

CS512 Final Project :

Image Classification using k Nearest Neighbours algorithm

GROUP 2:

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Project Goals

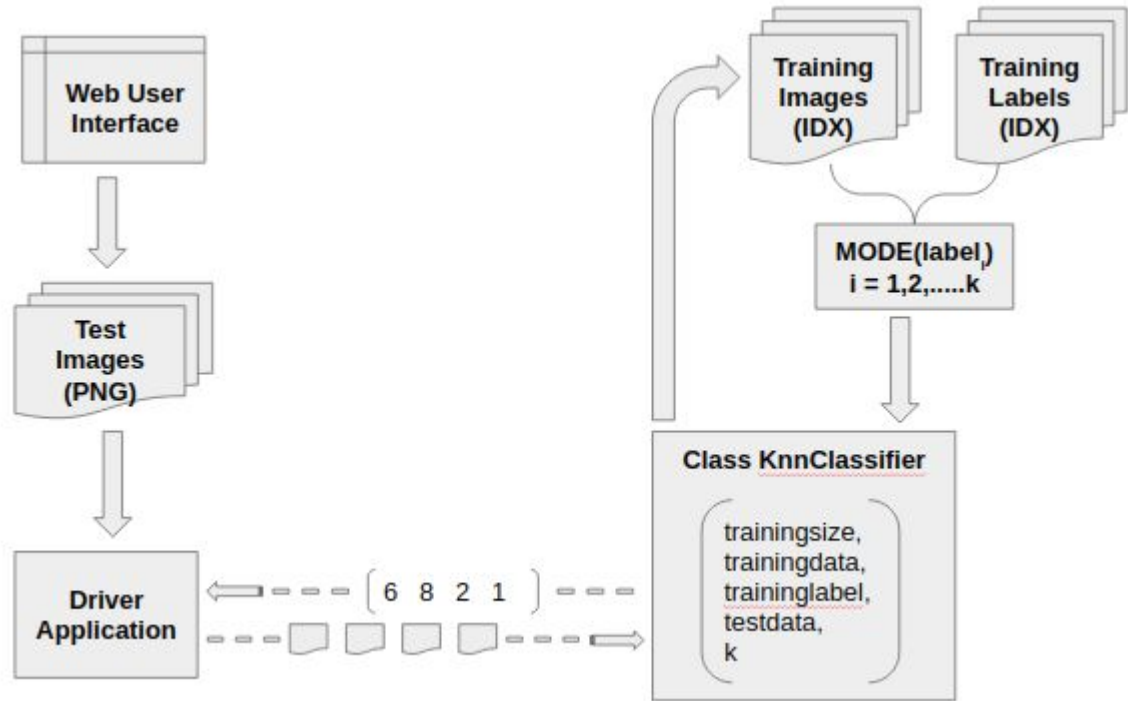
- Implement KNN algorithm to find nearest neighbours (pre-labeled images in the MNIST training set) of an input image from the MNIST testing set.
- Write an application on top of the KNN implementation that takes an image as input, and returns the digit it contains as an output.
- Summarize the overall performance of the implementation in terms of time and accuracy.

Dataset

- MNIST database of handwritten digits
- Training set : 60,000 examples (IDX file format for implementation)
- Test set : 10,000 examples (PNG file format for implementation)
- Each image is 28x28 pixels in the raw dataset
- Data is at rest and can fit in a typical desktop

Project Modules

- Algorithm implementation
: Python class KnnClassifier
- Image classifier web application
:
knn_image_classifier



Application Demo

To deploy the web application, we need to run `applicationknnimageclassifier.py` with Python. The UI is then accessible at port 8080 on the localhost URL.

KNN Image Classifier

Select files:

No file chosen



KNN Image Classifier

Select files:

Choose Files 6 files

4 0 7 4 0 1

Submit

"4 0 7 4 0 1 "



KNN Image Classifier

Select files:

Choose Files 13 files

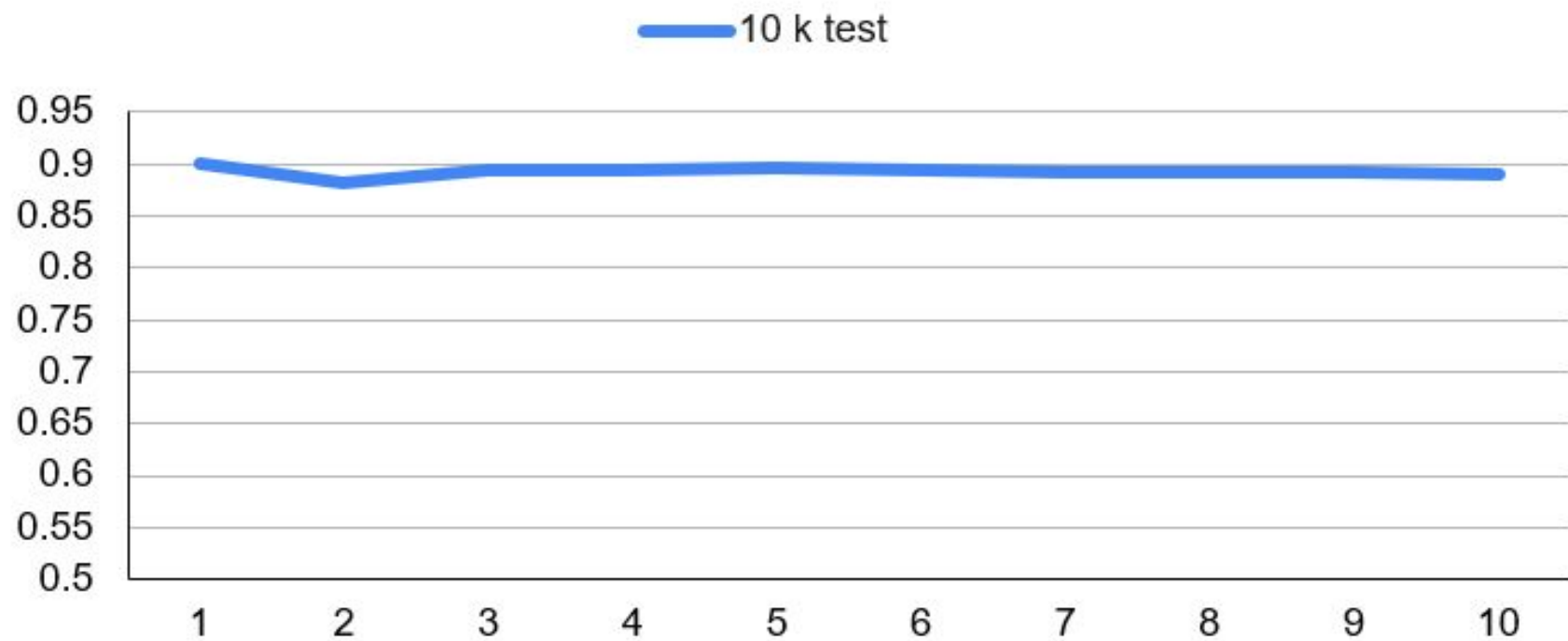
2712117423512

Submit

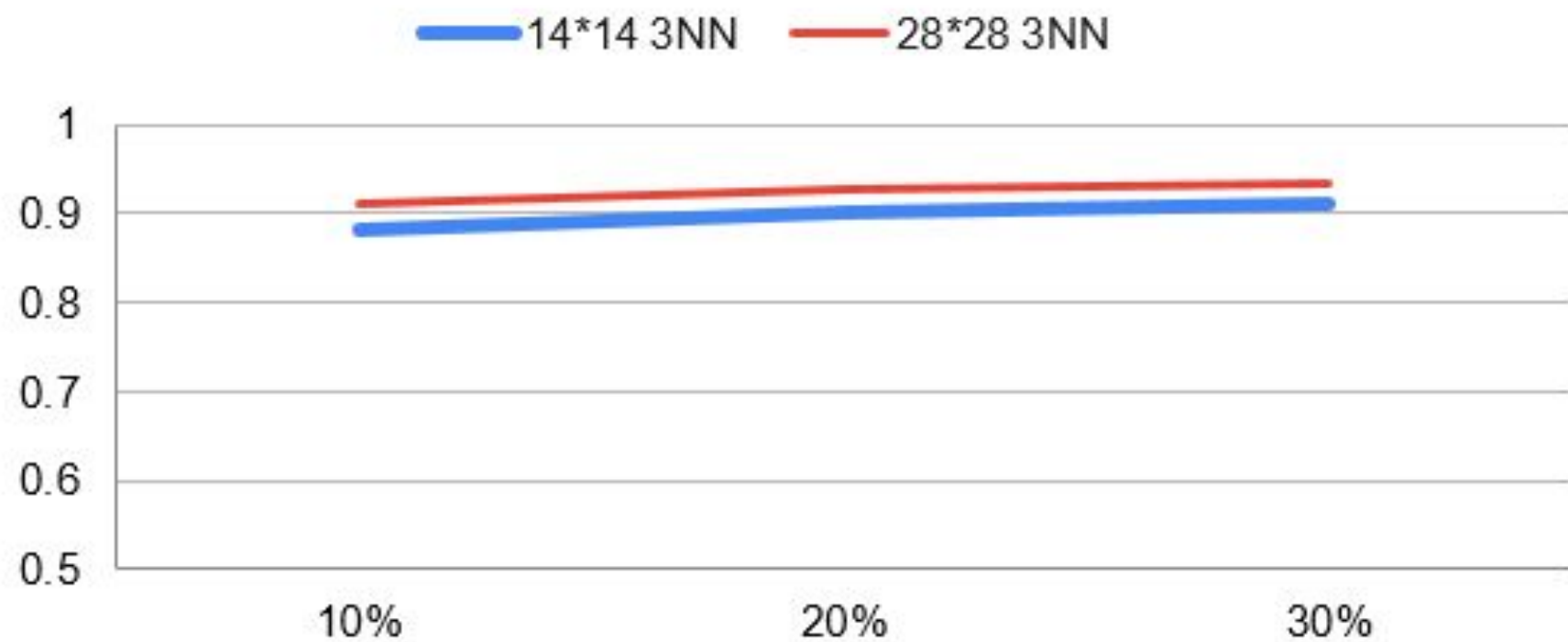
" 2712117423512 "

Analysis

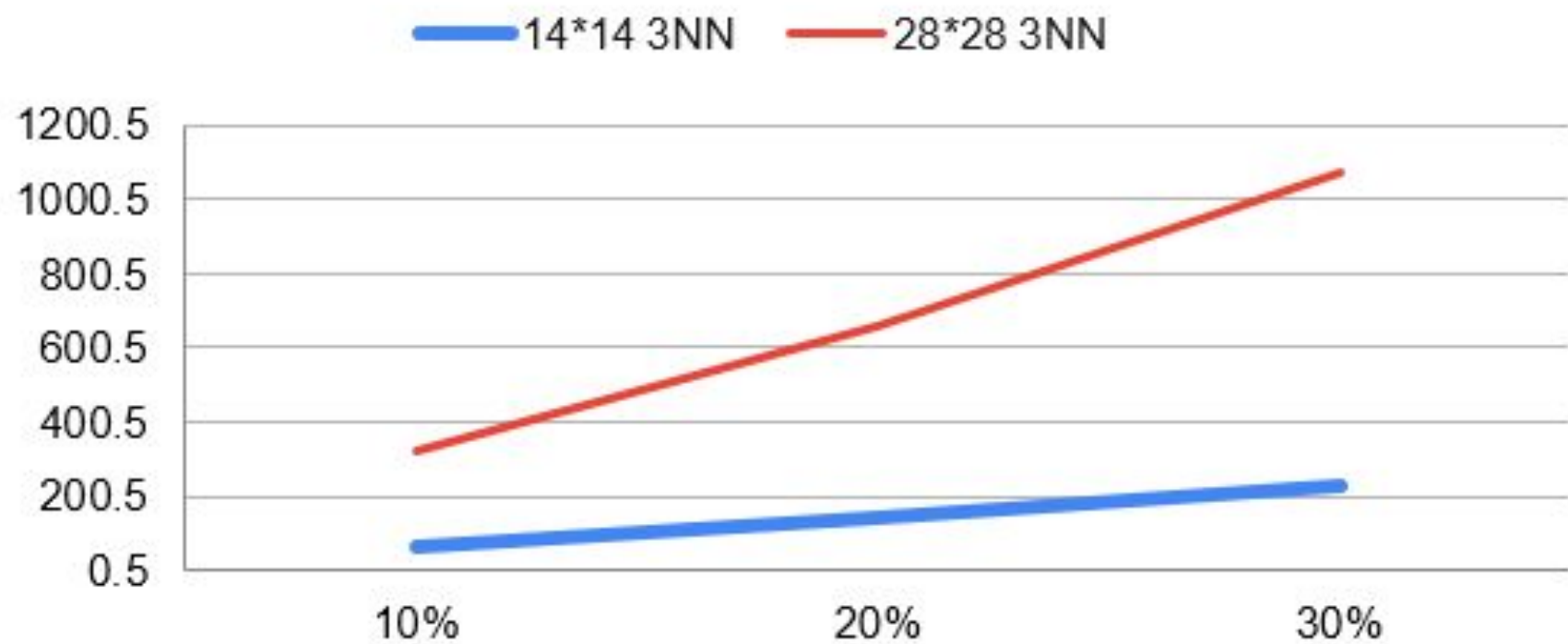
K accuracy rate comparison



Average Correct Rate

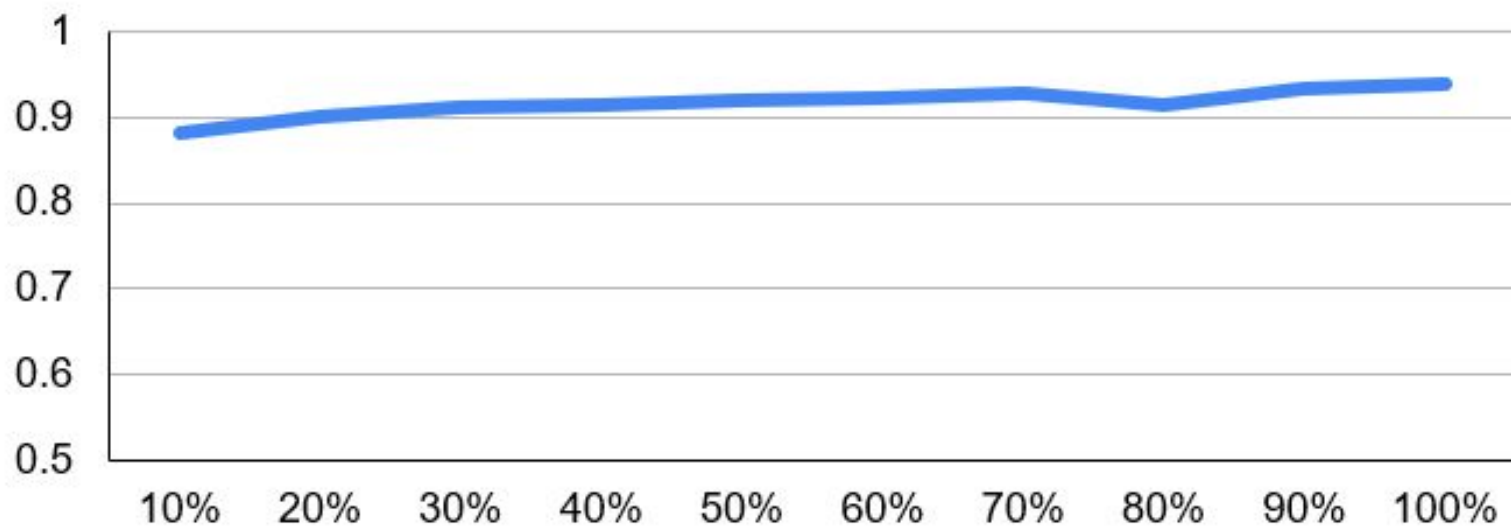


Running Time

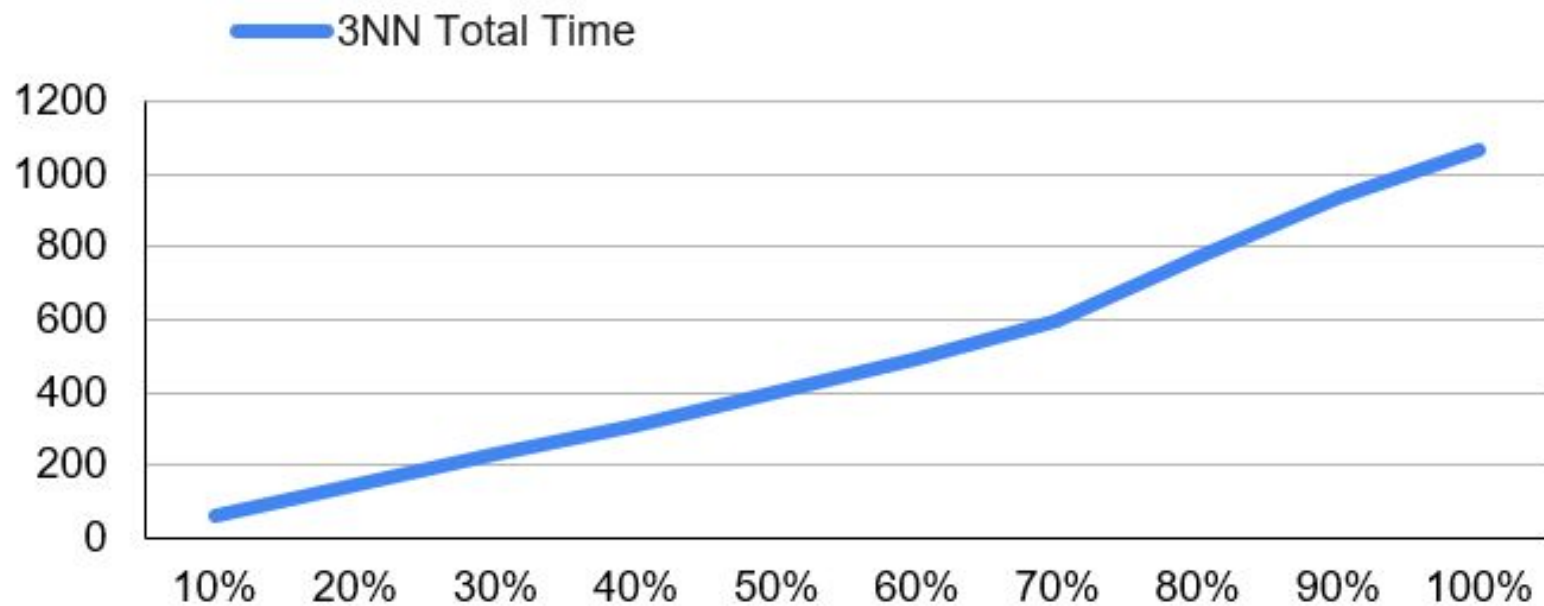


Average Correct Rate

— 3NN

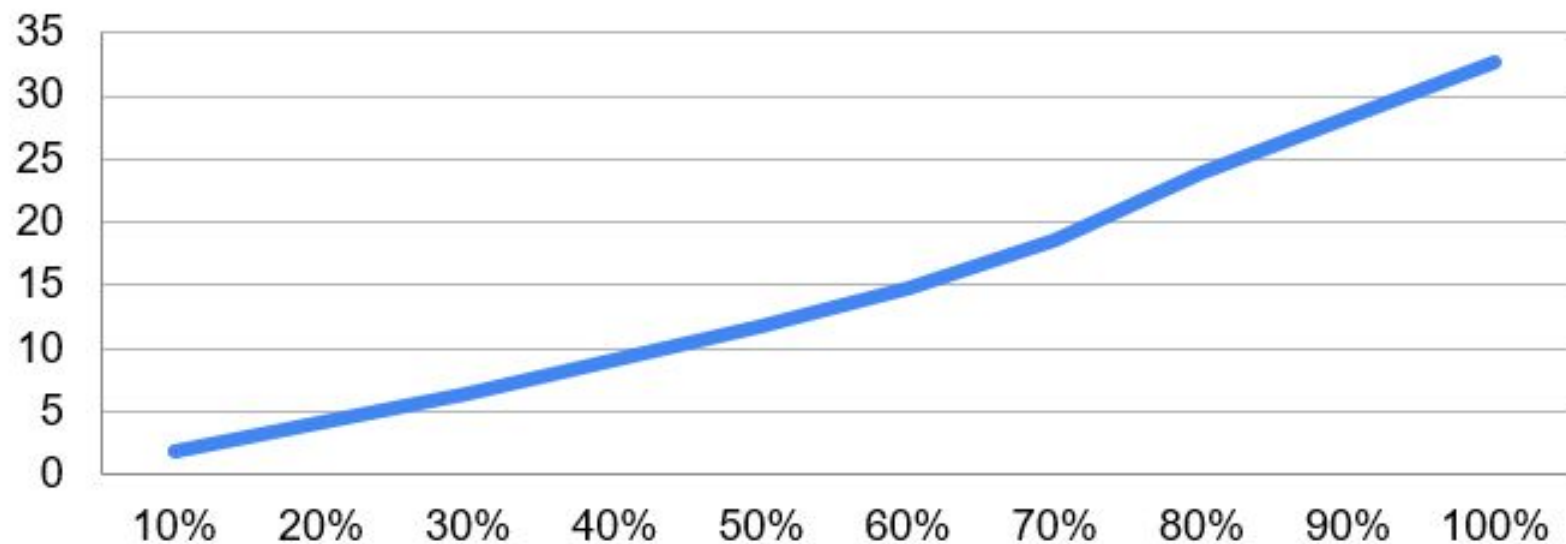


Running Time



Calculation Time

— 3NN Calculation Time



Observations

- No significant change in accuracy was observed for $k = 1$ to 10.
- Average correctness of predicted labels decreases after sub-sampling, but the drop is insignificant overall.
- Running time drops sharply after sub-sampling, as we increase size of training set.
- Average correctness of predicted labels is roughly same for all train sizes.
- Running time increases approximately linearly until we take 70% of the training set (10% increments for each observation).
- Beyond 70%, there is a sharp increase in running time per increment.

Conclusion

Through this project we have successfully demonstrated the application of the K-Nearest Neighbours algorithm for image classification and analyzed its performance in terms of the size of the training dataset.

Thank you