

MULTI-CLASS ANIMAL IMAGE CLASSIFICATION

Creating a custom image classification dataset featuring five classes: dog, cow, cat, lamb, and zebra, each with 100 images sourced from the internet or captured using our phone.

Developing a classification model to classify these classes with at least 90% accuracy.

IMPLEMENTATION USING CNN

Mubashshira Kaisar
2221070642

Noshin Nawar
2221507042

Group No. - 1

Md Shihabul Alam Shihab
2233115642

Md. Thaminuzzaman
2312877642

DATA PREPARATION & PROCESSING

Objective

Preparing an image dataset for training a deep learning model to classify animals.

Dataset Setup

- Dataset contains **5 classes: cat, cow, dog, lamb, zebra**
- 100 images per class → total **500 images**
- Stored in class-wise folders (required by TensorFlow)

```
data_path = Path(data_dir)  
classes = sorted([p.name for p in data_path.iterdir() if p.is_dir()])
```

→ Automatically detects class labels from folder names

```
data = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(data_path)  
data = data.map(lambda x,y: (x/255, y))
```

→

- Loads images
- Normalizes pixel values from **0-255 → 0-1**

```
train_size = int(len(data)*.7)  
val_size = int(len(data)*.2)  
test_size = int(len(data)*.1) + 1
```

- - **70% Training**
 - **20% Validation**
 - **10% Testing**

Found 500 files belonging to 5 classes.

Output

✓ Confirms dataset loaded correctly

Data Splitting

CNN MODEL ARCHITECTURE

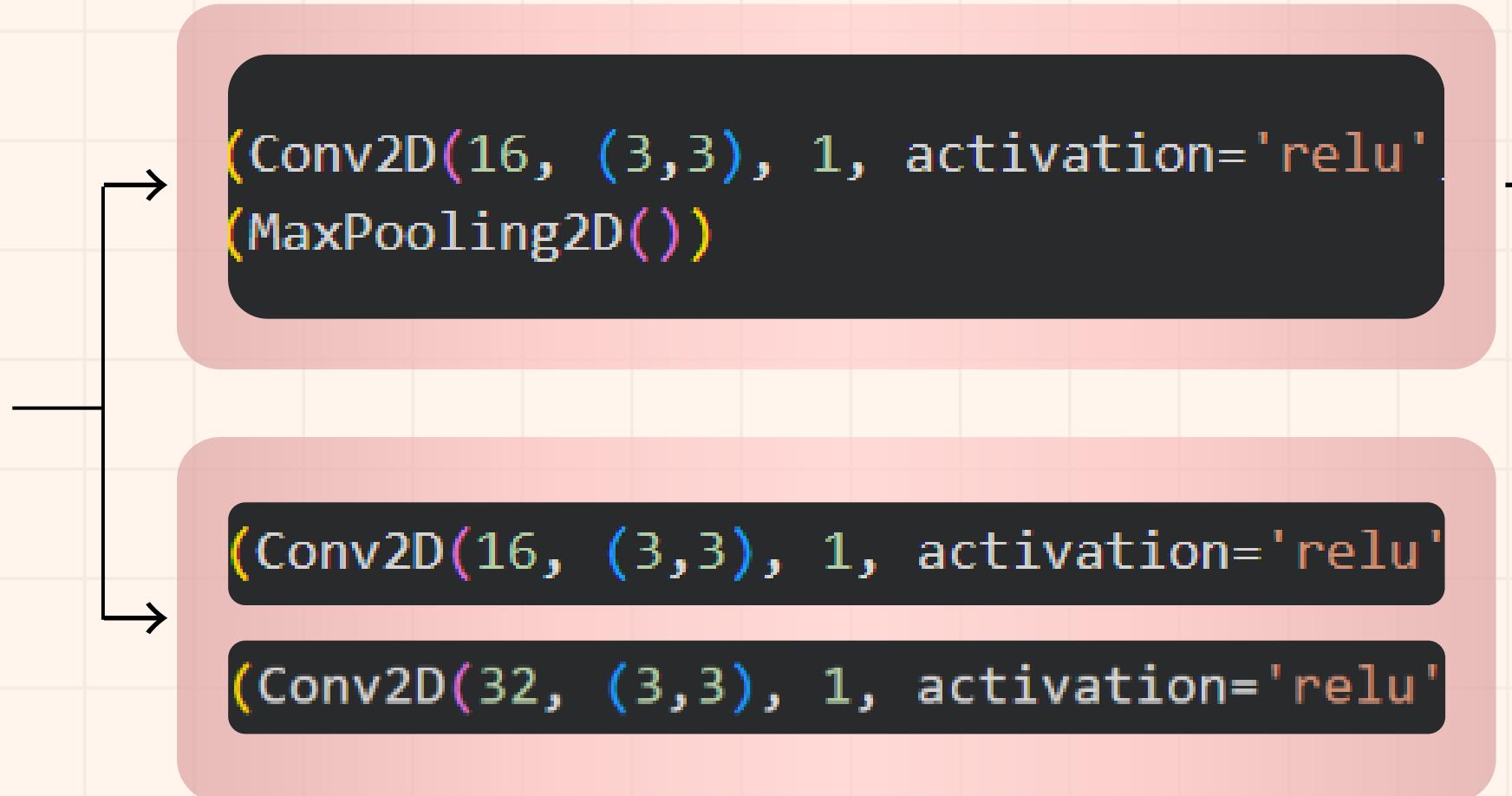
Why CNN?

- Convolutional Neural Networks are effective for image feature extraction
- Automatically learn edges, textures, and shapes

Model Structure

```
model = Sequential()
```

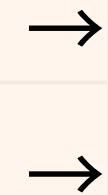
Convolution & Pooling Layers



- Extracts low-level features (edges)
- Pooling reduces image size & computation
- Learns more complex patterns

CNN MODEL ARCHITECTURE (CONT.)

Fully Connected Layers



```
(Flatten())  
(Dense(256, activation='relu'))  
(Dense(5, activation='softmax'))
```

-
- Converts feature maps into vectors
 - **Softmax outputs class probabilities (5 classes)**

Compilation

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

-
- Adam optimizer
 - Correct loss function for multi-class classification

Output



3.69 million trainable parameters

Model summary confirms correct layer flow

TRAINING & PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Model Training

```
model.fit(train, epochs=20, validation_data=val,
```

- Trained for 20 epochs, • Validation data monitors overfitting

Training Results

- Training accuracy → 100%
- Validation accuracy → 100%
- Loss → approaches 0

Loss & Accuracy Graph

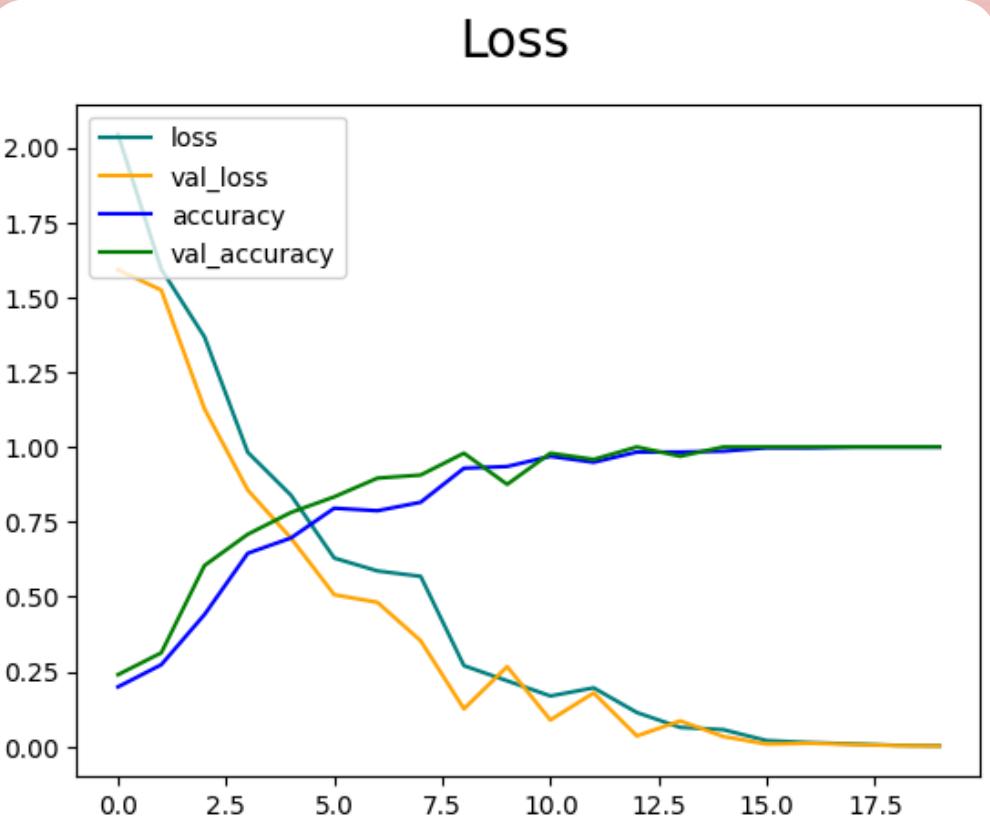
```
plt.plot(hist.history['loss'])  
plt.plot(hist.history['val_loss'])  
plt.plot(hist.history['accuracy'])  
plt.plot(hist.history['val_accuracy'])
```

Key Observation:

- ✓ Model learned class features very effectively
- ✓ Dataset is clean and well-structured

Graph Interpretation

- Loss decreases smoothly → good learning
- Validation loss closely follows training loss → no overfitting
- Accuracy steadily increases model convergence



EVALUATION, TESTING & PREDICTION

Model Training

```
classification_report(y_true, y_pred)  
confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred)
```

Evaluation Output

- Accuracy: 100%
- Precision, Recall, F1-score = 1.00 for all classes
- Confusion matrix shows zero misclassifications
- ✓ Perfect classification on test set

Testing on New Image

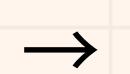
```
img = image.load_img(img_path, target_size=(256, 256))  
pred = model.predict(img_array)
```

Prediction Output

Predicted Class:", pred_class

- Uploaded image correctly classified
- Image displayed with predicted label

Final Conclusion



- CNN successfully classifies animal images
- Proper preprocessing + balanced dataset = excellent performance
- Model is ready for real-world testing or deployment

OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS

Prediction: zebra



Prediction: lamb



IMPLEMENTATION USING YOLOV11

DATA PREPARATION & PROCESSING

Objective

Preparing a raw image dataset stored in Google Drive into a YOLO-compatible classification dataset with train, validation, and test splits.

```
import zipfile
from pathlib import Path

zip_path = "/content/drive/MyDrive/yolo.zip"
extract_path = "/content/drive/MyDrive/dataset"

with zipfile.ZipFile(zip_path, 'r') as zip_ref:
    zip_ref.extractall(extract_path)
```

Auto Dataset Splitting

```
model.train(data="/content/dataset_yolo")
```

✓ No manual splitting required

YOLO Classification

expects:

- Folder name = class label
- Images only (no annotation files)

→ Unzips dataset containing class folders only.

- **70% Training**
- **20% Validation**
- **10% Testing**

Dataset Setup

Dataset Structure Requirement (YOLO Classification)



Output

```
train: /content/dataset_yolo/train... found 350 images in 5 classes ✓
val: /content/dataset_yolo/val... found 100 images in 5 classes ✓
test: /content/dataset_yolo/test... found 50 images in 5 classes ✓
```

train: 350 images in 5 classes
val: 100 images in 5 classes
test: 50 images in 5 classes

- ✓ Balanced dataset
- ✓ Each class contains equal samples

YOLOV11 MODEL

Model Used

```
model = YOLO("yolov11n-cls.pt")
```

- ✓ YOLOv11 Nano – Classification variant
- ✓ Lightweight & efficient for CPU
- ✓ Pretrained on ImageNet

Architecture Overview

YOLOv11-cls is a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) consisting of:

1. Convolution Layers
 - Extract low-level features (edges, textures)
2. C3k2 & C2PSA Blocks
 - Learn complex spatial patterns
3. Classification Head

```
Classify [256 → 5]
```

Outputs probability for 5 animal classes

Model Summary Output

```
YOLOV11n-cls summary: 86 layers,  
1,537,509 parameters,  
1,537,509 gradients,  
3.3 GFLOPs
```

- Small model
- Fast inference
- Suitable for real-time use

Transfer Learning

```
Transferred 234/236 items from pretrained weights
```

- Uses learned features from large datasets
- Faster convergence
- Higher accuracy with fewer epochs

TRAINING & PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Training Configuration

```
model.train(  
    data="/content/dataset_yolo",  
    epochs=20,  
    imgsz=256,  
    batch=32  
)
```

Parameter

epochs=20

Purpose

Number of full training cycles

imgsz=256

Image resized to 256×256

batch=32

Images per iteration

optimizer

AdamW (auto-selected)

TRAINING & PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS (CONT.)

Training Progress

Loss Reduction

Epoch 1 → loss: 1.697
Epoch 20 → loss: 0.0347

- ✓ Indicates successful learning
- ✓ No overfitting observed

Accuracy Metrics

Top-1 Accuracy: 98%
Top-5 Accuracy: 100%

- Top-1 → Correct class ranked first
- Top-5 → Correct class within top 5 predictions
- Excellent classification performance

Best Model Shows →

fitness = 0.99

-
- Combined metric for performance
 - Best weights saved automatically

EVALUATION, TESTING & PREDICTION

Evaluation on Test Dataset

```
results = model.predict(img_path)  
pred_index = results[0].probs.top1
```

- ✓ Predicts class with highest probability
- ✓ Compared against true labels

```
[[10  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  9  0  1  0]  
 [ 0  0 10  0  0]  
 [ 1  1  0  8  0]  
 [ 0  0  0  0 10]]
```

Confusion Matrix

Interpretation:

- Diagonal values = Correct predictions
- Minor confusion between cow ↔ lamb
- Dog & zebra achieved 100% accuracy

Classification Report Highlights

Overall Accuracy → 94%

- ✓ Strong generalization
- ✓ Slight ambiguity in visually similar animals

Single Image Prediction

```
model.predict(source="input.jpg")
```

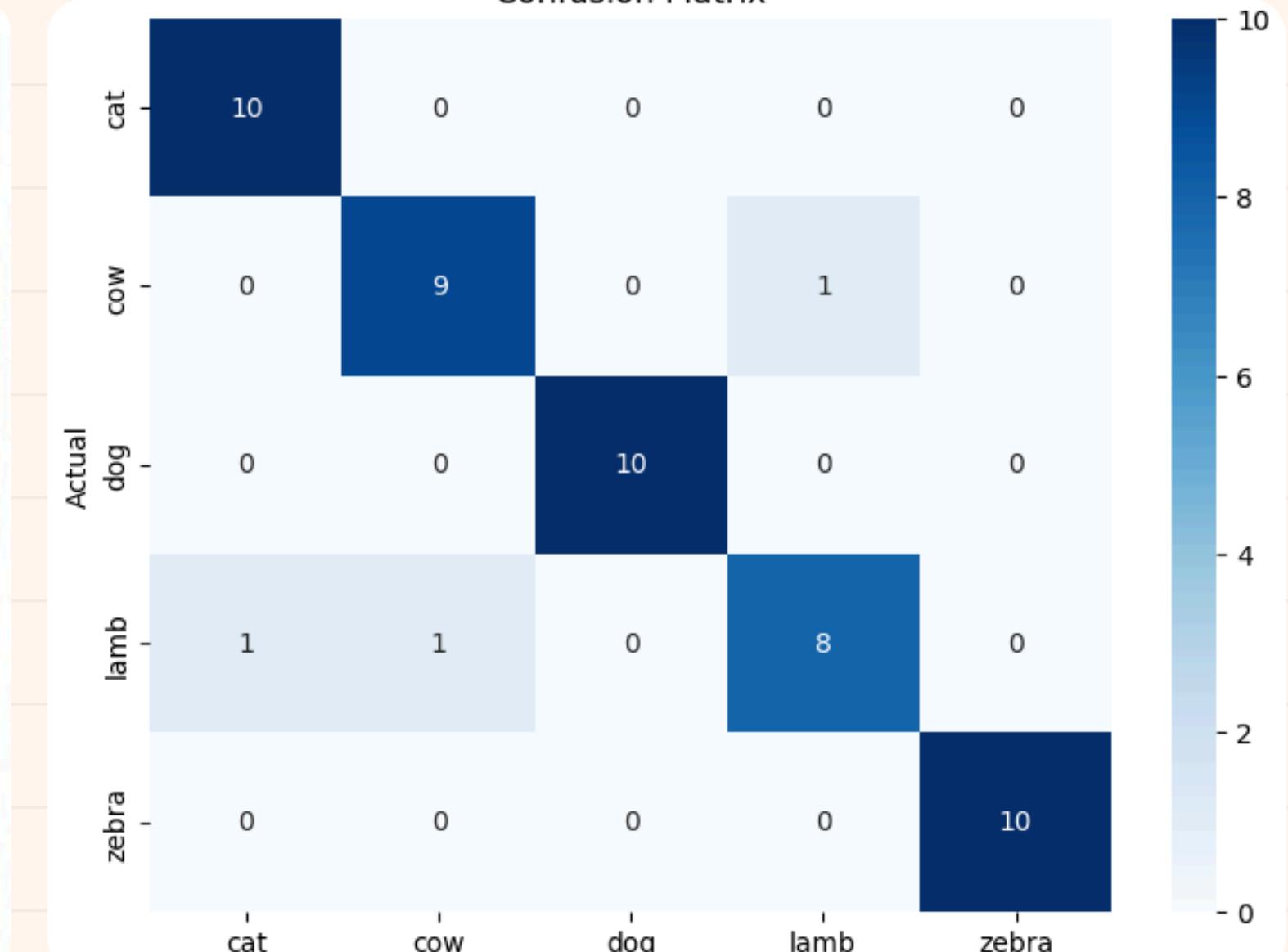
- ✓ Model correctly classified unseen image
- ✓ Visual confidence scores displayed

OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS

Output



Confusion Matrix



THANK YOU

