

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

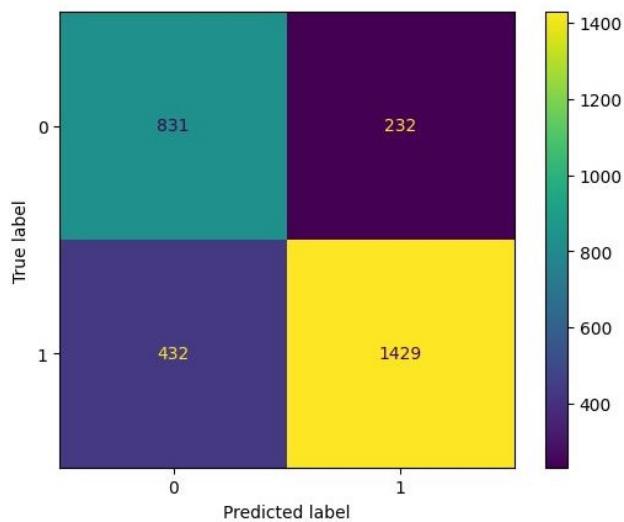
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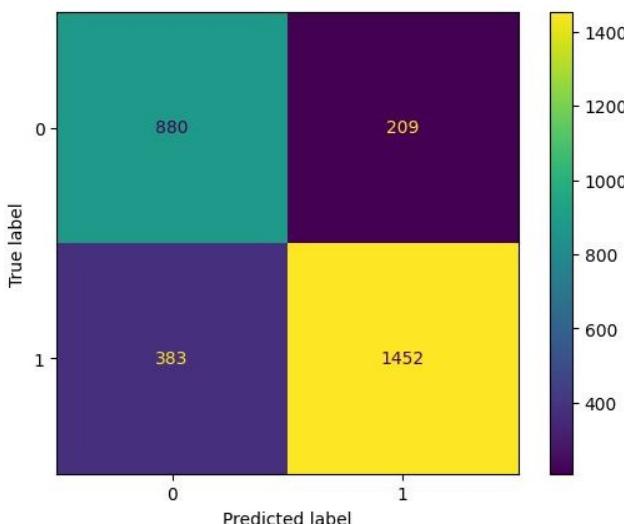
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LAMPIRAN

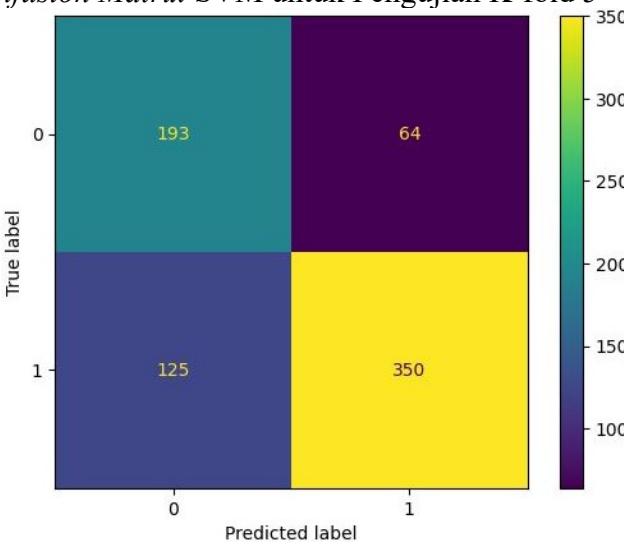
Lampiran 1 *Confusion Matrix* SVM untuk Pembelajaran K-fold 5

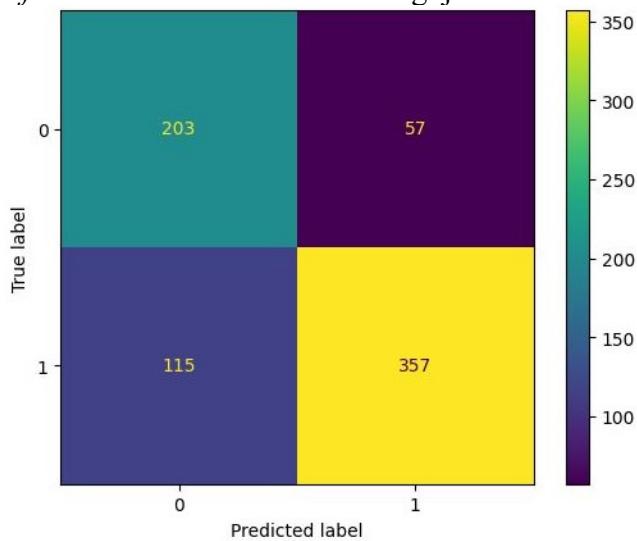
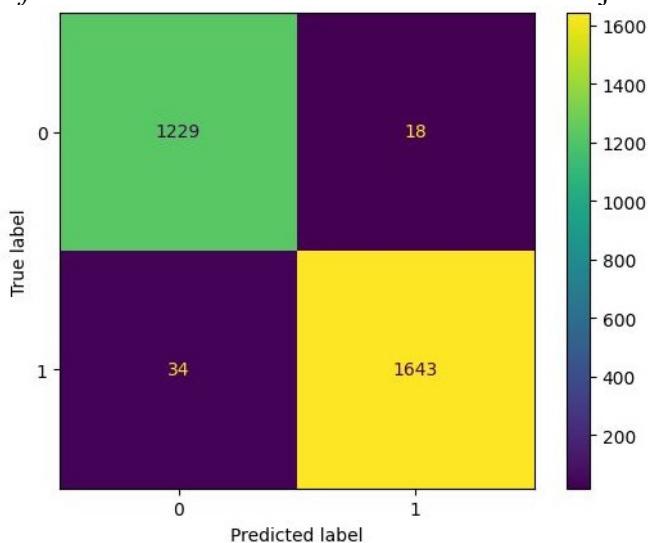
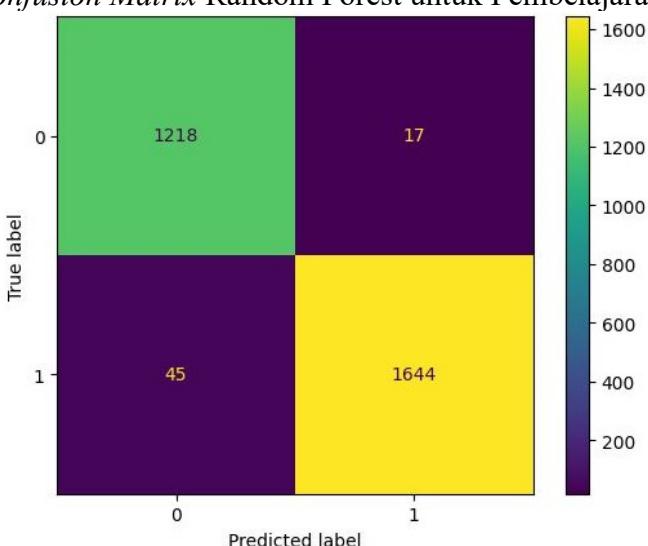


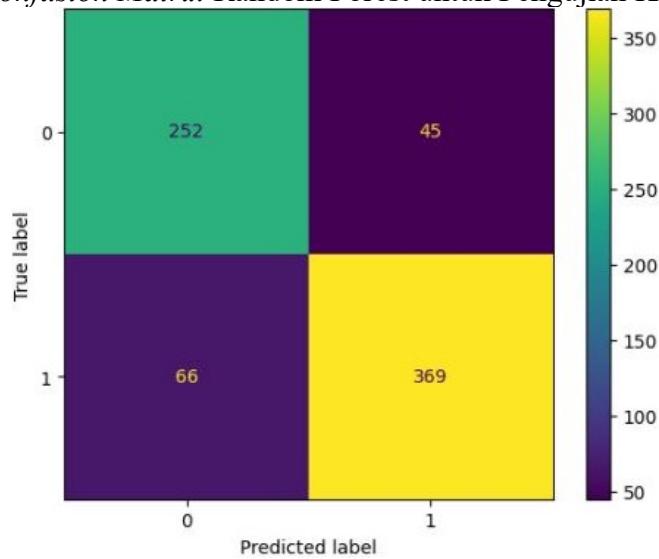
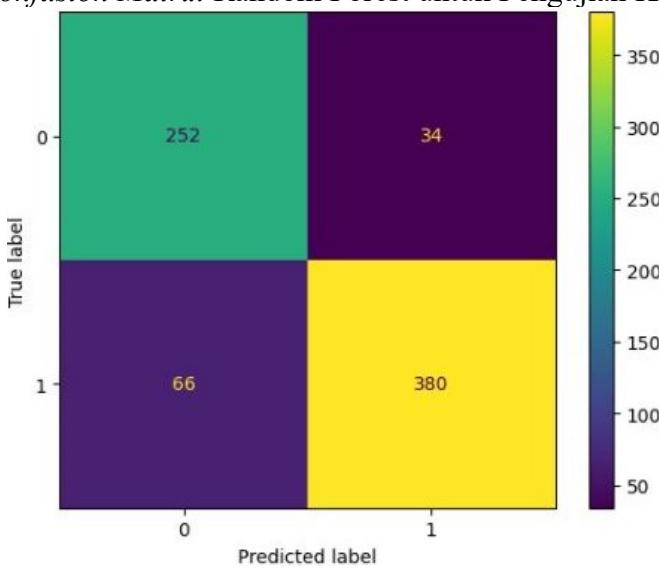
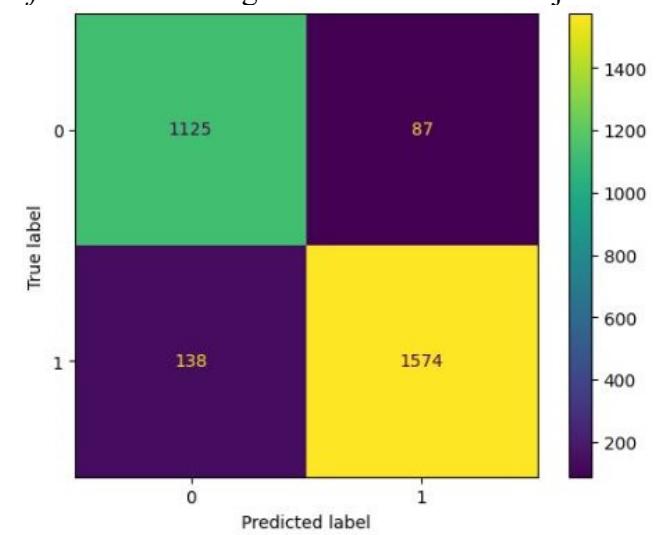
Lampiran 2 *Confusion Matrix* SVM untuk Pembelajaran K-fold 10

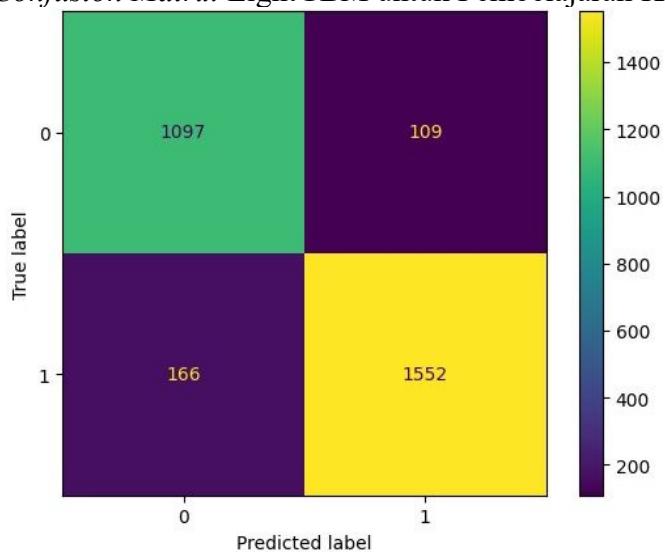
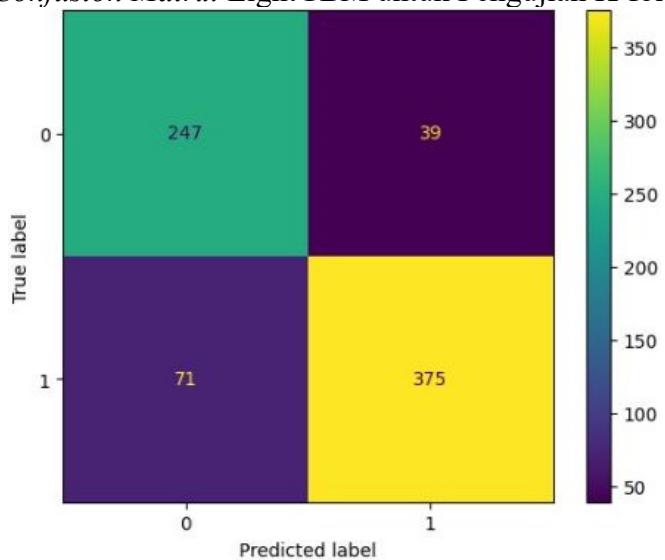
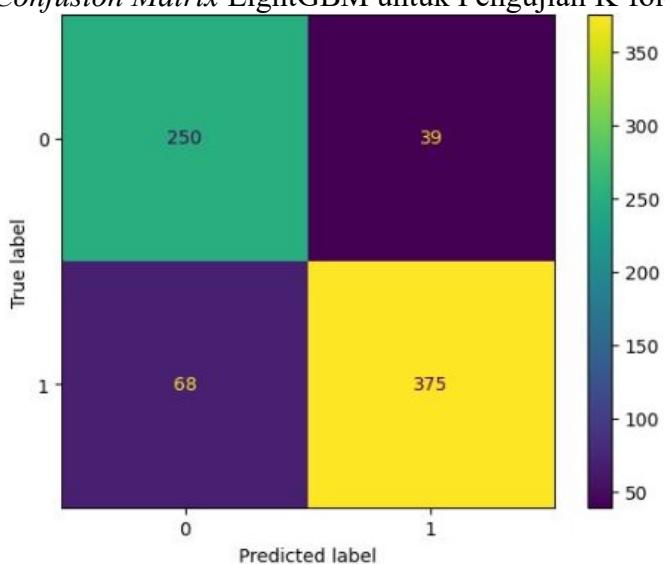


Lampiran 3 *Confusion Matrix* SVM untuk Pengujian K-fold 5



Lampiran 4 Confusion Matrix SVM untuk Pengujian K-fold 10**Lampiran 5** Confusion Matrix Random Forest untuk Pembelajaran K-fold 5**Lampiran 6** Confusion Matrix Random Forest untuk Pembelajaran K-fold 10

Lampiran 7 Confusion Matrix Random Forest untuk Pengujian K-fold 5**Lampiran 8** Confusion Matrix Random Forest untuk Pengujian K-fold 10**Lampiran 9** Confusion Matrix LightGBM untuk Pembelajaran K-fold 5

Lampiran 10 *Confusion Matrix LightGBM untuk Pembelajaran K-fold 10***Lampiran 11** *Confusion Matrix LightGBM untuk Pengujian K-fold 5***Lampiran 12** *Confusion Matrix LightGBM untuk Pengujian K-fold 10*

Lampiran 13 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video A01

Frame 119

Frame 123

Frame 136

Lampiran 14 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video A02

Frame 138

Frame 171

Frame 181

Lampiran 15 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video A03

Frame 169

Frame 177

Frame 271

Lampiran 16 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video A04

Frame 275

Frame 286

Frame 305

Lampiran 17 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video B01

Frame 181

Frame 188

Frame 216

Lampiran 18 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video B02

Frame 309

Frame 321

Frame 345

Lampiran 19 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video B03

Frame 178

Frame 191

Frame 220

Lampiran 20 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video B04

Frame 250

Frame 275

Frame 311

Lampiran 21 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video B05

Frame 138

Frame 151

Frame 170

Lampiran 22 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video B06

Frame 191

Frame 199

Frame 236

Lampiran 23 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video B07

Frame 400

Frame 404

Frame 412

Lampiran 24 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video B08

Frame 31

Frame 41

Frame 61

Lampiran 25 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video B09



Frame 61

Frame 73

Frame 86

Lampiran 26 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video B10

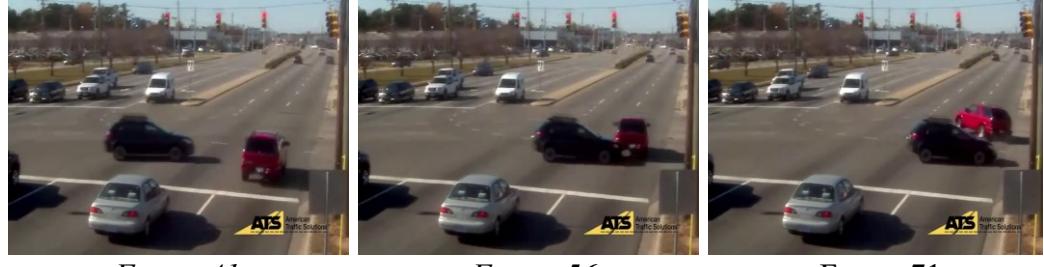


Frame 31

Frame 61

Frame 86

Lampiran 27 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video B11



Frame 41

Frame 56

Frame 71

Lampiran 28 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video B12



Frame 66

Frame 76

Frame 91

Lampiran 29 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video B13



Frame 38

Frame 63

Frame 76

Lampiran 30 Potongan frame kondisi lalu lintas pada video B14

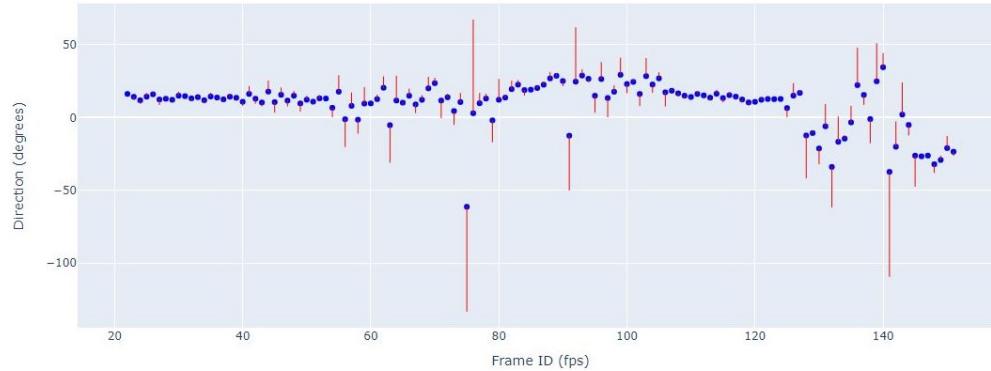


Frame 51

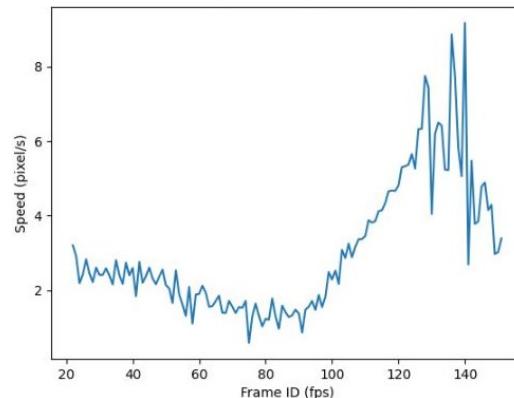
Frame 71

Frame 96

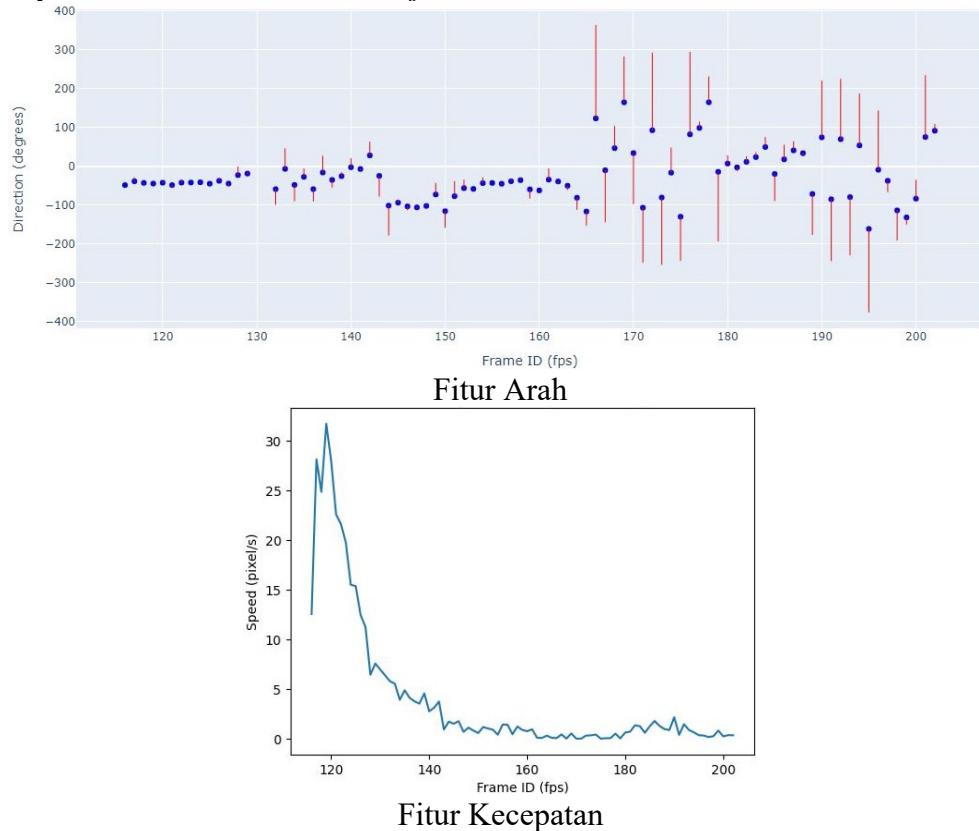
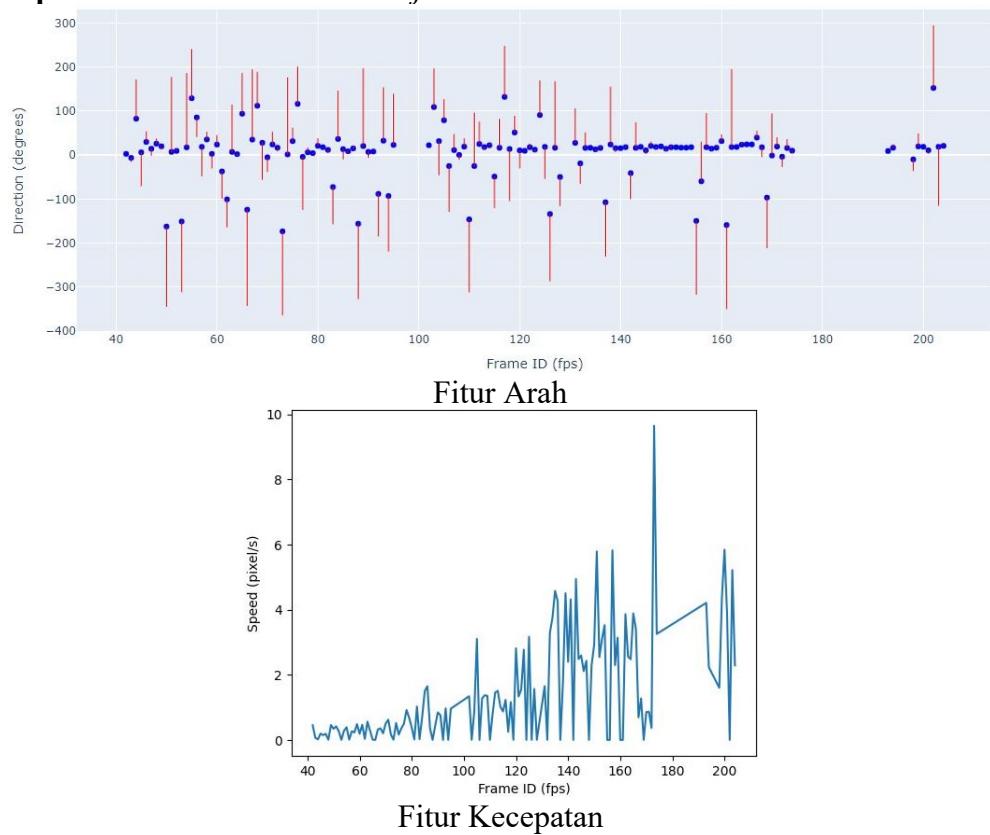
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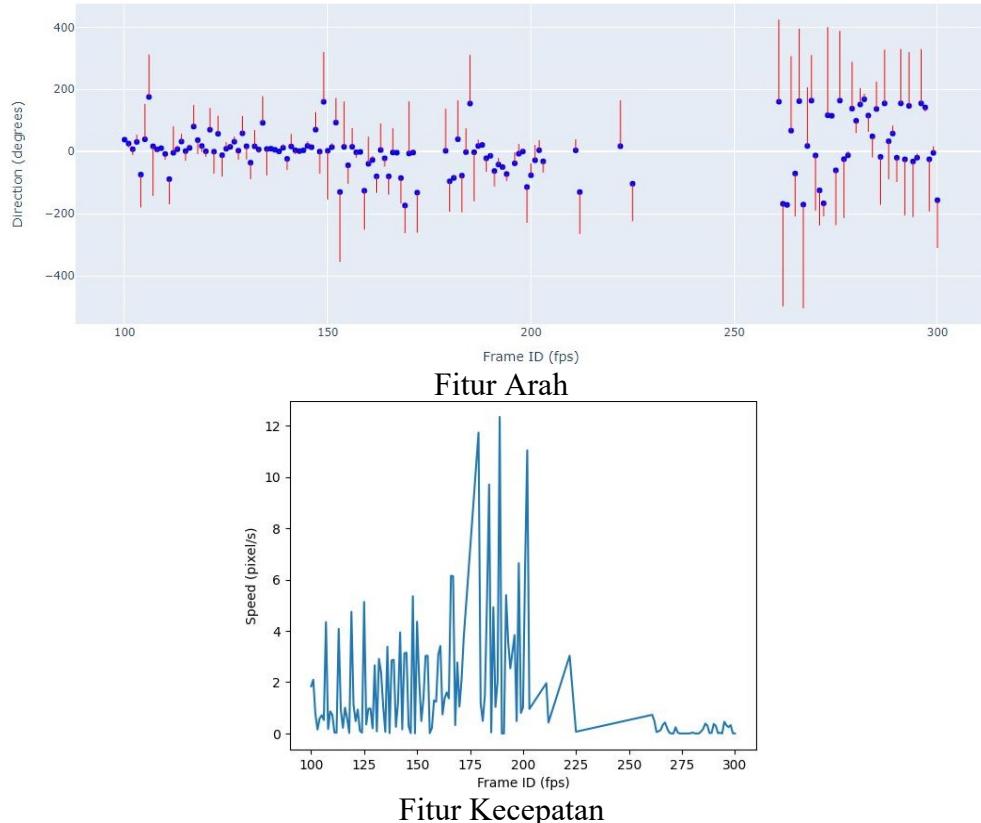
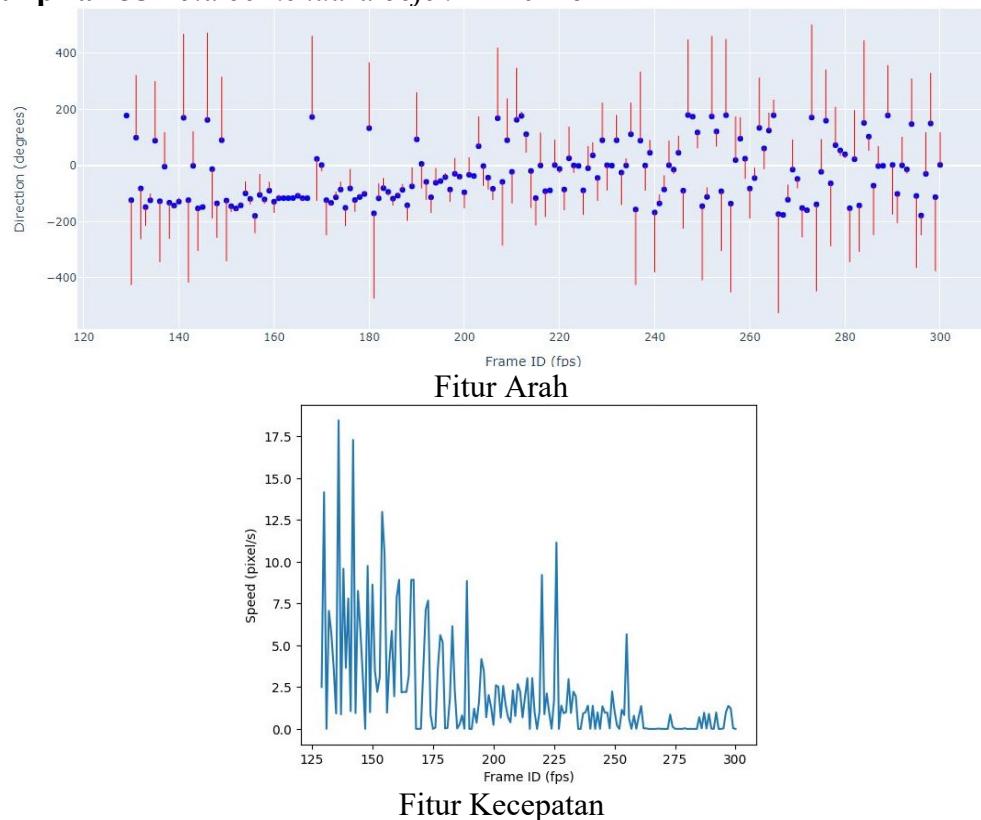


Fitur Arah

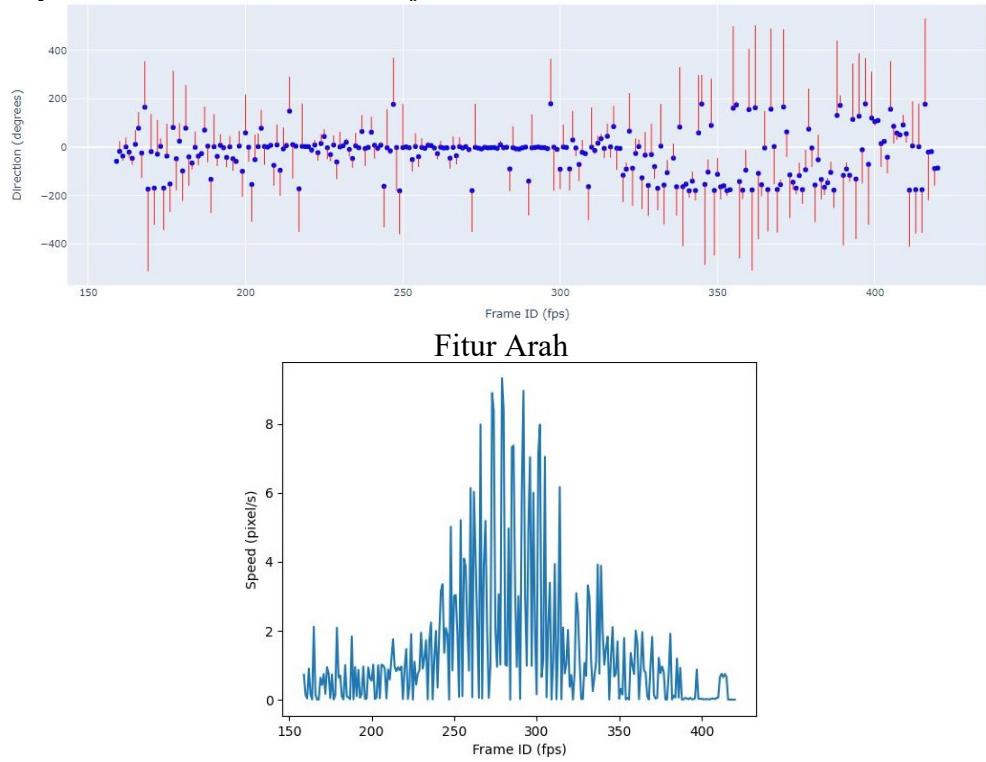


Fitur Kecepatan

Lampiran 32 Pola berkendara objek ID A01 7**Lampiran 33 Pola berkendara objek ID A02 5**

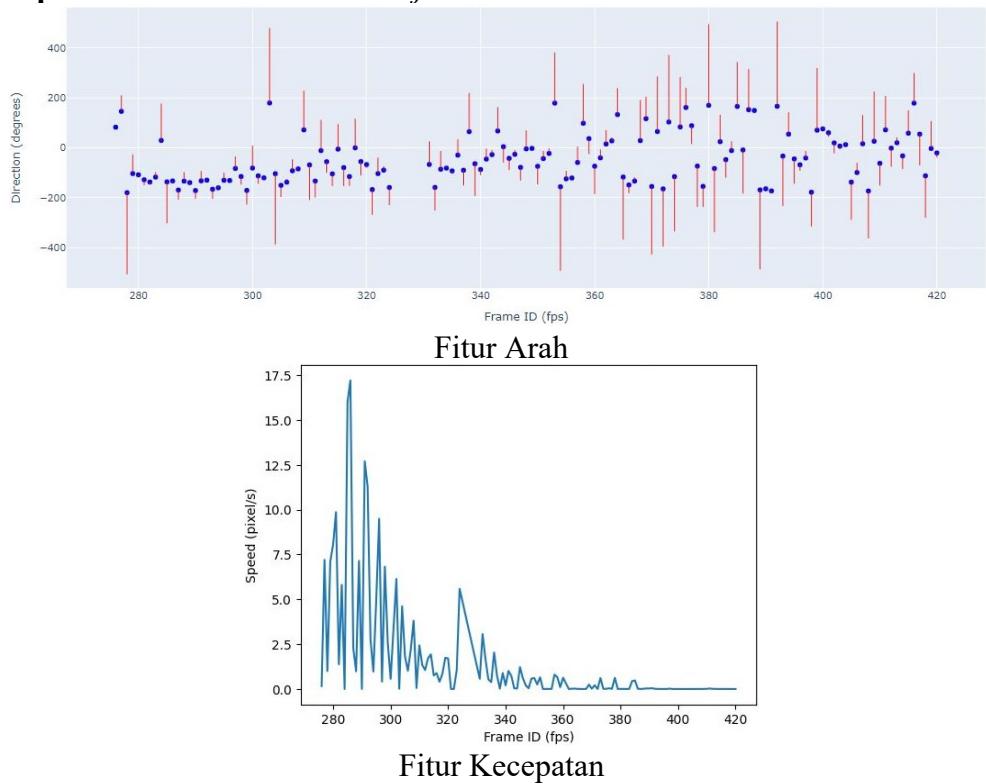
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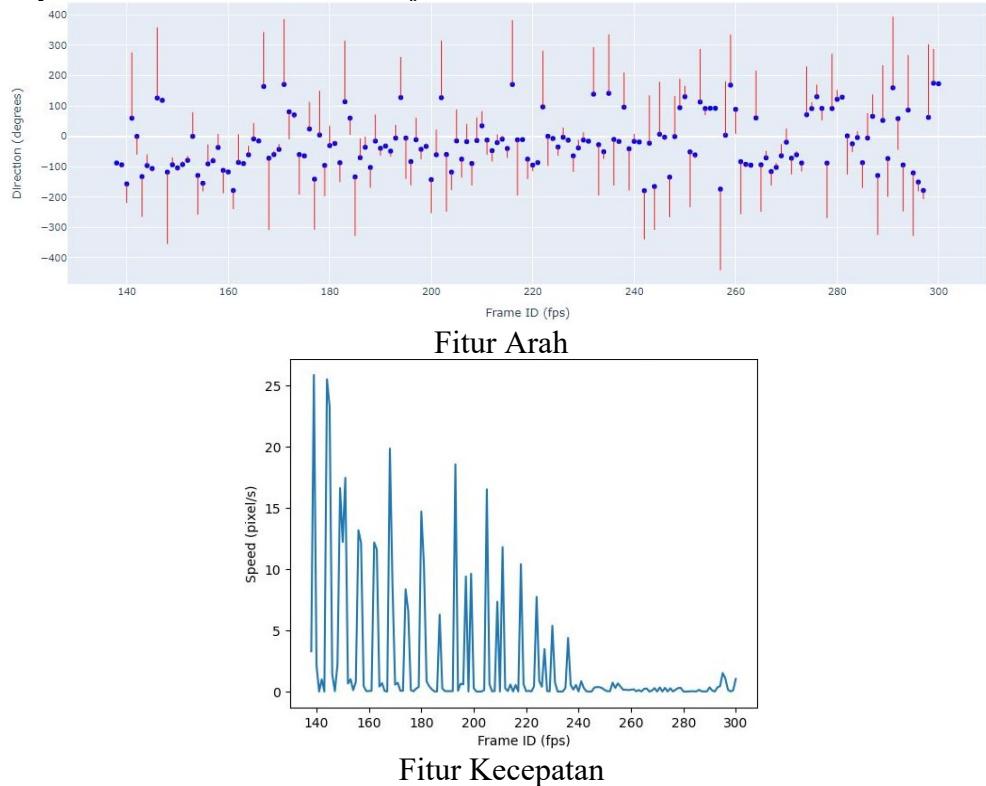
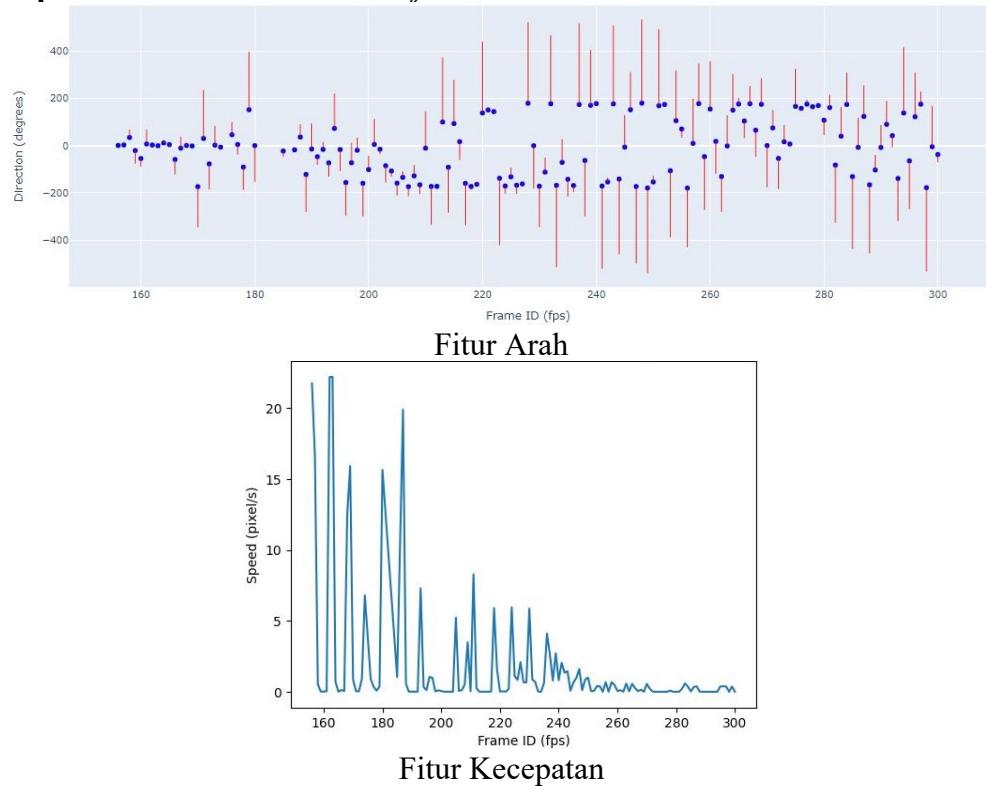
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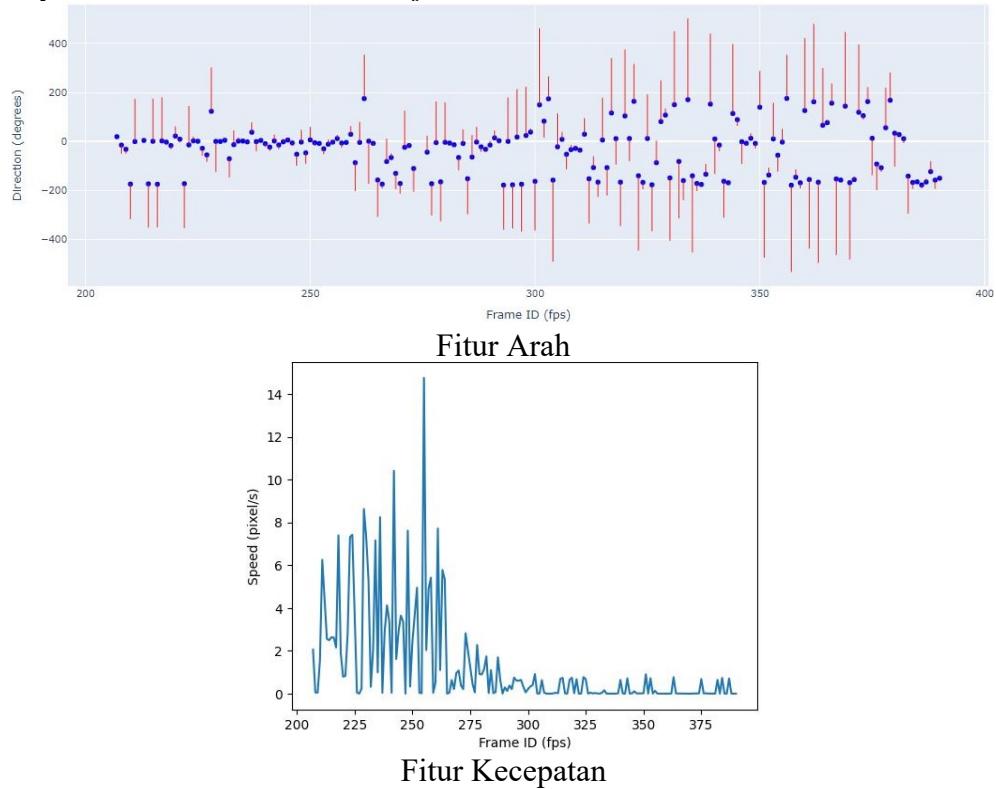
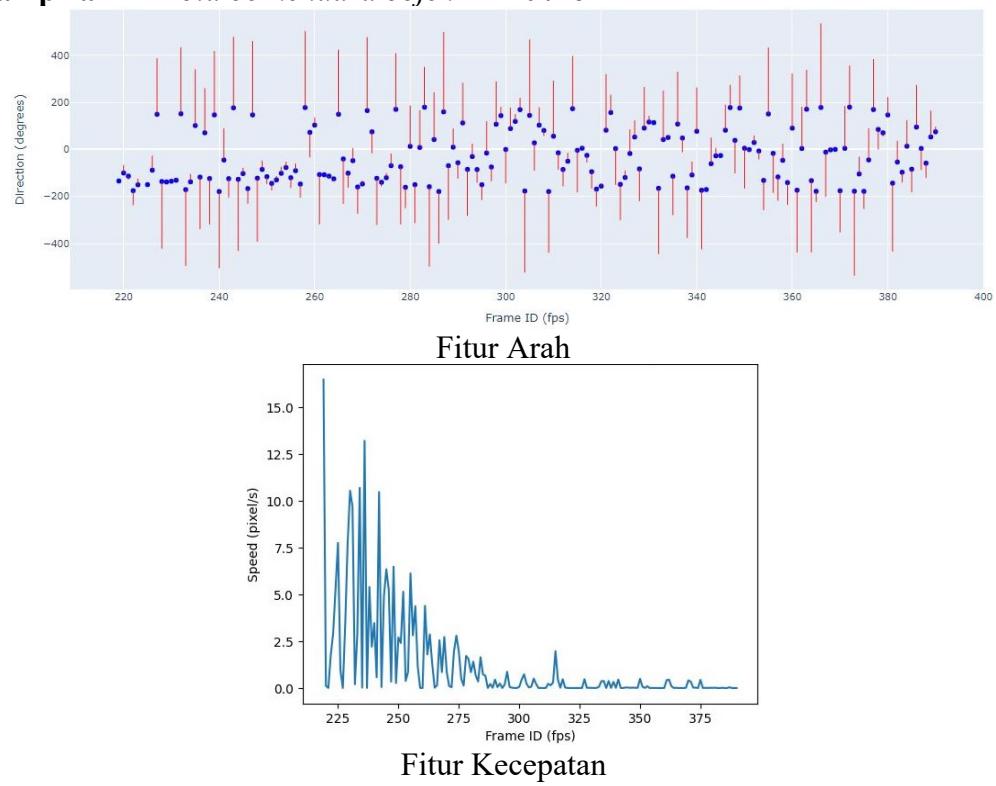


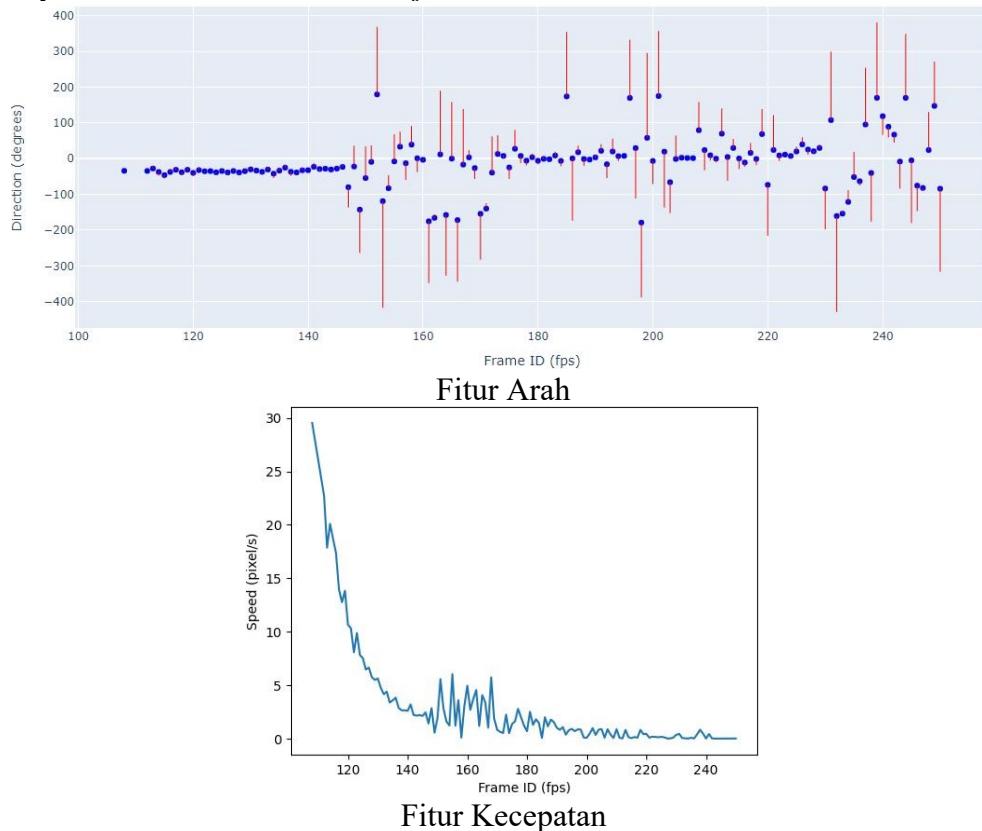
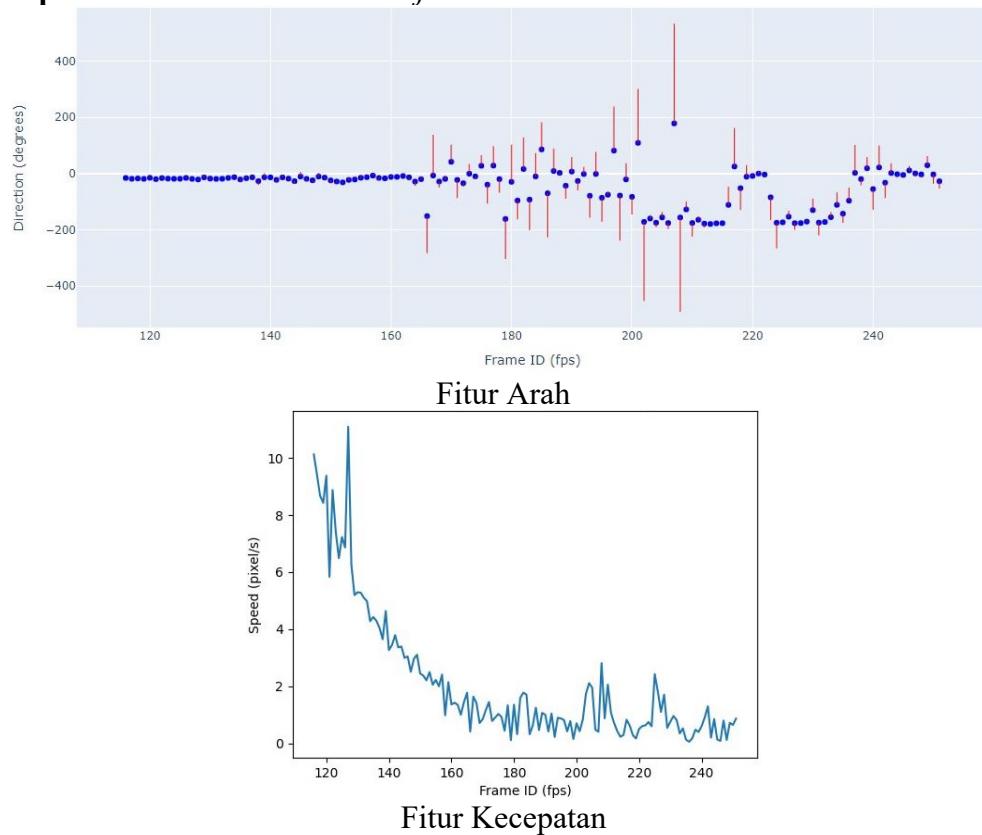
Fitur Kecepatan

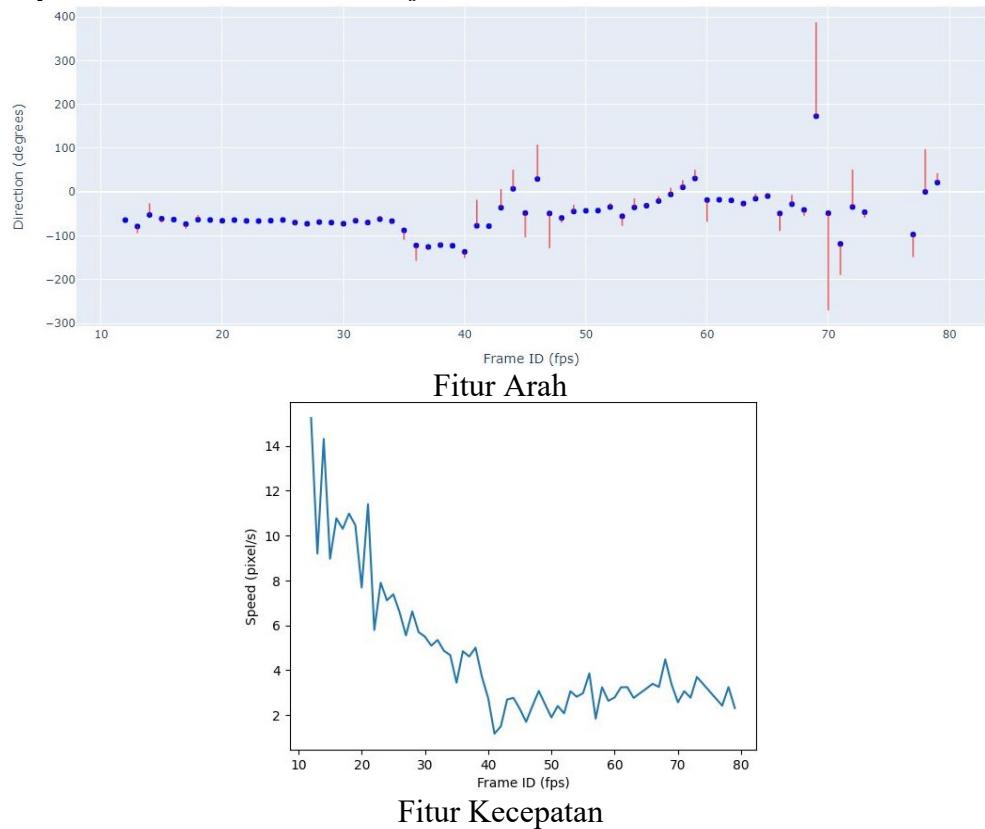
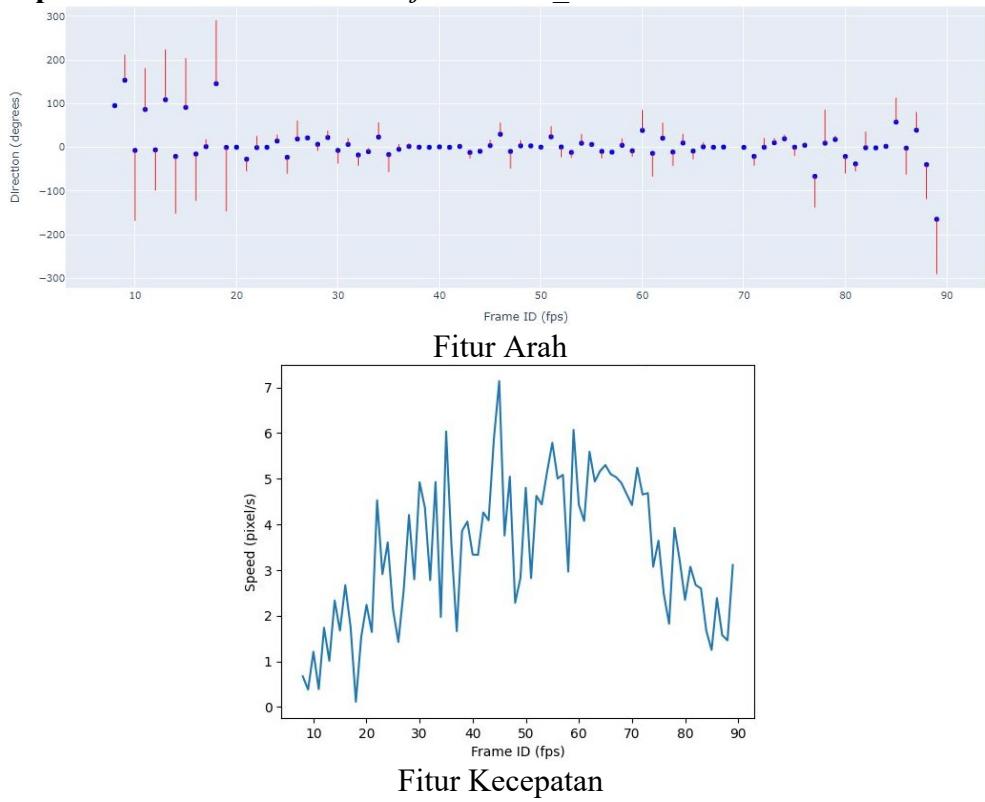
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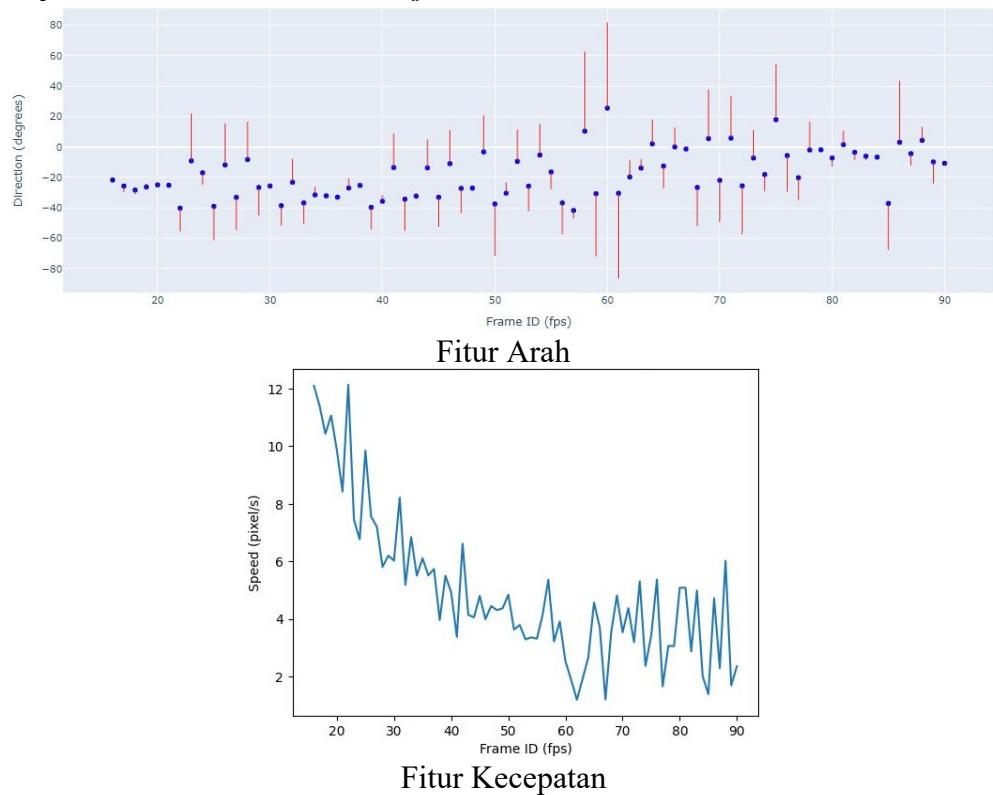
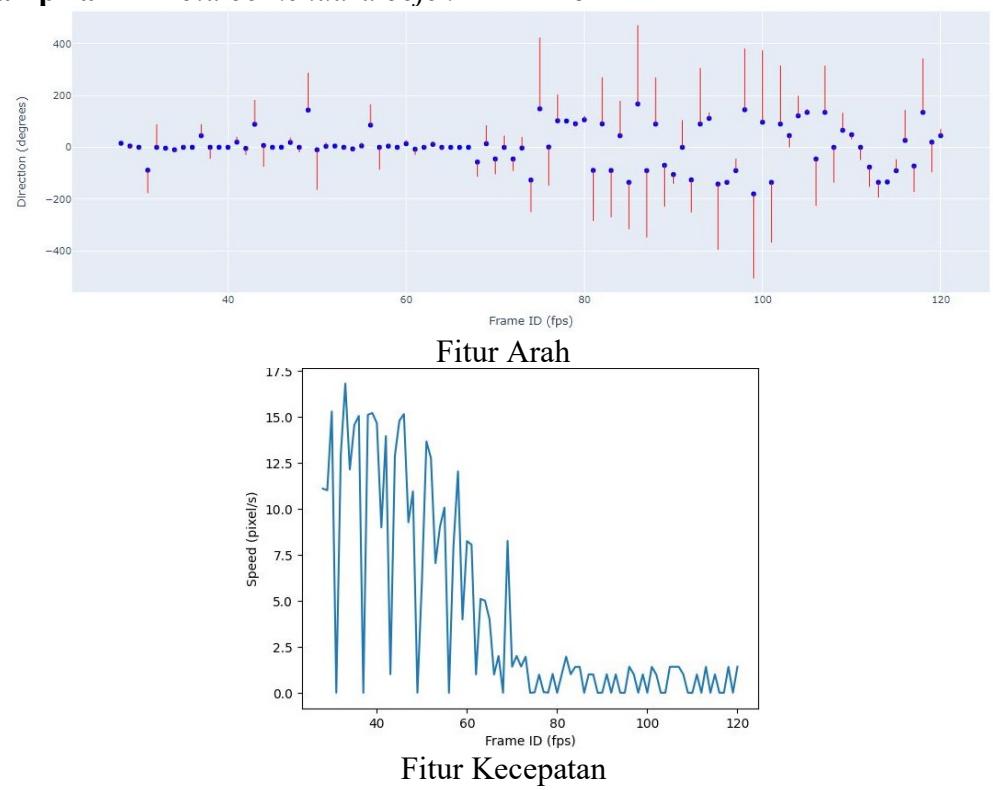


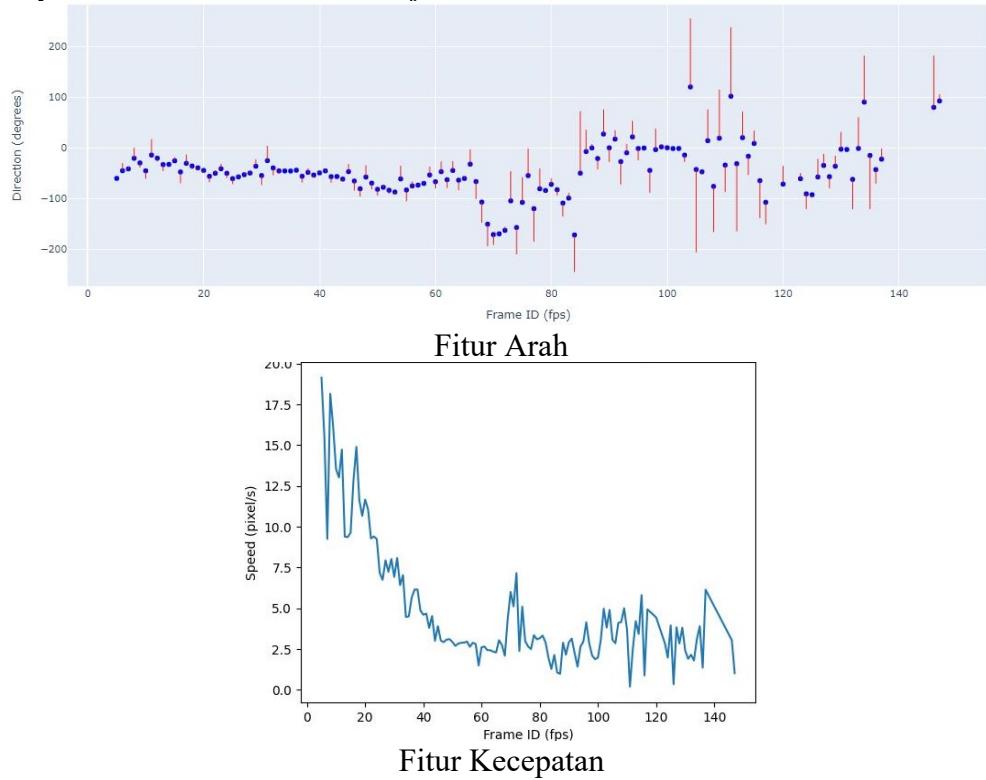
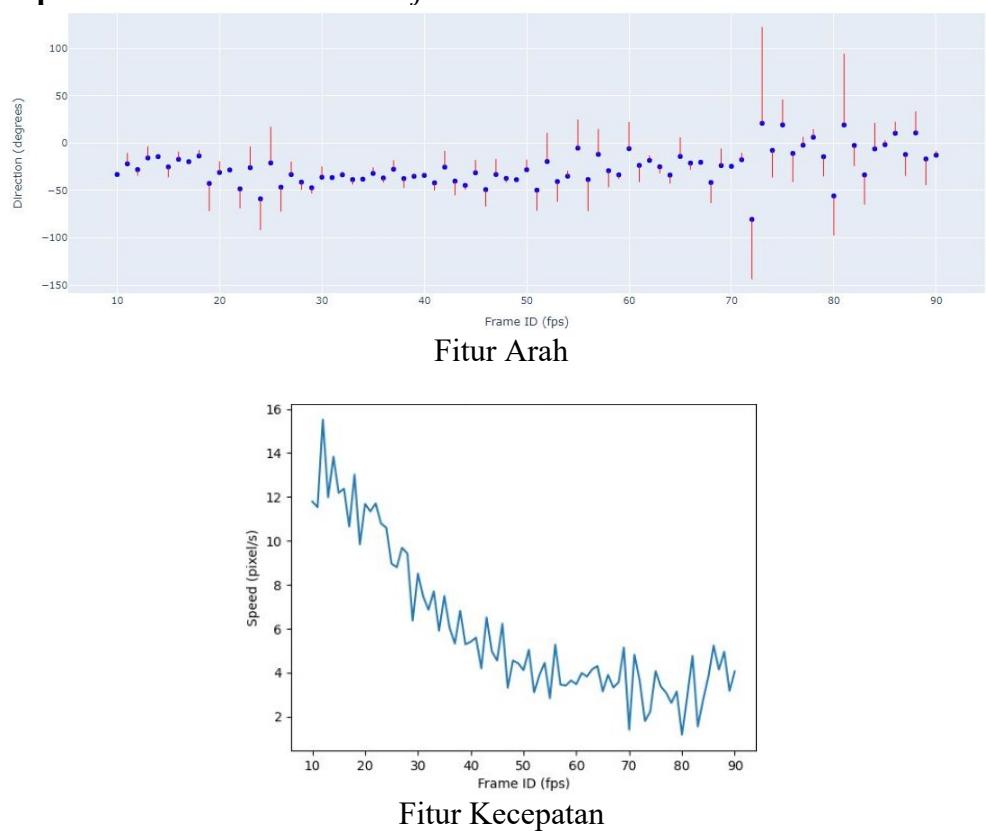
Lampiran 38 Pola berkendara objek ID B03 3**Lampiran 39** Pola berkendara objek ID B03 4

Lampiran 40 Pola berkendara objek ID B04 6**Lampiran 41** Pola berkendara objek ID B04 8

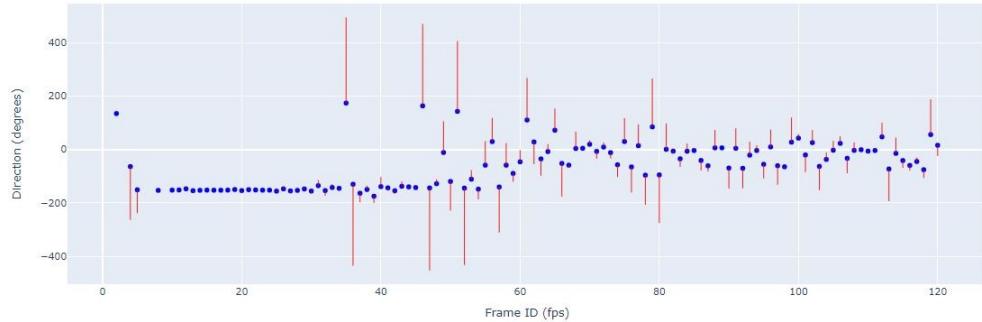
Lampiran 42 Pola berkendara objek ID B05 9**Lampiran 43 Pola berkendara objek ID B06 7**

Lampiran 44 Pola berkendara objek ID B08_3**Lampiran 45 Pola berkendara objek ID B09_3**

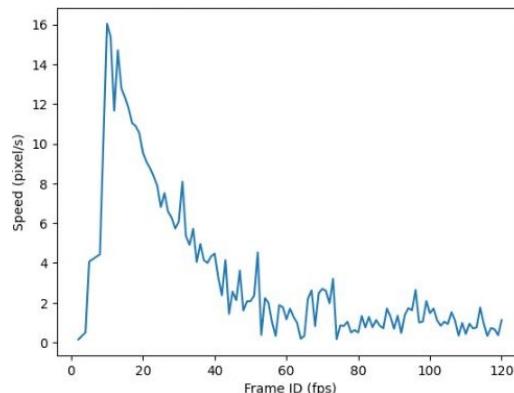
Lampiran 46 Pola berkendara objek ID B10 6**Lampiran 47 Pola berkendara objek ID B11 8**

Lampiran 48 Pola berkendara objek ID B12 3**Lampiran 49** Pola berkendara objek ID B13 7

Lampiran 50 Pola berkendara objek ID B14 1



Fitur Arah



Fitur Kecepatan

Lampiran 51 Contoh code proses deteksi objek dengan model YOLOv5s

```

# Draw bounding boxes and labels on the frame
for (x, y, w, h) in filtered_boxes:
    # Draw bounding box rectangle
    cv2.rectangle(frame, (x, y), (x + w, y + h), (0, 255, 0), 2)

return frame, filtered_boxes

# Load the YOLOv5 model
# model = torch.hub.load('ultralytics/yolov5', 'yolov5s')
# model.eval()

# Modify the video_path according to the location of the video you want to detect
video_path = "/content/drive/MyDrive/YOLOv5/video/18_SIANG_ANTAR_MOTOR_TABRAK_BLUR 1.mp4"
output_path = "/content/drive/MyDrive/YOLOv5/percobaan/output_video18.mp4" # Path to save the output video

cap = cv2.VideoCapture(video_path)
fps = cap.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_FPS)
width = int(cap.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_FRAME_WIDTH))
height = int(cap.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_FRAME_HEIGHT))
fourcc = cv2.VideoWriter_fourcc(*'mp4v')
out = cv2.VideoWriter(output_path, fourcc, fps, (width, height))

# Initialize count
count = 0
center_points_prev_frame = []

tracking_objects = {}
track_id = 1

```

Lampiran 52 Contoh code proses pemberian ID kendaraan

```

# Increment idle frames for unmatched objects and remove objects with too many idle frames
tracking_objects_copy = tracking_objects.copy()
for object_id in tracking_objects_copy.keys():
    if object_id not in matched_ids:
        idle_frames[object_id] += 1
        if idle_frames[object_id] > max_idle_frames:
            tracking_objects.pop(object_id)
            idle_frames.pop(object_id)

# Assign new IDs to unmatched objects
for pt in center_points_cur_frame:
    if pt[1] > 50:
        # Check if the object is a shadow or irrelevant object based on width-to-height ratio
        is_shadow = False
        width_height_ratio = pt[0] / pt[1]
        if width_height_ratio > 3 or width_height_ratio < 0.3:
            is_shadow = True

        # Find the smallest available ID
        if not is_shadow:
            while track_id in tracking_objects:
                track_id += 1
            tracking_objects[track_id] = pt
            idle_frames[track_id] = 0
            matched_ids.append(track_id)
            track_id += 1

```

Lampiran 53 Contoh code proses pelacakan fitur menggunakan Farneback

```

# Calculate optical flow
flow = cv2.calcOpticalFlowFarneback(prev_gray, curr_gray, None, 0.5, 3, 15, 3, 5, 1.2, 0)

# Update tracking results with optical flow
for object_id, pt in tracking_objects.items():
    if object_id in matched_ids:
        # Get the coordinates for optical flow calculation
        x = int(pt[0])
        y = int(pt[1])
        dx = flow[y, x, 0]
        dy = flow[y, x, 1]

        # Calculate speed and direction
        speed = math.sqrt(dx**2 + dy**2)
        angle = math.atan2(dy, dx) * 180 / math.pi

        # Write tracking results to CSV file
        csv_writer.writerow([count, object_id, speed, angle, 0])

```

Lampiran 54 Contoh code proses klasifikasi menggunakan SVM Gaussian RBF

```
# import HalvingGridSearchCV
from sklearn.experimental import enable_halving_search_cv # Perlu diimpor untuk mengaktifkan fitur ini
from sklearn.model_selection import HalvingGridSearchCV
from sklearn.svm import SVC

# instantiate classifier with default hyperparameters
svc = SVC()

# declare parameters for hyperparameter tuning

parameters = {'C': [0.1, 1, 10, 100, 1000],
               'gamma': [1, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001, 0.0001],
               'kernel': ['rbf', 'linear'],
               'degree':[1,2,3,4,5,6]}

SVM = HalvingGridSearchCV(estimator=svc,
                           param_grid=parameters,
                           scoring='accuracy',
                           cv=5,
                           random_state=0,
                           factor=3,
                           verbose=2)

SVM.fit(X_train, y_train)

print("Best parameters found:")
print(SVM.best_params_)
print("Best accuracy found:", SVM.best_score_)
```