# 《计算机视觉》实验报告

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# 实验5 目标检测

## 一. 任务1

a) 核心代码:

```
1.import cv2
2.import os
3.import numpy as np
5.# 加载人脸分类器
6.face cascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier("haarcascade frontalface de
  fault.xml")
7.
8.# 加载 AdaBoost 分类器
9.boost = cv2.ml.Boost create()
11. # 提取 Haar 特征
12. def extract haar features (image, is roi=False):
      gray = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR BGR2GRAY)
      if not is roi:
15.
           faces = face cascade.detectMultiScale(gray, scaleFacto
  r=1.1, minNeighbors=5)
16.
     if len(faces) > 0:
17.
              x, y, w, h = faces[0]
18.
              gray = gray[y:y+h, x:x+w]
19.
          # 如果没有检测到人脸,就保留整图 gray,用于负样本特征提取
20. roi = cv2.resize(gray, (24, 24))
21.
      hog = cv2.HOGDescriptor((24, 24), (8, 8), (4, 4), (8, 8),
  9)
22. feature = hog.compute(roi)
      return True, feature.flatten()
24. # 提取正样本和负样本的特征
25. pos features = []
26. neg features = []
27.
28. # 准备正样本特征
```

```
29. pos samples folder = '/Users/feng/Desktop/ 计 算 机 视 觉
  /Week5/W5 Experiment/yale face'
30. for filename in os.listdir(pos samples folder):
      if filename.endswith(('.jpg', '.jpeg', '.png', 'JPG', 'bmp
  ')):
32.
          image path = os.path.join(pos samples folder, filename)
33.
          image = cv2.imread(image path)
34
           has face, feature = extract haar features(image, is ro
  i=False)
35.
          if has face:
36.
              pos features.append(feature)
37.
38. # 准备负样本特征
39. neg samples folder
                          '/Users/feng/Desktop/ 计 算 机 视
                     =
  /Week5/W5 Experiment/non face'
40. for filename in os.listdir(neg samples folder):
      if filename.endswith(('.jpg', '.jpeg', '.png', 'JPG')):
42.
          image path = os.path.join(neg samples folder, filename)
43.
          image = cv2.imread(image path)
44.
          has face, feature = extract haar features (image, is ro
  i=False)
45.
          neg features.append(feature)
46.
47. # 准备训练数据
48. features = np.vstack((np.vstack(pos features), np.vstack(neg f
49. labels = np.hstack((np.ones(len(pos features)), np.zeros(len(n
  eg features)))).astype(np.int32)
50.
51. # 训练 AdaBoost 模型
52. boost.train(features, cv2.ml.ROW SAMPLE, labels)
53.
54. folder path = '/Users/feng/Desktop/ #
                                                  算
                                                       机
  /Week5/W5 Experiment/test photo'
55. for filename in os.listdir(folder path):
56. if filename.endswith(('.jpg', '.jpeg', '.png', 'JPG')):
57.
          # 读取图像
58.
          image path = os.path.join(folder path, filename)
59.
          frame = cv2.imread(image path)
60.
61.
          size = frame.shape[:2]
62.
          minSize_1 = (size[1] // 10, size[0] // 10)#计算最小尺寸
```

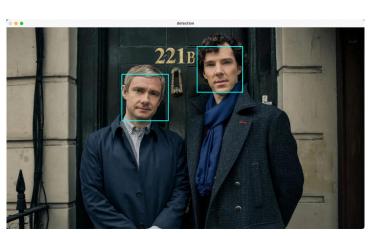
```
63.
           face rects = face_cascade.detectMultiScale(frame, scal
  eFactor=1.05, minNeighbors=2, minSize=minSize 1)
64.
          # 在图像上绘制检测到的人脸
65.
          for (x, y, w, h) in face rects:
66.
              # 提取当前人脸区域的特征
67.
              roi = frame[y:y+h, x:x+w]
68.
               has face, feature = extract haar features (roi, is
  roi=True)
69.
              # 使用 AdaBoost 模型进行预测
70.
              , result = boost.predict(feature.reshape(1, -1))
71.
              if result == 1: # 1 表示检测到人脸
72.
                    cv2.rectangle(frame, (x, y), (x + w, y + h),
   (255, 255, 0), 2)
73.
          cv2.imshow('detection', frame)
74.
          cv2.waitKey(0)
75.
76. cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

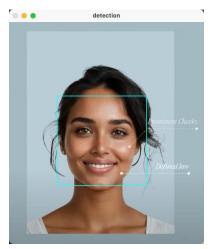
## b) 实验结果截图

测试图片集为自选图片。

训练的数据集:人脸图片集作为正样本,选取 yale 人脸数据集。

非人脸图片集选用电表图片作为负样本。











## c) 实验小结

本实验在没有进行训练 AdaBoost 模型的时候,测试的时候会有同一个人两个框和非 人类被框起来的情况,但是在 AdaBoost 算法进行训练后,测试的结果有明显提升。

本实验在处理作为正样本和负样本的图像(也就是人像和非人像)的时候,一开始由于二者维度不匹配的情况,导致特征长度为0。后来进行修改,在提取特征时,将正样本和负样本的特征调整为相同的大小,可成功运行并检测人脸。