* **Feedforward network**:
  + Information moves in only one direction**.**
  + Time has no role in the algorithm.
  + There are no cycles or loops in the network.
  + **SLP (Single Layer perceptron):**
    - Single hidden layer.
    - Most commonly used is *Gaussian function*.
    - Every neuron has a centre and a radius/spread.
    - *Number of neuron*in hidden layer, *center of neurons*in hidden layer, *radius of neurons,*and*weights*are determined while training.
  + **MLP (Multi Layer Perceptron):**
    - Multiple hidden layer.
    - Takes decision by approximating *Hyperplanes.*
    - Generally *Backpropogation* is used with this.
    - *Number of hidden layers and neurons in hidden layer*is set by the programmer.
* **RNN (Recurrent Neural Network):**
  + Information can flow in both directions i.e. from layer i+x to layer i as well as layer i to layer i+x, given both layers exist.
  + Delays are incorporated based on certain trained parameters.
* **SOM (Self organizing Map):**
  + Determines the architecture of it by himself while training i.e. not set by the programmer.
  + **Kohenon’s network:**
    - Unsupervised learning.
    - Used for clustering different groups.
    - Algorithms like **K-Means**are used.
* **TDNN (Time Delay Neural Network)**or **Shared Weights Neural Networks:**
  + All neurons in a feature share the same weights.
  + Applications:
    - *Speech recognition*.
    - *Image analysis.*
* **LVQ (Learning Vector Quantisation)**
* **Hoppfield Network**
* **Wavelet Neural Network**
* **Auto-Associative Neural Networks**