

Practical No – 8

Code -

```
import numpy as np
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
class XORBackPropagation:
```

```
    def __init__(self, input_size=2, hidden_size=2, output_size=1):
```

```
        np.random.seed(42)
```

```
        self.W_input_hidden = np.random.uniform(size=(input_size, hidden_size))
```

```
        self.b_hidden = np.random.uniform(size=(1, hidden_size))
```

```
        self.W_hidden_output = np.random.uniform(size=(hidden_size, output_size))
```

```
        self.b_output = np.random.uniform(size=(1, output_size))
```

```
        self.loss_history = []
```

```
    def sigmoid(self, x):
```

```
        return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-x))
```

```
    def sigmoid_derivative(self, x):
```

```
        return x * (1 - x)
```

```
    def forward_propagation(self, X):
```

```
        self.hidden_input = np.dot(X, self.W_input_hidden) + self.b_hidden
```

```
        self.hidden_output = self.sigmoid(self.hidden_input)
```

```
        self.final_input = np.dot(self.hidden_output, self.W_hidden_output) + self.b_output
```

```
        self.final_output = self.sigmoid(self.final_input)
```

```
        return self.final_output
```

```
    def backward_propagation(self, X, y, output, learning_rate=0.1):
```

```
        output_error = y - output
```

```
        output_delta = output_error * self.sigmoid_derivative(output)
```

```
        hidden_error = output_delta.dot(self.W_hidden_output.T)
```

```
        hidden_delta = hidden_error * self.sigmoid_derivative(self.hidden_output)
```

```
        self.W_hidden_output += self.hidden_output.T.dot(output_delta) * learning_rate
```

```
        self.b_output += np.sum(output_delta, axis=0, keepdims=True) * learning_rate
```

```
        self.W_input_hidden += X.T.dot(hidden_delta) * learning_rate
```

```
        self.b_hidden += np.sum(hidden_delta, axis=0, keepdims=True) * learning_rate
```

```
    def train(self, X, y, epochs=10000, learning_rate=0.1):
```

```

for epoch in range(epochs):

    output = self.forward_propagation(X)

    self.backward_propagation(X, y, output, learning_rate)

    loss = np.mean(np.square(y - output))

    self.loss_history.append(loss)

    if epoch % 1000 == 0:

        print(f"Epoch {epoch}, Loss: {loss:.4f}")


def predict(self, X):

    output = self.forward_propagation(X)

    return np.round(output)


def plot_loss(self):

    plt.plot(self.loss_history)

    plt.title("Loss Curve")

    plt.xlabel("Epochs")

    plt.ylabel("Loss (MSE)")

    plt.grid(True)

    plt.show()


X = np.array([[0, 0],

               [0, 1],

               [1, 0],

               [1, 1]])


y = np.array([[0],

               [1],

               [1],

               [0]])


model = XORBackPropagation()

model.train(X, y)

print("\nPredictions:")

print(model.predict(X))

model.plot_loss()

```

Output –

Epoch 0, Loss: 0.3247

Epoch 1000, Loss: 0.2406

Epoch 2000, Loss: 0.1960

Epoch 3000, Loss: 0.1207

Epoch 4000, Loss: 0.0305

Epoch 5000, Loss: 0.0125

Epoch 6000, Loss: 0.0074

Epoch 7000, Loss: 0.0051

Epoch 8000, Loss: 0.0038

Epoch 9000, Loss: 0.0031

Predictions:

[[0.]

[1.]

[1.]

[0.]]

