```
rle_3 rle_4 defect stratify defect_1 defect_2 defect_3 defect_4 total_defects
 image_id
                              rle_1 rle_2
0 0002cc93b.jpg 29102 12 29346 24 29602 24 29858 24 30114 24 3...
1 00031f466.jpg
3 000789191.jpg
                                               18661 28 18863 82
19091 110 19347
4 0007a71bf.jpg
                                               110 19603 11..
```

```
possible_positives=K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true,0,1)))  #calculates number of actual p
ositives
    predicted_positives=K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_pred,0,1)))

#K.epsilon takes care of non-zero divisions
#was modified by adding the constant epsilon, in order to avoid division by 0. Thus NaN w
ill not be computed.

precision=true_positives/(predicted_positives +K.epsilon())
recall=true_positives/(possible_positives+K.epsilon())
fl_val=2*(precision*recall)/(precision*recall+K.epsilon())
return fl_val

In []]
#https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.model_selection.train_test_split.h
tml
x_train,x_test=train_test_split(train,test_size=0.10,stratify=train['stratify'],random_state=0)
x_train,x_val=train_test_split(x_train,test_size=0.20,stratify=x_train['stratify'],random_state=0)
x_train=x_train[('image_id','defect')]
x_val=x_val[('image_id','defect')]
x_test=x_test[['image_id','defect']]
('x_train {}'.train {}'.format(x_train.shape)," x_val {}'.format(x_val.shape)," x_test {}''.format(x_test.shape))

x_train (9048, 2) x_val (2263, 2) x_test (1257, 2)
• Data augmentation is used here to increase the amount of data by adding slightly modified copies of already existing data
also during EDA we have seen that data is highly imbalanced. So it is advisable to do at least Data augmentation.
```

Found 9048 validated image filenames belonging to 2 classes. Found 2263 validated image filenames belonging to 2 classes.

- Flattening is No brainer and it simply converts a multi-dimensional object to one-dimensional by re-arranging the elements.
- While GlobalAveragePooling is a methodology used for better representation of your vector. It can be 1D/2D/3D.It uses a parser window which moves across the object and pools the data by averaging it (GlobalAveragePooling) or picking max value (GlobalMaxPooling).
- Batch normalization, it is a process to make neural networks faster and more stable through adding extra layers in a deep neural network. The new layer performs the standardizing and normalizing operations on the input of a layer coming from a previous layer. A typical neural network is trained using a collected set of input data called batch. Similarly, the normalizing process in batch normalization takes place in batches, not as a single input.
- Large neural nets trained on relatively small datasets can overfit the training data. By dropping a unit out, we mean temporarily removing it from the network, along with all its incoming and outgoing connections we can overcome overfitting problem.
- Used pre-trained Xception() model by keras without fully-connected layer at the top of the network and later freeze the pretrained model.

block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 125	5, 253, 64)	18432	block1_conv1_act[0][0]
block6_sepconv1_act (Activation	(None, 16,	32, 728)	0	add_3[0][0]

block6_sepconv1 (SeparableConv2	(None,	16,	32,	728)	536536	block6_sepconv1_act[0][0]

block10_sepconv2 (SeparableConv	(None, 16,	32, 728)	536536	block10_sepconv2_act[0][0]
		16, 1024)		
		16, 1024)		
		16, 1024)		
global_average_pooling2d (Globa	(None, 204)	B)	0	block14_sepconv2_act[0][0]

• One can observe the value of loss and metrics are similar for train, validation and test datasets thus the model is not over-fitting. f1_score of all datasets is above 0.90. Overall model is having good performance on train, validation and test datasets.

Tn []•