

**MACHINE LEARNING AND PATTERN RECOGNITION
AI3011**

PLAKSHAVISTA

**A FUTURISTIC APPROACH TO CAMPUS
LOCALIZATION AND INFORMATION**



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PROBLEM STATEMENT

The problem at hand is to develop a mobile-image based system that enables individuals to accurately determine their location within Plaksha University's campus and retrieve relevant information about buildings, artwork and other points of interest.

This system should be capable of providing users with a seamless and intuitive way to navigate the campus and access vital information.

MOTIVATION

Observing guests arriving at Plaksha University frequently seeking information about buildings, artwork, and other points of interest from guards, students and others, we, as students of a tech-oriented institution, were inspired to bring technology to the rescue. The motivation for this project stems from our desire to streamline the process of helping visitors find their way within the campus.

By implementing a ML model for information retrieval, we aim to provide a user-friendly solution that will make navigating the university campus a more efficient and enjoyable experience for all.

LITERATURE REVIEW

LOCATION RECOGNITION USING DETECTED OBJECTS IN AN IMAGE

Aris Faryanto and Iping Supryana, 2011

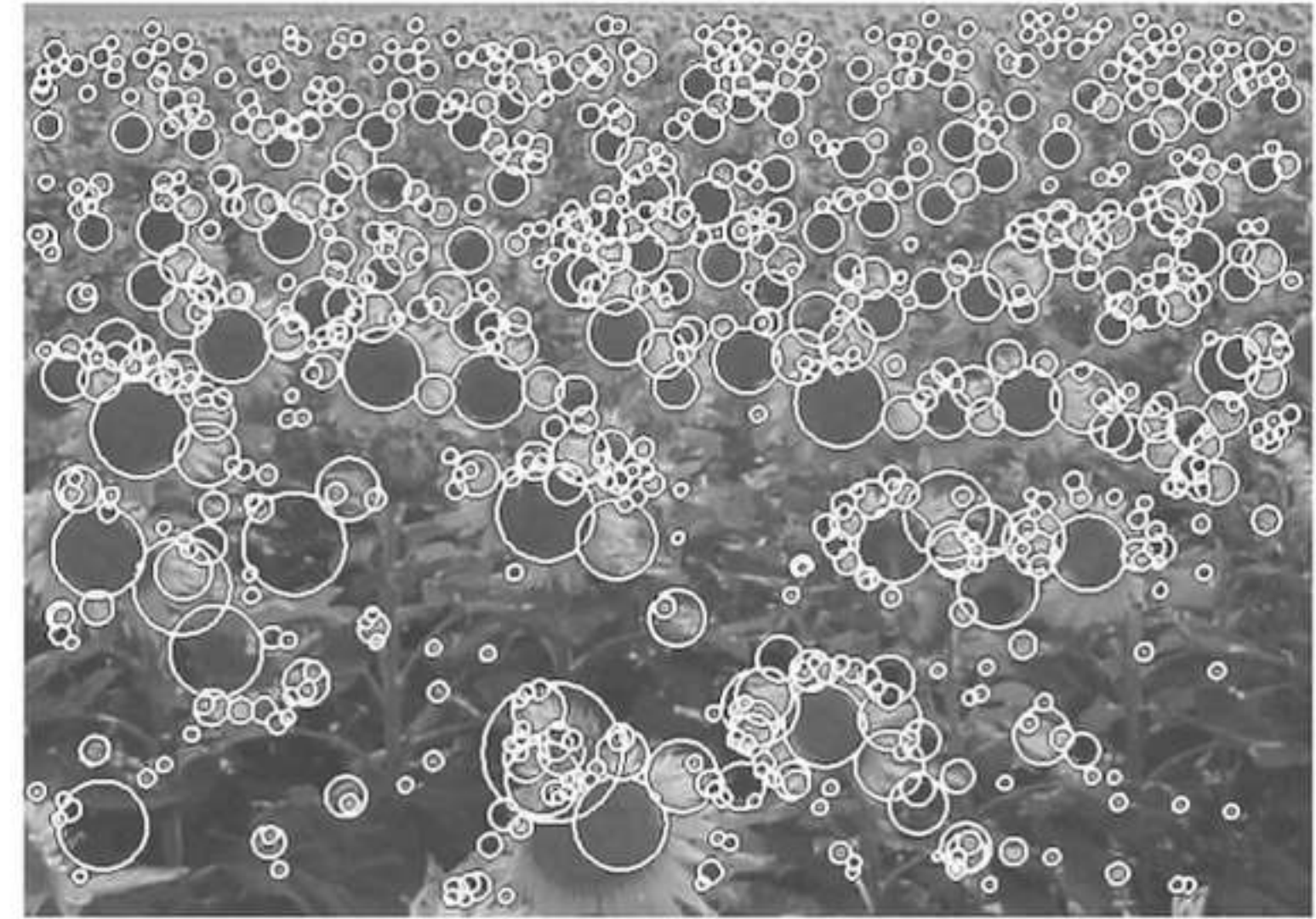


Fig. 1 Sample of detected interest points using Hessian-based detectors

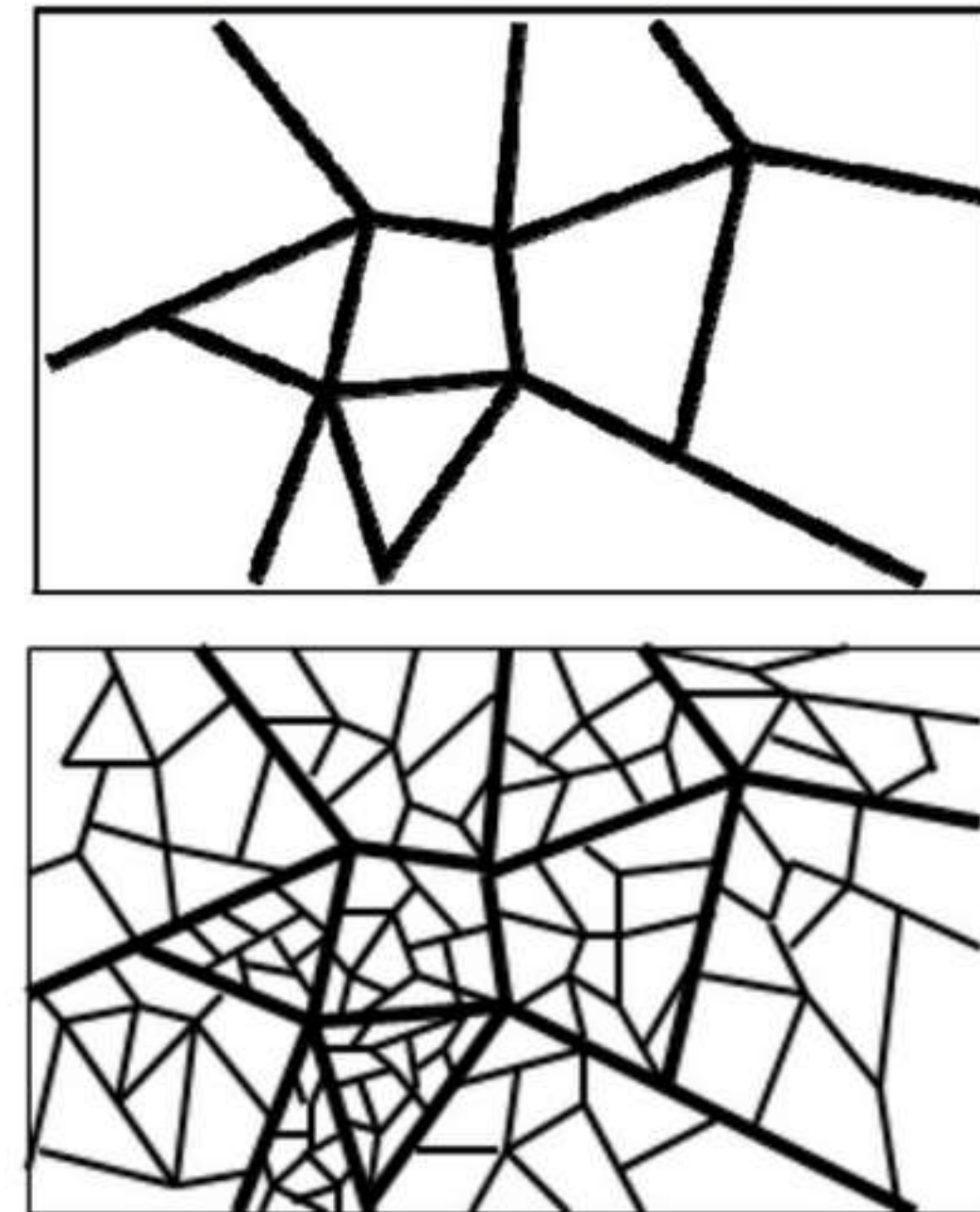


Fig. 2 Clustering visualization in first level (top) and second level (bottom)



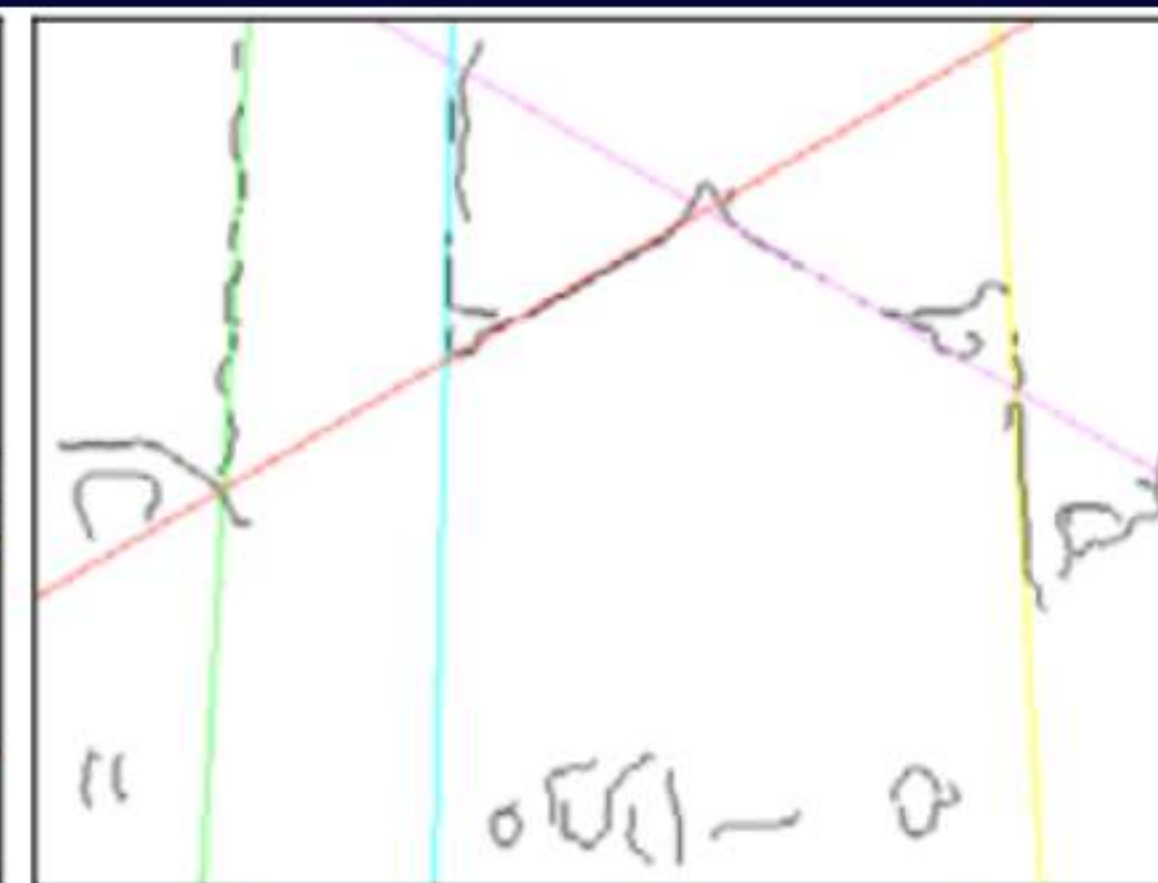
(a) original image



(b) direct detection



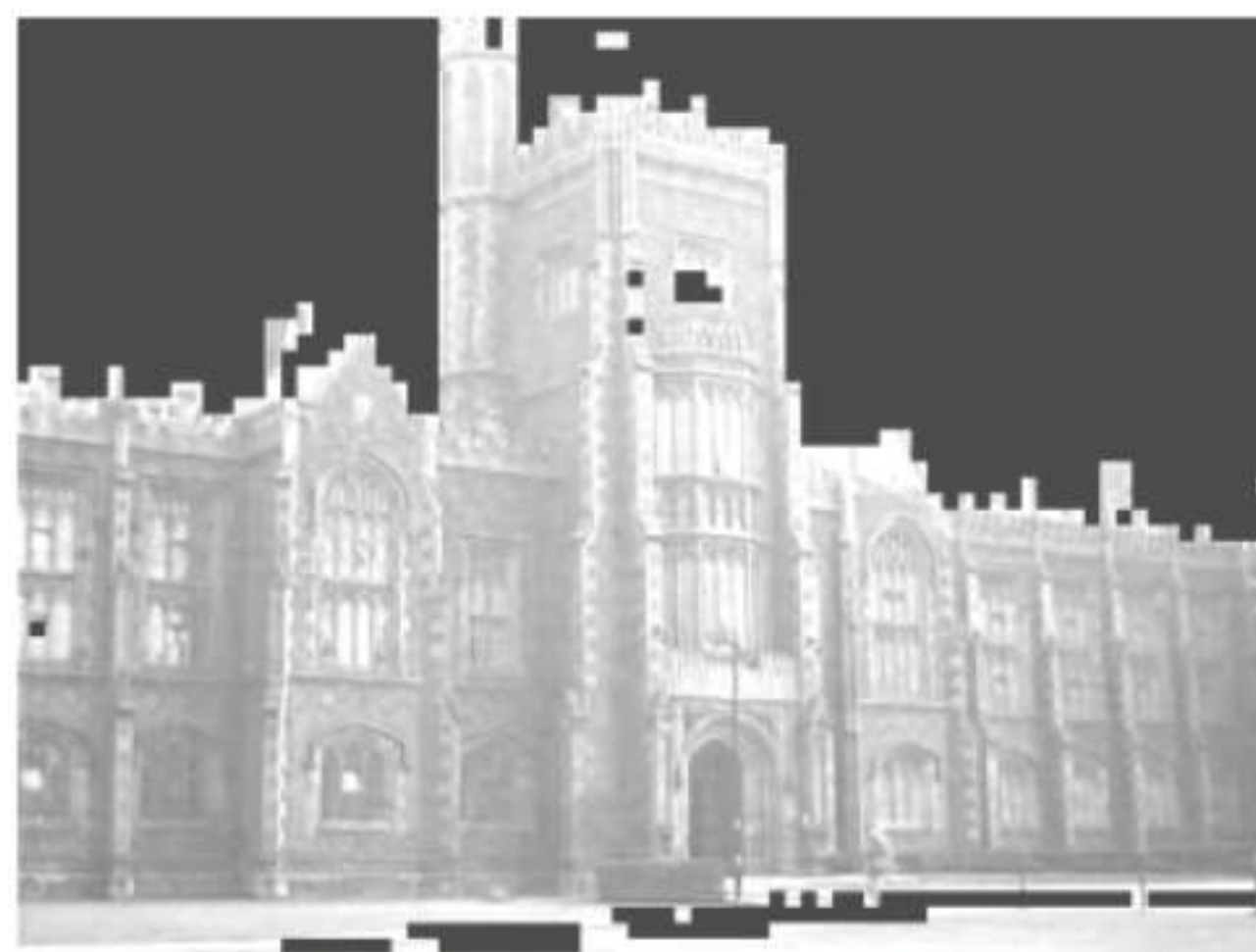
(c) median filter



(d) threshold control



(a) original image



(b) detection in black

BUILDING IDENTIFICATION FROM LOW-RESOLUTION MOBILE IMAGES

Wanji Mai, Chris Tweed and Peter Hung, 2007 |

Table .4: A general Inception v3 Model

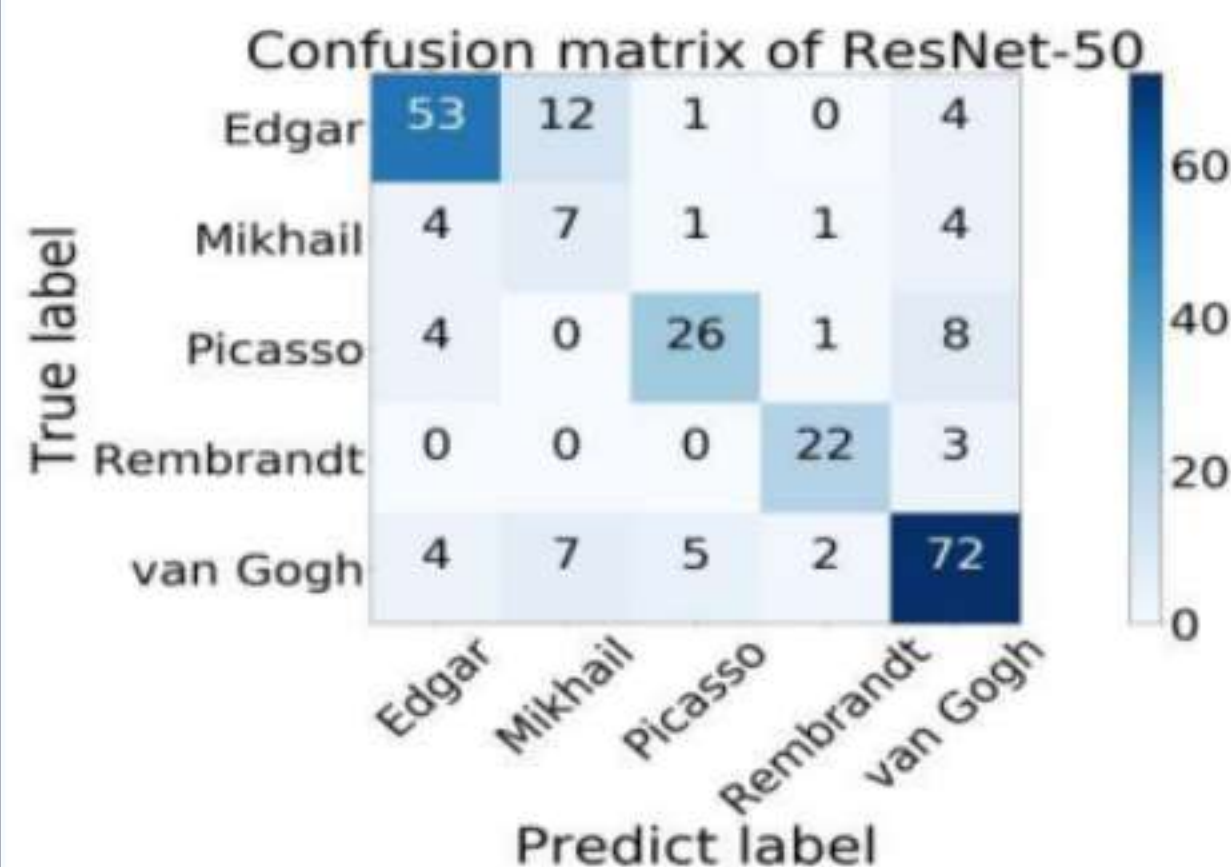
| |
|---|
| 5x Inception Module A |
| Grid Size Reduction (with some modifications) |
| 4x Inception Module B |
| [Auxiliary Classifier] |
| Grid Size Reduction |
| 2x Inception Module C |
| Final Output Module |

Table. 5: Binary classification result of one artist with other artists' artworks

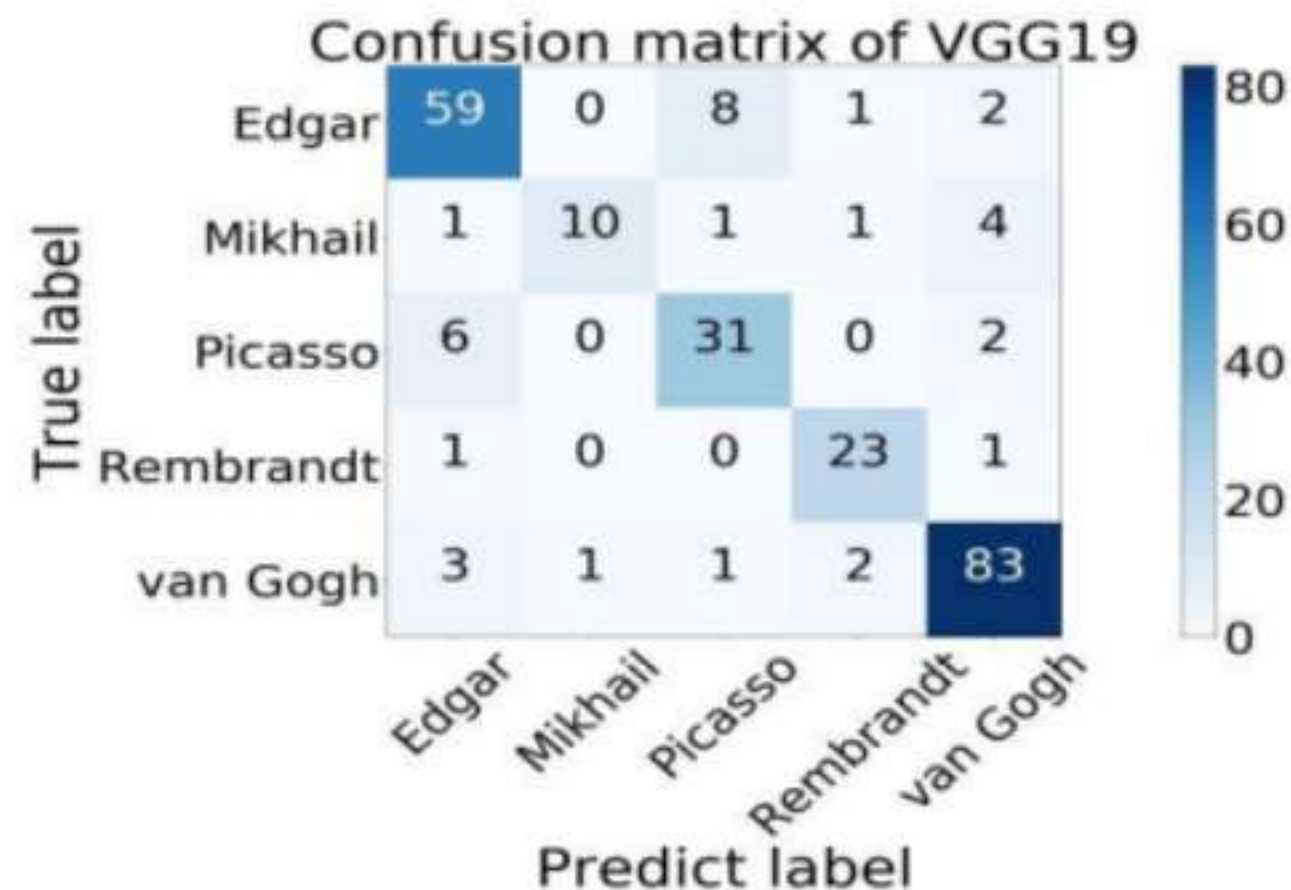
| Classes | Average Accuracy |
|---|------------------|
| Claude Monet artworks and Other painters artworks | 81.05 % |
| Eugene Boudin artworks and Other painters artworks | 90.50 % |
| Nicholas Roerich artworks and Other painters artworks | 87.60 % |
| Pablo Picasso artworks and Other painters artworks | 81.00 % |
| Rembrandt artworks and Other painters artworks | 86.65 % |
| Salvador Dali artworks and Other painters artworks | 79.60 % |
| Vincent van Gogh artworks and Other painters artworks | 74.85 % |

CATEGORIZATION OF ARTWORK IMAGES BASED ON PAINTERS USING CNN

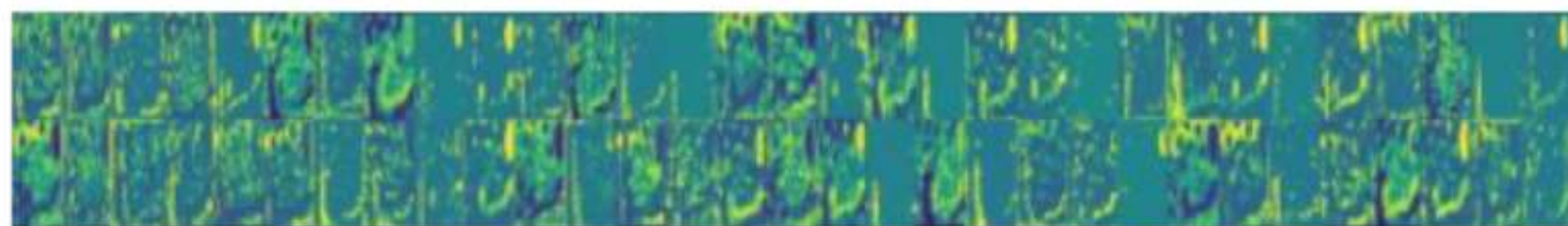
Kaustav Mondal , Anita H.B



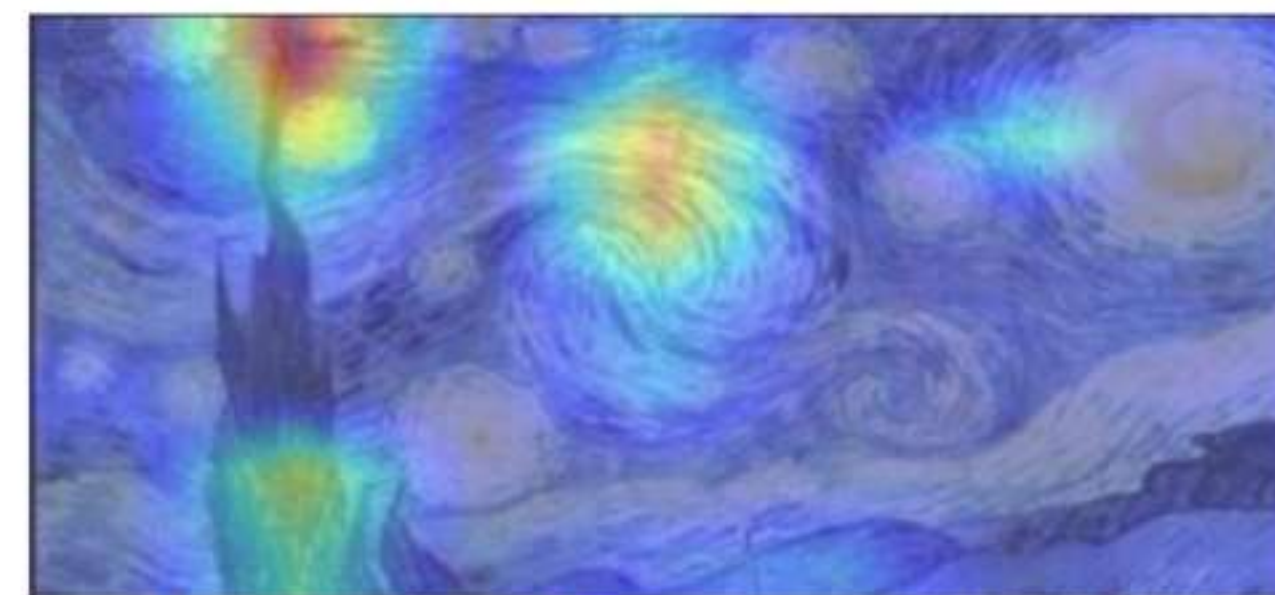
(a) the confusion matrix of ResNet-50



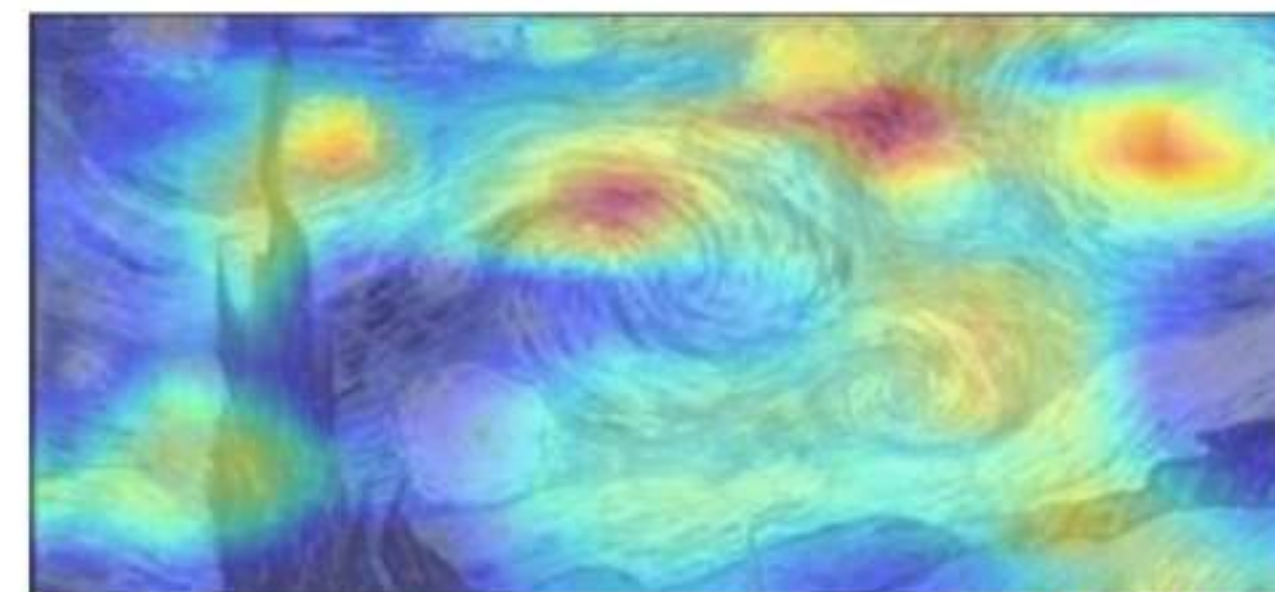
(b) the confusion matrix of VGG19



(a) the convolutional kernel in the third convolutional layer of ResNet-50



(a) the grad-cam heat-map of ResNet-50



(b) the grad-cam heat-map of VGG19

Figure 11: the grad-cam heat-map of ResNet-50 and VGG19

THE PERFORMANCE OF TWO CNN METHODS IN ARTWORKS AESTHETIC FEATURE RECOGNITION

Jipeng Gao, Haolin Zhou, Yicheng Zhang

A CNN-LSTM FRAMEWORK FOR AUTHORSHIP CLASSIFICATION OF PAINTINGS

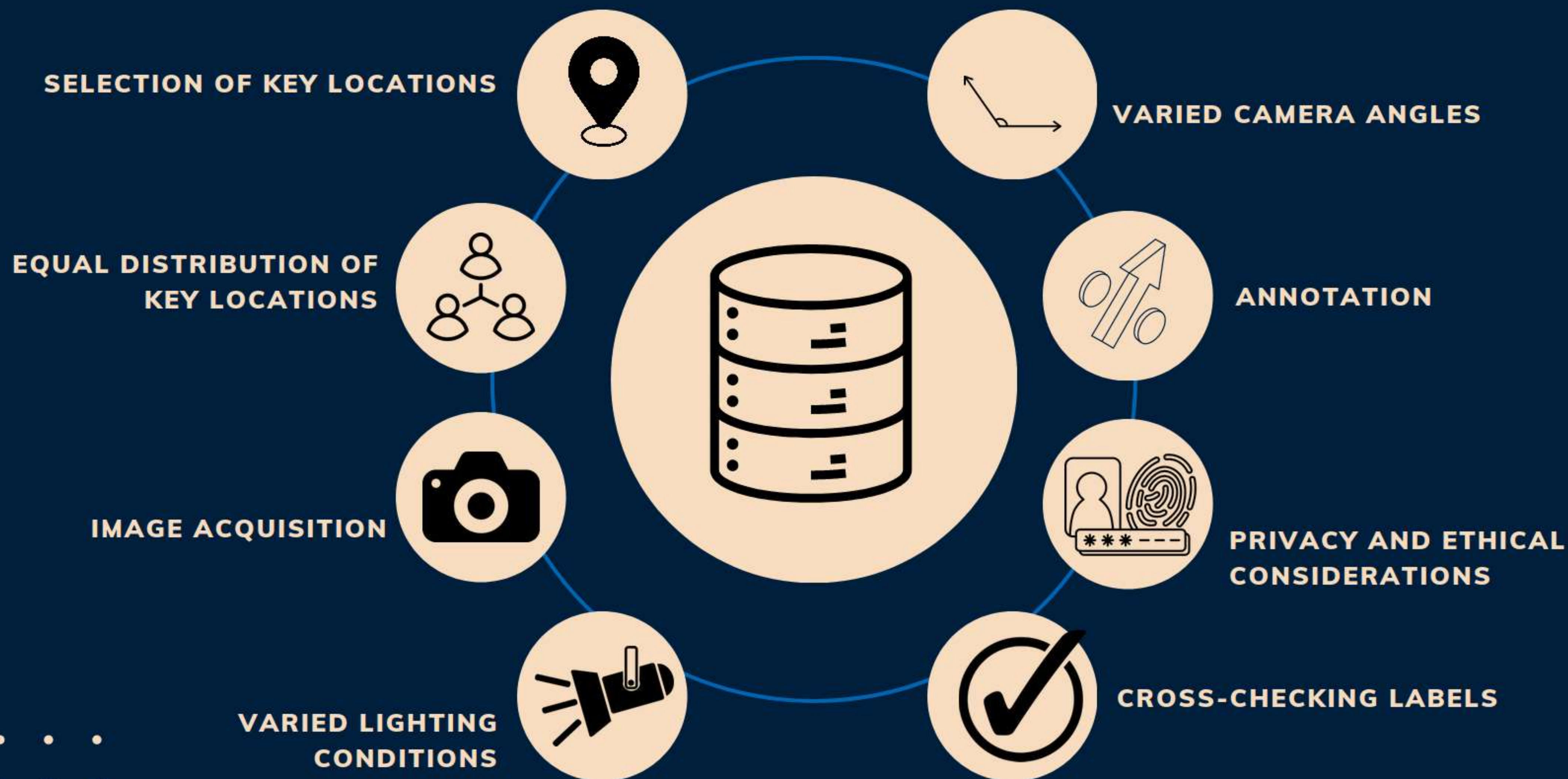
Kevin Alfianto Jangtjik, Trang-Thi Ho, Mei-Chen Yeh, Kai-Lung Hua

Table 1. Performance evaluation of classification result

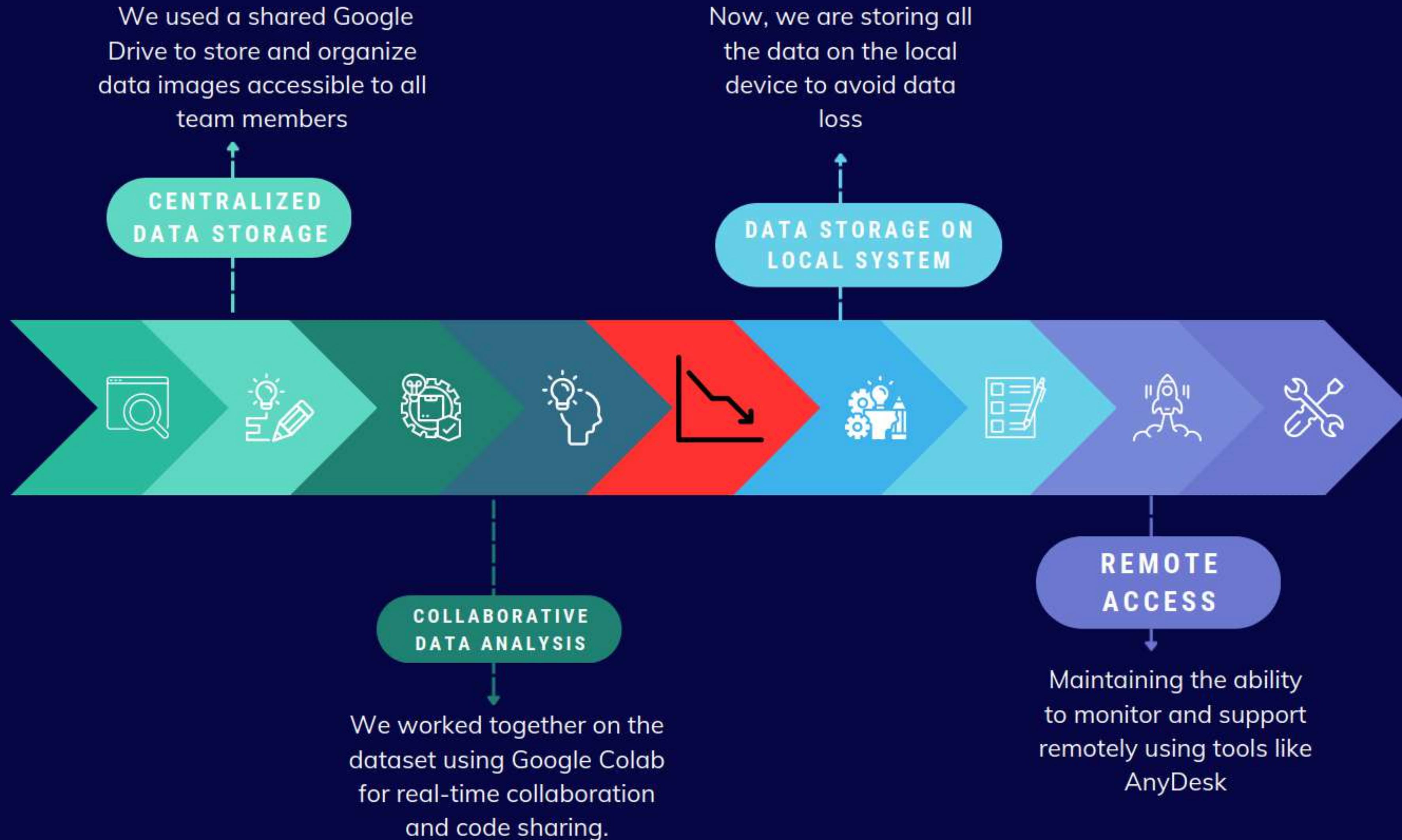
| Top-1 | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|
| | Precision | Recall | F Score |
| Pre-trained model [9] | 65.26% | 66.15% | 65.7% |
| Multi-scale pyramid [5] | 71.22% | 72.30% | 71.7% |
| Ours | 73.71% | 74.23% | 73.97% |

| | | Predicted Class | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Actual Class | 1 | 50 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3 | 10 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 5 |
| | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 7 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| | 10 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | 11 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| | 13 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 35 |

DATA COLLECTION



WORKFLOW



DATA PRE-PROCESSING

IMAGE AUGMENTATION

Original Image



Augmented Images



MODEL SELECTION

Possible Applicable Approaches

SURF

- Robust to scale and orientation
- High number of feature points
- Does not handle lighting and patterns

ORB

- Faster than SURF
- Rotation-invariant and resistant to noise

CNN

- Translation Invariance
- Spatial Hierarchies

SHAPE & TEXTURE

- Robustness to image resolution
- Invariance to Lighting Conditions
- Specific Object Recognition



| Approach | Pros | Cons |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| CNNs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of hierarchial features and spatial relations • Data availability and color detection. • Train once, use anytime | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for high-performance GPUs • Lack of interpretability • Adversarial attacks |
| Shape and Texture Matching | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robustness to image resolution • Specific Object Recognition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitive to variations in lighting, scale, and rotation • Focus on local features |
| GAN Based Segmentation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great performance against adversarial attacks. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computationally intensive • Continuous time-scale data for segmentation • Segmentation errors |
| SURF/ORB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust to scale and orientation • High number of feature points • Noise resistant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not good for unique/complex pattern recognition • Not robust to occlusions • Not invariant to changes in viewpoint or perspective |
| GNP Based Classification | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploits use of vocabulary trees • For top 10-15 best matches, the accuracy can be as high as 80%. This is good as we have many samples that are similar | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large time-series dataset required • Video dataset over the constraint volume available • Extremely high dimensional search space |

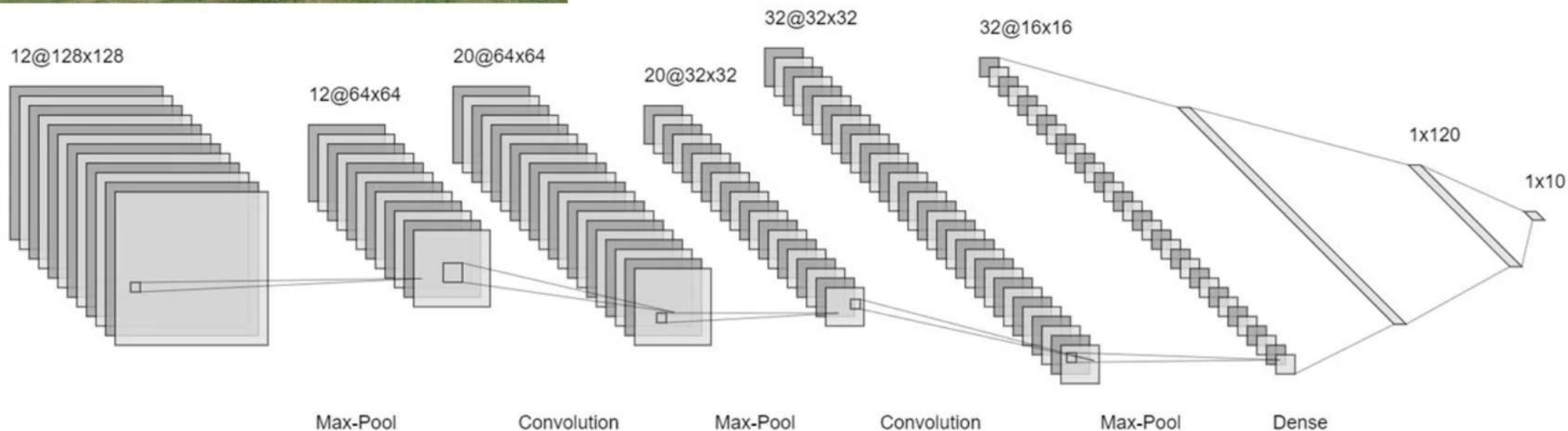
ARTNET



Image Details

Title: On The Brink

Description: 'On the Brink' by Martand Khosla is a sculpture encapsulating the theme of regeneration amid urban upheaval. In the flux of city transformations, the artwork symbolizes the collective struggle to reconcile the past with the dynamic present. Khosla's creation serves as a visual metaphor for the interplay of thoughts shaping new futures. The sculpture's form embodies the fluid exchange of ideas, mirroring the evolving urban landscape. 'On the Brink' masterfully captures the perpetual state of flux in both thoughts and cities, offering a profound reflection on the transformative nature of human existence and the ever-renewing spirit amidst societal change.

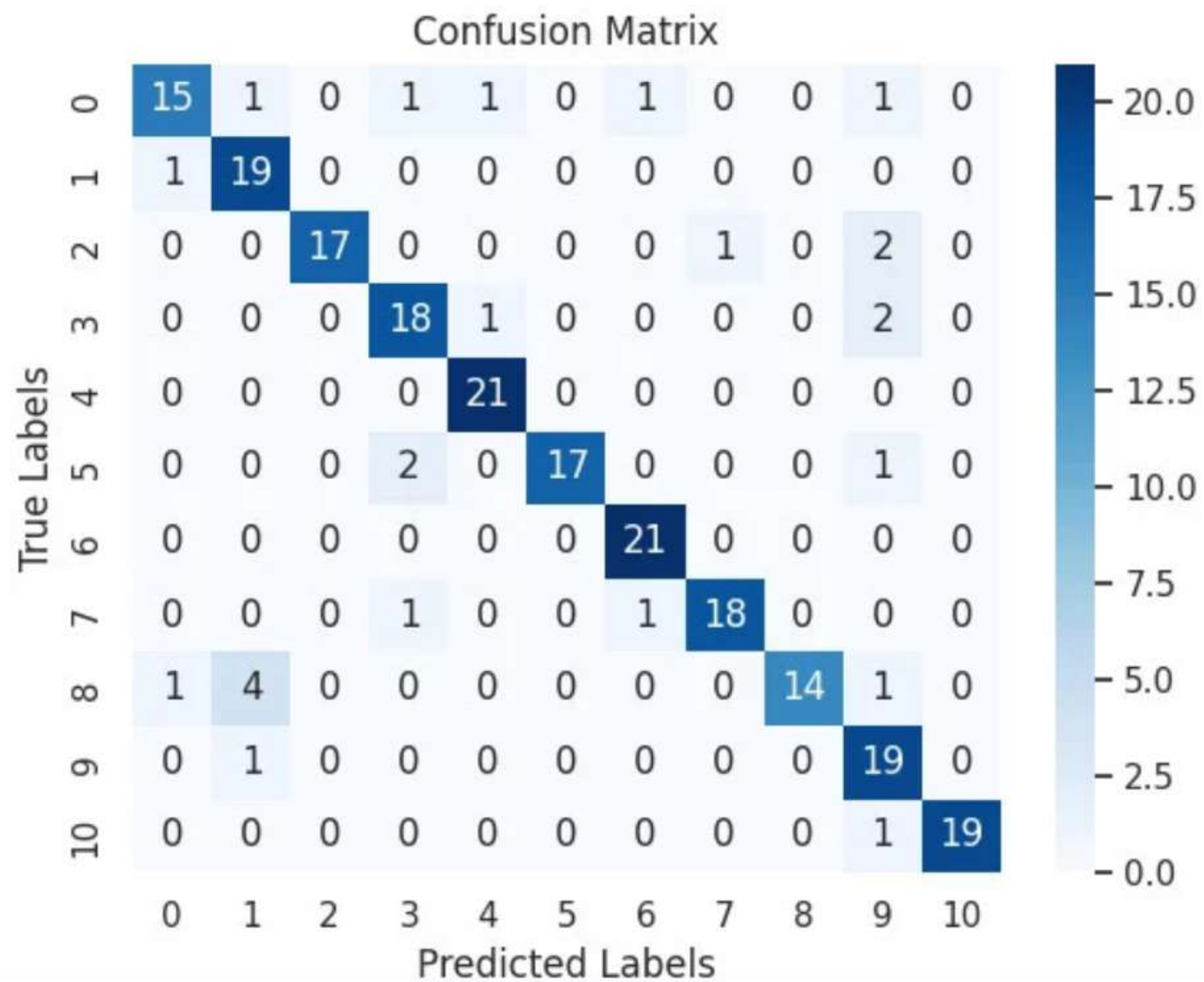


Training Starts...

| | | | |
|-----------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Epoch: 1 | Train Loss: 2.35 | Train Accuracy: 0.38 | Test Accuracy: 0.43 |
| Epoch: 2 | Train Loss: 1.25 | Train Accuracy: 0.62 | Test Accuracy: 0.71 |
| Epoch: 3 | Train Loss: 0.78 | Train Accuracy: 0.75 | Test Accuracy: 0.75 |
| Epoch: 4 | Train Loss: 0.71 | Train Accuracy: 0.77 | Test Accuracy: 0.78 |
| Epoch: 5 | Train Loss: 0.47 | Train Accuracy: 0.85 | Test Accuracy: 0.76 |
| Epoch: 6 | Train Loss: 0.39 | Train Accuracy: 0.88 | Test Accuracy: 0.82 |
| Epoch: 7 | Train Loss: 0.35 | Train Accuracy: 0.89 | Test Accuracy: 0.87 |
| Epoch: 8 | Train Loss: 0.25 | Train Accuracy: 0.92 | Test Accuracy: 0.83 |
| Epoch: 9 | Train Loss: 0.32 | Train Accuracy: 0.90 | Test Accuracy: 0.88 |
| Epoch: 10 | Train Loss: 0.26 | Train Accuracy: 0.92 | Test Accuracy: 0.90 |

The accuracy of the model is 89%

| | | precision | recall | f1-score | support |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| 0. | Faculty Floor Bharti Academic Block | 0.88 | 0.75 | 0.81 | 20 |
| 1. | Faculty Floor Bharti Academic Block | 0.76 | 0.95 | 0.84 | 20 |
| 2. | Central Campus | 1.00 | 0.85 | 0.92 | 20 |
| 3. | Community Discs | 0.82 | 0.86 | 0.84 | 21 |
| 4. | On The Brink | 0.91 | 1.00 | 0.95 | 21 |
| 5. | Spring of Construction | 1.00 | 0.85 | 0.92 | 20 |
| 6. | Penumbra | 0.91 | 1.00 | 0.95 | 21 |
| 7. | Faculty Floor Havells Research Block | 0.95 | 0.90 | 0.92 | 20 |
| 8. | Memory of the Land of Five Rivers | 1.00 | 0.70 | 0.82 | 20 |
| 9. | Uncle Tonnies Food Joint | 0.70 | 0.95 | 0.81 | 20 |
| 10. | Plaksha University Utility Block | 1.00 | 0.95 | 0.97 | 20 |
| | accuracy | | | 0.89 | 223 |
| | macro avg | 0.90 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 223 |
| | weighted avg | 0.90 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 223 |



The classes in the dataset are:

0. Faculty Floor Bharti Academic Block
1. Faculty Floor Bharti Academic Block
2. Central Campus
3. Community Discs
4. On The Brink
5. Spring of Construction
6. Penumbra
7. Faculty Floor Havells Research Block
8. Memory of the Land of Five Rivers
9. Uncle Tonnies Food Joint
10. Plaksha University Utility Block

Size of Training Dataset: 1604

Size of Testing Dataset: 223

DEMONSTRATION

POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS

- **Data can be collected at different saturation values or augmented in ways that vary the saturation and hue.**
- **A mobile app can be developed that serves similar purpose as the web version of the classifier and describer.**

THANK YOU!