Confusion matrix, without normalization

[[110 138 100 156]

[122 112 128 135]

[114 97 113 116]

[122 132 102 146]]

#Define early stopping

early\_stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val\_loss', patience=4, mode='min')

The first row of the matrix corresponds to the first label that the classifier is trying to predict.

The first column of the matrix shows the number of test examples that were truly labeled with this first label and were also predicted to have this first label. This count is 110.

The second column of the matrix shows the number of test examples that were truly labeled with this first label, but were predicted to have the second label instead. This count is 138.

The third column of the matrix shows the number of test examples that were truly labeled with this first label, but were predicted to have the third label instead. This count is 100.

The fourth column of the matrix shows the number of test examples that were truly labeled with this first label, but were predicted to have the fourth label instead. This count is 156.

The second row of the matrix corresponds to the second label that the classifier is trying to predict.

The first column of the matrix shows the number of test examples that were truly labeled with this second label, but were predicted to have the first label instead. This count is 122.

The second column of the matrix shows the number of test examples that were truly labeled with this second label and were also predicted to have this second label. This count is 112.

The third column of the matrix shows the number of test examples that were truly labeled with this second label, but were predicted to have the third label instead. This count is 128.

The fourth column of the matrix shows the number of test examples that were truly labeled with this second label, but were predicted to have the fourth label instead. This count is 135.

The third row of the matrix corresponds to the third label that the classifier is trying to predict.

The first column of the matrix shows the number of test examples that were truly labeled with this third label, but were predicted to have the first label instead. This count is 114.

The second column of the matrix shows the number of test examples that were truly labeled with this third label, but were predicted to have the second label instead. This count is 97.

The third column of the matrix shows the number of test examples that were truly labeled with this third label and were also predicted to have this third label. This count is 113.

The fourth column of the matrix shows the number of test examples that were truly labeled with this third label, but were predicted to have the fourth label instead. This count is 116.

The fourth row of the matrix corresponds to the fourth label that the classifier is trying to predict.

The first column of the matrix shows the number of test examples that were truly labeled with this fourth label, but were predicted to have the first label instead. This count is 122.

The second column of the matrix shows the number of test examples that were truly labeled with this fourth label, but were predicted to have the second label instead. This count is 132.

The third column of the matrix shows the number of test examples that were truly labeled with this fourth label, but were predicted to have the third label instead. This count is 102.

The fourth column of the matrix shows the number of test examples that were truly labeled with this fourth label and were also predicted to have this fourth label. This count is 146.

Each cell of the confusion matrix represents the number of test examples that fall into each combination of true label and predicted label.