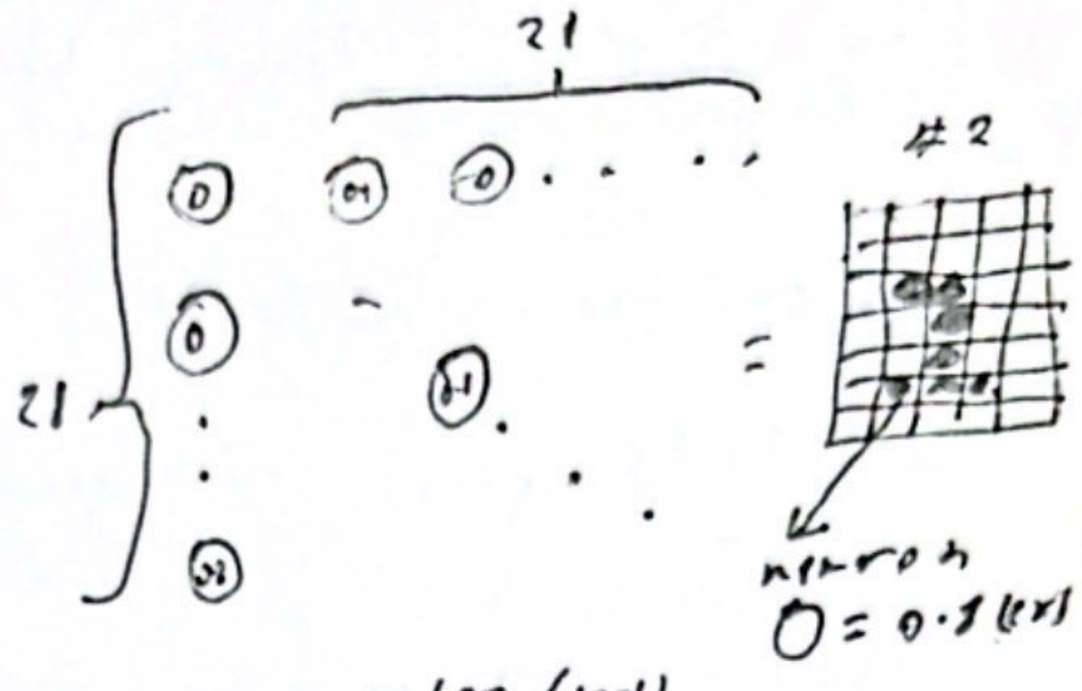
NN . cont (p2)

- for starters (0.2) neuron → hold a number (sort a thing)
  (num 0 → 2 here)

- each 28x28 pixels 784
  corresponds to a neuron
  784 total neurons each
  holds a number this
  makes up the img



- the pixels gray scale val = the neurons number (val)
  0 for black pixels 2 for white pixels and others in between

- this number is (0.8) → activation of neuron 784

- the 784 neurons are the first layer of NN (input layer)

- the last layer has 10 neurons for digits 0 - 9

- the activation in last layers neurons (0 - 1) represents
  how much computer thinks the img given is of
  this digit → 784 → 9 = (0.1) → HOS neuron is 0-1

- the layers in between are hidden layers which is
  the part that learns in this nn we can have 2 hidden layers
  you can choose as many as you want (16 neurons each (ex))

- here the activations of one layer determine
  the activations of another. the input causes specific
  activations in one layer which cause specific activations
  in next layer and so on until final layer gives us an answer

- and the brightest neuron of output layer is final ans (digit)