[you359/Keras-FasterRCNN](https://github.com/you359/Keras-FasterRCNN) Implementation

[Best simple summary of FasterRCNNN](https://towardsdatascience.com/faster-r-cnn-for-object-detection-a-technical-summary-474c5b857b46)

[List of mountains by elevation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_mountains_by_elevation)

Example of Single Data Entry:

<Placemark>

<name><![CDATA[Mount Logan]]></name>

<Point>

<coordinates>-140.4055,60.5671,0</coordinates>

</Point>

<Snippet></Snippet>

<description>

<![CDATA[

<br>Source: Wikipedia article

<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_the\_major\_3000-metre\_summits\_of\_Canada#cite\_ref-X\_Mount\_Logan\_7-0">List of the major 3000-metre summits of Canada</a>

]]>

</description>

</Placemark>

Get peaks in mountain range with Overpass API: http://osmlab.github.io/learnoverpass/en/docs/filters/area/

[Point in FOV using Homography](https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/1921033/how-do-i-plot-a-field-of-view-in-2d-space-and-find-if-a-certain-point-lies-wit)

[How to interpret GPSDestBearing and GPSImgDirection?](https://gis.stackexchange.com/questions/356582/how-to-interpret-gpsdestbearing-and-gpsimgdirection)

[Mountian Dataset](https://venturi.fbk.eu/results/public-datasets/mountain-dataset/)

Data Augmentation for better Generalization: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1609.08764.pdf

B. CNN Results The performance of the CNN is shown in Figure 4, which illustrates how error % varies as the number of samples are increased. Again this shows that increasing the number of samples resulted in a performance improvement. Most notably the test error % decreased steadily. The CNN results were consistent, with multiple runs of the same experiment producing similar error %. Augmentation in data-space using elastic deformations gave a better improvement in error % than augmentation in featurespace. Interestingly, while test error % decreased, training error % also decreased, and thus the gap between test and training was roughly maintained. Augmentation in feature-space using SMOTE showed marginally promising results. Using SMOTE, the test error % continued to decrease as the number of samples were increased all the way to 50,000 samples. Augmentation in feature-space using DBSMOTE resulted in a slight improvement on test error %. Another interesting observation is that the training error % for SMOTE and DBSMOTE followed very similar curves.

https://www.colorpilot.com/exiftable1.html

Page 68 for EXIF GPS data information: [PDF](http://www.cipa.jp/std/documents/e/DC-008-2012_E.pdf)