

## Mid Term (Odd) Semester Examination October 2024

		Roll no
Name	of the Course and semester: BCA V Sem of the Paper: Soft Computing Code: TBC 505(3)	
Time:	1.5-hour	Maximum Marks: 50
Note: (i) (ii) (iii)	Answer all the questions by choosing any one of the sub-questions Each question carries 10 marks. Please specify COs against each question.	
	fine Soft Computing. How is it different from Hard Computing? Why is Soft arious applications of Soft Computing with relevant examples.  OR	(10 Marks) Computing important? Illustrate the (CO1)
b. E	xplain Hebb's learning rule for a neural network. Implement AND function under the Hebb rule method.	sing bipolar inputs and targets using (CO2))
p (	Define Perceptron Learning. Find the weights required to perform the erceptron network: The vectors (1, 1, 1, 1) and (-1,1, -1, -1) belong to a class 1, 1, 1, -1) and (1, -1, 1, 1) are belonging to a class having target value -1. A nitial weights as 0.	s having target value 1. The vectors
b. (	i) Implement AND function using McCulloch-Pitts neuron (use binary data re	epresentation). (CO1)
	ii) Obtain the output of the neuron for a network with inputs given as $[x_1, x_2] = [0.2, 0.3]$ with bias = 0.9. Use Binary sigmoidal activation and E	
	OR	
Q3. i. Expl (i) (ii)	The architecture and functioning of the Hopfield Network.  Need for Sof Computing	(10 Marks) (CO1)
	OR the Adaline network to train AND function with bipolar inputs and targets. Cooch of training. The weights and bias initially assumed a random value, say 0	
Q4. a.	<ul><li>(i) What is the activation function? Explain the several activation function</li><li>(ii) Compare and contrast biological and artificial neural networks.</li></ul>	(10 Marks) ons used in ANNs. (CO1)



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b. Explain the architecture and training algorithm of the Back Propagation network. Describe the various terminologies used in the algorithm. (CO2)

Q5. a. Write short note on:

(10 Marks)

write short note on:

(CO1)

(i) Explain the concept of Self-Organizing Feature Maps (SOFM).

(ii) Discuss the Radial Basis Function Network (RBFN)

OR

b. What is a Bidirectional Associative Memory (BAM)? Train a BAM network to store the input vectors s= (s1, s2,s3,s4) to the output vector t=(t1,t2). The training input-target output vector pairs are in binary form. The vector pairs are given in the table (CO2)

Input/ Target	s1	s2	s3	s4	t1	t2
1	1	0	0	0	0	1
2	1	1	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	0	1	1	0
4	0	0	1	1	1	0