# **Semantic segmentation**

### 语义分割

如果一张图像中有两只猫和一条狗,语义分割会标记出图像中哪些像素属于猫,哪些像素属于狗,哪些属于背景。

## 目标检测

如果一张图像中有两只猫和一条狗,目标检测会返回两个猫的边界框及标签、一个狗的边界框及标签,而不会细致到每个像素级别。

#### 区别

**粒度**: 语义分割是逐像素的精细分类,而目标检测只检测物体的边界框

**目标**:语义分割关注图像中每个像素的类别,而目标检测只关心物体的位置和类别,不关心物体的具体形状或细节。

**复杂度**: 语义分割通常更复杂,因为它需要生成像素级别的输出;而目标检测只需生成一组边界框和分类。

#### 应用场景

语义分割:

自动驾驶(道路、行人、车辆的分割)

医学影像 (器官、病灶区域的分割)

遥感图像分析 (地形、植被、建筑物等的分割)

自动驾驶:

安全监控(检测和识别人物或物体)

人脸识别(在人群中检测出人脸)

自动驾驶(检测路上的行人、车辆、交通标志)

#### Code

import os
import torch
import torchvision
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from d2l import torch as d2l
from d2l.torch import show\_images

# 正常是需要这么下载并解压的,但是我这里下载不了,所以我把数据集下载到了本地,并把路径改成了 本地路径

```
# voc_dir = d21.download_extract('voc2012','vocdevkit/voc2012')
voc_dir = 'D:\\data\\voc_dir\\VOCdevkit\\VOC2012'
def read_voc_images(voc_dir, is_train=True):
    txt_fname = os.path.join(voc_dir, 'ImageSets', 'Segmentation',
                            'train.txt' if is_train else 'val.txt')
    mode = torchvision.io.image.ImageReadMode.RGB
    # Split file
    with open(txt_fname, 'r') as f:
        images = f.read().split()
    features, labels = [], []
    for i, fname in enumerate(images):
        features.append(torchvision.io.read_image(os.path.join(voc_dir, 'JPEGImages',
f'{fname}.jpg'))) # Read images
       labels.append(torchvision.io.read_image(os.path.join(voc_dir,
'SegmentationClass', f'{fname}.png'), mode)) # Read labels
    return features, labels
train_features, train_labels = read_voc_images(voc_dir, True)
n = 5
imgs = train_features[0:n] + train_labels[0:n]
imgs = [img.permute(1,2,0) for img in imgs]
# 库函数不生效,所以新自定义了show_image函数,如下行代码可运行则无需定义
# show_images(imgs,2,n) # first | images, second | labels
def show_images(imgs, num_rows, num_cols, scale=1.5):
    figsize = (num_cols * scale, num_rows * scale)
    _, axes = plt.subplots(num_rows, num_cols, figsize=figsize)
    axes = axes.flatten()
    for i, (ax, img) in enumerate(zip(axes, imgs)):
        ax.imshow(img)
       ax.axis('off') # Turn off axis lines
    plt.show()
show_images(imgs, 2, n) # first | images, second | labels
VOC\_COLORMAP = [[0,0,0],[128,0,0],[0,128,0],[128,128,0],
               [0,0,128], [128,0,128], [0,128,128], [128,128,128],
               [64,0,0],[192,0,0],[64,128,0],[192,128,0],
               [64,0,128],[192,0,128],[64,128,128],[192,128,128],
               [0,64,0], [128,64,0], [0,192,0], [128,192,0],
               [0,64,128]]
VOC_CLASSES = ['background', 'aeroplane', 'bicycle', 'bird', 'boat', 'bottle', 'bus',
               'car','cat','chair','cow','diningtable','dog','horse','motorbike',
               'person', 'potted plant', 'sheep', 'sofa', 'train', 'tv/monitor']
# Searching class index
# Map RGB TO VOC
def voc_colormap2label():
    # 创建一个全零的张量,大小为256的三次方,因为RGB颜色的每个通道有256种可能的值,所以总共
有256^3种可能的颜色组合。数据类型设为long
    colormap2label = torch.zeros(256**3, dtype=torch.long)
    for i, colormap in enumerate(VOC_COLORMAP):
        # 计算颜色值的一维索引,并将这个索引对应的位置设为i。这样,给定一个颜色值,我们就可
以通过这个映射找到对应的类别索引
```

```
colormap2label[(colormap[0] * 256 + colormap[1]) * 256 + colormap[2]] = i
   return colormap2label
# Map VOC TO RGB
def voc_label_indices(colormap, colormap2label):
   # 将输入的colormap的通道维度移到最后一维,并将其转换为numpy数组,然后转换为int32类型。
这是因为我们需要使用numpy的高级索引功能
   colormap = colormap.permute(1,2,0).numpy().astype('int32')
   # 计算colormap中每个像素的颜色值对应的一维索引。这里的索引计算方式和上一个函数中的是一
致的
   idx = ((colormap[:,:,0] * 256 + colormap[:,:,1]) * 256 + colormap[:,:,2])
   return colormap2label[idx]
# 调用上面定义的两个函数,将训练数据集中的第一个标签图像的RGB颜色值转换为对应的类别索引,并
将结果保存在变量y中
y = voc_label_indices(train_labels[0], voc_colormap2label())
# 打印变量y中的一小部分,即第105行到115行,第130列到140列的部分。这里是为了查看转换后的类别
索引是否正确
print(y[105:115,130:140])
# 打印VOC_CLASSES列表中的第二个类别名(索引为1)。这里是为了查看第二个类别名是什么
print(VOC_CLASSES[1])
def voc_rand_crop(feature, label, height, width):
   # Crop both feature and label images with the same random crop
   rect = torchvision.transforms.RandomCrop.get_params(feature,(height,width))
   # Get target crop
   feature = torchvision.transforms.functional.crop(feature, *rect)
   #根据生成的裁剪框,对标签图像进行裁剪。注意,我们是在同一个裁剪框下裁剪特征图像和标签图
像,以保证它们对应的位置仍然是对齐的
   label = torchvision.transforms.functional.crop(label,*rect)
   return feature, label
imqs = []
torch不好使,使用matplotlib的show_images函数
for _ in range(n):
   imgs += voc_rand_crop(train_features[0],train_labels[0],200,300)
imgs = [img.permute(1,2,0) for img in imgs]
d21.show_images(imgs[::2] + imgs[1::2],2,n)
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# 使用matplotlib的show_images函数绘制裁剪后的图像
imgs = []
for _ in range(n):
   cropped_feature, cropped_label = voc_rand_crop(train_features[0],
train_labels[0], 200, 300)
   imgs.append(cropped_feature)
   imgs.append(cropped_label)
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=2, ncols=n, figsize=(15, 6))
for i, ax in enumerate(axes.flat):
   img = imgs[i].permute(1, 2, 0).numpy()
   ax.imshow(img)
   ax.axis('off')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
# Traditional training approach
class VOCSegDataset(torch.utils.data.Dataset):
   def __init__(self, is_train, crop_size, voc_dir):
```

```
self.transform = torchvision.transforms.Normalize(mean=
[0.485, 0.456, 0.406], std=[0.229, 0.224, 0.225])
       self.crop_size = crop_size
       features, labels = read_voc_images(voc_dir, is_train = is_train)
       self.features = [self.normalize_image(feature) for feature in
self.filter(features)]
       self.labels = self.filter(labels)
       self.colormap2label = voc_colormap2label()
       print('read ' + str(len(self.features)) + ' examples')
   def normalize_image(self, img):
       return self.transform(img.float())
   def filter(self, imgs):
       return [img
               for img in imgs
               if (img.shape[1] >= self.crop_size[0] and img.shape[2] >=
self.crop_size[1] ) ]
   def __getitem__(self, idx):
       # 调用之前定义的voc_rand_crop函数,对指定索引的特征图像和标签图像进行随机裁剪
       feature, label =
voc_rand_crop(self.features[idx],self.labels[idx],*self.crop_size)
       # 调用voc_label_indices函数,将裁剪后的标签图像转换为类别索引,并返回裁剪和转换后
的特征图像和标签图像
       return (feature, voc_label_indices(label,self.colormap2label))
   def __len__(self):
       # 返回特征图像列表的长度,即数据集的长度
       return len(self.features)
crop\_size = (320, 480)
voc_train = VOCSegDataset(True, crop_size, voc_dir)
voc_test = VOCSegDataset(False, crop_size, voc_dir)
batch_size = 64
train_iter =
torch.utils.data.DataLoader(voc_train,batch_size,shuffle=True,drop_last=True,
                                        num_workers=0)
for X,Y in train_iter:
   print(X.shape)
   print(Y.shape)
   break
# 整合所有组件
def load_data_voc(batch_size, crop_size):
   voc_dir = 'D:\\data\\voc_dir\\VOCdevkit\\VOC2012'
   num_workers = d21.get_dataloader_workers()
   train_iter = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(VOCSegDataset(True, crop_size, voc_dir),
batch_size,shuffle=True,
                                           drop_last = True,
num_workers=num_workers)
   test_iter = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(VOCSegDataset(False, crop_size, voc_dir),
batch_size, drop_last=True,
                                          num_workers=num_workers)
   return train_iter, test_iter
```