

Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project Data Analytics

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Configuration Manual

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1 Overview

This configuration manual contains of step-by-step instructions, hardware configuration and a list of essential software's to successfully reproduce the research project 'Underwater Plastic Detection Using YOLO V8 AND V10'.

2 System Specifications

This section lists out the hardware and software setup on which research project was carried out.

2.1 Hardware Specifications

• Processor: 12th Gen Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-1255U 1.70 GHz

• RAM: 32 GB

• Storage: 1TB SSD

2.2 Software Specifications

• Operating System: Windows 11 Home, Version - 23H2

• Environment: Anaconda3 2023.09-0

• Anaconda Navigator: 2.6.0

• Python: 3.12.4

3 Environmental Setup

The research project was executed on Jupyter notebook in Anaconda environment. lick on start and select the Anaconda navigator and launch the Jupyter notebook.

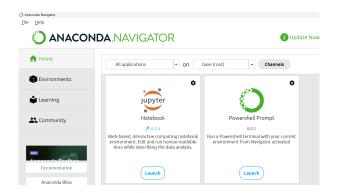


Figure 1: Launch Jupyter Notebook



Figure 2: Jupyter Notebook

4 Data Collection

Images containing small and medium-sized plastic debris were selected from roboflow website, ensuring a diverse representation of underwater conditions, debris types, and sizes.



Figure 3: Deep Sea Plastic Images Dataset

5 Data Splitting

1200 images were selected to reduce redundancy out of total images and split the data into train(70%), test(10%) and valid(20%).

6 Installation of Libraries

The libraries necessary are installed using pip command and imported are utilized for successful execution of code.

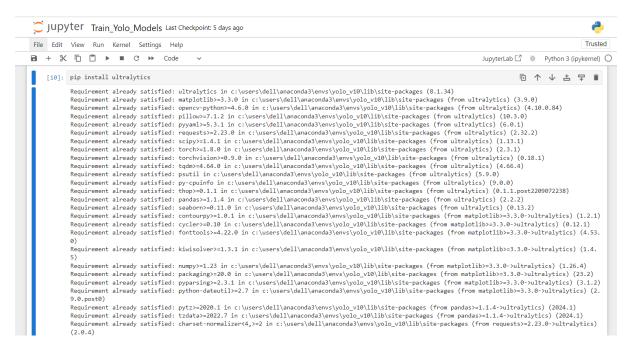


Figure 4: Installation Of Libraries

Importing Libraries

```
import os
from glob import glob
from ultralytics import YOLO
import cv2
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from PIL import Image
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorboard.backend.event_processing.event_accumulator import EventAccumulator
```

Figure 5: Importing Libraries

7 Path Configuration

Configure the data.yaml file according to the train, test and valid paths. The below image shows the configured yaml file and also the code to display the number of images, label files and annotations in train, test and valid paths.

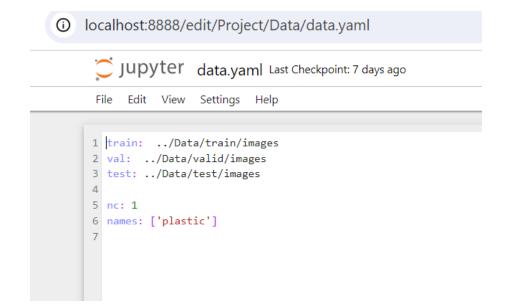


Figure 6: Configuration of yaml file

```
[1]: import os
      from glob import glob
      def count_images_and_annotations(image_dir, label_dir):
          image_extensions = ['*.jpg', '*.jpeg', '*.png', '*.bmp']
          image_files = []
          for ext in image_extensions:
              image_files.extend(glob(os.path.join(image_dir, '**', ext), recursive=True))
          label_files = glob(os.path.join(label_dir, '**', '*.txt'), recursive=True)
          annotation count = 0
          for label file in label files:
              with open(label_file, 'r') as f:
    annotation_count += len(f.readlines())
          return len(image_files), len(label_files), annotation_count
      # Paths
      base_path = '../Data/'
      train_images = os.path.join(base_path, 'train/images')
      train_labels = os.path.join(base_path, 'train/labels')
test_images = os.path.join(base_path, 'test/images')
      test_labels = os.path.join(base_path, 'test/labels')
      valid_images = os.path.join(base_path, 'valid/images')
      valid_labels = os.path.join(base_path, 'valid/labels')
      # Count for training set
      train_images_count, train_labels_count, train_annotations_count = count_images_and_annotations(train_images, train_labels)
      # Count for test set
      test_images_count, test_labels_count, test_annotations_count = count_images_and_annotations(test_images, test_labels)
      # Count for valid set
      valid_images_count, valid_labels_count, valid_annotations_count = count_images_and_annotations(valid_images, valid_labels)
      print(f"Training set: {train_images_count} images, {train_labels_count} label files, {train_annotations_count} annotations")
      print(f"Test set: {test_images_count} images, {test_labels_count} label files, {test_annotations_count} annotations")
      print(f"Valid set: {valid_images_count} images, {valid_labels_count} label files, {valid_annotations_count} annotations")
      Training set: 843 images, 843 label files, 985 annotations
     Test set: 118 images, 118 label files, 118 annotations
Valid set: 236 images, 236 label files, 271 annotations
```

Figure 7: Total Instances of data

8 Implementation

To train the Yolo models for both V8 (s,l) and V10 (s,l), the parameters given are batch size: 16, image size: 640*640 pixels, epochs = 75, Optimizer = Adam, Initial learning rate = 0.001 and device = 'cpu'.

8.1 Training & Validation of Yolo Models

Starting training for 1 epochs...

```
•[2]: from ultralytics import YOLO
       def train_yolov8(model_size, data_yaml, epochs, imgsz, batch_size, save_dir):
            model = YOLO(f'yolov8{model_size}.pt')
            # Train the model
            results = model.train(
                data=data_yaml,
                epochs=epochs,
imgsz=imgsz,
                batch=batch_size,
                project=save_dir,
name=f'yolov8{model_size}_underwater_plastic',
                pretrained=True,
                 optimizer='Adam',
                lr0=0.001,
patience=50,
                save_period=10,
device='cpu' #Use '0' for GPU
           # Validate the model
           results = model.val()
           print(f"Training and validation complete for YOLOv8{model_size}")
       # Parameters
       data_yaml = os.path.join(base_path, 'data.yaml')
epochs = 1 #75 for full evaluation
       batch_size = 16 #16
save_dir = '../Output/'
       Train YOLOv8s
       train_yolov8('s', data_yaml, epochs, imgsz, batch_size, save_dir)
```

Figure 8: Training of Yolo Model



Figure 9: Validation of Yolo Model

8.2 Inference of Yolo Models

Inference performed for Yolo V8(s,l) and Yolo V10(s,l) variants on a single image for comparing detecting capabilities and accuracies.

```
# Specify the paths to your trained models
model_paths = [
    "../Output/yolov8s_underwater_plastic/weights/best.pt",
    '../Output/yolov8l_underwater_plastic/weights/best.pt',
    '../Output/yolov10s_underwater_plastic/weights/best.pt',
   "../Output/yolov10l_underwater_plastic2/weights/best.pt"
# Specify the paths to the images you want to perform inference on
image_paths = [
    "../Data/test/images/obj0002_frame0000060_jpg.rf.106f6fe4454c119e125e445f9c0b2bb5.jpg"
    ,'../Data/test/images/obj0007_frame0000016_jpg.rf.1a6b27d9cd6a7cb0607b3550df79fcb8.jpg'
inference_images_multiple_models(model_paths, image_paths)
  400
 600
         01-04-05
 800
1000
1200
```

Figure 10: Inference

8.3 Evaluation & Comparison of YOLO Models

The below bar graph depicts the comparison of precision, recall, map50 and map50_95 metrics for all Yolo variants.

YOLO MODELS PERFORMANCE COMPARISON

```
import mumpy as np

# Data for plotting
models = ['VoLOV8-s', 'VOLOV8-1', 'VOLOV18-s', 'YOLOV18-1']
box_p = [0.941, 0.891, 0.931, 0.896]
box_r = [0.664, 0.662, 0.653, 0.636]
map5e = [0.759, 0.733, 0.772, 0.725]
map5e = [0.759, 0.733, 0.772, 0.725]
map5e = [0.759, 0.733, 0.772, 0.725]
map5e_95 = [0.566, 0.526, 0.556, 0.526, 0.556, 0.529]

x = np.arange(len(models)) # the label locations
width = 0.2 # the width of the bars

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 6))
rects1 = ax.bar(x - 1.5*width, box_p, width, label='8ox(P)')
rects2 = ax.bar(x - 0.5*width, box_p, width, label='8ox(F)')
rects3 = ax.bar(x + 0.5*width, map5e, width, label='map5e')
rects4 = ax.tar(x + 1.5*width, map5e, width, label='map5e')

# Add some text for labels, title and custom x-axis tick labels, etc.
ax.set_vlabel('Models')
ax.set_vticks(x)
ax
```

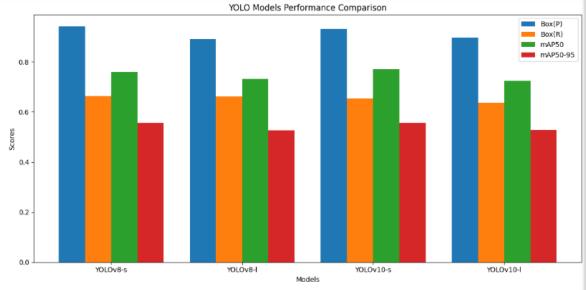


Figure 11: Yolo Metrics Comparison