Figure 1: The perceptron consists of $D$ input units and $C$ output units. All units are labeled according to their output: $y_i = f(z_i)$ in the case of output units; $x_i$ in the case of input units. The input values $x_i$ are propagated to each output unit using the weighted sum propagation rule. The additional input value $x_0 := 1$ is used to include the biases as weights.