

### **Objective**

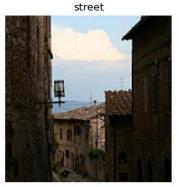
Create a model capable of distinguishing between six distinct types of scenes.

#### Use

• Streamlines the image archiving workflow by automating the classification task.

#### **Operational Benefits**

- Significantly reduces the time required for image classification during the archiving process
- Enables better searchability and retrieval of archived images based on scene type.





glacier



glacier





street



street



forest

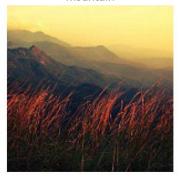




sea



mountain



buildings





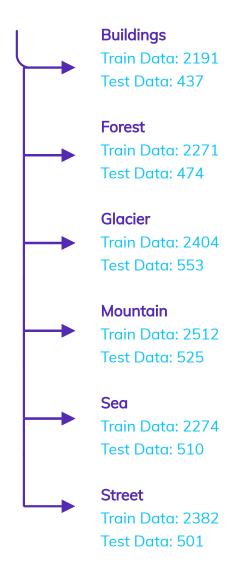
#### **DATASET**

# kaggle

The dataset is 17000 labeled images divided into 6 classes

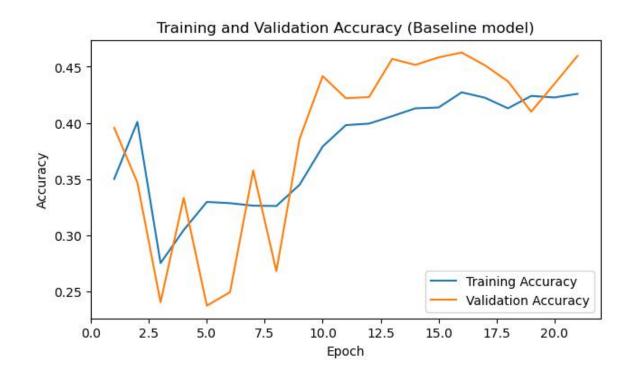
images are colored 150 \* 150 pixels

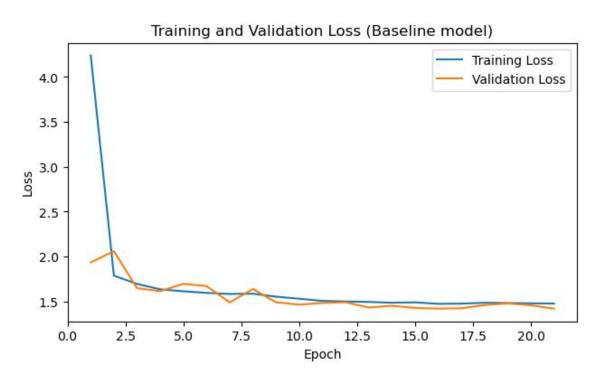
#### **Target classes**



## **Baseline Model (Neural network)**

# **Test: 0.46 Train: 0.43**



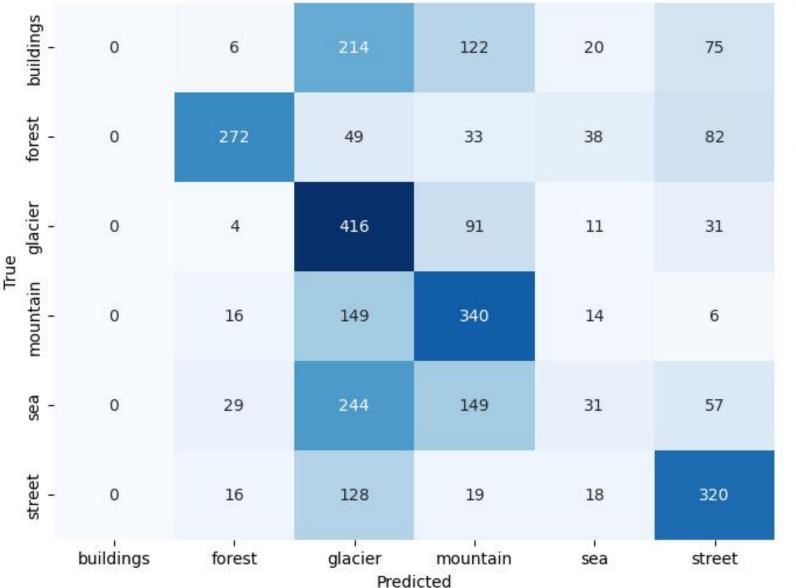


Input Layer (Flatten)
Hidden Layer (Dense with 128 neurons)
Output Layer (Dense with 6 neurons)

## **Baseline Model (Neural network)**

#### **Test: 0.46 Train: 0.43**

#### Confusion Matrix





True: street Predicted: glacier





True: glacier Predicted: glacier



True: sea Predicted: glacier



True: buildings Predicted: glacier



True: forest Predicted: glacier



True: buildings Predicted: glacie



True: street Predicted: glacier



True: street Predicted: street

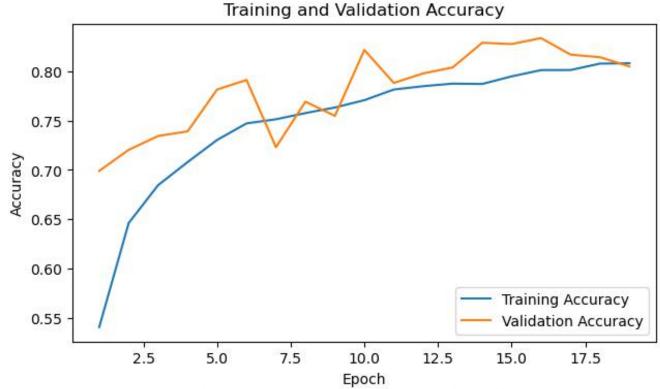


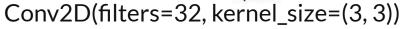
True: glacier Predicted: street



## **Model 2 (3 Convolutional Layers)**

### Test: 0.80 Train: 0.81





MaxPooling2D(pool\_size=(3, 3))

Conv2D(filters=64, kernel\_size=(3, 3))

MaxPooling2D(pool\_size=(2, 2))

Conv2D(filters=128, kernel\_size=(3, 3))

Flatten()

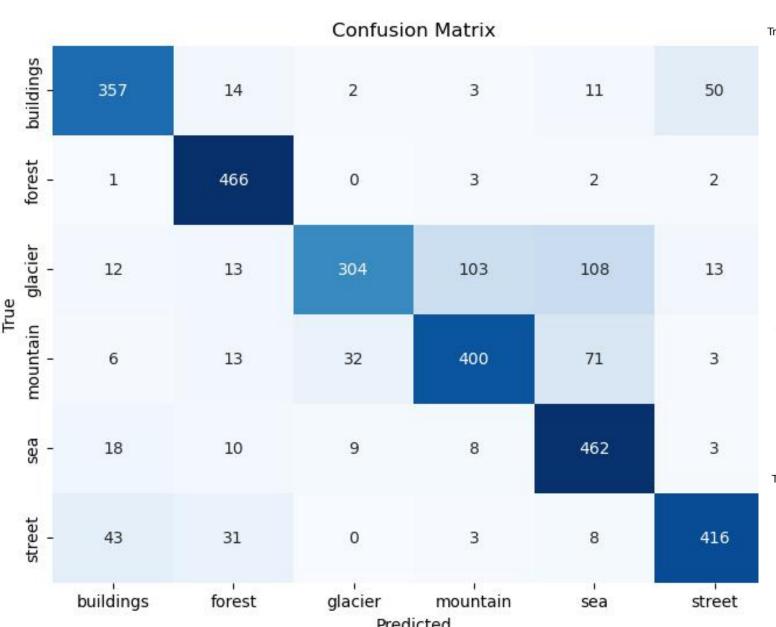
Dense(filters=128)

Dense(filters=6)



## **Model 2 (2 Convolutional Layers)**

# **Test: 0.80 Train: 0.81**



True: street Predicted: mountain





















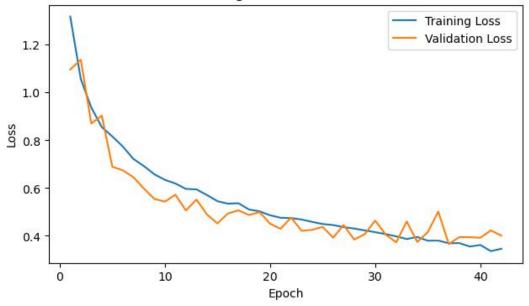


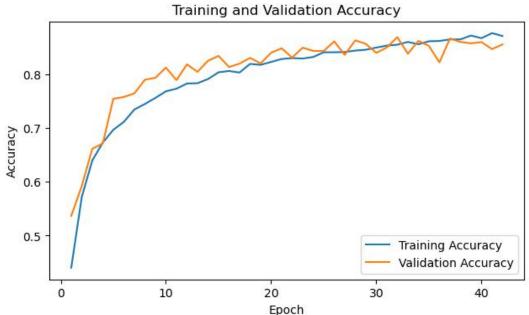
### **Model 3 (6 Convolutional Layers)**

### Test: 0.86 Train: 0.87

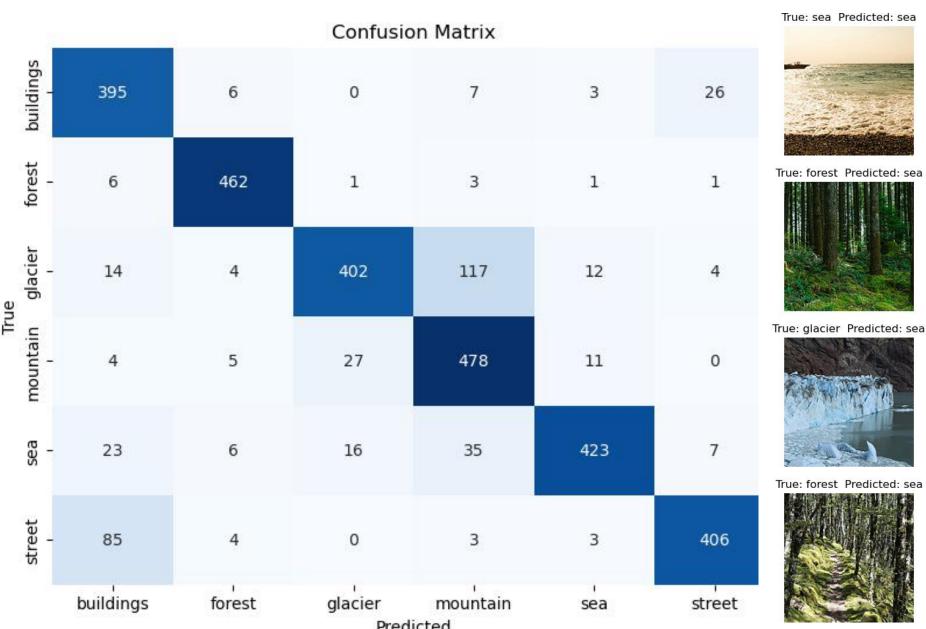
Training and Validation Loss

```
Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=(3, 3))
MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(3, 3))
Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=(3, 3))
MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2))
Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=(3, 3))
MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2))
Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=(3, 3))
MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2))
Conv2D(filters=512, kernel_size=(3, 3))
Conv2D(filters=1024, kernel_size=(3, 3))
Flatten()
Dense(filters=1024)
Dense(filters=6)
```





### **Model 3 (6 Convolutional Layers)**



#### **Test: 0.86 Train: 0.87**

True: mountain Predicted: sea



True: buildings Predicted: sea



True: sea Predicted: sea





True: buildings Predicted: sea



True: sea Predicted: sea



True: mountain Predicted: sea



True: sea Predicted: sea



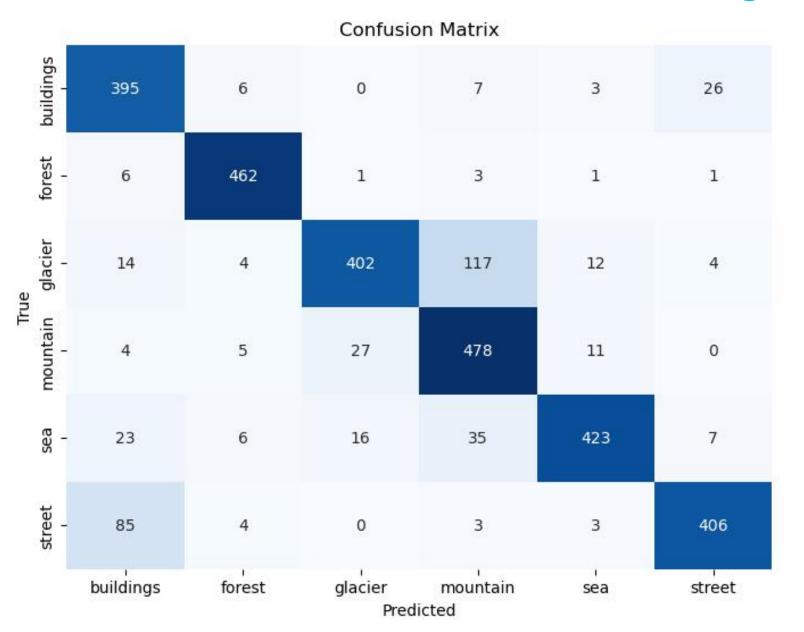
True: forest Predicted: sea

True: sea Predicted: sea



### **Model 3 (6 Convolutional Layers)**

**Test: 0.86 Train: 0.87** 







**Mountain or Galcier?** 





**Street or Building?** 

## Best performing model

**Baseline** 

Fully connected neural network

**Test: 0.46 Train: 0.43** 

Model 2

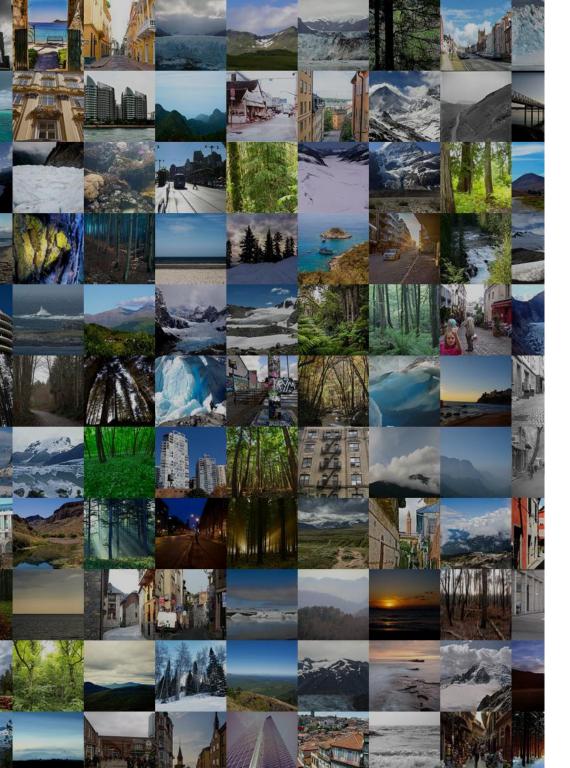
3 Convolutional layers

**Test: 0.80 Train: 0.81** 

**Model 3** 

6 Convolutional layers

**Test: 0.86 Train: 0.87** 



#### **Recommendations**

- Begin the implementation of the image classification model for archiving purposes.
- Establish a feedback loop with archivists and users to continually improve the model's performance.
- Explore partnerships and collaboration opportunities with organizations or platforms in related fields, such as content management or digital libraries.

### **Next steps**

create an object detection or scene understanding model that would recognise all the components of the scene even if it included more than one element (Street, building)

