

Image retrieval by example query image

Experiment with one query image

```
In [1]: %%reset

Once deleted, variables cannot be recovered. Proceed (y/[n])? y

In [2]: from PIL import Image
import torch
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import os
import sys
from time import time
import pickle

experimentPath = r'./Users/jeremywan/Desktop/MMTech/lab1_cbir_student'
os.chdir(experimentPath)
# lab related module
from ai_pytorch_module import *
from cbir_module import * # LabelDic defined here
import cbir_module
from cbir_module import *
import importlib
importlib.reload(cbir_module)

Out[2]: <module 'cbir_module' from './Users/jeremywan/Desktop/MMTech/lab1_cbir_student/cbir_module.py'>

In [3]: ### Set Path

imgpath = r'./images'
sys.path.append(os.getcwd())
sys.path.append(imgpath)

In [4]: ### load database
# Need this since pickle store a list of Database objects
# Pickle need to refer to this class
class Database :
    def __init__(self) :
        self.imageName = None
        self.featsCNN = None

with open("CBIR_database.pickle", "rb") as f:
    dataDict = pickle.load(f)
    database = dataDict['database']

In [5]: print(database[1].featColorHist.shape)
print(database[1].featsCNN.shape)

(768,)
(1, 4096)
```

Question 6

Implement the following functions. Test your function with 1 image from each label category

- retrievedID = doRetrieval(featsQuery , k, database, imgpath, showImage=True)
- Precision_K = getPrecisionRank_K(k, queryLabel, retrievedID, database)

```
In [6]: # student code for function definition
# def showImageInfoFromDB(id, imgpath, database):
# def doRetrieval(featsQuery , k, database, imgpath, showImage=True):
# hint use np.argsort()
def showImageInfoFromDB(id, imgpath, database):
    # your code

    label = database[id].classLabel
    feat1 = database[id].featsCNN
    feat2 = database[id].featColorHist

    print("Image name = " , database[id].imageName)
    print("Label ID = " , label)
    print("Label Name = " , LabelDic[label])
    print("Feature dimension CNN = " , feat1.shape)
    print("Feature dimension Colour Histogram = " , feat2.shape)

    imFile = database[id].imageName
    imFile = os.path.join(imgpath, imFile)
    im = Image.open(imFile)
    plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))

    plt.imshow(im) , plt.axis('off')
    titleStr = " Image {}.jpg label = {} Label name = {}".format(str(id), label, LabelDic[label])
    plt.title(titleStr)

In [7]: # hint use argsort()
def doRetrieval(featsQuery , k, database, imgpath, showImage=True):

    numImages = len(database)
    dist_cnn = []
    idx_k = []

    for f in range (0,numImages) :
        dist = np.linalg.norm(featsQuery - database[f].featsCNN)
        dist_cnn.append(dist)

    idx_k = np.argsort(dist_cnn)

    return idx_k[1:k+1]

In [8]: ### Test your code with the script in this cell for CNN feature

# Do retrieval by nearest neighbour search
# Use query by example

k=10 # select the top K image to be retrieved
queryID=101 # Select query image ID
featsQuery = database[queryID].featsCNN
print("Display Query Image id = " , queryID)
showImageInfoFromDB(queryID, imgpath, database)

featsQueryCNN = database[queryID].featsCNN
retrievedID = doRetrieval(featsQueryCNN , k, database, imgpath, showImage=True)

Display Query Image id = 101
Image name = 101.jpg
Label ID = 2
Label Name = Beach
Feature dimension CNN = (1, 4096)
Feature dimension Colour Histogram = (768,)
```

```
In [9]: # student code for function definition
def getPrecisionRank_K(k, queryLabel, retrievedID, database):
    def getPrecisionRank_K(k, queryLabel, retrievedID, database):

        rel_img = 0

        for f in retrievedID:
            label = database[f].classLabel
            print(label, end=' ')
            if queryLabel == label:
                rel_img += 1

        precision_k = rel_img/k

        return precision_k
    #endfunc()

In [10]: # Report the precision result
print("\n Experiment on CBIR with CNN feature as image feature")
print("\n Class labl of retrieve img")
queryLabel = database[queryID].classLabel
Precision_K = getPrecisionRank_K(k, queryLabel, retrievedID, database)
print(" Query image label :", queryLabel)
print("\n Precision when retrieving {} images for query image {} = {:.02.3f}".format(k, queryID, Precision_K))

Experiment on CBIR with CNN feature as image feature

Class labl of retrieve img
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Query image label : 2

Precision when retrieving 10 images for query image 101 = 1.000

In [11]: ### Repeat the experiment above for colour histogram feature

def doRetrieval2(featsQuery , k, database, imgpath, showImage=True):

    numImages = len(database)
    dist_hist = []
    idx_k = []

    for f in range (0,numImages) :
        dist = np.linalg.norm(featsQuery - database[f].featColorHist)
        dist_hist.append(dist)

    idx_k = np.argsort(dist_hist)

    return idx_k[1:k+1]

In [12]: database[1].featColorHist.shape

Out[12]: (768,)
```

```
In [13]: print("\n Experiment on CBIR with color histogram as image feature")
print("\n Class labl of retrieve img")
k=10 # select the top K image to be retrieved
queryID=101 # Select query image ID
featsQuery = database[queryID].featColorHist
retrievedID = doRetrieval2(featsQuery, k, database, imgpath, showImage=True)
# Report the precision result
queryLabel = database[queryID].classLabel
Precision_K = getPrecisionRank_K(k, queryLabel, retrievedID, database)
print("Query image label :", queryLabel)
print("\n Precision when retrieving {} images for query image {} = {:.02.3f}".format(k, queryID, Precision_K))

Experiment on CBIR with color histogram as image feature

Class labl of retrieve img
9 9 9 10 9 6 2 6 9 6 Query image label : 2

Precision when retrieving 10 images for query image 101 = 0.100
```