

INSTRUCTIONS

- How to enable GPU in google colab (faster training)
- How to upload any project file to colab
- Step 1: Add Shortcut to drive from the shared drive folder
- Step 2: Mount your drive on collab notebook
- Hurray!!! Your drive is mounted now
- Step 3: Add base path
- In order to fetch data model and other files from the folder we need to specify the base folder path

IMPORTING PACKAGES

DATA SOURCE PATH

READING DATA FROM THE FOLDER

GETTING LEARNER

TRAINING MODEL

SAVING MODEL

INSTRUCTIONS

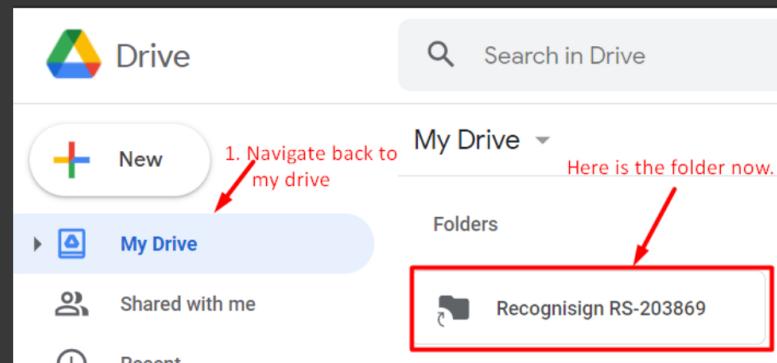
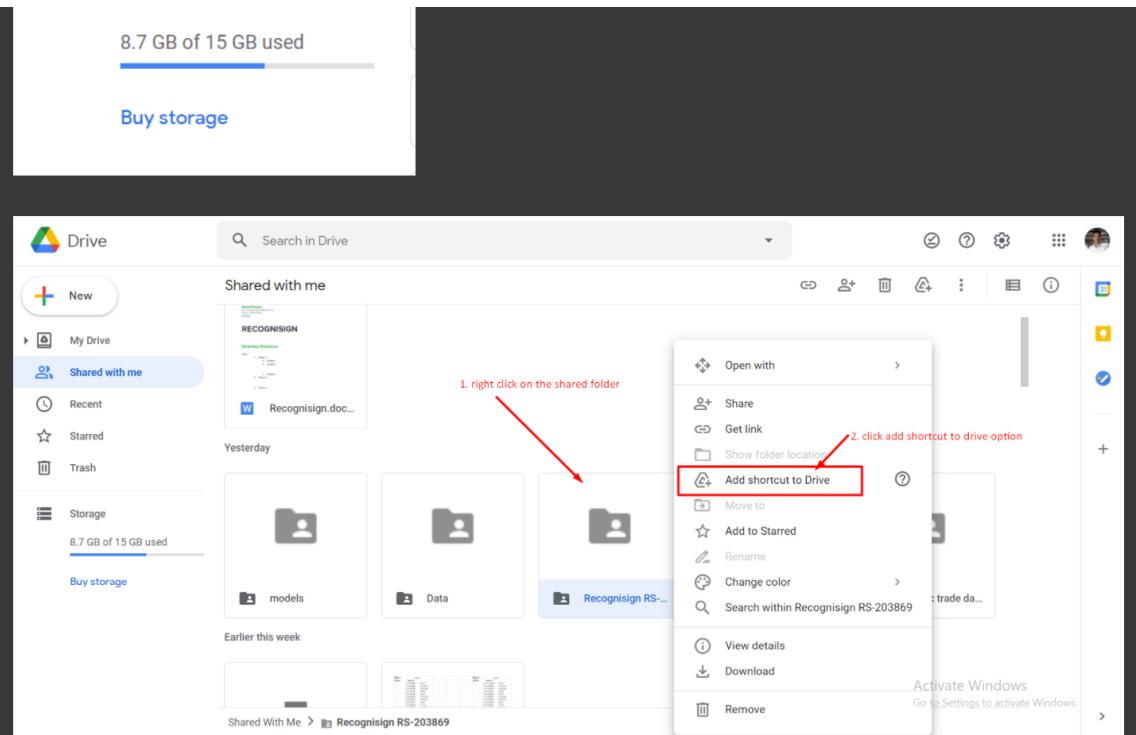
How to enable GPU in google colab (faster training)

1. click runtime
2. click change runtime type

How to upload any project file to colab

Step 1: Add Shortcut to drive from the shared drive folder

1



▼ Step 2: Mount your drive on collab notebook

```
[ ] 1 # run this code and click on the link.
2 from google.colab import drive
3 drive.mount('/content/drive')

Mounted at /content/drive
```

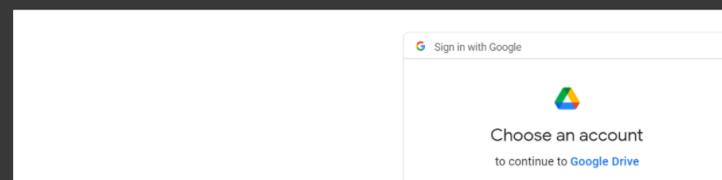
Run the above code. Once you run this you will get a link to authenticate from google (refer below images).

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

... Go to this URL in a browser: https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?client_id=947318989803-gbn6qk8qdgt4n4g3pf6e6491hc0rc41.apps.googleusercontent.com

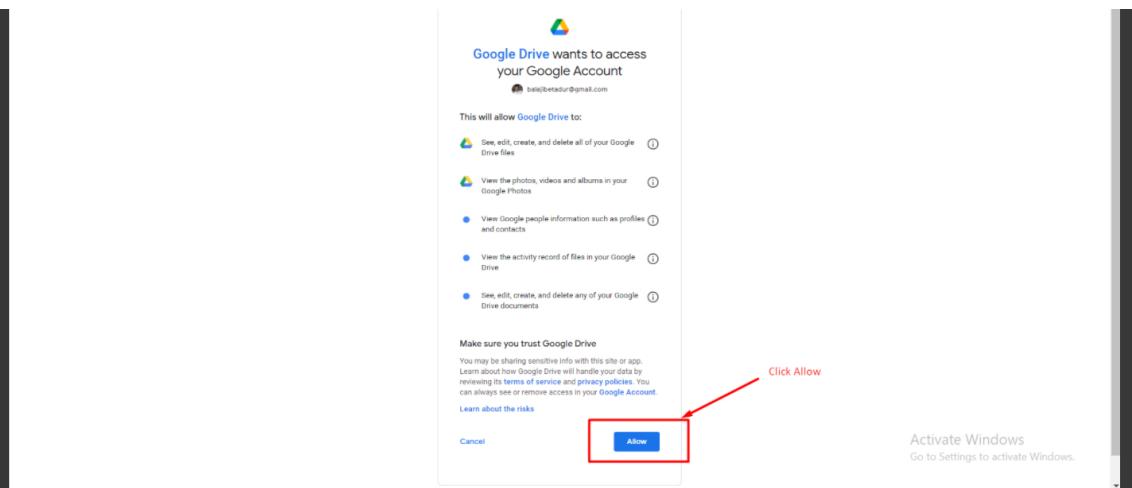
Enter your authorization code:
[ ]
```

Once you click on the link you will be redirected to the google accounts page. Select the account where the project folder is present.

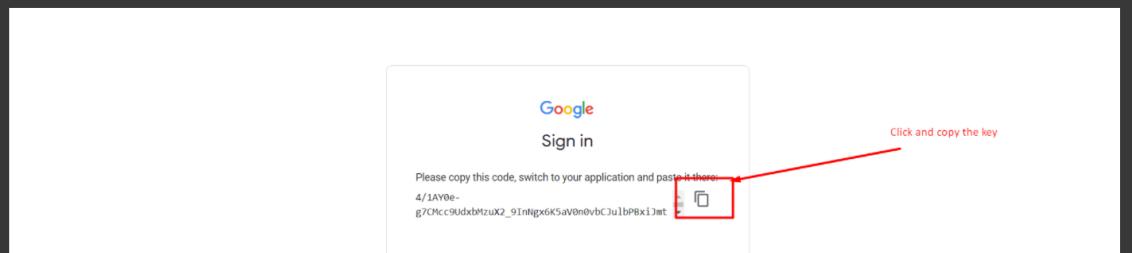


Then click allow in the next redirected page





Then you will get a key for authentication, copy the key.



A screenshot of a Google Colab terminal window. It shows Python code for mounting Google Drive and a command to enter an authorization code. The code is: 'CJullbPBxJmtnz2m-xJMC'. A red arrow points to this code with the instruction 'paste the key here'.

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

Go to this URL in a browser: https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?client\_id=947318989803-6bn6qk8qdgf4n4g3pf6e6491hc0br4i.apps.googleusercontent.com&redirect\_uri=https://colab.research.google.com/notebooks/api/oauthCallbackHandler&response\_type=code&scope=https://www.googleapis.com/auth/drive.readonly

Enter your authorization code:
CJullbPBxJmtnz2m-xJMC
```

Hurray!!! Your drive is mounted now

▼ Step 3: Add base path

- ▼ In order to fetch data model and other files from the folder we need to specify the base folder path

How to copy path of the file in colab??

A screenshot of a Google Colab terminal window. It shows a file tree under 'MyDrive' and a code cell with a step for adding a base path. A red arrow points to the 'Copy path' option in the context menu of a file named '2G117CS032_033_039.J'. Another red arrow points to the code cell where the path is being pasted.

```
+ Step 3: Add base path
In order to fetch data model and other files from the folder we need to specify the base folder path
How to copy path of the file in colab??
[ ] 1 # Run the below code and paste the copied path in the input.(refer the below image)
2 base = input()

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2 base = input()
```

```
1 # Run the below code and paste the copied path in the input.  
2 base = input()  
  
[ ] paste the path here and press enter
```

▼ IMPORTING PACKAGES

```
[ ] 1 import warnings  
2 warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')  
3 %reload_ext autoreload  
4 %autoreload 2  
5 %matplotlib inline  
6 from fastai.vision import *  
7 import numpy as np  
8 import pandas as pd  
9 import shutil
```

▼ DATA SOURCE PATH

```
[ ] 1 # data folder path  
2 path = base + '/Data'  
3 ipa=base
```

▼ READING DATA FROM THE FOLDER

```
[ ] 1 # reading data  
2 np.random.seed(42)  
3 data = ImageDataBunch.from_folder(path, train='.', valid_pct=0.1,  
4                                     ds_tfms=get_transforms(), size=224, num_workers=4).normalize(imagenet_stats)
```

▼ GETTING LEARNER

```
[ ] 1 learn = cnn_learner(data, models.resnet50, metrics=accuracy)  
Downloading: "https://download.pytorch.org/models/resnet50-19c8e357.pth" to /root/.cache/torch/hub/checkpoints/resnet50-19c8e357.pth  
100% [██████████] 97.8M/97.8M [00:00<00:00, 192MB/s]
```

Expected output of the above code

```
1 learn = cnn_learner(data, models.resnet50, metrics=accuracy)  
2  
Downloading: "https://download.pytorch.org/models/resnet50-19c8e357.pth" to /root/.cache/torch/hub/checkpoints/resnet50-19c8e357.pth  
100% [██████████] 97.8M/97.8M [25.53<00:00, 66.0kB/s]
```

▼ TRAINING MODEL

```
1 learn.fit_one_cycle(5)
```

Expected output of above model

```
1 learn.fit_one_cycle(5)
```

epoch	train_loss	valid_loss	accuracy	time
0	0.342943	0.117913	0.964930	30:59
1	0.096593	0.030123	0.992986	03:01
2	0.052170	0.017865	0.994990	03:03
3	0.025742	0.006927	0.998497	03:02
4	0.015272	0.005542	0.998497	03:02

▼ SAVING MODEL

```
[ ] 1 learn.save(base + '/stage1')
[ ] 2 learn.export()

[ ] 1 shutil.move(base + '/Data/export.pkl', base + '/export.pkl')
```

▼ PREDICTING NEW SAMPLES

```
[ ] 1 #loading model "IMPORTANT"
2
3 learn = load_learner(base + '/models')
4

[ ] 1 # for single file testing
2
3 # BEFORE RUNNING THE PREDICTIONS CELLS MAKE SURE TO LOAD THE MODEL
4
5 from google.colab import files
6 uploaded = files.upload()
7
8 for fn in uploaded.keys():
9   cat, tensor, probs = learn.predict(open_image(fn))
10  print(f'Predicted class : {cat}')

[ ] 1 # for testing multiple images please upload the folder to the colab notebooks and then
2 # enter the path below
3
4 # Please follow the above steps to upload the test images folder to colab
5 # Copy the path of the test images folder and paste in the below code
6 image_path="/content/drive/MyDrive/Techfest Test Dataset (1)"
7 # for root, dirs, files in os.walk(image_path):
8 #   print(dirs)
9 subdirs = [x[0] for x in os.walk(image_path)]
10 print(subdirs)
11 fhand = open("2.csv",'a')
12 with open('2.csv', 'a', newline='') as csvfile:
13   spamwriter = csv.writer(csvfile, delimiter=' ',
14                           quotechar=',', quoting=csv.QUOTE_MINIMAL)
15   spamwriter.writerow(['label', 'Probabilitiy', 'Time'])
16   for i in subdirs[1:]:
17     print(i)
18     image_path=i
19
20 # if the path is the single image then predictions will be printed
21 if not os.path.isdir(image_path):
22
23   cat, tensor, probs = learn.predict(open_image(image_path))
24   print(f' Predicted Class : {cat}')
25
26 # if the image path is the folder all the images will be predicted and the csv file will be generated
27 # you can download the csv result file from the colab file panel in the left side
28
29 elif os.path.isdir(image_path):
30
31   print("{:<30}".format('Image Name'), end = ' : ')
32   print("{:<30}".format('Predicted Class'))
33
34
35   predictions = []
36   import time
37   tik=0
38   start=time.time()
39   for image in os.listdir(image_path):
40     # print(image)
41     tik+=1
42     try:
43       cat, tensor, probs = learn.predict(open_image(image_path + '/' + image))
44       # print(f' Predicted Class : {cat}')
45       print("{:<30}".format(image), end = ' : ')
46       print("{:<30}".format(str(cat)))
47       predictions.append([image,cat])
48     except:
49       print(image,"nt found")
50   end=time.time()
51   print(end-start,tik)
52   spamwriter.writerow([str(i) , (tik*1.0/(end - start))])
53   # pd.DataFrame(predictions, columns = ['Image Name', 'Predicted Class']).to_csv('/content' + '/Results.csv', index=False)
54   print('Generated "results.csv" successfully!!!')

['/content/drive/MyDrive/Techfest Test Dataset (1)', '/content/drive/MyDrive/Techfest Test Dataset (1)/40', '/content/drive/MyDrive/Techfest Test Dataset (1)/40
Image Name : Predicted Class
0.0009548664093017578 0
Generated "results.csv" succesfully!!!
/content/drive/MyDrive/Techfest Test Dataset (1)/28 - compulsory keep left
Image Name : Predicted Class
025_0001.png : Compulsory keep left
025_1_0001.png : Compulsory keep left
index.jpeg : Compulsory keep left
index.png : Compulsory keep left
unnamed.png : Compulsory keep left
229-2298594_traffic-sign-keep-left-sign-regulatory-sign-keep.png : Compulsory keep left
keep_left_traffic-sign-008870.jpg : Compulsory keep left
```

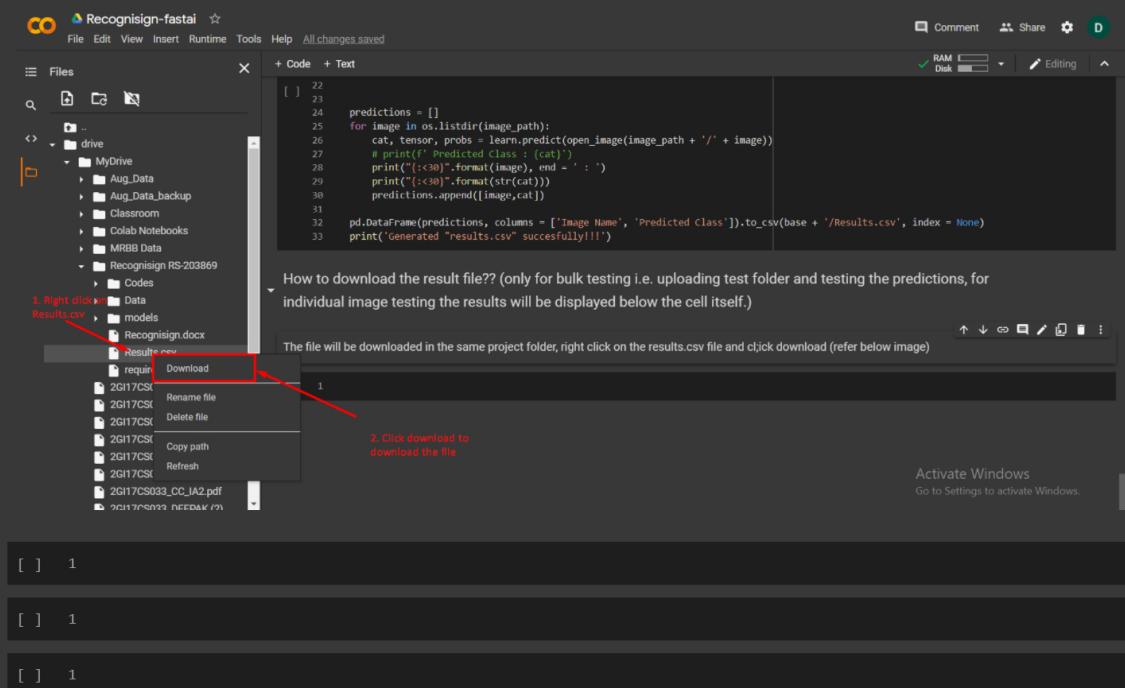
```

keep-left-traffic-sign-B0R7P.jpg : Compulsory keep left
compulsory-keep-left-sign-board-250x250.jpg : bullock carts prohibited
images.jpeg : Compulsory keep left
jhpolice_sl_mrs34.jpg : Compulsory keep left
compalsary-left2.jpg : Compulsory keep left
41AdfzkoMEL_.SX342_.jpg : Compulsory keep left
0.274583101272583 12
Generated "results.csv" successfully!!!
/content/drive/MyDrive/Techfest Test Dataset (1)/29
Image Name : Predicted Class
index.png : Compulsory turn left
index.jpg : Compulsory turn left
index1.png : Compulsory turn left
2.jpeg : Compulsory turn left
61.png : Compulsory turn left
traffic-sign-compulsory-diection-left-vector-icon-circle-blue-button-white-arrow-179700728.jpg : Compulsory turn right
images.png : Compulsory turn right
imag3es.png : Compulsory turn right
4.jpeg : Compulsory turn left
5.png : Compulsory turn left
f.jpg : Compulsory turn right
Argentina_road_sign_R21_(B).svg.png : Compulsory turn left
r.jpeg : Compulsory turn left
gt.jpg : Compulsory turn left
Chile_road_sign_RO-3L.svg.png : Compulsory turn left
52.jpeg : Truck Prohibited
imeages.png : Compulsory turn right
wq.png : Compulsory turn left
deaw.jpeg : Compulsory turn left
fvdf.png : Compulsory turn right
fdasvv.png : Compulsory turn right
turn-left-road-traffic-sign-against-blue-sky-BP5PBE.jpg : Compulsory turn right
blue-road-sign-with-white-arrow-to-the-left-E72607.jpg : Compulsory turn right
images.jpeg : Compulsory turn right
imaeges.jpeg : Compulsory turn right
e.jpeg : Compulsory turn right
road-sign-one-way-traffic-against-blue-sky-roads-sign-uk-CXX2B0.jpg : Left Turn Prohibited
turn-left-traffic-road-sign-symbol-white-arrow-pointing-left-turn-left-traffic-road-sign-symbol-white-arrow-pointing-142051925
0.7033936977386475 28
Generated "results.csv" successfully!!!
/content/drive/MyDrive/Techfest Test Dataset (1)/1
Image Name : Predicted Class
9.png : Straight Prohibited or No Entry
12.png : Straight Prohibited or No Entry
14.png : Straight Prohibited or No Entry
11.png : Straight Prohibited or No Entry
7.png : Straight Prohibited or No Entry

```

How to download the result file?? (only for bulk testing i.e. uploading test folder and testing the predictions, for individual image testing the results will be displayed below the cell itself.)

The file will be downloaded in the same project folder, right click on the results.csv file and click download (refer below image)



```

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved
Comment Share D
RAM Disk Editing
Files + Code + Text
[ ] 22
[ ] 23
[ ] 24 predictions = []
[ ] 25 for image in os.listdir(image_path):
[ ] 26     cat, tensor, probs = learn.predict(open_image(image_path + '/' + image))
[ ] 27     # print(f' Predicted class : {cat} ')
[ ] 28     print('{:<40}'.format(image), end = ' : ')
[ ] 29     print('{:<40}'.format(str(cat)))
[ ] 30     predictions.append([image,cat])
[ ] 31
[ ] 32 pd.DataFrame(predictions, columns = ['Image Name', 'Predicted class']).to_csv(base + '/Results.csv', index = None)
[ ] 33 print('Generated "results.csv" successfully!!!')

```

How to download the result file?? (only for bulk testing i.e. uploading test folder and testing the predictions, for individual image testing the results will be displayed below the cell itself.)

The file will be downloaded in the same project folder, right click on the results.csv file and click download (refer below image)

1. Right click on Results.csv

2. Click download to download the file

METHOD 2 (EXTRA OPTIONAL)

As we did not find the real time images of most of the classes in good number, I decided to use sliding window technique to predict the class of the image even if the sign in the image is small. Refer below image for more clarification





The U turn symbol in this image is very small, so with the sliding window technique we can consider a small cropped section of the image and classify it and then we slide the cropped section towards right and then classify the image again. Repeating this step for the entire image will give us the final output. (This method is not preferred because it is time consuming as we have to iterate through the single image)

Here is my LinkedIn article on this technique: <https://lnkd.in/gzjt4fQ>

▼ CODE FOR SLIDING WINDOW TECHNIQUE

This method requires more time for classifying images.

```
[ ] 1 # import the necessary packages
2 import imutils
3
4 def sliding_window(image, step, ws):
5     # slide a window across the image
6     for y in range(0, image.shape[0] - ws[1], step):
7         for x in range(0, image.shape[1] - ws[0], step):
8             # yield the current window
9             yield (x, y, image[y:y + ws[1], x:x + ws[0]])
10
11 def image_pyramid(image, scale=1.5, minSize=(224, 224)):
12     # yield the original image
13     yield image
14
15     # keep looping over the image pyramid
16     while True:
17         # compute the dimensions of the next image in the pyramid
18         w = int(image.shape[1] / scale)
19         image = imutils.resize(image, width=w)
20
21         # if the resized image does not meet the supplied minimum
22         # size, then stop constructing the pyramid
23         if image.shape[0] < minSize[1] or image.shape[1] < minSize[0]:
24             break
25
26         # yield the next image in the pyramid
27         yield image

[ ] 1 from tensorflow.keras.applications import ResNet50
2 from tensorflow.keras.applications.resnet import preprocess_input
3 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import img_to_array
4 from tensorflow.keras.applications import imagenet_utils
5 from imutils.object_detection import non_max_suppression
6 # from pyimagesearch.detection_helpers import sliding_window
7 # from pyimagesearch.detection_helpers import image_pyramid
8 import numpy as np
9 import argparse
10 import imutils
11 import time
12 import cv2

[ ] 1 WIDTH = 600
2 PYR_SCALE = 1.5
3 WIN_STEP = 16
4 ROI_SIZE = (200, 150) #eval(args["size"])
5 INPUT_SIZE = (224, 224)

[ ] 1 image_path="path-to-the-test-images-folder"

[ ] 1 predictions2 = []
2 for image in os.listdir(image_path):
3
4
5     orig = cv2.imread(image_path + '/' + image)
6     orig = imutils.resize(orig, width=WIDTH)
7     (H, W) = orig.shape[:2]
8
9     pyramid = image_pyramid(orig, scale=PYR_SCALE, minSize=ROI_SIZE)
10
11     rois = []
12     locs = []
13
14     # loop over the image pyramid
15     for image in pyramid:
16         # determine the scale factor between the *original* image
17         # dimensions and the *current* layer of the pyramid
18         scale = W / float(image.shape[1])
19
20         # for each layer of the image pyramid, loop over the sliding
```

```

22     # window locations
23     for (x, y, roiOrig) in sliding_window(image, WIN_STEP, ROI_SIZE):
24         # scale the (x, y)-coordinates of the ROI with respect to the
25         # *original* image dimensions
26         x = int(x * scale)
27         y = int(y * scale)
28         w = int(ROI_SIZE[0] * scale)
29         h = int(ROI_SIZE[1] * scale)
30
31         # take the ROI and pre-process it so we can later classify
32         # the region using Keras/TensorFlow
33         roi = cv2.resize(roiOrig, INPUT_SIZE)
34         roi = img_to_array(roi)
35         roi = preprocess_input(roi)
36
37         # update our list of ROIs and associated coordinates
38         rois.append(roi)
39         locs.append((x, y, x + w, y + h))
40
41         # check to see if we are visualizing each of the sliding
42         # windows in the image pyramid
43         if -1 > 0:
44             # clone the original image and then draw a bounding box
45             # surrounding the current region
46             clone = orig.copy()
47             cv2.rectangle(clone, (x, y), (x + w, y + h),
48                         (0, 255, 0), 2)
49
50             # show the visualization and current ROI
51             cv2.imshow("Visualization", clone)
52             cv2.imshow("ROI", roiOrig)
53             cv2.waitKey(0)
54
55     image_path="test.jpg"
56     sets =[]
57     l =[]
58     for i in rois:
59         cv2.imwrite('test.jpg',i)
60         cat, tensor, probs = learn.predict(open_image(image_path))
61         sets.append([str(cat), float(probs[np.argmax(probs)])])
62     test = list(sets)
63     for i in test:
64         if i[1] < 0.9:
65             sets.remove(i)
66     proba = {}
67     for i in sets:
68         if i[0] in proba:
69             proba[i[0]] += 1
70         elif i[0] not in proba:
71             proba[i[0]] = 1
72
73     a = list(proba.items())
74     a.sort(key =lambda x:x[1])
75     cls = a[-1][0]
76     predictions2.append([image, cls])
77     # print(f'Predictions : {a[-1][0]}')
78
79 pd.DataFrame(predictions, columns = ['Image Name', 'Predicted Class']).to_csv(base + '/Results.csv', index = None)
80 print('Generated "results.csv" successfully!!!!')

```

[] 1

[] 1

