Fully Connected Layer**:** This layer is like a dense network where each neuron is connected to every other neuron from the previous layer. It takes the outputs from the previous layer (like processed images or other data) and uses connections (weights and biases) to learn and interpret different features of the data. The key setting here, Outputsize, determines how many neurons are in the layer, which dictates how many features it can process. More neurons can learn more details but might also overfit, meaning they match the training data too closely and perform poorly on new data.

Softmax Layer**:** This layer acts as a translator at the end of the network. It converts the incoming scores into probabilities that add up to one, effectively predicting how likely it is that the input belongs to each possible category. It helps the network make decisions when classifying inputs into multiple categories.

Classification Layer: This final layer evaluates the predictions by comparing them to the true labels using a method like cross-entropy loss. It focuses on adjusting the network's guesses based on their accuracy, learning from its errors to improve future predictions. The input here is the probability distribution from the softmax layer, and the output is a measure of how wrong or right the network's predictions were.