1. 安装

终端执行命令:

```
pip install -r requirements.txt -i https://pypi.douban.com/simple --default-
time=100
```

2. 运行

```
python main.py
```

3. 如何调试自己对应的代码

打开py文件 ./lib/process.py , 其中有 BasicProcess 和 MyProcess 两个类

BasicProcess 中的三个成员函数分别对应栋栋、代超、啸宇的实验(具体说明详见函数注释):

```
class BasicProcess():
    def magnet(self,point,img_binary,size = 16): # 在每标注一个点时调用
    pass
    def waist(self,joints,img_binary): # 在完成一根毛发标注时调用
    pass
    def border(self,joints,img_binary): # 在完成一根毛发标注时调用
    pass
```

要调试自己的代码时,在另一个类 MyProcess 中重载 BasicProcess 对应的函数即可。

以栋栋代码为例:

```
class MyProcess(BasicProcess):
   # 吸铁石
   def magnet(self,point, img_binary, size=16):
       # 确定直线矩阵
       line_cloumn = img_binary[point[0] - size:point[0] + size + 1, point[1]]
       line_row = img_binary[point[0], point[1] - size:point[1] + size + 1]
       # 确定垂直线第一个和最后一个数值最低的点的坐标
       indx = cv2.minMaxLoc(line_cloumn, None)
       indx2 = np.where(line\_cloumn == indx[0])
       10 = indx2[0] # 所有最小值点的坐标
       l = np.size(indx2, 1) # 最小值的个数
       firstmin_loc = indx[2]
       firstmin_loc = np.array([firstmin_loc[1], 0])
       lastmin_loc = np.array([10[1 - 1], 0])
       # 确定中间点的坐标
       mid = (firstmin_loc + lastmin_loc) / 2
       mid = np.around(mid)
       if mid[0] == size:
           mid = firstmin_loc
       row = mid[0] - size
       point2_column = np.array([point[0] + row, point[1]])
       # 确定水平线第一个和最后一个数值最低的点的坐标
```

```
indx3 = cv2.minMaxLoc(line_row, None)
indx4 = np.where(line_row == indx3[0])
101 = indx4[0] # 所有最小值点的坐标
l11 = np.size(indx4, 1) # 最小值的个数
firstmin_loc1 = indx3[2]
firstmin_loc1 = np.array([0, firstmin_loc1[1]])
lastmin_loc1 = np.array([0, 101[111 - 1]])
# 确定中间点的坐标
mid1 = (firstmin_loc1 + lastmin_loc1) / 2
mid1 = np.around(mid1)
if mid1[1] == size:
   mid1 = firstmin_loc1
row1 = mid1[1] - size
point2_column1 = np.array([point[0], point[1] + row1])
if abs(row) <= abs(row1):</pre>
   point2 = point2_column
else:
    point2 = point2_column1
return point2
```