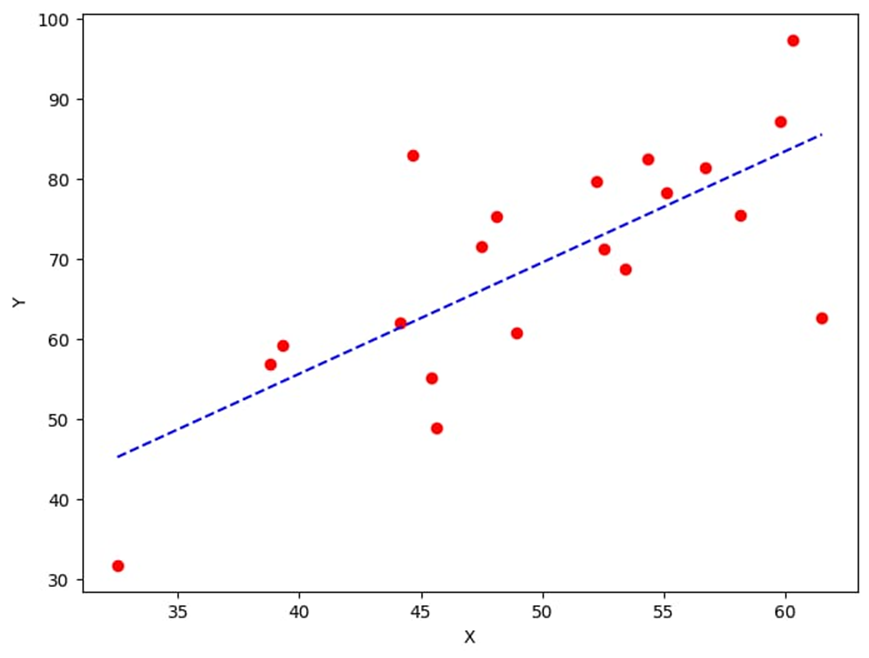
if \_\_name\_\_=="\_\_main\_\_":

main()

**output:**

****

****

****

**Experiment:7(b)**

**AIM:** To demonstrate gradient descent using python( modified data)

**PROGRAM:**

# Importing Libraries

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def mean\_squared\_error(y\_true, y\_predicted):

# Calculating the loss or cost

cost = np.sum((y\_true-y\_predicted)\*\*2) / len(y\_true)

return cost

# Gradient Descent Function

# Here iterations, learning\_rate, stopping\_threshold

# are hyperparameters that can be tuned

def gradient\_descent(x, y, iterations = 1000, learning\_rate = 0.0001,

stopping\_threshold = 1e-6):

# Initializing weight, bias, learning rate and iterations

current\_weight = 0.1

current\_bias = 0.01

iterations = iterations

learning\_rate = learning\_rate

n = float(len(x))

costs = []

weights = []

previous\_cost = None

# Estimation of optimal parameters

for i in range(iterations):

# Making predictions

y\_predicted = (current\_weight \* x) + current\_bias

# Calculating the current cost

current\_cost = mean\_squared\_error(y, y\_predicted)

# If the change in cost is less than or equal to

# stopping\_threshold we stop the gradient descent

if previous\_cost and abs(previous\_cost-current\_cost)<=stopping\_threshold:

break

previous\_cost = current\_cost

costs.append(current\_cost)

weights.append(current\_weight)

# Calculating the gradients

weight\_derivative = -(2/n) \* sum(x \* (y-y\_predicted))

bias\_derivative = -(2/n) \* sum(y-y\_predicted)

# Updating weights and bias

current\_weight = current\_weight - (learning\_rate \* weight\_derivative)

current\_bias = current\_bias - (learning\_rate \* bias\_derivative)

# Printing the parameters for each 1000th iteration

print(f"Iteration {i+1}: Cost {current\_cost}, Weight \

{current\_weight}, Bias {current\_bias}")

# Visualizing the weights and cost at for all iterations

plt.figure(figsize = (8,6))

plt.plot(weights, costs)

plt.scatter(weights, costs, marker='o', color='red')

plt.title("Cost vs Weights")

plt.ylabel("Cost")

plt.xlabel("Weight")

plt.show()

return current\_weight, current\_bias

def main():

# Data

X = np.array([52.50234527, 63.42680403, 81.53035803, 47.47563963, 89.81320787,

55.14218841, 52.21179669, 39.29956669, 48.10504169, 52.55001444,

45.41973014, 54.35163488, 44.1640495 , 58.16847072, 56.72720806,

48.95588857, 44.68719623, 60.29732685, 45.61864377, 38.81681754])

Y = np.array([41.70700585, 78.77759598, 82.5623823 , 91.54663223, 77.23092513,

78.21151827, 79.64197305, 59.17148932, 75.3312423 , 71.30087989,

55.16567715, 82.47884676, 62.00892325, 75.39287043, 81.43619216,

60.72360244, 82.89250373, 97.37989686, 48.84715332, 56.87721319])

# Estimating weight and bias using gradient descent

estimated\_weight, estimated\_bias = gradient\_descent(X, Y, iterations=2000)

print(f"Estimated Weight: {estimated\_weight}\nEstimated Bias: {estimated\_bias}")

# Making predictions using estimated parameters

Y\_pred = estimated\_weight\*X + estimated\_bias

# Plotting the regression line

plt.figure(figsize = (8,6))

plt.scatter(X, Y, marker='orange', color='pink')

plt.plot([min(X), max(X)], [min(Y\_pred), max(Y\_pred)], color='blue',markerfacecolor='red',

markersize=10,linestyle='dashed')

plt.xlabel("X")

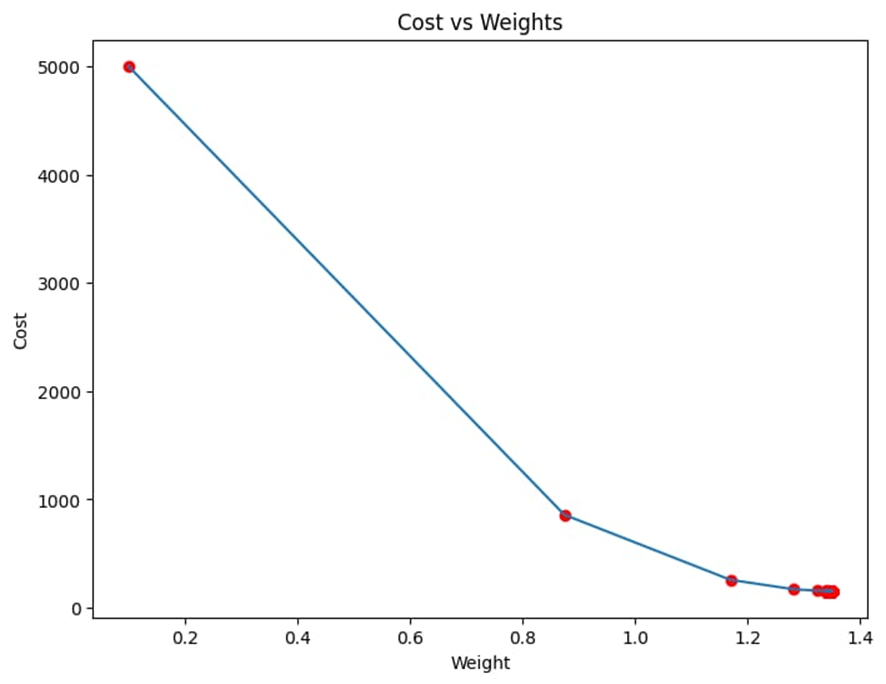
plt.ylabel("Y")

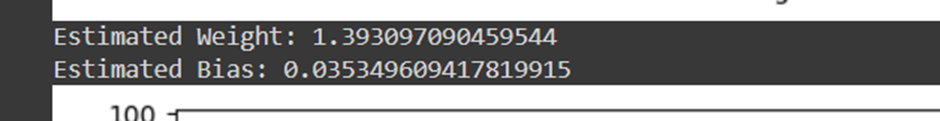
plt.show()

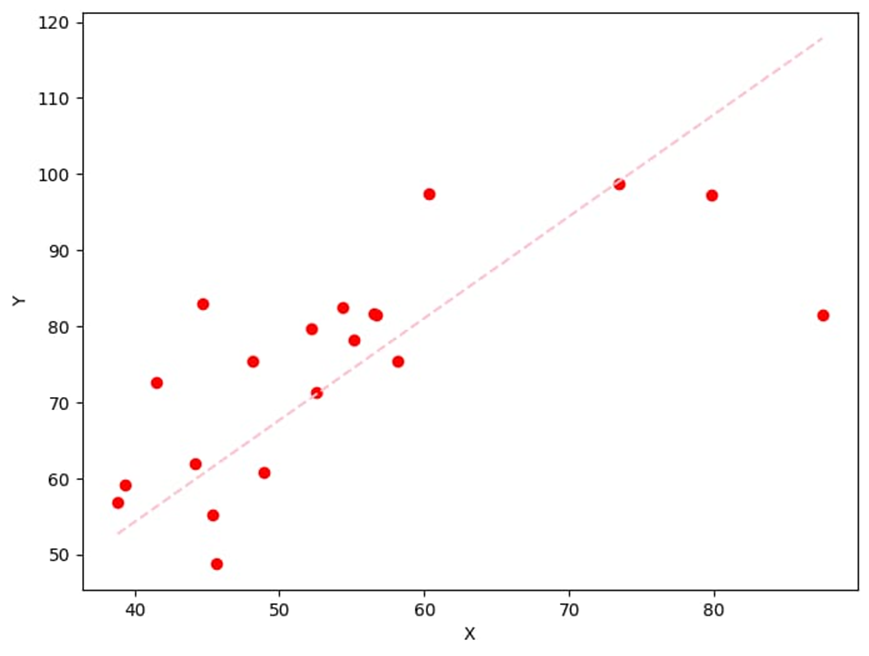
if \_\_name\_\_=="\_\_main\_\_":

main()

**OUTPUT:**







**EXPERIMENT:8(A)SEGMENTATION**

**AIM:** : Verifying the performance of a image processing by using choosen database with phython code

**PROGRAM:**

# SEGMENTATION

import numpy as np

import cv2

from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

img = cv2.imread(r'C33P1thinF\_IMG\_20150619\_114756a\_cell\_181.png')

b,g,r = cv2.split(img)

rgb\_img = cv2.merge([r,g,b])

gray = cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR\_BGR2GRAY)

ret, thresh = cv2.threshold(gray,0,255,cv2.THRESH\_BINARY\_INV+cv2.THRESH\_OTSU)

# noise removal

kernel = np.ones((2,2),np.uint8)

#opening = cv2.morphologyEx(thresh,cv2.MORPH\_OPEN,kernel, iterations = 2)

closing = cv2.morphologyEx(thresh,cv2.MORPH\_CLOSE,kernel, iterations = 2)

# sure background area

sure\_bg = cv2.dilate(closing,kernel,iterations=3)

# Finding sure foreground area

dist\_transform = cv2.distanceTransform(sure\_bg,cv2.DIST\_L2,3)

# Threshold

ret, sure\_fg = cv2.threshold(dist\_transform,0.1\*dist\_transform.max(),255,0)

# Finding unknown region

sure\_fg = np.uint8(sure\_fg)

unknown = cv2.subtract(sure\_bg,sure\_fg)

# Marker labelling

ret, markers = cv2.connectedComponents(sure\_fg)

# Add one to all labels so that sure background is not 0, but 1

markers = markers+1

# Now, mark the region of unknown with zero

markers[unknown==255] = 0

markers = cv2.watershed(img,markers)

img[markers == -1] = [255,0,0]

plt.subplot(211),plt.imshow(rgb\_img)

plt.title('Input Image'), plt.xticks([]), plt.yticks([])

plt.subplot(212),plt.imshow(thresh, 'gray')

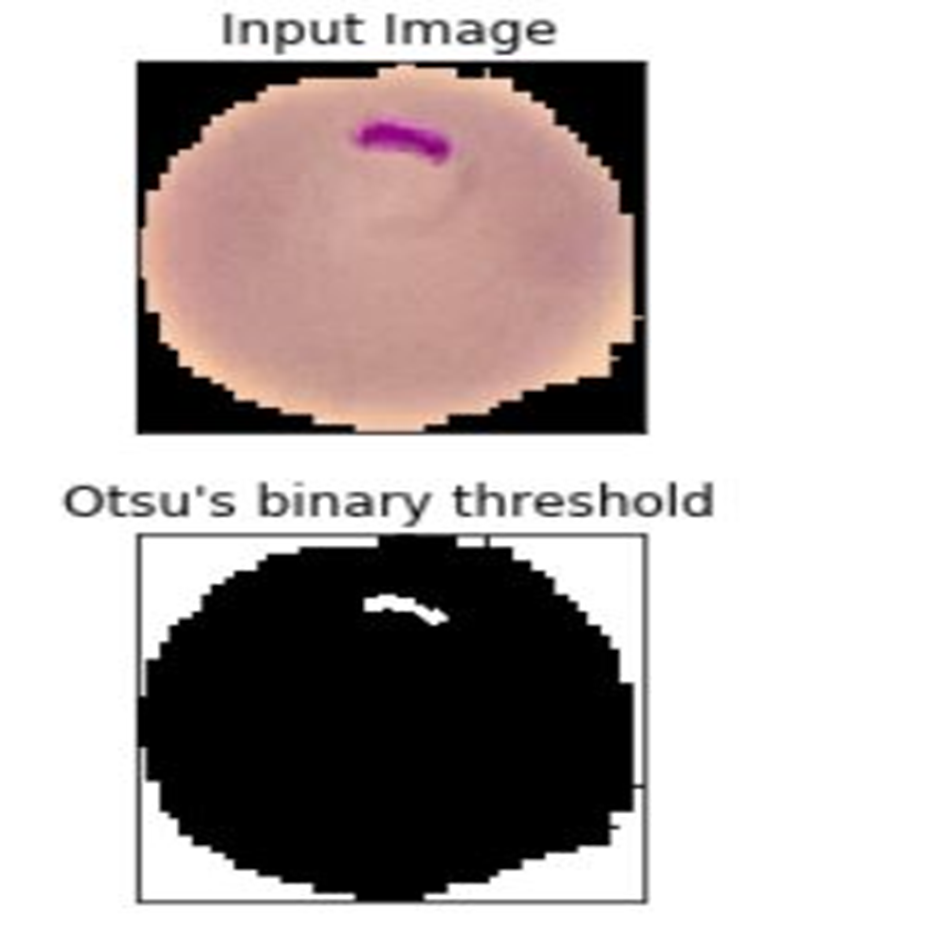
plt.imsave(r'thresh.png',thresh)

plt.title("Otsu's binary threshold"), plt.xticks([]), plt.yticks([])

plt.tight\_layout()

plt.show()

**OUTPUT:**



**EXPERIMENT:8(B)**

**AIM:** : Verifying the performance of a image processing by using water shed database with python code

**PROGRAM:**

# SEGMENTATION

import numpy as np

import cv2

from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

img = cv2.imread(r'C33P1thinF\_IMG\_20150619\_114756a\_cell\_181.png')

b,g,r = cv2.split(img)

rgb\_img = cv2.merge([r,g,b])

gray = cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR\_BGR2GRAY)

ret, thresh = cv2.threshold(gray,0,255,cv2.THRESH\_BINARY\_INV+cv2.THRESH\_OTSU)

plt.subplot(211),plt.imshow(closing, 'gray')

plt.title("morphologyEx:Closing:2x2"), plt.xticks([]), plt.yticks([])

plt.subplot(212),plt.imshow(sure\_bg, 'gray')

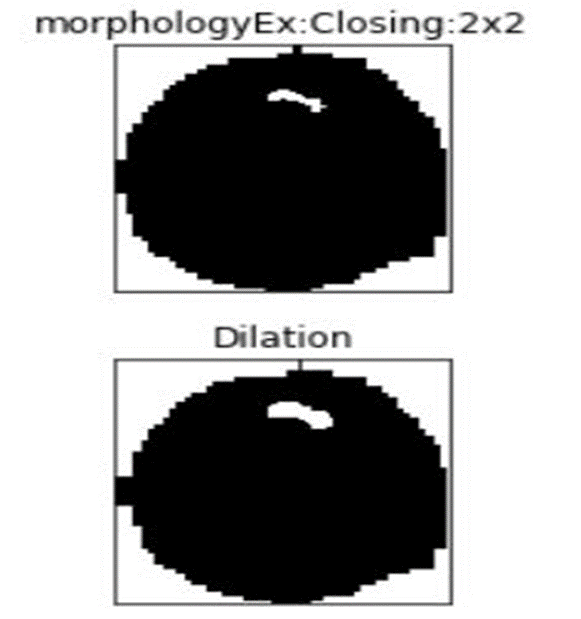
plt.imsave(r'dilation.png',sure\_bg)

plt.title("Dilation"), plt.xticks([]), plt.yticks([])

plt.tight\_layout()

plt.show()

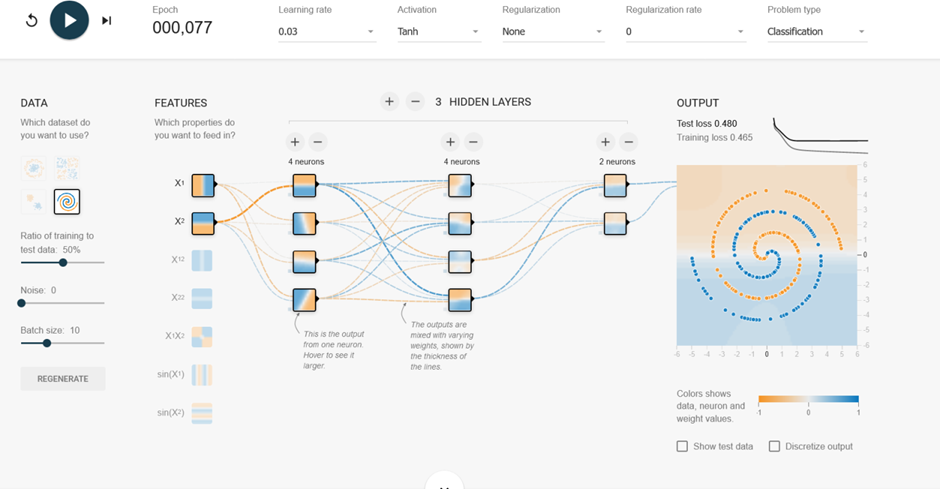
**OUTPUT:**

**:**

**EXPERIMENT:9 (a) TANH**

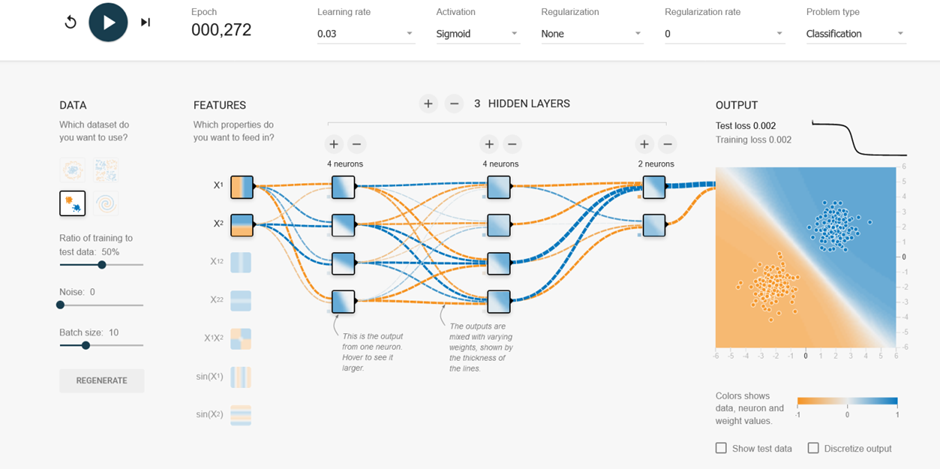
**AIM:** Neural network analysis using TANH activation

**OUTPUT:**

****

**EXPERIMENT:9(B) SIGMIOD**

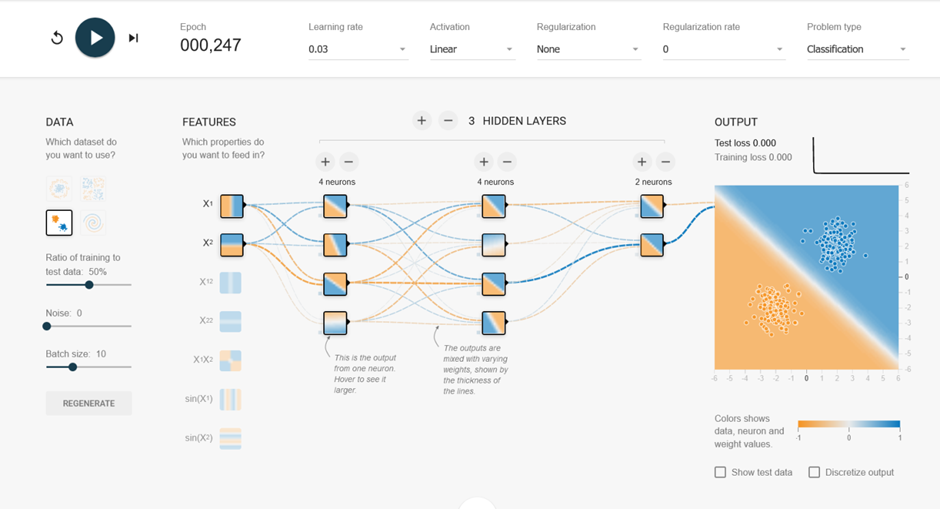
**AIM:** Neural network analysis using SIGMOID activation

****

**EXPERIMENT:9(C) LINEAR**

**AIM:** Neural network analysis using LINEAR activation

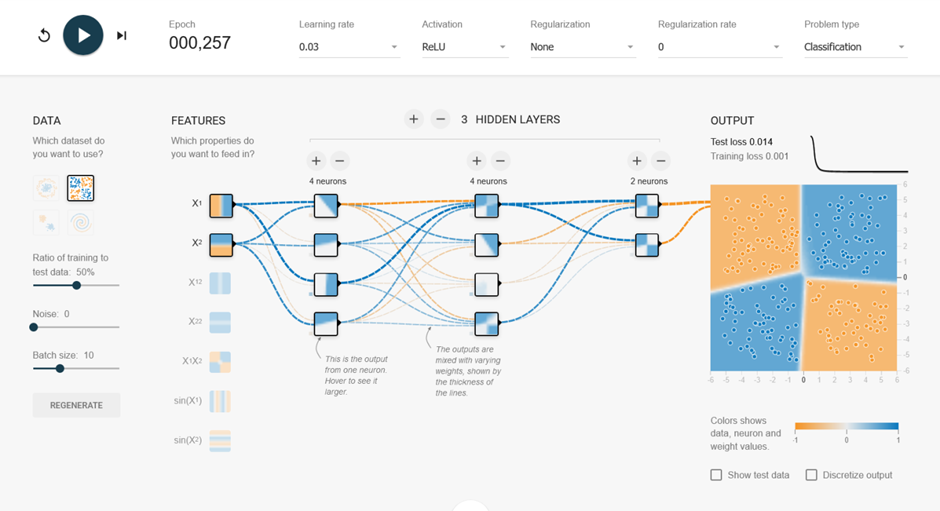
**OUTPUT:**



**EXPERIMENT:9(D)RELU**

**AIM:** Neural network analysis using ReLU activation

**OUTPUT:**

****

**EXPERIMENT:10**

**AIM:** To demonstrate linear separability using python code

**PROGRAM:**

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def estimate\_coef(x, y):

# number of observations/points

n = np.size(x)

# mean of x and y vector

m\_x = np.mean(x)

m\_y = np.mean(y)

# calculating cross-deviation and deviation about x

SS\_xy = np.sum(y\*x) - n\*m\_y\*m\_x

SS\_xx = np.sum(x\*x) - n\*m\_x\*m\_x

# calculating regression coefficients

b\_1 = SS\_xy / SS\_xx

b\_0 = m\_y - b\_1\*m\_x

return (b\_0, b\_1)

def plot\_regression\_line(x, y, b):

# plotting the actual points as scatter plot

plt.scatter(x, y, color = "r",

marker = "o", s = 30)

# predicted response vector

y\_pred = b[0] + b[1]\*x

# plotting the regression line

plt.plot(x, y\_pred, color = "b")

# putting labels

plt.xlabel('x')

plt.ylabel('y')

# function to show plot

plt.show()

def main():

# observations / data

x = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])

y = np.array([1, 3, 2, 5, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 12])

# estimating coefficients

b = estimate\_coef(x, y)

print("Estimated coefficients:\nb\_0 = {} \

\nb\_1 = {}".format(b[0], b[1]))

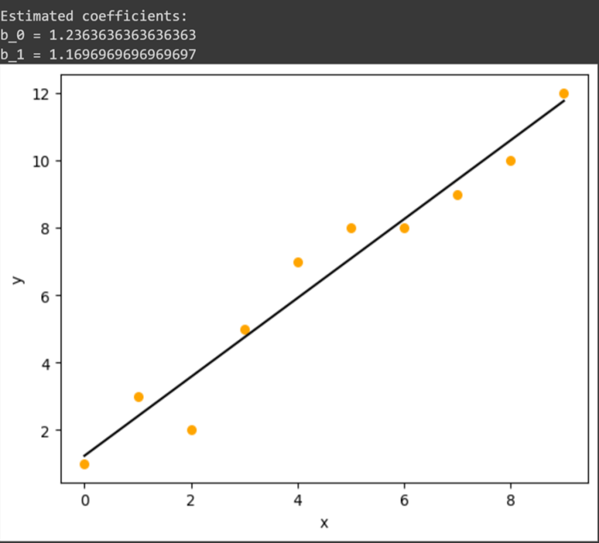
# plotting regression line

plot\_regression\_line(x, y, b)

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

main()

**OUTPUT:**

****