**Final Project**

- choose a dataset from a Kaggle.com competition.

- make a research data analysis project using multiple learning approaches

- use your own initiative to define one or several research questions

- use the resources available to apply different approaches, using any Python libraries, to this data to predict accurately the class or the value of the unlabeled data

- to answer your research questions

Pages: 8 - 10 pages, similar to a research paper for a publication

- this implies a state of art techniques

- a presentation of the research questions

- the chosen methods to tackle them

- a presentation of the results, discussion, conclusion/future work

- attach a description of the participation of each student to the project

**Note:** You do not have to develop a completely new approach, but you have to make experimentations/comparisons and present your results as it is a new method conceives by you.

The chosen dataset consists of 60,000 color images, each measuring 32 x 32 pixels and having 3 color channels. These images are categorized into 10 different classes, with each class containing 6,000 images. The dataset is divided into a training set with 50,000 images and a test set with 10,000 images. It is a multi-label classification problem.

"Epoch X/Y": This indicates the current training epoch out of the total number of epochs (Y). An epoch is one complete pass through the entire training dataset.

"1563/1563": These numbers represent the number of batches processed in the current epoch. In this case, you have 1563 batches, and it means that each epoch consists of 1563 iterations (or mini-batches) through the training data.

"- 8s 5ms/step": This part provides information about the time it took to complete the current epoch. "8s" indicates that this epoch took 8 seconds to complete, and "5ms/step" indicates that each batch (step) took an average of 5 milliseconds to process.

"loss: 1.5686 - accuracy: 0.4381": These are the training metrics for the current epoch. "loss" is the value of the loss function, which measures how well the model is performing (lower is better). "accuracy" is the classification accuracy on the training data for this epoch.

"val\_loss: 1.2423 - val\_accuracy: 0.5595": These are the validation metrics for the current epoch. "val\_loss" is the value of the loss function on a separate validation dataset (not used for training), and "val\_accuracy" is the classification accuracy on the validation data for this epoch. These metrics are used to assess how well the model generalizes to unseen data.

The log represents the progress of training a neural network over multiple epochs, showing the loss and accuracy on both the training and validation datasets. The goal is to reduce the loss and increase the accuracy on the validation set, indicating that the model is learning to make better predictions.

**Introduction**

The CIFAR-100 Image Classification Project introduces the goal of building and training Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for classifying images within the CIFAR-100 dataset. Each image is assigned a label, and these labels are integer values representing one of the 100 classes. The model is expected to learn patterns and features in the images to predict the appropriate label or class.

**Dataset**

This dataset comprises 60,000 32x32 color images distributed across 100 diverse classes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Superclass** | **Classes** |
| Aquatic mammals | Beaver, dolphin, otter, seal, whale |
| Fish | Aquarium fish, flatfish, ray, shark, trout |
| Flowers | Orchids, poppies, roses, sunflowers, tulips |
| Food containers | Bottles, bowls, cans, cups, plates |
| Fruit and vegetables | Apples, mushrooms, oranges, pears, sweet peppers |
| Household electrical devices | Clock, computer keyboard, lamp, telephone, television |
| Household furniture | Bed, chair, couch, table, wardrobe |
| Insects | Bee, beetle, butterfly, caterpillar, cockroach |
| Large carnivores | Bear, leopard, lion, tiger, wolf |
| Large man-made outdoor things | Bridge, castle, house, road, skyscraper |
| Large natural outdoor scenes | Cloud, forest, mountain, plain, sea |
| Large omnivores and herbivores | Camel, cattle, chimpanzee, elephant, kangaroo |
| Medium-sized mammals | Fox, porcupine, possum, raccoon, skunk |
| Non-insect invertebrates | Crab, lobster, snail, spider, worm |
| People | Baby, boy, girl, man, woman |
| Reptiles | Crocodile, dinosaur, lizard, snake, turtle |
| Small mammals | Hamster, mouse, rabbit, shrew, squirrel |
| Trees | Maple, oak, palm, pine, willow |
| Vehicles 1 | Bicycle, bus, motorcycle, pickup truck, train |
| Vehicles 2 | Lawnmower, rocket, streetcar, tank, tractor |

In the context of the CIFAR-100 dataset, each image is represented as a 3D array, and there is no concept of columns in the traditional tabular sense. The shape of each image array is (height, width, channels). For CIFAR-100, the images are 32x32 pixels with 3 channels (RGB).

Data Preprocessing

The number of features or attributes in a flattened representation of the image (e.g., if you were to reshape each image into a one-dimensional array), then the number of columns would be the total number of pixels in the image, which is 32 \* 32 \* 3 for each image. This is typically how image data is flattened for use in traditional machine learning models.

Encoding Data

emphasizing the use of one-hot encoding to facilitate effective model training.

Models

Model Training and Evaluation

Conclusion

Future Work

Description of Student Participation

References