## Medición de flujo vehicular mediante una CNN

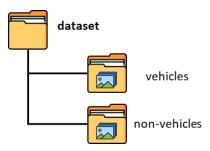
#### **Bibliotecas** generales

Se importan bibliotecas generales que serán utilizadas durante todo el proyecto.

```
In [ ]:
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

#### Lectura de datos

Para la lectura de datos, se obtienen las rutas de acceso a cada una de las imágenes siguiendo la siguiente estrucutra:



Posteriormente se crea un dataframe con la ruta y su respectiva etiqueta.

```
imagePath = []
labels = []
categories = {"non-vehicles": 0, "vehicles": 1}
# Escanea los directores dentro de la carpeta dataset
for dirname, _, filenames in os.walk("dataset/"):
    print(dirname)
    if (dirname.split("/")[-1] != "dataset"):
        classLabel = dirname.split("/")[-1]
          for filename in filenames:
   imagePath.append(dirname + "/" + filename)
   labels.append(categories[classLabel])
```

dataset/vehicles

Se obtiene un dataframe con todas las rutas de acceso a las imágenes y con su respectiva etiqueta.

```
In [ ]: dataset = pd.DataFrame({"path": imagePath, "label": labels})
dataset
Out[ ]: ___
                                      path label
             0 dataset/non-vehicles/extra1.png
        1 dataset/non-vehicles/extra10.png 0
             2 dataset/non-vehicles/extra100.png
         3 dataset/non-vehicles/extra1000.png 0
            4 dataset/non-vehicles/extra1001.png
         17755 dataset/vehicles/right (95).png
         17756 dataset/vehicles/right (96).png 1
         17757 dataset/vehicles/right (97).png
         17758
                 dataset/vehicles/right (98).png 1
                   dataset/vehicles/right (99).png
        17760 rows × 2 columns
```

#### Remuestreo de datos

Se ordena aleatoriamente las imágenes para evitar sesgo durante la etapa de entrenamiento.

```
In [ ]: shuffle_dataset = dataset.sample(frac=1).reset_index()
        shuffle_dataset
Out[ ]: ___
                                           path label
            0 10687
                           dataset/vehicles/2549.png
        1 1901 dataset/non-vehicles/extra3100.png 0
           2 1531 dataset/non-vehicles/extra2684.png
        3 1206 dataset/non-vehicles/extra238.png 0
                           dataset/vehicles/428.png
        17755 1806 dataset/non-vehicles/extra2948.png 0
        17756 13002 dataset/vehicles/4632.png 1
        17757 8499 dataset/non-vehicles/image577.png
        17758 16626 dataset/vehicles/left (872).png 1
        17759 1953 dataset/non-vehicles/extra3148.png
        17760 rows × 3 columns
```

#### Preprocesado de datos

Para el procesado se realizarán las siguientes transformaciones:

- Se redimensionarán las imágenes a un tamaño fijo de (32, 32, 3).
- Los valores de las imágenes se normalizarán en una escala de 0 a 1.

```
In [ ]: from skimage.transform import resize
              images = []
labels = shuffle_dataset["label"]
              for path in shuffle_dataset["path"]:
   image = plt.imread(path)
   resizedImage = resize(image, (32,32,3))
   images.append(resizedImage)
             images = np.array(images)
images = images/255
In [ ]: images.shape
Out[]: (17760, 32, 32, 3)
```

#### Limpeado de memoria

Se realiza un limpiado de memoria para liberar memoria cache.

```
In [ ]: import gc
          del dataset
gc.collect()
Out[ ]: 16
```

#### Imágenes procesadas

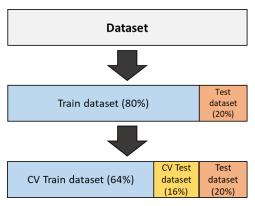
Se imprime un conjunto de 9 imágenes ya procesadas con su etiqueta.

```
plt.show()
```



#### Preparación de datos de entrada

Para la fase de entrenamiento, el set de datos se partió en tres partes como se muestra en la siguiente figura.

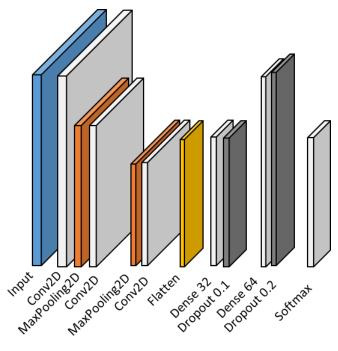


```
In [ ]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
            # Aquí se parte el set de datos, siendo el train-set el 80% y el test-set 20%.
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(images,labels.values,test_size=0.2)
In [ ]: from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
             y_train_one_hot = to_categorical(y_train)
y_test_one_hot = to_categorical(y_test)
y_train_one_hot
```

```
...,
[1., 0.],
[1., 0.],
[1., 0.]], dtype=float32)
In [ ]: X_train.shape, y_train.shape
Out[ ]: ((14208, 32, 32, 3), (14208,))
```

#### CNN

La siguiente parte consiste en la creación de la Red Neural Convolucional, para este proyecto se eligirá la siguiente arquitectura:



#### **Bibliotecas**

```
In [ ]: import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense,Flatten,Conv2D,MaxPooling2D,Dropout
```

#### Construcción del Modelo

El modelo propuesto anteriormente se construirá en el siguiente bloque.

```
In [ ]: model = Sequential()
                  m bloque 1
model.add(Conv2D(32,(5,5),activation="relu",input_shape=(32,32,3)))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
                  # BLOQUE 2
model.add(Conv2D(32,(5,5),activation="relu"))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
                  # Capa flatten
model.add(Flatten())
                  # BLock 3
                  # BLOCR 3
model.add(Dense(32,activation="relu"))
model.add(Dropout(0.1))
model.add(Dense(64,activation="relu"))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(2,activation="softmax"))
                  model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)		2432
<pre>max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 14, 14, 32)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 32)	25632
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling 2D)	(None, 5, 5, 32)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 800)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 32)	25632
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 32)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 64)	2112
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 2)	130
Total params: 55,938 Trainable params: 55,938 Non-trainable params: 0		

#### Compilado del Modelo

# Entrenamiento del Modelo In [ ]: hist = model.fit(X\_train,y\_train\_one hot,

```
epochs=50,
validation_split=0.2,
use_multiprocessing=True)
Epoch 1/50
356/356 [==
Epoch 2/50
      Epoch 3/50
356/356
           356/356 [=:
Epoch 4/50
356/356 [=:
          Epoch 5/50
            ==========] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.2456 - accuracy: 0.8982 - val_loss: 0.2253 - val_accuracy: 0.9085
356/356 [==
Epoch 6/50
356/356 [=====
Epoch 7/50
356/356 [=====
Epoch 8/50
         ==============] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.2293 - accuracy: 0.9074 - val_loss: 0.2155 - val_accuracy: 0.9141
           Epoch 9/50
356/356 [==
   56 [==:
10/50
            :========] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.1803 - accuracy: 0.9294 - val_loss: 0.1892 - val_accuracy: 0.9201
356/356 [===
Epoch 11/50
           =========] - 7s 21ms/step - loss: 0.1707 - accuracy: 0.9344 - val_loss: 0.1516 - val_accuracy: 0.9419
356/356 [=
Epoch 12/50
356/356 [===
Epoch 13/50
356/356 [===
           ========] - 7s 21ms/step - loss: 0.1455 - accuracy: 0.9448 - val_loss: 0.1337 - val_accuracy: 0.9483
Epoch 14/50
          356/356 [======
Epoch 15/50
356/356 [===
Epoch 16/50
           ==========] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.1333 - accuracy: 0.9470 - val_loss: 0.1265 - val_accuracy: 0.9497
           :=========] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.1336 - accuracy: 0.9474 - val_loss: 0.1274 - val_accuracy: 0.9479
356/356 [===
Epoch 17/50
           356/356 Γ=
Epoch 18/50
356/356 [===
Epoch 19/50
          ===========] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.1222 - accuracy: 0.9535 - val_loss: 0.1198 - val_accuracy: 0.9553
             ========] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.1182 - accuracy: 0.9550 - val loss: 0.1119 - val accuracy: 0.9592
356/356 [===
Epoch 20/50
356/356 [====
           Epoch 21/50
356/356 [===
Epoch 22/50
            =========] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.1060 - accuracy: 0.9604 - val loss: 0.1143 - val accuracy: 0.9546
356/356 [===
Enoch 23/50
356/356
            Epoch 24/50
356/356 [===
Epoch 25/50
           ========] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0985 - accuracy: 0.9628 - val_loss: 0.1052 - val_accuracy: 0.9595
            356/356 [===
Enoch 26/50
356/356 [===
Epoch 27/50
356/356 [===
           ========] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0880 - accuracy: 0.9679 - val_loss: 0.0916 - val_accuracy: 0.9673
Epoch 28/50
           356/356 [======
Epoch 29/50
356/356 [======
Epoch 30/50
356/356 [======
            ==========] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0863 - accuracy: 0.9675 - val_loss: 0.0884 - val_accuracy: 0.9690
           Epoch 31/50
356/356 [=:
           ==========] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0831 - accuracy: 0.9679 - val loss: 0.1022 - val accuracy: 0.9638
Epoch 32/50
356/356 [===
Epoch 33/50
           ==========] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0778 - accuracy: 0.9716 - val loss: 0.0768 - val accuracy: 0.9750
356/356 [====
Epoch 34/50
356/356 [====
           Epoch 35/50
356/356 [===
Epoch 36/50
           ========] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0738 - accuracy: 0.9729 - val_loss: 0.0854 - val_accuracy: 0.9680
           =========] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0731 - accuracy: 0.9722 - val_loss: 0.0897 - val_accuracy: 0.9690
356/356 [=====
Enoch 37/50
356/356 [===
Epoch 38/50
356/356 [===
Epoch 39/50
          ==========] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0735 - accuracy: 0.9715 - val_loss: 0.0810 - val_accuracy: 0.9729
          356/356 [======
Epoch 40/50
356/356 [=
           Epoch 41/50
356/356 [======
Epoch 42/50
           356/356 [=============] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0642 - accuracy: 0.9755 - val loss: 0.0837 - val accuracy: 0.9726
Enoch 43/50
356/356 [====
Epoch 44/50
356/356 [====
Epoch 45/50
           :=========] - 7s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0636 - accuracy: 0.9760 - val_loss: 0.0781 - val_accuracy: 0.9736
356/356 [====
           noch 46/50
356/356 [=====
Epoch 47/50
356/356 [=====
          ==========] - 8s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0591 - accuracy: 0.9777 - val_loss: 0.0747 - val_accuracy: 0.9729
Epoch 48/50
Epoch 49/50
356/356 [====
Epoch 50/50
356/356 [====
```

#### Evaluación del modelo

#### Accuracy

Para evaluar el desempeño del modelo se usa la métrica accuracy.

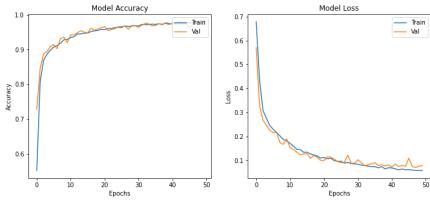
```
In [ ]: print("Accuracy = ",np.round(model.evaluate(X_test,y_test_one_hot,verbose=0)[1],2)*100,"%")
Accuracy = 97.0 %
```

#### Curvas de Aprendizaje

En esta sección se muestran las curvas de aprendizaje del modelo entrenado.

```
In [ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
    plt.subplot(1,2,1)
    plt.plot(hist.history["accuracy"])
    plt.plot(hist.history["val_accuracy"])
```

```
plt.title("Model Accuracy")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.legend(["Train","Val"],loc="upper right")
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.plot(hist.history["loss"])
plt.plot(hist.history["val_loss"])
plt.title("Model Loss")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.legend(["Train", "Val"], loc="upper right")
plt.show()
```



### Exportar modelo

In [ ]: model.save("modelo\_car.h5")