

第二組_深度學習與類神經網路實作

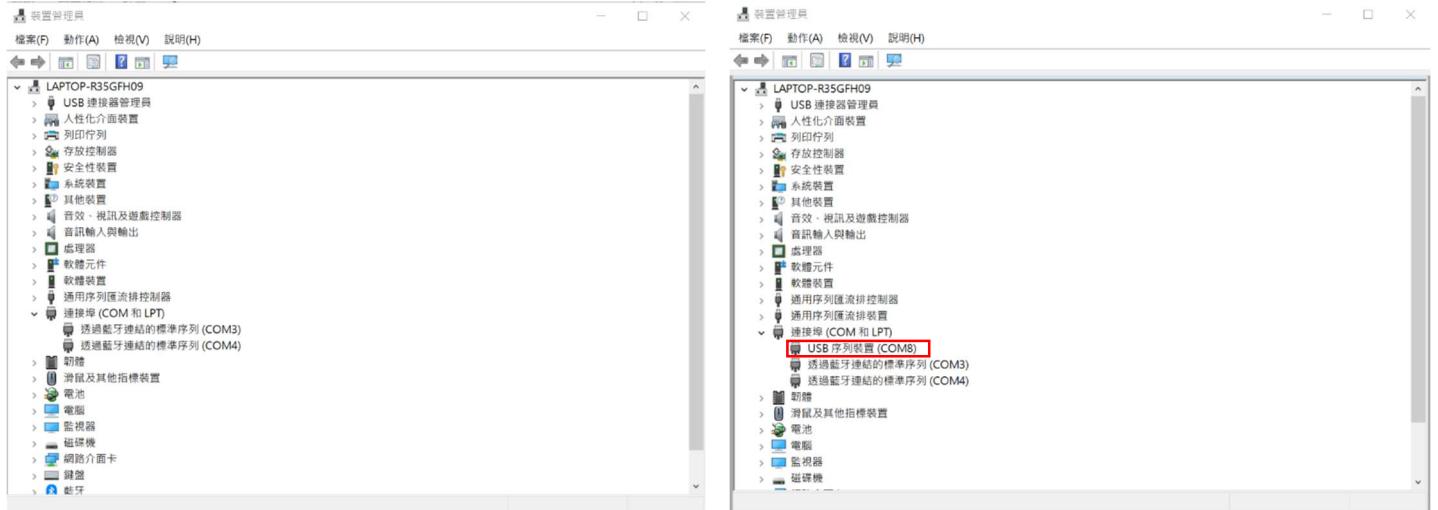
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ESP32-P4-EYE 視覺開發板燒錄方法(windows)

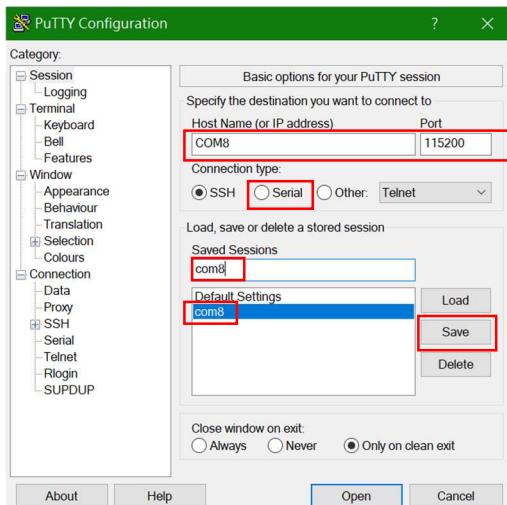
1、確認 ESP32-P4-EYE 連接埠編號方式：對「開始」點擊右鍵，點選「裝置管理員」，點開

「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

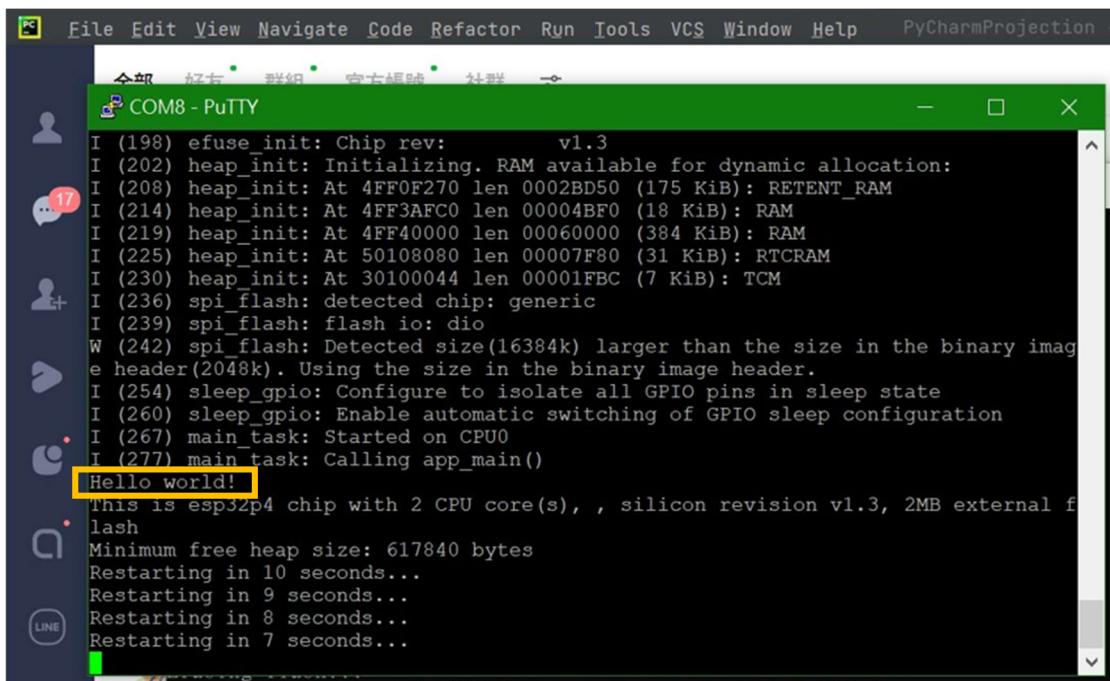
其實 python 在各作業系統的終端機指令幾乎都相同，所以老師寫的 macOS 指令在 windows 中也是同樣的指令，如下圖。

C:\Users\ASUS\Downloads\121>1 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

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：



```
I (198) efuse_init: Chip rev: v1.3
I (202) heap_init: Initializing. RAM available for dynamic allocation:
I (208) heap_init: At 4FF0F270 len 0002BD50 (175 KiB): RETENT_RAM
I (214) heap_init: At 4FF3AFC0 len 00004BF0 (18 KiB): RAM
I (219) heap_init: At 4FF40000 len 00060000 (384 KiB): RAM
I (225) heap_init: At 50108080 len 00007F80 (31 KiB): RTCRAM
I (230) heap_init: At 30100044 len 00001FBC (7 KiB): TCM
I (236) spi_flash: detected chip: generic
I (239) spi_flash: flash io: dio
W (242) spi_flash: Detected size(16384k) larger than the size in the binary image header(2048k). Using the size in the binary image header.
I (254) sleep_gpio: Configure to isolate all GPIO pins in sleep state
I (260) sleep_gpio: Enable automatic switching of GPIO sleep configuration
I (267) main_task: Started on CPU0
I (277) main_task: Calling app_main()
Hello world!
This is esp32p4 chip with 2 CPU core(s), , silicon revision v1.3, 2MB external flash
Minimum free heap size: 617840 bytes
Restarting in 10 seconds...
Restarting in 9 seconds...
Restarting in 8 seconds...
Restarting in 7 seconds...
```

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。

名稱	執行個體	建立時間	狀態	動作
team9	mLc5.xlarge	2025/11/21 下午10:46:05	Stopped	開始
team7	mLc5.xlarge	2025/11/21 下午10:44:54	Stopped	開始
team6	mLc5.xlarge	2025/11/21 下午10:44:17	Stopped	開始
team4	mLc5.xlarge	2025/11/21 下午10:43:15	Stopped	開始
team3	mLc5.xlarge	2025/11/21 下午10:42:38	Stopped	開始
team2	mLc5.xlarge	2025/11/21 下午10:41:54	InService	開啟 Jupyter 開啟 JupyterLab
team1	mLc5.xlarge	2025/11/21 下午9:34:10	Stopped	開始
teach25	mLc5.xlarge	2025/11/21 下午9:00:49	Stopped	開始
teach	mLc4.xlarge	2024/4/23 下午2:21:56	Stopped	開始
yphs2021	mLt2.medium	2021/11/6 下午1:30:54	Stopped	開始

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

The notebook contains the following text:

SageMaker Training Job 訓練 Ultralytics YOLO11 (YOLOv11)

此 Notebook 會：

1. 生成訓練程式 `train.py` 與 `requirements.txt`
2. 以 SageMaker PyTorch Estimator 執動 Training Job
3. 在 Notebook 內串流顯示訓練日誌，並嘗試動態解析每個 epoch 指標 · 畫出收斂曲線
4. 訓練完成後下載 artifacts (含 `best.pt`、`runs/`、`results.csv`、`results.png`) 並顯示完整曲線

注意：動態曲線解析依賴 Ultralytics 日誌格式；若版本輸出不同，可能解析不到，但訓練完成後一定可以用 `results.csv/results.png` 畫出完整收斂曲線。

- 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。

```
[2]: import os, json, tarfile, re, time
from pathlib import Path

import boto3
import sagemaker
from sagemaker.pytorch import PyTorch
from sagemaker.inputs import TrainingInput
from sagemaker.s3 import S3Downloader

import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from IPython.display import display, clear_output, Image

sess = sagemaker.Session()
region = sess.boto_region_name
role = sagemaker.get_execution_role()
sm = boto3.client('sagemaker', region_name=region)
logs = boto3.client('logs', region_name=region)

print('region:', region)
print('default bucket:', sess.default_bucket())

region: us-east-1
default bucket: sagemaker-us-east-1-049281306005
```

- 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 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

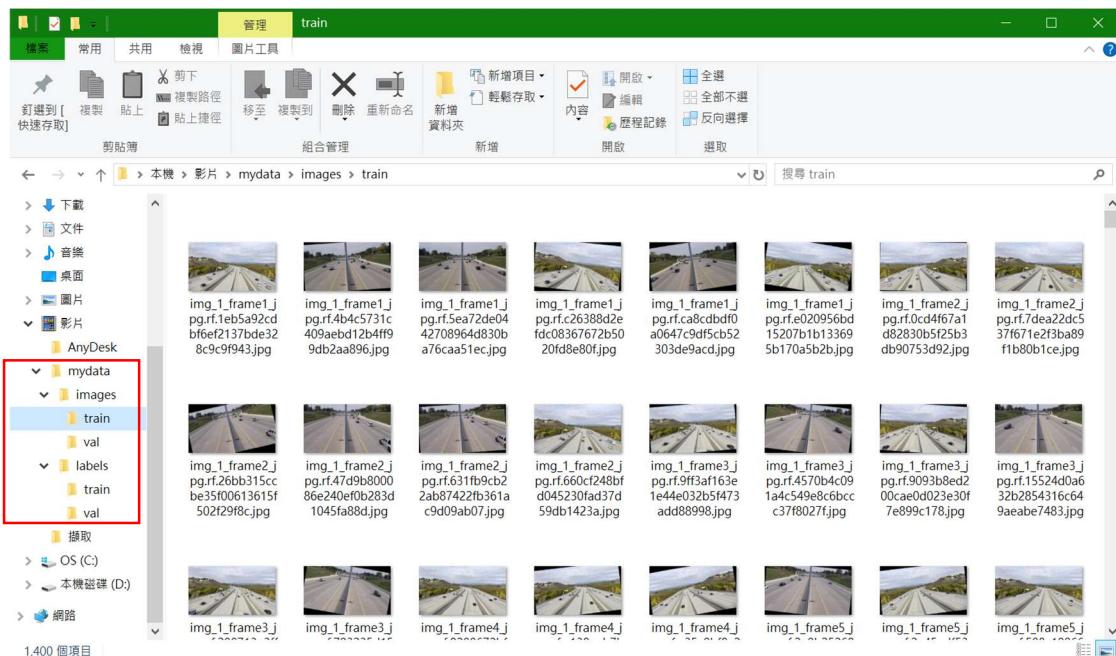
# 輸出到 S3
OUTPUT_S3 = f"s3://2025team2/output/"

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
```



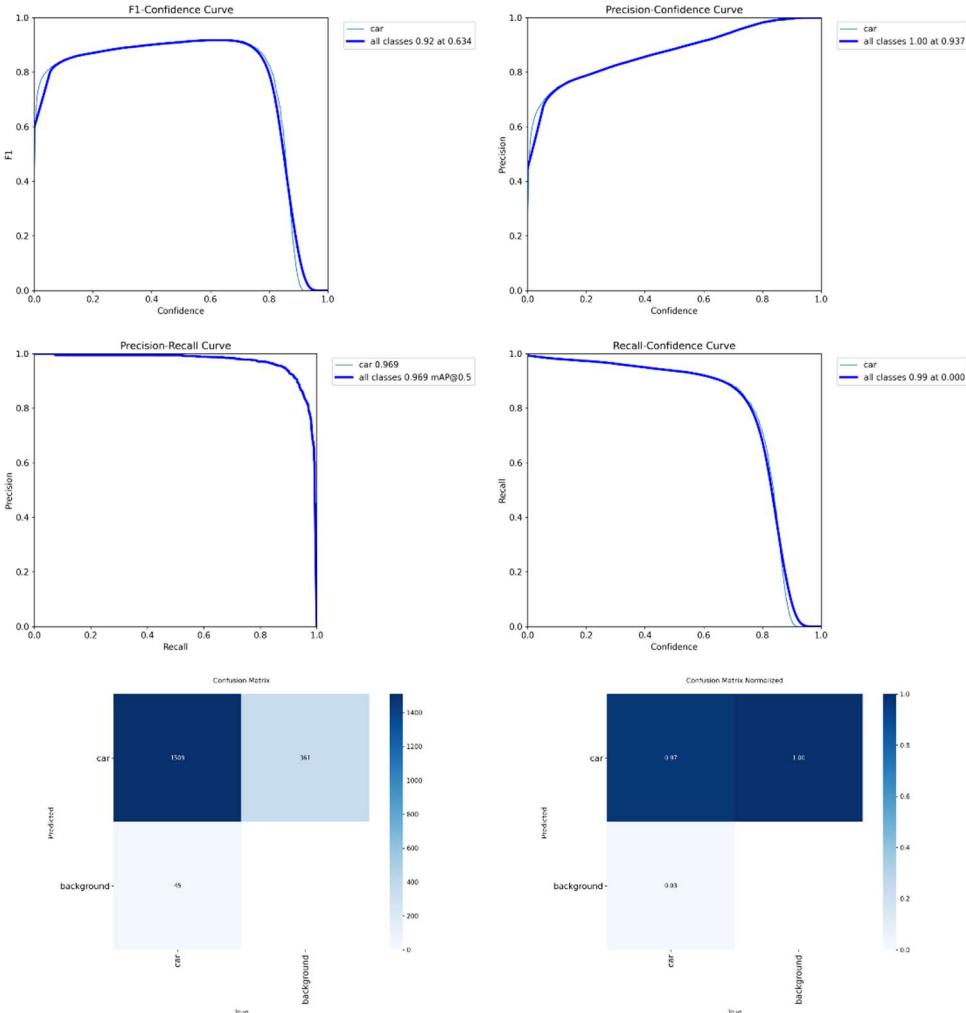
5、訓練完畢後結果，如下圖。

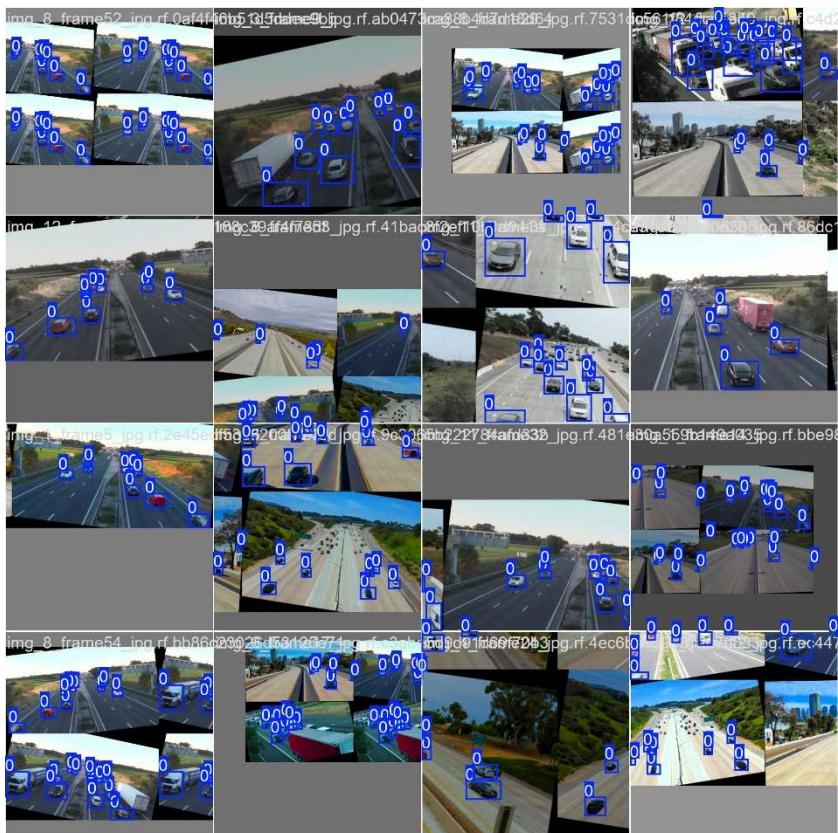
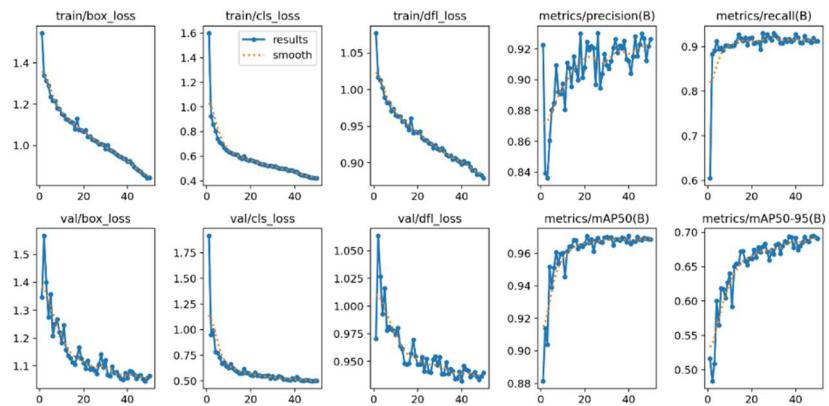
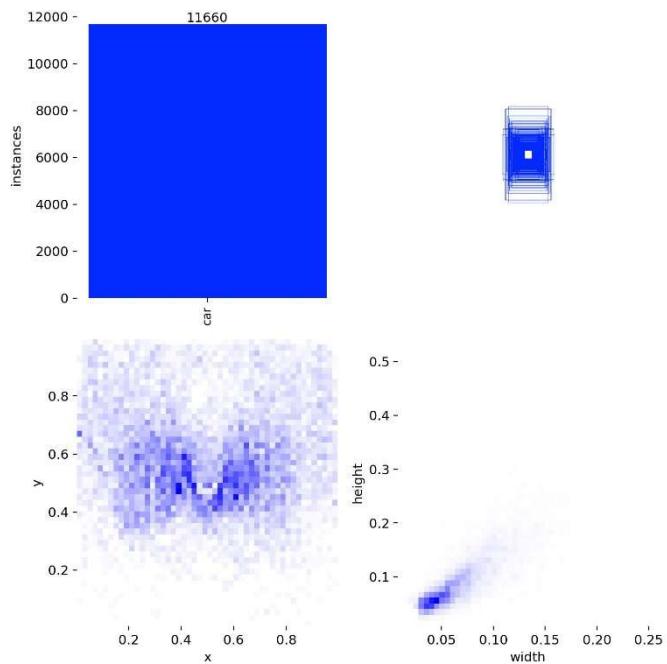
jupyter sagemaker_yolo11_training_job_live_curves last Checkpoint: 9 hours ago

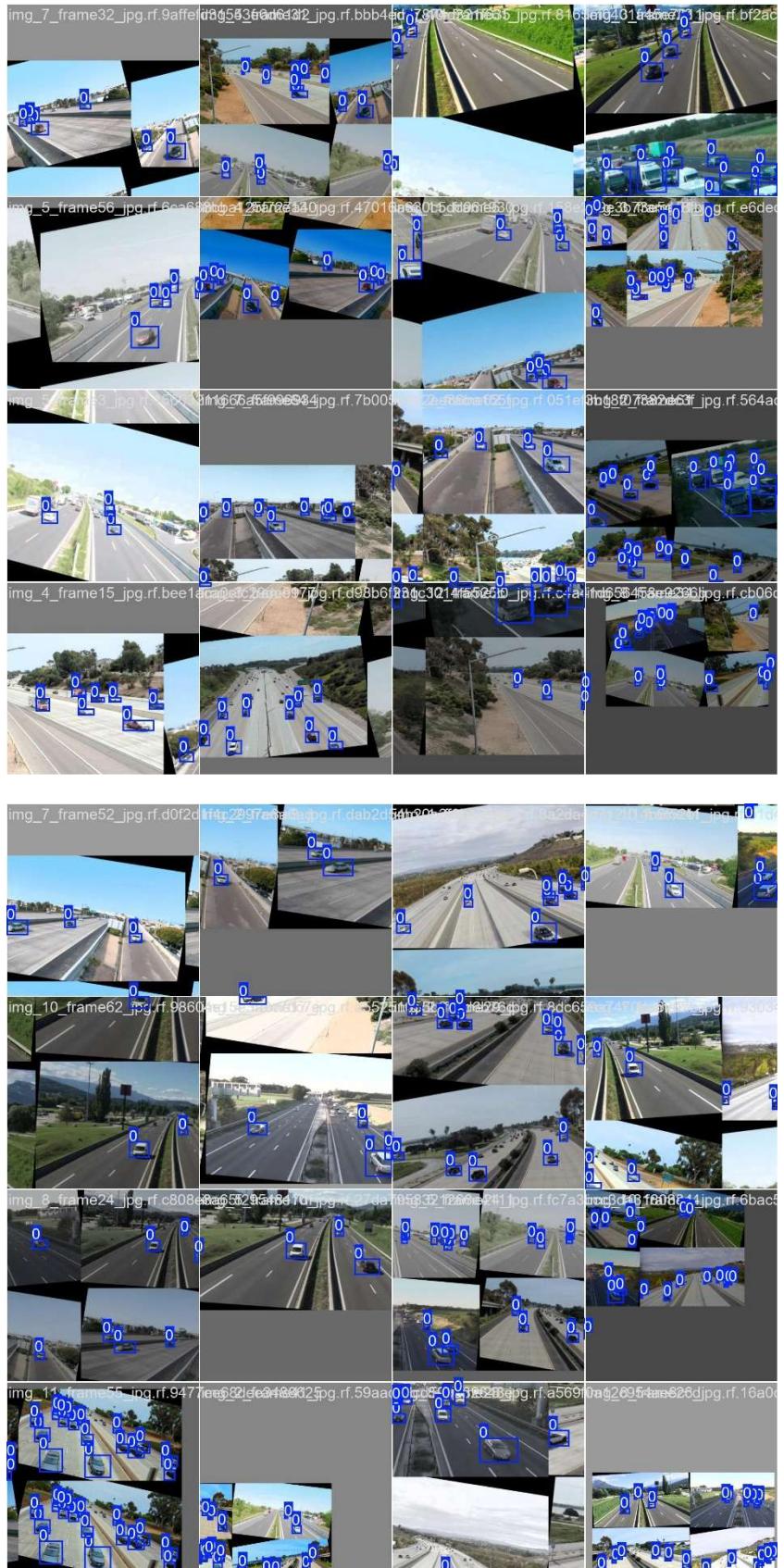
File Edit View Run Kernel Git Settings Help Trusted

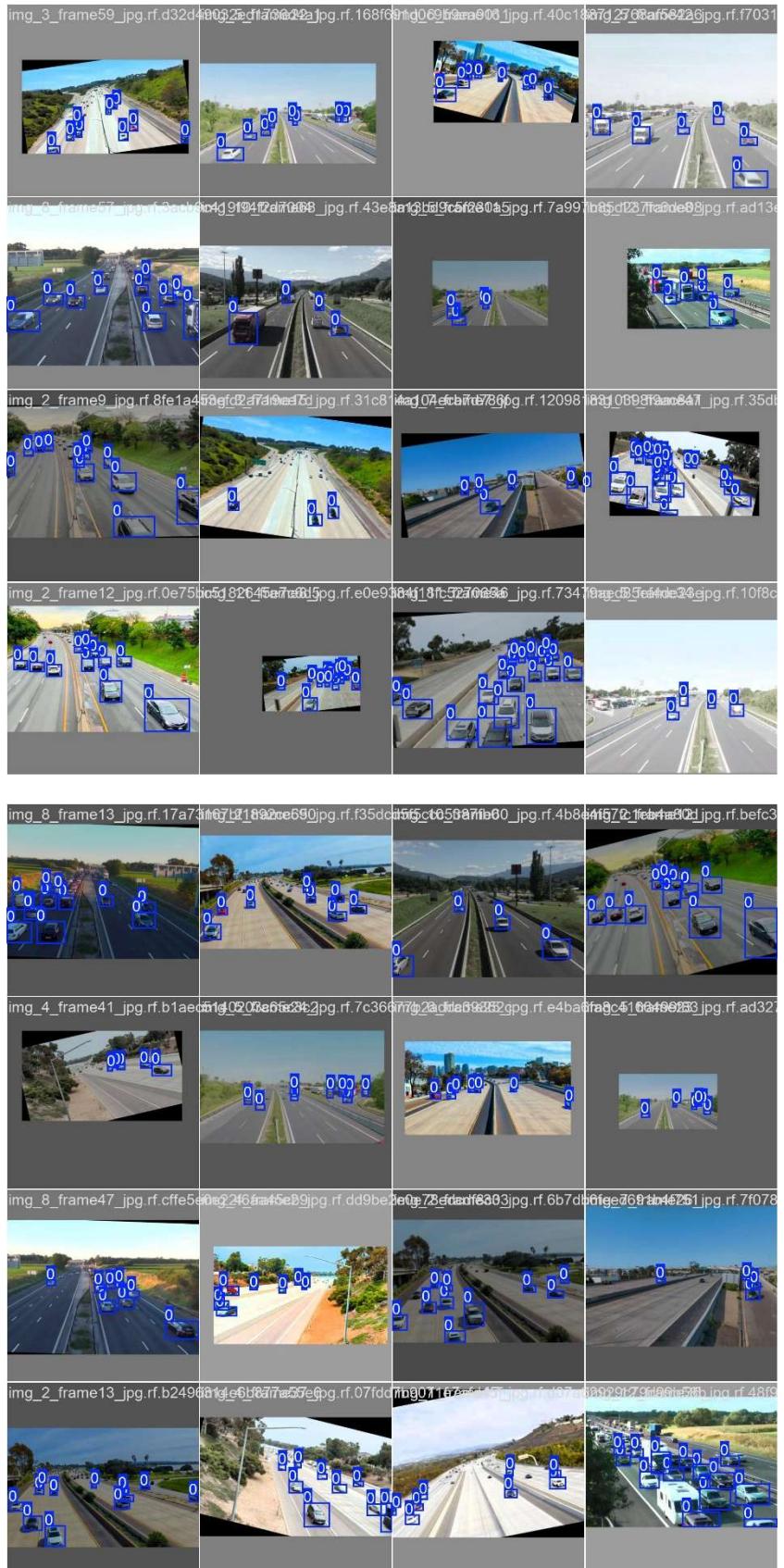
```
#33[K 50/50 2.51G 0.8389 0.4212 0.8775 129 640: 73% 64/88 11.2it/s 5.9s<2.1s
#33[K 50/50 2.51G 0.8385 0.4211 0.8778 135 640: 75% 66/88 10.8it/s 6.1s<2.0s
#33[K 50/50 2.51G 0.8396 0.4223 0.8783 108 640: 77% 68/88 11.2it/s 6.2s<1.8s
#33[K 50/50 2.51G 0.8404 0.4232 0.8784 118 640: 80% 70/88 10.8it/s 6.4s<1.7s
#33[K 50/50 2.51G 0.8412 0.4236 0.8792 122 640: 82% 72/88 11.2it/s 6.6s<1.4s
#33[K 50/50 2.51G 0.8419 0.4229 0.8794 153 640: 84% 74/88 11.1it/s 6.8s<1.3s
#33[K 50/50 2.51G 0.8418 0.4223 0.8793 138 640: 86% 76/88 11.1it/s 6.9s<1.1s
#33[K 50/50 2.51G 0.8411 0.4210 0.8793 126 640: 89% 79/88 11.1it/s 7.0s<0.9s
#33[K 50/50 2.51G 0.8417 0.4219 0.879 122 640: 91% 80/88 11.4it/s 7.3s<0.7s
#33[K 50/50 2.51G 0.8419 0.4216 0.8789 154 640: 93% 82/88 10.9it/s 7.5s<0.5s
#33[K 50/50 2.51G 0.8428 0.4211 0.8789 122 640: 95% 84/88 11.3it/s 7.7s<0.4s
#33[K 50/50 2.51G 0.843 0.4214 0.8792 147 640: 98% 86/88 10.7it/s 7.9s<0.2s
#33[K 50/50 2.51G 0.8423 0.421 0.8792 71 640: 100% 88/88 11.1it/s 8.0s
#33[K Class Images Instances Box(P R mAP50 mAP50-95): 29% 2/7 3.3it/s 0.2s<1.5s
#33[K Class Images Instances Box(P R mAP50 mAP50-95): 57% 4/7 5.5it/s 0.4s<0.5s
#33[K Class Images Instances Box(P R mAP50 mAP50-95): 71% 5/7 6.7it/s 0.5s<0.3s
#33[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 #015#033[K
all 201 1554 0.926 0.912 0.969 0.691
50 epochs completed in 0.128 hrs.
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 A100, 22836W1B)
YOLOv11 summary (fused): 100 layers, 2,882,347 parameters, 0 gradients, 6.3 GFLOPs
#33[K Class Images Instances Box(P R mAP50 mAP50-95): 14% 1/7 2.9it/s 0.1s<2.1s
#33[K Class Images Instances Box(P R mAP50 mAP50-95): 29% 2/7 3.2it/s 0.4s<1.6s
#33[K Class Images Instances Box(P R mAP50 mAP50-95): 43% 3/7 3.4it/s 0.6s<1.2s
#33[K Class Images Instances Box(P R mAP50 mAP50-95): 57% 4/7 3.5it/s 0.9s<0.9s
#33[K Class Images Instances Box(P R mAP50 mAP50-95): 86% 6/7 5.4it/s 1.1s<0.2s
#33[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 #015#033[K
all 201 1554 0.926 0.912 0.969 0.691
Speed: 0.1ms preprocess, 0.6ms inference, 0.8ms loss, 0.7ms postprocess per image
Results saved to #0331m/opt/ml/model/runs/#0331m
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 existing process.
2026-01-02 09:26:22,646 sageMaker-training-toolkit INFO Reporting training SUCCESS.
```

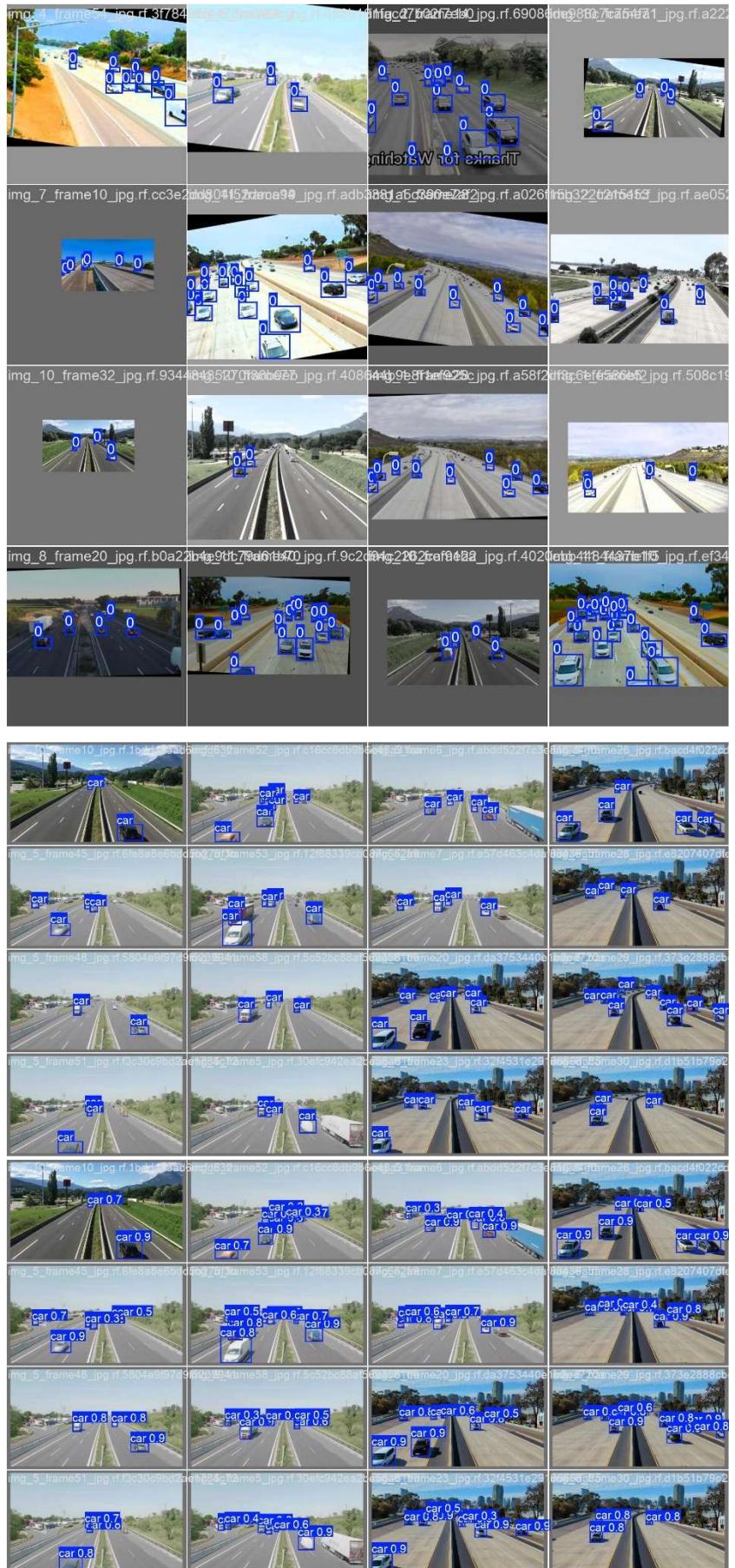
Training job finished with status: Completed

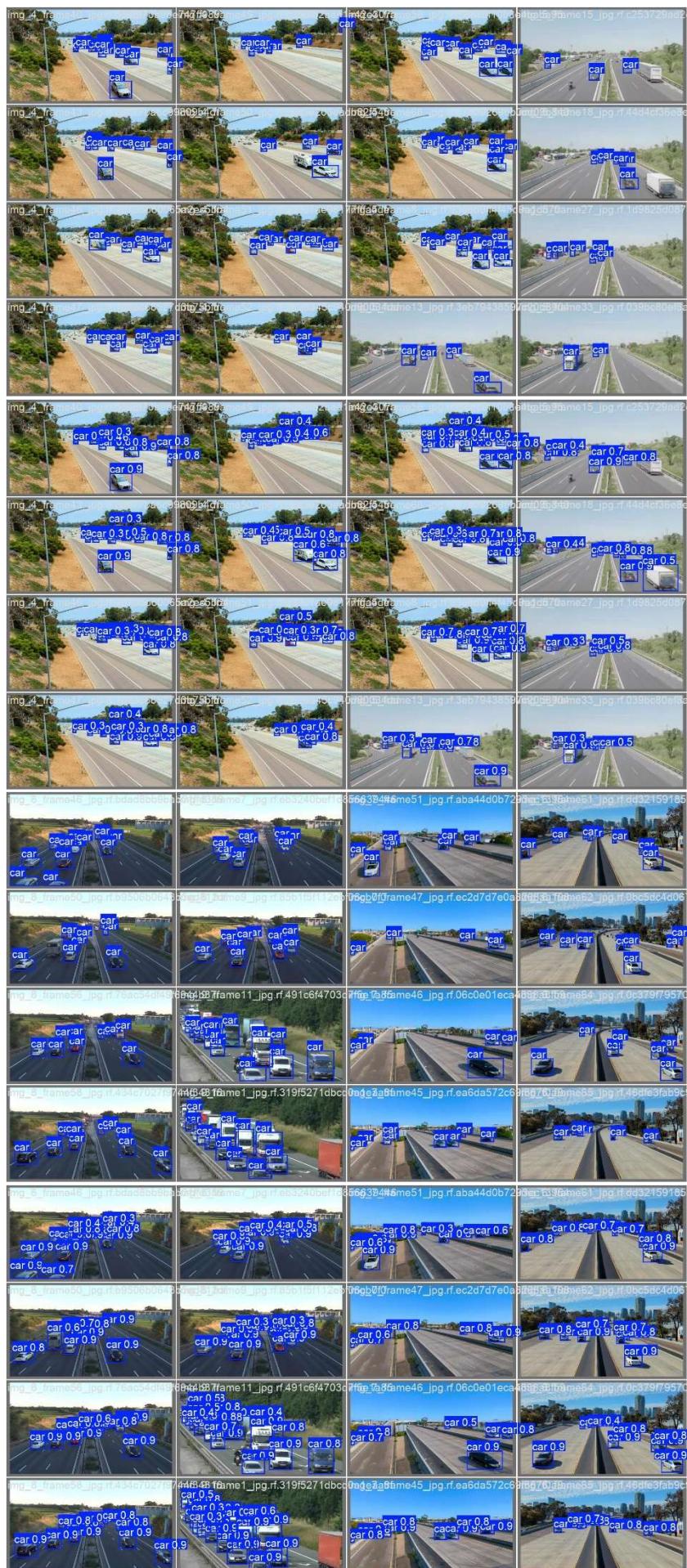




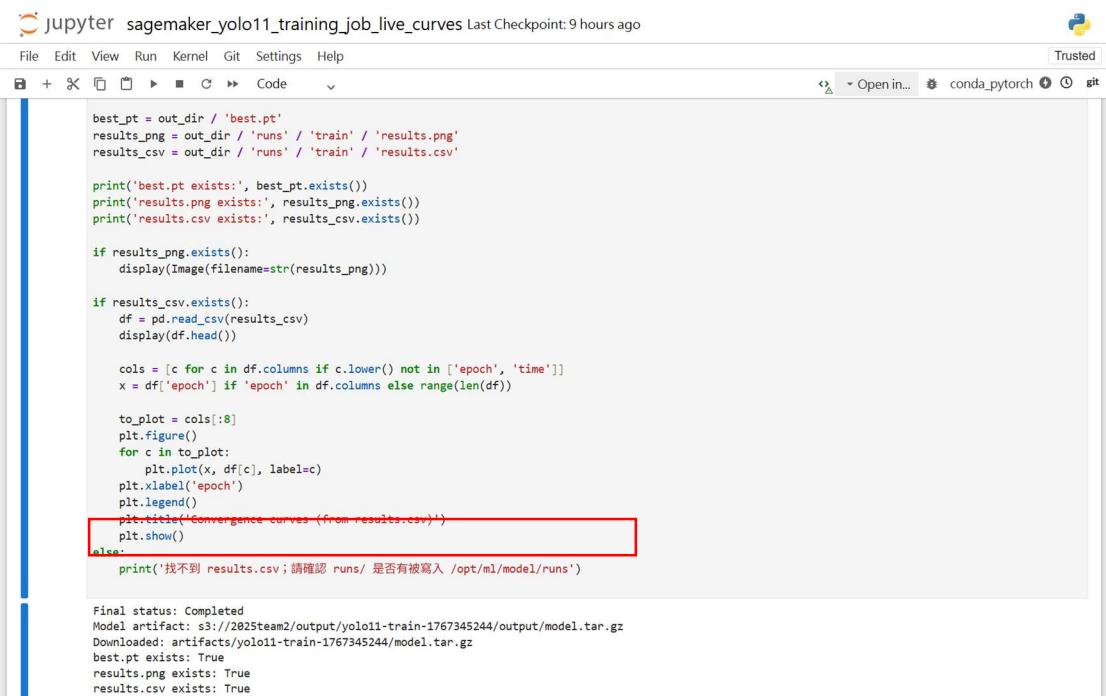








6、結果儲存需執行「5) 下載 artifacts 並畫出完整收斂曲線 (results.csv / results.png)」這個段落的程式碼，結果與儲存路徑，如下圖。



```
jupyter sagemaker_yolo11_training_job_live_curves Last Checkpoint: 9 hours ago
File Edit View Run Kernel Git Settings Help Trusted
Code
best_pt = out_dir / 'best.pt'
results_png = out_dir / 'runs' / 'train' / 'results.png'
results_csv = out_dir / 'runs' / 'train' / 'results.csv'

print('best.pt exists:', best_pt.exists())
print('results.png exists:', results_png.exists())
print('results.csv exists:', results_csv.exists())

if results_png.exists():
    display(Image(filename=str(results_png)))

if results_csv.exists():
    df = pd.read_csv(results_csv)
    display(df.head())

cols = [c for c in df.columns if c.lower() not in ['epoch', 'time']]
x = df['epoch'] if 'epoch' in df.columns else range(len(df))

to_plot = cols[1:8]
plt.figure()
for c in to_plot:
    plt.plot(x, df[c], label=c)
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.legend()
plt.title('Convergence curves (from results.csv)')
plt.show()
else:
    print('找不到 results.csv；請確認 runs/ 是否有被寫入 /opt/ml/model/runs')

Final status: Completed
Model artifact: s3://2025team2/output/yolo11-train-1767345244/output/model.tar.gz
Downloaded: artifacts/yolo11-train-1767345244/model.tar.gz
best.pt exists: True
results.png exists: True
results.csv exists: True
```

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：

