

DATA 601 – Al Classification and Clustering Example Demo Discussion

Felix Gonzalez, P.E.
Adjunct Instructor
Division of Professional Studies
Computer Science and Electrical Engineering
University of Maryland Baltimore County

Exercise: Image Classification (1/7)



- We want to develop a ML classification model (supervised ML) that classifies new images as either "Space object" or "Not a space object"
- Data: NASA space images and non-space images
- The data set has 22 labeled images.
 - Seems to be balanced (11 space, 11 non-space labels)
 - 18 for training (~80% of data)
 - 4 for testing (~20% of data)
- We will then classify 9 new images as either "Space Object" or "Not a space object" given the boundaries of the images in the training data.
 - Think about confidence when we are classifying new images

Exercise: Image Classification (2/7





Training Data

Space Object
Pictures from: https://images.nasa.gov/; www.nasa.gov/; Not a Space Object Pictures by: Felix Gonzalez https://flickr.com/photos/nasawebbtelescope/; www.jpl.nasa.gov

Exercise: Image Classification (3/7)



Image A



Image C



Testing Data

Image B



Image D



Exercise: Image Classification (4/7)





Image E



Image F



Image G



Exercise: Image Classification (5/7)



Model Deployment: New Data

Image H



Image I



Image J



Exercise: Image Classification (6/7)



Model Deployment: New Data

Image K



Image L



Image M



Exercise: Image Classification (7/7)



- Is the data used for training/testing enough?
 - Some images (testing and new) were too different to the training data
 - Underrepresented images like vehicles which indicate a data balance issue.
- Biases in the data?
 - Did we evaluate the training data before deployment?
 - Cognitive bias? Confirmation bias? Other biases?
 - Would the model be biased on some non-space objects with dark background?
- Was the training data appropriate for the images we were classifying? In all cases or in some cases?
- What can we do to address the shortcomings?
 - Increase number of labeled data: Non-space with dark background, and vehicles
 - Create a new class with corresponding data like space/non-space vehicles.
 - Should we increase the number of space objects with different background colors?
 - Use a different model
 - Use unsupervised ML algorithm if possible

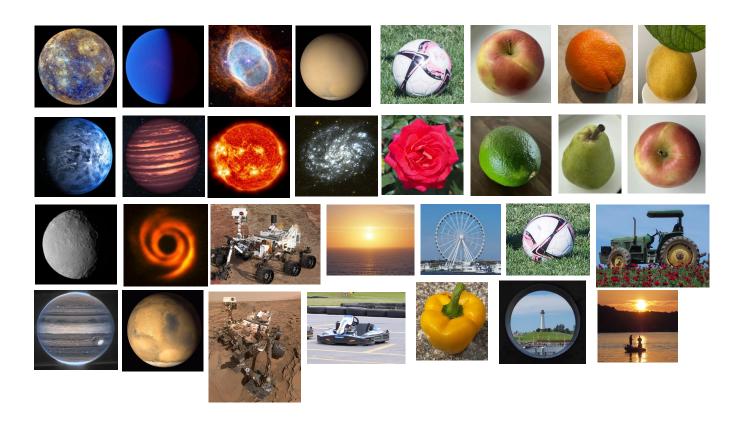
Exercise: Image Clustering (1/4)



- We want to develop a ML clustering model (unsupervised ML) that creates clusters (e.g., groups) for all-previous images (30 images)
- What would be features that we could compare to create significant clusters?
- Features can be any we can think of that we can collect data, such as color, shape, type, category, weight, etc.
- Note that we could also have clusters for outliers.
- In this case let's consider a significant cluster as one that has at least 4 images.
- An image can be part of one cluster.

Exercise: Image Clustering (2/4)





Exercise: Image Clustering (3/4)



- Potential solution 1:
 - Cluster 1: Fruits/Vegetables
 - Cluster 2: Planets
 - Cluster 3: Vehicles
 - Cluster 4: Everything else (e.g., non-planets, sunsets, flower, ball)

Potential solution 2:

- Cluster 1: Red/Orange dominant color
- Cluster 2: Blue dominant color
- Cluster 3: Sports related
- Cluster 4: Everything else

Exercise: Image Clustering (4/4)



- Clustering algorithms work in a similar way.
- They find patterns in the data and depending on the algorithm and parameters specified will create different clusters.
- Different algorithms may group the data very differently depending on the shape
- Example Clustering Algorithms
 - Kmeans: Clusters the data given a specified number of clusters (i.e, k). There are methods to calculate the optimal number of clusters can be calculated.
 - DBSCAN: Clusters the data given a specified min samples in a cluster and a specified density (i.e., epsilon)



Questions?