Reference: https://github.com/bessammehenni/Forest wildfire spreading convLSTM prediction

Extract of the code, from author B. Mehenni

```
1 from __future__ import absolute_import, division, print_function, unicode_literals
 2 import glob
 3 import math
4 import os
5 import tempfile
7 from IPython import display
9 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
10 from matplotlib import cm
11 from matplotlib import gridspec
12 import matplotlib as mpl
14 import numpy as np
15 import pandas as pd
16 import seaborn as sns
17 import pickle as pk
18
19 import tensorflow as tf
20 from tensorflow import keras
21 from tensorflow.python.data import Dataset
22 import pathlib
24 import sklearn
25 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
26 #from sklearn.utils import resample
27 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
28 from sklearn.utils.class_weight import compute_class_weight
30 from tensorflow.keras import layers
31
32 import warnings
33 warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
34 import logging
35 logger = tf.get_logger()
36 logger.setLevel(logging.ERROR)
38 from keras import backend as K
39 from keras import regularizers
40 from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint, EarlyStopping, ReduceLROnPlateau
```

Defining metrics and early stopping

```
1 EPOCHS = 200
2 BATCH_SIZE = 2925
3
4 early_stopping = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(
5    monitor = "val_auc",
6    verbose = 1,
7    patience = 50,
8    mode= "max",
9    restore_best_weights = True)
```

Train the model with class weights

```
[ ] 1 class_weights = compute_class_weight('balanced', np.unique(data["fire_3d"]), data["fire_3d"])
        2 class_weights
       array([ 0.51083567, 23.57193648])
  [ ] 1 #class_weights = np.zeros((1,2))
        2 #class_weights[:, 0] += weight_for_0
        3 #class_weights[:, 1] += weight_for_1
  [ ] 1 #building our custom binary crossentropy loss function
         2 def get_weighted_loss(weights):
               def weighted_loss(y_true, y_pred):
                   return K.mean((weights[0]**(1-y_true))*(weights[1]**(y_true))*K.binary_crossentropy(y_true, y_pred), axis=-1)
        5 return weighted_loss
  [ ] 1 # input shape is [samples, timesteps, rows, columns, features]
         2 \text{ n\_seq} = 3
         3 rows=45
         4 columns=65
        5 #n_features=9
8 def make_model_weighted(metrics = METRICS, output_bias = None):
      if output_bias is not None:
       output_bias = keras.initializers.Constant(output_bias)
model = keras.Sequential([
11
           keras.layers.ConvLSTM2D(filters=64, kernel_size=(3,3), padding="same", activation='relu', input_shape=(n_seq, rows, columns, n_features)),
13
          keras.layers.MaxPool2D(pool_size=2, strides=2, padding='valid'),
           keras.layers.Flatten(),
15
           keras.layers.Dense (units=128, activation='relu', kernel\_regularizer=regularizers.l2(0.01)), \\
16
           keras.layers.Dropout(0.4),
           keras.layers.Dense(units=128, activation='relu', kernel_regularizer=regularizers.l2(0.01)),
          keras.layers.Dropout(0.4),
keras.layers.Dense(units=2925, activation='sigmoid', bias_initializer = output_bias),
18
19
20
21
23
24 #
         optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adam(lr = 3e-3),
loss=keras.losses.BinaryCrossentropy(),
25
          loss=get_weighted_loss(class_weights),
26
          metrics=metrics)
27
28
      return model
 1 #filepath="checkpoint-{epoch:02d}-{val_accuracy:.2f}.hdf5"
2 filepath="best_model.h5"
 3 checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(filepath, monitor='val_loss', mode='min', verbose=1, save_best_only=True)
 4 #callbacks_list = [checkpoint]
 1 train_feat=Xt
 2 val_feat=Xv
 3 test_feat=Xts
```

```
[ ] 1 train_labels=yt
     2 val_labels=yv
      3 test_labels=yts
     1 weighted_model = make_model_weighted()
     2 weighted_model.load_weights(initial_weights)
     4 weighted_history = weighted_model.fit(
     5
           train feat,
           train_labels,
           batch_size = BATCH_SIZE,
      8
           epochs = EPOCHS,
           callbacks = [early_stopping, reduce_lr],
     10 #
           callbacks = [early_stopping],
           validation_data = (val_feat, val_labels),
     11
     12
           verbose=0)
     13
    Epoch 00011: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.002100000018253922.
    Epoch 00056: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0014699999475851653.
    Epoch 00064: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0010289999307133257.
    Epoch 00072: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0007202999433502554.
    Epoch 00083: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0005042099684942513.
    Epoch 00102: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0003529469657223671.
    Epoch 00110: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0002470628678565845. Restoring model weights from the end of the best epoch.
    Epoch 00112: early stopping
```

Evaluate metrics

```
[ ] 1 train_predict_weighted = weighted_model.predict(train_feat, batch_size = BATCH_SIZE)
      2 test_predict_weighted = weighted_model.predict(test_feat, batch_size = BATCH_SIZE)
[ ] 1 weighted_results = weighted_model.evaluate(test_feat, test_labels,
                                                  batch_size=BATCH_SIZE, verbose=0)
     3 for name, value in zip(weighted_model.metrics_names, weighted_results):
     4 print(name, ': ', value)
     5 print()
     7 plot_cm(test_labels.reshape([-1]), test_predict_weighted.reshape([-1]))
     8 plt.savefig('cm_weighted_model.png')
    loss: 1.7021307945251465
    TP: 53.0
    FP : 2300.0
    TN: 23648.0
    FN: 324.0
    accuracy : 0.9003229141235352
    precision: 0.022524436935782433
    recall: 0.1405835598707199
    auc: 0.6007218956947327
    True Negatives: 24807
    False Positives: 1141
False Negatives: 355
    True Positives: 22
    Total Fire cells: 377
```