

# Convolutional Neural Networks for Image Classification

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## ABSTRACT

CONTENT OF ABSTRACT Seitenzahlen fehlen!!!

## Keywords

Convolutional Neural Networks ; Image Classification

## 1. INTRODUCTION

CONTENT OF INTRODUCTION Bildklassifizierung ist in sehr vielen Bereichen wichtig: pornographische Inhalte filtern, google suche, Straßenschilderkennung, Gesichtserkennung, medizinische Erkennung von Zellen.

## 2. THE BODY OF THE PAPER

CHAPTER 1

### 2.1 Type Changes and Special Characters

CHAPTER 2

### 2.2 Math Equations

You may want to display math equations in three distinct styles: inline, numbered or non-numbered display. Each of the three are discussed in the next sections.

#### 2.2.1 Inline (In-text) Equations

A formula that appears in the running text is called an inline or in-text formula. It is produced by the **math** environment, which can be invoked with the usual `\begin... \end` construction or with the short form `$...$`. You can use any of the symbols and structures, from  $\alpha$  to  $\omega$ , available in  $\text{\LaTeX}$ ; this section will simply show a few examples of in-text equations in context. Notice how this equation:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x = 0$ , set here in in-line math style, looks slightly different when set in display style. (See next section).

#### 2.2.2 Display Equations

A numbered display equation – one set off by vertical space from the text and centered horizontally – is produced

by the **equation** environment. An unnumbered display equation is produced by the **displaymath** environment.

Again, in either environment, you can use any of the symbols and structures available in  $\text{\LaTeX}$ ; this section will just give a couple of examples of display equations in context. First, consider the equation, shown as an inline equation above:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x = 0 \quad (1)$$

Notice how it is formatted somewhat differently in the **displaymath** environment. Now, we'll enter an unnumbered equation:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x + 1$$

and follow it with another numbered equation:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i = \int_0^{\pi+2} f \quad (2)$$

just to demonstrate  $\text{\LaTeX}$ 's able handling of numbering.

## 2.3 Citations

Citations to articles [?, ?, ?, ?], conference proceedings [?] or books [?, ?] listed in the Bibliography section of your article will occur throughout the text of your article. You should use BibTeX to automatically produce this bibliography; you simply need to insert one of several citation commands with a key of the item cited in the proper location in the `.tex` file [?]. The key is a short reference you invent to uniquely identify each work; in this sample document, the key is the first author's surname and a word from the title. This identifying key is included with each item in the `.bib` file for your article.

The details of the construction of the `.bib` file are beyond the scope of this sample document, but more information can be found in the *Author's Guide*, and exhaustive details in the *LaTeX User's Guide* [?].

This article shows only the plainest form of the citation command, using `\cite`. This is what is stipulated in the SIGS style specifications. No other citation format is endorsed or supported.

## 2.4 Tables

Because tables cannot be split across pages, the best placement for them is typically the top of the page nearest their initial cite. To ensure this proper "floating" placement of tables, use the environment **table** to enclose the table's contents and the table caption. The contents of the table itself

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**Table 1: Frequency of Special Characters**

Non-English or Math	Frequency	Comments
Ø	1 in 1,000	For Swedish names
π	1 in 5	Common in math
\$	4 in 5	Used in business
Ψ <sub>1</sub> <sup>2</sup>	1 in 40,000	Unexplained usage

**Figure 1: A sample black and white graphic.**

must go in the **tabular** environment, to be aligned properly in rows and columns, with the desired horizontal and vertical rules. Again, detailed instructions on **tabular** material is found in the *L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X User’s Guide*.

Immediately following this sentence is the point at which Table 1 is included in the input file; compare the placement of the table here with the table in the printed dvi output of this document.

To set a wider table, which takes up the whole width of the page’s live area, use the environment **table\*** to enclose the table’s contents and the table caption. As with a single-column table, this wide table will “float” to a location deemed more desirable. Immediately following this sentence is the point at which Table 2 is included in the input file; again, it is instructive to compare the placement of the table here with the table in the printed dvi output of this document.

## 2.5 Figures

Like tables, figures cannot be split across pages; the best placement for them is typically the top or the bottom of the page nearest their initial cite. To ensure this proper “floating” placement of figures, use the environment **figure** to enclose the figure and its caption.

This sample document contains examples of .eps files to be displayable with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. If you work with pdfL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, use files in the .pdf format. Note that most modern T<sub>E</sub>X system will convert .eps to .pdf for you on the fly. More details on each of these is found in the *Author’s Guide*.

As was the case with tables, you may want a figure that spans two columns. To do this, and still to ensure proper “floating” placement of tables, use the environment **figure\*** to enclose the figure and its caption. and don’t forget to end the environment with figure\*, not figure!

## 2.6 Theorem-like Constructs

Other common constructs that may occur in your article are the forms for logical constructs like theorems, axioms, corollaries and proofs. There are two forms, one produced by the command **\newtheorem** and the other by the command **\newdef**; perhaps the clearest and easiest way to distinguish them is to compare the two in the output of this sample document:

This uses the **theorem** environment, created by the **\newtheorem** command:

THEOREM 1. *Let  $f$  be continuous on  $[a, b]$ . If  $G$  is an*

**Figure 2: A sample black and white graphic that has been resized with the includegraphics command.**

*antiderivative for  $f$  on  $[a, b]$ , then*

$$\int_a^b f(t)dt = G(b) - G(a).$$

The other uses the **definition** environment, created by the **\newdef** command:

*Definition 1. If  $z$  is irrational, then by  $e^z$  we mean the unique number which has logarithm  $z$ :*

$$\log e^z = z$$

Two lists of constructs that use one of these forms is given in the *Author’s Guidelines*.

There is one other similar construct environment, which is already set up for you; i.e. you must *not* use a **\newdef** command to create it: the **proof** environment. Here is an example of its use:

PROOF. Suppose on the contrary there exists a real number  $L$  such that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L.$$

Then

$$l = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \left[ gx \cdot \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0 \cdot L = 0,$$

which contradicts our assumption that  $l \neq 0$ .  $\square$

Complete rules about using these environments and using the two different creation commands are in the *Author’s Guide*; please consult it for more detailed instructions. If you need to use another construct, not listed therein, which you want to have the same formatting as the Theorem or the Definition[?] shown above, use the **\newtheorem** or the **\newdef** command, respectively, to create it.

## A Caveat for the T<sub>E</sub>X Expert

Because you have just been given permission to use the **\newdef** command to create a new form, you might think you can use T<sub>E</sub>X’s **\def** to create a new command: *Please refrain from doing this!* Remember that your L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X source code is primarily intended to create camera-ready copy, but may be converted to other forms – e.g. HTML. If you inadvertently omit some or all of the **\defs** recompilation will be, to say the least, problematic.

## 3. CONCLUSIONS

This paragraph will end the body of this sample document. Remember that you might still have Acknowledgments or Appendices; brief samples of these follow. There is still the Bibliography to deal with; and we will make a disclaimer about that here: with the exception of the reference to the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X book, the citations in this paper are to articles which have nothing to do with the present subject and are used as examples only.

## 4. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This section is optional; it is a location for you to acknowledge grants, funding, editing assistance and what have you. In the present case, for example, the authors would like to thank Gerald Murray of ACM for his help in codifying this *Author’s Guide* and the .cls and .tex files that it describes.

Table 2: Some Typical Commands

Command	A Number	Comments
<code>\alignauthor</code>	100	Author alignment
<code>\numberofauthors</code>	200	Author enumeration
<code>\table</code>	300	For tables
<code>\table*</code>	400	For wider tables

Figure 3: A sample black and white graphic that needs to span two columns of text.

Figure 4: A sample black and white graphic that has been resized with the `includegraphics` command.

## 5. REFERENCES

## APPENDIX

### A. HEADINGS IN APPENDICES

The rules about hierarchical headings discussed above for the body of the article are different in the appendices. In the `appendix` environment, the command `section` is used to indicate the start of each Appendix, with alphabetic order designation (i.e. the first is A, the second B, etc.) and a title (if you include one). So, if you need hierarchical structure *within* an Appendix, start with `subsection` as the highest level. Here is an outline of the body of this document in Appendix-appropriate form:

#### A.1 Introduction

#### A.2 The Body of the Paper

##### A.2.1 *Type Changes and Special Characters*

##### A.2.2 *Math Equations*

*Inline (In-text) Equations.*

*Display Equations.*

##### A.2.3 *Citations*

##### A.2.4 *Tables*

##### A.2.5 *Figures*

##### A.2.6 *Theorem-like Constructs*

*A Caveat for the T<sub>E</sub>X Expert*

#### A.3 Conclusions

#### A.4 Acknowledgments

#### A.5 Additional Authors

This section is inserted by L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X; you do not insert it. You just add the names and information in the `\addition-`  
`alauthors` command at the start of the document.

#### A.6 References

## B. REFERENCES

## C. MORE HELP FOR THE HARDY

The sig-alternate.cls file itself is chock-full of succinct and helpful comments. If you consider yourself a moderately experienced to expert user of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, you may find reading it useful but please remember not to change it.