

rectangle_alignment.py

1) Importing libraries. } already explained in
2) `def stackImages()` } rectangle-numbering
pdf.

3) `getContours()`

→ extra information from that of previous pdf.

↳ within `getContours()` function:

Code just after:

```
rectangleContours.append(rect_dict)
```

if `contourType == "line"`:

↳ This block will find similar lines within lineContours using center, angle & area.

- If difference of center of two line contours are very small, it checks for angle.
- If difference of angle of two line contours are very small, it checks for area.
- If difference of area of two line contours are very small, two lines are similar; So, we append them as list in similarLine & delete them from lineContours list.

otherwise, single line is appended & deleted.

Also, we need to continuously check for `IndexOutOfRangeException` error checking whether 'j' is less than length of current updated `lineContours`. As we are deleting elements, its length goes on decreasing. This process is done until all `lineContours` items are deleted.

After that from `similarLineList`, we compare area of each line & line with small area is appended to `lineContours` list.

~~xxxx~~
How i compute x-start, y-start, x-end, y-end points for the rotation of rectangles horizontally?

LOGIC
I am aligning rectangle horizontally at the bottom point i.e. `box[3]`. So,
 $x_start = box[3][0]$
 $y_start = box[3][1]$

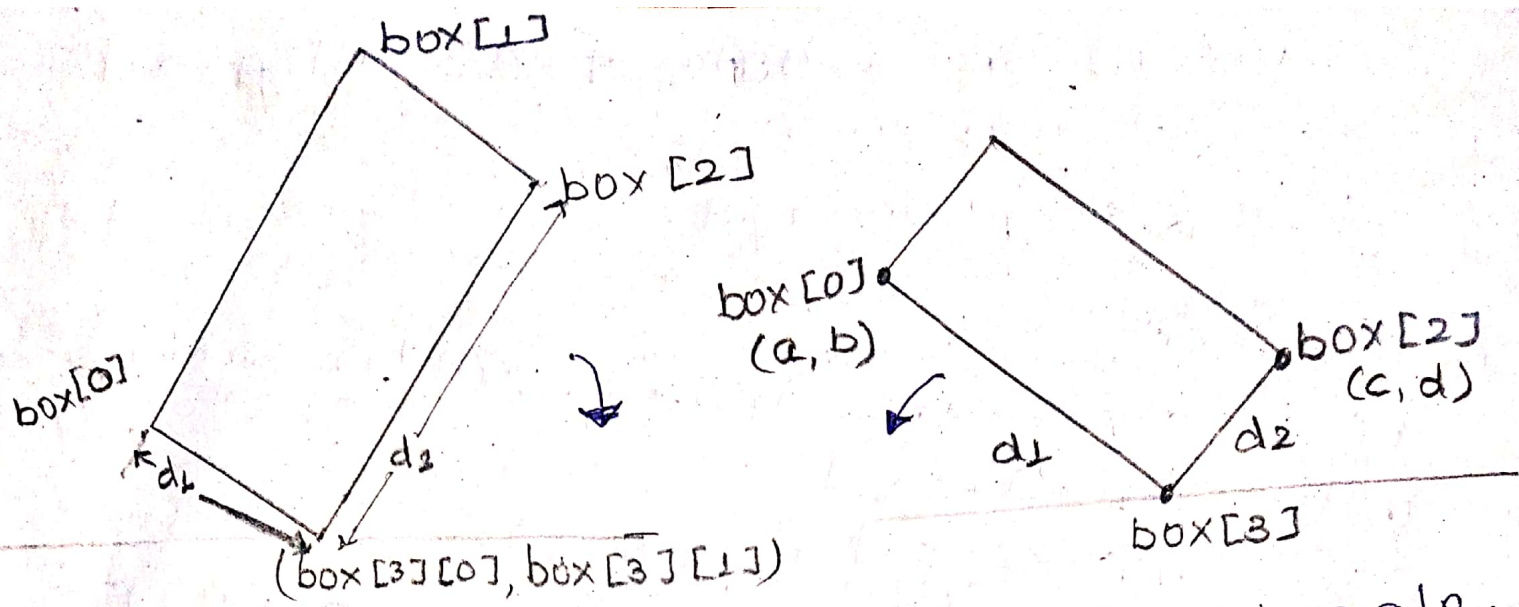


fig. Possible Two orientation of Rectangle.

If $d_1 \neq d_2$:

Rotating rectangle in ~~clockwise~~ clockwise direction.

$$x\text{-end} = x\text{-start} + \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{size}[0]}}{\text{length}}$$

$$y\text{-end} = y\text{-start} - \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{size}[1]}}{\text{height}}$$

If $d_1 \geq d_2$:

Rotating rectangle in anti-clockwise direction.

$$x\text{-end} = x\text{-start} - \text{length}$$

$$y\text{-end} = y\text{-start} + \text{height}$$

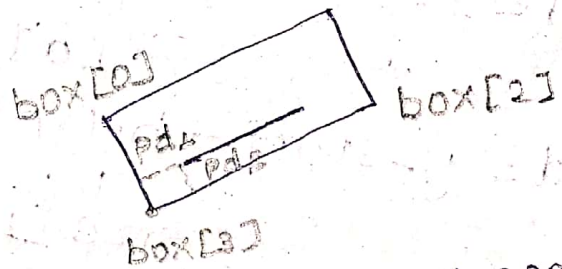
→ Returns list of dictionary lineContours or rectangleContours.

In order to show output of Aligned Rectangles, we use "blank.jpg" image.

After that, rectangles are drawn with previously calculated $x\text{-start}$, $x\text{-end}$, $y\text{-start}$, $y\text{-end}$ points so that they are aligned horizontally.

Now, For Rotating lines lying inside of rectangle, I used following logic:

- I am going to first compute perpendicular distance from line point that lies at bottom to two adjacent edges connected to vertex $\text{box}[3]$.



Since, $\text{box}[3]$ is kept fixed & rectangle is rotated. Position of $\text{box}[3]$ will remain same in rotated image too.

calculation of perpendicular Distance.
from a point to a line with endpoints
equation

$$Ax + By + C = 0$$

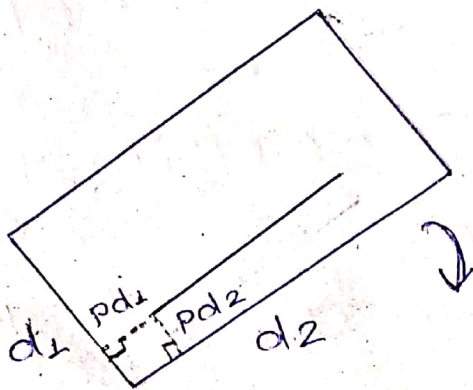
$$A = y_1 - y_2$$

$$B = x_2 - x_1$$

$$C = x_1 * y_2 - x_2 * y_1$$

Perpendicular distance from a point
(a, b) to line $Ax + By + C = 0$ is:

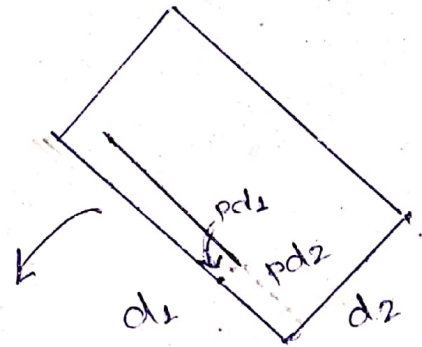
$$pd = \left| \frac{aA + bB + C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \right|$$



if $d_1 < d_2$:

$$\begin{aligned} x_start &= x_start + pd_1 \\ y_start &= y_start - pd_2 \\ x_end &= x_start + \text{length} \\ y_end &= y_start \end{aligned}$$

(Not giving
width to line
otherwise after plotting
it will have greater thickness)



if $d_1 \geq d_2$:

$$\begin{aligned} x_start &= x_start - pd_2 \\ y_start &= y_start - pd_1 \\ x_end &= x_start - \text{length} \\ y_end &= y_start \end{aligned}$$

These were the main logics for this task:

After that I plotted images & list of images in various windows.

THANK YOU !!!