

# Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project  
Data Analytics

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# Configuration Manual

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## 1 Section 1: Introduction

This configuration manual provides steps which are required to replicate the research project on any system.

Upload the notebook code artifacts file to Google Drive's '**Colab Notebooks**' Folder.

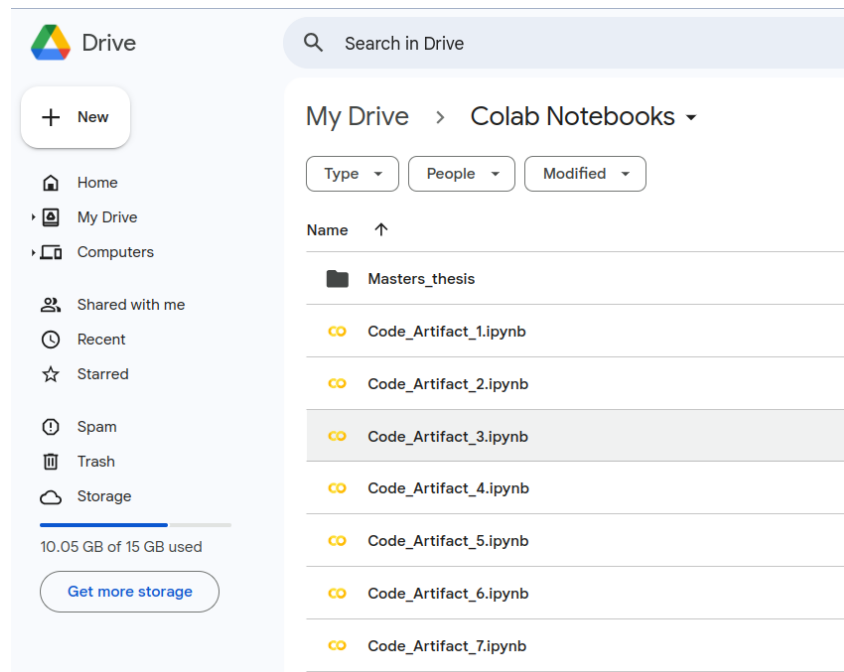


Figure 1: Upload Code Notebooks to Google Drive

## 2 Section 2: System Configuration

After opening the notebook Go to the 'Runtime' in the top menu.

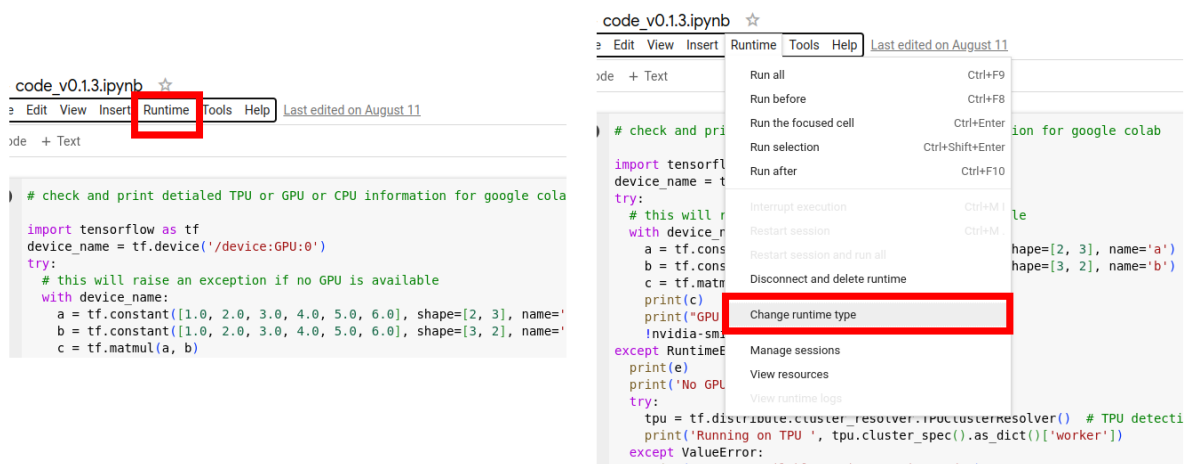


Figure 2: Runtime Select

Select 'Change Runtime Type'

Make sure the Runtime Type is Python3 and the Hardware accelerator is selected as **A100 GPU**

Then in the right upper corner, there is a button named 'Reconnect' click on that to connect to the runtime.

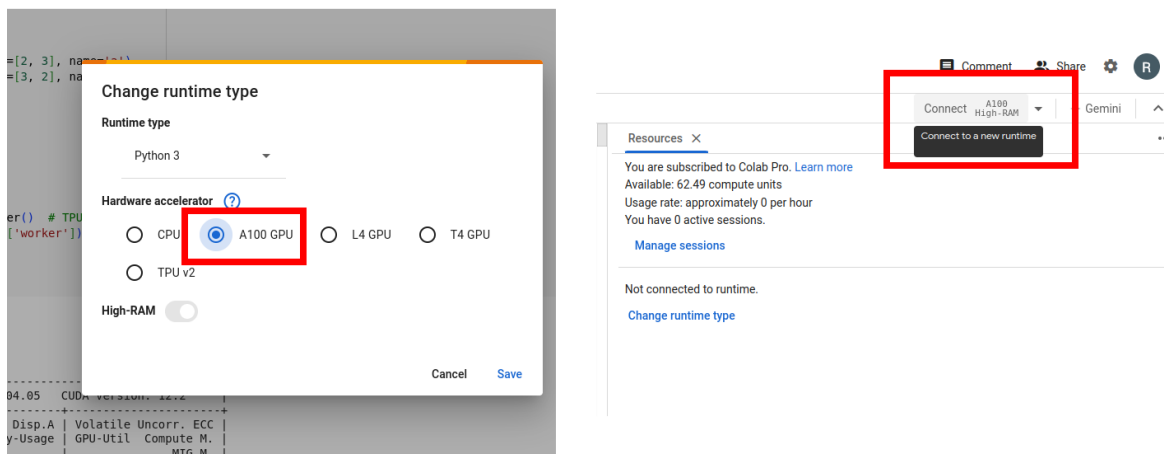


Figure 3: GPU Select

Once Connected Run and execute the first line of the code to Check the allocated resources. Sometimes where there is high traffic then Google Colab might automatically allocate a Lower Grade Graphic Card.

As this project requires image processing which consumes a high level of computational resources its always better to select the best available GPU for training purposes

for batch processing.

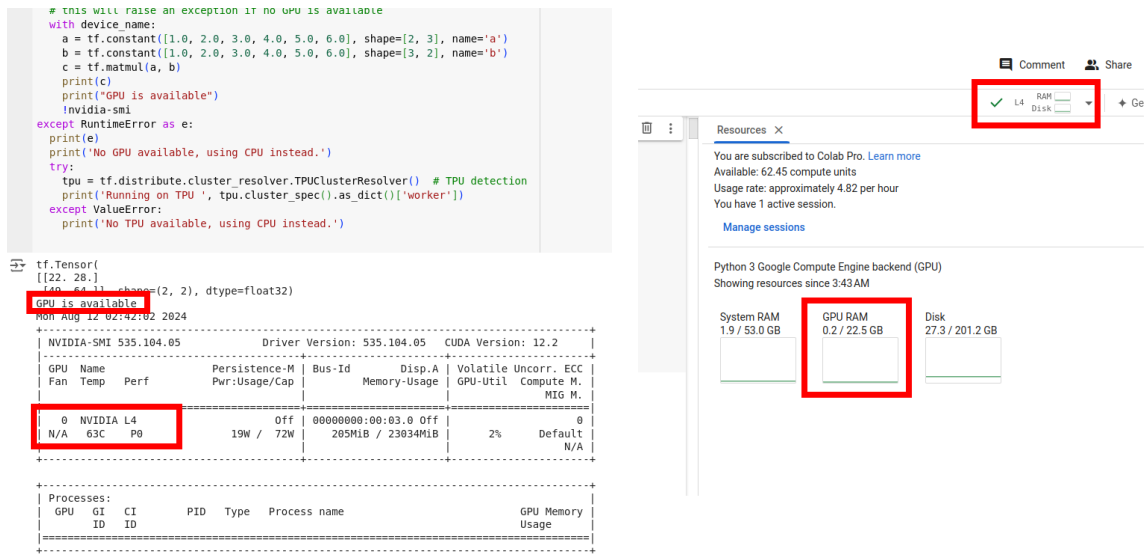


Figure 4: GPU Verification

### 3 Section 3: Data Collection

Create a folder named '**masters\_thesis**' in root of Google Drive. Inside the folder upload the zip files of the all 4 data sets. Database NEU , Database Severstal and KolektorSDD2/KSDD2.

Make sure the code artifacts of all the 9 experiments are uploaded fully. Sometimes while uploading the file is not uploaded fully.

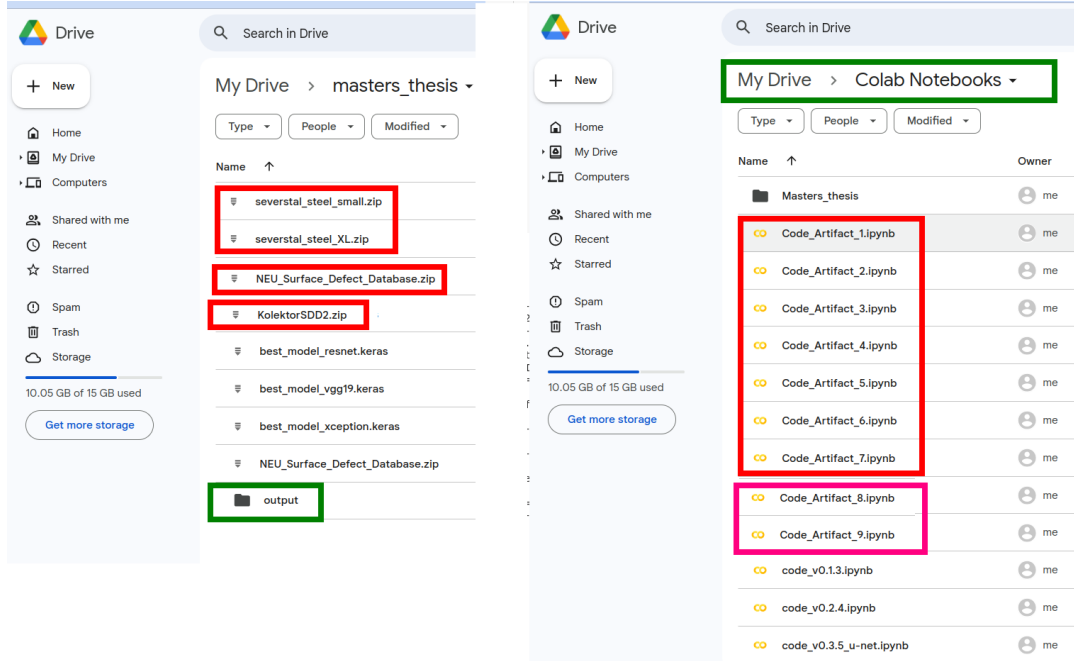


Figure 5: Upload Code Notebooks to Google Drive and Data sets to Drive

The dataset and notebooks can be downloaded from given Drive Link<sup>1</sup>

1. NEUSurfaceDefectDatabase<sup>2</sup>
2. KolektorSDD2<sup>3</sup>
3. SeverstalSteelDefectDetection<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup><https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1G7GDF0A4PqYNw-jUXRw43Fph727zvX56?usp=sharing>

<sup>2</sup>NEUSurfaceDefectDatabase Link Dikshit (2023)

<sup>3</sup>KolektorSDD2 Link ViCoS Laboratory (2023)

<sup>4</sup>SeverstalSteelDefectDetection Link *Severstal: Steel Defect Detection* (2019)

## 4 Section 4: Data Preparation and Transformation

Make your when your run the code it is connected to the google drive and the drive is mounted.

Allow the necessary permission and select the account to which the data sets have been uploaded. Once mounted the names of zip files are shown in the output terminal.

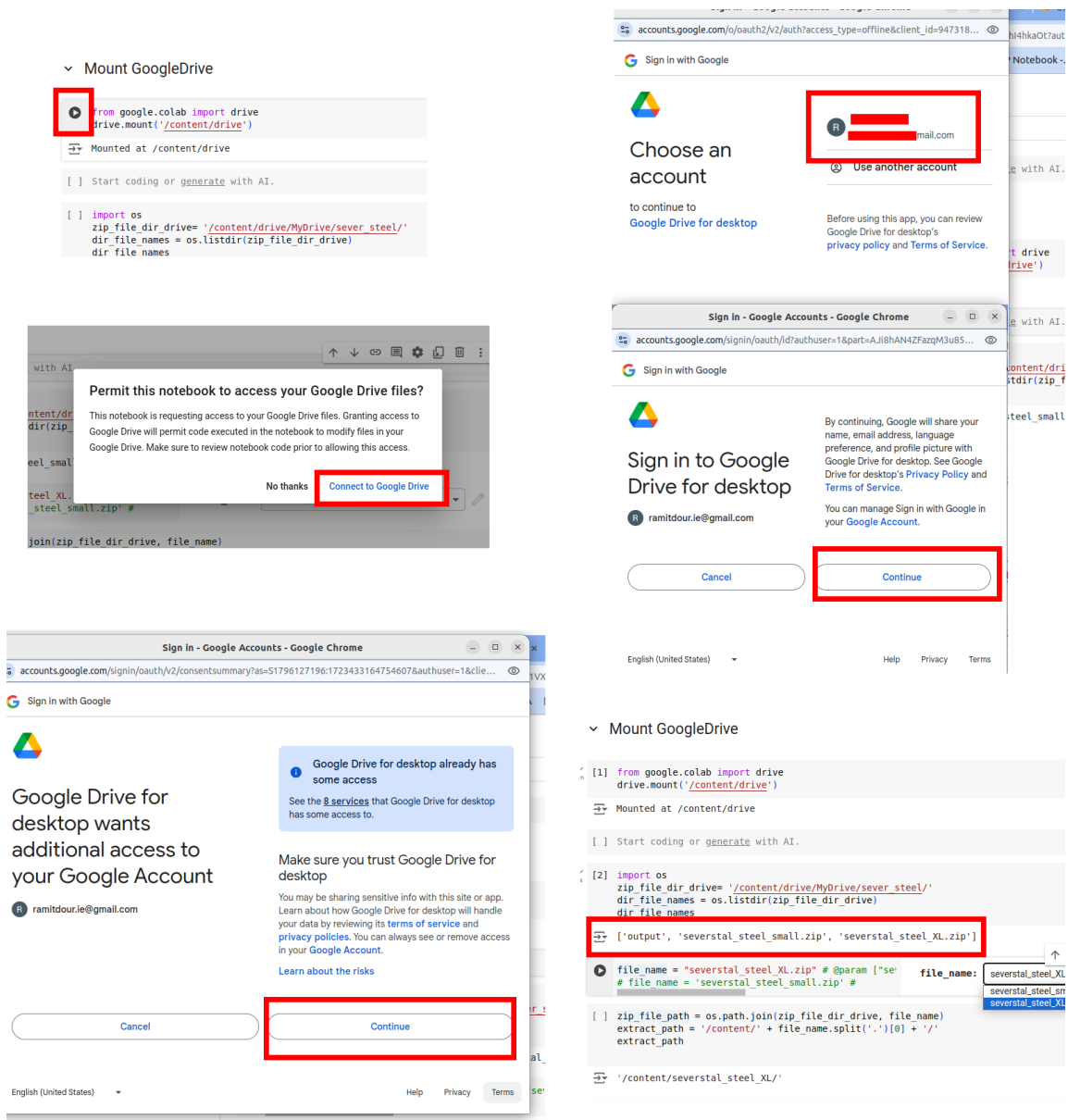


Figure 6: Google Drive Connection

## 5 Section 5: Model Building/Loading

### 5.1 Model Building

Select the required split ratio, batch size, and epoch for training of the model by adjusting the sliders or manually putting the numbers.

```
X = np.array(Xs); y = np.array(ys)
Xs = []; ys = []
# yield [X, y]
yield (X, y) # Return as a tuple

train_val_split_ratio = 0.2 # @param {"type":"slider","min":0.1,"max":0.3}
batch_size = 64 # @param {"type":"slider","min":16,"max":128}

# Train Data
train_ids, val_ids = train_test_split(range(len(train_df)), train_val_split_ratio)
train_gen = Xy_generator(train_ids, batch_size)
val_gen = Xy_generator(val_ids, batch_size)

# generator test
for X, y in Xy_generator(range(len(train_df)), 4):
    break

# Callback
checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(model_checkpoint_full_path, monitor='val_dice_coef',
                             verbose=1, save_best_only=True, mode='max')
callbacks_list = [checkpoint]

initial_epoch = 0
pochs = 50 # @param {"type":"slider","min":10,"max":100}
steps_per_epoch = len(train_ids)//batch_size

print('initial_epoch:', initial_epoch)
print('epochs:', epochs)
print('steps_per_epoch:', steps_per_epoch)

initial_epoch: 0
epochs: 50
steps_per_epoch: 83

# Fit
history = model.fit(
    train_gen,
    steps_per_epoch=steps_per_epoch,
    initial_epoch=initial_epoch,
    epochs=epochs,
    validation_data=val_gen,
    validation_steps = len(val_ids)//batch_size,
    verbose=2,
    shuffle=True,
    callbacks=callbacks_list)

83/83 - 92s - loss: 0.0179 - dice_coef: 0.6696 - val_loss: 0.0197 - val_dice_coef: 0.6147 - 92s/epoch - 1s
Epoch 37/50

Epoch 37: val_dice_coef did not improve from 0.61629
83/83 - 93s - loss: 0.0179 - dice_coef: 0.6696 - val_loss: 0.0214 - val_dice_coef: 0.6002 - 93s/epoch - 1s
Epoch 38/50

Epoch 38: val_dice_coef improved from 0.61629 to 0.63402, saving model to /content/drive/MyDrive/ever ste
```

Figure 7: Hyper parameter tuning and Model Fitting

To start training the model run cell Fit and with for few minutes, the training of first epoch takes time . Once training starts the monitor metrics will start showing up in the output terminal.



## 5.2 Model Loading

In order to reuse the model for future predictions or deployment it need to be saved. Once the model is trained it can be resued by loading the model weights.

```

▼ Predict

▶ # Load the weights that had the best score for predict
model.load_weights(model_checkpoint_full_path)

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/saving/saving_lib.py:576: UserWarning: Skipping variable l
saveable.load_own_variables(weights_store.get(inner_path))

[ ] # Binarize the mask output by NN
def binarize(masks, th = 0.5):
    # Maximum value of each channel per pixel

[ ] # save the best model to google drive
model.save('/content/drive/MyDrive/masters_thesis/best_model_CNN.keras')

▶ # prompt: # load best model and make prediction
import numpy as np
# Load the saved model
loaded_model = tf.keras.models.load_model('/content/drive/MyDrive/masters_thesis/best_model_CNN.keras')

# Assuming you have a new set of images for prediction in a directory called 'test_images'
test_data_generator = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1/255.0)
test_data = data.flow_from_directory(

▶ # predict sample
show_predict_img("train_df", 1)

1/1 ————— 4s 4s/step
0007a71bf.jpg

class 1

after binarize

class 1

```

Figure 8: Model Saving and Model Loading

## 6 Section 6: Model Evaluations

Running the evaluation cells will give the desired outputs for the evaluation of each model. Values like accuracy, precision, F1-Score, etc, will be printed in the output terminal.

Plots like Confusion Matrix and the ROC curves will also be printed.

```

▼ Predict

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/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/saving/saving_lib.py:576: UserWarning: Skipping variable l
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test_data = data.flow_from_directory(

# predict sample
show_predict_img("train_df", 1)

1/1 ————— 4s 4s/step
0007a71bf.jpg

class 1

after binarize

class 1

```

Figure 9: Model Saving and Model Loading

## 7 Section 7 : Packages and Libraries Used

Although the installation of required packages are automatically done in Google Colab Notebooks. But for the reference the packages which are used in this project are as below :

- Pandas
- Matplotlib
- NumPy
- Glob
- Seaborn
- Scikit Learn
- TensorFlow
- Pytorch
- Meta-SAM
- Random
- Pandas

## References

Dikshit, K. (2023). Neu surface defect database. Accessed: 2024-08-12.

**URL:** <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/kaustubhdikshit/neu-surface-defect-database>

*Severstal: Steel Defect Detection* (2019). Accessed: 2024-08-12.

**URL:** <https://www.kaggle.com/c/severstal-steel-defect-detection/data>

ViCoS Laboratory, U. o. L. (2023). Kolektor surface-defect dataset 2 (kolektorsdd2/ksdd2). Accessed: 2024-08-12.

**URL:** <https://www.vicos.si/resources/kolektorsdd2/>