

The background of the slide features a faded, high-angle photograph of a large, multi-story historic building with many windows. In the foreground, several people are walking away from the camera on a path. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent olive-green filter. On the left side, there are faint, white, geometric line patterns.

Fundamentals of ML Final Project

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Methodology

- 32239 Images
- Classifiers
 - K-Means
 - GMM
 - KNN
 - CNN
- Image Resize
 - Initially used torch.resize()
 - Switched to Auto Encoders

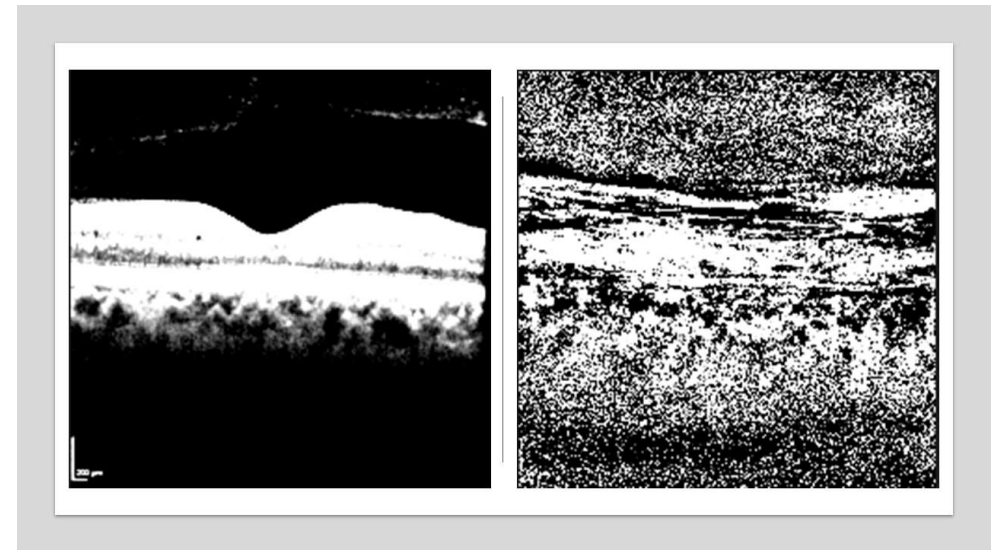


Figure 1. Reconstructed training sample image from trained AE

Methodology Cont'd

K-Means

- Used K-Means class in sk-learn python library
- Tested with multiple classes (ended up with 3)

GMMs

- Used GMM class in sk-learn python library
- Tested with multiple classes (ended up with 3)
- Tested with different covariances (tied, full, diag, and spherical)
 - Ended up using tied covariance

KNN

- Simple approach to classify based on K neighbors majority vote
- Utilized 50-feature samples
- Tested over various K values to maximize accuracy
- Improved accuracy over default images

CNN

- Initial approach trained ResNet on OLIVE training set
- Pivoted to custom CNN architecture based on AlexNet
- Experimented with Cross Entropy Loss, MSE, and Focal Loss
- Incorporated dropout to combat overfitting

Results: K-Means

- 43.87% Accuracy
- Predicts 77.9% of samples with true class 1 as class 1
- Virtually incapable of predicting class 0 and 2
- Potential Reason of Inaccuracy
 - One Big Cluster
 - Poor Image Quality/Orientation

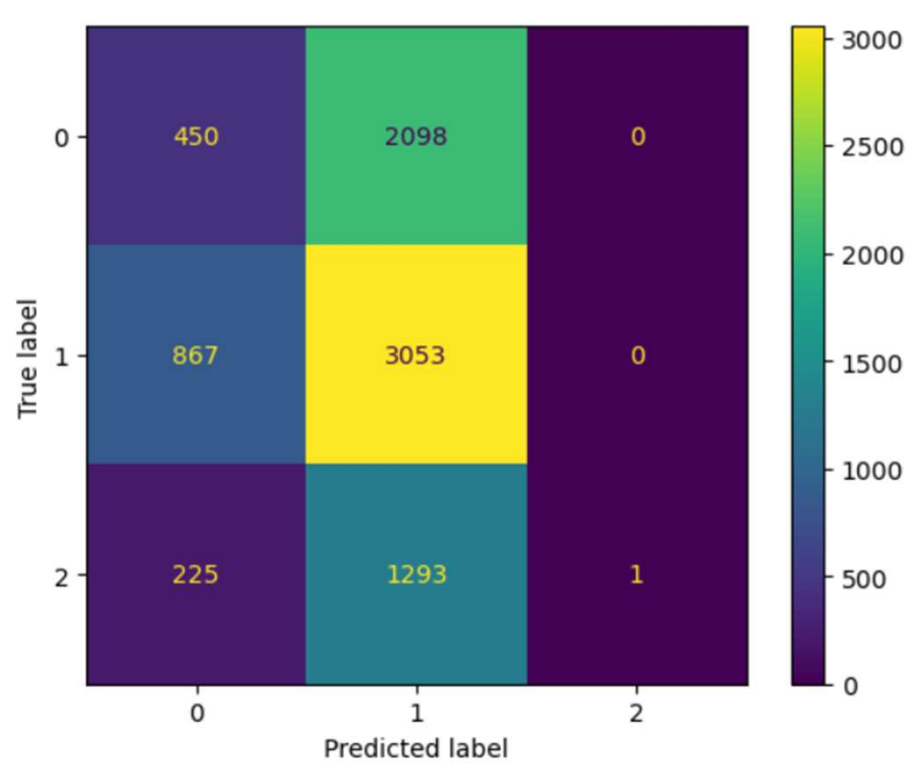


Figure 2. Confusion Matrix for K-Means Classifier on Testing data set

Results: GMM

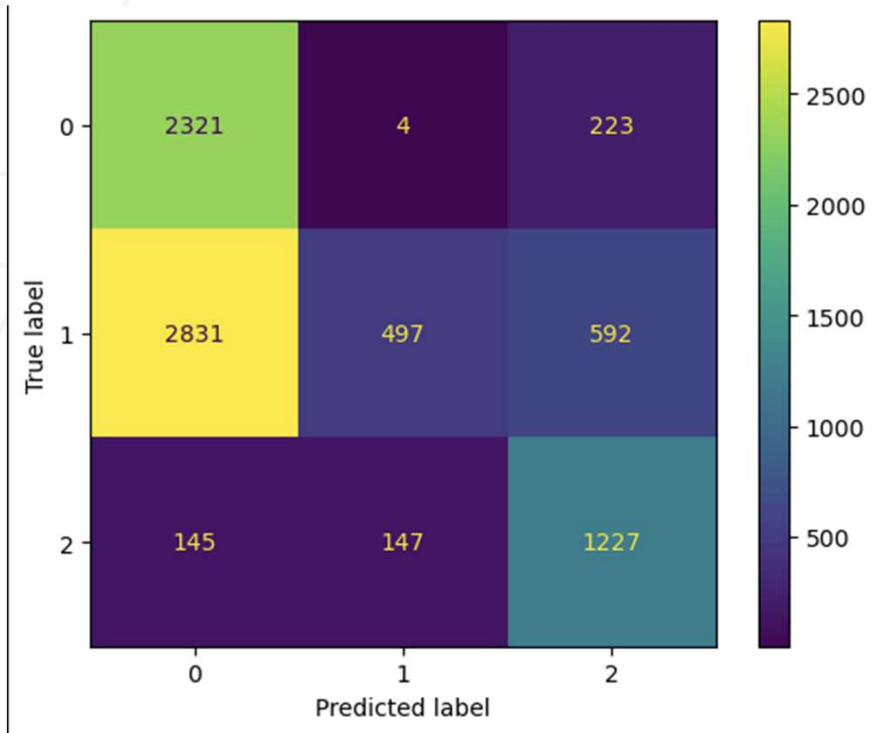


Figure 2. Confusion Matrix for GMM Classifier on Testing data set

- 50.6% Accuracy on Testing Set
- Stability Issues when using flattened images
 - 32x32 resolution
- Predicts True Label 0 accurately
- Struggles to Differentiate True Label 1 from 0
- Potential Reason for Inaccuracy:
 - Poor Image Quality

Results: KNN

- Experimentation found that $K = 4$ performed best with encoded samples
- $K > 100$ resulted in stability issues and decreased accuracy
- Model predicts true label 1 as label 1 with 63.83% accuracy.
- Overall accuracy of 44.71% with encoded samples
 - 38.4% accuracy with flattened images

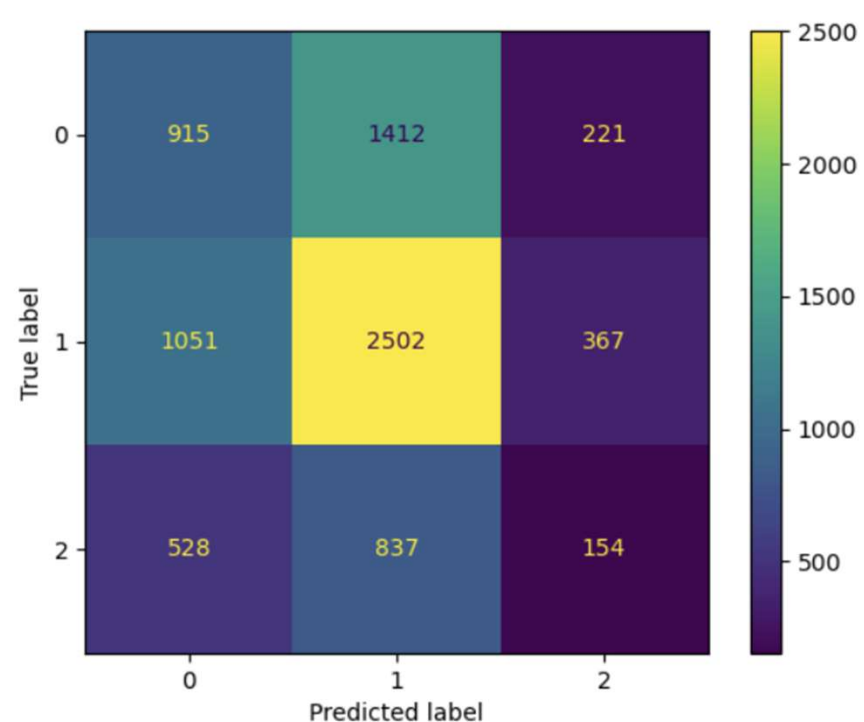


Figure 3. Confusion Matrix for KNN Classifier on Testing data set

Results: CNN

- 44.94% testing accuracy with ResNet
 - Overfitting issue (75.38% training accuracy) -> O-Net (Custom CNN)

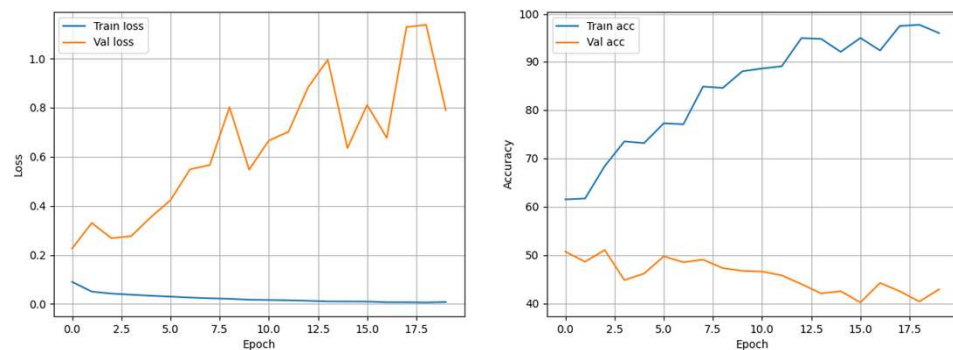


Figure 4. Loss of training and testing dataset during each epoch of training

Layer (type:depth-idx)	Output Shape	Param #
Sequential: 1-1	[-1, 256, 6, 6]	--
└─Conv2d: 2-1	[-1, 64, 55, 55]	7,808
└─ReLU: 2-2	[-1, 64, 55, 55]	--
└─MaxPool2d: 2-3	[-1, 64, 27, 27]	--
└─Conv2d: 2-4	[-1, 192, 27, 27]	307,392
└─ReLU: 2-5	[-1, 192, 27, 27]	--
└─MaxPool2d: 2-6	[-1, 192, 13, 13]	--
└─Conv2d: 2-7	[-1, 384, 13, 13]	663,936
└─ReLU: 2-8	[-1, 384, 13, 13]	--
└─Conv2d: 2-9	[-1, 256, 13, 13]	884,992
└─ReLU: 2-10	[-1, 256, 13, 13]	--
└─Conv2d: 2-11	[-1, 256, 13, 13]	590,080
└─ReLU: 2-12	[-1, 256, 13, 13]	--
└─MaxPool2d: 2-13	[-1, 256, 6, 6]	--
└─AdaptiveAvgPool2d: 1-2	[-1, 256, 6, 6]	--
Sequential: 1-3	[-1, 3]	--
└─Linear: 2-14	[-1, 4096]	37,752,832
└─ReLU: 2-15	[-1, 4096]	--
└─Dropout: 2-16	[-1, 4096]	--
└─Linear: 2-17	[-1, 4096]	16,781,312
└─ReLU: 2-18	[-1, 4096]	--
└─Dropout: 2-19	[-1, 4096]	--
└─Linear: 2-20	[-1, 3]	12,291
└─Softmax: 2-21	[-1, 3]	--
Total params: 57,000,643		
Trainable params: 57,000,643		
Non-trainable params: 0		
Total mult-adds (M): 720.24		
Input size (MB): 0.19		
Forward/backward pass size (MB): 3.76		
Params size (MB): 217.44		
Estimated Total Size (MB): 221.39		

Figure 5. O-NET Model summary

Results: CNN

- 51.06% testing accuracy on O-NET
 - .2 dropout, Focal Loss, 21 layers, Adam Optimizer used for best performing model
 - Still had issue with overfitting despite dropout

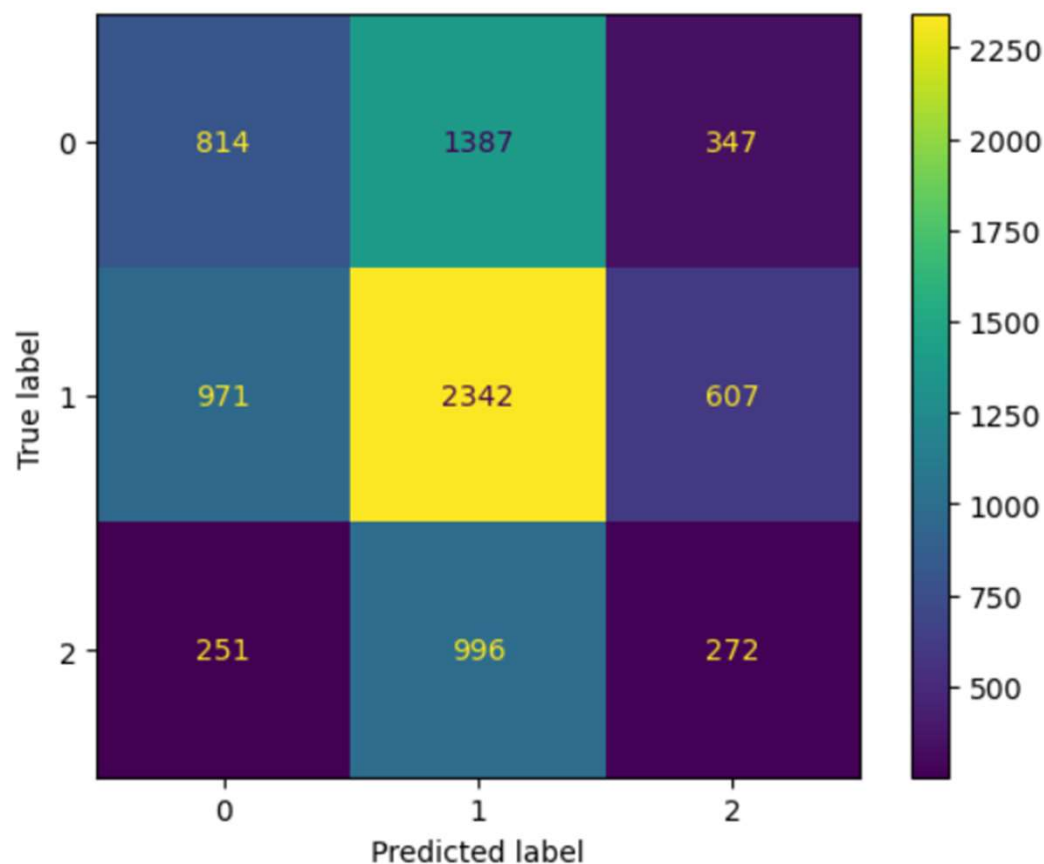


Figure 6. Confusion Matrix for CNN Classifier on Testing data set

Conclusion

CORRECTLY PREDICTED SAMPLES PER CLASSIFIER

■ Correctly Predicted Class 0 ■ Correctly Predicted Class 1 ■ Correctly Predicted Class 2

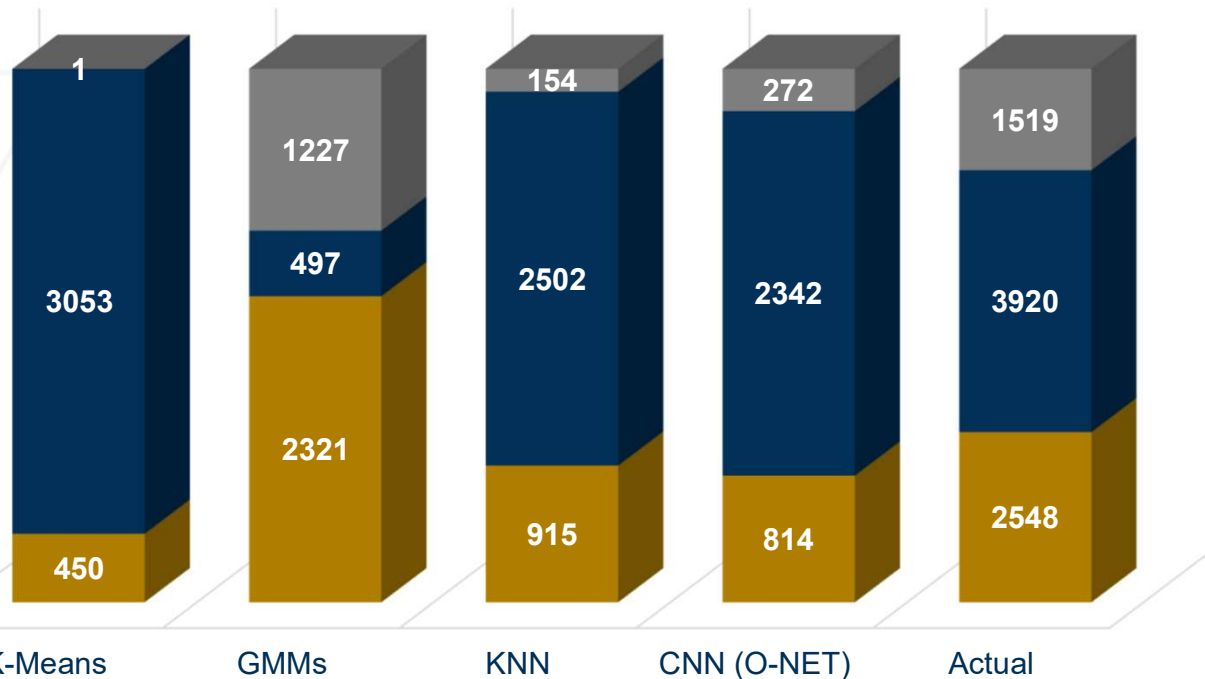


Figure 7. Correctly predicted samples per classifier

- CNN has the best testing/training accuracy overall
- Different models perform well on different classes
- Potential Reason:
 - Model has better adaptability (K-Means, GMM)
 - Feature space representation

Conclusion

- Dataset is heavily staggered
 - Almost half of data is Class 1
 - Could result in bias towards choosing Class 1 over other classes
- GMM catches 80.77% of highest severity class (2) and 91.09% of lowest severity class (0).
- K-Means catches/performs best for class 1

OLIVE TRAINING DATA CLASS DISTRIBUTION

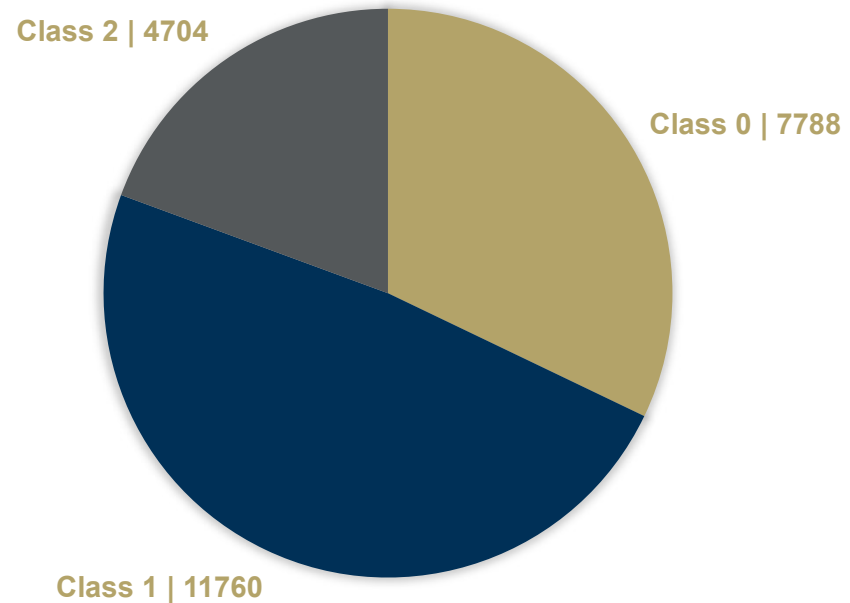


Figure 8. Olive dataset class distribution

Future Works

- Exploration of Feature Selection
 - PCA, CAE, etc.
- Combination of multiple classifiers
 - Exploit classifier's strong classes
- Data Set Distribution
 - Even Class Distribution and larger sample size
- CNN Architecture
 - Layers, Custom Loss, Dropout, etc.