《计算机视觉》实验报告

姓名: 孔馨怡 学号: 22122128

实验 6 行人检测

一. 任务1

a) 核心代码:

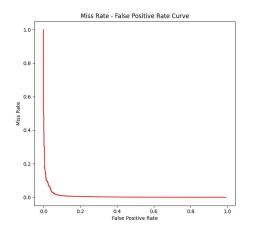
```
def extract hog feature(img):
   return hog(
   ).astype('float32')
def read images (pos dir, neg dir,
             neg area count, description):
   pos_img_files = os.listdir(pos_dir)
   area width = 64
   x = [] # 图片的 HOG 特征
   for pos_file in tqdm(pos_img_files,
                    desc=f'{description}正样本'):
      pos_path = os.path.join(pos_dir, pos_file)
      pos_img = imread(pos_path, as_gray=True)
      img_height, img_width = pos_img.shape
```

```
clip top = (img height - area height) // 2
      pos_center = clip_image(pos_img,
      hog feature = extract hog feature(
         pos center) # 提取 HOG 特征
      x.append(hog_feature) # 加入 HOG 向量
      y.append(1) # 1 代表正类
                    desc=f'{description}训练负样本'):
      neg_path = os.path.join(neg_dir, neg_file)
      neg img = imread(neg path, as gray=True)
      img_height, img_width = neg_img.shape
      left max = img width - area width
      for in range(neg area count):
         clipped area = clip image(neg img,
                               left, top, area width, area height)
         hog feature = extract hog feature(
             clipped area) # 提取 HOG 特征
         x.append(hog feature)
         y.append(0)
def train SVM(x, y):
   return SVM
def test SVM(SVM, test data, show stats=False):
```

```
hog features = test data[0] # 测试数据的 HOG 特征
   prob = SVM.predict proba(hog features)[:, 1]
   if show stats:
         prob, kind="mergesort")[::-1].astype(int) # 转化为 int 类型
      labels = np.array(labels)
      labels = labels[sorted indices]
      distinct value indices = np.where(np.diff(prob))[0]
      tps = np.cumsum(labels)[threshold idxs]
      fps = 1 + threshold idxs - tps
      # 查全率就是在所有正例中查出了多少真正例
      miss = 1 - recall # 计算 miss
      num negative = fps[-1] # 负例个数
def non maximum suppression(pos box list, pos prob,
   result = []
   for box1, prob1 in zip(pos box list, pos prob):
               discard = True
```

```
result.append(box1) # 加入结果列表
   return result
def detect pedestrian(SVM, filename, show img=False,
                 ratio=2):
  hog list = [] # HOG 特征列表
         for left in range(0, img_width - width,
               patch = clip_image(img, left, top,
                resized = resize(patch,
                hog_feature = extract_hog_feature(
                   resized) # 提取 HOG 特征
               box list.append((left, top,
               hog list.append(hog feature)
      prob = SVM.predict proba(hog list)[:, 1]
      pos_box_list = np.array(box_list)[mask]
      # 含有人的框
      pos prob = prob[mask] # 对应的预测概率
      box list after NMS = non maximum suppression(
```

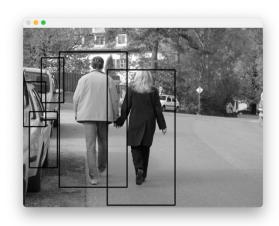
b) 实验结果截图



execution starts
训练正样本: 100%| 100 | 12416/2416 [00:12<00:00, 190 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100









c) 实验小结

下面是一些实验中踩的坑和心得:

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` 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。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。我将 `sorted_indices` 也转换为整数数组,并确保其中的索引都是整数。我使用了 `astype(int)` 方法将 `sorted_indices` 转换为整数数组