

Intel Image Classification

End-to-End Deep Learning Pipeline

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Agenda

- 1 Einführung
- 2 Datensatz
- 3 Modellarchitekturen
- 4 Training & Evaluation
- 5 API & Deployment
- 6 Ergebnisse
- 7 Lessons Learned
- 8 Ausblick
- 9 Zusammenfassung

Ziel

End-to-End Bildklassifikationssystem für 6 Landschaftskategorien mit Production-ready API und Dashboard

Kategorien:

- Buildings
- Forest
- Glacier
- Mountain
- Sea
- Street

Tech Stack:

- TensorFlow/Keras
- FastAPI + Uvicorn
- Streamlit + Plotly
- Docker Compose

Vollständige ML Pipeline:

- 1 **Datenverarbeitung:** Data loading, augmentation, preprocessing
- 2 **Modelltraining:** 3 CNN-Architekturen mit verschiedenen Strategien
- 3 **Evaluation:** Metriken, Visualisierungen, Grad-CAM
- 4 **API Backend:** FastAPI mit automatischer Dokumentation
- 5 **Frontend:** Multi-page Streamlit Dashboard
- 6 **Deployment:** Docker Compose für einfache Bereitstellung

Intel Image Classification:

- ~25.000 Bilder
- 150×150 RGB
- 6 Klassen (balanciert)

Split:

- Train: ~14.000
- Validation: ~3.000
- Test: ~7.000

Preprocessing:

- Normalisierung [0,1]
- Data Augmentation:
 - Rotation ($\pm 20^\circ$)
 - Horizontal Flip
 - Zoom (10%)
 - Shift (10%)
- Batch Size: 32

| Modell | Parameter | Val Accuracy | Strategie |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|
| Baseline CNN | ~2M | 73% | Simple CNN |
| Regularized CNN | ~2M | 79% | + L2 + Dropout |
| MobileNetV2 | ~3.5M | 85-90% | Transfer Learning |

Implementierung:

- `src/models/`: `baseline.py`, `regularized.py`, `transfer_learning.py`
- `src/training/`: Unified trainer + callbacks
- `scripts/train_pipeline.py`: Komplette Pipeline

Baseline CNN:

- $3 \times \text{Conv2D} + \text{MaxPooling}$
- Flatten + Dense
- Dropout (0.5)
- Problem: Overfitting (73% val)

Regularized CNN:

- + Batch Normalization
- + L2 Regularization
- + Dropout (0.6)
- Besser: 79% val

MobileNetV2:

- Pre-trained (ImageNet)
- Custom Head:
 - GlobalAvgPooling
 - Dense(256)
 - Dropout(0.5)
 - Dense(6)
- Beste: 85-90% val

Training Features:

- EarlyStopping (patience=10)
- ModelCheckpoint
- ReduceLROnPlateau
- TensorBoard Logging
- CSV Metrics Export

Implementierung:

- `src/training/trainer.py`
- `src/training/callbacks.py`
- `scripts/train_pipeline.py`

Evaluation:

- Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1
- Confusion Matrix
- Training/Validation Curves
- Grad-CAM Visualisierung

Outputs:

- `outputs/models/*.keras`
- `outputs/figures/`
- `outputs/logs/`

RESTful API (api/main.py):

Endpoints:

- GET / - Health Check
- GET /models - List Models
- POST /predict/{model} - Classify
- POST /feedback - User Feedback

Features:

- Lazy Model Loading
- Model Caching
- CORS Support
- Auto Documentation (Swagger)

Modelle:

- baseline
- regularized
- transfer_learning

Deployment:

- Uvicorn ASGI Server
- Port 8000
- Docker Container
- Health Checks

Multi-Page Dashboard (streamlit/):

Seiten:

- `_Home.py`: Upload & Predict
- `_Model_Comparison.py`: Vergleich
- `_Data_Analysis.py`: Dataset Stats
- `_Feedback_Dashboard.py`: Analytics

Components:

- `status_panel.py`
- `visualization.py`

Features:

- Drag & Drop Upload
- Model Selection
- Confidence Scores
- Grad-CAM Heatmaps
- Confusion Matrices
- Plotly Charts
- Feedback System

Port: 8501

Docker Compose Setup:

Services:

- api: FastAPI (Port 8000)
- streamlit: Dashboard (Port 8501)

Features:

- Health Checks
- Volume Mounts
- Auto Restart
- Service Dependencies

Usage:

- `docker compose up --build`
- `docker compose up -d`
- `docker compose logs -f`
- `docker compose down`

Vorteile:

- Einfaches Deployment
- Reproduzierbar
- Portabel

| Modell | Train Acc | Val Acc | F1-Score |
|-------------|-----------|---------|----------|
| Baseline | 82% | 73% | 0.71 |
| Regularized | 84% | 79% | 0.78 |
| MobileNetV2 | 91% | 88% | 0.88 |

Beste Performance: MobileNetV2 Transfer Learning

- Validation Accuracy: 88.5%
- Alle Klassen: 85-92% Accuracy
- Herausforderung: Glacier vs. Mountain Verwechslung

Technische Erkenntnisse:

- **Transfer Learning:** MobileNetV2 deutlich besser als Custom CNNs
- **Regularisierung:** Batch Norm + L2 + Dropout reduziert Overfitting
- **Data Augmentation:** Essentiell für Generalisierung
- **FastAPI:** Schnelle API-Entwicklung mit Auto-Docs
- **Streamlit:** Einfache Dashboard-Erstellung
- **Docker Compose:** Vereinfacht Multi-Service Deployment

Mögliche Erweiterungen:

Features:

- Ensemble Models
- Batch Prediction
- Video Classification
- Real-time Webcam

Production:

- Cloud Deployment
- CI/CD Pipeline
- Monitoring (Prometheus)
- Model Versioning (MLflow)

Projektergebnisse:

- 3 CNN-Modelle: Baseline, Regularized, Transfer Learning
- Beste Accuracy: 88.5% (MobileNetV2)
- FastAPI Backend mit 4 Endpoints
- Multi-Page Streamlit Dashboard
- Docker Compose Deployment
- Grad-CAM Interpretierbarkeit
- Komplette Dokumentation (README, RUN.md)

Fazit

End-to-End ML Pipeline: Von Daten bis Production-Deployment

Code Organization:

Core ML:

- `src/models/`
- `src/training/`
- `src/evaluation/`
- `src/utils/`
- `scripts/train_pipeline.py`

Deployment:

- `api/main.py`
- `streamlit/app.py`
- `streamlit/pages/`
- `Dockerfile`
- `docker-compose.yml`

Vielen Dank!

Fragen & Diskussion

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Demo: `docker compose up --build`

API: `http://localhost:8000/docs`

Dashboard: `http://localhost:8501`