

Capstone Project : Image-data-similarity

Course - Exe PG Certification in Data Science and MLOps

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Objective

- Business Scenario– For a fashion app/website, a smart recommendation module has to be developed that creates personalized experiences for customers every time FAI (Fashion AI) recommends items to order based on what customers are already ordering and increases basket size.
- Image-data-similarity solutions compare items/images and returns a value that tells how visually similar they are. Similar looking items then can be recommended to the app/website user.

Approach to solving the problem

- Approach – Convolutional AutoEncoder Model
- Step 1- Generate vectorized form of images. (OpenCV and numpy)
- Step 2- Model creation : Implemented Convolutional Autoencoder Model. In which we have created many convolution layers.
- Step 3- Layers are the building blocks of the convolution neural network.
 - Conv2D(filters, kernel_size, activation = 'reLu'): The kernel_size is the height and width of the 2D convolution window.
 - The padding specifies what to do when the filter does not fit the input image well. padding='valid' means dropping the part of the image when the filter does not fit; padding='same' pads the picture with zeros to fit the picture.
- Step 4- So the input for the model will be the image that we are looking for and the output that the model will give the list of top images similar to that of input images.

Model Summary

Model: "Convolutional_AutoEncoder_Model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
Encoding_Conv2D_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
Encoding_MaxPooling2D_1 (Max)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0
Encoding_Conv2D_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73856
Encoding_MaxPooling2D_2 (Max)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	0
Encoding_Conv2D_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295168
Encoding_MaxPooling2D_3 (Max)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	0
Encoding_Conv2D_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	1180160
Encoding_MaxPooling2D_4 (Max)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
Encoding_Conv2D_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808

Decoding_Upsampling2D_1 (UpSa (None, 14, 14, 512)	0
Decoding_Conv2D_2 (Conv2D) (None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
Decoding_Upsampling2D_2 (UpSa (None, 28, 28, 512)	0
Decoding_Conv2D_3 (Conv2D) (None, 28, 28, 256)	1179904
Decoding_Upsampling2D_3 (UpSa (None, 56, 56, 256)	0
Decoding_Conv2D_4 (Conv2D) (None, 56, 56, 128)	295040
Decoding_Upsampling2D_4 (UpSa (None, 112, 112, 128)	0
Decoding_Conv2D_5 (Conv2D) (None, 112, 112, 64)	73792
Decoding_Upsampling2D_5 (UpSa (None, 224, 224, 64)	0
Decoding_Output (Conv2D) (None, 224, 224, 3)	1731
=====	
Total params: 10,180,867	
Trainable params: 10,180,867	
Non-trainable params: 0	
=====	

Results

- Used early_stopping for model training and at 17th epoch, test loss and validation loss became absolutely similar ie, ~0.0100

```
Epoch 16/25
```

```
237/237 [=====] - 23s 96ms/step - loss: 0.0102 - val_loss: 0.0106
```

```
Epoch 17/25
```

```
237/237 [=====] - 23s 95ms/step - loss: 0.0100 - val_loss: 0.0105
```

```
Epoch 00017: early stopping
```

Inference

- The idea of Convolution autoencoder model is to train a model with image data as the inputs, and their respective similar image data as the outputs.

Other comments

- Convolutional_AutoEncoder_Model is not the only way to solve this problem, solutions like cosine similarity, embeddings can also be used.

Thank You!!