

**Note :** Data is uploaded in kaggle kernel

## Importing required libraries (Dependencies)

```
In [1]: import os
import cv2
import random
import numpy as np

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import tensorflow as tf
from keras.utils import np_utils
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Dense, Flatten, BatchNormalization
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
```

## Listing out the folders of training and testing images

```
In [2]: print(os.listdir("../input/state-farm-distracted-driver-detection/imgs"))

['test', 'train']
```

## Creating variables having path of training and testing directories

```
In [3]: training_dir = '../input/state-farm-distracted-driver-detection/imgs/train'
testing_dir = '../input/state-farm-distracted-driver-detection/imgs/test'
```

## Dictionary with classes and habits

```
In [4]: class_dict = {'classes': ['c0', 'c1', 'c2', 'c3', 'c4', 'c5', 'c6', 'c7', 'c8', 'c9'],
                      'habits': ['safe driving', 'texting - right',
                                'talking on the phone - right', 'texting - left',
                                'talking on the phone - left', 'operating the radio',
                                'drinking', 'reaching behind', 'hair and makeup', 'talking to passengers']}
```

## Preparing training data :

```
In [5]: # Creating empty list to append the training data
training_data = []
```

## Creating the list of training data with image and its class

```
In [6]: def create_training_data():

    # Creating the path for each in category as well as image
    # Reading each image in gray scale and resizing it to 240 x 240
```

```
# Appending the resized image and its class in list (img_100026.jpg, 'c0')  
# Returning the len of training data
```

```
for category in class_dict['classes'] :  
    path = os.path.join(training_dir,category)  
    class_idx = class_dict['classes'].index(category)  
  
    for image in os.listdir(path):  
        image_path = os.path.join(path,image)  
        img = cv2.imread(image_path,cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)  
        resized_img = cv2.resize(img,(240,240))  
        training_data.append([resized_img,class_idx])  
return len(training_data)
```

```
In [7]: create_training_data()
```

```
Out[7]: 22424
```

## Preparing the testing data :

```
In [8]: # Creating empty list to append the testing data  
testing_data = []
```

## Creating the list of testing data with image and resized image

```
In [9]: def create_testing_data():  
  
    # Creating the path for each image  
    # Reading each image in gray scale and resizing it to 240 x 240  
    # Appending the image and resized image  
    # Returning the len of testing data  
  
    for image in os.listdir(testing_dir):  
        image_path = os.path.join(testing_dir,image)  
        img = cv2.imread(image_path,cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)  
        resized_img = cv2.resize(img,(240,240))  
        testing_data.append([image,resized_img])  
    return len(testing_data)
```

```
In [10]: create_testing_data()
```

```
Out[10]: 79726
```

## Shuffling the training data randomly

```
In [11]: training_data = random.sample(training_data, len(training_data))
```

```
In [12]: # Creating two list one with features and other with labels  
x = []  
labels = []  
for features, label in training_data:
```

```
x.append(features)
labels.append(label)
```

## One-hot Encoding

```
In [13]: # E.g. --> if class 0 is predicted then y will be [1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]

y = np_utils.to_categorical(labels,num_classes=len(class_dict['classes']))
```

## Reshaping x to 240 x 240 x1

```
In [14]: x = np.array(x).reshape(-1,240,240,1)
x[0].shape
```

```
Out[14]: (240, 240, 1)
```

## Shape of x and y

```
In [15]: x.shape,y.shape
```

```
Out[15]: ((22424, 240, 240, 1), (22424, 10))
```

## Splitting the data into 75%-25% (training=75,testing=25)

```
In [16]: x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.25,random_state=50)
```

```
In [17]: x_train.shape,x_test.shape,y_train.shape,y_test.shape
```

```
Out[17]: ((16818, 240, 240, 1), (5606, 240, 240, 1), (16818, 10), (5606, 10))
```

## Model Architecture

```
In [18]: model = Sequential()
```

```
In [19]: ##### CNN Layer 1 #####

model.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=(240,240,1)))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu',padding='same'))
model.add(BatchNormalization(axis = 3))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2),padding='same'))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))

##### CNN Layer 2 #####

model.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3),activation='relu',padding='same'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3),activation='relu',padding='same'))
model.add(BatchNormalization(axis = 3))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2),padding='same'))
```

```

model.add(Dropout(0.3))

##### CNN Layer 3 #####

model.add(Conv2D(128, (3,3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Conv2D(128, (3,3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
model.add(BatchNormalization(axis = 3))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2), padding='same'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))

##### Dense Layer & Output Layer #####

model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(units = 512, activation='relu'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Dense(units = 128, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))

```

## Summary of Model :

In [20]:

```
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 238, 238, 32)	320
batch_normalization (BatchNo	(None, 238, 238, 32)	128
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 238, 238, 32)	9248
batch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None, 238, 238, 32)	128
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 119, 119, 32)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 119, 119, 32)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 119, 119, 64)	18496
batch_normalization_2 (Batch	(None, 119, 119, 64)	256
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 119, 119, 64)	36928
batch_normalization_3 (Batch	(None, 119, 119, 64)	256
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None, 60, 60, 64)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 60, 60, 64)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 60, 60, 128)	73856
batch_normalization_4 (Batch	(None, 60, 60, 128)	512
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 60, 60, 128)	147584
batch_normalization_5 (Batch	(None, 60, 60, 128)	512
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2	(None, 30, 30, 128)	0

dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 30, 30, 128)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 115200)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 512)	58982912
batch_normalization_6 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 512)	2048
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 128)	65664
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290
=====		
Total params: 59,340,138		
Trainable params: 59,338,218		
Non-trainable params: 1,920		

## Compiling the model

```
In [21]: model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
```

```
In [22]: # Stop model if accuracy of the model doesn't changes by more than 0.01
# Patience = 5 : After each 5 epochs if no improvement is there then training will be stopped
es = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_acc', patience= 5, min_delta=0.01)
```

## Fitting the Model:

1. Batch Size = 128
2. Epochs = 12

```
In [23]: model.fit(x_train,y_train,batch_size=128,epochs=12,verbose=1,validation_data=(x_test,y_test))
```

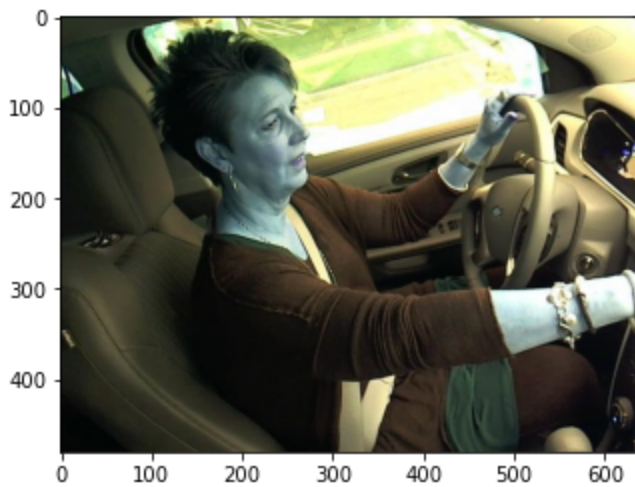
```
Epoch 1/12
132/132 [=====] - 53s 404ms/step - loss: 1.2938 - acc: 0.5953 - val_loss: 0.3049 - val_acc: 0.9167
Epoch 2/12
132/132 [=====] - 51s 387ms/step - loss: 0.1949 - acc: 0.9413 - val_loss: 0.0517 - val_acc: 0.9850
Epoch 3/12
132/132 [=====] - 51s 388ms/step - loss: 0.0840 - acc: 0.9750 - val_loss: 0.0431 - val_acc: 0.9886
Epoch 4/12
132/132 [=====] - 51s 387ms/step - loss: 0.0607 - acc: 0.9815 - val_loss: 0.0248 - val_acc: 0.9923
Epoch 5/12
132/132 [=====] - 51s 387ms/step - loss: 0.0573 - acc: 0.9819 - val_loss: 0.0279 - val_acc: 0.9945
Epoch 6/12
132/132 [=====] - 51s 388ms/step - loss: 0.0550 - acc: 0.9839 - val_loss: 0.1317 - val_acc: 0.9600
Epoch 7/12
```

```
132/132 [=====] - 51s 388ms/step - loss: 0.0455 - acc: 0.9863 -  
val_loss: 0.0233 - val_acc: 0.9943  
Out[23]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f6d6002c8d0>
```

## Predicting on the testing data :

```
In [36]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
  
testing_image = np.array(testing_data[5][1]).reshape(-1,240,240,1)  
preds = model.predict(testing_image)  
class_id = np.argmax(preds[0])  
class_output = model.output[:, class_id]  
path = '../input/state-farm-distracted-driver-detection/imgs/test'+ '/' + testing_data[5][0]  
img_array = cv2.imread(path)  
plt.imshow(img_array)  
print(' class '+str(class_id)+' --> '+class_dict['habits'][class_id])
```

class 5 --> operating the radio



In [ ]: