

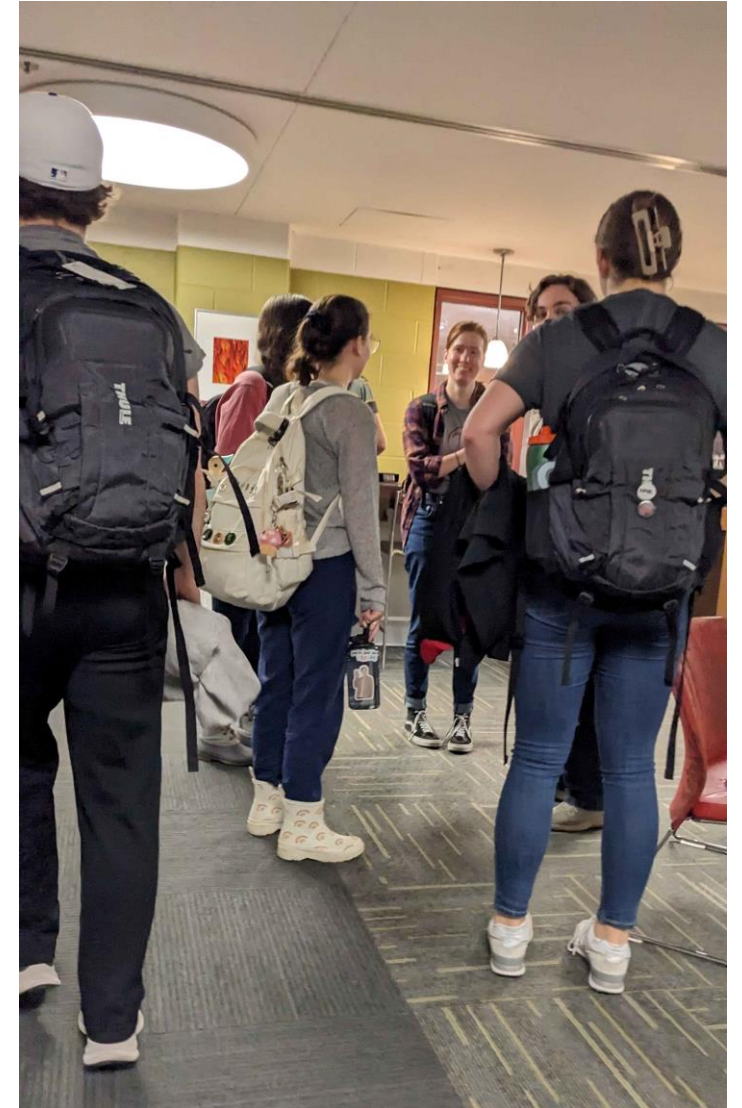
# SNIPING PREDICTIONS

Katie Collins, Spencer Halsey, Allyn Loyd, Reilly Mooney



# PROBLEM & MOTIVATION

- Large volume of snipes
- Lots of people to tag per picture
- Want to make sniping easier



# DATASET

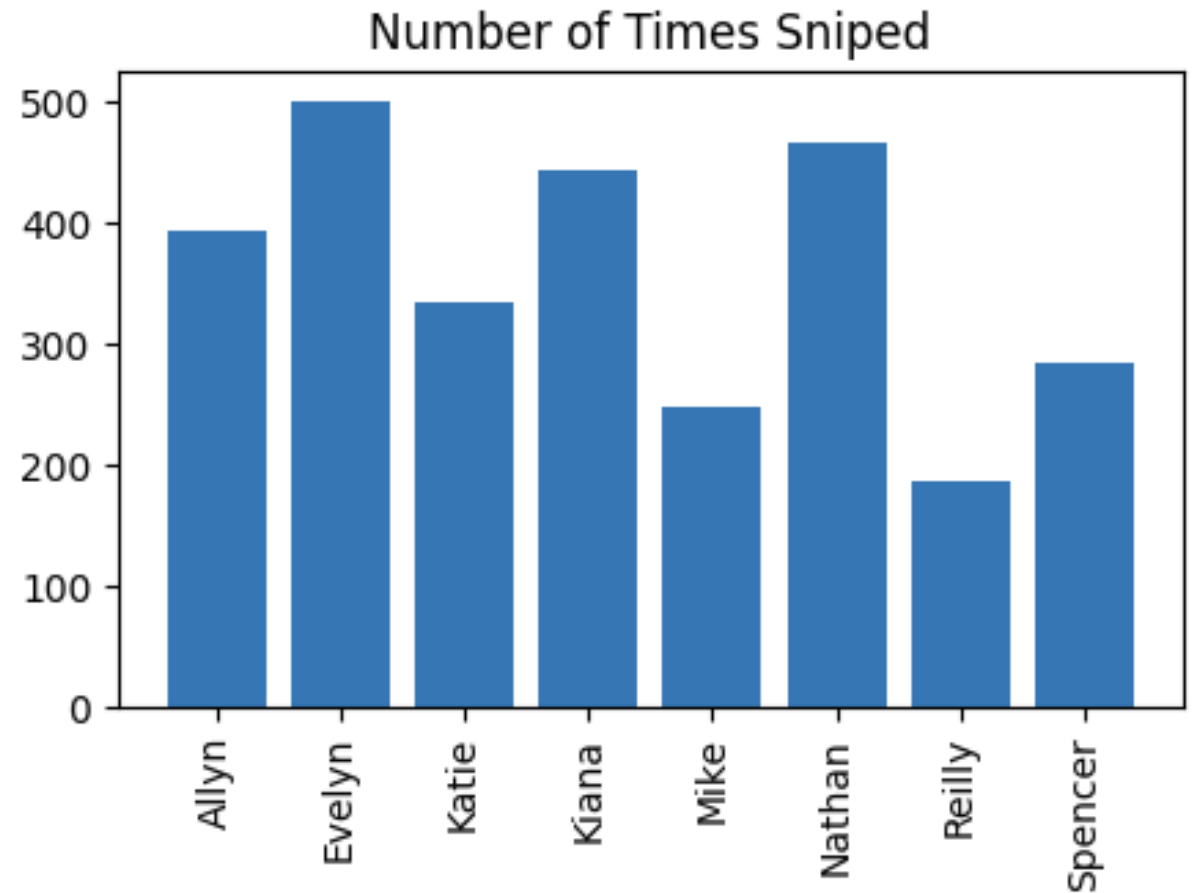


- All photos taken by us or our friends over the span of a year
- Shared and labeled in our discord server
- Vary widely in quality



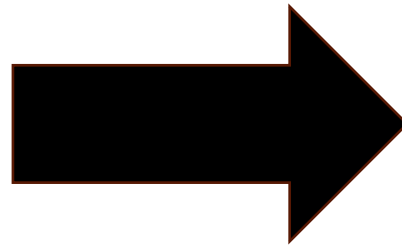
# DATASET

	Raw	Cleaned
# Images	6500+	2848
# Classes	26	8





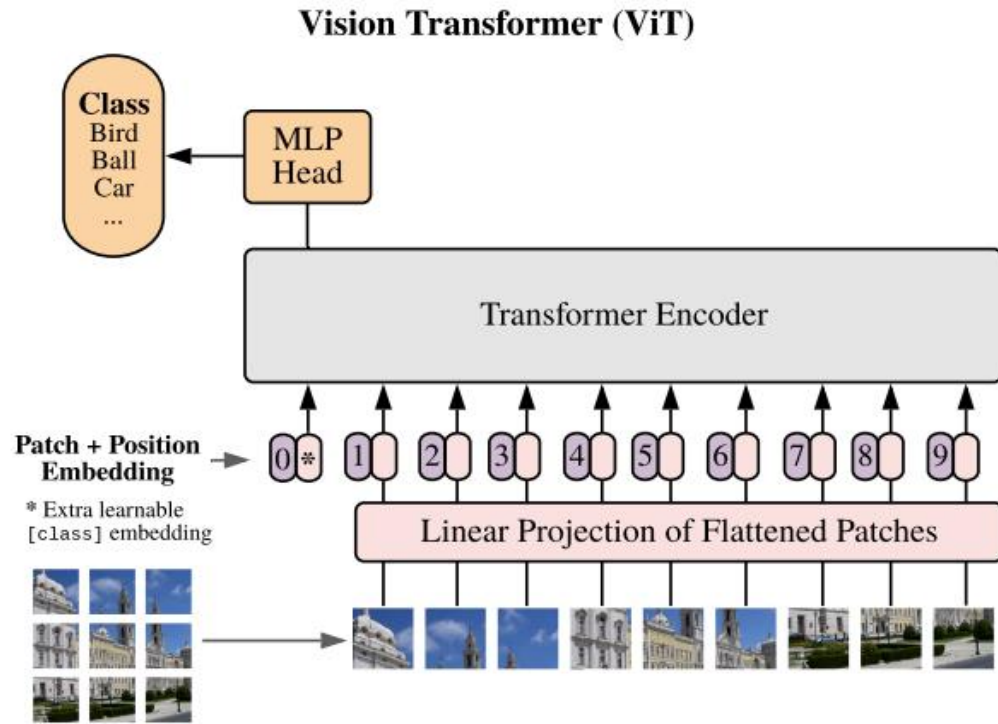
# DATA PIPELINE



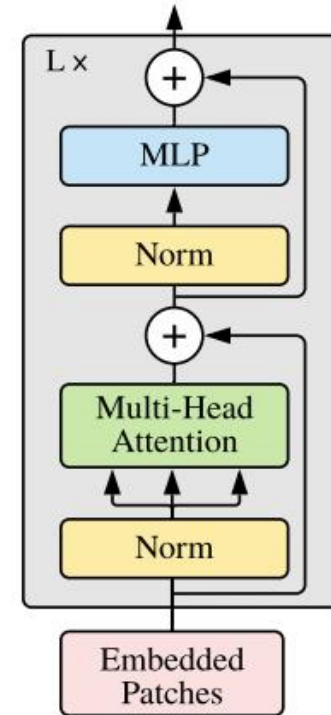
- Cropped images
- 256 x 256 RGB
- Metadata
- Data Augmentation



# MODEL



**Transformer Encoder**



- Vision transformers (ViT)
  - Breaks images into patches and processes as sequences

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2010.11929>



# OTHER THINGS TRIED

## Using the metadata

- Increasing the number of params led to slightly worse performance

## YOLO

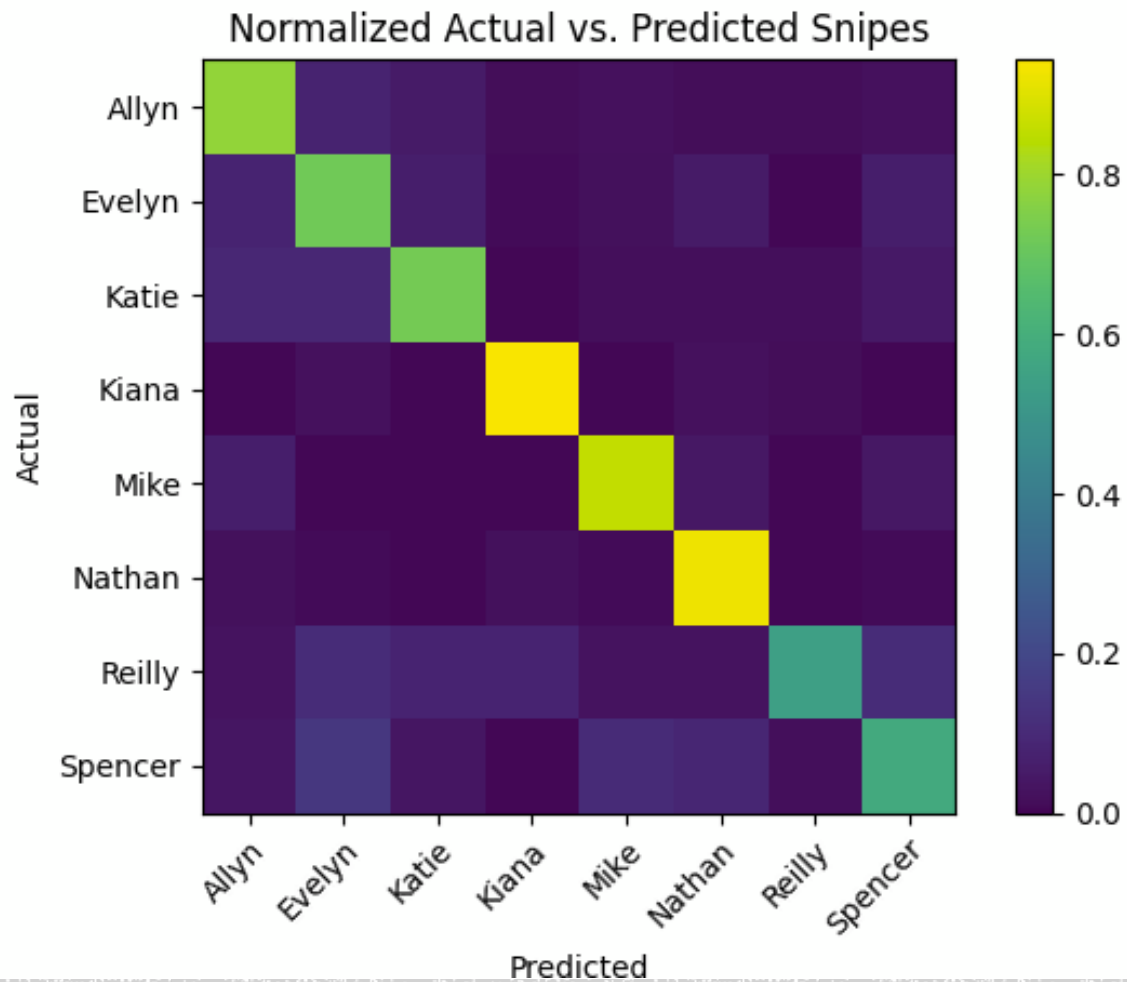
## ResNets

- Fine-tunes a ResNet-50, ~11% accuracy

## VGG16

- Tried adding augmentation, attention, and fine-tuning but still only had ~12% accuracy

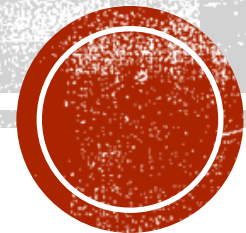




# RESULTS

Baseline accuracy was 8%

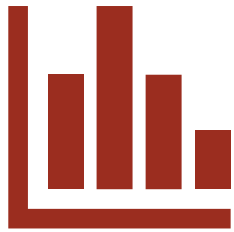
Best accuracy achieved was **78.42%**



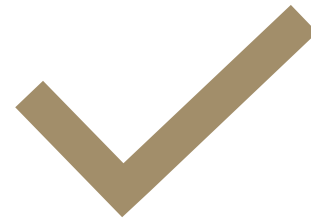


# STRENGTHS

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**Performed well for number  
of data points**



**Performs well given  
different environments**

Backdrops

Lighting

Angles





## WEAKNESSES

Dataset properties

Not enough data

Slow to train

# LESSONS LEARNED

## Difficult to work with messy data

- Blurry images
- Targets are too far away
- Katie's car is not a trainable images

## CNNs vs. Vision Transformers

## YOLO vs. Cropping Tool



## Literature Review

- Mostly focused on face recognition
- Our data mostly does not show faces clearly
- Had to further research other ideas
  - Visions Transformers
  - Multimodal learning
  - Alternative applications

## CNN

- Research behind development of a facial recognition library
- Use CNNs for accurate identification
- Data augmentation to artificially expand the dataset

## RELATED WORK

A. Dosovitskiy *et al.*, "AN IMAGE IS WORTH 16X16 WORDS: TRANSFORMERS FOR IMAGE RECOGNITION AT SCALE," Jun. 2021. Available: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2010.11929>

D. Shah, "Vision Transformer: What It Is & How It Works [2023 Guide]," [www.v7labs.com](http://www.v7labs.com), Dec. 15, 2022.  
<https://www.v7labs.com/blog/vision-transformer-guide>

L. Blanger and A. R. Panisson, "A face recognition library using convolutional neural networks," *International Journal of Engineering Research and Science*, vol. 3, no. 8, pp. 84–92, Aug. 2017.25125/engineering-journal-ijoe-aug-2017-25 . doi:10

G. Guo and N. Zhang, "A survey on deep learning based face recognition," *Computer Vision and Image Understanding*, p. 102805, Aug. 2019, doi:  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cviu.2019.102805>.

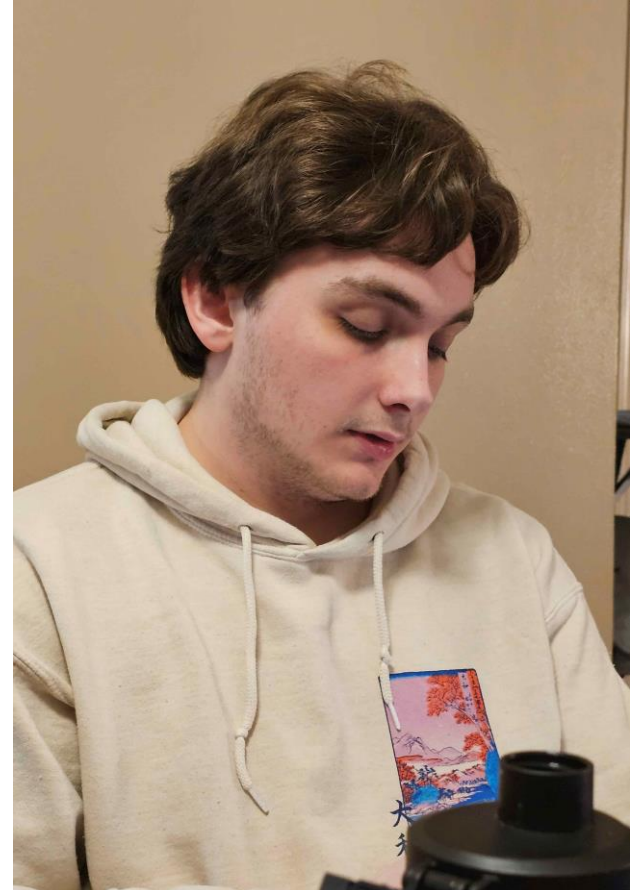
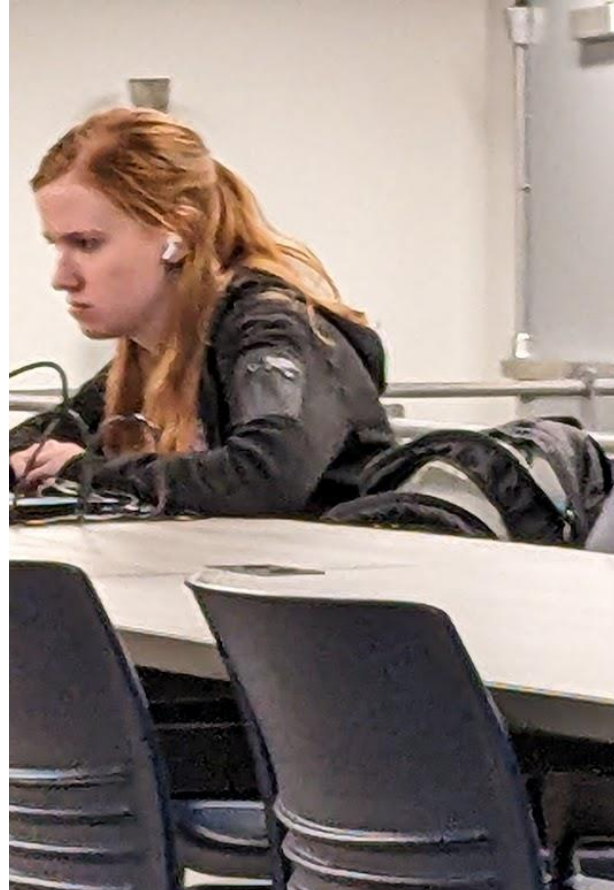
E. Ahmed, M. Jones and T. K. Marks, "An improved deep learning architecture for person re-identification," *2015 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*, Boston, MA, USA, 2015, pp. 3908-3916,  
<https://doi.org/10.1109/CVPR.2015.7299016>.

W. Wang, J. Yang, J. Xiao, S. Li, and D. Zhou, 'Face Recognition Based on Deep Learning', in *Human Centered Computing*, 2015, pp.812–820. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-15554-8\\_73](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-15554-8_73)

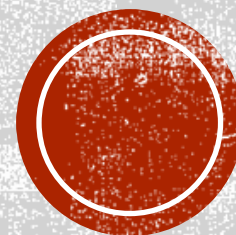
Ou, C., et al. "A deep learning based multimodal fusion model for skin lesion diagnosis using smartphone collected clinical images and metadata," in *Frontiers in Surgery*, vol. 9, 2022.







**DEMO**



**QUESTIONS?**

