

### Neural Networks Types and Main Features

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Feedforward neural network            | connections between nodes do not have a cycle  |
| Multilayer perceptron (MLP)           | has at least three layers of nodes   |
| Recurrent neural network (RNN)        | connections between units have a directed cycle  |
| Self-Organising Maps (SOM)            | convert input data to low dimensional space  |
| Deep Belief Network (DBN)             | has connections between layers but not within layer  |
| Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)    | has one or more convolutional layers and then followed by one or more fully connected layers           |
| Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN) | system of two neural nets, contesting with each other  |
| Spiking Neural Networks (SNN)         | time information is processed in the form of spikes and there is more than one synapse between neurons |

### Neural Networks Types and Main Features (cont)

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Wavelet neural network               | use wavelet function as activation function in the neuron                             |
| Wavelet convolutional neural network | combine wavelet transform and CNN   |
| Long short-term memory (LSTM)        | type of RNN, model for the short-term memory which can last for a long period of time |

### Building Neural Network with Keras and Python

```
from keras.models import Sequential
model = Sequential()
from keras.layers import Dense
model.add(Dense(units=64, activation='relu', input_dim=100))
model.add(Dense(units=10, activation='softmax'))
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              optimizer='sgd',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
model.compile(loss='keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy',
              optimizer=keras.optimizers.SGD(lr=0.01, momentum=0.9, nesterov=True))
model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=5, batch_size=32)
model.train_on_batch(x_batch, y_batch)
```

### Building Neural Network with Keras and Python (cont)

```
> loss_and_metrics = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, batch_size=128)
classes = model.predict(x_test, batch_size=128)
```

### Keras

### Data Preparation for Input to Neural Network

```
from sklearn import preprocessing
def normalize_data(m, XData):
    if m == "":
        m="scaling - no"
    if m == "scaling-no":
        return XData
    if m == "StandardScaler":
        std_scale = preprocessing.StandardScaler().fit(XData)
        XData_new = std_scale.transform(XData)
        if m == "MinMaxScaler":
            min_max_scale = preprocessing.MinMaxScaler().fit(XData)
            XData_new = minmax_scale.transform(XData)
        return XData_new
```

### Cheat Sheets about Python and Machine Learning

Quick and Easy Way to get started with common and most used python tasks in data processing



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### Neural Network Applications and Most Used Networks

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Image classification   | CNN       |
| Image recognition      | CNN       |
| Time series prediction | RNN, LSTM |
| Text generation        | RNN, LSTM |
| Classification         | MLP       |
| Visualization          | SOM       |

### Neural Net Weight Update Methods

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Adam          | based on adaptive estimates of lower order moments                                       |
| AdaGrad       | Adagrad is an adaptive learning rate method  |
| RMSProp       | adaptive learning rate method, modification of Adagrad method                            |
| SGD           | Stochastic gradient descent  |
| AdaDelta      | modification of Adagrad to reduce its aggressive, monotonically decreasing learning rate |
| Newton method | second order method, is not used in deep learning  |
| Momentum      | method that helps accelerate SGD in the relevant direction                               |

### Neural Net Weight Update Methods (cont)

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Nesterov accelerated gradient | evaluate the gradient at next position instead of current |
|-------------------------------|---|

### References:

ADAM: A METHOD FOR STOCHASTIC OPTIMIZATION  
 Convolutional Neural Networks for Visual Recognition.  
 An overview of gradient descent optimization algorithms  
 Wikipedia -Artificial neural network

### Links

Neural Networks with Python on the Web  
 Time Series Prediction with LSTM  
 Recurrent Neural Networks in Python with Keras  
 Implementing a recurrent neural network in python  
 Time Series Prediction with Convolutional Neural Networks and Keras



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