

SISTEM PENDETEKSI SEPEDA MOTOR PELANGGAR MARKA  
JALAN MENGGUNAKAN METODE *CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL  
NETWORKS* (CNNs)

SKRIPSI

Diajukan untuk Memenuhi Bagian dari Syarat Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana  
Komputer Pada Departemen Pendidikan Ilmu Komputer Program Studi Ilmu  
Komputer



oleh  
Ragil Nurhawanti  
NIM 1504300

PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KOMPUTER  
DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN ILMU KOMPUTER  
FAKULTAS PENDIDIKAN MATEMATIKA DAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN  
ALAM  
UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA  
2019

# **Sistem Pendeteksi Sepeda Motor Pelanggar Marka Jalan Menggunakan Metode *Convolutional Neural Networks* (CNNs)**

Oleh

Ragil Nurhawanti

Sebuah skripsi yang diajukan untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Komputer pada Fakultas Pendidikan Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam

© Ragil Nurhawanti 2019

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Mei 2019

Hak Cipta dilindungi undang-undang.

Skripsi ini tidak boleh diperbanyak seluruhnya atau sebagian, dengan dicetak ulang, difoto kopi, atau cara lainnya tanpa ijin dari penulis.

**Lembar Pengesahan**

RAGIL NURHAWANTI

SISTEM PENDETEKSI SEPEDA MOTOR PELANGGAR MARKA  
JALAN MENGGUNAKAN METODE *CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL  
NETWORKS* (CNNs)

Disetujui dan disahkan oleh pembimbing:

Pembimbing I



Prof. Dr. H. Wawan Setiawan, M.Kom

NIP. 196601011991031005

Pembimbing II



Yaya Wihardi, M.Kom

NIP. 198903252015041001

Mengetahui

Ketua Departemen Ilmu Komputer



Prof. Dr. Munir M.IT

NIP. 196603252001121001

## Abstrak

Banyaknya pelanggaran lalu lintas yang terjadi saat ini baik yang dilakukan oleh pengendara mobil atau sepeda motor merupakan cerminan dari kepribadian suatu bangsa. Pelanggaran terjadi karena kurangnya kedisiplinan pengendara dalam mematuhi rambu lalu lintas dan marka jalan yang ada. Pelanggaran lalu lintas menjadi masalah yang serius karena dari pelanggaran ini dapat berpotensi menjadi kecelakaan lalu lintas. Tidak mempunyai petugas untuk mengawasi pengendara selama 24 jam membuat pelanggaran terus saja terjadi. Oleh karena itu untuk membantu mengatasi masalah tersebut dibuatlah sistem pendeteksi sepeda motor pelanggar marka jalan menggunakan metode *Convolutional Neural Networks* (CNNs). Pelanggaran yang dideteksi merupakan sepeda motor yang berhenti melewati *stop line* pada saat lampu merah menyala. Data yang digunakan merupakan video dari rekaman CCTV milik Dinas Perhubungan Kota Bandung yang diambil selama 10 hari agar video yang diperoleh bervariasi. Data yang diperoleh merupakan video dengan format .mp4 sehingga harus dilakukan transformasi citra terlebih dahulu agar bisa diproses ke tahap selanjutnya. Sistem menggunakan metode *deep learning* yaitu CNNs dengan 5 *layer* yang terdiri dari 2 *layer* konvolusi dan 3 *layer fully connected*. Untuk memudahkan proses klasifikasi, data melakukan praproses terlebih dahulu yang terdiri dari pelabelan data, *scaling*, konversi citra, dan normalisasi. Hasil dari percobaan dengan menggunakan 3000 data yang terdiri dari 2 kelas data yaitu motor dan non motor menunjukkan akurasi sebesar 95,94%. Hasil akurasi tersebut menunjukkan bahwa sistem sudah cukup baik dalam mendeteksi sepeda motor pelanggar marka jalan.

**Kata Kunci:** Deteksi Sepeda Motor, Deteksi Pelanggar, *Convolutional Neural Networks*, *Deep Learning*

## **Abstract**

The large amount of traffic that happens now a day, whether by motorist or car driver is reflection of the personality of a nation. This violation happens due to lack of discipline of drivers in obeying traffic sign and road marking that exist. Traffic violations is a serious problem because it can occur traffic accident. The officers cannot supervise drivers for 24 hours, therefore the author makes motorcycle detection system that violated road markings using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). The detected violation system is when a motorcycle stops passing through the stop line when the red light is activated. The data that used in this research is a video that author got from Departement of Transportation Bandung which was taken for 10 days, so the videos that obtained have a lot of variety. The obtained data is .mp4 video so we must transformed the video to image first. The system uses the deep learning method, that is CNNs with 5 layers consisting of 2 convolution layers and 3 layers fully connected. Before make classification, we must make the data praprocesses. The data praprocesses consist of data labeling, scalling, image conversion, and normalization. The results of the experiment using 3000 data consisting of 2 class data that is motorcycle and non motorcycle showed accuracy 95.94%. The results of this accuracy indicate that the system is quite good at detecting motorbike off road markers.

**Key Words:** Vehicle detection, Violator Detection, Convolutional Neural Networks, Deep Learning

## Daftar Isi

PERNYATAAN.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
KATA PENGANTAR .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Abstrak .....	4
Abstract .....	5
Daftar Isi.....	6
Daftar Tabel .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Daftar Gambar.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
BAB I .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
PENDAHULUAN.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.1. Latar belakang penelitian .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.2. Rumusan masalah penelitian .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.3. Tujuan penelitian.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.4. Manfaat penelitian .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.5. Batasan masalah penelitian.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.6. Sistematika penulisan .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
BAB II.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
KAJIAN PUSTAKA.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2.1. Jenis-jenis marka jalan .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2.2. Perkembangan <i>machine learning</i> dalam mengatasi permasalahan kehidupan sehari-hari.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2.3. Klasifikasi <i>deep learning</i> .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2.4. <i>Convolutional Neural Networks</i> (CNNs) .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2.5. Arsitektur <i>Convolutional Neural Networks</i> (CNNs) ....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2.6. <i>Deep Learning Open-Source Frameworks</i> .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2.7. <i>Image types</i> .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2.8. <i>Image enhancement methods</i> .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2.9. <i>Vehicle detection system</i> .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
BAB III.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>

METODOLOGI PENELITIAN.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.1.    Desain Penelitian.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.2.    Perangkat Keras dan Perangkat Lunak....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.3.    Data Penelitian.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.3.1.    Data <i>input</i> .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.3.2.    Data <i>output</i> .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
BAB IV .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
HASIL PENELITIAN DAN PEMBAHASAN .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.1.    Pengumpulan data .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.2.    Sistem pendeteksi sepeda motor pelanggar marka jalan .....	<b>Error!</b>
<b>Bookmark not defined.</b>	
1.2.1.    Pengambilan dan transformasi citra	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.2.2.    Menentukan <i>stop line</i> .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.2.3.    Pra proses .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.2.4. <i>Training</i> dan <i>testing dengan CNNs</i> ..	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.2.5.    Mendeteksi sepeda motor.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.2.6.    Mendeteksi sepeda motor pelanggar marka jalan .	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
<b>not defined.</b>	
1.3.    Pengembangan perangkat lunak .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.3.1.    Analisis sistem .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.3.2.    Deskripsi sistem .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.3.3.    Batasan perangkat lunak .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.3.4.    Implementasi <i>coding</i> .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.4.    Pengujian .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.4.1.    Skenario pengujian.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.4.2.    Hasil pengujian.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.4.3.    Pembahasan hasil penelitian .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
BAB V.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
PENUTUP.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
5.1.    Kesimpulan.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
5.2.    Saran.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
DAFTAR PUSTAKA .....	8

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Arel, I., Rose, D., & Karnowski, T. (2010). Deep Machine learning-A New Frontier in Artificial Intelligence Research. *IEEE Computational Intelligence Magazine*, 5(4), 13–18.
- Balaji, S. (2012). Waterfall vs V-Model vs Agile : A Comparative Study on SDLC. *Waterfall vs V-Model vs Agile: A Comparative Study On SDLC*, 2(1), 26–30.
- Bassil, Y. (2012). A Simulation Model for the Waterfall Software Development Life Cycle. *International Journal of Engineering & Technology*, 2(5), 2049–3444. <https://doi.org/10.15680/ijircce.2015.0305013>
- Bautista, C., Dy, C., & Manalac, M. (2016). Convolutional Neural Network For Vehicle Detection In Low Resolution Traffic Videos. *2016 IEEE Region*, 277–281.
- Buch, N., Velastin, S. A., & Orwell, J. (2011). A Review of Computer Vision Techniques For The Analysis of Trban Traffic. *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems*, 12(3), 920–939.
- Castellà, J., & Pérez, J. (2004). Sensitivity to Punishment and Sensitivity to Reward and Traffic Violations. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 36(6), 947–952.
- Claesson, L., & Hansson, B. (2017). Deep Learning Methods and Applications.
- Coifman, B., Beymer, D., McLauchlan, P., & Malik, J. (1998). A Real-Time Computer Vision System for Vehicle Tracking and Traffic Surveillance. *Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies*, 6(4), 271–288.
- Deng, L. (2013). Three Classes of Deep Learning Architectures and Their Applications: A Tutorial Survey. *Research.Microsoft.Com*.
- Deng, L., & Yu, D. (2014). Deep Learning: Methods and Applications. *Foundations and Trends in Signal Processing*, 7(3–4), 197–387.
- Elander, J., West, R., & French, D. (1993). Behavioral Correlates of Individual



- Differences in Road-Traffic Crash Risk: An Examination of Methods and Findings. *Psychological Bulletin*, 113(2), 279–294.
- Fukushima, K. (1980). Neocognitron: A self-Organizing Neural Network Model for A Mechanism of Pattern Recognition Unaffected by Shift in Position. *Biological Cybernetics*, 36(4), 193–202.
- Goodman, S. D., & Rhodes, W. T. (2009). Symbolic Substitution Applications to Image Processing. *Applied Optics*, 27(9), 1708.
- Kafai, M., & Bhanu, B. (1983). Dynamic Bayesian Networks for Vehicle Classification in Video. *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics*, 264(1), 119–128.
- Krizhevsky, A., Sutskever, I., & Hinton, G. E. (2012). ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks. *Advances In Neural Information Processing Systems*, 1–9.
- Kumar, T., & Verma, K. (2010). A Theory Based on Conversion of RGB image to Gray image. *International Journal of Computer Applications*, 7(2), 5–12.
- Lecun, Y., Bengio, Y., & Hinton, G. (2015). Deep learning. *Nature*, 521(7553), 436–444.
- Lecun, Y., Bottou, L., Bengio, Y., & Ha, P. (1998). Gradient-Based Learning Applied to Document Recognition. *IEEE*, (November), 1–46.
- Li, B. (2017). 3D Fully Convolutional Network for Vehicle Detection in Point Cloud. *IEEE International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems, 2017–Septe*, 1513–1518.
- Liliana, D., Baji, F., & Teodoru, R. (2017). Overview of Deep Learning in Medical Imaging. *Annals Of The University Of Craiova*, 14(1), 8–18.
- Limantoro, S. E., Kristian, Y., Purwanto, D. D., Informasi, T., Tinggi, S., Surabaya, T., ... Timur, J. (2017). Deteksi Pengendara Sepeda Motor Menggunakan Deep Convolutional Neural Networks, 2–9.
- Lindley, J. A. (1987). Urban Freeway Congestion: Quantification of the Problem and Effectiveness of Potential Solutions. *ITE Journal*, 27–32.
- Maini, R., & Aggarwal, H. (2010). A Comprehensive Review of Image Enhancement Techniques, 2(3), 8–13.
- Mussa, R., Kwigizile, V., & Selekwa, M. (2006). Probabilistic Neural Networks

- Application for Vehicle Classification. *Journal of Transportation Engineering*, 132(4), 293–302.
- Nguyen, K., Fookes, C., Ross, A., & Sridharan, S. (2018). Iris Recognition With Off-the-Shelf CNN Features : A Deep Learning Perspective. *IEEE Access*, 6, 18848–18855.
- Putra, I. W. S. E. (2016). Klasifikasi Citra Menggunakan Convolutional Neural Network (Cnn) Pada Caltech 101. *Jurnal Teknik ITS*, 5(1), 65–69.
- Putu, W., Made, W., & Dessy, S. (2013). Pengembangan Aplikasi Pembuatan Pola Motif Batik Dengan Menggunakan Pengolahan Citra Digital, 1, 1–2. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms294>
- Republik Indonesia. 2014. Peraturan Menteri Perhubungan Republik Indonesia Nomor PM 34 Tahun 2014 Tentang Marka Jalan. Jakarta: Dinas Perhubungan Republik Indonesia.
- Republik Indonesia. 2009. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia nomor 22 Tahun 2009 Tentang Lalu Lintas dan Angkutan Jalan. Lembaran RI Tahun 2009 No.96. Jakarta: Sekretariat Negara
- Rere, L. M. R., Fanany, M. I., & Arymurthy, A. M. (2015). Simulated Annealing Algorithm for Deep Learning. *Procedia Computer Science*, 72, 137–144.
- Roni, A., & Adi, E. (2000). Studi Analisis Pengenalan Pola Tulisan Tangan Angka Arabic (Indian) Menggunakan Metode K- Nearest Neighbors Dan Connected Component Labeling, 50(2), 102–119.
- Shamsher, R., Mohamamd, &, & Abdullah, N. (2013). Traffic Congestion in Bangladesh-Causes and Solutions: A Study of Chittagong Metropolitan City. *Asian Business Review*, 2(3), 2304–2613.
- Stallkamp, J., Schlipsing, M., Salmen, J., & Igel, C. (2012). Man vs Computer: Benchmarking Machine Learning Algorithms for Traffic Sign Recognition. *Elsevier*, 32, 323–332.
- Tariq, U., Jamal, H., Shahid, M. Z. J., & Malik, M. U. (2004). Face detection in color images, a robust and fast statistical approach. *Proceedings of INMIC 2004 - 8th International Multitopic Conference*, 73–78. <https://doi.org/10.1109/INMIC.2004.1492849>
- Thakur, A., & Mishra, D. (2015). Fuzzy Contrast Mapping for Image Enhancement. *2nd International Conference on Signal Processing and Integrated Networks*,

*SPIN 2015*, 549–552.

- Utari, C. T. (2016). Implementasi Algoritma Run Length Encoding Untuk Perancangan Aplikasi Kompresi Dan Dekompresi File Citra. *Jurnal TIMES*, *V(2)*, 24–31.
- Vandra, K., & Kulkarni. (2012). Electronics and Communication Spatial Domain Image Enhancement. *Journal of Information, Knowledge and Research in Electronics and Communication*, *2(1)*, 229–241.
- Xie, Y., Gu, S., Liu, Y., Zuo, W., Zhang, W., & Zhang, L. (2016). Weighted Schatten p-Norm Minimization for Image Denoising and Background Subtraction. *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, *25(10)*, 4842–4857. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TIP.2016.2599290>
- Yao, Z., Lai, Z., & Wang, C. (2017). Image Enhancement Based on Equal Area Dualistic Sub-image and Non-parametric Modified Histogram Equalization Method. *Proceedings - 2016 9th International Symposium on Computational Intelligence and Design, ISCID 2016*, *1(1)*, 447–450.
- Zhang, B., Zhou, Y., & Pan, H. (2013). Vehicle classification with confidence by classified vector quantization. *IEEE Intelligent Transportation Systems Magazine*, *5(3)*, 8–20.