 Imagedata Augmentation and Image Classification

Project Guide

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1. **Abstract**  
   This project focused on Image Handling and Image Classification using Python. We explored fundamental image processing techniques including loading, displaying, and converting images using libraries such as OpenCV, PIL, and Matplotlib. The project also applied machine learning models to classify images, achieving notable accuracy. The internship provided a strong foundation in image analysis and practical implementation of classification models.

**This project focused on Image Handling and Image Classification using Python. The aim was to explore the fundamentals of image preprocessing, visualization, and machine learning–based classification. Two datasets were used: Cats vs Dogs (binary classification) and MNIST Handwritten Digits (multiclass classification). The work included handling images, preprocessing (resizing, grayscale conversion, normalization), and applying classification models. Results were analyzed using accuracy, loss curves, and confusion matrices. The project demonstrates practical applications of computer vision and lays the foundation for more advanced deep learning methods.**

1. **Introduction**  
   The project is based on image handling and classification tasks. Image processing is a crucial component in computer vision and AI applications, ranging from medical diagnostics to autonomous vehicles. During the internship, we studied and implemented image reading, channel handling (RGB vs BGR), grayscale conversion, resizing, and filtering. We also applied classification using machine learning algorithms to categorize images. This internship aimed to bridge theoretical knowledge with practical implementations. Image classification is one of the most important tasks in computer vision. It enables applications in medical imaging, autonomous vehicles, security, and pattern recognition.

In this internship, two popular datasets were used:

**Cats vs Dogs Dataset**: A binary classification problem (Cat or Dog).

**MNIST Dataset**: A benchmark dataset of handwritten digits (0–9).

Technologies used include **Python, OpenCV, PIL, NumPy, Matplotlib, Scikit-learn, and TensorFlow/Keras**. The internship training covered:

Basics of Python programming for AI/ML.

Image handling (loading, resizing, grayscale, filtering).

Visualization using Matplotlib.

Model training and evaluation using ML/DL frameworks.

Understanding performance evaluation metrics.

This project is relevant as it integrates theoretical concepts with real-world implementation, preparing for advanced computer vision challenges.

1. **Project Objective**  
   - To understand basic image handling techniques using Python.  
   - To apply preprocessing techniques such as grayscale conversion, resizing, and filtering.  
   - To implement classification models on image datasets.  
   - To evaluate model performance using accuracy and confusion matrices.  
   - To gain hands-on experience in applying ML algorithms to real-world data.

To implement fundamental **image preprocessing** techniques (resize, grayscale, normalization).

To perform **binary classification** on Cats vs Dogs dataset.

To perform **multiclass classification** on MNIST dataset.

1. **Methodology**  
   **The workflow followed is as below:**
   * **Data Collection**
   * **Cats vs Dogs dataset (binary images).**
   * **MNIST dataset (digit images 0–9).**
   * **Data Preprocessing**
   * **Resizing images to uniform size.**
   * **Converting to grayscale.**
   * **Normalization of pixel values.**
   * **Splitting into training and testing sets.**
   * **Model Training**
   * **Machine Learning models (e.g., Logistic Regression, SVM).**
   * **Deep Learning (Convolutional Neural Networks – CNN).**
   * **Evaluation**
   * **Confusion matrix.**
   * **Accuracy and loss plots.**
   * **Sample predictions.**
   * **Results & Visualization**

* **Comparison of Cats vs Dogs and MNIST classification results.**

**Data Collection → Preprocessing → Model Training → Evaluation → Results**

**5. Data Analysis and Results**  
The results showed successful implementation of image handling techniques and classification with notable accuracy. Below are sample figures and outputs.  **Cats vs Dogs**: More challenging due to natural variations in real-world images. Accuracy ~85–90%.

**MNIST**: Benchmark dataset, accuracy ~98% using CNN.

CNN models consistently performed better than traditional ML classifiers.

1. **Conclusion**  
   **This project successfully demonstrated image handling and classification using Cats vs Dogs and MNIST datasets. The results showed the importance of preprocessing, model selection, and evaluation metrics.**

**Key takeaways:**

**Image preprocessing is crucial for consistent input to models.**

**CNNs perform significantly better than traditional ML on image data.**

**Cats vs Dogs dataset required deeper architectures due to image complexity.**

**MNIST dataset validated CNN performance with near state-of-the-art accuracy.**

**Future Work:**

**Experimenting with advanced CNN architectures (VGG16, ResNet).**

**Applying transfer learning to Cats vs Dogs for higher accuracy.**

**Extending work to more complex datasets like CIFAR-10 or ImageNet.**

1. **APPENDICES**

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/tongpython/cat-and-dog/data>

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/hojjatk/mnist-dataset>











