

**TEXTURE CLASSIFICATION USING NEURAL NETWORK**

**MOHD YAHYAL HAQ BIN MUSLAN**

**MASTER OF SCIENCE  
KOLEJ UNIVERSITI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI  
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*To my mother*

**TEXTURE CLASSIFICATION USING NEURAL NETWORK**

**MOHD YAHYAL HAQ BIN MUSLAN**

**Thesis Submitted in Fulfillment of the Requirement for the  
Degree of Master of Science in the Faculty of Science and Technology  
Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia**

**January 2006**

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Abstract of thesis presented to the **-To my parents-** Universiti Sains dan Teknologi  
Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

## TEXTURE CLASSIFICATION USING NEURAL NETWORK

MOHD YAHYAL RAQ BIN MUSLAN

January 2006

Chairperson : Associate Professor Muhammad Sazali Bin Hitam, Ph.D.

Member : Professor Mostafa Bin Mat Deris, Ph.D.  
Professor Md Yazid Bin Mat Salleh, Ph.D.

Faculty : Faculty of Science and Technology

Texture is one of the attributes commonly used in image analysis and pattern recognition. At this moment there is no single method that could be used to classify all type of textures resulting from the complexity in variation of texture. Besides, several popular techniques have been reported to have high classification accuracy for certain type of texture.

This thesis presented new methodology for image texture classification which combines the projection method as a simple way for extracting useful image features with the multi-layer perceptron (MLP) neural network which acts as a texture classifier. In the later part of this thesis, Gray Level Co-occurrence Method (GLCM) and Local Binary Pattern (LBP) are also have been employed for similar purpose.

Extensive experimental evaluations have been carried out to test the possibility of using MLP neural network for texture classification. From these experiments, it is found out that projection method provide a good feature extraction and representation of texture for a small class classification problem with advantage in

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

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**January 2006**

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computational simplification, while GLCM and LBP have the power to classify large amount of textures. This research aims to examine the performance of GLCM and LBP for classification problem.

## PENGKLASIFIKAN TEKSTUR MENGGUNAKAN RANGKAIAN NEURAL

MOHD YAHYAL HAQ BIN MUSLAN

Januari 2006

Pengaruh... Profesor Madya Muhammad Suzuri Bin Hizam, Ph.D.

And... Profesor Mastali Bin Mat Deris, Ph.D.

Profesor Md Yusdi Bin Mat Saman, Ph.D.

Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi

Tekstur merupakan salah satu atribut yang selalu dipercaya dalam analisis gambar dan ciri-ciri. Pada masa kini, tidak ada teknik tunggal yang dapat digunakan untuk mengklasifikasikan semua jenis tekstur disebabkan oleh variasi antara tekstur yang sangat kompleks. Sebaliknya, terdapat beberapa teknik popular yang telah dilaporkan menipersohal ketepatan pengklasifikasian yang tinggi terhadap jenis tekstur yang tertentu.

Dengan memahami kaedah baru ini, pengklasifikasian imej tekstur yang menggabungkan kaedah *projection* sebagai alat cara mudah untuk mengelostrik ciri-ciri ini dan berpasang dengan rangkaian neural *perseptrons* sebagai lapisan yang berlinduk sebagai pengklasifikasi tekstur. Pada bahagian selepas berikutnya, kaedah *Gray Level Co-occurrence Method (GLCM)* dan *Local Binary Patterns (LBP)* juga telah digunakan untuk tujuan yang sama.

Eksperimentasi-persiaran telah dilakukan berulang kali untuk menguji kemungkinan menggunakan rangkaian neural MLP untuk mengklasifikasikan tekstur. Dari pada eksperimentasi-persiaran tersebut, kaedah *projection* menunjukkan hasil

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains.

## PENGKELASAN TEKSTUR MENGGUNAKAN RANGKAIAN NEURAL

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Tesis ini menunjukkan kaedah baru untuk pengklasifikasi imej tekstur yang menggabungkan kaedah *projection* sebagai satu cara mudah untuk mengekstrak ciri-ciri imej yang berguna dengan rangkaian neural *perceptron* pelbagai lapisan yang bertindak sebagai pengklasifikasi tekstur. Pada bahagian tesis berikutnya, kaedah *Gray Level Co-occurrence Method (GLCM)* dan *Local Binary Pattern (LBP)* juga telah digunakan untuk tujuan yang sama.

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pengekstrakkan ciri-ciri dan perwakilan tekstur yang baik terhadap masalah pengklasifikasian yang melibatkan bilangan kelas yang kecil, dengan kelebihan menggunakan pengiraan mudah, manakala GLCM dan LBP mampu mengklasifikasikan bilangan kelas yang besar.

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