

# Artificial-Intelligence

## homework1

0816023 張紳濡

### 1 Introduction

使用 Adaboost 與 Yolov5 對停車場的車輛進行偵測。

### 2 Data

- train: 600 car pictures and 600 non-car pictures.
- test: 600 car pictures and 600 non-car pictures.
- detect: A gif video with 50 pictures.

### 3 Adaboost Algorithm

使用許多 WeekClassifier 組合起來，每次做完調整 weight 使當前的 error rate 達到 0.5 並將新的 weight 傳遞給下個 WeekClassifier(這部分在 adaboost.py train function 內已寫好，詳細不在這贅述)

```
for t in range(self.T):
    print("Run No. of Iteration: %d" % (t+1))
    # Normalize weights
    weights = weights / np.linalg.norm(weights)
    # Compute error and select best classifiers
    clf, error = self.selectBest(featureVals, iis, labels, features, weights)
    #update weights
    accuracy = []
    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)
```

### 4 What I do

#### 4.1 Part I Load Data

將 train 與 test 的 car, non-car 圖片讀進並轉灰階與 resize，將其轉成 nparray 並與 label 一起包成 tuple，存進一個 list。

```

dataset = []
for filename in os.listdir(dataPath+"/car"):
    image = cv2.cvtColor(cv2.resize(cv2.imread(dataPath+"/car/"+filename),(36,16)),cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    dataset.append((np.asarray(image),1))
for filename in os.listdir(dataPath+"/non-car"):
    image = cv2.cvtColor(cv2.resize(cv2.imread(dataPath+"/non-car/"+filename),(36,16)),cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    dataset.append((np.asarray(image),0))

```

## 4.2 Part II SelectBest

用 features 產生一堆 WeekClassifier(features 大約有 13W)

- feature:
  - line 181: 每次將 feature 傳進 classifier.py 內的 WeekClassifier，並將 threshold 設為 0
  - line 180: 每次將 feature 傳進 classifier.py 內的 WeekClassifier，並將 threshold 設為 mean(car\_featureval) + car\_featureval)
- 將 ii 傳進去 (600 張) 計算，回傳一個 boolean 值。
- 對於每次的 ii 若回傳值不等於其 label，將其加入 errorsum(line 185)
- 對於每個 feature，若其 errorsum < mineerror，將 minerror 更新並將其記錄為 bestclf(line 187)。
- 將 minerror normalize，設為 bestError(line 191)。

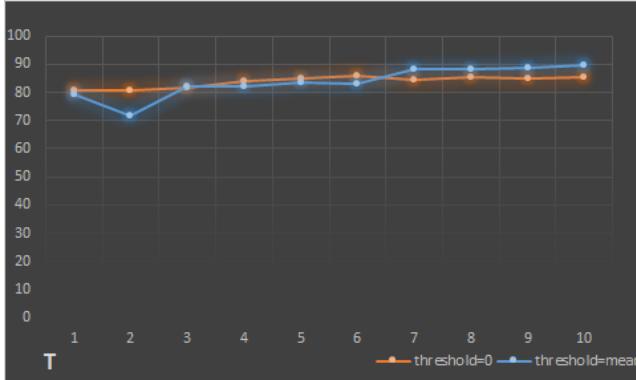
```

168 bestClf = WeakClassifier(features[0])
169 weightsum = 0
170 for w in weights:
171     weightsum += w
172 errsum = 0
173 minerrnum = weightsum
174 for feature, val in zip(features, featureVals):
# for feature in features:
175     car_val = np.mean(val[np.array(labels) == 1])
176     not_car_val = np.mean(val[np.array(labels) == 0])
177
178     # print(car_val, not_car_val)
179     clf = WeakClassifier(feature, np.mean(car_val + not_car_val), -1 if car_val > not_car_val else 1)
# clf = WeakClassifier(feature)
180     errsum = 0
181     for i in range(len(iis)):
182         re = clf.classify(iis[i])
183         if re != labels[i]:
184             errsum += weights[i]
185     if errsum < minerrnum:
186         minerrnum = errsum
187         bestClf = clf
188     # print(minerrnum)
189
190 bestError = minerrnum/weightsum
191

```

## 4.3 Part III Additional experiments

對於 Part II 兩種方法，T 從 0 到 10 進行測試得到以下圖表



兩者可以發現兩者在 T 變大時正確率都會提高，但 Threshold = mean 在更高的 T 有更好的表現，最後的比較我拿 Threshold = 0, T=6 與 Threshold = mean, T=10 來比較

#### 4.4 Part IV Detect car

- 將 video.gif 與 detectData.txt 讀進來 (line 59-62)
- 對於每張 frame 使用 crop fuction 切出 360\*160 的圖片並 resize 成 36\*16 的圖片轉成灰階 (line 72,73)
- 傳入 Part III 訓練好的 clf(line 74)
- 若回傳值為 1 就在其對應值畫出四邊形並輸出 1 或 0 (line 77-80)
- 最後輸出這張畫好的 frame (line 88) (這邊我輸出了全部 50 張 frame 到 code 內的路徑)

```

59     vdo = cv2.VideoCapture("data/detect/video.gif")
60     f1 = open(dataPath, 'r')
61     pos = f1.read()
62     pos = pos.split()
63     file = open('Adaboost_pred.txt', 'w+')
64     k = 0
65     while vdo.isOpened():
66         output = []
67         ret,frame = vdo.read()
68         if not ret :
69             break
70         newimg = frame
71         for i in range(1,int(pos[0])*8,8):
72             img = crop(int(pos[i]),int(pos[i+1]),int(pos[i+2]),int(pos[i+3]),int(pos[i+4]),int(pos[i+5]),int(pos[i+6]),i)
73             image = cv2.cvtColor(cv2.resize(img,(36,16)),cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
74             if clf.classify(np.asarray(image)):
75                 # p1 = [int(pos[i+4]),int(pos[i+5])]
76                 # p2 = [int(pos[i+2]),int(pos[i+3])]
77                 cv2.line(newimg, (int(pos[i]),int(pos[i+1])), (int(pos[i+2]),int(pos[i+3])), (0,255,0), 1)
78                 cv2.line(newimg, (int(pos[i+2]),int(pos[i+3])), (int(pos[i+6]),int(pos[i+7])), (0,255,0), 1)
79                 cv2.line(newimg, (int(pos[i+6]),int(pos[i+7])), (int(pos[i+4]),int(pos[i+5])), (0,255,0), 1)
80                 cv2.line(newimg, (int(pos[i+4]),int(pos[i+5])), (int(pos[i]),int(pos[i+1])), (0,255,0), 1)
81                 # cv2.rectangle(newimg,tuple(p1),tuple(p2),(0,255,0),1)
82             if clf.classify(np.asarray(image)):
83                 output.append(1)
84             else:
85                 output.append(0)
86             print(*output, file=file)
87             cv2.imshow("AAA", newimg)
88             cv2.imwrite("detectpic/adaboostpic"+str(k)+".png", newimg)

```

## 4.5 Part V compare with Yolov5

### 4.5.1 三種方法的第一張 frame:

Figure 1: Adaboost T = 6,Threshold = 0

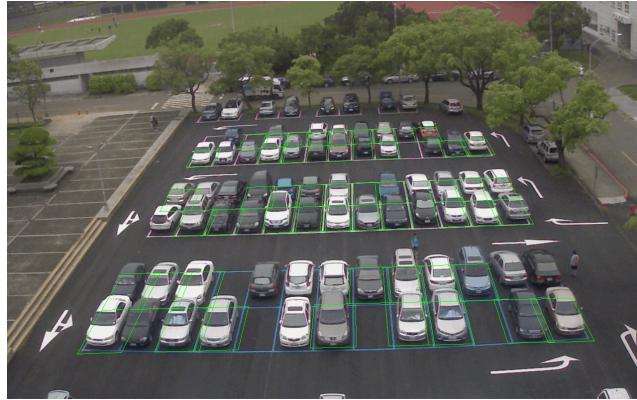


Figure 2: Adaboost T = 10,Threshold = 0

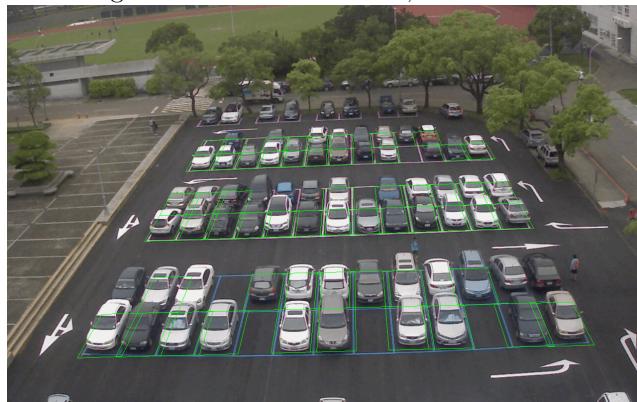
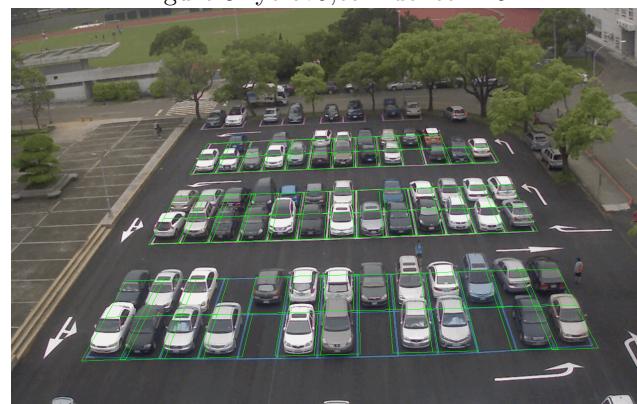
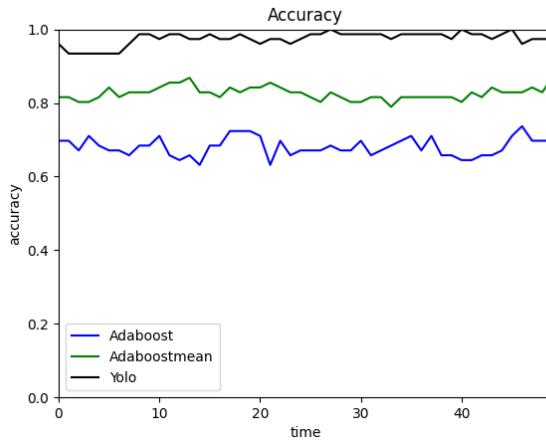


Figure 3: yolov5,confidence = 0.4



### 4.5.2 三種方法的 Accuracy:

Figure 4: Accuracy



#### 4.5.3 三種方法的 Parking Slots Occupation:

Figure 5: Parking Slots Occupation



可以發現 Yolo 的 Accuracy 與 Parking Slots Occupation 表現都比 Adaboost 好，但使用 mean 當 threshold 表現上又比單純使用 0 當 threshold 的方法略好一些。

## 5 Problem I meet

### 5.1 SelectBest

當時在看完 adaboost algorithm 後卻不知道 selectbest 要我做甚麼，以及如何產出一堆的 weekclassifier，原本以為是要我們做調整 weight 參數的部分，但又看到期已經在 code 內。產生 weekclassifier 的方法遠本以為是用調整 threshold，因為不知道 Haarfeature 在幹嘛。

### 5.2 Yolov5

Colab 的路徑部分遇到了一些問題，在 detect 部分要讀檔的路徑問題。以及 colab 不能用 waitkey，以及要我們 replace clf.classify() with yolov5\_func.classify() 但其實不能直接使用要在前面加上 HW1\_material.。另外在在 draw 的部分不知為何沒有 import pandas as pd。

### 5.3 other

Adaboost 跑得很久，又要從  $T = 1$  跑到  $T = 10$ ，其 feature 的算法似乎很暴力，每張圖會有 13w 左右的 feature，總共又有 600 張圖

## 6 Problem I solve

### 6.1 SelectBest

最後用輸入輸出推出要使用每個 feature 去產生 weekclassifier，並去大概看了一下 featureVal 在幹麻與其分布而有調整 Threshold = mean 的版本。

### 6.2 Yolov5

最後從上面的 code 與查了一下才找到路徑，draw 的部分我直接 copy 下來本機跑，並多繪製了 Threshold = mean 的摺線

### 6.3 other

後來有發現 adaboost 可以把 CLF 存下來，而且相同  $T$  取到的 feature 一樣 (SelectBest 回傳的一樣)，最後只跑一次  $T = 10$  並在每次存下當前  $T$  的 CLF，想知道每次  $T$  的 accuracy rate 只要跑 main.py 內的 utils.evaluate 部分就好了 (雖然發現時已經很晚了)

```
Run No. of Iterations: 1
    Choose classifier: Weak CLF (threshold=124, polarity=-1, Haar feature (positive regions=[RectangleRegion(8, 3, 8, 5)]), negative regions=[RectangleRegion(0, 3, 8, 5)]) with accuracy: 465.000000 and alpha: 1.236763
Run No. of Iteration: 2
    Choose classifier: Weak CLF (threshold=120, polarity=1, Haar feature (positive regions=[RectangleRegion(32, 4, 2, 2)]), negative regions=[RectangleRegion(30, 4, 2, 2)]) with accuracy: 429.000000 and alpha: 1.359555
Run No. of Iteration: 3
    Choose classifier: Weak CLF (threshold=450, polarity=-1, Haar feature (positive regions=[RectangleRegion(8, 0, 27, 3)]), negative regions=[RectangleRegion(8, 3, 27, 3)]) with accuracy: 463.000000 and alpha: 1.113838
Run No. of Iteration: 4
    Choose classifier: Weak CLF (threshold=71, polarity=1, Haar feature (positive regions=[RectangleRegion(32, 11, 2, 1)]), negative regions=[RectangleRegion(30, 11, 2, 1)]) with accuracy: 401.000000 and alpha: 0.740079
Run No. of Iteration: 5
    Choose classifier: Weak CLF (threshold=400, polarity=1, Haar feature (positive regions=[RectangleRegion(24, 6, 11, 2)]), negative regions=[RectangleRegion(13, 6, 11, 2)]) with accuracy: 457.000000 and alpha: 0.892871
Run No. of Iteration: 6
    Choose classifier: Weak CLF (threshold=144, polarity=1, Haar feature (positive regions=[RectangleRegion(32, 3, 1, 5)]), negative regions=[RectangleRegion(31, 3, 1, 5)]) with accuracy: 412.000000 and alpha: 0.625571
Run No. of Iteration: 7
    Choose classifier: Weak CLF (threshold=1238, polarity=-1, Haar feature (positive regions=[RectangleRegion(15, 5, 20, 4)]), negative regions=[RectangleRegion(15, 9, 20, 4)]) with accuracy: 431.000000 and alpha: 0.856321
Run No. of Iteration: 8
    Choose classifier: Weak CLF (threshold=144, polarity=1, Haar feature (positive regions=[RectangleRegion(32, 3, 1, 5)]), negative regions=[RectangleRegion(31, 3, 1, 5)]) with accuracy: 412.000000 and alpha: 0.572747
Run No. of Iteration: 9
    Choose classifier: Weak CLF (threshold=2758, polarity=-1, Haar feature (positive regions=[RectangleRegion(12, 3, 12, 12)]), negative regions=[RectangleRegion(0, 3, 12, 12)]) with accuracy: 452.000000 and alpha: 0.624122
Run No. of Iteration: 10
    Choose classifier: Weak CLF (threshold=166, polarity=1, Haar feature (positive regions=[RectangleRegion(32, 3, 3, 2)]), negative regions=[RectangleRegion(29, 3, 3, 2)]) with accuracy: 412.000000 and alpha: 0.480655
```

另外在執行時我把 adaboost.py 中 buildfeatures 內 w 與 h 調大產生較少的 feature 以加速測試，但其實調大一些雖然 feature 少了很多但正確沒下降多少

### 6.4 New Problem

- 是否有更好取 threshold 的方法可以增進 adaboost 的表現 (類似影像處理的 Otsu Threshold，找 featureval 分布兩分布曲線的交界處)
- yolov5 在本機執行，因為 colab 上路徑麻煩又要跑很久，不確定是否能直接弄下來在本機執行 (GPU 設定等)
- feature 的數量選擇，能否調整 w 與 h 找到執行時間與 accuracy 的平衡點。

## 7 Code

Adaboost code can be find in  
<https://github.com/Sakuya0229/Artificial-Intelligence-HW1>