

ECE4580HW5

November 30, 2023

ECE4580 Homework 5 - Hiten Kothari

```
[5]: from google.colab import drive
      from skimage import io,data,restoration,filters,color,measure
      import numpy as np
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      import pandas as pd
      from scipy.spatial.distance import cdist

      drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

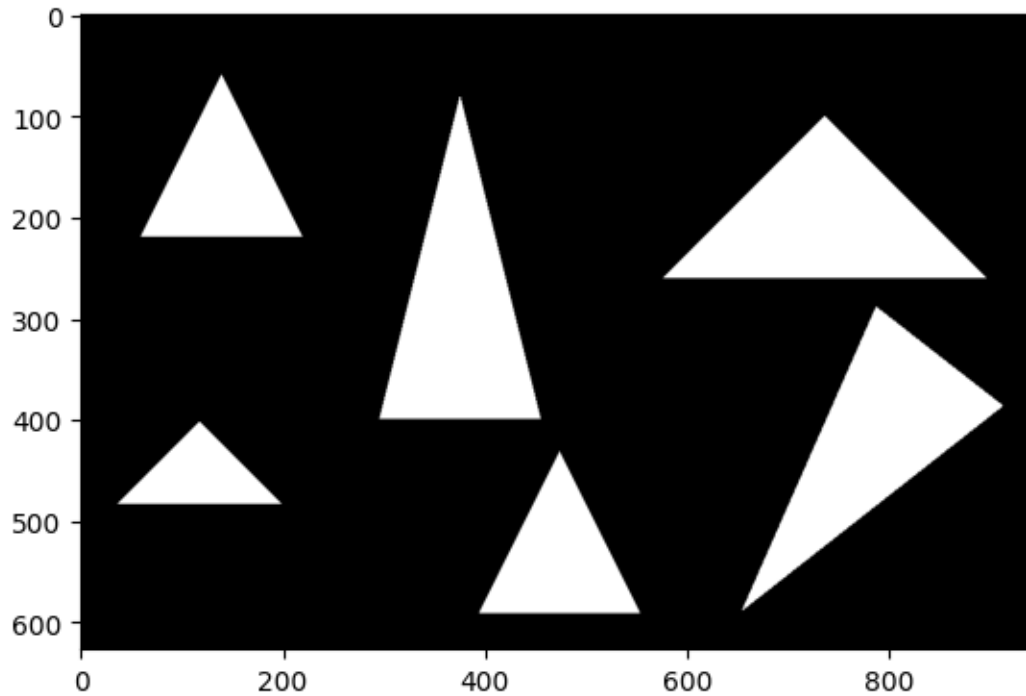
Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True).

```
[6]: image = io.imread("/content/drive/MyDrive/Images/triangles.png") #loading image
      gray = np.mean(image,axis=2,keepdims=False).astype('uint8') #grayscale image

      thres = filters.threshold_otsu(gray) #otsu thresholding
      print("Otsu Threshold:",thres)

      thres_image = gray>thres #applying the threshold
      plt.imshow(thres_image,'gray')
      plt.show()
```

Otsu Threshold: 0



```
[7]: labels = measure.label(thres_image,background=0,connectivity=1) #connected
      ↪components label
plt.imshow(labels,'rainbow')
plt.show()

table= measure.
      ↪regionprops_table(labels,properties=('label','bbox','area','centroid'))
      ↪#connected components stats
df1 = pd.DataFrame(table)

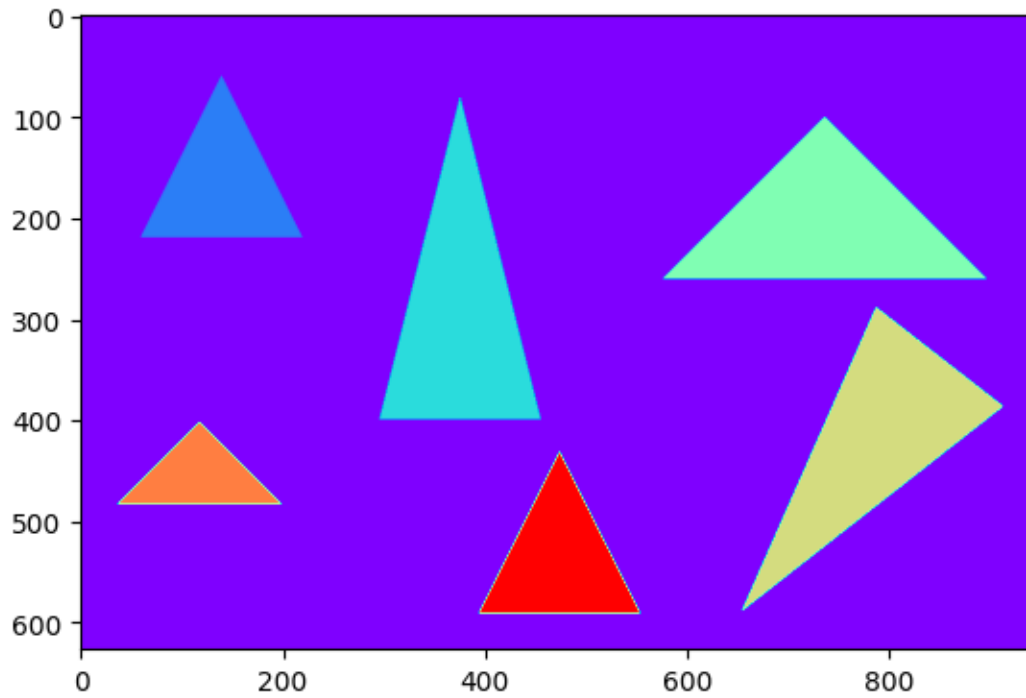
hu_moment= []

#finding hu's moment for each component
for i in range(1,len(df1)+1):
    objimg = labels==i
    # plt.imshow(objimg)
    # plt.show()
    mu = measure.moments_central(objimg)
    nu = measure.moments_normalized(mu)
    hu = measure.moments_hu(nu)
    hu_moment.append(hu)

#converting hu's moment to dataframe and concatenating into single table
```

```
df2 = pd.
↳DataFrame(hu_moment,columns=['Hu1','Hu2','Hu3','Hu4','Hu5','Hu6','Hu7'])

result_df = pd.concat([df1, df2], axis=1)
print(result_df)
```



	label	bbox-0	bbox-1	bbox-2	bbox-3	area	centroid-0	centroid-1	\
0	1	60	60	220	220	12880	166.000000	139.251553	
1	2	82	296	400	456	25600	292.837500	375.500000	
2	3	101	577	261	897	25760	207.000000	736.500000	
3	4	289	655	589	913	25545	421.590605	784.885066	
4	5	403	37	484	199	6642	456.333333	117.500000	
5	6	432	395	592	554	12800	538.162500	474.000000	

	Hu1	Hu2	Hu3	Hu4	Hu5	Hu6	\
0	0.194434	0.000771	0.004636	0.000027	9.781844e-09	7.617745e-07	
1	0.263872	0.032592	0.008571	0.002316	1.032166e-05	4.181959e-04	
2	0.222215	0.012346	0.005486	0.000219	-2.407845e-07	-2.438321e-05	
3	0.263875	0.032590	0.008572	0.002316	1.031960e-05	4.181112e-04	
4	0.222193	0.012347	0.005484	0.000219	-2.405827e-07	-2.437368e-05	
5	0.194442	0.000773	0.004637	0.000028	9.871395e-09	7.672086e-07	

	Hu7
0	2.749203e-11

```

1  1.866878e-23
2  0.000000e+00
3  3.678132e-09
4 -2.414994e-23
5 -8.364443e-24

```

```

[8]: #distance matrix calculation
hu_columns = [col for col in result_df.columns if 'Hu' in col]
h = result_df[hu_columns].values
distance_matrix = cdist(h, h, metric='euclidean')
print(distance_matrix)
#decreasing the decimals for better visualization
distance_matrix = np.around(distance_matrix,4)
print(distance_matrix)

```

```

[[0.00000000e+00 7.65178597e-02 3.01079571e-02 7.65206908e-02
  3.00881110e-02 8.32680404e-06]
 [7.65178597e-02 0.00000000e+00 4.64681924e-02 4.40250676e-06
  4.64875268e-02 7.65097592e-02]
 [3.01079571e-02 4.64681924e-02 0.00000000e+00 4.64709563e-02
  2.18590268e-05 3.00998168e-02]
 [7.65206908e-02 4.40250676e-06 4.64709563e-02 0.00000000e+00
  4.64902913e-02 7.65125902e-02]
 [3.00881110e-02 4.64875268e-02 2.18590268e-05 4.64902913e-02
  0.00000000e+00 3.00799713e-02]
 [8.32680404e-06 7.65097592e-02 3.00998168e-02 7.65125902e-02
  3.00799713e-02 0.00000000e+00]]

[[0.    0.0765 0.0301 0.0765 0.0301 0.    ]
 [0.0765 0.    0.0465 0.    0.0465 0.0765]
 [0.0301 0.0465 0.    0.0465 0.    0.0301]
 [0.0765 0.    0.0465 0.    0.0465 0.0765]
 [0.0301 0.0465 0.    0.0465 0.    0.0301]
 [0.    0.0765 0.0301 0.0765 0.0301 0.    ]]

```

Using the distance matrix, it can be inferred that object 1 and object 6 are similar (not exactly the same) varying only in position which is invariant for Hu's moment as the values of distance matrix for those two object labels are close to zero. Object 2 and Object 4 are also similar just rotated version of each other and since Hu's moment are rotation invariant, the distance matrix gives zero. Object 3 and Object 5 are similar in shape varying only in scale and Hu's moment are scale invariant as well. Thus, the distance matrix is zero valued for those two labels.

Citation: Parts of code are from VT ECE4580 lecture 21

```

[11]: #The following two installation steps are needed to generate a PDF version of
      ↪the notebook
       #(These lines are needed within Google Colab, but are not needed within a local
       ↪version of Jupyter notebook)
      !apt-get -qq install texlive texlive-xetex texlive-latex-extra pandoc
      !pip install --quiet py pandoc

```

```
[10]: # TO DO: Provide the full path to your Jupyter notebook file
[!]jupyter nbconvert --to PDF "/content/drive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/ECE4580HW5.
↪ipynb"
```

```
[NbConvertApp] Converting notebook /content/drive/My Drive/Colab
Notebooks/ECE4580HW5.ipynb to PDF
[NbConvertApp] Support files will be in ECE4580HW5_files/
[NbConvertApp] Making directory ./ECE4580HW5_files
[NbConvertApp] Making directory ./ECE4580HW5_files
[NbConvertApp] Writing 45986 bytes to notebook.tex
[NbConvertApp] Building PDF
[NbConvertApp] Running xelatex 3 times: ['xelatex', 'notebook.tex', '-quiet']
[NbConvertApp] Running bibtex 1 time: ['bibtex', 'notebook']
[NbConvertApp] WARNING | bibtex had problems, most likely because there were no
citations
[NbConvertApp] PDF successfully created
[NbConvertApp] Writing 83870 bytes to /content/drive/My Drive/Colab
Notebooks/ECE4580HW5.pdf
```