

A python program to Implement Single layer perceptron

Aim:

To implement python program for the Single layer perceptron

Algorithm:

Step 1: Import necessary libraries;

* Import numpy for numerical operation

Step 2: Initialize the perceptron.

* Define the number of input feature

(input - aim).

* Initialize weight (w) and bias (b) to zero or small random values.

Step 3: Define Activation function;

* choose an activation function (eg. step function, Sigmoid, ReLU).

* user Defined function - sigmoid - func(x):

* Compute $\frac{1}{1 + np. exp(-x)}$ and return the value.

Step 4: Define Training Data:

- * Define input features (x) and corresponding target labels (y).

Step 5: Define Learning Rate and number of Epochs:

- * choose a learning rate (α) and the number of training epochs.

Step 6: Training the perceptron:

- * For each epoch:

- * For each input sample in the training data:

- » Compute the weighted sum of inputs (z) as the dot product of input features and weights plus bias ($z = \text{np.dot}(x_i, w) + b$).

- » Compute the error ($\text{error} = y_i - \text{pred}$).

Step 7: Prediction:

• use the trained perceptron to predict the output for new input data.

Step 8: Evaluate the model:

• measure the performance of the model using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, etc.

Program:

```
import numpy as np
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
input_values = np.array([[0.0], [0.1, 0.1, 1.1, 1.1]])
```

```
input_values.shape (4, 2)
```

```
output = np.array([0, 0, 1, 0])
```

```
output = output.reshape(4, 1)
```

```
output.shape
```

```
weights = np.array([[0.1], [0.3]])
```

```
weights
```

```
bias = 0.2
```

```
def sigmoid_func(x):
```

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

```
def der(x):
    return sigmoid_func(x) * (1 - sigmoid_func(x))
```

```
for epochs in range(15000):
```

```
    input_val = input_value
```

```
    weighted_sum = np.dot(input_val, weights)
    bias_first_output = sigmoid_func(weighted_sum)
    error = first_output - output
```

```
    total_error = np.sum(np.square(np.subtract(first_output, output)))
```

```
    first_der = error
```

```
    second_der = der(first_output)
```

```
    derivative = first_der * second_der
```

```
    t_input = input_val * T
```

```
    final_derivative = np.dot(t_input, derivative)
```

```
    weights = weights - (0.05 * final_derivative)
```

```
    for i in derivative
```

```
        bias = bias - (0.05 * i)
```

```
    print(weights)
```

```
    print(bias)
```

```
pred = np.array([1, 0])
```

```
result = np.dot(pred, weights) + bias
```

```
res = sigmoid_func(result)
```

```
print(res)
```

```
pred = np.array([1, 1])
```

```
result = np.dot(pred, weights) + bias
```

```
res = sigmoid_func(result)
```

```
print(res)
```

```
pred = np.array([0, 0])
```

```
result = np.dot(pred, weights) + bias
```

```
res = sigmoid_func(result)
```

```
print(res)
```

```
pred = np.array([0, 1])
```

```
result = np.dot(pred, weights) + bias
```

```
res = sigmoid_func(result)
```

```
print(res)
```

Result:

~~Ans~~ ^{30/11} Thus, the python program to implement single layer perceptron was executed successfully.