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CNN

- The CNN code divides the pickle file into train, tune and test data.
- The train data begins and ends at 7500, tune data ranges from 7500 to 8500, and test data is from 8500 to the end.
- Keras follows the layers principle, where each layer is independent and can be stacked and merged together.
- The Sequential model assumes that there is one long stack, with no branching.
- Calculates the connection size between hidden layers based on each layers size.
- Automatically handles the connection between layers very helpful when dealing with convolution.

DBN

- Deep belief network looks exactly like the artificial neural networks.
- As long as there is at least 1 hidden layer, the model is considered to be “deep”.
- Deep belief networks solve this problem by using an extra step called “pre-training”.
- Pre-training is done before backpropagation and can lead to an error rate not far from optimal.
- This puts in the “neighborhood” of the final solution.
- Then we use backpropagation to slowly reduce the error rate from there.