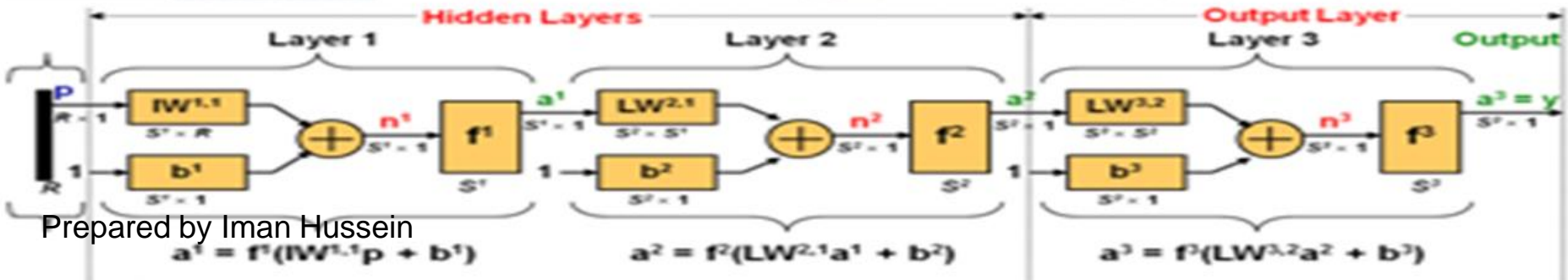
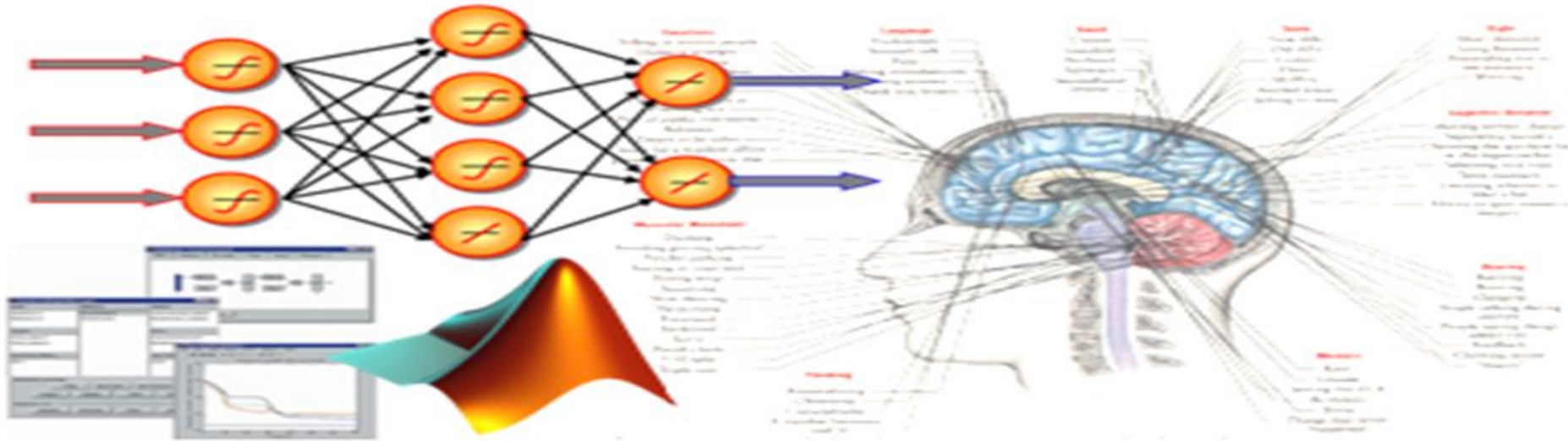


# Fundamentals of Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)



Prepared by Iman Hussein

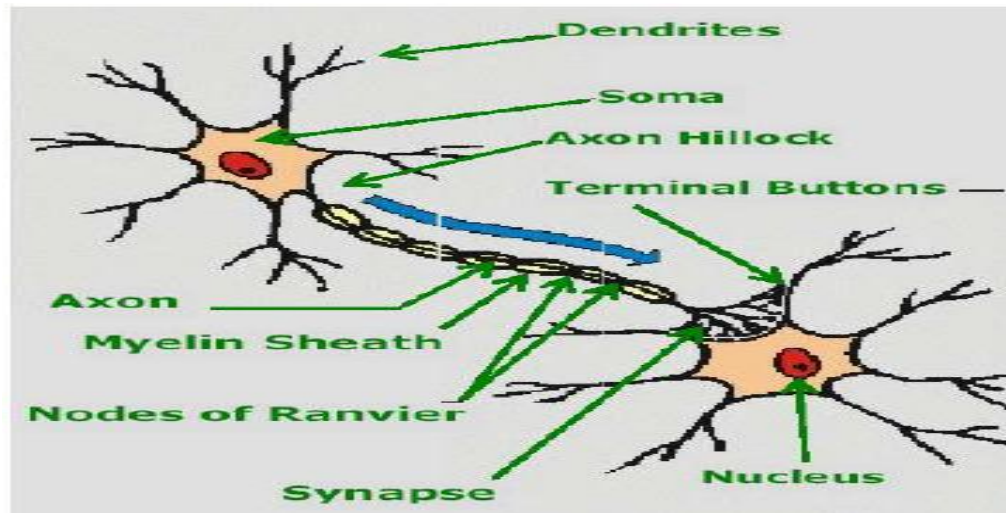
# Preview

- ❖ **Introduction**
- ❖ **Biological Neuron Model**
- ❖ **Information flow in a Neural Cell**
- ❖ **Idioms Biological Neural Network & Artificial Neural Network**
- ❖ **Areas of Artificial Neural Networks (applications)**
- ❖ **Properties of Artificial Neural Networks**

# Introduction

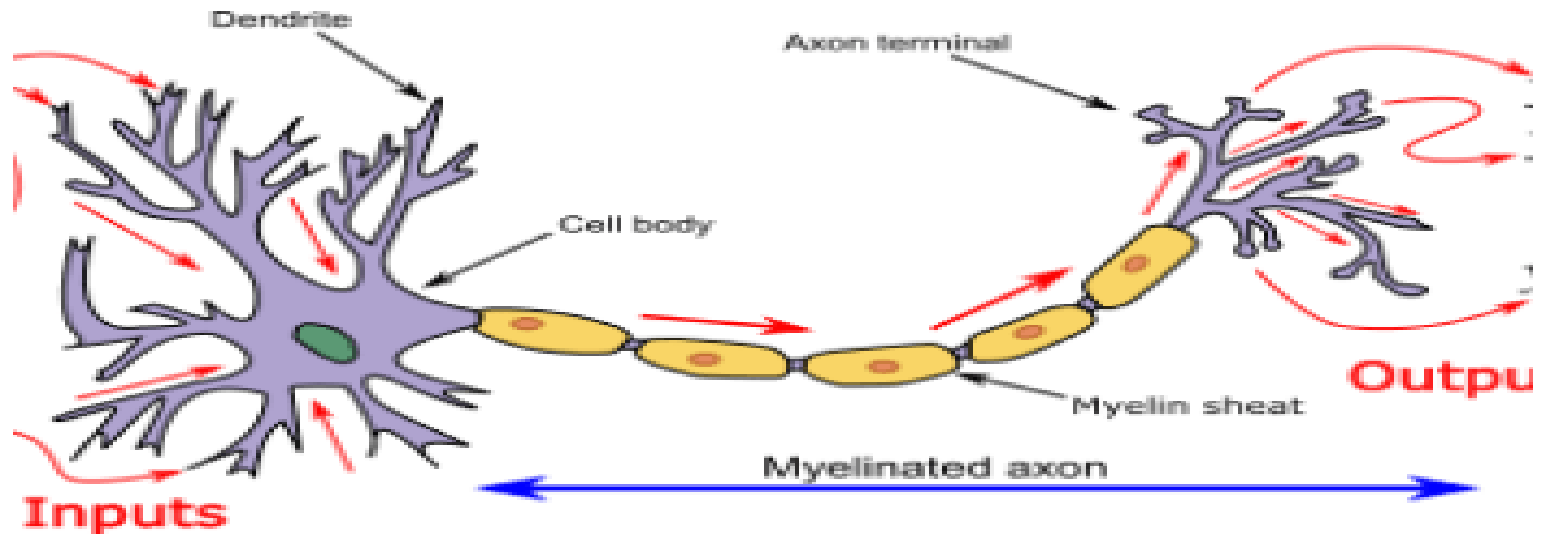
- ***A neural net*** is an artificial representation of the human brain that tries to simulate its learning process. An artificial neural network (ANN) is often called a "Neural Network" or simply Neural Net (NN).
- Traditionally, the word neural network is referred to a network of biological neurons in the nervous system that process and transmit information.
- ***Artificial neural network*** is an interconnected group of artificial neurons that uses a mathematical model or computational model for information processing based on a connectionist approach to computation.
- ***Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs)***, like people, learn *by example*.

# Biological Neuron Model



- **Dendrites:** are branching fibers that extend from the cell body or soma.
- **Soma or cell body** of a neuron contains the nucleus and other structures, support chemical processing and production of neurotransmitters.
- **Axon:** is singular fiber carries information away from the soma to the synaptic sites of other neurons (dendrites and somas), muscles, or glands.
- **Synapse:** is the point of connection between two neurons or a neuron and a muscle or a gland. Electrochemical communication between neurons takes place at these junctions.

# Information flow in a Neural Cell



- **Dendrites:** receive activation from other neurons.
- **Soma or cell body** processes the incoming activations and converts them into output activations.
- **Axon:** act as transmission lines to send activation to other neurons.
- **Synapse:** the junctions allow signal transmission between the axons and dendrites.

# idioms Biological Neural Network & Artificial Neural Network

<i>Biological Neural Network</i>	<i>Artificial Neural Network</i>
Soma	Neuron
Dendrite	Input
Axon	Output
Synapse	Weight

# Areas of Artificial Neural Networks (applications)

The areas in which neural networks are currently being applied are:

- 1. Signal Processing**
- 2. Pattern Recognition (Examples: Fingerprint Image, Handwritten Word, Human Face)**
- 3. Control Problems**
- 4. Medicine**
- 5. Speech Production**
- 6. Speech Recognition**
- 7. Business**

# Properties of Artificial Neural Networks

- 1. Parallelism**
- 2. Capacity for Adaptation "Learning Rather Programming"**
- 3. Capacity of Generalization**
- 4. No Problem Definition**
- 5. Abstraction & Solving Problem with Noisy Data.**
- 6. Ease of Constriction & Learning**
- 7. Distributed Memory**
- 8. Fault Tolerance**





## **Any Question?**

**Dear students.**

**Please, contact via Google Classroom**