



**Internship Report**  
**Euftrat Tsaqib Qasthari**

**Pembimbing**  
**Ilham Imaduddin**

# Outline

1. Pendahuluan
2. Aplikasi Nodeflux
3. Teknologi Nodeflux
4. Proyek Penelitian
5. Proyek Penelitian: Streaming
6. Proyek Penelitian: Inferencing
7. Hasil penelitian

## Nodeflux:

- Perusahaan berbasis kecerdasan buatan (AI) untuk melakukan analisis video dari instrumen kamera konvensional.
- Perusahaan pertama di Indonesia yang bergerak di bidang Intelligence Video Analytics (IVA).
- Satu-satunya perusahaan di Indonesia yang masuk ke NVIDIA Inception Program (Akselerator untuk AI dan Deep Learning).
- Perusahaan teknologi rintisan baru (startup), dirintis 2016.
- Sudah digunakan oleh Kepolisian RI, Badan Intelijen Negara (BIN), Jasa Marga, Transjakarta, Jakarta Smart City, Bandung Command Center, GOJEK dll

# Aplikasi Nodeflux



Kamis, 8 November 2018

Cari

Netw

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News

Gadget

App

## Teknologi Face Recognition Nodeflux Amankan Pertemuan Tahunan IMF-World Bank di Bali

Rabu, 17 Oktober 2018 09:11 WIB




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PROGRAM

POPULAR VIDEO

### Nodeflux, Aplikasi Pendeteksi Objek yang Tertangkap CCTV

06 Januari 2018 17:22 WIB 526



Home Nasional Internasional Ekonomi Olahraga Teknologi Hiburan Gaya Hi

Jokowi juga mencoba *face recognition* Nodeflux. Nama dan jabatan Jokowi langsung terlihat ketika wajahnya terdeteksi kamera. Sistem pengenalan wajah yang terkoneksi dengan data penduduk dan catatan sipil alias dukcapil ini sudah digunakan sejak penyelenggaraan Asian Games. (chri/end)



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## Atur Arus Mudik, Jasa Marga Pakai Teknologi AI

Achmad Rouzni Noor II - detikinet

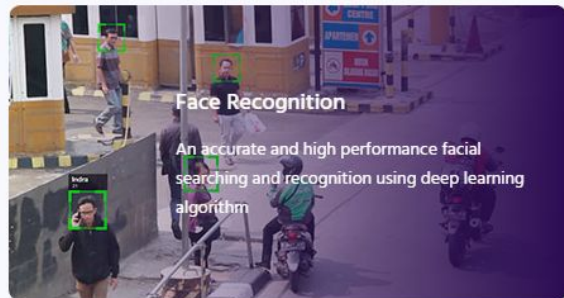




## Teknologi:

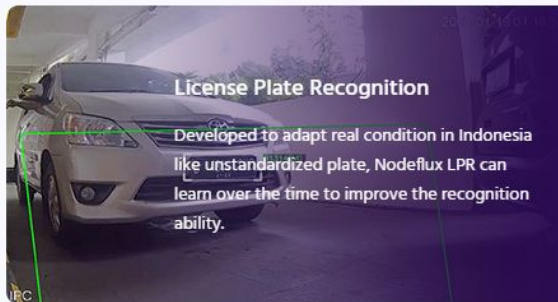
- Sumber video dari kamera CCTV.
- Analisis video berbasis jaringan syaraf tiruan (Artificial Neural Network) dengan ratusan layer (Deep Neural Network) yang dikovolusikan (Convolutional Neural Network).
- Model AI dilatih dan diinferensikan pada NVIDIA GPU (Graphics Processing Unit) .
- Model AI dapat diinferensikan secara offline ataupun online.
- Hasil analisis ditampilkan di halaman web.

# Intelligent Video Analytics



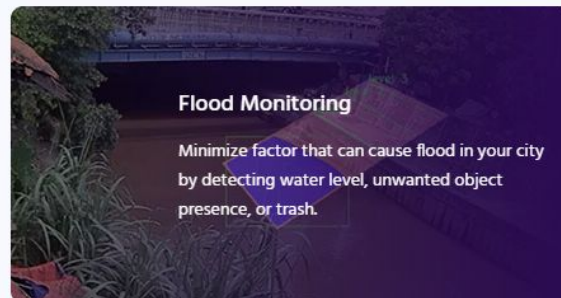
## Face Recognition

An accurate and high performance facial searching and recognition using deep learning algorithm



## License Plate Recognition

Developed to adapt real condition in Indonesia like unstandardized plate, Nodeflux LPR can learn over the time to improve the recognition ability.



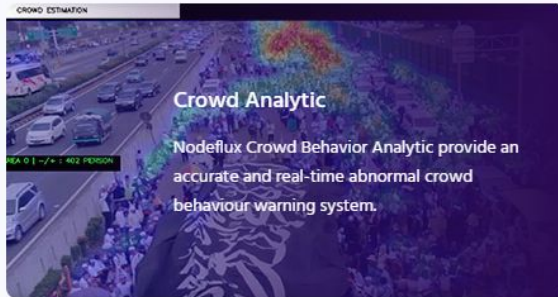
## Flood Monitoring

Minimize factor that can cause flood in your city by detecting water level, unwanted object presence, or trash.



## Heatmap

Visualizing overall activity level within an area, to indicate hot spots, according to where people stop at often or for longer periods of time.



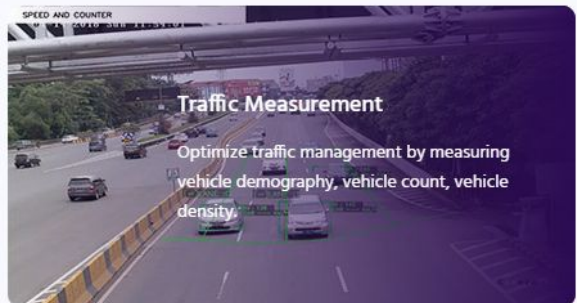
## Crowd Analytic

Nodeflux Crowd Behavior Analytic provide an accurate and real-time abnormal crowd behaviour warning system.



## Trash Detection

Detect any object and track their movement on predefined region of interest.



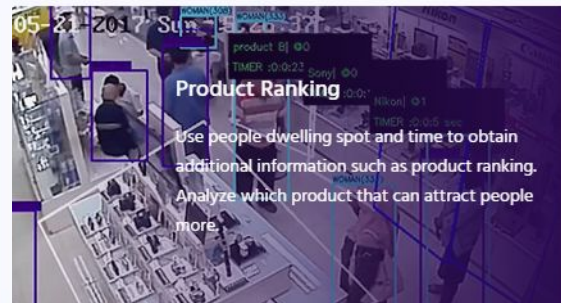
## Traffic Measurement

Optimize traffic management by measuring vehicle demography, vehicle count, vehicle density.



## People Flow

Tracks the people's path within an area. This helps you to identify the dominant paths taken by people within a designated time frame.



## Product Ranking

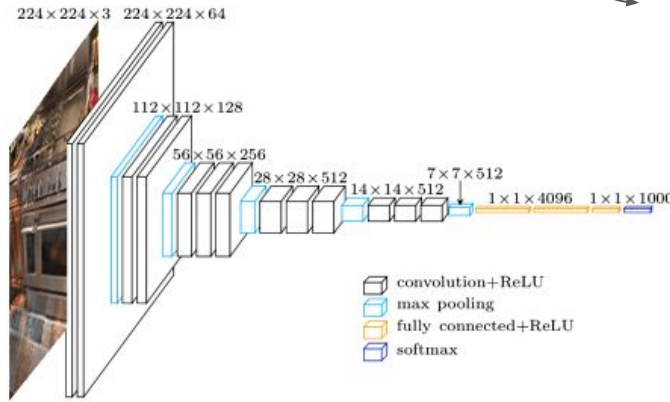
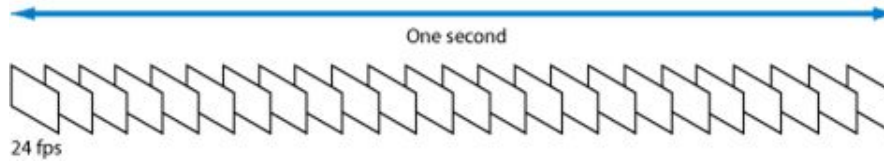
Use people dwelling spot and time to obtain additional information such as product ranking. Analyze which product that can attract people more.

# Teknologi Nodeflux

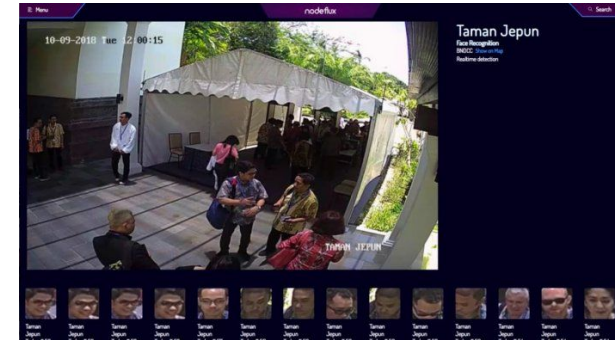


1. Video direkam  
kamera CCTV

2. Video dipecah menjadi gambar



3. Gambar dianalisis dengan  
model Deep Learning.



4. Hasil analisis ditampilkan di  
web.



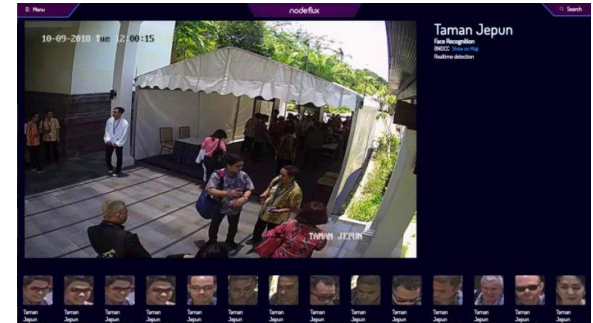
# Teknologi Nodeflux

Analisis offline



Analisis video dengan GPU  
(NVIDIA Tesla P4/P40)

Output video  
Sudah dianalisis





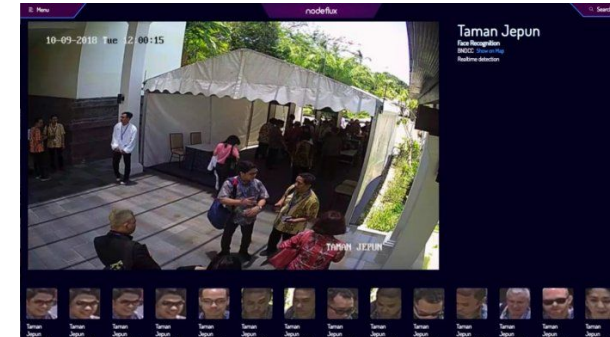
# Teknologi Nodeflux

Output video  
belum dianalisis

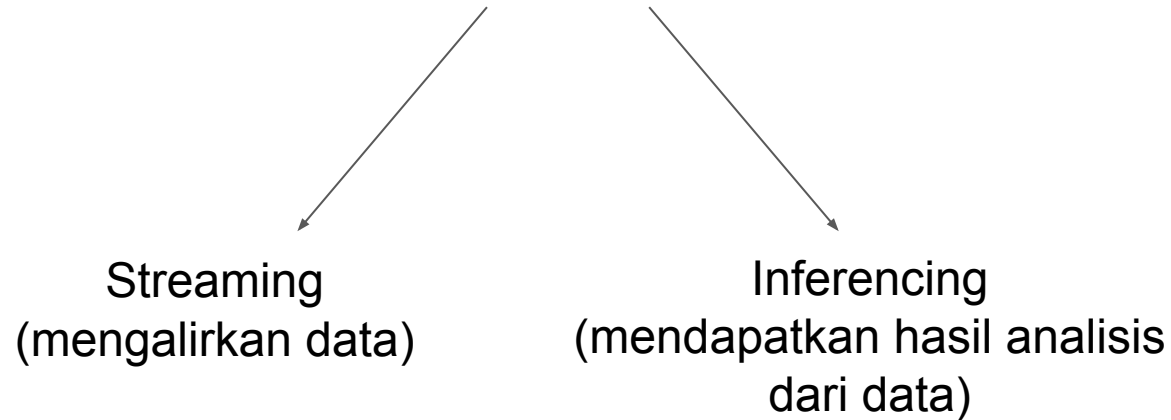


Cloud  
servers

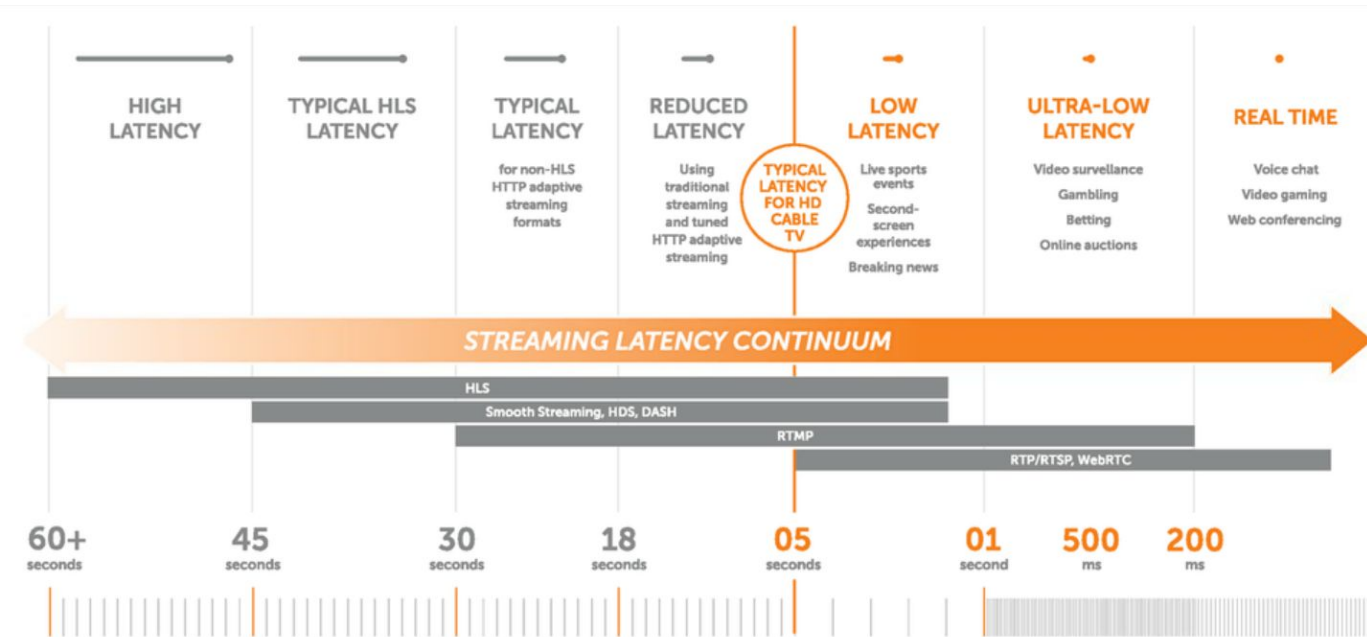
Output video  
sudah dianalisis



## Object Detection Inferencing Streaming Berbasis Artificial Neural Network



# Proyek Penelitian: Streaming



## Protokol

- DASH
- RTP/RTSP
- WebRTC

## Decoder

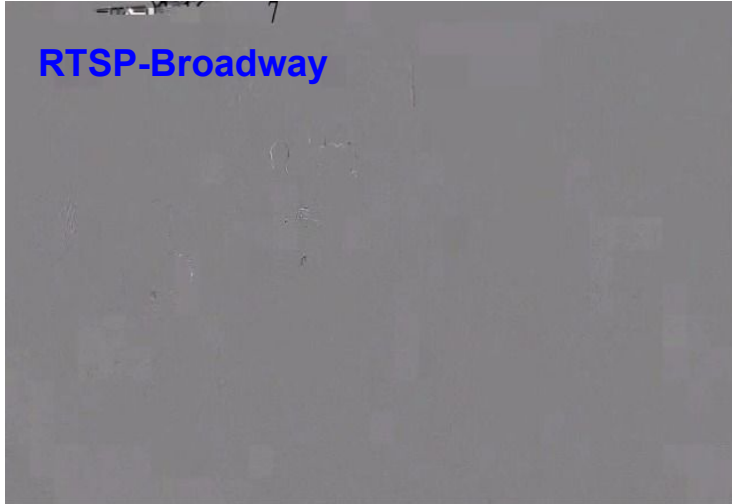
- JSMPEG (Codec: MPEG-1)
- Broadway.js (Codec: H264)
- OGV.js (Codec: OGG Vorbis)
- Shaka Player (Codec: H264)

## Pemrograman

- Python dan Javascript

# Hasil Penelitian

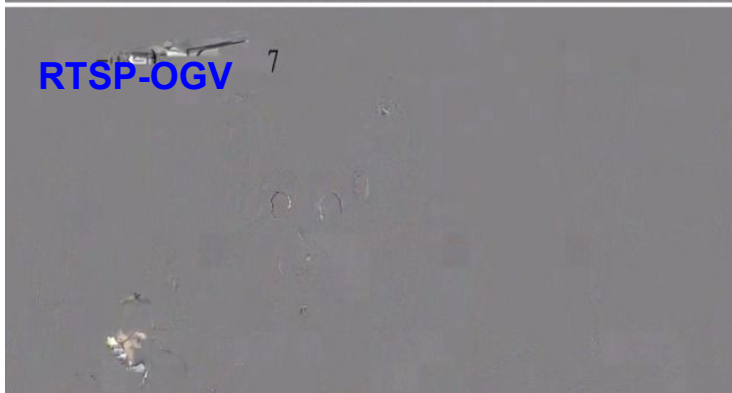
RTSP-Broadway



DASH-Shaka  
Player



RTSP-OGV



2018-08-07 16:59:32  
RTSP-JSMPEG



Huawei IPC

# Hasil Penelitian

Decoder	JSMPEG	BROADWAY	OGV	SHAKA	HTML5
Protokol	RTSP	RTSP	RTSP	DASH	WebRTC
Codec	MPEG-1	H264	OGG Vorbis	H264	-
Realtime	Ya	Tidak	Tidak	Tidak	Ya
Analisis Lainnya	Menggunakan WebSocket Relay, Kompatibilitas browser baik	H264 decoder dengan Javascript Resource heavy di client.	OGG Vorbis decoder di Javascript, Menggunakan WebAssembly	Adaptive bitrate, Video dikirim dengan referensi dari manifest.mpd	Didesain untuk client-to-client library aiortc. menggunakan negotiation.

# Proyek Penelitian: Inferencing

## Inferensia Object Detection

- Input Video 1280x720 piksel
- Dataset COCO (Common Object In Context)  
(80 Objek, 5 Captions/image)
- Model CNN Pretrained (MobileNet v2)
- Output Model Koordinat Bounding Box
- Pemrograman Python dengan TensorFlow
- Inferensia dilakukan pada server (AWS t3.large 2 vCPU, 8 GiB RAM)
- Transmisi frame dilakukan dengan sistem message queue (RabbitMQ dan Redis)

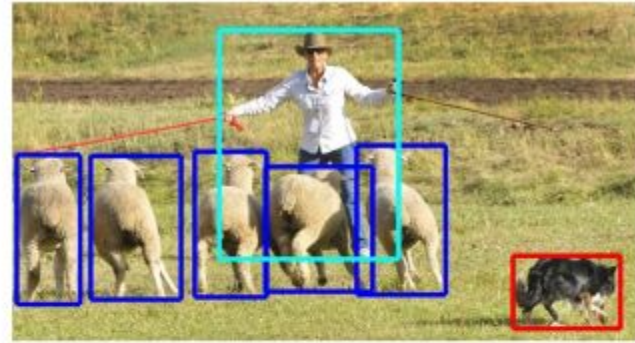
## MobileNet

- Arsitektur Convolutional Neural Network
- Didesain untuk mobile phone (Google Pixel) sehingga cocok untuk resource komputasi yang minim.
- Memiliki akurasi yang relatif tinggi apabila dibandingkan dengan Multiply Add Computation (MAC) yang rendah.
- Filter konvolusi dibagi menjadi depthwise dan pointwise.
- Blok Layer menggunakan Batchnorm (BN) dan Activation Function Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU)

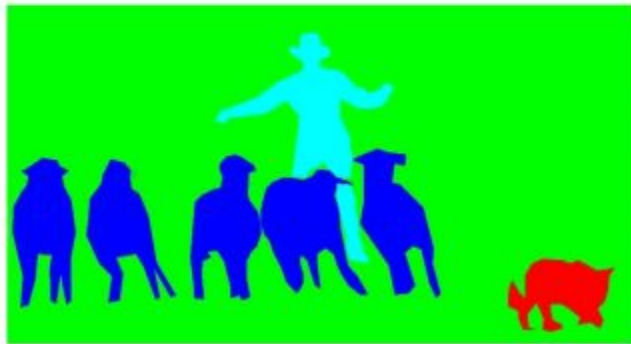
# Proyek Penelitian: Inferencing



(a) Image classification



(b) Object localization



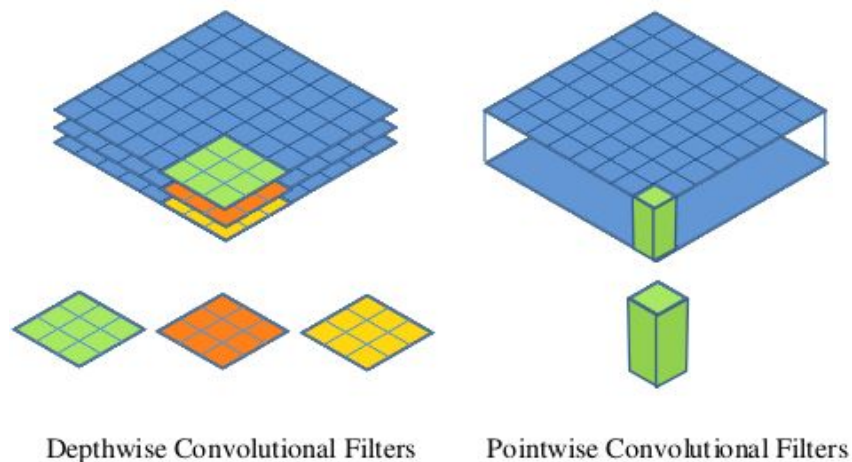
(c) Semantic segmentation



(d) This work



# Proyek Penelitian: Inferencing

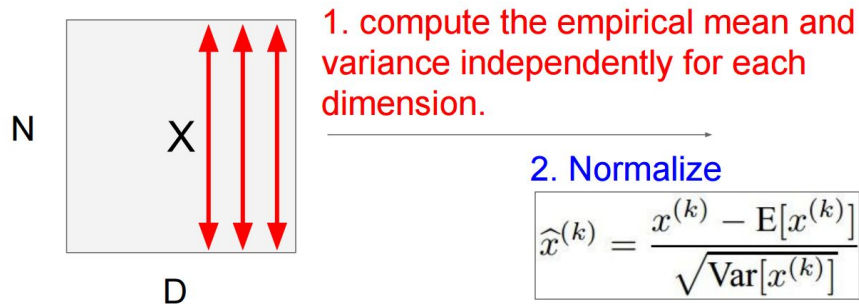


Depthwise Separable Convolution

Table 1. MobileNet Body Architecture

Type / Stride	Filter Shape	Input Size
Conv / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 32$	$224 \times 224 \times 3$
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 32$ dw	$112 \times 112 \times 32$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 32 \times 64$	$112 \times 112 \times 32$
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 64$ dw	$112 \times 112 \times 64$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 64 \times 128$	$56 \times 56 \times 64$
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 128$ dw	$56 \times 56 \times 128$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 128 \times 128$	$56 \times 56 \times 128$
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 128$ dw	$56 \times 56 \times 128$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 128 \times 256$	$28 \times 28 \times 128$
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 256$ dw	$28 \times 28 \times 256$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 256 \times 256$	$28 \times 28 \times 256$
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 256$ dw	$28 \times 28 \times 256$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 256 \times 512$	$14 \times 14 \times 256$
5×	Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 512$ dw
	Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 512 \times 512$
	Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 512$ dw
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 512 \times 1024$	$7 \times 7 \times 512$
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 1024$ dw	$7 \times 7 \times 1024$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 1024 \times 1024$	$7 \times 7 \times 1024$
Avg Pool / s1	Pool $7 \times 7$	$7 \times 7 \times 1024$
FC / s1	$1024 \times 1000$	$1 \times 1 \times 1024$
Softmax / s1	Classifier	$1 \times 1 \times 1000$

# Proyek Penelitian: Inferencing



**Input:** Values of  $x$  over a mini-batch:  $\mathcal{B} = \{x_{1..m}\}$ ;

Parameters to be learned:  $\gamma, \beta$

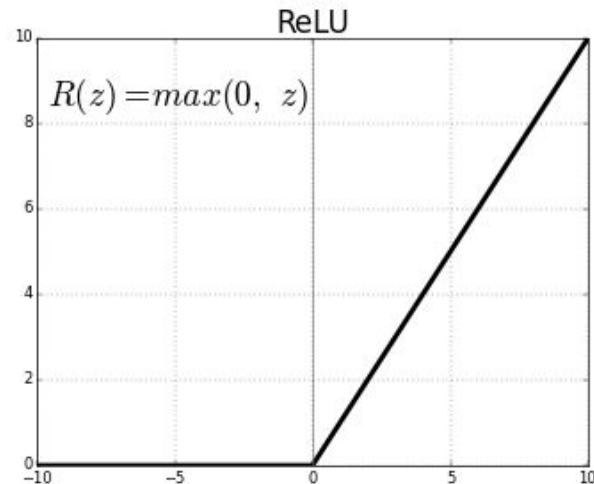
**Output:**  $\{y_i = \text{BN}_{\gamma, \beta}(x_i)\}$

$$\mu_{\mathcal{B}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \quad // \text{ mini-batch mean}$$

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}})^2 \quad // \text{ mini-batch variance}$$

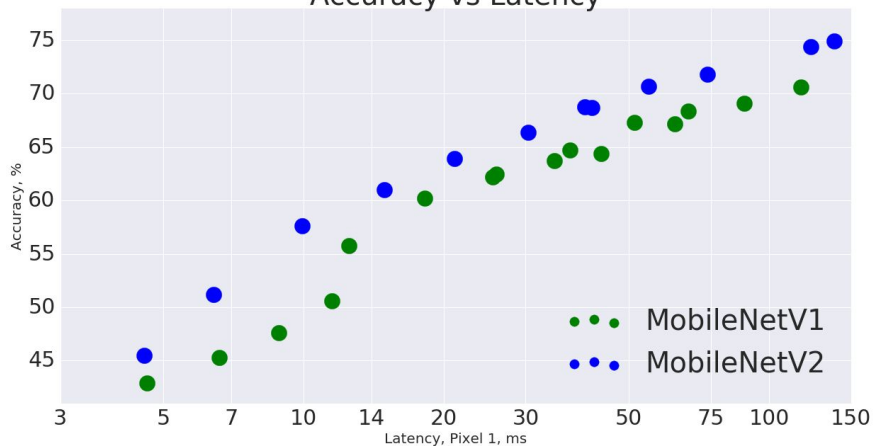
$$\hat{x}_i \leftarrow \frac{x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 + \epsilon}} \quad // \text{ normalize}$$

$$y_i \leftarrow \gamma \hat{x}_i + \beta \equiv \text{BN}_{\gamma, \beta}(x_i) \quad // \text{ scale and shift}$$

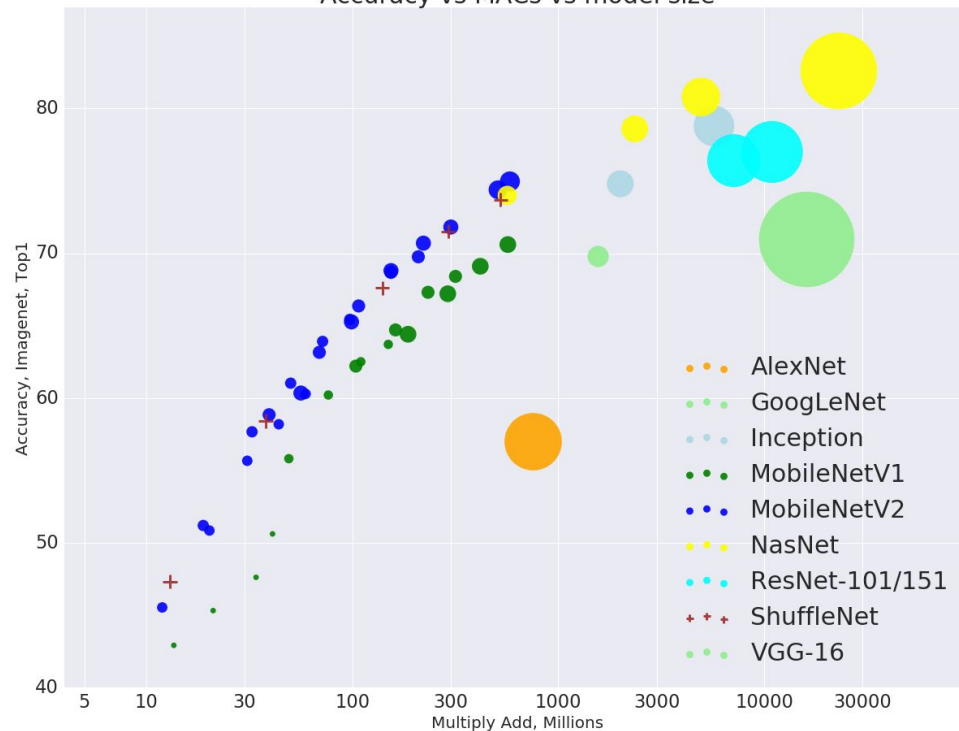


# Proyek Penelitian: Inferencing

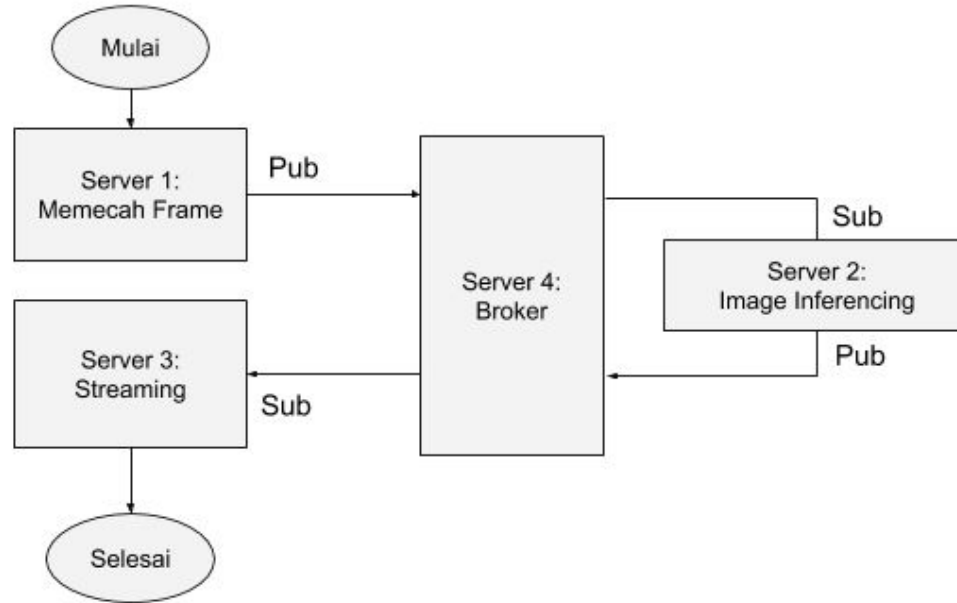
Accuracy vs Latency



Accuracy vs MACs vs model size



# Hasil Penelitian



# Hasil Penelitian

Connected

Redis Streamer Client

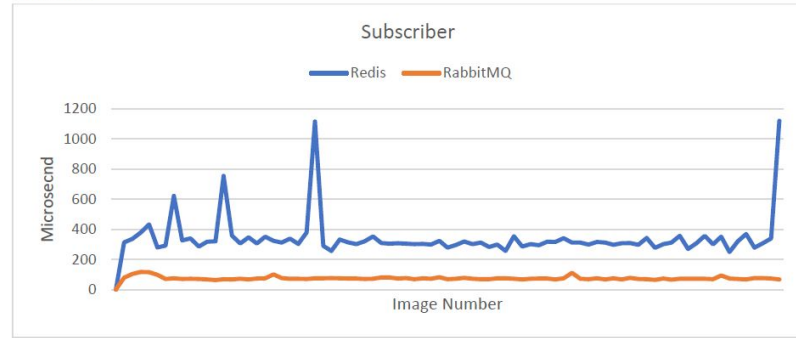


RabbitMQ Streamer Client



# Hasil Penelitian

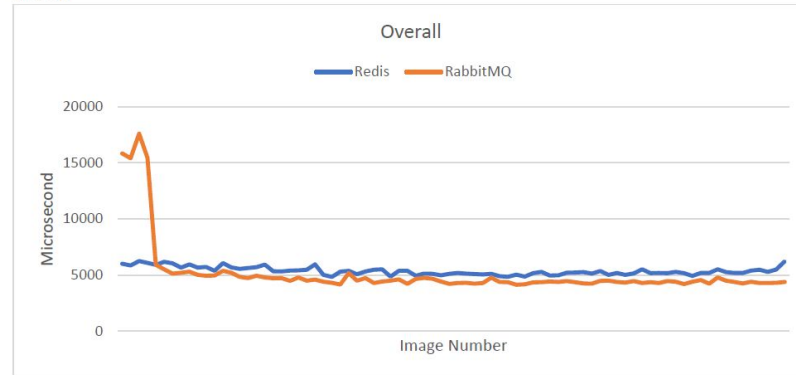
Subscriber



Average:

- Redis : 339,78  $\mu$ s (+265,80  $\mu$ s)
- RabbitMQ : 73,98  $\mu$ s

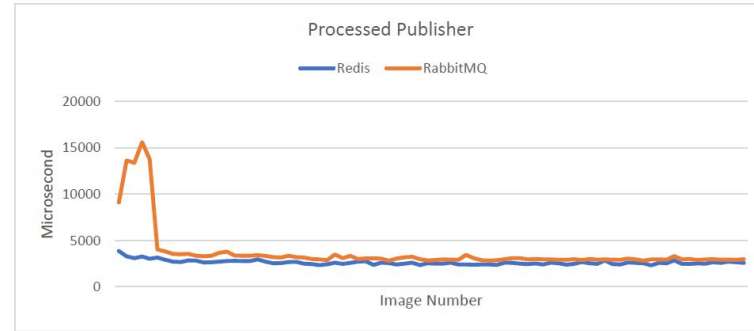
Overall



Average:

- Redis : 5.371,44  $\mu$ s (+818,68  $\mu$ s)
- RabbitMQ : 4.552,76  $\mu$ s

Processed Publisher



Average:

- Redis : 2.630,61  $\mu$ s
- RabbitMQ : 3.726.87  $\mu$ s (+1.096,26  $\mu$ s)

Akurasi: 75%

Parameter: 6,06 Juta

Waktu Rata-rata/frame:

- 5,371ms (Redis)
- 4,552ms (RabbitMQ)

Waktu Tertunda (Delay):

- 161,31ms (Redis)
- 136,56ms (RabbitMQ)

# Referensi

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[www.nodeflux.io](http://www.nodeflux.io)