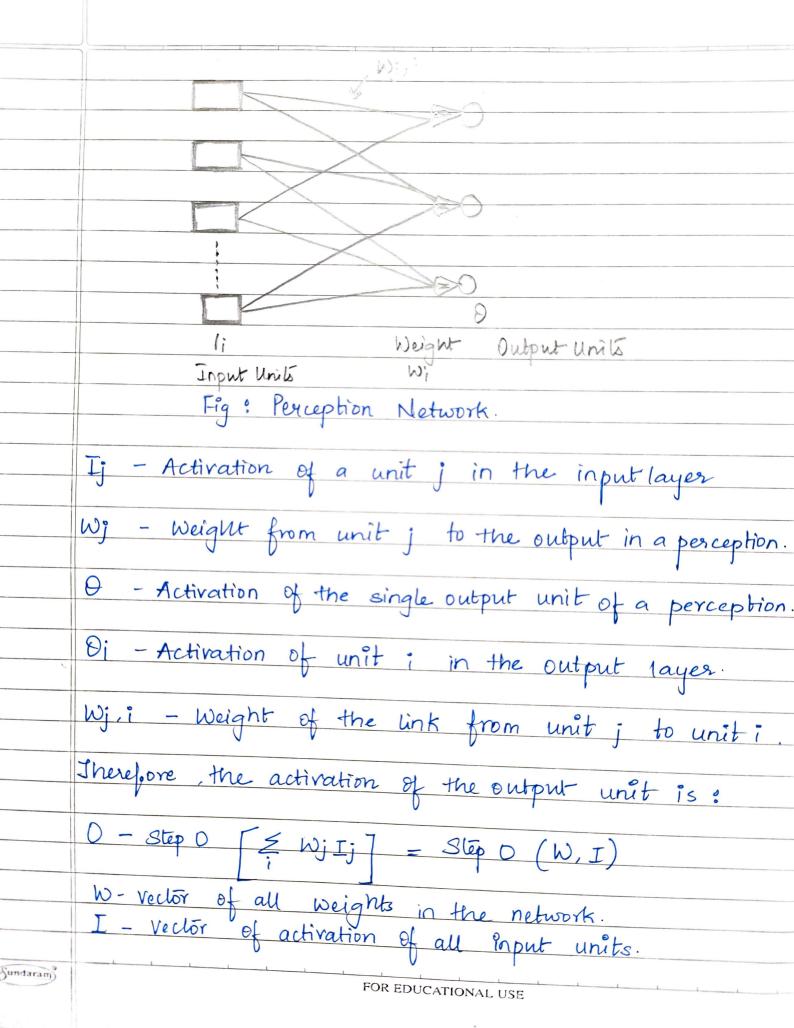
	EXPERIMENT NO: 8
->	AIM: Jo implement A perception learning Model
\rightarrow	THEORY ?
	Perceptions are one of the earliest neural network model given by Rosenblatt in 1962.
	A perception models a neuron by taking a weighted sum of its inputs and sending the output 1. if the sum is greater than some adjustable threshold value, otherwise it sends 0.
	It is unidirectional connection model.
•	Step activation function binary input/output as either 0 (or)1
	\square ω_1
	Way Weight Output Weight
	lj (9nput Unit)
Sundaram	FOR EDUCATIONAL USE Single Perception



SINGLE LAYER PERCEPTION

Feed - Forward networks are normally arranged in tayers. The simplest one having only one layer, no hidden layers is called as perception n/w.

The output units all operate separately and there are no shared weights

there are no shared weights.

Adjusting weights more the location, orientation
and Steepness of clift.

Sléps? Calculate Net If net is greater than 0 tre O(i)=1

If net is less than 0-re O(i) = -1

Calculate $\Delta w = Cwx$ where n = (di - Oi) $w_2 = w_1 + \Delta w_1$ (for single iteration)

> CONCLUSION ?

Thus we have successfully implemented the perception learning model. Using Python Programmin. Language and understood its basic concepts.

Roll No: 5117060

Aim: To implement a program demonstrating the working of a perceptron.

Code:

```
def multiply(weight, x):
    sum = 0
    for i in range(len(weight)):
        sum += weight[i] * x[i]
    return sum
N = int(input('\n Enter number of inputs:'))
c = float(input('\n Enter learning constant: '))
desired op=[]
input x = []
for i in range (N):
    temp = list(map(float,input('\n Enter x vector:').split(',')))
    input x.append(temp)
    t = float(input('\n Enter desired output:'))
    desired op.append(t)
weight = list(map(float,input('\n Enter weights:').split(',')))
print('\n Input vectors:',input x)
print('\n Desired outputs:',desired op)
print('\n Learning rate:',c)
print('\n Weights:',weight)
iterate = int(input('\n Enter number of iterations:'))
for i in range(iterate):
    print('\n Iteration Number:',i+1)
    for j in range(N):
        print('\n Input number:',j+1)
        net = multiply(weight,input x[j])
        print('\n Net[',j+1,']=',net)
        if (net <= 0):
            o = 0
        else:
```

```
0 = 1.0
        print('\n Actual Output:{0} Desired Output
{1}'.format(o,desired op[j]))
        if o == desired op[j]:
            break
        print("\n Since Actual Output is not equal to desired
output.\nTherefore, change Weights")
        delta =list(c*(desired_op[j] - o) * k for k in input_x[j])
        print('\n Delta w =',delta)
        for m in range(len(weight)):
            weight[m] += delta[m]
        print('\n Updated weights:', weight)
Output:
Enter number of inputs:3
Enter learning constant: 1
Enter x vector:1,2
Enter desired output:1
Enter x vector: -1,2
Enter desired output:0
Enter x vector: 0, -1
Enter desired output:0
Enter weights:1.0,-0.8
 Input vectors: [[1.0, 2.0], [-1.0, 2.0], [0.0, -1.0]]
 Desired outputs: [1.0, 0.0, 0.0]
Learning rate: 1.0
Weights: [1.0, -0.8]
Enter number of iterations:1
 Iteration Number: 1
 Input number: 1
Net[1] = -0.6000000000000001
```

Actual Output: 0 Desired Output 1.0

Since Actual Output is not equal to desired output. Therefore, change Weights

Delta w = [1.0, 2.0]

Updated weights: [2.0, 1.2]

Input number: 2

Actual Output: 1.0 Desired Output 0.0

Since Actual Output is not equal to desired output. Therefore, change Weights

Delta w = [1.0, -2.0]

Updated weights: [3.0, -0.8]

Input number: 3

Net[3] = 0.8

Actual Output:1.0 Desired Output 0.0

Since Actual Output is not equal to desired output. Therefore, change Weights

 $Delta_w = [-0.0, 1.0]$

Updated weights: [3.0, 0.1999999999999999]

>>>