# 《计算机视觉》实验报告

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## 实验 6 行人检测

#### 一. 任务1

#### a) 核心代码:

```
1.def extract hog feature(img):
     # 提取单个图像 img 的 HOG 特征
3.
     return hog(
4.
         imq,
5.
         orientations=9,
6.
         pixels per cell=(16, 16),
7.
         cells per block=(2, 2),
8.
         block norm='L2-Hys',
9.
         visualize=False
10.
      ).astype('float32')
11.
12. def read images (pos dir, neg dir,
13.
                   neg area count, description):
14.
      # 读取图片,提取样本 HOG 特征。
15.
      pos img files = os.listdir(pos dir)
16.
      # 正样本文件列表
17.
      neg_img_files = os.listdir(neg_dir)
18.
      # 负样本文件列表
19.
20.
      area width = 64
21.
      area height = 128
22.
23.
      x = [] # 图片的 HOG 特征
24.
      y = [] # 图片的分类
25.
26.
      for pos file in tqdm(pos img files,
27.
                            desc=f'{description}正样本'):
28.
           # 读取所有正样本
29.
           pos path = os.path.join(pos dir, pos file)
30.
           pos img = imread(pos path, as gray=True)
31.
           img height, img width = pos img.shape
```

```
32.
          clip left = (img width - area width) // 2
33.
          clip top = (img height - area height) // 2
34.
           pos center = clip image(pos img, clip left, clip top,
  area width, area height)
35.
          # 截取中间部分
36.
          hog feature = extract hog feature(
37.
               pos center) # 提取 HOG 特征
38.
          x.append(hog feature) # 加入 HOG 向量
39.
          y.append(1) # 1 代表正类
40.
41.
      for neg file in tqdm(neg img files,
42.
                            desc=f'{description}训练负样本'):
43.
          neg path = os.path.join(neg dir, neg file)
44.
          neg img = imread(neg path, as gray=True)
45.
          img height, img width = neg img.shape
46.
           left max = img width - area width
47.
           top max = img height - area height
48.
           for in range(neg area count):
49.
               # 随机截取 neg area count 个区域
50.
               left = random.randint(0, left max)
51.
               top = random.randint(0, top max)
52.
               clipped area = clip image(neg img,
53.
                         left, top, area width, area height)
54.
               # 截取的区域
55.
               hog feature = extract hog feature(
56.
                   clipped area) # 提取 HOG 特征
57.
               x.append(hog feature)
58.
               y.append(0)
59.
      return x, y
60. \text{def} train SVM(x, y):
61.
    # 训练 SVM。
62.
      SVM = SVC (
63.
          tol=1e-6,
64.
          C=0.01,
65.
          max iter=-1,
66.
          gamma='auto',
67.
          kernel='rbf',
68.
          probability=True
69.
         # 创建 SVM 实例
70.
      SVM.fit(x, y) # 进行训练
71.
      return SVM
72.
73. def test SVM(SVM, test data, show stats=False):
74. # 测试训练好的 SVM
```

```
75.
      hog features = test data[0] # 测试数据的 HOG 特征
76.
      labels = test data[1] # 数据标签(0=不是人, 1=是人)
77.
      prob = SVM.predict proba(hog features)[:, 1]
78.
      if show stats:
79.
           sorted indices = np.argsort( prob, kind="mergesort")[::
            -1].astype(int) # 转化为 int 类型
80.
           labels = np.array(labels)
81.
          labels = labels[sorted indices]
82.
          prob = prob[sorted indices]
83.
          distinct value indices = np.where(np.diff(prob))[0]
84.
          threshold idxs = np.r [
85.
               distinct value indices, labels.size - 1]
86.
          tps = np.cumsum(labels)[threshold idxs]
87.
          fps = 1 + threshold idxs - tps
88.
          num positive = tps[-1]
89.
          recall = tps / num positive
           # 查全率就是在所有正例中查出了多少真正例
90.
91.
          miss = 1 - recall # 计算miss
92.
          num negative = fps[-1]
                                  # 负例个数
93.
          fpr = fps / num negative
94.
           # 假阳性率 (false positive rate)
95.
          plt.plot(miss, fpr, color='red')
96.
          plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
97.
          plt.ylabel('Miss Rate')
98.
          plt.title('Miss Rate - '
99.
                     'False Positive Rate Curve')
100.
             plt.show()
101.
         AUC = metrics.roc auc score(labels, prob)
102.
         return AUC
103.
104.
     def non maximum suppression(pos box list, pos prob,
105.
                                  IoU threshold=0.4):
106.
        # 非极大值抑制(NMS)。
107.
         result = []
108.
         for box1, prob1 in zip(pos box list, pos prob):
109.
             discard = False # 是否舍弃 box1
110.
             for box2, prob2 in zip(
111.
                     pos box list, pos prob):
112.
                 if intersection over union(
113.
                         box1, box2) > IoU threshold:
114.
                      # IoU 大于阈值
115.
                     if prob2 > prob1: # 舍弃置信度较小的
116.
                          discard = True
117.
                         break
```

```
118.
             if not discard: # 未舍弃 box1
119.
                 result.append(box1) # 加入结果列表
120.
         return result
121.
122.
123. def detect pedestrian(SVM, filename, show img=False,
124.
                           threshold=0.99, area width=64, area he
  ight=128,
125
                            min width=48, width scale=1.25, coord
  step=16,
126.
                            ratio=2):
127.
         # 用 SVM 检测 file 文件中的行人,采用非极大值抑制 (NMS)
128.
         box list = [] # 行人边框列表
129.
         hog list = [] # HOG 特征列表
130.
         with open(filename, 'rb') as file:
131.
             img = imread(file, as gray=True)
132.
             img height, img width = img.shape
133.
             width = min width
134.
             height = int(width * ratio)
135.
             while width < img width and height < img height:</pre>
136.
                 for left in range(0, img width - width,
137.
                                    coord step):
138.
                     for top in range(0, img height - height,
139.
                                       coord step):
140.
                         patch = clip image(img, left, top,
141.
                                             width, height)
142.
                          resized = resize(patch,
143.
                                           (area height, area widt
  h))
144.
                          # 缩放图片
145.
                         hog feature = extract hog feature(
146.
                              resized) # 提取 HOG 特征
147.
                         box list.append((left, top,
                                           width, height))
148.
149.
                         hog list.append(hog feature)
150.
                 width = int(width * width scale)
151.
                 height = width * ratio
152.
             prob = SVM.predict proba(hog list)[:, 1]
153.
             # 用 SVM 模型进行判断
154.
             mask = (prob >= threshold)
155.
             # 布尔数组, mask[i]代表 prob[i]是否等于阈值
156.
             pos box list = np.array(box list)[mask]
157.
             # 含有人的框
158.
             pos prob = prob[mask] # 对应的预测概率
```

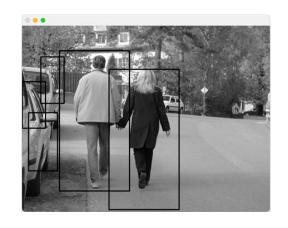
```
159.
              box list after NMS = non maximum suppression(
160.
                  pos box list, pos prob)
161.
              # NMS 处理之后的框列表
162.
              if show img:
163.
                  shown img = np.array(img)
164.
                  for box in box list after NMS:
165.
                      shown img = rectangle(shown img,
166.
                                             pt1=(box[0], box[1]),
167.
                                             pt2=(box[0] + box[2],
168.
                                                   box[1] + box[3]),
169.
                                             color=(0, 0, 0),
170.
                                              thickness=2)
171.
                  imshow('', shown img)
172.
                  waitKey(0)
173.
              return box list after NMS
```

### b) 实验结果截图

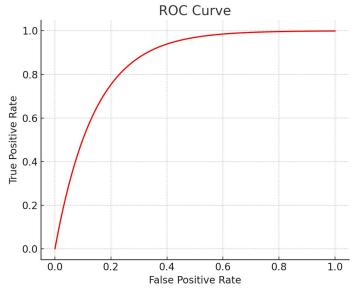
```
execution starts
训练正样本: 100%| 2416/2416 [00:05<00:00, 477.46it/s]
训练负样本: 100%| 1218/1218 [00:16<00:00, 74.74it/s]
training data hog extraction done
测试正样本: 100%| 288/288 [00:03<00:00, 89.75it/s]
测试负样本: 100%| 453/453 [00:06<00:00, 68.79it/s]
test data hog extraction done
SVM training done, cost 513.54s.
```











#### c) 实验小结

在实验过程中,我遇到了一个棘手的问题: 当我尝试对标签 'labels' 使用 'sorted\_indices' 进行索引操作时,出现了 'TypeError: only integer scalar arrays can be converted to a scalar index'的错误。虽然我已经将 'labels' 转换为了 NumPy 数组,但这个错误仍然阻碍了我的进展。后来我发现问题的根源可能在于 'sorted\_indices' 中包含了非整数标量的数组,导致无法进行索引操作。最后,我将 'sorted\_indices' 也转换为整数数组,并确保其中的索引都是整数,并使用了 'astype(int)' 方法将 'sorted\_indices' 转换为整数数组。