

Self-organizing map using matlab

Create a Self-Organizing Map Neural Network: `selforgmap`

Syntax:

`selforgmap` (**dimensions**, **coverSteps**, **initNeighbor**, **topologyFcn**, **distanceFcn**)

takes these arguments:

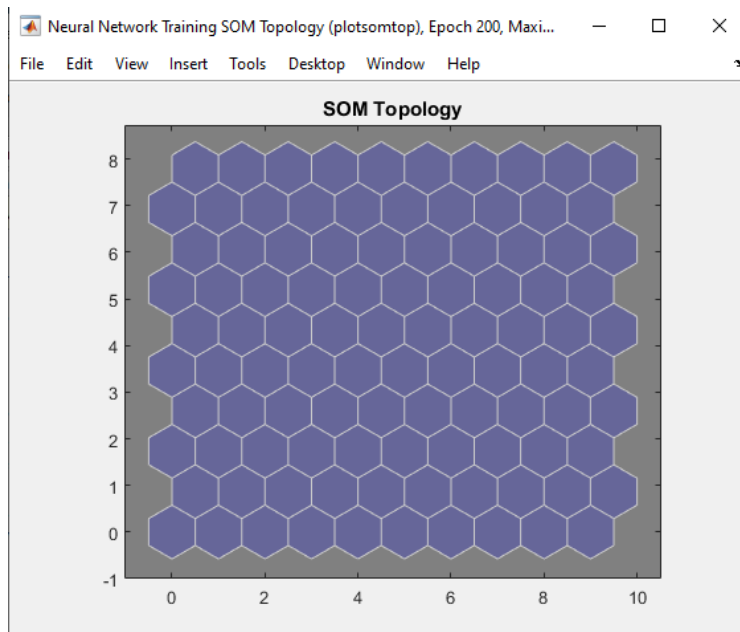
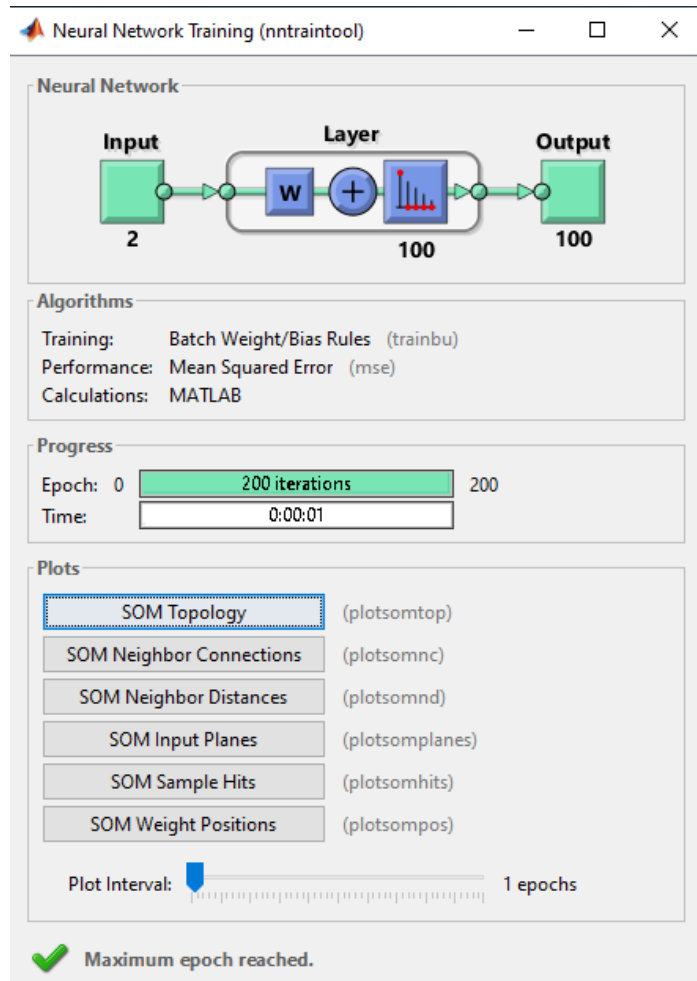
dimensions	Row vector of dimension sizes (default = [8 8])
coverSteps	Number of training steps (default = 100)
initNeighbor	Initial neighborhood size (default = 3)
topologyFcn	Layer topology function (default = 'hextop')
distanceFcn	Neuron distance function (default = 'linkdist')

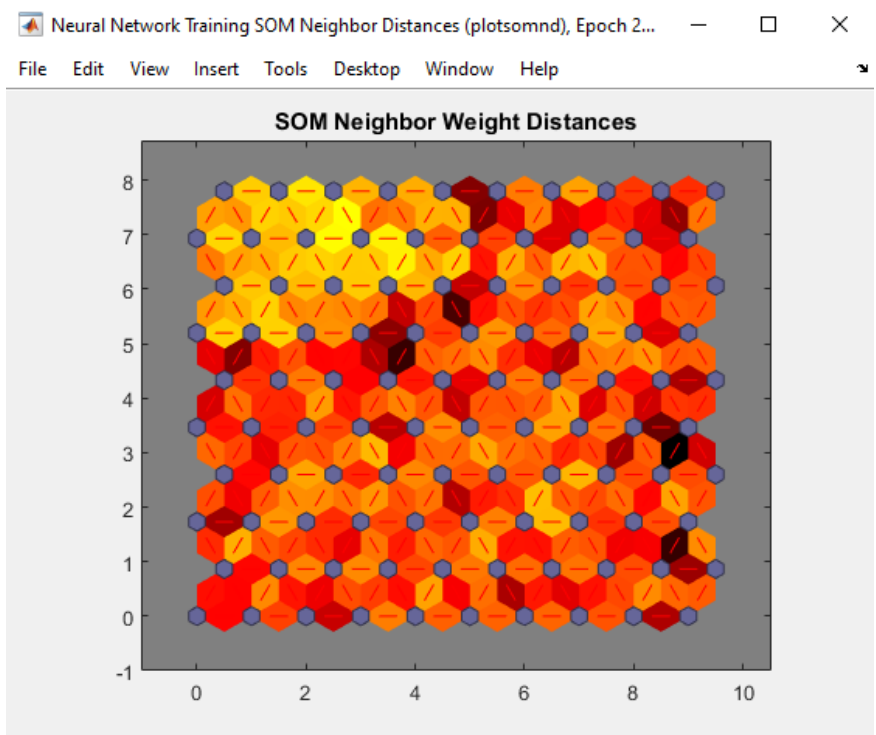
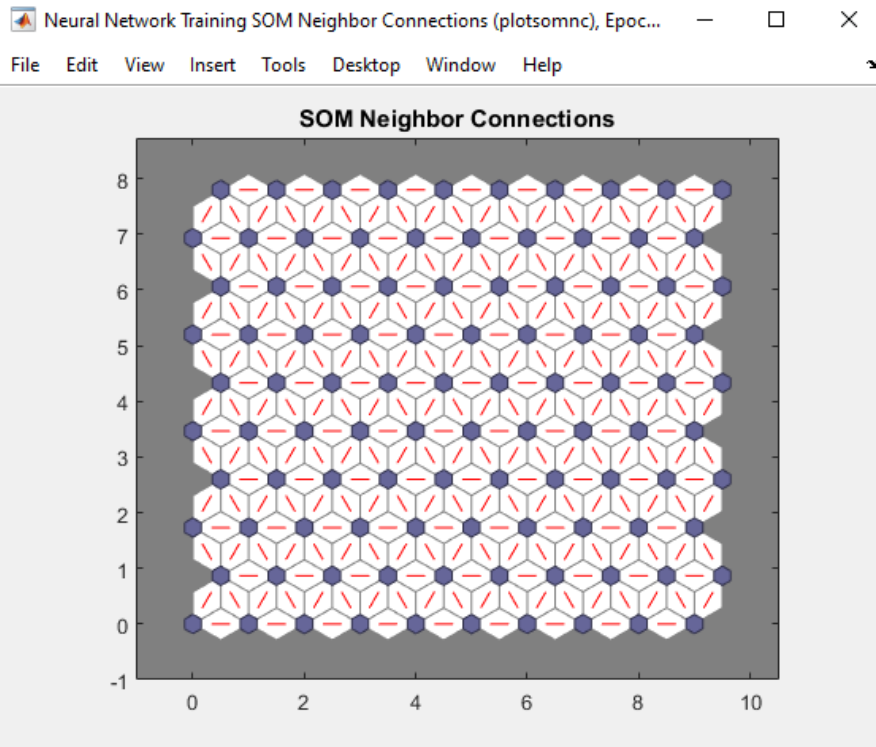
and returns a **self-organizing map**.

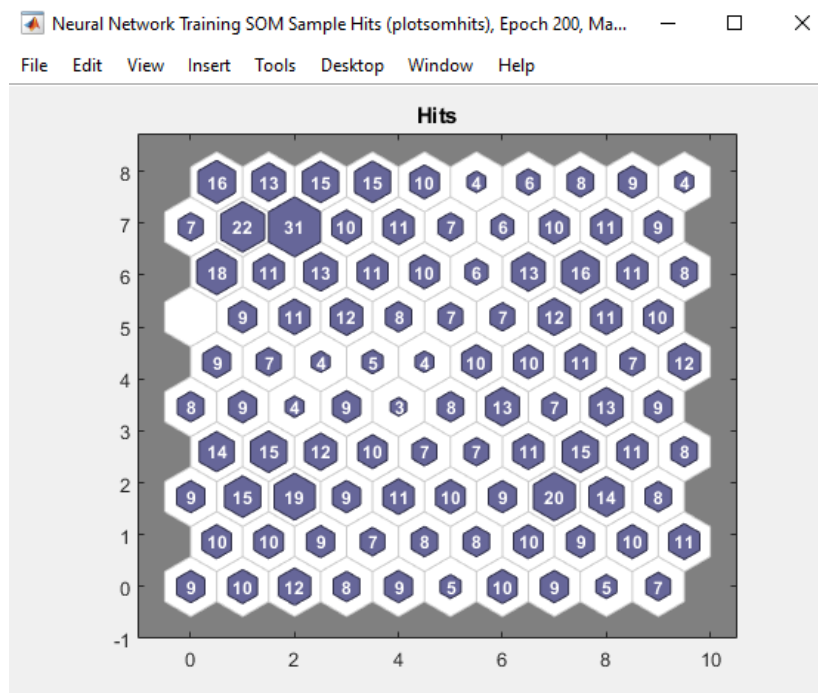
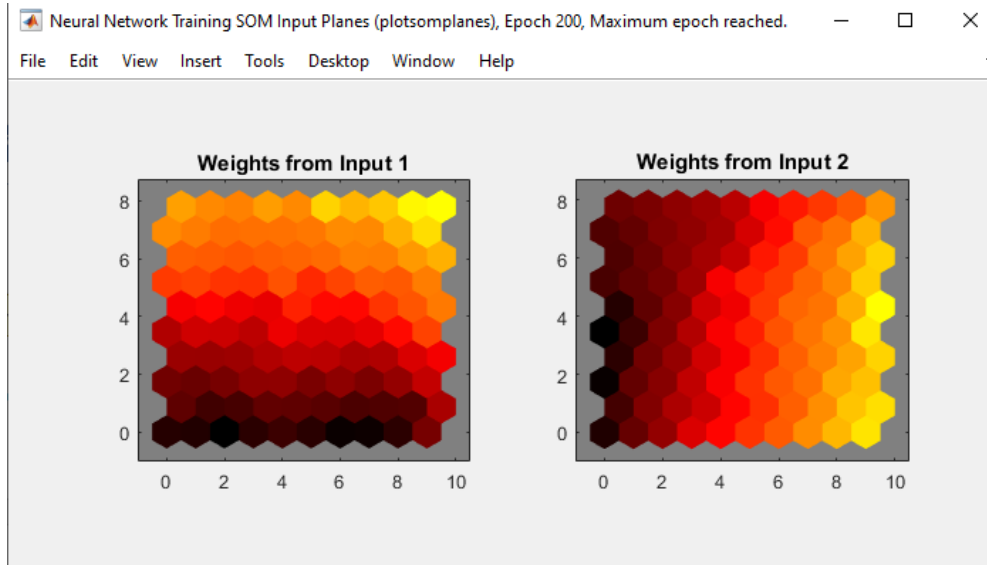
- The neurons in the layer of an **SOFM** are arranged originally in physical positions according to a **topology function**. The function **gridtop**, **hextop**, or **randtop** can arrange the neurons in a grid, hexagonal, or random topology.
- Distances between neurons are calculated from their positions with a **distance function**. There are four distance functions, **dist**, **boxdist**, **linkdist**, and **mandist**. Link distance is the most common.

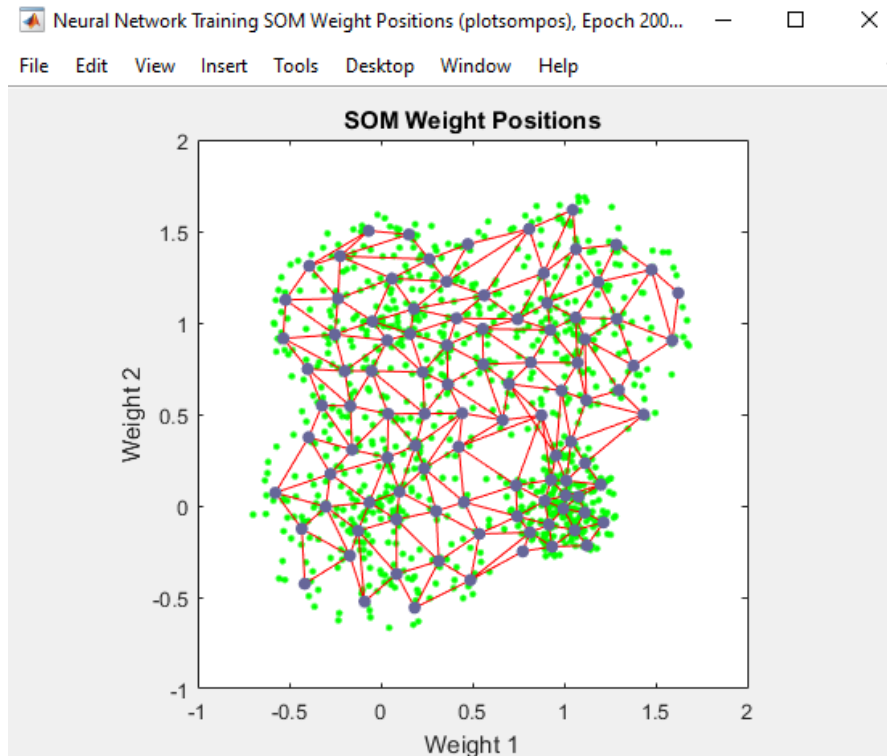
Example 1:

```
% Clustering Problem using a Self-Organizing Map
load simplecluster_dataset;
x = simpleclusterInputs;
% Create a Self-Organizing Map
dim1 = 10;
dim2 = 10;
net = selforgmap([dim1 dim2]);
% Train the Network
[net,tr] = train(net,x);
% Test the Network
y = net(x);
% View the Network
view(net)
```









Example 2: iris_dataset: This dataset can be used to create a neural network that classifies iris flowers into three types.

irisInputs - a 4x150 matrix of four attributes of 1000 flowers.

1. Sepal length in cm
2. Sepal width in cm
3. Petal length in cm
4. Petal width in cm

irisTargets - a 3x150 matrix of 1000 associated class vectors defining which of four classes each input is assigned to. Classes are represented by a 1 in one of four rows, with zeros in the others.

```
% Clustering Problem using a Self-Organizing Map
% iris_dataset.
load iris_dataset;
x = irisInputs;
% Create a Self-Organizing Map
dim1 = 10;
dim2 = 10;
net = selforgmap ([dim1 dim2]);
% Train the Network
[net,tr] = train(net,x);
```



```
% Test the Network  
y = net(x);  
% View the Network  
view(net)
```