# Free-hand sketch classification problem

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### 1 Main Ideas

### 1.1 Background

QuickDraw is one of the largest free-hand sketch datasets. It includes 345 categories of common objects, and each one contains 70 thousand training, 2.5 thousand validation and 2.5 thousand test samples. The dataset is available at https://magenta.tensorflow.org/sketch\_rnn.

In this project, we choose 25 categories (cow, panda, lion, tiger, raccoon, monkey, hedgehog, zebra, horse, owl, elephant, squirrel, sheep, dog, bear, kangaroo, whale, crocodile, rhinoceros, penguin, camel, flamingo, giraffe, pig, cat) from **QuickDraw** for the sketch classification problem. Each sketch individual is translated to a 28\*28 sketch image as the model input.

### 1.2 Transform free-hand sketch dataset into pixel image dataset

The original sketches in QuickDraw are described as vectorized sequences, which we want to further translated into sketch pixel images.

In this project, I used some functions from pix2seq https://github.com/CMACH508/RPCL-pix2seq which offers an approach to create the pixel-formed sketch images to build mine dataset transform tools data\_transform.py. Why I rebuild that code is because that code has too much setting which are too fuzzy for me, and I'm using PyTorch rather than Tensorflow.

### 1.3 Baseline model

For baseline models, I selected simple fully-connected neural network (FCNN) as baseline. These models are relative simple for this complicated classification problem. (All baseline models are built with scikit-learn package)

## 1.4 Deep learning model

For deep learning models, I used a CNN (convolutional neural network) model for classification. As we know, CNN models are good learners in image classification tasks, like VGG and AlexNet had achieved state-of-the-art model in ImageNet task.

In this task, I adopted a model similar to VGG design, to use more 3\*3 kernels in order to improve preformance.

## 2 Methods and Algorithms

### 2.1 FCNN model

A fully connected neural network is build for comparison. This model has 3 hidden layers with (100,100,50) nodes. In this project, I used this model as baseline

#### 2.2 CNN model

Our CNN model is constructed based on VGG neural network. In this model, we have 3 convolutional layers, followed by 1 maxpooling layer and 3 fully connected layers. The kernel size in convolution layer is 3\*3, which is the important part in VGG.

The model structure of CNN is shown in following figure.

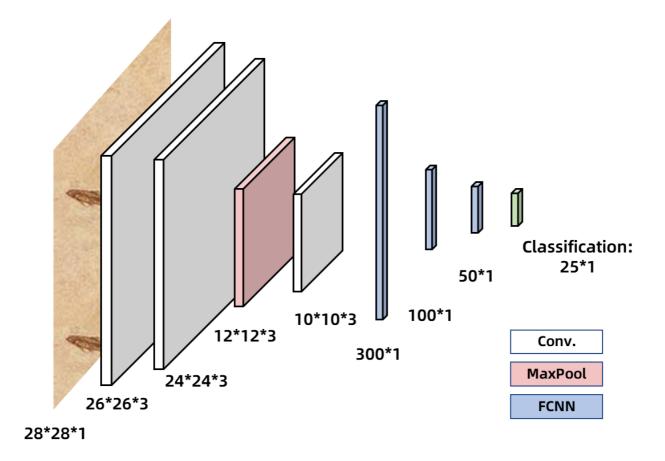


Figure 1. CNN model architechture

# 3 Experimental settings

### 3.1 Dataset

Dataset has 25 classifications, each image is classified into 1 of the 25 classifications. Each pixel image is 28\*28 large unless have specific setting. We transformed the dataset from svg information to png images by written script data\_transformation.py. Due to the huge amount of data to be transformed, I used SJTU Siyuan HPC cluster for task parallelization.

After transformation, we have a dataset with 25 classifications, each class have a training set, a test set and a validation set. Each class's training set has 70,000 28\*28 images, test set has 2,500 28\*28 images and validation set has 2,500 28\*28 images.

### 3.2 Training setting

In our CNN model, the learning rate is set to be 0.0005. Batch size is 100 to because it's suitable for the large dataset with 70,000\*25 images. We used accuracy, F1 score, confusion matrices as metrics for prediction results. I used 10 epoch to train the CNN model. The loss function is cross entropy.

### 4 Results

After 1 epoch of training of CNN model with the full datasets, the loss has decreased with the training process (Figure 2)

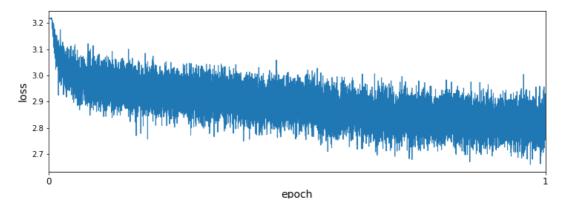


Figure 2. Loss change vs epoch

Model performance is measured by tests on both validation set and test set, the confusion matrix of these sets is shown in Figure 3 and 4.

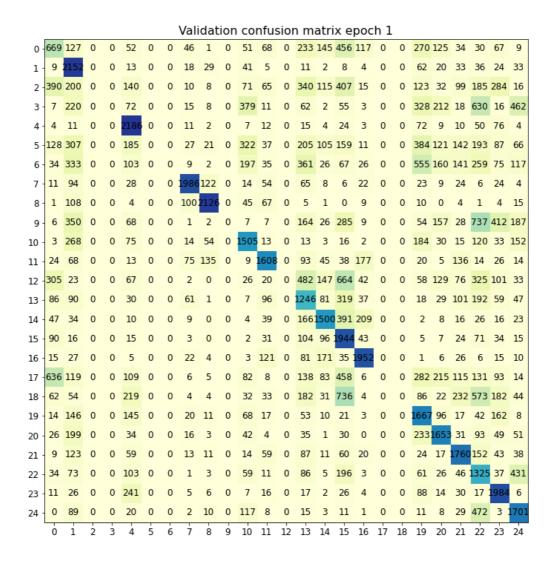


Figure 3. Validation set confusion matrix

Figure 4. Test set confusion matrix

The accuracy in validation set is 46.34%, in test set is 46.16%. F1 score in validation set is 0.3855, in test set is 0.3846.

From the confusion matrix, we can see that the model actually performed well in some of the classes, and some classes it didn't have a single image (like the 2nd, 3rd, 5h, 6th, 9th, 17th and 18th) classified into it.

Model	Validation Accuracy	Validation F1-score	Test Accuracy	Test F1-score
FCNN	34.61%	0.2928	34.49%	0.2906
CNN	46.34%	0.3855	46.16%	0.3846

Table 1. Performance of FCNN and CNN model

## 5 Conclusion

In this project, I implemented 2 deep learning models to classify the free-handed sketch images. Though models are kind of simple, our classification accuracy is accepted for us. Comparing simple FCNN and CNN, convolutional layers are obviously better for image data than MLP. The test results is shown in Table 1. And some result of FCNN model is in Appendix.

The baseline SVM took me too much time for training, so I give up on training this model. This might because we have too much data point in this project.

In this course, I learned the principles and implementation of machine learning models, especially I did a lot of hands-on practices. The knowledge and skills I learned in this course will helped better in future research.

## 6 Group member and contribution

My group only have one member: Bozitao Zhong (student ID: 220030910014), all work is done by me, including designing and building models, conduct experiments, writing report and visualization.

The code of this project is available at https://github.com/Zuricho/Free\_Hand\_Sketch

# 7 Appendix

Validation confusion matrix epoch 1 0 418 193 94 41 8 1 11 92 0 100 11 0 43 97 616 214 159 0 0 61 214 51 5 62 9 1 - 76 1395 106 34 17 5 11 131 0 162 41 0 13 63 76 14 15 0 0 49 154 36 4 83 15 2 - 65 1961077 52 37 7 25 35 0 164 36 0 49 64 212 69 52 0 0 28 35 152 25 82 38 3 12 241 96 354 20 10 27 15 0 279 77 0 60 218 39 50 4 0 0 43 266 126 116 45 402 4 10 174 48 15 1423 7 66 37 0 126 46 0 4 18 20 8 11 0 0 86 27 35 55 252 32 64 360 96 103 78 16 87 60 0 205 103 0 136 128 126 59 27 0 0 120 239 269 36 145 43 57 164 120 55 35 2 258 88 0 323 23 0 112 246 75 28 38 7 - 55 209 23 1 4 0 3 **1729** 0 6 4 0 0 56 273 10 96 59 395 333 0 0 0 1 1221 0 2 53 0 0 14 48 1 207 0 0 5 1 17 30 21 12 19 0 12 5 0 2007 1 0 73 26 82 20 13 0 0 5 15 10 - 11 523 209 141 49 9 74 25 0 243 431 0 35 46 40 17 12 0 0 77 92 95 39 214 118 11 - 76 249 228 3 1 1 14 241 0 26 56 0 17 46 235 5 1011 0 0 17 7 48 1 214 4 12 - 22 35 31 55 13 1 30 9 0 392 18 0 1199 154 187 80 31 0 0 0 110 694 692 109 92 0 0 13 - 35 117 47 37 6 0 24 104 0 195 7 7 61 49 33 14 17 25 41 1 2 0 2 24 0 90 1 0 53 77 1 **840** 99 178 0 0 6 0 80 132 5341187136 0 0 2 15 - 45 19 78 18 2 1 2 12 0 109 1 9 46 13 12 62 16 - 14 15 12 0 3 0 0 33 0 31 0 0 22 14 484 3 1823 0 0 0 17 -155 204 340 119 40 8 30 18 0 162 21 0 161 106 132 316 16 0 0 116 291 132 10 92 31 18 - 27 82 227 66 91 8 39 20 0 226 47 0 105 95 208 347 25 0 0 54 32 335 199 123 144 19 - 55 484 61 54 51 6 35 53 0 184 35 0 4 13 34 11 10 0 0 571 514 55 6 257 7 20 72 273 32 50 4 0 9 9 0 360 5 0 53 93 26 32 2 0 0 44 1347 21 6 38 24 21 155 154 156 56 28 2 33 79 0 47 33 0 111 152 132 182 52 0 0 88 107 800 14 99 20 22 - 5 66 134 148 80 9 27 5 0 277 53 0 103 114 49 111 6 0 0 24 28 165 512 32 552 23 - 16 100 81 5 96 1 24 14 0 193 15 0 11 7 41 6 48 0 0 247 51 28 7 1507 2 24 - 2 85 69 138 13 2 21 12 0 369 98 0 67 239 42 56 2 0 0 6 11 55 160 12 1041

Figure 5. Validation set confusion matrix of FCNN model

8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

Test confusion matrix epoch 1 0 438 200 78 50 11 2 12 81 0 114 6 0 28 96 570 207 169 0 0 51 262 44 7 65 9 1 84 1418 111 23 15 1 11 111 0 145 60 0 15 68 64 15 7 0 0 47 164 38 2 88 13 2 - 71 179<mark>1057</mark> 52 38 5 29 46 0 174 48 0 59 56 208 79 54 0 0 21 28 140 18 96 42 3 15 232 94 354 37 11 25 15 0 301 91 0 56 185 37 49 6 0 0 63 261 102 109 29 428 4 4 162 54 6 1453 7 72 39 0 110 43 0 7 22 19 9 8 0 0 97 30 41 53 230 34 68 380 90 109 95 23 74 61 0 223 98 0 109 142 103 67 20 0 0 138 215 240 43 144 58 65 190 102 61 42 0 251 82 0 297 36 0 120 230 49 24 35 0 0 1791 0 4 1 7 - 52 183 17 1 1 0 0 0 56 270 8 79 0 0 1 1244 0 3 47 0 1 55 353 361 0 1 0 6 40 1 194 0 0 2 15 0 162 8 0 2002 2 7 44 22 5 14 0 4 5 0 64 29 77 20 17 0 0 6 23 4 10 102 43 10 - 17 542 232 159 50 11 46 34 0 243 381 0 35 40 42 11 12 0 0 88 92 103 42 197 123 11 43 251 226 3 1 0 14 288 0 15 47 0 28 34 276 4 1006 0 0 9 10 57 12 25 30 41 53 22 2 33 7 0 413 11 0 1191 161 178 97 20 0 0 10 13 41 130 46 54 4 1 22 121 0 222 3 0 115 625 687 91 84 0 0 14 29 24 33 2 2 0 4 20 0 84 0 0 60 83 1855 104 166 0 0 1 0 9 15 45 14 75 21 0 0 2 9 0 112 5 0 107 149 5231192120 0 0 0 10 53 13 13 37 16 - 15 11 11 0 3 0 2 35 0 35 0 0 17 17 483 0 1805 0 0 4 3 1 17 - 138 191 347 103 45 13 26 23 0 155 14 0 158 106 161 274 19 0 0 149 295 128 13 117 25 18 - 26 82 206 62 100 8 32 6 0 233 48 0 114 88 214 327 20 0 0 66 38 303 249 118 160 19 72 528 62 51 39 6 35 42 0 165 39 0 12 19 41 14 12 0 0 537 486 44 9 277 10 20 - 61 265 21 45 10 1 6 22 0 346 4 0 56 76 25 24 4 0 0 51 1390 24 8 40 21 21 -166 168 148 56 33 7 29 73 0 49 31 0 90 144 152 171 44 0 0 82 98 810 36 92 21 22 - 13 71 156 161 82 11 23 3 0 278 53 0 107 118 37 110 6 0 0 11 21 214 464 37 524 23 - 22 93 83 4 105 2 36 15 0 198 11 0 8 4 37 6 35 0 0 224 55 36 11 1511 4

Figure 6. Test set confusion matrix of FCNN model

24 0 105 80 140 19 4 26 11 0 336 86 0 48 244 35 60 5 0 0 6 19 62 186 18 1010 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24