# Yelp Image Classification

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WHAT

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### 01 WHAT

What is our data and what will we do with it



#### WHAT ARE WE EXPLORING



#### Yelp Dataset

- 200,000 images provided by Yelp
- Five categories
  - Food, Drink, Inside, Outside, Menu
  - Unevenly Distributed
  - o 57.4%, 9.1%, 26.2%, 5.8%, 1.5%
- yelp.com/dataset



#### **Image Classification**

- Process how the computer sees our images
- Build a model around the images
- Attempt to classify the images into their respective categories

#### **EXAMPLE IMAGES**

Image ID: B0m2czTYp3ASdE4fL3DCVw Label: ['0']



Image ID: T6FRRuNn6ag8ODqVDBIDRg Label: ['3']



Image ID: b8GP0mCoSH-Xe3QKKJzzzA Label: ['1']



Image ID: 9gy3rYm2dBNrGzCrGzukKA Label: ['4']



Image ID: ZVqKpV614y6JyUpGb9QuTA Label: ['3']



Image ID: OrJhn7u1J2oiVaGTnYvbvw Label: ['0']



Image ID: \_wGrLb3-mKLQojSLd2wr2Q Label: ['0']



Image ID: HBm1kJ1IDw1OPvmyXipvsA Label: ['0']



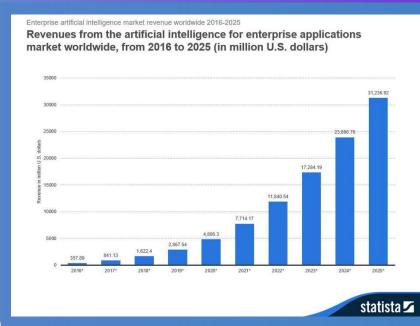


## WHY 02

What's the point of going through these exercises

### WHY

- Image recognition is one of the fastest growing fields in technology
- Social Media, National Security, Self-driving Vehicles, Medical Uses
- Error rates for image labeling have fallen from 28.5% to below 2.5% since 2010
- 🥑 Global revenues from Al applications is projected to grow from \$1.62B in 2018 to \$31.2B in 2025 52.59% CAGR in the forecast period

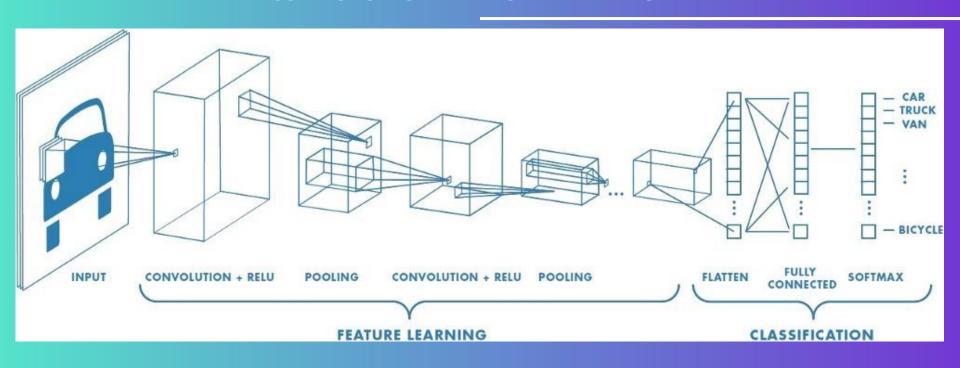


<u>Source</u>

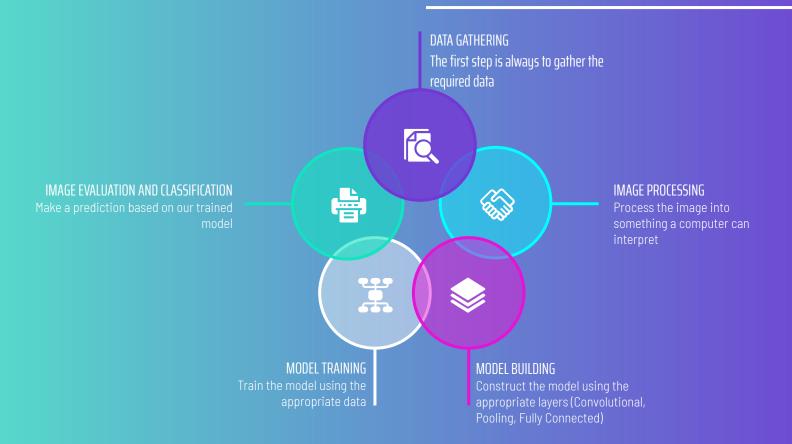
### 03 | HOW



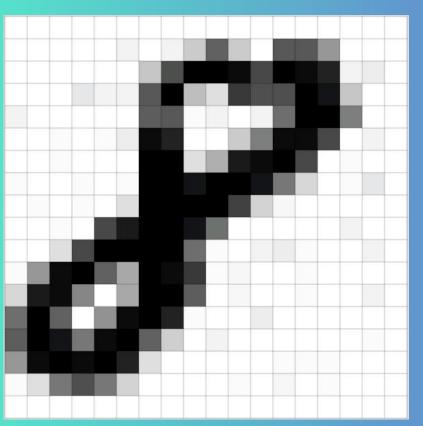
#### **CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK**



#### **USING A CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK**



#### **IMAGE PROCESSING SIMPLIFIED**





0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	12	0	11	39	137	37	0	152	147	84	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	41	160	250	255	235	162	255	238	206	11	13	0
0	0	0	16	9	9	150	251	45	21	184	159	154	255	233	40	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	145	146	3	10	0	11	124	253	255	107	0	0
0	0	3	0	4	15	236	216	0	0	38	109	247	240	169	0	11	0
1	0	2	0	0	0	253	253	23	62	224	241	255	164	0	5	0	0
6	0	0	4	0	3	252	250	228	255	255	234	112	28	0	2	17	0
0	2	1	4	0	21	255	253	251	255	172	31	8	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	4	0	163	225	251	255	229	120	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
0	0	21	162	255	255	254	255	126	6	0	10	14	6	0	0	9	0
3	79	242	255	141	66	255	245	189	7	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
26	221	237	98	0	67	251	255	144	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	11	0
125	255	141	0	87	244	255	208	3	0	0	13	0	1	0	1	0	0
145	248	228	116	235	255	141	34	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
85	237	253	246	255	210	21	1	0	1	0	0	6	2	4	0	0	0
6	23	112	157	114	32	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	0	7	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

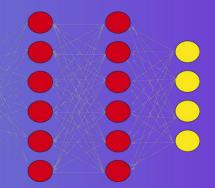
#### LAYERS WITHIN A CNN

1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	1
i	•	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1

1	0	1	2	2	4
0	1	1	2	3	2
1	0	0	5	1	3

5	1	3	6
2	60	2	2
2	2	4	2
5	1	3	1







### RESULTS 04

How did our models perform

#### FIRST MODEL

•	150,000 Training	J
	Images	

- 2 Convolutional Layers
- 2 Max Pooling Layers
- 2 Fully Connected Dense Layers
- 2 Dropout Layers
- 5 Epochs
- 15,757,061 Tota Parameters

	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Support
Food	0.57	0.77	0.66	5744
Inside	0.26	0.22	0.24	2622
Drink	0.00	0.00	0.00	906
Outside	0.00	0.00	0.00	577
Menu	0.00	0.00	0.00	151
Accuracy			0.50	10,000
Macro Avg	0.17	0.20	0.18	10,000
Weighted Avg	0.40	0.50	0.44	10,000

#### **SECOND MODEL - ONE MORE LAYER AND MORE EPOCHS**

•	150,000 Training	
	Images	

- 3 Convolutional Layers
- 2 Max Pooling Layers
- 2 Fully Connected Dense Layers
- 2 Dropout Layers
- 15 Epochs
- 3,712,293 Total Parameters

		Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Support
	Food	0.57	0.61	0.59	5744
	Inside	0.27	0.29	0.28	2622
	Drink	0.09	0.05	0.06	906
d	Outside	0.04	0.03	0.04	577
S	Menu	0.03	0.02	0.02	151
	Accuracy			0.43	10,000
	Macro Avg	0.20	0.20	0.20	10,000
	Weighted Avg	0.41	0.43	0.42	10,000

#### THIRD MODEL - EVEN MORE EPOCHS

•	142,500 Training	J
	Images	

- 3 Convolutional
  Lavers
- 2 Max Pooling Layers
- 2 Fully Connected Dense Layers
- 2 Dropout Layers
- 30 Epochs
- 3,712,293 Total Parameters

		Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Support
	Food	0.57	0.62	0.60	5744
	Inside	0.26	0.27	0.26	2622
	Drink	0.10	0.07	0.08	906
	Outside	0.07	0.04	0.05	577
	Menu	0.02	0.02	0.02	151
	Accuracy			0.44	10,000
	Macro Avg	0.20	0.20	0.20	10,000
	Weighted Avg	0.41	0.44	0.42	10,000

#### FOURTH MODEL - GET CONVOLUTED

•	142,500	Training
	Images	

- 6 Convolutional Layers
- 4 Max Pooling Lavers
- 2 Fully Connected Dense Layers
- 2 Dropout Layers
- 30 Epochs Earl
  Stop after 12
  Epochs
- 1,530,373 Total Parameters

		Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Support
	Food	0.57	0.60	0.59	5744
	Inside	0.26	0.27	0.27	2622
	Drink	0.10	0.06	0.08	906
d	Outside	0.05	0.04	0.04	577
	Menu	0.02	0.02	0.02	151
/	Accuracy			0.43	10,000
	Macro Avg	0.20	0.20	0.20	10,000
	Weighted Avg	0.41	0.43	0.42	10,000

#### FIFTH MODEL - AN ATTEMPTED BALANCING ACT

9,000 Training
lmages

- 6 Convolutional Lavers
- 4 Max Pooling Layers
- 2 Fully Connected Dense Layers
- 2 Dropout Layers
- 50 Epochs Early Stop after 45 Epochs
- 1,530,373 Total Parameters

		Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Support
d ;	Food	0.00	0.00	0.00	5744
	Inside	0.00	0.00	0.00	2622
	Drink	0.09	0.97	0.17	906
	Outside	0.06	0.03	0.04	577
	Menu	0.00	0.00	0.00	151
	Accuracy			0.09	10,000
	Macro Avg	0.03	0.20	0.04	10,000
	Weighted Avg	0.01	0.09	0.02	10,000

### 05 CHANGES

What changes could be effectuated to improve the models

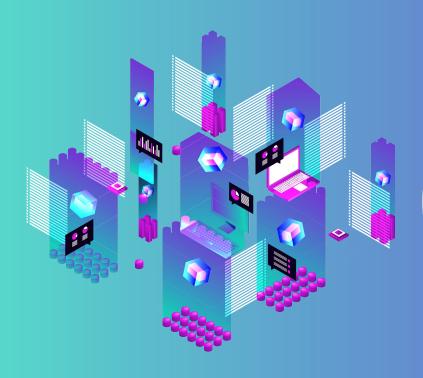


#### THE BIGGEST ISSUE



#### **ADDITIONAL CHANGES**

- Increased complexity and / or additional layers
  - Increased computational power requirements
  - Timing
  - May not require balanced classes
- Balanced Dataset
  - Model learns about classes equally
  - May require more data
- Uniformity in pictures
  - Removes "noise" from the pictures
  - Easier for model to focus on target within image
- Team project
  - Spread the work out



## CONCLUSIONS 06

General takeaways

#### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Image classification has widespread uses
  - Facial Recognition / Biometrics, Medical Uses,
    Self-driving vehicles, Postal Services
- Computers have significantly increased accuracy
  - Sub 3% error rate since 2010
- Growing industry
  - Corporations investing billions in the field
- High computational requirements
- More data is always better to account for noise

### THANK YOU

Any questions?

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