

# Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project  
Programme Name

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**MSc Project Submission Sheet**  
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**Programme:** MSc. DATA ANALYTICS **Year:** 2019-2020  
**Module:** Research Project  
**Lecturer:** 17<sup>th</sup> August 2020  
**Submission Due Date:** .....

**Project Title:** Wolf and Dog Breed Classification using Deep Learning Techniques

**Word Count: 665** **Page Count: 10**

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# Configuration Manual

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Student ID: x18181970

## 1 Introduction

This document tells the procedure step by step for any researcher to run the program code without any errors. This document also contains the hardware configuration and other minimum configuration required for running the models. After all the steps are followed results can be replicated and future work and research can be done without any problem.

## 2 System Specifications

### 2.1 Hardware requirements

The hardware configuration needed is described below:

**Processor:** intel(R) Core (TM) i3-7020U 2.30GHz

**RAM:** 8GB

**Storage:** 1 TB

**Operating System:** Windows 10

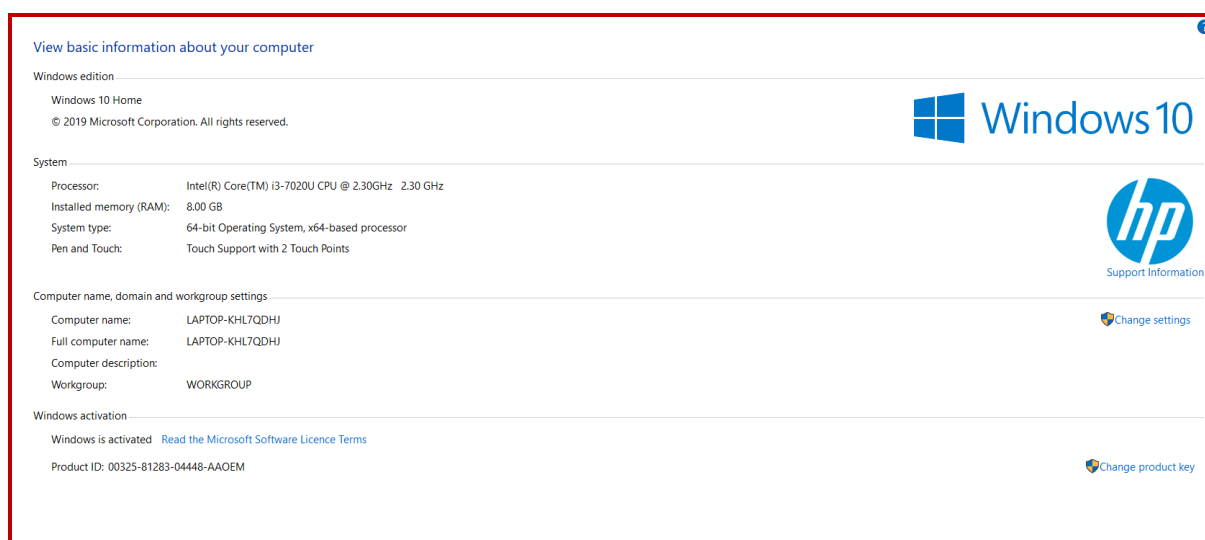


Figure 1: Hardware Requirements

## 2.2 Software requirements

**Programming Tool:** Google Colab (cloud-based environment)

**Web Browser:** Google Chrome

**email:** need one Gmail account for google drive access.

### 2.2.1 Environment setup for Google Colab

In this section google colaboratory environmental setup will be discussed for conducting the project easily. For better understanding screenshots are attached in the document.

1. Type Google Colab in google search.

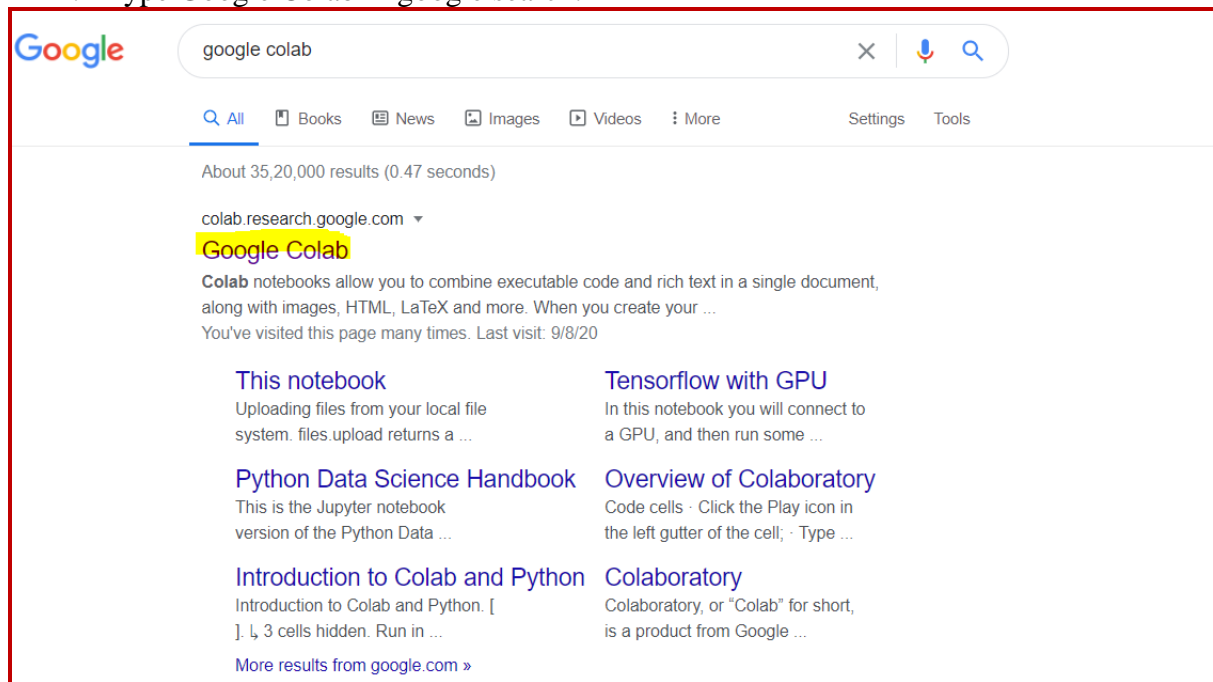


Figure 2: Searching Google Colab in Google Search

- 2: Click on Google Colab highlighted then a new pop-up will show for creating new Colab file and opening existing files.

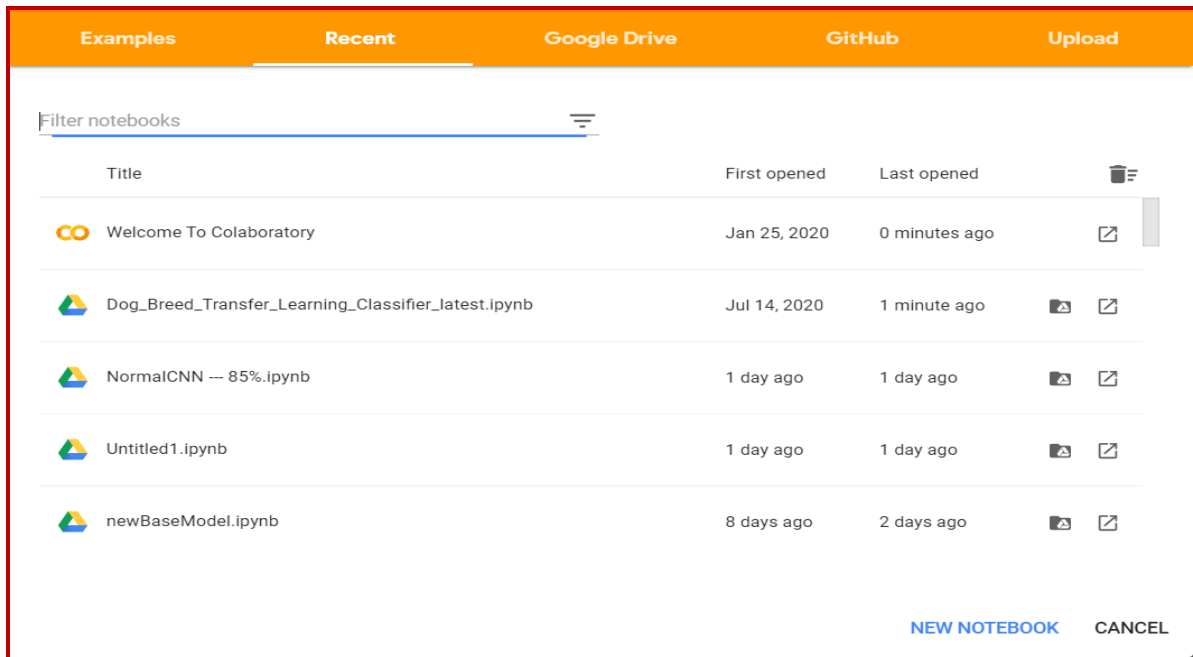


Figure 3: Creating New Notebook

3: Data collected from below two sources are merged and uploaded to google drive.

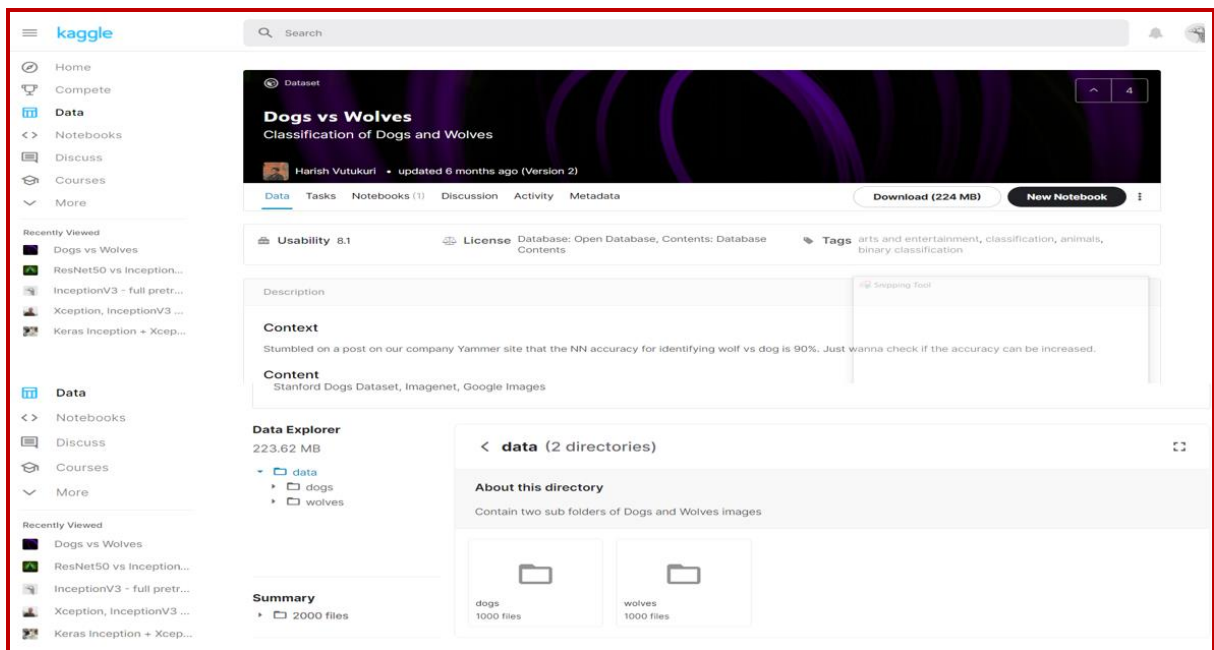


Fig4: Wolf Images

## Stanford Dogs Dataset

Aditya Khosla Nityananda Jayadevaprakash Bangpeng Yao Li Fei-Fei

Stanford University

The Stanford Dogs dataset contains images of 120 breeds of dogs from around the world. This dataset has been built using images and annotation from ImageNet for the task of fine-grained image categorization. Contents of this dataset:

- **Number of categories:** 120
- **Number of images:** 20,580
- **Annotations:** Class labels, Bounding boxes

### Download

You can download the dataset using the links below:

- [Images](#) (757MB)
- [Annotations](#) (21MB)
- [Lists](#), with train/test splits (0.5MB)
- [Train Features](#) (1.2GB), [Test Features](#) (850MB)
- [README](#)

### Dataset Reference

#### Primary:

Aditya Khosla, Nityananda Jayadevaprakash, Bangpeng Yao and Li Fei-Fei. **Novel dataset for Fine-Grained Image Categorization.** *First Workshop on Fine-Grained Visual Categorization (FGVC), IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*, 2011. [[pdf](#)] [[poster](#)] [[BibTex](#)]

#### Secondary:

J. Deng, W. Dong, R. Socher, L.-J. Li, K. Li and L. Fei-Fei. **ImageNet: A Large-Scale Hierarchical Image Database.** *IEEE Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*, 2009. [[pdf](#)] [[BibTex](#)]

Fig:5 Dog Breed Images

4: Once data is uploaded in google drive and mounted, Colab notebook will look like in below figure

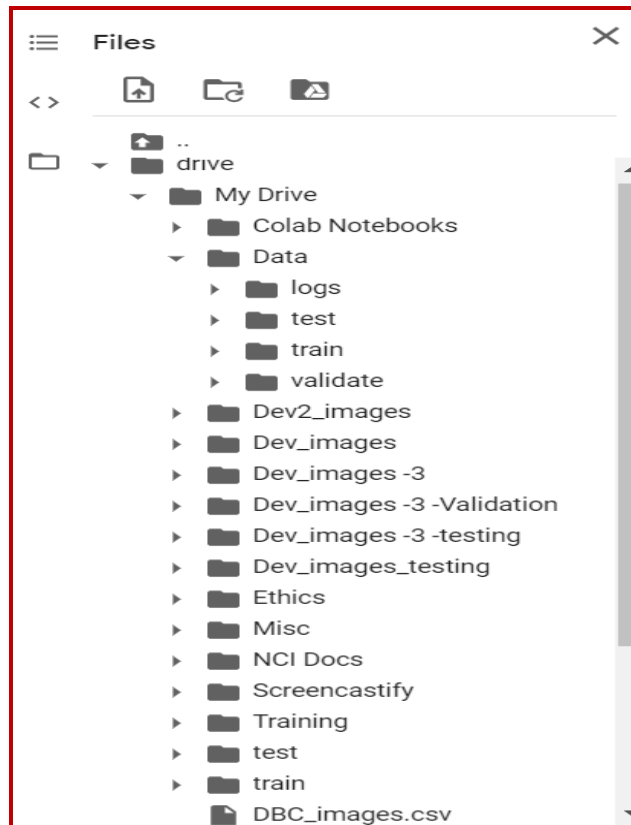


Fig6: Data Repository

### 3 Deep Learning Model Execution

```
Mount Drive to work with Data

[1] # Load the Drive helper and mount
from google.colab import drive

# This will prompt for authorization.
drive.mount('/content/drive')

Go to this URL in a browser: https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?client\_id=947318989803-6bn6qk8qdgf4n4g3pfee6491hc0brc4i.apps.googleusercontent.com
Enter your authorization code:
.....
Mounted at /content/drive

Load Required Libs

[2] import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow.keras.applications import InceptionV3, VGG19, DenseNet201, ResNet101, Xception, InceptionResNetV2, VGG16, VGG19, ResNet50
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Flatten, GlobalAveragePooling2D, BatchNormalization
from tensorflow.keras.applications.resnet50 import preprocess_input
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

ely or in another tab. Show diff
```

Figure 7. Loading Libraries

```
from keras import regularizers
from keras.layers import Dropout

Data Preparation

Splitting data into Training, Validation and Testing Subsets

[3] import os
import pandas as pd
data = []
for filename in os.listdir('/content/drive/My Drive/Dev_images/'):
    for f in os.listdir('/content/drive/My Drive/Dev_images/' + filename):
        data.append(['/content/drive/My Drive/Dev_images/' + filename + '/' + f, filename])

df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ['image_path', 'type'])
df.to_csv("/content/drive/My Drive/DBC4_images.csv")
dir = os.listdir('/content/drive/My Drive/Dev_images/')
result = []

[ ] for i in range(len(dir)):
    df_mod = df[(df['type']==dir[i])]
    train, validate, test = np.split(df_mod.sample(frac=1), [int(.6*len(df_mod)), int(.8*len(df_mod))])
    result.append([train, validate, test])
```

Figure 8: Splitting Data

### Modeling - Preparing Data classifier

```
[7] base_model= ResNet101(include_top=False, pooling='avg', weights='imagenet')
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(base_model)
    model.add(Flatten())
    model.add(BatchNormalization())
    model.add(Dense(2048, activation='relu'))
    model.add(BatchNormalization())
    model.add(Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
    model.add(BatchNormalization())
    model.add(Dense(64, input_dim=64, kernel_regularizer=regularizers.l2(0.0001)))
    model.add(Dropout(0.5))
    model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))

    model.layers[0].trainable = False
```

↳ Downloading data from [https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/resnet/resnet101\\_weights\\_tf\\_dim\\_ordering\\_tf\\_kernels\\_notop\\_171450368/171446536](https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/resnet/resnet101_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels_notop_171450368/171446536) [=====] - 1s 0us/step

```
[8] model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

### Model Training

```
[ ] initial_epochs =50
```

Figure9: Modelling the Classifier model

### Plotting the results

```
[9] ###PLOTING
    # Training Accuracy Vs Validation Accuracy
    # Training Loss Vs Validation Loss
    # Precision, Recall, F1 Score, AUC, ROC Curves

    def plot_confusion_matrix(cm, classes,
                              normalize=False,
                              title = 'Confusion Matrix',
                              cmap=plt.cm.Blues):

        plt.imshow(cm, interpolation = 'nearest', cmap=cmap)
        plt.title(title)
        plt.colorbar()
        tick_marks = np.arange(len(classes))
        plt.xticks(tick_marks, classes, rotation = 45)
        plt.yticks(tick_marks, classes)

        if normalize:
            cm = cm.astype('float') / cm.sum(axis=1)[:, np.newaxis]
            print("Normalized Confusion Matrix")
        else:
            print("Confusion Matrix without normalization")

        print(cm)

        thresh = cm.max() / 2.

    product(range(cm.shape[0]), range(cm.shape[1])):
```

Figure 10: Plotting the results



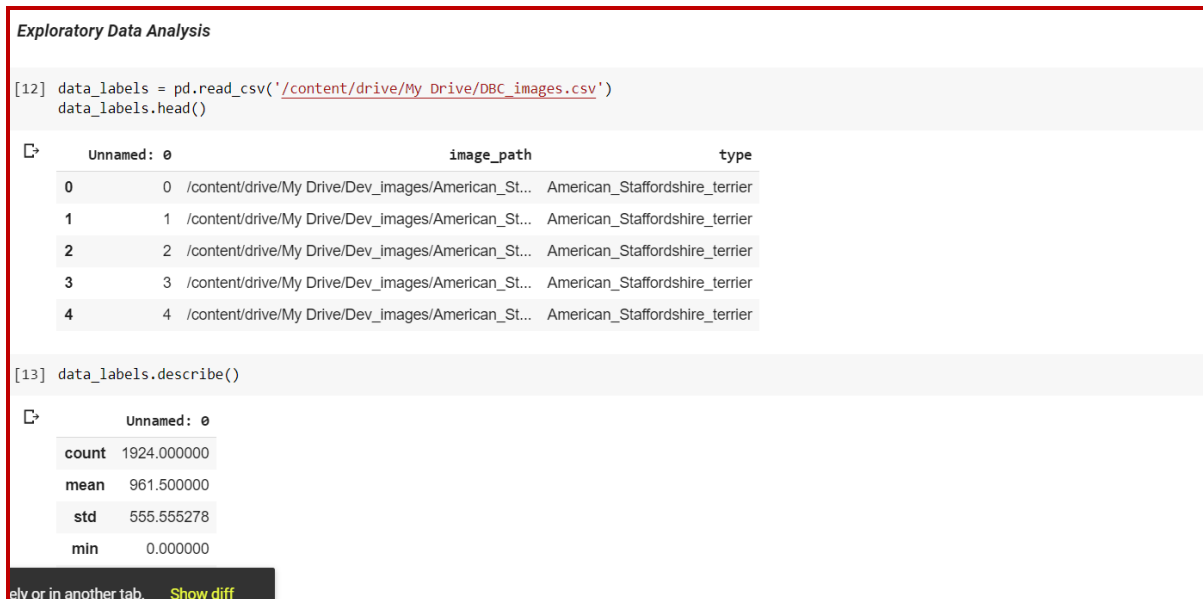


Figure 11: Exploratory Data Analysis

## References

- A. Khosla, N. Jayadevaprakash, B. Yao, F.-F. Li (2011). Novel dataset for fine-grained image categorization: Stanford dogs, *IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*
- A. Krizhevsky, I. Sutskever and G. E. Hinton (2012). Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks, *Advances in neural information processing systems*
- A. A. Hammam, M. M. Soliman, A. E. Hassanein (2018). DeepPet: A Pet Animal Tracking System in Internet of Things using Deep Neural Networks, *2018 13th International Conference on Computer Engineering and Systems (ICCES)*

B. Yao, G. Bradski, and L. Fei-Fei (2012). A codebook-free and annotationfree approach for fine-grained image categorization, *IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*

C. Li, Q. Song, Y. Wang, H. Song<sup>2</sup>, Qi Kang, Jian Cheng, H. Lu (2016). LEARNING TO RECOGNITION FROM BINGCLICKTURE DATA, *IEEE International Conference on Multimedia and Expo Workshops (ICMEW)*