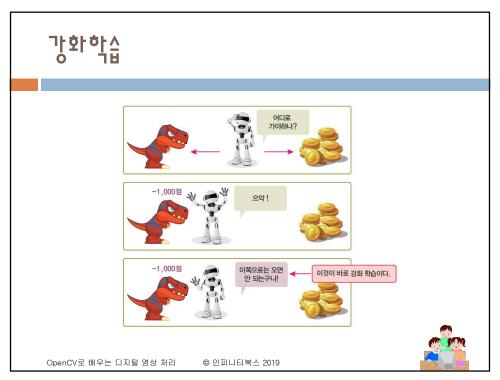
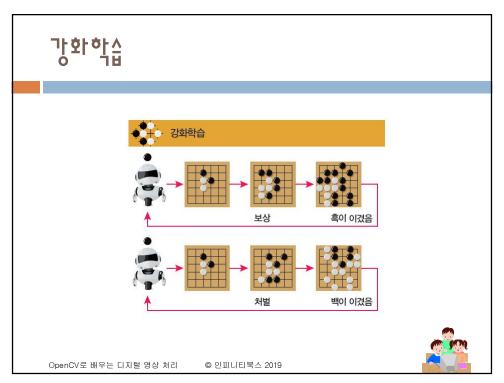


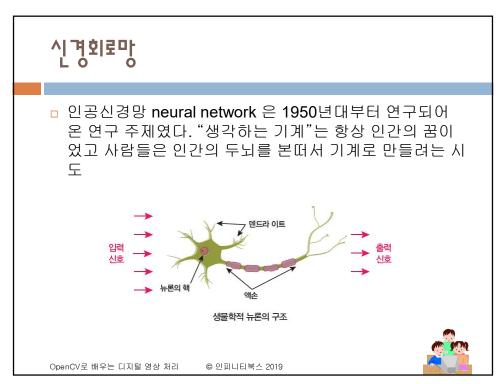
지역 대표적인 자율 학습이 클러스터링clustering (군집화) 이다.

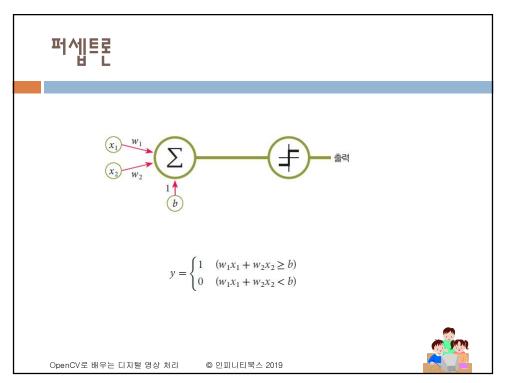
- K-means 클러스터링 알고리즘

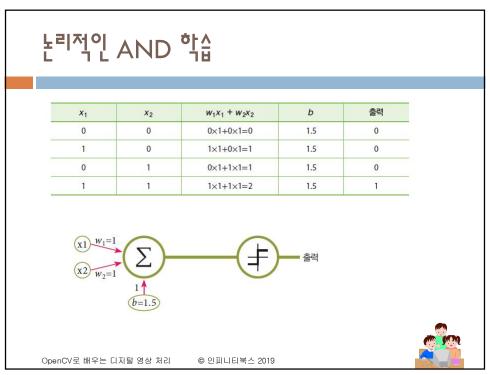
- Data
- Final Results

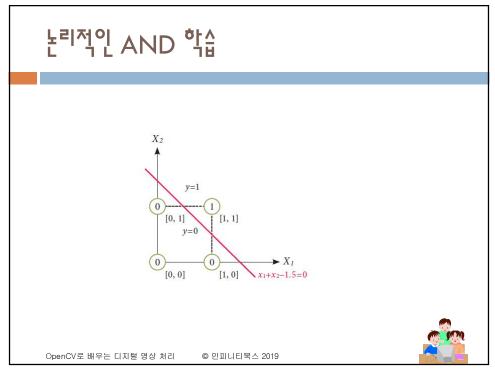


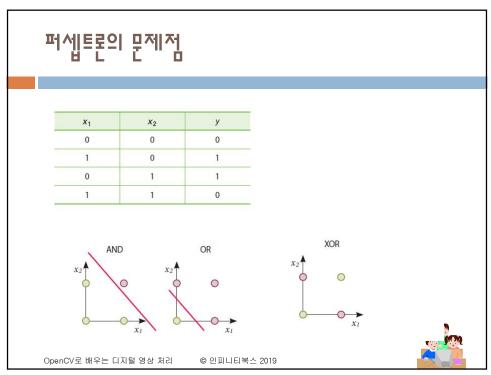


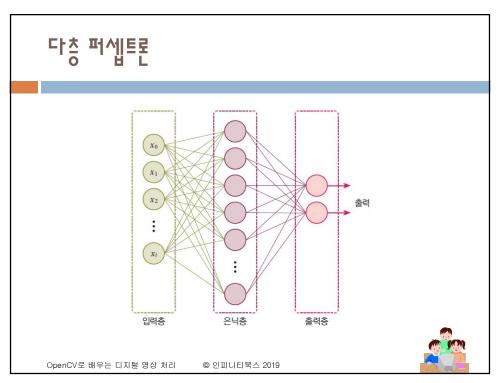


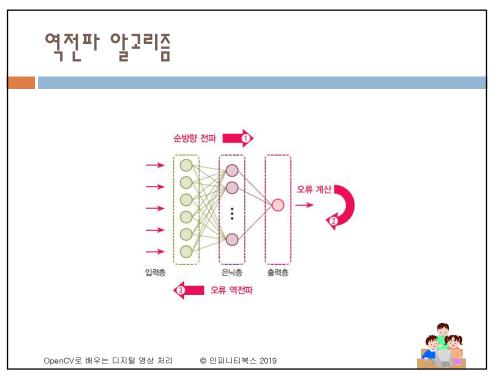


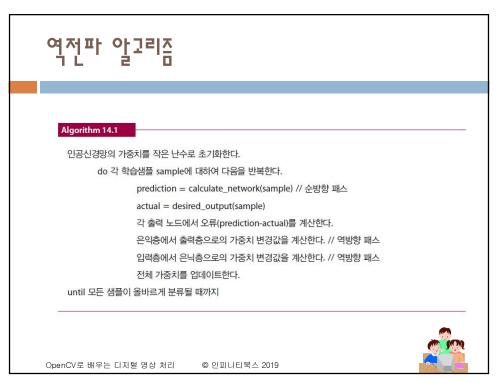


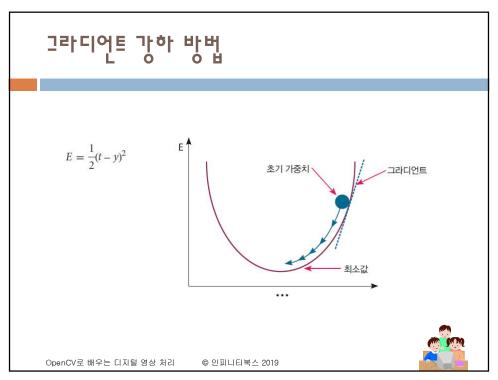


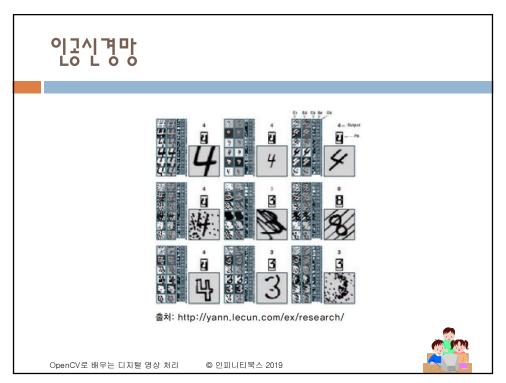


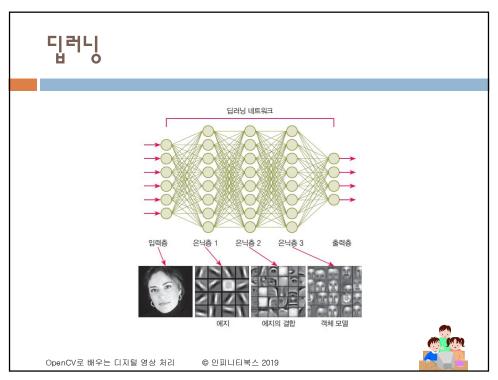


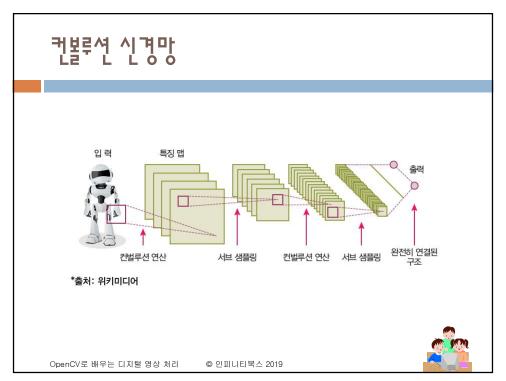




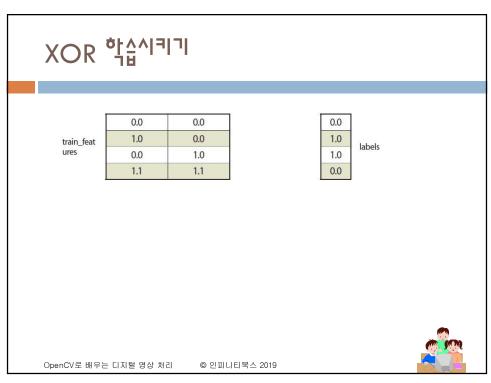








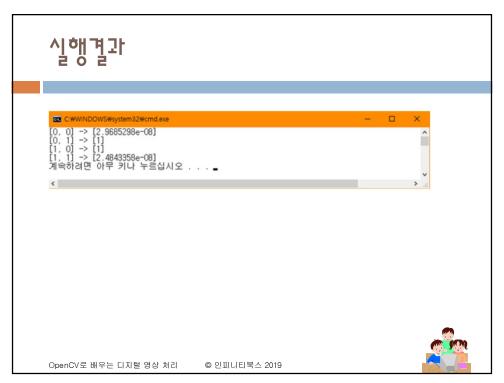


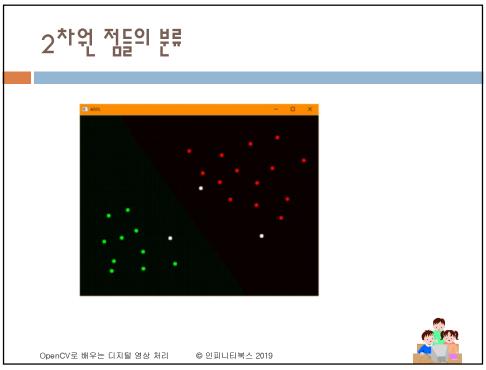


```
int main()
{
         const int hiddenLayerSize = 4;
         float trainingInput[4][2] = {
                   \{0.0, 0.0\},\
          { 0.0, 1.0 },
         { 1.0, 0.0 },
         { 1.0, 1.0 }
         Mat trainingInputData = Mat(4, 2, CV_32F, trainingInput);
         float trainingOutput[4][1] = {
                  \{ 0.0 \},
         { 1.0 },
         { 1.0 },
         {0.0}
         Mat trainingOutputData = Mat(4, 1, CV_32F, trainingOutput);
    OpenCV로 배우는 디지털 영상 처리
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```

```
Ptr<ANN_MLP> mlp = ANN_MLP::create();
        Mat layersSize = Mat(3, 1, CV_16U);
        layersSize.row(0) = Scalar(trainingInputData.cols);
        layersSize.row(1) = Scalar(hiddenLayerSize);
        layersSize.row(2) = Scalar(trainingOutputData.cols);
        mlp->setLayerSizes(layersSize);
        mlp-
>setActivationFunction(ANN_MLP::ActivationFunctions::SIGMOID_SYM);
        TermCriteria term = TermCriteria(
                TermCriteria::Type::COUNT + TermCriteria::Type::EPS,
                100000000,
                0.0000000000000000001
        mlp->setTermCriteria(term);
        mlp->setTrainMethod(ANN_MLP::TrainingMethods::BACKPROP);
   OpenCV로 배우는 디지털 영상 처리
                              © 인피니티북스 2019
```

```
Ptr<TrainData> trainingData = TrainData::create(
                  trainingInputData,
                  SampleTypes::ROW_SAMPLE,
                  trainingOutputData
         );
         mlp->train(trainingData);
         for (int i = 0; i < trainingInputData.rows; i++) {</pre>
                  Mat sample = Mat(1, trainingInputData.cols, CV_32F,
trainingInput[i]);
                  Mat result;
                  mlp->predict(sample, result);
                  cout << sample << " -> ";
                  cout << result << endl;</pre>
         }
         return 0;
}
   OpenCV로 배우는 디지털 영상 처리
                                 © 인피니티북스 2019
```





```
const Scalar WHITE_COLOR = Scalar(255, 255, 255);
const string winName = "points";
const int testStep = 5;

Mat img, imgDst;
RNG rng;

vector<Point> trainedPoints;  // 학습된 점들이 저장된다.
vector<int> trainedPointsMarkers; // 학습된 점들이 클래스가 저장된다.
const int MAX_CLASSES = 2;
vector<Vec3b> classColors(MAX_CLASSES);
int currentClass = 0;
vector<int> classCounters(MAX_CLASSES);
...
```

```
static void on_mouse(int event, int x, int y, int /*flags*/, void*)
        if (img.empty())
                                  return;
        int updateFlag = 0;
        // 버튼이 눌리면 현재 위치를 벡터에 저장한다.
        if (event == EVENT_LBUTTONUP) {
                 trainedPoints.push_back(Point(x, y));
                 trainedPointsMarkers.push_back(currentClass);
                 classCounters[currentClass]++;
                 updateFlag = true;
        // 점을 영상위에 그린다.
        if (updateFlag) {
                 img = Scalar::all(0);
                 for (size_t i = 0; i < trainedPoints.size(); i++)</pre>
                         Vec3b c = classColors[trainedPointsMarkers[i]];
                         circle(img, trainedPoints[i], 5, Scalar(c), -1);
                 imshow(winName, img);
        }
    OpenCV로 배우는 디지털 영상 처리
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```

```
// 영상 안의 모든 위치를 생성하여서 테스트 데이터로 사용한다.
// 예측된 레이블을 화면에 색상으로 표시한다.
static void predict_and_paint(const Ptr<StatModel>& model, Mat& dst)
        Mat testSample(1, 2, CV_32FC1);
        for (int y = 0; y < img.rows; y += testStep) {
                for (int x = 0; x < img.cols; x += testStep)
                                                                {
                        testSample.at<float>(0) = (float)x;
                        testSample.at<float>(1) = (float)y;
                        int response = (int)model->predict(testSample);
                        dst.at<Vec3b>(y, x) = classColors[response];
               }
       }
}
  OpenCV로 배우는 디지털 영상 처리
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```

```
// 인공신경망을 사용하는 코드
#if _ANN_
static void find_decision_boundary_ANN(const Mat& layer_sizes)
         // 학습 데이터에 대한 레이블을 0으로 초기화한다.
        Mat trainClasses = Mat::zeros((int)trainedPoints.size(), (int)classColors.size(),
CV_32FC1);
         // trainedPointsMarkers[i]의 값이 0이면 첫 번째 화소가 1.0이 된다.
         // trainedPointsMarkers[i]의 값이 1이면 두 번째 화소가 1.0이 된다.
        for (int i = 0; i < trainClasses.rows; i++) {</pre>
                  trainClasses.at<float>(i, trainedPointsMarkers[i]) = 1.f;
        Mat samples = prepare_train_samples(trainedPoints);
        Ptr<TrainData> tdata = TrainData::create(samples, ROW_SAMPLE, trainClasses);
        Ptr<ANN_MLP> ann = ANN_MLP::create();
        ann->setLayerSizes(layer_sizes);
        ann->setActivationFunction(ANN_MLP::SIGMOID_SYM, 1, 1);
        ann->setTermCriteria(TermCriteria::MAX_ITER + TermCriteria::EPS,
300, FLT_EPSILON));
        ann->setTrainMethod(ANN_MLP::BACKPROP, 0.001);
        ann->train(tdata);
        predict_and_paint(ann, imgDst);
#endif
```

```
classColors[0] = Vec3b(0, 255, 0);
      classColors[1] = Vec3b(0, 0, 255);
      for (;;) {
               char key = (char)waitKey();
               if (key == 27) break;
               if (key == 'i') {
                        img = Scalar::all(0);
                        trainedPoints.clear();
                        trainedPointsMarkers.clear();
                        classCounters.assign(MAX_CLASSES, 0);
                        imshow(winName, img);
               }
               if (key == '0' | | key == '1') {
                        currentClass = key - '0';
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```

```
if (key == 'r') {
                         double minVal = 0;
                         minMaxLoc(classCounters, &minVal, 0, 0, 0);
                         if (minVal == 0) {
                                 printf("each class should have at least 1
point\n");
                                 continue;
                         img.copyTo(imgDst);
#if _ANN_
                         Mat layer_sizes1(1, 3, CV_32SC1);
                                                           // 입력층의 개수: 2
                         layer_sizes1.at<int>(0) = 2;
                                                           // 은닉층의 개수: 5
                         layer_sizes1.at<int>(1) = 5;
                         layer_sizes1.at<int>(2) = (int)classColors.size(); // 출력
층의 개수: 2
                         find_decision_boundary_ANN(layer_sizes1);
                         imshow("ANN", imgDst);
#endif
                }
        return 0;
}
```

