This is a companion notebook for the book [Deep Learning with Python, Second Edition](). For readability, it only contains runnable code blocks and section titles, and omits everything else in the book: text paragraphs, figures, and pseudocode.

**If you want to be able to follow what's going on, I recommend reading the notebook side by side with your copy of the book.**

This notebook was generated for TensorFlow 2.6.

# ▾ Advanced deep learning for computer vision

## Three essential computer vision tasks

## ▾ An image segmentation example

```
!wget http://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/~vgg/data/pets/data/images.tar.gz
!wget http://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/~vgg/data/pets/data/annotations.tar.gz
!tar -xf images.tar.gz
!tar -xf annotations.tar.gz
```

```
import os

input_dir = "images/"
target_dir = "annotations/trimaps/"

input_img_paths = sorted(
    [os.path.join(input_dir, fname)
     for fname in os.listdir(input_dir)
     if fname.endswith(".jpg")])
target_paths = sorted(
    [os.path.join(target_dir, fname)
     for fname in os.listdir(target_dir)
     if fname.endswith(".png") and not fname.startswith(".")])
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow.keras.utils import load_img, img_to_array

plt.axis("off")
plt.imshow(load_img(input_img_paths[9]))
```

```
def display_target(target_array):
    normalized_array = (target_array.astype("uint8") - 1) * 127
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.imshow(normalized_array[:, :, 0])
```

```
img = img_to_array(load_img(target_paths[9], color_mode="grayscale"))
display_target(img)


import numpy as np
import random

img_size = (200, 200)
num_imgs = len(input_img_paths)

random.Random(1337).shuffle(input_img_paths)
random.Random(1337).shuffle(target_paths)

def path_to_input_image(path):
    return img_to_array(load_img(path, target_size=img_size))

def path_to_target(path):
    img = img_to_array(
        load_img(path, target_size=img_size, color_mode="grayscale"))
    img = img.astype("uint8") - 1
    return img

input_imgs = np.zeros((num_imgs,) + img_size + (3,), dtype="float32")
targets = np.zeros((num_imgs,) + img_size + (1,), dtype="uint8")
for i in range(num_imgs):
    input_imgs[i] = path_to_input_image(input_img_paths[i])
    targets[i] = path_to_target(target_paths[i])

num_val_samples = 1000
train_input_imgs = input_imgs[:-num_val_samples]
train_targets = targets[:-num_val_samples]
val_input_imgs = input_imgs[-num_val_samples:]
val_targets = targets[-num_val_samples:]


from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers

def get_model(img_size, num_classes):
    inputs = keras.Input(shape=img_size + (3,))
    x = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(inputs)

    x = layers.Conv2D(64, 3, strides=2, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
    x = layers.Conv2D(64, 3, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
    x = layers.Conv2D(128, 3, strides=2, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
    x = layers.Conv2D(128, 3, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
    x = layers.Conv2D(256, 3, strides=2, padding="same", activation="relu")(x)
    x = layers.Conv2D(256, 3, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)

    x = layers.Conv2DTranspose(256, 3, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
    x = layers.Conv2DTranspose(256, 3, activation="relu", padding="same", strides=2)(x)
    x = layers.Conv2DTranspose(128, 3, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
    x = layers.Conv2DTranspose(128, 3, activation="relu", padding="same", strides=2)(x)
    x = layers.Conv2DTranspose(64, 3, activation="relu", padding="same")(x)
```

```python
    x = layers.Conv2DTranspose(64, 3, activation="relu", padding="same", strides=2)(x)

    outputs = layers.Conv2D(num_classes, 3, activation="softmax", padding="same")(x)

    model = keras.Model(inputs, outputs)
    return model

model = get_model(img_size=img_size, num_classes=3)
model.summary()
```

```python
model.compile(optimizer="rmsprop", loss="sparse_categorical_crossentropy")

callbacks = [
    keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint("oxford_segmentation.keras",
                                    save_best_only=True)
]

history = model.fit(train_input_imgs, train_targets,
                    epochs=50,
                    callbacks=callbacks,
                    batch_size=64,
                    validation_data=(val_input_imgs, val_targets))
```

```python
epochs = range(1, len(history.history["loss"]) + 1)
loss = history.history["loss"]
val_loss = history.history["val_loss"]
plt.figure()
plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training and validation loss")
plt.legend()
```

```python
from tensorflow.keras.utils import array_to_img

model = keras.models.load_model("oxford_segmentation.keras")

i = 4
test_image = val_input_imgs[i]
plt.axis("off")
plt.imshow(array_to_img(test_image))

mask = model.predict(np.expand_dims(test_image, 0))[0]

def display_mask(pred):
    mask = np.argmax(pred, axis=-1)
    mask *= 127
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.imshow(mask)

display_mask(mask)
```