**CHAPTER I – THEORETICAL FOUNDATION**

Technology evolves from time to time. Computer, as the most important part of technology, had underwent many changes since its inception. Early computers were created only as computing device (calculator). Nowadays, computer can do almost anything a human can do. For instance, computer is capable of capturing an image using web camera (webcam) with high resolution, similar to human eye capability. Not only that, computer can also process the image by resizing, cropping, recoloring, applying filter and so on to produce desired image. And even further, modern computer using Artificial Intelligence (AI) is able to detect and recognize certain objects inside an image.

The concepts of Image Capturing, Image Processing, and Object Detection/Recognition have become so popular, they are wrapped into a particular domain in Computer Science called **Computer Vision**. This report will focus more on Object Detection/Recognition: What is it, what is it for, how does it work, and how Machine Learning affects it. This report will also demonstrate the application of Object Detection/Recognition in a simple, yet useful software called SICT (Simple Image Classifier using Tensorflow).

So, what is Object Detection/Recognition? It is quite simple. **Object Detection** talks about how computer detects object in an image/video. **Object Recognition** talks about how computer recognizes object in an image/video. Both are quite similar but remain different. To truly understand the difference, one must first understand the contrast meaning between “detect” and “recognize”.

**“To detect”** means to know whether something exists or does not exist. For example, an automatic door sensor “detects” movement. If there is any, the door opens. Otherwise, the door remains closed. In this case, the sensor does not care about who or what causes the movement.



Figure 1: Two people are going through an automatic door.

**“To recognize”** means to identify something that has been encountered before. For example, a fingerprint sensor in an airport “recognizes” foreigner’s fingerprint. If the fingerprint belongs to an international criminal, an alarm will trigger. Otherwise, nothing will happen. In this case, the fingerprint sensor had already saved a database which contains collection of criminal’s fingerprint. So, when a criminal does fingerprint scan, the sensor recognizes it as a criminal’s fingerprint. But when an ordinary tourist does a fingerprint scan, the sensor will not recognize it.



Figure 2: A person is doing fingerprint scan on a fingerprint sensor.

Object Detection/Recognition is very important in Computer Vision. Moreover, they become the main factor that distinguish Computer Vision from Image Processing. And that is because Object Detection/Recognition is the basic skill needed by a computer for analyzing image/video and extracting information or features from it. This supports the goal of Computer Vision, which is to enable computer to understand the meaning of image/video. Given a photograph below:



Figure 3: A fruit stall at Barcelona market.

After performing Object Detection/Recognition on the image, computer can detect and recognize a great number of fruits. The fruits are orderly fashioned based on their types: apple, orange, banana, etc. Some price tags can also be found: one for every fruit type. These facts are then used by the computer to analyze the image until it is concluded that the image is in fact a fruit stall.

Now, how does a computer perform Object Detection/Recognition? It depends on the type of Object Detection/Recognition the computer wants to perform. According to Narotthambai and Tandel, there are 3 main stages for invariant, shape-based Object Detection/Recognition (Narotthambai and Tandel, 2016):

**1. Data Pre-processing (Image Processing)**

Image Processing includes a set of processes with one goal: enhancing image quality to produce desired image. The common processes are resizing, cropping, recoloring, filtering, smoothing/sharpening, and so on. In term of Object Detection/Recognition, Image Processing may be required to make the image noise-free or clearer for Feature Extraction. Image Segmentation may also be done to make Feature Extraction easier.

**2. Feature Extraction**

Next, the pre-processed image has its features extracted and stored into a database. Feature Extraction will ensure that Object Detection/Recognition runs easier and more accurate.

**3. Classification (Match and Search)**

Classification includes searching and matching image features using the database from the earlier Feature Extraction. Consider an apple as the image feature for “Fruit Stall”. If an apple is found in different image, computer will recognize that feature and may later classify the image as “Fruit Stall”.

For human, it is easy to understand the meaning of an image/video. Computers, however, have a hard time doing that. Object Detection/Recognition still remains a very challenging task for computer to perform. While computers excel at accurately reconstructing the 3D shape of a scene from images taken from different views, they cannot name all the objects and animals present in a picture, even at the level of a two-year-old child. This happens because the real world is made of a jumble of objects, which all occlude one another and appear in different poses, creating extreme variations in shape and appearance (Szeliski, 2010).

There are several techniques or tools that can be used to increase Object Detection/Recognition performance. One of the them is by including what is called Machine Learning. By definition, **Machine Learning** is a subset of [Artificial Intelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence) in the field of [Computer Science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_science) that often uses statistical techniques to give [computers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer) the ability to “learn” with [data](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data), without being explicitly programmed. For the purpose of Object Detection/Recognition, successive trainings are given to the computer in terms of: (1) choosing and extracting image features; (2) classifying other images by searching and matching those features. Overall, Machine Learning existence definitely improves Object Detection/Recognition accuracy.

Machine Learning itself can be classified into two categories, supervised learning and unsupervised learning. In supervised learning, the output for any inputs given to the program are given by the creator. The goal in supervised learning is to find a general rule that maps the inputs into outputs. On the other hand, unsupervised learning does not have any given outputs, leaving the program to find structure in its input. Image classification uses supervised learning task. It defines a set of object to be identified in images and train a model to recognize them using labeled photos.

There are two phases in image classification, training and testing. In training phase, the unique characteristics of the image features are isolated, and descriptions of each classification category are given. These characteristics have some criteria that needs to be fulfilled before being used in the next phase. In testing phase, these features are used to classify image features.

Another technique that could help increase Object Detection/Recognition performance is by using a convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture. There are several types of CNN that is available to use in the internet such as: MobileNets, Inception, Xception and others. Here we use the MobileNets architecture. This architecture uses depthwise separable convolutions which is introduced in Inception models. It reduces the number of parameters if compared to networks with normal convolutions that have the same depth which in result will create a light-weight deep neural-networks. However, by using depthwise separable convolutions, it might also create a low complexity deep neural network.

Depthwise separable convolution are made up of two layers: depthwise convolutions and pointwise convolutions. The former is used to apply a single filter to each input channel. The latter uses a simple 1x1 convolution to create a linear combination of the output of the depthwise layer.

**CHAPTER II – ALGORITHM EXPLANATION**

Our program uses a trained neural network that is originally designed to work on mobile devices due to our limited resources. The program works as a retraining program, meaning it uses a trained model and retrain the model to be able to identify more classes of items. To make things organized, we will explain in brief the structure of our program, then the algorithm of our program, then elaborate it thoroughly in the next paragraphs.

Before we explain the algorithm, we think it is best to understand the structure of our program first. The program has Python scripts stored in scripts folder, and the rest are stored in tf\_files folder. Files stored in tf\_files folder ar the model, images for retraining, image feature vectots (bottlenecks), and the output graph and labels.

In short, our program retrieves input in the form of URL link to an image. The image must be in form of .jpg or .jpeg file as we limit our model to process only those two types of file. The image is then downloaded and labeled as a class. If the class does not exist or the model cannot classify the image, the label will be empty string output. The program then asks user for confirmation about the class of the image. If the label is empty string output, or if user deems the class of the image incorrect, the program asks for clarification of what class the image is. After receiving the image class from user, the program will collect data using Google Custom Search with the correction class as its query, and the data collected are in form of .jpg or .jpeg file, without further validation or selection process. Then, the program will have to be retrained manually as automatic retraining is still unavailable.

Now we will discuss the algorithm in detail. The algorithm of the application begins with user giving input in form of URL link to an image. After the image is downloaded, the image is labeled. The label is assigned according to its probability. This means, for every label the model has known, each label will have a level of probability for an image with different values.

The labeling algorithm is as follows.

After we label the image, we have to understand how the retraining algorithm works.

**CHAPTER III – EXAMPLE AND DISCUSSION ON RESULTS**

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