

# Configuration Manual - Street Navigation for Visual Impairment using CNN and Transformer Models

MSc Research Project  
Masters of Science in Artificial Intelligence

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# Configuration Manual - Street Navigation for Visual Impairment using CNN and Transformer Models

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## 1 Introduction

This manual provides a detailed step-by-step guide to reproduce the experiments and results described in the object detection thesis using the DETR and YOLO models. It focuses on the specific configurations, tools, and procedures required to replicate the study, from environment setup to running the models.

### 1.1 Datasets:

Please find the datasets in those location:

Google Drive:

1. Link

RoboFlow:

1. Phase 1 Dataset
2. Phase 2 Dataset

### 1.2 Detailed Output Runs

Please find here a link to the original model runs outputs, including model predictions, trained model weights, visualizations of image predictions for all runs in this experiment:

1. Link

Please note this was not included in Moodle due to large size.

## 2 Prerequisites

Before proceeding with the steps outlined in this manual, ensure you have the following prerequisites in place:

1. Google Account: Required for using Google Colab.
2. Local Machine: A computer with the minimum recommended specifications (detailed below) for running local tasks.

## 3 Environment Setup

### 3.1 Version Control System

We use GitHub for VCS but in this Config manual we refer to your usage of the ZIP file attached in Moodle. Firstly, download the ZIP file containing the code artifacts, and secondly, unzip it in a place suitable for you.

### 3.2 Google Colab Setup

Google Colab is used for training and running predictions for object detection models, as it provides access to powerful GPU instances.

#### 1. Google Colab Configuration:

- **Login to Google Colab:** Access Google Colab and log in with your Google account.
- **Set Hardware Accelerator:**
  - (a) Navigate to `Runtime > Change runtime type`.
  - (b) Select GPU from the `Hardware accelerator` dropdown menu.

#### 2. Colab Resources:

- **Hardware:**
  - Use an Nvidia A100 GPU for optimal performance.
  - Opt for the High RAM option for better handling of large datasets.
- **Colab Pro+ Subscription:**
  - Ensure you have a Colab Pro+ subscription, which provides background task capabilities and longer runtime durations.
- **Google Drive Integration:**
  - Mount Google Drive in Colab to store large datasets and model checkpoints.
  - Ensure you have Google Drive Premium for adequate storage.
- **Action:** Use the following code snippet to mount Google Drive in Colab: 

```
from google.colab import drive drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

### 3.3 Local Resources

Local resources are used for non-intensive tasks such as data preprocessing.

#### 1. System Requirements:

- **Operating System:** Linux Fedora 39 GNOME (64-bit).
- **Processor:** Intel i5 8th Generation or higher.
- **RAM:** Minimum 8GB.
- **Storage:** Minimum 256GB SSD with 50GB free space.

## 2. Software Setup:

- **Python Libraries:** Ensure the necessary libraries are installed. Use the `requirements.txt` file provided in the Zip repository: `pip install -r requirements.txt`
- **CUDA Toolkit:** Install appropriate GPU drivers and CUDA toolkit for GPU acceleration.

## 3. Integrated Development Environment (IDE):

- **Install VSCodium:**
  - VSCodium is a free and open-source code editor, which you will use for editing and managing your scripts.
  - **Install and Run VSCodium** and open your project folder for editing and development.

# 4 Labeling Tools Setup

## 4.1 LabelImg

### 1. Installation:

- Download and install LabelImg from its official repository.
- Follow the installation instructions for your operating system.

### 2. Configuration:

- Use default settings for labeling images.
- Save the labeled images in YOLO format.

## 4.2 Label Studio

### 1. Installation: `pip install label-studio`

### 2. Configuration:

- Start the Label Studio server: `label-studio start`
- Configure your project to label images, and export labels after auditing.

## 4.3 Roboflow

### 1. Account Setup:

- Sign up for a Roboflow account at Roboflow.

### 2. Dataset Management:

- Upload your dataset to Roboflow.
- Perform any necessary labeling or format conversion.

- Use the Roboflow API to manage your dataset within your codebase.
- **Example API Usage:** `from roboflow import Roboflow rf = Roboflow(api_key="YOUR_API_KEY") project = rf.workspace().project("PROJECT_NAME") dataset = project.version("VERSION_NUMBER")`

## 5 Dataset Management

### 5.1 Local Storage

#### 1. Dataset Organization:

- Organize your datasets into directories (e.g., `train`, `test`, `validation`).
- Ensure data is properly formatted for training (e.g., YOLO format).

#### 2. Accessing the Dataset:

- Download the dataset from the provided link and extract it to the appropriate directory.

### 5.2 Roboflow Dataset Management

#### 1. Upload and Preprocessing:

- Upload the dataset to Roboflow and perform preprocessing steps such as resizing, augmentation, or format conversion.

#### 2. Downloading the Dataset:

- Use the Roboflow API to download datasets directly to your local environment or Google Colab.
- **Example:** `dataset = project.version("VERSION_NUMBER").download("coco")`

### 5.3 Datasets Details

The dataset will look like below:

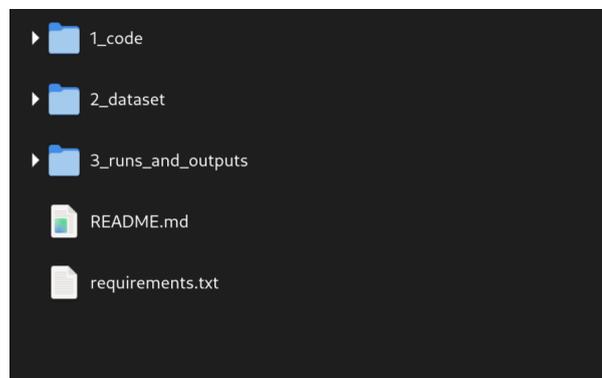


Figure 1: Dataset overview

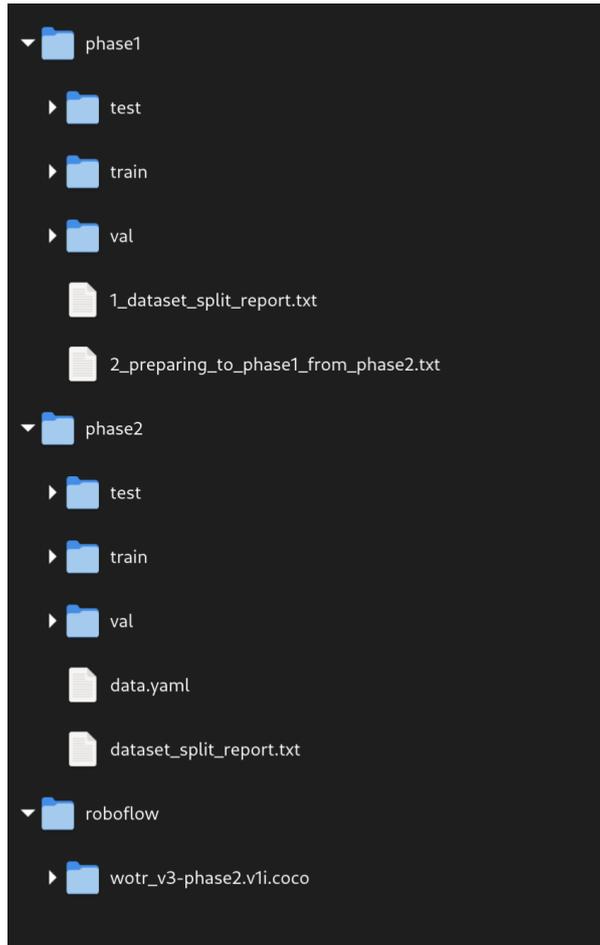
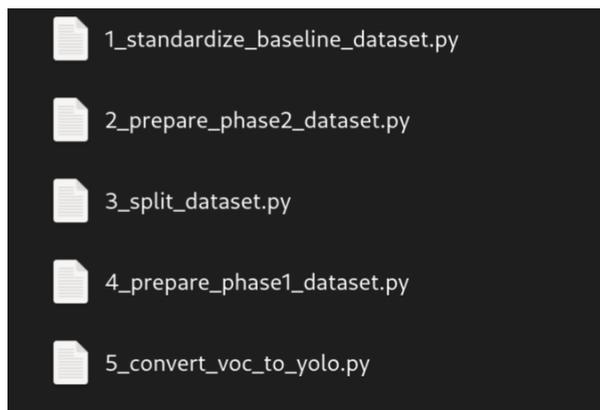


Figure 2: Dataset details

## 6 Running Experiments and Evaluations



### 6.0.1 Data Preparation

Below are the steps we took to prepare our dataset:

1. **Conduct an audit on the dataset:**

- (a) We manually assessed the accuracy of the ground truth labels to ensure that the dataset is of high quality.

## 2. Standardize the baseline dataset and improve it:

```
import os
import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET

def process_voc_labels(labels_folder, images_folder):
    # Define class renaming dictionary
    class_rename_dict = {
        'fire_hydrant': 'fire hydrant',
        'reflective_cone': 'reflective cone',
        'warning_column': 'warning column',
        'blind_road': 'tactile pavement',
        'ashcan': 'litter bin',
        'tricycle': 'bicycle',
        'red_light': 'traffic light',
        'green_light': 'traffic light'
    }

    # Initialize counters
    removed_sign_count = 0
    renamed_classes_count = {old: 0 for old in class_rename_dict}
    deleted_files_count = 0

    for label_file in os.listdir(labels_folder):
        if label_file.endswith('.xml'):
            label_path = os.path.join(labels_folder, label_file)
            tree = ET.parse(label_path)
            root = tree.getroot()

            # Find all object elements
            objects = root.findall('object')
            to_remove = []
            renamed = False

            for obj in objects:
                name = obj.find('name').text

                # Remove objects of class "sign"
                if name == 'sign':
                    to_remove.append(obj)
                    removed_sign_count += 1

                # Rename classes
                elif name in class_rename_dict:
                    obj.find('name').text = class_rename_dict[name]
                    renamed_classes_count[name] += 1
                    renamed = True

            # Remove marked objects
            for obj in to_remove:
                root.remove(obj)

            # Check if there are any objects left
            objects_left = root.findall('object')

            if not objects_left:
                # No objects left, delete the XML file and corresponding image
                os.remove(label_path)
                deleted_files_count += 1
                image_file = label_file.replace('.xml', '.jpg') # Assuming images are in .jpg format
                image_path = os.path.join(images_folder, image_file)
                if os.path.exists(image_path):
                    os.remove(image_path)
            else:
                # Save the modified XML file
                tree.write(label_path)

    # Print the report
    print("Processing Report:")
    print(f"Total 'sign' classes removed: {removed_sign_count}")
    for old_name, count in renamed_classes_count.items():
        new_name = class_rename_dict[old_name]
        print(f"Total '{old_name}' classes renamed to '{new_name}': {count}")
    print(f"Total files deleted: {deleted_files_count}")

    # Define your folder paths
    labels_folder = '/home/hasan/projects/1_obj_det_proj/01_dataset_groundtruth/new/W0TR/labels_voc'
    images_folder = '/home/hasan/projects/1_obj_det_proj/01_dataset_groundtruth/new/W0TR/images'

    # Process the Labels
    process_voc_labels(labels_folder, images_folder)
```

(a) Remove sign class instances from our labels:

- i. We conducted a sense check on the sign class labels and found that it is not a reliable class as it mixes between stop signs and other directional signs. Moreover, we asserted that the sign class is not relevant for our use-case as VIP will not benefit a lot from it.
- ii. To be more specific, the "sign" labels had two issues:
  - A. They included all signs, meaning they included directional and stop signs, which is problematic in the evaluation as the COCO dataset only contains "stop signs".
  - B. They are not useful for our purpose: There is no major use for VIP in regards to signs (be it stop signs or directional car signs) - in other words, this class is not a Class of Concern for the VIP when they engage in street navigation.
- iii. In this step, we scan our PASCAL VOC labels for the sign class and remove them.

- iv. In this step, we delete empty labels (along with their image pair): We also delete the images which contain only sign classes because if we keep them, they might increase the noise in our dataset.
- (b) Consolidate classes: There are classes in the WOTR dataset which were extended from the COCO dataset, such as red/green light instead of the original COCO class traffic light.
- i. After checking the classes in the WOTR dataset, we asserted that some classes would be better combined and consolidated to ensure better detection and more meaningful prediction and training data.
  - ii. We consolidate "tricycle" into "bicycle", "red light" into "traffic light", and "green light" into "traffic light".
- (c) Rename classes: The names in the dataset were slightly different from the COCO dataset, and therefore we renamed them to match the COCO dataset. For example, "fire\_hydrant" to "fire hydrant".
- i. We will rename the class names to make them more meaningful, as well as matching the case and style with the COCO dataset.
  - ii. We rename 1) "fire\_hydrant" to "fire hydrant", 2) "reflective\_cone" to "reflective cone", 3) "warning\_column" to "warning column", 4) "blind\_road" to "tactile pavement", and 5) "ashcan" to "litter bin".

### 3. Prepare Phase-based datasets:

```

report = {}
import os
import os.path
from collections import defaultdict

# Define the allowed classes
ALLOWED_CLASSES = ["person", "bicycle", "bus", "truck", "car", "motorcycle", "fire hydrant", "dog", "traffic light", "tree", "reflective cone", "crosswalk",
"tactile pavement", "sign", "warning column", "crosswalk", "litter bin"]

def process_ml_files(label_folder, image_folder):
    report = {}
    "total_files_processed": 0,
    "files_with_removed_objects": 0,
    "files_deleted": 0,
    "images_deleted": 0,
    "classes_removed": defaultdict(int)
}

# Get list of all ML files in the label folder
ml_files = [f for f in os.listdir(label_folder) if f.endswith('.xml')]

for ml_file in ml_files:
    report["total_files_processed"] += 1
    ml_path = os.path.join(label_folder, ml_file)
    tree = ET.parse(ml_path)
    root = tree.getroot()

    objects_removed = False

    # Iterate over all object elements in the XML
    for obj in root.findall('object'):
        class_name = obj.find('name').text
        # If class name not in ALLOWED_CLASSES:
        root.remove(obj)
        report["classes_removed"][class_name] += 1
        objects_removed = True

    # If there are no object elements left, delete the XML and corresponding image file
    if not root.findall('object'):
        report["files_deleted"] += 1
        os.remove(ml_path)
        image_name = os.path.splitext(ml_file)[0] + ".jpg"
        image_path = os.path.join(image_folder, image_name)
        if os.path.exists(image_path):
            os.remove(image_path)
            report["images_deleted"] += 1
    else:
        # If objects were removed, write the updated XML back to file
        if objects_removed:
            tree.write(ml_path)
            report["files_with_removed_objects"] += 1

return report

# Define your folder paths here
label_folder = "/home/haohao/projects/1_061_061/01_dataset_groundtruth/newWOTR/phase1/labels.xml"
image_folder = "/home/haohao/projects/1_061_061/01_dataset_groundtruth/newWOTR/phase1/images"

# Process the ML files and get the report
report = process_ml_files(label_folder, image_folder)

# Print the report
print(report)
print(f"Total files processed: {report['total_files_processed']}")
print(f"Files with removed objects: {report['files_with_removed_objects']}")
print(f"Files deleted: {report['files_deleted']}")
print(f"Images deleted: {report['images_deleted']}")
print(f"Classes removed: {report['classes_removed']}")
for class_name, count in report["classes_removed"].items():
    print(f"{class_name}: {count}")

```



```

report_dir = 'reports'
report_dir.mkdir(exist_ok=True)

# Create folders for reports
for folder in folders:
    os.makedirs(path.join(report_dir, folder), exist_ok=True)
    os.makedirs(path.join(report_dir, folder, 'images'), exist_ok=True)

def copy_files_to_report_dir(src_images_path, src_labels_path, dest_folder):
    for img in src_images_path:
        shutil.copy2(img, path.join(report_dir, folder, 'images'))
    for label in src_labels_path:
        shutil.copy2(label, path.join(report_dir, folder, 'labels'))

def generate_report(train_data, val_data, test_data, report_path):
    report = {}
    report['Train Data Report'] = {}
    report['Validation Data Report'] = {}
    report['Test Data Report'] = {}

    # Train Data Report
    train_data_dir = path.join(train_data)
    train_files = os.listdir(train_data_dir)
    train_images = [img for img in train_files if img.endswith(('.jpg', '.png', '.jpeg'))]
    train_labels = [label for label in train_files if label.endswith('.txt')]

    # Validation Data Report
    val_data_dir = path.join(val_data)
    val_files = os.listdir(val_data_dir)
    val_images = [img for img in val_files if img.endswith(('.jpg', '.png', '.jpeg'))]
    val_labels = [label for label in val_files if label.endswith('.txt')]

    # Test Data Report
    test_data_dir = path.join(test_data)
    test_files = os.listdir(test_data_dir)
    test_images = [img for img in test_files if img.endswith(('.jpg', '.png', '.jpeg'))]
    test_labels = [label for label in test_files if label.endswith('.txt')]

    # Generate Report
    report_path = path.join(report_dir, report_path)
    report_file = path.join(report_dir, report_path)
    with open(report_file, 'w') as f:
        f.write('Report generated on %s\n' % datetime.now())
        f.write('=====\n')
        f.write('Train Data Report\n')
        f.write('Number of images: %s\n' % len(train_images))
        f.write('Number of labels: %s\n' % len(train_labels))
        f.write('=====\n')
        f.write('Validation Data Report\n')
        f.write('Number of images: %s\n' % len(val_images))
        f.write('Number of labels: %s\n' % len(val_labels))
        f.write('=====\n')
        f.write('Test Data Report\n')
        f.write('Number of images: %s\n' % len(test_images))
        f.write('Number of labels: %s\n' % len(test_labels))
        f.write('=====\n')
        f.write('Summary\n')
        f.write('Total images: %s\n' % (len(train_images) + len(val_images) + len(test_images)))
        f.write('Total labels: %s\n' % (len(train_labels) + len(val_labels) + len(test_labels)))
        f.write('=====\n')
        f.write('Files to be processed\n')
        f.write('Train images: %s\n' % path.join(train_data_dir, 'images'))
        f.write('Train labels: %s\n' % path.join(train_data_dir, 'labels'))
        f.write('Val images: %s\n' % path.join(val_data_dir, 'images'))
        f.write('Val labels: %s\n' % path.join(val_data_dir, 'labels'))
        f.write('Test images: %s\n' % path.join(test_data_dir, 'images'))
        f.write('Test labels: %s\n' % path.join(test_data_dir, 'labels'))
        f.write('=====\n')
        f.write('Report generated successfully. Report saved to %s\n' % report_file)

```

- (a) Dataset was split into:
- i. 80% training set
  - ii. 10% validation set
  - iii. 10% test set

5. **Convert the labels from PASCAL-VOC to YOLO format:** The reason we chose the YOLO format is that it is native to the YOLO family of models and can be easily converted at a later stage to other formats.

```

report_dir = 'reports'
report_dir.mkdir(exist_ok=True)

# Create folders for reports
for folder in folders:
    os.makedirs(path.join(report_dir, folder), exist_ok=True)
    os.makedirs(path.join(report_dir, folder, 'images'), exist_ok=True)

def copy_files_to_report_dir(src_images_path, src_labels_path, dest_folder):
    for img in src_images_path:
        shutil.copy2(img, path.join(report_dir, folder, 'images'))
    for label in src_labels_path:
        shutil.copy2(label, path.join(report_dir, folder, 'labels'))

def generate_report(train_data, val_data, test_data, report_path):
    report = {}
    report['Train Data Report'] = {}
    report['Validation Data Report'] = {}
    report['Test Data Report'] = {}

    # Train Data Report
    train_data_dir = path.join(train_data)
    train_files = os.listdir(train_data_dir)
    train_images = [img for img in train_files if img.endswith(('.jpg', '.png', '.jpeg'))]
    train_labels = [label for label in train_files if label.endswith('.txt')]

    # Validation Data Report
    val_data_dir = path.join(val_data)
    val_files = os.listdir(val_data_dir)
    val_images = [img for img in val_files if img.endswith(('.jpg', '.png', '.jpeg'))]
    val_labels = [label for label in val_files if label.endswith('.txt')]

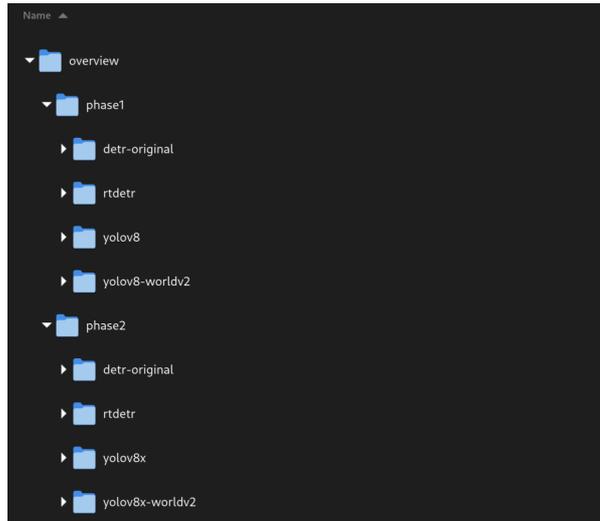
    # Test Data Report
    test_data_dir = path.join(test_data)
    test_files = os.listdir(test_data_dir)
    test_images = [img for img in test_files if img.endswith(('.jpg', '.png', '.jpeg'))]
    test_labels = [label for label in test_files if label.endswith('.txt')]

    # Generate Report
    report_path = path.join(report_dir, report_path)
    report_file = path.join(report_dir, report_path)
    with open(report_file, 'w') as f:
        f.write('Report generated on %s\n' % datetime.now())
        f.write('=====\n')
        f.write('Train Data Report\n')
        f.write('Number of images: %s\n' % len(train_images))
        f.write('Number of labels: %s\n' % len(train_labels))
        f.write('=====\n')
        f.write('Validation Data Report\n')
        f.write('Number of images: %s\n' % len(val_images))
        f.write('Number of labels: %s\n' % len(val_labels))
        f.write('=====\n')
        f.write('Test Data Report\n')
        f.write('Number of images: %s\n' % len(test_images))
        f.write('Number of labels: %s\n' % len(test_labels))
        f.write('=====\n')
        f.write('Summary\n')
        f.write('Total images: %s\n' % (len(train_images) + len(val_images) + len(test_images)))
        f.write('Total labels: %s\n' % (len(train_labels) + len(val_labels) + len(test_labels)))
        f.write('=====\n')
        f.write('Files to be processed\n')
        f.write('Train images: %s\n' % path.join(train_data_dir, 'images'))
        f.write('Train labels: %s\n' % path.join(train_data_dir, 'labels'))
        f.write('Val images: %s\n' % path.join(val_data_dir, 'images'))
        f.write('Val labels: %s\n' % path.join(val_data_dir, 'labels'))
        f.write('Test images: %s\n' % path.join(test_data_dir, 'images'))
        f.write('Test labels: %s\n' % path.join(test_data_dir, 'labels'))
        f.write('=====\n')
        f.write('Report generated successfully. Report saved to %s\n' % report_file)

```

After performing the steps above, we are ready to utilize the datasets for our predictions and fine-tuning, and evaluating model performance.

## 6.1 Notebooks



### 1. Structure:

- All experiments are organized in Jupyter notebooks stored in the repository.
- The notebooks are pre-run with results already available in the cell outputs.
- Experiment results and outputs are stored in the "**3\_runs\_and\_outputs**" folders.
- The experiments are split into two phases: **Phase 1** and **Phase 2**.
- Each phase is further divided by the model type (e.g., YOLOv8, DETR, RT-DETR, etc.).
- Each notebook includes the necessary library requirements within the first few cells.

Phase 1 Code snippets and outputs (please note entire code is in the code repository as it is too big):

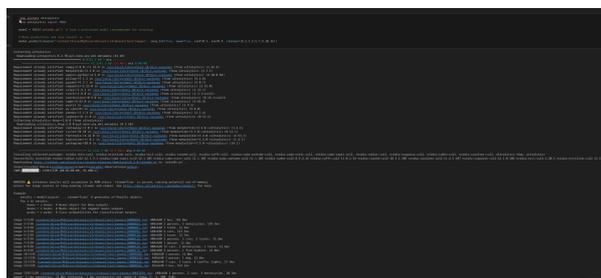


Figure 4: YOLO Code Snippet and Output

Figure 5: DETR Code Snippet

Figure 6: DETR Code Snippet and Output

Phase 2 Code snippets and outputs ((please note entire code is in the code repository as it is too big):

Figure 7: YOLOv8 Training: Code Snippet and Output 1/2

Figure 8: YOLOv8 Training: Code Snippet and Output 2/2

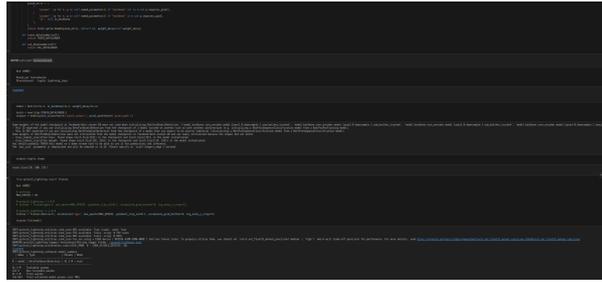


Figure 9: DETR Training: Code Snippet and Output

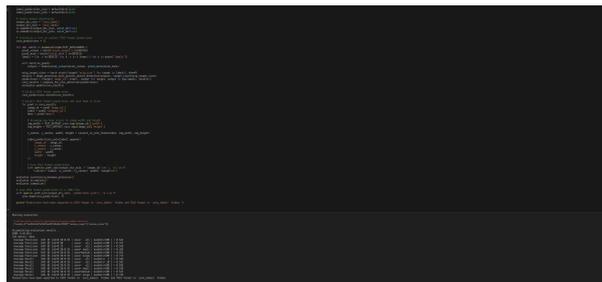


Figure 10: RT-DETR Training: Code Snippet and Output

## 2. Using Datasets:

- **YOLO Models:** Use the dataset stored on Google Drive directly for both phases.
- **DETR Implementation:**
  - **Phase 1:** Use the Google Drive dataset directly.
  - **Phase 2:** Use the dataset from Roboflow in the COCO format. The code is already in the notebook, just run it.

## 6.2 Running the Experiments Again

### 1. Steps to Re-run Experiments:

- **Open the Experiment Notebook:**
  - Navigate to the specific experiment folder in the repository.
  - Open the notebook in VSCodium or your preferred IDE (e.g., Jupyter Notebook).
- **Run the Required Cells:**
  - Execute the cells sequentially as needed to reproduce the results.
  - Note that some notebooks may include a final cell that exports or zips the output folder. Running this cell is optional and is used to compile prediction images, labels, and other outputs into a zipped file for easier downloading.

### 2. Ensure Proper Configuration:

- Use the Nvidia A100 GPU in Google Colab to ensure that the experiments run efficiently.
- Ensure Google Drive is mounted in Colab to store and access large datasets during the experiments.

## 7 Evaluating Model Performance

### 7.1 Output and Evaluation

#### 1. Prediction Labels:

- After running the experiments, you will find the prediction labels for each image in the `output` folder.
- These prediction labels are saved in `.txt` format, corresponding to the images on which the experiment was run (typically the test set).

#### 2. Post-Processing for DETR/RT-DETR Models:

- **Phase 1:**

- After obtaining the prediction labels, run the `postprocess_detr_step1.py` script.
- **Input Required:**
  - \* The original folder containing the prediction labels.
  - \* A new empty folder where the post-processed labels will be stored.
- The output folder from this step will contain labels ready for metrics evaluation using `detr_phase1_postprocess_step1.py`.

- **Phase 2:**

- After obtaining the prediction labels, run both `detr_phase2_postprocess_step1.py` and `detr_phase2_postprocess_step2.py`.
- **Step 1:**
  - \* Input the original folder containing the prediction labels.
  - \* Specify a new empty folder where the post-processed labels from step 1 will be stored.
- **Step 2:**
  - \* Input the folder containing the post-processed labels from step 1.
  - \* Specify another new empty folder where the final post-processed labels will be stored.
- The output folder from step 2 will contain labels ready for metrics evaluation using `calculate_metrics.py`.

#### 3. Running Evaluation Metrics:

- To calculate the evaluation metrics, run the `calculate_metrics.py` script.
- **Input Required:**
  - **Ground Truth Labels:** The actual labels for the test set.

– **Prediction Labels:** The labels generated by the model, located in the output folder or the post-processed folder.

- Run the script
- The script will output the evaluation results, which include metrics such as mAP, Precision, and Recall.

## 8 Results Reproduction

### 1. Evaluation Metrics:

- Ensure that you evaluate the models using the same metrics used in the thesis (e.g., mAP, Precision, Recall).
- Compare the results with those reported in the thesis.

### 2. Reporting Results:

- Document any deviations from the original results and analyze potential causes.

#### • Common Issues:

- GPU Memory Errors: Consider reducing batch size or using a smaller model variant.
- Dataset Format Errors: Ensure the dataset is in the correct format as required by the model.

## 9 Appendix

In this section, you can find the full results of the experiment. The original file can be found in the Google Drive "Detailed Output Runs" folder. [Link](#).

### 9.1 Phase 1 and 2 Results:

Phase	Model	Class	AP	Precision	Recall	F1	mAP	AP	AP	AP	Average Inference Time (s)	
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	0	0.3495	0.5871	0.5596	0.6228	0.4324	1552	886	1475
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	1	0.3395	0.6547	0.5164	0.6901	0.4481	1491	691	2391
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	2	0.3818	0.7922	0.6679	0.7036	0.3391	1709	568	877
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	3	0.4271	0.9776	0.6982	0.6921	0.4146	1491	266	332
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	4	0.4995	0.721	0.7220	0.7231	0.2799	1976	695	217
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	5	0.5111	0.6449	0.6449	0.7175	0.4511	1491	749	266
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	6	0.6121	0.6121	0.7671	0.6171	0.1206	806	112	175
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	7	0.2983	0.6741	0.6956	0.6937	0.3992	1836	886	1221
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	8	0.3722	0.7026	0.6956	0.6957	0.4024	1491	546	229
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	9	0.6095	0.7356	0.6956	0.6957	0.3402	94	23	33
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	10	0.3911	0.7031	0.6956	0.6932	0.4024	1491	546	229
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	11	0.4046	0.814	0.7123	0.7197	0.2877	902	89	132
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	12	0.6205	0.639	0.7273	0.7391	0.2727	224	42	84
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	13	0.428	0.7096	0.6956	0.6956	0.3402	171	71	181
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	14	0.6566	0.7151	0.6956	0.702	0.3306	1491	62	96
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	15	0.6382	0.6995	0.6749	0.6778	0.4251	119	26	86
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	16	0.6664	0.7151	0.7034	0.7176	0.2966	63	24	35
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	17	0.415	0.6956	0.6956	0.6956	0.4154	1446	649	1476
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	18	0.5177	0.6471	0.6471	0.6661	0.4666	366	216	391
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	19	0.3842	0.7941	0.6932	0.701	0.348	1666	536	900
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	20	0.4207	0.9197	0.6956	0.6934	0.4206	1491	223	537
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	21	0.3009	0.742	0.7131	0.7276	0.2899	691	239	279
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	22	0.3106	0.6976	0.6984	0.696	0.4016	1186	662	1027
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	23	0.6495	0.6995	0.7844	0.8105	0.2166	439	121	175
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	24	0.3208	0.6995	0.6987	0.6977	0.4123	1491	791	1266
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	25	0.3208	0.7028	0.6227	0.6996	0.4775	529	223	465
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	26	0.6904	0.7021	0.6224	0.6996	0.2776	41	26	37
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	27	0.6904	0.6988	0.6238	0.6996	0.4781	29	70	176
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	28	0.4448	0.6931	0.7099	0.7019	0.2901	301	99	123
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	29	0.612	0.6423	0.7177	0.7047	0.2829	226	42	92
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	30	0.4448	0.7006	0.5485	0.6981	0.4526	144	41	181
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	31	0.6277	0.7466	0.6411	0.6996	0.2626	142	47	102
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	32	0.6571	0.6847	0.6404	0.7303	0.3996	130	23	73
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	33	0.6995	0.7396	0.6936	0.6916	0.3944	76	27	43
Phase 2	USAO	vehicle	66.2	34	0.6991							



## **10 Conclusion**

By following this manual, you should be able to replicate the experimental setup

## **References**