ANN & R Programming

Jaishankar Hebballi (13030142017)

- Character Recognition
- 2 Packages Used
- 3 My Goal
- 4 Input
- 5 Output
- 6 Learning Rules
- 7 References



Character Recognition

Many Optical Character recognition softwares (OCR) exist. Their basic functionality is to be able to parse and guess the characters that may be handwritten or typed. But my scope is not as big. In this project a very basic character recognition is implemented. Two learning rules are implemented to guess the correct output. Two kinds of recognition is done in this project.

Pattern Classification

Character Recognition

Many Optical Character recognition softwares (OCR) exist. Their basic functionality is to be able to parse and guess the characters that may be handwritten or typed. But my scope is not as big. In this project a very basic character recognition is implemented. Two learning rules are implemented to guess the correct output. Two kinds of recognition is done in this project.

- Pattern Classification
- Pattern Association

- 1 Character Recognition
- 2 Packages Used
- 3 My Goal
- 4 Input
- 5 Output
- 6 Learning Rules
- 7 References



RSNNS

- RSNNS
- pixmap

- RSNNS
- pixmap
- gWidgets

- RSNNS
- pixmap
- gWidgets
- gWidgets2

- RSNNS
- pixmap
- gWidgets
- gWidgets2
- gWidgetsRGtk

- RSNNS
- pixmap
- gWidgets
- gWidgets2
- gWidgetsRGtk
- gWidgets2RGtk2

- RSNNS
- pixmap
- gWidgets
- gWidgets2
- gWidgetsRGtk
- gWidgets2RGtk2
- stringr

- RSNNS
- pixmap
- gWidgets
- gWidgets2
- gWidgetsRGtk
- gWidgets2RGtk2
- stringr
- cairo

- 1 Character Recognition
- 2 Packages Used
- 3 My Goal
- 4 Input
- 5 Output
- 6 Learning Rules
- 7 References



My Goal

Very Basic Pattern Recognition

Accept images from the user

My Goal

Very Basic Pattern Recognition

- Accept images from the user
- Train the network with a few known input images.

My Goal

Very Basic Pattern Recognition

- Accept images from the user
- Train the network with a few known input images.
- Make the Network guess the unknown input.

- 1 Character Recognition
- 2 Packages Used
- 3 My Goal
- 4 Input
- 5 Output
- 6 Learning Rules
- 7 References



Encode Input

• From the user get an image of 9*9 pixels.

Encode Input

- From the user get an image of 9*9 pixels.
- The Image can contain any alphabet in Capital letters

Encode Input

- From the user get an image of 9*9 pixels.
- The Image can contain any alphabet in Capital letters
- Transform the input into a matrix of bi-polar numbers which will be fed into the network.

- 1 Character Recognition
- 2 Packages Used
- 3 My Goal
- 4 Input
- 5 Output
- 6 Learning Rules
- 7 References



Pattern Classification

• The network will output a sequence of binary numbers



Pattern Classification

- The network will output a sequence of binary numbers
- Decode this number into an ASCII character



Pattern Classification

- The network will output a sequence of binary numbers
- Decode this number into an ASCII character
- Display the correct character to the user

Pattern Classification

- The network will output a sequence of binary numbers
- Decode this number into an ASCII character
- Display the correct character to the user

Pattern Association

The network will output a sequence of binary numbers

Pattern Classification

- The network will output a sequence of binary numbers
- Decode this number into an ASCII character
- Display the correct character to the user

- The network will output a sequence of binary numbers
- Decode this number into an pixmap image

Pattern Classification

- The network will output a sequence of binary numbers
- Decode this number into an ASCII character
- Display the correct character to the user

- The network will output a sequence of binary numbers
- Decode this number into an pixmap image
- Plot or draw this image on the window

- 1 Character Recognition
- 2 Packages Used
- 3 My Goal
- 4 Input
- 5 Output
- 6 Learning Rules
- 7 References



- Hebbian Learning Rule
- Perceptron Rule
- Delta Learning Rule
- Backpropagation

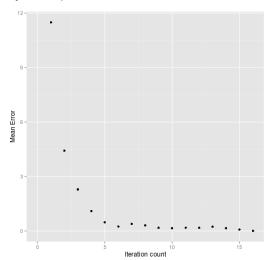
- 1 Character Recognition
- 2 Packages Used
- 3 My Goal
- 4 Input
- 5 Output
- 6 Learning Rules
- 7 References



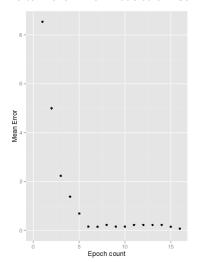
Error Graphs Mean Error against epoch times. The graphs tell us how the learning has taken place.

- MLP Backpropagation (classification)
- My Perceptron Implementation
- Delta Learning
- MLP Backpropagation (association)

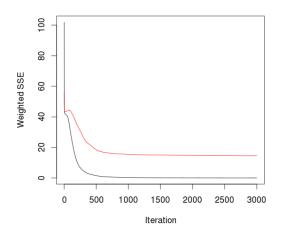
My Perceptron Error Reduction Curve



Delta Rule Error Reduction Curve



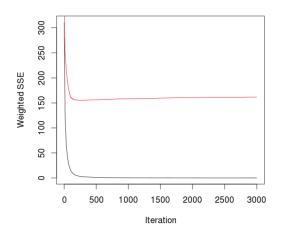
Multi-Layer Perceptron (Classification) Error Reduction Curve



RSNNS Package network



Multi-Layer Perceptron (Association) Error Reduction Curve



RSNNS Package network



- 1 Character Recognition
- 2 Packages Used
- 3 My Goal
- 4 Input
- 5 Output
- 6 Learning Rules
- 7 References



Performance Times

- MLP Backpropagation (classification) (6.650 sec)
- My Perceptron Implementation (3.155 sec)
- Delta Learning (2.817 sec)
- Hebbian Rule (association) (0.023 sec)
- MLP Backpropagation (association) (8.685 sec)

- 1 Character Recognition
- 2 Packages Used
- 3 My Goal
- 4 Input
- 5 Output
- 6 Learning Rules
- 7 References



References



FundamentalsofNeuralNetworks(LaureneFausett)



 ${\tt NeuralNetworksinRUsingtheStuttgartNeuralNetworkSimulator:} \\ {\tt RSNNS}$



Packagesmanualpages



 ${\tt IntroductiontoNeuralNetworksusingMATLAB}\ \dots$

Thank you

Thank You!