

Thomas Martin, Tran Huynh, Sahil Sutaria
CS 663
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Project 3 LSTM Documentation: Part 3 – Batch Prediction

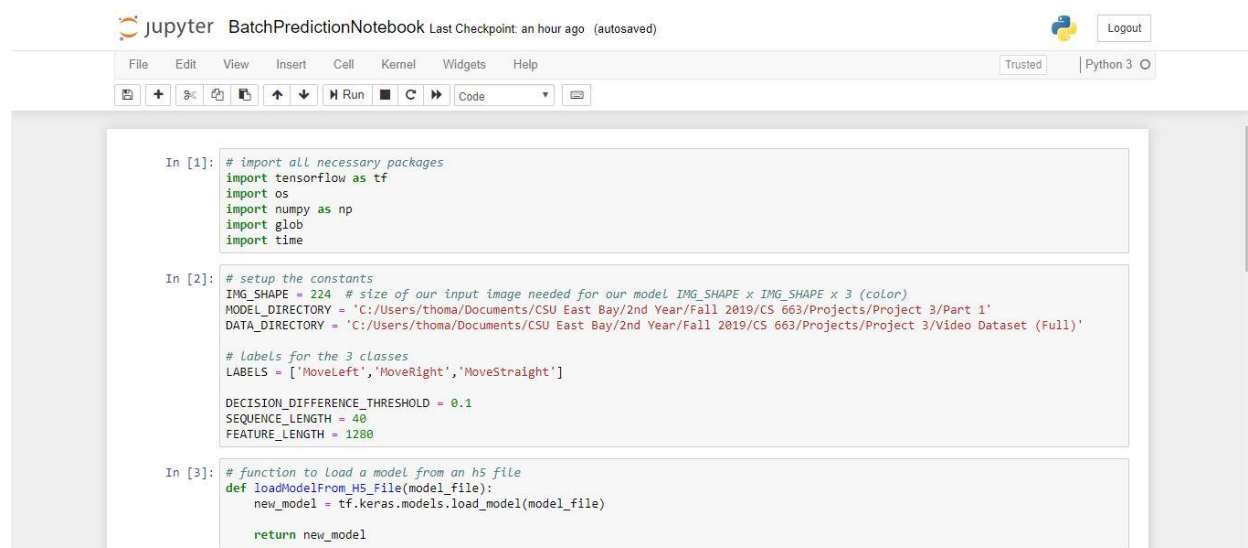
Link to YouTube Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ezknqr8czRY&feature=youtu.be>

Link to GitHub Repository: https://github.com/tmartin293/CS663_Crosswalk_Detection

Installation Instructions:

- All Jupyter Notebooks were tested using a Python 3.7.1 kernel and TensorFlow 2.0.
- Please pip install or conda install all required packages prior to testing the Jupyter Notebook or the Python script: TensorFlow 2.0, glob, and numpy.

Screenshots:

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "BatchPredictionNotebook" with a Python 3 kernel. The interface includes a top bar with the Jupyter logo, title, and "Logout" button, and a menu bar with File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for file operations and execution. The notebook content consists of three input cells:

```
In [1]: # import all necessary packages
import tensorflow as tf
import os
import numpy as np
import glob
import time

In [2]: # setup the constants
IMG_SHAPE = 224 # size of our input image needed for our model IMG_SHAPE x IMG_SHAPE x 3 (color)
MODEL_DIRECTORY = 'C:/Users/thoma/Documents/CSU East Bay/2nd Year/Fall 2019/CS 663/Projects/Project 3/Part 1'
DATA_DIRECTORY = 'C:/Users/thoma/Documents/CSU East Bay/2nd Year/Fall 2019/CS 663/Projects/Project 3/Video Dataset (Full)'

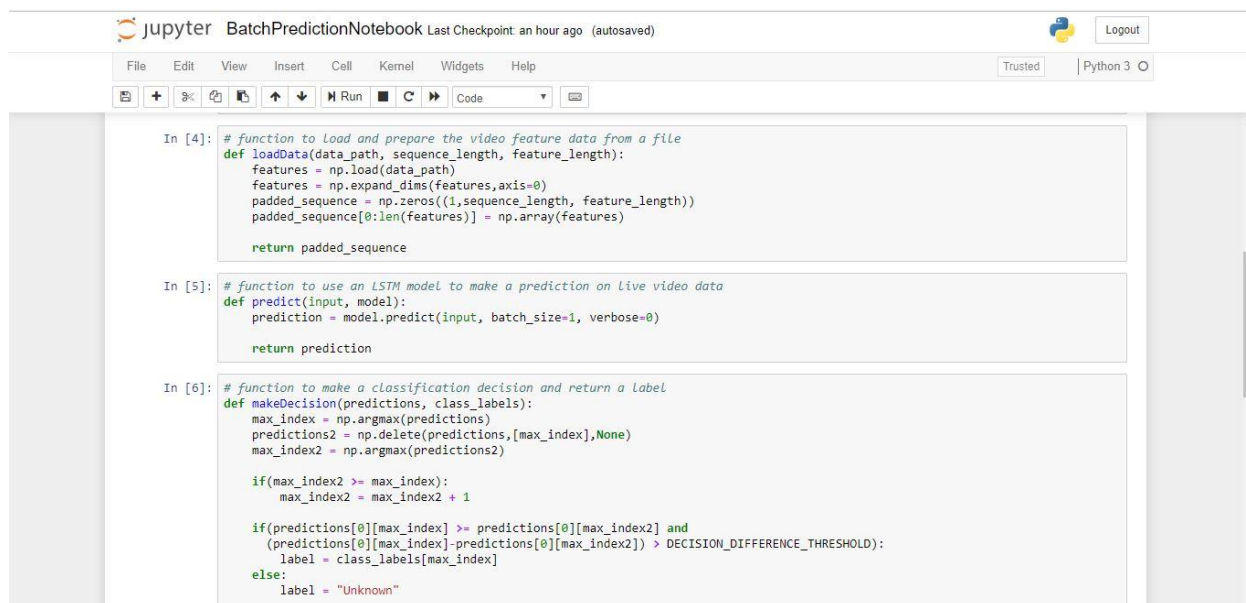
# Labels for the 3 classes
LABELS = ['MoveLeft', 'MoveRight', 'MoveStraight']

DECISION_DIFFERENCE_THRESHOLD = 0.1
SEQUENCE_LENGTH = 40
FEATURE_LENGTH = 1280

In [3]: # function to load a model from an h5 file
def loadModelFrom_H5_File(model_file):
    new_model = tf.keras.models.load_model(model_file)

    return new_model
```

Figure 1: Cells 1-3 of the Jupyter Notebook



```

In [4]: # function to Load and prepare the video feature data from a file
def loadData(data_path, sequence_length, feature_length):
    features = np.load(data_path)
    features = np.expand_dims(features,axis=0)
    padded_sequence = np.zeros((1,sequence_length, feature_length))
    padded_sequence[0:len(features)] = np.array(features)

    return padded_sequence

In [5]: # function to use an LSTM model to make a prediction on Live video data
def predict(input, model):
    prediction = model.predict(input, batch_size=1, verbose=0)

    return prediction

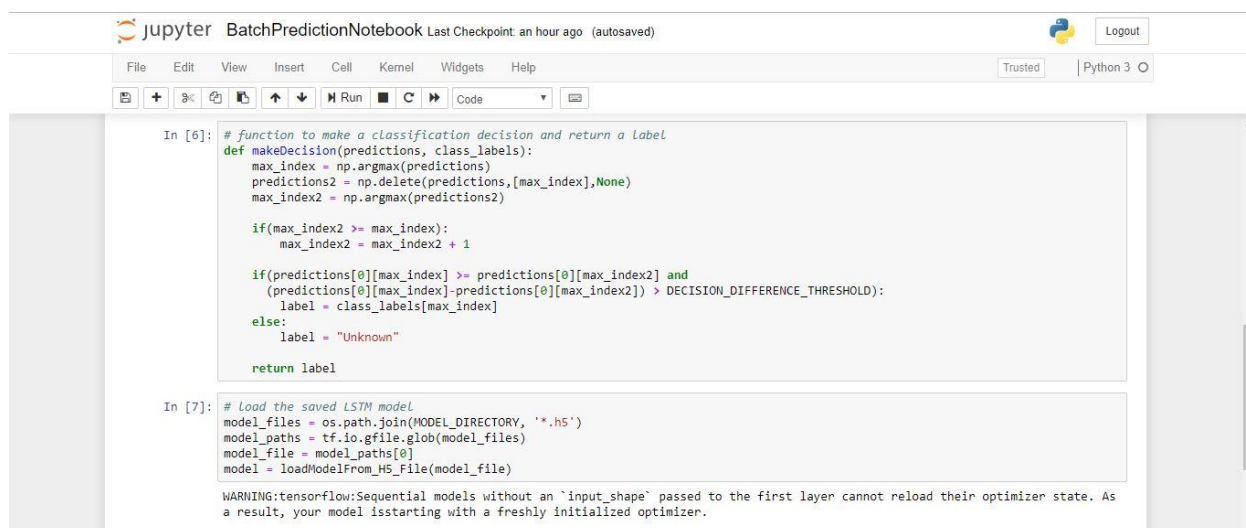
In [6]: # function to make a classification decision and return a Label
def makeDecision(predictions, class_labels):
    max_index = np.argmax(predictions)
    predictions2 = np.delete(predictions,[max_index],None)
    max_index2 = np.argmax(predictions2)

    if(max_index2 >= max_index):
        max_index2 = max_index2 + 1

    if(predictions[0][max_index] >= predictions[0][max_index2] and
       (predictions[0][max_index]-predictions[0][max_index2]) > DECISION_DIFFERENCE_THRESHOLD):
        label = class_labels[max_index]
    else:
        label = "Unknown"

```

Figure 1: Cells 4-6 of the Jupyter Notebook



```

In [6]: # function to make a classification decision and return a Label
def makeDecision(predictions, class_labels):
    max_index = np.argmax(predictions)
    predictions2 = np.delete(predictions,[max_index],None)
    max_index2 = np.argmax(predictions2)

    if(max_index2 >= max_index):
        max_index2 = max_index2 + 1

    if(predictions[0][max_index] >= predictions[0][max_index2] and
       (predictions[0][max_index]-predictions[0][max_index2]) > DECISION_DIFFERENCE_THRESHOLD):
        label = class_labels[max_index]
    else:
        label = "Unknown"

    return label

In [7]: # Load the saved LSTM model
model_files = os.path.join(MODEL_DIRECTORY, '*.h5')
model_paths = tf.io.gfile.glob(model_files)
model_file = model_paths[0]
model = loadModelFrom_H5_File(model_file)

WARNING:tensorflow:Sequential models without an `input_shape` passed to the first layer cannot reload their optimizer state. As a result, your model is starting with a freshly initialized optimizer.

```

Figure 3: Cells 6 and 7 of the Jupyter Notebook

```

a result, your model is starting with a freshly initialized optimizer.

In [8]: # get all of the filenames and paths for the testing dataset from the
# .txt file that was created from the FeatureExtractionNotebook
testing_file = os.path.join(DATA_DIRECTORY, 'TestList.txt')

with open(testing_file) as f:
    testing_list = [row.strip() for row in list(f)]

In [9]: # make a folder to store all of the batch prediction results if it doesn't already exist
results_directory = os.path.join(DATA_DIRECTORY, 'BatchTestingPredictionResults')
if not os.path.exists(results_directory):
    os.mkdir(results_directory)

In [10]: # create a new .txt file to save the results of the batch prediction
timestr = time.strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")
batch_prediction_filename = "BatchPredictions_" + timestr + ".txt"
batch_prediction_filepath = os.path.join(results_directory, batch_prediction_filename)
prediction_file = open(batch_prediction_filepath, 'w+')

In [11]: # make and save predictions for all of the testing files in testing_list
for i in range(len(testing_list)):
    features = loadData(testing_list[i], SEQUENCE_LENGTH, FEATURE_LENGTH)
    prediction = predict(features, model)
    classification = makeDecision(prediction, LABELS)
    prediction_file.write("Prediction: " + classification + "\n"
                        "Prediction Data Source: " + testing_list[i] + "\n\n")

prediction_file.close()

```

Figure 4: Cells 8-11 of the Jupyter Notebook

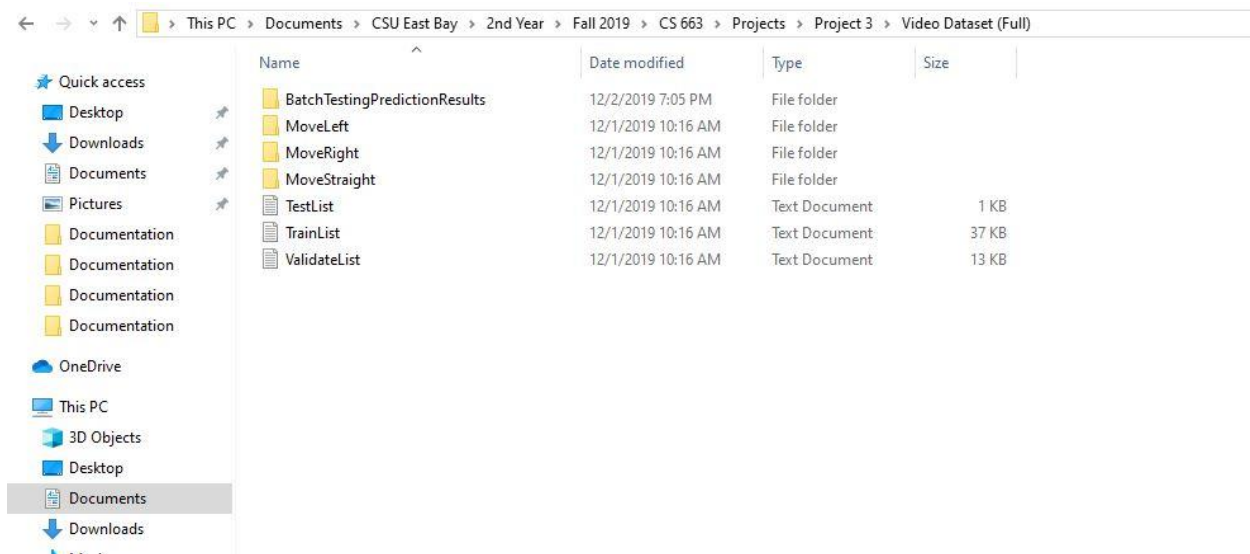


Figure 5: Directory Containing Batch Testing Results, Testing List, and Testing Data

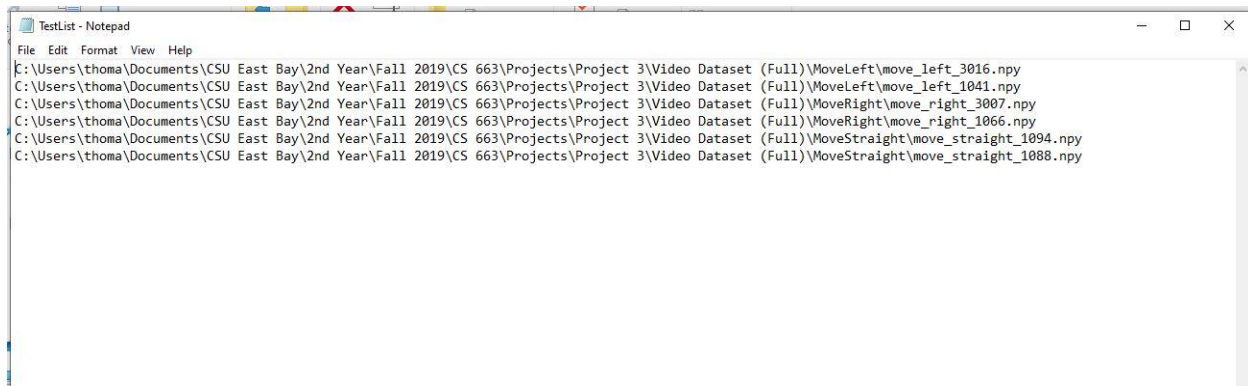


Figure 6: Contents of TestList.txt that Contains the Two Video Files Per Class to Test

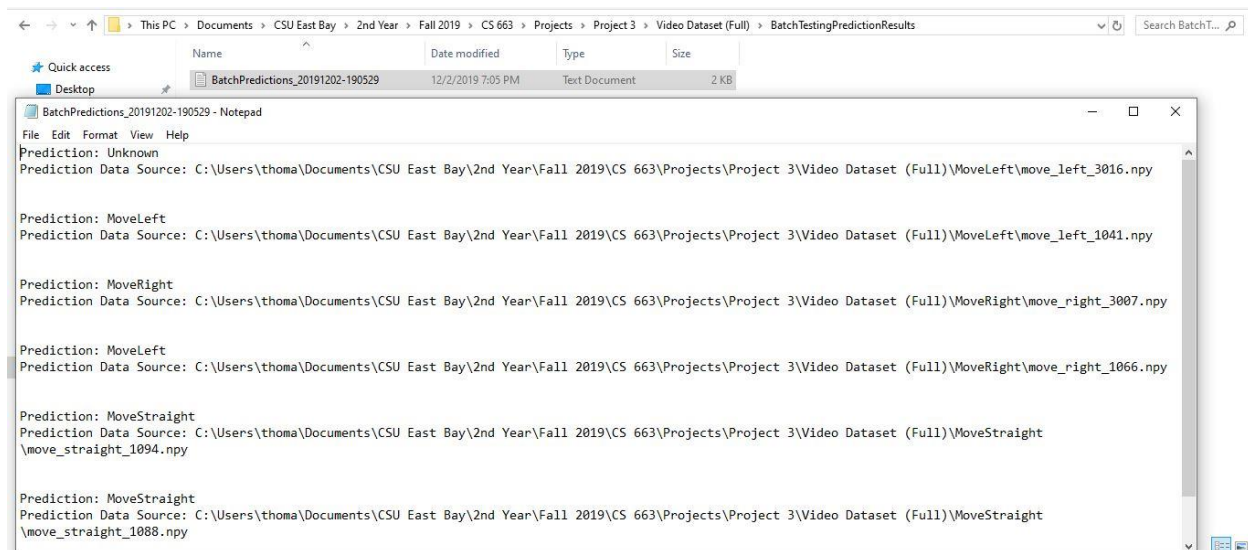


Figure 7: Contents of BatchPredictions File that Show the Prediction Value and File that the Prediction is Generated From