# On Guard Security Assistant

## What is This For/What Does it Do?

Security cameras are getting more and more capable. Detecting motion is one of the most useful features for such cameras. However, the consumer grade cameras are not particularly good at sifting important movement from “junk” movement. Further, movement of one type (people walking) may be important in one area and uninteresting in other areas. Also, it can also be important to know the difference between motion caused by moving cars, or moving people. In these cases AI can be very useful in identifying the type of movement. Getting free software that accomplishes these goals is now possible.

On Guard provides an engine and user interface that takes images from a video source and processes them through an Artificial Intelligence application. It takes the location of objects in video snapshots identified by the AI application and further analyzes them for importance, location, and size. It provides the ability for the user to delineate areas of interest, and the type of objects that are of interest within an area. It can optionally trigger an external application (Blue Iris) to start recording a video. It can also optionally send an email notification to the user that important motion has been detected.

## Dependencies

On Guard has been currently tested using Blue Iris (<https://blueirissoftware.com/>) as a source for motion images. Blue Iris is a very capable Windows PC application for managing security cameras and recording videos from those cameras. Blue Iris has a built-in capability for detecting motion, and some capability of detecting objects (in general).

Blue Iris provides an important service in looking for motion in the cameras it monitors. Blue Iris does need to be setup properly to provide this service. Blue Iris can also be setup to start recording video when On Guard triggers it.

On Guard relies on free Artificial Intelligence software called DeepStack (<https://www.deepstack.ai/>) as the engine identifying objects within the images provided by Blue Iris. DeepStack is an AI can identify a number of objects that we care about in a security camera as well as a number we don’t care about. What we do care about are people, vehicles, and perhaps animals. DeepStack is run as a separate application on a PC or Linux computer. Note that DeepStack exclusively works locally on a computer. It never sends images over the Internet. This is an important security feature.

On Guard is not strictly speaking dependent on Blue Iris. Any software or IP camera that can provide images of motion/activity and can output a .jpg image of that motion can be used. Even a camera that just takes a snapshot periodically (say once per second or less) can be used. Many inexpensive cameras can do this. However, using an application like Blue Iris that detects motion and takes pictures only when there is motion is a valuable service.

On Guard is currently functional only with the DeepStack AI. However, the use of other AI processing applications that are free or low cost is also being explored.

## What does this cost?

On Guard itself is free for personal and small business use. However, it does (currently) work closely with Blue Iris, and Blue Iris does require a paid annual support agreement for upgrades (upgrades are important for this type of software). DeepStack is now free for personal use. See their website for any restrictions.

The other cost to consider is the cost of having a reasonably capable Windows PC working 24/7. It is suggested that you use a computer with at least 4 cores and at least 8GB RAM. Adequate hard drive space is also necessary. Beside the cost of the PC (which presumably you have), you will obviously need to pay for some electricity. Depending on where you live this may be cheap or somewhat expensive. Running the AI software can consume minimally more electricity than a standby PC since the AI process is CPU intensive, but events tend to happen relatively rarely. Blue Iris can also be somewhat CPU intensive.

Reasonable quality IP cameras (any camera using WiFi or wired networking can be purchased for between $50 to $300++ per camera. HD cameras are definitely a good idea, but they aren’t required. You can use as many cameras as you wish.

## How this program works…

It would be very nice to have an AI application that could read live video and identify objects of security interest. However, PC software and hardware is not up to that task. Even if the AI could do this, the AI cannot (now) know whether the objects it found are important to you. On Guard is a compromise, but it is a very good compromise for monitoring video cameras and reporting important activity to you.

On Guard works in distinct phases. In the first phase Blue Iris (or a security camera) detects movement. It then starts taking pictures at a rate you define (1 frame per second to 1 every 3 seconds is suggested). On Guard detects the presence of the picture taken by the camera. It then passes the camera images to the DeepStack AI. The DeepStack AI analyzes the frame. On a relatively fast PC DeepStack can take about a second to do this. DeepStack passes the result of the analysis back to On Guard. On Guard takes further look at the picture and the objects returned by the AI. It determines where those objects are. Depending on the type, location and size of those object it decides whether and how to alert you to movement on your camera.

## What your security camera sees may be important (or not).

For security camera purposes we primarily care about people and vehicles, but animals (dogs, cats, etc.) may be considered important to you as well. On Guard allows you to define what you consider important, and in which areas they are important. For instance, cars driving down the street or people walking down the sidewalk are probably not too interesting. However, if a car pulls into your driveway, or if people walk up to your front door, then that event may be quite interesting.

On Guard allows you to define one or more Areas of Interest. Within each area you define if you care about people, cars, trucks, etc.. You define what degree of confidence the AI has that the object it finds has been identified correctly. You define what percentage of an object must be within an area. You define the minimum size required for an object within the area.

## What happens when interesting motion is detected

You decide if you want to be notified by email, or if you want you can send a message to any web address (URL)/web service. Blue Iris has the capability to begin taking videos on the basis of that web site notification (even/preferably if the “web site” is on your local PC). On Guard also allows you to notify smart home devices to start taking some action (turn on lights, etc.) via IFTTT.com (If This Then That). IFTTT can be very powerful (turns on lights, etc.), but it does take some getting used to. You can also decide if you want to just ignore certain objects in certain areas (for example cars are important in your driveway but not the street).

## Getting Started

Download the .zip file from Github at: https://github.com/Ken98045/On-Guard.git. Extract the directory On-Guard-master. Open the Setup directory and run the Setup.exe program. If all goes well the application will start and the initial setup steps will be started.

On Guard supports multiple cameras. However, for now choose just one camera and get it working. After setting up one camera the others should come easily.

You will need to know the following information underlined and in **red**. First, setup either a camera, Blue Iris, or another source of producing still images when some sort of motion happens. Blue Iris is convenient because you can tell it something like “when you detect motion start taking snapshots at a rate of 1 per second for 10 seconds”. Blue Iris is “standard” for On Guard because it has this capability. From here on when talking about a video source we will be talking about Blue Iris.

When Blue Iris starts taking pictures it “**prefixes**” all the pictures with the **“short” name of the camera**. It then adds on digits representing the time/date of the picture. An example is: aiFront.20200726\_142218821.jpg. You must know what your Blue Iris camera name is. Blue Iris also stores these pictures on your computer hard drive in a location known as the “**path**” to the pictures. You will also need to know this. This path may or may not be where Blue Iris stores videos (it is better if it isn’t). Get setup instructions for Blue “Iris from their web site. Instructions specific to On Guard will be discussed later.

Next, you will need to download and install the DeepStack windows PC (or Linux) program. The current (as of this writing) location for the Windows Download is: <https://deepstack.cc/install/windows>.

For now use with Windows desktop version (UI) version of the DeepStack program. When you start DeepStack use the checkbox for “Detection API” (not Face API or Scene API). Select any value for **Port** (usually above 80 and always below 65,535). Port 8090 usually works well in most cases and is the program default. Click Start Now and it will open a window beside the main window. For now be sure no errors are displayed. Later in this document we will discuss how to run DeepStack automatically and without the (somewhat annoying) DeepStack windows.

In order for On Guard to display live video from your camera you will need to the **IP Address** (defaults to “localhost” which means “on this PC”) . You will also need the **camera port**. For Blue Iris you will also need the **camera name**, the camera (or Blue Iris) **user name**, and the camera (Blue Iris) **password**.

In order to send email notifications to you in the event of interesting motion events you will need your **outgoing email server address**, the **email server port** (yes a final port), and the **email server password.**

While this may sound like a lot of setting (well, yes it is a lot) there is not much we can do about that. Presumably if you knew enough to find this application, you know enough to find all of that information without too much difficulty. A Checklist of information required will be provided. Also, in many cases the default values will work well or provide you with a good starting place.

## Running On Guard

The first time you run On Guard you will receive a popup message directing you to set some setting values. There are a total of 3 settings pages you will need to fill in. After running for the first time the settings will be saved.

After your settings have been entered you will see either the last picture taken by Blue Iris or a blank screen. If you see a blank screen you should do a “walk test” in front of your camera. Assuming your camera and the On Guard settings are correct you should see a captured picture on your screen **after** you press Refresh. Also try “Snapshot” and “Continuous” image buttons. If your camera settings are correct you should see a current view from the camera. See the sample picture below.

When you see a picture your first step is to pick out a prominent point in your landscape (or interior) that you will always be able to visually identify. Hold the control key, and mouse click on that point. This puts a small purple square known as the registration mark overlaying your pictures. In the picture below in is just on the corner of the steps leading down to the lawn. This mark allows you to be certain that your camera is always aimed correctly. Cameras can be bumped, blown by the wind, and/or moved by the Pan/Tilt/Zoom capabilities of the camera. It is important to aim the camera correctly so that the Areas of Interest you set will be correct. There is no sense spending the time to get your areas defined and then have them be “wrong” because the camera moved. You can reset the registration mark whenever you wish. To some degree your Areas of Interest will be automatically adjusted to reflect the change. However due to optics, camera angles, etc. there is only so much On Guard can do to adjust the areas correctly.

### An Important Concept – The Working Set

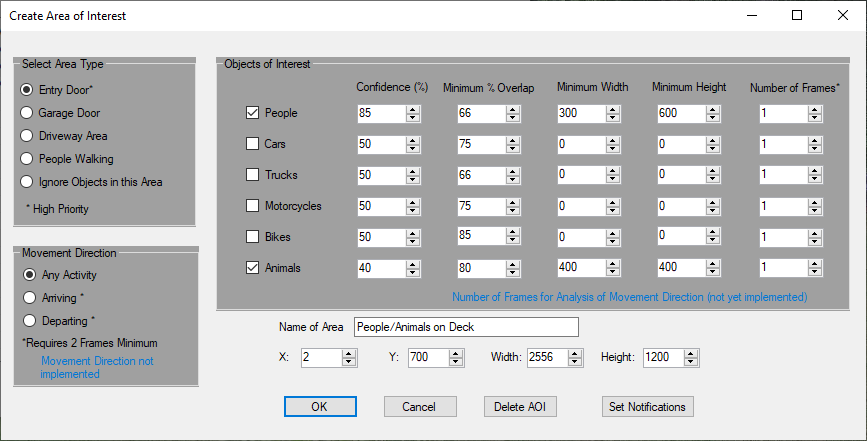
On Guard displays a list of images called the “working set”. This is all images for the current camera at the time On Guard starts. You can only update this list by pressing the “Refresh” button. You will **not** see new images taken by the security camera without a refresh or a restart. The purpose of the working set is to allow you to review images and use them to create Areas of Interest. Working with a constantly shifting set of images is just too distracting and is more confusing than it is helpful.

### Red Rectangles!

Objects that the AI has identified and that On Guard recognizes as potentially of security interest are outline with a red rectangle if “Show Object Rectangles” is turned on. The object is also listed in the Objects list in the lower left of the screen. However, this **does not** mean that On Guard considers it to be part of an “Interesting” motion object/event. An Interesting event is one that may trigger a notification that results in a video being recorded or an email notification is sent. In some pictures there may be multiple objects identified by the AI. Some may be interesting, and some may not. If an object is not outlined then the AI has not recognized it, even if you can. An object must be within an Area of Interest to be interesting.

## Areas of Interest

Now, comes the useful part. An **Area of Interest** is defined by rectangle. Using combinations of rectangles you can almost always define areas that are important for the camera. Pick the upper/left point of a rectangle that you want to identify as an Area of Interest. Hold the mouse down. As you move the mouse to the lower right, and area in transparent orange will be outlined. Simply release the mouse. Your area is now identified.



Once you area is outlined a dialog box window will appear. This dialog allows you to specify whether you are interested in people, cars, trucks, motorcycles, bikes, and/or animals. Specify what type of area this is. Note that Doors are considered a “priority “ area. If you wish to ignore motion in any area, select Ignore Objects. The other options are Driveway, Garage Door, and People Walking. Except for “Doors” the area types are only for classification.

There is also a box labeled Movement Direction. The options in this box are reserved for future use. In conjunction with the Number of Frames box in the future you will get more information when notified via email. For instance, cars arriving may be more important than cars leaving. The Number of Frames box will be used determine something like: “Looking that the last 5 frames there was movement toward the front door”. In the still longer term we may be able to determine something like “A truck arrived followed by a person moving toward the front door. Was this a delivery?”

Name the Area of Interest. This name will be displayed in emails for motion events. It is also used for editing an Area of Interest.

Note that once defined by the mouse the area size/location can only (currently) be altered via settings on this page (X, Y, Width Height). This is an area for future enhancement.

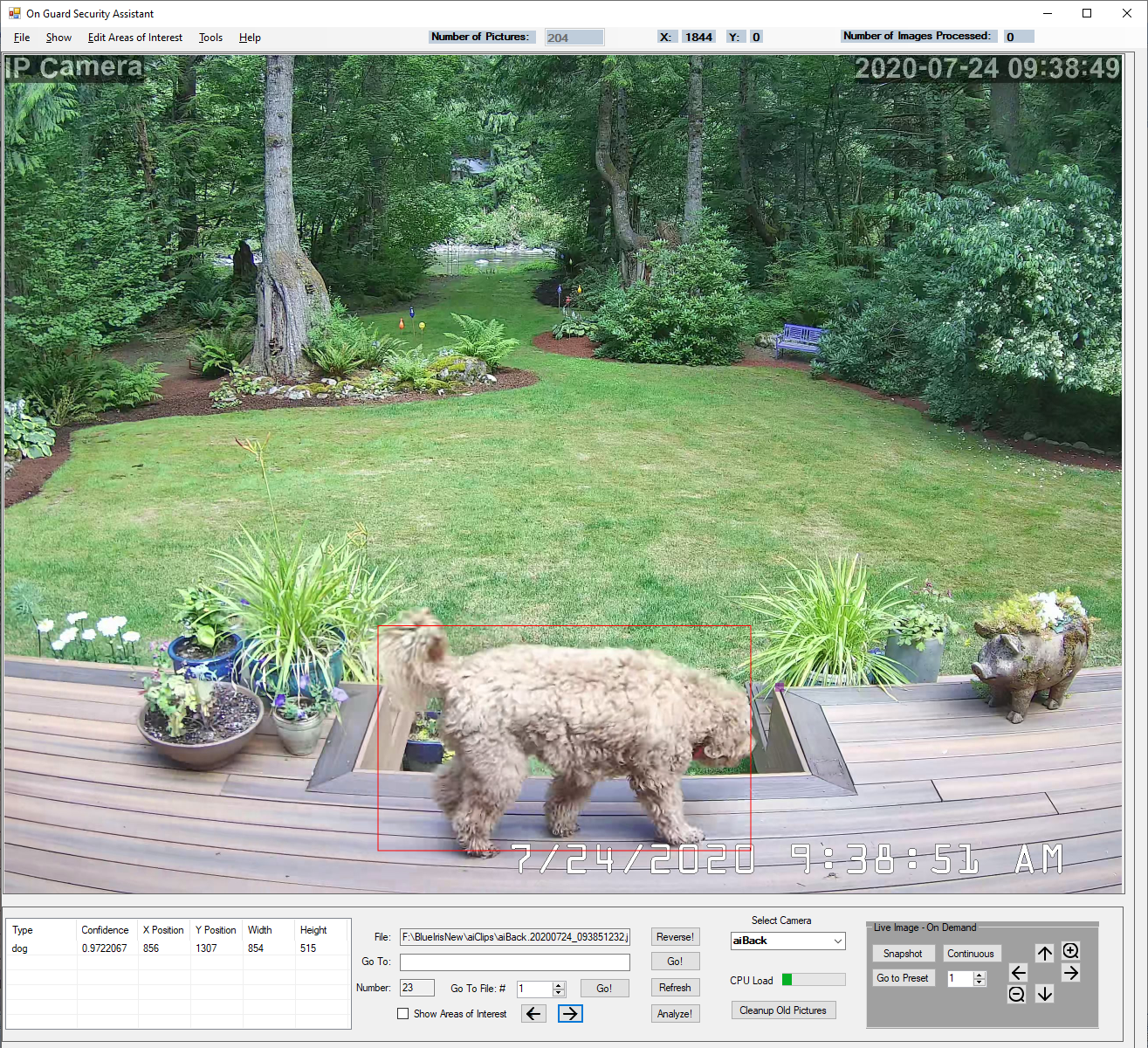
The Objects of Interest section allows you to further specify what you are looking for within an area. Normally you care about people vehicles, and possibly animals.

The Confidence box allows you to specify just how certain the AI is about the identification of an object. DeepStack is usually very good about identifying people with a decent range of the camera (Often 99% certain). On the other hand the AI may not be so confident about vehicles. For instance it may know that there was some sort of vehicle movement, but it may not know if the vehicle was a car or truck. You might get a 50% value for a vehicle as a car and a 60% confidence as a truck. In reality there may be a 99% chance that there was some sort of vehicle. Let experience be your guide. You can also use the Analyze button in the UI to help you make those decisions.

The Overlap option is very important. For instance, a car/person may be 60% within an area (defined by the overlap of the object rectangle to the area. The Overlap box allows you to define areas that might be partially in one area and partially within another. This can also be very helpful for two or more areas that may be on top of each other. Again, let experience be your guide.

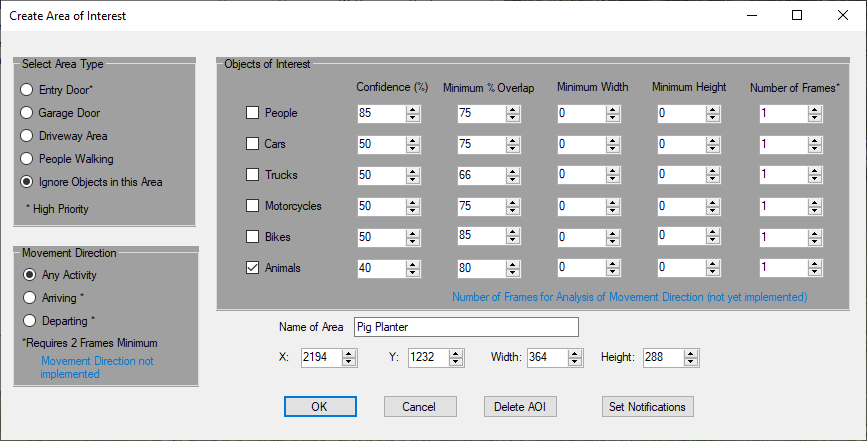
The Minimum Width and Minimum Height boxes are also very important. The same object closer to a camera will appear larger than those further away. Through creative use of the size values you can obtain a quasi 3D location of an object within the picture. In conjunction with the Overlap value you can usually have a fair degree of certainty whether the object is “interesting” in terms of security. Obviously, there are variations in the size of people and objects, and that will affect the determination of the object’s location.

In the “back deck” picture below the people/animals on the deck will be much larger than the people on the lawn. By defining these sizes you can easily have overlapping Areas. In that example people both on the deck can be in the same picture location close up and in the distance. People further away (smaller) can be ignored while larger pictures of people may trigger an email alert.



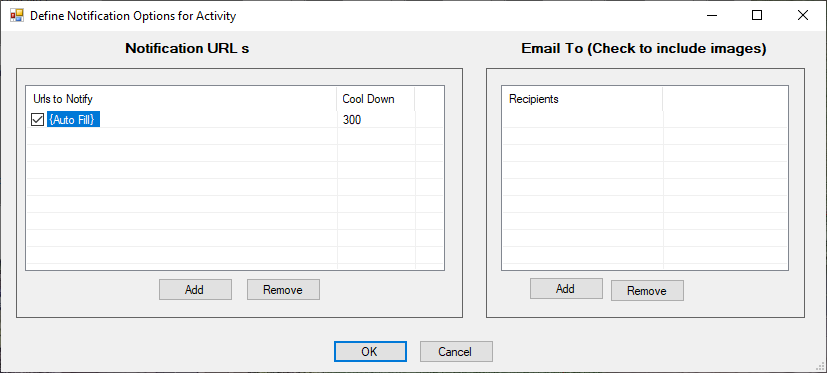
As an aside, note the three decorative glass blubs in the distance/left. Due to the shape the AI sometimes (not in this picture) thinks that they may be a “person”. However, it generally isn’t too confident that it is a person (say 41% certainty). They are also small/far away, and so aren’t likely to be of interest anyway. The AI is far from perfect, but it is very useful with the proper area definitions.

### Ignoring Objects in an Area



If you decide you want to ignore objects within an area you still need to define the type of objects you want to ignore in the area. You probably should define percentage overlap for objects in the area. Object size may also play a role in ignoring objects. At a minimum the object type must match for an object to be ignored. Note the “pig planter” in the photo above. At times the AI may think that that planter is a dog (this varies by the picture). So, the “pig” is defined as within an ignore area. It is also defined as type “animal” an overlap of 80%.

### OK, I’ve Defined an Area – What Now?



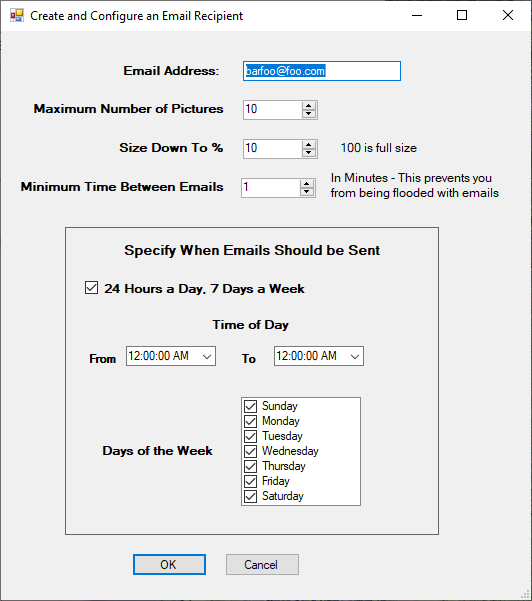
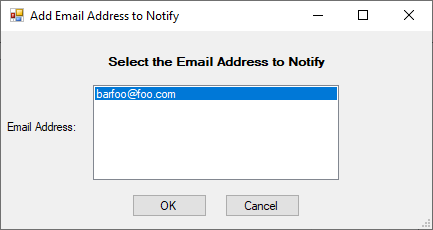
If you haven’t chosen to ignore objects in an area you now need to decide how/if you want to be notified. The two notification primary modes are email and via a message sent to an Internet address. Emails **can include SMS emails/text with pictures sent to your phone, tablet, or computer).** The “Web” address (URL) can be (and usually is) the address of Blue Iris on the same computer. However, there is no restriction on who/where you want notifications “sent” – it is just an address. To define notifications press the “Set Notifications” button.

URL (web addresses) are typically used to trigger the Blue Iris camera to begin recording. First, press the Notifications button from the Area definition. Then press “Add” under the URLs box. Press “Auto Fill” to trigger the Blue Iris camera. For any other Internet destination “just” enter the URL.



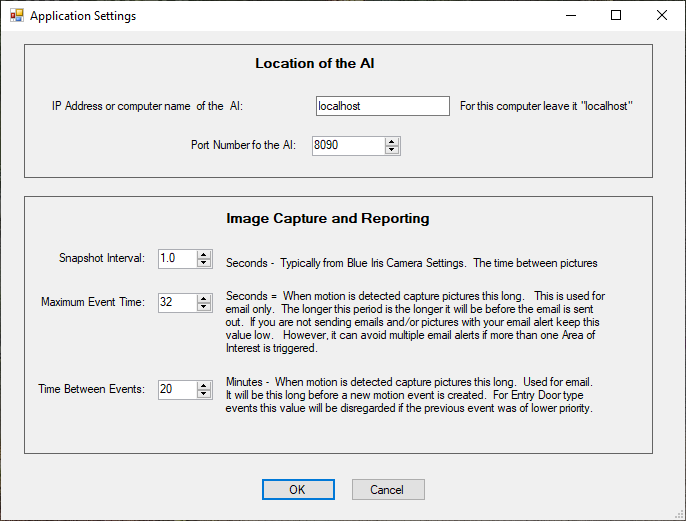
For URLs (Interne addresses) you can also enter the “cool down” time between triggers. This limits the number of videos triggered to a reasonable level. Taking too many video hurts nothing except free disk space so this time is defined in seconds.

Email notifications are a little more complicated because an email can be intrusive (particularly if it is an SMS/text email address). Therefore, when you define an email address (From Tools/Options/Add Edit Email Addresses) you also specify the time of day, day of week, and cool down time for the camera. You also specify the size of the pictures you want sent with an email. Here in the Notifications, however the only thing you get to select is the actual email address you want notified.



### Getting a Clear Picture of Email Notification/Pictures

In the preceding picture you will see an option for the Email Recipient Maximum Number Of Pictures. This is a hard and fast maximum limit on the number of pictures you will see in any email notification. Depending on your Blue Iris settings and the duration of the motion you may see fewer emails. Going back to the Application Settings page you will see other settings that affect the number of pictures.



Note the Maximum Event Time setting. This is how long on Guard will wait after the start of the motion to accumulate photos to send. In the example above On Guard will wait 32 seconds (always) before considering an “event” completed. There may be 32 pictures in that interval, there may be only 3.

Once the event completion time expires On Guard will go through all pictures taken in that period. First, it selects “priority” pictures. Priority pictures are those defined as type “Door”. If there are any slots left over in your Maximum Number of Pictures it will then go through the remaining pictures. At this point On Guard selects pictures that have objects (people, etc.) that meet the definitions of other defined areas (such as people in the driveway). Finally, if there are still slots left pictures that fail the previous selection criteria are added. All pictures are shown in time order. So, you may have: 3 pictures of people in the driveway, 2 pictures of people at a door, 4 pictures of people in the driveway, and one picture of someone leaving/not in a defined area.

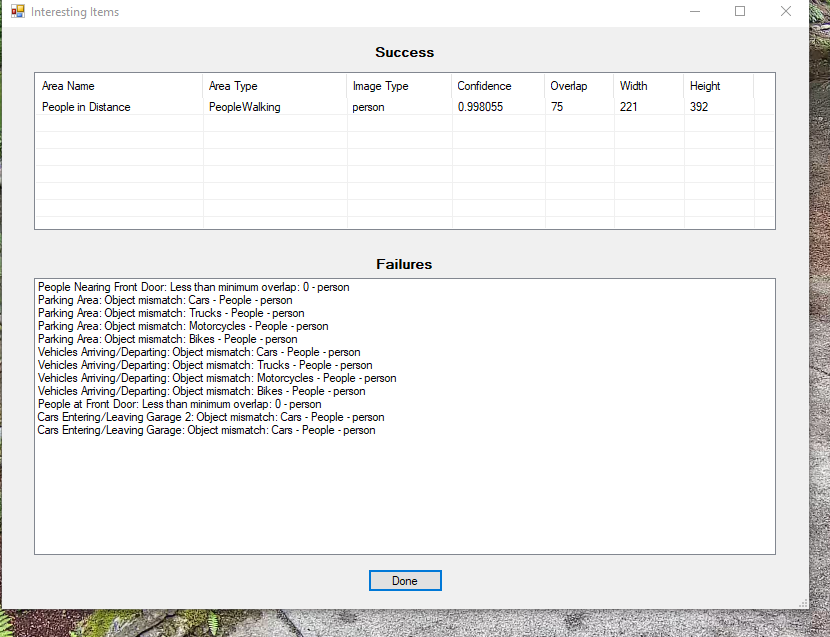
Another factor to note is that On Guard makes every attempt to avoid bombing you with unwanted email. However, it also doesn’t want to miss an important event. Thus, we need to take a look at the Minimum Time Between Emails setting. Let’s say someone is on the lawn casing the joint. On Guard send an email since she was in an assigned area (Lawn/People Walking). Let’s further say that she decides that it is worth grabbing that nice box on your porch and darts in 10 seconds later. Normally, On Guard would not send a second email since it has only been seconds between the first email set and the motion in the door area. However, since your porch is in a defined area (People at my door/type Door) things are a bit different. Since the previous email was not defined as Door, and the new motion is in a Door area another email will be sent (with attached pictures). The same thing would **not** occur if the first motion was of type Door, and the second motion is of type People Walking or even of type Door. For example, someone walked in your door, and 50 seconds later people were walking on the lawn another email would not be sent for the lawn event. Therefore, be careful to assign type Door to important/protected areas.

But wait, there’s more! In the Application Settings page there is a setting Time Between Events. This settings is a global interval between “events”, and events can lead to emails. The Minimum Time Between Emails is based on the email recipient. The Time Between events is for all email recipients, and for all areas. However, the exception of “Door” priority events still applies. This is yet another attempt to avoid the email spam problem. Let’s assume that you want your phone email to be notified rather rarely (say only cars pulling into your driveway, people at your door, and event that only every 20 minutes). However, it may be less intrusive to send an email more often to your home desktop computer. Thus the Minimum Time Between Emails value may be much higher for the phone. Nevertheless, you really don’t want to come home to 76 emails on your desktop either. Time Between Events setting will prevent this. However, the value shown above (20 minutes) is probably very high in most cases.

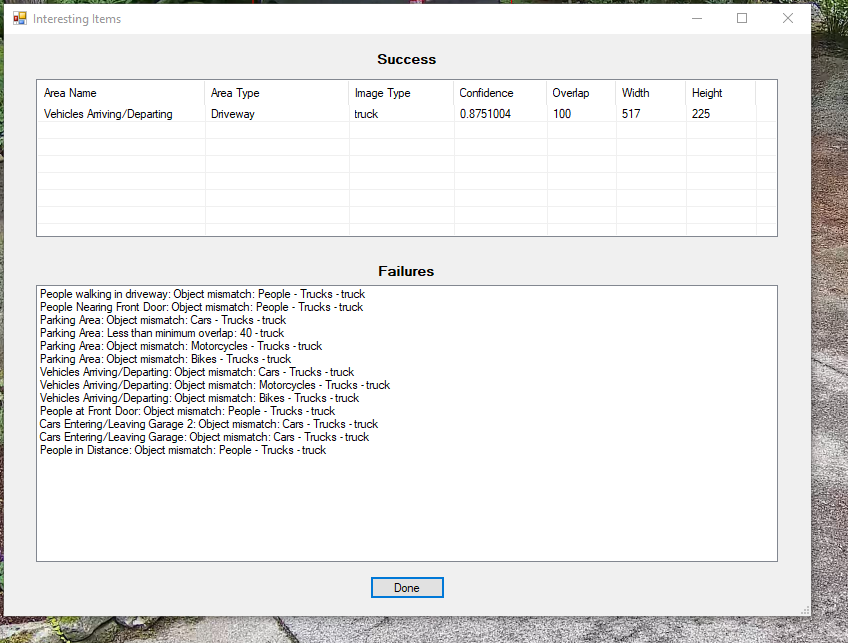
## The Analyze It Button

If you are defining a complicated series of areas it may not always be clear why On Guard chooses to define an event as “interesting”, or not. Go to the image in question using any of the navigation buttons, and then press Analyze It button. See a sample analysis below. Note that On Guard goes through each area defined (there are a number). It shows the result (someone walking in the distance). It also lists the reason another area wasn’t selected. It shows the object type mismatches (person vs. car/truck/etc.).

This is an essential tool in defining your areas. Note (not shown) that the determination of whether or not to send an email vs. just recording a video depends on the area this person is in. Since he is a person in the distance an email is not sent. However, a video recording is started.



Let’s look at another case:



In this case the identified truck (we are 87% certain it is a truck) is in the Driveway and in an area defined as Vehicles Arriving/Departing. It is not in the parking area with only a 40% overlap. If it were in the parking area we’d ignore it. Since it is in an important area we do in fact send an email with 10 photos attached.

Note that there often many reasons why an event is not interesting (worthy of a notification). First, the AI may not have identified it. The AI may not have enough confidence. The object overlap may not be as high as the area requires. Areas defined as “Ignored” are a special case. First, the object found is analyzed. During the first pass of analysis it may “pass” all requirements. Then, there is a second pass to compare the object overlaps to any ignored areas. If the object is then found to overlap the ignored area by the percentage required and it is of the correct type, the object is ignored.

## Boxes and More Boxes!

Moving back to the main screen ---- In the bottom left of the main screen there will be a list of all objects the AI has identified on this stored picture. This includes the size and position of the objects. You can use see the AI’s confidence that it is correct in identifying the object. The size information can help you set the minimum size of objects in the Area of Interest dialog. In the sample picture below there is one object of type “dog”. The AI is 98% certain it is a dog (although sometimes the AI thinks she is a “sheep”, and who can blame it really - no Covid haircut).

### Viewing stored pictures

At the bottom/center of the screen you are given a variety of ways to navigate to stored pictures. This includes Forward/Back, Go To a specific picture file name, and Go To a file number (in the stored list). The list of pictures is presented in an oldest to newest order by default. If you want to change that press the “Reverse” button.

### Viewing Live Camera pictures/video

The bottom/right of the screen allows you to look at live or snapshot views from the camera. The Snapshot” button is self explanatory. The “Continuous” button will feed you a live stream from the camera. In addition there are arrow buttons to move Pan/Tilt cameras and Zoom cameras with that capability. You can also press the “Go to Preset” button will allow you to move to camera preset position (also depending on camera capability). Note that the Preset button waits five seconds before displaying another “live” image. This is to give the camera time to move to the preset. This may not be enough for all cameras and all positions.

### Camera Selection

You may have multiple cameras. However, you can only see images from one camera at a time. The pictures displayed are there for the primary purpose of creating Areas of Interest. If you want an application that can display multiple cameras at once, please use Blue Iris. You can select the current camera from two places. The first is under Tools/Camera Settings. The more convenient method is by selecting the camera from the dropdown box at the bottom mid-right of the screen.

### CPU Digestive Problems

The current CPU load is shown near the camera selection drop down. If you are running the DeepStack application on this computer it is important to note the CPU load when there is continuous motion. Normally the CPU load will spike to 100% (all green) while there is motion, and maybe for a while (maybe much longer than a while). Motion frames are kept in a queue/list. They are parceled out to the DeepStack AI as CPU resources are available. This is done to make sure that your computer is not so overloaded that it becomes non-responsive. As an aside, note that it is **not** a good idea to run a screen saver or other background task on the computer with DeepStack running.

A backlog in processing by DeepStack may mean that On Guard will trigger Blue Iris so that your video clip will start “late”. Therefore, you may also wish to set the Blue Iris pre-trigger video buffer (Blue Iris - Camera Settings/Record tab) to something in the range of 10 to 30 seconds. This enables Blue Iris to look back to a time before it told by On Guard to start recording. This will almost always allow you to see video of the event that triggered the video.

It is also suggested than when testing motion activity that you take a look at the DeepStack output/black window. It shows you how long DeepStack is taking to process frames. If you see the time as excessive you might be forced to reduce the rate that Blue Iris outputs motion capture frames. If you have a slow/older computer it may, in fact, take DeepStack 5 seconds to process just one frame. Time for an upgrade! However, you could tell Blue Iris to only take 1 picture every 5 seconds.

### Cleanup of Old Pictures

Motion in front of your cameras may result in an accumulation of a **lot** of old pictures, particularly outdoors. These can consume significant disk space. The Cleanup Old Pictures button will allow you to delete pictures more than 24 hours old. If you are sure you don’t want these pictures, start pressing this button. The 24 hour period is not currently configurable. On Guard does not automatically cleanup old pictures because these may provide a good backup of important motion events. However, Blue Iris can/may delete them depending on how it is configured. It can, in fact, be less that straight forward preventing Blue Iris from doing so.

When sending email with attached pictures you can specify that the pictures are sized down on a per recipient basis. On Guard does create temporary pictures that it automatically cleans up after an email is sent. In the unlikely event On Guard dies when attempting to send emails you might see some pictures starting with the name “resized”. Your email client may display the name of the resized pictures as email attachments.

### Information at the Top of the Screen

There is a lot of data to show, and limited screen area to show it. Therefore, at the top of the screen (in line with the menu selections) you should see the following. The “Number of Pictures” is the number of pictures you can select from with the navigate buttons. This number does **not** change even if there is motion detected. Pressing the bottom “Refresh” button will load any new pictures into the working set.

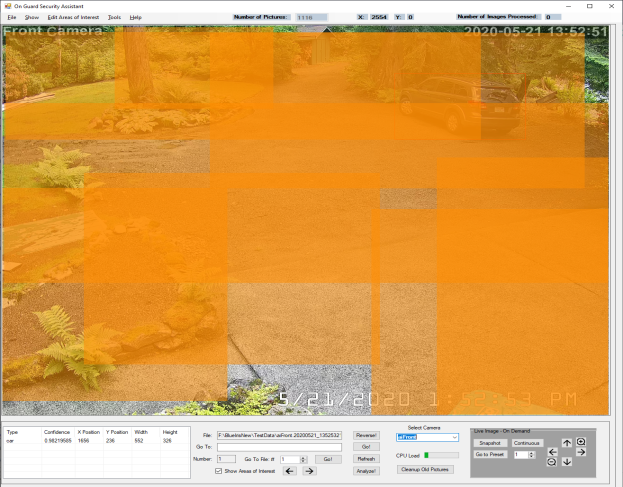
The top also shows the X and Y location of the mouse cursor. Note that this is in picture/pixel coordinates. This is not the absolute mouse position on your screen. Depending on the resolution of your camera you may see the mouse positions number jump no matter how careful you are in moving the mouse.

The Number of Pictures Processed keeps a running count of the images processed by On Guard since you started it. If this number seems excessive you may want to check the sensitivity of the Blue Iris motion detection properties. Outdoor cameras tend to have a large number of images because lighting conditions changes may result in “motion”. Also, rain, snow, and bugs can cause motion to be detected.

## The Show Menu

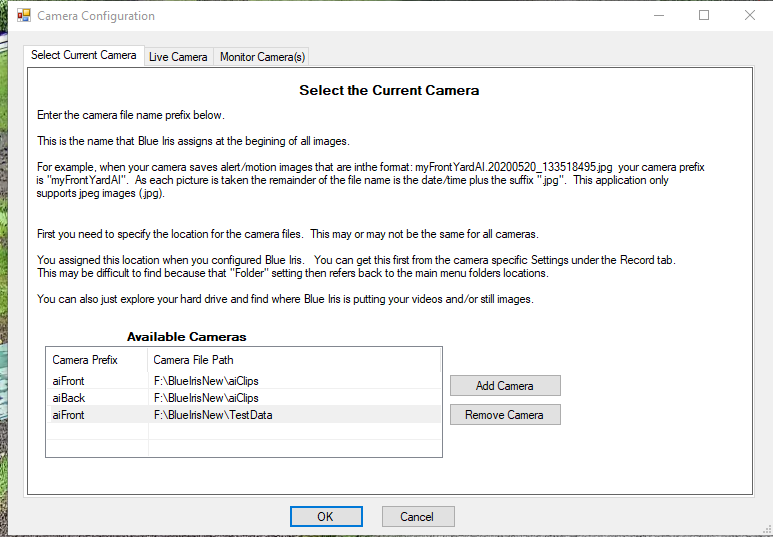
Under the Show menu there are 2 options. Show Object Rectangles turns on/off processing of pictures through the AI. Because the AI can be slow, moving through stored pictures can be slow as well. Turning off Show Object Rectangles is a good way to look through pictures until you see something interesting. Then turn on Show Object Rectangles to see if the AI can recognize anything. You can use the control + “s” key as a shortcut to this menu option. Note that with Show Object Rectangles option on that you can experience the CPU use/DeepStack processing time for just one picture by moving forward/backward within the picture working set.

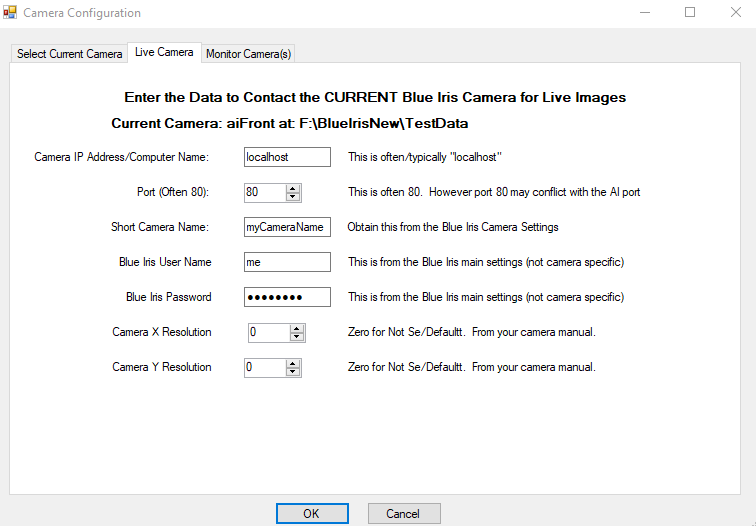
Show Areas of Interest turn on and off the display of areas you’ve defined. Seeing these areas can be important when tuning On Guard to report/record things of interest to you. However, it can also be annoying because these areas partially obscure the pictures. Turn it on and off via the menu or via the control + “a” key. Note the number of areas defined in the picture below.

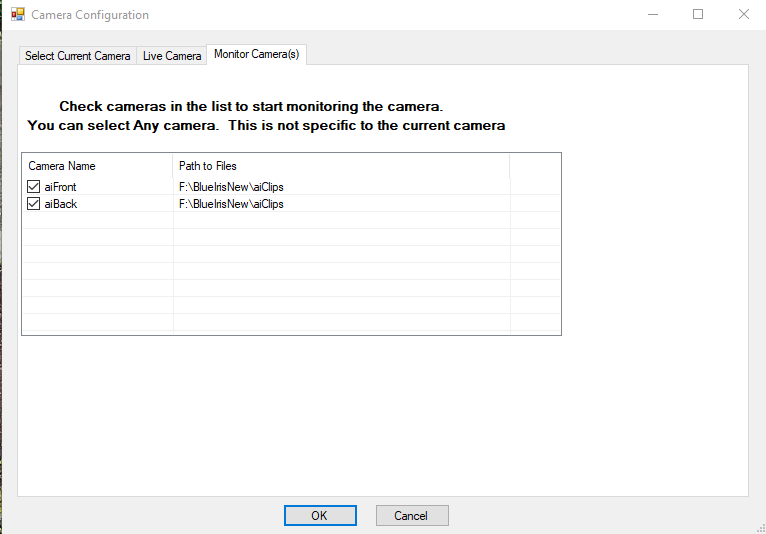


## The Tools Menu

The Tools menu contains the various application related settings. These include Application Settings (original, I know), Camera Settings, Email Server Settings, and Email Addresses. Note that the Camera Settings dialog has 3 tabs. These are for Adding/Deleting cameras, defining live access to the current camera, and turning on or off monitoring of the cameras. Sorry if the three tabs are confusing. Otherwise there were just too many dialogs.







## Help/About

Under the Help/About menu you can find the all important picture of the fierce mascot of On Guard standing guard over her domain! There is also the obligatory license verbiage. The application is free, but for your personal or small business use. Use it at your own risk too. The license terms may become less restrictive as the project matures.

## Help/Log File

On Guard logs activity and errors to a file called "OnGuard.". When you select Help/Log File an **external** application will be launched to display this file. The specific application that will display your log file is dependent on the application you have set in Windows to display “.txt” files. By default this is Notepad. Note that this file is not update in real time. To see any changes you will need to close the file and re-open it.

## Help! Where Did On Guard Go?

Let’s face it. Once you get On Guard up and running you really don’t want it cluttering up your Windows task bar. Normally, all active Windows applications are shown there. When you minimize On Guard it hides itself. It may look like On Guard has crashed (that never happens)! Instead a (very small and difficult to recognize) icon shows up in your System Tray (in the general vicinity of the clock). To restore On Guard double click the icon. Anyone interested may contribute a better icon, and it will be gladly accepted. The disadvantage of relocating the icon there is that there are often more icons in the tray that can be shown at once. You may need to open up the tray to see it by clicking the “^” button on the far right in order to see On Guard listed.

# Appendices

## Thanks To:

This application was inspired by Gentle Pumpkin and his work “Free AI Person Detection for Blue Iris” at <https://ipcamtalk.com/threads/tool-tutorial-free-ai-person-detection-for-blue-iris.37330/>. On Guard has taken his basic idea of using Blue Iris and DeepStack to enhance security camera results. On Guard offers some enhancements. Gentle Pumpkin offers some features On Guard does not. In particular he offers notification via Telegram. He has put a lot of effort into explaining exactly how to setup Blue Iris at the link above. These setup steps have been copied directly and/or paraphrased. Again, Thanks!

## Setting Up Blue Iris for Use with On Guard

1. Setup Blue Iris and open it in Administrative Settings. Ensure that videos are recorded when motion occurs just to double check everything.
2. **Create 'Input Path' folder:**​ We need an directory where Blue Iris stores all the images possibly containing alerts. We can add a path to Blue Iris by opening the settings of Blue Iris, then 'Clips and archiving', then click on one of aux folders in the list on the left (if you click on p.e. 'Aux\_7' and don't move the cursor for 1-2s, you will be able to change the displayed name). Then create a new folder in the Blue Iris main directory. We can name this folder for example "aiinput". We can furthermore limit the folder size to for example 100Gb, so that old images are automatically removed.​
3. **Enable URL triggering feature in Blue Iris**​: This is the method we use to trigger a video clip when an interesting event occurs. URL triggering is disabled by default, so to be able to trigger a camera in Blue Iris via URL, you have to do the following in Blue Iris:​

**A**: Go to Setting->Webserver->Advanced and disable 'use secure session keys and login page'.​

**B**: Go to Settings->Users and enter and select a user and copy the password, or create a new administrator user. The credentials will be later to make the trigger URL.​

1. **Duplicate a camera**​: Now we have to create a camera **duplicate** whose only purpose is to save a images when a motion is detected. Add a new camera, give it a name that makes sense (e.g. if your original camera was called 'frontyard', call it 'aifrontyard'), and under type select 'copy from another camera' and choose the appropriate one.​
2. **Disable unnecessary stuff in the new/duplicated camera**​: Keep in mind that this cameras only job is to detect motion and then save a still image into the folder we created in step 2 so disable all features on this camera that are not needed (recording, pretrigger, etc). Because Blue Iris is already prepared to work with camera clones it is not necessary to lower the resolution to save on CPU resources. Quite the opposite: If the camera stream URL isn't changed, there will be zero additional CPU usage. Instead, changing the stream URL to a profile with a lower resolution will cause additional CPU load.​ Additionally you can go to the 'General' tab and check 'Hidden', which will hide this duplicate camera from the Blue Iris UI (otherwise you suddenly have twice as many cameras as before). This is really useful, as it keeps your Live View page tidy.​
3. **Store alert images in 'Input Path'**​: Go to Record, check 'JPEG snapshot each (mm:ss)', select the folder you created in step 2. Check the box 'Only when triggered' and set the interval to 0:02.0 (one image every 2 seconds). You may wish to alter the interval value depending on your experience. A reasonably fast computer can keep up with an interval of 1 second.
4. Go to 'Trigger', check 'Capture an alert list image' and set the Break time 'End trigger unless retriggered' to 10 seconds, so that a causes 5 images to analyzed. If you set the snapshot interval to 1 second (do so if your computer can handle it) then reduce this value to 5 seconds. Note that this differs from Gentle Pumpkins recommendations due to additional processing with On Guard. Make sure that Object Detection is off under Motion Detection/Configure. If it is on you may miss important frames.
5. **Disable motion detection for original camera:** Finally, we have to disable motion detection and other triggers on the original camera ('frontyard'), so that nothing except On Guard triggers the original camera. To do that we open the camera settings of our original camera, go to 'Trigger' and uncheck all boxes in the 'Sources' area.​ It is also suggested that you check the box for “pre-trigger buffer” and enter at least 10 seconds. This will ensure that you see the beginning of the motion if On Guard is backed up processing images.

## Installation Checklist

1. Follow the steps for setting up Blue Iris.
2. Get camera/cameras prefix (Blue Iris Short Camera Name).
3. Get the AI Camera output directory path (setup step 2 above)
4. Get live camera name (usually the Blue Iris camera name)
5. Get live camera IP Address and Port (usually from Blue Iris)
6. Get live camera user name and password (usually from Blue Iris step 3B above).
7. Get your email server address (usually smtp.xxx.net-or-.com).
8. Get your email server port (preferably the SSL port which may be different from the default port 587). You can usually get look this up online or get it from your Internet Service Provider. Try port 587 first.
9. Get your email server user name and password. The user name is usually your email address.
10. Download and install the DeepStack Windows (or Linux) application. Start it and register it too.

## Installation of DeepStack as a Windows Service

Let’s say you are tired of seeing the DeepStack window on your desktop, or you want a little bit better performance analyzing images. You can do this by installing DeepStack as a Windows service. If you are not familiar with Windows services, think of them as background applications that run without a user interface/window.

In particular, DeepStack is more than a little annoying because the Windows desktop application does not have a “minimize” button (why?). That means it can frequently/usually is in the way. Note that experience has found that running DeepStack as services can speed up image processing by about 15% (depending on your computer). If you have a lot of motion on your cameras this savings can add up.

It is strongly suggested that you start off by running DeepStack as a Windows desktop application. Once you are comfortable with the application you can get it out of the way. That said, installing it as a service is not necessarily straight forward even for people comfortable with Windows. This is made worse by the fact that you need to install 3 separate services.

A good tutorial on installing DeepStack as a background services can be found here: <https://ipcamtalk.com/threads/tool-tutorial-free-ai-person-detection-for-blue-iris.37330/page-58#post-471089>. It should be emphasized that by default a Windows service does not have access to the motion images. This is a Windows security feature. It is relatively easy to get around this by (1) setting up the services to log on with your user name and password, or (2) giving the service access to your files. The first alternative is considerably easier. So, under the services application “Log On” tab click the “This account” button and enter your user name and password. Yes, this is secure. If you install DeepStack as services and you aren’t getting objects identified, this is one of the first things to suspect.

You also need to be very careful that the port value in the server.exe service is set to **your** port number. For (no particularly good reason) On Guard uses port 8090 by default. The desktop version of DeepStack uses port 80 (this is **not** particularly good since other applications like Blue Iris tend to use port 80 as well).

There is one other “gotcha” to running DeepStack as services. Note that while DeepStack is free, you do need to register the application. When you register you are provided with a API key via email. DeepStack stores the registration key when you activate the application.

When you run DeepStack as a Windows application it is obvious when DeepStack asks you for this key. You only need to do this once. However, when running DeepStack as services you may/will be required to enter this key again. The problem is that there is no desktop application that tells you that this is required. So, DeepStack (and therefore On Guard) may/will not function until you re-active.

Therefore, the first thing you need to do after installing it as services is to use a browser and in the address bar type in “localhost:yourPortNumber” (yes port=8090 by default) . After you press Enter the browser will either say “DeepStack Activated” or it will ask you to activate it. If you need to re-activate you must find the email from DeepQuest AI with the activation code. If you can’t find that email you will need to ask for another one or get it in some other way. If the browser does not show one page or the other you probably are using the wrong port, so this is a good double-check on your services setup.

It is possible that On Guard itself could be setup as a service so that you don’t need to have the window on your desktop. In future versions that may be possible. However, since you can minimize On Guard easily and it magically disappears from your task bar this isn’t a priority.

## Running DeepStack on Linux

If you are a Linux fan you can run the DeepStack AI on Linux. With Linux and certain brands/models of video cards you may cut the processing time per frame up to 90%. DeepStack uses the processing power of the compatible video cards to offload the workload from the main computer CPU. You could go from analyzing one frame per second to 10 frames per second. On Guard doesn’t really care where DeepStack is located as long is there a network connection. It is unknown whether you can get this performance bump using DeepStack in a Linux virtual environment under Windows. In the past this wasn’t possible, but that may have changed recently. It would be nice to think that the makers of DeepStack will allow the Windows version to use the video card processing capabilities, but….

## Bugs and Feature Requests

Yes, there are bugs! Hopefully it works well enough to be useful.

On Guard is provided on GitHub along with the C# code and build environment. If you spot a bug fix it! Just (mostly) kidding. Please report bugs via Github. The more community interest there is the more likely it is that bugs will be fixed and features added.

The next planned enhancement is making it easier to edit an Area of Interest once it has been defined. Now that this document isn’t being written it is time to start coding – and updating this document. Repeat Ad Nauseam. It does take longer to write documentation than 10 features.

A word of apology: Yes, the User Interface is using the plain old ugly Windows Forms environment. This was the fastest way (for me) to code the project. It may be ugly, but it is functional. If the pandemic lasts much longer (now 8/20) maybe there will be time to make it pretty. However, that comes after exploring alternative AI engines, so it isn’t happening soon.