Neural Network Benchmark Preparations

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In this notebook, we will generate Patchified versions of the processed datasets and save them onto Google Drive. In another notebook, the files will be loaded and used to train models to try and predict the cells

From 013, we know that the best performing patch size seems to be 256. We also know that the best starting conditions should be 100 epochs, and a batch size of either 4 or 8

It will be worthwhile to vary parameters and optimizers for these functions to try find the best performing model

Mount Drive

In [1]:

from google.colab import drive

```
drive.mount('/content/drive')

Mounted at /content/drive

In [2]: from os import getcwd
```

```
In [2]: from os import getcwd
google_drive_path = "/drive/MyDrive"
training_data_directory = getcwd() + google_drive_path + "/COMP700_Images/"
```

Please ensure the following folders containg images exist:

```
drive > MyDrive > COMP700_Images > COMP700_Processed_Training_GT

drive > MyDrive > COMP700_Images > COMP700_Processed_Training_ST

drive > MyDrive > COMP700_Images > COMP700_Raw_Training_GT

drive > MyDrive > COMP700_Images > COMP700_Raw_Training_ST

drive > MyDrive > COMP700_Images > COMP700_Patchify_Images_128_GT

drive > MyDrive > COMP700_Images > COMP700_Patchify_Images_256_GT

drive > MyDrive > COMP700_Images > COMP700_Patchify_Images_512_GT

drive > MyDrive > COMP700_Images > COMP700_Patchify_Images_128_ST

drive > MyDrive > COMP700_Images > COMP700_Patchify_Images_128_ST

drive > MyDrive > COMP700_Images > COMP700_Patchify_Images_512_ST

drive > MyDrive > COMP700_Images > COMP700_Patchify_Images_512_ST

drive > MyDrive > COMP700_Images > COMP700_Patchify_Images_Frocessed_Images_GT

drive > MyDrive > COMP700_Images > COMP700_Patchify_Images_Processed_Images_ST
```

Then, please ensure a seperate folder with the notebooks and text files exists:

```
drive > MyDrive > COMP700_Neural_Network_Code
```

The first 4 image folders were generated offline by the other notebooks and then uploaded to Google Drive, whereas the next 6 were generated by the notebook 011. The final 2 were generated by 015

Installs

Imports

```
from os import getcwd, walk, mkdir, stat, remove
In [4]:
        from os import sep # used later on, in a function, to print directory contents
        from os.path import exists, basename, join
        from shutil import copyfile
        from PIL.Image import fromarray
        import cv2
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import numpy as np
        from patchify import patchify
        import tensorflow as tf
        from tensorflow import keras
        from keras.layers import Conv2D, Dropout, MaxPooling2D, Conv2DTranspose, concatenate, In
        from keras.metrics import MeanIoU
        from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, StandardScaler
        from IPython.display import clear output
```

Useful functions

```
In [5]: from shutil import move

# save to current location, then move to desired location

def saveImages(array, folder, filename):
    count = 0
    temp = ""
    zeroes = "0"
    for image in array:
        count += 1
        temp = str(count)
```

```
# print(path)
                plt.imsave(path, image)
                x = cv2.imread(path)
                cv2.imwrite(path, x)
            print("Images saved successfuly")
            moveImages(filename, folder, count)
        ###
        def moveImages(filename, folder, numFiles):
            count = 0
            temp = ""
            zeroes = "0"
            taskComplete = False
            for root, dirs, files in walk(getcwd()):
                if (not taskComplete):
                    for someFile in files:
                        if (filename in someFile):
                            # print("Found ya")
                            count += 1
                            move(someFile, folder + "/" + someFile)
                            if (count >= numFiles):
                              taskComplete = True
            print("Images moved successfully")
        ###
In [6]:
        def getImagePaths(path):
            image paths = []
            for root, dirs, files in walk(path):
                if (len(files) != 0):
                  # print(len(files))
                  image paths.append( root )
            image paths.sort()
            return image paths
        ###
        def writeArrayToFile(filename, array):
            with open (filename, 'w') as f:
                for row in array:
                    f.write(row + "\n")
        ###
        def generateTxtDoc(training data folder, filename):
            if (not exists(filename)):
                image paths = getImagePaths(training data directory + training data folder)
                writeArrayToFile(filename, image paths)
                if (exists(filename)):
                    print("File created successfully")
                else:
                    print("Unable to create file...")
                print("File already Exists")
        ###
```

path = getcwd() + "/" + filename + "_" + zeroes + temp + ".png"
image = np.clip(image, 0.0, 1.0) # just incase Matplotlib complains

zeroes = "0" \star (4 - len(temp))

```
x directory locations, y directory locations = [], []
    temp = ""
    with open(path) as f:
        lines = f.readlines()
        for item in lines:
            temp = item[ : -1] # remove newline char at end
            if ("X" in temp):
                x directory locations.append( temp )
            else:
                y directory locations.append( temp )
    return (x directory locations, y directory locations)
###
def loadImagePathsFromArray(array):
    image paths = []
    for path in array:
        for root, dirs, files in walk(path):
            if (len(files) != 0):
                for item in files:
                    image paths.append(root + "/" + item)
    image paths.sort()
    return image paths
###
def patchifyImages(array, patch size, imageIsMask, isColourImage=True):
    scaler = MinMaxScaler()
    image dataset, label dataset = [], []
    count, appendix = 0, 0
    length = len(array)
    for img path in array:
        count += 1
        if (imageIsMask):
            image = plt.imread(img path)
            plt.imsave("temp.png", image, cmap='gray')
            image = cv2.imread("temp.png")
        else:
            image = cv2.imread(img path)
        #Nearest size divisible by our patch size
        SIZE_X = (image.shape[1] // patch_size) * patch_size
        SIZE Y = (image.shape[0] // patch size) * patch size
        image = fromarray(image)
        # Crop entire image into desirable shape
        image = image.crop((0 ,0, SIZE X, SIZE Y))
        image = np.array(image)
        if (count % 50 == 0 or count == 1):
          print("Patchifying ", count, "/", length, " images", sep="")
        #Extract patches from each image
        if (isColourImage):
            patches img = patchify(image, (patch size, patch size, 3), step=patch size)
        else:
            patches img = patchify(image, (patch size, patch size), step=patch size) # g
```

In [7]: # returns tuple

def extractDirectoryPaths(path):

```
single patch img = patches img[i,j,:,:]
                         #Use minmaxscaler instead of just dividing by 255.
                         single patch img = scaler.fit transform(
                             single patch img.reshape(-1, single patch img.shape[-1])
                         ).reshape( single patch img.shape )
                         #single patch img = (single patch img.astype('float32')) / 255.
                         #Drop the extra unecessary dimension that patchify adds.
                         single patch img = single patch img[0]
                         # scale up values - don't do this for the NN!
                         # img new = (single patch img * 255).astype(int)
                         img new = single patch img
                         image dataset.append(img new)
                         # extract folder path, remove extension, and add a counter
                         label dataset.append( extractRhsString(img path, "T/")[: -4] + " " + st
                         appendix += 1
                 appendix = 0 # reset
             print("Patchify process complete!")
             if (exists("temp.png")):
                 remove("temp.png")
             return image dataset, label dataset
         ###
         from tensorflow import keras
In [9]:
         from keras.utils import array to img
         def display(display list, title=[], figsize=(15, 15)):
            plt.figure(figsize=figsize)
             # update if title not provided
             if (len(title) == 0):
               title = ['Input Image', 'True Mask', 'Predicted Mask']
             for i in range(len(display list)):
                 plt.subplot(1, len(display list), i+1)
                 plt.title(title[i], wrap=True)
                 # handle 2D and 3D images
                 if (len(display list[i].shape) == 3 ):
                     plt.imshow( array_to_img(display_list[i]), cmap="gray")
                     plt.imshow( display list[i], cmap="gray")
                 plt.axis('off')
             plt.tight layout() # prevents overlap
            plt.show()
         ###
        # create directories for work we create
In [10]:
         def tryMakeDirectories(current directory, myList):
```

for i in range(patches img.shape[0]):

path = ""

for item in myList:
 # initialize
 if (path == ""):
 path = item

for j in range(patches img.shape[1]):

```
path = path + "/" + item

try:
    # join comes from os.path
    mkdir( join(current_directory, path) )
    except FileExistsError:
          # print("Folder already exists!")
          pass
    except:
          print("Unknown Error Encountered...")

###

In [11]: def extractRhsString(string, symbol):
    index = string.rfind(symbol)
    return string[ index + len(symbol) : ]
```

```
Text File Generation
```

###

else:

In this section of the notebook, the author will traverse the images loaded on Google Drive, and generate text files for the models to use. The text files will then be saved in the same destination as the Neural Network notebooks

```
In [12]: from os import getcwd, walk
from os.path import exists

In [13]: getcwd()
Out[13]: '/content'

In [14]: google_drive_path = "/drive/MyDrive"
    training_data_directory = getcwd() + google_drive_path + "/COMP700_Images/"

In [15]: training_data_directory
Out[15]: '/content/drive/MyDrive/COMP700_Images/'
```

Let's do a sanity check before continuing, to ensure our images are consistent:

```
# "COMP700 Processed Training ST"
In [16]:
         training data folder = "COMP700 Processed Training ST"
         st x dirs = []
         st y dirs = []
         st x length = []
         st y length = []
         for root, dirs, files in walk(training data directory + training data folder):
             # print(dirs)
             if ("X" in dirs or "Y" in dirs):
                 # print("yes", root)
                 for root2, dirs2, files2 in walk(root + "/X"):
                     st x dirs.append( extractRhsString(root2, "ST/") )
                     st x length.append(len(files2))
                 for root2, dirs2, files2 in walk(root + "/Y"):
                     st y dirs.append( extractRhsString(root2, "ST/") )
                     st y length.append(len(files2))
```

```
In [17]: print(st_x_length)
        print(st y length)
         print()
         #uncomment if sizes dont match, and find problem dataset
         # print(st x dirs)
         # print(st y dirs)
         [115, 115, 84, 84, 92, 92, 300, 300, 92, 92, 1764, 1764, 1376, 1386, 48, 48]
         [115, 115, 84, 84, 92, 92, 300, 300, 92, 92, 1764, 1764, 1376, 1386, 48, 48]
In [18]:
         # "COMP700 Processed Training GT"
         training data folder = "COMP700 Processed Training GT"
         gt \times dirs = []
         gt y dirs = []
         gt x length = []
         gt y length = []
         for root, dirs, files in walk(training data directory + training data folder):
             # print(dirs)
             if ("X" in dirs or "Y" in dirs):
                 # print("yes", root)
                 for root2, dirs2, files2 in walk(root + "/X"):
                     gt x dirs.append( extractRhsString(root2, "GT/") )
                     gt x length.append(len(files2))
                 for root2, dirs2, files2 in walk(root + "/Y"):
                     gt y dirs.append( extractRhsString(root2, "GT/") )
                     gt y length.append(len(files2))
In [19]: print(gt x length)
        print(gt y length)
        print()
         #uncomment if sizes dont match, and find problem dataset
         # print(gt x dirs)
         # print(gt y dirs)
         [2, 2, 5, 8, 50, 50, 9, 9, 150, 65, 15, 19, 8, 49, 8, 28, 33, 18, 30, 20]
         [2, 2, 5, 8, 50, 50, 9, 9, 150, 65, 15, 19, 8, 49, 8, 28, 33, 18, 30, 20]
```

We have already generated the text files to use from 011 - so instead, we can just read that data in!

Loading GT and ST Training Data

Here, we can read in the contents of our desired text files and prepare them to be shuffled

Extract and load Image

```
In [23]: filename = "processed_training paths gt.txt"
         gt x image paths, gt y image paths = extractDirectoryPaths(text file location + filename
         gt x images = loadImagePathsFromArray(gt x image paths)
         gt y images = loadImagePathsFromArray(gt y image paths)
         if (len(gt x images) == len(gt y images)):
             print("Same quantity of images and masks!")
            print("Not all pictures match...")
        Same quantity of images and masks!
In [24]: filename = "processed_training paths st.txt"
         st x image paths, st y image paths = extractDirectoryPaths(text file location + filename
         st x images = loadImagePathsFromArray(st x image paths)
         st y images = loadImagePathsFromArray(st y image paths)
         if (len(st x images) == len(st y images)):
            print("Same quantity of images and masks!")
            print("Not all pictures match...")
        Same quantity of images and masks!
In [25]: print("There are", len(st_x_images), "ST images and", len(gt x images), "GT images")
```

Crop and Patchify GT images

There are 7752 ST images and 578 GT images

Recall the table from 011, where we calculated the breakdown of images..

(X is training, Y is test)

	Proposed Number of Images	Patch Size	Quantity of Patchified Images per Image	Resulting Training Data Quantity	Target Quantity
Α	x = 6, y = 1, total = 7	128	$\lfloor \frac{1036}{128} floor * \lfloor \frac{1036}{128} floor = 8*8 = 64$	x = 384, y = 64, total = 448	500
Α	x = 25, $y = 6$, total = 31	256	$\lfloor rac{1036}{256} floor * \lfloor rac{1036}{256} floor = 4*4 = 16$	x = 400, y = 96, total = 496	500
Α	x = 100, y = 25, total = 125	512	$\lfloor rac{1036}{512} floor * \lfloor rac{1036}{512} floor = 2*2 = 4$	x = 400, y = 100, total = 500	500
В	x = 12, y = 3, total = 15	128	$\lfloor \frac{1036}{128} floor * \lfloor \frac{1036}{128} floor = 8*8 = 64$	x = 768, y = 192, total = 960	1000
В	x = 50, y = 12, total = 62	256	$\lfloor rac{1036}{256} floor * \lfloor rac{1036}{256} floor = 4*4 = 16$	x = 800, y = 192, total = 992	1000
В	x = 200, y = 50, total = 250	512	$\lfloor rac{1036}{512} floor * \lfloor rac{1036}{512} floor = 2*2 = 4$	x = 800, y = 200, total = 1000	1000

From the above, a trend forms. If we desire 1500 images, we can write that as (3 * A), and we choose the row with the corresponding patch size

We desire 2000 images for our processed data of patch size 256. That should be (2 * B) --> 100 X images and 24 Y images

We could force 13 images to come from each folder - but this may not be representative of the total data available.

Instead, we will attempt to patchify all the images in our dataset, shuffle them, and save them. We can then bring them in and experiment with what the largest quantity for our model is.

Unfortunately, processing 578 images for X and Y is causing it to crash... let's try 350 instead?

```
In [ ]: | scaler = MinMaxScaler()
In [ ]: from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        # notice how we discard the test sets for now
        x_train, _, y_train, _ = train_test_split(
           gt x images, gt y images, test size=0.1, random state=42
In [ ]: patch_size = 256
        gt x patchify images, gt x patchify labels = patchifyImages(x train[0:350], patch size,
        print()
        print(len(gt x patchify images), "images exist")
        Patchifying 1/350 images
        Patchifying 50/350 images
        Patchifying 100/350 images
        Patchifying 150/350 images
        Patchifying 200/350 images
        Patchifying 250/350 images
        Patchifying 300/350 images
        Patchifying 350/350 images
        Patchify process complete!
        3199 images exist
In [ ]: patch_size = 256
        gt y patchify images, gt y patchify labels = patchifyImages(y train[0:350], patch size,
        print()
        print(len(gt y patchify images), "images exist")
        Patchifying 1/350 images
        Patchifying 50/350 images
        Patchifying 100/350 images
        Patchifying 150/350 images
        Patchifying 200/350 images
        Patchifying 250/350 images
        Patchifying 300/350 images
        Patchifying 350/350 images
        Patchify process complete!
        3199 images exist
        Shuffle data together:
In [ ]: from sklearn.model_selection import train test split
        # notice how we discard the test sets for now
        x train, x test, y train, y test = train test split(
            gt x patchify images, gt y patchify images, test size=0.33, random state=42
In [ ]: print(len(x train))
        print(len(y train))
```

print(len(x_test))
print(len(y test))

Update Mask Classes from Multiclass to Binary class

```
In []: y_train_binary = []

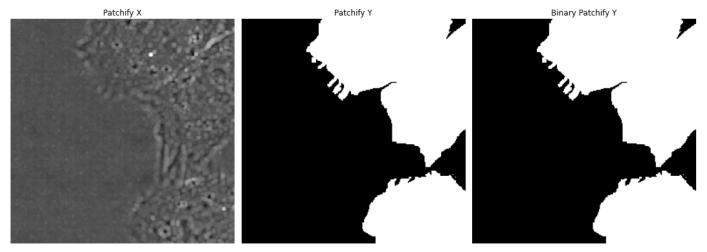
for mask in y_train:
    temp = mask
    temp[temp > 0.0] = 1.0
    y_train_binary.append( temp )

In []: y_test_binary = []

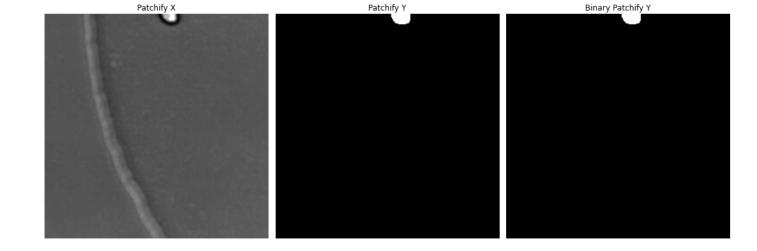
for mask in y_test:
    temp = mask
    temp[temp > 0.0] = 1.0
    y_test_binary.append( temp )
```

Compare a few patches

```
In []: from random import randint
   index = randint(0, len(x_train) - 1)
   array = [x_train[index], y_train[index], y_train_binary[index]]
   labels = ["Patchify X", "Patchify Y", "Binary Patchify Y"]
   display(array, labels)
```



```
In []: from random import randint
  index = randint(0, len(x_train) - 1)
  array = [x_train[index], y_train[index], y_train_binary[index]]
  labels = ["Patchify X", "Patchify Y", "Binary Patchify Y"]
  display(array, labels)
```



Save Training data for future use

```
directory_list = ["COMP700_Patchify_Images_Processed Images GT", "Training", "X"]
In [ ]:
        tryMakeDirectories(training data directory, directory list)
        directory list = ["COMP700 Patchify Images Processed Images GT", "Training", "Y"]
        tryMakeDirectories(training data directory, directory list)
        directory list = ["COMP700 Patchify_Images_Processed_Images_GT", "Test", "X"]
        tryMakeDirectories(training data directory, directory list)
        directory list = ["COMP700 Patchify Images Processed Images GT", "Test", "Y"]
        tryMakeDirectories(training data directory, directory list)
In [ ]: # saveImages(x train, training data directory + "COMP700 Patchify Images Processed Image
       Images saved successfuly
       Images moved successfully
        # saveImages(y train binary, training data directory + "COMP700 Patchify Images Processe
In [ ]:
        Images saved successfuly
       Images moved successfully
In [ ]:
        # saveImages(x test, training data directory + "COMP700 Patchify Images Processed Images
        Images saved successfuly
       Images moved successfully
In [ ]: | # saveImages(y_test_binary, training data directory + "COMP700 Patchify Images Processed
       Images saved successfuly
        Images moved successfully
```

Crop and Patchify ST images

Recall the table from 011, where we calculated the breakdown of images...

(X is training, Y is test)

Proposed Number of	Patch	Quantity of Patchified Images per Image	Resulting Training Data	Target
Images	Size		Quantity	Quantity
A $x = 6$, $y = 1$, total = 7	128	$\lfloor \frac{1036}{128} \rfloor * \lfloor \frac{1036}{128} \rfloor = 8 * 8 = 64$	x = 384, y = 64, total = 448	500

```
\left\lfloor \frac{1036}{256} \right\rfloor * \left\lfloor \frac{1036}{256} \right\rfloor = 4 * 4 = 16
A x = 25, y = 6, total = 31
                                                                                                   x = 400, y = 96, total = 496
                                                                                                                                             500
                                                     x = 100, y = 25, total =
                                       512
                                                     \lfloor \frac{1036}{128} \rfloor * \lfloor \frac{1036}{128} \rfloor = 8 * 8 = 64
B x = 12, y = 3, total = 15
                                       128
                                                                                                   x = 768, y = 192, total = 960 1000
                                                     \lfloor \frac{1036}{256} 
floor * \lfloor \frac{1036}{256} 
floor = 4*4 = 16
B x = 50, y = 12, total = 62 256
                                                                                                     x = 800, y = 192, total = 992
                                                                                                                                             1000
x = 200, y = 50, total =
                                                                                                     x = 800, y = 200, total =
                                                     \lfloor \frac{1036}{512} \rfloor * \lfloor \frac{1036}{512} \rfloor = 2 * 2 = 4
                                                                                                                                             1000
```

From the above, a trend forms. If we desire 1500 images, we can write that as (3 * A), and we choose the row with the corresponding patch size

We desire 2000 images for our processed data of patch size 256. That should be (2 * B) --> 100 X images and 24 Y images

We could force 13 images to come from each folder - but this may not be representative of the total data available.

Instead, we will attempt to patchify all the images in our dataset, shuffle them, and save them. We can then bring them in and experiment with what the largest quantity for our model is.

Unfortunately, processing ~7000 images for X and Y will definitely cause the program to crash, if 400 is not even possible... 350 is also failing... let's try 300 instead?

```
even possible... 350 is also failing... let's try 300 instead?
         scaler = MinMaxScaler()
In [26]:
In [27]: from sklearn.model selection import train test split
         # notice how we discard the test sets for now
         x train, , y train, = train test split(
             st x images, st y images, test size=0.1, random state=42
In [28]: | patch size = 256
         st x patchify images, st x patchify labels = patchifyImages(x train[0:300], patch size,
         print()
         print(len(st x patchify images), "images exist")
         Patchifying 1/300 images
         Patchifying 50/300 images
         Patchifying 100/300 images
         Patchifying 150/300 images
         Patchifying 200/300 images
         Patchifying 250/300 images
         Patchifying 300/300 images
         Patchify process complete!
         3270 images exist
In [29]: patch size = 256
         st_y_patchify_images, st_y_patchify_labels = patchifyImages(y train[0:300], patch size,
         print(len(st y patchify images), "images exist")
         Patchifying 1/300 images
```

Patchifying 50/300 images

```
Patchifying 100/300 images
Patchifying 150/300 images
Patchifying 200/300 images
Patchifying 250/300 images
Patchifying 300/300 images
Patchify process complete!
3270 images exist
```

Shuffle data together:

Update Mask Classes from Multiclass to Binary class

```
In [32]: y_train_binary = []

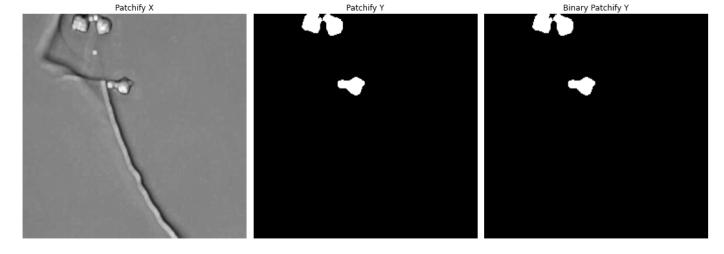
for mask in y_train:
    temp = mask
    temp[temp > 0.0] = 1.0
    y_train_binary.append( temp )

In [33]: y_test_binary = []

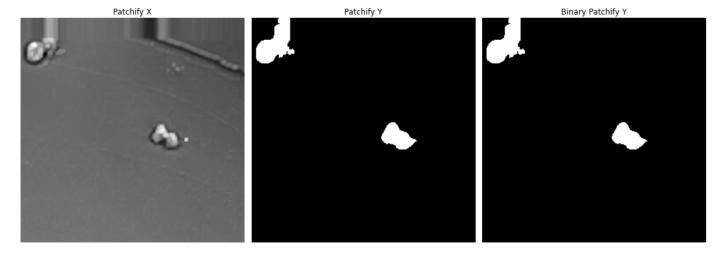
for mask in y_test:
    temp = mask
    temp[temp > 0.0] = 1.0
    y_test_binary.append( temp )
```

Compare a few patches

```
In []: from random import randint
  index = randint(0, len(x_train) - 1)
  array = [x_train[index], y_train[index], y_train_binary[index]]
  labels = ["Patchify X", "Patchify Y", "Binary Patchify Y"]
  display(array, labels)
```



```
In []: from random import randint
  index = randint(0, len(x_train) - 1)
  array = [x_train[index], y_train[index], y_train_binary[index]]
  labels = ["Patchify X", "Patchify Y", "Binary Patchify Y"]
  display(array, labels)
```



```
Images moved successfully
In [37]: # saveImages(x_test, training_data_directory + "COMP700_Patchify_Images_Processed_Images]
Images saved successfully
Images moved successfully
In [34]: # saveImages(y_test_binary, training_data_directory + "COMP700_Patchify_Images_Processed_Images saved successfully
Images moved successfully
```

Conclusion

I am now in a position where I can load those pictures in and train a neural network on them!