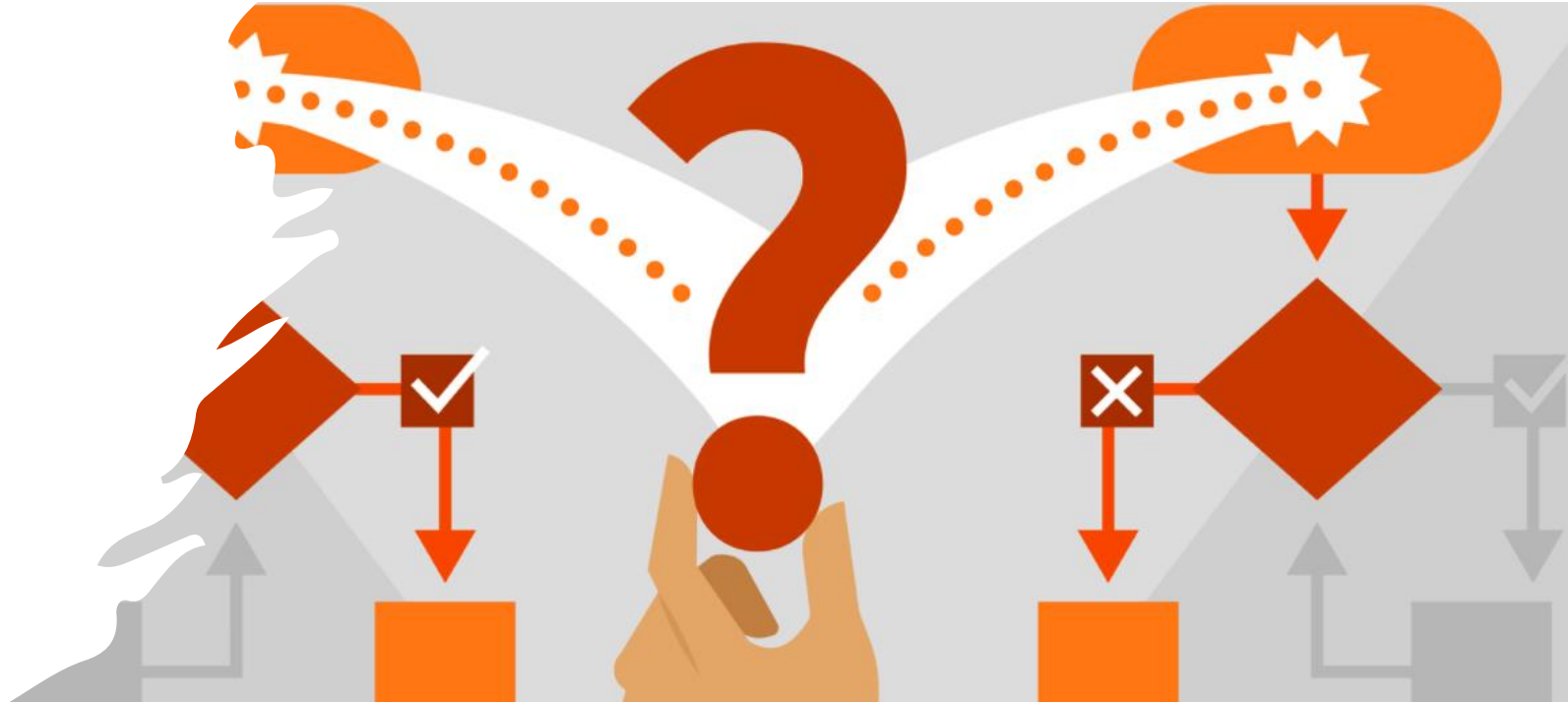


TEACHABLE MACHINE

IMAGE  
CLASSIFICATION  
SYSTEM



# TEAM



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# Project Overview

## Title

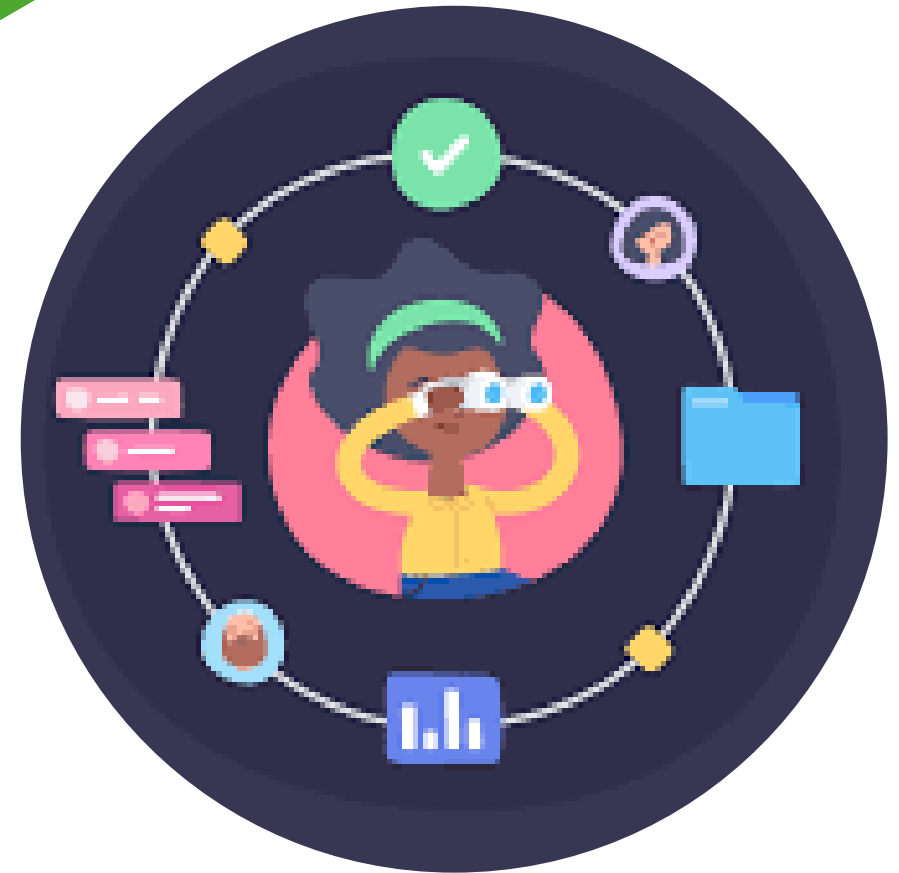
Building a Teachable Machine-Like Image Classification System.

## Objective

Develop a web application allowing users to upload images, set training parameters, train a classification model, and test it with new images.

## Tech Stack

- **Frontend:**
  - Image Classification.html # UI for uploading images, training, and testing
  - Image Classification.css # Frontend styles
  - Image Classification.js # Frontend logic (JS/React/Vue.js)
- **Backend:**
  - App.py # Flask for server-side logic
  - Model.py # Machine learning model training and testing logic
- **Deployment:** Heroku/AWS/Google Cloud



# Frontend Setup

## UI Components

### •Class creation & Image Upload:

- Add Classes name.
- Add Class image samples by upload or Webcam .
- Use **JavaScript** to preview images and track uploads.

### •Training Parameters:

- Include fields for:
  - Number of epochs** (number of training iterations).
  - Batch size** (how many images to process at once).
  - Learning rate** (how quickly the model learns).

### •Buttons:

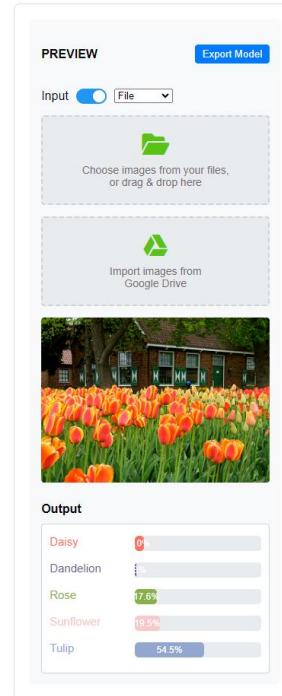
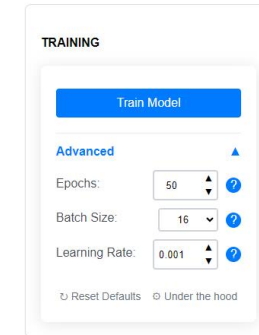
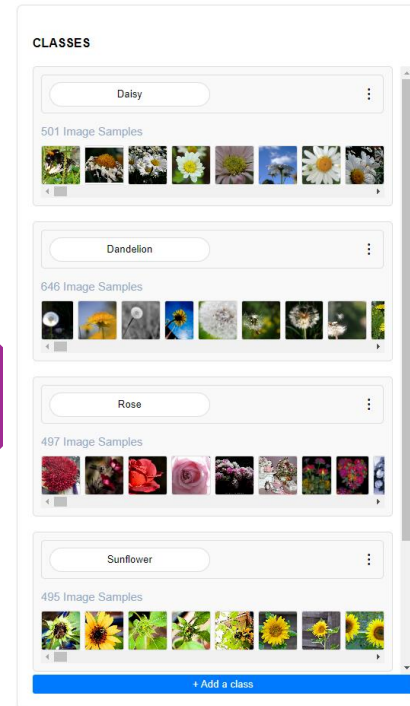
- Add a "Train Model" button that triggers the backend /train endpoint.

### •Testing Section:

- Add another file upload input to let users upload images for model testing after training.

## Apps/Tools:

**Visual Studio Code** for code editing.



Output	
Daisy	0%
Dandelion	0%
Rose	17.6%
Sunflower	0.5%
Tulip	54.5%

# Backend Development

set up APIs to manage the image uploads, model training, and testing.

## •Endpoints:

- /upload**: This endpoint should handle file uploads. Store images in a directory or cloud storage (e.g., AWS S3).
- /train**: This endpoint initiates the training of the CNN model using the uploaded images. It will take parameters like (epochs, learning rate , batch size.) .
- /predict**: This endpoint loads the trained model and makes predictions on new images.

## •Model Training:

- Use **TensorFlow/Keras** to create a CNN model:
  - Start with Conv2D layers, MaxPooling2D, and Dense layers.
  - Make the model configurable by user inputs (epochs, learning rate , batch size.).
- Implement callbacks like early stopping to prevent overfitting.

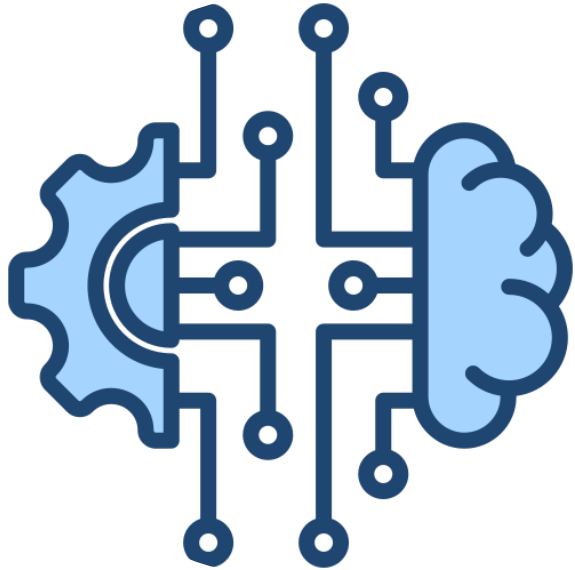
## Apps/Tools:

- Flask** (for building APIs)
- Postman** (to test API endpoints).





# Model Training Process



## The training logic needs to:

1. Preprocessing: Resize images, normalize data.
2. Model Creation: Build the CNN model architecture using TensorFlow/Keras.
3. Training: Customize training with epochs, batch size, learning rate.
4. Callbacks: Implement early stopping and model checkpoints.
5. Compile the model with a loss function (categorical cross-entropy for classification) and optimizer (like Adam).
6. Train the model and store it.

## Store the trained model in:

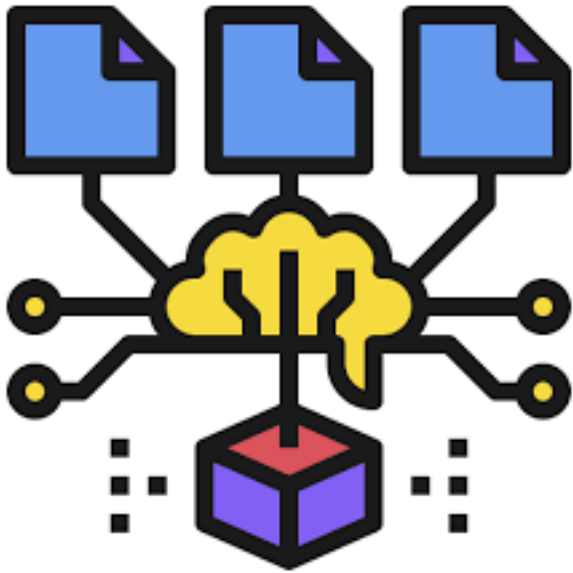
**HDF5** format for TensorFlow.

Load and save model checkpoints during training.

## Apps:

Google Colab for running Python and TensorFlow

# Testing and Predictions



**Once the model is trained, the /predict endpoint can:**

- Load the trained model.
- Preprocess the test image to match the model input.
- Predict on new images uploaded by users using `model.predict()`.
- Display confidence scores and class predictions on the frontend.

## **User Interaction**

- Simple drag-and-drop for image uploads.
- Real-time display of results on the application interface.

# Deployment and Accessibility

After everything is set, package the application for deployment:

## 1.Backend:

1. Set up a Procfile (for Heroku) or an AWS Elastic Beanstalk environment for deployment.
2. Use Docker for more flexible and consistent deployment environment.

## 2.Frontend:

1. Host frontend on a service like Netlify or include it in the backend deployment (using Flask or FastAPI to serve static files).

## Apps/Tools:

Docker (for containerized deployments).

Heroku CLI, AWS CLI, or Google Cloud CLI (for cloud deployment).

## Future Enhancements:

Adding more complex models.

Enabling model export for use outside the web app.

Expanding to more types of machine learning tasks.