

IMAGE PROCESSING TECHNIQUES

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Segmentation

Segmentation in image processing refers to the partitioning of a digital image into multiple segments or sets of pixels. This is typically done to simplify the image and make it more meaningful and easier to analyze. Each segment represents a different object or region within the image.

Key techniques include:

- **Thresholding**: Pixels are grouped based on their intensity values.
- **Edge-Based Segmentation**: Detects boundaries between different objects in an image.
- **Region-Based Segmentation**: Divide an image into regions that are connected and have similar properties such as color or texture.

Application includes object detection, pedestrian detection, face recognition, traffic control systems, and more.

Feature Detection & Recognition

feature detection in computer vision involves identifying key points, lines or regions in an image that are deemed "interesting" or important. These features are used for further analysis, such as matching, tracking or object recognition.

Type of features:

- Edges: Points where there's a significant intensity difference between neighboring pixels, representing boundaries of objects.
- Corners / Interest Points: Points where two edges meet.
- Blobs: Regions of interest in an image that may not be detection algorithms.

Classification Of Images

Image classification is the process of categorizing an image into predefined classes based on its content. Machine learning models, especially convolutional neural networks (CNNs), are frequently used for this purpose.

Steps in Image Classification:

- Feature Extraction: Extract relevant feature from the image.

- Training: using a labeled dataset to train a model on recognizing these features.
- Classification: Assigning the input image to one of the predefined classes based on the learned model.

Face Recognition

Face recognition is a specialized form of object recognition where the aim is to identify and verify a human face.

It involves two key steps:

- Face Detection: Identifying and locating a face in a digital image.
- Face Recognition: Matching the detected face against a database of stored faces to find a match.

Techniques:

- Geometric-based methods: focus on identifying specific facial landmarks.
- Appearance-based methods: use statistical methods like principal component analysis (PCA) or machine learning models such as CNNs.

Deep learning Algorithms for Object Detection & Recognition

Deep learning has revolutionized object detection and recognition with model like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Region-based CNNs (R-CNNs)

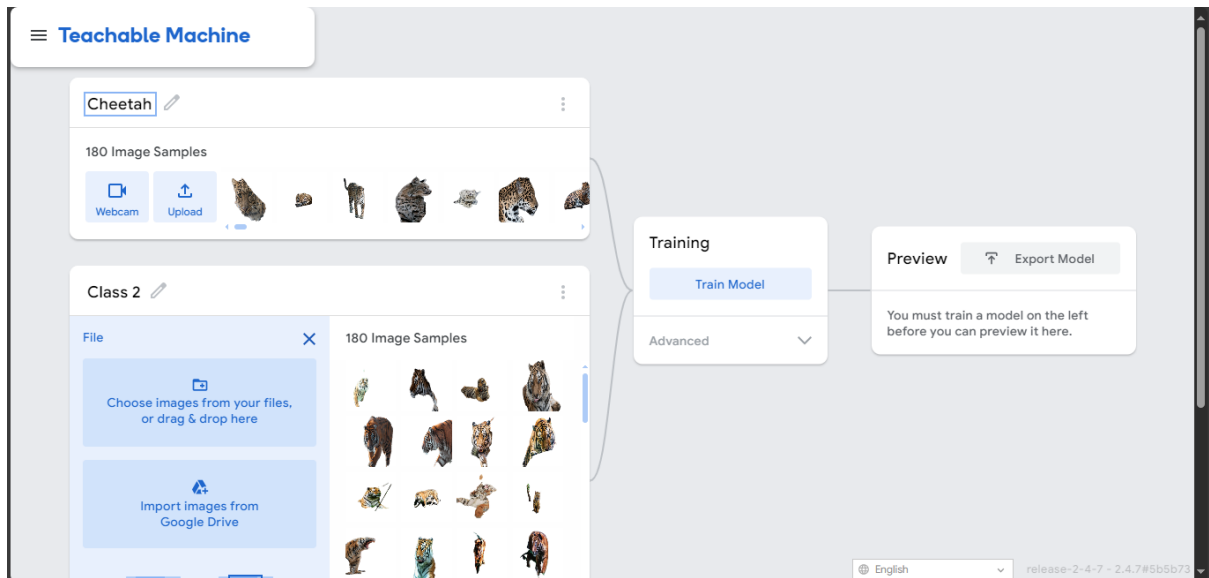
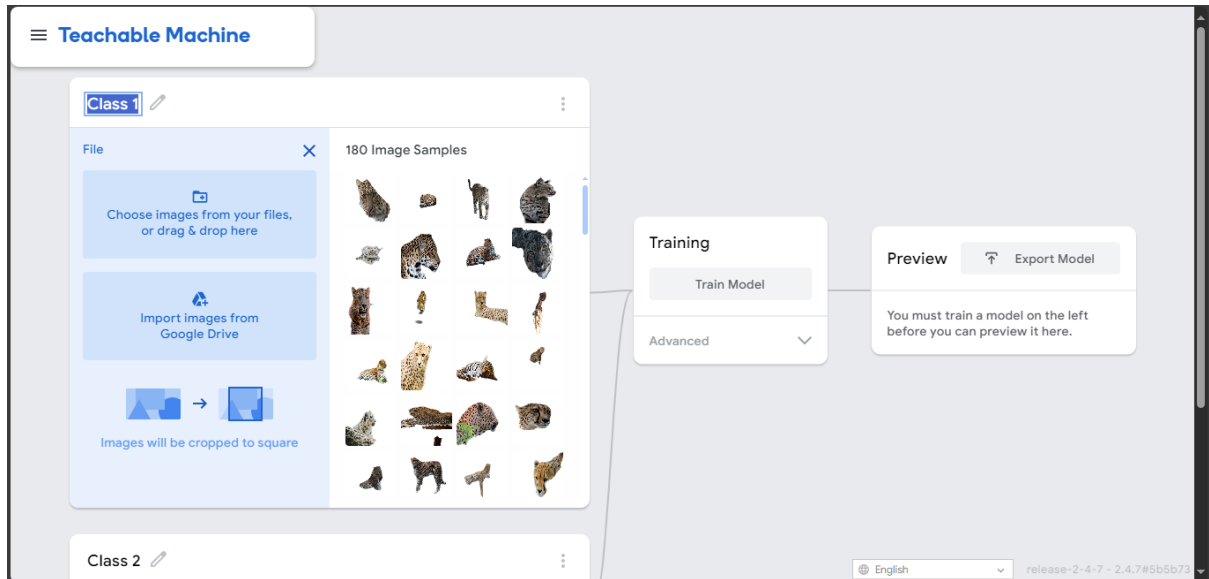
Key Algorithms:

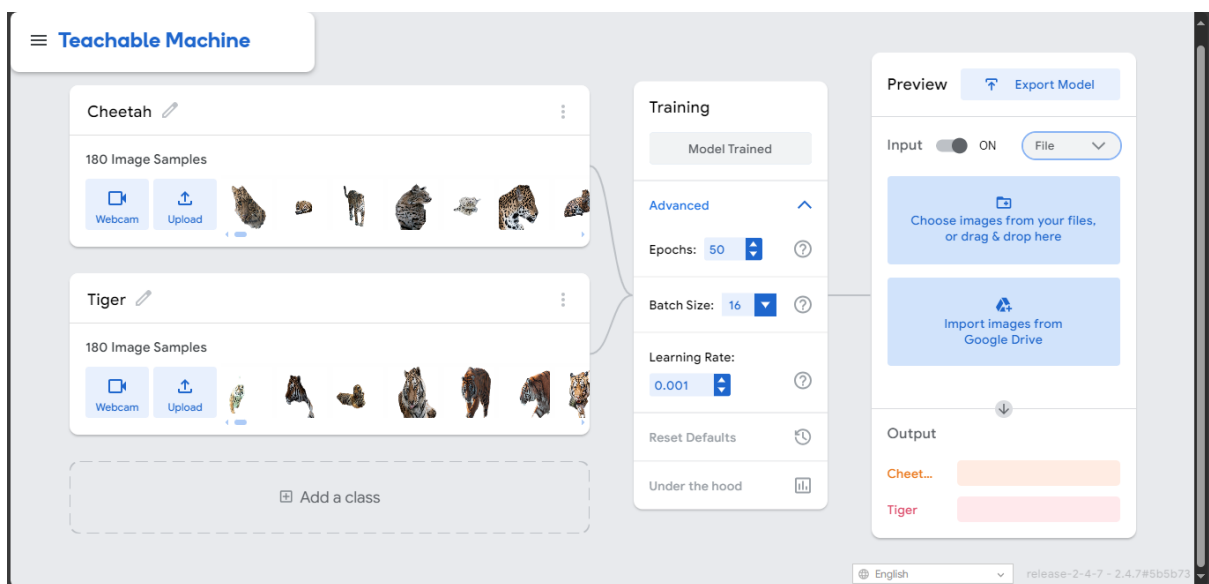
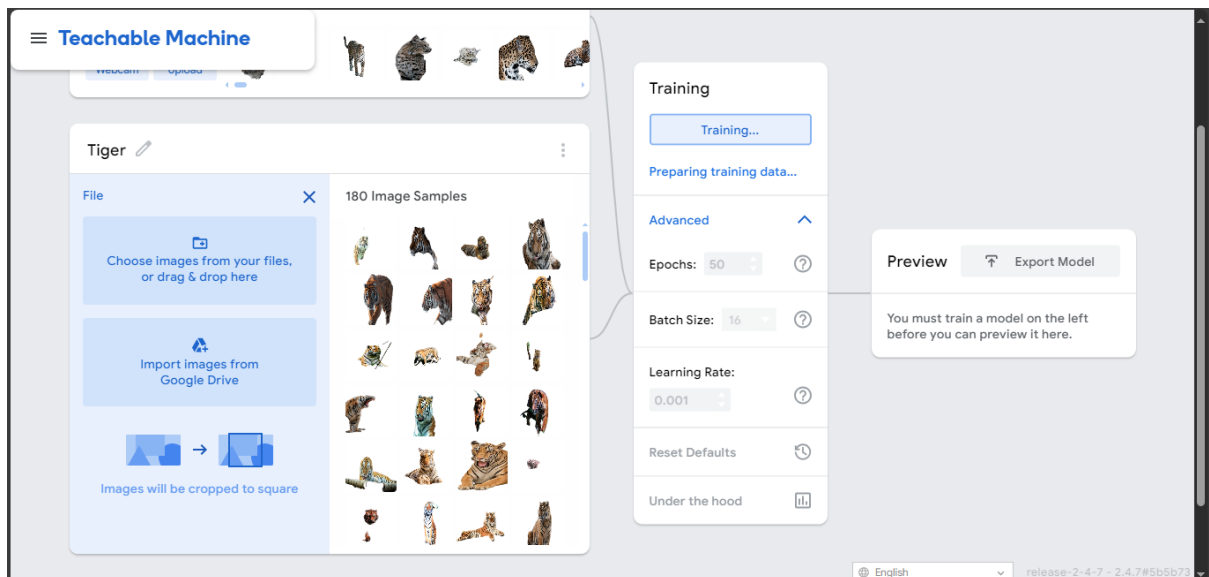
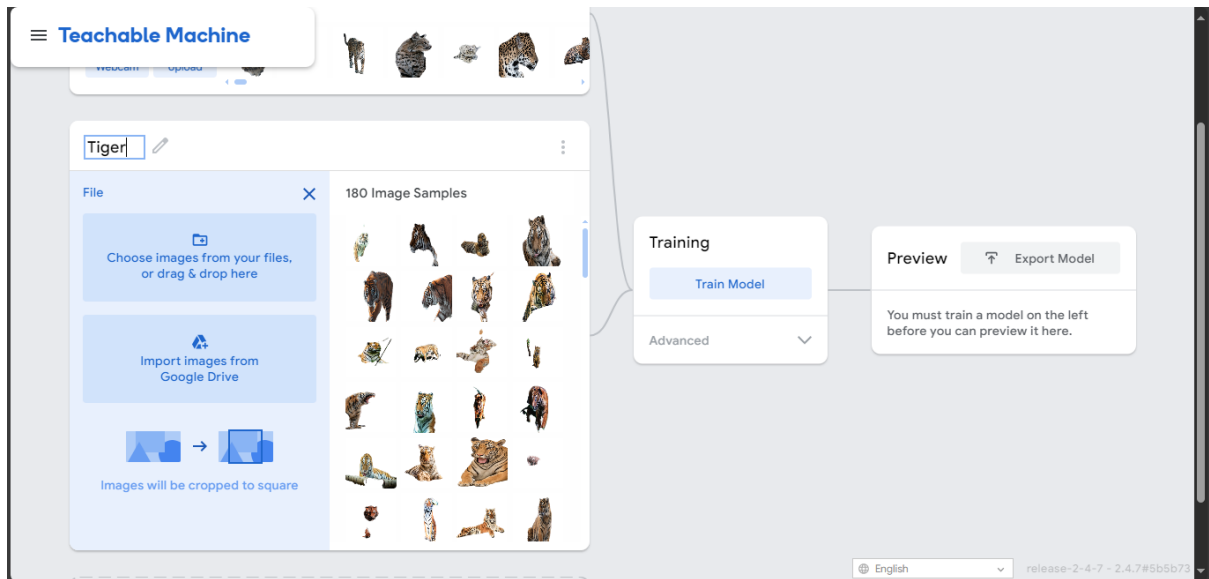
- Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs): CNNs extracts spatial hierarchies of features, which makes them highly effective for tasks like image classification and object detection.
- Yolo: A real-time object detection system that processes an entire image with a single neural network, making it extremely fast.
- R-CNN and Fast R-CNN: Region-based CNNs, which first generate potential object regions and then classify each region

10-10-2024

TEACHABLE MACHINE

HU22CSEN0100999





Teachable Machine

Cheetah

180 Image Samples

Webcam Upload

Tiger

180 Image Samples

Webcam Upload

Add a class

Training

Model Trained

Advanced

Epochs: 50

Batch Size: 16

Learning Rate: 0.001

Reset Defaults

Under the hood

Preview

Export Model

Import images from Google Drive

Output

Cheet...

Tiger 100%

English release-2-4-7-2.4.7#5b5b73

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Here are a few graphs that can help you understand how well your model is working.

Don't worry if this doesn't make sense at first— you don't need to use any of this to use Teachable Machine and, in fact, most people don't :)

Vocab

Accuracy per class

CLASS	ACCURACY	# SAMPLES
Cheetah	0.93	27
Tiger	1.00	27

Confusion Matrix

	Cheetah	Tiger	
Cheetah	25	2	
Tiger	0	27	

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Tiger	0	27	

Accuracy per epoch

Loss per epoch

Cheetah

180 Image Samples



Tiger

180 Image Samples



+ Add a class

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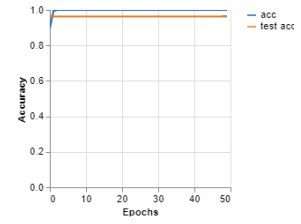
Learning Rate:

0.001

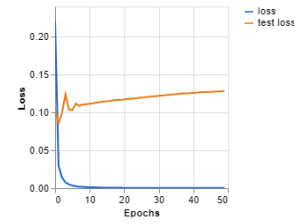
Reset Defaults

Under the hood

Accuracy per epoch



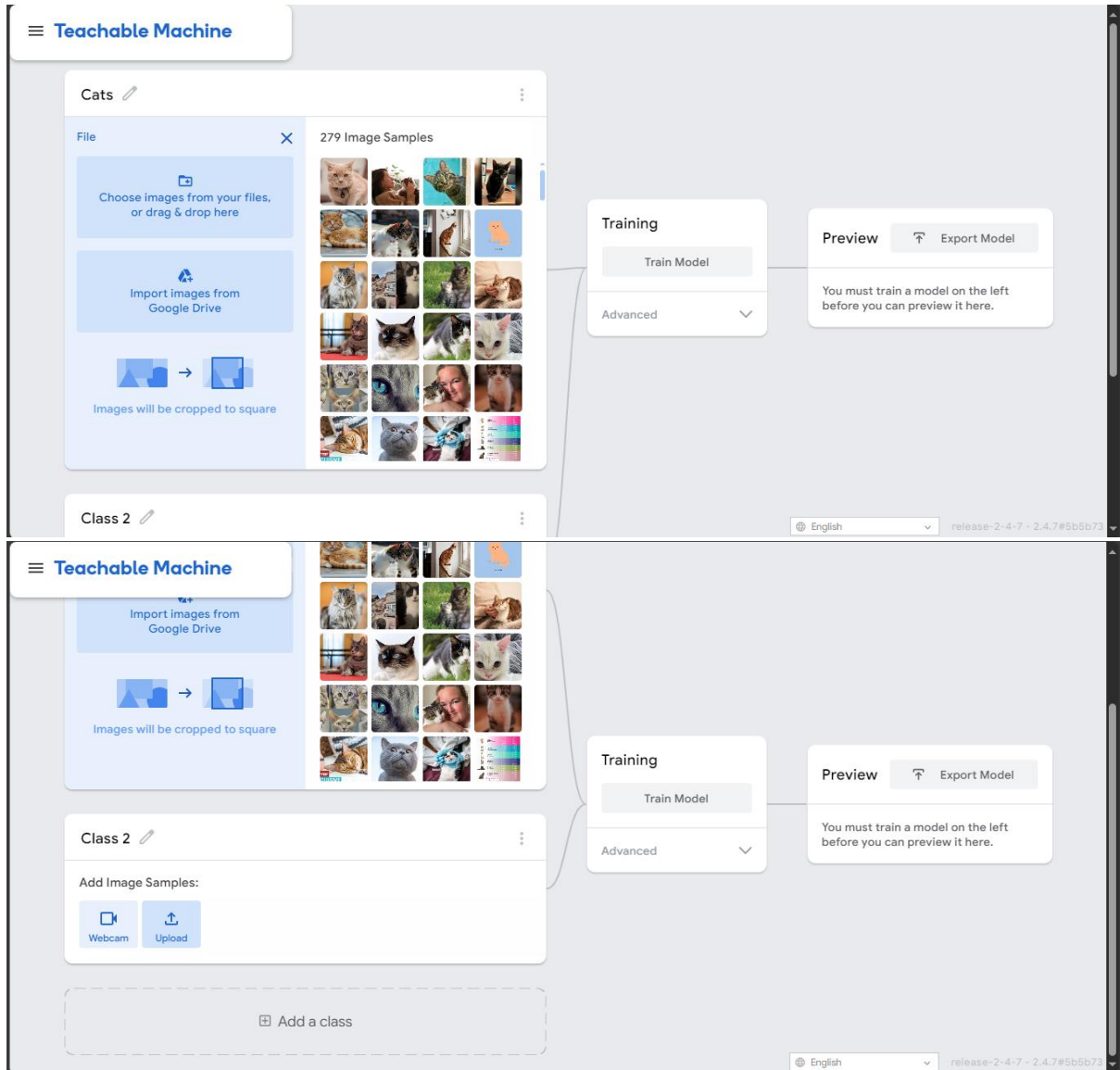
Loss per epoch

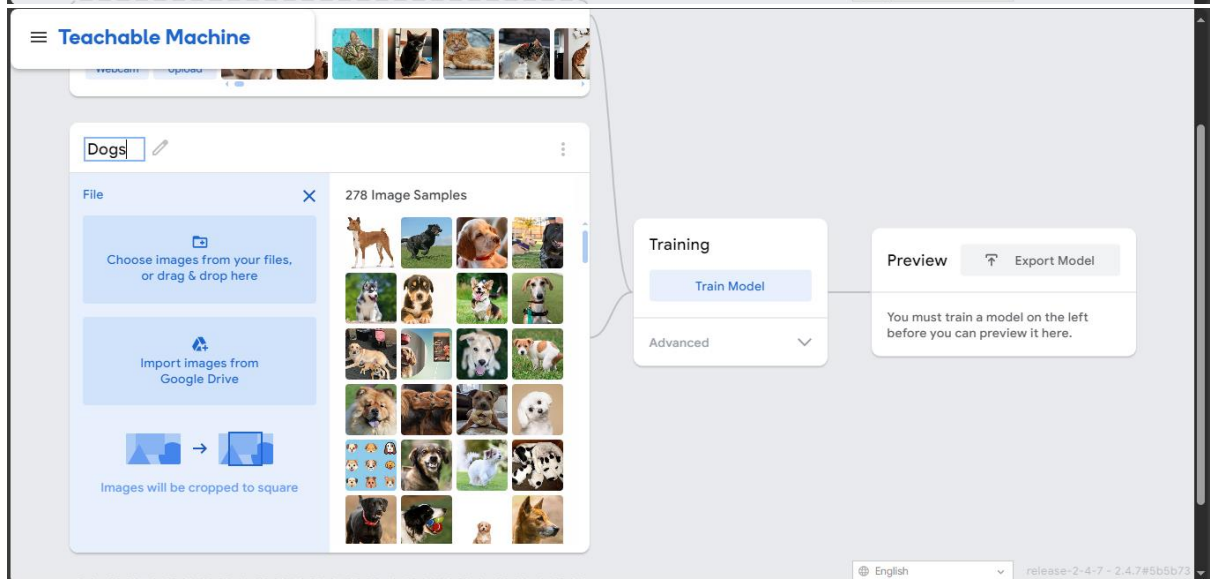
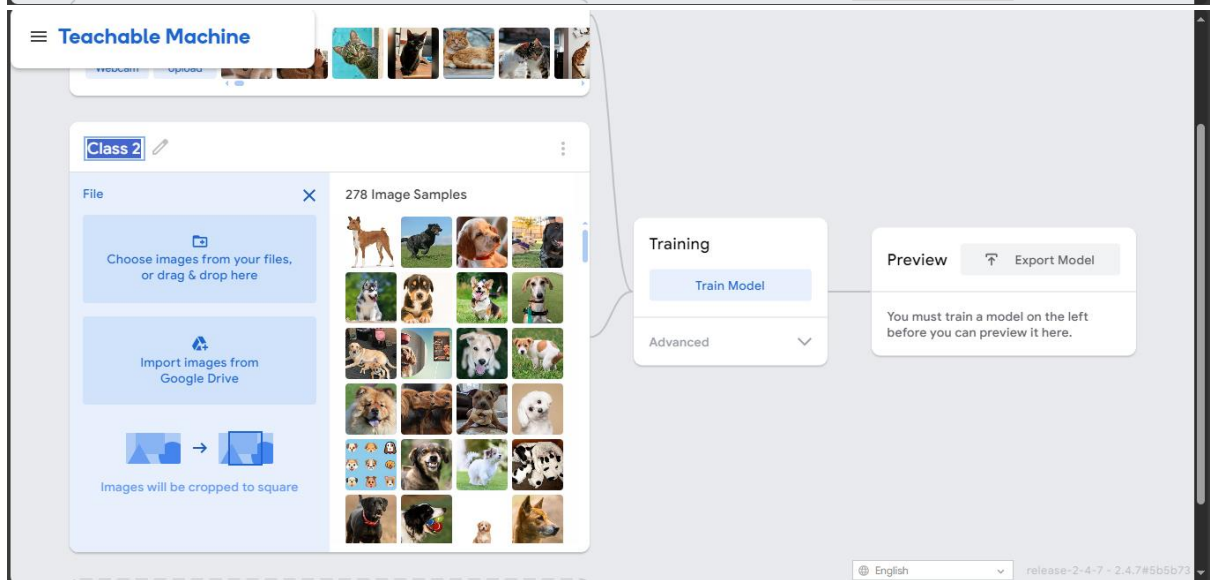
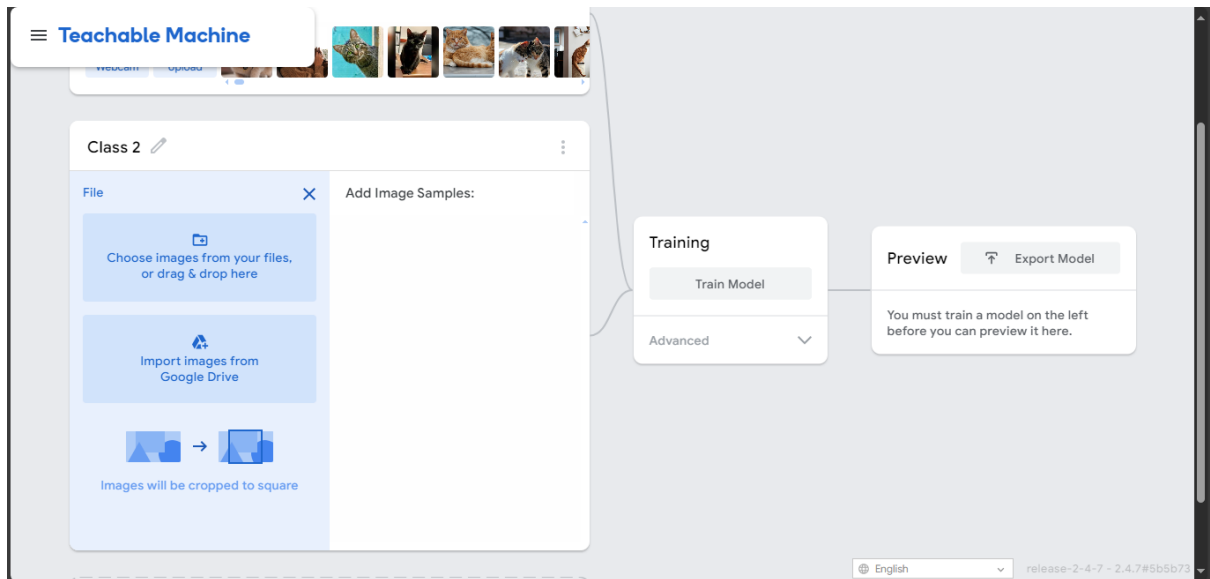


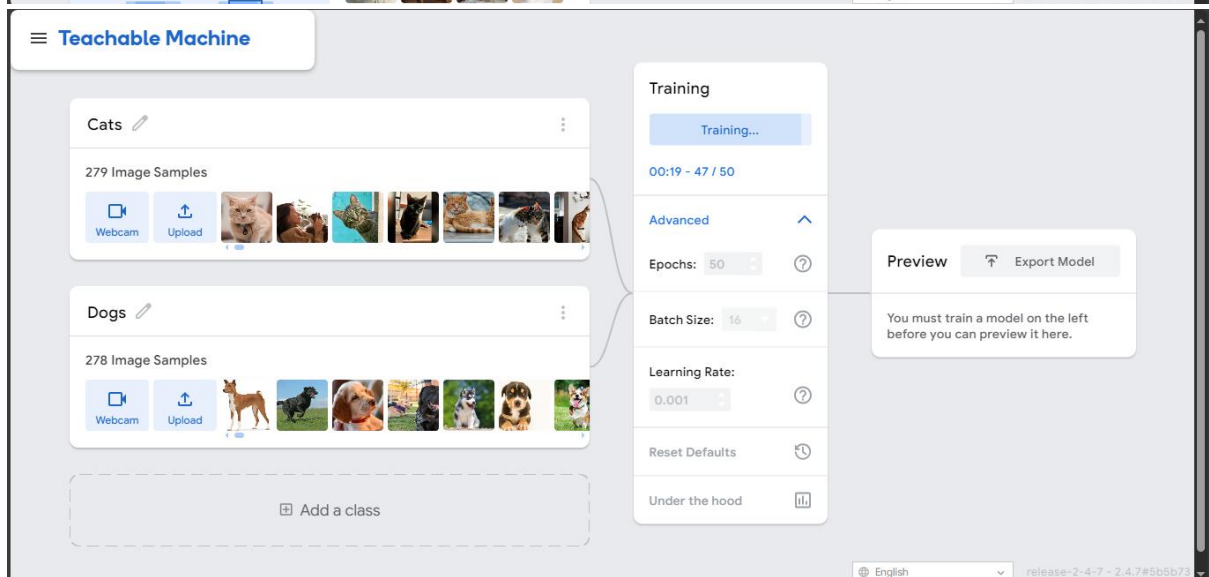
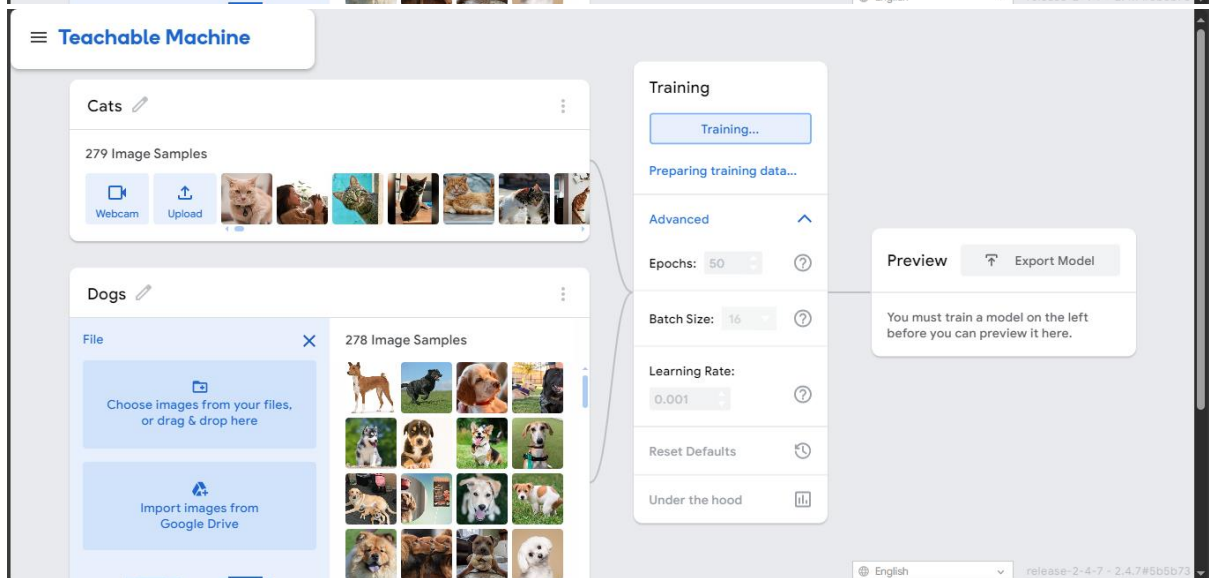
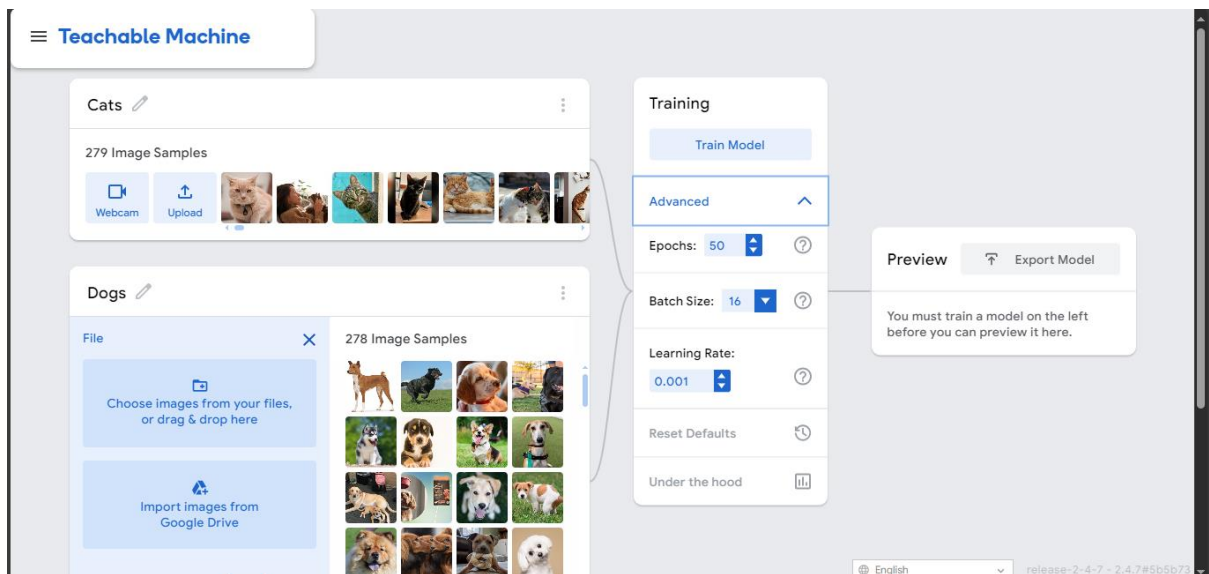
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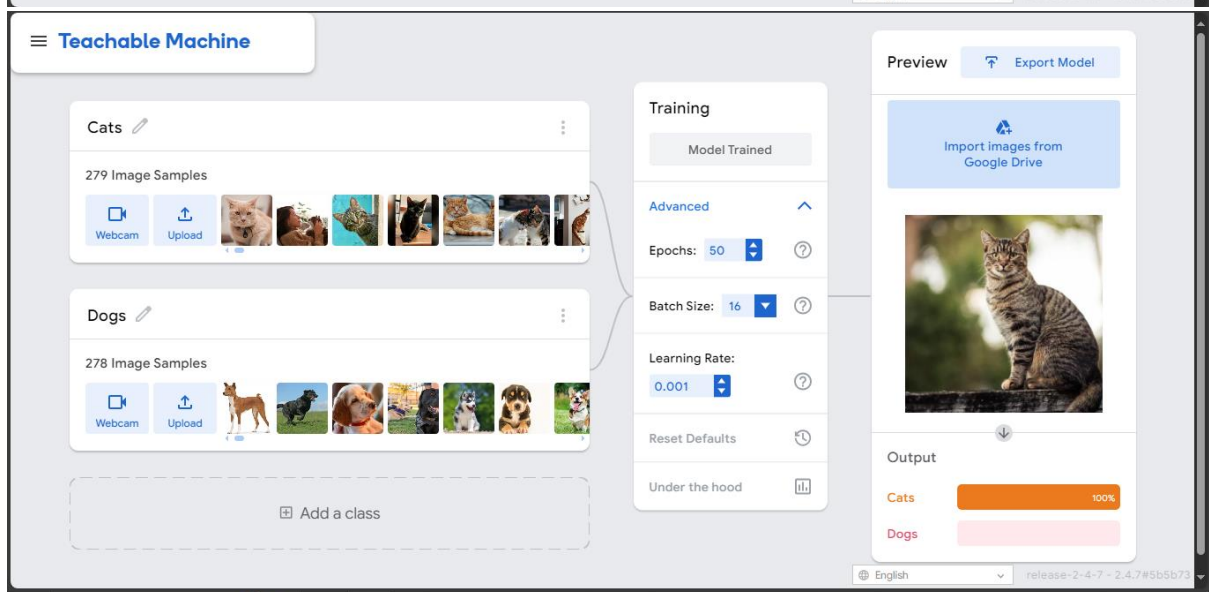
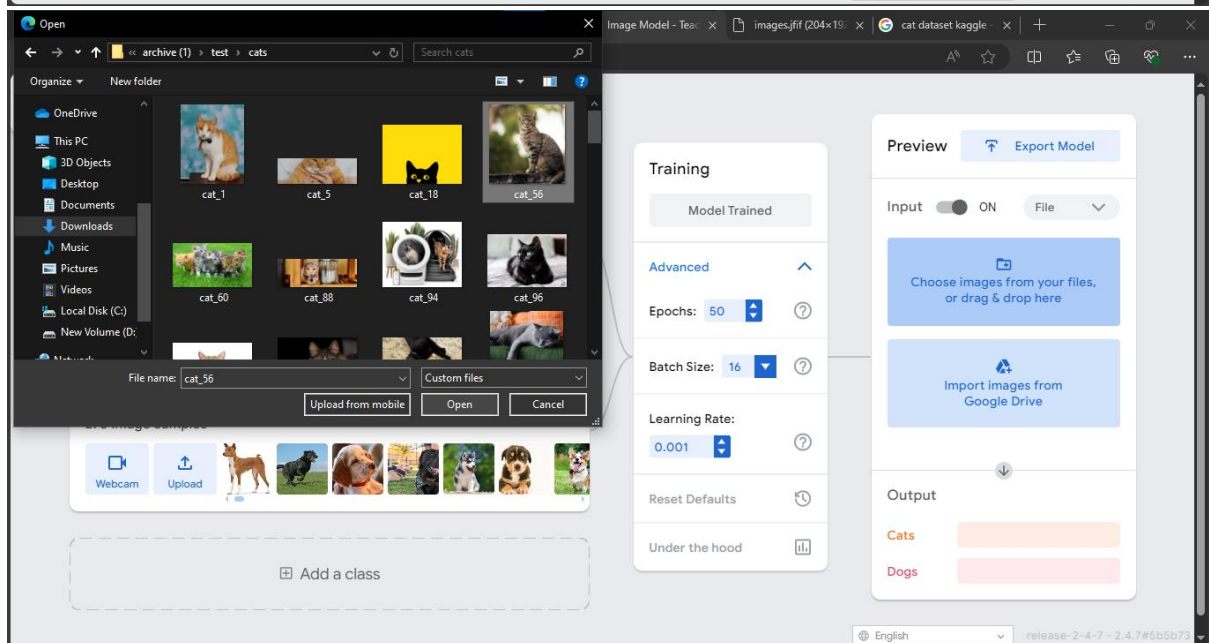
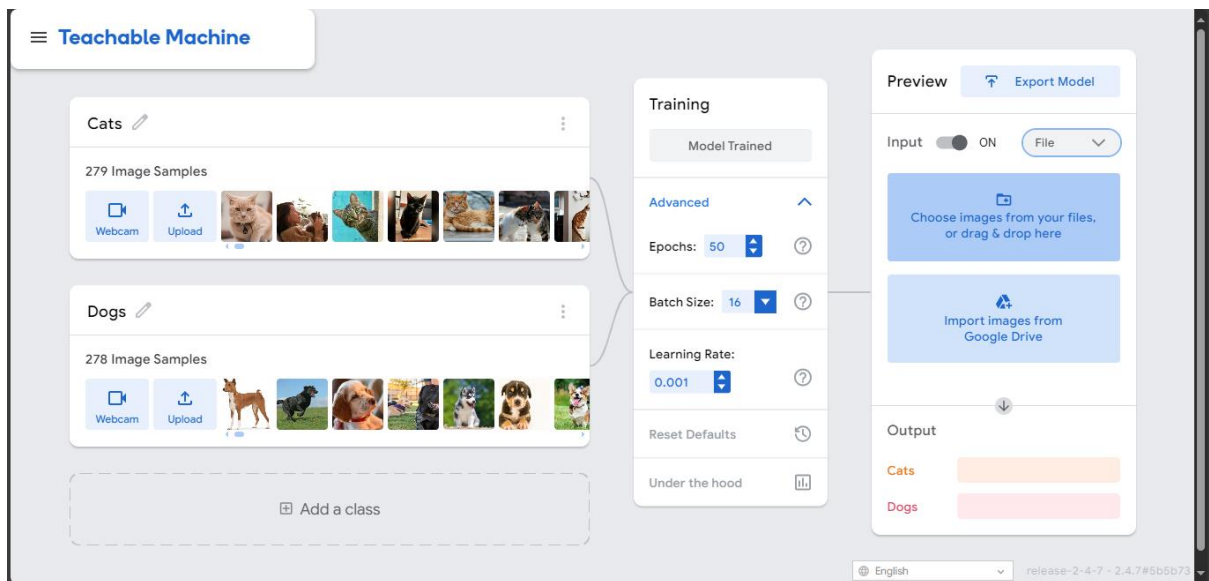
TEACHABLE MACHINE

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Teachable Machine

Cats

279 Image Samples

Webcam Upload

Dogs

278 Image Samples

Webcam Upload

Add a class

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Vocab

Accuracy per class

CLASS	ACCURACY	# SAMPLES
Cats	0.90	42
Dogs	0.95	42

Confusion Matrix

Class	Cats	Dogs	scaleCount
Cats	38	4	40
Dogs	2	40	2

Teachable Machine

Cats

279 Image Samples

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Dogs

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Under the hood

Confusion Matrix

Class	Cats	Dogs	scaleCount
Cats	38	4	40
Dogs	2	40	2

Accuracy per epoch

Epochs	acc	test acc
0	0.90	0.95
10	0.90	0.95
20	0.90	0.95
30	0.90	0.95
40	0.90	0.95
50	0.90	0.95

Loss per epoch

Epochs	loss	test loss
0	0.10	0.40
10	0.10	0.40
20	0.10	0.40
30	0.10	0.40
40	0.10	0.40
50	0.10	0.40

Teachable Machine

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Accuracy per epoch

Epochs	acc	test acc
0	0.90	0.95
10	0.90	0.95
20	0.90	0.95
30	0.90	0.95
40	0.90	0.95
50	0.90	0.95

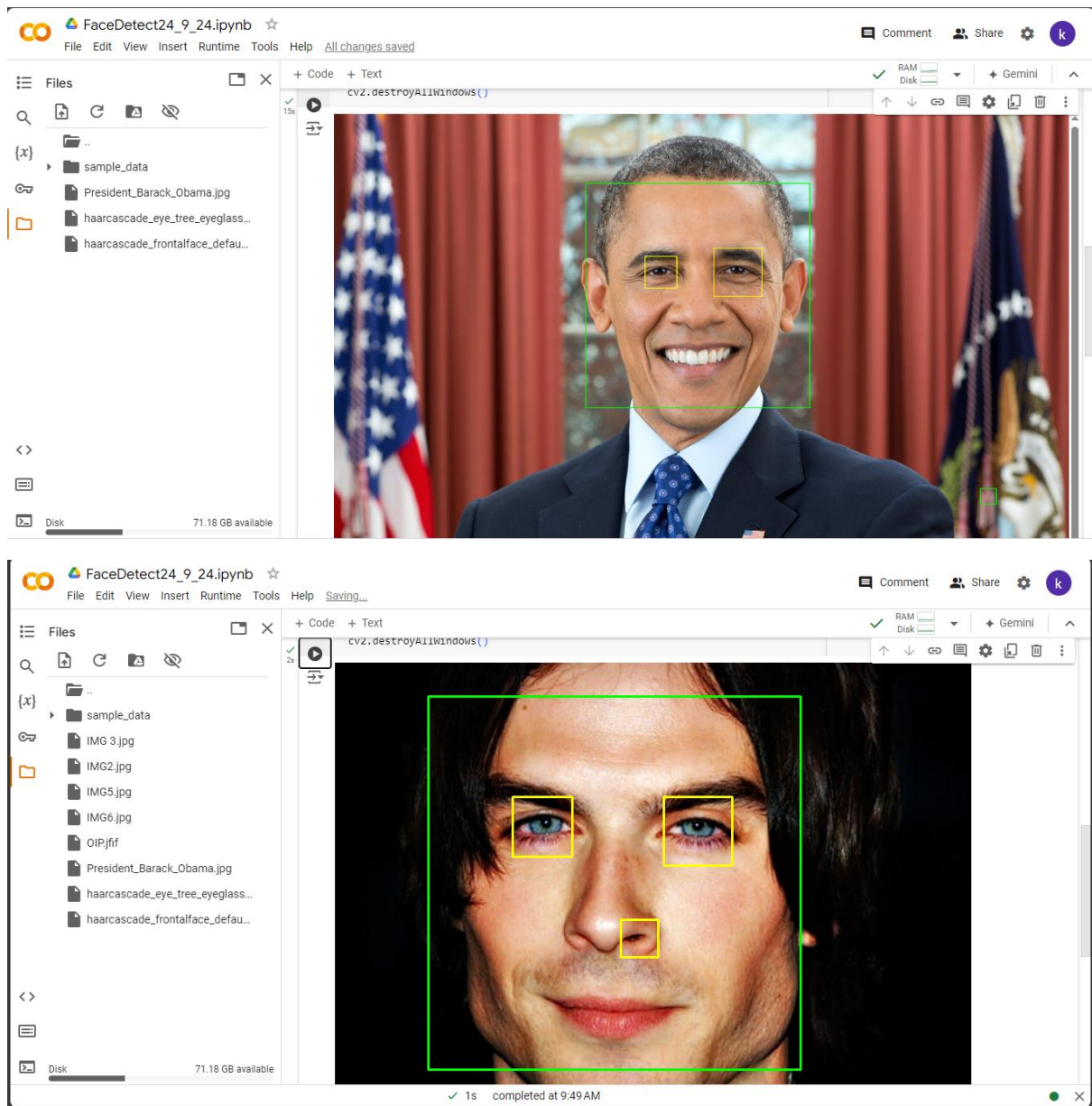
Loss per epoch

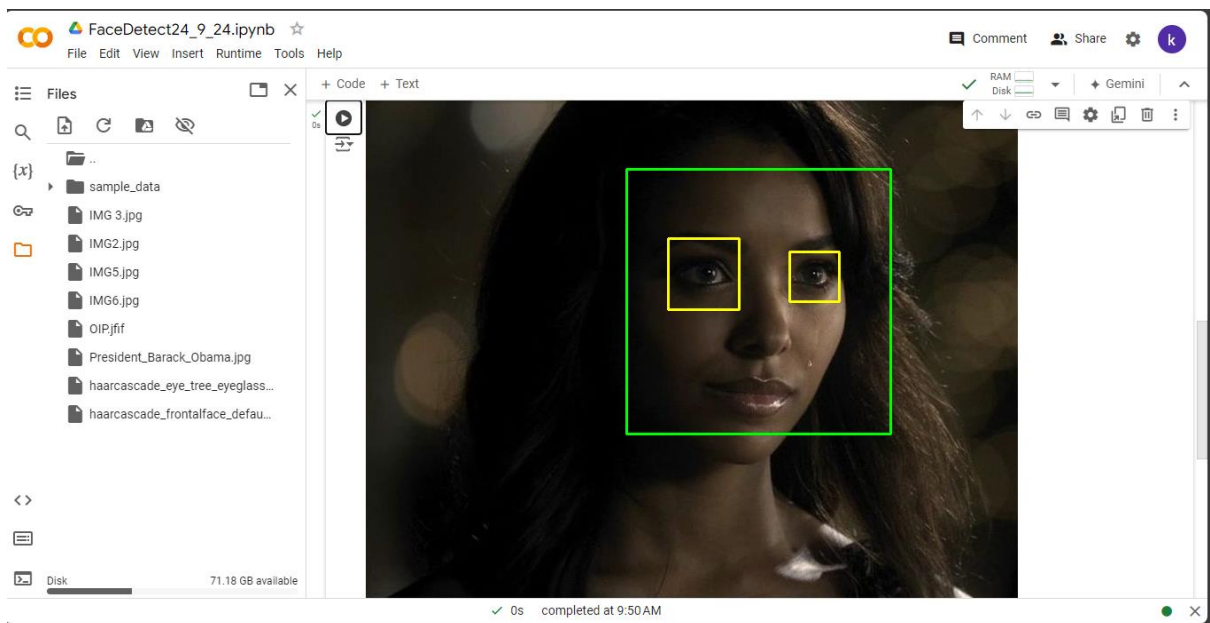
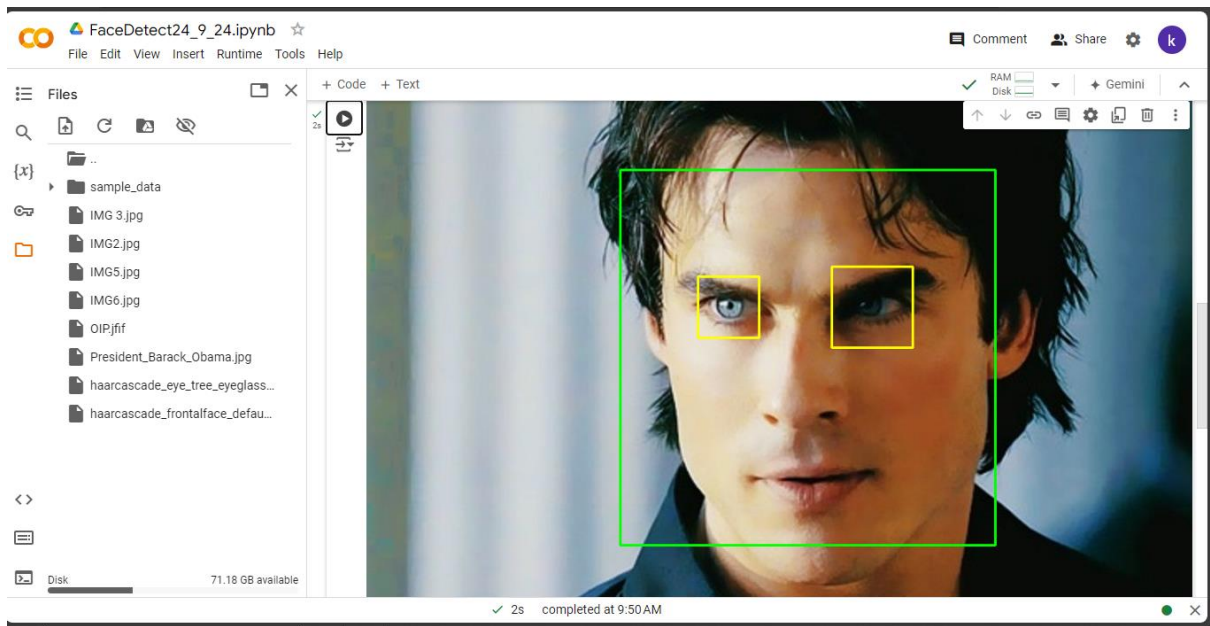
Epochs	loss	test loss
0	0.10	0.40
10	0.10	0.40
20	0.10	0.40
30	0.10	0.40
40	0.10	0.40
50	0.10	0.40

Haar Cascade Object detection for Eye and Face in Python using Open CV on Facial Image Data for atleast 5 images

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ESHWAR DESHMUH CHAVAN





FaceDetect24_9_24.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

Files

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sample_data

IMG 3.jpg

IMG2.jpg

IMG5.jpg

IMG6.jpg

OIP.jpg

President_Barack_Obama.jpg

haarcascade_eye_tree_eyeglass...

haarcascade_frontalface_defau...

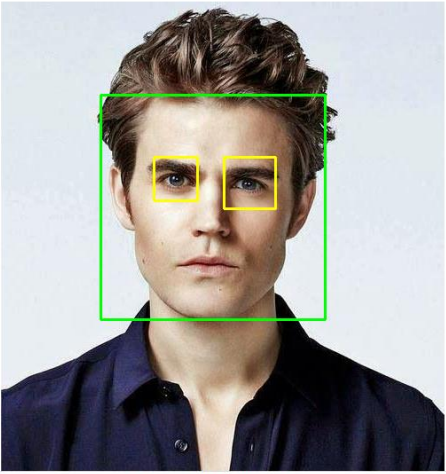
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Disk 71.18 GB available

+ Code + Text

CV2.destroyAllWindows()

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