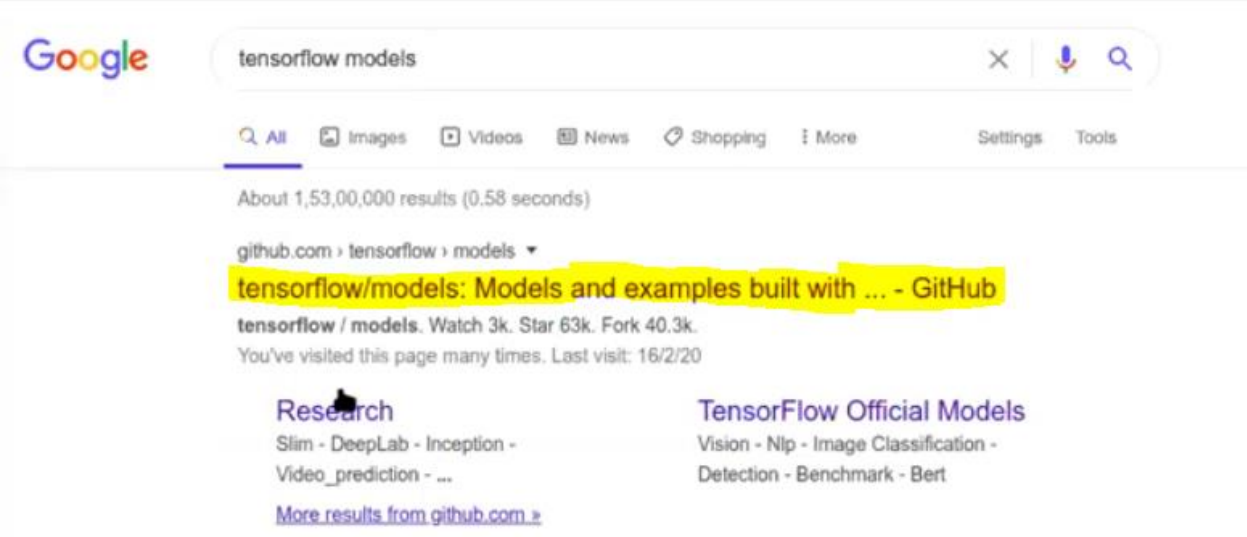
TFOD(TensorFlow Object Detection) SETUP:

A. Downloading files.
B. Installation tensor flow 1.14 – Create a virtual environment
C. Setup verification and Installation
D. Custom training data
    1. Annotation/Labelling
    2. Custom training process
    3. Xml >> csv and csv >> tfrecords

A. Downloading part

Step 1: Downloading files from the internet

Search in google: TensorFlow models



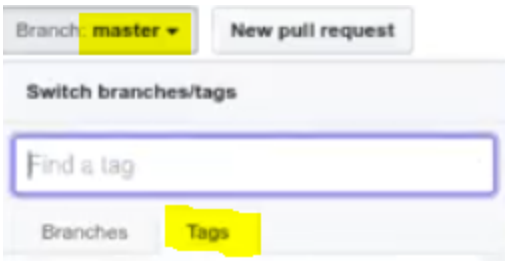
Official GitHub links for TF -
https://github.com/tensorflow/models/tree/master/research/object_detection

To download TF models - https://github.com/tensorflow/models/archive/v1.13.0.zip

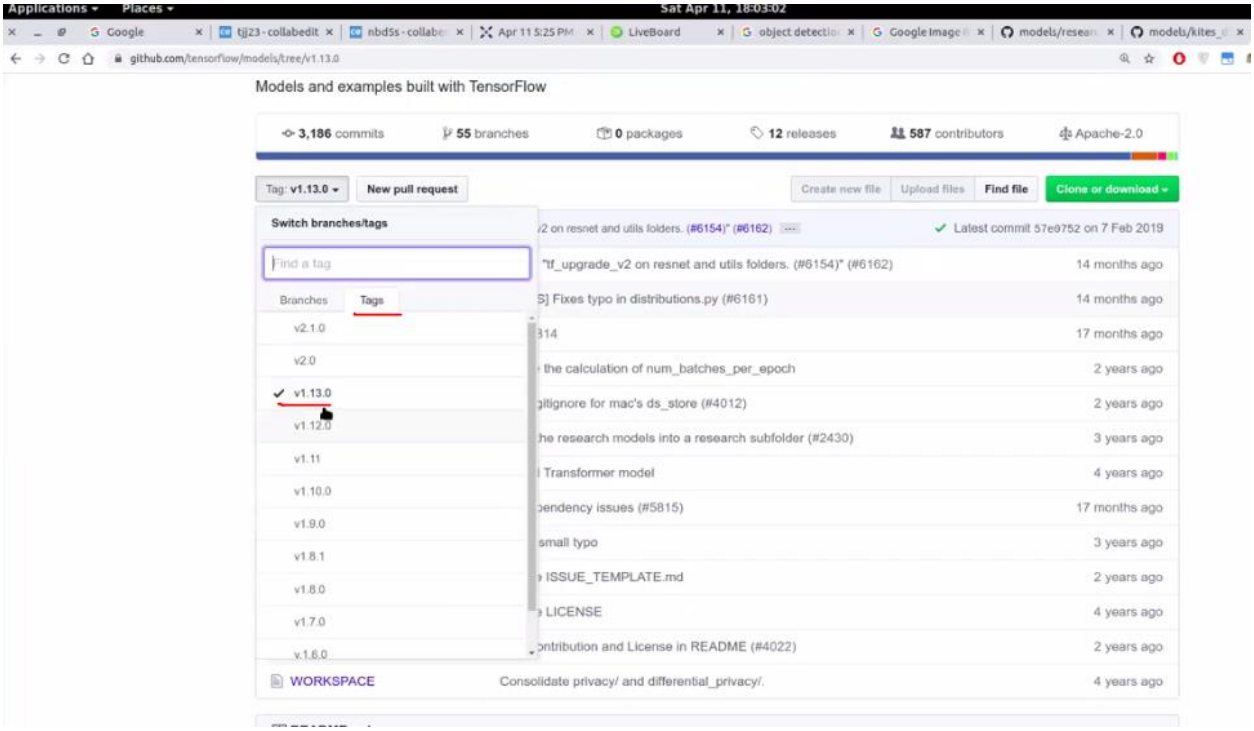
If you open the above link then automatically download starts.

Lets suppose if you want the specific TensorFlow version follow the below steps.

Click **Master** and change in to **Tags**

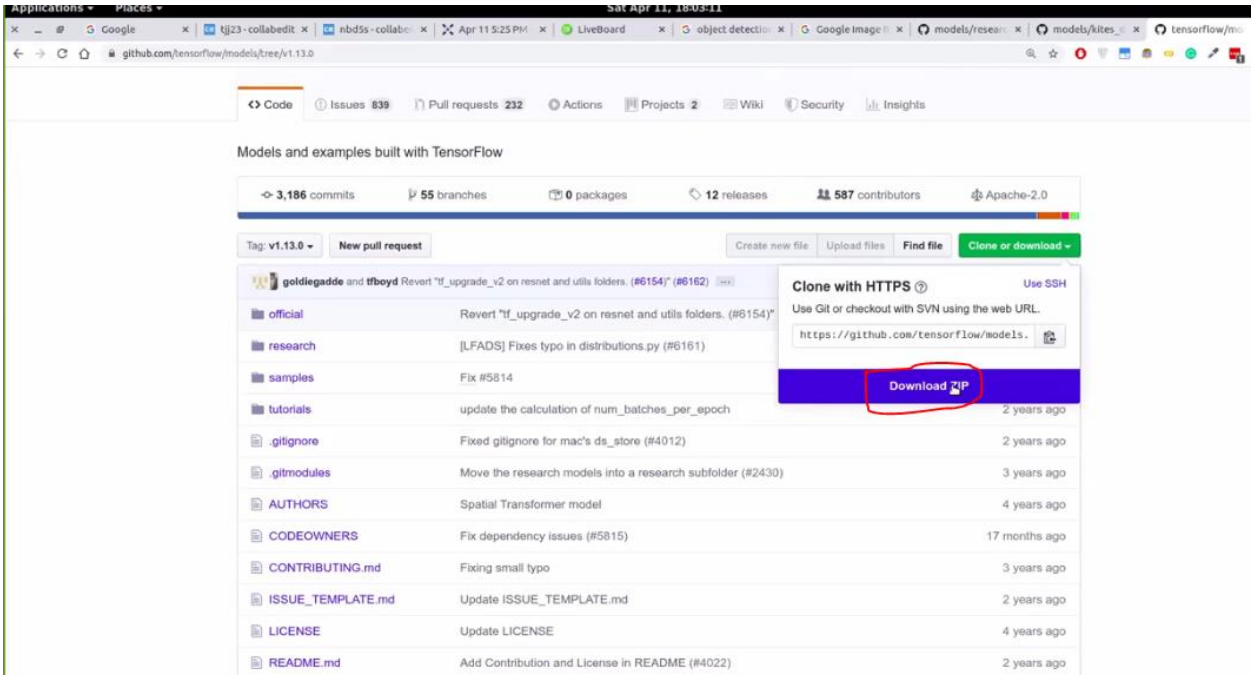


Then select v13.0 – stable version



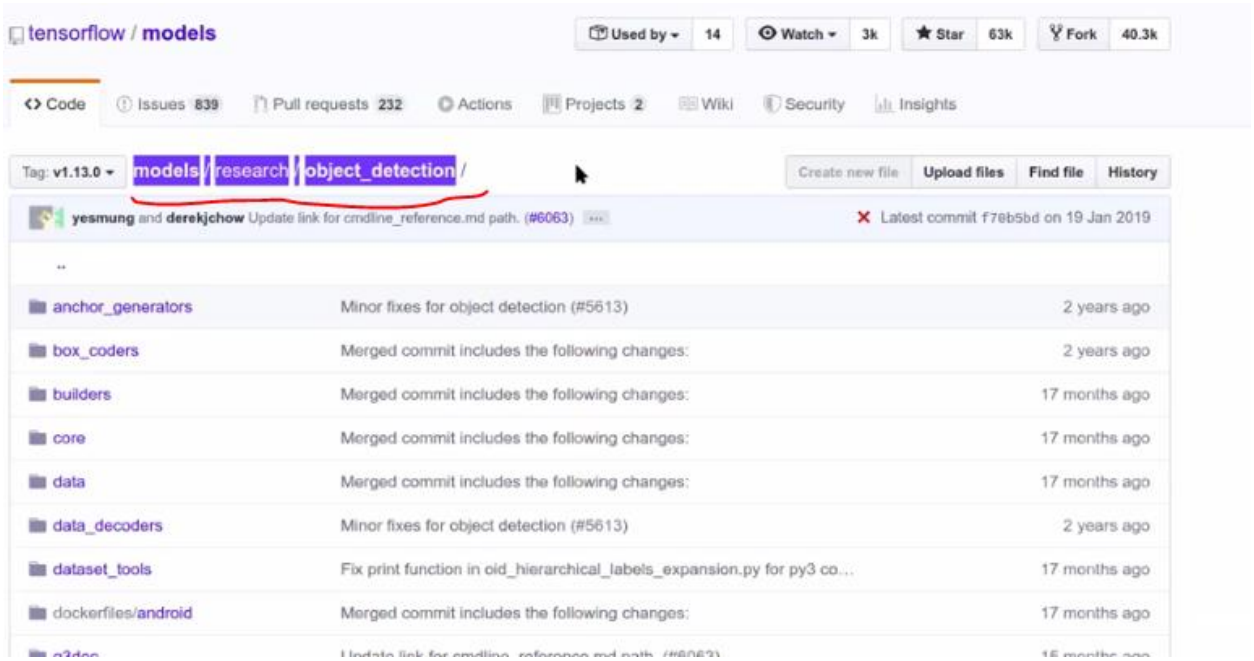
Then download the file (v.13.0)

Why we have to download – Some of the files are provided by the TensorFlow community and we are going to use them.

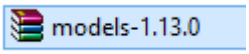


With respect to TensorFlow object detection, most important folder is “Research Folder”

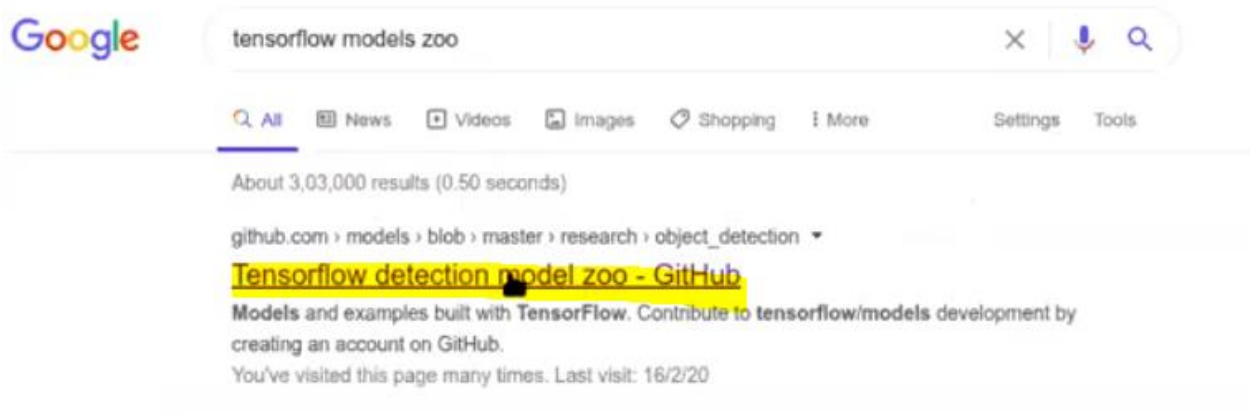
models -- > research folder -- > Object detection -- >



The file looks like below after downloaded:



2. Now we are going to download the pre-trained models (Faster_rcnn_inception_V2) .And below is the link to download.



Then download the pre trained models you want

COCO-trained models

Model name	Speed (ms)	COCO mAP[^1]	Outputs
ssd_mobilenet_v1_coco	30	21	Boxes
ssd_mobilenet_v1_0.75_depth_coco ☆	26	18	Boxes
ssd_mobilenet_v1_quantized_coco ☆	29	18	Boxes
ssd_mobilenet_v1_0.75_depth_quantized_coco ☆	29	16	Boxes
ssd_mobilenet_v1_ppn_coco ☆	26	20	Boxes
ssd_mobilenet_v1_fpn_coco ☆	56	32	Boxes
ssd_resnet_50_fpn_coco ☆	76	35	Boxes
ssd_mobilenet_v2_coco	31	22	Boxes
ssd_mobilenet_v2_quantized_coco	29	22	Boxes
ssdlite_mobilenet_v2_coco	27	22	Boxes
ssd_inception_v2_coco	42	24	Boxes
faster_rcnn_inception_v2_coco	58	28	Boxes
faster_rcnn_resnet50_coco	89	30	Boxes

Here we have multiple number of models and they have trained on different types of datasets with different types of CNN architecture and various versions are also available.

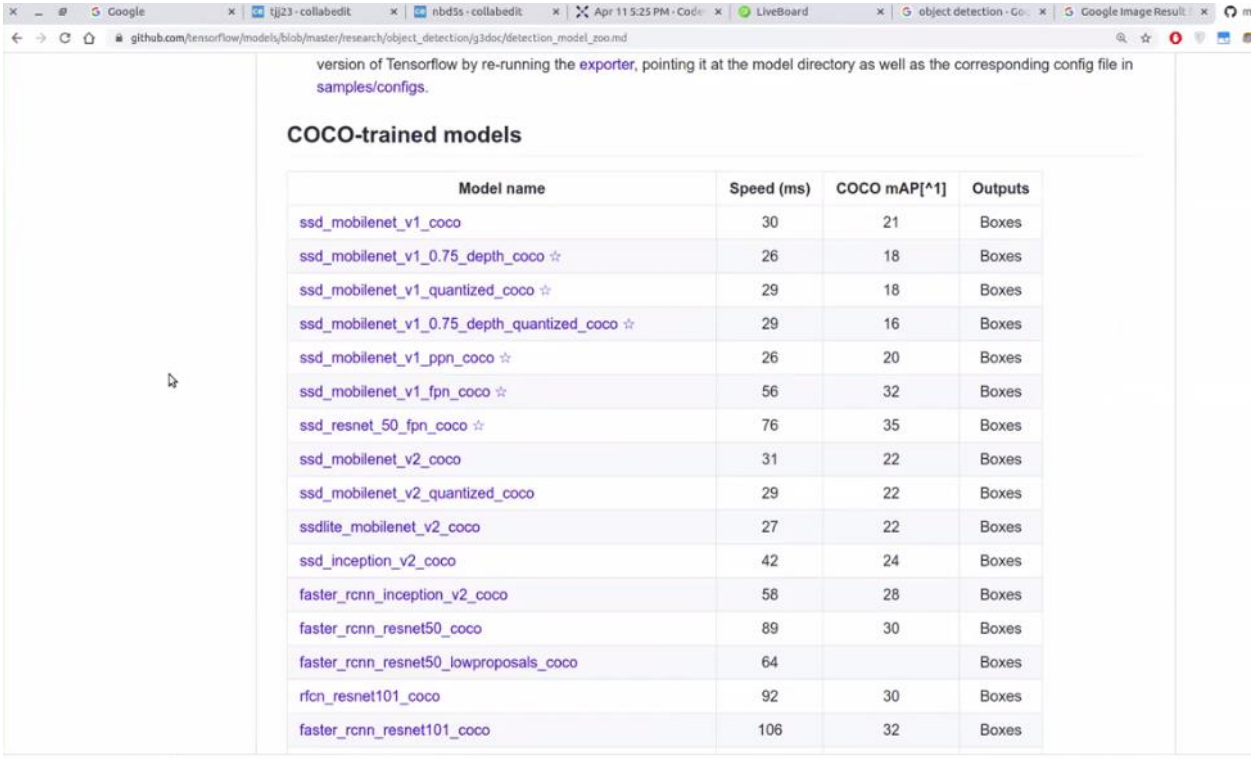
Below is the direct link to download the pre- trained model:

http://download.tensorflow.org/models/object_detection/faster_rcnn_inception_v2_coco_2018_01_28.tar.gz

After the file downloaded it looks like below.

faster_rcnn_inception_v2_coco_2018_01_...

In this coco models different types of datasets are already trained with the help of CNN architecture



version of Tensorflow by re-running the exporter, pointing it at the model directory as well as the corresponding config file in samples/configs.

COCO-trained models

Model name	Speed (ms)	COCO mAP[^1]	Outputs
ssd_mobilenet_v1_coco	30	21	Boxes
ssd_mobilenet_v1_0.75_depth_coco ☆	26	18	Boxes
ssd_mobilenet_v1_quantized_coco ☆	29	18	Boxes
ssd_mobilenet_v1_0.75_depth_quantized_coco ☆	29	16	Boxes
ssd_mobilenet_v1_ppn_coco ☆	26	20	Boxes
ssd_mobilenet_v1_fpn_coco ☆	56	32	Boxes
ssd_resnet_50_fpn_coco ☆	76	35	Boxes
ssd_mobilenet_v2_coco	31	22	Boxes
ssd_mobilenet_v2_quantized_coco	29	22	Boxes
ssdlite_mobilenet_v2_coco	27	22	Boxes
ssd_inception_v2_coco	42	24	Boxes
faster_rcnn_inception_v2_coco	58	28	Boxes
faster_rcnn_resnet50_coco	89	30	Boxes
faster_rcnn_resnet50_lowproposals_coco	64		Boxes
rfcn_resnet101_coco	92	30	Boxes
faster_rcnn_resnet101_coco	106	32	Boxes

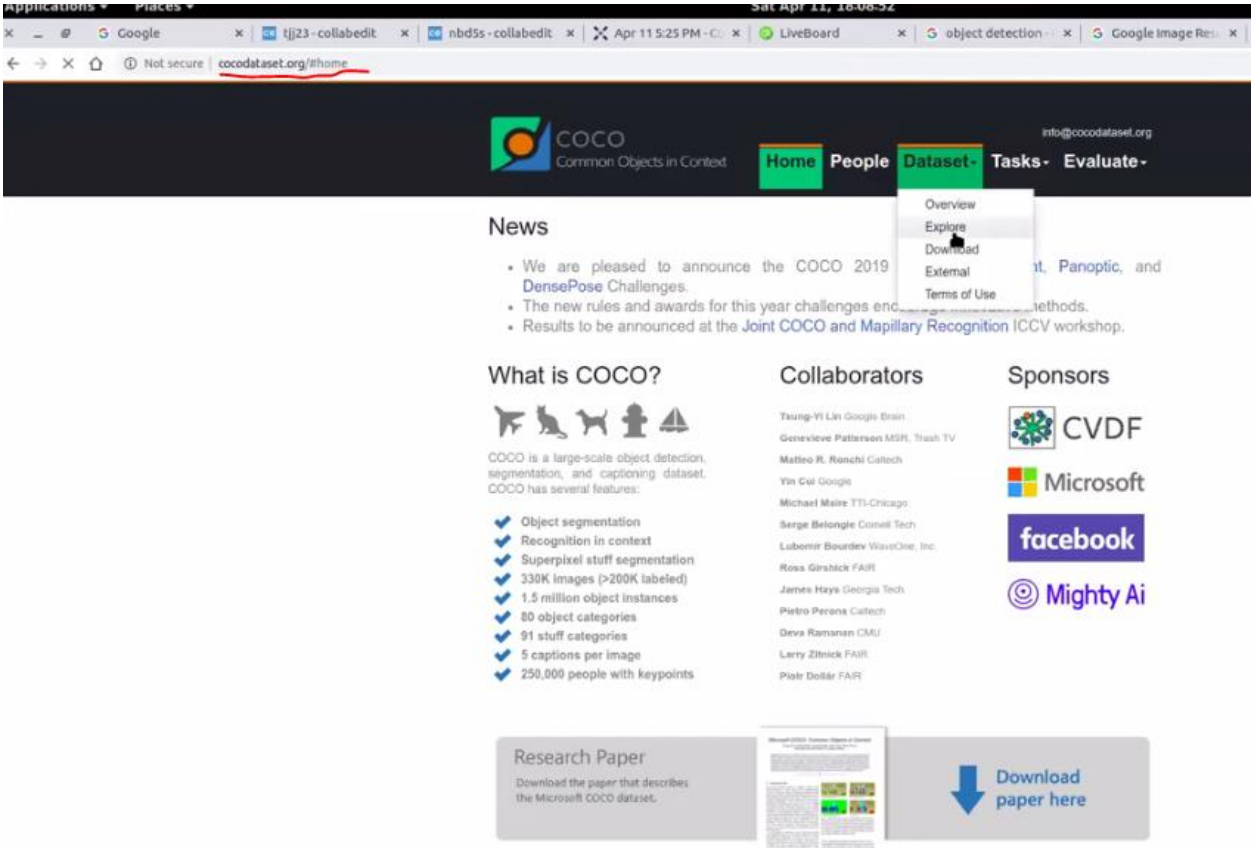
Currently we using some models like

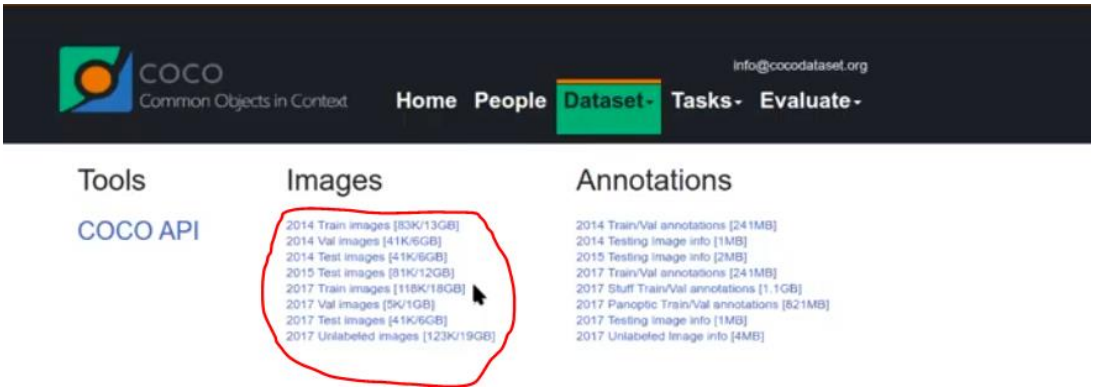
faster_rcnn_inception_v2_coco This one good for both CPU and GPU users and it is specifically used for object detection and CNN architecture is Inception which means it is the gogglenet V2 model or Inception_V2 model.

Faster_rcnn is the base for object detection model.

faster_rcnn_resnet50_coco - Only good for GPU user's and not for CPU user's

What is coco : It is basically a dataset that the architecture has been trained (Pretrained models), This community has collected all the images and they have labelled the data.



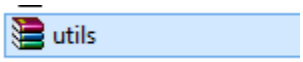


In this coco dataset we have 90 classes are there. On top of these 90 classes, they have trained the images with various architecture and here, we are going to reuse the model called **Faster_rcnn_Inception_v2_Coco.**

3. The next thing is we need to download some utility files and the link is below to download

https://drive.google.com/file/d/12F5oGAuQg7qBM_267TCMt_rlorV-M7gf/view?usp=sharing

After downloaded the file looks like below

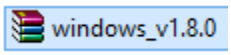


4. The next thing is we need to download the annotation tool for labeling the images and below is the link to download

https://tzutalin.github.io/labelImg/

- Windows_v1.8.0

This is the version for Window's user.



The file looks like above.

Here the all the downloading parts are completed.

B. Create a tensorflow 1.14 environment

1. To create a new environment open the Anaconda prompt

```
(base) C:\Users\home>conda create -n tfod python=3.6
```

2. Activate the environment

```
(base) C:\Users\home>conda activate tfod
```

Now the environment is activated

```
(tfod) C:\Users\home>
```

3. Now we need to install some of the packages

For CPU user's only:

pip install pillow lxml Cython contextlib2 jupyter matplotlib pandas opencv-python tensorflow==1.14.0

```
(tfod) C:\Users\home>pip install pillow lxml Cython contextlib2 jupyter matplotl
ib pandas opencv-python tensorflow==1.14.0
```

GPU user's - make sure you have to install the CUDA toolkit and NVDIA toolkit.

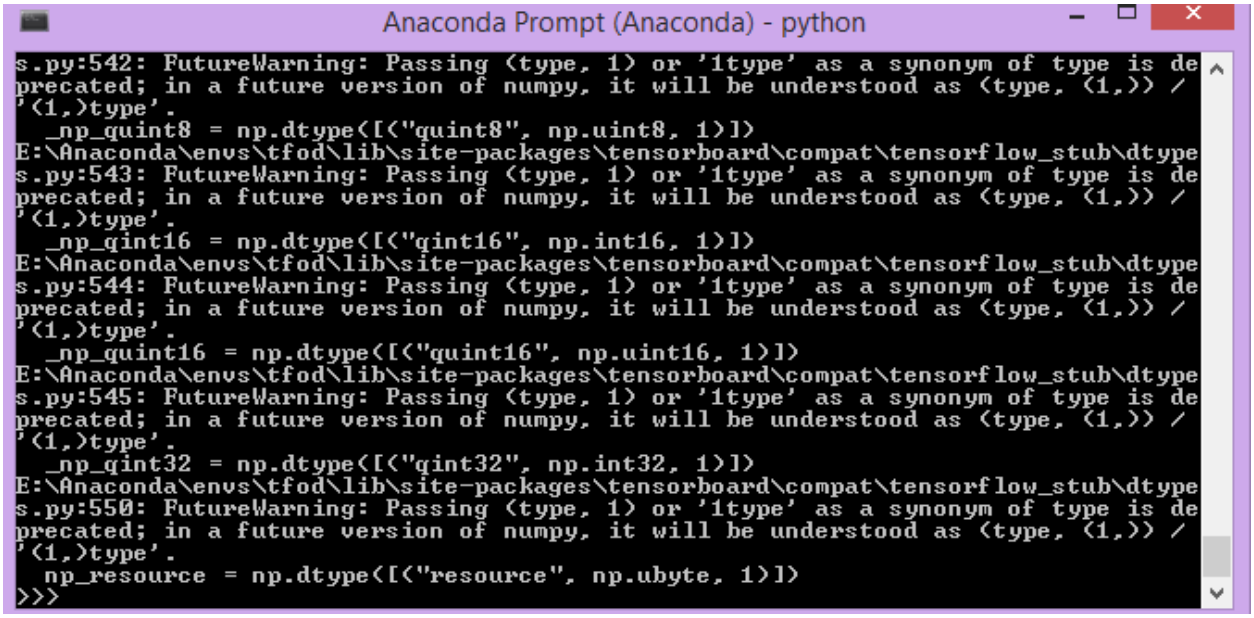
GPU User's:

pip install pillow lxml Cython contextlib2 jupyter matplotlib pandas opencv-python tensorflow-gpu==1.14.0

After successful installation, we need to verify. To verify just open the python shell and you will be to see the python version as 3.6

```
(tfod) C:\Users\home>python
Python 3.6.10 |Anaconda, Inc.| (default, Mar 23 2020, 17:58:33) [MSC v.1916 64 b
it (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
```

```
(tfod) C:\Users\home>python
Python 3.6.10 |Anaconda, Inc.| (default, Mar 23 2020, 17:58:33) [MSC v.1916 64 b
it (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import tensorflow
```



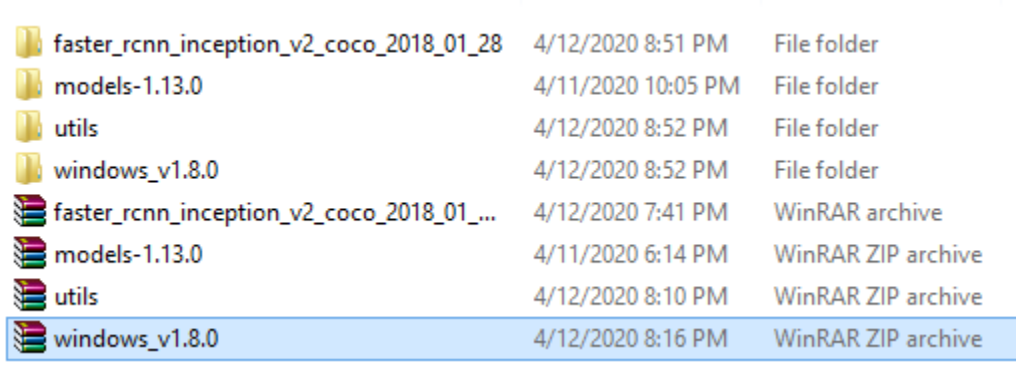
It shows some deprecated warning and apart from that everything is working fine here. If you face any problem then we need to create the new environment again and we need to do re-install the packages.

Exit from the python shell after verification

```
>>> exit()
```

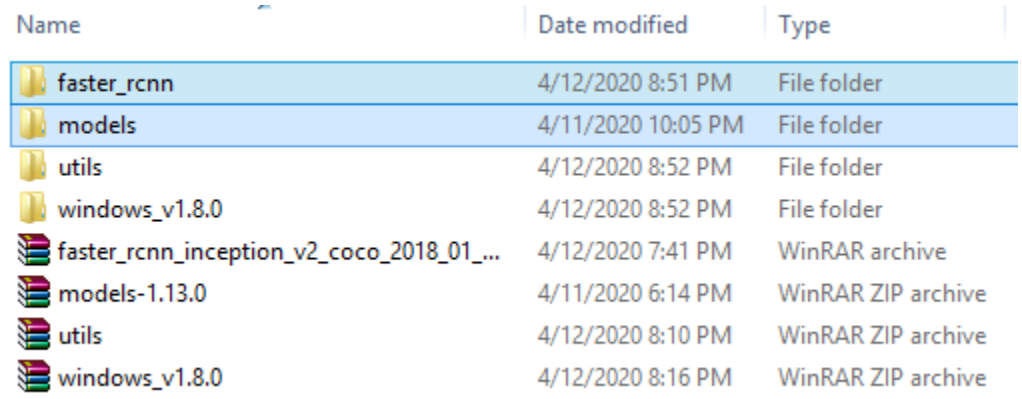
Install the downloaded packages which we are downloaded early.

1. First unzip all the files.

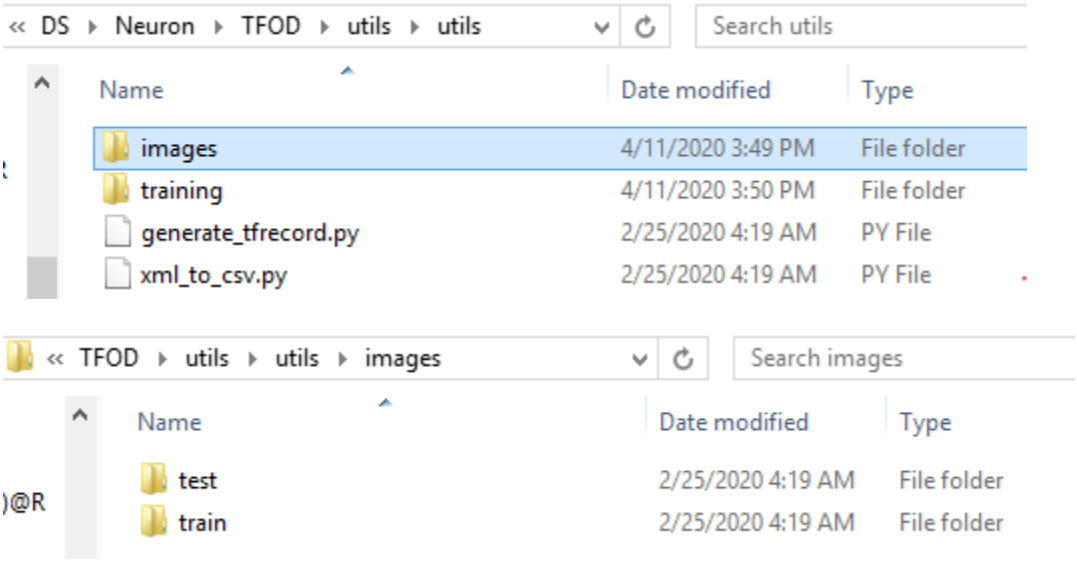


I done unzip all the files.

2. Now I'm going to rename the folder models-1.13.0 to models and faster_rcnn also



In this **Utils** folder we have basically a dataset Images -- > Test and Data



3. Now we need to install one more library in our newly created environment. In order to install this protobuf package, make sure we have to navigate to the below path and install the package.

“\Desktop\TFOD(our folder name that we have created early)\models\research\object_detection\protos\ conda install -c anaconda protobuf

”

Command : conda install -c anaconda protobuf

This is a kind of package which compile the protobuf file to our python files, because in our protos folder all the files have extension of .proto. So, our python compiler wont be able to understand the protobuf files. In this object detection most of the files are written in the form of google protobuf.

```
(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research\object_detection\protos>conda
install -c anaconda protobuf
```

```
  libprotobuf         anaconda/win-64::libprotobuf-3.11.4-h7bd577a_0
  protobuf            anaconda/win-64::protobuf-3.11.4-py36h33f27b4_0
  six                 anaconda/win-64::six-1.14.0-py36_0
  zlib                anaconda/win-64::zlib-1.2.11-vc14h1cdd9ab_1

The following packages will be SUPERSEDED by a higher-priority channel:

  certifi                                           pkgs/main --> anaconda


Proceed ([y]/n)? y


Downloading and Extracting Packages
protobuf-3.11.4      | 598 KB     | ######################################## | 100%
zlib-1.2.11          | 117 KB     | ######################################## | 100%
six-1.14.0           | 27 KB      | ######################################## | 100%
certifi-2020.4.5.1   | 159 KB     | ######################################## | 100%
libprotobuf-3.11.4   | 2.2 MB     | ######################################## | 100%
Preparing transaction: done
Verifying transaction: done
Executing transaction: done

(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research\object_detection\protos>
```

Installation completed Successfully.

4. Now I need to do a conversion of this protos file to python file. For that we need to switch back to the research folder like below.

```
(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research\object_detection\protos>cd ..

(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research\object_detection>cd ..

(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research>
```

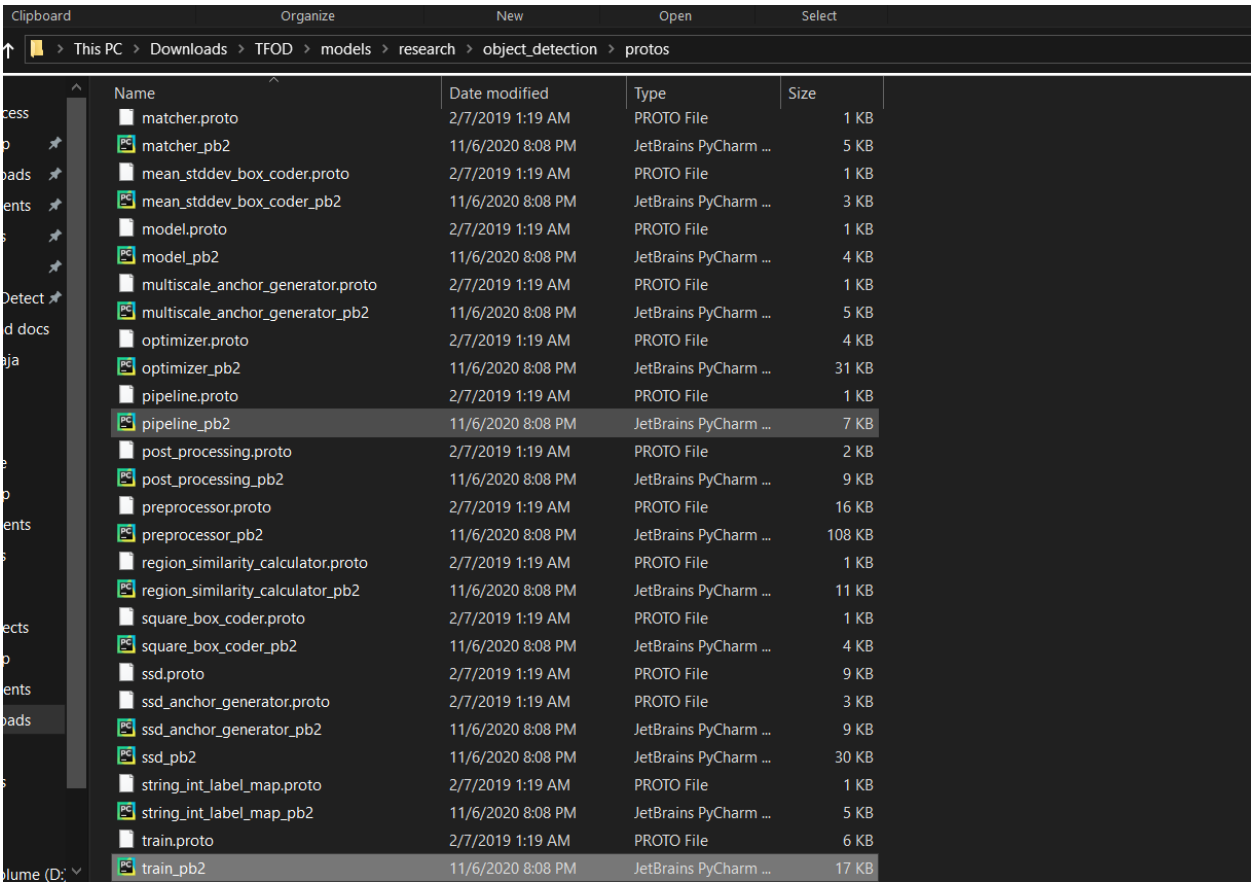
Command : protoc object_detection/protos/*.proto --python_out=.

```
protoc object_detection/protos/*.proto --python_out=.
```

```
(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research>protoc object_detection/protos
/*.proto --python_out=.

(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research>
```

The command is successfully executed.

After the command got executed we will be able to see for each and every protos file corresponding .py files are generated.



5. The Next thing is we need to install the file(setup.py).That file is available inside the research folder.

Cmd : **python setup.py install**

```
(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research\object_detection\protos>cd ..

(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research\object_detection>cd ..

(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research>python setup.py install
```

```
Using e:\anaconda\envs\tfod\lib\site-packages
Finished processing dependencies for object-detection==0.1

(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research>
```

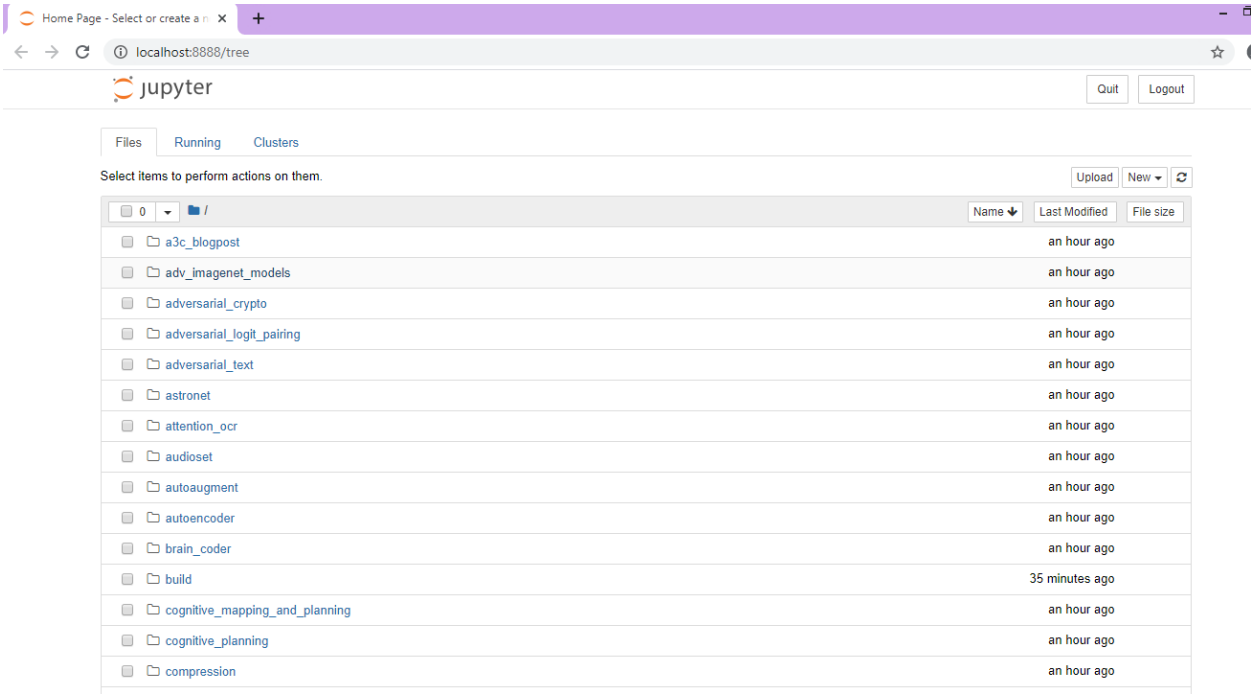
So, the object detection has been installed in my system successfully.

6. Now we need to do the verification whether really those files got converted or not. For that we need to do the Visual inspection through command prompt.

C. Verification

To verify that open the Jupyter notebook through anaconda prompt

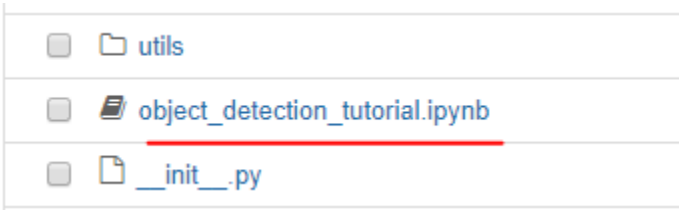
```
(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research>jupyter notebook
```



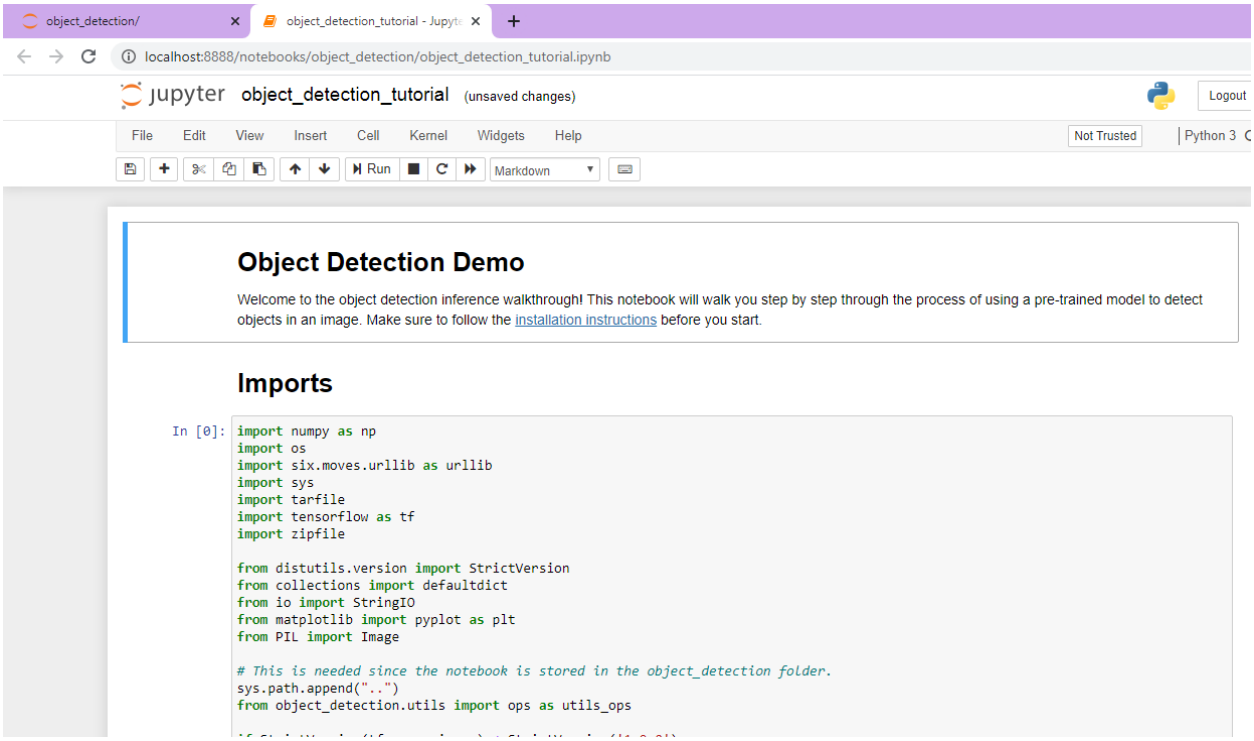
It automatically open's the research folder.

Now open the object detection folder.

Inside the object detection folder there will be a Jupyter notebook file like below.



Open that file.

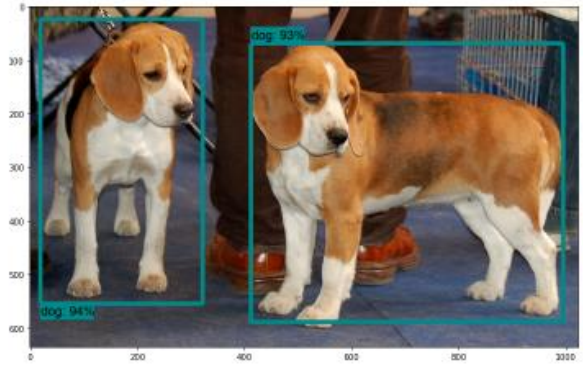


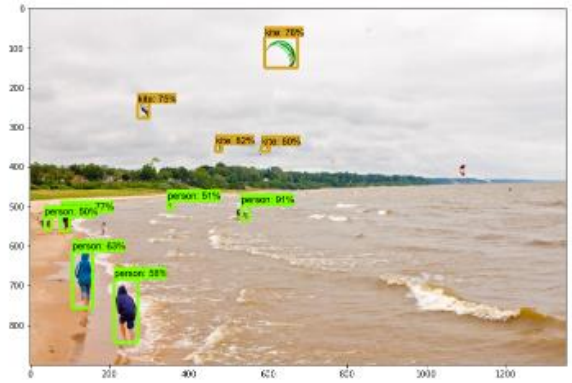
Now run all the cells.

If you get any errors in any of the cells means there is a problem. If all the cells executed successfully then we need to check whether we getting the results or not. For that we need to add one cell in the same notebook file.

```
%matplotlib inline
plt.imshow(image_np)
```

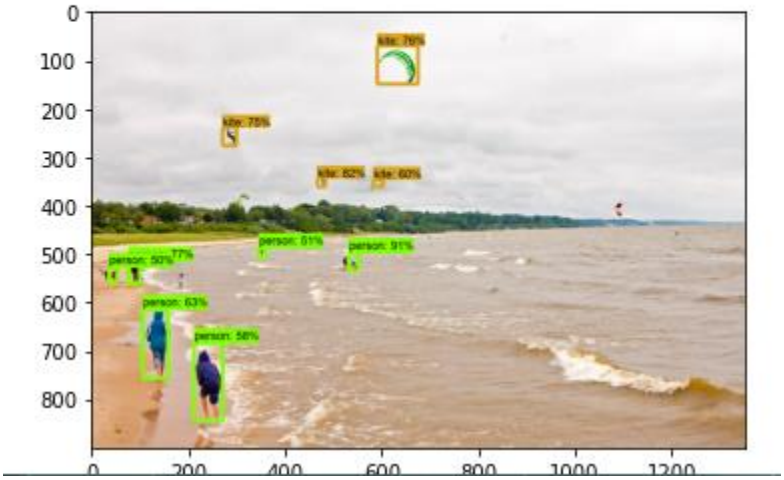
```
# Actual detection.
output_dict = run_inference_for_single_image(image_np, detection_graph)
# Visualization of the results of a detection.
vis_util.visualize_boxes_and_labels_on_image_array(
    image_np,
    output_dict['detection_boxes'],
    output_dict['detection_classes'],
    output_dict['detection_scores'],
    category_index,
    instance_masks=output_dict.get('detection_masks'),
    use_normalized_coordinates=True,
    line_thickness=8)
plt.figure(figsize=IMAGE_SIZE)
plt.imshow(image_np)
```






```
%matplotlib inline
plt.imshow(image_np)
```

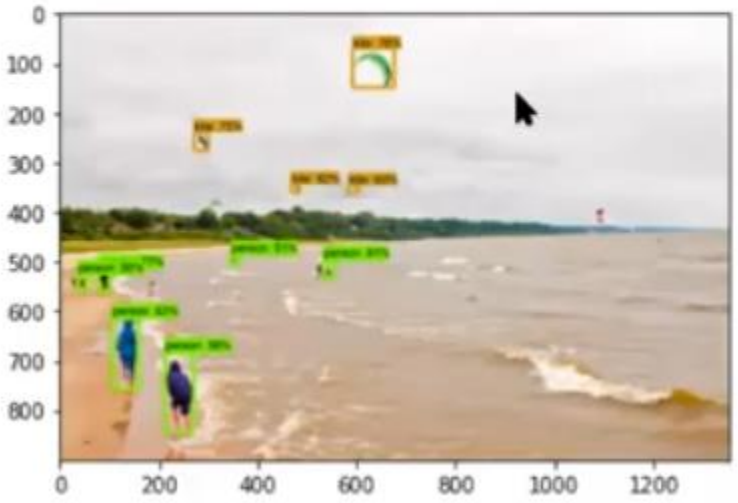
```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x8101e93668>
```



If you want to change the width of the picture

```
%matplotlib inline
plt.figure(figsize=(50,50))
plt.imshow(image_np)
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f39144effd0>
```

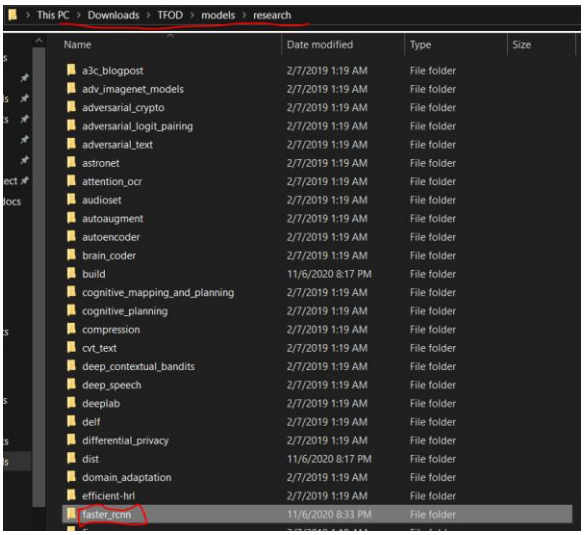


Then you will be able to see those images, so every step that I have done is correct. Now we are good to go for custom training.

Move files to the research folder

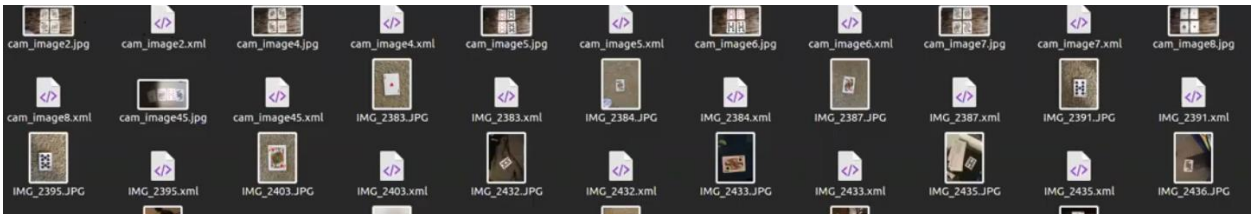
Switch back to TFOD directory in your local system

a) Move the **faster_rcnn folder to the research folder**



b) Copy the all the subfolders (images, training, generate_tfrecord.py, xml_to_csv.py) which are inside the **utils folder** and paste it in to the tfod-- > models -- > research folder.

Images Folder:
In our utils -- > Images folder



Here, Each and every image have .XML file, which basically represents, I have done the annotation or labelling for each and every images in my test and train folders.

D. How to do an Annotation

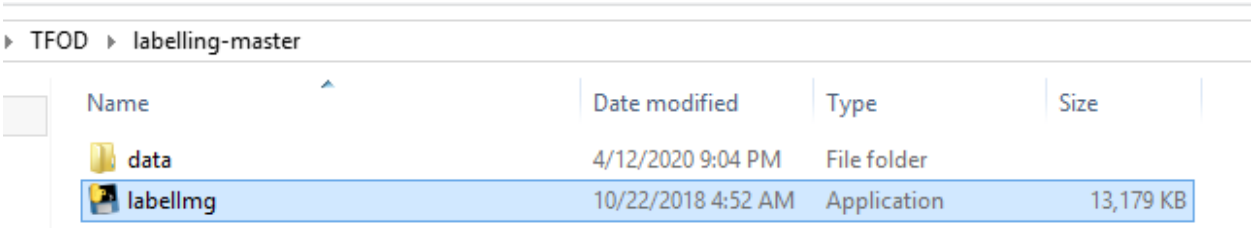
1. Annotation/Labelling

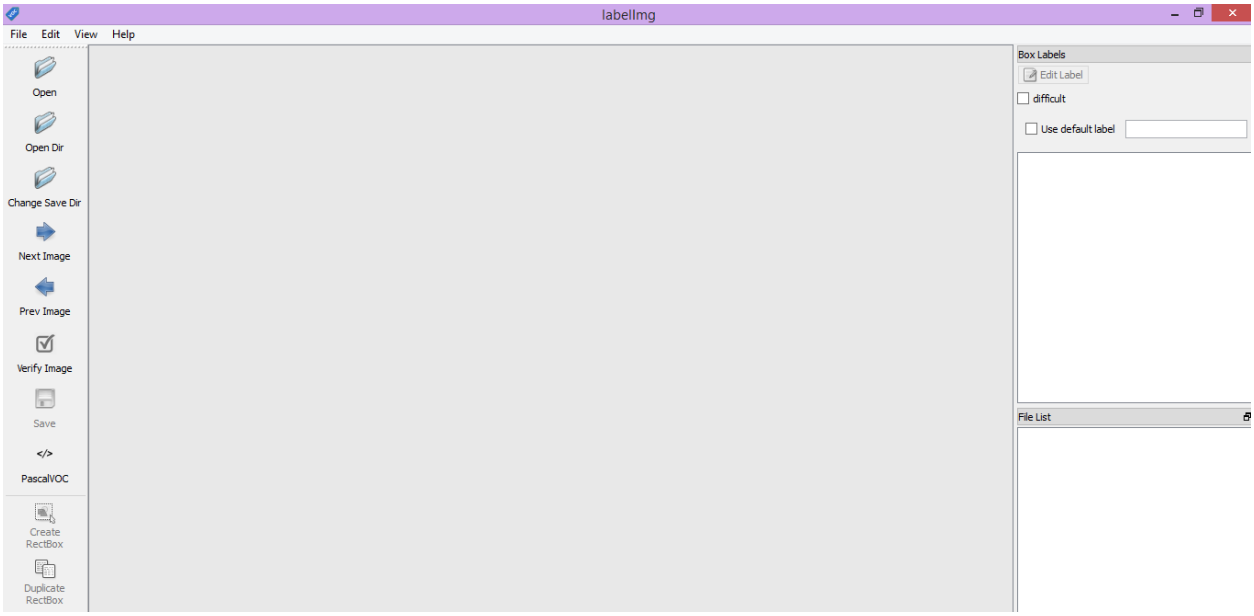
Rename the file **Windows_v1.8.0** to labelling-master.

Open the terminal.

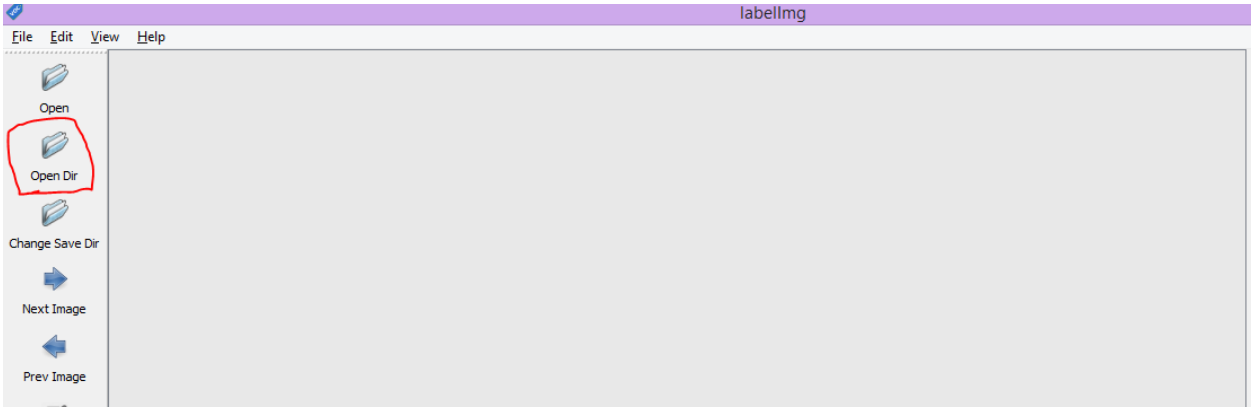
```
(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop>cd TFOD\labelling-master
(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\labelling-master>python labelImg.py
```

Or just go the folder directly and open the application.





This tool is mainly used for annotations which means



TFOD --- > Utils ---- > Images ----- > train - - Do annotation for all the images

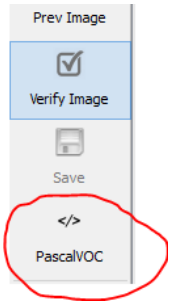
TFOD --- > Utils ---- > Images ----- > test --- Do annotation for all the images

Sample Annotations Below:

Total images in the dataset are loaded in this tool.

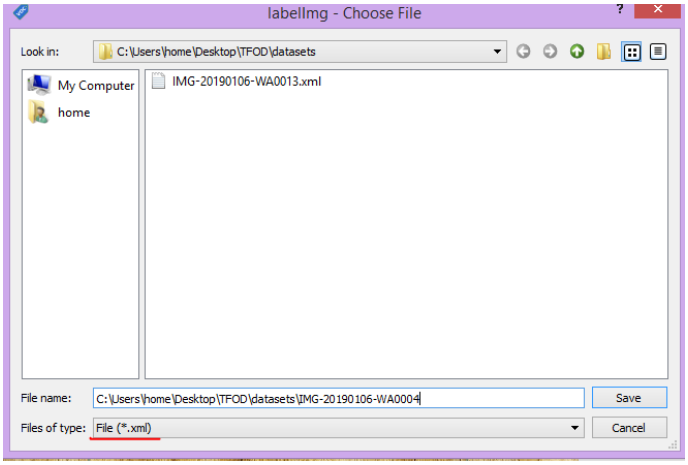
Now we are going to do the labelling of each image.

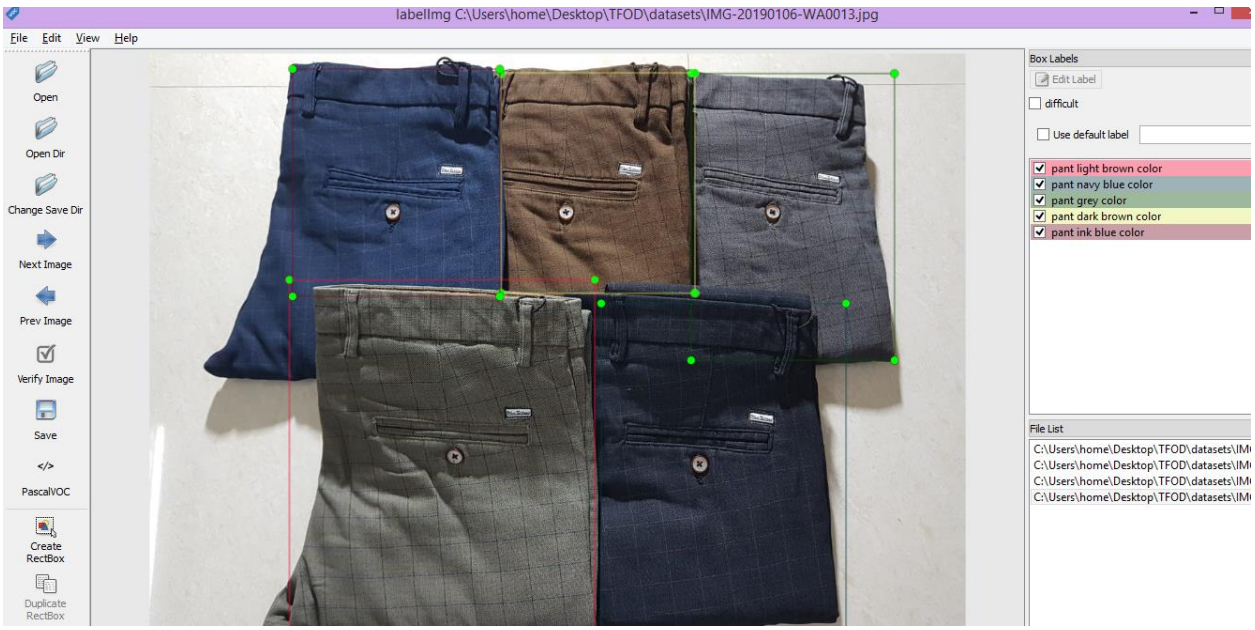
Make sure when you are doing the labelling for TFOD we need to select the **PascalVOC** option and don't select YOLO.



Now how to do the labelling. For that click **CreateRectBox**

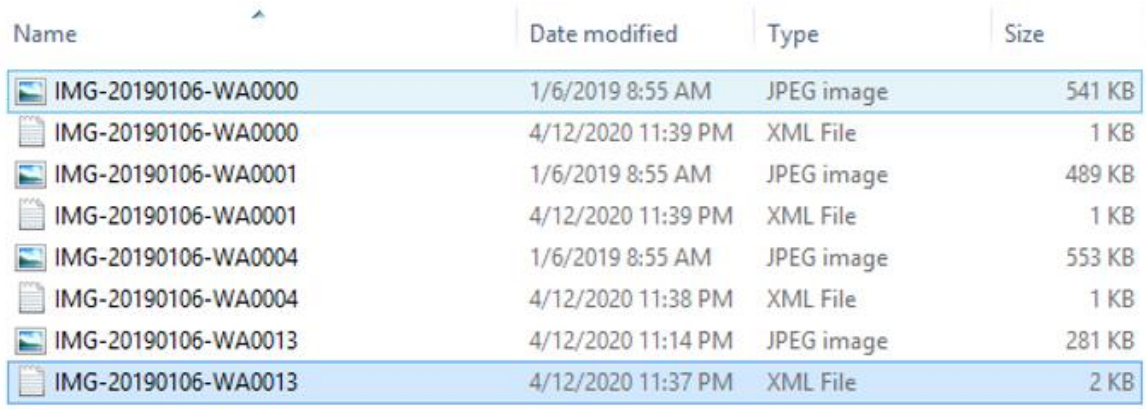
For One-by-one image, we need to save the file after the labelling part was done





I had done the labelling part for each and every images.

Here, for each and every image .XML files got generated, which basically represents, I have done the annotation or labelling for each and every image in my test and train folders.



Name	Date modified	Type	Size
IMG-20190106-WA0000	1/6/2019 8:55 AM	JPEG image	541 KB
IMG-20190106-WA0000	4/12/2020 11:39 PM	XML File	1 KB
IMG-20190106-WA0001	1/6/2019 8:55 AM	JPEG image	489 KB
IMG-20190106-WA0001	4/12/2020 11:39 PM	XML File	1 KB
IMG-20190106-WA0004	1/6/2019 8:55 AM	JPEG image	553 KB
IMG-20190106-WA0004	4/12/2020 11:38 PM	XML File	1 KB
IMG-20190106-WA0013	4/12/2020 11:14 PM	JPEG image	281 KB
IMG-20190106-WA0013	4/12/2020 11:37 PM	XML File	2 KB

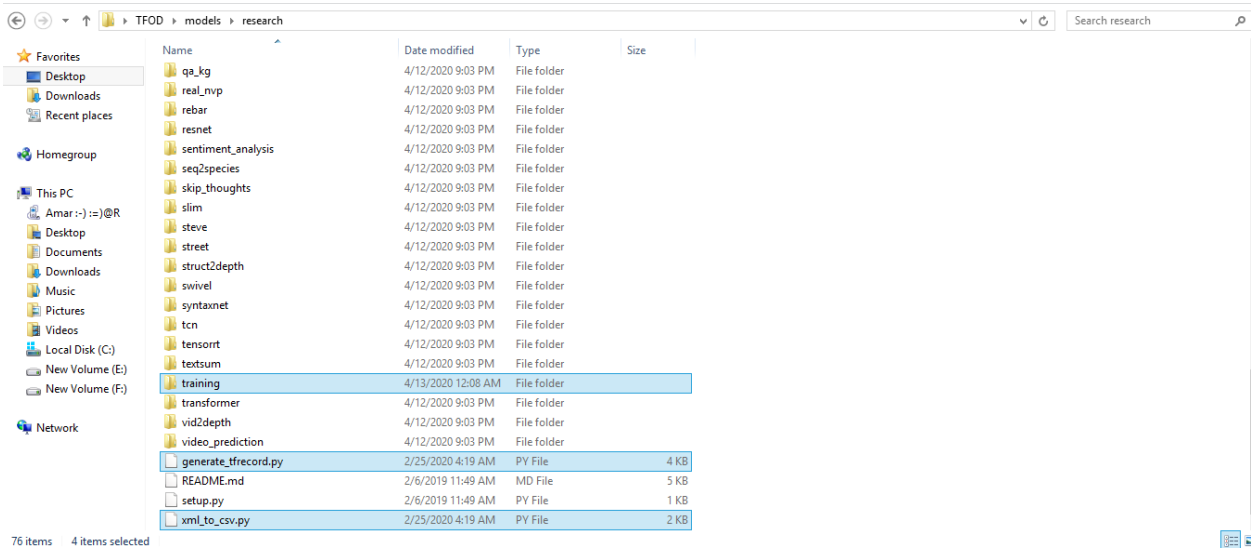
Sample XML File:

```
<annotation>
	<folder>datasets</folder>
	<filename>IMG-20190106-WA0013.jpg</filename>
	<path>C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\datasets\IMG-20190106-
WA0013.jpg</path>
	<source>
		<database>Unknown</database>
	</source>
	<size>
		<width>1280</width>
		<height>960</height>
		<depth>3</depth>
	</size>
	<segmented>0</segmented>
	<object>
		<name>pant light color</name>
		<pose>Unspecified</pose>
		<truncated>0</truncated>
		<difficult>0</difficult>
		<bndbox>
			<xmin>259</xmin>
			<ymin>361</ymin>
			<xmax>696</xmax>
			<ymax>921</ymax>
		</bndbox>
	</object>
	<object>
		<name>pant navy blue color</name>
		<pose>Unspecified</pose>
		<truncated>0</truncated>
```

Here the depth is the very important and which is basically represents RGB images or colorful images, if the depth is less than 3 then we need to delete that image. Here we have coordinates. (xmin, ymin , xmax, ymax) for each and every images.

2. Custom training process

We need to move some of the files, whatever files in the Utils copy all the files and paste it into the research folder.



Conversion of XML files to tf records (1.XML to CSV, 2. CSV to .tf records):

Now we are going to convert **XML to csv and again csv to tfrecords** (tf records are basically a binary format) for training the model.

Once we done the labelling part, for each and every image in our dataset we have corresponding XML files are generated.

1. Convert all the XML files into a single CSV file.

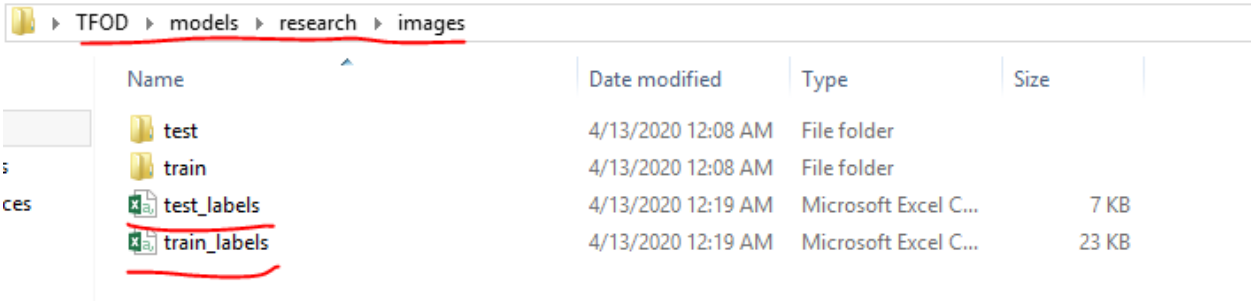
Open the terminal ----- > Navigate to the research folder

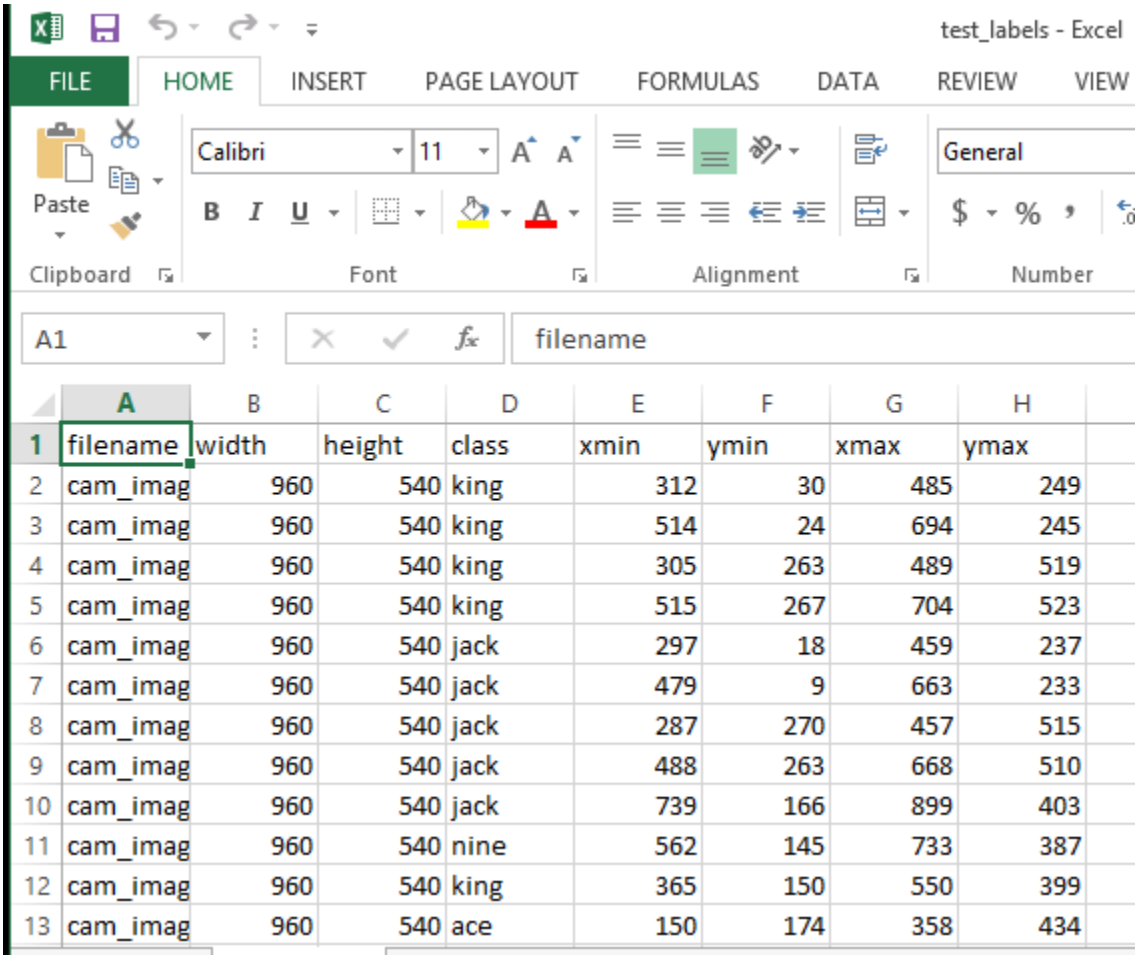
Command : **python xml_to_csv.py**

```
(base) C:\Users\home>conda activate tfod

(tfod) C:\Users\home>cd Desktop\TFOD\models\research

(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research>python xml_to_csv.py
```

```
(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research>python xml_to_csv.py
Successfully converted xml to csv.
Successfully converted xml to csv.

(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research>
```

CSV files are created inside the images folder.





	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	filename	width	height	class	xmin	ymin	xmax	ymax
2	cam_imag	960	540	king	312	30	485	249
3	cam_imag	960	540	king	514	24	694	245
4	cam_imag	960	540	king	305	263	489	519
5	cam_imag	960	540	king	515	267	704	523
6	cam_imag	960	540	jack	297	18	459	237
7	cam_imag	960	540	jack	479	9	663	233
8	cam_imag	960	540	jack	287	270	457	515
9	cam_imag	960	540	jack	488	263	668	510
10	cam_imag	960	540	jack	739	166	899	403
11	cam_imag	960	540	nine	562	145	733	387
12	cam_imag	960	540	king	365	150	550	399
13	cam_imag	960	540	ace	150	174	358	434

So, all the coordinates are captured in the csv file and kept inside the single place.

CSV to tf records:

Navigate to the research folder and we need to generate the csv record from XML file for the “Test dataset Xml file”.

Command: test folder xml file: `python generate_tfrecord.py --csv_input=images/test_labels.csv --image_dir=images/test --output_path=test.record`

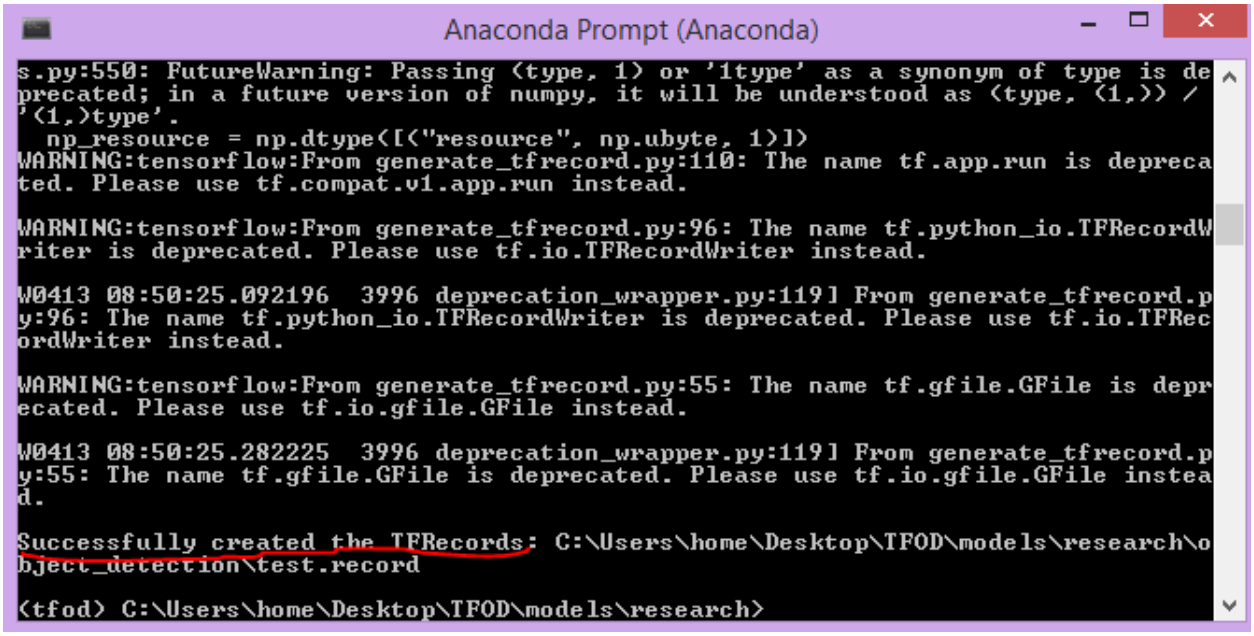
Command: train folder xml file: `python generate_tfrecord.py --csv_input=images/train_labels.csv --image_dir=images/train --output_path=train.record`

Now we are going to change csv to tfrecords. For that open command prompt

Navigate to TFOD --- > models --- > research ----- > execute the script separately for test and train

Test:

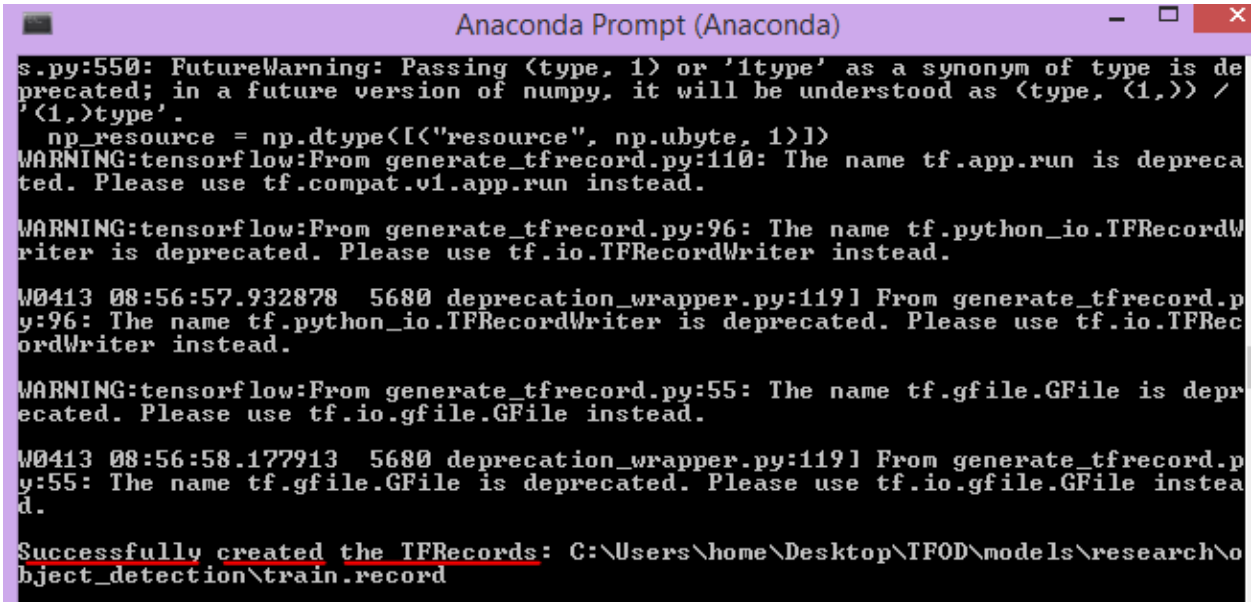
```
(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research>python generate_tfrecord.py --
csv_input=images\test_labels.csv --image_dir=images\test --output_path=object_de
tection\test.record
```



Now successfully Tfrecords has been created with respect to test record csv file.

Train:

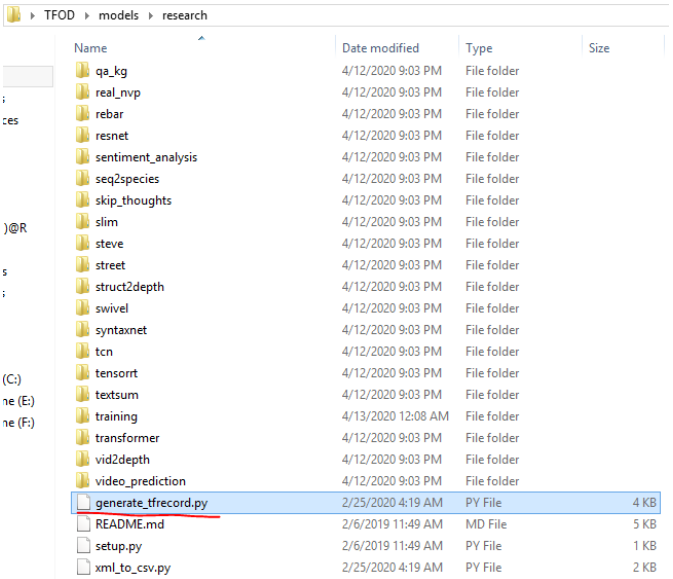
```
(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research>python generate_tfrecord.py --
csv_input=images\train_labels.csv --image_dir=images\train --output_path=object_
detection\train.record
```



Generate_tfrecord.py:

In this file you will be able to see if and multiple elif statement. Which is used to mention the number of labels or classes here. For instance, if you are building an object detection model in that we have 10 classes inside that model, then you have to change the if and elif statements accordingly.

Sometimes you may get a none type error after the above command is executed. To overcome that issue, we need to do some changes in the generate_tfrecord.py in the research folder.



Perhaps, if you are getting a **None type error**, you will do some change in the else condition like below.

else:

return 0 (instead of none change to return 0)

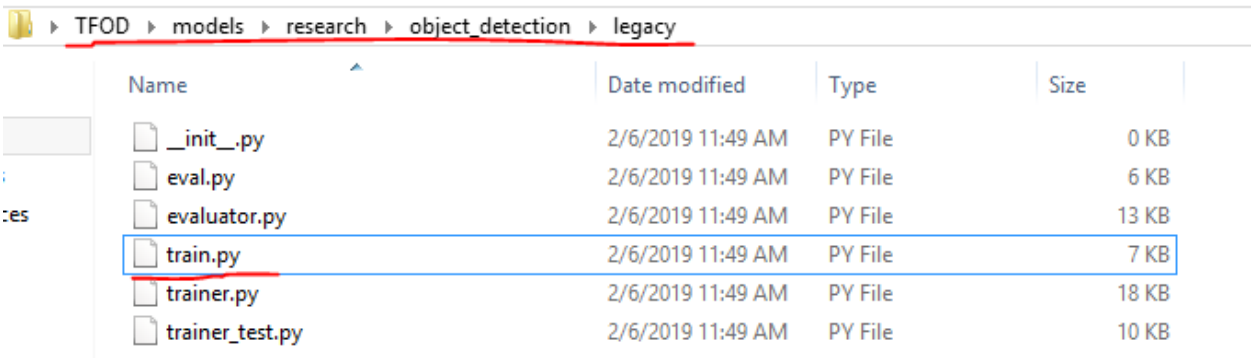
Training Part:

The next thing is we need to start the training.

Before start the training, we need some necessary files.

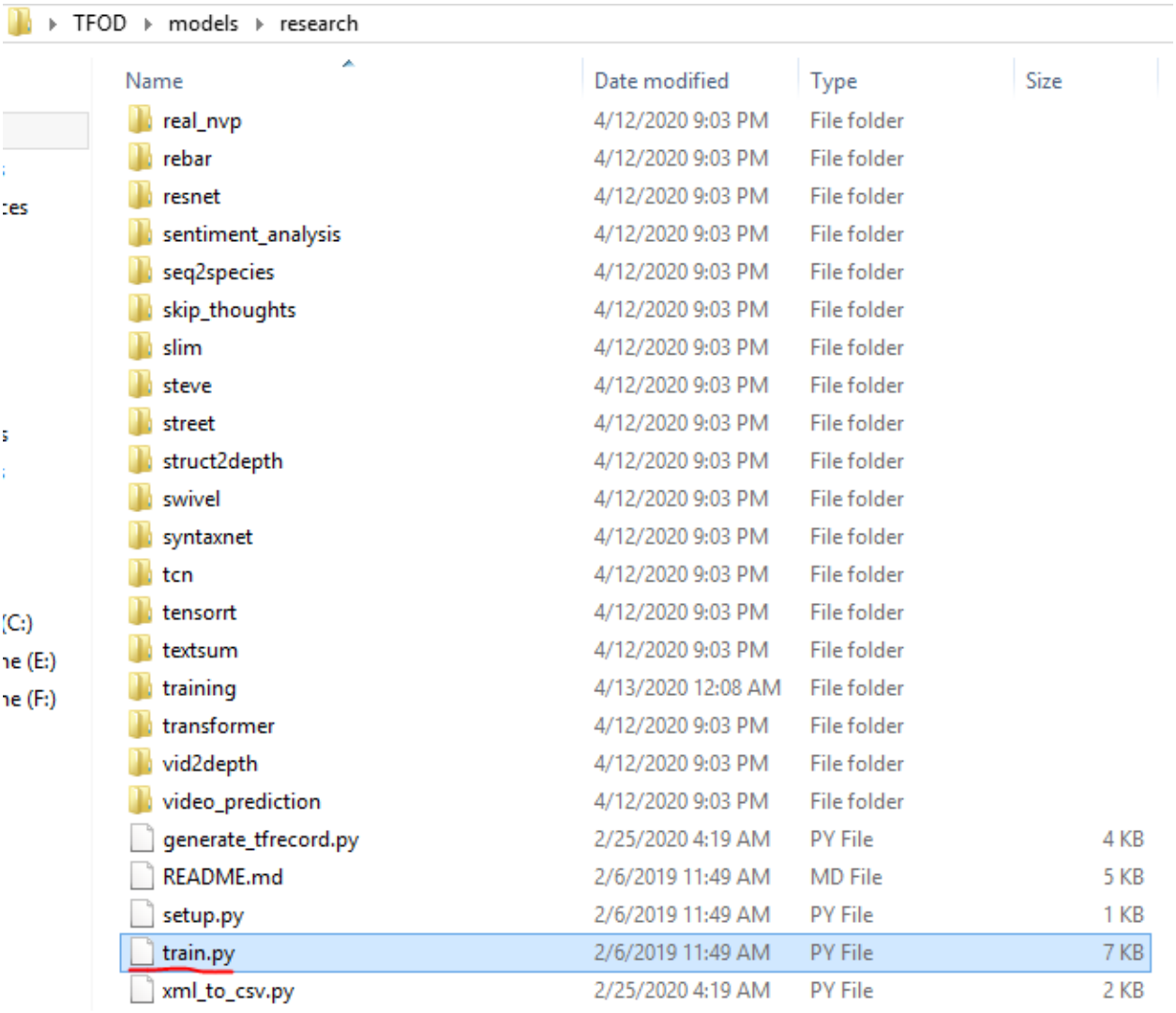
These two files (train, config and labelmap.pbtxt) are the inputs for our custom training's

Open TFOD -- > models -- > research -- > object_detection -- > legacy -- > **train.py** -- > copy the file -- > paste it in to the -- > research folder



This file is useful to start our training process.

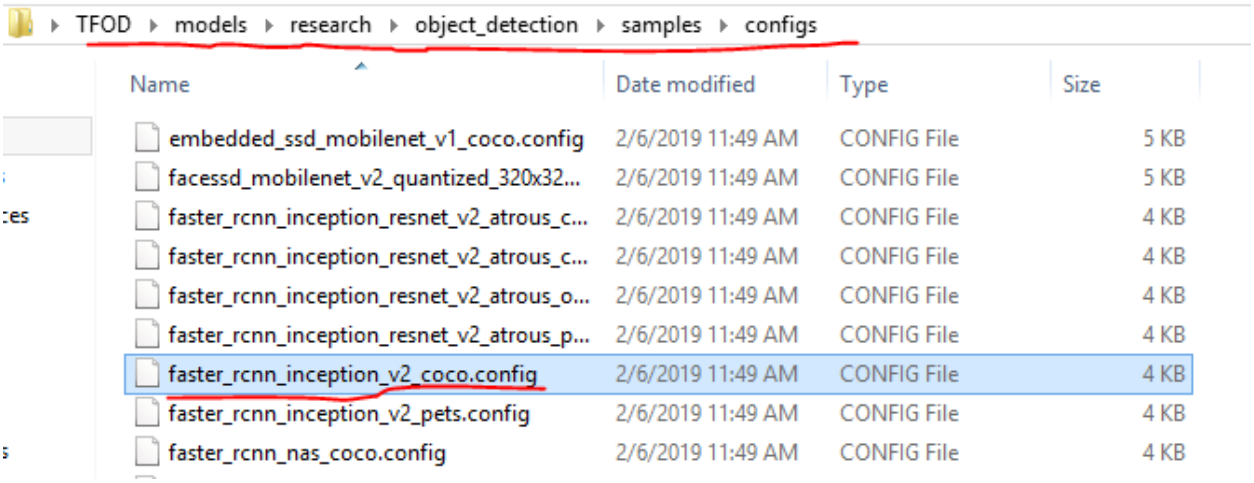
So, **copy the file and paste the file into the research** folder.



config file, so we must move this file also into the research folder --- > training.

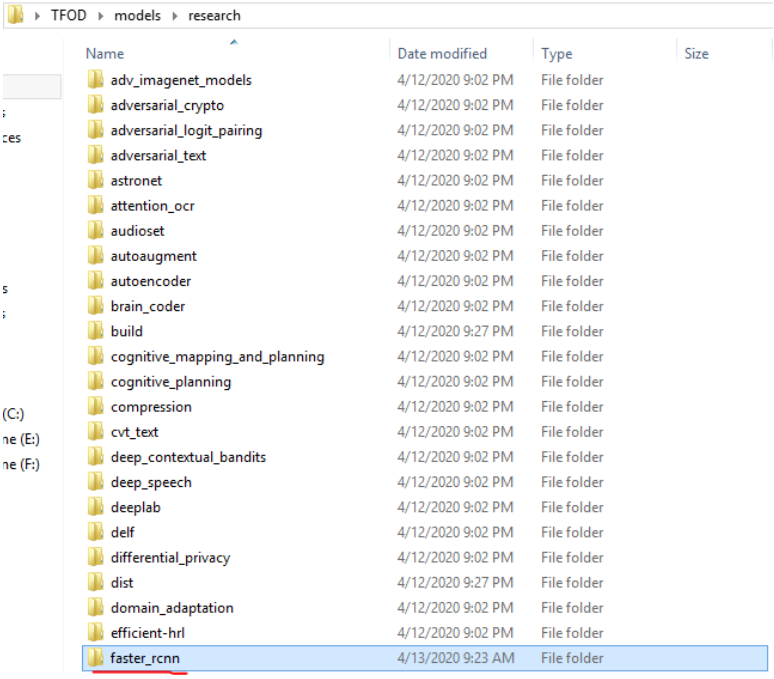
In this faster_rcnn I need one config file and in that file we should mention like for how many steps I would like to train the model and inputs that are giving to that model. So where is config file is situated?

Open TFOD -- > models -- > research -- > object_detection -- > samples -- > **config's** -- > **faster_rcnn_inception_V2_coco.config** -- > copy the file -- > paste in the research folder -- > training folder



For each of the model they will provide a corresponding config file by the TensorFlow community

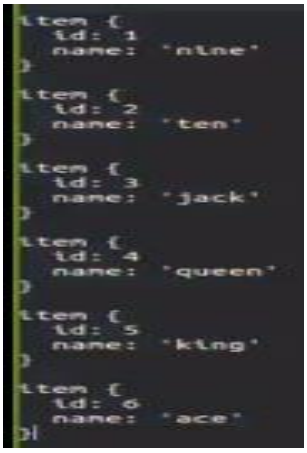
Now copy the **faster_rcnn** file from TFOD folder and **paste in to the research folder**.



labelmap.pbxt (train and test)

The **labelmap.pbxt** is another important file here we can able to see the different classes.

Tensorflow accepts only .pbxt format

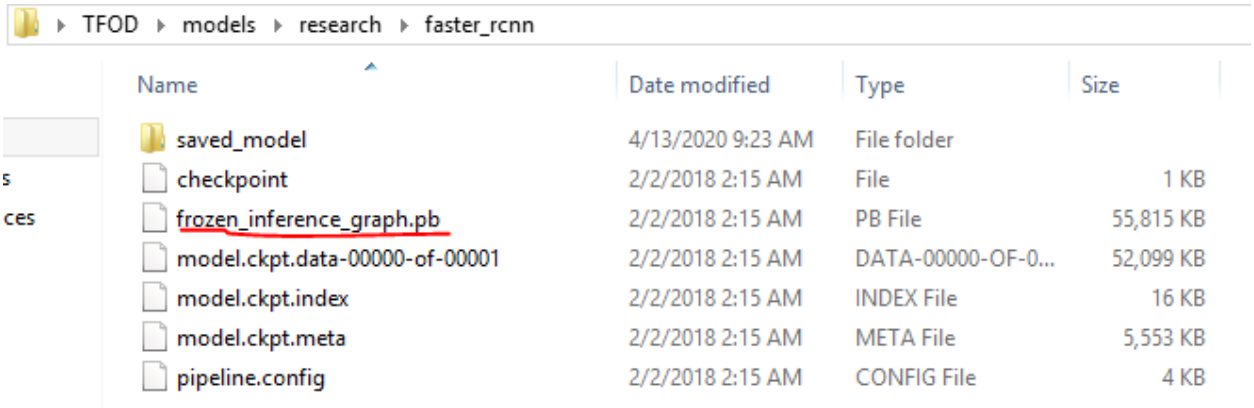


If I have more classes then I need to add those extra classes in to this file (**train and test**). This file also very helpful for prediction purpose.

If u fail to include any classes inside this file then it will not show you the class name or label name.

frozen_inference_graph.pb:

Inside the faster_rcnn the most important file is **frozen_inference_graph.pb.** For tensorflow it uses the file format **.pb.** This file is used for prediction and testing in real time



Now we to do some changes on the **faster_rcnn_inception_v2_coco.config** file.

In this config file I have to mention few parameters. We need to 6 changes in that file.

1st change:

By default in the num_classes(COCO Dataset) we have 90 and change into 6 because I have 6 classes only

```
model {
  faster_rcnn {
    num_classes: 6
    image_resizer {
      keep_aspect_ratio_resizer {
        min_dimension: 600
        max_dimension: 1024
      }
    }
```

2nd change:

Models:

```
gradient_clipping_by_norm: 10.0
fine_tune_checkpoint: "faster_rcnn/model.ckpt"
```

"faster_rcnn" folder name

3rd change:

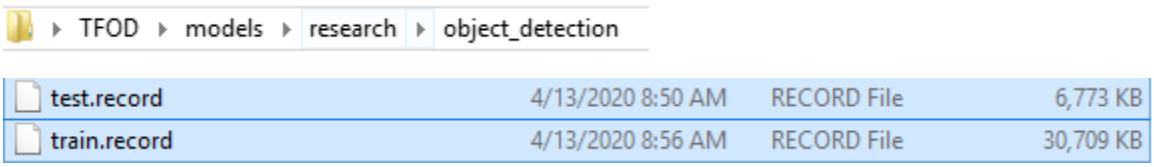
Epochs:

```
  }
  gradient_clipping_by_norm: 10.0
  fine_tune_checkpoint: "faster_rcnn/model.ckpt"
  from_detection_checkpoint: true
  # Note: The below line limits the training process to 200K
steps, which we
  # empirically found to be sufficient enough to train the COCO
dataset. This
  # effectively bypasses the learning rate schedule (the learning
rate will
  # never decay). Remove the below line to train indefinitely.
  num_steps: 1000
  data_augmentation_options {
    random_horizontal_flip {
    }
  }
}
```

4th change:

Give the path of Tf records

Those records are available in the object detection folder



```
  # empirically found to be sufficient enough to train the COCO
dataset. This
  # effectively bypasses the learning rate schedule (the learning
rate will
  # never decay). Remove the below line to train indefinitely.
  num_steps: 1000
  data_augmentation_options {
    random_horizontal_flip {
    }
  }
}

train_input_reader: {
  tf_record_input_reader {
    input_path: "object_detection/train.record"
  }
```

5th Change

Change the path of the Test tf record:

```
train_input_reader: {
  tf_record_input_reader {
    input_path: "object_detection/train.record"
  }
  label_map_path: "PATH_TO_BE_CONFIGURED/mscoco_label_map.pbtxt"
}

eval_config: {
  num_examples: 8000
  # Note: The below line limits the evaluation process to 10
evaluations.
  # Remove the below line to evaluate indefinitely.
  max_evals: 10
}

eval_input_reader: {
  tf_record_input_reader {
    input_path: "object_detection/test.record"
  }
  label_map_path: "PATH_TO_BE_CONFIGURED/mscoco_label_map.pbtxt"
  shuffle: false
  num_readers: 1
}
```

6th change

Now we need to change the **label_map_path**

```
  # never decay). Remove the below line to train indefinitely
  num_steps: 1000
  data_augmentation_options {
    random_horizontal_flip {
    }
  }
}

train_input_reader: {
  tf_record_input_reader {
    input_path: "object_detection/train.record"
  }
  label_map_path: "training/labelmap.pbtxt"
}

eval_config: {
  num_examples: 8000
  # Note: The below line limits the evaluation process to 10
evaluations.
  # Remove the below line to evaluate indefinitely.
  max_evals: 10
}

eval_input_reader: {
  tf_record_input_reader {
    input_path: "object_detection/test.record"
  }
  label_map_path: "training/labelmap.pbtxt"
  shuffle: false
  num_readers: 1
```

Not object_detection/train and test refer the below one

```
train_input_reader: {
  tf_record_input_reader {
    input_path: "train.record"
  }
  label_map_path: "training/labelmap.pbtxt"
}

eval_config: {
  num_examples: 8000
  # Note: The below line limits the evaluation process to 10
evaluations.
  # Remove the below line to evaluate indefinitely.
  max_evals: 10
}

eval_input_reader: {
  tf_record_input_reader {
    input_path: "test.record"
  }
  label_map_path: "training/labelmap.pbtxt"
  shuffle: false
  num_readers: 1
}
```

Finally save the file.

I have done my changes on the **faster_rcnn_inception_v2_coco.config** file.

Start the Training:

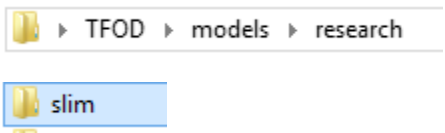
Go to the command prompt and run this command under this location TFOD -- > models -- > research -- > below command

python train.py --logtostderr --train_dir=training/ --pipeline_config_path=training/faster_rcnn_inception_v2_coco.config

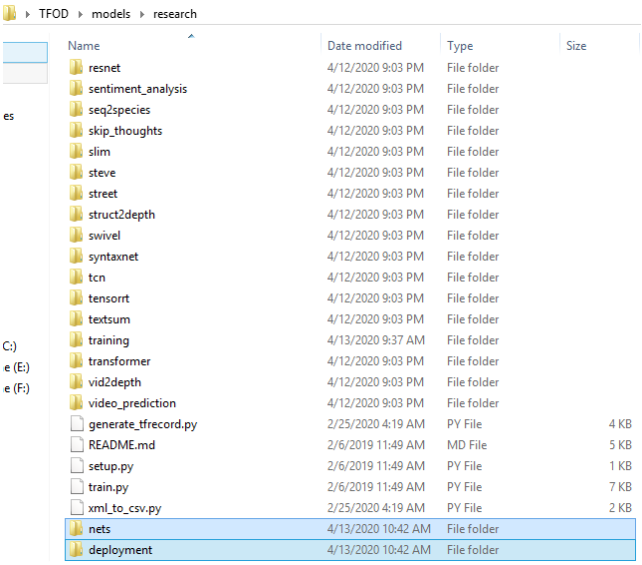
command : `python train.py --logtostderr --train_dir=training/ --pipeline_config_path=training/YOUR_MODEL.config`

After running this command you may get an error like **“No module named nets”.**

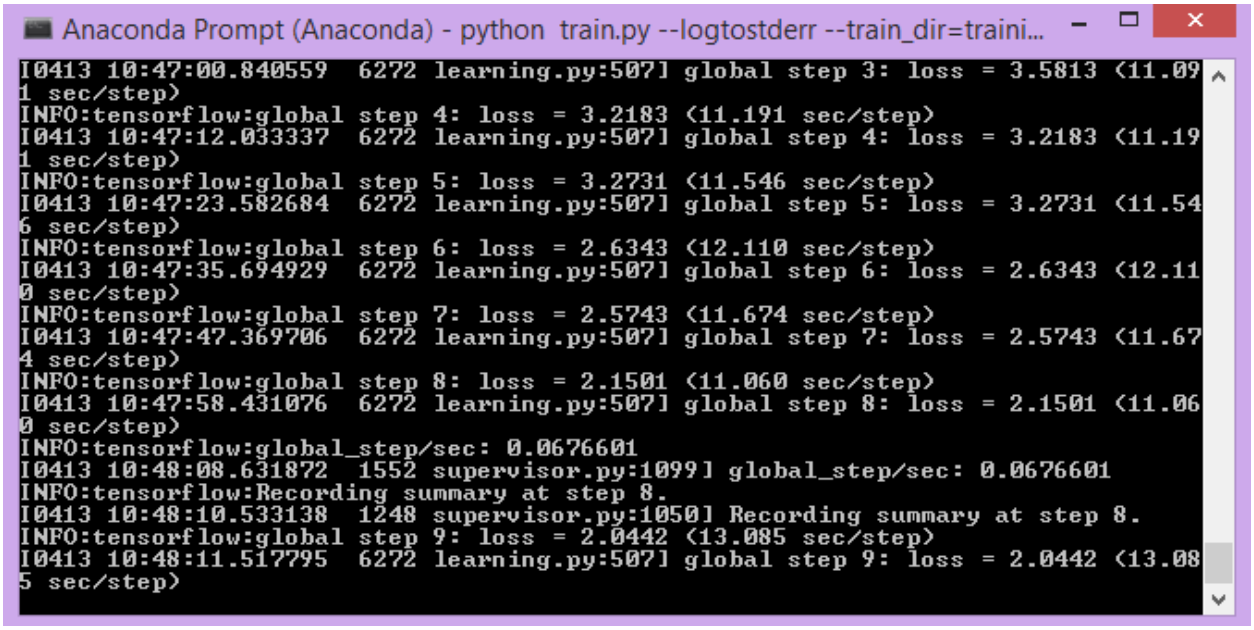
To solve this issue we have a folder called **slim** under research folder.



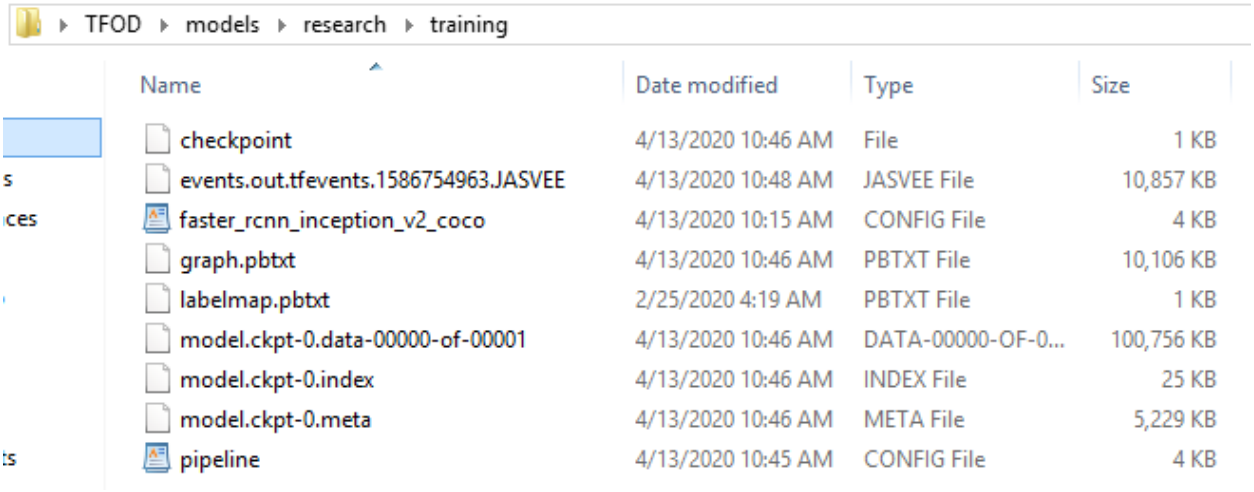
Now **copy the two folders like deployment and nets** then paste into the research folder.

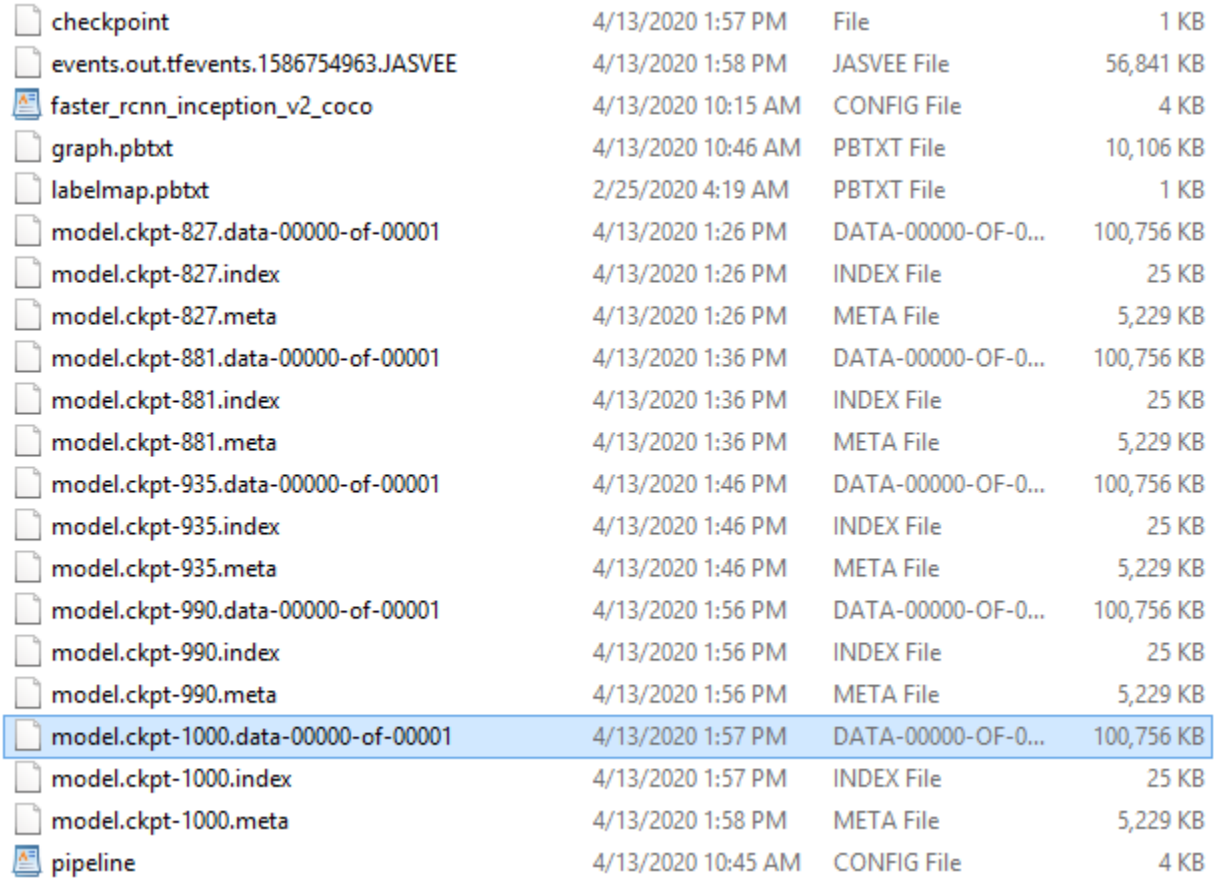


Now go the command prompt and run the same command



Now if you go to the training folder you will be able to see some extra files which means the training has started.

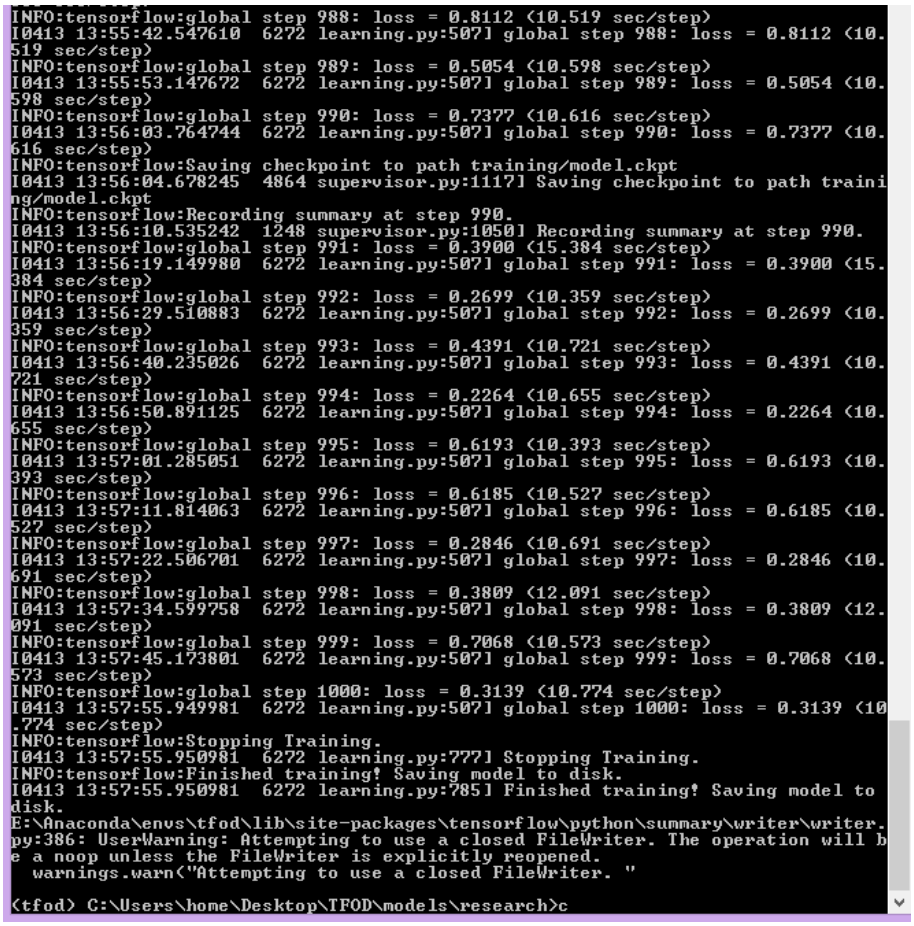




Ckpt – checkpoint file

In the command prompt suppose if the loss is stable and not changing after some epochs, in that case you can stop your training process by pressing interrupt ctrl+c.

Then execute the same command then it will start from last saved checkpoint.



Once 1000 epochs done or you interrupt in between the epochs.

Now go to the training folder

```
 Directory of C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research\training

04/13/2020  01:58 PM    <DIR>          .
04/13/2020  01:58 PM    <DIR>          ..
04/13/2020  01:57 PM               267 checkpoint
04/13/2020  01:58 PM        58,204,166 events.out.tfevents.1586754963.JASVEE
04/13/2020  10:15 AM             3,771 faster_rcnn_inception_v2_coco.config
04/13/2020  10:46 AM        10,348,318 graph.pbtxt
02/25/2020  04:19 AM               225 labelmap.pbtxt
04/13/2020  01:57 PM       103,173,376 model.ckpt-1000.data-00000-of-00001
04/13/2020  01:57 PM            25,563 model.ckpt-1000.index
04/13/2020  01:58 PM         5,353,692 model.ckpt-1000.meta
04/13/2020  01:26 PM       103,173,376 model.ckpt-827.data-00000-of-00001
04/13/2020  01:26 PM            25,563 model.ckpt-827.index
04/13/2020  01:26 PM         5,353,692 model.ckpt-827.meta
04/13/2020  01:36 PM       103,173,376 model.ckpt-881.data-00000-of-00001
04/13/2020  01:36 PM            25,563 model.ckpt-881.index
04/13/2020  01:36 PM         5,353,692 model.ckpt-881.meta
04/13/2020  01:46 PM       103,173,376 model.ckpt-935.data-00000-of-00001
04/13/2020  01:46 PM            25,563 model.ckpt-935.index
04/13/2020  01:46 PM         5,353,692 model.ckpt-935.meta
04/13/2020  01:56 PM       103,173,376 model.ckpt-990.data-00000-of-00001
04/13/2020  01:56 PM            25,563 model.ckpt-990.index
04/13/2020  01:56 PM         5,353,692 model.ckpt-990.meta
04/13/2020  10:45 AM             3,771 pipeline.config
              21 File(s)    611,323,673 bytes
               2 Dir(s)  14,283,010,048 bytes free
```

Here the latest one is generated here is model.ckpt-1000, perhaps if you interrupt in between any epochs then you need to take the latest one.

So I can take the latest file and I used to create a Pb model, because for prediction we can't use the ckpt file we have to use .pb file

To do the conversion of .pb file one more file is needed and which is available in the object detection folder -- > **export_inference_graph.py** copy the file and paste into the research folder.

Now open the command prompt and run this command to convert .ckpt to .pb file

python export_inference_graph.py --input_type image_tensor --pipeline_config_path training/faster_rcnn_inception_v2_coco.config --trained_checkpoint_prefix training/model.ckpt-438 --output_directory inference_graph

instead of inference_graph you can give any name like my_model etc.

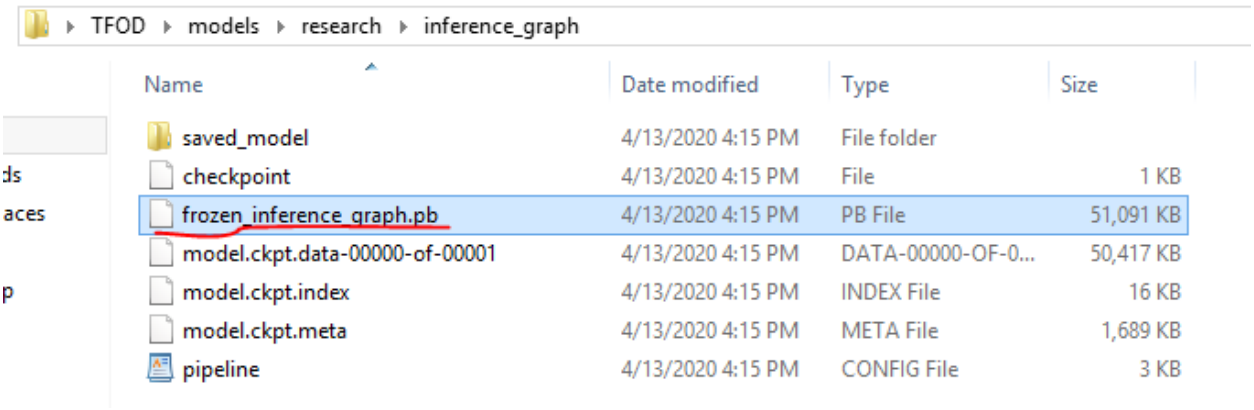
Suppose if you use the latest cpkt means then just edit the model.ckpt.your latest ckpt no then run the command.

```
(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research>python export_inference_graph.
py --input_type image_tensor --pipeline_config_path training/faster_rcnn_incepti
on_v2_coco.config --trained_checkpoint_prefix training/model.ckpt-1000 --output_
directory inference_graph
```

Here I'm using my latest ckpt file (model.ckpt-1000)

The conversion is done successfully.

In research folder --- > inference_graph folder is created



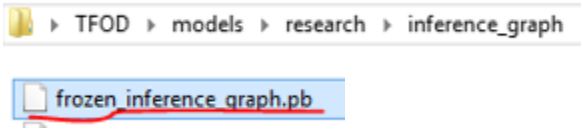
This is model we need for the prediction.

Testing the Model for prediction:

Testing the model in our local machine

Research is the root directory

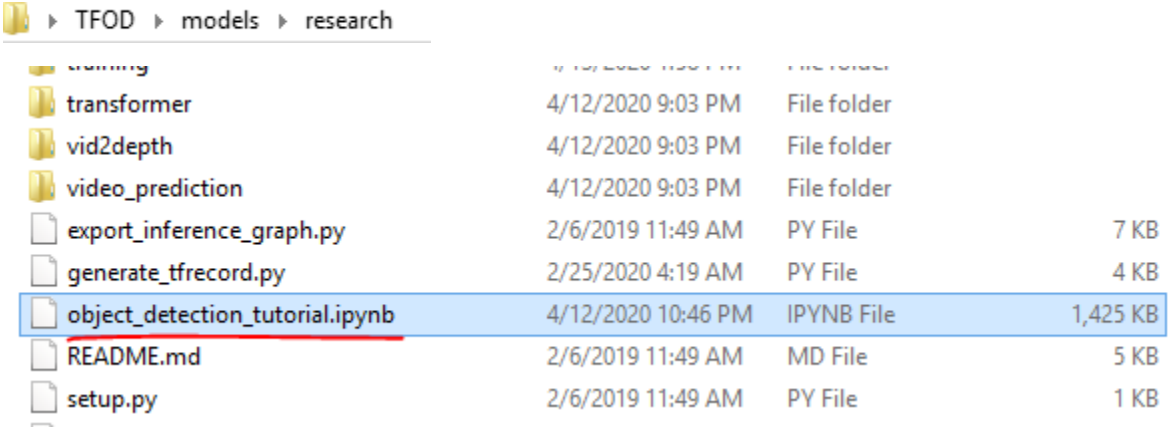
Actually our .pb file for prediction is available in the inference_graph folder.



We need to use this model for the prediction

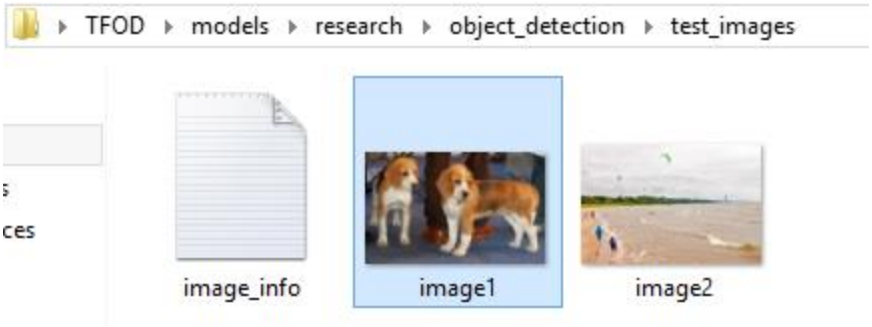
How to do our testing in our local system.

Inside the object detection folder we have one .ipynb file, just copy the file and paste in to the research folder.



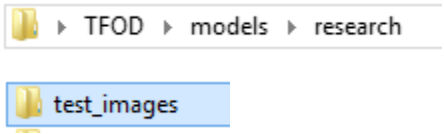
Now we need the folder called as test images for the prediction

That folder was available in below location



By default this images are provided by tensorflow community.

But we need to create a newfolder inside the research folder

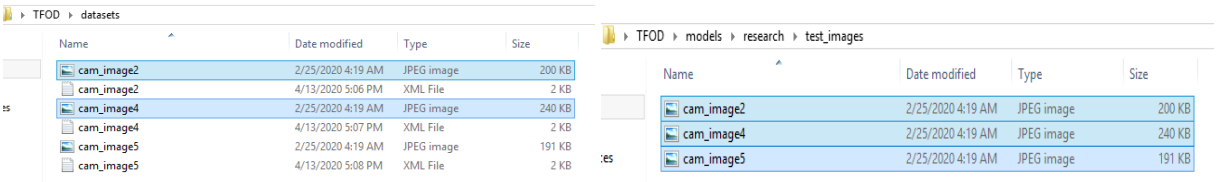


New folder was created with the name test_images inside the research folder. We need some trained pictures for prediction.

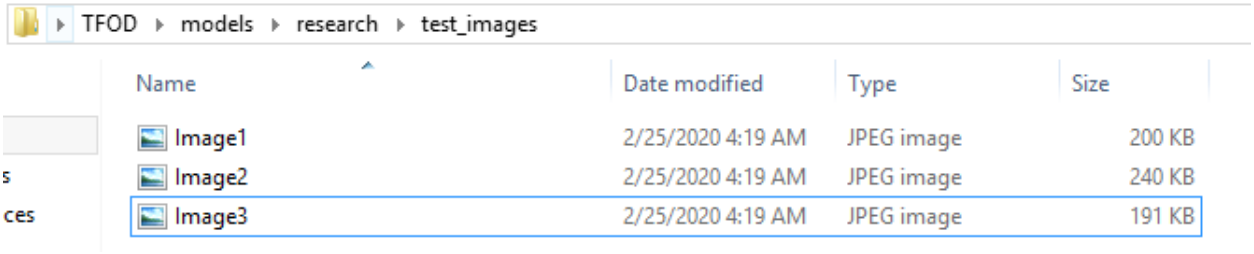
For that you have some images inside the dataset folder under TFOD copy some images there and paste in to test_images folder in the research folder.

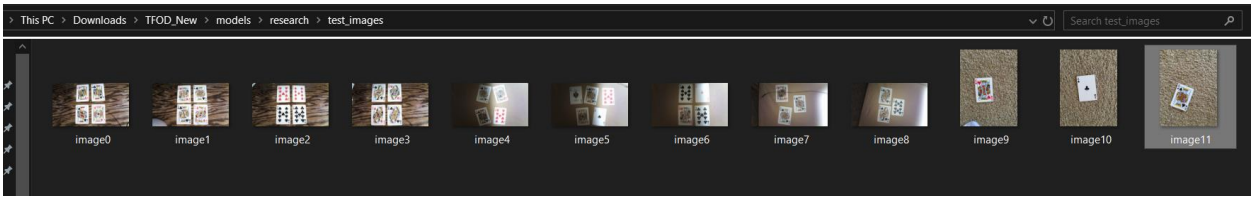
```
FileNotFoundError                         Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-12-b19082c2666b> in <module>
      1 for image_path in TEST_IMAGE_PATHS:
----> 2   image = Image.open(image_path)
      3   # the array based representation of the image will be used later in order
      4   # result image with boxes and labels on it.
      5   image_np = load_image_into_numpy_array(image)

d:\anaconda3\envs\tfod_obj_det\lib\site-packages\PIL\Image.py in open(fp, mode, forma
   2889
   2890     if filename:
-> 2891         fp = builtins.open(filename, "rb")
   2892         exclusive_fp = True
   2893

FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'test_images\\image0.jpg'
```

If we got the error then we need to rename all the files inside test_image folder



Then I vl rename the file as image1, image2, image3





Now open the Jupyter notebook

```
(tfod) C:\Users\home\Desktop\TFOD\models\research>jupyter notebook
```

After open the object_detection_tutorial.ipynb file then we need to do some changes.

Object detection imports

Here are the imports from the object detection module.

```
from object_detection.utils import label_map_util

from object_detection.utils import visualization_utils as vis_util
```

Here instead of utils we need to add like object_detection.utils in both lines.

This are the changes I have done in the variables

Model preparation

Variables

Any model exported using the `export_inference_graph.py` tool can be loaded here simply by changing `PATH_TO_FROZEN_GRAPH` to point to a new .pb file.

By default we use an "SSD with Mobilenet" model here. See the detection model zoo for a list of other models that can be run out-of-the-box with varying speeds and accuracies.

```
# What model to download.
MODEL_NAME = 'inference_graph'
#MODEL_FILE = MODEL_NAME + '.tar.gz'
#DOWNLOAD_BASE = 'http://download.tensorflow.org/models/object_detection/'

# Path to frozen detection graph. This is the actual model that is used for the object detection.
PATH_TO_FROZEN_GRAPH = MODEL_NAME + '/frozen_inference_graph.pb'

# List of the strings that is used to add correct label for each box.
PATH_TO_LABELS = os.path.join('training', 'labelmap.pbtxt')
```

For download we need so I just commented that code

Download Model

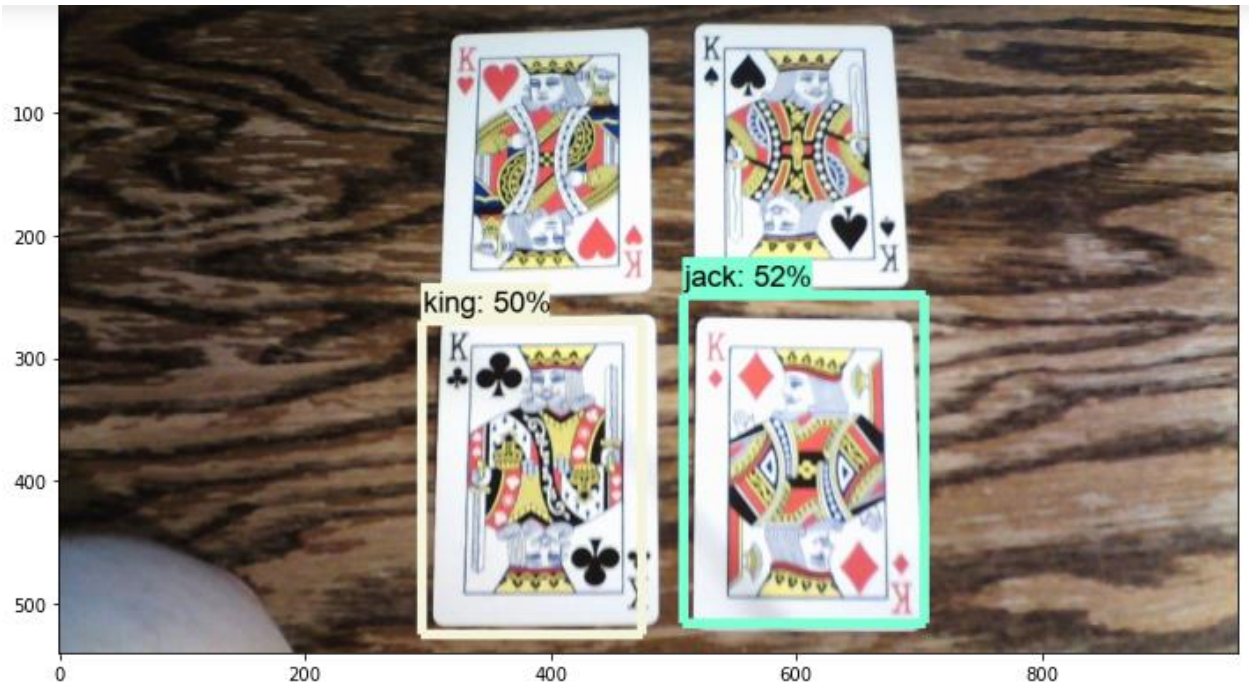
```
'''opener = urllib.request.URLopener()
opener.retrieve(DOWNLOAD_BASE + MODEL_FILE, MODEL_FILE)
tar_file = tarfile.open(MODEL_FILE)
for file in tar_file.getmembers():
  file_name = os.path.basename(file.name)
  if 'frozen_inference_graph.pb' in file_name:
    tar_file.extract(file, os.getcwd())'''
```

Run all the cells after done some necessary changes.

Finally you will get output like this.

```
%matplotlib inline
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
plt.imshow(image_np)
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0xdf952872e8>
```


king: 50%
jack: 52%
100
200
300
400
500
0
200
400
600
800