# Final Presentation Team 2

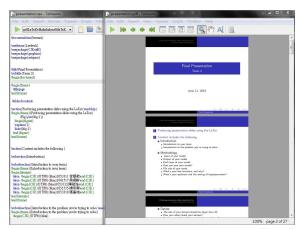
June 20, 2019

- 1 Producing presentation slides using the LaTex
- 2 Content includes the following
  - Introduction
    - Introduction to your team
    - Introduction to the problem you're trying to solve
  - Methodology
    - Input of your model
    - Output of your model
    - Each layer of your model
    - How you save your model?
    - File size of your model
    - What's your loss functions, and why?

- Dataset
  - The size of your dataset should be larger than 1K
  - How you collect/build your dataset?
  - How many paired training samples in your dataset?
  - How many paired validating samples in your dataset?
  - How many paired testing samples in your dataset?
- Experimental Evaluation
  - Experimental environment (CPU, GPU, memory,...,etc.)
  - How many epochs you set for training?
  - Qualitative evaluation
  - Quantitative evaluation
- Live demo of your work

### Producing presentation slides using the LaTex

(Fig. 1)



#### Introduction

## Introduction

#### Our team members

- 1053311 李厚徴
- 1041517 桑翊軒
- 1053312 陳冠廷
- 1051535 楊宗霖
- 1053318 張嘉祐

## The problem we're trying to solve

期末專題主要是想解決我們對大自然的好奇心,當我們在 校園探索當中,有很多花我們不知道其名稱,透過這門課所學 的知識,利用影像辨識的方法,將各種花朵辨識出來。

## Methodology

## Methodology

#### Model

#### input of our model (Fig. 2)

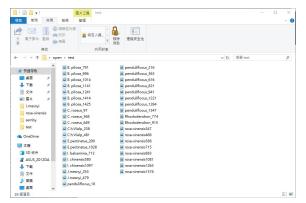


Figure: 2

## Model(cont.)

output of our model, prediction result(包含: 預測的label, 其信心度)(Fig. 3)

```
test/I. chinensis160.ipg
test/I. chinensis160.jpg i chinensis 0.9980248
>>> test/I. chinensis4.jpg
test/I. chinensis4.jpg i chinensis 0.9948152
>>> test/I. chinensis580.ipg
test/I. chinensis580.jpg i chinensis 0.9995357
<u>>>> tes</u>t/I. chinensis806.jpg
test/I. chinensis806.jpg i chinensis 0.9998437
>>> test/J.mesnyi 1028.jpg
test/J.mesnyi 1028.jpg j mesnyi 0.9997085
>>> test/J.mesnyi_253.jpg
test/J.mesnyi_253.jpg j mesnyi 0.9999585
>>> test/J.mesnyi 479.jpg
test/J.mesnyi_479.jpg j mesnyi 0.99997115
>>> test/J.mesnyi_634.jpg
test/J.mesnvi 634.ipg i mesnvi 0.9999558
>>> test/J.mesnyi 768.jpg
test/J.mesnyi_768.jpg j mesnyi 0.9999
>>> test/penduliflocus_1221.jpg
test/penduliflocus_1221.jpg penduliflocus 0.9997986
>>> test/penduliflocus 216.jpg
test/penduliflocus_216.jpg_penduliflocus_0.9946497
>>> test/penduliflocus_363.jpg
test/penduliflocus_363.jpg penduliflocus 0.9999683
>>> test/penduliflocus_616.jpg
test/penduliflocus_616.jpg penduliflocus 0.99387544
>>> test/penduliflocus 821.ipg
test/penduliflocus 821.jpg penduliflocus 0.9999893
```

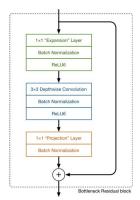
## Model(cont.)

(Fig. 4)

```
>>> test/Rhododendron_110.jpg
test/Rhododendron_110.jpg_rhododendron_0.9997427
>>> test/Rhododendron_277.jpg
test/Rhododendron_277.jpg rhododendron 0.9990305
>>> test/Rhododendron_531.jpg
test/Rhododendron_531.jpg rhododendron 0.99960035
>>> test/Rhododendron_774.jpg
test/Rhododendron_774.jpg rhododendron 0.9990835
>>> test/Rhododendron_915.jpg
test/Rhododendron 915.jpg rhododendron 0.99908745
>>> test/rosa-sinensis118.jpg
test/rosa-sinensis118.jpg rosa sinensis 0.9999633
>>> test/rosa-sinensis378.jpg
test/rosa-sinensis378.jpg rosa sinensi<u>s 0.99791247</u>
>>> test/rosa-sinensis506.jpg
test/rosa-sinensis506.jpg rosa sinensis 0.9999703
>>> test/rosa-sinensis695.jpg
test/rosa-sinensis695.jpg rosa sinensis 0.9995598
>>> test/rosa-sinensis954.jpg
test/rosa-sinensis954.jpg rosa sinensis 0.98469156
```

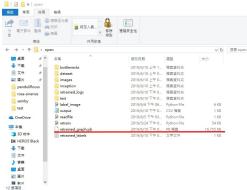
## Model(cont.)

我們的model層級分成: Expansion layer, convolution layer, projection layer... (Fig. 5)



## Model(cont.)

We save as filename.pb(pb檔)

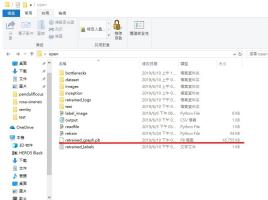


(Fig. 6)

## Model(cont.)

12 保項目

#### model大小16755KB



(Fig. 7)

#### Loss function

#### Cross-entropy:

在分類的狀況下,通常希望錯誤率越小越好,所以用錯誤率當損失函數是一個選項,但實際上我們並不會直接拿分類錯誤率當作損失函數進行最佳化, 用錯誤率得到只知道此筆資料判別錯誤,但模型不會知道現在的模型錯的很多還是很少, 這樣模型在學習時根本不知道最佳的模型在那的方向,也不知道要更新多少。

Cross-entropy 是 所有類別的entropy的總和,簡單來說, 就是各類別的訊息量的平均量(entropy)的總和。entropy也可以解釋成資料的不確定性, 所以越低代表資料越穩定也就是說model越好。

#### Dataset

## Dataset

#### **Dataset**

The size of our dataset 大小4.85GB 共有11098個檔案 (Fig. 8)



Figure: 8

### Dataset(cont.)

#### dataset 檔案 (Fig. 9)

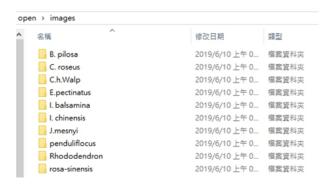


Figure: 9

## Dataset(cont.)

dataset的收集方法我們是對花做360度的影片拍攝,再將影片以frame切割得到圖片。

 $training \cdot validating$ 以及testing的配對樣本數比例是: training:validating:testing = 8:1:1

## **Experimental Evaluation**

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我們是在CPU的環境下進行實作及試驗

設定4000 ephocs 來進行訓練

### Qualitative

共10種花,對每種花各做五次測試的結果 共50個測資皆正確。(Fig. 10)

預測花種\實際花種	朱槿	杜鵑花	金鈴花	長春花	垂鈴花	鬼針草	黄金菊	萼距花	鳳仙花	龍船花
朱槿	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
杜鹃花	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
金鈴花	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
長春花	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
垂鈴花	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
鬼針草	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
黃金菊	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
萼距花	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
鳳仙花	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
龍船花	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

### Quantitative

(Fig. 11) 以下是實作的結果值

```
Train accuracy = 100.0%
Cross entropy = 0.000962
Validation accuracy = 100.0% (N=100)
```

Figure: 14

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## End