

- for starters

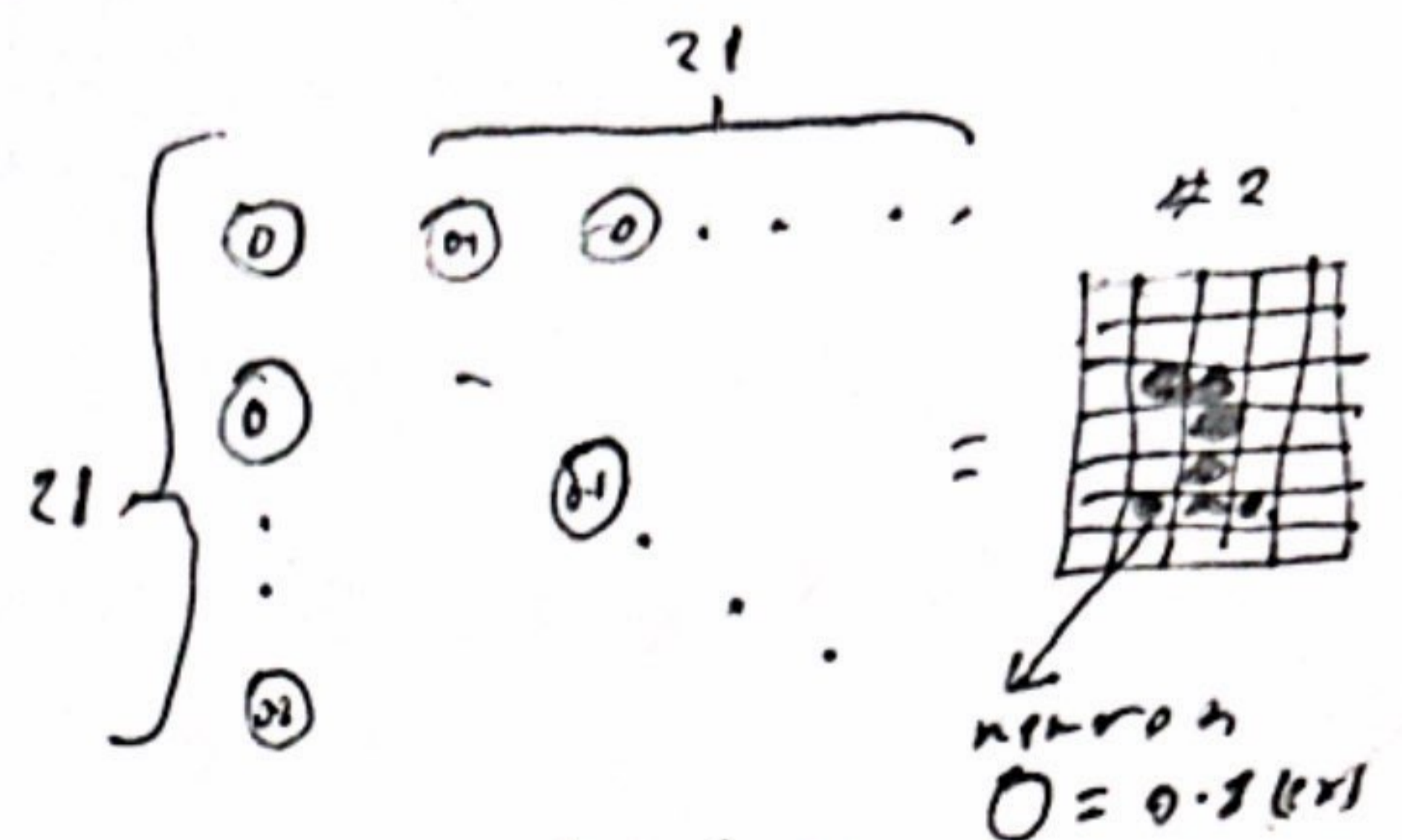
neuron \rightarrow hold a number (just a thing)
(num $0 \rightarrow 2$ here)

- each 28×28 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 $0.1 \rightarrow$ 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 \rightarrow 784 $\{ \dots \} 9 = 0.1$
neuron is 0-1

- the layers in between are hidden layers which is
the part that learns in this or we can have 2 hidden
you can choose as many as you want
layers
16 neurons (1x)
each (1x)

- here the activations of one layer determine
the activations of a whole. 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)

• **Dense**. a dense layer in NN is a Neural Network layer where every neuron
layers in one layer is connected to every neuron in the next layer (in most NN)