Opening the black box of deep learning

Link: http://arxiv.org/abs/1805.08355v1

Summary:

this dissertation proposes that the neural network of deep learning is a physical system . it examines

deep learning from three different perspectives: microscopic, macroscopic and physical world views

. this dissertation explains why deep learning must be deep, what characteristics are learned in deep

learning.

Concept-Oriented Deep Learning

Link: http://arxiv.org/abs/1806.01756v1

Summary:

concept-oriented deep learning (CODL) addresses some of the major limitations of deep learning.

CODL addresses interpretability, transferability, contextual adaptation and requirement for lots of

labeled training data.

Deep learning research landscape & roadmap in a nutshell: past, present and future

Link: http://arxiv.org/abs/1908.02130v1

Summary:

The past, present and future of deep learning is presented in this work. Given this landscape &

roadmap, we predict that deep cortical learning will be the convergence of deep learning & cortical

learning which builds an artificial cortical column ultimately.

A First Look at Deep Learning Apps on Smartphones

Link: http://arxiv.org/abs/1812.05448v4

Summary:

we present the first empirical study on 16,500 the most popular Android apps. we build a new static

tool that dissects apps and analyzes their deep learning functions . our findings paint a promising

picture of deep learning for smartphones.

Geometrization of deep networks for the interpretability of deep learning systems

Link: http://arxiv.org/abs/1901.02354v2

Summary:

geometrization is a bridge to connect physics, geometry, deep network and quantum computation.

this may result in a new scheme to reveal the rule of the physical world.

Why & When Deep Learning Works: Looking Inside Deep Learnings

Link: http://arxiv.org/abs/1705.03921v1

Summary:

the Intel Collaborative Research Institute for Computational Intelligence (ICRI-CI) has been heavily

supporting machine learning and deep learning research since its foundation in 2012 . the output of

this challenge resulted in five papers that address different facets of deep learning.

Learning Task-aware Robust Deep Learning Systems

Link: http://arxiv.org/abs/2010.05125v2

Summary:

a deep learning system consists of two parts: the deep learning task and the deep model . most

existing studies investigate the impact of the learning task on robustness, this paper adopts the

binary and interval label encoding strategy to redefine the classification task.

Deep Learning in Software Engineering

Link: http://arxiv.org/abs/1805.04825v1

Summary:

deep learning is increasingly prevalent in the field of Software Engineering (SE) many open issues

remain to be investigated . the answers help practitioners and researchers develop practical deep

learning models for SE tasks.

Moving Deep Learning into Web Browser: How Far Can We Go?

Link: http://arxiv.org/abs/1901.09388v2

Summary:

several JavaScript-based deep learning frameworks have emerged . but little is known on what and

how well we can do with these frameworks for deep learning . this paper conducts the first empirical study of deep learning in browsers . findings could help application developers, deep-learning framework vendors and browser vendors .

Greedy Deep Dictionary Learning

Link: http://arxiv.org/abs/1602.00203v1

Summary:

we propose a new deep learning tool called deep dictionary learning . we apply the proposed technique on some benchmark deep learning datasets . our method yields better results than all other deep learning tools .