

## Loading the dataset

```
Dataset Preview:
  label pixel_0 pixel_1 pixel_2 pixel_3 pixel_4 pixel_5 pixel_6 \
0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
1      1      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
2      1      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
3      1      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
4      1      0      0      0      0      0      0      0

  pixel_7 pixel_8 ... pixel_774 pixel_775 pixel_776 pixel_777 \
0      0      0 ...      0      0      0      0
1      0      0 ...      0      0      0      0
2      0      0 ...      0      0      0      0
3      0      0 ...      0      0      0      0
4      0      0 ...      0      0      0      0

  pixel_778 pixel_779 pixel_780 pixel_781 pixel_782 pixel_783
0      0      0      0      0      0      0
1      0      0      0      0      0      0
2      0      0      0      0      0      0
3      0      0      0      0      0      0
4      0      0      0      0      0      0

[5 rows x 785 columns]

Dataset Information:
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 12665 entries, 0 to 12664
Columns: 785 entries, label to pixel_783
dtypes: int64(785)
memory usage: 75.9 MB
None
```

## Task-1: Implementation of MCP Neurons:

### MCP Neuron for AND Operation

```
# Print the result
print(f"Output of AND gate for inputs {X1} and {X2} with threshold {T}: {result}")
```

```
Output of AND gate for inputs [0, 0, 1, 1] and [0, 1, 0, 1] with threshold 2: [0, 0, 0, 1]
```

## MCP Neuron for OR Operation

```
# Print the result  
print(f"Output of OR gate for inputs {x1} and {x2} with threshold {T}: {result_or}")
```

↵ Output of OR gate for inputs [0, 0, 1, 1] and [0, 1, 0, 1] with threshold 1: [0, 1, 1, 1]

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Question- 2: Think if you can develop a logic to solve for XOR function using MCP Neuron. {Can you devise a if else rules.}

## IF-ELSE Logic for XOR

```
# Print result  
print(f"Output of XOR gate for inputs {x1} and {x2}: {result_xor}")
```

↵ Output of XOR gate for inputs [0, 0, 1, 1] and [0, 1, 0, 1]: [0, 1, 1, 0]

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## Task 2: Perceptron Algorithm for 0 vs 1 Classification.

Load the Dataset:











```
Feature matrix shape: (12665, 784)  
Label vector shape: (12665,)  
Training set shape: (10132, 784)  
Testing set shape: (2533, 784)
```

Label: 0



Visualize the Dataset:

First 5 Images of 0 and 1 from MNIST Subset

|   |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| Label: 0  | Label: 0  | Label: 0  | Label: 0   | Label: 0  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Label: 1  | Label: 1  | Label: 1  | Label: 1   | Label: 1  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

### 3. Initialize Weights and Bias:

```
Epoch 10/100 completed  
Epoch 20/100 completed  
Epoch 30/100 completed  
Epoch 40/100 completed  
Epoch 50/100 completed  
Epoch 60/100 completed  
Epoch 70/100 completed  
Epoch 80/100 completed  
Epoch 90/100 completed  
Epoch 100/100 completed  
Training complete!
```

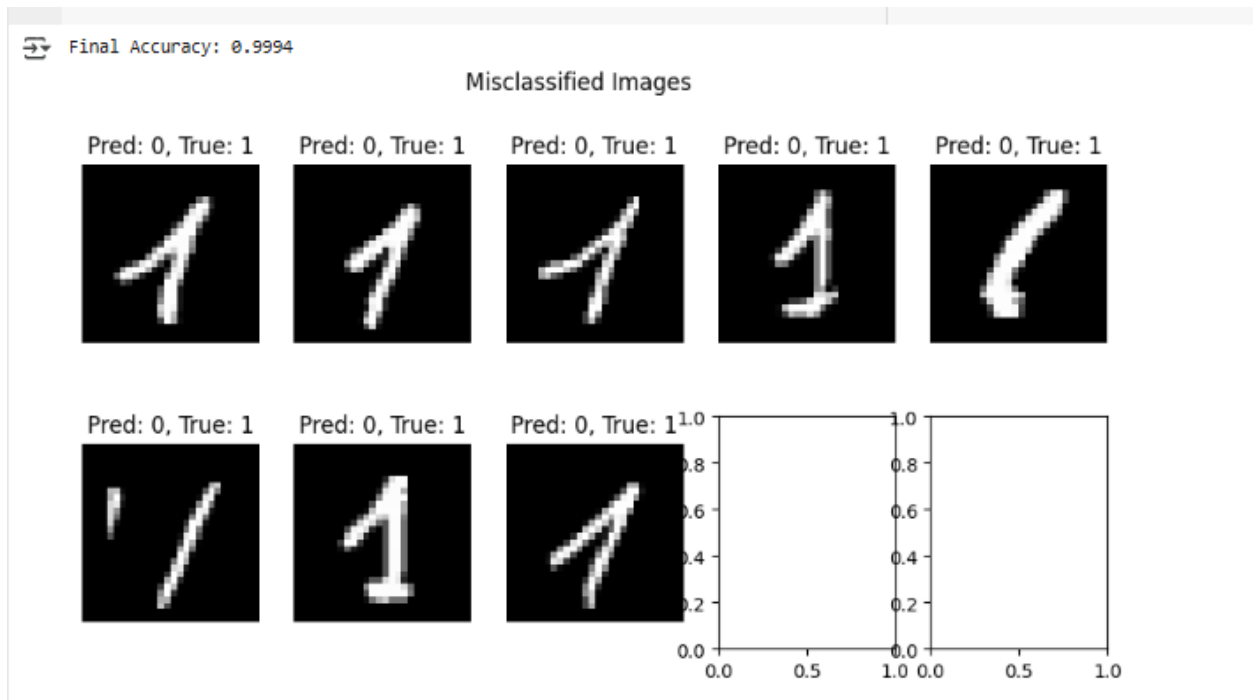
### 4. Implement a Decision Function or Activation Function:

```
Input Features (X_sample):  
[[0.37454012 0.95071431 0.73199394]  
 [0.59865848 0.15601864 0.15599452]  
 [0.05808361 0.86617615 0.60111501]  
 [0.70807258 0.02058449 0.96990985]  
 [0.83244264 0.21233911 0.18182497]]  
  
Weights:  
[0.18340451 0.30424224 0.52475643]  
  
Bias:  
0.43194501864211576  
  
Predicted Labels:  
[1 1 1 1 1]
```

### 5. Implement the Perceptron Learning Algorithm:

```
Feature matrix shape: (12665, 784)  
Label vector shape: (12665,)  
Epoch 1/10 - Accuracy: 0.9962  
Epoch 2/10 - Accuracy: 0.9982  
Epoch 3/10 - Accuracy: 0.9984  
Epoch 4/10 - Accuracy: 0.9993  
Epoch 5/10 - Accuracy: 0.9991  
Epoch 6/10 - Accuracy: 0.9995  
Epoch 7/10 - Accuracy: 1.0000  
Epoch 8/10 - Accuracy: 1.0000  
Epoch 9/10 - Accuracy: 1.0000  
Epoch 10/10 - Accuracy: 1.0000  
  
Final Weights: [0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
Final Bias: 1.5000000000000002
```

## 7. Visualizing the Misclassified Image:



## Task 3: Perceptron Algorithm for 3 vs 5 Classification.

### Step 1: Load and Preprocess the Dataset

```
Feature matrix shape: (12665, 784)  
Label vector shape: (12665,)
```

### Step 2: Initialize Weights and Bias

```
weights = np.zeros(X.shape[1]) # 784 weights (one per pixel)  
bias = 0  
learning_rate = 0.1  
epochs = 100
```

### Step 3: Define the Decision Function

```
def decision_function(X, weights, bias):  
    """  
    Computes the predicted labels for input data using perceptron activation (step function).  
    """  
    predictions = np.dot(X, weights) + bias  
    return np.where(predictions >= 0, 1, 0) # Apply step function
```

### Step 4: Train the Perceptron

```
for epoch in range(epochs):  
    for i in range(len(y)):  
        # Compute prediction  
        output = np.dot(X[i], weights) + bias  
        prediction = 1 if output >= 0 else 0  
  
        # Update weights and bias if prediction is incorrect  
        if prediction != y[i]:  
            update = learning_rate * (y[i] - prediction)  
            weights += update * X[i]  
            bias += update  
  
    return weights, bias
```

### Step 5: Train the Model

```
# Train perceptron  
weights, bias = train_perceptron(X, y, weights, bias, learning_rate, epochs)
```

### Step 6: Evaluate Model Performance

```
# Calculate accuracy  
accuracy = np.mean(y_pred == y)  
print(f"Final Accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}")
```

➡ Final Accuracy: 1.0000

## Step 7: Visualize Misclassified Images

↻ All images were correctly classified!

## Final output

↻ Final Accuracy: 0.9613

### Misclassified Images on 3 vs 5 Classification

Pred: 3, True: 5



Pred: 3, True: 5



Pred: 3, True: 5



Pred: 3, True: 5



Pred: 3, True: 5



Pred: 5, True: 3



Pred: 3, True: 5



Pred: 5, True: 3



Pred: 5, True: 3



Pred: 3, True: 5

