**Плюсы и минусы нейронных сетей**

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A neural network in machine learning is a mathematical model that works on the principle of a neural network of a living organism. Unlike the neural network of an animal, which transmits a signal from the brain to other organs and fully regulates the vital activity of the organism, a computer neural network learns to solve only the task that a person sets it.

The advantages of neural networks are as follows: they can greatly facilitate the work of people, they are actively trained and can find the best solutions instead of a person, increase the viewing angle for decision-making and insure against serious mistakes. They can also process large amounts of data, solve complex problems, and learn from the data to make predictions or make decisions without explicit programming.

Among the disadvantages of neural networks, the following can be distinguished: their effective training requires a large amount of data, they may be vulnerable to enemy attacks, they are difficult to interpret and understand how they make decisions, the result of their work depends on the choice of input data for training. It is also worth noting that neural networks take up a lot of space on the server: the more complex the task that a neural network solves, the larger its volume.

I believe that neural networks are one of the most significant inventions in the 21st century. Neural networks are able to replace or complement the work of a person in cases where a decision needs to be made based on previous experience. Neural networks can be used in any field of activity. The main thing is to give them tasks that a person has already solved, and to train them with the help of high quality data. Neural networks can solve problems instead of a person or together with him. The use of neural networks reduces the likelihood of errors, but does not completely eliminate them.