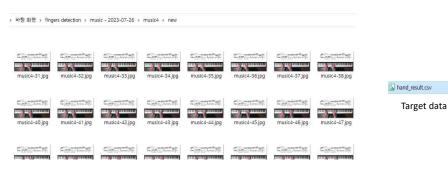
ResNet-50 Based Hand Pose Estimation **Implementation**

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Use Dataset

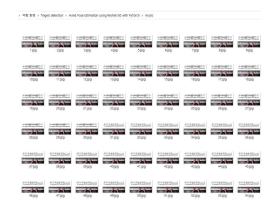


Input data

1. Preprocessing

```
nusic folder = 'music'
  file_list = os.listdir(music_folder)
  # 이미지 파일만 필터링 (확장자가 ina 인 파일)
  image files = [f for f in file list if f.endswith('.ipg')]
  # 때의 이름은 전략하여 수보대로 되면
  image files.sort()
  # 수지를 1부터 시작하여 새로운 이름으로 변경
  for i, image_file in enumerate(image_files, start-1):
     old nath = os nath ioin(music folder image file)
     # NA IN IN OF OUR CONTROL TO SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE
     match = re.search(r'music4-(%d+)', image file)
     if match:
         number = int(match.group(1))
         # 소자를 1부터 시작하는 값으로 변경하여 새로운 이를 생성
         new number - i
        new file name = f"{new number} ing"
         # 새로운 따일 경로 생성
         new path = os.path.ioin(music folder, new file name)
         # 11/8/ 0/# 14/3/
         os rename(old path, new path).
        print(f"Renamed fold path) to (new path)")
 print("File renaming complete ")
```

File renaming complete.



1. Preprocessing

```
class OustonDataset(Dataset);
   def __init__(self, csv_path, ing_dir, transform=None):
       self.data = pd.read csv(csv path)
       self ima dir = ima dir
       self.transform - transform
   def | len (self):
       return len(self.data)
   def getitem (self. idx):
       # 이미지 파일 이름 설정 (1부터 시작하므로 idx + 1)
       ing name = os.path.join(self.img dir. str(idx + 1) + ".jog")
       image = Image.open(img_name)
       # 해당 행의 라벨 데이터 (x, v, z 좌표)를 추퇴
       labels = torch.tensor(self.data.iloc(idx).values. dtvpe=torch.float32)
       if self.transform:
           image = self.transform(image)
       return image, labels
```

```
# 이미지 전화리를 원하는데로 수정
transform - transforms.Compose([
    transforms. Resize((224, 224)).
   transforms.ToTensor().
   transforms.Normalize(nean=[0.495, 0.456, 0.406], std=[0.229, 0.224, 0.225])
# 데이터셋 및 DataLoader 설정
dataset = QustomDataset(csv path="hand result.csv", ing dir="music/", transform=transform)
batch size=64
# 데이터를 8.2.2 비율로 분항
total dataset size - len(dataset)
train size = Int(0.6 * total dataset size)
val size = int(0.2 + total dataset size)
test size = total dataset size - train size - val size
train_dataset, val_dataset, test_dataset = random_split(dataset, [train_size, val_size, test_size])
# Datal neder 484
train dataloader = DataLoader(train dataset, batch size-batch size, shuffle=True)
val dataloader = Dataloader(val dataset, batch size=batch size)
test dataloader - DataLoader(test dataset, batch size-batch size)
```

이미지 정규화 후 데이터를 6:2:2로 분할, 총 데이터셋 3,300개(훈련: 1979, 검증: 659개, 테스트: 661개)

1. Load Sample

```
import natplotlib.pvplot as plt
# Load Samples
num_samples_to_display = 3
samples = []
for i in range(num samples to display):
    sample idx = i # index
   image, labels - test dataset[sample_idx]
   samples.append((image, labels))
# Visualization
for i. (image, labels) in enumerate(samples):
   print(f"Sample {i + 1}:")
   print("Image shape:", image.shape)
   print("Labels shape:", labels.shape)
   print("Labels:", labels)
   plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))
   plt.inshow(inage.pernute(1, 2, 0)) # 이미지 형식 변경 (C, H, W) -> (H, W, C)
   plt.title(f"Sample {i + 1}")
   plt.axis("off")
   plt.show()
```

```
image shape: torch,Size([3, 224, 224])
Labels shape: torch, Size([128])
Labels: tensor([ 9.1984e+02, 5.9711e+02, 1.6400e-07, 8.8533e+02, 5.7429e+02
       -7.7183e-03. 8.6390e+02. 5.4255e+02. -1.2022e-02. 8.4643e+02.
        5 2003e+02 -1 5319e-02 8 2769e+02 5 0678e+02 -1 9018e-02
        9 1352e+02 5 1495e+02 -1 0912e-02 9 2157e+02 4 7970e+02
       -1,5198e-02, 9,2582e+02, 4,5679e+02, -1,8796e-02, 9,2878e+02
        4.3962e+02, -2.1853e-02, 9.3928e+02, 5.1859e+02, -1.1645e-02
        9.5643e+02. 4.8243e+02. -1.3955e-02. 9.6571e+02. 4.5922e+02
       -1 6956e-02 9 7340e+02 4 4062e+02 -2 0138e-02 9 5720e+02
        5 2808e+02 -1 3024e-02 9 7511e+02 4 9545e+02 -1 7807e-02
        9,8367e+02, 4,7523e+02, -2,2643e-02, 9,9001e+02, 4,5795e+02
       -2.6975e-02. 9.6750e+02. 5.4179e+02. -1.4780e-02. 9.8946e+02
        5.2804e+02, -2.1489e-02, 1.0025e+03, 5.1779e+02, -2.5356e-02
        1.0135e+03 5.0811e+02 -2.8099e-02 5.1558e+02 8.2041e+02
        1,0800e-07, 5,5283e+02, 5,9545e+02, -5,5170e-03, 5,7016e+02
        5,5939e+02, -8,2120e-03, 5,7950e+02, 5,3246e+02, -1,0781e-02
        5.9623e+02, 5.1987e+02, -1.3425e-02, 5.2870e+02, 5.3102e+02
       -7.3939e-03. 5.2500e+02. 4.9924e+02. -1.1732e-02. 5.2522e+02
        4 8195e+02 -1 4819e-02 5 2728e+02 4 7119e+02 -1 7235e-02
        5,0257e+02, 5,3523e+02, -8,2490e-03, 4,8744e+02, 4,9671e+02
       -1,2181e-02, 4,8275e+02, 4,7385e+02, -1,4720e-02, 4,8080e+02
        4.5763e+02. -1.6644e-02. 4.8384e+02. 5.4543e+02. -9.4930e-03
        4.6712e+02. 5.0857e+02. -1.4299e-02. 4.6153e+02. 4.8770e+02.
       -1,7652e-02, 4,5913e+02, 4,7076e+02, -1,9958e-02, 4,7250e+02
        5,5884e+02, -1,1085e-02, 4,5429e+02, 5,3569e+02, -1,6801e-02
        4,4375e+02, 5,2049e+02, -1,9678e-02, 4,3612e+02, 5,0771e+02
        -2.1051e-021)
```





2. Define Model

```
# 모델 클래스 정의
class HandPosePeshlet(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, num_keypoints_per_hand=21):
        super(HandPosePeshlet, self).__init__()
        # ResNot=50
        self.resnet = models.resnet50(pretrained=True)

# D자리 fully connected layer를 변경하여 출력 크기를 조정
        num_ftrs = self.resnet.fc.in_features
        self.resnet.fc.in_features
        self.resnet.fc.num_ftrs, num_keypoints_per_hand * 3 * 2) # (원소 + 오른소) * (x, y, z) 좌표 (21개 * 3 * 2)
        )

def forward(self, x):
        return self.resnet(x)
```

2. Train Model

```
device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is.available() else "cou")
# 모델을 OPU로 이용
model = HandPoseResNet (num_keypoints_per_hand=21),to(device)
FAU RA BRINGE 48
criterion = nn.L1Loss() まいせき おき 4月 (東京 北方)
ontimizer = ontin Adam(model parameters() | Ir=0 001)
0 M F B + 43
num epochs = 50
train_loss_for_plot = []
val loss_for_plot = []
for enoch in range(num enochs)
   # 2 8 8 8 8 2 5 5 4 8
    model train()
    회에 무료하다의 통해 손실과 경문 손실을 저장한 감시로 초기회
    train losses = []
    多亚洲 经可用金 化氯 电阻
    train loss = 0.0
    for inputs, labels in train_dataloader
       inputs = inputs to(device)
        labels - labels in(device)
       optimizer.zero grad()
       outputs = model(inputs)
       loss = criterion(outputs, labels)
       loss backward()
       optimizer.step()
       train_losses.append(loss)
    美星星星 實別 星星星 過貨
    model.eval()
    조심의 바이터로 모델 링기
    val losses = []
    with torch on grad():
       for inputs, labels in val dataloader
           inputs - inputs to(device)
           labels - labels to(device)
           outputs = model(inputs)
           val_loss = criterion(outputs, labels)
           val losses.append(val loss.ites())
    # M R R D D D D D D
    print(f"Epoch [{epoch+1}/{num_epochs}]")
```

Validation Loss: 36 8715 Epoch [45/50] Train Loss: 20.3140 Validation Loss: 35.3376 Epoch [46/50] Train Loss: 17 8384 Validation Loss: 34,3818 Foodh [47/50] Train Loss: 21.0139 Validation Loss: 35 9937 Epoch [48/50] Train Loss: 21,6885 Validation Loss: 35.7727 Epoch [49/50] Train Loss: 18 9538 Validation Loss: 33,4900 Foodh [50/50] Train Loss: 19.7852 Validation Loss: 37 9639

3. Evaluate Model

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
# 모델을 평가 모드로 설정
model eval()
# 데이터 로더 설정 (테스트)
test dataloader = Dataloader(test dataset, batch size-batch size)
# 평균 제곱 오차를 제장할 빈 리스트 생성
test losses = []
# 예측된 라벨과 실제 라벨을 저장할 리스트 생성
predicted labels - []
true labels = []
with torch.no_grad():
   for inputs, labels in test dataloader:
       inputs = inputs.to(device)
       Tabels = Tabels.to(device)
      outputs - model(inputs)
      test loss = criterion(outputs, labels)
      test losses append(test loss iten())
      predicted labels.extend(outputs.cpu().numpv())
      true labels.extend(labels.cou().numpv())
# 테스트 데이터에 대한 평균 제곱 오차 계산
test mse = np.mean(test losses)
# 평균 제공 오차 측량
print(f"Test Mean Squared Error (MSE): {test_mse:.4f}")
# 예측된 라벨과 실제 라벨을 사용하여 추가 평가 지표 제사 가능
# 예를 들어, R-squared (R^2) 등을 계산하여 모델의 성능을 평가할 수 있습니다
```

Test Mean Squared Error (MSE): 36 0714

```
print(f'Test Dataset 갯수: {len(predicted labels)}')
nrint(f'0la 2001 4: {len(predicted labels[0])}')
print(f'에널째 idx를 가진 testdata에 대한 레드마크 예술 2) (predicted labels[미)))
Test Dataset 갯수: 661
예측 레이블 수: 126
마번째 idx를 가진 testdataNI 대한 레드마크 예술 2년 9 1180957e+02 6 1231854e+02 3 6083707e-01 8 7073328e+02
  5.8921234e+02 -1.5973382e-01 8.5039575e+02 5.5487164e+02
 -1,2278560e-01 8,3511572e+02 5,2663855e+02 -2,0860358e-01
  8.1704077e+02 5.0843600e+02 3.1547573e-01 8.9398486e+02
  5.2423474e+02 5.3042614e-01 9.0011761e+02 4.8880756e+02
  1 R894817e-01 9 0124109e+02 4 6765829e+02 -6 4361721e-01
  9.0246301e+02 4.5171539e+02 3.5169938e-01 9.2419940e+02
 5.2919958e+02 7.8206278e-02 9.3705951e+02 4.9203815e+02
 -1 R599395e-01 9 4202954e+02 4 6846997e+02 2 1809462e-01
  9.4426764e+02 4.4989141e+02 5.5979079e-01 9.4624774e+02
 5.3798853e+02 -2.4960598e-02 9.6033246e+02 5.0385513e+02
 -2.3267421e-01 9.6346619e+02 4.8121011e+02 3.3546770e-01
  9.6533923e+02 4.6290649e+02 -3.3491766e+01 9.6210706e+02
  5.5090449e+02 -2.8438857e-01 9.7853278e+02 5.3031555e+02
 -1.3326716e-01 9.8787354e+02 5.1591919e+02 -6.0354573e-01
 9.9167053e+02 5.0478091e+02 -3.8426813e-01 4.7322986e+02
  6.2963159e+02 4.5969984e+03 5.1553613e+02 6.0594574e+02
-4.3430109e-01 5.3725476e+02 5.7361267e+02 -1.1382926e-01
 5 5005331e+02 5 4708478e+02 -4 2325586e-01 5 6018378e+02
  5.3182526e+02 -1.0548563e-01 4.9237387e+02 5.4170013e+02
 -1.8935047e-01 4.9365906e+02 5.0638217e+02 5.2393287e-01
  4 9996149e+02 4 9056200e+02 -3 9637703e-01 5 0557309e+02
  4 8129172e+02 2 8685625e-01 4 6273465e+02 5 4444562e+02
 1.5404665e-01 4.5386804e+02 5.0379208e+02 -6.3040853e-02
  4.5527740e+02 4.8383395e+02 6.3281703e-01 4.5817850e+02
  4.7289865e+02 5.8132567e-02 4.4062549e+02 5.5251221e+02
 -1.4651388e-01 4.2602811e+02 5.1520020e+02 -6.8872660e-02
  4 2495154e+02 4 9392242e+02 -1 2565697e-02 4 2603894e+02
 4.7747714e+02 -4.9760867e-02 4.2749600e+02 5.6695298e+02
  4 7609717e-02 4 1019940e+02 5 4343262e+02 -2 2145909e-01
  4 D131940e+02 5 2842958e+02 -2 6299222e-01 3 9696402e+02
  5.1563928e+02 2.8488675e-011
```

4. Test Model



```
Model Predictions
[ 7 09379456e+02 6 03652893e+02 -1 69214994e-01 7 05194458e+02
 6,99048950e+02 5,08830383e+02 -6,19435720e-02 7,06272949e+02
 5 21930542e+02 -9 10406262e-02 7 06255981e+02 4 86219849e+02
 -1 29298951#-D1 7 05491272#+D2 4 67951196#+D2 -8 4D492998#-D2
 7 04794975e+02 4 55206695e+02 -1 01848429e-01 7 08992920e+03
```

5.22713440e+02 1.97526157e-01 7.08348145e+02 4.84018768e+02 2 86012013e-02 7 08072754e+02 4 62405701e+02 -1 70827582e-01 7,07726013e+02 4,47646729e+02 -2,17752054e-01 7.11125732e+02 5.29259277e+02 -1.12901837e-01 7.10013794e+02 4.93707428e+02 5.39379578e+02 -2,22704396e-01 7,13898682e+02 5,15155151e+02

4.68620789e+02 -1.18191205e-01 6.70248108e+02

import csv 医原子器 四原 原形 mean = [0,485, 0,456, 0,406] std = [0.229, 0.224, 0.225] 北河明門 密姆斯 型点 def reverse_normalize(image): reverse_normalize - transforms.Compose([transforms.Normalize(mean=[0, 0, 0], std=[1 / std[0], 1 / std[1], 1 / std[2]]), transforms Normalize(mean=[-mean[[]], -mean[[]], -mean[2]], std=[], 1, 1]) return reverse normalize(image) # 예술을 온 결규회하여 위례 값으로 변화 sample idx = 10 # #9/8/7 4/8 test dataSt idx original image = reverse normalize(test dataset(sample idx[fil]) # ### ORDER # ### predicted values - predictions(sample idx) # 920 004 27 # 의본 이미지와 모임 예속 값을 출락 print(f"Original Image") pit.imshow(original image.permute(1, 2, 0)) plt.axis('off') nit shoul) # 1 nov #19 3# 4# csv_file = '1.csv # 라벨 라플 1.08V 파일에 한 번에 모두 제공

현재 csv에 랜드마크값 저장하는 것까지 완료

writer - csv.writer(file) print("Model Predictions:") print (predicted values)

with open(csv_file, mode-'v', newline-'') as file:

writer.writerow(predicted_values)

Original Image

BH . PR . PR . MN . AN . BOSH . FD . .

p - a - 19929 - 110 は - カカカ・カ・カル・ド 三日 国 日・本・田

1.42593626e-02 7.13777161e+02 5.00886841e+02 -6.18211925e-02 7 18720337e+02 4 89944214e+02 -1 64682463e-01 6 71485291e+02 6,10791382e+02 4,80858721e-02 6,75912537e+02 5.91391724e+02 -1.96098629e-02 6.77612305e+02 5.59031311e+02 2.77224630e-02 R 78404480e+02 5.30876221e+02 1.77647546e-02 6.79525452e+02 ■ E38 X + 7 - 6 × 8+02 -3,77202295e-02 6,72659851e+02 5,28725464e+02 - . . R-02 6 73419067e+02 4 92119354e+02 4 53800373e-02

8+02 4.75237854e+02 -2.15347344e-03 6 74330200e+02 R+02 -9 56692398e-02 6 69495728e+02 5 29075439e+02 e-01 6,68300720e+02 4,88871918e+02 -9,24451128e-02

s+02 -5.15311211e-02 6.67077026e+02 5.35467224e+02

E+02 4,79224213e+02 1,31983116e-01 6,63949707e+02 704.7344 455.20663 B+02 -4, 46800962e-02 6, 66082336e+02 5, 45102234e+02