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Subject : FDS

Roll No. : 10

Aim : Image compression using svd in R and Python

In R :

To get dimension_ :

Code :

```
> x=readPNG(system.file("img", "Rlogo.png", package="png"))
> grid::grid.raster(x)
> dim(x)
```

Output :

```
> x=readPNG(system.file("img", "Rlogo.png", package="png"))
> grid::grid.raster(x)
> dim(x)
[1] 76 100 4
```

Code :

```
> svd.r=svd(x)
> x1=x[1:76,1:100,1]
> svd.r=svd(x1)
> grid::grid.raster(x1)
> grid::grid.raster(x)
> grid::grid.raster(x1)
> u1=as.matrix(svd.r$u[-1,1])
> dim(u1)
> v1=as.matrix(svd.r$v[-1,1])
> dim(v1)
> d1=diag(svd.r$d[1:1])
> dim(d1)
> d1=as.matrix(svd.r$d[1:1])
> dim(d1)
```

Output :

```
> svd.r=svd(x)
> x1=x[1:76,1:100,1]
> svd.r=svd(x1)
> grid::grid.raster(x1)
> grid::grid.raster(x)
> grid::grid.raster(x1)
> u1=as.matrix(svd.r$u[-1,1])
> dim(u1)
[1] 75 1
> v1=as.matrix(svd.r$v[-1,1])
> dim(v1)
[1] 99 1
> d1=diag(svd.r$d[1:1])
> dim(d1)
[1] 0 0
> d1=as.matrix(svd.r$d[1:1])
> dim(d1)
[1] 1 1
```

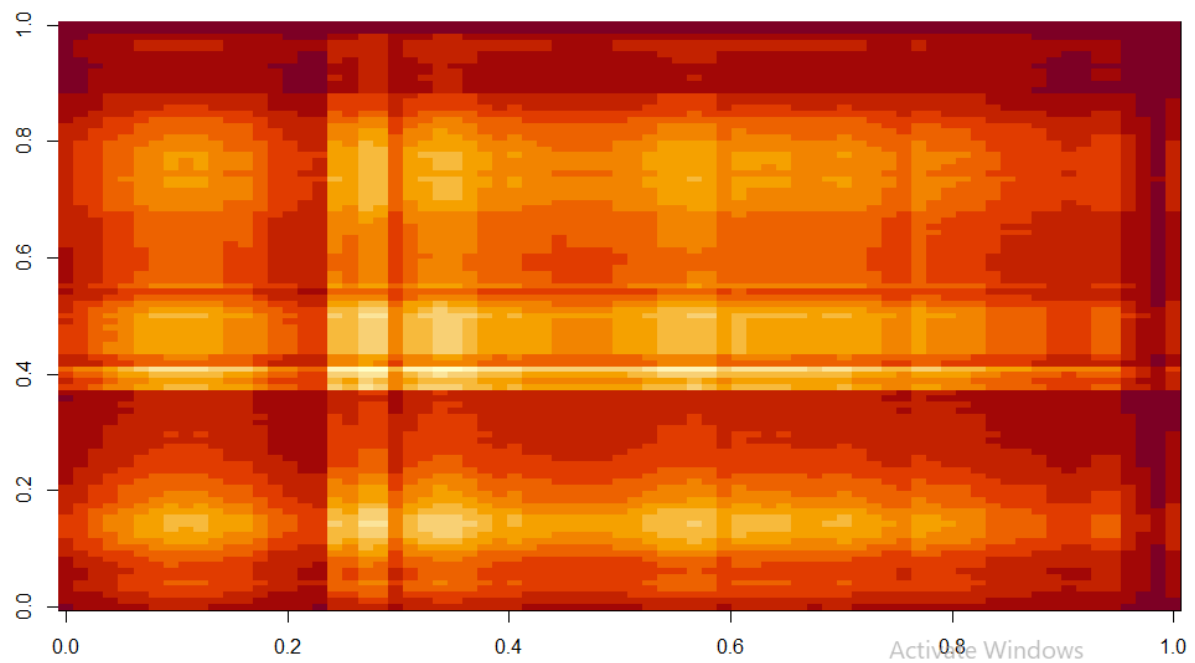
Code :

```
> i1= u1 %*% d1 %*% t(v1)
> image(i1)
> u5=as.matrix(svd.r$u[,1:5])
> v5=as.matrix(svd.r$v[,1:5])
> dim(u5)
> dim(v5)
> d1=diag(svd.r$d[1:1])
> dim(d1)
```

Output :

```
> i1= u1 %*% d1 %*% t(v1)
> image(i1)
> u5=as.matrix(svd.r$u[,1:5])
> v5=as.matrix(svd.r$v[,1:5])
> dim(u5)
[1] 76 5
> dim(v5)
[1] 100 5
> d1=diag(svd.r$d[1:1])
> dim(d1)
[1] 28 28
```

Image :



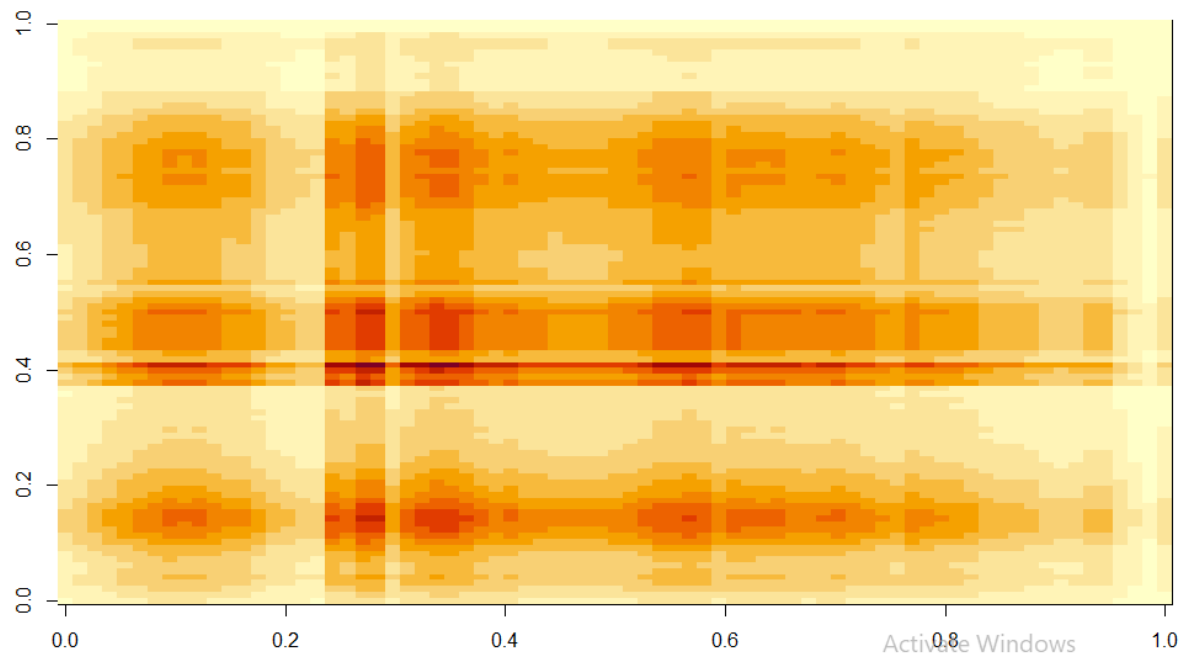
Code:

```
> d1=as.matrix(svd.r$d[1:1])
> dim(d1)
> i1= u1 %*% d1 %*% t(v1)
> image(i1)
```

Output :

```
> d1=as.matrix(svd.r$d[1:1])
> dim(d1)
[1] 1 1
> i1= u1 %*% d1 %*% t(v1)
> image(i1)
```

Image :



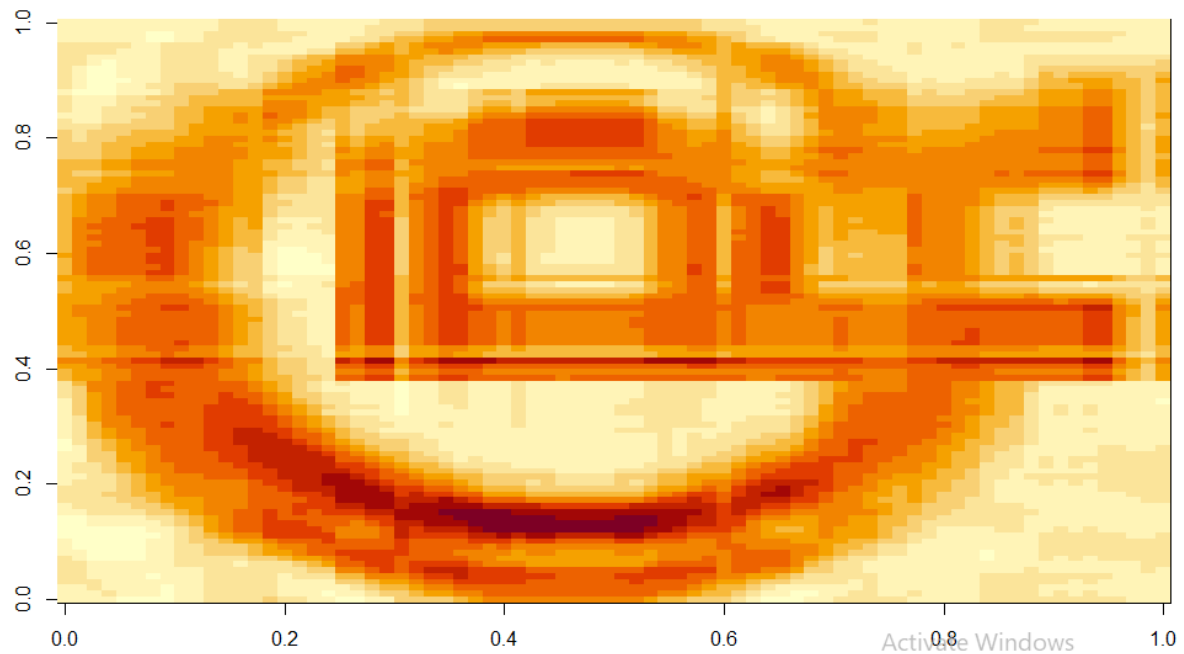
Code :

```
> d5=diag(svd.r$d[1:5])
> dim(d5)
> i5= u5 %*% d5 %*% t(v5)
> image(i5)
```

Output :

```
> d5=diag(svd.r$d[1:5])
> dim(d5)
[1] 5 5
> i5= u5 %*% d5 %*% t(v5)
> image(i5)
```

Image :



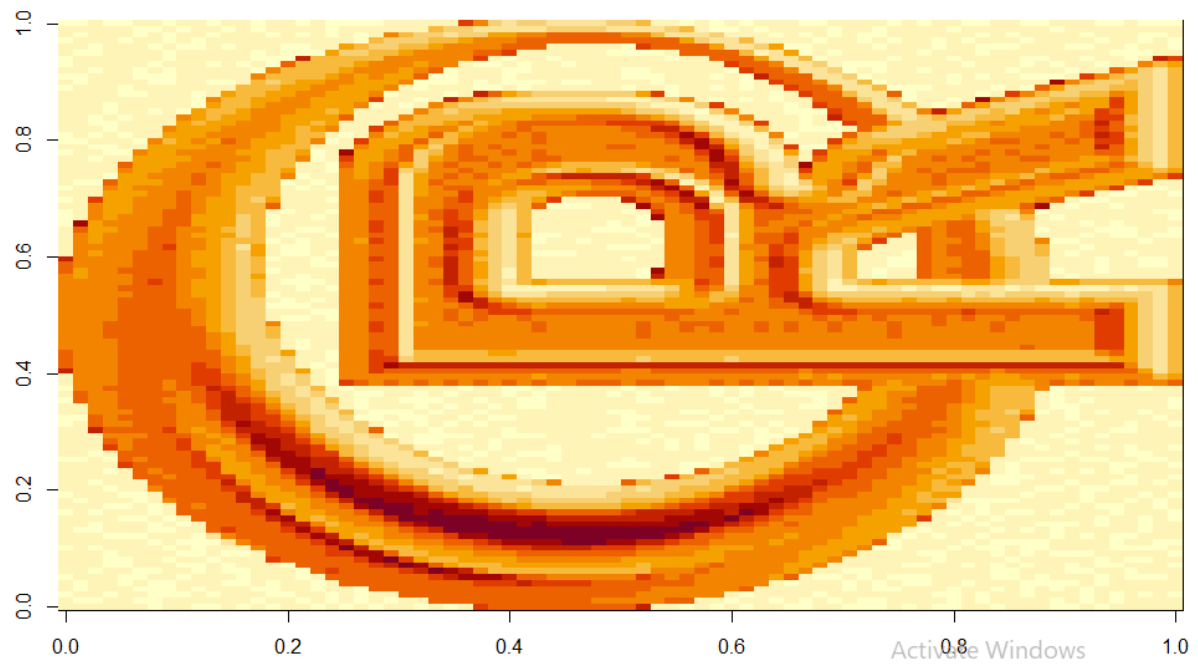
Code:

```
> u20=as.matrix(svd.r$u[,1:50])
> dim(u20)
> v20=as.matrix(svd.r$v[,1:50])
> dim(v20)
> d20=diag(svd.r$d[1:50])
> dim(d20)
> i20= u20 %*% d20 %*% t(v20)
> image(i20)
```

Output :

```
> u20=as.matrix(svd.r$u[,1:50])
> dim(u20)
[1] 76 50
>
> v20=as.matrix(svd.r$v[,1:50])
> dim(v20)
[1] 100 50
> #[1] 442 20
> d20=diag(svd.r$d[1:50])
> dim(d20)
[1] 50 50
> #[1] 20 20
> i20= u20 %*% d20 %*% t(v20)
> image(i20)
```

Image :



In Python :

Importing Libraries :

```
In [1]: 1 %matplotlib inline
        2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        3 import numpy as np
        4 import time
        5
        6 from PIL import Image
```

Importing Image :

```
In [2]: 1 img = Image.open('data science.jpg')
2 imggray = img.convert('LA')
3 plt.figure(figsize=(9, 6))
4 plt.imshow(imggray);
```



Converting the image data into numpy matrix plotting the result to show the data is unchanged.

```
In [3]: 1 imgmat = np.array(list(imggray.getdata(band=0)), float)
2 imgmat.shape = (imggray.size[1], imggray.size[0])
3 imgmat = np.matrix(imgmat)
4 plt.figure(figsize=(9,6))
5 plt.imshow(imgmat, cmap='gray');
```



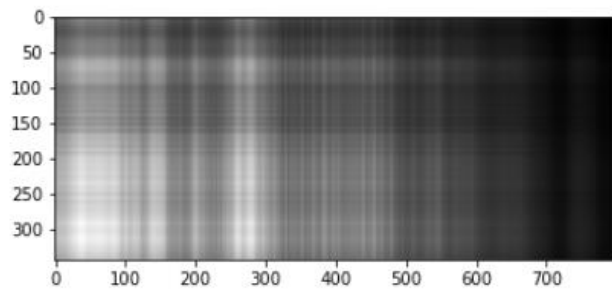
Activate Windows

Now to compute the singular value decomposition

```
In [4]: 1 U, sigma, V = np.linalg.svd(imgmat)
```

Computing an approximation of the image

```
In [5]: 1 reconsting = np.matrix(U[:, :1]) * np.diag(sigma[:1]) * np.matrix(V[:1, :])  
2 plt.imshow(reconsting, cmap='gray');
```



Activate Windows

The loop below show that reconstructed image using the first n vectors of the singular value decomposition

```
In [8]:  
1 for i in (5, 51, 5):  
2     reconsting = np.matrix(U[:, :i]) * np.diag(sigma[:i]) * np.matrix(V[:, :i])  
3     plt.imshow(reconsting, cmap='gray')  
4     title = "n = %s" % i  
5     plt.title(title)  
6     plt.show()
```

