

# Caffe 提取任意层特征并进行可视化 - 普兒

时间 2014-09-11 20:51:53 [博客园-所有随笔区](http://www.cnblogs.com/platero/p/3967208.html)原文 <http://www.cnblogs.com/platero/p/3967208.html>  
原图

conv1 层可视化结果（96 个 filter 得到的结果）

## 数据模型与准备

安装好 Caffe 后，在 `examples/images` 文件夹下有两张示例图像，本文即在这两张图像上，用 Caffe 提供的预训练模型，进行特征提取，并进行可视化。

1. 进入 `caffe` 根目录，创建临时文件夹，用于存放所需要的临时文件

```
mkdir examples/_temp
```

2. 根据 `examples/images` 文件夹中的图片，创建包含图像列表的 `txt` 文件，并添加标签 (0)

```
find `pwd`/examples/images -type f -exec echo {} \; > examples/_temp/temp.txt
```

```
sed "s/$/ 0/" examples/_temp/temp.txt > examples/_temp/file_list.txt
```

3. 执行下列脚本，下载 `imagenet12` 图像均值文件，在后面的网络结构定义 `prototxt` 文件中，需要用到该文件（`data/ilsrvrc212/imagenet_mean.binaryproto`）

```
data/ilsrvrc12/get_ilsrvrc_aux.sh
```

4. 将网络定义 `prototxt` 文件复制到 `_temp` 文件夹下

```
cp examples/feature_extraction/imagenet_val.prototxt examples/_temp
```

## 提取特征

1. 创建 `src/yourname/` 文件夹，存放我们自己的脚本

```
mkdir src/yourname
```

2. caffe 的 `extract_features` 将提取出的图像特征存为 `leveldb` 格式，为了方便观察特征，我们将利用下列两个 `python` 脚本将图像转化为 `matlab` 的 `.mat` 格式（请先安装 `caffe` 的 `python` 依赖库）

`feat_helper_pb2.py`

```
# Generated by the protocol buffer compiler.  DO NOT EDIT!
```

```
from google.protobuf import descriptor
```

```
from google.protobuf import message
```

```
from google.protobuf import reflection
```

```
from google.protobuf import descriptor_pb2
```

```
# @@protoc_insertion_point(imports)
```

```
DESCRIPTOR = descriptor.FileDescriptor(  
  
    name='datum.proto',  
  
    package='feat_extract',  
  
    serialized_pb='  
n\x0b\x64\x61tum.proto\x12\x0c\x66\x65\x61t_extract\  
"i\x05\x44\x61tum\x12\x10\x08\x63hannels\x18\x01 \x01(\x05\x12\x0e  
\x06height\x18\x02 \x01(\x05\x12\r\x05width\x18\x03 \x01(\x05\x12  
\x0c\x04\x64\x61ta\x18\x04 \x01(\x0c\x12\r\x05label\x18\x05 \x01(\x  
05\x12\x12\nfloat_data\x18\x06 \x03(\x02')  
'
```

```
_DATUM = descriptor.Descriptor(  
    name='Datum',  
    full_name='feat_extract.Datum',  
    filename=None,  
    file=DESCRIPTOR,  
    containing_type=None,  
    fields=[  
        descriptor.FieldDescriptor(  
            name='channels', full_name='feat_extract.Datum.channels', index=  
0,  
            number=1, type=5, cpp_type=1, label=1,  
            has_default_value=False, default_value=0,  
            message_type=None, enum_type=None, containing_type=None,  
            is_extension=False, extension_scope=None,  
            options=None),
```

```
descriptor.FieldDescriptor(  
    name='height', full_name='feat_extract.Datum.height', index=1,  
    number=2, type=5, cpp_type=1, label=1,  
    has_default_value=False, default_value=0,  
    message_type=None, enum_type=None, containing_type=None,  
    is_extension=False, extension_scope=None,  
    options=None),
```

```
descriptor.FieldDescriptor(  
    name='width', full_name='feat_extract.Datum.width', index=2,  
    number=3, type=5, cpp_type=1, label=1,  
    has_default_value=False, default_value=0,  
    message_type=None, enum_type=None, containing_type=None,  
    is_extension=False, extension_scope=None,  
    options=None),
```

```
descriptor.FieldDescriptor(  
    name='data', full_name='feat_extract.Datum.data', index=3,  
    number=4, type=12, cpp_type=9, label=1,  
    has_default_value=False, default_value="",
```

```
message_type=None, enum_type=None, containing_type=None,
is_extension=False, extension_scope=None,
options=None),
descriptor.FieldDescriptor(
    name='label', full_name='feat_extract.Datum.label', index=4,
    number=5, type=5, cpp_type=1, label=1,
    has_default_value=False, default_value=0,
    message_type=None, enum_type=None, containing_type=None,
    is_extension=False, extension_scope=None,
    options=None),
descriptor.FieldDescriptor(
    name='float_data', full_name='feat_extract.Datum.float_data', in
dex=5,
    number=6, type=2, cpp_type=6, label=3,
    has_default_value=False, default_value=[],
    message_type=None, enum_type=None, containing_type=None,
    is_extension=False, extension_scope=None,
    options=None),
],
```

```
extensions=[

],

nested_types=[],

enum_types=[

],

options=None,

is_extendable=False,

extension_ranges=[],

serialized_start=29,

serialized_end=134,

)

DESCRIPTOR.message_types_by_name['Datum'] = _DATUM

class Datum(message.Message):

    __metaclass__ = reflection.GeneratedProtocolMessageType

    DESCRIPTOR = _DATUM
```

```
# @@protoc_insertion_point(class_scope:feat_extract.Datum)

# @@protoc_insertion_point(module_scope)

import leveldb

import feat_helper_pb2

import numpy as np

import scipy.io as sio

import time


def main(argv):

    leveldb_name = sys.argv[1]

    print "%s" % sys.argv[1]

    batch_num = int(sys.argv[2]);

    batch_size = int(sys.argv[3]);

    window_num = batch_num*batch_size;

    start = time.time()

    if 'db' not in locals().keys():
```

```
db = leveldb.LevelDB(leveldb_name)

datum = feat_helper_pb2.Datum()

ft = np.zeros((window_num, int(sys.argv[4])))

for im_idx in range(window_num):

    datum.ParseFromString(db.Get('%d' %(im_idx)))

    ft[im_idx, :] = datum.float_data

print 'time 1: %f' %(time.time() - start)

sio.savemat(sys.argv[5], {'feats':ft})

print 'time 2: %f' %(time.time() - start)

print 'done!'

#LevelDb.DestroyDB(leveldb_name)

if __name__ == '__main__':

    import sys

    main(sys.argv)
```



3. 创建脚本文件 `extract_feature.sh`，并执行，将在 `examples/_temp` 文件夹下得到 `leveldb` 文件（`features_conv1`）和 `.mat` 文件（`features.mat`）

```
#!/usr/bin/env sh

# args for EXTRACT_FEATURE

TOOL=../../build/tools

MODEL=../../examples/imagenet/caffe_reference_imagenet_model # 下载得到的caffe model

PROTOTXT=../../examples/_temp/imagenet_val.prototxt # 网络定义

LAYER=conv1 # 提取层的名字，如提取fc7等

LEVELDB=../../examples/_temp/features_conv1 # 保存的leveldb路径

BATCHSIZE=10


# args for LEVELDB to MAT

DIM=290400 # 需要手工计算feature长度

OUT=../../examples/_temp/features.mat #.mat文件保存路径

BATCHNUM=1 # 有多少哥batch，本例只有两张图，所以只有一个batch


$TOOL/extract_features.bin $MODEL $PROTOTXT $LAYER $LEVELDB $BATCHSIZE

python leveldb2mat.py $LEVELDB $BATCHNUM $BATCHSIZE $DIM $OUT
```

4. 得到.mat 文件后，需要对其进行可视化，这里用了 UFLDL 里的 `display_network` 函数，由于可视化出来结果进行了翻转，因此对原代码的 67, 69, 83, 85 行进行了修改

`display_network.m` 存放在 `src/yourname` 文件夹下

```
function [h, array] = display_network(A, opt_normalize, opt_graycolor,
    cols, opt_colmajor)

% This function visualizes filters in matrix A. Each column of A is a
% filter. We will reshape each column into a square image and visualiz
es

% on each cell of the visualization panel.

% All other parameters are optional, usually you do not need to worry
% about it.

% opt_normalize: whether we need to normalize the filter so that all o
f

% them can have similar contrast. Default value is true.

% opt_graycolor: whether we use gray as the heat map. Default is true.

% cols: how many columns are there in the display. Default value is th
e

% squareroot of the number of columns in A.

% opt_colmajor: you can switch convention to row major for A. In that
% case, each row of A is a filter. Default value is false.

warning off all
```

```
if ~exist('opt_normalize', 'var') || isempty(opt_normalize)

    opt_normalize= true;

end

if ~exist('opt_graycolor', 'var') || isempty(opt_graycolor)

    opt_graycolor= true;

end

if ~exist('opt_colmajor', 'var') || isempty(opt_colmajor)

    opt_colmajor = false;

end

% rescale

A = A - mean(A(:));

if opt_graycolor, colormap(gray); end
```

```

% compute rows, cols

[L M]=size(A);

sz=sqrt(L);

buf=1;

if ~exist('cols', 'var')

    if floor(sqrt(M))^2 ~= M

        n=ceil(sqrt(M));

        while mod(M, n)~=0 && n<1.2*sqrt(M), n=n+1; end

        m=ceil(M/n);

    else

        n=sqrt(M);

        m=n;

    end

else

    n = cols;

    m = ceil(M/n);

end

```

```

array=-ones(buf+m*(sz+buf),buf+n*(sz+buf));

if ~opt_graycolor

    array = 0.1.* array;

end

if ~opt_colmajor

    k=1;

    for i=1:m

        for j=1:n

            if k>M,

                continue;

            end

            clim=max(abs(A(:,k)));

            if opt_normalize

                array(buf+(i-1)*(sz+buf)+(1:sz),buf+(j-1)*(sz+buf)+(1:sz))=res
hape(A(:,k),sz,sz)'/clim;

            else

```

```

        array(buf+(i-1)*(sz+buf)+(1:sz),buf+(j-1)*(sz+buf)+(1:sz))=res
hape(A(:,k),sz,sz)'/max(abs(A(:)));

    end

    k=k+1;

end

end

else

    k=1;

    for j=1:n

        for i=1:m

            if k>M,

                continue;

            end

            clim=max(abs(A(:,k)));

            if opt_normalize

                array(buf+(i-1)*(sz+buf)+(1:sz),buf+(j-1)*(sz+buf)+(1:sz))=res
hape(A(:,k),sz,sz)'/clim;

            else

                array(buf+(i-1)*(sz+buf)+(1:sz),buf+(j-1)*(sz+buf)+(1:sz))=res
hape(A(:,k),sz,sz)';

```

```

        end

        k=k+1;

    end

end

end

end

if opt_graycolor

    h=imagesc(array, 'EraseMode', 'none', [-1 1]);

else

    h=imagesc(array, 'EraseMode', 'none', [-1 1]);

end

axis image off

drawnow;

warning on all

```

5. 调用 `display_network` 以及提取到的 `feature` 进行可视化:

在 `examples/_temp/` 下创建如下 `matlab` 脚本， 并执行

```
addpath(genpath('../src/wyang'));
```

```
nsample      = 3;

num_output   = 96;

load features.mat

width = size(feats, 2);

nmap = width / num_output;

for i = 1:nsample

    feat = feats(i, :);

    feat = reshape(feat, [nmap num_output]);

    figure('name', sprintf('image #%d', i));

    display_network(feat);

end
```