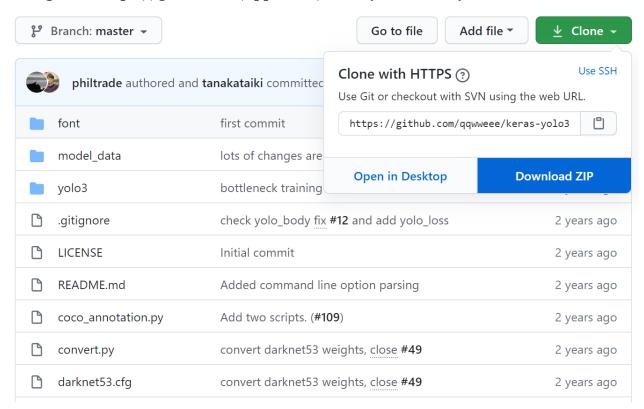
#### 2020.06.30

- 一、安裝與測試
- 1.先到 github(https://github.com/qqwweee/keras-yolo3)下載 yolov3程式



- 2.從 https://pjreddie.com/media/files/yolov3.weights 下載 yolov3.weights 檔案
- 3.下載完後使用將 yolov3.weights 放入置 yolov3 資料夾裡面並開啟 cmd 進行測試,使用: python convert.py yolov3.cfg yolov3.weights model\_data/yolo.h5 (將 yolov3.weights 放在 keras-yolo3-master 資料夾內 跟 yolo3 同層 開啟 Anaconda Prompt(testAI)的 cmd 測試)
- 4.將下載好的 yolov3.weights 複製一份轉檔成.h5 檔的,放在 model\_data 裡面,再將影像(dog.jpg)放到資料夾內(需要先將影像丟到資料夾內,才可以測試)

開始進行測試時,輸入:python yolo\_video.py -image

- 1) RuntimeError: `get\_session` is not available when using TensorFlow 2.0. https://github.com/OlafenwaMoses/ImageAI/issues/367
- 2) 使用 TensorFlow 2.0 时'get\_session'不可用'。

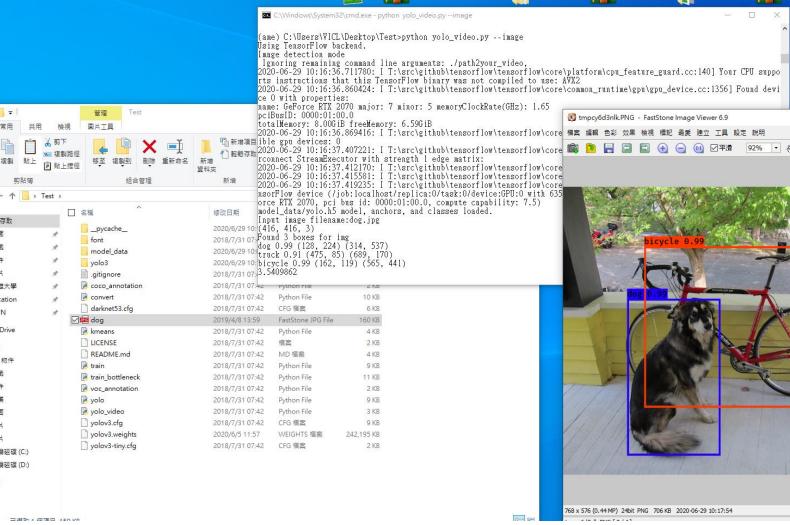
https://mlog.club/article/3361758

3) 解決 ImportError: cannot import name 'tf\_utils' https://blog.csdn.net/lingcai7071/article/details/103305364

# 4) pip 安裝指定 keras 版本

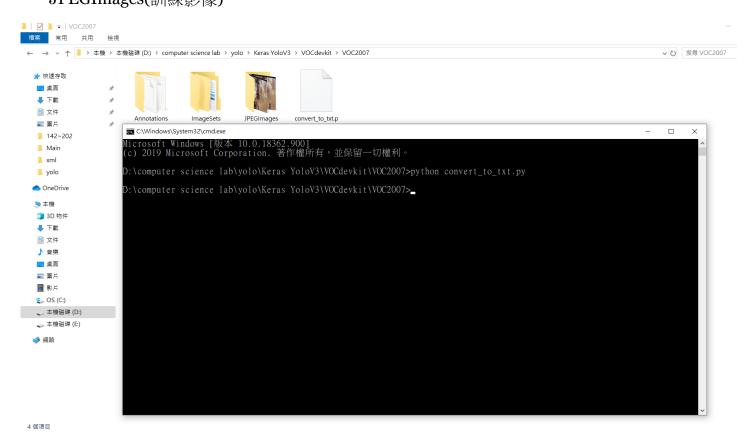
Ú

https://blog.csdn.net/baidu 32936911/article/details/79753733



(成功後代表我們可以使用官方的 weights 檔來訓練我們自己的影像了)

- 二、建立與訓練模組
- 1. (在目錄)建立資料集(VOCdevkit)裡面需要放(VOC2007)並在(VOC2007)裡面放入 3 個資料夾分別為: Annotations (匯入 XML,底下有 XML 教學)、ImageSets (需要在建立一個 Main 的資料夾裡面放 test.txt、train.txt、val.txt、trainval.txt)和 JPEGImages(訓練影像)



2. 將自己的圖片以及 xml 按照要求放好後,在 VOC2007 的同級目錄下建立 convert\_to\_txt.py 檔案,複製下面程式碼至 convert\_to\_txt.py 並執行。

該程式碼是讀取上面的 xml 檔案中圖片名稱,並儲存在 ImageSets/Main 目錄下的 txt 檔案中。注意:此處 txt 中僅有圖片名稱。

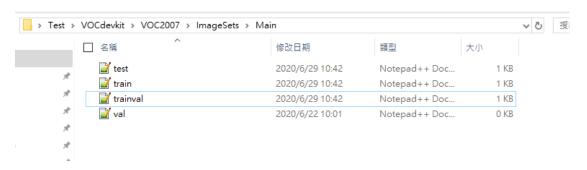
## (下為亂數生成程式)

```
import os
import random

trainval_percent = 0.1
train_percent = 0.9

xmlfilepath = 'Annotations'
txtsavepath = 'ImageSets\Main'
total_xml = os.listdir(xmlfilepath)
```

```
num = len(total xml)
list = range(num)
tv = int(num * trainval percent)
tr = int(tv * train percent)
trainval = random.sample(list, tv)
train = random.sample(trainval, tr)
ftrainval = open('ImageSets/Main/trainval.txt', 'w')
ftest = open('ImageSets/Main/test.txt', 'w')
ftrain = open('ImageSets/Main/train.txt', 'w')
fval = open('ImageSets/Main/val.txt', 'w')
for i in list:
   name = total xml[i][:-4] + '\n'
   if i in trainval:
       ftrainval.write(name)
       if i in train:
          ftest.write(name)
       else:
          fval.write(name)
   else:
      ftrain.write(name)
ftrainval.close()
ftrain.close()
fval.close()
ftest.close()
```



執行完後 記事本裡會有隨機值在記事本裡面。

3.回到原目錄執行 voc\_annotation.py 此時會出現 3 個檔案 (分別為 2007\_test、2007\_train、2007\_val) 手動把 2007\_刪除 完成後如下圖所示:



此外,有可能剛執行檔案時發生以下狀況

```
Microsoft Windows [版本 10.0.18362.900]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. 著作權所有,並保留一切權利。

C:\Users\VICL\Desktop\Test>activate ame
(ame) C:\Users\VICL\Desktop\Test>voc_annotation.py

Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "C:\Users\VICL\Desktop\Test\voc_annotation.py", line 31, in <module>
        convert_annotation(year, image_id, list_file)
   File "C:\Users\VICL\Desktop\Test\voc_annotation.py", line 11, in convert_annotation
        tree=ET.parse(in_file)
   File "C:\Users\VICL\Anaconda3\lib\xml\etree\ElementTree.py", line 1197, in parse
        tree,parse(source, parser)
   File "C:\Users\VICL\Anaconda3\lib\xml\etree\ElementTree.py", line 598, in parse
        self._root = parser._parse_whole(source)
UnicodeDecodeError: 'cp950' codec can't decode byte 0xe5 in position 142: illegal multibyte sequence
```

#### 解決方法需要在程式裡加入

```
in file = open('VOCdevkic/VOC&s/Annotations/%s.xml'%(year, image_id) encoding="utf-8")
tree=ET.parse(in, file)
root = tree.getroot()

for obj in root.iter('object'):
    difficult = obj.find('difficult').text
    cls = obj.find('amer').text
    if cls not in classes or int(difficult) ==1:
        continue
    cls id = classes.index(cls)
        xmlbox = obj.find('bmdbox')
    b = (int(xmlbox.find('xmin').text), int(xmlbox.find('ymin').text), int(xmlbox.find('ymax').text))
    list_file.write(" " + ", ".join([str(a) for a in b]) + ',' + str(cls_id))

wd = getcwd()
```

加入完後重新執行即可。

4.在資料夾中建立 logs/ooo 存放 weight.h5 檔 log\_dir 是將.h5 檔放置的路徑。

```
C:\Users\VICL\Desktop\Test\train.py - Notepad++
檔案(F) 編輯(E) 搜尋(S) 檢視(V) 編碼(N) 語言(L) 設定(T) 工具(O) 巨集(M) 執行(R) 外掛(P) 視窗(W) ?
] 🖆 🖶 🖺 🥫 😘 🖴 | 🕹 🐚 🖍 | 🖚 🗲 | 🖚 🛬 | 冬 🖎 | 🛂 🚍 | 🚍 🖷 📭 🖫 👰 📾 🔊 | 💿 🗩 🗩 🗩 🗷
🔚 train.py 🔀
       Retrain the YOLO model for your own dataset.
       import numpy as np
       import keras.backend as K
       from keras.layers import Input, Lambda
       from keras.models import Model
       from keras.callbacks import TensorBoard, ModelCheckpoint, EarlyStopping
       from yolo3.model import preprocess_true_boxes, yolo_body, tiny_yolo_body, yolo_loss
       from yolo3.utils import get random data
 13
     □def main():
 14
           annotation_path = 'train.txt'
           log_dir = 'logs/000/'
classes_path = 'model_data/voc_classes.txt'
           anchors_path = 'model_data/yolo_anchors.txt'
 18
           class names = get classes(classes path)
 19
           anchors = get_anchors(anchors_path)
 20
           input_shape = (512,512) # multiple of 32, hw
 21
           model = create_model(input_shape, anchors, len(class_names) )
           train(model, annotation_path, input_shape, anchors, len(class_names), log_dir=log_dir)
```

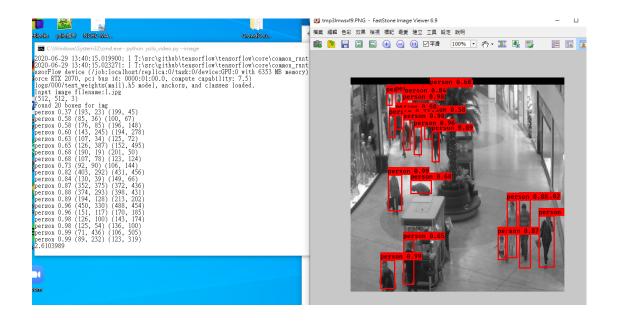
設定好路徑後,使用 CMD 輸入 python train.py

# 5.訓練過程

```
Еросћ 88/100
4/4 [=====
                                    =1 - 2s 587ms/step - loss: 120.0867 - val loss: 140.8875
Еросћ 89/100
4/4 [====
                                    ==] - 2s 598ms/step - loss: 123.1705 - val_loss: 132.5142
Epoch 90/100
                                     =] - 2s 592ms/step - loss: 124.0760 - val_loss: 113.8043
Еросћ 91/100
4/4 [=
                                     =] - 2s 597ms/step - loss: 134.1238 - val_loss: 138.8856
Еросћ 92/100
4/4 [=
                                    =] - 2s 595ms/step - loss: 123.5458 - val_loss: 140.2670
Еросћ 93/100
4/4 [=====
                                    =] - 2s 600ms/step - loss: 129.7838 - val loss: 126.4146
Еросћ 94/100
4/4 [=====
                                    ==] - 2s 595ms/step - loss: 128.8952 - val_loss: 128.3808
Еросћ 95/100
474 [=
                                     =] - 2s 590ms/step - loss: 121.4716 - val_loss: 157.2316
Еросћ 96/100
4/4 [=
                                     =] - 2s 585ms/step - loss: 125.1414 - val_loss: 150.5125
Epoch 97/100
4/4 [
                                     =] - 2s 594ms/step - loss: 121.9227 - val_loss: 145.9632
Epoch 98/100
4/4 [=====
                                    ==] - 2s 584ms/step - loss: 147.4830 - val_loss: 154.8668
Epoch 99/100
4/4 [=====
                                    ==] - 2s 592ms/step - loss: 119.8548 - val_loss: 100.8764
Epoch 100/100
4/4 [=
                                    ==] - 2s 580ms/step - loss: 131.2757 - val_loss: 148.3926
```

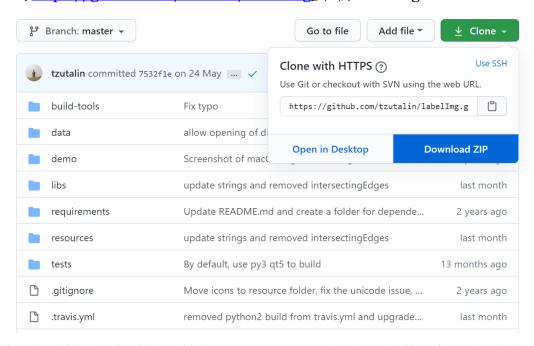
#### 6.結束後進行測試

在 cmd 中輸入 python yolo\_video.py --image



#### 三、XML 教學

1.從 github( https://github.com/tzutalin/labelImg)下載 labelImg-master

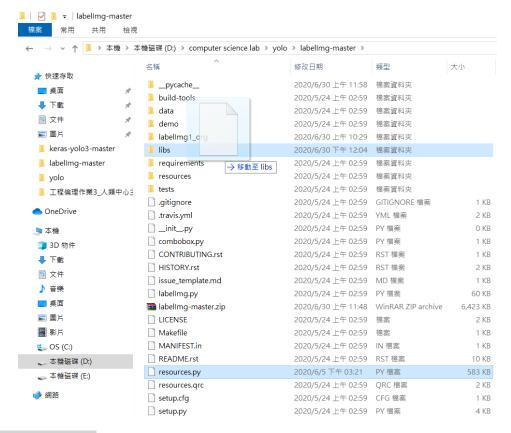


(但是下載下來的檔案不包含核心檔案 resources.py 要另外上網找,找到後(或學長直接給

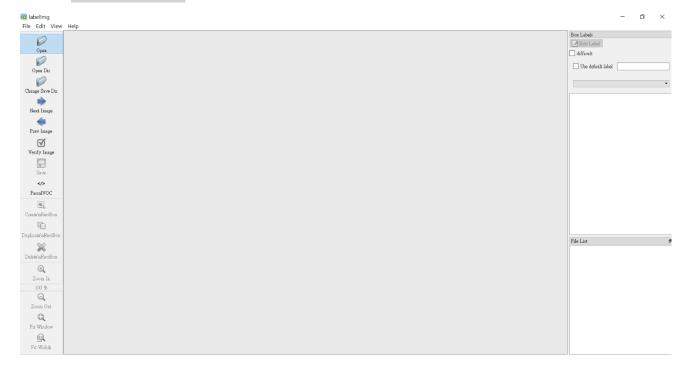
的)放進 libs 資料夾解決 ModuleNotFoundError 問題,就可以正常執行了)

2.從 cmd (Anaconda Prompt(testAI)開啟 labelImg,使用: python labelImg.py ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'libs.resources'

https://blog.csdn.net/mo\_38027013/article/details/93597145



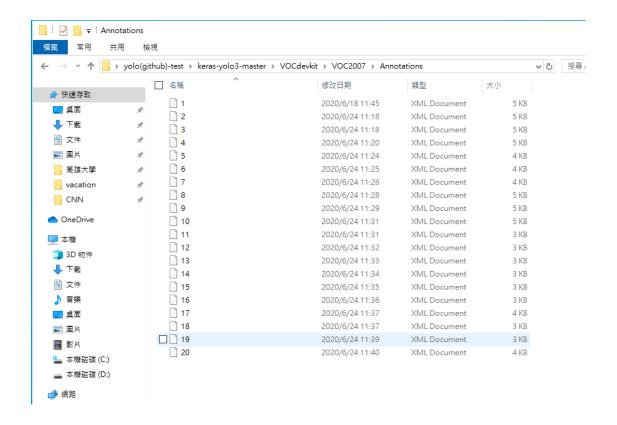
3.開啟 labelImg.py 後點 OPEN 開啟需要編輯的圖片



# 1)使用 Create 進行框人的動作



# 2)之後另存新檔到 xml(任意資料夾)中



### 問題:

- 1.尺吋問題(推薦使用 Mall-512\*512 的影像 )
- 2.是否可以判斷影像中有多少框框
- 3.資料量不足
- 4.訓練量不夠,導致有些影像無法成功辨識

#### 參考網址

- 1. https://blog.csdn.net/Thomson617/article/details/99972062
- 2. https://www.itreado1.com/content/1542118573.html
- 3. https://github.com/qqwweee/keras-yolo3
- 4. https://blog.csdn.net/patrick Lxc/article/details/80615433