

BUILD AI THAT SEES

SHANIA MARGARET SAINI

The **Al That Sees** project leverages computer vision and deep learning to enable machines to interpret and understand visual data. Such systems have transformative applications in healthcare, security, automation, and accessibility, empowering smarter decision-making, enhancing safety, and creating innovative solutions that bridge the gap between human perception and artificial intelligence.

APPROACH

DATASET SELECTION & PREPROCESSING

- Chose CIFAR-10 dataset containing 10 image categories.
- Resized, normalized, and reshaped images for CNN input.
- Split into training and testing sets.

linearity and Softmax for multiclass output.

and dense layers.

MODEL

DATA

- Applied transformations (rotation, flipping, zoom) to improve generalization and reduce overfitting.
- Calculated accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.
- Generated a confusion matrix to visualize misclassifications

OPTIMIZATION

 Applied transfer learning using MobileNetV2 for potential performance gains.

ARCHITECTURE Implemented a Convolutional

Neural Network (CNN) with

multiple convolution, pooling,

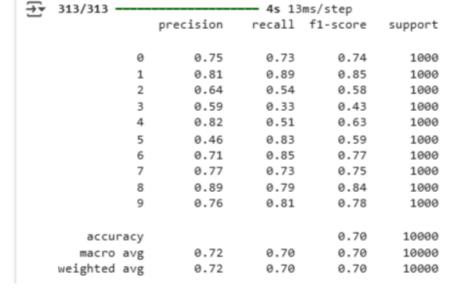
Used ReLU activation for non-

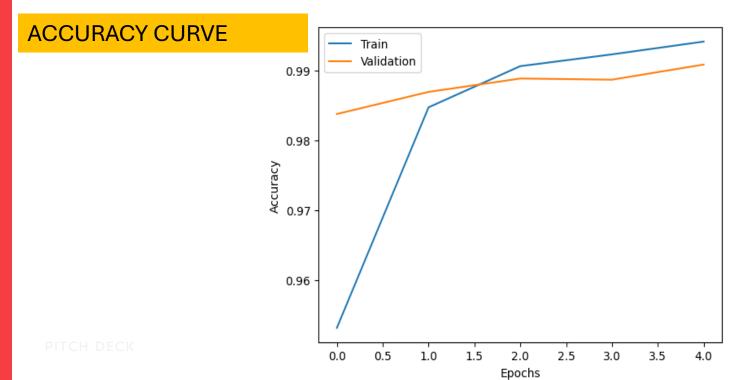
 Compared transfer learning results with the baseline CNN.

CONFUSION MATRIX

```
from sklearn.metrics import
confusion_matrix,classification_report
import numpy as np
y_pred_c10=model.predict(X_test_c10).argmax(a
xis=1)
cm=confusion_matrix(y_test_c10,y_pred_c10)
print(classification_report(y_test_c10,y_pred_c1
0))
import seaborn as sns
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.heatmap(cm,annot=True,fmt='d')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('True')
plt.show
```

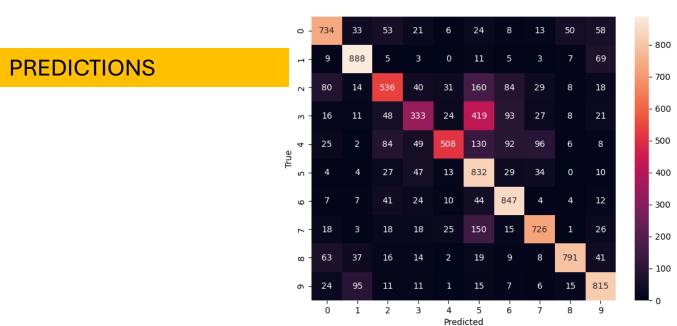
DATA

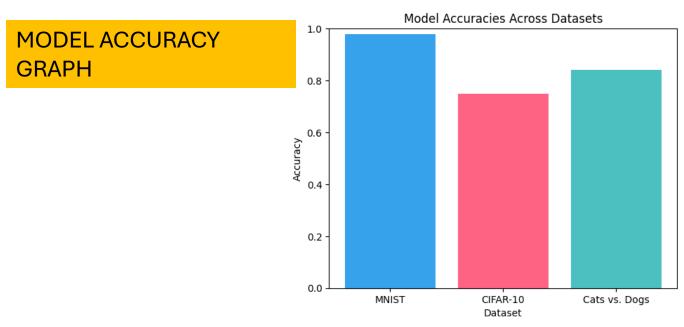




EVALUATION RESULTS

Metric		Value
Accuracy		70%
Macro Avg Precision		72%
Macro Avg Recall		70%
Macro Avg F1-score		70%
Weighted Avg Precision		72%
Weighted Avg Recall	\downarrow	70%
Weighted Avg F1-score	V	70%





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CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

The Build AI That Sees project successfully demonstrated the development of a deep learningbased image recognition system using Convolutional Neural Networks. By applying data preprocessing, augmentation, and model training techniques, the system achieved 70% accuracy on the CIFAR-10 dataset, with balanced precision, recall, and F1-score across multiple classes. These results highlight the model's capability to generalize to unseen data while also indicating areas for improvement. The project emphasizes the importance of computer vision in enabling machines to interpret and understand visual information, laying the foundation for applications in automation, security, and accessibility. Future enhancements could include leveraging advanced architectures, fine-tuning hyperparameters, deploying the model for real-time predictions.

