# Flower, Mango leaf and Papaya leaf Detection

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***Abstract*-** Classification of objects by image processing is an important field of machine learning. Our objective is to identify correct class of flower, papaya leaf and mango leaf of a given input image. We took about 100 images of each class to prepare our model. We used Convolutional Neural Network learning approach to create our model. Our model gives 60% accuracy at testing set.

***Index Terms***- classification, flower, mango leaf, papaya, CNN.

1. Introduction

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onvolutional networks are simply neural networks that use convolution in place of general matrix multiplication in at least one of their layers. [1] They have applications in image and video recognition, recommendation systems, [2] image classifications, medical image analysis and natural language processing. [3] In our image processing classification, we use CNN approach to reduce the processing cost. Convolutional networks were inspired by biological processes [4] [5][6] [7] in that the connectivity pattern between neurons resembles the organization of the animal visual cortex. Individual cortical neurons respond to stimuli only in a restricted region of the visual field known as the receptive field. The input and a output layer, as well as several protected layers, are part of a convolutionary neural network. The hidden layers of a CNN typically include a number of convolutionary layers, which are paired with a multiplication or another line. The activation function is normally a RELU-layer, then followed by additional convolutions including pooling layers, fully connected layers and layer normalization, known as hidden layers, since the activation function and final convolution cover their inputs and outputs. [8]That neuron processes information for its receptive field only. While neural networks that are completely linked to the feedforwards can be used to learn and classify features, applying this architecture to images is not feasible. Due to the very large output sizes associated with images, a very large number of neurons are required even in a shallow structure (opposite to the deep), where each pixel is a relevant variable. For example, for a (small) picture of size 100 x 100, a totally connected layer has 10,000 weights in the second layer for each neuron. The convolution method solves this problem by reducing the number of free parameters, enabling a larger network with less parameters. [9]

1. RELATED WORKS

There are many image processing classification study performed the previous years. Oluwafemi Tairu built a newral network model using cnn approach to detect the diseases of plant by image of leaf. [10] He used about 200 images for each class and got model accuracy of 96.77 %.

In that cases don't get disheartened and try to improvise the maximum.

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1. CONCLUSION

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

Appendix

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

Acknowledgment

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in American English is without an “e” after the “g.” Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments.

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