Types of RNN (Based on Input-Output Structure) Think of RNN types like different conversation patterns: Real-world use: 1. One-to-One RNN Simple Pattern: One question -> One answer Image classification Input: Photo of a cat Output: "Cat" Simple yes/no questions Step 1: Show network a single image Basic pattern recognition Step 2: Network processes image Step 3: Network gives one answer 2. One-to-Many RNN Real-world use: Simple Pattern: One input -> Multiple outputs Image captioning (describe pictures) Input: Single photo of beach Music generation (one note \rightarrow full song) Output: "Beautiful sunny beach with blue water and white sand" Step 1: Give network one image Step 2: Network generates first word: "Beautiful" Step 3: Network uses memory + image -> generates "sunny" Step 4: Network continues -> "beach", "with", "blue"... Step 5: Keeps going until complete sentence 3. Many-to-One RNN Real-world use: Simple Pattern: Multiple inputs -> One output Sentiment analysis (happy/sad from text) Input: "This movie was really amazing and exciting" Enail span/hung Document varification Output: "Positive sentiment"

Step 1: Read "This" → Memory: [This]

Step 2: Read "movie" -> Memory: [This, movie]

Step 3: Read "was" → Memory: [This, movie, was]

Step 4: Continue until "exciting"

4. Many-to-Many RNN Simple Pattern: Multiple inputs -> Multiple outputs Input: "Hello how are you" (English) Output: "Bonjour comment allez-vous" (French) Real-world use: Language translation Chatbots (conversation) English Input: "Hello" → "how" → "are" → "you" RNN Processing: Understand full sentence meaning French Output: "Bonjour" > "comment" > "allez" > "vous" 1. Vanilla RNN (Basic Memory) Simple explanation: Like a person with very short memory Characteristics: Remembers only recent things Forgets old information quickly Good for short sentences only Reading: "The cat sat on the mat and..." Vanilla RNN: Remembers "mat and" but forgot "The cat" Problem: Can't connect full meaning

1) LSTM (Long short ferm memory)
2) GRU (Gated Recurrent unit)
3) Biderection RNN