Module 23: Deep Neural Networks 2

Glossary

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

An algorithm that processes deep learning input images by assigning importance to weights and biases for various aspects and objects in the images; its structure reflects the connectivity pattern of neurons in the human brain and is based on the organization of the visual cortex

Data Augmentation

A technique that involves adding distorted, rescaled, and rotated versions of each image to the training set

Fully Connected (FC) Layer

A building block of a CNN that usually forms the last few layers of a CNN; the input for the FC layer is the output from the final pooling layer

Long Short-Term Memory Network (LSTM)

A type of RNN that is capable of learning long-term dependencies in sequence prediction problems

Pooling Layer

A building block of a CNN that compresses the information down to a smaller size to reduce the number of parameters

Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)

A type of neural network that works well for machine learning problems involving sequential data

Spatial Correlation

The concept that a pixel will likely be similar to its neighboring pixels