Assignment 09

May 29, 2019

20163228 Yuseon Nam

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In [1]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import numpy as np
    from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
    import pandas as pd
```

1 Read Files

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In [2]: #
       # Read Train File
       size_row = 28  # height of the image
       size_col
                 = 28 # width of the image
       train_file = "mnist_train.csv"
       handle_file = open(train_file, "r")
       train_data = handle_file.readlines()
       handle_file.close()
       train_num = len(train_data)
       train_list = np.zeros((train_num, size_row * size_col), dtype=float)
       train_label = np.zeros(train_num, dtype=int)
       train_a
                  = np.zeros((train_num, size_row * size_col + 1), dtype=float)
       count = 0
       label = 2
       for line in train_data :
           line_data = line.split(',')
           if (line_data[0] == '0') :
               label = 1
           else :
               label = -1
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im_vector = np.asfarray(line_data[1:])
            train_label[count]
                               = label
            train_list[count, :] = im_vector
            train_a[count, 0]
            train a[count, 1:] = im vector
            count += 1
In [3]: #
        # Read Test File
       test_file = "mnist_test.csv"
       handle_file = open(test_file, "r")
        test_data = handle_file.readlines()
       handle_file.close()
       test_num
                  = len(test_data)
       test_list = np.zeros((test_num, size_row * size_col), dtype=float)
       test_label = np.zeros(test_num, dtype=int)
                 = np.zeros((test_num, size_row * size_col + 1), dtype=float)
        count = 0
        label = -2
        for line in test data:
            line_data = line.split(',')
            if (line_data[0] == '0') :
               label = 1
            else :
                label = -1
            im_vector = np.asfarray(line_data[1:])
            test_label[count] = label
            test_list[count, :] = im_vector
            test_a[count, 0] = 1
            test_a[count, 1:] = im_vector
            count += 1
In [4]: real_train_data = np.zeros((train_num, size_row * size_col + 1), dtype=float)
        real_test_data = np.zeros((test_num, size_row * size_col + 1), dtype=float)
        def divide_train_test() :
            train_90 = train_num * 90
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test_60 = test_num * 60

real_train_data[0:train_90, :] = copy.deepcopy(train_data[0:train_90, :])
real_train_data[train_90: , :] = copy.deepcopy(test_data[0:test_60, :])

real_test_data[0:test_60, :] = copy.deepcopy(train_data[train_90:, :])
real_test_data[test_60: , :] = copy.deepcopy(test_data[test_60:, :])
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2 Calculate Pseudo Inverse

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In [5]: class LeastSquare() :
            def __init__(self, image, label) :
                self.image = image
                self.label = label
                self.n = len(label)
                self.m = len(image[0])
            def calculate_ata(self) :
                self.trans_image = self.image.T
                self.ata = np.dot(self.trans_image, self.image)
            def calculate atb(self) :
                re_label = self.label.reshape(self.n, 1)
                self.atb = np.dot(self.trans_image, re_label)
            def calculate_theta(self) :
                mati_ata = np.linalg.pinv(self.ata)
                mat_atb = np.asmatrix(self.atb)
                self.aia = np.dot(mati_ata, mat_atb)
            def train(self) :
                self.calculate_ata()
                self.calculate_atb()
                self.calculate_theta()
                return self.aia
In [6]: ls = LeastSquare(train_a, train_label)
        theta = ls.train()
In [7]: def calculate_y(matrix_a, theta) :
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y_result = np.zeros(len(matrix_a), dtype=int)
            for i in range (len(matrix_a)) :
                if (result[i][0] > 0) :
                    y_result[i] = 1
                else :
                    y_result[i] = -1
            return y_result
In [8]: train_pred = calculate_y(train_a, theta)
        test_pred = calculate_y(test_a, theta)
        print(train_pred)
        print(test_pred)
[-1 1 -1 ... -1 -1 -1]
[-1 -1 -1 ... -1 -1 -1]
3 Calculate Accuracy
In [9]: train_result = confusion_matrix(train_label, train_pred)
        test_result = confusion_matrix(test_label, test_pred)
In [10]: def calculate_accuracy(matrix) :
             accuracy = np.zeros((2, 2), dtype=float)
             accuracy[0][0] = matrix[1][1] / (matrix[1][0] + matrix[1][1])
             accuracy[0][1] = matrix[1][0] / (matrix[1][0] + matrix[1][1])
             accuracy[1][0] = matrix[0][1] / (matrix[0][0] + matrix[0][1])
             accuracy[1][1] = matrix[0][0] / (matrix[0][0] + matrix[0][1])
             show_table(accuracy)
In [11]: def calculate_accuracy_manually(true, pred) :
             count = np.zeros((2, 2), dtype=float)
             accuracy = np.zeros((2, 2), dtype=float)
             for i in range (len(true)) :
                 if ((true[i] == 1) and (pred[i] == 1)) :
                                                             # TP
                     count[0][0] += 1
                 elif ((true[i] == 1) and (pred[i] == -1)) : # FN
                     count[0][1] += 1
                 elif ((true[i] == -1) and (pred[i] == 1)) : # FP
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result = np.dot(matrix_a, theta)

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count[1][0] += 1
                 elif ((true[i] == -1) and (pred[i] == -1)) : # TN
                     count[1][1] += 1
             accuracy[0][0] = count[0][0] / (count[0][0] + count[0][1])
             accuracy[0][1] = count[0][1] / (count[0][0] + count[0][1])
             accuracy[1][0] = count[1][0] / (count[1][0] + count[1][1])
             accuracy[1][1] = count[1][1] / (count[1][0] + count[1][1])
             show_table(accuracy)
In [12]: def show_table(accuracy) :
             data = {"True" : [accuracy[0][0], accuracy[1][1]], "False" : [accuracy[0][1], accuracy[0][1]]
             df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=["True", "False"], index=["Positive", "Negative"]
             print(df)
3.1 Accuracy for Train Data
In [13]: calculate_accuracy(train_result)
              True
                       False
Positive 0.872531 0.127469
Negative
         0.996690 0.003310
In [14]: calculate_accuracy_manually(train_label, train_pred)
              True
                       False
Positive 0.872531 0.127469
Negative 0.996690 0.003310
3.2 Accuracy for Test Data
In [15]: calculate_accuracy(test_result)
              True
                       False
Positive 0.883673 0.116327
Negative 0.995233 0.004767
In [16]: calculate_accuracy_manually(test_label, test_pred)
              True
                       False
Positive 0.883673 0.116327
Negative 0.995233 0.004767
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