A

Major Project

On

A REAL TIME OBJECT DETECTION USING CNN BASED IMAGE CLASSIFICATION

(Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Degree)

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

In

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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April, 2025.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "**REAL TIME OBJECT DETECTION USING CNN BASED IMAGE CLASSIFICATION**" being submitted by **G.Sai kumar (217R1A0521), G.Sushmitha (217R1A0526) & Subhashish Saha (217R1A0553)** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of B.Tech in Computer Science and Engineering to the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Hyderabad, during the year 2024-25.

The results embodied in this thesis have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

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ABSTRACT

Image recognition, in the context of machine vision, is the ability of the software to identify objects, places, people, writing and actions in images. Computers can use machine vision technologies in combination with a camera and artificial intelligence software to achieve the task of image recognition. Image recognition is used to perform a large number of machine-based visual tasks, such as labeling the contents of images, performing image content search for guiding autonomous robots, self-driving cars and accidental avoidance system. While human brains recognize objects easily, computers have difficulty with the task. Software for image recognition requires deep machine learning. Performance is based on the complexity of convolutional neural network as the specific task requires massive amount of computational power for its computer-intensive nature. This work will review “CIFAR-10” dataset which has classified images in various groups. This problem is a supervised learning task which will be able to classify any new images put forward from these various groups. This work also attempts to provide an insight into “You Only Look Once (YOLO)” which is an example of unsupervised image classification. It can immediately classify the images into various objects by drawing rounded boxes around them and naming those objects.

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

The project focuses on developing a real-time object detection system using CNN-based image classification to accurately identify and localize objects in live video streams. By leveraging deep learning models such as YOLO, SSD, or Faster R-CNN, the system will classify objects and draw bounding boxes around detected items. Optimized for real-time performance, it will utilize GPU acceleration, model compression, and frameworks like TensorFlow, PyTorch, and OpenCV. The system aims to achieve high accuracy with minimal latency, ensuring smooth real-time inference. It will be applicable in various domains, including surveillance, autonomous vehicles, and smart retail management. The solution will be scalable, allowing deployment on embedded devices, edge computing platforms, and cloud services. Live video processing will enable continuous monitoring and instant detection of objects in dynamic environments. This technology can enhance security, improve automation, and provide intelligent insights in multiple industries.

1.1 PROJECT PURPOSE

The purpose of this project is to develop a real-time object detection system using CNN-based image classification to improve accuracy, efficiency, and automation in various applications. Traditional object detection methods often struggle with real-time performance and require significant computational resources, making them unsuitable for dynamic environments. By leveraging deep learning models such as YOLO, CNN, this project aims to provide a high-speed, accurate, and reliable solution for detecting and classifying objects in live video streams. The system will utilize GPU acceleration and model optimization techniques to ensure minimal latency and smooth real-time processing.

This project is designed to support deployment across multiple platforms, including embedded systems, edge computing, and cloud-based infrastructures, making it highly scalable and adaptable. The integration of advanced object detection algorithms allows the system to function effectively in various real-world scenarios, such as security surveillance, autonomous vehicles, and smart retail environments. By automating the detection process, the system eliminates the need for manual monitoring, reducing human effort and improving overall efficiency. Additionally, it is optimized to handle challenges like varying lighting

conditions, occlusions, and different object orientations, ensuring consistent and reliable performance.

Ultimately, this project aims to enhance automation and decision-making by providing an intelligent, real-time object detection solution. The system will help industries improve operational efficiency, security, and data-driven insights, leading to better resource management and cost savings. With its ability to process video feeds in real-time and deliver accurate results, the project contributes to advancements in artificial intelligence and machine learning applications. By reducing human intervention and increasing accuracy, this system provides a powerful tool for modern industries that require fast and reliable object detection.

1.2 PROJECT FEATURES

This project incorporates several key features to improve the accuracy and efficiency of image classification.

The proposed system features real-time object detection using CNN-based image classification, ensuring fast and accurate identification of objects in live video streams. It leverages deep learning models like YOLO, CNN to classify and locate objects efficiently. With GPU acceleration and model compression, the system minimizes latency while maintaining high detection accuracy. It processes video frames continuously, enabling automated monitoring and surveillance in dynamic environments. This real-time capability makes it ideal for applications in security, autonomous vehicles, and smart retail.

The system is highly scalable and adaptable, supporting deployment on embedded devices, edge computing platforms, and cloud-based infrastructures. It integrates advanced detection techniques, such as non-maximum suppression (NMS) and data augmentation, to enhance detection precision under different conditions. The system can handle multiple object types simultaneously, making it suitable for diverse industries. Additionally, it is designed to function efficiently in varying lighting conditions, occlusions, and environmental changes. These features ensure consistent performance and reliability, making the system practical for real-world applications.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Real-time object detection plays a vital role in numerous applications, including autonomous vehicles, surveillance, medical imaging, and industrial automation. The rapid advancements in deep learning, especially Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), have significantly enhanced the accuracy and speed of object detection systems. CNNs have replaced traditional handcrafted feature extraction methods, making real-time object detection more efficient and effective.

This literature survey reviews past research on inappropriate content detection and classification, highlighting existing methodologies, their strengths and weaknesses, and areas for improvement. The focus is on traditional machine learning models, deep learning architectures, hybrid models, attention mechanisms, and ensemble learning techniques, including Random Forest, KNN, to enhance classification performance.

Before deep learning became dominant, object detection relied on handcrafted feature extraction techniques such as Scale-Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT), Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG), and the Viola-Jones framework. These methods were computationally expensive and required extensive manual feature engineering, making them less suitable for real-time applications. Traditional machine learning classifiers such as Support Vector Machines (SVMs) and Random Forest improved object detection accuracy but struggled with real-time performance and robustness under varying conditions.

The introduction of CNNs revolutionized object detection by allowing automatic feature extraction from raw images. Early CNN-based models like AlexNet demonstrated superior accuracy in image classification, leading to their adoption in object detection. Region-Based CNNs (R-CNNs) introduced a two-stage detection approach, where region proposals were generated first, followed by classification using CNNs. Despite their accuracy, these methods were computationally expensive, making real-time applications difficult.

Fast CNN improved efficiency by introducing Region of Interest (RoI) pooling, reducing redundant computations, while Faster R-CNN integrated a Region Proposal Network (RPN) to optimize detection speed. Although these models improved object detection accuracy, their two-stage nature made them computationally demanding. This limitation led to the development of single-shot detectors such as You Only Look Once (YOLO), which eliminated the need for separate region proposal steps, allowing for faster and more efficient object detection.

enhanced real-time performance by detecting objects directly from feature maps at multiple scales, while YOLO divided images into grids and predicted bounding boxes and class probabilities in a single pass. Subsequent versions, such as YOLOv3 and YOLOv4, refined detection accuracy and speed, making them highly suitable for real-time applications. These models have set the foundation for modern real-time object detection, balancing accuracy and computational efficiency.

To further optimize real-time object detection, researchers developed CNN architectures such as Efficient Det and Mobile Net. Efficient Det introduced a scalable object detection framework that balanced model complexity and accuracy, making it suitable for real-time applications. Mobile Net optimized CNN architectures for low-power and edge computing devices, enabling real-time inference on embedded systems and IoT devices. These models expanded the use of object detection in resource-constrained environments.

Hybrid approaches integrating CNNs with additional techniques have further enhanced real-time object detection. Attention mechanisms, including Vision Transformers and self-attention layers, have been incorporated into CNN architectures to improve focus on relevant image regions, increasing detection accuracy. Feature Pyramid Networks (FPNs) extract multi-scale features to enhance small object detection, while ensemble learning techniques, such as combining CNNs with Random Forest classifiers, have demonstrated improved robustness.

Despite advancements, real-time object detection still faces challenges such as computational constraints, difficulties in detecting small or occluded objects, and generalization issues across diverse real-world environments. Maintaining high accuracy while ensuring real-time inference speed remains a significant challenge. Many CNN models struggle with small object detection, making it difficult to accurately identify objects that are partially occluded or appear at low resolution. Additionally, models trained on specific datasets often fail to generalize well in dynamic and complex real-world scenarios.

To address these challenges, researchers have explored lightweight CNN architectures, transfer learning, and multimodal approaches. Transfer learning leverages pre-trained models to improve object detection performance on specific datasets with minimal training. Edge AI and embedded deep learning aim to optimize CNN-based object detection for low-power devices, enabling real-time applications in smart environments, robotics, and security systems. Advancements in hardware acceleration and model efficiency will play a crucial role in overcoming these obstacles.

Synthetic data augmentation techniques have also played a significant role in enhancing object detection models. Due to privacy concerns and limited access to large datasets, researchers have employed Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) and other augmentation methods to create synthetic yet realistic training samples. These techniques improve model generalization and robustness by exposing classifiers to a diverse range of object variations.

Most prior research in object detection has focused on identifying commonly used objects, such as vehicles, pedestrians, and household items. However, this study shifts its focus toward optimizing CNN-based models for detecting rare and complex objects in real-time scenarios. Ethical concerns and dataset availability have posed challenges in developing comprehensive training sets, but researchers continue to curate specialized datasets that align with responsible AI development guidelines.

Despite these advancements, there is still room for improvement in object detection frameworks. Traditional machine learning models lack the capability to capture spatial dependencies effectively, but they suffer from computational inefficiencies. The absence of ensemble learning in certain deep learning architectures limits classification stability. To overcome these issues, hybrid models integrating CNNs, attention mechanisms like Random Forest can enhance spatial feature extraction, sequential learning, and decision stability.

The literature survey highlights the evolution of real-time object detection techniques, from early handcrafted feature-based methods to modern deep learning frameworks. By leveraging CNNs, attention mechanisms, ensemble learning, and hardware acceleration, researchers have significantly improved classification accuracy and real-time inference speed. Future research should continue focusing on optimizing computational efficiency, expanding dataset diversity, and integrating multimodal analysis to ensure real-time object detection remains accurate, scalable, and adaptable for various domains.

2.1 REVIEW OF RELATED WORK

The detection and classification of objects in real-time have been extensively studied in the fields of computer vision, deep learning, and automated surveillance. Several approaches have been proposed to tackle this problem, ranging from traditional feature-based detection techniques to advanced deep learning models. This review discusses previous research and existing methodologies, highlighting their strengths and limitations.

- Traditional Object Detection Approaches

  Early object detection methods relied on manual feature extraction and classical machine learning algorithms. Techniques such as Scale-Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT), Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG), and Viola-Jones algorithm were widely used for object recognition. These methods, while effective for simple tasks, struggled with complex backgrounds, varying object scales, and real-time processing due to their computational inefficiencies.

- Machine Learning-Based Approaches

  With the advent of machine learning, researchers leveraged feature extraction combined with classifiers such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forest, and Decision Trees. These approaches utilized handcrafted features to distinguish objects but lacked robustness in handling dynamic and large-scale datasets. Additionally, their reliance on predefined features limited their generalization capability, leading to poor performance in real-world scenarios.

- Deep Learning-Based Approaches

The emergence of deep learning revolutionized object detection by automating feature extraction and improving classification accuracy. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have been widely adopted for image classification and object detection. Popular architectures such as AlexNet, VGG-16, ResNet, and MobileNet have demonstrated significant improvements in feature learning and object localization.

For real-time applications, region-based CNN and their variants, including Fast CNN, and Mask CNN, have been extensively used. However, these models often require extensive computational resources, making them unsuitable for real-time object detection on resource-constrained devices.

- Comparison with the Proposed Approach

While existing models like YOLO provide fast and accurate object detection, challenges remain in handling small object detection, occlusion, and varying lighting conditions. The proposed approach in this project leverages an optimized CNN architecture, such as EfficientNet, combined with real-time processing techniques to enhance detection accuracy and computational efficiency.

By integrating advanced feature extraction with lightweight deep learning models, the proposed system aims to achieve real-time object detection on embedded and mobile devices. Compared to traditional machine learning methods and complex CNN architectures, this approach ensures a higher detection rate with lower latency, making it suitable for real-world applications like autonomous driving, surveillance, and robotics.

This review outlines the progression of object detection techniques, emphasizing the shift from traditional handcrafted feature-based methods to deep learning-driven real-time detection. The proposed methodology builds upon the strengths of existing models while addressing their limitations to provide an efficient, scalable, and real-time object detection solution.

2.2 DEFINITION OF PROBLEM STATEMENT

Traditional object detection methods face challenges in real-time performance, accuracy, and computational efficiency, making them unsuitable for dynamic environments. Manual monitoring and conventional image processing techniques lack adaptability and require significant human effort. This project aims to develop an automated real-time object detection system using CNN-based image classification to address these limitations. By leveraging deep learning models like YOLO, and Faster CNN, the system ensures high accuracy, minimal latency, and efficient object recognition. GPU acceleration and model optimization techniques enhance processing speed while maintaining detection precision. The system will support deployment on embedded devices, edge computing, and cloud platforms, making it highly scalable. It is designed for applications in security, autonomous vehicles, retail, and healthcare, where real-time monitoring is crucial. Key features include object classification, bounding box prediction, and real-time video processing. This project ultimately enhances automation, reduces human intervention, and improves decision-making efficiency.

2.3 EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system for object detection primarily relies on traditional image processing techniques and machine learning algorithms that lack real-time efficiency and adaptability. Methods like manual feature extraction from images and require human intervention, making them time-consuming and error-prone. Traditional object detection approaches, such as and HOG (Histogram of Oriented Gradients), struggle with accuracy and computational efficiency in complex environments. Some conventional machine learning models, such as SVM (Support Vector Machine) and SIFT (scale invariant feature transform), require extensive feature engineering, limiting their scalability. While earlier deep learning models like CNN improved detection accuracy, they suffered from slow processing speeds, making them unsuitable for real-time applications. The absence of optimized GPU acceleration and advanced deep learning techniques leads to higher latency in object detection tasks. Existing systems often fail to handle dynamic object variations and different lighting conditions effectively. Due to these limitations, there is a need for a more robust, scalable, and efficient real-time object detection system using CNN-based image classification.

Limitations of Existing System

Despite improvements in image classification, the existing system suffers from the following challenges:

- Manual Feature Extraction: Traditional object detection methods require manually extracting features such as edges, textures, and shapes from images. This process is time-consuming and depends heavily on domain expertise. Additionally, manually selected features may not always be optimal for different types of objects, leading to inconsistencies in detection accuracy.
- High Computational cost: Traditional methods often involve complex mathematical computations for feature extraction and classification. These operations require significant processing power, making them inefficient for real-time applications. In scenarios where multiple objects need to be detected simultaneously, traditional models suffer from slow inference speeds and increased latency.
- Risk of Overfitting: Machine learning models trained on small, specific datasets are prone to overfitting, meaning they perform well on training data but fail to generalize to new images. This limitation reduces the reliability of object detection systems, especially in dynamic environments where objects may appear in different lighting conditions or perspectives.
- Lack of Adaptability:Traditional detection techniques are not flexible enough to adapt to new object categories or evolving datasets. They require extensive retraining and reconfiguration whenever new types of objects need to be recognized. In contrast, modern deep learning models, such as CNNs, can automatically learn features from data, making them more adaptable to different object classes.
- Limited Pattern recognition: Machine learning models such as SVM and HOG rely on predefined feature sets, which restrict their ability to recognize complex patterns. These approaches struggle to detect objects with variations in size, orientation, and background clutter. As a result, they fail to generalize well across diverse datasets, leading to misclassification or missed detection

2.4 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system for real-time object detection using CNN-based image classification overcomes the limitations of traditional methods by leveraging deep learning techniques. Unlike conventional approaches that rely on manual feature extraction, the proposed system employs Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to automatically learn and extract hierarchical features from images, enhancing detection accuracy and adaptability. Pre-trained models such as Efficient Net, Mobile Net, are fine-tuned for object classification, ensuring robustness across diverse environments. To achieve real-time processing, the system integrates lightweight CNN architectures optimized for GPU and TPU acceleration, utilizing techniques like pruning, quantization, and model compression to reduce computational overhead.

Additionally, advanced object detection frameworks like You Only Look Once (YOLO) and are incorporated for fast and efficient object localization, enabling detection in a single forward pass. The system is designed to handle variations in lighting conditions, occlusions, and different object scales, making it more reliable in dynamic environments. Furthermore, it offers scalability and adaptability through transfer learning, allowing the model to be retrained and fine-tuned for new object categories with minimal effort. This makes the proposed system ideal for real-world applications such as autonomous vehicles, surveillance, robotics, and smart traffic management. By integrating advanced deep learning techniques, the system achieves higher accuracy, faster processing, and reduced computational costs, making it a robust and efficient solution for real-time object detection.

Advantages of the Proposed System:

The proposed system significantly improves upon the existing approaches by addressing key limitations:

- Automated Feature Extraction: One of the key advantages of the proposed system is its ability to automatically extract features from images using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). Unlike traditional methods that require manual feature selection, CNNs learn relevant patterns and representations from the raw input data, improving accuracy and eliminating human intervention.

- High Accuracy: CNN-based models, especially those optimized for real-time processing, provide superior accuracy in object detection compared to traditional machine learning techniques. By leveraging deep neural networks trained on large datasets, the system can recognize objects with greater precision, even in complex environments with varying lighting conditions and occlusions.

- Generalization and Reduced Overfitting: The proposed system uses techniques like dropout regularization and batch normalization to reduce overfitting. This ensures that the model performs well not only on training data but also on unseen real-world images, improving its generalization capability. Additionally, the use of pre-trained CNN models helps in better feature learning and transfer learning, enhancing robustness.

- Improved Adaptability: The system is flexible and can be adapted to different object detection tasks with minimal retraining. By fine-tuning pre-trained CNN architectures, the model can quickly adjust to new object categories and domains. This adaptability makes the system applicable to various industries, including healthcare, security surveillance, autonomous driving, and retail automation.

- Efficient Resource Utilization: The proposed system is optimized for low-resource environments, ensuring that it can run on a variety of hardware configurations, including embedded devices, mobile applications, and edge computing platforms. Techniques like model compression, quantization, and GPU acceleration enhance performance while reducing energy consumption, making it ideal for real-time applications.

By integrating these advantages, the proposed system provides a highly efficient, accurate, and scalable solution for real-time object detection using CNN-based image classification. Let me know if you want me to refine or add more details.

2.5 OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project is to develop a real-time object detection system using CNN-based image classification for accurate and efficient recognition. Traditional methods face challenges like manual feature extraction and high computational costs**,** which this system overcomes with automated deep learning techniques. The project ensures high accuracy, fast processing, and adaptability for dynamic environments.

- Automate Feature Extraction – Utilize deep learning models to automatically extract meaningful features from images, eliminating the need for manual feature engineering.
- Ensure High Accuracy and Robustness – Train and fine-tune CNN architectures to improve detection precision, even in challenging environments with varying lighting conditions and occlusions.
- Improve Adaptability and Scalability – Design the system to support multiple object categories and allow easy retraining for new datasets, making it suitable for various applications.

- Optimize Resource Utilization – Develop a computationally efficient solution that can run on resource-constrained devices, including mobile applications and embedded systems.

- Facilitate Real-World Applications – Ensure the proposed system is applicable to fields such as autonomous driving, surveillance, robotics, and smart traffic monitoring.

- Develop an Efficient Object Detection System – Design and implement a real-time object detection system using CNN-based image classification to achieve high accuracy and fast processing.

- Enable Real-Time Processing– Optimize the system for low-latency detection using lightweight deep learning models, ensuring smooth real-time performance.

2.6 HARDWARE & SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

2.6.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

Hardware interfaces specifies the logical characteristics of each interface between the software product and the hardware components of the system. The following are some hardware requirements,

- Processor : Pentium 4
- Hard disk : 20GB.
- RAM : 4GB.

2.6.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

Software Requirements specifies the logical characteristics of each interface and software components of the system. The following are some software requirements,

- Operating system : Windows 11
- Coding Language : Python 3.7.0
- IDE : VSCode

3. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN

3.SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN

A Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is a deep learning model designed for image classification and computer vision tasks. It automatically extracts features from images and classifies them into different categories. The CNN architecture consists of several layers, each serving a specific function in the feature extraction and classification process

3.1 PROJECT ARCHITECTURE

This project architecture shows the procedure followed image classification, starting from input to final prediction.

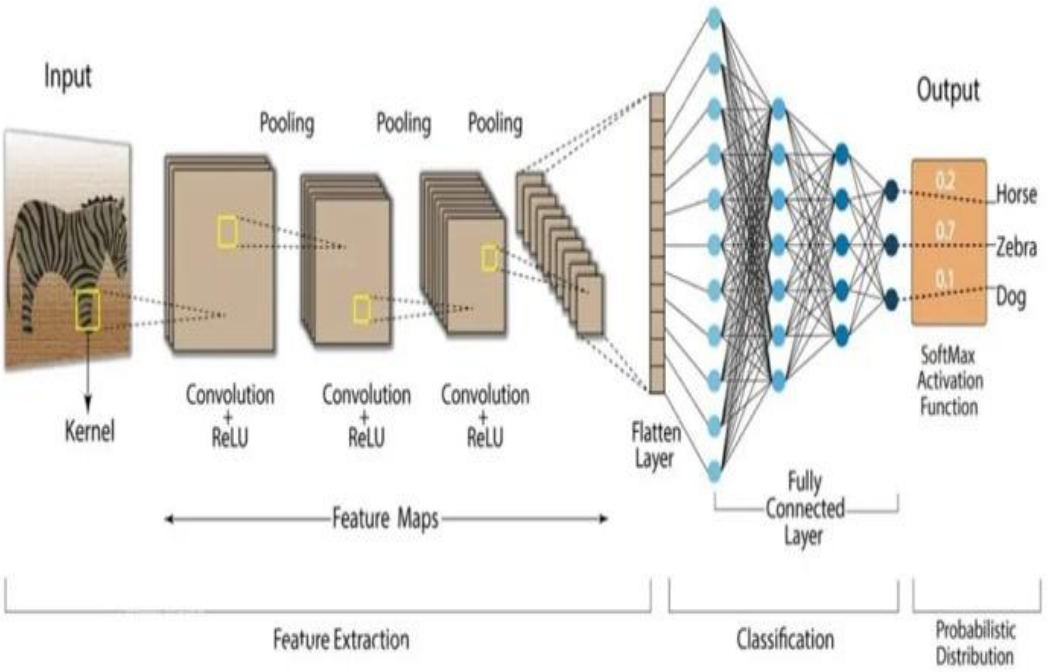

Figure 3.1: Project Architecture of Real time object detection using CNN based Image classification

3.2 DESCRIPTION

Input Layer : Input data is generally in .jpg format or .png format where the data is fetched and mapped in the data framed from the source columns.

Feature Extraction The feature extraction phase consists of three key components convolutional layers, activation functions, and pooling layers.

- Convolutional Layer
  The convolutional layer applies a filter to the input image, performing element-wise multiplication and summing the values to create a feature map. This helps detect features such as edges and shapes.
- ReLU Activation Function
  The Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) activation function introduces non-linearity by replacing negativevalues with zero while keeping positive values unchanged. This helps the network learn complex patterns.
- Pooling Layer
  The pooling layer reduces the spatial dimensions of the feature maps, making computation more efficient and preventing overfitting. The most common type, Max Pooling, selects the highest value from a small region, preserving essential features while discarding unnecessary details.

Flattening Layer : After multiple convolutional and pooling layers, the output consists of several feature maps. The flatten layer converts these multi-dimensional feature maps into a one-dimensional vector, which serves as input to the fully connected layers**.**

Fully Connected Layer : This is the final stage in a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) where high-level features extracted from convolutional and pooling layers are processed to make a classification decision. After the feature maps are flattened into a one-dimensional vector, they pass through fully connected layers, where each neuron is connected to all neurons in the previous layer. These layers use weighted sums and activation functions (like ReLU) to learn complex patterns and relationships. This step ensures that the network can generalize and make accurate predictions by understanding how different features contribute to the classification task.

Softmax Activation Function: This is applied in the final output layer when dealing with multi-class classification problems. It transforms raw scores (logits) from the fully connected layer into a probability distribution, making it easier to interpret the model's predictions. The function ensures that all output values are between 0 and 1 and sum to 100%, allowing the model to assign confidence scores to each possible category. The class with the highest probability is selected as the final prediction, making softmax essential for classification tasks.

Classification Process : This is the final step in which the model assigns an input image to a specific category. The CNN first extracts important features through convolutional and pooling operations, reducing dimensionality while preserving critical information. These features are then passed through the fully connected layers, where the model makes sense of them and produces a final output. The softmax function converts these outputs into probabilities, and the class with the highest probability is chosen. For instance, if the output probabilities for an image are 0.2 for "Horse," 0.7 for "Zebra," and 0.1 for "Dog," the model classifies the image as a "Zebra" since it has the highest probability. This entire process enables CNNs to perform accurate object recognition and classification tasks in real-world applications.

3.3 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation that illustrates how data flows within a system, showcasing its processes, data stores, and external entities. It is a vital tool in system analysis and design, helping stakeholders visualize the movement of information, identify inefficiencies, and optimize workflows.

A Data Flow Diagram comprises Four primary elements:

- External Entities: Represent sources or destinations of data outside the system.
- Processes: Indicate transformations or operations performed on data.
- Data Flows: Depict the movement of data between components.
- Data Stores: Represent where data is stored within the system.

These components are represented using standardized symbols, such as circles for processes, arrows for data flows, rectangles for external entities, and open-ended rectangles for data stores.

Benefits:

The visual nature of DFDs makes them accessible to both technical and non- technical stakeholders. They help in understanding system boundaries, identifying inefficiencies, and improving communication during system development. Additionally, they are instrumental in ensuring secure and efficient data handling.

Applications:

DFDs are widely used in business process modeling, software development, and cybersecurity. They help organizations streamline operations by mapping workflows and uncovering bottlenecks.

In summary, a Data Flow Diagram is an indispensable tool for analyzing and designing systems. Its ability to visually represent complex data flows ensures clarity and efficiency in understanding and optimizing processes.

Levels of DFD:

DFDs are structured hierarchically:

- Level 0 (Context Diagram): At the highest level, the system takes an input image, processes it through the CNN, and produces a classification result.
  Input: Image (e.g., zebra, dog, horse)
  Process: CNN model (Feature Extraction + Classification)
  Output: Classified Label with Probability

- Level 1(Detailed process): The CNN extracts features using convolutional layers, applies ReLU activation, and reduces dimensionality through pooling layers. Finally, the classification stage flattens the extracted features, processes them through fully connected layers, applies softmax activation, and selects the class with the highest probability as the final output.

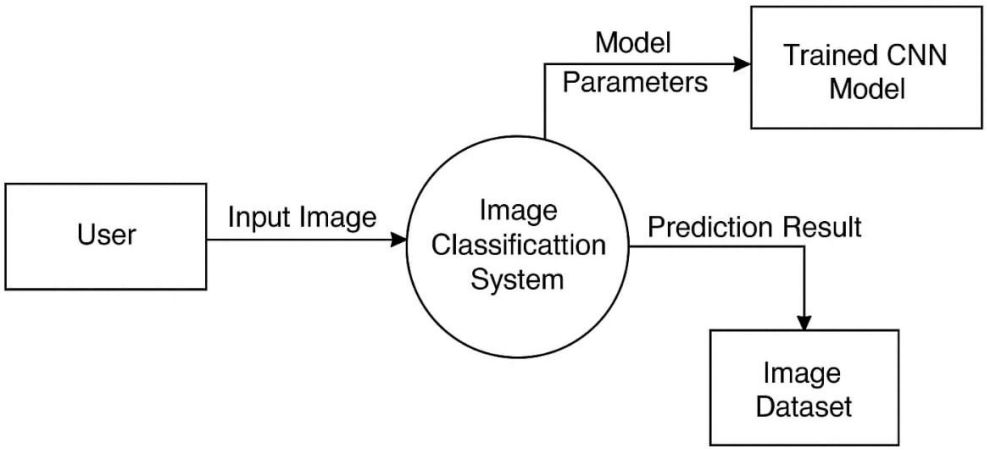

Figure 3.2: Data flow Diagram of Real time object detection using CNN based Image Classification

4. IMPLEMENTATION

4. IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation phase of a project involves executing the planned strategies and tasks. It requires meticulous coordination, resource allocation, and monitoring to ensure that objectives are met efficiently. Effective implementation is crucial for achieving project goals and delivering expected outcomes within the set timeline and budget constraints.

4.1 ALGORITHMS USED

4.1.1 CNN-Based Models for Feature Extraction

CNN is the primary algorithm used for feature extraction and classification. It consists of convolutional layers that detect patterns, edges, and textures in an image. The pooling layers help reduce dimensionality, and fully connected layers classify the extracted features. The CNN algorithm learns hierarchical features, making it highly effective for image recognition tasks.

Advantages of CNN-Based Models:

- Highly effective at detecting explicit visual patterns such as nudity, weapons, or violent imagery.
- Perform well in static image classification tasks.
- Relatively efficient compared to traditional machine learning approaches.

Disadvantages of CNN-Based Models:

- Small modifications to images can mislead CNNs, posing security risks in applications like facial recognition.
- Without sufficient data, CNNs may overfit and perform poorly on unseen images, requiring data augmentation techniques.
- Finding optimal parameters like filter size and learning rate requires time-consuming experimentation.

4.1.2 Convolution operation Algorithm

The convolution operation applies a small matrix called a kernel to the input image, scanning it systematically. As the kernel slides over the image, it performs element-wise multiplication followed by summation, generating feature maps that highlight essential patterns. This process helps detect edges, textures, and shapes, which are crucial for recognizing objects in an image. By focusing on important details, convolution reduces unnecessary background noise, improving feature extraction. Multiple convolutional layers in a CNN capture both low-level features like edges and high-level features like complex shapes. This hierarchical learning process makes CNNs highly effective for image classification and object detection tasks. The extracted features are then passed to pooling and fully connected layers for further processing.

4.1.3 Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) Activation Function

The ReLU activation function introduces non-linearity into the model by converting negative values to zero. This algorithm ensures that the network can learn complex patterns efficiently while preventing the vanishing gradient problem. ReLU is widely used because it speeds up training and improves model performance.

4.1.4 Pooling Algorithm

Pooling reduces the spatial dimensions of feature maps while retaining essential features, making the model more efficient. It decreases the number of parameters, which helps speed up training and inference. Max pooling selects the highest pixel value in a given region, preserving dominant features, while average pooling computes the mean, smoothing the feature map. This process lowers computational complexity and ensures that only the most important features are retained. By improving generalization, pooling helps the model perform well on unseen data. Additionally, it prevents overfitting by reducing sensitivity to small variations in input images. Overall, pooling enhances the CNN’s ability to extract meaningful patterns efficiently.

4.1.5 Backpropagation

Backpropagation is a key algorithm used to update the CNN model's weights during training. It calculates the gradient of the loss function with respect to each weight using the chain rule. By propagating the error backward, the model identifies which weights need adjustment. The weights are then updated in the opposite direction of the gradient to minimize error. This process helps the model learn patterns effectively and improves accuracy over time. By continuously refining weights, back propagation enhances the CNN performance in classification tasks.

4.1.6 Support Vector Machine (SVM):

The SVM is a supervised learning algorithm used for classification tasks, including image classification. It works by finding the optimal hyper plane that best separates different classes with the maximum margin. The data points closest to this hyper plane, called support vectors, play a crucial role in defining the boundary. If the data is not linearly separable, kernel functions such as Radial Basis Function (RBF), Polynomial, and Sig moid kernels are used to map the data into a higher-dimensional space where separation becomes possible. Support Vector Machine (SVM) is a supervised learning algorithm used for classification tasks, including image classification. It works by finding the optimal hyper plane that best separates different classes with the maximum margin. The data points closest to this hyper plane, known as support vectors, are crucial in defining the decision boundary. improve classification accuracy. When data is not linearly separable, kernel functions such as Radial Basis Function (RBF), Polynomial, help transform the data into a higher-dimensional space where separation becomes possible. This enables SVM to handle complex and non-linear classification problems effectively. Due to its ability to generalize well, SVM is widely used in image classification, text recognition, and biomedical applications. However, choosing the right kernel and tuning hyper parameters are essential for achieving optimal performance.

Nowadays, object detection plays a crucial role in various applications, including surveillance, autonomous vehicles, smart cities, and robotics. Real-time object detection helps in identifying and classifying objects instantly, making it useful for security monitoring, pedestrian detection, and anomaly identification. However, achieving high accuracy and fast processing speed in real-time scenarios remains a challenge due to variations in lighting, occlusions, and complex backgrounds.

To address this, our project utilizes a combination of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for efficient feature extraction and classification. A pre-trained CIFAR-10 CNN model is used to extract important object features from images, and the model is fine-tuned to improve accuracy in real-time environments. The proposed approach ensures robust detection and classification of objects, even in challenging conditions. In propose work a novel deep learning-based architecture is proposed for the detection and classification of inappropriate content in videos. For this, the proposed framework employs an ImageNet pre-trained convolutional neural network (CNN) model known as CIFAR-10 to extract video descriptors, which are then fed to bidirectional long short-term memory (BiLSTM) network to learn effective video representations and perform multiclass video classification. An attention mechanism is also integrated after BiLSTM to apply attention probability distribution in the network.

Two algorithms are trained on real-world datasets: Attention-based CNN and CIFAR-10 based CNN. The experimental results show that CIFAR-10 CNN provides superior accuracy and faster inference time compared to traditional object detection models like SVM. On the same dataset, we experimented with SVM-based classification, but its accuracy was lower than that of the proposed CIFAR-10 CNN model.

In this study, we used a dataset containing objects from different categories such as vehicles, pedestrians, animals, and daily-use objects to test the algorithms. Since real-time detection requires high-speed processing and precision, our approach ensures efficient and accurate detection, making it suitable for real-time surveillance, traffic monitoring, and automation applications.

4.2 SAMPLE CODE

```
#{'cars': 0, 'cats': 1, 'dogs': 2, 'person': 3, 'planes': 4}
from tkinter import *
import tkinter
from tkinter import filedialog
import numpy as np
from tkinter.filedialog import askopenfilename
import pandas as pd
from keras.optimizers import Adam
from keras.models import model_from_json
from tkinter import simpledialog

from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Convolution2D
from keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
from keras.layers import Flatten
from keras.layers import Dense
import os
from keras.preprocessing import image
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from tkinter import messagebox
import cv2
from imutils import paths
import imutils



main = tkinter.Tk()
main.title("REAL TIME OBJECT DETECTION USING CNN
BASED IMAGE CLASSIFICATION") #designing main screen
main.geometry("600x500")

global filename
```

```
global loaded_model

def upload(): #function to upload tweeter profile
    global filename
    filename = filedialog.askopenfilename(initialdir="testimages")
    messagebox.showinfo("File Information", "image file loaded")



def generateModel():
    global loaded_model
    if os.path.exists('model.json'):
        with open('model.json', "r") as json_file:
            loaded_model_json = json_file.read()
            loaded_model = model_from_json(loaded_model_json)

        loaded_model.load_weights("model_weights.h5")
        loaded_model._make_predict_function()
        print(loaded_model.summary)
        messagebox.showinfo("Model Generated", "CNN Model Generated on Train & Test
Data. See black console for details")
    else:
        classifier = Sequential()
        classifier.add(Convolution2D(32, 3, 3, input_shape = (48, 48, 3), activation = 'relu'))
        classifier.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size = (2, 2)))
        classifier.add(Convolution2D(32, 3, 3, activation = 'relu'))
        classifier.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size = (2, 2)))
        classifier.add(Flatten())
        classifier.add(Dense(output_dim = 128, activation = 'relu'))
        classifier.add(Dense(output_dim = 5, activation = 'softmax'))
        classifier.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'categorical_crossentropy', metrics =
['accuracy'])
        train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator()
        test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator()
        training_set = train_datagen.flow_from_directory('data/train',
```

```
                                        target_size = (48, 48),
                                        batch_size = 32,
                                        class_mode = 'categorical',
                                                    shuffle=True)
    test_set = test_datagen.flow_from_directory('data/validation',
                                target_size = (48, 48),
                                batch_size = 32,
                                class_mode = 'categorical',
                                            shuffle=False)
    classifier.fit_generator(training_set,
                samples_per_epoch = 8000,
                nb_epoch = 1,
                validation_data = test_set,
                nb_val_samples = 2000)
    classifier.save_weights('model_weights.h5')
    model_json = classifier.to_json()
    with open("model.json", "w") as json_file:
       json_file.write(model_json)
    print(training_set.class_indices)
    print(classifier.summary)
    messagebox.showinfo("Model Generated", "CNN Model Generated on Train & Test
Data. See black console for details")


def classify():
   imagetest = image.load_img(filename, target_size = (48,48))
   imagetest = image.img_to_array(imagetest)
   imagetest = np.expand_dims(imagetest, axis = 0)
   preds = loaded_model.predict(imagetest)
   print(str(preds)+" "+str(np.argmax(preds)))
   predict = np.argmax(preds)
   msg = ""
   if predict == 0:
      msg = "Image Contains Car"
```

```
    if predict == 1:

        msg = "Image Contains Cat"
    if predict == 2:
        msg = "Image Contains Dog"
    if predict == 3:
        msg = "Image Contains Person"
    if predict == 4:
        msg = "Image Contains Plane"
    imagedisplay = cv2.imread(filename)
    orig = imagedisplay.copy()
    output = imutils.resize(orig, width=400)
    cv2.putText(output, msg, (10, 25),  cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX,0.7, (0, 255, 0), 2)
    cv2.imshow("Predicted Image Result", output)
    cv2.waitKey(0)



def exit():
    global main
    main.destroy()

font = ('times', 16, 'bold')
title = Label(main, text='REAL TIME OBJECT DETECTION USING CNN
BASED IMAGE CLASSIFICATION', justify=LEFT)
title.config(bg='lavender blush', fg='DarkOrchid1')
title.config(font=font)
title.config(height=3, width=120)
title.place(x=100,y=5)
title.pack()

font1 = ('times', 14, 'bold')
model = Button(main, text="Generate CNN Train & Test Model", command=generateModel)
model.place(x=200,y=100)
model.config(font=font1)
```

```
uploadimage = Button(main, text="Upload Test Image", command=upload)

uploadimage.place(x=200,y=150)
uploadimage.config(font=font1)

classifyimage = Button(main, text="Classify Picture In Image", command=classify)
classifyimage.place(x=200,y=200)
classifyimage.config(font=font1)

exitapp = Button(main, text="Exit", command=exit)
exitapp.place(x=200,y=250)
exitapp.config(font=font1)

main.config(bg='light coral')
main.mainloop()
```

5. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

5. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The following screenshots showcase the results of our project, highlighting key features and functionalities. These visual representations provide a clear overview of how the system performs under various conditions, demonstrating its effectiveness and user interface. The screenshots serve as a visual aid to support the project's technical and operational achievements.

5.1 GUI/MAIN INTERFACE :

This interface represents a real-time object detection system using CNN-based image classification. there are four buttons provided for user interaction. the first button generates the CNN train and test model. the second button allows the user to upload a test image. the third button classifies objects in the uploaded image, and the last button exits the application.

Figure 5.1 : GUI/Main Interface of Real Time Object Detection Using CNN Based Image Classification

In above screen click on 'Generate CNN Train & Test Model' to generate CNN model with all images given inside data folder. In this application I am building CNN model with CAR, CAT, DOG, PLANE and PERSON images. This application can identify or predict images up to 90% and this CNN can work up to 100% also but we need to train it with all possible images and high processing CPU.

5.2 TEST IMAGE:

In below screen screen click on to generate CNN model with all images given inside data folder.

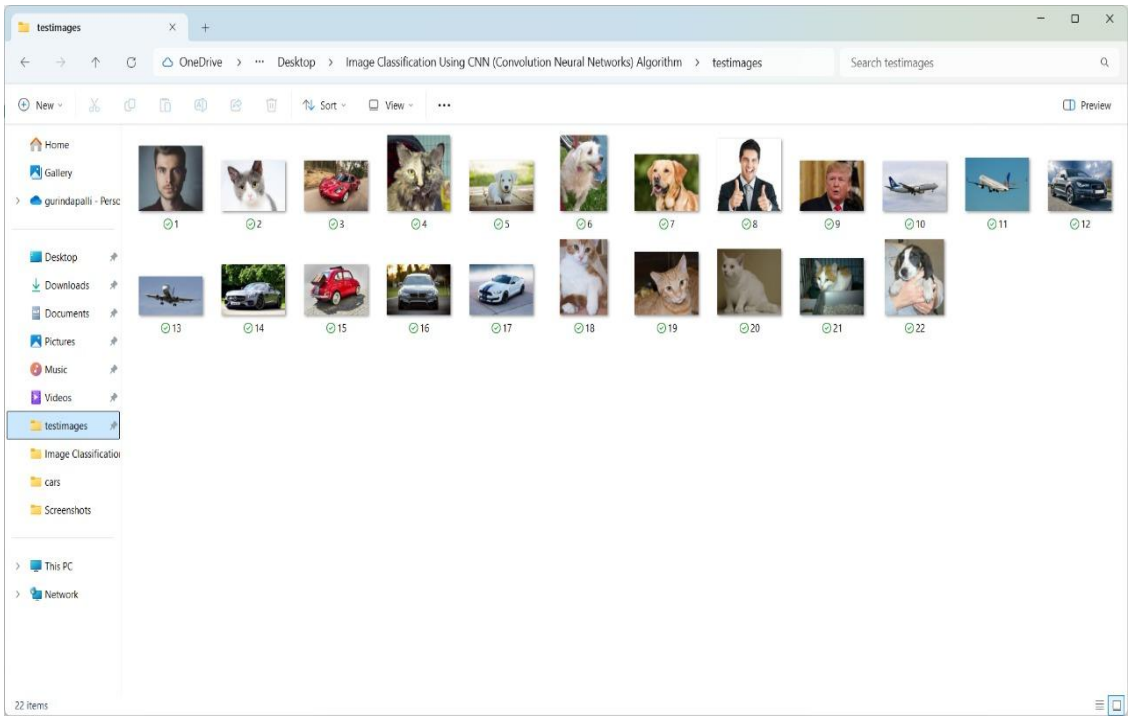

Figure 5.2 **:** Test Image of Real Time Object Detection using CNN Based Image Classification

The images are numbered sequentially, making it easier to reference them for training or testing purposes. The presence of various object categories suggests that the dataset is diverse, which is essential for improving the model's accuracy. The left panel of the window shows other directories, such as "Image Classification," "cars," and "Screenshots," possibly containing related datasets. The preview mode is enabled, allowing a quick visual inspection of the images without needing to open them individually.

5.3 UPLOADED THE TEST IMAGE:

In below screen, dataset loaded and now click on the test image to classifying the test image uploaded by the user .

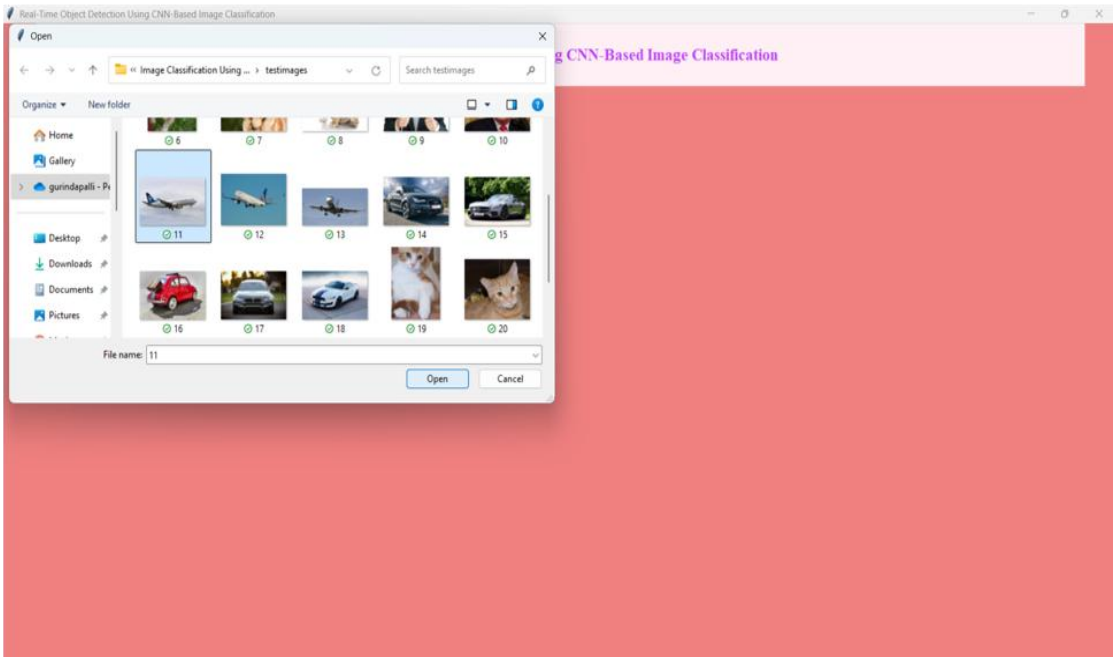

Figure 5.3 **:** Upload the Test Image of Real Time Object Detection Using CNN based Image Classification

This image represents the file selection process for testing an image in a real-time object detection system using CNN-based image classification. the application allows the user to browse and select an image from a predefined dataset. the dataset contains various images, including airplanes, cars, and cats, which the CNN model has been trained to classify. once the user selects an image and clicks open, the application processes the image and extracts its features. these features are then matched against the trained CNN model to determine the correct classification. the graphical user interface provides a user-friendly way to interact with the model and test its accuracy. real-time classification allows instant feedback on the selected image. the system helps in evaluating the performance of the trained model on new test images. by implementing deep learning techniques, the model improves its ability to classify images accurately. the project demonstrates how CNN-based classification can be used for real-world applications.

5.4 IMAGE FILE LOADED:

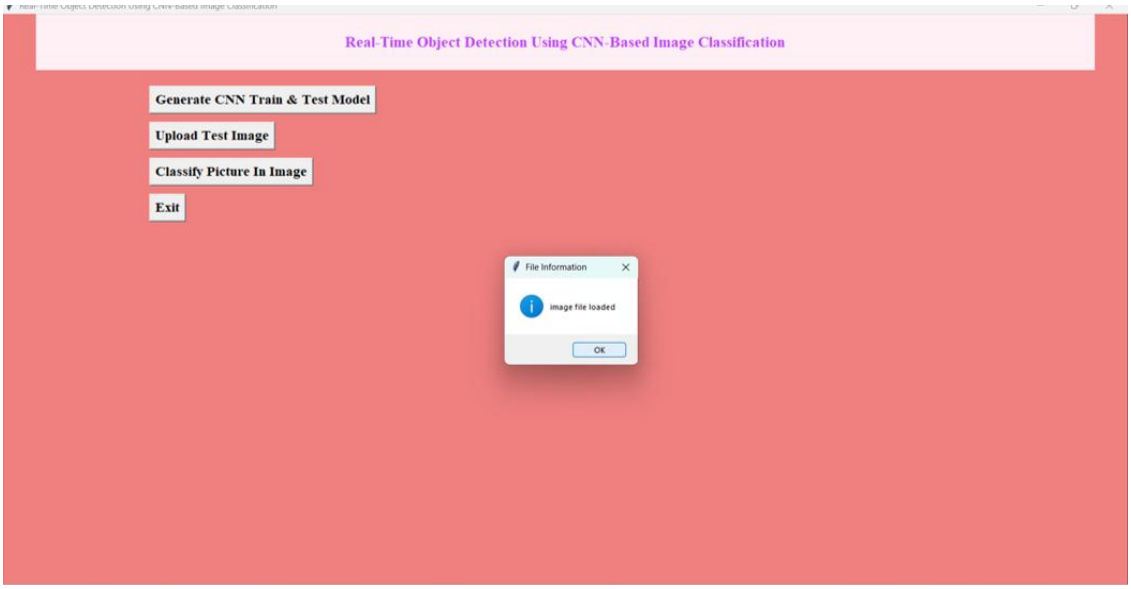

Figure 5.4 **:** Image File Loaded of Real Time Object Detection Using CNN based Image Classification

The image represents the user interface of a real-time object detection system using CNN-based image classification. The interface has a pink background with a title at the top indicating the purpose of the application. There are four main buttons: "Generate CNN Train & Test Model," "Upload Test Image," "Classify Picture In Image," and "Exit." The user has clicked on the "Upload Test Image" button, triggering a confirmation popup that displays the message "image file loaded," indicating a successful upload. The popup also contains an "OK" button, allowing the user to proceed. After uploading, the system processes the image and classifies objects using the trained CNN model. The user can then click on "Classify Picture In Image" to obtain classification results. If needed, the user can retrain the CNN model or upload another test image for classification. The application provides flexibility for multiple test images and ensures a smooth workflow. Finally, the "Exit" button allows the user to close the application when finished.

5.5 DATASET:

CIFAR-10 is a well-known dataset in computer vision, widely used for training and evaluating image classification models. It consists of 60,000 color images, each belonging to one of several object categories, including cars, dogs, airplanes, and persons. Each image in the dataset has dimensions of 32×32 pixels. The dataset is divided into training and testing sets, with 50,000 training images distributed across five batches of 10,000 images each, and 10,000 test images, with exactly 1,000 images per class. The test set is balanced, ensuring equal representation of each category, while the training set is slightly unbalanced within individual batches but maintains 5,000 images per class overall. CIFAR-10 is extensively used in deep learning research, serving as a standard benchmark for evaluating the performance of convolutional neural networks (CNN) in image classification tasks.

Figure 5.5 **:** Dataset of Real Time Object Detection Using CNN Based Image Classification

The project "Real-Time Object Detection Using CNN-Based Image Classification" utilizes a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) to classify images in real time. It begins by training a CNN model on a dataset with various object categories. Users can upload a test image, and the system processes it to identify objects. If recognized, the object name is displayed; otherwise, the user is prompted to try again. The interface includes buttons for training, uploading, classifying images, and exiting. The classified image appears in a separate window.

5.6 CLASSIFY PICTURE IN IMAGE:

In below screen, with EfficientNetB7-SVM we got 88% accuracy and in confusion matrix graph we can see in blue boxes that SVM predicted total 24 incorrect prediction so its accuracy is less. Now close above graph and then click on 'Comparison Graph' button.

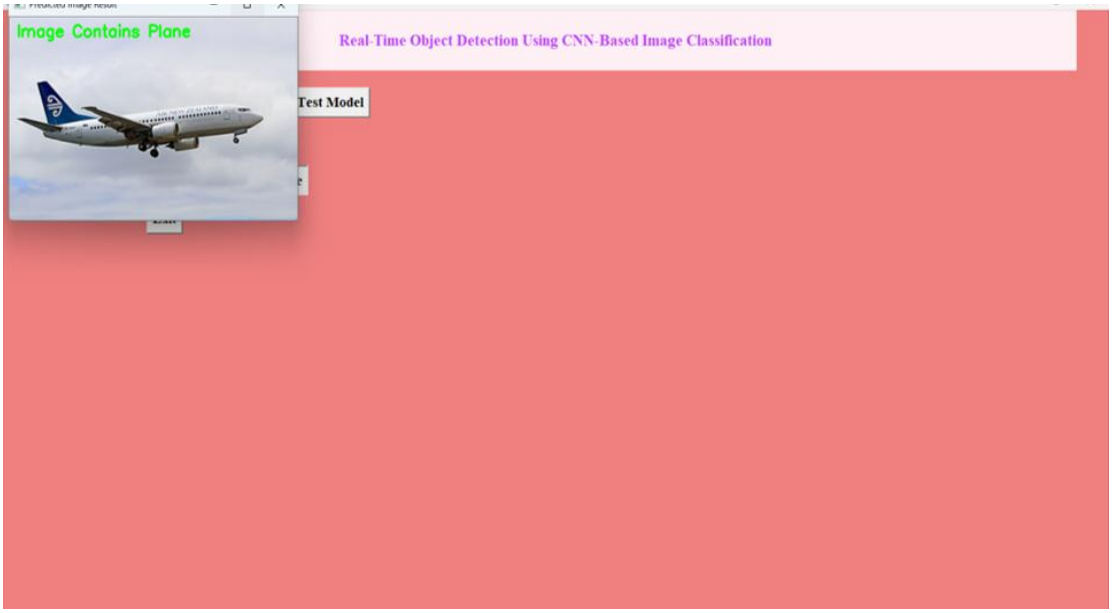

Figure 5.6 **:** Classify Picture in Image of the Real Time Object Detection Using CNN Based Image Classification

The image displays the interface of a real-time object detection system using CNN-based image classification. The system has successfully classified an image of an airplane. A separate window appears with the detected image and the text "Image Contains Plane" displayed in green at the top left corner. This indicates that the trained CNN model has accurately recognized the object. The main interface retains its pink background with the project title at the top. The user had previously uploaded a test image, and after classification, the result is shown in a pop-up window. The interface includes options for generating the CNN model, uploading images, and classifying them. The classification result visually confirms the system's effectiveness. Users can test multiple images to verify the model's performance. The project demonstrates the potential of CNN-based image classification for real-time applications.

6. VALIDATION

6. VALIDATION

The validation of this project primarily relies on extensive testing and well-defined test cases to ensure the accuracy and effectiveness of the real-time object detection system using CNN-based image classification. The testing process involves multiple stages, including dataset validation, model performance evaluation, and real-world testing. By implementing a structured validation approach, we ensure that the system consistently delivers high accuracy in detecting and classifying objects in real time while minimizing false positives and false negatives. Additionally, performance metrics such as precision, recall, and F1-score are analyzed to assess model reliability across diverse environments and lighting conditions.

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The validation of this project follows a rigorous process to ensure the reliability and accuracy of the real-time object detection system. First, the dataset is carefully prepared and divided into training and testing sets, typically using an 80-20 split. The training set is utilized to train the CNN-based model, while the testing set evaluates its ability to generalize to unseen objects. To enhance model robustness, K-fold cross-validation is performed, allowing the system to be tested on multiple data partitions. This approach helps prevent overfitting and ensures that the model performs effectively in diverse real-world scenarios.

The system's accuracy is assessed using key performance metrics such as precision, recall, F1-score, and confusion matrix analysis, providing insights into correct and incorrect classifications for iterative improvements. Additionally, comparative analysis is conducted by evaluating different CNN architectures, to determine the most efficient model for real-time object detection. To ensure robustness, real-world testing is performed in dynamic environments with varying lighting conditions, object occlusions, and different camera angles. The model is optimized for low-latency inference, enabling real-time detection capabilities with minimal processing delay. Continuous refinements based on real-world performance metrics enhance detection accuracy while reducing false positives, ensuring that the system remains scalable, reliable, and suitable for high-performance real-time object detection in practical applications.

6.2 TEST CASES

TABLE 6.2.1 UPLOADING IMAGES

Test case ID	Test case name	Purpose	Test Case	Output
1	User uploads 1nd Image	Use it for identification.	The user uploads the sample image.	Uploaded successfully.
2	User uploads 2nd Image	Use it for Identification	The user uploads the sample image.	Uploaded Successfully
3	User uploads 3nd Image	Use it for Identification	The user uploads the test image	Uploaded Successfully

TABLE 6.2.2 CLASSIFICATION

Test case ID	Test case name	Purpose	Input	Output
1	Classification test 1	To check if the classifier performs its task	The Image contain a human	Image contain person is predicted
2	Classification test 2	To check if the classifier performs its task	The Image contain a Dog	Image contain Dog is predicted

7. CONCLUSION & FUTURE ASPECTS

7.CONCLUSION & FUTURE ASPECTS

In conclusion, the project has successfully achieved its objectives, showcasing significant progress and outcomes. The implementation and execution phases were meticulously planned and executed, leading to substantial improvements and insights. Looking ahead, the future aspects of the project hold immense potential. Future developments will focus on expanding the scope, integrating new technologies, and enhancing sustainability. These advancements will not only strengthen the existing framework but also open new avenues for growth and innovation, ensuring the project remains relevant and impactful in the long term. This strategic approach will drive continuous improvement and success.

7.1 PROJECT CONCLUSION

This work aims at classifying images using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). With the optimization possible with CNN, it is easier to classify images as compared to traditional image classification algorithms. With further enhancement in study of neural networks, image classification problems will continue to become more and more easier to solve. With image classification finding applications in various spheres of life, neural networks have assumed even more significance. In future, this work can be extended for real time image processing in various fields like validation and verification of different real time images, spoofing.

The constraints are met and overcome successfully. The system is designed as like it was decided in the design phase. The project gives good idea on developing a full-fledged application satisfying the user requirements.

The system is very flexible and versatile. Validation checks induced have greatly reduced errors. Provisions have been made to upgrade the software. The application has been tested with live data and has provided a successful result. Hence the software has proved to work efficiently.

7.2 FUTURE ASPECTS

The future aspects of CNN-based image classification are vast, with advancements in AI and deep learning driving innovation. One key development is the integration of CNNs with transformer models, such as Vision Transformers (ViTs), which improve accuracy and generalization. Another important aspect is the optimization of CNN architectures for edge devices, enabling real-time classification on smartphones , IoT devices, and autonomous systems. As hardware accelerators like TPUs and GPUs evolve, CNNs will become faster and more efficient. These advancements will make CNNs more accessible and widely used across industries.

In healthcare, CNNs will advance medical image analysis, improving disease detection from X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans. In autonomous vehicles, CNNs will enhance object detection and scene understanding for safer navigation. Additionally, self-learning CNNs with reinforcement learning can adapt to new data without manual retraining, making them more efficient. The combination of CNNs with explainable AI (XAI) will also improve trust and interpretability in critical applications like security and finance.

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8.2 GITHUB LINK

https://github.com/gadaboinasaikumar521/REAL-TIME-OBJECT-DETECTION-USING-CNN-BASED-IMAGE-CLASSIFICATION