

Abstracted Workflow Framework (Catena)

Adam J. Rossi

Chester F. Carlson Center for Imaging Science
Rochester Institute of Technology

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Outline

1 Motivation

2 Framework

3 Applications

4 Conclusion

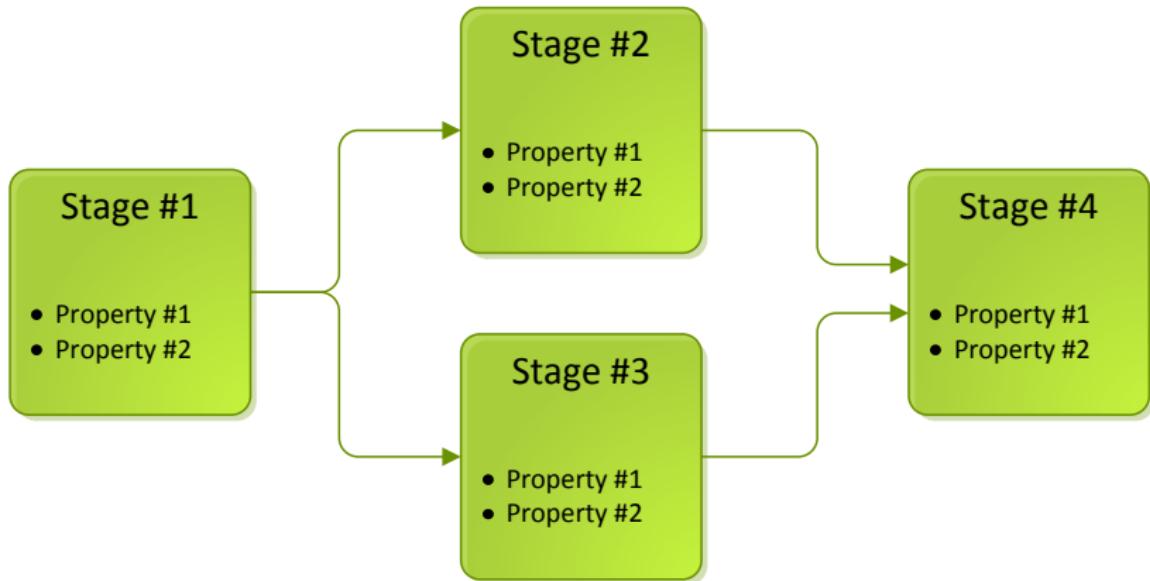
Problem Statement

- Developers write excellent software
 - Libraries, Applications, Scripts
- Work typically lost
 - Inaccessible
 - Documentation lacking
 - Application specific implementation
 - Easier for future users to start from scratch
- Multiple Implementations
 - Developers re-inventing each time
 - Incompatible tools
 - Unsupported software that eventually dies

Goals

- Eliminate re-implementation, maximize re-use
- Promote retention and ability to leverage software
- Componentize functionality into stages
- Quickly define new workflows / chains
- Ability to interchange stages with common interfaces
- Offer users of varying levels a stage library to build chains
 - Programmatically
 - Graphically

Chain Abstraction



Stage Developer Tasks



- Implement stage according to base class
- Default parameters to indicate types
- Documentation of stage, properties, and interfaces
- Interface description (Get Input/Output Interface)
- Implement execution method

Framework Benefits

- Stage / chain model, enforces
 - Self-documentation
 - Property and interface definition
 - Stage connection compatibility (based on interface)
 - Interface consistency and compatibility
 - Implementation correctness
- Caching
- Renders chains efficiently
- Poised for extensibility / scalability
- Build library of stages for re-use

Chain Code

```
import Chain # Chain must be imported first, requirement of registry
import Sources, FeatureExtraction, FeatureMatch, BundleAdjustment

# build chain
imageSource = Sources.ImageSource("/data/images", "jpg")
sift = FeatureExtraction.Sift(imageSource, False, "SiftGPU")
keyMatch = FeatureMatch.KeyMatch(sift, False, "KeyMatchGPU")
bundler = BundleAdjustment.Bundler([keyMatch, imageSource])

# render chain
print Chain.Render(bundler)

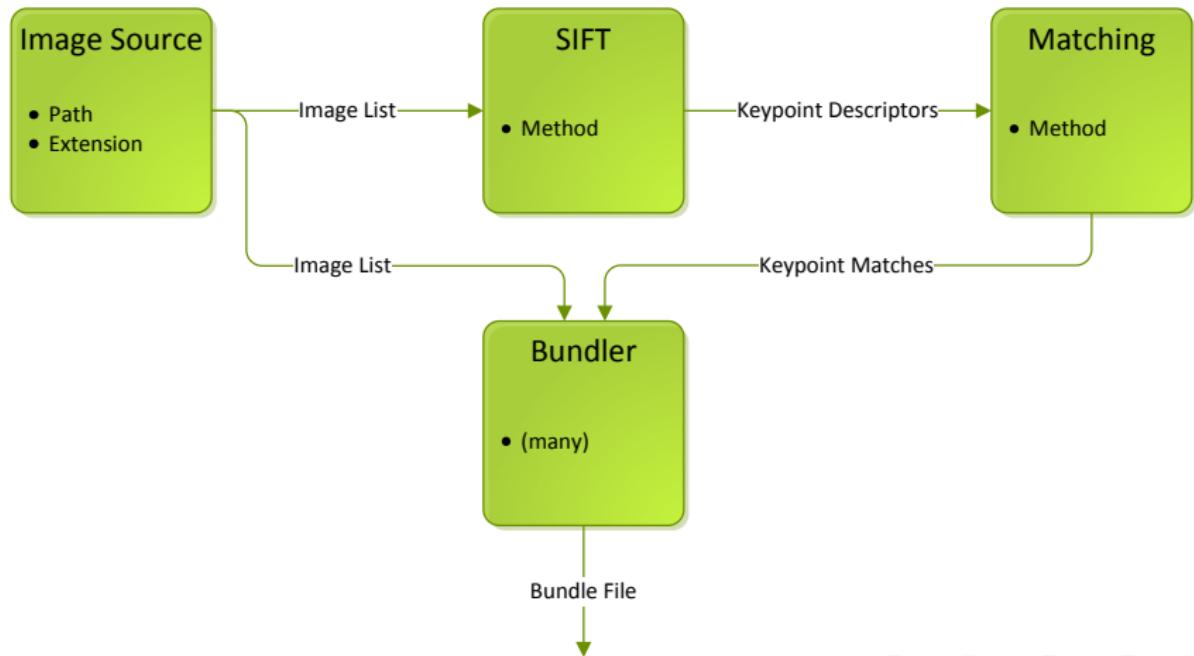
# persist chain
Chain.StageRegistry.Save("chain.dat")
```

Restore Chain Code

```
# load chain
headStages, tailStages = \
    Chain.StageRegistry.Load("chain.dat")

# render tail stage (bundler)
print Chain.Render(tailStages[0])
```

Bundler Chain



Stage Code (1/2)

```
import Chain

class StageExample(Chain.StageBase):

    def __init__(self, inputStages = None,
                  property1 = False, property2 = "",
                  property3 = 1,        property4 = 2.0):

        Chain.StageBase.__init__(self,
                               inputStages,
                               "Example Catena Stage",
                               {"Property 1" : "Boolean property",
                                "Property 2" : "String property",
                                "Property 3" : "Integer property",
                                "Property 4" : "Float property"})

        self._properties["Property 1"] = property1
        self._properties["Property 2"] = property2
        self._properties["Property 3"] = property3
        self._properties["Property 4"] = property4
```

Stage Code (2/2)

```
def GetInputInterface(self):
    return {"inputParameter" : (0, InputClass)}

def GetOutputInterface(self):
    return {"outputParameter" : OutputClass}

def Execute(self):

    inputParameter = self.GetInputStageValue(0, "inputParameter")

    self.StartProcess()

    # do work...

    outputParameter = OutputClass()

    self.SetOutputValue("outputParameter", outputParameter)
```

Chain Builder GUI

The screenshot displays the Chain Builder application interface. On the left, a graphical workflow editor shows a sequence of stages connected by arrows: ImageSource → ImageConvert → Sift → KeyMatch. From KeyMatch, two arrows point to Bundler and RadialUndistort. From RadialUndistort, an arrow points to CMVS. From CMVS, an arrow points to PMVS. From PMVS, an arrow points to PrepCmvsPmvs. A context menu is open over the PMVS stage, listing options like AdamTestPackage, BundleAdjustment, Cluster, FeatureExtraction, FeatureMatch, and Sources. The Sources option is highlighted, revealing a dropdown menu with choices: ImageConvert, ImageFilter, ImageRandom, ImageSource, ImageSubset, and ImageSymlink.

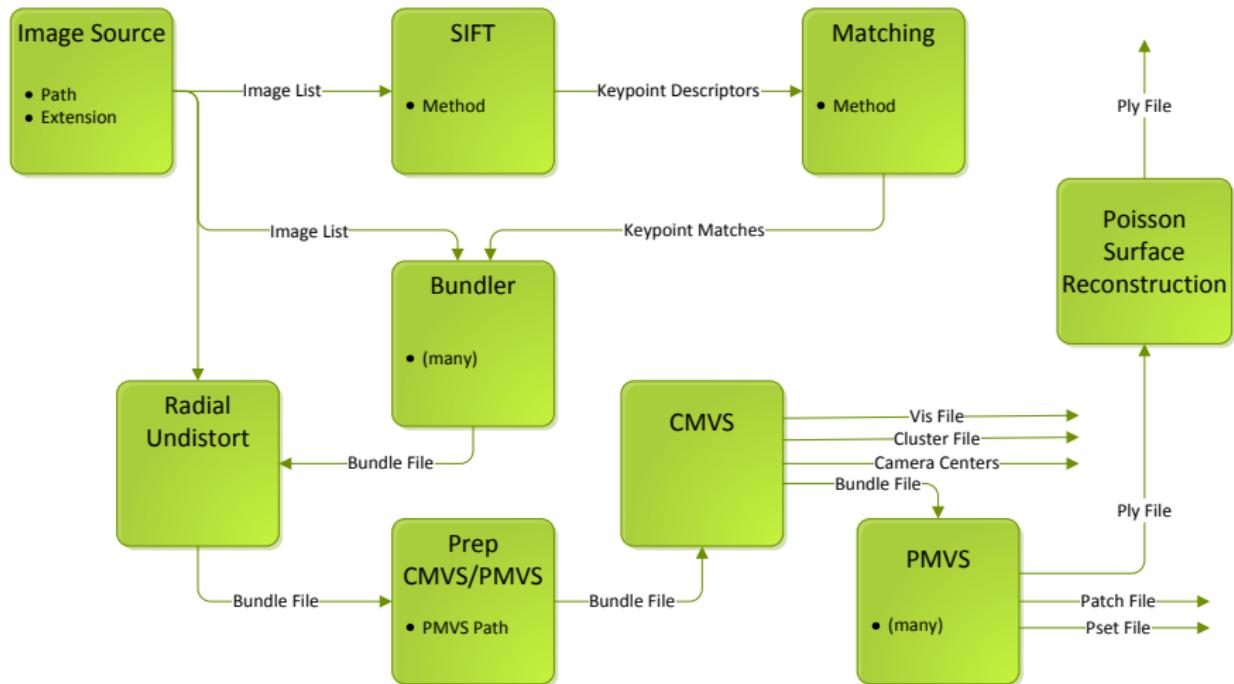
Stage Properties

Property	Value
CPUs	4
Cell Size	2
Image Pyramid Level	1
Maximum Camera Angle Threshold	10
Maximum Image Sequence	-1
Minimum Image Number	3
Other Images	-3
Patch Threshold	0.70
Sample Window Size	7
Spurious 3D Point Threshold	2.50
Target Images	
Use Visualize Data	1

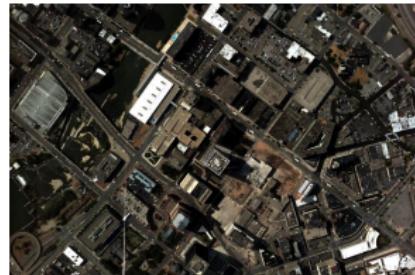
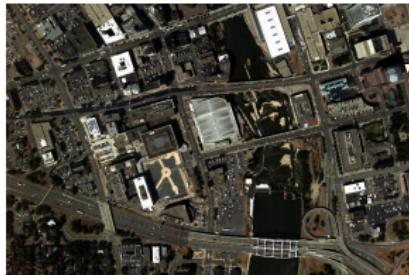
Status

```
R:\$>ChainBuilder [1.25 sec]
PrepCmvsPmvs [Target Path = E:\Sources\These\Datasets\ETab\pmvs] {1.10 sec}
CMVS [CPUs = 4] {0.32 sec}
PMVS [CPUs = 4, Cell Size = 2, Image Pyramid Level = 1, Maximum Camera Angle Threshold = 10, Maximum Image Sequence = -1, Minimum Image Number = 3, Other Images = -3, Patch Threshold = 0.7, Sample Window Size = 7, Spurious 3D Point Threshold = 2.5, Target Images = , Use Visualize Data = 1] {9.21 sec}
```

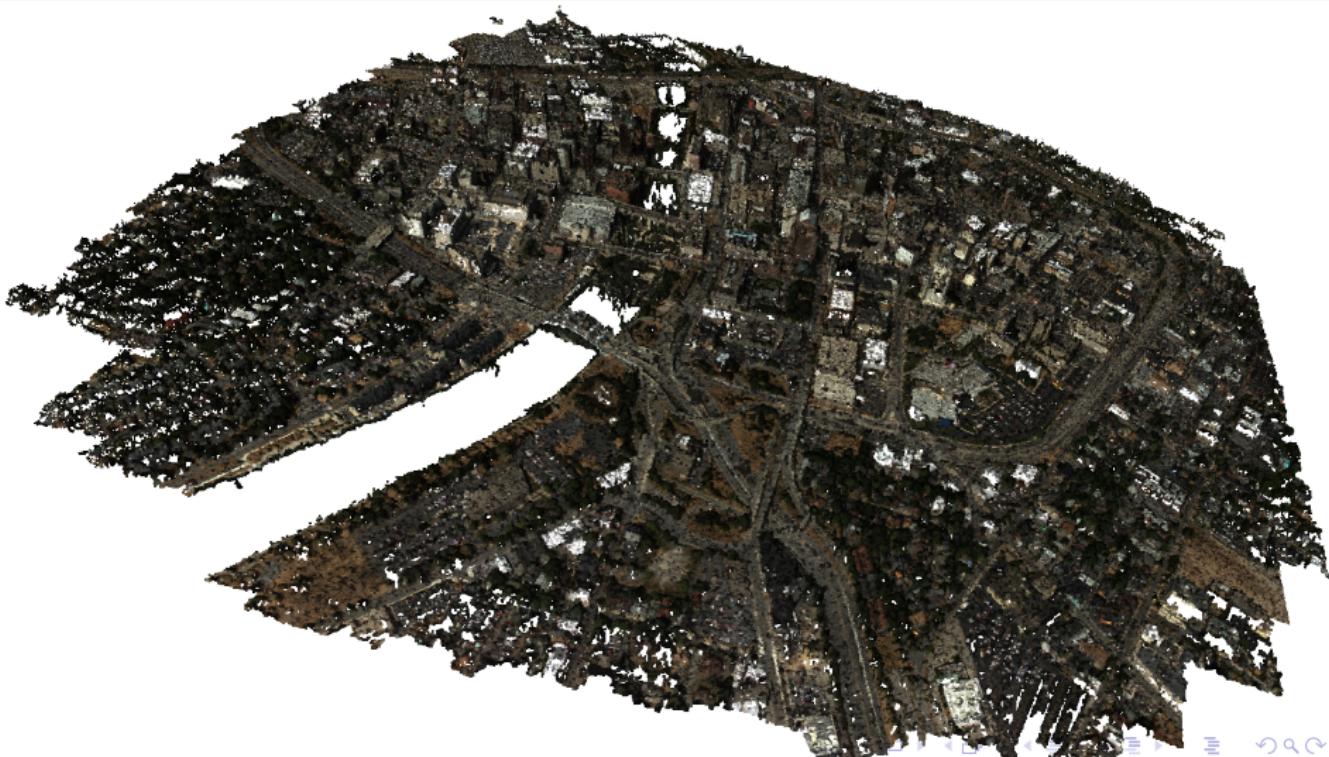
SfM Chain



WASP Images



WASP Point Cloud

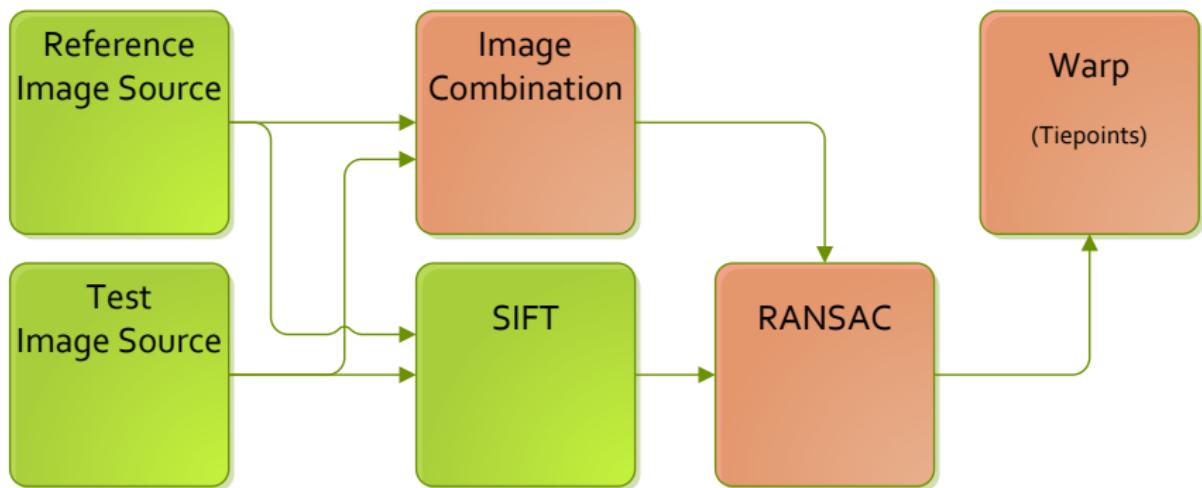


WASP Point Cloud (Poisson Surface Reconstruction)



WASP Fly-Through

Registration Chain (SIFT / RANSAC)



Summary

Generalized workflow framework implemented

- Automatic documentation
- Straight-forward implementation of stages
- Accessible to all user levels
 - Chain Builders
 - Algorithm Implementers
 - Integrators
 - Scientists
- Flexible and extensible (HPC, other domains)
- SfM and registration stages/chains

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Thank You

Thank you for your attendance!