

Animal Recognition Using TensorFlow

Zixuan Yu, Chung-Yang Li

yu.zix@husky.neu.edu li.chun@husky.neu.edu

INFO 7390, Summer 2018, Northeastern University

- **Abstract**

Animal recognition is a computer technology using machine learning and TensorFlow. This project aims to recognize various animals by applying machine learning and TensorFlow into the real world. By giving sufficient number of datasets, we can train our classified model and further accurately recognize various animals (six species). There are several types of models for CNN, we have test numerous hyper-parameter to reach best performance. These hyper-parameters are important; iteration, learning rate and activation functions, which affect speed and accuracy. In our training process, we only use 600 images (6 species, each species has 100) and could reach approximately 50% accuracy score. We believe that if we have enough training images, our model will come out with a great performance.

- **Introduction**

In current circumstance, although most zoos have indicators for animals, yet sometimes we found that they look different from the signs. There are many wild zoos in the world, most of the time children are curious about different kinds of animals when it presents in their eyes. Children might frequently ask their parents what it is, but in most cases their parents don't know either. Our animal identifying functionality is designed to solve this problem. The purpose of our project is to help recognizing animals by applying machine learning and TensorFlow technique into the real world. By giving sufficient datasets to train our model, we can accurately recognize various animals. Therefore, if someone use this functionality toward animals, he could further learn more knowledge about the target creature. The paper gets a better accuracy by changing these hyper-parameters. (iteration, learning rate and activation functions)

- **Dataset**

The paper implements more than 10 models of TensorFlow Detective API and compare them in speed and accuracy. The dataset contains 600 images which are classified as cat, dog, monkey, bird, lion and horse. The image resources are ImageNet, google image, and pexels.com.

- **Convolution Neural Network**

In machine learning, a convolutional neural network is a class of deep, feed-forward artificial neural networks, most commonly applied to analyzing visual imagery.

There are three main types of layers to build CNN architectures:

- **Various model using CNN:**

First, we create convolution layer. Convolution is a mathematical operation that's used in signal processing to filter signals, find patterns in signals etc. In a convolutional layer, all neurons apply convolution operation to the inputs, hence they are called convolutional neurons. The most important parameter in a convolutional neuron is the filter size, let's say we have three layers with filter size $3 \times 3 \times 32$, $3 \times 3 \times 32$ and $3 \times 3 \times 64$. We use the max pooling. Pooling layer is mostly used immediately after the convolutional layer to reduce the spatial size. This reduces the number of parameters. Also, less number of parameters avoid overfitting.

Second, we create a flattening layer. The Output of a convolutional layer is a multi-dimensional Tensor. We want to convert this into a one-dimensional tensor. This is done in the flattening layer.

Third, we create a fully connect layer. Each neuron in a layer receives input from all the neurons in the previous layer. The output of this layer is computed by matrix multiplication followed by bias offset.

- **Results**

By testing different values of different hyper-parameters, we found the best combination is learning rate: 0.0003, activation function: Selu, and Iteration: 1250.

- **Discussion**

The comparison of different values of hyper-parameters.

1. Iteration: the high iteration will lead to overlearning, while low iteration will lead to lack of learning. We compare the iteration with 250 and 1000.
2. Activation functions: We use different activation functions which has different algorithm to test the accuracy, Relu and Selu.
3. Learning rate: A low learning rate is more precise, but calculating the gradient is time-consuming, so it will take us a very long time to get to the bottom. While a high learning rate may risk overshooting the lowest

point since the slope of the hill is constantly changing. We compare the learning rate in 0.001, 0.0005 and 0.0001.

- **Evaluation**

Learning rate: 0.0001

activation functions\iterations	250	1000	1500
Relu	25/90=0.28	40/90=0.44	39/90=0.43
Selu	39/90=0.43	38/90=0.42	33/90=0.37

Learning rate: 0.0005

activation functions\iterations	250	1000	1500
Relu	31/90=0.34	35/90=0.39	33/90=0.37
Selu	36/90=0.40	38/90=0.42	40/90=0.44

Learning rate: 0.001

activation functions\iterations	250	1000	1500
Relu	26/90=0.29	31/90=0.34	31/90=0.34
selu	31/90=0.34	38/90=0.42	40/90=0.44

Train CNN using 60 images:

```
Now going to read Bird files (Index: 0)
accuracy: 0.13333333333333333
Now going to read Cat files (Index: 1)
accuracy: 0.5333333333333333
Now going to read Dog files (Index: 2)
accuracy: 0.3333333333333333
Now going to read Horse files (Index: 3)
accuracy: 0.4
Now going to read Lion files (Index: 4)
accuracy: 0.26666666666666666
Now going to read Monkey files (Index: 5)
accuracy: 0.26666666666666666
total accuracy: 0.32222222222222224
```

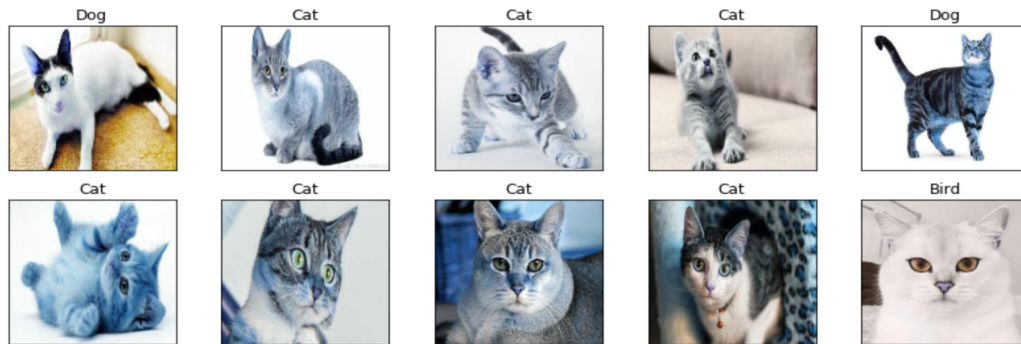


Train CNN using 600 images:

```

Now going to read Bird files (Index: 0)
accuracy: 0.26666666666666666
Now going to read Cat files (Index: 1)
accuracy: 0.5333333333333333
Now going to read Dog files (Index: 2)
accuracy: 0.5333333333333333
Now going to read Horse files (Index: 3)
accuracy: 0.6
Now going to read Lion files (Index: 4)
accuracy: 0.8
Now going to read Monkey files (Index: 5)
accuracy: 0.26666666666666666
total accuracy: 0.5

```



We have reach to 50% accuracy with following hyper-parameter:

Activation function: Selu
 Cost function: Cross Entropy
 Gradient estimation: ADAM
 Learning rate: 0.0003
 Iteration: 1250

● Conclusion

The result of our project could reach quite high accuracy on identifying animal images. Because we download each animal image on our own, in the beginning we trained our model with 60 images could have 30% accuracy. And further, only 100 images for each animal already able to train our model and get 50% accuracy. We believe if we could have enough data for training, our model could achieve higher accuracy on animals' classification.

● References

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convolutional_neural_network
2. https://github.com/nikbearbrown/INFO_7390/blob/master/Week_10/Convolutional_Neural_Network.ipynb

3. <https://www.tensorflow.org>
4. <https://www.pexels.com/search/animal/>
5. <https://github.com/sankit1/cv-tricks.com/blob/master/Tensorflow-tutorials/tutorial-2-image-classifier/predict.py>
6. <https://cv-tricks.com/tensorflow-tutorial/training-convolutional-neural-network-for-image-classification/>