Severstal: Steel Defect Detection

Steel is one of the most important building materials of modern times. The physical properties of steel include high strength, low weight, durability, ductility and resistance to corrosion. Due to these properties of steel, buildings are resistant to natural and manmade wear which has made the material ubiquitous around the world.

Severstal is among the top 50 producers of steel in the world and produced 12.04 and 11.8 Million tonnes of steel in 2018 and 2019 respectively. It is one among Russia's biggest players in efficient steel mining and production. The company recently created a hybrid Data Lake as part of its digital strategy to secure the Company's competitive advantages in the long-term. The infrastructure is designed to store Company functional data files for subsequent processing and use in Severstal's data analysis, machine learning and artificial intelligence projects. Severstal is now looking to machine learning to improve automation, increase efficiency, and maintain high quality in their production.

1. Business Problem

One of the key products of Severstal is steel sheets. The production process of flat sheet steel is delicate. From heating and rolling, to drying and cutting, several machines touch flat steel by the time it's ready to ship. To ensure quality in the production of steel sheets, today, Severstal uses images from high frequency cameras to power a defect detection algorithm.

Through this competition, Severstal expects the Al community to improve the algorithm by **localizing and classifying surface defects on a steel sheet**.

1.1. Business objectives and constraints

- 1. A defective sheet most be predicted as defective, since there would be serious concerns about quality if we misclassify a defective sheet as non-defective. i.e. high recall value for each of the classes is needed.
- 2. No strict latency concerns.

1.2. Sources / References

Kaggle competition page : https://www.kaggle.com/c/severstal-steel-defect-detection/overview

References:

- https://arxiv.org/pdf/1505.04597.pdf
- https://www.kaggle.com/cdeotte/keras-unet-with-eda
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%B8rensen%E2%80%93Dice_coefficient
- https://stanford.edu/~shervine/blog/keras-how-to-generate-data-on-the-fly

2. Machine Learning Probelm

2.1. Mapping the business problem to an ML problem

Our task is to

- 1. Detect/localize the defects in a steel sheet using image segmentation and
- 2. Classify the detected defects into one or more classes from [1, 2, 3, 4]

Therefore, it is a combination of image segementation and multiclass classification.

2.2. Performance metric

Evaluation metric used is the mean Dice coefficient. The Dice coefficient can be used to compare the pixel-wise agreement between a predicted segmentation and its corresponding ground truth. The formula is given by:

$$\frac{2*|X\cap Y|}{|X|+|Y|}$$

where X is the predicted set of pixels and Y is the ground truth.

Read more about Dice Coefficient

2.3. Data Overview

We have been given a zip folder of size 2GB which contains the following:

- train images/ folder contailning 12,568 training images (.jpg files)
- test images/ folder containing 5506 test images (.jpg files). We need to detect and localize defect in these images.
- train.csv training annotations which provide segments for defects belonging to ClassId = [1, 2, 3, 4]
- sample_submission.csv a sample submission file in the correct format, with each ImageId repeated 4 times, one for each
 of the 4 defect classes

Refer to section 3: EDA for more details about data.

```
In [6]:
```

```
% cd /content/sample_data/SSD
```

!wget --header="Host: storage.googleapis.com" --header="User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0;

/content/sample_data/SSD

Downloading and extracting data

```
In [5]:
```

```
Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/80.0.3987.149 Safari/537.36" --header="A
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/appg,*/*;q=0.8,application/s
d-exchange; v=b3; q=0.9" --header="Accept-Language: en-IN, en-GB; q=0.9, en-US; q=0.8, en; q=0.7" --header
 ="Referer: https://www.kaggle.com/" "https://storage.googleapis.com/kaggle-competitions-
data/kaggle-v2/14241/862020/bundle/archive.zip?GoogleAccessId=web-data@kaggle-
161607.iam.gserviceaccount.com&Expires=1585378453&Signature=h2F1NAm4R%2BE47ciKVCqoApTJuHaq0irbA7Yk1
PhA3Ap6%2Fam2%2BK%2BBB5BNRCsz7oRumb16ZVH%2BHGu3TYeXLhHbvrsD%2BdbpV85mf4YzaEnqmhD3Bk3RGj3%2BHC%2B9%2
xFA1h60vxEiBCWs0YriI5UwblPZ0GFVAxdd3L2yNJGR5J136%2FVP7MkdSeXOdP4SjFysy1kldd4OujZbiCu%2Fsp0xCZo3UCR
QVVJaG7PPNXABkp%2FzIzzE7yEI9SqnByvPQO3Kzt965r3e38Qo9XcXHya32v4KGKKN3fN3KiQis%2B4qJf55azjryGTYo8MOcI
Iw0wZbCXvRxntmEw \% 3D \% 3D \% response-content-disposition = attachment \% 3B + filename \% 3D sever stal-steel-defection of the filename for t
t-detection.zip" -0 "severstal-steel-defect-detection.zip" -c
--2020-03-26 11:52:32-- https://storage.googleapis.com/kaggle-competitions-data/kaggle-
\verb|v2/14241/862020/bundle/archive.zip?GoogleAccessId=web-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-data@kaggle-datawkaggle-databaggle-databaggle-databaggle-databaggle-databaggle-databaggle-da
161607.iam.gserviceaccount.com&Expires=1585378453&Signature=h2F1NAm4R%2BE47ciKVCqoApTJuHaq0irbA7Yk1
xFA1h60vxEiBCWs0YriI5Uwb1PZ0GFVAxdd3L2yNJGR5J136%2FVP7MkdSeXOdP4SjFysy1kldd4OujZbiCu%2FspOxCZo3UCRS
QVVJaG7PPNXABkp%2FzIzzE7yEI9SqnByvPQO3Kzt965r3e38Qo9XcXHya32v4KGKKN3fN3KiQis%2B4qJf55azjryGTYo8MOcE
Iw0wZbCXvRxntmEw%3D%3D&response-content-disposition=attachment%3B+filename%3Dseverstal-steel-
defect-detection.zip
Resolving storage.googleapis.com (storage.googleapis.com)... 108.177.127.128,
2a00:1450:4013:c03::80
Connecting to storage.googleapis.com (storage.googleapis.com)|108.177.127.128|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1684204253 (1.6G) [application/zip]
Saving to: 'severstal-steel-defect-detection.zip'
severstal-steel-def 100%[=========>] 1.57G
                                                                                                                                                          165MB/s
2020-03-26 11:52:40 (193 MB/s) - 'severstal-steel-defect-detection.zip' saved
[1684204253/1684204253]
```

```
from zipfile import ZipFile
file_name="severstal-steel-defect-detection.zip"
with ZipFile(file_name,'r') as zip:
    zip.extractall()
    print('Done')
```

Done

III [/].

In [1]:

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True).

Importing libraries

In [9]:

```
## Importing required packages
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
from datetime import datetime
import os
import gc
import pickle
from tqdm import tqdm notebook as tqdm
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import math
from numpy import asarray
import cv2
from os import listdir
import random
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from PIL import Image
from sklearn import metrics
from collections import Counter
from collections import defaultdict
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import tensorflow as tf
from keras import backend as K
from keras import Model
from keras.layers import UpSampling2D, Conv2D, Activation, LeakyReLU,
BatchNormalization, Input, Conv2DTranspose, Dropout
from keras.layers.pooling import MaxPooling2D, GlobalMaxPool2D
from keras.layers.merge import concatenate, add
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator, array_to_img, img_to_array, load_img
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ReduceLROnPlateau, ModelCheckpoint,
LearningRateScheduler, Callback
from keras.optimizers import Adam
from keras.losses import binary_crossentropy
```

The default version of TensorFlow in Colab will switch to TensorFlow 2.x on the 27th of March, 2020. We recommend you <u>upgrade</u> now or ensure your notebook will continue to use TensorFlow 1.x via the <code>%tensorflow_version1.x</code> magic: more info.

3. Exploratory Data Analysis

3.1. Loading train.csv file

```
In [11]:
```

```
# loading the train.csv file containing pixels indicating defects
train_df= pd.read_csv("train.csv")
train_df.head()
```

Out[11]:

	Imageld	ClassId	EncodedPixels
0	0002cc93b.jpg	1	29102 12 29346 24 29602 24 29858 24 30114 24 3
1	0007a71bf.jpg	3	18661 28 18863 82 19091 110 19347 110 19603 11
2	000a4bcdd.jpg	1	37607 3 37858 8 38108 14 38359 20 38610 25 388
3	000f6bf48.jpg	4	131973 1 132228 4 132483 6 132738 8 132993 11
4	0014fce06.jpg	3	229501 11 229741 33 229981 55 230221 77 230468

- ImageID: image file name
- ClassID: type/class of the defect [1, 2, 3, 4]
- EncodedPixels: represent the range of defective pixels in an image in the form of run-length encoded pixels(pixel number where defect starts <'space'> pixel length of defect). E.g. '29102 12' implies the defect is starting at pixel 29102 and running a total of 12 pixels, i.e. pixels 29102, 29103,......., 29113 are defective. The pixels are numbered from top to bottom, then left to right: 1 is pixel (1,1), 2 is pixel (2,1), etc.

The competition requires the submission file to contain predicted *ClassID* and *EncodedPixeIs* for each test_image, in the same format as given in train.csv.

In [12]:

```
train_df.ImageId.describe()
```

Out[12]:

```
count 7095
unique 6666
top ef24da2ba.jpg
freq 3
Name: ImageId, dtype: object
```

• There are 7095 datapoints corresponding to 6666 steel sheet images containing defects

Check for null values

In [13]:

```
train_df[train_df.isnull().any(axis=1)]
```

Out[13]:

	lmageld	ClassId	EncodedPixels
--	---------	---------	---------------

There are no null values in train.csv

3.2. Analysing train & test images folders

3.2.1. Number of train & test images

In [14]:

```
train_count= 0
test_count= 0

for filename in os.listdir('train_images'):
        train_count+=1

for filename in os.listdir('test_images'):
        test_count+=1

print("Number of train images: ",train_count)
print("Number of test images: ",test_count)
```

Number of train images : 12568 Number of test images : 5506

There are more images in train_images folder than unique image lds in train.csv. This means, not all the images in train_folder have at least one of the defects 1, 2, 3, 4.

In [15]:

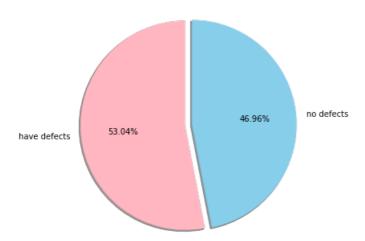
```
print("Number of non-defective images in the train_images folder:", train_count-train_df.ImageId.n
unique())

#Pie-chart https://pythonspot.com/matplotlib-pie-chart/
# Data to plot
labels = 'have defects', 'no defects'
sizes = [train_df.ImageId.nunique(), train_count-train_df.ImageId.nunique()]
explode = (0.1, 0) # explode 1st slice

# Plot
plt.pie(sizes, explode=explode, labels=labels, colors=['lightpink', 'skyblue'], autopct='%1.2f%%',
shadow=True, startangle=90, radius=1.5)

# plt.axis('equal')
plt.show()
```

Number of non-defective images in the train_images folder: 5902

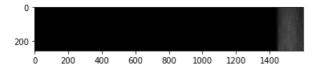


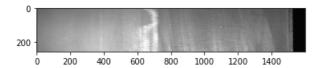
Let's see some images that we are categorizing as non-defective.

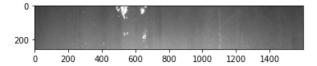
```
random.seed(42)

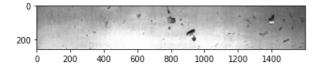
defective = set(train_df.ImageId.values)
non_defective = set(listdir('train_images')) - defective
for filename in random.sample(non_defective, 5):
```

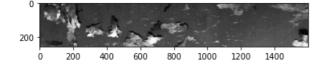
```
# load image
img = cv2.imread('train_images/' + filename)
plt.imshow(img)
plt.grid(False)
plt.show()
```











Pictures suggest that there are defects in some of these images too. May be these defects do not belong to one of the four categories [1,2,3,4] (let's assume this for simplicity)

3.2.2. Check if all images in train and test are of the same size

Train images

```
In [0]:
```

```
image_size = [] #list of tuples containing shape(height, width, channel) of images
for image_id in tqdm_notebook(listdir('train_images')):
    img = cv2.imread("train_images/"+image_id)
    h, w, c = img.shape
    image_size.append((h, w, c))
```

In [0]:

```
# print unique values in image_size list
set(image_size)

Out[0]:
{(256, 1600, 3)}
```

All train images have same size: 256 x 1600 x 3

Test images

```
In [0]:
```

```
test_image_size = [] #list of tuples containing shape(height, width, channel) of images
for image_id in tqdm_notebook(listdir('test_images')):
    img = cv2.imread("test_images/"+image_id)
    h, w, c = img.shape
    test_image_size.append((h, w, c))
```

In [0]:

```
# print unique values in test_image_size list
set(test_image_size)

Out[0]:
{(256, 1600, 3)}
```

All images in train and test folders have the same size (256 x 1600 x 3)

3.3. Analysis of labels: ClassId

3.3.1. Checking for class count

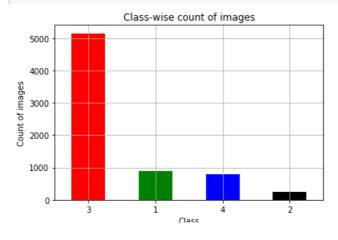
In [0]:

```
counts = train_df.ClassId.value_counts()
print(counts)

3   5150
1   897
4   801
2   247
Name: ClassId, dtype: int64
```

```
my_colors = list('rgbkymc')
counts.plot(kind='bar', color=my_colors, rot=0)
plt.xlabel('Class')
plt.ylabel('Count of images')
plt.title('Class-wise count of images')
plt.grid()
plt.show()

# ref: argsort https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.argsort.html
# -(train_class_distribution.values): the minus sign will give us in decreasing order
sorted_counts = np.argsort(-counts.values)
for i in sorted_counts:
    print('Number of images in class', i+1, ':',counts.values[i], '(', np.round((counts.values[i]/t rain_df.ImageId.nunique()*100), 3), '%)')
```



......

```
Number of images in class 1 : 5150 (77.258 %)
Number of images in class 2 : 897 (13.456 %)
Number of images in class 3 : 801 (12.016 %)
Number of images in class 4 : 247 (3.705 %)
```

- · The dataset looks imbalanced.
- Number of images with class 3 defect is very high compared to that of other classses. 77% of the defective images have class 3 defect.
- Class 2 is the least occuring class, only 3.7 % images in train.csv belong to class 2.

The Sum of percentage values in the above analysis is more than 100, which means some images have defects belonging to more than one class.

3.3.2. Checking number of labels tagged per image

In [0]:

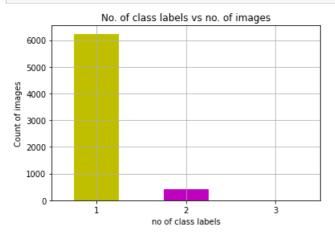
```
labels_per_image = train_df.groupby('ImageId')['ClassId'].count().value_counts()
print(labels_per_image)

1 6239
2 425
3 2
Name: ClassId, dtype: int64
```

In [0]:

```
my_colors = list('ymcrgbk')
labels_per_image.plot(kind='bar', color=my_colors, rot=0)
plt.xlabel('no of class labels')
plt.ylabel('Count of images')
plt.title('No. of class labels vs no. of images')
plt.grid()
plt.show()

sorted_i = np.argsort(-labels_per_image.values)
for i in sorted_i:
    print(f'Number of images having {i+1} class label(s): {labels_per_image.values[i]}
({np.round((labels_per_image.values[i]/train_df.ImageId.nunique()*100), 3)}%)')
```



```
Number of images having 1 class label(s): 6239 (93.594%)
Number of images having 2 class label(s): 425 (6.376%)
Number of images having 3 class label(s): 2 (0.03%)
```

Observations:

- Majority of the images (93.6%) have only one class of defects.
- Only 2 images (0.03%) have a combination of 3 classes of defects.
- Rest of the images (6.37%) have a combination of 2 classes of defects

- Itest of the images (0.01 /0) have a combination of a classes of defects.
- No images have all 4 classes of defects.

3.3.3. Let's take look at the images having defects of each of the 4 classes

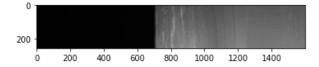
```
In [0]:
```

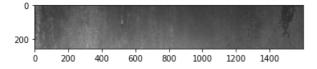
```
d1= set(train_df[train_df.ClassId==1].ImageId.values)
d2= set(train_df[train_df.ClassId==2].ImageId.values)
d3= set(train_df[train_df.ClassId==3].ImageId.values)
d4= set(train_df[train_df.ClassId==4].ImageId.values)
```

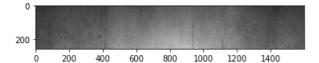
Class 1

In [0]:

```
random.seed(42)
for filename in random.sample(d1, 3):
    # load image
    img = cv2.imread('train_images/' + filename)
    plt.imshow(img)
    plt.grid(False)
    plt.show()
```



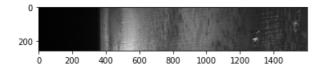


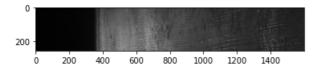


Class 2

In [0]:

```
random.seed(42)
for filename in random.sample(d2, 3):
    # load image
    img = cv2.imread('train_images/' + filename)
    plt.imshow(img)
    plt.grid(False)
    plt.show()
```





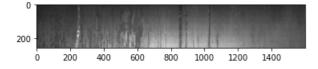
)

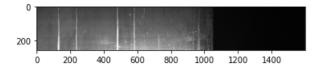
```
200 - 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400
```

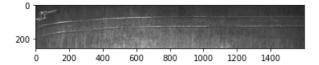
Class 3

In [0]:

```
random.seed(121)
for filename in random.sample(d3, 3):
    # load image
    img = cv2.imread('train_images/' + filename)
    plt.imshow(img)
    plt.grid(False)
    plt.show()
```



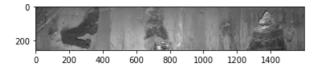


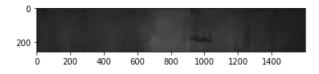


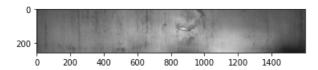
Class 4

In [0]:

```
random.seed(42)
for filename in random.sample(d4, 3):
    # load image
    img = cv2.imread('train_images/' + filename)
    plt.imshow(img)
    plt.grid(False)
    plt.show()
```







Images belonging to 2 classes

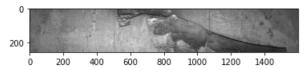
```
labels_per_image = train_df.groupby('ImageId')['ClassId'].count().reset_index(name='count')

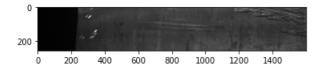
In [0]:

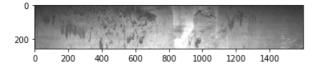
d5 = set(labels_per_image[labels_per_image['count']==2].ImageId.values)

In [0]:

random.seed(42)
for filename in random.sample(d5, 3):
    # load image
    img = cv2.imread('train_images/' + filename)
    plt.imshow(img)
    plt.grid(False)
    plt.show()
```







Images belonging to 3 classes

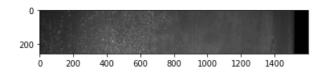
In [0]:

```
d6 = labels_per_image[labels_per_image['count']==3]
d6
```

Out[0]:

	Imageld	count
5740	db4867ee8.jpg	3
6253	ef24da2ba.jpg	3

```
for filename in set(d5.ImageId.values):
    # load image
    img = cv2.imread('train_images/' + filename)
    plt.imshow(img)
    plt.grid(False)
    plt.show()
```



```
200 -
```

4. Data preparation

In [16]:

```
images= []
class_id= []
for img in listdir('train_images'):
    images.append(img)
    class_id.append(1)
    images.append(img)
    class_id.append(2)
    images.append(img)
    class_id.append(3)
    images.append(img)
    class_id.append(4)
train_images= pd.DataFrame(images,columns=['ImageId'])
train_images['ClassId'] = class_id
print('train_images shape:', train_images.shape)
train_images.head()
```

train_images shape: (50272, 2)

Out[16]:

	lmageld	ClassId
0	ba4008245.jpg	1
1	ba4008245.jpg	2
2	ba4008245.jpg	3
3	ba4008245.jpg	4
4	7b0b85b1d.jpg	1

In [17]:

```
train_df.head(3)
```

Out[17]:

	lmageld	ClassId	EncodedPixels
0	0002cc93b.jpg	1	29102 12 29346 24 29602 24 29858 24 30114 24 3
1	0007a71bf.jpg	3	18661 28 18863 82 19091 110 19347 110 19603 11
2	000a4bcdd.jpg	1	37607 3 37858 8 38108 14 38359 20 38610 25 388

In [18]:

```
# Create a dataframe that conatains all the images(defective and non_defective)
all_df = pd.merge(train_images, train_df, how='outer',on=['ImageId','ClassId'])
all_df = all_df.fillna('')
print(all_df.shape)
all_df[50:55]
```

(50272, 3)

Out[18]:

		lmageld	ClassId	EncodedPixels
	50	13b66e5de.jpg	3	
Ī	51	13b66e5de.ipa	4	187146 6 187402 12 187658 13 187914 14 188170

52	lmageld 972837f87.lpg	ClassId	EncodedPixels
	972837f87.jpg		
54	972837f87.jpg	3	

In [19]:

```
#https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-pandas-pivot_table/
all_df = pd.pivot_table(all_df, values='EncodedPixels', index='ImageId',columns='ClassId', aggfunc=
np.sum).astype(str)
all_df = all_df.reset_index()
all_df.columns = ['ImageId','Defect_1','Defect_2','Defect_3','Defect_4']
all_df.head()
```

Out[19]:

	lmageld	Defect_1	Defect_2	Defect_3	Defect_4
0	0002cc93b.jpg	29102 12 29346 24 29602 24 29858 24 30114 24 3			
1	00031f466.jpg				
2	000418bfc.jpg				
3	000789191.jpg				
4	0007a71bf.jpg			18661 28 18863 82 19091 110 19347 110 19603 11	

In [0]:

```
all_df.to_csv("prep_data.csv", index=False)
```

In [21]:

```
data = pd.read_csv("prep_data.csv")
data.head()
```

Out[21]:

	Imageld	Defect_1	Defect_2	Defect_3	Defect_4
0	0002cc93b.jpg	29102 12 29346 24 29602 24 29858 24 30114 24 3	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	00031f466.jpg	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	000418bfc.jpg	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	000789191.jpg	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	0007a71bf.jpg	NaN	NaN	18661 28 18863 82 19091 110 19347 110 19603 11	NaN

In [22]:

```
# Replace NAs with blank spaces
data.fillna('', inplace=True)
data.head()
```

Out[22]:

	Imageld	Defect_1	Defect_2	Defect_3	Defect_4
0	0002cc93b.jpg	29102 12 29346 24 29602 24 29858 24 30114 24 3			
1	00031f466.jpg				

	2	00041 900098 9	Defect_1	Defect_2	Defect_3	Defect_4
Ī	3	000789191.jpg				
	4	0007a71bf.jpg			18661 28 18863 82 19091 110 19347 110 19603 11	

4.2 Train, CV split 85:15

```
In [23]:
```

```
#splitting the data into train & cv
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
train_data, cv_data = train_test_split(data, test_size=0.15, random_state=42)
print(train_data.shape)
print(cv_data.shape)

(10682, 5)
(1886, 5)
```

4.3. Generating data for Keras model

Train generator

```
In [0]:
```

```
# https://stanford.edu/~shervine/blog/keras-how-to-generate-data-on-the-fly
import keras
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
class Train DataGenerator(keras.utils.Sequence):
   def __init__(self, df, batch_size = 32,shuffle=False,
                preprocess=None, info={}):
       super().__init__()
       self.df = df
       self.shuffle = shuffle
       self.batch size = batch size
       self.preprocess = preprocess
       self.info = info
       self.data path = 'train images/'
       self.on epoch end()
   def len (self):
       return int(np.floor(len(self.df) / self.batch size))
   def on_epoch_end(self):
       self.indexes = np.arange(len(self.df))
       if self.shuffle == True:
           np.random.shuffle(self.indexes)
    #fliping the images horizontally and normalization of samples
   def getitem (self, index):
       train datagen = ImageDataGenerator()
       param = {'flip horizontal':True, 'samplewise std normalization' : True}
       X = np.empty((self.batch size,128,800,3),dtype=np.float32) #images
       y = np.empty((self.batch size,128,800,4),dtype=np.int8) #masks
       indexes = self.indexes[index*self.batch size:(index+1)*self.batch size]
       for i,f in enumerate(self.df['ImageId'].iloc[indexes]):
           self.info[index*self.batch size+i]=f
            img = Image.open(self.data path + f).resize((800,128))
           X[i,] = train_datagen.apply_transform(x = img, transform_parameters = param)
               #run-length encoding on the pixel values
            for j in range(4):
               mask = rle2mask(self.df['Defect_'+str(j+1)].iloc[indexes[i]])
                y[i,:,:,j] = train datagen.apply transform(x = mask, transform parameters = param)
       if self.preprocess!=None: X = self.preprocess(X)
       return X, y
```

```
# https://stanford.edu/~shervine/blog/keras-how-to-generate-data-on-the-fly
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
class Val_DataGenerator(keras.utils.Sequence):
   def __init__(self, df, batch_size = 32, shuffle=False,
                 preprocess=None, info={}):
        super().__init__()
        self.df = df
        self.shuffle = shuffle
        self.batch size = batch size
        self.preprocess = preprocess
        self.info = info
        self.data path = 'train images/'
        self.on epoch end()
    def len (self):
        return int(np.floor(len(self.df) / self.batch size))
    def on epoch end(self):
        self.indexes = np.arange(len(self.df))
        if self.shuffle == True:
            np.random.shuffle(self.indexes)
    #fliping the images horizontally and normalization of samples
    def getitem (self, index):
       train datagen = ImageDataGenerator()
       param = {'flip horizontal':False, 'samplewise std normalization' : True}
        X = np.empty((self.batch size, 128, 800, 3), dtype=np.float32) #images
        y = np.empty((self.batch size, 128, 800, 4), dtype=np.int8)
        indexes = self.indexes[index*self.batch size:(index+1)*self.batch size]
        for i,f in enumerate(self.df['ImageId'].iloc[indexes]):
            self.info[index*self.batch size+i]=f
            img = Image.open(self.data_path + f).resize((800,128))
            X[i,] = train_datagen.apply_transform(x = img, transform_parameters = param)
                #run-length encoding on the pixel values
            for j in range(4):
                mask = rle2mask(self.df['Defect_'+str(j+1)].iloc[indexes[i]])
y[i,:,:,j] = train_datagen.apply_transform(x = mask, transform_parameters = param)
        if self.preprocess!=None: X = self.preprocess(X)
        return X, v
```

4.4. Functions for converting RLE encoded pixels to masks and viceversa

```
# https://www.kagqle.com/titericz/building-and-visualizing-masks
def rle2mask(rle):
   # CONVERT RLE TO MASK
   if (pd.isnull(rle)) | (rle==''):
       return np.zeros((128,800) ,dtype=np.uint8)
   height= 256
   width = 1600
   mask= np.zeros( width*height ,dtype=np.uint8)
   array = np.asarray([int(x) for x in rle.split()])
   starts = array[0::2]-1
   lengths = array[1::2]
   for index, start in enumerate(starts):
        mask[int(start):int(start+lengths[index])] = 1
   return mask.reshape( (height, width), order='F' )[::2,::2]
# to convert masks to run length encoded values
def mask2rle(img):
   img: numpy array containing ones and zeros as pixel values, 1 - mask, 0 - background
   Returns String run length ecoded pixels
```

```
pixels= img.T.flatten() # Convert nd-array to 1d-array (numbering of pixels is from top to
bottom)
    pixels = np.concatenate([[0], pixels, [0]]) # Adding zeros at the start and end so that if ther
e's mask at the first/last pixel, it gets detected.
    runs = np.where(pixels[1:] != pixels[:-1])[0] + 1 # Detect all changing pixels (where pixel val
ues changes, either 0 -> 1 or 1 -> 0)

# To get RLE, we need start pixels and run lengths
# Start pixels are the pixels where change 0 -> 1 occurs, i.e. pixels at even indices
# Run length is the pixel distance between two consecutive changing pixels. So, run lengths =
odd indices - even indices
runs[1::2] -= runs[::2]

return ' '.join(str(x) for x in runs)
```

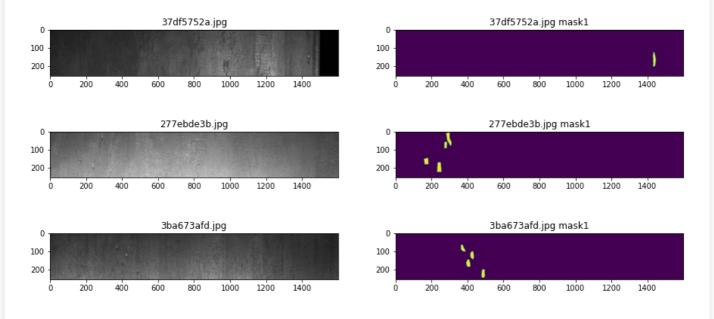
Check if the above functions are working fine

In [0]:

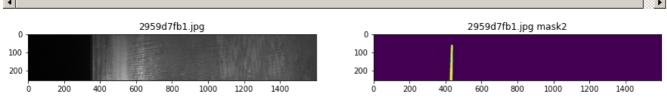
```
# Visualizing some images and their masks

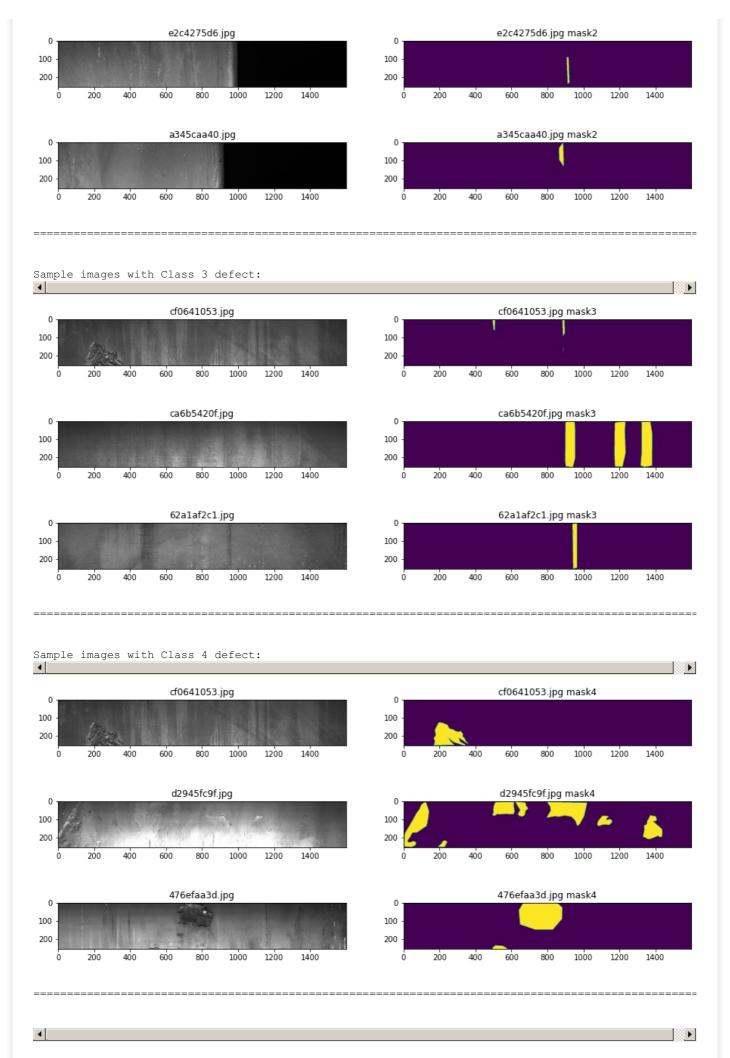
for k in [1,2,3,4]:
    cnt=0
    print("Sample images with Class {} defect:".format(k))
    for i in train_data[train_data[f'Defect_{k}']!=''][['ImageId',f'Defect_{k}']].values:
        if cnt<3:
            fig, (ax1,ax2) = plt.subplots(nrows = 1,ncols = 2,figsize=(15, 7))
            img = cv2.imread('train_images/' + str(i[0]))
            ax1.imshow(img)
            ax1.set_title(i[0])
            cnt+=1
            ax2.imshow(rle2mask(i[1]))
            ax2.set_title(i[0]+' mask'+str(k))
            plt.show()
        print('='*100,'\n')</pre>
```

Sample images with Class 1 defect:



Sample images with Class 2 defect:





```
TIL [U].
```

mask2rle(rle2mask(i[1]))

Out[0]:

67466 2 67720 4 67975 7 68231 9 68486 11 68742 12 68997 13 69253 14 69509 14 69764 16 70020 19 701 47 3 70275 21 70403 9 70531 24 70659 15 70786 32 70914 21 71042 32 71170 27 71297 34 71426 30 71553 34 71682 32 71808 36 71938 34 72064 36 72194 36 72320 37 72450 38 72577 36 72706 39 72833 37 72962 39 73090 36 73218 40 73347 7 73359 22 73474 40 73615 22 73730 40 73871 21 73986 40 74127 22 74242 4 0 74383 24 74498 40 74639 25 74754 40 74895 26 75010 40 75151 28 75266 30 75297 9 75407 31 75522 29 75555 7 75663 33 75778 29 75813 5 75919 37 76034 28 76175 38 76290 28 76431 39 76546 28 76687 40 76 $802\ 29\ 76943\ 41\ 77058\ 30\ 77199\ 42\ 77314\ 30\ 77454\ 44\ 77570\ 31\ 77710\ 45\ 77826\ 32\ 77966\ 46\ 78082\ 32\ 78810\ 30$ 221 48 78338 33 78477 49 78594 33 78728 57 78850 34 78982 64 79106 34 79237 68 79362 33 79493 69 79 618 33 79748 71 79874 33 80003 73 80130 33 80258 75 80386 32 80514 76 80642 32 80769 78 80898 30 81 $024\ 80\ 81154\ 28\ 81280\ 81\ 81410\ 27\ 81535\ 83\ 81666\ 26\ 81790\ 85\ 81922\ 24\ 82046\ 87\ 82178\ 23\ 82301\ 93\ 82$ 434 22 82556 98 82690 19 82811 100 82946 17 83067 101 83202 16 83322 102 83458 16 83577 104 83715 1 4 83832 105 83971 14 84087 107 84227 14 84342 108 84483 14 84597 110 84739 14 84853 110 84995 14 85 110 109 85251 14 85366 110 85507 14 85623 109 85763 14 85879 110 86019 15 86136 109 86275 15 86394 76 86472 29 86531 15 86652 75 86729 28 86787 15 86910 73 86986 27 87043 15 87167 71 87244 25 87299 15 87424 71 87501 24 87555 15 87680 71 87758 23 87811 15 87937 71 88016 21 88067 15 88193 71 88273 20 88323 15 88450 71 88531 17 88579 15 88706 71 88788 16 88835 15 88963 71 89048 11 89091 15 89219 71 89347 15 89475 71 89603 16 89732 70 89859 16 89988 71 90115 16 90245 70 90371 16 90501 70 90627 16 90758 70 90883 16 91014 70 91139 16 91270 70 91395 18 91527 70 91651 19 91783 70 91907 21 92040 69 92163 22 92296 70 92419 22 92553 69 92675 23 92809 68 92931 23 93066 66 93187 23 93322 66 93443 24 93578 65 93700 23 93834 65 93956 22 94089 65 94212 21 94345 64 94468 21 94601 62 94724 20 94857 94980 20 95112 61 95236 20 95368 59 95492 20 95624 57 95748 20 95880 54 96004 20 96136 52 96260 20 96392 52 96516 20 96648 52 96772 20 96904 52 97028 20 97160 52 97284 20 97416 53 97540 22 97672 53 97796 24 97928 53 98052 25 98184 54 98308 25 98440 54 98564 24 98696 54 98820 24 98953 53 99076 24 99209 52 99332 24 99466 51 99588 23 99722 50 99844 23 99978 25 100005 23 100100 22 100234 25 100 261 22 100356 22 100490 25 100517 21 100612 22 100746 25 100773 21 100868 21 101002 25 101029 20 1 01124 21 101259 24 101286 19 101380 21 101515 24 101542 18 101636 21 101771 24 101799 17 101892 21 102027 24 102055 17 102148 20 102284 23 102312 16 102404 20 102540 22 102568 15 102660 20 102798 2 0 102825 14 102916 20 103054 20 103081 13 103172 20 103311 19 103338 11 103429 20 103567 19 103594 9 103685 20 103825 15 103851 6 103941 20 104085 9 104197 1 104199 19 104456 17 104714 15 104971 13 105228 11 105486 8 105743 5'

In [0]:

i[1]

Out[0]:

'67466 2 67720 4 67975 7 68231 9 68486 11 68742 12 68997 13 69253 14 69509 14 69764 16 70020 19 701 47 3 70275 21 70403 9 70531 24 70659 15 70786 32 70914 21 71042 32 71170 27 71297 34 71426 30 71553 34 71682 32 71808 36 71938 34 72064 36 72194 36 72320 37 72450 38 72577 36 72706 39 72833 37 72962 39 73090 36 73218 40 73347 7 73359 22 73474 40 73615 22 73730 40 73871 21 73986 40 74127 22 74242 4 0 74383 24 74498 40 74639 25 74754 40 74895 26 75010 40 75151 28 75266 30 75297 9 75407 31 75522 29 $75555\ 7\ 75663\ 33\ 75778\ 29\ 75813\ 5\ 75919\ 37\ 76034\ 28\ 76175\ 38\ 76290\ 28\ 76431\ 39\ 76546\ 28\ 76687\ 40$ 802 29 76943 41 77058 30 77199 42 77314 30 77454 44 77570 31 77710 45 77826 32 77966 46 78082 32 221 48 78338 33 78477 49 78594 33 78728 57 78850 34 78982 64 79106 34 79237 68 79362 33 79493 69 79 618 33 79748 71 79874 33 80003 73 80130 33 80258 75 80386 32 80514 76 80642 32 80769 78 80898 30 81 024 80 81154 28 81280 81 81410 27 81535 83 81666 26 81790 85 81922 24 82046 87 82178 23 82301 93 82 434 22 82556 98 82690 19 82811 100 82946 17 83067 101 83202 16 83322 102 83458 16 83577 104 83715 1 4 83832 105 83971 14 84087 107 84227 14 84342 108 84483 14 84597 110 84739 14 84853 110 84995 14 85 110 109 85251 14 85366 110 85507 14 85623 109 85763 14 85879 110 86019 15 86136 109 86275 15 86394 76 86472 29 86531 15 86652 75 86729 28 86787 15 86910 73 86986 27 87043 15 87167 71 87244 25 87299 15 87424 71 87501 24 87555 15 87680 71 87758 23 87811 15 87937 71 88016 21 88067 15 88193 71 88273 20 88323 15 88450 71 88531 17 88579 15 88706 71 88788 16 88835 15 88963 71 89048 11 89091 15 89219 71 89347 15 89475 71 89603 16 89732 70 89859 16 89988 71 90115 16 90245 70 90371 16 90501 70 90627 16 90758 70 90883 16 91014 70 91139 16 91270 70 91395 18 91527 70 91651 19 91783 70 91907 21 92040 69 92163 22 92296 70 92419 22 92553 69 92675 23 92809 68 92931 23 93066 66 93187 23 93322 66 93443 24 93578 65 93700 23 93834 65 93956 22 94089 65 94212 21 94345 64 94468 21 94601 62 94724 20 94857 $61 \ \ 94980 \ \ 20 \ \ 95112 \ \ 61 \ \ 95236 \ \ 20 \ \ 95368 \ \ 59 \ \ 95492 \ \ 20 \ \ 95624 \ \ 57 \ \ 95748 \ \ 20 \ \ 95880 \ \ 54 \ \ 96004 \ \ 20 \ \ 96136 \ \ 52 \ \ 96260$ 20 96392 52 96516 20 96648 52 96772 20 96904 52 97028 20 97160 52 97284 20 97416 53 97540 22 97672 53 97796 24 97928 53 98052 25 98184 54 98308 25 98440 54 98564 24 98696 54 98820 24 98953 53 99076 24 99209 52 99332 24 99466 51 99588 23 99722 50 99844 23 99978 25 100005 23 100100 22 100234 25 100 261 22 100356 22 100490 25 100517 21 100612 22 100746 25 100773 21 100868 21 101002 25 101029 20 1 01124 21 101259 24 101286 19 101380 21 101515 24 101542 18 101636 21 101771 24 101799 17 101892 21 102027 24 102055 17 102148 20 102284 23 102312 16 102404 20 102540 22 102568 15 102660 20 102798 2 0 102825 14 102916 20 103054 20 103081 13 103172 20 103311 19 103338 11 103429 20 103567 19 103594 9 103685 20 103825 15 103851 6 103941 20 104085 9 104197 1 104199 19 104456 17 104714 15 104971 13 105228 11 105486 8 105743 5 4

function over the mask created using rle2mask(). Therefore, the two functions are working as desired.

 Note: The above illustration is done using masks of size 256 x 1600 whereas the code in rle2mask() has now been changed so as to get masks of size 128 x 800, as we will use images of halved size for training.

4.5. Defining metric and loss function

In [0]:

```
from keras import backend as K
from keras.losses import binary_crossentropy

def dice_coef(y_true, y_pred, smooth=1):
    y_true_f = K.flatten(y_true)
    y_pred_f = K.flatten(y_pred)
    intersection = K.sum(y_true_f * y_pred_f)
    return (2. * intersection + smooth) / (K.sum(y_true_f) + K.sum(y_pred_f) + smooth)

def bce_dice_loss(y_true, y_predict):
    return binary_crossentropy(y_true, y_predict) + (1-dice_coef(y_true, y_predict))

def dice_loss(y_true, y_predict):
    return (1-dice_coef(y_true, y_predict))
```

5. Model

5.1. U-net architecture

In [0]:

```
def conv2d_block(input_tensor, n_filters, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = True):
    ""returns a block of two 3x3 convolutions, each followed by a rectified linear unit
(ReLU) '''
   # first layer
   x = Conv2D(filters = n filters, kernel size = (kernel size, kernel size),
             kernel initializer = 'he normal', padding = 'same') (input tensor)
    if batchnorm:
       x = BatchNormalization()(x)
    x = Activation('relu')(x)
    # second layer
    x = Conv2D(filters = n_filters, kernel_size = (kernel_size, kernel_size),\
             kernel_initializer = 'he_normal', padding = 'same') (x)
    if batchnorm:
       x = BatchNormalization()(x)
    x = Activation('relu')(x)
    return x
```

```
def get_unet(input_img, n_filters, dropout, batchnorm):
    """Function to define the UNET Model"""
    # Contracting Path
    c1 = conv2d_block(input_img, n_filters * 1, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
    p1 = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(c1)
    p1 = Dropout(dropout)(p1)

    c2 = conv2d_block(p1, n_filters * 2, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
    p2 = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(c2)
    p2 = Dropout(dropout)(p2)

    c3 = conv2d_block(p2, n_filters * 4, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
    p3 = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(c3)
    p3 = Dropout(dropout)(p3)

    c4 = conv2d_block(p3, n_filters * 8, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
    p4 = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(c4)
    p4 = Dropout(dropout)(p4)
```

```
c5 = conv2d block(p4, n filters = n filters * 16, kernel size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
   # Expansive Path
   u6 = UpSampling2D()(c5)
   u6 = Conv2D(filters = n_filters *8, kernel_size = (2, 2), kernel_initializer = 'he_normal',
padding = 'same') (u6)
   u6 = concatenate([u6, c4])
   u6 = Dropout (dropout) (u6)
   c6 = conv2d block(u6, n filters * 8, kernel size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
   u7 = UpSampling2D()(c6)
   u7 = Conv2D(filters = n filters *4, kernel size = (2, 2), kernel initializer = 'he normal',
padding = 'same') (u7)
   u7 = concatenate([u7, c3])
   u7 = Dropout (dropout) (u7)
   c7 = conv2d block(u7, n filters * 4, kernel size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
   u8 = UpSampling2D()(c7)
   u8 = Conv2D(filters = n_filters *2, kernel_size = (2, 2), kernel_initializer = 'he_normal',
padding = 'same') (u8)
   u8 = concatenate([u8, c2])
   u8 = Dropout (dropout) (u8)
   c8 = conv2d block(u8, n filters * 2, kernel size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
   u9 = UpSampling2D()(c8)
   u9 = Conv2D(filters = n filters *1, kernel size = (2, 2), kernel initializer = 'he normal',
padding = 'same') (u9)
   u9 = concatenate([u9, c1])
   u9 = Dropout(dropout)(u9)
   c9 = conv2d block(u9, n filters * 1, kernel size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
   outputs = Conv2D(4, (1, 1), activation='sigmoid')(c9)
   model = Model(inputs=[input_img], outputs=[outputs])
   return model
```

In [31]:

```
input_img = Input((128, 800, 3), name='img')
model = get_unet(input_img, n_filters=8, dropout=0.2, batchnorm=True)
model.compile(optimizer=Adam(), loss=bce_dice_loss, metrics=[dice_coef])
model.summary()
```

Model: "model_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape		Param #	Connected to
img (InputLayer)	(None, 128, 8	00, 3)	0	
conv2d_24 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 8	00, 8)	224	img[0][0]
batch_normalization_19 (BatchNo	(None, 128, 8	00, 8)	32	conv2d_24[0][0]
activation_19 (Activation)	(None, 128, 8	00, 8)	0	batch_normalization_19[0][0]
conv2d_25 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 8	00, 8)	584	activation_19[0][0]
batch_normalization_20 (BatchNo	(None, 128, 8	00, 8)	32	conv2d_25[0][0]
activation_20 (Activation)	(None, 128, 8	00, 8)	0	batch_normalization_20[0][0]
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 64, 40	0, 8)	0	activation_20[0][0]
dropout_9 (Dropout)	(None, 64, 40	0, 8)	0	max_pooling2d_5[0][0]
conv2d_26 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 40	0, 16)	1168	dropout_9[0][0]
batch_normalization_21 (BatchNo	(None, 64, 40	0, 16)	64	conv2d_26[0][0]
activation_21 (Activation)	(None, 64, 40	0, 16)	0	batch_normalization_21[0][0]
conv2d_27 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 40	0, 16)	2320	activation_21[0][0]
batch_normalization_22 (BatchNo	(None, 64, 40	0, 16)	64	conv2d_27[0][0]
activation 22 (Activation)	(None, 64, 40	0, 16)	0	batch normalization 22[0][0]

max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling2D)	(None,	32, 200, 16)	0	activation_22[0][0]
dropout_10 (Dropout)	(None,	32, 200, 16)	0	max_pooling2d_6[0][0]
conv2d_28 (Conv2D)	(None,	32, 200, 32)	4640	dropout_10[0][0]
batch_normalization_23 (BatchNo	(None,	32, 200, 32)	128	conv2d_28[0][0]
activation_23 (Activation)	(None,	32, 200, 32)	0	batch_normalization_23[0][0]
conv2d_29 (Conv2D)	(None,	32, 200, 32)	9248	activation_23[0][0]
batch_normalization_24 (BatchNo	(None,	32, 200, 32)	128	conv2d_29[0][0]
activation_24 (Activation)	(None,	32, 200, 32)	0	batch_normalization_24[0][0]
max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling2D)	(None,	16, 100, 32)	0	activation_24[0][0]
dropout_11 (Dropout)	(None,	16, 100, 32)	0	max_pooling2d_7[0][0]
conv2d_30 (Conv2D)	(None,	16, 100, 64)	18496	dropout_11[0][0]
batch_normalization_25 (BatchNo	(None,	16, 100, 64)	256	conv2d_30[0][0]
activation_25 (Activation)	(None,	16, 100, 64)	0	batch_normalization_25[0][0]
conv2d_31 (Conv2D)	(None,	16, 100, 64)	36928	activation_25[0][0]
batch_normalization_26 (BatchNo	(None,	16, 100, 64)	256	conv2d_31[0][0]
activation_26 (Activation)	(None,	16, 100, 64)	0	batch_normalization_26[0][0]
max_pooling2d_8 (MaxPooling2D)	(None,	8, 50, 64)	0	activation_26[0][0]
dropout_12 (Dropout)	(None,	8, 50, 64)	0	max_pooling2d_8[0][0]
conv2d_32 (Conv2D)	(None,	8, 50, 128)	73856	dropout_12[0][0]
batch_normalization_27 (BatchNo	(None,	8, 50, 128)	512	conv2d_32[0][0]
activation_27 (Activation)	(None,	8, 50, 128)	0	batch_normalization_27[0][0]
conv2d_33 (Conv2D)	(None,	8, 50, 128)	147584	activation_27[0][0]
batch_normalization_28 (BatchNo	(None,	8, 50, 128)	512	conv2d_33[0][0]
activation_28 (Activation)	(None,	8, 50, 128)	0	batch_normalization_28[0][0]
up_sampling2d_5 (UpSampling2D)	(None,	16, 100, 128)	0	activation_28[0][0]
conv2d_34 (Conv2D)	(None,	16, 100, 64)	32832	up_sampling2d_5[0][0]
concatenate_5 (Concatenate)	(None,	16, 100, 128)	0	conv2d_34[0][0] activation_26[0][0]
dropout_13 (Dropout)	(None,	16, 100, 128)	0	concatenate_5[0][0]
conv2d_35 (Conv2D)	(None,	16, 100, 64)	73792	dropout_13[0][0]
batch_normalization_29 (BatchNo	(None,	16, 100, 64)	256	conv2d_35[0][0]
activation_29 (Activation)	(None,	16, 100, 64)	0	batch_normalization_29[0][0]
conv2d_36 (Conv2D)	(None,	16, 100, 64)	36928	activation_29[0][0]
batch_normalization_30 (BatchNo	(None,	16, 100, 64)	256	conv2d_36[0][0]
activation_30 (Activation)	(None,	16, 100, 64)	0	batch_normalization_30[0][0]
up_sampling2d_6 (UpSampling2D)	(None,	32, 200, 64)	0	activation_30[0][0]
conv2d_37 (Conv2D)	(None,	32, 200, 32)	8224	up_sampling2d_6[0][0]
concatenate 6 (Concatenate)	/27	32, 200, 64)	0	conv2d 37[0][0]

dropout_14 (Dropout)	(None,	32,	200,	64)	0	concatenate_6[0][0]
conv2d_38 (Conv2D)	(None,	32,	200,	32)	18464	dropout_14[0][0]
batch_normalization_31 (BatchNo	(None,	32,	200,	32)	128	conv2d_38[0][0]
activation_31 (Activation)	(None,	32,	200,	32)	0	batch_normalization_31[0][0]
conv2d_39 (Conv2D)	(None,	32,	200,	32)	9248	activation_31[0][0]
batch_normalization_32 (BatchNo	(None,	32,	200,	32)	128	conv2d_39[0][0]
activation_32 (Activation)	(None,	32,	200,	32)	0	batch_normalization_32[0][0]
up_sampling2d_7 (UpSampling2D)	(None,	64,	400,	32)	0	activation_32[0][0]
conv2d_40 (Conv2D)	(None,	64,	400,	16)	2064	up_sampling2d_7[0][0]
concatenate_7 (Concatenate)	(None,	64,	400,	32)	0	conv2d_40[0][0]
						activation_22[0][0]
dropout_15 (Dropout)	(None,	64,	400,	32)	0	concatenate_7[0][0]
conv2d_41 (Conv2D)	(None,	64,	400,	16)	4624	dropout_15[0][0]
batch_normalization_33 (BatchNo	(None,	64,	400,	16)	64	conv2d_41[0][0]
activation_33 (Activation)	(None,	64,	400,	16)	0	batch_normalization_33[0][0]
conv2d_42 (Conv2D)	(None,	64,	400,	16)	2320	activation_33[0][0]
batch_normalization_34 (BatchNo	(None,	64,	400,	16)	64	conv2d_42[0][0]
activation_34 (Activation)	(None,	64,	400,	16)	0	batch_normalization_34[0][0]
up_sampling2d_8 (UpSampling2D)	(None,	128	, 800,	16)	0	activation_34[0][0]
conv2d_43 (Conv2D)	(None,	128	, 800,	8)	520	up_sampling2d_8[0][0]
concatenate_8 (Concatenate)	(None,	128	, 800,	16)	0	conv2d_43[0][0] activation_20[0][0]
dropout_16 (Dropout)	(None,	128	, 800,	16)	0	concatenate_8[0][0]
conv2d_44 (Conv2D)	(None,	128	, 800,	8)	1160	dropout_16[0][0]
batch_normalization_35 (BatchNo	(None,	128	, 800,	8)	32	conv2d_44[0][0]
activation_35 (Activation)	(None,	128	, 800,	8)	0	batch_normalization_35[0][0]
conv2d_45 (Conv2D)	(None,	128	, 800,	8)	584	activation_35[0][0]
batch_normalization_36 (BatchNo	(None,	128	, 800,	8)	32	conv2d_45[0][0]
activation_36 (Activation)	(None,	128	, 800,	8)	0	batch_normalization_36[0][0]
conv2d_46 (Conv2D)	(None,	128	, 800,	4)	36	activation_36[0][0]
		====	=====			

Total params: 488,788 Trainable params: 487,316 Non-trainable params: 1,472

5.2. Checkpointing the model and creating callback list

In [34]:

```
from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
from tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks import TensorBoard
from keras.callbacks import TensorBoard
import tensorflow as tf
import keras
from tensorboardcolab import *
```

```
tbc=TensorBoardColab()
filepath="/content/drive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/Steel Defect Detection/model2.h5"
checkpoints = ModelCheckpoint(filepath, monitor='val dice coef', verbose=1, save best only=True, mo
callbacks list = [checkpoints, TensorBoardColabCallback(tbc)]
Wait for 8 seconds...
TensorBoard link:
https://49200814.ngrok.io
5.3. Training
In [35]:
train batches = Train DataGenerator(train data, shuffle=True)
valid batches = Val DataGenerator(cv data)
history = model.fit generator(train batches, validation data = valid batches, epochs = 50, verbose=
                            callbacks = callbacks list)
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-
packages/keras/backend/tensorflow backend.py:1033: The name tf.assign add is deprecated. Please us
e tf.compat.vl.assign add instead.
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-
packages/keras/backend/tensorflow backend.py:1020: The name tf.assign is deprecated. Please use tf
.compat.vl.assign instead.
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorboardcolab/core.py:49: The na
me tf.summary.FileWriter is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.summary.FileWriter instead.
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/callbacks.py:1122: The name t
f.summary.merge all is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.summary.merge all instead.
Epoch 1/50
1 loss: 1.0338 - val_dice_coef: 0.0957
Epoch 00001: val dice coef improved from -inf to 0.09568, saving model to /content/drive/My
Drive/Colab Notebooks/Steel Defect Detection/model2.h5
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorboardcolab/callbacks.py:51: T
he name tf.Summary is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.Summary instead.
```

Epoch 00002: val dice coef improved from 0.09568 to 0.26414, saving model to /content/drive/My Dri

Epoch 00003: val dice coef improved from 0.26414 to 0.44442, saving model to /content/drive/My Dri

Epoch 00004: val dice coef improved from 0.44442 to 0.46321, saving model to /content/drive/My Dri

Epoch 00006: val dice coef improved from 0.46321 to 0.53201, saving model to /content/drive/My Dri

Epoch 2/50

Epoch 3/50

Epoch 4/50

Epoch 5/50

Epoch 6/50

l loss: 0.8293 - val dice coef: 0.2641

l loss: 0.6062 - val dice coef: 0.4444

1 loss: 0.5848 - val dice coef: 0.4632

l loss: 0.6246 - val dice coef: 0.4458

l loss: 0.5110 - val dice coef: 0.5320

ve/Colab Notebooks/Steel Defect Detection/model2.h5

ve/Colab Notebooks/Steel Defect Detection/model2.h5

ve/Colab Notebooks/Steel Defect Detection/model2.h5

Epoch 00005: val dice coef did not improve from 0.46321

ve/Colab Notebooks/Steel Defect Detection/model2.h5

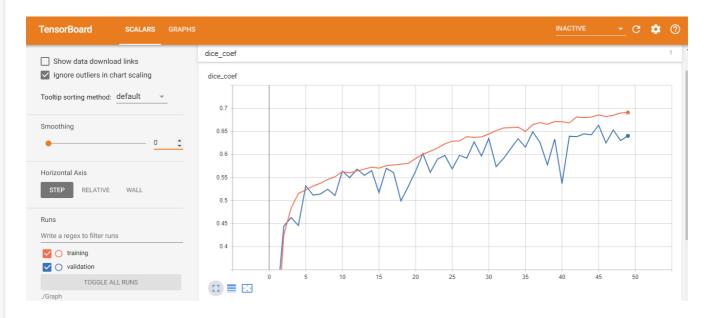
```
Epocn //50
l loss: 0.5304 - val dice coef: 0.5119
Epoch 00007: val dice coef did not improve from 0.53201
Epoch 8/50
l loss: 0.5278 - val dice coef: 0.5144
Epoch 00008: val_dice_coef did not improve from 0.53201
1 loss: 0.5240 - val dice coef: 0.5247
Epoch 00009: val dice coef did not improve from 0.53201
Epoch 10/50
1_loss: 0.5351 - val_dice_coef: 0.5112
Epoch 00010: val dice coef did not improve from 0.53201
Epoch 11/50
1_loss: 0.4755 - val_dice_coef: 0.5639
Epoch 00011: val dice coef improved from 0.53201 to 0.56388, saving model to /content/drive/My Dri
ve/Colab Notebooks/Steel Defect Detection/model2.h5
Epoch 12/50
l loss: 0.4903 - val dice coef: 0.5495
Epoch 00012: val dice coef did not improve from 0.56388
Epoch 13/50
l_loss: 0.4719 - val_dice_coef: 0.5684
Epoch 00013: val_dice_coef improved from 0.56388 to 0.56841, saving model to /content/drive/My Dri
ve/Colab Notebooks/Steel Defect Detection/model2.h5
Epoch 14/50
l loss: 0.4893 - val dice coef: 0.5547
Epoch 00014: val dice coef did not improve from 0.56841
Epoch 15/50
l loss: 0.4753 - val dice coef: 0.5650
Epoch 00015: val dice coef did not improve from 0.56841
Epoch 16/50
1 loss: 0.5233 - val dice coef: 0.5174
Epoch 00016: val dice coef did not improve from 0.56841
Epoch 17/50
l loss: 0.4641 - val dice coef: 0.5701
Epoch 00017: val dice coef improved from 0.56841 to 0.57008, saving model to /content/drive/My Dri
ve/Colab Notebooks/Steel Defect Detection/model2.h5
Epoch 18/50
l loss: 0.4769 - val dice coef: 0.5607
Epoch 00018: val dice coef did not improve from 0.57008
Epoch 19/50
1 loss: 0.5587 - val dice coef: 0.4992
Epoch 00019: val dice coef did not improve from 0.57008
Epoch 20/50
l loss: 0.5129 - val dice coef: 0.5306
Epoch 00020: val_dice_coef did not improve from 0.57008
Epoch 21/50
1 loss: 0.4743 - val dice coef: 0.5638
B 1 00001 1 1' C 1' 1 ' C 0 57000
```

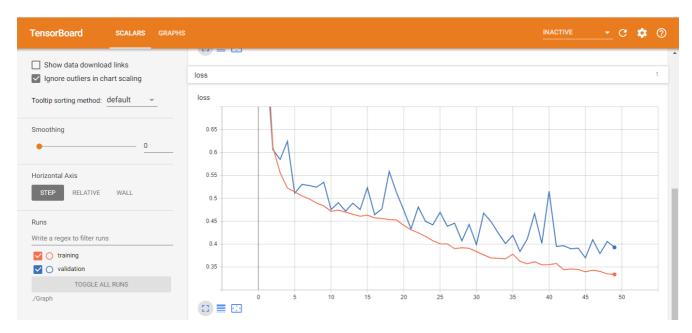
```
Epoch UUUZI: val dice coef did not improve from U.5/UU8
Epoch 22/50
1 loss: 0.4332 - val dice coef: 0.6019
Epoch 00022: val dice coef improved from 0.57008 to 0.60192, saving model to /content/drive/My Dri
ve/Colab Notebooks/Steel Defect Detection/model2.h5
Epoch 23/50
1_loss: 0.4810 - val_dice_coef: 0.5612
Epoch 00023: val dice coef did not improve from 0.60192
Epoch 24/50
1 loss: 0.4496 - val dice coef: 0.5900
Epoch 00024: val dice coef did not improve from 0.60192
Epoch 25/50
l_loss: 0.4421 - val_dice_coef: 0.5979
Epoch 00025: val dice coef did not improve from 0.60192
Epoch 26/50
1 loss: 0.4695 - val dice coef: 0.5688
Epoch 00026: val dice coef did not improve from 0.60192
Epoch 27/50
1 loss: 0.4390 - val dice coef: 0.5980
Epoch 00027: val dice coef did not improve from 0.60192
Epoch 28/50
1_loss: 0.4457 - val_dice_coef: 0.5921
Epoch 00028: val dice coef did not improve from 0.60192
Epoch 29/50
1 loss: 0.4072 - val dice coef: 0.6272
Epoch 00029: val dice coef improved from 0.60192 to 0.62720, saving model to /content/drive/My Dri
ve/Colab Notebooks/Steel Defect Detection/model2.h5
Epoch 30/50
l loss: 0.4428 - val dice coef: 0.5966
Epoch 00030: val dice coef did not improve from 0.62720
Epoch 31/50
1_loss: 0.3989 - val_dice_coef: 0.6348
Epoch 00031: val_dice_coef improved from 0.62720 to 0.63476, saving model to /content/drive/My Dri
ve/Colab Notebooks/Steel Defect Detection/model2.h5
Epoch 32/50
l loss: 0.4676 - val dice coef: 0.5735
Epoch 00032: val dice coef did not improve from 0.63476
Epoch 33/50
l loss: 0.4494 - val dice coef: 0.5910
Epoch 00033: val_dice_coef did not improve from 0.63476
Epoch 34/50
1_loss: 0.4242 - val_dice_coef: 0.6129
Epoch 00034: val dice coef did not improve from 0.63476
Epoch 35/50
l loss: 0.4013 - val dice coef: 0.6342
Epoch 00035: val dice coef did not improve from 0.63476
Epoch 36/50
l loss: 0.4192 - val dice coef: 0.6158
```

```
Epoch 00036: val dice coef did not improve from 0.63476
Epoch 37/50
1_loss: 0.3838 - val_dice_coef: 0.6492
Epoch 00037: val dice coef improved from 0.63476 to 0.64923, saving model to /content/drive/My Dri
ve/Colab Notebooks/Steel Defect Detection/model2.h5
Epoch 38/50
1_loss: 0.4112 - val_dice_coef: 0.6257
Epoch 00038: val_dice_coef did not improve from 0.64923
Epoch 39/50
1 loss: 0.4667 - val dice coef: 0.5774
Epoch 00039: val dice coef did not improve from 0.64923
Epoch 40/50
1_loss: 0.4015 - val_dice_coef: 0.6334
Epoch 00040: val dice coef did not improve from 0.64923
Epoch 41/50
l loss: 0.5154 - val dice coef: 0.5370
Epoch 00041: val dice coef did not improve from 0.64923
Epoch 42/50
l loss: 0.3950 - val dice coef: 0.6396
Epoch 00042: val_dice coef did not improve from 0.64923
Epoch 43/50
1_loss: 0.3964 - val_dice_coef: 0.6385
Epoch 00043: val_dice_coef did not improve from 0.64923
Epoch 44/50
1_loss: 0.3898 - val_dice_coef: 0.6448
Epoch 00044: val dice coef did not improve from 0.64923
Epoch 45/50
l loss: 0.3913 - val dice coef: 0.6425
Epoch 00045: val dice coef did not improve from 0.64923
Epoch 46/50
l_loss: 0.3701 - val_dice_coef: 0.6636
Epoch 00046: val dice coef improved from 0.64923 to 0.66362, saving model to /content/drive/My Dri
ve/Colab Notebooks/Steel Defect Detection/model2.h5
Epoch 47/50
l loss: 0.4097 - val dice coef: 0.6249
Epoch 00047: val dice coef did not improve from 0.66362
Epoch 48/50
l loss: 0.3794 - val dice coef: 0.6531
Epoch 00048: val dice coef did not improve from 0.66362
Epoch 49/50
1 loss: 0.4057 - val dice coef: 0.6303
Epoch 00049: val dice coef did not improve from 0.66362
Epoch 50/50
l loss: 0.3929 - val dice coef: 0.6403
```

Epoch 00050: val dice coef did not improve from 0.66362

5.4. Tensorboard plots of training & validation results





5.5. Loading the saved model and testing

print('dice_coeff:',evals[1])

```
Validation score:
loss: 0.37009855591017626
dice_coeff: 0.6636190219172116
```

Utility function to visualize ground truth and predicted mask of an image(train/cv)

In [0]:

```
def visualize prediction(f: str):
    data path = 'train images/'
    X = np.empty((1,128,800,3),dtype='uint8')
    img = cv2.imread(data_path + f)
    img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR BGR2RGB)
    img = cv2.resize(img, (800,128))
    X[0,] = imq
    mask = model.predict(X)
    df1 = data[data.ImageId == f].reset index()
    if all((df1['Defect_1'].all()=='',df1['Defect_2'].all()=='',df1['Defect_3'].all()=='',df1['Defe
ct 4'].all() == '')):
        fig, (ax1,ax2, ax3) = plt.subplots(nrows = 1,ncols = 3,figsize=(18, 7))
        ax1.imshow(img)
        ax1.set title(f)
       ax2.imshow(rle2mask(''))
       ax2.set_title('ground truth mask 0')
       ax3.imshow(mask[0,:,:,0].round().astype('int'))
       ax3.set title('predicted mask 0')
       plt.show()
       print('-'*120,'\n')
    else:
       for k in [1,2,3,4]:
            for i in range(len(df1)):
                if df1[f'Defect_{k}'][i] != '':
                    encoded pix = df1[f'Defect {k}'][i]
                    fig, (ax1,ax2, ax3) = plt.subplots(nrows = 1,ncols = 3,figsize=(18, 7))
                    ax1.imshow(img)
                    ax1.set_title(f)
                    ax2.imshow(rle2mask(encoded pix))
                    ax2.set title('ground truth mask '+str(k))
                    ax3.imshow(mask[0,:,:,k-1].round().astype('int'))
                    ax3.set title('predicted mask '+str(k))
                    plt.show()
                    print('-'*120,'\n')
4
```

In [58]:

```
cv_data[cv_data.ImageId=='4d38c353e.jpg']
```

Out[58]:

	Imageld	Defect_1	Defect_2	Defect_3	Defect_4
3800	4d38c353e.jpg			62142 9 62382 25 62550 10 62621 42 62788 28 62	102638 5 102894 9 103150 9 103406 10 103662 10

```
In [60]:
```

```
visualize_predictions('4d38c353e.jpg')
```

4d38c353e.jpg ground truth mask 3 predicted mask 3



5.6. Predicting on raw test images

5.6.1. Predict on half size images(128x800)

```
In [55]:
```

```
# Predicting on test data
data path = 'test images/'
files = list(os.listdir(data path))
img ID= []
classId = []
rle lst = []
img_classId= []
for f in tqdm(files):
    X = np.empty((1,128,800,3),dtype=np.uint8)
    img = cv2.imread(data_path + f)
    img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
    img = cv2.resize(img, (800, 128))
    X[0,] = img
    mask = model.predict(X)
    rle_m = np.empty((128,800),dtype=np.uint8)
    for i in range(4):
       rle m = mask[0,:,:,i].round().astype(int)
       rle = mask2rle(rle m)
       rle lst.append(rle)
       img ID.append(f)
       classId.append(str(i+1))
        img classId.append(f+' '+str(i+1))
```

Creating csv file for Kaggle submission

```
In [0]:
```

```
output = {'ImageId_ClassId':img_classId, 'EncodedPixels' : rle_lst}
filepath= "/content/drive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/Steel Defect Detection/"
output_df = pd.DataFrame(output)
output_df.to_csv(filepath+'submission_halfsize2.csv', index=False)
```

5.6.2. Predict on full size images(256x1600)

Modifying the model architecture for new input size 256x1600

```
In [42]:
```

```
input_img = Input((256, 1600, 3), name='img')
model1 = get unet(input img. n filters=8. dropout=0.2. batchnorm=True)
```

Model: "model_3"

Layer (type)	Output Sh	nape	Param #	Connected to
img (InputLayer)	(None, 25	56 , 1600 , 3)	0	
conv2d_47 (Conv2D)	(None, 25	56, 1600, 8)	224	img[0][0]
batch_normalization_37 (BatchNo	(None, 25	56, 1600, 8)	32	conv2d_47[0][0]
activation_37 (Activation)	(None, 25	56, 1600, 8)	0	batch_normalization_37[0][0]
conv2d_48 (Conv2D)	(None, 25	66, 1600, 8)	584	activation_37[0][0]
batch_normalization_38 (BatchNo	(None, 25	56, 1600, 8)	32	conv2d_48[0][0]
activation_38 (Activation)	(None, 25	56, 1600, 8)	0	batch_normalization_38[0][0]
max_pooling2d_9 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 12	28, 800, 8)	0	activation_38[0][0]
dropout_17 (Dropout)	(None, 12	28, 800, 8)	0	max_pooling2d_9[0][0]
conv2d_49 (Conv2D)	(None, 12	28, 800, 16)	1168	dropout_17[0][0]
batch_normalization_39 (BatchNo	(None, 12	28, 800, 16)	64	conv2d_49[0][0]
activation_39 (Activation)	(None, 12	28, 800, 16)	0	batch_normalization_39[0][0]
conv2d_50 (Conv2D)	(None, 12	28, 800, 16)	2320	activation_39[0][0]
batch_normalization_40 (BatchNo	(None, 12	28, 800, 16)	64	conv2d_50[0][0]
activation_40 (Activation)	(None, 12	28, 800, 16)	0	batch_normalization_40[0][0]
max_pooling2d_10 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 64	4, 400, 16)	0	activation_40[0][0]
dropout_18 (Dropout)	(None, 64	4, 400, 16)	0	max_pooling2d_10[0][0]
conv2d_51 (Conv2D)	(None, 64	4, 400, 32)	4640	dropout_18[0][0]
batch_normalization_41 (BatchNo	(None, 64	4, 400, 32)	128	conv2d_51[0][0]
activation_41 (Activation)	(None, 64	4, 400, 32)	0	batch_normalization_41[0][0]
conv2d_52 (Conv2D)	(None, 64	1, 400, 32)	9248	activation_41[0][0]
batch_normalization_42 (BatchNo	(None, 64	4, 400, 32)	128	conv2d_52[0][0]
activation_42 (Activation)	(None, 64	4, 400, 32)	0	batch_normalization_42[0][0]
max_pooling2d_11 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 32	2, 200, 32)	0	activation_42[0][0]
dropout_19 (Dropout)	(None, 32	2, 200, 32)	0	max_pooling2d_11[0][0]
conv2d_53 (Conv2D)	(None, 32	2, 200, 64)	18496	dropout_19[0][0]
batch_normalization_43 (BatchNo	(None, 32	2, 200, 64)	256	conv2d_53[0][0]
activation_43 (Activation)	(None, 32	2, 200, 64)	0	batch_normalization_43[0][0]
conv2d_54 (Conv2D)	(None, 32	2, 200, 64)	36928	activation_43[0][0]
batch_normalization_44 (BatchNo	(None, 32	2, 200, 64)	256	conv2d_54[0][0]
activation_44 (Activation)	(None, 32	2, 200, 64)	0	batch_normalization_44[0][0]
max_pooling2d_12 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 16	5, 100, 64)	0	activation_44[0][0]
dropout_20 (Dropout)	(None, 16	5, 100, 64)	0	max_pooling2d_12[0][0]
conv2d_55 (Conv2D)	(None, 16	5, 100, 128)	73856	dropout_20[0][0]
batch_normalization_45 (BatchNo	(None, 16	5, 100, 128)	512	conv2d_55[0][0]

activation_45 (Activation) (None, 16, 100, 128) 0 batch_normalization_conv2d_56 (Conv2D) (None, 16, 100, 128) 147584 activation_45[0][0] batch_normalization_46 (BatchNo (None, 16, 100, 128) 512 conv2d_56[0][0] activation_46 (Activation) (None, 16, 100, 128) 0 batch_normalization_up_sampling2d_9 (UpSampling2D) (None, 32, 200, 128) 0 activation_46[0][0] conv2d_57 (Conv2D) (None, 32, 200, 64) 32832 up_sampling2d_9[0][0] concatenate_9 (Concatenate) (None, 32, 200, 128) 0 conv2d_57[0][0] activation_44[0][0] dropout_21 (Dropout) (None, 32, 200, 128) 0 concatenate_9[0][0]	n_46[0][0]
batch_normalization_46 (BatchNo (None, 16, 100, 128) 512 conv2d_56[0][0] activation_46 (Activation) (None, 16, 100, 128) 0 batch_normalization up_sampling2d_9 (UpSampling2D) (None, 32, 200, 128) 0 activation_46[0][0] conv2d_57 (Conv2D) (None, 32, 200, 64) 32832 up_sampling2d_9[0][concatenate_9 (Concatenate) (None, 32, 200, 128) 0 conv2d_57[0][0] activation_44[0][0]	n_46[0][0]
activation_46 (Activation) (None, 16, 100, 128) 0 batch_normalization up_sampling2d_9 (UpSampling2D) (None, 32, 200, 128) 0 activation_46[0][0] conv2d_57 (Conv2D) (None, 32, 200, 64) 32832 up_sampling2d_9[0][concatenate_9 (Concatenate) (None, 32, 200, 128) 0 conv2d_57[0][0] activation_44[0][0]	
up_sampling2d_9 (UpSampling2D) (None, 32, 200, 128) 0 activation_46[0][0] conv2d_57 (Conv2D) (None, 32, 200, 64) 32832 up_sampling2d_9[0][concatenate_9 (Concatenate) (None, 32, 200, 128) 0 conv2d_57[0][0] activation_44[0][0]	
conv2d_57 (Conv2D) (None, 32, 200, 64) 32832 up_sampling2d_9[0][concatenate_9 (Concatenate) (None, 32, 200, 128) 0 conv2d_57[0][0]	
concatenate_9 (Concatenate) (None, 32, 200, 128) 0 conv2d_57[0][0] activation_44[0][0]	[0]
activation_44[0][0]	
dropout_21 (Dropout) (None, 32, 200, 128) 0 concatenate_9[0][0]	
conv2d_58 (Conv2D) (None, 32, 200, 64) 73792 dropout_21[0][0]	
batch_normalization_47 (BatchNo (None, 32, 200, 64) 256 conv2d_58[0][0]	
activation_47 (Activation) (None, 32, 200, 64) 0 batch_normalization	47[0][0]
conv2d_59 (Conv2D) (None, 32, 200, 64) 36928 activation_47[0][0]	
batch_normalization_48 (BatchNo (None, 32, 200, 64) 256 conv2d_59[0][0]	
activation_48 (Activation) (None, 32, 200, 64) 0 batch_normalization	48[0][0]
up_sampling2d_10 (UpSampling2D) (None, 64, 400, 64) 0 activation_48[0][0]	
conv2d_60 (Conv2D) (None, 64, 400, 32) 8224 up_sampling2d_10[0]	[0]
concatenate_10 (Concatenate) (None, 64, 400, 64) 0 conv2d_60[0][0] activation_42[0][0]	
dropout_22 (Dropout) (None, 64, 400, 64) 0 concatenate_10[0][0)]
conv2d_61 (Conv2D) (None, 64, 400, 32) 18464 dropout_22[0][0]	
batch_normalization_49 (BatchNo (None, 64, 400, 32) 128 conv2d_61[0][0]	
activation_49 (Activation) (None, 64, 400, 32) 0 batch_normalization	<u>49[0][0]</u>
conv2d_62 (Conv2D) (None, 64, 400, 32) 9248 activation_49[0][0]	
batch_normalization_50 (BatchNo (None, 64, 400, 32) 128 conv2d_62[0][0]	
activation_50 (Activation) (None, 64, 400, 32) 0 batch_normalization	50[0][0]
up_sampling2d_11 (UpSampling2D) (None, 128, 800, 32) 0 activation_50[0][0]	
conv2d_63 (Conv2D) (None, 128, 800, 16) 2064 up_sampling2d_11[0]	[0]
concatenate_11 (Concatenate) (None, 128, 800, 32) 0 conv2d_63[0][0] activation_40[0][0]	
dropout_23 (Dropout) (None, 128, 800, 32) 0 concatenate_11[0][0	,]
conv2d_64 (Conv2D) (None, 128, 800, 16) 4624 dropout_23[0][0]	
batch_normalization_51 (BatchNo (None, 128, 800, 16) 64 conv2d_64[0][0]	.
activation_51 (Activation) (None, 128, 800, 16) 0 batch_normalization	51[0][0]
conv2d_65 (Conv2D) (None, 128, 800, 16) 2320 activation_51[0][0]	.
batch_normalization_52 (BatchNo (None, 128, 800, 16) 64 conv2d_65[0][0]	
activation_52 (Activation) (None, 128, 800, 16) 0 batch_normalization	 52[0][0]
up_sampling2d_12 (UpSampling2D) (None, 256, 1600, 16 0 activation_52[0][0]	
conv2d 66 (Conv2D) (None, 256, 1600, 8) 520 up sampling2d 12[0]	[0]

activation 38[0][0]

dropout_24 (Dropout)	(None,	256,	1600,	16	0	concatenate_12[0][0]
conv2d_67 (Conv2D)	(None,	256,	1600,	8)	1160	dropout_24[0][0]
batch_normalization_53 (BatchNo	(None,	256,	1600,	8)	32	conv2d_67[0][0]
activation_53 (Activation)	(None,	256,	1600,	8)	0	batch_normalization_53[0][0]
conv2d_68 (Conv2D)	(None,	256,	1600,	8)	584	activation_53[0][0]
batch_normalization_54 (BatchNo	(None,	256,	1600,	8)	32	conv2d_68[0][0]
activation_54 (Activation)	(None,	256,	1600,	8)	0	batch_normalization_54[0][0]
conv2d_69 (Conv2D)	(None,	256,	1600,	4)	36	activation_54[0][0]
Total params: 488,788	======	====:	=====		======	

Trainable params: 487,316 Non-trainable params: 1,472

In [0]:

```
model1.set_weights(model.get_weights())
```

In [45]:

```
# Predicting on test data
data path = 'test images/'
files = list(os.listdir(data_path))
img ID= []
classId = []
rle_lst = []
img_classId= []
for f in tqdm(files):
   X = np.empty((1,256,1600,3),dtype=np.uint8)
   img = cv2.imread(data_path + f)
   img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
    \# img = cv2.resize(img, (800, 128))
   X[0,] = img
   mask = model1.predict(X)
   rle_m = np.empty((256,1600),dtype=np.uint8)
    for i in range(4):
       rle_m = mask[0,:,:,i].round().astype(int)
       rle = mask2rle(rle m)
       rle lst.append(rle)
       img_ID.append(f)
       classId.append(str(i+1))
       img classId.append(f+' '+str(i+1))
```

Creating csv file for Kaggle submission

```
output = {'ImageId_ClassId':img_classId, 'EncodedPixels' : rle_lst}
filepath= "/content/drive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/Steel Defect Detection/"
output_df = pd.DataFrame(output)
output_df.to_csv(filepath+'submission_fullsize2.csv', index=False)
```