第二組_深度學習與類神經網路實作

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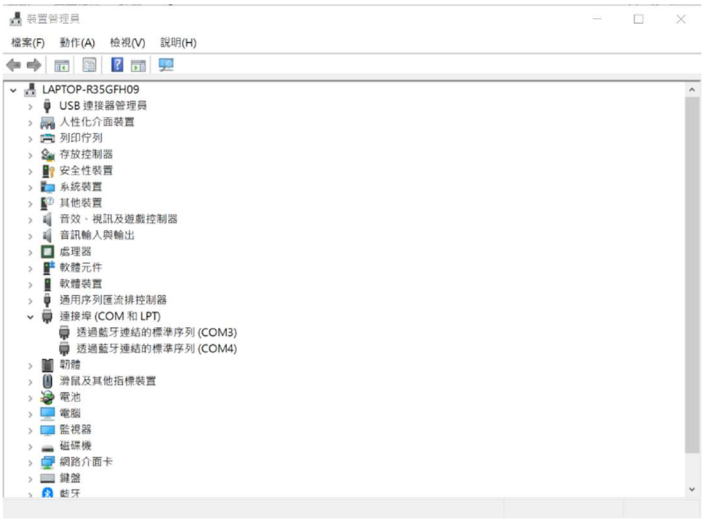
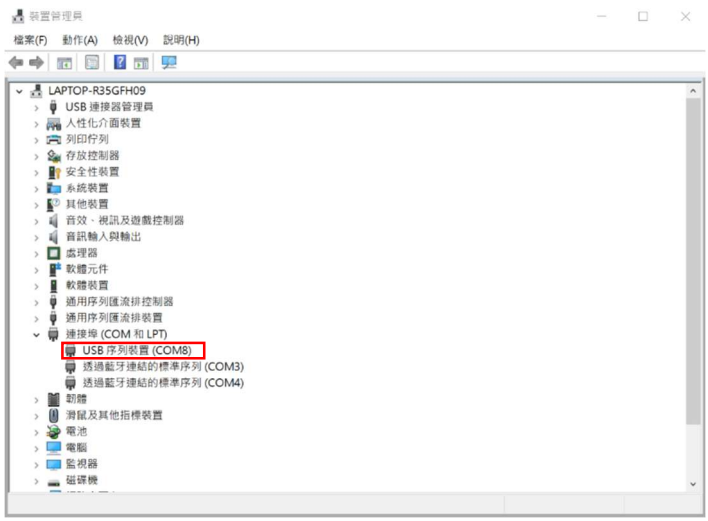
ESP32-P4-EYE 視覺開發板燒錄方法(windows)

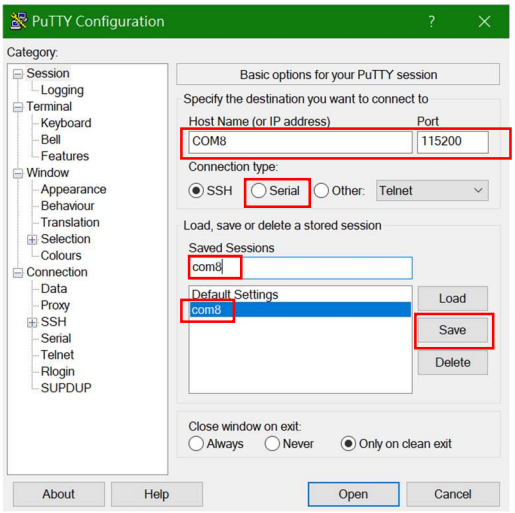
1、確認 ESP32-P4-EYE 連接埠編號方式：對「開始」點擊右鍵，點選「裝置管理員」，點開「連接埠(COM 和 LPT)」，接著插拔裝置，就會顯示出現在這個 port 的代號。

2、下載「putty」程式來接收 ESP32-P4-EYE 的訊息，下載網址：



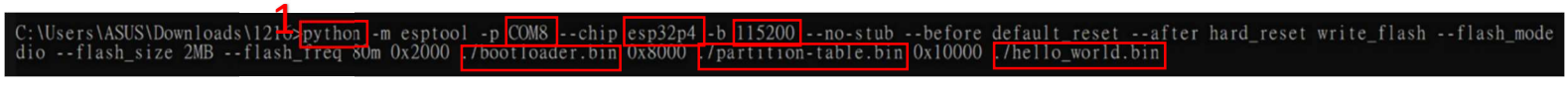


https://putty.org/index.html，安裝完後點開設定，設定完可以按 save 存起來重複使用。



3、燒錄指令：python -m esptool -p COM8 --chip esp32p4 -b 115200 --no-stub --before default_reset --after hard_reset write_flash --flash_mode dio --flash_size 2MB --flash_freq 80m 0x2000 ./bootloader.bin 0x8000 ./partition-table.bin 0x10000 ./hello_world.bin

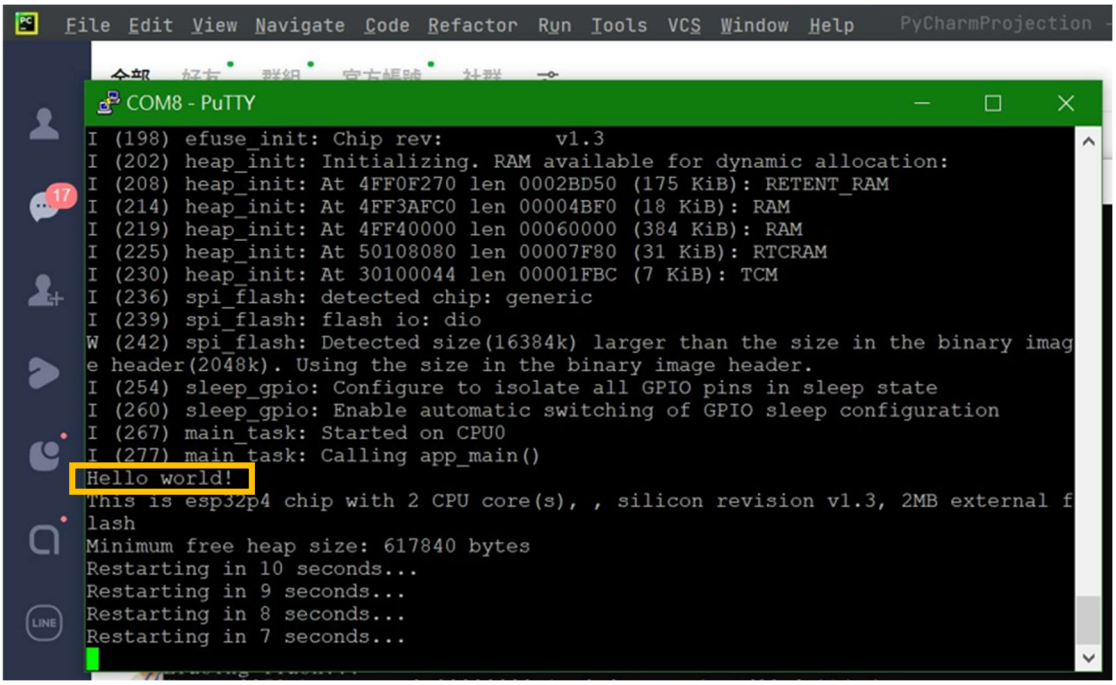
其實 python 在各作業系統的終端機指令幾乎都相同，所以老師寫的 macOS 指令在 windows 中也是同樣的指令，如下圖。



紅框內為不同環境或設定，而會有改變的部份。特別解釋 1 的紅框，因為我的環境變數有設定

python 路徑，所以在 CMD 上直接打 python，它會去找當時設定路徑時的 python.bin 檔來執行，要注意這個 python 環境是否有安裝到 esptool 套件，不然也是沒辦法燒錄的。

4、結果：



COCO / YOLO / esp-dl 與模型部署

實作 COCO 偵測功能的 UI 觸發，必須完成以下四個確定步驟：

P.S.以下路徑為 github 專案說明寫的路徑，此次 clone 下來，在 jupyter 上實際的檔案絕對路徑為 esp-dev-kits/examples/esp32-p4-eye/examples/factory_demo/main/< token >

1、 修改模式定義 (./main/ui/ui_extra.h)，在現有的枚舉中新增 AI_DETECT_COCO。根據原始碼，PEDESTRIAN 為 0，FACE 為 1。

```
typedef enum {
    AI_DETECT_PEDESTRIAN = 0, // Pedestrian detection
    AI_DETECT_FACE,           // Face detection
    AI_DETECT_COCO,           // 確定新增：COCO 物件偵測 (數值為 2)
    AI_DETECT_MODE_MAX        // Maximum number of modes
} ai_detect_mode_t;
```

2、 更新 AI 處理邏輯 (./main/app/AI/app_ai_detect.cpp)，您必須在後端的任務與影格處理函式中加入 COCO 的路徑。

修改偵測任務：在 camera_dectect_task 函式中加入 COCO 偵測呼叫。

```
if (ui_extra_get_ai_detect_mode() == AI_DETECT_PEDESTRIAN) {
    detect_results = app_pedestrian_detect((uint16_t *)p->buffer, DETECT_WIDTH, DETECT_HEIGHT);
} else if (ui_extra_get_ai_detect_mode() == AI_DETECT_FACE) {
    detect_results = app_humanface_detect((uint16_t *)p->buffer, DETECT_WIDTH, DETECT_HEIGHT);
} else if (ui_extra_get_ai_detect_mode() == AI_DETECT_COCO) {
    // 呼叫來源中定義的 COCO 偵測函式
    detect_results = app_coco_detect((uint16_t *)p->buffer, DETECT_WIDTH, DETECT_HEIGHT);
}
```

修改影格處理：在 app_ai_detection_process_frame 中串聯繪圖邏輯。

```
if(ai_detect_mode == AI_DETECT_FACE) {
    ret = app_humanface_ai_detect((uint16_t*)current_ai_buffer, (uint16_t*)detect_buf, width, height);
} else if(ai_detect_mode == AI_DETECT_PEDESTRIAN) {
    ret = app_pedestrian_ai_detect((uint16_t*)current_ai_buffer, (uint16_t*)detect_buf, width, height);
} else if(ai_detect_mode == AI_DETECT_COCO) {
    // 呼叫來源中已實作的繪製函式，它會處理 YOLO 框與文字標籤
    ret = app_coco_od_detect((uint16_t*)detect_buf, width, height);
}
```

3、 更新 UI 標籤顯示 (./main/ui/ui_extra.c)，修改 ui_extra_update_ai_detect_mode_label 函式，讓 UI 能顯示「Mode: COCO」

```
static void ui_extra_update_ai_detect_mode_label(void) {
    if (ai_mode_label == NULL) return;

    if (current_ai_detect_mode == AI_DETECT_PEDESTRIAN) {
        lv_label_set_text(ai_mode_label, "Mode: Pedestrian");
    } else if (current_ai_detect_mode == AI_DETECT_FACE) {
        lv_label_set_text(ai_mode_label, "Mode: Face");
    } else if (current_ai_detect_mode == AI_DETECT_COCO) {
        lv_label_set_text(ai_mode_label, "Mode: COCO"); // 新增顯示文字
    }
}
```

4、 實作 UI 按鈕切換邏輯 (./main/ui/ui_extra.c)。目前的 UI 透過上下按鈕來切換模式。您需要修改 ui_extra_btn_up 與 ui_extra_btn_down 的 switch-case 邏輯，使其支援三個模式的循環切換。

向下按鈕 (Next Mode)：

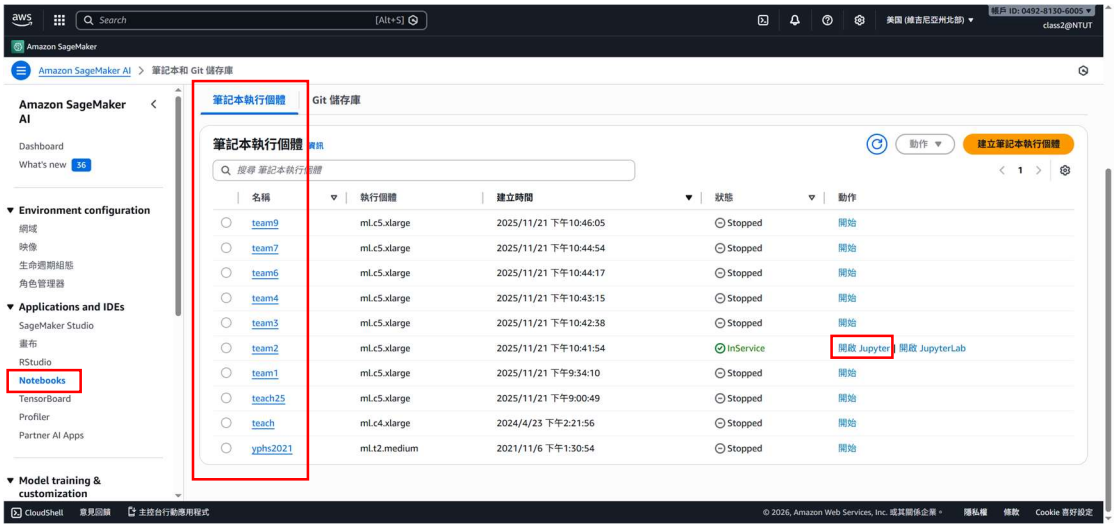
```
case UI_PAGE_AI_DETECT:
    if (current_ai_detect_mode == AI_DETECT_PEDESTRIAN) {
        ui_extra_change_ai_detect_mode(AI_DETECT_FACE);
    } else if (current_ai_detect_mode == AI_DETECT_FACE) {
        ui_extra_change_ai_detect_mode(AI_DETECT_COCO); // 切換至 COCO
    } else {
        ui_extra_change_ai_detect_mode(AI_DETECT_PEDESTRIAN); // 循環回第一個
    }
    break;
```

向上按鈕（Prev Mode）：

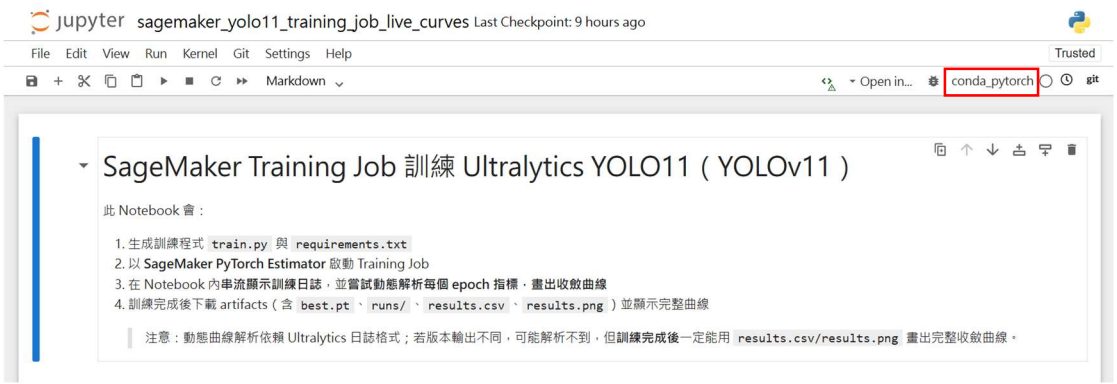
```
case UI_PAGE_AI_DETECT:
    if (current_ai_detect_mode == AI_DETECT_PEDESTRIAN) {
        ui_extra_change_ai_detect_mode(AI_DETECT_COCO); // 回到最後一個（COCO）
    } else if (current_ai_detect_mode == AI_DETECT_COCO) {
        ui_extra_change_ai_detect_mode(AI_DETECT_FACE);
    } else {
        ui_extra_change_ai_detect_mode(AI_DETECT_PEDESTRIAN);
    }
    break;
```

Amazon SageMaker AI 訓練實作

1、 登入 AWS console，search bar 輸入 Amazon SageMaker AI，左側選單點選 Applications and IDEs -> Notebooks，選取自己組別的個體，按「開始」，完全開啟後點選「開啟 Jupyter」 -> 2025_AIoT_3.4 -> sagemaker_yolo11_training_job_live_curves.ipynb。



2、 此次使用 pytorch 做訓練，確認 kernal 是否為「conda_pytorch」。



3、 確認無誤之後，按著程式碼框依序執行，點選方框後，shift + enter 就會開始執行。左上角[*]表示正在執行中，*號變成數字表示執行完畢，結果也會呈現於下方。

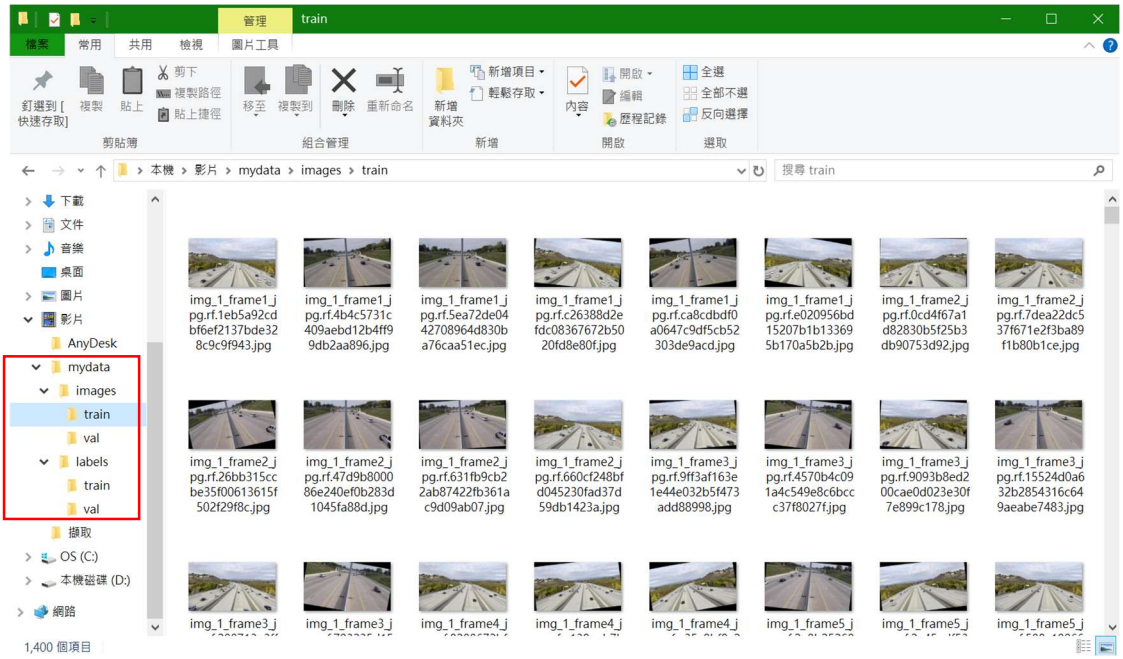
4、 進行部份參數修改，此次將資料集放在 aws S3，因此路徑名稱與檔名需要修改。資料 Zip 檔內部有建議結構，如下圖，請參照。

[4]:
```
# ====== 你要改的地方 ======
S3_DATA_ZIP = 's3://2025team2/mydata.zip'  # <<<<<< 改成你的資料集
DATA_ZIP_FILENAME = 'mydata.zip'                # zip 檔名

# 類別名稱（請改成你的 classes）
CLASS_NAMES = ['car']

# YOLO11 權重（可改 yolo11s.pt / yolo11m.pt / yolo11l.pt / yolo11x.pt）
YOLO_MODEL = 'yolo11n.pt'

# 訓練超參數
EPOCHS = 50
IMGSZ = 640
BATCH = 16
WORKERS = 4

# 訓練硬體（推薦 GPU：g5 / g4dn）
INSTANCE_TYPE = 'ml.g5.2xlarge'
INSTANCE_COUNT = 1

# 輸出到 S3
OUTPUT_S3 = f"s3://2025team2/output/"

print('S3_DATA_ZIP:', S3_DATA_ZIP)
print('OUTPUT_S3:', OUTPUT_S3)
```

```
S3_DATA_ZIP: s3://2025team2/mydata.zip
OUTPUT_S3: s3://2025team2/output/
```

資料 zip 內部建議結構：

```
mydata/
  images/train
  images/val
  labels/train
  labels/val
```



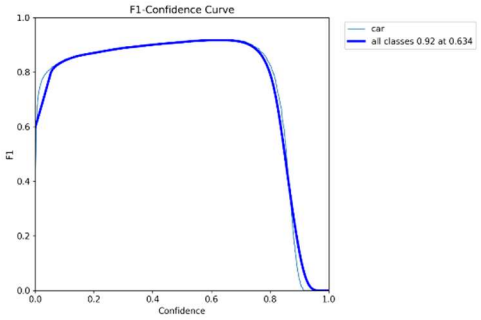
5、 訓練完畢後結果，如下圖。

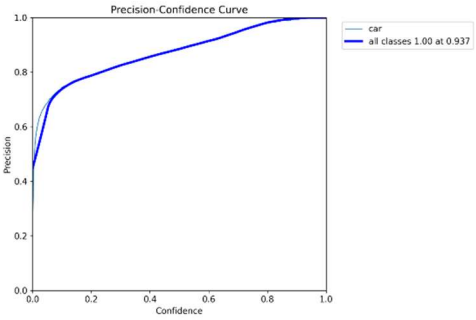
jupyter sagemaker_yolo11_training_job_live_curves Last Checkpoint: 9 hours ago

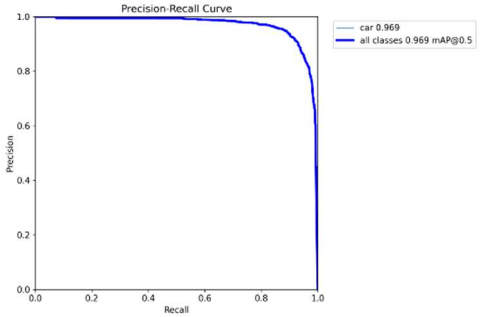
File Edit View Run Kernel Git Settings Help Trusted

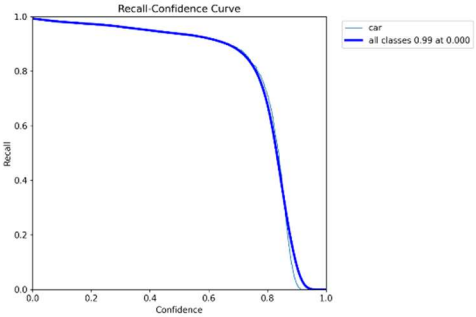
Code Open in... conda_pytorch git

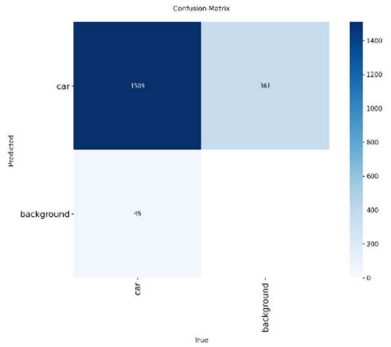
```
#033[K       50/50      2.51G     0.8389     0.4212     0.8775        129        640: 73% ──────── 64/88 11.2it/s 5.9s<2.1s
#033[K       50/50      2.51G     0.8385     0.4211     0.8778        135        640: 75% ──────── 66/88 10.9it/s 6.1s<2.0s
#033[K       50/50      2.51G     0.8396     0.4223     0.8783        108        640: 77% ──────── 68/88 11.2it/s 6.2s<1.8s
#033[K       50/50      2.51G     0.8404     0.4232     0.8784        118        640: 80% ──────── 70/88 10.8it/s 6.4s<1.7s
#033[K       50/50      2.51G     0.8412     0.4236     0.8792        121        640: 82% ──────── 72/88 11.2it/s 6.6s<1.4s
#033[K       50/50      2.51G     0.8419     0.4229     0.8794        153        640: 84% ──────── 74/88 11.1it/s 6.8s<1.3s
#033[K       50/50      2.51G     0.8418     0.4223     0.8793        128        640: 86% ──────── 76/88 11.4it/s 6.9s<1.1s
#033[K       50/50      2.51G     0.8411     0.4219     0.8793        126        640: 89% ──────── 78/88 11.2it/s 7.1s<0.9s
#033[K       50/50      2.51G     0.8417     0.4219      0.879        122        640: 91% ──────── 80/88 11.4it/s 7.3s<0.7s
#033[K       50/50      2.51G     0.8419     0.4216     0.8789        154        640: 93% ──────── 82/88 10.9it/s 7.5s<0.5s
#033[K       50/50      2.51G     0.8428     0.4211     0.8789        122        640: 95% ──────── 84/88 11.3it/s 7.7s<0.4s
#033[K       50/50      2.51G      0.843     0.4214     0.8792        147        640: 98% ──────── 86/88 10.7it/s 7.9s<0.2s
#033[K       50/50      2.51G     0.8423      0.421     0.8792         71        640: 100% ──────── 88/88 11.1it/s 8.0s
#033[K                  Class     Images  Instances      Box(P          R      mAP50  mAP50-95): 29% ──────── 2/7 3.3it/s 0.2s<1.5s
#033[K                  Class     Images  Instances      Box(P          R      mAP50  mAP50-95): 57% ──────── 4/7 5.5it/s 0.4s<0.5s
#033[K                  Class     Images  Instances      Box(P          R      mAP50  mAP50-95): 71% ──────── 5/7 6.7it/s 0.5s<0.3s
#033[K                  Class     Images  Instances      Box(P          R      mAP50  mAP50-95): 100% ──────── 7/7 11.4it/s 0.6s#015#033[K
Class     Images  Instances      Box(P          R      mAP50  mAP50-95): 100% ──────── 7/7 11.4it/s 0.6s
all        201       1554      0.926      0.912      0.969      0.691
50 epochs completed in 0.126 hours.
Optimizer stripped from /opt/ml/model/runs/train/weights/last.pt, 5.5MB
Optimizer stripped from /opt/ml/model/runs/train/weights/best.pt, 5.5MB
Validating /opt/ml/model/runs/train/weights/best.pt...
Ultralytics 8.3.246 🚀 Python-3.10.13 torch-2.2.0 CUDA:0 (NVIDIA A10G, 22836MiB)
YOLO11n summary (fused): 100 layers, 2,582,347 parameters, 0 gradients, 6.3 GFLOPs
#033[K                  Class     Images  Instances      Box(P          R      mAP50  mAP50-95): 14% ──────── 1/7 2.9it/s 0.1s<2.1s
#033[K                  Class     Images  Instances      Box(P          R      mAP50  mAP50-95): 29% ──────── 2/7 3.2it/s 0.4s<1.6s
#033[K                  Class     Images  Instances      Box(P          R      mAP50  mAP50-95): 43% ──────── 3/7 3.4it/s 0.6s<1.2s
#033[K                  Class     Images  Instances      Box(P          R      mAP50  mAP50-95): 57% ──────── 4/7 3.5it/s 0.9s<0.9s
#033[K                  Class     Images  Instances      Box(P          R      mAP50  mAP50-95): 86% ──────── 6/7 5.4it/s 1.1s<0.2s
#033[K                  Class     Images  Instances      Box(P          R      mAP50  mAP50-95): 100% ──────── 7/7 6.2it/s 1.1s#015#033[K
Class     Images  Instances      Box(P          R      mAP50  mAP50-95): 100% ──────── 7/7 6.2it/s 1.1s
all        201       1554      0.924       0.91      0.969      0.695
Speed: 0.1ms preprocess, 0.6ms inference, 0.0ms loss, 0.7ms postprocess per image
Results saved to #033[1m/opt/ml/model/runs/train#033[0m
2026-01-02 09:26:22,646 sagemaker-training-toolkit INFO     Waiting for the process to finish and give a return code.
2026-01-02 09:26:22,646 sagemaker-training-toolkit INFO     Done waiting for a return code. Received 0 from exiting process.
2026-01-02 09:26:22,646 sagemaker-training-toolkit INFO     Reporting training SUCCESS

Training job finished with status: Completed
```

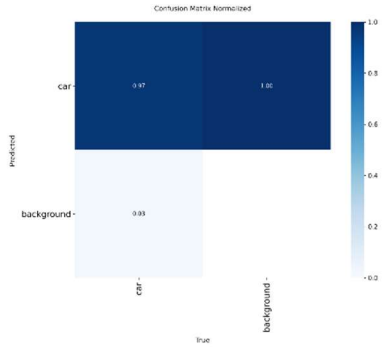


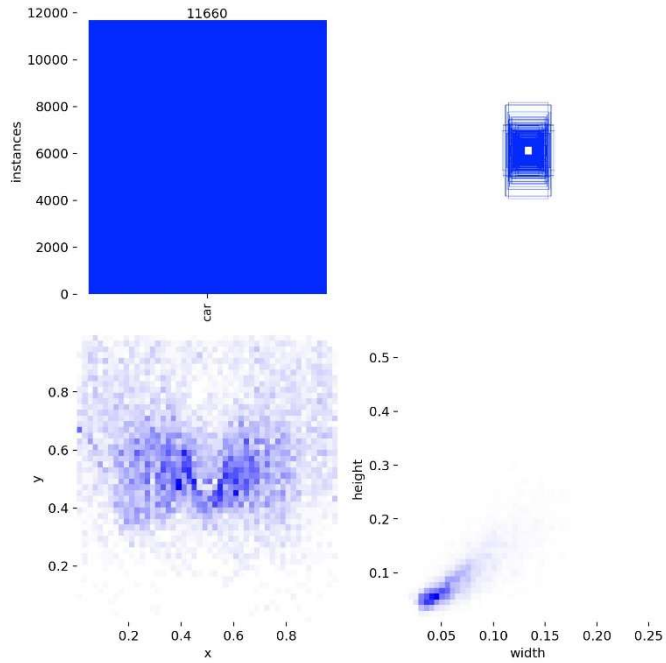


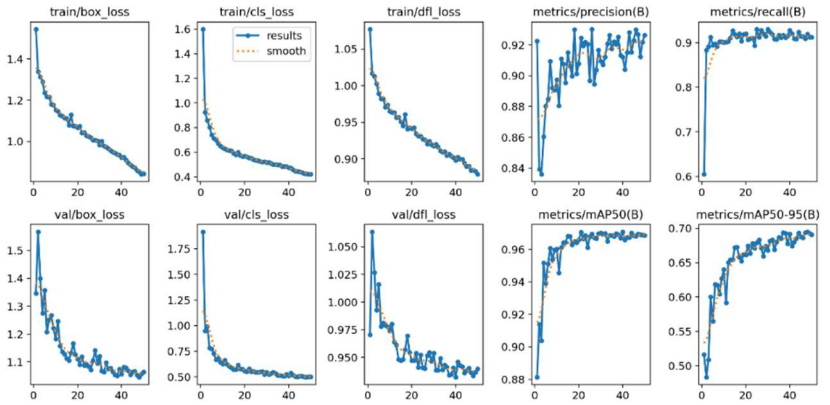


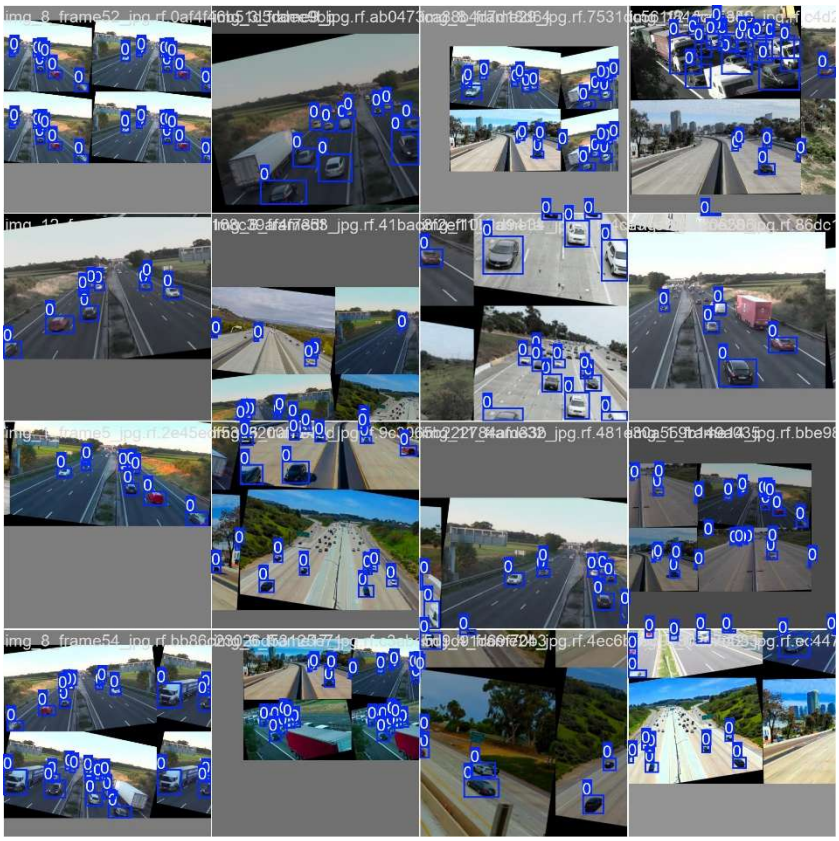


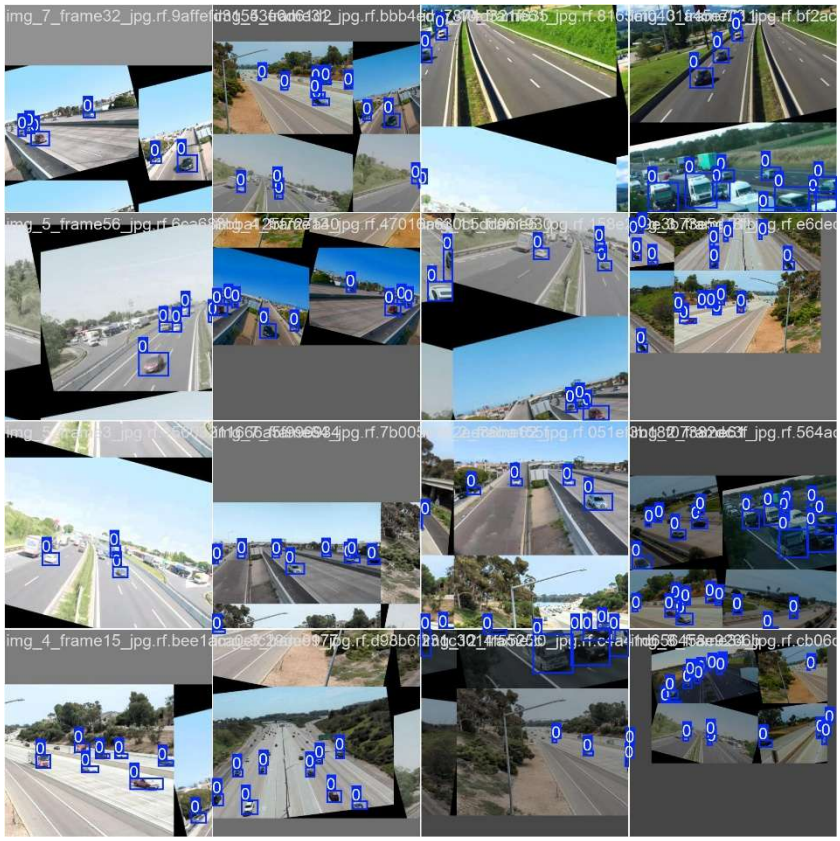


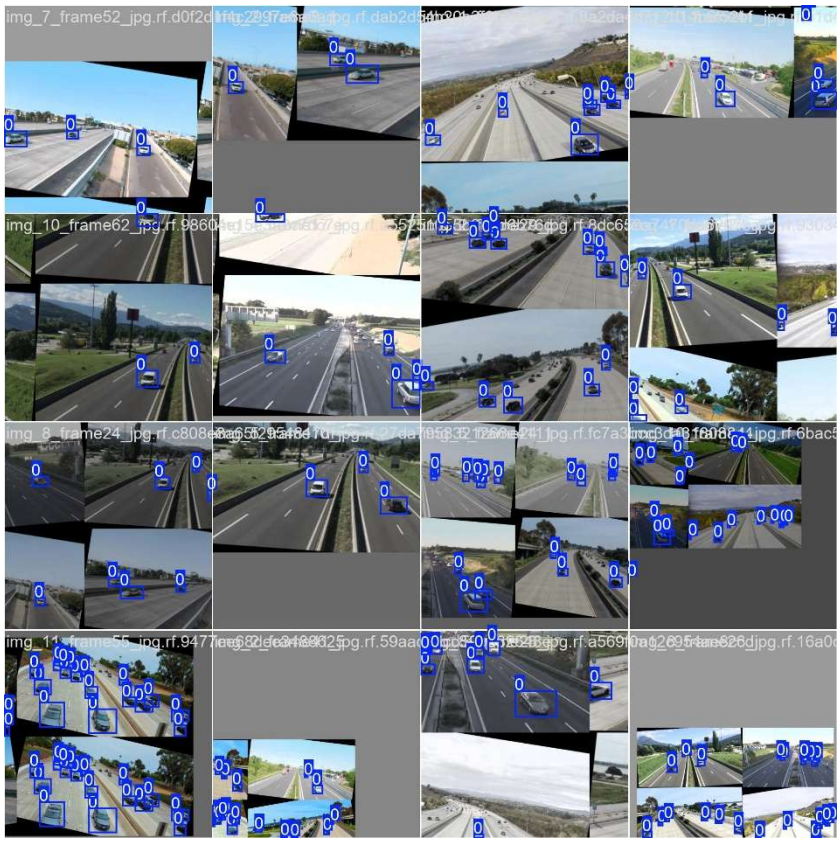


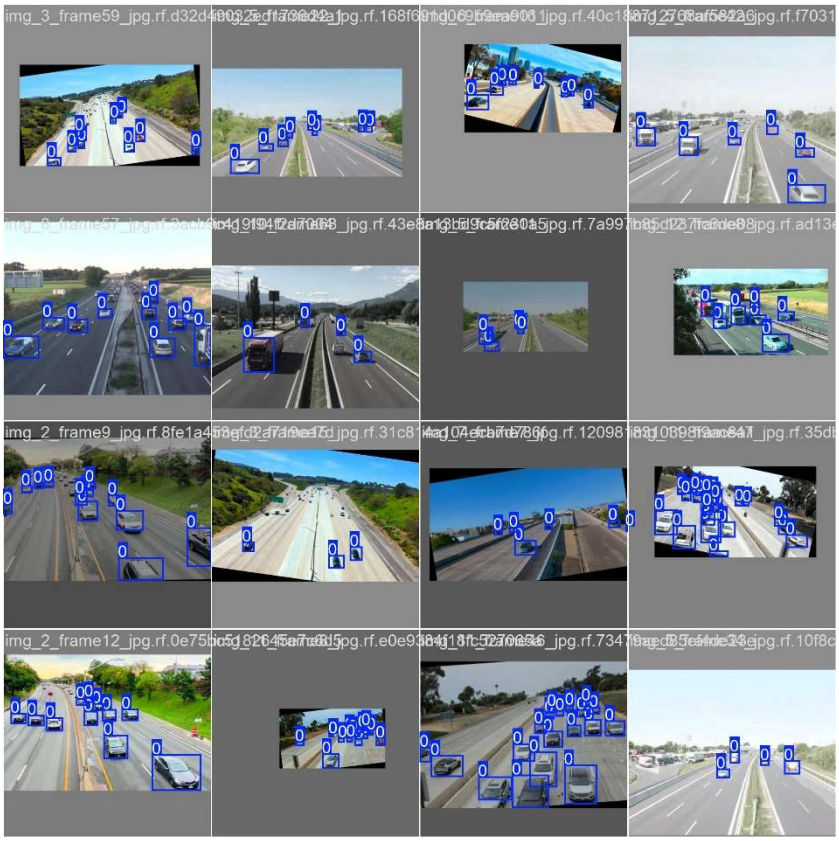

11660
instances
car
y
x
height
width

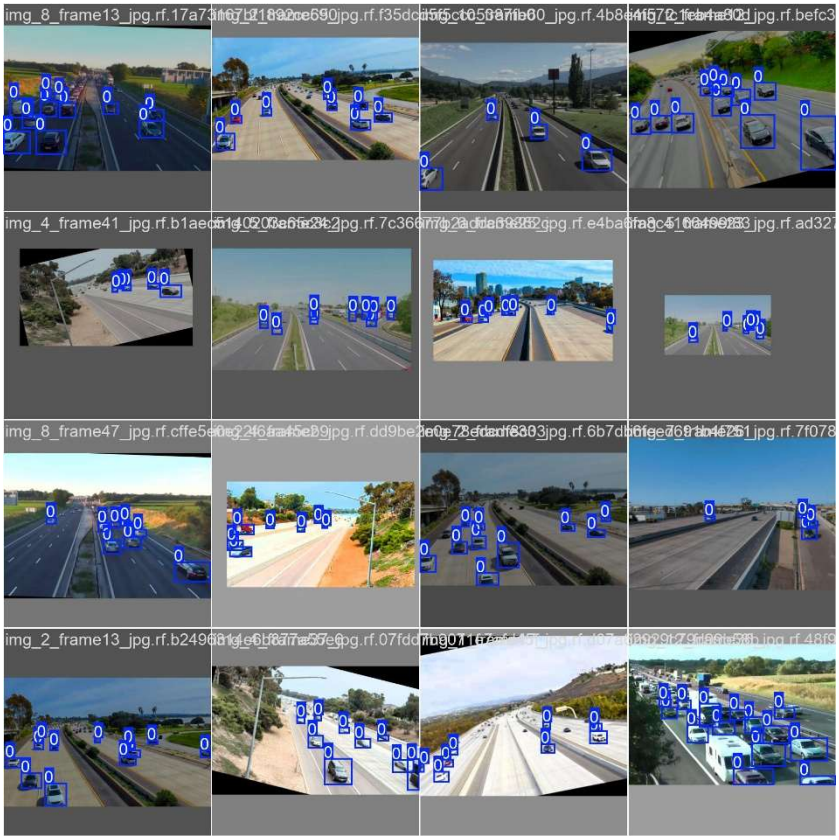

train/box_loss
train/cls_loss
results
smooth
train/dfl_loss
metrics/precision(B)
metrics/recall(B)
val/box_loss
val/cls_loss
val/dfl_loss
metrics/mAP50(B)
metrics/mAP50-95(B)

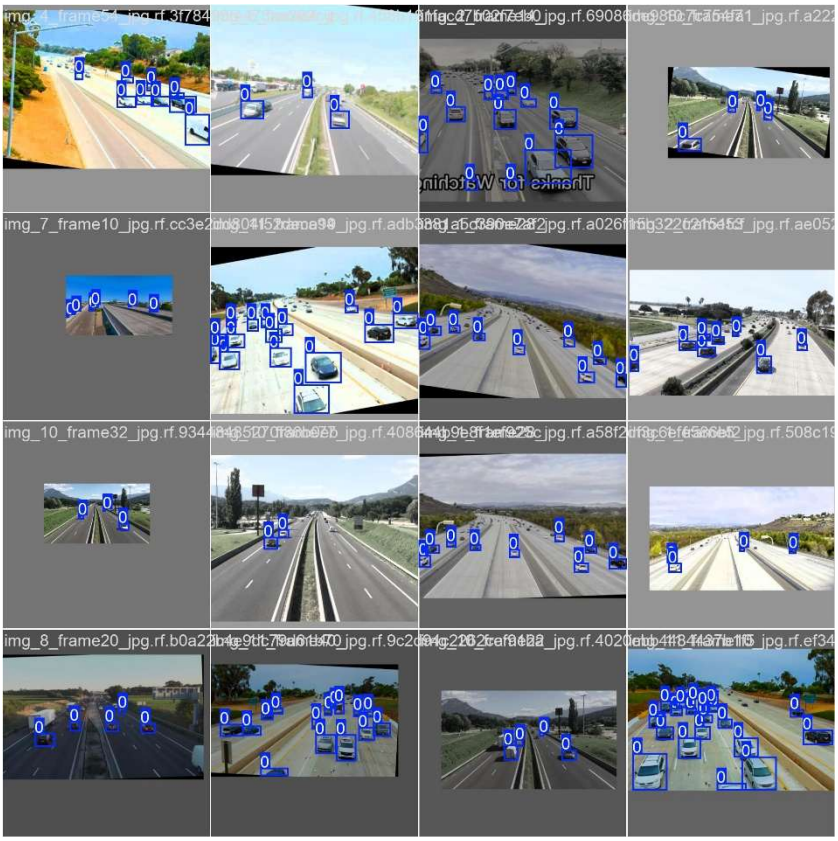


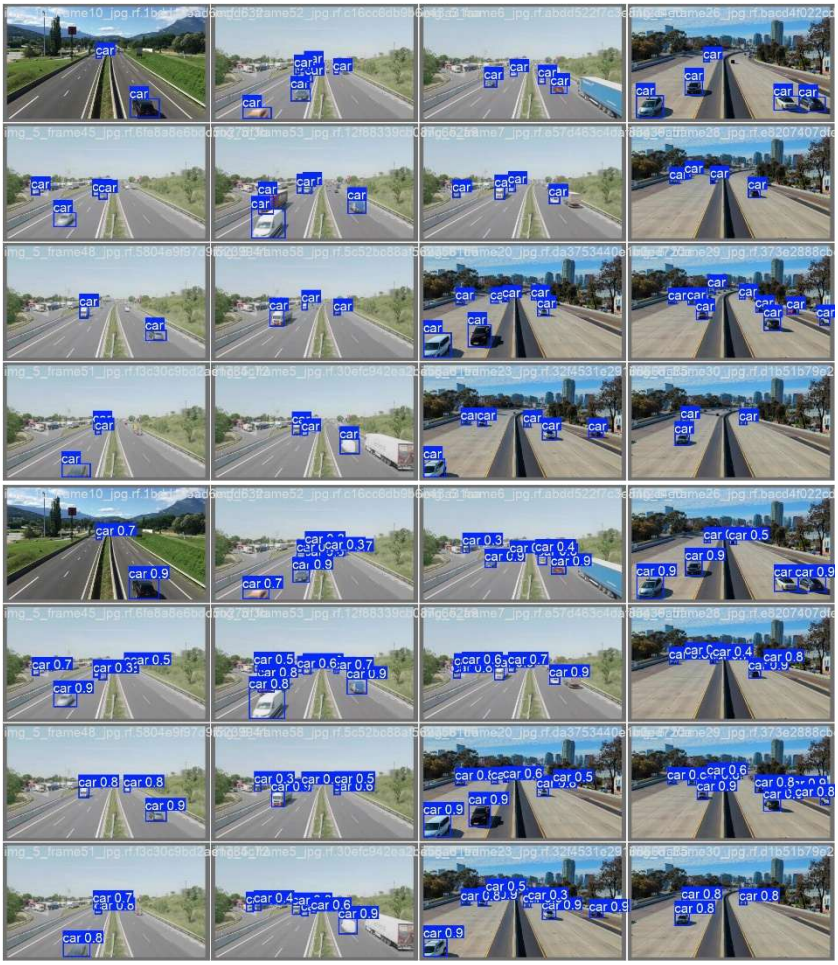


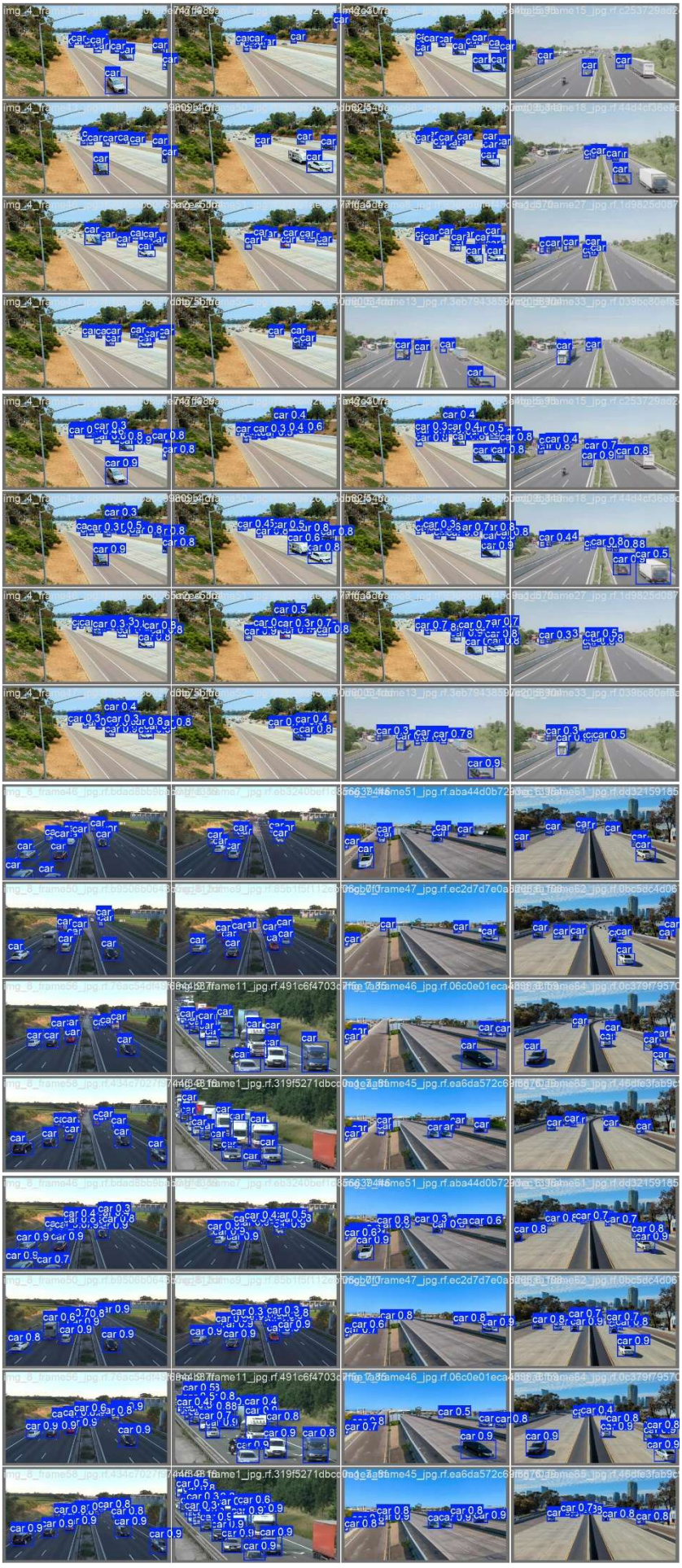




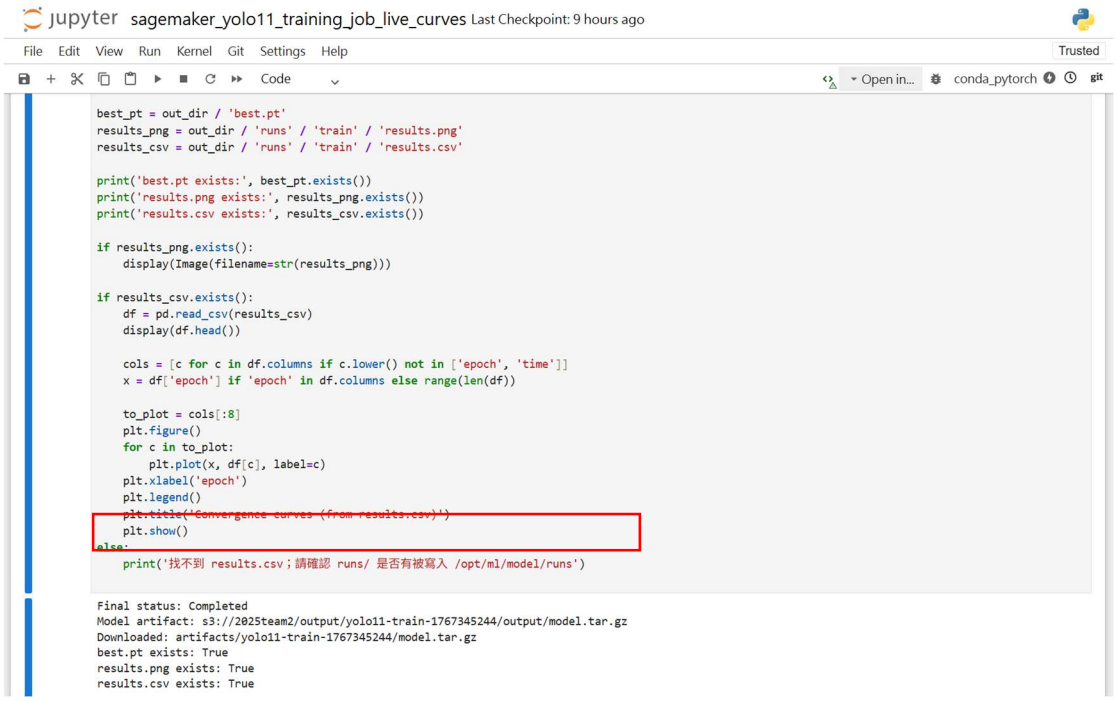








6、 結果儲存需執行「5) 下載 artifacts 並畫出完整收斂曲線（results.csv / results.png）」這個段落的程式碼，結果與儲存路徑，如下圖。



7、 補充 aws S3 操作：search bar 輸入 s3，選取自己組別儲存體後，點選右上角「上傳」。上傳完畢之後，點選想要使用的資料集，接著按上方的「複製 S3 URI」，貼到先前參數路徑上。詳見下圖：