## Compare R-CNN to Fast R-CNN

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	R-CNN	Fast R-CNN
Insight	•Apply high-capacity <b>CNNs</b> to <u>bottom-up region</u>	•Run the CNN just once per image and share
	proposals to localize and segment objects.	computation(RoIPool).
	•When labeled trainging data is scarce, supervised	•Combine three models into one network
	pre-training + domain-specific fine-tuning	( <u>single-stage training</u> using <u>multi-task loss</u> ).
model	Elinear Regression for bounding box offsets  Classify regions with SVMs  Forward each region through ConvNet  et  Warped image regions  Regions of Interest (RoI) from a proposal method (~2k)  Input image	Fast R-CNN  Softmax  classifier  FCs  FUlly-connected layers  Fully-connected layers  Fully-connected layers  Fully-connected layers  Fully-connected layers  Forward whole image through  ConvNet  Input image
input	Image	Images with region proposals
output	Bounding boxes + labels for each object	Tighter bounding boxes + labels for each object
process	1.Selective search creates Rol(~2k) from image.	1.CNN extract feature for entire image only one.
	2. Warping turn Rol into fixed-size CNN input.	2. <b>Selective Search</b> creates RoI from feature map.
	3.CNN extract feature for every Rol.	3.Rol pooling layer extract fixed-length feature
	4.SVM classify object + bounding-box regression	vector from feature map.
	reduce localization errors.	4.Through FC layers, softmax classifier classify
		object + bounding-box regressors.
result	Train: Fast R-CNN 9x faster than R-CNN(VGG16)	
	Testing: Fast R-CNN 0.3s vs	. 47s (per image) for R-CNN
	mAP: Fast R-CNN 66% vs.62% for R-CNN(PASCAL VOC 2012)	
drawback	1.Training is a mult-stage pipeline and expensive	1.The <b>region proposer</b> (Selective Search) is slow.
	in space(disk) and time.	
	2.Testing is <b>slow</b> because <b>each Rol pass CNN</b>	
	without share computation.	