6. Hidden layer(s): any number of intermediary layers of neurons in a neural network whose *outputs* are fed as *inputs* to the next layer of neurons

7. Output layer: final layer in a neural network, where a single neuron's *output* is the returned value of the entire model

8. Feed forward neural network: *output* from one layer is *input* for another layer, modelled mathematically as $f(g(h(x)))$ where information is only **fed forward**
   - more useful for deep learning models

9. Recurrent neural network: *output* from one layer is fed as staggered *input* to the **same layer**, modelled mathematically as $f(f(f(x)))$ where recursive feedback loops are allowed
   - less useful for deep learning models
   - more accurately simulates how the human brain handles and reinforces information

10. Machine learning: process by which machines *learn* to perform tasks they were not explicitly programmed to, of which there are 4 variants
    - supervised: model takes in known *input* and purposefully **predicts** a desired