# Machine Learning Engineering Nanodegree

Capstone Proposal

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### **Abstract**

This project is about the classification of images to different dog breed groups. Given the image of dog the machine learning model will classify to appropriate dog breed. If the human image is given it will be classified in to the closest resembling dog breed.

# **Domain Background**

This project is particularly interesting for me because I can make use of all the good stuff from the latest advancement in computer vision field. I will be using deep learning with CNN (convolution neural networks) to identify the features to classify each test images into corresponding dog breed classification.

I had done similar work previously to classify cats and dogs using keras (<a href="https://github.com/gowtham91m/cats-and-dogs-classification">https://github.com/gowtham91m/cats-and-dogs-classification</a>). It was binary classification model using CNN with keras. This problem to identify dog breed and similarity of human face to one of 133 provided dog breeds.

I will be implementing the deep learning using pytorch. Although keras gives very high level easy abstraction of neural network implementation, pytorch provides some great advantages with dynamic graphs, better debugging capabilities and flexibility to play and fine tune the network parameters.

Will also be using pre trained network using transfer learning technique that would identify the basic image features instead of training the entire network from scratch.

## **Problem Statement**

Build a deep learning model that can be used within an app or website to process the images. Given an image of dog algorithm will estimate the breed. Given the image of human algorithm will identify the resembling dog.

# **Datasets and Inputs**

#### Data source:

dogimages\_url - <a href="https://s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/udacity-aind/dog-project/dogImages.zip">https://s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/udacity-aind/dog-project/dogImages.zip</a> humanimages\_url - <a href="https://s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/udacity-aind/dog-project/lfw.zip">https://s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/udacity-aind/dog-project/lfw.zip</a>

- 1. Dog dataset images separated in 133 folders each corresponding to each different dog breed. There are 8351 total dog images.
- 2. Human dataset. There are 13233 total human images.

Dog dataset is used for training the model. The data is already split in to train, validation and test seperated in respective folders.

Within each of the train, validation and test folders the images are segregated in 133 folders for each of the dog breed classification.

Images in train folder will be used for training.

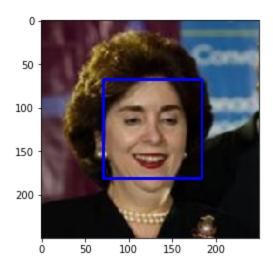
Model will be validated using images in valid folder.

Finally the model performance will be tested using the images in test folder.

Will be using keras/ pytorch data loader features to load the data from the directory as is.

The data looks fairly balanced looking at the count of images in each of the directory (as shown below in the next section)

Some example images are given below



['005.Alaskan malamute', '101.Maltese', '085.Irish red and white setter', '086.Irish setter'] 200 400

# **Solution Statement**

200

Algorithm will locate the face of the human/dog in the given image and identify the dog breed based on the identified features using Convolution Neural Networks.

600

800

Data will be normalized before feeding to the training algorithm. Also some data augmentation will be performed to make the model more robust. For example random rotation and scaling, Since a dog will be a dog in which every the directory or the aspect ratio the photo is taken. Our algorithm should be able to make the right prediction.

Solution will be implemented in 3 steps.

- In the first step the input image is predicted if it is a dog image or a human face image.
- Second step will detect the dog classification among 133 classes using transfer learning with the pre trained weights for initial part of the network.
- Third step is decision algorithm will invoke the function implemented in first step to identify if it is a dog or human and call the second function to predict the dog breed to print the output.

## **Benchmark Model**

My Benchmark model will be initial CNN model built from scratch with the accuracy of about 12%.

I will try to improve the model further using transfer learning.

## **Evaluation Metrics**

Here is the distribution of count of number of images in each of the dog classification.

- 64: ./001.Affenpinscher
- 58: ./002.Afghan hound
- 52 : ./003.Airedale\_terrier
- 63: ./004.Akita
- 77: ./005.Alaskan malamute
- 64: ./006.American eskimo dog
- 50: ./007.American\_foxhound
- 66 : ./008.American\_staffordshire\_terrier
- 34: ./009.American water spaniel
- 50: ./010.Anatolian\_shepherd\_dog
- 66: ./011.Australian\_cattle\_dog
- 66: ./012.Australian\_shepherd
- 46 : ./013.Australian\_terrier
- 69: ./014.Basenji
- 73 : ./015.Basset\_hound
- 59: ./016.Beagle
- 62: ./017.Bearded collie
- 50: ./018.Beauceron
- 48 : ./019.Bedlington\_terrier
- 62: ./020.Belgian\_malinois
- 64: ./021.Belgian sheepdog
- 47: ./022.Belgian\_tervuren
- 65: ./023.Bernese\_mountain\_dog
- 62: ./024.Bichon frise
- 37: ./025.Black\_and\_tan\_coonhound
- 41: ./026.Black\_russian\_terrier
- 64: ./027.Bloodhound
- 35: ./028.Bluetick coonhound
- 74: ./029.Border\_collie
- 52: ./030.Border\_terrier
- 56: ./031.Borzoi
- 65: ./032.Boston terrier

- 45: ./033.Bouvier\_des\_flandres
- 64: ./034.Boxer
- 53: ./035.Boykin\_spaniel
- 65 : ./036.Briard
- 50 : ./037.Brittany
- 57: ./038.Brussels\_griffon
- 69: ./039.Bull\_terrier
- 53: ./040.Bulldog
- 69: ./041.Bullmastiff
- 63: ./042.Cairn\_terrier
- 50: ./043.Canaan\_dog
- 64: ./044.Cane\_corso
- 53: ./045.Cardigan\_welsh\_corgi
- 67: ./046.Cavalier\_king\_charles\_spaniel
- 54: ./047.Chesapeake\_bay\_retriever
- 54: ./048.Chihuahua
- 50: ./049.Chinese\_crested
- 50 : ./050.Chinese\_shar-pei
- 62: ./051.Chow\_chow
- 49:./052.Clumber spaniel
- 47: ./053.Cocker\_spaniel
- 57:./054.Collie
- 50 : ./055.Curly-coated\_retriever
- 65 : ./056.Dachshund
- 71: ./057.Dalmatian
- 50 : ./058.Dandie\_dinmont\_terrier
- 47: ./059.Doberman pinscher
- 60 : ./060.Dogue\_de\_bordeaux
- 61:./061.English\_cocker\_spaniel
- 53: ./062.English\_setter
- 53: ./063.English springer spaniel
- 39: ./064.English\_toy\_spaniel
- 42: ./065.Entlebucher\_mountain\_dog
- 33: ./066.Field\_spaniel
- 34 : ./067.Finnish\_spitz
- 63 : ./068.Flat-coated\_retriever
- 51: ./069.French\_bulldog
- 47: ./070.German\_pinscher
- 62: ./071.German\_shepherd\_dog
- 48 : ./072.German\_shorthaired\_pointer
- 42 : ./073.German\_wirehaired\_pointer
- 41: ./074.Giant schnauzer
- 44 : ./075.Glen\_of\_imaal\_terrier

- 64: ./076.Golden\_retriever
- 43: ./077.Gordon setter
- 40 : ./078.Great\_dane
- 59: ./079.Great\_pyrenees
- 46: ./080.Greater\_swiss\_mountain\_dog
- 56: ./081.Greyhound
- 61: ./082.Havanese
- 46 : ./083.lbizan\_hound
- 50: ./084.Icelandic sheepdog
- 37: ./085.Irish\_red\_and\_white\_setter
- 53 : ./086.Irish\_setter
- 66: ./087.lrish\_terrier
- 51: ./088.lrish\_water\_spaniel
- 53: ./089.Irish\_wolfhound
- 58: ./090.ltalian\_greyhound
- 57: ./091.Japanese chin
- 44: ./092.Keeshond
- 35 : ./093.Kerry\_blue\_terrier
- 44 : ./094.Komondor
- 49:./095.Kuvasz
- 43 : ./096.Labrador\_retriever
- 50 : ./097.Lakeland\_terrier
- 46: ./098.Leonberger
- 42 : ./099.Lhasa\_apso
- 34: ./100.Lowchen
- 48: ./101.Maltese
- 29: ./102.Manchester terrier
- 58: ./103.Mastiff
- 42 : ./104.Miniature\_schnauzer
- 31: ./105.Neapolitan mastiff
- 50: ./106.Newfoundland
- 46: ./107.Norfolk\_terrier
- 26: ./108.Norwegian\_buhund
- 45: ./109.Norwegian\_elkhound
- 33: ./110.Norwegian\_lundehund
- 44: ./111.Norwich\_terrier
- 54: ./112.Nova\_scotia\_duck\_tolling\_retriever
- 39: ./113.Old\_english\_sheepdog
- 35 : ./114.Otterhound
- 63: ./115.Papillon
- 30 : ./116.Parson\_russell\_terrier
- 48: ./117.Pekingese
- 53: ./118.Pembroke\_welsh\_corgi

31: ./119.Petit\_basset\_griffon\_vendeen

39: ./120.Pharaoh\_hound

28 : ./121.Plott 32 : ./122.Pointer

44: ./123.Pomeranian

50: ./124.Poodle

34: ./125.Portuguese\_water\_dog

30 : ./126.Saint\_bernard

41: ./127.Silky terrier

 $30:./128.Smooth\_fox\_terrier$ 

48: ./129.Tibetan\_mastiff

44 : ./130.Welsh\_springer\_spaniel

30 : ./131.Wirehaired\_pointing\_griffon

26 : ./132.Xoloitzcuintli

30 : ./133.Yorkshire\_terrier

We can see the count of images in each of the classes is fairly normally distributed for a multiclass classification problem with 133 classes.

I will be using accuracy as my evaluation metric.

# **Project Design**

Download dataset

Resize and normalize the dataset.

Perform data augmentation to make the model more generalized.

Build an algorithm to predict if the given image has human face

Build an algorithm to predict if the given image contains dog

Build a classifier to classify the image into one of the 133 dog breeds

Given an image

if the image has a human face, algorithm will predict the closest resemblance dog breed

If the image has a dog, algorithm will predict the dog breed

If the image doesn't contain both, it will throw an error