ML_Lab Final Project Presentation

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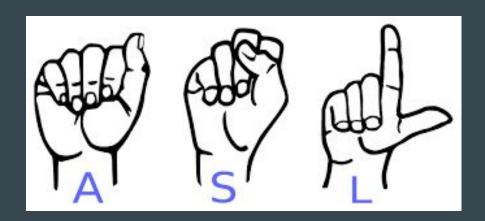
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OUTLINE

- Project Description
- Approach
- Conclusion

Project Description

- Use Machine Learning to recognize letters of ASL alphabet.
- Image dataset of letters A I generated from various sources
- Image size: 100x100x3
- Goal of 90% accuracy score



Approach

Pre-Processing

- → Grayscale Conversion
- → Image Vectorization
- → Pixel-Normalization

Train Model

- → K-Nearest Neighbors
 Classifier
- → Single neighbor
- → Uniform Weight for Minkowski Metric

Evaluate Model

- → Score Function associated with KNN Model.
- → Based on accuracy as score metric.

Comparison of Models

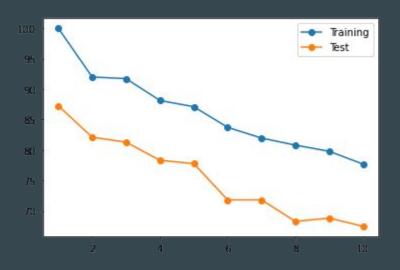
- Hyperparameter Tuning (pixel normalized data, no feature extraction)
 - o LDA (6 Components)
 - kNN (Uniform Weights, Minkowski Metric, P=2, n_neighbors = 1)
 - Accuracy vs n_neighbors
 - Decision Tree (max_depth = 12, min_samples_leaf=4)
 - Overfit training data
 - Random Forest (N_bins = 20)
 - \circ SVM(C = 20, gamma = 1000)
 - Second best choice
 - MLP(hidden_layer_sizes = 72)

Comparison of Models

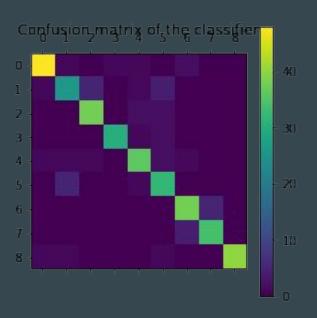
| TABLE II |
|-------------------------------------|
| BEST ACCURACY SCORES FOR EACH MODEL |

| Classifier | Parameters | Training Accuracy | Testing Accuracy | Mean Average Error |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| LDA | N_components = 6 | 93.22 | 60.43 | 2.08 |
| kNN | N_neighbors = 3 | 96.80 | 90.50 | 0.35 |
| Decision Tree | depth=12 leaf = 3 | 85.67 | 53.46 | 1.52 |
| Random forest | $N_Bins = 50$ | 100 | 79.40 | 1.52 |
| SVM | C = 20 $Gamma = 1$ | 96.45 | 83.97 | 0.45 |
| MLP | Batch = 72 | 73.21 | 64.58 | 2.85 |

Selecting the Best Model



Less number of neighbors led to increased accuracy.



Heatmap of the KNN model's confusion matrix.

Improving kNN

- Create pipeline (grayscale, image vectorization, pixel normalization, kNN, accuracy_score)
- Tested with HOG feature extraction
 - kNN typically works poorly with large datasets
- Tested with PCA feature extraction
- Pre-processing techniques also analysed
 - o kNN sensitive to noisy data
 - o Robust, edge detection, smoothing, masking

Improving kNN

TABLE III

ACCURACY SCORE OF PIPELINE NORMALIZATION VS FEATURE EXTRACTION

| | NONE | HOG | PCA |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Pixel Normalization | 90.50 | 57.99 | 53.12 |
| Min-Max | 84.23 | 52.85 | 51.28 |
| Standard scalar | 86.44 | 55.55 | 52.85 |
| Robust Scalar | 86.17 | 88.08 | 51.49 |
| Smoothing | 88.90 | 88.89 | 58.26 |
| Sobel | 65.32 | 70.73 | 38.48 |
| Masking | 65.32 | 62.30 | 13.45 |

^{*} scores represent percentages

Conclusions

- kNN
- No feature extraction
- Pixel normalized data
- Preprocessing made a significant impact on accuracy scores