

# Importing Necessary Libraries

In [2]:

```
import numpy as np
import cv2
import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pickle
import xlrd
import tensorflow as tf
import keras
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Dropout, Activation, Flatten
from keras.layers.normalization import BatchNormalization
import keras.backend as K
from keras.models import load_model
import keras
from keras.models import Model
from keras.layers import Input, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Dense, Flatten, Conv3D, BatchNormalization
import time

%matplotlib inline
```

C:\Users\npl\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\h5py\\_\_init\_\_.py:36: FutureWarning: Conversion of the second argument of issubdtype from `float` to `np.floating` is deprecated. In future, it will be treated as `np.float64 == np.dtype(float).type`.

```
from ._conv import register_converters as _register_converters
Using TensorFlow backend.
```

## Data Preparation

### Defining some functions

In [3]:

```
def process(image):

    image_og = image
    image = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    some = cv2.resize(image, (100, 100))/255
    some = some.reshape(1, 100, 100, 1)

    return some

# Simplifying the 'pickling' process as we'll need this quite often
def pickleIn(name):
    # 'name' - name of the file we wish to load (should be a string, eg. 'train_batch.pickle')
    pickle_in = open(name, 'rb')
    return pickle.load(pickle_in)

def pickleOut(name, to_be_stored):
    # 'name' - name of the file we wish to store (should be a string, eg. 'train_batch.pickle')
    # 'to_be_stored' - the variable of which we'll be making the "pickle"
    pickle_out = open(name, 'wb')
    pickle.dump(to_be_stored, pickle_out)
    pickle_out.close
```

Below have we provided 4 variables - 'x\_train', 'y\_train', 'x\_valid', 'y\_valid'

'x\_train' and 'x\_valid' are 4D Tensors 'y\_train' and 'y\_valid' are 2D Tensors

All of them are initialized with '0'

Now to train the model we have to feed it with actual 12000 images in the form of x\_train (pre-processed) and 2000 images in x\_valid and their respective labels in y\_train and y\_labels

Kindly refer Approach\_text.pdf to know how to make the image labels

In [ ]:

```
x_train = np.zeros((12000,100,100,1))
y_train = np.zeros((12000,4))
x_valid = np.zeros((2000,100,100,1))
y_valid = np.zeros((2000,4))
```

Google drive link to d2c\_data.tar - <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1RVoKzP6leulTmuLRg6cgsoVEr3RcJAe->  
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1RVoKzP6leulTmuLRg6cgsoVEr3RcJAe->

It contains - x\_train.pickle y\_train.pickle x\_valid.pickle y\_valid.pickle

In [5]:

```
# Write your code here or use this code of mine #

# the Training Files
x_train = pickleIn('x_train.pickle')
y_train = pickleIn('y_train.pickle')
x_valid = pickleIn('x_valid.pickle')
y_valid = pickleIn('y_valid.pickle')
```

# Training Phase

**EITHER we can DIRECTLY LOAD the MODEL OR skip to 'Building our Model'**

We have stored the weights in the file named *model\_0028.h5*

and here is the google drive link to the model -

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WlQhOJZz4EEMkm8B6Y83trPUUEfya83C/view?usp=sharing>  
(<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WlQhOJZz4EEMkm8B6Y83trPUUEfya83C/view?usp=sharing>)

In [4]:

```
model = load_model('model_0028.h5')
```

## Building our Model

In [ ]:

```
input_ = Input(shape = (100,100,1))

layer = ZeroPadding2D(padding=(1, 1), data_format=None)(input_)

layer = Conv2D(5, kernel_size=(2, 2), activation='relu')(layer)
layer = Conv2D(5, (2, 2), activation='relu')(layer)
layer_1 = BatchNormalization()(layer)

layer = ZeroPadding2D(padding=(1, 1), data_format=None)(layer_1)

layer = Conv2D(10, (2, 2), activation='relu')(layer)
layer = Conv2D(10, (2, 2), activation='relu')(layer)
layer = BatchNormalization()(layer)

#Residual_1
res_layer_1 = Conv2D(5, (1, 1), activation = 'relu')(layer)
res_layer_1 = BatchNormalization()(res_layer_1)
res_layer_1 = keras.layers.add([layer_1, res_layer_1])
res_layer_1 = BatchNormalization()(res_layer_1)

layer = AveragePooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2))(res_layer_1)

layer = Conv2D(15, (2, 2), activation='relu')(layer)
layer = Conv2D(15, (2, 2), activation='relu')(layer)
layer_2 = BatchNormalization()(layer)

layer = ZeroPadding2D(padding=(1, 1), data_format=None)(layer_2)

layer = Conv2D(20, (2, 2), activation='relu')(layer)
layer = Conv2D(20, (2, 2), activation='relu')(layer)
layer = BatchNormalization()(layer)

#Residual_2
res_layer_2 = Conv2D(15, (1, 1), activation = 'relu')(layer)
res_layer_2 = BatchNormalization()(res_layer_2)
res_layer_2 = keras.layers.add([layer_2, res_layer_2])
res_layer_2 = Dropout(.2)(res_layer_2)
res_layer_2 = BatchNormalization()(res_layer_2)

layer = AveragePooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2))(res_layer_2)

layer = Conv2D(20, (2, 2), activation='relu')(layer)
layer = Conv2D(20, (2, 2), activation='relu')(layer)
layer_3 = BatchNormalization()(layer)

layer = Conv2D(20, (3, 3), activation='relu')(layer_3)
layer = Conv2D(20, (3, 3), activation='relu')(layer)

layer = Dropout(0.2)(layer)
layer = BatchNormalization()(layer)

layer_4 = AveragePooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2))(layer)

layer = Flatten()(layer_4)

layer_7 = Dense(500, activation='relu')(layer)
layer_8 = Dense(500, activation='relu')(layer_7)
```

```
layer = Dropout(0.5)(layer_8)

box = Dense(4)(layer)
```

## Compiling Our Model

In [ ]:

```
model = Model(inputs = input_, outputs = box)

model.compile(loss=keras.losses.mean_squared_error,
              optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adam(),
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

## Training the Model

In [ ]:

```
epochs = 100
batch_size = 480

model.fit(x_train_augment, y_train_augment,
          batch_size=batch_size,
          epochs=epochs,
          verbose=1,
          class_weight=[1,1,10,10],
          validation_data=(x_test_augment, y_test_augment))

score = model.evaluate(x_test_augment, y_test_augment, verbose=0)

print('Test loss:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
```

## Prediction Phase

### Test Data Preparation

`x_test` is also a 4D Tensor of size *(Number, 100, 100, 1)* where *Number* is the number of test samples one plans to give to the model to predict

In [ ]:

```
Number = #Enter a number here#

x_test = np.zeros((Number, 100, 100, 1))
```

In [ ]:

```
for i in range(Number):  
  
    im_loc = 'C:/location/example' # here will the location of images go in  
  
    x_test[i,:,:,:] = process(cv2.imread(im_loc))
```

In [30]:

```
pred = model.predict(x_test[0:2,:,:,:])
```

In [31]:

```
print(pred)  
  
[[0.5267871  0.5094267  0.35535783 0.66509175]  
 [0.50417024 0.52293444 0.7433772  0.43731084]]
```

## Defining Some Functions

*iou* would be used to calculate the Intersection over Union for bounding boxes

In [ ]:

```
def iou(y_true, y_pred):

    x_t = y_true[0]
    y_t = y_true[1]
    w_t = y_true[2]
    h_t = y_true[3]

    # Calculating the Co-ordinates from Center and Length Values (Actual Square)
    x1_t = ((2*x_t) - w_t)/2
    y1_t = ((2*y_t) - h_t)/2
    x2_t = ((2*x_t) + w_t)/2
    y2_t = ((2*y_t) + h_t)/2

    x_p = y_pred[0]
    y_p = y_pred[1]
    w_p = y_pred[2]
    h_p = y_pred[3]

    # Calculating the Co-ordinates from center and length values (Prediction Square)
    x1_p = ((2*x_p) - w_p)/2
    y1_p = ((2*y_p) - h_p)/2
    x2_p = ((2*x_p) + w_p)/2
    y2_p = ((2*y_p) + h_p)/2

    # Calculating the co-ordinates of intersecting square
    x1 = max(x1_t, x1_p)
    y1 = max(y1_t, y1_p)
    x2 = min(x2_t, x2_p)
    y2 = min(y2_t, y2_p)

    # Area of Intersection
    I_area = (x2-x1)*(y2-y1)

    true_area = (x2_t-x1_t)*(y2_t-y1_t)
    pred_area = (x2_p-x1_p)*(y2_p-y1_p)

    # Union of both regions
    U_area = true_area + pred_area - I_area

    # Intersection over Union
    IOU = I_area/U_area

    return IOU
```

If given the location of a particular image then we can use the following definition over the image

In [5]:

```
def predict_1x100x100x1(image):

    some = image[i,:,:,:]

    plt.imshow(some.reshape(100,100))
    plt.plot(100*pred[i,0],100*pred[i,1], 'ro')

    x1_ = 100*((2*pred[i,0]) - pred[i,2])/2
    y1_ = 100*((2*pred[i,1]) - pred[i,3])/2
    x2_ = 100*((2*pred[i,0]) + pred[i,2])/2
    y2_ = 100*((2*pred[i,1]) + pred[i,3])/2

    plt.plot(x1_,y1_, 'ro')
    plt.plot(x2_,y2_, 'ro')
    plt.plot(x1_,y2_, 'ro')
    plt.plot(x2_,y1_, 'ro')

def predict_640x480x3(image, model):

    # image - is the original image without any preprocessing step
    # model - is the model we used to train
    start = time.time()
    pred = model.predict(process(image))
    end = time.time()

    x1_ = 640*((2*pred[0,0]) - pred[0,2])/2
    y1_ = 480*((2*pred[0,1]) - pred[0,3])/2
    x2_ = 640*((2*pred[0,0]) + pred[0,2])/2
    y2_ = 480*((2*pred[0,1]) + pred[0,3])/2

    cv2.rectangle(image, (int(x1_),int(y1_)), (int(x2_),int(y2_)),(0,0,255),3)

    plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))

    print("Time taken: {} seconds".format(end - start))
```



In [6]:

```
model.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
=====			
input_2 (InputLayer)	(None, 100, 100, 1)	0	
zero_padding2d_4 (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 102, 102, 1)	0	input_2[0]
conv2d_15 (Conv2D)	(None, 101, 101, 5)	25	zero_padding2d_4[0][0]
conv2d_16 (Conv2D)	(None, 100, 100, 5)	105	conv2d_15[0][0]
batch_normalization_11 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 100, 100, 5)	20	conv2d_16[0][0]
zero_padding2d_5 (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 102, 102, 5)	0	batch_normalization_11[0][0]
conv2d_17 (Conv2D)	(None, 101, 101, 10)	210	zero_padding2d_5[0][0]
conv2d_18 (Conv2D)	(None, 100, 100, 10)	410	conv2d_17[0][0]
batch_normalization_12 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 100, 100, 10)	40	conv2d_18[0][0]
conv2d_19 (Conv2D)	(None, 100, 100, 5)	55	batch_normalization_12[0][0]
batch_normalization_13 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 100, 100, 5)	20	conv2d_19[0][0]
add_3 (Add)	(None, 100, 100, 5)	0	batch_normalization_13[0][0] batch_normalization_11[0][0]
batch_normalization_14 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 100, 100, 5)	20	add_3[0][0]

average_pooling2d_4 (AveragePool)	(None, 50, 50, 5)	0	batch_normalization_14[0][0]
conv2d_20 (Conv2D)	(None, 49, 49, 15)	315	average_pooling2d_4[0][0]
conv2d_21 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 15)	915	conv2d_20[0][0]
batch_normalization_15 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 48, 48, 15)	60	conv2d_21[0][0]
zero_padding2d_6 (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 50, 50, 15)	0	batch_normalization_15[0][0]
conv2d_22 (Conv2D)	(None, 49, 49, 20)	1220	zero_padding2d_6[0][0]
conv2d_23 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 20)	1620	conv2d_22[0][0]
batch_normalization_16 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 48, 48, 20)	80	conv2d_23[0][0]
conv2d_24 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 15)	315	batch_normalization_16[0][0]
batch_normalization_17 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 48, 48, 15)	60	conv2d_24[0][0]
add_4 (Add)	(None, 48, 48, 15)	0	batch_normalization_15[0][0]
batch_normalization_17[0][0]			batch_normalization_17[0][0]
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 48, 48, 15)	0	add_4[0][0]
batch_normalization_18 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 48, 48, 15)	60	dropout_4[0][0]
average_pooling2d_5 (AveragePool)	(None, 24, 24, 15)	0	batch_normalization_18[0][0]
conv2d_25 (Conv2D)	(None, 23, 23, 20)	1220	average_pooling2d_5[0][0]

conv2d_26 (Conv2D) [0][0]	(None, 22, 22, 20)	1620	conv2d_25
batch_normalization_19 (Batch Normalization) [0][0]	(None, 22, 22, 20)	80	conv2d_26
conv2d_27 (Conv2D) [0][0]	(None, 20, 20, 20)	3620	batch_normalization_19
conv2d_28 (Conv2D) [0][0]	(None, 18, 18, 20)	3620	conv2d_27
dropout_5 (Dropout) [0][0]	(None, 18, 18, 20)	0	conv2d_28
batch_normalization_20 (Batch Normalization) [0][0]	(None, 18, 18, 20)	80	dropout_5
average_pooling2d_6 (Average Pooling) [0][0]	(None, 9, 9, 20)	0	batch_normalization_20
flatten_2 (Flatten) [0][0]	(None, 1620)	0	average_pooling2d_6
dense_4 (Dense) [0][0]	(None, 500)	810500	flatten_2
dense_5 (Dense) [0]	(None, 500)	250500	dense_4
dropout_6 (Dropout) [0]	(None, 500)	0	dense_5
dense_6 (Dense) [0][0]	(None, 4)	2004	dropout_6
=====			
Total params: 1,078,794			
Trainable params: 1,078,534			
Non-trainable params: 260			

## Writing into *test.csv*

In [ ]:

```
pred_submit = model_1.predict(x_submit)
```

We first wrote the prediction values in *submit.xls* then copied the cells in *test.csv* and uploaded it on the portal

In [ ]:

```
import xlwt

wb = xlwt.Workbook()

ws = wb.add_sheet("Sheet1")

ws.write(0,0,"x1")
ws.write(0,1,"x2")
ws.write(0,2,"y1")
ws.write(0,3,"y2")

for i in range(12815):

    x1_ = 640*((2*pred_submit[i,0]) - pred_submit[i,2])/2
    y1_ = 480*((2*pred_submit[i,1]) - pred_submit[i,3])/2
    x2_ = 640*((2*pred_submit[i,0]) + pred_submit[i,2])/2
    y2_ = 480*((2*pred_submit[i,1]) + pred_submit[i,3])/2

    ws.write(i+1,0,x1_)
    ws.write(i+1,1,x2_)
    ws.write(i+1,2,y1_)
    ws.write(i+1,3,y2_)

wb.save("submit.xls")
```

In [67]:

```
import cv2
```

## Working of *predict\_640x480x3(image, model)*

- read an *image* from computer and then feed it, along with the *model*
- it will output an image with bounding box co-ordinates marked over it

In [15]:

```
name = "1478971286066Soie9thNov20162288.png"
loc = ["C:\\Users\\npl\\Desktop\\Divyanshu\\Competition\\Dare2Complete\\Round_2\\images\\"],
loc = ''.join(loc)
image = cv2.imread(loc)

# Evaluator can give any image location the above is just an example...
# but the model has to either be trained or loaded from Google drive link

predict_640x480x3(image, model)
```

0.07207155227661133

