# 《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:

```
def extract hog feature(img):
   return hog(
      pixels per cell=(16, 16),
   ).astype('float32')
def read images (pos dir, neg dir,
             neg area count, description):
   pos_img_files = os.listdir(pos dir)
   neg img files = os.listdir(neg dir)
   area width = 64
   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
```

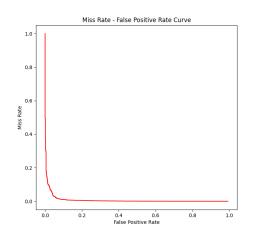
```
pos_center = clip_image(pos_img,
                       clip left, clip top, area width, area height)
   hog feature = extract hog feature(
      pos center) # 提取 HOG 特征
   x.append(hog_feature) # 加入 HOG 向量
   y.append(1) # 1 代表正类
                 desc=f'{description}训练负样本'):
   neg_path = os.path.join(neg_dir, neg_file)
   neg img = imread(neg path, as gray=True)
   img_height, img_width = neg_img.shape
      clipped_area = clip_image(neg_img,
      hog feature = extract hog feature(
         clipped area) # 提取 HOG 特征
      x.append(hog feature)
      y.append(0)
SVM.fit(x, y) # 进行训练
return SVM
```

```
prob = SVM.predict proba(hog features)[:, 1]
   if show stats:
      labels = np.array(labels)
      labels = labels[sorted indices]
      prob = prob[sorted indices]
      distinct value indices = np.where(np.diff(prob))[0]
      tps = np.cumsum(labels)[threshold idxs]
      fps = 1 + threshold idxs - tps
      recall = tps / num positive
      miss = 1 - recall # 计算 miss
      num negative = fps[-1] # 负例个数
      fpr = fps / num negative
      plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
      plt.ylabel('Miss Rate')
      plt.show()
def non maximum suppression(pos box list, pos prob,
   result = []
   for box1, prob1 in zip(pos box list, pos prob):
      discard = False # 是否舍弃 box1
            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):
         for left in range(0, img_width - width,
                patch = clip_image(img, left, top,
                resized = resize(patch,
                              (area height, area width))
                   resized) # 提取 HOG 特征
                box list.append((left, top,
                hog list.append(hog feature)
      pos_box_list = np.array(box_list)[mask]
      pos prob = prob[mask] # 对应的预测概率
      box list after NMS = non maximum suppression(
         pos_box_list, pos prob)
```

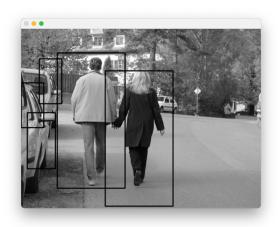
### b) 实验结果截图

```
execution starts
训练正样本: 100%| 2416/2416 [00:12<00:00, 198.16it/s]
训练训练负样本: 100%| 1218/1218 [00:32<00:00, 37.74it/s]
training data hog extraction done
测试正样本: 100%| 288/288 [00:10<00:00, 27.31it/s]
测试训练负样本: 100%| 288/288 [00:12<00:00, 37.74it/s]
test data hog extraction done
SVM training done, cost 193.07s.
```











## 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