# Dropout

The term “dropout” refers to dropping out the nodes (input and hidden layer) in a neural network (as seen in Figure 1). All the forward and backward connections with a dropped node are temporarily removed, thus creating a new network architecture out of the parent network. The nodes are dropped by a dropout probability of p.

Dropout has the effect of making the training process noisy, forcing nodes within a layer to probabilistically take on responsibility for the inputs.

This conceptualization suggests that perhaps dropout breaks up situations where network layers co-adapt to correct mistakes from prior layers, in turn making the model more robust.