

TLD 代码分析

By Xian2207, 13689903575, wszhangxian@126.com

一：run_tld.cpp 文件开始

1 参数定义有：

```
Rect box;
```

```
bool drawing_box = false;
```

```
bool gotBB = false;
```

```
bool tl = true;
```

```
bool rep = false;
```

```
bool fromfile = false;
```

```
string video;
```

```
void readBB(char* file){ }
```

作用：1 创建了一个 bb_file 用于记录 bounding box 位置的文档；2 初始化了 box(x, y, w, h);

```
void mouseHandler(...)
```

作用：鼠标画框之后，gotBB = true, 同时得到 ROI box 的(x, y, width, height)

```
void read_options(...)
```

作用：判断 gotBB/fromfile/tl/rep = true or false; 注意如果 gotBB=true, 自然跳过 while 语句

```
int main() { //主函数入口
```

```
TLD tld; //tld 是 tld.cpp 设置下的 3 次重载函数
```

```
tld.read(fs.getFirstTopLevelNode()) //函数重载，原型 tld.cpp 下定义的 TLD::TLD(...) { read(...) }
```

```
capture >> frame; //读取一帧，转换为灰度图 last_gray, 复制到 first 里面
```

```
cvtColor(frame, last_gray, CV_BGR2GRAY);
```

```
frame.copyTo(first)
```

程序开始

```
while(!gotBB) {          // 先看 gotBB = true/false; 如果 true, !gotBB = false, 跳过 while 语句
    读取一帧 frame;
    转灰度图 last_gray;
    drawBox(frame, box)
}
```

由于 David 这个视频，我们是从 datasets 里取出来的，并非是摄像头实时拍摄，所以 gotBB = true，程序直接跳过 while 语句，开始下一行：

```
FILE *bb_file = fopen("bounding_boxes.txt", "w")    //用来记录 boundingbox 的位置
```

```
/* ***** TLD initialiation *****
```

```
tld.init( last_gray, box, bb_file );
```

```
>> tld.cpp
```

```
>> void TLD::init( const Mat &frame1, const Rect &box, FILE *bb_file), 进入函数:
```

```
    buildGrid(frame1, box)    //frame1 = last_gray, box = 鼠标 box
```

```
>> tld.cpp
```

```
>>void buildGrid( img, box ) {    //img = last_gray, box =鼠标 box;
```

```
const float SHIFT = 0.1; //检测时，扫描框移动的步长值
```

```
const float SCALES[] = {0.1651, ..., 4.2998} //共计 21 个数字，即 21 个不同的比例级别
```

```
int width, height, min_bb_size;
```

```
BoundingBox bbox;    //bbox 具有 Rect 的公有成员如(x,y,width,height)和(overlap, sidx)
```

```
>> TLD.h
```

```
>>struct BoundingBox : public cv::Rect {
```

```
    BoudningBox() {}
```

```

        BoundingBox(cv::Rect r) : cv::Rect(r) {}

public:

    float overlap;    //box 的重合度

    Int sidx;         //box 的索引序号

}

>>tld.cpp -> buildGrid(...)

Size scale;    //CV 自带函数

int sc = 0;    //计数器

for(s = 0; s < 21; s++) {

    width = round(box.width*SCALES[s]);

    height = round(box.height*SCALES[s]);

    scale.width = width;

    scale.height = height;

    min_bb_side = min(height, width);

    scales.push_back(scale);    //scale 是 vector，存放 21 个不同的(width, height);

    for(int y = 1; y < img.rows - height; y = y + round(SHIFT*min_bb_size))

        for(int x = 1; x < img.cols - width; x = x + round(SHIFT*min_bb_size))

            //21 个不同 SCALES[s], 产生 21 个不同 min_bbsize; 每个 SCALES[]产生

            //img.rows-height by img.cols - width 个不同的 bbox

            bbox.x = x; bbox.width = width;

            bbox.y = y; bbox.height = height;

            bbox.overlap = bbOverlap( bbox, BoundingBox(box) );

    //BoundingBox(box)是想利用 box 的 Rect 的公有函数如 x, y, width, height

    //从而使 box 与 bbox 可以进行 bbOverlap 函数的操作，进入函数：

    >> float TLD::bbOverlap(BoundingBox& box1, BoundingBox& box2)

        //box1 = bbox; box2 = box

    ....

    return intersection/(....) //返回的是一个 float 型的值

```

```

        grid.push_back(bbox); //

>> TLD.h

>> std::vector<BoundingBox> grid; //存放扫描窗口的容器，大小为

        // 21 by (img.rows-height) by (img.cols - width)个，即 21 个 m by n bbox,

        //每个元素有 x, y, width, height, overlap, idx 等六个成员

>>tld.cpp

printf( ....., int( grid.size() ) ) //相当于完成 buildGrid 函数计算，进行下一行：


>> tld.cpp

lisum.creat(frame1.rows+1, frame1.cols+1, CV_32F) //frame1 = last_gray, creat 是 CV 函数

lisum.creat(frame1.rows+1, frame1.cols+1, CV_64F) //frame1 = last_gray，创建积分图

dconf.reserve(100); //reserve 是预先分配 vector 内存空间的函数，c++内置函数

dbb.reserve(100); //dconf, dbb->TLD.h->class TLD

bbox_step = 7;

tmp.conf = vector<float>(grid.size()); //初始化 tmp.conf, 大小为 grid.size()个，每个元素为 0

tmp.patt = vector<vector<int>>(grid.size(), vector<int>(10, 0)); //初始化，大小为 grid.size()个

                                                //每个元素是 10 by 1 的 vector

                                                //元素全为 0; 来自 TLD.h

>> TLD.h

>> struct TempStruct {

        std::vector<std::vector<int>> > patt;

        std::vector<float> conf;

    }

>> tld.cpp

dt.bb.reserve(grid.size());

>> TLD.h

>> DetStruct dt;

```

```
>> struct DetStruct {
    std::vector<int> bb;

    std::vector<std::vector<int>>> patt;

    std::vector<float> conf1;

    std::vector<float> conf2;

    std::vector<std::vector<int>>> isin;

    std::vector<cv::Mat> patch;
}
```

>> tld.cpp

```
good_boxes.reserve(grid.size());
```

```
bad_boxes.reserve(grid.size());
```

>> TLD.h -> class TLD -> 定义 good_boxes, bad_boxes;但没有赋值

>> tld.cpp

```
pEx.create(patch_size, patch_size, CV_64F);    //tld.read(fs)赋值了 patch_size;pEx->TLD.h->class
//TLD-> Mat pEx; 这里 pEx 已经产生了
```

>> tld.cpp

```
generator = PatchGenerator(0,0, noise_init, true, 1-scale_init, 1+scale_init, -angle_init*CV_PI/180,
                           angle_init*CV_PI/180, angle_init*CV_PI/180);
```

>> TLD.h -> class TLD {

```
    PatchGenerator generator; // PatchGenerator 是 CV 自带的类, noise_init, scale_init 等等
                              都是 TLD.h 类中的私有成员, 故以上函数的参数不知大小, 值初
                              始化
```

```
}
```

>> tld.cpp

```
getOverlappingBoxes(box, num_closest_init); //box = 鼠标 box; num_closest_init 来自 tld.read()
```

>> getOverlappingBoxes(box1, num_cloest_init){ //box1 = box = 鼠标 box

```

float max_overlap = 0;

for(int i = 0; i < grid.size(); i++) {

if(grid[i].overlap > max.overlap)

max_overlap = grid[i].overlap; //通过 21*(m by n)次循环，找到 max_overlap

best_box = grid[i];    //best_box->TLD.h->class TLD，这里是 tld.cpp，所以直接用

If( grid[i].overlap > 0.6 )

    good_boxes.pushback(i); //good_boxes 此时被赋值，tld.cpp 可直接调用了

    else if (grid[i].overlap < bad_overlap) //run_tld.cpp->tld.read(fs...)->bad_overlap, 由于

                                                //bad_overlap->TLD.h->class TLD，所以 tld.read 会

                                                //赋值，TLD.h 中自动传递，tld.cpp 这里直接使用

        bad_boxes.pushback(i); //bad_boxes 此时被赋值

    }

if(good_boxes.size() > num_closest)    //num_closest=num_closest_init 由 tld.cpp()读取

std::nth_element(good_boxes.begin(),good_boxes.begin()+num_closest,good_boxes.end(),

    OComparator(grid));    //nth_element 是 c++自带函数，进入 OComparator

goodboxex.resize(num_closest);

>> TLD.h

>> struct OComparator{

OComparator(const std::vector<BoundingBox>& _grid) : grid(_grid) {} //带参数的构造函数

                                                //把_grid 赋值给 grid

std::vector<BoundingBox> grid;

bool operator()(int idx1, int idx2) { return grid[idx1].overlap>grid[idx2].overlap];

}

>> tld.cpp

getBBHull();

>> tld.cpp

>> void TLD::getBBHull()

```

```

int x1 = INT_MAX, x2 = 0;

int y1 = INT_MAX, y2 = 0;

int idx;

for(int i=0; i<good_boxes.size(); i++) { //good_boxes 的大小未知，取决于上面代码分类

    ldx = good_boxes[i];

    x1 = min(gird[idx].x , x1 );

    y1 = ...;

    x2 = max(grid[idx].x + grid[idx].width, x2);

    y2 = ...;

    bbhull.x = x1; bbhull.y = y1; bbhull.width = x2 - x1; bbhull.height = y2 - y1;

} //bbhull 来自 LTD.h -> BoundingBox bbhull，可自动调用 x, y, width, height 成员

>> tld.cpp

printf(..., good_boxes.x,...); printf(..., best_boxes.x,...); printf(..., bbhull.x, ...) //程序进入下一行


lastbox = best_box; //best_box->buildGrid()->getOverlappingBoxes()赋值了; lastbox->TLD.h->
//->class TLD->BoundingBox lastbox,故在 tld.cpp 可自由调用

lastconf = 1;          // lastconf -> TLD.h -> float lastconf;

lastvalid = true;      // 同上

fprintf(bb_file, ..., lastbox.x, lastbox.y,...);


/**准备分类器**

classifier.prepare(scales);

//-----长注释-----

scales -> TLD.h -> std::vector<cv::Size> scales; 同时 tld.cpp 里 buildGrid() 已经对 scales 赋值，即
scales.push_back(scale)，存放 21 个不同的(width, height); 由于 classifier.prepre(scales)恰好也
在 tld.cpp 文件下，所以 buildGrid 赋值后，相当于给了 TLD.h 里的 scales 赋值，完了在
classifier.prepare()里调用，注意 C++的调用灵活性。进入 prepare 函数：

>> FerNNClassifier.cpp

>> void FerNNClassifier::prepare(const vector<Size>& scales)

```

```

acum = 0;

int totalFeatures = nstructs*structSize; //nstructs, structSize 来自 classifier.read(fs)

features = vector<vector<Feature>>(scales.size(), vector<Feature>(totalFeatures));

RNG& rng = theRNG(); //theRNG 是 CV 自带函数； features 是 21 by 130 数组

float x1f, x2f, y1f, y2f; //因为 scales.size()=21

int x1, x2, y1, y2;

for(int i=0; i<totalFeatures; i++) //随机数充填每个扫描窗口的特征
{
    x1f = (float)rng; x2f = (float) rng; y1f=(float)rng; y2f=(float)rng;

    for(int s=0; s<scales.size(); s++) {

        x1=x1f*scales[s].width; x2=x2f*scales[s].width; y1=y1f*scales[s]; y2=...;

        features[s][i] = Feature(x1,y1,x2,y2); //Feature->FerNNClassifier.h; features 被赋值了
    }
}

thrN = 0.5*nstructs; //nstructs 在 tld.read()读到了,这里 thrN 被赋值

for(int i=0; i<nstructs; i++) {

    posteriors.push_back(vector<float>(pow(2.0, structSize), 0));

    pCounter.push_back(...); //posteriors,pCounter,nCounter->FerNNClassifier.h

    nCounter.push_back(...);

}

```

调用模式: TLD.h->#<FerNNClassifier.h-> thr_fern. structSize, nstructs, valid, ncc_thesame, thr_nn, acum, thr_nn_valid, read(), prepare(), getFeature().....->函数实现在 FerNNClassifier.cpp; 所以 class TLD{ FerNNClassifier classifier}->tld.cpp 中可以直接用 classifier.prepare(...); 进入 prepare 函数发现, 需要调用 nstructs, structSize 等变量, 其实早在 run_tld.cpp->tld.read(fs...)函数里, 就已经读了 fs 的所有参数, 包括 scale_init, angle, thr_nn 等, 因为 TLD.h->read()->tld.cpp->定义时, 最下面一行有 classifier.read(fs), 所以自然就被读到了。最终, prepare()提供 features(大小为 scales.size()行, totalFeatures 列), posteriors, pCounter, nCounter。但注意, 结果仍然在 FerNNClassifier.cpp 中, tld.cpp 无法直接使用-----//

>>tld.cpp

generatePositiveData(frame1, num_warps_init); //frame1 = last_gray, num_warps_init 已经被
tld.read()读过了，产生正样本

>>tld.cpp->generatePositiveData 函数

Scalar mean, stdev;

getPattern(frame(best_box), pEx, mean, stdev); //frame=last_gray, best_box 已经在 tld.cpp
//定义了，由 buildGrid()函数赋值计算过
//pEx->TLD.h->std::vector<cv::Mat> pEx

>>getPattern() //函数在 tld.cpp

resize(img, pattern, Size(patch_size, patch_size)); //图像缩放到 patch_size; img =
//last_gray(best_box)=frame(best_box);
//pattern=pEx, pEx 已经初始化了，存放计
//算结果的，相当于被赋值

meanStdDev(pattern, mean, stdev); //meanStdDev->CV 自带函数

pattern.convertTo(pattern, CV_32F);

pattern = pattern - mean.val[0]; //val 是 CV 自带函数

>>再次进入 generatePositiveData()函数

Mat img, warped; //获取 fern features on warped patches

GaussianBlur(frame, img, Size(9,9), 1.5); //frame=last_gray; img 是创造出的存放结果图像地方

warped = img(bbhull); //bbhull->TLD.h->class TLD->BoundingBox bbhull; 此外
//tld.cpp->void TLD::getBBHull()已经算出了 bbhull, 由于
//#include<TLD.h>, 所以这里可以直接调用

RNG& rng = theRNG(); //theRNG()是 CV 自带函数

Point2f pt(bbhull.x+....); //获取 bbhull 中心坐标，存储在 Point2f 型 pt 里面

vector<int> fern(classifier.getNumStructs()); //TLD.h #include<FerNNClassifier.h> ->

//Class FerNNClassifier-> int getNumStructs(){return
//nstructs}而 nstructs 被 tld.read()->classifier.read(fs)
读到了。如果 classifier.prepar() 可以用，同样
//classifier.getNumStructs()也可以直接被调用

pX.clear(); //pX->TLD.h->class TLD->vector<pair<vector<int>, int>> pX;已经初始化了；此外要注
//意: .clear()只是移除 pX 数据；pX.compacity()不变，内存并没释放，除非定义个
//vector<...> a(), swap(pX,a)才能释放内存

Mat patch;

```
if(pX.capacity()<num_warps*good_boxes.size()); //num_warps=num_warps_init->tld.read();
//good_boxes 在 TLD.h->class TLD 定义了,
//被 buildGrid()函数计算过
```

```
{pX.reserve(num_warps*good_boxes.size);}
```

```
int idx;
```

```
for(int i=0; i<num_warps; i++) {
```

```
    if(i>0)
```

```
        generator(frame, pt, warped, bbhull.size(), rng); //frame=last_gray; generator CV 函数
```

```
    for(int b=0; b<good_boxes.size(); b++){
```

```
        idx = good_boxes[b];
```

```
        patch = img(grid[idx]); //Mat img 新近定义的, 见上面
```

```
        classifier.getFeatures(.....); //getFeatures->FerNNClassifier.cpp
```

```
        pX.push_back(make_pair(fern,1)); //pX->TLD.h->class TLD, 这里 pX 被赋值了
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf(.....);
```

```
}
```

```
//-----generatePositiveData()函数分析完毕, 返回 tld.cpp-----
```

```
>>tld.cpp
```

```
Scalar stdev, mean;
```

```
meanStdDev(frame1(best_box), mean, stdev);
```

```
Integral(frame1, iisum, iisqsum); //计算积分
```

```
var = pow(stdev.val[0], 2)*0.5; //var->TLD.h->class TLD-> float var;
```

```
double vr = getVar(best_box, iisum, iisqsum)*0.5; //getVar->TLD.cpp
```

```
generateNegativeData(frame1); //frame1=last_gray; 产生负样本
```

```
>>tld.cpp->generateNegativeData()
```

```
    random_shuffle(bad_boxes.begin(), bad_boxes.end()); //bad_boxes 上面已经计算出来
//了, random_shuffle c++自带
```

```

int idx, a = 0;

vector<int> fern(classifier.getNumStructs());           //TLD.cpp 可直接调用 classifier,
                                                         因为 classifier->TLD.h->class
                                                         TLD->FerNNClassifier classifier
                                                         定义了

nX.reserve(bad_boxes.size() ); //nX->TLD.h->class TLD->vector<pair<vector<int>, int>> nX;

Mat patch;

for(j=0; j<bad_boxes.size(); j++){

    idx = bad_boxes[j];

    if(getVar....)

        continue;

    patch = frame(grid[idx]);

    classifier.getFeatures(patch, grid[idx].sidx, fern); //TLD.h->class TLD->
                                                         //vector<BoundingBox> grid; fern 上面
                                                         //定义了

    nX.push_back(make_pair(fern, 0));                    //类似 pX, 这里 nX 被赋值了

    a++;

}

printf(...);

Scalar dum1, dum2;                                     //Scalar 是 CV 自带函数

nEx = vector<Mat>(bad_patches);                        //nEx 和 bad_matches->TLD.h->class TLD;
                                                         //bad_matches 在 tld.read()就已经赋值了

for(...){....getPattern()....};

printf(..., (int) nEx.size() );                        //nEx 是 vector<Mat>型, 被 getPattern()
                                                         函数赋值了

//-----generateNegativeData()分析完了,返回 tld.cpp-----

>>tld.cpp

half = (int)nEx.size()*0.5f;

nExT.assign(nEx.begin()+half, nEx.end() ); //nExT->TLD.h->class TLD,这里 nExT 被赋值了; assign
//c++自带函数, 将 nEx.size()个前 half 的值或字符串
//给 nExT, nEx.resize(half); //resize 功能调整 nEx 大小,

```

//使其可以容纳 half 这个对象

```
vector<pair<vector<int>, int> > ferns_data(nX.size() + pX.size() ); //定义 vector 型的 ferns_data,
//内部公有 nX,size()+pX,size()对;
//nX, pX->TLD.h->class TLD->nX,
//pX;这里 ferns_data 长度赋值
```

```
vector<int> idx = index_shuffle(0, ferns_data.size() );
```

>> tld_utils.cpp->index_shuffle()函数

```
>> vector<int> idx = index_shuffle(int begin, int end); //begin = 0; end = ferns_data.size()
```

```
vector<int> indexes(end-begin); //初始化 indexes 容器，长度大小为 end-begin 个
```

```
for(int i=begin; i<end; i++){
```

```
    Indexes[i] = i;
```

```
}
```

```
random_shuffle(indexes.begin(), indexes.end() ) //c++自带的
```

```
return indexes; //indexes 赋值了，传递给 idx
```

>> tld.cpp

```
int a = 0;
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < pX.size(); i++) {
```

```
    ferns_data[idx[a]] = pX[i]; //idx=indexes，是个乱序 vector<int>型数组
```

```
    a++; //pX 是 10 by 2 元素是(int,1)的 vector; ferns.data 是 20 个
```

```
}
```

```
for(int i=0; i < nX.size(); i++){
```

```
    ferns_data[ idx[a] ] = nX[i]; //fern 上半部分 pX;下半部分 nX
```

```
    a++;
```

```
}
```

```
vector<cv::Mat> nn_data(nEx.size()+1); //nEx 已经在上面定义过
```

```
nn_data[0] = pEx; //pEx 上面已经定义了，Mat 型
```

```
for(int i=0; i < nEx.size(); i++){
```

```

nn_data[i+1] = nEx[i];                //nEx 是 TLD.h->class TLD->std::vector<Mat>

//总之， pEx 和 nEx 都放在一起了

}

classifier.trainF(ferns_data, 2);        //训练分类器

>>FerNNClassifier.cpp 中: tld.cpp 调用方式为->TLD.h #include<FerNNClassifier.h>->

Class TLD-> FerNNClassifier classifier;

thrP = thr_fern*nstructs;                //thrP 在 FerNNClassifier.h 里定义，所以在
//FerNNClassifier.cpp 中可直接调用

for(int i=0; i<ferns.size(); i++)        //ferns = ferns_data

if(ferns[i].second == 1)

    If(measure_forest(ferns[i].first)<=thrP )

        update(ferns[i].first, 1, 1);

else if(measure_forest(ferns[i].first>=thrN)) //thrN->FerNNClassifier.h, classifier.prepare()
        计算过了

    update(ferns[i].first, 0, 1);

>>此处又涉及两个函数: measure_forest 和 update

>>FerNNClassifier.cpp->measure_forest(vector<int> fern)

    float votes = 0;

    for(int i=0; i<nstructs; i++)

        votes+=posteriors[i][fern[i]];    //posteriors 在 classifier.prepare()定义了，恰好这个
//函数在 FerNNClassifier.cpp 里定义；同时 posterior
在 FerNNClassifier.h 中定义，被 classifier.prepare()
函数计算过，所以这里直接用

>>tld.cpp

classifier.trainNN(nn_data);

>>FerNNClassifier.cpp ->void FerNNClassifier::trainNN(const vector<cv::Mat>& nn_examples)
//nn_example==nn_data

float conf, dummy;

vector<int> y(nn_example.size(), 0);

```

```

y[0] = 1;

vector<int> isin;

for(int i=0; i<nn_examples.size(); i++) {

    NNConf(nn_examples[i], isin, conf, dummy);

/-----NNConf()函数分析-----

>>FerNNClassifier.cpp->

    void NNConf(const Mat& example, vector<int>& isin, float& rsconf, float& csconf);

    isin = vector<int>(3, -1);          //example=nn_examples=nn_data; rsconf=conf;
    csconf=conf

    if(pEx.empty()){                    //pEx->FerNNClassifier.h->vector<cv::Mat>型，注意定义
                                        //的位置，不要与 TLD.h 中 Mat 型的 pEx 搞混了

        rsconf = 0;

        csconf = 0;

        return; //跳出 if 语句，返回 void NNConf()函数继续执行下面的语句
    }

    if(nEx.empty()){                  //nEx->FerNNClassifier->vector<cv::Mat>型，别与 TLD.h
                                        中的 vector<Mat>型的 nEx 搞混

        rsconf = 1;

        csconf = 1;

        return

    }

    Mat ncc(1,1,CV_32F);

    float nccP, csmaxP, maxP = 0;

    bool anyP = false;

    int maxPidx, validatedPart = ceil(pEx.size()*valid);          //valid->tld.read()读取了

    float nccN, maxN =0;

    bool anyN = false;

    for(int i=0; i<pEx.size(); i++) {

        matchTemplate(pEx[i], example, ncc, CV_TM_CCORR_NORMED); //CV 自带

```

```
nccP = ( ( (float*)ncc.data )[0] + 1)*0.5; //(float*)指针指向 ncc.data[0]的第一个值
```

```
if(nccP > ncc_thesame)
```

```
    anyP = true;
```

```
if(nccP > maxP){
```

```
    maxP = nccP;
```

```
    maxPidx = i;
```

```
if(i<validatedPart) csmaxP = maxP;
```

```
}
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < nEx.size(); i++) {
```

```
    matchTemplate(nEx[i], example, ncc, CV_TM_CCORR_NORMED);
```

```
    nccN = (((float*)ncc.data)[0]+1)*0.5;
```

```
    if(nccN>ncc_thesame) //ncc_thesame 因为 tld.read->classifier.read()读了
```

```
    anyN = true;
```

```
    if(nccN > maxN)
```

```
        maxN = nccN;
```

```
    }
```

```
    if(anyP) isin[0] = 1;
```

```
    isin[1] = maxPidx;
```

```
    if(anyN) isin[2] = 1;
```

```
    float dN = 1 - maxN;
```

```
    float dP = 1 - maxP;
```

```
    rsconf = (float)dN/(dN+dP);
```

```
    dP = 1 - csmaxP;
```

```
    csconf = (float)dN/(dN+dP);
```

```
}
```

```
/-----
```

>>FerNNClassifier.cpp 返回 trainNN()函数的 for 循环

```
    If(y[i]==1&&conf<=thr_nn){                //thr_nn 在 tld.read()已经读到了

        If( isin[1]<0 ){

            pEx = vector<Mat>(1, nn_examples[i]);    //pEx->FerNNClassifier.h

            continue;}

        pEx.push_back(nn_examples[i]); }

    If(y[i]==0&&conf>0.5)

        nEx.push_back(nn_examples[i]);            //nEx->FerNNClassifier.h

}

acum++;    //FerNNClassifier.h->FerNNClassifier.cpp->void FerNNClassifier.prepare()定义了

printf(....);
```

>>tld.cpp

classifier.evaluateTh(nXT, nExT);

>>FerNNClassifier.cpp -> void FerNNClassifier::evaluateTh(nXT, nExT)

float fconf;

for(int i=0; i<nXT.size(); i++){

```
    fconf = (float)measure_forest(nXT[i].first) / nstructs; //measure_forest 需要 posteriors,这个
                                                            //已经在 classifier.prepare()函数中计
                                                            //算过了
```

if(fconf > thr_fern)

thr_fern = fconf;

}

vector<int> isin;

float conf, dummy;

for(int i=0; i<nExT.size(); i++) {

NNConf(nExT[i], isin, conf, dummy);

if(conf>thr_nn)

thr_nn = conf;


```

    }

    if(thr_nn>thr_nn_valid)

        thr_nn_valid = thr_nn;           //thr_nn_valid->FerNNClassifier.h->class FerNNClassifier 中
                                           义,tld.read()读取了

}

```

/** ***** Run-Time *****

>>返回到 run_tld.cpp

```
Mat current_gray;
```

```
BoundingBox pbox;
```

```
vector<Point2f> pts1;
```

```
vector<Point2f> pts2;
```

```
bool status = true;
```

```
int frames1 = 1;
```

```
int detections = 1;
```

```
REPEAT:
```

```
while(capture.read(frame)) {
```

```
    cvtColor(frame, current_gray, CV_RGB2GRAY);
```

```
    tld.processFrame(last_gray, current_gray, pts1, pts2, pbox, status, t1, bb_file);
```

```
>>tld.cpp -> void TLD::processFrame(img1, img2, pts1, pts2, bbnex, lastbox_found, t1, bb_file);
```

```
    vector<BoundingBox> cbb;
```

```
    vector<float> cconf;
```

```
    int confident_detections = 0;
```

```
    int didx;
```

```
/**Track**
```

```
    If(last_boxfound && t1) {                //last_boxfound = status
```

```

        track(img1, img2, points1, points2); //img1=last_gray, img2=current_gray, points1=pts1,
                                           //points2=pts2

    else

        tracked = false;

}

```

>>tld.cpp

>>void TLD::track(img1, img2, points1, points2)

```

    bbPoints(points1, lastbox); //lastbox->TLD.h->class TLD->BoundingBox lastbox; 该值已经被在
                                //tld.cpp 文件下的 tld.init()函数计算出来，由于 bbPoints 也在
                                //tld.cpp 中，所以直接调用

```

>>tld.cpp->bbPoints(points, bb) //points = points1, bb = lastbox

```

    int max_pts = 10;

    int margin_h = 0;

    int margin_v = 0;

    int stepx = ceil(double(bb.width-2*margin_h))/max_pts; //网格均匀撒点
    int stepy = ceil(double(bb.height-2*margin_v))/max_pts; //网格均匀撒点

```

```

    for(int y=..; y < ...; y+=..)

        for(int x=..; x<...; x+=)

            points.push_back(Point2f(x, y)); //point 在坐标(x,y)，会产生 100 个点

```

>>tld.cpp

```

    if(points1.size() < 1) {

        printf(lastbox(x,y,width, height));

        tvalid = false; //TLD.h -> class TLD -> bool tvalid, tacked 定义了

        tracked = false;

        return;

    }

    vector<Point2f> points = points1;

```

```
tracked = tracker.trackf2f(img1, img2, points, points2);
```

>>TLD.h->class TLD-> LKTracker tracker; 而 LKTracker 这个类在 LKTracker.h 中定义了

```
>>LKTracker.cpp->bool LKTracker::trackf2f(img1, img2, points1, points2)
```

```
    //img1 = last_gray, img2 = current_gray, points1 = pts1, points2 = pts2
```

```
    calcOpticalFlowPyrLK(img1, img2, points1, points2, status, similarity, window_size, level,
                          term_criteria, lambda, 0);
```

```
    calcOpticalFlowPyrLK(img2, img1, points2, pointsFB, FB_status, FB_error, window_size, level,
                          term_criteria, lambda, 0);
```

//status, similarity, window_size, level, lambda, FB_error, FB_status, term_criteria 来自 LKTracker.h->class LKTracker 的私有成员;在 LKTracker.cpp 中赋值了 term_criteria, lambda, level, window_size,可直接被 LKTracker.cpp 中的所有函数自由调用, 而 status, similarity, FB_status, FB_error, pointsFB 是计算得来的

```
    for(int i=0; i<points1.size(); ++i)
```

```
    {FB_error[i] = norm(pointsFB[i] - points1[i]);           //FB_error 被赋值了
```

```
    normCrossCorrelation(img1, img2, points1, points2);
```

```
    Return filterPts(points1, points2);
```

>>normCrossCorrelation() //计算得出 patch 10 by 10 个点的 similarity

>>filterPts 得出匹配点返回的 bool 值, 匹配到是 true;否则 false.原算法是只要匹配到一个点也算是目标, 返回 true

>>TLD.cpp

```
if(tracked) {           //tacked = bool filterPts 的返回值, 也就是 tracker.trackf2f(...)的返回值
```

```
    bbPredict(points, points2, lastbox, tbb); //tbb->TLD.h->class TLD->BoundingBox tbb; 最终该函  
    //数将 lastbox 的位置宽高经过传给 tbb
```

```
    If(tracker.getFB()>10 || tbb.x>img2.cols;...超出边界) { //getFB()返回 fbmed 值, 它在上面的  
    //trackf2f()函数中计算出来了, 由于  
    //LKTracker.h 中定义, 所以 getFB 直接  
    //使用
```

```
    tvalid = false; tacked = false; printf(...too many unstable predictions)
```

```
    return
```

```
}
```

```

Mat pattern;

Scalar mean, stdev;

BoundingBox bb;

bb.x/y/width/height 通过 tbb 转换得到 bb 的(x, y, width, height)

getPattern(img2(bb), pattern, mean, stdev); //img2=current_gray, pattern/mean/stdev 是
//计算得来的

vector<int> isin;

float dummy;

classifier.NNConf(pattern, isin, dummy, tconf); //isin, dummy, tconf 都是计算得来的

tvalid = lastvalid; //TLD.h->class TLD-> bool lastvalid 已经初始化了

if(tconf>classifier.thr_nn_valid) //tld.init 计算过

    tvalid = true;

else printf(no points tracked\n);

}

/**Detect**

detect(img2); //current_gray

>>tld.cpp->void TLD::detect(frame) //frame=img2=current_gray

    dbb.clear(); //TLD.h->class TLD->vector<BoundingBox> dbb; .clear()用法在上面

    dconf.clear(); //同上, vector<float> dconf;

    dt.bb.clear(); //TLD.h->DetStruct dt; struct DetStruct->bb, patt, conf1, conf2, isin, patch;

    double t = (double)getTickCount();

    Mat img(frame.rows, frame.cols, CV_8U); //frame = current_gray

    integral(frame, iisum, iisqsum); //iisum, iisqsum 在 tld.init()计算过了

    GaussianBlur(frame, img, Size(9,9), 1.5);

    int numtrees = classifier.getNumStructs();

    float fern_th = classifier.getFernTh(); //tld.read()读取了

    vector<int> ferns(10);

```

```

float conf;

int a = 0;

Mat patch;

for(int i=0; i<grid.size(); i++) {

    //方差分类器

    if(getVar(grid[i], iisum, iisqsum)>=var) {    //var 在 tld.init()中计算过了，已经传递给
                                                //TLD.h 中的 float var 了

        a++;

        patch = img(grid[i]);

        classifier.getFeatures(patch, grid[i].sid, ferns);    //ferns 这里被赋值了

        conf = classifier.measure_forest(ferns);

        tmp.conf[i] = conf; //TLD.h->TemStruct tmp->两个成员 patt 和 conf

        tmp.patt[i] = ferns;

        //随机森林分类器

        If(conf>numtrees*fern_th)    //fern_th = thr_fern

            dt.bb.push_back(i);

        Else

            tmp.conf[i] = 0;

    }

}

Int detections = dt.bb.size()

printf(BBox passed variance filter\n);

printf(initial detection from fern classifier);

If(detections>100) {

    nth_element(dt.bb....., OComparator());

    dt.bb.resize(100);

```

```

    detections = 100;
}
If(detections==0) {
    detected = false;  //TLD.h->class TLD->bool detected;已经初始化了
    return;
}
printf(...);
t = (double)getTickCount() - t;

dt.patt=vector<vector<int>>(detections, vector<int>(10,0) );

dt.conf1=...; dt.conf2=...; dt.isin=...; dt.patch=...;

int idx;

Scalar mean, stdev;

float nn_th = classifier.getNNTh();  //nn_th = thr_nn;

//最近邻分类器模块
for(int i=0; i<detections; i++) {
    idx = dt.bb[i];

    patch = frame(grid[idx]);  //frame=curent_gray

    getPattern(patch, dt.patch[i], mean,stdev); //第一个是 current_gray 的 patch;第二个是检
                                                //测到目标区域的 patch

    classifier.NNConf(dt.patch[i], dt.isin[i], dt.conf1[i], dt.conf2[i]);

    dt.patt[i] = tmp.patt[idx];

    If(dt.conf1[i]>nn_th) {
        dbb.push_back(grid[idx]);  //TLD.h->class TLD 中初始化了
        dconf.push_back(dt.conf2[i]);  //同上
    }
}
}

```

```

If(dbb.size()>0){

printf(Found NN matches);

detected = true;

}

else{

detected = false;

}

}

/**integration**

If(tracked) {

bbnext = tbb; //tbb->TLD.h->class TLD, 在 bbPredict()里计算过了; bbnext = pbox 在
//run_tld.cpp 中的文件中定义了

lastconf = tconf; //track 模块中 getPattern 时计算过，见上面代码;lastconf 这里被覆盖了

lastvalid = tvalid; //同上，lastvalid 值被 tvalid 覆盖了

printf(Tracked);

if(detected) { //见上面代码

clusterConf(dbb, dconf, cbb, cconf); //dbb 和 dconf 是 TLD.h 中定义过的; cbb 和 cconf

//是 processFrame()函数新定义的，它俩是保存计
//算结果的地方. clusterConf()是求聚类相似度的地
//方

for(int i=0; i < cbb.size(); i++) {

If(bbOverlap(tbb,cbb[i])<0.5 && cconf[i]>tconf ){ //tbb->bbPredict(); cbb->clusterConf

//由 dbb 聚类计算而来，重合度小于

//0.5, confident_detections++? Why?

confident_detections++;

didx = 1;

}

}

}

```

```

If(confident_detections==1){ //说明重合度太低，丢失了目标

    printf(reinilizing tracking);

    bbnext = cbb[didx]; //聚类得到的框

    lastconf = cconf[didx];

    lastvalid = false;

}

else {

printf(... was found);

int cx = 0; cy = 0; cw = 0; ch = 0;

int close_detections = 0;

for(int i=0; i<dbb.size(); i++) {

    If(bbOverlap(tbb, dbb[i])>0.7) {

        cx += dbb[i].x;

        cy += dbb[i].y;

        cw += dbb[i].width;

        ch += dbb[i].x;

        close_detections++;

        printf(weighted detection:....., dbb(x, y, width, height));

    }

}

If(close_detections>0) {

    bbnext.x = cvRound( (float)(10*tbb.x + cx)/(float)(10+close_detections) );

    bbnext.y = cvRound( ....tbb+ cx )/(....);

    bbnext.width = cvRound(...tbb+cx)/(....);

    bbnext.height = cvRound(....);

}

else{

printf(...);

```



```

        }
    }
}
}
else{
    printf(Not tracking);

    lastboxfound = false;

    lastvalid = false;

    If(detected) {
        clusterConf(dbb, dconf, cbb, cconf);

        printf(...);

        If(ccconf.size() == 1){
            nbnext = cbb[0];

            lastconf = cconf[0];

            printf(...);

            lastboxfound = true;
        }
    }
}

lastbox = bbnext;

If(lastboxfound)

    fprintf(lastbox(x, y, width, height));

else

    fprintf(NaN);

if(lastvalid && t1) //lastvalid = tvalid = true && t1 =true 时，对目标进行学习

    /**learn**

learn(img2); //img2 = current_gray

>> tld.cpp -> void TLD::learn(img) //img = img2 = current_gray

```

```

printf(learning);

BoundingBox bb;

bb.x = max(lastbox.x, 0);

bb.y = max(lastbox.y, 0);

bb.with, bb.height = ....lastbox; //lastbox=bbnext=....dbb....tbb 上面计算而来

Scalar mean, stdev;

Mat pattern;

getPattern(img(bb), pattern, mean, stdev); //pattern, mean, stdev 都是计算结果

vector<int> isin;

float dummy, conf;

classifier.NNConf(pattern, isin, conf, dummy); //isin, conf, dummy 都是结算结果，用来计
//算输入图像和在线模型之间的相似度
//conf

If(conf<0.5){

printf(fast change, not training);

lastvalid = false;

return;

}

If(pow(stdev.val[0], 2) < var) { //var 是 CV 自带函数，var 在 tld.init()算过

printf(low variance, not training);

lastvalid = false;

return;

}

If(isin[2] == 1) {

printf(patch in negetive data, not training);

lastvalid = false;

}

for(int i=0; i<grid.size(); i++){

grid[i].overlap = bbOverlap(lastbox, grid[i]);

```

```

}

vector<pair<vector<int>, int> > fern_examples;

good_boxes.clear();

bad_boxes.clear();

getOverlappingBoxes(lastbox, num_closest_update); //num_cloest_update 已经 tld.read()

//返回 good_boxes 到 TLD.h 中

If(good_boxes.size()> 0)

    generatePositiveData(img, num_warps_update); //img = current_gray

else {

    lastvalid = false;

    printf(No good boxes, not training);

    return;

}

fern_examples.reserve(pX.size() + bad_boxes.size() );

fern_examples.assign(pX.begin(), pX.end());

int idx;

for(int i = 0; i<bad_boxes.size(); i++){

    idx = bad_boxes[i];

    If(tmp.conf[idx] >= 1) {

        fern_examples.push_back(make_pair(tmp.patt[idx], 0));

    }

}

classifier.trainF(fern_examples, 2);

classifier.trainNN(nn_examples);

classifier.show(); //FerNNClassifier.cpp 定义了 show()函数，用来显示图像的

>>run_tld.cpp

If(status) { //status 是 tld.processFrame()计算出来的

```

```

drawPoints(frame, pts1); //frame 当前一帧的彩色图像,缺少一个 color 的参数, 默认白色
>>tld.cpp->drawPoints(image, points, color)  //image=frame, points=pts1, 如有 color 就用
    for(iterator i=points.begin(), ie=points.end(),; i!=ie; ++i) {
        Point center(cvRound (i->x), cvRound( i->y ) );
        circle(image, *1, 2, color, 1); //color 默认是白色的
    }

drawPoints(frame, pts2, Scalar(0, 255, 0) );

drawBox(frame, pbox);  //pbox 是计算出来的,在 tld.processFrame()里是 bbnex,计算过了
detections++; //检测到目标, 计数器加 1


imshow(frame); //显示彩色帧图, drawPoints, 框都会有


swap(last_gray, current_gray);

pts1.clear();

pts2.clear();

frames++; //帧数加 1

printf(...);

If(cvWaitKey(33) == 'q')
    break;
}

If(rep) {  //如果重复第一帧, rep 由 true 转换成 false
rep = false;

t1 = false;

fclose(bb_file);

bb_file = fopen(final_detector.txt, w);


capture.release(); //释放这一重复的一帧

capture.open(video); //重新打开 video, 重新读取

```

```
goto REPEAT; //c++ 自带语法

}

fclose(bb_file); //程序运行完，数据写完，关闭文档，释放内存

return 0;

}
```

注意：1 tld.cpp 文件下的 clusterBB()函数自始至终没有使用过，可以删除；

2 tld.cpp 文件下的 bbox_step = 7 自始至终没有使用过，可以删除；