

Computer Vision Homework 6

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Description

In this homework, we are asked to generate Yokoi connectivity number of a binary image in *Figure 1-1*. First downsample the image from 512 x 512 to 64 x 64 by using 8 x 8 block as a unit, and taking the topmost-left pixel as downsample data. Then generate Yokoi connectivity number with respect to the downsampling image.



Figure 1-1: Binary image.

The result is shown in the last page or you can find it in **yokoi.txt**.

Programming

I use python to implement the algorithms. There is one python program, namely, **Yokoi.py**, where I use **pillow** to process basic image I/O. In the program, there are some basic functions:

1. `PIL.Image.open(img)`: load the image `img` and return a pillow **Image** object.
2. `pix = Image.load()`: return the **PixelAccess** object of **Image** object to `pix`, which offers us to use `pix[x, y]` to access the pixel value at position `(x, y)`.
3. `Image.size`: pair (width, height) of **Image** object.
4. `sumTuple((a, b), (c, d))`: return the tuple `(a+c, b+d)`.

5. `product(range(a), range(b))`: return the list of cartesian product of set $\{0, 1, \dots, a - 1\}$ and set $\{0, 1, \dots, b - 1\}$.

The usage of **Yokoi.py** is

```
python3 Yokoi.py IMG_IN FILE_OUT
```

The program will generate Yokoi connectivity number with respect to downsampling image of **IMG_IN** and write the result into **FILE_OUT**.

Algorithm

First, we need to downsample the image. Since we take 8 x 8 block as a unit and take the topmost-left pixel as downsample data, it is clear that the value at (x, y) after downsampling is exactly the value at $(8x, 8y)$ before downsampling. The following function returns a dictionary object, where key is the position and value is the downsample data corresponding to the key, and the size after downsampling.

```
def downsample(pix, size, BLOCK_LEN):
    # BLOCK_LEN is 8 and size is a 2-tuple (512, 512) in this assignment
    width, height = int(size[0] / BLOCK_LEN), int(size[1] / BLOCK_LEN)

    calPos = lambda x: (x[0]*BLOCK_LEN, x[1]*BLOCK_LEN)
    M = {_: pix[calPos(_)] for _ in product(range(width), range(height))}

    return M, (width, height)
```

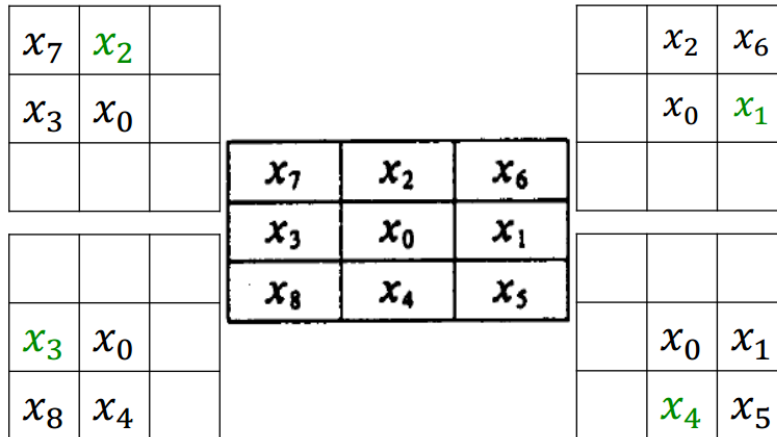


Figure 2-1: 3x3 block and 4 corners of it.

Now take a look at the algorithm of Yokoi connectivity number. To do this, first iterate all pixel (x, y) in the downsample data. If (x, y) is white, and then find the translation at (x, y) with respect to 3×3 block. After it, apply function $h()$ to each corner and apply function $f()$ on the return value of $h()$ of 4 corners where $f()$ and $h()$ are given as:

$$h(b, c, d, e) = \begin{cases} q, & \text{if } b = c \text{ and } (d \neq b \text{ or } e \neq b) \\ r, & \text{if } b = c \text{ and } (d = b \text{ and } e = b) \\ s, & \text{if } b \neq c \end{cases}$$

$$f(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) = \begin{cases} 5, & \text{if } a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = r \\ \#(a_k | a_k = q), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The we can get the following code. Function `translation()` returns the translation at `cur` with respect to 3×3 block. Function `f()` and `h()` exactly do the same thing with the definition above, but take different arguments. Function `Yokoi()` takes the downsample data and its size as arguments. Then iterate over each data in it. For each pixel, First do the translation at it, then calculate the Yokoi connectivity number on it. The detailed descriptions of parameters are in the comments of code.

```
def translation(M, cur):
    ret = {}

    for _ in product(range(-1, 2), repeat=2):
        pos = sumTuple(cur, _)
        try:
            ret[_] = M[pos]
        except:
            # If pos out of the boundary of M, assign BLACK to the translation.
            ret[_] = BLACK

    return ret

def h(M, B):
    # M is the 3x3 block and B is one of the corner block in Figure 2-1
    # We can simply regard M[B[0]] as b, M[B[1]] as c, M[B[2]] as d, and M[B[3]] as e
    if M[B[0]] != M[B[1]]:
        return s
    elif M[B[0]] == M[B[1]] == M[B[2]] == M[B[3]]:
        return r
    else:
        return q

def f(a):
    # a is a list [a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4]
    if a[0] == a[1] == a[2] == a[3] == r:
        return 5
    else:
        return a.count(q)

def Yokoi(M, size):
    ret = {}
    width, height = size
    for cur in product(range(width), range(height)):
        if M[cur] == WHITE:
            T = translation(M, cur)
            # BLOCK contains 4 corner block in Figure 2-1
            ret[cur] = f([h(T, B) for B in BLOCK])
        else:
            ret[cur] = ' '
    return ret
```

The result is shown as follows or in `yokoi.txt`.

11111111	12111111111122322221	111111111111	0 0
15555551	11555555511 2 11 11	115555555511	0
15555551	1 211555112 21112221	15555555551	21
15555551	1 2 155112 22221511	155555555511	1
15555551	22 2112 22 121 0 0	1555555555511	0
15555551	1 2 21 2 1 1	1555555555551	0
15555551	12 1 121111 1321	15555555555511	
15111551	1322 1155551111	15555555555551	
111 1551	1 121555555511	155555555555511	
11 1551	21155555511	1551115555511	
21 1551	2 15555555111	1551 11555511	
1 1551	2 155555555511	1551 115551	1
1551	112115555555551	1551 15511	12
1551	1555555555555511	1551 1111	111
1551	1 222115555555555511	1151 11	1151
1551	2 22 1 1555555555555511	151 11111	1551
1551	2 1 11555555555555551	151 115551	11551
1551	2 11555555555555555111511155511		115551
1551	12 11555555555555555555555555551		155551
1551	11 0 2215555555555555555555555555112		1155551
1551	111 22 155555555555555555555555551	1	1555551
1551	1511 1 125112111112111155555555111		11555551
1551	15521 1 121 1 11 1 15555555111	0	15555551
1551	1151 132 2 1155555111	0	115555551
1551	151 0 322 115555111	121	155555551
1551	1221 2 1555551	131	115555551
1551	2 0 1 115555511	1	1155555551
1551	2 0 0 1155555551	0	1 155555551
1551	2 11555555551		21155555551
1551	1 0 11555555551		15555555551
1551	1 11511115555521	1	115555555551
1551	1 1 11111 1155511	2	155555555551
1551	131 111 15111	2	155555555551
1551	121 0 1121 1 111 1	2	1155555555551
1551	11 111 1 221 11 1	2	1555555555551
1551	12 0 1 21 121 11 1111	2	1555555555551
1551	1 12 22 151111111551	2	11555555555551
1551	1 2 1555551115511	1	15555555555551
1551	2 0 0 22 12555551 15551	1	15555555555551
1551	1 1 1555511 11511	2	115555555555551
1551	0 0 21 155551 1 151	2	155555555555551
1551	2 15555112 151	2	155555555555551
1551	1 1 1 1155555511111	2	1555555555555551
1551	2 22 111511111212		21155555555555551
1551 0	1 12 151 2 1		15555555111555551
1551	0 0 0 1111 121		155555551 1555551
1551	0 11111111		155555551 1555551
1551	0 115551		155555551 1555511
1551	15551		211111111 155511
11521	1 12 122155511	2 11 115511	
1 151 0	1 1 155555111	2111 15511	
22 1511	1 15555555111	155111 1511	
22 1511	1 15555555551	155551 1151	
2 151	0 1 11155555555511	155511 1511	
2 1521	0 1 155555555555511	15551 12151	
2 151	121 155555555555551	155511 1551	
2 1511	0 155555555555551	115551 1511	
21 1511	11 155555555555551	111111151	
11 151	0 11555555555555511	111511	
11 151	15555555555555551	151	
11 151	0 115555555555555551	211	
11 151	1155555555555555511	1	
11 151	0 15555555555555551		
11 111	0 1211111111111111111		

