

NEURAL NETWORK

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A neural network is a type of artificial intelligence that consists of connected bumps, or "neurons" that are organized into layers and trained on large datasets to learn patterns and make prognostications. Neural networks have come as a necessary tool in ultramodern society, revolutionizing fields such as healthcare, finance, and transportation. One of the most significant benefits of neural networks is their capability to dissect large quantities of data snappily and directly. In healthcare, for illustration, neural networks can be trained on large datasets of medical records to identify patterns that may indicate a particular complaint or condition. This can lead to earlier opinion and treatment, potentially saving lives and perfecting patient issues. Also neural networks can be used to dissect fiscal data, such as stock prices and request trends, to make prognostications [1].

Another area where neural networks have shown tremendous eventuality is transportation. Tone-driving buses, for instance, calculate on neural networks to reuse data from detectors and make opinions about how to navigate the road. This technology has the implication to reduce business accidents and losses, as well as to make transportation more accessible to individuals who cannot drive. From healthcare and finance to transportation and communication, neural networks have the eventuality to revise the way we live and work. As we continue to develop and upgrade this technology, it is essential to fete its eventuality and influence it for the betterment of society.

Neural networks have revolutionized the field of artificial intelligence, allowing computers to learn from large data sets and make prognostications grounded on this training. Still, despite their numerous advantages, the use of neural networks has implicit downsides, especially in the area of security. Neural networks are trained on large datasets that frequently include sensitive particular information, similar as medical records or fiscal data [2].

However, it could be used for unrighteous purposes, similar as identity theft or fraud, in case this information falls into the wrong hands. Also, the use of neural networks can produce security vulnerabilities as well. For case, neural networks are susceptible to inimical attacks, in which a bushwhacker designedly manipulates input data to wisecrack the network into making incorrect prognostications. These attacks can have serious consequences, particularly in high-stake areas like healthcare or finance. As with any technology, it is pivotal to strike a balance between the benefits and pitfalls of using neural networks to ensure that they are used responsibly and immorally.

References

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2. Нейросети в повседневной жизни [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <http://textovod.com/unique/link?url=https%3A%2F%2Fdzen.ru%2Fa%2FZBWhp-bhOw9shTm7&key=15e7157364705d4a3d020f041dc807e5>. – Date of access: 23.03.2023.