cvvjo5rv0

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0.1 Practical 3

```
[2]: import numpy as np
     from sklearn.linear_model import Perceptron
     def ascii_representation(digit):
         ascii_bin = np.array([list(format(ord(str(digit)), '08b'))], dtype=int).
      →flatten()
         return ascii_bin
     X = np.array([ascii_representation(i) for i in range(10)])
     y = np.array([0 if i \% 2 == 0 else 1 for i in range(10)]) # 0 for even, 1 for_{\square}
      \hookrightarrow odd
     perceptron = Perceptron()
     perceptron.fit(X, y)
     def predict_even_odd(digit):
         binary_input = ascii_representation(digit)
         prediction = perceptron.predict([binary_input])
         return "Even" if prediction == 0 else "Odd"
     for i in range(10):
         print(f"Number {i} is {predict_even_odd(i)}")
```

```
Number 0 is Even
Number 1 is Odd
Number 2 is Even
Number 3 is Odd
Number 4 is Even
Number 5 is Odd
Number 6 is Even
Number 7 is Odd
Number 8 is Even
Number 9 is Odd
```