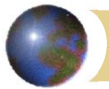


## *Neural Networks : Introduction*



1



## *Characteristics of ANN*

- ✦ ***Classification*** : They can extract classification (clustering) characteristics from a large number of input examples. e.g.
- ✦ ***Pattern Matching*** : They can produce the corresponding output patterns for given input patterns.
- ✦ ***Pattern Completion*** : For an incomplete pattern, networks can generate the missing portion of the input pattern.

2



## *Characteristics of ANN*

- ✦ **Learning** : Unlike expert systems, neural networks learn many example patterns and their associations i.e. desired outputs or conclusions.
- ✦ **Generalization** : The network responds in an interpolative way to noisy, incompetent, or previously unseen data. An associative network, where input is equal to desired output, can produce a full output if presented with a potential input. This property is called "generalization".

3



## *Characteristics of ANN*

- ✦ **Fault Tolerance** : In ANN, the memory is distributed and failure of some processing elements will slightly change overall behavior of the network.
- ✦ **Optimization** : For given initial values of a specific optimization problem, the networks help in arriving at a set of variables which represent a solution to the problem.

4



## *Characteristics of ANN*

- ✦ **Control** : Current state of a controller and the desired response for the controller as an input pattern, the networks generate proper command sequence to create the desired response.
- ✦ **Distributed Memory** : The connection weights are the memory units of the network. The value of weights represent the current state of knowledge of the network. A unit of knowledge, represented for example by an input/output pair is distributed across all the weighted connections of the network.

5



## *Characteristics of ANN*

- ✦ **Storage Memory** : There is one set of network weights capable of representing a large space of stored patterns. Thus it provides an advantage of lesser amount of storage memory.

6



## *NN replaces the Mathematical Model .. How ?*

- ✦ No need for a conventional equation
- ✦ Equations Maps or translates inputs onto outputs
- ✦ NN learns how to map based on input and output data
- ✦ It trains itself and learns to perform the task of prediction/forecasting

7



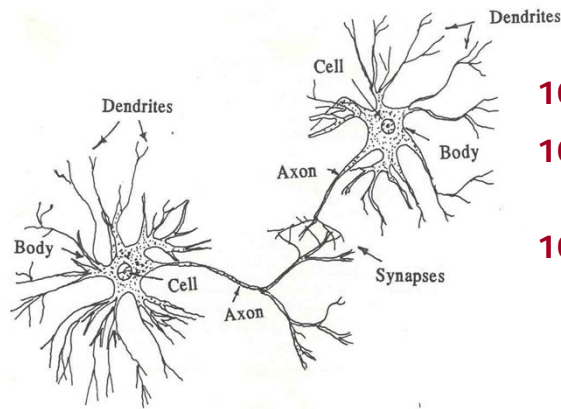
## *What else NN can offer ?*

- ✦ NN **learns** how to model a given site itself
- ✦ Scope for **performance improvement** over time
- ✦ **Easy** to maintain
- ✦ **Cheap** and automatic
- ✦ **Same software** can be applied to all sites
- ✦ Possibility of **real-time** retraining
- ✦ NN handles **imprecise data**
- ✦ Possibility of testing off-line to establish **confidence**

8



## Biological Neuron



**$10^{10}$ - $10^{11}$  Neurons**

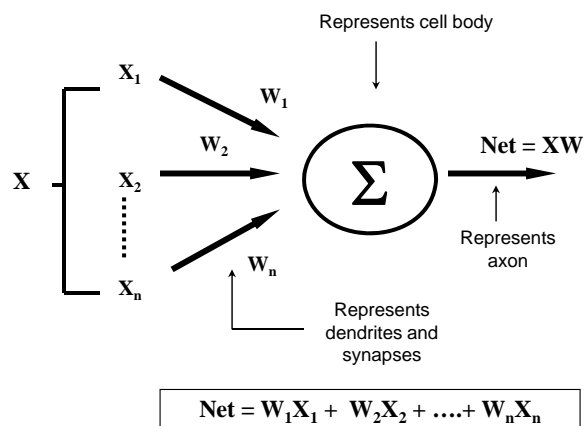
**$10^3$ - $10^4$  Connections  
(synaptic)**

**$10^{13}$ - $10^{15}$  Connections**

9



## Artificial Neuron

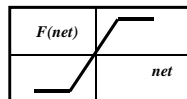


10

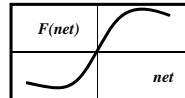


## Activation Functions

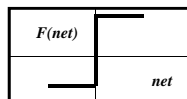
Linear Transfer Function



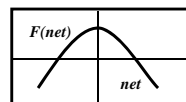
Sigmoid Function



Linear Step Function



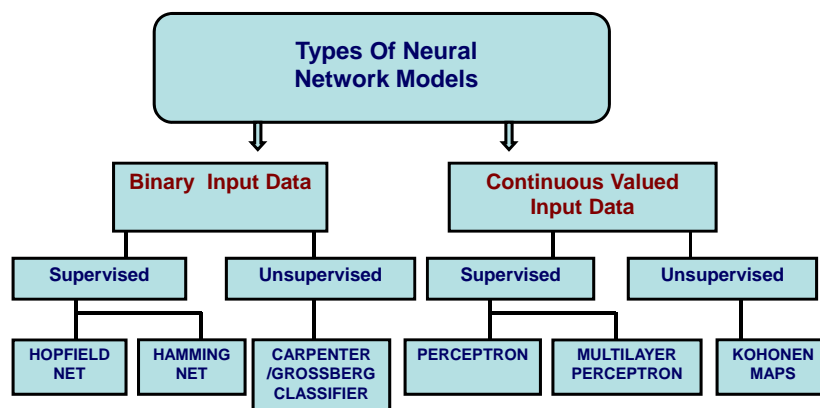
Gaussian Function



11



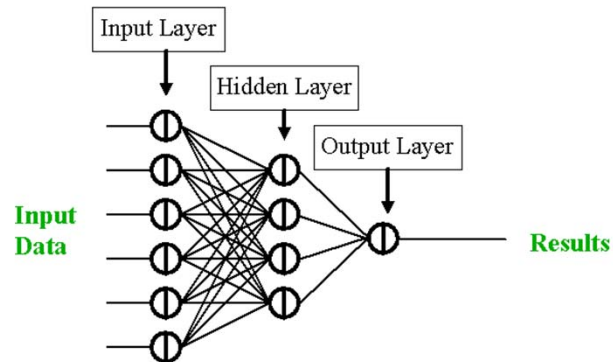
## Existing Neural Models



12



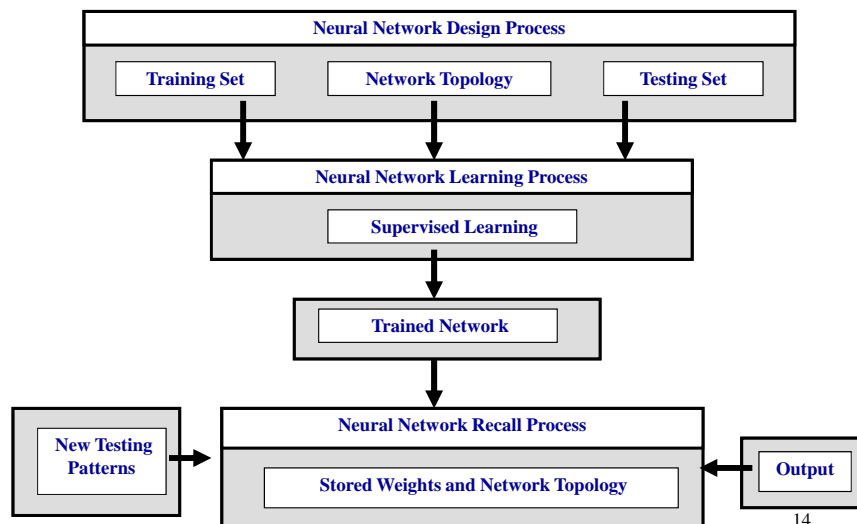
## *NN Architecture Representation*



13



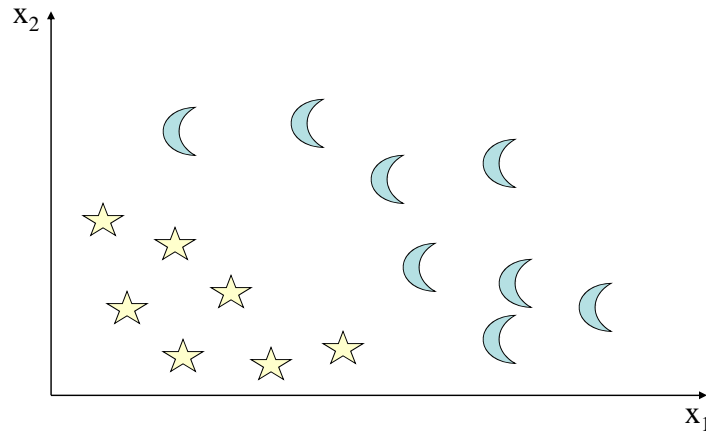
## *NN Modeling Phase*



14



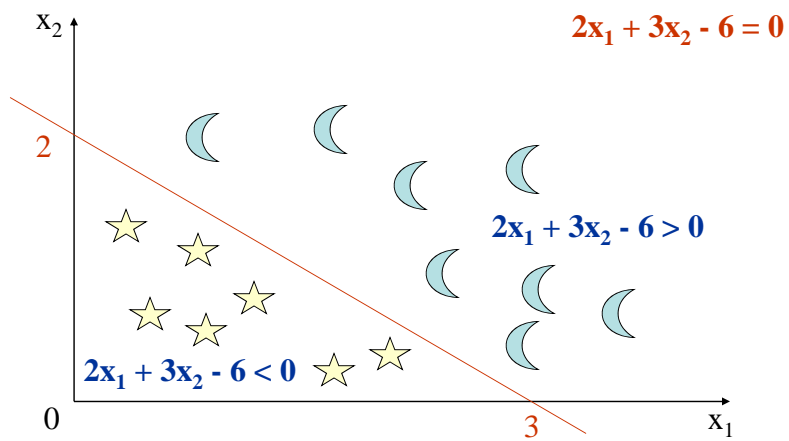
## Classification Example



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## Equation of a Line

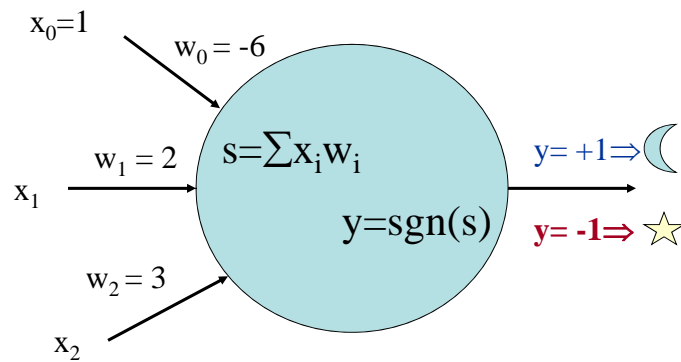


16





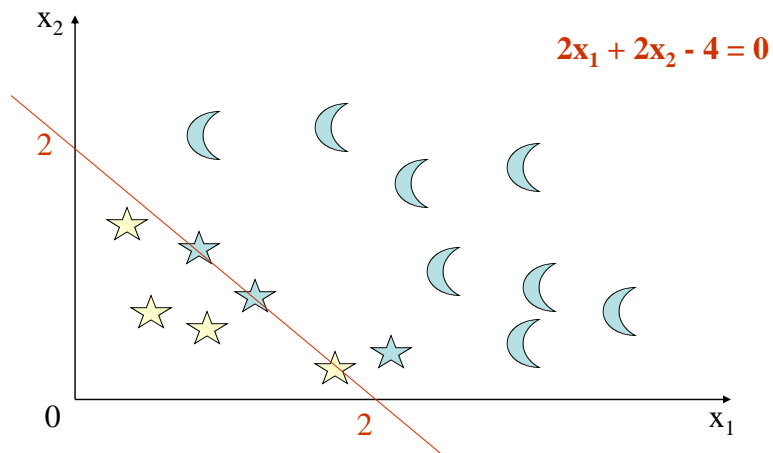
## Neural Classifier



17



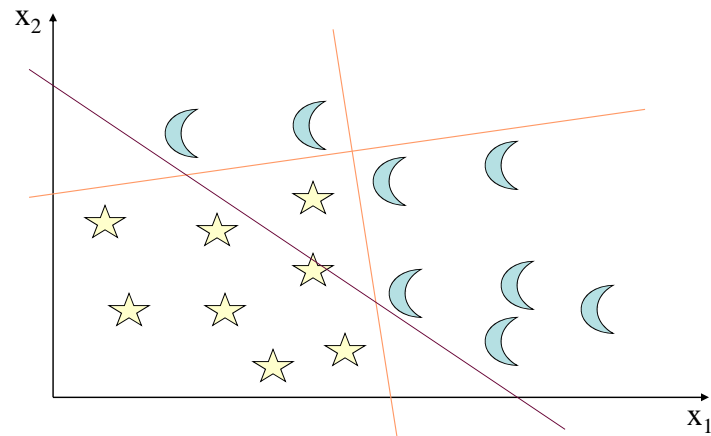
## Equation of a Line is Wrong



18



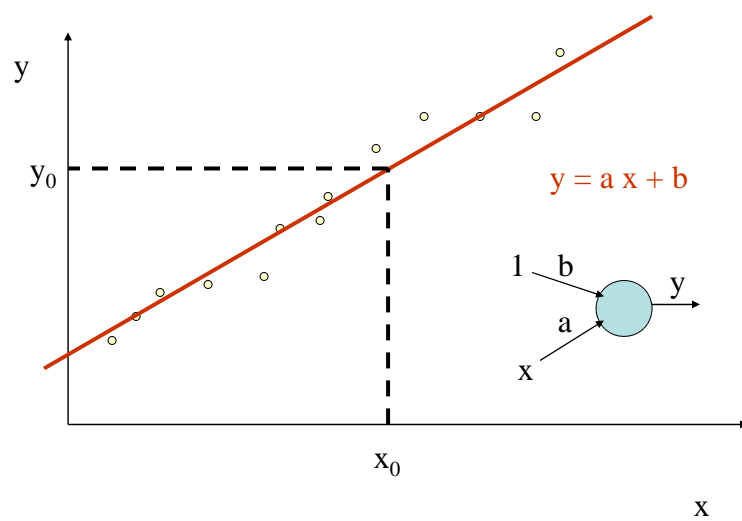
## Linearly Separable -- Not



19



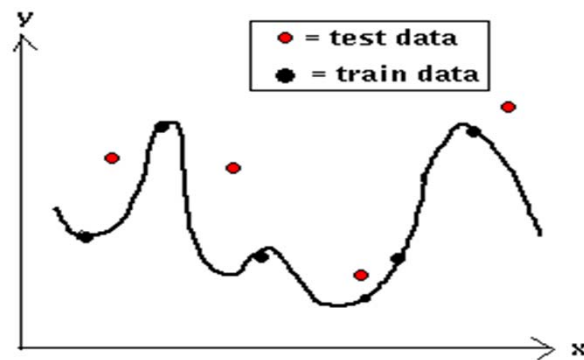
## Linear Regression



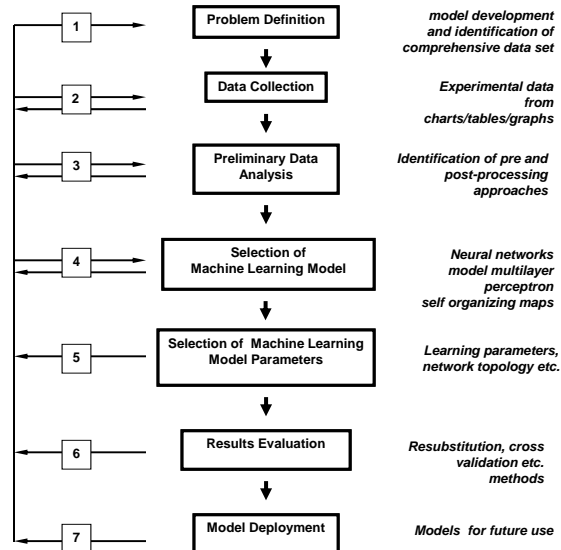
20



## Over-fitting



21



## Scheme of Modelling

22



## *1. Problem Definition*

- ✦ Classification
- ✦ Pattern Matching
- ✦ Pattern Completion
- ✦ Learning
- ✦ Generalization
- ✦ Control
- ✦ Optimization
- ✦ Prediction
- ✦ Forecasting
- ✦ And so on.....

23



## *2. Data Collection*

**Data** is an extremely valuable asset,  
but like a cash crop,  
unless harvested, it is wasted.

-Sid Adelman

- ✦ Theoretical
- ✦ Experimental

24



### 3. Preliminary Data Analysis

- ✦ Nature of Data : *Source, Utility, Behaviour, Description*
- ✦ *Source*: Online/Offline, from Static/Dynamic Systems
- ✦ *Utility*: Analysis, Design, Diagnostics
- ✦ *Behaviour*: Discrete/Continuous
- ✦ *Description*: Quantitative/Qualitative

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### 3. Preliminary Data Analysis

- ✦ Are they sparse or dense?
- ✦ Are they in raw or clean form?
- ✦ Are they representative of the application domain?
- ✦ Are they noisy?
- ✦ Do they contain missing data?
- ✦ Scientific data :
  - Insight* (novelty detection, anomalies etc.)
  - Predictive Model* ( Neural networks)

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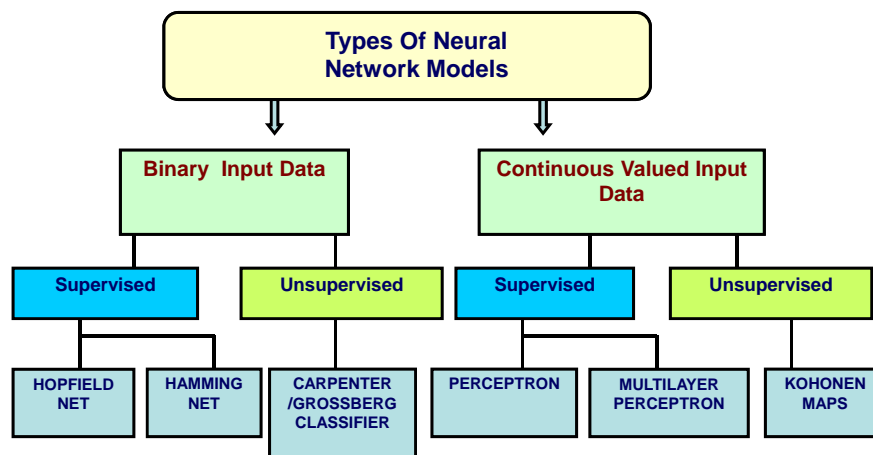
### *3. Preliminary Data Analysis*

- ✦ Pre-processing and Post-processing of data

27



### *4. Selection of Neural Models*



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## *5. Selection Model Parameters*

- ✦ Number of input units
- ✦ Number of output units
- ✦ Number of hidden units and layers
- ✦ Activation functions
- ✦ Learning parameters etc.

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## *6. Model Performance Evaluation*

- ✦ **R** - Resubstitution
- ✦ **B** - Bootstrap
- ✦ Cross-validation
  - ▣ **L** - Leave-one-out and
  - ▣ **K** - 10-fold
- ✦ **H** - Hold-out
- ✦ **TTV** - Training-Testing-Validation

30





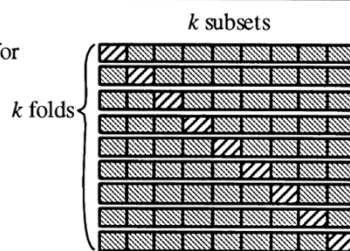
## 6. Cross-Validation Test

### Procedure

1. Subdivide the data into  $k$  subsets.
2. Perform  $k$  folds such that for each fold  $j$ :
  - a. Learn a model from the  $(k-1)$  training subsets (all but the  $j$ th subset).
  - b. Test the model performance on the  $j$ th subset and record the accuracy.
3. Calculate the average accuracy over the  $k$  folds.

### Legend

-   $k-1$  subsets for learning the model
-  1 subset for testing the model



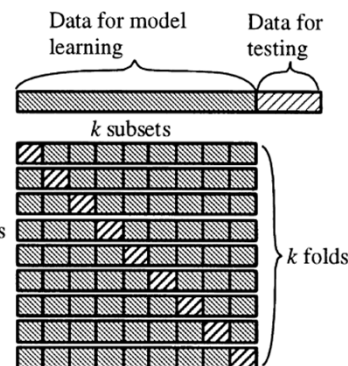
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## 6. Training-Testing-Validation Test

### Procedure

1. Divide the data into training and testing subsets.
2. Select the best learner and its parameters:
  - a. Test each combination of learner and/or parameters with a  $k$ -fold CV test.
  - b. Select the combination that leads to the best CV performance.
3. Assessment of best learner:
  - a. Create a model from all training data using the best learner and parameters.
  - b. Test the model on the testing set.

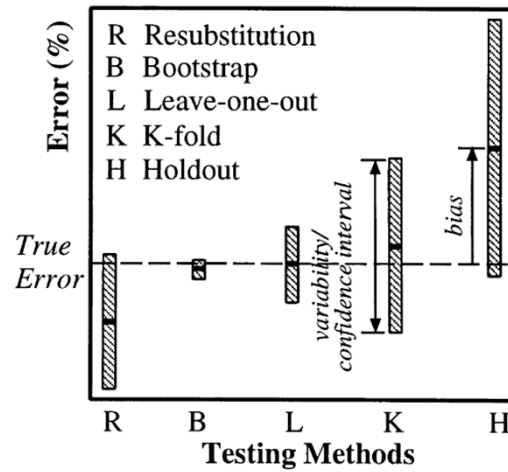


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## 6. Relative Performance



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## 7. Model Deployment

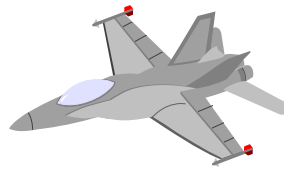
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## *Neural Networks Applications*

### ✦ **Aerospace**

- High performance aircraft autopilot
- Flight path simulation
- Aircraft control systems
- Autopilot enhancements
- Aircraft component simulation
- Aircraft component fault detection



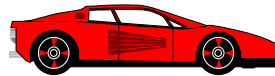
35



## *Neural Networks Applications*

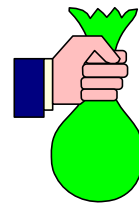
### ✦ **Automotive**

- Automobile automatic guidance system
- Warranty activity analysis



### • **Banking**

- Cheques and other document reading
- Credit application evaluation



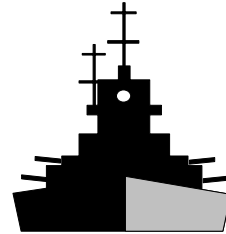
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## *Neural Networks Applications*

### ✦ **Defense**

- Weapon steering, target tracking
- Object discrimination
- Facial recognition
- New kinds of sensors
- Sonar, radar and image signal processing including data compression
- Feature extraction and noise suppression,
- Signal/image identification



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## *Neural Networks Applications*

### ✦ **Electronics**

- Code sequence prediction
- Integrated circuit chip layout
- Process control,
- Chip failure analysis,
- Machine vision
- Voice synthesis
- Nonlinear modeling

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## *Neural Networks Applications*

### ✦ **Entertainment**

- Animation
- Special effects
- Market forecasting

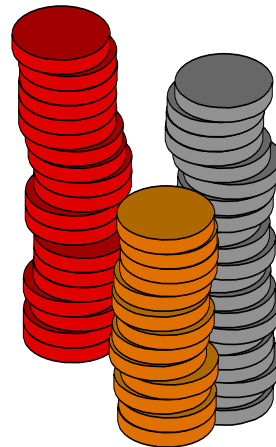
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## *Neural Networks Applications*

### ✦ **Financial**

- Real estate appraisal
- Loan advisor
- Mortgage screening
- Corporate bond rating
- Credit line use analysis
- Portfolio trading program
- Corporate financial analysis
- Currency price prediction



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## *Neural Networks Applications*

### ✦ **Insurance**

- Policy application evaluation
- Product optimization



### • **Manufacturing**

- Manufacturing process control
- product design and analysis
- process and machine diagnosis
- real-time particle identification

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## *Neural Networks Applications*

### ✦ **Manufacturing**

- Beer testing
- Welding quality analysis
- Paper quality prediction
- Computer chip quality analysis
- Visual quality inspection systems
- Analysis of grinding operations
- Chemical product design analysis

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## *Neural Networks Applications*

### **Manufacturing**

- Machine maintenance analysis, project
- Bidding, planning and management
- Dynamic modeling of chemical process system

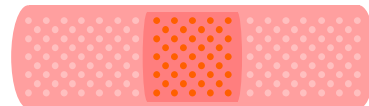
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## *Neural Networks Applications*

### **Medical**

- Breast cancer cell analysis
- EEG and ECG analysis
- Prosthesis design,
- Optimization of transplant times
- Hospital expense reduction
- Hospital quality improvement
- Emergency room test advisement



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## *Neural Networks Applications*

### ✦ **Oil and Gas**

- Exploration

### • **Robotics**

- Trajectory control
- Forklift robot
- Manipulator controllers
- Vision systems

45



## *Neural Networks Applications*

### ✦ **Speech**

- Speech recognition
- Speech compression
- Vowel classification
- Text to speech
- Synthesis

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## *Neural Networks Applications*

### ✦ **Securities**

- Market analysis
- Automatic bond rating
- Stock trading advisory systems

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## *Neural Networks Applications*

### ✦ **Telecommunications**

- Image and data compression
- Automated information services
- Real-time translation of spoken language
- Customer payment processing systems

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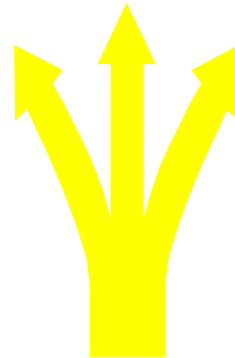




## *Neural Networks Applications*

### ✦ **Transportation**

- Truck brake diagnosis systems
- Vehicle scheduling
- Routing systems



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## *Text Book Reference*

✦ **Simon Haykin** – Neural Networks – A Comprehensive Foundation, Pearson Education Asia, Low Price Edition

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