

DOCUMENTATION OF AI USING AZURE CUSTOM VISION

To use the azure custom vision service, we will need to create a custom vision training and prediction resources in Azure. To do so in Azure portal , fill out the dialog window on the Create Custom Vision page to create both a Training and Prediction resource.

CREATE A NEW PROJECT

In the web browser , navigate to the <https://www.customvision.ai/> and select Sign in. Sign in with the same account you used to sign in to the Azure portal.

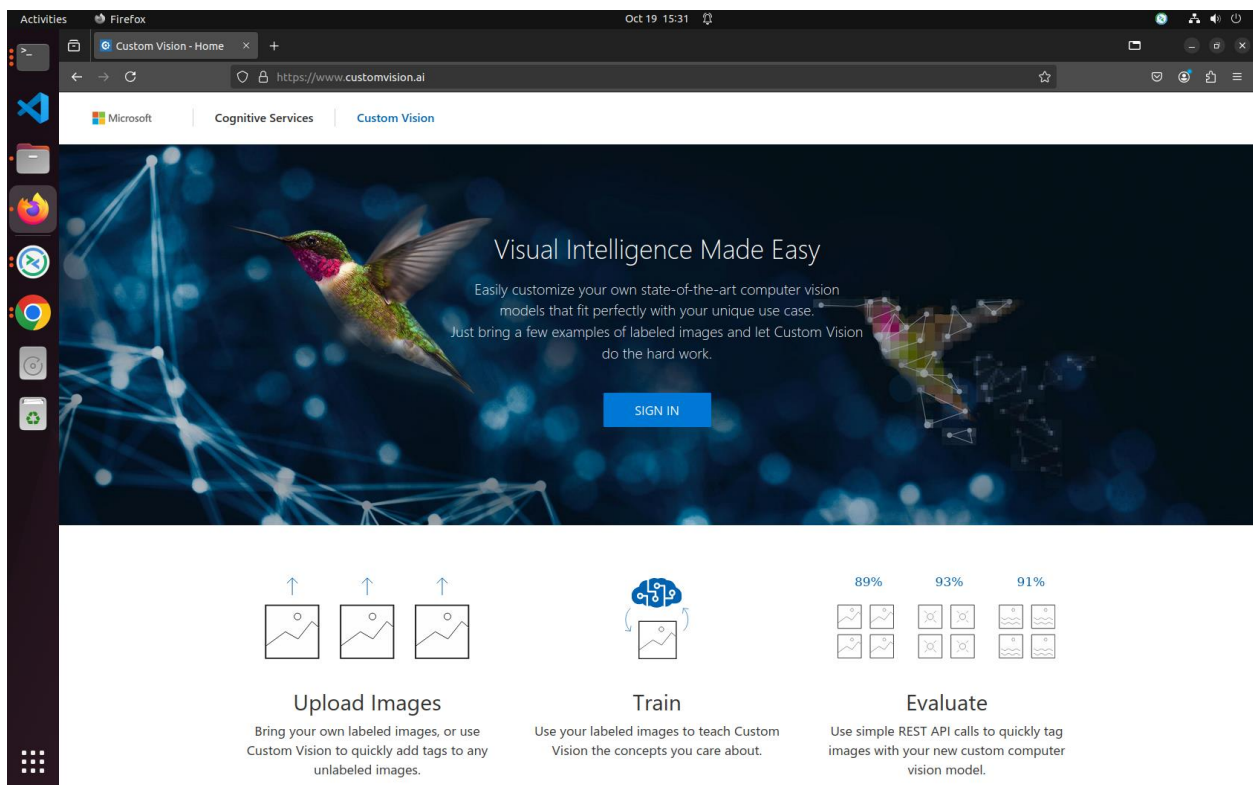


Fig 1: Sign in page of the custom vision portal

1. To create your first project, select **New Project**. The **Create new project** dialog box appears.

The screenshot shows a 'Create new project' dialog box with the following fields and options:

- Name***: A text input field with the placeholder 'Enter project name'.
- Description**: A text input field with the placeholder 'Enter project description'.
- Resource***: A dropdown menu showing 'Bariflocustomvision [S0]' with a 'create new' link to the right. The dropdown is open, showing a list of resources under the heading 'Microsoft Azure Sponsorship':
 - Please Choose -
 - Bariflocustomvision [S0] (highlighted)
 - humanspermdetection [S0]
 - Object Detection
- Classification Types ⓘ**: Two radio button options:
 - ☐ Multilabel (Multiple tags per image)
 - ☒ Multiclass (Single tag per image)
- Domains:**: A list of radio button options:
 - ☒ General [A2]
 - ☐ General [A1]
 - ☐ General
 - ☐ Food
 - ☐ Landmarks
 - ☐ Retail
 - ☐ General (compact) [S1]
 - ☐ General (compact)
 - ☐ Food (compact)
 - ☐ Landmarks (compact)
 - ☐ Retail (compact)

At the bottom, there is a note: 'Pick the domain closest to your scenario. Compact domains are lightweight models that can be exported to iOS/Android and other platforms. [Learn More](#)'.

Fig 2: Create new project dialog box

2. Enter a **Name** and a description for the project. Then select your Custom Vision Training **Resource**. If your signed-in account is associated with an Azure account, the Resource dropdown displays all of your compatible Azure resources.

Create new project

×

Name*

Enter project name

Description

Enter project description

Resource*

[create new](#)

Bariflocustomvision [S0]

[Manage Resource Permissions](#)

Project Types ⓘ

☐ Classification

☒ Object Detection

Domains:

☒ General [A1]

☐ General

☐ Logo

☐ Products on Shelves

☐ General (compact) [S1]

☐ General (compact)

Pick the domain closest to your scenario. Compact domains are lightweight models that can be exported to iOS/Android and other platforms. [Learn More](#)

Cancel

Create project

Fig 3: Selection of object detection

3. Select the **Object Detection** under **Project Types**.
4. In case of **Domains** select **General[A1]**.
5. Finally, select on **Create Project**.

UPLOAD THE DATASET IMAGES AND TAGGING

1. Click on the project , and then click on **Add images** and then select **Browse local files**. Select **Open** to upload the images.

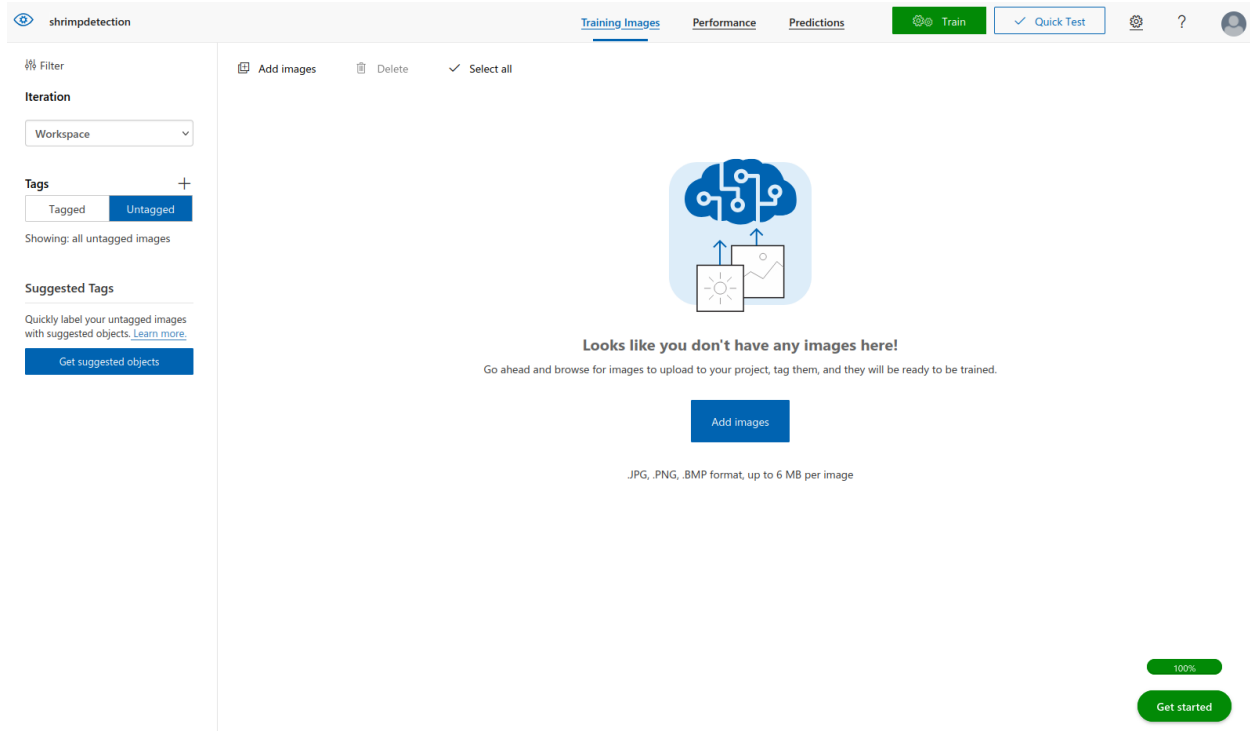


Fig 4: Interface to Add the image in the dataset

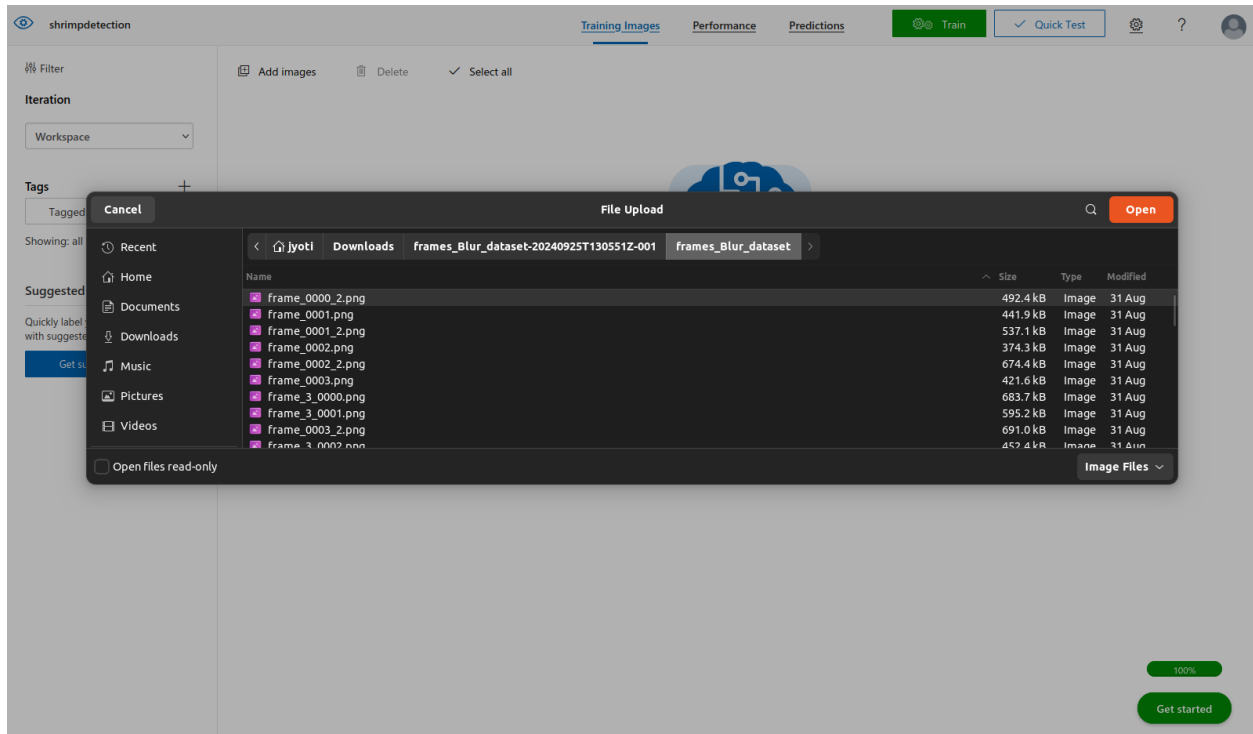


Fig 5: On clicking on Add images

2. After clicking on **Open** then a interface will be opened , as shown in below Fig6.

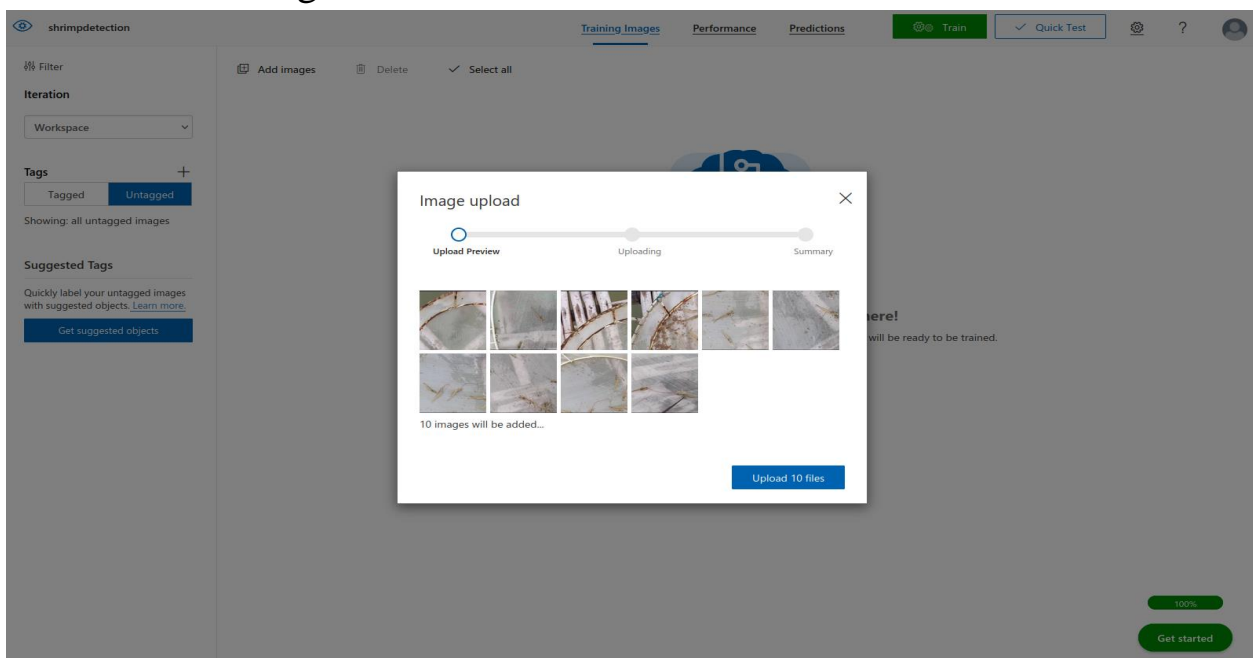


Fig 6: Interface on clicking on Open

3. Click on **Upload** button.

4. After clicking on **Upload** button then click on **Done**. Then the interface is appeared.

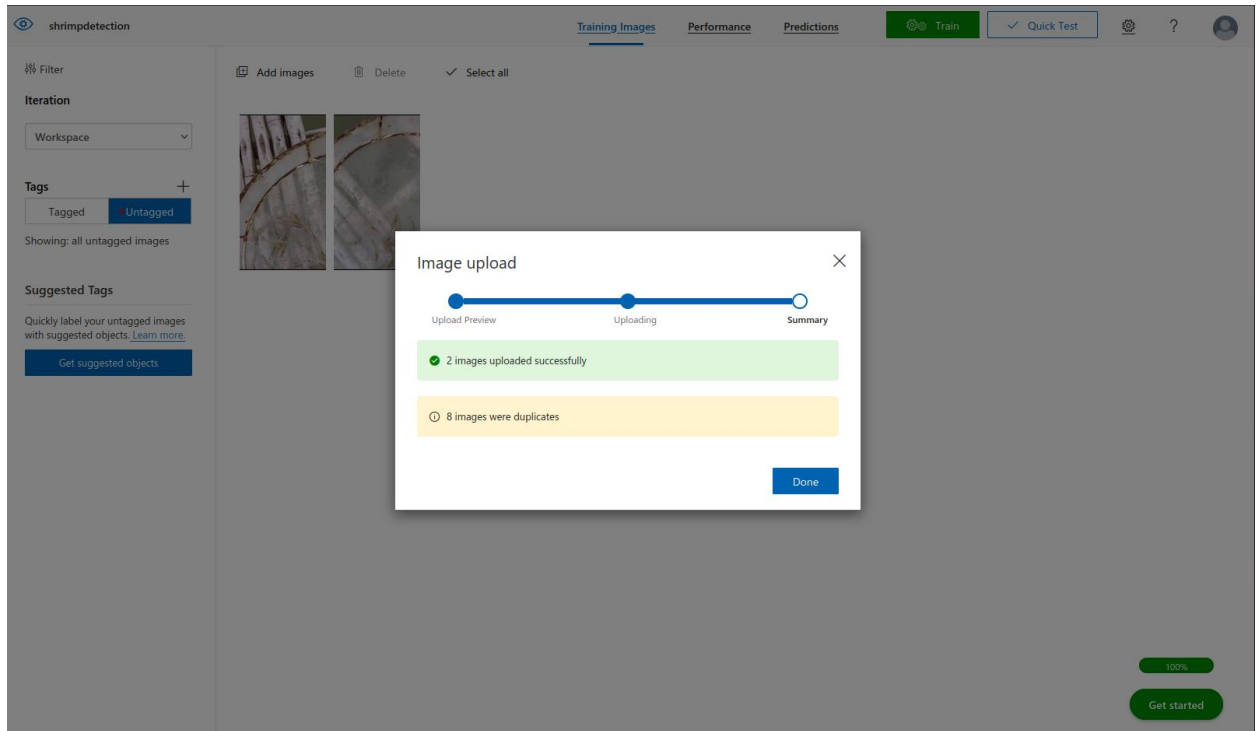


Fig 7:Interface on clicking on upload button

5. After clicking on **Done** then it is in the section of **untagged** image.

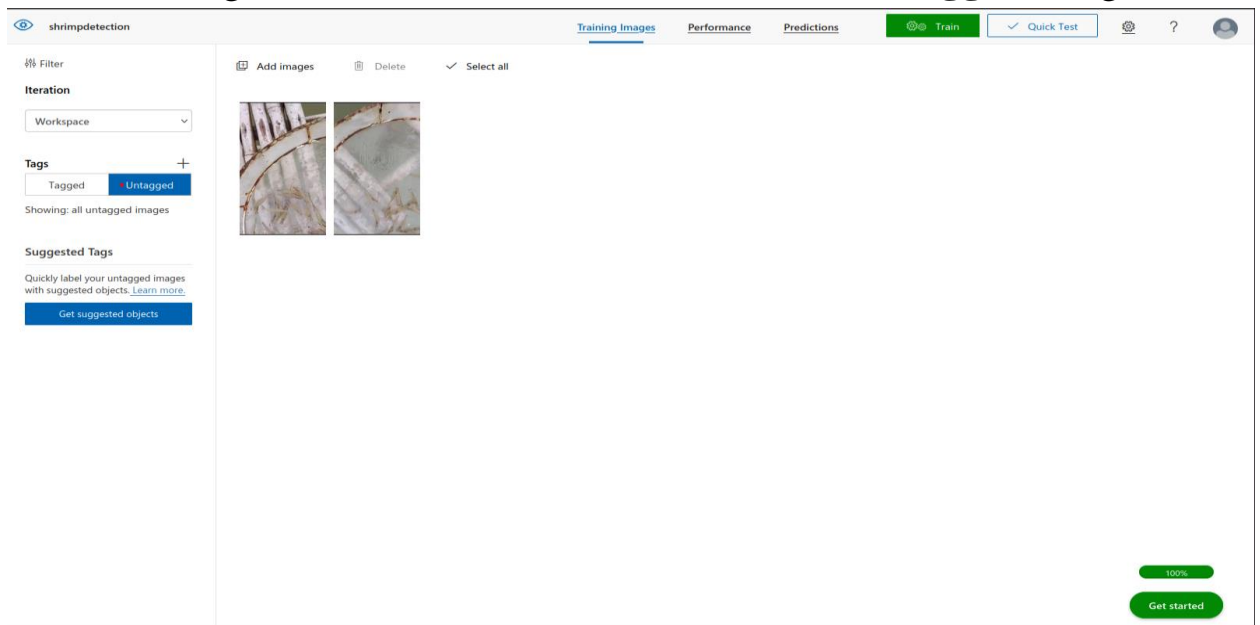


Fig 8:Interface of the untagged image

6. Then click on each image and tag the object with the name. As shown in Fig 9.

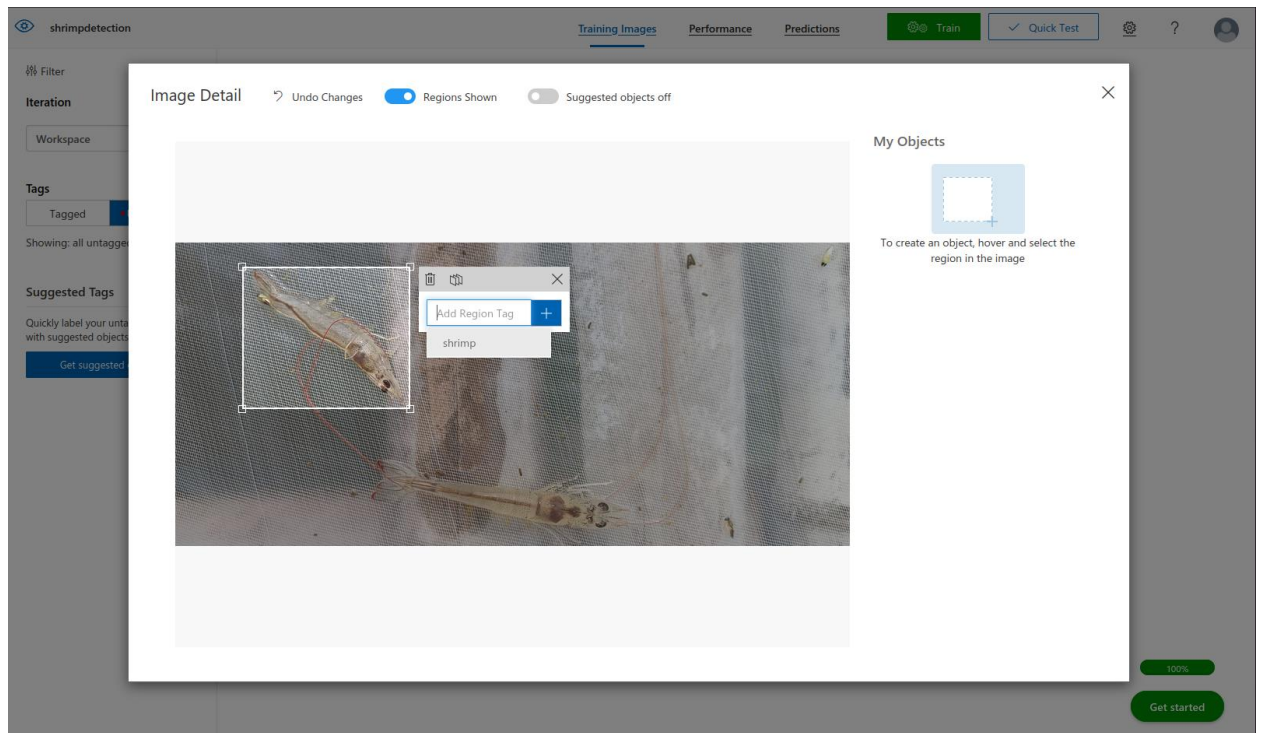


Fig 9: Images tagged with the suitable name

7. After tagging all the images then all the images will be shift to **Tagged** and make sure that there is no images at **Untagged**. Images are shift to tagged as shown in figure Fig 10.

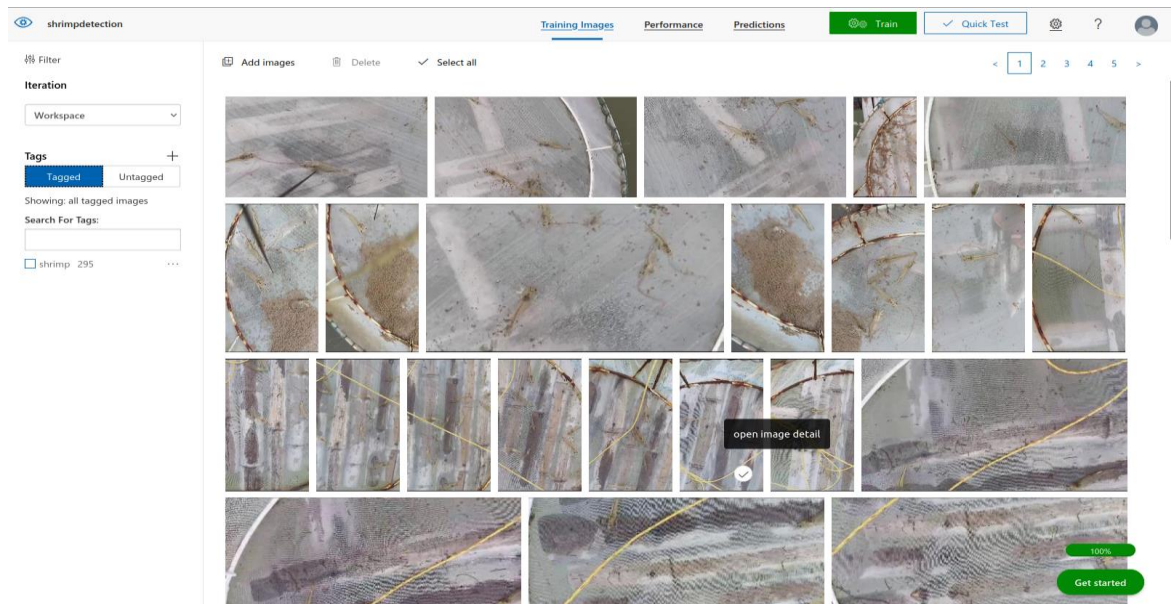


Fig 10:Images stored in tagged

TRAINING OF THE MODEL

After ensuring that all the images are tagged then click on **Train** button. Then select the training types i.e. **Quick Training** and **Advanced Training** . As shown in figure Fig 11:

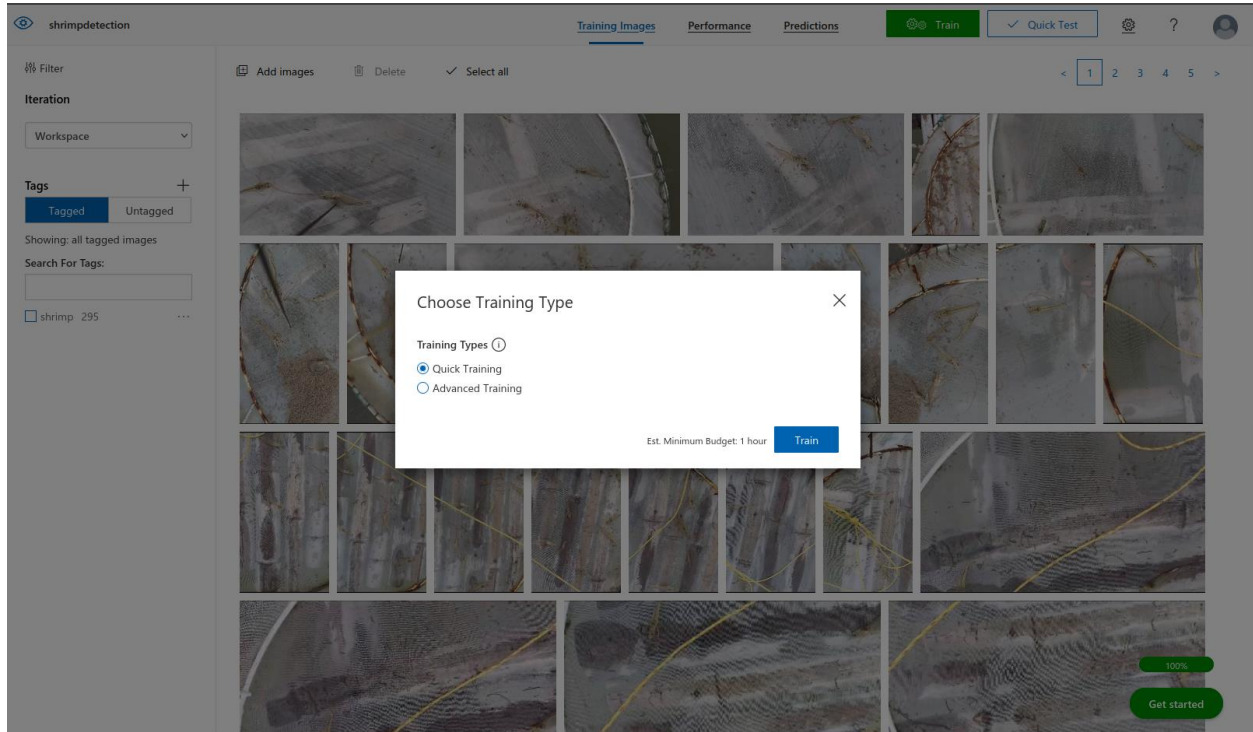


Fig 11: Interface on clicking on Train button

On clicking on **Quick Training** , then click on **Train** button , It will start training the model. But In case of **Advanced Training** , we have to set the training hour . And then click on **Train**. As shown in figure Fig 12.

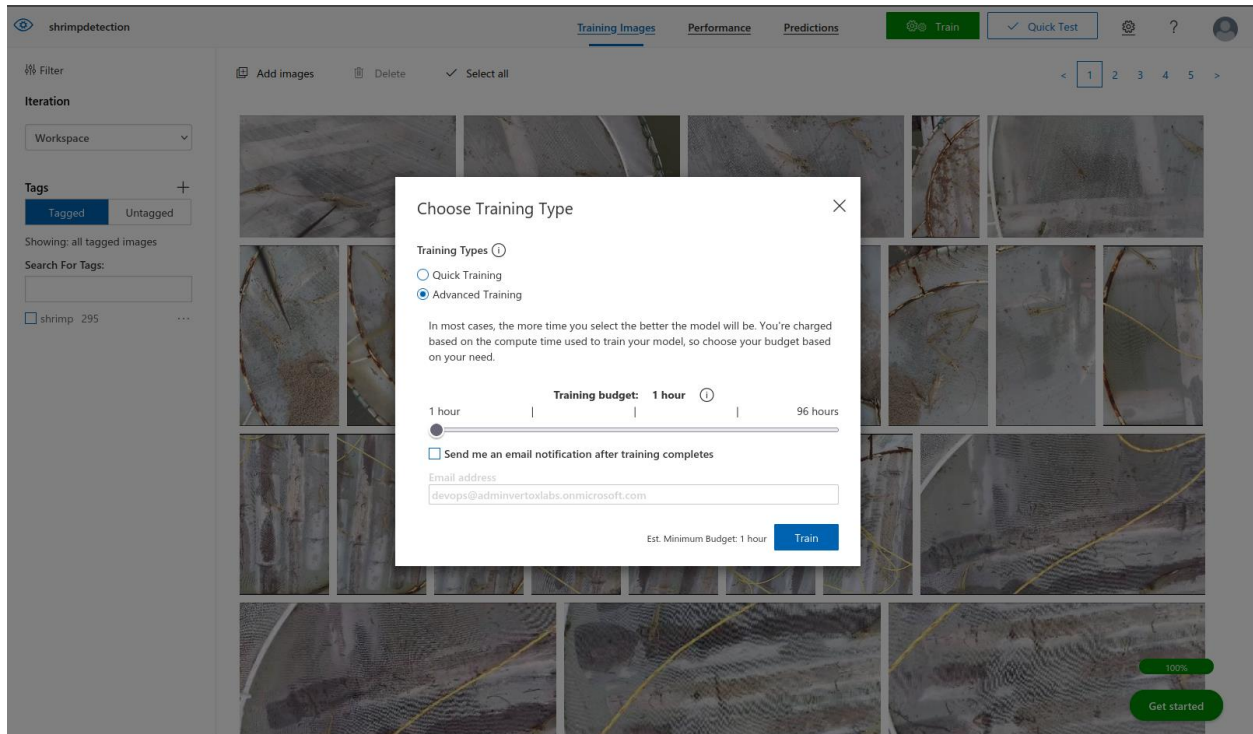


Fig 12: Interface of Advance Training

COMPLETION OF TRAINING

After the completion of training then click on **Performance** to have the report how the model is trained. As shown in Fig 13.

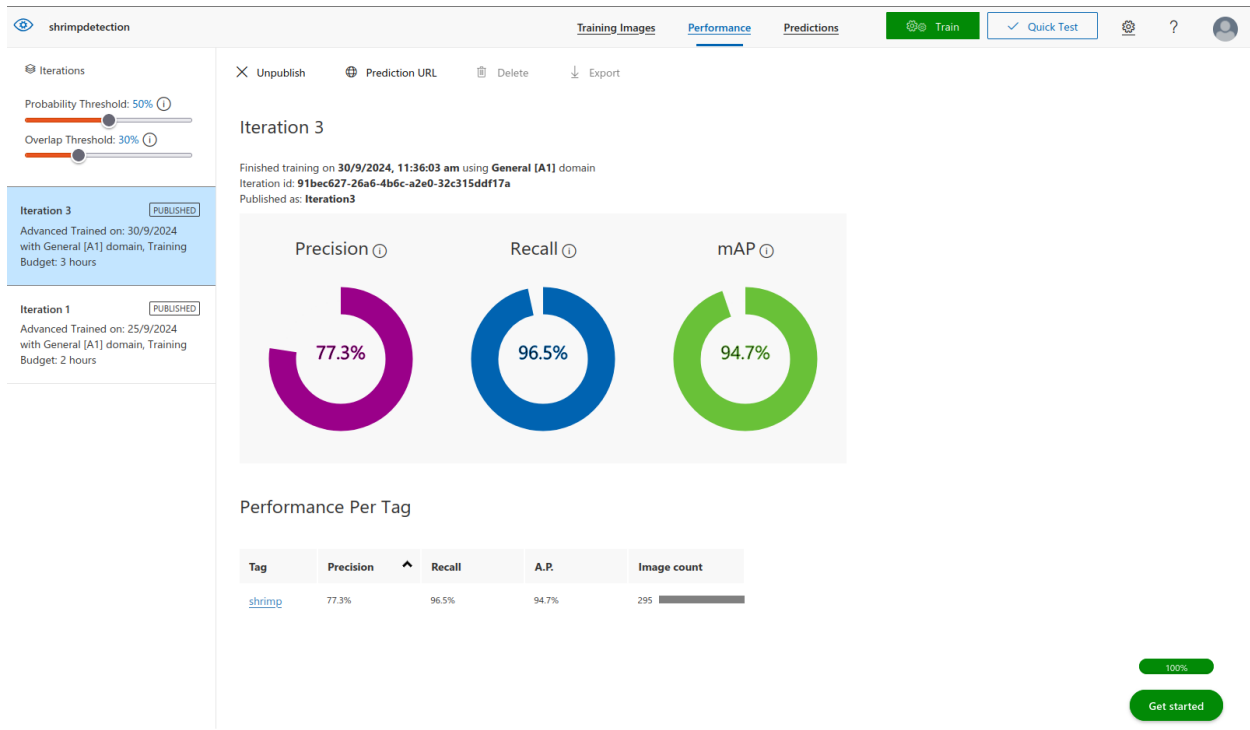


Fig 13: Report of the model trained

PREDICTION

For the prediction we have to required the prediction URL and the Key. For the Prediction URL , click on the **Publish** button at the top right corner of the

Report , after that click on the **Prediction URL** , we will be getting the **Prediction URL** and the **Key**. As shown in Fig 14.

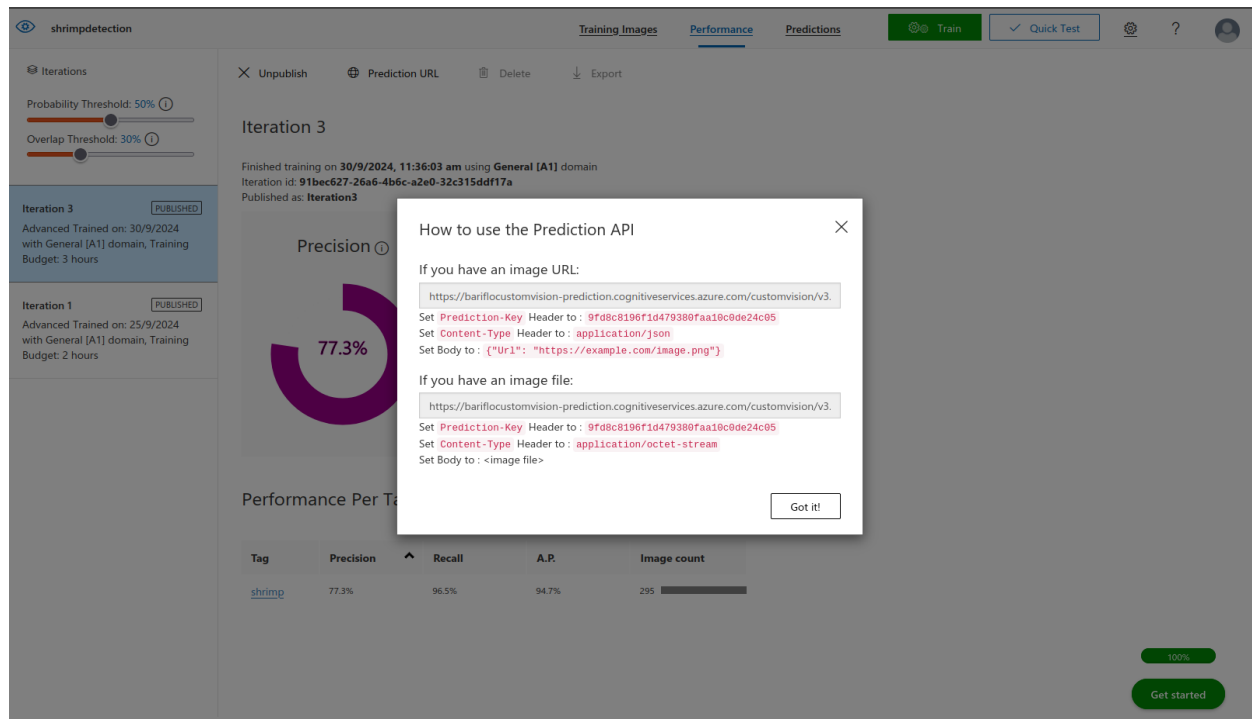


Fig 14: Prediction URL and Key

Take the Prediction URL and Key and use it in the python code for the prediction . If we have the image file then choose the API for **image file** , If we are having the **image url** then using the API for image URL.

PYTHON CODE DOCUMENTATION FOR PREDICTION

Use the Prediction URL and the key in the python code. This script processes a video to detect shrimp using Azure Custom Vision. It extracts frames, enhances them, detects shrimp, and calculates their sizes. The results, including detected shrimp and their sizes, are saved as images and summarized

in tables based on their size relative to the average. And the Documentation of the python code is written as below:

Imports and Initial Configurations

```
import cv2
import requests
import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.patches as patches
from PIL import Image, ImageFilter, ImageEnhance
import math
import random
from prettytable import PrettyTable
from azure.storage.blob import BlobServiceClient
```

- **cv2**: OpenCV library for video and image processing.
- **requests**: For making HTTP requests, such as sending images to the Azure Custom Vision API.
- **os**: Provides functions to interact with the file system (e.g., check directories or file paths).
- **matplotlib.pyplot**: Used for visualizing and saving annotated images.
- **matplotlib.patches**: Enables adding shapes (like rectangles) to images for annotation.
- **PIL (Pillow)**: Provides tools for image manipulation (sharpening, enhancing, etc.).
- **math**: Used for mathematical operations, such as calculating diagonals.
- **random**: Generates random values for bounding box colors.
- **PrettyTable**: Creates formatted tables for displaying shrimp data in the console.

- **BlobServiceClient:** Azure SDK for interacting with Azure Blob Storage.

Azure Configuration

PREDICTION_URL = "<https://bariflocustomvision-prediction.cognitiveservices.azure.com/customvision/v3.0/Prediction/300ad940-da23-4789-864d-ee6f8dd69e2d/detect/iterations/Iteration3/image>"

KEY = "9fd8c8196f1d479380faa10c0de24c05"

- **PREDICTION_URL:** Azure Custom Vision endpoint to send images for shrimp detection.
- **KEY:** API key required for authentication.

PIXEL_OF_REFERENCE = 238.65

REFERENCE_LENGTH_CM = 5.858

*PIXELS_PER_CM = PIXEL_OF_REFERENCE /
REFERENCE_LENGTH_CM*

- **PIXEL_OF_REFERENCE:** Pixel size of a reference object (known size) in an image.
- **REFERENCE_LENGTH_CM:** Actual length of the reference object in centimeters.
- **PIXELS_PER_CM:** Conversion factor to calculate physical dimensions of objects from pixel values.

Headers for Azure Requests

```
headers = {  
    "Content-Type": "application/octet-stream",  
    "Prediction-Key": KEY  
}
```

- Sets headers for the API request, specifying the content type and including the prediction key for authorization.

Azure Blob Storage Configuration

```
BLOB_SAS_URL =  
"https://checktray.blob.core.windows.net/shrimpdata?sp=racwli&st=2024-10-01T04:51:15Z&se=2024-12-31T12:51:15Z&sv=2022-11-02&sr=c&sig=Uug2oLDr05I7WAgmzBE9IymnguoadWw6zH8tyv%2BZDy4%3D"  
BLOB_SAS_TOKEN = "sp=racwli&st=2024-10-01T04:51:15Z&se=2024-12-31T12:51:15Z&sv=2022-11-02&sr=c&sig=Uug2oLDr05I7WAgmzBE9IymnguoadWw6zH8tyv%2BZDy4%3D"  
CONTAINER_NAME = "shrimpdata"
```

- **BLOB_SAS_URL**: URL for accessing the Azure Blob Storage container with a shared access signature (SAS).
- **BLOB_SAS_TOKEN**: Token allowing limited access to the container.
- **CONTAINER_NAME**: Name of the Azure Blob Storage container where data is stored.

Function: upload_to_blob

Uploads a file to Azure Blob Storage.

```
def upload_to_blob(file_path, blob_name):
```

```

"""Upload a file to Azure Blob Storage."""
try:
    blob_service_client = BlobServiceClient(account_url=BLOB_SAS_URL,
credential=BLOB_SAS_TOKEN)
    blob_client =
blob_service_client.get_blob_client(container=CONTAINER_NAME,
blob=blob_name)

    with open(file_path, "rb") as data:
        blob_client.upload_blob(data, overwrite=True)

    print(f"File {blob_name} uploaded successfully to Blob Storage.")
except Exception as e:
    print(f"Error uploading {blob_name} to Blob Storage: {e}")

```

- **file_path**: Path of the file to be uploaded.
- **blob_name**: Name of the file in the blob container.

Function: random_deep_color

Generates random deep colors for bounding box annotations.

```

def random_deep_color():
    """Generate a random deep color in RGB format."""
    return (random.uniform(0, 0.5), random.uniform(0, 0.5), random.uniform(0,
0.5)) # Values closer to 0 for deeper colors

```

- Returns an RGB tuple with values closer to zero (darker colors).

Function: sharpen_image

Enhances the sharpness of an image.

```

def sharpen_image(image):
    """Sharpen the image to reduce blur."""

```



```
return image.filter(ImageFilter.SHARPEN)
```

- Uses ImageFilter.SHARPEN from Pillow.

Function: enhance_image

Adjusts image brightness, contrast, and sharpness.

```
def enhance_image(image, brightness_factor=1.2, contrast_factor=1.5,  
sharpness_factor=2.0, detail_filter=True):  
    """  
    Enhance the input image by adjusting brightness, contrast, sharpness, and  
    applying a detail filter.  
    """  
  
    enhancer = ImageEnhance.Brightness(image)  
    image_enhanced = enhancer.enhance(brightness_factor)  
  
    enhancer = ImageEnhance.Contrast(image_enhanced)  
    image_enhanced = enhancer.enhance(contrast_factor)  
  
    enhancer = ImageEnhance.Sharpness(image_enhanced)  
    image_enhanced = enhancer.enhance(sharpness_factor)  
  
    if detail_filter:  
        image_enhanced = image_enhanced.filter(ImageFilter.DETAIL)  
  
    return image_enhanced
```

- Applies multiple enhancements for better object detection.

Function: detect_shrimp

Processes an image for shrimp detection and annotations.

```
def detect_shrimp(image_path, output_image_path):  
    """Detect shrimp in the image and annotate it."""  
    with open(image_path, "rb") as image_file:  
        image_data = image_file.read()  
  
    response = requests.post(PREDICTION_URL, headers=headers,  
data=image_data)  
  
    if response.status_code == 200:  
        predictions = response.json()["predictions"]  
        print("Detected objects:")  
  
        image = Image.open(image_path)  
        plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))  
        plt.imshow(image)  
        ax = plt.gca()  
  
        shrimp_data = []  
        unique_id_counter = 1 # Initialize a counter for unique IDs  
  
        for prediction in predictions:  
            probability = prediction['probability']  
  
            if probability > 0.96:
```

```

bounding_box = prediction['boundingBox']
print(f"Probability: {probability:.2%}")

left = bounding_box['left'] * image.width
top = bounding_box['top'] * image.height
width = bounding_box['width'] * image.width
height = bounding_box['height'] * image.height

diagonal_pixels = math.sqrt(width**2 + height**2)
diagonal_cm = diagonal_pixels / PIXELS_PER_CM

print(f"Bounding Box Diagonal: {diagonal_pixels:.2f} pixels,
{diagonal_cm:.2f} cm")

shrimp_data.append((unique_id_counter, diagonal_cm))
unique_id_counter += 1

color = random_deep_color()

rect = patches.Rectangle((left, top), width, height, linewidth=2,
edgecolor=color, facecolor='none')

ax.add_patch(rect)

plt.text(left, top - 10, f"ID: {unique_id_counter - 1}\nProb:
{probability:.2%}\nSize: {diagonal_cm:.2f} cm",
        color=color, fontsize=12, weight='bold')

```

```
plt.axis("off")

plt.savefig(output_image_path, bbox_inches='tight', pad_inches=0)

print(f"Annotated image saved to: {output_image_path}")

plt.show()
```

```
print("\nShrimp Sizes:")

table = PrettyTable()

table.field_names = ["Unique ID", "Size (cm)"]

for shrimp in shrimp_data:

    table.add_row(shrimp)

print(table)
```

```
return shrimp_data # Return the shrimp data for further processing
```

else:

```
print(f"Failed to make prediction: {response.status_code}")

print(response.json())

return []
```

1. Reads the image and sends it to the Azure Custom Vision endpoint.
2. Parses the response to extract predictions.
3. Annotates detected shrimp with bounding boxes.
4. Calculates shrimp size in centimeters using the PIXELS_PER_CM factor.

5. Saves the annotated image and prints a formatted table of detected shrimp.

Function: process_video

Processes a video, converting it to frames, detecting shrimp, and uploading annotated images.

```
def process_video(video_path, output_folder):
    """Convert video to frames, enhance them, detect shrimp, and upload images to
    Azure Blob Storage."""
    if not os.path.exists(output_folder):
        os.makedirs(output_folder)
    else:
        print(f"The directory '{output_folder}' already exists. Proceeding with the
        existing directory.")

    cap = cv2.VideoCapture(video_path)
    frame_rate = cap.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_FPS) # Get the frame rate of the video
    frame_interval = int(2 * frame_rate) # Set the interval to 2 seconds
    frame_count = 0
    success = True

    all_shrimp_data = [] # List to store all shrimp data across frames

    while success:
        cap.set(cv2.CAP_PROP_POS_FRAMES, frame_count * frame_interval)
        success, frame = cap.read()

        if not success:
            break

        image = Image.fromarray(cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
        enhanced_image = sharpen_image(image)
```

```

    frame_file_path = os.path.join(output_folder,
f"frame_{frame_count:04d}_6.jpeg")
    enhanced_image.save(frame_file_path)

    shrimp_data = detect_shrimp(frame_file_path,
frame_file_path.replace(".jpeg", "_detected.jpeg"))
    all_shrimp_data.extend(shrimp_data)

    # Upload detected images to Blob Storage
    blob_name = f"frame_{frame_count:04d}_detected.jpeg"
    upload_to_blob(frame_file_path.replace(".jpeg", "_detected.jpeg"),
blob_name)

    frame_count += 1

cap.release()
print(f"Processed {frame_count} frames from the video.")

```

1. Extracts frames from the video at intervals based on the frame rate.
2. Enhances each frame and saves it.
3. Detects shrimp in each frame using detect_shrimp.
4. Uploads annotated frames to Azure Blob Storage.

Main Execution

Processes a sample video for shrimp detection.

```

if __name__ == "__main__":
    video_path = "/home/jyoti/Documents/shrimp_vdo_60.mp4"
    output_folder = "/home/jyoti/Documents/Detected_shrimp_test_66"
    process_video(video_path, output_folder)

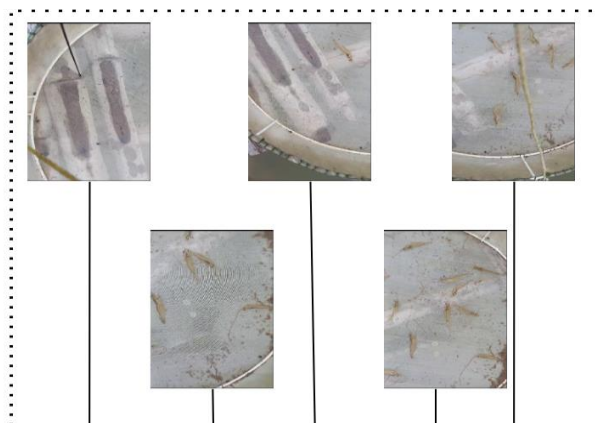
```

- **video_path:** Path to the input video.
- **output_folder:** Directory to store processed frames and detected images.

WORKING OF THE ALGORITHM



Converted to frames



HTTP POST REQUEST

<https://bariflocustomvision-prediction.cognitiveservices.azure.com/customvision/v3>.

Set **Prediction-Key** Header to : **9fd8c8196f1d479380faa10c0de24c05**

Set **Content-Type** Header to : **application/octet-stream**

Set Body to : <image file>

