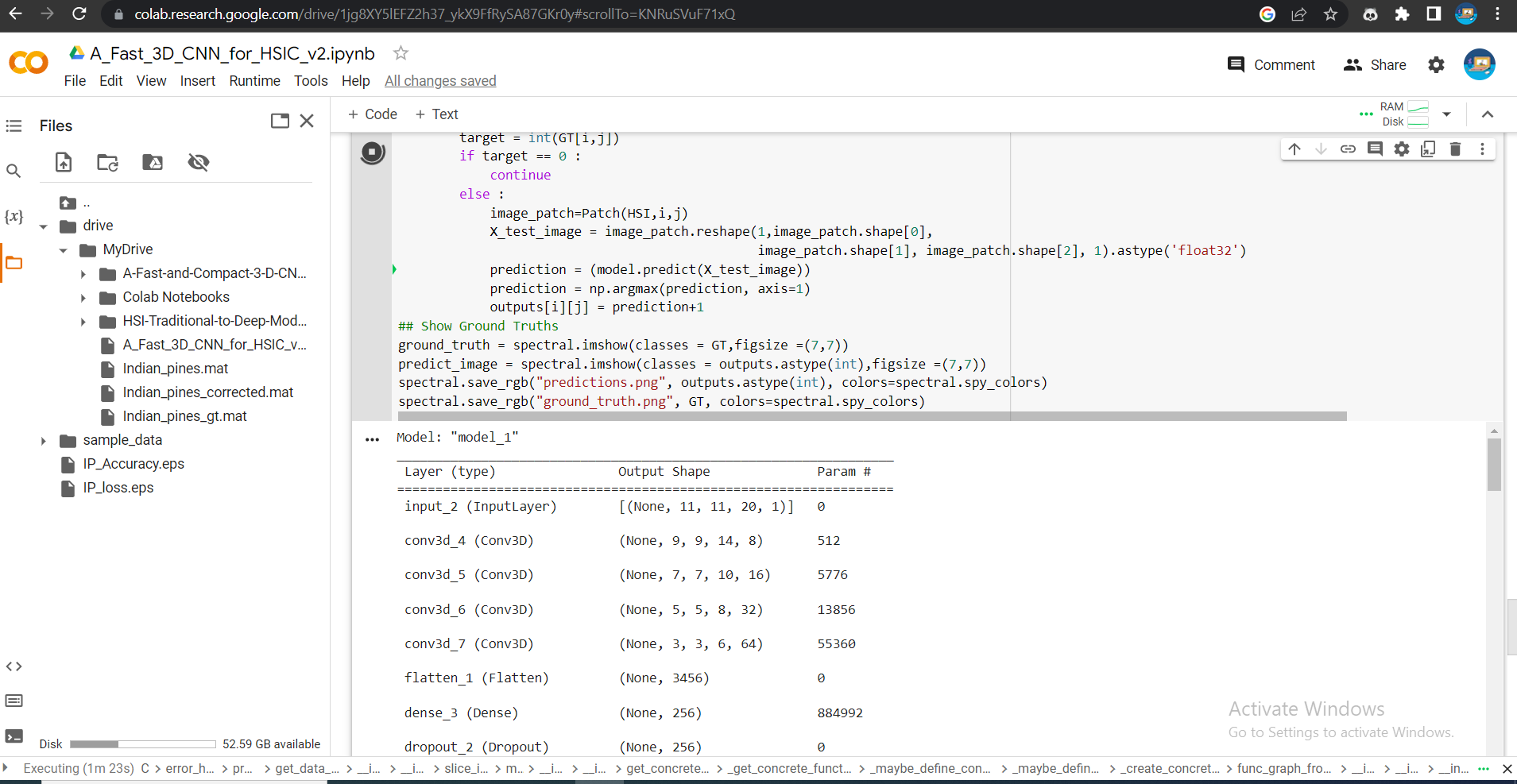
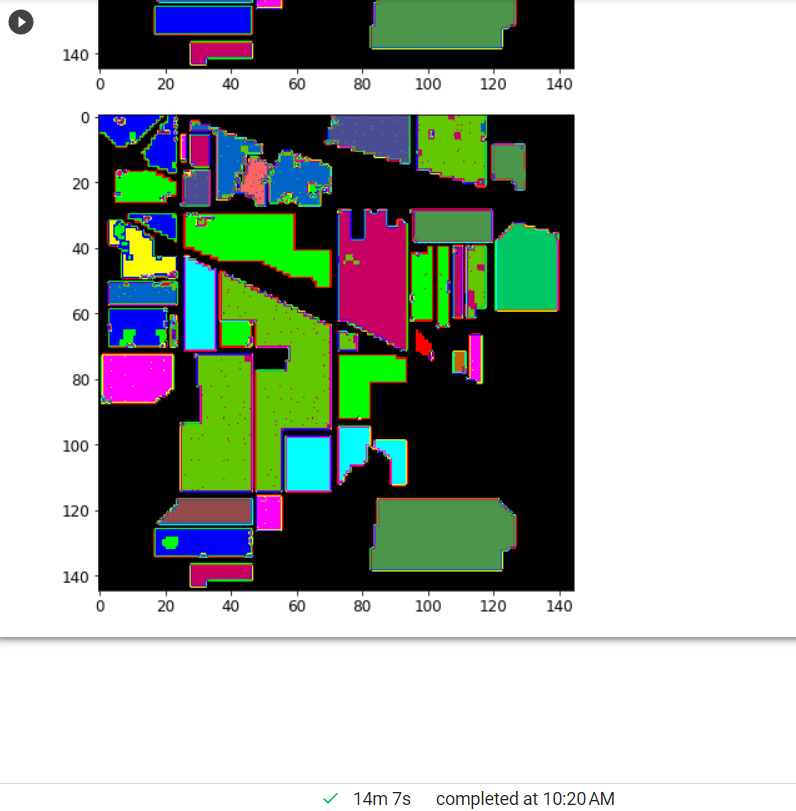
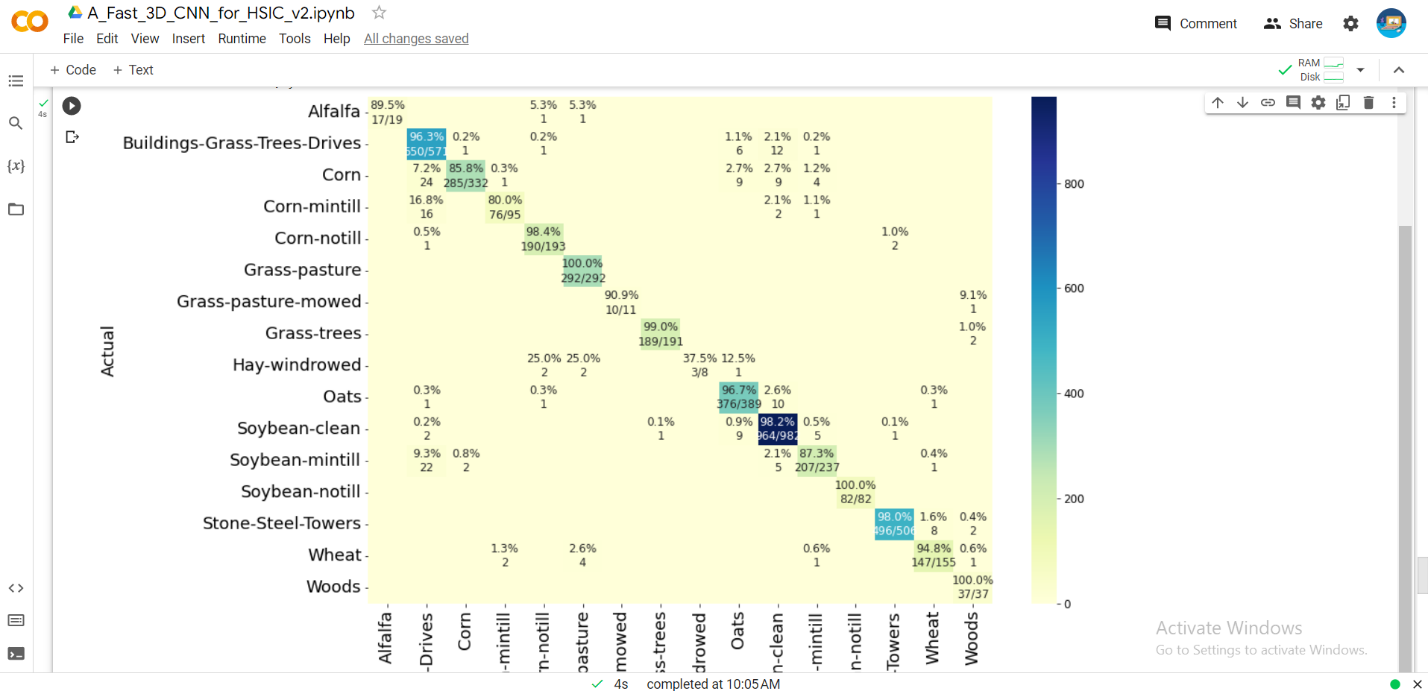
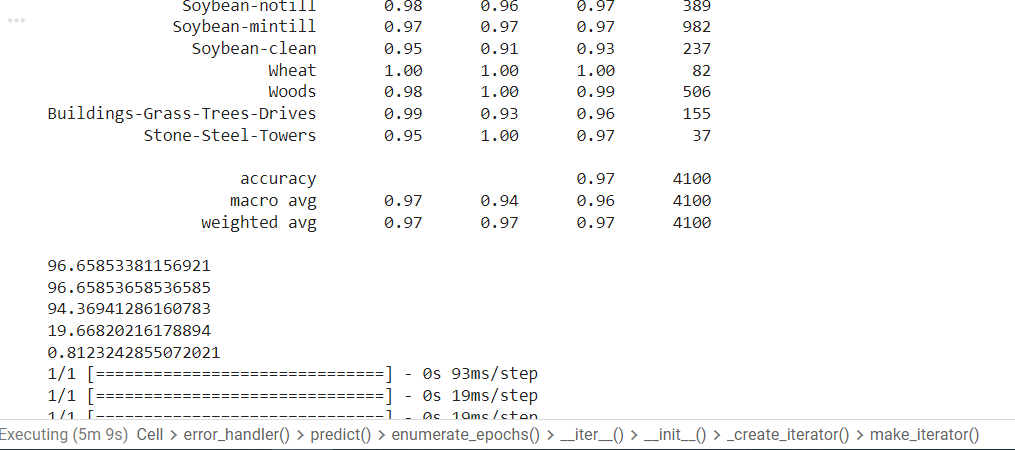
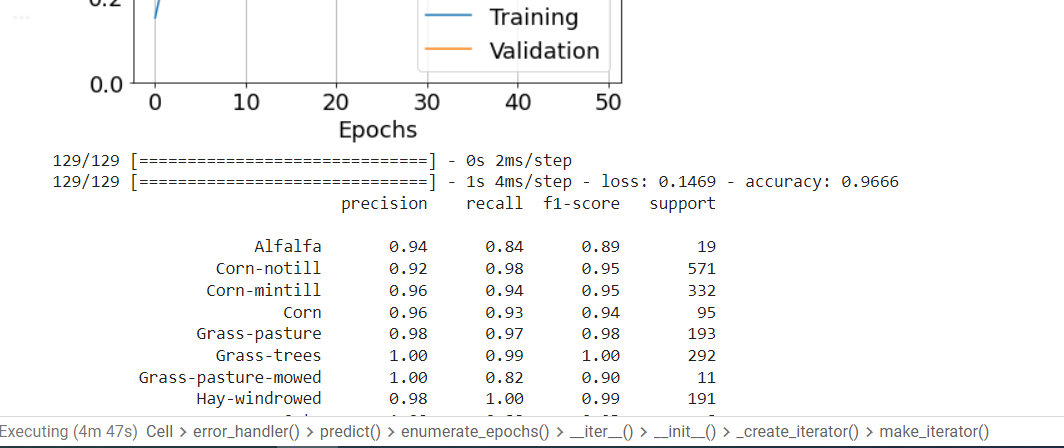
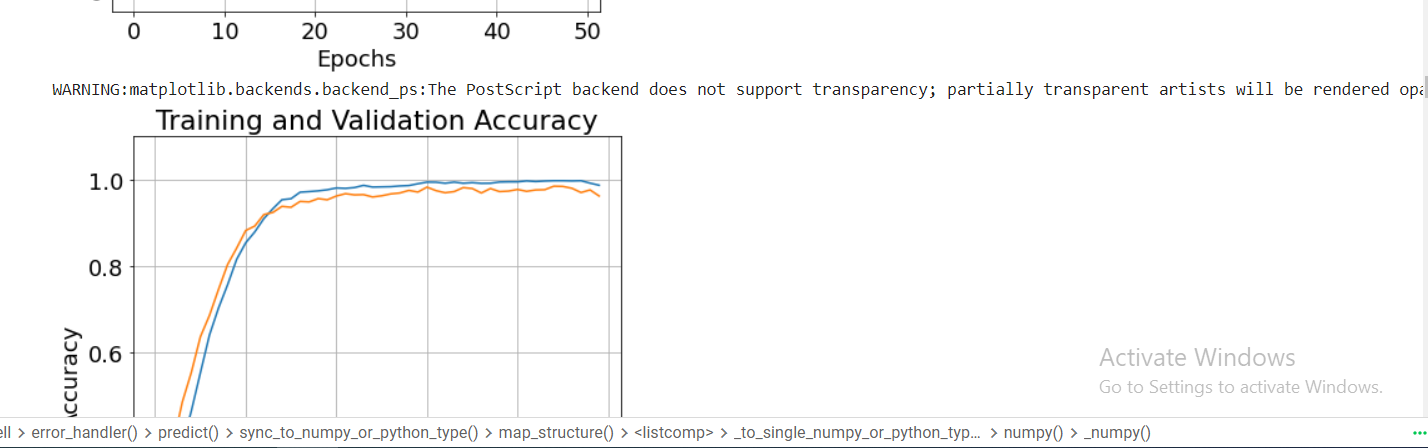
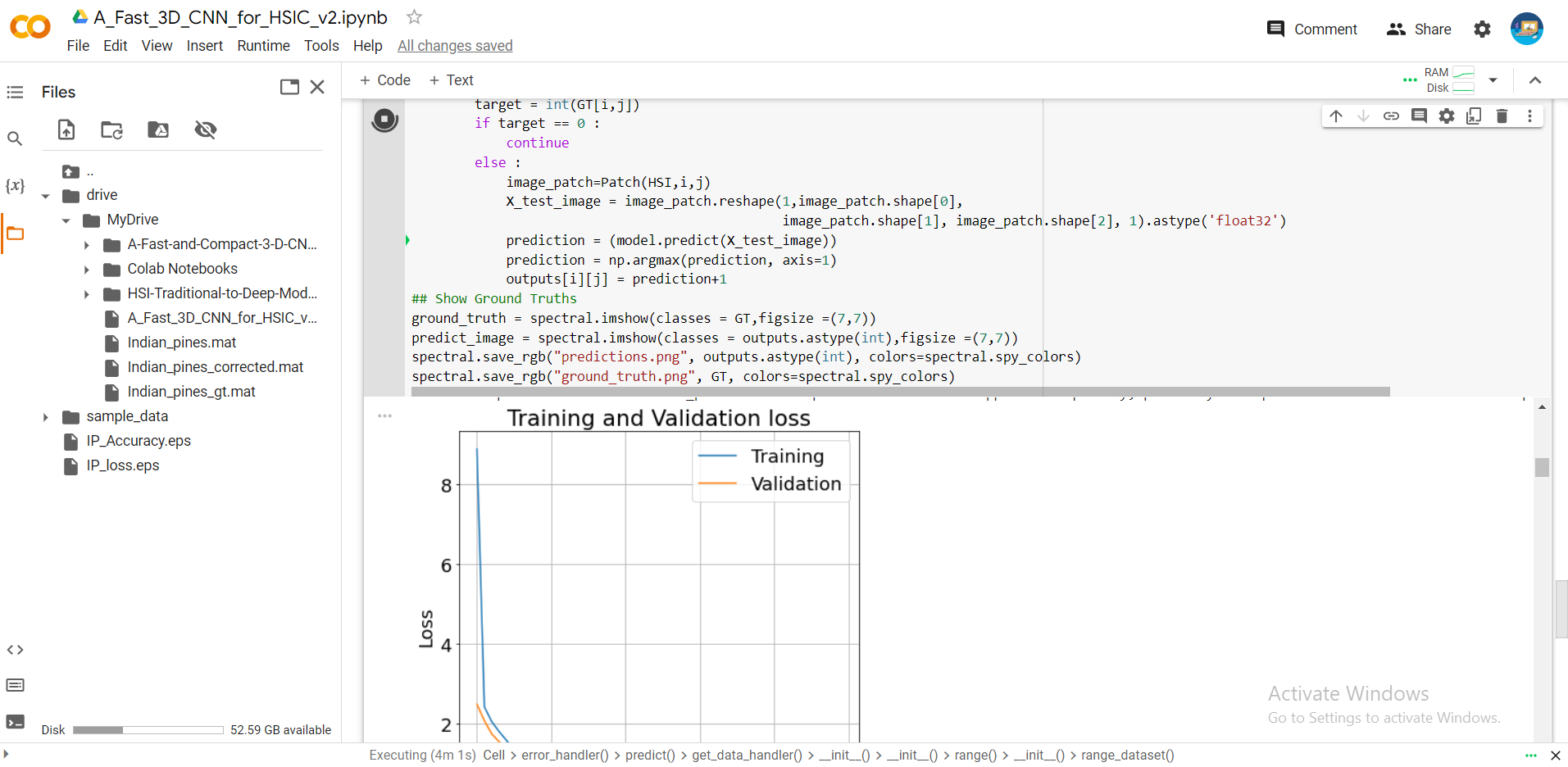
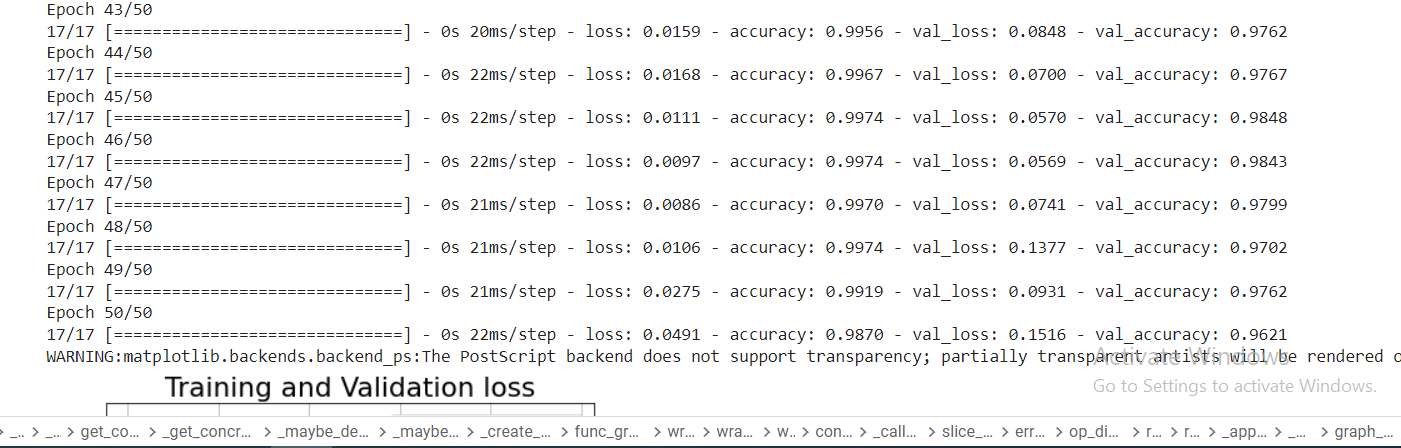
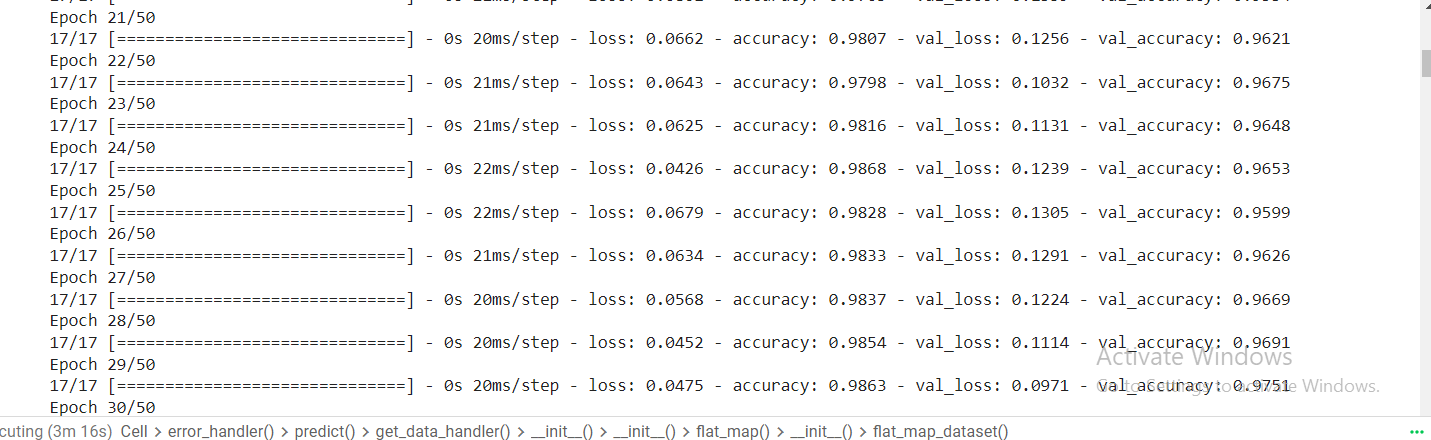
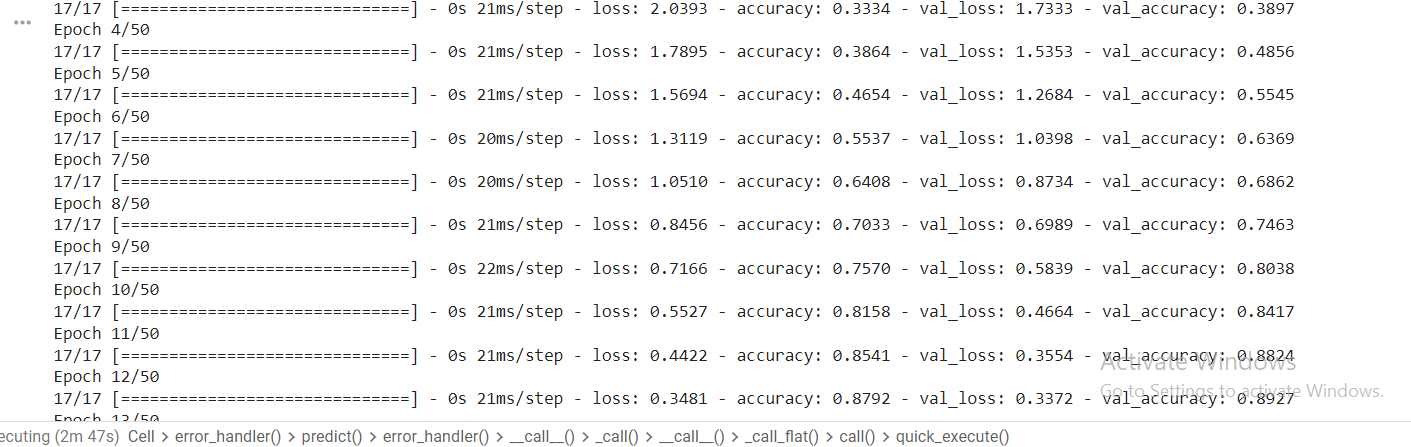
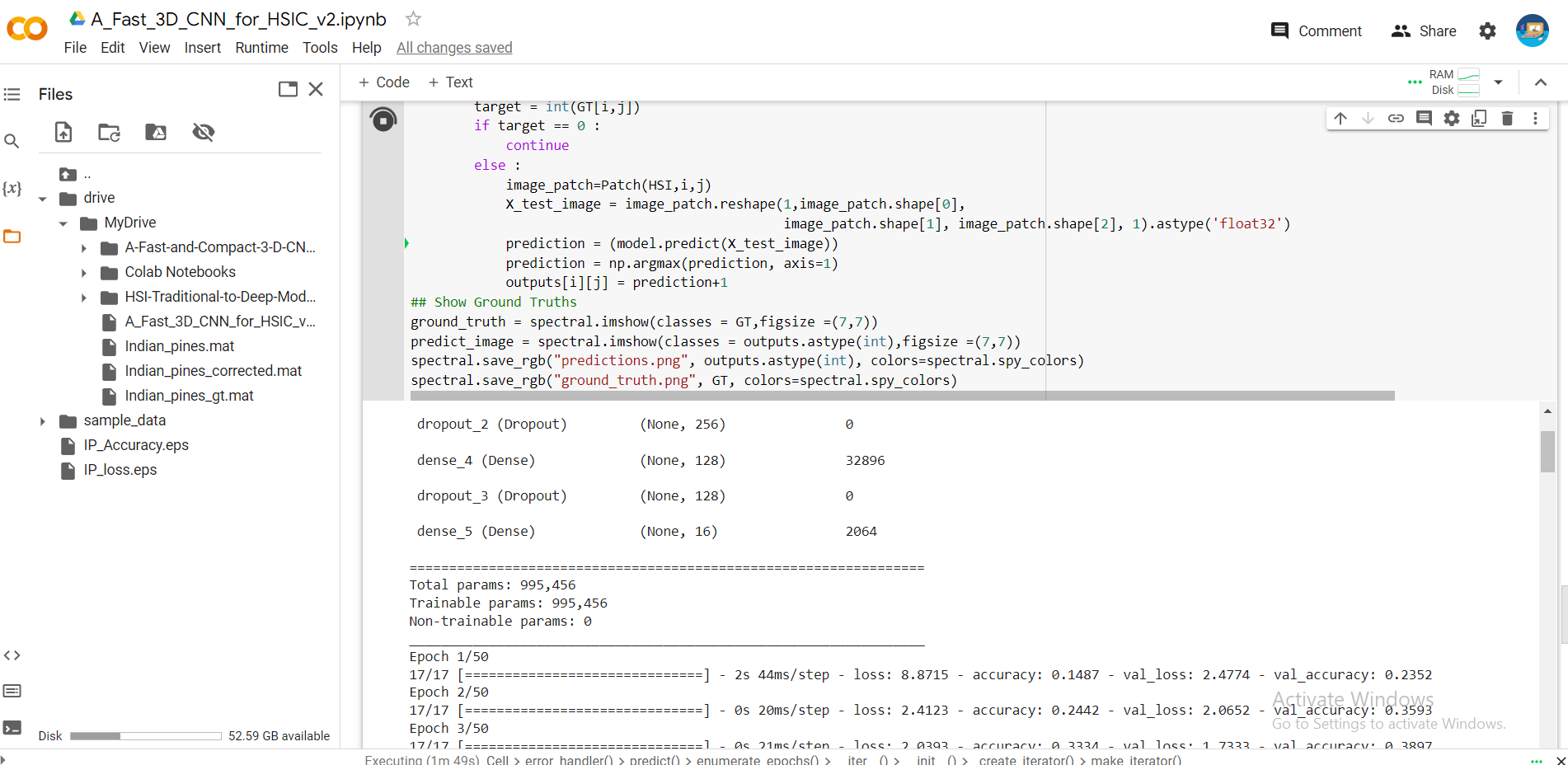
**A Fast and Compact 3-D CNN for Hyperspectral Image Classification**

**Summary:**

The article describes a quick 3D CNN approach for classifying hyperspectral images and performs tests on three datasets with different geographic dimensions: the Pavia University Dataset (PUD), the Salinas Dataset (SD), and Indian Pines Dataset (IPD). These datasets provide information about different types of plants and soil in different places. The researchers used different methods to analyze the data to discover how reliable their results were. PUD consists of 9 ground truth groups with 610x610 spatial and 103 spectral bands and was collected in Italy using an advanced camera that can distinguish between light sources. SD was gathered in California using another special camera that features 16 classes with 512x217 spatial and 224 spectral dimensions. Using a camera that can capture both visible and infrared light, IPD was collected in Indiana. It has 16 classes, 145x145 spatial dimensions, and 224 spectral dimensions. Using tables and confusion matrices, the study presents per-class accuracy and statistical analysis for each dataset while using assessment metrics including F1-score, Precision, and Recall rate. Figures and tables that display the results show how well the testing worked for various plant and soil types.

**Screenshots:**

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