

# CITS5551 & CITS5552 Software Engineering Design Project

## Weed Detection - User Manual

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### I. Introduction

For the weed detection project, I have deployed Mask\_RCNN weed detection in the Google Cloud Platform. The user can use Jupyter Notebook interface to achieve all functions visually. I also provided some simple commands to achieve all functions through SSH server.

### II. Terms Explanations

**Staff:** System staffs who responsible for routine maintenance and system upgrade.

**User:** System users for weed detection, like weed experts.

**System Directory Tree:** Code and data of the system saved in “Mask\_RCNN” folder.  
/Mask\_RCNN folder

- \_\_ mrcnn folder: contained the main code for Mask\_RCNN algorithm and .h5 model for further retrain.
- \_\_ samples folder: contained Weed\_retrain.py and Weed\_detection.py
- \_\_ image folder: stored the farmer images
- \_\_ logs folder: saved the retrained model and logs
- \_\_ train\_data folder: stored the training data for the model retrain.
- \_\_ Farmer folder: saved the farm’s information: farmer’s model, dataset and images

### III. Staff Guide

This section is the guide for staffs to maintenance the system and upgrade weed detection model.

#### 1. Connect to the system

Start the “mask-rcnn” instance for the system and get the instance running like figure1, then click on the “SSH” button to start the terminal interface for the system. The user can directly input commands in this terminal. The user also can connect to the system visually by Jupyter notebook like figure2. We have a Static external IP shown in figure1 for the project.



Figure 1: ‘mask-rcnn’ Weed Detection VM instances of Google Cloud platform with a Static External IP

```
jiaqihan1108@mask-rcnn:~$ jupyter notebook
[W 07:36:36.783 NotebookApp] Writing notebook server cookie secret to /run/user/1001/jupyter/notebook_cookie_secret
[W 07:36:39.926 NotebookApp] WARNING: The notebook server is listening on all IP addresses and not using encryption.
This is not recommended.
[W 07:36:40.334 NotebookApp] JupyterLab beta preview extension loaded from /home/jiaqihan1108/anaconda3/lib/python3.
6/site-packages/jupyterlab
[W 07:36:40.335 NotebookApp] JupyterLab application directory is /home/jiaqihan1108/anaconda3/share/jupyter/lab
[W 07:36:40.379 NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: /home/jiaqihan1108
[W 07:36:40.379 NotebookApp] 0 active kernels
[W 07:36:40.379 NotebookApp] The Jupyter Notebook is running at:
[W 07:36:40.379 NotebookApp] http://mask-rcnn:8888/
[W 07:36:40.380 NotebookApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all kernels (twice to skip confirmation)
```

Figure 2: Running Jupyter Notebook of the system

The Jupyter Notebook of the instances is running with Static External IP address (35.247.82.57), so the link is [http:// 35.247.82.57:8888/](http://35.247.82.57:8888/).

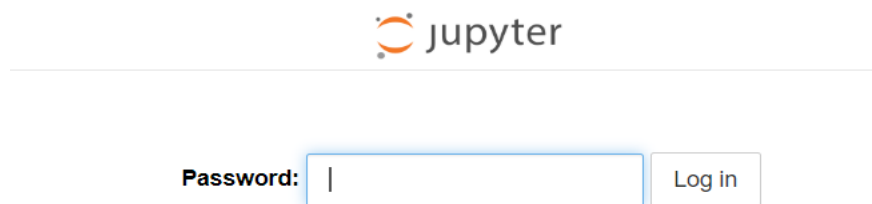


Figure 3: The Password of the system is “hanjiaqi”



Figure 4: The Jupyter Notebook of the Weed Detection System

## 2. Adding new training data

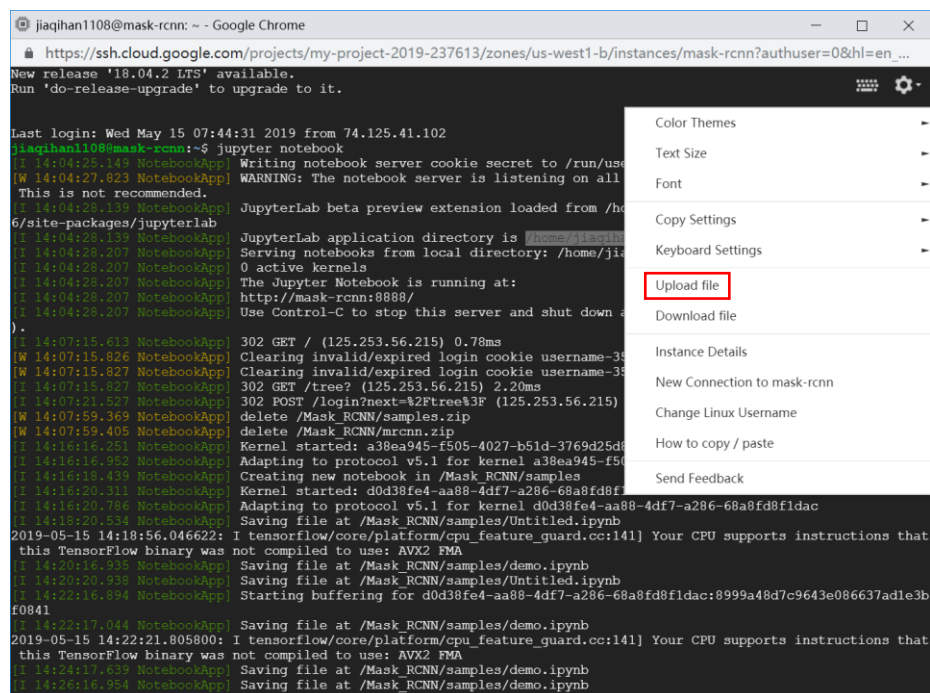


Figure 5: Upload train dataset by SSH

Because of the large size of the training dataset, using Jupyter Notebook’s upload function always costs too much time. A better way is to upload the dataset by SSH service and unzip the compressed package with command “unzip”. Remember to move dataset to right location, since the default upload path is “home/jiaqihan1108/”.

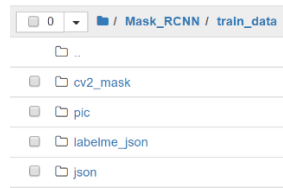


Figure 6: Training dataset content (Huan's Part)

The quality of the training data (especially the mask quality) can be check with the “Mask\_RCNN\_testing.ipynb” in the samples folder. If you get the mask like figure7 with class “Weed”, this training data can be used for model re-train.



Figure 7: Testing the quality of the training dataset

### 3. Re-training Model

```
jiaqihan1108@mask-rcnn: ~/Mask_RCNN/samples - Google Chrome
https://ssh.cloud.google.com/projects/my-project-2019-237613/zones/us-west1-b/instances/mask-r...
pn_bbox_loss: 0.0061 - mrcnn_class_loss: 0.0371 - mrcnn_bbox_loss: 0.0100 - mrcnn_mask_loss: 0.0551
image_id 15
98/100 [=====>.] - ETA: 26s - loss: 0.1110 - rpn_class_loss: 0.0022 - rpn_bbox_loss: 0.0061 - mrcnn_class_loss: 0.0376 - mrcnn_bbox_loss: 0.0100 - mrcnn_mask_loss: 0.0551
image_id 3
99/100 [=====>.] - ETA: 13s - loss: 0.1119 - rpn_class_loss: 0.0022 - rpn_bbox_loss: 0.0061 - mrcnn_class_loss: 0.0383 - mrcnn_bbox_loss: 0.0100 - mrcnn_mask_loss: 0.0553
image_id 29
image_id 2
image_id 0
image_id 6
image_id 3
image_id 4
100/100 [=====] - 1370s 14s/step - loss: 0.1122 - rpn_class_loss: 0.0023 - rpn_bbox_loss: 0.0062 - mrcnn_class_loss: 0.0384 - mrcnn_bbox_loss: 0.0100 - mrcnn_mask_loss: 0.0552 - val_loss: 0.1139 - val_rpn_class_loss: 0.0014 - val_rpn_bbox_loss: 0.0093 - val_mrcnn_class_loss: 0.0421 - val_mrcnn_bbox_loss: 0.0093 - val_mrcnn_mask_loss: 0.0518
Epoch 30/30
image_id 13
1/100 [.....] - ETA: 22:00 - loss: 0.1031 - rpn_class_loss: 0.0024 - rpn_bbox_loss: 0.0082 - mrcnn_class_loss: 0.0640 - mrcnn_bbox_loss: 0.0074 - mrcnn_mask_loss: 0.0210
image_id 21
2/100 [.....] - ETA: 21:50 - loss: 0.0950 - rpn_class_loss: 0.0053 - rpn_bbox_loss: 0.0065 - mrcnn_class_loss: 0.0342 - mrcnn_bbox_loss: 0.0074 - mrcnn_mask_loss: 0.0415
image_id 1
3/100 [.....] - ETA: 21:42 - loss: 0.0949 - rpn_class_loss: 0.0048 - rpn_bbox_loss: 0.0052 - mrcnn_class_loss: 0.0280 - mrcnn_bbox_loss: 0.0064 - mrcnn_mask_loss: 0.0505
image_id 11
4/100 [>.....] - ETA: 21:27 - loss: 0.1179 - rpn_class_loss: 0.0049 - rpn_bbox_loss: 0.0060 - mrcnn_class_loss: 0.0452 - mrcnn_bbox_loss: 0.0087 - mrcnn_mask_loss: 0.0532
image_id 2
5/100 [>.....] - ETA: 21:16 - loss: 0.1222 - rpn_class_loss: 0.0051 - rpn_bbox_loss: 0.0066 - mrcnn_class_loss: 0.0454 - mrcnn_bbox_loss: 0.0091 - mrcnn_mask_loss: 0.0559
image_id 5
```

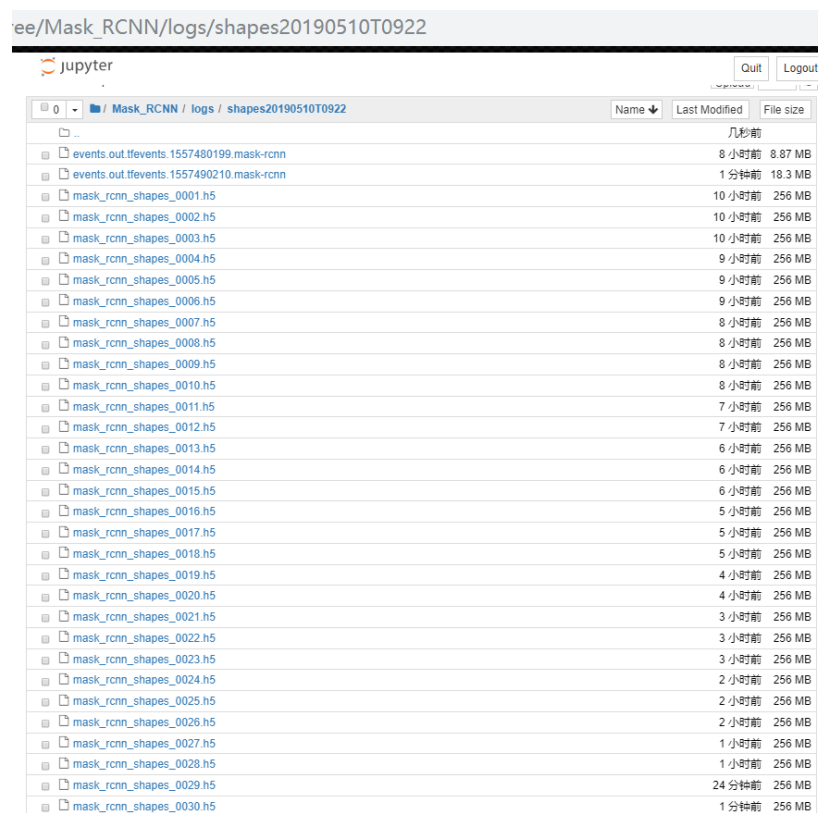
Figure 8: Weed Detection Model Re-train

Directly run the python file “./Weed\_retrain.py” to re-train the model in the SSH terminal interface. Firstly, get into the python file’s path “Mask\_RCNN/samples/” using “cd Mask\_RCNN/samples/” command; Then check the training dataset path, if necessary, change the default dataset path: “dataset\_root\_path =

`os.path.join(ROOT_DIR, "train_data")`)” using “vim” command; Finally, retrain the model using command “`./Weed_retrain.py`”. The model starts to retrain when shown like figure 8 and this stage will cost a long time more than 5 hours.

What’s more, the default original trained weights file is `mask_rcnn_coco.h5` model. If you want to train the model with the last Weed Detection model, just change the “`init_with = "coco"`” to “`init_with = "last"`”.

The retrained model will be saved automatically in the logs folder in epoch, shown like figure 9, the “`mask_rcnn_shapes_0030`” is the model we want. Then the staff can use this new model to detect the weed more accurately.



Name	Last Modified	File size
events.out.tfevents.1557480199.mask-rcnn	几秒前	8.87 MB
events.out.tfevents.1557490210.mask-rcnn	1 分钟前	18.3 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0001.h5	10 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0002.h5	10 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0003.h5	10 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0004.h5	9 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0005.h5	9 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0006.h5	9 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0007.h5	8 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0008.h5	8 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0009.h5	8 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0010.h5	8 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0011.h5	7 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0012.h5	7 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0013.h5	6 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0014.h5	6 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0015.h5	6 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0016.h5	5 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0017.h5	5 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0018.h5	5 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0019.h5	4 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0020.h5	4 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0021.h5	3 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0022.h5	3 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0023.h5	3 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0024.h5	2 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0025.h5	2 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0026.h5	2 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0027.h5	1 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0028.h5	1 小时前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0029.h5	24 分钟前	256 MB
mask_rcnn_shapes_0030.h5	1 分钟前	256 MB

Figure 8: Weed Detection Model Re-train result saved in logs folder

#### 4. Updating new model for weed detection

Change the model path in “`Weed_detection.ipynb`” like figure9.

```
# Local path to trained weights file
COCO_MODEL_PATH = os.path.join(ROOT_DIR, "logs/shapes20190510T0922/mask_rcnn_shapes_0030.h5")
```

Figure 9: Add New Weed Detection Model for weed detecting

#### 5. Restoring the instance

Through snapshots we can restore and recreate the instance. A snapshot should be created once the instance is upgraded to a new version or implemented new functions. Create a snapshot as shown in Figure 10.

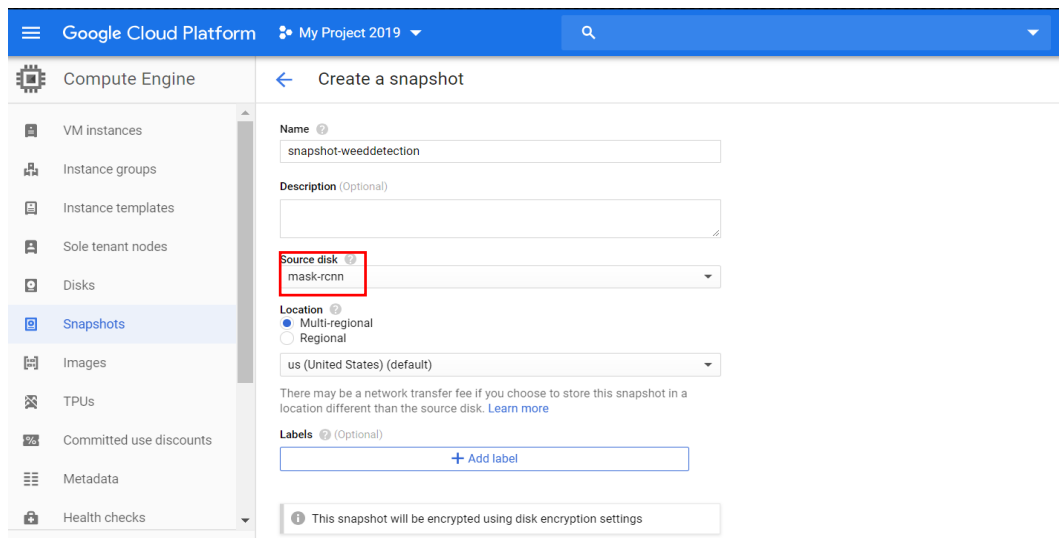


Figure 10: Create Snapshot of mask-rcnn instance

## 6. Shutting down the system

Shutting down the Jupyter Notebook with “Ctrl + c” and input “y” as shown in figure 11. Finally, stop the instance. What’s more, when you shut down the instance, the “Weed Detect” button on the website will be invalid.

```
C[I 20:11:44.038 NotebookApp] interrupted
Serving notebooks from local directory: /home/jiaqihan1108
0 active kernels
The Jupyter Notebook is running at:
http://mask-rcnn:8888/
Shutdown this notebook server (y/[n])? y
C 20:11:45.728 NotebookApp] Shutdown confirmed
```

Figure 11: Shut down the Jupyter Notebook

## IV. User

This section is the guide for users who use this system for weed detection.

### 1. Connecting to the system and shutting down the system

Mentioned in III.1 and III.6

### 2. Upload farmer images for detection

The User can upload farm images through Jupyter notebook one by one in the Mask\_RCNN/image folder or upload compressed images’ package and unzip the package using “unzip file\_name.zip” command, just as we mentioned in III.2

For better user experience, you also can create new folder with famer’s name in the “Farmer” folder, and then upload all farmer’s images in his/her folder.



Figure 12: Upload farmer images

### 3. Running the detection function

The file for detection is saved in the samples folder named as Weed\_detection.ipynb, click it and it will open automatically.

Setting the path of detection images, run detection on the farmer's image folder:  
`IMAGE_DIR = os.path.join(ROOT_DIR, "Farmer/farmer_folder_name/images")` →  
 Click "Cell" → Click "Run All" → Wait until all `In[*]` become `In[number]`

The detection results will show directly at the bottom of this page.

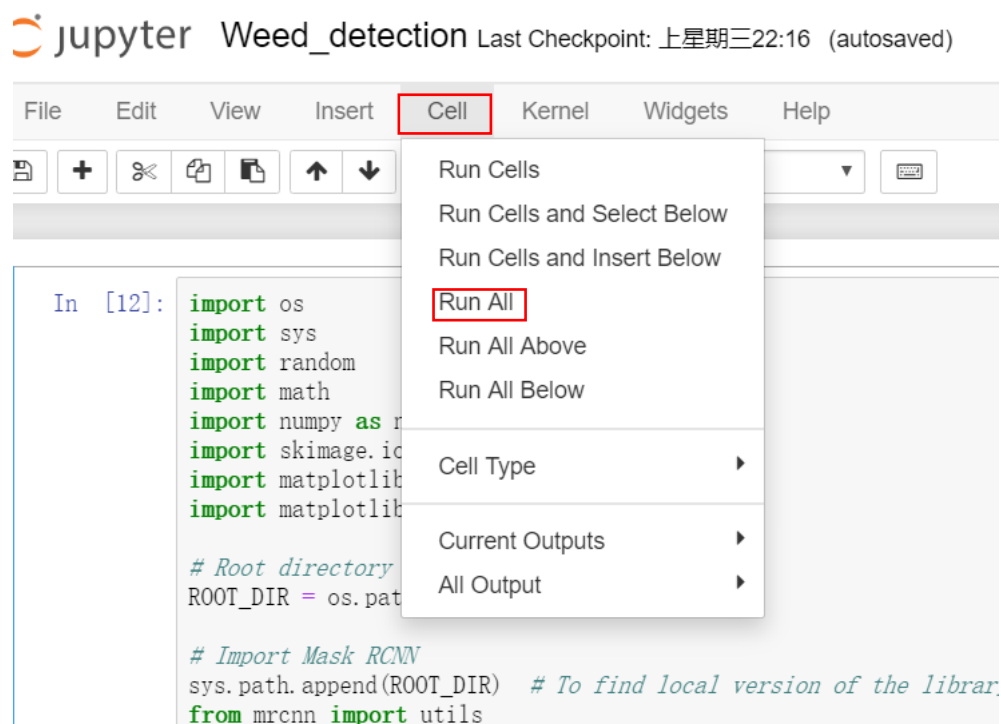


Figure 13: Upload farmer images

#### 4. Analyzing the detection results and save the result in local machine

The Weed area will be covered by different color like shown in figure14, right-click and choose “save” to save it on local PC.

The class of detection and the predictive value is shown in the left-up corner of the bounding box. The weed experts can analyze the detection results to decide whether the system staffs need to retrain the model for this farmer, and provide feedback to staffs and farmers.

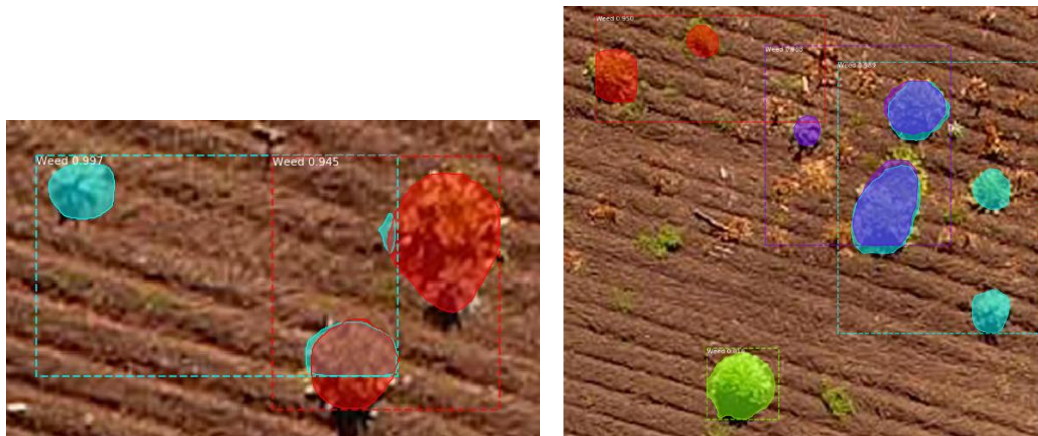


Figure 14: Get the final detection results

#### 5. Farmer Folder

Then organize all the farmer information into Farmer folder, for providing better services, as shown in figure 15:



Figure 15: The farmer Jiaqi's folder