



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with ‘A’ Grade
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING-IoT Including CS & BCT

**COURSE NAME :19SB701 PATTERN RECOGNITION TECHNIQUES IN
CYBER CRIME**

IV YEAR / VII SEMESTER

Unit I- INTRODUCTION

Topic :Pattern recognition approaches.



Pattern recognition is a field within machine learning and artificial intelligence that focuses on the recognition and classification of patterns and regularities in data.

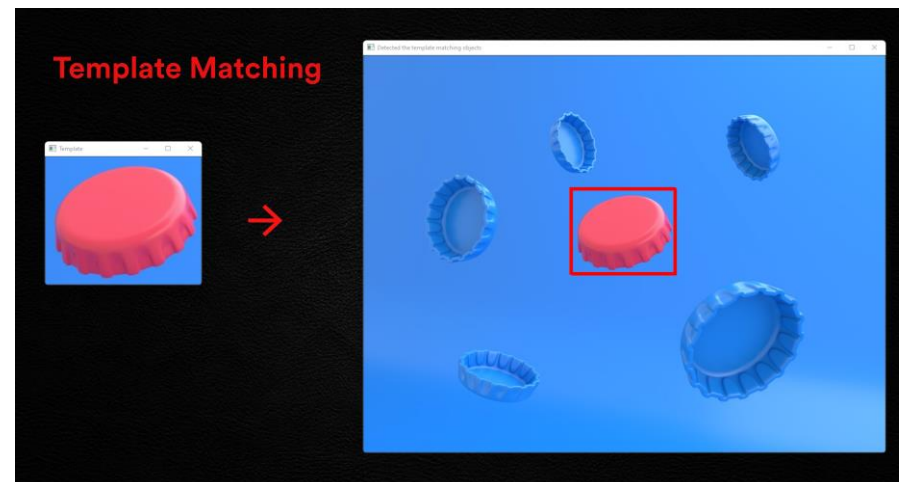
It involves the identification of patterns or trends within raw data by algorithms that learn from training data.



1. Template Matching Approach:

Template matching involves comparing a predefined pattern (template) to segments of a given input, such as an image or signal, to find the best match.

Example: Finding a specific character, like the letter "A," in a scanned document.



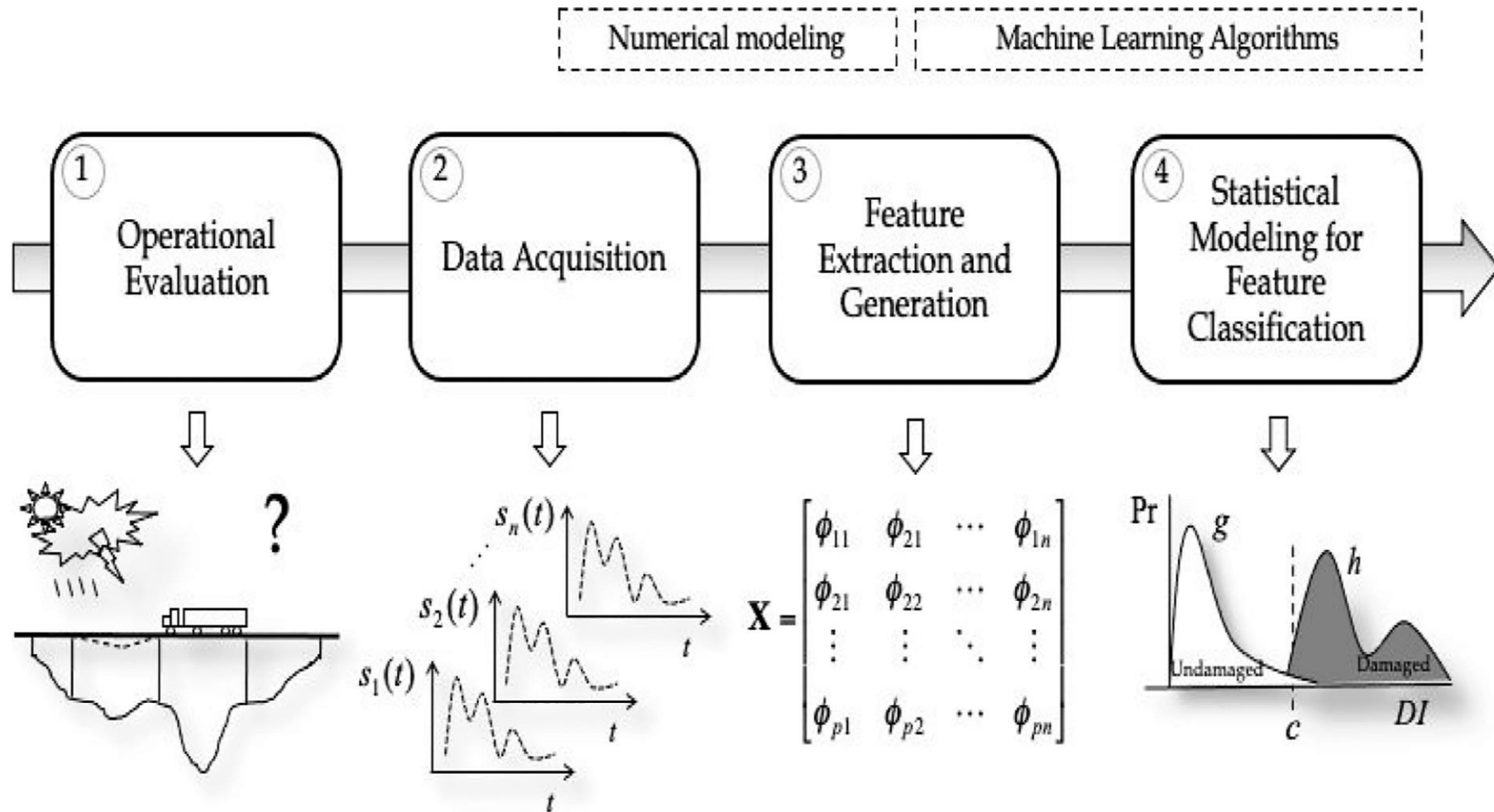


2. Statistical Pattern Recognition Approach:

This approach uses statistical methods to classify data points into different categories based on their features.

It often involves probability and decision-making based on data distributions.

Example: Classifying data points into two categories, like "red" and "blue," based on their position in a 2D space.





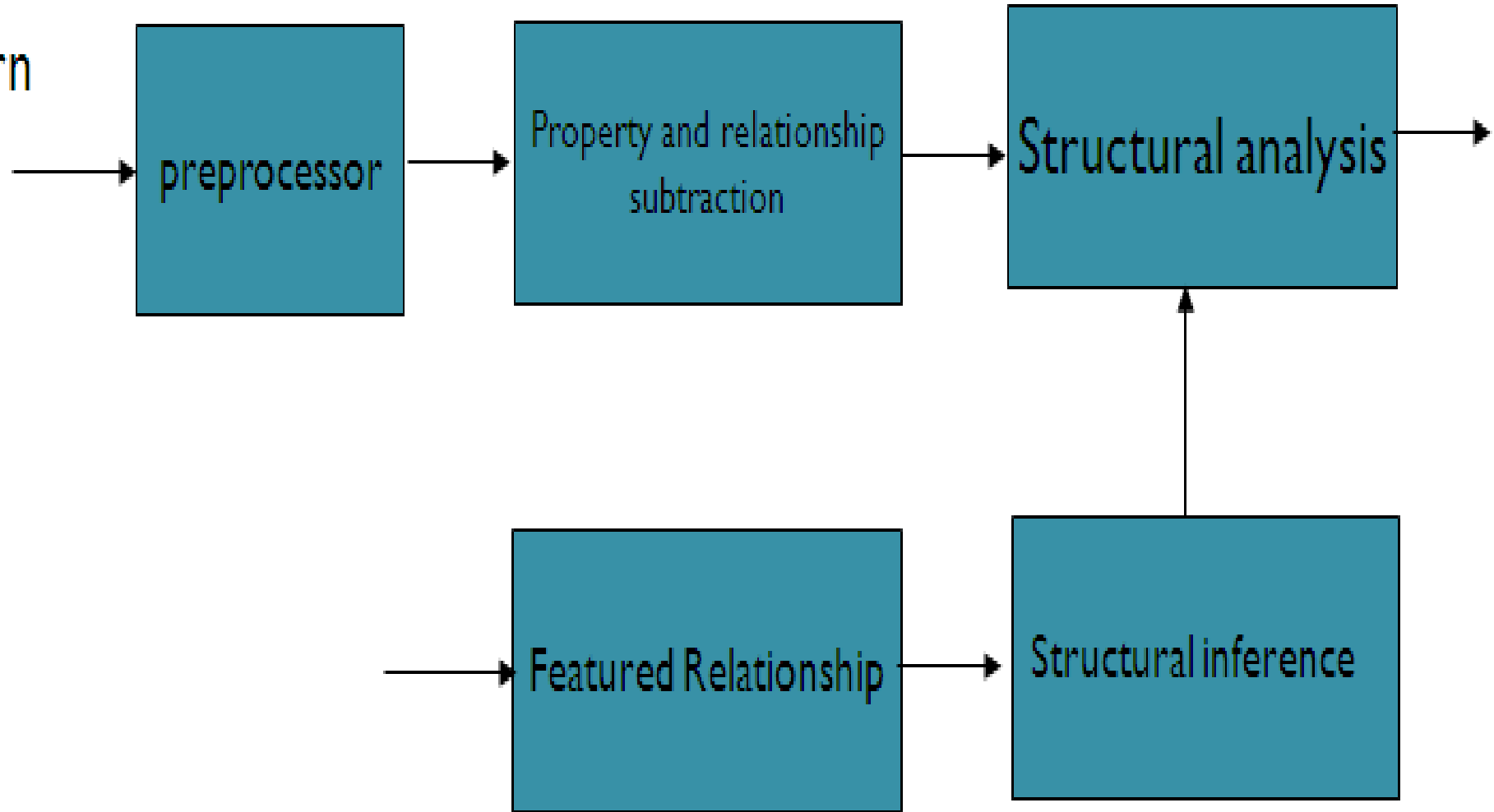
3. Structural Pattern Recognition Approach:

Structural pattern recognition focuses on the relationships between features and their arrangements, often using graph-based methods.

Example: Recognizing a human face by identifying the relative positions of eyes, nose, and mouth.



Pattern





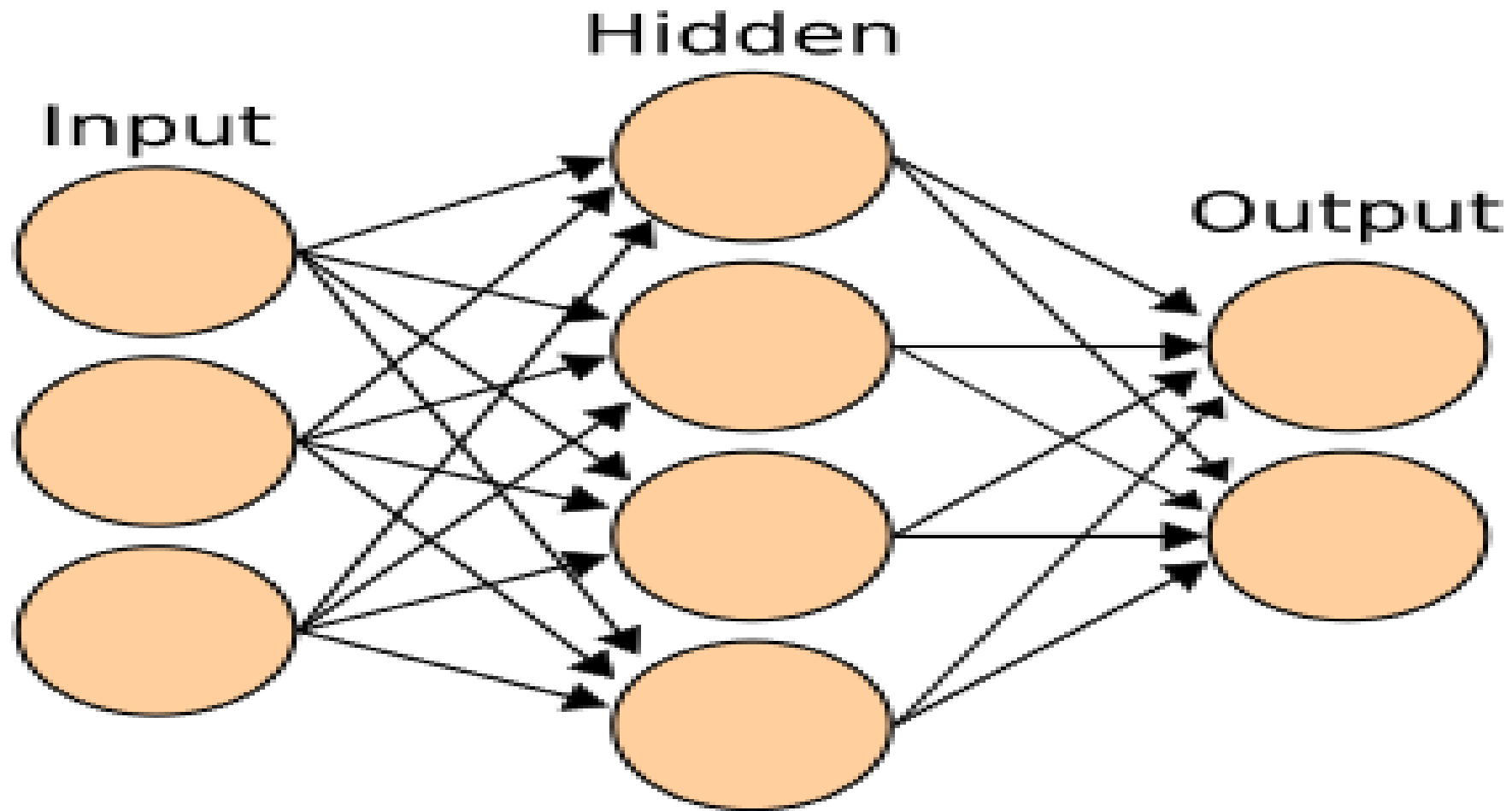
4. Neural Network-Based Recognition Approach

Neural networks use layers of interconnected nodes (neurons) to learn patterns from data.

This approach is especially powerful for complex tasks like image recognition.

Example: Handwriting digit recognition.

Diagram: A neural network diagram with input nodes representing pixels, hidden layers processing the information, and an output layer classifying the digit.





Summary of Approaches:

Template Matching: Simple, good for specific pattern detection.

Statistical: Effective for problems with well-defined classes

Structural: Useful when the relationships between features are crucial.

Neural Networks: Best for complex, non-linear problems.



| | Statistical | Structural |
|----------------|---|--|
| Foundation | Statistical decision theory | Human perception and cognition |
| Description | Quantitative features Fixed number of features Ignores feature relationships Semantics from feature position | Morphological primitives Variable number of primitives Captures primitive relationships Semantics from primitive encoding |
| Classification | Statistical classifiers | Parsing with syntactic grammars |



Any Query?????

Thank you.....