CITS5551 &CITS5552 Software Engineering Design Project

Weed Detection - User Manual

Jiaqi Han 22292229

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.

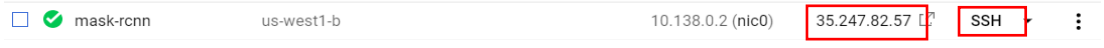

Figure 1: 'mask-rcnn' Weed Detection VM instances of Google Cloud platform with a Static External IP

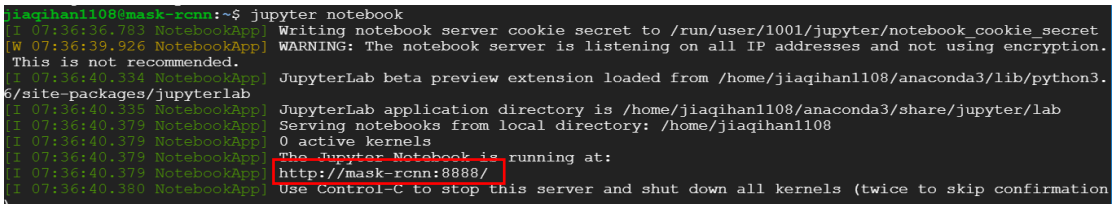

Figure 2: Running Jupyter Notebook of the system

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/.

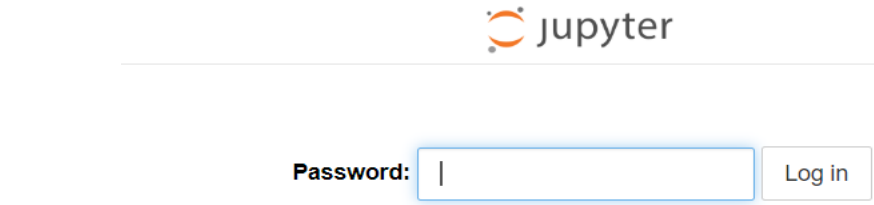

Figure 3: The Password of the system is “hanjiaqi”

Figure 4: The Jupyter Notebook of the Weed Detection System

2. Adding new training data

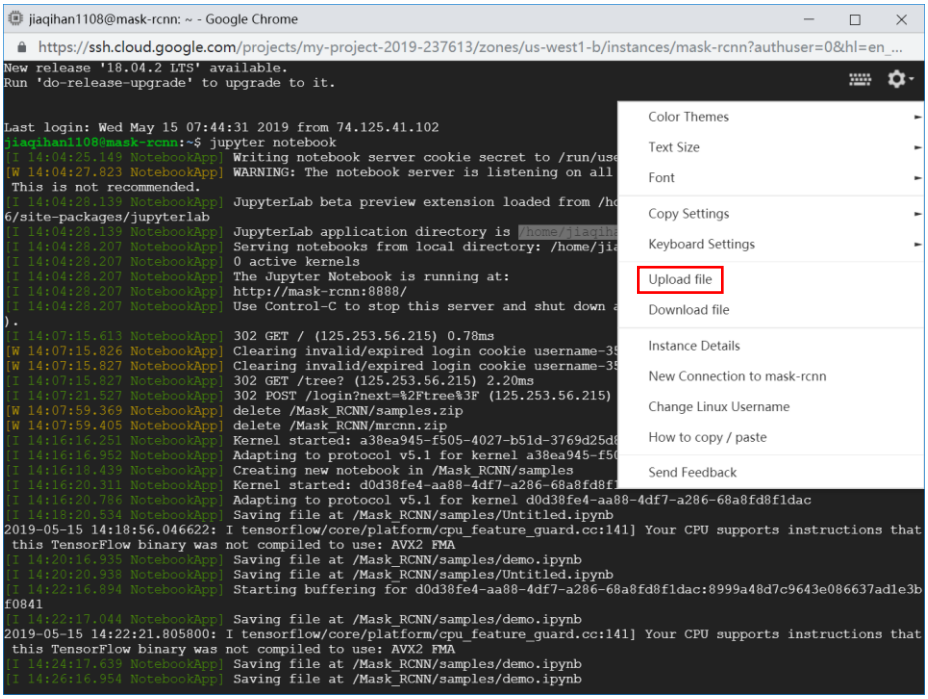

Figure 5: Upload train dataset by SSH

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/”.

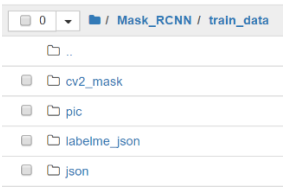

Figure 6: Training dataset content (Huan's Part)

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

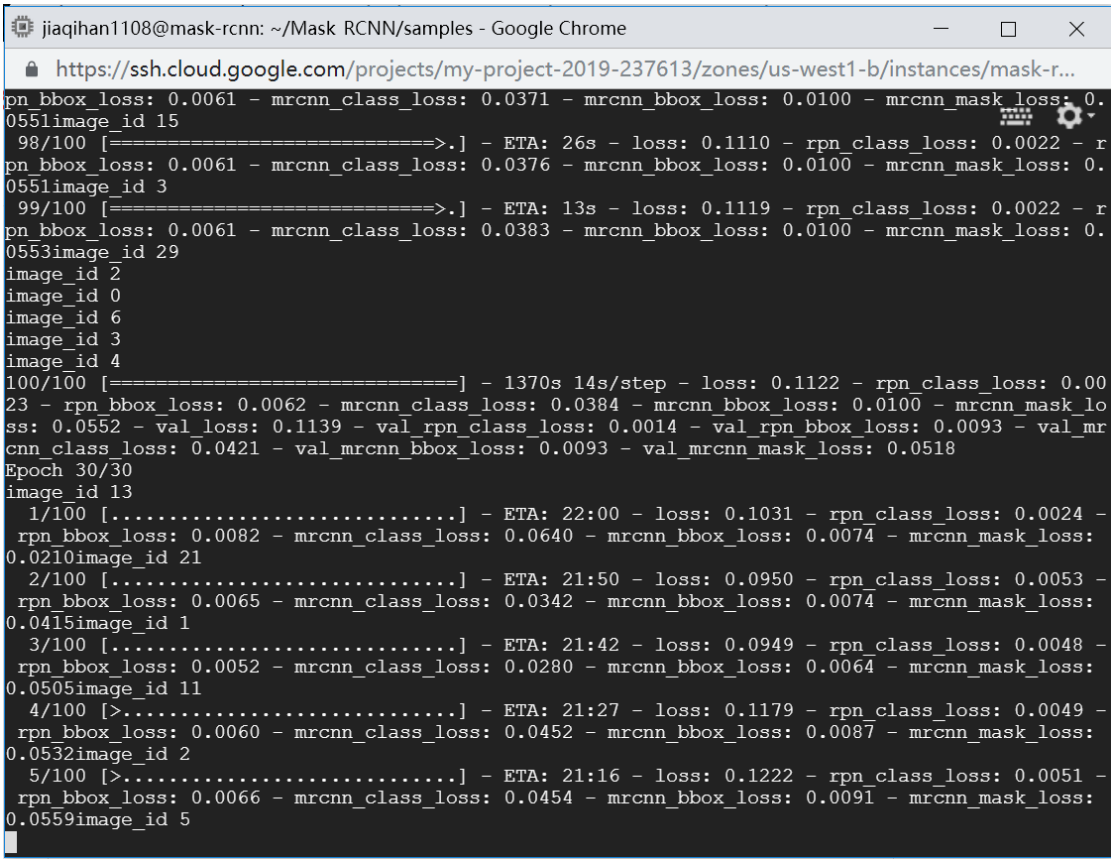

Figure 8: Weed Detection Model Re-train

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 orignal 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 what. Then the staff can use this new model to detect the weed more accurately.

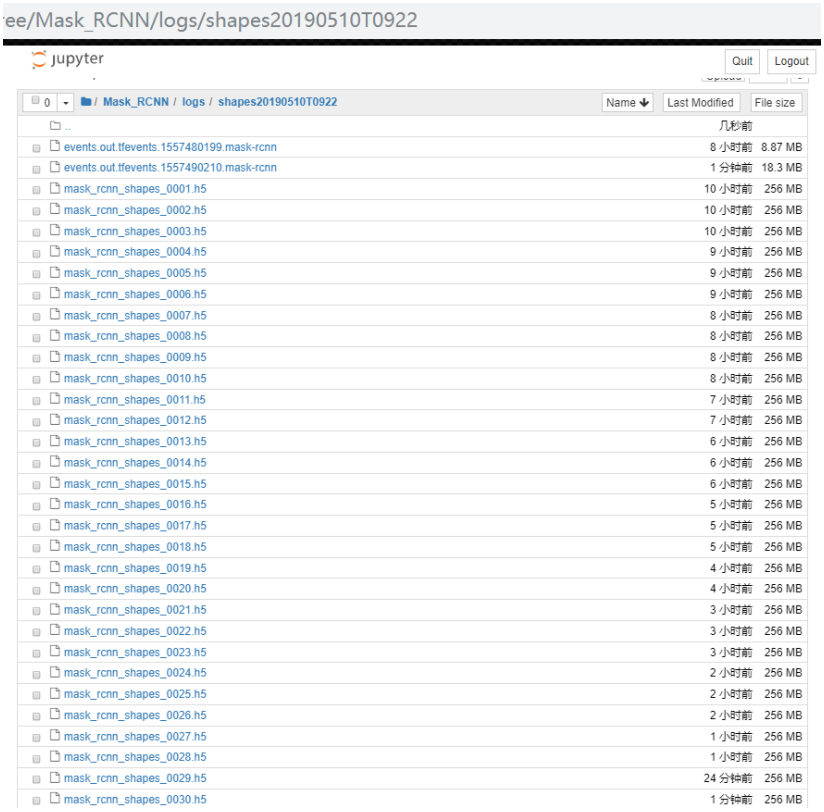

Figure 8: Weed Detection Model Re-train result saved in logs folder

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.

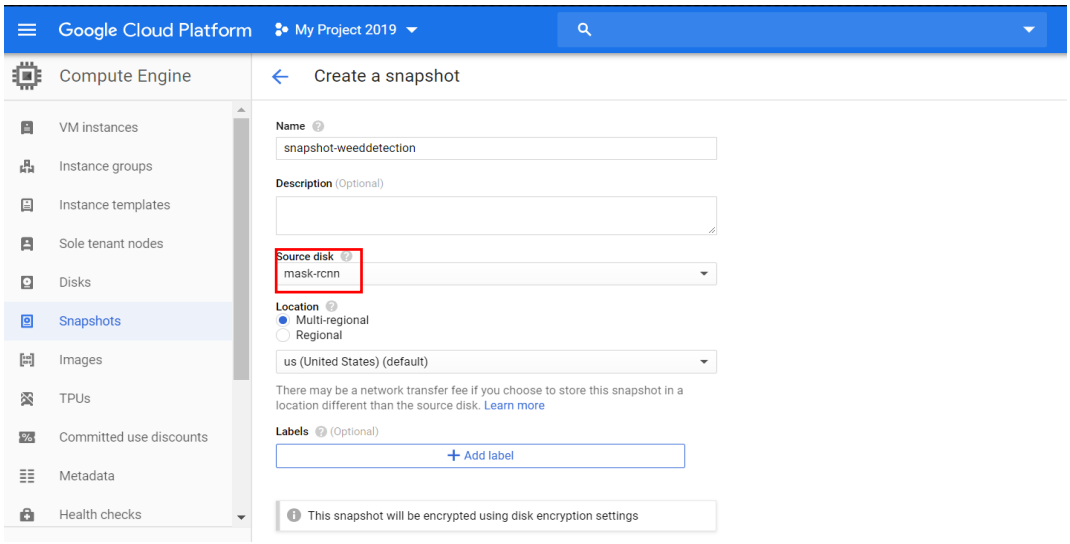

Figure 10: Create Snapshot of mask-rcnn instance

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.

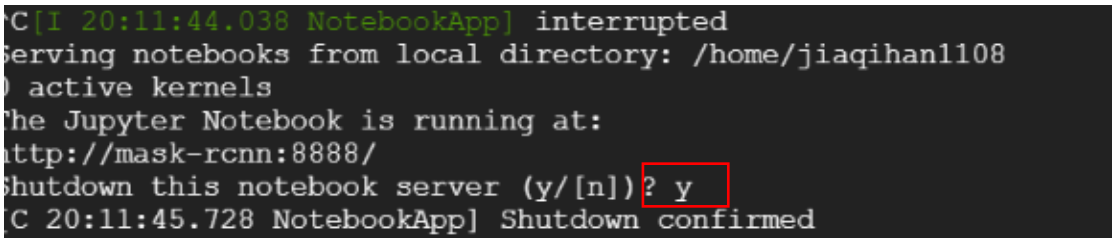

Figure 11: Shut down the Jupyter Notebook

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.

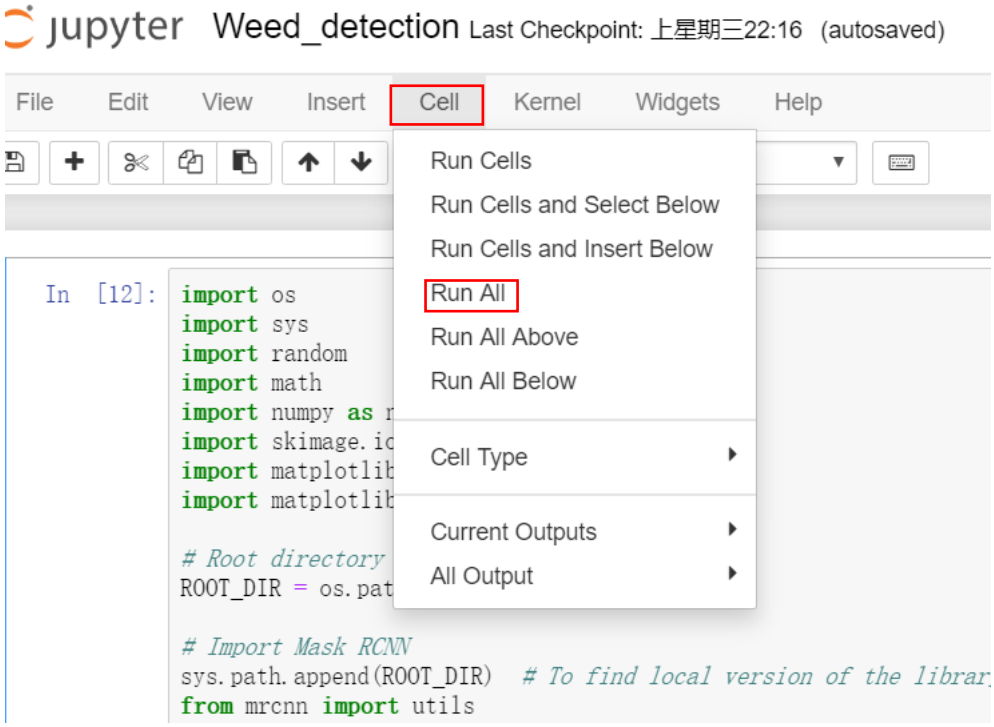

Figure 13: Upload farmer images

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.

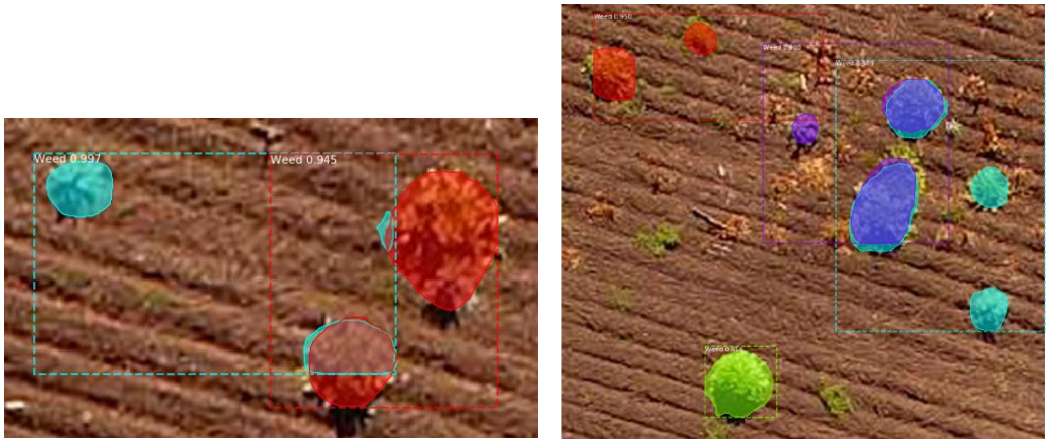

Figure 14: Get the final detection results

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