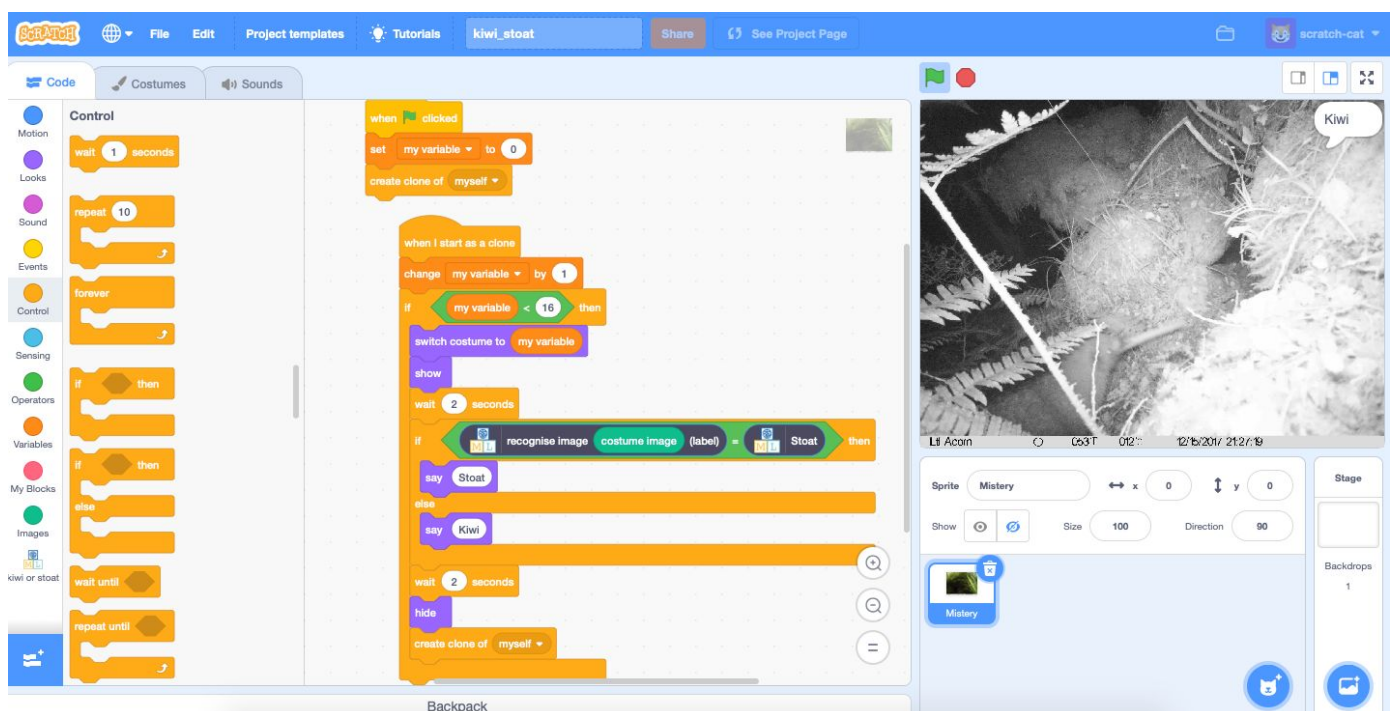




Kiwi or Stoat?

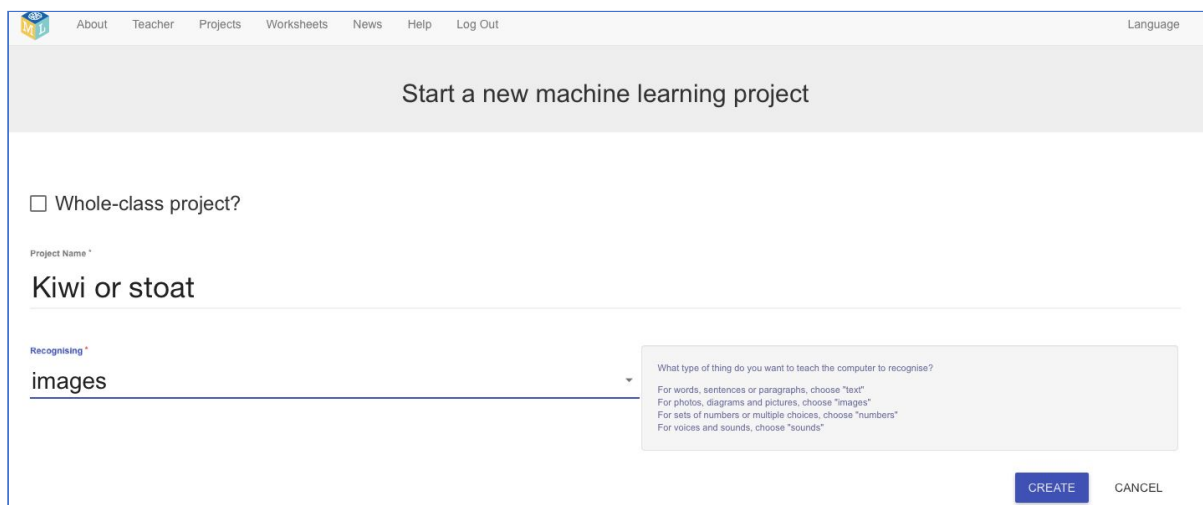
In this project, you will train a computer to recognise photos of stoats and kiwi.

You will collect examples of photos recorded by camera traps in New Zealand. You will use these photos to train a machine learning model that learns to identify photos of stoats and kiwi birds.



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<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

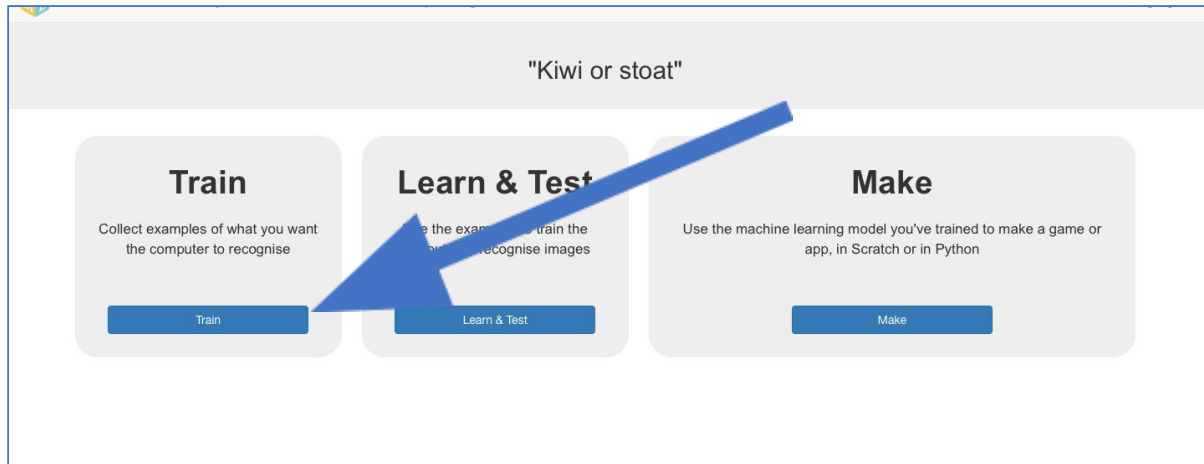
1. Go to <https://machinelearningforkids.co.uk/> in a web browser
2. Click on **“Get started”**
3. Click on **“Log In”** and type in your username and password
If you don’t have a username, ask your teacher or group leader to create one for you.
If you can’t remember your username or password, ask your teacher or group leader to reset it for you.
4. Click on **“Projects”** on the top menu bar
5. Click the **“+ Add a new project”** button.
6. Name your project **“Kiwi or stoat”** and set it to learn how to recognise **“images”**.
Click the **“Create”** button



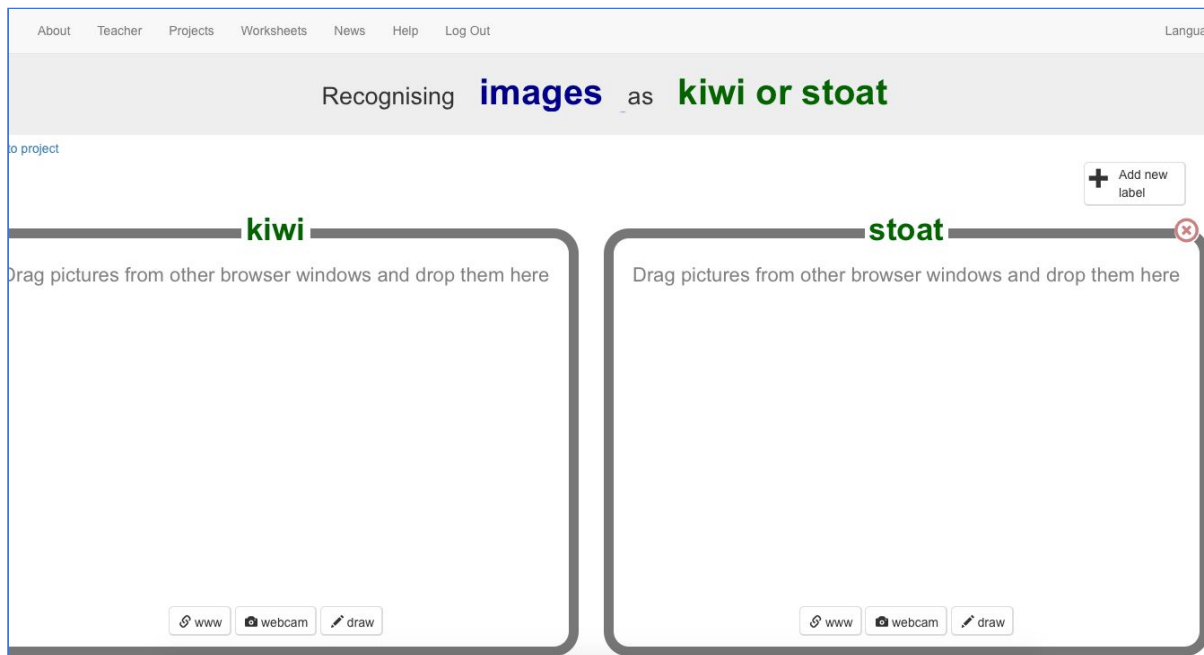
The screenshot shows the 'Start a new machine learning project' form. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: About, Teacher, Projects, Worksheets, News, Help, Log Out, and a Language dropdown. The main heading is 'Start a new machine learning project'. Below this, there is a checkbox labeled 'Whole-class project?'. The 'Project Name' field is filled with 'Kiwi or stoat'. The 'Recognising' dropdown menu is set to 'images'. A tooltip is visible next to the dropdown, providing instructions: 'What type of thing do you want to teach the computer to recognise? For words, sentences or paragraphs, choose "text" For photos, diagrams and pictures, choose "images" For sets of numbers or multiple choices, choose "numbers" For voices and sounds, choose "sounds"'. At the bottom right, there are 'CREATE' and 'CANCEL' buttons.

7. You should now see **“Kiwi or stoat”** in the list of your projects.
Click on it.

8. Click the **“Train”** button to start collecting examples.

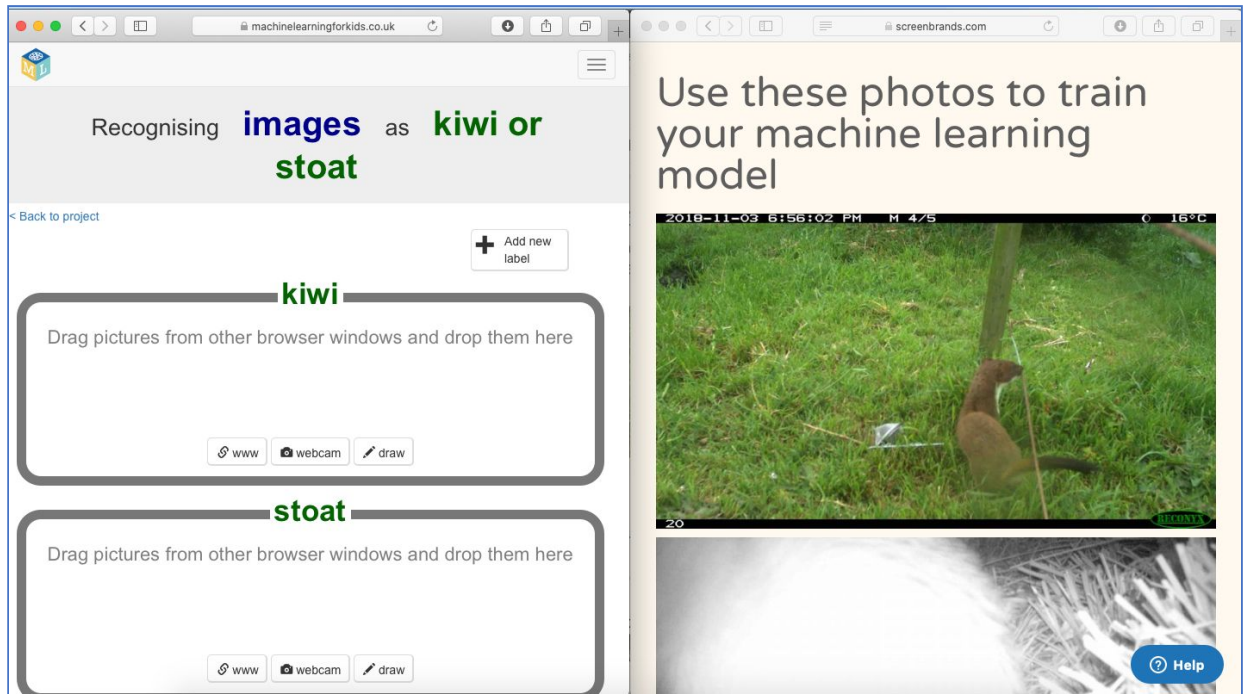


9. Click on **“+ Add new label”** and call it **“kiwi”**.
Do that again, and create a second bucket called **“stoat”**.

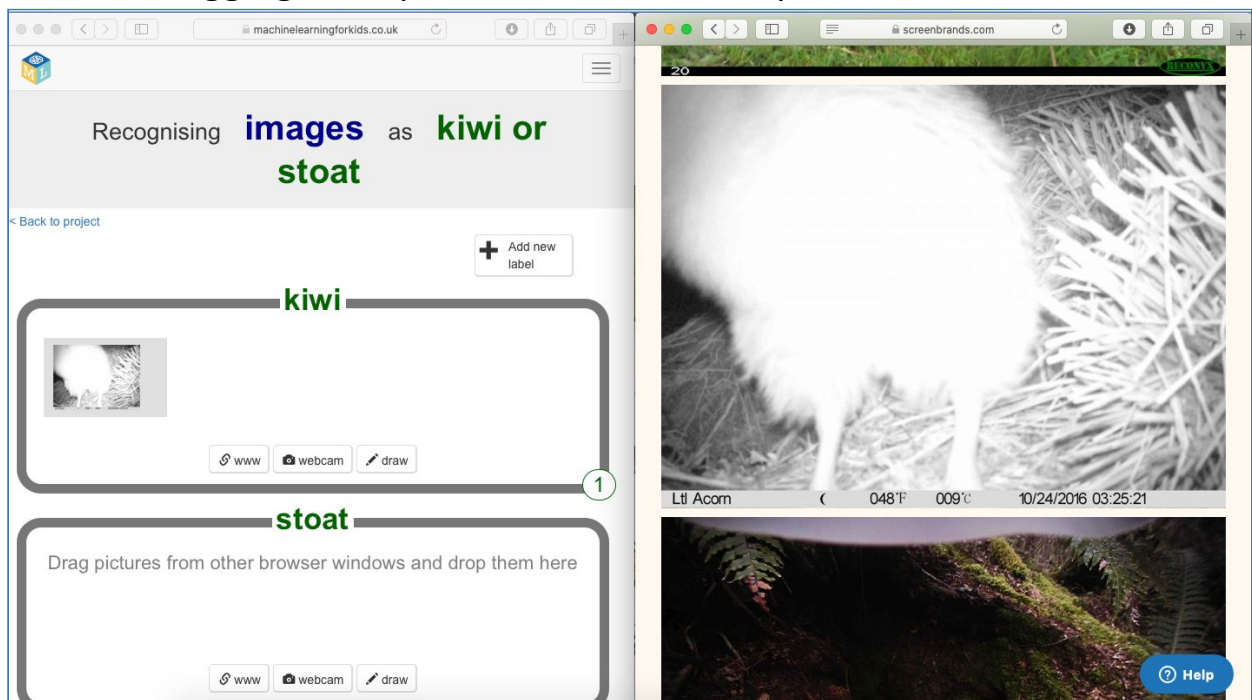


10. Open another web browser window.
11. Go to <https://wildlife.ai/portfolio-items/kiwi-and-stoat-photos/>

12. Arrange the web browser windows so that they are side by side.



13. Start dragging examples of kiwi and stoat photos into the buckets.



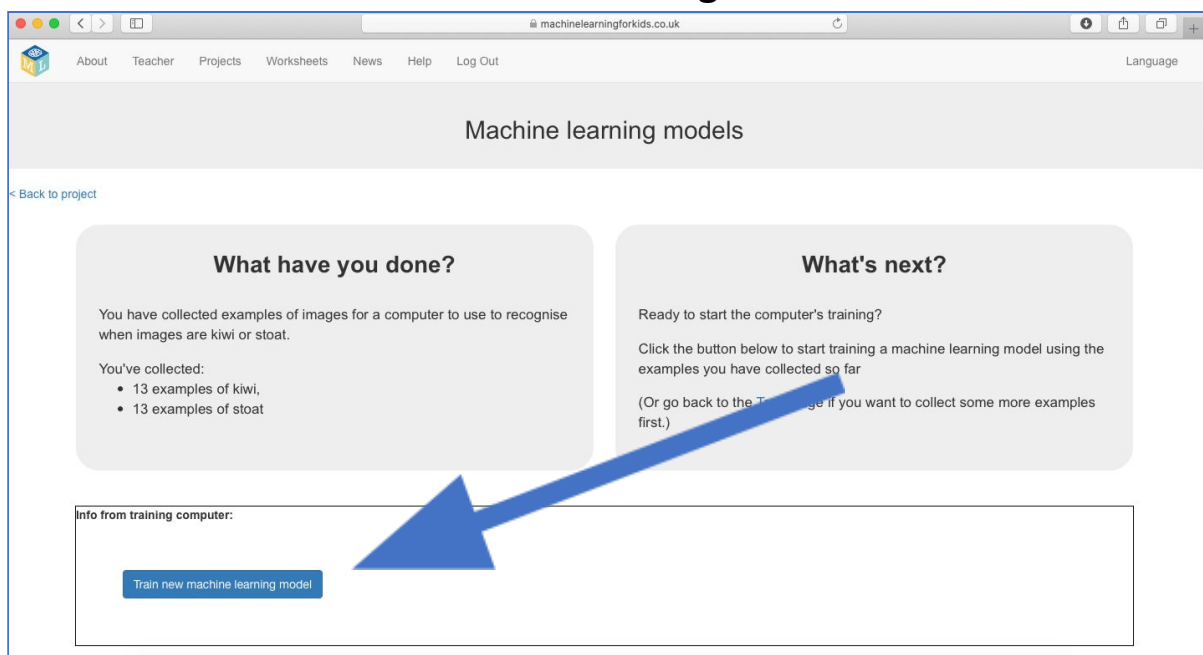
14. Repeat until you've got at least 10 examples of kiwi and stoat photos.



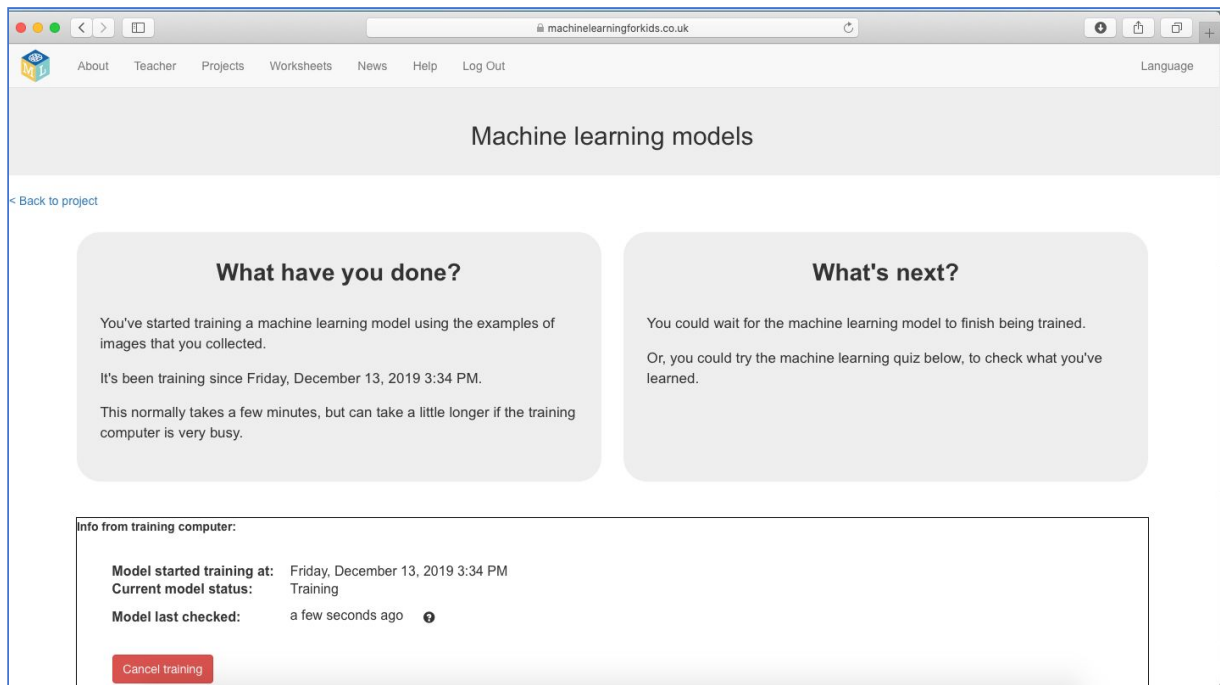
15. Click the “< Back to project” link.

16. Click the “Learn & Test” button

17. Click the “Train new machine learning model” button



18. Wait for the training to complete. This might take a few minutes.



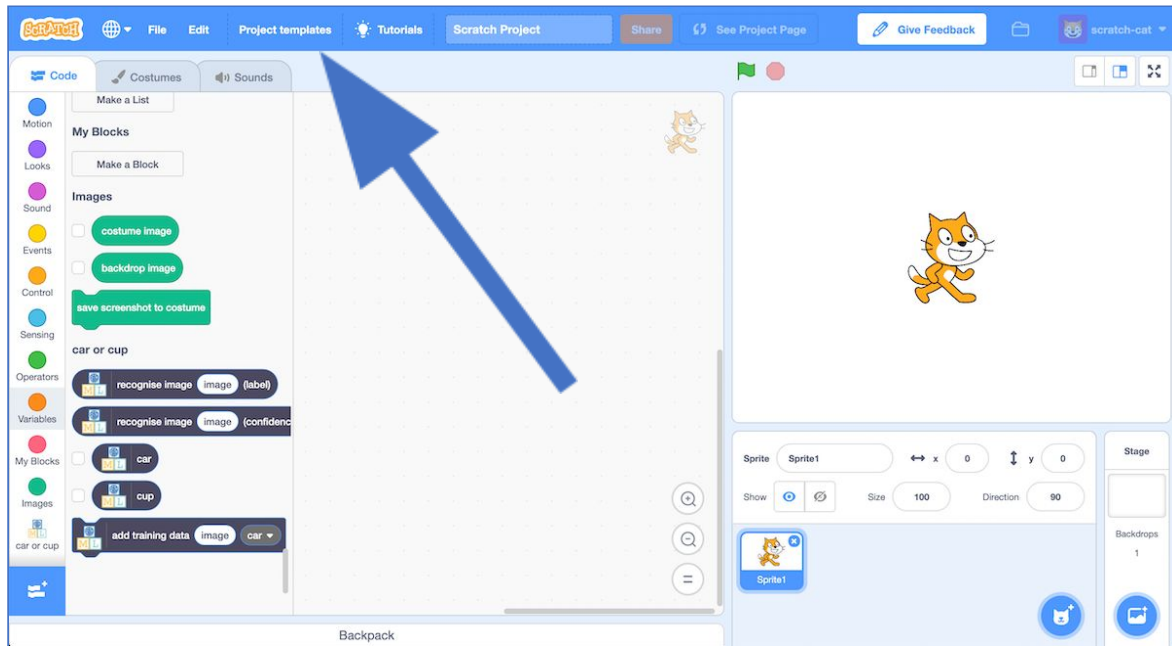
What have you done so far?

You've started to train a computer to recognise pictures of kiwi and stoats. Instead of trying to write rules to be able to do this, you are doing it by collecting examples. These examples are being used to train a machine learning "model".

This is called "supervised learning" because of the way you are supervising the computer's training.

The computer will learn from patterns in the example photos you've chosen, such as the shapes and the use of colour. These will be used to be able to recognise new images.

19. Click the “< Back to project” link
20. Click the “Make” button, and then the “Scratch 3” button.
21. Click the “Open in Scratch 3” button
22. Load the **Kiwi or stoat** template
*Click on **Project templates** and then click on **Kiwi or stoat***



Tips

More examples!

The more examples you give it, the better the computer should get at recognising whether a photo is a kiwi or stoat.

Try and be even

Try and come up with roughly the same number of examples for kiwi and stoats.

If you have a lot of examples for one type, and not the other, the computer might learn that type is more likely, so you'll affect the way that it learns to recognise photos.

Mix things up with your examples

Try to come up with lots of different types of examples.

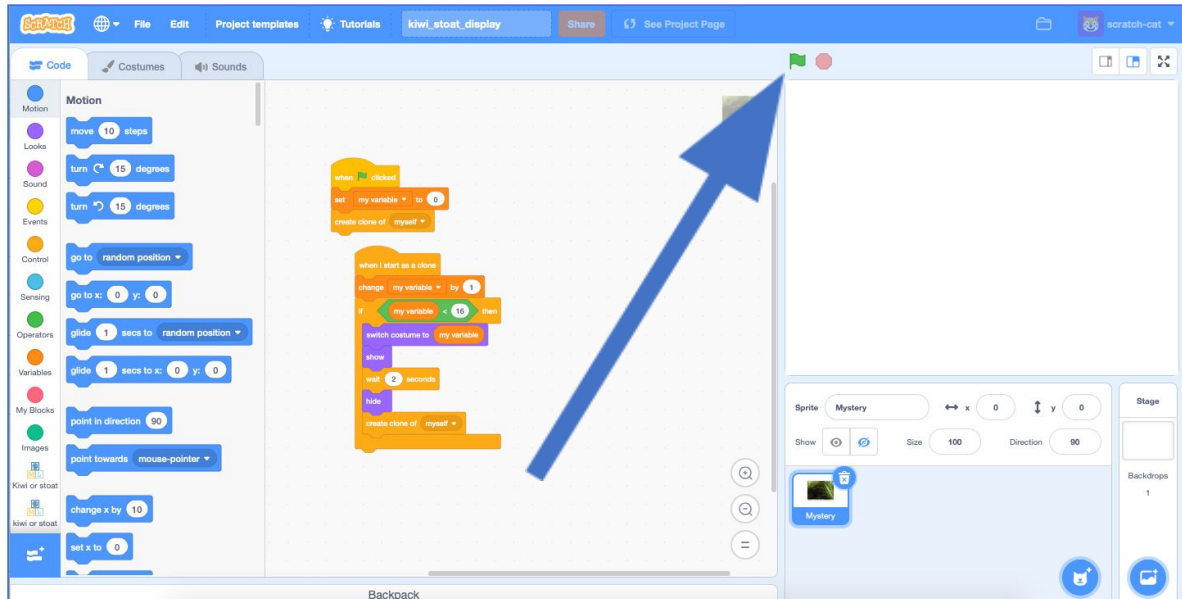
For example, make sure that you include some examples with different backgrounds.

If every photo of a stoat you use for training has a bait, and every photo of kiwi doesn't have it, you might end up training the computer to recognise baits instead.

23. Click the **green flag** to give it a try.

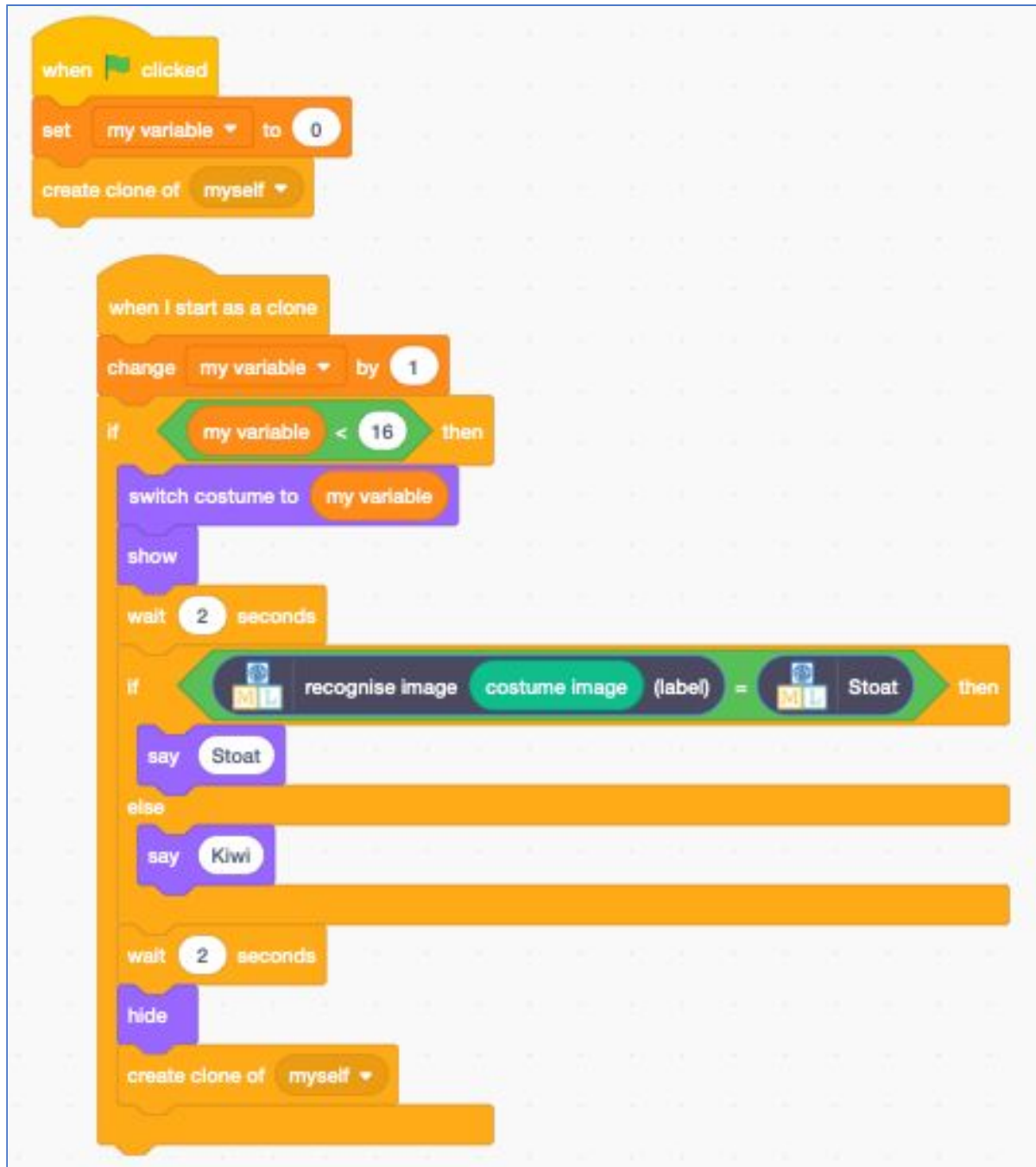
The project has 15 photos of stoats or kiwi that the computer has never seen before.

Next you will modify the project to use the training you've given the computer, so that it can identify the animals in the 15 photos.

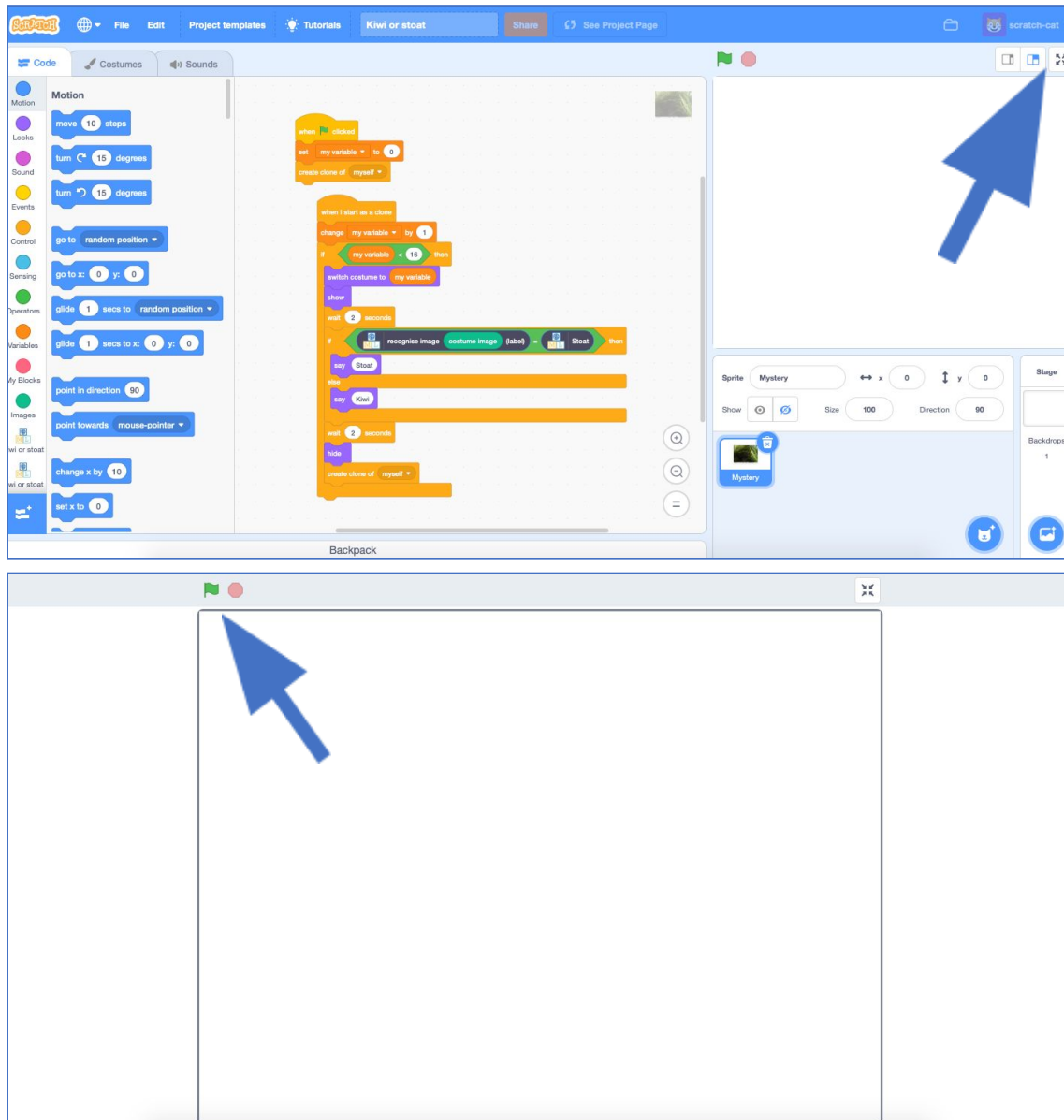


24. Click on the “Mystery” sprite, then the “**Code**” tab, and **change the script** to use your machine learning model.

Start from the script that is already there and change it to look like this.



25. Click the **full screen** icon, and then click the **green flag**



26. Watch your script use your model to identify the photos.



27. If your trained system makes mistakes, you'll need to go back to step 13, and collect more examples.

Make sure you repeat step 18 to train a new model.

What have you done?

You've used machine learning to build an automatic photo sorter.

Training the computer to be able to recognise photos of animals for itself is much much quicker than trying to classify the photos manually.

The more examples you give it, the better it should get at recognising photos correctly.

Ideas and Extensions

Now that you've finished, why not give one of these ideas a try?

Or come up with one of your own?

Add a third type of photo

Instead of just recognising stoats and kiwi, what will happen if you add a third animal as well?