

# DEEP LEARNING ROADMAP

A RESOURCE GUIDE

Machine Learning Mindset

BY AMIR SINA TORFI

A curated and comprehensive list of resources for Deep Learning

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Machine Learning Mindset  
[www.machinelearningmindset.com](http://www.machinelearningmindset.com)

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# 1. Introduction

The purpose of this project is to introduce a shortcut to developers and researcher for finding useful resources about Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing.

## 1.1 Motivation

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There are different motivations for this open source project.

### 1.1.1 What's the point of this open source book?

There other similar resources similar to this repository and are very comprehensive and useful and to be honest they made me ponder if there is a necessity for this repository!

**However, the point of this book is that the resources are being targeted.** The organization of the resources is such that the user can easily find the things he/she is looking for. We divided the resources to a large number of categories that in the beginning one may have a headache!!! However, if someone knows what is being located, it is very easy to find the most related resources. Even if someone doesn't know what to look for, in the beginning, the general resources have been provided.

### 1.1.2 Can we use it freely?

Yes, it can be used for non-commercial usages bound to the copyright claims that you can find in the beginning of the book.

### 1.1.3 How I can rely on this resource guide?

It should help you to have a great start. However, never rely on any source solely! Try to research an explore yourself. In fact, *this book is constantly subject to change* and we will publish new versions in the future.

### 1.1.4 How can I be informed when a new version has been released?

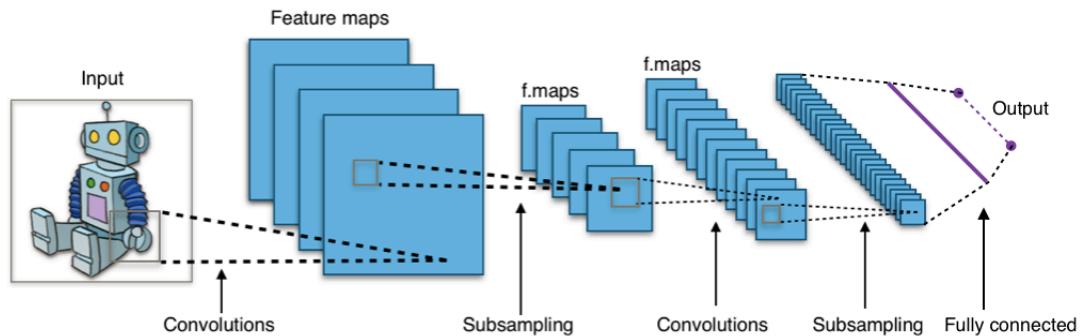
Make sure to subscribe to our website at [www.machinelearningmindset.com](http://www.machinelearningmindset.com) so you never miss anything!

## 2. Papers

This chapter is associated with the papers published in deep learning.

### 2.1 Models

#### 2.1.1 Convolutional Networks



- **Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks :** [Paper][Code]



- **Convolutional Neural Networks for Sentence Classification :** [Paper][Code]



- **Large-scale Video Classification with Convolutional Neural Networks :** [Paper][Project Page]



- **Learning and Transferring Mid-Level Image Representations using Convolutional Neural Networks :** [Paper]



- **Deep convolutional neural networks for LVCSR :** [Paper]



- Face recognition: a convolutional neural-network approach : [\[Paper\]](#)



### 2.1.2 Recurrent Networks

- An empirical exploration of recurrent network architectures : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- LSTM: A search space odyssey : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



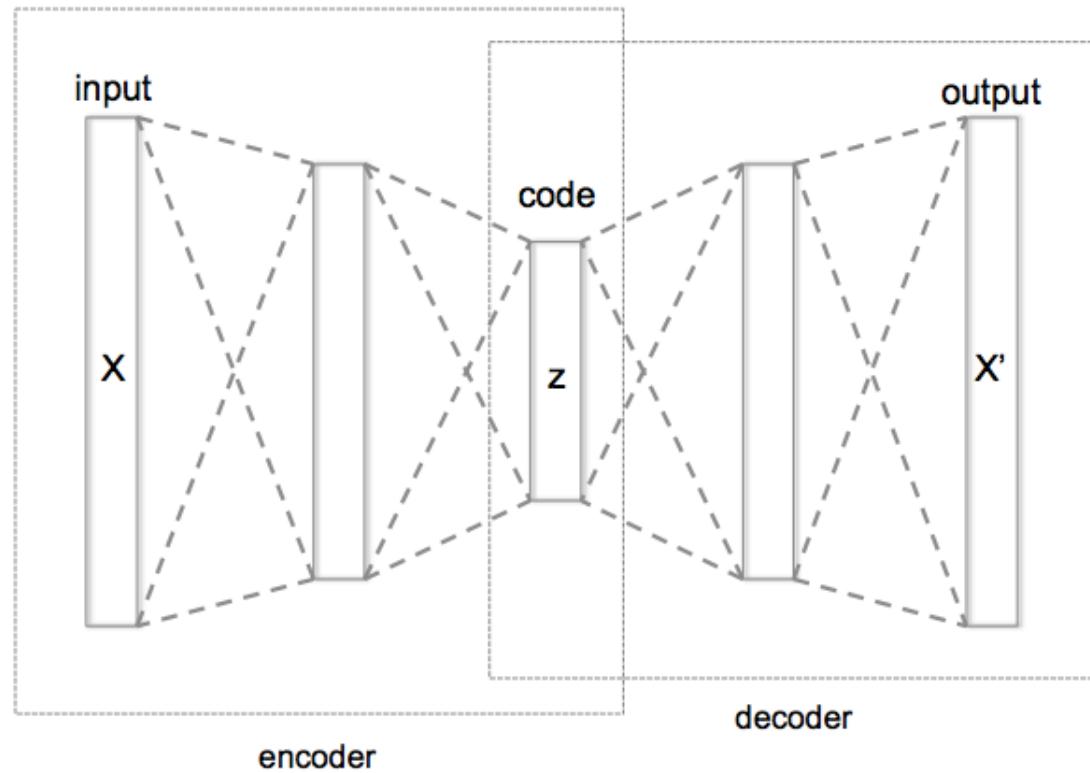
- On the difficulty of training recurrent neural networks : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- Learning to forget: Continual prediction with LSTM : [\[Paper\]](#)



### 2.1.3 Autoencoders



- Extracting and composing robust features with denoising autoencoders : [\[Paper\]](#)



- Stacked Denoising Autoencoders: Learning Useful Representations in a Deep Network with a Local Denoising Criterion : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- Adversarial Autoencoders : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



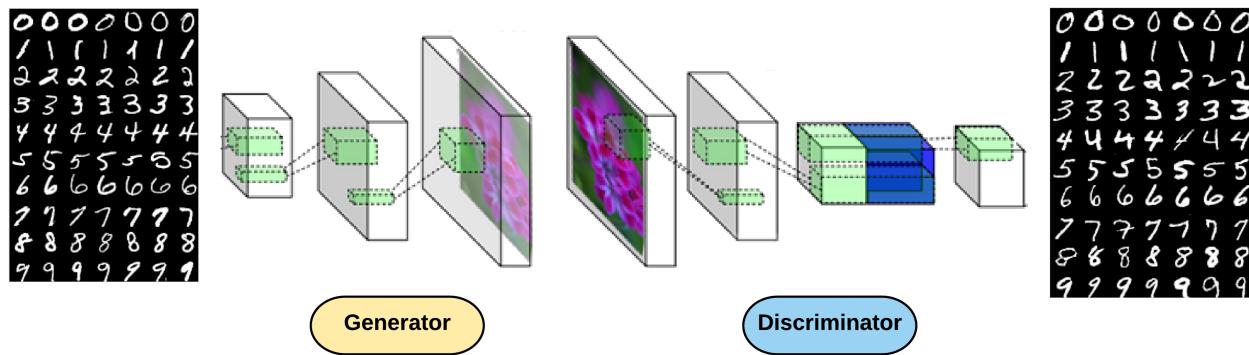
- Autoencoders, Unsupervised Learning, and Deep Architectures : [\[Paper\]](#)



- Reducing the Dimensionality of Data with Neural Networks : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



#### 2.1.4 Generative Models



- Exploiting generative models discriminative classifiers : [\[Paper\]](#)



- Semi-supervised Learning with Deep Generative Models : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- Generative Adversarial Nets : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- Generalized Denoising Auto-Encoders as Generative Models : [\[Paper\]](#)



- Unsupervised Representation Learning with Deep Convolutional Generative Adversarial Networks : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



### 2.1.5 Probabilistic Models

- **Stochastic Backpropagation and Approximate Inference in Deep Generative Models :** [Paper]



- **Probabilistic models of cognition: exploring representations and inductive biases :** [Paper]



- **On deep generative models with applications to recognition :** [Paper <<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document>

## 2.2 Core

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### 2.2.1 Optimization

- **Batch Normalization: Accelerating Deep Network Training by Reducing Internal Covariate Shift :** [Paper]



- **Dropout: A Simple Way to Prevent Neural Networks from Overfitting :** [Paper]



- **Training Very Deep Networks :** [Paper]



- **Delving Deep into Rectifiers: Surpassing Human-Level Performance on ImageNet Classification :** [Paper]



- Large Scale Distributed Deep Networks : [Paper]



### 2.2.2 Representation Learning

- Unsupervised Representation Learning with Deep Convolutional Generative Adversarial Networks : [Paper][Code]



- Representation Learning: A Review and New Perspectives : [Paper]



- InfoGAN: Interpretable Representation Learning by Information Maximizing Generative Adversarial Nets : [Paper][Code]



### 2.2.3 Understanding and Transfer Learning

- Learning and Transferring Mid-Level Image Representations using Convolutional Neural Networks : [Paper]



- Distilling the Knowledge in a Neural Network : [Paper]



- DeCAF: A Deep Convolutional Activation Feature for Generic Visual Recognition : [Paper][



- How transferable are features in deep neural networks? : [Paper][Code]



#### 2.2.4 Reinforcement Learning

- Human-level control through deep reinforcement learning : [Paper][Code]



- Playing Atari with Deep Reinforcement Learning : [Paper][Code]



- Continuous control with deep reinforcement learning : [Paper][Code]



- Deep Reinforcement Learning with Double Q-Learning : [Paper][Code]



- Dueling Network Architectures for Deep Reinforcement Learning : [Paper][Code]



### 2.3 Applications

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#### 2.3.1 Image Recognition

- Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition : [Paper][Code]



- Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition : [Paper]



- Multi-column Deep Neural Networks for Image Classification : [\[Paper\]](#)



- DeepID3: Face Recognition with Very Deep Neural Networks : [\[Paper\]](#)



- Deep Inside Convolutional Networks: Visualising Image Classification Models and Saliency Maps : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- Deep Image: Scaling up Image Recognition : [\[Paper\]](#)



- Long-Term Recurrent Convolutional Networks for Visual Recognition and Description : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- 3D Convolutional Neural Networks for Cross Audio-Visual Matching Recognition : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



### 2.3.2 Object Recognition

- ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks : [\[Paper\]](#)



- Learning Deep Features for Scene Recognition using Places Database : [\[Paper\]](#)



- Scalable Object Detection using Deep Neural Networks : [[Paper](#)]



- Faster R-CNN: Towards Real-Time Object Detection with Region Proposal Networks : [[Paper](#)][[Code](#)]



- OverFeat: Integrated Recognition, Localization and Detection using Convolutional Networks : [[Paper](#)][[Code](#)]



- CNN Features Off-the-Shelf: An Astounding Baseline for Recognition : [[Paper](#)]



- What is the best multi-stage architecture for object recognition? : [[Paper](#)]



### 2.3.3 Action Recognition

- Long-Term Recurrent Convolutional Networks for Visual Recognition and Description : [[Paper](#)]



- Learning Spatiotemporal Features With 3D Convolutional Networks : [[Paper](#)][[Code](#)]



- **Describing Videos by Exploiting Temporal Structure :** [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- **Convolutional Two-Stream Network Fusion for Video Action Recognition :** [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- **Temporal segment networks: Towards good practices for deep action recognition :** [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



#### 2.3.4 Caption Generation

- **Show, Attend and Tell: Neural Image Caption Generation with Visual Attention :** [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- **Mind's Eye: A Recurrent Visual Representation for Image Caption Generation :** [\[Paper\]](#)



- **Generative Adversarial Text to Image Synthesis :** [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- **Deep Visual-Semantic Alignments for Generating Image Descriptions :** [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- **Show and Tell: A Neural Image Caption Generator :** [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



### 2.3.5 Natural Language Processing

- **Distributed Representations of Words and Phrases and their Compositionality** : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- **Efficient Estimation of Word Representations in Vector Space** : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- **Sequence to Sequence Learning with Neural Networks** : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- **Neural Machine Translation by Jointly Learning to Align and Translate** : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- **Get To The Point: Summarization with Pointer-Generator Networks** : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- **Attention Is All You Need** : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- **Convolutional Neural Networks for Sentence Classification** : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



### 2.3.6 Speech Technology

- **Deep Neural Networks for Acoustic Modeling in Speech Recognition: The Shared Views of Four Research Groups** : [\[Paper\]](#)



- **Towards End-to-End Speech Recognition with Recurrent Neural Networks** : [\[Paper\]](#)



- **Speech recognition with deep recurrent neural networks** : [\[Paper\]](#)



- **Fast and Accurate Recurrent Neural Network Acoustic Models for Speech Recognition**: [\[Paper\]](#)



- **Deep Speech 2 : End-to-End Speech Recognition in English and Mandarin** : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



- **A novel scheme for speaker recognition using a phonetically-aware deep neural network** : [\[Paper\]](#)



- **Text-Independent Speaker Verification Using 3D Convolutional Neural Networks** : [\[Paper\]](#)[\[Code\]](#)



# 3. Datasets

## 3.1 Image

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### 3.1.1 General

- **MNIST** Handwritten digits: [[Link](#)]

### 3.1.2 Face

- **Face Recognition Technology (FERET)** The goal of the FERET program was to develop automatic face recognition capabilities that could be employed to assist security, intelligence, and law enforcement personnel in the performance of their duties: [[Link](#)]
- **The CMU Pose, Illumination, and Expression (PIE) Database of Human Faces** Between October and December 2000 we collected a database of 41,368 images of 68 people: [[Link](#)]
- **YouTube Faces DB** The data set contains 3,425 videos of 1,595 different people. All the videos were downloaded from YouTube. An average of 2.15 videos are available for each subject: [[Link](#)]
- **Grammatical Facial Expressions Data Set** Developed to assist the automated analysis of facial expressions: [[Link](#)]
- **FaceScrub** A Dataset With Over 100,000 Face Images of 530 People: [[Link](#)]
- **IMDB-WIKI** 500k+ face images with age and gender labels: [[Link](#)]
- **Fddb** Face Detection Data Set and Benchmark (FDDB): [[Link](#)]

### 3.1.3 Object Recognition

- **COCO** Microsoft COCO: Common Objects in Context: [[Link](#)]
- **ImageNet** The famous ImageNet dataset: [[Link](#)]
- **Open Images Dataset** Open Images is a dataset of ~9 million images that have been annotated with image-level labels and object bounding boxes: [[Link](#)]
- **Caltech-256 Object Category Dataset** A large dataset object classification: [[Link](#)]
- **Pascal VOC dataset** A large dataset for classification tasks: [[Link](#)]
- **CIFAR 10 / CIFAR 100** The CIFAR-10 dataset consists of 60000 32x32 colour images in 10 classes. CIFAR-100 is similar to CIFAR-10 but it has 100 classes containing 600 images each: [[Link](#)]

### 3.1.4 Action recognition

- **HMDB** a large human motion database: [[Link](#)]
- **MHAD** Berkeley Multimodal Human Action Database: [[Link](#)]
- **UCF101 - Action Recognition Data Set** UCF101 is an action recognition data set of realistic action videos, collected from YouTube, having 101 action categories. This data set is an extension of UCF50 data set which has 50 action categories: [[Link](#)]
- **THUMOS Dataset** A large dataset for action classification: [[Link](#)]
- **ActivityNet** A Large-Scale Video Benchmark for Human Activity Understanding: [[Link](#)]

## 3.2 Text and Natural Language Processing

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### 3.2.1 General

- **1 Billion Word Language Model Benchmark:** The purpose of the project is to make available a standard training and test setup for language modeling experiments: [[Link](#)]
- **Common Crawl:** The Common Crawl corpus contains petabytes of data collected over the last 7 years. It contains raw web page data, extracted metadata and text extractions: [[Link](#)]
- **Yelp Open Dataset:** A subset of Yelp's businesses, reviews, and user data for use in personal, educational, and academic purposes: [[Link](#)]

### 3.2.2 Text classification

- **20 newsgroups** The 20 Newsgroups data set is a collection of approximately 20,000 newsgroup documents, partitioned (nearly) evenly across 20 different newsgroups: [[Link](#)]
- **Broadcast News** The 1996 Broadcast News Speech Corpus contains a total of 104 hours of broadcasts from ABC, CNN and CSPAN television networks and NPR and PRI radio networks with corresponding transcripts: [[Link](#)]
- **The wikitext long term dependency language modeling dataset:** A collection of over 100 million tokens extracted from the set of verified Good and Featured articles on Wikipedia. : [[Link](#)]

### 3.2.3 Question Answering

- **Question Answering Corpus** by Deep Mind and Oxford which is two new corpora of roughly a million news stories with associated queries from the CNN and Daily Mail websites. [[Link](#)]
- **Stanford Question Answering Dataset (SQuAD)** consisting of questions posed by crowdworkers on a set of Wikipedia articles. [[Link](#)]

- **Amazon question/answer data** contains Question and Answer data from Amazon, totaling around 1.4 million answered questions. [[Link](#)]
- **Maluuba News QA Dataset:** 120K Q&A pairs on CNN news articles. [[Link](#)]
- **Quora Question Pairs:** First dataset release from Quora containing duplicate / semantic similarity labels. [[Link](#)]
- **CMU Q/A Dataset:** Manually-generated factoid question/answer pairs with difficulty ratings from Wikipedia articles. [[Link](#)]

### 3.2.4 Recommendation and ranking systems

- **Movielens:** Movie ratings dataset from the Movielens website, in various sizes ranging from demo to mid-size. [[Link](#)]
- **Million Song Dataset:** Large and open source dataset on Kaggle. [[Link](#)]
- **Last.fm:** Music recommendation for hybrid systems. [[Link](#)]
- **Book-Crossing dataset:** From the Book-Crossing community. Contains about 300k users providing 1,150,000 ratings about 270k books. [[Link](#)]
- **Jester:** 4.1 million continuous ratings (-10.00 to +10.00) of 100 jokes from 73k users. [[Link](#)]
- **Netflix Prize:** Netflix released an anonymized version of their movie rating dataset; it includes over 100 million ratings, conducted by 480,000 users who have rated movies. [[Link](#)]

### 3.2.5 Sentiment Analysis

- **Multi-Domain Sentiment Dataset** The Multi-Domain Sentiment Dataset contains product reviews taken from Amazon.com from many product types (domains): [[Link](#)]
- **Stanford Sentiment Treebank Dataset** The Stanford Sentiment Treebank is the first corpus with fully labeled parse trees that allows for a complete analysis of the compositional effects of sentiment in language: [[Link](#)]
- **Large Movie Review Dataset:** This is a dataset for binary sentiment classification: [[Link](#)]

### 3.2.6 Machine Translation

- **Aligned Hansards of the 36th Parliament of Canada** dataset contains 1.3 million pairs of aligned text chunks: [[Link](#)]
- **Europarl: A Parallel Corpus for Statistical Machine Translation** dataset extracted from the proceedings of the European Parliament: [[Link](#)]

### 3.2.7 Summarization

- **Legal Case Reports Data Set** as a textual corpus of 4000 legal cases for automatic summarization and citation analysis.: [\[Link\]](#)
- **Past DUC Data:** Rich Text Summarization Source. [\[Link\]](#)
- **English Gigaword** English Gigaword was produced by Linguistic Data Consortium (LDC). [\[Link\]](#)
- **BBC News Summary:** Consists of about 400 political news articles of BBC from 2004 to 2005. [\[Link\]](#)
- **The Columbia Summarization Corpus (CSC):** A total of 166,435 summaries containing 2.5 million sentences and covering 2,129 days in the 2003-2011 period. [\[Link\]](#)

## 3.3 Speech Technology

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- **TIMIT Acoustic-Phonetic Continuous Speech Corpus** The TIMIT corpus of read speech is designed to provide speech data for acoustic-phonetic studies and for the development and evaluation of automatic speech recognition systems: [\[Link\]](#)
- **LibriSpeech** LibriSpeech is a corpus of approximately 1000 hours of 16kHz read English speech, prepared by Vassil Panayotov with the assistance of Daniel Povey: [\[Link\]](#)
- **VoxCeleb** A large scale audio-visual dataset: [\[Link\]](#)
- **NIST Speaker Recognition:** [\[Link\]](#)

## 4. Courses



- **Machine Learning** by Stanford on Coursera : [\[Link\]](#)
- **Neural Networks and Deep Learning** Specialization by Coursera: [\[Link\]](#)
- **Intro to Deep Learning** by Google: [\[Link\]](#)
- **Introduction to Deep Learning** by CMU: [\[Link\]](#)
- **NVIDIA Deep Learning Institute** by NVIDIA: [\[Link\]](#)
- **Convolutional Neural Networks for Visual Recognition** by Stanford: [\[Link\]](#)
- **Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing** by Stanford: [\[Link\]](#)
- **Deep Learning** by fast.ai: [\[Link\]](#)
- **Course on Deep Learning for Visual Computing** by IITKGP: [\[Link\]](#)

## 5. Books



- **Deep Learning** by Ian Goodfellow: [[Link](#)]
- **Neural Networks and Deep Learning** by Michael Nielsen : [[Link](#)]
- **Deep Learning with Python** by Francois Chollet: [[Link](#)]
- **Hands-On Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn and TensorFlow: Concepts, Tools, and Techniques to Build Intelligent Systems** by Aurélien Géron: [[Link](#)]
- **Deep Learning** by Ian Microsoft Research: [[Link](#)]
- **Deep Learning TutorialS:** by LISA lab, University of Montreal: [[Link](#)]
- **Artificial intelligence and machine learning:** [[Link](#)]
- **Deep Learning with Python** [[Link](#)]

## 6. Blogs



- **Colah's blog:** [\[Link\]](#)
- **Andrej Karpathy blog:** [\[Link\]](#)
- **The Spectator** Shakir's Machine Learning Blog: [\[Link\]](#)
- **WILDML:** [\[Link\]](#)
- **Distill blog** It is more like a journal than a blog because it has a peer review process and only accepted articles will be published on that.: [\[Link\]](#)
- **BAIR** Berkeley Artificial Inteligent Research: [\[Link\]](#)
- **Sebastian Ruder's blog:** [\[Link\]](#)
- **inFERENCe:** [\[Link\]](#)
- **i am trask** A Machine Learning Craftsmanship Blog: [\[Link\]](#)

## 7. Tutorials



- **Deep Learning Tutorials:** [\[Link\]](#)
- **Deep Learning for NLP with Pytorch** by Pytorch: [\[Link\]](#)
- **Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing: Tutorials with Jupyter Notebooks** by Jon Krohn: [\[Link\]](#)
- **UFLDL Tutorial 1** [\[Link\]](#)
- **UFLDL Tutorial 2** [\[Link\]](#)
- **Deep Learning for NLP (without Magic)** [\[Link\]](#)
- **A Deep Learning Tutorial: From Perceptrons to Deep Networks** [\[Link\]](#)
- **Deep Learning from the Bottom up** [\[Link\]](#)
- **Theano Tutorial** [\[Link\]](#)
- **Neural Networks for Matlab** [\[Link\]](#)
- **Using convolutional neural nets to detect facial keypoints tutorial** [\[Link\]](#)
- **Torch7 Tutorials** [\[Link\]](#)
- **The Best Machine Learning Tutorials On The Web** [\[Link\]](#)
- **TensorFlow Tutorial** [\[Link\]](#)
- **TensorFlow Python Notebooks** [\[Link\]](#)
- **Keras and Lasagne Deep Learning Tutorials** [\[Link\]](#)
- **TensorFlow-World** [\[Link\]](#)

## 8. Frameworks and Libraries

- **Tensorflow:** [\[Link\]](#)
- **Pytorch:** [\[Link\]](#)
- **CNTK:** [\[Link\]](#)
- **MatConvNet:** [\[Link\]](#)
- **Keras:** [\[Link\]](#)
- **Caffe:** [\[Link\]](#)
- **Theano:** [\[Link\]](#)
- **CuDNN:** [\[Link\]](#)
- **Torch:** [\[Link\]](#)
- **Deeplearning4j:** [\[Link\]](#)

# 9. Conclusion

## Follow Machine Learning Mindset

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Thank you so much for your interested. In case you are interested, you can follow **Machine Learning Mindset** to stay tuned:

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