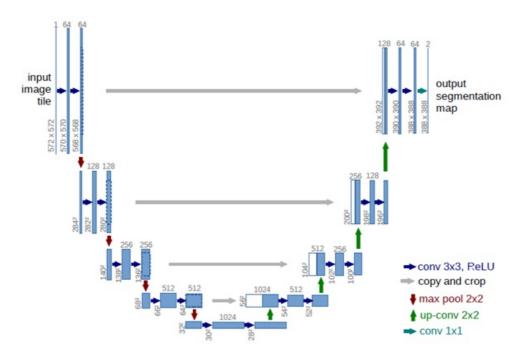
# **U-Net for Semantic Segmentation on Indian Driving Dataset**

U-Net is a convolutional neural network that was developed for biomedical image segmentation at the Computer Science Department of the University of Freiburg, Germany, The network is based on the fully convolutional network and its architecture is designed to work with fewer training images and to yield more precise segmentation. The below image represents the U-Net architecture



#### \*\*Implementation Detail:\*\*

The Blue box represents the feature maps that are obtained after an operation is applied and all operations are represented by different color arrow marks, The numbers of filters or depth of the feature maps are represented at the top of the blue box, resolution of the feature map is represented at the bottom left of each blue box, the White box is the feature maps that are copied from the adjacent block for concatenation for further operation.

- . The implementation consists of a contracting path and an expansive path.
- The contracting path (Encoder) follows the typical architecture of a convolutional network, It consists of the repeated two 3x3 unpadded convolutions followed by a rectified linear unit (ReLU) and a 2x2 max pooling operation with stride 2 for downsampling.
- The Encoder is for downsampling where the number of feature map channels is doubled for each successive block.
- The expansive path (Decoder) consists of 2x2 up-convolution that is applied to feature maps that have a cropped feature concatenated with it from contraction path followed by two 3x3 convolutions, each with ReLU.
- The Decoder is for upsampling where the number of feature map channels is reduced by a factor of 2 for each successive block.
- The Final layer has a 1x1 convolution that is used to map each 64 component feature vector to the desired number of classes and network has a total of 23 convolutional layers.
- For more information please refer the paper <u>U-Net Convolutional Networks for Biomedical Image Segmentation</u> and its summary <u>here</u>

### Installing required modules

```
In [ ]:
```

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import backend as K
from numpy import asarray, zeros, moveaxis
from tensorflow.keras.initializers import *
from tensorflow.keras.models import
from tensorflow.keras.layers import
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import *
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sys import getsizeof
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import TensorBoard
from tqdm import tqdm notebook, tqdm
from sklearn.metrics import *
import os, sys, ntpath, fnmatch, shutil, cv2
import joblib, os.path, itertools, warnings
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import load model
from scipy.sparse import csc matrix
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from os import path
!pip install import ipynb
from IPython.display import clear_output
from time import time
np.random.seed(0)
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
cp -v "/content/drive/My Drive/IID Files/Utility Functions.ipynb" "/content"
[] cp -v "/content/drive/My Drive/IID_Files/Final.ipynb" "/content"
[] cp -v "/content/drive/My Drive/IID_Files/IID_Data_Prep_Utils1.ipynb" "/content"
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
clear output()
```

# **Importing Data Preparation Modules**

```
In [ ]:
import import ipynb
from Utility_Functions import *
from Final import
from IID_Data_Prep_Utils1 import *
Checking Status:
1.Image Data Preparation .... >>> |Done| <1/5>
2.Label Mask Preparation .... >>> |Done| <2/5>
                          ..... >>> |Done| <3/5>
3.Data Shuffling
4.Data Train_Test_Split
                           .. .. .. >>> |Done| <4/5>
5.Loading Final Data
                           .. .. .. >>> |Done| <5/5>
Gen RAM Free: 6.68 GB - Used: 17.98 GB - Total : 25.51 GB - Util 70.48 %
GPU RAM Free: 15.9 GB - Used: 0.0 GB - Total : 15.9 GB - Util 0.0 %
```

# **General Utility Function for Prediction**

```
In []:

def predict_for(data_for_prediction, weights_save_path=False):
    """ General Function to perform prediction for the specified data split """

Mean_MIoU, Accuracy, cf_matrix=[], [], np.zeros((7,7))
    x, y = Load_For_Prediction(data_for_prediction)
    Model, Skip = Select_Model(weights_save_path), 2

for d in tqdm_notebook(range(0,len(x),Skip)):
    if (d>=(len(x)-Skip)):
        plot,_,_=True,clear_output(),print("Total number of samples in {0} : {1}".format(data_for_prediction,len(x)))
        else: plot=False

        Miou, cf_matrix, Accuracy=Function_2(x[d:d+Skip],y[d:d+Skip],Mean_MIoU,cf_matrix,Accuracy,Model,plot,False,False,False)
    collected = gc.collect()
    return Miou, Accuracy, cf_matrix
```

## **Implementation of U-Net**

```
Function to Build U-Net Encoder Blocks
         Input : Block Number <Int>, Name <String>, Filters <Int>, Kernel Size <Tuple>, Pool size <Tuple
>, Previous layer <Keras.layer>, initialize <String>
        Return : Convolution2 <Keras.layer> """
         # Defining Max-pooling layer for each Encoder Block
        MaxPool = tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=Pool_size, name= Name+"_Maxpool")(Previous_layer
) if Block Number>1 else Previous layer
         # Defining two Convolution layers for each Encoder Block
        Convolution1 = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(Filters, Kernel Size, name= Name+" Conv1", activation = 'r
elu', kernel initializer= initialize, padding='same') (MaxPool)
        Convolution2 = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(Filters, Kernel_Size, name= Name+"_Conv2", activation = 'r
elu', kernel initializer= initialize, padding='same') (Convolution1)
        return Convolution2
    def Unet Dec Blocks (Block Number, Name, Filters, Kernel Size, Previous layer, Layer to Concatenate, i
nitialize="he normal"):
        Function to Build U-Net Decoder Blocks
        Input : Block_Number <Int>, Name <String>, Filters <Int>, Kernel_Size <Tuple>, Previous_layer <Ke
ras.layer>, Layer to Concatenate <Keras.layer>, initialize <String>
        Return : Convolution2 <Keras.layer> """
         # Defining Up-Convolution layers for Decoder Blocks
         Up Sample = tf.keras.layers.UpSampling2D(size=(2, 2), name= Name+" Upsample")(Previous layer)
        Up_Convolution = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(Filters, (2,2), name= Name+"_UpConv", activation = 'relu'
, padding = 'same', kernel_initializer=initialize) (Up_Sample)
         # concatenating feature maps that are copied from encoder block with Previous Layer
         Concatenated_Layer=tf.keras.layers.Concatenate(axis=3, name= Name+"_Concat")([Layer_to Concatenat
e, Up Convolution])
         # Defining two Convolution layers for each Decoder Block
        Convolution1 = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(Filters, Kernel Size, name= Name+" Conv1", activation = 'r
elu', kernel_initializer= initialize, padding ='same')(Concatenated_Layer)
        Convolution2 = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(Filters, Kernel Size, name= Name+" Conv2", activation = 'r
elu', kernel initializer= initialize, padding ='same')(Convolution1)
        if Block_Number==4:
             # Final Convolution layer has number of classes as filter size followed by softmax
             Convolution3 = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(n_classes, Kernel_Size, name= "Final_Conv", activation
= 'relu', kernel initializer= initialize, padding = 'same') (Convolution2)
             Output=Activation('softmax', name="Softmax")(Convolution3)
             return Output
        return Convolution2
    # Input Layer of U-Net
    Input layer = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=input shape)
    # Building Encoder Block for U-Net Various filters Sizes
    En_Block1 = Unet_En_Blocks(1, "En_Block1", 64, (3,3), (2,2), Input_layer)
En_Block2 = Unet_En_Blocks(2, "En_Block2", 128, (3,3), (2,2), En_Block1)
En_Block3 = Unet_En_Blocks(3, "En_Block3", 256, (3,3), (2,2), En_Block2)
En_Block4 = Unet_En_Blocks(4, "En_Block4", 512, (3,3), (2,2), En_Block3)
    En Block5 = Unet En Blocks(5, "En Block5", 1024, (3,3), (2,2), En Block4)
    # Building Decoder Block for U-Net Various filters Sizes
    Dec_Block1 = Unet_Dec_Blocks(1, "Dec_Block1", 512, (3,3), En_Block5, En_Block4)
Dec_Block2 = Unet_Dec_Blocks(2, "Dec_Block2", 256, (3,3), Dec_Block1, En_Block3)
Dec_Block3 = Unet_Dec_Blocks(3, "Dec_Block3", 128, (3,3), Dec_Block2, En_Block2)
    Output layer = Unet Dec Blocks(4, "Dec Block4", 64, (3,3), Dec Block3, En Block1)
    # Invoke Model to get U-Net model
    Unet_model = Model(Input_layer, Output_layer)
    return Unet model
# Invoke Unet Segmentation to get U-Net model
input shape, n classes = (240, 480, 3), 7
Unet = Unet_Segmentation(input_shape, n_classes)
```

### **Training U-Net Model**

```
# Get current Time
start time = time()
# Defining Batch size and epoch
batch_size, epochs = 16, 50
# Defining tensorboard to store Training Information and filepath to store Unet model
tensorboard, filepath = TensorBoard(log dir=root+"logs/unet {}".format(str(time())[5:10])),root+"/Unet.be
st.hdf5"
# Defining steps per epoch and validation steps for Training
steps per epoch, validation steps=int((len(train img files1)+len(train img files2))/batch size),int((len(v
al img files1) +len(val img files2)) /batch size)
# Compile U-net Model
Unet.compile(optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.0001), loss = 'categorical crossentropy', metrics = ['
accuracy', miou])
# Defining EarlyStopping with patience=5 and monitor='val miou'
es = EarlyStopping(monitor='val miou', mode='max', verbose=1, patience=5)
# Defining ModelCheckpoint with monitor as 'val miou'
checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(filepath, monitor='val miou', verbose=2, save best only=True, mode='max')
# Defining ReduceLROnPlateau to reduce learning rate with patience=3
learning rate reduction = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val_miou', patience=3, verbose=2, factor=0.2, min_lr
=0.00001)
# Fit U-net Model to start training
\verb|history=Unet.fit_generator(train_batch_generator(batch_size, epochs)|, steps_per_epoch=steps_per_epoch|, epochs| \\
hs=epochs, verbose=1, validation data=val batch generator(batch size,epochs),
                  validation steps=validation steps, callbacks=[learning rate reduction,checkp
oint, es, tensorboard)
# Printing Time taken for Training
print("--- %s seconds ---" % (time() - start_time))
Epoch 1/50
Epoch 00001: val miou improved from -inf to 0.46940, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet.best.hdf
- val loss: 0.4783 - val accuracy: 0.8184 - val miou: 0.4694
Epoch 2/50
Epoch 00002: val_miou improved from 0.46940 to 0.57656, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet.best.
- val_loss: 0.3865 - val_accuracy: 0.8452 - val miou: 0.5766
Epoch 3/50
Epoch 00003: val miou improved from 0.57656 to 0.59402, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet.best.
hdf5
- val loss: 0.3589 - val accuracy: 0.8619 - val miou: 0.5940
Epoch 4/50
Epoch 00004: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.9999999494757503e-05.
Epoch 00004: val_miou improved from 0.59402 to 0.61716, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet.best.
- val loss: 0.3384 - val accuracy: 0.8693 - val miou: 0.6172
Epoch 5/50
Epoch 00005: val miou improved from 0.61716 to 0.63516, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet.best.
hdf5
- val_loss: 0.3134 - val_accuracy: 0.8821 - val_miou: 0.6352
Epoch 6/50
Epoch 00006: val miou improved from 0.63516 to 0.64279, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet.best.
- val loss: 0.3180 - val accuracy: 0.8814 - val miou: 0.6428
Epoch 7/50
Epoch 00007: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1e-05.
Epoch 00007: val miou improved from 0.64279 to 0.64376, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet.best.
hdf5
```

- val loss: 0.3266 - val accuracy: 0.8831 - val miou: 0.6438

```
Epoch 8/50
Epoch 00008: val miou did not improve from 0.64376
876/876 [============= ] - 1052s 1s/step - loss: 0.1992 - accuracy: 0.9238 - miou: 0.7495
- val loss: 0.3434 - val accuracy: 0.8819 - val miou: 0.6434
Epoch 9/50
Epoch 00009: val miou improved from 0.64376 to 0.64721, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet.best.
hdf5
- val loss: 0.3581 - val accuracy: 0.8819 - val miou: 0.6472
Epoch 10/50
Epoch 00010: val miou did not improve from 0.64721
876/876 [============ ] - 1044s 1s/step - loss: 0.1808 - accuracy: 0.9314 - miou: 0.7694
- val loss: 0.3594 - val accuracy: 0.8839 - val miou: 0.6416
Epoch 11/50
Epoch 00011: val miou did not improve from 0.64721
- val loss: 0.3717 - val accuracy: 0.8828 - val miou: 0.6438
Epoch 12/50
Epoch 00012: val miou did not improve from 0.64721
876/876 [============== ] - 1038s 1s/step - loss: 0.1670 - accuracy: 0.9369 - miou: 0.7851
- val loss: 0.3820 - val accuracy: 0.8832 - val miou: 0.6421
Epoch 13/50
Epoch 00013: val miou did not improve from 0.64721
- val loss: 0.3796 - val accuracy: 0.8829 - val miou: 0.6449
Epoch 14/50
Epoch 00014: val_miou improved from 0.64721 to 0.64835, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet.best.
- val_loss: 0.3791 - val_accuracy: 0.8825 - val_miou: 0.6484
Epoch 15/50
Epoch 00015: val miou did not improve from 0.64835
- val_loss: 0.3887 - val accuracy: 0.8822 - val miou: 0.6359
Epoch 16/50
Epoch 00016: val miou did not improve from 0.64835
- val loss: 0.3978 - val accuracy: 0.8827 - val miou: 0.6441
Epoch 17/50
Epoch 00017: val miou did not improve from 0.64835
876/876 [============ ] - 1032s 1s/step - loss: 0.1546 - accuracy: 0.9416 - miou: 0.7991
- val loss: 0.4033 - val accuracy: 0.8802 - val miou: 0.6464
Epoch 18/50
Epoch 00018: val miou did not improve from 0.64835
- val_loss: 0.4112 - val_accuracy: 0.8809 - val_miou: 0.6470
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 00019: val miou did not improve from 0.64835
- val_loss: 0.4302 - val_accuracy: 0.8815 - val_miou: 0.6365
Epoch 20/50
Epoch 00020: val miou did not improve from 0.64835
- val loss: 0.4168 - val accuracy: 0.8793 - val_miou: 0.6423
Epoch 00020: early stopping
--- 20962.57428073883 seconds ---
```

# **U-Net Training Results**

### In [ ]:

# Training\_result
plot\_training\_result(history)

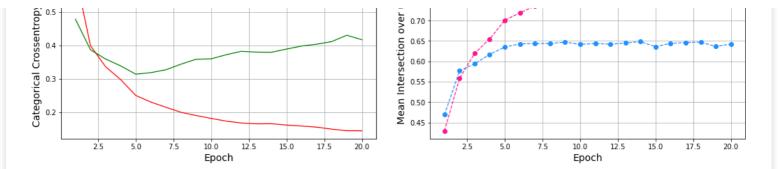
Epoch vs Crossentropy Loss



Epoch vs Mean Intersection over union

0.80

train miou
val miou
0.75



- The Lowest value of Validation Categorical Crossentopy is 0.3134 which is at epoch-5 as above in the Graph.
- The Best Value of Validation Mean Intersection Over Union is 0.6484 which is at epoch-14 as above in the Graph.
- Keras callback ModelCheckpoint is used to save the best Model during Training to avoid overfitting.

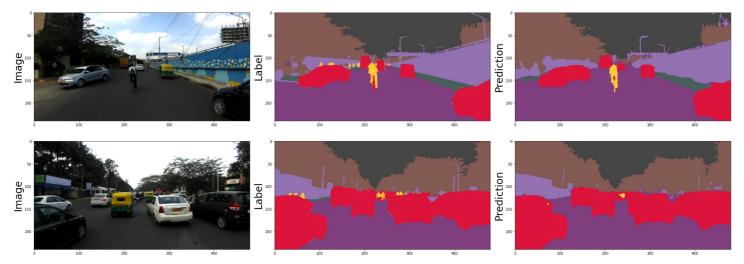
# **U-Net Prediction on Train Data**

```
In [ ]:
```

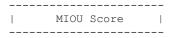
```
# Train Prediction
Miou, Accuracy, cf_matrix = predict_for("Train_data")
```

Total number of samples in Train\_data : 10016

Few Segmentation Samples:>>>



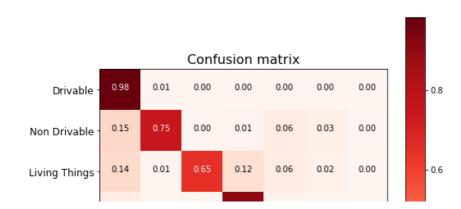
Printing Results:>>

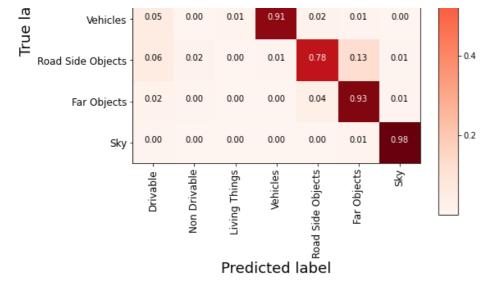


MIOU Score: 0.6642

| Accuracy Score |

Accuracy Score: 0.9306





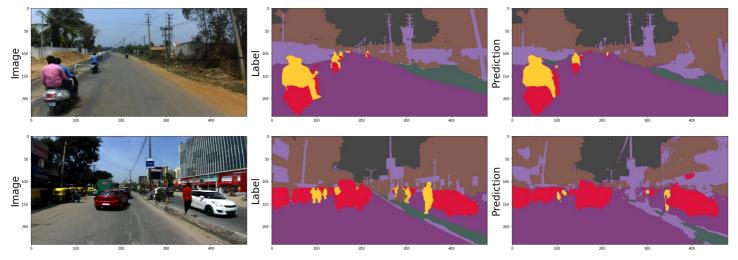
### **U-Net Prediction on Validation Data**

# In [ ]:

```
# Validation Prediction
Miou, Accuracy, cf_matrix = predict_for("Val_data")
```

Total number of samples in Val\_data : 2036

Few Segmentation Samples:>>>



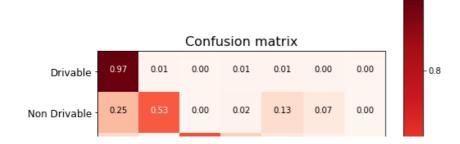
Printing Results:>>

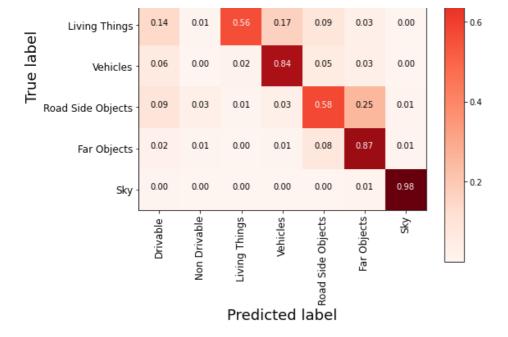
| MIOU Score |

MIOU Score: 0.5843

| Accuracy Score |

Accuracy Score: 0.876





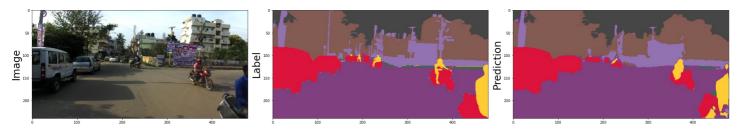
# **U-Net Prediction on Test Data**

```
In [ ]:
```

```
# Test Prediction
Miou, Accuracy, cf_matrix = predict_for("Test_data")
```

Total number of samples in  $Test\_data$  : 4011

Few Segmentation Samples:>>>



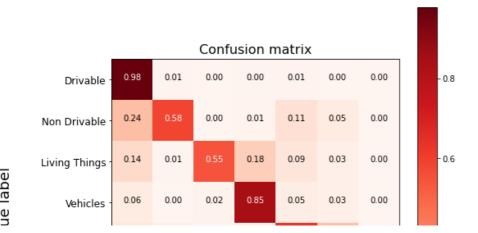
Printing Results:>>

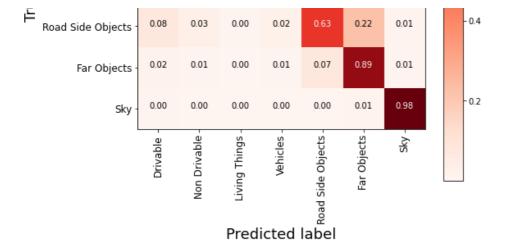
| MIOU Score |

MIOU Score: 0.5979

| Accuracy Score |

Accuracy Score: 0.8888





# **Transfer Learning with U-Net**

- Transfer learning refers to the process of using pre-trained model of one problem to solve other new second problem where the knowledge gained by pre-trained model is applied to solve a different but related problem.
- The main advantages of Transfer learning are saving training time, better performance of neural networks and no need for lot of data.
- Imagenet Pre-Trained Restnet50 with some alteration on U-Net is used below to solve the problem.

### Importing and Installing segmentation model package

```
# reference: https://github.com/qubvel/segmentation_models
pip install tensorflow==2.1.0
pip install -U segmentation-models
import segmentation_models as sm
import tensorflow.keras
tensorflow.keras.backend.set_image_data_format('channels_last')
```

Segmentation Models: using `tf.keras` framework.

### **Training Restnet50 + U-Net with Imagenet Pre-Trained weigths.**

0 - val loss: 0.2910 - val accuracy: 0.8918 - val miou: 0.6663

```
In [ ]:
start time = time()
batch size, epochs = 16, 50
model = sm.Unet('resnet50',classes=7,input_shape=(224, 480,3),activation='softmax')
tensorboard, filepath = TensorBoard(log_dir=root+"logs/unet_img_resnet50_nlrr{}".format(str(time())[:10])
),root+"Unet imgnet resnet50 nlrr.hdf5"
steps per epoch, validation_steps=int((len(train_img_files1)+len(train_img_files2))/batch_size),int((len(v
al img files1) +len(val img files2)) /batch size)
model.compile(optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.0001), loss = 'categorical crossentropy', metrics = [
'accuracy', miou])
es = EarlyStopping(monitor='val miou', mode='max', verbose=1, patience=5)
checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(filepath, monitor='val miou', verbose=2, save best only=True, mode='max')
history tf=model.fit generator(train batch generator(batch size,epochs), steps per epoch=steps per epoch,
epochs=epochs, verbose=1, validation_data=val_batch_generator(batch_size,epochs),
                       validation_steps=validation_steps, callbacks=[checkpoint,es,tensorboard])
print("--- %s seconds ---" % (time() - start time))
Train for 876 steps, validate for 127 steps
Epoch 1/50
Epoch 00001: val miou improved from -inf to 0.56564, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet imgnet r
esnet50 nlrr.hdf5
9 - val loss: 0.4781 - val accuracy: 0.8363 - val miou: 0.5656
Epoch 2/50
Epoch 00002: val miou improved from 0.56564 to 0.66625, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet imgne
t resnet50 nlrr.hdf5
```

876/876 [============ ] - 544s 621ms/step - loss: 0.2467 - accuracy: 0.9109 - miou: 0.718

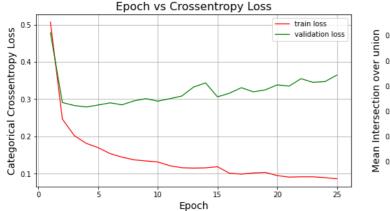
```
Epoch 00003: val miou improved from 0.66625 to 0.67648, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet imgne
t resnet50 nlrr.hdf5
6 - val loss: 0.2830 - val accuracy: 0.8970 - val miou: 0.6765
Epoch 4/50
{\tt Epoch~00004:~val\_miou~improved~from~0.67648~to~0.67879,~saving~model~to~/content/drive/My~Drive/Unet\_imgne}
t resnet50 nlrr.hdf5
0 - val_loss: 0.2790 - val_accuracy: 0.9019 - val_miou: 0.6788
Epoch 5/50
Epoch 00005: val miou improved from 0.67879 to 0.67916, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet imgne
t resnet50 nlrr.hdf5
3 - val_loss: 0.2843 - val_accuracy: 0.9023 - val_miou: 0.6792
Epoch 6/50
Epoch 00006: val miou improved from 0.67916 to 0.68699, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet imgne
t_resnet50_nlrr.hdf5
876/876 [============ ] - 552s 630ms/step - loss: 0.1540 - accuracy: 0.9424 - miou: 0.802
1 - val loss: 0.2901 - val accuracy: 0.9058 - val miou: 0.6870
Epoch 7/50
Epoch 00007: val miou improved from 0.68699 to 0.68837, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet imgne
t resnet50 nlrr.hdf5
3 - val_loss: 0.2849 - val_accuracy: 0.9055 - val_miou: 0.6884
Epoch 8/50
Epoch 00008: val miou improved from 0.68837 to 0.68987, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet imgne
t resnet50 nlrr.hdf5
9 - val loss: 0.2954 - val accuracy: 0.9050 - val miou: 0.6899
Epoch 9/50
Epoch 00009: val miou did not improve from 0.68987
1 - val loss: 0.3015 - val_accuracy: 0.9044 - val_miou: 0.6880
Epoch 10/50
Epoch 00010: val miou did not improve from 0.68987
4 - val_loss: 0.2946 - val_accuracy: 0.9065 - val_miou: 0.6896
Epoch 11/50
Epoch 00011: val miou improved from 0.68987 to 0.69082, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet imgne
t resnet50 nlrr.hdf5
3 - val loss: 0.3013 - val accuracy: 0.9064 - val miou: 0.6908
Epoch 12/50
Epoch 00012: val_miou improved from 0.69082 to 0.69147, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet_imgne
t resnet50 nlrr.hdf5
4 - val loss: 0.3083 - val accuracy: 0.9064 - val miou: 0.6915
Epoch 13/50
Epoch 00013: val miou did not improve from 0.69147
1 - val loss: 0.3325 - val accuracy: 0.9054 - val miou: 0.6908
Epoch 14/50
Epoch 00014: val_miou did not improve from 0.69147
3 - val_loss: 0.3436 - val_accuracy: 0.9016 - val_miou: 0.6835
Epoch 15/50
Epoch 00015: val miou improved from 0.69147 to 0.69592, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet imgne
t resnet50 nlrr.hdf5
9 - val loss: 0.3062 - val accuracy: 0.9095 - val miou: 0.6959
Epoch 16/50
Epoch 00016: val miou improved from 0.69592 to 0.69878, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet imgne
t resnet50 nlrr.hdf5
3 - val_loss: 0.3160 - val_accuracy: 0.9098 - val_miou: 0.6988
Epoch 17/50
Epoch 00017: val miou did not improve from 0.69878
7 - val_loss: 0.3308 - val_accuracy: 0.9077 - val_miou: 0.6985
```

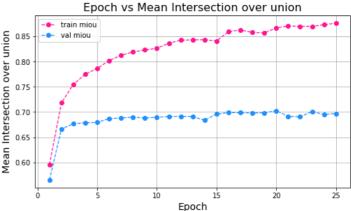
```
Epoch 18/50
Epoch 00018: val miou did not improve from 0.69878
7 - val_loss: 0.3196 - val_accuracy: 0.9084 - val_miou: 0.6980
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 00019: val miou did not improve from 0.69878
9 - val loss: 0.3249 - val accuracy: 0.9086 - val miou: 0.6982
Epoch 20/50
Epoch 00020: val miou improved from 0.69878 to 0.70262, saving model to /content/drive/My Drive/Unet imgne
t resnet50 nlrr.hdf5
876/876 [============= ] - 548s 626ms/step - loss: 0.0950 - accuracy: 0.9640 - miou: 0.866
7 - val_loss: 0.3383 - val_accuracy: 0.9084 - val miou: 0.7026
Epoch 21/50
Epoch 00021: val miou did not improve from 0.70262
876/876 [============ ] - 545s 622ms/step - loss: 0.0909 - accuracy: 0.9654 - miou: 0.870
7 - val loss: 0.3351 - val accuracy: 0.9080 - val miou: 0.6914
Epoch 22/50
Epoch 00022: val miou did not improve from 0.70262
0 - val loss: 0.3550 - val accuracy: 0.9082 - val miou: 0.6903
Epoch 23/50
Epoch 00023: val miou did not improve from 0.70262
876/876 [============ ] - 546s 624ms/step - loss: 0.0917 - accuracy: 0.9652 - miou: 0.869
9 - val loss: 0.3451 - val accuracy: 0.9092 - val miou: 0.7009
Epoch 24/50
Epoch 00024: val miou did not improve from 0.70262
0 - val_loss: 0.3471 - val_accuracy: 0.9086 - val_miou: 0.6950
Epoch 25/50
Epoch 00025: val miou did not improve from 0.70262
876/876 [============ ] - 545s 622ms/step - loss: 0.0865 - accuracy: 0.9670 - miou: 0.876
2 - val_loss: 0.3646 - val_accuracy: 0.9076 - val_miou: 0.6971
Epoch 00025: early stopping
--- 13713.721215248108 seconds ---
```

## Restnet50 + U-Net Training Results

```
In [ ]:
```

```
# Training_result
plot_training_result(history_tf)
```





- The Lowest value of Validation Categorical Crossentopy is 0.2790 which is at epoch-4 as above in the Graph.
- The Best Value of Validation Mean Intersection Over Union is 0.7026 which is at epoch-20 as above in the Graph.

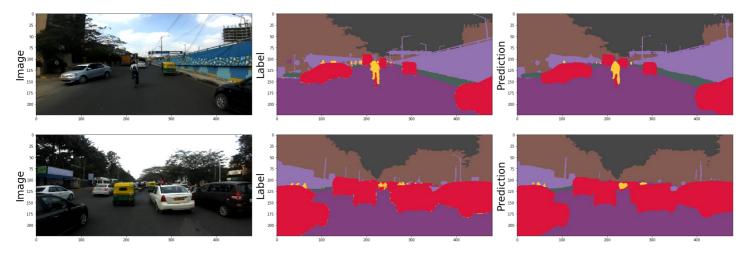
### Restnet50 + U-Net Prediction on Train Data

```
In [ ]:
```

Miou, Accuracy, cf\_matrix = predict\_for("Train\_data","/content/drive/My Drive/Unet\_imgnet\_resnet50\_nlrr.h
df5")

Total number of samples in Train data : 10016

Few Segmentation Samples:>>>



Printing Results:>>

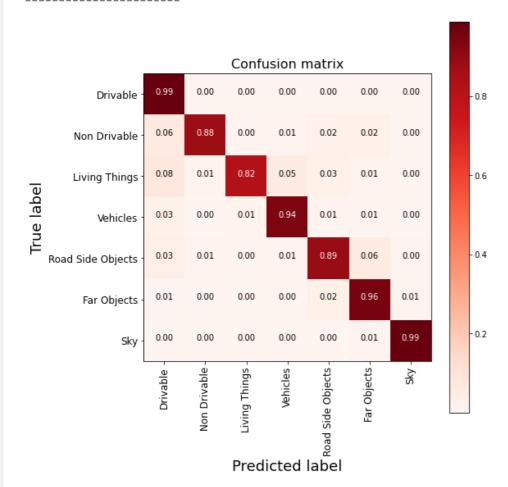
| MIOU Score |

MIOU Score: 0.7487

| Accuracy Score |

Accuracy Score: 0.96

| Confusion Matrix |

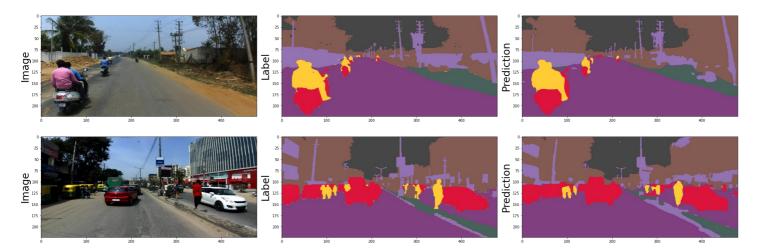


## Restnet50 + U-Net Prediction on Validation Data

e/Unet\_imgnet\_resnet50\_nlrr.hdf5")

Total number of samples in Test\_data : 2036

Few Segmentation Samples:>>>



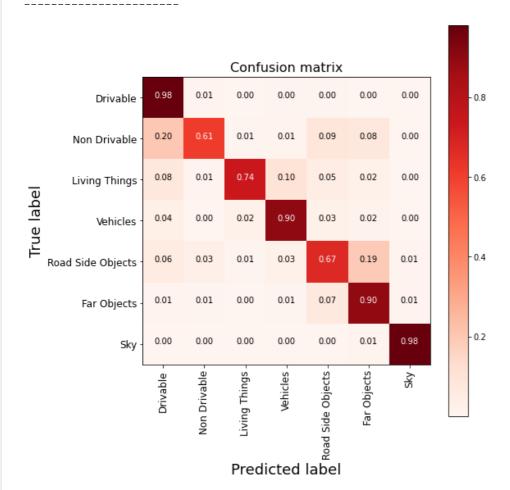
Printing Results:>>

| MIOU Score |

MIOU Score: 0.6389

| Accuracy Score |

Accuracy Score: 0.9059



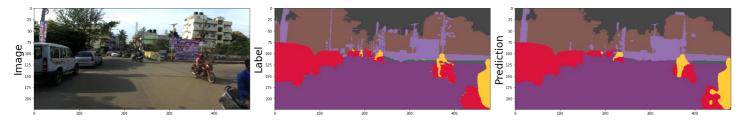
Restnet50 + U-Net Prediction on Test Data

```
In [ ]:
```

Miou, Accuracy, cf\_matrix = predict\_for("Test\_data","/content/drive/My Drive/IID\_Files1/New\_Model\_logs\_sa ve/Unet\_imgnet\_resnet50\_nlrr.hdf5")

Total number of samples in Test data : 4011

Few Segmentation Samples:>>>



Printing Results:>>

MIOU	Score	

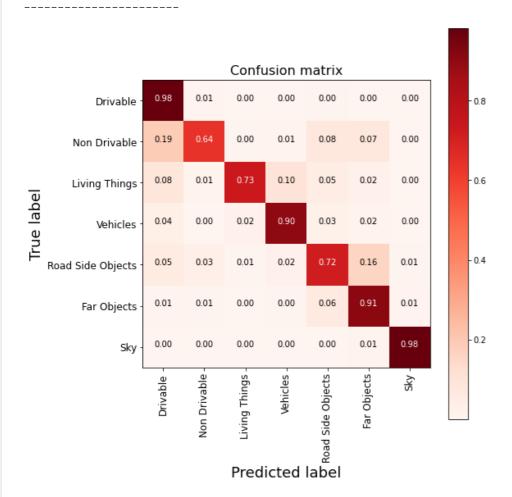
MIOU Score: 0.6496

| Accuracy Score |

Accuracy Score: 0.916

Confusion Matrix |

necuracy beore. 0.910



# **Pretty Tabel**

### In [ ]:

```
# https://ptable.readthedocs.io/en/latest/tutorial.html
print("\n\t Performance Table-1")
from prettytable import PrettyTable
T1 = PrettyTable()
T1.field_names = ["U-Net", "MIOU", "Accuracy"]
```

```
T1.add_row(["Train ","0.6642", "0.9306"])
T1.add_row(["------","-----","-----"])
T1.add_row(["Validation ","0.5843", "0.8760"])
T1.add_row(["------","-----","-----"])
T1.add_row(["Test ","0.5979", "0.8888"])
print(T1)

print("\n\t Performance Table-2")
T2 = PrettyTable()
T2.field_names = ["Restnet50 + U-Net ","MIOU", "Accuracy"]
T2.add_row(["Train ","0.7487", "0.9600"])
T2.add_row(["--------","------"])
T2.add_row(["------","------"])
T2.add_row(["Validation ","0.6389", "0.9059"])
T2.add_row(["------","------"])
T2.add_row(["Test ","0.6496", "0.9160"])
print(T2)
```

### Performance Table-1

	L		
U-Net	MIOU	Accuracy	
Train	0.6642	0.9306	
Validation	0.5843	0.8760	
Test	0.5979	0.8888	
T	r	r	- +

### Performance Table-2

Restnet50 + U-Net	MIOU	+   Accuracy
Train	0.7487	0.9600
Validation	0.6389	0.9059
Test	0.6496	0.9160

### \*\*Conclusion:\*\*

- The U-Net combines the information from the downsampling path and upsampling path to finally obtain general information.
- The Deep learning model has misclassified some of the labels between Diving, Non-Driving and Roadside Object, Far Object.
- Transfer Learning with some variation on U-Net achieves good performance on Image segmentation when compared to Basic U-net.
- More performance can be obtained by training Models with data in high resolution with more powerful hardware resources