**Multiple Sequences Learning**

The existing multisequence learning application is working with learning/understanding of sequences and the matching sequences, but the application completely works with the hardcoded input sequences.

Team\_MSL will analyse and work on taking the input sequences from any config file can be in any format (e.g. .txt, .csv, .xml, .json, .excel).

Team\_MSL will also work on increasing the efficiency of the code by comparing the different approaches for file operations, along with team will also work on sub sequences matching and prediction.

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**Highlighted Points -**

1. The Hierarchical Temporal Memory (HTM)
2. Spatial Pooler
3. To optimize the sequence learning behaviour of spatial pooler and temporal memory layer in dependence on HTM Sparsity
4. The sequence learning behaviour of spatial pooler and temporal memory layer in dependence on learning parameter-Cells per Column
5. Improve HTM Spatial Pooler with Homeostatic Plasticity Control

**Hierarchical Temporal Memory**

Encoder -

Encoder is chosen according to the type of the inputs. There are some encoders available for popular input type:

- Scalar Encoder

- Datetime Encoder

- Boolean Encoder

- Category Encoder

- Geo-Spatial Encoder

In this project we are using - Scalar Encoder

Scalar Encoder is one of the encoding techniques and is a part of Hierarchical Temporal Memory (HTM). HTM is a machine intelligence technology which is trying to imitate the process and architecture of neocortex. The main purpose for scalar encoder is to encode numeric or floating-point value into an array of bits, where the output has 0’s with an adjacent block of 1’s. The location of the block of 1’s varies continuously depending on the input value.

The scalar representation of value (e.g. for categories, this is the internal index used by the encoder). This number is consistent with what is returned by [**getScalars()**](https://nupic.docs.numenta.org/1.0.3/api/algorithms/encoders.html#nupic.encoders.base.Encoder.getScalars). This value is always an int or float, and can be used for numeric comparisons.

HTM consists of 2 different components: Spatial Pooler and Temporal Memory.

1. Spatial Pooler -

Encoder produces output to be fed into Spatial Pooler algorithm. Type of Spatial Pooler (SP) that is used in this example is the multithreaded version that utilize multicore of the machine to run the spatial pooler algorithm.

SpatialPoolerMT spatialPooler = new SpatialPoolerMT(hpa);

patialPooler.Init(memory, UnitTestHelpers.GetMemory());

1. Temporal Memory -

The output of Spatial Pooler (SDR) is used as the input of Temporal Memory.Temporal memory algorithm will then learn the temporal pattern from spatial pattern.

TemporalMemory temporalMemory = new TemporalMemory();

temporalMemory.Init(mem);