EXP 5:

A PYTHON PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT MULTI LAYER PERCEPTRON WITH BACK PROPAGATION

Aim:

To implement multilayer perceptron with back propagation using python.

PROGRAM:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
bnotes = pd.read csv('/content/BankNote Authentication.csv')
bnotes.head(10)
x = bnotes.drop('class',axis=1)
y = bnotes['class']
print(x.head(2))
print(y.head(2))
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
\#train test ratio = 0.2
x train,x test,y train,y test = train test split(x,y,test size=0.2)
from sklearn.neural network import MLPClassifier
# activation function: relu
mlp = MLPClassifier(max iter=500,activation='relu')
mlp.fit(x train,y train)
MLPClassifier(max iter=500)
pred = mlp.predict(x test)
print(pred)
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion_matrix
confusion matrix(y test,pred)
print(classification report(y test,pred))
# activation function: logistic
mlp = MLPClassifier(max iter=500,activation='logistic')
mlp.fit(x train,y train)
MLPClassifier(activation='logistic', max iter=500)
pred = mlp.predict(x test)
print(pred)
```

from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix

```
confusion matrix(y test,pred)
print(classification report(y test,pred))
mlp = MLPClassifier(max iter=500,activation='tanh')
mlp.fit(x train,y train)
pred = mlp.predict(x test)
print(pred)
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix
confusion matrix(y test,pred)
print(classification report(y test,pred))
# activation function: identity
mlp = MLPClassifier(max iter=500,activation='identity')
mlp.fit(x train,y train)
MLPClassifier(activation='identity', max iter=500)
pred = mlp.predict(x test)
print(pred)
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix
confusion matrix(y test,pred)
print(classification report(y test,pred))
\#train test ratio = 0.3
x train,x test,y train,y test = train test split(x,y,test size=0.3)
from sklearn.neural network import MLPClassifier
# activation function : relu
mlp = MLPClassifier(max iter=500,activation='relu')
mlp.fit(x train,y train)
MLPClassifier(max iter=500)
pred = mlp.predict(x test)
print(pred)
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix
confusion matrix(y test,pred)
print(classification report(y test,pred))
# activation function : logistic
mlp = MLPClassifier(max iter=500,activation='logistic')
mlp.fit(x train,y train)
```

```
MLPClassifier(max iter=500,activation='logistic')
pred = mlp.predict(x test)
print(pred)
MLPClassifier(max iter=500,activation='tanh')
# activation function: tanh
mlp = MLPClassifier(max iter=500,activation='tanh')
mlp.fit(x train,y train)
pred = mlp.predict(x test)
print(pred)
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix
confusion matrix(y test,pred)
print(classification report(y test,pred))
# activation function : identity
mlp = MLPClassifier(max iter=500,activation='identity')
mlp.fit(x train,y train)
MLPClassifier(max iter=500,activation='identity')
pred = mlp.predict(x test)
print(pred)
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix
confusion_matrix(y_test,pred)
print(classification report(y test,pred))
```

OUTPUT:

₹		variance	skewness	curtosis	entropy	class
	0	3.62160	8.6661	-2.80730	-0.44699	0
	1	4.54590	8.1674	-2.45860	-1.46210	0
	2	3.86600	-2.6383	1.92420	0.10645	0
	3	3.45660	9.5228	-4.01120	-3.59440	0
	4	0.32924	-4.4552	4.57180	-0.98880	0
	5	4.36840	9.6718	-3.96060	-3.16250	0
	6	3.59120	3.0129	0.72888	0.56421	0
	7	2.09220	-6.8100	8.46360	-0.60216	0
	8	3.20320	5.7588	-0.75345	-0.61251	0
	9	1.53560	9.1772	-2.27180	-0.73535	0

variance skewness curtosis entropy
0 3.6216 8.6661 -2.8073 -0.44699
1 4.5459 8.1674 -2.4586 -1.46210
0 0
1 0

Name: class, dtype: int64

,		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	1.00	1.00	1.00	146
	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	129
accur	racy			1.00	275
macro	avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	275
weighted	avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	275

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.99	1.00	146
1	0.99	1.00	1.00	129
accuracy			1.00	275
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	275
eighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	275

_	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1	1.00 1.00	1.00	1.00	146 129
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	275 275 275

_	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	1.00	0.97	0.98	146	
1	0.96	1.00	0.98	129	
accuracy			0.98	275	
macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	275	
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	275	

	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	227	
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	185	
accuracy			1.00	412	
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	412	
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	412	

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  accuracy
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        1.00 1.00 1.00
1.00 1.00 1.00
  macro avg
                           412
weighted avg
                           412
```

RESULT:

Thus, the Python program to implement a multi-layer perceptron with back propagation on the given dataset(data set.csv) has been executed successfully, and its results have been analyzed successfully for different activation functions (relu, logistic, tanh, identity) with two different training-testing ratios ()