Computer vision Hw6

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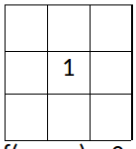
1.Yokoi connectivity number
Use Yokoi connectivity number to recognize the property of every pixel

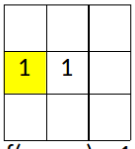
1:edge label
2:connecting label
3:branching label
4:crossing label
5:interior label
0:isolated label

Isolated label 0

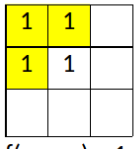


f(s,s,s,s) = 0

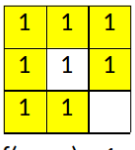
Edge label 1



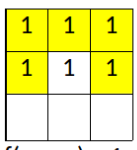
f(s,s,q,s) = 1



f(s,r,q,s) = 1

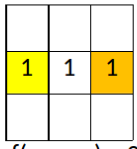


f(r,r,r,q) = 1

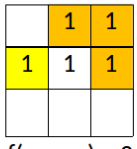


f(r,r,q,s) = 1

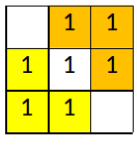
Connecting label 2



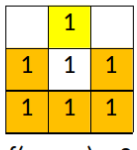
f(q,s,q,s) = 2



f(r,q,q,s) = 2

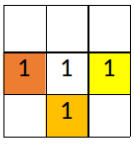


f(r,q,r,q) = 2

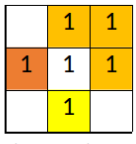


f(q,q,r,r) = 2

Branching label 3

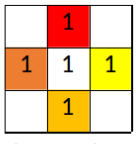


f(q,s,q,q) = 3



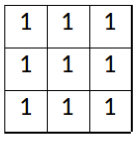
f(r,q,q,q) = 3

Crossing label 4



f(q,q,q,q) = 4

Interior label 5



f(r,r,r,r) = 5

Step: Binary gray scale lena at 128
downside from 512x512 to 64x64 (choose the top left right pixel in 8x8 grid)
do the yokoi algorithm for 4 connectivity

$$h(b,c,d,e) = \begin{cases} q & if\ b = c\ and\ (d \neq b\ \vee e \neq b) \\ r & if\ b = c\ and\ (d = b \wedge e = b) \\ s & if\ b \neq c \end{cases}$$

a1=h(b,c,d,e)=h(x0,x1,x6,x2)
a2=h(b,c,d,e)=h(x0,x2,x7,x3)
a3=h(b,c,d,e)=h(x0,x3,x8,x4)
a4=h(b,c,d,e)=h(x0,x4,x5,x1)

x_7	x_2	x_6
x_3	x_0	x_1
x_8	x_4	x_5

define f function:

$$f(a_1,a_2,a_3,a_4) = \begin{cases} 5 & if\ a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = r \\ n & where\ n = numberof\{a_k | a_k = q\}, otherwise \end{cases}$$

to determine the number of label.
Result:

Code:
follow the yokoi algorithm
define h function and f function first

```
def h(b,c,d,e):
    if b==c and ((d != b) or (e != b)):
        return "q"
    elif b==c and ((d==b) and (e==b)):
        return "r"
    elif b != c:
        return "s"
```

```
def f(a1,a2,a3,a4):
    if a1==a2 and a1==a3 and a1==a4 and a1=="r":
        return 5
    else:
        l=[a1,a2,a3,a4]
        #print(l)
        count=l.count("q")
        return count
```

Second define yokoi function

```
def yokoi(img):
    row,col=img.shape
    new=[[" "for i in range(66)] for i in range(66)]
    res=[[" "for i in range(66)] for i in range(66)]
    #new=np.zeros((row+2,col+2),dtype=np.int)
    #res=np.zeros((row+2,col+2),dtype=np.int)
    rsize=np.zeros((row,col),dtype=np.int)
    fres=[[" "for i in range(64)] for i in range(64)]
    for i in range(row):
        for j in range(col):
            if img[i][j]==255:
                new[i+1][j+1]=img[i][j]
    for i in range(1,row+1):
        for j in range(1,col+1):
            if new[i][j]==255:
                l=[]
                l.append(h(new[i][j],new[i][j+1],new[i-1][j+1],new[i-1][j]))
                l.append(h(new[i][j],new[i-1][j],new[i-1][j-1],new[i][j-1]))
                l.append(h(new[i][j],new[i][j-1],new[i+1][j-1],new[i+1][j]))
                l.append(h(new[i][j],new[i+1][j],new[i+1][j+1],new[i][j+1]))
                res[i][j]=f(l[0],l[1],l[2],l[3])
    for i in range(row):
        for j in range(col):
            fres[i][j]=res[i+1][j+1]

    return fres
```

Finally, use pandas to output the matrix

```
bi=bin(img)
ds=downside(bi)
yk=yokoi(ds)
#print(yk)
df=pd.DataFrame(yk)
df.to_csv("hw6.csv")
df=pd.DataFrame(ds)
df.to_csv("ds.csv")
```