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| Today, I stepped away from my usual work on the anomaly detection system and helped a colleague at the company. They asked me how to perform license plate detection with YOLO, so I demonstrated the process for them. As an example, I prepared a few small datasets and carried out training. I obtained a dataset from Roboflow, customized it, and then used it for the training process.  First, I started with a dataset designed to directly detect the letters and numbers on license plates. This dataset contained a lot of details and objects. Using the YOLOv8n model, I trained at a resolution of 640×640, but the results were not very efficient. Then, I tried training at 1280×1280 resolution with the same YOLOv8n model. This training took much longer, and although I didn’t expect great results, I thought it would perform better than the previous one. However, once training was complete, the results were below expectations — even worse than the first attempt. I realized that the 1280×1280 resolution was too large for the “n” variant of the model.  After this, I trained a different dataset simplified to only detect the full license plate. Since this new dataset contained fewer details and objects, it produced much better results. I concluded that a more robust system could be built by first detecting the license plate as a whole and then reading it using OCR (Optical Character Recognition). I suggested this approach to the person I was helping, and they agreed with me.  Apart from that, while waiting during the training process, I researched ways to improve my anomaly detection system, although I didn’t make any concrete progress yet. | | | |
| **Sayfa No** | **Çalışmanın** | | **KONTROL** |
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