

Return to "Deep Learning" in the classroom

Dog Breed Classifier

REVIEW

HISTORY

Requires Changes

2 SPECIFICATIONS REQUIRE CHANGES

Great work! Your understanding and clarity of concepts of how CNNs work is vividly depicted here. You've almost done the hard part. Just update the answers for the missed part.

If you are curious/want to learn more, I recommend you to take a look at the links mentioned below:

CNN's for Visual Recognition

Building an Image Classifier

Large Scale Image Recognition using CNN's

Transfer Learning

CNN Tricks

Keep learning!



Files Submitted

The submission includes all required, complete notebook files.

All the necessary files are included 👍



Step 1: Detect Humans

The submission returns the percentage of the first 100 images in the dog and human face datasets that include a detected, human face.

Step 2: Detect Dogs

Use a pre-trained VGG16 Net to find the predicted class for a given image. Use this to complete a dog_detector function below that returns True if a dog is detected in an image (and False if not).

Good work using VGG16 to write a dog detector.

The submission returns the percentage of the first 100 images in the dog and human face datasets that include a detected dog.

Your values for true positives and false positives are acceptable. Superb work in getting the correct percent of dogs and humans!

Step 3: Create a CNN to Classify Dog Breeds (from Scratch)

Write three separate data loaders for the training, validation, and test datasets of dog images. These images should be pre-processed to be of the correct size.

The preprocessing code is good, the only problem is that you also applied data augmentation on the validation and test set.

The reason we don't want data augmentation is that for validation and testing we want the validation and test sets to represent real images as much as possible. If we augment the images they might not be realistic anymore.

For the transformation for the validation and test set it's sufficient to only resize the image to 224x224 pixels.

Answer describes how the images were pre-processed and/or augmented.

The submission specifies a CNN architecture.

Good job discussing the architecture of your CNN.

Some suggestions for improvement:

This stackexchange question has some ideas on how to improve for architecture for better accuracy.
Answer describes the reasoning behind the selection of layer types.
Choose appropriate loss and optimization functions for this classification task. Train the model for a number of epochs and save the "best" result.
Good work on using crossentropy loss and adam optimizer. Further reading: Overview of Gradient descent optimizers
The trained model attains at least 10% accuracy on the test set.
Step 4: Create a CNN Using Transfer Learning
The submission specifies a model architecture that uses part of a pre-trained model.
Just fix the preprocessing step as mentioned above
The submission details why the chosen architecture is suitable for this classification task.
Train your model for a number of epochs and save the result wth the lowest validation loss.
Accuracy on the test set is 60% or greater.
Superb work!
The submission includes a function that takes a file path to an image as input and returns the dog breed that is predicted by the CNN.

Step 5: Write Your Algorithm

The submission uses the CNN from the previous step to detect dog breed. The submission has different output for each detected image type (dog, human, other) and provides either predicted actual (or resembling) dog breed.

Step 6: Test Your Algorithm

The submission tests at least 6 images, including at least two human and two dog images.

Good set of sample images, some humans and dogs to test the algorithm.

Submission provides at least three possible points of improvement for the classification algorithm.

Includes good ideas for next direction to take this for improvement.

A resource if you care to read about other general improvements.

https://machinelearningmastery.com/improve-deep-learning-performance/

☑ RESUBMIT





Best practices for your project resubmission

Ben shares 5 helpful tips to get you through revising and resubmitting your project.

• Watch Video (3:01)

RETURN TO PATH