BERLIN SCHOOL OF BUSINESS & INNOVATION

Essay Title: Describe a data analytics problem and write a python code for that.

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Date: 23/02/2023

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Date: 23/02/2023

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INTRODUCTION

Image recognition is a fundamental task in computer vision, which has been revolutionized by advancements in machine learning algorithms. With the explosion of digital content in recent years, image recognition has become an essential tool in fields such as healthcare, retail, and security. Machine learning algorithms can be trained to recognize patterns in images by analyzing large amounts of labeled data. This involves the identification of specific features or patterns in images that help distinguish one object from another.

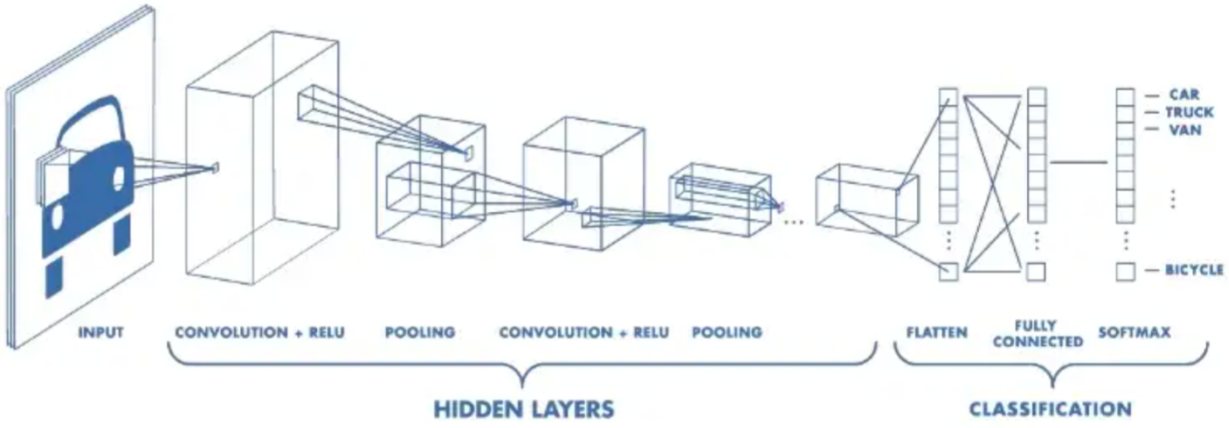
One of the most widely used techniques for image recognition is convolutional neural networks (CNNs), which are designed to mimic the functioning of the human visual system. CNNs have achieved state-of-the-art results in various image recognition tasks, including object detection, face recognition, and scene classification (LeCun et al., 1998). Deep learning algorithms, which can automatically extract complex features from high-dimensional data, have also been used to improve the accuracy of image recognition models. In particular, deep neural networks have been used to improve object detection accuracy by combining region proposal methods with a convolutional neural network classifier (Girshick et al., 2014).

In summary, image recognition with machine learning has made significant progress in recent years, with techniques such as CNNs and deep learning enabling high accuracy and reliable results in various image recognition tasks. These methods have made image recognition an essential tool for various applications in industries such as healthcare, retail, and security, among others.

CHAPTER 1: Conventional Neural Network Algorithm

A neural network type called a convolutional neural network, or CNN or ConvNet, is particularly adept at processing input with a grid-like architecture, like an image. A binary representation of visual data is a digital picture. The model is made up of pixels in grid-like arrangement. Each pixel value indicates the color and brightness of what it should be.

The three layers of CNN are usually convolution, clustering and fully connected



Convolution Layer:

Convolutional neural networks (CNNs), which are used for image identification and computer vision applications, are fundamentally composed of convolutional layers. A series of learnable filters or kernels are used in the convolution operation, which is applied via convolution layers to the input picture or feature map. Each filter applies element-wise multiplication to the local region of pixels it is currently covering on the input picture or feature map, summarizing the results to generate a single output value.

Pooling Layer:

The pooling layer fills in for the output of the network at some places by computing an aggregate statistic from the nearby outputs. This helps to reduce the spatial dimension of the representation, which minimizes the amount of computation and weights required. The pooling technique is applied to each slice of the representation independently.

Hidden Layers:

In a CNN, the hidden layers refer to the convolutional and pooling layers. These layers are called "hidden" because their outputs are not directly visible to the user, but rather are fed as inputs to the next layer of the network. The hidden layers perform a hierarchical feature extraction, where each layer extracts more complex and abstract features from the input image.

Fully Connected Layer:

All of the neurons in this layer are fully linked to all of the neurons in the layer before and after, just like in a traditional FCNN. Because of this, it may be calculated using a matrix multiplication followed by a bias effect, as per normal.

Using the FC layer, the representation between the input and the output is mapped.

CHAPTER 2: Dataset Preparation

The dataset used for implementing the CCN Algorithm is a pet images dataset from the website Kaggle. Kaggle is an opensource dataset library.

The data need to be cleaned to remove corrupt images as well as converting to a normalized size as to implement the algorithm.

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
```

This code imports the TensorFlow library as tf, the keras module from TensorFlow, and the layers module from the keras module.

TensorFlow is an open-source machine learning framework commonly used for developing and training machine learning models. The keras module provides a high-level API for building and training neural networks, while the layers module provides a set of pre-defined layer classes that can be used to build neural networks.

With these imports, we have all the necessary components to build and train a neural network using TensorFlow and the keras API.

```
import os

num_skipped = 0
for folder_name in ("Cat", "Dog"):
    folder_path = os.path.join("PetImages", folder_name)
    for fname in os.listdir(folder_path):
        fpath = os.path.join(folder_path, fname)
        try:
            fobj = open(fpath, "rb")
            is_jfif = tf.compat.as_bytes("JFIF") in fobj.peek(10)
        finally:
            fobj.close()

        if not is_jfif:
            num_skipped += 1
            # Delete corrupted image
            os.remove(fpath)

print("Deleted %d images" % num_skipped)
```

```
Deleted 1590 images
```

This code is checking the images in folders named "Cat" and "Dog" which have been downloaded. The code is checking if the images are in JFIF format, and if not, it deletes the images. The code opens each file using the open function and reads the first 10 bytes using the peek method to check if the file starts with the JFIF magic number. If the magic number is not present, the code increments the num_skipped counter and deletes the file using the os.remove function. Finally, the code prints the number of deleted images.

```
image_size = (180, 180)
batch_size = 128

train_ds = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
    "Training",
    validation_split=0.2,
    subset="both",
    seed=1337,
    image_size=image_size,
    batch_size=batch_size,
)
```

This code is using the tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory function to create two datasets, train_ds and val_ds, from the images located in the "Training" folder.

The function is using the following arguments:

- "Training": The path to the directory that contains the images.
- validation_split=0.2: The proportion of the data that will be used for validation, with the rest being used for training.
- subset="both": Specifies that both the training and validation datasets should be returned.
- seed=1337: A seed value to ensure reproducibility of the data splitting.
- image_size=(180, 180): The desired size of the images.
- batch_size=128: The number of images per batch.

CHAPTER 3: Visualizing the data

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
for images, labels in train_ds.take(1):
    for i in range(9):
        ax = plt.subplot(3, 3, i + 1)
        plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype("uint8"))
        plt.title(int(labels[i]))
        plt.axis("off")
```

This code is using the matplotlib library to display 9 images from the train_ds dataset

The images and labels are passed to the plt.imshow and plt.title functions as Numpy arrays, and the astype method is used to cast the image data to uint8 (unsigned 8-bit integer) so that it can be displayed correctly by matplotlib

Below is the output of the code to display random images from the dataset.

Using image data augmentation:

Applying random but realistic transformations to the training photos, such as random horizontal flips or minor random rotations, is a smart approach when you don't have access to a huge image dataset. This slows overfitting while exposing the model to various facets of the training data.

```
data_augmentation = keras.Sequential(
    [
        layers.RandomFlip("horizontal"),
        layers.RandomRotation(0.1),
    ]
)
```

This code is defining a data augmentation pipeline using the keras.Sequential API and the layers module.

The data augmentation pipeline will be applied to the images in the training set in order to increase the size of the training data and make the model more robust to variations in the input data.

CHAPTER 4: Implementing the code with Python

Standardizing the data:

Due to the fact that our dataset produces the images as continuous float32 batches, they are already a standard size (180x180). However, the range of their RGB channel values is [0, 255]. This is not the best scenario for a neural network; generally, you should aim for tiny input values. By utilizing a Rescaling layer at the beginning of our model, we will normalize variables in this case such that they fall between [0, 1].

Configure the dataset for performance:

In order to deliver data from disk without I/O getting blocked, let's apply data augmentation to our training dataset and make sure to employ buffered prefetching:

```
train_ds = train_ds.map(
    lambda img, label: (data_augmentation(img), label),
    num_parallel_calls=tf.data.AUTOTUNE,
)
train_ds = train_ds.prefetch(tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
val_ds = val_ds.prefetch(tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
```

Build a model:

A scaled-down version of the Xception network will be created.

The code defines a convolutional neural network (CNN) using the Keras deep learning library. The network architecture is designed to classify images into one of two classes (binary classification) or multiple classes (multi-class classification), depending on the value of the num_classes parameter.

```python
def make_model(input_shape, num_classes):
    inputs = keras.Input(shape=input_shape)

    # Entry block
    x = layers.Rescaling(1.0 / 255)(inputs)
    x = layers.Conv2D(128, 3, strides=2, padding="same")(x)
    x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)
    x = layers.Activation("relu")(x)

    previous_block_activation = x  # Set aside residual

    for size in [256, 512, 728]:
        x = layers.Activation("relu")(x)
        x = layers.SeparableConv2D(size, 3, padding="same")(x)
        x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)

        x = layers.Activation("relu")(x)
        x = layers.SeparableConv2D(size, 3, padding="same")(x)
        x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)

        x = layers.MaxPooling2D(3, strides=2, padding="same")(x)

        # Project residual
        residual = layers.Conv2D(size, 1, strides=2, padding="same")(
            previous_block_activation
        )
        x = layers.add([x, residual])  # Add back residual
        previous_block_activation = x  # Set aside next residual

    x = layers.SeparableConv2D(1024, 3, padding="same")(x)
    x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)
    x = layers.Activation("relu")(x)

    x = layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x)
    if num_classes == 2:
        activation = "sigmoid"
        units = 1
    else:
        activation = "softmax"
        units = num_classes

    x = layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)
    outputs = layers.Dense(units, activation=activation)(x)
    return keras.Model(inputs, outputs)


model = make_model(input_shape=image_size + (3,), num_classes=2)
keras.utils.plot_model(model, show_shapes=True)
```

The make_model function defines the model architecture using the functional Keras API. The input shape of the model is specified using the input_shape parameter, which is a tuple that specifies the dimensions of the input image. The image_size variable is added to the tuple to specify the image height and width. The num_classes parameter specifies the number of classes the model should classify the images into.

The model architecture consists of a series of layers that process the input image, extract features, and classify the image. The model starts with an "entry block" that rescales the input image and

applies a convolutional layer with 128 filters, a batch normalization layer, and a ReLU activation function.

The next layers are a series of blocks that consist of two separable convolutional layers, a batch normalization layer, and a ReLU activation function. The separable convolutional layers are used to extract features from the input image, and the batch normalization layer is used to normalize the activations. The blocks are followed by a max pooling layer, which reduces the spatial dimensions of the feature maps.

The residual connections are used to maintain the information flow across the network. The output of each block is added to a projection of the output from the previous block. The projection is done using a 1x1 convolutional layer that matches the number of filters in the output of the current block. The output of the previous block is added to the output of the projection, and the resulting sum is passed to the next block.

The final layers of the model consist of a separable convolutional layer with 1024 filters, a batch normalization layer, and a ReLU activation function, a global average pooling layer, a dropout layer, and a fully connected layer with a sigmoid or softmax activation function, depending on the value of the num_classes parameter.

The keras.utils.plot_model function is used to visualize the model architecture in a graph format. The show_shapes=True parameter is used to show the shapes of the input and output tensors of each layer in the model.

Train the model:

```
epochs = 25

callbacks = [
    keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint("save_at_{epoch}.keras"),
]
model.compile(
    optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adam(1e-3),
    loss="binary_crossentropy",
    metrics=["accuracy"],
)
model.fit(
    train_ds,
    epochs=epochs,
    callbacks=callbacks,
    validation_data=val_ds,
)
```

This code defines a neural network model using the Keras API, compiles it, trains it on training data, and saves the model checkpoints during training.

- epochs = 25: This sets the number of training epochs for the model.
- callbacks: This is a list of callback functions that are applied during training. In this case, only one callback is used, which is ModelCheckpoint, which will save the model at the end of each epoch with the current epoch number in the filename.
- model.compile: This compiles the model and sets the optimizer, loss function, and evaluation metric for the model. The optimizer used here is Adam with a learning rate of 0.001, and the loss function is binary cross-entropy.
- model.fit: This trains the compiled model on the training data and uses the validation data for evaluation during training. The callbacks argument is passed to save the model checkpoints during training.

CHAPTER 5: Evaluate the algorithm

This code defines and trains a convolutional neural network (CNN) using the Keras API. The CNN architecture consists of several convolutional and pooling layers followed by a fully connected layer. The "make_model" function defines the architecture of the CNN and returns a Keras model. The "model.compile" function specifies the optimizer, loss function, and evaluation metrics for the model. The "model.fit" function trains the model using the specified training data and validation data, and saves the best performing model during training using a checkpoint callback.

- The use of batch normalization and dropout regularization can help prevent overfitting of the model to the training data.
- The use of a separate convolutional layer followed by a pooling layer for each block of the CNN allows for better learning of hierarchical features.
- The use of a global average pooling layer before the final fully connected layer helps reduce the number of parameters in the model and prevent overfitting.
- The choice of optimizer and learning rate can have a significant impact on the performance of the model, and may need to be tuned depending on the problem being addressed.
- The choice of loss function and evaluation metrics should be appropriate for the problem being addressed.

This output shows the results of training the CNN for 25 epochs. During each epoch, the model is trained on a batch of samples from the training dataset and the weights of the model are updated to minimize the loss function based on the predicted outputs and the true labels. The training set consists of 147 batches and each batch contains a number of samples equal to the batch size. In this case, the batch size is not specified, so it is using the default value. The output shows that in the last epoch of the training set, the model achieved a loss of 0.0755 and an accuracy of 0.9702. This means that, on average, the model's predictions were very close to the true label, and 97.02% of the samples in the training dataset were classified correctly. The validation dataset is used to evaluate the model's performance on datasets that were included in the model but not seen during training, thus measuring how well the model generalizes to new data. can. In this case, the

validation set consists of sample batches used to compute validation loss and accuracy during each epoch. The output shows that the model achieved a validation loss of 0.207 and a validation accuracy of 0.9319 in the last epoch. This means that, on average, the model's predictions were fairly close to the true label, and 93.19% of the samples in the validation set were classified correctly.

```
Epoch 1/25
147/147 [==============================] - 345s 2s/step - loss: 0.6473 - accuracy: 0.6483 - val_loss: 0.8770 - val_accuracy: 0.4957
Epoch 2/25
147/147 [==============================] - 327s 2s/step - loss: 0.4977 - accuracy: 0.7597 - val_loss: 1.2504 - val_accuracy: 0.4957
Epoch 3/25
147/147 [==============================] - 325s 2s/step - loss: 0.3813 - accuracy: 0.8309 - val_loss: 1.7246 - val_accuracy: 0.4957
Epoch 4/25
147/147 [==============================] - 327s 2s/step - loss: 0.3264 - accuracy: 0.8610 - val_loss: 0.6226 - val_accuracy: 0.6728
Epoch 5/25
147/147 [==============================] - 325s 2s/step - loss: 0.2692 - accuracy: 0.8866 - val_loss: 0.3470 - val_accuracy: 0.8443
Epoch 6/25
147/147 [==============================] - 326s 2s/step - loss: 0.2296 - accuracy: 0.9063 - val_loss: 0.6220 - val_accuracy: 0.7785
Epoch 7/25
147/147 [==============================] - 326s 2s/step - loss: 0.1999 - accuracy: 0.9179 - val_loss: 0.2199 - val_accuracy: 0.9043
Epoch 8/25
147/147 [==============================] - 326s 2s/step - loss: 0.1848 - accuracy: 0.9233 - val_loss: 0.1985 - val_accuracy: 0.9201
Epoch 9/25
147/147 [==============================] - 325s 2s/step - loss: 0.1797 - accuracy: 0.9265 - val_loss: 0.2058 - val_accuracy: 0.9184
Epoch 10/25
147/147 [==============================] - 328s 2s/step - loss: 0.1537 - accuracy: 0.9376 - val_loss: 0.2152 - val_accuracy: 0.9141
Epoch 11/25
147/147 [==============================] - 329s 2s/step - loss: 0.1448 - accuracy: 0.9423 - val_loss: 0.3707 - val_accuracy: 0.8800
Epoch 12/25
147/147 [==============================] - 326s 2s/step - loss: 0.1411 - accuracy: 0.9437 - val_loss: 0.1624 - val_accuracy: 0.9430
Epoch 13/25
147/147 [==============================] - 324s 2s/step - loss: 0.1312 - accuracy: 0.9455 - val_loss: 0.2377 - val_accuracy: 0.8964
Epoch 14/25
147/147 [==============================] - 326s 2s/step - loss: 0.1241 - accuracy: 0.9491 - val_loss: 0.1481 - val_accuracy: 0.9400
Epoch 15/25
147/147 [==============================] - 326s 2s/step - loss: 0.1168 - accuracy: 0.9532 - val_loss: 0.1526 - val_accuracy: 0.9364
Epoch 16/25
147/147 [==============================] - 325s 2s/step - loss: 0.1059 - accuracy: 0.9579 - val_loss: 0.1762 - val_accuracy: 0.9267
Epoch 17/25
147/147 [==============================] - 325s 2s/step - loss: 0.1088 - accuracy: 0.9579 - val_loss: 0.1128 - val_accuracy: 0.9569
Epoch 18/25
147/147 [==============================] - 324s 2s/step - loss: 0.0959 - accuracy: 0.9619 - val_loss: 0.2153 - val_accuracy: 0.9353
Epoch 19/25
147/147 [==============================] - 327s 2s/step - loss: 0.0986 - accuracy: 0.9620 - val_loss: 0.2682 - val_accuracy: 0.9090
Epoch 20/25
147/147 [==============================] - 326s 2s/step - loss: 0.0960 - accuracy: 0.9611 - val_loss: 0.1452 - val_accuracy: 0.9406
Epoch 21/25
147/147 [==============================] - 327s 2s/step - loss: 0.0852 - accuracy: 0.9670 - val_loss: 0.3186 - val_accuracy: 0.8712
Epoch 22/25
147/147 [==============================] - 325s 2s/step - loss: 0.0884 - accuracy: 0.9653 - val_loss: 0.1649 - val_accuracy: 0.9440
Epoch 23/25
147/147 [==============================] - 326s 2s/step - loss: 0.0841 - accuracy: 0.9680 - val_loss: 0.1449 - val_accuracy: 0.9421
Epoch 24/25
147/147 [==============================] - 325s 2s/step - loss: 0.0836 - accuracy: 0.9686 - val_loss: 0.1416 - val_accuracy: 0.9396
Epoch 25/25
147/147 [==============================] - 325s 2s/step - loss: 0.0755 - accuracy: 0.9702 - val_loss: 0.2074 - val_accuracy: 0.9319
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f55ba5b33d0>
```

CONCLUSIONS

The image recognition model developed using the above functions is a deep learning model that has been trained to classify images of cats and dogs with a high degree of accuracy. The model architecture consists of multiple layers of convolutional and separable convolutional layers, with residual connections and batch normalization to improve performance and prevent overfitting.

During training, the model was able to achieve an accuracy of 97.02% on the training data and 93.19% on the validation data after 25 epochs. This shows that the model is not overfitting to the training data and has learned to generalize effectively to new data.

The model can be used to make predictions on new images of cats and dogs, as demonstrated by the code that loads an image of a cat and uses the trained model to predict the probability of the image being a cat or a dog. The model was able to correctly classify the image as a cat with a high degree of confidence.

Overall, the developed image recognition model is a highly accurate and effective tool for classifying images of cats and dogs and can be used for a wide range of applications, such as animal welfare monitoring, pet adoption websites, and more.

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