

A stylized, abstract illustration of a cat's face in the center, rendered in shades of beige and brown. The cat's eyes are large and dark, and its whiskers are thin, light-colored lines. The background is a complex, dark blue and black pattern of geometric shapes, including circles, squares, and lines, with some lighter blue and brown accents, creating a technical or circuit-like appearance.

Exploring Image Recognition with VGG16: Cats & Dogs

Presenter: Ran Arino (ID: 153073200)

Course: Machine Learning (BDA500NAA.05380.2237)

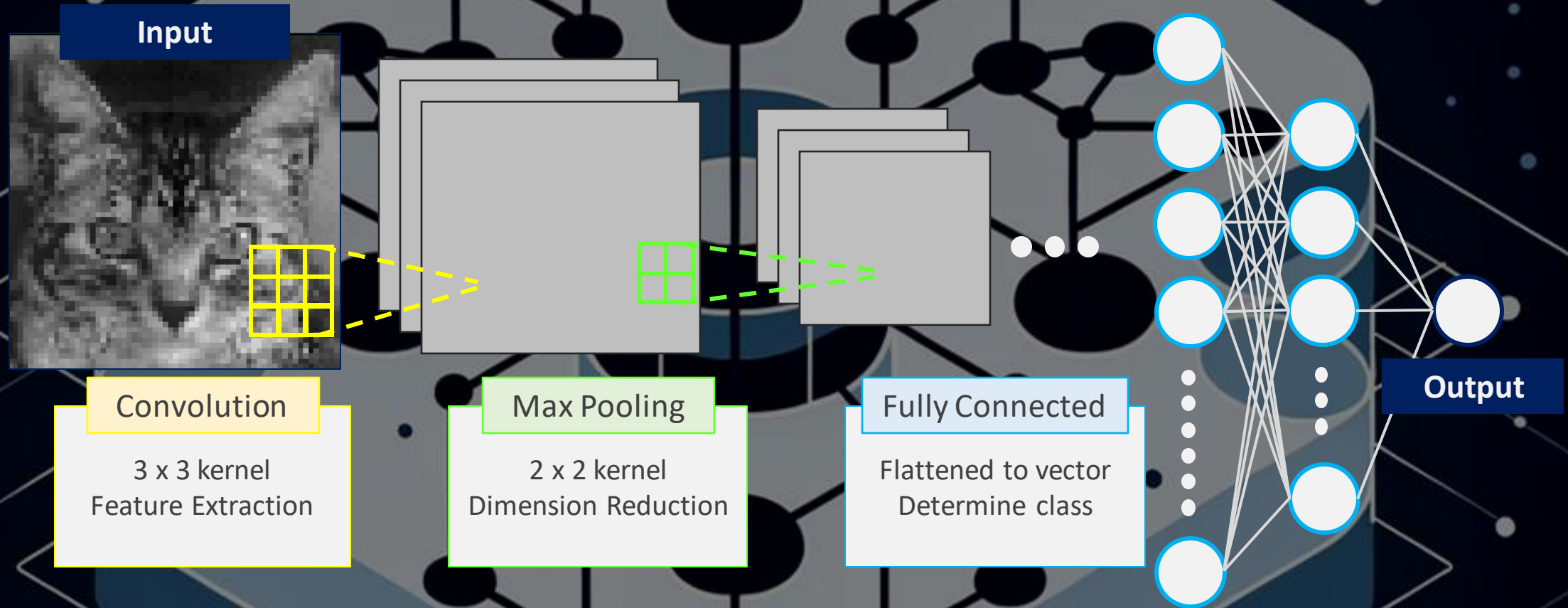
Professor: Dr. Amir Moslemi

VGG16 Overview

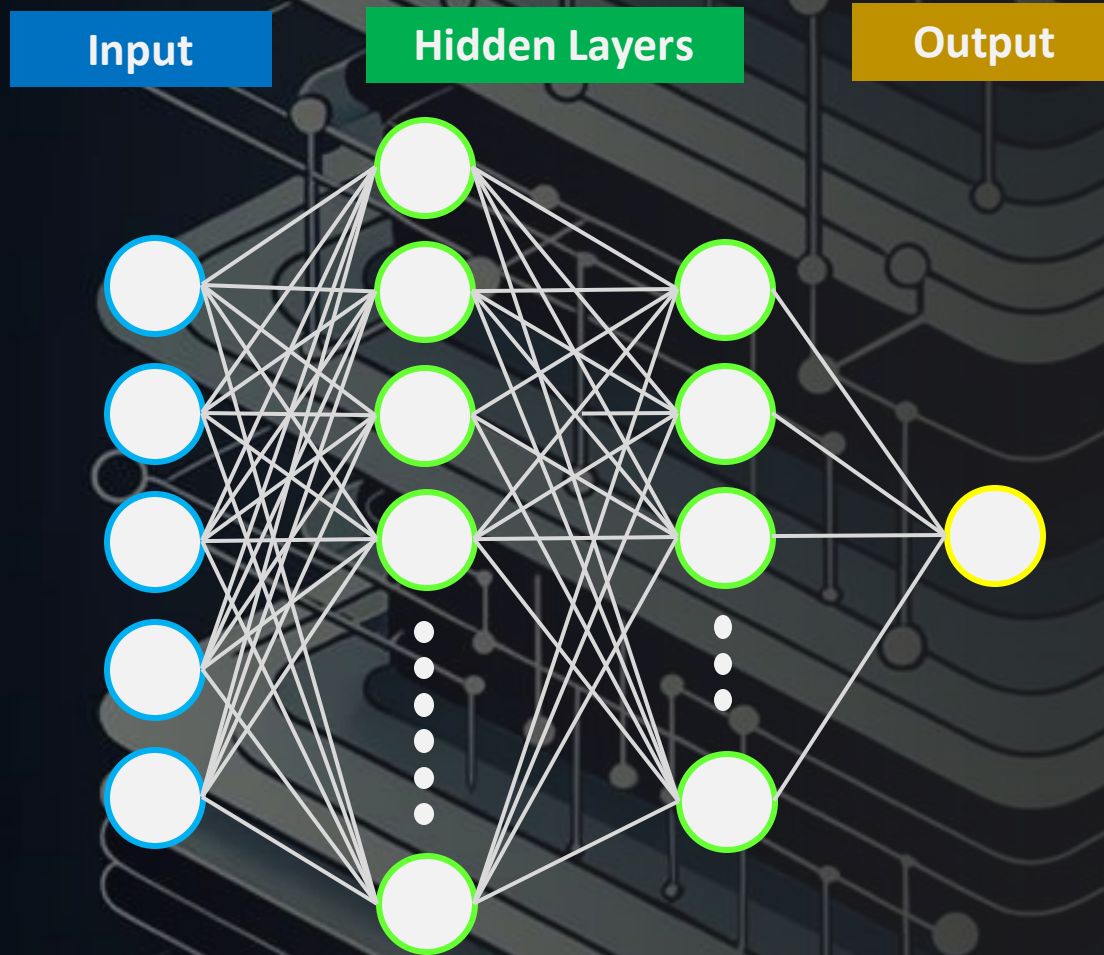
Classic Deep
Learning Approach*

Generalized
Pre-trained Model

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

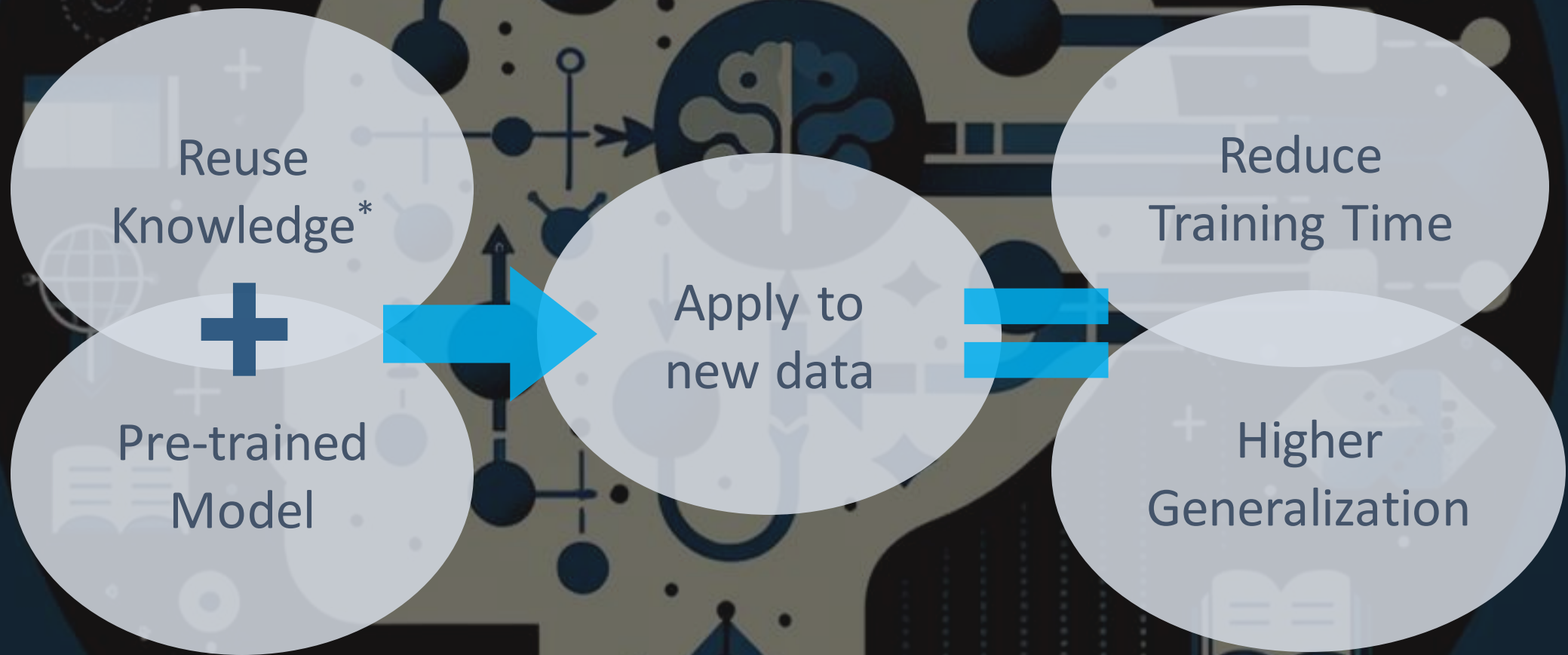


Multiple Layer Perceptron (MLP)

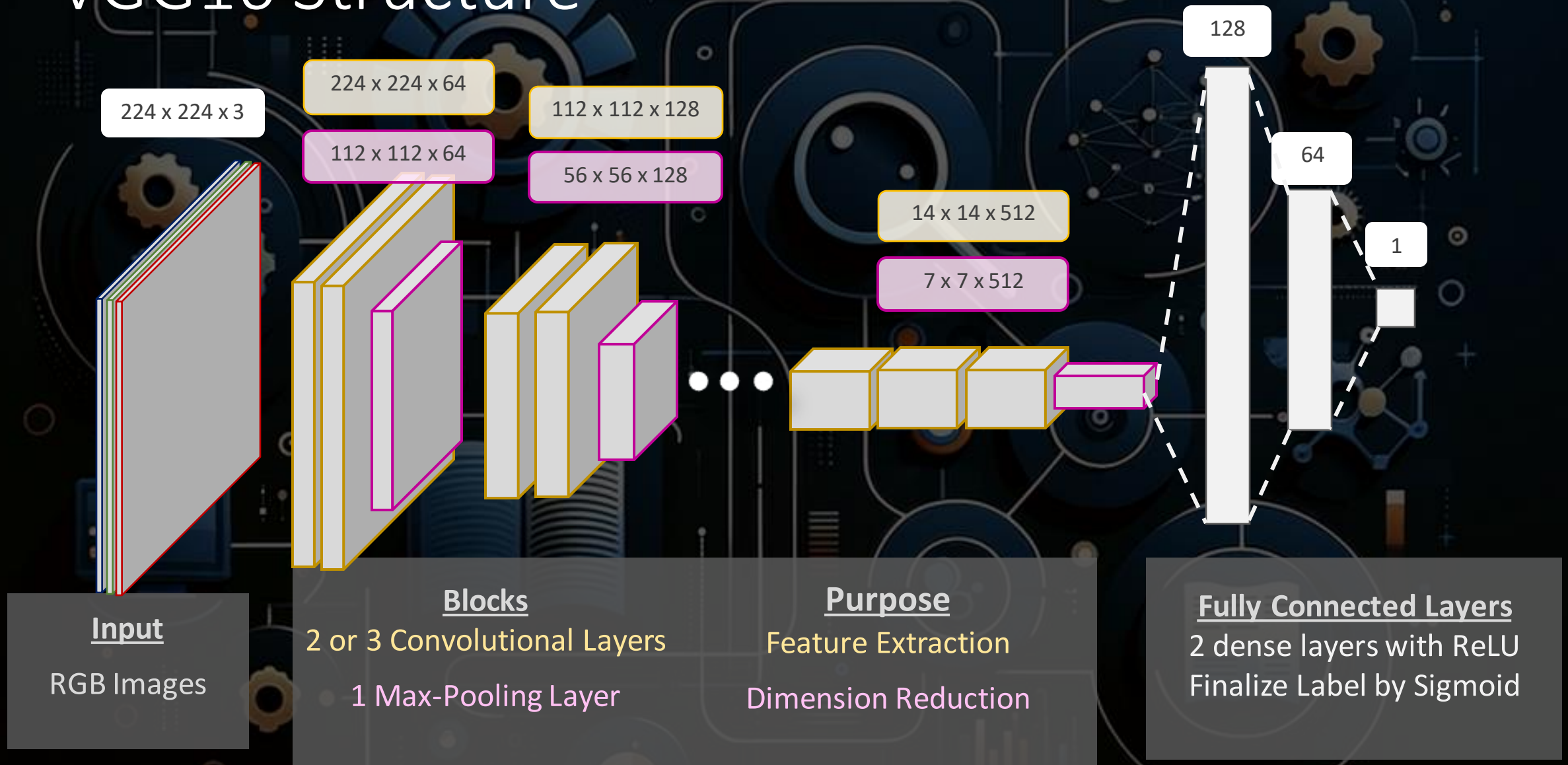


- One or more hidden layers between an input and output layer.*
- Non-linear transportations due to activation functions; sigmoid, tanh, relu, etc.*

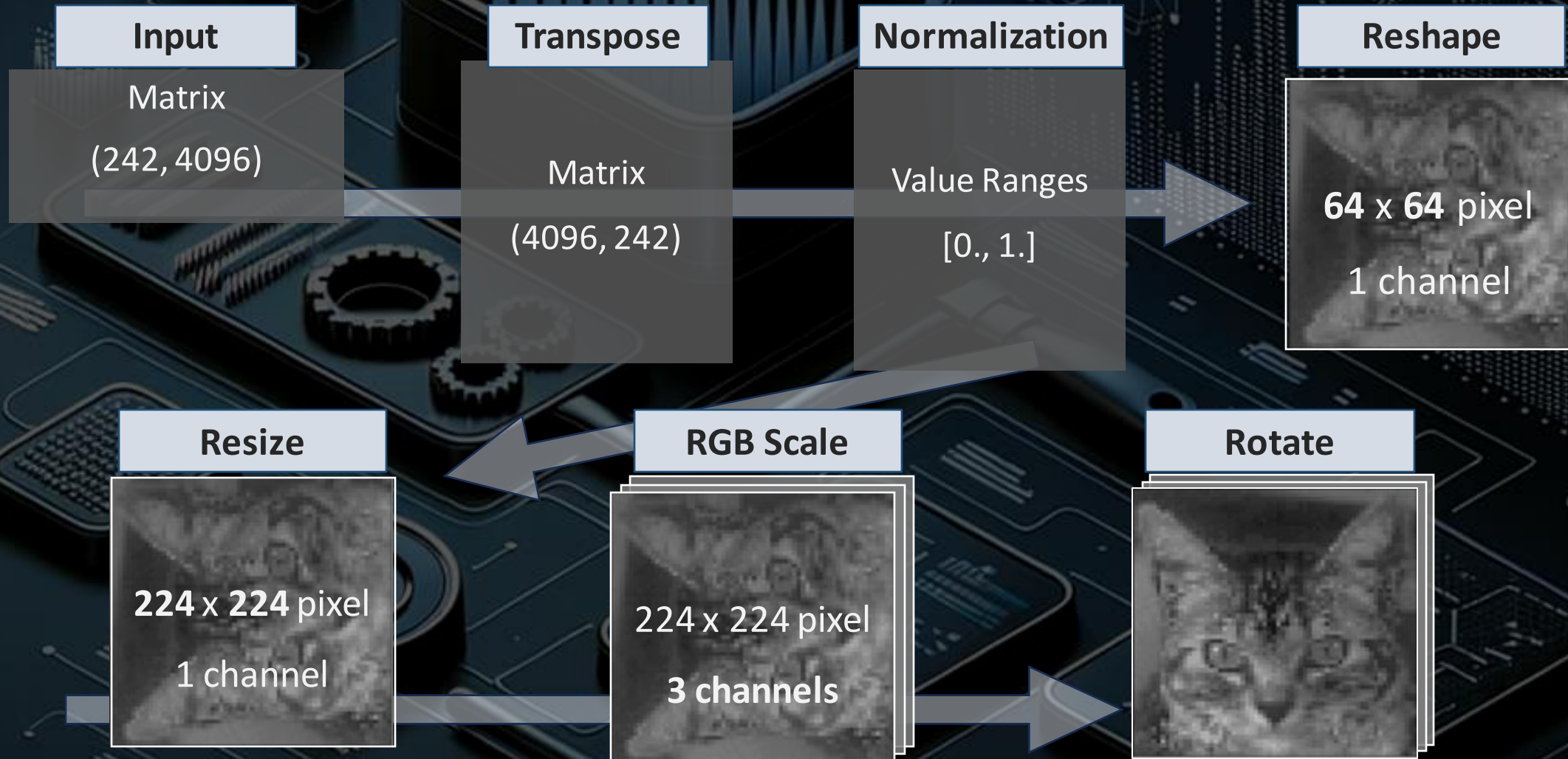
Transfer Learning (TL)



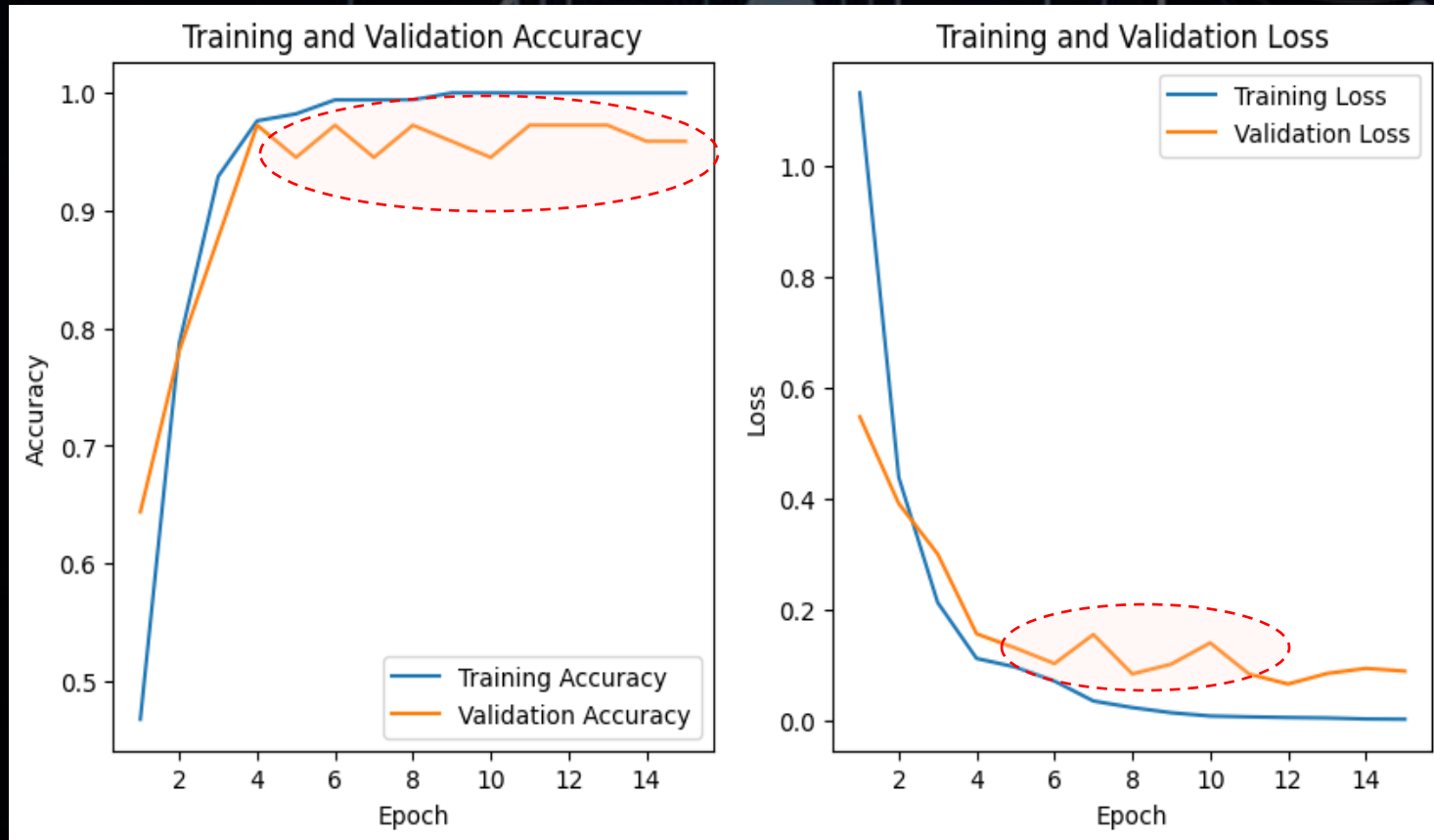
VGG16 Structure



Data Preprocessing



Results – Each Training



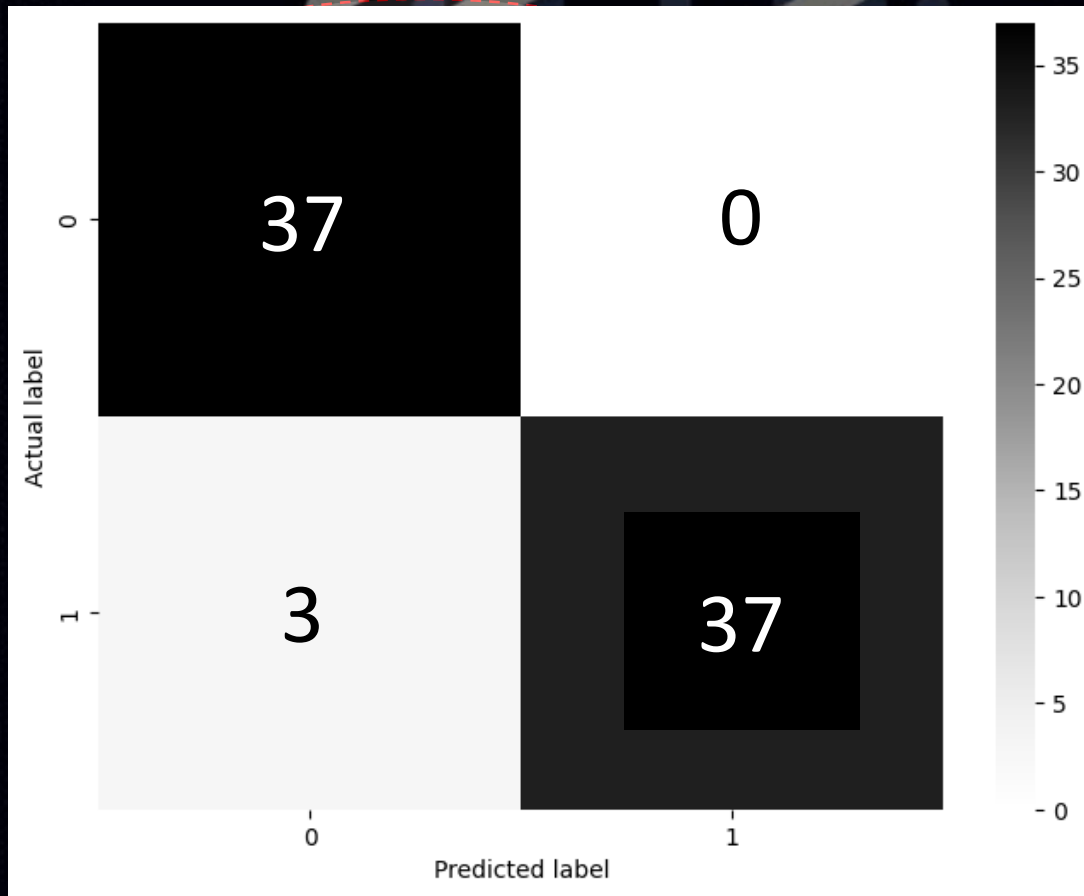
Parameters:

- 15 epochs
- 32 batch sizes

Higher accuracy for training and validation data.

Model may overfit the data due to fluctuations.

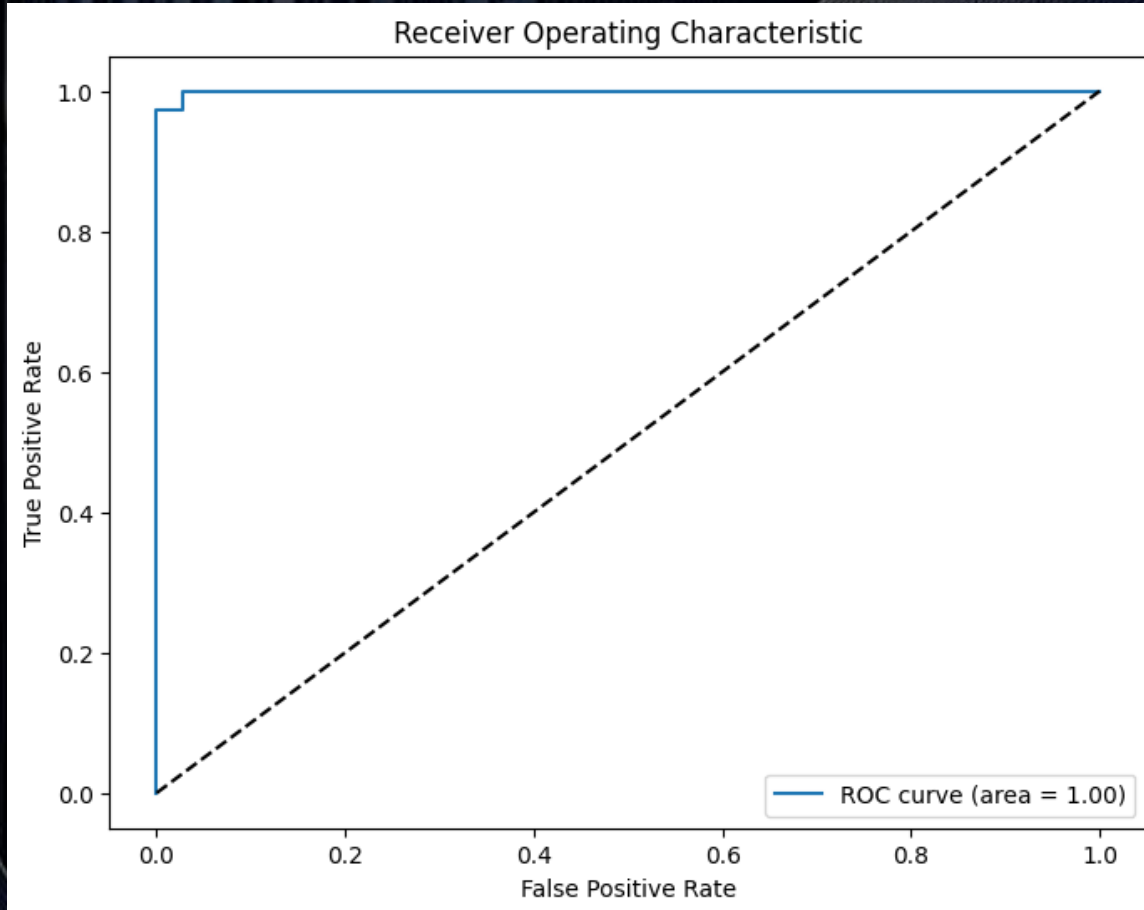
Results – Confusion Matrix



➤ High level of accuracy in the classification tasks.

➤ Misclassify when predicted cats but dogs actually

Result – ROC curve



- Ideal shape of the ROC curve; perpendicular
- Nearly perfect scores in area under ROC curve

Conclusions

- All metrics showed high performance in this classification tasks.
- Implying how robust and generalized the VGG16 network is.
- Challenge of overfitting on the training data
- Next approach; regularizations, dropout rate, and early stopping.

References

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