

Object Detection using Deep Learning

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YOLO

- Example code

```
#include "cv.hpp"
#include <iostream>
#include <opencv2/dnn.hpp>
#include <fstream>

using namespace cv;
using namespace std;
using namespace dnn;

int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    String modelConfiguration = "deep/yolov2-tiny.cfg";
    String modelBinary = "deep/yolov2-tiny.weights";

    Net net = readNetFromDarknet(modelConfiguration, modelBinary);

    VideoCapture cap("deep/downtown_road.mp4");

    vector<String> classNamesVec;
    ifstream classNamesFile("deep/coco.names");

    if (classNamesFile.is_open()) {
        string className = "";
        while (std::getline(classNamesFile, className)) classNamesVec.push_back(className);
    }
```

- Example code

```
while (1)
{
    Mat frame;
    cap >> frame; // get a new frame from camera/video or read image
    if (frame.empty()) {
        waitKey();
        break;
    }

    if (frame.channels() == 4) cvtColor(frame, frame, COLOR_BGRA2BGR);

    // Convert Mat to batch of images
    Mat inputBlob = blobFromImage(frame, 1 / 255.F, Size(416, 416), Scalar(), true, false);
    net.setInput(inputBlob, "data"); //set the network input
    Mat detectionMat = net.forward("detection_out"); //compute output

    float confidenceThreshold = 0.24; //by default

    for (int i = 0; i < detectionMat.rows; i++) {
        const int probability_index = 5;
        const int probability_size = detectionMat.cols - probability_index;
        float *prob_array_ptr = &detectionMat.at<float>(i, probability_index);
        size_t objectClass = max_element(prob_array_ptr, prob_array_ptr + probability_size) - prob_array_ptr;
        // prediction probability of each class
        float confidence = detectionMat.at<float>(i, (int)objectClass + probability_index);
    }
}
```

YOLO

- Example code

```
// for drawing labels with name and confidence
if (confidence > confidenceThreshold) {
    float x_center = detectionMat.at<float>(i, 0) * frame.cols;
    float y_center = detectionMat.at<float>(i, 1) * frame.rows;
    float width = detectionMat.at<float>(i, 2) * frame.cols;
    float height = detectionMat.at<float>(i, 3) * frame.rows;

    Point p1(cvRound(x_center - width / 2), cvRound(y_center - height / 2));
    Point p2(cvRound(x_center + width / 2), cvRound(y_center + height / 2));
    Rect object(p1, p2);
    Scalar object_roi_color(0, 255, 0);

    rectangle(frame, object, object_roi_color);
    String className = objectClass < classNamesVec.size() ? classNamesVec[objectClass] :
cv::format("unknown(%d)", objectClass);
    String label = format("%s: %.2f", className.c_str(), confidence);
    int baseLine = 0;

    Size labelSize = getTextSize(label, FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.5, 1, &baseLine);
```

YOLO

- Example code

```
rectangle(frame, Rect(p1, Size(labelSize.width, labelSize.height + baseLine)), object_roi_color, FILLED);  
putText(frame, label, p1 + Point(0, labelSize.height), FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.5, Scalar(0, 0, 0));  
    }  
}  
imshow("YOLO: Detections", frame);  
if (waitKey(1) >= 0) break;  
}  
return 0;  
}
```



- What does the result matrix of YOLO mean?
 - Each row represents each bounding box.
- 845 rows
 - YOLO divides the image into 13x13 grids, and each grid predicts 5 bounding boxes.
- 85 columns
 - 4 position values of each bounding box : center x, center y, width, height
 - 1 box confidence
 - 80 class confidence

YOLO

- In the example code ...
 - Mat detectionMat
: result matrix of YOLO
 - const int probability_index = 5
: offset to get the probability of each class because there are 5 values about bounding boxes
 - size_t objectClass
: index of the largest confidence class
 - float confidence
: the largest probability among 80 detection results
 - float x_center, y_center, height, width
: position values of each bounding box