

DJILLALI LIABES UNIVERSITY OF SIDI BEL ABBES
FACULTY OF EXACT SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCES



Module : Intelligence Artificielle II
1ST YEAR OF MASTER'S DEGREE IN
NETWORKS, INFORMATION SYSTEMS & SECURITY (RSSI)
2021/2022

Réseaux de Neurones
TP-05

Student:
HADJAZI M.Hisham
Group: 01/RSSI

Instructor:
Pr. ADJOU DJ Reda

A paper submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the
TP-05

May 24, 2022

Contents

1 Réseaux de Neurones.	1
1.1 Digit Detection with Neural Networks	1
1.1.1 Creation of dataset.	1
1.1.2 Creation on the Neural network	4
1.1.3 Training our network with no noise	5
1.1.4 Training our network with noise twice	5
1.1.5 Testing with no noise	6
1.1.6 Test Performance of Neural Network	8
1.1.7 Test with noise	14
1.1.8 Test the performance of our neural network	16
1.2 Improvements on our neural network	21
1.2.1 Increase number of hidden layers	21
1.2.2 Increase number of networks	22
1.2.3 change algorithms used in networks	22

Chapter 1

Réseaux de Neurones.

1.1 Digit Detection with Neural Networks

- Working Environment
 - **Machine** : LENOVO IdeaPad S210, Intel Celeron 1037U, 2GB DDR3L
 - **OS** : Linux Mint 20.3 Una
 - **Kernel** : 5.4.0-100-generic x86_64 bits
 - **MATLAB** : R2015 v8.5.0.197613

1.1.1 Creation of dataset.

Here we used matrices to generate numbers from 0 to 9.

```

1 %Creation of matrices for the following numbers 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
2
3
4
5
6
7 x1 = [0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
8       0 ; 1 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
9       0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
10      0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
11      0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
12      0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
13      0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
14      ];
15
16
17
18 x2 = [0 ; 1 ; 1 ; 1 ; 0 ;
19       0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
20       0 ; 0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
21       0 ; 1 ; 1 ; 1 ; 0 ;
22       0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ; 0 ;
23       0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
24       0 ; 1 ; 1 ; 1 ; 0 ;
25       ];
26

```

```

27
28
29 x3 = [0 ; 1 ; 1 ; 1 ; 0 ;
30       0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
31       0 ; 0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
32       0 ; 1 ; 1 ; 1 ; 0 ;
33       0 ; 0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
34       0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
35       0 ; 1 ; 1 ; 1 ; 0 ;
36     ];

```

```

37
38
39
40 x4 = [0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
41       0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
42       0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
43       0 ; 1 ; 1 ; 1 ; 0 ;
44       0 ; 0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
45       0 ; 0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
46       0 ; 0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
47     ];

```

```

48
49
50 x5 = [0 ; 1 ; 1 ; 1 ; 0 ;
51       0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ; 0 ;
52       0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ; 0 ;
53       0 ; 1 ; 1 ; 1 ; 0 ;
54       0 ; 0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
55       0 ; 0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
56       0 ; 1 ; 1 ; 1 ; 0 ;
57     ];

```

```

58
59 x6 = [0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
60       0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
61       0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ; 0 ;
62       0 ; 1 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
63       0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
64       0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
65       0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
66     ];

```

```

67
68
69
70
71 x7 = [0 ; 1 ; 1 ; 1 ; 0 ;
72       0 ; 0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
73       0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
74       0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
75       0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
76       0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ; 0 ;
77       0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ; 0 ;

```

```

78         ];
79
80
81
82     x8 = [0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
83           0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
84           0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
85           0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
86           0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
87           0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
88           0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
89         ];
90
91
92
93
94     x9 = [0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
95           0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
96           0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
97           0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 1 ; 0 ;
98           0 ; 0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
99           0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
100          0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
101        ];
102
103
104     x10 = [0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
105            0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
106            0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
107            0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
108            0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
109            0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ;
110            0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0 ;
111          ];

```

The resulted pictures look like this :

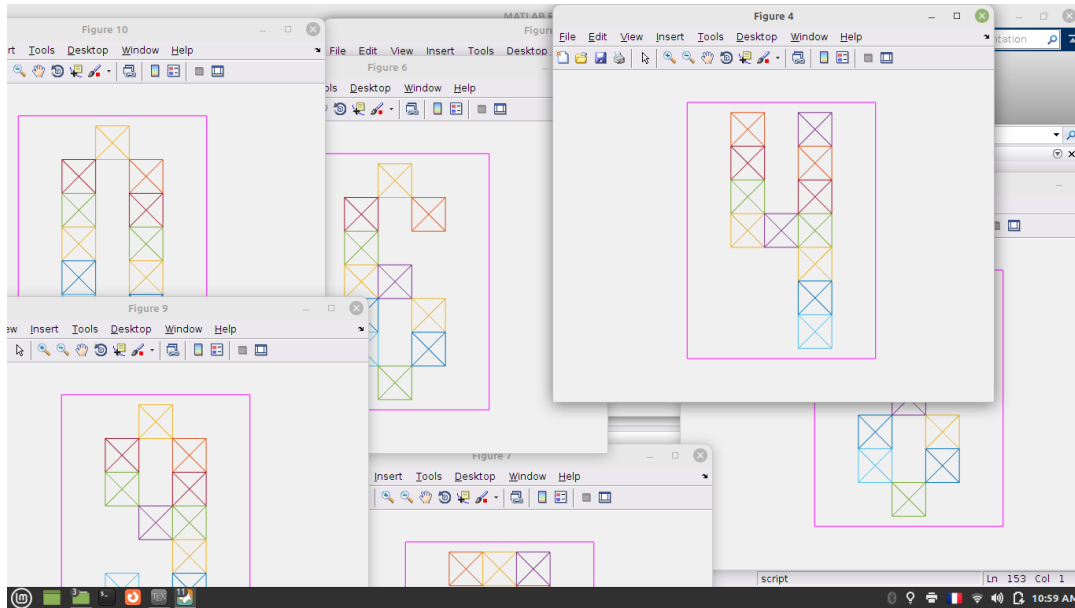


FIGURE 1.1: numbers

1.1.2 Creation on the Neural network

Now we create our Neural Network with 3 hidden layers and 35 inputs and 1 output while using **logsig** in hidden and output layers.

```

112 net = newff(p,t,3,{'logsig' 'logsig'},'traingdx');
113 net.LW{2,1} = net.LW{2,1}*0.01;
114 net.b{2} = net.b{2}*0.01;
115 view(net);

```

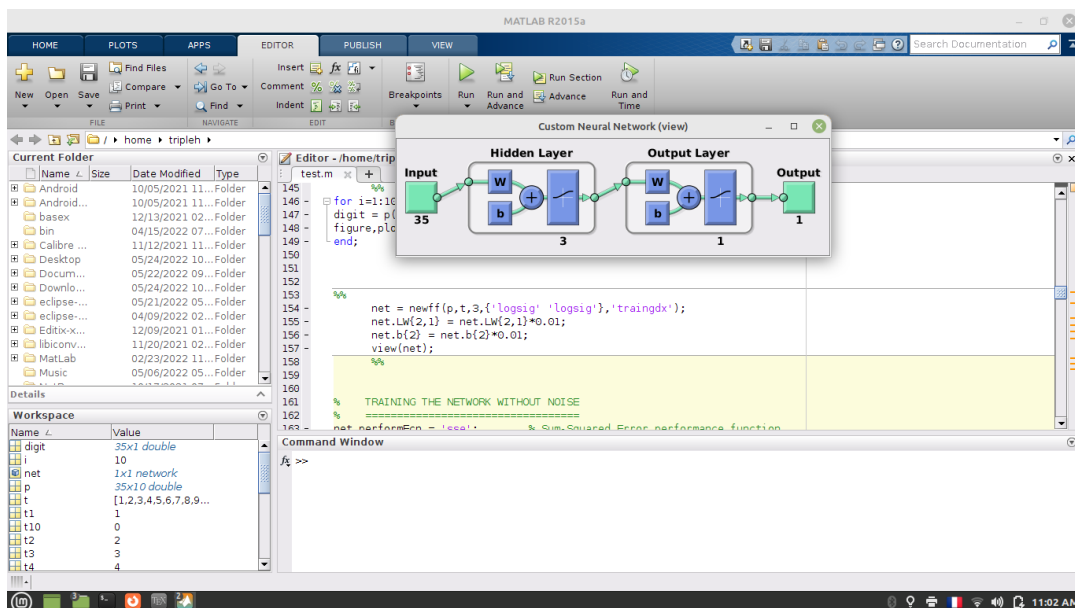


FIGURE 1.2: NN

1.1.3 Training our network with no noise

Here we are training our network with no noise.

```

116 % TRAINING THE NETWORK WITHOUT NOISE
117 % =====
118 net.performFcn = 'sse'; % Sum-Squared Error performance
    function
119 net.trainParam.goal = 0.1; % Sum-squared error goal.
120 net.trainParam.show = 20; % Frequency of progress displays (in
    epochs).
121 net.trainParam.epochs = 5000; % Maximum number of epochs to train.
122 net.trainParam.mc = 0.95; % Momentum constant.
123 % Training begins...please wait...
124 [net,tr] = train(net,p,t);
125 % ...and finally finishes.

```

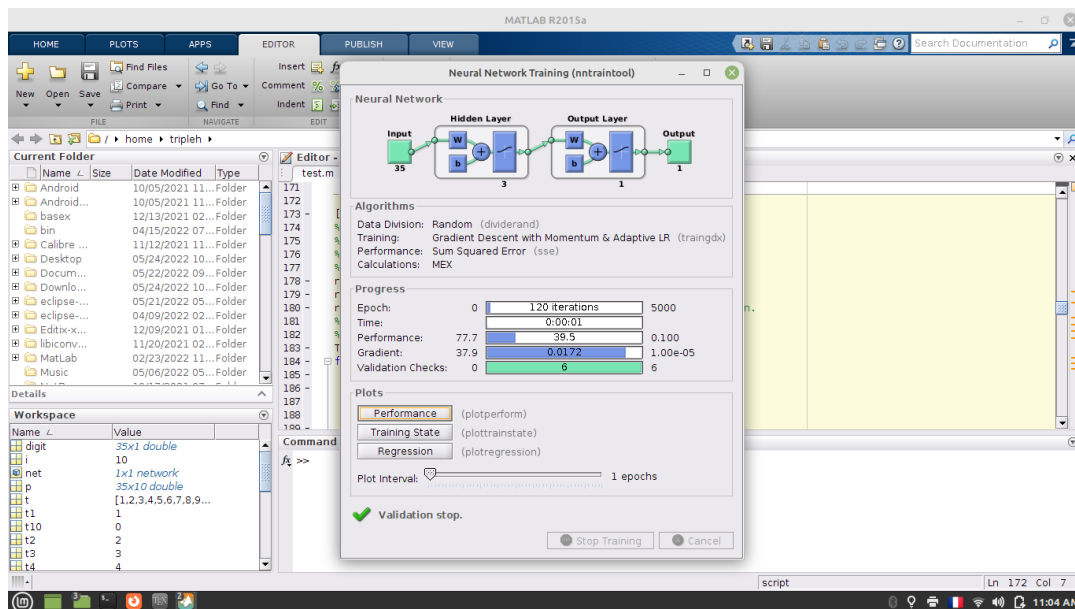


FIGURE 1.3: train no noise

1.1.4 Training our network with noise twice

```

126 [R,Q] = size(p);
127 % TRAINING THE NETWORK WITH NOISE
128 % =====
129 % A copy of the network will now be made. This copy will
130 % be trained with noisy examples of letters of the alphabet.
131 netn = net;
132 netn.trainParam.goal = 0.6; % Mean-squared error goal.
133 netn.trainParam.epochs = 300; % Maximum number of epochs to train.
134 % The network will be trained on 10 sets of noisy data.
135 % Training begins...please wait...
136 T = [t t t t];
137 for pass = 1:10

```

```

138     fprintf('Pass = %.0f\n',pass);
139     P = [p, p, ...
140         (p + randn(R,Q)*0.1), ...
141         (p + randn(R,Q)*0.2)];
142     [netn,tr] = train(netn,P,T);
143     echo off
144 end
145 echo on
146 % ...and finally finishes.
147 % TRAINING THE SECOND NETWORK WITHOUT NOISE
148 % =====
149 % The second network is now retrained without noise to
150 % insure that it correctly categorizes non-noisy letters.
151 netn.trainParam.goal = 0.1; % Mean-squared error goal.
152 netn.trainParam.epochs = 500; % Maximum number of epochs to train.
153 netn.trainParam.show = 5; % Frequency of progress displays (
    in epochs).
154 % Training begins...please wait...
155 P = p;
156 T = t;
157 [netn,tr] = train(netn,P,T);
158 % ...and finally finishes

```

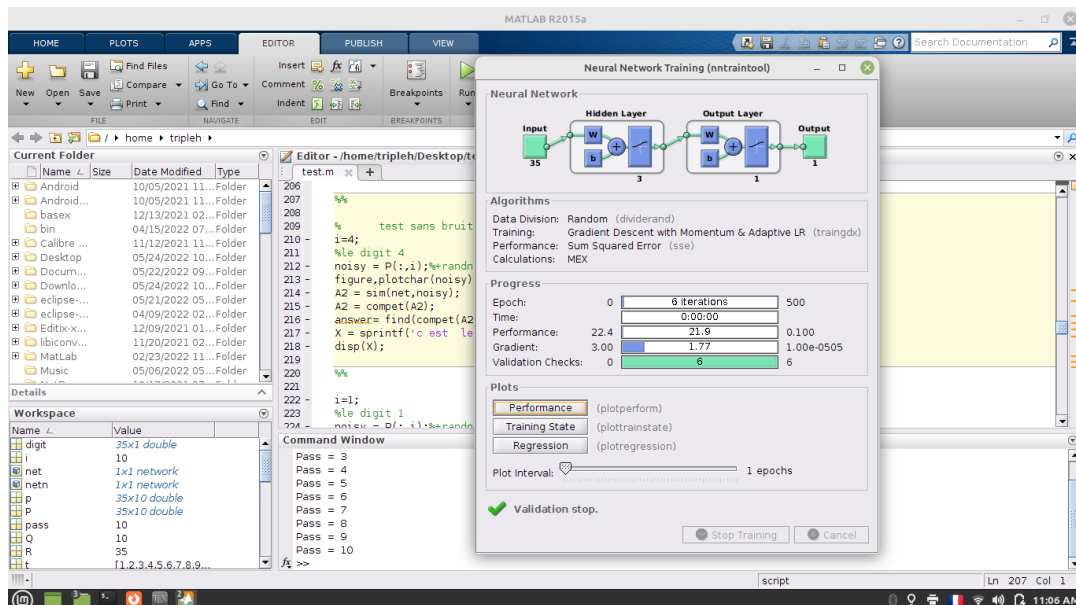


FIGURE 1.4: train with noise

1.1.5 Testing with no noise

```

159 % test sans bruit %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
160 i=4;
161 %le digit 4
162 noisy = P(:,i);%+randn(35,1) * 0.2;
163 figure,plotchar(noisy);

```



```

164 A2 = sim(net,noisy);
165 A2 = compet(A2);
166 answer= find(compet(A2) == 1);
167 X = sprintf('c est le digit N %d',i);
168 disp(X);

```

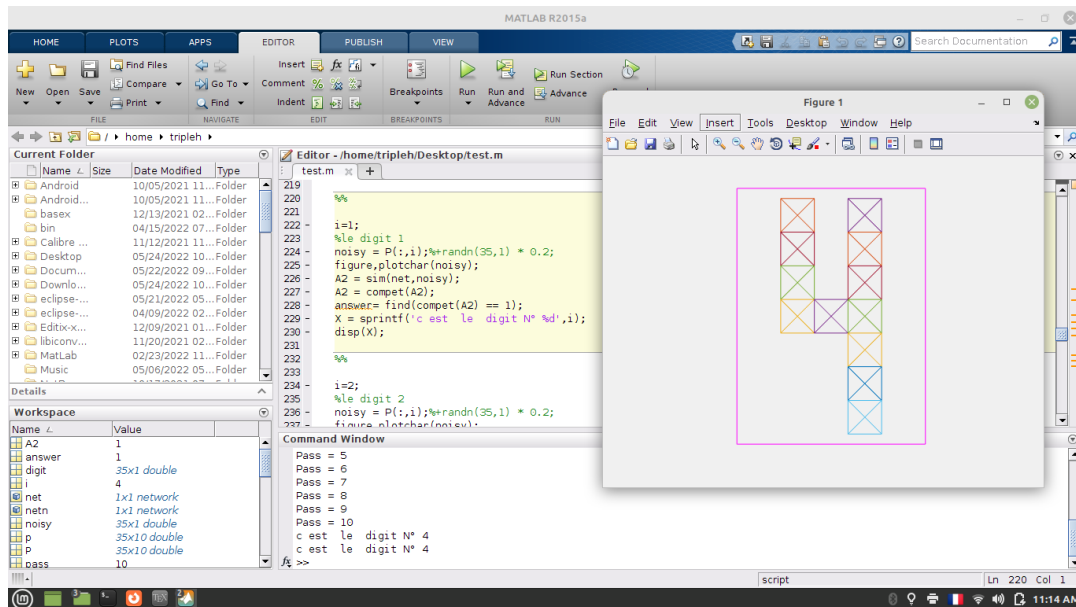


FIGURE 1.5: test no noise

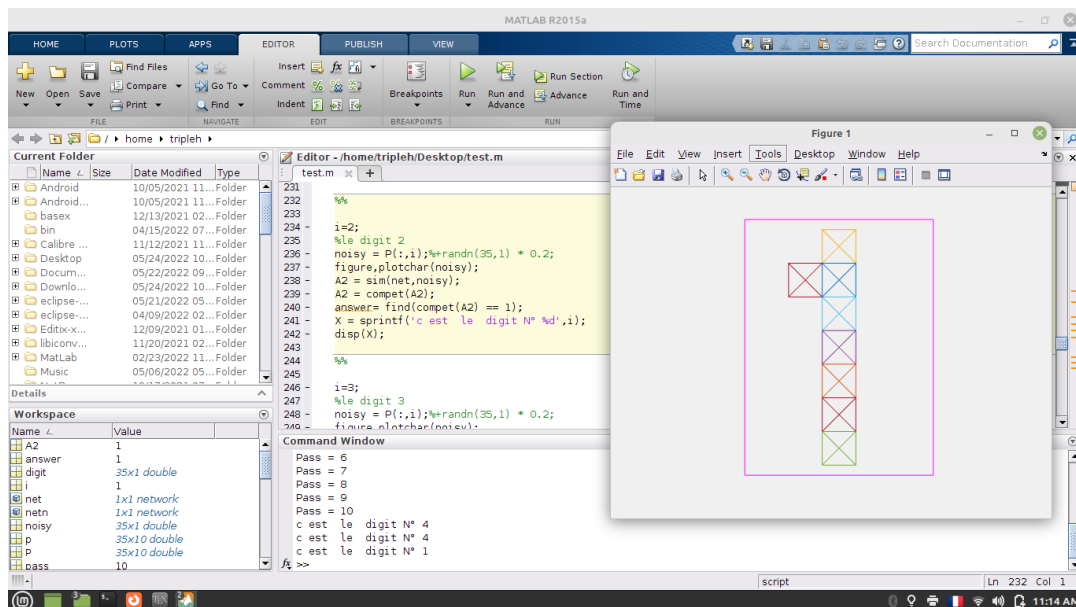


FIGURE 1.6: test no noise

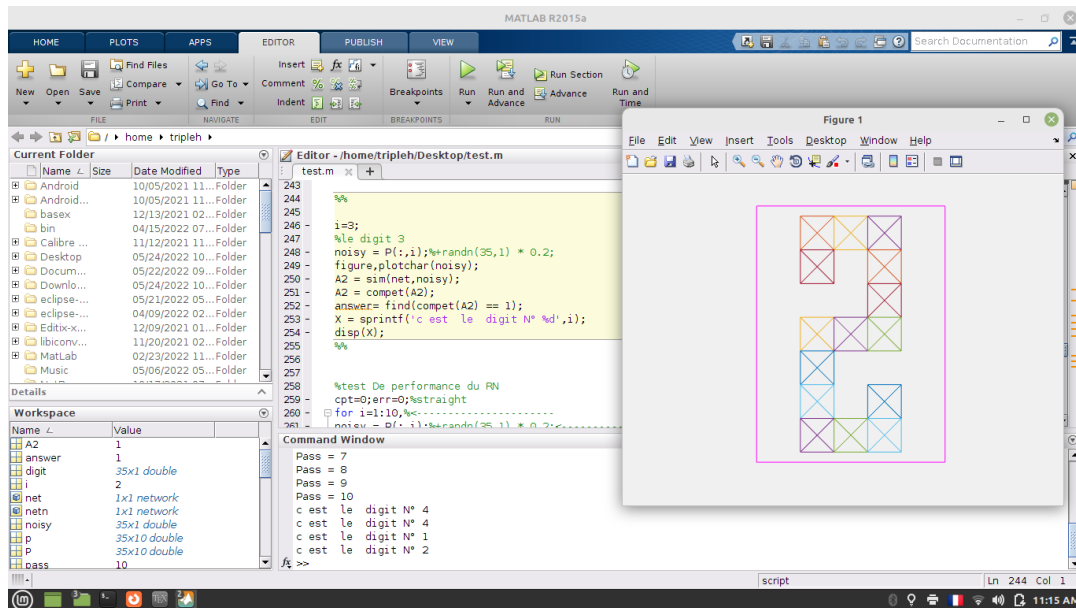


FIGURE 1.7: test no noise

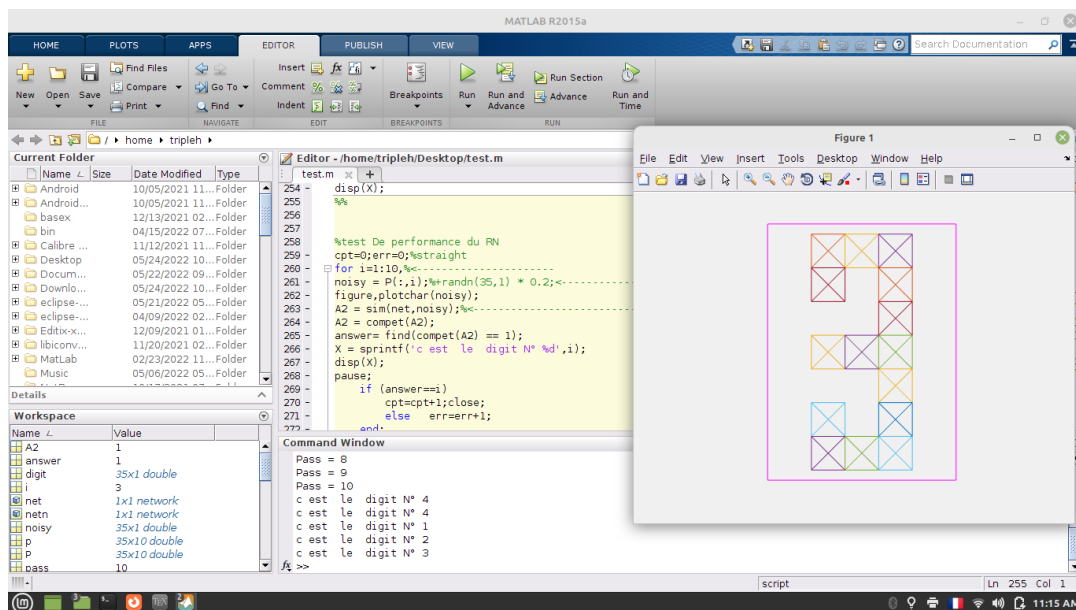


FIGURE 1.8: test no noise

1.1.6 Test Performance of Neural Network

```

169 %test De performance du RN
170 cpt=0;err=0;%straight
171 for i=1:10,%<-----
172     noisy = P(:,i); %randn(35,1) * 0.2; <-----
173     figure,plotchar(noisy);
174     A2 = sim(net,noisy); %<-----
175     A2 = compet(A2);
176     answer=find(compet(A2) == 1);
177     X = sprintf('c est le digit N° %d',i);
  
```

```

178 disp(X);
179 pause;
180     if (answer==i)
181         cpt=cpt+1;close;
182     else    err=err+1;
183     end;
184 end;
185 X = sprintf('nombre de reconnaissance correcte est : %d',cpt);
186 disp(X);
187 X = sprintf('nombre d erreur de reconnaissance est : %d',err);
188 disp(X);

```

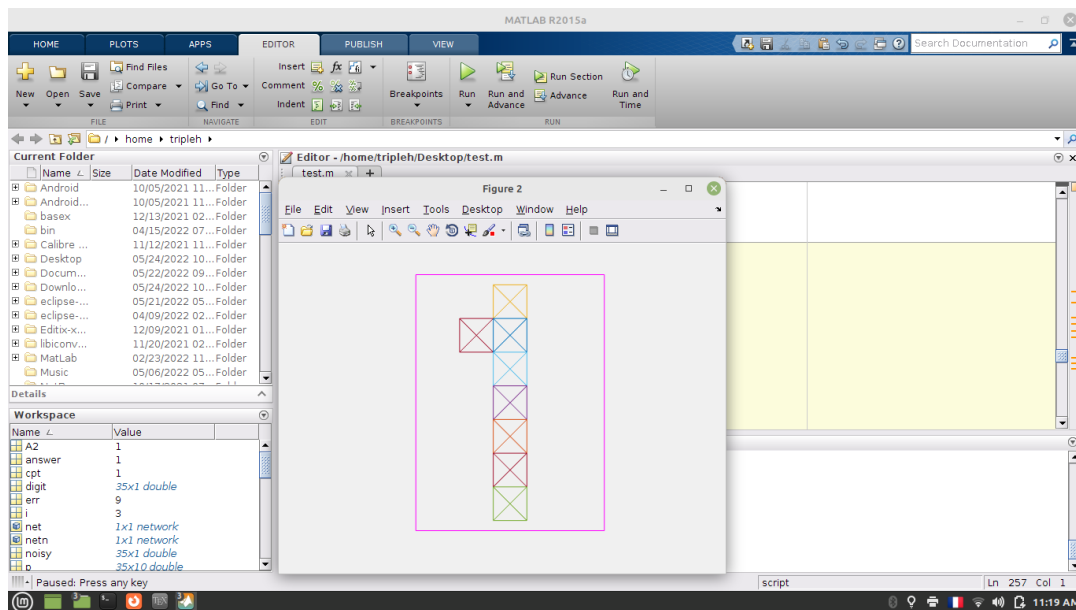


FIGURE 1.9: testing

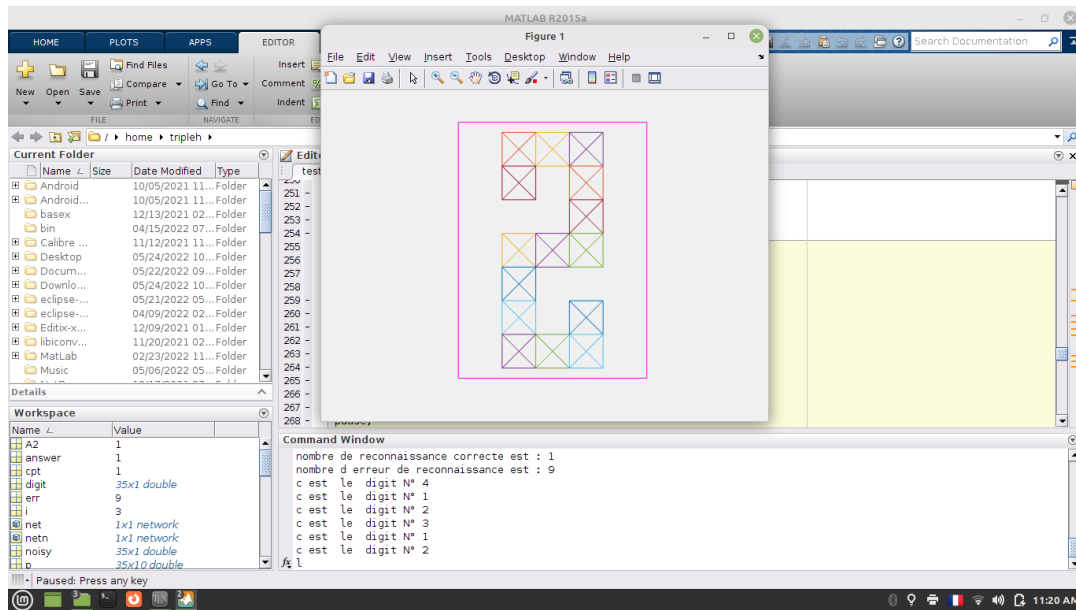


FIGURE 1.10: testing

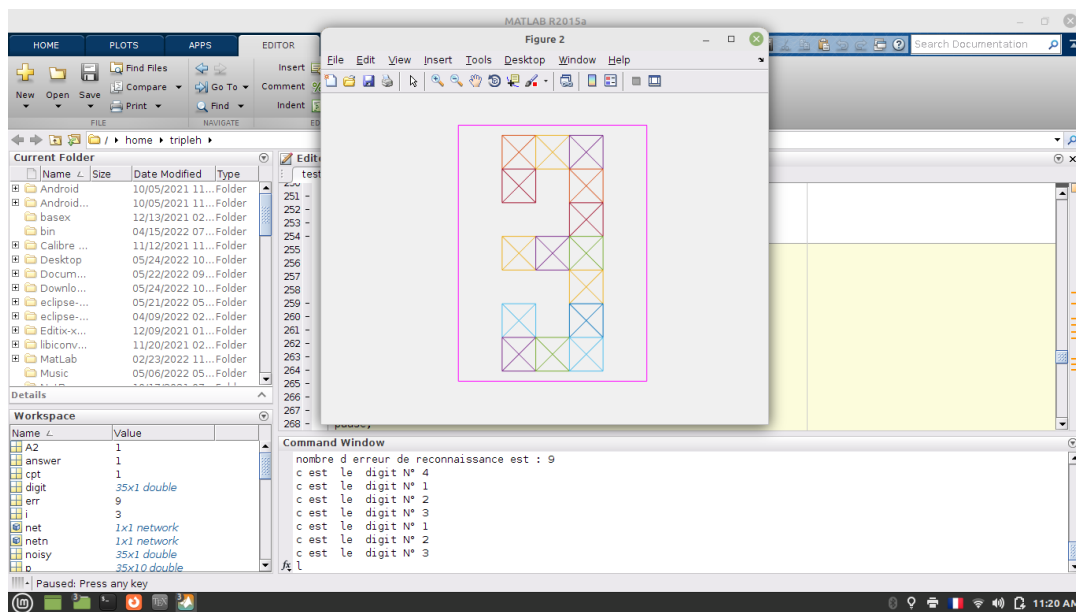


FIGURE 1.11: testing

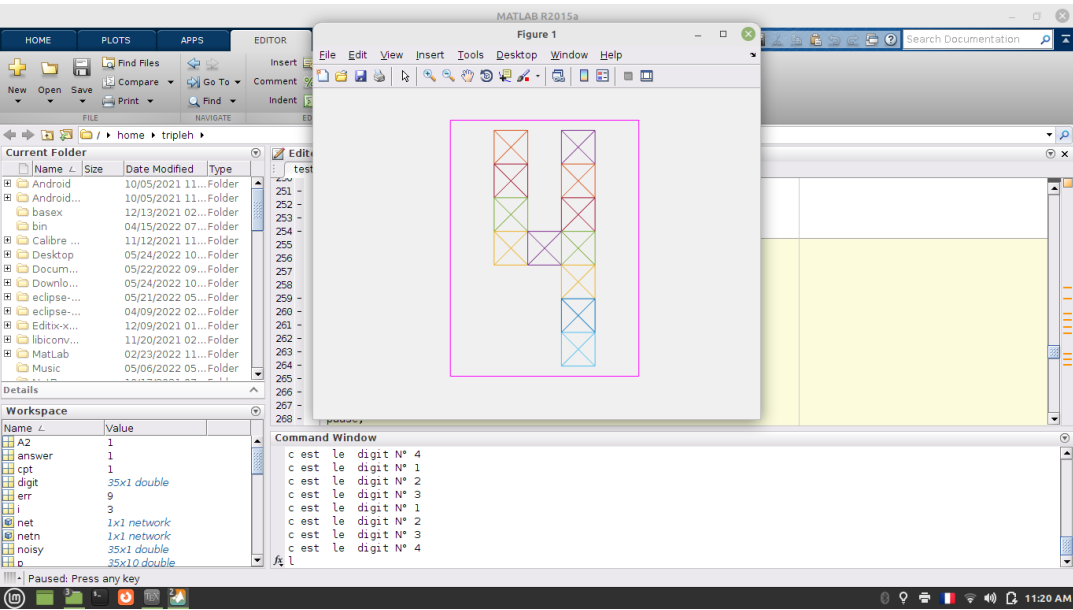


FIGURE 1.12: testing

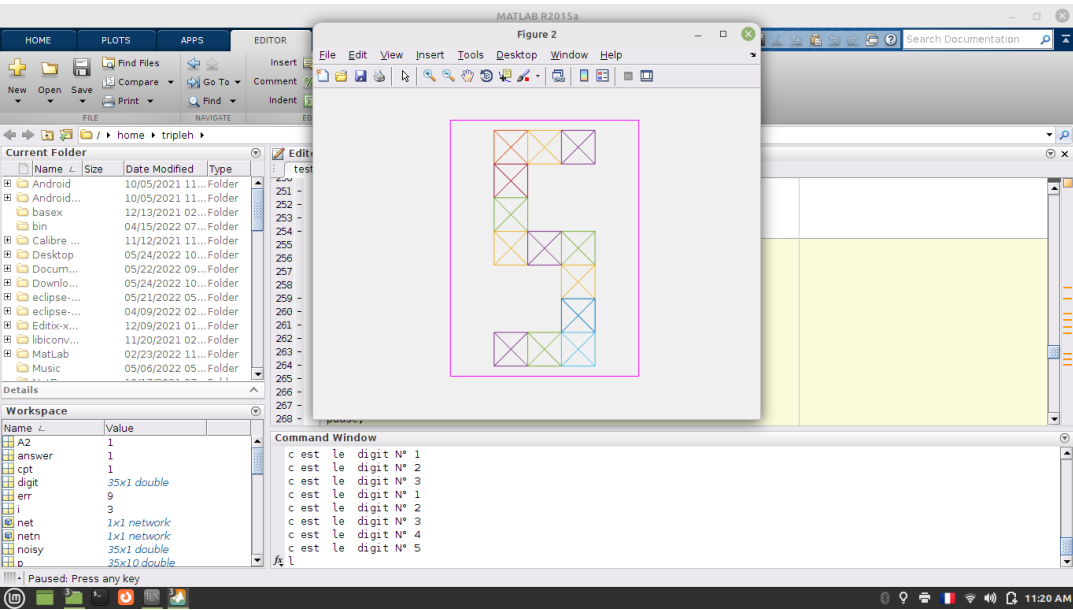


FIGURE 1.13: testing

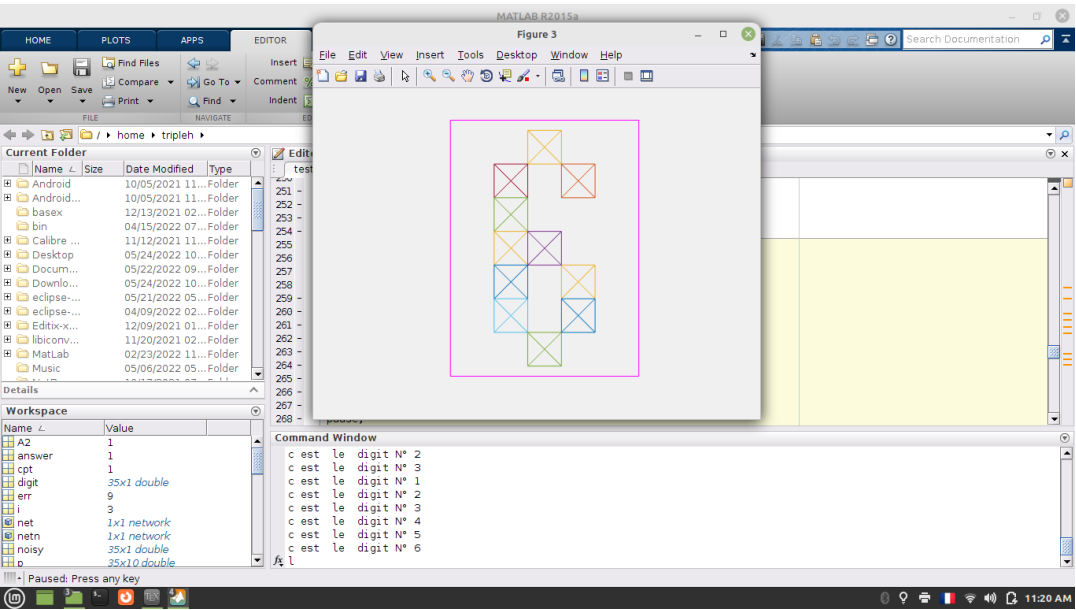


FIGURE 1.14: testing

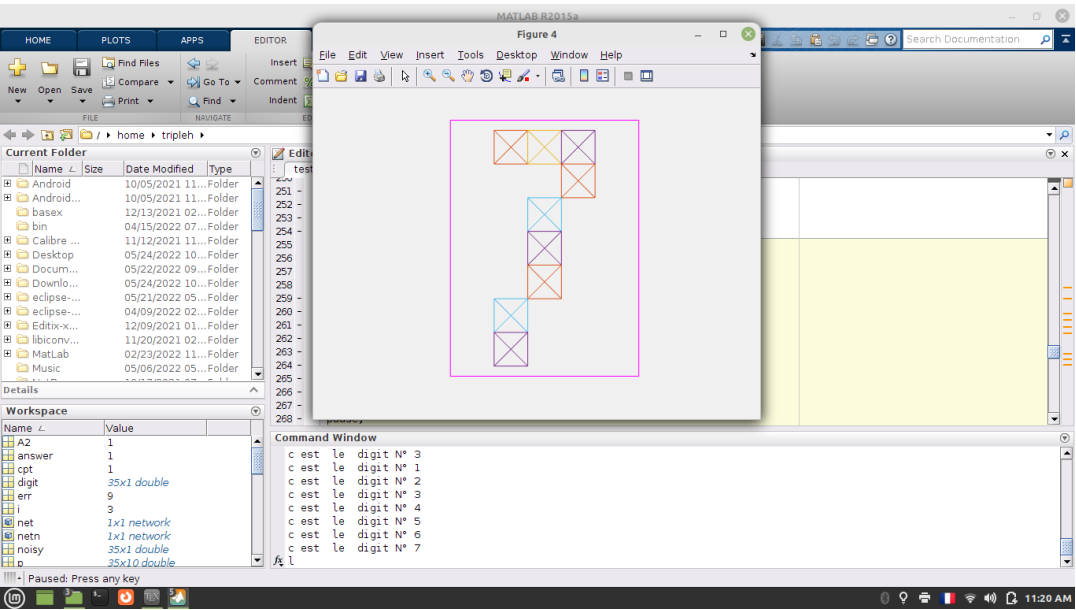


FIGURE 1.15: testing

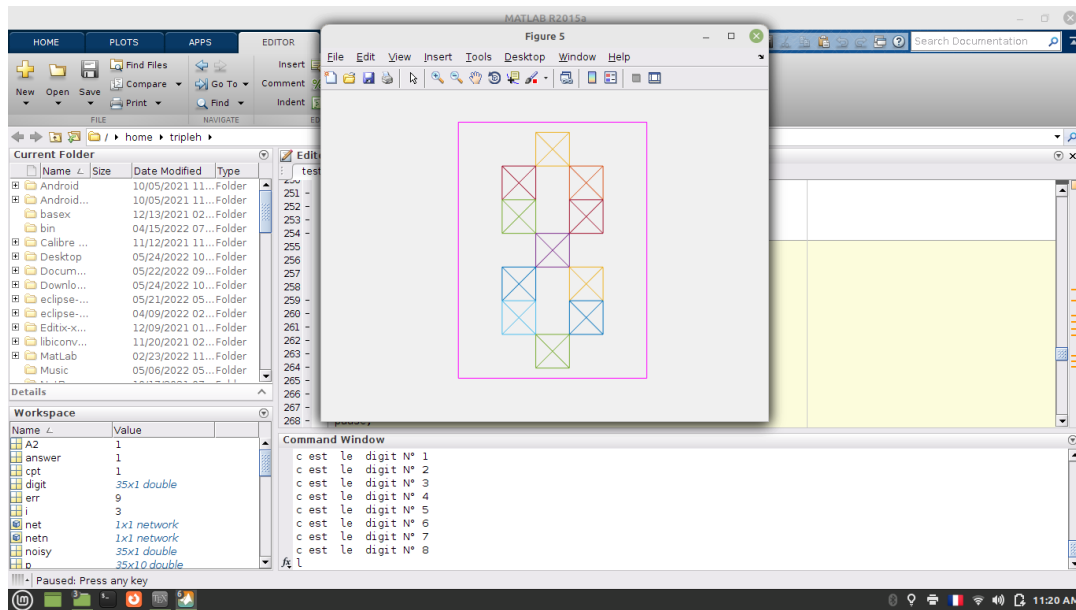


FIGURE 1.16: testing

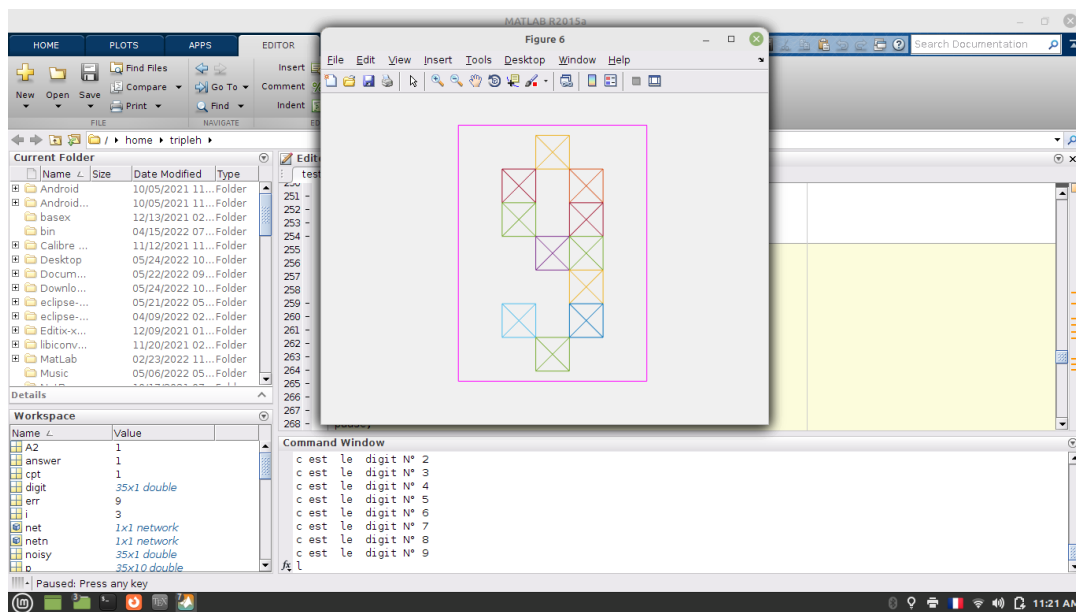


FIGURE 1.17: testing

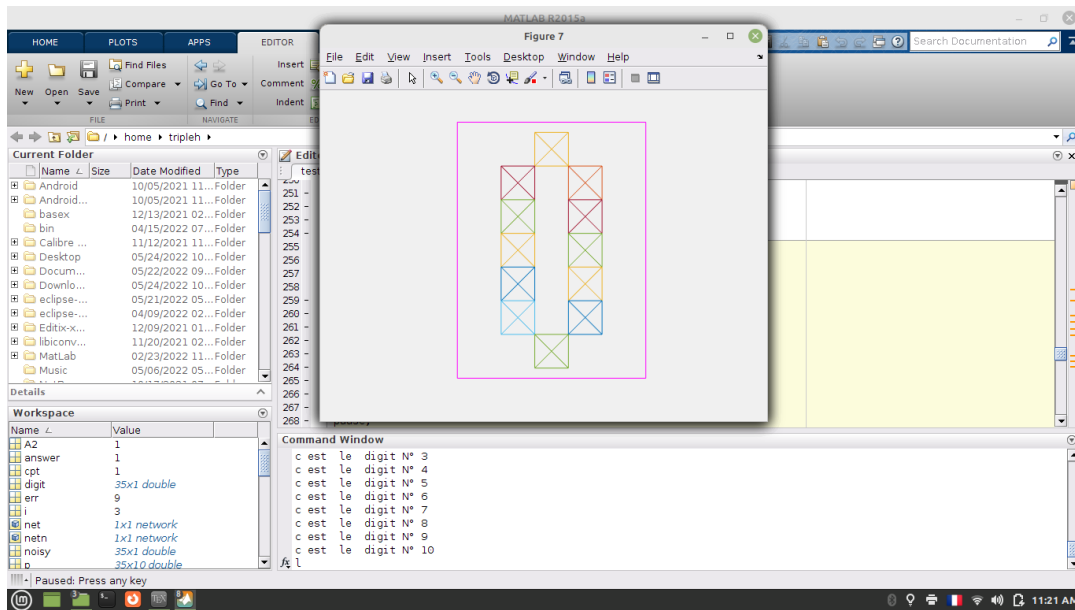


FIGURE 1.18: testing

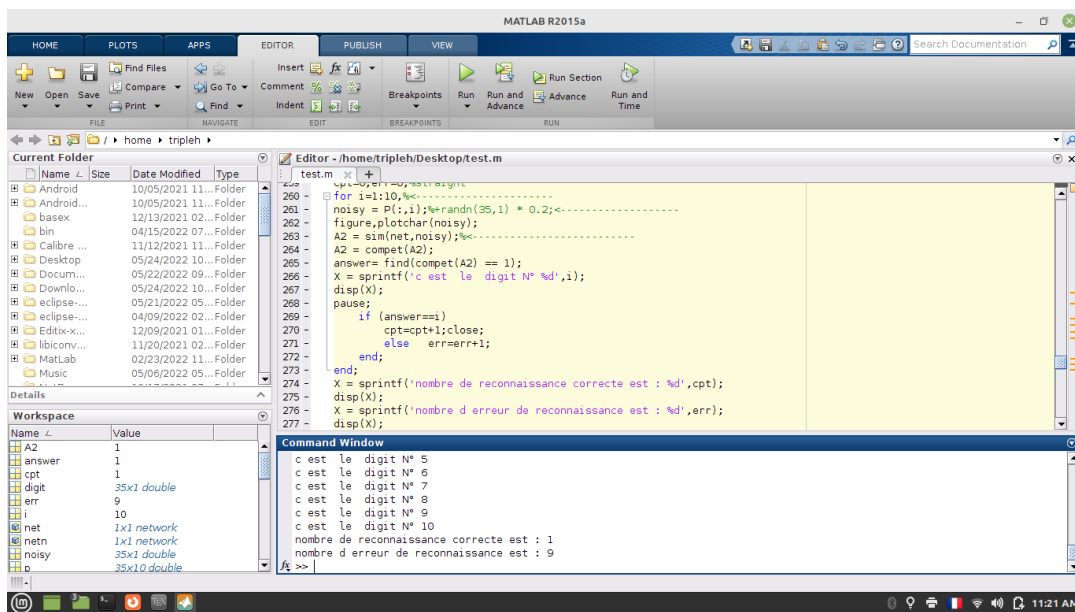


FIGURE 1.19: testing

1.1.7 Test with noise

```

189 %      test Avec bruit          %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
190 i=4;
191 %le caractere 4
192 noisy = P(:,i)+randn(35,1) * 0.2;
193 figure,plotchar(noisy);
194 A2 = sim(netn,noisy);
195 A2 = compet(A2);
196 answer= find(compet(A2) == 1);
197 X = sprintf('c est le digit N %d',i);

```



```

198 disp(X);
199
200 i=1;
201 %le digit 1
202 noisy = P(:,i)+randn(35,1) * 0.2;
203 figure,plotchar(noisy);
204 A2 = sim(netn,noisy);
205 A2 = compet(A2);
206 answer= find(compet(A2) == 1);
207 X = sprintf('c est le digit N %d',i);
208 disp(X);
209
210 i=2;
211 %le digit 2
212 noisy = P(:,i)+randn(35,1) * 0.2;
213 figure,plotchar(noisy);
214 A2 = sim(netn,noisy);
215 A2 = compet(A2);
216 answer= find(compet(A2) == 1);
217 X = sprintf('c est le digit N %d',i);
218 disp(X);
219
220 i=3;
221 %le digit 3
222 noisy = P(:,i)+randn(35,1) * 0.2;
223 figure,plotchar(noisy);
224 A2 = sim(netn,noisy);
225 A2 = compet(A2);
226 answer= find(compet(A2) == 1);
227 X = sprintf('c est le digit N %d',i);
228 disp(X);

```

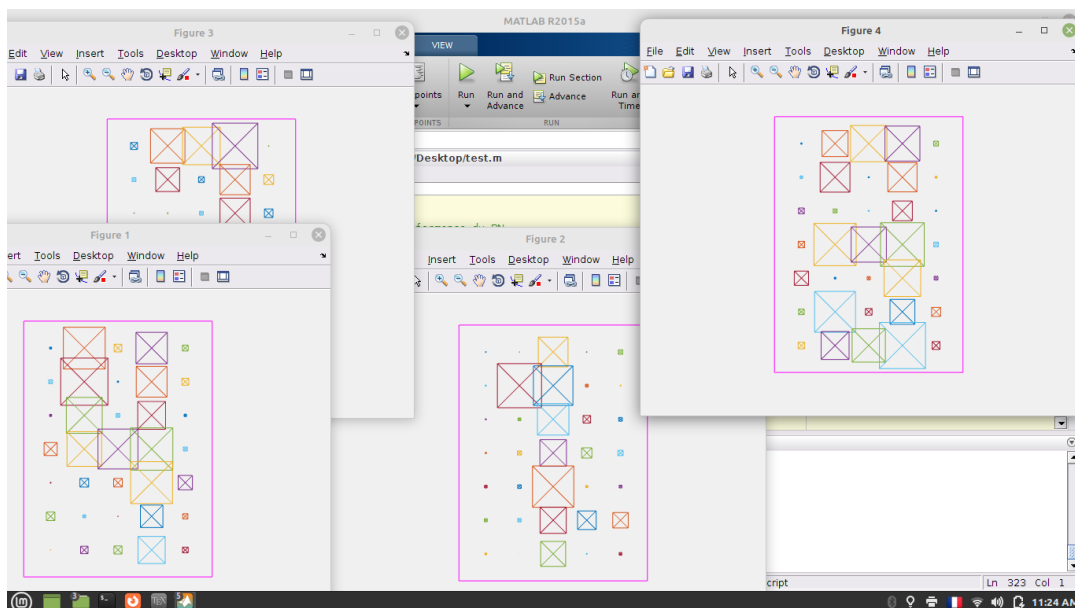


FIGURE 1.20: test with noise

1.1.8 Test the performance of our neural network

```

229 %test Des performance du RN
230 cpt=0;err=0;%straight
231 for i=1:10,%<-----
232 %les digit 1,2,3 to 0
233 noisy = P(:,i)+randn(35,1) * 0.2;%<-----
234 figure,plotchar(noisy);
235 A2 = sim(netn,noisy);%<-----
236 A2 = compet(A2);
237 answer= find(compet(A2) == 1);
238 X = sprintf('c est le digit N %d',i);
239 disp(X);
240 pause;
241 if (answer==i)
242     cpt=cpt+1;close;
243 else
244     err=err+1;
245     disp('1 erreur est:');
246     answer;
247     figure;
248     plotchar(P(:,answer));
249     disp('au lieu du caractere');
250     i;
251     figure;
252     plotchar(P(:,i));
253     pause;
254 end;
255
256 end;
257
258 X = sprintf('nombre de reconnaissance correcte est : %d',cpt);
259 disp(X);
260 X = sprintf('nombre d erreur de reconnaissance est : %d',err);
261 disp(X);

```

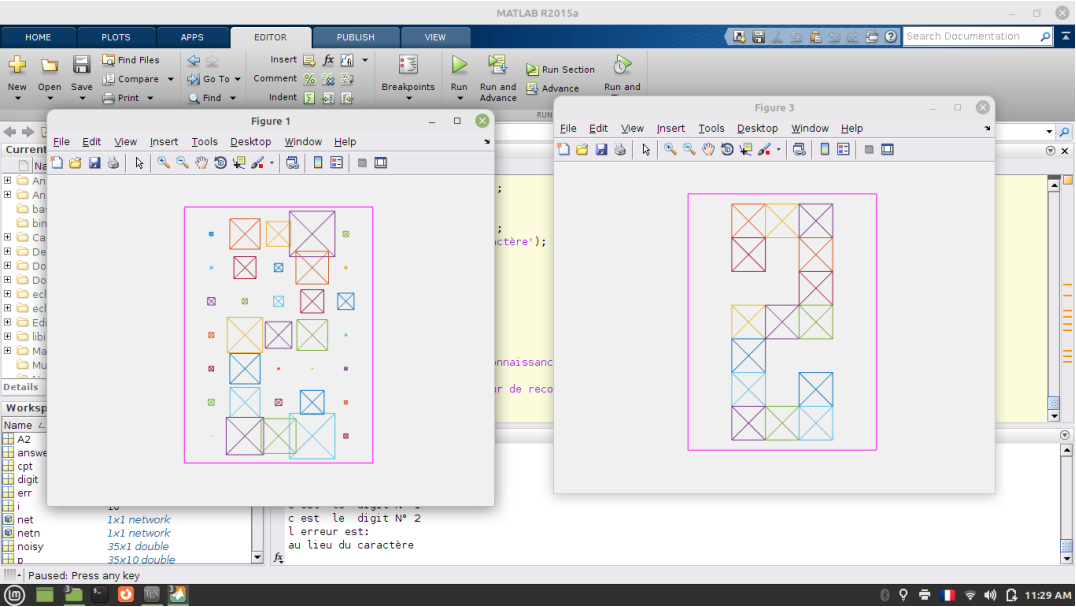


FIGURE 1.21: test with noise

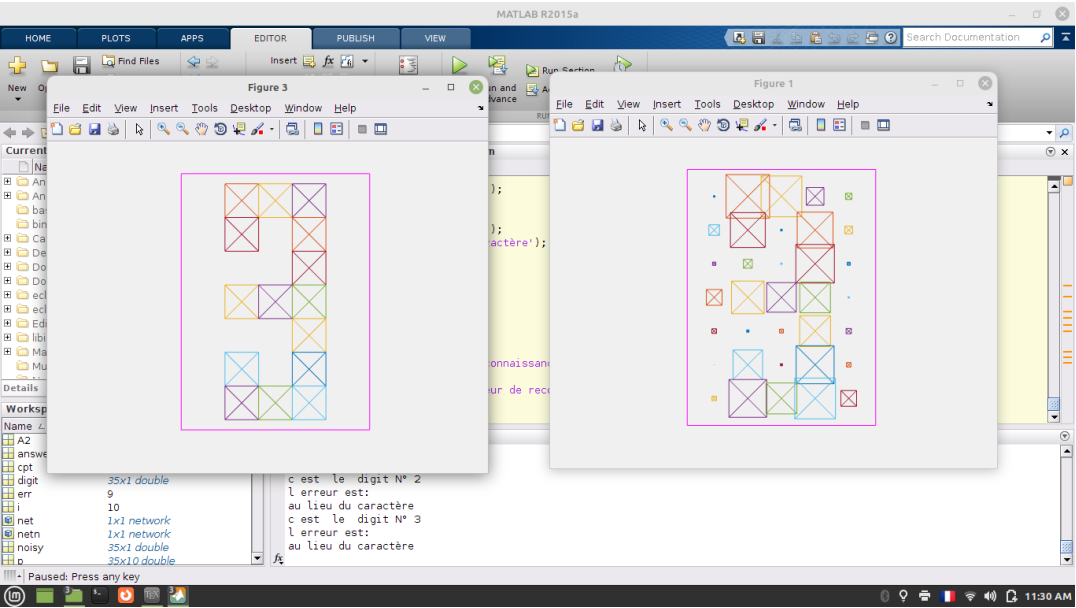


FIGURE 1.22: test with noise

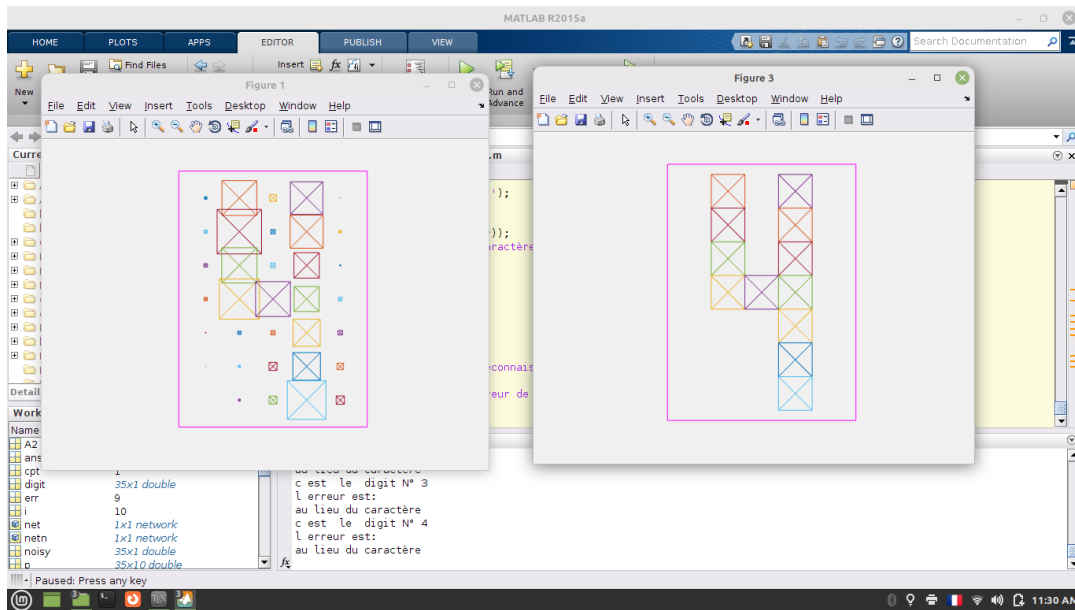


FIGURE 1.23: test with noise

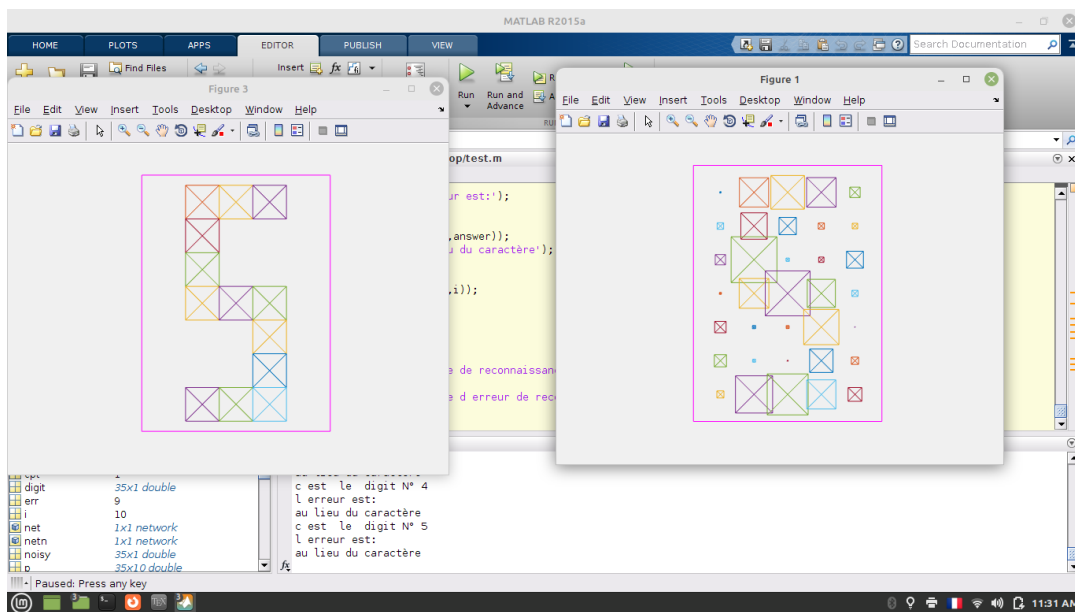


FIGURE 1.24: test with noise

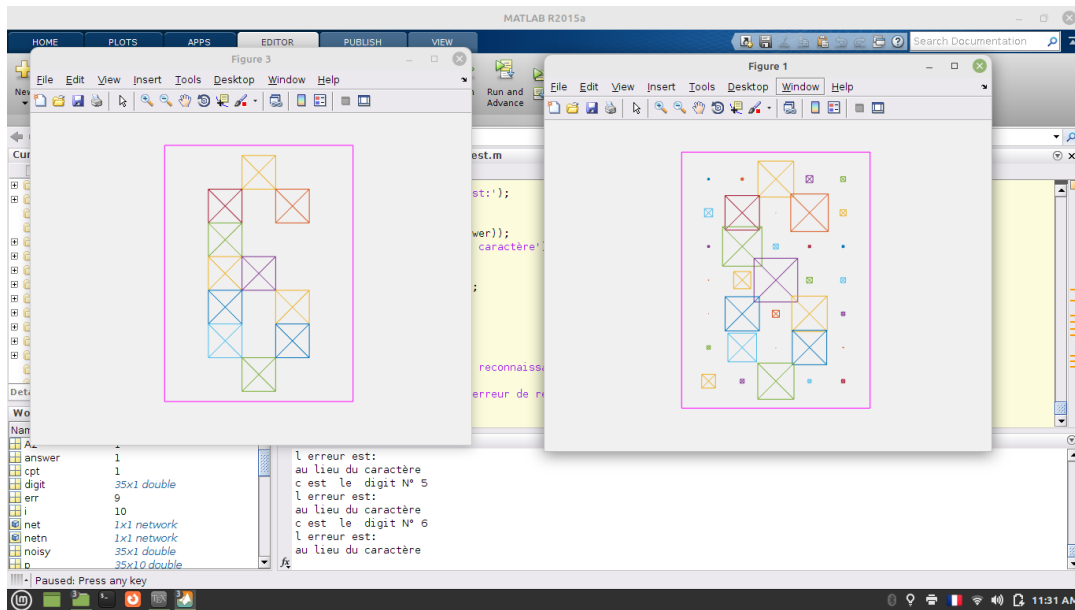


FIGURE 1.25: test with noise

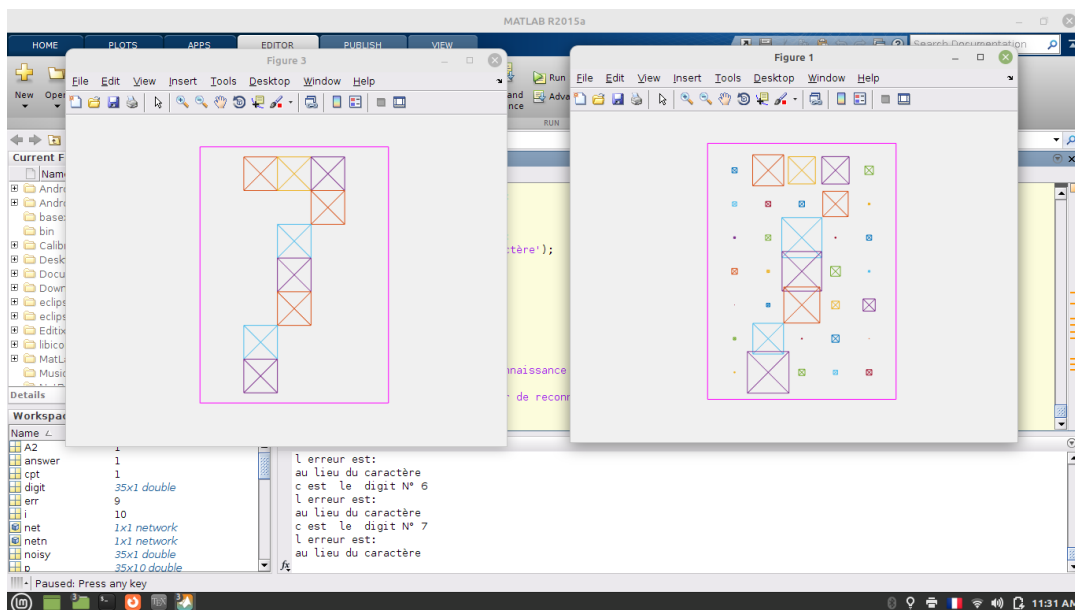


FIGURE 1.26: test with noise

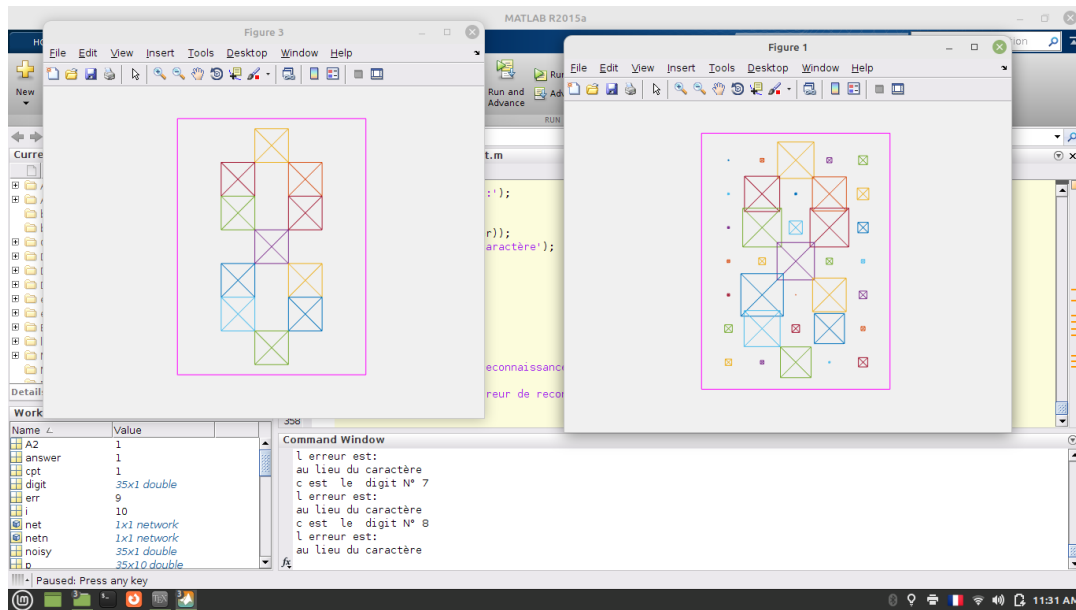


FIGURE 1.27: test with noise

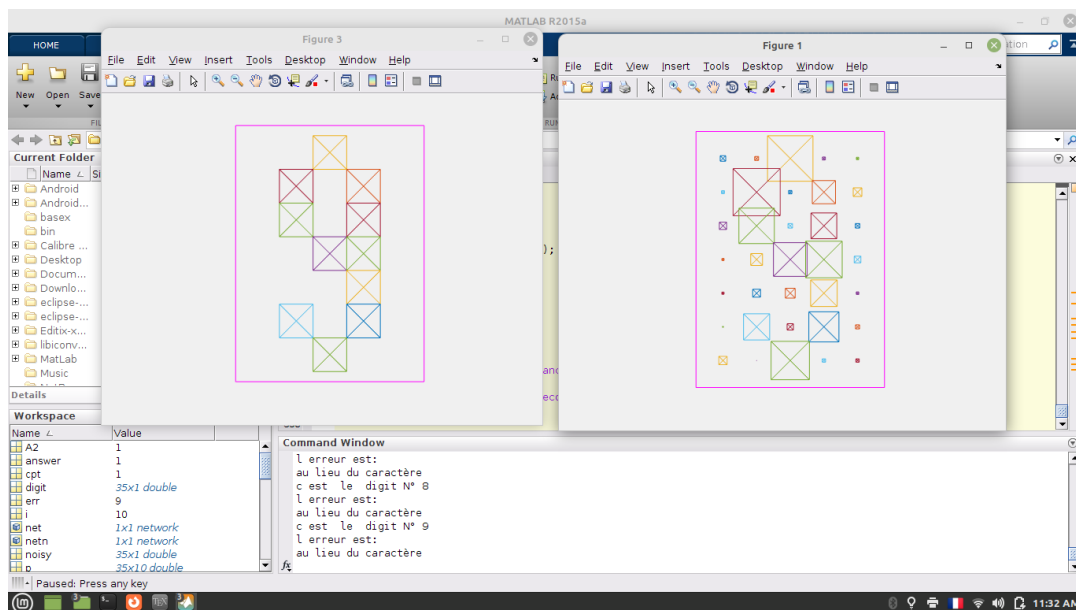


FIGURE 1.28: test with noise

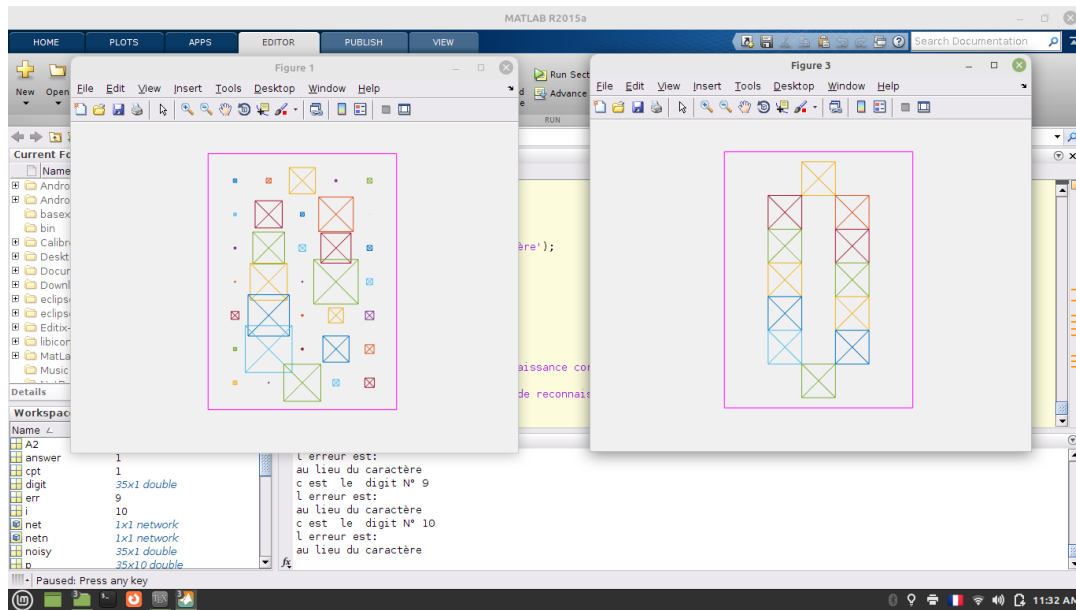


FIGURE 1.29: test with noise

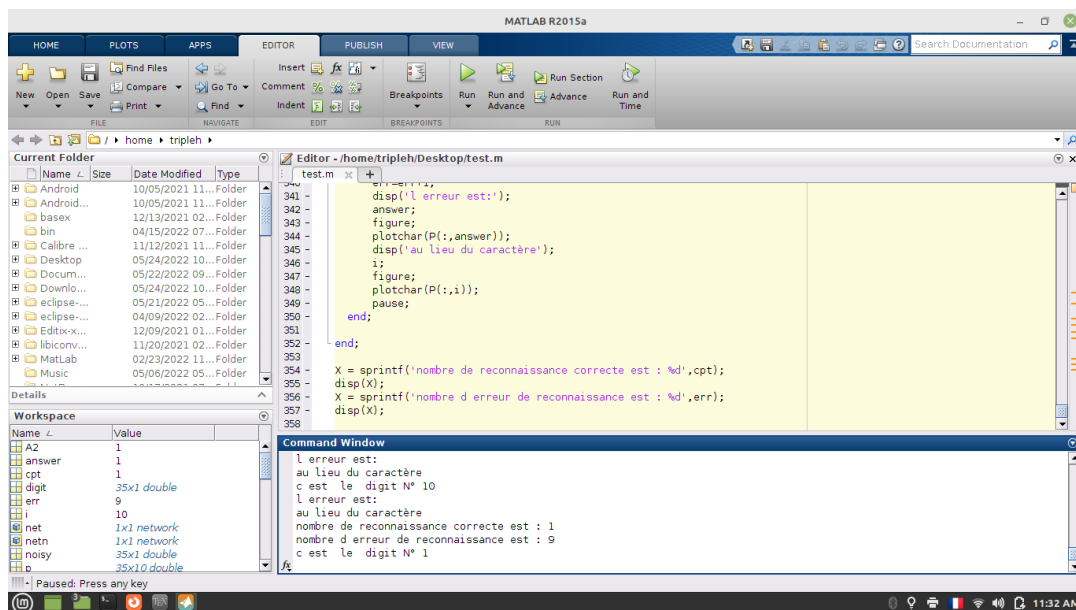


FIGURE 1.30: test with noise

1.2 Improvments on our neural network

1.2.1 Increase number of hidden layers

```

262 net = newff(p,t,15,{'logsig' 'logsig'},'trainingdx');
263 net.LW{2,1} = net.LW{2,1}*0.01;
264 net.b{2} = net.b{2}*0.01;
265 view(net);

```

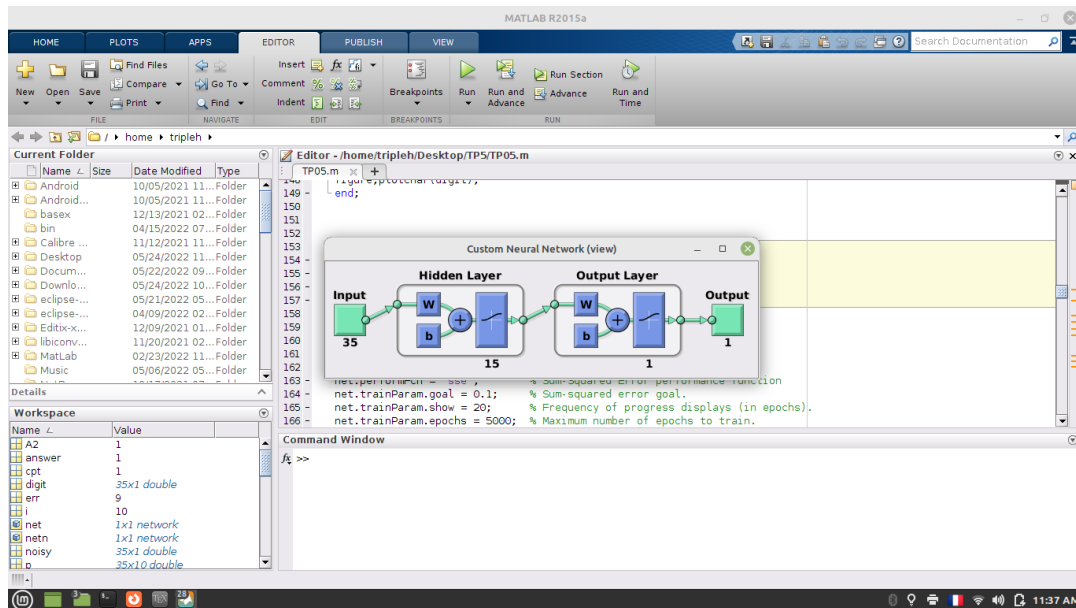


FIGURE 1.31: improve

1.2.2 Increase number of networks

```

266 net = newff(p,t,[3,15],{'logsig','logsig'},'trainingdx');
267 net.LW{2,1} = net.LW{2,1}*0.01;
268 net.b{2} = net.b{2}*0.01;
269 view(net);
  
```

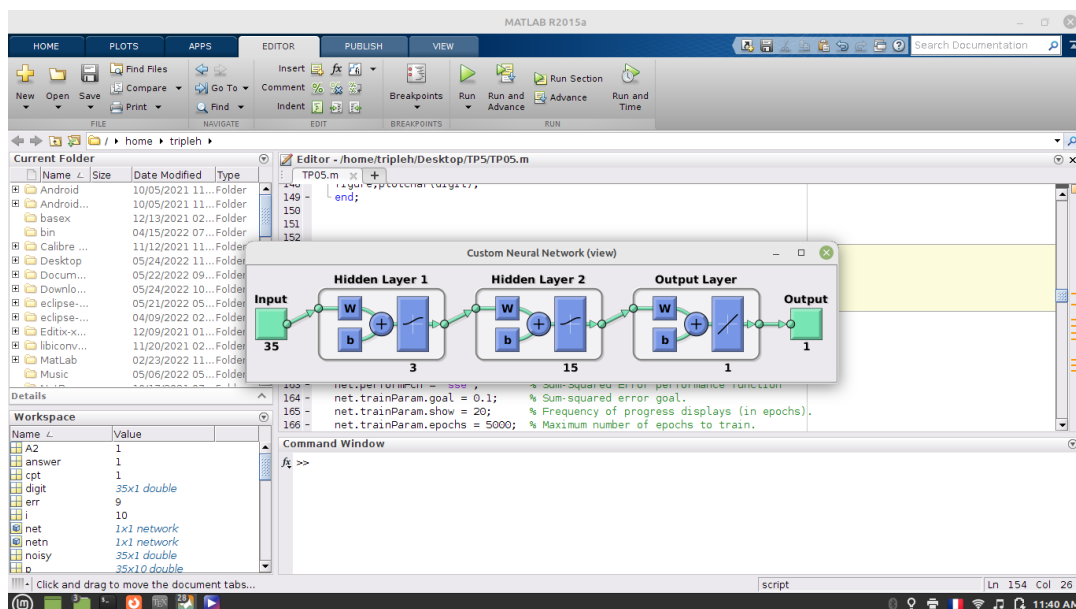


FIGURE 1.32: improve

1.2.3 change algorithms used in networks

we try **tansig** instead of **logsig**.


```

270 net = newff(p,t,[3,15],{'logsig' 'tansig'},'traingdx');
271 net.LW{2,1} = net.LW{2,1}*0.01;
272 net.b{2} = net.b{2}*0.01;
273 view(net);

```

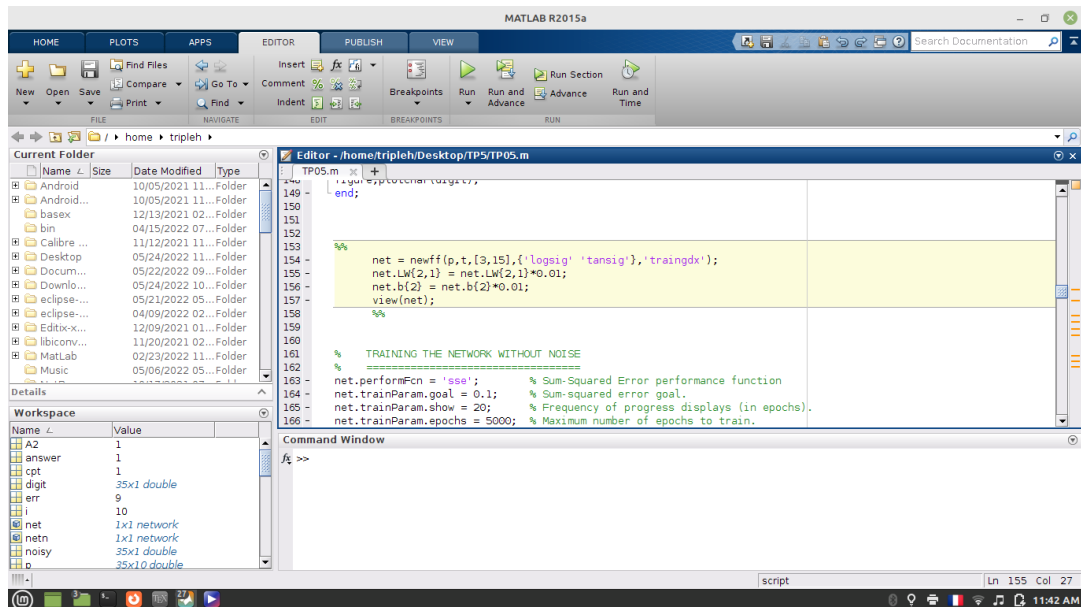


FIGURE 1.33: improve