

Experiment-12

Classification of objects (Binary Classification)

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Aim: To perform binary classification on an image dataset.

Resources Used: Anaconda Python Environment
VSCode

Theory :

OpenCV (Open-Source Computer Vision Library) is an open-source computer vision and machine learning software library. OpenCV was built to provide a common infrastructure for computer vision applications and to accelerate the use of machine perception in the commercial products.

NumPy is a library for the Python programming language, adding support for large, multi-dimensional arrays and matrices, along with a large collection of high-level mathematical functions to operate on these arrays.

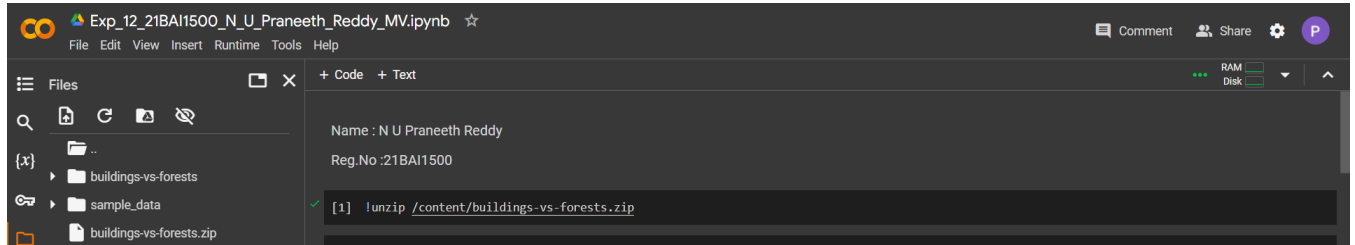
Tasks:

1. Download and prepare the dataset in such way that you have two splits- train set and test set (70/30)
2. Create the target class for your input namely building -- 1, forest --0
3. Extract features 3 to 5 features if you are using GLCM. 5-8 features if you are using LBP
4. Now train two ML models namely k-NN and SVM for binary classification. Choose appropriate parameters.
5. Compare ML performance for building vs forest classification based on Accuracy and F1-Score

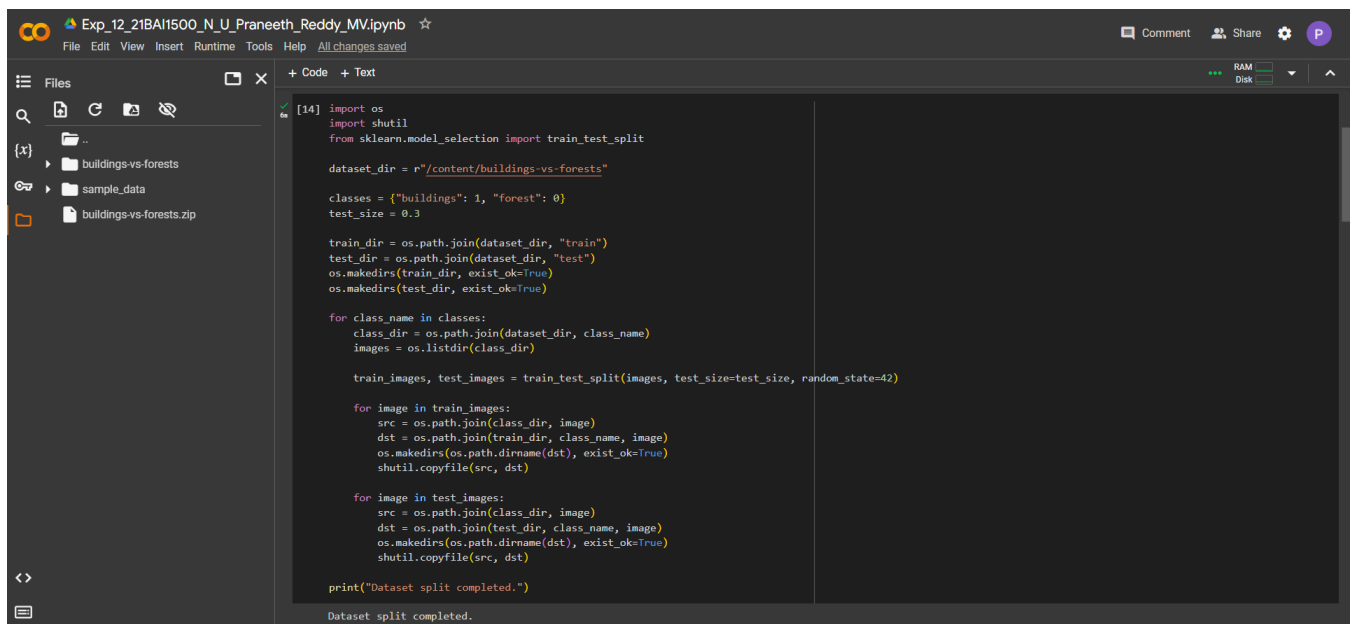
Procedure:

Task 1: Download and prepare the dataset in such way that you have two splits- train set and test set (70/30)

1) Upload the zip file in Collab and unzip the zip file



2) Set the images in two folders, with one having the images of the buildings and the other having the images of the forest and then split it into train and test with 70% - 30% split.

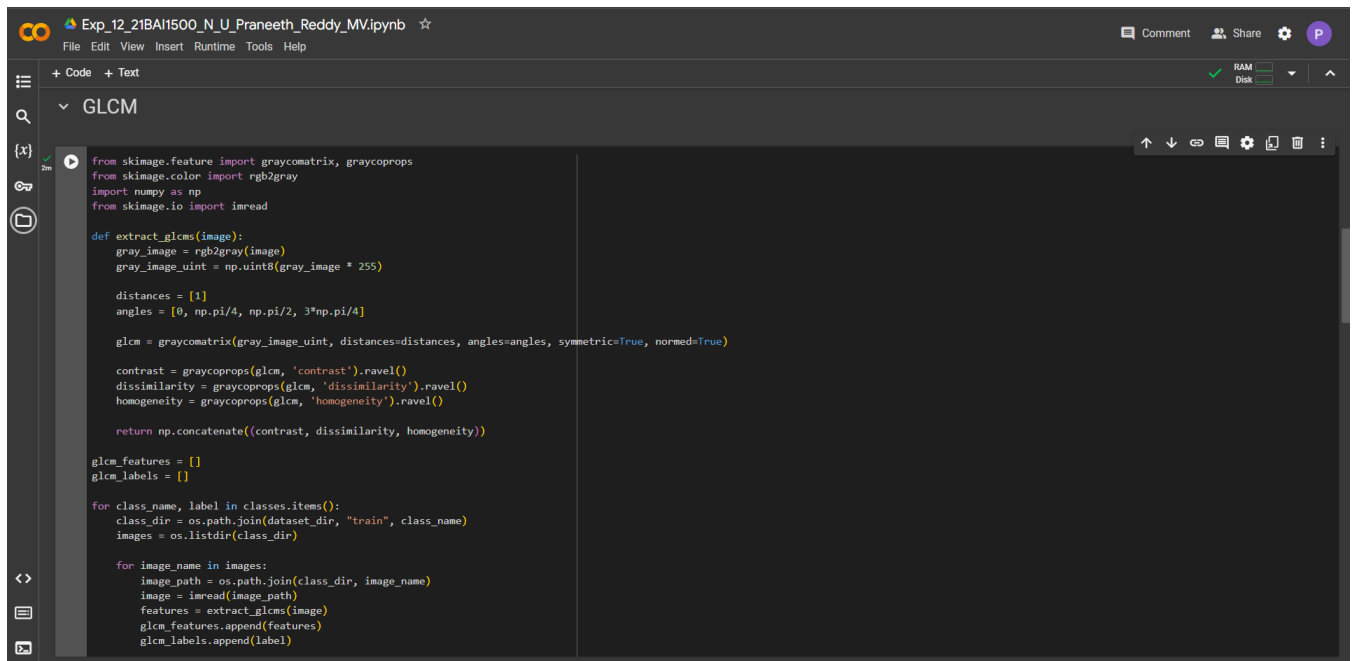


Task -2: Create the target class for your input namely building -- 1, forest --0



Task -3: Extract features 3 to 5 features if you are using GLCM. 58 features if you are using LBP

For GLCM :

A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface. The title bar shows 'Exp_12_21BAI1500_N_U_Praneeth_Reddy_MV.ipynb'. The notebook is titled 'GLCM'. The code defines a function 'extract_glcms' that takes an image, converts it to grayscale, and calculates GLCM features (contrast, dissimilarity, homogeneity) at four angles: 0, $\pi/4$, $\pi/2$, and $3\pi/4$. It then iterates over a dataset to extract these features and store them in 'glcm_features' and 'glcm_labels' lists.

```
from skimage.feature import graycomatrix, graycoprops
from skimage.color import rgb2gray
import numpy as np
from skimage.io import imread

def extract_glcms(image):
    gray_image = rgb2gray(image)
    gray_image_uint = np.uint8(gray_image * 255)

    distances = [1]
    angles = [0, np.pi/4, np.pi/2, 3*np.pi/4]

    glcm = graycomatrix(gray_image_uint, distances=distances, angles=angles, symmetric=True, normed=True)

    contrast = graycoprops(glcm, 'contrast').ravel()
    dissimilarity = graycoprops(glcm, 'dissimilarity').ravel()
    homogeneity = graycoprops(glcm, 'homogeneity').ravel()

    return np.concatenate((contrast, dissimilarity, homogeneity))

glcm_features = []
glcm_labels = []

for class_name, label in classes.items():
    class_dir = os.path.join(dataset_dir, "train", class_name)
    images = os.listdir(class_dir)

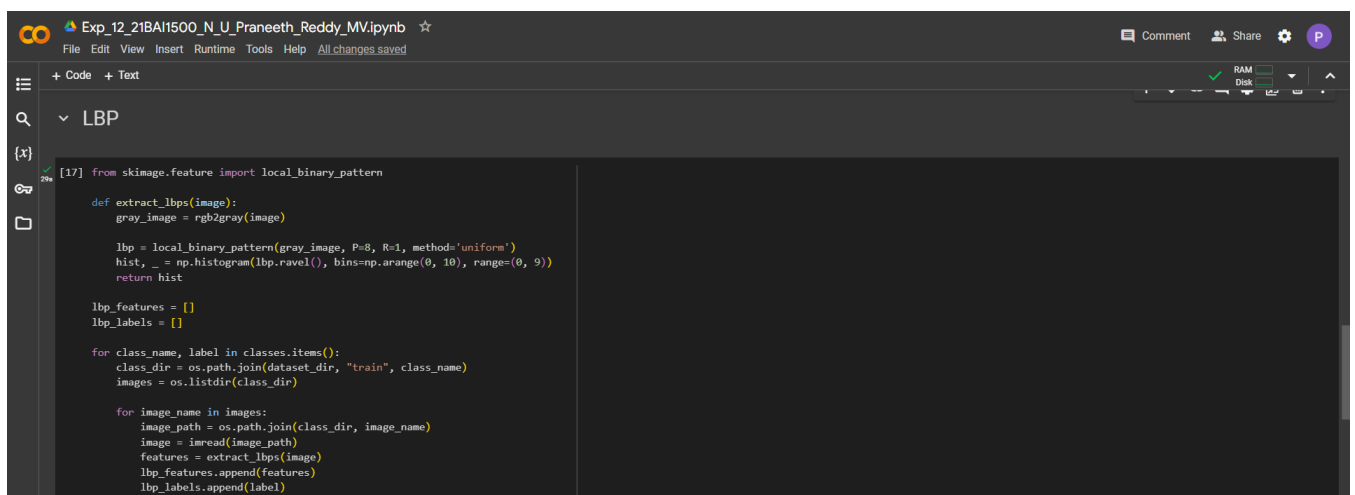
    for image_name in images:
        image_path = os.path.join(class_dir, image_name)
        image = imread(image_path)
        features = extract_glcms(image)
        glcm_features.append(features)
        glcm_labels.append(label)
```

We are extracting 4 features in the GLCM which are at angles 0, $\pi/4$, $\pi/2$, $3\pi/4$.

The features extracted are stored in a list names glcm features and its corresponding label is appended to the glcm labels list.

We are going to use these features and labels for running machine learning models.

For LBP :

A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface. The title bar shows 'Exp_12_21BAI1500_N_U_Praneeth_Reddy_MV.ipynb'. The notebook is titled 'LBP'. The code defines a function 'extract_lbps' that takes an image, converts it to grayscale, and calculates LBP features using a local binary pattern method. It then iterates over a dataset to extract these features and store them in 'lbp_features' and 'lbp_labels' lists.

```
[17] from skimage.feature import local_binary_pattern

def extract_lbps(image):
    gray_image = rgb2gray(image)

    lbp = local_binary_pattern(gray_image, P=8, R=1, method='uniform')
    hist, _ = np.histogram(lbp.ravel(), bins=np.arange(0, 10), range=(0, 9))
    return hist

lbp_features = []
lbp_labels = []

for class_name, label in classes.items():
    class_dir = os.path.join(dataset_dir, "train", class_name)
    images = os.listdir(class_dir)

    for image_name in images:
        image_path = os.path.join(class_dir, image_name)
        image = imread(image_path)
        features = extract_lbps(image)
        lbp_features.append(features)
        lbp_labels.append(label)
```

We are extracting eight features using LBP from the given image dataset.

The extracted features are stored in a list named lbp features with its corresponding label appended to the lbp labels list.

Task -4,5: Now train two ML models namely k-NN and SVM for binary classification. Choose appropriate parameters and print the accuracy score and the f1 score of the models.

KNN with GLCM :



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "Exp_12_21BAI1500_N_U_Praneeth_Reddy_MV.ipynb". The code is organized into two cells. Cell [18] imports KNeighborsClassifier and accuracy_score, f1_score from sklearn, splits the data into training and testing sets using train_test_split, and trains a KNN classifier with 4 neighbors. Cell [19] calculates the accuracy and F1 score for the KNN model using the GLCM features. The output shows an accuracy of 0.8798932384341637 and an F1 score of 0.8710601719197707.

```
[18] from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, f1_score

#splitting the data in the ratio 70-30
X_train_glc, X_test_glc, y_train_glc, y_test_glc = train_test_split(glc_features, glc_labels, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)

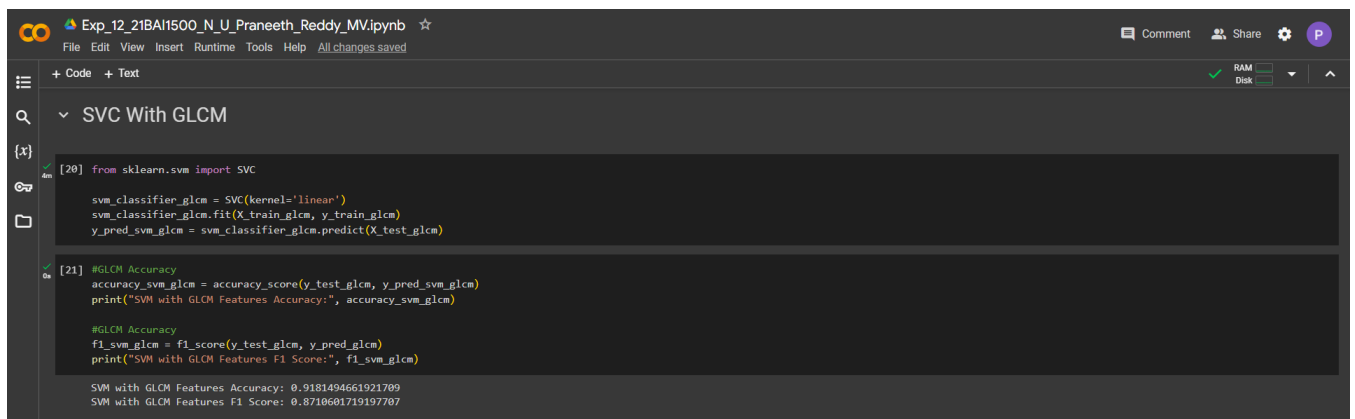
knn_classifier_glc = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=4)
knn_classifier_glc.fit(X_train_glc, y_train_glc)
y_pred_glc = knn_classifier_glc.predict(X_test_glc)

[19] #GLCM Accuracy
accuracy_glc = accuracy_score(y_test_glc, y_pred_glc)
print("kNN with GLCM Features Accuracy:", accuracy_glc)
#GLCM F1 Score
f1_glc = f1_score(y_test_glc, y_pred_glc)
print("kNN with GLCM Features F1 Score:", f1_glc)

kNN with GLCM Features Accuracy: 0.8798932384341637
kNN with GLCM Features F1 Score: 0.8710601719197707
```

We have built a KNN model with 4 neighbors and GLCM features and got an accuracy score of 0.88 and F1 score of 0.87.

SVC with GLCM :



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "Exp_12_21BAI1500_N_U_Praneeth_Reddy_MV.ipynb". The code is organized into two cells. Cell [20] imports SVC from sklearn and trains an SVM classifier with a linear kernel. Cell [21] calculates the accuracy and F1 score for the SVM model using the GLCM features. The output shows an accuracy of 0.9181494661921709 and an F1 score of 0.8710601719197707.

```
[20] from sklearn.svm import SVC

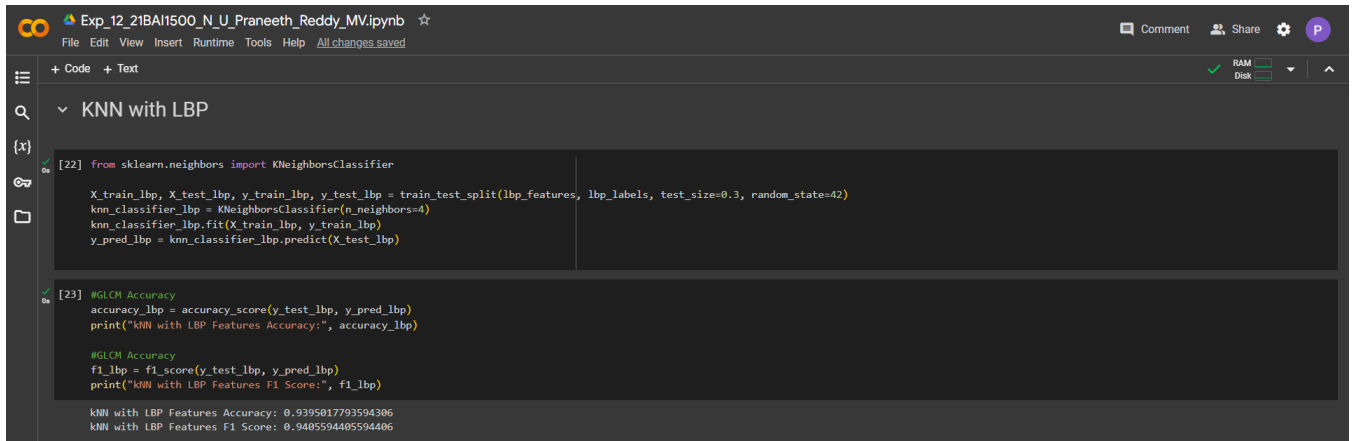
svm_classifier_glc = SVC(kernel='linear')
svm_classifier_glc.fit(X_train_glc, y_train_glc)
y_pred_svm_glc = svm_classifier_glc.predict(X_test_glc)

[21] #GLCM Accuracy
accuracy_svm_glc = accuracy_score(y_test_glc, y_pred_svm_glc)
print("SVM with GLCM Features Accuracy:", accuracy_svm_glc)
#GLCM Accuracy
f1_svm_glc = f1_score(y_test_glc, y_pred_svm_glc)
print("SVM with GLCM Features F1 Score:", f1_svm_glc)

SVM with GLCM Features Accuracy: 0.9181494661921709
SVM with GLCM Features F1 Score: 0.8710601719197707
```

We have built an SVM model with GLCM features and got an accuracy score of 0.91 and F1 score of 0.87.

KNN with LBP :



```
[22] from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

X_train_lbp, X_test_lbp, y_train_lbp, y_test_lbp = train_test_split(lbp_features, lbp_labels, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)
knn_classifier_lbp = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=4)
knn_classifier_lbp.fit(X_train_lbp, y_train_lbp)
y_pred_lbp = knn_classifier_lbp.predict(X_test_lbp)

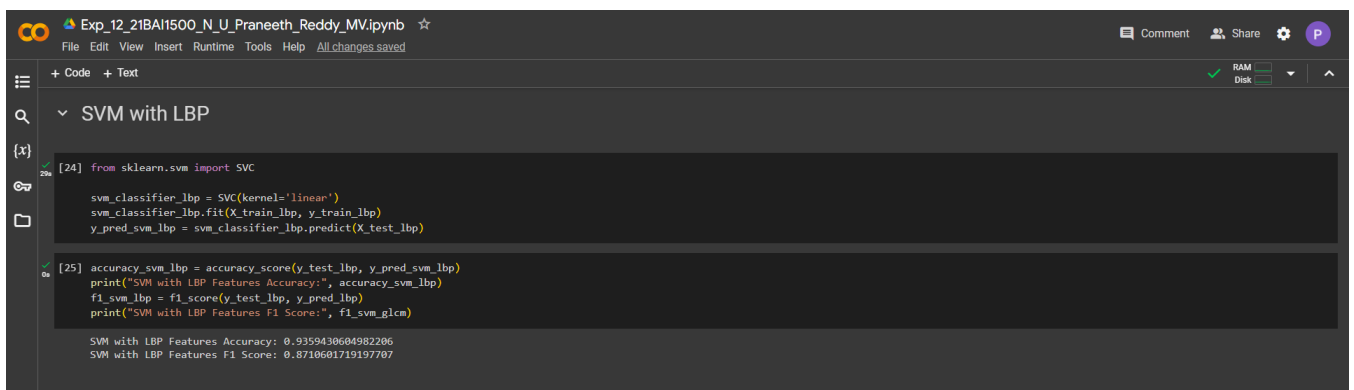
[23] #GLCM Accuracy
accuracy_lbp = accuracy_score(y_test_lbp, y_pred_lbp)
print("KNN with LBP Features Accuracy:", accuracy_lbp)

#GLCM Accuracy
f1_lbp = f1_score(y_test_lbp, y_pred_lbp)
print("KNN with LBP Features F1 Score:", f1_lbp)

KNN with LBP Features Accuracy: 0.9395817793594386
KNN with LBP Features F1 Score: 0.9405594405594406
```

We have built a KNN model with 4 neighbors and LBP features and got an accuracy score of 0.939 and F1 score of 0.94.

SVC with LBP :



```
[24] from sklearn.svm import SVC

svm_classifier_lbp = SVC(kernel='linear')
svm_classifier_lbp.fit(X_train_lbp, y_train_lbp)
y_pred_svm_lbp = svm_classifier_lbp.predict(X_test_lbp)

[25] accuracy_svm_lbp = accuracy_score(y_test_lbp, y_pred_svm_lbp)
print("SVM with LBP Features Accuracy:", accuracy_svm_lbp)
f1_svm_lbp = f1_score(y_test_lbp, y_pred_svm_lbp)
print("SVM with LBP Features F1 Score:", f1_svm_lbp)

SVM with LBP Features Accuracy: 0.9359430604982286
SVM with LBP Features F1 Score: 0.8710601719197707
```

We have built an SVM model with LBP features and got an accuracy score of 0.935 and F1 score of 0.871.

Results: The given tasks have been done with the help machine learning models and GLCM and LBP feature extractors.

Conclusion: Python program have been created to classify two types of images using the features generated from GLCM and LBP with KNN model and SVM model.

Google Collab Link :

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1bd4POT5XWBB2UTJIRhKXZWN-rIU12Fau?usp=sharing>