One of humanity's most wonderful yet enigmatic subjects is neural networks. Artificial neural networks (ANNs) are humanity's best creation yet, allowing machines to learn in the same way that humans do. Science is a big subject with no end. What is more interesting about science is that you may link any other subject with science discipline. Isn't the Artificial Neural Network, which combines computer science and biology, fascinating? People used to assume that the human brain was a space that humans could never fully explore, just like the Universe. Here we are, giving a piece of hardware a brain. We are making incredible progress. "The Earth rotates faster than we can possibly imagine." Later computer engineers were thoughtful to put the brilliant Frank Rosenblatt psychologist who invented and discovered the Artificial Neural network into action. There are various varieties of ANNs available today, including Convolutional Neural Networks, Recurrent Neural Networks, Spiking Neural Networks, and others.

D.MARR's computational theory is still being developed, and the result is the term "computer vision." "Computer-Vision" sounds fantastic, like giving a computer eyes. We were at a point where blindness couldn't be cured or treated, and it's still not guaranteed to cure blindness. The human eye inspired one sort of neural network, the Convolutional Neural Network. Have you ever considered how your eyes work? When you see something, light passes through your pupil and retina, activating some neurons and eventually utilizing the entire visual cortex of the brain. Consider what would happen if a computer had no "eyes." Yann LeCun is the man behind this creation. CNNs are, in fact, one of the most widely used neural networks.

The Recurrent Neural Network comes next. Have you ever had a habit of forgetting things? Have you ever forgotten your bag or someone's birthday? Have you ever pondered why this happens? We all know that forgetting is bad, but have you ever given it any thought? RNNs, I believe, are based on this type of technique. They forget things, which is a good thing. They not only forget, but they also recall. The "Hopfield" network, the first recurrent neural network, was popularized by John Hopfield. RNNs are more complicated than CNNs and ANNs because they forget and remember data at different times. However, they determine what to preserve and what to discard.

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The auditory, visual, gustatory, olfactory, and somatosensory cortices are the five primary sense cortices. Each brain is responsible for its own sensory intake and output. They are as follows:

The auditory cortex is a component of the auditory system that performs fundamental and advanced processes in hearing and language. In brief, injury to the auditory cortex in humans results in a loss of all auditory awareness.

As we all know, the visual cortex is the primary part of the brain that receives, integrates, and interprets visual information from the retinas.

The gustatory cortex is a part of the cerebral cortex that is responsible for taste and flavor perception.

The olfactory cortex is essential for odor processing and perception. This system is involved in the processing of our emotions, survival instincts, and memory development, as well as the connection of sensations like scents to our memories and emotions.

Finally, the somatosensory cortex is in charge of receiving and processing sensory information from throughout the body, such as touch, temperature, and pain.

This is where my interest lies. Even if it doesn't seem very plausible or practical, I'd like to investigate it. Tactile information from the body is received by the somatosensory cortex, which includes feelings such as touch, pressure, warmth, and pain. This sensory data is subsequently transmitted to the brain via neural routes to the spinal cord, brainstem, and thalamus. So, here's my theory intuition: we have parameters like touch, pressure, pain, muscle angle, muscle length, and maximum threshold. What if I could use these hyper parameters to train a somatosensation-based neural network?