14.7 Single Shot Multibox Detection (SSD)

```
!pip install d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0
       Hequirement already satisfied: prompt-toolkit!=3.0.0,!=3.0.1,<3.1.0,>=2.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from jupyter-console-
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      Requirement already satisfied: prometheus-client in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from notebook->jupyter->d21==1.0.0-alpha1.post0)
      Requirement already satisfied: nbclassic>=0.4.7 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from notebook->jupyter->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0)
      Collecting qtpy>=2.4.0 (from qtconsole->jupyter->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0)
         Downloading QtPy-2.4.1-py3-none-any.whl (93 kB)
      Requirement already satisfied: setuptools>=18.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from ipython>=5.0.0->ipykernel->jupyter->d2|==1.0
      Collecting jedi>=0.16 (from ipython>=5.0.0->ipykernel->jupyter->d2|==1.0.0-alpha1.post0)
         Downloading jedi-0.19.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (1.6 MB)
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      Requirement already satisfied: jsonschema-specifications>=2023.03.6 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from jsonschema>=2.6->nbforma
      Requirement already satisfied: rpds-py>=0.7.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from jsonschema>=2.6->nbformat>=5.1->nbconvert->jup
      Requirement already satisfied: anyiox4,>=3.1.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from jupyter-server>=1.8->nbclassic>=0.4.7->notebo
      Installing collected packages: qtpy, jedi, qtconsole, jupyter, d2l
Successfully installed d2l-1.0.0a1.post0 jedi-0.19.1 jupyter-1.0.0 qtconsole-5.5.1 qtpy-2.4.1
%matplotlib inline
import torch
import torchvision
from torch import nn
from torch.nn import functional as F
from d21 import torch as d21
def cls_predictor(num_inputs, num_anchors, num_classes):
                         kernel_size=3, padding=1)
def bbox_predictor(num_inputs, num_anchors):
     return nn.Conv2d(num_inputs, num_anchors * 4, kernel_size=3, padding=1)
def forward(x, block):
     return block(x)
```

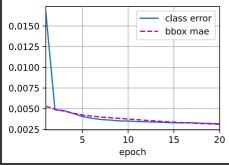
 $Y1 = forward(torch.zeros((2, 8, 20, 20)), cls_predictor(8, 5, 10))$

```
Y1.shape, Y2.shape
def flatten_pred(pred):
def concat_preds(preds):
    return torch.cat([flatten_pred(p) for p in preds], dim=1)
concat_preds([Y1, Y2]).shape
def down_sample_blk(in_channels, out_channels):
        blk.append(nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels,
                             kernel_size=3, padding=1))
        in_channels = out_channels
    blk.append(nn.MaxPool2d(2))
    return nn.Sequential(*blk)
    num_filters = [3, 16, 32, 64]
    for i in range(len(num_filters) - 1):
        blk.append(down_sample_blk(num_filters[i], num_filters[i+1]))
    return nn.Sequential(*blk)
def get_blk(i):
       blk = base_net()
       blk = down_sample_blk(64, 128)
        blk = nn.AdaptiveMaxPool2d((1,1))
        blk = down_sample_blk(128, 128)
def blk_forward(X, blk, size, ratio, cls_predictor, bbox_predictor):
    Y = blk(X)
    anchors = d21.multibox_prior(Y, sizes=size, ratios=ratio)
    bbox_preds = bbox_predictor(Y)
    return (Y, anchors, cls_preds, bbox_preds)
         [0.88, 0.961]]
num_anchors = len(sizes[0]) + len(ratios[0]) - 1
class TinySSD(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, num_classes, **kwargs):
        super(TinySSD, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        idx_to_in_channels = [64, 128, 128, 128, 128]
        for i in range(5):
            # Equivalent to the assignment statement `self.blk_i = get_blk(i)`
            setattr(self, f'blk_{i}', get_blk(i))
setattr(self, f'cls_{i}', cls_predictor(idx_to_in_channels[i],
            setattr(self, f'bbox_{i}', bbox_predictor(idx_to_in_channels[i],
                                                        num_anchors))
```

```
det forward(s
        for i in range(5)
            # Here `getattr(self, 'blk_%d' % i)` accesses `self.blk_i`
                getattr(self, f'cls_{i}'), getattr(self, f'bbox_{i}'))
        anchors = torch.cat(anchors. dim=1)
        cls_preds = cls_preds.reshape(
        bbox_preds = concat_preds(bbox_preds)
        return anchors, cls_preds, bbox_preds
anchors, cls_preds, bbox_preds = net(X)
print('output class preds:', cls_preds.shape)
print('output bbox preds:', bbox_preds.shape)
      output bbox preds: torch.Size([32, 21776])
batch_size = 32
      Downloading ../data/banana-detection.zip from <a href="http://d21-data.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com/banana-detection.zip">http://d21-data.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com/banana-detection.zip</a>...
device, net = d21.try_gpu(), TinySSD(num_classes=1)
trainer = torch.optim.SGD(net.parameters(), Ir=0.2, weight_decay=5e-4)
cls_loss = nn.CrossEntropyLoss(reduction='none')
bbox_loss = nn.L1Loss(reduction='none')
    batch_size, num_classes = cls_preds.shape[0], cls_preds.shape[2]
    cls = cls_loss(cls_preds.reshape(-1, num_classes),
                    cls_labels.reshape(-1)).reshape(batch_size, -1).mean(dim=1)
    bbox = bbox_loss(bbox_preds * bbox_masks,
                      bbox_labels * bbox_masks).mean(dim=1)
    return cls + bbox
def cls_eval(cls_preds, cls_labels):
    # Because the class prediction results are on the final dimension,
    # `argmax` needs to specify this dimension
    return float((cls_preds.argmax(dim=-1).type(
def bbox_eval(bbox_preds, bbox_labels, bbox_masks):
    return float((torch.abs((bbox_labels - bbox_preds) * bbox_masks)).sum())
```

```
= 20, d21.Timer()
animator = d21.Animator(xlabel='epoch', xlim=[1, num_epochs],
                        legend=['class error', 'bbox mae'])
for epoch in range(num_epochs):
    metric = d21.Accumulator(4)
    for features, target in train_iter:
        X, Y = features.to(device), target.to(device)
        # offsets
        anchors, cls_preds, bbox_preds = net(X)
        # Label the classes and offsets of these anchor boxes
       bbox_labels, bbox_masks, cls_labels = d21.multibox_target(anchors, Y)
        # Calculate the loss function using the predicted and labeled values
                      bbox_masks)
        l.mean().backward()
        trainer.step()
        metric.add(cls_eval(cls_preds, cls_labels), cls_labels.numel(),
                   bbox_eval(bbox_preds, bbox_labels, bbox_masks),
    cls_err, bbox_mae = 1 - metric[0] / metric[1], metric[2] / metric[3]
print(f'{len(train_iter.dataset) / timer.stop():.1f} examples/sec on '
```

0.0150



img = X.squeeze(0).permute(1, 2, 0).long()

```
net.eval()
cls_probs = F.softmax(cls_preds, dim=2).permute(0, 2, 1)
idx = [i for i, row in enumerate(output[0]) if row[0] != -1]
return output[0, idx]
```

```
fig = d21.plt.imshow(img)
    for row in output:
        bbox = [row[2:6] * torch.tensor((w, h, w, h), device=row.device)]
display(img, output.cpu(), threshold=0.9)
```



14.3 Object Detection and Bounding Boxes



Reading:

- 1. Object Detection은 여러 개의 object들에 대해서 category 뿐만 아니라 position을 recognize한다.
- 2. Bounding Box를 나타내는 두가지 방법
 - (upper-left, lower-right)
 - o (center, width, height)

14.4 Anchor Boxes

Reading:

- 1. 여러 개의 anchor box들을 만들 수 있는 모든 경우의 수는 whnm(w는 width, h는 height, n은 가능한 scale의 개수, m은 가능한 aspect ratio의 개수)개 이다. 그러나 이것은 너무 크기에 scale을 첫 번째로 고정하고 aspect ratio만 변경하거나, aspect ratio를 첫 번째로 고정하고 scale만 변경하는 방법을 선택한다. 이 경우에 가능한 조합의 수는 wh(n+m-1)개 이다.
- 2. ground-truth bounding box를 알 때 Jaccard index를 이용하여 anchor box가 얼마나 object를 잘 둘러싸고 있는지 평가할 수 있다. 두 개의 bounding box의 경우 둘의 Jaccard index를 intersection over union(IoU)라고 할 수 있다. IoU는 union area에 대한 intersection area의 비율이다.IoU의 범위는 0에서 1 사이이다. 0은 완전히 일치하지 않음을, 1은 완전히 일치함을 의미한다.
- 3. Object detectionmodel을 train하기 위해서는 각각의 anchor box들에 대해서 anchor box와 relative한 object의 class와 anchor box와 relative한 ground-truth bounding box와의 offset이 필요하다.
- 4. Training Data로 Anchor Box들에 Labeling하는 과정
 - (1) Ground-Truth Bounding Box들을 Anchor Box들에 Assign
 - (2) 각각의 anchor box들에 대해서 Class들과 Offset들을 Labeling
- 5. Non-maximum suppression(NMS)를 통해 어떤 object에 해당하는 비슷한 예측된 bounding box들을 하나로 통일하여 output을 간단하게 나타낼 수 있다.