DATS6203 Individual report
Hao Heng

Introduction
Our project is an object detection using Yolove3 pre-trained model and it is implemented in darknet framework. We will train our own model to predict seven classes: Car, Bicycle wheel, Bus, Traffic light, Jeans, Laptop, Person.
My shared work mainly includes downloading all images from those seven classes, one thousand instances for each category and converting the annotation of these images from Google Open Image dataset format to Yolov3 format, then creating all needed files for training the network.

Individual work
Since Yolov3 network and darknet is brand new to me, I have to start to learn from the beginning. I browsed some Github code and some tutorial from Youtube at the beginning.
After I have a basic understanding of Yolov3 network architecture, I start to prepare the dataset for training the model.
Darknet framework has a very specific requirement of input files, including file names, file contents, the format of the contents.
First, I use the OIDv4_ToolKit to download the images directly to our cloud instance. After installed the toolkit, go to the directory and run the command in terminal. The command line is shown as below:
python3 main.py downloader
--classes Car Bicycle_wheel Bus Traffic_light Jeans Laptop Person
--type_csv train
-- multiclasses 1
--limit 1000
All this command should be in one line during typing. The “classes” should include all categories names that you want to train on. If there are two words in this category such as “Bicycle wheel”, you need to add an underline between “Bicycle” and “wheel”. The “type_csv” specify the usage of these images. The “limit” implies the number of instances of each category. So for our project ,there are total 7000 images in our dataset, 1000 for each class.
Once the command is executed successfully, it will generate the folder which has two sub directories. One of these two contains all the images, the other contains two csv files that store encrypted string for all class names in Google Open Image dataset and coordinate of the ground truth bounding box of the object in the image. The two csv files are called “class-descriptions-boxable.csv” and “train-annotations-bbox.csv” accordingly.
What we need to now is get encrypted string of each class name since the Google Open Image dataset uses an encrypted string to store all class names in “class-descriptions-boxable.csv”. The encrypted string should look like this: “/m/0k4j ”. This is the encrypted string for class “Car”.
Then we need to locate all the images and get there coordinate of ground truth box of the object in each images. Because the coordinate in Google Open Image is recorded like “XMax, XMin, YMax, YMin”, I need to convert it to “Center x, Center y, width, height” for darknet framework. The calculation is shown as below:
Center x= (XMax +XMin)/2
Center y= (YMax +YMin)/2

width= XMax -XMin
height= YMax -YMin
So generally, the algorithm is change the current directory to the folder of these two csv files that I mentioned earlier and read the encrypted string of each class in our custom dataset from "class-descriptions-boxable.csv" and from "train-annotations-bbox.csv", loading needed columns for calculating the coordinate of Yolov3 after we filter out unrelated row according to our encrypted strings. Then we write the information of each row from these columns to a .txt file for all images. The file name of .txt file should be exact the same with the image file except the extension file name. These files are stored with images in the same directory.

Figure1. images and annotations pair

This figure shows the result of this step, as you can see, every image is followed by an annotation file that has the same file names.

Figure2. Annotation content

This figure shows that each annotation file contains five columns corresponding to class name, center x, center y, width, height. One line means one ground truth bounding box. Multiple lines means there is more than one object in this image.
The next step is going to image folder, read all path of image and store them in a list. Then split the list into training set and test set and write two part into train.txt and test.txt. In our project we use 85% of the dataset for training.

Figure3. train.txt and test.txt

This figure shows the content of train.txt and test.txt

The final step of creating our custom dataset is generating .data file and .names file. The contents of .data file and .names file are shown as below:

data.data file

This file only contains five fixed lines. It should be looked like this:

classes=the number of classes in the dataset
train=full path to train.txt file
valid=full path to test.txt file
names=full path to classes.names file
backup=backup

classes.names file

This file contains all the names of categories in the dataset, one category for each line.

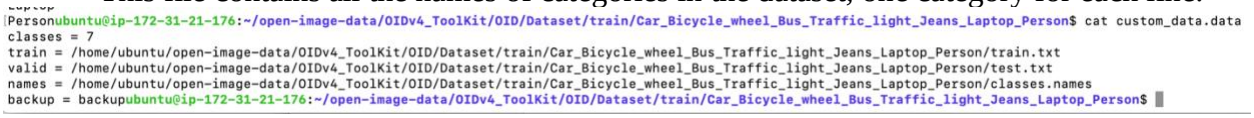

Figure4. content of .data file

This figure shows the content of .data file.

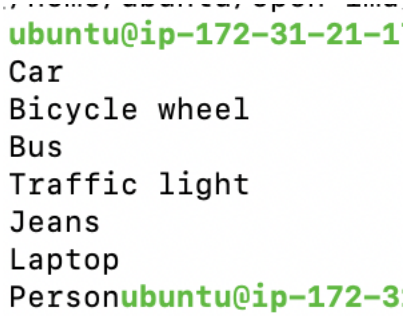

Figure5. content of .names file

This figure shows the content of .names file.

Conclusion
By far, I have created .data file, .names file, train.txt, test.txt and covert the coordinate of ground truth bounding box all annotation of each images. This is all the process required for creating a custom dataset to train on.

Percentage of code from Internet
40%

References

[1]Joseph Redmon, Santosh Divvala, Ross Girshick, ALi Farhadi “You Only Look Once: Unified, Real-Time Object Detection”, IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2016.

[2]Open Images Dataset V6 + Extensions. (n.d.). Retrieved December 08, 2020, from https://storage.googleapis.com/openimages/web/index.html

[3]Joseph R. (2013-2016). Darknet: Open Source Neural Networks in C. Retrieved from http://pjreddie.com/darknet/