



**GRT INSTITUTE OF
ENGINEERING AND
TECHNOLOGY, TIRUTTANI - 631209**

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

PROJECT TITLE

Traffic Management for Internet of Things (IoT)

COLLEGE CODE: 1103

NAME: JayaSurya P

BATCH: 3rd YR, 5th SEM

REG NO.: 110321104020

EMail ID: suriyajaya575@gmail.com

CODING:

```
from tracking.centroidtracker import CentroidTracker
from tracking.trackableobject import TrackableObject
import tensornets as nets
import cv2
import numpy as np
import time
import dlib
import tensorflow.compat.v1 as tf
import os
import threading

def countVehicles(param):
    # param -> path of the video
    # list -> number of vehicles will be written in the list
    # index -> Index at which data has to be written

    tf.disable_v2_behavior()

    # Image size must be '416x416' as YoloV3 network expects that specific image size as
input
    img_size = 416
    inputs = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, img_size, img_size, 3])
    model = nets.YOLOv3COCO(inputs, nets.Darknet19)

    ct = CentroidTracker(maxDisappeared=5, maxDistance=50) # Look into
'CentroidTracker' for further info about parameters
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trackers = [] # List of all dlib trackers

trackableObjects = {} # Dictionary of trackable objects containing object's ID and its'
corresponding centroid/s

skip_frames = 10 # Numbers of frames to skip from detecting

confidence_level = 0.40 # The confidence level of a detection

total = 0 # Total number of detected objects from classes of interest

use_original_video_size_as_output_size = True # Shows original video as output and
not the 416x416 image that is used as yolov3 input (NOTE: Detection still happens with
416x416 img size but the output is displayed in original video size if this parameter is True)


video_path = os.getcwd() + param # "/videos/4.mp4"
video_name = os.path.basename(video_path)


# print("Loading video {video_path}...".format(video_path=video_path))
if not os.path.exists(video_path):
    print("File does not exist. Exited.")
    exit()


# YoloV3 detects 80 classes represented below
all_classes = ["person", "bicycle", "car", "motorbike", "aeroplane", "bus", "train",
"truck", \
                "boat", "traffic light", "fire hydrant", "stop sign", "parking
meter", "bench", \
                "bird", "cat", "dog", "horse", "sheep", "cow", "elephant",
"bear", "zebra", "giraffe", \
                "backpack", "umbrella", "handbag", "tie", "suitcase", "frisbee",
"skis", "snowboard", \
                "sports ball", "kite", "baseball bat", "baseball glove",
"skateboard", "surfboard", \
                "tennis racket", "bottle", "wine glass", "cup", "fork", "knife",
"spoon", "bowl", "banana", \
                "apple", "sandwich", "orange", "broccoli", "carrot", "hot dog",
"pizza", "donut", "cake", \
                "chair", "sofa", "pottedplant", "bed", "diningtable", "toilet",
"tvmonitor", "laptop", "mouse", \

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        "remote", "keyboard", "cell phone", "microwave", "oven",  
"toaster", "sink", "refrigerator", \  
        "book", "clock", "vase", "scissors", "teddy bear", "hair drier",  
"toothbrush"]
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# Classes of interest (with their corresponding indexes for easier looping)
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classes = { 1 : 'bicycle', 2 : 'car', 3 : 'motorbike', 5 : 'bus', 7 : 'truck' }
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with tf.Session() as sess:
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    sess.run(model.pretrained())
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    cap = cv2.VideoCapture(video_path)
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    # Get video size (just for log purposes)
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    width = int(cap.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_FRAME_WIDTH))
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    height = int(cap.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_FRAME_HEIGHT))
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```
    # Scale used for output window size and net size
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    width_scale = 1
```

```
    height_scale = 1
```

```
    if use_original_video_size_as_output_size:
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```
        width_scale = width / img_size
```

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        height_scale = height / img_size
```

```
    def drawRectangleCV2(img, pt1, pt2, color, thickness,  
width_scale=width_scale, height_scale=height_scale):
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        point1 = (int(pt1[0] * width_scale), int(pt1[1] * height_scale))
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        point2 = (int(pt2[0] * width_scale), int(pt2[1] * height_scale))
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        return cv2.rectangle(img, point1, point2, color, thickness)
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    def drawTextCV2(img, text, pt, font, font_scale, color, lineType,  
width_scale=width_scale, height_scale=height_scale):
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        pt = (int(pt[0] * width_scale), int(pt[1] * height_scale))
        cv2.putText(img, text, pt, font, font_scale, color, lineType)

    def drawCircleCV2(img, center, radius, color, thickness,
width_scale=width_scale, height_scale=height_scale):
        center = (int(center[0] * width_scale), int(center[1] * height_scale))
        cv2.circle(img, center, radius, color, thickness)

    # Python 3.5.6 does not support f-strings (next line will generate syntax error)
    #print(f"Loaded {video_path}. Width: {width}, Height: {height}")
    # print("Loaded {video_path}. Width: {width}, Height:
{height}".format(video_path=video_path, width=width, height=height))

    skipped_frames_counter = 0

    while(cap.isOpened()):
        try :
            ret, frame = cap.read()
            img = cv2.resize(frame, (img_size, img_size))
        except:
            print(total_str)

        output_img = frame if use_original_video_size_as_output_size else
img

        tracker_rects = []

        if skipped_frames_counter == skip_frames:

            # Detecting happens after number of frames have passes
            specified by 'skip_frames' variable value

```

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# print("[DETECTING]")

trackers = []
skipped_frames_counter = 0 # reset counter

np_img = np.array(img).reshape(-1, img_size, img_size, 3)

start_time=time.time()
predictions = sess.run(model.preds, {inputs:
model.preprocess(np_img)})
# print("Detection took %s seconds" % (time.time() -
start_time))

# model.get_boxes returns a 80 element array containing
information about detected classes

# each element contains a list of detected boxes, confidence
level ...

detections = model.get_boxes(predictions, np_img.shape[1:3])
np_detections = np.array(detections)

# Loop only through classes we are interested in
for class_index in classes.keys():
    local_count = 0
    class_name = classes[class_index]

    # Loop through detected infos of a class we are
interested in

    for i in range(len(np_detections[class_index])):
        box = np_detections[class_index][i]

        if np_detections[class_index][i][4] >=
confidence_level:

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confidence of ", np_detections[class_index][i][4])
# print("Detected ", class_name, " with

local_count += 1
startX, startY, endX, endY = box[0],
box[1], box[2], box[3]

drawRectangleCV2(output_img, (startX,
startY), (endX, endY), (0, 255, 0), 1)

drawTextCV2(output_img, class_name,
(startX, startY), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, .5, (0, 0, 255), 1)

# Construct a dlib rectangle object from
the bounding box coordinates and then start the dlib correlation
tracker = dlib.correlation_tracker()
rect = dlib.rectangle(int(startX),
int(startY), int(endX), int(endY))
tracker.start_track(img, rect)

# Add the tracker to our list of trackers
so we can utilize it during skip frames
trackers.append(tracker)

# Write the total number of detected objects for a given
class on this frame
# print(class_name, " : ", local_count)
else:

# If detection is not happening then track previously detected
objects (if any)
# print("[TRACKING]")

skipped_frames_counter += 1 # Increase the number frames for
which we did not use detection

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rectangle                                # Loop through tracker, update each of them and display their

                                         for tracker in trackers:

                                             tracker.update(img)
                                             pos = tracker.get_position()

                                         # Unpack the position object
                                         startX = int(pos.left())
                                         startY = int(pos.top())
                                         endX = int(pos.right())
                                         endY = int(pos.bottom())

rectangle list                           # Add the bounding box coordinates to the tracking

                                         tracker_rects.append((startX, startY, endX, endY))

                                         # Draw tracking rectangles
                                         drawRectangleCV2(output_img, (startX, startY), (endX,
endY), (255, 0, 0), 1)

                                         # Use the centroid tracker to associate the (1) old object centroids with
(2) the newly computed object centroids
                                         objects = ct.update(tracker_rects)

                                         # Loop over the tracked objects
                                         for (objectID, centroid) in objects.items():

                                             # Check to see if a trackable object exists for the current object
ID
                                             to = trackableObjects.get(objectID, None)

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        if to is None:
            # If there is no existing trackable object, create one
            to = TrackableObject(objectID, centroid)
        else:
            to.centroids.append(centroid)

            # If the object has not been counted, count it and mark it
            if not to.counted:
                total += 1
                to.counted = True

            # Store the trackable object in our dictionary
            trackableObjects[objectID] = to

            # Draw both the ID of the object and the centroid of the object
            object_id = "ID {}".format(objectID)
            drawTextCV2(output_img, object_id, (centroid[0] - 10,
            centroid[1] - 10), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.5, (0, 255, 0), 1)
            drawCircleCV2(output_img, (centroid[0], centroid[1]), 2, (0,
            255, 0), -1)

            # Display the total count so far
            total_str = str(total)
            drawTextCV2(output_img, total_str, (10, 30),
            cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.6, (0, 0, 255), 2)

            # Display the current frame (with all annotations drawn up to this point)
            cv2.imshow(video_name, output_img)

            key = cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF
            if key == ord('q'): # QUIT (exits)

```

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        break

    elif key == ord('p'):
        cv2.waitKey(0) # PAUSE (Enter any key to continue)

cap.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
print("Exited")

"""
function which will run our code

will write the number of vehicles in the list provided
"""

if __name__ == "__main__":

    countVehicles("/videos/test.mp4")

    # Logic for setting the time for each signal
```

OUTPUT:

