

Project Documentation: CNN-Based Road Signs Classification

Dataset details:

- **Images:** The road sign images that will be classified.
- **Label:** 30 classes or categories of road signs (e.g., speed limit, stop sign).
- **Dataset Split:** Distribution of data for training and testing.

Step-by-Step Instructions:

Step 1: Data Collection and Preprocessing

1. Collecting the Dataset

- Download road signs dataset.
- Labels are given in the excel sheet.

2. Data Preprocessing

- **Resizing Images:** Resize the images to a consistent shape
- **Normalization:** Normalize pixel values to be between 0 and 1 by dividing by 255.
- **Label Encoding:** Encode labels as integers or one-hot vectors for classification.

3. Data Augmentation

- Apply data augmentation techniques such as rotation, scaling, flipping, and cropping to increase the dataset's diversity and robustness.

Step 2: Build the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

1. CNN Architecture Design

- **Input Layer:** Define the input shape based on the image dimensions (e.g., 64x64x3 for RGB images).
- **Convolutional Layers:** Add several convolutional layers to extract features from the images.
- **Pooling Layers:** Implement max-pooling layers to downsample the feature maps.

- **Fully Connected Layers:** Add dense layers at the end to classify the image based on extracted features.
- **Activation Functions:** Use ReLU for hidden layers and softmax for the output layer (for multi-class classification).

2. Compilation of the Model

- Choose an optimizer (e.g., Adam, SGD), loss function (e.g., categorical cross-entropy), and evaluation metrics (e.g., accuracy).

Step 3: Training the Model

1. Splitting the Data

- Split the data into training, validation, and test sets (e.g., 70% training, 15% validation, 15% testing).

2. Model Training

- Train the CNN on the training dataset while monitoring performance on the validation set.
- Use techniques like early stopping and checkpoints to avoid overfitting and ensure the model's generalization.

Step 4: Model Evaluation and Testing

1. Evaluating Model Performance

- Evaluate the trained model on the test set using metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.
- Visualize confusion matrices to show the performance across different road sign classes.

2. Testing the Model with New Images

- Test the model on new, unseen images to verify its real-world performance.
- Output predictions and compare them with actual labels.

Step 5: Hyperparameter Tuning and Model Optimization

1. Grid Search / Random Search

- Implement hyperparameter tuning to optimize learning rate, number of filters, kernel size, etc.

2. Model Optimization

- Experiment with different architectures (e.g., adding more layers, changing the number of neurons in fully connected layers).
- Apply regularization techniques (e.g., dropout) to improve model performance.

Step 6: Create an UI for the trained model using Streamlit

- Provide information on accuracy and class predictions for new test data.

Final Deliverables

1. Trained Model

- The trained CNN model saved in a compatible format for future use.

2. Performance Metrics

- Provide detailed performance metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and confusion matrix.

3. Visualizations

- Include graphs showing training and validation accuracy/loss, confusion matrices, and model performance per class.

4. Documentation

- A complete written summary detailing the project objective, dataset description, model architecture, results, and insights.

5. Presentation

- A slide deck (10 slides) summarizing the methodology, results, and key findings from the project.

Evaluation Rubric for CNN-Based Road Sign Classification Project:

Evaluation Criteria	Marks
Data Preprocessing & Augmentation	10
Model Architecture Design	15
Model Training & Hyperparameter Tuning	20
Model Evaluation & Results	15
Visualization and Reporting	10
Documentation	10
Presentation	20
Total Marks	100