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FINAL PROJECT

IMAGE CLASSIFICATION USING TENSORFLOW

AGENDA

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

Develop a deep learning model using TensorFlow for image classification that accurately identifies and categorizes objects within images into predefined classes.

OVERVIEW

Image classification with TensorFlow involves creating a neural network model to categorize images into predefined classes. TensorFlow provides tools for building, training, and evaluating these models efficiently. Typically, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are used for this task, leveraging techniques like transfer learning for improved performance on various datasets.

END USERS

The end users for image classification using TensorFlow can vary depending on the specific application or context. Here are some potential end users:

1. Data Scientists and Machine Learning Engineers
2. Software Developers
3. Researchers
4. Business Analysts and Decision Makers
5. End Users of Applications

SOLUTION

To solve image classification using TensorFlow, first, preprocess images by resizing, normalizing, and augmenting them for better generalization. Then, construct a convolutional neural network (CNN) using TensorFlow's high-level API, such as Keras. Design the CNN architecture with convolutional, pooling, and dense layers. Train the model using labeled image datasets, employing techniques like gradient descent and backpropagation. Fine-tune hyperparameters such as learning rate and batch size to optimize performance.

MODELLING

Image classification using TensorFlow typically involves building and training convolutional neural networks (CNNs). CNNs are particularly effective for image-related tasks due to their ability to automatically learn hierarchical features from the images.

1. Data Preparation
2. Model Architecture
3. Model Compilation
4. Model Training
5. Model Evaluation
6. Inference

DEPLOYMENT

```
import tensorflow as tf
# Display the version
print(tf.__version__)

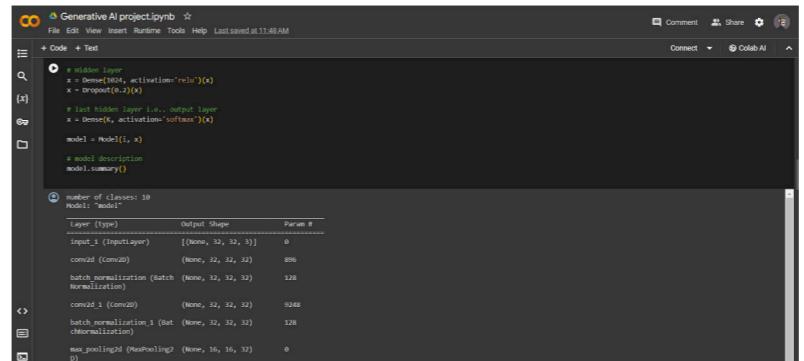
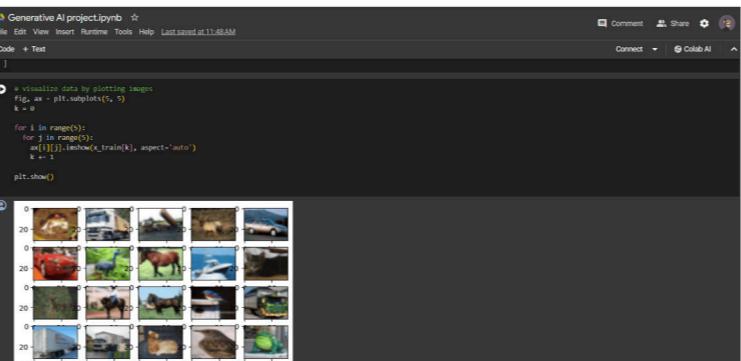
# other imports
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as plt
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input, Conv2D, Dense, Flatten, Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.layers import GlobalMaxPooling2D, MaxPooling2D
from tensorflow.keras.layers import BatchNormalization
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
```

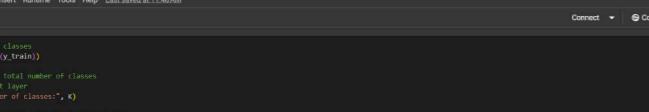
2.35.0

```
[ ] # Load in the data
cifar10 = tf.keras.datasets.cifar10

# Distribute it to train and test set
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = cifar10.load_data()
print(x_train.shape, y_train.shape, x_test.shape, y_test.shape)
```

Downloading data from <https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar-10-python.tar.gz>
1/84898971 [=====] - 2s user/step
(60000, 32, 32, 3) (60000, 1) (10000, 32, 32, 3) (10000, 1)





```
# number of classes
K = len(np.unique(y_train))

# calculate total number of classes
# for output layer
print("Number of classes:", K)

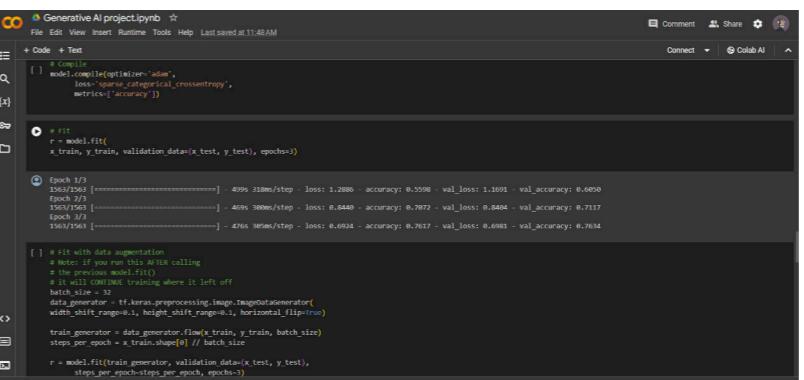
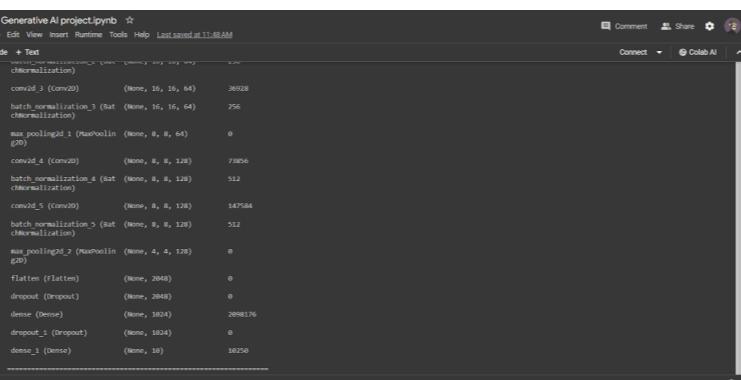
# Build the model using the functional API
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras

x = Input(shape=x_train[0].shape)
x = Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(x)
x = BatchNormalization()(x)
x = Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(x)
x = BatchNormalization()(x)
x = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(x)

x = Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(x)
x = BatchNormalization()(x)
x = Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(x)
x = BatchNormalization()(x)
x = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(x)

x = Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(x)
x = BatchNormalization()(x)
x = Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(x)
x = BatchNormalization()(x)
x = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(x)

x = Flatten()(x)
x = Dense(512)(x)
x = Dropout(0.5)(x)
```



+ Code + Text

```
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```

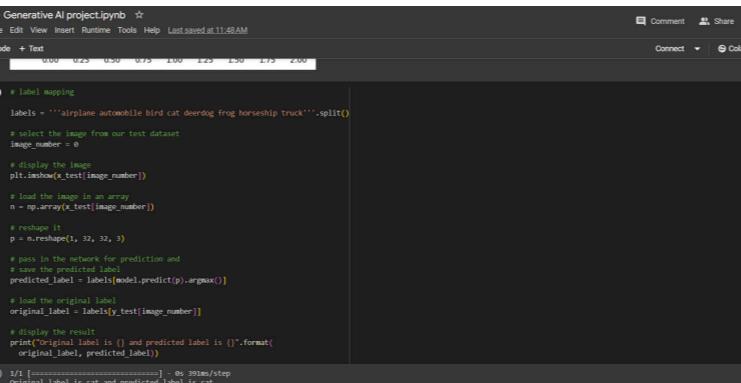
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```
plt.plot(r.history['accuracy'], label='acc', color='red')
plt.plot(r.history['val_accuracy'], label='val_acc', color='green')
plt.legend()
```

matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7af8bc9367d80

Epoch	acc	val_acc
0.00	0.740	0.768
0.25	0.745	0.770
0.50	0.750	0.772
0.75	0.755	0.774
1.00	0.760	0.776
1.25	0.765	0.778
1.50	0.770	0.780
1.75	0.775	0.782
2.00	0.780	0.784

```
# label mapping
```



RESULT

TensorFlow excels in image classification tasks, leveraging its robust deep learning framework. By utilizing convolutional neural networks (CNNs), TensorFlow efficiently processes image data, extracting features and making predictions with high accuracy. Through techniques like transfer learning, models can be fine-tuned on specific datasets, further enhancing performance. TensorFlow's flexible architecture and extensive documentation streamline the development process, empowering developers to create powerful image classification models with ease.

