Mushroom Identification

"Is it poisonous?"

Ahmed Alweheiby, Joseph Santiago, Paul Smith and Haowen Yong

Project Goals

- 1. Identify a mushroom based on its image
- 2. Determine if the mushroom is poisonous or non-poisonous.
 - a. Currently lacking species identification needed to determine poisonous or non-poisonous

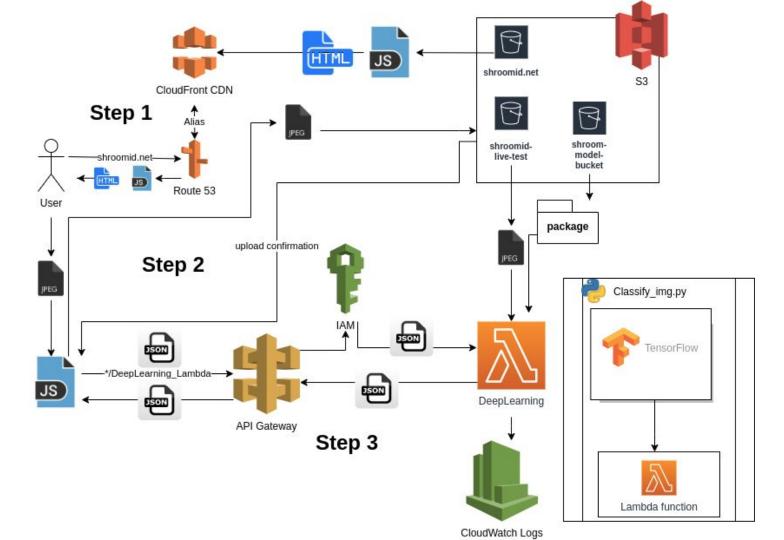


Project Overview

- Domain: AI / Machine Learning
- Programming language: Python & Javascript
- Deep learning framework: TensorFlow & Keras
- Algorithm: Convolutional Neural Network, Inception Model
- Data Set: Natural History Museum of Denmark: Fungi Classification Challenge
- Tools: Google Colab, AWS

Functional Requirements

- 1. The user enters shroomid.net into the address bar and the system shall display our home page.
- 2. Successful uploads returns the following four fields:
 - a. The top three predictions with scores
 - b. The name of top prediction
 - c. Whether the top prediction is poisonous
 - d. The image that was submitted
- 3. The user receives an error when trying to submit an empty field
- 4. The user can only make one submission per image loaded
- 5. If a submitted image has low results than a failure image is displayed
- 6. A user can exit the browser and thereby exit the application



Initial Approach

- Google drive mounted to Google colab
- images uploaded in zipped folder and extracted in colab
- Keras library: Sequential Model
- Loss function: Categorical Cross Entropy
- Activation layer: Softmax
- Dropout and train_test_split

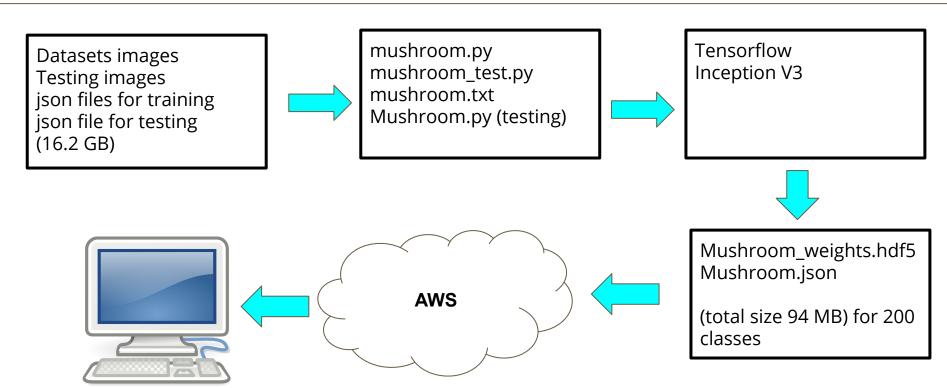
```
# X Data=X Data/255
model = Sequential()
model.add( Conv2D(150, (3,3), input_shape = X_train.shape[1:]) )
# model.add( Conv2D(150, (3,3), input shape = X.shape[1:]) )
model.add(Activation("relu"))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
model.add(Conv2D(75, (3,3)))
model.add(Activation("relu"))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2)))
model.add(Dense(128))
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(64))
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(64))
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
model.add(Dense(256))
model.add(Activation('softmax'))
model.compile(loss="sparse_categorical_crossentropy", optimizer="adam", metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(X_Data, Y_Data, batch_size=64, epochs=20, validation_data=(X_test, y_test))
```

Initial Approach Challenges

- Datasets is significantly large (13 GB)
- Datasets have 1407 classes
- Relatively few examples for each class
- Google Server Crashes due to memory overload and/or session timeout.
- Accuracy is low

Second Approach

- Build a Dataset pipeline and producing a standard tensorflow dataset
- Utilize transfer knowledge using inception v3
- Produce higher accuracy.
- Training time is proportional to the size of the dataset.
- Was able to produce 92% accuracy for 200 classes.



Second Approach Challenges

- Very sophisticated to build the dataset pipeline
- Debugging is extremely time consuming. Lack of resources of the errors.
- Working on a colab platform is frustrating due to session timeout.
- Network bandwidth issues due to Internet overload.
- All images must be preprocessed to 299 x 299 size.

```
URL = "https://github.com/alweheiby/yy/blob/master/train.rar"
 NAMES=["A1000", "B10025", "C10052", "D10056", "F10057"]
 IMAGE SHAPE = (None, None, 3)
□class Mushroom(tfds.core.GeneratorBasedBuilder):
   """Mushrooms small train dataset."""
def info(self):
  """Mshroom dataset Images Dataset Class."""
  return tfds.core.DatasetInfo(
      builder=self,
      description= DESCRIPTION,
      features=tfds.features.FeaturesDict({
            "image": tfds.features.Image(shape= IMAGE SHAPE),
            "label": tfds.features.ClassLabel(names= NAMES),
      1),
      supervised keys=("image", "label"),
      homepage= "https://github.com/alweheiby/Mushrooml.git",
      citation= CITATION,
```

```
def split generators (self, dl manager):
  """Define Splits."""
  path = dl manager.download and extract ( URL)
  return [
      tfds.core.SplitGenerator(
           name=tfds.Split.TRAIN,
           gen kwargs={
                "data dir path": os.path.join(path, "train"),
           },
 def generate examples (self, data dir path):
   """Generate images and labels for splits."""
   folder names = ["A1000", "B10025", "C10052", "D10056", "F10057"]
   for folder in folder names:
     folder path = os.path.join(data_dir_path, folder)
     for file name in tf.io.gfile.listdir(folder path):
       if fnmatch.fnmatch(file name, "*.JPG"):
         image = os.path.join(folder path, file name)
         label = folder.lower()
         image id = "%s %s" % (folder, file name)
         yield image id, {"image": image, "label": label}
```