



YAŞAR UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES

MASTER THESIS

**DEMAND PREDICTION IN CLOTHING INDUSTRY
WITH USING NEURAL NETWORKS**

CANER KIVANÇ HEKİMOĞLU

THESIS ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF. DR. MEHMET SÜLEYMAN
ÜNLÜTÜRK

COMPUTER ENGINEERING MASTERS PROGRAM

PRESENTATION DATE: 26.12.2017

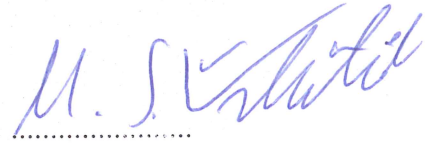
BORNOVA / İZMİR
DECEMBER 2017

We certify that, as the jury, we have read this thesis and that in our opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and in quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.

Jury Members:

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Süleyman
ÜNLÜTÜRK
Yaşar University

Signature:

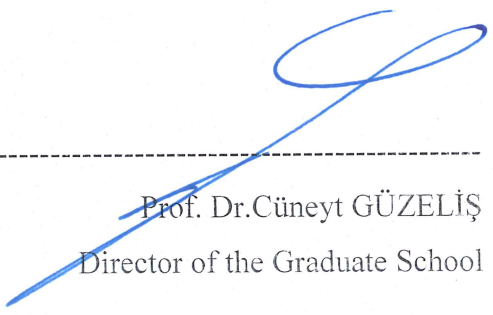

.....

Asst. Prof. Dr. İbrahim ZİNCİR
Yaşar University


.....

Asst. Prof. Dr. Samsun Başarıcı
Aydın Adnan Menderes University


.....


Prof. Dr. Cüneyt GÜZELİŞ
Director of the Graduate School

ABSTRACT

DEMAND PREDICTION IN CLOTHING INDUSTRY WITH USING NEURAL NETWORKS

Hekimođlu, Caner Kıvanç

MSc. Computer Engineering

Advisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Süleyman ÜNLÜTÜRK

December 2017

This research presents an artificial neural network that can be used as a fashion consultant for fashion design companies. In this study, machine learning techniques have been employed in the fashion domain. A software application that using neural network has been implemented as a fashion consultant for accepting or rejecting garment design samples. Moreover, this model learns customer preferences through the usage of feed-forward neural network with backpropagation and SVM model. This neural network application scores the company's customized fashion designs based on its customer's preferred fashion style history of garment purchases. According to the score, the company can decide to send or not to send the garment design sample to its customer for the review process, which saves a lot of time and source for the company. Our study results demonstrate that feed forward neural network with backpropagation and SVM model can be used effectively as a fashion consultant.

Key Words: Success Rate, Prediction, Artificial Neural Networks, Textile

ÖZ

HAZIR GIYİM SEKTÖRÜ İÇİN TASARLANAN MODELLERİN BEĞENİSİNİN YAPAY SİNİR AĞLARI KULLANILARAK ÖNGÖRÜLMESİ

Hekimoğlu, Caner Kıvanç

Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği

Danışman: Doç Dr. Mehmet Süleyman Ünlütürk

Aralık 2017

Bu araştırma, moda tasarım şirketleri için bir moda danışmanı olarak kullanılabilen bir yapay sinir ağı sunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, makine öğrenme teknikleri moda alanında kullanılmıştır. Sinir ağı tekniğiyle geliştirilen bir yazılım, hazır giyim tasarım örneklerini kabul veya reddetmek için moda danışmanı olarak uygulanmıştır. Ayrıca, bu model, geri yayımlı sinir ağı devresi ve SVM modeli kullanarak müşteri tercihlerini öğrenmektedir. Bu sinir ağı uygulaması, müşterinin geçmişinde tercih ettiği moda tarzına dayanarak, müşteriye özel olarak hazırlanan özel moda tasarımlarını puanlandırmaktadır. Skora göre, şirket; giyim tasarım örneğini inceleme süreci için müşterisine göndermeye veya göndermemeye karar verebilir ve bu karar şirkete zaman kazandırır ve kaynak harcamasını azaltır. Çalışmanın sonuçlarına göre, geri yayılım sinir ağı ve SVM modeli bir moda danışmanı olarak etkin bir şekilde kullanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beğeni, Tahminleme, Yapay Sinir Ağları, Tekstil, Renk Analizi

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to thank my supervisor Mehmet Süleyman ÜNLÜTÜRK for his guidance and patience during this study.

I would like to express my enduring love to my parents, who are always supportive, loving and caring to me in every possible way in my life.

I gratefully thank Kamil BİLİR for providing necessary garment sample data for this project.

I would like to thank all my research assistant friends at Yaşar University who always supported me and helped me with best of their abilities.

Caner Kıvanç Hekimoğlu
Izmir, December 2017

TEXT OF OATH

I declare and honestly confirm that my study, titled “DEMAND PREDICTION IN CLOTHING INDUSTRY WITH USING NEURAL NETWORKS” and presented as a Master’s Thesis, has been written without applying to any assistance inconsistent with scientific ethics and traditions. I declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that all content and ideas drawn directly or indirectly from external sources are indicated in the text and listed in the list of references.

Caner Kıvanç Hekimoğlu

Signature

.....

December 26,2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	v
ÖZ	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ix
TEXT OF OATH	xi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xiii
LIST OF FIGURES	xv
LIST OF TABLES	xvi
SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS	xvii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	19
CHAPTER 2 BACKGROUND	21
2.1. ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS	21
2.1.1. BASIC ELEMENTS OF A NEURAL NETWORK	21
2.1.2. LAYERS	21
2.1.2.1. INPUT LAYER	22
2.1.2.2. HIDDEN LAYER	22
2.1.2.3. OUTPUT LAYER	22
2.1.3. WEIGHTS	22
2.1.4. TRANSFER FUNCTION	22
2.1.5. ACTIVATION FUNCTION	23
2.1.6. ARCHITECTURE OF NEURAL NETWORKS	24
2.2. SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES	25
2.2.1. LINEAR SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES	25
2.2.2. NON-LINEAR SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES	25
2.2.2.1. LINEAR KERNEL FUNCTION	26
2.2.2.2. POLYNOMIAL KERNEL FUNCTION	26
2.2.2.3. RADIAL BASIS KERNEL FUNCTION	26

2.3. 2D GABOR FILTERS	27
2.4. MACHINE LEARNING AND PROGRAMMING TOOLS.....	30
2.4.1. PYTHON	30
2.4.2. OPENCV	30
2.4.3. MATLAB	31
CHAPTER 3 LITERATURE REVIEW	32
CHAPTER 4 Methods and results.....	34
4.1. ORIGINAL IMAGE SET	34
4.2. GENERATING DATA FROM IMAGES	34
4.3. FEED FORWARD NEURAL NETWORK TRAINING METHOD	40
4.4. SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE TRAINING METHOD	42
4.5. RESULTS	43
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK.....	51
REFERENCES.....	53
CURRICULUM VITAE	56
APPENDIX	57

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Simple neural network model.....	21
Figure 2.2 Sigmoid function	23
Figure 2.3 Feed-forward neural network example.....	24
Figure 2.4 Recurrent feedback neural network example	25
Figure 2.5 Gabor Filter in Frequency Domain.....	28
Figure 2.6 Gabor filters response for Garment Sample	29
Figure 2.7 Comparison of original and result image.....	30
Figure 4.1 Garment Samples.....	34
Figure 4.2 General scheme for neural networks with 216 inputs	41
Figure 4.3 General Result scheme for Neural network on Matlab.....	45
Figure 4.4 Gradient Descent, and Learning rate plot on Matlab.....	46
Figure 4.5 Testing Regression Plot on Matlab.....	46
Figure 4.6 Training Performance for NN.....	47
Figure 4.7 Hypothesis testing results	48

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1 Results of Mean and Standard deviance of garment samples.....	36
Table 4.2 First 2 orientation of 0.2 gamma values' RGB mean and standard deviance data.	39
Table 4.3 Training Results for NN	44
Table 4.4 Testing Results for NN	44
Table 4.5 SVM Training results for all Kernel Functions	49
Table 4.6 SVM Testing results for all Kernel Functions	49
Table 4.7 SVM Results Confusion Matrix and Accuracy Values	50

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS:

SVM	-	Support Vector Machine
NN	-	Neural Network
GF	-	Gabor Filters
RM	-	Red Value's Mean Value
RS	-	Red Value's Standard Deviation
GS	-	Green Value's Mean Value
GM	-	Green Value's Standard Deviation
BS	-	Blue Value's Mean Value
BM	-	Blue Value's Standard Deviation
IGA	-	Interactive Genetic Algorithm



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

International fashion design companies always try to create a new trend to reach customers' demands like other competitors in the business. That's why they need competitive and innovative fashion design teams. Those design companies make product designs for big companies that are in the ready-to-wear clothing sector. Regardless of how big the companies are they always need to get the special series design, retail clothes, and ready-to-wear clothes. For this process, these big companies trace different methodologies for their shortcomings of the jobs. One of the ways is outsourcing their design jobs to partially smaller fashion design companies. These smaller fashion design companies create special series, thematic series or seasonal series of clothing with respect to demanded request from the bigger company. All garment designs are inspected by the fashion critics and the final decisions for each garment will be made by this qualified people.

For the scope of this thesis, modeling of acceptance; sales volume and profitability will be realized with a system that learns the modeling decisions of past years.

For the scope of this thesis, model of acceptance organized by information of accepted and rejected samples of garments that have a certain volume of sales in the past years and it will continue to learn with future garment sample information. The buying process consists of these steps;

- Fashion design company transmits garment design to the customer,
- Customer evaluates the design through images and decides for physical samples
- Fashion design company manufactures the sample of design and sends samples
- Customer companies' fashion evaluators rate the product and decide between buying the sample or not.

This thesis aims to make this process shorter, more efficient and more educated with the assistance of the decision-making model that is proposed in this paper.

Also, international fashion design companies who sell garment designs to other big fashion design companies have problems with these topics:

- Subjective evaluation methods lower the profitability
- Difficulty of understanding the customer's decision-making methods in different sale periods
- Desire to prevent unnecessary sample production for rejected garment samples
- Desire to learn the customer decision-making process or generate a model

Current model on this thesis suggests a solution to these problems to improve garment design process. In case of using this model properly, international fashion design companies will be able to save human resources, time and garment material. Furthermore, with better acceptance rate, the trust of the client to the company will be increased.

The rest of the thesis is organized as follows: General information and background of the materials and algorithms that are used in this thesis are given in section 2. Previous studies about the fashion sector using artificial neural networks and other methodologies are explained in section 3. In section 4, system architecture of the methods which are developed for the thesis, the dataset and information gathering techniques are explained and clarified. In the last section, general evaluation of the system and future works are summarized.

CHAPTER 2 BACKGROUND

2.1. ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

Artificial neural networks are a computational model based on biological neural networks. It consists of an interconnected group of artificial neurons and processes information using a connectionist approach to computation. In most cases, an ANN is an adaptive system that changes its structure based on external or internal information that flows through the network during the learning phase.(Gardner & Dorling, 1998) In figure 2.1 simple neural network model is shown.

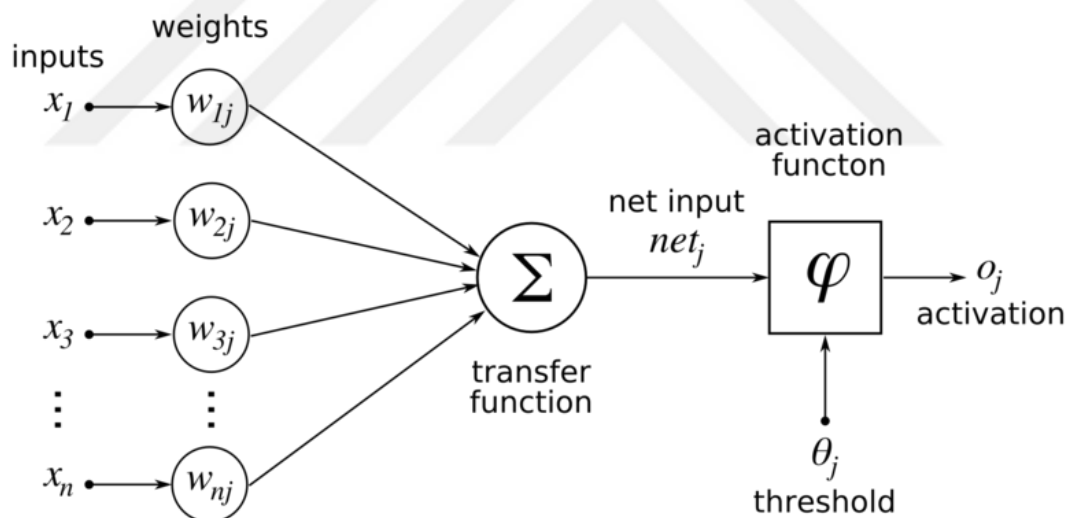


Figure 2.1 Simple neural network model

2.1.1. Basic Elements of a Neural Network

Below the basic elements involved in neural networks are explained

2.1.2. Layers

Most of the neural networks have three basic layers. Input, hidden and output layers. The input units number in input layer depends on types and number of features in the

dataset. The unit number in hidden layer can be determined by the user. Output unit number in output layer depends on the result set of the output in a data set. (Larose, 2005)

2.1.2.1. Input Layer

The input layer is a hypothetical layer. It retrieves the property values from the data set and passes these values to the hidden layer without any processing.

2.1.2.2. Hidden Layer

Units in the hidden layer show the source of nonlinearity in the behavior of NN, due to their nonlinear behavior. Whenever a new hidden layer is added to the neural network, local minimum points to which the error function can be inserted in the training process are added. For this reason, a single hidden layer network is created first then if this network is insufficient then a new hidden layer may be added to the neural network.(Gries & Schneider, 2008).

2.1.2.3. Output Layer

For binary classification problems, it is common to use a single unit to which a "threshold" value is assigned that will classify classes in the output layer. A single output unit can be used for problems with more than one class. In many networks, computing units produce output in equation 2.1. Where y is the output, w is weight value of a node in weight layer, x is input value in the input layer.

$$y = f\left(\sum_i w_i x_i\right) \quad (2.1)$$

2.1.3. Weights

Each connection between nodes has a weight (e.g., w_{1j} in Figure 2.1) associated with it. At initialization, these weights are randomly assigned to values between zero and one. These values formed when neural networks trained with learning method.

2.1.4. Transfer Function

The behavior of a neural network depends on both the weights and the transfer function that is specified for the units. The most common transfer function is weighted sum

function. Weighted multiplication, maximum, minimum or cumulative addition methods can also be used. In equation 2.2 weighted sum function is shown. Where net input y is the transfer function's value, w is weight value of a node in weight layer, x is input value in the input layer.

$$net\ input_j = \sum_i w_{ij} x_{ij} \quad (2.2)$$

2.1.5. Activation Function

This function processes the net entry into the cell to determine if the cell will produce the corresponding input. The activation function is usually chosen to be a non-linear function. The most common activation function is sigmoid function. The equation of sigmoid function is shown in equation 2.3.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} \quad (2.3)$$

In figure 2.2 sigmoid function's graphic is shown. The sigmoid function returns an output bounded between 0 and 1.

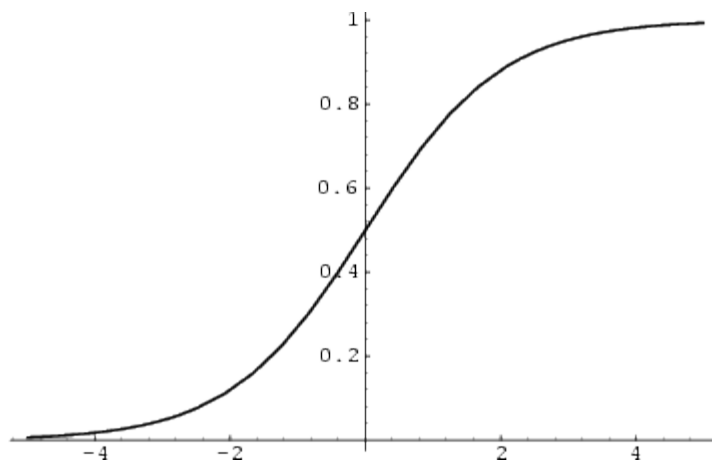


Figure 2.2 Sigmoid function

2.1.6. Architecture of Neural Networks

Different types of connections cause different behavior of the neural network. Two architecture types are mainly used in artificial neural networks. These are feed-forward and backward architectures.

2.1.6.1. Feed-Forward Neural Networks

When the neural network has no loops between its outputs to inputs, it is called feed-forward neural networks. Neural network performs a static mapping between inputs and outputs, independent of previous system states, only depending on the current inputs at hand(Lavine & Blank, 2009). In figure 2.3 an example of a feed-forward neural network is shown.

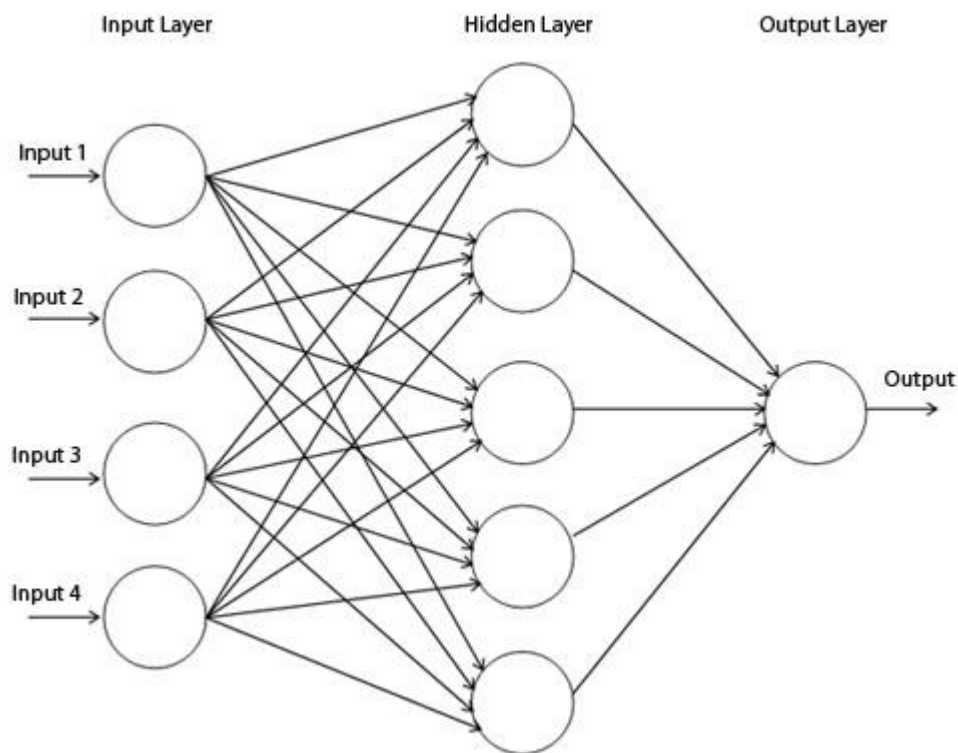


Figure 2.3 Feed-forward neural network example

2.1.6.2. Recurrent Feedback Neural Networks

Recurrent neural networks are fundamentally different from feedforward architectures. They are not only operating on an input space but also they trace what already has been processed by the network(Boden, 2001).As shown in Figure 2.4 signals can travel in

both directions by introducing loops in the network. Due to the feedback connections, the network enters a new state by changing the inputs.

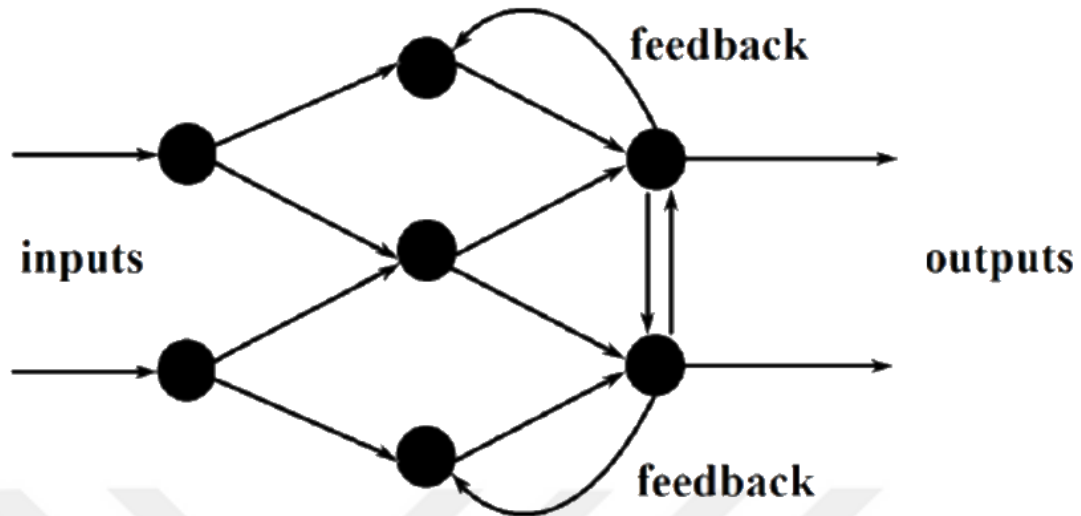


Figure 2.4 Recurrent feedback neural network example

2.2. Support Vector Machines

SVM algorithm was invented and then used as a non-linear classifier by (Cortes & Vapnik, 1995). It is used as classification and solution of linear and nonlinear function approximation problems. SVM is used in text recognition (D. Chen et al., 2004), object recognition, and face recognition areas (E.~Osuna et al., 1997). We can divide SVM usage area into linear and non-linear.

2.2.1. Linear Support Vector Machines

Linear SVM uses to recognize linear patterns that are distinguishable or can be easily separated in low dimension(Pradhan, 2012). There are different approaches like hard margin and soft margin on linear SVM. These approaches can classify linearly separable data exceptionally well.

2.2.2. Non-Linear Support Vector Machines

When data can't be separated linearly, Nonlinear SVMs map this data to higher dimensional space which is called feature space. The reason for this extension is that

an SVM that can create a nonlinear decision hypersurface will be able to classify nonlinearly separable data.(Wang, 2005). To map this data to higher dimensional spaces new dimension's point must be calculated. That's where the kernel trick helps us to generate this new dimension.

The Kernel trick is a very interesting and compelling tool. It is powerful because it provides a link from linearity to non-linearity to any algorithm. A lot of functions are available as kernel functions. With these functions, infinitely various points in dimensional space can be calculated. Below some kernel functions available from the existing literature are explained.

2.2.2.1. Linear Kernel Function

The Linear kernel is the simplest kernel function. Linear kernel function allows us to pick out lines or hyperplanes in a higher dimension. As shown in Equation 2.4, it is given by the inner product of x and y coordinates with an optional constant c.

$$k(x, y) = x^T y + c \quad (2.4)$$

2.2.2.2. Polynomial Kernel Function

The Polynomial kernel is a non-stationary kernel. Polynomial kernels are well suited for problems where all the training data is normalized. As shown in Equation 2.5 slope alpha, the constant c and the polynomial degree d used as adjustable parameters with coordinates x and y values.

$$k(x, y) = (ax^T y + c)^d \quad (2.5)$$

2.2.2.3. Radial Basis Kernel Function

The Radial basis functions are well known in signal processing as a tool to smooth the images. Radial basis functions allow to pick out circles or hyperspheres in a higher dimension. As shown in Equation 2.6 sigma is used as an adjustable parameter to make equation nonlinear with coordinates x and y values. Sigma value is critical in this

equation if it is set too high, equation will behave like a linear equation. If it is set too low the result will be significantly affected by outlier values.

$$k(x, y) = \exp(-\gamma\|x - y\|^2) \quad (2.6)$$

2.3. 2D Gabor Filters

2D Gabor filters are the type of filters in image processing that is used for edge detection, feature extraction texture analysis. Gabor filters are special classes of bandpass filters. They permit a certain 'band' from claiming frequencies while rejecting the others. In this thesis, Gabor filters are applied to gather features of the fabric's images to feed the neural network. Formula for Gabor filter that is used in this thesis is;

$$g(x, y; \lambda, \theta, \Psi, \sigma, \gamma) = \exp\left(-\frac{x'^2 + \gamma^2 y'^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \exp\left(i\left(2\pi \frac{x'}{\lambda} + \Psi\right)\right) \quad (2.7)$$

In formula 2.7 : λ (lambda) is the wavelength of the sinusoidal factor, γ (gamma) is the spatial aspect ratio, Ψ (psi) phase offset, θ (theta) orientation of the normal to the parallel stripes of the Gabor function, σ (sigma) standard deviation of the Gaussian function used in the Gabor filter.

When a Gabor filter is applied to the image, it will return a response data in the edges where the texture continuity changes in an angle. Gabor filters are applied for angles that add to 180°, and each angle returns different results with respect to its orientation degree. If all responses add to every other orientations' responses, the result will show edges of the data more clearly. In figure 2.5 graphic shows the response set of Gabor Filters for 12 directions and 3 scales in the frequency domain.

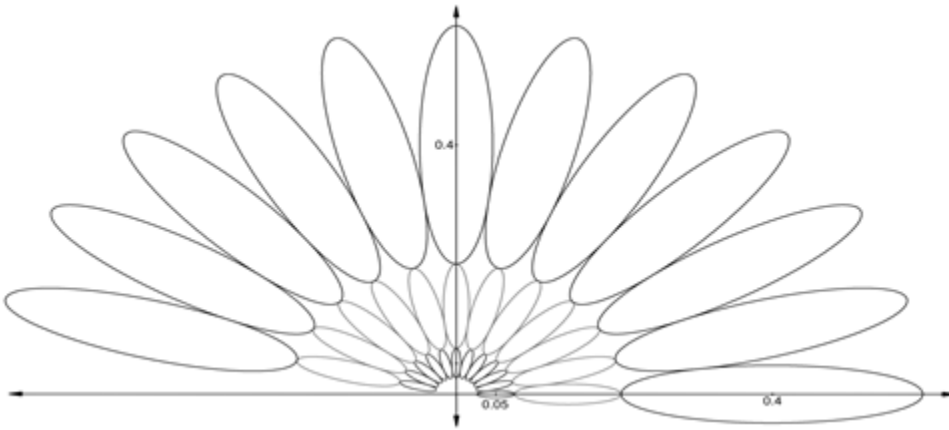


Figure 2.5 Gabor Filter in Frequency Domain

In Figure 2.6 Gabor filters with 12 orientations results and the result of the Gabor filter's compared with original image is shown with the parameters $\lambda:10$, $\sigma:4$, $\gamma:0.6$, $\psi:0$. From top left to bottom right angles increase from 15 degrees to 180° with the amount of 15° increase.



Figure 2.6 Gabor filters response for Garment Sample



Figure 2.7 Comparison of original and result image

In figure 2.7 on the left original sample is shown, on the right all orientations of Gabor filters add up to the final picture. These results indicate us that Gabor filters are suitable for extracting features from 2-dimensional fabric images.

2.4. MACHINE LEARNING AND PROGRAMMING TOOLS

There are a lot of machine learning programs and programming tools. For this project Python with OpenCV library used for gathering the data from cloth photographs and Matlab 2017B version is used to process this data.

2.4.1. PYTHON

Python is an interpreter, interactive, object-oriented programming language. Modules, exceptions, dynamic typing, very high-level dynamic data types, and classes are consolidated (Python Docs, 2017). Python language is used for gathering image data by using OpenCV library. All data is stored as NumPy matrices. These matrices are used as train data to construct the artificial neural network.

2.4.2. OPENCV

OpenCV is aimed at providing the tools needed to solve computer-vision problems. It contains a blend of low-level image-processing functions and high-level algorithms such as end tracking, face detection, feature matching. (Bradski, 2000) In this project OpenCV Library let us extract the features from the 2-dimensional image data with Gabor filters and red, green and blue color features

taken out from the image to get the mean and standard deviation of those RGB values.

2.4.3. MATLAB

MATLAB® is the high-level language and interactive environment used by millions of engineers and scientists around the world. Computational mathematics can be expressed by this matrix-based language (Matlab, 2017). Matlab has lots of useful toolboxes. In this project, Matlab Neural Network Library is used for constructing, training and testing an artificial neural network with using data that was gathered from image set. Also, SVM toolbox is used for Support Vector Machine construction and testing part.



CHAPTER 3

LITERATURE REVIEW

In fashion retail industry every important decision about fashion design and production processes comes down to sales forecasting, and this plays a very prominent role (Xia et al., 2012). Fashion design companies always need to provide right products at the right time, maintain good stock and fast design process. In design part, that's why AI techniques are widely used to help designers to understand what the customer is thinking, what customers like and how to catch or create trends in the fashion sector. In their paper (Kokol et al., 2006), used machine learning techniques like decision trees to understand what are teens clothing fashion preferences. A survey data of specific generation's fashion preference data processed with AI techniques, and it is used to model a specific clothing design area. And the results are used for improving the quality, cost, and speed of the designs to be made on that area by using this model's output.

These AI techniques can also be used for learning a person's fashion choice by looking up their recent fashion decisions. In her thesis, (WANG, 2014) created a neural network named "Style Me" to replace the personal fashion stylist concept in our minds. She analyzed earlier fashion choices of a person and built a neural network that suggests new combinations for that individual with higher acceptance rate. This shows that our machine learning and AI techniques can help us to decide what an individual wants to wear in his daily life that complies with his fashion sense.

Like (WANG, 2014), another example to find the best fashion outfit composition project is (Li et al., 2017)'s deep learning system. It evaluates and scores the garment's aesthetic features and find the possible combination of other items based on this score. Garment's aesthetic features are used as categories, colors, coherence, patterns, creative pairing choices, as well as styles for different ages and individuals. Those features are based on (Chen et al., 2012) work on Clothing semantic attributes. Which (Li et al., 2017) found that even though color values on the image has the highest individual impact, the best outcome can be obtained by combining these features of garment's aesthetic features.

For my thesis, an only color attribute of the garment samples is used to feed the neural network and SVM Model. Raw RGB values of the garment samples are not used instead of processed, and normalized values of these RGB values are used. Images were processed with Gabor filtering technique. This technique is applied to various 2-dimensional image data to extract features.

In their paper, (Yang et al., 2003) used Gabor filters on 2-dimensional fingerprint images to enhance results. Another example of using Gabor filters for enhancing outcomes would be (Ji et al., 2004)'s work. They used Gabor filters for improving edge detection and object segmentation of 2-dimensional environment images.

In fashion Industry, (Bianconi & Fernández, 2007) show that Gabor filters can be used for classifying texture types and it is a widely adopted technique for texture analysis. However, parameter selection for Gabor filters is crucial, and all task is dependent on it. There are five essential parameters for Gabor filters; Frequency ratio, number of frequencies, number of orientations, orthogonal width (kernel size), gamma. In my thesis 12 orientation and three gamma value are used to generate 36 distinct images, and from these images, RGB values' mean and standard deviation values are used as train and test dataset.

CHAPTER 4

METHODS AND RESULTS

4.1. Original Image Set

Total of 17 children clothing samples are used as a dataset. 10 of them are accepted from international fashion design company, and 7 of them are rejected by the same international fashion design company. All images are 535-pixel width and 535-pixel height. In figure 4.1 some of the samples are shown. Top 3 image is accepted bottom 3 are rejected garment samples.



Figure 4.1 Garment Samples

4.2. Generating Data from Images

In this thesis, 17 images from an international fashion design company are used to generate a dataset to feed the neural network. Those images passed on Gabor filters with various parameters and formed the sub-images from those Gabor filters. Those sub-images' processed with OpenCV library to get the mean and standard deviation of the RGB values of each one. For every sub-image, these mean and standard deviance

values kept in a shirt class in python and “setMeanStd” function is used to get mean and deviance values of RGB values from the image. Python codes are below for this operation:

```
class Shirt:

    def __init__(self, name,path):
        self.name = name
        self.path=path
        self.img= cv2.imread(self.path)
        self.Rmean=0
        self.Bmean=0
        self.Gmean=0
        self.Rstd=0
        self.Bstd=0
        self.Gstd=0

        """b, g, and r are numpy.ndarray types"""
    def setMeanStd(self):
        b, g, r = cv2.split(self.img)
        ttl = self.img.size / 3 #divide by 3 to get the
number of image PIXELS
        B = float(np.sum(b)) / ttl #convert to float
        G = float(np.sum(g)) / ttl
        R = float(np.sum(r)) / ttl
        self.Bmean=B
        self.Gmean=G
        self.Rmean=R
        self.Bstd = np.std(b,ddof=1)
        self.Rstd=np.std(r,ddof=1)
        self.Gstd=np.std(g,ddof=1)
```

For example, original samples final values shown in Table 4.1: Results of Mean and Standard deviance operations. First 10 sample is accepted last 7 samples are rejected.

	Red Mean	Green Mean	Blue Mean	Red Std	Green Std	Blue Std	Accepted
1	150.7391	145.5124	147.4055	8.230971	10.25395	14.06771	Y
2	147.9949	145.6617	138.472	7.933805	13.06357	14.019	Y
3	159.0324	134.3405	142.0713	19.44498	30.23556	28.99563	Y
4	159.3493	113.9278	116.6122	16.71193	39.94548	40.98684	Y
5	143.5791	135.8936	137.597	30.11022	28.46003	38.85749	Y
6	141.5739	133.4466	140.2085	31.06075	22.29711	20.95606	Y
7	144.9968	141.1245	144.3134	10.26491	9.659441	11.3398	Y
8	145.6599	140.7573	150.0762	20.31485	19.18293	17.89336	Y
9	146.1507	143.0434	136.8672	14.79369	16.838	20.29186	Y
10	150.276	137.2486	138.1783	14.00088	18.22782	19.29555	Y
11	144.8743	140.7005	148.3739	20.23862	19.98211	20.80327	N
12	143.7952	138.2358	142.6285	23.27407	22.68776	27.04497	N
13	148.9649	137.7756	139.7162	21.93902	23.11332	22.24217	N
14	103.5006	105.1163	118.3985	72.11238	67.49665	60.19049	N
15	150.2918	138.4237	140.7143	14.2749	18.35079	18.6898	N
16	140.6401	134.6778	139.8884	25.0406	27.85136	25.69047	N
17	124.5826	123.6446	124.5789	100.8114	100.9053	99.56993	N

Table 4.1 Results of Mean and Standard deviance of garment samples

For a larger data set Gabor filters on original images with 12 different orientation and three different aspect ratio (0.2, 0.4, 0.6) are applied. Due to this orientations and aspect ratios total of 36 different images are generated. After generating those distinct images, RGB mean and standard deviation of those images are gathered, and a total of 216 features are generated for every one of the original image samples. For Gabor filtering, “ShirtGabor” class is created as a python class. First kernels are built with “build_filters_for_all” method, then every sub-image filtered with these kernels via “process_individual” method. Finally, in the main section, all 17 of garment sample images processed and their results stored in excel file. Python codes are below for this operation:

```

class Shirt:
def build_filters_for_all():
    filters = []
    i=0
    n=[0.2,0.4,0.6]
    while (i<3):
        for theta in np.arange(0, np.pi, np.pi / 12):#12
different angle
            kern = cv2.getGaborKernel((535, 535), 4.0,
theta, 10.0, n[i], 0, ktype=cv2.CV_32F)#535,535 image
size
            kern /= 1.5*kern.sum()
            filters.append(kern)
        i=i+1
    return filters

def procesindividual(img, kern):
    fimg= cv2.filter2D(img,cv2.CV_8UC3,kern)
    return fimg

if __name__ == '__main__':
    import sys
    print __doc__

filenames=["success/s","failure/f"]
last=[10,7]
n=["s","f"]
fs=0;
i=1
shirts=[]
writePath="C:/data/env1/"
while(i<=last[fs]):
    try:
        img_fn = sys.argv[1]
    except:
        img_fn =
'C:\\data\\env1\\'+filenames[fs]+str(i)+'.jpg'
        img = cv2.imread(img_fn)
        if img is None:
            print 'Failed to load image file:', img_fn
            sys.exit(1)
        filters = build_filters_for_all()
        for kern in filters:
            res1 = procesindividual(img,kern)
            sname=n[fs]+str(i)
            sh= ShirtGabor(sname,res1)
            sh.setMeanStd()
            shirts.append([sh.getExcel()])
            print(i)
            cv2.waitKey(0)
        i=i+1

```

Because of the size of the table, some parts of Gabor filter results are, shown in Table 4.2. Remaining data will be on Appendix pages.

This method extracts features from original data set to make high-quality compact discriminative features with Gabor filters. This method inspired after (Simo-Serra & Ishikawa, 2016)'s method. In their research, they collected meaningful data from weak images. These images gathered from the generic image database, and they were noisy data. Significant features of the images are extracted via joint ranking method to sweep off the noise from image data.



	Gabor Result Gamma:0.2,Theta:15°						Gabor Result Gamma:0.2,Theta:30°						Accepted
	Red Mean	Green Mean	Blue Mean	Red Std	Green Std	Blue Std	Red Mean	Green Mean	Blue Mean	Red Std	Green Std	Blue Std	
1	100.4915	97.01561	98.29159	8.367516	9.922067	12.53539	100.494	97.01685	98.29487	8.170726	9.746017	12.39904	Y
2	98.66193	97.13284	92.34569	8.364848	12.64959	13.20427	98.68295	97.17156	92.38603	9.013172	13.10159	13.72314	Y
3	106.5045	90.36429	95.44786	20.89312	25.66809	24.79574	106.4638	90.28445	95.37173	20.47664	25.22221	24.49602	Y
4	106.2426	76.09092	77.86504	15.01307	31.37304	32.21492	106.2473	76.07641	77.84542	14.7098	30.36019	31.11571	Y
5	97.82867	92.65015	94.96055	36.44999	33.83792	43.35462	97.43984	92.20857	94.87526	34.48064	32.1649	42.03263	Y
6	94.60968	89.04508	93.8799	31.31704	21.98476	22.42905	94.4764	88.98579	93.57612	28.89098	20.2527	20.00962	Y
7	96.76577	94.15112	96.2935	12.7999	10.13563	11.78786	96.83134	94.19367	96.33215	13.62937	10.73233	12.48025	Y
8	97.24747	93.96968	100.1161	19.6144	18.78851	18.0815	97.17605	93.9053	100.0797	20.28801	19.43799	18.56348	Y
9	97.77541	95.73112	91.73017	14.77345	16.32027	18.32385	97.64767	95.59182	91.61108	13.64376	15.25885	17.32997	Y
10	100.181	91.50264	92.12686	15.25743	19.29845	20.59205	100.1805	91.50061	92.12671	14.66151	18.62714	19.82915	Y
11	97.05805	94.29354	99.37291	25.396	24.96386	25.85635	97.06767	94.30549	99.38315	25.48053	25.01693	25.9293	N
12	96.6331	92.88061	95.96426	31.5458	30.25072	33.76269	96.53778	92.85301	95.88563	30.86289	29.88299	33.13193	N
13	99.56152	92.14321	93.42346	23.81265	23.91034	23.61512	99.42536	91.98653	93.28402	21.42862	21.59881	21.25065	N
14	70.74765	71.54167	79.76223	50.95818	48.08352	43.4554	70.74304	71.52652	79.81069	51.30978	48.52213	44.26053	N
15	100.2217	92.88101	94.40887	14.82252	19.64146	20.71007	100.2007	92.50152	94.0133	13.55234	17.32803	18.20086	N
16	94.16856	90.22158	93.65965	21.42051	24.04378	22.72453	93.97413	90.01418	93.47595	20.36077	22.81979	21.48491	N
17	86.82115	86.33249	86.72075	75.92933	75.83363	74.96742	85.80831	85.29142	85.70244	74.03393	73.95615	73.09947	N

Table 4.2 First 2 orientation of 0.2 gamma values' RGB mean and standard deviance data.

4.3. Feed Forward Neural Network Training Method

Matlab program is used for building the feed-forward neural network. After generating data sets to make the tests, we allocate 75% of the data to feed the neural network which is 8 of accepted and 5 of rejected sample data to train the neural network, and 25% of the data which is 2 accepted samples and 2 of the rejected samples to test the accuracy of the neural network as a rule of thumb. Before feeding the neural network, all sample data are normalized with MATLAB prestd method. The normalization method is as follows;

P - All sample values

Meanp - Mean of all sample values

Stdp – Standard deviations of all sample values

PN Normalised Samples: $PN = (P - \text{Meanp}) / \text{Stdp}$ for each sample.

The features of the neural network are selected as:

- 1 Hidden layer selected with 20 hidden neurons
- Training method Trainingdx is selected which is gradient descent with momentum and adaptive learning rate backpropagation method. This function is a network training function that updates weight and bias values according to gradient descent momentum and an adaptive learning rate.
- Maximum iteration is 5000 iterations.
- Minimum Error rate is set as 0.01
- Performance evaluation is made with mean squared error method

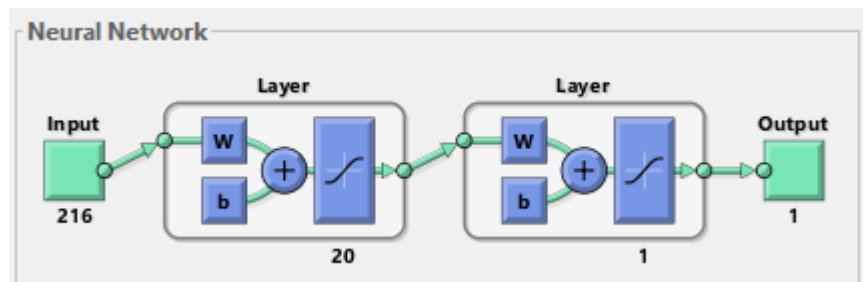


Figure 4.2 General scheme for neural networks with 216 inputs

In the code below, first training and test set is generated from P matrix which is RGB mean and standard deviance values of Gabor filtered sub-images. “prestd” method used to generate normalized values. Neural network features such as max iteration, termination criteria are given and network started with “sim” method. The building code for the neural network is below.

```
P=P';
PP = P(:,3:13);
PP=[ PP P(:,14:15)];
T2=[ 0.9*ones(1,8) -0.9 * ones(1,5)];
PT=P(:, 1:2);
PT=[ PT P(:,16:17)];
TT=[0.9 * ones(1,2) -0.9*ones(1,2)];

[pn,meanp,stdp,tn,meant,stdt] = prestd(PP,T2); % training
normalization
net= newff(minmax(pn), [20 1], {'tansig',
'tansig'}, 'traingdx');
net=init(net);

net.trainParam.epochs=5000;
net.trainParam.goal=0.01;
net.trainParam.show=20;

[net,tr]=train(net,pn,tn);

p2n = trastd(PT,meanp,stdp); % testing normalization
an=sim(net,p2n);
A2 = poststd(an,meant,stdt)
```

Accepted records' output values are selected as 0.9, and rejected values are selected as -0.9. This allows us rather a big interval between input and output values and makes predictions smoother.

4.4. Support Vector Machine Training Method

We implemented SVM method with using MATLAB program. The same approach that is used with the feed-forward neural network is also used for generating training and test sets. The same method for normalizing data is used (MATLAB `prestd` method). Because of our data dimensions, it can't be drawn on a simple hyperplane, and we should use reproducing kernel approach. For these kernels, there are different kernel functions. In Matlab, we can use three different kernel function types for SVM kernel function. These are:

- Linear kernel function, (meaning dot product)
- Polynomial kernel function
- RBF (Gaussian radial basis function kernel)

With these three kernel function, three distinct SVM model is generated, and their performance is evaluated with confusion matrix method.

In the code below, normalized values which are created with “`prestd`” method from neural network code used as “`spn`” and “`T2`” matrices. 3 SVM created with different kernel functions which are Linear, Polynomial and Radial Basis Function. After training these SVMs' training and test, data accuracy is calculated via confusion matrices and accuracy values printed to screen. The building code for SVM models are below:

```
SvmLinear =
fitcsvm(spn,T2','Standardize',false,'KernelFunction','linear',...
        'KernelScale','auto')
SvmPolynomial =
fitcsvm(spn,T2','Standardize',false,'KernelFunction','polynomial',...
        'KernelScale','auto')
SvmRbf =
fitcsvm(spn,T2','Standardize',false,'KernelFunction','rbf',...
        'KernelScale','auto')

LinearTrain=SvmLinear.predict(spn)
PolyTrain=SvmPolynomial.predict(spn)
RBFTrain=SvmRbf.predict(spn)

LinearTest=SvmLinear.predict(sp2n)
PolyTest=SvmPolynomial.predict(sp2n)
RBFTest=SvmRbf.predict(sp2n)

[CMLinearTrain,order] = confusionmat(T2',LinearTrain)
[CMPolyTrain,order] = confusionmat(T2',PolyTrain)
```

```

[CMRBFTrain,order] = confusionmat(T2',RBFTrain)

[CMLinearTest,order] = confusionmat(TT',LinearTest)
[COMPolyTest,order] = confusionmat(TT',PolyTest)
[CMRBFTest,order] = confusionmat(TT',RBFTest)

accLinearTrain=
(CMLinearTrain(1,1)+CMLinearTrain(2,2))/(CMLinearTrain(1,1)+CMLinear
Train(2,2)+CMLinearTrain(1,2)+CMLinearTrain(2,1))

accLinearTest=
(CMLinearTest(1,1)+CMLinearTest(2,2))/(CMLinearTest(1,1)+CMLinearTes
t(2,2)+CMLinearTest(1,2)+CMLinearTest(2,1))

accPolyTrain=
(CMPolyTrain(1,1)+CMPolyTrain(2,2))/(CMPolyTrain(1,1)+CMPolyTrain(2,
2)+CMPolyTrain(1,2)+CMPolyTrain(2,1))

accPolyTest=
(CMPolyTest(1,1)+CMPolyTest(2,2))/(CMPolyTest(1,1)+CMPolyTest(2,2)+C
MPolyTest(1,2)+CMPolyTest(2,1))

accRBFTrain=
(CMRBFTrain(1,1)+CMRBFTrain(2,2))/(CMRBFTrain(1,1)+CMRBFTrain(2,2)+C
MRBFTrain(1,2)+CMRBFTrain(2,1))

accRBFTest=
(CMRBFTest(1,1)+CMRBFTest(2,2))/(CMRBFTest(1,1)+CMRBFTest(2,2)+CMRBF
Test(1,2)+CMRBFTest(2,1))

```

4.5. Results

We implemented the algorithm with Python and Matlab on Windows platform. For feed-forward neural network training:

Neural network trained for 216 input nodes which are feed with Gabor filtering results of 13 distinct garment samples. 8 sample of this set was accepted by international fashion design company, 5 of them was rejected by the same company. Trained neural networks' mean squared error result is 0.015991, and the values are in table 4.3.

Expected Result	NN Result
0.9	0.7595
0.9	0.7596
0.9	0.7595
0.9	0.7595
0.9	0.7595
0.9	0.7594
0.9	0.7594
0.9	0.7594
-0.9	-0.9999
-0.9	-1
-0.9	-0.9999
-0.9	-0.9999
-0.9	-0.9998
MSE	0.015991

Table 4.3 Training Results for NN

For testing part there are 4 samples. 2 of them was accepted, and 2 of them was rejected. Test results are given to neural network, and the mean squared error result is 0.04825692, and the values are in table 4.4.

Expected Result	NN Result
0.9	0.6918
0.9	1.0273
-0.9	-0.6733
-0.9	-0.6135
MSE	0.04825692

Table 4.4 Testing Results for NN

Overall information about experiments is in figure 4.3.

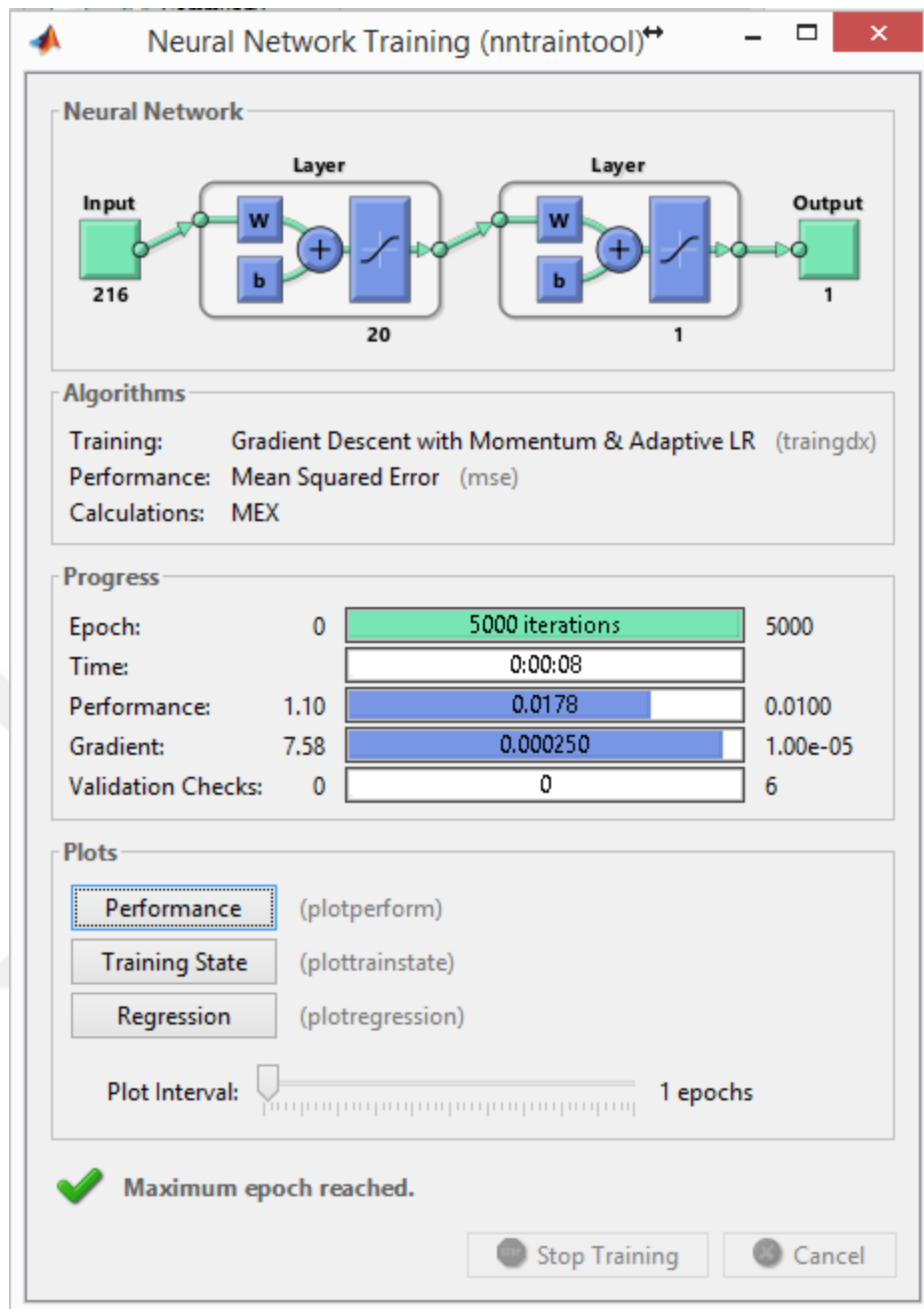


Figure 4.3 General Result scheme for Neural network on Matlab

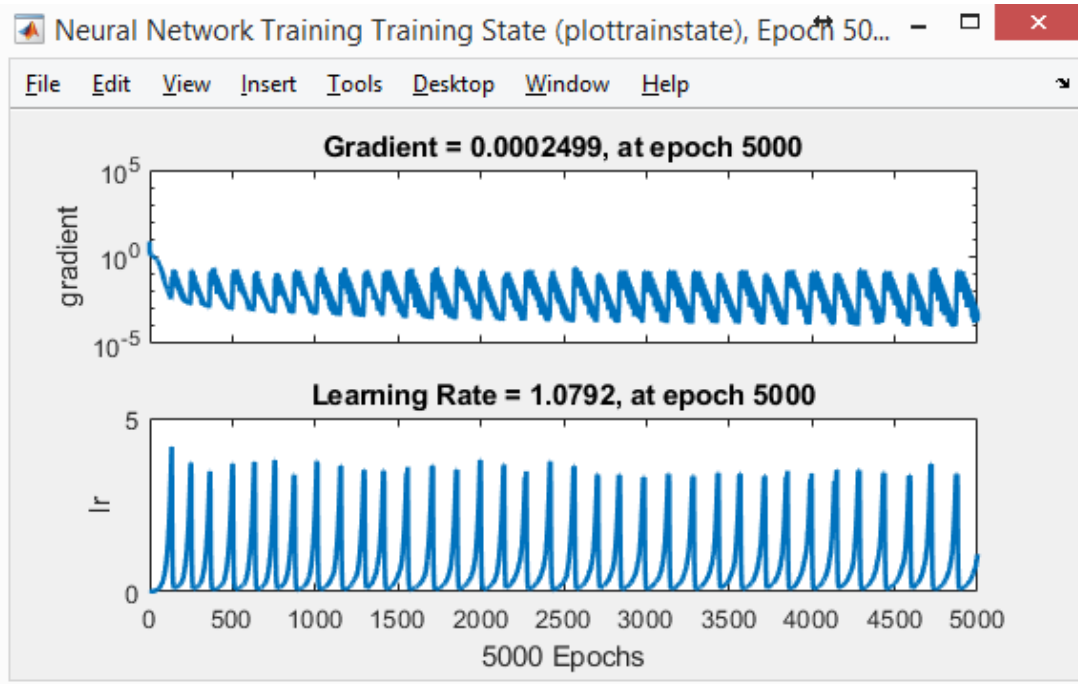


Figure 4.4 Gradient Descent, and Learning rate plot on Matlab

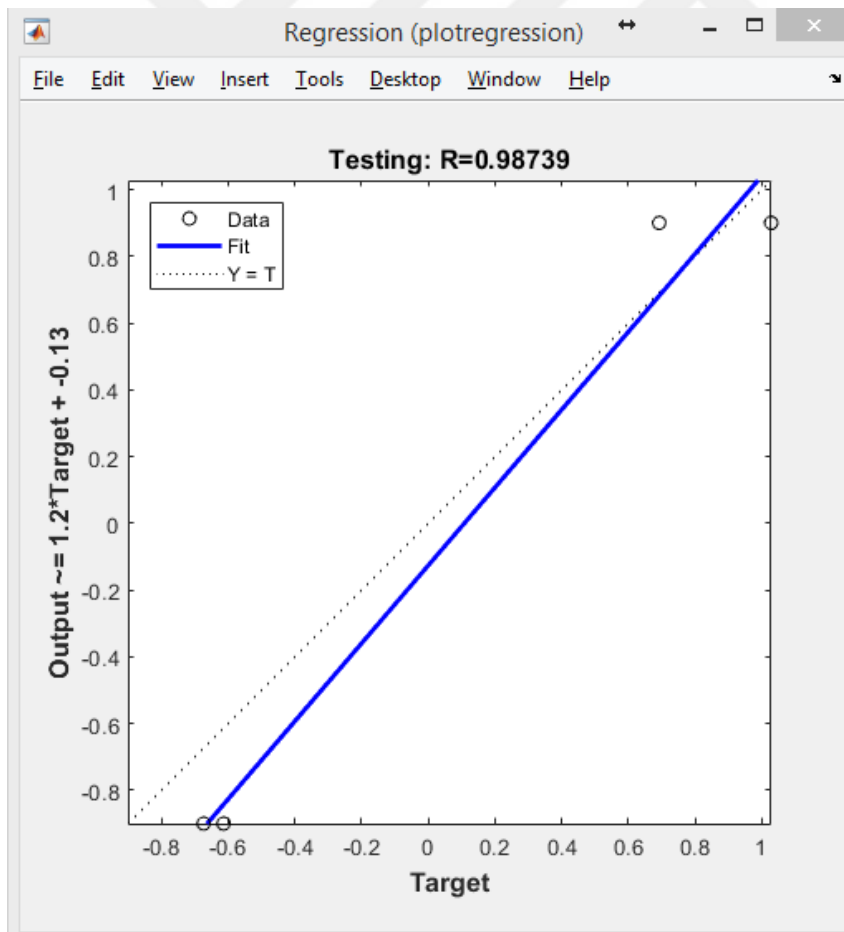


Figure 4.5 Testing Regression Plot on Matlab

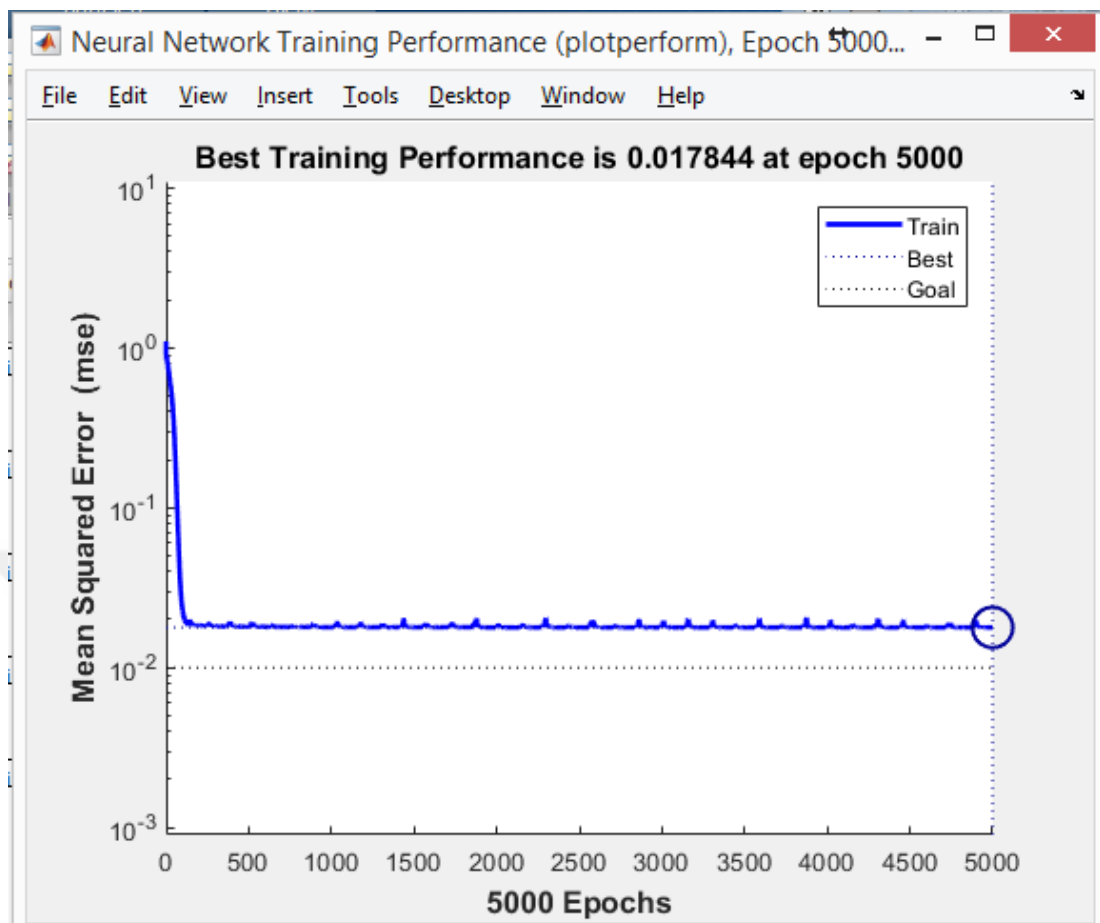


Figure 4.6 Training Performance for NN

From Figure 4.4 we can clearly see that there is a continuous learning in 5000 iteration and gradient changes every epoch. From Figure 4.5 we can observe that test results and expected results are almost linear. Figure 4.6 displays that in first 100 epochs neural network finds very close result to end result. But it never reaches the fitness condition which is 0.01. That means we need more sample to feed the neural network in order to pass the expected fitness condition.

Another test metric for this neural network would be hypothesis testing(Masters, 1993). For training results of the network, we can generate a density function with sigma value with 0.25 for both accepted and rejected results. And find an area which separates both functions. At figures 4.6 we can clearly see that both results are perfectly separated with our neural network. We can say that if the neural network result is less than 0, it will be rejected and if it is greater than 0 it will be accepted. (Unluturk et al.,

2011) have also implemented this approach in their research to get training result and find the deciding factor.

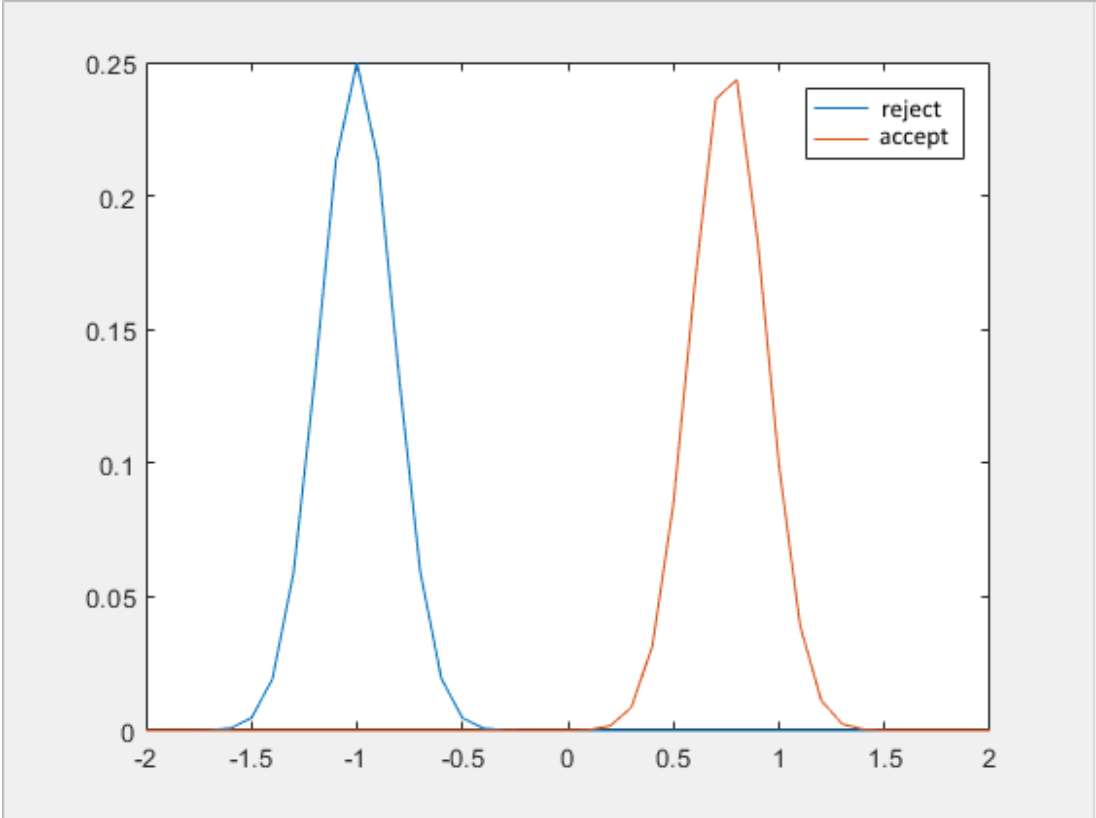


Figure 4.7 Hypothesis testing results

For the SVM method, we used same training and testing data. In Matlab fitsvm method is used to evaluate the Support Vector Machine method. 0.9 value is used to specify the accepted value and -0.9 is given to determine a rejected value. For performance evaluation, confusion matrix method is used. Results are below:

Expected	LinearTrain	PolyTrain	RBFTrain
0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
-0.9	0.9	-0.9	-0.9
-0.9	0.9	-0.9	-0.9
-0.9	0.9	-0.9	0.9
-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9
-0.9	0.9	-0.9	0.9

Table 4.5 SVM Training results for all Kernel Functions

Expected	LinearTest	PolyTest	RBFTest
0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
-0.9	0.9	-0.9	0.9
-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	0.9

Table 4.6 SVM Testing results for all Kernel Functions

CMLinearTrain	Predicted: Rejected	Predicted: Accepted
Rejected	1	4
Accepted	0	8
Accuracy = 0.6923		

CMPolyTrain	Predicted: Rejected	Predicted: Accepted
Rejected	5	0
Accepted	0	8
Accuracy = 1		

CMLinearTest	Predicted: Rejected	Predicted: Accepted
Rejected	1	1
Accepted	0	2
Accuracy = 0.75		

CMPolyTest	Predicted: Rejected	Predicted: Accepted
Rejected	2	0
Accepted	0	2
Accuracy = 1		

CMRBFTrain	Predicted: Rejected	Predicted: Accepted
Rejected	3	2
Accepted	0	8
Accuracy = 0.8462		

CMRBFTest	Predicted: Rejected	Predicted: Accepted
Rejected	0	2
Accepted	0	2
Accuracy = 0.5		

Table 4.7 SVM Results Confusion Matrix and Accuracy Values

In Table 4.5 SVM training results are given and in Table 4.6 SVM testing results are presented. Table 4.7 shows the comparison of the different SVM models' confusion matrices and accuracy values which uses different SVM kernel functions. It is clear that polynomial kernel function is superior to other kernel functions. With 100% accuracy value for training and testing data, it is better to use polynomial kernel function than other kernel functions.

As a result of this feed forward neural network and SVM model experiments, it is clear that both feed-forward neural network model and SVM model with polynomial kernel function can classify the test samples correctly. Both models can be used for this sample data but with a bigger garment design dataset feed forward neural network approach would be easier to retrain and feed the garment design data with newer garment samples.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

In this thesis, a small garment data from an international fashion design company is analyzed in order to improve the garment design process and developed a feed-forward neural network with backpropagation and SVM model. This small garment data passed on Gabor filters with different gamma values and orientation in order to improve and expand features. To process this data both feed-forward neural network and SVM model techniques are performed.

The results indicate that both models can provide accurate results for this small set of accepted and rejected garment designs. Those models can be used to make this process shorter, more efficient and more educated.

For more accurate prediction, additional features of garments can be added to improve the feed forward neural network or SVM model. Such as:

- Emotion information of a garment.

In his book, (Kobayashi, 1991) and his team after intensive research have matched 130 basic colors and over 10000 combinations to 180 key image words allowing to group colors and map those groups to certain emotions. By doing these colors can be combined with the same group of other groups to be in better harmony. In their work (N. Y. Kim et al., 2007) used this information and indexed textiles and created a new emotion-based indexing system.

- Tactile fabric comfort information

The works of (Sztandera, 2009) and (Gonca Özçelik Kayseri, 2012) shows that tactile fabric comfort information or hand feeling of clothing is essential and distinct information of a garment. When buying clothing first and instinctive thing to do is touching it. And by touching, we can gather complex parameters from the garment. (Sztandera, 2009) says that there are 17 distinct parameters to get feeling information of fabric. That shows us there can be more features to consider for our training and test set.

- General fashion knowledge about garment
- Pattern information of garment

As (S. Kim et al., 2006) say in their research there are patterns in most of the garments and these patterns can be indexed with different emotions based on its shape. They propose in their work that there can be nine distinct pattern types and they can map those patterns to various emotions.

With this extra features and the possible addition of sample data, feed-forward neural network and SVM model can be retrained and possibly find accurate results.

In order to move this study one step further, after improving our decision mechanism system, a fashion design application with using a genetic algorithm or evolutionary algorithm can be used to generate data for decision mechanism. (H. S. Kim & Cho, 2000) proposed an interactive genetic algorithm (IGA) driven application that generates garment designs. Those garments were produced by this system, and as a decision mechanism system, it uses human's response which in that case are fashion designers. IGA approach with our decision mechanism system can be used by international fashion design companies to generate and evaluate potential decision for their garment design.

REFERENCES

- Bianconi, F., & Fernández, A. (2007). Evaluation of the effects of Gabor filter parameters on texture classification. *Pattern Recognition*, 40(12), 3325–3335. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.patcog.2007.04.023>
- Boden, M. (2001). A guide to recurrent neural networks and backpropagation. *Electrical Engineering*, (2), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1.1.16.6652>
- Bradski, G. (2000). The OpenCV Library. *Dr. Dobb's Journal of Software Tools*, 25(11), 120–123.
- Chen, D., Odobez, J. M., & Bourlard, H. (2004). Text detection and recognition in images and video frames. *Pattern Recognition*, 37(3), 595–608. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.patcog.2003.06.001>
- Chen, H., Gallagher, A., & Girod, B. (2012). Describing clothing by semantic attributes. In *Lecture Notes in Computer Science (including subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics)* (Vol. 7574 LNCS, pp. 609–623). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-33712-3_44
- Cortes, C., & Vapnik, V. (1995). Support-Vector Networks. *Machine Learning*. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1022627411411>
- E.~Osuna, R.~Freund, & F.~Girosi. (1997). Training Support Vector Machines: An Application to Face Detection. In *Proceedings of CVPR '97, Puerto Rico*. Retrieved from <ftp://ftp.ai.mit.edu/pub/cbcl/cvpr97-face.ps.gz>
- Gardner, M. W., & Dorling, S. R. (1998). Artificial neural networks (the multilayer perceptron) - a review of applications in the atmospheric sciences. *Atmospheric Environment*, 32(14–15), 2627–2636. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1352-2310\(97\)00447-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1352-2310(97)00447-0)
- Gonca Özçelik Kayseri, N. Ö. and G. S. M. (2012). *Sensorial Comfort of Textile Materials, Woven Fabrics, Prof. Han-Yong Jeon (Ed.)Intech*. <https://doi.org/10.5772/37596>
- Gries, D., & Schneider, F. B. (2008). *Fundamentals of the New Artificial Intelligence. Texts in Computer Science*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-84628-839-5>
- Ji, Y., Chang, K. H., & Hung, C.-C. (2004). Efficient edge detection and object segmentation using Gabor filters. *Proceedings of the 42nd Annual Southeast Regional Conference - ACM*, 454–459. <https://doi.org/10.1145/986537.986651>

- Kim, H. S., & Cho, S. B. (2000). Application of interactive genetic algorithm to fashion design. *Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence*, 13(6), 635–644. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0952-1976\(00\)00045-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0952-1976(00)00045-2)
- Kim, N. Y., Shin, Y., & Kim, E. Y. (2007). Emotion-based textile indexing using neural networks. In *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Consumer Electronics, ISCE*. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ISCE.2007.4382230>
- Kim, S., Kim, E. Y., Jeong, K., & Kim, J. (2006). Emotion-Based Textile Indexing Using Colors , Texture and Patterns. In *ISVC 2006, LNCS 4292* (pp. 9–18).
- Kobayashi, S. (1991). *Color Image Scale*. Kosdansha International.
- Kokol, P., Verlič, M., & Križmarić, M. (2006). Modelling teens clothing fashion preferences using machine learning. *WSEAS Transactions on Information Science and Applications*, 3(10), 2054–2065.
- Larose, D. T. (2005). *Discovering knowledge in data: an introduction to data mining. Statistics* (Vol. 1st). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cll.2007.10.008>
- Lavine, B. K., & Blank, T. R. (2009). 3.18 - Feed-Forward Neural Networks. *Comprehensive Chemometrics*, 571–586. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-044452701-1.00026-0>
- Li, Y., Cao, L., Zhu, J., & Luo, J. (2017). Mining Fashion Outfit Composition Using An End-to-End Deep Learning Approach on Set Data, *9210(c)*, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TMM.2017.2690144>
- Masters, T. (1993). *Practical Neural Networks Recipes in C++. Book*.
- Matlab. (2017). Matlab Documents. Retrieved from https://www.mathworks.com/help/?s_tid=hp_ff_1_doc
- Pradhan, A. (2012). SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE-A Survey. *International Journal of Emerging Technology and Advanced Engineering*, 2(8), 82–85. Retrieved from http://www.ijetae.com/files/Volume2Issue8/IJETAE_0812_11.pdf
- Python Docs. (2017). Python Documents. Retrieved from docs.python.org/3/faq/general.html
- Simo-Serra, E., & Ishikawa, H. (2016). Fashion Style in 128 Floats: Joint Ranking and Classification Using Weak Data for Feature Extraction. In *2016 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)* (pp. 298–307). <https://doi.org/10.1109/CVPR.2016.39>
- Sztandera, L. M. (2009). Tactile fabric comfort prediction using regression analysis. *WSEAS Transactions on Computers*, 8(2), 292–301.

Unluturk, M. S., Unluturk, S., Pazir, F., & Kuscü, A. (2011). Process neural network method: Case study I: Discrimination of sweet red peppers prepared by different methods. *Eurasip Journal on Advances in Signal Processing*, 2011. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2011/290950>

WANG, H. (2014). MACHINE FASHION: AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BASED CLOTHING FASHION STYLIST.

Wang, L. (2005). Support Vector Machines: Theory and Applications. *Studies in Fuzziness and Soft Computing*, 431. https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-44673-7_12

Xia, M., Zhang, Y., Weng, L., & Ye, X. (2012). Knowledge-Based Systems Fashion retailing forecasting based on extreme learning machine with adaptive metrics of inputs. *Knowledge-Based Systems*, 36, 253–259. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.knosys.2012.07.002>

Yang, J., Liu, L., Jiang, T., & Fan, Y. (2003). A modified Gabor filter design method for fingerprint image enhancement. *Pattern Recognition Letters*, 24(12), 1805–1817. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0167-8655\(03\)00005-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0167-8655(03)00005-9)

CURRICULUM VITAE

Caner Kıvanç Hekimođlu was born in 1993, Burdur – Turkey. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Yaşar University, Computer Engineering Department after graduating in 2014. After starting his Master of Science (MSc.) education at Yaşar University, he started to study on Neural Networks and applications, data mining, application development. He simultaneously started as a research assistant at Yaşar University in 2014, and he continues his job since then.



APPENDIX

Original garment images RGB Mean Standard deviation values after processing with Gabor Filter for 12 orientation and 3 gamma values



	Gabor Result Gamma:0.2,Theta:15degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.2,Theta:30degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.2,Theta:45degree					
	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS
1	100.491	97.016	98.292	8.368	9.922	12.535	100.494	97.017	98.295	8.171	9.746	12.399	100.492	97.008	98.280	8.109	9.643	12.375
2	98.662	97.133	92.346	8.365	12.650	13.204	98.683	97.172	92.386	9.013	13.102	13.723	98.697	97.186	92.400	10.080	14.083	14.718
3	106.505	90.364	95.448	20.893	25.668	24.796	106.464	90.284	95.372	20.477	25.222	24.496	106.468	90.313	95.399	20.865	25.026	24.583
4	106.243	76.091	77.865	15.013	31.373	32.215	106.247	76.076	77.845	14.710	30.360	31.116	106.239	76.025	77.808	14.021	29.442	30.235
5	97.829	92.650	94.961	36.450	33.838	43.355	97.440	92.209	94.875	34.481	32.165	42.033	97.058	91.960	94.518	32.025	30.432	40.511
6	94.610	89.045	93.880	31.317	21.985	22.429	94.476	88.986	93.576	28.891	20.253	20.010	94.461	88.977	93.507	27.922	20.336	19.568
7	96.766	94.151	96.294	12.800	10.136	11.788	96.831	94.194	96.332	13.629	10.732	12.480	96.855	94.216	96.352	13.700	11.097	13.022
8	97.247	93.970	100.116	19.614	18.789	18.081	97.176	93.905	100.080	20.288	19.438	18.563	97.161	93.894	100.067	21.040	20.190	19.273
9	97.775	95.731	91.730	14.773	16.320	18.324	97.648	95.592	91.611	13.644	15.259	17.330	97.661	95.613	91.640	13.898	15.655	17.829
10	100.181	91.503	92.127	15.257	19.298	20.592	100.180	91.501	92.127	14.662	18.627	19.829	100.192	91.520	92.153	15.121	18.911	20.104
11	97.058	94.294	99.373	25.396	24.964	25.856	97.068	94.305	99.383	25.481	25.017	25.929	97.197	94.432	99.504	26.159	25.680	26.663
12	96.633	92.881	95.964	31.546	30.251	33.763	96.538	92.853	95.886	30.863	29.883	33.132	96.535	92.859	95.899	31.016	30.073	33.275
13	99.562	92.143	93.423	23.813	23.910	23.615	99.425	91.987	93.284	21.429	21.599	21.251	99.384	91.944	93.238	20.285	20.515	20.126
14	70.748	71.542	79.762	50.958	48.084	43.455	70.743	71.527	79.811	51.310	48.522	44.261	70.721	71.520	79.754	52.589	49.795	45.215
15	100.222	92.881	94.409	14.823	19.641	20.710	100.201	92.502	94.013	13.552	17.328	18.201	100.197	92.317	93.835	12.895	15.716	16.345
16	94.169	90.222	93.660	21.421	24.044	22.725	93.974	90.014	93.476	20.361	22.820	21.485	93.836	89.861	93.339	20.312	22.636	21.262
17	86.821	86.332	86.721	75.929	75.834	74.967	85.808	85.291	85.702	74.034	73.956	73.099	84.935	84.373	84.837	71.742	71.686	70.808

Gabor Result Gamma:0.2,Theta:60degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.2,Theta:75degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.2,Theta:90degree					
RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS
100.497	97.011	98.281	8.849	10.218	12.900	100.548	97.074	98.346	11.083	12.331	14.749	100.608	97.154	98.435	13.603	14.824	16.971
98.694	97.191	92.427	11.424	15.586	16.196	98.719	97.235	92.482	12.367	16.847	17.618	98.721	97.244	92.483	12.686	17.409	18.197
106.595	90.460	95.564	22.372	25.892	25.603	106.730	90.678	95.757	24.147	27.176	27.028	106.823	90.813	95.864	24.886	27.800	27.723
106.240	76.015	77.800	13.994	29.596	30.499	106.241	76.067	77.847	15.223	31.116	32.182	106.255	76.217	77.986	16.890	32.596	33.744
96.795	91.765	94.065	30.215	28.540	38.994	97.249	91.800	94.677	32.346	29.032	40.389	97.484	91.671	95.218	34.556	29.896	42.720
94.561	89.070	93.609	28.847	22.315	21.580	94.677	89.213	93.782	30.637	24.578	23.962	94.613	89.183	93.786	31.228	25.148	24.704
96.787	94.172	96.313	13.358	11.358	13.415	96.733	94.145	96.294	13.882	12.444	14.485	96.765	94.186	96.331	14.332	13.115	14.969
97.256	93.987	100.136	22.366	21.544	20.692	97.469	94.201	100.292	24.257	23.515	22.918	97.431	94.171	100.267	24.249	23.526	23.022
97.752	95.723	91.818	14.566	16.686	18.975	97.799	95.800	91.987	15.954	18.438	20.588	97.925	95.917	92.108	18.040	20.281	22.284
100.266	91.617	92.261	16.321	19.752	20.877	100.354	91.762	92.408	18.131	21.093	22.208	100.422	91.867	92.525	19.337	22.166	23.329
97.152	94.392	99.462	26.186	25.728	26.755	97.247	94.493	99.562	27.096	26.676	27.702	97.239	94.495	99.556	28.086	27.669	28.712
96.505	92.818	95.863	31.676	30.783	34.024	96.584	92.897	95.971	32.443	31.618	35.013	96.656	92.971	96.089	33.882	33.047	36.548
99.353	91.908	93.201	19.799	20.149	19.795	99.359	91.922	93.218	20.371	20.791	20.469	99.413	91.992	93.290	21.787	22.186	21.908
75.373	75.219	80.883	61.270	59.279	56.852	92.193	91.317	93.657	87.540	86.144	84.324	94.201	93.293	95.076	93.253	92.150	90.840
100.208	92.311	93.834	13.132	15.607	16.180	100.204	92.326	93.854	14.360	16.824	17.515	100.226	92.394	93.928	16.426	18.884	19.602
93.959	89.982	93.411	22.884	24.928	23.559	94.844	90.866	94.107	29.052	30.858	29.442	95.826	91.887	94.918	33.568	35.216	33.817
84.900	84.335	84.803	70.817	70.743	69.839	85.219	84.656	85.096	70.977	70.881	69.907	85.463	84.908	85.323	71.361	71.258	70.249

Gabor Result Gamma:0.2,Theta:105degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.2,Theta:120degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.2,Theta:135degree					
RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS
100.533	97.066	98.340	10.917	12.396	14.651	100.494	97.011	98.279	8.549	10.182	12.690	100.487	97.004	98.268	7.712	9.415	12.164
98.684	97.159	92.380	10.968	15.943	16.645	98.671	97.134	92.346	9.639	14.716	15.434	98.666	97.131	92.340	8.933	13.820	14.449
106.577	90.468	95.534	23.159	26.549	26.397	106.540	90.403	95.486	21.612	25.260	24.978	106.536	90.387	95.440	21.028	24.521	24.096
106.242	76.113	77.894	15.884	31.836	32.949	106.247	76.039	77.833	14.192	30.218	31.230	106.240	76.018	77.812	13.390	29.705	30.698
97.850	91.961	95.645	36.468	31.046	45.001	98.222	92.369	96.441	38.283	33.195	47.459	98.266	92.565	96.771	38.670	33.910	47.839
94.458	89.003	93.564	29.564	23.413	22.865	94.423	88.978	93.508	27.561	21.042	20.416	94.432	88.990	93.535	27.519	20.167	19.813
96.704	94.116	96.264	13.024	11.566	13.345	96.732	94.125	96.258	12.078	10.260	11.953	96.757	94.153	96.278	11.878	9.819	11.316
97.301	94.034	100.168	21.643	20.915	20.400	97.196	93.926	100.088	20.431	19.675	19.001	97.166	93.898	100.075	20.497	19.703	18.874
97.942	95.915	92.058	17.144	19.111	21.078	97.826	95.788	91.861	15.260	17.194	19.290	97.848	95.794	91.796	14.534	16.333	18.470
100.255	91.661	92.329	17.879	21.129	22.289	100.209	91.556	92.203	15.667	19.507	20.729	100.179	91.507	92.134	14.569	18.739	20.029
97.238	94.484	99.543	27.155	26.784	27.857	97.151	94.387	99.453	25.535	25.198	26.237	97.162	94.400	99.465	25.109	24.771	25.714
96.584	92.916	95.983	33.852	33.218	36.539	96.558	92.891	95.900	32.443	31.650	34.846	96.628	92.954	95.946	31.826	30.858	33.914
99.419	91.995	93.298	21.747	22.143	21.845	99.459	92.026	93.322	21.742	21.995	21.764	99.512	92.070	93.372	21.713	21.766	21.564
90.872	89.955	92.369	85.259	83.703	81.726	74.412	74.364	80.409	60.559	58.311	55.507	71.062	71.945	80.177	53.288	50.365	45.941
100.195	92.334	93.863	14.872	17.731	18.607	100.195	92.336	93.866	13.390	16.477	17.504	100.200	92.382	93.906	12.879	16.335	17.294
94.813	90.850	94.045	29.408	31.253	29.842	93.963	89.994	93.431	22.690	25.040	23.648	93.843	89.881	93.355	19.733	22.475	21.214
85.629	85.088	85.511	72.010	71.912	70.920	85.615	85.079	85.528	72.539	72.461	71.539	85.544	84.982	85.425	73.632	73.582	72.663

Gabor Result Gamma:0.2,Theta:150degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.2,Theta:165degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.2,Theta:180degree					
RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS
100.487	97.003	98.268	7.563	9.271	12.086	100.487	97.003	98.269	7.851	9.446	12.200	100.487	97.005	98.273	8.264	9.834	12.498
98.663	97.125	92.330	8.306	13.021	13.601	98.660	97.114	92.320	7.998	12.404	13.063	98.659	97.110	92.320	7.982	12.322	12.948
106.549	90.355	95.402	20.490	24.224	23.688	106.538	90.371	95.419	20.676	25.061	24.240	106.491	90.344	95.421	20.683	25.798	24.810
106.233	76.024	77.816	13.536	30.155	31.181	106.235	76.084	77.861	14.116	31.169	32.230	106.235	76.098	77.894	14.697	31.698	32.641
97.649	92.188	95.681	35.920	32.066	44.812	97.257	91.899	94.732	34.750	31.556	42.859	97.611	92.455	94.707	36.488	33.552	43.243
94.468	89.007	93.626	29.561	21.429	21.905	94.556	89.102	94.062	31.877	22.999	23.805	94.630	89.161	94.264	32.748	23.216	24.148
96.742	94.151	96.279	11.704	9.741	11.191	96.717	94.125	96.258	11.560	9.721	11.253	96.717	94.120	96.253	12.010	9.825	11.480
97.227	93.954	100.094	21.250	20.459	19.781	97.313	94.038	100.167	20.832	20.018	19.401	97.299	94.026	100.172	19.744	18.986	18.326
97.958	95.880	91.850	15.258	16.807	18.647	98.030	95.954	91.932	16.184	17.602	19.281	97.971	95.915	91.907	16.097	17.608	19.436
100.181	91.502	92.125	14.342	18.726	20.158	100.182	91.507	92.132	14.995	19.524	21.132	100.193	91.513	92.133	15.881	20.164	21.694
97.068	94.306	99.377	24.401	24.046	24.940	96.974	94.215	99.291	24.388	23.940	24.874	97.055	94.292	99.366	25.432	24.961	25.919
96.674	92.917	95.950	31.778	30.569	33.663	96.750	92.928	96.040	32.079	30.613	34.061	96.864	93.035	96.204	32.272	30.704	34.347
99.533	92.086	93.387	22.151	22.201	22.033	99.610	92.175	93.465	23.423	23.590	23.379	99.713	92.302	93.570	24.813	24.974	24.692
70.868	71.805	80.115	51.471	48.605	44.373	70.911	71.764	80.000	51.001	47.850	43.184	70.087	70.973	79.342	49.492	46.578	41.858
100.195	92.411	93.918	12.164	16.265	17.258	100.196	92.589	94.098	12.808	17.603	18.672	100.239	92.890	94.401	14.719	19.816	20.948
93.938	89.996	93.458	19.435	22.507	21.296	94.162	90.228	93.654	20.821	24.041	22.882	94.244	90.323	93.739	21.846	24.854	23.629
86.228	85.672	86.065	75.765	75.693	74.757	87.115	86.612	87.012	77.120	77.049	76.193	87.328	86.848	87.249	76.971	76.903	76.076

Gabor Result Gamma:0.4,Theta:15degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.4,Theta:30degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.4,Theta:45degree					
RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS
100.492	97.010	98.283	7.367	8.910	11.472	100.494	97.015	98.288	7.207	8.761	11.343	100.491	97.005	98.274	7.021	8.477	11.184
98.662	97.117	92.325	7.112	11.095	11.665	98.670	97.153	92.365	7.795	11.611	12.242	98.690	97.167	92.375	8.601	12.249	12.859
106.347	90.142	95.230	19.020	23.843	23.003	106.262	90.013	95.100	18.137	23.204	22.457	106.254	90.016	95.099	18.493	23.083	22.611
106.234	76.012	77.788	13.850	29.965	30.732	106.238	76.019	77.794	13.599	28.936	29.593	106.233	75.976	77.765	12.783	27.935	28.649
97.163	92.012	93.924	32.910	30.652	39.077	96.773	91.585	93.836	30.360	28.277	37.734	96.609	91.476	93.633	28.537	27.344	36.721
94.504	89.001	93.665	27.914	19.486	19.875	94.416	88.974	93.515	25.255	17.546	16.878	94.411	88.968	93.485	24.612	17.647	16.542
96.701	94.113	96.249	11.219	8.958	10.337	96.760	94.153	96.288	12.239	9.627	11.099	96.789	94.182	96.312	12.308	9.943	11.605
97.175	93.897	100.074	17.180	16.400	15.660	97.123	93.858	100.061	17.756	16.913	15.990	97.122	93.853	100.060	18.240	17.438	16.447
97.601	95.552	91.516	13.227	14.593	16.562	97.510	95.450	91.425	12.213	13.577	15.541	97.533	95.473	91.449	12.590	14.067	16.069
100.181	91.499	92.122	13.179	16.795	17.838	100.180	91.496	92.121	12.567	16.183	17.179	100.181	91.501	92.126	12.940	16.463	17.501
96.758	93.988	99.086	22.289	21.939	22.657	96.754	93.981	99.080	22.195	21.805	22.531	96.872	94.103	99.189	23.489	23.062	23.890
96.119	92.392	95.378	27.572	26.477	29.810	96.106	92.417	95.388	27.060	26.330	29.340	96.072	92.368	95.356	27.263	26.552	29.522
99.425	91.988	93.273	21.475	21.724	21.364	99.355	91.905	93.202	18.885	19.193	18.789	99.333	91.881	93.176	18.118	18.488	18.016
70.017	70.892	79.331	47.805	44.834	40.216	70.484	71.315	79.677	49.472	46.778	42.620	69.918	70.812	79.282	47.248	44.430	39.972
100.202	92.723	94.243	13.382	18.131	19.067	100.197	92.354	93.867	12.029	15.400	15.999	100.195	92.284	93.813	11.338	13.918	14.371
94.034	90.060	93.516	20.003	22.308	20.986	93.859	89.881	93.357	18.631	20.852	19.522	93.779	89.782	93.276	18.382	20.489	19.112
86.122	85.603	85.995	72.906	72.814	71.947	84.860	84.310	84.766	69.928	69.902	69.087	84.386	83.791	84.309	67.641	67.633	66.825



Gabor Result Gamma:0.4,Theta:60degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.4,Theta:75degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.4,Theta:90degree					
RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS
100.491	97.005	98.270	7.578	8.864	11.489	100.514	97.033	98.299	9.136	10.324	12.755	100.588	97.126	98.401	12.729	13.881	15.964
98.676	97.150	92.371	9.796	13.669	14.261	98.698	97.175	92.406	10.663	14.829	15.597	98.693	97.184	92.412	11.350	15.809	16.539
106.382	90.140	95.246	19.784	23.851	23.470	106.457	90.268	95.366	21.370	25.125	24.855	106.581	90.463	95.519	22.891	26.054	25.899
106.236	75.972	77.761	12.662	27.981	28.774	106.241	76.005	77.786	13.486	29.259	30.227	106.251	76.142	77.918	15.702	31.290	32.391
96.293	91.239	92.938	25.580	25.056	33.718	96.712	91.357	93.695	28.721	25.915	36.220	96.934	91.262	94.152	30.701	26.694	38.415
94.450	89.000	93.515	25.524	19.522	18.643	94.588	89.150	93.692	27.547	22.134	21.553	94.478	89.087	93.672	28.193	22.568	22.271
96.718	94.123	96.259	11.627	9.992	11.776	96.678	94.099	96.240	11.922	10.767	12.691	96.717	94.141	96.282	13.056	12.184	13.768
97.160	93.891	100.079	19.339	18.553	17.643	97.346	94.078	100.216	21.598	20.885	20.187	97.337	94.069	100.189	21.696	21.033	20.496
97.623	95.573	91.606	13.393	15.208	17.357	97.644	95.622	91.732	13.902	16.304	18.568	97.790	95.764	91.875	16.809	18.859	20.810
100.229	91.567	92.206	14.068	17.232	18.190	100.304	91.680	92.325	15.640	18.434	19.377	100.358	91.777	92.421	17.581	20.213	21.288
96.749	93.980	99.073	22.733	22.361	23.193	96.901	94.138	99.221	23.956	23.604	24.496	96.835	94.077	99.163	25.089	24.754	25.631
96.064	92.350	95.336	27.816	27.110	30.100	96.105	92.410	95.392	28.159	27.507	30.695	96.195	92.474	95.519	30.030	29.283	32.689
99.321	91.863	93.158	17.683	18.145	17.720	99.319	91.865	93.163	17.930	18.467	18.068	99.347	91.912	93.210	19.812	20.304	19.996
69.786	70.724	79.284	49.590	46.655	42.038	85.261	84.565	88.026	74.311	72.486	70.460	93.710	92.831	94.704	92.534	91.432	90.113
100.205	92.298	93.824	11.641	14.022	14.422	100.196	92.293	93.821	12.344	14.813	15.403	100.216	92.353	93.887	15.212	17.658	18.252
93.804	89.808	93.292	19.766	21.768	20.401	94.384	90.392	93.740	25.303	27.050	25.639	95.592	91.603	94.654	31.900	33.402	31.963
84.297	83.698	84.216	67.088	67.055	66.272	84.766	84.189	84.652	67.792	67.728	66.864	85.031	84.452	84.880	68.354	68.259	67.306

Gabor Result Gamma:0.4,Theta:105degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.4,Theta:120degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.4,Theta:135degree					
RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS
100.506	97.028	98.298	8.981	10.474	12.715	100.487	97.003	98.267	7.253	8.775	11.239	100.488	97.003	98.267	6.691	8.335	11.032
98.671	97.121	92.327	9.154	13.696	14.363	98.665	97.111	92.322	8.138	12.826	13.520	98.663	97.111	92.322	7.586	12.082	12.680
106.331	90.067	95.140	20.459	24.416	24.128	106.340	90.125	95.221	19.189	23.323	22.997	106.335	90.101	95.158	18.903	22.766	22.289
106.240	76.026	77.811	14.127	29.962	30.982	106.237	75.995	77.788	12.829	28.484	29.389	106.228	75.974	77.765	12.210	28.125	29.014
96.880	91.239	94.000	31.215	26.461	39.092	97.578	91.919	94.855	34.170	29.872	42.394	97.524	92.023	95.402	34.560	30.586	43.585
94.400	88.967	93.485	26.248	20.439	19.815	94.397	88.967	93.477	24.281	18.393	17.565	94.399	88.972	93.499	24.161	17.517	16.791
96.664	94.089	96.229	11.034	9.818	11.418	96.687	94.097	96.226	10.593	9.018	10.459	96.721	94.127	96.249	10.517	8.752	9.968
97.211	93.945	100.111	18.685	17.983	17.410	97.127	93.862	100.056	17.754	17.020	16.249	97.117	93.852	100.057	17.804	17.037	16.152
97.794	95.745	91.802	15.570	17.307	19.223	97.637	95.582	91.585	13.404	15.167	17.320	97.658	95.599	91.563	12.921	14.545	16.663
100.210	91.574	92.233	15.351	18.537	19.614	100.198	91.533	92.170	13.372	16.944	18.033	100.177	91.493	92.116	12.413	16.274	17.386
96.854	94.088	99.166	24.131	23.825	24.759	96.796	94.024	99.111	22.258	21.989	22.859	96.832	94.064	99.148	22.352	22.080	22.844
96.128	92.446	95.433	29.935	29.581	32.679	96.061	92.352	95.311	28.122	27.539	30.467	96.102	92.413	95.362	28.010	27.311	30.074
99.342	91.902	93.202	19.258	19.798	19.448	99.357	91.909	93.203	19.440	19.809	19.518	99.394	91.941	93.242	19.433	19.582	19.310
82.282	81.684	85.657	69.877	67.936	65.963	69.699	70.625	79.193	49.380	46.350	41.702	70.585	71.507	79.875	49.312	46.333	41.968
100.193	92.301	93.829	12.766	15.591	16.320	100.193	92.295	93.822	11.692	14.674	15.584	100.195	92.328	93.852	11.586	14.864	15.654
94.272	90.273	93.618	25.625	27.514	26.007	93.815	89.818	93.297	19.714	22.024	20.664	93.783	89.793	93.287	17.886	20.329	19.048
85.107	84.545	84.985	69.093	69.019	68.098	85.067	84.515	84.992	69.142	69.100	68.280	84.848	84.258	84.747	69.449	69.429	68.572

Gabor Result Gamma:0.4,Theta:150degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.4,Theta:165degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.4,Theta:180degree					
RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS
100.489	97.004	98.268	6.615	8.267	11.007	100.488	97.004	98.268	6.862	8.395	11.076	100.487	97.003	98.266	7.291	8.804	11.432
98.662	97.110	92.318	7.070	11.425	11.958	98.660	97.108	92.314	6.881	10.801	11.441	98.658	97.106	92.313	6.802	10.735	11.358
106.368	90.082	95.149	18.410	22.248	21.708	106.345	90.076	95.143	18.477	23.241	22.410	106.298	90.076	95.166	18.611	24.107	23.097
106.227	75.973	77.761	12.393	28.546	29.457	106.229	76.008	77.780	12.952	29.759	30.746	106.230	76.013	77.812	13.508	30.324	31.235
96.897	91.561	94.479	31.124	27.846	39.814	96.644	91.352	93.479	30.027	27.277	37.522	96.985	91.837	93.605	32.704	30.303	38.601
94.414	88.989	93.531	25.844	18.711	18.815	94.474	89.037	93.846	28.763	20.685	21.606	94.530	89.103	94.121	30.271	21.245	22.353
96.702	94.120	96.245	10.340	8.770	9.984	96.674	94.093	96.223	10.122	8.656	9.956	96.681	94.094	96.224	10.371	8.619	10.009
97.141	93.870	100.064	18.783	18.026	17.191	97.239	93.958	100.114	18.233	17.455	16.814	97.269	93.991	100.149	17.375	16.642	15.975
97.750	95.675	91.603	13.979	15.298	17.012	97.898	95.821	91.736	15.416	16.476	18.023	97.805	95.744	91.691	15.146	16.394	18.112
100.178	91.496	92.117	12.312	16.247	17.433	100.181	91.500	92.121	12.915	17.093	18.542	100.191	91.507	92.125	14.309	18.098	19.418
96.772	94.004	99.091	21.348	21.087	21.791	96.698	93.929	99.024	21.105	20.742	21.512	96.761	93.990	99.080	22.575	22.166	22.983
96.126	92.367	95.330	27.910	26.908	29.730	96.179	92.380	95.406	28.411	27.173	30.412	96.347	92.531	95.611	28.781	27.412	30.956
99.421	91.965	93.268	19.884	20.006	19.779	99.434	91.985	93.270	21.048	21.386	21.143	99.526	92.102	93.378	22.942	23.222	22.848
70.666	71.632	79.996	49.800	47.000	42.868	69.945	70.868	79.333	47.209	44.019	39.418	69.589	70.587	79.166	46.774	43.709	38.912
100.193	92.329	93.846	10.694	14.454	15.232	100.194	92.439	93.948	11.103	15.693	16.505	100.221	92.726	94.219	13.474	18.399	19.303
93.843	89.880	93.357	17.823	20.609	19.390	94.020	90.044	93.495	19.391	22.339	21.168	94.117	90.153	93.590	20.722	23.469	22.215
85.038	84.439	84.891	70.958	70.911	69.977	86.441	85.911	86.331	74.011	73.943	73.056	86.891	86.387	86.778	74.554	74.477	73.632

Gabor Result Gamma:0.6,Theta:15degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.6,Theta:30degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.6,Theta:45degree					
RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS
100.501	97.014	98.280	5.746	7.232	9.770	100.502	97.014	98.283	5.775	7.295	9.803	100.502	97.014	98.278	5.478	6.799	9.370
98.664	97.115	92.322	5.390	8.646	9.223	98.667	97.124	92.336	5.873	9.447	10.018	98.676	97.143	92.351	6.641	9.650	10.160
106.152	89.813	94.918	16.112	21.057	20.289	106.064	89.659	94.766	14.430	20.230	19.493	106.083	89.683	94.794	14.795	20.113	19.528
106.229	75.935	77.722	12.117	27.686	28.312	106.234	75.950	77.737	11.855	26.658	27.188	106.236	75.950	77.745	11.111	25.643	26.246
96.299	91.171	92.682	27.451	25.659	32.266	96.097	90.968	92.640	23.877	22.342	30.895	96.081	90.942	92.513	23.431	22.637	30.490
94.395	88.972	93.538	21.735	15.442	15.139	94.387	88.967	93.480	19.570	14.071	13.067	94.386	88.965	93.476	19.532	14.127	12.842
96.672	94.090	96.222	8.458	6.987	7.945	96.700	94.112	96.240	9.698	7.861	8.904	96.717	94.124	96.250	9.875	8.295	9.404
97.118	93.847	100.060	13.533	12.813	12.041	97.118	93.846	100.064	13.687	12.970	12.137	97.121	93.846	100.064	14.031	13.365	12.468
97.466	95.408	91.323	10.509	11.613	13.522	97.447	95.375	91.287	9.683	10.875	12.858	97.446	95.375	91.279	10.187	11.402	13.367
100.180	91.495	92.119	10.214	13.246	13.973	100.179	91.492	92.119	9.867	12.940	13.639	100.177	91.491	92.119	9.964	12.990	13.765
96.592	93.812	98.932	16.765	16.568	16.993	96.589	93.806	98.928	16.437	16.162	16.579	96.606	93.826	98.943	18.758	18.479	18.976
95.872	92.171	95.103	20.236	19.385	22.167	95.885	92.189	95.116	20.742	20.349	22.880	95.880	92.155	95.109	19.974	19.506	22.036
99.327	91.870	93.164	17.520	17.983	17.535	99.315	91.854	93.153	15.395	15.847	15.372	99.310	91.847	93.145	14.867	15.378	14.808
69.073	70.115	78.918	42.847	39.854	35.325	70.156	71.026	79.462	46.909	44.391	40.384	69.049	70.097	78.913	41.658	38.784	34.438
100.191	92.486	94.003	10.652	15.434	16.226	100.191	92.278	93.808	9.788	12.472	12.699	100.192	92.280	93.810	9.128	11.435	11.814
93.818	89.833	93.306	17.718	19.555	18.231	93.764	89.768	93.261	15.986	17.906	16.564	93.755	89.752	93.251	15.641	17.459	16.108
84.745	84.180	84.628	65.487	65.495	64.748	83.770	83.168	83.715	61.620	61.680	60.956	83.605	83.000	83.559	59.793	59.866	59.184

Gabor Result Gamma:0.6,Theta:60degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.6,Theta:75degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.6,Theta:90degree					
RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS
100.498	97.010	98.276	5.964	7.111	9.518	100.491	97.003	98.269	6.573	7.638	9.944	100.555	97.084	98.348	11.258	12.263	14.181
98.665	97.123	92.337	7.405	10.780	11.217	98.670	97.128	92.339	8.352	11.755	12.414	98.665	97.118	92.335	9.130	13.230	13.800
106.148	89.785	94.896	15.872	20.641	20.176	106.163	89.813	94.935	16.913	21.753	21.389	106.292	90.020	95.109	19.552	23.177	22.929
106.236	75.949	77.742	10.969	25.492	26.116	106.238	75.957	77.748	11.224	26.132	26.868	106.243	76.052	77.834	13.673	28.720	29.682
95.849	90.739	92.029	20.268	20.370	26.959	96.038	90.859	92.394	23.220	21.240	29.525	96.208	90.843	92.985	25.985	22.355	32.782
94.391	88.964	93.473	19.781	15.244	14.251	94.511	89.090	93.602	22.040	18.124	17.548	94.370	88.978	93.516	22.591	18.391	18.355
96.671	94.088	96.219	8.936	7.988	9.237	96.663	94.082	96.211	8.796	8.043	9.649	96.690	94.108	96.222	10.859	10.474	11.745
97.117	93.847	100.062	14.775	14.080	13.225	97.205	93.937	100.124	17.337	16.700	15.994	97.234	93.960	100.116	17.687	17.102	16.529
97.479	95.408	91.365	11.346	12.775	14.636	97.491	95.436	91.415	11.399	13.404	15.655	97.602	95.553	91.544	14.355	16.096	17.987
100.188	91.509	92.136	10.909	13.657	14.357	100.250	91.599	92.240	12.049	14.458	15.168	100.299	91.678	92.298	14.773	17.090	17.997
96.594	93.811	98.930	16.326	16.142	16.606	96.597	93.818	98.928	18.797	18.596	19.159	96.605	93.829	98.939	19.430	19.253	19.852
95.867	92.157	95.097	21.012	20.464	22.989	95.882	92.179	95.119	20.913	20.472	23.129	95.970	92.242	95.210	23.629	22.668	25.937
99.308	91.843	93.142	14.562	15.067	14.584	99.308	91.846	93.142	14.363	14.935	14.459	99.316	91.859	93.152	16.407	16.965	16.662
69.176	70.231	79.017	42.395	39.549	35.223	70.316	71.119	79.399	50.117	47.420	43.162	92.232	91.398	93.520	90.762	89.650	88.250
100.198	92.287	93.816	9.489	11.756	11.979	100.194	92.282	93.810	9.379	11.772	12.255	100.197	92.307	93.834	12.960	15.203	15.720
93.758	89.763	93.258	16.512	18.226	16.860	93.935	89.941	93.373	19.855	21.543	20.171	94.932	90.900	94.034	28.315	29.617	28.051
83.589	82.968	83.536	59.580	59.612	58.969	83.817	83.204	83.739	60.334	60.336	59.624	84.312	83.714	84.194	61.808	61.760	60.946

Gabor Result Gamma:0.6,Theta:105degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.6,Theta:120degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.6,Theta:135degree					
RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS
100.486	97.002	98.265	6.704	8.040	10.159	100.485	97.003	98.266	5.637	6.925	9.251	100.487	97.006	98.270	5.293	6.783	9.298
98.668	97.109	92.316	6.788	10.491	10.969	98.664	97.108	92.314	6.105	9.844	10.471	98.662	97.105	92.311	5.717	9.355	9.907
106.102	89.675	94.781	15.999	20.910	20.413	106.089	89.748	94.870	15.459	20.408	20.014	106.108	89.718	94.812	15.389	19.975	19.429
106.231	75.957	77.744	11.604	26.586	27.364	106.218	75.934	77.724	11.080	25.822	26.564	106.212	75.912	77.696	10.730	25.806	26.520
95.984	90.706	92.417	23.976	20.654	30.894	96.798	91.442	93.382	28.991	25.639	35.615	96.529	91.220	93.628	28.081	25.125	36.448
94.377	88.958	93.466	20.615	15.984	15.164	94.379	88.963	93.471	19.099	14.677	13.762	94.379	88.965	93.472	18.788	13.942	13.131
96.660	94.079	96.207	8.123	7.370	8.584	96.662	94.080	96.206	8.138	7.104	8.046	96.670	94.089	96.207	8.340	7.200	7.924
97.128	93.862	100.064	14.684	14.042	13.418	97.105	93.841	100.054	13.812	13.136	12.342	97.107	93.842	100.058	13.989	13.340	12.534
97.586	95.515	91.446	13.099	14.443	16.322	97.457	95.389	91.313	10.883	12.295	14.304	97.470	95.406	91.323	10.857	12.118	14.069
100.180	91.505	92.141	11.501	14.496	15.468	100.177	91.500	92.124	10.325	13.422	14.283	100.170	91.486	92.105	9.542	12.869	13.682
96.586	93.803	98.914	18.538	18.371	18.940	96.588	93.807	98.919	16.502	16.362	16.873	96.595	93.816	98.928	17.288	17.137	17.581
95.870	92.172	95.102	23.075	23.027	25.678	95.864	92.154	95.083	20.083	19.547	22.024	95.868	92.161	95.087	21.089	20.639	22.942
99.309	91.848	93.143	15.444	16.089	15.698	99.309	91.846	93.141	15.582	16.034	15.671	99.313	91.849	93.145	15.709	15.990	15.629
69.584	70.507	79.090	47.574	44.777	40.264	69.145	70.178	78.962	42.625	39.707	35.346	69.284	70.299	78.989	43.021	40.091	35.792
100.191	92.279	93.804	9.761	12.291	12.809	100.190	92.276	93.802	9.074	11.790	12.435	100.187	92.280	93.808	9.442	12.329	12.890
93.862	89.864	93.311	19.927	21.754	20.267	93.755	89.756	93.248	16.284	18.265	16.908	93.751	89.751	93.245	15.321	17.342	16.051
84.033	83.440	83.943	61.972	61.957	61.183	84.106	83.522	84.063	61.752	61.761	61.040	83.939	83.327	83.864	61.207	61.221	60.452

Gabor Result Gamma:0.6,Theta:150degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.6,Theta:165degree						Gabor Result Gamma:0.6,Theta:180degree						Accep t?
RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	RM	GM	BM	RS	GS	BS	
100.490	97.007	98.270	5.343	6.836	9.392	100.491	97.006	98.272	5.498	6.935	9.512	100.490	97.006	98.269	5.785	7.184	9.721	Y
98.662	97.105	92.313	5.386	8.984	9.468	98.660	97.106	92.313	5.357	8.463	9.031	98.658	97.105	92.314	5.251	8.452	9.044	Y
106.155	89.770	94.869	15.381	19.564	19.089	106.128	89.744	94.847	15.012	20.293	19.513	106.112	89.756	94.851	15.374	21.281	20.360	Y
106.216	75.918	77.701	10.910	26.205	26.920	106.223	75.937	77.717	11.343	27.411	28.202	106.227	75.935	77.724	11.810	27.872	28.676	Y
96.161	90.937	93.079	25.053	22.347	32.751	96.063	90.876	92.393	23.280	21.393	29.249	96.185	91.061	92.395	26.795	25.168	31.492	Y
94.379	88.966	93.476	19.684	14.676	14.248	94.391	88.970	93.513	22.454	16.409	17.410	94.438	89.011	93.840	25.356	18.013	19.473	Y
96.663	94.083	96.208	8.088	7.194	8.037	96.663	94.081	96.208	7.769	6.821	7.696	96.669	94.087	96.215	7.906	6.736	7.644	Y
97.107	93.842	100.057	14.636	13.963	13.171	97.138	93.865	100.060	14.144	13.446	12.773	97.218	93.935	100.101	14.162	13.449	12.778	Y
97.510	95.441	91.335	11.581	12.522	14.136	97.665	95.598	91.472	13.446	14.202	15.500	97.556	95.494	91.407	12.675	13.636	15.127	Y
100.173	91.488	92.106	9.570	12.870	13.699	100.177	91.493	92.111	9.965	13.627	14.762	100.189	91.502	92.119	11.987	14.997	15.927	Y
96.591	93.811	98.923	16.112	16.003	16.366	96.588	93.805	98.922	15.492	15.319	15.795	96.592	93.810	98.926	17.186	16.911	17.405	N
95.878	92.150	95.077	20.545	19.663	21.987	95.881	92.157	95.101	21.659	20.651	23.334	95.965	92.215	95.190	22.339	21.204	24.414	N
99.350	91.887	93.184	16.382	16.625	16.299	99.338	91.869	93.154	17.272	17.816	17.504	99.342	91.892	93.185	19.487	19.919	19.419	N
70.401	71.379	79.783	47.517	44.823	40.777	69.001	70.065	78.885	42.150	39.107	34.604	69.318	70.323	78.984	44.229	41.095	36.335	N
100.186	92.273	93.798	8.657	11.761	12.373	100.187	92.291	93.814	8.798	12.937	13.320	100.198	92.436	93.947	11.008	15.728	16.236	N
93.760	89.780	93.265	15.555	17.965	16.736	93.795	89.812	93.292	17.064	19.390	18.179	93.874	89.891	93.356	18.600	20.745	19.487	N
83.844	83.224	83.750	61.623	61.631	60.853	84.924	84.320	84.799	65.776	65.751	64.874	86.142	85.611	86.006	68.637	68.578	67.777	N