# Reading Digits with Neural Networks

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### Outline

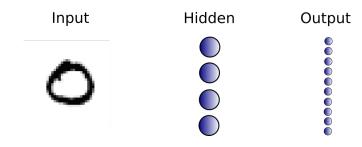
- 1 Handwritten digits
- 2 Neural Network
- 3 Multilayer Perceptron
- 4 Convolutional Neural Network
- 5 Performance Metrics
- 6 The End

# Handwritten digits

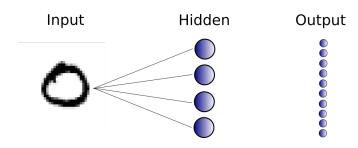


Figure: 100 handwritten digits from the MNIST database provided as a training set by kaggle.com.

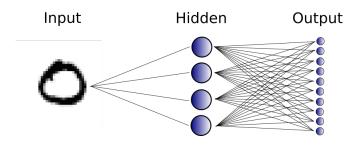
### Neural Network

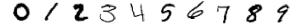


# Neural Network



# Neural Network





(a) Greyscale images of some of the training data.

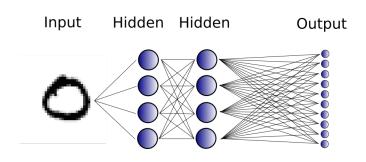


(b) Raw input layer of neural network.

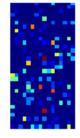


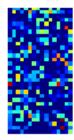
(c) Hidden layer of neural network.

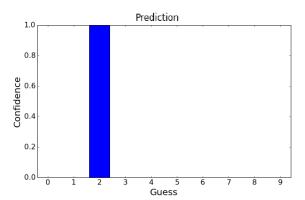
# Multilayer Perceptron



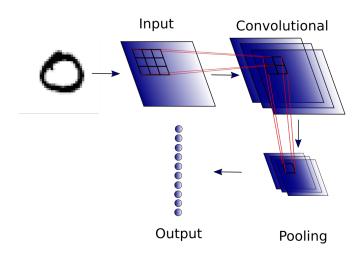


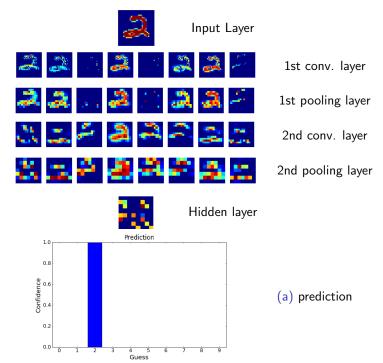






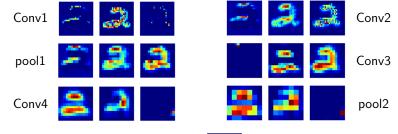
### Convolutional Neural Network

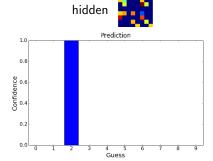




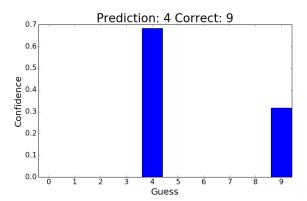
■ A deeper convolutional neural network (CNN)

# Input 🤰









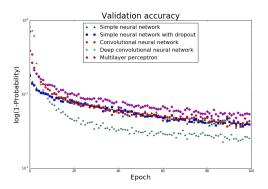


Figure: The validation accuracy of several models as a function of 'epoch'.

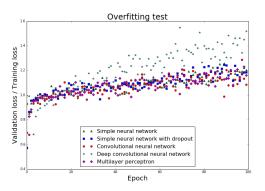


Figure: A measure of over-fitting. If this value is too far from 1 the model is over-fitting.

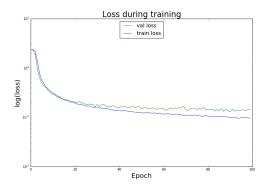


Figure: Validation loss and training loss for the deep CNN model.

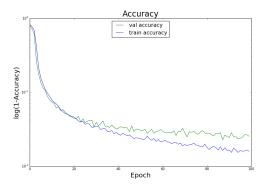


Figure: Validation accuracy and Training accuracy for the deep CNN model.

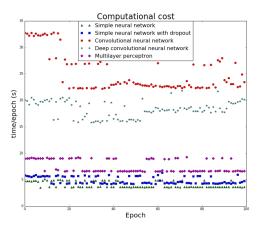


Figure: The amount of time each epoch required to execute. Since performance is dependent on many factors, only the relative time is meaningful.

# The End

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