

郑州大学

生产实习报告

专	业	计算机科学与技术
班	级	4班
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计算机与人工智能学院 2024 年 7 月

实习时间	2024年6月27日至7月6日	实习地点	3 楼机房		
实习单位	东方瑞通(郑州)咨询服务有限公司				
指导教师	梁鹏				
项目名称 VisionVoyage-基于鱼眼相机与其他感知技术的自动驾驶仿真系统					

实习目的:

- 1. 提升团队协作能力: 在团队中负责分工合作,利用版本控制工具(例如 Git), 并采用敏捷开发模式(如 Scrum)。通过快速迭代、持续反馈和改进方法, 加强学生在动态环境下开发人工智能项目的能力,提高团队协作和沟通技 能。
- 2. 深入了解人工智能领域的应用:通过具体实验,熟悉 Python 在人工智能中的 广泛应用,包括数据处理、模型训练和结果评估等方面。
- 3. 掌握基本的人工智能算法和模型:学习并实现常见的人工智能算法,如线性回归、决策树和神经网络等,深入理解它们的原理和适用场景。
- 4. 提升 Python 编程能力:加强对 Python 语言的掌握,特别是在数据分析、模型构建和优化方面的应用能力,熟悉相关的库和工具,如 NumPy、Pandas、Scikit-learn、TensorFlow 和 Keras 等。
- 5. 熟悉人工智能项目的开发流程: 从数据预处理、模型选择与训练,到模型评估与优化,最终到结果解释与应用,全面了解人工智能项目的完整开发流程。
- 6. 培养解决实际问题的能力:通过实验项目中的实际挑战,学习问题分析、解决方案设计、实施验证等关键能力,提升在实际场景中解决问题的技能。
- 7. 关注人工智能领域的前沿技术和发展趋势:了解当前人工智能领域的最新研究成果和技术进展,培养创新意识和行业洞察力。
- 8. 提升职业素养和专业能力:通过严格的实验规范和要求,培养职业操守和专业技能,为未来工作奠定坚实基础。
- 9. 激发创新思维:在实验过程中探索新方法、新技术,提出创新性解决方案,培养独立思考和创新能力。

项目简介:

在环视场景中,鱼眼相机通过将大角度范围(180°)内的光线,进行 压缩、扭 曲之后提供大角度范围内车辆周边环境数据,并通过将多个相机 图像的拼接, 去扭和变形之后实现低速场景下非常实用的360°全景影像功能。而在泊车场景 下,通过和超声波雷达融合,完成对停车线的识别, 障碍物的检测,从而实现 不同等级的泊车功能。在自动驾驶系统中,鱼眼 相机还可以用于实现车道线识 别、交通信号灯识别、路况检测等功能。结 合计算机视觉和深度学习技术,可 以对鱼眼相机获取的图像进行实时处理 和分析,从而使车辆能够更准确地理解 并适应不同的交通场景。此外,鱼 眼相机在自动驾驶系统中还可以用于实现车 辆周围的盲区监测,提高行车 安全性。通过将鱼眼相机获取的图像与高精度地 图数据进行融合,还可以 实现更精准的定位和路径规划,为自动驾驶系统提供 更可靠的导航和控制 支持。 纵使鱼眼相机有诸多好处, 但是公开发布的鱼眼数 据集很少,除了仅有的 WoodScape 数据集,几乎没有其他数据集提供真正的语 义分割注释。 此外,目前针对鱼眼摄像头,还没有一个量产的,基于多摄像头 组合的语 义分割算法,大部分工作也都集中在独立解决个别任务上。目前,编 码器 是共享的,但解码器之间没有协同作用。同时,现有的数据集主要是为了 方 便特定于任务的学习而设计的,并没有为所有的任务提供同时注释。且 鱼眼图 像存在畸变。传统的语义分割模型分割效果不好。需要针对鱼眼图 像中的畸变 设计特定的处理模块。

且目前大众对于自动驾驶的呼声越来越高,在这样的背景下,我们公 司开发 VisionVoyage 软件是为了满足自动驾驶领域对于鱼眼相机和感知技 术的需求,并推动自动驾驶技术的发展。随着自动驾驶技术的不断成熟和 市场需求的增加,人们对于自动驾驶的期待越来越高,希望能够通过先进 的技术实现更安全、高效的交通出行方式。 VisionVoyage 软件的开发将有助于解决目前自动驾驶领域存在的一些 挑战和问题,例如鱼眼数据集稀缺、鱼眼图像畸变处理、多摄像头组合的 语义分割算法等方面的技术瓶颈。通过提供普通图像转鱼眼图像、仿真环 境下各种传感器的图像获取与处理、虚拟驾驶体验和自动驾驶仿真等功能, 我们的软件可以帮助研究人员和工程师更好地理解和应用鱼眼相机和其他 传感器数据,从而提升自动驾驶系统的感知能力和安全性。 此外,由于当前市场上公开发布的鱼眼数据集相对较少,VisionVoyage 的开发填补了这一空白,为研究人员和开发者提供了更多的实验和模拟环

境,促进了自动驾驶领域的创新和进步。我们公司致力于通过 VisionVoyage 软件的推出,为自动驾驶技术的发展做出贡献,并满足大众对于更先进、 更安全交通技术的迫切需求。

个人承担工作:

我在项目中负责软件开发,主要承担了部分算法、功能的实现,包括但不限于:

图像处理与拼接:

- 1. 开发图像预处理算法,处理鱼眼图像的畸变。
- 2. 实现多个相机图像的拼接算法,生成360°全景图像。

感知算法:

- 3. 开发车道线识别、交通信号灯识别、路况检测等算法。
- 4. 结合深度学习技术,实现实时图像分析和处理。

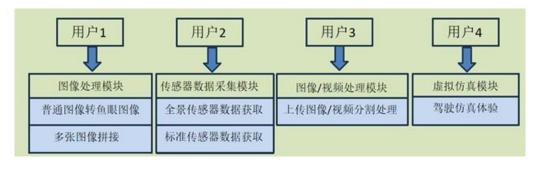
语义分割:

- 5. 设计针对鱼眼图像的语义分割算法。
- 6. 实现多摄像头组合的语义分割模型,解决图像畸变问题。

数据融合:

- 7. 将鱼眼相机图像与超声波雷达数据进行融合,实现精确的泊车辅助功能。
- 8. 结合高精度地图数据,实现精准定位与路径规划。

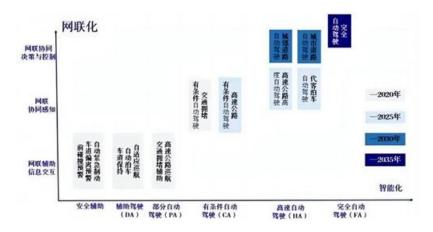
功能图:



逻辑结构图:



需求分析图:



重要代码以及主要程序接口:

图像拼接的核心代码:

```
9. import cv2
10. import numpy as np
11.
12. def stitch images(image1, image2):
13.
       # 使用 OpenCV 的 Stitcher 类进行图像拼接
14.
       stitcher = cv2.Stitcher_create()
15.
       status, stitched_image = stitcher.stitch((image1, image2))
16.
17.
       if status == cv2.Stitcher_OK:
18.
           return stitched_image
19.
       else:
           print("图像拼接失败!")
20.
           return None
21.
22.
23.# 示例图像路径(示例用,实际应用中需要替换为实际图像路径)
24. image1_path = 'image1.jpg'
25. image2_path = 'image2.jpg'
26.
27. # 读取图像
28. image1 = cv2.imread(image1_path)
```

```
29. image2 = cv2.imread(image2_path)
   30.
   31. # 调整图像大小(如果需要)
   32. # image1 = cv2.resize(image1, (new_width, new_height))
   33. # image2 = cv2.resize(image2, (new width, new height))
   34.
   35.# 进行图像拼接
   36. result_image = stitch_images(image1, image2)
   37.
   38.# 显示结果
   39. if result image is not None:
         cv2.imshow('Stitched Image', result_image)
   41.
           cv2.waitKey(0)
   42. cv2.destroyAllWindows()
# Copyright (c) OpenMMLab. All rights reserved.
import os
import os.path as osp
import platform
import shutil
import sys
import warnings
from setuptools import find_packages, setup
def readme():
   with open('README.md', encoding='utf-8') as f:
       content = f.read()
   return content
version_file = 'mmseg/version.py'
def get_version():
   with open(version_file) as f:
       exec(compile(f.read(), version_file, 'exec'))
   return locals()['__version__']
def parse_requirements(fname='requirements.txt', with_version=True):
   """Parse the package dependencies listed in a requirements file but strips
   specific versioning information.
   Args:
```

```
fname (str): path to requirements file
       with_version (bool, default=False): if True include version specs
   Returns:
       List[str]: list of requirements items
   CommandLine:
       python -c "import setup; print(setup.parse_requirements())"
   import re
   import sys
   from os.path import exists
   require_fpath = fname
   def parse_line(line):
       """Parse information from a line in a requirements text file."""
       if line.startswith('-r '):
           # Allow specifying requirements in other files
           target = line.split(' ')[1]
           for info in parse_require_file(target):
              vield info
       else:
           info = {'line': line}
           if line.startswith('-e '):
              info['package'] = line.split('#egg=')[1]
           else:
               # Remove versioning from the package
              pat = '(' + '|'.join(['>=', '==', '>']) + ')'
              parts = re.split(pat, line, maxsplit=1)
               parts = [p.strip() for p in parts]
              info['package'] = parts[0]
              if len(parts) > 1:
                  op, rest = parts[1:]
                  if ';' in rest:
                      # Handle platform specific dependencies
http://setuptools.readthedocs.io/en/latest/setuptools.html#declaring-platform-specif
ic-dependencies
                      version, platform_deps = map(str.strip,
                                                 rest.split(';'))
                      info['platform_deps'] = platform_deps
                  else:
                      version = rest # NOQA
```

```
info['version'] = (op, version)
           yield info
   def parse_require_file(fpath):
       with open(fpath) as f:
           for line in f.readlines():
               line = line.strip()
              if line and not line.startswith('#'):
                  yield from parse_line(line)
   def gen packages items():
       if exists(require fpath):
           for info in parse_require_file(require_fpath):
               parts = [info['package']]
              if with_version and 'version' in info:
                  parts.extend(info['version'])
              if not sys.version.startswith('3.4'):
                  # apparently package_deps are broken in 3.4
                  platform_deps = info.get('platform_deps')
                  if platform_deps is not None:
                      parts.append(';' + platform_deps)
               item = ''.join(parts)
              vield item
   packages = list(gen_packages_items())
   return packages
def add_mim_extension():
   """Add extra files that are required to support MIM into the package.
   These files will be added by creating a symlink to the originals if the
   package is installed in `editable` mode (e.g. pip install -e .), or by
   copying from the originals otherwise.
   0.00
   # parse installment mode
   if 'develop' in sys.argv:
       # installed by `pip install -e .`
       if platform.system() == 'Windows':
           # set `copy` mode here since symlink fails on Windows.
          mode = 'copy'
       else:
           mode = 'symlink'
```

```
elif 'sdist' in sys.argv or 'bdist_wheel' in sys.argv or \
       platform.system() == 'Windows':
   # installed by `pip install .`
   # or create source distribution by `python setup.py sdist`
   # set `copy` mode here since symlink fails with WinError on Windows.
   mode = 'copy'
else:
   return
filenames = ['tools', 'configs', 'model-index.yml', 'dataset-index.yml']
repo path = osp.dirname( file )
mim path = osp.join(repo path, 'mmseg', '.mim')
os.makedirs(mim_path, exist_ok=True)
for filename in filenames:
   if osp.exists(filename):
       src_path = osp.join(repo_path, filename)
       tar path = osp.join(mim path, filename)
       if osp.isfile(tar_path) or osp.islink(tar_path):
           os.remove(tar path)
       elif osp.isdir(tar_path):
           shutil.rmtree(tar path)
       if mode == 'symlink':
           src_relpath = osp.relpath(src_path, osp.dirname(tar_path))
           try:
              os.symlink(src relpath, tar path)
           except OSError:
              # Creating a symbolic link on windows may raise an
              # `OSError: [WinError 1314]` due to privilege. If
              # the error happens, the src file will be copied
              mode = 'copy'
              warnings.warn(
                  f'Failed to create a symbolic link for {src_relpath}, '
                  f'and it will be copied to {tar_path}')
           else:
              continue
       if mode == 'copy':
           if osp.isfile(src_path):
              shutil.copyfile(src_path, tar_path)
           elif osp.isdir(src_path):
               shutil.copytree(src_path, tar_path)
```

```
else:
                  warnings.warn(f'Cannot copy file {src path}.')
           else:
               raise ValueError(f'Invalid mode {mode}')
if __name__ == '__main__':
   add_mim_extension()
   setup(
       name='mmsegmentation',
       version=get_version(),
       description='Open MMLab Semantic Segmentation Toolbox and Benchmark',
       long_description=readme(),
       long_description_content_type='text/markdown',
       author='MMSegmentation Contributors',
       author email='openmmlab@gmail.com',
       keywords='computer vision, semantic segmentation',
       url='https://github.com/open-mmlab/mmsegmentation',
       packages=find_packages(exclude=('configs', 'tools', 'demo')),
       include_package_data=True,
       classifiers=[
           'Development Status :: 4 - Beta',
           'License :: OSI Approved :: Apache Software License',
           'Operating System :: OS Independent',
           'Programming Language :: Python :: 3.6',
           'Programming Language :: Python :: 3.7',
           'Programming Language :: Python :: 3.8',
           'Programming Language :: Python :: 3.9',
       ],
       license='Apache License 2.0',
       install_requires=parse_requirements('requirements/runtime.txt'),
       extras require={
           'all': parse requirements('requirements.txt'),
           'tests': parse_requirements('requirements/tests.txt'),
           'optional': parse_requirements('requirements/optional.txt'),
           'mim': parse_requirements('requirements/mminstall.txt'),
           'multimodal': parse requirements('requirements/multimodal.txt'),
       },
       ext modules=[],
       zip_safe=False)
```

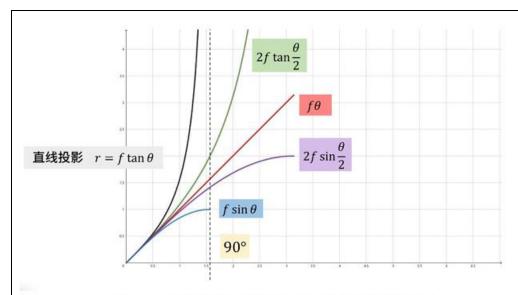


图 1-30 直线投影与四种经典的鱼眼投影模型公式

```
43. import cv2
44. import numpy as np
45.
46. def lane_detection(image):
       # 图像预处理:灰度化、高斯模糊、Canny 边缘检测
47.
       gray = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
48.
       blurred = cv2.GaussianBlur(gray, (5, 5), 0)
49.
50.
       edges = cv2.Canny(blurred, 50, 150)
51.
       # 霍夫直线检测
52.
       lines = cv2.HoughLinesP(edges, 1, np.pi/180, threshold=20, minLineLength
53.
   =30, maxLineGap=100)
54.
55.
       # 绘制检测到的线段
       for line in lines:
56.
           x1, y1, x2, y2 = line[0]
57.
58.
           cv2.line(image, (x1, y1), (x2, y2), (0, 255, 0), 2)
59.
60.
       return image
61.
62. # 读取图像并应用车道线检测算法
63. image_path = 'lane_image.jpg'
64. image = cv2.imread(image_path)
65. result_image = lane_detection(image)
66.
67.# 显示结果
68. cv2.imshow('Lane Detection Result', result_image)
69. cv2.waitKey(0)
70. cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

```
71.
72. def traffic_light_detection(image):
73.
       # 图像预处理和颜色分割(示例中简化处理)
74.
       hsv = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
75.
       lower_red = np.array([0, 50, 50])
76.
     upper_red = np.array([10, 255, 255])
77.
       mask = cv2.inRange(hsv, lower_red, upper_red)
78.
79.
       # 轮廓检测
       contours, _ = cv2.findContours(mask, cv2.RETR_TREE, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIM
80.
   PLE)
81.
       # 绘制检测到的信号灯轮廓
82.
       cv2.drawContours(image, contours, -1, (0, 255, 0), 2)
84.
85.
       return image
86.
87. # 读取图像并应用交通信号灯检测算法
88. image_path = 'traffic_light_image.jpg'
89. image = cv2.imread(image_path)
90. result_image = traffic_light_detection(image)
91.
93. cv2.imshow('Traffic Light Detection Result', result_image)
94. cv2.waitKey(0)
95. cv2.destroyAllWindows()
96. import argparse
97. import logging
98. import math
99. import os
100. import random
101. import time
102. from copy import deepcopy
103. from pathlib import Path
104. from threading import Thread
105.
106. import numpy as np
107. import torch.distributed as dist
108. import torch.nn as nn
109. import torch.nn.functional as F
110. import torch.optim as optim
111. import torch.optim.lr_scheduler as lr_scheduler
112. import torch.utils.data
113. import yaml
```

```
114. from torch.cuda import amp
115. from torch.nn.parallel import DistributedDataParallel as DDP
116. from torch.utils.tensorboard import SummaryWriter
117. from tgdm import tgdm
118.
119. import test # import test.py to get mAP after each epoch
120. from models.experimental import attempt load
121. from models.yolo import Model
122. from utils.autoanchor import check anchors
123. from utils.datasets import create_dataloader
124. from utils.general import labels to class weights, increment path, labels t
   o image weights, init seeds, \
        fitness, fitness2, strip_optimizer, get_latest_run, check_dataset, chec
125.
   k_file, check_git_status, check_img_size, \
        check_requirements, print_mutation, set_logging, one_cycle, colorstr
126.
127. from utils.google utils import attempt download
128. from utils.loss import ComputeLoss, SegmentationLosses, SegFocalLoss, OhemC
   ELoss, ProbOhemCrossEntropy2d
129. from utils.plots import plot_images, plot_labels, plot_results, plot_evolut
130. from utils.torch utils import ModelEMA, select device, intersect dicts, tor
   ch_distributed_zero_first, is_parallel
131. from utils.wandb logging.wandb utils import WandbLogger, check wandb resume
132. import SegmentationDataset
133. import torch.backends.cudnn as cudnn
134.
135.
136. logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
137.
138.
139. def train(hyp, opt, device, tb writer=None):
140.
         logger.info(colorstr('hyperparameters: ') + ', '.join(f'{k}={v}' for k,
    v in hyp.items())) # 打印超参数
         save_dir, epochs, batch_size, total_batch_size, weights, rank = \
141.
             Path(opt.save_dir), opt.epochs, opt.batch_size, opt.total_batch_siz
142.
   e, opt.weights, opt.global rank
143.
144.
        # Directories
       wdir = save_dir / 'weights'
145.
146.
        wdir.mkdir(parents=True, exist_ok=True) # make dir
       last = wdir / 'last.pt'
147.
148.
        best = wdir / 'best.pt'
149.
        results file = save dir / 'results.txt'
```

```
150.
151.
        # Save run settings # 存超参数和优化器参数,优化器参数,可用于 resume
152.
        with open(save_dir / 'hyp.yaml', 'w') as f:
            yaml.dump(hyp, f, sort_keys=False)
153.
154.
        with open(save dir / 'opt.yaml', 'w') as f:
            yaml.dump(vars(opt), f, sort_keys=False)
155.
156.
        # Configure
157.
158.
        plots = not opt.evolve # create plots 不进化就画图
        cuda = device.type != 'cpu'
159.
        init seeds(2 + rank)
160.
        with open(opt.data) as f:
161.
            data_dict = yaml.load(f, Loader=yaml.SafeLoader) # data dict
162.
        is coco = opt.data.endswith('coco.yaml')
163.
164.
165.
        # Logging- Doing this before checking the dataset. Might update data di
   ct
166.
        loggers = {'wandb': None} # loggers dict
        if rank in [-1, 0]: # -1 不开 DDP, 0 是 DDP 主进程
167.
            opt.hyp = hyp # add hyperparameters
168.
169.
             run_id = torch.load(weights).get('wandb_id') if weights.endswith('.
   pt') and os.path.isfile(weights) else None
170.
            wandb logger = WandbLogger(opt, Path(opt.save dir).stem, run id, da
   ta_dict)
171.
           loggers['wandb'] = wandb_logger.wandb
            data_dict = wandb_logger.data_dict
172.
173.
            if wandb_logger.wandb:
174.
                weights, epochs, hyp = opt.weights, opt.epochs, opt.hyp # Wand
   bLogger might update weights, epochs if resuming
175.
        nc = 1 if opt.single_cls else int(data_dict['nc']) # number of classes
176.
177.
        names = ['item'] if opt.single_cls and len(data_dict['names']) != 1 els
   e data_dict['names'] # class names
         assert len(names) == nc, '%g names found for nc=%g dataset in %s' % (le
178.
   n(names), nc, opt.data) # check
179.
180.
        # Model
        pretrained = weights.endswith('.pt') # 有 weights 输入就用其初始化
181.
        if pretrained: # 有预训练参数
182.
183.
            with torch_distributed_zero_first(rank):
                attempt_download(weights) # download if not found locally
184.
185.
            ckpt = torch.load(weights, map_location=device) # load checkpoint
```

```
186.
            model = Model(opt.cfg or ckpt['model'].yaml, ch=3, nc=nc, anchors=h
   yp.get('anchors')).to(device) # create
187.
            exclude = ['anchor'] if (opt.cfg or hyp.get('anchors')) and not opt
   .resume else [] # exclude keys 初始化时候不使用的参数(非 resume 且有配置时按 cfg
   和 model 初始化来指定 anchor, 否则延用 pretrained weights 的 anchor)
            state_dict = ckpt['model'].float().state_dict() # to FP32 ckpt里
188.
   model 键对应的值才是模型,训练结束后保存的是 float16(中间保存的 float32),模型的
   state_dict 是参数,包括可训练参数和 register_buffer 保存的 buffer parameter(Detect
   的 anchor 和 gird 等)
189.
            state_dict = intersect_dicts(state_dict, model.state_dict(), exclud
   e=exclude) # intersect 赋值参数,预训练的参数赋值到新建的模型,exclude 除外(即
   anchor 使用 cfg 的而不是预训练)
            model.load_state_dict(state_dict, strict=False) # load 调整好的预训
190.
   练参数加载到模型
191.
            logger.info('Transferred %g/%g items from %s' % (len(state_dict), 1
   en(model.state_dict()), weights)) # report
        else: # 无预训练参数,只建模型
192.
193.
            model = Model(opt.cfg, ch=3, nc=nc, anchors=hyp.get('anchors')).to(
   device) # create
194.
        with torch_distributed_zero_first(rank):
195.
            check dataset(data dict) # check
196.
        train_path = data_dict['train']
       test path = data dict['val']
197.
        segtrain_path = data_dict['segtrain']
198.
199.
        segval_path = data_dict['segval']
200.
        # Freeze 要冻结的参数 似乎只能在此代码处手动设置列表
201.
202.
        freeze = [] # parameter names to freeze (full or partial)
203.
        for k, v in model.named_parameters():
            v.requires grad = True # train all layers 全部参数可导
204.
205.
            if any(x in k for x in freeze): # 碰见 freeze 列表的层使其参数不可导
               print('freezing %s' % k)
206.
               v.requires_grad = False
207.
208.
209.
        # Optimizer
        nbs = 64 # nominal batch size
210.
        accumulate = max(round(nbs / total batch size), 1) # accumulate loss b
211.
   efore optimizing
        hyp['weight_decay'] *= total_batch_size * accumulate / nbs # scale wei
212.
   ght decay 权重衰减系数
213.
        logger.info(f"Scaled weight_decay = {hyp['weight_decay']}")
214.
        # 参数分组,pg0 是 BN,pg1 是权重,pg2 是偏置
215.
216.
        pg0, pg1, pg2 = [], [] # optimizer parameter groups
```

```
217.
        for k, v in model.named modules():
218.
            if hasattr(v, 'bias') and isinstance(v.bias, nn.Parameter):
219.
                pg2.append(v.bias) # biases
220.
            if isinstance(v, nn.BatchNorm2d):
221.
                pg0.append(v.weight) # no decay
            elif hasattr(v, 'weight') and isinstance(v.weight, nn.Parameter):
222.
223.
                pg1.append(v.weight) # apply decay
        # 优化器初始化, BN 层参数不带权重衰减
224.
225.
        if opt.adam:
226.
            optimizer = optim.Adam(pg0, lr=hyp['lr0'], betas=(hyp['momentum'],
   0.999)) # adjust beta1 to momentum
227.
        else:
            optimizer = optim.SGD(pg0, lr=hyp['lr0'], momentum=hyp['momentum'],
228.
    nesterov=True)
        # 权重参数, 带权重衰减
229.
230.
        optimizer.add_param_group({'params': pg1, 'weight_decay': hyp['weight_d
   ecay']}) # add pg1 with weight_decay
231.
       # 偏置参数,同样不带衰减
232.
        optimizer.add_param_group({'params': pg2}) # add pg2 (biases)
        logger.info('Optimizer groups: %g .bias, %g conv.weight, %g other' % (1
233.
   en(pg2), len(pg1), len(pg0)))
234.
        del pg0, pg1, pg2
235.
        # Scheduler https://arxiv.org/pdf/1812.01187.pdf 设置好优化器后用其设置
236.
   Learning Scheduler
237.
        # https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/_modules/torch/optim/lr_scheduler.htm
   1#OneCycleLR
238.
        if opt.linear lr:
            lf = lambda x: (1 - x / (epochs - 1)) * (1.0 - hyp['lrf']) + hyp['l
239.
   rf'] # linear
240.
        else:
            lf = one cycle(1, hyp['lrf'], epochs) # cosine 1->hyp['lrf']
241.
242.
        scheduler = lr_scheduler.LambdaLR(optimizer, lr_lambda=lf) # 自定义
   lambda 函数学习率衰减策略
        # plot_lr_scheduler(optimizer, scheduler, epochs)
243.
244.
245.
        # EMA 指数滑动平均
        ema = ModelEMA(model) if rank in [-1, 0] else None
246.
247.
248.
        # Resume
249.
        start_epoch, best_fitness = 0, 0.0
        if pretrained:
250.
251.
            # Optimizer
252.
            if ckpt['optimizer'] is not None:
```

```
253.
                optimizer.load_state_dict(ckpt['optimizer'])
254.
                best_fitness = ckpt['best_fitness']
255.
256.
            # EMA 指数平均
257.
            if ema and ckpt.get('ema'):
                ema.ema.load_state_dict(ckpt['ema'].float().state_dict())
258.
259.
                ema.updates = ckpt['updates']
260.
            # Results
261.
262.
            if ckpt.get('training_results') is not None:
                results file.write text(ckpt['training results']) # write resu
263.
   lts.txt
264.
            # Epochs
265.
266.
            start_epoch = ckpt['epoch'] + 1 # 预训练模型的 epoch 是-1
267.
            if opt.resume: # resume 参数 epoch 应该大于 0
                assert start_epoch > 0, '%s training to %g epochs is finished,
268.
   nothing to resume.' % (weights, epochs)
            if epochs < start epoch: # 总轮数比开始轮还小,总轮数加上已训练轮(即再
   训练总轮数次而不是通常的 总轮数-开始轮 次)
270.
                logger.info('%s has been trained for %g epochs. Fine-tuning for
    %g additional epochs.' %
                            (weights, ckpt['epoch'], epochs))
271.
272.
                epochs += ckpt['epoch'] # finetune additional epochs
273.
274.
            del ckpt, state_dict
275.
276.
        # Image sizes
277.
        gs = max(int(model.stride.max()), 32) # grid size (max stride) 至少
278.
        nl = model.model[-1].nl # number of detection layers (used for scaling
    hyp['obj']) model 最后一层是 Detect, nl 是其输出层数量
279.
        imgsz, imgsz_test = [check_img_size(x, gs) for x in opt.img_size] # ve
   rify imgsz are gs-multiples 检查图片尺寸是否合法,不合法就自动替换
280.
281.
        # DP mode DP 多线程数据并行模式,不使用,并行推荐 DDP 多进程
        if cuda and rank == -1 and torch.cuda.device count() > 1:
282.
            model = torch.nn.DataParallel(model)
283.
284.
285.
        # SyncBatchNorm 跨卡 BN, 仅支持 DDP
286.
        if opt.sync_bn and cuda and rank != -1:
            model = torch.nn.SyncBatchNorm.convert_sync_batchnorm(model).to(dev
287.
   ice)
288.
            logger.info('Using SyncBatchNorm()')
```

```
289.
290.
        # 检测 Trainloader
291.
        dataloader, dataset = create_dataloader(train_path, imgsz, batch_size,
   gs, opt,
292.
                                              hyp=hyp, augment=True, cache=op
   t.cache_images, rect=opt.rect, rank=rank,
293.
                                              world size=opt.world size, work
   ers=opt.workers,
294.
                                              image_weights=opt.image_weights
   , quad=opt.quad, prefix=colorstr('train: '))
295.
        mlc = np.concatenate(dataset.labels, 0)[:, 0].max() # max label class
   纵向连接了标签后找第一列最大值, mlc 的值就是类别数-1
296.
        nb = len(dataloader) # number of batches
        # mlc=实际标签类别数-1 应该小于 nc 模型结构支持的前景类别数 (不用等式关系, 因
297.
   为结构类别多的模型可以支持训练标签类别少的数据, 反之不成立)
298.
        assert mlc < nc, 'Label class %g exceeds nc=%g in %s. Possible class la
   bels are 0-%g' % (mlc, nc, opt.data, nc - 1)
299.
        # Process 0 非 DDP 或 DDP 中的主进程
300.
301.
        if rank in [-1, 0]:
            testloader = create dataloader(test path, imgsz test, batch size *
302.
   2, gs, opt, # testloader batch_size 翻倍
303.
                                          hyp=hyp, cache=opt.cache images and
   not opt.notest, rect=True, rank=-1,
304.
                                          world size=opt.world size, workers=o
   pt.workers,
305.
                                          pad=0.5, prefix=colorstr('val: '))[0
   ] # [0]只要了 loader 没要 dataset, 和 train 处理不一样
306.
307.
            if not opt.resume: # 常规, 非 resume
308.
                labels = np.concatenate(dataset.labels, 0)
                c = torch.tensor(labels[:, 0]) # classes 所有对象类别(包括所有目
309.
   标,不是图像)
310.
                # cf = torch.bincount(c.long(), minlength=nc) + 1. # frequency
                # model._initialize_biases(cf.to(device))
311.
312.
                if plots:
                   plot_labels(labels, names, save_dir, loggers)
313.
314.
                   if tb writer:
315.
                        tb_writer.add_histogram('classes', c, 0) #
316.
                # Anchors
317.
                if not opt.noautoanchor: # 用 train dataset 自动聚类选取最好
318.
   anchor
```

```
gsz=imgsz) # anchor_t 是最大放大倍数,yolov5 公式不同于 v3v4, 见核心 Model 推理时
   anchor 偏移放缩公式和 issue
320.
               model.half().float() # pre-reduce anchor precision 先转 float16
   再转回 32,虽然 type 是 32,但此时参数的数值范围限到 16 了
321.
        # 分割 loader citys 和 bdd 的 basesize 都取 1024,crop size 长边取 imgsz,短边
322.
   imgsz 砍半
           seg_valloader = SegmentationDataset.get_citys_loader(root=segval_pa
   th, batch_size=4,
324.
                                                         split="val", mode=
   "testval", # 旧版为 val 新版训练中验证也用 testval 模式
325.
                                                         base_size=1024,
   #对 cityscapes, 原图 resize 到(1024, 512)输入后双线性插值到原图尺寸计算精度
326.
                                                         # crop_size=640,
   # testval 时候 cropsize 不起作用
327.
                                                         workers=4, pin=Tru
   e) # 验证 batch size 和 workers 得配合,都太大会导致子进程死亡,单进程龟速加载数
                                                                    # 我电
328.
   脑上(4,4)是最快的, 更大子进程会挂(现在图大了,怎么设都会挂, BUG)
329.
        seg_trainloader = SegmentationDataset.get_citys_loader(root=segtrain_pa
   th,
330.
                                                           split="train", m
   ode="train",
331.
                                                          base_size=1024,
   crop_size=(imgsz, imgsz//2), # cropsize 长边和检测同, 短边砍半(针对
   cityscapes,bdd 也行)
332.
                                                          batch_size=batch
   _size,
333.
                                                           workers=opt.work
   ers, pin=True)
334.
335.
    segnb = len(seg_trainloader)
        # DDP mode
336.
        if cuda and rank != -1: # 没禁用(-1)就开 DDP 模型
337.
           model = DDP(model, device_ids=[opt.local_rank], output_device=opt.l
   ocal_rank,
339.
                      # nn.MultiheadAttention incompatibility with DDP https:
   //github.com/pytorch/pytorch/issues/26698
340.
                      find_unused_parameters=any(isinstance(layer, nn.Multihe
   adAttention) for layer in model.modules()))
341.
342.
        # Model parameters 根据输出层数,类别数等调整损失增益,模型超参数
```

check_anchors(dataset, model=model, thr=hyp['anchor_t'], im

319.

```
343.
        hyp['box'] *= 3. / nl # scale to layers
344.
        hyp['cls'] *= nc / 80. * 3. / nl # scale to classes and layers
345.
        hyp['obj'] *= (imgsz / 640) ** 2 * 3. / nl # scale to image size and l
   ayers
346.
        hyp['label smoothing'] = opt.label smoothing
        model.nc = nc # attach number of classes to model
347.
        model.hyp = hyp # attach hyperparameters to model
348.
349.
        model.gr = 1.0 # iou loss ratio (obj_loss = 1.0 or iou)
350.
        model.class_weights = labels_to_class_weights(dataset.labels, nc).to(de
   vice) * nc # attach class weights
351.
        model.names = names
352.
353. # Start training
        t0 = time.time()
354.
        nw = max(round(hyp['warmup_epochs'] * nb), 800) # number of warmup ite
355.
   rations, max(3 epochs, 1k iterations) 最少warmup 三轮或500batch(原版1000,800
356.
        # nw = min(nw, (epochs - start_epoch) / 2 * nb) # limit warmup to < 1/</pre>
   2 of training
357. maps = np.zeros(nc) # mAP per class
        results = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # P, R, mAP@.5, mAP@.5-.95, val_loss(b
358.
   ox, obj, cls)
        scheduler.last epoch = start epoch - 1 # do not move 配置 lr scheduler
359.
   起始位置
        scaler = amp.GradScaler(enabled=cuda) # 说明不是 float16 训练,而是 16 和 32
360.
   混合精度训练. 训练前初始化 loss scaler 用于 float16 放大梯度后
   backward, optimizer.step 之前自动转 float32 再缩回来
        compute loss = ComputeLoss(model) # init loss class 初始化检测
   criteria
362.
363. #-----
364.
        # deeplab 早期版本(无 ohem)中对 cityscapes 数据集设定的 weights,可用,非必要,现
   代更常用 ohem, 但目前 ohem 实验略差一点
        # citys_class_weight=torch.tensor([0.8373, 0.9180, 0.8660, 1.0345, 1.01
365.
   66,
366.
                                          0.9969, 0.9754, 1.0489, 0.8786, 1.00
   23,
367.
                                          0.9539, 0.9843, 1.1116, 0.9037, 1.08
   65,
368.
                                          1.0955, 1.0865, 1.1529, 1.0507])
369.
        citys_class_weight = None
370.
371.
        # 无 aux 模型输出不用[],有 aux 几个结果输出用[]包装
```

```
372.
        # Base, PSP 和 Lab 用这个, 无 aux
373.
        compute_seg_loss = SegmentationLosses(aux=False, ignore_index=-1, weigh
   t=citys_class_weight).cuda()#SegFocalLoss(ignore_index=-1, gamma=1, reductio
   n="mean").cuda()
374.
       # BiSe 用这个 两个 aux
       # compute_seg_loss = SegmentationLosses(nclass=19, aux=True, aux_num=2,
375.
    aux weight=0.1, ignore index=-1, weight=citys class weight).cuda()
376.
       # 一个 aux,没有用这个
377.
        # compute seg loss = SegmentationLosses(nclass=19, aux=True, aux num=1,
    aux_weight=0.1, ignore_index=-1, weight=citys_class_weight).cuda()
379.
        # focalloss 别用, cityscapes 效果不行
380.
       # OHEM 能用, 理论上应该超过 CE, 但是目前实验效果不如 CE(设成默认 0.7 收敛蛮快的但
381.
   最终值不够好),认为与计算像素个数和学习率有关,用的话循环损失计算的语句得改一下,接口
   和 CE 还没来得及保持一致
382.
       # compute seg loss = OhemCELoss(thresh=0.7, ignore index=-1, aux=False)
        # compute_seg_loss = OhemCELoss(thresh=0.7, ignore_index=-1, aux=True,
383.
   aux weight=[0.15, 0.1])
384.
       detgain, seggain = 0.6, 0.35 # 检测, 分割比例
385.
        # CE、1/8 单输入、batchsize13 用 0.65,0.35 左右,注意 64 向下取整的梯度积累,比
386.
   13*4=52 大(12*5=64)通常应该降低分割损失比例或调小学习率
387.
388.
389.
390.
        logger.info(f'Image sizes {imgsz} train, {imgsz_test} test\n'
391.
                  f'Using {dataloader.num workers} dataloader workers\n'
392.
                  f'Logging results to {save_dir}\n'
                  f'Starting training for {epochs} epochs...')
393.
394.
        for epoch in range(start epoch, epochs): # epoch ----
           mIoU = 0 # 每轮开始 mIoU 设置成 0, 因为选模型按mIoU 选, 为了加速训练可能
395.
   n 轮才测一次 mIoU, 对没测 mIoU 的模型不会存为 best.pt
           print(f'accumulate: {accumulate}') # 显示 epoch 开始时梯度积累次数(第
   一个值忽略,注意 warmup 期间按 batch 变化,此处只是辅助观察防梯度爆炸)
           model.train() # epoch 开始,确保 train 模式 注意 validation 时候可能会把
   模型.eval()因此开始的 train()很有必要
398.
           # Update image weights (optional) 更新 image_weights 权重,默认不开
399.
   image_weights 忽略此块代码
400.
           if opt.image weights:
```

```
401.
                # Generate indices
402.
                if rank in [-1, 0]:
403.
                    cw = model.class_weights.cpu().numpy() * (1 - maps) ** 2 /
  nc # class weights
404.
                    iw = labels_to_image_weights(dataset.labels, nc=nc, class_w
   eights=cw) # image weights
                    dataset.indices = random.choices(range(dataset.n), weights=
405.
   iw, k=dataset.n) # rand weighted idx
                # Broadcast if DDP
406.
                if rank != -1:
407.
408.
                    indices = (torch.tensor(dataset.indices) if rank == 0 else
   torch.zeros(dataset.n)).int()
                    dist.broadcast(indices, 0)
409.
                    if rank != 0:
410.
411.
                        dataset.indices = indices.cpu().numpy()
412.
            # Update mosaic border
413.
414.
            # b = int(random.uniform(0.25 * imgsz, 0.75 * imgsz + gs) // gs * g
            # dataset.mosaic_border = [b - imgsz, -b] # height, width borders
415.
416.
417.
            mloss = torch.zeros(4, device=device) # 检测 mean losses
            msegloss = torch.zeros(1, device=device) # 混合的 mean losses, 两者
418.
   计算也可知分割 loss
419.
            if rank != -1:
                dataloader.sampler.set_epoch(epoch) # shuffle 时, 保证每个 epoch
420.
   顺序不同
421.
            pbar = enumerate(dataloader)
422.
            segpbar = enumerate(seg_trainloader)
            logger.info(('\n' + '%10s' * 9) % ('Epoch', 'gpu_mem', 'box', 'obj'
423.
   , 'cls', 'total', 'seg', 'labels', 'img_size'))
424.
            if rank in [-1, 0]:
425.
                pbar = tqdm(pbar, total=min(nb, segnb)) # progress bar # tqdm
   进度条迭代
                segpbar = tqdm(segpbar, total=min(nb, segnb))
426.
427.
            optimizer.zero grad() # 每轮前清空梯度
428.
            # 暂时用 zip, 每轮 batch 数以数量少的为准
429.
            for det_batch, seg_batch in zip(pbar, segpbar): # batch -----
430.
431.
                i, (imgs, targets, paths, _) = det_batch # 检测
                _, (segimgs, segtargets) = seg_batch # 分割
432.
433.
                if len(imgs)==1 or len(segimgs)==1: # 手动 droplast,SE 或者
```

```
gloablpool 后的 bn 不支持单个样本,检测 loader 调用地方太多不好 droplast,这里手动
434.
                   continue
435.
               # warmup 等参数变化以检测为准
436.
                ni = i + nb * epoch # number integrated batches (since train s
   tart) 记录总 iterations, 可以用于停止 warmup
                imgs = imgs.to(device, non_blocking=True).float() / 255.0 # ui
437.
   nt8 to float32, 0-255 to 0.0-1.0
438.
               # Warmup
439.
                if ni <= nw:</pre>
440.
                   xi = [0, nw] # x interp
441.
                   # model.gr = np.interp(ni, xi, [0.0, 1.0]) # iou loss rati
   o (obj loss = 1.0 or iou) # 修改了accumulate 上限,使其不超过 nbs(防止 Nan)
442.
                   accumulate = max(1, np.interp(ni, xi, [1, math.floor(nbs /
   total batch size)]).round()) # 梯度积累 线性插值
   xi=[0, 1000], yi=[1, 64/batchsize], 插入点 x=ni, 之后取整, 最小限 1. warmup 时
   accumulate 会逐渐从 1 按整数增大到目标,warmup 结束后稳定在目标
   值 round(nbs/accumulate),例如 batchsize32实际上两 batch 才更新一次,等效于 64
443.
                   for j, x in enumerate(optimizer.param groups): # warmup过
   程中逐渐把三组参数的 1r 调到 1r0
                       # bias lr falls from 0.1 to lr0, all other lrs rise fro
444.
   m 0.0 to 1r0
445.
                       x['lr'] = np.interp(ni, xi, [hyp['warmup_bias_lr'] if j
    == 2 else 0.0, x['initial lr'] * lf(epoch)])
446.
                       if 'momentum' in x:
                           x['momentum'] = np.interp(ni, xi, [hyp['warmup_mome
447.
   ntum'], hyp['momentum']])
               # Multi-scale 默认关 multi scale
448.
449.
                if opt.multi scale:
                   sz = random.randrange(imgsz * 0.5, imgsz * 1.5 + gs) // gs
450.
   * gs # size
                   sf = sz / max(imgs.shape[2:]) # scale factor
451.
                   if sf != 1:
452.
453.
                       ns = [math.ceil(x * sf / gs) * gs for x in imgs.shape[2
   :]] # new shape (stretched to gs-multiple)
                       imgs = F.interpolate(imgs, size=ns, mode='bilinear', al
454.
   ign_corners=False)
455.
               # Forward and Backward 对比原版 yolov5 此处修改, 否则 batchsize 只能
456.
   取单检测时候的一半,这种写法可以更大一点
457.
458.
                with amp.autocast(enabled=cuda): # 混合精度训练中用来代替
   autograd
459.
                   pred = model(imgs) # forward
                   loss, loss_items = compute_loss(pred[0], targets.to(device)
460.
```

```
) # loss scaled by batch_size
461.
                   if rank != -1: # DDP 中 loss * GPU 数
462.
                       loss *= opt.world_size # gradient averaged between dev
   ices in DDP mode
463.
                 if opt.quad:
                       loss *= 4.
464.
                   loss *= detgain # 检测 loss 比例
465.
466.
               scaler.scale(loss).backward()
467.
               imgshape = imgs.shape[-1]
               if plots and ni >= 3:
468.
                   del imgs # 前三个 batch 画图不能 del
469.
470.
               else:
471.
                   imgs = imgs.to(torch.device('cpu'), non_blocking=True) #
   释放 segimgs 输入后就没被调用会被 pytorch 自动回收不用手动释放(img 后续有被调用要手动
   释放)
472.
473.
               segimgs = segimgs.to(device, non_blocking=True) # 分割已经做过
  totensor 了,不用/255
474.
               with amp.autocast(enabled=cuda): # 混合精度训练中用来代替
475.
  autograd
476.
                   pred = model(segimgs)
                   # 无 aux 模型输出不用[],有 aux 模型几个结果输出用[]包装
478.
                  # Base, PSP 和 Lab 用这个, 无 aux
479.
480.
                   segloss = compute_seg_loss(pred[1], segtargets.to(device))
   * batch size # 分割 loss CE 是平均 loss, 配合检测做梯度积累, 因此乘以 batchsize(注
   意有梯度积累其真实 batchsize 约是 nbs=64)
                   # Bise 用这个,两个 aux
481.
                   # segloss = compute_seg_loss(pred[1][0], pred[1][1], pred[1
482.
   ][2], segtargets.to(device)) * batch_size
483.
                   # 一个 aux,没有用这个
484.
                   # segloss = compute_seg_loss(pred[1][0], pred[1][1], segtar
   gets.to(device)) * batch_size
486.
                   segloss *= seggain
487.
               scaler.scale(segloss).backward()
488.
               del segimgs
489.
               # Optimize
490.
491.
               if ni % accumulate == 0: # 梯度积累 accumulate 次后才优化,
                   scaler.step(optimizer) # optimizer.step # 混合精度训练优化
492.
```

```
时用 scaler
493.
                     scaler.update()
494.
                     optimizer.zero_grad() #每次更新完参数才清空梯度,不更新时累
   计
495.
                     if ema: #不开 DDP 和 DDP 主进程中 ema 开启,每次更新 ema
                         ema.update(model)
496.
497.
498.
                 # Print
499.
                 if rank in [-1, 0]:
500.
                     mloss = (mloss * i + loss_items) / (i + 1) # update mean 1
   osses
501.
                     msegloss = (msegloss * i + segloss.detach()/total_batch_siz
   e) / (i + 1)
502.
                     mem = '%.3gG' % (torch.cuda.memory_reserved() / 1E9 if torc
   h.cuda.is_available() else 0) # (GB)
503.
                     s = ('\%10s' * 2 + '\%10.4g' * 7) \% (
                         '%g/%g' % (epoch, epochs - 1), mem, *mloss, msegloss, t
504.
   argets.shape[0], imgshape)
505.
                     pbar.set_description(s)
506.
507.
                     # Plot
508.
                     if plots and ni < 3:</pre>
                        f = save_dir / f'train_batch{ni}.jpg' # filename
509.
                        Thread(target=plot_images, args=(imgs, targets, paths,
510.
   f), daemon=True).start()
511.
                        # if tb_writer:
512.
                             tb_writer.add_image(f, result, dataformats='HWC',
    global step=epoch)
513.
                             tb_writer.add_graph(torch.jit.trace(model, imgs,
   strict=False), []) # add model graph
514.
                     elif plots and ni == 10 and wandb_logger.wandb:
                         wandb_logger.log({"Mosaics": [wandb_logger.wandb.Image(
515.
   str(x), caption=x.name) for x in
516.
                                                       save_dir.glob('train*.jpg
   ') if x.exists()]})
517.
518.
                 # end batch -----
519.
            # end epoch -----
520.
            # Scheduler
521.
522.
            lr = [x['lr'] \text{ for } x \text{ in optimizer.param\_groups}] # for tensorboard
             scheduler.step() # 更新 Scheduler
523.
```

```
524.
525.
526.
             # DDP process 0 or single-GPU
527.
             if rank in [-1, 0]:
528.
                 ema.update_attr(model, include=['yaml', 'nc', 'hyp', 'gr', 'nam
   es', 'stride', 'class_weights'])
                 # pixACC, mIoU
529.
                 if epoch % 10 == 0 or (epochs - epoch) < 40:
530.
                     mIoU = test.seg_validation(model=ema.ema, valloader=seg_val
531.
   loader, device=device, n_segcls=19,
532.
                                     half precision=True)
533.
                 # mAP
                 final_epoch = epoch + 1 == epochs # 是否是最后一轮
534.
535.
                 if not opt.notest or final_epoch: # Calculate mAP
536.
                     wandb_logger.current_epoch = epoch + 1
537.
                     results, maps, times = test.test(data_dict,
538.
                                                       batch_size=batch_size * 2,
                                                       imgsz=imgsz_test,
539.
540.
                                                       model=ema.ema,
                                                       single cls=opt.single cls,
541.
542.
                                                       dataloader=testloader,
543.
                                                       save_dir=save_dir,
                                                       verbose=nc < 50 and final
544.
   epoch,
545.
                                                       plots=plots and final_epoc
546.
                                                      wandb_logger=wandb_logger,
547.
                                                       compute_loss=compute_loss,
548.
                                                       is_coco=is_coco)
549.
550.
                 # Write
                 with open(results_file, 'a') as f:
551.
                     f.write(s + '%10.4g' * 7 % results + '\n') # append metric
552.
   s, val_loss
553.
                 if len(opt.name) and opt.bucket:
554.
                     os.system('gsutil cp %s gs://%s/results/results%s.txt' % (r
   esults_file, opt.bucket, opt.name))
555.
556.
                 # Log
                 tags = ['train/box_loss', 'train/obj_loss', 'train/cls_loss',
557.
```

```
# train loss
558.
                         'metrics/precision', 'metrics/recall', 'metrics/mAP_0.5
    ', 'metrics/mAP_0.5:0.95',
559.
                         'val/box_loss', 'val/obj_loss', 'val/cls_loss', # val
   loss
560.
                         'x/lr0', 'x/lr1', 'x/lr2'] # params
561.
                 for x, tag in zip(list(mloss[:-1]) + list(results) + lr, tags):
     #写tensorboard
562.
                     if tb_writer:
563.
                         tb_writer.add_scalar(tag, x, epoch) # tensorboard
564.
                     if wandb_logger.wandb:
565.
                         wandb_logger.log({tag: x}) # W&B
566.
567.
                 # Update best mIoU #mAP
568.
                 # fi = fitness(np.array(results).reshape(1, -1)) # weighted co
   mbination of [P, R, mAP@.5, mAP@.5-.95] 按 0.1*AP.5+0.9*AP.5:.95 指标衡量模型
569.
                 fi = fitness2(np.array(results).reshape(1, -1), mIoU) # weight
   ed combination of [P, R, mAP@.5, mAP@.5-.95] 按 0.1*AP.5+0.9*AP.5:.95 指标衡量
   模型
570.
571.
                 if fi > best fitness:
572.
                     best_fitness = fi
                 wandb logger.end epoch(best result=best fitness == fi)
573.
574.
575.
                 # Save model
                 if (not opt.nosave) or (final_epoch and not opt.evolve): # if
576.
   save
577.
                     ckpt = {'epoch': epoch,
578.
                             'best_fitness': best_fitness,
579.
                             'training_results': results_file.read_text(),
580.
                             'model': deepcopy(model.module if is_parallel(model
   ) else model).half(),
                             'ema': deepcopy(ema.ema).half(),
581.
582.
                             'updates': ema.updates,
583.
                             'optimizer': optimizer.state_dict(),
                             'wandb_id': wandb_logger.wandb_run.id if wandb_logg
584.
   er.wandb else None}
585.
                     # Save last, best and delete
586.
587.
                     torch.save(ckpt, last)
                     if best_fitness == fi:
588.
                         torch.save(ckpt, best)
589.
590.
                     if wandb_logger.wandb:
591.
                         if ((epoch + 1) % opt.save_period == 0 and not final_ep
```

```
och) and opt.save_period != -1:
592.
                             wandb_logger.log_model(
593.
                                 last.parent, opt, epoch, fi, best_model=best_fi
   tness == fi)
594.
                     del ckpt
595.
596.
             # end epoch -----
597.
        # end training
         if rank in [-1, 0]:
598.
599.
            # Plots
             if plots: # 不进化就画图
600.
                 plot_results(save_dir=save_dir) # save as results.png
601.
602.
                 if wandb_logger.wandb:
603.
                     files = ['results.png', 'confusion_matrix.png', *[f'{x}_cur
   ve.png' for x in ('F1', 'PR', 'P', 'R')]]
                     wandb_logger.log({"Results": [wandb_logger.wandb.Image(str(
604.
   save_dir / f), caption=f) for f in files
                                                   if (save_dir / f).exists()]})
605.
606.
             # Test best.pt
607.
             logger.info('%g epochs completed in %.3f hours.\n' % (epoch - start
    _epoch + 1, (time.time() - t0) / 3600))
             if opt.data.endswith('coco.yaml') and nc == 80: # if COCO
608.
                 for m in (last, best) if best.exists() else (last): # speed, m
609.
   AP tests
610.
                     results, _, _ = test.test(opt.data,
611.
                                               batch size=batch size * 2,
612.
                                               imgsz=imgsz_test,
613.
                                               conf_thres=0.001,
614.
                                               iou_thres=0.7,
615.
                                               model=attempt load(m, device).hal
   f(),
616.
                                               single_cls=opt.single_cls,
617.
                                               dataloader=testloader,
618.
                                               save_dir=save_dir,
619.
                                               save_json=True,
620.
                                               plots=False,
621.
                                               is coco=is coco)
622.
623.
             # Strip optimizers
             final = best if best.exists() else last # final model
624.
625.
             for f in last, best:
626.
                 if f.exists():
```

```
627.
                     strip_optimizer(f) # strip optimizers
628.
             if opt.bucket:
629.
                 os.system(f'gsutil cp {final} gs://{opt.bucket}/weights') # up
   load
630.
             if wandb logger.wandb and not opt.evolve: # Log the stripped model
631.
                 wandb logger.wandb.log artifact(str(final), type='model',
632.
                                                 name='run_' + wandb_logger.wand
   b_run.id + '_model',
                                                 aliases=['last', 'best', 'strip
633.
   ped'])
634.
             wandb_logger.finish_run()
635.
        else:
             dist.destroy_process_group()
636.
637.
        torch.cuda.empty_cache()
638.
         return results
639.
640.
641. if __name__ == '__main__':
642.
         parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
         parser.add_argument('--weights', type=str, default='yolov5s.pt', help='
643.
   initial weights path')
         parser.add argument('--cfg', type=str, default='', help='model.yaml pat
644.
   h')
         parser.add_argument('--data', type=str, default='data/coco128.yaml', he
645.
   lp='data.yaml path')
         parser.add_argument('--hyp', type=str, default='data/hyp.scratch.yaml',
646.
    help='hyperparameters path')
647.
        parser.add_argument('--epochs', type=int, default=300)
648.
         parser.add_argument('--batch-size', type=int, default=16, help='total b
   atch size for all GPUs')
         parser.add argument('--img-size', nargs='+', type=int, default=[640, 64
649.
   0], help='[train, test] image sizes')
650.
         parser.add_argument('--rect', action='store_true', help='rectangular tr
   aining')
         parser.add_argument('--resume', nargs='?', const=True, default=False, h
651.
   elp='resume most recent training')
         parser.add_argument('--nosave', action='store_true', help='only save fi
652.
   nal checkpoint')
         parser.add_argument('--notest', action='store_true', help='only test fi
653.
   nal epoch')
         parser.add_argument('--noautoanchor', action='store_true', help='disabl
654.
   e autoanchor check')
655.
         parser.add_argument('--evolve', action='store_true', help='evolve hyper
```

```
parameters')
656.
         parser.add_argument('--bucket', type=str, default='', help='gsutil buck
   et')
657.
         parser.add argument('--cache-images', action='store true', help='cache
   images for faster training')
658.
         parser.add_argument('--image-weights', action='store_true', help='use w
   eighted image selection for training')
659.
         parser.add_argument('--device', default='', help='cuda device, i.e. 0 o
   r 0,1,2,3 or cpu')
         parser.add_argument('--multi-scale', action='store_true', help='vary im
660.
   g-size +/- 50%%')
         parser.add argument('--single-cls', action='store true', help='train mu
   lti-class data as single-class')
         parser.add argument('--adam', action='store true', help='use torch.opti
662.
   m.Adam() optimizer')
663.
         parser.add_argument('--sync-bn', action='store_true', help='use SyncBat
   chNorm, only available in DDP mode')
         parser.add argument('--local rank', type=int, default=-1, help='DDP par
664.
   ameter, do not modify')
         parser.add_argument('--workers', type=int, default=8, help='maximum num
665.
   ber of dataloader workers')
666.
         parser.add_argument('--project', default='runs/train', help='save to pr
   oject/name')
667.
        parser.add_argument('--entity', default=None, help='W&B entity')
668.
         parser.add_argument('--name', default='exp', help='save to project/name
   ')
         parser.add_argument('--exist-ok', action='store_true', help='existing p
669.
   roject/name ok, do not increment')
670.
         parser.add_argument('--quad', action='store_true', help='quad dataloade
   r')
         parser.add_argument('--linear-lr', action='store_true', help='linear LR
671.
   ')
672.
         parser.add_argument('--label-smoothing', type=float, default=0.0, help=
    'Label smoothing epsilon')
         parser.add_argument('--upload_dataset', action='store_true', help='Uplo
673.
   ad dataset as W&B artifact table')
674.
         parser.add_argument('--bbox_interval', type=int, default=-1, help='Set
   bounding-box image logging interval for W&B')
         parser.add_argument('--save_period', type=int, default=-1, help='Log mo
675.
   del after every "save_period" epoch')
676.
         parser.add_argument('--artifact_alias', type=str, default="latest", hel
   p='version of dataset artifact to be used')
677.
678.
         opt = parser.parse args()
```

```
679.
680.
        # Set DDP variables DDP 常规初始化
681.
        opt.world_size = int(os.environ['WORLD_SIZE']) if 'WORLD_SIZE' in os.en
   viron else 1 # 获取总进程数 world size
        opt.global_rank = int(os.environ['RANK']) if 'RANK' in os.environ else
682.
   -1 # global_rank 是所有进程可用的 GPU 号, local_rank 是当前进程对应 GPU 号
683.
        set logging(opt.global rank)
        if opt.global_rank in [-1, 0]:
684.
685.
            # check_git_status() # 检测 git 版本,网络不好会卡住,手动关闭
686.
            check_requirements()
687.
688.
        # Resume
        wandb_run = check_wandb_resume(opt) # wandb 有 bug,没装
689.
        # 断点重续且没有 wandb 库
690.
691.
        if opt.resume and not wandb_run: # resume an interrupted run
692.
            ckpt = opt.resume if isinstance(opt.resume, str) else get latest ru
   n() # specified or most recent path 找要续的模型 pt
693.
            assert os.path.isfile(ckpt), 'ERROR: --resume checkpoint does not e
   xist'
694.
            apriori = opt.global_rank, opt.local_rank
695.
            with open(Path(ckpt).parent.parent / 'opt.yaml') as f: # 找 优化
   器 配置文件
                opt = argparse.Namespace(**yaml.load(f, Loader=yaml.SafeLoader)
696.
   ) # replace
697.
            opt.cfg, opt.weights, opt.resume, opt.batch_size, opt.global_rank,
   opt.local_rank = '', ckpt, True, opt.total_batch_size, *apriori # reinstate
698.
            logger.info('Resuming training from %s' % ckpt)
        else:
699.
700.
            # opt.hyp = opt.hyp or ('hyp.finetune.yaml' if opt.weights else 'hy
   p.scratch.yaml')
            opt.data, opt.cfg, opt.hyp = check file(opt.data), check file(opt.c
701.
   fg), check file(opt.hyp) # check files
702.
            assert len(opt.cfg) or len(opt.weights), 'either --cfg or --weights
    must be specified' # cfg 和 weights 至少有一个
703.
            opt.img_size.extend([opt.img_size[-1]] * (2 - len(opt.img_size)))
   # extend to 2 sizes (train, test)
            opt.name = 'evolve' if opt.evolve else opt.name # project 名字,用于
704.
   保存文件夹
705.
            opt.save_dir = increment_path(Path(opt.project) / opt.name, exist_o
   k=opt.exist_ok | opt.evolve) # increment run
706.
707.
        # DDP mode 数据多进程并行
708.
        opt.total_batch_size = opt.batch_size # 总 batchsize
```

```
709.
        device = select_device(opt.device, batch_size=opt.batch_size) # 设备
   数
710.
        if opt.local rank != -1: # 默认是-1不开启 DDP
711.
            assert torch.cuda.device_count() > opt.local_rank
712.
            torch.cuda.set_device(opt.local_rank)
            device = torch.device('cuda', opt.local_rank)
713.
            dist.init_process_group(backend='nccl', init_method='env://') # di
714.
   stributed backend DDP 初始化进程组
            assert opt.batch_size % opt.world_size == 0, '--batch-size must be
715.
   multiple of CUDA device count' # 一般一卡开一进程, batchsize 可被进程数整除
            opt.batch_size = opt.total_batch_size // opt.world_size # 每个进程
716.
   batchsize
717.
        # Hyperparameters 配置超参数
718.
719.
        with open(opt.hyp) as f:
720.
            hyp = yaml.load(f, Loader=yaml.SafeLoader) # load hyps
721.
        # Train
722.
        logger.info(opt)
723.
        if not opt.evolve: #没有用进化算法(默认)
724.
            tb_writer = None # init loggers
725.
726.
            if opt.global_rank in [-1, 0]:
                prefix = colorstr('tensorboard: ')
727.
                logger.info(f"{prefix}Start with 'tensorboard --logdir {opt.pro
728.
   ject}', view at http://localhost:6006/")
729.
                tb_writer = SummaryWriter(opt.save_dir) # Tensorboard
730.
            train(hyp, opt, device, tb_writer)
731.
        # Evolve hyperparameters (optional)
732.
733.
734.
            # Hyperparameter evolution metadata (mutation scale 0-1, lower_limi
   t, upper_limit)
            meta = {'lr0': (1, 1e-5, 1e-1), # initial learning rate (SGD=1E-2,
735.
    Adam=1E-3)
                    'lrf': (1, 0.01, 1.0), # final OneCycleLR learning rate (1
736.
   r0 * 1rf)
737.
                    'momentum': (0.3, 0.6, 0.98), # SGD momentum/Adam beta1
738.
                    'weight_decay': (1, 0.0, 0.001), # optimizer weight decay
739.
                     'warmup_epochs': (1, 0.0, 5.0), # warmup epochs (fractions
    ok)
                    'warmup_momentum': (1, 0.0, 0.95), # warmup initial moment
740.
   um
                     'warmup_bias_lr': (1, 0.0, 0.2), # warmup initial bias lr
741.
```

```
742.
                     'box': (1, 0.02, 0.2), # box loss gain
                     'cls': (1, 0.2, 4.0), # cls loss gain
743.
744.
                     'cls_pw': (1, 0.5, 2.0), # cls BCELoss positive_weight
                     'obj': (1, 0.2, 4.0), # obj loss gain (scale with pixels)
745.
                     'obj_pw': (1, 0.5, 2.0), # obj BCELoss positive_weight
746.
747.
                     'iou_t': (0, 0.1, 0.7), # IoU training threshold
                     'anchor_t': (1, 2.0, 8.0), # anchor-multiple threshold
748.
                     'anchors': (2, 2.0, 10.0), # anchors per output grid (0 to
749.
    ignore)
750.
                     'fl gamma': (0, 0.0, 2.0), # focal loss gamma (efficientDe
   t default gamma=1.5)
751.
                     'hsv_h': (1, 0.0, 0.1), # image HSV-Hue augmentation (frac
   tion)
752.
                     'hsv s': (1, 0.0, 0.9), # image HSV-Saturation augmentatio
   n (fraction)
753.
                     'hsv v': (1, 0.0, 0.9), # image HSV-Value augmentation (fr
   action)
754.
                     'degrees': (1, 0.0, 45.0), # image rotation (+/- deg)
                     'translate': (1, 0.0, 0.9), # image translation (+/- fract
755.
   ion)
756.
                     'scale': (1, 0.0, 0.9), # image scale (+/- gain)
                     'shear': (1, 0.0, 10.0), # image shear (+/- deg)
757.
                     'perspective': (0, 0.0, 0.001), # image perspective (+/- f
758.
   raction), range 0-0.001
759.
                     'flipud': (1, 0.0, 1.0), # image flip up-down (probability
  )
760.
                     'fliplr': (0, 0.0, 1.0), # image flip left-right (probabil
   ity)
761.
                     'mosaic': (1, 0.0, 1.0), # image mixup (probability)
                     'mixup': (1, 0.0, 1.0)} # image mixup (probability)
762.
763.
764.
             assert opt.local_rank == -1, 'DDP mode not implemented for --evolve
            opt.notest, opt.nosave = True, True # only test/save final epoch
765.
            # ei = [isinstance(x, (int, float)) for x in hyp.values()] # evolv
   able indices
            yaml_file = Path(opt.save_dir) / 'hyp_evolved.yaml' # save best re
767.
   sult here
768.
            if opt.bucket:
                os.system('gsutil cp gs://%s/evolve.txt .' % opt.bucket) # dow
   nload evolve.txt if exists
770.
```

```
771.
             for _ in range(300): # generations to evolve
772.
                 if Path('evolve.txt').exists(): # if evolve.txt exists: select
    best hyps and mutate
773.
                     # Select parent(s)
774.
                     parent = 'single' # parent selection method: 'single' or '
   weighted'
                     x = np.loadtxt('evolve.txt', ndmin=2)
775.
                     n = min(5, len(x)) # number of previous results to conside
776.
                     x = x[np.argsort(-fitness(x))][:n] # top n mutations
777.
778.
                     w = fitness(x) - fitness(x).min() # weights
                     if parent == 'single' or len(x) == 1:
779.
780.
                         \# x = x[random.randint(0, n - 1)] \# random selection
781.
                         x = x[random.choices(range(n), weights=w)[0]] # weight
  ed selection
782.
                     elif parent == 'weighted':
783.
                         x = (x * w.reshape(n, 1)).sum(0) / w.sum() # weighted
   combination
784.
                     # Mutate
785.
                     mp, s = 0.8, 0.2 # mutation probability, sigma
786.
787.
                     npr = np.random
                     npr.seed(int(time.time()))
788.
                     g = np.array([x[0] for x in meta.values()]) # gains 0-1
789.
790.
                     ng = len(meta)
791.
                     v = np.ones(ng)
792.
                     while all(v == 1): # mutate until a change occurs (prevent
    duplicates)
793.
                         v = (g * (npr.random(ng) < mp) * npr.randn(ng) * npr.ra</pre>
   ndom() * s + 1).clip(0.3, 3.0)
794.
                     for i, k in enumerate(hyp.keys()): # plt.hist(v.ravel(), 3
   00)
                         hyp[k] = float(x[i + 7] * v[i]) # mutate
795.
796.
                 # Constrain to limits
797.
                 for k, v in meta.items():
798.
799.
                     hyp[k] = max(hyp[k], v[1]) # lower limit
800.
                     hyp[k] = min(hyp[k], v[2]) # upper limit
                     hyp[k] = round(hyp[k], 5) # significant digits
801.
802.
803.
                 # Train mutation
                 results = train(hyp.copy(), opt, device)
804.
805.
806.
                 # Write mutation results
```

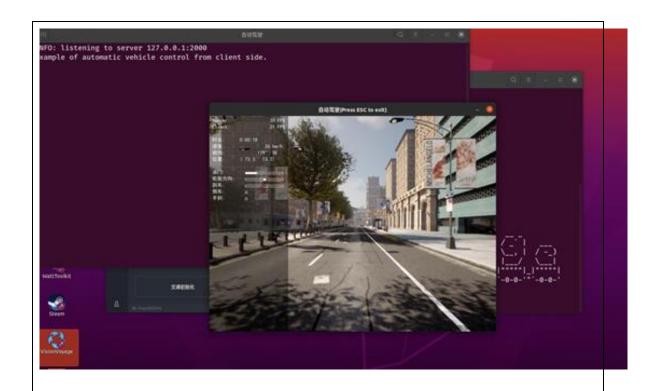
```
807.
                print_mutation(hyp.copy(), results, yaml_file, opt.bucket)
808.
809.
            # Plot results
810.
            plot_evolution(yaml_file)
811.
            print(f'Hyperparameter evolution complete. Best results saved as: {
   yaml_file}\n'
812.
                  f'Command to train a new model with these hyperparameters: $
   python train.py --hyp {yaml_file}')
813. import tensorflow as tf
814. import numpy as np
815. from PIL import Image
816. import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
817.
818. # 加载预训练的 DeepLabv3+模型
819. model = tf.keras.applications.DeepLabV3(
        weights='cityscapes', # 使用 Cityscapes 数据集预训练的权重
820.
821.
        input_tensor=tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(None, None, 3))
822.)
823.
824. # 加载和预处理输入图像
825. def load_and_preprocess_image(image_path):
       image = tf.io.read_file(image_path)
826.
        image = tf.image.decode_jpeg(image, channels=3)
827.
828.
       image = tf.image.resize(image, (512, 512)) # 调整图像大小
        image = tf.expand dims(image, 0) # 扩展维度以匹配模型输入要求
829.
830.
       return image
831.
832. # 进行语义分割
833. def semantic_segmentation(image_path):
     image = load_and_preprocess_image(image_path)
834.
835.
        preds = model.predict(image)
        mask = np.argmax(preds.squeeze(), axis=-1) # 取最大概率对应的类别作为预测
836.
   结果
837.
        return mask
838.
839. # 示例: 加载图像并进行语义分割
840. image_path = 'semantic_segmentation_image.jpg'
841. mask = semantic_segmentation(image_path)
842.
843. # 可视化结果
844. plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
845. plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
846. plt.imshow(Image.open(image_path))
```

```
847. plt.title('Input Image')
848. plt.axis('off')
849.
850. plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
851. plt.imshow(mask)
852. plt.title('Semantic Segmentation Mask')
853. plt.axis('off')
854.
855. plt.tight_layout()
856. plt.show()
```

项目效果图:







个人遇到的主要问题及解决方法:

I. **问题:** 数据集稀缺、质量不高,无法满足模型训练需求。

解决方法:

- 数据增强: 使用数据增强技术如旋转、翻转、缩放等,扩充现有数据集。
- **迁移学习:** 使用预训练模型和迁移学习,通过在其他数据集上预训练模型来提高性能。
- 数据合成: 使用合成数据技术,通过模拟生成数据来扩充数据集。
 - II. **问题:** 训练时间长,资源消耗大,性能不稳定。

解决方法:

- 优化模型结构: 精简模型、减少参数量,提高模型效率。
- **硬件加速:** 使用 GPU 或者云端计算资源进行加速训练。
- 分布式训练: 将训练任务分布到多个设备或者多台机器上,加快训练速度。
 - III. **问题:** 算法实现复杂,难以理解和调试。

解决方法:

- 学习和实践: 深入学习算法原理,多做实验和练习。
- 代码复用: 查阅文档、示例代码和开源项目,借鉴和复用优秀的实现。

• 团队协作: 与同事或者论坛社区交流,寻求帮助和解答疑惑。

IV. **问题:** 技术更新快,需要持续学习但时间有限。

解决方法:

- 制定学习计划: 根据实际情况制定合理的学习计划,分阶段、有重点地学习相关技术。
- **选择有效资源:** 选择高效的学习资源,如优质的书籍、在线课程、教程和社区论坛等。
- 持续实践: 学习的同时保持实践,通过项目和练习巩固和应用所学知识。

个人实习体会及收获:

项目开发过程中的团队合作与经验总结

在整个项目开发过程中,我们团队成员分工明确,各自承担不同职责,形成了高效的工作机制。通过精心设计、严谨开发、全面测试和持续优化,我们持续提升项目质量,确保实现预期目标。这一过程中,我们不仅积累了丰富的专业知识,还深入理解并应用了敏捷开发的方法论,包括团队协作、计划制定、文档撰写等关键环节。这些宝贵的经验为我们今后在开发岗位上打下了坚实基础。

团队合作与创新

在项目实施过程中,我们深刻认识到了团队合作的重要性。团队精神让我们目标一致,形成了强大的凝聚力和战斗力。通过明确分工,我们将团队的整体目标细化为具体的小目标,并落实到每位成员身上。正是这种协作精神,使我们在项目中发现并实现创新,并最终达成共识。

挑战与成长

通过这次项目研发,我们更加深刻地认识到,软件开发从来不会一帆风顺。每位成员都是独立的个体,拥有自己独特的思维和判断。作为一个团队,我们需要学会包容,学会"求同存异",通过充分讨论和协商找到最佳解决方案。这次项目的成功不仅仅是满足了用户的核心需求,同时也为我们积累了宝贵的经验,为未来的发展奠定了坚实的基础。

总结

综上所述,VisionVoyage 项目的研发对我们团队的每位成员来说,都是一次宝贵的学习和成长机会。我们不仅在专业技能上有了显著提升,同时在团队合作、创新思维和问题解决能力等方面也取得了重要进步。我们相信,这次项目成功的经验将为我们未来的发展提供强大的动力和支持。

生产实习成绩汇总

生	平时	成绩	项目成绩		报告成绩		
产	(20	分)	(60分)		(20分)		总分
实	出勤情况	课堂表现	基本功能	答辩情况	报告内容	规范程度	
习	(10分)	(10分)	(30分)	(30分)	(10分)	(10分)	
分							
数							

总体评价:

实习导师签名:

企业导师签名: