* SVM
  + Sevilay and I are to present on our best SVM - the main point is that it didn’t stand up to the CNN
  + Try to figure out why our SVM isn’t doing as good as their CNNs
  + Talk about how our SVM is better than random chance
* CNN
  + Convolution: uses a kernel(filter) to convolve across the image and reduces the height and width dimensionality while increasing the depth (from say 3 channels to 32, to 64, etc)
    - The information is converted from height and width into the depth of each feature (voxel)
  + Batch Normalization: basically z-scoring between each layer to keep calculations simple (reduce computational complexity)
    - Normalizing across only the mini-batch (std deviation and mean of the mini-batch)
    - may also help with overfitting
    - makes it so that if you update based on 1 training example - what if example is bad? the update would be bad - well if we do batch normalization - say we are using an image that’s kind of dark -
  + Dropout: meant to reduce overfitting
    - basically turns off neurons that the network relies on too much in order to force the network to rely on and train other neurons that would otherwise be neglected
* Oblation experiments investigate the role of particular techniques as they affect performance
  + Not about hyperparameters