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Import Libraries

```
In [24]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

test

Algorithm implementation

```
class Perceptron:
In [25]:
              def __init__(self, activation= "unit_step", epoch = 1000, learning_rate = .01,gradient = True):
                 self.activation = activation
                 self.epoch = epoch
                 self.learning rate = learning rate
                 self.gradient = gradient
                 self.weights = None
                 self.bias = 0
             def _unit_step(self, z):
                 return np.where(z \ge 0, 1, 0)
             def _relu(self, z):
                 return np.maximum(0, z)
              def sigmoid(self, z):
                 return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-z))
             def gradient descent(self, X,y):
                 if self.activation == "sigmoid":
                     for in range(self.epoch):
                         y_hat = self.predict(X)
                         error = y - y hat
                          self.weights += self.learning rate * self.n samples/2 * X.T.dot(error * y hat * (1-y hat))
                          self.bias += self.learning_rate * self.n_samples/2 * np.sum(error * y_hat * (1-y_hat))
                 elif self.activation == "relu":
                     for _ in range(self.epoch):
                         y_hat = self.predict(X)
                         error = y - y_hat
                         self.weights += self.learning_rate * X.T.dot(error * (y_hat > 0))
                          self.bias += self.learning rate * np.sum(error * (y hat > 0))
                 else:
                      raise ValueError("only sigmoid and relu can use gradient descnet")
              def _perceptron_update_rule(self, X,y):
                 for _ in range(self.epoch):
                     y_hat = self.predict(X)
```

```
error = y - y_hat
       self.weights += self.learning rate * X.T.dot(error)
       self.bias += self.learning_rate * np.sum(error)
def fit(self, X,y):
   y = y.reshape(-1,1)
   self.n samples, n features = X.shape
   self.weights = np.random.randn(n_features, 1)
   if self.gradient:
       self._gradient_descent(X,y)
    else:
        self._perceptron_update_rule(X,y)
def predict(self, X):
   z = X.dot(self.weights) + self.bias
   if self.activation == "sigmoid":
       y hat = self. sigmoid(z)
    elif self.activation == "relu":
       y_hat = self._relu(z)
    elif self.activation == "unit step":
       y_hat = self._unit_step(z)
    else:
        raise ValueError("only Sigmoid, relu and unit_step are supported")
    return y_hat
```

★ Load Data

```
In [26]: df= pd.read_csv ("data.csv" )
    df
```

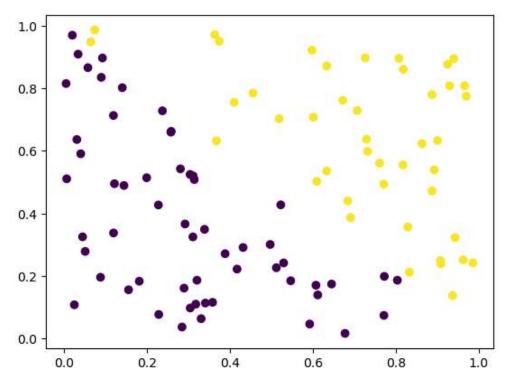
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```
Out[26]:
                  х1
                          x2 y
          0 0.374540 0.950714 1
          1 0.731994 0.598658 1
          2 0.156019 0.155995 0
          3 0.058084 0.866176 0
          4 0.601115 0.708073 1
          95 0.093103 0.897216 0
          96 0.900418 0.633101 1
          97 0.339030 0.349210 0
          98 0.725956 0.897110 1
          99 0.887086 0.779876 1
         100 rows × 3 columns

♣ Split data (X,y)

In [27]: X = df.drop("y" , axis =1 ).values # as numpy array not as data_frame
          y = df['y'].values
          ♦ Visualization
In [28]: plt.scatter(X[:,0] ,X[:,1] , c = y)
          <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x1e016147010>
```

Out[28]:



☆ Train Model

```
In [29]: model = Perceptron(activation="unit_step" ,epoch = 1000 , learning_rate=.01 , gradient=False)
model.fit(X,y)
```

♦ Plot decision boundry

```
In [30]: plt.scatter(X[:,0], X[:,1], c = y)
    plt.xlabel("feature 1")
    plt.ylabel("feature 2")

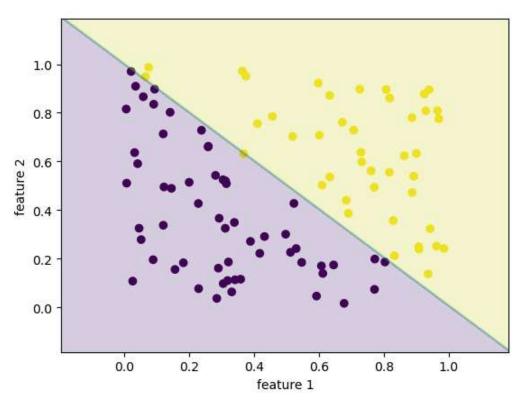
x_min, x_max = X[:,0].min() - .2, X[:, 0].max()+.2 # range
    y_min, y_max = X[:,1].min()-.2, X[:,1].max()+.2

xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(x_min,x_max, 100), np.linspace(y_min,y_max,100)) #generate numbers

z = model.predict(np.c_[xx.flatten(), yy.ravel()]) # flatten , ravel (to be 1d array ) to predict
    z = z.reshape(xx.shape) # return shape to plot

plt.contourf(xx,yy, z, alpha = .2) # plot
```

Out[30]. <matplotlib.contour.QuadContourSet at 0x1e013639d90>



```
⇔ Built in model
```

```
In [31]: from sklearn.linear_model import Perceptron
    model = Perceptron()
    model.fit(X,y)
```

test

Out[31]: ▼ Perceptron
Perceptron()

♦ Plot decision boundry

```
In [32]: plt.scatter(X[:,0], X[:,1], c = y)
plt.xlabel("feature 1")
plt.ylabel("feature 2")

x_min, x_max = X[:,0].min() - .2, X[:, 0].max()+.2
```

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```
y_min, y_max = X[:,1].min()-.2, X[:,1].max()+.2

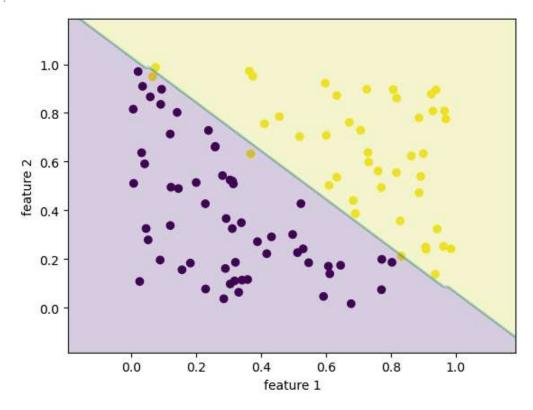
xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(x_min,x_max, 100), np.linspace(y_min,y_max,100))

z = model.predict(np.c_[xx.flatten(), yy.ravel()])

z = z.reshape(xx.shape)

plt.contourf(xx,yy, z, alpha = .2)
```

Out[32]: <matplotlib.contour.QuadContourSet at 0x1e01740bf10>



Thanks 💙