### HW1 Report

### Part1

```
dataset = []
car = os.listdir(dataPath + '/' + 'car')
count = 0
for i in car:
   img = cv2.imread(dataPath + '/' + 'car' + '/' + i, 0)
   img = cv2.resize(img, (36, 16))
   dataset.append((img, 1))

car = os.listdir(dataPath + '/' + 'non-car')
count = 0
for i in car:
   img = cv2.imread(dataPath + '/' + 'non-car' + '/' + i, 0)
   img = cv2.resize(img, (36, 16))
   dataset.append((img, 0))
```

### car = os.listdir(dataPath + '/' + 'car')

用這一句指定檔案路徑

for 迴圈內將資料夾內的圖片轉為灰階(cv2.imread 的第二個參數 )和 36 x 16 的大小(cv2.resize),將 car 的 label 標記為 1,non-car 的 label 標記為 0,並 append 在 dataset 內,在遍歷完 car 和 non-car 兩個資料夾後,return dataset

# Part2/Adaboost

### -Adaboost

Adaboost 會利用前面一次弱分類器分類錯誤的樣本學習,提高前面被分類錯誤樣本的權重,降低分類成功樣本的權重,並以修改過權值的資料集合訓練下一個弱分類器。整合這些弱分類器後,成為一個強分類器,每一步都在提升算法的準確度。

公式:

$$egin{aligned} lpha_k \leftarrow rac{1}{2} \ln rac{1-E_k}{E_k} \ & W_{k+1}(i) \leftarrow rac{W_k(i)}{Z_k} imes \left\{ egin{aligned} e^{-lpha_k}, & ext{if } h_k(x^i) = y_i \ e^{lpha_k}, & ext{if } h_k(x^i) 
eq y_i \end{aligned} 
ight.$$

在 adaboost.py 內 的 train function:

```
for x, y in zip(iis, labels):
    correctness = abs(clf.classify(x) - y)
    accuracy.append(correctness)

beta = error / (1.0 - error)

for i in range(len(accuracy)):
    weights[i] = weights[i] * (beta ** (1 - accuracy[i]))

alpha = math.log(1.0/beta)

self.alphas.append(alpha)
self.clfs.append(clf)
```

#### -Part2

這一部分的主要目的是找去擁有最佳效果 (即最小 error)的分類器

```
for value in featureVals[feature_index]:
    if value < 0:
        | temp.append(1)
        else:
        | temp.append(0)</pre>
```

這一段是用每一張圖片對應到的 feature value 分類,如果< 0,將那個 label 設為 1,代表有偵測到車,>= 0 時設為 0。而對 value 我也有調整過不同的值,例如 -1, 0.5 等等,最後發現設為 0 出現的結果較為準確。

```
bestError = 1000000000
bestFeature = -1
for i in range(len(result)):
    temp_error = 0
    for j in range(len(result[i])):
        | temp_error += weights[j] * abs(result[i][j] - labels[j])
        if temp_error < bestError:
        | bestError = temp_error
        | bestFeature = i

bestClf = WeakClassifier(features[bestFeature])
#raise NotImplementedError("To be implemented")
# End your code (Part 2)
return bestClf, bestError</pre>
```

這個 for 迴圈裡的 I 是代表不同的 feature,而 j 則代表每一個 training sample,我把 error 的算法設定為

```
Weights[i] * abs(result[I][i] - labels[i])
```

將不同 feature 產生的 error 進行比較,當出現最小 error,就將該 feature 紀錄 並傳進 WeakClassifier 內,得到最佳的 WeakClassifier class

### Part3

#### T = 2T = 1

Run No. of Iteration: 2 Chose classifier: Weak Clf (threshold=0, polari Chose classifier: Weak Clf (threshold=0, polari Evaluate your classifier with training dataset Evaluate your classifier with training dataset False Positive Rate: 25/300 (0.083333) False Positive Rate: 25/300 (0.083333) False Negative Rate: 88/300 (0.293333) False Negative Rate: 88/300 (0.293333) Accuracy: 487/600 (0.811667) Accuracy: 487/600 (0.811667) Evaluate your classifier with test dataset Evaluate your classifier with test dataset False Positive Rate: 24/300 (0.080000) False Positive Rate: 24/300 (0.080000) False Negative Rate: 91/300 (0.303333) False Negative Rate: 91/300 (0.303333) Accuracy: 485/600 (0.808333) Accuracy: 485/600 (0.808333)

#### T = 3

#### Run No. of Iteration: 4 Run No. of Iteration: 3 Chose classifier: Weak Clf (threshold=0, polari Chose classifier: Weak Clf (threshold=0, polari Evaluate your classifier with training dataset Evaluate your classifier with training dataset False Positive Rate: 14/300 (0.046667) False Positive Rate: 28/300 (0.093333) False Negative Rate: 67/300 (0.223333) False Negative Rate: 48/300 (0.160000) Accuracy: 519/600 (0.865000) Accuracy: 524/600 (0.873333) Evaluate your classifier with test dataset Evaluate your classifier with test dataset False Positive Rate: 21/300 (0.070000) False Positive Rate: 28/300 (0.093333) False Negative Rate: 94/300 (0.313333) False Negative Rate: 70/300 (0.233333) Accuracy: 485/600 (0.808333) Accuracy: 502/600 (0.836667)

T = 4

### T = 5

```
T = 6
Run No. of Iteration: 5
                                                 Run No. of Iteration: 6
Chose classifier: Weak Clf (threshold=0, polari
                                                 Chose classifier: Weak Clf (threshold=0, polar
Evaluate your classifier with training dataset
                                                 Evaluate your classifier with training dataset
False Positive Rate: 20/300 (0.066667)
                                                  False Positive Rate: 23/300 (0.076667)
False Negative Rate: 45/300 (0.150000)
                                                 False Negative Rate: 39/300 (0.130000)
Accuracy: 535/600 (0.891667)
                                                 Accuracy: 538/600 (0.896667)
Evaluate your classifier with test dataset
                                                 Evaluate your classifier with test dataset
False Positive Rate: 25/300 (0.083333)
                                                  False Positive Rate: 24/300 (0.080000)
False Negative Rate: 73/300 (0.243333)
                                                 False Negative Rate: 60/300 (0.200000)
Accuracy: 502/600 (0.836667)
                                                 Accuracy: 516/600 (0.860000)
```

### T = 7

<del></del>	
Run No. of Iteration: 7	Run No. of Iteration: 8
Chose classifier: Weak Clf (threshold=0, polar:	Chose classifier: Weak Clf (threshold=0, polari
Evaluate your classifier with training dataset False Positive Rate: 21/300 (0.070000) False Negative Rate: 39/300 (0.130000) Accuracy: 540/600 (0.900000)	Evaluate your classifier with training dataset False Positive Rate: 17/300 (0.056667) False Negative Rate: 41/300 (0.136667) Accuracy: 542/600 (0.903333)
Evaluate your classifier with test dataset	Evaluate your classifier with test dataset
False Positive Rate: 24/300 (0.080000)	False Positive Rate: 22/300 (0.073333)
False Negative Rate: 65/300 (0.216667)	False Negative Rate: 65/300 (0.216667)
Accuracy: 511/600 (0.851667)	Accuracy: 513/600 (0.855000)

T = 8

 $\underline{\mathsf{T} = 9}$ 

```
Run No. of Iteration: 9
Chose classifier: Weak Clf (threshold=0, polari
                                                Chose classifier: Weak Clf (threshold=0, polar
                                                Evaluate your classifier with training dataset
Evaluate your classifier with training dataset
False Positive Rate: 21/300 (0.070000)
                                                False Positive Rate: 20/300 (0.066667)
                                                False Negative Rate: 39/300 (0.130000)
False Negative Rate: 34/300 (0.113333)
Accuracy: 545/600 (0.908333)
                                                Accuracy: 541/600 (0.901667)
Evaluate your classifier with test dataset
                                                Evaluate your classifier with test dataset
False Positive Rate: 27/300 (0.090000)
                                                False Positive Rate: 25/300 (0.083333)
False Negative Rate: 50/300 (0.166667)
                                                False Negative Rate: 60/300 (0.200000)
Accuracy: 523/600 (0.871667)
                                                Accuracy: 515/600 (0.858333)
```

從上面的圖可以發現,隨著 T 的增加,在 training accuracy 跟 test accuracy 也呈正成長,代表 classifier 正在被訓練成具有更好分類效果的 classifier

### Part4

### -Part4

```
with open(dataPath, 'r') as fh:
    linelist = fh.readlines()
    for i in range(len(linelist)):
        linelist[i] = linelist[i].strip()
result = []
temp=[]
tt=[]
for i in linelist:
    temp= i.split()
    for j in temp:
       j = int(j)
       tt.append(j)
    result.append(tt)
    temp=[]
    tt=[]
result.pop(0)
```

首先讀取 detectData.txt2 的內容,在 video.gif 內總共有 76 格停車位,每一個停車位用四個座標點說明

```
while capture.isOpened():
    ret, frame= capture.read()
    if frame is None:
        break
```

在 while 迴圈內對每一幀進行操作

```
for i in result:

img = crop(i[0], i[1], i[2], i[3], i[4], i[5], i[6], i[7], frame)

img = cv2.resize(img, (36,16))

img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
```

利用 crop()將 76 個停車個剪裁出來,並一樣轉為 36 x 16 的灰階圖片

```
if clf.classify(img) == 1:
    draw_box(frame, i[0], i[1], i[2], i[3], i[4], i[5], i[6], i[7])
    temp.append("1")
else:
    temp.append("0")

def draw_box(img, x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3, x4, y4):
    color = (0, 255, 0)
    thickness = 2
    cv2.line(img, (x1, y1), (x2, y2), color, thickness)
    cv2.line(img, (x2, y2), (x4, y4), color, thickness)
    cv2.line(img, (x3, y3), (x4, y4), color, thickness)
    cv2.line(img, (x1, y1), (x3, y3), color, thickness)
```

### clf.classify( img )

使用 classify.py 的 classify function 判斷該車位是否有車,如果有,則回傳 true,並利用 draw\_box()畫出綠線格子,並且在 temp 這個 list 加入 "1",false 則加入"0"。

```
if count == 0 :
    f = open("Adaboost_pred.txt", "w")
    cv2.imwrite("data/detect/first.png", frame)
else :
    f = open("Adaboost_pred.txt", "a")
f.writelines(temp)
f.write("\n")
f.close()
count+=1
```

這裡我用 count 來判斷幀數,如果是第一幀,就將剛剛繪製好的圖片存取下來

### f = open("Adaboost pred.txt", "w")

w 代表覆蓋之前的內容,另一行的 a 則是接著之前的內容。

寫入剛剛 temp 的內容,即為每一格車位是1或是0

# Part5

# • First frame

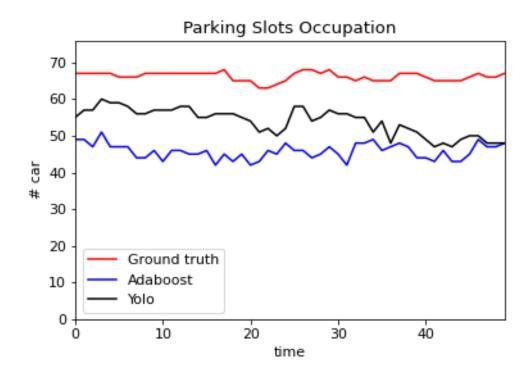
# Adaboost



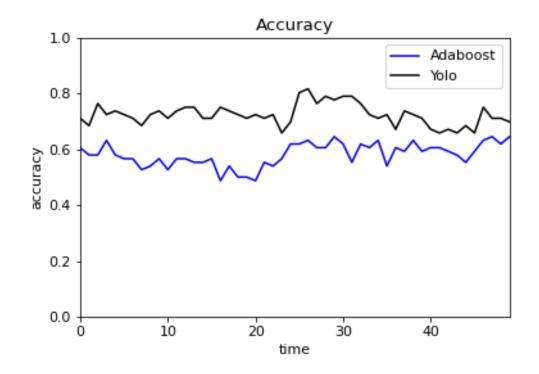
Yolov5



# Occupation



# Accuracy



# Discussion

從 part5 實做出來的結果和繪製出來的兩張圖表可以發現,Yolov5 的準確度在每一張 frame 大概都比使用 adaboost 演算法高了 10%左右。而我也對第一幀照片進行計算,用得出的 accuracy 和 F1-score 做了比較:

Adaboost:

accuracy: 0.6052631578947368 f1-score: 0.7368421052631579

Yolov5:

accuracy: 0.7105263157894737 f1-score: 0.819672131147541

F1-score 的計算:

$$F-score = 2 rac{precision imes recall}{precision + recall}$$

演算法中常常會看到精確率 precision 和召回率 recall, precision 代表被判斷為真的樣本有多少為事實上為真(tp/tp+fp), recall 代表事實為真的情形總和(tp/tp+fn), f1-score 則是兩者的調和平均分數,可用來判斷演算法的好壞,並且F1-score 的理想數值是趨近於 1。

從實做出的結果可以發現,Yolov5 的 f1-score 比 Adaboost 高了不少,這可能跟不同演算法使用的理論和我們設定的參數有關,我也有試著調整過助教給的 Yolov5 的 sample code,但得出來的結果並不比原本的好。

# **Problem**

我覺得這次 homework 最大的挑戰就是要先讀懂 adaboost 的理論和使用到的各種公式,還有一些專有名詞,像是 viola-jones 演算法還有 Haar feature,在讀完之後,再去看已經寫好的 sample code,包含 feature.py, classifier.py 等等的内容,才能了解這次的 hw 到底需要寫哪些部分,和那些變數所代表的意義。在寫 select best 的部分花了我最多時間,因為在該 function 內有許多參數,像是featureval, iis,為了要看懂他們,就必須從前面的幾個 function 讀起,例如featureval 的計算方式、每一個 feature 是如何得出來的,再結合網路上查到的資訊,才終於把它寫出來。