

Smart Factory실습

Multi-threading

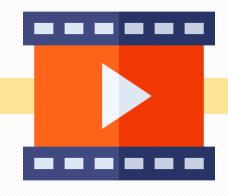
# Agenda

- How to use tool?
- Parallelism

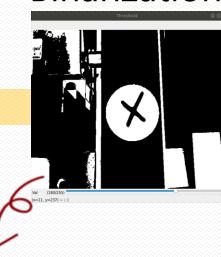
#### How to use tool?

#### **Motion Detect**

Camera Input



Binarization



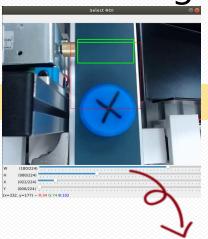
To drastically reduce the amount of information you have to work with



filtered image

Region of Interesting

**ROI** Setting



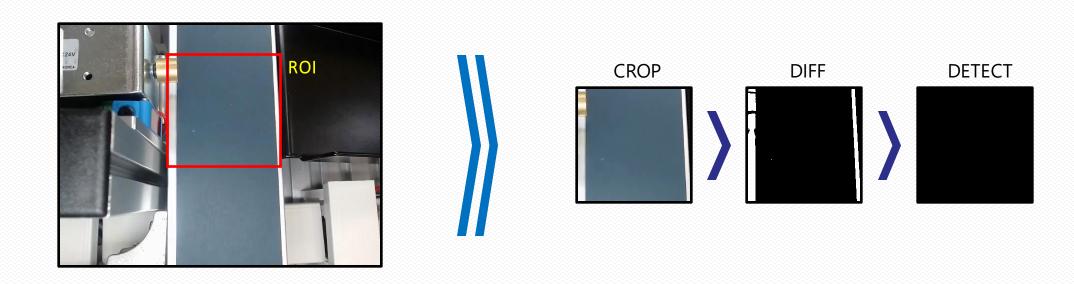
**Motion Detect** 



Video Stream with 640x480 resolution

224x224 image

#### **Detailed Flow**

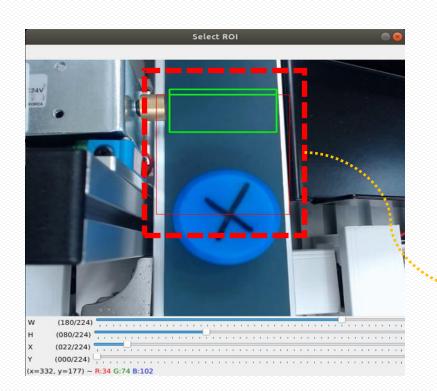


- Crop the frame per selected ROI
- Calculate the frame difference
  - Apply custom threshold with brightness value
- Choose the best frames to pass

#### Select ROI to Detect Motion

Python Tool (iotdemo-motion-detector)

iotdemo-motion-detector-l
./resource/factory/conveyor.mp4



Pre-Implemented Tool

#### Python Main (factory.py)

Detect the Frame (each Thread)

- detected = det.detect(frame)

if detected is None: continue

Enqueue (each Thread)

- q.put(('VIDEO: Cam1 detected', detected))
- q.put(('VIDEO: Cam2 detected', detected))



motion.cfg

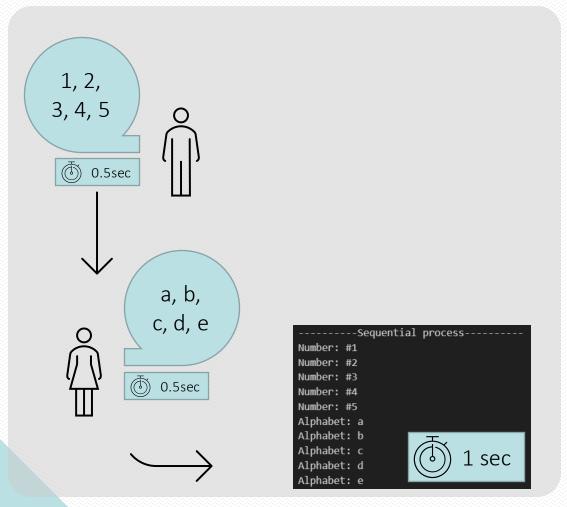


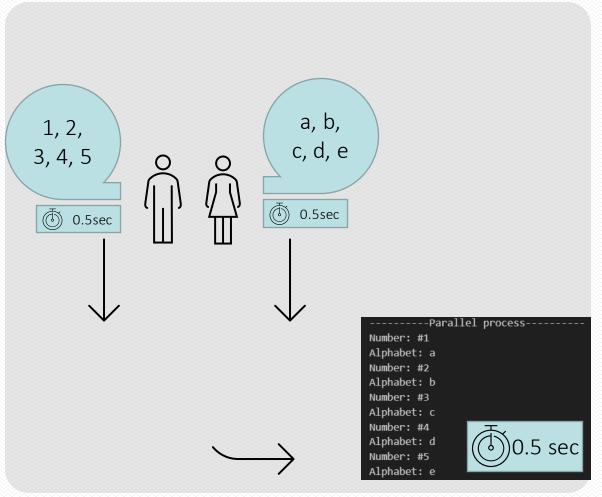
Cropped Image

## Parallelism

#### Parallelism

Sequential vs Parallel





<Sequential>

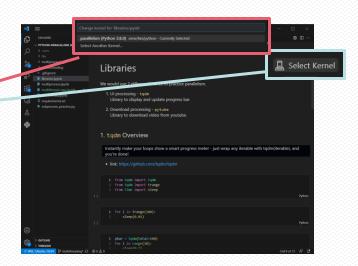
<Parallel>

#### **Practice Preparation**

Virtual environment setup
 \$ cd Class02/python-parallelism
 \$ python3 -m venv .venv
 \$ source .venv/bin/activate
 (.venv)\$ pip install --upgrade pip
 Open libraries.ipynb
 Click 'Select Kernel'
 Selecte 'Install/Enable suggested extensions'
 (.venv)\$ pip install -r ./requirements.txt
 (.venv)\$ ipython kernel install --user --name=parallelism

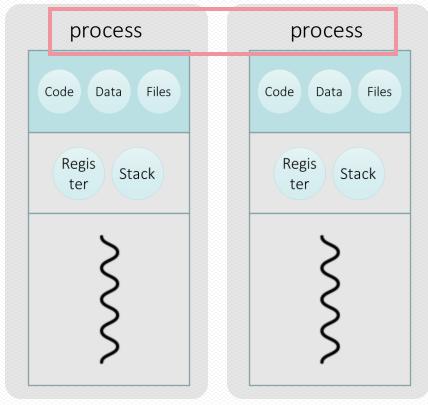
```
# Verification (.venv)$ jupyter-kernelspec list
```

- Select IPython kernel from VSCode UI
  - Click 'Select Kernel'
  - Choose `parallelism`



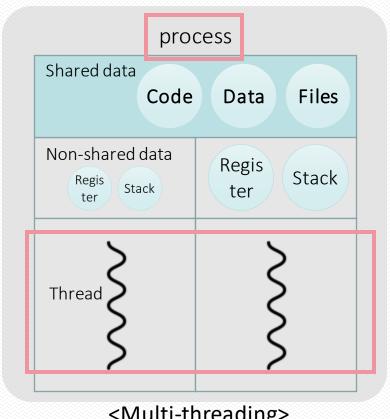
#### Multi-processing vs Multi-threading

Use multiple processes to execute multiple tasks



<Multi-processing>

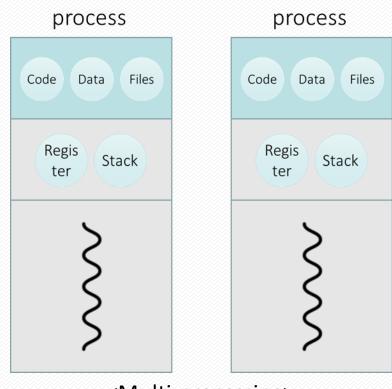
Use single process, but run multiple threads inside



<Multi-threading>

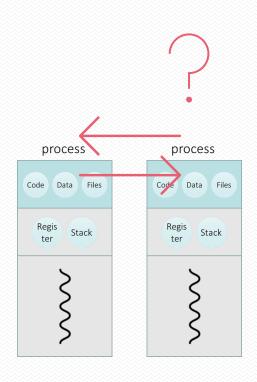
#### Multi-processing: Concept

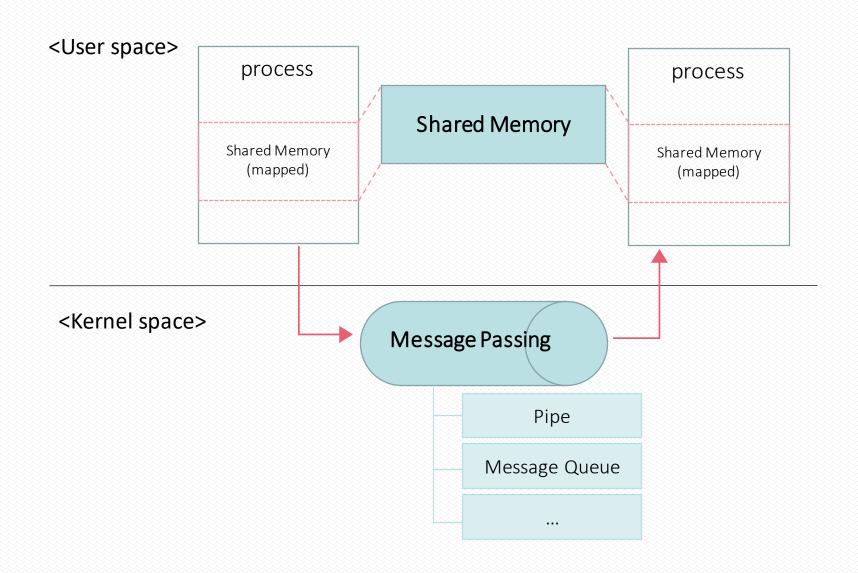
- Each process has code, data, stack and heap areas
- Every processes includes at least 1 thread(main thread)
- Processes are being separated in terms of memory usages



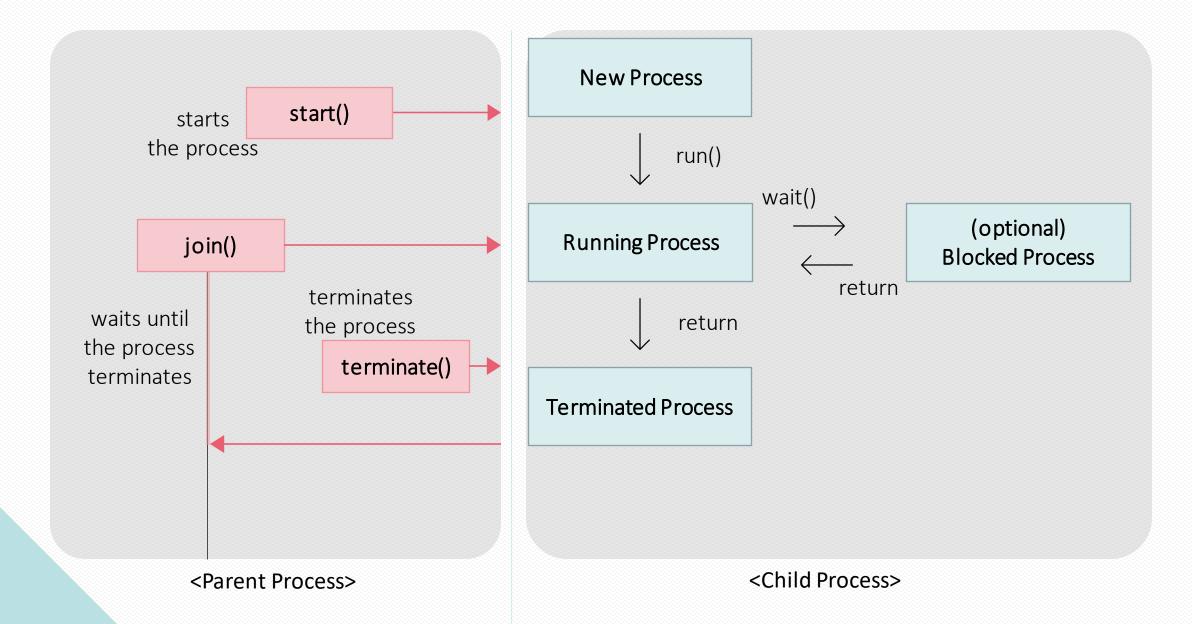
<Multi-processing>

#### Multi-processing: Inter-process Communication(IPC)



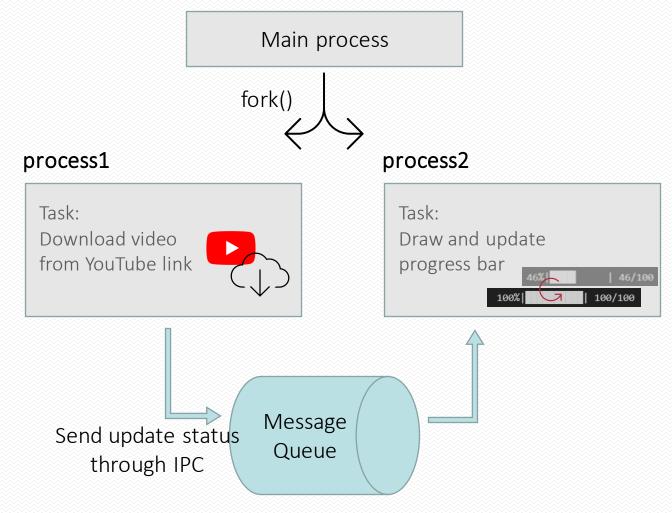


#### Multi-processing: Lifecycle of Process(multiprocessing.Process class)



#### Multi-processing: example

• `pytube`, `tqdm` example

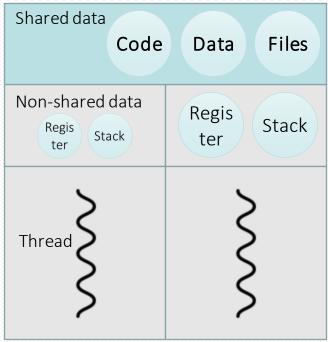


Reference: <a href="https://docs.python.org/3/library/multiprocessing.html#multiprocessing-programming">https://docs.python.org/3/library/multiprocessing.html#multiprocessing-programming</a>

#### Multi-threading: Concept

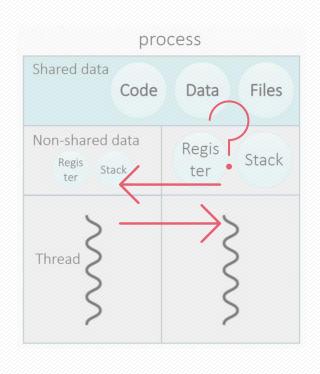
- A light-weight process
- Utilize single process to execute multiple tasks
- Process consists of **multiple threads**, where each threads represents each tasks
- Threads in one process share memory area, in terms of code, data segments and heap

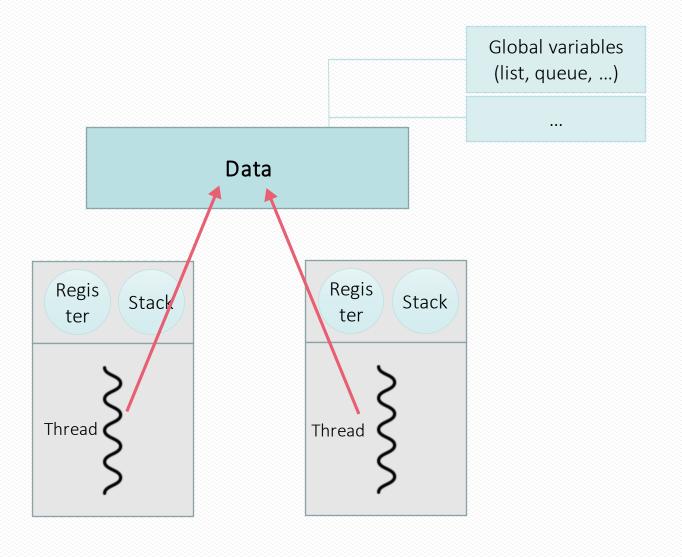
#### process



<Multi-threading>

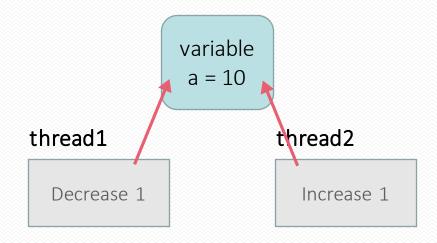
#### Multi-threading: Communication between threads





#### GIL(Global Interpreter Lock)

• GIL in python, is a mutex which ensures to run only one thread at once

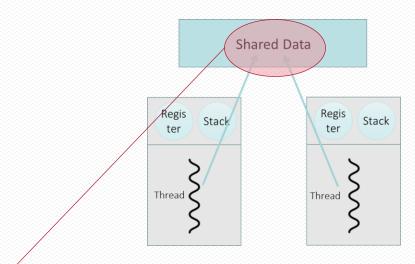


# <Race condition> thread1: thread2: Read: a Read: a Decrease 1 Increase 1 Write: a Write: a Result: a? Result: a?

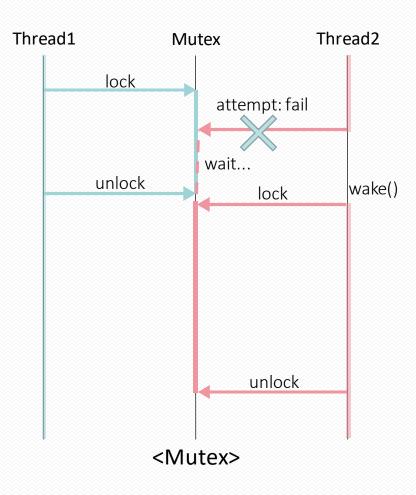
- Thread-safety
  - Prevents race condition

- Performance issue:
  - Takes more time than actual multi-threaded program

#### Multi-threading: Problem & Solution

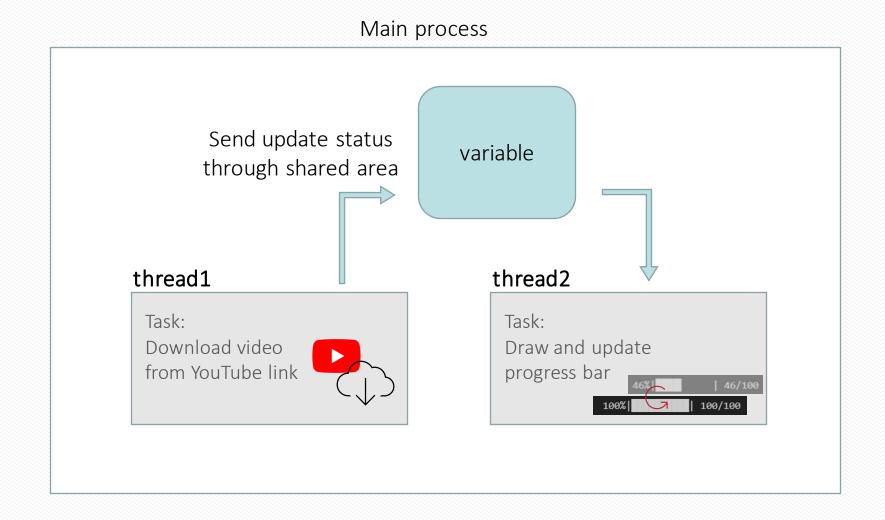


- Synchronization Problem
  - When multiple threads attempt to access to shared area at the same time
- Solution
  - Mutex(Mutual Exclusion)



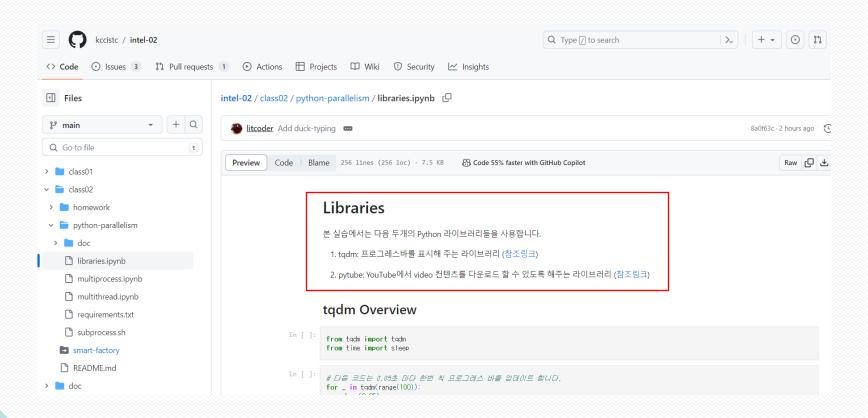
#### Multi-threading: Example

• `pytube`, `tqdm` example



- .venv/bin/pip install -r python-parallelism/requirements.txt
- .venv/bin/pip freeze|wc-l

https://github.com/kccistc/intel-02/blob/main/class02/python-parallelism/libraries.ipynb



### Multi-processing vs Multi-threading

	Reliability	Communication	Execution time	Memory usage
Multi-processing	More reliable: Memory isolation	Slower: IPC mechanism	Slower: Consuming more time to start process	Less effective: Consuming more memory space
Multi-threading	Less reliable: Sharing memory space, need additional protection (i.e. Mutex)	Faster: Using shared memory space	Faster: Consuming less time to start thread	More effective: Consuming less memory space

#### Multi-thread Hands-on (factory.py)

- Implement the two threads, one queue for Smart Factory
- Thread 1/2
  - Video open/close and Call MotionDetector
  - In the while loop,
    Enqueue read video frame
    (as a tuple, name: 'Video:Cam1/2 live', data: frame)
    When a motion is detected, Enqueue the frame
    (as a tuple, name: 'Video:Cam1/2 detected', data: detected)
- Main
  - Create the thread1/2 and start that threads
  - In FactoryController loop, get the event(name, data) from queue
  - If the name has 'Video:', the data display with 'name[6:]' using "imshow" method





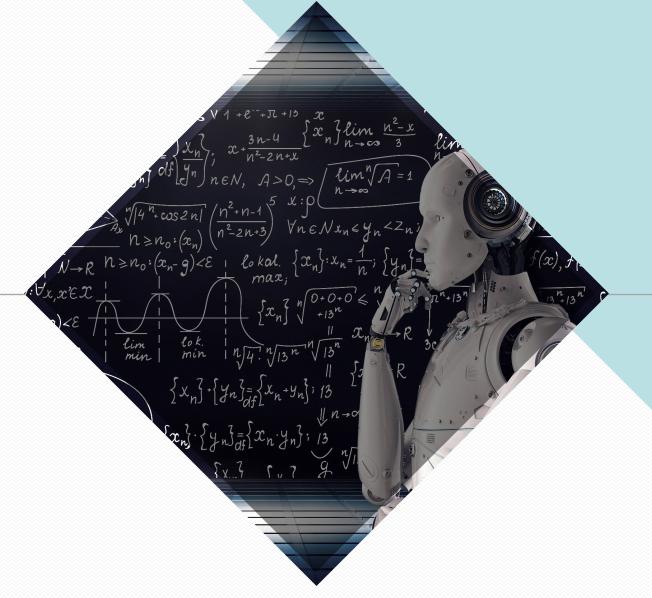


Queue the camera stream, receive it from the main and process it.
Running 'imshow' on each thread can cause crash issues!



#### Multi-thread Hands-on (cont,)

```
jerrylee@jaeseong-mobl2: ~/code_test/temp/demo.smart-factory-legacy
                                                                                                                                                           jerrylee@jaeseong-mobl2: ~/Desktop
                                                                                   jerrylee@jaeseong-mobl2: ~/code_test/temp/demo.smart-factory-legacy 211x56
(.env) jerrylee@jaeseong-mobl2:~/code_test/temp/demo.smart-factory-legacy$
(.env) jerrylee@jaeseong-mobl2:~/code_test/temp/demo.smart-factory-legacy$
```



# THANK YOU