

Intermediate Workshop

Intermediate Activities

- Write a program using Pandas/Matplotlib that takes in a CSV of student data, then produces a report about various student grade metrics
- Create a web application that allows the user to create a list of accounts with details they can edit
- Try the interactive PyTorch yolov3 demo
- **Challenge:** Build a web application in Flask that allows you to upload an image, then displays the image to the user with every dog circled.
- Anything else cool!

Useful tools for you pitch

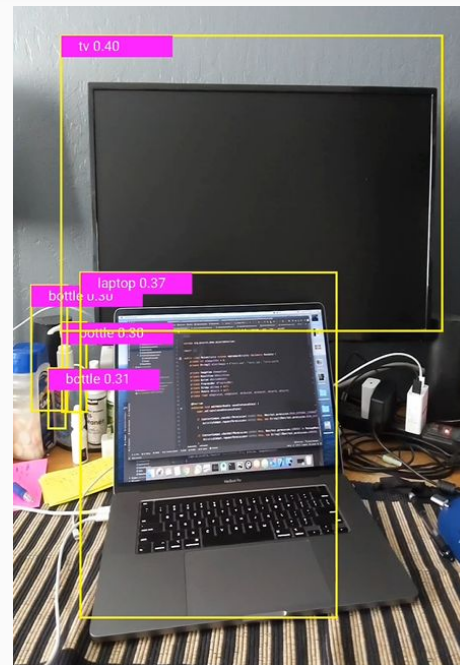
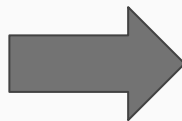
OpenCV + PyTorch

- OpenCV - library for the processing/manipulation of images
 - Can hook it up to your webcam for live video feeds!
- PyTorch is a library for machine learning
 - Contains many models prepared for you!
 - Often as simple as a function call to an OpenCV image

A nice demo here: <https://github.com/Moritz-Bergemann/YOLOv5Demo>

OpenCV + PyTorch

```
1 # Get the libraries we need to run the program
2 import numpy as np # numpy
3 import cv2 as cv # OpenCV
4 import torch # PyTorch
5
6 # Get input from device 0 (the webcam)
7 CAMERA_DEVICE_NUM = 0
8
9 # Download YOLOv5 machine learning model from PyTorch Hub
10 model = torch.hub.load('ultralytics/yolov5', 'yolov5s')
11
12 # Get the webcam video capture stream
13 capture = cv.VideoCapture(CAMERA_DEVICE_NUM)
14
15 # For every frame in the image...
16 while capture.isOpened():
17     ret, frame = capture.read()
18
19     # End the program if we didn't get a new frame
20     if not ret:
21         print("Can't receive frame (stream end?). Exiting ...")
22         break
23
24     # Use the model to run a prediction on the frame
25     results = model(frame)
26
27     # Get the prediction results and format them
28     result_img = np.array(results.render())
29     result_img = np.squeeze(result_img)
30
31     # Show the results on screen
32     cv.imshow('YOLOv5 computer vision demo', result_img)
33
34     # Allow the program to be quit using the 'q' key
35     if cv.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
36         break
```

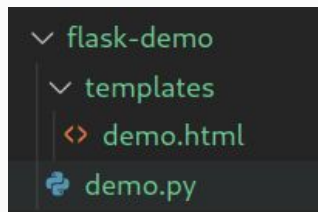


Flask or Django

- Very quick python tools to make web applications
- Flask is simpler (more suitable for demos), Django is more versatile
- Build a quick web application in minutes!*
- Some basic web terminology
 - Your browser/computer makes requests to the server (Flask/Django)
 - Requests are made to a url on the server (for example "myserver.com/index")
 - Requests are transferred using HTTP
 - "GET" requests ask for information from the server
 - "POST" requests give information to the server

*usually hours

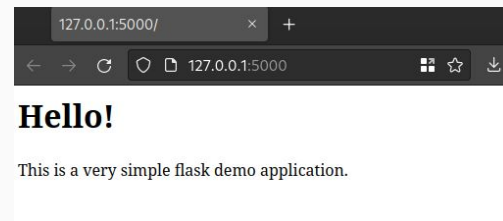
The simplest Flask Demo



```
flask-demo > demo.py > ...
1  from flask import Flask, render_template
2
3  app = Flask(__name__)
4
5  @app.route('/')
6  def index():
7      return render_template('demo.html')
```

```
flask-demo > templates > demo.html > html
1  <html>
2      <h1>Hello!</h1>
3
4      <p>This is a very simple flask demo application.</p>
5  </html>
```

```
$ python -m flask run
```



Data Visualisation - Matplotlib + Pandas

- Pandas is for reading in/managing tabular data in python (called DataFrames)
 - Works on column/heading syntax
 - Way nicer than just using arrays
- Matplotlib allows for hugely versatile graph creation
 - A bit annoying
 - Compatible with Pandas!
 - Seaborn is an alternative

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