Problem Statement

Business Context

Workplace safety in hazardous environments like construction sites and industrial plants is crucial to prevent accidents and injuries. One of the most important safety measures is ensuring workers wear safety helmets, which protect against head injuries from falling objects and machinery. Non-compliance with helmet regulations increases the risk of serious injuries or fatalities, making effective monitoring essential, especially in large-scale operations where manual oversight is prone to errors and inefficiency.

To overcome these challenges, SafeGuard Corp plans to develop an automated image analysis system to detect whether workers are wearing safety helmets. This system will improve safety enforcement, ensuring compliance and reducing the risk of head injuries. By automating helmet monitoring, SafeGuard aims to enhance efficiency, scalability, and accuracy, ultimately fostering a safer work environment while minimizing human error in safety oversight.

Objective

As a data scientist at SafeGuard Corp, you are tasked with developing an image classification model that classifies images into one of two categories:

- With Helmet: Workers wearing safety helmets.
- Without Helmet: Workers not wearing safety helmets.

The ultimate objective is to prepare the model for deployment as part of an automated monitoring system. This system will enable real-time analysis of images and assist in ensuring compliance with workplace safety regulations.

Data Description

The dataset consists of **631 images**, equally divided into two categories:

- With Helmet: 311 images showing workers wearing helmets.
- Without Helmet: 320 images showing workers not wearing helmets.

Dataset Characteristics:

- Variations in Conditions: Images include diverse environments such as construction sites, factories, and industrial settings, with variations in lighting, angles, and worker postures to simulate real-world conditions.
- Worker Activities: Workers are depicted in different actions such as standing, using tools, or moving, ensuring robust model learning for various scenarios.

Installing and Importing the Necessary Libraries

```
!pip install tensorflow -q
import tensorflow as tf
print("Num GPUs Available:",
len(tf.config.list_physical_devices('GPU')))
print(tf.__version__)
Num GPUs Available: 1
2.18.0
import os
import random
import numpy as np
# Importing numpy for Matrix Operations
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.image as mpimg
# Importing pandas to read CSV files
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Importting matplotlib for Plotting and visualizing images
import math
# Importing math module to perform mathematical operations
import cv2
# Tensorflow modules
import keras
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
# Importing the ImageDataGenerator for data augmentation
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
# Importing the sequential module to define a sequential model
from tensorflow.keras.lavers import
Dense,Dropout,Flatten,Conv2D,MaxPooling2D,BatchNormalization #
Defining all the layers to build our CNN Model
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam,SGD
# Importing the optimizers which can be used in our model
from sklearn import preprocessing
# Importing the preprocessing module to preprocess the data
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
# Importing train test split function to split the data into train and
test
from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
# Importing confusion matrix to plot the confusion matrix
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
from keras.applications.vgg16 import VGG16
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.layers import SpatialDropout2D,
GlobalAveragePooling2D
from tensorflow.keras.utils import clear session as cls
# Display images using OpenCV
from google.colab.patches import cv2 imshow
#Imports functions for evaluating the performance of machine learning
models
from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix, fl score, accuracy score,
recall score, precision score, classification report
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error as mse
# Importing cv2 imshow from google.patches to display images
# Ignore warnings
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
# Set the seed using keras.utils.set random seed. This will set:
# 1) `numpy` seed
# 2) backend random seed
# 3) `python` random seed
tf.keras.utils.set random seed(812)
```

Data Overview

##Loading the data

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
pathl='/content/drive/MyDrive/Dataset/Labels proj.csv'
pathim='/content/drive/MyDrive/Dataset/images proj.npy'
Mounted at /content/drive
labels=pd.read csv(pathl)
labels.head()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"labels\",\n \"rows\": 631,\n
\"fields\": [\n {\n \"column\": \"Label\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
                                                             \"std\":
0,\n \"min\": 0,\n \"max\": 1,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 2,\n \"samples\": [\n
                                                                  0, n
           ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
1\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
                              }\n
                                      }\n ]\
n}","type":"dataframe","variable name":"labels"}
```

```
images=np.load(pathim)
images.shape
(631, 200, 200, 3)
```

Exploratory Data Analysis

###Plotting random images from each of the classes and printing their corresponding labels.

```
lal=labels[labels['Label']==1].index.tolist()
la0=labels[labels['Label']==0].index.tolist()
lam=la1[:4]+la0[:4]
lam

[0, 1, 2, 3, 271, 272, 273, 274]

fig,ax=plt.subplots(2,4,figsize=(15,15))

ax=ax.flatten()
for i,j in zip(ax,lam):
    i.imshow(images[j])
    i.axis('off')
    if j in la1:
        i.set_title('With Helmet')
    else:
        i.set_title('Without Helmet')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

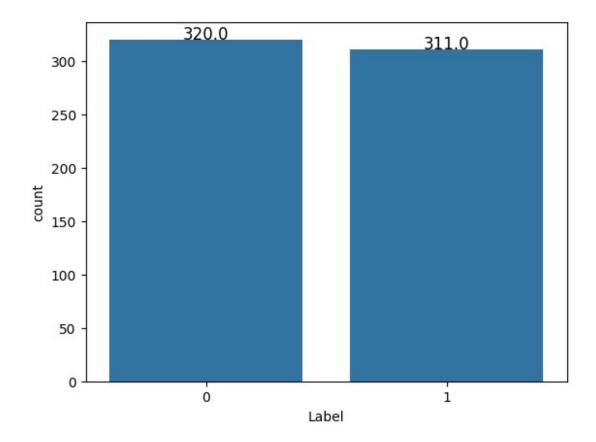




Observations

• From the images, we observe a blue tint, which occurs because matplotlib prints in RGB format, while the image might be in BGR format.

Checking for class imbalance



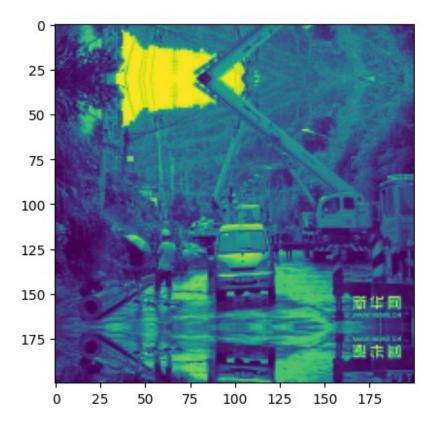
Observations:

• The Class imbalance is not that very big to affect the performance of the model.

Data Preprocessing

Converting images to grayscale

```
imagegs=np.array([cv2.cvtColor(image,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY) for image in
images])
imagegs=imagegs.reshape(631,200,200,1)
imagegs.shape
(631, 200, 200, 1)
plt.imshow(imagegs[0])
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7c9699903950>
```



Splitting the dataset

```
x=imagegs
y=labels['Label']
x train,x temp,y train,y temp=train test split(x,y,test size=0.4,strat
ify=y,random state=812)
x_val,x_test,y_val,y_test=train_test_split(x_temp,y_temp,test_size=0.5
,stratify=y_temp,random_state=812)
x_val.shape,x_test.shape,x_train.shape
((126, 200, 200, 1), (127, 200, 200, 1), (378, 200, 200, 1))
y_val.value_counts(),y_test.value_counts(),y_train.value_counts()
(Label
      64
 0
      62
 Name: count, dtype: int64,
 Label
      64
      63
 Name: count, dtype: int64,
 Label
      192
```

```
1 186
Name: count, dtype: int64)
```

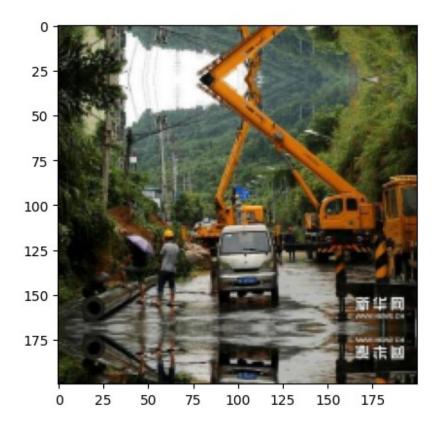
Data Normalization

```
x_train_normalized = x_train.astype('float32')/255.0
x_val_normalized = x_val.astype('float32')/255.0
x_test_normalized = x_test.astype('float32')/255.0
y_train[0]
np.int64(1)
```

Data splitting & Normalisation for color data:

• Since VGG16 model works with three colour channels.

```
imagcol=np.array([cv2.cvtColor(image,cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB) for image in
images])
imagcol.shape
(631, 200, 200, 3)
plt.imshow(imagcol[0])
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7c96999df110>
```



```
xc=imagcol
yc=labels['Label']
xc train,xc temp,yc train,yc temp=train test split(xc,yc,test size=0.4
,stratify=y,random state=812)
xc val,xc test,yc val,yc test=train test split(xc temp,yc temp,test si
ze=0.5, stratify=yc temp, random state=812)
xc val.shape,xc test.shape,xc train.shape
((126, 200, 200, 3), (127, 200, 200, 3), (378, 200, 200, 3))
yc val.value counts(),yc test.value counts(),yc train.value counts()
(Label
 0
      64
      62
Name: count, dtype: int64,
 Label
 0
      64
Name: count, dtype: int64,
Label
      192
 1
      186
Name: count, dtype: int64)
xc_train_normalized = xc_train.astype('float32')/255.0
xc val normalized = xc val.astype('float32')/255.0
xc_test_normalized = xc_test.astype('float32')/255.0
```

Model Building

##Model Evaluation Criterion

The primary metric for evaluating the model will be **Recall** for the "Without Helmet" category.

Reason for Choosing Recall:

- **Critical Safety Focus:** Missing instances of workers not wearing helmets can result in severe safety risks. Prioritizing recall ensures that most non-compliant cases are detected, minimizing the risk of the workers getting injured.
- Error Consequences: False negatives (failing to detect a worker without a helmet) are more critical than false positives (incorrectly flagging a compliant worker), as undetected non-compliance could lead to accidents which could be even life threatening and also lead to legal issues.

Secondary Metrics:

- **Precision for "Without Helmet":** To avoid excessive false positives that could undermine system reliability.
- **F1 Score:** To balance recall and precision, ensuring an overall robust performance.
- Accuracy: For general performance evaluation.

Utility Functions

```
# defining a function to compute different metrics to check
performance of a classification model built using statsmodels
def model_performance_classification(model, predictors, target):
    Function to compute different metrics to check classification
model performance
    model: classifier
    predictors: independent variables
    target: dependent variable
    # checking which probabilities are greater than threshold
    pred = model.predict(predictors).reshape(-1)>0.5
    target = target.to numpy().reshape(-1)
    acc = accuracy score(target, pred) # to compute Accuracy
    recall = recall score(target, pred, average='weighted') # to
compute Recall
    precision = precision score(target, pred, average='weighted') #
to compute Precision
    f1 = f1 score(target, pred, average='weighted') # to compute F1-
score
    # creating a dataframe of metrics
    df_perf = pd.DataFrame({"Accuracy": acc, "Recall": recall,
"Precision": precision, "F1 Score": f1,},index=[0],)
    return df perf
def plot confusion matrix(model,predictors,target,ml=False):
    Function to plot the confusion matrix
    model: classifier
    predictors: independent variables
    target: dependent variable
    ml: To specify if the model used is an sklearn ML model or not
(True means ML model)
```

```
# checking which probabilities are greater than threshold
    pred = model.predict(predictors).reshape(-1)>0.5
    target = target.to numpy().reshape(-1)
    # Plotting the Confusion Matrix using confusion matrix() function
which is also predefined tensorflow module
    confusion matrix = tf.math.confusion matrix(target,pred)
    f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 8))
    sns.heatmap(
        confusion matrix,
        annot=True,
        linewidths=.4,
        fmt="d",
        square=True,
        xticklabels=["Without Helmet", "With Helmet"],
        yticklabels=["Without Helmet", "With Helmet"],
        ax=ax
    )
    plt.xlabel("Predicted")
    plt.ylabel("Actual")
    plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
    plt.show()
# model for plotting loss
def plot history(history):
  plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
  plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
  plt.plot(history.history['val loss'])
  plt.title('Model loss')
  plt.vlabel('Loss')
  plt.xlabel('Epoch')
  plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc='upper right')
  plt.show()
```

##Model 1: Simple Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

```
cls()
m1=Sequential()
m1.add(Conv2D(64,
  (3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=(200,200,1),padding = 'same'))
m1.add(BatchNormalization())
m1.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
m1.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu',padding='same'))
m1.add(BatchNormalization())
m1.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
```

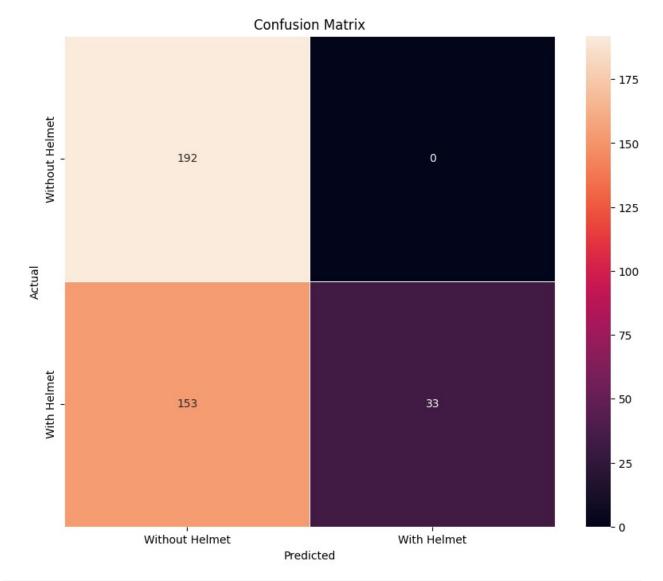
```
m1.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu',padding='same'))
m1.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
m1.add(Flatten())
m1.add(Dense(128,activation='relu'))
m1.add(BatchNormalization())
m1.add(Dropout(0.5))
m1.add(Dense(64,activation='relu'))
m1.add(BatchNormalization())
m1.add(Dropout(0.5))
m1.add(Dense(1,activation='sigmoid'))
m1.summary()
Model: "sequential"
Layer (type)
                                 Output Shape
Param #
 conv2d (Conv2D)
                                  (None, 200, 200, 64)
640
 batch normalization
                                  (None, 200, 200, 64)
256
 (BatchNormalization)
                                 (None, 100, 100, 64)
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)
 conv2d 1 (Conv2D)
                                  (None, 100, 100, 32)
18,464
 batch normalization 1
                                 (None, 100, 100, 32)
128
 (BatchNormalization)
 max pooling2d 1 (MaxPooling2D)
                                 (None, 50, 50, 32)
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)
                                 (None, 50, 50, 32)
```

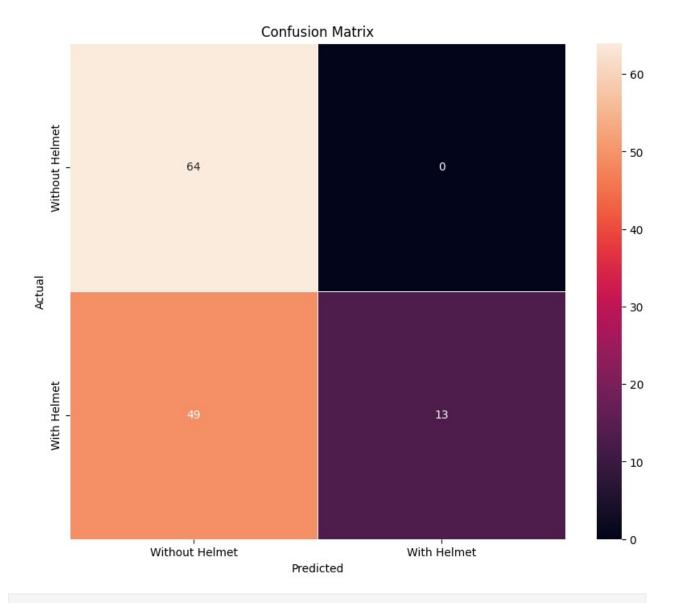
```
9,248
 max pooling2d 2 (MaxPooling2D)
                                 (None, 25, 25, 32)
 flatten (Flatten)
                                 (None, 20000)
dense (Dense)
                                  (None, 128)
2,560,128
 batch normalization 2
                                  (None, 128)
512
 (BatchNormalization)
 dropout (Dropout)
                                  (None, 128)
                                 (None, 64)
 dense_1 (Dense)
8,256
                                  (None, 64)
batch_normalization_3
256
 (BatchNormalization)
 dropout 1 (Dropout)
                                 (None, 64)
dense 2 (Dense)
                                  (None, 1)
65
Total params: 2,597,953 (9.91 MB)
Trainable params: 2,597,377 (9.91 MB)
Non-trainable params: 576 (2.25 KB)
```

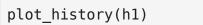
```
optil=keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=0.001)
m1.compile(optimizer=optil,loss='binary crossentropy',metrics=['accura
cy'])
h1=m1.fit(x train normalized,y train,epochs=32,validation data=(x val
normalized,y val),batch size=32)
0.4489 - val accuracy: 0.5317 - val_loss: 0.6626
0.1190 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 0.9911
Epoch 3/32
12/12 ______ 1s 50ms/step - accuracy: 0.9581 - loss:
0.0884 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 1.3227
Epoch 4/32
0.0517 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 1.5227
Epoch 5/32
              _____ 1s 50ms/step - accuracy: 0.9913 - loss:
12/12 —
0.0314 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 1.8202
0.0288 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 1.8100
0.0158 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 2.1666
Epoch 8/32
12/12 ______ 1s 50ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0165 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 2.4214
Epoch 9/32
12/12 ______ 1s 50ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0114 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 2.6409
Epoch 10/32
             _____ 1s 50ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
12/12 ———
0.0103 - val_accuracy: 0.5079 - val_loss: 2.7557
Epoch 11/32
              _____ 1s 50ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
12/12 ——
0.0087 - val_accuracy: 0.5079 - val_loss: 2.9510
0.0091 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 2.9800
0.0054 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 3.0975
Epoch 14/32
12/12 ______ 1s 60ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0069 - val_accuracy: 0.5079 - val_loss: 3.2048
Epoch 15/32
```

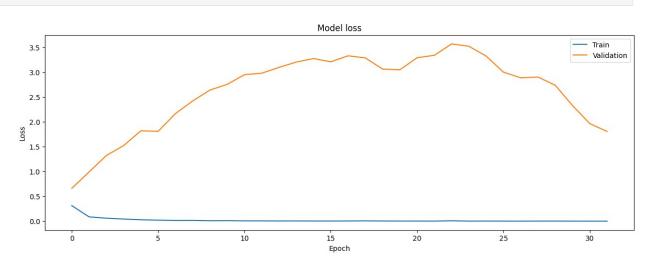
```
_____ 1s 80ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0053 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 3.2756
Epoch 16/32
               _____ 1s 102ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
12/12 —
0.0049 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 3.2095
0.0049 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 3.3308
0.0062 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 3.2886
Epoch 19/32
12/12 ______ 1s 49ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0055 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 3.0630
Epoch 20/32
             _____ 1s 50ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
12/12 ———
0.0040 - val_accuracy: 0.5079 - val_loss: 3.0490
Epoch 21/32
               _____ 1s 50ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0027 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 3.2925
Epoch 22/32
               _____ 1s 51ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
12/12 ——
0.0029 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 3.3412
0.0125 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 3.5700
Epoch 24/32 ______ 1s 49ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0021 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 3.5227
0.0029 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 3.3244
Epoch 26/32
           _____ 1s 50ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
12/12 ———
0.0030 - val accuracy: 0.5079 - val loss: 3.0013
Epoch 27/32
               _____ 1s 51ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
12/12 —
0.0018 - val accuracy: 0.5159 - val loss: 2.8879
Epoch 28/32
             _____ 1s 50ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
12/12 —
0.0023 - val accuracy: 0.5238 - val loss: 2.9027
Epoch 29/32 ______ 1s 50ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0021 - val_accuracy: 0.5317 - val_loss: 2.7379
0.0020 - val accuracy: 0.5635 - val loss: 2.3283
Epoch 31/32
12/12 —
          1s 50ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
```

```
0.0016 - val accuracy: 0.6032 - val loss: 1.9654
Epoch 32/32
                   _____ 1s 60ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
12/12 ———
0.0013 - val accuracy: 0.6111 - val loss: 1.8073
m1tr=model performance classification(m1,x train normalized,y train)
m1tr
12/12 ———
                 2s 111ms/step
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"mltr\",\n \"rows\": 1,\n \"fields\": [\
n {\n \"column\": \"Accuracy\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 0.5952380952380952,\n \"max\": 0.5952380952380952,\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n
\"semantic type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                                  }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"Precision\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
null,\n \"min\": 0.7747412008281573,\n \"max\":
0.7747412008281573,\n\"num_unique_values\": 1,\n\"samples\": [\n\0.7747412008281573\n\],\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"F1 Score\",\n \"properties\":
{\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n
\"min\": 0.5115102748836582,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n
0.5115102748836582\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n }\n ]\
n}","type":"dataframe","variable_name":"m1tr"}
plot confusion matrix(m1,x train normalized,y train)
12/12 — 0s 10ms/step
```









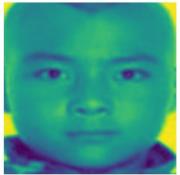
Vizualizing the predictions

```
pre = m1.predict(x_train_normalized)
f,ax=plt.subplots(4,2,figsize=(15,15))
for i,j in zip(ax.flatten(),range(8)):
    i.imshow(x_train[j])
    i.axis('off')
    if pre[j]>0.5:
        i.set_title(f'With Helmet:{pre[j]}')
    else:
        i.set_title(f'Without Helmet:{pre[j]}')
```

Without Helmet:[0.01579482]



Without Helmet:[0.00012029]



Without Helmet:[0.00321866]



Without Helmet:[0.00116103]



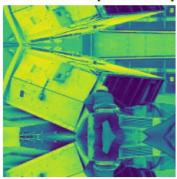
Without Helmet:[0.00044471]



Without Helmet:[0.00234477]



Without Helmet:[0.04541063]



Without Helmet:[8.346523e-05]



Observations on model 1:

- As we observe the metrics evaluations and confusion matrix we can clearly see that recall is very low and metrics are not upto mark.
- The FN are fairly high with low recalls which means the model is not able to distinguish peolple With Helmets as FP are zero.
- The model is not able to classify even with grayscale image which has reduced dimensions.
- Heavy validation losses also shows that the model struggles to distinguish between people With Helmets and those Without Helmets, as this indicates the model had not learned the distinguishing features effectively.

Model 2: (VGG-16 (Base))

```
vgg16 m=VGG16(weights='imagenet',include top=False,input shape=(200,20
0,3))
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-
applications/vgg16/vgg16 weights tf dim ordering tf kernels notop.h5
                                Os Ous/step
58889256/58889256 -
for layers in vgg16 m.layers:
  layers.trainable=False
for layers in vgg16 m.layers:
  print(layers.name, layers.trainable)
input layer 1 False
block1 conv1 False
block1 conv2 False
block1 pool False
block2 conv1 False
block2 conv2 False
block2 pool False
block3 conv1 False
block3 conv2 False
block3 conv3 False
block3 pool False
block4 conv1 False
block4 conv2 False
block4 conv3 False
block4 pool False
block5 conv1 False
block5 conv2 False
block5 conv3 False
block5 pool False
vgg16_m.summary()
Model: "vgg16"
```

Layer (type) Param #	Output Shape
input_layer_1 (InputLayer) 0	(None, 200, 200, 3)
block1_conv1 (Conv2D) 1,792	(None, 200, 200, 64)
block1_conv2 (Conv2D) 36,928	(None, 200, 200, 64)
block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 100, 100, 64)
	(None, 100, 100, 128)
	(None, 100, 100, 128)
	(None, 50, 50, 128)
block3_conv1 (Conv2D) 295,168	(None, 50, 50, 256)
	(None, 50, 50, 256)
	(None, 50, 50, 256)
	(None, 25, 25, 256)
<u> </u>	

```
block4 conv1 (Conv2D)
                                  (None, 25, 25, 512)
1,180,160
 block4_conv2 (Conv2D)
                                  (None, 25, 25, 512)
2,359,808
  block4 conv3 (Conv2D)
                                   (None, 25, 25, 512)
2,359,808
  block4 pool (MaxPooling2D)
                                  (None, 12, 12, 512)
  block5_conv1 (Conv2D)
                                  (None, 12, 12, 512)
2,359,808
  block5 conv2 (Conv2D)
                                  (None, 12, 12, 512)
2,359,808
  block5 conv3 (Conv2D)
                                  (None, 12, 12, 512)
2,359,808
 block5 pool (MaxPooling2D)
                                  (None, 6, 6, 512)
Total params: 14,714,688 (56.13 MB)
Trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)
Non-trainable params: 14,714,688 (56.13 MB)
cls()
m2=Sequential()
m2.add(vgg16 m)
m2.add(Flatten())
m2.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
opti2=keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=0.001)
m2.compile(optimizer=opti2,loss='binary crossentropy',metrics=['accura
cy'])
```

```
h2=m2.fit(xc train normalized,yc train,epochs=32,validation data=(xc v
al normalized, yc val), batch size=32)
Epoch 1/32
0.4722 - val accuracy: 0.9841 - val loss: 0.0369
Epoch 2/32
12/12 —————
             42s 211ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0167 - val accuracy: 0.9841 - val loss: 0.0183
Epoch 3/32
               _____ 3s 212ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0043 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0104
0.0034 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0097
0.0026 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0104
0.0021 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0106
0.0019 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0101
Epoch 8/32
12/12 ————
         ______ 5s 222ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0017 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0095
Epoch 9/32
               _____ 3s 278ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
12/12 ——
0.0016 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0092
Epoch 10/32

3s 282ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0015 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0089
Epoch 11/32

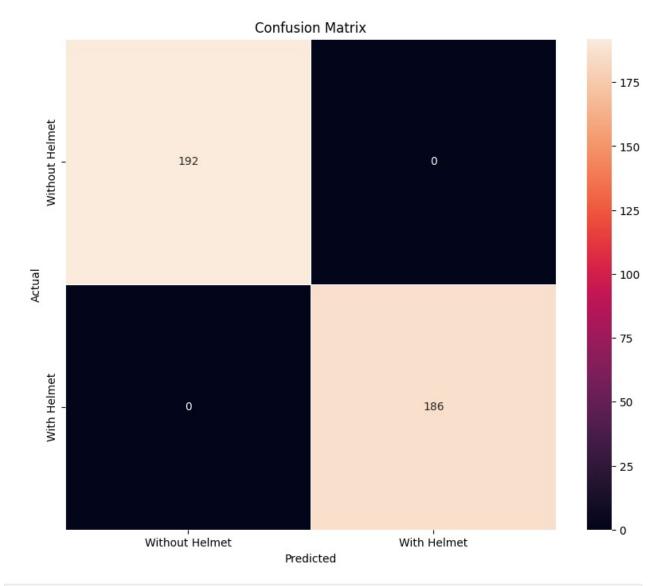
3s 225ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0014 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0087
0.0013 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0085
Epoch 13/32 ______ 5s 223ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0012 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0083
Epoch 14/32
              ______ 3s 278ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0011 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0082
Epoch 15/32
               ______ 5s 223ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
12/12 —
0.0010 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0080
Epoch 16/32
             ______ 3s 221ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
12/12 -
```

```
9.4375e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0078
Epoch 17/32
            12/12 ——
8.8498e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0077
Epoch 18/32
            4s 219ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
8.3164e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0075
Epoch 19/32
             12/12 ——
7.8314e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0074
7.3893e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0073
6.9851e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0072
6.6145e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0070
Epoch 23/32
         ______ 5s 219ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
12/12 ———
6.2740e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0069
Epoch 24/32
              ———— 5s 213ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
5.9603e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0068
Epoch 25/32
            ______ 3s 217ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
12/12 —
5.6707e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0068
Epoch 26/32

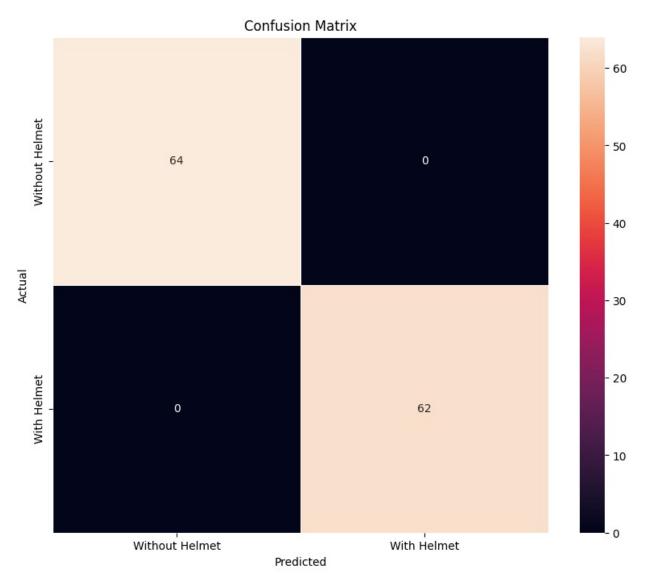
3s 217ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
5.4026e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0067
5.1540e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0066
4.9231e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0065
4.7080e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0064
Epoch 30/32
             4s 219ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
4.5075e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0063
Epoch 31/32
             _____ 5s 219ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
4.3202e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0063
4.1448e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0062
```

```
m2tr=model performance classification(m2,xc train normalized,yc train)
m2tr
12/12 —
              _____ 3s 204ms/step
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"m2tr\",\n \"rows\": 1,\n \"fields\": [\
n {\n \"column\": \"Accuracy\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 1.0,\
n \"max\": 1.0,\n
                        \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n
                    1.0\n ],\n \"semantic type\":
\"samples\": [\n
\"\",\n \"description\": \"\\n \}\n \}\n \{\n
\"column\": \"Recall\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                              \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 1.0,\n
\mbox{"max}: 1.0,\n
                \"num unique values\": 1,\n \"samples\":
                    [\n
          1.0\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
\"Precision\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 1.0,\n
\"max\": 1.0,\n
                 \"num unique values\": 1,\n \"samples\":
          1.0\n
                    [\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
                                  {\n \"column\": \"F1
Score\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                  \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
\"std\": null,\n \"min\": 1.0,\n \"max\": 1.0,\n
\"num unique values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n
],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
plot confusion matrix(m2,xc train normalized,yc train)
                   — 2s 161ms/step
```

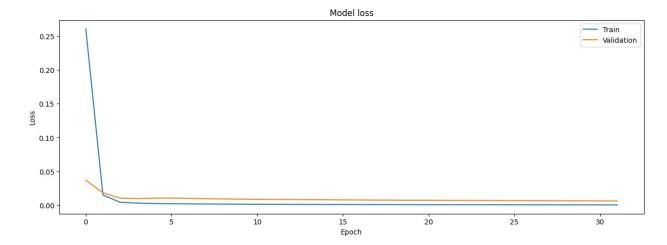
12/12 -



```
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\":
\"std\": null,\n \"min\": 1.0,\n
\"Precision\",\n
\"number\",\n
                    \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n
\mbox{"max}: 1.0,\n
                                                         \"samples\":
                                 \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
[\n]
             1.0\n
                          ],\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
                                           {\n \"column\": \"F1
                          }\n
                                    },\n
                                           \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
Score\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                       \"min\": 1.0,\n
\"std\": null,\n
                                              \mbox{"max}: 1.0,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n
],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"desc
                                              \"description\": \"\"\n
       }\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe","variable name":"m2vl"}
}\n
plot_confusion_matrix(m2,xc_val_normalized,yc_val)
4/4 .
                       — 1s 160ms/step
```



plot_history(h2)



Visualizing the prediction:

```
prev=m2.predict(xc_train_normalized)
f,ax=plt.subplots(4,2,figsize=(15,15))
for i,j in zip(ax.flatten(),range(8)):
    i.imshow(xc_train_normalized[j])
    i.axis('off')
    if prev[j]>0.5:
        i.set_title(f'With Helmet:{prev[j]}')
    else:
        i.set_title(f'Without Helmet:{prev[j]}')

12/12 ________ 2s 162ms/step
```

With Helmet:[0.99999464]



Without Helmet:[2.100612e-05]



With Helmet:[0.9999515]



With Helmet:[0.99998057]



With Helmet:[0.997755]



With Helmet:[0.99984515]



With Helmet:[0.99999917]



Without Helmet:[0.00033975]



Observations on model 2:

- As we see the metrics(recall) and confusion matrix the score are too good which can also be overfitting.
- while The validation loss is slightly higher than training it is within limits as the curves are smooth and uniform.
- But, the Prediction visualisations are also correct maybe due to the data being small & clean.

Model 3: (VGG-16 (Base + FFNN))

```
cls()
m3=Sequential()
m3.add(vgg16 m)
m3.add(Flatten())
m3.add(Dense(32, activation='relu'))
m3.add(BatchNormalization())
m3.add(Dropout(0.5))
m3.add(Dense(32, activation='relu'))
m3.add(BatchNormalization())
m3.add(Dropout(0.5))
m3.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
opti=keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=0.001)
m3.compile(optimizer=opti,loss='binary crossentropy',metrics=['accurac
y'])
h3=m3.fit(xc_train_normalized,yc_train,epochs=32,validation_data=(xc_v
al normalized, yc val), batch size=32)
Epoch 1/32
                  12/12 -
0.5235 - val accuracy: 0.7222 - val loss: 0.4812
Epoch 2/32
           ______ 3s 276ms/step - accuracy: 0.9462 - loss:
12/12 ——
0.1645 - val accuracy: 0.8492 - val loss: 0.2329
Epoch 3/32
12/12 ———
                 _____ 5s 276ms/step - accuracy: 0.9771 - loss:
0.1006 - val accuracy: 0.9524 - val loss: 0.1292
Epoch 4/32
                  _____ 3s 279ms/step - accuracy: 0.9630 - loss:
12/12 -
0.0867 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0666
Epoch 5/32
                      5s 276ms/step - accuracy: 0.9935 - loss:
12/12 —
0.0552 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0408
Epoch 6/32
                  _____ 5s 221ms/step - accuracy: 0.9755 - loss:
0.0696 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0267
```

```
0.0378 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0167
0.0352 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0132
Epoch 9/32
          ______ 5s 281ms/step - accuracy: 0.9917 - loss:
12/12 ———
0.0371 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0098
Epoch 10/32
12/12 ———— 3s 220ms/step - accuracy: 0.9991 - loss:
0.0277 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0083
Epoch 11/32
               ______ 5s 219ms/step - accuracy: 0.9909 - loss:
12/12 ——
0.0320 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0082
Epoch 12/32 ______ 5s 224ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0246 - val_accuracy: 0.9921 - val_loss: 0.0092
Epoch 13/32

3s 222ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0171 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0093
Epoch 14/32 ______ 5s 220ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0183 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0091
0.0196 - val_accuracy: 0.9921 - val_loss: 0.0095
Epoch 16/32
              ______ 5s 221ms/step - accuracy: 0.9923 - loss:
12/12 ———
0.0234 - val_accuracy: 0.9921 - val_loss: 0.0097
Epoch 17/32
              3s 278ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
12/12 ——
0.0119 - val_accuracy: 0.9921 - val_loss: 0.0115
Epoch 18/32

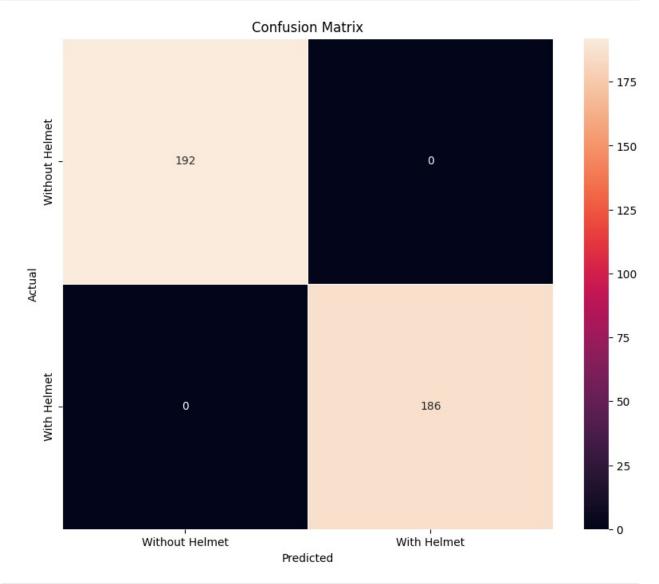
3s 222ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0144 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0123
Epoch 19/32

3s 225ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0123 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0120
0.0087 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0112
Epoch 21/32 6s 278ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0079 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0112
Epoch 22/32

12/12 ————— 3s 278ms/step - accuracy: 0.9989 - loss:
0.0151 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0109
Epoch 23/32
```

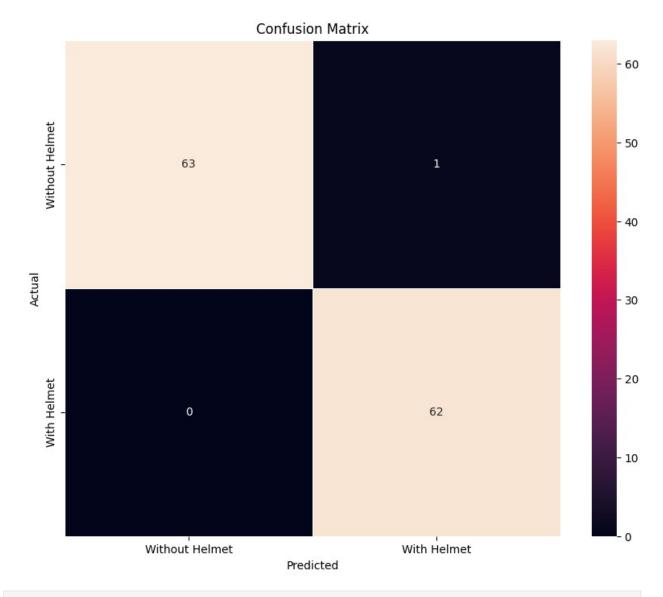
```
4s 218ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0099 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0117
Epoch 24/32
12/12 —
                       --- 3s 220ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0083 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0128
Epoch 25/32
                 ______ 3s 221ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
12/12 —
0.0087 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0130
0.0093 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0129
Epoch 27/32
                 ______ 3s 220ms/step - accuracy: 0.9994 - loss:
12/12 ———
0.0077 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0126
Epoch 28/32
                   6s 279ms/step - accuracy: 0.9994 - loss:
12/12 ———
0.0110 - val_accuracy: 0.9921 - val_loss: 0.0138
Epoch 29/32
                      ---- 3s 219ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0115 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0141
Epoch 30/32
                      _____ 5s 218ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
12/12 —
0.0074 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0157
Epoch 31/32

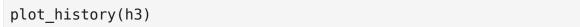
3s 220ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0142 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0175
Epoch 32/32 5s 219ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0124 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0175
m3tr=model performance classification(m3,xc train normalized,yc train)
m3tr
                 _____ 3s 213ms/step
12/12 ———
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"m3tr\",\n \"rows\": 1,\n \"fields\": [\
n {\n \"column\": \"Accuracy\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 1.0,\n \"max\": 1.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n
\"column\": \"Recall\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 1.0,\n \"max\": 1.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n 1.0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n {\n \"column\": \"\"\n \"\"
\"Precision\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \\"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 1.0,\n \"max\": 1.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n 1.0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
```

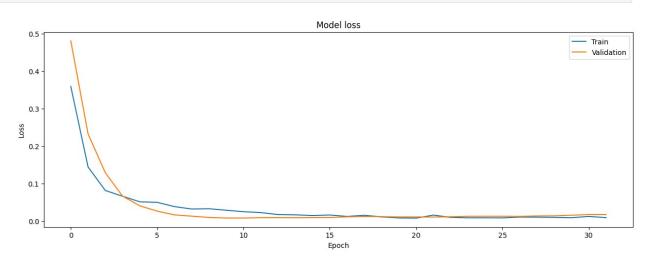




```
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"m3vl\",\n \"rows\": 1,\n \"fields\": [\
n {\n \"column\": \"Accuracy\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 0.9920634920634921,\n \"max\": 0.9920634920634921,\n
\"num unique values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n
0.9920634920634921\n ],\n
                                   \"semantic type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
                                  },\n {\n \"column\":
                           }\n
\"Recall\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 0.9920634920634921,\n \"max\":
0.9920634920634921,\n
                       \"num unique values\": 1,\n
\"samples\": [\n
                        0.9920634920634921\n ],\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                              }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"Precision\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
                                                        \"std\":
null,\n \"min\": 0.9921894683799446,\n
                                                  \"max\":
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                              }\
    },\n {\n \"column\": \"F1 Score\",\n \"properties\":
n
{\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 0.9920639920009998,\n \"max\": 0.9920639920009998,\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n
\"semantic type\": \"\",\n
n}","type":"dataframe","variable name":"m3vl"}
plot confusion matrix(m3,xc val normalized,yc val)
              _____ 1s 162ms/step
4/4 —
```







Visualizing the predictions

```
prev=m3.predict(xc_train_normalized)
f,ax=plt.subplots(4,2,figsize=(15,15))
for i,j in zip(ax.flatten(),range(8)):
    i.imshow(xc_train_normalized[j])
    i.axis('off')
    if prev[j]>0.5:
        i.set_title(f'With Helmet:{prev[j]}')
    else:
        i.set_title(f'Without Helmet:{prev[j]}')

12/12 ________ 2s 158ms/step
```

With Helmet:[0.99993825]



Without Helmet:[0.00010013]



With Helmet:[0.9998204]



With Helmet:[0.99994075]



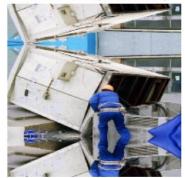
With Helmet:[0.9992337]



With Helmet:[0.99967813]



With Helmet:[0.9999492]



Without Helmet:[0.00035484]



Observations of model 3::

- The model also shows slight overfitting.
- The loss curves show slight oscillations when compared to **Model 2**, but there is convergence and the validation losses are smaller in this model.
- The Predicted values are becoming more concise in certain cases with metric evaluation being same as previous model.
- As the metrics(recall) and confusion matrix scores show model is doing really well may not be robust since the data being clean and small.

Model 4: (VGG-16 (Base + FFNN + Data Augmentation)

- In most of the real-world case studies, it is challenging to acquire a large number of images and then train CNNs.
- To overcome this problem, one approach we might consider is **Data Augmentation**.
- CNNs have the property of **translational invariance**, which means they can recognise an object even if its appearance shifts translationally in some way. Taking this attribute into account, we can augment the images using the techniques listed below
 - Horizontal Flip (should be set to True/False)
 - Vertical Flip (should be set to True/False)
 - Height Shift (should be between 0 and 1)
 - Width Shift (should be between 0 and 1)
 - Rotation (should be between 0 and 180)
 - Shear (should be between 0 and 1)
 - Zoom (should be between 0 and 1) etc.

Remember, data augmentation should not be used in the validation/test data set.

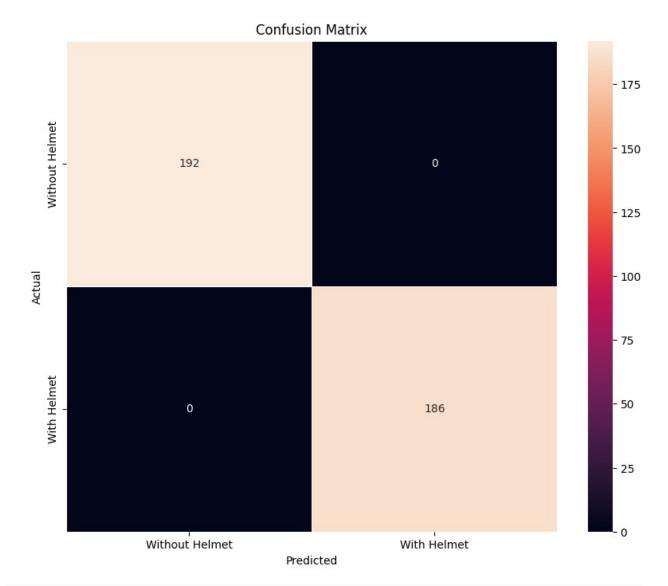
```
m4=Sequential()
m4.add(vgg16 m)
m4.add(Flatten())
m4.add(Dense(32, activation='relu'))
m4.add(BatchNormalization())
m4.add(Dropout(0.5))
m4.add(Dense(32, activation='relu'))
m4.add(BatchNormalization())
m4.add(Dropout(0.5))
m4.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
opti=keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=0.001)
m4.compile(optimizer=opti,loss='binary crossentropy',metrics=['accurac
y'])
h4=m4.fit(train generator,epochs=32,validation data=(xc val normalized
,yc val),batch size=32)
Epoch 1/32
           ______ 19s 387ms/step - accuracy: 0.8195 - loss:
18/18 —
0.3973 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0460
Epoch 2/32
                _____ 5s 288ms/step - accuracy: 0.9513 - loss:
18/18 —
0.1421 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0367
Epoch 3/32
                 5s 248ms/step - accuracy: 0.9645 - loss:
18/18 —
0.1034 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0302
0.0863 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0200
0.0553 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val_loss: 0.0168
0.0517 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0203
Epoch 7/32
           6s 315ms/step - accuracy: 0.9937 - loss:
18/18 ———
0.0350 - val accuracy: 0.9841 - val loss: 0.0285
Epoch 8/32
                 5s 287ms/step - accuracy: 0.9948 - loss:
0.0327 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0224
Epoch 9/32
                 0.0441 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0211
0.0189 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0160
Epoch 11/32
               _____ 5s 250ms/step - accuracy: 0.9879 - loss:
18/18 –
```

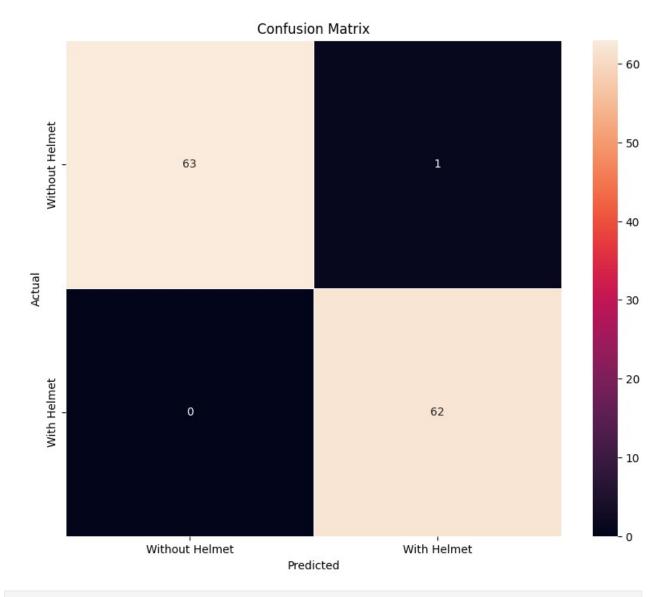
```
0.0284 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val_loss: 0.0096
Epoch 12/32
            18/18 ———
0.0318 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0123
Epoch 13/32
              ______ 5s 250ms/step - accuracy: 0.9946 - loss:
0.0231 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0138
Epoch 14/32
               _____ 5s 285ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
18/18 —
0.0116 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0122
0.0388 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0110
0.0148 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0117
Epoch 17/32 ______ 5s 248ms/step - accuracy: 0.9979 - loss:
0.0221 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0132
Epoch 18/32
0.0255 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0109
Epoch 19/32
              ———— 6s 312ms/step - accuracy: 0.9976 - loss:
0.0119 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0091
Epoch 20/32
             4s 247ms/step - accuracy: 0.9984 - loss:
18/18 –
0.0122 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0099
Epoch 21/32

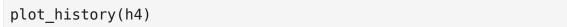
5s 287ms/step - accuracy: 0.9979 - loss:
0.0178 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0113
Epoch 22/32 ______ 5s 271ms/step - accuracy: 0.9887 - loss:
0.0341 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0191
0.0113 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0199
Epoch 24/32
0.0123 - val accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.0134
Epoch 25/32
              ______ 5s 251ms/step - accuracy: 0.9957 - loss:
0.0289 - val_accuracy: 0.9921 - val_loss: 0.0122
Epoch 26/32
            ______ 5s 287ms/step - accuracy: 0.9972 - loss:
0.0244 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0025
0.0244 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0018
```

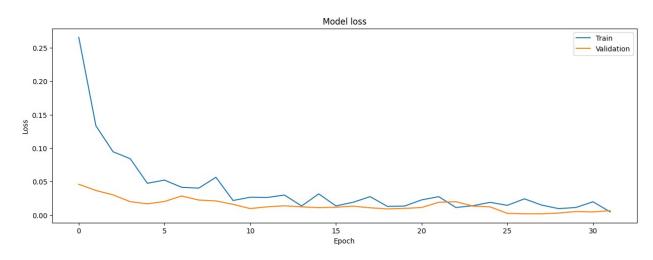
```
Epoch 28/32
           ______ 5s 250ms/step - accuracy: 0.9997 - loss:
18/18 —
0.0184 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0019
0.0089 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0030
Epoch 30/32
                ______ 5s 281ms/step - accuracy: 0.9993 - loss:
18/18 ———
0.0083 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0053
Epoch 31/32
                 ______ 5s 287ms/step - accuracy: 0.9997 - loss:
18/18 ———
0.0135 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0046
Epoch 32/32
                  ------ 6s 307ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
18/18 ——
0.0048 - val_accuracy: 0.9921 - val_loss: 0.0066
# Initialize empty lists to collect data
all images = []
all labels = []
# Iterate through the generator until all data is retrieved
for in range(len(train generator)):
   imag, labela = next(train generator)
   all images.append(imag)
   all labels.append(labela)
# Concatenate all batches into single arrays
all images = np.concatenate(all images, axis=0)
all labels = np.concatenate(all labels, axis=0)
print(all images.shape) # Shape: (total samples, height, width,
channels)
print(all labels.shape) #
(378, 200, 200, 3)
(378,)
all labels=pd.Series(all labels)
all labels
0
      1
1
      0
2
      1
3
      0
4
      1
373
      0
374
      1
375
      1
376
      1
```

```
377
Length: 378, dtype: int64
m4tr=model performance classification(m4,all images,all labels)
m4tr
                  3s 205ms/step
12/12 —
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"m4tr\",\n \"rows\": 1,\n \"fields\": [\
n {\n \"column\": \"Accuracy\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 1.0,\
n \"max\": 1.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n
\": [\n 1.0\n \],\n \"semantic_type\":
\"\",\n \"description\": \"\n }\n },\n {\n
\"column\": \"Recall\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                                          \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 1.0,\n \"max\": 1.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n 1.0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n {\n \"column\":
Score\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\"
std\": null,\n \"min\": 1.0,\n \"max\": 1.0,\n
                                           \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
\"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n
],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
      }\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe","variable name":"m4tr"}
}\n
plot confusion matrix(m4,all images,all labels)
                  _____ 2s 157ms/step
12/12 ———
```









Visualizing the predictions

With Helmet:[0.99971765]



With Helmet:[0.99994946]



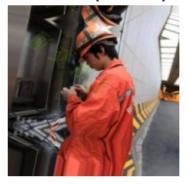
With Helmet:[0.9992712]



Without Helmet:[5.3697964e-05]



With Helmet:[0.9997824]



Without Helmet:[0.00016988]



With Helmet:[0.99954873]



With Helmet:[0.99994206]



Observations on model 4:

- Although model may shows slight overfitting The metrics(recall) and matix shows the model is doing very well even with the augmented data which shows its robustness when compared to the previous models.
- The loss curves suggest that validation losses are more smaller than previous models.

Model Performance Comparison and Final Model Selection

```
train eval result=pd.concat([m1tr.T,m2tr.T,m3tr.T,m4tr.T],axis=1)
train_eval_result.columns=['Model 1:Basic CNN','Model 2:Base
VGG16', 'Model 3:VGG16+FNN', 'Model 4:VGG16+FNN+Data augmentation'
print("Models Results on Training data")
print("**"*50)
train eval result
Models Results on Training data
***********
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"train_eval_result\",\n \"rows\": 4,\n
\"fields\": [\n
                        \"column\": \"Model 1:Basic CNN\",\n
                 {\n
\"properties\": {\n
                        \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
0.11096318684183888,\n
                           \"min\": 0.5115102748836582,\n
\"max\": 0.7747412008281573,\n
                                  \"num unique values\": 3,\n
\"samples\": [\n
                     0.5952380952380952,\n
0.7747412008281573,\n
                            0.5115102748836582\n
                                                      ],\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
                               \"description\": \"\"\n
    \ \,\n\\"column\\":\\"Model 2:Base VGG16\\",\n\\"
\"properties\": {\n
                                                      \"std\":
                        \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
            \"min\": 1.0,\n
                                 \mbox{"max}: 1.0,\n
\"num unique values\": 1,\n
                                \"samples\": [\n
                                                        1.0\n
          \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
1,\n
                                          \"description\": \"\"\n
                  \"column\": \"Model 3:VGG16+FNN\",\n
}\n
      },\n
             {\n
                        \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
\"properties\": {\n
                                                      \"std\":
            \"min\": 1.0,\n
                                 \"max\": 1.0,\n
\"num unique values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n
          \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
                                         \"description\": \"\"\n
],\n
}\n
                      \"column\": \"Model 4:VGG16+FNN+Data
      },\n
             {\n
                                        \"dtype\":
                     \"properties\": {\n
augmentation\",\n
\"number\",\n
                   \"std\": 0.0,\n
                                        \"min\": 1.0,\n
\"max\": 1.0,\n
                     \"num unique values\": 1,\n
                                                     \"samples\":
           1.0\n
                                 \"semantic type\": \"\",\n
[\n
                      l.\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
                          }\n
                                }\n ]\
n}","type":"dataframe","variable name":"train eval result"}
```

```
val eval result=pd.concat([m1vl.T,m2vl.T,m3vl.T,m4vl.T],axis=1)
val eval result.columns=train eval result.columns
print("Models Results on validation data")
print("**"*50)
val eval result
Models Results on validation data
***************************
*********
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"val eval result\",\n \"rows\": 4,\n
\"fields\": [\n
                {\n \"column\": \"Model 1:Basic CNN\",\n
\"properties\": {\n
                       \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
0.10250210310405837,\n\\"min\": 0.5379033270558695,\n
\"max\": 0.7797443461160275,\n
                                 \"num unique values\": 3,\n
                 0.61111111111111112,\n
\"samples\": [\n
0.7797443461160275,\n
                           0.5379033270558695\n
                                                    ],\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
                             \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                       }\
    \"properties\": {\n
                       \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
                                                    \"std\":
            \"min\": 1.0,\n
                                \"max\": 1.0,\n
0.0, n
\"num unique values\": 1,\n
                              \"samples\": [\n
                                                     1.0\n
          \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
],\n
             {\n \"column\": \"Model 3:VGG16+FNN\",\n
}\n
      },\n
\"properties\": {\n
                       \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
                                                    \"std\":
6.290527678051543e-05,\n
                         \"min\": 0.9920634920634921.\n
\"max\": 0.9921894683799446,\n \"num unique values\": 3,\n
\"samples\": [\n] 0.992063492063492\overline{1}\n
\"semantic type\": \"\",\n
                             \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                       }\
                  \"column\": \"Model 4:VGG16+FNN+Data
n
    },\n {\n
                   \"properties\": {\n
augmentation\",\n
                                           \"dtype\":
                 \"std\": 6.290527678051543e-05,\n
\"number\",\n
                                                      \"min\":
0.9920634920634921,\n\\"max\": 0.9921894683799446,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 3,\n
                               \"samples\": [\n
                                   \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
0.9920634920634921\n
                        ],\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
                        }\n
                               }\n ]\
n}","type":"dataframe","variable_name":"val_eval_result"}
```

Final Model Selection

Based on the observations:

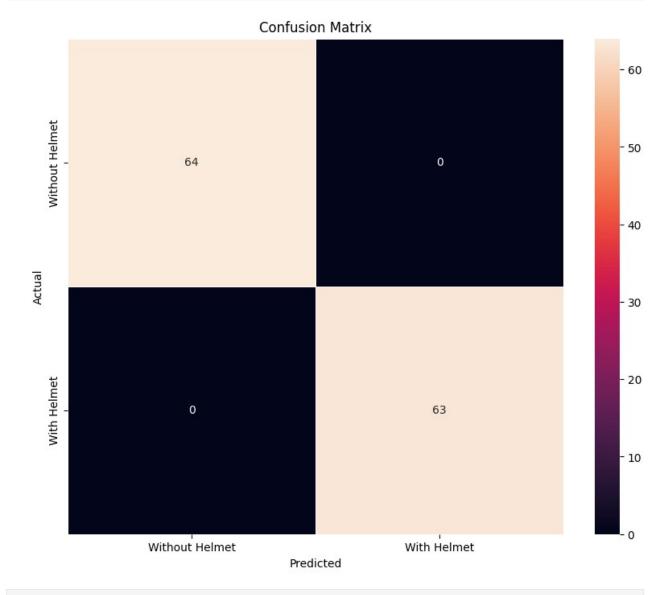
- As we observe model 1 metrics are not good and model is not able to classify people with helmets.
- The results of models 2, 3, and 4 are identical in terms of performance metrics(recall).
- However, **Model 4** was trained using augmented data, which enhances its robustness to variations in the images.

Conclusion

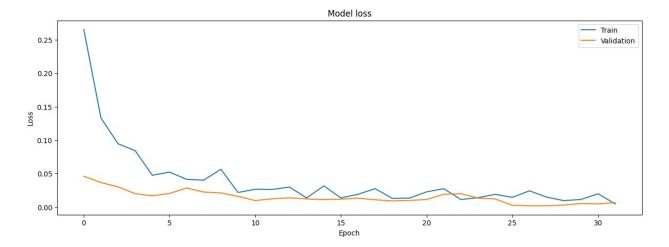
Model 4 is selected as the final model for deployment due to its ability to generalize better to unseen data.

Test Performance

```
m4ts=model performance classification(m4,xc test normalized,yc test)
m4ts
                    _____ 10s 3s/step
4/4 ----
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"m4ts\",\n \"rows\": 1,\n \"fields\": [\
n {\n \"column\": \"Accuracy\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 1.0,\
n \"max\": 1.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n
\"samples\": [\n 1.0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\":
\"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n \{ \setminus \overline{n} \}
\"column\": \"Recall\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                                                          \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 1.0,\n
\label{localization} $$ \mbox{"max}": 1.0,\n & \mbox{"num\_unique\_values}": 1,\n & \mbox{"samples}": [\n & 1.0\n & ],\n & \mbox{"semantic\_type}": \mbox{"",\n} $$
                                   }\n },\n {\n \"column\":
\"description\": \"\"\n
\"Precision\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 1.0,\n \"max\": 1.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n 1.0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\n }\n },\n {\n \"column\": \"F1
Score\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\\"std\": null,\n \"min\": 1.0,\n \"max\": 1.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n 1.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n 1.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": [\n 1.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": [\n 1.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": [\n 1.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": [\n 1.0,\n \]
                                                      \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
],\n \"semantic type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
        }\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe","variable name":"m4ts"}
m4eval=pd.concat([m4tr.T,m4vl.T,m4ts.T],axis=1)
m4eval.columns=['Train','Validation','Test']
m4eval
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"m4eval\",\n \"rows\": 4,\n \"fields\":
[\n {\n \"column\": \"Train\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0.0,\n \"min\": 1.0,\n \"max\": 1.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n 1.0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n }\n
                                             },\n {\n \"column\":
\"Validation\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dty \"number\",\n \"std\": 6.290527678051543e-05,\n
                                                               \"dtype\":
                                                                              \"min\":
\"Test\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
```



plot_history(h4)



print("Classification Report - Train data",end="\n\n")
crtr =
classification_report(yc_train,m4.predict(xc_train_normalized)>0.5)
print(crtr)

Classification Report - Train data

12/12 ———		2s 160ms/step		
12/12	precision		f1-score	support
0 1	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00	192 186
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	1.00 1.00	1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	378 378 378

print("Classification Report - Validation data",end="\n\n")
crvl = classification_report(yc_val,m4.predict(xc_val_normalized)>0.5)
print(crvl)

Classification Report - Validation data

4/4 ———	1s 159ms/step					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support		
0	1.00	0.98	0.99	64		
1	0.98	1.00	0.99	62		
accuracy			0.99	126		
macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	126		
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	126		

```
print("Classification Report - Test data",end="\n\n")
crts =
classification report(yc test, m4.predict(xc test normalized)>0.5)
print(crts)
Classification Report - Test data
4/4 .

    1s 159ms/step

                             recall f1-score
               precision
                                                  support
            0
                    1.00
                               1.00
                                          1.00
                                                       64
            1
                    1.00
                               1.00
                                          1.00
                                                       63
                                          1.00
                                                      127
    accuracy
   macro avq
                    1.00
                               1.00
                                          1.00
                                                      127
weighted avg
                    1.00
                               1.00
                                          1.00
                                                      127
```

Observations on best model(model 4):

- The reports, metrics(recall) and matrix as well loss curves all suggest very good performance.
- Since the model is trained on augmented data it is robust and able learn the right elements excluding the noise.

Actionable Insights & Recommendations

1. Model Evaluation and Selection

- Even though the primary evaluation criterion is recall due to the safety-critical nature of the task, all metrics (accuracy, precision, and F1-score) are essential for a holistic assessment. Model 4 achieves very good performance across these metrics with slight overfitting, making it the most suitable candidate.
- Validation results indicate that Model 4 is more robust than other models, showing convergence in loss curves and better generalization even with data augmentation which confirms robustness.

2. Data Considerations

- The dataset size is a significant limitation. Even with augmentation, it is insufficient for robust generalization. Increasing the dataset size with real-world samples is critical.
- A larger and more diverse dataset will improve the model's ability to handle varied conditions such as different lighting, backgrounds, and helmet types.
- Focus on collecting edge-case scenarios (e.g., partially visible helmets, different helmet styles, and obstructions) to ensure comprehensive training and evaluation.

3. Leveraging Advanced Architectures and Strategies

- Utilize advanced architectures, such as transformers, which excel at capturing global context and intricate patterns in data.
- Leverage models designed for improved feature extraction and adaptability, particularly beneficial for datasets with limited diversity.
- Integrate these architectures with effective preprocessing and augmentation techniques to maximize performance and reduce overfitting.