Custom Dataset Creation

1 - Collection of Images

We need images of:

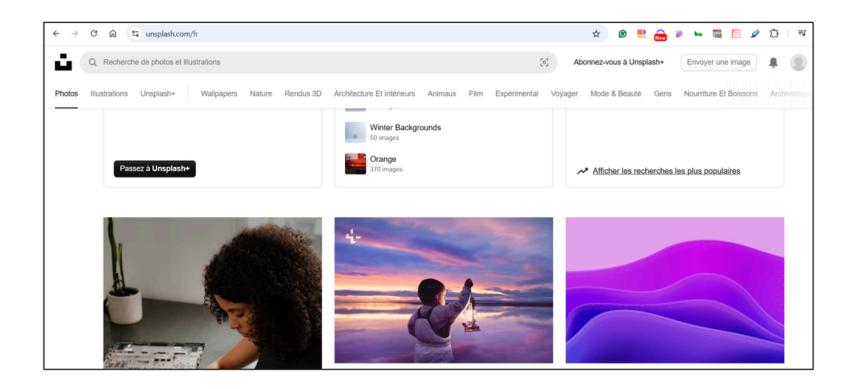
- Cats
- Dogs
- Monkeys

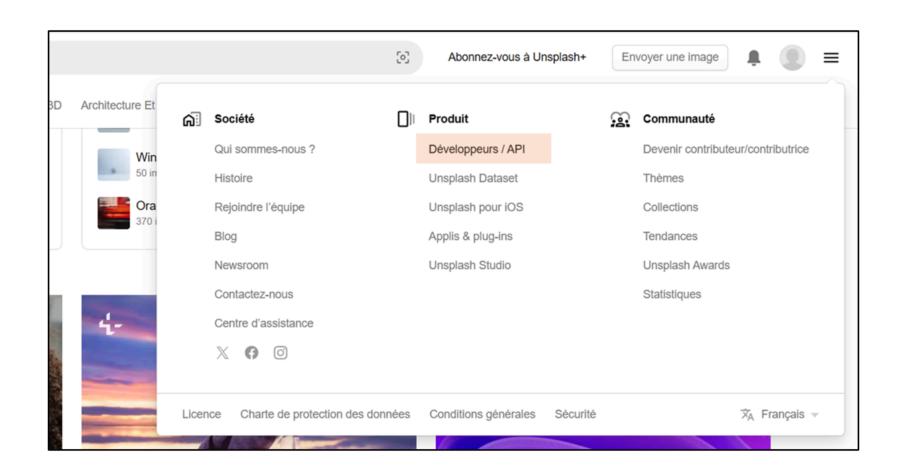
Automating image collection can be achieved through various methods. In this case - we will use Image APIs specifically:

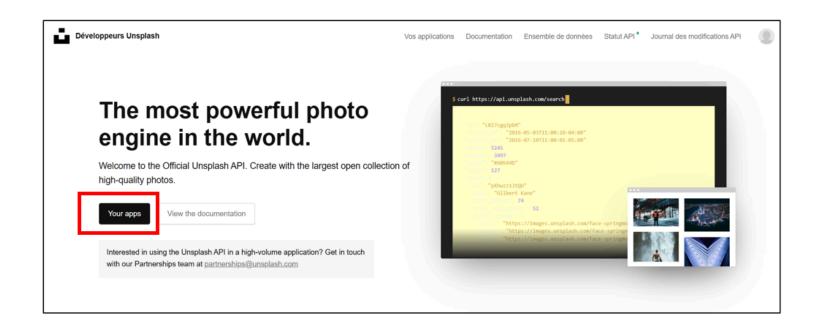
- Unsplash API
- Pexels API

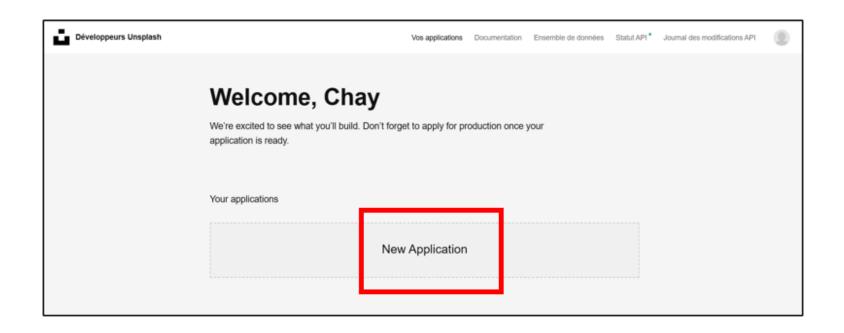
1 - Generate APIs Keys

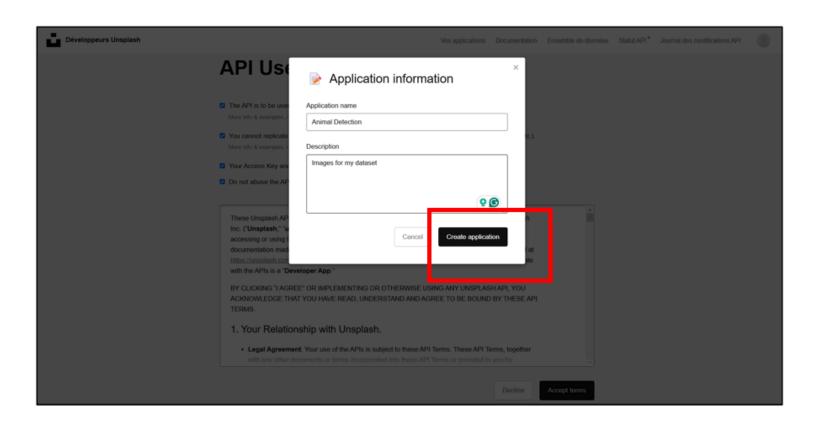
- **1** Create an Account on Unsplash or Pixels
- 2 Get the Keys

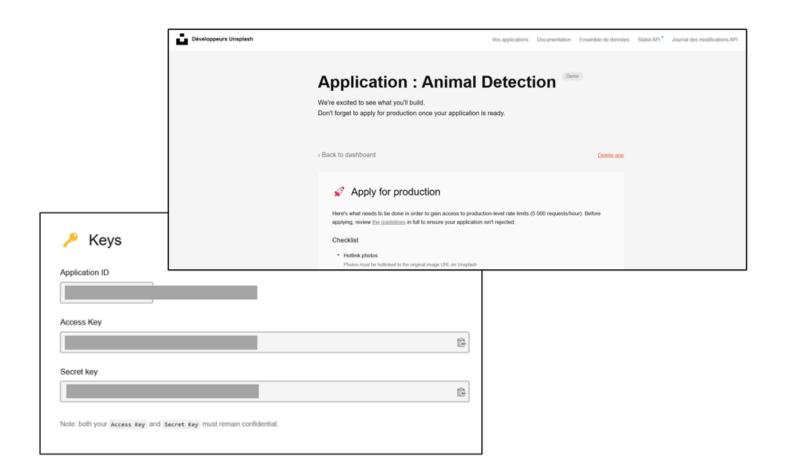


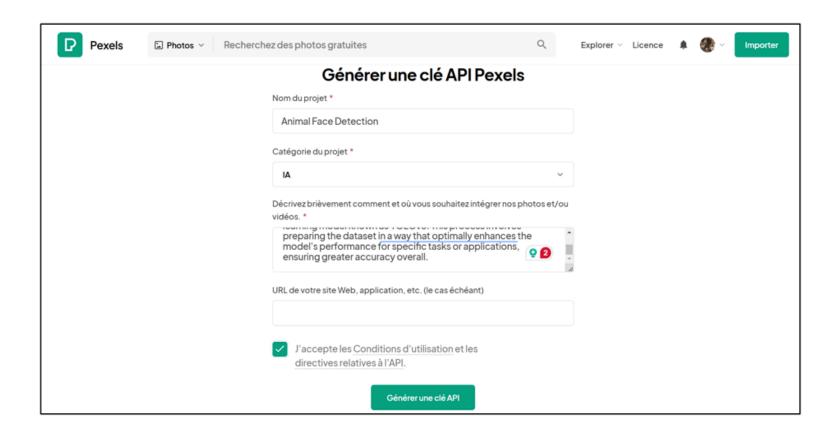




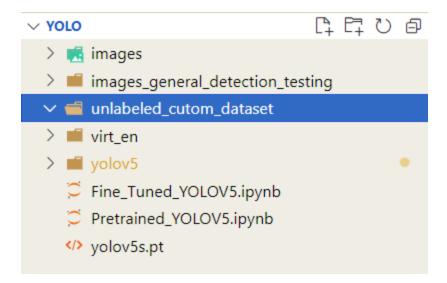








2 - Create the folder - unlabeled custom dataset - fro storing the fetched Images



3 - Fetch and Save Images from Unsplash and Pixels for Cats-Dogs-Monkeys

```
In [2]: import requests # type: ignore
import os

In [3]: # Unsplash Access Key
    access_key_unsplash = '5M9gvUyY9FNunePtJ_9KSn64FY8hpZUv-wlgtoVjKGo'
    access_key_pixels = 'gNl8y0kJ3sbKnEsI0PseobgLIrNCG4vC7yj0QXRG1Qh98Vq7xErg0jCU'

Unsplash

In [3]: downloaded_urls = set() # Set to store downloaded image URLs

In [10]: # Function to fetch and save images from Unsplash
    def fetch_unsplash_images(query, num_images, access_key, folder='unlabeled_custom_dataset'):
        images_fetched = 0

        # Unsplash allows up to 30 images per request
        batch_size = 30

        # Ensure the folder exists
```

```
os.makedirs(folder, exist_ok=True)
while images_fetched < num_images:</pre>
    # Calculate remaining images to download in the current batch
   current_batch = min(batch_size, num_images - images_fetched)
   # API request to fetch random images
   url = f"https://api.unsplash.com/photos/random?query={query}&count={current_batch}&client_id={access_key}"
   response = requests.get(url)
   if response.status code == 200:
       images = response.json()
       for i, image in enumerate(images):
            img_url = image['urls']['full'] # Full-resolution image URL
            # Skip if the image URL is already downloaded
           if img_url in downloaded_urls:
                continue
            # Mark this image URL as downloaded
            downloaded_urls.add(img_url)
            # Fetch the image data
            img_data = requests.get(img_url).content
            # Save the image to the specified folder
            img_name = f"dog_{images_fetched + i + 1}.jpg"
            with open(os.path.join(folder, img_name), 'wb') as file:
               file.write(img_data)
       images_fetched += current_batch
       print(f"Downloaded {images_fetched}/{num_images} images.")
   else:
        print(f"Error: {response.status_code}. Exiting.")
        break
```

```
In [ ]: # Call the function to fetch images of cats
fetch_unsplash_images('dog', 1100, access_key_unsplash)
```

```
In [5]: def download_images_from_pexels(api_key, query, num_images, folder_path='unlabeled_custom_dataset'):
            # Pexels API URL
            API_URL = 'https://api.pexels.com/v1/search'
            PER_PAGE = 80 # Maximum allowed value for 'per_page' by the Pexels API
            # Ensure the folder exists
            if not os.path.exists(folder_path):
                os.makedirs(folder_path)
            # API request headers
            headers = {
                "Authorization": api_key
            total_downloaded = 0
            page = 1
            while total_downloaded < num_images:</pre>
                remaining_images = num_images - total_downloaded
                per_page = min(PER_PAGE, remaining_images)
                # Fetch images from Pexels
                response = requests.get(API_URL, headers=headers, params={
                    "query": query,
                    "per_page": per_page,
                    "page": page
                })
                if response.status_code == 200:
                    data = response.json()
                    photos = data.get("photos", [])
                    if not photos: # Break if no more photos are available
                        print("No more images available.")
                        break
                    for photo in photos:
                        total_downloaded += 1
                        image_url = photo["src"]["original"]
                        image_response = requests.get(image_url)
```

3 - Cleaning of Images

(access_key_pixels, 'cat', 550)

3 - Annotation of Images

1 - Annotating a Subset of unlabeled custom dataset

We will select **100** images from each **class** in our unlabeled_custom_dataset for annotation.

Some of the popular Annotation Tools are:

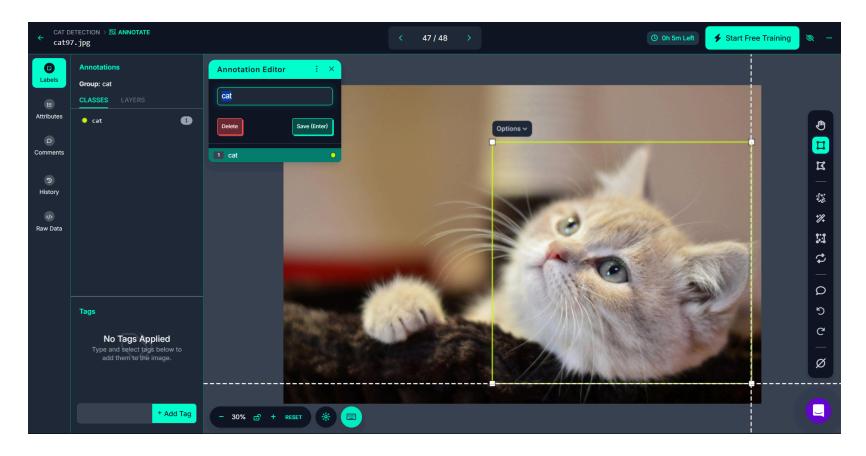
Tool	Description	Main Features	Best For
Roboflow	Comprehensive platform for computer vision projects, including auto-labeling.	Automated labeling, dataset management, pre-trained models.	Teams needing a user- friendly, all-in-one solution.
Labelbox	Al-powered data-labeling platform with collaborative features.	Active learning, team workflows, machine learning integration.	Companies needing scalable, collaborative annotation tools.
CVAT	Open-source, customizable tool with strong support for integration.	Support for various annotation types, scriptable workflows.	Teams with technical expertise looking for flexibility.
Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth	ML-based service that automates data-labeling with human oversight.	Active learning, integration with AWS ecosystem.	Projects on AWS needing scalable, automated labeling.
SuperAnnotate	Al-powered tool with model- assisted labeling and multi- format support.	Image and video support, collaboration, machine learning tools.	Teams looking for ease of use and integrated ML support.

Roboflow

Roboflow is a popular **platform** designed to simplify and streamline the process of **building and deploying computer vision models**.

It offers a suite of **tools** that cater to the needs of data scientists - machine learning engineers and developers working on **computer vision projects**.





4 - Data Augmentation

5 - Preprocess of the Dataset

1 - Resizing

2 - Normalisation

In general - letting YOLOv5 handle both resizing and normalization during the training process is the recommended approach.