**ML Project Report  
(CS-361)**

**Learning of Perceptron Model from scratch**

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# Learning Capacity

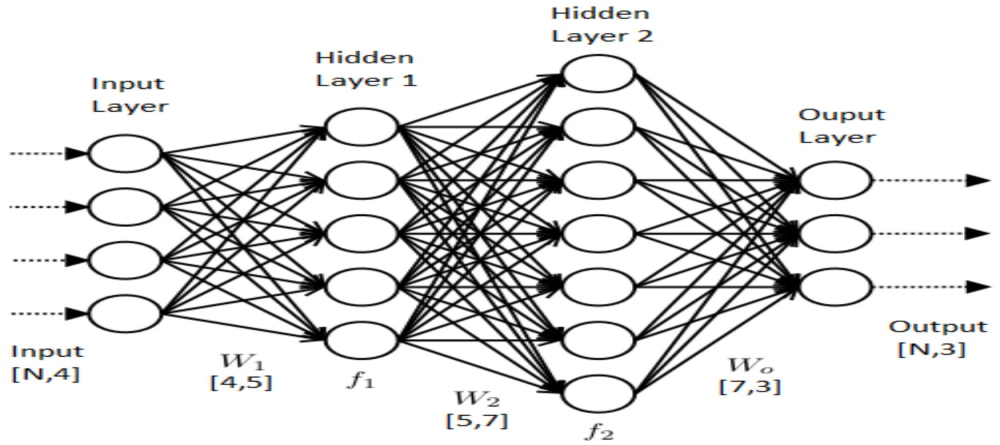
# Theories of Learning

# ANNs

ANN stands for artificial neural network. What is ANN will tell in detail in the below section.

## What is ANN?

ANN is also called as Neural networks are inspired by the biological neural networks and consider as computer systems vaguely. ANN’s are actually based on collection of connected units or nodes same as the neurons in the human mind. These connected units are nodes are called the artificial neurons. Like in human brain each neuron transmits a signal to other same is in the case of these artificial neurons. They transmit signals into one another. The artificial neuron transmit signal to then and then process it. The signal at a connection is a real number and the output of neuron is computed by some nonlinear function of inputs sum. These connections are called edges. Each edge has some weight at it. The strength of a signal is increased or decreased by weights of its edges.



**Artificial Neural Network**

ANN initially goes through a training phase where it learns to recognize patterns in data, either visually, naturally, or text. In this monitored phase, the network compares its actual product to what it should have been produced - the desired output. The difference between the two outcomes is adjusted using regression. This means that the network is running backwards, from the output unit to the input units to adjust the weight of its connection between the units until the difference between the actual and desired result produces the lowest error.

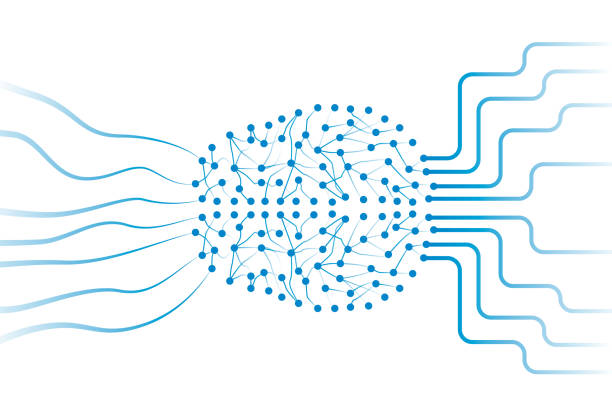
Will discuss some history of the ANN and how they are created and how it all started.

## History

The work on artificial neural network was started by the two scientists Warren McCulloch and Walter Pitts in 1943. They created a computational model for artificial neural network the model was based on an algorithm called threshold logic. The proposed model splits the research on two ways. One focused on the biological neural networks and other in the application of neural networks in artificial intelligence. This work led to the research in the nerve networks and finite automata. In 1975 the research was started on the back propagation this algorithm leads to the training of the multi layered networks.

### Convolutional Neural Networks

In 2011 the work started on the deep learning feed forward networks alternated between convolutional layers and max-pooling layers topped by several fully or sparsely connected layers followed by a final classification layer. These layers include such filters which submerged in the input.



## Model

The ANN is consisting if the collection of the simulated neurons. Each neuron here is actually a node which is connected to the other nodes by the links. Each node has its own weight which measures one influence on the other.

## Types of Artificial Neural Networks

There are two Artificial Neural Network topologies

* Feedforward
* Feedback

**Feedforward ANN**

In this ANN, the information flow is unidirectional. A unit sends information to other unit from which it does not receive any information. There are no feedback loops. They are used in pattern generation/recognition/classification. They have fixed inputs and outputs.

**Feedback ANN**

Feedback loops are allowed. They are used in content addressable memories.

## Components of ANN

### Neurons

The ANNS are composed of the artificial neurons that are derived from the biological neurons. Each artificial neuron has its own input and the output generated from it can be sent to the multiple other neurons. To detect a neuron release, we first take a weighted sum of all the inputs, weighed by the weights of the connection from the input to the neuron. We include the word bias in this amount. This weighty sum is sometimes called active. This weighted amount is then transferred to the activation function (usually non-linear) to produce the result. Initial external data input, such as images and text. The final results accomplish the task, such as recognizing the object in the illustration.



**Biological Neural Network**(Figure illustrates the Neuron and militated axon, with signal flow from inputs at dendrites to outputs at axon terminals)

### Connections and Weights

A network consists of connections, each of which provides the release of one neuron as an input to another neuron. Each connection is given a weight that represents its relative value. A given neuron can have many input and output signals.

### Propagation Function

Involves input to a neuron from the effects of previous neurons and its connections as a weighted mass.

## Organization

Neurons are usually organized into multiple layers, especially in deep learning. Single-layer neurons only connect to pre- and post-layer neurons immediately. The layer that receives the external data is the input layer. A layer that produces the effect of maintaining the output layer. Among them are zero or more hidden spaces. One layer and non-play networks are used. Between the two layers, multiple connection patterns are possible. They can be fully connected, with every neuron in one layer connecting to every neuron in the next layer.

### Hyper Parameter

A hyper parameter is a constant parameter whose value is set before the learning process begins. The values of parameters are derived via learning.

## Activation Function

In artificial neural networks, a node activation function defines the output of that given node input or set input.

The standard integrated circuit can be identified as a digital network of startup operations either "ON" (1) or "OFF" (0), depending on the input. This is similar to the behavior of direct perceptron in neural networks. However, non-linear functions only allow those networks to calculate illegal problems using only a small number of nodes, and those activation functions are called nonlinearities.



**Activation Function**

### Types of Activation Function

## Back Propagation Algorithm

## Practical Applications for Artificial Neural Networks

# Classification

# References