Single Layer Perceptron from scratch (Implementation)

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```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        import seaborn as sn
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from sklearn.model selection import KFold
        from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, confusion matrix
In [ ]: !wget 'https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/spect/SPECT.train'
        --2022-08-22 11:16:40-- https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/spect/SPECT.train (http
        s://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/spect/SPECT.train)
        Resolving archive.ics.uci.edu (archive.ics.uci.edu)... 128.195.10.252
        Connecting to archive.ics.uci.edu (archive.ics.uci.edu)|128.195.10.252|:443... connected.
        HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
        Length: 3758 (3.7K) [application/x-httpd-php]
        Saving to: 'SPECT.train.1'
        SPECT.train.1
                           3.67K --.-KB/s
                                                                          in Os
        2022-08-22 11:16:41 (87.9 MB/s) - 'SPECT.train.1' saved [3758/3758]
```

Out[27]:

	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	 F14	F15	F16	F17	F18	F19	F20	F21	F22	class
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	 1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
76	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

80 rows × 23 columns

```
In []: def initialize():
    w = np.random.rand(1,22)
    b = np.random.rand(1,1)
    return w,b

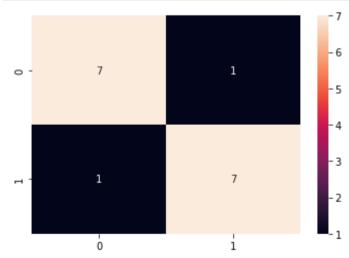
In []: def predict(data,w,b):
    y_pred = np.matmul(data,w.T)+b
    y_pred = 1/(1+np.exp(-1*y_pred))
    return y_pred
```

```
In [ ]: def train_perceptron(data,w,b,lr):
    x = data[:,:-1]
    y = data[:,-1:]

iterations = 10
    for i in range(iterations):
        y_pred = predict(x,w,b)
        w = w + lr * np.matmul(x.T,y-y_pred).T
        b = b + lr * np.sum(y-y_pred)

return w,b
```

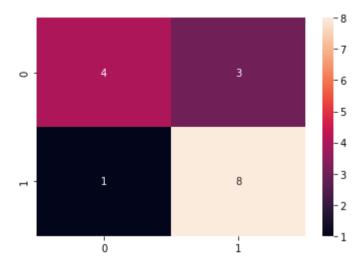
```
In [ ]: # Learning rate: 0.01
        k=5
        lr = 0.01
        df numpy = df.values
        kf = KFold(n splits=k)
        accuracies = []
        fold = 0
        for train idx, test idx in kf.split(df):
          fold+=1
          train = df_numpy[train_idx]
          test = df numpy[test idx]
          w,b = initialize()
          w,b = train_perceptron(train,w,b,lr)
          accuracy = evaluate_perceptron(test,w,b)
          print('Fold', fold, 'accuracy:', accuracy)
          accuracies.append(accuracy)
        print('Mean accuracy:',np.mean(accuracies))
```



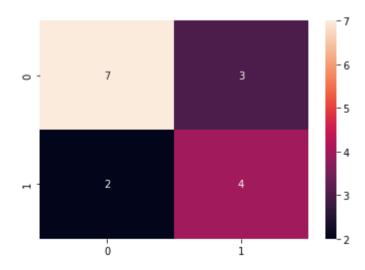
Fold 1 accuracy: 0.875



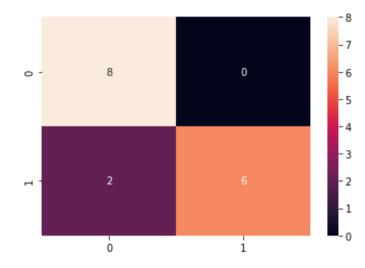
Fold 2 accuracy: 0.6875



Fold 3 accuracy: 0.75

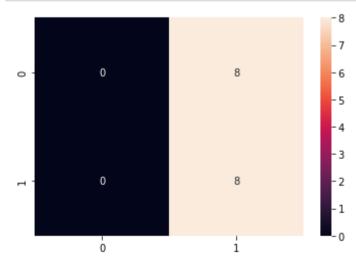


Fold 4 accuracy: 0.6875

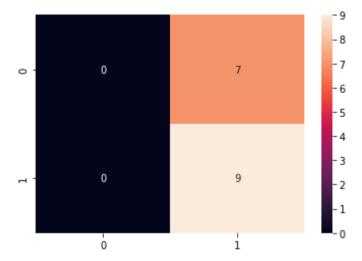


Fold 5 accuracy: 0.875 Mean accuracy: 0.775

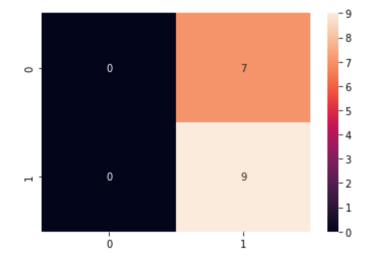
```
In [ ]: # Learning rate: 0.001
        k=5
        lr = 0.001
        df numpy = df.values
        kf = KFold(n splits=k)
        accuracies = []
        fold = 0
        for train idx, test idx in kf.split(df):
          fold+=1
          train = df_numpy[train_idx]
          test = df numpy[test idx]
          w,b = initialize()
          w,b = train_perceptron(train,w,b,lr)
          accuracy = evaluate_perceptron(test,w,b)
          print('Fold', fold, 'accuracy:', accuracy)
          accuracies.append(accuracy)
        print('Mean accuracy:',np.mean(accuracies))
```



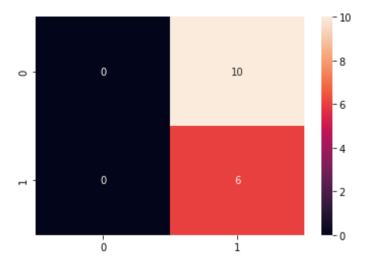
Fold 1 accuracy: 0.5



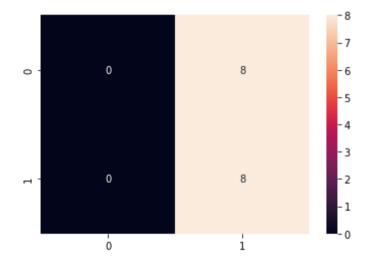
Fold 2 accuracy: 0.5625



Fold 3 accuracy: 0.5625

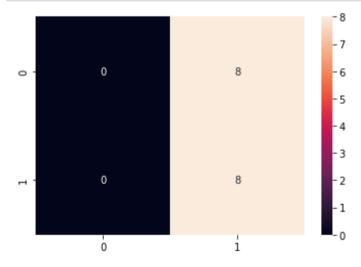


Fold 4 accuracy: 0.375

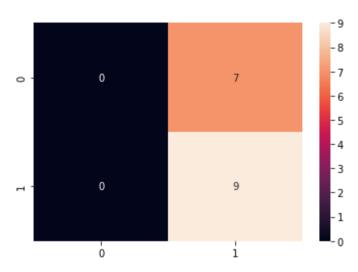


Fold 5 accuracy: 0.5 Mean accuracy: 0.5

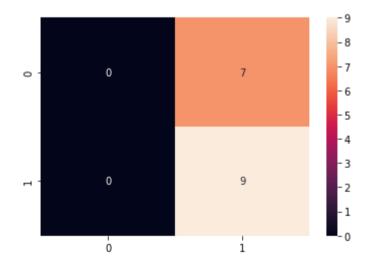
```
In [ ]: # Learning rate: 0.0001
        k=5
        lr = 0.0001
        df numpy = df.values
        kf = KFold(n splits=k)
        accuracies = []
        fold = 0
        for train idx, test idx in kf.split(df):
          fold+=1
          train = df_numpy[train_idx]
          test = df numpy[test idx]
          w,b = initialize()
          w,b = train_perceptron(train,w,b,lr)
          accuracy = evaluate_perceptron(test,w,b)
          print('Fold', fold, 'accuracy:', accuracy)
          accuracies.append(accuracy)
        print('Mean accuracy:',np.mean(accuracies))
```



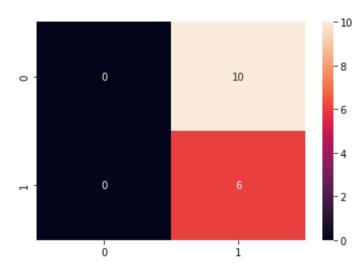
Fold 1 accuracy: 0.5



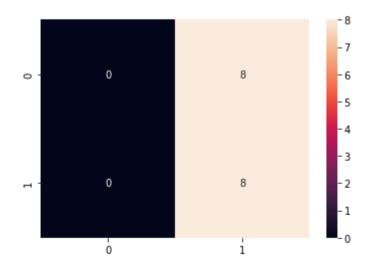
Fold 2 accuracy: 0.5625



Fold 3 accuracy: 0.5625



Fold 4 accuracy: 0.375



Fold 5 accuracy: 0.5 Mean accuracy: 0.5

Analysis of learning rate:

As the learning rate decreases, the speed of convergence decreases due to which the accuracy decreases. Also the number of datapoints is less the accuracy decreases as learning rate decreases.

In I		
	1 2 1	
- TII [4 5 1	
	- 1	