第四次作业:基于 BOW 和 VLAD 的图像检索实验报告

```
■ BOW
(1) MATLAB 代码
%% BOW
% 清理空间
    clear;
    close all;
    clc;
%% Read xxxx.SIFT
% 读入 SIFT 特征
    num_pic = 1000;
    KM = 1000;
    num_sample = 6000 * 15;
    srcFolderPath = './SIFT';
    allFiles = dir(srcFolderPath);
    imgCount = 0;
    for i = 3 : length(allFiles)
         fileName = allFiles(i).name;
         if length(fileName) > 3 && strcmp(fileName(end-9:end-6), '.jpg') == 1
              imgCount = imgCount + 1;
              imgPath = [srcFolderPath, '/', fileName(1:end-6)];
              %fprintf('File %d: %s\n', imgCount, imgPath);
              sift = readsift(imgPath);
              SiftFeat{imgCount} = sift;
         end
    end
%% SIFT_ALL
    sift_all = [];
    for i=1:num_pic
         sift_all = [sift_all;SiftFeat{i}];
    end
% load 'sift_all'
% 抽取部分 SIFT 特征
    [sm,sn] = size(sift_all);
    ind_chose = randperm(sm,num_sample);
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sift_chose = sift_all(ind_chose,:);
% KMEANS 获得码本
    num codebook = KM;
    [ldx all,C] = kmeans(sift chose,num codebook,'MaxIter',100,'display','iter');
    clear sift_all;clear SiftFeat;
%% BOW
% SIFT 特征读入
    srcFolderPath = './SIFT';
    allFiles = dir(srcFolderPath);
    imgCount = 0;
    for i = 3: length(allFiles)%从3开始
         fileName = allFiles(i).name;
         if length(fileName) > 3 && strcmp(fileName(end-9 : end-6), '.jpg') == 1 % find JPG image
file
             imgCount = imgCount + 1;
             imgPath = [srcFolderPath, '/', fileName(1:end-6)];
             %fprintf('File %d: %s\n', imgCount, imgPath);
             sift = readsift(imgPath); % read sift--> 读取存储的 sift 算子
             [sm,sn]=size(sift);
             SiftFeat{imgCount} = sift(randperm(sm, floor(sm)),:);
             %传入归一化后的 sift, 而且已经被转制并随机抽取部分行
         end
    end
% 计算到中心聚类点的距离,根据距离确定直方图
    for i = 1:num_pic
         % disp(i)
         similarDistances = pdist2(SiftFeat{i},C);
         [minElements,idx] = min(similarDistances,[],2);
         bins = 0.5:1:KM+0.5;
         hist = histogram(idx,bins);
         Features = hist.Values;
         % L1 归一化
         Features = Features./sum(Features);
                % L2 归一化
         %
                Features = Features./sqrt(sum(Features.^2));
         Final_Hist(i,:) = Features';
    end
% 计算各图片与其它图片间的距离
    result_Ech = zeros(num_pic,num_pic);
```

```
for i=1:num_pic
         for j=1:num_pic
              result_Ech(i,j) = sum((Final_Hist(i,:)-Final_Hist(j,:)).^2);
         end
    end
% 提取距离最小的前四幅图的 id
    temp_result = sort(result_Ech,2);
    result = zeros(num pic,4);
    for i=1:num_pic
         for j=1:4
              temp_find = find(result_Ech(i,:)==temp_result(i,j));
              result(i,j) = temp_find(1);
         end
    end
% 计算相关程度
    for i=1:(num pic/4)
         class{i} = [(i-1)*4+1:(i-1)*4+4];
    end
    for i=1:num_pic
         num_result = 1;
         for j=2:4
              temp = find(class{ceil(i/4)}==result(i,j));
              if ~isempty(temp)
                  num_result = num_result+1;
              end
              result_one(i) = num_result;
         end
    end
% 输出检索准确率
    result_average = mean(result_one)./4;
    BOW1000L1 = result_average;
    str_name = ['BOW',num2str(KM),'L1'];
    save(str name,str name);
```

(2) 实验结果分析

为便于计算,在 BOW 实验中,码本数目分别取 1000, 2000, 3000, 5000, 6000,随机抽取 SIFT 样本数目为 90000,并考虑使用 L1、L2 范数所带来的结果如图 1 所示。从图 1可以看到,在 SIFT 特征采样数量相同的情况下,检索准确率随着码本数量增大而减小,

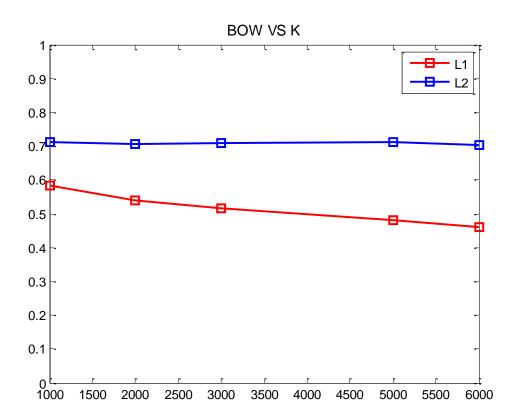


图 1 BOW 检索率随码本数量及范数的变化图

■ VLAD

(1) MATLAB 代码

```
%% VLAD
% 清理空间
    clear;
    close all;
    clc;
%% SIFT
% 读取
    srcFolderPath = './SIFT';
    allFiles = dir(srcFolderPath);
    imgCount = 0;
    for i = 3: length(allFiles) %从3开始
        fileName = allFiles(i).name;
        if length(fileName) > 3 && strcmp(fileName(end-9:end-6), '.jpg') ==
1 % find JPG image file
            imgCount = imgCount + 1;
            imgPath = [srcFolderPath, '/', fileName(1:end-6)];
```

```
fprintf('File %d: %s\n', imgCount, imgPath);
            sift = readsift(imgPath); % read sift—> 读取存储的 sift 算子
            [sm, sn]=size(sift);
            SiftFeat {imgCount} = sift(randperm(sm, floor(sm*1)),:);
            %传入归一化后的 sift, 而且已经被转制并随机抽取 300 行
        end
    end
%% KMEANS
% 提取码本
    sift all = [];
    num pic=1000;
    KM=8;
    for i=1:num_pic
        sift all = [sift all;SiftFeat{i}];
    end
    [Idx_all, C] = kmeans(sift_all, KM, 'MaxIter', 100, 'display', 'iter');
    size_sift=zeros(1, num_pic);
    for i=1:num pic
         m = size(SiftFeat{i});
         size sift(i) = m(1);
    end
    sum size = 1;
    for i=1:num_pic
        temp_Idx = Idx_all(sum_size:sum_size+size_sift(i)-1);
        sum size = sum size+size sift(i);
        Idx\{i\} = temp_Idx;
    end
%% 计算每幅图和聚点的累计残差
    for i=1:num pic
        temp_v = zeros(KM, 128);
        temp_sift = SiftFeat{i};
        for num_1=1:size_sift(i)
            temp v(Idx\{i\} (num 1), :) = temp v(Idx\{i\} (num 1), :)
                            +temp_sift(num_1,:)-C(Idx{i} (num_1),:);
        end
        v_chuan = [];
        for num_2=1:KM
            v_chuan = [v_chuan, temp_v(num_2, :)];
        v chuan = bsxfun(@times, v chuan, 1./sqrt(sum(v chuan. 2, 2)));
```

```
v\{i\} = v\_chuan;
    end
%% 计算每幅图累计残差的 L2 距离
    result_Ech = zeros(num_pic, num_pic);
    for i=1:num_pic
        for j=1:num\_pic
             result Ech(i, j) = sum((v\{i\}-v\{j\}). 2);
        end
    end
%% 提取距离最小的前四幅图
    temp_result = sort(result_Ech, 2);
    result = zeros(num_pic, 4);
    for i=1:num pic
        for j=1:4
             temp_find = find(result_Ech(i,:) == temp_result(i, j));
             result(i, j) = temp_find(1);
        end
    end
%% 计算前四幅图相关程度
    for i=1:(num\_pic/4)
        class{i} = \lceil (i-1)*4+1:(i-1)*4+4 \rceil;
    end
    for i=1:num_pic
        num_result = 1;
        for j=2:4
             temp = find(class{ceil(i/4)} == result(i, j));
             if ~isempty(temp)
                 num_result = num_result+1;
             end
             result_one(i) = num_result;
        end
    end
‰ 输出结果
result_average = mean(result_one)./4
```

(2) 实验结果及分析

在 VLAD 实验中,码本数目分别取 8,16,32,64,使用全部的 SIFT 特征,并考虑使用 L2 范数归一化,结果如图 2 所示。从图 2 可以看到,在 SIFT 特征采样数量相同的情况下,检索准确率随着码本数量增大而增大。

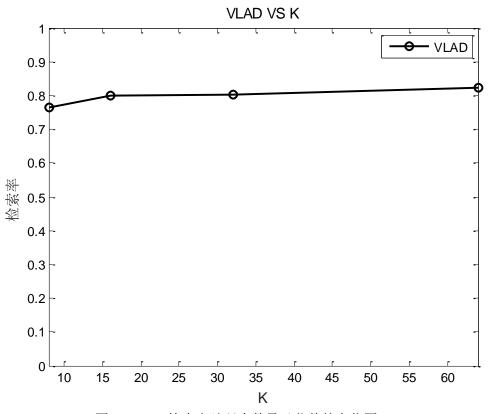


图 2 VLAD 检索率随码本数量及范数的变化图