# Image Classification

# Agenda

1) The Data

2) Modelling

(3) The Final Test

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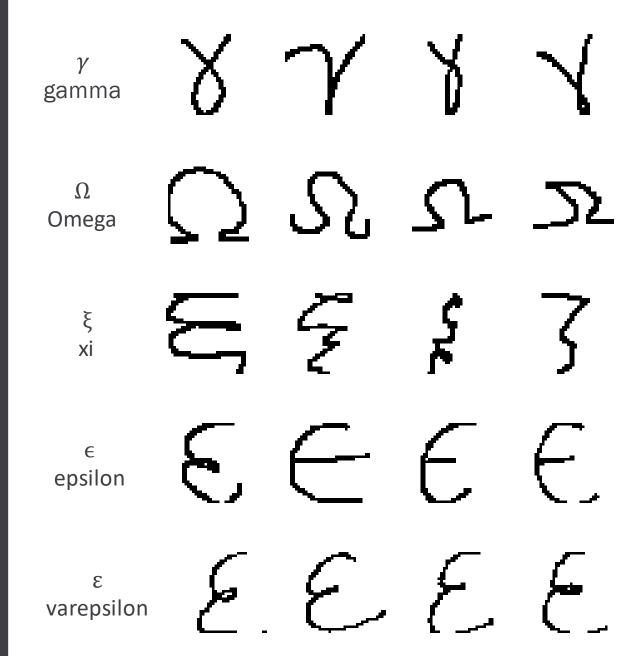
α	β	γ	δ	$\epsilon$ epsilon	ζ	η	θ
alpha	beta	gamma	delta		zeta	eta	theta
ι	к	λ	μ	ν	ξ	π	ρ
iota	kappa	lambda	mu	nu	xi	pi	rho
σ	τ	φ	χ	ψ	ω	Γ	Δ
sigma	tau	phi	chi	psi	omega	Gamma	Delta
Θ	Λ	Ξ	Π	Σ	Ф	Ψ	Ω
Theta	Lambda	Xi	Pi	Sigma	Phi	Psi	Omega
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α	β	γ	δ	$\epsilon$ epsilon	ζ	η	θ
alpha	beta	gamma	delta		zeta	eta	theta
ι	к	λ	μ	ν	ξ	π	ρ
iota	kappa	lambda	mu	nu	Xİ	pi	rho
σ	τ	φ	χ	ψ	ω	Γ	Δ
sigma	tau	phi	chi	psi	omega	Gamma	Delta
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Theta	Lambda	Xi	Pi	Sigma	Phi	Psi	Omega
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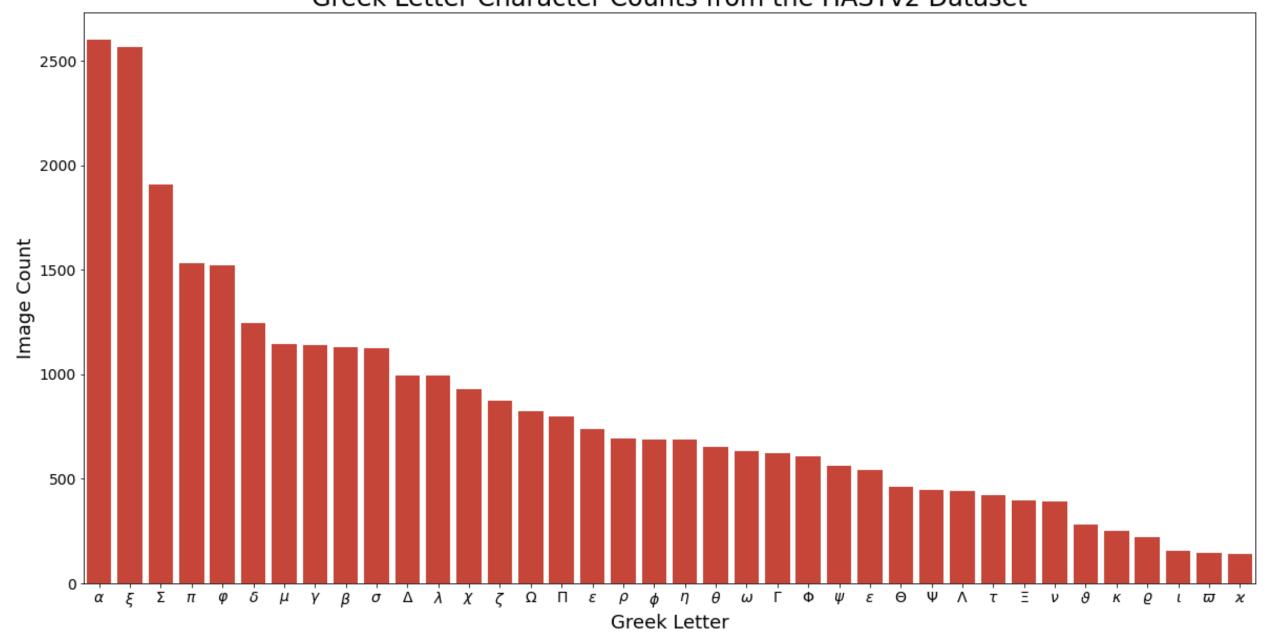
#### The Data

Known as HASYv2(1) and contains roughly 170,000 32x32 black and white images of various characters and mathematical symbols.

(1)Thoma, Martin. "The hasyv2 dataset." *arXiv* preprint arXiv:1701.08380 (2017).

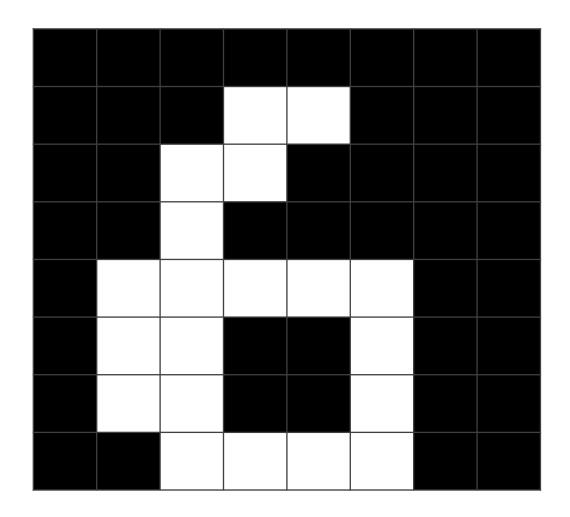


#### Greek Letter Character Counts from the HASYv2 Dataset



# Image Data

Computers view images as arrays.



## **Image Data**

Computers view images as arrays.

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	255	255	0	0	0
0	0	255	255	0	0	0	0
0	0	255	0	0	0	0	0
0	255	255	255	255	255	0	0
0	255	255	0	0	255	0	0
0	255	255	0	0	255	0	0
0	0	255	255	255	255	0	0

### **Image Data**

Computers view images as arrays.

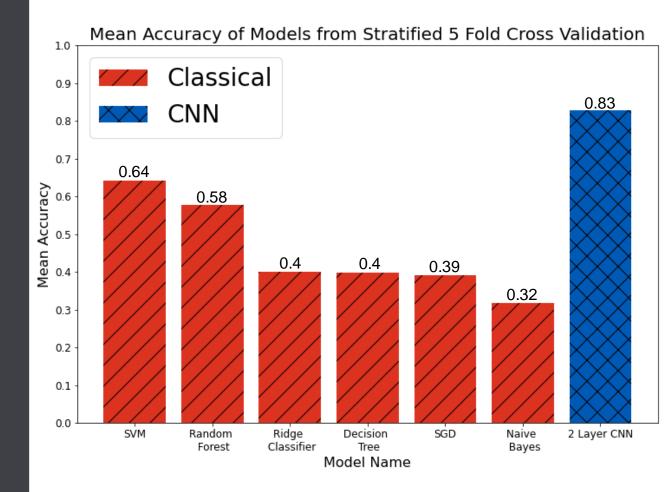
Black and white images require a single array of size equal to the size of the image. Each value in the array ranges in value from 0 to 255 inclusively. O represents a black pixel and 255 a white pixel.

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	255	255	0	0	0
0	0	255	255	0	0	0	0
0	0	255	0	0	0	0	0
0	255	255	255	255	255	0	0
0	255	255	0	0	255	0	0
0	255	255	0	0	255	0	0
0	0	255	255	255	255	0	0

# Modelling

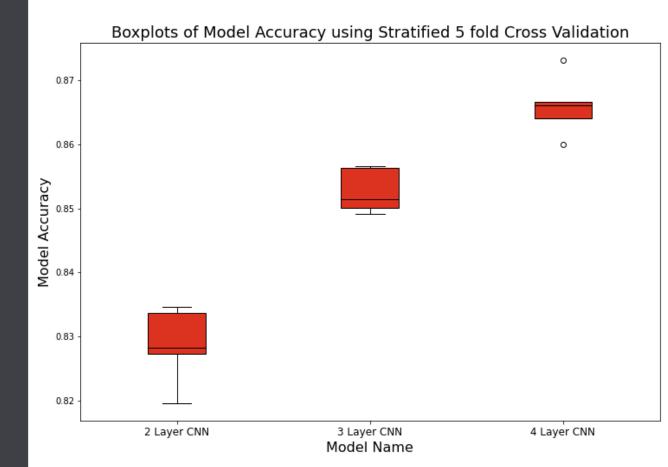
#### **Initial Models**

A variety of different classification models were tried initially. These included a variety of "classical" models such as SVM and Random Forests and some Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN).



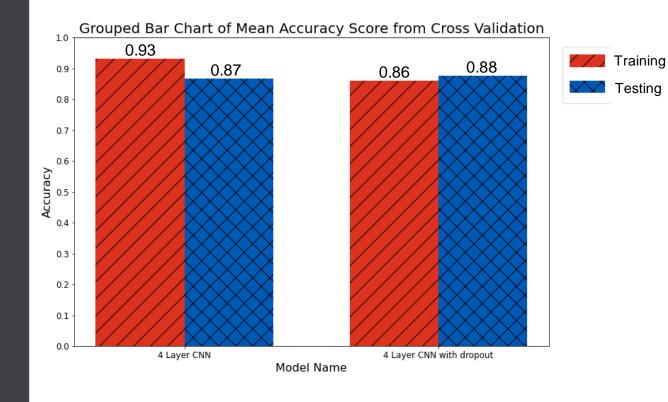
# Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

Through trial and error, I built various CNNs and measured their performance.



## Fixing Overfitting

To remedy the overfitting I experimented with what's known as dropout. This is a regularisation technique that helps reduce overfitting.



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Metric	Test Result (%)		
Accuracy	89.48		
Precision	88.18		
Recall	84.23		
F1 Score	85.64		

# The Final Test

# My Handwriting

The model performs well on the data but can it successfully classify my handwriting?



Letter

Sigma

Phi

Psi

Omega

varepsilon

varkappa

varpi

varrho

varphi

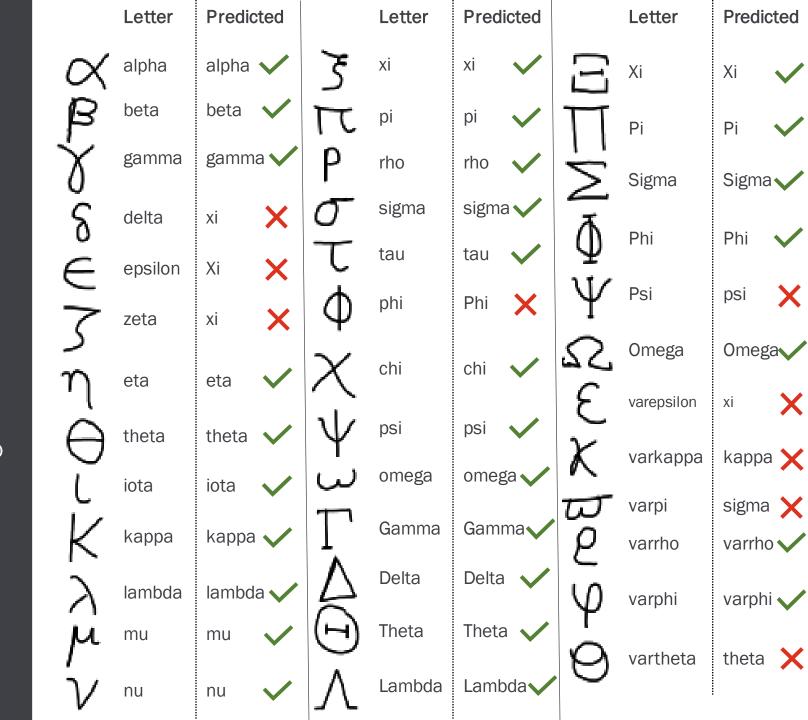
vartheta

**Predicted** 

# My Handwriting

The model performs well on the data but can it successfully classify my handwriting?

The model achieved a 76.3% (29/38) accuracy score on my letters.



# Thank You