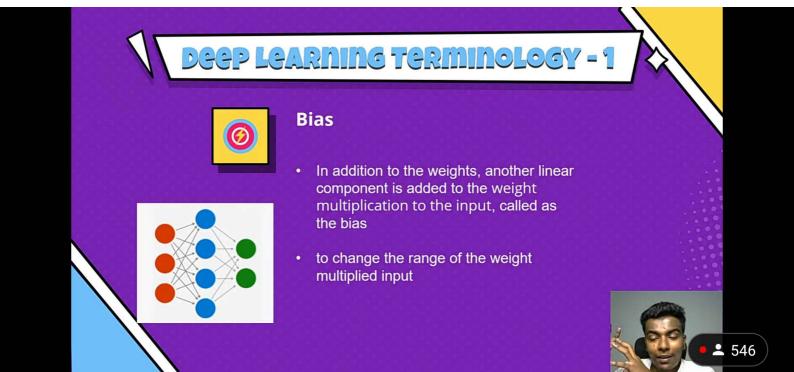


```
import cv2
import imutils
img = cv2.imread("sampleljpg") #read an Image
resizeImg = imutils.resize(img, width=20) #Resize an Image
cv2.imwrite("resizedImage.jpg", resizeImg) #Save an image
ex2.py - E\DeepLearning\Day 2\2\ex2.py (3.7.8)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import cv2
img = cv2.imread("sample2.jpg")
gaussianBlurImg = cv2.GaussianBlur(img, (21, 21), 0)
cv2.imwrite("gaussianImage.jpg", gaussianBlurImg)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import cv2
img = cv2.imread("sample2.jpg")
grayImg = cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR BGR2GRAY)
thresImg = cv2.threshold(grayImg, 180, 255, cv2.THRESH BINARY)[1]
cv2.imwrite("thresholdImage2.jpg",thresImg)
```

ex1.py - E:\DeepLearning\Day 2\2\ex1.py (3.7.8)
File Edit Format Bun Options Window Help







Activation Function

 Once the linear component is applied to the input, a non-linear function is applied to it



The output of activation function = f(a*W1+b)

Types

- Sigmoid
- ReLU(Rectified Linear Units)
- Softmax



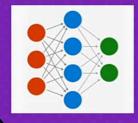
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Perceptron

- A perceptron is a simplest & Oldest form of Neural network which is a simple linear binary classifier
- perceptron is a single-layer neural network.



Single layer - Single layer perceptrons can learn only linearly separable patterns

Multilayer - Multilayer perceptrons or feedforward neural networks with two or more layers have the greate processing power