ED3S: MACHINE LEARNING PROJECT

Image classification with PASCAL VOC dataset

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1 Definition

1.1 Project Overview

- **What problem is solved by your intended predictive model?**
  The problem that I have chosen for my project is the object classification task using the Pascal VOC dataset. For the sake of time I focus on building classifier with four object categories; person, dog, cat, and car. I will outline the architectures of the implemented deep-neural networks that I trained for this purpose and discuss the data preprocessing steps that I took.

- **Why is it important to solve your particular problem?**
  This particular problem is important to solve because it was numerous real-world applications. For example, self-driving cars use sophisticated algorithms and equipment to map out their environment, in order to take appropriate actions on the road, these cars need algorithms that can classify objects on-the-fly. If the classifier detects animals on the road, it will behave differently depending on the type of animal identified. Small animals, like cats and dogs may have a tendency to run into the road unexpectedly and so the car will drive more carefully than when the animals it identified are humans which are less prone to running onto the road. Of course the usefulness of this type of classifier is not limited to self-driving cars and can be used in other applications, which make this problem useful and important to solve.

- **How is the data representative of the learning problem?**
  The PASCAL VOC dataset contains 9963 images, with 20 object classes in total. To simplify the problem, the four categories that I have chosen are are the subsets `person,cat,dog,car`. The data is representative of the learning problem since we have images containing objects that are separated into their specific category so that the machine learning model can learn to recognize those categories.

- **How would the estimations of the model be used?**
  The goal for this image classifier, in the case of the self-driving car example, would be for the self-driving vehicle to supply images via its cameras to the classifier, which will then return the object category to the vehicles computer on the fly. The algorithms in the vehicles computer system would then take the appropriate actions based on the results. However, in general the machine learning model would act as a black box, which is fed images and then outputs the class labels.

2 Analysis

2.1 Data Preprocessing

To load in the data, we used pandas to load the files:
`person_test.txt,cat_test.txt,dog_test.txt,car_test.txt`
into a data frame where each row contains the image_ID followed by values indicating whether the image contains a person, dog, cat or car (True = 1, False = -1). In addition we process the data and sure all of the objects in the dataframe are mutually exclusive. Therefore each image will belong to only one category. I performed this step to attempt to make the training process easier for the classifier, since it would be trained to produce only one unique class label for each image during the training process. The first few entries of this dataframe are given below,

```
   img_ID is_person is_dog is_cat is_car
0  002846         1     -1     -1     -1
1  002582         1     -1     -1     -1
2  004306        -1      1     -1     -1
3  001748         1     -1     -1     -1
4  005074        -1     -1     -1      1
...
```

After filtering the data to make the image categories mutually exclusive, the number of objects in each class are

```
The total number of images: 2660
Number of Persons: 1619
Number of Dogs: 298
Number of Cats: 278
Number of Cars: 465
```

We notice that the category `person` has significantly more objects than the other classes. During training, this may introduce a bias in our classifier and as a result of the large number of members in that category it may be better at detecting people than other objects. Therefore, to correct this problem, I choose to remove random images from the `person` category until only 500 are left. Once this is complete, my code splits the remaining data set into 80% training and 20% validation sets. A bash script will then be generated that creates the `testing, validation` folders which contain subfolders for each object category. The bash script will also place the appropriate copies of images into appropriate subfolders. Below I show an example of the new data frame, with the more balanced sets,

```
=========================================
dropped: 1119
new person number: 500
new dog number: 298
new cat number: 278
new car number: 465
New Dataframe 1541
   img_ID is_person is_dog is_cat is_car
```

```
0  007342        1      -1      -1      -1
1  007001       -1      -1      -1       1
2  002821        1      -1      -1      -1
3  004874        1      -1      -1      -1
4  006394       -1      -1       1      -1
=========================================
```

After balancing and splitting into training/validation the total number of images that went these categories are

```
Training set size: 1233
Validation set size: 308
```

Because the image sets is still fairly small I used augmented images to generate more training samples from the data set. This was accomplished with the augmentation features in Keras in the following code snippet.

```
train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
    rotation_range=50.,
    width_shift_range = 0.2,
    height_shift_range = 0.2,
    rescale=1. / scale,
    shear_range=0.2,
    zoom_range=0.2,
    horizontal_flip=True,
    vertical_flip = True
)


train_generator = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    train_data_dir,
    target_size=(img_width, img_height),
    batch_size=batch_size,
    class_mode='categorical')
```

One important parameter in the above code snippet is the `scale` parameter. This parameter will rescale all images to a particular size. This parameter was treated as a hyperparameter for the models. The values of the parameter that we chose to try were 128 and 256. Larger parameters were run, but due to limitations in computing resources, I was not able to retrieve those results. As shown in the Results section this parameter had an impact on the final models.

2.2 Algorithms and Techniques

- **What classes of learning algorithms you have used, and why?** Because this is an image classification problem, I chose to use convolutional neural network architectures. Convolutional NNs have been shown to outperform traditional machine learning methods for image classification Ref. [1] and represent the most current state-of-the-art methods for this problem as described in Ref. [2]. For this reason I have chosen to use CNNs for my project.

All models were implemented using Keras. For the architecture of the neural network I chose to try three different methods. The first is a simple benchmark model, consisting of a convolutional network followed by a max pooling layer and then a dense layer with a softmax output. Our more complicated models should outperform this very simple model. The summary of this network is given below (model 0) and illustrated in Fig. 3,

```
Model 0
_________________________________________________________________
Layer (type)                 Output Shape              Param #
=================================================================
conv2d_24 (Conv2D)           (None, 254, 254, 32)      896
_________________________________________________________________
activation_20 (Activation)  (None, 254, 254, 32)      0
_________________________________________________________________
max_pooling2d_18 (MaxPooling (None, 127, 127, 32)     0
_________________________________________________________________
flatten_10 (Flatten)         (None, 516128)            0
_________________________________________________________________
dense_13 (Dense)             (None, 4)                 2064516
_________________________________________________________________
activation_21 (Activation)  (None, 4)                 0
=================================================================
Total params: 2,065,412
Trainable params: 2,065,412
Non-trainable params: 0
_________________________________________________________________
```

For the next model, denoted as model 1, I tried the architecture that was suggested in the Keras blog article [3]. This architecture consists of sequences of convolutional layers followed by an activation layer and max pooling. This pattern is repeated three times, before the output is flattened and fed into two dense layers which end in a softmax activation output. The model is regulated with dropout layers. The schematic of this network is shown below, and illustrated in Fig. 4.

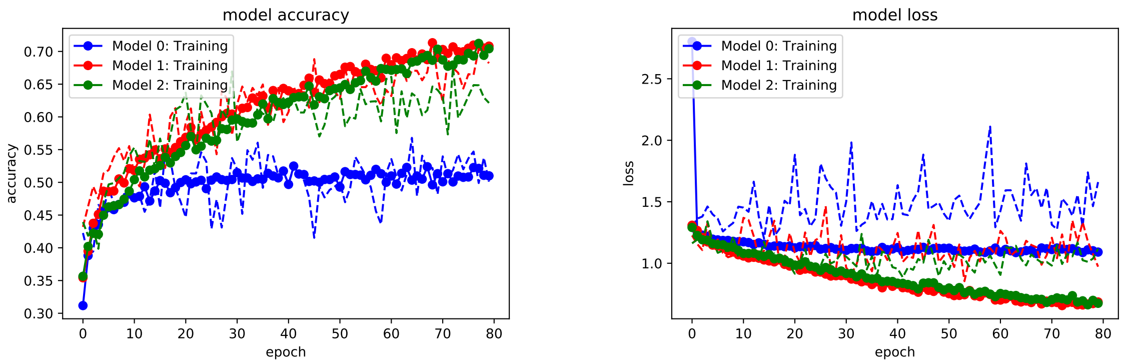
```
Model 1
_________________________________________________________________
Layer (type)                 Output Shape              Param #
=================================================================
conv2d_25 (Conv2D)           (None, 254, 254, 32)      896
_________________________________________________________________
activation_22 (Activation)   (None, 254, 254, 32)      0
_________________________________________________________________
max_pooling2d_19 (MaxPooling (None, 127, 127, 32)      0
_________________________________________________________________
conv2d_26 (Conv2D)           (None, 125, 125, 32)      9248
_________________________________________________________________
activation_23 (Activation)   (None, 125, 125, 32)      0
_________________________________________________________________
max_pooling2d_20 (MaxPooling (None, 62, 62, 32)        0
_________________________________________________________________
conv2d_27 (Conv2D)           (None, 60, 60, 64)        18496
_________________________________________________________________
activation_24 (Activation)   (None, 60, 60, 64)        0
_________________________________________________________________
max_pooling2d_21 (MaxPooling (None, 30, 30, 64)        0
_________________________________________________________________
flatten_11 (Flatten)         (None, 57600)             0
_________________________________________________________________
dense_14 (Dense)             (None, 64)                3686464
_________________________________________________________________
activation_25 (Activation)   (None, 64)                0
_________________________________________________________________
dropout_11 (Dropout)         (None, 64)                0
_________________________________________________________________
dense_15 (Dense)             (None, 4)                 260
_________________________________________________________________
activation_26 (Activation)   (None, 4)                 0
=================================================================
Total params: 3,715,364
Trainable params: 3,715,364
Non-trainable params: 0
_________________________________________________________________
```

The last model that I tried was the the VGG-like convnet suggested in [4]. This model consists of sequences of two consecutive convolutional layers followed by a max pooling layer. There are three such sequences, which at the end are flattened and fed into a dense layer followed by a softmax output layer. This model is denoted as model 2, is summarized below and illustrated in Fig. 5.

```
Model 2
_________________________________________________________________
Layer (type)                 Output Shape              Param #
=================================================================
conv2d_46 (Conv2D)           (None, 256, 256, 32)      896
_________________________________________________________________
conv2d_47 (Conv2D)           (None, 254, 254, 32)      9248
_________________________________________________________________
max_pooling2d_31 (MaxPooling (None, 127, 127, 32)      0
_________________________________________________________________
dropout_24 (Dropout)         (None, 127, 127, 32)      0
_________________________________________________________________
conv2d_48 (Conv2D)           (None, 127, 127, 64)      18496
_________________________________________________________________
conv2d_49 (Conv2D)           (None, 125, 125, 64)      36928
_________________________________________________________________
max_pooling2d_32 (MaxPooling (None, 62, 62, 64)        0
_________________________________________________________________
dropout_25 (Dropout)         (None, 62, 62, 64)        0
_________________________________________________________________
conv2d_50 (Conv2D)           (None, 62, 62, 64)        36928
_________________________________________________________________
conv2d_51 (Conv2D)           (None, 60, 60, 64)        36928
_________________________________________________________________
max_pooling2d_33 (MaxPooling (None, 30, 30, 64)        0
_________________________________________________________________
dropout_26 (Dropout)         (None, 30, 30, 64)        0
_________________________________________________________________
flatten_15 (Flatten)         (None, 57600)             0
_________________________________________________________________
dense_22 (Dense)             (None, 512)               29491712
_________________________________________________________________
dropout_27 (Dropout)         (None, 512)               0
_________________________________________________________________
dense_23 (Dense)             (None, 4)                 2052
=================================================================
Total params: 29,633,188
Trainable params: 29,633,188
Non-trainable params: 0
_________________________________________________________________
```

3 Results

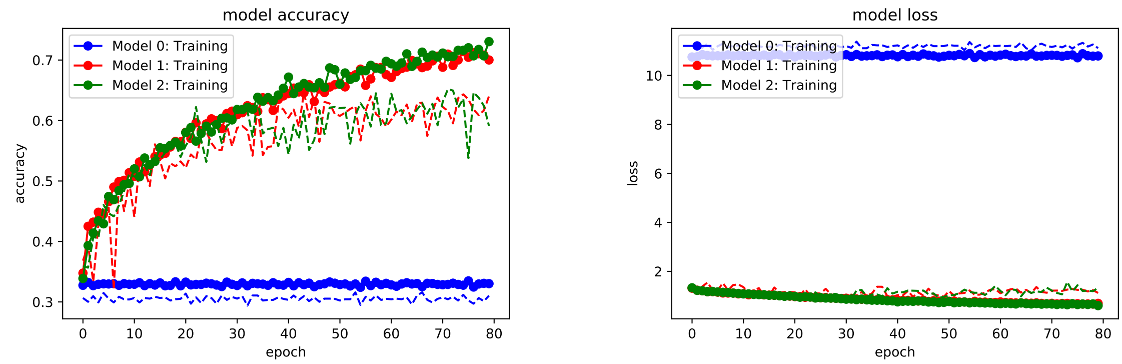
In Figs 1 and 2 the results of training the three models are plotted for image scale sizes of 128 and 256, respectively.



(a) The accuracy of the model vs epoch for three models.

(b) The loss of the model vs epoch for the three models.

Figure 1: The results for the three models using `scale=128` factor. The solid lines represent the value of the metrics on the training set, while the dashed lines represent the scores on the validation set.



(a) The accuracy of the model vs epoch for three models.

(b) The loss of the model vs epoch for the three models.

Figure 2: The results for the three models using `scale=256` factor. The solid lines represent the value of the metrics on the training set, while the dashed lines represent the scores on the validation set.

In Table 1 the results of the three models are summarized using image scale parameters of 128 and 256, respectively. These metrics were produced by taking the average of the last four epoch values. The baseline model 0, was the worst performing algorithm as expected. In addition, this model performed better when using a smaller image scale. Model 1 and model 2 both outperformed the baseline model by about 20% and 50% for image scale parameters 128 and 256,

Model	Training accuracy	Validation accuracy	Training loss	Validation loss	Image scale
0	0.52	0.52	1.10	1.54	128
0	0.33	0.30	10.8	11.2	256
1	0.71	0.69	0.67	1.14	128
1	0.71	0.62	0.67	1.20	256
2	0.70	0.64	0.68	1.05	128
2	0.72	0.62	0.65	1.23	256

Table 1: The accuracy and losses for the training and validation sets for the three different CNN models.

respectively. Both of these models achieved a training set accuracy of about 70% on the training sets and above 60% on the validation sets. Figs 1a and 2a seem to show that the accuracies on the validation sets (dotted lines) have plateaued and that more training epochs will not improve the performance, with the exception of model 1, scale=128. However it appears that for all models and scales, the accuracies on the training set are still increasing. The different convergence behaviors between testing and validation sets seem to indicate that, with the exception of model 1 , scale=128, the models are overfitting. This could be overcome by using more aggressive dropout parameters and adding more data to the training images. We also observe in Figs. 1b and 2b that the losses of all models decreases as the epochs increase, but the losses are much smaller for model 1 and 2, and much higher in general for the baseline model.

The result of this analysis suggests that model 1 with a scale=128 was the model that did the best, as the accuracy between training and validation sets were very comparable after 80 epochs.

3.1 Conclusion

In this project, we constructed three different CNN architectures, one baseline model and two deep CNNs. In all cases our more sophisticated models outperformed the baseline model by a significant margin. The best achieved accuracy for all of the simple models that we constructed were about 70%. Higher accuracies may be achievable with increased image data, improved CNN architectures and more epochs for training. In the future, I would have liked to use transfer learning to retrain the last layers of a large pre-trained model, however, I ran out of time before I was able to work out the implementation of this task.

3.2 Challenges

This project had many challenges associated with it. The first problem that I encountered was that many of the images had multiple objects in it. To fix this problem, I separated the images into mutually exclusive sets. I also tried at one point to use an “other” category for objects that the network didn’t recognize, but this didn’t work on the network. I decided to drop this extra category. Another issue was that some of the categories that I tried to train the networks on didn’t have enough data, for example, there were only roughly 50 images of cows, so I was not able to use this category. The categories that were used in this project were the ones I found that had the largest number of mutually exclusive members but it took some time to figure this out. Another problem that I encountered was slow execution times on CPUs, when I first developed this code, I was running it on my laptop but this proved too slow until I moved the code onto a Kaggle Kernel with a GPU, however, training the three models still takes time. Another issue that I encountered was that when I tried to run the code with an image scale of 512, the code took longer than the time allowed on the Kaggle Kernel, so I was unable to get data for that scale.

References

[1] A. Krizhevsky, I. Sutskever and G. E. Hinton, “ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks”, NIPS’12, **1** 1097-1105 (2012).

[2] O. Russakovsky *et. al.*, “ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge”, Int. J. CV. **115**, 211-252 (2015).

[3] F. Chollet, (2016), “Building powerful image classification models using very little data” `https://blog.keras.io/building-powerful-image-classification-models-using-very-little-data.html` [Accessed 2018].

[4] “Getting started with the Keras Sequential model” `https://keras.io/getting-started/sequential-model-guide/#examples`[Accessed 2018].

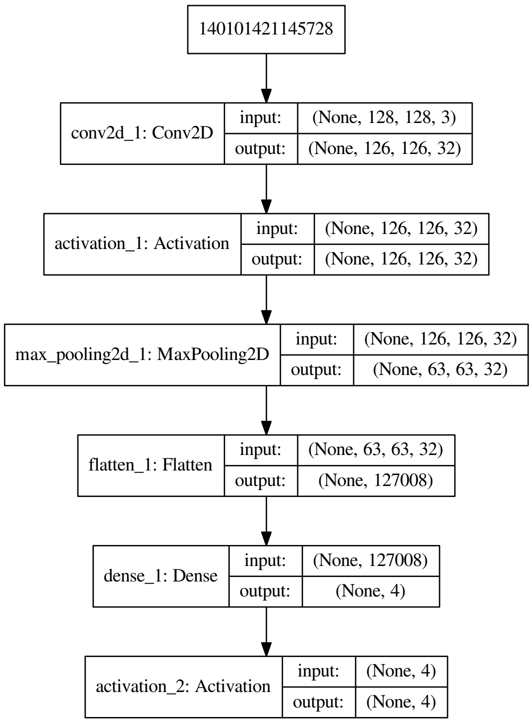


Figure 3: The architecture of model 0.

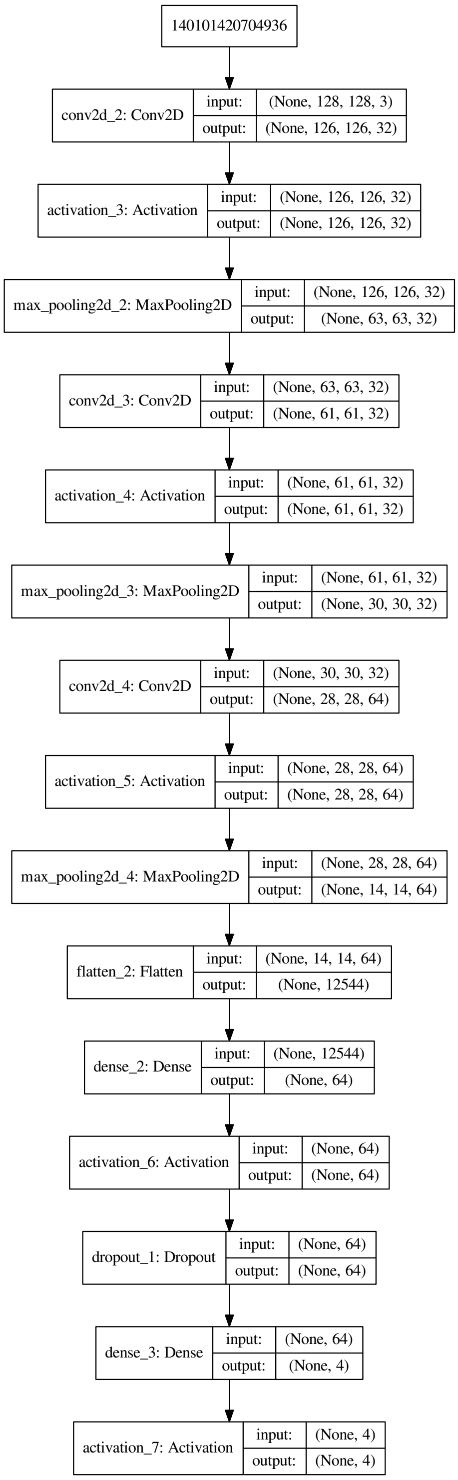


Figure 4: The architecture of model 1.

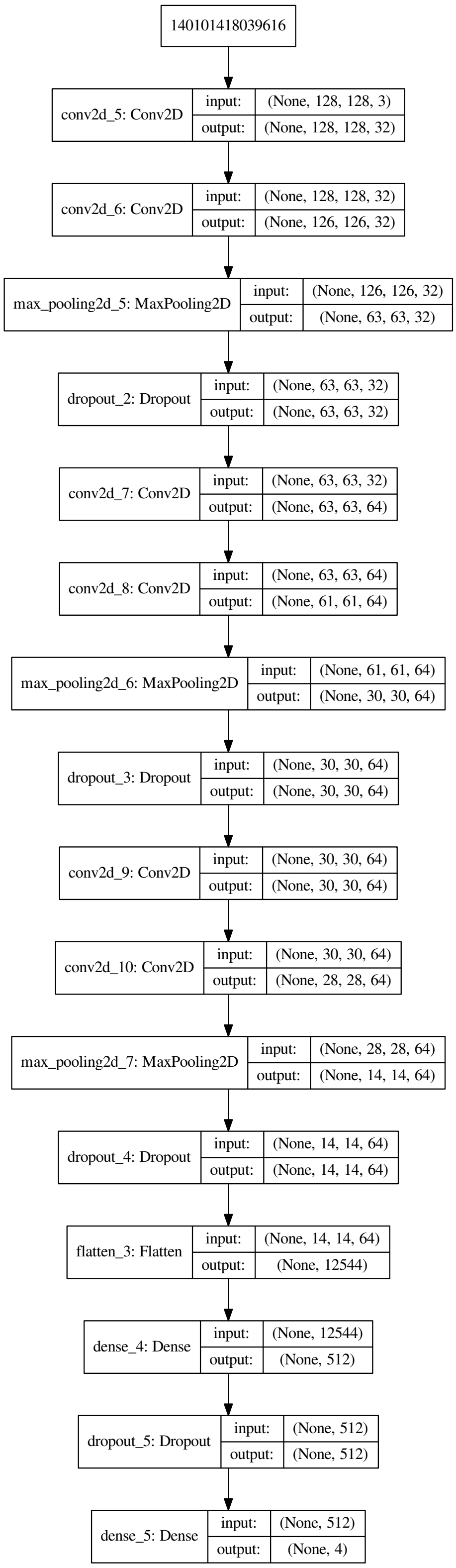


Figure 5: The architecture of model 2.