```
import os
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten,
Dense, Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from PIL import Image
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
# Constants
dataset dir = 'Indian-Traffic Sign-Dataset'
image dir = os.path.join(dataset dir, 'Images')
csv_file = os.path.join(dataset_dir, 'traffic_sign.csv')
image size = (32, 32) # Target image size for resizing
num classes = 58 # Number of traffic sign classes
# Load CSV file
df = pd.read csv(csv file)
# Map ClassId to Class Name
class map = {row['ClassId']: row['Name'] for index, row in
df.iterrows()}
# Initialize lists to store images and labels
images = []
labels = []
# Load images and labels
for class id folder in os.listdir(image dir):
    class id = int(class id folder)
    class name = class map[class id]
    for image file in os.listdir(os.path.join(image dir,
class id folder)):
        image path = os.path.join(image dir, class id folder,
image file)
        image = Image.open(image path).convert('RGB')
        image = image.resize(image size) # Resize image to target
size
        images.append(np.array(image))
        labels.append(class id)
# Convert lists to numpy arrays
images = np.array(images)
labels = np.array(labels)
```

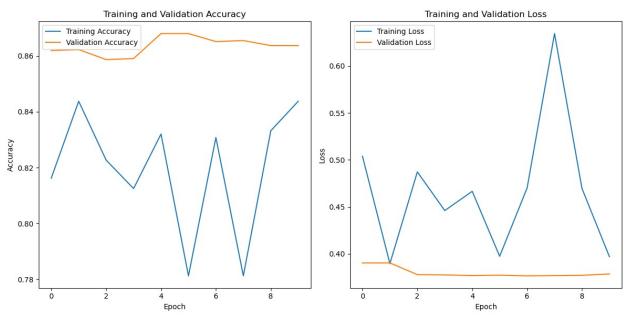
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# Normalize pixel values to range 0-1
images = images.astype('float32') / 255.0
# Encode labels
label encoder = LabelEncoder()
labels = label encoder.fit transform(labels)
# Split data into training and validation sets
X train, X val, y train, y val = train test split(images, labels,
test size=0.2, random state=42)
model = Sequential([
    Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(image_size[0],
image size[1], 3)),
    MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
    Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
    MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
    MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
    Flatten().
    Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    Dropout (0.5),
    Dense(num classes, activation='softmax')
])
# Compile the model
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss='sparse categorical crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
# Print model summary
model.summary()
Model: "sequential"
Layer (type)
                                         Output Shape
Param # |
 conv2d (Conv2D)
                                         (None, 30, 30, 32)
896
 max pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)
                                         (None, 15, 15, 32)
0
 conv2d_1 (Conv2D)
                                         (None, 13, 13, 64)
```

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18,496
 max pooling2d 1 (MaxPooling2D)
                                       (None, 6, 6, 64)
0 |
 conv2d_2 (Conv2D)
                                       (None, 4, 4, 128)
73,856
 max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)
                                       (None, 2, 2, 128)
0
 flatten (Flatten)
                                        (None, 512)
 dense (Dense)
                                        (None, 128)
65,664
 dropout (Dropout)
                                        (None, 128)
dense 1 (Dense)
                                        (None, 58)
7,482 |
Total params: 166,394 (649.98 KB)
Trainable params: 166,394 (649.98 KB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)
# Train the model
batch size = 32
epochs = 20
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rotation range=10,
                             width shift range=0.1,
                             height shift range=0.1,
                             shear range=0.1,
                             zoom range=0.1,
                             horizontal flip=False,
                             vertical_flip=False,
                             fill mode='nearest')
```

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# Fit the model
history = model.fit(datagen.flow(X train, y train,
batch size=batch size),
                steps per epoch=int(len(X train) / batch size), #
Convert float to int
                epochs=epochs,
                validation data=(X val, y val))
# Evaluate the model
val loss, val acc = model.evaluate(X val, y val, verbose=2)
print(f'Validation accuracy: {val acc:.4f}')
print(f'Validation loss: {val_loss:.4f}')
Epoch 1/20
349/349 ———
               ______ 21s 48ms/step - accuracy: 0.1049 - loss:
3.6896 - val accuracy: 0.4365 - val loss: 1.9309
Epoch 2/20
              1s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.2188 - loss:
349/349 —
2.8442 - val accuracy: 0.4311 - val loss: 1.9389
Epoch 3/20
            18s 51ms/step - accuracy: 0.3896 - loss:
349/349 ——
2.1451 - val accuracy: 0.6780 - val loss: 1.1146
Epoch 4/20
1.3100 - val accuracy: 0.6780 - val loss: 1.1071
Epoch 5/20
         _____ 18s 50ms/step - accuracy: 0.5560 - loss:
349/349 ----
1.4574 - val accuracy: 0.7564 - val loss: 0.7735
Epoch 6/20
                1s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.6250 - loss:
349/349 —
1.8130 - val accuracy: 0.7589 - val loss: 0.7726
Epoch 7/20
                  ----- 16s 45ms/step - accuracy: 0.6233 - loss:
349/349 —
1.1673 - val accuracy: 0.7968 - val loss: 0.6593
Epoch 8/20
              1s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.7812 - loss:
349/349 —
0.7900 - val accuracy: 0.7946 - val loss: 0.6670
0.9808 - val accuracy: 0.8093 - val_loss: 0.5813
0.7903 - val accuracy: 0.8143 - val loss: 0.5672
Epoch 11/20
0.8547 - val accuracy: 0.8318 - val loss: 0.5055
Epoch 12/20
              1s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.6875 - loss:
349/349 ———
0.8709 - val accuracy: 0.8336 - val_loss: 0.4972
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Epoch 13/20
             _____ 16s 47ms/step - accuracy: 0.7404 - loss:
349/349 —
0.7575 - val accuracy: 0.8376 - val loss: 0.4737
Epoch 14/20
            1s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.7500 - loss:
349/349 ——
0.7633 - val accuracy: 0.8376 - val loss: 0.4768
Epoch 15/20
                 ______ 17s 48ms/step - accuracy: 0.7708 - loss:
349/349 ———
0.7079 - val accuracy: 0.8419 - val loss: 0.4467
Epoch 16/20
                  _____ 1s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.6875 - loss:
349/349 ----
0.4732 - val_accuracy: 0.8394 - val_loss: 0.4486
Epoch 17/20
                    ———— 17s 48ms/step - accuracy: 0.7767 - loss:
349/349 —
0.6365 - val accuracy: 0.8501 - val loss: 0.4246
Epoch 18/20
                    _____ 1s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.8125 - loss:
349/349 ——
0.5264 - val_accuracy: 0.8472 - val_loss: 0.4274
Epoch 19/20
3/0/3/9 — 15s 43ms/step - accuracy: 0.7934 - loss:
0.5833 - val accuracy: 0.8490 - val loss: 0.4071
Epoch 20/20
0.9114 - val accuracy: 0.8490 - val loss: 0.4068
88/88 - 1s - 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.8490 - loss: 0.4068
Validation accuracy: 0.8490
Validation loss: 0.4068
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Plot training history
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
# Plot accuracy
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()
# Plot loss
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val loss'], label='Validation Loss')
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
```

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plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
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new optimizer = Adam(learning rate=0.0001) # Adjust learning rate
model.compile(optimizer=new optimizer,
              loss='sparse categorical crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model.fit(datagen.flow(X train, y train,
batch size=batch size),
                    steps per epoch=int(len(X train) / batch size),
                    epochs=10, # Train for additional epochs
                    validation_data=(X_val, y_val))
# Evaluate updated model
val loss, val acc = model.evaluate(X_val, y_val, verbose=2)
print(f'Updated Validation accuracy: {val acc:.4f}')
print(f'Updated Validation loss: {val loss:.4f}')
Epoch 1/10
                           - 20s 45ms/step - accuracy: 0.8304 - loss:
349/349 —
0.4556 - val accuracy: 0.8630 - val loss: 0.3699
Epoch 2/10
349/349 —
                          — 1s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.8438 - loss:
0.2986 - val accuracy: 0.8637 - val_loss: 0.3706
Epoch 3/10
                        ——— 17s 48ms/step - accuracy: 0.8402 - loss:
0.4302 - val accuracy: 0.8619 - val loss: 0.3865
Epoch 4/10
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_____ 1s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.7812 - loss:
0.2954 - val accuracy: 0.8619 - val loss: 0.3874
Epoch 5/10
                     _____ 16s 44ms/step - accuracy: 0.8297 - loss:
349/349 —
0.4544 - val accuracy: 0.8626 - val loss: 0.3717
Epoch 6/10
                 1s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.8438 - loss:
349/349 —
0.6142 - val accuracy: 0.8637 - val_loss: 0.3717
Epoch 7/10
              16s 47ms/step - accuracy: 0.8375 - loss:
349/349 ——
0.4429 - val accuracy: 0.8615 - val loss: 0.3634
Epoch 8/10
            1s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.8438 - loss:
349/349 ——
0.4385 - val accuracy: 0.8615 - val loss: 0.3638
Epoch 9/10
                  ______ 16s 44ms/step - accuracy: 0.8452 - loss:
349/349 —
0.4126 - val accuracy: 0.8651 - val loss: 0.3661
Epoch 10/10
                       ---- 1s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.7812 - loss:
349/349 —
0.6353 - val_accuracy: 0.8651 - val_loss: 0.3667
88/88 - 1s - 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.8651 - loss: 0.3667
Updated Validation accuracy: 0.8651
Updated Validation loss: 0.3667
# Save the updated model
model.save('traffic_sign_recognition_model_updated.h5')
print('Updated Model saved successfully.')
WARNING:absl:You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via
`model.save()` or `keras.saving.save model(model)`. This file format
is considered legacy. We recommend using instead the native Keras
format, e.g. `model.save('my model.keras')` or
`keras.saving.save model(model, 'my model.keras')`.
Updated Model saved successfully.
```