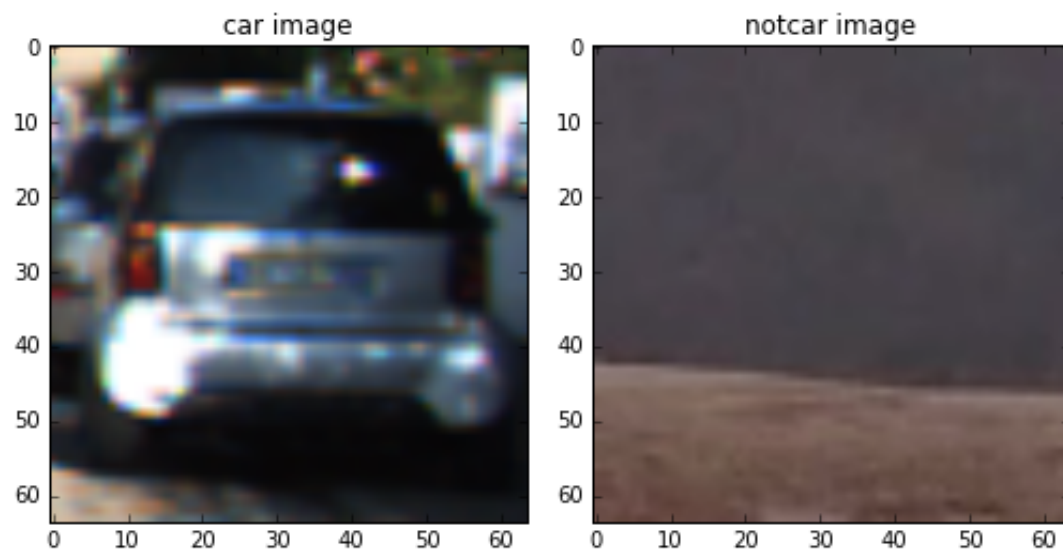


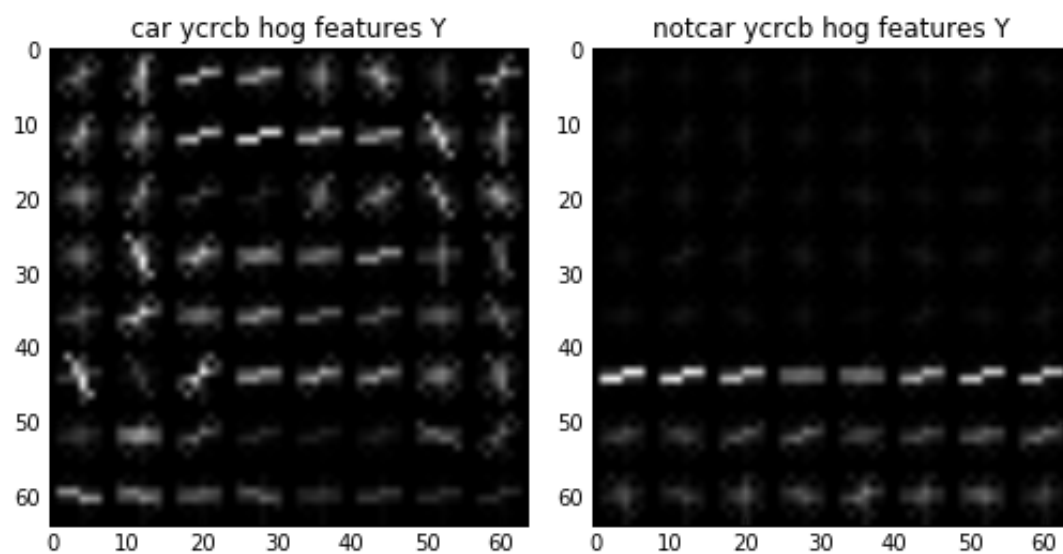
# Data Exploration

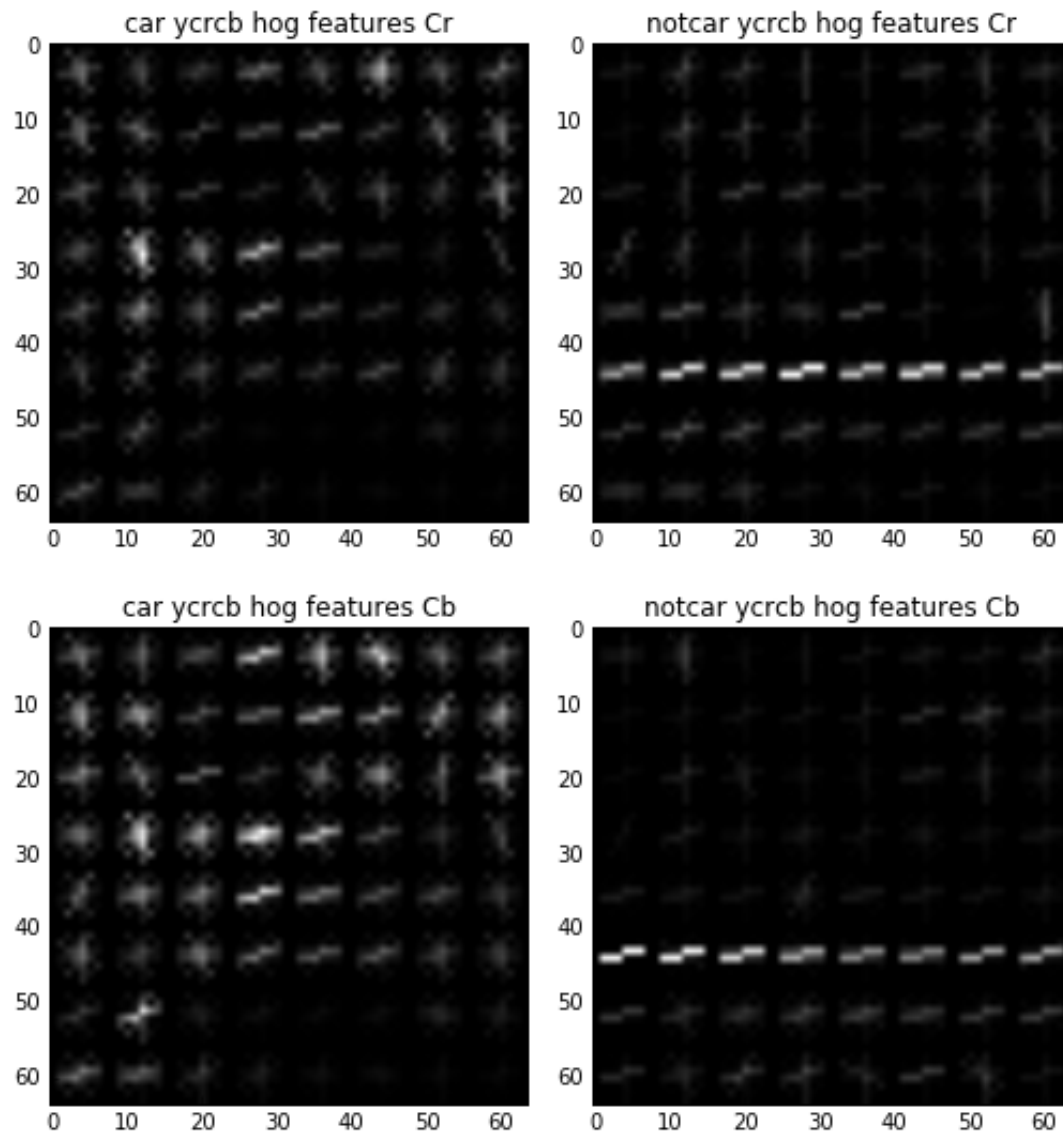
---

Visualize the original image.



Visualize the hog features.





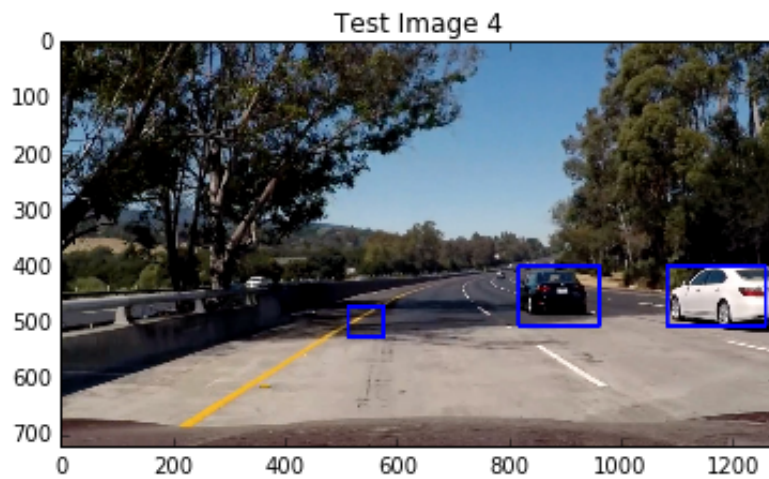
## Feature Extraction

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There are 3 features, hog, color histogram and spatial bins.

At first, I think use shape-based feature hog is enough, but when I test the classifier on the test images, there are false positives in the lane line. So I decide to use the hog and color histogram.

The reason of not use spatial bins feature is to make predicting faster.



I choose YCrCb for the hog. Because from the hog features visualization above, I think hog with YCrCb can detect edges well.

The parameters I use:

- \* orient = 9
- \* pix\_per\_cell = 8
- \* cell\_per\_block = 2
- \* hog\_channel = 'ALL'

I think 20 degree is precise enough for this task, so I choose orient=9.

pix\_per\_cell=8 and cell\_per\_block=2 is just as usual.

I tried if I use only one channel, the svc accuracy on training set is below 0.95.

And above 0.98 when use 3 channels together.

## Training

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I use sklearn LinearSVC classifier.

Before training, I use StandardScaler to normalize the combined-features.

## Predicting

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When Predicting, there are 2 important parameters:

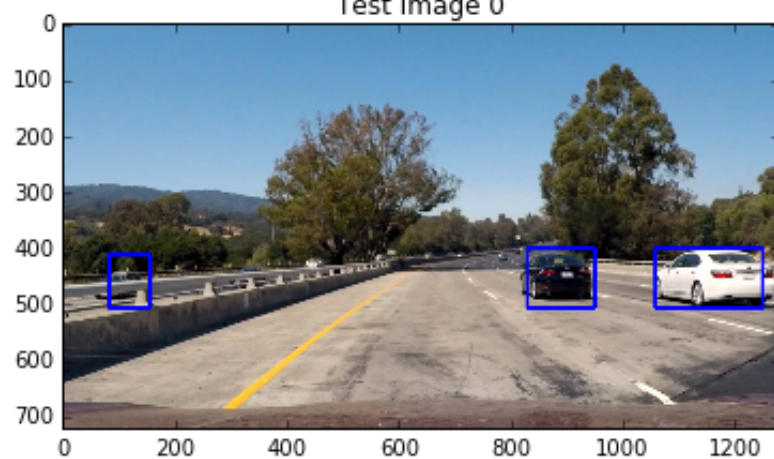
- \* scales = [1, 1.5]
- \* cells\_per\_step = 1

Use scales = [1, 1.5] cause I when car is big, it scale it to a small size.

Use cells\_per\_step = 1 cause I think when cells\_per\_step>=2 the sliding window algorithm may often lose 16 pixels information, and made the rectangle not stable.

And for decrease false positives, I use heat map and thresholding tricks.

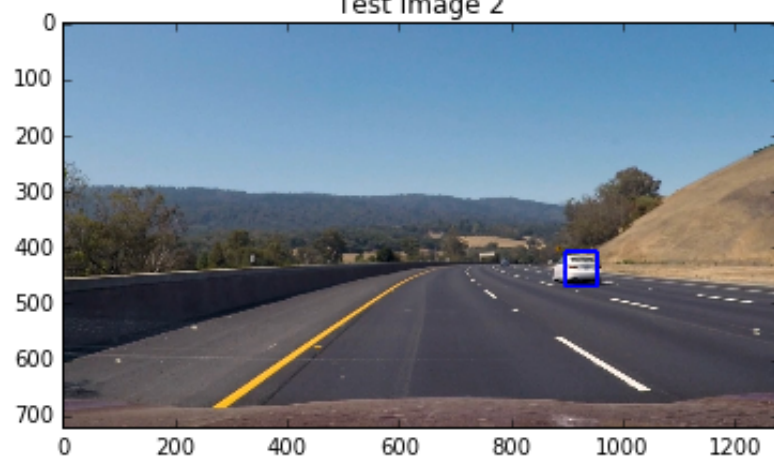
Test Image 0

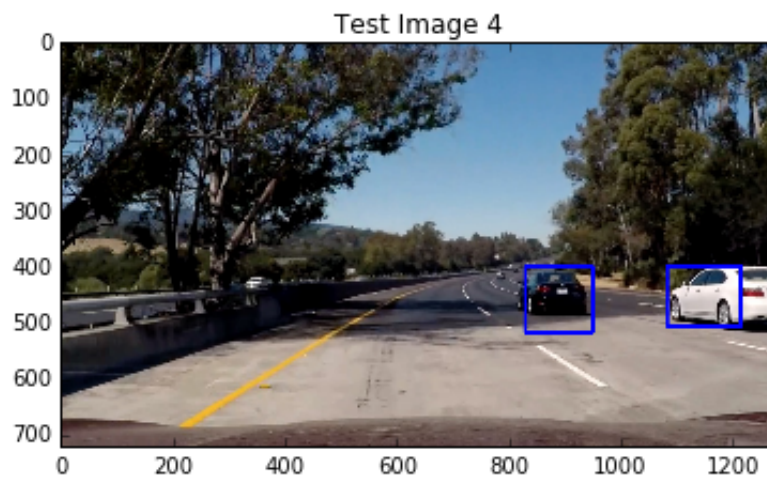
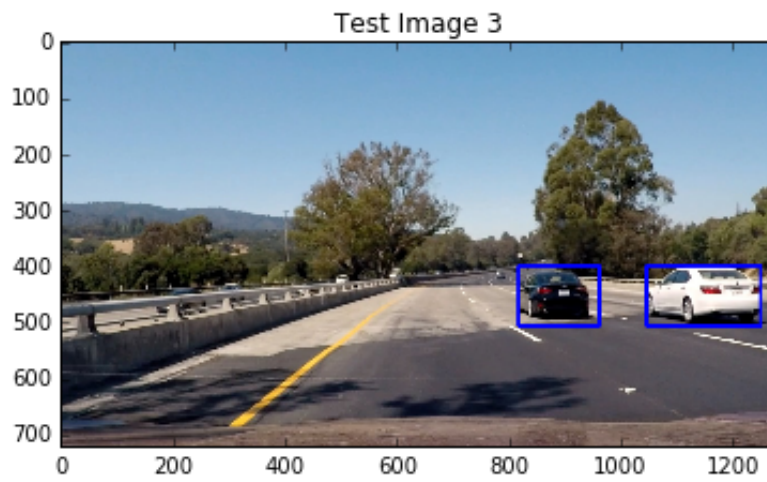


Test Image 1



Test Image 2





## Problems

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Now the car's border is not very stable, and I want to know the industry standard and method for solving this problem. And the algorithm cannot recognize small cars now, I know more scales will do that but it maybe cause more false positives.