NNFL Project

November 19, 2018

1 Importing necessary libraries

```
In [95]: import skimage.data
         import skimage.transform
         import os
         import numpy as np
         import cv2
         import pickle
         from imutils import paths
         from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelBinarizer
         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
         from keras.models import Sequential
         from keras.models import Model
         from keras.optimizers import SGD
         from keras.layers.normalization import BatchNormalization
         from keras.layers.convolutional import Conv2D
         from keras.layers.convolutional import MaxPooling2D
         from keras.layers.core import Activation
         from keras.layers.core import Flatten
         from keras.layers.core import Dropout
         from keras.layers.core import Dense
         from keras.layers import Concatenate
         from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
         from keras.engine.input_layer import Input
         from keras.utils.vis_utils import plot_model
         from keras import backend as K
         # set the matplotlib backend so figures can be saved in the background
         import matplotlib
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import matplotlib.image as mpimg
         matplotlib.use("Agg")
```

```
# Allow image embeding in notebook
         %matplotlib inline
In [3]: #data set paths
        BTS_ROOT = '/media/prithvi/DATA/acads/NNFL/assignment 2/BelgiumTS datasets/'
        BTSC TRAINING = os.path.join(BTS ROOT, "BelgiumTSC Training")
        BTSC_TESTING= os.path.join(BTS_ROOT, "BelgiumTSC_Testing")
        BTSC_TRAINING_SMALL = os.path.join(BTS_ROOT, "BelgiumTSC_Training_small")
  Loading the Dataset
In [90]: #function to load data from data_dir
         def load_data(data_dir):
             # Get all subdirectories of data dir. Each represents a label.
             directories = [d for d in os.listdir(data_dir)
                            if os.path.isdir(os.path.join(data_dir, d))]
             # Loop through the label directories and collect the data in
             # two lists, labels and images.
             labels = []
             images = []
             for d in directories:
                 label_dir = os.path.join(data_dir, d)
                 file_names = [os.path.join(label_dir, f)
                               for f in os.listdir(label_dir)
                               if f.endswith(".ppm")]
                 for f in file_names:
                     images.append(skimage.data.imread(f))
                     labels.append(int(d))
             return images, labels
In [92]: #loading the data
         # images, labels = load_data(BTSC_TRAINING)
         images, labels = load_data(BTSC_TRAINING)
   Displaying an example image from each class
In [93]: def display_images_and_labels(images, labels):
             """Display the first image of each label."""
             unique_labels = set(labels)
             plt.figure(figsize=(15, 15))
             i = 1
             for label in unique_labels:
                 # Pick the first image for each label.
                 image = images[labels.index(label)]
                 plt.subplot(8, 8, i) # A grid of 8 rows x 8 columns
                 plt.axis('off')
                 plt.title("Label {0} ({1})".format(label, labels.count(label)))
```

```
display_images_and_labels(images, labels)
 <u>Label 0 (15)</u> Label 1 (110) <u>Label 2 (13)</u> Label 3 (15) <u>Label 4 (15)</u> Label 5 (11) <u>Label 6 (18)</u> Label 7 (157)
                                            Label 11 (7)
                                                        Label 12 (18) Label 13 (90) Label 14 (43)
                                                                                                     Label 15 (9)
                             Label 10 (21)
               Label 9 (18)
              Label 17 (79) Label 18 (81) Label 19 (231) Label 20 (42) Label 21 (43) Label 22 (375) Label 23 (15)
 Label 16 (9)
                             Label 26 (6)
                                           Label 27 (18) Label 28 (125) Label 29 (33)
Label 40 (242) Label 41 (148) Label 42 (35) Label 43 (30) Label 44 (48) Label 45 (74) Label 46 (44) Label 47 (147)
 Label 48 (11) Label 49 (12) Label 50 (15)
                                                                       Label 53 (199) Label 54 (118) Label 55 (12)
                                           Label 51 (27) Label 52 (27)
 Label 56 (95) Label 57 (78) Label 58 (15)
                                                          Label 60 (9)
```

2.2 Resizing Images and One-Hot encoding class labels

i += 1

plt.show()

_ = plt.imshow(image)

```
In [7]: '''
     resizing, training data
     storing it as np array of floats normalised to interval [0,1]
     '''
     trainX = np.array([ cv2.resize(image,(48,48)) for image in images ] , dtype="float")/2
```

```
#converting labels to one hot encoding
lb= LabelBinarizer()
trainY = lb.fit_transform(labels) #finds unique labels and one hot encodes

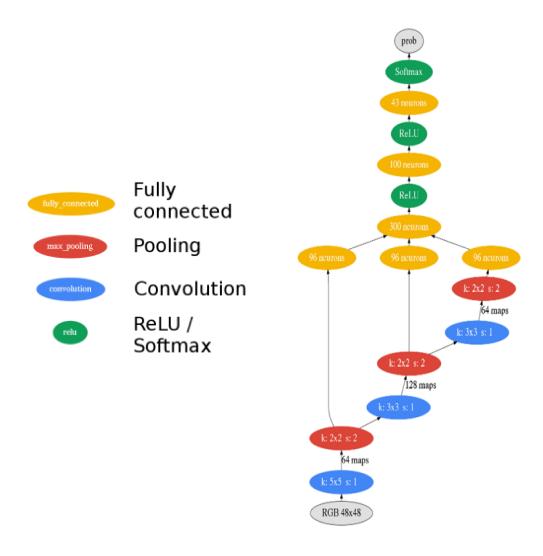
#reading test data
testims,testLabels= load_data(BTSC_TESTING)
testX = np.array([ cv2.resize(image,(48,48)) for image in testims], dtype="float")/255
testY = lb.transform(testLabels) #transform() just encodes based on classes detected i

In [8]: print("No. of training examples = ", len(trainX))
print(trainX[0].shape)
print("No. of test examples = ",len(testX))
print("No. of classes =",len(lb.classes_))

No. of training examples = 4575
(48, 48, 3)
No. of test examples = 2554
No. of classes = 62
```

3 Architecture

```
In [104]: model_from_paper = mpimg.imread("architecture.png")
    legend = skimage.data.imread("legend.png")
    plt.figure(figsize=(10,10),dpi=512)
    plt.subplot(1,2,1)
    plt.imshow(legend,aspect='equal')
    plt.axis("off");
    plt.subplot(1,2,2)
    plt.imshow(model_from_paper,aspect='auto')
    plt.axis('off');
```



4 Making the Network

4.1 Creating Layers and compiling the model

```
In [114]: #inpute layer
    ip = Input(shape=trainX[0].shape)

#first convolutional layer
    c1 = Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=(5,5), strides=1, padding="same")(ip)

#first pooling layer
    p1 = MaxPooling2D(pool_size = (2,2), strides=2)(c1)
    p1 = Dropout(0.25)(p1)
```

```
#second convolutional layer
c2 = Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=(3,3), strides=1, padding="same")(p1)
#second pooling layer
p2 = MaxPooling2D(pool_size = (2,2), strides=2)(c2)
p2 = Dropout(0.25)(p2)
#third convolutional layer
c3 = Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=(3,3), strides=1, padding="same")(p2)
#third pooling layer
p3 = MaxPooling2D(pool_size = (2,2), strides=2)(c3)
p3 = Dropout(0.25)(p3)
#flattening outputs of p1,p2 and p3
fl1 = Flatten()(p1)
fl2 = Flatten()(p2)
fl3 = Flatten()(p3)
#fully connected layers
fc1 = Dense(96)(fl1)
fc1 = Dropout(0.25)(fc1)
fc2 = Dense(96)(f12)
fc2 = Dropout(0.25)(fc2)
fc3 = Dense(96)(f13)
fc3 = Dropout(0.25)(fc3)
#merging layer
m1 = Concatenate()([fc1, fc2, fc3])
#fully connected layer
fc4 = Dense(300, activation = 'relu')(m1)
fc4 = Dropout(0.25)(fc4)
#fully connected
fc5 = Dense(100,activation = 'relu')(fc4)
fc5 = Dropout(0.25)(fc5)
#fully connected (final layer - 62 outputs)
fc6 = Dense(len(lb.classes_), activation = 'softmax')(fc5)
#model
model = Model(inputs = ip, outputs = fc6)
# initialize our initial learning rate and # of epochs to train for
```

```
INIT_LR = 0.03
MOMENTUM = 0.3
#INIT_LR = 0.03 and MOMENTUM = 0.3 are the best settings found so far
# compile the model using SGD as our optimizer and categorical
# cross-entropy loss (softmax loss)
opt = SGD(lr = INIT_LR, momentum = MOMENTUM)
```

model.compile(loss="categorical_crossentropy", optimizer=opt, metrics=["accuracy"])

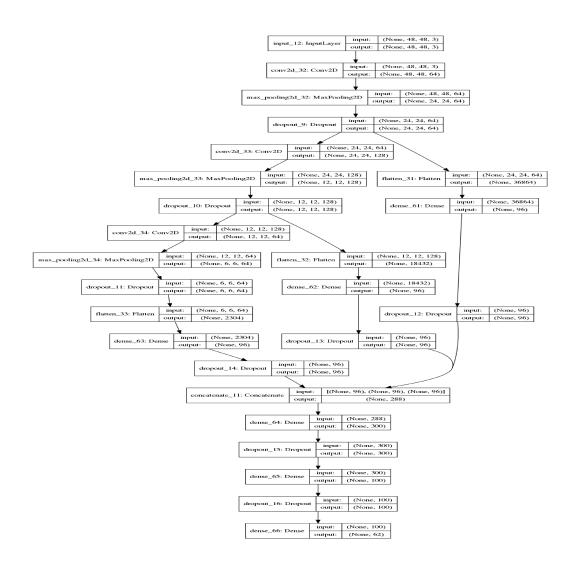
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_12 (InputLayer)	(None, 48, 48, 3)	0	
conv2d_32 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 64)	4864	input_12[0][0]
max_pooling2d_32 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	0	conv2d_32[0][0]
dropout_9 (Dropout)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	0	max_pooling2d_32[0][0]
conv2d_33 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 128)	73856	dropout_9[0][0]
max_pooling2d_33 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	0	conv2d_33[0][0]
dropout_10 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	0	max_pooling2d_33[0][0]
conv2d_34 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	73792	dropout_10[0][0]
max_pooling2d_34 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 6, 6, 64)	0	conv2d_34[0][0]
dropout_11 (Dropout)	(None, 6, 6, 64)	0	max_pooling2d_34[0][0]
flatten_31 (Flatten)	(None, 36864)	0	dropout_9[0][0]
flatten_32 (Flatten)	(None, 18432)	0	dropout_10[0][0]
flatten_33 (Flatten)	(None, 2304)	0	dropout_11[0][0]
dense_61 (Dense)	(None, 96)	3539040	flatten_31[0][0]
dense_62 (Dense)	(None, 96)	1769568	flatten_32[0][0]
dense_63 (Dense)	(None, 96)	221280	flatten_33[0][0]

dropout_12 (Dropout)	(None, 96)	0	dense_61[0][0]
dropout_13 (Dropout)	(None, 96)	0	dense_62[0][0]
dropout_14 (Dropout)	(None, 96)	0	dense_63[0][0]
concatenate_11 (Concatenate)	(None, 288)	0	dropout_12[0][0] dropout_13[0][0] dropout_14[0][0]
dense_64 (Dense)	(None, 300)	86700	concatenate_11[0][0]
dropout_15 (Dropout)	(None, 300)	0	dense_64[0][0]
dense_65 (Dense)	(None, 100)	30100	dropout_15[0][0]
dropout_16 (Dropout)	(None, 100)	0	dense_65[0][0]
dense_66 (Dense)	(None, 62)	6262	dropout_16[0][0]

Total params: 5,805,462 Trainable params: 5,805,462 Non-trainable params: 0

None

4.2 Architecture of the network made



5 Training

In [119]: #train the model

```
Epoch 4/50
Epoch 5/50
Epoch 6/50
Epoch 7/50
Epoch 8/50
Epoch 9/50
Epoch 10/50
Epoch 11/50
Epoch 12/50
Epoch 13/50
Epoch 14/50
Epoch 15/50
Epoch 16/50
Epoch 17/50
Epoch 18/50
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 20/50
Epoch 21/50
Epoch 22/50
Epoch 23/50
Epoch 24/50
Epoch 25/50
Epoch 26/50
Epoch 27/50
```

```
Epoch 28/50
Epoch 29/50
Epoch 30/50
Epoch 31/50
Epoch 32/50
Epoch 33/50
Epoch 34/50
Epoch 35/50
Epoch 36/50
Epoch 37/50
Epoch 38/50
Epoch 39/50
Epoch 40/50
Epoch 41/50
Epoch 42/50
Epoch 43/50
Epoch 44/50
Epoch 45/50
Epoch 46/50
Epoch 47/50
Epoch 48/50
Epoch 49/50
Epoch 50/50
```

6 Testing

In [121]: # evaluate the network

predictions = model.predict(testX, batch_size=32)
print(classification_report(testY.argmax(axis=1),predictions.argmax(axis=1), labels=

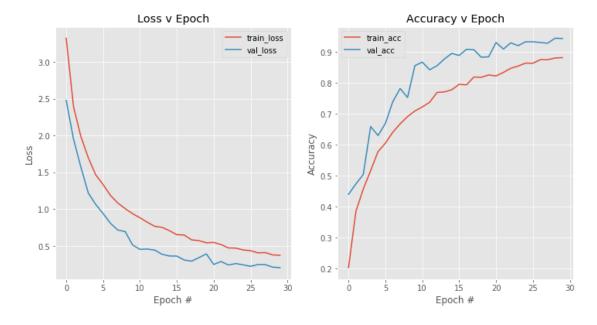
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.86	1.00	0.92	6
1	0.96	1.00	0.98	27
2	1.00	0.71	0.83	7
3	0.75	0.50	0.60	6
4	0.92	0.92	0.92	12
5	1.00	0.67	0.80	3
6	0.62	0.83	0.71	6
7	0.99	1.00	0.99	90
8	0.63	1.00	0.77	12
9	1.00	1.00	1.00	7
10	1.00	0.96	0.98	28
11	1.00	1.00	1.00	4
12	1.00	0.67	0.80	3
13	1.00	0.90	0.95	39
14	0.62	1.00	0.77	15
15	1.00	1.00	1.00	5
16	1.00	0.25	0.40	12
17	0.98	0.99	0.99	183
18	1.00	0.98	0.99	122
19	1.00	1.00	1.00	163
20	1.00	1.00	1.00	3
21	0.98	0.98	0.98	45
22	0.98	1.00	0.99	61
23	1.00	0.80	0.89	15
24	0.91	0.77	0.83	13
25	0.60	1.00	0.75	3
26	0.50	1.00	0.67	2
27	1.00	1.00	1.00	9
28	0.91	1.00	0.95	51
29	0.93	1.00	0.97	28
30	0.97	1.00	0.99	37
31	1.00	1.00	1.00	86
32	1.00	0.99	1.00	422

	33	1.00	1.00	1.00	3
	34	1.00	1.00	1.00	9
	35	1.00	0.95	0.97	154
	36	1.00	1.00	1.00	4
	37	1.00	1.00	1.00	31
	38	0.97	1.00	0.99	213
	39	1.00	0.99	0.99	99
	40	1.00	0.96	0.98	48
	41	1.00	1.00	1.00	11
	42	0.64	1.00	0.78	9
	43	1.00	0.17	0.29	6
	44	1.00	1.00	1.00	3
	45	0.96	0.92	0.94	84
	46	0.43	0.50	0.46	6
	47	0.86	1.00	0.93	31
	48	1.00	1.00	1.00	3
	49	1.00	0.33	0.50	3
	50	1.00	1.00	1.00	3
	51	1.00	1.00	1.00	3
	52	0.75	1.00	0.86	3
	53	1.00	1.00	1.00	24
	54	1.00	1.00	1.00	48
	55	1.00	0.93	0.97	15
	56	0.97	1.00	0.99	33
	57	1.00	0.78	0.88	41
	58	0.90	1.00	0.95	9
	59	0.68	1.00	0.81	17
	60	1.00	0.55	0.71	11
	61	0.95	1.00	0.98	105
micro	avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	2554
macro	avg	0.92	0.90	0.89	2554
weighted	avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	2554

6.1 Plotting traing curves

```
In [118]: # plot the training loss and accuracy
    N = np.arange(0, EPOCHS)
    plt.style.use("ggplot")
    plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
    plt.title("Training Loss and Accuracy (Simple NN)")
    plt.subplot(1,2,1)
    plt.title("Loss v Epoch")
    plt.plot(N, H.history["loss"], label="train_loss")
    plt.plot(N, H.history["val_loss"], label="val_loss")
    plt.xlabel("Epoch #")
```

```
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.legend()
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.title("Accuracy v Epoch")
plt.plot(N, H.history["acc"], label="train_acc")
plt.plot(N, H.history["val_acc"], label="val_acc")
plt.xlabel("Epoch #")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.savefig(".")
```



In []: