

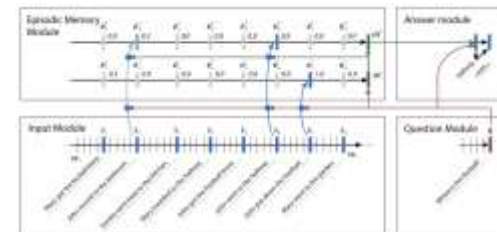
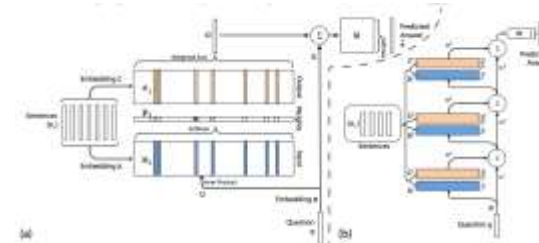
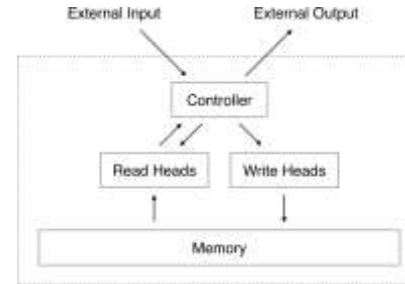
# Concluding Remarks



# Future of Deep Learning

# Memory Networks

- Neural architectures that combine long-term memory with learning component that can read and write to it
  - Neural Turing Machines (Graves et al., 2014)
  - End-To-End Memory Networks (Sukhbaatar et al., 2015)
  - Dynamic Memory Networks (Kumar et al., 2016)



Neural Turing Machines

Graves, Amal, et al. 2014

arXiv preprint arXiv:1410.3816

2014

1. Introduction

Neural Turing Machines (NTMs) are a class of neural networks that combine a neural network with a Turing machine. They are designed to learn to read and write to a memory, which allows them to perform tasks that require long-term memory. NTMs are a generalization of the Neural Turing Machine (NTM) proposed by Graves et al. (2014). They are designed to learn to read and write to a memory, which allows them to perform tasks that require long-term memory.

End-To-End Memory Networks

Sukhbaatar, et al. 2015

arXiv preprint arXiv:1504.05554

2015

1. Introduction

End-To-End Memory Networks (E2E-MN) are a class of neural networks that combine a neural network with a memory. They are designed to learn to read and write to a memory, which allows them to perform tasks that require long-term memory. E2E-MN are a generalization of the End-To-End Memory Network (E2E-MN) proposed by Sukhbaatar et al. (2015). They are designed to learn to read and write to a memory, which allows them to perform tasks that require long-term memory.

Dynamic Memory Networks

Kumar, et al. 2016

arXiv preprint arXiv:1603.07511

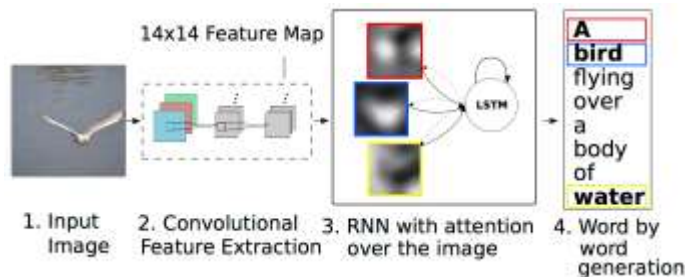
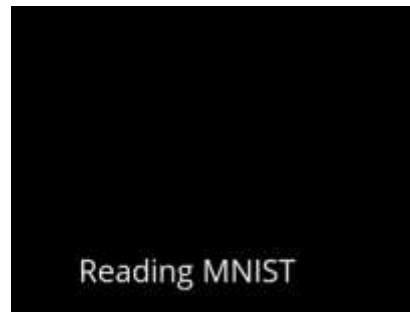
2016

1. Introduction

Dynamic Memory Networks (DMN) are a class of neural networks that combine a neural network with a memory. They are designed to learn to read and write to a memory, which allows them to perform tasks that require long-term memory. DMN are a generalization of the Dynamic Memory Network (DMN) proposed by Kumar et al. (2016). They are designed to learn to read and write to a memory, which allows them to perform tasks that require long-term memory.

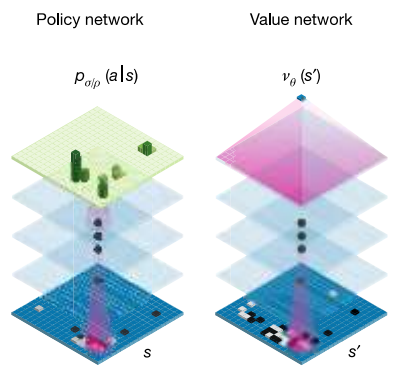
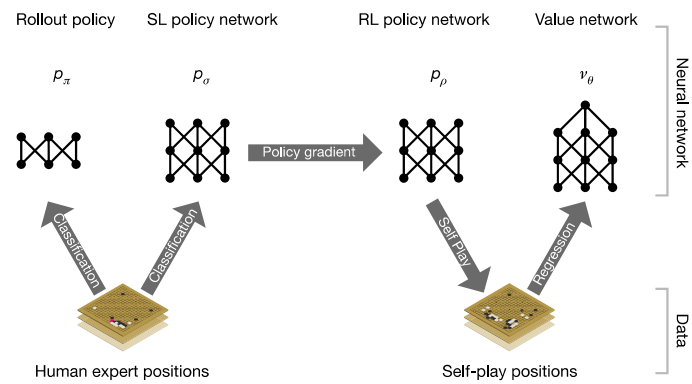
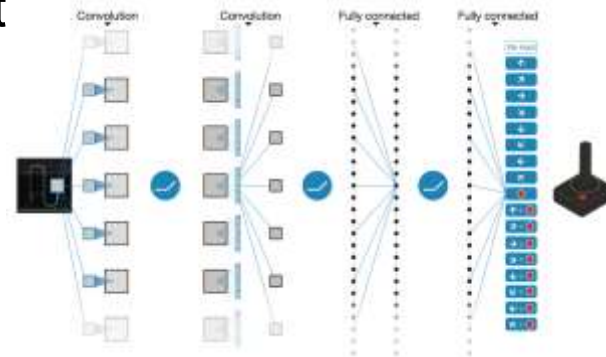
# Spatial Attention Models

- Network models that sequentially focus on a subset of the input, process it, and then shifts its focus to another part of the input.
  - Deep Recurrent Attentive Writer (DRAW)  
(Gregor et al., 2015)
  - Show, Attend and Tell (Xu et al., 2015)



# Deep Reinforcement Learning

- Using deep networks to represent value function/policy/model and optimize them in an end-to-end fashion
  - Deep Q-network (DQN) (Mnih et al., 2015)
  - AlphaGo (Silver et al., 2016)



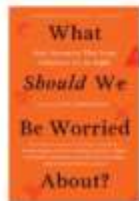
2016 : WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER THE MOST INTERESTING RECENT [SCIENTIFIC] NEWS? WHAT MAKES IT IMPORTANT?



2015 : WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT MACHINES THAT THINK?



2014 : WHAT SCIENTIFIC IDEA IS READY FOR RETIREMENT?



2013 : WHAT \*SHOULD\* WE BE WORRIED ABOUT?

## 2016 : WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER THE MOST INTERESTING RECENT [SCIENTIFIC] NEWS? WHAT MAKES IT IMPORTANT?

In the News [ 16 ] | Contributors [ 198 ] | View All Responses [ 198 ]



**David Dalrymple**

Research affiliate, MIT Media Lab

### Differentiable Programming

Over the past few years, a raft of classic challenges in artificial intelligence which had stood unsolved for decades were conquered, almost without warning, through an approach long disparaged by AI purists for its “statistical” flavor: it’s essentially about learning probability distributions from large volumes of data, rather than examining humans’ problem-solving techniques and attempting to encode them in executable form. The formidable tasks it has solved range from object classification and speech recognition, to generating descriptive captions for photos and synthesizing images in the style of famous artists—even guiding robots to perform tasks for which they were never programmed!

# Deep Learning Research at



HACETTEPE  
UNIVERSITY  
COMPUTER  
VISION LAB

&



**PARRSLAB**

# Hyperspectral Data Classification using Deep CNN

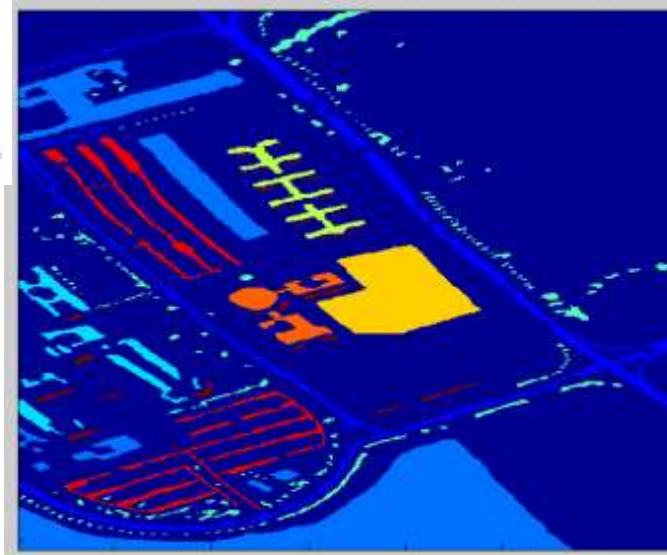


Proposed CNN architecture

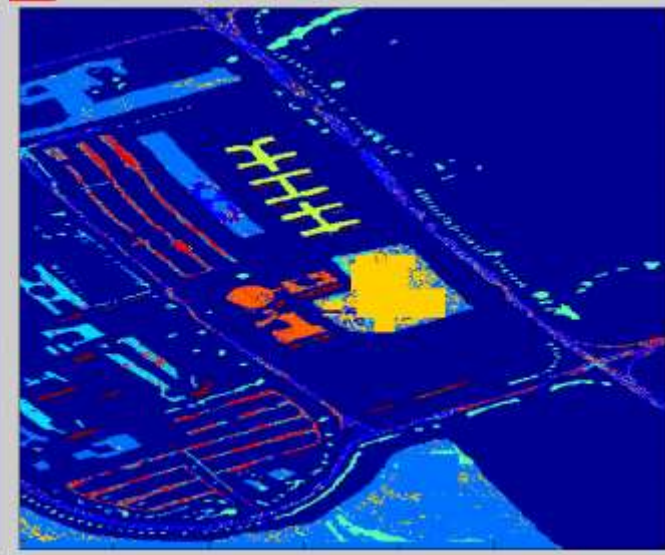
- Mesut Salman and S. Esen Yuksel

16 May 2016  
13:30-15:00 –  
Computer Vision I  
(Kilimli Salonu)

Ground Truth



Classification Result





# Summarization of Image Collections



uniform



K-Means



DPP



Diversity Ranking

Images are represented with deep features.

- Given a personal image collection, we obtain its visual summary using intrinsic image properties.
- Summarizing Personal Image Collections with Intrinsic Properties  
17 May 2016 10:30-12:30 – Special Session 7  
(Dilaver Salonu)



# Image Captioning in Turkish



- For a given image, we generate its Turkish description in an automatic manner.
- TasvirEt: A Benchmark Dataset for Automatic Turkish Description Generation from Images  
18 May 2016 13:30-15:00 – Computer Vision V (TURKTELEKOM Salonu)

