Project Report Format

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PROJECT REPORT

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

This project aims to develop a machine learning model that accurately identifies the breed of a dog from an image. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) will be employed due to their effectiveness in image classification tasks. The dataset, comprising over 20,000 images of dogs from 120 distinct breeds, will be utilized. The model's performance will be evaluated using a test set of images, with an anticipated accuracy of over 90%. This project has the potential to impact animal shelters, pet owners, and researchers, and mitigation strategies have been identified to address potential risks. With this method, breed identification tasks can be completed with high performance and a reduced requirement for vast quantities of labeled data and computing power.

1.2 Purpose

Using transfer learning to identify dog breeds helps to comprehend breed diversity, maintain legal compliance, create efficient training plans, and encourage well-informed decisions regarding the welfare and management of dogs.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Existing problem

The following obstacles to for dog breed identification are:

- **Data Collection and Quality**: Acquiring a large and diverse dataset of dog images with accurate labels is difficult.
- **Data Preprocessing and Augmentation**: Properly preprocessing and augmenting the dataset to improve model generalization is crucial.
- **Model Selection and Optimization**: Choosing the right CNN architecture and hyperparameters is essential for high accuracy.
- **Overfitting and Underfitting**: Balancing training to avoid overfitting and underfitting is critical for good performance.
- **Data Bias and Fairness**: Addressing potential biases in the training data is essential for fairness.

2.2 References

The reference of this project are from smart internz website where this project is mentioned also many documentation were followed to complete this project

2.3 Problem Statement Definition

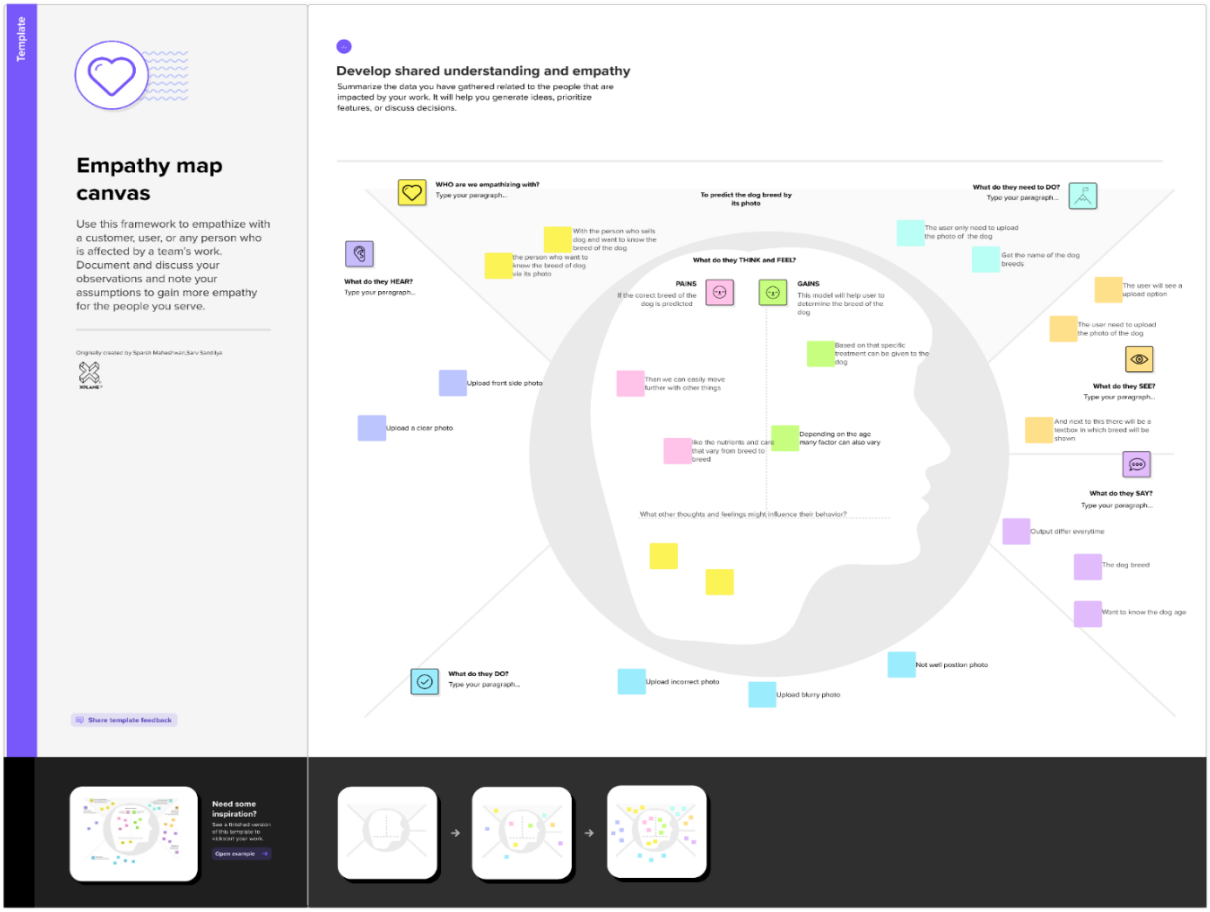
To engender user trust in the accuracy of dog breed predictions produced by a transfer learning-based model, we must address issues with breed misclassification, bias, and model generalization. This necessitates implementing robust assessment metrics, ensuring transparent model performance, and employing strategies to manage prediction uncertainty,

thereby providing users with reliable and understandable information about the model's capabilities and limitations.

3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

3.1 Empathy Map Canvas

An empathy map is a simple, easy-to-digest visual that captures knowledge about a user's behaviours and attitudes. It is a useful tool to helps teams better understand their users.

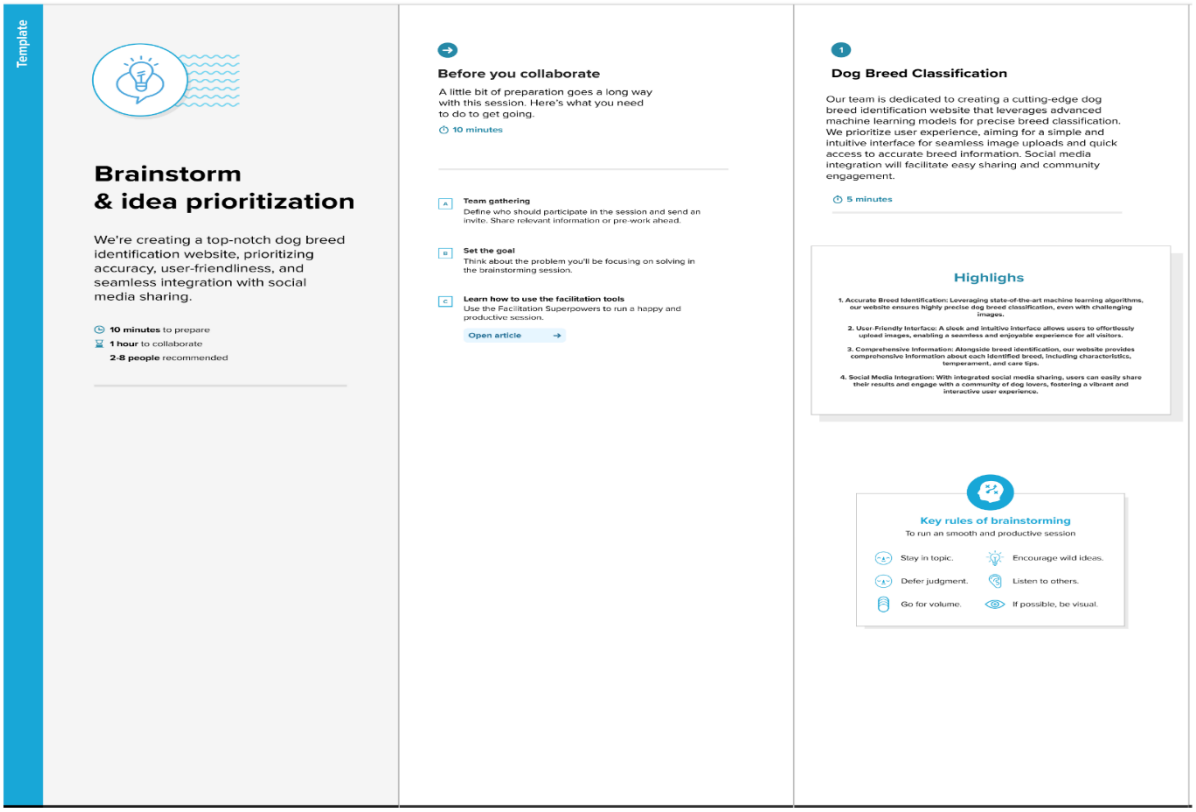


LINK:

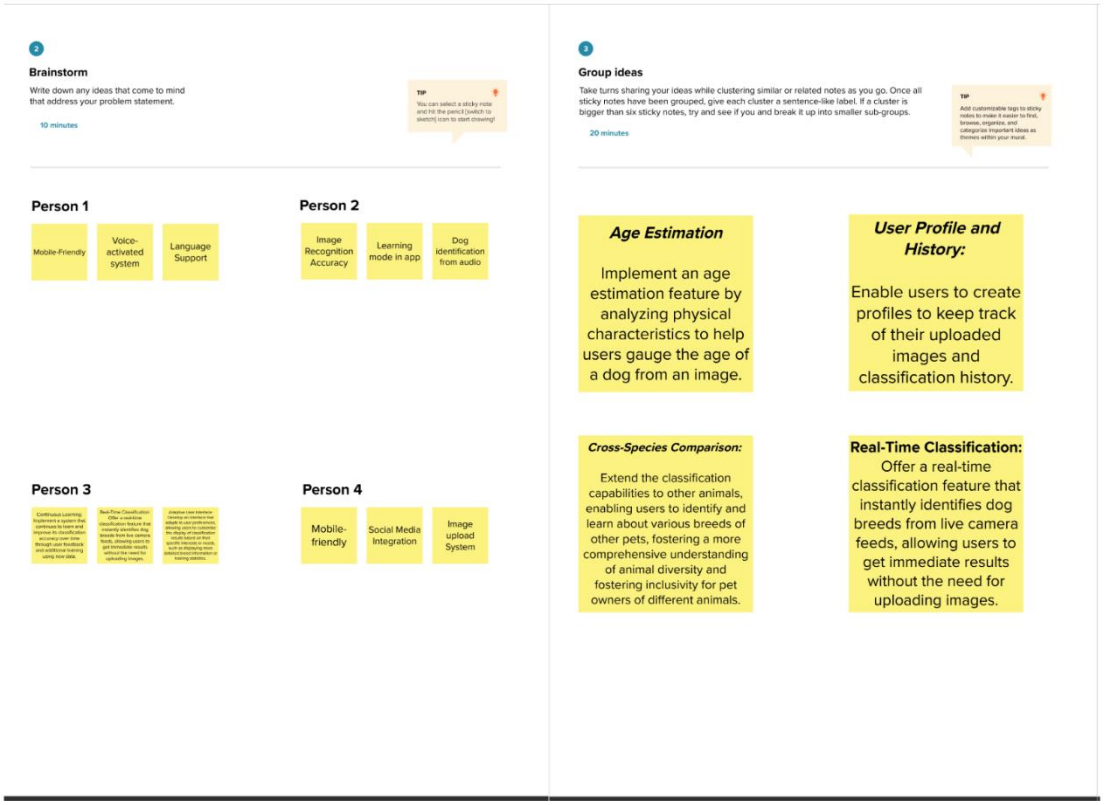
https://app.mural.co/t/codingwaves2641/m/codingwaves2641/1698678026378/b33cb76c61b14321 0456ef53b27cfcd30200bcbb?sender=u633aaf89ece26fc5a47b6272

3.2 Ideation & Brainstorming

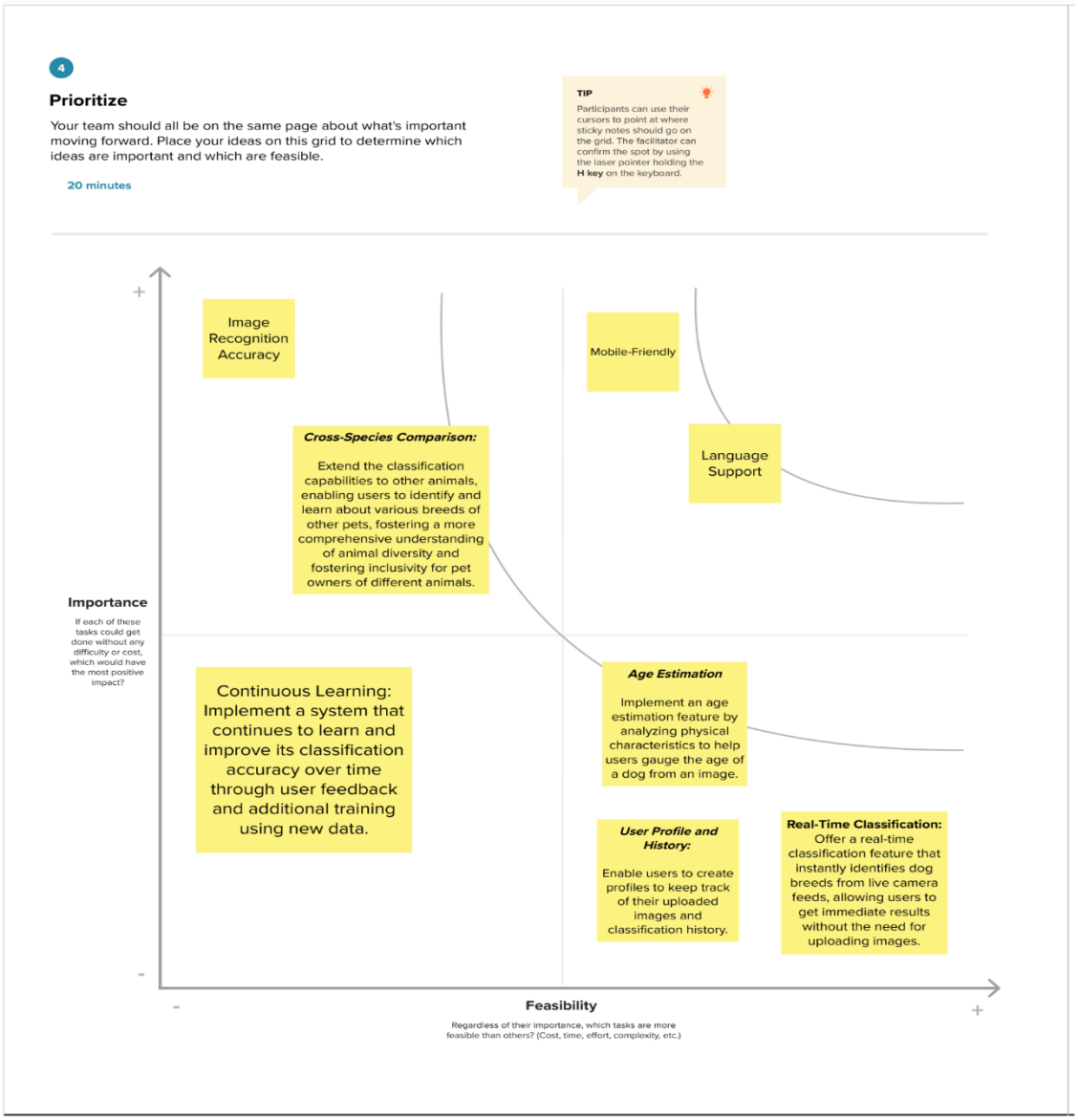
Brainstorming is a group problem-solving method that involves the spontaneous contribution of creative ideas and solutions.



Step-2: Brainstorm, Idea Listing and Grouping



Step-3: Idea Prioritisation



4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4.1 Functional requirement

- Image Input
- Image Processing
- Model to predict breed
- Explain model decisions
- Visualize model predictions
- Maintenance
- Feedback

4.2 Non-Functional requirements

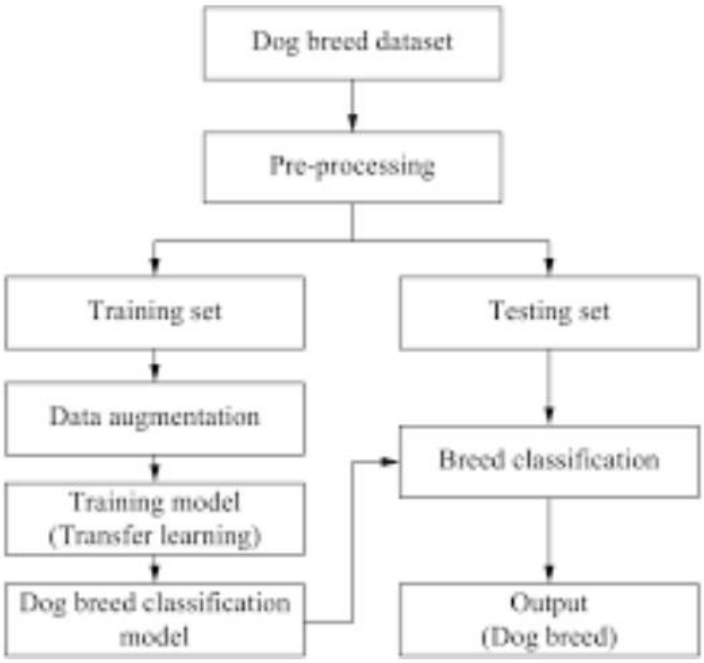
- Fairness
- Explainability
- Generalization
- Reliability
- User Friendliness
- Performance
- Privacy

5. PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 Data Flow Diagrams & User Stories

Data Flow Diagrams

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a traditional visual representation of the information flows within a system. A neat and clear DFD can depict the right amount of the system requirement graphically. It shows how data enters and leaves the system, what changes the information, and where data is stored.



User Stories :

User Stories

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer	Dashboard	USN-1	As a user, I can view a personalized dashboard after logging in it.	I can access the dashboard	High	Sprint-1
	Data Collection	USN-2	As a user, I can provide image of the dog.	Pre-processed the dataset	High	Sprint-2
	Data Processing	USN-3	As a user, I can see the data is processed for classification of the breed.	We could explore various model	Medium	Sprint-3
	Data Prediction	USN-4	As a user, I can see the potential breed of the dog.		High	Sprint-3
	Notification	USN-5	As a user, I receive the notification for predicted breed.		Low	Sprint-3
	Testing and Validation	USN-6	As a user, I want to ensure the prediction and accuracy.		Medium	Sprint-4

5.2 Solution Architecture

1. Data Collection and Preprocessing:

• Gather a large dataset of dog images with labelled breeds.

• Preprocess the data by resizing, normalising, and augmenting the images to ensure diversity and prevent overfitting.

2. Model Selection and Transfer Learning:

• Choose the VGG19 pre-trained model as the base architecture.

• Remove the fully connected layers from VGG19 and keep the convolutional base.

• Freeze the convolutional layers to prevent their weights from being updated during training.

• Add custom fully connected layers on top of the VGG19 architecture to adapt it to the specific classification task.

3. Model Training and Evaluation:

• Split the dataset into training, validation, and testing sets.

• Train the model on the training set and fine-tune the parameters using the validation set.

• Evaluate the model's performance using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

4. Deployment and Web Development:

• Build a web application for users to upload images of dogs for classification.

• Develop an intuitive user interface for easy interaction.

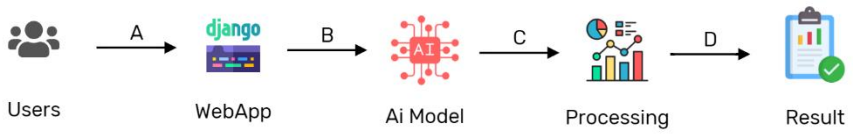
• Integrate the trained model into the web application for real-time breed classification. • Ensure scalability and responsiveness for different screen sizes and devices.

5. User Experience and Accessibility:

• Prioritise user experience by creating an intuitive and visually appealing interface.

• Ensure accessibility for users with disabilities by following accessibility guidelines and standards.

Solution Architecture Diagram:



A. Step - 1: •

The user will give an image as input and will upload jpg, png, jpeg etc. files.

• The image will be uploaded to the web app, which will be designed in Django.

B. Step - 2:

• The data will be sent to Ai Model, which will be embedded in the Django Web app.

• The image will be processed and evaluated.

C. Step - 3:

• The data will be processed and converted to Tensors and further evaluated.

D. Step - 4:

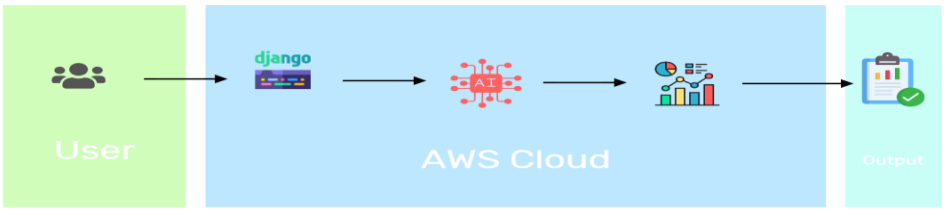
• The user will give an image as input and will upload jpg, png, jpeg etc. files.

• The image will be uploaded to the web app, which will be designed in Django. Result: Here the processed data and the result will be displayed to the user in the website UI.

6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

6.1 Technical Architecture

The Deliverable shall include the architectural diagram below and the information as per the table1 & table 2



1. **AI Model Build using Transfer Learning Process:**
   - **Data Collection**: Gather relevant data for the target domain.
   - **Preprocessing**: Clean, preprocess, and augment the data to improve model performance.
   - **Model Selection**: Choose a pre-trained model suitable for transfer learning.
   - **Feature Extraction**: Extract relevant features from the pre-trained model.
   - **Fine-tuning**: Fine-tune the pre-trained model using the domain-specific dataset.
   - **Evaluation**: Assess the model's performance and make necessary adjustments. - **Deployment**: Prepare the model for deployment within the Django website.

2. **Infrastructural Demarcation:**
   - **Local Infrastructure**: Utilize local servers or machines for model training and inference.
   - **Cloud Infrastructure**: Consider using cloud platforms like AWS, GCP, or Azure for scalability and efficient resource management.

3. **External Interfaces:**
   - **Django REST API**: Expose the AI model's functionalities through a Django REST API for seamless integration with the website.
   - **Third-Party APIs**: Integrate third-party APIs for additional functionalities, such as payment gateways or authentication services.

4. **Data Storage Components/Services:**
   - **Database Management System**: Utilize Django's built-in ORM for efficient data storage and retrieval.
   - **Cloud Storage**: Employ cloud-based storage services for managing large datasets and model artefacts.

5. **Interface to Machine Learning Models:**
   - **Django Model Integration**: Incorporate the AI model within the Django application's backend logic.

- **REST API Endpoints**: Create dedicated endpoints within the Django app to handle requests and responses related to the AI model.
- **Model Inference**: Implement model inference logic to process incoming data and generate predictions or classifications.
- **Data Visualization**: Integrate tools for visualizing model outputs or predictions within the website's front end for user interaction.

6. Table-1 : Components & Technologies:

Sl No.	Component	Description	Technology
1	User interface	We're looking to build UIs using Django. This will be basically the web app deployed on AWS servers fro users to interact with	HTML, CSS, Django Templates
2	Machine Learning Model	We'll build machine learning model by using the technique called transfer learning	Python, Tensorflow, VGG19
3	AWS Cloud host	We'll use AWS Cloud to deploy our app and host the website	AWS S3
4	AWS Compute Engine	We'll use AWS EC2 instance for the deployment of ML Model	AWS EC2

7. Table-2: Application Characteristics:

Sl No.	Component	Description	Technology
1	Open-Source Frameworks	We'll use Django as open source fromework to build our webapp	Django
2	Security Implementations	We'll enable security feature for the to and fro data sharing of the user like image used for prediction as it may be of his/her own dog picture	SHA-256, Encryptions,
3	Scalable Architecture	Architecture that is used will be scalable, will be build as modules and all the modules will be loosely coupled for better maintenance and scalable	Clean Architecture

8.

4	Availability	To ensure availability w'll use AWS Cloud service, that is also know for the robustness and reliability	AWS
5	Performance	We'll leverage all the better features from the AWS Cloud, like caching region based S3 buckets and more.	AWS CDN Services

6.2 Sprint Planning & Estimation

Product Backlog, Sprint Schedule, and Estimation (4 Marks)

Use the below template to create product backlog and sprint schedule

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	Collecting data	USN-1	As a developer we first need to get the data	1	Low	1
Sprint-1	Clean data	USN-2	As a developer we first need to clean and process the data that we have got and have to make it usable	2	High	2
Sprint-2	Train model	USN-3	Now we need to train the model using transfer learning VGG19	4	High	2
Sprint-2	Test the model	USN-4	Before using the model we need to test it against the data set to make sure that it is trained properly	1	Medium	1
Sprint-3	Design a web page	USN-5	As out model is ready so we need to develop the website where we will be using our model	4	High	3
Sprint-3	Integrate the model	USN-6	Now we need to integrate the model that we have created with our web page	2	High	2
Sprint-4	Host the project	USN-7	Now we need to deploy our this project on the web so that it can be accessible to normal people and they can use it	1	Medium	1
Sprint-4	Spread it	USN-8	Now as we have hosted our project on web and it is functioning and live so now we need to share our this project to people so that they can use it	1	Low	4

Project Tracker, Velocity & Burndown Chart: (4 Marks)

Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-1	3	2 Days	9 Nov 2023	10 Nov 2023	3	
Sprint-2	5	3 Days	11 Nov 2023	13 Nov 2023	5	
Sprint-3	6	4 Days	14 Nov 2023	17 Nov 2023	6	
Sprint-4	2	1 Days	18 Nov 2023	18 Nov 2023	2	

Velocity:

Imagine we have a 10-day sprint duration, and the velocity of the team is 20 (points per sprint). Let's calculate the team's average velocity (AV) per iteration unit (story points per day)

$$AV = \frac{sprint\ duration}{velocity} = \frac{20}{10} = 2$$

7. CODING & SOLUTIONING

Web App

```
app=Flask(__name__)
model=tf.keras.models.load_model('dogbreed_vgg19.h5')
@app.route('/')
def index():
    return render_template('index.html')

@app.route('/about')
def about():
    return render_template('about.html')

@app.route('/contact')
def contact():
    return render_template("contact.html")

@app.route('/header')
def header():
    return render_template("header.html")
# @app.route('/predict',methods=['GET','POST'])
```

```
@app.route('/predict')
def predict():
    return render_template("predict.html")

@app.route('/output',methods=['GET','POST'])

def output():
    if request.method=='POST':
        f=request.files['img']
        basepath=os.path.dirname(__file__)
        filepath=os.path.join(basepath,'uploads',f.filename)
        f.save(filepath)
        img=load_img(filepath,target_size=(224,224))

        image_array=np.array(img)

        image_array=np.expand_dims(image_array,axis=0)

        pred=np.argmax(model.predict(image_array),axis=1)
        # index=['affenpinscher','beagle','appenzeller','basset','buletick','boxer','cairn',
        index = ['affenpinscher', 'afghan_hound', 'african_hunting_dog', 'airedale', 'americ

        predicition=index[int(pred)]
        print("predicition")
        return render_template("output.html",prediction_text=predicition)
```

8. PERFORMANCE TESTING

The app is functioning as expected and the result is also coming as per expectation

9. RESULTS

10. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

Advantages:

- Reduced Development Time and Cost: Transfer learning allows for leveraging pre-trained models, reducing the time and resources required for training from scratch.
- Improved Accuracy: Transfer learning can achieve higher accuracy compared to training models from scratch, especially for complex tasks like dog breed classification.
- Domain Adaptation: Transfer learning can adapt to specific domains, such as dog breed classification, by fine-tuning the pre-trained model on relevant data.
- Reduced Data Requirements: Transfer learning can reduce the amount of data required for training, which is particularly beneficial for resource-constrained applications.

Disadvantages:

- Potential Bias: Transfer learning models may inherit biases from the pre-trained models, which can affect the fairness and accuracy of predictions.
- Limited Flexibility: Transfer learning models may not be as flexible as models trained from scratch, making it challenging to customize the model for specific requirements.
- Interpretability Challenges: Transfer learning models can be less interpretable compared to simpler models, making it difficult to understand their decision-making process.

- Overfitting Risk: If not carefully fine-tuned, transfer learning models can overfit to the specific training data, reducing their generalization ability.

- Computational Requirements: Transfer learning models can still be computationally expensive, requiring sufficient hardware resources for training and inference.

11. CONCLUSION

Dog breed classification application utilizes machine learning to reliably identify dog breeds from images. Its accuracy stems from extensive testing using a diverse dataset of dog photographs. Currently, the application provides basic information about each recognized dog breed, gathered from various sources. The model's underlying learning mechanism employs Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), widely recognized for their effectiveness in image classification tasks. The CNN-based deep learning method is specifically tailored to predict dog breeds from input images. Leveraging transfer learning, the model is capable of classifying a wide range of dog breeds with high accuracy.

12. FUTURE SCOPE

combining transfer learning with techniques like ensemble approaches, fine-tuning, and advancements in neural network architectures can enhance the accuracy of identifying subtle breed-specific characteristics. Furthermore, progress in explainable AI can illuminate how these models make decisions, fostering their usability and trustworthiness in practical applications such as veterinary care, pet care, and breeding. By leveraging these advancements, transfer learning holds the potential to revolutionize the future of dog breed identification systems, making them increasingly precise, reliable, and widely applicable.

13. APPENDIX

Source Code

Git Hub and Project Demo Link

Demo Link:

Git Hub: Git Hub link