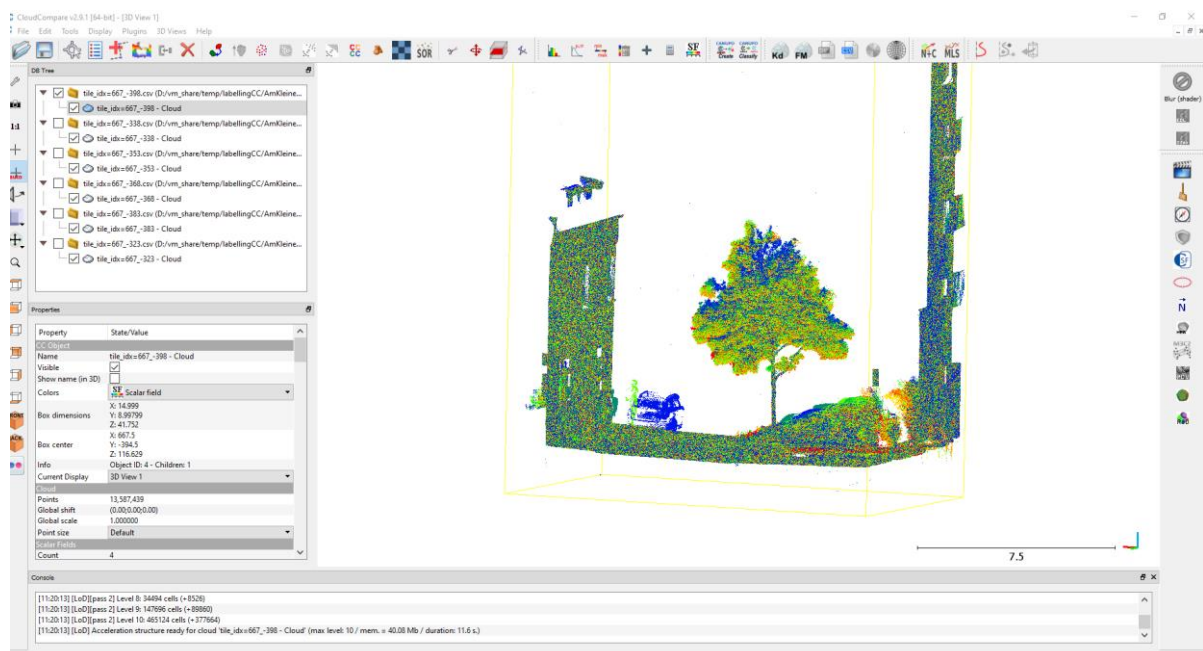


Guide for labelling point clouds using CloudCompare

1. Load data. You can do so via File→Open or via drag and drop. For the exercise, we are using 'PLY mesh' files (of binary type, since they are much faster to save and load).
 - 1.1. In this exercise, for labelling, you will load the file 'demo_labels.ply', which is generated by the jupyter notebook you are working on. This provides a very crude initial labelling. You will then edit this to make a better labelling, and store the result as 'ground_truth.ply'.
 - 1.2. When CloudCompare opens the file dialogue, you can select the scalar fields to be loaded from the PLY file. Make sure you load at least 'strip_row', 'strip_column' and 'label'. You can load more than one scalar field in this dialogue by pressing 'Add Scalar Field' for each additional field to be loaded. You may also load other fields, e.g., 'reflectance' and 'rel_height', for visualization (but they are not required).

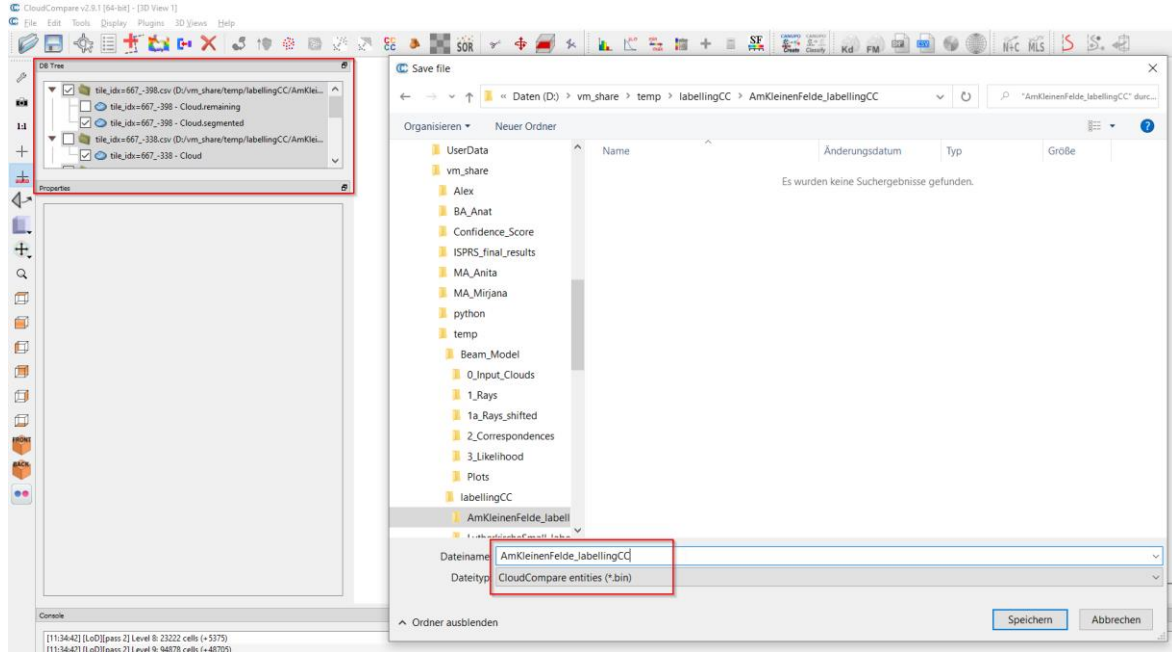


2. Save project

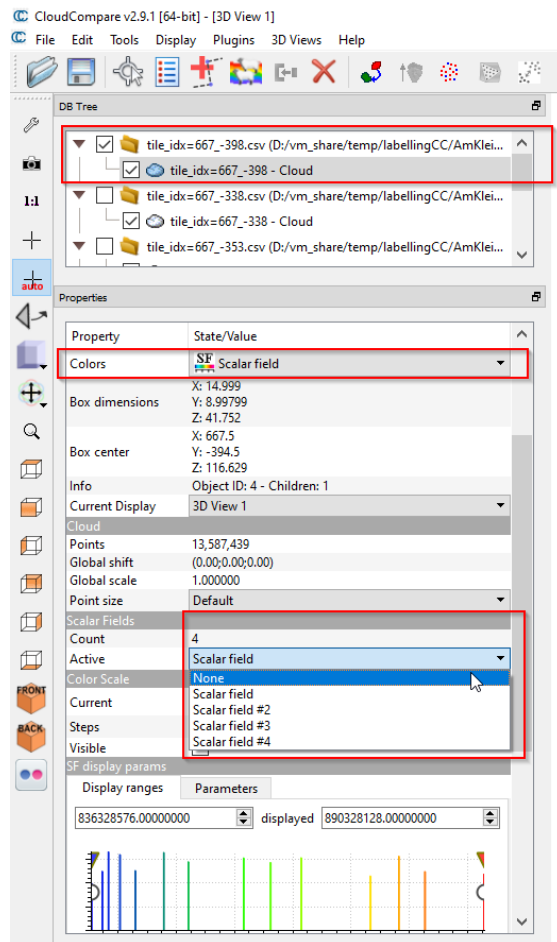
This is not strictly necessary, but if CloudCompare crashes, this will allow you to recover. Also, if you want to interrupt your work and continue later with labelling, you can save the project.

2.1. Select all point clouds/ objects

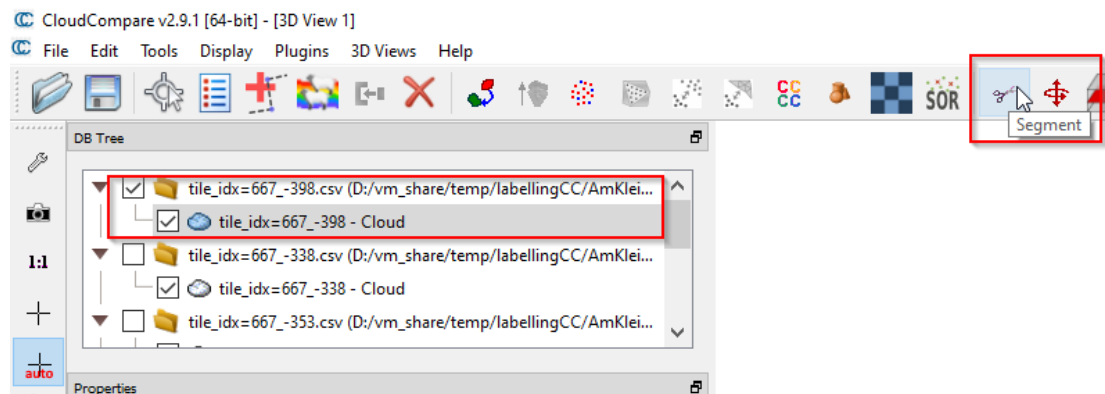
2.2. Save as *.bin (this is CloudCompare's own format).



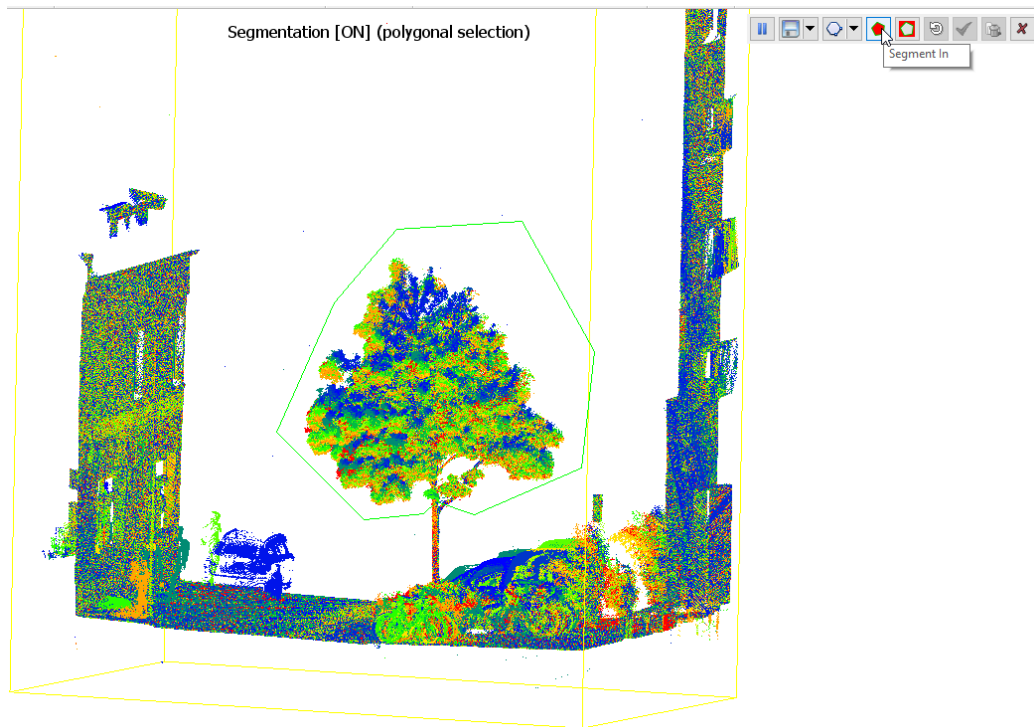
3. Change view color:
 - 3.1. Select point cloud
 - 3.2. Colors = Scalar Field
 - 3.3. Scalar Field -> Active = 'label'



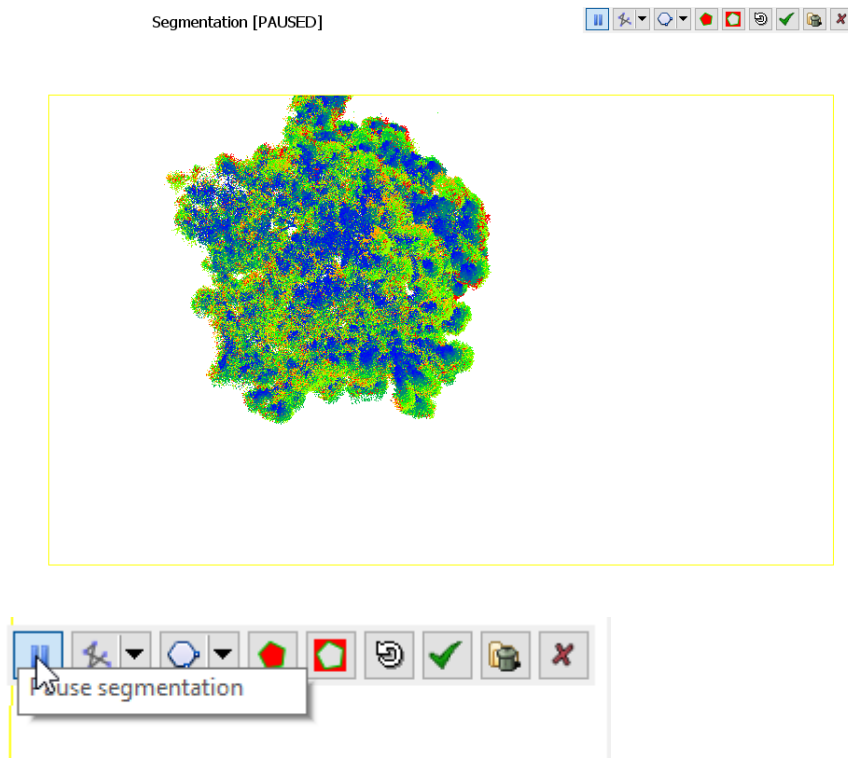
4. Segmentation
 - 4.1. Select point cloud (multiple possible)
 - 4.2. Select segmentation tool (scissors)



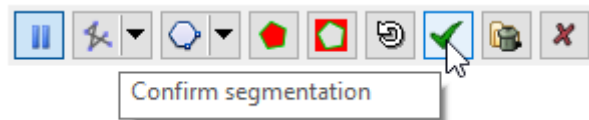
4.3. Select area and 'segment in' or 'segment out'



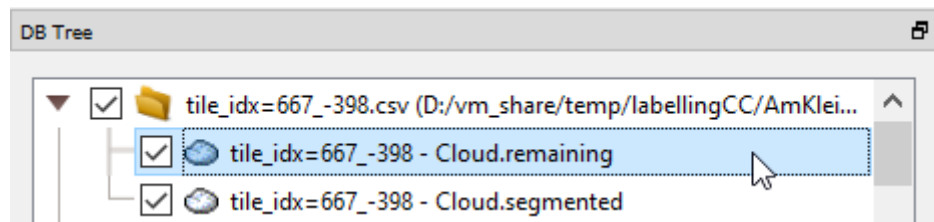
4.4. The segmentation is paused automatically, so that die view can be changed. If additional selections are required, 'unpause' and go ahead.



4.5. When done with selection: 'Confirm segmentation'

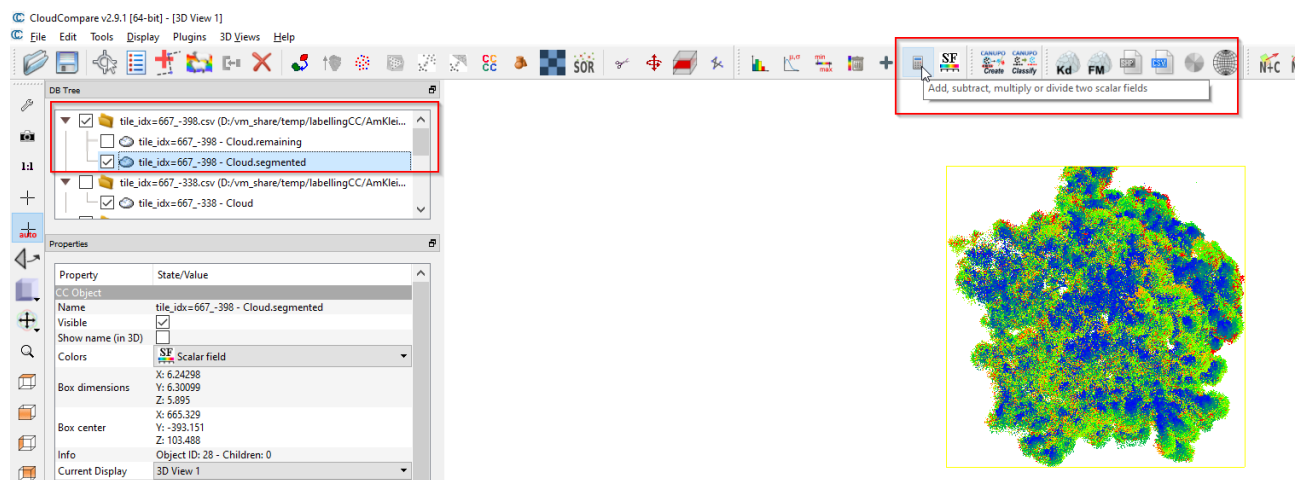


4.6. After this step, the point cloud is separated into two:



5. Set the label (assign a class to the selected segment)

5.1. Select the point cloud of the segment, and select 'Add, subtract, multiply, divide two scalar fields' (calculator)



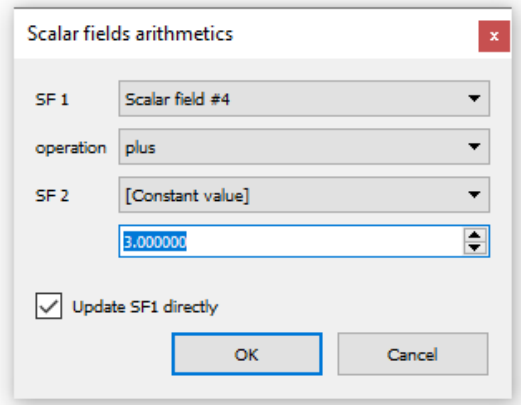
5.2. Set the correct label:

5.2.1. For SF1, select 'label' (this is important!)

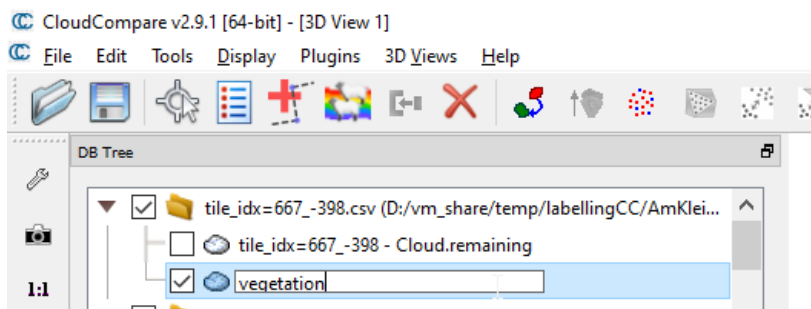
5.2.2. As operation, select 'plus'

5.2.3. As SF2, select 'constant value'

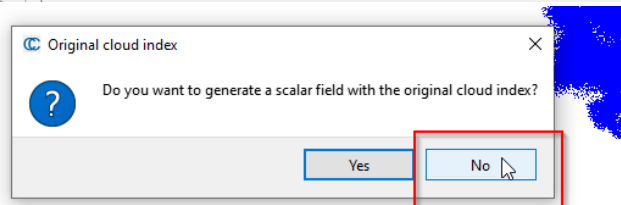
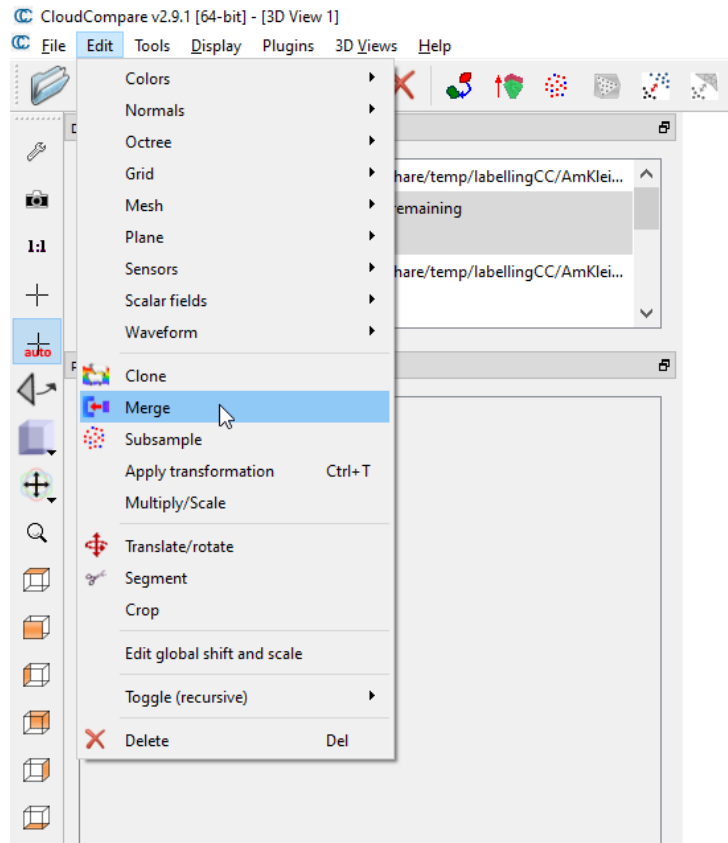
5.2.4. Below that field, type the code of the class (as listed in the jupyter notebook)



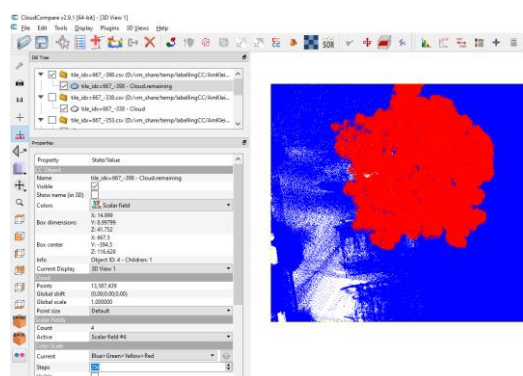
5.2.5. Rename segment (not necessary, but could be useful in order not to lose overview): double-click on the segment and type in a name



6. After all segments are labeled:
 - 6.1. Select all point clouds (independent of their label)
 - 6.2. Merge them (Edit→Merge), do NOT generate an extra scalar field (in the pop-up dialogue box)



- 6.3. Verification: color by label and view the point cloud.

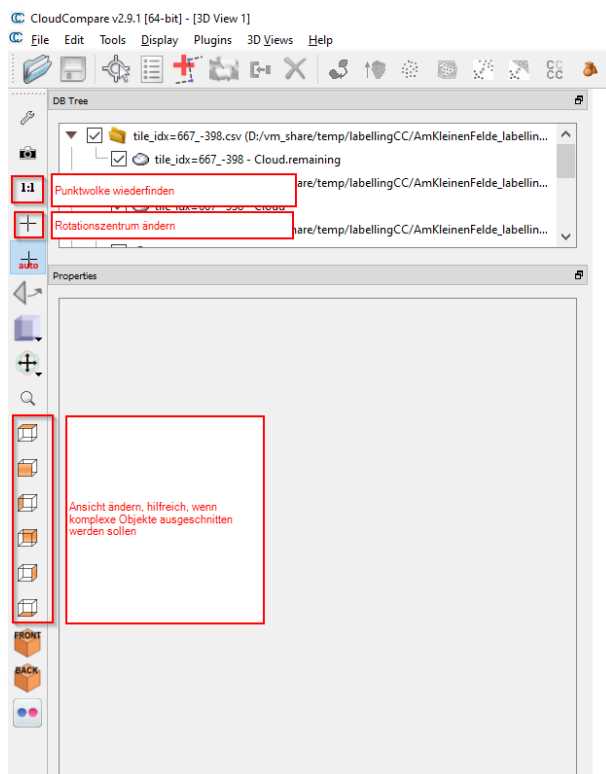


6.4. Save as PLY:

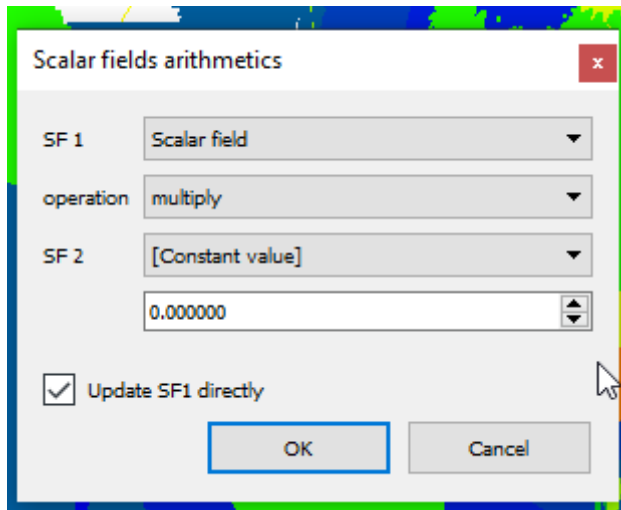
- 6.4.1. Select point cloud (should be only one, since you merged them)
- 6.4.2. From the menu, select File→Save
- 6.4.3. In the file save dialogue, select 'PLY mesh'
- 6.4.4. As filename, use 'ground_truth.ply'
- 6.4.5. Click 'Save'. If a dialogue appears asking for BINARY or ASCII, select BINARY (ASCII will work as well but it will be very slow.)

Additional hints:

- Cloud Compare:
 - Frequently save your current results (*.bin)
 - Quick hints:
 - 1:1: Zoom on point cloud
 - +: Change rotation center (it will change automatically if 'auto' is on)
 - Boxes: Change the view, top-view, side-view, etc. Useful to cut out complex objects.



- In case a wrong label was assigned and one (merged) object contains multiple labels, you may want to reset the label (of a segment, i.e., a subset of the point cloud) to zero. Since CloudCompare does not allow this directly, here is a workaround: Select the scalar field, and multiply by zero (0). After this, you can select it again and set the label by using the 'plus' operation, as described above.



- In case of wrongly 'merged' objects, they can be split again using 'filter points by value' (if the scalar field is suitable):

