

Pass Task 4.3: Build your own image recognition system – group task

Image Recognition of Mechanical Tools

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ABSTRACT

In this task, we have built an image recognition system to identify images of Mechanical Tools like Hammer, Wrench, Plier, and Screwdriver. A system such as this could be useful to household hardware retailers in order to tag images of various brands of their hardware tools to facilitate a smooth search and image retrieval experience for inventory staff as well as e-commerce clients.

1. Introduction

Comprehending mechanical tools using their images and tagging them could be very useful to both the internal and external stakeholders of any household hardware tool retailer. The image recognition system we have created, uses a Bag-of-Words model for extracting features from images and then classifies the tools based on the extracted features using 3 classifiers: k-NN, SVM, and AdaBoost.

2. Dataset

The dataset is based on the Mechanical Tools dataset available on Kaggle. A small subset of this dataset has been adopted to perform all the classification activities. The dataset is located at the URL: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/salmaneunus/mechanical-tools-dataset>. The dataset lists Google images as its primary source of data collection along-side other unnamed repositories.

To facilitate the image recognition of Mechanical Tools, 4 different type of Mechanical Tool images have been selected to be the **4 Classes – Hammer, Pliers, Screwdriver, and Wrench** and there are slightly more than 100 images for each type of these type of Classes totalling to **440 images**. The dataset has been further sub-divided into more than 40 Training Images, 32 Validation Images, and 30 Test Images for each Class. The exact split is shown in the table below:

Hammer (Total = 106)		Screwdriver (Total = 110)	
Directory	Count	Directory	Count
Train	44	Train	48
Test	32	Test	32
Val	30	Val	30
Pliers (Total = 108)		Wrench (Total = 116)	
Directory	Count	Directory	Count
Train	46	Train	54
Test	32	Test	32
Val	30	Val	30

Table 1 – Count of image files for each of the 4 classes across Train, Test, and Val directories

Following are a few sample images from each of the 4 types of Classes of Mechanical Tools data, generated using code. Most of the images have different viewpoints and sizes and some have different backgrounds. Its URL is https://github.com/sovikc/SIT789_4_3_P/tree/main/ToolImages

Sample Training Images

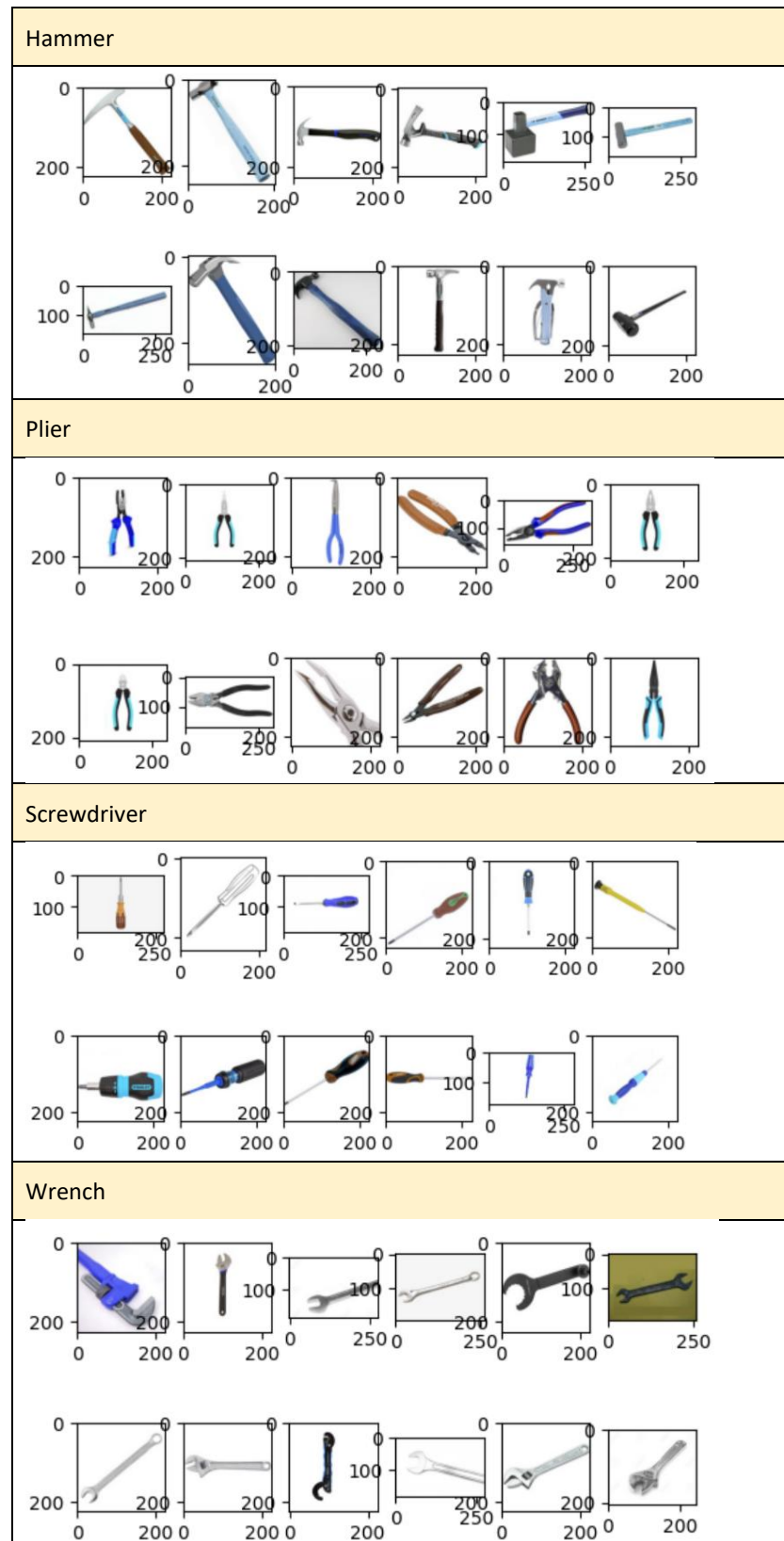


Fig 1. Sample Training Images of all the 4 classes of Mechanical Tools

Sample Validation Images

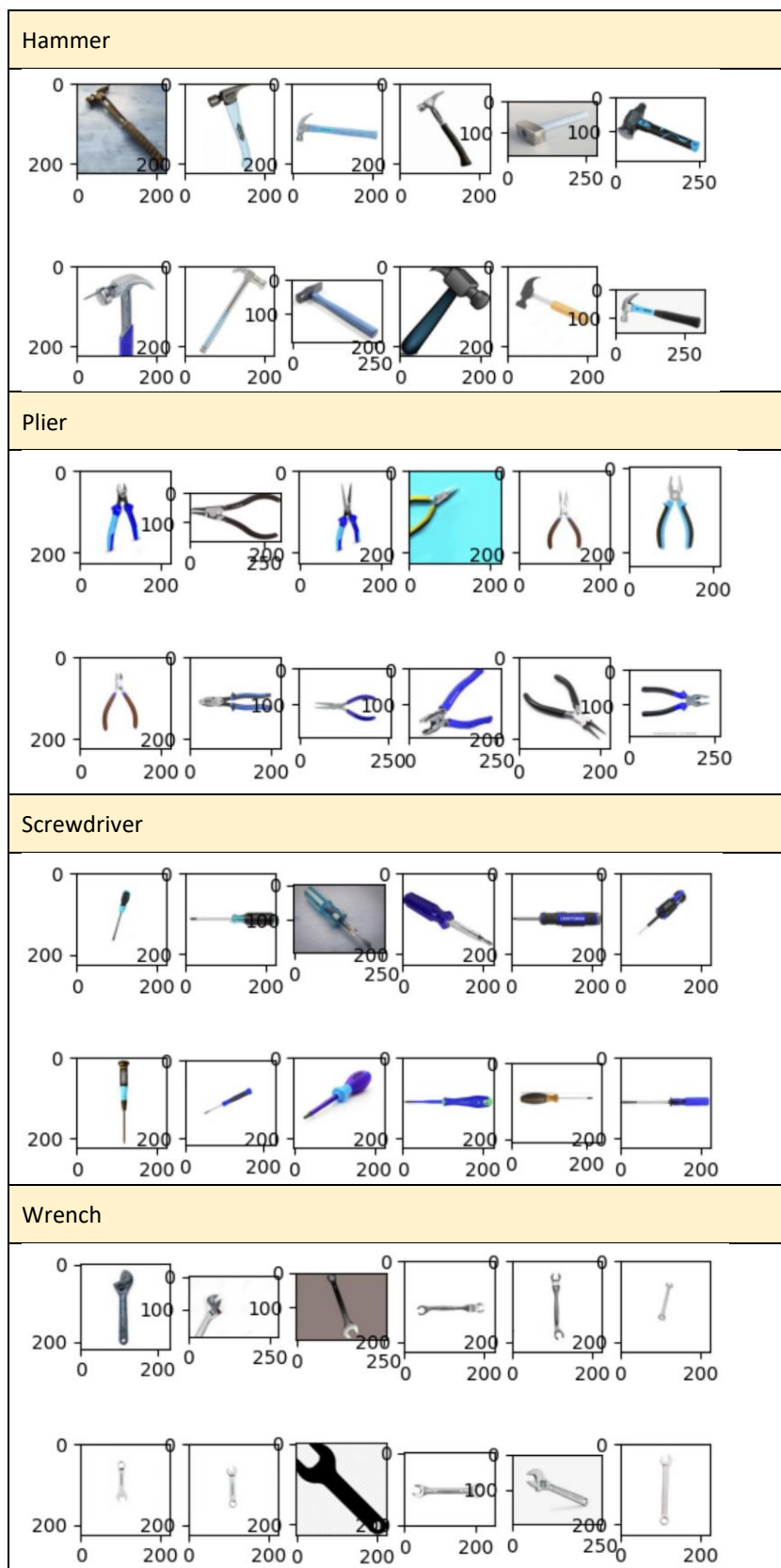


Fig 2. Sample validation Images of all the 4 classes of Mechanical Tools

Sample Test Images

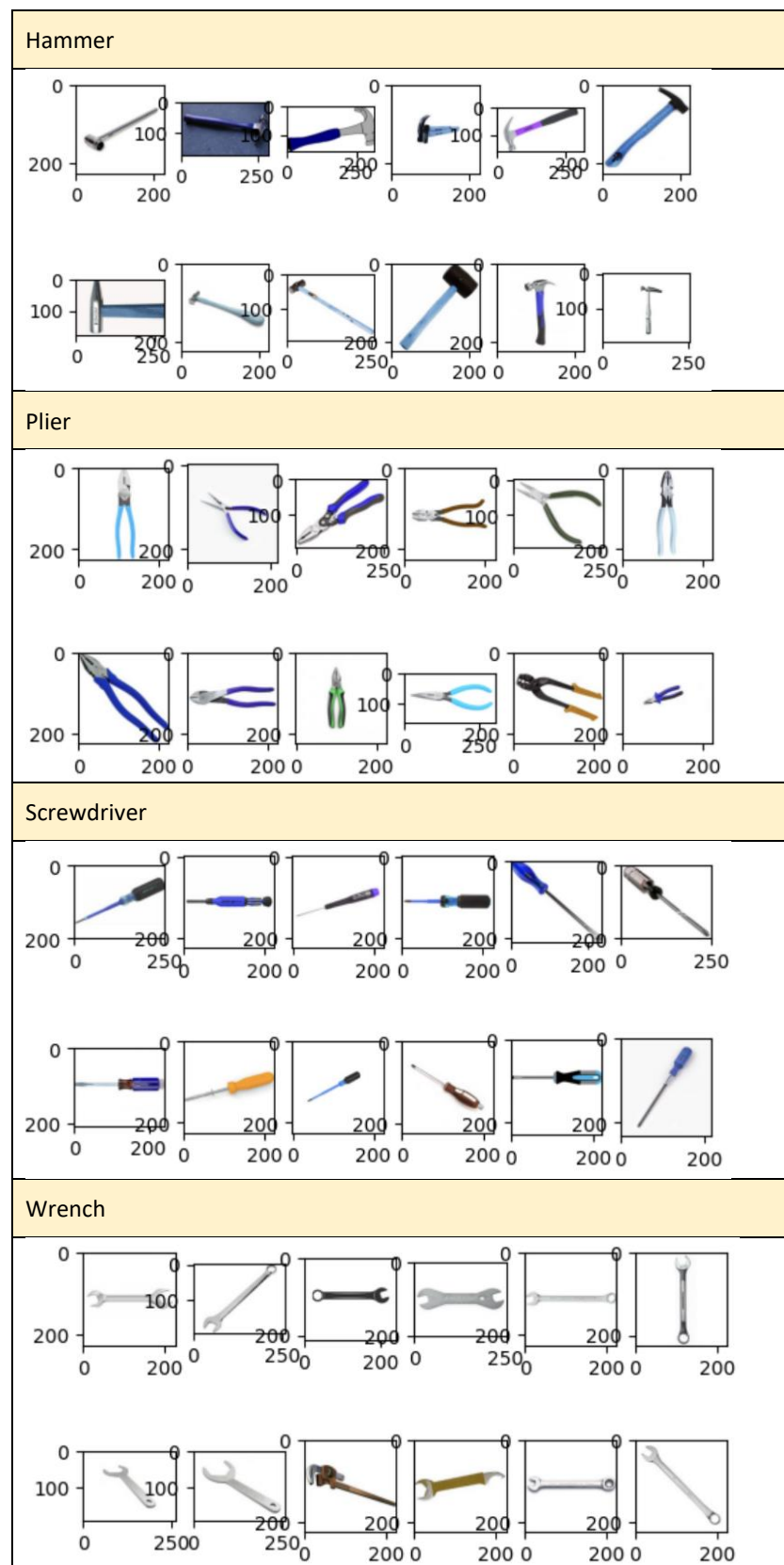


Fig 3. Sample Test Images of all the 4 classes of Mechanical Tools

It can be seen from the figures Fig. 1, 2, and 3, above that the images of the tools have different viewpoints, sizes, and backgrounds.

3. Elbow Method and Silhouette Analysis

Both Elbow Method and Silhouette Analysis were performed on the Training data. The best value for K was sought in a range of cluster values from 50 to 500. An Elbow method was initially applied on a set of K values = [50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, 275, 300, 325, 350, 375, 400, 425, 450, 475, 500]. The outcome of the Elbow Method with these sets of values is shown below:

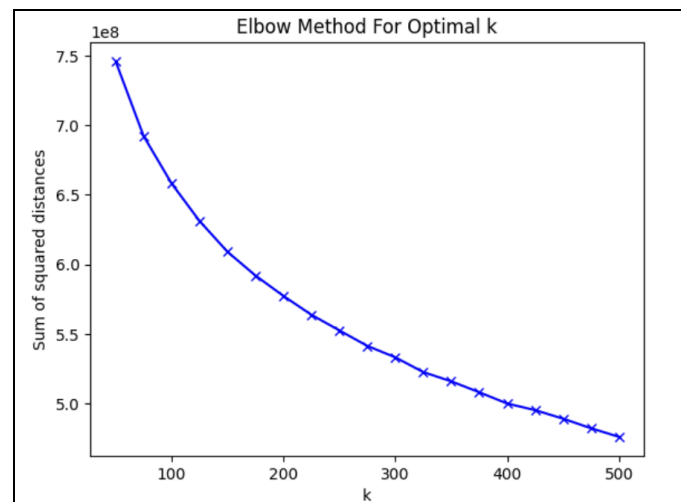


Fig 4. Elbow Diagram 1

It can be seen from Fig 4 above, there is no clear elbow in the diagram, but there looks like a steady bend somewhere half-way between the 100 and 200 marks, closer to 200. Based on this observation a second run of Elbow method was performed on the training data using an expanded set with an interval of 10 on a slightly reduced range of K values = [50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250] and the outcome is shown below:

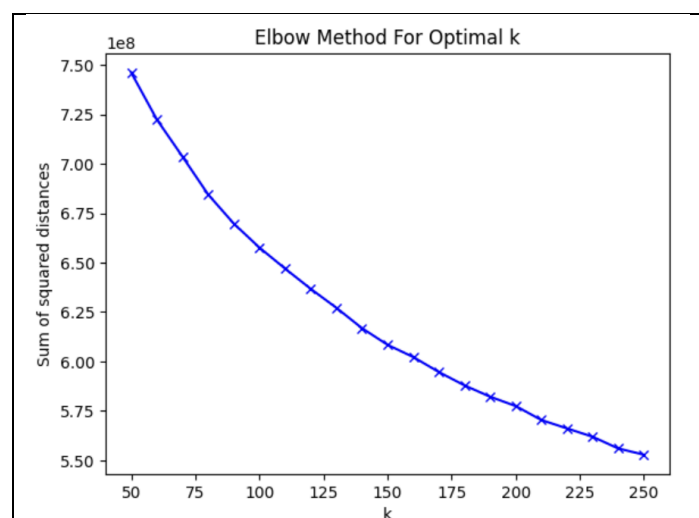
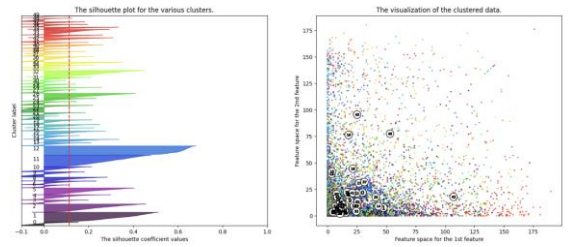
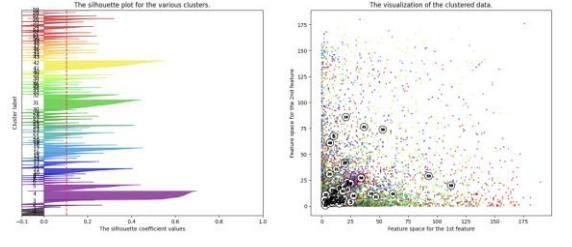
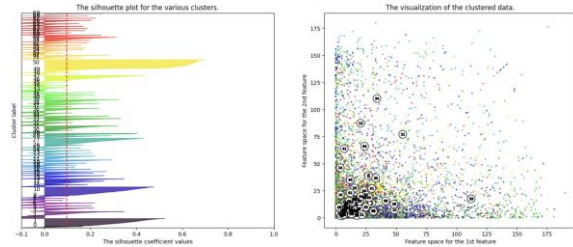
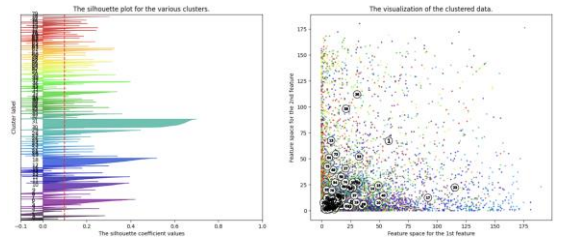
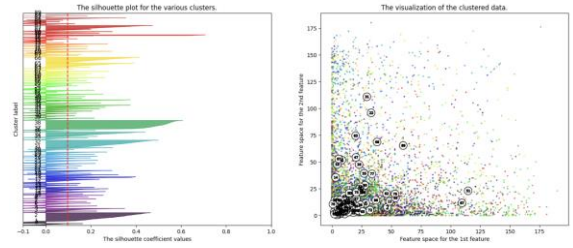
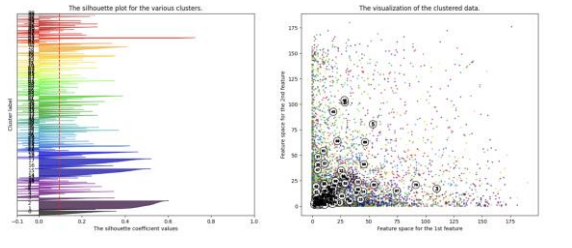
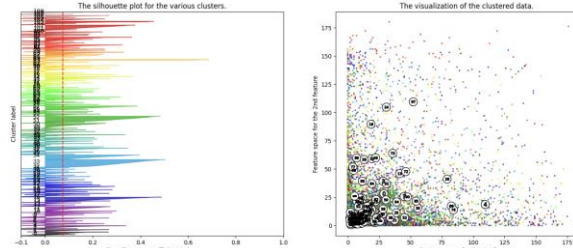
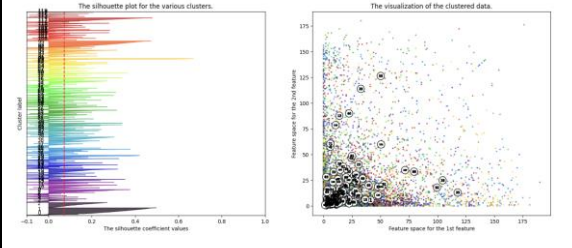
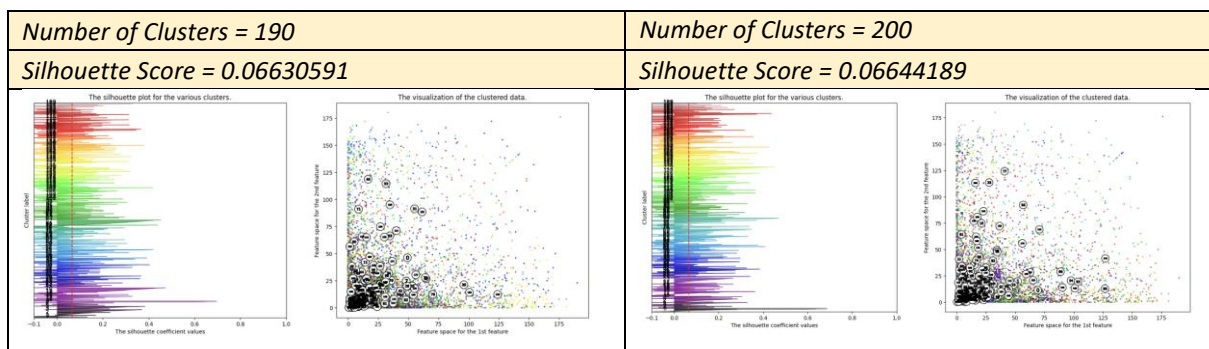
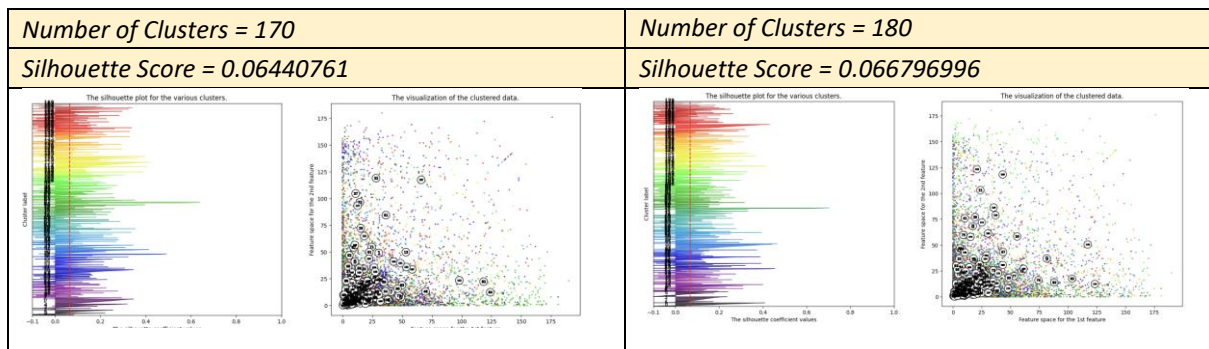
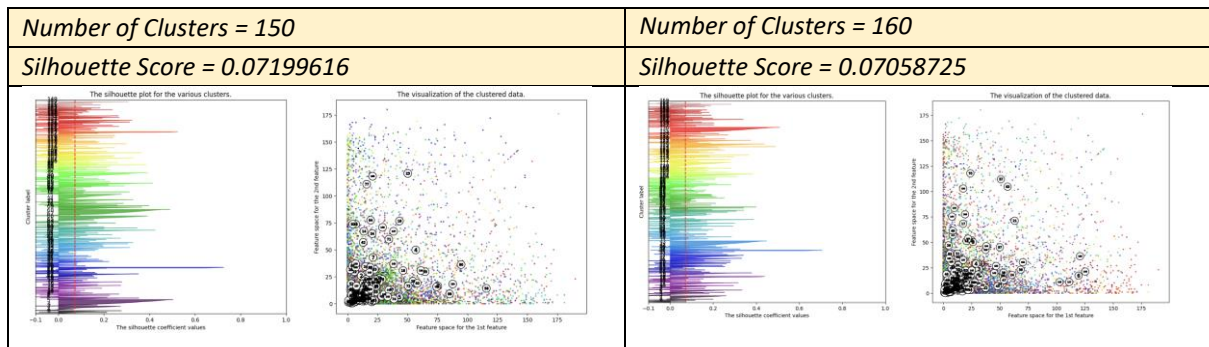
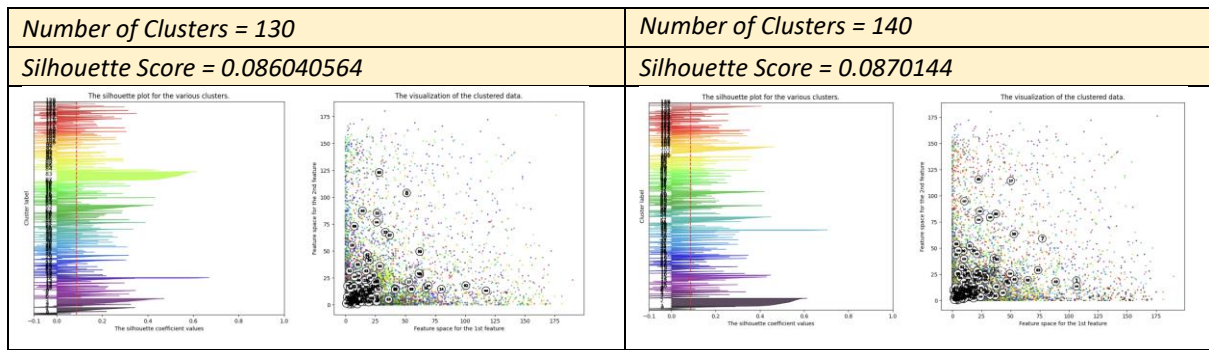


Fig 5. Elbow Diagram 2

Since this showed a steady decline rather than a clear elbow, a silhouette analysis was performed on the training data to get a clearer understanding of the clusters.

Following are the findings based on the Silhouette analysis on the training dataset for a set of cluster values = [50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250]

<p>Number of Clusters = 50</p> <p>Silhouette Score = 0.1122023</p> 	<p>Number of Clusters = 60</p> <p>Silhouette Score = 0.10374667</p> 
<p>Number of Clusters = 70</p> <p>Silhouette Score = 0.097595625</p> 	<p>Number of Clusters = 80</p> <p>Silhouette Score = 0.09794261</p> 
<p>Number of Clusters = 90</p> <p>Silhouette Score = 0.09787407</p> 	<p>Number of Clusters = 100</p> <p>Silhouette Score = 0.094843164</p> 
<p>Number of Clusters = 110</p> <p>Silhouette Score = 0.07458802</p> 	<p>Number of Clusters = 120</p> <p>Silhouette Score = 0.072990835</p> 



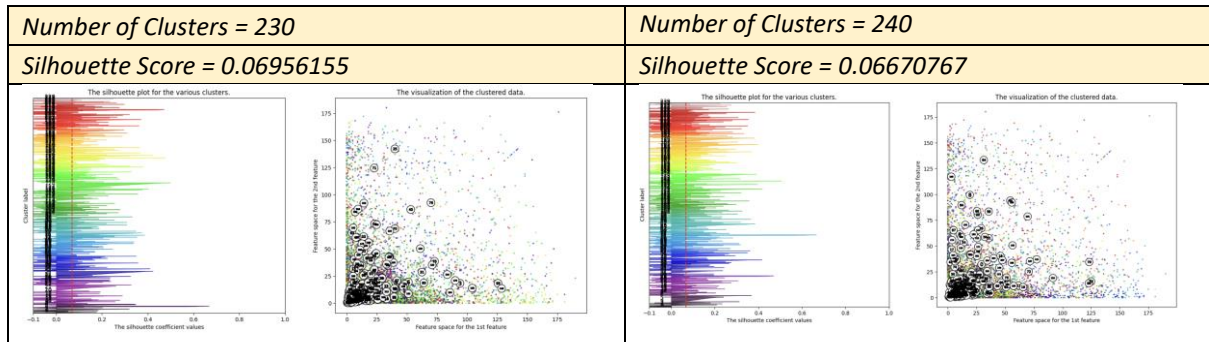
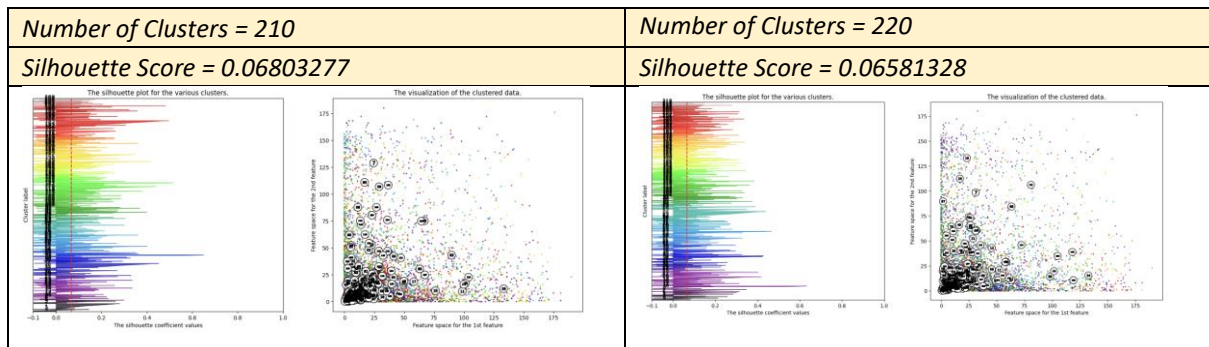
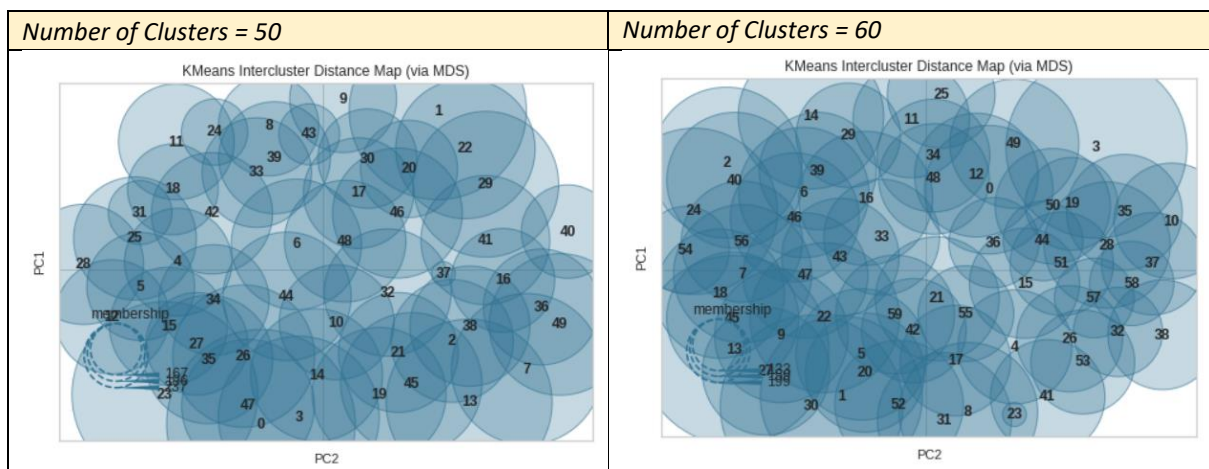


Fig 6. Set of images showing silhouette plot and visualization of clustered data

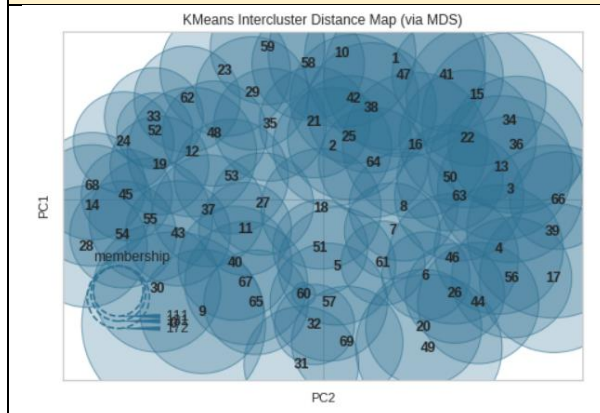
After comparing all the values obtained from both the methods – Elbow and Silhouette, shown in Fig. 4, 5, and 6 above the best value of 100 were selected to be the number of clusters.

4. Inter-cluster distance Maps

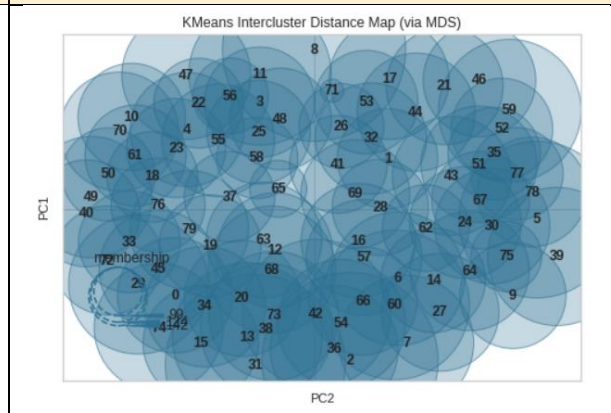
We have also managed to apply the Inter-cluster distances with the 'k_3' range of values. This range was used in the Silhouette Method since we were able to find a potentially suitable value for the K-Means Algorithm as well. The results are as shared below:



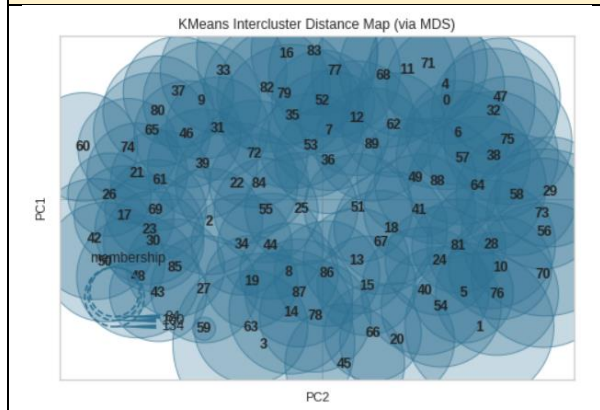
Number of Clusters = 70



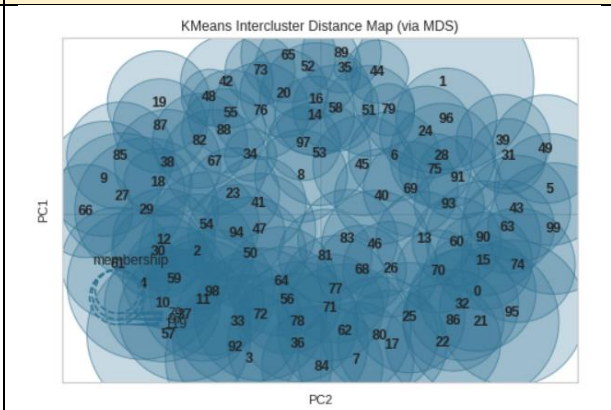
Number of Clusters = 80



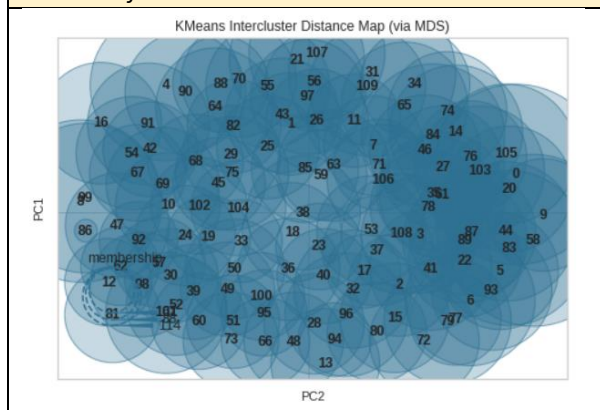
Number of Clusters = 90



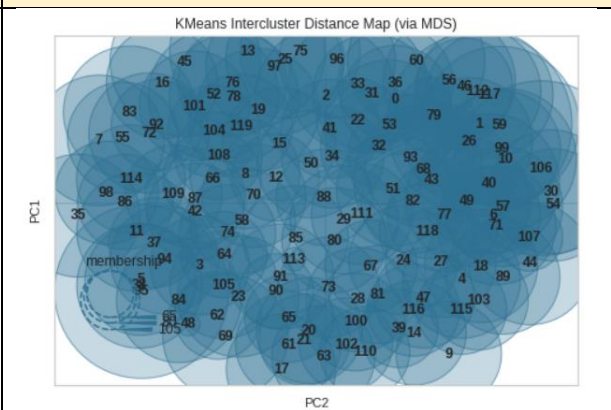
Number of Clusters = 100



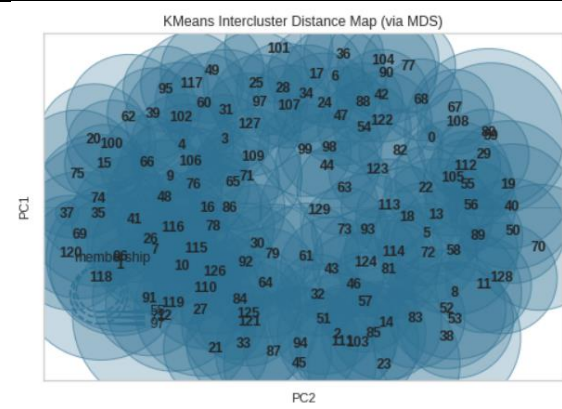
Number of Clusters = 110



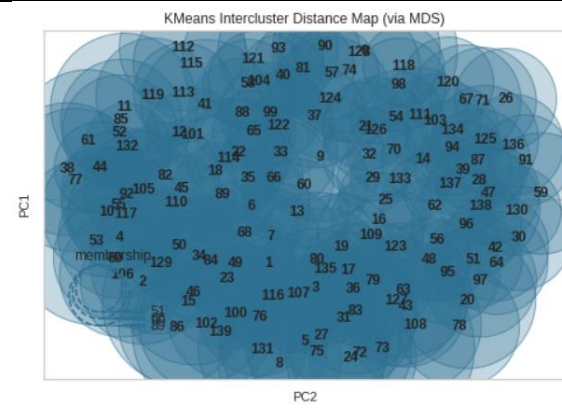
Number of Clusters = 120



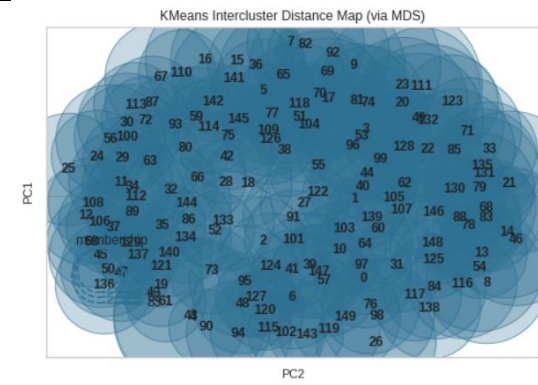
Number of Clusters = 130



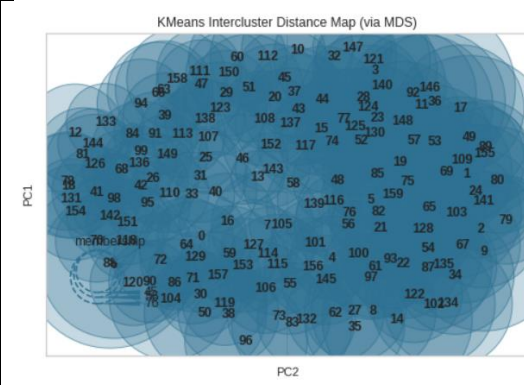
Number of Clusters = 140



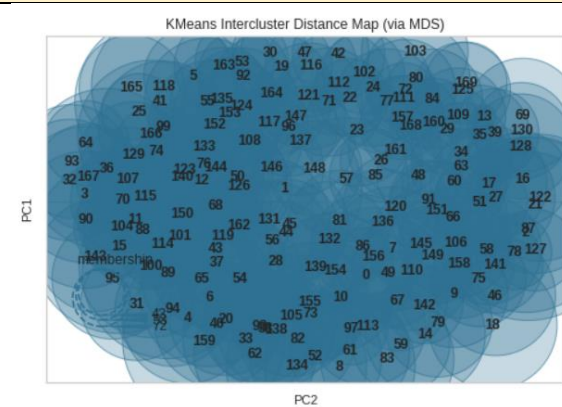
Number of Clusters = 150



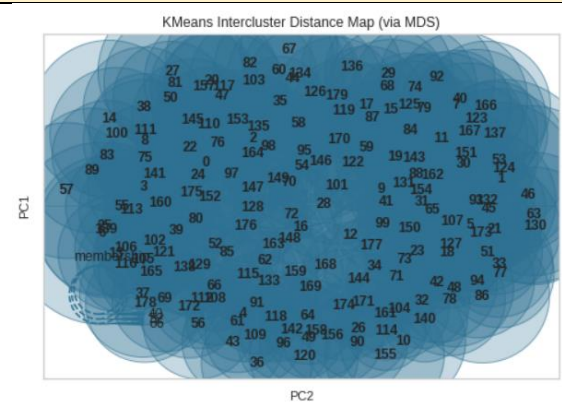
Number of Clusters = 160



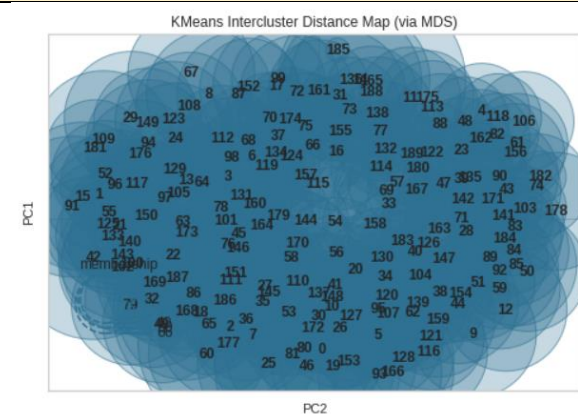
Number of Clusters = 170



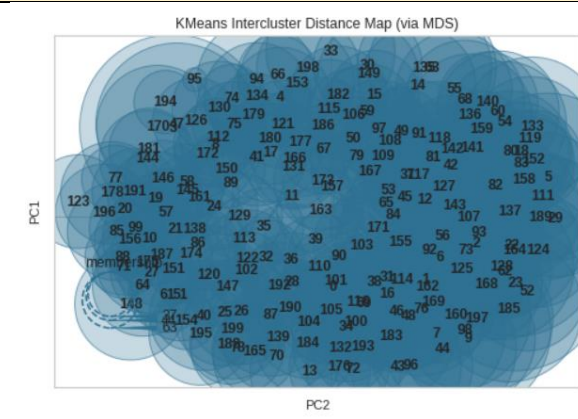
Number of Clusters = 180



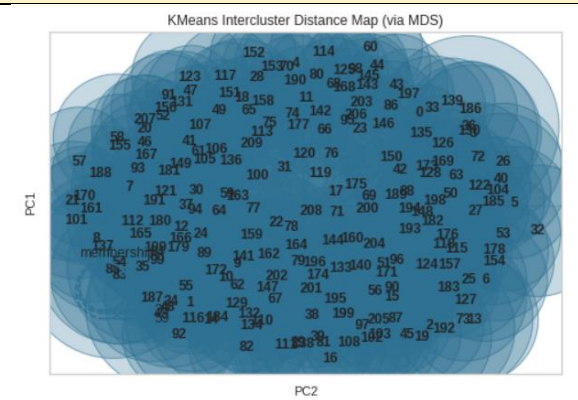
Number of Clusters = 190



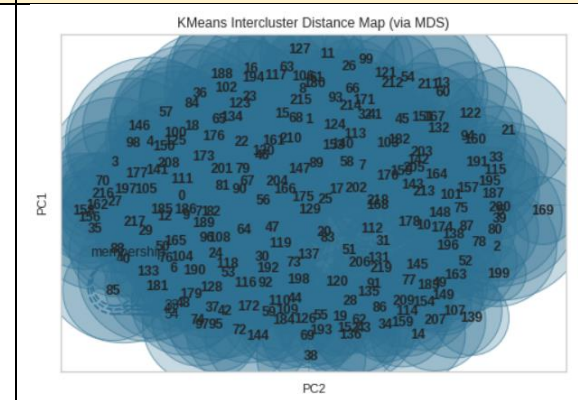
Number of Clusters = 200



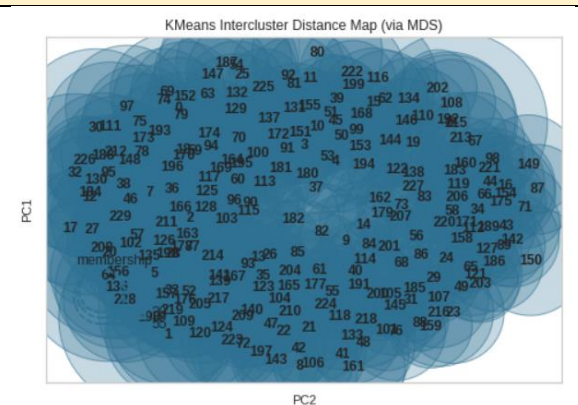
Number of Clusters = 210



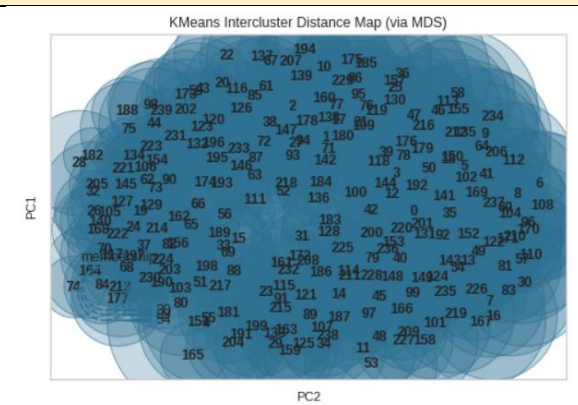
Number of Clusters = 220



Number of Clusters = 230



Number of Clusters = 240



From all the maps we can see above, we need a map that has more well-separated centroids, which will imply an efficient clustering algorithm. From all the images above, we can see that the maps starting from 110 begin to pile up and provide very congested clusters. This also implies that the value of $K=100$ is a very good value for our K-Means Algorithm.

5. Classifiers

After creating the Bag-of-Words Model, we were now to analyse the three classifiers that will help in assessing the word histograms derived from the tool images. All our models were implemented in a consistent manner. First, the three models had all the hyperparameters tuned with the Validation Dataset. This hyperparameter tuning was implemented using a technique called the **Grid Search** https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.model_selection.GridSearchCV.html. This technique essentially compares the accuracies of the models (fed the Validation Dataset), under K-Folds Cross Validation (implemented on the same dataset). Once we get the “**best**” hyper-parameters, we then apply a new model and train it with the training dataset. Once the model is trained, we will evaluate its performance with the test dataset. With this dataset, we will observe the confusion matrix and generate the classification report as well.

The classifiers we have used in our case, are as follows:

- K- Nearest Neighbours
- Linear SVM
- Adaptive Boosting (AdaBoost)

5.1 k-NN

Hyperparameter tuning was performed on the Validation set using a range of values for `n_neighbors = [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35]`. The best value returned was 9.

hyperparameter	value	best_score_
n_neighbors	9	0.48333

Table 2a. Result of applying GridSearchCV on the Validation dataset

The `n_neighbors = 9` was used on Training data to create the model and the applied on the Test dataset to get the prediction and generate the performance metrics shown below.

Recognition Accuracy	Confusion Matrix	Classification Report				
			precision	recall	f1-score	support
0.4375	[[13 13 1 5] [5 27 0 0] [7 20 3 2] [8 10 1 13]]	hammer	0.39	0.41	0.40	32
		pliers	0.39	0.84	0.53	32
		screw_driver	0.60	0.09	0.16	32
		wrench	0.65	0.41	0.50	32
		accuracy			0.44	128
		macro avg	0.51	0.44	0.40	128
		weighted avg	0.51	0.44	0.40	128

Table 2b. Performance metrics of k-NN on the Test dataset

5.2. SVM

Hyperparameter tuning was performed on the Validation set with a range of `C values = [0.000001, 0.00001, 0.0001, 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 30, 50]`. The best value returned was `C = 30`.

hyperparameter	value	best_score_
C	30	0.60000

Table 3a. Result of applying GridSearchCV on the Validation dataset

However, it was empirically found that $C = 50$ returned the best result and was subsequently used to Train the model and following is the table of metrics that was observed on using the model on Test dataset.

Recognition Accuracy	Confusion Matrix	Classification Report				
0.671875	[[16 1 8 7] [2 24 5 1] [4 6 21 1] [3 4 0 25]]		precision	recall	f1-score	support
		hammer	0.64	0.50	0.56	32
		pliers	0.69	0.75	0.72	32
		screw_driver	0.62	0.66	0.64	32
		wrench	0.74	0.78	0.76	32
		accuracy			0.67	128
		macro avg	0.67	0.67	0.67	128
		weighted avg	0.67	0.67	0.67	128

Table 3b. Performance metrics of SVM on the Test dataset

5.3. AdaBoost

Hyperparameter tuning was performed with a range of estimator values = [150, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 200, 250] and the best `n_estimator` returned was 250, as shown in the table below.

hyperparameter	value	best_score_
n_estimator	250	0.48333

Table 4a. Result of applying GridSearchCV on the Validation dataset

However, it can be seen from above that the model performed quite poorly with `n_estimator=250`. So, a thorough hyperparameter tuning was done empirically and only having reduced the hyperparameter `n_estimator` considerably to a value down to 80, the model gave a better result. Hence, a value of `n_estimator=80` was chosen empirically.

Following are the performance metrics obtained using `n_estimator=80` to train the AdaBoost model and then use that model on Test dataset to generate prediction.

Recognition Accuracy	Confusion Matrix	Classification Report				
0.61718	[[25 2 3 2] [7 18 4 3] [13 4 15 0] [8 1 2 21]]		precision	recall	f1-score	support
		hammer	0.47	0.78	0.59	32
		pliers	0.72	0.56	0.63	32
		screw_driver	0.62	0.47	0.54	32
		wrench	0.81	0.66	0.72	32
		accuracy			0.62	128
		macro avg	0.66	0.62	0.62	128
		weighted avg	0.66	0.62	0.62	128

Table 4b. Performance metrics of AdaBoost on the Test dataset

6. Comparison and Conclusion

Based on the performance metrics shown in Tables 2b, 3b, and 4b, the following comparison table has been created. It presents a comparative view of the results obtained on applying the model on Test dataset.

Model	Hyperparameters	Recognition Accuracy	Confusion Matrix
k-NN	n_neighbors = 9	0.4375	[[13 13 1 5] [5 27 0 0] [7 20 3 2] [8 10 1 13]]
SVM	C = 50	0.671875	[[16 1 8 7] [2 24 5 1] [4 6 21 1] [3 4 0 25]]
AdaBoost	n_estimator = 80	0.61718	[[25 2 3 2] [7 18 4 3] [13 4 15 0] [8 1 2 21]]

*Table 5 – Comparison of all the 3 classifiers on the Test dataset
(row with best recognition accuracy shaded)*

As is clear from Table 5, the SVM classifier with a hyperparameter value of $C = 50$ has performed the best with a recognition accuracy of 0.671875, followed by AdaBoost classifier at 0.61718 and lastly k-NN having a recognition accuracy of 0.4375, with their hyperparameter values of $n_estimator = 80$ and $n_neighbors = 9$ respectively on this dataset of Mechanical Tools.

Furthermore, here are some other conclusions we can also draw out from this entire task:

- Before implementing the models, the best technique to find the value of K for the K-Means model, was the 'Silhouette Scores'. These scores gave values distinct enough to determine from the ranges of K, unlike the 'Elbow Method' (This method gave a smoother trend, which made it difficult for the model to yield a better accuracy).
- The confusion Matrix of the KNN Model happens to be the most distributed among all the models. This fact also solidifies the point that this model was the least accurate model among the three models mentioned.
- All the models gave very low accuracies (through both the validation and test datasets), simply due to the important fact, that the data images we had were insufficient. This could also be a potential case of the underfitting of our models.

7. Contributions

The development of this Task was largely a collaborative effort with both the team members working together and equally on coding, model parameter tuning, and writing. Following is the task breakdown of the students.

Student ID	Activities
SOUVIK CHATTERJEE 221382131	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dataset selection and creating the project dataset of 440 images • Elbow Method, Silhouette Analysis, and Inter-cluster distances • Hyperparameter tuning and building the AdaBoost Classifier • Report Writing
MUHAMMAD SOHAIB BIN KASHIF 221023977	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dataset selection (suggested a dataset of casual shoes) • Hyperparameter tuning and building the SVM Classifier • Inter-cluster distances • Hyperparameter tuning and building the k-NN Classifier • Report Writing

The codebase along with the dataset is located at the URL https://github.com/sovikc/SIT789_4_3_P