

#Assignment VI

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First of all, I converted the lena.bmp to binary format by implementing *ConvertToBinary* function with threshold equal to 128, and this function is defined as followed:

```
def ConvertToBinary(originImg):  
    binaryImage = Image.new('1', originImg.size)  
  
    for c in range(originImg.size[0]):  
        for r in range(originImg.size[1]):  
            originalPixel = originImg.getpixel((c, r))  
            if (originalPixel >= 128):  
                binaryImage.putpixel((c, r), 1)  
            else:  
                binaryImage.putpixel((c, r), 0)  
    return binaryImage
```



Afterwards, a *downsampling* function is used to down sample the binary image to size = (64,64), by using 8x8 blocks as a unit, and take the topmost-left pixel as the downsampled data. The detailed of this function is defined as follow:

```
def downsampling(originImg, factor):  
  
    downsamplingImage = Image.new('1', (64,64))  
    for c in range(0, originImg.size[0], factor):  
        for r in range(0, originImg.size[1], factor):  
            # take the topmost-left pixel as the downsampled data  
            downsamplingImage.putpixel((int(c/factor), int(r/factor)), orig  
inImg.getpixel((c, r)))  
  
    return downsamplingImage
```



Then after the preprocessing of binary image, I defined a *neighborhoodPixels* function to get set of neighborhood pixels which correspond to each position in the downsampling image:

```
def neighborhoodPixels(originImg, curPos):
    #define the neighborhood array size
    nbPixs = np.zeros(9)
    #current position in the image
    x, y = curPos

    for dx in range(3):
        for dy in range(3):
            #calculating the position x,y in the image
            posX = x + (dx - 1)
            posY = y + (dy - 1)
            # Check if the pixel is out of boundary
            if ((0 <= posX < originImg.size[0]) and (0 <= posY < originImg.
size[1])):
                # store the position in neighborhood array
                nbPixs[3 * dy + dx] = originImg.getpixel((posX, posY))
            else:
                nbPixs[3 * dy + dx] = 0
    return nbPixs
```

Then I defined *hFunc* function to classify every 2x2 region in 3x3 neighborhood pixels into types “q”, “r” or “s”:

```
def hFunc(b, c, d, e):

    if ((b == c) and (b != d or b != e)):
        return 'q'
    if ((b == c) and (b == d and b == e)):
        return 'r'
    if (b != c):
```

```
return 's'
```

and *fFunc* is used to determine whether this 3x3 neighborhood pixels is 5,4,3,2,1 or 0.

```
def fFunc(a1, a2, a3, a4):  
  
    if ([a1, a2, a3, a4].count('r') == 4):  
        # Return label 5 (interior)  
        return 5  
    else:  
        # Return count of 'q'  
        return [a1, a2, a3, a4].count('q')
```

Below is the implementation of Yokoi connectivity number, which covers the whole process that I addressed above, and then it saves the result as a 2D array *Yokoi_arr*:

```
def YokoiConnectivityNumber(originImg):  
  
    Yokoi_init_list = [[ " " for x in range(originImg.size[0])] for y in range(originImg.size[1])]   
    Yokoi_arr = np.array(Yokoi_init_list) #defined a 2d array to store the result  
  
    for c in range(originImg.size[0]):  
        for r in range(originImg.size[1]):  
            if (originImg.getpixel((c, r)) != 0):  
                # Get neighborhood pixel values.  
                nbPixs = neighborhoodPixels(originImg, (c, r))  
                Yokoi_arr[r, c] = fFunc(  
                    hFunc(nbPixs[4], nbPixs[5], nbPixs[2], nbPixs[1]),  
                    hFunc(nbPixs[4], nbPixs[1], nbPixs[0], nbPixs[3]),  
                    hFunc(nbPixs[4], nbPixs[3], nbPixs[6], nbPixs[7]),  
                    hFunc(nbPixs[4], nbPixs[7], nbPixs[8], nbPixs[5]))  
            else:  
                Yokoi_arr[r, c] = ' '  
  
    return Yokoi_arr
```

Implementation of main:

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
  
    originImg = Image.open('lena.bmp')  
    # Get binary image.  
    binaryImg = ConvertToBinary(originImg)
```

```
binaryImg.save('binary.bmp')

# Get downsampling image.
dsaImg = downsampling(binaryImg, 8)
dsaImg.save('downsampling.bmp')

# Get Yokoi Connectivity Number
Yokoi_arr = YokoiConnectivityNumber(dsaImg)

with open('Yokoi.txt', "w") as txt_file:
    for line in Yokoi_arr:
        txt_file.write("".join(line) + "\n") # works with any number of
elements in a line
```

Result in Yokoi.txt: (shown in next page)

1	11111111	1211111111112232221	111111111111	0 0
2	15555551	115555555511 2 11 11	115555555511	0
3	15555551	1 2115555112 21112221	15555555551	21
4	15555551	1 2 155112 2221511	155555555511	1
5	15555551	22 2112 22 121 0 0	155555555511	0
6	15555551	1 2 21 2 1 1	1555555555551	0
7	15555551	12 1 121111 1321	15555555555511	
8	15111551	1322 1155551111	15555555555551	
9	111 1551	1 121555555511	15555555555511	
10	11 1551	21155555511	15511155555511	
11	21 1551	2 15555555111	1551 11555511	
12	1 1551	2 155555555511	1551 115551	1
13	1551	112115555555551	1551 15511	12
14	1551	1555555555555511	1551 1111	111
15	1551	1 222115555555555511	1151 11	1151
16	1551	2 22 1 1555555555555511	151 11111	1551
17	1551	2 1 11555555555555551	151 115551	11551
18	1551	2 1155555555555555111511155511		115551
19	1551	12 115555555555555555555555551		155551
20	1551	11 0 22155555555555555555555555112		1155551
21	1551	111 22 1555555555555555555555551	1	1555551
22	1551	1511 1 125112111112111555555555111		11555551
23	1551	15521 1 121 1 11 1 15555555111	0	15555551
24	1551	1151 132 2 1155555111	0	11555551
25	1551	151 0 322 115555111	121	15555551
26	1551	1221 2 1555551	131	1155555551
27	1551	2 0 1 115555511	1	1155555551
28	1551	2 0 0 115555551	0	1 15555551
29	1551	2 11555555551		21155555551
30	1551	1 0 115555555551		15555555551
31	1551	1 11511115555521	1	115555555551
32	1551	1 1 11111 1155511	2	155555555551
33	1551	131 111 15111	2	155555555551
34	1551	121 0 1121 1 111 1	2	1155555555551
35	1551	11 111 1 221 11 1	2	1555555555551
36	1551	12 0 1 21 121 11 1111	2	1555555555551
37	1551	1 12 22 151111111551	2	11555555555551
38	1551	1 2 1555551115511	1	15555555555551
39	1551	2 0 0 22 12555551 15551	1	15555555555551
40	1551	1 1 1555511 11511	2	115555555555551
41	1551	0 0 21 155551 1 151	2	155555555555551
42	1551	2 15555112 151	2	155555555555551
43	1551	1 1 1 1155555511111	2	155555555555551
44	1551	2 22 111511111212		21155555555555551
45	1551	0 1 12 151 2 1		15555555111555551
46	1551	0 0 0 1111 121		155555551 1555551
47	1551	0 11111111		155555551 1555551
48	1551	0 115551		155555551 1555511
49	1551	15551		211111111 155511
50	11521	1 12 122155511	2	11 115511
51	1 151 0	1 1 155555111	2111	15511
52	22 1511	1 15555555111	155111	1511
53	22 1511	1 15555555551	155551	1151
54	2 151	0 1 11155555555511	155511	1511
55	2 1521	0 1 1555555555555511	15551	12151
56	2 151	121 155555555555551	155511	1551
57	2 1511	0 15555555555555551	115551	1511
58	21 1511	11 15555555555555551		111111151
59	11 151	0 11555555555555551		111511
60	11 151	15555555555555551		151
61	11 151	0 115555555555555551		211
62	11 151	1155555555555555511		1
63	11 151	0 155555555555555551		
64	11 111	0 1211111111111111111		