Project Development Phase Model Performance Test

Date	14 November 2022		
Team ID	PNT2022TMID21808		
Project Name	Real-Time Communication System powered by AI for Specially abled		
Maximum Marks	10 Marks		

Model Performance Testing:

Project team shall fill the following information in model performance testing template.

S.No.	Parameter		Values		Screenshot			
		Model: "sequential"						
		Layer (type)	Output S	hape	Param #	model.summary()		
		==conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 62,	62, 32)	896	Model: "sequential"		
		max pooling2d	(None, 31,	31, 32)	0	Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
1.	Model Summary	flatten (Flatten)	(None, 307	(52)	0	conv2d (Conv2D) max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D	(None, 62, 62, 32)	896 0
		dense (Dense)	(None, 300)	9225900) flatten (Flatten)	(None, 30752)	0
		dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 150)	45150	dense (Dense)	(None, 300)	9225900
		dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 9)		1359	_ ` ,	(None, 150)	45150
			=======	:======	:=======	dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 9)	1359
		== Total params: 9,273 Trainable params: 9 Non-trainable param	,273,305			Total params: 9,273,305 Trainable params: 9,273,305 Non-trainable params: 0		

2.	Accuracy	Training Accuracy - 0.9971 Validation Accuracy - 0.9764	model.fit(x_trsin,epochs-12,validation_dsta-x_test,steps_per_epoch-len(x_trsin),validation_steps=len(x_test)) Epoch 1/12 Epoch 1/12 Epoch 2/12 S15/525 [
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Model Summary:

- Each layer has an output and its shape is shown in the "Output Shape" column. Each layer's output becomes the input for the subsequent layer.
- The "Param #" column shows you the number of parameters that are trained foreach layer.
- The total number of parameters is shown at the end, which is equal to the number of trainable and non-trainable parameters. In this model, all the layers are trainable.

Accuracy:

- "loss" refers to the loss value over the training data after each epoch. This is whatthe optimization process is trying to minimize with the training so, the lower, the better.
- "accuracy" refers to the ratio between correct predictions and the total number of predictions in the training data. The higher, the better. This is normally inversely correlated with the loss.