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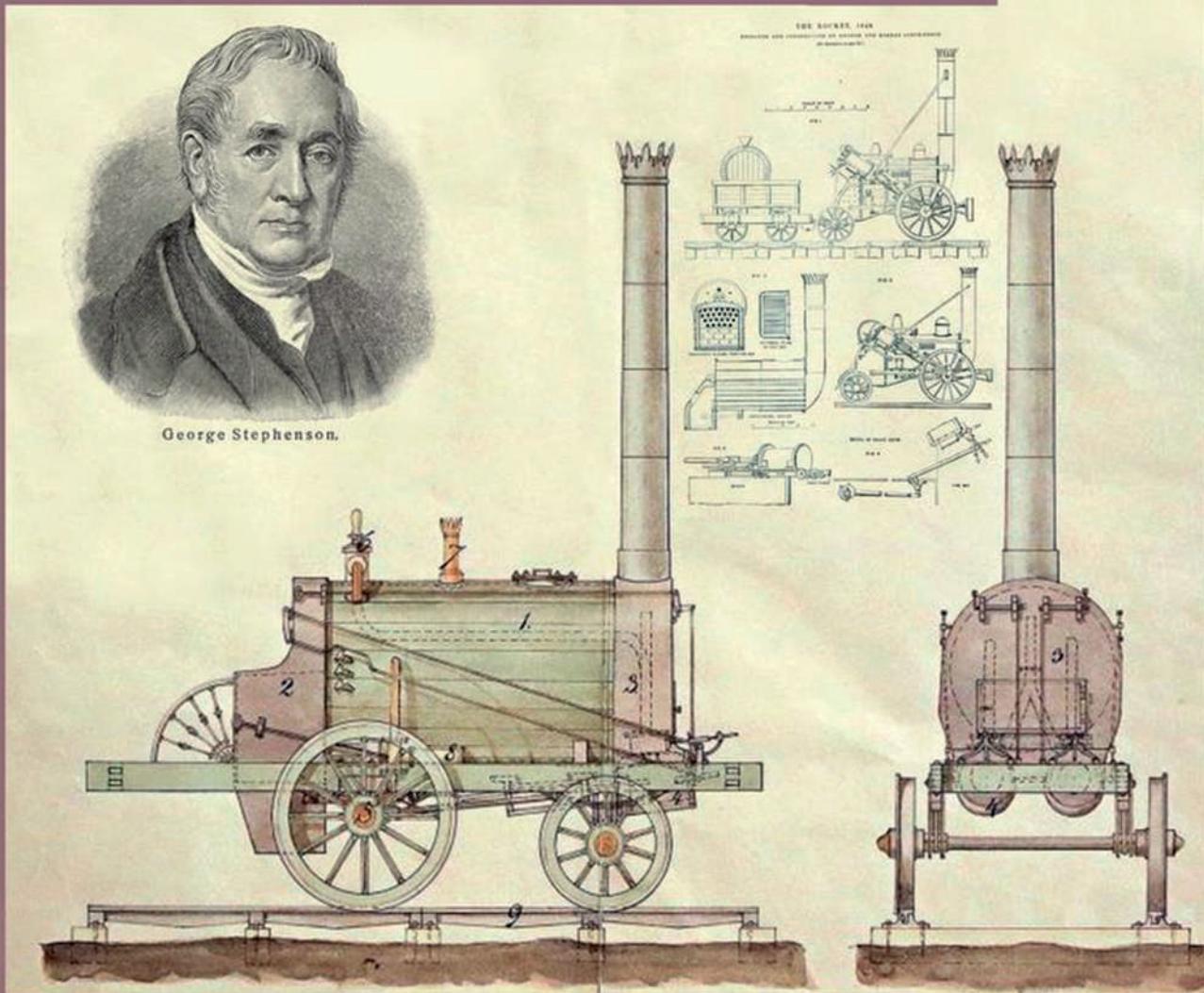
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**НОВЫЙ УЗБЕКИСТАН:  
ИННОВАЦИИ, НАУКА  
И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ  
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**NEW UZBEKISTAN:  
INNOVATION, SCIENCE  
AND EDUCATION  
PART-16**

**ТОШКЕНТ-2023**







**22.Биология ва экология соҳасидаги инновациялар**

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## USING NUMPY TO OPTIMIZE OBJECT DETECTION

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**ABSTRACT:** Object detection is a popular computer vision task that involves identifying and localizing objects within an image or video. One of the key challenges in object detection is the computational complexity of the algorithms used to analyze the data. Fortunately, there are many libraries available that can help speed up these computations. One such library is NumPy. NumPy is a widely-used Python library for scientific computing that provides fast and efficient operations on large multi-dimensional arrays. Its speed and ease of use make it an ideal tool for optimizing object detection algorithms.

**KEY WORDS:** NumPy, multi-dimensional arrays, Object detection, computer vision, computational complexity.

**INTRODUCTION:** In this article, we will explore how to use NumPy to optimize object detection algorithms. We will begin by discussing the basics of object detection and how it works. We will then introduce NumPy and its features, and show how it can be used to optimize object detection algorithms.

Object detection is the process of identifying and localizing objects within an image or video. The goal is to detect all instances of a given object within the image or video, and to accurately localize them by drawing bounding boxes around them. Object detection algorithms typically consist of two main stages. The first stage involves extracting features from the image or video. This is typically done using a convolutional neural network (CNN)[1], which is trained on a large dataset of images. The second stage involves using these features to detect and localize objects. This is typically done using a technique known as sliding window detection[2], where a window of fixed size is moved across the image or video, and the CNN is used to classify the contents of each window.

**NumPy Features.** NumPy is a powerful Python library for numerical computing that provides fast and efficient operations on large multi-dimensional arrays. NumPy arrays are much faster and more memory-efficient than Python lists, making them ideal for scientific computing applications. NumPy provides a wide range of mathematical functions and operations that can be used to optimize object detection algorithms. Some of the key features of NumPy include:

*1. Fast array operations:* NumPy provides fast and efficient operations on large multi-dimensional arrays. These operations are optimized for speed and memory efficiency, making them ideal for scientific computing applications.

*2. Broadcasting:* NumPy provides a powerful broadcasting feature that allows operations to be performed on arrays of different shapes and sizes. This eliminates the need for explicit loops and makes code more concise and readable.

*3. Vectorization:* NumPy provides a vectorization feature that allows operations to be performed on entire arrays at once, rather than on individual elements. This can significantly speed up computation times for many scientific computing applications[3].

**Using NumPy to Optimize Object Detection.** NumPy can be used to optimize object detection algorithms in a number of ways. Here are some examples:

*1. Feature extraction:* NumPy can be used to optimize the feature extraction stage of object detection algorithms. This can be done by vectorizing the feature extraction process, or by using broadcasting to apply the same set of filters to multiple images at once.

*2. Sliding window detection:* NumPy can be used to optimize the sliding window detection stage of object detection algorithms. This can be done by vectorizing the classification process, or by using broadcasting to apply the same set of filters to multiple windows at once.

*3. Non-maximum suppression:* Non-maximum suppression is a common technique used in object detection algorithms to eliminate overlapping detections. NumPy can be used to optimize



this process by vectorizing the computation of overlap scores between bounding boxes[4].

NumPy can be used to optimize the feature extraction process by vectorizing the computation of feature maps. This involves applying the same set of filters to multiple images at once, rather than processing each image separately. This can significantly speed up computation times, especially for large datasets. Sliding window detection: Sliding window detection is another critical stage in object detection algorithms. This is where a window of fixed size is moved across the image or video, and the CNN is used to classify the contents of each window.

NumPy can be used to optimize the sliding window detection process by vectorizing the classification process. This involves applying the CNN to multiple windows at once, rather than processing each window separately. This can significantly speed up computation times, especially for large datasets. Non-maximum suppression: non-maximum suppression is a technique used in object detection algorithms to eliminate overlapping detections. This involves computing a score for each detected object, and then selecting the highest-scoring objects while discarding overlapping detections[5].

NumPy can be used to optimize the non-maximum suppression process by vectorizing the computation of overlap scores between bounding boxes. This involves computing the overlap score between each pair of bounding boxes in an array, rather than computing them one at a time. This can significantly speed up computation times and improve the efficiency of the object detection algorithm.

**CONCLUSION:** To sum up, NumPy is a strong tool for enhancing object detection algorithms. It can considerably reduce calculation times and increase the effectiveness of object detection algorithms by performing quick and effective operations on massive multidimensional arrays. The steps of object identification techniques that can be optimized with NumPy include feature extraction, sliding window detection, and non-maximum suppression. We can enhance the precision and effectiveness of object identification algorithms using NumPy, making them more beneficial in a variety of applications.

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## OBJECT DETECTION USING PYTHON OPENCV LIBRARY

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**ABSTRACT:** The development of computer vision systems has focused a lot on efficient and precise object detection. Since deep learning techniques have been developed, object detection has become much more accurate. The initiative intends to use cutting-edge methodology for object detection with a focus on real-time performance and excellent accuracy. The dependence on other computer vision techniques for support in many object detection systems, which results in slow and subpar performance, is a significant obstacle.

**KEY WORDS:** computer vision systems, deep learning, cutting-edge methodology, real-time performance

**INTRODUCTION:** In this project, we take an end-to-end method to solving the object detection problem that is entirely based on deep learning. The network is trained using the most difficult publicly accessible data set, with which a yearly object detection challenge is run. The resulting system is quick and precise, which helps applications that need object detection[1]. A well-known application of computer science that is related to computer vision and image processing is object detection. Since deep learning techniques have been developed, object detection has become much more accurate. It focuses on detecting objects or its instances of a certain class (such as humans, flowers, animals) in digital images and videos. Applications range from facial detection to character recognition to vehicle calculators.

Before a decade, there were numerous issues with computer vision that were saturating its accuracy. However, Deep learning algorithms[2] have greatly increased the accuracy of these issues. One of the main issues was image classification, also known as class predicts the picture. The challenge of image localization, in which a single object is present in the image and the system must forecast its class and location in the image (a bounding box around the object), is a little bit complex. The more challenging challenge of object detection (this project) requires both classification and localisation.

Face detection[3] is a well-known application of object detection that is present in practically all smartphone cameras. Where a variety of objects need to be detected for autonomous driving, a more generalized (multi-class) application can be utilized. Additionally, it is crucial to surveillance systems. These systems can be used in conjunction with other operations like pose estimation, where the first stage of the pipeline is to identify the object and the second stage is to estimate pose in the discovered region. It may be used to track objects, making robots and medical applications possible. As a result, this issue has several applications.



Image 1. (a) surveillance, (b) autonomous vehicle

**METHODS.** *Bounding Box* - The bounding box[4] is a rectangle that has been drawn on the image and firmly encircles the object. Every instance of every object in the image has a bounding box. Four numbers (central x, center y, width, and height) are projected for the box. A distance metric between the anticipated and ground truth bounding boxes can be used to train this.

*Classification + Regression* - Regression is used to predict the bounding box, and classification is used to predict the class that resides inside the bounding box.

*Two-stage Method* - The proposals are in this case extracted using another computer vision method and then downsized to x-ed input for the classification network, which serves as a feature extractor. Then, an SVM (one for each class) is trained to differentiate between object and background. Additionally, a bounding box regressor that produces some adjustment (o sets) for proposal boxes is trained.

*Unified Method* - The distinction is that here, pre-de ne a set of boxes to seek for objects rather than producing proposals. Run another network over these feature maps to predict class scores and bounding box sets using convolutional feature maps from later layers of the network. The steps are mentioned below:

1. Train a CNN with regression and classic cation objective.
2. Gather activation from later layers to infer classic cation and location with a fully connected or convolutional layers.
3. During training, use alternative distance to relate predictions with the ground truth.
4. During inference, use non-maxima suppression[5] to iterate multiple boxes around the same object

**CONCLUSION.** In comparison to the current state-of-the-art technology, an accurate and effective object detecting system has been designed. Recent advances in the fields of deep learning and computer vision are used in this research. Using labelling, a custom dataset was produced, and the evaluation was reliable. This can be utilized in real-time applications that need object detection for their pipeline's pre-processing.

Training the system on a video sequence for use in tracking applications would be a crucial area of focus. Smooth detection would be made possible and would be preferable to per-frame detection with the addition of a temporally consistent network.

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5. "Object Recognition from Local Scale-Invariant Features" paper by David G. Lowe.



## DATA MINING IN HEALTHCARE: APPLICATIONS AND BIG DATA ANALYZE

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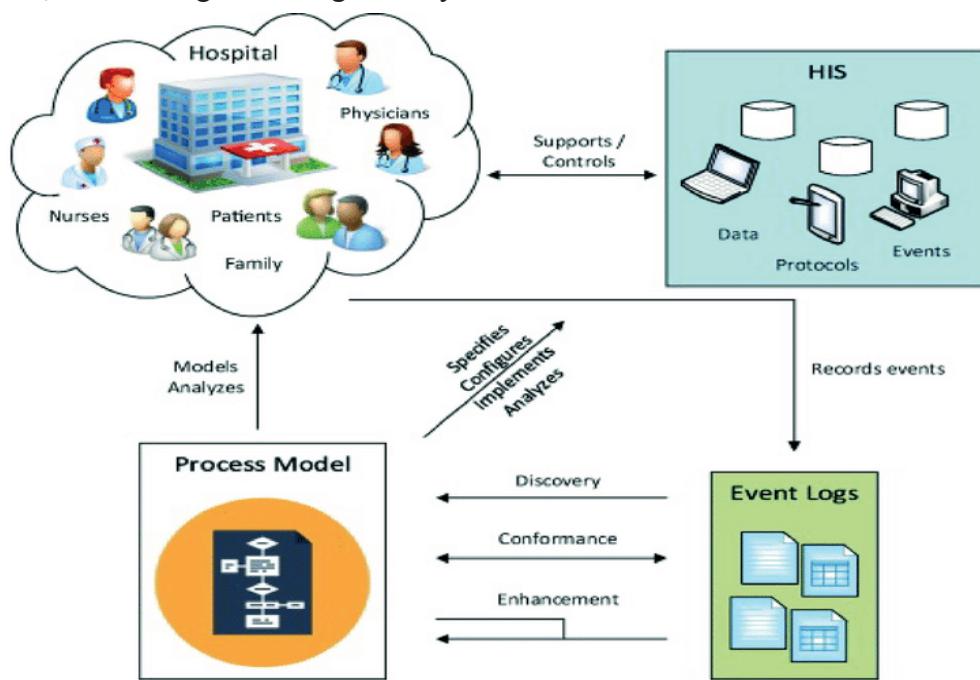
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**ABSTRACT.** Data mining, the process of extracting useful information from large data sets, has become an essential tool in healthcare. With the vast amounts of data generated in today's healthcare systems, data mining techniques can help healthcare professionals extract valuable insights that can improve patient outcomes, reduce costs, and enhance the quality of care. Data mining is used to analyze electronic health records, medical images, clinical trials, genomic data, and other sources of medical data to identify patterns and trends.

**KEY WORDS:** Data mining, genomic data, healthcare, electronic health records, clinic trials.

**INTRODUCTION.** In these days, Healthcare providers are producing enormous volumes of data due to the proliferation of electronic health records[1], medical devices, and wearables, which can be evaluated using data mining techniques to yield insightful information. Advanced algorithms and machine learning techniques are used in data mining in the healthcare industry to examine massive datasets and spot patterns and trends that might not be immediately obvious. These discoveries can be applied to better patient outcomes, lower healthcare expenses, and raise the standard of care. By giving healthcare professionals the tools they need to draw insightful conclusions from big datasets that can be used to create individualized treatment plans and interventions, data mining is altering the way healthcare is delivered.



**Image 1.** Data mining techniques for data mining

*Application of Data Mining in Healthcare* - One of the primary applications of data mining in healthcare is to analyze electronic health records (EHRs)[2]. EHRs contain a wealth of information about patients, including their medical history, medications, laboratory results, and clinical notes. Data mining techniques can be used to analyze these records and identify patterns and trends that may not be immediately apparent to healthcare professionals.



For instance, data mining can be used to find patients who are most likely to get chronic conditions like diabetes and heart disease. Data mining algorithms can identify early warning indicators that can suggest a patient is at risk of acquiring a chronic ailment[3] by reviewing patient records. The probability of the disease progressing can therefore be reduced by developing prevention plans and therapies using this knowledge.

Analyzing clinical trial data is another way that data mining is used in healthcare. Large volumes of data are produced during clinical trials, and data mining techniques can assist researchers in finding patterns and trends that aren't always obvious. Researchers can learn more about the efficacy and safety of novel treatments and therapies through the analysis of clinical trial data, which could ultimately improve patient outcomes.

*Big Data Analytics in Healthcare* - Another area in which data mining techniques are being used in healthcare is big data analytics. Healthcare practitioners are producing enormous volumes of data because to the growth of electronic health records, medical equipment, and wearables, which can be utilized to enhance patient outcomes. Advanced algorithms and machine learning methods are used in big data analytics[4] to swiftly evaluate enormous datasets and spot patterns and trends that might not be immediately obvious.

One of the primary applications of big data analytics in healthcare is its ability to identify outliers in patient data. By analyzing large datasets, big data analytics algorithms can detect patterns and trends that may not be immediately apparent to healthcare providers. This information can be used to develop personalized treatment plans and interventions that are tailored to the individual needs of each patient.

Another application of big data analytics in healthcare is to analyze data from medical devices and wearables. With the rise of wearable technology, patients are generating vast amounts of data about their health status, including heart rate, blood pressure, and sleep patterns. By analyzing this data, healthcare providers can gain insights into patient health and wellness, which can be used to develop personalized treatment plans and interventions.

Analyzing data from wearables and medical devices is another way big data analytics is used in healthcare. Patients are producing enormous amounts of data on their health status, including heart rate, blood pressure, and sleep patterns, thanks to the growth of wearable technologies. Healthcare professionals can create individualized treatment plans and interventions by evaluating this data to learn more about the health and welfare[5] of their patients.

**CONCLUSION.** Healthcare is being transformed by data mining and big data analytics, which are giving healthcare providers the resources they need to glean insightful information from massive datasets. Healthcare providers can gain insights into patient health and wellness by analyzing patient data, clinical trial data, and data from medical devices and wearables. These insights can be used to develop individualized treatment plans and interventions that can improve patient outcomes, lower healthcare costs, and raise the standard of care.

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