**Natural Language Processing for PDF/TIFF/Image Documents  
Computer Vision for Image Data  
VISION MODULE  
High Precision Image Processing   
Technical Specification, Gap v0.9**

# 1 Images

## 1.1 Images Overview

The Images CV preprocessor contains the following primary classes, and their relationships:

* Images - This is the base class for the representation of a Computer Vision (CV) preprocessed list of images. The constructor optionally takes as parameters a list of images (paths), and corresponding labels, and flags for CV preprocessing the images.

images = Images([<list of images>], flags …)

* <Category>Image – This is a derived class for the representation of a category specific images, such as medical imaging data. It inherits from the Image base class.
* Image – This is the base class for the representation of a single Computer Vision (CV). The constructor optionally takes as parameters an image (path), corresponding label, and flags for CV preprocessing the image.

**Image**

**Images (Base Class)**

**Image**

**<Category>Images (Derived Class)**

**Image**

**List**

**Fig. 1a High Level view of Images Class Object Relationships**

## 1.2 Images Properties

The Images class contains the following properties:

* dir – Location to store the CV preprocessed image data.
* images – The list of preprocessed image objects.
* name – The name of the collection (if not specified as a parameter to the constructor, will default to ‘collection.<rootname of first image>’) .
* time – The amount of time to process the collection of images in seconds.
* label – The classification for the list (collection) of images.
* split – Splits the collection into training and test data according to the specified percentage (between 0 and 1), where the order the images has been randomized. When used as a getter, it will return the data and labels as X\_train, X\_test, Y\_train, Y\_test. When used as a setter, it can be used in conjunction with next() and minibatch().

As a setter, may optionally take a second value which is the seed for the random shuffle. E.g.,

images.split = 0.8, 42

* minibatch – Partitions the training data into mini-batches according to the specified size. When used as a getter, it returns a generator for the next min-batch, which is a tuple of the form (X\_train, Y\_train).

## 1.3 Images Overridden Operators

The following operators have their implementations (inherited from the base Object) class overridden:

* len() – The \_\_len\_\_() method is overridden to return the number of images in the collection.
* [] – The \_\_getitem\_\_() method is overridden to return the Image object at the specified index (i.e., image number – 1).
* next() – The \_\_next\_\_() method is overridden to return the next image data in the training data. If the collection has not been pre-split, it will be split by the default percentage 0.8 (80%). When the entire training set has been iterated, the method returns None; the training data is then resorted randomly for a new iteration.

## 1.4 Images Private Methods

The Images class contains the following private methods:

* There are no private methods.

## 1.5 Images Public Methods

The Images class contains the following public methods:

* \_\_init\_\_() - The constructor performs the following:
  + If the images parameter is not None, then an Image object is created for each image in the images parameter.
  + Each image is processed according to settings in the config parameter:
    - grayscale (gray) – convert all RGB and RGBA images to Grayscale (single channel).
    - normalize (norm) – convert all pixel values to be between 0 and 1.
    - resize=(height, width) – change the pixel size of the image.
    - flatten (flat) – after conversions, flatten the pixel data into a 1D vector.
  + When images are being processed as color images (RGB), images with an alpha channel (RGBA) have the alpha channel dropped.
  + The processed image data is converted to a numpy matrix or vector (i.e., flatten)
  + When all the images are preprocessed, the processed images are stored as a collection, with corresponding labels. In a HD5 file. If the collection parameter is specified, the collection file is stored as: <dir>/<collection>.h5; otherwise it is stored as <dir>/<rootname of first image>.h5
  + Async – If the parameter ehandler is set in the constructor, the collection is processed asynchronously and the event handler, specified by ehander, is invoked when completed.
* load() – Loads a HD5 collection file of image objects into an Images object.

# 2 Image

## 2.1 Image Overview

The Image CV preprocessor contains the following primary classes, and their relationships:

* Image- This is the base class for the representation of a Computer Vision (CV) preprocessed image. The constructor optionally takes as parameters an image (path), and corresponding label, and flags for CV preprocessing of the image.

image = Image([<list of images>], flags …)

## 2.2 Image Properties

The Image class contains the following properties:

* image – The path to the stored image.
* name – The root name of the image (e.g., /mydir/myimage.jpg -> myimage).
* type – The file format of the image (e.g., png).
* size – The byte size of the image.
* shape – The shape of the image (e.g., (height, width, channels))
* time – The elapsed time in seconds for processing the image.
* data – The CV preprocessed image data.
* raw – The uncompressed raw (unprocessed) image data.
* thumbnail – The thumbnail version of the image.
* dir – Location to store the CV preprocessed image data.
* label – The classification for the image.

## 2.3 Image Overridden Operators

The following operators have their implementations (inherited from the base Object) class overridden:

* str() – The \_\_str\_\_() method is overridden to return the image classification (label).

## 

## 2.4 Image Public Methods

The Image class contains of following public methods:

* load() – This method reloads the CV preprocess image from storage. Using the image name and storage path, the method locates the stored image file and reconstructs the Image object.

image.load(“<image\_name>”, “storage\_path”)

## 2.5 Image Private Methods

The Image class contains the following private methods:

* \_exists() – This method checks if the image exists at the specified stored path. If not, a FileNotFound exception is thrown.
* \_collate() – This method performs the preprocessing task, which includes:
  + Read the image into memory and uncompressing it into pixel format.
  + Conversion to grayscale or RGB, according to configuration settings.
  + Resizing pixel data, according to configuration settings.
  + Normalizing pixel data.
  + Flattening pixel data, according to configuration settings.
  + Storing processed pixel data, raw data and thumbnail in HD5 file format in storage path, according to configuration settings.

## APPENDIX I: Updates

*Pre-Gap (Epipog) v1.5*

1. Created first instance of module

*Gap v0.9*

1. Added splitting collection into training and test data

1. Added iterating (next) through the training set
2. Added support for minibatch

## APPENDIX II: Anticipated Engineering

The following has been identified as enhancement/issues to be addressed in subsequent update:

1. Add regularization (rotate, skew)
2. Add transformations

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