











Classez des images à l'aide d'algorithmes de Deep Learning

Openclassrooms - IML P6 - Justine JARLETON











Sommaire



MISSION



ANALYSE



MODÈLE PERSONNEL



TRANSFER LEARNING



CONCLUSION















































Le dataset

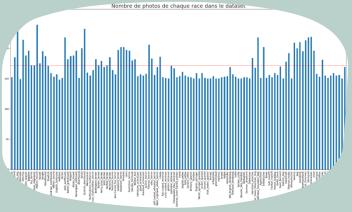
120 races







Stanford
University









(Pré)Traitement des images

Réduction du bruit

Recalibrage des histogrammes

Application de filtres

Augmentation des données

Réduction de la dimensionnalité

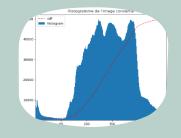


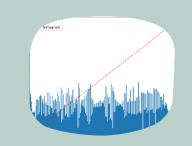




(pré)Traitement des images









Egalisation



357*500



299*299

Redimensionnement

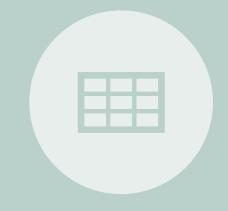






Préparation (commune)

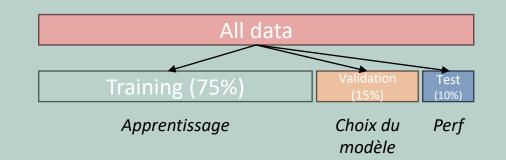




CHOIX DE 5 RACES

Bichon maltais Deerhound Bouledogue français Lévrier Afghan Loulou de Poméranie

PARTITIONNEMENT



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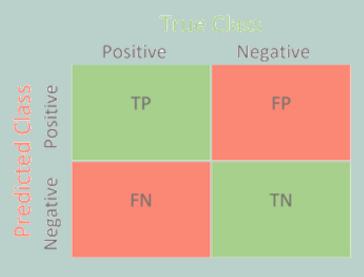






Métriques

- Accuracy (TP+TN / (tot))
- Precision (TP/(TP+FP))
- Recall (TP/(TP+FN))
- F1-Score $= 2 \times \frac{\text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}}$



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Modèle personnel

("from scratch")











Préparation

Partition



Data augmentation

> Rotation: 0 à 40°

Décalage horizontal : 0 à 20%,

> Décalage vertical : 0 à 20%,

> Cisaillement : 0 à 20%,

> Zoom = 0 à 20%,

> Retournement horizontal: True





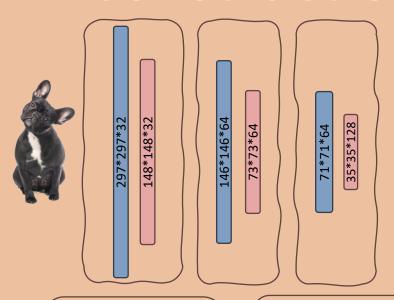








Construction du modèle



1*1*156800 1*1*5 1*1*64 1*1*128

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 297, 297, 32)	896
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 148, 148, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 146, 146, 64)	18,496
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 73, 73, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 71, 71, 128)	73,856
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 35, 35, 128)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 156800)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	20,070,528
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8,256
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 32)	2,080
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 5)	165

Total params: 20,174,277 (76.96 MB) Trainable params: 20,174,277 (76.96 MB) Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

Model: "sequential"









1*1*32





Conv + Relu

Flatten

Dense + Softmax





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Fine tuning

Early stopping

- Val loss
- Patience : 5
- •30 epochs

Loss:

sparse categorical crossentropy

Optimizer:

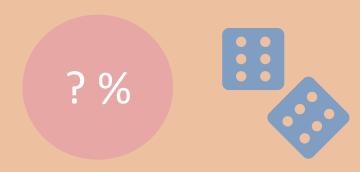
Couches:

2 vs 3 denses

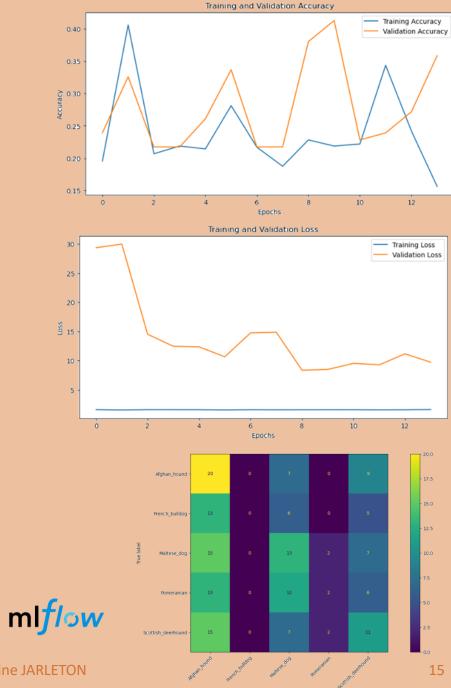




Résultats



	Metrics		Parameters			
Duration	accuracy =	loss	Nb denses	Nom test	epochs	optimizer
8.9s	0.460606068	39.56311798	2 denses	scratch - 75/15/10	10	adam
10.5s	0.369696974	58.46077346	2 denses	scratch - 75/15/10	10	adam
6.7s	0.351515144	12.80403614	3 denses	scratch - 75/15/10	10	SGD
10.4s	0.303030312	69.62768554	2 denses	scratch - 75/15/10	30	adam
9.3s	0.248484849	68.31581878	2 denses	scratch - 75/15/10	10	adam
5.9s	0.236363634	9.006441116	3 denses	scratch - 75/15/10	30	SGD



























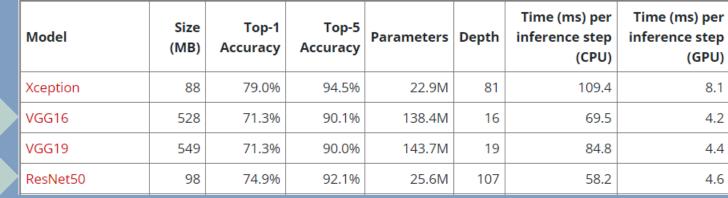




Modèles disponibles

• Librairie Keras







• Base d'entrainement : ImageNet (disponible pour la recherche et l'utilisation non commerciale)









VGG16









Non entrainées

Entrainée

1*1*5

- Format 224 x 224
- Early stopping
- Optimizer : Adam / SGD

flatten (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0	
dense (Dense)	(None, 5)	125,445	ı

1*1*25088

Total params: 14,840,133 (56.61 MB) Trainable params: 125,445 (490.02 KB) Non-trainable params: 14,714,688 (56.13 MB)





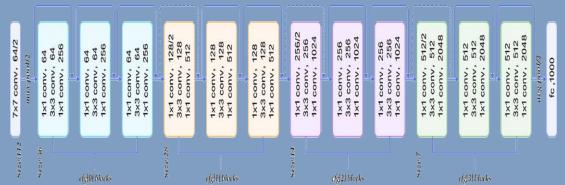








Resnet50



Non entrainées

Entrainée

1*1*5

1*1*2048

- Format 224 x 224
- Early stopping
- Optimizer : Adam / SGD

Total params: 23,597,957 (90.02 MB)

Trainable params: 10,245 (40.02 KB)

Non-trainable params: 23,587,712 (89.98 MB)









Fine tuning

 L'ajout de couches denses n'améliore pas le modèle

Early stopping

- Val loss
- Patience : 5 epochs

Optimizer adam



o Resnet :

- Plus rapide
- Meilleurs accuracy et loss

Loss:

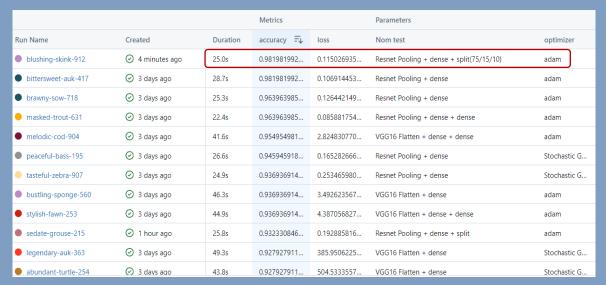
Categorical Crossentropy Metric:

accuracy
(classes
équilibrées)













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Prédiction





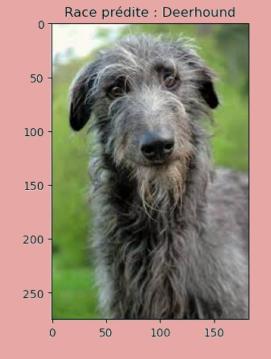
































Conclusion

- Très belle performance avec ResNet
- Importance de la base de données d'entraînement
- /!\ la performance devrait diminuer avec l'ajout de races (classes) à étudier















Merci!









IML P6
Openclassrooms









