dat300-ca02

December 1, 2021

1 DAT300 - Compulsory assignment 2

2 Introduction

We were provided with a dataset of images of trees that were taken from above. The training dataset had a lenth of 4000. The task was to train Unet model and a transfer learning that will classify each pixel in the image as birch tree or not. If the pixel is a birch tree pixel the model will provide a result of 1 otherwise 0. Furthermore, we submitted a job to Orion i.e NMBU's distributed system.

3 Data handling and visualisation

```
[1]: # Import and extraction of data.
     import numpy as np # linear algebra
     import pandas as pd
     import h5py
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import cv2
     from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
     from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Flatten, Conv2D
     from tensorflow.keras.losses import binary_crossentropy
     from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam, RMSprop, SGD
     from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input, Conv2D, BatchNormalization,
     Activation, MaxPooling2D, Dropout, Conv2DTranspose, concatenate
     from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
     from tensorflow.keras.applications import VGG16
     import os
     for dirname, _, filenames in os.walk('../input/dat300ca2'):
        for filename in filenames:
             print(os.path.join(dirname, filename))
     # Extract train data
     train_data_path = "../input/dat300ca2/tree_train.h5/tree_train.h5"
     train_data = h5py.File(train_data_path, 'r')
```

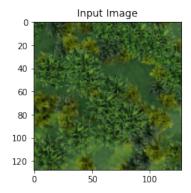
```
print(train_data.keys())
X = train_data['X'][:]
y = train_data['y'][:]

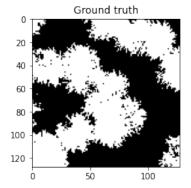
print(X.shape)
print(y.shape)
```

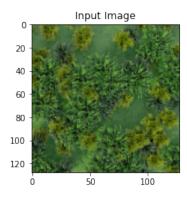
```
../input/dat300ca2/tree_train.h5/tree_train.h5
../input/dat300ca2/tree_test.h5/tree_test.h5
<KeysViewHDF5 ['X', 'y']>
(4000, 128, 128, 3)
(4000, 128, 128, 1)
```

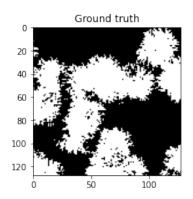
The training dataset has a total of 4000 birch tree images, each of these has a dimension of (128x128) pixels and has 3 channel. The ground truth (y) has the same dimensions but just 1 channel.

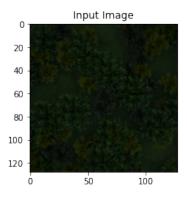
```
[2]: # Short exploration and visualisation of dataset (point 1 in Canvas).
    i=1
    for num in range(4):
        plt.figure(figsize = (15,15))
        plt.subplot(420+i) # Shorthand for size 3x3, position i
        i+=1
        image = cv2.cvtColor(X[i], cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
        plt.title('Input Image')
        plt.imshow(image)
        plt.subplot(420+i)
        image = y[i]
        plt.title('Ground truth')
        plt.imshow(image, cmap = 'gray')
        i+=1
    plt.show()
```

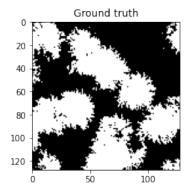


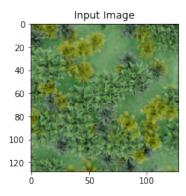


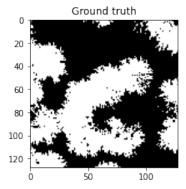












In the ground truths, birch trees are segmented in white while everything else is masked with black. Apart from ground, there're other trees in the images as well, so it would be challenging for any classifier to distinguish between them. The edges could be another challenge as they're hard to distinguish.

4 Methods

For modeling we have used 90% of the train data for training while have used the rest for validation at the later stage. We have trained UNet and a VGG-16 models separately using different combinations of parameters randomly, which includes batch size, epochs, learning rate, number of filters and dropouts and manually tuned them to get optimised results. The plan was to use random grid search to auto tune parameters but due to shortage of time we could not acheive that. We also tried models with different convolutional layers and chose the best performing one.

4.1 Data split and Normalization

```
[3]: # Split train data reserving 10% for testing
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.1, □
→random_state = 42)
shape = X_train[0].shape
```

```
[4]: X_train = X_train/255.
X_test = X_test/255.
```

4.2 UNet

```
[5]: """
     Version of U-Net with dropout and size preservation (padding= 'same')
     def conv2d block(input_tensor, n_filters, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = True):
         """Function to add 2 convolutional layers with the parameters passed to_\sqcup
      ⇒ i t """
         # first layer
         x = Conv2D(filters = n_filters, kernel_size = (kernel_size, kernel_size),\
                   kernel_initializer = 'he_normal', padding = 'same')(input_tensor)
         if batchnorm:
             x = BatchNormalization()(x)
         x = Activation('relu')(x)
         # second layer
         x = Conv2D(filters = n_filters, kernel_size = (kernel_size, kernel_size),\
                   kernel_initializer = 'he_normal', padding = 'same')(x)
         if batchnorm:
             x = BatchNormalization()(x)
         x = Activation('relu')(x)
         return x
     def get_unet(input_img, n_filters = 16, dropout = 0.1, batchnorm = True, __
      \rightarrown classes = 1):
         # Contracting Path
```

```
c1 = conv2d_block(input_img, n_filters * 1, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = u
→batchnorm)
   p1 = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(c1)
   p1 = Dropout(dropout)(p1)
   c2 = conv2d_block(p1, n_filters * 2, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
   p2 = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(c2)
   p2 = Dropout(dropout)(p2)
   c3 = conv2d block(p2, n filters * 4, kernel size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
   p3 = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(c3)
   p3 = Dropout(dropout)(p3)
   c4 = conv2d_block(p3, n_filters * 8, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
   p4 = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(c4)
   p4 = Dropout(dropout)(p4)
   c5 = conv2d_block(p4, n_filters = n_filters * 16, kernel_size = 3,_
→batchnorm = batchnorm)
   # Expansive Path
   u6 = Conv2DTranspose(n_filters * 8, (3, 3), strides = (2, 2), padding = \Box
\rightarrow 'same')(c5)
   u6 = concatenate([u6, c4])
   u6 = Dropout(dropout)(u6)
   c6 = conv2d_block(u6, n_filters * 8, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
   u7 = Conv2DTranspose(n_filters * 4, (3, 3), strides = (2, 2), padding = ___

¬'same')(c6)
   u7 = concatenate([u7, c3])
   u7 = Dropout(dropout)(u7)
   c7 = conv2d_block(u7, n_filters * 4, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
   u8 = Conv2DTranspose(n_filters * 2, (3, 3), strides = (2, 2), padding = __
\rightarrow 'same')(c7)
   u8 = concatenate([u8, c2])
   u8 = Dropout(dropout)(u8)
   c8 = conv2d_block(u8, n_filters * 2, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
   u9 = Conv2DTranspose(n_filters * 1, (3, 3), strides = (2, 2), padding = __
u9 = concatenate([u9, c1])
   u9 = Dropout(dropout)(u9)
   c9 = conv2d_block(u9, n_filters * 1, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
   outputs = Conv2D(n_classes, (1, 1), activation='sigmoid')(c9)
```

```
model = Model(inputs=[input_img], outputs=[outputs])
         return model
[6]: input img = Input(shape=(128,128,3))
     model = get_unet(input_img, n_filters = 64, dropout = 0.01, batchnorm = False, u
     \rightarrown_classes = 1)
     model.compile(optimizer = Adam(learning rate= 0.001), loss = __
      →binary_crossentropy, metrics = ['accuracy'])
    2021-11-29 17:58:56.474492: I
    tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:937] successful NUMA node
    read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA
    node, so returning NUMA node zero
    2021-11-29 17:58:56.570612: I
    tensorflow/stream executor/cuda/cuda gpu executor.cc:937] successful NUMA node
    read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA
    node, so returning NUMA node zero
    2021-11-29 17:58:56.571377: I
    tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:937] successful NUMA node
    read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA
    node, so returning NUMA node zero
    2021-11-29 17:58:56.572485: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guard.cc:142]
    This TensorFlow binary is optimized with oneAPI Deep Neural Network Library
    (oneDNN) to use the following CPU instructions in performance-critical
    operations: AVX2 AVX512F FMA
    To enable them in other operations, rebuild TensorFlow with the appropriate
    compiler flags.
    2021-11-29 17:58:56.573248: I
    tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:937] successful NUMA node
    read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA
    node, so returning NUMA node zero
    2021-11-29 17:58:56.573935: I
    tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:937] successful NUMA node
    read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA
    node, so returning NUMA node zero
    2021-11-29 17:58:56.574603: I
    tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:937] successful NUMA node
    read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA
    node, so returning NUMA node zero
    2021-11-29 17:58:58.402295: I
    tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:937] successful NUMA node
    read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA
    node, so returning NUMA node zero
    2021-11-29 17:58:58.403433: I
    tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:937] successful NUMA node
```

read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA

```
node, so returning NUMA node zero
   2021-11-29 17:58:58.404383: I
   tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:937] successful NUMA node
   read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA
   node, so returning NUMA node zero
   2021-11-29 17:58:58.405237: I
   tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1510] Created device
   /job:localhost/replica:0/task:0/device:GPU:0 with 15403 MB memory: -> device:
   0, name: Tesla P100-PCIE-16GB, pci bus id: 0000:00:04.0, compute capability: 6.0
[7]: # Fit data to model
   history = model.fit(X_train, y_train,
             batch_size=32,
             epochs=50,
             shuffle=True,
             verbose=1,
             validation_data=(X_test, y_test))
   2021-11-29 17:58:59.386182: W
   tensorflow/core/framework/cpu_allocator_impl.cc:80] Allocation of 707788800
   exceeds 10% of free system memory.
   2021-11-29 17:59:00.297981: W
   tensorflow/core/framework/cpu_allocator_impl.cc:80] Allocation of 707788800
   exceeds 10% of free system memory.
   2021-11-29 17:59:00.837302: I
   tensorflow/compiler/mlir/mlir_graph_optimization_pass.cc:185] None of the MLIR
   Optimization Passes are enabled (registered 2)
   Epoch 1/50
   2021-11-29 17:59:03.048316: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_dnn.cc:369]
   Loaded cuDNN version 8005
   accuracy: 0.7811 - val_loss: 0.2583 - val_accuracy: 0.8976
   Epoch 2/50
   accuracy: 0.8109 - val_loss: 0.2853 - val_accuracy: 0.8869
   Epoch 3/50
   accuracy: 0.9025 - val_loss: 0.2452 - val_accuracy: 0.9026
   Epoch 4/50
   accuracy: 0.9152 - val_loss: 0.1999 - val_accuracy: 0.9203
   Epoch 5/50
   accuracy: 0.9225 - val_loss: 0.1794 - val_accuracy: 0.9268
   Epoch 6/50
```

```
accuracy: 0.9291 - val_loss: 0.1669 - val_accuracy: 0.9321
Epoch 7/50
accuracy: 0.9336 - val_loss: 0.1574 - val_accuracy: 0.9359
Epoch 8/50
accuracy: 0.9367 - val_loss: 0.1498 - val_accuracy: 0.9388
Epoch 9/50
accuracy: 0.9391 - val_loss: 0.1445 - val_accuracy: 0.9409
Epoch 10/50
accuracy: 0.9413 - val_loss: 0.1393 - val_accuracy: 0.9430
Epoch 11/50
accuracy: 0.9430 - val_loss: 0.1385 - val_accuracy: 0.9434
Epoch 12/50
accuracy: 0.9447 - val_loss: 0.1315 - val_accuracy: 0.9459
Epoch 13/50
accuracy: 0.9463 - val_loss: 0.1282 - val_accuracy: 0.9472
Epoch 14/50
accuracy: 0.9477 - val_loss: 0.1281 - val_accuracy: 0.9475
Epoch 15/50
accuracy: 0.9488 - val_loss: 0.1252 - val_accuracy: 0.9486
accuracy: 0.9499 - val_loss: 0.1203 - val_accuracy: 0.9503
Epoch 17/50
accuracy: 0.9508 - val_loss: 0.1184 - val_accuracy: 0.9510
Epoch 18/50
accuracy: 0.9517 - val loss: 0.1169 - val accuracy: 0.9517
Epoch 19/50
accuracy: 0.9524 - val_loss: 0.1157 - val_accuracy: 0.9522
Epoch 20/50
accuracy: 0.9530 - val_loss: 0.1132 - val_accuracy: 0.9531
Epoch 21/50
accuracy: 0.9537 - val_loss: 0.1144 - val_accuracy: 0.9527
Epoch 22/50
```

```
accuracy: 0.9542 - val_loss: 0.1112 - val_accuracy: 0.9540
Epoch 23/50
accuracy: 0.9548 - val_loss: 0.1092 - val_accuracy: 0.9547
Epoch 24/50
accuracy: 0.9553 - val_loss: 0.1085 - val_accuracy: 0.9550
Epoch 25/50
accuracy: 0.9557 - val_loss: 0.1084 - val_accuracy: 0.9551
Epoch 26/50
accuracy: 0.9562 - val_loss: 0.1066 - val_accuracy: 0.9558
Epoch 27/50
accuracy: 0.9566 - val_loss: 0.1059 - val_accuracy: 0.9561
Epoch 28/50
accuracy: 0.9569 - val_loss: 0.1051 - val_accuracy: 0.9564
Epoch 29/50
accuracy: 0.9573 - val_loss: 0.1044 - val_accuracy: 0.9567
Epoch 30/50
accuracy: 0.9576 - val_loss: 0.1040 - val_accuracy: 0.9568
Epoch 31/50
accuracy: 0.9581 - val_loss: 0.1030 - val_accuracy: 0.9573
accuracy: 0.9583 - val_loss: 0.1036 - val_accuracy: 0.9570
Epoch 33/50
accuracy: 0.9586 - val_loss: 0.1035 - val_accuracy: 0.9572
Epoch 34/50
accuracy: 0.9589 - val_loss: 0.1017 - val_accuracy: 0.9578
Epoch 35/50
accuracy: 0.9591 - val_loss: 0.1031 - val_accuracy: 0.9574
Epoch 36/50
accuracy: 0.9594 - val_loss: 0.1007 - val_accuracy: 0.9582
Epoch 37/50
accuracy: 0.9597 - val_loss: 0.1000 - val_accuracy: 0.9585
Epoch 38/50
```

```
accuracy: 0.9599 - val_loss: 0.0997 - val_accuracy: 0.9586
  Epoch 39/50
  accuracy: 0.9601 - val_loss: 0.1026 - val_accuracy: 0.9576
  Epoch 40/50
  accuracy: 0.9603 - val_loss: 0.0992 - val_accuracy: 0.9588
  Epoch 41/50
  accuracy: 0.9606 - val_loss: 0.1004 - val_accuracy: 0.9585
  Epoch 42/50
  accuracy: 0.9606 - val_loss: 0.0978 - val_accuracy: 0.9594
  Epoch 43/50
  accuracy: 0.9611 - val_loss: 0.0977 - val_accuracy: 0.9594
  Epoch 44/50
  accuracy: 0.9613 - val_loss: 0.0989 - val_accuracy: 0.9589
  Epoch 45/50
  accuracy: 0.9614 - val_loss: 0.0971 - val_accuracy: 0.9598
  Epoch 46/50
  accuracy: 0.9615 - val_loss: 0.0971 - val_accuracy: 0.9597
  Epoch 47/50
  accuracy: 0.9618 - val_loss: 0.0965 - val_accuracy: 0.9599
  accuracy: 0.9619 - val_loss: 0.0963 - val_accuracy: 0.9600
  accuracy: 0.9620 - val_loss: 0.0962 - val_accuracy: 0.9600
  Epoch 50/50
  accuracy: 0.9623 - val_loss: 0.0957 - val_accuracy: 0.9602
  4.3 Transfer learning model(VGG-16)
[8]: inputs = Input((128,128,3))
  vgg16 = VGG16(include_top=False, weights="imagenet", input_tensor=inputs)
  Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-
  applications/vgg16/vgg16_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels_notop.h5
  58892288/58889256 [============== ] - 1s Ous/step
```

```
[9]: def conv2d_block(input_tensor, n_filters, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = True):
         """Function to add 2 convolutional layers with the parameters passed to \Box
      \hookrightarrow it"""
         # first layer
         x = Conv2D(filters = n_filters, kernel_size = (kernel_size, kernel_size),\
                   kernel_initializer = 'he_normal', padding = 'same')(input_tensor)
         if batchnorm:
             x = BatchNormalization()(x)
         x = Activation('relu')(x)
         # second layer
         x = Conv2D(filters = n_filters, kernel_size = (kernel_size, kernel_size),\
                   kernel_initializer = 'he_normal', padding = 'same')(x)
         if batchnorm:
             x = BatchNormalization()(x)
         x = Activation('relu')(x)
         return x
     def build_vgg(input_shape, n_filters=64, dropout = 0.01, batchnorm = True):
         vgg16 = VGG16(include_top=False, weights="imagenet", input_tensor=inputs)
         for layer in vgg16.layers:
             layer.trainable = False
         """ Encoder """
                                                          ## (128 x 128)
         s1 = vgg16.get_layer("block1_conv2").output
         s2 = vgg16.get_layer("block2_conv2").output
                                                            ## (64 x 64)
                                                            ## (132 x 32)
         s3 = vgg16.get_layer("block3_conv3").output
         s4 = vgg16.get_layer("block4_conv3").output
                                                            ## (16 x 16)
         """ Bridge """
                                                             ## (8 x 8)
         b1 = vgg16.get_layer("block5_conv3").output
         u6 = Conv2DTranspose(n_filters * 8, (3, 3), strides = (2, 2), padding = __

¬'same')(b1)
         u6 = concatenate([u6, s4])
         u6 = Dropout(dropout)(u6)
         c6 = conv2d_block(u6, n_filters * 8, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
         u7 = Conv2DTranspose(n_filters * 4, (3, 3), strides = (2, 2), padding = ___
      u7 = concatenate([u7, s3])
         u7 = Dropout(dropout)(u7)
         c7 = conv2d_block(u7, n_filters * 4, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
         u8 = Conv2DTranspose(n_filters * 2, (3, 3), strides = (2, 2), padding = \Box
      \rightarrow 'same')(c7)
         u8 = concatenate([u8, s2])
```

```
u8 = Dropout(dropout)(u8)
        c8 = conv2d block(u8, n filters * 2, kernel size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
        u9 = Conv2DTranspose(n filters * 1, (3, 3), strides = (2, 2), padding = (2, 3)
     \rightarrow 'same')(c8)
        u9 = concatenate([u9, s1])
        u9 = Dropout(dropout)(u9)
        c9 = conv2d_block(u9, n_filters * 1, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
        """ Output """
        outputs = Conv2D(1, 1, padding="same", activation="sigmoid")(c9)
        model = Model(inputs, outputs, name="VGG16_U-Net")
        return model
[10]: vgg_unet = build_vgg(inputs,batchnorm = False)
     vgg_unet.compile(optimizer = Adam(learning_rate = 0.001), loss = __
     →binary_crossentropy, metrics = ['accuracy'])
     # Fit data to model
     history2 = vgg_unet.fit(X_train, y_train,
              batch size=32,
               epochs=50,
               shuffle=True,
               verbose=1,
               validation_data=(X_test, y_test))
    2021-11-29 18:21:26.556824: W
    tensorflow/core/framework/cpu_allocator_impl.cc:80] Allocation of 707788800
    exceeds 10% of free system memory.
    2021-11-29 18:21:27.444722: W
    tensorflow/core/framework/cpu allocator impl.cc:80] Allocation of 707788800
    exceeds 10% of free system memory.
    Epoch 1/50
    accuracy: 0.8327 - val_loss: 0.2251 - val_accuracy: 0.9079
    Epoch 2/50
    accuracy: 0.9141 - val_loss: 0.1920 - val_accuracy: 0.9200
    Epoch 3/50
    accuracy: 0.9220 - val_loss: 0.1771 - val_accuracy: 0.9256
    Epoch 4/50
```

```
accuracy: 0.9263 - val_loss: 0.1688 - val_accuracy: 0.9287
Epoch 5/50
accuracy: 0.9293 - val_loss: 0.1621 - val_accuracy: 0.9314
Epoch 6/50
accuracy: 0.9326 - val_loss: 0.1715 - val_accuracy: 0.9278
Epoch 7/50
accuracy: 0.9342 - val_loss: 0.1549 - val_accuracy: 0.9344
Epoch 8/50
accuracy: 0.9366 - val_loss: 0.1490 - val_accuracy: 0.9370
Epoch 9/50
accuracy: 0.9382 - val_loss: 0.1487 - val_accuracy: 0.9371
Epoch 10/50
accuracy: 0.9394 - val_loss: 0.1466 - val_accuracy: 0.9379
Epoch 11/50
accuracy: 0.9406 - val_loss: 0.1419 - val_accuracy: 0.9398
Epoch 12/50
accuracy: 0.9418 - val_loss: 0.1409 - val_accuracy: 0.9405
Epoch 13/50
accuracy: 0.9431 - val_loss: 0.1372 - val_accuracy: 0.9420
accuracy: 0.9438 - val_loss: 0.1374 - val_accuracy: 0.9419
Epoch 15/50
accuracy: 0.9443 - val_loss: 0.1360 - val_accuracy: 0.9426
Epoch 16/50
accuracy: 0.9456 - val_loss: 0.1337 - val_accuracy: 0.9436
Epoch 17/50
accuracy: 0.9466 - val_loss: 0.1331 - val_accuracy: 0.9441
Epoch 18/50
accuracy: 0.9471 - val_loss: 0.1322 - val_accuracy: 0.9443
Epoch 19/50
accuracy: 0.9479 - val_loss: 0.1327 - val_accuracy: 0.9445
Epoch 20/50
```

```
accuracy: 0.9484 - val_loss: 0.1307 - val_accuracy: 0.9452
Epoch 21/50
accuracy: 0.9491 - val_loss: 0.1300 - val_accuracy: 0.9453
Epoch 22/50
accuracy: 0.9498 - val_loss: 0.1287 - val_accuracy: 0.9459
Epoch 23/50
accuracy: 0.9501 - val_loss: 0.1283 - val_accuracy: 0.9461
Epoch 24/50
accuracy: 0.9501 - val_loss: 0.1288 - val_accuracy: 0.9465
Epoch 25/50
accuracy: 0.9514 - val_loss: 0.1270 - val_accuracy: 0.9469
Epoch 26/50
accuracy: 0.9521 - val_loss: 0.1272 - val_accuracy: 0.9471
Epoch 27/50
accuracy: 0.9523 - val_loss: 0.1263 - val_accuracy: 0.9473
Epoch 28/50
accuracy: 0.9527 - val_loss: 0.1267 - val_accuracy: 0.9473
Epoch 29/50
accuracy: 0.9536 - val_loss: 0.1252 - val_accuracy: 0.9477
accuracy: 0.9541 - val_loss: 0.1270 - val_accuracy: 0.9475
Epoch 31/50
accuracy: 0.9544 - val_loss: 0.1253 - val_accuracy: 0.9482
Epoch 32/50
accuracy: 0.9546 - val loss: 0.1252 - val accuracy: 0.9482
Epoch 33/50
accuracy: 0.9556 - val_loss: 0.1252 - val_accuracy: 0.9485
Epoch 34/50
accuracy: 0.9557 - val_loss: 0.1246 - val_accuracy: 0.9486
Epoch 35/50
accuracy: 0.9562 - val_loss: 0.1256 - val_accuracy: 0.9484
Epoch 36/50
```

```
accuracy: 0.9547 - val_loss: 0.1242 - val_accuracy: 0.9488
Epoch 37/50
accuracy: 0.9572 - val_loss: 0.1241 - val_accuracy: 0.9491
Epoch 38/50
accuracy: 0.9565 - val_loss: 0.1247 - val_accuracy: 0.9483
Epoch 39/50
accuracy: 0.9573 - val_loss: 0.1238 - val_accuracy: 0.9490
Epoch 40/50
accuracy: 0.9583 - val_loss: 0.1253 - val_accuracy: 0.9490
Epoch 41/50
accuracy: 0.9587 - val_loss: 0.1253 - val_accuracy: 0.9492
Epoch 42/50
accuracy: 0.9593 - val_loss: 0.1260 - val_accuracy: 0.9493
Epoch 43/50
accuracy: 0.9596 - val_loss: 0.1253 - val_accuracy: 0.9491
Epoch 44/50
accuracy: 0.9598 - val_loss: 0.1259 - val_accuracy: 0.9490
Epoch 45/50
accuracy: 0.9601 - val_loss: 0.1267 - val_accuracy: 0.9489
accuracy: 0.9604 - val_loss: 0.1263 - val_accuracy: 0.9493
Epoch 47/50
accuracy: 0.9611 - val_loss: 0.1267 - val_accuracy: 0.9481
Epoch 48/50
accuracy: 0.9610 - val loss: 0.1280 - val accuracy: 0.9489
Epoch 49/50
accuracy: 0.9614 - val_loss: 0.1329 - val_accuracy: 0.9482
Epoch 50/50
accuracy: 0.9617 - val_loss: 0.1288 - val_accuracy: 0.9488
```

5 Results

5.1 UNet

```
[11]: # Test performance on validation data
score = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=0)
print(f'Test loss: {score[0]} / Test accuracy: {score[1]}')
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

Test loss: 0.09572907537221909 / Test accuracy: 0.9601858258247375

Results are discussed afterwards cumulatively.

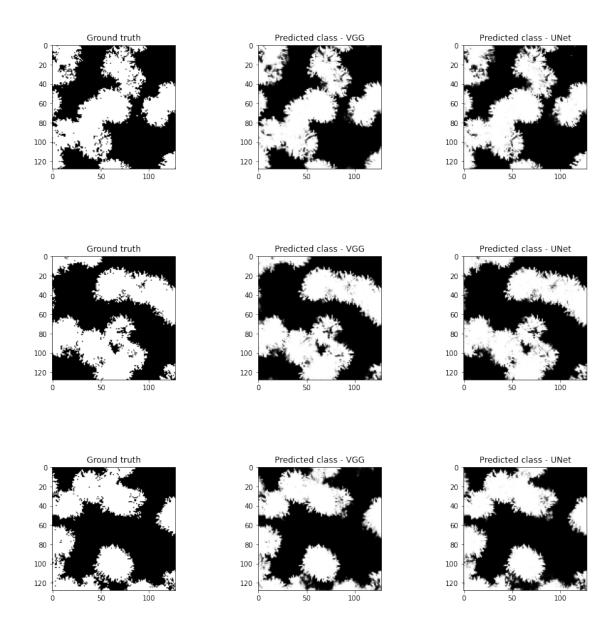
5.2 Transfer learning model

```
[12]: # Test performance on validation data
score_vgg = vgg_unet.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=0)
print(f'Test loss: {score_vgg[0]} / Test accuracy: {score_vgg[1]}')
y_pred_vgg = vgg_unet.predict(X_test)
```

Test loss: 0.12883175909519196 / Test accuracy: 0.9487770199775696

5.3 Output comparision

```
[13]: # Visualize model performance on validation data for both models
      tst = np.round(y_pred_vgg,0)
      for num in range(3):
          plt.figure(figsize = (15,15))
          plt.subplot(430+i) # Shorthand for size 3x3, position i
          i+=1
          image = y_test[num]*255
          plt.title('Ground truth')
          plt.imshow(image, cmap = 'gray')
          plt.subplot(430+i)
          i+=1
          image = y_pred_vgg[num]*255
          plt.title('Predicted class - VGG')
          plt.imshow(image, cmap = 'gray')
          plt.subplot(430+i)
          image = y_pred[num]*255
          plt.title('Predicted class - UNet')
          plt.imshow(image, cmap = 'gray')
          i+=1
      plt.show()
```



We achieved accuracies between 94-96 % using different parameters on UNet and between 93 – 95% using VGG, which in itself is a high number. We can see from the resulting segmented images above that both models were able to segment birch trees from the others pretty accurately, however VGG missed the small details at some points and the predictions are more inaccurate around the edges. While UNet was able to classify more accurately.

```
#SBATCH --partition=qpu
                                          # Use the GPU partition
#SBATCH --gres=gpu:1
                                                 # Use only one GPU core
#SBATCH --mail-user=qoran.sildnes.qedde-dahl@nmbu.no
                                                                # Your
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL
                                       # Get notifications recarding your
#SBATCH --output=outputs.out # Output stored in this file
# This is a template for a slurm script. You need to modify this according to
# your own experiments. You also need to choose appropriate
# sbatch parameters above (how much memory you need is especially important).
#-----
## Script commands
module load singularity
## Define paths to relevant folders
DATADIR="$HOME/dat300/$1"
SIFFILE="$HOME/dat300/keras.sif"
## Temporary results should be saved in $TMPDIR. Here is an example:
## RUN THE PYTHON SCRIPT
# Runs a python script named run.py which takes one input argument (the data,
\hookrightarrow folder)
# Using a singularity container named keras.sif
singularity exec --nv $SIFFILE python dat300-ca2.py $DATADIR
  File "/tmp/ipykernel_26/1052967558.py", line 19
    module load singularity
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

6 Discussion / conclusion

The training process was really exhausting as training the models required a lot of time. Testing different combinations of hyper parameters to find the best set of parameters for this assignment was a difficult process.

The model performed really well and showed excellent results with validation accuracies scores varying between 94 and 96 approximately. Unet performs really well for the given data.

If we had more time and resources we would have done the hyper parameter tuning by using

techniques like grid search and random search CV to identify the best set of parameters that provides the best score instead of the hit and try approach we used.

For this task, I think Unet should be used instead of transfer learning VGG technique. Transfer learning should be used when we have huge amounts of data and not much computational power. For this task the data set was large but we had the necessary computational power to perform the analysis. We can see in our analysis that training the VGG network took almost the same time as training the Unet model. There was only a difference of 6 seconds which is ignorable. Unet also shows slighlty better results which was predictable because Unet is trained on this particular problem and the weights are set according to this data while for VGG this was not the case.