A70 Pratik Jade Pratical No- 4

Implimenting logic gate using mc culloch pitts model AND gate using mc culloch-pits network

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In [1]: #Step 1: generate a vector of inputs and a vector of weights##Implimenting logic
        import numpy as np
                                                                                          \blacktriangleright
In [2]: # matrix of inputs
        input table = np.array([
            [0,0], # both no
            [0,1], # one no, one yes
            [1,0], # one yes, one no
            [1,1] # bot yes
        1)
        print(f'input table:\n{input table}')
        input table:
        [[0 0]]
         [0 1]
         [1 0]
         [1 1]]
In [3]: # array of weights
        weights = np.array([1,1])
        print(f'weights: {weights}')
        weights: [1 1]
In [4]: #Step 2: compute the dot product between the matrix of inputs and weights
        # dot product matrix of inputs and weights
        dot products = input table @ weights
        print(f'Dot products: {dot products}')
        Dot products: [0 1 1 2]
In [5]: #Step 3: define the threshold activation function
        def linear threshold gate(dot: int, T: float) -> int:
             '''Returns the binary threshold output'''
            if dot >= T:
                 return 1
            else:
                 return 0
```

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In [6]: #Step 4: compute the output based on the threshold value
        T = 2
        for i in range(0,4):
            activation = linear threshold gate(dot products[i], T)
            print(f'Activation: {activation}')
        Activation: 0
        Activation: 0
        Activation: 0
        Activation: 1
        OR Function using mc culloch-pits network
In [7]: #Now, let's repeat the same four steps.
        #Step 1: generate a vector of inputs and a vector of weights
                #Neither the matrix of inputs nor the array of weights changes, so we car
        #Step 2: compute the dot product between the matrix of inputs and weights
                #Since neither the matrix of inputs nor the vector of weights changes, the
        #Step 3: define the threshold activation function
                 #We can use the linear threshold gate function again.
In [8]: T = 1
        for i in range(0,4):
            activation = linear_threshold_gate(dot_products[i], T)
            print(f'Activation: {activation}')
        Activation: 0
        Activation: 1
        Activation: 1
        Activation: 1
        NOT gate using mc culloch-pits network
In [9]: for i in range(0,2):
          if i<1:
            print('output= 1 ')
          elif i >= 1:
            print('output = 0')
        output= 1
```

output = 0