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1 from tkinter import *
2 import csv
3 import cv2
4 from roboflow import Roboflow
5 from Drone import Drone
6
7 from Master import Master
8 from utils.Utils import Utils
9
10
11 # main.py
12 # authors: Diogo Rosário, João Raposo
13 # Description: This file retrieves the trained Roboflow models using the provided APIs and performs predictions
14 #               on a specified test (image_path). Subsequently, the master agent is invoked to compile and process all images
15 #               without overlap, ensuring the best possible identification of each corresponding drone.
16 #               Additionally, the file manages the post-processing steps by saving the master agent's results in a CSV file named
17 #               "mastersResults.csv" for future reference. Furthermore, it provides real-time visibility by printing the obtained
18 #               results directly to the console during execution.
19
20
21 image_path = "mastersTests/test-10.jpg"
22 predicitonA_path = "predictions/predicitonA.jpg"
23 predicitonB_path = "predictions/predicitonB.jpg"
24 predicitonC_path = "predictions/predicitonC.jpg"
25 predictionM_path = "predictions/predictionM.jpg"
26 confidence = 51
27 overlap = 0
28
29 #Loading models of each drone
30 rfA = Roboflow(api_key="usQXRh13NGjn2HK6BwFP")
31 project1 = rfA.workspace().project("drone-a-tb89u")
32 modelA = project1.version(2).model
33
34 rfB = Roboflow(api_key="usQXRh13NGjn2HK6BwFP")
35 project2 = rfB.workspace().project("drone-b-xkvry")
36 modelB = project2.version(1).model
37
38 rfC = Roboflow(api_key="usQXRh13NGjn2HK6BwFP")
39 project3 = rfC.workspace().project("drone-c-hytyd")
40 modelC = project3.version(5).model
41
42 # Drones Reputation / confidence
43 drone_A_confidence = 0.1
44 drone_B_confidence = 0.5
45 drone_C_confidence = 0.5
46
47 # Open a csv file called "mastersResults.csv" and write the results of the identifications processed by the master.
48 # In this format: 'A - Cars', 'A - Houses', 'A - Trees', 'B - Cars', 'B - Houses', 'B - Trees', 'C - Cars', 'C - Houses', 'C - Trees', 'A Reputation', 'B
49
50 csv_filename = 'masterResults.csv'
51 with open(csv_filename, 'w', newline='') as file:
52     writer = csv.writer(file)
53     writer.writerow(['A - Cars', 'A - Houses', 'A - Trees',
54                     'B - Cars', 'B - Houses', 'B - Trees',
55                     'C - Cars', 'C - Houses', 'C - Trees',
56                     'A Reputation', 'B Reputation', 'C Reputation'])
57
58 #####
59 ##### DRONE A #####
60
61 predictA = modelA.predict(image_path, confidence=confidence, overlap=overlap)
62 drone_A = Drone("A", drone_A_confidence, predictA.json())
63 predictA.save(predicitonA_path)
64 drone_A.saveInCsv()
65
66 #####
67 ##### DRONE B #####
68
69 predictB = modelB.predict(image_path, confidence=confidence, overlap=overlap)
70 drone_B = Drone("B", drone_B_confidence, predictB.json())
71 predictB.save(predicitonB_path)
72 drone_B.saveInCsv()
73
74 #####
75 ##### DRONE C #####
76
77 predictC = modelC.predict(image_path, confidence=confidence, overlap=overlap)
78 drone_C = Drone("C", drone_C_confidence, predictC.json())
79 predictC.save(predicitonC_path)
80 drone_C.saveInCsv()
81
82 #####
83 ##### CALCULATION #####
84 #####
85
86 master = Master(drone_A, drone_B, drone_C)
87
88 clone_img = cv2.imread(image_path)
89 masterImage = clone_img.copy()
90
91 # Draw the result identifications
92 for box in master.identifications:
93     Utils.addLabel(masterImage, box.x, box.y, box.width, box.height, box.class_type, box.confidence, box.drone)
94
95 cv2.imwrite(predictionM_path, masterImage)
96 print(str(len(master.identifications)))

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```

1 from Identification import Identification
2 import csv
3
4 # Drone.py
5 # Authors: Diogo Rosário, João Raposo
6 # Description: This file defines the Drone object utilized in main.py. The objective is to simulate a drone with the following attributes:
7 # - Name: A or B or C
8 # - Confidence: Initial reputation
9 # - Json: JSON file containing predictions/identifications from corresponding models
10 # - Identifications: List of predictions/identifications from each model
11
12 class Drone():
13     def __init__(self, name, confidence, json):
14         self.name = name
15         self.confidence = confidence
16         self.json = json
17         self.identifications = self.createObject()
18
19
20
21 # Generates the identification list for each Drone object by utilizing the JSON file created during the model's prediction process.
22 def createObjects(self):
23     objects = []
24
25     for iteration in self.json.get("predictions"):
26         x = int(iteration.get("x"))
27         y = int(iteration.get("y"))
28         width = int(iteration.get("width"))
29         height = int(iteration.get("height"))
30         ident_confidence = iteration.get("confidence")
31         class_type = iteration.get("class")
32
33         x = int(x - round(width / 2))
34         y = int(y - round(height / 2))
35         obj = Identification(x, y, width, height, ident_confidence, class_type, self.name, self.confidence)
36         objects.append(obj)
37
38     return objects
39
40 # Saves the identifications in the corresponding csv file
41 def saveInCsv(self):
42
43     if self.name == "A":
44         csv_filename = 'droneA_Identification.csv'
45         with open(csv_filename, 'w', newline='') as file:
46             writer = csv.writer(file)
47             writer.writerow(['Identification', 'x', 'y', 'width', 'height', 'confidence', 'class_type'])
48
49             for i, identification in enumerate(self.identifications, start=1):
50                 writer.writerow([f'identification {i}', identification.x, identification.y, identification.width,
51                                 identification.height, identification.confidence, identification.class_type])
52
53             print(f"CSV file '{csv_filename}' has been created.")
54
55     elif self.name == "B":
56         csv_filename = 'droneB_Identification.csv'
57         with open(csv_filename, 'w', newline='') as file:
58             writer = csv.writer(file)
59             writer.writerow(['Identification', 'x', 'y', 'width', 'height', 'confidence', 'class_type'])
60
61             for i, identification in enumerate(self.identifications, start=1):
62                 writer.writerow([f'identification {i}', identification.x, identification.y, identification.width,
63                                 identification.height, identification.confidence, identification.class_type])
64
65             print(f"CSV file '{csv_filename}' has been created.")
66
67     elif self.name == "C":
68         csv_filename = 'droneC_Identification.csv'
69         with open(csv_filename, 'w', newline='') as file:
70             writer = csv.writer(file)
71             writer.writerow(['Identification', 'x', 'y', 'width', 'height', 'confidence', 'class_type'])
72
73             for i, identification in enumerate(self.identifications, start=1):
74                 writer.writerow([f'identification {i}', identification.x, identification.y, identification.width,
75                                 identification.height, identification.confidence, identification.class_type])
76
77             print(f"CSV file '{csv_filename}' has been created.")
78
79
80
81
82
83
84

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1 from shapely.geometry import Polygon
2
3
4 # Identification.py
5 # Authors: Diogo Rosário, João Raposo
6 # Description: This file defines the Identification object used in main.py. It aims to represent an identification with the following attributes:
7 # - x: Float representing the starting width in pixels of the identification
8 # - y: Float representing the starting height in pixels of the identification
9 # - width: Width of the identification
10 # - height: Height of the identification
11 # - confidence: Confidence value indicating the drone's belief in the identification as a Car, House, or Tree
12 # - class_type: Type of identification, either "Car," "House," or "Tree"
13 # - drone_confidence: Confidence/reputation value specific to each drone; a static value
14 class Identification():
15
16     def __init__(self, x, y, width, height, confidence, class_type, drone, drone_confidence):
17         self.x = x
18         self.y = y
19         self.width = width
20         self.height = height
21         self.confidence = confidence
22         self.class_type = class_type
23         self.drone = drone
24         self.drone_confidence = drone_confidence
25
26     # Creates two polygons that correspond to two identifications(rectangle)
27     # Checks if to identifications collide with each other
28     def checkCollision(self, other):
29         # Create polygons for each rectangle
30         poly1 = Polygon([(self.x , self.y),
31                         (self.x + self.width , self.y),
32                         (self.x + self.width , self.y + self.height),
33                         (self.x , self.y + self.height)])
34
35         poly2 = Polygon([(other.x , other.y),
36                         (other.x + other.width , other.y),
37                         (other.x + other.width , other.y + other.height),
38                         (other.x , other.y + other.height)])
39
40         # Check if the polygons (rectangles) intersect
41         return poly1.intersects(poly2) or poly2.intersects(poly1)
42
43     # Function that compares two identifications.
44     # Used to sort a list of identifications
45     def comparator(this, other):
46         confidence_this = this.confidence * this.drone_confidence
47         confidence_other = other.confidence * other.drone_confidence
48
49         if(confidence_this > confidence_other):
50             return 1
51         elif(confidence_this < confidence_other):
52             return -1
53         else:
54             if(this.drone_confidence > other.drone_confidence):
55                 return 1
56             elif(this.drone_confidence < other.drone_confidence):
57                 return -1
58             else:
59                 return 0
60
61
62     # String representation of this object (Identification)
63     def __str__(self):
64         return "\nClass: " + self.class_type + "\n" + "Confidence: " + str(self.confidence) + "\n" + "x: " + str(self.x) + "\n" + "y: " + str(self.y)
65

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1 from functools import cmp_to_key
2 from Identification import Identification
3
4 # Drone.py
5 # Authors: Diogo Rosário, João Raposo
6 # Description: Represents the master agent object and conducts all necessary computations to provide the larger identifications among the three drones
7 # - drone_A: Drone A
8 # - drone_B: Drone B
9 # - drone_C: Drone C
10 # - count_A_cars: Integer value of the number of cars identified by drone A
11 # - count_A_Houses: Integer value of the number of houses identified by drone A
12 # - count_A_Trees: Integer value of the number of trees identified by drone A
13 # - count_B_cars: Integer value of the number of cars identified by drone B
14 # - count_B_Houses: Integer value of the number of houses identified by drone B
15 # - count_B_Trees: Integer value of the number of trees identified by drone B
16 # - count_C_cars: Integer value of the number of cars identified by drone C
17 # - count_C_Houses: Integer value of the number of houses identified by drone C
18 # - count_C_Trees: Integer value of the number of trees identified by drone C
19 # - identifications: List of the result identifications
20 class Master():
21
22     def __init__(self, droneA, droneB, droneC):
23         self.drone_A = droneA
24         self.drone_B = droneB
25         self.drone_C = droneC
26
27         self.count_A_cars = 0
28         self.count_A_Houses = 0
29         self.count_A_trees = 0
30
31         self.count_B_cars = 0
32         self.count_B_Houses = 0
33         self.count_B_trees = 0
34
35         self.count_C_cars = 0
36         self.count_C_Houses = 0
37         self.count_C_trees = 0
38
39
40     self.identifications = self.calculateIdentifications(self.drone_A, self.drone_B, self.drone_C)
41     for ident in self.identifications:
42         if ident.drone == "A":
43             if ident.class_type == 'Car':
44                 self.count_A_cars += 1
45             elif ident.class_type == 'House':
46                 self.count_A_Houses += 1
47             elif ident.class_type == 'Tree':
48                 self.count_A_trees += 1
49
50         elif ident.drone == "B":
51             if ident.class_type == 'Car':
52                 self.count_B_cars += 1
53             elif ident.class_type == 'House':
54                 self.count_B_Houses += 1
55             elif ident.class_type == 'Tree':
56                 self.count_B_trees += 1
57
58         elif ident.drone == "C":
59             if ident.class_type == 'Car':
60                 self.count_C_cars += 1
61             elif ident.class_type == 'House':
62                 self.count_C_Houses += 1
63             elif ident.class_type == 'Tree':
64                 self.count_C_trees += 1
65
66     #Calculate the identifications that are bigger than others. Check the method "comparator" in identifications.py to see what it means "Bigger"
67
68     def calculateIdentifications(self, drone_A, drone_B, drone_C):
69         identificationsCheckpoint = []
70
71         for drone_A_ident in drone_A.identifications:
72             self.addIdentification(identificationsCheckpoint, drone_A_ident)
73
74         for drone_B_ident in drone_B.identifications:
75             self.addIdentification(identificationsCheckpoint, drone_B_ident)
76
77         for drone_C_ident in drone_C.identifications:
78             self.addIdentification(identificationsCheckpoint, drone_C_ident)
79
80         return identificationsCheckpoint
81
82     # Tries to add 1 identification.
83     # If doesnt collide with another identification -> adds to the list of identifications
84     # If does collide with another identification(s) performs the method "resolveCollision"
85     def addIdentification(self, list, box2):
86
87         if (box2.drone_confidence * box2.confidence != 0):
88             if (self.canCollide(list, box2)):
89                 indexes = self.findAllThatCollide(list, box2)
90                 self.resolveCollision(list, indexes, box2)
91             else:
92                 list.append(box2)
93
94     # Identifies all indices of identifications Y with which a given identification X collides.
95     # Returns the list of indices
96     def findAllThatCollide(self, list, box2):
97         indexes = []
98         for box1 in list:
99             if (box1.checkCollision(box2)):
100                 indexes.append(list.index(box1))
101
102         return indexes
103
104     # Verifies whether Identification X collides with at least one identification Y from the provided list.
105     # Returns true if so.
106     def canCollide(self, list, box2):
107         for box1 in list:

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107     for box1 in list:
108         if (box1.checkCollision(box2)):
109             return True
110     return False
111
112     # In the event of a collision, executes a sequence of methods to eliminate the collision.
113 def resolveCollision(self, list, indexes, box2):
114     boxes = []
115
116     # Get all the boxes from the indeces
117     for i in indexes:
118         boxes.append(list[i])
119
120     # Check if box2 has lower confidence that ANY other box that collide with
121     # If yes, dont add
122     if (self.hasLowerConfidence(boxes, box2)):
123         return
124
125     # If last step doesnt work, find the box with lowest confidence and remove it and test
126     boxes = sorted(boxes, key=cmp_to_key(Identification.comparator))
127     for box1 in boxes:
128         if (Identification.comparator(box2, box1) >= 0):
129             index = list.index(box1)
130             list.pop(index)
131             if (not self.canCollide(list, box2)):
132                 list.append(box2)
133             return
134
135     # Returns true if at least one identification (box1) from the given list is larger than identification Y (box2).
136 def hasLowerConfidence(self, boxes, box2):
137     for box1 in boxes:
138         if (Identification.comparator(box1, box2) >= 0):
139             return True
140     return False
141

```