



IMA 4509

Visual content analysis

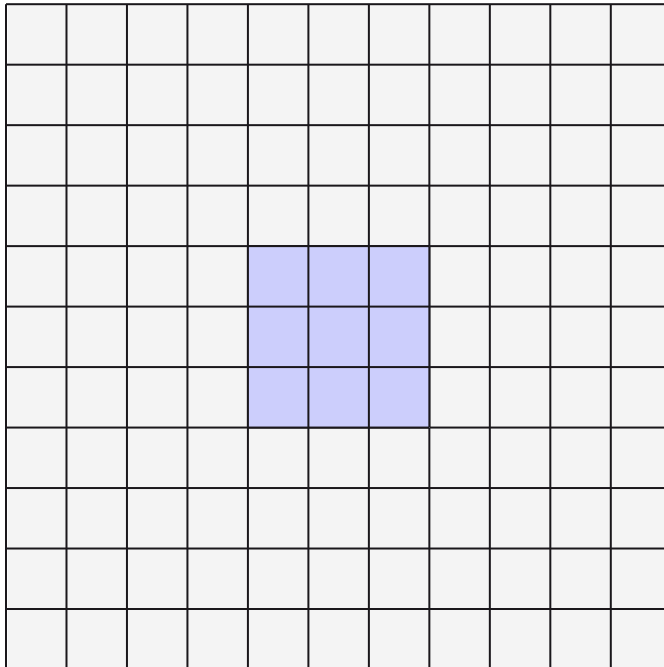
Programming techniques for image analysis: Neighborhood operations

Nicolas ROUGON
ARTEMIS Department



Neighborhood operations

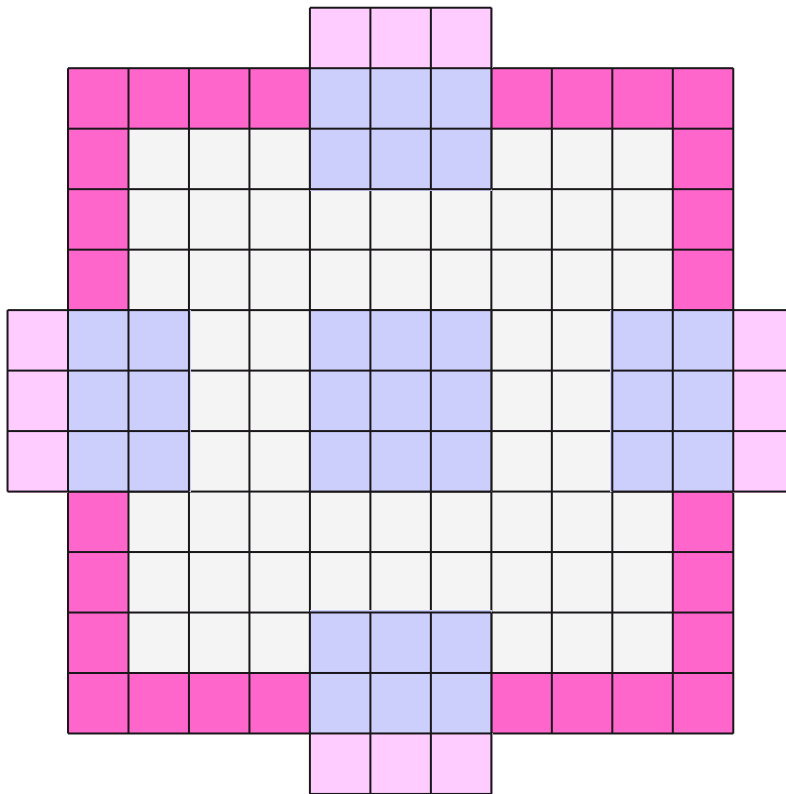
■ Computations in the pixel neighborhood



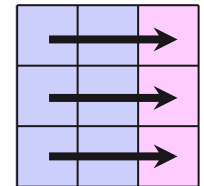
- Linear filtering
 - > smoothing
 - > differential filtering
- Local statistics
 - > statistical filtering
- Order / rank statistics
 - > rank-filtering
 - > morphological transforms
- ...

Neighborhood operations

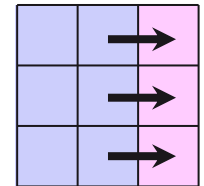
■ Generic case & boundary conditions



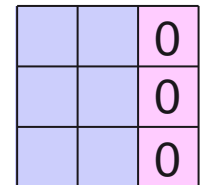
- Mirroring
> Neumann-type



- Replication
> Dirichlet-type



- Zero-padding
> Dirichlet-type



Neighborhood operations

■ Challenges

- Managing image core & borders in a unified way
 - > compact code
- Minimizing the number of operations / pixel
 - > computational efficiency

■ Solutions

- Neighborhood encoding
 - > data structure-dependent
- Pre-compute all quantities which remain constant during raster scan

Neighborhood encoding

■ Images as 2D arrays

- Addressing neighbors

> “cardinal points”
indexing

$L[j+n][i+w]$	$L[j+n][i]$	$L[j+n][i+e]$
$L[j][i+w]$	$L[j][i]$	$L[j][i+e]$
$L[j+s][i+w]$	$L[j+s][i]$	$L[j+s][i+e]$

- Neighborhood encoding

> offset matrix

-1,-1	-1,0	-1,1
0,-1	0,0	0,1
1,-1	1,0	1,1

- Boundary conditions are enforced by updating the offset matrix

Neighborhood encoding

■ Images as 1D arrays

- Addressing neighbors
 - > “cardinal points” indexing

$L[i+n+w]$	$L[i+n]$	$L[i+n+e]$
$L[i+w]$	$L[i]$	$L[i+e]$
$L[i+s+w]$	$L[i+s]$	$L[i+s+e]$

- Neighborhood encoding
 - > offset matrix

$-xsize-1$	$-xsize$	$-xsize+1$
-1	0	1
$xsize-1$	$xsize$	$xsize+1$

- Boundary conditions are enforced by updating the offset matrix

Neighborhood processing

■ Example #1 - Linear filtering

■ Images as 2D arrays

```
xsize_1 = xsize - 1;           // pre-compute constants
ysize_1 = ysize - 1;
for (j=0; j<ysize; j++) {      // raster scan along rows
    n = ((j==0) ? 1 : -1);      // row index offsets
    s = ((j==ysize_1) ? -1 : 1);
    jn = j + n; js = j + s;
    for (i=0; i<xsize; i++) {   // pre-compute row indices
        w = ((i==0) ? 1 : -1);  // raster scan along columns
        e = ((i==xsize_1) ? -1 : 1);
        iw = i + w; ie = i + e; // column index offsets

        // pre-compute col. indices
```

Neighborhood processing

■ Example #1 - Linear filtering

■ Images as 2D arrays (cont'd)

// neighborhood operation

```
out[j][i] = a11*L[jn][iw] + a12*L[jn][i] + a13*L[jn][ie] +  
            a21*L[j][iw] + a22*L[j][i] + a23*L[j][ie] +  
            a31*L[js][iw] + a32*L[js][i] + a33*L[js][ie];
```

```
}
```

```
}
```


Neighborhood processing

■ Example #1 - Linear filtering

■ Images as 1D arrays

```
p_L = L;
```

```
// initialize pointers
```

```
p_out = out;
```

```
for (j=0; j<ysize; j++) {
```

```
// raster scan along rows
```

```
    n = ((j==0) ? xsize : -xsize);
```

```
// line index offsets
```

```
    s = ((j==ysize_1) ? -xsize : xsize);
```

```
    for (i=0; i<xsize; i++) {
```

```
// raster scan along columns
```

```
        w = ((i==0) ? 1 : -1);
```

```
// column index offsets
```

```
        e = ((i==xsize_1) ? -1 : 1);
```

Neighborhood processing

■ Example #1 - Linear filtering

■ Images as 1D arrays (cont'd)

```
// neighborhood operation
```

```
*p_out =
```

```
*(p_L+n+w)*a11 + *(p_L+n)*a12+ *(p_L+n+e)*a13 +  
*(p_L+w)*a21 + *p_L*a22 + *(p_L+e)*a23 +  
*(p_L+s+w)*a31 + *(p_L+s)*a32 + *(p_L+s+e)*a33;
```

```
// move to next pixel
```

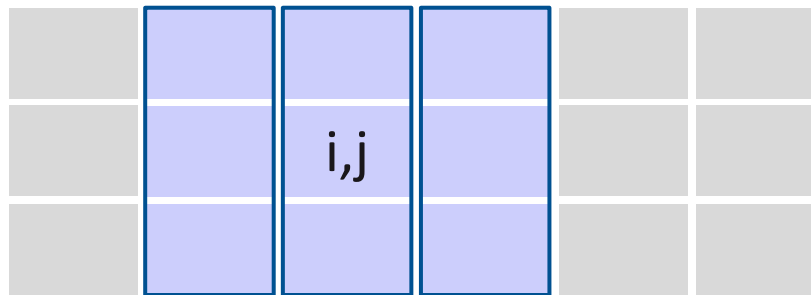
```
p_L++; p_out++;
```

```
}
```

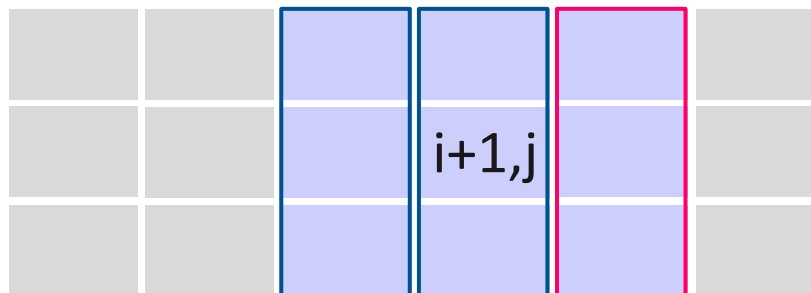
```
}
```

Neighborhood processing

■ Example #2 - Average filter



prev cur next



prev cur next

- Neighborhood average decomposes as a sum of **columns averages**

- At the next pixel, a single column average needs to be computed, the others being already available

> **sliding window implementation**

Neighborhood processing

■ Example #2 - Average filter

■ Images as 2D arrays

```
for (j=0; j<ysize; j++) {  
    n = ((j==0) ? 1 : -1);  
    s = ((j==ysize_1) ? -1 : 1);  
    jn = j + n; js = j + s;  
    current = L[jn][1] + L[j][1] + L[js][1];  
    next     = L[jn][0] + L[j][0] + L[js][0];  
    for (i=0; i<xsize; i++) {  
        e = ((i==xsize_1) ? -1 : 1);  
        ie = i + e;
```

// raster scan along rows
// row index offsets

// pre-compute row indices
// line start initialization

// raster scan along columns
// column index offsets
// pre-compute col. indices

Neighborhood processing

■ Example #2 - Average filter

■ Images as 2D arrays (cont'd)

```
// rotating buffer
previous = current;
current = next;
next = L[jn][ie] + L[j][ie] + L[js][ie];

// neighborhood operation
out[j][i] = (previous + current + next) / 9.0;
    }
}
```

Neighborhood processing

■ Example #2 - Average filter

■ Images as 1D arrays

```
p_L = L; // initialize image pointers
p_out = out;
for (j=0; j<ysize; j++) { // raster scan along rows
    n = ((j==0) ? 1 : -1); // row index offsets
    s = ((j==ysize_1) ? -1 : 1);
    // line start initialization
    current = *(p_L+n+1) + *(p_L+1) + *(p_L+s+1);
    next = *(p_L+n) + *p_L + *(p_L+s);
    for (i=0; i<xsize; i++) { // raster scan along columns
        e = ((i==xsize_1) ? -1 : 1); // column index offset
```

Neighborhood processing

■ Example #2 - Average filter

■ Images as 1D arrays (cont'd)

```
// rotating buffer
previous = current;
current = next;
next = *(p_L+n+e) + *(p_L+e) + *(p_L+s+e);

// neighborhood operation
*p_out = (previous + current + next) / 9.0;

// move pointers to next pixel
p_L++; p_out++;
}
}
```



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