



UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA
جَامِعَةُ الْعُلُومِ الْإِسْلَامِيَّةِ الْمَالِيزِيَّةِ
ISLAMIC SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA



**Assoc Prof Ts.
Dr. Madihah Mohd Saudi**

Chief Information Officer (CIO)

Associate Professor
Information Security & Assurance (ISA)
Programme,
Faculty of Science & Technology (FST),
USIM



Data Mining Image Processing – Unsupervised Learning

Ts. Dr. Madihah Mohd Saudi
Visiting Fellow UNAIR

Berilmu ■ Berdisiplin ■ Bertakwa / Knowledgeable ■ Disciplined ■ Devout

Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Bandar Baru Nilai, 71800, Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia



www.usim.edu.my



usimofficial



usimtv



UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA
جَامِعَةُ الْعُلُومِ الْإِسْلَامِيَّةِ الْمَالِيزِيَّةِ
ISLAMIC SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA



Safety Classification at Construction Site



- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)- Hardhat, Vests, Boots
- Incident -Fall, Electric Shock, Scaffold, Heavy Machines, And Cranes

Berilmu ■ Berdisiplin ■ Bertakwa / Knowledgeable ■ Disciplined ■ Devout

Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Bandar Baru Nilai, 71800, Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia



www.usim.edu.my



usimofficial



usimtv

PENAJARAN PSPSA KEPADA HALA TUJU GLOBAL DAN NASIONAL



PSPSA 2021 – 2025



Malaysia Cybersecurity Strategy Plan

Sustainable Development Goals 2030



Wawasan Kemakmuran Bersama 2030



Rancangan Malaysia Ke-12



Trend Emerging Technologies



Pelan Antirasuah Nasional



National Policy on Industry 4.0



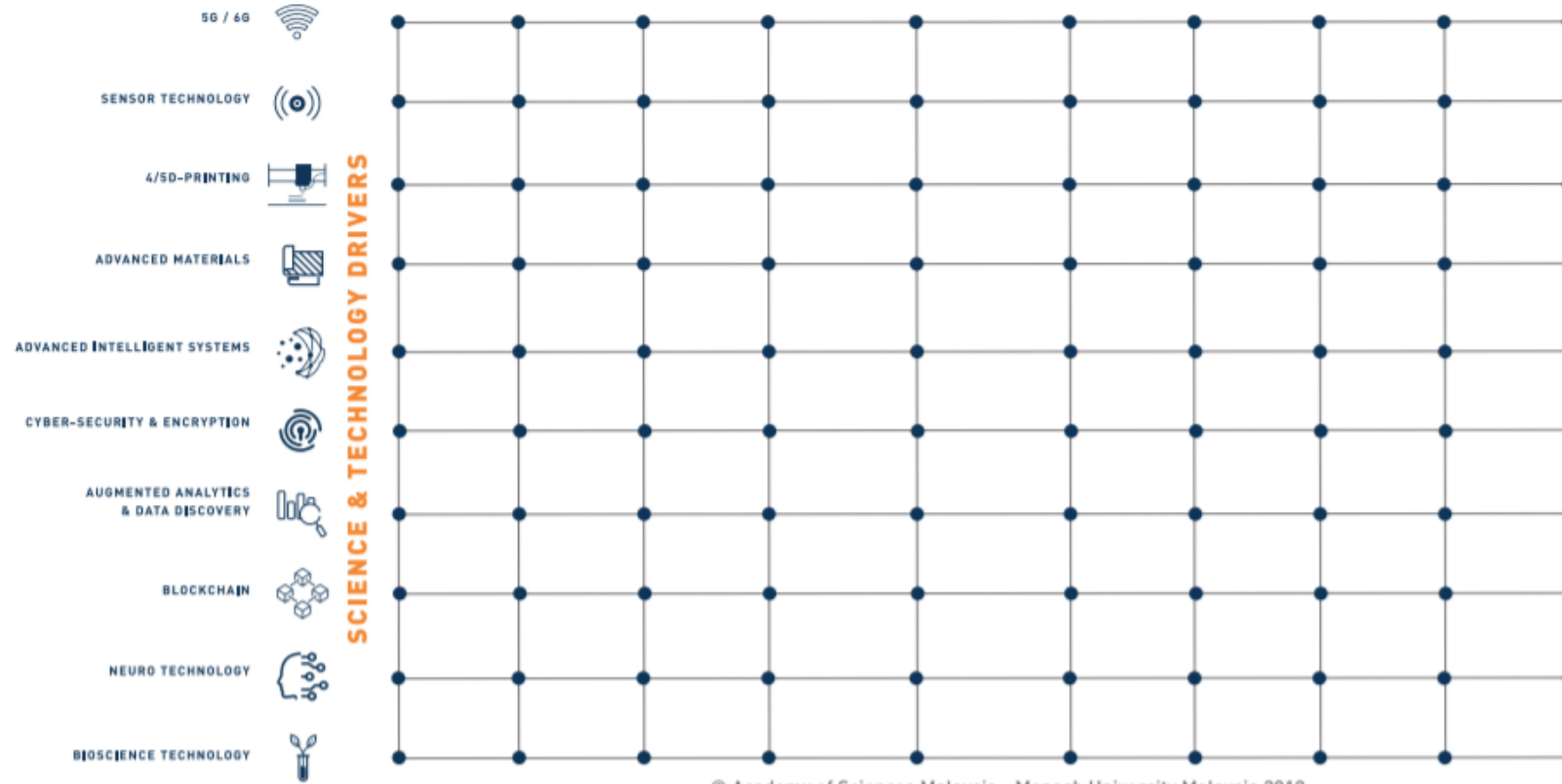
Rancangan Malaysia Ke-11



Science & Technology Foresight Malaysia 2050



MALAYSIAN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DRIVERS



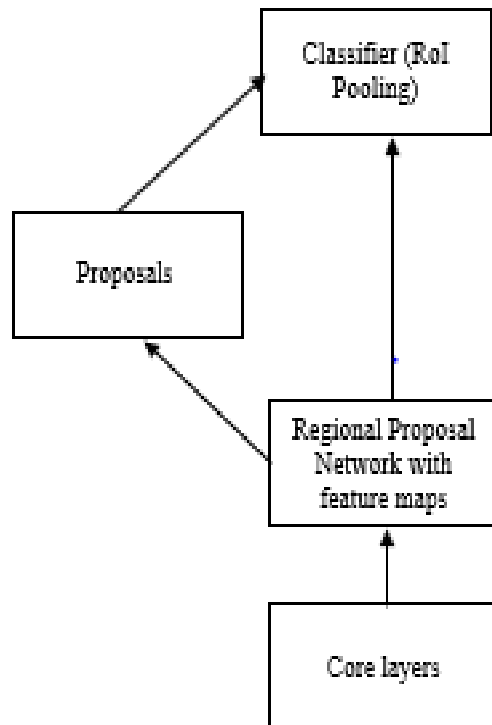
Each Science & Technology Driver should explore core technologies & applications for the 10 Malaysian Socio-economic Drivers

Driving Fundamental & Translational Research

© Academy of Sciences Malaysia - Monash University Malaysia 2019

Each Malaysian Socio-economic Driver should explore how the 10 Science & Technology Drivers will value-add and enhance their global competitiveness

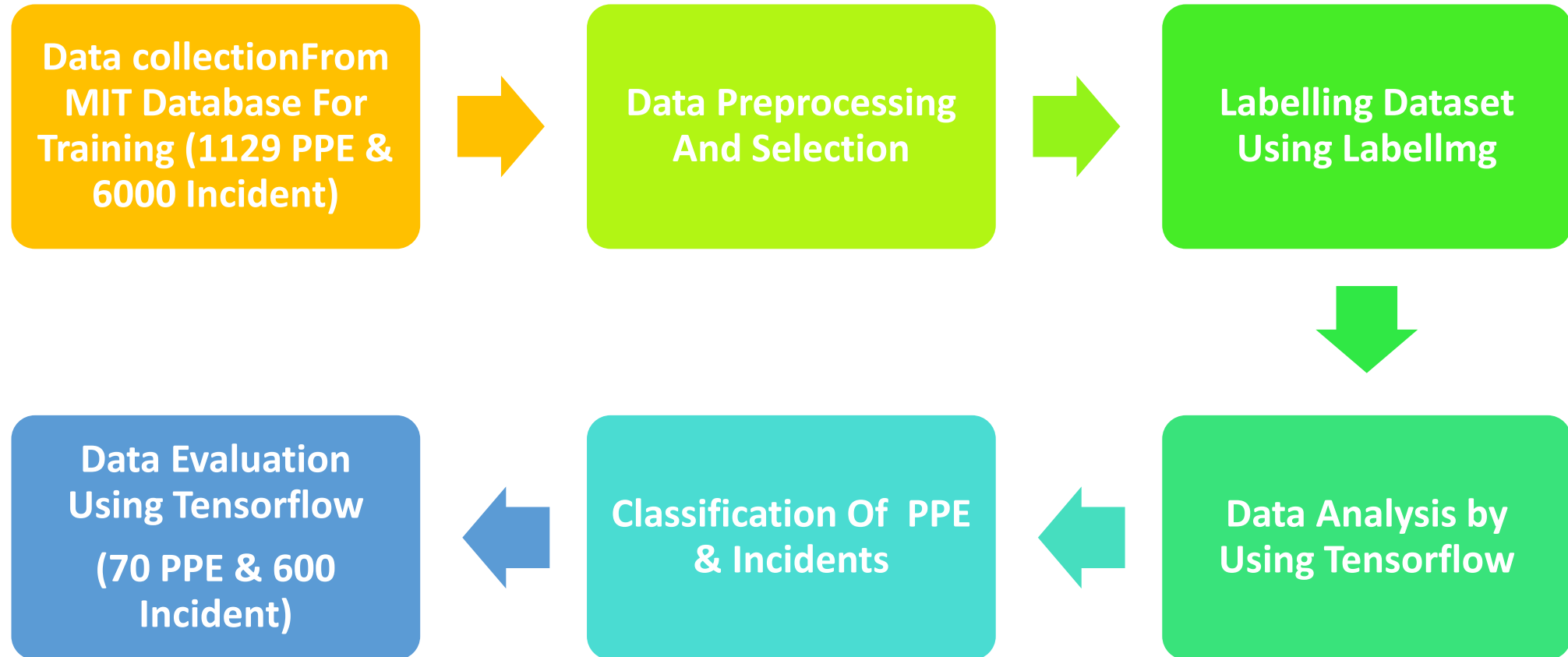
Faster R-CNN



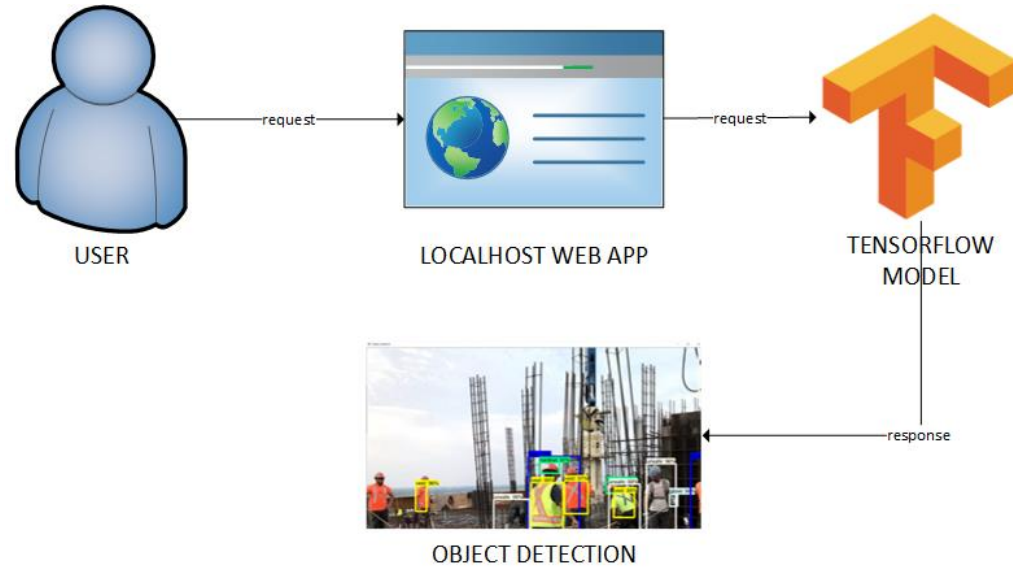
Faster R-CNN Design

- The strength of Faster R-CNN is based on its ability to reuse the CNN results for the regional proposal process.
- Hence, only one CNN needs to be trained, and regional proposals can be made almost cost-free computationally .
- This algorithm helps to identify and to assign the safety condition based on PPE and incidents.

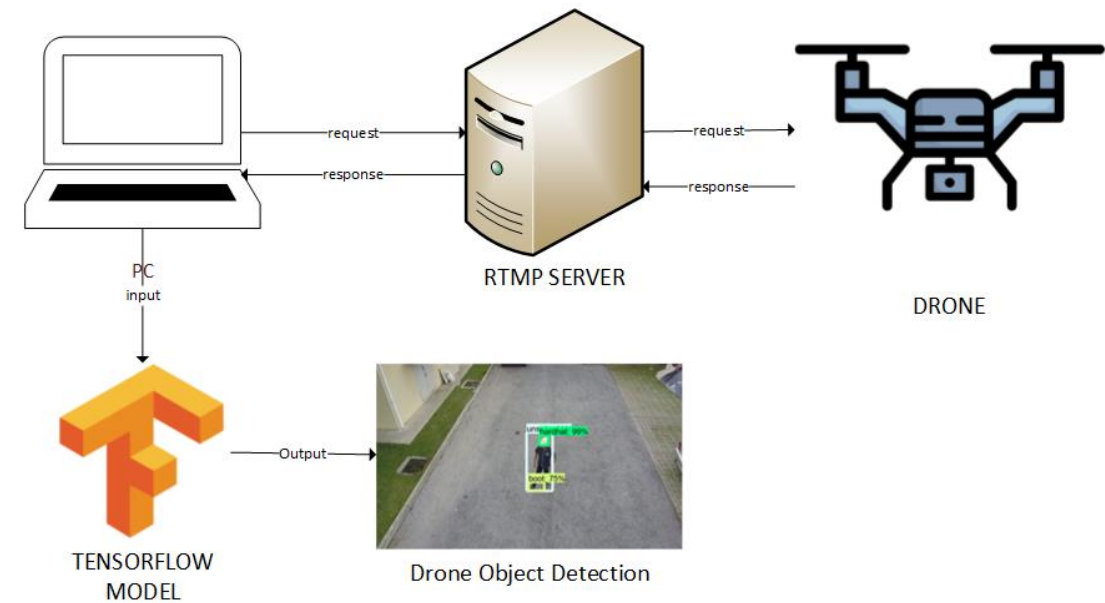
Methods



Architecture



TOPBuilder Website Architecture



Drone Detection Architecture

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Classification



Safety Classification Condition



Examples of the Tested Images (PPE)

PPE	Total Detected Images	Total Detected Images
Hard hat	2372	156
Vest	1478	73
Boot	1023	49
Safe	572	53

PPE Experiment Result

Incidents Classification



Safety Classification Condition.



Examples of the Tested Images (Incidents).

Incident Result

Incident	Safe	Dangerous
Crane	No worker near Crane	Had worker near Crane
Heavy Machine	No worker near Heavy Machine	Had worker near Heavy Machine
Electric Shock	No worker near the wire	Had worker near the wire
Scaffold	Worker wore PPE such as harness, glove, vest, boot, and hardhat	The worker did not wear PPE such as harness, glove, vest, boot, and hardhat
Fall	High building with wall	High building with no wall

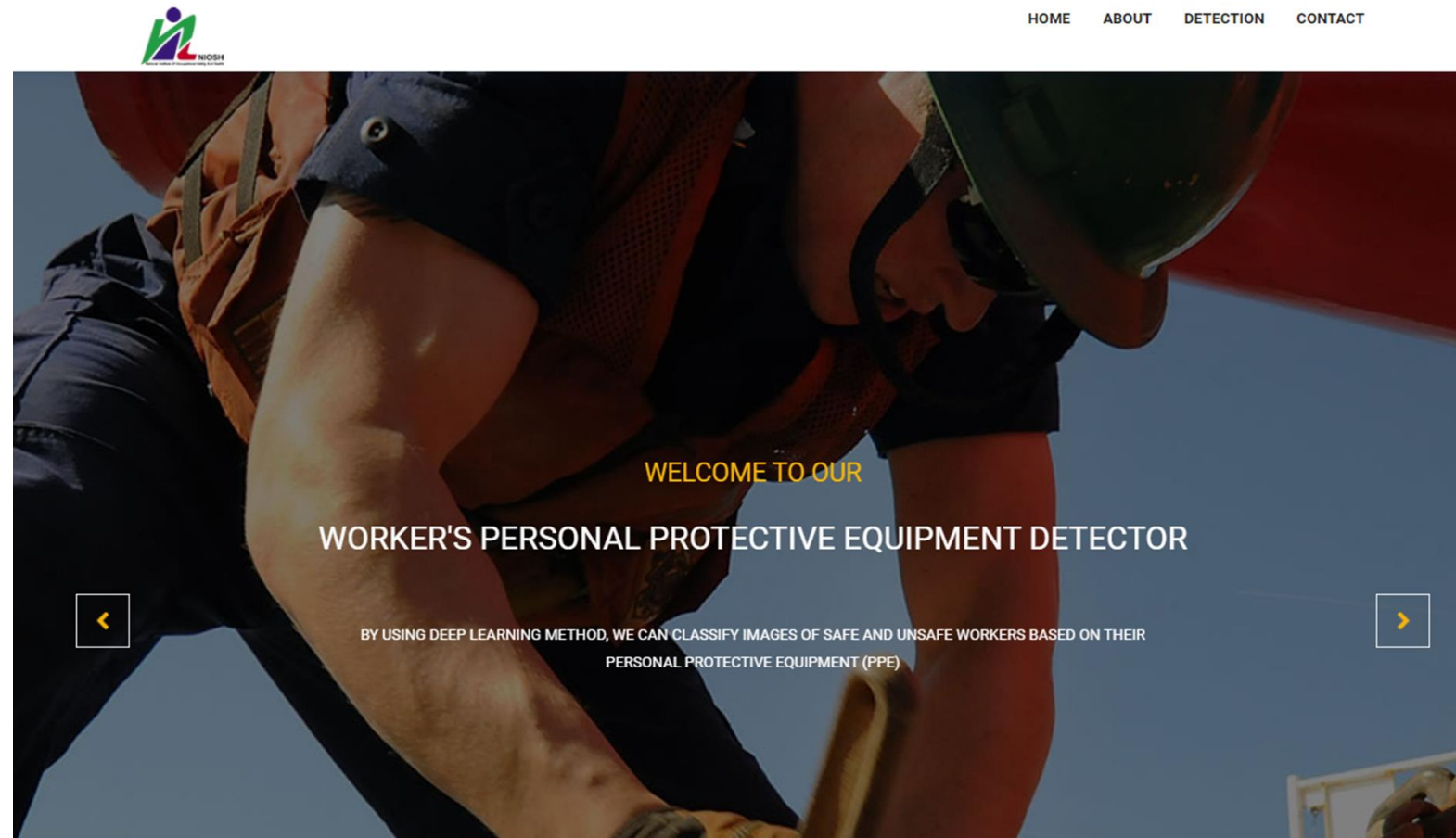
INCIDENT	TOTAL DETECTED IMAGES	Total Detected Images
Crane	720	200
Heavy Machine	751	236
Scaffold	542	132
Fall	259	96
Electric Shock	95	20
Safe	711	215
Unsafe	731	234

Outcome

- The safety classification PPE (hardhats, vests, boots) and incidents (for fall, electric shock, scaffold, heavy machines, and cranes) at construction site had been successfully developed by using the Faster R-CNN algorithm.
- The PPE and incidents model proposed achieves a 70% rate of accuracy.

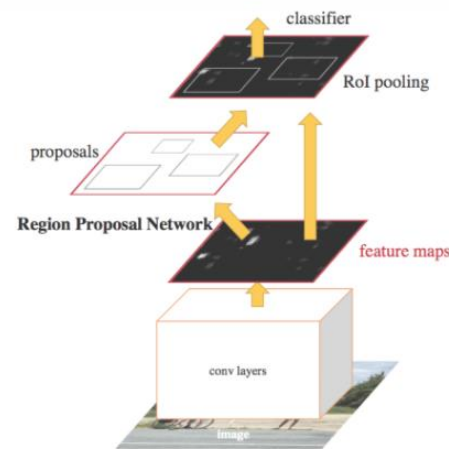
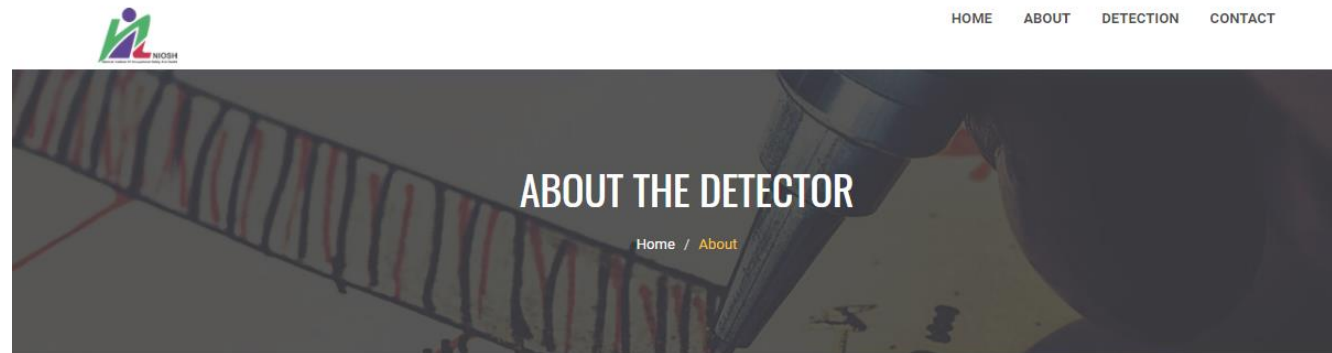
Implementation- Web Application

- Main Page



Implementation- Web Application

- About

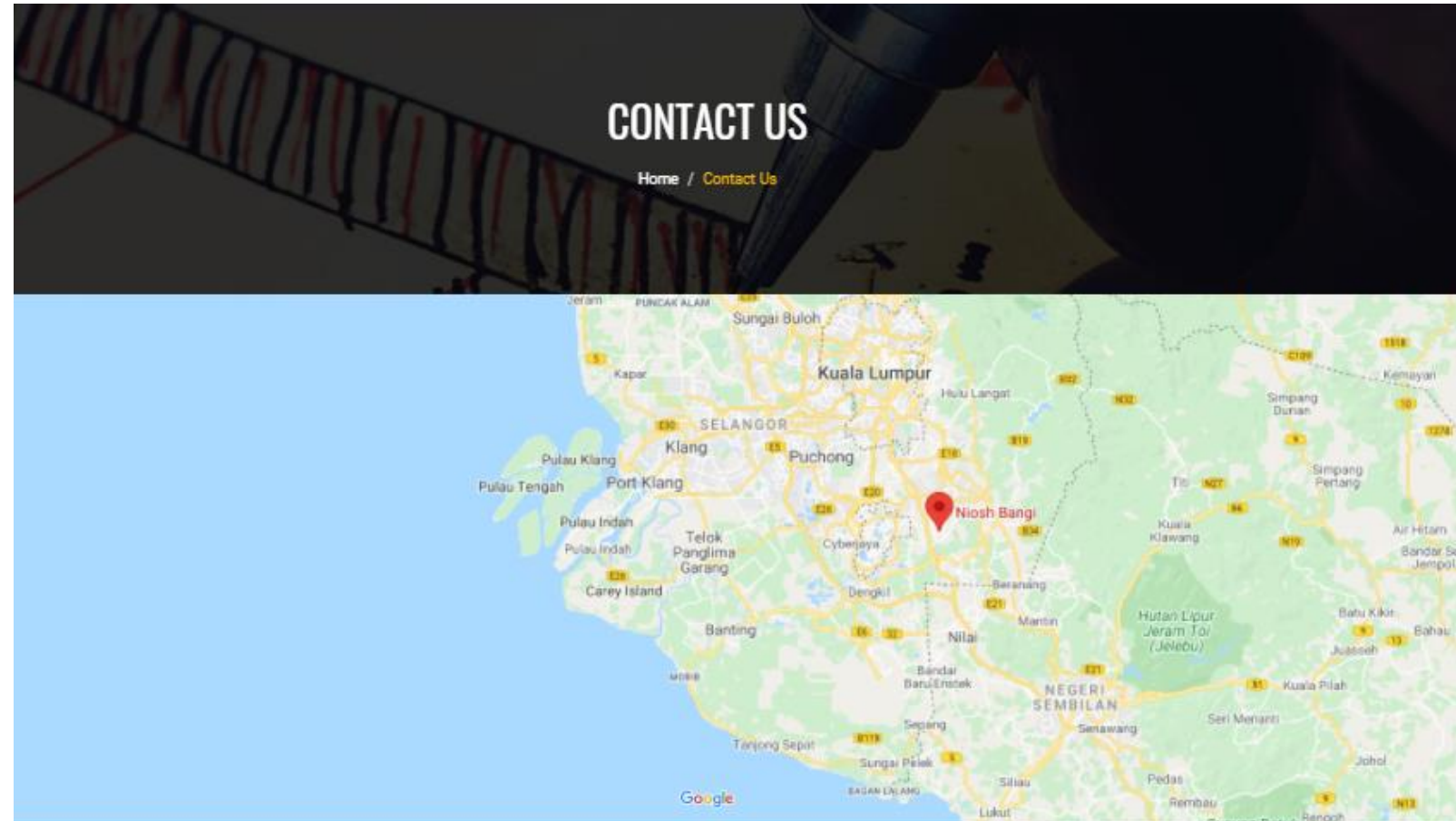


FASTER REGIONAL CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK (INCEPTION V2 COCO)

Faster R-CNN adds a CNN on top of the features of the CNN, generating what is known as the region proposal network. In the Faster RCNN, instead of going through a separate process for region proposal, adding a special-purpose region proposal network for region proposal is a difference from the previous method. Then, these final layers are removed so only the feature extraction is saved when the layers are fed to the bounding box regression and labeling, which is the second stage. The region proposal network works by passing a sliding window over a specific CNN feature. At each window, the region proposal network outputs k potential bounding boxes and scores per anchor for how good each of those boxes is expected to be. Here, a total of $4k$ box coordinates are outputted from the region proposal network, where k is the number of anchors. For k object candidates, $2k$ is obtained because the class layer determines whether a suspected object is an object or not. In the regression layer, four coordinate values (X, Y, W, H) are output for each object, therefore, they become $4k$ coordinates.

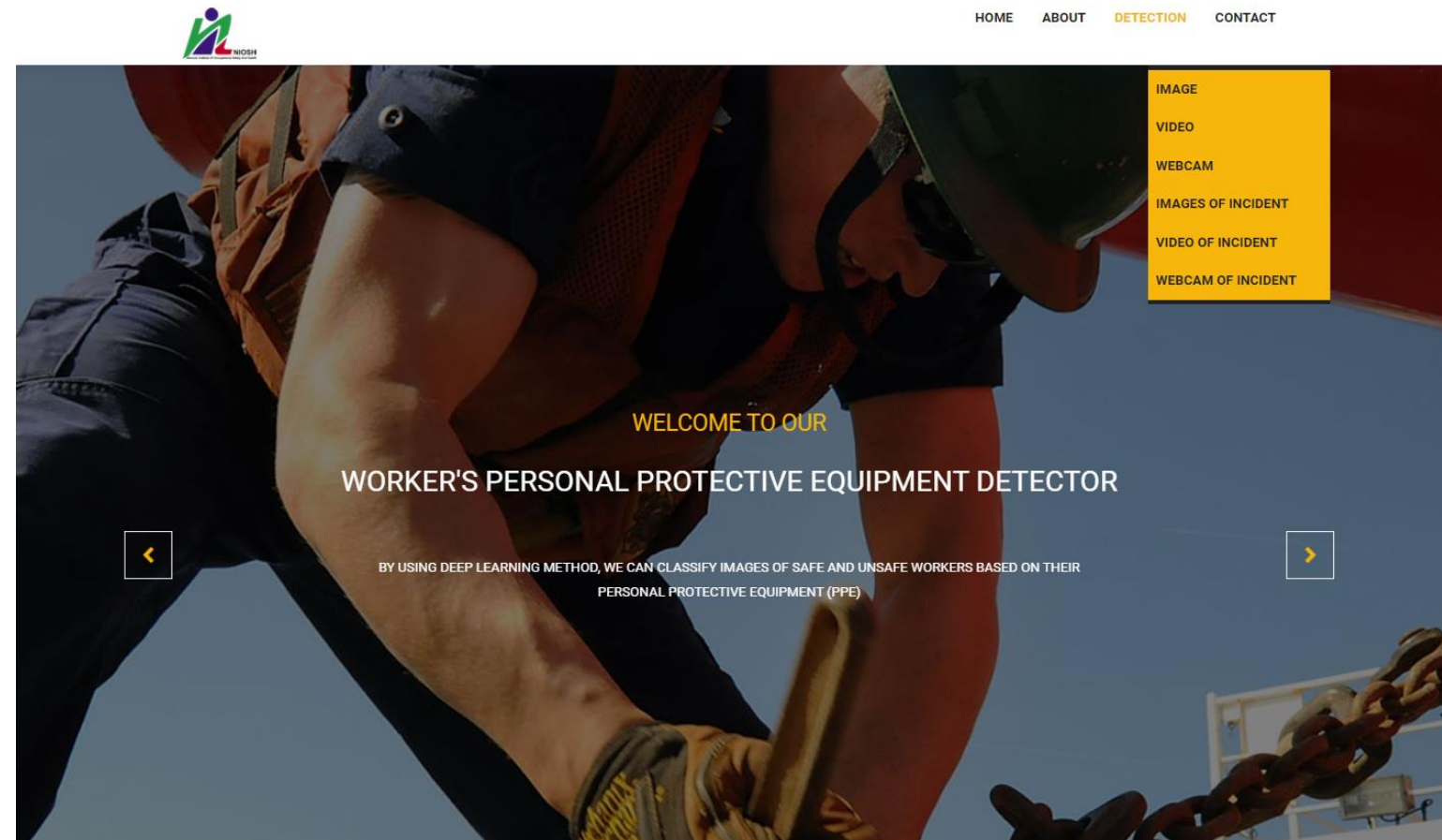
Implementation- Web Application

- Contact Us

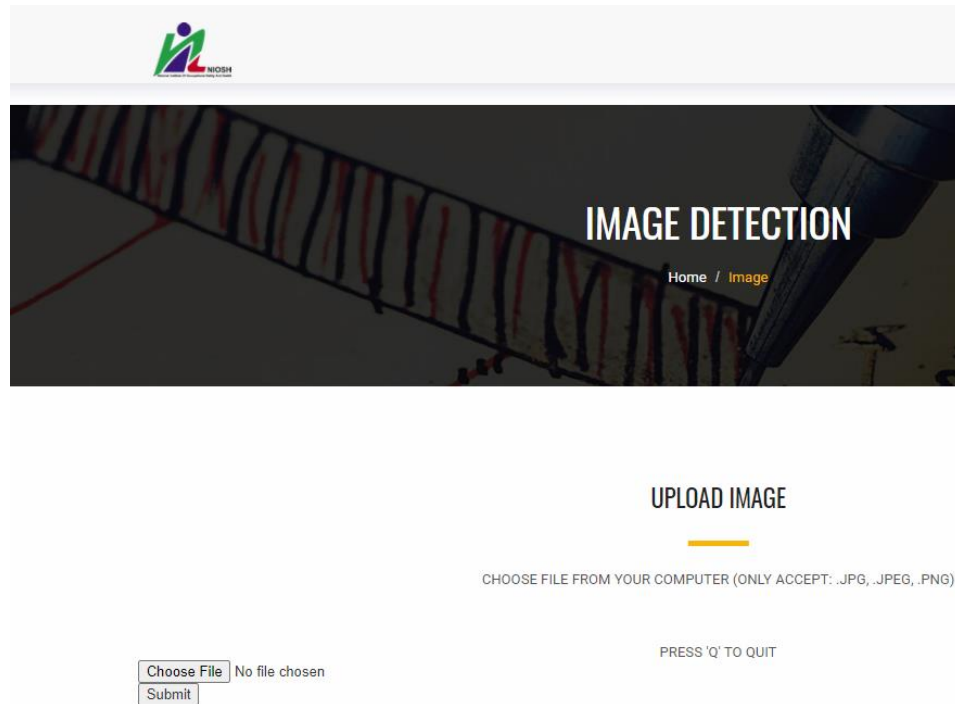


Implementation- Web Application

- Detection Tab

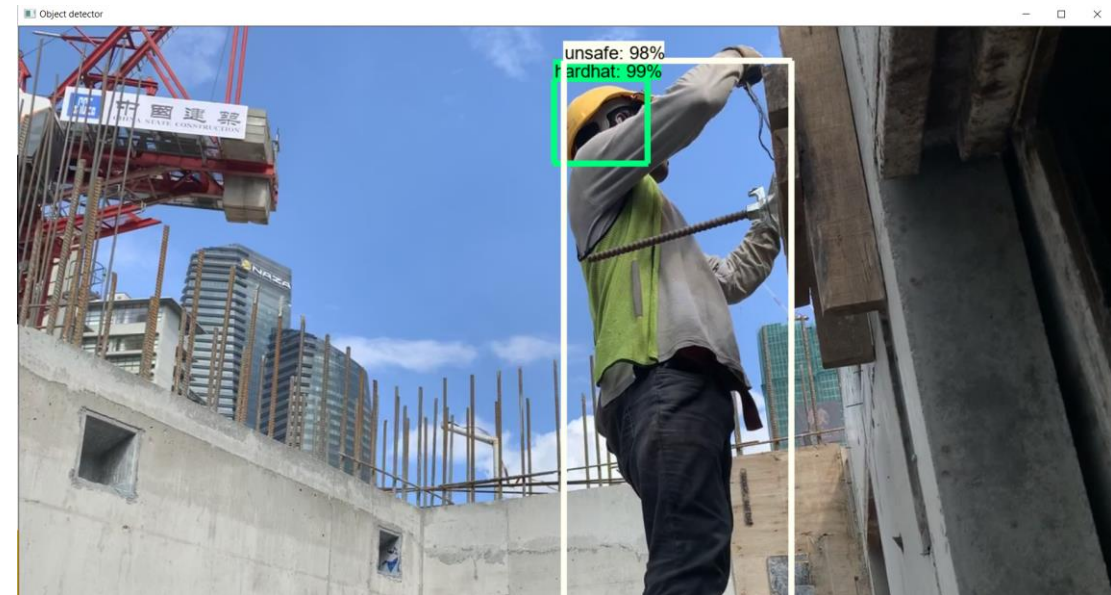
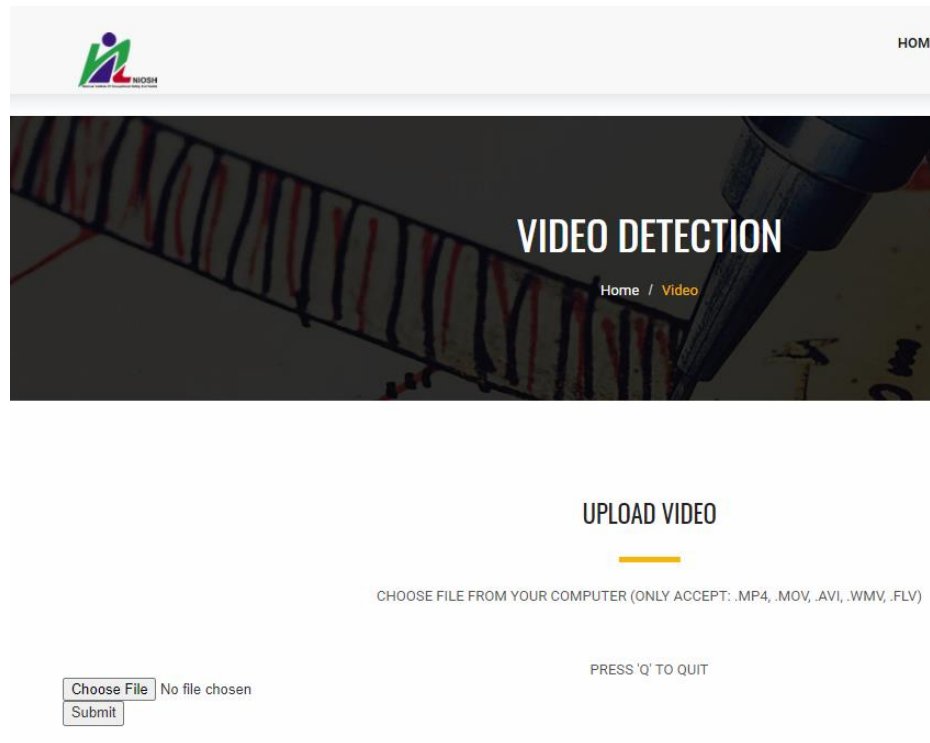


Implementation- Web Application



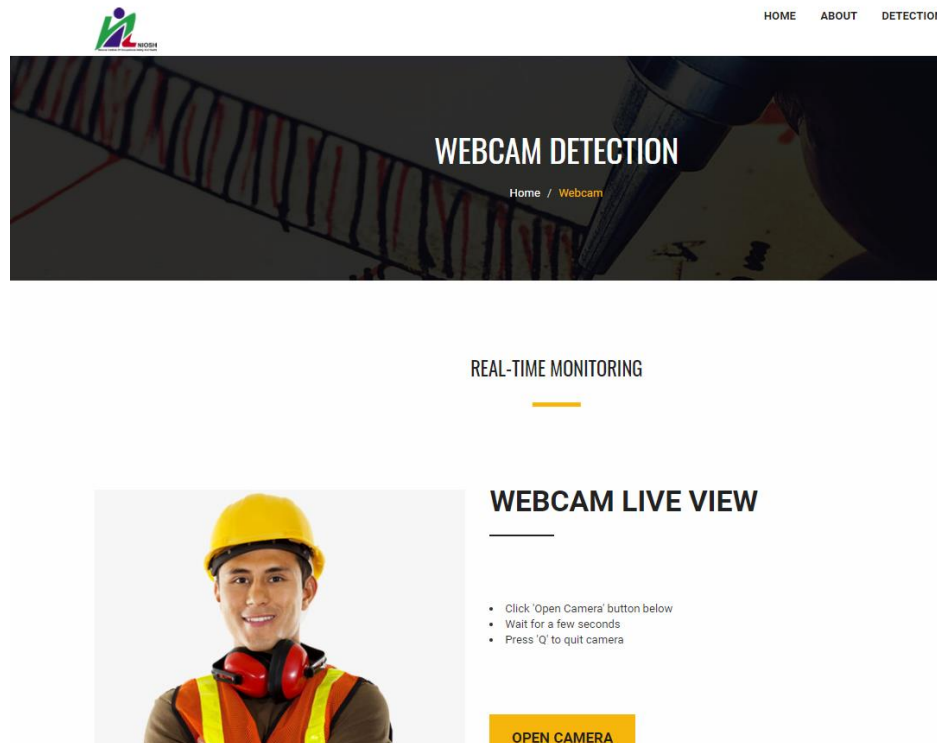
- Image Detection

Implementation- Web Application



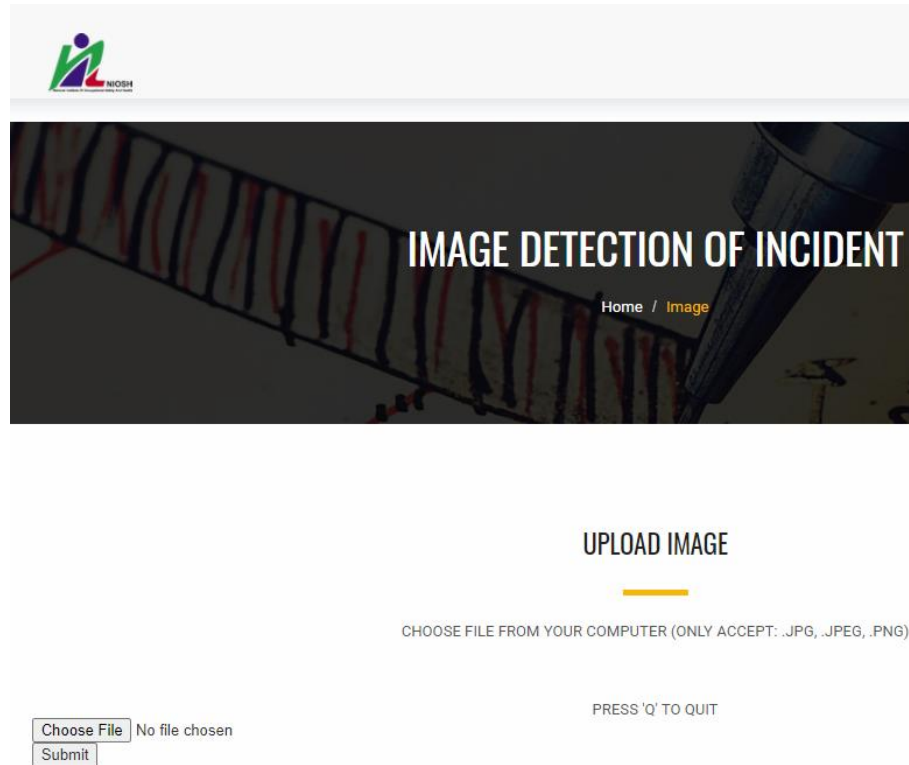
- Video Detection

Implementation- Web Application



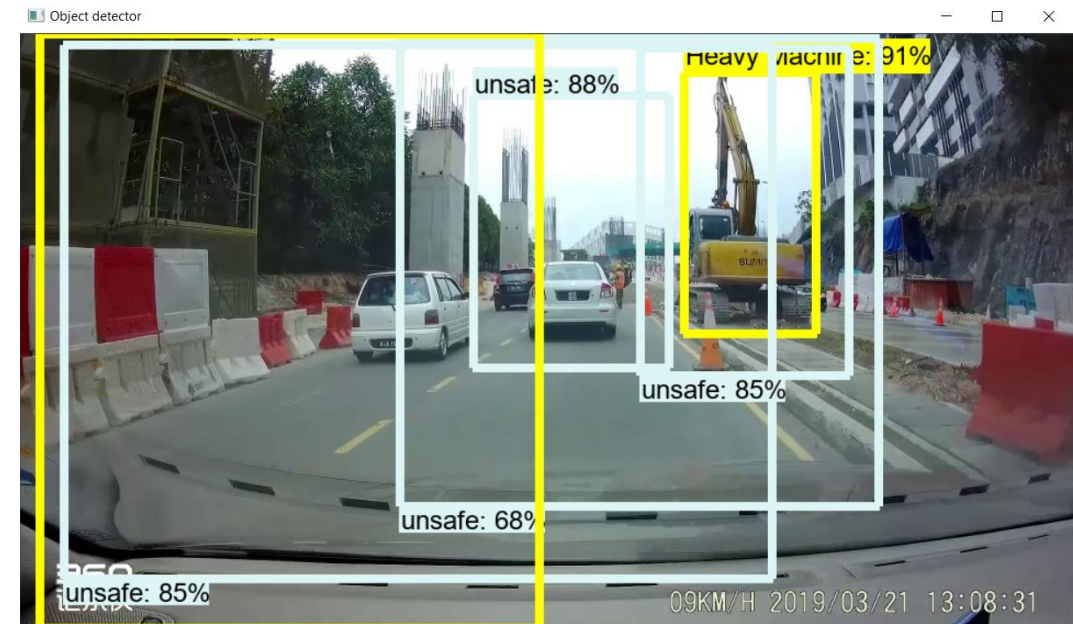
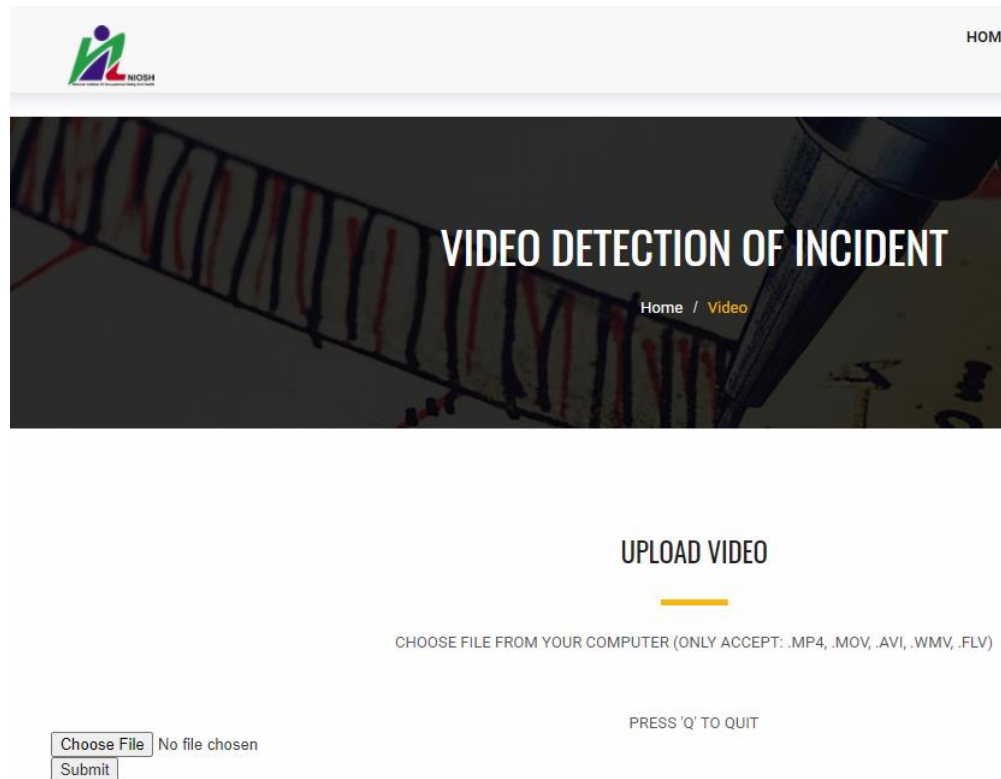
- Webcam Detection

Implementation- Web Application



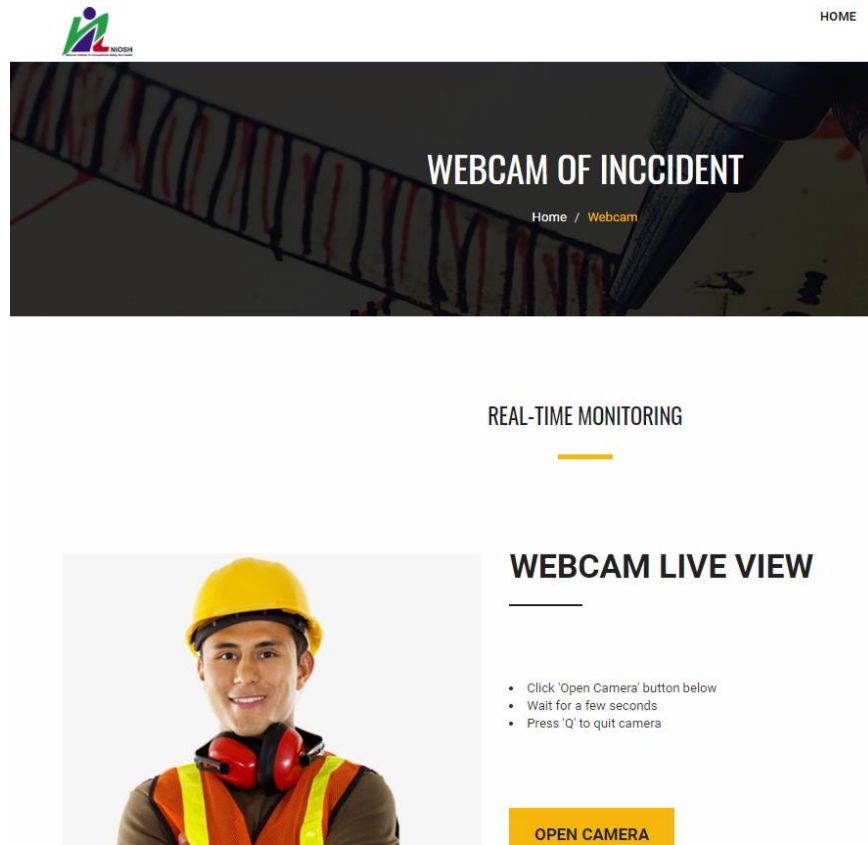
- Image Detection of Incident

Implementation- Web Application



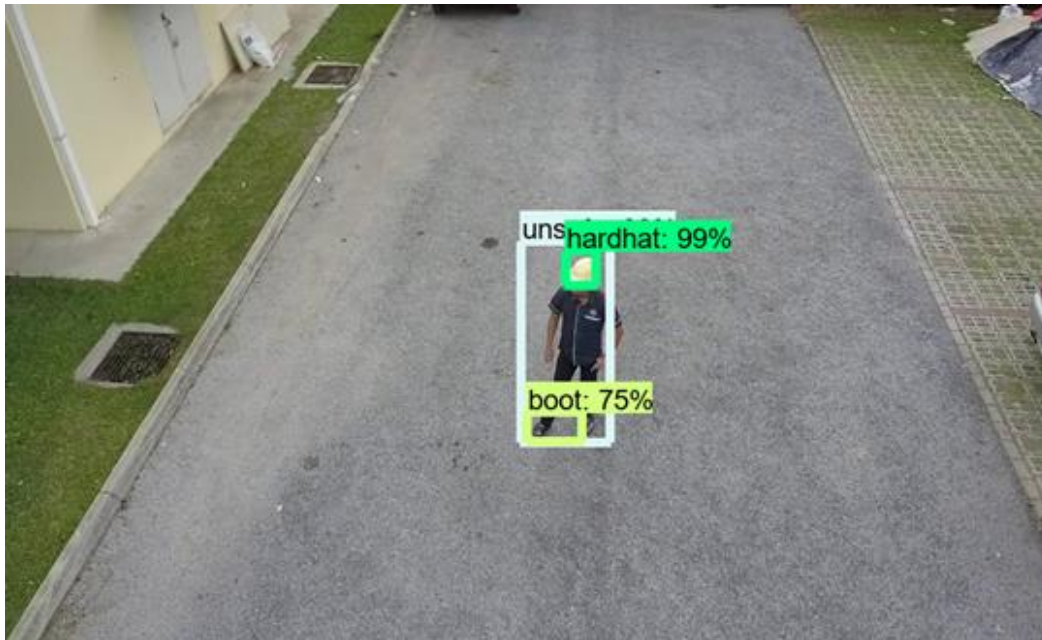
- Video Detection of Incident

Implementation- Web Application

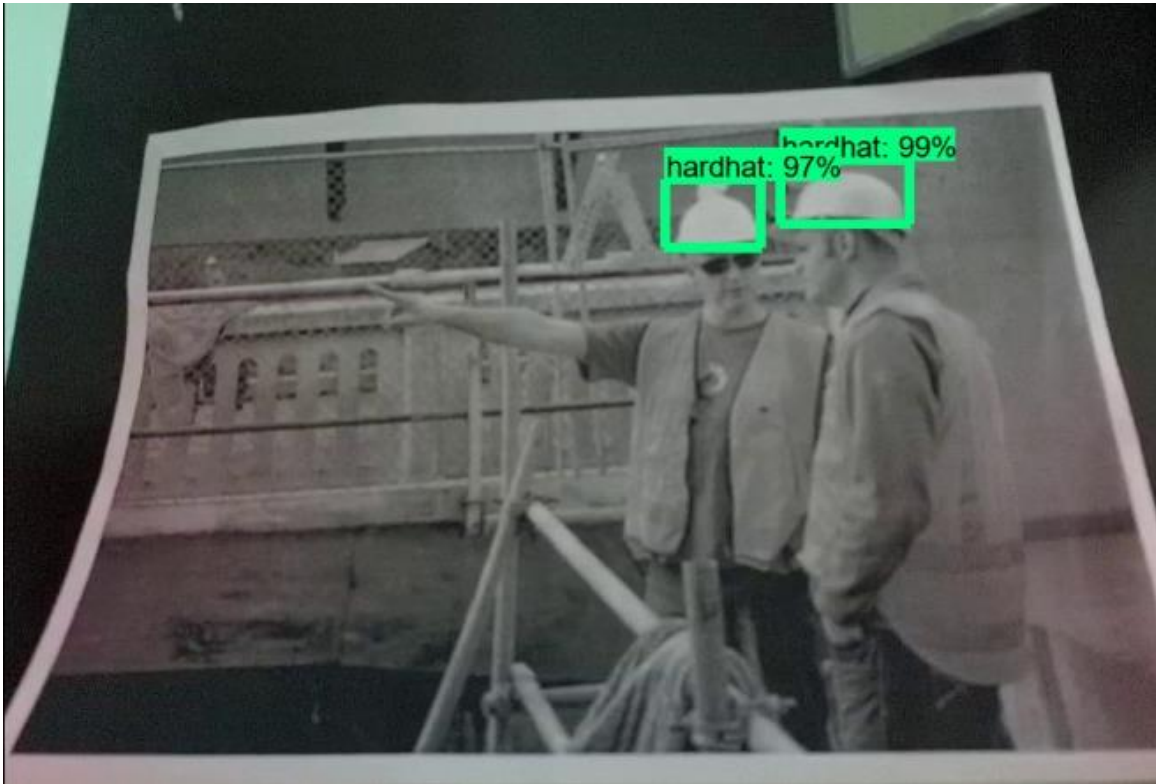


- Webcam of Incident

Drone Detection



Drone





SEKIAN, والسلام

