

花卉辨識

110034559 劉兆原

指導教授：邱銘傳 教授



大綱

01

研究背景

02

研究過程

03

模型建構_CNN

04

模型建構_VGG16

05

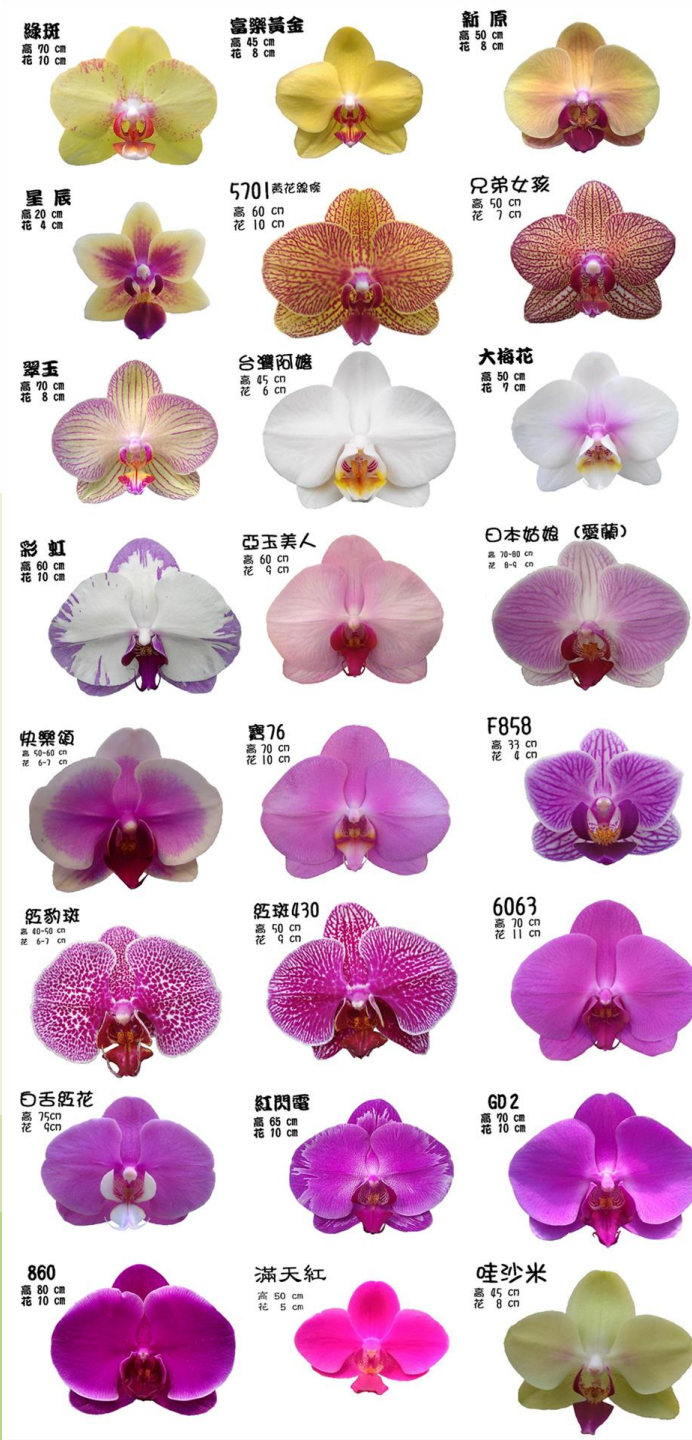
結論



1. 研究背景

情境說明

- 農民辨識花卉種類費時費力



5W1H

WHAT

農民辨識花卉
種類費時費力

WHO

農民

WHY

節省人力辨識
之時間與精力

HOW

以CNN與
VGG16訓練

WHERE

花卉種植場地

WHEN

農民辨識花卉
種類時





2. 研究過程

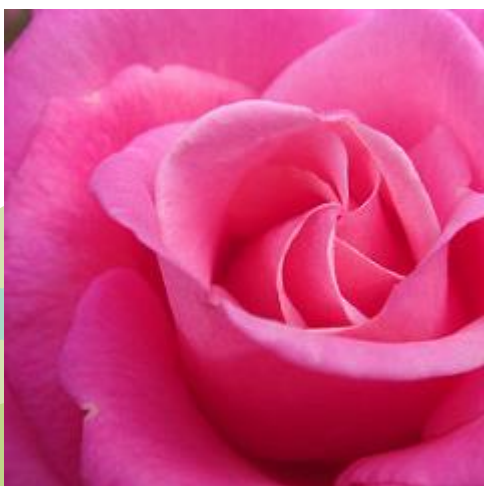
資料說明



雛菊 764筆



蒲公英 1052筆



玫瑰 784筆



向日葵 733筆



鬱金香 984筆

載入資料

- 於colab載入資料集
- 載入所需套件

```
[1] from google.colab import drive  
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Mounted at /content/drive

```
[ ] # import all required libraries for reading, analysing and visualizing data  
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
from tensorflow import keras  
  
import os  
import random  
import cv2  
from tqdm import tqdm  
  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import PIL  
import tensorflow as tf  
import numpy as np  
import os  
  
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model, Sequential  
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Flatten, Dropout  
from tensorflow.keras.applications import VGG16  
from tensorflow.keras.applications.vgg16 import preprocess_input, decode_predictions  
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator  
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam, RMSprop
```


資料前處理1

- 標準化與正規化

```
[ ] # normalize the data
X = X / 255 #標準化, [0-255]調整至[0-1]

# reshape the data
X = X.reshape(-1, IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE, 3)
Y = Y.reshape(-1, 1)
Y = keras.utils.to_categorical(Y, 5) #正規化, one-hot encoding
```

資料前處理2

- 資料分割

```
[ ] X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size = 0.2) #資料分割 (訓練0.8, 測試0.2)

# Explore the dataset
print("X_train shape:" + str(X_train.shape))
print("Y_train shape:" + str(Y_train.shape))
print("X_test shape:" + str(X_test.shape))
print("Y_test shape:" + str(Y_test.shape))
```

```
X_train shape:(3453, 124, 124, 3)
Y_train shape:(3453, 5)
X_test shape:(864, 124, 124, 3)
Y_test shape:(864, 5)
```

The background of the slide is a repeating pattern of watercolor-style green leaves and branches in various shades of green, scattered across a light cream-colored background. In the center, there is a thin, light brown rectangular border.

3. 模型建構 _CNN

CNN

```
[ ] from keras.models import Sequential
    from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPool2D, Dropout, Flatten
    from keras.layers import Dense
```

```
▶ model = Sequential(
    [
        Conv2D(filters = 32, kernel_size = (3, 3), padding = 'same', activation = 'relu', input_shape = (IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE, 3)),
        MaxPool2D(pool_size = (2, 2), strides = (2, 2)),

        Conv2D(filters = 64, kernel_size = (3, 3), padding = 'same', activation = 'relu'),
        MaxPool2D(pool_size = (2, 2), strides = (2, 2)),

        Conv2D(filters = 128, kernel_size = (3, 3), padding = 'same', activation = 'relu'),
        MaxPool2D(pool_size = (2, 2), strides = (2, 2)),

        Conv2D(filters = 256, kernel_size = (3, 3), padding = 'same', activation = 'relu'),
        MaxPool2D(pool_size = (2, 2), strides = (2, 2)),

        Conv2D(filters = 512, kernel_size = (3, 3), padding = 'same', activation = 'relu'),
        MaxPool2D(pool_size = (2, 2), strides = (2, 2)),

        Flatten(),
        Dense(1024, activation = 'relu'),
        Dropout(0.5),
        Dense(5, activation = 'softmax')
    ]
)
```

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

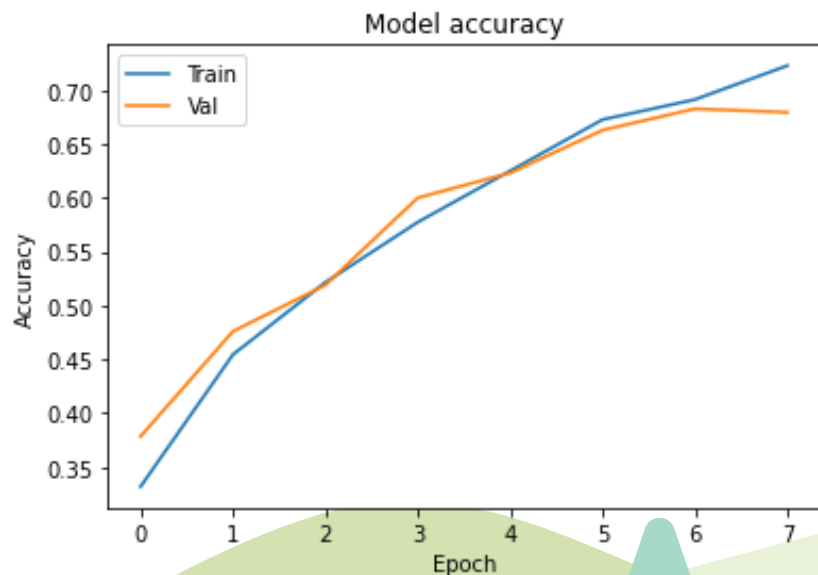
CNN_訓練過程

```
[ ] history = model.fit(X_train, Y_train, epochs = 8, validation_split = 0.2)
```

```
Epoch 1/8  
76/76 [=====] - 128s 2s/step - loss: 1.4554 - accuracy: 0.3328 - val_loss: 1.2128 - val_accuracy: 0.4430  
Epoch 2/8  
76/76 [=====] - 126s 2s/step - loss: 1.1799 - accuracy: 0.4851 - val_loss: 1.0403 - val_accuracy: 0.5835  
Epoch 3/8  
76/76 [=====] - 122s 2s/step - loss: 1.0481 - accuracy: 0.5832 - val_loss: 1.0110 - val_accuracy: 0.5636  
Epoch 4/8  
76/76 [=====] - 122s 2s/step - loss: 0.9435 - accuracy: 0.6267 - val_loss: 0.8861 - val_accuracy: 0.6595  
Epoch 5/8  
76/76 [=====] - 122s 2s/step - loss: 0.8559 - accuracy: 0.6701 - val_loss: 0.7879 - val_accuracy: 0.6992  
Epoch 6/8  
76/76 [=====] - 122s 2s/step - loss: 0.7972 - accuracy: 0.6974 - val_loss: 0.7977 - val_accuracy: 0.6727  
Epoch 7/8  
76/76 [=====] - 122s 2s/step - loss: 0.7520 - accuracy: 0.7210 - val_loss: 0.8312 - val_accuracy: 0.6876  
Epoch 8/8  
76/76 [=====] - 125s 2s/step - loss: 0.6879 - accuracy: 0.7405 - val_loss: 0.7150 - val_accuracy: 0.7289
```

- 訓練準確率：0.7405

CNN_訓練結果



```
[28] # find the accuracy on test set
test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(X_test, Y_test)
print("Accuracy on test set is %f" %(test_acc * 100) + "%")
```

```
41/41 [=====] - 180s 4s/step - loss: 0.8159 - accuracy: 0.8210
Accuracy on test set is 82.098764%
```

- 測試準確率：0.8209

The background of the slide is a repeating pattern of watercolor-style green leaves and branches. The leaves are in various shades of green, from light to dark, and are scattered across the white background. A thin, light brown rectangular border is centered on the slide, framing the text.

4. 模型建構 _VGG16

VGG16

```
[ ] model = VGG16(weights='imagenet', include_top=True)
```

```
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/vgg16/vgg16\_weights\_tf\_dim\_ordering  
553467904/553467096 [=====] - 5s 0us/step  
553476096/553467096 [=====] - 5s 0us/step
```

```
[ ] pre_trained_model = VGG16(input_shape = (IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE, 3), include_top = False, weights = 'imagenet')
```

```
for layer in pre_trained_model.layers[:16]:  
    layer.trainable = False
```

```
model = Sequential(  
    [  
        pre_trained_model,  
        Flatten(),  
        Dense(5, activation = 'softmax')  
    ]  
)
```

```
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/vgg16/vgg16\_weights\_tf\_dim\_ordering  
58892288/58889256 [=====] - 1s 0us/step  
58900480/58889256 [=====] - 1s 0us/step
```

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


VGG16_訓練過程

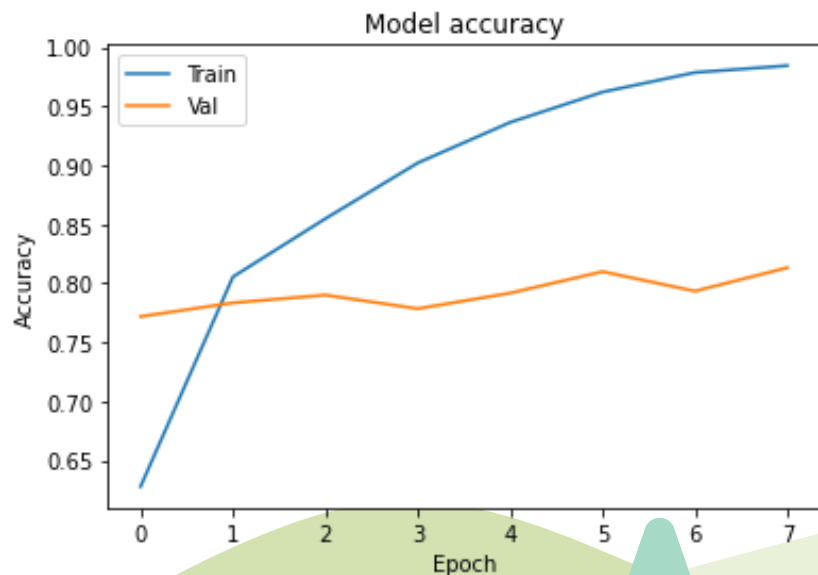
```
[25] model.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'categorical_crossentropy', metrics = ['accuracy'])
```

```
[26] history = model.fit(X_train, Y_train, epochs = 8, validation_split = 0.2)
```

```
Epoch 1/8  
76/76 [=====] - 459s 6s/step - loss: 0.9684 - accuracy: 0.6279 - val_loss: 0.6630 - val_accuracy: 0.7719  
Epoch 2/8  
76/76 [=====] - 461s 6s/step - loss: 0.5328 - accuracy: 0.8055 - val_loss: 0.5755 - val_accuracy: 0.7835  
Epoch 3/8  
76/76 [=====] - 457s 6s/step - loss: 0.3877 - accuracy: 0.8547 - val_loss: 0.5896 - val_accuracy: 0.7901  
Epoch 4/8  
76/76 [=====] - 461s 6s/step - loss: 0.2590 - accuracy: 0.9019 - val_loss: 0.6776 - val_accuracy: 0.7785  
Epoch 5/8  
76/76 [=====] - 472s 6s/step - loss: 0.1870 - accuracy: 0.9363 - val_loss: 0.7518 - val_accuracy: 0.7917  
Epoch 6/8  
76/76 [=====] - 458s 6s/step - loss: 0.1180 - accuracy: 0.9619 - val_loss: 0.8933 - val_accuracy: 0.8099  
Epoch 7/8  
76/76 [=====] - 458s 6s/step - loss: 0.0724 - accuracy: 0.9785 - val_loss: 0.8523 - val_accuracy: 0.7934  
Epoch 8/8  
76/76 [=====] - 465s 6s/step - loss: 0.0588 - accuracy: 0.9843 - val_loss: 0.9178 - val_accuracy: 0.8132
```

• 訓練準確率：0.9843


VGG16_訓練結果



```
[29] # find the accuracy on test set
test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(X_test, Y_test)
print("Accuracy on test set is %f" %(test_acc * 100) + "%")
```

```
41/41 [====] 180s 4s/step - loss: 0.8159 - accuracy: 0.8210
Accuracy on test set is 82.098764%
```

- 測試準確率：0.8209



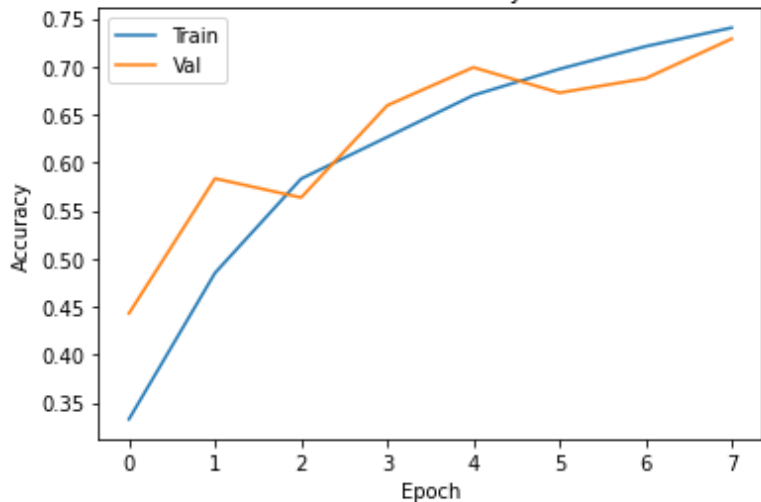
5. 結論

結論

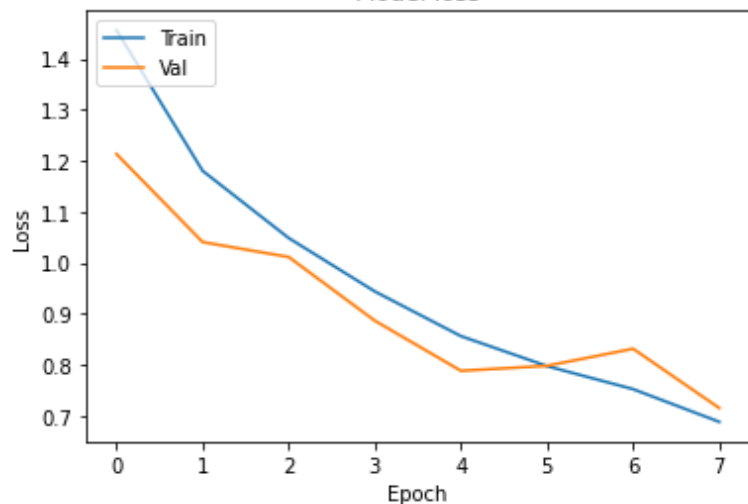
CNN(0.7405)

VGG16(0.9843)

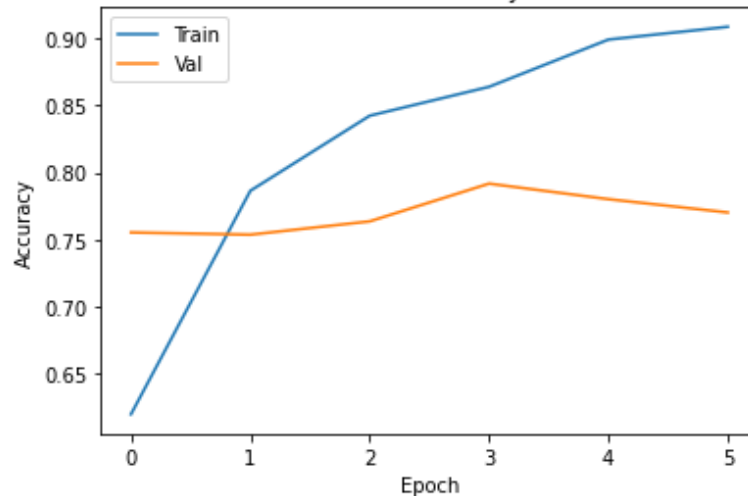
Model accuracy



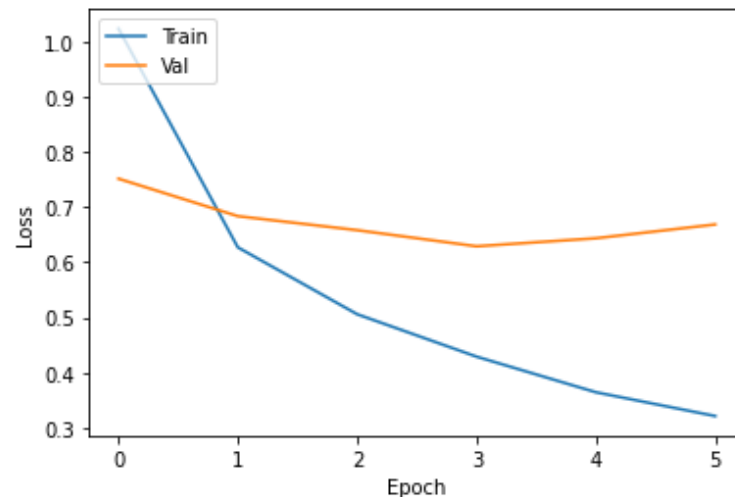
Model loss



Model accuracy



Model loss



Overfitting可能原因：

- VGG16未設置dropout
- VGG16模型較複雜

以更多參數組合測試
VGG16



未來展望

- 以VGG16為基礎設計模型，協助農民辨識花卉種類



參考資料

- <https://reurl.cc/bkRZ0E>
- <https://reurl.cc/g08WVR>
- <https://reurl.cc/oe9gWM>
- <https://reurl.cc/MbZArv>



感謝聆聽