Republic Polytechnic

Graded Assignment

Course: TIPP-AAI

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Module Name: Applied AI Solution Development – Computer Vision

1. **Question 1**
   1. Question\_1\question\_1\_cv\_colab.ipynb is to be executed in google’s colab. Each epoch takes about 7-9s to run in colab with GPU. 75 epochs are run for this task.
   2. The directory structure is documented in the .ipynb files.
   3. ‘cv\_imgToClass.ipynb’ is a jupyter notebook file for moving the respective bird image to their respective directory. The directory names are then used as label for the classification problem.
   4. The dataset created in (c) can be found under ‘clean\_dataset’ directory. This directory contains the bird images for training.
   5. Two files were generated when executing question\_1\_cv\_colab.ipynb. Both files can be found under ‘model’ directory. The files are 1) bird\_cv\_labels.pkl and 2) bird\_cv\_model.h5. These two will be needed for the prediction in question 2.
2. **Question 2**
   1. There are two files under ‘Question\_2’ directory. Both files performed the same function except bird\_predict.py runs in a terminal and question\_2\_cv\_colab.ipynb runs in google colab environment.
   2. An example to run bird\_predict.py is like this.

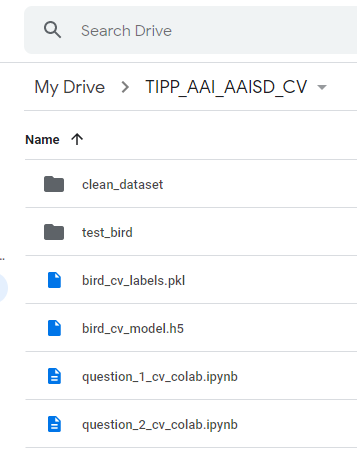
Python bird\_predict.py -t test\_bird \

-m ..\model\bird\_cv\_model.h5 \

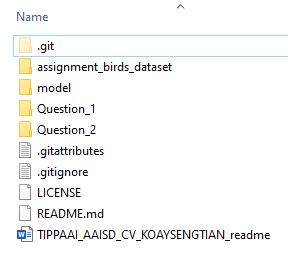
-e ..\model\bird\_cv\_labels.pkl

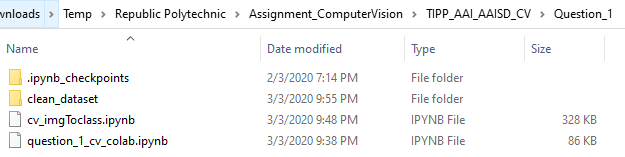
* 1. In the test\_bird directory, an extra jpeg file (3\_Grey\_heron\_removebg.jpg) was added to the test. It was discovered that by removing the wavy (water) background, the model can easily identify the bird image as a ‘Grey Heron’. This would suggest that some form of background removal pre-processing is needed to increase the model accuracy.

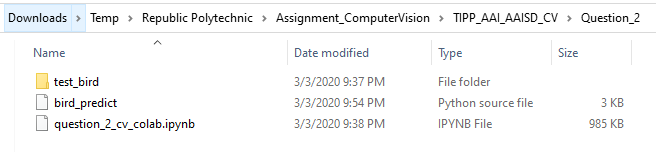
1. **Directory Structures**
   1. Google Colab



* 1. Local







1. **Learnings**

* Images class imbalances and to further improve the accuracy, needs to collect/source more images of different bird species to balance out so that one class of bird will not overpower another bird class.
* Some species of birds have similar shape pattern but different in colours. It seems that the bird colour has little effect to the bird species recognition model. Need to explore other pre-processing techniques (future improvement) or other machine learning computer vision processing techniques to learn about the colour of the bird before feeding it to a classifier.
* Also, would like to explore (future improvement) whether an object (bird) recognition will help to further improve the classification since some bird images have ‘complicated’ or ‘noisy’ background. After a bird object is detected, the bird image is extracted and feed into the classifier algorithm. For example, the ‘White Throated Kingfishes’ had a raining background. But the test images had bokeh background.