Abstract

In this paper, a comparison between Associative Random Access Memory (ARAM) and classical memory, also known as Random Access Memory (RAM), for recognizing symbols (e.g., letters, words, images, gestures etc.) has been made. To do it, firstly an efficient system to recognize symbols in an associative environment has been performed. For instance, they have taken the system to recognize the letters in the Russian Alphabet. This paper represents a method of formation and recognition of codes for the letters in a seven segment elements of matrices in the associative cells of the ARAM. For the recognition of codes of letters in the ARAM, the algorithm is developed throughout the paper and they use the experimental results to illustrate the comparison between ARAM and RAM.

References

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Index Terms

Computer Science
Power Electronics

Keywords

Recognition of symbol, associative memory, RAM, algorithm, comparison.