

# 325(48) Bird Species - Classification

Kaggle Computer Vision Dataset  
CP494 Directed Research Project  
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In this research project, I will classify the 48 species of birds (I only used 48 instead 325, because macbook can't handle such huge amounts of data, it took 3h for each epochs and will breakdown my mac)  
I will compare the model from scratch and the pre-trained model to see the performance difference of them, and trying to figure out how transfer learning can improve efficiency in computer vision area  
Finally we will use our model to test some sample

In [2]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import SGD, Adam
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import text, sequence
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Activation
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPool2D, Flatten
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from keras.preprocessing import image
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator, load_img, img_to_array
pd.options.mode.chained_assignment = None
```

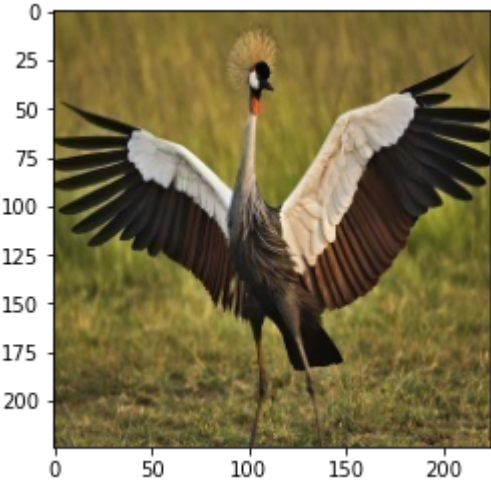
## Prepare Data for Training Analysis Data and Generating Data

In [3]:

```
#We set datasets directory first
train_dir = './train' #training dataset
valid_dir = './valid' #validation dataset
test_dir = './test' #testing dataset

#We checking the image shape to help us define the target size for generating
Bird = load_img("./train/AFRICAN CROWNED CRANE/002.jpg")
plt.imshow(Bird)
plt.show
shape = img_to_array(Bird).shape
print('Picture shape is: ', shape)
```

Picture shape is: (224, 224, 3)



In [4]:

```
#Create image generator for train, validation and test data
Generator = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1./255)

#using build-in fuciton flow_from_directory to read the image
train = Generator.flow_from_directory(
    './train',
    target_size = (224, 224),
    batch_size = 32,
    class_mode = 'categorical')

valid = Generator.flow_from_directory(
    './valid',
    target_size = (224, 224),
    batch_size = 32,
    class_mode = 'categorical')

test = Generator.flow_from_directory(
    './test',
    target_size = (224, 224),
    batch_size = 32,
    class_mode = 'categorical')
print("The length of train: {}\nvalid: {}\ntest: {}".format(len(train),len(valid),len(test)))
```

Found 6924 images belonging to 48 classes.

Found 240 images belonging to 48 classes.  
Found 240 images belonging to 48 classes.  
The length of train: 217  
valid: 8  
test: 8

We can see there is huge amounts of data,  
we may need to control the training steps for each opochs to reduce training time

In [42]:

```
#Lets show some example of data
import random
images = []
labels = []
for i in range(0,9):
    n = random.randint(0, len(train filenames))
    images.append(train_dir+'/'+train filenames[n])
    labels.append(train filenames[n].split('/')[0])

plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
for i in range(9):
    Bird = load_img(images[i])
    plt.subplot(3,3,+1+i)
    plt.title(labels[i], fontsize = 12)
    plt.axis(False)
    plt.imshow(Bird)
plt.show()
```



## Build the CNN Model

I will build two models, one using pre\_trained VGG16 as base model  
and other has similar architecture to VGG16 but we will build it from scratch.

## Model 1: Pre\_trained VGG16

In [6]:

```
from tensorflow.keras.applications import VGG16
from keras.applications.vgg16 import preprocess_input
base_vgg16 = VGG16(weights = 'imagenet', include_top = False, input_shape = (224,224,3))
base_vgg16.trainable = False

model_trained = Sequential()
model_trained.add(base_vgg16)
model_trained.add(Flatten())
model_trained.add(Dense(units=2048,activation="relu"))
model_trained.add(Dropout(0.35))
model_trained.add(Dense(units=2048,activation="relu"))
model_trained.add(Dropout(0.35))
model_trained.add(Dense(units=48, #we set units to 48 as birds classes is 48
                        activation="softmax"))

model_trained.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
vgg16 (Functional)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	14714688
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 2048)	51382272
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 2048)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 2048)	4196352
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 2048)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 48)	98352
=====		
Total params: 70,391,664		
Trainable params: 55,676,976		
Non-trainable params: 14,714,688		

## Model 2: Self\_build Model

In [7]:

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(input_shape=(224,224,3),filters=64,kernel_size=(3,3),padding="same", activation="relu"))
model.add(Conv2D(filters=32,
                  kernel_size=(3,3),
                  padding="same",
                  activation="relu"))
model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2,2),strides=(2,2)))
model.add(Conv2D(filters=64,
                  kernel_size=(3,3),
                  padding="same",
                  activation="relu"))
model.add(Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=(3,3), padding="same", activation="relu"))
model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2,2),strides=(2,2)))
model.add(Conv2D(filters=128,
                  kernel_size=(3,3),
                  padding="same",
                  activation="relu"))
model.add(Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=(3,3), padding="same", activation="relu"))
model.add(Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=(3,3), padding="same", activation="relu"))
model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2,2),strides=(2,2)))
model.add(Conv2D(filters=256,
                  kernel_size=(3,3),
                  padding="same",
                  activation="relu"))
model.add(Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=(3,3), padding="same", activation="relu"))
model.add(Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=(3,3), padding="same", activation="relu"))
model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2,2),strides=(2,2)))
model.add(Conv2D(filters=256,
                  kernel_size=(3,3),
                  padding="same",
                  activation="relu"))
model.add(Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=(3,3), padding="same", activation="relu"))
model.add(Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=(3,3), padding="same", activation="relu"))
model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2,2),strides=(2,2)))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(units=2048,activation="relu"))
model.add(Dropout(0.35))
model.add(Dense(units=2048,activation="relu"))
model.add(Dropout(0.35))
model.add(Dense(units=48, #we set units to 48 as birds classes is 48
                  activation="softmax"))

model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 32)	18464
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 32)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	18496
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	36928
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None, 56, 56, 64)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	73856
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	147584
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	147584

max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2)	(None, 28, 28, 128)	0
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	295168
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	590080
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	590080
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2)	(None, 14, 14, 256)	0
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 256)	590080
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 256)	590080
conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 256)	590080
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2)	(None, 7, 7, 256)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 12544)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 2048)	25692160
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 2048)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 2048)	4196352
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 2048)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 48)	98352
=====		
Total params: 33,677,136		
Trainable params: 33,677,136		
Non-trainable params: 0		
=====		

In [8]:

```
model_trained.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
model.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

## Train the Model

Training our own model first

In [46]:

```
model_log = model.fit(train,
                      #steps_per_epoch = 50,
                      epochs = 10,
                      validation_data = valid,
                      #validation_steps = 5,
                      verbose = 1)
```

Epoch 1/10  
217/217 [=====] - 996s 5s/step - loss: 3.8676 - accuracy: 0.0279 - val\_loss: 3.8749 - val\_accuracy: 0.0208  
Epoch 2/10  
217/217 [=====] - 1008s 5s/step - loss: 3.8669 - accuracy: 0.0280 - val\_loss: 3.8749 - val\_accuracy: 0.0208  
Epoch 3/10  
217/217 [=====] - 1010s 5s/step - loss: 3.8668 - accuracy: 0.0266 - val\_loss: 3.8763 - val\_accuracy: 0.0208  
Epoch 4/10  
217/217 [=====] - 2070s 10s/step - loss: 3.8667 - accuracy: 0.0280 - val\_loss: 3.8757 - val\_accuracy: 0.0208  
Epoch 5/10  
217/217 [=====] - 10861s 50s/step - loss: 3.8665 - accuracy: 0.0280 - val\_loss: 3.8761 - val\_accuracy: 0.0208  
Epoch 6/10  
217/217 [=====] - 13010s 60s/step - loss: 3.8661 - accuracy: 0.0280 - val\_loss: 3.8764 - val\_accuracy: 0.0208  
Epoch 7/10  
217/217 [=====] - 9345s 43s/step - loss: 3.8660 - accuracy: 0.0280 - val\_loss: 3.8764 - val\_accuracy: 0.0208  
Epoch 8/10  
217/217 [=====] - 1161s 5s/step - loss: 3.8662 - accuracy: 0.0279 - val\_loss: 3.8764 - val\_accuracy: 0.0208  
Epoch 9/10  
217/217 [=====] - 975s 4s/step - loss: 3.8658 - accuracy: 0.0280 - val\_loss: 3.8769 - val\_accuracy: 0.0208  
Epoch 10/10  
217/217 [=====] - 992s 5s/step - loss: 3.8659 - accuracy: 0.0280 - val\_loss: 3.8773 - val\_accuracy: 0.0208

Training pre\_trained model

In [9]:

```
model_trained_log = model_trained.fit(train,
                                       epochs = 10,
                                       validation_data = valid,
                                       verbose = 1)
```

Epoch 1/10  
217/217 [=====] - 736s 3s/step - loss: 3.4378 - accuracy: 0.1948 - val\_loss: 1.7548 - val\_accuracy: 0.0208



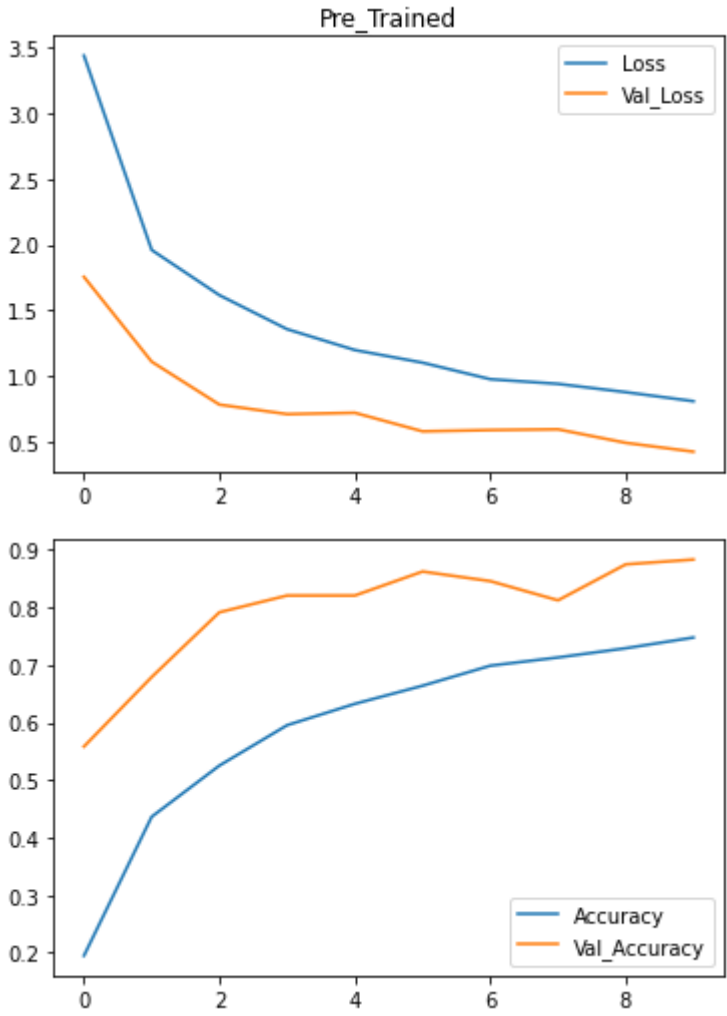
```
acy: 0.5583
Epoch 2/10
217/217 [=====] - 736s 3s/step - loss: 1.9592 - accuracy: 0.4363 - val_loss: 1.1094 - val_accu
acy: 0.6792
Epoch 3/10
217/217 [=====] - 738s 3s/step - loss: 1.6153 - accuracy: 0.5253 - val_loss: 0.7828 - val_accu
acy: 0.7917
Epoch 4/10
217/217 [=====] - 744s 3s/step - loss: 1.3567 - accuracy: 0.5955 - val_loss: 0.7105 - val_accu
acy: 0.8208
Epoch 5/10
217/217 [=====] - 744s 3s/step - loss: 1.1980 - accuracy: 0.6326 - val_loss: 0.7204 - val_accu
acy: 0.8208
Epoch 6/10
217/217 [=====] - 752s 3s/step - loss: 1.1018 - accuracy: 0.6641 - val_loss: 0.5795 - val_accu
acy: 0.8625
Epoch 7/10
217/217 [=====] - 744s 3s/step - loss: 0.9760 - accuracy: 0.6989 - val_loss: 0.5893 - val_accu
acy: 0.8458
Epoch 8/10
217/217 [=====] - 746s 3s/step - loss: 0.9406 - accuracy: 0.7132 - val_loss: 0.5948 - val_accu
acy: 0.8125
Epoch 9/10
217/217 [=====] - 743s 3s/step - loss: 0.8775 - accuracy: 0.7292 - val_loss: 0.4921 - val_accu
acy: 0.8750
Epoch 10/10
217/217 [=====] - 755s 3s/step - loss: 0.8087 - accuracy: 0.7478 - val_loss: 0.4247 - val_accu
acy: 0.8833
```

The model build on pre\_trained vgg16 give us really good performance and we are estimate get accuracy over 90% after 20 epochs!

# Evaluate Model

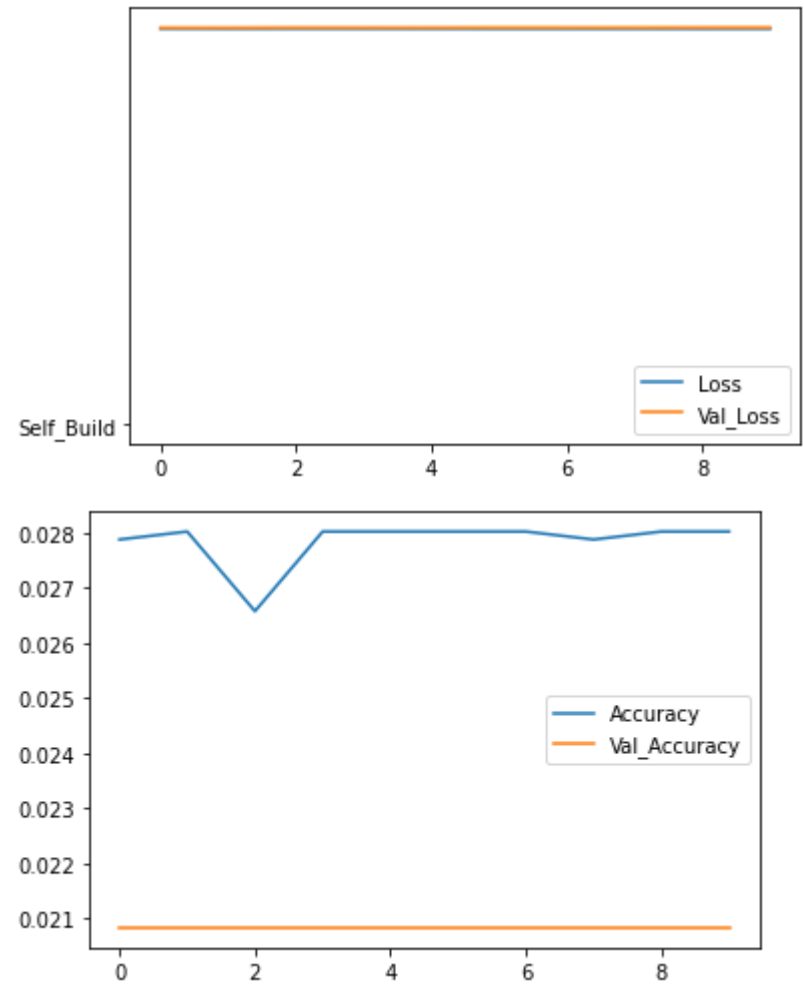
In [13]:

```
#Plot the model_trained_log history
plt.plot(model_trained_log.history['loss'],label='Loss')
plt.plot(model_trained_log.history['val_loss'],label='Val_Loss')
plt.title('Pre_Trained')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
plt.plot(model_trained_log.history['accuracy'],label='Accuracy')
plt.plot(model_trained_log.history['val_accuracy'],label='Val_Accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



In [47]:

```
plt.plot(model_log.history['loss'],label='Loss')
plt.plot(model_log.history['val_loss'],label='Val_Loss')
plt.plot('Self_Build')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
plt.plot(model_log.history['accuracy'],label='Accuracy')
plt.plot(model_log.history['val_accuracy'],label='Val_Accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



## Conlusion:

LOG for self\_build model: I first trained the self\_model with bigger size of shape, and it's too big for personal labtop, then decrease the number of parameter to limit time as 20min for each epochs, I tried both adam and sgd as optimizer but they can't imprve the accuracy.

After the evaluation, we can see that the self build model has terrible performance on our datasets, we didn't see any improvement during 10 epochs. It's hard to training large scale on a large network with millin parameters from scratch on our own labtop, even this network has similar architecture with VGG16 who is won a champion of competition.

Compare to self model, the pre\_trained model has really good performace, it's get almost 80% acuuracy only in 10 epochs, the transfer learning provides a very high level of efficiency to our training process. We have steep gradient on loss and accuracy plot, this shows model is doing well on right direction.

I believe transfer learning can provide convenience for personal machine learning engineers. Without a powerful GPU, even with a large amount of data, it is difficult for us to train an efficient model by ourselves, which will destroy our computers and spend a lot of time.

## Testing Model by Predict Sample

Using Pre\_Trained model to predict test dataset sample

```
In [10]: #Helper function for predict
label_dic = train.class_indices
label_dic = {i:j for j,i in label_dic.items()}
def predict(location):
    img = load_img(location, target_size = (224, 224, 3))
    img = img_to_array(img)
    img = img / 255
    img = np.expand_dims(img, [0])
    answer = model_trained.predict(img)
    y_class = answer.argmax(axis = -1)
    y = " ".join(str(x) for x in y_class)
    predict = label_dic[int(y)]
    return predict

In [45]: #We randomly choose sample to predict
test_images = []
test_labels = []
for i in range(0,9):
    name = random.randint(0, len(test_filenames))
    test_images.append(test_dir+'/'+test_filenames[name])
    test_labels.append(test_filenames[name].split('/')[0])

#show 9 predict samples
plt.figure(figsize=(12,12))
for i in range(9):
    Bird = load_img(test_images[i])
    pred = int
    plt.subplot(3,3,+1+i)
    plt.title("It's " + predict(test_images[i]), fontsize = 12)
    plt.axis(False)
    plt.imshow(Bird)
plt.show()
print("Right answer(top_left->down_right): ")
for label in test_labels:
    print(label)
```

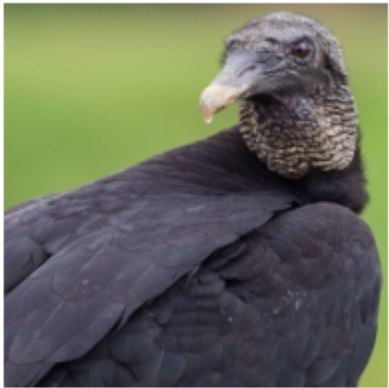
It's ARARIPE MANAKIN



It's BLONDE CRESTED WOODPECKER



It's BLACK VULTURE



It's BLUE COAU



It's AMERICAN PIPIT



It's AFRICAN FIREFINCH



It's ARARIPE MANAKIN



It's BARN SWALLOW



It's BLACK-NECKED GREBE



Right answer(top\_left->down\_right):  
ARARIPE MANAKIN  
BLONDE CRESTED WOODPECKER  
BLACK VULTURE  
BLUE COAU  
AMERICAN PIPIT  
AFRICAN FIREFINCH  
ARARIPE MANAKIN  
BARN SWALLOW  
BLACK-NECKED GREBE

We successfully predicted 9 Birds Species with 100% accuracy!