

YOLOv3的cfg文件解读

src/yolov3-voc.cfg

[net] [net]为特殊的层,配置整个网络 # Testing batch: 一批训练样本的样本数量 # batch=1 在测试的时候batch和subdivisions都设置为1 # subdivisions=1 # Training net->batch /= subdivs; batch=64 I.batch = net->batch subdivisions=16 只有((*net.seen)/net.batch)%net.subdivisions == 0时 width=416 才会更新网络参数 height=416 channels=3 动量参数 momentum=0.9 decay=0.0005 权重衰减正则项 angle=0 saturation = 1.5 -数据增强参数,通过旋转角度来生成更多训练样本 exposure = 1.5数据增强参数,通过调整饱和度来生成更多训练样本 hue=.1数据增强参数,通过调整曝光量来生成更多训练样本。 learning_rate=0.001 数据增强参数,通过调整色调来生成更多训练样本 burn in=1000 max batches = 50200 policy=steps steps=40000,45000 scales=.1,.1

[net] # Testing # batch=1 # subdivisions=1 # Training batch=64 subdivisions=16 width=416 height=416 channels=3 momentum=0.9 decay=0.0005 angle=0 saturation = 1.5exposure = 1.5hue=.1learning_rate=0.001 burn in=1000 max batches = 50200 policy=steps steps=40000,45000 scales=.1,.1



学习率决定着权值更新的速度

在迭代次数小于burn_in时,其学习率的更新有一种方式, 大于burn_in时,才采用policy的更新方式

训练次数达到max batches后停止学习

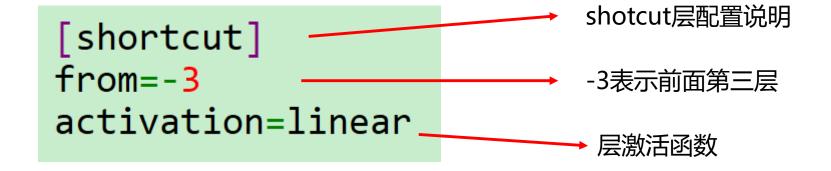
学习率调整的策略: constant, steps, exp, poly, step, sig, RANDOM, constant等方式

steps和scale是设置学习率的变化, 迭代到400000次时, 学习率衰减10倍, 45000次 迭代时, 学习率又会在前一个学习率的基础上衰减10倍



```
[convolutional]
                        [convolutional] 一层卷积层的配置说明
batch normalize=1
                        是否进行BN处理,1为是,0为不是
filters=32
                        卷积核个数, 也是输出通道数
size=3
                        卷积核尺寸
stride=1
pad=1
                        卷积步幅
activation=leaky
                        卷积时是否进行0 padding; padding的个数与卷积核尺寸有关,
                        为size/2向下取整,如3/2=1
# Downsample
                         ★ 卷积核尺寸3*3配合padding且步长为1时,不改变feature map
[convolutional]
                        的大小
batch normalize=1
                         ★ 卷积核尺寸为3*3,配合padding且步长为2时,feature map
filters=64
                         变为原来的一半大小
size=3
stride=2
pad=1
                         网络层激活函数
activation=leaky
```





A shortcut layer is a skip connection, akin to the one used in ResNet. The from parameter is -3, which means the output of the shortcut layer is obtained by adding feature maps from the previous and the 3rd layer backwards from the shortcut layer.



```
[convolutional]
                       filters=num*(classes+5),5的意义是4个坐标加一个置信率
size=1
stride=1
                       num表示YOLO中每个cell预测的框的个数,YOLOV3中为3
pad=1
                       此处的值要根据自己的数据集进行更改,例如识别4个类别,则:
filters=75
activation=linear
                       filters=3*(4+5)=27。Yolo层前的卷积层的三个fileters都需要修改。
[yolo]
mask = 6,7,8
anchors = 10,13, 16,30, 33,23, 30,61, 62,45, 59,119, 116,90, 156,198, 373,326
classes=20
num=9
jitter=.3
ignore thresh = .5
truth_thresh = 1
random=1
```



```
[convolutional]
size=1
stride=1
pad=1
filters=75
                         不同尺度上对应的anchor box索引
activation=linear
                         anchors的大小
[yolo]
mask = 6,7,8
anchors = 10,13, 16,30, 33,23, 30,61, 62,45, 59,119, 116,90, 156,198, 373,326
classes=20
num=9
                      目标类别数目
jitter=.3
ignore thresh =
                      每个grid cell总共预测几个box,和anchors的数量一致。
truth_thresh = 1
                      数据增强手段,此处jitter为随机调整宽高比的范围
random=1
```

参与计算的IOU阈值大小.当预测的检测框与ground true的IOU大于ignore_thresh的时候,参与loss的计算,否则,检测框的不参与损失计算



```
[route]
layers = -4
[convolutional]
batch normalize=1
filters=256
size=1
stride=1
pad=1
activation=leaky
[upsample]
stride=2
[route]
layers = -1, 61
```

路由层可以包含一个或两个值的属性。

当属性只有一个值时,它输出由该值索引的图层的特征图。 在我们的示例中,它是-4,因此路由层将从Route层输出倒数的第4层的特征图。

当属性有两个值时,它会返回由其值所索引的层的拼接特征图。在我们的示例中,它是-1,61,并且路由层将输出前一层(-1)和第61层的特征图,沿深度维度拼接。



```
[convolutional]
size=1
stride=1
pad=1
filters=75
activation=linear
[yolo]
mask = 3,4,5
anchors = 10,13, 16,30, 33,23, 30,61, 62,45, 59,119, 116,90, 156,198, 373,326
classes=20
num=9
jitter=.3
ignore_thresh = .5
truth_thresh = 1
random=1
[route]
layers = -4
```



```
[convolutional]
                        The anchors describes 9 anchors, but only the anchors which are indexed
size=1
stride=1
                        by attributes of the mask tag are used. Here, the value of mask is 0,1,2,
pad=1
                        which means the first, second and third anchors are used. This make sense
filters=75
activation=linear
                        since each cell of the detection layer predicts 3 boxes. In total, we have
                        detection layers at 3 scales, making up for a total of 9 anchors.
[yolo]
mask = 0,1,2
anchors = 10,13, 16,30, 33,23, 30,61, 62,45, 59,119, 116,90, 156,198, 373,326
classes=20
num=9
jitter=.3
ignore thresh = .5
truth_thresh = 1
random=1
```