

# Homework 5 Writeup

## Instructions

- Describe any interesting decisions you made to write your algorithm.
- Show and discuss the results of your algorithm.
- Feel free to include code snippets, images, and equations.
- Use as many pages as you need, but err on the short side. If you feel you only need to write a short amount to meet the brief, then
- **Please make this document anonymous.**

## In the beginning...

From the beginning of this assignment, it asks us to help the computer to easily recognize the images in several different methods. By using tiny image and Bag of Words (BOW) as feature methods and NN (Nearest Neighbor) and SVM (Supporting Vector Machine) as classifiers, it would help to recognize images. It would classify scenes to 1 of 15 given scenes.

## Interesting Implementation Detail

For tiny image, I resized the image and subtracted the mean of the image then normalized it to return as the feature.

```
1 % prepare img
2 for i = 1:N
3     im = imread(image_paths{i});
4     temp = imresize(im, [d d]);
5     before_subtract(i, :) = reshape(temp, 1, d2);
6 end
7 c = mean(mean(before_subtract(:, :)));
8
9 % subtract and standardize
10 for i = 1:N
11     after_subtract(i, :) = before_subtract(i, :) - c;
12     image_feats(i, :) = after_subtract(i, :)./norm(
        after_subtract(i, :));
13 end
```

For NN, we sort the distance by rows, and return the mode of labels as below.

```

1  for i = 1:N
2      % sort D by rows
3      [~, ind] = sort(D(:, i));
4      ind = ind(1:k);
5
6      % mode of labels
7      temp = cell(k, 1);
8      for j = 1:k
9          temp{j, 1} = train_labels{ind(j), 1};
10     end
11     y = unique(temp);
12     n = zeros(length(y), 1);
13     for iy = 1:length(y)
14         n(iy) = length(find(strcmp(y{iy}, temp)));
15     end
16     [~, itemp] = max(n);
17     predicted_categories{i, 1} = y{itemp};
18 end

```

for BOW, we make vocabulary by getting the points with fixed numbers after resizing all images. Extracting HOG features from cells from which its center is from points, we can return the feature by k-means. Making vocabulary is written below

```

1  % setting
2  [N, ~] = size(image_paths);
3  vectors = [];
4
5  x = 1:img_size/point_num:img_size;
6  [X, Y] = meshgrid(x, x);
7  points=zeros(point_num*point_num, 2);
8  for i = 1:point_num
9      for j = 1:point_num
10         points(20*i+j-20, 1) = X(i, j);
11         points(20*i+j-20, 2) = Y(i, j);
12     end
13 end
14
15 for i = 1:N
16     disp(i);
17     image = im2single(imread(image_paths{i}));
18     image = imresize(image, [img_size img_size]);
19     [vector, ~] = extractHOGFeatures(image, points, "
        cellsize", [cell_size cell_size]);
20     vectors = [vectors; vector];
21 end
22 s = size(vectors);

```

```
23 [~, vocab] = kmeans(single(vectors), vocab_size);
```

To get the BOW, we get the same method to extract HOG methods, get vectors from test images, knnsearch using vocabulary and vector and return the histogram.

```
1 % setting
2 load('vocab.mat')
3 vocab_size = size(vocab, 1);
4 [N, ~] = size(image_paths);
5 image_feats = zeros(N, vocab_size);
6
7 x = 1:img_size/point_num:img_size;
8 [X, Y] = meshgrid(x, x);
9 points=zeros(point_num*point_num, 2);
10 for i = 1:point_num
11     for j = 1:point_num
12         points(20*i+j, 1) = X(i, j);
13         points(20*i+j, 2) = Y(i, j);
14     end
15 end
16
17 for i = 1:N
18     disp(i);
19     image = im2single(imread(image_paths{i}));
20     image = imresize(image, [img_size img_size]);
21     [vector, ~] = extractHOGFeatures(image, points, "
        cellsize", [cell_size cell_size]);
22     ind = knnsearch(vocab, vector);
23     his = [];
24     his = histcounts(ind(:,1)', vocab_size)';
25     his = his/norm(his);
26     image_feats(i, :) = his';
27 end
```

For nice results, I have set the number of points as 20, resized image size as 360 pixels, and the cell size as 16.

```
1 % parameter
2 cell_size = 16;
3 img_size = 360;
4 point_num = 20;
```

For SVM, we divide the categories with fitclinear and return the biggest fitting score index as the category of the feature. As the lambda value of fitclinear, I used 0.003 to optimize the result.

```
1 % parameters
```

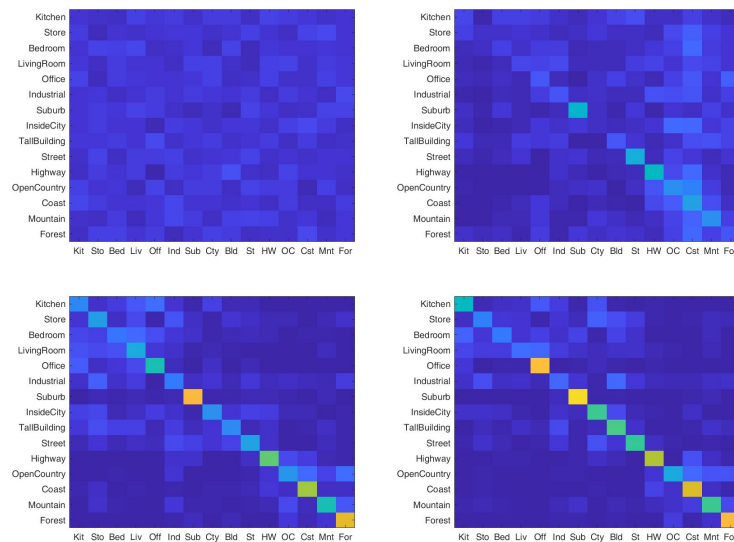
```
2 lambda = 0.0003;
3
4 % settings
5 categories = unique(train_labels);
6 num_categories = length(categories);
7 [N, ~] = size(test_image_feats);
8 scores = zeros(N, num_categories);
9 predicted_categories = cell([N 1]);
10
11 for i = 1:num_categories
12     % get models from train feats
13     labels = zeros(1, N);
14     for j = 1:N
15         if(strcmp(train_labels{j}, categories{i}))
16             labels(1, j) = 1;
17         else
18             labels(1, j) = -1;
19         end
20     end
21     mdl = fitclinear(train_image_feats, labels, "Lambda",
22                     lambda);
23     % test images with model
24     [~, score] = predict(mdl, test_image_feats);
25     scores(:, i) = score(:, 2);
26 end
27
28 for i = 1:N
29     [~, index] = max(scores(i, :));
30     predicted_categories(i) = categories(index);
31 end
```

## A Result

As a result, calculation time and performance is summarized in [1](#), and visualized data is given as [1](#). It shows that BOW-SVM method returned its best results.

Feature	Classifier	Time (seconds)	Performance (percent)
Random	Random	2.34	5.7
Tiny Image	Nearest Neighbor	19.05	22.5
Bag of Words	Nearest Neighbor	271.61	45.6
Bag of Words	SVM	270.38	55.0

Table 1: Comparison in calculation time and performance by methods

Figure 1: Visualization of my results by methodology *Left-Top*: Random result *Right-Top*: Tiny Image-NN *Left-Bottom*: BOW-NN *Right-Bottom*: BOW-SVM