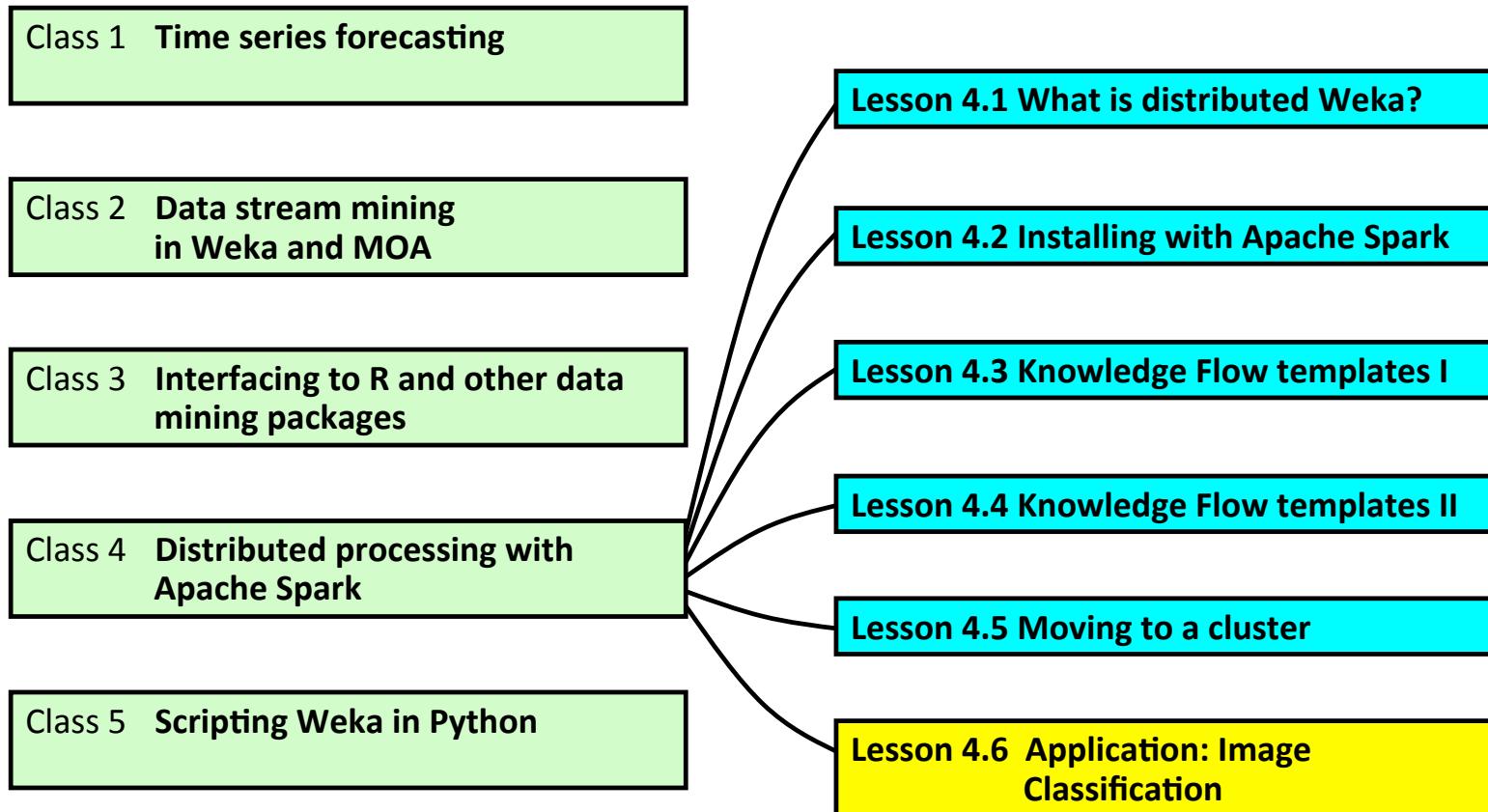
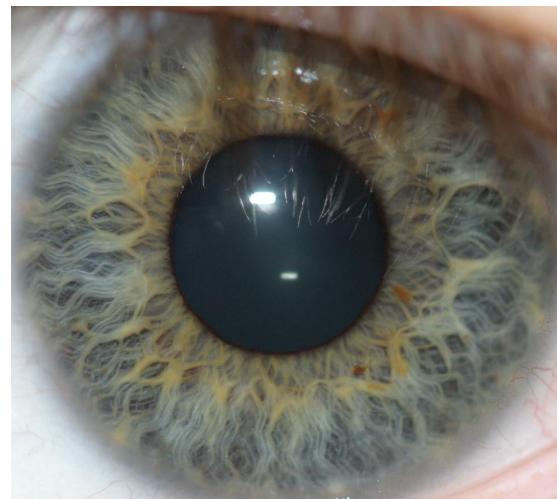


Lesson 4.6: Application: Image Classification



Lesson 4.6: Application: Image Classification

- ❖ Image data is everywhere
 - Many devices have cameras now
 - Billions of images posted on the Internet
 - Data mining can be used with to analyse images
- ❖ Example: Scene Recognition
- ❖ Example: Identification
- ❖ Example: Detection



Lesson 4.6: Application: Image Classification

- ❖ **Image features** are a way of describing an image using numbers
- ❖ For example:
 - *How bright is the image (f_1)?*
 - *How much yellow is in the image (f_2)?*
 - *How much green is in the image (f_3)?*
 - *How symmetrical is the image (f_4)?*



f_1	50%
f_2	50%
f_3	10%
f_4	100%



f_1	50%
f_2	2%
f_3	65%
f_4	50%

Lesson 4.6: Application: Image Classification

- ❖ **Image filters** extract the same features for a set of images

```
@relation butterfly_vs_owl
@attribute filename string
@attribute class {BUTTERFLY,OWL}
@data
mno001.jpg,BUTTERFLY
mno002.jpg,BUTTERFLY
mno003.jpg,BUTTERFLY
mno004.jpg,BUTTERFLY
owl001.jpg,OWL
owl002.jpg,OWL
owl003.jpg,OWL
owl004.jpg,OWL
```

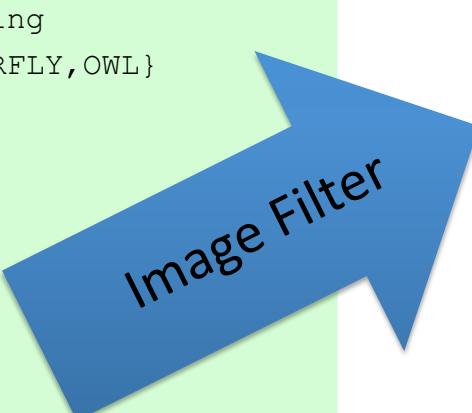


Image Filter

```
@relation butterfly_vs_owl
@attribute filename string
@attribute f1 numeric
@attribute f2 numeric
@attribute f3 numeric
@attribute class {BUTTERFLY,OWL}
```

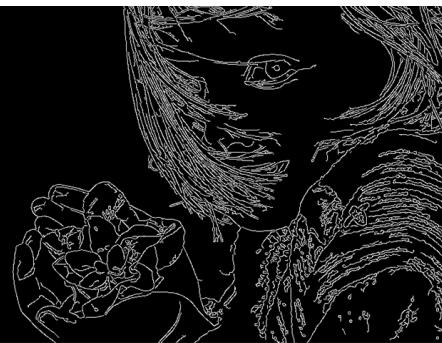
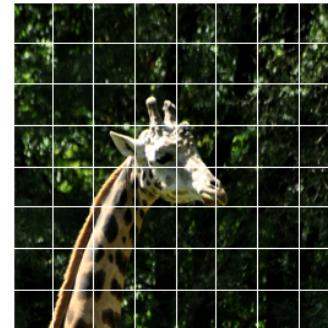
```
@data
mno001.jpg,3,7,0,BUTTERFLY
mno002.jpg,1,2,0,BUTTERFLY
mno003.jpg,3,4,0,BUTTERFLY
mno004.jpg,6,3,0,BUTTERFLY
owl001.jpg,3,5,0,OWL
owl002.jpg,7,3,0,OWL
owl003.jpg,3,5,0,OWL
owl004.jpg,7,5,1,OWL
```

Lesson 4.6: Application: Image Classification

1. Install **imageFilters** package using the Package Manager
2. Place all of your images in the same directory
3. Create an ARFF file with the first string attribute being an image's filename and each instance being an image and its class
4. Open the ARFF file in the WEKA Explorer
5. Select an image filter from **filters/unsupervised/instance/imagefilters**
6. Set the filter's **imageDirectory** option to the correct directory
7. Click the Apply button
8. (Optional) Remove the first filename attribute
9. Select a classifier and perform some experiments

Lesson 4.6: Application: Image Classification

- ❖ Different image filters extract different measurements
- ❖ Example: **ColorLayoutFilter**
 - *Image is divided into 64 blocks*
 - *Average colour is assigned to each block*
 - *Features are computed from the average colours*
- ❖ Example: **EdgeHistogramFilter**
 - *Edges are “lines” or “discontinuities” in image*
 - *Features measure the direction of the edges*



Lesson 4.6: Application: Image Classification

- ❖ Multiple image filters can be applied to the same images
 - *For example, is color layout the best feature?*
 - *Are edge histograms the best feature?*
 - *Or are BOTH more accurate?*
- ❖ Summary
 - *Image features are mathematical properties of images*
 - *Image filters can be applied to calculate image features for an entire dataset of images*
 - *Different features measure different properties of the image*
 - *Experimenting with WEKA can help you identify the best combination of image feature and classifier for your data*