# In this case study, we have been provided with images of traffic signs and the goal is to train a Deep Network to classify them

The dataset contains 43 different classes of images.

## Classes are as listed below:

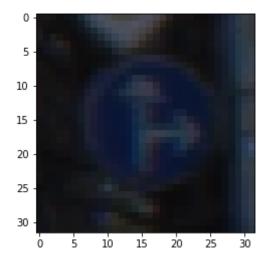
- (0, b'Speed limit (20km/h)') (1, b'Speed limit (30km/h)')
- (2, b'Speed limit (50km/h)') (3, b'Speed limit (60km/h)')
- (4, b'Speed limit (70km/h)') (5, b'Speed limit (80km/h)')
- (6, b'End of speed limit (80km/h)') (7, b'Speed limit (100km/h)')
- (8, b'Speed limit (120km/h)') (9, b'No passing')
- (10, b'No passing for vehicles over 3.5 metric tons')
- (11, b'Right-of-way at the next intersection') (12, b'Priority road')
- (13, b'Yield') (14, b'Stop') (15, b'No vehicles')
- (16, b'Vehicles over 3.5 metric tons prohibited') (17, b'No entry')
- (18, b'General caution') (19, b'Dangerous curve to the left')
- (20, b'Dangerous curve to the right') (21, b'Double curve')
- (22, b'Bumpy road') (23, b'Slippery road')
- (24, b'Road narrows on the right') (25, b'Road work')
- (26, b'Traffic signals') (27, b'Pedestrians') (28, b'Children crossing')
- (29, b'Bicycles crossing') (30, b'Beware of ice/snow')
- (31, b'Wild animals crossing')
- (32, b'End of all speed and passing limits') (33, b'Turn right ahead')
- (34, b'Turn left ahead') (35, b'Ahead only') (36, b'Go straight or right')
- (37, b'Go straight or left') (38, b'Keep right') (39, b'Keep left')
- (40, b'Roundabout mandatory') (41, b'End of no passing')
- (42, b'End of no passing by vehicles over 3.5 metric tons')

# **Importing Libraries**

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
        import pandas as pd
        import seaborn as sns
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import pickle
In [2]: # The pickle module implements binary protocols for serializing and de-
        serializing a Python object structure.
        with open("./traffic-signs-data/train.p", mode='rb') as training data:
            train = pickle.load(training data)
        with open("./traffic-signs-data/valid.p", mode='rb') as validation data
            valid = pickle.load(validation data)
        with open("./traffic-signs-data/test.p", mode='rb') as testing data:
            test = pickle.load(testing data)
In [3]: X train, y train = train['features'], train['labels']
        X validation, y validation = valid['features'], valid['labels']
        X test, y test = test['features'], test['labels']
In [4]: X train.shape
Out[4]: (34799, 32, 32, 3)
In [5]: y train.shape
Out[5]: (34799,)
        Image exploration
In [6]: i = 1001
        plt.imshow(X train[i]) # Show images are not shuffled
```

```
y_train[i]
```

### Out[6]: 36



# **Data Preparation**

```
In [7]: ## Shuffle the dataset for changing the order
    from sklearn.utils import shuffle
    X_train, y_train = shuffle(X_train, y_train)
In [8]: X_train_gray = np.sum(X_train/3, axis=3, keepdims=True)
```

X\_train\_gray = np.sum(X\_train/3, dxis=3, keepdims=True)
X\_test\_gray = np.sum(X\_test/3, axis=3, keepdims=True)
X\_validation\_gray = np.sum(X\_validation/3, axis=3, keepdims=True)

In [9]: X\_train\_gray\_norm = (X\_train\_gray - 128)/128
X\_test\_gray\_norm = (X\_test\_gray - 128)/128
X\_validation\_gray\_norm = (X\_validation\_gray - 128)/128

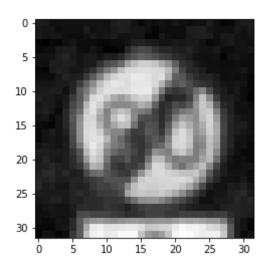
In [10]: X\_train\_gray.shape

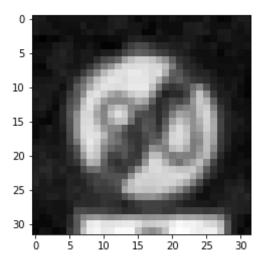
Out[10]: (34799, 32, 32, 1)

# Verifying image not broken after normalization

```
In [26]: i = 610
    plt.imshow(X_train_gray[i].squeeze(), cmap='gray')
    plt.figure()
    plt.imshow(X_train[i])
    plt.imshow(X_train_gray_norm[i].squeeze(), cmap='gray')
```

Out[26]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x11890a444a8>





# **Model Training**

The model consists of the following layers:

#### STEP 1: THE FIRST CONVOLUTIONAL LAYER #1

- Input = 32x32x1
- Output = 28x28x6
- Output = (Input-filter+1)/Stride\* => (32-5+1)/1=28
- Used a 5x5 Filter with input depth of 3 and output depth of 6
- Apply a RELU Activation function to the output pooling for input, Input = 28x28x6 and Output = 14x14x6
- Stride is the amount by which the kernel is shifted when the kernel is passed over the image.

### STEP 2: THE SECOND CONVOLUTIONAL LAYER #2

- Input = 14x14x6
- Output = 10x10x16
- Layer 2: Convolutional layer with Output = 10x10x16

• Output = (Input-filter+1)/strides => 10 = 14-5+1/1

Apply a RELU Activation function to the output Pooling with Input = 10x10x16 and Output = 5x5x16

#### STEP 3: FLATTENING THE NETWORK

• Flatten the network with Input = 5x5x16 and Output = 400

#### STEP 4: FULLY CONNECTED LAYER

Layer 3: Fully Connected layer with Input = 400 and Output = 120

Apply a RELU Activation function to the output

#### STEP 5: ANOTHER FULLY CONNECTED LAYER

Layer 4: Fully Connected Layer with Input = 120 and Output = 84

Apply a RELU Activation function to the output STEP 6: FULLY CONNECTED LAYER

Layer 5: Fully Connected layer with Input = 84 and Output = 43

```
input shape=(32, 32, 1))
        cnn model.add(AveragePooling2D())
        cnn model.add(Conv2D(filters=16, kernel size=(5, 5), activation='relu'
        ))
        cnn model.add(AveragePooling2D())
        cnn model.add(Flatten())
        cnn model.add(Dense(units=120, activation='relu'))
        cnn model.add(Dense(units=84, activation='relu'))
        cnn model.add(Dense(units=43, activation = 'softmax'))
In [16]: cnn model.compile(loss ='sparse categorical crossentropy', optimizer=Ad
        am(lr=0.001), metrics =['accuracy'])
In [17]: history = cnn model.fit(X train gray norm,
                             v train,
                             batch size=500,
                             nb epoch=50,
                             verbose=1,
                             validation data = (X_validation_gray_norm,y_val
        idation))
        C:\Users\Soumyansh\Anaconda3\envs\tensorflow\lib\site-packages\ipykerne
        l launcher.py:6: UserWarning: The `nb epoch` argument in `fit` has been
        renamed `epochs`.
        Train on 34799 samples, validate on 4410 samples
        Epoch 1/50
        3.1640 - acc: 0.1734 - val loss: 2.7258 - val acc: 0.2955
        Epoch 2/50
        1.7118 - acc: 0.5256 - val loss: 1.4861 - val acc: 0.5868
        Epoch 3/50
                                                  22c 026uc/c+on 1ccc.
```

```
0.9745 - acc: 0.7211 - val loss: 1.0987 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 4/50
0.6984 - acc: 0.8010 - val loss: 0.9238 - val acc: 0.7243
Epoch 5/50
0.5595 - acc: 0.8448 - val loss: 0.8392 - val acc: 0.7483
Epoch 6/50
0.4553 - acc: 0.8788 - val loss: 0.7928 - val acc: 0.7667
Epoch 7/50
0.3939 - acc: 0.8948 - val loss: 0.7761 - val acc: 0.7696
Epoch 8/50
0.3464 - acc: 0.9076 - val loss: 0.7101 - val acc: 0.7909
Epoch 9/50
0.3089 - acc: 0.9191 - val loss: 0.6820 - val acc: 0.8059
Epoch 10/50
0.2665 - acc: 0.9303 - val loss: 0.6600 - val acc: 0.8195
Epoch 11/50
0.2474 - acc: 0.9349 - val loss: 0.6983 - val acc: 0.8161
Epoch 12/50
0.2198 - acc: 0.9434 - val loss: 0.7405 - val acc: 0.8209
Epoch 13/50
0.2039 - acc: 0.9469 - val loss: 0.7278 - val acc: 0.8082
Epoch 14/50
0.1832 - acc: 0.9532 - val loss: 0.6932 - val acc: 0.8224
Epoch 15/50
0.1649 - acc: 0.9589 - val loss: 0.7772 - val acc: 0.8168
Epoch 16/50
```

```
0.1562 - acc: 0.9605 - val loss: 0.7591 - val acc: 0.8125
Epoch 17/50
0.1476 - acc: 0.9614 - val loss: 0.6834 - val acc: 0.8329
Epoch 18/50
0.1309 - acc: 0.9673 - val loss: 0.6867 - val acc: 0.8290
Epoch 19/50
0.1250 - acc: 0.9686 - val loss: 0.7991 - val acc: 0.8256
Epoch 20/50
0.1176 - acc: 0.9700 - val loss: 0.7620 - val acc: 0.8331
Epoch 21/50
0.1082 - acc: 0.9736 - val loss: 0.7815 - val acc: 0.8295
Epoch 22/50
0.1021 - acc: 0.9749 - val loss: 0.7680 - val acc: 0.8347
Epoch 23/50
0.0946 - acc: 0.9765 - val loss: 0.7552 - val acc: 0.8268
Epoch 24/50
0.0977 - acc: 0.9753 - val loss: 0.7580 - val acc: 0.8433
Epoch 25/50
0.0820 - acc: 0.9798 - val loss: 0.7699 - val acc: 0.8322
Epoch 26/50
0.0767 - acc: 0.9821 - val loss: 0.7995 - val acc: 0.8410
Epoch 27/50
0.0734 - acc: 0.9826 - val loss: 0.7458 - val acc: 0.8420
Epoch 28/50
0.0679 - acc: 0.9841 - val loss: 0.7693 - val acc: 0.8376
Epoch 29/50
```

```
0.0655 - acc: 0.9852 - val loss: 0.7866 - val acc: 0.8438
Epoch 30/50
0.0616 - acc: 0.9859 - val loss: 0.8202 - val acc: 0.8395
Epoch 31/50
0.0578 - acc: 0.9862 - val loss: 0.7709 - val acc: 0.8383
Epoch 32/50
0.0579 - acc: 0.9856 - val loss: 0.7758 - val acc: 0.8458
Epoch 33/50
0.0507 - acc: 0.9890 - val loss: 0.7282 - val acc: 0.8546
Epoch 34/50
0.0545 - acc: 0.9867 - val loss: 0.8062 - val acc: 0.8537
Epoch 35/50
0.0516 - acc: 0.9875 - val loss: 0.7730 - val acc: 0.8517
Epoch 36/50
0.0530 - acc: 0.9871 - val loss: 0.7893 - val acc: 0.8370
Epoch 37/50
0.0529 - acc: 0.9864 - val loss: 0.8187 - val acc: 0.8422
Epoch 38/50
0.0468 - acc: 0.9886 - val loss: 0.7619 - val acc: 0.8506
Epoch 39/50
0.0390 - acc: 0.9913 - val loss: 0.7641 - val acc: 0.8512
Epoch 40/50
0.0401 - acc: 0.9910 - val loss: 0.7775 - val acc: 0.8501
Epoch 41/50
0.0351 - acc: 0.9927 - val loss: 0.8170 - val acc: 0.8517
Epoch 42/50
```

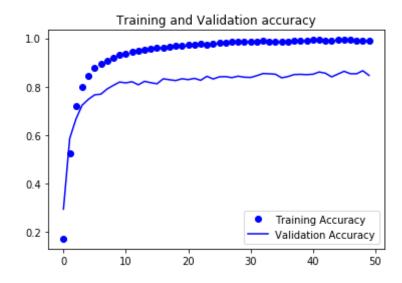
```
0.0353 - acc: 0.9926 - val loss: 0.7606 - val acc: 0.8610
     Epoch 43/50
     0.0380 - acc: 0.9907 - val loss: 0.7652 - val acc: 0.8560
     Epoch 44/50
     0.0366 - acc: 0.9918 - val loss: 0.8865 - val acc: 0.8408
     Epoch 45/50
     0.0349 - acc: 0.9923 - val loss: 0.8071 - val acc: 0.8524
     Epoch 46/50
     0.0303 - acc: 0.9933 - val loss: 0.7749 - val acc: 0.8639
     Epoch 47/50
     0.0308 - acc: 0.9930 - val loss: 0.7972 - val acc: 0.8540
     Epoch 48/50
     0.0345 - acc: 0.9920 - val loss: 0.7618 - val acc: 0.8537
     Epoch 49/50
     0.0362 - acc: 0.9911 - val loss: 0.7296 - val acc: 0.8662
     Epoch 50/50
     0.0340 - acc: 0.9916 - val loss: 0.8333 - val acc: 0.8469
In [19]: score = cnn model.evaluate(X test gray norm, y test,verbose=0)
     print('Test Accuracy : {:.4f}'.format(score[1]))
     Test Accuracy: 0.8411
In [20]: history.history.keys()
Out[20]: dict keys(['val loss', 'val acc', 'loss', 'acc'])
In [21]: | accuracy = history.history['acc']
     val accuracy = history.history['val acc']
```

```
loss = history.history['loss']
val_loss = history.history['val_loss']

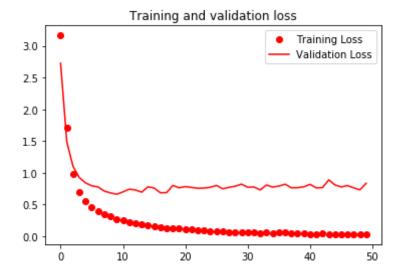
epochs = range(len(accuracy))

plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, 'bo', label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, 'b', label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.title('Training and Validation accuracy')
plt.legend()
```

### Out[21]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x1188c76f400>



```
In [22]: plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'ro', label='Training Loss')
    plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, 'r', label='Validation Loss')
    plt.title('Training and validation loss')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```



```
In [23]: #get the predictions for the test data
    predicted_classes = cnn_model.predict_classes(X_test_gray_norm)
    #get the indices to be plotted
    y_true = y_test
```

```
In [24]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_true, predicted_classes)
plt.figure(figsize = (25,25))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True)
```

Out[24]: <matplotlib.axes. subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1188c7b0780>

