

If not mentioned , Learning rate = 0.1, epochs = 3 , Batch size = 1 for SGD or full dataset for batch GD, Step activation function for perceptron

Q1 Task 1

Implement the OR Boolean logic gate using perceptron Neural Network. Inputs = x_1 , x_2 and bias, weights should be fed into the perceptron with single Output = y . Display final weights and bias of each perceptron.

Task 2

- Use the iris dataset Encode the input and show the new representation
 - Decode the lossy representation for the output
 - Map the input to reconstruction and visualize
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Task 1

Implement the OR Boolean logic gate using perceptron Neural Network. Inputs = x_1 , x_2 and bias, weights should be fed into the perceptron with single Output = y . Display final weights and bias of each perceptron.

Q2 Task 2

- Use the heart disease Dataset
 - Create an Auto Encoder and fit it with our data using 3 neurons in the dense layer
 - Display new reduced dimension values
 - Plot loss for different Auto encoders
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Q3 Task 1

Implement the OR Boolean logic gate using perceptron Neural Network. Inputs = x_1 , x_2 and bias, weights should be fed into the perceptron with single Output = y . Display final weights and bias of each perceptron.

Task 2

- Load the Intel Image dataset
 - Train and test the dataset
 - Create a model using CNN
 - Evaluate the model using confusion matrix.
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Q4 Task 1

Implement the OR Boolean logic gate using perceptron Neural Network. Inputs = x_1 , x_2 and bias, weights should be fed into the perceptron with single Output = y . Display final weights and bias of each perceptron.

Task 2

- Implement autoencoder
 - Use the Iris Dataset
 - Create an autoencoder and fit it with our data using 2 neurons in the dense layer
 - Plot loss w.r.t. epoch
 - Calculate reconstruction error using Mean Squared Error (MSE).
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Q5 Task 1

Implement the NOT Boolean logic gate using perceptron Neural Network. Inputs = x_1 , x_2 and bias, weights should be fed into the perceptron with single Output = y . Display final weights and bias of each perceptron.

Task 2

1. Use the Iris Dataset
2. Create an Auto Encoder and fit it with our data using 3 neurons in the dense layer
3. Display new reduced dimension values
4. Plot loss for different encoders

Task 1

Implement the OR Boolean logic gate using perceptron Neural Network. Inputs = x_1 , x_2 and bias, weights should be fed into the perceptron with single Output = y . Display final weights and bias of each perceptron.

Task 2

Use the heart disease dataset and do the following

- Use the Dataset
- Create an autoencoder and fit it with our data using 2 neurons in the dense layer
- Plot loss w.r.t. epochs
- Calculate reconstruction error using Mean Squared Error (MSE).

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- Q6
- Load California Housing dataset and select 2 features (e.g., Median Income, House Age) and 1 target (Median House Value).
 - Normalize inputs and initialize a single-layer NN with random weights and bias.
 - Perform forward propagation, calculate prediction error, Squared Error, and MSE.
 - Update weights and bias using gradient descent.
 - Plot Loss vs Weight, Loss vs Bias, and Error Surface.

Take the dataset of Life expectancy

Initialize a neural network with random weights.

- a) Calculate output of Neural Network
- b) Calculate squared error loss
- c) Plot the mean squared error for each iteration in stochastic Gradient Descent.

Task 1

Implement the OR Boolean logic gate using perceptron Neural Network. Inputs = x_1 , x_2 and bias, weights should be fed into the perceptron with single Output = y . Display final weights and bias of each perceptron.

Task 2

Implement autoencoder

- Use the Wine Dataset
- Create an autoencoder and fit it with our data using 3 neurons in the dense layer
- Calculate loss w.r.t to different epochs and plot using line graph.

Q7 Implement Self Organizing Map for anomaly Detection

- Use Credit Card Applications Dataset:

- Detect fraud customers in the dataset using SOM and perform hyperparameter tuning
- Show map and use markers to distinguish frauds.

Q8 Train a small neural network (dataset - MNIST classification)

Compare the optimizers:

1. SGD
2. SGD + Momentum
3. Adam

Plot:

1. Training loss vs epochs
2. Accuracy vs epochs

- Q9
1. Use MNIST or IRIS/ Cifar-10 Dataset
 2. Train a model with and without data augmentation (horizontal flip, rotation, noise).
 3. Compare generalization performance on the validation set. (Accuracy & Error)
 4. Evaluate the model using confusion matrix, precision, recall

- Q10
1. Implement a tiny SimCLR framework using a small dataset (e.g., CIFAR-10 subset).
 2. Use data augmentations.
 3. Implement the NT-Xent loss function to compute similarity between pairs.
 4. Compare Data with and without Augmentation.

- Q11
1. Use a pretrained model (e.g., ResNet-50 or MobileNet).
 2. Freeze its encoder.
 3. Train a classifier head on a different dataset (e.g., Flowers dataset).
 4. Compare accuracy with fine tuning

Choose two datasets with different distributions (dogs & cats , cars).

1. Resize images to the required input size of the chosen pre-trained model.
2. Load Pre-trained Model (LeNet-5 or VGG-16)
3. Compare the performances of all the models and visualize
4. Write down your observations and conclusions

Choose two datasets with different distributions (dogs & cats , cars).

1. Resize images to the required input size of the chosen pre-trained model.
2. Load Pre-trained Model (AlexNet or ResNet-50)
3. Compare the performances of all the models and visualize
4. Write down your observations and conclusions

1. Choose two datasets with different distributions (dogs & cats , cars).

2. Resize images to the required input size of the chosen pre-trained model.
3. Load Pre-trained Model (ResNet-50)
4. Compare the performances of all the models and visualize
5. Write down your observations and conclusions

• Take the dataset of Breast cancer

• Initialize a neural network with random weights.

• Calculate output of Neural Network:

• Calculate MSE

• Plot error surface using loss function verses weight, bias

- Perform this cycle in step c for every input output pair
 - Perform 5 epochs of step d.
 - Update weights accordingly using stochastic gradient descend.
 - Plot the mean squared error for each iteration in stochastic Gradient Descent.
 - Similarly plot accuracy for iteration and note the results
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Q13

- Take the dataset of Iris.
 - Initialize a neural network with random weights.
 - Calculate output of Neural Network:
 - Calculate MSE
 - Plot error surface using loss function verses weight, bias
 - Perform this cycle in step c for every input output pair
 - Perform 10 epochs of step d.
 - Update weights accordingly using stochastic gradient descend.
 - Plot the mean squared error for each iteration in stochastic Gradient Descent.
 - Similarly plot accuracy for iteration and note the results
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Q14

- Implement batch gradient descent optimizer function
 - Take the dataset of Titanic
 - Initialize a neural network with random weights.
 - Calculate output of Neural Network:
 - Calculate squared error loss
 - Update network parameter using batch gradient descent optimizer function Implementation.
 - Display updated weight and bias values
 - Plot loss w.r.t. Iterations
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Q15

1. Implement the NOR Boolean logic gate using perceptron Neural Network. Inputs = x_1 , x_2 and bias, weights should be fed into the perceptron with single Output = y . Display final weights and bias of each perceptron.
 2. Take the dataset of Diabetes 2
 - b) Initialize a neural network with random weights.
 - c) Calculate output of Neural Network:
 - i. Calculate squared error loss
 - ii. Update network parameter using batch Mini Batch gradient descent optimizer function Implementation.
 - Iii. Display updated weight and bias values
 - iv. Plot loss w.r.t. bias values
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- Take the dataset of Diabetes
 - Initialize a neural network with random weights.
 - c) Calculate output of Neural Network:
 - Calculate Mean squared error loss
 - Update network parameter using batch momentum based gradient descent optimizer function Implementation.
 - Display updated weight and bias values
 - Plot loss w.r.t. iterations
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1. Implement the XOR Boolean logic gate using perceptron Neural Network. Inputs = x_1 , x_2 and bias, weights should be fed into the perceptron with single Output = y . Display final weights and bias of each perceptron.

Q16

2. Take the dataset of Penguin
3. b) Initialize a neural network with random weights.
c) Calculate output of Neural Network:
 - i. Calculate squared error loss
 - ii. Update network parameter using batch Adaptive delta gradient descent optimizer function Implementation.
 - iii. Display updated weight and bias values
 - iv. Plot accuracy w.r.t. epoch values

Q17

1. Implement backpropagation algorithm from scratch.
 - a) Take Iris Dataset
 - b) Initialize a neural network with random weights.
 - c) Calculate Squared Error (SE)
 - d) Perform multiple iterations.
 - e) Update weights accordingly.
 - f) Plot accuracy for iterations and note the results.

Build a multiclass image categorization CNN network which correctly classifies different categories of images in the dataset.(handwritten digits from Mnist digit dataset)

- Split original dataset to train and test set
- Build CNN Model
- Generate the accuracy of the built model using Adam Optimizer and Adagrad Optimizer.
- Compare performance of different optimizer on Digit categorization.
- Plot training vs validation accuracy
- Evaluate the model using confusion matrix, precision, recall.

Build a multiclass image categorization CNN network which correctly classifies different categories of images in the dataset.(Fashion Mnist dataset.)

- Split original dataset to train and test set
- Build CNN Model
- Generate the accuracy of the built model using RMSProp and SGDOptimizer.
- Perform hyperparameter tuning to increase the accuracy of the CNN.
- Compare performance of different optimizer on Cloth categorization.
- Plot training vs validation loss
- Evaluate the model using confusion matrix, precision.

Q18

1. Implement CNN and compare its performance using different optimizers

Take the MNIST dataset

- b) Initialize a neural network basic layers with random weights.
- c) Perform practical analysis of optimizers on MNIST dataset keeping batch size, and epochs same but with different optimizers.
- d) Compare the results by choosing 5 different optimizers [SGD, Adadelta, Adagrad, Adam, RMSprop] on a simple neural network

- Load the CIFAR-10 image dataset.
- Split the dataset into training and testing sets.

Q19

- Design a CNN model for object classification.
- Train and evaluate the model.
- Plot accuracy and loss curves.

- Use alpaca dataset
- CNN must include : Convolution layer, Pooling layer, Flatten layer,Dense layer
- Plot:
 - Accuracy vs Epochs
 - Loss (Error) vs Epochs

Q20

1. Load the Corn 3-Classes image dataset.
2. Preprocess the images:
 - a. Resize images to a fixed size (e.g., 224×224)
 - b. Normalize pixel values.
3. Split the dataset into training and testing sets.
4. Create a CNN model using:
 - a. Convolution layer
 - b. Max Pooling layer
 - c. Flatten layer
 - d. Dense layer
5. Train the CNN model for multi-class classification.
6. Test the model on unseen images.
7. Plot graphs:
 - a. Training vs Validation Accuracy
 - b. Training vs Validation Loss (Error)

Q7 Implement Self Organizing Map for anomaly Detection

1. Use Credit Card Applications Dataset:
2. Detect fraud customers in the dataset using SOM and perform hyperparameter tuning
3. Show map and use markers to distinguish frauds.

Task 1

Implement the NAND Boolean Logic Gate using a Perceptron Neural Network.

Q21

- Inputs: x_1 , x_2 , bias
- Train using perceptron learning rule
- Output: y
- Display final weights and bias
- Verify truth table results

Task 2

Use the Iris Dataset

- Normalize the input features
- Perform Min–Max scaling
- Visualize original vs normalized features

Task 1

Implement Multi-output Perceptron for

Q22

- AND gate
- OR gate
- Display weight matrix and bias vector

Task 2

Load Flowers Dataset

- Train CNN model with 3 kernels.
 - Plot training and validation accuracy using graph.
-

~~Implement perceptron~~

- ~~• Train on AND,OR gate~~
- ~~• Compare convergence with normal perceptron~~

~~Task 2~~

~~Use Iris Dataset~~

- ~~• Encode using Autoencoder (3 neurons)~~
 - ~~• Decode and reconstruct~~
 - ~~• Plot original vs reconstructed data~~
-

Use dataset with initial values $X = [1.0, 2.0]$, $Y = [0.5, 1.5]$

- Initialize neural network with random weights
 - Compute output using linear activation
 - Calculate MAE and MSE
 - Plot loss surface (weight vs loss)
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~~Use CIFAR-10 Dataset~~

- ~~• Train CNN with and without data augmentation~~
 - ~~• Augmentations: rotate, zoom, distort images~~
 - ~~• Compare validation accuracy and loss and plot using Graph~~
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Implement XOR gate using 2-layer Neural Network

- Use Adadelta optimizer
- Plot accuracy vs epoch

Fashion-MNIST Classification

- CNN with RMSProp & Adam
 - Compare confusion matrices
-

Implement the backpropagation algorithm.

Q24

1. Take Iris Dataset
 2. Initialize a neural network with random weights.
 3. Calculate error
 4. Perform multiple iterations of NN
 5. Update weights accordingly.
 6. Plot accuracy for iterations and note the results.
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~~Build a multiclass image categorization of CNN network which correctly classifies different categories of images in the dataset.~~

- ~~1. Take Flower dataset~~
- ~~2. Split original dataset to train and test set~~

3. Build CNN Model
4. Generate the accuracy of the built model using any optimizer.
5. Compare performance of different optimizers on Flower categorization.

Train a small neural network (dataset - Cifar-100 Classification)

Compare the optimizers:

- Adagrad
- SGD
- Adam

Plot:

- Training loss vs epochs
- Accuracy vs epochs

- Use IRIS Dataset
- Train a model with and without data augmentation (horizontal flip, rotation, noise).
- Compare generalization performance on the validation set. (Accuracy & Error)
- Plot accuracy vs epochs
- Plot loss vs epochs

Task 1: Build a small CNN for MNIST digits dataset

- Split dataset into train/test
- Use 2 convolution layers + pooling + dense
- Metrics / Plots: Accuracy, Confusion Matrix, Precision & Recall, plot training vs validation accuracy and loss

Task 2: Compare Adam vs SGD optimizer

- Metrics / Plots: Plot training loss & accuracy for each optimizer

- Calculate and plot all activation functions (Sigmoid and tanh) for input ranging in (-10, +10)
- Calculate and plot Derivative of given Activation function and plot also observe the behaviour of curves.
- Consider a target vector Y and prediction vector \hat{Y} . Calculate MSE and MAE.

- Calculate and plot all activation functions (Tanh and Relu) for input ranging in (-5, +5)
- Calculate and plot Derivative of given Activation function and plot also observe the behaviour of curves.
- Consider a target vector Y and prediction vector \hat{Y} . Calculate MSE and MAE.

1. Calculate and plot all activation functions (Sigmoid, Relu and softmax) for input ranging in (-10 to +10)
2. Calculate and plot Derivative of given Activation function and plot also observe the behaviour of curves.
3. Consider a target vector Y and prediction vector \hat{Y} . Calculate MSE and MAE.

Task 1

Implement the AND Boolean logic gate using perceptron Neural Network. Inputs = x_1, x_2 and bias, weights should be fed into the perceptron with single Output = y . Display final weights and bias of each perceptron.

Task 2

1. Use the titanic Dataset

2. Create an Auto Encoder and fit it with our data using 3 neurons in the dense layer
3. Display new reduced dimension values
4. Plot loss for different encoders [Sparse Autoencoder, Noise Autoencoder]

~~Use dataset – MNIST digit classification~~

~~Create a neural network and apply following optimizers~~

- ~~• SGD~~
- ~~• SGD + Momentum~~
- ~~• Adam~~

~~Plot the comparison using ROC curve~~

- ~~1. Use MNIST or IRIS/ Cifar-10 Dataset~~
- ~~2. Train a model with and without data augmentation (horizontal flip, rotation, noise).~~
- ~~3. Compare generalization performance on the validation set. (Accuracy & Error)~~
- ~~4. Observe improvements and plot the graph.~~

- ~~• Load California Housing dataset, select 2 features (e.g., Median Income, House Age) and 1 target (Median House Value).~~
- ~~• Normalize inputs and initialize a single-layer neural network with random weights and bias.~~
- ~~• Perform forward propagation and calculate prediction error, Squared Error, and MSE.~~
- ~~• Update weights and bias using gradient descent.~~
- ~~• Visualize or analyze how loss changes with weight and bias and observe the error surface.~~

- ~~• Load Iris dataset~~
- ~~• Normalize inputs and create an autoencoder with 2-3 neurons in the dense layer.~~
- ~~• Encode and decode the inputs.~~
- ~~• Calculate reconstruction error (MSE) and analyze the results.~~
- ~~• Observe loss progression over epochs and compare with different encoder configurations.~~

- ~~• Load a small image dataset (Intel Image or CIFAR-10 subset).~~
- ~~• Preprocess images and split into training and testing sets.~~
- ~~• Build and train a CNN model.~~
- ~~• Evaluate the model using confusion matrix, precision, recall, and accuracy.~~
- ~~• Analyze training vs validation metrics over epochs to check generalization.~~

- ~~• Load MNIST or Fashion MNIST dataset.~~
- ~~• Train a small neural network with different optimizers: SGD, SGD+Momentum, Adam.~~
- ~~• Evaluate accuracy and ROC curve for each optimizer.~~
- ~~• Compare training loss, validation loss, and overall performance across optimizers.~~

- ~~• Load California Housing dataset and select 2 features (e.g., Median Income, House Age) and 1 target (Median House Value).~~
- ~~• Normalize inputs and initialize a single-layer neural network with random weights and bias.~~
- ~~• Perform forward propagation and calculate prediction error, Squared Error, and MSE.~~

- Update weights and bias using gradient descent.
 - Visualize or analyze how loss changes with weight and bias and observe the error surface.
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Task 1: Implement a small CNN for CIFAR-10 subset

- Preprocess & normalize images
- Convolution + Pooling + Flatten + Dense layers
- Metrics / Plots: Accuracy, Confusion Matrix, Precision & Recall, plot training vs validation accuracy/loss

Task 2: Apply data augmentation (flip, rotate, noise)

- Compare performance with original data
 - Metrics / Plots: Plot accuracy vs epochs and loss vs epochs
-