```
In [0]: from google.colab import drive
    drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

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

```
In [1]: !pip3 install patool
    import patoolib
    patoolib.extract_archive('/content/drive/My Drive/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master.rai
```

Collecting patool

Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/43/94/52243ddff508780dd2d8110964320ab4851134a55ab102285b46e740f76a/patool-1.12-py2.py3-none-any.whl (https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/43/94/52243ddff508780dd2d8110964320ab4851134a55ab102285b46e740f76a/patool-1.12-py2.py3-none-any.whl) (77kB)

```
| 81kB 2.5MB/s eta 0:00:011 Installing collected packages: patool Successfully installed patool-1.12
```

patool: Extracting /content/drive/My Drive/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master.rar ...
patool: running /usr/bin/unrar x -- "/content/drive/My Drive/Autopilot-TensorFl
ow-master.rar"

patool: with cwd='./Unpack_gce_1zzn'
patool: ... /content/drive/My Drive/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master.rar extracted t
o `Autopilot-TensorFlow-master'.

Out[1]: 'Autopilot-TensorFlow-master'

Lading of the Driving_data

```
In [0]: # !pip install scipy
                    import scipy.misc
                    import random
                    xs = []
                    ys = []
                    #points to the end of the last batch
                    train batch pointer = 0
                    val_batch_pointer = 0
                    #read data.txt
                    with open("/content/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/driv:
                             for line in f:
                                       xs.append("/content/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-Master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-Master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-Master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-Master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-Master/Autopilot-TensorFlow-Master/Autopilot-
                                       #the paper by Nvidia uses the inverse of the turning radius,
                                       #but steering wheel angle is proportional to the inverse of turning radio
                                       #so the steering wheel angle in radians is used as the output
                                       ys.append(float(line.split()[1]) * scipy.pi / 180)
                    #get number of images
                    num\_images = len(xs)
                    import imageio
                    import skimage.transform
                    train xs = xs[:int(len(xs) * 0.7)]
                    train_ys = ys[:int(len(xs) * 0.7)]
                    val xs = xs[-int(len(xs) * 0.3):]
                    val_ys = ys[-int(len(xs) * 0.3):]
                    num train images = len(train xs)
                    num_val_images = len(val_xs)
                    def LoadTrainBatch(batch size):
                             global train batch pointer
                             x_{out} = []
                             y out = []
                             for i in range(0, batch_size):
                                       x_out.append(skimage.transform.resize(imageio.imread(train_xs[(train_bate
                                       y_out.append([train_ys[(train_batch_pointer + i) % num_train_images]])
                             train batch pointer += batch size
                              return x_out, y_out
                    def LoadValBatch(batch size):
                             global val_batch_pointer
                             x out = []
                             y_out = []
                             for i in range(0, batch size):
                                       x out.append(skimage.transform.resize(imageio.imread(val xs[(val batch po
                                       y_out.append([val_ys[(val_batch_pointer + i) % num_val_images]])
                             val_batch_pointer += batch_size
                              return x_out, y_out
```

RNN_CNN---Model

```
In [3]:
        import tensorflow as tf
        import scipy
        def weight variable(shape):
          initial = tf.truncated normal(shape, stddev=0.1)
          return tf.Variable(initial)
        def bias variable(shape):
          initial = tf.constant(0.1, shape=shape)
          return tf.Variable(initial)
        def conv2d(x, W, stride):
          return tf.nn.conv2d(x, W, strides=[1, stride, stride, 1], padding='VALID')
        x = tf.compat.v1.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 66, 200, 3])
        y_ = tf.compat.v1.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 1])
        x_{image} = x
        #first convolutional layer
        W_{conv1} = weight_{variable}([5, 5, 3, 24])
        b_conv1 = bias_variable([24])
        h_conv1 = tf.nn.relu(conv2d(x_image, W_conv1, 2) + b_conv1)
        #second convolutional layer
        W conv2 = weight variable([5, 5, 24, 36])
        b_conv2 = bias_variable([36])
        h conv2 = tf.nn.relu(conv2d(h conv1, W conv2, 2) + b conv2)
        #third convolutional layer
        W conv3 = weight variable([5, 5, 36, 48])
        b_conv3 = bias_variable([48])
        h_conv3 = tf.nn.relu(conv2d(h_conv2, W_conv3, 2) + b_conv3)
        #fourth convolutional layer
        W conv4 = weight variable([3, 3, 48, 64])
        b_conv4 = bias_variable([64])
        h conv4 = tf.nn.relu(conv2d(h conv3, W conv4, 1) + b conv4)
        #fifth convolutional layer
        W conv5 = weight variable([3, 3, 64, 64])
        b conv5 = bias variable([64])
        h conv5 = tf.nn.relu(conv2d(h conv4, W conv5, 1) + b conv5)
        #FCL 1
        W fc1 = weight variable([1152, 1164])
        b_fc1 = bias_variable([1164])
        h_conv5_flat = tf.reshape(h_conv5, [-1, 1152])
        h fc1 = tf.nn.relu(tf.matmul(h conv5 flat, W fc1) + b fc1)
```

```
keep prob = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
h fc1 drop = tf.nn.dropout(h fc1, keep prob)
#FCL 2
W fc2 = weight variable([1164, 100])
b_fc2 = bias_variable([100])
h_fc2 = tf.nn.relu(tf.matmul(h_fc1_drop, W_fc2) + b_fc2)
h fc2 drop = tf.nn.dropout(h fc2, keep prob)
#FCL 3
W fc3 = weight variable([100, 50])
b_fc3 = bias_variable([50])
h fc3 = tf.nn.relu(tf.matmul(h fc2 drop, W fc3) + b fc3)
h_fc3_drop = tf.nn.dropout(h_fc3, keep_prob)
#FCL 3
W_fc4 = weight_variable([50, 10])
b fc4 = bias variable([10])
h_fc4 = tf.nn.relu(tf.matmul(h_fc3_drop, W_fc4) + b_fc4)
h fc4 drop = tf.nn.dropout(h fc4, keep prob)
#Output
W fc5 = weight variable([10, 1])
b_fc5 = bias_variable([1])
y = tf.multiply(tf.matmul(h_fc4_drop, W_fc5) + b_fc5, 2)
```

The default version of TensorFlow in Colab will soon switch to TensorFlow 2.x.

We recommend you <u>upgrade (https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/migrate)</u> now or ensure your notebook will continue to use TensorFlow 1.x via the %tensorflow_version 1.x magic: <u>more info (https://colab.research.google.com/notebooks/tensorflow_version.ipynb)</u>.

WARNING:tensorflow:From <ipython-input-3-8a4f20c9206a>:58: calling dropout (from tensorflow.python.ops.nn_ops) with keep_prob is deprecated and will be remove d in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Please use `rate` instead of `keep_prob`. Rate should be set to `rate = 1 - kee p prob`.

Training and Evaluvation of Loss using Adam optimizer(1e-3)

```
In [4]: import os
        import tensorflow as tf
        from tensorflow.core.protobuf import saver pb2
        # import driving data
        # import model
        LOGDIR = './save'
        sess = tf.InteractiveSession()
        L2NormConst = 0.001
        train vars = tf.trainable variables()
        loss = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(tf.subtract(y_, y))) + tf.add_n([tf.nn.12_loss(v
        train step = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(1e-3).minimize(loss)
        sess.run(tf.initialize_all_variables())
        # create a summary to monitor cost tensor
        tf.summary.scalar("loss", loss)
        # merge all summaries into a single op
        merged summary op = tf.summary.merge all()
        saver = tf.train.Saver(write_version = saver_pb2.SaverDef.V1)
        # op to write logs to Tensorboard
        logs path = './logs'
        summary writer = tf.summary.FileWriter(logs path, graph=tf.get default graph())
        epochs = 30
        batch_size = 100
        # train over the dataset about 30 times
        for epoch in range(epochs):
          for i in range(int(num images/batch size)):
            xs, ys = LoadTrainBatch(batch size)
            train_step.run(feed_dict={x: xs, y_: ys, keep_prob: 0.5})
            if i % 10 == 0:
              xs, ys = LoadValBatch(batch size)
              loss_value = loss.eval(feed_dict={x:xs, y_: ys, keep_prob: 1.0})
              print("Epoch: %d, Step: %d, Loss: %g" % (epoch, epoch * batch size + i, lost
            # write logs at every iteration
            summary = merged summary op.eval(feed dict={x:xs, y : ys, keep prob: 1.0})
            summary_writer.add_summary(summary, epoch * num_images/batch_size + i)
              if i % batch size == 0:
                if not os.path.exists(LOGDIR):
                  os.makedirs(LOGDIR)
                checkpoint path = os.path.join(LOGDIR, "model.ckpt")
                filename = saver.save(sess, checkpoint path)
            print("Model saved in file: %s" % filename)
        # print("Run the command line:\n" \
                     "--> tensorboard --logdir=./logs " \
```

"\nThen open http://0.0.0.0:6006/ into your web browser")

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorflow_cor e/python/util/tf_should_use.py:198: initialize_all_variables (from tensorflo w.python.ops.variables) is deprecated and will be removed after 2017-03-02. Instructions for updating: Use `tf.global_variables_initializer` instead. Epoch: 0, Step: 0, Loss: 6.62516 Epoch: 0, Step: 10, Loss: 5.54357 Epoch: 0, Step: 20, Loss: 5.04342 Epoch: 0, Step: 30, Loss: 4.64451 Epoch: 0, Step: 40, Loss: 4.4996 Epoch: 0, Step: 50, Loss: 3.98863 Epoch: 0, Step: 60, Loss: 3.94773 Epoch: 0, Step: 70, Loss: 3.96057 Epoch: 0, Step: 80, Loss: 3.6136 Epoch: 0, Step: 90, Loss: 3.17738 Epoch: 0, Step: 100, Loss: 3.01685 Epoch: 0, Step: 110, Loss: 2.80845 Epoch: 0, Step: 120, Loss: 2.69694 Epoch: 0, Step: 130, Loss: 2.95446