

SYMBIOSIS UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

INDORE



PROJECT REPORT

ON

“IMAGE CLASSIFICATION USING KERAS”

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Submitted To:
Mr. Deepak Yadav
Professor

Submitted By:
Aayank Singhai (2018BTCS001)
Akshat Porwal (2018BTCS007)
Ashutosh Tripathi (2018BTCS014)

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Title: Image Classification using Keras

Objective:

In this project, we will build a Convolution Neural Network (CNN) using Keras which is a deep learning Application Programming Interface (API) which runs on top of TensorFlow platform. This is a classification problem which is a type of supervised learning algorithm. The classification problem is to categorize all the pixels of a digital image into one of the defined classes.

The problem uses CIFAR-10 dataset is already available in the datasets module of Keras. This dataset consists of 60000 32x32 color images in 10 classes, with 6000 images per class. There are 50000 training images and 10000 test images. The dataset is divided into five training batches and one test batch, each with 10000 images. The test batch contains exactly 1000 randomly-selected images from each class. The training batches contain the remaining images in random order, but some training batches may contain more images from one class than another. Between them, the training batches contain exactly 5000 images from each class.

Scope:

Image classification is the most critical use case in digital image analysis. Image classification is an application of both supervised classification and unsupervised classification. It is used in automated image organization, visual search for improved product discoverability, image and face recognition on social networks, etc.

Technologies Used:

- Keras
- Python 3.8.6
- CIFAR-10 dataset
- TensorFlow 2.3.1
- Tkinter
- Pillow
- NumPy

- Matplotlib
- Jupyter Notebook

Proposed Methodology:

The project uses a sequential model for classifying images into 10 different classes which are:

- a) Airplane
- b) Car
- c) Bird
- d) Cat
- e) Deer
- f) Dog
- g) Frog
- h) Horse
- i) Ship
- j) Truck

We train our neural network on the target class samples given in the CIFAR-10 dataset and then classify new samples. The image pixels are fed to the neural network as float values. The model is then trained with the images for 10 epochs and the accuracy is calculated.

The Graphical User Interface (GUI) of the project is created using Tkinter which is a GUI toolkit.

Results:

The sequential model was created for the CIFAR-10 dataset with an accuracy of 67.54%.

IMAGE CLASSIFICATION USING KERAS

Import the required layers and modules to create our convolution neural net architecture and load the dataset from keras datasets module

```
In [11]: from keras.models import Sequential
         from keras.layers import Dense
         from keras.layers import Dropout
         from keras.layers import Flatten
         from keras.constraints import maxnorm
         from keras.optimizers import SGD
         from keras.layers.convolutional import Conv2D
         from keras.layers.convolutional import MaxPooling2D
         from keras.utils import np_utils
         from keras.datasets import cifar10
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Convert the pixel values of the dataset to float type and then normalize the dataset

```
In [12]: (train_X,train_Y),(test_X,test_Y)=cifar10.load_data()
         train_X=train_X.astype('float32')
         test_X=test_X.astype('float32')

         train_X=train_X/255.0
         test_X=test_X/255.0
```

Train the model

```
In [18]: model.fit(train_X,train_Y,
                  validation_data=(test_X,test_Y),
                  epochs=10,batch_size=32)

Epoch 1/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 208s 133ms/step - loss: 1.7689 - accuracy: 0.3596 - val_loss: 1.4998 - val_accu
racy: 0.4647
Epoch 2/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 201s 129ms/step - loss: 1.3599 - accuracy: 0.5119 - val_loss: 1.2608 - val_accu
racy: 0.5513
Epoch 3/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 202s 129ms/step - loss: 1.1954 - accuracy: 0.5729 - val_loss: 1.1169 - val_accu
racy: 0.6015
Epoch 4/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 203s 130ms/step - loss: 1.0816 - accuracy: 0.6170 - val_loss: 1.0534 - val_accu
racy: 0.6314
Epoch 5/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 200s 128ms/step - loss: 0.9903 - accuracy: 0.6490 - val_loss: 1.0259 - val_accu
racy: 0.6399
Epoch 6/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 200s 128ms/step - loss: 0.9080 - accuracy: 0.6795 - val_loss: 0.9910 - val_accu
racy: 0.6512
Epoch 7/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 202s 129ms/step - loss: 0.8396 - accuracy: 0.7024 - val_loss: 0.9745 - val_accu
racy: 0.6632
Epoch 8/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 202s 129ms/step - loss: 0.7783 - accuracy: 0.7251 - val_loss: 0.9592 - val_accu
racy: 0.6662
Epoch 9/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 203s 130ms/step - loss: 0.7226 - accuracy: 0.7434 - val_loss: 0.9489 - val_accu
racy: 0.6734
Epoch 10/10
1563/1563 [=====] - 209s 134ms/step - loss: 0.6654 - accuracy: 0.7656 - val_loss: 0.9487 - val_accu
racy: 0.6754

Out[18]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x217b122c910>
```

View the model summary for better understanding of model architecture

```
In [17]: model.summary()

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)                Output Shape                Param #
=====
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)           (None, 32, 32, 32)         896
-----
dropout_2 (Dropout)         (None, 32, 32, 32)         0
-----
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)           (None, 32, 32, 32)         9248
-----
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 16, 16, 32)         0
-----
flatten_1 (Flatten)         (None, 8192)               0
-----
dense_2 (Dense)             (None, 512)                4194816
-----
dropout_3 (Dropout)         (None, 512)                0
-----
dense_3 (Dense)             (None, 10)                 5130
=====
Total params: 4,210,090
Trainable params: 4,210,090
Non-trainable params: 0
```

Perform the one-hot encoding for target classes

```
In [13]: train_Y=np_utils.to_categorical(train_Y)
         test_Y=np_utils.to_categorical(test_Y)

         num_classes=test_Y.shape[1]
```

Create the sequential model and add the layers

```
In [14]: model=Sequential()
         model.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),input_shape=(32,32,3),
         padding='same',activation='relu',
         kernel_constraint=maxnorm(3)))
         model.add(Dropout(0.2))
         model.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu',padding='same',kernel_constraint=maxnorm(3)))
         model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
         model.add(Flatten())
         model.add(Dense(512,activation='relu',kernel_constraint=maxnorm(3)))
         model.add(Dropout(0.5))
         model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
```

Configure the optimizer and compile the model

```
In [16]: sgd=SGD(lr=0.01,momentum=0.9,decay=(0.01/25),nesterov=False)

         model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
         optimizer=sgd,
         metrics=['accuracy'])
```

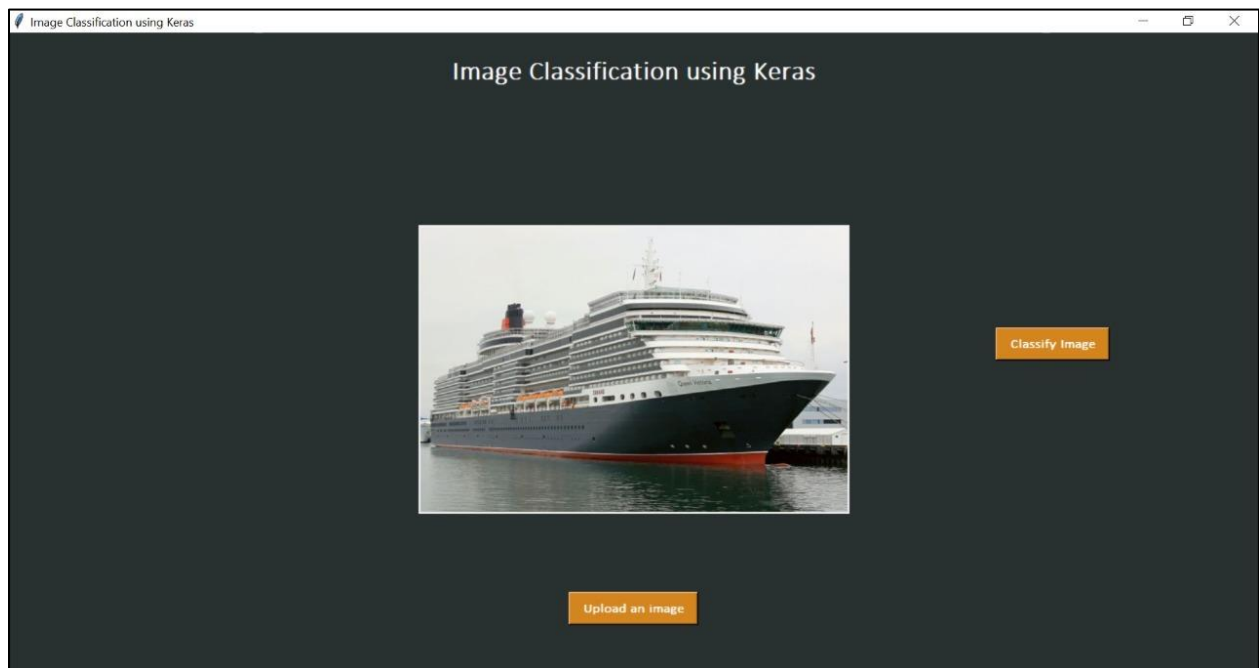
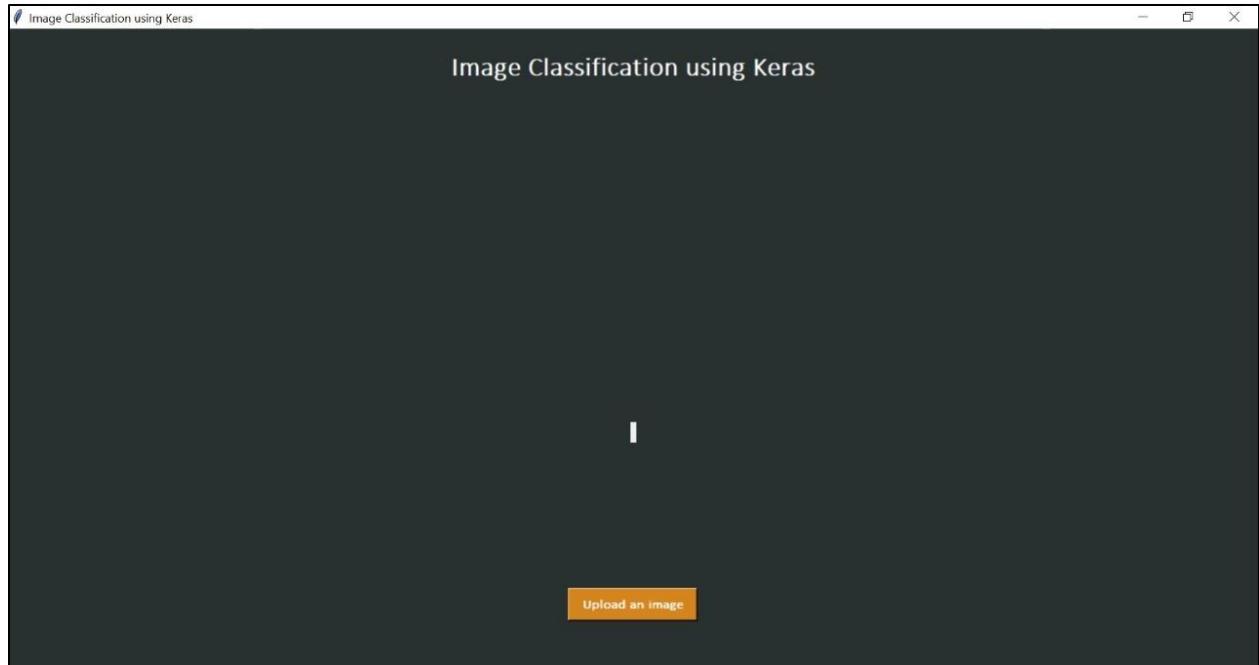
Calculate its accuracy on testing data

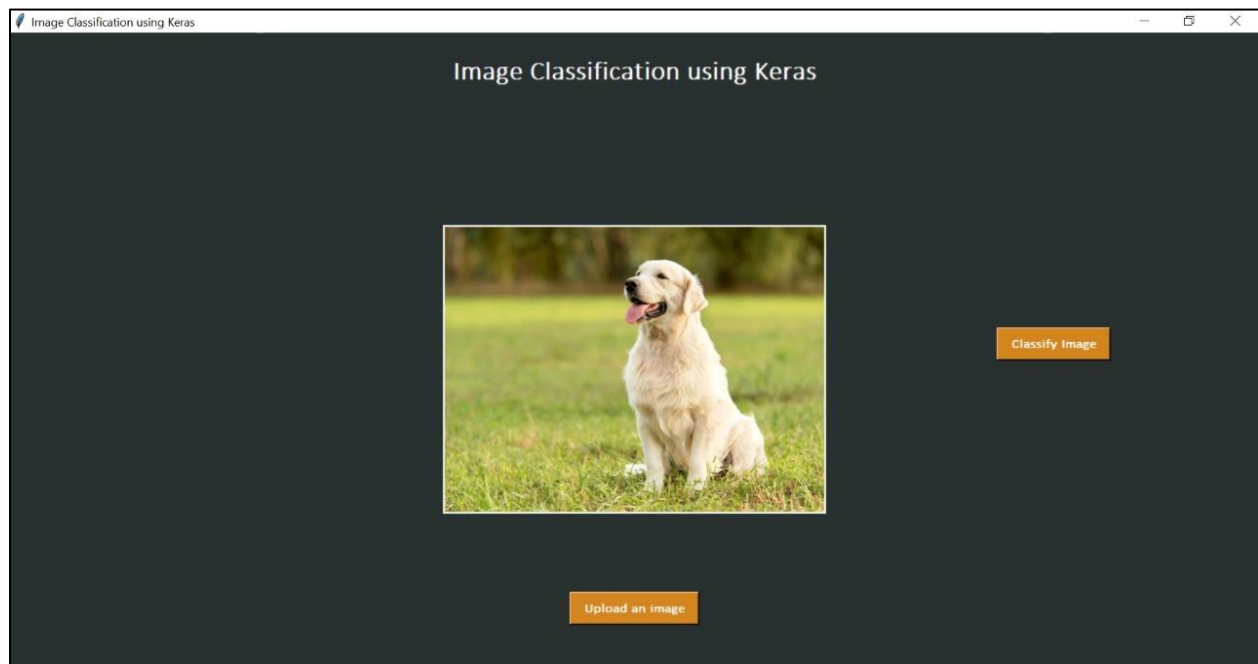
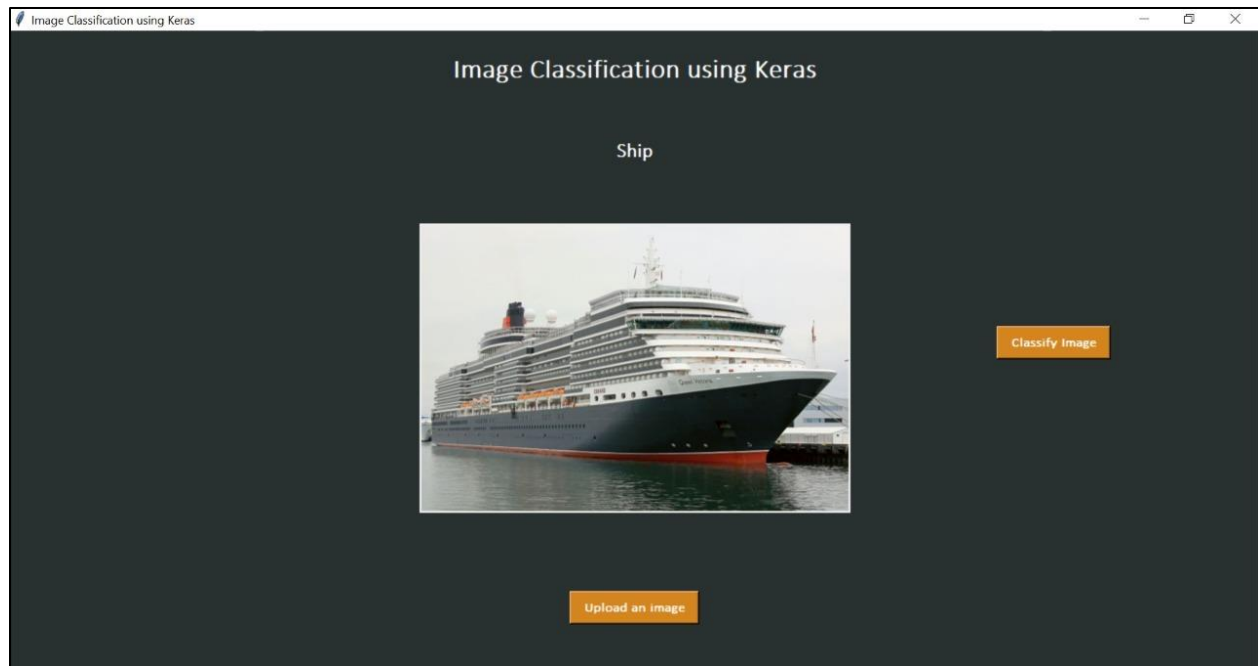
```
In [19]: _,acc=model.evaluate(test_X,test_Y)
         print(acc*100)

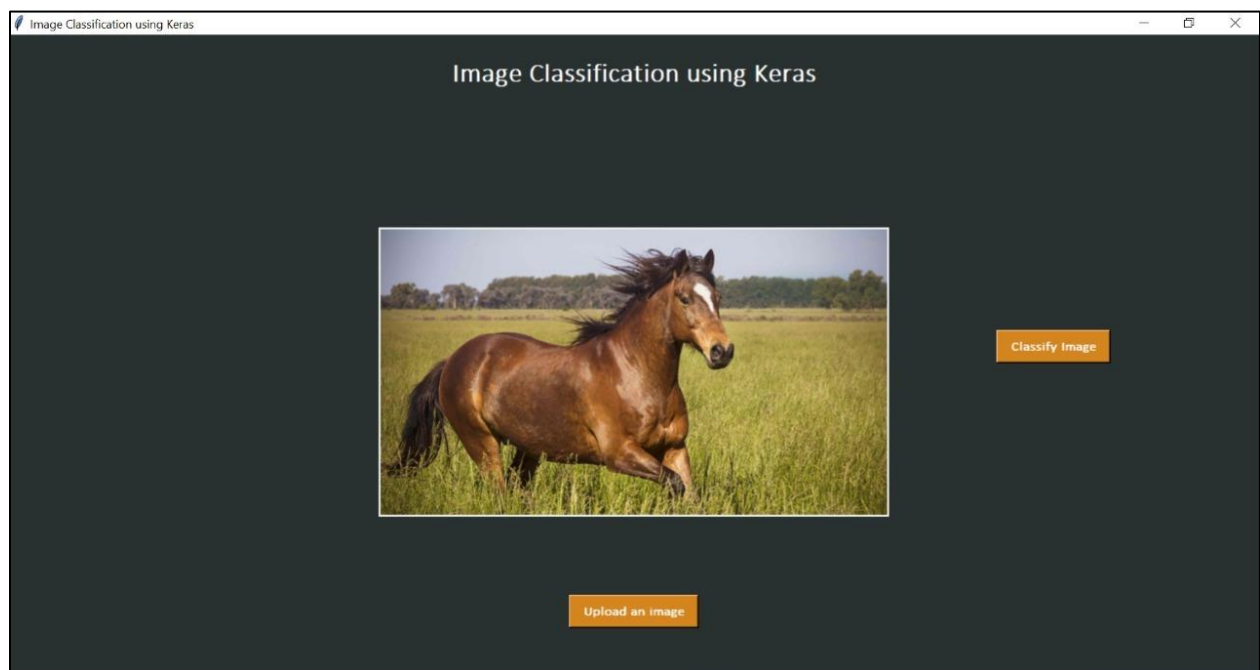
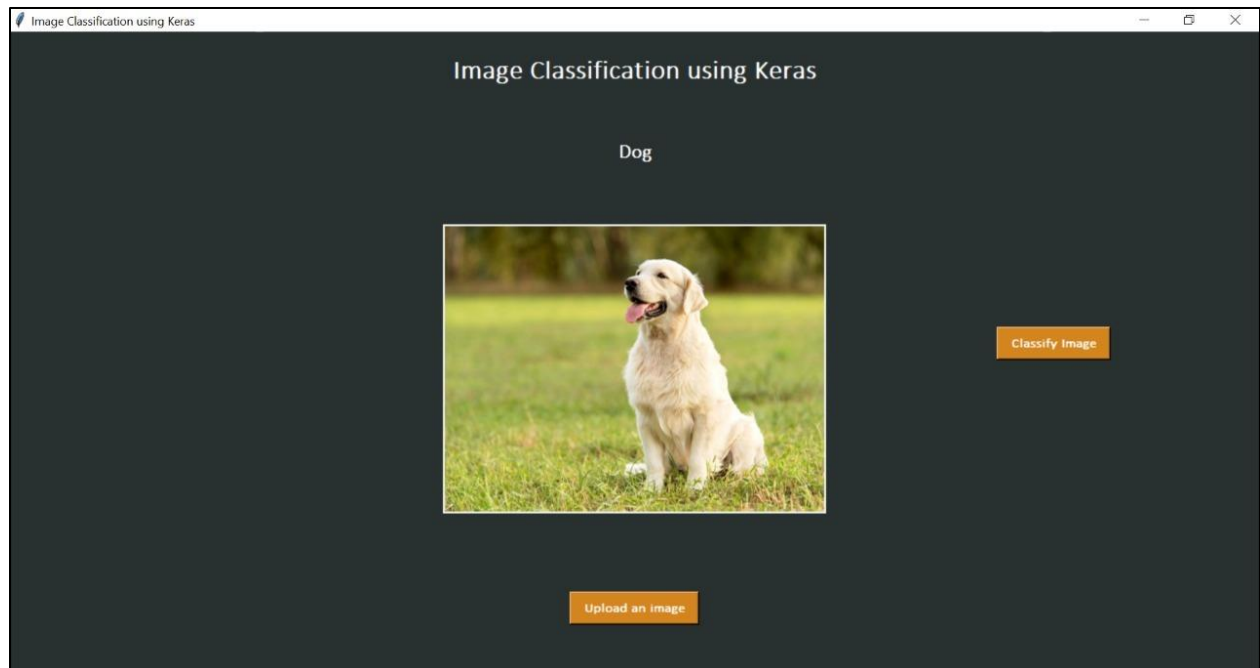
313/313 [=====] - 5s 17ms/step - loss: 0.9487 - accuracy: 0.6754
67.54000186920166
```

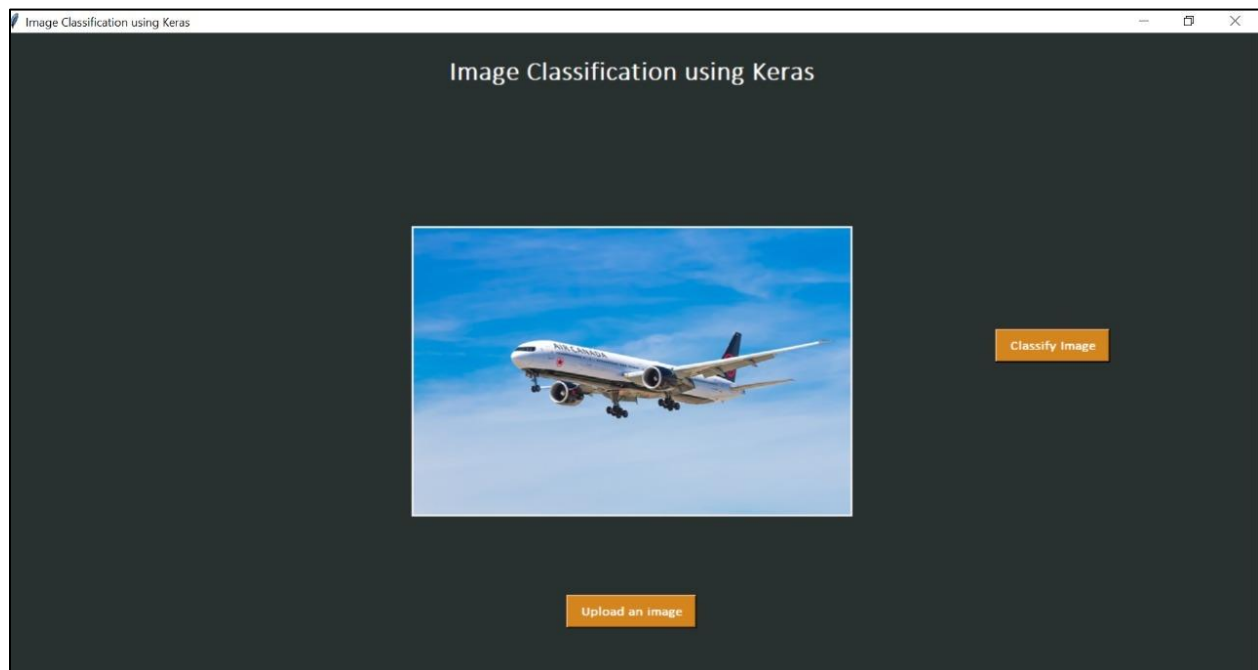
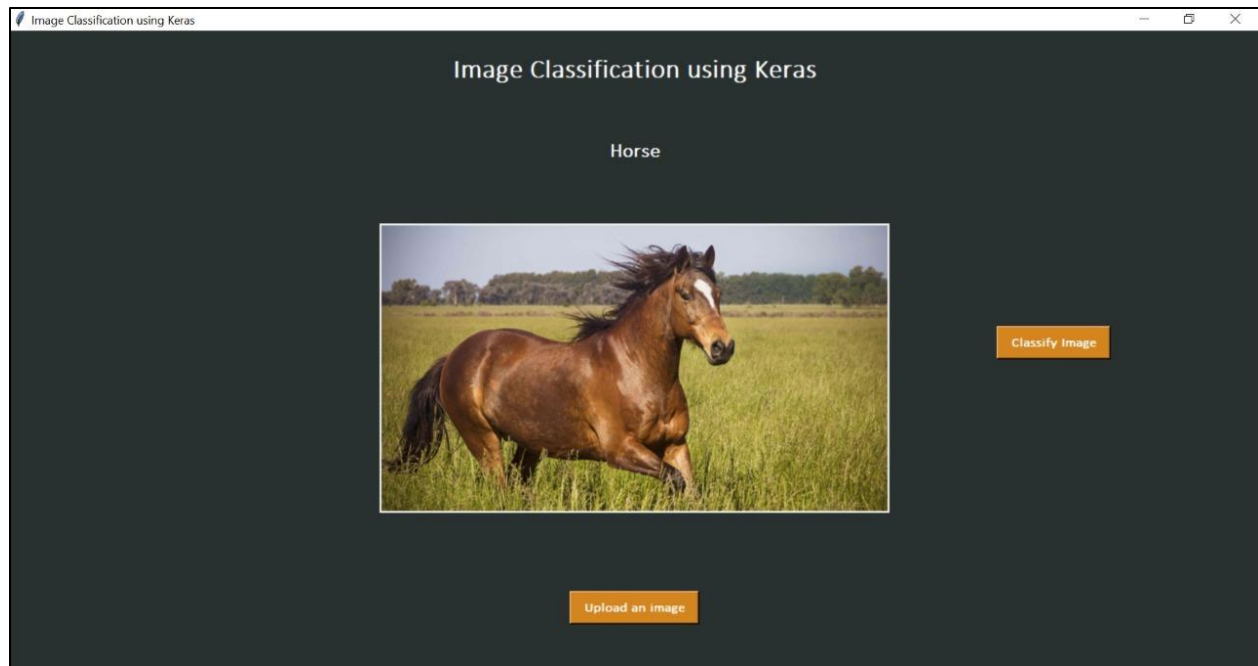
Save the model

```
In [20]: model.save("model1_cifar_10epoch.h5")
```











GitHub Repository: https://github.com/Ashhhutosh/Image_Classification.git

Bibliography & Reference:

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- <https://medium.com/mlait/introduction-to-keras-deep-learning-library-2844b39f0496>
- <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-gui-tkinter/>
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