EGR 115 Final Project Proposal – SVG Inverter

Daniel E. Janusch

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1 Input/Output Examples

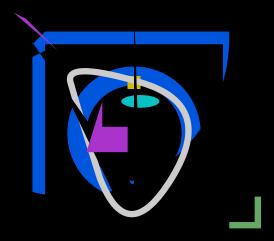


Figure 1: Ex 1. Original SVG

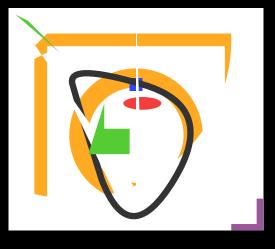


Figure 2: Ex 1. Inverted SVG



Figure 3: Ex 2. Original SVG



Figure 4: Ex 2. Inverted SVG

2 Program Overview

2.1 Program Psueocode

```
print the help text if requested

if no file was given, throw an error

read in the file content to a variable

test if each <rect> has the same dimensions as the SVG

add a background <rect> to the SVG if there wasnt one already

invert all the stroke colors

invert all the fill colors

find all the IDs of images referenced in <use> tags within the <mask> tag

find all the inline images within <mask> tags

for each <image> in the SVG

   if the image is defined or referenced in a <mask>
        continue

   invert the image using ImageMagick and update the SVG

trim and output the content, either to a file or to stdout.
```

2.2 MATLAB Capabilities Used

```
✓ conditionals (e.g. if, switch)
✓ loops (e.g. for, while)
✓ matrix and array operations* (e.g. .*, .^, \)
✓ string and character arrays and operations
✓ data I/O (e.g. file or stdin/stdout)
□ visualization (plots)
✓ boolean operations (e.g. | |, &&)
✓ built-in functions (e.g. struct, extractBetween, regexpi)
```

^{*}only if the additions are made, discussed on the next page

3 Possible Project Additions

I could use some kind of continuous map like a vector function or matrix transformation instead of just inverting the colors. I could also rasterize the inverted image and analyze and plot the color distribution, which would mark off the visualization aspect of MATLAB. Using a color transformation matrix wouldn't allow for all linear transformations, so this will be used instead:

$$C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} r_0 \\ g_0 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} \odot \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_0 + aR \\ g_0 + bG \\ b_0 + cB \end{bmatrix} \text{ given } \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix} \text{ as the input.}$$
 and either $C_{\text{final}} = \text{clamp}(C_2, [0\ 255]) \text{ or } C_{\text{final}} = C_2 \mod 256$ $\vec{u} \odot \vec{v}$ is the Hadamard Product of \vec{u} and \vec{v} (\mathbf{u} .* \mathbf{v}).

4 Appendix

Example 1 original:

Example 1 final:

Example 2 is derived from https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7b/Adobe_Systems_logo_and _wordmark.svg