

- Fanchuan algorithm is based on a 2-stage training method, which contains a one epoch forgetting stage on forget dataset and an 8-epoch adversarial fine-tuning stage on both forget dataset and retain dataset. After each contrastive epoch, it performs one epoch of categorical cross-entropy training on the retain set.
- Kookmin algorithm is a gradient-based re-initialization method. It reinitializes a subset of the model weight, before finetuning on the retain set based on the gradient magnitude of the NegGrad+ loss over the forget and retain sets.
- Seif algorithm adds gaussian noise to convolutional weights and performs 4 epochs of finetuning using a cross-entropy loss. Instead of averaging the individual losses within a mini-batch, the Seif method calculates a weighted average. It assigns a weight of 1.0 to majority class examples and a lower weight of 0.05 to all other examples.
- Sebastian algorithm reinitializes nearly all (99\%) model weights with the usage of L1 norm, then performs fine-tuning of the model with both regular cross-entropy loss and mean squared error between the model prediction's entropy.
- Amnsesiacs algorithm uses a selective model parameter reset, a 3 epochs warm-up phase of employing knowledge distillation and a fine-tuning phase with the use of cross-entropy loss and symmetric KL-divergence.