# **YOLOv3 Documentation**

Release 0.4

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Project repository: https://github.com/adegenna/xview-yolov3.

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# **ONE**

# INTRODUCTION

The following project is a Python implementation of the YOLOv3 object detection algorithm. This specific software began as a project intended for use with the Xview dataset specifically by Glenn Jocher at Ultralytics (https://github.com/ultralytics/xview-yolov3.git). It has since been modified extensively for the purposes of generality, maintainability, and usability by Anthony DeGennaro at Brookhaven National Laboratory (https://www.bnl.gov/compsci/people/staff.php?q=168 / adegennaro@bnl.gov).

You may access the main project repository at https://github.com/adegenna/xview-yolov3.

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# **REQUIREMENTS**

This software requires Python 3.6, along with the following packages:

- numpy
- scipy
- sklearn
- matplotlib
- torch
- opency-python
- h5py
- tqdm

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### INSTALLATION

The purpose of this document is to provide detailed, step-by-step instructions on how to install Pytorch, YOLOv3, and all associated dependencies.

### 3.1 Anaconda

We first need to install Anaconda for Python virtual environments.

1. Download the Anaconda installer (shell script) from the Anaconda website:

```
wget https://repo.anaconda.com/archive/Anaconda2-5.3.0-Linux-x86_64.sh
```

Note: this assumes you have a 64-bit Linux architecture. If you have something else, then visit https://www.anaconda.com/download/ and select your preferred version.

2. Launch the Anaconda installer:

```
bash Anaconda2-5.3.0-Linux-x86_64.sh
```

Accept the user terms and accept the default filepath for installation, which should be /home/[user]/anaconda2/.

3. Open your /.bashrc file in a file editor (e.g., emacs /.bashrc) and paste the following line to the end:

```
source /home/[user]/anaconda2/etc/profile.d/conda.sh
```

4. Save the /.bashrc file, exit, and reload it in your terminal with:

```
source /.bashrc
```

5. Confirm conda was installed:

```
conda --version
```

This should output the version of the Anaconda install, if successful

6. Create a custom Anaconda virtual environment for this project:

```
conda create -n [envname] python=3.6 anaconda
```

In the above, replace [envname] with your desired environment name (do not include the brackets)

7. To verify that this was successful, run:

```
conda info --envs
```

If successful, [envname] should appear as one of the choices.

# 3.2 PyTorch

We will now install PyTorch, a Python deep-learning framework

1. Install PyTorch/Torchvision to your Anaconda environment:

```
conda install -n [envname] pytorch torchvision -c pytorch
```

2. To verify that this was successful, activate your conda environment:

```
conda activate [envname]
```

Then, check the PyTorch version with:

```
python -c "import torch; print(torch.__version__)"
```

Also check the Torchvision version with:

```
python -c "import torchvision; print(torchvision.__version__)"
```

If successful, both commands should output the installed versions.

# 3.3 GPU Support

If you have Nvidia GPU hardware but do not have the drivers installed, you may do so as follows. If you already have Nvidia drivers installed, skip this. Note: this may require sudo priveleges. Also, the following instructions assume a Redhat OS. The equivalent process for another Linux OS (e.g., Ubuntu) is very similar.

1. Prepare your machine by installing necessary prerequisite packages:

```
yum -y update

yum -y groupinstall "Development Tools"

yum -y install kernel-devel epel-release

yum install dkms
```

- 2. Download desired Nvidia driver version from their archive at https://www.nvidia.com/object/unix.html (e.g., using wget from the terminal)
- 3. If your machine is currently using open-source drivers (e.g., noveau), you will need to change the configuration /etc/default/grub file. Open this file, find the line beginning with GRUB\_CMDLINE\_LINUX and add the following text to it:

```
nouveau.modeset=0
```

- 4. Reboot your machine
- 5. Stop all Xorg servers:

```
systemctl isolate multi-user.target
```

6. Run the bash script installer:

```
bash NVIDIA-Linux-x86_64-*
```

- 7. Reboot your system
- 8. Confirm that the installation was successful by inspecting the output of this command:

```
nvidia-smi
```

If successful, this should display all Nvidia GPUs currently installed in your machine

### 3.4 YOLOv3

Note: For now, we are simply using a version of YOLOv3 freely available on Github. We plan to fork this and modify it as needed. For now, we only describe the installation directions for the community-available version of YOLOv3.

1. Activate your anaconda environment:

```
conda activate [envname]
```

2. Clone the YOLOv3 git repo:

```
git clone https://github.com/adegenna/xview-yolov3
```

3. Navigate to the project directory (xview-yolov3) and open the file requirements.txt. All of Python packages listed there must be installed to your local conda environment. Check whether the listed packages are installed with:

```
conda list | grep [package]
```

4. If one of the required packages is missing, then install it; for example, install opency-python with:

```
conda install -n [envname] -c menpo opencv
```

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### **CODE DOCS**

### 4.1 Src/

```
src.train.main()
```

Main driver script for training the YOLOv3 network.

### **Inputs**

**args** [command line arguments] Command line arguments used in shell call for this main driver script. args must have a inputfilename member that specifies the desired inputfile name.

### **Outputs**

inputs.outdir/results.txt [text file ] output metrics for each training epoch

inputs.loaddir/latest.pt [YOLOv3 network PyTorch save file ] checkpoint file for latest network configuration

inputs.loaddir/best.pt [YOLOv3 network PyTorch save file ] checkpoint file for best current network configuration

inputs.loaddir/backup.pt [YOLOv3 network PyTorch save file ] checkpoint file for backup purposes

```
src.detect.detect()
```

Main driver script for testing the YOLOv3 network.

### **Inputs**

**args** [command line arguments] command line arguments used in shell call for this main driver script. args must have a inputfilename member that specifies the desired inputfile name.

### Outputs

inputs.outdir/metrics.txt [text file] output metrics for specified test image given by inputs.imagepath

inputs.loaddir/<inputs.imagepath>.jpg [jpeg image] test image with detected bounding boxes, classes and confidence scores

inputs.loaddir/<inputs.imagepath>.tif.txt [text file] text file with bounding boxes, classes and confidence scores for all detections

```
class src.InputFile.InputFile(args=[])
```

Class for packaging all input/config file options together.

### **Inputs**

**args** [command line arguments ] (passed to constructor at runtime) command line arguments used in shell call for main driver script. args must have a inputfilename member that specifies the desired inputfile name.

### **Options**

inputtype [string] Options are train or detect

```
projdir [string] Absolute path to project directory
datadir [string] Absolute path to data directory
loaddir [string] Absolute path to load directory
outdir [string] Absolute path to output directory
targetspath [string] Absolute path to target file
targetfiletype [string] Type of target file
traindir [string] Type of target file
Options (Train-Specific)
traindir [string] Type of target file
epochs [int] Number of training epochs
epochstart [int] Starting epoch
batchsize [int] Training batch size
networkcfg [string] Network architecture file
imgsize [int] Base image crop size
resume [bool] Boolean value specifying whether training is resuming from previous iteration
invalid class list [string (csv format)] Comma-separated list of classes to be ignored from training data
boundingboxclusters [int] Desired number of bounding-box clusters for the YOLO architecture
computeboundingboxclusters [bool] Boolean value specifying whether to compute bounding box clusters
Options (Detect-Specific)
imagepath [string] Image path
plotflag [bool] Flag for plotting
secondary_classifier [bool] Boolean value specifying whether to use a secondary classifier
networkcfg [string] Network architecture file
networksavefile [string] Absolute path to trained YOLOv3 network file, saved by PyTorch (.pt)
class path [string] Absolute path to class
conf_thres [float] Confidence threshold for detection
nms_thres [float] NMS threshold
batch size [int] Desired batchsize
img size [int] Desired cropped image size
rgb_mean [string] Absolute path to dataset RGB mean file
rgb_std [string] Absolute path to dataset RGB standard deviation file
class_mean [string] Absolute path to class mean file
class_sigma [string] Absolute path to class standard deviation file
printInputs()
     Method to print all config options.
readDetectInputfile (inputfilestream)
     Method to read config options from a detection inputfile
```

### **Inputs:**

inputfilestream: specified inputfilestream.

### readTrainingInputfile (inputfilestream)

Method to read config options from a training inputfile.

### **Inputs:**

inputfilestream: specified inputfilestream.

class src.models.ConvNetb(num\_classes=60)

### forward(x)

Defines the computation performed at every call.

Should be overridden by all subclasses.

**Note:** Although the recipe for forward pass needs to be defined within this function, one should call the Module instance afterwards instead of this since the former takes care of running the registered hooks while the latter silently ignores them.

### class src.models.Darknet(inputs)

YOLOv3 object detection model

forward (x, targets = None, request Precision = False, weight = None, epoch = None)

Defines the computation performed at every call.

Should be overridden by all subclasses.

**Note:** Although the recipe for forward pass needs to be defined within this function, one should call the Module instance afterwards instead of this since the former takes care of running the registered hooks while the latter silently ignores them.

### class src.models.EmptyLayer

Placeholder for 'route' and 'shortcut' layers

class src.models.YOLOLayer(anchors, nC, img\_dim, anchor\_idxs)

**forward** (p, targets=None, requestPrecision=False, weight=None, epoch=None)

Defines the computation performed at every call.

Should be overridden by all subclasses.

**Note:** Although the recipe for forward pass needs to be defined within this function, one should call the Module instance afterwards instead of this since the former takes care of running the registered hooks while the latter silently ignores them.

### src.models.create\_modules (module\_defs)

Constructs module list of layer blocks from module configuration in module\_defs

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# src.models.create\_yolo\_architecture(inputs, targets) Creates a yolo-v3 layer configuration file from desired options src.models.create\_yolo\_config\_file(template\_file\_path, output\_config\_file\_path, n\_anchors, *n\_classes*, *anchor\_coordinates*) Creates a yolo-v3 layer configuration file from desired options src.models.parse\_model\_config(path) Parses the yolo-v3 layer configuration file and returns module definitions src.models.read\_yolo\_config\_file\_anchors(cfg\_path) Reads the anchor coordinates from a specified YOLO configuration file class src.NetworkTester.NetworkTester(model, dataloader, inputs) Class for handling testing and assessing the performance of a trained YOLOv3 model. | Inputs: | model: trained YOLOv3 network (PyTorch .pt file). | dataloader: dataloader object (usually an instantiation of the ImageFolder class) | *inputs:* input file with various user-specified options detect() Method to compute object detections over testing dataset loadClasses() Method to load class names from specified path in user-input file. loadSavedModels() Method to load a saved YOLOv3 model from a PyTorch (.pt) file. plotDetection() Method to plot and display all detected objects in the testing dataset setupCuda() Basic method to setup GPU/cuda support, if available class src.targets.Target(inputs) Class for handling target pre-processing tasks. apply\_mask\_to\_filtered\_data() Method to apply mask to filtered data variables. compute\_bounding\_box\_clusters\_using\_kmeans (n\_clusters) Method to compute bounding box clusters using kmeans. **Inputs:** *n\_clusters:* number of desired kmeans clusters compute\_class\_weights\_with\_filtered\_data() Method to compute class weights from filtered data. Weight is simply inverse of class frequency. compute\_cropped\_data() Method to crop image data based on the width and height. Filtered variables are then computed based on the updated image coordinates.

compute\_filtered\_data\_mask()

Method to compute filtered data by applying several filtering operations.

compute\_filtered\_variables\_from\_filtered\_coords()
Method to compute filtered variables from filtered coordinates.

### compute\_filtered\_variables\_from\_filtered\_xy()

Method to compute filtered variables from filtered xy.

### compute\_image\_weights\_with\_filtered\_data()

Method to compute image weights from filtered data. Weight for a given image is the sum of the class weights for each of the objects present in that given image.

### detect\_nonexistent\_chip (chip\_i)

Method to detect all instances in database of a chip that does not exist

### edge\_requirements (w\_lim, h\_lim, x2\_lim, y2\_lim)

Method to compute filtering based on edge specifications.

### **Inputs:**

```
w_lim: limit for image widthh_lim: limit for image heightx2_lim: limit for image x2y2_lim: limit for image y2
```

### **Outputs:**

indices where filtered variables satisfy the dimension requirements.

### load\_target\_file()

Method to load a targetfile of type specified in the input file. Supported types: .json.

### manual\_dimension\_requirements (area\_lim, w\_lim, h\_lim, AR\_lim)

Method to compute filtering based on specified dimension requirements.

### **Inputs:**

```
area_lim: limit for image areaw_lim: limit for image widthh_lim: limit for image heightAR_lim: limit for image aspect ratio
```

### **Outputs:**

indices where filtered variables satisfy the dimension requirements.

### process\_target\_data()

Method to perform all target processing.

### remove\_nonexistent\_chips\_from\_database (idx\_nonexistent)

Method to remove all nonexistent chips from database

### set\_image\_w\_and\_h()

Method to set width and height of images associated with targets.

### sigma\_rejection\_indices (filtered\_data)

Method to compute a mask based on a sigma rejection criterion.

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### **Inputs:**

filtered\_data: data to which sigma rejection is applied and from which mask is computed

### **Outputs:**

mask\_reject: binary mask computed from sigma rejection

### strip\_image\_number\_from\_chips\_and\_files()

Method to strip numbers from image filenames from both chips and files.

```
src.targets.fcn_sigma_rejection(x, srl=3, ni=3)
```

Function to perform sigma rejection on a dataset.

### **Inputs:**

x: dataset

srl: desired cutoff number of standard deviations for rejection

ni: desired number of iterations

### **Outputs:**

x: dataset with outliers removed

inliers: indices of inliers w.r.t. original dataset

```
src.targets.per_class_stats(classes, w, h)
```

Function to calculate statistics of target data.

### **Inputs:**

classes: target data processed/produced with the Target class

w: image widthh: image height

### **Outputs:**

class\_mu: mean of target classes

class\_sigma: standard deviation of target classes

class\_cov: covariance of target classes

### class src.datasets.ListDataset(inputs)

Image dataset class for training

```
src.datasets.pickRandomPoints(pts, img0, height, M, img1)
```

Function to select random points of a specified chip size from a specified transformed image

### **Inputs:**

pts: number of desired random pointsimg0: dataset image loaded by OpenCV

height: desired chip size

*M*: random affine transformation to use (calculated with random\_affine)

img1: transformed version of img0 (calculated with random\_affine applied to img0)

### **Outputs:**

r: random points from specified image img0, transformed with the same random affine mapping used to take img0 to img1

### src.datasets.augmentHSV(img0)

Function to perform HSV augmentation (by a random factor of +/- 50%)

### **Inputs:**

img0: dataset image loaded by OpenCV

### **Outputs:**

img: transformed image

 $src.datasets.resize\_square(img, height=416, color=(0, 0, 0))$ 

Function to resize a rectangular image to a padded square

### **Inputs:**

img: dataset image loaded by OpenCV

height: desired image height

color: triplet specifying fill values for image borders

### **Outputs:**

img: transformed image

```
src.datasets.random\_affine (img, targets=None, degrees=(-10, 10), translate=(0.1, 0.1), scale=(0.9, 1.1), shear=(-3, 3), borderValue=(0, 0, 0))
```

Function to performs a random affine transformation on a specified image/target combination. See https://medium.com/uruvideo/dataset-augmentation-with-random-homographies-a8f4b44830d4 for a general discussion.

### **Inputs:**

img: dataset image loaded by OpenCV

targets: a target from a ListDataset object

degrees: min/max range of possible degrees of rotation

translate: max possible values for scaling, specified as a percentage of the vertical and horizontal

dimensions of img

scale: min/max range of possible values for scaling (specified such that no scaling = 1)

*shear:* min/max range of possible values of degrees for shearing *borderValue*: triplet specifying fill values for image borders

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### **Outputs:**

imw: transformed image

targets: transformed targets (if targets is not None)M: affine transformation used (if targets is not None)

### src.scoring.get labels(fname)

Processes a WorldView3 GEOJSON file

Args: fname: filepath to the GeoJson file.

Outputs: Bounding box coordinate array, Chip-name array, and Classes array

### src.scoring.convert to rectangle list(coordinates)

Converts a list of coordinates to a list of rectangles

**Args:** 

coordinates: a flattened list of bounding box coordinates in format (xmin,ymin,xmax,ymax)

Outputs: A list of rectangles

 $src.scoring.ap\_from\_pr(p, r)$ 

Calculates AP from precision and recall values as specified in the PASCAL VOC devkit.

**Args:** p: an array of precision values r: an array of recall values

Outputs: An average precision value

src.scoring.score (path\_predictions, path\_groundtruth, path\_output, iou\_threshold=0.5)

Compute metrics on a number of prediction files, given a folder of prediction files and a ground truth. Primary metric is mean average precision (mAP).

### Args:

**path\_predictions:** a folder path of prediction files. Prediction files should have filename format 'XYZ.tif.txt', where 'XYZ.tif' is the xView TIFF file being predicted on. Prediction files should be in space-delimited csv format, with each line like (xmin ymin xmax ymax class\_prediction score\_prediction)

path\_groundtruth: a file path to a single ground truth geojson

path\_output: a folder path for output scoring files

iou\_threshold: a float between 0 and 1 indicating the percentage iou required to count a prediction as a true positive

Outputs: Writes two files to the 'path\_output' parameter folder: 'score.txt' and 'metrics.txt' 'score.txt' contains a single floating point value output: mAP 'metrics.txt' contains the remaining metrics in per-line format (metric/class\_num: score\_float)

### Raises:

**ValueError:** if there are files in the prediction folder that are not in the ground truth geojson. EG a prediction file is titled '15.tif.txt', but the file '15.tif' is not in the ground truth.

```
src.scoring.safe_divide(numerator, denominator)
```

Computes the safe division to avoid the divide by zero problem.

Computes the staticstics given the groundtruth\_rects and rects matches.

**Args:** image\_id: the image\_id referring to the image to be evaluated. groundtruth\_rects\_matched: the groundtruth\_rects\_matched represents

a list of integers returned from the Matching class instance to indicate the matched rectangle indices from rects for each of the groundtruth\_rects.

**rects\_matched: the rects\_matched represents a list of integers returned** from the Matching class instance to indicate the matched rectangle indices from groundtruth\_rects for each of the rects.

Returns: A dictionary holding the computed statistics as well as the inputs.

Computes the precision recall numbers given iou\_threshold and statistics.

**Args:** iou\_threshold: the iou\_threshold under which the statistics are computed. image\_statistics\_list: a list of the statistics computed and returned by the compute\_statistics\_given\_rectangle\_matches method for a list of images.

**Returns:** A dictionary holding the precision, recall as well as the inputs.

src.scoring.compute\_average\_precision\_recall\_given\_precision\_recall\_dict (precision\_recall\_dict)

Computes the average precision (AP) and average recall (AR).

**Args:** precision\_recall\_dict: the precision\_recall\_dict holds the dictionary of precision and recall information returned by the compute\_precision\_recall\_given\_image\_statistics\_list method, which is calcualted under a range of iou\_thresholds, where the iou\_threshold is the key.

**Returns:** average precision, average recall.

```
\verb|src.scoring.convert_to_rectangle_list| (coordinates)
```

Converts a list of coordinates to a list of rectangles

**Args:** 

coordinates: a flattened list of bounding box coordinates in format (xmin,ymin,xmax,ymax)

Outputs: A list of rectangles

```
src.scoring.compute_average_precision_recall (groundtruth_coordinates, coordinates, iou_threshold)

Computes the average precision (AP) and average recall (AR).
```

Args:

**groundtruth\_info\_dict:** the groundtruth\_info\_dict holds all the groundtruth information for an evaluation dataset. The format of this groundtruth\_info\_dict is as follows: {'image\_id\_0':

```
[xmin_0,ymin_0,xmax_0,ymax_0,...,xmin_N0,ymin_N0,xmax_N0,ymax_N0], ..., 'image_id_M': [xmin_0,ymin_0,xmax_0,ymax_0,...,xmin_NM,ymin_NM,xmax_NM,ymax_NM]},
```

where image\_id\_\* is an image\_id that has the groundtruth rectangles labeled. xmin\_\*,ymin\_\*,xmax\_\*,ymax\_\* is the top-left and bottom-right corners of one groundtruth rectangle.

### test\_info\_dict: the test\_info\_dict holds all the test information for an

```
evaluation dataset. The format of this test_info_dict is the same as the above groundtruth_info_dict.
```

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```
recall (AR). For example: iou threshold range = [0.50:0.05:0.95]
     Returns: average_precision, average_recall, as well as the precision_recall_dict, where precision_recall_dict
           holds the full precision/recall information for each of the iou_threshold in the iou_threshold_range.
     Raises: ValueError: if the input groundtruth info dict and test info dict show inconsistent information.
class src.scoring.Matching(groundtruth_rects, rects)
     Matching class.
src.scoring.cartesian(arrays, out=None)
     Generate a cartesian product of input arrays.
     arrays [list of array-like] 1-D arrays to form the cartesian product of.
     out [ndarray] Array to place the cartesian product in.
     out [ndarray] 2-D array of shape (M, len(arrays)) containing cartesian products formed of input arrays.
class src.scoring.Rectangle(xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax)
     Rectangle class.
     area()
           Returns the area of the Rectangle instance.
     contains (x, y)
           Tests if a point is inside or on any of the edges of the rectangle.
           Returns the height of the Rectangle instance.
     intersect (other)
           Returns the intersection of this rectangle with the other rectangle.
     intersect_over_union(other)
           Returns the intersection over union ratio of this and other rectangle.
     intersects(other)
           Tests if this rectangle has an intersection with another rectangle.
     is empty()
           Determines if the Rectangle instance is valid or not.
           Returns the width of the Rectangle instance.
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utils.utils.bbox_iou(box1, box2, x1y1x2y2=True)
     Returns the IoU of two bounding boxes
utils.utils.build_targets (pred_boxes, pred_conf, pred_cls, target, anchor_wh, nA, nC, nG, re-
                                     questPrecision)
     returns nGT, nCorrect, tx, ty, tw, th, tconf, tcls
utils.utils.compute_ap(recall, precision)
     Compute the average precision, given the recall and precision curves. Code originally from https://github.com/
     rbgirshick/py-faster-rcnn. # Arguments
```

recall: The recall curve (list), precision: The precision curve (list).

iou threshold range: the IOU threshold range to compute the average precision (AP) and average

# Returns The average precision as computed in py-faster-rcnn.

```
utils.utils.convert_tif2bmp(p)
Function to convert.tif -> .bmp
```

### **Inputs:**

p: Absolute path to the dataset directory

```
utils.utils.load_classes(path)
Loads class labels at 'path'
```

```
utils.utils.readBmpDataset(path)
```

Function to read a .bmp dataset. If the provided directory does not contain .bmp files, a conversion is attempted.

### **Inputs:**

path: Absolute path to the dataset directory

```
utils.utils.zerocenter_class_indices(classes)
```

This function takes a list of N elements with M < N unique labels, and relabels them such that the labels are 0,1,...,M-1. Note that this function assumes that all class labels of interest appear at least once in classes.

### **Inputs:**

classes: N-list of original class indices.

### **Outputs:**

```
classes_zeroed: N-list of classes relabeled such that the labels are 0...M-1 e.g., [5,9,7,12,7,9] \rightarrow [0,2,1,3,1,2]
```

### 4.3 Tests/

```
class tests.unittests.DataProcessingTests (methodName='runTest')
    Class for all data processing unit tests.

setUp()
    Basic setup method. Note that ResourceWarnings and DeprecationWarnings are ignored.

test_get_dataset_filenames()
    Test loading of dataset filenames.

test_get_dataset_height_width_channels()
    Test loading sizes of dataset images.

test_get_labels_geojson()
    Test loading of geojson formatted data.

test_strip_image_number_from_filename()
```

Test functionality to strip image number from image filename.

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```
class tests.unittests.DatasetTests(methodName='runTest')
     Class for all dataset-involved unit tests.
     setUp()
          Basic setup method. Note that ResourceWarnings and DeprecationWarnings are ignored.
     test load targets()
          Test functionality to load training data.
     test show targets()
          Test functionality to label training data.
class tests.unittests.GPUtests(methodName='runTest')
     Class for all GPU/cuda unit tests.
     setUp()
          Basic setup method. Note that ResourceWarnings and DeprecationWarnings are ignored.
     test_cuda_available()
          Test whether cuda is available.
     test cuda version()
          Test that cuda version is \geq 9.
     test_gpu_avail()
          Test that GPU hardware is available.
class tests.unittests.ModelsTests(methodName='runTest')
     Class for all models-involved unit tests.
     setUp()
          Basic setup method. Note that ResourceWarnings and DeprecationWarnings are ignored.
     test_create_yolo_config_file()
          Test functionality to create custom YOLOv3 config file from a template.
class tests.unittests.TargetTests(methodName='runTest')
     Class for all target-involved unit tests.
     setUp()
          Basic setup method. Note that ResourceWarnings and DeprecationWarnings are ignored.
     test_apply_mask_to_filtered_data()
          Test mask application to filtered data method.
     test_area_requirements()
          Test area requirements method.
     test compute bounding box clusters using kmeans()
          Test bounding box cluster computation method.
     test_compute_cropped_data()
          Test functionality for cropping targets.
     test_compute_image_weights_with_filtered_data()
          Test class weight computation method.
     test_compute_width_height_area()
          Test functionality for computing target coordinate area.
     test_edge_requirements()
          Test functionality for computing edge requirements on target data.
```

### test\_fcn\_sigma\_rejection()

Test functionality for computing sigma rejection.

### test\_invalid\_class\_requirement()

Test invalid class requirement method.

### test\_load\_target\_file()

Test functionality for loading target data (.json file).

### test\_manual\_dimension\_requirements()

Test functionality for imposing manual dimensions requirements on target data.

### test\_nan\_inf\_size\_requirements()

Test nan/inf/size requirements method.

### test\_per\_class\_stats()

Test per\_class\_stats function.

### test\_sigma\_rejection\_indices()

Test functionality for computing sigma rejection indices.

### test\_xy\_coords()

Test functionality for target coordinate parsing.

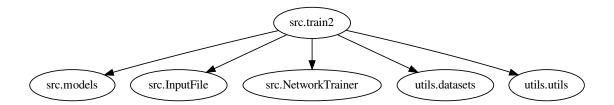
4.3. Tests/

# **FIVE**

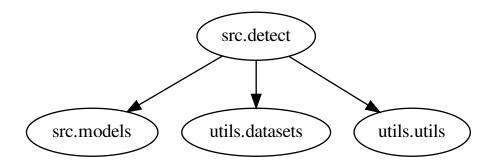
# **DEPENDENCY GRAPHS**

Below are a collection of dependency graphs for all code in Src/.

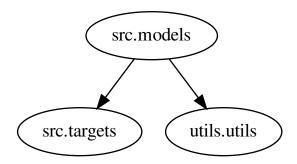
# 5.1 train2



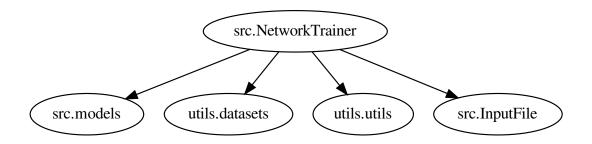
# 5.2 detect



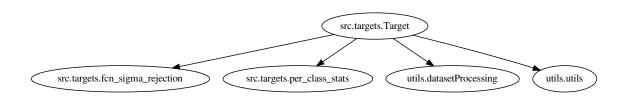
# 5.3 models



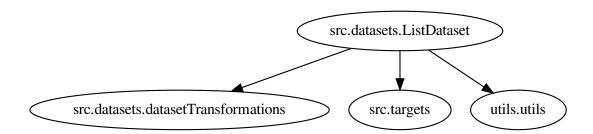
# 5.4 NetworkTrainer



# 5.5 targets.Target



# 5.6 datasets.ListDataset



# CHAPTER SIX

# **CONTACT**

Any questions/comments may be directed to the main BNL project developer, Anthony DeGennaro (https://www.bnl. gov/compsci/people/staff.php?q=168 / adegennaro@bnl.gov).

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