

HomeWork-3: Parking Lot Vacancy Detector

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The assignment aims at implementation of an automated solution to convey information about the number of available parking space at a parking lot ,by displaying the number of available parking spaces at the entrance to the parking lot.

Cascade Classifier Training:

1.Training set

In this step I used the Sunny scenario in each parking lot set to create my own training set, for this step used the ElementTree xml parser API, the xml file was inspected to parse the values corresponding to the 'occupied' variable , if it is 1 which means car is present, the image was cropped and classified as positive dataset , if the Occupied variable is 0 then the car is not present and classified as negative dataset, 165,121 images were classified under Positive dataset And 180,161 images as negative dataset.

Below is the example of positive data set



The Negative dataset is as follows



The python Program for the above operation "CvAssignment3xml.py" is attached with the report.

2. Train your cascade classifier

Training the cascade classifier is the next step, I used opencv_traincascade utility for this operation.

Number of positive samples used – 20,000 images

Number of negative samples used – 10,000 images

Number of stages – 10

Width and height of image – 20, 20 , I chose 20,20 to reduce the amount of time in training and to avoid running out of memory , since my laptop is not very powerful going for big images would have crashed my system , so had to reduce the width and height.

below is the command used for training the cascade for HAAR like features

```
opencv_traincascade -data data -vec positives.vec -bg bg.txt -numPos 20000 -numNeg 10000 -numStages 10 -w 20 -h 20
```

training took a lot of time to produce the cascade.xml .

the output of this training is in the file “output_HAAR.doc”

The command for cascade training for LBP - Local binary patterns is as below ,

```
C:\Users\lavan\Desktop\cv_assignment>opencv_traincascade -data data -vec positives.vec -bg bg.txt -
numPos 1800 -numNeg 900 -numStages 10 -w 20 -h 20 -featureType LBP
```

We have to specify the featureType as LBP , default is HAAR.

The output of LBP training is in the file “output_LBP.Doc”

At the end of the training we obtain cascade.xml file and stagewise report of the training.

Performance - The HAAR classifier worked better when compared to LBP classifier, the number of cars detected in HAAR Correctly is more compared to LBP.

The time taken by HAAR is more compared to Time taken by LBP training.

N-current feature for this cascade

HR is the hit rate – percentage of positive samples that are classified as such

FA is False alarm – percentage of negative samples incorrectly classified as positive

More the HR value for a classifier more is the accuracy of the classifier , below is the table comparing the HR and FA values of both HAAR and LBP

No of stages	HAAR Classifier		LBP classifier	
	HR	FA	HR	FA
0	0.9971	0.2503	0.9986	0.3098
1	0.996	0.4847	0.9985	0.5311
2	0.99585	0.3963	0.9962	0.2486
3	0.996	0.3418	0.99695	0.4749
4	0.99625	0.4564	0.99565	0.3274
5	0.9958	0.327	0.9951	0.3637
6	0.99515	0.408	0.99535	0.4228
7	0.99595	0.4428	0.9954	0.3799
8	0.99515	0.3287	0.99525	0.4226

As we can see from the above table the Hit rate for HAAR classifier is always more than 0.995 or 99.5% and False alarm is always less than 0.48 or 48% . which is better than LBP

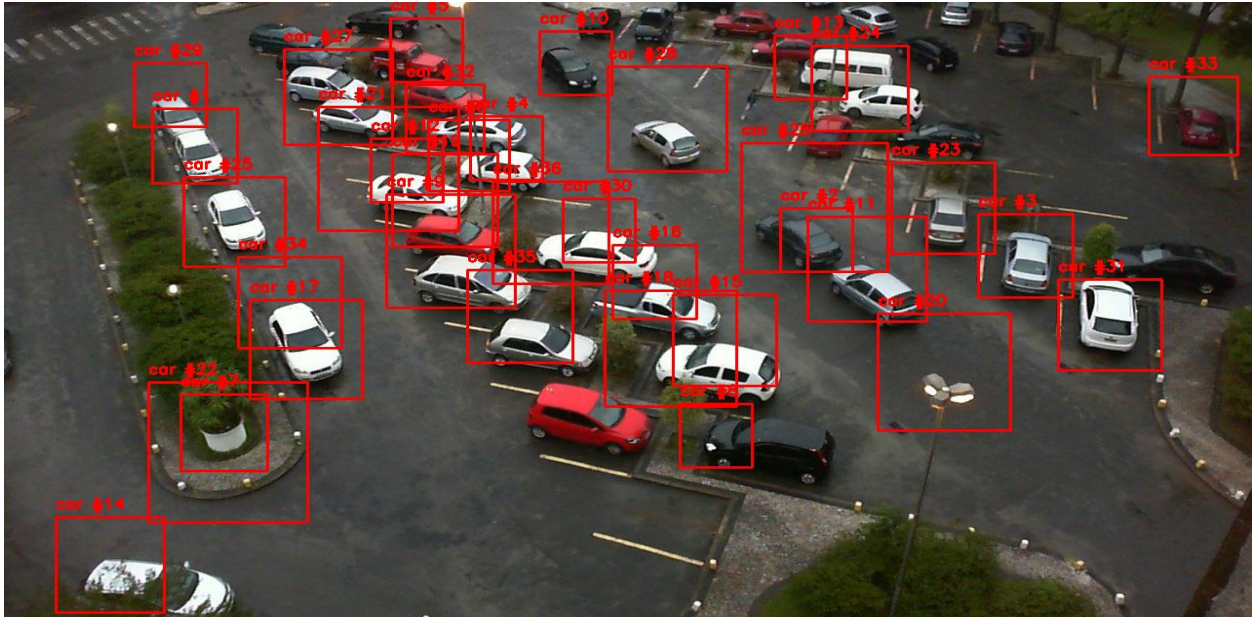
In LBP the HR is always more than 0.995 but the False alarm is some times around 0.53 which is more compared to HAAR , which indicates there might be more false Detection of images in LBP.

3. Car Detection

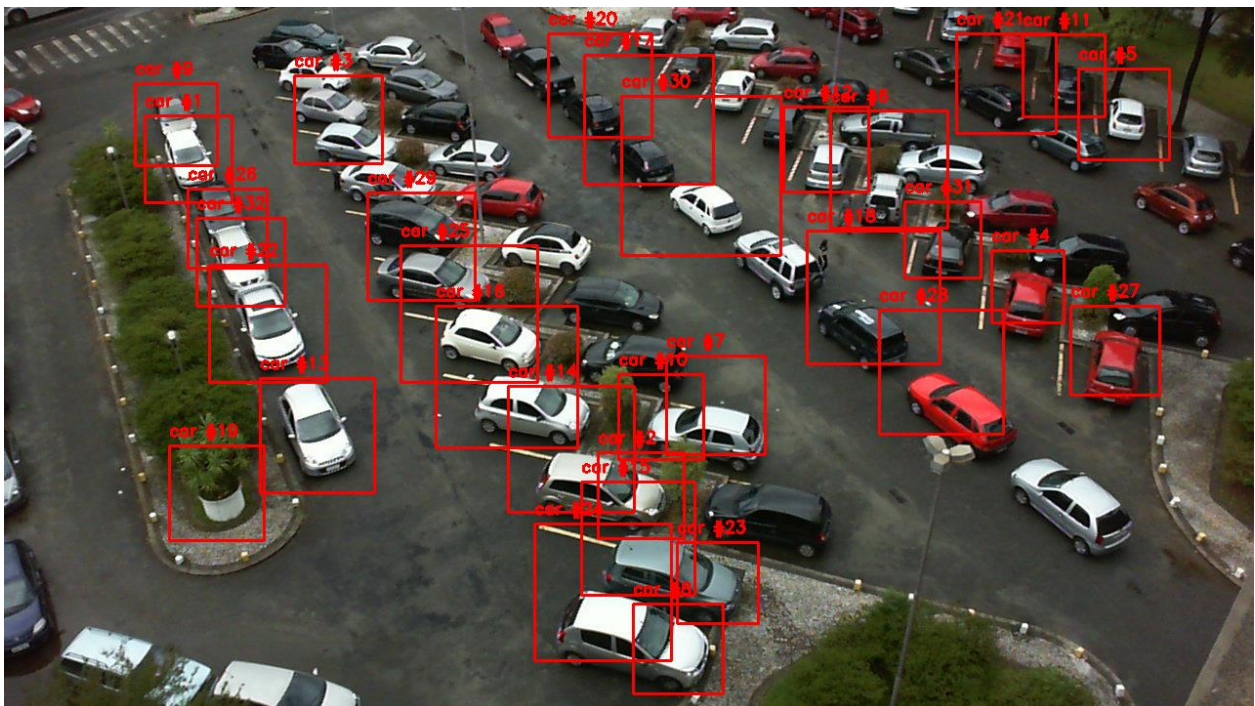
a. Use images from rainy and cloudy datasets to test your algorithm

used images like these from rainy and cloudy dataset

Rainy dataset image



Cloudy dataset image



b. Write a python program that takes the cascade classifier parameters as input and a test image (from rainy and cloudy datasets) and performs car detection

The Program for Car Detection “cardetection.py” is attached with the report .

c. Test your detection using both sets of features, Haar and LBP

Car Detection using HAAR classifier

Image from sunny dataset - HAAR classifier

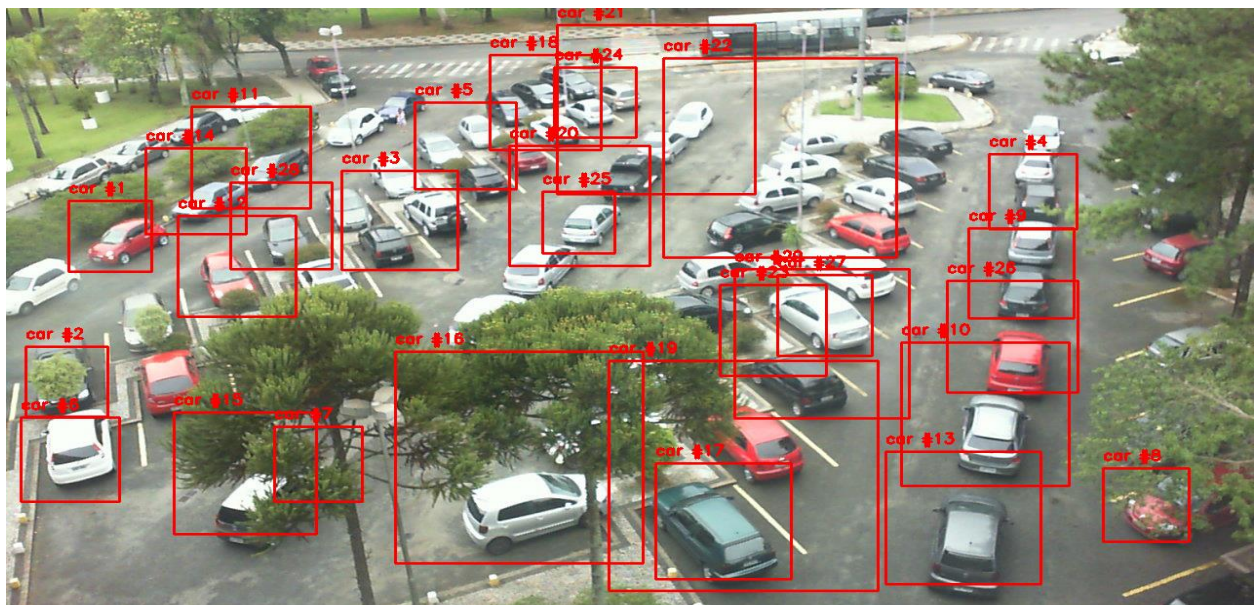


Image from Cloudy dataset - HAAR classifier

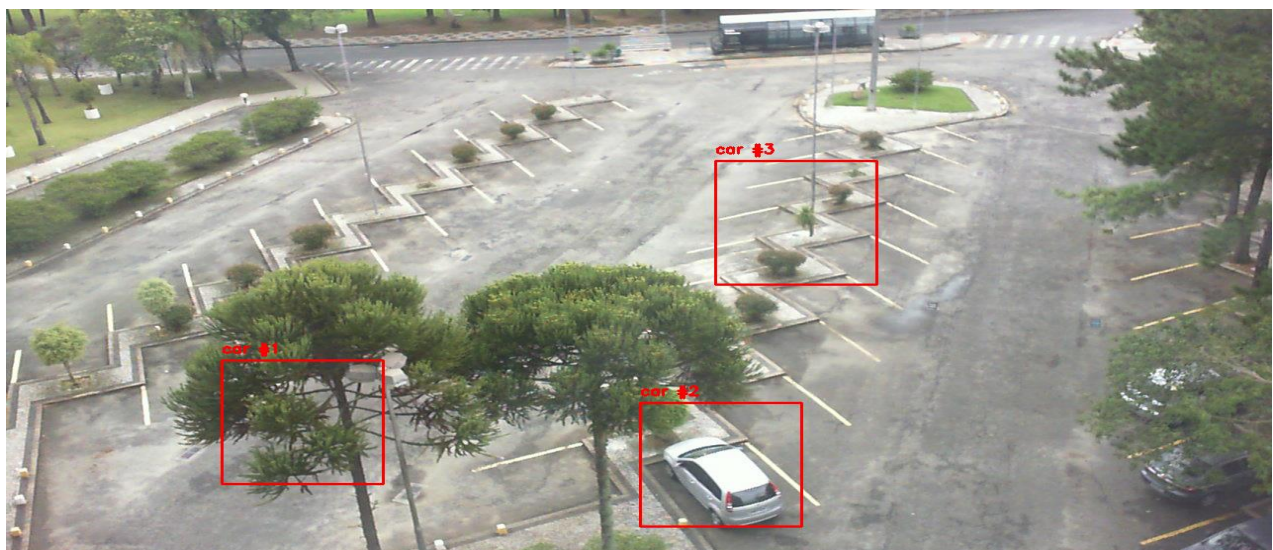


Image from rainy data set- HAAR classifier



LBP classifier

Image from sunny dataset- LBP classifier

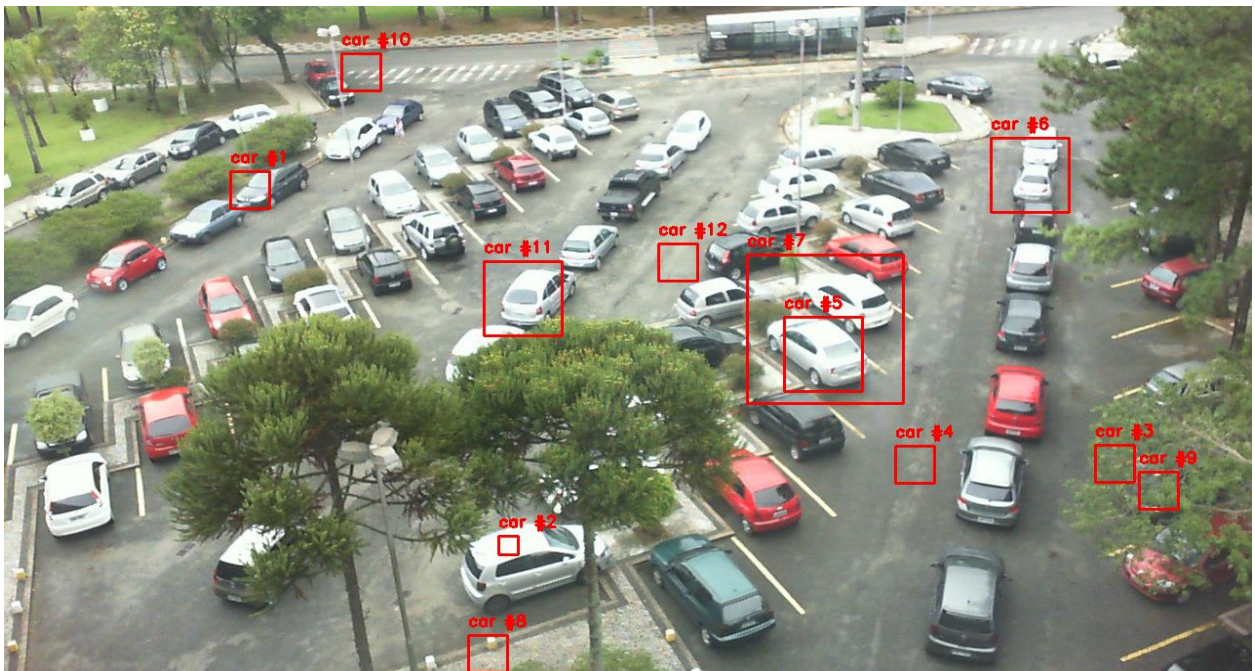


Image from Cloudy dataset - LBP classifier

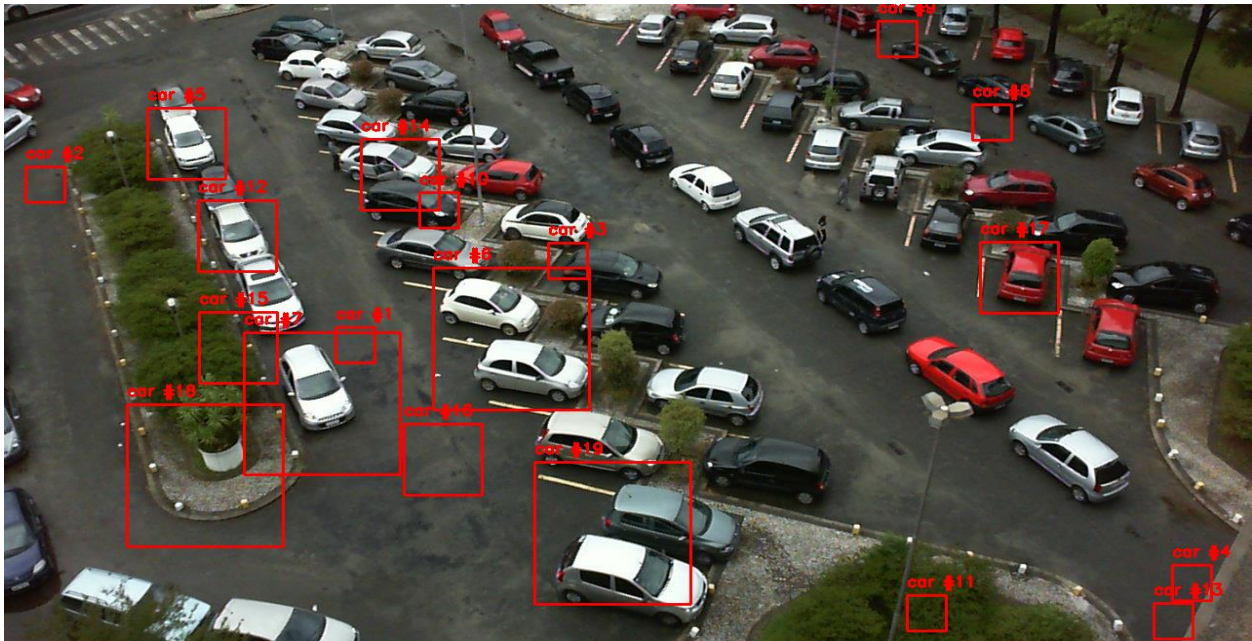
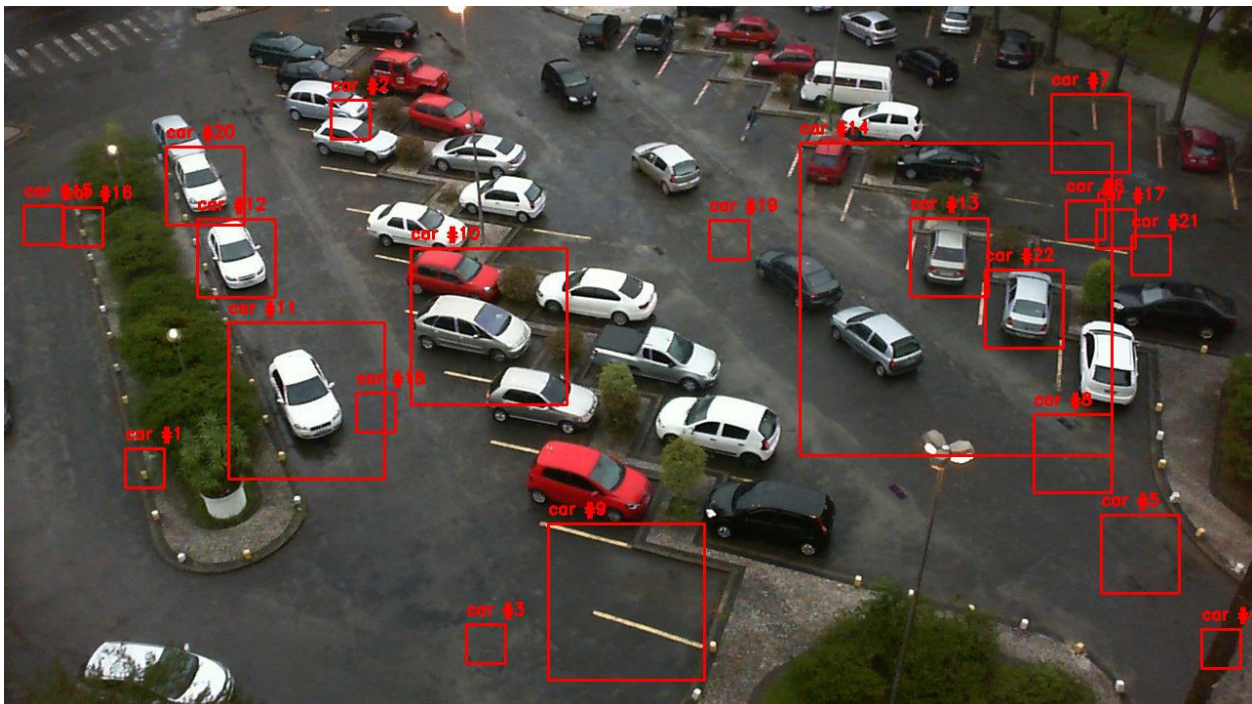


Image from rainy data set – LBP classifier



4. Parking lot analysis

a. Using the detected cars, and the location of the parking spots, determine, if a parking spot is occupied or empty.

b. Use the ground truth to compare and summarize your results.

i. Test 25 images each from rainy and cloudy (total 50 tests) dataset and report the true positives, false positive, accuracy.

The following images are considered



2012-09-16_06_2
2_55



2012-09-16_08_1
7_59



2012-10-23_09_0
0_52



2012-11-09_07_5
6_35



2012-11-09_08_0
6_36



2012-11-09_10_5
1_44



2012-11-10_06_3
2_38



2012-11-10_10_4
7_50



2012-12-07_16_4
2_25



2012-12-07_16_5
2_25



2012-12-14_07_4
0_02



2012-12-14_07_4
5_02



2012-12-14_07_5
0_03



2012-12-14_08_1
5_03



2012-12-14_08_2
0_03



2012-12-15_16_5
5_14



2012-12-15_17_2
0_14



2013-01-16_16_1
5_12



2013-01-16_16_2
0_12



2013-01-18_16_4
5_13



2013-01-18_17_0



2013-02-26_13_0



2013-02-26_13_1



2013-04-12_17_4



2013-04-12_17_5

Cloudy image data set



2012-09-12_06_2
0_57



2012-09-12_07_2
3_35



2012-09-12_07_2
8_48



2012-09-12_09_5
0_14



2012-10-14_08_4
4_42



2012-10-14_16_1
0_02



2012-11-08_07_0
0_26



2012-11-08_18_1
5_58



2012-11-08_18_4
5_59



2012-11-08_19_3
1_02



2012-12-12_11_5
0_07



2012-12-14_09_3
5_05



2012-12-14_10_1
0_06



2013-01-22_12_2
0_07



2013-01-22_12_4
5_08



2013-01-22_13_1
5_08



2013-02-22_17_4
0_12



2013-02-22_17_5
5_12



2013-02-22_18_3
5_13



2013-03-13_06_5
5_01



2013-03-13_07_4
0_02



2013-03-20_06_5
0_01



2013-04-14_10_0
5_04



2013-04-14_10_3
0_05



2013-04-14_10_5
5_05

HAAR classifier cloudy



20180403-23015

1



20180403-23015

2



20180403-23015

3



20180403-23020

7



20180403-23020

8



20180403-23020

9



20180403-23021

9



20180403-23022

0



20180403-23023

5



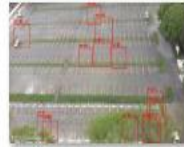
20180403-23023

6



20180403-23023

7



20180403-23024

9



20180403-23025

0



20180403-23025

1



20180403-23030

4



20180403-23030

5



20180403-23032

1



20180403-23032

2



20180403-23050

8



20180403-23050

9



20180403-23052



20180403-23052



20180403-23052



20180403-23054



20180403-23054

LBP rainy



20180403-23115
6



20180403-23115
7



20180403-23115
8



20180403-23120
1



20180403-23120
2



20180403-23120
3



20180403-23120
6



20180403-23120
7



20180403-23121
0



20180403-23121
1



20180403-23121
2



20180403-23121
5



20180403-23121
6



20180403-23122
4



20180403-23122
5



20180403-23122
8



20180403-23122
9



20180403-23123
5



20180403-23123
6



20180403-23123
7



20180403-23124



20180403-23124



20180403-23124

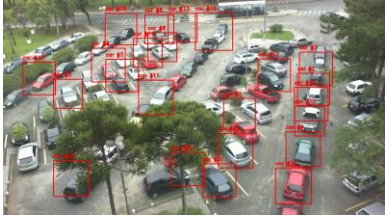
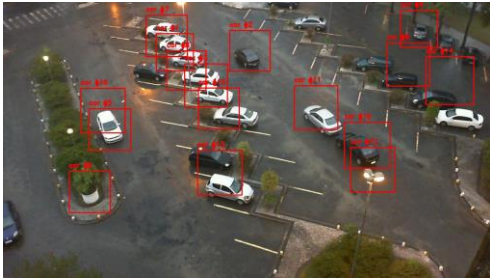
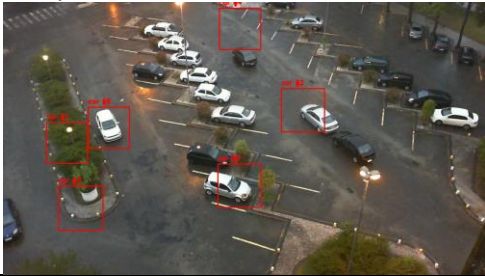
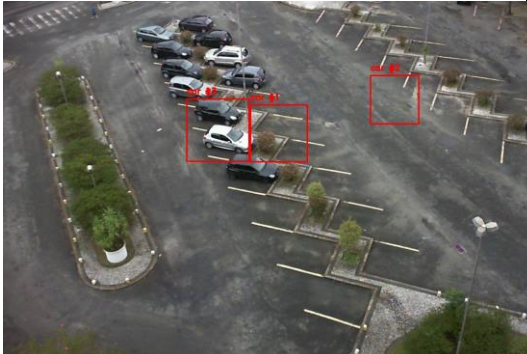


20180403-23125



20180403-23125

Question 4.

Test image	Classifier Feature	Training			TP	FP	Accuracy
		Stages	No. of Positives	No. of Negatives			
cloudy 	HAAR	10	20,000	10,000	23	0	23/50=46%
Rainy 	HAAR	10	20,000	10,000	15	2	15/21=0.7142
Rainy 	LBP	10	40,000	20,000	4	3	4/21=0.19
Cloudy 	LBP	10	40,000	20,000	1	2	1/10=0.1

Have attached the files containing the test image data set and output data set for each of the classifiers with the report and have included the python files for all the programs

Thanks and Regards

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