Assignment 3

Part III: Interactive Segmentation using Graph Cut

Problem 1

Implement interactive seed-based segmentation using s/t graph cut algorithm.

A basic seed-interactive GUI "GraphCutsPresenter" is available (implemented in "asg1.py"). The starter code below uses it. Presenter allows to add seeds (left and right mouse clicks for object and background seeds) and displays these seeds over the image. However, instead of proper graph cut segmentation the provided code displays some fixed binary mask (just as an example of a mask). This "fixed" mask should be replaced by the output of an interactive image segmentation method based on minimum s/t graph cut respecting the hard constraints marked by the user-seeds. You can use an existing python library for computing minimum s/t cuts on arbitrary graphs (run "$\text{pip install PyMaxFlow}$" in Anaconda Prompt , see [documentation (http://pmneila.github.io/PyMaxflow/maxflow.html)](http://pmneila.github.io/PyMaxflow/maxflow.html)). You can use this library to build a weighted graph based on selected image and user-entered seeds.

As a first milestone, you should implement graph cut segmentation using only hard-constraints (from seeds) and "contrast-weights" $w_{pq} \propto \exp\frac{-\|I_p-I_q\|^2}{\sigma^2}$ for neighborhood edges or "n-links", as suggested in Topic 9. Terminal "t-links" for seed-points should make sure that such graph nodes can not be severed from the corresponding terminals. You have to use "large-enough" finite cost t-links to enforce hard-constraints (user seeds) since "infinity" weight is not possible to implement. One can argue that $N \cdot \max\{w_{pq}\}$ (number of neighbors at each point times the largest n-link weight) is sufficient.

Once the first version above is implemented and tested, use seed pixels to compute color histograms $\Pr(I|1)$ and $\Pr(I|0)$ for two types of seeds. Computing histograms requires binning (quantization) of the color space that should be done via K-means over all image pixel colors (experiment with different bumber of bins K to see what works better in segmentation). Then, seed-pixels histograms $\Pr(I|1)$ and $\Pr(I|0)$ based on such bins should be used for unary potentials $-\ln\Pr(I_p|1)$ and $-\ln\Pr(I_p|0)$ for all pixels p. Implement graph cut segmentation producing seed-consistent result S minimizing the following objective (loss)

$$E(S) = -\sum_p \ln\Pr(I_p|S_p) + \lambda \cdot \sum_{pq\in N} w_{pq} \cdot [S_p \neq S_q].$$

Since seed-consistency is required, you should still enforce hard constraints on seeds.

NOTE 1: max-flow/min-cut libraries are typically more efficient when using integer edge weights in a relatively small range. You can use integer-weighted graph where edge weights are discretized/truncated values of your edge-weighting function.

NOTE 2: Test different values of "regularization parameter" λ (scalar giving relative weight of the n-links vs t-links) as in the formula above.

NOTE 3: Play with parameter σ for exponential n-link weighting function in $w_{pq} \propto \exp\frac{-\|I_p-I_q\|^2}{\sigma^2}$ using intensity differences/contrast between two pixels. Test different values of σ. Show 2-3 representative results (in different cells). Use markdown cell to discuss your observations, if any. If you can suggest some specific way of selecting some σ adaptively to each image, provide a brief technical motivation for it.

In [3]:
```
%matplotlib notebook

# loading standard modules
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import maxflow
from skimage import img_as_ubyte
from skimage.color import rgb2grey
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
# loading custom module (requires file asg1.py in the same directory
 as the notebook file)
from asg1_error_handling import Figure, GraphCutsPresenter
```

In [64]:
```
class MyGraphCuts:
    bgr_value = 0
    obj_value = 1
    none_value = 2

    def __init__(self, img, sigma):
        self.fig = Figure()
        self.pres = GraphCutsPresenter(img, self)
        self.pres.connect_figure(self.fig)

        self.num_rows = img.shape[0]
        self.num_cols = img.shape[1]

        self.sigma = sigma
        self.clusters = 32
        self.img = img
        self.labels = self.getLabels()

    def run(self):
        self.fig.show()

    def getLabels(self):
        n = self.num_rows
        m = self.num_cols
        img = self.img
        coordinates = img[:, :, :3].reshape(-1, 3)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = 32).fit(coordinates)
        labels = kmeans.labels_.reshape(img.shape[:2])
        return labels

    def getWeights(self, seed_mask):
        n = self.num_rows
        m = self.num_cols
        e = 1e-11
        bgrI = objI = 0
        sigma = self.sigma
        lambda_ = 5
        img = self.img
        labels = self.labels

        g = maxflow.Graph[float]()
        nodeId = g.add_grid_nodes(img.shape[:2])

        right_roll = np.roll(img, -1, axis = 1)
        n_right = lambda_ * np.exp(-(np.linalg.norm(img - right_roll,
axis = 2) ** 2) / sigma ** 2)

        below_roll = np.roll(img, -1, axis = 0)
        n_below = lambda_ * np.exp(-(np.linalg.norm(img - below_roll,
axis = 2) ** 2) / sigma ** 2)

        structure_x = np.array([[0, 0, 0],
                                [0, 0, 1],
                                [0, 0, 0]])
        structure_y = np.array([[0, 0, 0],
                                [0, 0, 0],
                                [0, 1, 0]])
        g.add_grid_edges(nodeId, weights = n_right, structure = struc
ture_x, symmetric = True)
        g.add_grid_edges(nodeId, weights = n_below, structure = struc
ture_y, symmetric = True)

        t_source = np.zeros((n, m))
        t_sink = np.zeros((n, m))

        bgr_values = labels[seed_mask == self.bgr_value]
        obj_values = labels[seed_mask == self.obj_value]

        bgr_u, bgr_c = np.unique(bgr_values, return_counts = True)
        obj_u, obj_c = np.unique(obj_values, return_counts = True)

        #calculating probablities
        bgr_c = bgr_c/(bgr_values.shape[0] + e)
        obj_c = obj_c/(obj_values.shape[0] + e)

        for i in range(self.clusters):
            if i in bgr_u:
                t_source[labels == i] = bgr_c[bgrI]
                bgrI += 1
            else:
                t_source[labels == i] = 0

            if i in obj_u:
                t_sink[labels == i] = obj_c[objI]
                objI += 1
            else:
                t_sink[labels == i] = 0

        g.add_grid_tedges(nodeId, t_source, t_sink)

        flow = g.maxflow()
        segments = g.get_grid_segments(nodeId)
        return segments

    def compute_labels(self, seed_mask):
        num_rows = self.num_rows
        num_cols = self.num_cols

        # +---------+---------+
        # |         |         |
        # |   bgr   |  none   |
        # |         |         |
        # +---------+---------+
        # |         |         |
        # |  none   |   obj   |
        # |         |         |
        # +---------+---------+
        label_mask = self.getWeights(seed_mask)

        return label_mask
```

Notes about the basic graph cut interface:

1. To provide the regional hard constraints (seeds) for object and background segments use left and right mouse clicks (mouse dragging works somewhat too). Use mouse wheel to change the brush size.
2. The seed mask is built by the "GraphCutsPresenter". Each mouse release activates "on_mouse_up" function of the presenter, which asks the linked MyGraphCuts object to "compute_labels" for all pixels based on the provided seed mask.
3. You should use "PyMaxflow" library (already imported into this notebook if you ran the second cell) to build a weighted graph and to compute a minimum s/t cut defining all pixel labels from the seeds as explain in topic 5.

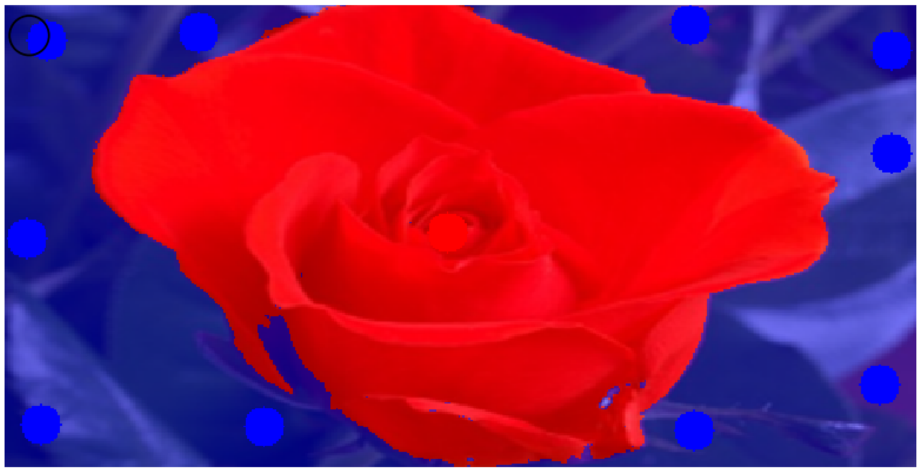
I picked different values of sigma, and tested them out. I clicked on the same places for all the images. The results are below.

In [68]:
```
sigma = [0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100]
```

In [81]:
```
img = plt.imread('images/rose.bmp')
print('Sigma used:', sigma[0])
app = MyGraphCuts(img[10:300,:600], sigma[0])
app.run()
```

```
Sigma used: 0.01
```

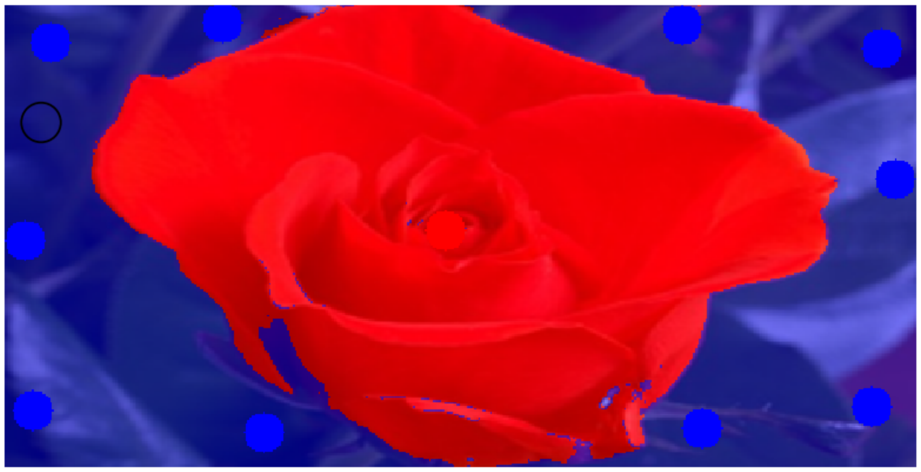
Graph Cuts



```
In [82]: img = plt.imread('images/rose.bmp')
         print('Sigma used:', sigma[1])
         app = MyGraphCuts(img[10:300,:600], sigma[1])
         app.run()
```

```
Sigma used: 0.1
```

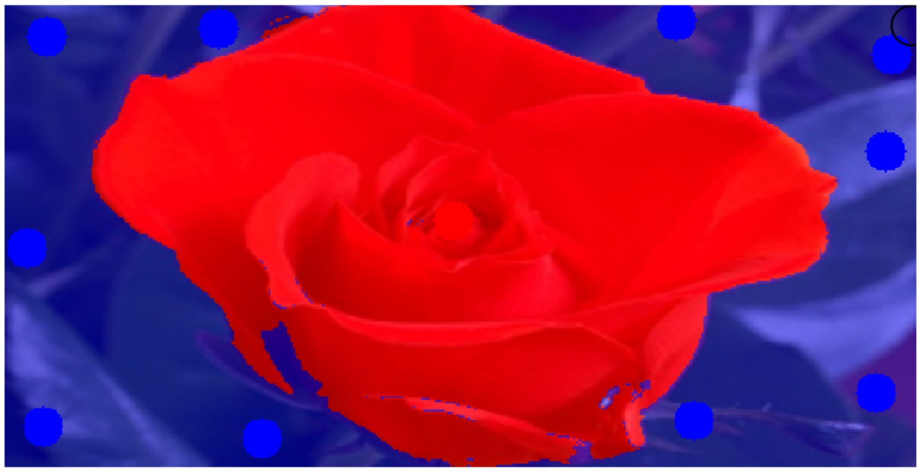
Graph Cuts



In [83]:
```
img = plt.imread('images/rose.bmp')
print('Sigma used:', sigma[2])
app = MyGraphCuts(img[10:300,:600], sigma[2])
app.run()
```

```
Sigma used: 1
```

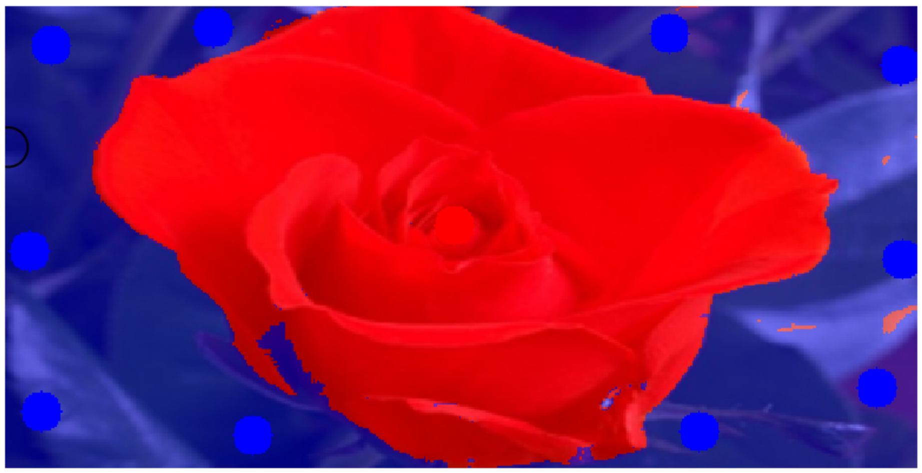
Graph Cuts



In [84]:
```
img = plt.imread('images/rose.bmp')
print('Sigma used:', sigma[3])
app = MyGraphCuts(img[10:300,:600], sigma[3])
app.run()
```

```
Sigma used: 10
```

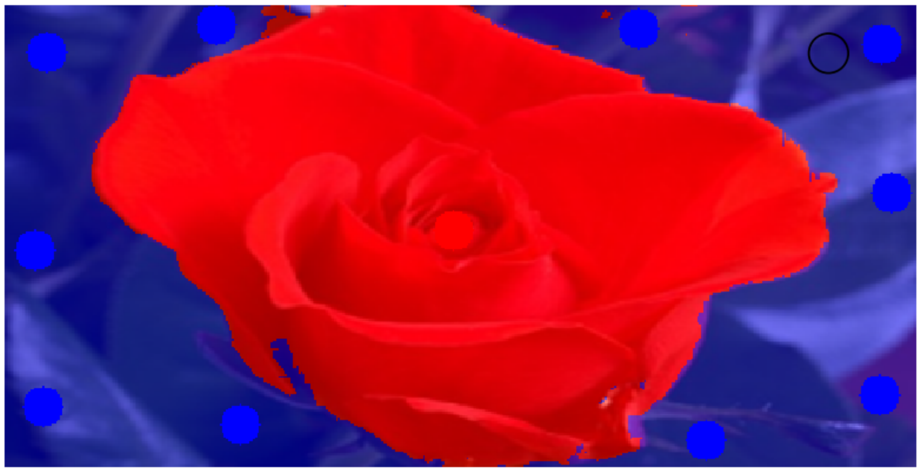
Graph Cuts



In [85]:
```
img = plt.imread('images/rose.bmp')
print('Sigma used:', sigma[4])
app = MyGraphCuts(img[10:300,:600], sigma[4])
app.run()
```

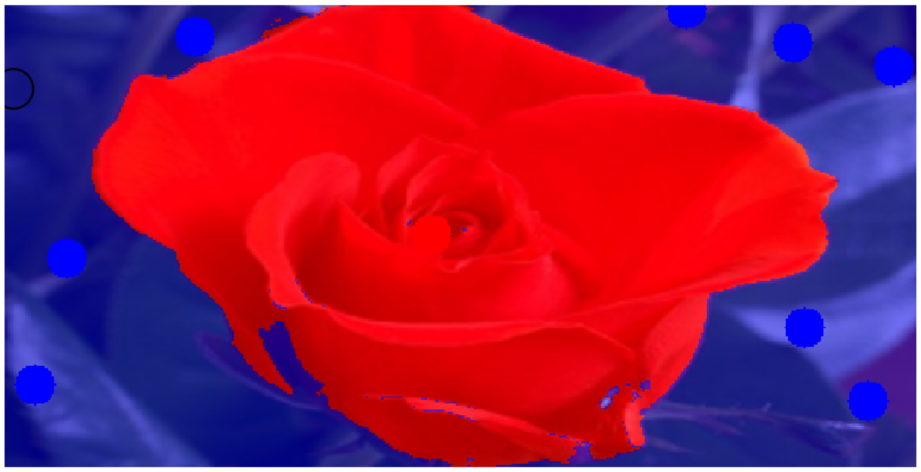
```
Sigma used: 100
```

Graph Cuts



In [88]:
```
finalSigma = 0.05
img = plt.imread('images/rose.bmp')
app = MyGraphCuts(img[10:300,:600], finalSigma)
app.run()
```

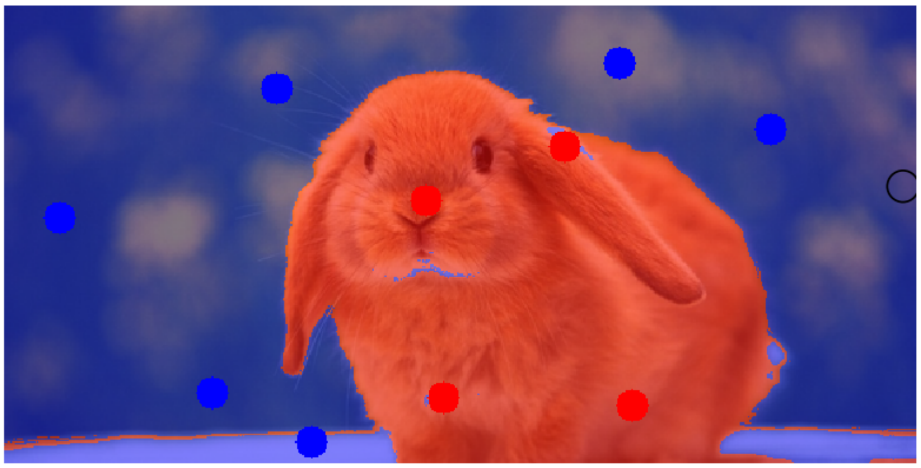
Graph Cuts



Add two more cells loading images (can use yours) where your implementation of MyGraphCuts works OK.

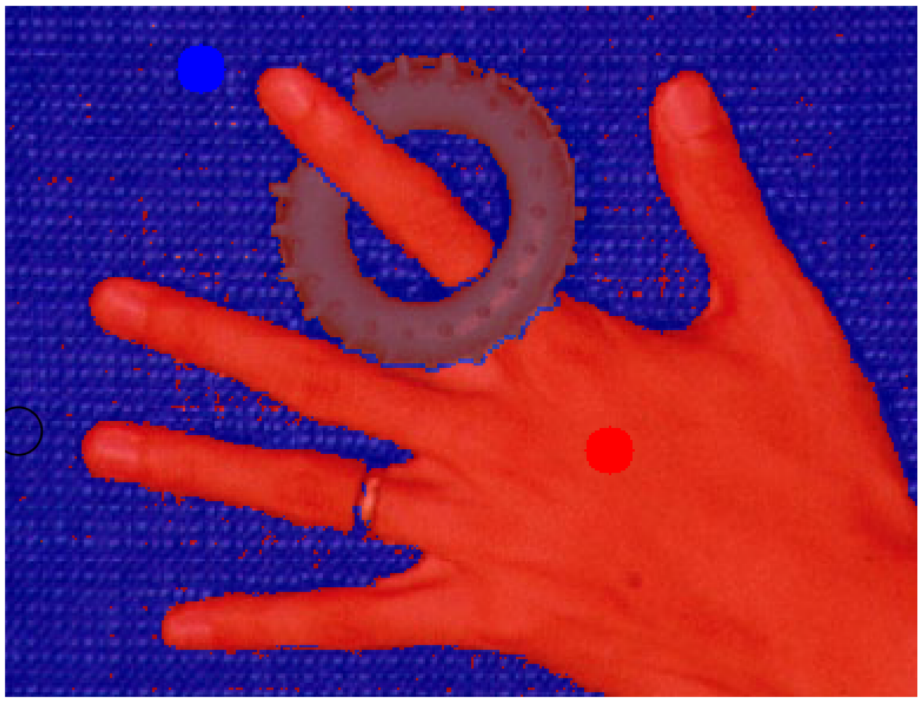
In [89]:
```
img = plt.imread('images/bunny.bmp')
app = MyGraphCuts(img[10:300,:600], finalSigma)
app.run()
```

Graph Cuts



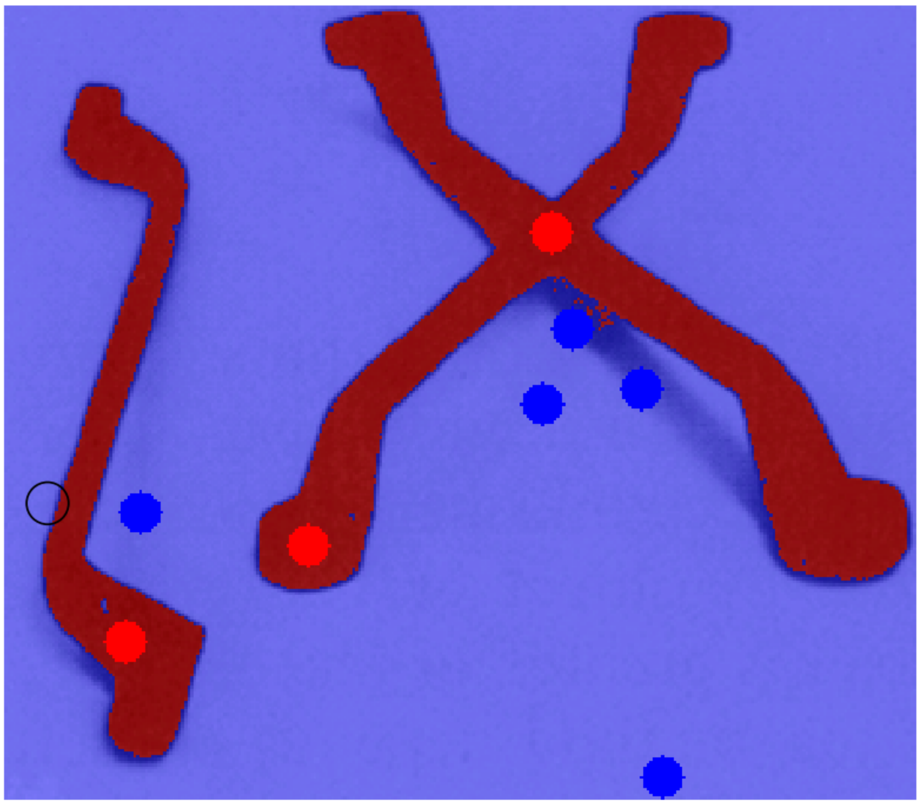
In [77]:
```
img = plt.imread('images/hand.bmp')
app = MyGraphCuts(img[10:300,:600], finalSigma)
app.run()
```

Graph Cuts



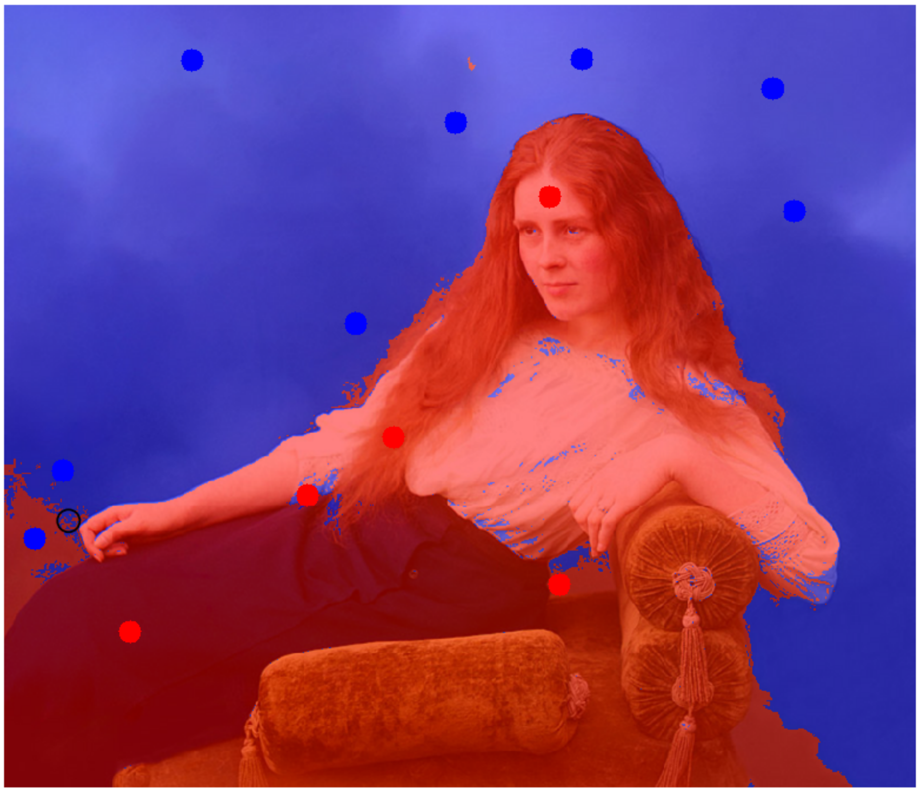
In [79]:
```
img = plt.imread('images/tools.bmp')
app = MyGraphCuts(img[10:300,:600], finalSigma)
app.run()
```

Graph Cuts



In [80]:
```
img = plt.imread('images/model.bmp')
app = MyGraphCuts(img[10:707,:813], finalSigma)
app.run()
```

Graph Cuts



In [ ]:
```
```