# **Udacity Term 2 Robotic Inference Project**

### **Abstract**

This project has two classification data models using Deep Neural Network technology. The first one is classifying the bottles, candy wrappers and nothing on a moving belt. The second one classified the dog A, dog B or nothing. The image data are come from public dataset. The project used the three model: AlexNet, GoogLeNet and LeNet. For both classifications, the best results were presented in this article.

### Introduction

Classification includes a broad range of decision-theoretic approaches to the identification of images (or parts thereof). All classification algorithms are based on the assumption that the image in question depicts one or more features (*e.g.*, geometric parts in the case of a manufacturing classification system, or spectral regions in the case of remote sensing) and that each of these features belongs to one of several distinct and exclusive classes. The classes may be specified *a priori* by an analyst (as in *supervised classification*) or automatically clustered (*i.e.* as in *unsupervised classification*) into sets of prototype classes, where the analyst merely specifies the number of desired categories[1].

In this project used NVIDIA's DIGITS workflow[2] to rapidly prototype ideas that can be deployed on the Jetson in close to real time. The DIGITS will prototype classification networks, detection networks, segmentation networks!

There are two parts in the project:

- 1. P1 moving belt image classification part used P1 dataset pictures of candy boxes, bottles, and nothing (empty conveyor belt).
- 2. Dog image classification part used the dog image dataset (dog A, dog B and nothing) which Author collected from iPhone.

## 1. P1 moving belt image classification

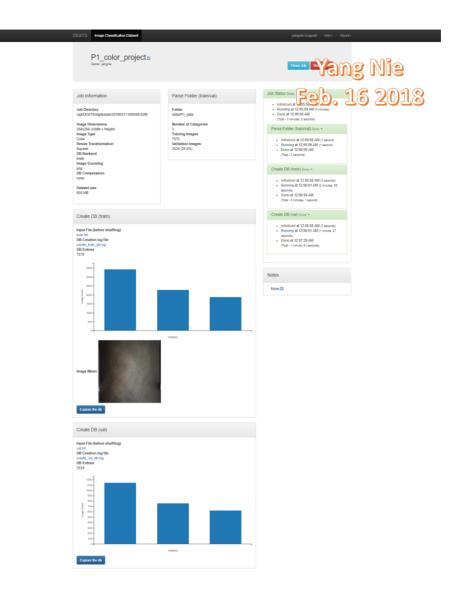
### **Background / Formulation**

The P1 image dataset is stored in /data/P1/ directory. It include all images of bottles, candy wrappers and no object on a conveyor belt passing under a camera. A swing arm is used to sort all right objects to correct the bins depending on classifying results.

P1 dataset image example:



P1 dataset was split two training and validation parts, the color image size is 256 X 256



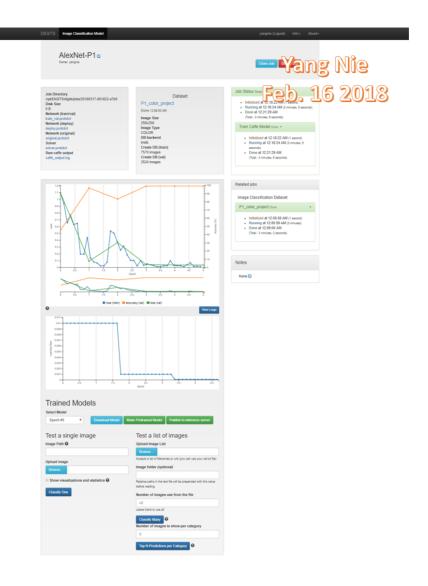
### **Data Acquisition:**

The P1 dataset is provided from Udacity Robotics lesson.

It were split to two sets: training and validation dataset. They are color image and size is 256 x 256. This dataset is provided from Udacity robotics class.

### **Model creation:**

AlexNet Model was built as:



GoogLeNet Model was built as:



### The parameter setting:

Both epoch were set to 5. All other parameters used as default.

### **Results**

Evaluating result for AlexNet Model as:

Evaluating result for GoogLeNet Model as:

```
Do not run while you are processing data or training a model. Yang Nie

Please enter the Job ID: 20180317-005302-3f6e

Feb. 16 2018

Calculating average inference time over 10 samples...
deploy: /opt/DIGITS/digits/jobs/20180317-005302-3f6e/deploy.prototxt
model: /opt/DIGITS/digits/jobs/20180317-005302-3f6e/snapshot_iter_1185.caffemodel
output: softmax
iterations: 5
avgRuns: 10
Input "data": 3x224x224
Output "softmax": 3x1x1
name=data, bindingIndex=0, buffers.size()=2
name=softmax, bindingIndex=1, buffers.size()=2
Average over 10 runs is 5.54754 ms.
Average over 10 runs is 5.51773 ms.
Average over 10 runs is 5.15201 ms.
Average over 10 runs is 4.98041 ms.

Calculating model accuacy...

% Total % Received % Xferd Average Speed Time Time Time Current
Dload Upload Total Spent Left Speed
100 14663 100 12347 100 2316 191 35 0:01:06 0:01:04 0:00:02 2348

Your model accuacy is 75.4098360656 %
```

Both AlexNet and GoogLeNet models are at least 75 percent accuracy and an inference time of less than 10 ms.

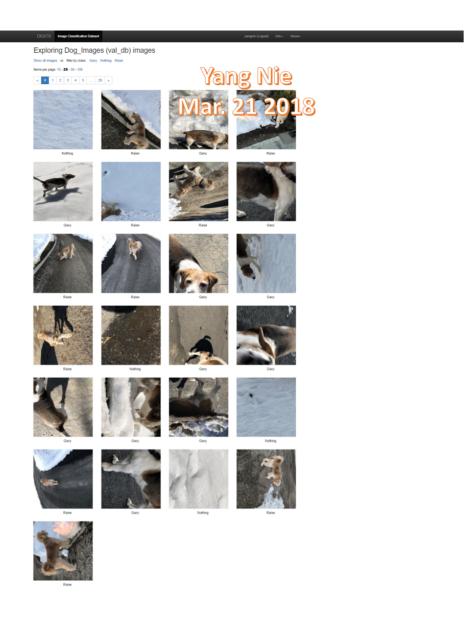
	AlexNet	GoogLeNet
Accuacy	75.4090360656%	75.4090360656%
Average inference Time	4.254004 ms	5.34768 ms

## 2. Dog image classification

### **Background / Formulation**

The dog image files located in Output folder, it includes three subfolders, Gany for dog A, Raise for dog B, Nothing for no object.

Dog image example:



Dog image dataset was split three training, validation and test parts, the color image size is 256 X 256

DIGITS Image Classification Dataset

### Dog\_Images &

/opt/DIGITS/digits/jobs/20180321-182200-7ee0

Job Information

Image Dimensions 256x256 (Width x Height) Image Type

Resize Transformation

Job Directory

Color

none

DB Backend

Dataset size 264 MB

Imdb Image Encoding png DB Compression

### Parse Folder (train/val/test)

/home/workspace/Output

Number of Categories

Training Images 2182

Validation Images 698 (24.0%) Test images 28 (1.0%)

- Initialized at 06:22:00 PM (1 second)
   Running at 06:22:02 PM (1 second)
- Done at 06:22:03 PM (Total 2 seconds)

#### Create DB (train) Done +

- Initialized at 06:22:00 PM (2 seconds)
   Running at 06:22:03 PM (1 minute, 9)
- Done at 06:23:12 PM

#### (Total - 1 minute, 12 seconds)

- Initialized at 99:22:00 PM (2 seconds)
- Running at 06:22:03 PM (30 seconds)
   Done at 06:22:33 PM
- (Total 32 seconds)

#### Create DB (test) Done =

Create DB (val) Done +

- . Initialized at 06:22:00 PM (2 seconds)
- Running at 06:22:03 PM (2 seconds)
   Done at 06:22:05 PM
- (Total 5 seconds)

#### Notes

None 🕃







### **Data Acquisition:**

The dog images were taken from iPhone, then used Augmentation[3] code to generate 500 to 1000 additional images depend the object type.

	Dog A (Dany)	Dog B (Raise)	No object (Nothing)
iPhone images	193	156	62
Augment generated images	887	998	612
Total images	1080	1154	674

The dog database was created as:

	Training	Validating	Testing
Image number	2185	695	28
Percentage	75%	24%	1%

### **Model creation:**

GoogLeNet Model was created as: (Use default GoogLeNet network, no change in model itself)

Image Size

256x256 Image Type

COLOR DB backend

Imdb Create DB (train)

2182 images Create DB (val)

698 images Create DB (test)

28 images

### GoogLeNet Dog 50g



Job Directory opt/DIGITS/digits/jobs/20180321-191601-e56c Disk Size 0 B Network (train/val) train\_val.protobd Network (deploy) deploy.protobit Network (original) original.prototd Solver solver.protobd Raw caffe output caffe\_output.log

Dog\_Images Done 05:23:13 PM

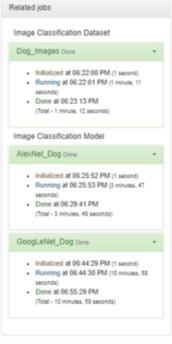
 Done at 07:42:29 PM (Total - 26 minutes, 27 seconds)

#### Train Caffe Model Done \*

- Initialized at 07:16:01 PM (1 second)
- Running at 07:16:02 PM (26 minutes, 26
- Done at 07:42:29 PM

(Total - 26 minutes, 27 seconds)





Notes

None 🖸

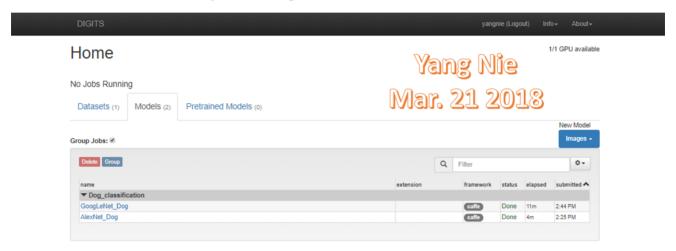


### The parameter setting:

Both epoch were set to 50 and Batch size = 50. All other parameters used as default.

### **Results:**

AlexNet and GoogLeNet models, both were built and tested. Compare both of them, the GoogLeNet model has better results. This article only shows GoogLeNet model result.



This is GoogLeNet model results (epoch = 50, batch size = 50): The result is very good, the accuracy for all three classes are 100%.

Note: The number in table is the number of image:

	Dog A (Gany)	Dog B (Raise)	No object (Nothing)	Per-class accuracy
Dog A (Gany)	11	0	0	100%
Dog B (Raise)	0	11	0	100%
No object (Nothing)	0	0	6	100%

Digits test results screen copy:

DIGITS GoogLeNet\_Dog\_50 Classify Many

### Classify Many Images



# GoogLeNet\_Dog\_50 Image Classification Mod Market 2

Running at 07:43:58 P
 Done at 07:44:01 PM (Total - 4 seconds)

Infer Model Done -

Notes

None

Summary

Top-1 accuracy 100.0%

Top-5 accuracy 100.0%

#### Confusion matrix

	Gany	Nothing	Raise	Per-class accuracy
Gany	11	0	0	100.0%
Nothing	0	6	0	100.0%
Raise	0	0	11	100.0%

#### All classifications

	Path	Ground truth	Top predictions					
1	/home/workspace/Output/Gany/Gany_original_d97e01fc-4db5-41fc-8f34-f953582da95d.JPG	Gany	Gany	96.29%	Raise	3.62%	Nothing	0.1%
2	/home/workspace/Output/Gany/Gany_original_0bad9fc7-480f-4fc8-8321-30e74628ccc3.JPG	Gany	Gany	100.0%	Nothing	0.0%	Raise	0.0%
3	/home/workspace/Output/Gany/Gany_original_fa10d8e7-401d-4d5d-91c0-08987c786fb8.JPG	Gany	Gany	100.0%	Raise	0.0%	Nothing	0.0%
4	/home/workspace/Output/Gany/Gany_original_4f9fb6e8-a9d8-412c-992c-0539260cba76.JPG	Gany	Gany	99.99%	Nothing	0.01%	Raise	0.01%
5	/home/workspace/Output/Gany/Gany_original_eb093c9d-64af-4360-b6cd-74b2ebcac2b0.JPG	Gany	Gany	39.87%	Nothing	0.11%	Raise	0.02%
6	/home/workspace/Output/Gany/Gany_original_ab87266c-fbe3-402f-b18b-57af716ea280.JPG	Gany	Gany	83.69%	Nothing	16.23%	Raise	0.08%
7	/home/workspace/Output/Gany/Gany_original_90fd2d01-4e24-432f-85da-30955095c13a.JPG	Gany	Gany	39.38%	Raise	0.02%	Nothing	0.0%
8	/home/workspace/Output/Gany/Gany_original_e688cc17-6061-4d09-ae79-534f46ae6587.JPG	Gany	Gany	99.97%	Nothing	0.02%	Raise	0.01%
9	/home/workspace/Output/Gany/Gany_original_141fc080-cc9a-4ba1-9586-eed0efb7d65d.JPG	Gany	Gany	39.7%	Raise	0.22%	Nothing	0.08%
10	/home/workspace/Output/Gany/Gany_original_5ed4651e-07ce-49db-8f97-1c1a8e274986.JPG	Gany	Gany	99.9%	Raise	0.00%	Nothing	0.02%
11	/home/workspace/Output/Gany/Gany_original_4a6ac335-7e1e-4a36-bb18-d5ce7d6ce930.JPG	Gany	Gany	39.96%	Nothing	0.03%	Raise	0.0%
12	/home/workspace/Output/Nothing/Nothing_original_ecef059d-59ae-4fcf-85d9- 2a64c55e0c79.JPG	Nothing	Nothing	93.96%	Gany	6.02%	Raise	0.02%
13	$/home/workspace/Output/Nothing/Nothing\_original\_b084f654-7f4f-4879-bbad-9492f56f48b3.JPG$	Nothing	Nothing	95.47%	Gany	4.43%	Raise	0.1%
14	/home/workspace/Output/Nothing/Nothing_original_85d88e53-8e65-41b3-91d8- 905e2238aac6.JPG	Nothing	Nothing	97.03%	Gany	2.96%	Raise	0.01%
15	$/home/workspace/Output/Nothing/Gany\_original\_96808377-3801-44db-8b66-df3b147482c8.JPG$	Nothing	Nothing	95.4%	Gany	4.58%	Raise	0.02%
16	/home/workspace/Output/Nothing/Nothing_original_1c5b12bc-b35c-43cd-9bf9-eb2fa378bede.JPG	Nothing	Nothing	96.11%	Gany	3.79%	Raise	0.1%
17	/home/workspace/Output/Nothing/Nothing_original_d4e2617e-ed08-4c34-a7d2- 5e954e0dbd56.JPG	Nothing	Nothing	95.51%	Gany	4.27%	Raise	0.22%
18	/home/workspace/Output/Raise/Raise_original_2ddbb959-8605-47b8-9865-06cbf775d5df.JPG	Raise	Raise	99.86%	Gany	0.14%	Nothing	0.0%
19	/home/workspace/Output/Raise/Raise_original_55684438-2c1b-4744-be1b-c849af01afff.JPG	Raise	Raise	99.98%	Gany	0.02%	Nothing	0.0%
20	/home/workspace/Output/Raise/Raise_original_5e4c19c1-320d-45b0-abb1-d44db5e21296.JPG	Raise	Raise	99.99%	Gany	0.01%	Nothing	0.0%
21	/home/workspace/Output/Raise/Raise_original_8f2df227-47a5-4809-8117-09f6eca56d33.JPG	Raise	Raise	99.98%	Gany	0.02%	Nothing	0.0%
22	/home/workspace/Output/Raise/Raise_original_9a54f995-ad86-48e4-a341-c0259780b1f1.JPG	Raise	Raise	99.86%	Gany	0.14%	Nothing	0.0%
23	/home/workspace/Output/Raise/Raise_original_4dec83e7-d155-4383-9e50-62ae8474ac88.JPG	Raise	Raise	97.64%	Gany	2.33%	Nothing	0.04%
24	/home/workspace/Output/Raise/Raise_original_12c69b1c-172f-499c-baef-0c7746740eb7.JPG	Raise	Raise	99.98%	Gany	0.02%	Nothing	0.0%
25	/home/workspace/Output/Raise/Raise_original_a5927ea1-f9e4-4619-ac30-8cf8f0d8eec9.JPG	Raise	Raise	100.0%	Gany	0.0%	Nothing	0.0%
26	/home/workspace/Output/Raise/Raise_original_e5aee279-c626-41c5-904d-fb5090b0d516.JPG	Raise	Raise	99.68%	Gany	0.32%	Nothing	0.0%
27	/home/workspace/Output/Raise/Raise_original_d516920f-c088-48a2-bf3c-bb84a76a58db.JPG	Raise	Raise	100.0%	Gany	0.0%	Nothing	0.0%
28	/home/workspace/Output/Raise/Raise_original_151a2cf6-8c25-4218-a3d6-6a563ce02344.JPG	Raise	Raise	100.0%	Gany	0.0%	Nothing	0.0%

### **Discussion**

The original images are almost covering full dog body, using augment code can easily generate different angle and different part of dog body images. There is no problem to use rotate, flip and resize functions to generate new images, but crop image function can cause some image problems if the new image didn't include the target object at all. The image source quality is very important for Deep Learning training result, the manually checking was applying all these generated images to make sure no any nothing image mixed in dog image classes.

To achieve the best result, the LeNet network was not used because only 28x28 image size and gray color can be used. But AlexNet and GoogLeNet, both networks support 256x256 color image.

Both AlexNet and GoogLeNet have been tested for classification of dog image, GoogLeNet showed better accuracy than AlexNet at epoch = 20. According to the research paper from Siddharth Das[4], GoogLeNet had a better performance than AlexNet.

CNNs Architectures:LeNet, AlexNet, VGG, GoogLeNet, ResNet comparing table:

Year	CNN	Developed by	Place	Top-5 error rate	No. of parameters
1998	LeNet(8)	Yann LeCun et al			60 thousand
2012	AlexNet(7)	Alex Krizhevsky, Geoffrey Hinton, Ilya Sutskever	1st	15.3%	60 million
2013	ZFNet()	Matthew Zeiler and Rob Fergus	1st	14.8%	
2014	GoogLeNet(1 9)	Google	1st	6.67%	4 million
2014	VGG Net(16)	Simonyan, Zisserman	2nd	7.3%	138 million
2015	ResNet(152)	Kaiming He	1st	3.6%	

So GoogLeNet was selected to continue training and testing. Set epoch at 5, 20, 30 and 50 to train the GoogLeNet network, the best result is at epoch = 50, Batch size = 50.

Changed batch size to 50, can reduce training time and use less memory.

### Conclusion

### P1 moving belt image classification

Both AlexNet and GoogLeNet models were used with P1 dataset provided by the lesson in moving belt image classification, the results achieved the requirement of Udacity lesson (least 75 percent accuracy and an inference time of less than 10 ms.)

### Dog image classification

Using augmentation is a good and fast way to generate a large number of image from a small set of original images.

Both AlexNet and GoogLeNet models were tested, the GoogLeNet model was better results at same epoch number = 20.

The same GoogLeNet model, different epoch number 5, 20, 30 and 50 were tested.

The GoogLeNet model (with epoch = 50, Batch size = 50 and test dataset = 1% of total images) achieved the goal (All three classes accuracy are 100%).

### **Future Work**

- 1. Install Nvidia DIGITS system on local PC instead of using cloud GPU resource, the way is no time limitation to implement and test different projects and models.
- 2. Include testing object detection and segmentation implementation, and deploying the model on Jetson TX2 board and testing them in real world environment.
- 3. Using Nvidia DIGITS system to build and test the stock market trading system to classify and detect trading pattern.

### References

- [1] S. Perkins, A. Walker and E. Wolfart, Classification "https://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/rbf/HIPR2/classify.htm" 2003
- [2] Nvidia, DIGITS workflow "https://developer.nvidia.com/digits" 2018
- [3] Marcus D. Bloice, Augmentor "https://github.com/mdbloice/Augmentor" 2018
- [4] Siddharth Das, CNNs Architectures:LeNet, AlexNet, VGG, GoogLeNet, ResNet and more ... "<a href="https://medium.com/@siddharthdas\_32104/cnns-architectures-lenet-alexnet-vgg-googlenet-resnet-and-more-666091488df5" 2017</a>