Basic Image Classifier using CNN

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Problem Statement:

- Create a labeled dataset of Avengers images- Captain America, Iron Man, Black Widow, Hulk, Thor. (Try scraping images from the internet instead of manually creating the dataset)
- Train a CNN that is able to classify an unseen image with reasonable accuracy.

My Approach:

➤ I used a library called "Bing Image Downloader" library, which lets us download the desired images from Bing image search.

```
downloader.download('iron man', limit=40, output_dir='avengers_val', timeout=120, verbose=True)
```

- ➤ It eased the task of downloading a ton of images from the internet. The downloaded images are stored in a new folder named after the output_dir parameter.
- I stored the images in 3 folders, namely
 - avengers_testavengers_trainavengers_val
- ➤ I split a total of 800 images into 100,40 and 20 pictures for training, validation, and testing for each of the five characters.
- As I worked on the task using Google Colab, I had difficulty uploading the dataset as a whole. So, I used a zip file and Zipfile library in python to access the dataset from Colab.

```
from zipfile import ZipFile
filename= "/content/drive/MyDrive/Databyte task 1.zip"
with ZipFile(filename,'r')as zip:
  zip.extractall()
```

Core Idea:

- Tensorflow was the backbone of the whole model.
- I used Keras to randomize and resize the input dataset.

```
image_train = keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator(
    rescale = 1./255,
    width_shift_range = 0.12,
    height_shift_range = 0.12,
    horizontal_flip=True
)
```

- ♣ The model consisted of 3 consecutive pairs of 2D Convolutional Max Pooling layers, with padding used in many layers.
- ♣ After going through many blogs that said Adam optimizer was the best-suited one, I decided to use it.
- I divided the dataset into batches of size 50 and fed them to the model.
- Using matplotlib, I was also able to plot the model accuracy and loss graph in training and the testing dataset.

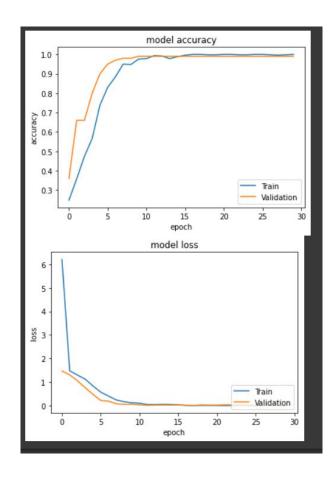
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
plt.title('model accuracy')
plt.ylabel('accuracy')
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc='lower right')
plt.show()
```

My Observations:

- I observed three accuracy trends when changing the dataset or the model parameters.
- At first, I fed the image dataset into the model with no height, width, or zoom variations.
- The model quickly predicted the classes and learned at a high rate.

```
37s 3s/step - loss: 6.2070 - accuracy: 0.2480 - val_loss: 1.4706 - val_accuracy: 0.3600
Epoch 2/30
10/10 [===
Epoch 3/30
                                           28s 3s/step - loss: 1.4763 - accuracy: 0.3580 - val_loss: 1.3044 - val_accuracy: 0.6600
                                           27s 3s/step - loss: 1.2964 - accuracy: 0.4740 - val loss: 1.0539 - val accuracy: 0.6600
10/10 [=
Epoch 4/30
                                           27s 3s/step - loss: 1.1222 - accuracy: 0.5660 - val_loss: 0.7605 - val_accuracy: 0.8000
10/10 [===
Epoch 5/30
                                           26s 3s/step - loss: 0.8366 - accuracy: 0.7380 - val_loss: 0.4833 - val_accuracy: 0.9000
10/10 [===
Epoch 6/30
10/10 [===
Epoch 7/30
                                           28s 3s/step - loss: 0.5728 - accuracy: 0.8300 - val_loss: 0.2176 - val_accuracy: 0.9500
                                          27s 3s/step - loss: 0.4055 - accuracy: 0.8840 - val loss: 0.1902 - val accuracy: 0.9700
10/10 [=
Epoch 8/30
                                          27s 3s/step - loss: 0.2419 - accuracy: 0.9500 - val_loss: 0.0808 - val_accuracy: 0.9800
10/10 [=
Epoch 9/30
                                           27s 3s/step - loss: 0.1660 - accuracy: 0.9480 - val loss: 0.0502 - val accuracy: 0.9800
10/10 [
Epoch 10/30
                                           27s 3s/step - loss: 0.1191 - accuracy: 0.9760 - val_loss: 0.0548 - val_accuracy: 0.9900
10/10 [
Epoch 11/30
                                           26s 3s/step - loss: 0.1032 - accuracy: 0.9780 - val loss: 0.0307 - val accuracy: 0.9900
10/10 [:
Epoch 12/30
                                          28s 3s/step - loss: 0.0462 - accuracy: 0.9940 - val loss: 0.0130 - val accuracy: 0.9900
10/10 [
Epoch 13/30
                                           27s 3s/step - loss: 0.0446 - accuracy: 0.9920 - val loss: 0.0214 - val accuracy: 0.9900
10/10 [
Epoch 14/30
10/10 [====
Epoch 15/30
                                           28s 3s/step - loss: 0.0535 - accuracy: 0.9780 - val_loss: 0.0257 - val_accuracy: 0.9900
                                          28s 3s/step - loss: 0.0479 - accuracy: 0.9880 - val loss: 0.0224 - val accuracy: 0.9900
10/10 [=
```



 The accuracy levels began to drop when I randomized the dataset. Also, the dropout layer parameter greatly affected the predicting ability of the model.
 The second trial:

 And in the final trial, I fixed the dropout parameter to 0.4 and reduced the number of epochs from 30 to 15.

