UDACITY MACHINE LEARNING PROJECT PROPOSAL

June 2021

1. Project overview and background

The project goal is to build a Dog Breeds Classifier app that uses an image classification deep learning model to perform the Dog breed identification. To achieve this goal is necessary to review different models based on CNN architectures (Convolutional Neuronal Networks) mainly. The project development includes to try models built from scratch and models using transfer learning approach on pretrained image classification architectures. The main tool used to develop the project is Pytorch and the models available in the torchvision.models library.

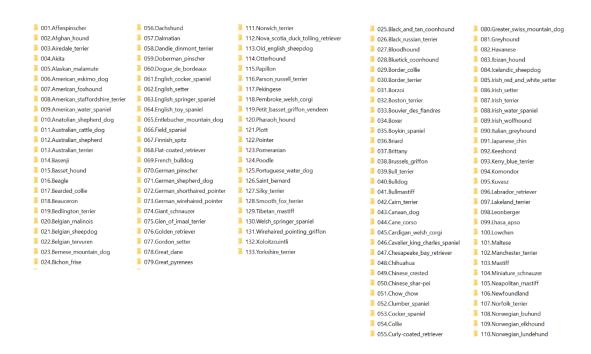
2. Project statement

The challenge is to build a dog's breed classifier application using deep learning computer vision model based mainly in CNN (Convoutional Neuoranl Networks) architectures. To achieve these different models will be used for experimenting using different approaches like transfer learning using pretrained models. The application requirements are:

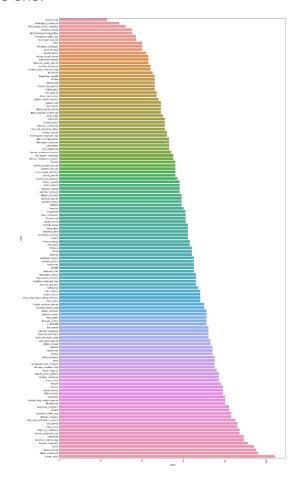
- If a dog is detected in the image, return the predicted breed.
- If a human is detected in the image, return the resembling dog breed.
- If neither is detected in the image, provide output that indicates an error.

3. Data

Dataset used for the training process consist in face images and dog's images classified by name and dog breed, respectively. There are 13.233 human images and 8.351 dog images. For the Dogs breed classifier, the dog images provided by Udacity are organized by train, test and validation sets as subfolders.



There are 133 breeds categories where Border Collie is the most frequent class and Xoloitscuintli the less one.



Images are in RGB format and different sizes. These are an images sample:



4. Metrics to use

The Metric to use model training is accuracy to assess the model classification quality. The accuracy formula is:

$$Accuracy = \frac{TrueNegatives + TruePositive}{TruePositive + FalsePositive + TrueNegative + FalseNegative}$$

This is a percentage between 0 to 1. Higher values mean better classification quality of the model.