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In [1]: import numpy as np
        X = \text{np.array}(([2, 9], [1, 5], [3, 6]), \text{dtype=float}) \# \text{two inputs [sleep, study]}
        y = np.array(([92], [86], [89]), dtype=float) # one output [Expected % in Exams]
        X = X/np.amax(X,axis=0) # maximum of X array longitudinally
        y = y/100
        #Sigmoid Function
        def sigmoid (x):
            return 1/(1 + np.exp(-x))
        #Derivative of Sigmoid Function
        def derivatives sigmoid(x):
            return x * (1 - x)
        #Variable initialization
        epoch=5000 #Setting training iterations
        lr=0.1
                      #Setting learning rate
        inputlayer_neurons = 2  #number of features in data set
hiddenlayer_neurons = 3  #number of hidden layers neurons
        output neurons = 1 #number of neurons at output layer
        #weight and bias initialization
        wh=np.random.uniform(size=(inputlayer neurons, hiddenlayer neurons)) #weight of the link from input node to hidden nod
        bh=np.random.uniform(size=(1, hiddenlayer neurons)) # bias of the link from input node to hidden node
        wout=np.random.uniform(size=(hiddenlayer neurons, output neurons)) #weight of the link from hidden node to output node
        bout=np.random.uniform(size=(1,output neurons)) #bias of the link from hidden node to output node
        #draws a random range of numbers uniformly of dim x*y
        for i in range(epoch):
        #Forward Propogation
            hinp=np.dot(X,wh) + bh
            hlayer act = sigmoid(hinp)
            outinp=np.dot(hlayer act,wout) + bout
            output = sigmoid(outinp)
        #Backpropagation
            EO = y-output
            outgrad = derivatives sigmoid(output)
            d output = EO* outgrad
            EH = d output.dot(wout.T)
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