

# Outline

日期	(週數) 主題
2/22	1. 嵌入式應用介紹
3/8	3. 樹莓派介紹與設定
3/15	4. 樹莓派應用(倒車雷達)
3/22	5. 樹莓派應用(人體活動偵測)
3/29	6. 樹莓派應用(人體活動偵測)
4/12	8. 網路攝影機 IP cam
4/19	9. 網路攝影機 + 影像辨識
<b>4/26</b>	<b>10. 網路攝影機 + 機器學習影像辨識</b>
5/3	11. Midterm (Project分組)
5/10	12. 語音助理. Google assistant
5/17	13. 網路應用、推播廣告(beacon)
5/24	14. 其他嵌入式系統
5/31	15. Final Project – Proposal
6/14	17. Final Project prepare, Q&A, 補demo
6/21,28	18,19. Final Project demonstration (陽明, 交大) TBD



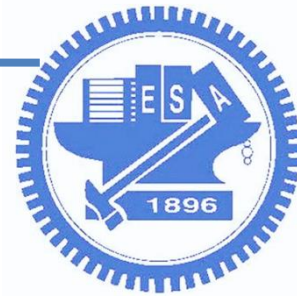
# Last week

- 1. PI camera
- 2. Facial detection (with opencv)

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# This week

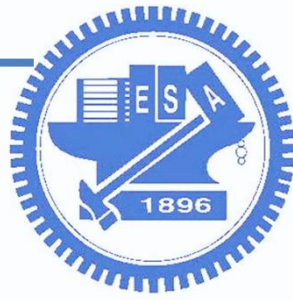
- 1. PI camera
- 2. Object detection (with Tensorflow)



# 嵌入式系統設計概論與實作

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**National Chiao Tung University**



# Outline

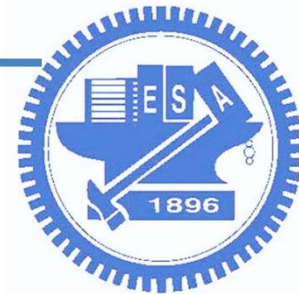
- 嵌入式應用: 網路攝影機
  - 觀看Raspberry Pi Camera的圖片
  - 影像辨識 (opencv + facial detection)
  - 物件辨識 (**Object detection**)



# Tensorflow Object Detection API

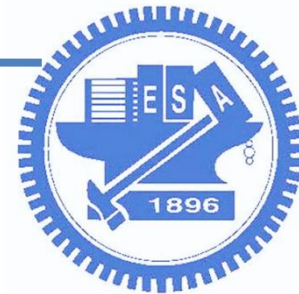
- An open source framework built on top of TensorFlow that makes it easy to construct, train and deploy object detection models.





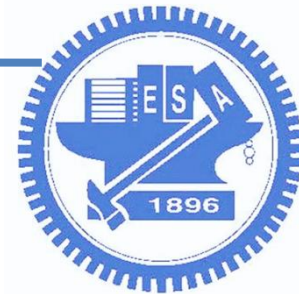
# Object detection

- Install dependency packages...
  - Tensorflow
  - Dependencies
  - Protocol Buffers
  - Object Detection API



# Install TensorFlow

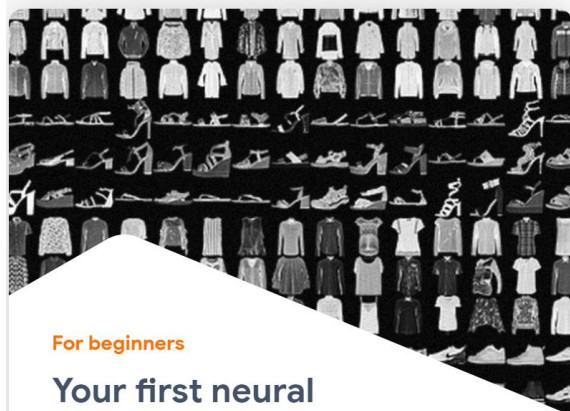
- Install TensorFlow, it also needs the LibAtlas package.
- libatlas = Automatically Tuned Linear Algebra Software
  - `mkdir tf`
  - `cd tf`
  - `wget https://github.com/lhelontra/tensorflow-on-arm/releases/download/v1.8.0/tensorflow-1.8.0-cp35-none-linux_armv7l.whl`
  - `sudo pip3 install /home/pi/tf/tensorflow-1.8.0-cp35-none-linux_armv7l.whl`
  - `sudo apt-get install libatlas-base-dev`



# TensorFlow

## Solutions to common ML problems

Simple step-by-step walkthroughs to solve common ML problems with TensorFlow.



For beginners

### Your first neural network

Train a neural network to classify images of clothing, like sneakers and shirts, in this fast-paced overview of a complete TensorFlow program.



For experts

### Generative adversarial networks

Train a generative adversarial network to generate images of handwritten digits, using the Keras Subclassing API.



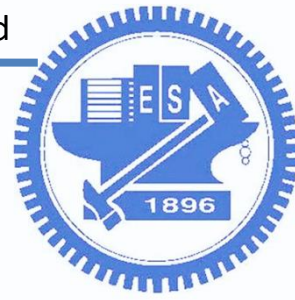
For experts

### Neural machine translation with attention

Train a sequence-to-sequence model for Spanish to English translation using the Keras Subclassing API.

TensorFlow is an end-to-end open source platform for machine learning. It has a comprehensive, flexible ecosystem of tools, libraries and community resources that lets researchers push the state-of-the-art in ML and developers easily build and deploy ML powered applications





# Install dependencies

- Install dependencies that will be used by the TensorFlow Object Detection API.
  - `sudo apt-get install libxml2-dev libxslt1-dev`
  - `sudo pip3 install lxml`
  - `sudo pip3 install pillow matplotlib cython`
  - `sudo apt-get install python-tk`



# Install dependencies

- The object detection scripts in this guide's GitHub repository use OpenCV
- a few dependencies that need to be installed through apt-get.
  - `sudo apt-get install libjpeg-dev libtiff5-dev libjasper-dev libpng12-dev -y`
  - `sudo apt-get install libavcodec-dev libavformat-dev libswscale-dev libv4l-dev -y`
  - `sudo apt-get install libxvidcore-dev libx264-dev -y`
  - `sudo apt-get install qt4-dev-tools -y`
  - `pip3 install opencv-python`



# Install Protobuf

## □ Install Protobuf

- `sudo apt-get install autoconf automake libtool curl -y`
- `wget`  
`https://github.com/protocolbuffers/protobuf/releases/download/v3.5.1/protobuf-all-3.5.1.tar.gz`
- `tar -zxvf protobuf-all-3.5.1.tar.gz`
- `cd protobuf-3.5.1`
- `./configure`
- `make` // "make" might cost 60 min to execute
- `sudo make install`

The TensorFlow object detection API uses Protobuf  
(Google's Protocol Buffer data format)



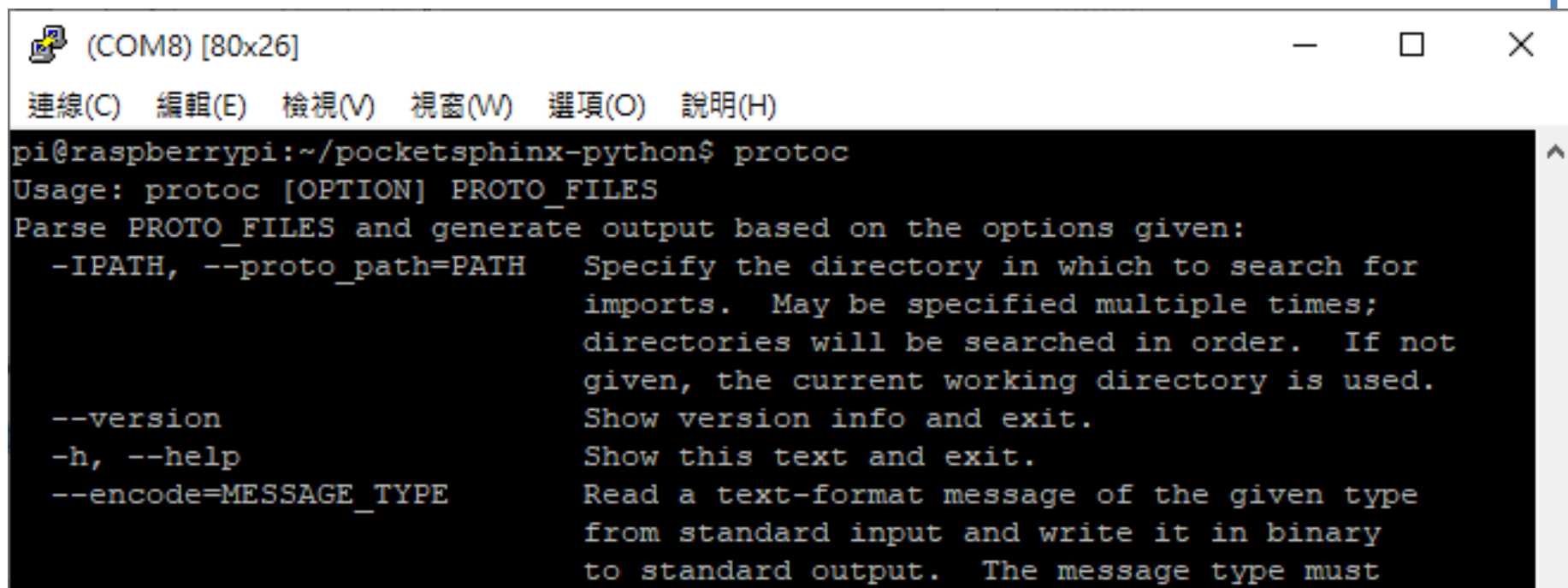
# Install Protobuf

- Install Protobuf – part 2
  - `cd python`
  - `export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=../src/.libs`
  - `python3 setup.py build --cpp_implementation`
  - `python3 setup.py test --cpp_implementation`
  - `sudo python3 setup.py install --cpp_implementation`
  
  - `export PROTOCOL_BUFFERS_PYTHON_IMPLEMENTATION=cpp`
  - `export PROTOCOL_BUFFERS_PYTHON_IMPLEMENTATION_VERSION=3`
  
  - `sudo ldconfig`



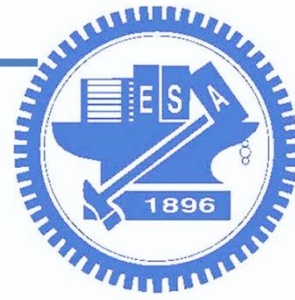
# Install Protobuf

- `protoc` // after install, it prints the help text (default)



```
(COM8) [80x26]
連線(C) 編輯(E) 檢視(V) 視窗(W) 選項(O) 說明(H)
pi@raspberrypi:~/pocketsphinx-python$ protoc
Usage: protoc [OPTION] PROTO_FILES
Parse PROTO_FILES and generate output based on the options given:
  -IPATH, --proto_path=PATH    Specify the directory in which to search for
                                imports.  May be specified multiple times;
                                directories will be searched in order.  If not
                                given, the current working directory is used.
  --version                    Show version info and exit.
  -h, --help                    Show this text and exit.
  --encode=MESSAGE_TYPE        Read a text-format message of the given type
                                from standard input and write it in binary
                                to standard output.  The message type must
```

- `sudo reboot`



# Protocol Buffers

```
message Person {  
  required string name = 1;  
  required int32 id = 2;  
  optional string email = 3;  
}
```

```
Person john = Person.newBuilder()  
    .setId(1234)  
    .setName("John Doe")  
    .setEmail("jdoe@example.com")  
    .build();  
output = new FileOutputStream(args[0]);  
john.writeTo(output);
```

```
Person john;  
fstream input(argv[1],  
    ios::in | ios::binary);  
john.ParseFromIstream(&input);  
id = john.id();  
name = john.name();  
email = john.email();
```

## What are protocol buffers?

Protocol buffers are Google's language-neutral, platform-neutral, extensible mechanism for serializing structured data – think XML, but smaller, faster, and simpler. You define how you want your data to be structured once, then you can use special generated source code to easily write and read your structured data to and from a variety of data streams and using a variety of languages.

[LEARN MORE](#)

## Pick your favorite language

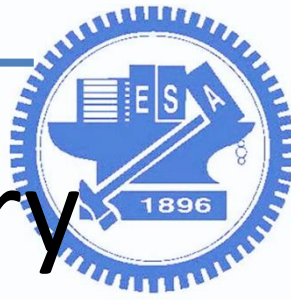
Protocol buffers currently support generated code in Java, Python, Objective-C, and C++. With our new proto3 language version, you can also work with Dart, Go, Ruby, and C#, with more languages to come.

[C++](#) [C#](#) [DART](#) [GO](#) [JAVA](#) [PYTHON](#)

## How do I start?

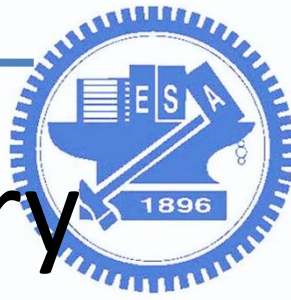
1. [Download](#) and install the protocol buffer compiler.
2. Read the [overview](#).
3. Try the [tutorial](#) for your chosen language.

Protocol buffers are a language-neutral, platform-neutral extensible mechanism for serializing structured data.



# Set up TensorFlow Directory

- Set up TensorFlow Directory Structure and PYTHONPATH Variable
- Download the tensorflow repository from GitHub
  - `mkdir tensorflow1`
  - `cd tensorflow1`
  - `git clone --recurse-submodules`  
`https://github.com/tensorflow/models.git`



# Set up TensorFlow Directory

- ❑ `sudo nano ~/.bashrc`
- ❑ Put the following parameter to `.bashrc`
- ❑ `export`  
`PYTHONPATH=$PYTHONPATH:/home/pi/tensorflow1/models/research`  
`:/home/pi/tensorflow1/models/research/slim`
- ❑ save and exit

```
(COM8) [80x26]
連線(C) 編輯(E) 檢視(V) 視窗(W) 選項(O) 說明(H)
GNU nano 2.7.4 File: /home/pi/.bashrc Modified
fi
export PYTHONPATH=$PYTHONPATH:/home/pi/tensorflow1/models/research:/home/pi/ten$
```





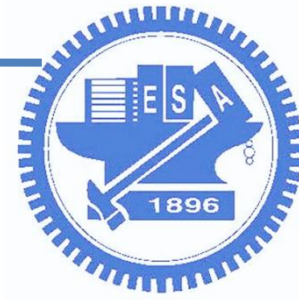
# Compile the Protocol Buffer

- Use Protoc to compile the Protocol Buffer (.proto) files used by the Object Detection API
- The .proto files are located in /research/object\_detection/protos, but we need to execute the command from the /research directory.
  - `cd /home/pi/tensorflow1/models/research`
  - `protoc object_detection/protos/*.proto --python_out=.`



# Object detection

- Move into the object\_detection directory
  - `cd /home/pi/tensorflow1/models/research/object_detection`
- Download the SSD\_Lite model from the TensorFlow detection model zoo.
  - The model zoo is Google's collection of pre-trained object detection models that have various levels of speed and accuracy
  - `wget`  
[http://download.tensorflow.org/models/object\\_detection/ssdlite\\_mobilenet\\_v2\\_coco\\_2018\\_05\\_09.tar.gz](http://download.tensorflow.org/models/object_detection/ssdlite_mobilenet_v2_coco_2018_05_09.tar.gz)
  - `tar -xvzf ssdlite_mobilenet_v2_coco_2018_05_09.tar.gz`



# Object detection

- Download the `Object_detection_picamera.py` file into the `object_detection` directory
  - `wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/EdjeElectronics/TensorFlow-Object-Detection-on-the-Raspberry-Pi/master/Object_detection_picamera.py`
  - `python3 Object_detection_picamera.py`
    - You have to wait for a few minutes, then a new window will pop up
    - Press 'q' to quit

Path location: `/home/pi/tensorflow1/models/research/object_detection`



object\_detec...

Object detec...

Object dete...

Object detector

61 %

10:47



FPS: 0.99

cup: 98%

oven: 45%

tv: 85%

keyboard: 55%

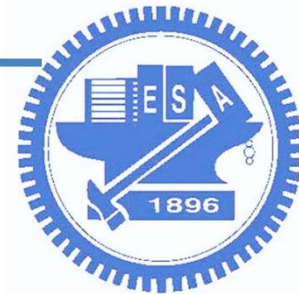




# COCO-trained models

Model name	Speed (ms)	COCO mAP[^1]	Outputs
<a href="#">ssd_mobilenet_v1_coco</a>	30	21	Boxes
<a href="#">ssd_mobilenet_v1_0.75_depth_coco</a> ☆	26	18	Boxes
<a href="#">ssd_mobilenet_v1_quantized_coco</a> ☆	29	18	Boxes
<a href="#">ssd_mobilenet_v1_0.75_depth_quantized_coco</a> ☆	29	16	Boxes
<a href="#">ssd_mobilenet_v1_ppn_coco</a> ☆	26	20	Boxes
<a href="#">ssd_mobilenet_v1_fpn_coco</a> ☆	56	32	Boxes
<a href="#">ssd_resnet_50_fpn_coco</a> ☆	76	35	Boxes
<a href="#">ssd_mobilenet_v2_coco</a>	31	22	Boxes
<a href="#">ssd_mobilenet_v2_quantized_coco</a>	29	22	Boxes
<a href="#">ssdlite_mobilenet_v2_coco</a>	27	22	Boxes

[https://github.com/tensorflow/models/blob/master/research/object\\_detection/g3doc/detection\\_model\\_zoo.md](https://github.com/tensorflow/models/blob/master/research/object_detection/g3doc/detection_model_zoo.md)



# Discussion

## □ In Object\_detection\_picamera.py:

```
# Perform the actual detection by running the model with the image as input
(boxes, scores, classes, num) = sess.run(
```

```
    [detection_boxes, detection_scores, detection_classes, num_detections],
    feed_dict={image_tensor: frame_expanded})
```

```
# Draw the results of the detection (aka 'visualize the results')
```

```
vis_util.visualize_boxes_and_labels_on_image_array(
```

```
    frame,
```

```
    np.squeeze(boxes),
```

```
    np.squeeze(classes).astype(np.int32),
```

```
    np.squeeze(scores),
```

```
    category_index,
```

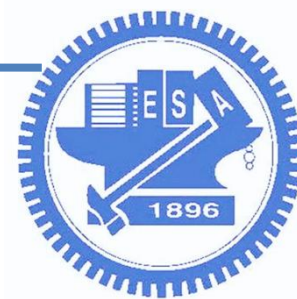
```
    use_normalized_coordinates=True,
```

```
    line_thickness=8,
```

```
    min_score_thresh=0.40)
```







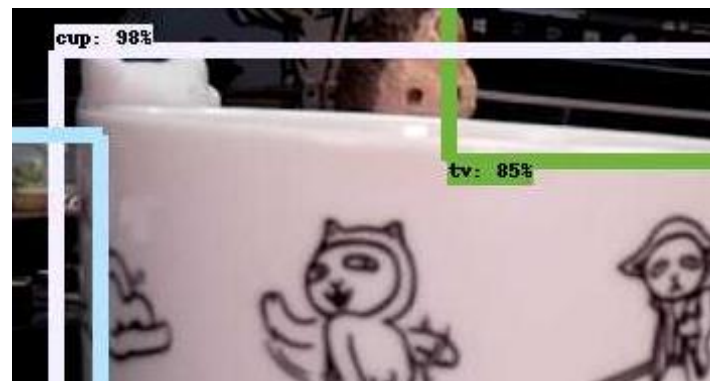
# Discussion

## □ # Draw the results of the detection

```
print (category_index)
{1: {'id': 1, 'name': 'person'}, 2: {'id': 2, 'name': 'bicycle'}, 3: {'id': 3, 'name': 'car'}, 4: {'id': 4,
'name': 'motorcycle'}, 5: {'id': 5, 'name': 'airplane'}, 6: {'id': 6, 'name': 'bus'}, 7: {'id': 7, 'name':
'train'}, 8: {'id': 8, 'name': 'truck'}, 9: {'id': 9, 'name': 'boat'}, 10: {'id': 10, 'name': 'traffic light'},
11: {'id': 11, 'name': 'fire hydrant'}, 13: {'id': 13, 'name': 'stop sign'}, 14: {'id': 14, 'name': 'parking
meter'}, 15: {'id': 15, 'name': 'bench'}, 16: {'id': 16, 'name': 'bird'}, 17: {'id': 17, 'name': 'cat'}, 18:
{'id': 18, 'name': 'dog'}, 19: {'id': 19, 'name': 'horse'}, 20: {'id': 20, 'name': 'sheep'}, 21: {'id': 21,
'name': 'cow'}, 22: {'id': 22, 'name': 'elephant'}, 23: {'id': 23, 'name': 'bear'}, 24: {'id': 24, 'name':
'zebra'}, 25: {'id': 25, 'name': 'giraffe'}, 27: {'id': 27, 'name': 'backpack'}, 28: {'id': 28, 'name':
'umbrella'}, 31: {'id': 31, 'name': 'handbag'}, 32: {'id': 32, 'name': 'tie'}, 33: {'id': 33, 'name':
'suitcase'}, 34: {'id': 34, 'name': 'frisbee'}, 35: {'id': 35, 'name': 'skis'}, 36: {'id': 36, 'name':
'snowboard'}, 37: {'id': 37, 'name': 'sports ball'}, 38: {'id': 38, 'name': 'kite'}, 39: {'id': 39, 'name':
'baseball bat'}, 40: {'id': 40, 'name': 'baseball glove'}, 41: {'id': 41, 'name': 'skateboard'}, 42: {'id': 42,
'name': 'surfboard'}, 43: {'id': 43, 'name': 'tennis racket'}, 44: {'id': 44, 'name': 'bottle'}, 46: {'id': 46,
'name': 'wine glass'}, 47: {'id': 47, 'name': 'cup'}, 48: {'id': 48, 'name': 'fork'}, 49: {'id': 49, 'name':
'knife'}, 50: {'id': 50, 'name': 'spoon'}, 51: {'id': 51, 'name': 'bowl'}, 52: {'id': 52, 'name': 'banana'}, 53:
{'id': 53, 'name': 'apple'}, 54: {'id': 54, 'name': 'sandwich'}, 55: {'id': 55, 'name': 'orange'}, 56: {'id': 56,
'name': 'broccoli'}, 57: {'id': 57, 'name': 'carrot'}, 58: {'id': 58, 'name': 'hot dog'}, 59: {'id': 59, 'name':
'pizza'}, 60: {'id': 60, 'name': 'donut'}, 61: {'id': 61, 'name': 'cake'}, 62: {'id': 62, 'name': 'chair'}, 63:
{'id': 63, 'name': 'couch'}, 64: {'id': 64, 'name': 'potted plant'}, 65: {'id': 65, 'name': 'bed'}, 67: {'id':
67, 'name': 'dining table'}, 70: {'id': 70, 'name': 'toilet'}, 72: {'id': 72, 'name': 'tv'}, 73: {'id': 73,
'name': 'laptop'}, 74: {'id': 74, 'name': 'mouse'}, 75: {'id': 75, 'name': 'remote'}, 76: {'id': 76, 'name':
'keyboard'}, 77: {'id': 77, 'name': 'cell phone'}, 78: {'id': 78, 'name': 'microwave'}, 79: {'id': 79, 'name':
'oven'}, 80: {'id': 80, 'name': 'toaster'}, 81: {'id': 81, 'name': 'sink'}, 82: {'id': 82, 'name':
'bathtub'}
```



- Try to detect an object
  - Observe the **name** and **probability** on bounding box
  - Try to find **the corresponding value** from log
    - Extend the code, print the log
    - Hint: boxes, scores, classes

[illegible]



# Summary

- Write down the answer for discussion
  - **Discussion** (Deadline: Before 5/3, 12:00)
    - Try to detect an object, understand the value from frame and code
    - Put your student ID on frame
    - Upload your observation to e3
  
- Next week is midterm!
- Next week is midterm!
- Next week is midterm!



# Reference

- Raspberry Pi Camera + Python
  - <https://www.slideshare.net/raspberrypi-tw/raspberry-pi-camera-python>
- Raspberry Pi Camera + Python + OpenCV (Day1)
  - <https://www.slideshare.net/raspberrypi-tw/raspberry-pi-camera-python-opencv-day1>
- Raspberry Pi Camera + Python + OpenCV (Day2)
  - <https://www.slideshare.net/raspberrypi-tw/raspberry-pi-camera-and-opencv-day2>