# Jetson TX2 기반 YOLO 응용 과정

- Day 3 -

2020.00







# 목 차

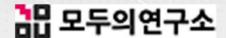
1 Jetson TX2 Darknet 셋업

02 Y0L0v3 실행 및 예제

03

YOLOv3를 통한 물체추적





# 01. Jetson TX2 Darknet 셋업

### [1] Darknet 설치

① Darknet 소스코드를 Github에서 다운로드한다.

```
$ mkdir ~/Draknet
$ cd ~/Draknet
$ git clone https://github.com/pjreddie/darknet.git
$ cd darknet
```

② Makefile을 gedit으로 열어서 아래와 같이 수정 TX2의 CUDA 아키텍처는 "62" 이다.

#### \$ gedit Makefile

▶ (참조: https://developer.nvidia.com/cuda-gpus)



```
GPU=1
CUDNN=1
OPENCV=1
OPENMP=0
DEBUG=0

ARCH= -gencode arch=compute_62,code=[sm_62,compute_62]
#ARCH= -gencode arch=compute_30,code=sm_30 \
# -gencode arch=compute_35,code=sm_35 \
# -gencode arch=compute_50,code=[sm_50,compute_50] \
# -gencode arch=compute_52,code=[sm_52,compute_52]
# -gencode arch=compute_20,code=[sm_20,sm_21] \ This one is deprecated?
```

# 01. Jetson TX2 Darknet 셋업

### [1] Darknet 설치

③ Make 명령어로 컴파일하면, darknet 파일이 생성된다.

```
$ make -j4
```

\$ sudo ldconfig

# 01. Jetson TX2 Darknet 셋업

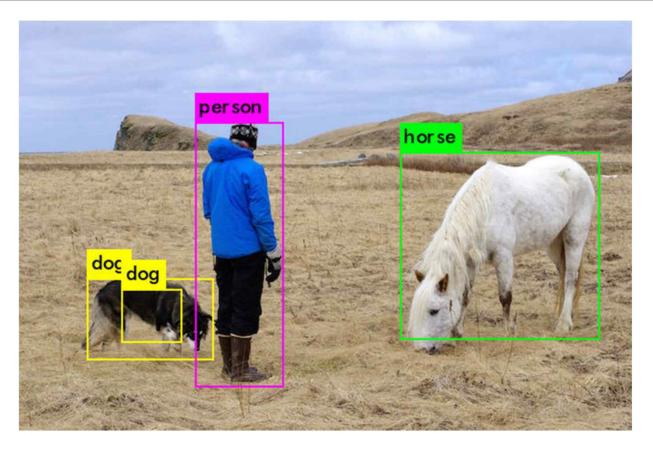
### [2] YOLOv3 실행 준비

- 일반적으로 물체 인식을 위해서는 두개의 파일이 필요하다 1) 신경망 레이어 정보가 담긴 .cfg 파일 2) 가중치 파라미터 정보가 담긴 .weight 파일
- darknet 소스 코드에서 cfg 파일이 존재하나, weights 파일이 없다. 따라서, weights 이름의 경로를 만들어 yolov3-tiny.weights 파일을 저장한다.
- \$ mkdir ~/Darknet/darknet/weights
- \$ wget https://pjreddie.com/media/files/yolov3-tiny.weights -P./weights

# 02. Y0L0v3 실행 및 예제

### [1] YOLOv3 실행

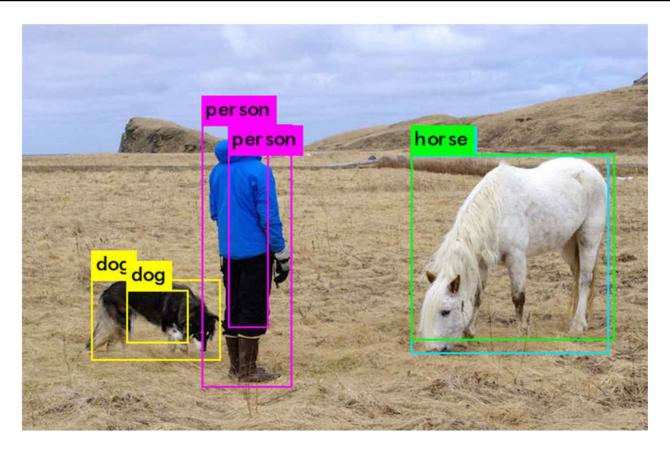
- .cfg 파일과 .weight 파일을 불러와 Y0L0v3로 물체 인식을 한다.
- 맨 뒤에는 원하는 사진을 인터넷에서 다운로드하여 다양하게 직접 시험해 볼 수 있다.
- \$ ./darknet detect cfg/yolov3-tiny.cfg weights/yolov3-tiny.weights data/person.jpg



# 02. YOLOv3 실행 및 예제

### [2] YOLOv3 실행 \_ 임계치 설정

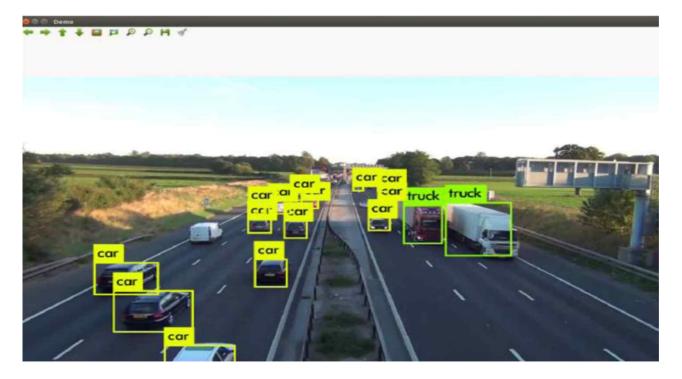
- 임계치 기본값은 "-thresh 0.5 " 이다. 이를 "-thresh 0.1"로 수정 후 실행 해본다.
- thresh 0.1: 인식률이 10% 이상인 것을 바운딩 박스로 보여준다.
- \$ ./darknet detect cfg/yolov3-tiny.cfg weights/yolov3-tiny.weights data/person.jpg -thresh 0.1



# 02. YOLOv3 실행 및 예제

### [2] YOLOv3 실행\_웹캠 사용

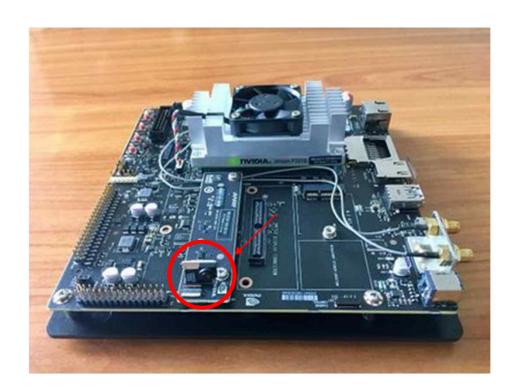
- \$ ./darknet detector demo cfg/coco.data cfg/yolov3-tiny.cfg weights/yolov3-tiny.weights -c 1
- 웹캠을 사용하여 실시간 영상 물체인식을 한다.
- -c1은 USB Camera 장치에 해당하는 /dev/video1 설정하는 것을 의미한다.
- 만일 작동하지 않으면, USB Camera 가 /dev/video0 이나 /dev/video2로 설정되어 있을 수 있다. (비디오 장치 확인은 < \$ ls /dev/video\* > 커맨드로 확인할 수 있다.



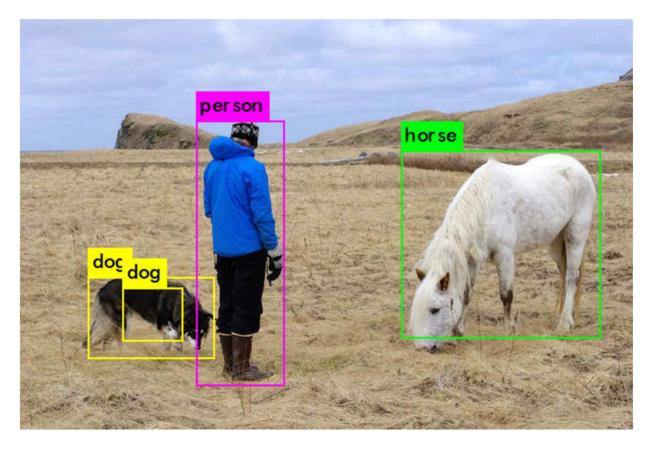
# 02. YOLOv3 실행 및 예제

### [2] YOLOv3 실행 \_ Jetson TX2 온보드 카메라 사용

\$ ./darknet detector demo cfg/coco.data cfg/yolov3-tiny.cfg weights/yolov3-tiny.weights "'nvarguscamerasrc
! video/x-raw(memory:NVMM), width=1920, height=1080, format=(string)NV12, framerate=(fraction)30/1 ! nvtee
! nvvidconv flip-method=0 ! video/x-raw, width=(int)1280, height=(int)720, format=(string)BGRx !
videoconvert ! appsink'"



- ▶ Bounding Box 위치 = 물체의 위치
- ▶ Bounding Box 위치 값을 이용하여, 물체를 추적하는 알고리즘을 생성.
- ▶ Darknet 에서 Bounding Box 위치 값을 나타내는 함수는 draw\_detections()
- ▶ 따라서, draw\_detections() 함수를 확장하여, 물체추적 시스템 제작.



▶ draw\_detections() 함수가 프로토 타입 선언, 정의, 호출되고 있는 위치

서어	함수를 사용할 수 있도록 미리 알리는 부분
	darknet/include/darknet.h

정의	함수가 수행하는 기능이 작성된 부분
0-1	darknet/src/image.c

	함수를 사용하는 부분			
호출	darknet/src/demo.c	TCP 프로세스와 통신을 위해서 thread 및 fifo 생성 및 사용		
	darknet/examples/detector.c	단순히 인자만 확장		
	darknet/examples/coco.c	단순히 인자만 확장		
	darknet/examples/yolo.c	단순히 인자만 확장		

▶ 요약

1. thread 및 fifo 생성

- src/demo.c

2. draw\_detections() 함수 프로토 타입 수정

include/darknet.h

- return : void -> int (target class가 있는 경우 1)

- tartget class와 좌표값 인자로 추가

3. draw\_detections() 함수 원형 수정

- src/image.c

- tartget class가 있는 경우 좌표값 인자로 전달

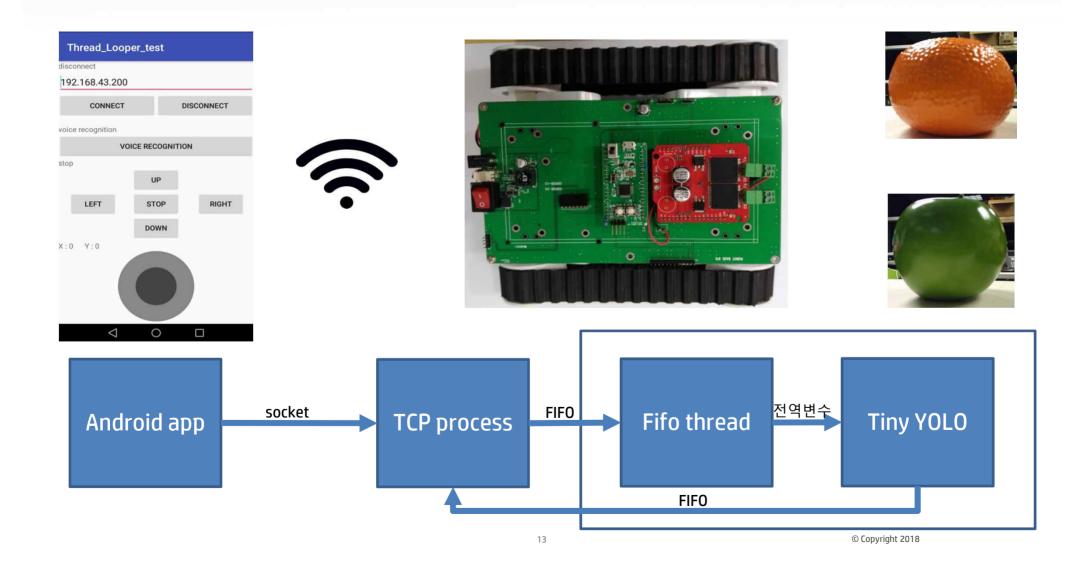
4. draw detections() 함수 호출 후 모터 구동

- src/demo.c

- return이 1인 경우 모터 구동 명령을 fifo를 통하여 tcp thread에 전달

examples/detector.c, examples/coco.c, examples/yolo.c : draw\_detections() 호출 함수 수정 draw\_detections(im, dets, nboxes, thresh, names, alphabet, l.classes, -1, NULL, NULL, NULL);

▶ 개요



src/demo.c 에서 socket과 통신하기 위한 thread 추가, fifo 2개 추가

```
./src/demo.c
```

```
12 line
//SECTION code is added -->
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <svs/stat.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#define FIFO FROM YOLO "/tmp/from volo fifo"
#define FIFO_TO_YOLO "/tmp/to_yolo_fifo"
#define BUFF SIZE 1024
//temp human
//int target_class_a = -1;
int target class a = 0;
char buff a[BUFF SIZE];
int fd_from_yolo;
int fd_to_yolo;
//!SECTION code is added <--
```

```
100 line 근처
                          238번 줄 부터
```

```
//SECTION code is added -->
void *t_function_a(void *data)
 int id:
 id = *((int *)data);
 while(1) {
   while(read(fd_to_yolo, buff_a, BUFF_SIZE) != 0) {
     if(buff a[0] == 'A') {
                                  // apple 39 - bottle
       target class a = 39;
       printf("class %d\n", target class a);
       buff a[0]=0:
     if(buff a[0] == 'B') {
                                    // banana 0 - person
       target class a = 0;
       printf("class %d\n", target class a);
       buff a[0]=0:
     if(buff a[0] == 'C') {
                                   // bicycle
       target class a = 1;
       printf("class %d\n", target class a);
       buff a[0]=0:
                                    // dog
     if(buff_a[0] == 'D') {
       target class a = 16;
       printf("class %d\n", target class a);
       buff a[0]=0:
                                    // truck
     _if(buff_a[0] == 'E') {
```

src/demo.c 에서 socket과 통신하기 위한 thread 추가, fifo 2개 추가

### ./src/demo.c

238번 줄 부터

```
130line
 //SECTION code is added -->
 pthread_t p_thread[2];
 int thr id;
 int a = 1;
 thr_id = pthread_create(&p_thread[0], NULL, t_function_a, (void *)&a);
 if (thr id < 0)
   perror("thread create error : ");
    exit(0);
 // from wifi thread
 if (-1 == (fd from yolo = open(FIFO FROM YOLO, O RDWR)))
   if (-1 == mkfifo(FIFO_FROM_YOLO, 0666))
     perror( "mkfifo() run error");
     exit( 1):
   if (-1 == (fd from volo = open(FIFO FROM YOLO, O RDWR)))
     perror( "open() error");
     exit( 1):
                                                                      15
                                                                                                                       © Copyright 2018
```

### include/darknet.h 에서 draw\_detections() proto type 선언

#### ./include/darknet.h

### 736번 줄 부터

```
//SECTION code is added -->
#if 0
void draw_detections(image im, detection *dets, int num, float thresh, char **names, image **alphabet, int classes);
#else
int draw_detections(image im, detection *dets, int num, float thresh, char **names, image **alphabet, int classes, int target_class, float *xval, float *wval, float *hval);
#endif
//!SECTION code is added <--
```

draw\_detections proto type 선언

strcat(labelstr. names[i]):

### src/image.c 에서 draw\_detections() 함수원형 정의

### ./src/image.c

```
#if 1 //SECTION code is added
int draw detections(image im, detection *dets, int num, float thresh, char **names, image
**alphabet, int classes, int target_class, float *xval, float *wval, float *hval)
#else
void draw detections(image im, detection *dets, int num, float thresh, char **names,
image **alphabet, int classes)
#endif
  int i,i:
  //code is added -->
   int ret = 0:
   int found class = 0;
    printf("[image.c] %s:target class = %d\n", func , target class);
  //code is added <--
  for(i = 0; i < num; ++i){
    char labelstr[4096] = {0}:
    int class = -1:
    for(j = 0; j < classes; ++j){
      if (dets[i].prob[j] > thresh){
        if (class < 0) {
          strcat(labelstr, names[j]);
         class = j;
        } else {
          strcat(labelstr, ", ");
```

### 238번 줄 부터

distance val =  $%f \n$ ", target class a target xval, target wval.

### src/demo.c 에서 draw\_detections() 사용 및 후 처리

#### ./src/demo.c

```
238번 줄 부터
130line
//지역 변수 추가
 //code is added -->
 float target xval = .0f;
 float target wval = .0f;
 float target hval = .0f;
 float distance val = .0f;
 //code is added <--
 //SECTION code is added -->
 #if 0
   draw_detections(display, dets, nboxes, demo_thresh, demo_names,
demo_alphabet, demo_classes);
 #else
  #else
   if(draw detections(display, dets, nboxes, demo thresh, demo names,
demo_alphabet, demo_classes, target_class_a, &target_xval,
&target_wval, &target_hval)) {
     distance_val = target_wval*target_hval;
     printf("[demo.c] target class(%d), xval = %f, wval = %f, hval = %f
```

example/yolo.c, coco.c, detector.c 에 적용

./src/demo.c

### 238번 줄 부터

```
// code is added -->
#if 0
draw_detections(im, dets, l.side*l.side*l.n, thresh, voc_names, alphabet, 20);
#else
draw_detections(im, dets, l.side*l.side*l.n, thresh, voc_names, alphabet, 20, -1, NULL, NULL, NULL);
#endif
// code is added <--</pre>
```

### ./src/image.c

```
238번 줄 부터
                 sprintf(buff, "data/labels/%d_%d.png", i, j);
                 alphabets[j][i] = load image color(buff, 0, 0);
233
234
           }
235
236
         return alphabets;
237
238
     #if 0 //SECTION code is added
     void draw detections(image im, detection *dets, int num, float thresh, char **names, image **alphabet, int classes)
240
     #else
241
     int draw_detections(image im, detection *dets, int num, float thresh, char **names, image **alphabet, int classes, int target_class, float
     #endif
243
244
     {
         int i,j;
245
         //code is added -->
246
     #if 0
248
     #else
249
             int ret = 0;
             //int found_class = 0;
251
             printf("[image.c] %s : target_class = %d \n",__func__,target_class);
252
     #endif
         //code is added <--
254
255
         for(i = 0; i < num; ++i){
256
257
             char labelstr[4096] = {0};
```

### ./src/image.c

### 269번 줄 부터

```
} else {
264
                         strcat(labelstr, ", ");
                         strcat(labelstr, names[j]);
266
267
                     //code is added -->
268
269
     #if 0
                     printf("%s: %.0f%%\n", names[j], dets[i].prob[j]*100);
270
271
     #else
                     printf("class(%d), %s : %.0f%%\n", j, names[j], dets[i].prob[j]*100);
272
273
     #endif
274
                     //code is added <--
275
276
           if(class >= 0){
277
                 int width = im.h * .006;
278
```

### ./src/image.c

### 302번 줄 부터

```
298
                 rgb[2] = blue;
                 box b = dets[i].bbox;
299
                 //code is added -->
     #if 0
     #else
                 if(target_class != -1 && class == target_class){
304
                     ret = 1:
                     memcpy(xval, &b.x, sizeof(float));
                     memcpy(yval, &b.y, sizeof(float));
                     memcpy(wval, &b.w, sizeof(float));
                     memcpy(hval, &b.h, sizeof(float));
310
311
                 printf("%f %f %f %f\n", b.x, b.y, b.w, b.h);
312
     #endif
                 //code is added <--
314
                 int left = (b.x-b.w/2.)*im.w;
                 int right = (b.x+b.w/2.)*im.w;
```

### ./src/image.c

### 326번 줄 부터

```
if(top < 0) top = 0;
                 if(bot > im.h-1) bot = im.h-1;
324
325
                 //code is added -->
     #if 0
327
     #else
                 printf("left(%d), right(%d), top(%d), bottom(%d)\n",left, right,top,bot);
     #endif
                 //code is added <--
331
                 draw_box_width(im, left, top, right, bot, width, red, green, blue);
332
                 if (alphabet) {
334
                     image label = get_label(alphabet, labelstr, (im.h*.03));
                     draw_label(im, top + width, left, label, rgb);
                     free_image(label);
                 if (dets[i].mask){
338
                     image mask = float_to_image(14, 14, 1, dets[i].mask);
```

### ./src/image.c

### 350번 줄 부터

```
embed_image(tmask, im, left, top);
342
                     free_image(mask);
                     free_image(resized_mask);
344
                     free_image(tmask);
345
                 }
347
         //code is added -->
     #if 0
350
351
     #else
352
         return ret;
     #endif
354
         //code is added <--
     }
     void transpose_image(image im)
358
         assert(im.w == im.h);
         int n, m;
         int c;
```

### ./include/darknet.h

### 736번 줄 부터

```
void visualize network(network *net);
731
     float box_iou(box a, box b);
     data load_all_cifar10();
     box_label *read_boxes(char *filename, int *n);
     box float_to_box(float *f, int stride);
734
     //SECTION code is added -->
     #if 0
     void draw detections(image im, detection *dets, int num, float thresh, char **names, image **alphabet, int classes);
     #else
     int draw_detections(image im, detection *dets, int num, float thresh, char **names, image **alphabet, int classes, int target_class, float
741
     #endif
     //!SECTION code is added <--
     matrix network_predict_data(network *net, data test);
744
     image **load alphabet();
     image get network image(network *net);
     float *network_predict(network *net, float *input);
```

```
./src/demo.c
                                                                                                    11번 줄 부터
#include "demo.h"
#include <sys/time.h>
//SECTION code is added -->
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int target class a = 0;
//SECTION code is added <--
#define DEMO 1
                                                                                                    93번 줄 부터
void *detect_in_thread(void *ptr)
 running = 1;
 float nms = .4;
 //code is added -->
 float target xval = .0f;
 float target wval = .0f;
 float target_hval = .0f;
 float distance_val = .0f;
 //code is added <--
 layer l = net->layers[net->n-1];
 float *X = buff letter[(buff index+2)%3].data;
 network_predict(net, X);
```

#### ./src/demo.c

#### 143번 줄 부터

```
image display = buff[(buff index+2) % 3];
//SECTION code is added -->
#if O
  draw_detections(display, dets, nboxes, demo_thresh, demo_names, demo_alphabet, demo_classes):
#else
if(draw_detections(display, dets, nboxes, demo_thresh, demo_names, demo_alphabet, demo_classes, target_class_a, &target_xval, &target_wval, &target_hval))
  distance val = target wval*target hval:
  printf("[demo.c] target class(%d), xval = %f, wval = %f, hval = %f distance val = %f \n", target class a, target xval, target wval, target hval, distance val);
  if(target xval > 0.6){
    printf("r\n");
    system("sudo echo 0 > /sys/class/qpio/qpio298/value");
    system("sudo echo 1 > /sys/class/qpio/qpio396/value");
  }else if(target_xval < 0.4){</pre>
    printf("l\n");
   system("sudo echo 1 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio298/value");
    system("sudo echo 0 > /sys/class/qpio/qpio396/value");
  }else{
    printf("s\n"):
    system("sudo echo 1 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio298/value");
    system("sudo echo 1 > /sys/class/qpio/qpio396/value");
}else {
  printf("i\n");
 system("sudo echo 0 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio392/value"):
  system("sudo echo 0 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio396/value");
#endif
//!SECTION code is added <--
```

#### ./src/demo.c

demo\_names = names;

#### 226번 줄 부터

```
void demo(char *cfgfile, char *weightfile, float thresh, int cam_index, const char *filename, char **names, int classes, int delay, char *prefix, int
avg_frames, float hier, int w, int h, int frames, int fullscreen)
{
//SECTION code is added -->
    system("sudo echo 298 > /sys/class/gpio/export");
    system("sudo echo 396 > /sys/class/gpio/export");
    system("sudo echo out > /sys/class/gpio/gpio298/direction");
    system("sudo echo out > /sys/class/gpio/gpio396/direction");
//SECTION code is added <--
    //demo_frame = avg_frames;
    image **alphabet = load_alphabet();</pre>
```

### ./examples/detector.c

### 604번 줄 부터

```
//printf("%d\n", nboxes);
//if (nms) do_nms_obj(boxes, probs, l.w*l.h*l.n, l.classes, nms);
if (nms) do_nms_sort(dets, nboxes, l.classes, nms);
draw_detections(im, dets, nboxes, thresh, names, alphabet, l.classes, -1, NULL, NULL, NULL);
free_detections(dets, nboxes);
if(outfile){
    save_image(im, outfile);
}
```

### ./examples/yolo.c

#### 296번 줄 부터

```
int nboxes = 0;
detection *dets = get_network_boxes(net, 1, 1, thresh, 0, 0, 0, &nboxes);
if (nms) do_nms_sort(dets, l.side*l.side*l.n, l.classes, nms);
// code is added -->
#if 0
draw_detections(im, dets, l.side*l.side*l.n, thresh, voc_names, alphabet, 20);
#else
draw_detections(im, dets, l.side*l.side*l.n, thresh, voc_names, alphabet, 20, -1, NULL, NULL, NULL);
#endif
// code is added <--
save_image(im, "predictions");
show image(im, "predictions", 0);</pre>
```

### ./examples/coco.c

#### 326번 줄 부터

```
detection *dets = get_network_boxes(net, 1, 1, thresh, 0, 0, 0, &nboxes);
if (nms) do_nms_sort(dets, l.side*l.side*l.n, l.classes, nms);

//code is added -->
#if 0
draw_detections(im, dets, l.side*l.side*l.n, thresh, coco_classes, alphabet, 80);
#else
draw_detections(im, dets, l.side*l.side*l.n, thresh, coco_classes, alphabet, 80, -1, NULL, NULL, NULL);
#endif
//code is added <--
save_image(im, "prediction");
show_image(im, "predictions", 0);</pre>
```

▶ YOLO에서 사용하는 객체명은 classlist 버퍼에 아래와 같이 정의 되어 있다.

0	person,	20	elephant,	40	wine glass,	60	diningtable,
1	bicycle,	21	bear,	41	cup,	61	toilet,
2	car,	22	zebra,	42	fork,	62	tvmonitor,
3	motorbike,	23	giraffe,	43	knife,	63	laptop,
4	aeroplane,	24	backpack,	44	spoon,	64	mouse,
5	bus,	25	umbrella,	45	bowl,	65	remote,
6	train,	26	handbag,	46	banana,	66	keyboard,
7	truck,	27	tie,	47	apple,	67	cell phone,
8	boat,	28	suitcase,	48	sandwich,	68	microwave,
9	traffic light,	29	frisbee,	49	orange,	69	oven,
10	fire hydrant,	30	skis,	50	broccoli,	70	toaster,
11	stop sign,	31	snowboard,	51	carrot,	71	sink,
12	parking meter,	32	sports ball,	52	hot dog,	72	refrigerator,
13	bench,	33	kite,	53	pizza,	73	book,
14	bird,	34	baseball bat,	54	donut,	74	clock,
15	cat,	35	baseball glove,	55	cake,	75	vase,
16	dog,	36	skateboard,	56	chair,	76	scissors,
17	horse,	37	surfboard,	57	sofa,	77	teddy bear,
18	sheep,	38	tennis racket,	58	pottedplant,	78	hair drier,
19	cow,	39	bottle,	59	bed,	79	toothbrush

#### - 영상 인식 객체명 전달

앱->TX2(Wifi)	TX2(Wifi)->Y0L0	Class index
apple	Α	47
banana	В	46
bicycle	С	1
dog	D	16

#### - 모터 제어 명령 전달

	YOLO>TX2(WiFi)	TX2(WiFi)->STM32
left	a	a
right	b	b
up	С	С
down	d	d
stop	i	i