

**Assuming Windows CMD – should be better on Mac OSX and Linux**

Create Folders in your storage space.

**Important: all scripts and stored procedure need updating with your paths. Hint search for ‘...’ and fill in!**

**Important: all loops, in scripts and stored procedures (e.g. cursors), need to be checked. (Most have their range restricted for testing purposes).**

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rem dataset folder

c:\> cd \$YOUR\_HOME\_DIRECTORY\$

C:\...> mkdir cbirCore10k

rem tessellation sub folders

C:\...\cbirCore10k>mkdir t12\_100wby100h

C:\...\cbirCore10k>mkdir t4\_200wby150h

C:\...\cbirCore10k>mkdir t2\_200wby300h

rem scripts folder

C:\...\cbirCore10k>mkdir scripts

---

Get a library from a source (with curl or wget) (or ask JV)

---

Edit getall.bat (with below) and execute on CMD prompt.

1.	echo off
2.	
3.	rem window 10 script in cmd
4.	rem jv dec 2106
5.	
6.	rem depends on imagemagick installed (with legacy option if v >= 7)
7.	rem copies 1000 jpeg from Corel dataset of low res photos
8.	
9.	rem the for next loop IN (a,s,t) reads from a step s to t
10.	for /L %%a in (1,1,1000) Do curl -O http://www.ci.gxnu.edu.cn/cbir/GHIM20/%%a.jpg

---

Generic image details

```
C:\...\cbirCore10k>identify -verbose 34*.jpg
```

...

Calculate md5 (or something similar)

```
C:\...\cbirCore10k>identify -format %# 345.jpg
```

```
e5e976652f22bc4a3d604663eda2ccf2896a503b5652ab446985a2255b02e377
```

Calculate file type, colour depth, size etc

```
C:\...\cbirCore10k>identify -format "{ \"filename\":%f, \"filetype\":%m, \"height\":%h, \"width\":%w, \"hash\":%#, \"colourspace\":%[colorspace]} \n" 98*.jpg
```

```
{ "filename":98.jpg, "filetype":JPEG, "height":300, "width": 400,
"hash":06e161148edffe16e405c2045a247ae06d67c73e17b747ac2d1961985db85d82,
"colorspace":sRGB}
```

```
{ "filename":980.jpg, "filetype":JPEG, "height":300, "width": 400,
"hash":2834b4d3210b4515445b02a406b21b7b01817f4adb7907a93b50938b692c6301,
"colorspace":sRGB}
```

```
{ "filename":981.jpg, "filetype":JPEG, "height":300, "width": 400,
"hash":9c359c33b3fee4e4491c3d994c34a8c7de7d40da4f491a587fc2671aab0b5aeb,
"colorspace":sRGB}
```

```
{ "filename":982.jpg, "filetype":JPEG, "height":400, "width": 300,
"hash":87b7524fbeb37537469efc8fc3be34804c557a21ea6cf175f48647debdefb4a0,
"colorspace":sRGB}
```

```
{ "filename":983.jpg, "filetype":JPEG, "height":300, "width": 400,
"hash":9befc5510938bd9b79e92908cc2260e11982dd96ad983b5b555eaed37563f552,
"colorspace":sRGB}
```

Compare two (2) images and output the level of difference (in windows) over image (ae absolute error -> pixel count) (ncc normalised -> 0 to 1 with 1 being identical)

(note: fuzz qualifier is useful for jpeg files as \*similar\* colours are aggregated)

(note: compare is symmetric)

```
C:\...\cbirCore10k>compare -fuzz 10% -metric ae 3.jpg 1.jpg -compare
```

```
43849
```

```
C:\...\cbirCore10k>compare -fuzz 10% -metric ncc 1.jpg 3.jpg -compare
```

```
0.409322
```

```
C:\...\cbirCore10k>convert -fuzz 10% -metric ae 1.jpg 3.jpg -compare -format "%[distortion]" info:
```

Image tessellation example

```
c:\...\cbirCorel10k>convert -quality 100 -crop 100x100 1.jpg  
t12_100wby100h/1_tile100by100_%02d.jpg
```

Image portrait (where h>w) or landscape (where w>h) test

```
...\cbirCorel10k>convert 1.jpg -format "[%fx:(w/h>1)?1:0]" info:
```

1

```
...\cbirCorel10k>convert 66.jpg -format "[%fx:(w/h>1)?1:0]" info:
```

0

Image colour histogram (by 8 BLACK\_BLUE\_LIME\_CYAN\_RED\_MAGENTA\_YELLOW\_WHITE)

```
C:\...\cbirCorel10k>convert 1.jpg -format %c -depth 1 histogram:info:-
```

```
113316: ( 0, 0, 0) #000000 black  
13: ( 0, 0,255) #0000FF blue  
7: ( 0,255, 0) #00FF00 lime  
25: ( 0,255,255) #00FFFF cyan  
5563: (255, 0, 0) #FF0000 red  
5: (255, 0,255) #FF00FF magenta  
821: (255,255, 0) #FFFF00 yellow  
250: (255,255,255) #FFFFFF white
```

**Script: uploadall.bat**

## List generic image details on dataset

1.	@echo off
2.	setlocal enableextensions enabledelayedexpansion
3.	
4.	rem window 10 script in cmd
5.	rem joseph vella dec 2106
6.	
7.	rem depends on imagemagick installed (with legacy option if v >= 7)
8.	rem depends on Corel 1000 low res images and named as 1.jpg, 2.jpg, ..., 1000.jpg
9.	
10.	rem invoke scripts\uploadall.bat
11.	rem invoke scripts\uploadall.bat > whatever.json
12.	
13.	
14.	rem header line
15.	rem echo CMD                FILE1 FILE2 AE          NCC
16.	
17.	
18.	rem note the -format "% is -format "%% - ie %% is escaping for literal %
19.	
20.	FOR %Z IN ("C:\...\cbirCorel10k\*.jpg") DO (
21.	rem echo %%Z
22.	identify -format "{ \"filename\": \"%f\", \"filetype\": \"%m\", \"height\": \"%h\", \"width\": \"%w\", \"hash\": \"%#\", \"colourspace\": \"%[colorspace]\" } \n" %%Z
23.	)
24.	
25.	
26.	
27.	rem post processing house keeping
28.	exit /B
29.	

## Script: histogram.bat

Gives a colour signature breakdown on eight colours.

Example run on a single file.

```
C:\...\cbirCorel10k\convert %%a.jpg -format %%c -depth 1 histogram:info:-
```

```
113316: ( 0, 0, 0) #000000 black
13: ( 0, 0,255) #0000FF blue
7: ( 0,255, 0) #00FF00 lime
25: ( 0,255,255) #00FFFF cyan
5563: (255, 0, 0) #FF0000 red
5: (255, 0,255) #FF00FF magenta
821: (255,255, 0) #FFFF00 yellow
250: (255,255,255) #FFFFFF white
```

1.	echo off
2.	setlocal enableextensions enabledelayedexpansion
3.	
4.	rem window 10 script in cmd
5.	rem jv dec 2106
6.	
7.	rem depends on imagemagick installed (with legacy option if v >= 7)
8.	rem depends on Corel 1000 low res images and named as 1.jpg, 2.jpg, ..., 1000.jpg
9.	
10.	
11.	rem invoke scripts\histogram.bat
12.	rem invoke scripts\histogram.bat > whatever.lst
13.	
14.	rem Important read note at end of script to explain output
15.	
16.	rem convert 1.jpg -format %c -depth 1 histogram:info:-
17.	
18.	
19.	rem header line
20.	echo CMD FILE BLACK_BLUE_LIME_CYAN_RED_MAGENTA_YELLOW_WHITE
21.	
22.	rem note the -format %c is -format %%c - ie %% is escaping for literal %
23.	
24.	SET exitcode=
25.	rem the for next loop IN (a,s,t) reads from a step s to t
26.	FOR /L %%a IN (63,1,71) DO (
27.	convert %%a.jpg -format %%c -depth 1 histogram:info:- > histogramx8.tmp
28.	call :eightlinestoone "%%a"
29.	)
30.	
31.	rem post processing house keeping
32.	
33.	del histogramx8.tmp
34.	exit /B
35.	
36.	
37.	rem sub routines being called from main
38.	

39.	:outresult
40.	rem output is tab delimited with fieldname & data-value pairs
41.	rem tilde ~ removes double quote on output
42.	echo CMD:histogramx8 FILE:%~1.jpg!%2!
43.	
44.	exit /B
45.	
46.	
47.	:eightlinestoone
48.	set "textline="
49.	for /f "tokens=*" %%b in (histogramx8.tmp) do (
50.	set "textline=!textline! %%b"
51.	)
52.	call :outresult %1 %textline
53.	
54.	exit /B
55.	
56.	
57.	rem the following line is a sample output of script
58.	rem CMD:histogramx8 FILE:71.jpg 88557: ( 0, 0, 0) #000000 black 535: ( 0, 0,255) #0000FF blue 3617: ( 0,255, 0) #00FF00 lime 315: ( 0,255,255) #00FFFF cyan 9674: (255, 0, 0) #FF0000 red 214: (255, 0,255) #FF00FF magenta 5552: (255,255, 0) #FFFF00 yellow 11536: (255,255,255) #FFFFFF white
59.	
60.	rem we do not need all!?
61.	
62.	rem what we really need is the following (ie need to parse string on input)
63.	CMD:histogramx8 FILE:71.jpg 88557:black 535:blue 3617:lime 315:cyan 9674:red 214:magenta 5552:yellow 11536:white

## Script: tessellate.bat

Break an image (landscape) into tiles/parts

1.	echo off
2.	setlocal enableextensions enabledelayedexpansion
3.	
4.	rem window 10 script in cmd
5.	rem jv dec 2106
6.	
7.	rem depends on imagemagick installed (with legacy option if v >= 7)
8.	rem depends on Corel 1000 low res images and named as 1.jpg, 2.jpg, ..., 1000.jpg
9.	rem assumes presence of sub-dirs to save tessellations (one per size)
10.	
11.	rem invoke scripts\tessellate.bat
12.	rem invoke scripts\tessellate.bat > whatever.lst
13.	
14.	rem works only for landscape images
15.	
16.	rem convert 1.jpg -format "[%fx:(w/h>1)?1:0]" info:
17.	rem convert -quality 100 -crop 100x100 1.jpg t12_100wby100h/1_tile100by100_%%02d.jpg
18.	
19.	rem header line
20.	echo CMD FILE
21.	
22.	rem note the -format "% is -format "% - ie % is escaping for literal %
23.	rem note same for destination filename
24.	
25.	SET exitcode=
26.	rem the for next loop IN (a,s,t) reads from a step s to t
27.	FOR /L %%a IN (63,1,71) DO (
28.	convert %%a.jpg -format "[%fx:(w/h>1)?1:0]" info: > exitcode.tmp
29.	set /P exitcode=<exitcode.tmp
30.	IF !exitcode! EQU 1 (
31.	convert -quality 100 -crop 100x100 %%a.jpg t12_100wby100h/%%a_tile100by100_%%02d.jpg
32.	convert -quality 100 -crop 200x150 %%a.jpg t4_200wby150h/%%a_tile200by105_%%02d.jpg
33.	convert -quality 100 -crop 200x300 %%a.jpg t2_200wby300h/%%a_tile200by300_%%02d.jpg
34.	call :outresult "%%a"
35.	)
36.	)
37.	
38.	rem post processing house keeping
39.	
40.	del exitcode.tmp
41.	exit /B
42.	
43.	
44.	rem sub routines being called from main
45.	

46	:outresult
47	rem output is tab delimited with fieldname & data-value pairs
48	echo CMD:tessellate_landscape_12_4_2 FILE:%1.jpg
49	exit /B



## Script: cmpjpg.bat

Compare two images

1.	@echo off
2.	
3.	rem window 10 script in cmd
4.	rem jv dec 2106
5.	
6.	rem depends on imagemagick installed (with legacy option if v >= 7)
7.	rem depends on Corel 1000 low res images and named as 1.jpg, 2.jpg, ..., 1000.jpg
8.	
9.	rem invoke scripts\cmpjpg.bat
10.	rem invoke scripts\cmpjpg.bat > whatever.lst
11.	
12.	rem 'convert -fuzz 10% -> how much tolerance for an colour variation to accept as the same (use in jpegs)
13.	rem 'compare -metric ae -> absolute error at pixel level and returns the different ones (out of length x width in pixels) (o = equal )
14.	rem 'compare -metric ncc -> normalized cross correlation (1 = similar)
15.	
16.	rem header line
17.	echo CMD FILE1 FILE2 AE NCC
18.	
19.	rem note the -fuzz 10% is -fuzz 10%% - ie %% is escaping for literal %
20.	rem the for next loop IN (a,s,t) reads from a step s to t
21.	
22.	FOR /L %%a IN (1,1,5) DO (
23.	FOR /L %%b IN (1,1,5) DO (compare -fuzz 10%% -metric ae %%a.jpg %%b.jpg -compare 2>t1.tmp
24.	compare -fuzz 10%% -metric ncc %%a.jpg %%b.jpg -compare 2>t2.tmp
25.	call :outresult "%%a" "%%b"
26.	)
27.	)
28.	
29.	rem post processing house keeping
30.	del t1.tmp
31.	del t2.tmp
32.	exit /B
33.	
34.	rem sub routines being called from main
35.	:outresult
36.	set /P ae=<t1.tmp
37.	set /P ncc=<t2.tmp
38.	rem output is tab delimited with fieldname & data-value pairs
39.	echo CMD:compare_fuzz10pc FILE1:%1.jpg FILE2:%2.jpg AE:%ae% NCC:%ncc%
40.	exit /B

## Database stuff

### Create Database, Schemas (and some tables)

1.	-- create db
2.	CREATE DATABASE cbir_core110k
3.	WITH ENCODING='UTF8'
4.	OWNER=postgres
5.	CONNECTION LIMIT=-1;

1.	-- create schema
2.	CREATE SCHEMA cbir
3.	AUTHORIZATION postgres;
4.	-- create schema
5.	-- hold generic routines that are not subject related
6.	CREATE SCHEMA dev
7.	AUTHORIZATION postgres;
8.	-- Use schema public as temp

1.	-- test data import from O/S
	-- use when one logical record is depicted in one physical line
2.	drop table if exists sample;
3.	create table sample
4.	(i serial primary key,
5.	call_i integer,
6.	txt character varying (999),
7.	ltxt text);
8.	
9.	-- test data import from O/S
	-- use when one logical record is depicted in many physical lines
10.	drop table if exists manyline;
11.	create table manyline
12.	(i serial primary key,
13.	call_i integer,
14.	txt character varying (999),
15.	ltxt text);

-- win 7,8, 10 issues with rights to import

-- create a temp folder on c:\ called temp

-- check who is the postgresql service owner (e.g. NETWORK SERVICE)

-- go to temp folder properties and give m r&e, l, r, and w rights (ALLOW) to NETWORK SERVICE

-- test with the following data saved in some file (eg. colourval.lst)

113316:	( 0, 0, 0)	#000000	black
13:	( 0, 0,255)	#0000FF	blue
7:	( 0,255, 0)	#00FF00	lime
25:	( 0,255,255)	#00FFFF	cyan
5563:	(255, 0, 0)	#FF0000	red
5:	(255, 0,255)	#FF00FF	magenta
821:	(255,255, 0)	#FFFF00	yellow
250:	(255,255,255)	#FFFFFF	white

1.	-- read an ascii text file (convert the above and save it in c:\temp)
2.	-- (note pk is generated by server)
3.	copy sample(txt)
4.	from 'c:\\temp\\colourval.lst';
5.	-- or (need to find, compile stored procedure - elsewhere in text)
6.	select dev.execCopyIn('sample(txt)', 'c:\\temp\\colourval.lst');
7.	-- check outcome - should be the above with PK set
8.	
9.	-- read from output of a program (note pk is generated)
10.	-- eg type filename
11.	copy sample(txt)
12.	from program 'type c:\\temp\\colourval.lst';
13.	-- check outcome - should be (another of) the above with PK set
14.	
15.	-- read from output of a program (note pk is generated)
16.	copy sample(txt)
17.	from program 'convert C:\\Users\\...\\cbirCorel10k\\1.jpg -format "[%fx:(w/h>1)?1:0]" info:'

### General stored procedures

1.	create or replace function dev.execCopyIn(intableexp text, infullfname text) returns void as
2.	\$body\$
3.	declare
4.	txt_cmd character varying(299);
5.	begin
6.	SET client_encoding = 'WIN1258';
7.	-- does not accomodate delimiter and header etc
8.	txt_cmd := format('copy %s from '%s' encoding 'WIN1258'', intableexp, infullfname);
9.	-- raise notice 'execCopyIn cmd is %', txt_cmd;
10.	execute txt_cmd;
11.	end
12.	\$body\$ language plpgsql;

1.	create or replace function dev.execCopyProgIn(intableexp text, infullfname text) returns void as
2.	\$body\$
3.	declare
4.	txt_cmd character varying(299);

5.	begin
6.	SET client_encoding = 'WIN1258';
7.	-- does not accomodate delimiter and header etc
8.	txt_cmd := format('copy %s from program ''%s'' encoding ''WIN1258'', intableexp, infullfname);
9.	-- raise notice 'execCopyProgIn cmd is %', txt_cmd;
10.	execute txt_cmd;
11.	end
12.	\$body\$ language plpgsql;

Rem check a client's session (e.g. pgAdminIII) setting, set setting, and reset

SHOW client\_encoding;

SET client\_encoding = 'WIN1258';

RESET client\_encoding;

1.	create or replace function dev.whatserverencoding() returns character as
2.	\$body\$
3.	declare encode_str character(99);
4.	begin
5.	SELECT pg_encoding_to_char(encoding)::character(99)
6.	into encode_str
7.	FROM pg_database
8.	WHERE datname = 'cbir_core110k';
9.	return encode_str;
10.	end
11.	\$body\$ language plpgsql;
12.	
13.	select dev.whatserverencoding();

### Basic ETL scripts to load details of images dataset

1.	drop table if exists cbir.srgb;
2.	
3.	create table cbir.srgb
4.	(sc_id character varying (25) primary key,
5.	sc_hex character varying (25) not null,
6.	sc_red integer not null,
7.	sc_green integer not null,
8.	sc_blue integer not null
9.	);
10.	insert into cbir.srgb(sc_id,sc_hex,sc_red,sc_green,sc_blue) values
11.	('black', '#000000', 0, 0, 0),
12.	('blue', '#0000FF', 0, 0, 255),
13.	('lime', '#00FF00', 0, 255, 0),
14.	('cyan', '#00FFFF', 0, 255, 255),
15.	('red', '#FF0000', 255, 0, 0),

16.	('magenta', '#FF00FF', 255, 0, 255),
17.	('yellow', '#FFFF00', 255, 255, 0),
18.	('white', '#FFFFFF', 255, 255, 255);
19.	
20.	
21.	drop table if exists cbir.dataset;
22.	
23.	create table cbir.dataset
24.	(ds_id serial primary key,
25.	ds_handle character varying(999) unique,
26.	ds_filename character varying(999),
27.	ds_filetype character varying(99),
28.	ds_height smallint,
29.	ds_width smallint,
30.	ds_hash character varying(99),
31.	ds_colourspace character varying(99),
32.	ds_original character varying(9) default 'YES',
33.	ds_details text);
34.	
35.	
36.	-- etl into dataset
37.	
38.	-- TWO MAIN ISSUES (re coding)
39.	
40.	-- RIGHTS
41.	-- win 7,8, 10 issues with rights to import
42.	-- check who is the postgresql service owner (e.g. NETWORK SERVICE)
43.	-- go to jpg dataset folder properties and give fc, m r&e, l, r, and w rights (ALLOW) to NETWORK SERVICE
44.	
45.	-- CHARACTER ENCODING OF DATA (windows file?), CLIENT SESSION (set this!), SERVER (ie UTF8)
46.	SHOW client_encoding;
47.	SET client_encoding = 'WIN1258';
48.	-- RESET client_encoding;
49.	
50.	
51.	-- LOADING into dataset
52.	
53.	-- load into table sample
54.	copy sample(txt)
55.	from program 'C:\\Users\\...\\cbirCore110k\\scripts\\uploadall.bat';
56.	-- Query returned successfully: 1000 rows affected, 45.1 secs execution time.
57.	
58.	insert into cbir.dataset
59.	(ds_handle, ds_filename, ds_filetype,
60.	ds_height, ds_width, ds_hash,
61.	ds_colourspace)
62.	select
63.	trim(trim((txt::json->'filename')::text, '' ), '.jpg'),
64.	trim(trim((txt::json->'filename')::text, '' ),
65.	trim(trim((txt::json->'filetype')::text, '' ),

66.	trim((txt::json->'height')::text, '' )::smallint,
67.	trim((txt::json->'width')::text, '' )::smallint,
68.	trim((txt::json->'hash')::text, '' ),
69.	trim((txt::json->'colourspace')::text, '' )
70.	from sample;
71.	
72.	delete from sample;
73.	
74.	
75.	
76.	create or replace function cbir.upd_dataset_details() returns void as
77.	\$body\$
78.	declare
79.	txt_verbose character varying(99);
80.	txt_cmd character varying(299);
81.	begin
82.	SET client_encoding = 'WIN1258';
83.	-- open cursor per file
84.	delete from sample;
85.	delete from manyline;
86.	insert into sample(txt)
87.	select ds_filename from cbir.dataset where ds_details is null limit 100; --ds_filename='604.jpg';
88.	
89.	-- copy with identify verbose into temp (ltxt)
90.	for txt_verbose in select txt from sample loop
91.	raise notice 'current image %', txt_verbose;
92.	txt_cmd := format('identify -verbose C:\\Users\\...\\cbirCore110k\\%s',txt_verbose);
93.	perform dev.execCopyProgIn('manyline(txt)', txt_cmd);
94.	-- convert many lines into one line
95.	-- move into table
96.	update cbir.dataset
97.	set ds_details = (select array_to_string(array(select convert_to(txt,'UTF8') from manyline order by i), chr(13))::text)
98.	where ds_filename=txt_verbose;
99.	delete from manyline;
100.	end loop;
101.	
102.	end
103.	\$body\$ language plpgsql;
104.	
105.	select cbir.upd_dataset_details(); -- run this multiple times (note the limit 100 clause)