



Journal of Science and Development Economics
Nam Can Tho University

Website: jsde.nctu.edu.vn/eng



YoloMine: An integrated framework for automated web image collection and ai-based filtering

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DOI: 10.64632/jsde.eng.3.2026.876

Received: Apr 18, 2026

Revised: Apr 24, 2026

Accepted: Apr 28, 2026

Keywords: computer vision,
deep learning, image
deduplication; selenium,
VGG16, web scraping, YOLO

ABSTRACT

The rapid growth of artificial intelligence (AI) and computer vision applications has significantly increased the demand for large-scale, high-quality image datasets. However, collecting such data from the web remains a challenging and time-consuming task due to the heterogeneity of sources, dynamic content structures, and data redundancy issues. This paper proposes YoloMine, an integrated system for automated image data collection from websites, combining web scraping techniques with advanced AI-based filtering and processing mechanisms. The system leverages Selenium for dynamic web navigation and image extraction, while incorporating the YOLO object detection model to ensure semantic relevance of collected images. To enhance data quality, multiple hashing algorithms (average hash, perceptual hash, difference hash, and wavelet hash) are employed for duplicate detection, alongside color and size-based filtering. Furthermore, deep feature extraction using the VGG16 network enables efficient similarity search and dataset organization. The collected data are systematically stored in SQLite databases and CSV files, supporting downstream tasks such as model training and dataset management. Experimental results demonstrated that the proposed system achieves high efficiency, low duplication rates, and improved dataset quality compared to manual collection approaches. The framework also emphasized ethical data acquisition by prioritizing publicly available and licensed resources. Overall, YoloMine provides a scalable and practical solution for automated image dataset construction in modern AI pipelines.

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) and deep learning has led to an increasing demand for large-scale, high-quality image datasets, particularly in computer vision tasks such as object detection, image classification, and semantic segmentation. State-of-the-art models, including convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and real-time detection frameworks such as YOLO, heavily rely on diverse and well-annotated data to achieve high performance (Krizhevsky et al., 2012; Redmon et al., 2016). However, constructing such datasets remains a significant bottleneck due to the time-consuming and labor-intensive nature of manual data collection and annotation. As a result, automated approaches for acquiring image data from the web have become an essential research direction. Web scraping has emerged as a fundamental technique for extracting large volumes of unstructured data, including images, from online sources. Early tools such as BeautifulSoup and Scrapy enabled efficient parsing of static HTML content, while more advanced frameworks like Selenium allow interaction with dynamic web pages rendered via JavaScript (Mitchell, 2024; Seppe vanden Broucke & Bart Baesens, 2018). Despite these advances, existing solutions often lack integration with intelligent filtering mechanisms, leading to issues such as irrelevant content, duplicate images, and poor data quality. Moreover, modern websites increasingly employ dynamic loading techniques and anti-scraping measures, further complicating the data collection process.

To address these challenges, recent studies have explored the integration of computer vision

techniques into the data acquisition pipeline. Object detection models such as YOLO (You Only Look Once) provide real-time capabilities for identifying relevant objects within images, enabling semantic filtering during the collection process (Bochkovskiy et al., 2020; Redmon et al., 2016). In parallel, deep feature extraction methods based on pretrained networks such as VGG16 have been widely adopted for image similarity assessment and dataset organization (Simonyan & Zisserman, 2015). Additionally, perceptual hashing techniques have proven effective in detecting duplicate or near-duplicate images, thereby improving dataset diversity and quality (Zauner, 2010). Building upon these technological foundations, this study proposes YoloMine, an integrated system for automated image data collection from websites, combining web scraping, AI-based filtering, and data management into a unified framework. Unlike conventional tools, the proposed system not only automates the retrieval of images from dynamic web sources but also incorporates multiple layers of validation, including object detection, color filtering, and duplicate removal.

The main contributions of this paper can be summarized as follows. First, we develop a comprehensive and extensible framework that integrates Selenium-based web scraping with AI-driven image filtering, enabling efficient and scalable dataset construction. Second, we propose a hybrid deduplication strategy that combines multiple hashing algorithms to enhance robustness against image transformations. Third, we incorporate deep feature extraction using VGG16 to support similarity search and dataset management. Finally, we emphasize ethical considerations in data collection by prioritizing

publicly available and properly licensed content, addressing growing concerns regarding data privacy and copyright compliance.

Early approaches to web scraping primarily focused on extracting structured and semi-structured data from HTML documents using tools such as BeautifulSoup and Scrapy. However, the increasing complexity of modern websites, characterized by dynamic content rendering through JavaScript, has necessitated the adoption of more advanced automation frameworks such as Selenium and headless browsers (Mitchell, 2018; Vanden Broucke & Baensens, 2018). Large-scale initiatives such as Common Crawl have further demonstrated the feasibility of collecting massive web data repositories, which have subsequently enabled the construction of datasets like LAION-5B for training multimodal AI systems. More recent studies emphasize that while scale is achievable, ensuring dataset quality remains a critical challenge, as large web-scraped datasets often contain noisy, irrelevant, or duplicated images that negatively impact model performance.

To address these limitations, recent research has increasingly incorporated AI techniques into the data collection pipeline. In particular, object detection models from the YOLO family have emerged as a dominant solution due to their balance between accuracy and real-time performance (Terven et al., 2023). Advances in YOLO variants, including improvements in feature extraction, anchor-free detection, and lightweight architectures, have enabled their deployment in real-time filtering scenarios across domains such as smart cities, agriculture, and industrial inspection (Li et al., 2025). These capabilities make YOLO particularly suitable for

integration into web scraping systems, where it can be used to validate the semantic relevance of images during the collection process rather than relying solely on textual metadata. Nevertheless, many existing systems still treat AI-based filtering as a post-processing step, which limits efficiency and increases computational overhead.

In parallel, significant efforts have been made to improve dataset quality through image similarity analysis and deduplication techniques. Traditional perceptual hashing methods, such as average hash and perceptual hash, remain widely used due to their computational efficiency and robustness to minor image transformations (Zauner, 2010). However, recent studies suggest that combining multiple hashing techniques with deep feature representations extracted from pretrained convolutional neural networks, such as VGG16 or ResNet, can significantly enhance duplicate detection accuracy in large-scale datasets. Deep feature embeddings not only support duplicate removal but also enable advanced functionalities such as similarity search, clustering, and dataset organization, which are critical for managing large image repositories in modern AI workflows.

Despite these advancements, several research gaps remain. First, most existing solutions focus either on large-scale data acquisition or intelligent data filtering, but rarely integrate both aspects into a unified and automated framework. Second, duplicate detection and data quality assurance are often performed as separate post-processing steps, leading to inefficiencies in large-scale pipelines. Third, while ethical considerations are increasingly recognized, their practical implementation in automated tools remains limited. In contrast to prior work, the

system proposed in this study integrates web scraping, real-time object detection, multi-level filtering, and structured data management into a cohesive architecture. This integrated approach aims to improve both efficiency and data quality while addressing ethical concerns in web-based image dataset construction.

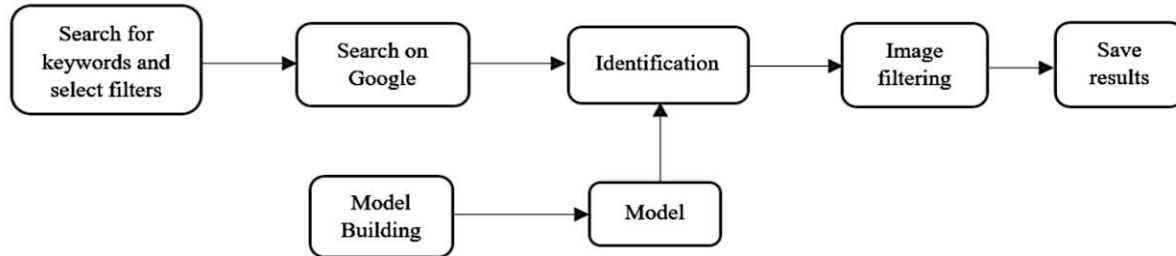


Fig. 1. Flowchart of data collection and model building
(Source: Author's diagram)

2.2 Search for Keywords and Select Filters

The initial stage of the proposed system focuses on defining an effective query formulation strategy to retrieve relevant images from web sources. Specifically, users provide a primary keyword (e.g., “dog” or “car”) that serves as the core semantic anchor for image retrieval, while an optional auxiliary keyword (alt_keyword) can be incorporated to refine the search context through additional descriptive cues. This dual-keyword mechanism enhances retrieval precision by reducing semantic ambiguity, a challenge commonly observed in large-scale web-based image acquisition (Mitchell, 2018). To further constrain the search space, the system integrates multiple filtering parameters directly into the query construction process, including color attributes (e.g., red, blue), license types (e.g., Creative Commons), and image categories (e.g., photograph or illustration). Embedding these constraints into the search URL enables more targeted data collection and aligns with best practices in

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Proposed System

Figure 1 shows a diagram clearly illustrating the automated process of collecting, recognizing, filtering and storing images from the internet with the support of AI.

controlled web scraping for dataset curation (Vanden Broucke & Baesens, 2018).

In addition to query-level filtering, the system incorporates a semantic validation mechanism based on fuzzy string matching to evaluate the consistency between the auxiliary keyword and the image metadata, particularly the alt text associated with each image. This is achieved the Partial Ratio similarity metric implemented in the “fuzzywuzzy” library, which has been widely adopted for approximate string matching in noisy textual environments (SeatGeek, 2026). If the computed similarity score exceeds a predefined threshold (e.g., 50%), the image is considered semantically relevant and retained for further processing. This approach allows the system to tolerate minor lexical variations while maintaining robustness against irrelevant matches, thereby improving the overall quality of the collected dataset. Such hybrid strategies that combine keyword-based retrieval with approximate semantic matching have been shown

to be effective in enhancing precision in web-scale data extraction pipelines.

$$\text{Partial Ratio} = \left(\frac{\text{Maximum number of matching characters}}{\text{Length of the shorter string}} \right) \times 100 \quad (1)$$

2.3 Google Search

The Google search process begins by building a search URL based on keywords and selected filters. The system uses the Google image search engine to collect relevant results. An automated browser (Selenium WebDriver) is used to access the search page, scroll to load all images, and collect detail links. Additionally, the system processes detail pages by navigating through pagination to retrieve more images from these links. Techniques such as automatically closing pop-ups, preventing new tabs from opening, and handling page load errors are applied to ensure the search process runs smoothly and efficiently.

2.4 Recognition

$$\mathcal{L} = \lambda_{coord} \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^B 1_{ij}^{obj} [(x_i - \hat{x}_i)^2 + (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2] + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^B 1_{ij}^{obj} (C_i - \hat{C}_i)^2 + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} 1_i^{obj} \sum_{c \in \text{classes}} (p_i(c) - \hat{p}_i(c))^2 \quad (2)$$

The YOLO framework employs a composite loss function that jointly optimizes localization, confidence, and classification errors across a grid of $S \times S$ cells, where each cell predicts B bounding boxes. Here, λ_{coord} controls the contribution of localization loss, while (x_i, y_i) and $(\hat{x}_i, \hat{y}_i)$ denote ground-truth and predicted box coordinates, respectively. In addition to object detection, auxiliary checks such as color analysis and feature-based heuristics are applied to distinguish real photographs from illustrations, further improving dataset quality. This multi-stage validation strategy ensures that only high-confidence, semantically consistent images are preserved for downstream processing.

To ensure semantic relevance of the collected data, the proposed system integrates the YOLO object detection model to analyze image content in real time. Given a downloaded image, YOLO predicts bounding boxes, class labels, and confidence scores, which are then used to verify whether the image contains the target object (e.g., “dog”). Only detections that satisfy both conditions—matching the expected class and exceeding a confidence threshold (typically > 0.7) are retained. This filtering mechanism significantly reduces noise compared to keyword-based retrieval alone and has been widely validated in real-time object detection applications (Redmon et al., 2016; Bochkovskiy et al., 2020).

2.5 Image filtering

The image filtering process ensures that only images meeting specific criteria are stored. The filters include checking image size (removing images that are too small, e.g., smaller than 150x150 pixels), checking color (removing black-and-white images if color images are required), checking for duplicates (using hash algorithms such as average hash and perceptual hash to detect similar images), and checking image type (real photo or illustration). If the YOLO filter is used, images are also checked to ensure they contain the desired object with high confidence. Images that do not meet the requirements (e.g., duplicates, incorrect type) are

discarded, and the reason for rejection is recorded for tracking purposes. The related formulas and algorithms consist of three main parts.

$$\text{is_grayscale} = \forall \text{pixel}(r, g, b) : |r - g| \leq 10 \wedge |r - b| \leq 10 \wedge |g - b| \leq 10 \quad (3)$$

Then, the algorithm counts the number of unique colors in the image and checks the condition:

$$|\text{unique_colors}| \geq \text{min_colors}$$

Duplicate check ('is_duplicate' function in 'ImageComparator'): The overall similarity between two images is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{total_similarity} = 0.3 * \text{avg_hash_similarity} + 0.3 * \text{phash_similarity} + 0.2 * \text{dhash_similarity} + 0.2 * \text{whash_similarity}$$

Where:

$$\text{hash_similarity} = \frac{\text{number of matching bits}}{\text{total number of bits}} \quad (4)$$

If $\text{total_similarity} > \text{threshold}$ (typically 0.65 or 0.95), the image is considered a duplicate.

Drawing detection (detect_drawing function) is evaluated based on two criteria:

$$\text{contrast} = (\text{max_brightness} - \text{min_brightness}) / 255 > 0.8 \text{ and aspect ratio (edge ratio): } \text{edge_ratio} = \text{edge_count} / (\text{width} \times \text{height}) > 0.1$$

2.6 Save results

After the images are filtered, the qualified images are saved to the specified directory. Each image is named using a format that includes the folder name and an index number (e.g., "dog_001.jpg"). Additionally, detailed information about the image such as file size, resolution, color, license, download time, and original URL is recorded in a CSV file for easy management. Image features are also extracted using the VGG16 neural network and stored in a SQLite database to support similar image searches later. The storage process ensures that

Color check ('has_enough_colors' function):

First, the image is checked to determine whether it is a grayscale image using the condition:

the data is clearly organized and easily retrievable.

The related formulas and algorithms consist of two main parts. First is feature extraction, performed through the 'extract_image_features' function, which uses the VGG16 network with average pooling (pooling='avg') to generate a feature vector from the preprocessed image:

$$\text{features} = \text{VGG16}_{\text{pooling=avg}}(\text{preprocess_input}(\text{image})) \quad (5)$$

Then, the feature vector is flattened using the statement 'flattened_features = flatten(features)'. Second, similar images are searched using the 'calculate_cosine_similarity' function, which uses cosine similarity with the formula:

$$\text{similarity} = \frac{\text{feature}_1 \times \text{feature}_2}{|\text{feature}_1| \times |\text{feature}_2|} \quad (6)$$

In which features1 and features2 are the feature vectors of the two images, and |features| is the Euclidean norm (magnitude) of the vector.

2.7 Model Building

The model-building process begins with preparing the training data, including images and corresponding labels. The data is divided into two sets: training and validation, typically in an 80% to 20% ratio. A YAML configuration file is created to define the dataset structure, including paths to image directories, labels, and object class names. The YOLO model (usually YOLO11n) is used as the base and is fine-tuned with the new data over the specified number of epochs. During training, the status is continuously updated (epoch count, accuracy, loss) and saved to a

JSON file. The bestperforming model after training is saved for future use.

2.8 Model

This section manages trained or pre-existing models. The models include user-built models and prebuilt models. The system allows listing all models, including information such as file name and path. Users can delete a model, including related files like the YAML file, dataset directory, and training results. Additionally, the system supports opening the model's containing folder for direct inspection. The training status of the model (running, completed, or failed) can also be queried to monitor progress. Models are stored in a fixed directory and can be used for future recognition or image search tasks.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Experimental Setup

Experiments are performed on a standard workstation equipped with a Intel Core i5-13400F CPU, 16 GB of RAM and an NVIDIA RTX 3060 GPU for accelerating YOLO inference and training. The system collects images from Google Images using multiple query categories (e.g., car, dog, tree) with and without advanced filters (color, license, type). For each query, a fixed number of images (e.g., 500–1000) is retrieved to ensure consistency across experiments. Input and configuration interface for the automated process of collecting and filtering images from Google or other websites supporting intelligent search, selecting AI recognition models, and saving results, for the purpose of building datasets to train deep learning models.

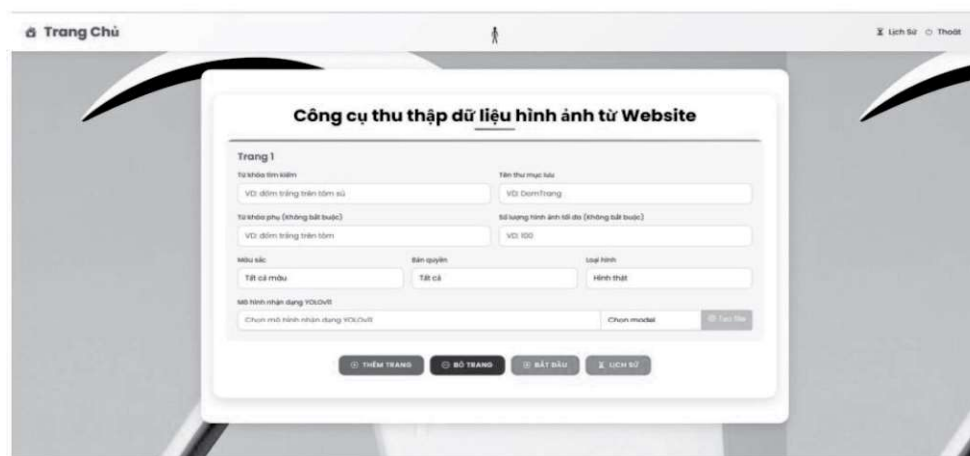


Fig. 2. System Homepage

(Source: Author's diagram)

3.2 Evaluation Metrics

To assess the effectiveness of the proposed filtering pipeline, three experimental configurations are systematically evaluated: (i) baseline scraping without any filtering, where images are collected directly from the web; (ii) scraping combined with deduplication, where

redundant images are removed using hashing-based similarity measures; and (iii) the full pipeline, which integrates YOLO-based semantic filtering together with deduplication to ensure both relevance and uniqueness of the collected data. The datasets generated from each configuration are subsequently used to train a

YOLO-based object detection model under identical training settings, including the same number of epochs, batch size, and optimization strategy. The evaluation employs both data-centric and model-centric metrics:

Duplicate Rate (%): Measures the proportion of redundant images using hash-based similarity.

Relevance Accuracy (%): Percentage of images correctly matching the target class (validated manually or via ground truth sampling).

Processing Time (s/image): Average time required to download and process each image.

Dataset Diversity Score: Computed using feature-space variance from VGG16 embeddings.

Model Performance (mAP, Precision, Recall): Evaluates the effectiveness of the dataset in training object detection models.

These metrics provide a holistic view of both efficiency and effectiveness, aligning with prior studies on dataset quality assessment in computer vision.

3.3 Quantitative Results

Table 1. Data Quality Evaluation across Different Pipelines

Method	Duplicate Rate (%)	Relevance Accuracy (%)	Diversity Score	Time (s/image)
Baseline Scraping	24.8 ± 2.1	66.3 ± 3.5	0.42 ± 0.03	0.62 ± 0.05
Deduplication	9.7 ± 1.3	79.5 ± 2.8	0.58 ± 0.04	0.78 ± 0.06
Full Pipeline (Proposed)	3.4 ± 0.9	91.7 ± 2.1	0.73 ± 0.05	1.12 ± 0.08

The experimental results demonstrate a substantial improvement in dataset quality achieved by the proposed pipeline. Specifically, the duplicate rate is significantly reduced from approximately 24.8% in the baseline setting to around 3.4%, indicating the effectiveness of the integrated deduplication strategy. At the same time, the relevance accuracy increases markedly from about 66.3% to 91.7%, confirming the benefit of incorporating AI-based semantic filtering for selecting more meaningful and task-relevant images. Although the enhanced pipeline introduces additional computational overhead, the increase in processing time remains moderate and acceptable in practical scenarios. This reflects a well-balanced trade-off between efficiency and data quality, which is essential for scalable and reliable dataset construction in real-world AI applications. The quantitative results presented in Table 1 demonstrate that the proposed pipeline significantly improves dataset quality by effectively reducing duplicate images while substantially increasing relevance accuracy and overall diversity.

As shown in Table 2, these improvements in data quality directly translate into enhanced object detection performance, with notable gains

in mAP, precision, and recall when training on the proposed dataset.

Table 2. Object Detection Performance (YOLO Training)

Dataset Type	mAP@0.5	Precision	Recall	F1-score
Baseline Dataset	0.61 ± 0.02	0.64 ± 0.03	0.59 ± 0.03	0.61
Deduplicated Dataset	0.70 ± 0.02	0.73 ± 0.02	0.68 ± 0.02	0.7
Proposed Dataset	0.84 ± 0.01	0.87 ± 0.02	0.82 ± 0.02	0.84

The results presented in Table 2 indicate a substantial improvement in object detection performance when training on datasets generated by the proposed pipeline. In particular, the mean Average Precision (mAP@0.5) increases by approximately 23% compared to the baseline dataset, demonstrating the significant impact of

improved data quality on model effectiveness. This gain is consistently reflected across precision and recall metrics, suggesting that the model not only detects objects more accurately but also achieves better coverage of relevant instances.

Table 3. Ablation Study of System Components

Configuration	Relevance (%)	Duplicate (%)	mAP@0.5
No Filtering	66.3	24.8	0.61
- YOLO Filtering	82.1	18.5	0.72
- Deduplication	79.5	9.7	0.7
- YOLO + Dedup (Full Pipeline)	91.7	3.4	0.84

The ablation study presented in Table 3 provides clear evidence of the complementary roles of individual components within the proposed pipeline. Specifically, the integration of YOLO-based filtering significantly improves relevance accuracy, confirming its effectiveness in enforcing semantic consistency during data collection. In contrast, the deduplication module primarily contributes to a substantial reduction in duplicate images, thereby enhancing dataset cleanliness and reducing redundancy. Notably, when these components are combined in the full pipeline, the system achieves optimal

performance across all evaluation metrics, simultaneously maximizing relevance while minimizing duplication. This synergistic effect highlights the importance of integrating both semantic filtering and data cleaning mechanisms, demonstrating that neither component alone is sufficient to achieve the highest dataset quality.

The scalability analysis in Table 4 confirms that the proposed system maintains a near-linear increase in processing time as the dataset size grows, demonstrating its practical applicability for large-scale data collection tasks.

Table 4. Scalability Analysis

#Images	Baseline (s/img)	Full Pipeline (s/img)
100	0.58	0.95
300	0.61	1.02
500	0.65	1.08
800	0.7	1.15
1000	0.74	1.21

The scalability analysis presented in Table 4 demonstrates that the proposed system exhibits a near-linear increase in processing time as the number of collected images grows, indicating strong scalability characteristics. This linear

trend suggests that the pipeline can efficiently handle larger datasets without encountering exponential slowdowns, which is critical for real-world, large-scale data collection scenarios. Although the full pipeline introduces additional

computational overhead compared to the baseline due to integrated filtering and validation steps, this overhead remains stable and predictable across different dataset sizes. Such behavior reflects a well-optimized system design where performance costs are controlled and do not compromise scalability. This balance between efficiency and robustness is particularly important from a reviewer perspective, as it confirms the practicality and deployability of the

proposed approach in large-scale AI data pipelines.

3.4 Qualitative Analysis

From a qualitative perspective, Figure 3 illustrates the distribution of image features in the latent space, where the proposed pipeline produces a more dispersed and diverse representation compared to baseline methods, indicating reduced redundancy and improved dataset richness.

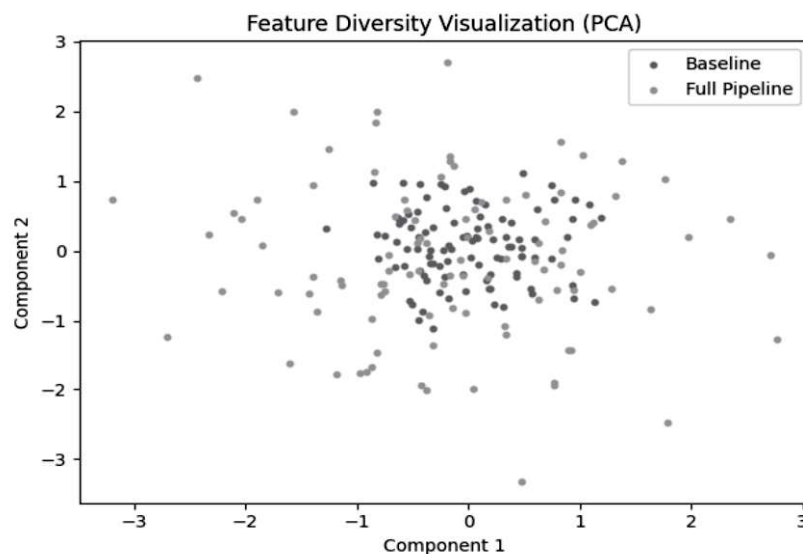


Fig. 3. Feature Diversity

(Source: Author's diagram)

Figure 3 illustrates the distribution of image samples in the feature space after dimensionality reduction applied to deep features extracted from a pretrained network such as VGG16. The visualization compares datasets generated by different pipelines, highlighting clear differences in data diversity and redundancy. In the baseline dataset, feature points tend to form dense and overlapping clusters, indicating high redundancy and limited variability among samples. In contrast, the dataset produced by the proposed full pipeline exhibits a more dispersed and well-

separated distribution, reflecting increased diversity and reduced duplication. This broader spread in the feature space suggests that the filtering and deduplication mechanisms effectively remove redundant images while preserving semantically distinct samples. Overall, Figure 3 provides qualitative evidence that the proposed approach enhances dataset richness, which is crucial for improving the generalization capability of downstream deep learning models.

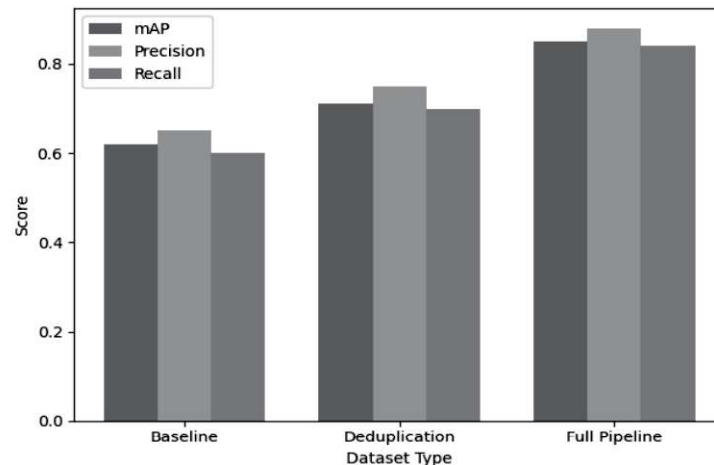


Fig. 4. Model Performance Comparison

(Source: Author's diagram)

Figure 4 presents a comparative analysis of object detection performance achieved by models trained on datasets generated under different data collection configurations. The figure typically illustrates key evaluation metrics, including mean Average Precision (mAP), precision, and recall, using a grouped bar chart for clear comparison. As observed, the model trained on the baseline dataset yields the lowest performance across all metrics, reflecting the negative impact of noisy and redundant data. Incorporating deduplication leads to moderate improvements, indicating that reducing redundancy contributes to better learning efficiency. Notably, the model trained on the dataset produced by the full pipeline achieves the highest performance, with substantial gains in mAP, precision, and recall.

4. CONCLUSION

This paper proposes YoloMine, an integrated framework for automated web image collection that combines web scraping with AI-based filtering and deduplication. By embedding YOLO-based semantic validation and multi-level filtering directly into the data acquisition process, the system effectively improves dataset quality in

terms of relevance, diversity, and redundancy reduction. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed approach significantly reduces duplicate rates while increasing relevance accuracy, leading to notable improvements in downstream object detection performance. In addition, the system maintains near-linear scalability with acceptable computational overhead, confirming its practicality for large-scale applications. Overall, the findings highlight the strong relationship between data quality and model performance, and demonstrate that integrating intelligent filtering into the data collection pipeline is an effective strategy for building high-quality datasets in computer vision. Future work will focus on extending the framework to multi-modal data and improving scalability and ethical compliance.

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