

A decorative graphic on the right side of the page. It features three blue circles of different sizes, each composed of concentric circles. Two thin blue lines intersect at a point, forming an 'X' shape that passes through the center of the middle circle.

Final Documentation

VirtualEye –Life Guard for Swimming Pools to Detect Active Drowning

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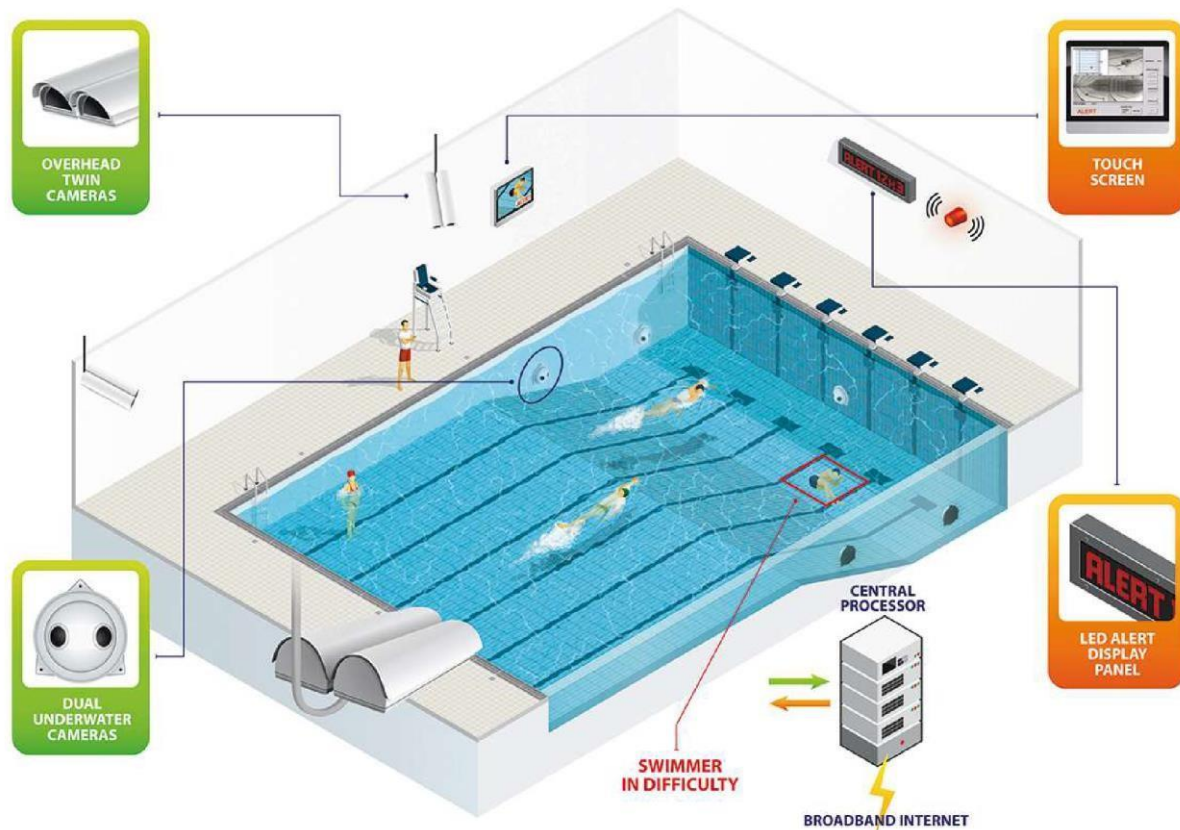
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project overview:



1.2

Purpose:

The system is not designed to replace a lifeguard or other human monitor, but to act as an additional tool. "It helps the lifeguard to detect the underwater situation where they can't easily observe."

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Existing problem

Whilst literature on DDS mostly agrees on areas such as the risks and issues associated with DDS performance, there are other areas where sources offer differing points of view, for example, DDS and their co- existence with lifeguards. There is debate around whether DDS can be helpful or harmful towards lifeguarding practices and how DDS may change the landscape of traditional lifeguarding, as well as some disagreement on whether they serve as justification for reducing lifeguard numbers. The term ‘blended lifeguarding’ or ‘modern lifeguarding’ has been newly coined to describe the concept of traditional lifeguarding practices being blended with technology for drowning detection (Swimming Pool Scene, 2017).

Currently, there is little qualitative or quantitative research analysing the experiences of lifeguards themselves relating to this concept.

2.2 References

- ✓ AngelEye.(2019).AngelEye–Distributors.Retrievedfrom:
<https://www.angeleye.it/news.php?id=28&newscat=10>
- ✓ Aquatics International. (2007). Traumatic Experiences –
Should we make our youngest lifeguards come face to
face with death?

Retrieved from:
<https://www.aquaticsintl.com/facilities/traumaticexperiences>
[o](#)

- ✓ British Standards Institution. (2018). BS EN 15288-1, Swimming pools for public use. Safety requirements for design.

Retrieved from:
<https://shop.bsigroup.com/ProductDetail/?pid=000000000030360254>

- ✓ British Standards Institution 1. (2018). BS EN 15288-2, Swimming pools for public use. Safety requirements for operation. Retrieved from:

<https://shop.bsigroup.com/ProductDetail/?pid=000000000030360257>

- ✓ Drowning Prevention. (2017). The Need. Retrieved from:
<https://www.drowningprevention.com.au/>

- ✓ German Institute for Standardization. (2019). German national guideline DGfDB R 94.15 “Test methods for camera-based drowning detection systems under operational conditions” (German Association for Public Swimming Pools).

- ✓ Haizhou Li, Haizhou Li, Kar-Ann Toh and Liyuan Li. (2012).

Advanced Topics in Biometrics, World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd., ISBN-13 978-981-4287-84-5

- ✓ Health and Safety Executive. (2018). HSG179, Health and safety in swimming pools (Fourth edition).

2.3 Problem Statement Definition

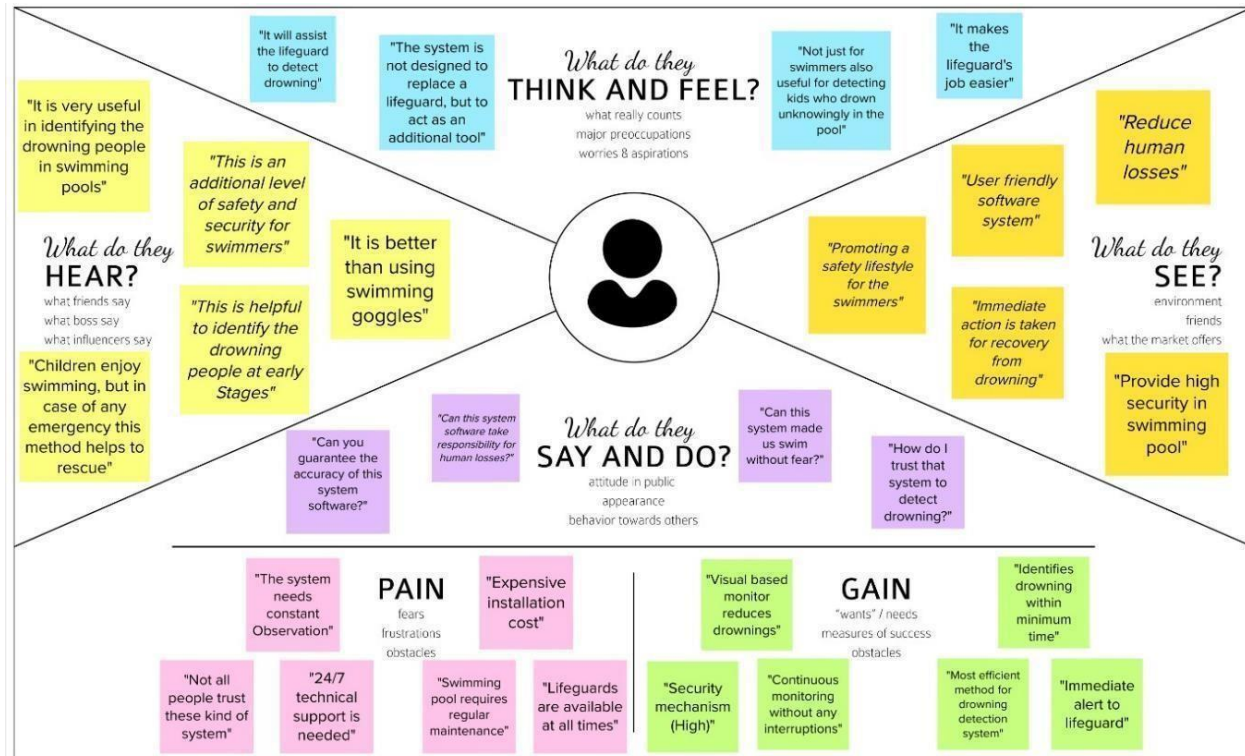
1. Swimming is one of the best exercises that helps people to reduce stress in this urban lifestyle. Swimming pools are found larger in number in hotels.
2. Applying the CNN algorithm to the dataset. Beginners, especially, often feel it difficult to breathe underwater which causes breathing trouble which in turn causes a drowning accident.
3. To overcome this conflict, a meticulous system is to be implemented along the swimming pools to save human life.

3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

In this paper we have proposed a method for automatic real-time detection of a person drowning in the swimming pools. The overview of the proposed algorithm in this paper is presented.

Our system is based on real time video analysis of the cameras installed around the swimming pool in a way which the entire swimming pool can be covered. Each camera is mounted on pool walls oriented downwards with a sharp angle, so that it can minimize the effect of lightening system which causes occlusions and foreshadowing. In this work, a ODROID-XU as a distributed system is installed in the swimming pool to collect all the video signals collected from cameras and process them using computer vision methods. The used hardware including the distributing system known as ODROID-XU, and our Logitech HD Pro C920 webcam used to record all the video sequences in this paper is illustrated in. The system is used to firstly detect the background of the pool and then decide to send an alarm to rescue team if a previously detected person is missing in video frames for an specific and defined period of time. In the next sections of this paper, we try to explain the concepts we used to detect and track individuals in swimming pools.

3.1 Empathy Map Canvas



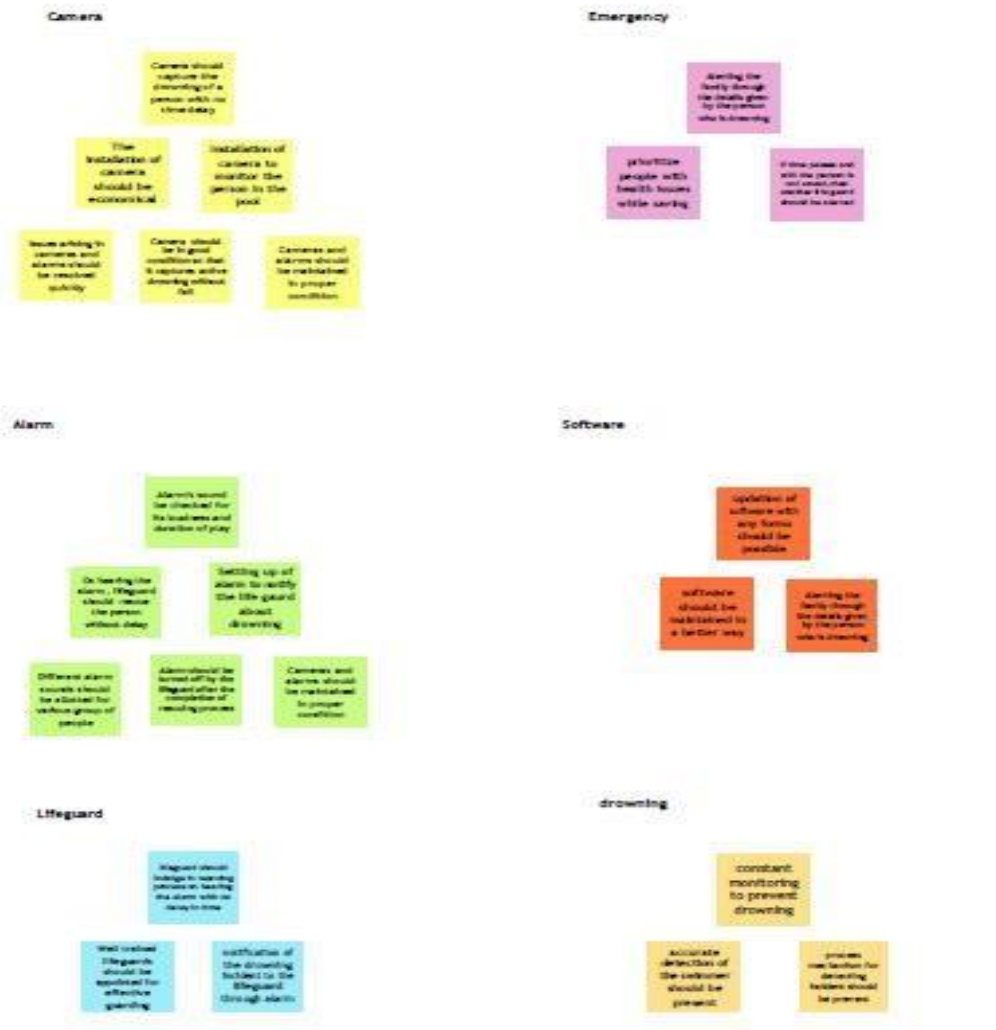
3.2 Ideations

Group Ideas

Take turns sharing your Ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. In the last 10 minutes, give each cluster a sentence-like label. If a cluster is bigger than six sticky notes, try and see if you can break it up into smaller sub-groups.

10 minutes

Tip:
Add color-coded tags to sticky notes to make it easier to find, browse, organize, and categorize important ideas as themes within your mural.



3.3Proposed Solution

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	People use the swimming for enjoyment, health Exercise but for all age of the people pool is really dangerous we need lifeguard, in duty swimming pools are very dangerous in the underwater.
2.	Idea / Solution description	In this project, using Artificial intelligence technology, using the camera help we can detect the people action and positions and also we check breathing level of the people inside the underwater and use of any alarms system we can detect the some of them are in the problem
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	The uniqueness of the our system is track the people position and body condition in the drowning using YOLO Algorithm. It is fast and very speed in the detection
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	In world most of them are unexcepted cause very serious death in the underwater not only in the city but most occurs in the rural area in

		the public places (well, lakes) we should avoid the accident in the underwater drowning
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	In the software field this well increase good income. Safety innovation in the swimming related issues this makes attractive for end users to use
6.	Scalability of the Solution	IBM cloud server will collect all the data and stored in the server. This will more safe and secure

3.4 Problem Solution fit

Define CS, fit into CC	1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) CS Children, adult, pet animal, old age people.	6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS CC Spending more time for family, freedom for safety guards near the resources.	5. AVAILABLE SOLUTION AS Swimmers, gain for people how having the resources.	Explore AS, different
	2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE/PROBLEM J&P If any unwanted action will cause in the underwater using camera detection will analysis the action and recover it.	9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE RC People use the cause for feel relax, need more energy for the health for body exercise increase human blood circulation	7. BEHAVIOUR BE Some place we have detection room near the water area, app in mobile phone or other devices	
Identifying strong T & E	3. TRIGGERS TR People using the advance technology in some place This increase some other people how doesn't have such features feel to work on that job	10. YOUR SOLUTION SL Camera should be work on any condition With or without the electricity, detection Room and full Protection for camera for Any time even in night also.	8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR CH 8.1 ONLINE Detection should be control by using mobile device	Identifying strong T & E
	4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER EM Before: people feel unsafe After: they feel comfortable and More secure		8.2 OFFLINE People should wear Any safety Guards or have full trained people while in drowning inside the underwater	

4.REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4.1 Functional requirement

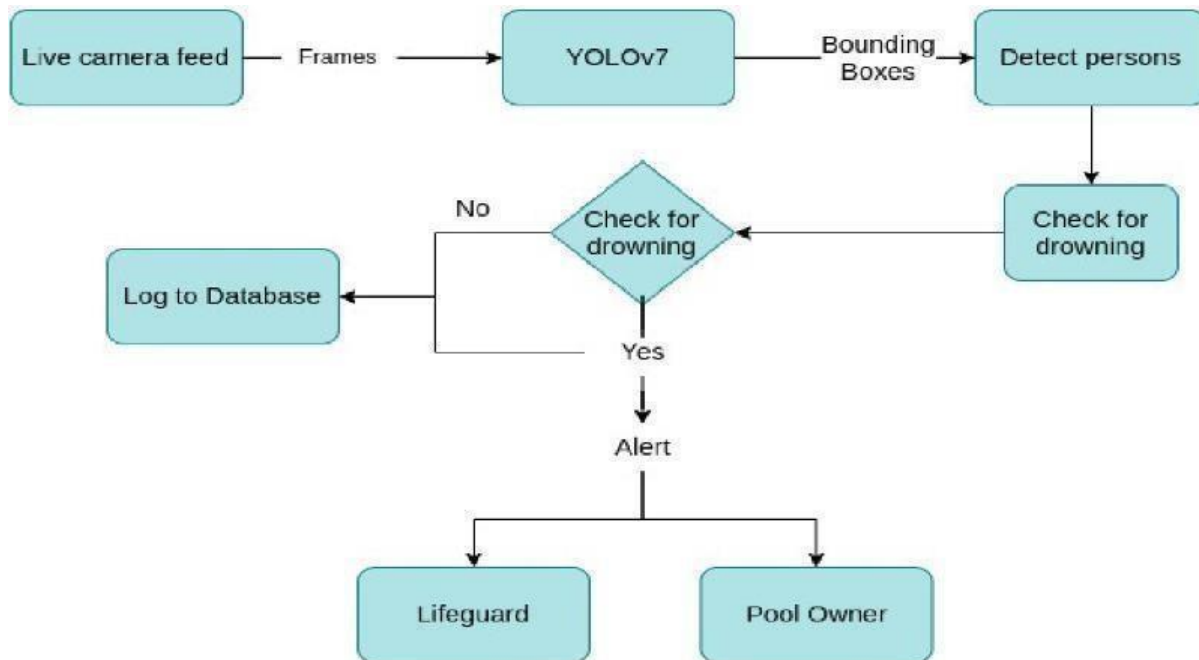
FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / SubTask)
FR-1	Installation	Install the camera inside the underwater, connect necessary app in the phone or otherdevice
FR-2	Detection	Near swimming pool area use detectionroom for monitor or use IBM cloud forstorage purpose of the details
FR-3	Audio	Give the alert signal for the people enterinto the underwater and leaving into underwater
FR-4	Support	Extra support from the lifeguard if any person pulse rate will decrease inside the water
FR-5	Prior alert	Extreme level problem should be occursgive the alert signal for the entire pool

4.2 Non-Functional requirements

FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	Usability	A Lifeguard should be present in all the time near pool
NFR-2	Security	Alert message or signal should be give by the lifeguard of swimmer
NFR-3	Reliability	Triggers if any immediate needs of theswimmer inside the pool
NFR-4	Performance	If any unwanted position changes and thepulse rate will decrease this will detect it.
NFR-5	Availability	Equipment and other requirement should bechecked by the lifeguards
NFR-6	Scalability	Virtual eye lifeguard detects potential drownings and it should be notifies you.

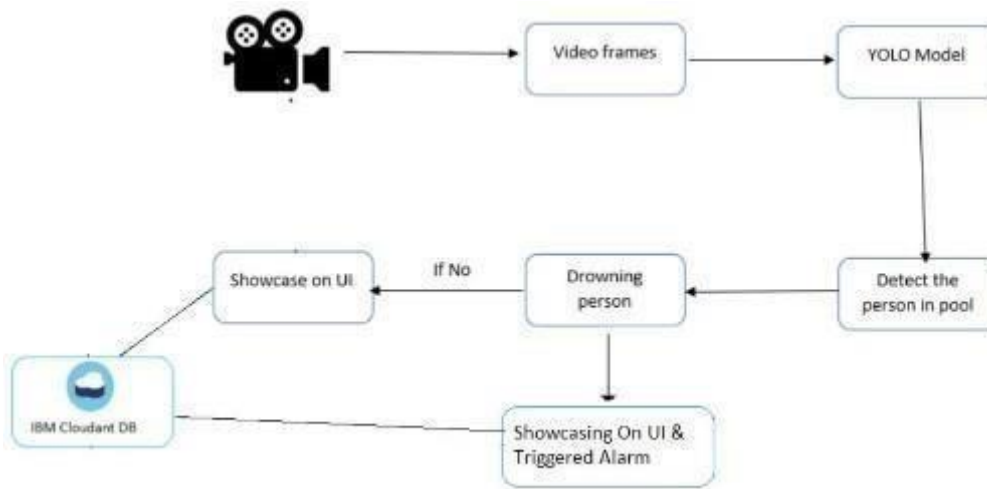
5. Project Design

5.1 Data Flow Diagrams



5.2 Solution & Technical Architecture

- ❖ To find underwater movement while person is drowning they have any Problem or anything else we will find the solution using the Artificial Intelligence (AI) detection technology.
- ❖ Usually, such systems can be developed by installing more than 16 cameras underwater and ceiling and analyzing the video feeds to detect any anomalies. AS a POC we make use of one camera that streams the video underwater and analyses the position of swimmers to assess the probability of drowning, if it is higher then an alert will be generated to attract lifeguards' attention.



5.3Users Stories

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer (Pool owner)	Installation	USN-1	Install the camera inside the underwater, connect necessary app in the phone or other device	I can cameras to the IBM cloud DB	High	Sprint-1
Customer (Lifeguard	Secure thepeople	USN-2	As a user, I can secure the drowning personsfrom the pool	I can save the drowning person	High	Sprint-1
Customer (swimmers)	safety	USN-3	As a user, I can swim inside the underwater without fear of the Drowning	I can swim safely	medium	Sprint-2
Customer care (Executive)	Contact	USN-4	As a user, I Can resolve if any problem occurs with any device technically	I can contact the customer care executiveto resolve any issues	Medium	Sprint-3
Administrator	Dashboard	USN-5	Management of the drowning detection systemand database management	I can access the system's logs and any other data instantly	High	Sprint-4

6.PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

6.1SPRINT PLANNING & ESTIMATION

Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date(Actual)
Sprint -1	8	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	6	29 Oct 2022
Sprint -2	14	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	12	05 Nov 2022
Sprint -3	16	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	11	12 Nov 2022
Sprint -4	12	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	12	19 Nov 2022

6.2 Sprint Delivery Schedule

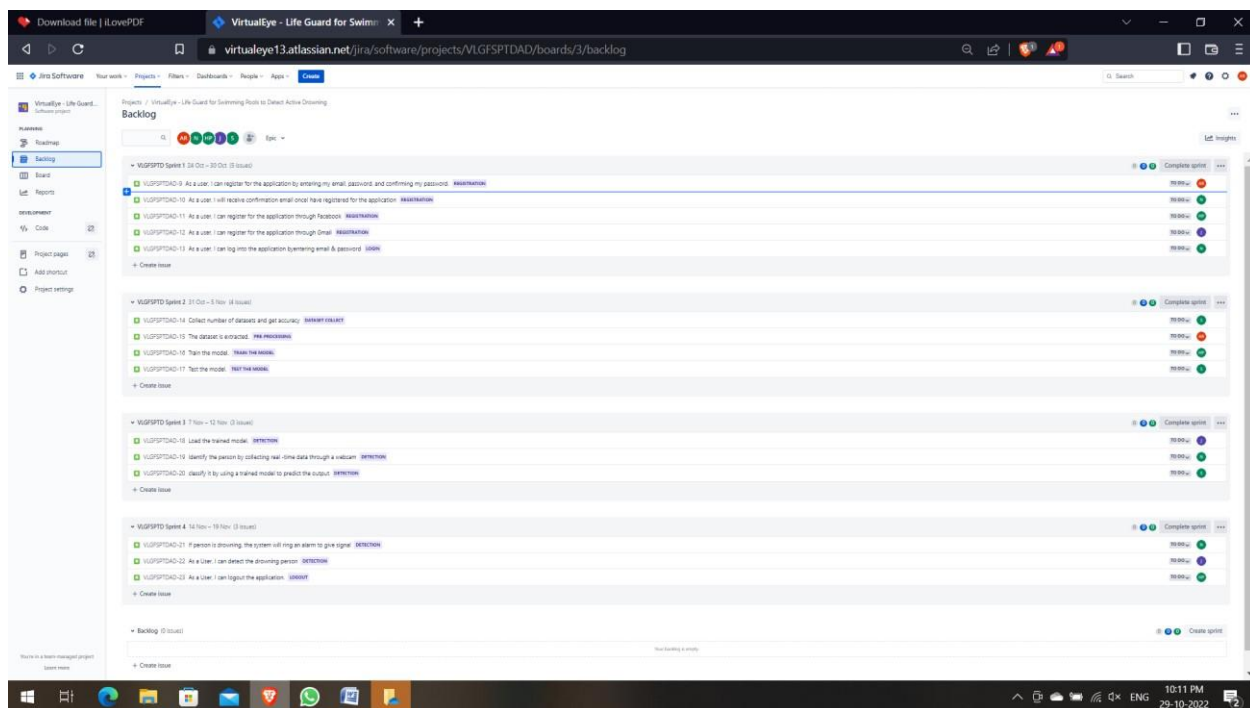
Sprint planning is an essential process that an organization needs to adapt to be successful. It indicates the roadmap for the next two to four weeks when stakeholders and team members decide as a group what they need to complete and deliver before the next sprint review meeting. Sprint planning is the first step in an agile project and is crucial to project success. A high-level view of the sprint backlog is created where the scrum team discusses, creates a plan for completing their work, establishes dependencies, and identifies risks that need to be addressed. Sprint planning is an open forum where everyone comes together, appreciates each other's work, and gets more clarity about the sprint goals and objectives. That makes every member of the team accountable and re-enforces healthy communication. This article will explain and help you understand the concepts and provide tips for successful sprint planning meetings. Additionally, we'll show you how it's not just about the tasks themselves. It's also about helping your team to reach their full potential. Sprint planning refers to a meeting that takes place before the start of a sprint. The team conducts this meeting to determine the sprint plan and set a sprint goal. The members decide on the number of backlog items in the sprint and sets up a sprint backlog and current sprint. The members who take part in the sprint planning meeting include:

- **The Scrum Master** The scrum master is in charge of facilitating the sprint planning meeting and ensures that the rooms are set, people are prepared, supplies are available, and the video conferencing and other connectivity are set accordingly. He/she time boxes the meeting according to the length of the sprint. For example, the duration of a two weeks' sprint should be 2-4 hours. He keeps time and ensures they attain their goal at the end of the sprint planning meeting.
- **Product Owner** The product owners ensure all the items in the product backlog are set before they start the meeting. Therefore, they have to prepare adequately and know the

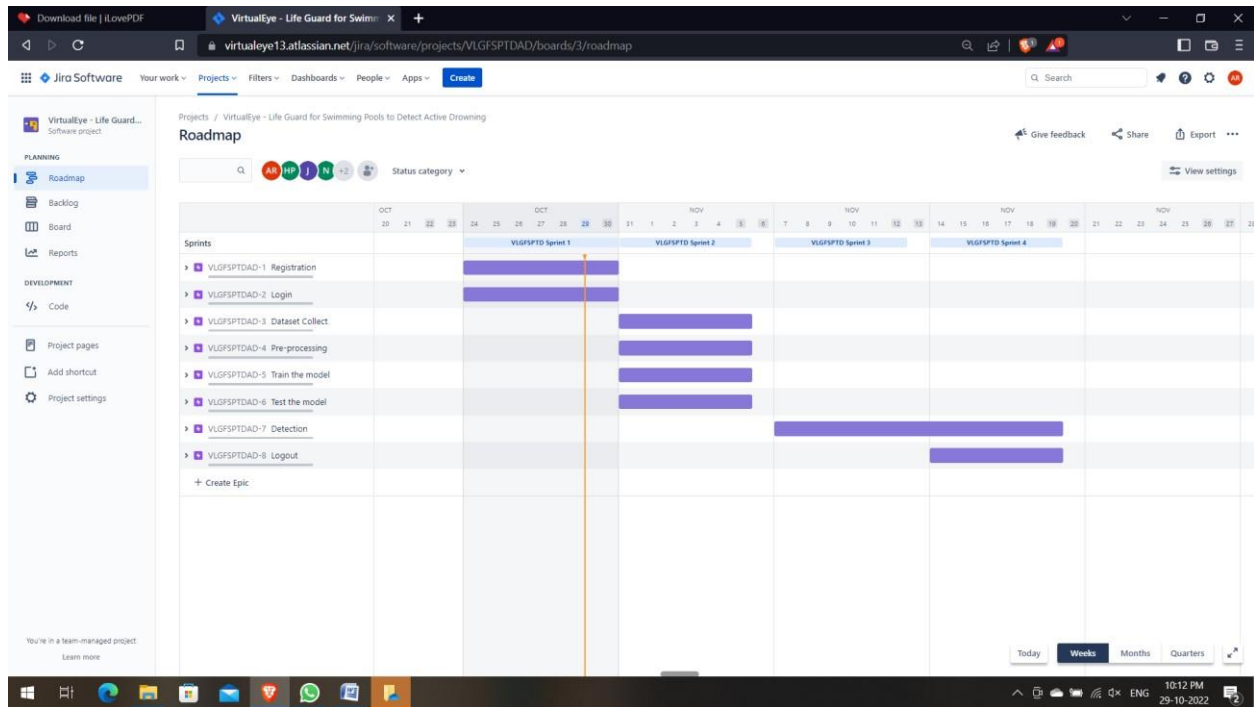
objective of each item. Moreover, the members ask them questions concerning the case and acceptance criteria, and they have to clarify to them.

6.3 Reports from JIRA

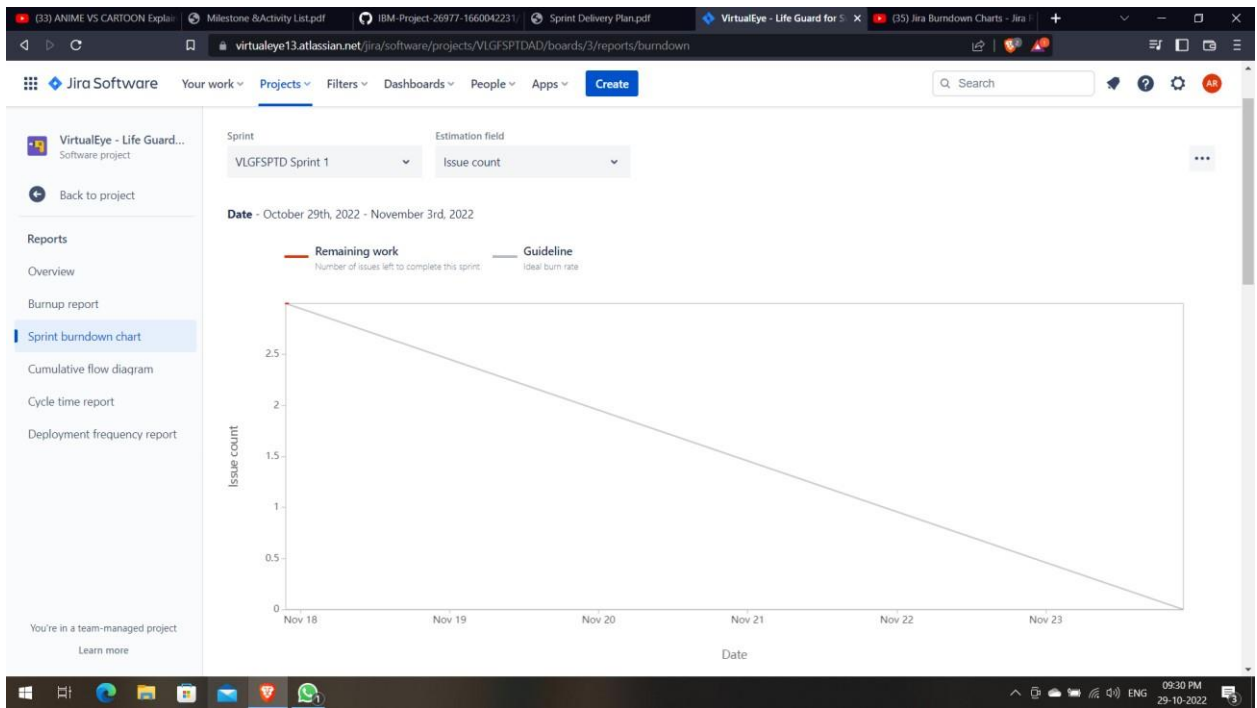
Backlog



Roadmap



Burndown Chart



7. CODING

```
import time
import cv2
import numpy as np
from cloudant.client import Cloudant
from flask import Flask, request, render_template, redirect, url_for
from playsound import playsound

import cvlib as cv
from cvlib.object_detection import draw_bbox

# Loading the model

# Authenticate using an IAM API key
client = Cloudant.iam('8780b82a-5a3b-4da0-a180-a0e1516479f9-bluemix',
'TzYs8u0Q5eoj204gDo2eOEDAuGRhj0fG_9rlZr5SsJUH',
connect=True)

# Create a database using an initialized client my_database
= client.create_database('my_database')

app = Flask(__name__)

# default home page or route
@app.route('/') def index():
    return render_template('index.html')

@app.route('/index.html') def home():
    return render_template("index.html")

# registration page
@app.route('/register') def register():
    return render_template('register.html')

@app.route('/afterreg', methods=['POST']) def afterreg():
    x = [x for x in request.form.values()]
    print(x)
    data = {
        '_id': x[1], # Setting _id is optional
        'name': x[0],
        'psw': x[2]
    }
    print(data)

    query = {'_id': {'$eq': data['_id']}}

    docs = my_database.get_query_result(query)
    print(docs)
```

```
print(len(docs.all()))
```

```

        if (len(docs.all()) == 0):            url =
my_database.create_document(data)
        # response = requests.get(url)
        return render_template('register.html', pred="Registration Successful,
please login using your details")    else:            return
render_template('register.html', pred="You are already a member, please login
using your details")

# login page
@app.route('/login') def login():
return render_template('login.html')

@app.route('/afterlogin', methods=['POST']) def
afterlogin():
    user = request.form['_id']
    passw = request.form['psw']
    print(user, passw)

    query = {'_id': {'$eq': user}}

    docs = my_database.get_query_result(query)
    print(docs)

    print(len(docs.all()))
    if (len(docs.all()) == 0):            return render_template('login.html',
pred="The username is not found.")    else:            if ((user ==
docs[0][0]['_id'] and passw == docs[0][0]['psw'])):
        return redirect(url_for('prediction'))
    else:
        print('Invalid User')

@app.route('/logout') def
logout():
    return render_template('logout.html')

@app.route('/prediction') def
prediction():
    return render_template('prediction.html')

@app.route('/result', methods=["GET", "POST"])
def res():
    webcam =
cv2.VideoCapture('drowning.mp4')
    if not
webcam.isOpened():
        print("Could not open webcam")
    exit()

    t0 = time.time() # gives time in seconds after 1970
    # variable dcount stands for how many seconds the person has been standing

```



```
still for centre0 =  
np.zeros(2)  
isDrowning = False
```

```

    # this loop happens approximately every 1 second, so if a person doesn't move,
    # or moves very little for 10seconds, we can say they are drowning
    # loop through frames
    while webcam.isOpened():
        # read
        frame, status = webcam.read()
        frame = webcam.read()
        if not status:
            print("Could not read frame")
            exit()

        # apply object detection
        bbox, label, conf = cv.detect_common_objects(frame)
        # simplifying for only 1 person

        # s = (len(bbox), 2)
        if (len(bbox) > 0):
            #
            bbox0 = bbox[0]
            centre = np.zeros(s)
            centre = [0, 0]
            # for i in range(0, len(bbox)):
            # centre[i] = [(bbox[i][0]+bbox[i][2])/2, (bbox[i][1]+bbox[i][3])/2 ]

            centre = [(bbox0[0] + bbox0[2]) / 2, (bbox0[1] + bbox0[3]) / 2]
            # make vertical and horizontal movement
            hmov = abs(centre[0] - centre0[0])
            vmov = abs(centre[1] - centre0[1])

            # there is still need to tweek the threshold
            # this threshold is for checking how much the centre has moved

            x = time.time()
            threshold = 10
            if (hmov > threshold or vmov > threshold):
                print(x - t0, 's')
            t0 = time.time()
            isDrowning = False

        else:
            print(x - t0, 's')
            if ((time.time() - t0) > 10):
                isDrowning = True

        # print('bounding box: ', bbox, 'label: ' label , 'confidence: '
        conf[0], 'centre: ', centre)
        # print(bbox,label ,conf, centre)
        print('bbox: ', bbox, 'centre:', centre, 'centre0:', centre0)
        print('Is he drowning: ', isDrowning)

        centre0 = centre
        # draw bounding box over detected objects

        out = draw_bbox(frame, bbox, label, conf, isDrowning)

        # print('Seconds since last epoch: ', time.time()-t0)

```

```
# display output
```

```

        cv2.imshow("Real-time object detection", out)
        if (isDrowning == True):
            playsound('alarm.mp3')
            webcam.release()
            cv2.destroyAllWindows()
            return render_template('prediction.html', prediction="Emergency !!! The
Person is drowning")
            # return render_template('base.html')
            # press "Q" to stop
            if
cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
break

        # release resources
webcam.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
        # return render_template('prediction.html',)

""" Running our application """
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(debug=True)

```

8. TESTING

8.1 Test cases

Test case ID	Feature Type		Test Scenario	Steps TO Execute	Test	Expected Result	Actual Result
LoginPage_TC_001	Functional	Home Page	Verify user is able to see the Login/Signup popup when user clicked on My account button	1.Enter URL and click go 2.Click on My Account dropdown button 3.Verify login/Signup popup displayed or not	Login.html	Login/Signup popup should display	Working as
LoginPage_TC_002		Home Page	Verify the UI elements in Login/Signup popup	1.Enter URL and click go 2. Click on My Account dropdown 3. Verify login/Signup popup with below UI elements: a.email text box b.password text box c. Login button d.New customer? Create account link e. Last password? Recovery password link	Login.html	Application should show below elements: a.email text box b.password text box c.Login button with orange colour d. New customer? Create account link e. Last password? Recovery password link	Working as expected
LoginPage_TC_003	Functional	Home page	Verify user is able to log into application with Valid credentials	1.Enter URL and click go 2. Click on My Account dropdown 3. Enter Valid username/email in Email text 4.Enter valid password in password text box 5. Click On in button	Username: lax@gmail password: lax26	User should navigate to prediction homepage	working as
LoginPage_TC_004	Functional	Login page	Verify user is able to log into application with Invalid credentials	1. Enter URL and click go 2.Click on My Account dropdown button 3.Enter Invalid username/email in Email text box 4.Enter valid password in password text box 5.Click on in button	Username: lax password: lax26	Application should show 'Incorrect email or password' validation message.	working as
LoginPage_TC_004	Functional	Login page	Verify user is able to log into application with Invalid credentials	1.Enter URL and click go 2. Click On My Account dropdown 3. Enter Valid username/email in Email text box 4.Enter Invalid password in password text box 5.Click on in button	username: lax26@mail password: lax26	Application should show 'Incorrect email or password' validation message.	working as
LoginPage_TC_005	Functional	Login page	Verify user is able to into application with Invalid credentials	1.Enter URL and click go 2. Click on My Account dropdown 3. Enter Invalid username/email in Email text box 4. Enter Invalid password in password text box 5. Click on in button	username: lax26@mail password: 1803	Application should show 'Incorrect email or password' validation message.	working as
Predictionpage_TC_006	Functional	Prediction Page	Page should display whether the person is drowning or not	1. Camera should take pictures of people swimming in pool 2. It should predict the probability of drowning 3. It should show a bounding box displaying the probability Of drowning	Image Of people drowning	generate a alert to lifeguard if people are drowning	Working as

8.2 User Acceptance Testing

Defect analysis

Section	Total Cases	Not Tested	Fail	Pass
Print Engine	2	0	0	2
Client Application	2	0	0	2
Security	1	0	0	1
Outsource Shipping	1	0	0	1
Exception Reporting	2	0	0	2
Final Report Output	1	0	0	1

Test analysis

Resolution	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity 4	Subtotal
By Design	10	4	2	3	20
Duplicate	1	0	3	0	4
External	2	3	0	1	6
Fixed	11	2	4	20	37
Not Reproduced	0	0	1	0	1
Skipped	0	0	1	1	2
Won't Fix	0	5	2	1	8
Totals	24	14	13	26	77

9. RESULTS

9.1 Performance metrics

```
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">

  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">

  <title>High Quality Facial Recognition</title>

  <link href="https://cdn.bootcss.com/bootstrap/4.0.0/css/bootstrap.min.  css"
rel="stylesheet">

  <script src="https://cdn.bootcss.com/popper.js/1.12.9/umd/popper.min.js">

</script>

<script src="https://cdn.bootcss.com/jquery/3.3.1/jquery.min.js">

</script>

<script src="https://cdn.bootcss.com/bootstrap/4.0.0/js/bootstrap.min.js">

</script>
<link href="{ { url_for('static', filename='css/main.css') } }"rel="stylesheet">
  <style>
    .bg-dark { background-color:
      #42678c!important;
    }
    #result { color:
      #0a1c4ed1;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

```

<body style="background-color:black";>
<header id="head" class="header">
    <section id="navbar">
        <h1 class="nav-heading"></i>Virtual Eye</h1>
        <div class="nav--items">
            <ul>
                <li><a href="{{ url_for('index')}}">Home</a></li>
                <li><a href="{{ url_for('logout')}}">Logout</a></li>
                <!-- <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>
                <li><a href="#services">Services</a></li> -->

            </ul>
        </div>
    </section>
    </header>
    <div class="container">
        <div id="content" style="margin-top:2em">
            <div class="container">
                <div class="row">
                    <div class="col-sm-6 bd" >
                        <h2><em style="color:white;">High Quality Facial
Recognition</em></h2>
                        <br>
                        <p><h5><i style="color:white;">Emotion Detection Through
Facial Feature Recognition</i></h5></p>
                        
                        </div>
                        <div class="col-sm-6">
                            <div>
                                <h4 style="color:white;">Upload
Image Here</h4>
                                <form action = "http://localhost:5000/" id="upload-file"
method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">

```



```

        <label for="imageUpload" class="upload-
label">
            Choose Image
        </label>
        <input type="file" name="image"
id="imageUpload" accept=".png, .jpg, .jpeg, .pdf">
        </form>

        <div class="image-section" style="display:none;">
            <div class="img-preview">
                <div id="imagePreview">
                </div>
            </div>
            <div>
                <button type="button" class="btn btn-info btn-lg "
id="btn-predict">Analyse</button>
            </div>
        </div>

        <div class="loader" style="display:none;"></div>

        <h3>
            <span id="result"> </span>
        </h3>

        </div>
        </div>

        </div>
        </div>
        </div>
    </body>

    <footer>
        <script      src="{ {      url_for('static',      filename='js/main.js')      }}"
type="text/javascript"></script>

```

</footer>

</html>

Index.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<!--Bootstrap -->

<link rel="stylesheet"

href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.0.0/css/boo
tstrap.min.css" integrity="sha384-

Gn5384xqQ1aoWXA+058RXPxPg6fy4IWvTNh0E263XmFcJlSAwiGg
FAW/dAiS6JXm" crossorigin="anonymous">

<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.2.1.slim.min.js" integrity="sha384-
KJ3o2DKtIkVYIK3UENzmM7KChRr/rE9/Qpg6aAZGJwFDMVNA/GpG
FF93hXpG5KkN" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>

<script src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/popper.js/1.12.9/umd/
popper.min.js" integrity="sha384-
ApNbgh9B+Y1QKtv3Rn7W3mgPxhU9K/ScQsAP7hUibX39j7fakFPsk
vXusvfa0b4Q" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>

<script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.0.0/js/bootst rap.min.js"
integrity="sha384-
JZR6Spejh4U02d8jOt6vLEHfe/JQGiRRSQQxSfFWpi1MquVdAyjUar5
+76PVCmYl" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>

<script src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/8b9cdc2059.js"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>

<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Akronim&family=
Roboto&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="../static/style.css">

<!-- <script defer src="../static/js/main.js"></script> -->

<title>Virtual Eye</title>

```

</head>
<body>
    <header id="head" class="header">
        <section id="navbar">
            <h1 class="nav-heading"></i>Virtual Eye</h1>
            <div class="nav--items">
                <ul>
                    <li><a
href="{{ url_for('index') }}">Home</a></li>
                    <li><a
href="{{ url_for('login') }}">Login</a></li>
                    <li><a
href="{{ url_for('register') }}">Register</a></li>
                    <li><a href="{{
url_for('login') }}">Demo</a></li> </ul> </div>
                </section>
                <section id="slider">
                    <div id="carouselExampleIndicators" class="carousel" data-ride="carousel">
                        <ol class="carousel-indicators">
                            <li data-target="#carouselExampleIndicators" data-slide- to="0"
class="active "></li>
                            <li data-target="#carouselExampleIndicators" data-slide-to="1"></li>
                            <li data-target="#carouselExampleIndicators" data-slide-to="2"></li>
                        </ol>
                        <div class="carousel-inner">
                            <div class="carousel-item active">
                                
                                </div>
                                <div class="carousel-item">
                                    
                                    </div>
                                    <div class="carousel-item">
                                        
                                        </div>
                                    </div>
                                    <a class="carousel-control-prev" href="#carouselExampleIndicators"
role="button" data-slide="prev">

```

```

        <span class="carousel-control-prev-icon" aria-hidden="true"></span>
        <span class="sr-only">Previous</span>
    </a>
    <a class="carousel-control-next" href="#carouselExampleIndicators"
    role="button" data-slide="next">
        <span class="carousel-control-next-icon" aria-hidden="true"></span>
        <span class="sr-only">Next</span>
    </a>
</div>

```

```

</section>
</header>
<section id="about">
    <div class="top">
        <h3 class="title text-muted">
            ABOUT PROJECT
        </h3>
        <div class="line"></div>
    </div>

```

```

<div class="body">
<div class="left">
    <h2>Problem:</h2>
    <p>

```

Swimming is one of the best exercises that helps people to reduce stress in this urban lifestyle. Swimming pools are found larger in number in the hotels, weekend tourist spots and barely people have in their house backyard. Beginners, especially often feel it difficult to breathe under water and causes breathing trouble which in turn cause a drowning accident. Worldwide, drowning produces a higher rate of mortality without causing injury to children. Children under six of their age are found to be suffering the highest drowning mortality rates worldwide..Such kinds of deaths account for the third cause of unplanned death globally, with about 1.2 million cases yearly.

```

        </p>
    </div>
<div class="left">
    <h2>Solution:</h2>
    <p>

```

To overcome the conflict, a meticulous system is to be implemented along the swimming pools to save the human life. By studying body movement patterns and connecting cameras to an artificial intelligence (AI) system we can devise an underwater pool safety system that reduces the risk of drowning. Usually such systems can be developed by installing more than 16 cameras underwater and ceiling and analysing the video feeds to detect any anomalies. But as a POC we make use of one camera that streams the video underwater and analyses the position of swimmers to assess the probability of drowning, if it is higher than an alert will be generated to attract lifeguards attention.

Note : The system is not designed to replace a lifeguard or other human monitor, but to act as an additional tool. It helps the lifeguard to detect the underwater situation where they can't easily observe.

Footer

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[*fab fa-2x fa-twitter-square*](#)[*fab fa-2x fa-linkedin*](#)

Logout.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html >

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    <title>Virtual Eye</title>
    <link href='https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Pacifico' rel='stylesheet'
type='text/css'>
    <link href='https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Arimo' rel='stylesheet'
type='text/css'>
    <link href='https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Hind:300' rel='stylesheet'
type='text/css'>
    <link href='https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Open+Sans+Condensed:300'
rel='stylesheet' type='text/css'>

    <link href='https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Merriweather'
rel='stylesheet'>
    <link href='https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Josefin Sans'
rel='stylesheet'>
    <link href='https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Montserrat' rel='stylesheet'>

<style> .header
{
    top:0; margin:0px;
    left: 0px; right:
    0px; position:
    fixed;
    background-color: #28272c;
    color: white; box-shadow: 0px
    8px 4px grey;
    overflow: hidden; padding-left:20px;
    font-family: 'Josefin Sans';
    font-size: 2vw;
    width: 100%;
    height:8%; text-
    align: center;
}
```

```

        .topnav { overflow:
hidden;
background-color: #333;
}

.topnav-right a { float:
left; color:
#f2f2f2;
text-align: center; padding:
14px 16px; text-decoration:
none; font-size: 18px;
}

.topnav-right a:hover {
background-color: #ddd;
color: black;
}

.topnav-right a.active { background-color: #565961;
color: white;
}

.topnav-right {
float: right; padding-
right:100px;
}

.login{ margin-top:-70px;
} body
{
background-color:#ffffff; background-
repeat: no-repeat; background-
size:cover; background-position: 0px 0px;
}

.main{
margin-top:100px; text-
align:center;

```

```
} form { margin-left:400px;margin-right:400px;}
```

```
input[type=text], input[type=email],input[type=number],input[type=password] {  
width: 100%; padding: 12px 20px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom:18px;  
border: 1px solid #ccc;  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

```
button { background-color:  
    #28272c;  
color: white; padding:  
14px 20px; margin-  
bottom:8px; border:  
none; cursor:  
pointer; width: 20%;  
}
```

```
button:hover {  
    opacity: 0.8;  
}
```

```
.cancelbtn { width:  
    auto;  
padding: 10px 18px;  
background-color: #f44336;  
}
```

```
.imgcontainer { text-  
align: center; margin:  
24px 0 12px 0;  
}
```

```
img.avatar {  
width: 30%; border-  
radius: 50%;  
}
```



```

        .container { padding:
            16px;
    }

    span.psw {
        float: right;
        padding-top:
            16px;

    }

    /* Change styles for span and cancel button on extra small screens
    */

    @media screen and (max-width: 300px) { span.psw {
        display: block; float:
            none;
        }
        .cancelbtn { width:
            100%;
        }
    }

```

</style>

</head>

<body style="font-family:Montserrat;">

<div class="header">

<div style="width:50%;float:left;font-size:2vw;text-align:left;color:white; padding-top:1%">Virtual eye</div>

<div class="topnav-right" style="padding-top:0.5%;">

Home

Login

Register

</div>

</div>

<div class="main">

```

<h1>Successfully Logged Out!</h1>
<h3 style="color:#4CAF50">Login for more information</h3>

    <a href="{{ url_for('login') }}"><button
type="submit">Login</button></a>
</form>
</div>

</body>
</html>

```

Prediction.html

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> <!--
    Bootstrap -->

    <link rel="stylesheet"
        href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.0.0/css/boo
tstrap.min.css" integrity="sha384-
Gn5384xqQ1aoWXA+058RXPxPg6fy4IWvTNh0E263XmFcJlSAwiGg
FAW/dAiS6JXm" crossorigin="anonymous">
    <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.2.1.slim.min.js"
integrity="sha384-
KJ3o2DKtIkVYIK3UENzmM7KCkRr/rE9/Qpg6aAZGJwFDMVNA/GpG
FF93hXpG5KkN" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
    <script src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/popper.js/1.12.9/umd/
popper.min.js" integrity="sha384-
ApNbgh9B+Y1QKtv3Rn7W3mgPxhU9K/ScQsAP7hUibX39j7fakFPsk
vXusvfa0b4Q" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
    <script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.0.0/js/bootst rap.min.js"
integrity="sha384-
JZR6Spejh4U02d8jOt6vLEHfe/JQGiRRSQQxSfFWpi1MquVdAyjUar5
+76PVCmYl" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>

```

```

<script src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/8b9cdc2059.js"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Akronim&family=
Roboto&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="../static/style.css">

<script defer src="../static/js/JScript.js"></script>
<title>Prediction</title>
</head> <body>
<header id="head" class="header">
<section id="navbar">
<h1 class="nav-heading"></i>Virtual Eye</h1>
<div class="nav--items">
<ul>
<li><a href="{{ url_for('index') }}">Home</a></li>
<li><a
href="{{ url_for('logout') }}">Logout</a></li>
<!-- <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>
<li><a href="#services">Services</a></li> -->

</ul>
</div>
</section>
</header>
<!-- dataset/Training/metal/metal326.jpg -->
</br>
<section id="prediction">
<h2 class="title text-muted">Virtual Eye- Life Guard forSwimming Pools to
Detect Active Drowning</h1>
<div class="line" style="width: 900px;"></div>
</section>
</br>
<section id="about">

<div class="body">
<div class="left">
<p>

```

Swimming is one of the best exercises that helps people to reduce stress in this urban lifestyle. Swimming pools are found larger in number in the hotels, weekend tourist spots and barely people have in their house backyard. Beginners, especially often feel it difficult to breathe under water and causes breathing trouble which in turn cause a drowning accident. Worldwide, drowning produces a higher rate of mortality without causing injury to children. Children under six of their age are found to be suffering the highest drowning mortality rates worldwide. Such kinds of deaths account for the third cause of unplanned death globally, with about 1.2 million cases yearly.

</p>

</div>

<div class="left">

<div class="prediction-input">

</br>

<form id="form" action="/result" method="post"

enctype="multipart/form-data">

<input type="submit" class="submitbtn" value="ClickMe! For a Demo">

</form>

</div>

<h5 style="text-color:Red">

<b style="text-color:Red">{{ prediction }}

</div>

</h5>

</div>

</section>

</br></br>

<section id="footer">

<p>Copyright Â© 2021. All Rights Reserved</p>


</section>

</body>

</html>

Virtual Eye

HomeLoginRegister




Enter registered email ID

Enter Password

Login

Virtual Eye

HomeLoginRegisterDemo



ABOUT PROJECT

Problem:

Swimming is one of the best exercises that helps people to reduce stress in this urban lifestyle. Swimming pools are found larger in number in the hotels, weekend tourist spots and barely people have in their house backyard. Beginners, especially often feel it difficult to breathe under water and causes breathing trouble which in turn cause a drowning accident. Worldwide, drowning produces a higher rate of mortality without causing injury to children.

Solution:

To overcome the conflict, a meticulous system is to be implemented along the swimming pools to save the human life. By studying body movement patterns and connecting cameras to an artificial intelligence (AI) system we can devise an underwater pool safety system that reduces the risk of drowning. Usually such systems can be developed by installing more than 16 cameras underwater and ceiling and analysing the video feeds to detect any anomalies.

Virtual Eye- Life Guard for Swimming Pools to Detect Active Drowning

Swimming is one of the best exercises that helps people to reduce stress in this urban lifestyle. Swimming pools are found larger in number in the hotels, weekend tourist spots and barely people have in their house backyard. Beginners, especially often feel it difficult to breathe under water and causes breathing trouble which in turn cause a drowning accident. Worldwide, drowning produces a higher rate of mortality without causing injury to children. Children under six of their age are found to be suffering the highest drowning mortality rates worldwide. Such kinds of deaths account for the third cause of unplanned death globally, with about 1.2 million cases yearly.



[Click Me! For a Demo](#)

Virtual Eye- Life Guard for Swimming Pools to Detect Active Drowning

Swimming is one of the best exercises that helps people to reduce stress in this urban lifestyle. Swimming pools are found larger in number in the hotels, weekend tourist spots and barely people have in their house backyard. Beginners, especially often feel it difficult to breathe under water and causes breathing trouble which in turn cause a drowning accident. Worldwide, drowning produces a higher rate of mortality without causing injury to children. Children under six of their age are found to be suffering the highest drowning mortality rates worldwide. Such kinds of deaths account for the third cause of unplanned death globally, with about 1.2 million cases yearly.



[Click Me! For a Demo](#)

Emergency !!! The Person is drowning

10. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES:

- (i) user feel comfortable and more secure
- (ii) Children, adult, pet animal , old age people are used
- (iii) spending more time for family, freedom for safety guards near the Swimming pool
- (iv) Swimmers, resort are gain in the financial
- (v) drowning should be monitored

DISADVANTAGE:

- (i) For uneducated people will suffer from this technology
- (ii) Electricity will be required
- (iii) Software and hardware requirement will need

11. CONCLUSION

- This section will draw from three core documents: ISO_20380, HSG179, and the recently published German guideline, DGf dB R 94.15. A summary

of each is given, outlining the key messages they disseminate and what this means for those involved with DDS.

ISO_20380 This document focuses on the requirements for the installation, operation, maintenance and performance of DDS, the testing methods, and the information required from the supplier in the operating manual. These international standards do not apply to systems used in domestic pools or pools smaller than 150m².

- Prior to the installation of any DDS, ‘a technical study shall be carried out by the supplier in consultation with or based on information provided by the swimming pool’s owner/operator’. This is to establish the quantity and positioning of the equipment making up the system such as cameras, central processing unit, alarm tools, and other related equipment. The technical study must also provide a technical drawing of the pool basin, showing areas of ‘coverage’ and ‘non-coverage’, as well as the minimum lighting levels required above and below the water surface for the DDS to operate within performance requirements. To carry out the study, a list of factors to consider are given, outlining the variables that make each pool unique such as the architecture, and alarm reception coverage area of mobile devices to be used with the system. With this information all in one document, the technical study can be used to help optimise performance of the system, and forms part of the contract between the supplier and the pool operator. The next area of the standard is the performance requirements. This outlines the requirements needed to pass the regular maintenance testing and performance requirements for normal operation. This section covers the alarm set off time for operational performance, which is to be 15 seconds or less and displayed on the system interface. It also states that the alarm set off time must be built-in and shall not be changeable by staff. The section also discusses the areas covered by the DDS and highlights that each trained staff member must be aware of these areas. Another coverage-related requirement is that the DDS must be able to temporarily create areas where detection is disabled, to manage specific activities such as rescue drills.

12.Future Scope

This lifeguard system consists of three main components, i.e., the drowning detection, the rescuing drone, and the hazardous activity detection. All three components combined will create a system capable of detecting drowning

victims, dispatching an inflatable tube using a drone (as depicted in Fig.9) and detecting hazardous activities—eventually becoming an entity that could assist a lifeguard. The system is accessible to its primary user, presumably a pool owner or a lifeguard, in the form of an interface with a sound alarm and an android mobile service that holds the capabilities of receiving Firebase notifications. Confined with a few of the hardware limitations, such as the use of a single camera and the Jetson Nano at the presence of better-quality hardware, could affect the speed and accuracy of the overall system is becoming a state-of-the-art.

This limitation could be omitted with the use of multiple cameras that could be placed over the premises in several ground coordinates, increasing the accuracy of the computer vision algorithms. Moreover, due to the inability to fly a drone in extreme weather conditions such as rain, strong winds or lightning, the system is limited to be used under few specifications. As swimming in extreme weather conditions is not preferred either, the system could be further improved to emit a warning signal if a person was to swim in any of the above weather conditions, bypassing the need to fly the drone. Additionally, all the processing is done on the clientside of the applications on the Jetson Nano board, preventing any security and privacy issues that might arise due to the sensitive information inputted through the cameras. For future developments convenience wise, the system could benefit by having an additional set of cameras to identify and verify a drowning or a hazardous activity on the premises. Accessibility could also be improved by extending the Android service to be an application both in Android and iOS platforms that could hold the details of each premise individually, making a centralized system that watches over the decentralized pool premises. Both drown and hazardous activity detection could be improved by gathering a night time dataset that increases the accuracy of the data in low light.

13. Appendix Source

code

```
[net]
```

```
# Testing# batch=1
```

```
# subdivisions=1#  
Training batch=64  
subdivisions=16  
width=608 height=608  
channels=3  
momentum=0.9  
decay=0.0005 angle=0  
saturation = 1.5  
exposure = 1.5hue=.1
```

```
learning_rate=0.01 burn_in=1000  
max_batches =  
500200policy=steps  
steps=400000,450000  
  
scales=.1,.1
```

```
[convolutional]  
batch_normalize=1  
filters=32 size=3  
stride=1  
  
pad=1 activation=leaky
```

```
# Downsample
```

```
[convolutional]  
batch_normalize=1  
filters=64 size=3  
stride=2  
  
pad=1 activation=leaky
```

```
[convolutional]  
batch_normalize=1  
filters=32 size=1  
stride=1  
  
pad=1 activation=leaky  
[convolutional]  
batch_normalize=1  
filters=64 size=3  
stride=1  
  
pad=1 activation=leaky
```

[shortcut]from=3
activation=linear#

Downsample

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=128 size=3
stride=2

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=64 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=128 size=3
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3
activation=linear

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=64 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=128 size=3
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky
[shortcut]from=3
activation=linear

Downsample

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1

filters=256size=3
stride=2 pad=1
activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=128 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=256 size=3
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3
activation=linear

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=128 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=256 size=3
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3
activation=linear

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=128 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=256 size=3

stride=1 pad=1
activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3
activation=linear

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=128 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=256 size=3
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3
activation=linear

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=128 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=256 size=3
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3
activation=linear

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=
1 filters=128
size=1 stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]

batch_normalize=1
filters=256 size=3
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3
activation=linear

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=128 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=256 size=3
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3
activation=linear

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=128 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=256 size=3
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3
activation=linear#

Downsample

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1

filters=512 size=3
stride=2

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=256 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=512 size=3
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3
activation=linear

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=256 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=512 size=3
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3
activation=linear

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=256 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=512 size=3
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3

activation=linear

[convolutional]

batch_normalize=1

filters=256 size=1

stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]

batch_normalize=1

filters=512 size=3

stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3

activation=linear

[convolutional]

batch_normalize=1

filters=256 size=1

stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]

batch_normalize=1

filters=512 size=3

stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3

activation=linear

[convolutional]

batch_normalize=1

filters=256 size=1

stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]

batch_normalize=1
filters=512 size=3
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3
activation=linear

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=256 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=512 size=3
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3
activation=linear

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=256 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=512 size=3
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=-
3

activation=linear#

Downsample

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=1024 size=3

stride=2 pad=1
activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=512 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=1024 size=3
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3
activation=linear

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=512 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=1024 size=3
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3
activation=linear

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=512 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1

filters=1024 size=3
stride=1 pad=1

activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3

activation=linear

[convolutional]

batch_normalize=1

filters=512 size=1

stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]

batch_normalize=1

filters=1024 size=3

stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[shortcut]from=- 3

activation=linear

#####

[convolutional]

batch_normalize=1

filters=512 size=1

stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]

batch_normalize=1size=3

stride=1 pad=1 filters=1024

activation=leaky

[convolutional]

batch_normalize=1

filters=512 size=1

stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]

batch_normalize=1size

=3 stride=1 pad=1

filters=1024

activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=512 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1size=3
stride=1 pad=1 filters=1024
activation=leaky

[convolutional]size=1
stride=1

pad=1 filters=255
activation=linear

[yolo] mask = 6,7,8 anchors = 10,13, 16,30, 33,23, 30,61, 62,45,

59,119, 116,90,

156,198, 373,326

classes=80 num=9 jitter=.3
ignore_thresh = .7
truth_thresh = 1random=1

[route] layers = -4

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=256 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[upsample] stride=2

[route] layers

= -1, 61

[convolutiona

l]

batch_normalize=1
filters=256 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1size=3
stride=1 pad=1 filters=512
activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=256 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1size=3
stride=1 pad=1 filters=512
activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=256 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1size=3
stride=1 pad=1 filters=512
activation=leaky

[convolutional]size=1
stride=1

pad=1 filters=255
activation=linear

[yolo] mask

= 3,4,5

anchors =

10,13,

16,30,

33,23,

30,61,

62,45,

59,119,

116,90,

156,198, 373,326

classes=80 num=9 jitter=.3

ignore_thresh = .7

truth_thresh = 1 random=1

[route] layers = -4

[convolutional]

batch_normalize=1

filters=128 size=1

stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[upsample] stride=2

[route] layers

= -1, 36

[convolutional]

batch_normalize=1

filters=128 size=1

stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky

[convolutional]

batch_normalize=1 size=3

stride=1 pad=1 filters=256

activation=leaky

[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=128 size=1
stride=1

pad=1 activation=leaky
[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1size
=3 stride=1

```
pad=1 filters=256
activation=leaky
```

```
[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1
filters=128 size=1
stride=1
```

```
pad=1
activation=leaky
```

```
[convolutional]
batch_normalize=1size=3
stride=1 pad=1
filters=256
activation=leaky
```

```
[convolutional]size=1
stride=1
```

```
pad=1 filters=255
activation=linear
```

```
[yolo] mask = 0,1,2 anchors = 10,13, 16,30, 33,23, 30,61, 62,45,
```

```
59,119, 116,90,
```

```
156,198, 373,326
```

```
classes=80
num=9 jitter=.3
ignore_thresh =
.7
```

```
truth_thresh = 1
random=1
```

Source code(ii)

```
#import necessary
```

```
packagesimport
```

```
cv2 import os
```

```
import numpy as np from .utils
```

```
import download_file
```

```
initialize = True
net =
```

```
None
```

```
dest_dir = os.path.expanduser('~') + os.path.sep + '.cvlib' + os.path.sep + 'object_detection' + os.path.sep + 'yolo' + os.path.sep + 'yolov3' classes
```

```
= None
```

```
#colors are BGR instead of RGB in python
```

```
COLORS = [0,0,255], [255,0,0]
```

```
def populate_class_labels():
```

```
    #we are using a pre existent classifier which is more reliable and more efficient than one#we could make using only a laptop
```

```
    #The classifier should be downloaded automatically when you run this scriptclass_file_name
```

```
    = 'yolov3_classes.txt' class_file_abs_path = dest_dir +
```

```
    os.path.sep + class_file_name
```

```
url = 'https://github.com/Nico31415/Drowning-Detector/raw/master/yolov3.txt'if
```

```
not os.path.exists(class_file_abs_path):
```

```
    download_file(url=url, file_name=class_file_name, dest_dir=dest_dir)f = open(class_file_abs_path, 'r')
```

```
    classes = [line.strip() for line in f.readlines()]
```

```
    return classes
```

```
def get_output_layers(net)
```



```
#the number of output layers in a neural network is the number of possible#things the
network can detect, such as a person, a dog, a tie, a phone... layer_names =
net.getLayerNames()
```

```
output_layers = [layer_names[i[0] - 1] for i in net.getUnconnectedOutLayers()]
```

```
return output_layers
```

```
def draw_bbox(img, bbox, labels, confidence, Drowning, write_conf=False):
```

```
    global COLORS
```

```
    global classes
```

```
    if classes is None:
```

```
        classes = populate_class_labels()
```

```
    for i, label in enumerate(labels):
```

```
        #if the person is drowning, the box will be drawn red instead of blueif label == 'person'
        and Drowning:
```

```
            color = COLORS[0] label
```

```
            = 'DROWNING'
```

```
        else:
```

```
            color = COLORS[1]
```

```
    if write_conf:
```

```
        label += ' ' + str(format(confidence[i] * 100, '.2f')) + '%'
```

#you only need to points (the opposite corners) to draw a rectangle. These points#are stored in the variable bbox

```
cv2.rectangle(img, (bbox[i][0],bbox[i][1]), (bbox[i][2],bbox[i][3]), color, 2)
```

```
cv2.putText(img, label, (bbox[i][0],bbox[i][1]-10), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.5, color, 2)
```

```
return img
```

```
def detect_common_objects(image, confidence=0.5,  
                           nms_thresh=0.3):
```

```
Height, Width = image.shape[:2]scale =  
0.00392
```

```
global classes
```

```
global dest_dir
```

```
#all the weights and the neural network algorithm are already preconfigured#as we are using YOLO
```

```
#this part of the script just downloads the YOLO files config_file_name  
= 'yolov3.cfg'
```

```
config_file_abs_path = dest_dir + os.path.sep + config_file_name
```

```
weights_file_name = 'yolov3.weights'
```

```
weights_file_abs_path = dest_dir + os.path.sep + weights_file_name
```

```
url = 'https://github.com/Nico31415/Drowning-Detector/raw/master/yolov3.cfg'
```

```
if not os.path.exists(config_file_abs_path):
```

```
    download_file(url=url, file_name=config_file_name, dest_dir=dest_dir)
```

```
url = 'https://pjreddie.com/media/files/yolov3.weights'
```

```
if not os.path.exists(weights_file_abs_path):
```

```
    download_file(url=url, file_name=weights_file_name, dest_dir=dest_dir)
```

```
global initialize
```

```
    global net
```

```
if initialize:
```

```
    classes = populate_class_labels()
```

```
    net = cv2.dnn.readNet(weights_file_abs_path, config_file_abs_path) initialize = False
```

```
blob = cv2.dnn.blobFromImage(image, scale, (416,416), (0,0,0), True, crop=False)
```

```
net.setInput(blob)
```

```
outs = net.forward(get_output_layers(net))
```

```
class_ids = [] confidences
```

```
= []
```

```
boxes = []
```

```
for out in outs:
```

```
    for detection in out: scores =
```

```
        detection[5:]
```

```
        class_id = np.argmax(scores)
```

```
        max_conf = scores[class_id] if
```

```
        max_conf > confidence:
```

```

center_x = int(detection[0] * Width) center_y =
int(detection[1] * Height)w = int(detection[2] *
Width)

h = int(detection[3] * Height)x = center_x
- w / 2

y = center_y - h / 2 class_ids.append(class_id)
confidences.append(float(max_conf))boxes.append([x, y, w, h])

```

```

indices = cv2.dnn.NMSBoxes(boxes, confidences, confidence, nms_thresh)

```

```

bbox = [] label = []
conf = []

```

```

for i in indices:

```

```

    i = i[0]

```

```

    box = boxes[i]x = box[0]

```

```

    y = box[1] w = box[2] h =

```

```

    box[3]

```

```

    bbox.append([round(x), round(y), round(x+w), round(y+h)])

```

```

    label.append(str(classes[class_ids[i]])) conf.append(confidences[i])

```

```

return bbox, label, conf

```

Github link <https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-52913-1661227044>

Demo link

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1S8QFmMeKThA8H03btPe1unMV5Fgz5Keq>

