Data Analytics and Artificial Intelligence
Vol: 2(5), 2022
REST Publisher; ISBN: 978-81-948459-4-2
Website: http://restpublisher.com/book-series/data-analytics-and-artificial-intelligence/

IoT Application by Image based Recognition using Deep Learning CNN Algorithm

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Abstract. An ecosystem known as the Internet of Things (IoT) is made up of numerous devices and connections, numerous users, and enormous amounts of data. Deep learning is particularly well suited for these situations since it can handle "big data" challenges and potential future issues. However, ensuring security and privacy has become a significant problem for IoT management. Recent studies have shown that deep learning algorithms are more effective in evaluating the security of IoT devices without the need for manually created criteria. Principal component analysis (PCA) is included in this study's endeavour to extract features more effectively. Additionally, the main goal of this research project is to compile in-depth survey information on the many IoT deployment types as well as privacy and security issues. Keywords: IoT, deep learning algorithm

1. Introduction

Artificial intelligence and robotics are emerging as promising technical fields that might greatly enhance the security and quality of human living. For many years, sentient humanoid robots have been portrayed as a part of the future in science fiction, motion pictures, and popular literature [1-4]. Robots were expected to advance human friendship to a new level, whereby modern robots are intelligent partners for people rather than slaves or self-aware toys. This failure results from robots' incapability to determine what has to be done and how to execute it in a dynamic environment with continuously changing inputs. Only three of the five senses used by humans—vision, hearing, and touch—transmit information; taste and smell do not. The machine through image-based recognition, the robot can do human in 2D and 3D scenes, reconstructing 2D and actions.3D scenes, detecting objects and obstacles, tracking, identifying, controlling, and inferring are made easier by the continual collection of sensory data about the model visual environment [9]. You'll need a variety of skills to explore on your own, including mapping your surroundings, analysing sceneries, planning courses, seeing and avoiding hazards, finding and moving to locations, and focusing your attention.

FIGURE 1. Image-based Recognition byRobot

Due to the development of internettechnology and the rising popularity of IoT imaging equipment, enormous amounts of Depicts the robot-based image picture data have been collected, andbased recognition procedure for classifying processing this data has become a hot topic different types of birds. The validity of this in today's society [10, 11]. In addition to assertion is demonstrated by observations being used to store different types of data, of nature and daily life. With vision, a these photos provide information about a person may still achieve their goals, but wide range of human activity and existence, doing so becomes much more challenging creating a substantial market for image without it. In comparison to aquatic recognition and application. Finding a mammals and reptiles, mammals and reliable method to process the image data of terrestrial animals rely less on sound for navigation. Depending on the imaging IoT devices will be challenging [12–14]. IoT devices will be challenging [12–14]. Modality and the environment, an infrared, based on the data available in the 5G mobile visible light, laser, millimeter wave, radar, network, the solution to those issues and LiDAR visual sensor may be used. Becomes more dependent on visual-based Navigational activities like finding one's data and contemporary deep learning way around the model visual world are techniques. Figure 2 displays a few made possible by the continual acquisition example photographs of birds that wereof sensory input about it. Navigational taken from IoT image collections. Activities including locating one's position

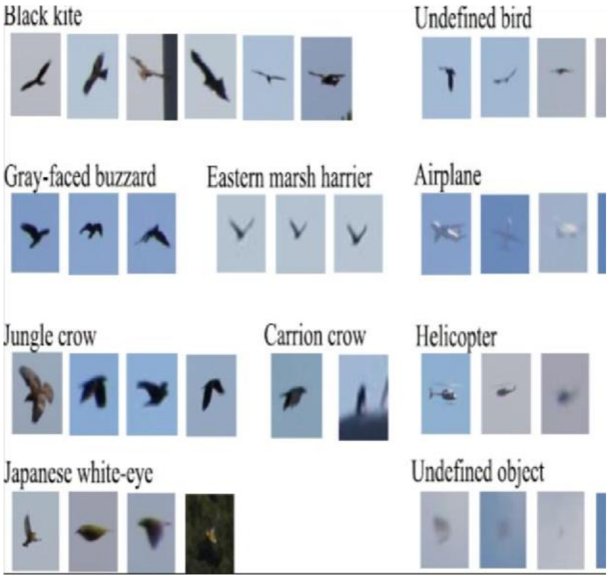

FIGURE 2. Sample Birds of IoT Image Datasets

Integration of IoT systems may provide hackers access to some large adversaries. Devices with straightforward authentication requirements, like the Mirai botnet, are easy to hack and take control over.

The more connected devices there are, the larger the attack surface becomes. We conducted research for this post to find out how deep learning may enhance security and privacy in the IoT era. We started by looking at a variety of security and privacy concerns relating to IoT devices [15]. We looked at IoT security for privacy via security apps to build a taxonomy for examining these IoT security and privacy applications from the standpoint of the modern deep learning techniques employed and IoT security issues [16].

2. Organization of the Research

The structure of this research study is as follows; section 3 presents recent findings on IoT-based image identification in the deep learning field. The various deep learning techniques for image-based recognition in the IoT sector are covered in Section 4. A description of the outcomes in the IoT area is provided in Section 5. Future study directions are presented in Section 6 of the suggested research article.

3. Preliminaries

IoT design was created by Minerva et al., who also provided a list of the qualities an IoT system has to possess [17]. L. Bondi et al. have demonstrated how CNN may be used to extract model-related data, after which SVM is applied to produce predictions. The feature extractor applies deep learning in each of these situations [18]. S.Qi et al. also considered the use of additional similar cases for audio device identification in a different work [19].

To detect devices based on reconstructing a high-SNR signal, the researcher Yu et al. recommend using DAE that is partially layered [20]. Using deep learning and RF fingerprinting techniques, Bassey et al. created a system to recognise untrusted devices. They initially use a convolutional neural network (CNN) to automatically select significant features before extracting the most pertinent properties from the RF traces. They then use decorrelation and dimensionality reduction to trim the most important characteristics. Ensembles of auto encoders are used to search for anomalies like Mirai in the Internet of Things. While an anomaly presents a sizable computation error, both of the aforementioned solutions assume that the traffic flow from the typical flow can be computed to a sufficient degree. The next two methods, which are unconventional, deal with heterogeneity and resource constraints in the context of the Internet of Things [22].

In their research, R. Shire et al. perceive the communication packet's payload as a hexadecimal representation and transform it into a 2D image. They utilise a lightweight CNN dubbed Mobile Net to extract features from the photos of traffic and virus classification once the images have been categorised [23]. Deep auto-encoders are used by M. Bohadana et al. to create a typical behaviour profile for each device. To guarantee safe traffic, these computers extract traffic feature data and train auto encoders using traffic feature statistics [24].

4. Research Gap

According to a preliminary analysis, obstacles remain in the present research, including the research gap from known flaws and the disparities between these flaws and the requirements of the IoT ecosystem. To train a device recognition model, data from a variety of devices must be collected. This data is then processed to produce features that may be used as input to a deep learning model after being appropriately prepared. Deep learning frequently begins with these components:

1. Based on a matrix
2. Depending on the sequence
3. Based on statistical data

There is no security built into the devices in any of the current IoT applications. We may use the deep learning approach to achieve the goals of these formulations by employing the suggested strategy. Additionally, we'll look into potential future directions for deep learning-based IoT security research.

5. Proposed Work

Construction of CNN for Image based Recognition: The proposed convolutional neural networks, or CNNs, have an amazing design that allows for picture recognition.

The text data from the input picture is classified using this architecture [25]. The following areas of the CNN architecture are highlighted with several layers and sections for image-based recognition in the IoT environment. Our method applies a conditioning technique to the sensor data to create an IoT picture.

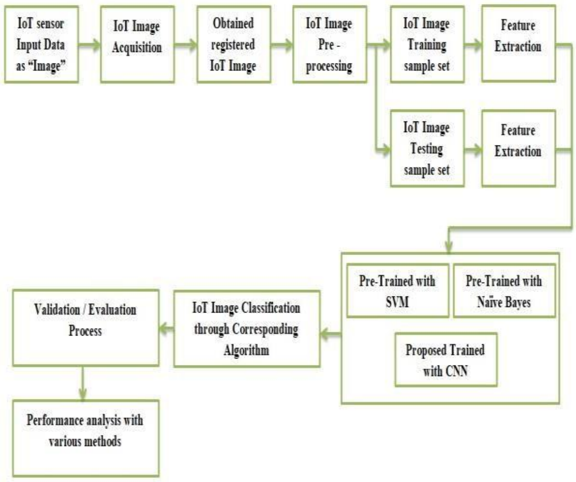

FIGURE 3. Block Diagram of Proposed Framework

Convolution Layer: To analyse image processing, the filter size can be organised with a 100 and the weight parameters are presumable with a 10k size. Numerous neurons in the structure are coupled to the architecture. The parameters of this convolution layer are being reduced so that the local connections can exchange weights [26–28]. The formula for this convolution is $\mathbf{x\ l+1 = w\ l+1\ x\ l + b\ l+1.}$

Where x is the l's output layer. Also known as a weight vector and bias items, W and b this description outputs data using a large number of convolution kernels with filled pixels at the image's edge.

Pooling layer: The pooling layers are often utilised to drastically reduce the number of training parameters for the main process by reducing the size of the feature map. This layer, which is in the centre of the neural network's architecture, is used to reduce the size of the network through the notion of down sampling [29–31]. To make the feature map smaller, the max pooling notion is used for the pooling layer.

The pooling layer's input data sizes are dynamic and change with each step size used to create the feature map that is produced. The parameters are fixed using variable mode for the feature map output in this structure.

Post-processing: This suggested framework's post processing contains two functions:

1. Loss function
2. Weight initialization function

Loss function: The sample set includes the kth sample, function representation model, and N samples for projected value in the output portion. The loss function is calculated using the kth sample's true value as follows:

$$L = \sum^{N} l(y_k, Y_k)_{k=1}$$

Function for initialising weight: The activation function uses the weight initialization at the origin value. The weight initialization function for this single-layer convolution is determined as follows the weights initialization function for this single layer convolution is determined as:

$\boldsymbol{y}=\boldsymbol{w1x1}+\cdots+\boldsymbol{wnkxnk}+\boldsymbol{b}$ where n k is the input layer's dimension.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA): The image characteristics may be extracted from the photos using a variety of techniques and ideas. The suggested design utilises statistical learning to extract features using the principal component analysis (PCA) approach. In the field of deep learning, it is sometimes referred to as the KL transformation technique. Additionally, this procedure offers an unsupervised way of reducing the dimensionality of images for any image based recognition. This idea is used in the linear transformation process to collect visual characteristics for the recognition procedure [32]. It is possible to gather these aspects of transformable images to develop more precise information.

6. Result & Discussion

An example IoT image dataset has been used to test the proposed architecture. This dataset, whose official name is "Caltech-UCSD Birds-200-2011," is an expansion of the Caltech-UCSD bird dataset with the addition of information acquired from supplementary research on the CUB-200, a model for classifying bird species. The training set has 11,000 photos altogether, of which 6,000 are for training and 5,500 are for testing. There are 200 distinct species of birds. Each image has a target frame label, component labels, and attributes for easier identification. All categories now have a four-layer structure, which has been unveiled. The total accuracy and performance metrics for image-based recognition are displayed in Table 1. 200 of the 264 nodes in total are leaf nodes and 64 are parent nodes.

TABLE 1. Overall accuracy performance measures for recognition

S.No	Methods	Test Accuracy	Train Accuracy	Average Accuracy	Recognition Rate	Recognition error (%)
1	Pre-trained SVM	90%	95%	92.5%	94%	0.091
2	Single Classifier NB	85%	92%	88.5%	90%	0.920
3	Proposed CNN framework	98%	99%	98.5%	97%	0.002

The resolution of the feature map in the preceding layer is often inversely correlated with the accuracy of the resultant recognition. The final recognition rate appears to be impacted by several modifications. Future testing will make use of this adjustment as the random number k has the most influence on recognition. Figure 4 displays the total accuracy-based performance metrics.

FIGURE 4. Performance Measure for Accuracy

The convolution kernels used in the experiment are two-by-two, four-by-four, six-by-six, and eight-by-eight. Convolution kernels of four different sizes are used by neural networks, which monitor changes in the recognition rate. It displays how different convolution kernels affect the network recognition rate.

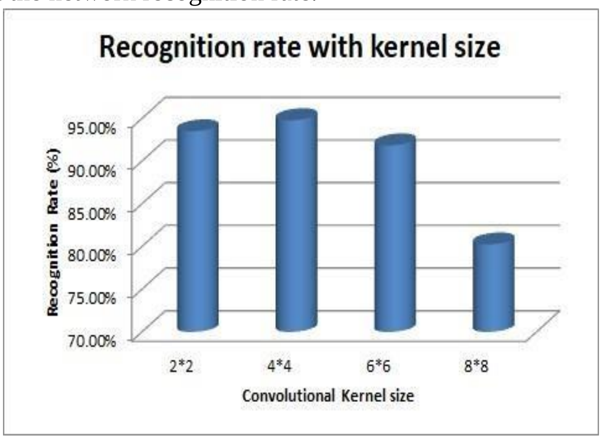

FIGURE 5. Comparison of Recognition Rate with Convolutional Kernel Size

The feature map will be more distinct when the convolution kernel is greater if the number of connections between layers is smaller. The computational cost increases as the kernel size decrease, as illustrated in figure 5, but more properties may be retrieved from the network. For some specific datasets, but not all, the 4*4 convolutional kernel size is the best compared to alternative kernel sizes. It is determined that the calculation for image-based recognition differs with different datasets.

7. Conclusion

This research has developed a brand-new framework using deep learning and PCA to create an IoT image-based identification system that works across all IoT industries. PCA approach has effectively retrieved the various image characteristics through image alteration, leading to generally satisfactory experimental findings. The significant degree of scattering, or dispersion that has happened after projection has helped with image recognition on the IoT. The results of several tests undertaken for this suggested research project show that PCA (or PCA with a dimension of 25) produces the best image-based recognition outcomes. The collected findings demonstrate that, when compared to conventional approaches, the suggested CNN algorithm has a higher recognition rate. The investigation will likely be conducted in the future employing image feature extraction using LDA and linear discriminant analysis (LDA). The LDA method makes advantage of the information that is already there in the image. Using image modification, the PCA technique has successfully extracted the different image features, resulting in generally excellent experimental findings. Image identification on the IoT was aided by the high degree of dispersion, or scatter, which occurred after projection. This proposed research work has conducted many tests and discovered that PCA (or PCA witha dimensionof 25) delivers the greatest image-based recognition results. The obtained results show that the proposed CNN algorithm has a greater recognition rate when compared to traditional methods. It is predicted that in the future, image feature extraction using LDA and linear discriminant analysis (LDA) will be used for the study. The LDA technique makes use of the information already available in the image. As an added benefit, the algorithm may be improved with a hybrid type of machine learning, which is a methodology that combines several machine learning approaches, along with an adjustable activation function, which may be used to investigate more IoT use cases [33].

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