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


5. AUTHORS PROFILE
6. Dr. Md. Abdul Malek who obtained his B.Sc. (Honors), M.Sc. and Ph.D. degree in Computer Science and Engineering from Moscow, Russia. At present, he is employed as an Assistant Professor in the department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE) at Comilla University, Comilla, Bangladesh. He worked as an Assistant Professor at Moscow Power Engineering University in Moscow, Russia and University of Information Technology and Sciences in Dhaka, Bangladesh. His research activities involve Processing Data in Associative Random Access Memory (ARAM).

7. Md. Mohibullah who obtained B.Sc. (Engg.) in Computer Science and Engineering Department at Comilla University, Comilla, Bangladesh. He is now a student of M.Sc. (Thesis) at this university and a member (student) of Bangladesh Computer Society (BCS). His research interest includes Associative Random Access Memory (ARAM), Artificial Intelligent and Robotics .

Index Terms

Computer Science  Power Electronics

Keywords

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