

# Computer Vision I (922 U0610) - Homework 6

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## README

0. create env: `conda env create -f environment.yml`
1. enter env: `conda activate ntu-cv`
2. run jupyter `jupyter notebook`

Write a program which counts the Yokoi connectivity number on a downsampled image(lena.bmp).

- Downsampling Lena from 512x512 to 64x64:
  - Binarize the benchmark image lena as in HW2, then using 8x8 blocks as a unit, take the topmost-left pixel as the downsampled data.
- Count the Yokoi connectivity number on a downsampled lena using 4-connected.
- Result of this assignment is a 64x64 matrix.
- You can use any programming language to implement homework, however, you'll get zero point if you just call existing library.

```
In [1]: from PIL import Image
import numpy as np

# Todo: 讀檔，確定影像大小
img = Image.open("input/lena.bmp")
img = np.array(img)

h, w = img.shape

print("image shape:", img.shape)
show = Image.fromarray(img).resize((256,256))
show
```

image shape: (512, 512)

Out[1]:

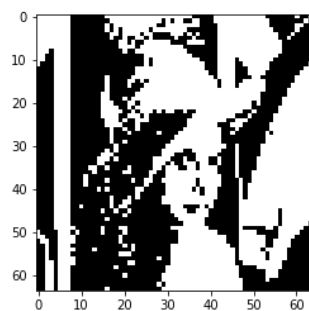


```
In [2]: # Todo: sampling
## Hint: topmost-left: 左上角點可用//8求
# Algorithm:
## 1. 根據hint，先算出一個row/col有幾個sampling點，再用*8來還原sampling點在原本的位置
## 2. >128 來產生threshold 128的影像

## 512->64. 512/64=8
# 1.
ans = np.zeros((h//8,w//8))
for y in range(h//8):
    for x in range(w//8):
        # 1.
        if (img[y*8][x*8]>=128):# 2.
            ans[y][x] = 255
```

```
In [3]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
print(ans.shape)
plt.imshow(ans, cmap="gray")
img_downSampling = ans
```

(64, 64)



For 4-connectivity, the function  $h$  of four arguments is defined by

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

The function  $f$  of four arguments is defined by

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

```
In [4]: """
index pixels
7 2 6
3 0 1
8 4 5
"""

# Todo: Yokoi connectivity number
# Algorithm:
## 1. 計算 h(a,b,c,d) , *程式為f_h* , 藉由三個corner點判斷類型 q,r,s , 其中b,c,d,e為帶入的kernel點xi
## 2. 計算 connectivity operator f(a1,a2,a3,a4) , 其中a1,a2,a3,a4是由 h(x0,x1,x6,x2), h(x0,x2,x7,x3),
##                                     h(x0,x3,x8,x4), h(x0,x4,x5,x1)
## 3. 根據課本式子參考上圖, 計算5或n

s_h, s_w = img_downSampling.shape

def index_values(img, y, x, n):
    # shift is a convert table related to index textbook:x0,x1,x2...
    shift = {
        7:[-1,-1],
        2:[-1,0],
        6:[-1,1],
        3:[0,-1],
        0:[0,0],
        1:[0,1],
        8:[1,-1],
        4:[1,0],
        5:[1,1]
    }
    now_y = y+shift[n][0]
    now_x = x+shift[n][1]

    if (now_y>=0 and now_x>=0 and now_y<s_h and now_x<s_w):
        return img[ now_y ][ now_x ]
    else:
        return 0

# 1.
def f_h(img, pos,b,c,d,e):
    y, x = pos

    b = index_values(img, y, x, b)
    c = index_values(img, y, x, c)
    d = index_values(img, y, x, d)
    e = index_values(img, y, x, e)

    if (b==c and (d!=b or e!=b)):
        return "q"
    if (b==c and (d==b and e==b)):
        return "r"
    if (b!=c):
        return "s"
    else:
        print("=", b,c,d,e)

def f(a1,a2,a3,a4):
    if (a1==a2 and a2==a3 and a3==a4 and a4=="r"):
        return 5
    s = str(a1+a2+a3+a4)
    ## 找{a1,a2,a3,a4}有幾個q
    ct=0
    for i in range(len(s)):
        if s[i]=="q":
            ct+=1
    return ct
```

```
In [5]: src = img_downSampling
ans = np.zeros((s_h, s_w))
for y in range(s_h):
    for x in range(s_w):
        ## 2.
        a1 = f_h(src, (y,x),0,1,6,2)
        a2 = f_h(src, (y,x),0,2,7,3)
        a3 = f_h(src, (y,x),0,3,8,4)
        a4 = f_h(src, (y,x),0,4,5,1)
        if (src[y][x]==0):
            continue
        ## 3.
        ans[y][x] = f(a1,a2,a3,a4)
ans.shape
```

Out[5]: (64, 64)

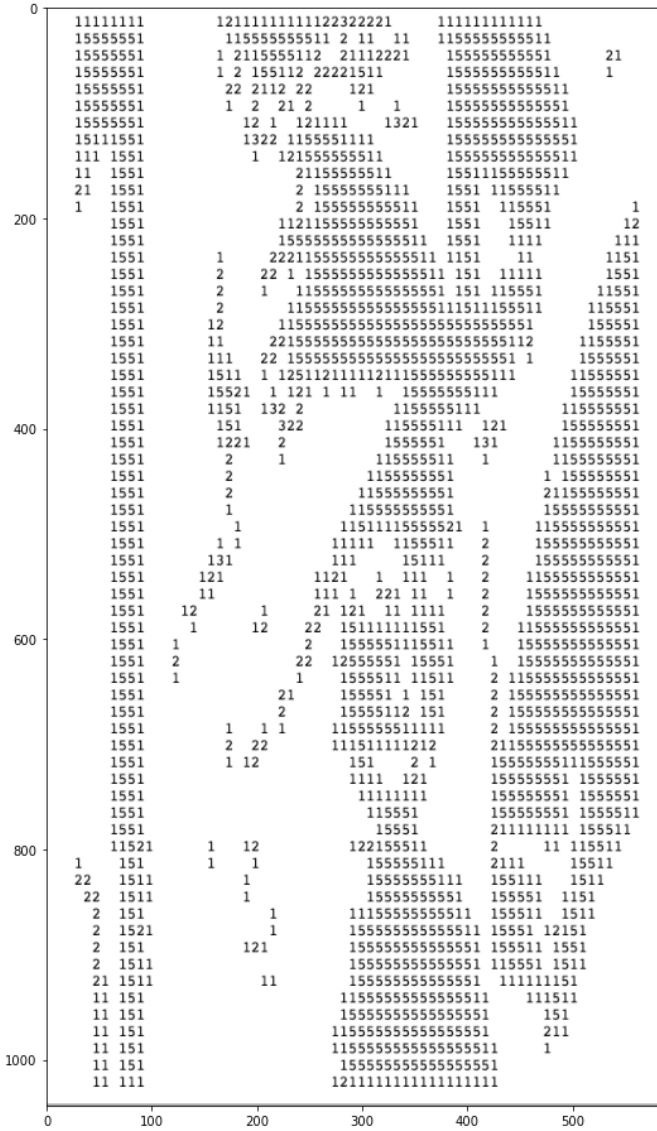
```
In [6]: for y in range(ans.shape[0]):
        for x in range(ans.shape[1]):
            now = int(ans[y][x])
            if (now==0):
                print(" ", end=" ")
            else:
                print("%ld"%now, end=" ")
        print()
```

```
11111111      12111111111122322221      111111111111
15555551      115555555511 2 11 11      115555555511
15555551      1 211555112 21112221      15555555551      21
15555551      1 2 155112 22211511      155555555511      1
15555551      22 2112 22 121      15555555555511
15555551      1 2 21 2 1 1      1555555555551
15555551      12 1 121111 1321      15555555555511
15111551      1322 1155551111      15555555555551
111 1551      1 12155555511      15555555555511
11 1551      21155555511      1551115555511
21 1551      2 15555555111      1551 11555511
1 1551      2 15555555511      1551 115551      1
1551      112115555555551      1551 15511      12
1551      1555555555555511      1551 1111      111
1551      1 22211555555555511 1151 11      1151
1551      2 22 1 1555555555555511 151 11111      1551
1551      2 1 11555555555555551 151 115551      11551
1551      2 115555555555555555111511155511      115551
1551      12 11555555555555555555555555551      155551
1551      11 2215555555555555555555555555112      1155551
1551      111 22 155555555555555555555555551 1      1555551
1551      1511 1 125112111112111555555555111      11555551
1551      15521 1 121 1 11 1 15555555111      15555551
1551      1151 132 2 1155555111      115555551
1551      151 322 115555111 121      155555551
1551      1221 2 1555551 131      115555551
1551      2 1 115555511 1      115555551
1551      2 1155555551      1 155555551
1551      2 11555555551      2115555551
1551      1 11555555551      1555555551
1551      1 11511115555521 1 11555555551
1551      1 1 11111 1155511 2 155555555551
1551      131 111 15111 2 155555555551
1551      121 1121 1 111 1 2 1155555555551
1551      11 111 1 221 11 1 2 1555555555551
1551      12 1 21 121 11 1111 2 1555555555551
1551      1 12 22 151111111551 2 11555555555551
1551      1 2 1555551115511 1 15555555555551
1551      2 22 12555551 15551 1 1555555555551
1551      1 1 1555511 11511 2 115555555555551
1551      21 155551 1 151 2 155555555555551
1551      2 15555112 151 2 155555555555551
1551      1 1 1 11555555511111 2 155555555555551
1551      2 22 111511111212 21155555555555551
1551      1 12 151 2 1 155555555111555551
1551      1111 121 155555551 1555551
1551      11111111 155555551 1555551
1551      115551 155555551 1555511
1551      15551 211111111 155511
11521      1 12 122155511 2 11 115511
1 151      1 1 155555111 2111 15511
22 1511      1 15555555111 155111 1511
22 1511      1 15555555551 155551 1151
2 151      1 11155555555511 155511 1511
2 1521      1 1555555555555511 15551 12151
2 151      121 155555555555551 155511 1551
2 1511      1555555555555551 115551 1511
21 1511      11 1555555555555551 111111151
11 151      115555555555555511 111511
11 151      155555555555555551 151
11 151      1155555555555555551 211
11 151      11555555555555555511 1
11 151      1555555555555555551
11 111      1211111111111111111
```

```
In [7]: import pandas as pd
pd.DataFrame(ans).to_csv("output/result.csv")
```

```
In [8]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
img = Image.open("output/Yokoi_connectivity_number.png")
plt.figure(figsize=(16,16))
plt.imshow(img)
```

```
Out[8]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f818b8aa340>
```



Ref

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neighborhood\\_operation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neighborhood_operation) ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neighborhood\\_operation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neighborhood_operation))
- textbook