统计图像尺寸、比例分布

导入工具包

```
import os
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import cv2
from tqdm import tqdm

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

指定数据集路径

```
In [7]: os. getcwd()
Out[7]: 'C:\\Users\\baisichang\\img_classification\\img_cla\\1_building_dataset'

In [8]: # 指定数据集路径
dataset_path = 'fruit81_full' #还没有划分训练集和测试集
os. chdir(dataset_path) #重新指定工作目录
os. listdir()
```

```
['人参果',
Out[8]:
        '佛手瓜',
        '哈密瓜',
        '圣女果',
        '山楂',
'山竹',
        '无花果',
        '木瓜',
        '李子',
        '杏',
        '杨桃',
        '杨梅',
        '枇杷',
        '枣',
        '柚子',
        '柠檬',
        '柿子',
'树莓',
        '桂圆',
        '桑葚',
        '梨',
        '椰子',
        '榴莲',
        '樱桃',
        '橘子',
        '毛丹'
        '水蜜桃',
        '沃柑',
        '沙果',
        '沙棘',
        '油桃',
        '牛油果',
        '猕猴桃',
        '甘蔗',
        '甜瓜-伊丽莎白',
        '甜瓜-白',
        '甜瓜-绿',
        '甜瓜-金',
        '番石榴-百',
        '番石榴-红',
        '白兰瓜',
        '自心火龙果',
        '白萝卜',
        '百香果',
        '石榴',
        '砂糖橘',
        '粑粑柑',
        '红心火龙果',
        '红苹果',
        '羊奶果',
        '羊角蜜',
'胡萝卜',
        '脐橙',
        '腰果',
        '芒果',
        '芦柑',
        '草莓',
        '荔枝',
        '莲雾'
        '菠萝'
        '菠萝莓',
        '菠萝蜜',
        '葡萄-白',
```

'葡萄-红',

```
'蓝莓',
        '蛇皮果',
        '蟠桃',
        '血橙',
        '西柚',
        '西梅',
        '西瓜',
        '西红柿',
        '车厘子',
        '酸角',
        '金桔',
        '青柠',
        '青苹果',
        '香橼',
        '香蕉',
        '黄桃',
        '黑莓']
In [9]: df = pd. DataFrame()
```

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In [6]: df

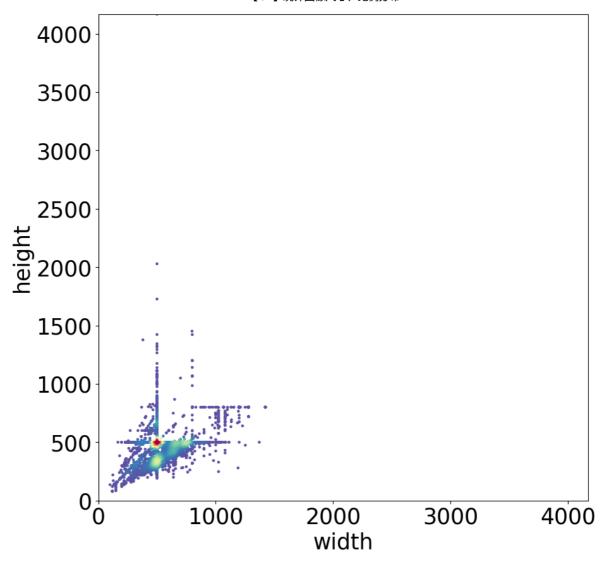
 Out[6]:
 图像宽图像高文件名
 类别

0	500.0	500.0	1.jpeg	人参果
1	500.0	329.0	10.jpg	人参果
2	749.0	500.0	100.jpg	人参果
3	500.0	500.0	101.jpg	人参果
4	300.0	200.0	102.jpg	人参果
•••				
14428	750.0	500.0	95.jpg	黑莓
14429	700.0	467.0	96.jpg	黑莓
14430	500.0	482.0	97.jpg	黑莓
14431	667.0	500.0	98.jpg	黑莓
14432	600.0	476.0	99.jpg	黑莓

14433 rows × 4 columns

可视化图像尺寸分布

```
In [10]: from scipy.stats import gaussian_kde
         from matplotlib.colors import LogNorm
         # df_path = 'C:\\Users\\baisichang\\img_classification\\img_cla\\1_building_dataset\
         # df = pd. read csv(df path)
         x = df['图像宽']
         y = df['图像高']
         xy = np. vstack([x, y]) # 垂直方向叠放
         z = gaussian_kde(xy)(xy)
         # Sort the points by density, so that the densest points are plotted last
         #按密度对点进行排序,以便最后绘制最密集的点。
         idx = z. argsort()
         x, y, z = x[idx], y[idx], z[idx]
         plt. figure (figsize=(10, 10)) # 创建图像
         # plt.figure(figsize=(12, 12))
         plt. scatter(x, y, c=z, s=5, cmap='Spectral_r') # 函数用于生成一个scatter散点图,是
         # plt.colorbar()
         # plt.xticks([])
         # plt.yticks([])
         plt. tick_params(labelsize=25) # 参数labelsize用于设置刻度线标签的字体大小
         xy_max = max(max(df['图像宽']), max(df['图像高']))
         plt. xlim(xmin=0, xmax=xy_max)
         plt.ylim(ymin=0, ymax=xy_max)
         plt. ylabel('height', fontsize=25) # xy轴标签字体大小
         plt. xlabel ('width', fontsize=25)
         plt. savefig('图像尺寸分布.pdf', dpi=120, bbox inches='tight')
         plt. show()
```



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