Language: Python3.8.3

Modules: OpenCV(cv2), numPy

Step.1 Binarize the image and downsample it

Algorithm:
Traverse the topmost-left pixel as the downsampled data (use double for-loop to find the target pixel, and more double for-loop to downsampling its 8x8 neighbor according to the threshold)

Step.2 Count the Yokoi connectivity number using 4-connected

Algorithm:
Make a copy (**lena2**) of the original downsampling image**(lena1)**, **lena1** is simply binary for input, and **lena2** is for labeling. For each pixel in **lena1**, define its x0~x8, if some orientation is out of range, let it be 0. Compute the 4 values determined from the h-function, which are actually h(x0,x1,x6,x2), h(x0,x2,x7,x3), h(x0,x3,x8,x4), h(x0,x4,x5,x1) respectively. (counter-clockwise circle according the order x1, x2, x3, x4).

- h-function definition:

If the first two parameters are not equal, return s.
Otherwise, if any of the third and fourth parameters are not equal to the first two, return q
Otherwise, they are all equal, return r.

After gaining the 4 h-function values, we follow this rule to determine the kind of label and put it on **lena2**: If they are all ‘r’, the label is 5, otherwise, the label is the number of ‘q’. The meaning of the label is: in the 3 by 3 box of the target, how many components we will get if we remove the target. (in 4-connected, and the exception is the target is fully surrounded by eight same value pixels.)

Step.3 Print it