

RedCV Open Source Computer Vision Library



What is RedCV

RedCV means Red Language Open Source Computer Vision Library. It is a collection of Red functions and routines that give access to many popular Image Processing algorithms.

The key features

RedCV provides cross-platform high level API that includes many functions. RedCV has no strict dependencies on external libraries. RedCV is free for both non-commercial and commercial use.

Who created it

The list of authors and major contributors:

François Jouen for the library development.

Thanks to Nénad Rakocevic and Qingtian Xie for developing Red and their constant help.

Thanks to Didier Cadieu for samples optimization.

Thanks to Boleslav Březovský for distance mapping

Thanks to Bruno Anselme for ZLib binding.

Thanks to Fyodor Shchukin for illustration.

Where to get RedCV

Go <https://github.com/laci/redCV>.

RedCV Reference Manual

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Using RedCV Library

Most of functions are calling Red/System routines for faster image rendering. All redCV routines can be directly called from a red program (not for newbies). For a more convenient access, Red/System routines are exported as red functions. All red routines are prefixed with underscore (e.g. `_rcvCopy`). **Only red functions are documented.**

All includes to redCV libraries are declared in a single file (`/libs/redcv.red`). You just need including `redcv.red` file in your Red programs.

```
[  
#include %core/rcvCore.red ; Basic image creating and processing functions  
#include %highgui/rcvHighGui.red ; Fast highgui functions  
#include %matrix/rcvMatrix.red ; Matrices functions  
#include %imgproc/rcvImgProc.red ; Image processing functions  
#include %math/rcvRandom.red ; Random laws for generating random images  
#include %math/rcvStats.red ; Statistical functions for images  
#include %math/rcvDistance.red ; Distance algorithm for detection in images  
#include %ZLib/rcvZLib.red ; ZLib compression algorithms  
#include %tiff/rcvTiff.red ; Tiff image reading and writing  
#include %timeseries/rcvTS.red ; Time Series algorithms
```

```
; all we need for computer vision with Red  
#include ../../libs/redcv.red ; for red functions
```

Some lectures

Image Processing in C, by Dwayne Phillips. The first edition of Image Processing in C (Copyright 1994, ISBN 0-13-104548-2) was published by R & D Publications

1601 West 23rd Street, Suite 200

Lawrence, Kansas 66046-0127

Algorithms for Image Processing and Computer Vision (2011) by J.R. Parker, published by Wiley Publishing, Inc.

10475 Crosspoint Boulevard

Indianapolis, IN 46256

Basic Structures

Image

RedCV directly uses Red image! datatype. Loaded images by Red are in ARGB format (a tuple). Images are 8-bit and internally uses bytes [0..255] as a binary string. Images are 4-channels and actually Red can't create 1, 2 or 3-channels images. Similarly Red can't create 16-bit (0..65536) 32-bit or 64-bit (0.0..1.0) images.

Each pixel channel ARGB is represented by a byte! The byte! datatype's purpose is to represent unsigned integers in the 0-255 range. Many libraries use a byte pointer to access ARGB components of a pixel. Red proposes an optimized which uses an integer to store ARGB values in a single value. Since the memory size of an integer is 32 bits, is really easy to store 4 bytes (8-bit) value with an integer. Consequently, an int-ptr! will be used to access pixel value.

Now to access to ARGB values stored in the integer, Red applies right shift operator, both unsigned right shift: >>> and signed right shift: >>

a: pix1/value >>> 24	; byte 1 [0-255] Alpha (transparency) channel
r: pix1/value and 00FF0000h >> 16	; byte 2 [0-255] Red channel
g: pix1/value and FF00h >> 8	; byte 3 [0-255] Green channel
b: pix1/value and FFh	; byte 4 [0-255] Blue channel

To write back pixel values, Red call signed left shift: << operator

pixD/value: (a << 24) OR (r << 16) OR (g << 8) OR b

Matrix

Matrix! Datatype is not yet implemented by Red. A 100 x 100 color image is nothing but an array of 100 x 100 x 3 (for each R, G, B color channel) numbers. Usually, we like to think of 100 x 100 x 3 array as a 3D array, but you can think of it as a long 1D array consisting of 30,000 elements. This is why we use vector! datatype to simulate matrices with Red. Matrices are 2-D with n lines *m columns with only one value. Matrix element can be Char!, Integer! or Float!. RedCV uses integer 8, 16 or 32-bit matrices or 32 or 64-bit float matrices.

Important

Except for creating either images or matrices, most of redCV functions requires to pass image or matrix as argument to get the result of processing. This avoid memory leaks if you're using a lot of structures, but developers must control that both source and destination structures are compatible.

Images and matrices basic operators

rcvCreateImage

Creates and returns empty (black) image

rcvCreateImage: function [size [pair!]] return: [image!]

size : image size width and height as a pair

```
dst: rcvCreateImage 512x512
```

rcvGetImageSize

Returns Image Size as a pair!

rcvGetImageSize: function [src [image!]] return: [pair!]]

rcvGetImageFileSize

Gets Image File Size as a pair!

rcvGetImageFileSize: function [fileName [file!]] return: [pair!]]

rcvCreateMat

Creates 2D matrix

rcvCreateMat: function [type [word!] bitSize [integer!] mSize [pair!]] return: [vector!]]

type: name of accepted datatype: char! | integer!| float!

bitSize: 8 for char!, 8 | 16 | 32 for integer!, 32 | 64 for float!

mSize: matrix size as pair

```
msize: 128x128
mat1: rcvCreateMat 'integer! 8 msize
mat2: rcvCreateMat 'integer! 16 msize
mat3: rcvCreateMat 'integer! 32 msize
```

rcvLengthMat

Returns matrix length

rcvLengthMat: function [mat [vector!]] return: [integer!]]

rcvMakeRangeMat

Creates an ordered matrix

rcvMakeRangeMat: function [a [number!] b [number!] step [number!]] return: [vector!]]

```
rcvMakeRangeMat -5.0 5.0 0.25 -> [-5.0 -4.75 -4.5 -4.25 -4.0 -3.75 -3.5 -3.25 -3.0 -2.75 -2.5 -
2.25 -2.0 -1.75 -1.5 -1.25 -1.0 -0.75 -0.5 -0.25 0.0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1.0 1.25 1.5 1.75 2.0 2.25 2.5
2.75 3.0 3.25 3.5 3.75 4.0 4.25 4.5 4.75 5.0]
```

```
rcvMakeRangeMat 1 10 1 -> [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10]
```

rcvMakeIdenticalMat

Creates a matrix with identical values

```
rcvMakeIdenticalMat: func [type [word!] bitSize [integer!] vSize [integer!] value  
[number!] return: [vector!]]
```

```
v: rcvMakeIdenticalMat 'Integer! 32 10 1 -> [1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1]  
v: rcvMakeIdenticalMat 'Integer! 32 10 5 -> [5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5]  
v: rcvMakeIdenticalMat 'Float! 64 10 0.25 -> [ 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25]
```

rcvMakeBinaryMat

Makes a binary matrix [0..1]

```
rcvMakeBinaryMat: function [src [vector!]] dst: [vector!]
```

```
Source matrix is 16 or 32-bit matrix [0..255]
```

rcvReleaseImage

Releases image data

```
rcvReleaseImage: function [src [image!]]  
src : image to remove
```

rcvReleaseAllImages

Delete all images

```
rcvReleaseAllImages: function [list [block!]]
```

```
loaded images must be stored into a block! before releasing
```

rcvReleaseMat

Releases Matrix

```
rcvReleaseMat: function [mat [vector!]]  
mat: matrix to be released
```

```
Release functions will be probably removed according to Red garbage collector  
development.
```

rcvLoadImage

Loads image from file

```
rcvLoadImage: function [fileName [file!]] return: [image!] /grayscale  
filename: name of the file to load as a Red file datatype  
/grayscale: loads image as grayscale
```

```
tmp: request-file  
if not none? tmp [ img1: rcvLoadImage tmp img2: rcvLoadImage /grayscale]
```

rcvLoadTiffImage

loads TIFF image

rcvLoadTiffImage: func [f [file!]]

f: name of the Tiff file to load

```
tmp: request-file
```

```
if not none? tmp [ rcvLoadTiffImage tmp]
```

Attention: you need to call rcvTiff2RedImage function in order to display the image
canvas/image: rcvTiff2RedImage

Uncompressed bilevel, grayscale, palette-color images and RGB with samples per pixel up to 4 are supported.

Samples Per Pixel is usually 1 for bilevel, grayscale, and palette-color images.

Samples Per Pixel is usually 3 for RGB images

rcvReadTiffImageData

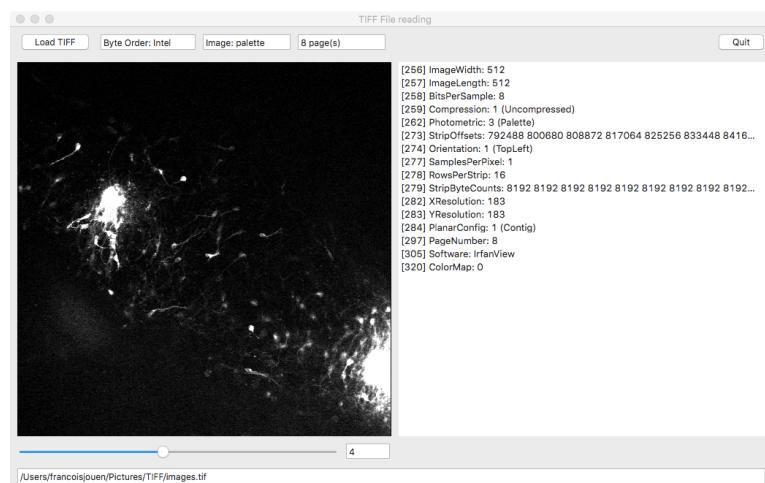
Reads multiple images included in TIFF File

rcvReadTiffImageData: func [page [integer!]]

page: number of image to access

Tiff files can include more than 1 image. You can use this function to access any image by its number.

Attention: you need to load first the tiff file before accessing image



rcvLoadImageAsBinary

Loads image from file and return image as binary

rcvLoadImageAsBinary: function [fileName [file!]] return: [binary!] /alpha]

filename: name of the file to load as a Red file datatype

/ alpha: loads image as 4 channels image including alpha channel

rcvSaveImage

Save image to file

rcvSaveImage: function [src [image!]] fileName [file!]]

src: image to save

filename: name of the file to save as a Red file datatype

Actually only png codec is supported for saving image. Will be improved in future by Red Team

rcvSaveTiffImage

Save red image as tiff

rcvSaveTiffImage: func [anImage [image!] f [file!] mode [integer!]]

anImage: image to save

f: name of the file

mode : 1 little endian (Intel) / 2 big endiand (Motorola)

rcvCloneImage

Returns a copy of source image

rcvCloneImage: function [src [image!]] return: [image!]]

src: image to be cloned

img: recCreateImage 512x512

hsv: rcvCloneImage img

rcvCloneMat

Returns a copy of source matrix

rcvCloneMat: function [src [vector!]] return: [vector!]

src: matrice to be cloned

rcvCopyImage

Copies source image to destination image

Source and destination image must have the same size!

rcvCopyImage: function [src [image!]] dst [image!]]

src: image to be copied

dst: destination

img: hsv : recCreateImage 512x512

hsv: rcvCopy img hsv

rcvCopyMat

Copy source matrix to destination matrix

rcvCopyMat: function [src [vector!] dst [vector!]]

src: matrice to be copied

dst: destination matrix

rcvZeroImage

Sets all image pixels to 0

rcvZeroImage: function [src [image!]]

src: image to clear

rcvRandomImage

Creates a random uniform color or pixel random image

rcvRandomImage: function [size [pair!] value [tuple!] /uniform /alea return: [image!]]

size: size of image as pair!

Value: random value as tuple!

/uniform : random uniform color

/alea : random pixels

rcvRandomMat

Randomizes matrix

rcvRandomMat: function [mat [vector!] value [integer!]]

mat: destination matrix

value: random value as integer!

```
mat1: rcvCreateMat 'integer! 8 msize
mat2: rcvCreateMat 'integer! 16 msize
mat3: rcvCreateMat 'integer! 32 msize
rcvRandomMat mat1 FFh
rcvRandomMat mat2 FFFFh
rcvRandomMat mat3 FFFFFFFh
```

rcvColorImage

Set image color

function [src [image!] acolor [tuple!]]

src: image to color

acolor: required color as a tuple

rcvColorMat

Set matrix color

rcvColorMat: function [mat [vector!] value [integer!]]

mat: destination matrix

value: color value as integer

```
mat1: rcvCreateMat 'integer! 8 msize  
rcvColorMat mat1 0
```

rcvSortMat

ascending sort of matrix

rcvFlipMat: function [v [vector!]] return: [vector!]]

rcvFlipMat

flip matrix

rcvFlipMat: function [v [vector!]] return: [vector!]]

rcvCompressRGB

Compresses rgb image values

rcvCompressRGB: function [rgb [binary!]] level [integer!] return: [binary!]]

rgb: rgb binary values of the image (image/rgb)

level: compression level for ZLib compression

[0: No compression

1: Best Speed

9: Best compression

-1: default compression]

rcvDecompressRGB

Uncompresses rgb image values

rcvDecompressRGB: function [rgb [binary!]] bCount [integer!] return: [binary!]]

rgb: previously rgb compressed values

bCount: size of non-compressed rgb values

rgb: copy img/rgb	; image rgb values
clevel: 9	; zLib best compression
result: copy #{}{}	; for compressed data
result2: copy #{}{}	; for uncompressed data
n: length? rgb	; size of uncompressed data
result: rcvCompressRGB rgb clevel	; compress
result2: rcvDecompressRGB result n	; uncompress

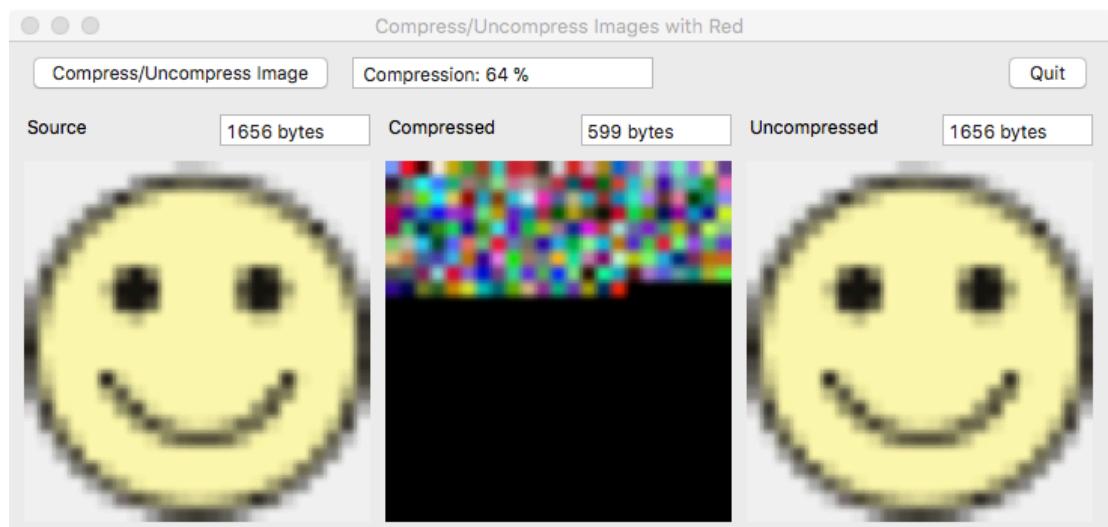


Image and matrix utilities

rcvIsAPixel

Returns true if pixel value is greater than threshold

rcvIsAPixel: function [src [image!]] coordinate [pair!] threshold [integer!] return: [logic!]

src: image

coordinate: xy position in image as a pair

threshold: threshold value

rcvGetPixel

Returns pixel value at xy coordinates

rcvGetPixel: function [src [image!]] coordinate [pair!] return: [tuple!]

src: image

coordinate: xy position in image as a pair

rcvGetPixelAsInteger

Returns pixel value at xy coordinates as integer

rcvGetPixelAsInteger: function [src [image!]] coordinate [pair!] return: [integer!]

src: image

coordinate: xy position in image as a pair

rcvGetInt2D

Returns integer matrix value at xy coordinates

getInt2D: function [src [vector!] mSize [pair] coordinate [pair!] return: [integer!]]

src: source matrix

coordinate: xy position of the element as a pair

msize: matrix size as pair!

rcvGetReal2D

Returns float matrix value at xy coordinates

getInt2D: function [src [vector!] mSize [pair] coordinate [pair!] return: [integer!]]

src: source matrix

msize: matrix size as pair!

coordinate: xy position of the element as a pair

rcvSetPixel

Sets pixel value at xy coordinates

rcvSetPixel: function [src [image!]] coordinate [pair!] val [tuple!]

src: image

coordinate: xy position in image as a pair

val : pixel value as a tuple

rcvPokePixel

Set pixel value at xy coordinates

rcvPokePixel: function [src [image!]] coordinate [pair!] val [tuple!]]

rcvSetInt2D

Sets value in integer matrix

setInt2D: function [dst [vector!] mSize [pair] coordinate [pair!] val [integer!]]

dst: destination matrix

mSize: matrix size as pair!

coordinate: xy position of the element as a pair

val: value as integer

rcvSetReal2D

Sets value in float matrix

setInt2D: function [dst [vector!] mSize [pair] coordinate [pair!] val [float!]]

dst: destination matrix

mSize: matrix size as pair

coordinate: xy position of the element as a pair

val: value as float

rcvMatleftPixel

Gets coordinates of first left pixel

rcvMatleftPixel: function [mat [vector!] matSize [pair!] value [integer!] return: [pair!]

mat: Integer matrix

matSize: matrix size as pair

value : pixel value (e.g. 1 or 255)

rcvMatRightPixel

Gets coordinates of first right pixel

rcvMatRightPixel: function [mat [vector!] matSize [pair!] value [integer!] return: [pair!]

mat: Integer matrix

matSize: matrix size as pair

value : pixel value (e.g. 1 or 255)

rcvMatUpPixel

Gets coordinates of first top pixel

rcvMatRightPixel: function [mat [vector!] matSize [pair!] value [integer!] return: [pair!]

mat: Integer matrix

matSize: matrix size as pair

value : pixel value (e.g. 1 or 255)

rcvMatDownPixel

Gets coordinates of first bottom pixel

rcvMatRightPixel: function [mat [vector!]] matSize [pair!] value [integer!] return: [pair!]
mat: Integer matrix
matSize: matrix size as pair
value : pixel value (e.g. 1 or 255)

rcvSetAlpha

Sets image transparency

rcvSetAlpha: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] alpha [integer!]
src: image remains unchanged and transparency is modified for destination image
alpha : transparency value [0..255]
sl: slider 256 [t: 255 - (to integer! sl/data * 255) rcvSetAlpha img1 img2 t]

rcvBlend

Computes the alpha blending of two images

rcvBlend: function [src1 [image!]] src2 [image!] dst [image!] alpha [float!]
src1: first image
src2: second image
dst: destination image
alpha: ratio of first image mixed with the second. Float value [0.0-1.0]

rcvBlendMat

Computes the alpha blending of two matrices

rcvBlendMat: function [mat1 [vector!]] mat2 [vector!] dst [vector!] alpha [float!]
mat1: first matrix
mat2: second matrix
dst: destination matrix
alpha: ratio of first matrix mixed with the second. Float value [0.0-1.0]

Format conversion

rcvImage2Mat

Converts Red Image to 8-bit 2-D Matrix

rcvImage2Mat: function [src [image!] mat [vector!]]

src: image

mat: vector

Grayscale

rcvMat2Image

Converts 8, 16 or 32-bit integer Matrix to Red Image

rcvMat2Image: function [mat [vector!] dst [image!]]

mat: vector

dst: image

rcvConvertMatScale

Converts Matrix Scale to another bit size

rcvConvertMatScale: function [src [vector!] dst [vector!] srcScale [number!] dstScale [number!] /fast /normal]

src: vector

dst: vector

srcScale: source range e.g 255

dstScale : destination range e.g 65535

/normal : uses a general function

/fast: uses a faster routine

```
msize: 256x256
mat1: rcvCreateMat 'integer! 8 msize
mat2: rcvCreateMat 'integer! 16 msize
mat3: rcvCreateMat 'integer! 32 msize
rcvConvertMatScale/normal mat1 mat2 FFh FFFFh
rcvConvertMatScale/normal mat1 mat3 FFh FFFFFFFh
```

rcvMatInt2Float

Converts integer matrix to float [0..1] matrix

rcvMatInt2Float: function [src [vector!] dst [vector!] srcScale [float!]]

src: source matrix

dst: destination matrix

srcScale: source range as a float!

rcvMatFloat2Int

Converts float matrix to integer [0..255] matrix

rcvMatFloat2Int: function [src [vector!]] dst [vector!]

src: source matrix

dst: destination matrix

rcvSplit

Separates source image in ARGB channels. Destination contains selected source channel.

rcvSplit: function [src [image!]] dst [image!]/red /green /blue /alpha]

src: source image

dst: destination image

/red: red channel

/green: green channel

/blue: blue channel

/alpha: alpha channel

rcvSplit2Mat

Separates image channels to 4 8-bit matrices

rcvSplit2Mat: function [src [image!]] mat0 [vector!] mat1 [vector!] mat2 [vector!] mat3 [vector!]]

src: image

mat0: image alpha channel

mat1: image red channel

mat2: image green channel

mat3: image blue channel

if source image is grayscale then mat1 = mat2 = mat3.

rcvMerge2Image

Merges 4 8-bit matrices to Red image

rcvMerge2Image: function [mat0 [vector!] mat1 [vector!] mat2 [vector!] mat3 [vector!] dst [image!]]

mat0: image alpha channel

mat1: image red channel

mat2: image green channel

mat3: image blue channel

dst: image

rcvTiff2RedImage

Converts TIFF image to Red image

rcvTiff2RedImage: func [return: [image!]]

Attention: you need a loaded Tiff File. See rcvLoadTiffImage documentation.

Color and color space conversion

rcvInvert

Destination image: inverted source image (Similar to NOT image)

rcvInvert: function [source [image!] dst [image!]]

src: source image

dst: destination image

rcv2NzRGB

Normalizes the RGB values of an image

rcv2NzRGB: function [src [image!] dst [image!] /sum/sumsquare]

src: source image

dst: destination image

refinement/sum: sum of r g b values is used for normalization

refinement/ sumsquare: $\sqrt{(\text{power r } 2.0) + (\text{power g } 2.0) + (\text{power b } 2.0)}$

rcv2BW

Converts RGB image to black[0] and white [255]

rcv2BW: function [src [image!] dst [image!]]

src: source image

dst: destination image

rcv2WB

Converts RGB image to white [255] and black[0]

rcv2WB: function [src [image!] dst [image!]]

src: source image

dst: destination image

rcv2BW: background = 0

rcv2WB: background = 255

Internal threshold value equal to 128. For an accurate thresholding see rcv2BWFilter function.

rcv2Gray

Converts RGB image to Grayscale according to refinement

rcv2Gray: function [src [image!] dst [image!] /average /luminosity /lightness return: [image!]]

src: source image

dst: destination image

The average method simply averages the values: $(R + G + B) / 3$.

The lightness method averages the most prominent and least prominent colors: $(\max(R, G, B) + \min(R, G, B)) / 2$.

The luminosity method is a more sophisticated version of the average method. It also averages the values, but it forms a weighted average to account for human perception. The formula for luminosity is $0.21 R + 0.72 G + 0.07 B$.

rcv2BGRA

Converts RGBA to BGRA

rcv2BGRA: function [src [image!] dst [image!]]

src: source image

dst: destination image

rcv2RGBA

Converts BGRA to RGBA

rcv2RGBA: function [src [image!] dst [image!]]

src: source image

dst: destination image

rcvRGB2HSV

RBG color to HSV conversion

rcvRGB2HSV: function [src [image!] dst [image!]]

src: image

dst: image

rcvBGR2HSV

BGR color to HSV conversion

rcvBGR2HSV: function [src [image!] dst [image!]]

src: image

dst: image

The Hue/Saturation/Value model was created by A. R. Smith in 1978. The coordinate system is cylindrical. The hue value H runs from 0 to 360°. The saturation S is the degree of purity and is from 0 to 1. Purity is how much white is added to the color. S=1 makes the purest color (no white). Brightness V also ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 is the black. There is no transformation matrix for RGB or BGR to HSV conversion, but R, G and B are converted to floating-point format and scaled to fit 0..1 range.

rcvRGB2HLS

RBG color to HLS conversion

rcvRGB2HLS: function [src [image!] dst [image!]]

src: image

dst: image

rcvBGR2HLS

RGB color to HLS conversion

rcvBGR2HLS: function [src [image!] dst [image!]]

src: image

dst: image

Also a cylindrical coordinates system. There is no transformation matrix for RGB or BGR to HLS conversion, but R, G and B are converted to floating-point format and scaled to fit 0..1 range.

rcvRGB2YCrCb

RGB color to YCrCb conversion

rcvRGB2YCrCb: function [src [image!] dst [image!]]

src: image

dst: image

rcvBGR2YCrCb

BGR color to YCrCb conversion

rcvBGR2YCrCb: function [src [image!] dst [image!]]

src: image

dst: image

There is no transformation matrix.

$$Y \leftarrow 0.299 * R + 0.587 * G + 0.114 * B$$

$$Cr \leftarrow (R - Y) * 0.713 + \text{delta}$$

$$Cb \leftarrow (B - Y) * 0.564 + \text{delta}$$

rcvRGB2XYZ

RGB to CIE XYZ color conversion

rcvRGB2XYZ: function [src [image!] dst [image!]]

src: image

dst: image

rcvBGR2XYZ

BGR to CIE XYZ color conversion

rcvBGR2XYZ: function [src [image!] dst [image!]]

src: image

dst: image

To transform from XYZ to RGB the matrix transform used is :

$$[X] \quad [0.412453 \ 0.357580 \ 0.180423] \quad [R]$$

[Y]	=	[0.212671 0.715160 0.072169]	*	[G]
[Z]		[0.019334 0.119193 0.950227]		[B]

rcvRGB2Lab

RGB color to CIE L*a*b conversion

rcvRGB2Lab: function [src [image!] dst [image!]]

src: image

dst: image

rcvRGB2Lab

RGB color to CIE L*a*b conversion

rcvBGR2Lab: function [src [image!] dst [image!]]

src: image

dst: image

R, G and B are converted to floating-point format and scaled to fit 0..1 range. R, G and B are first converted to CIE XYZ before processing. On output $0 \leq L \leq 100$, $-127 \leq a \leq 127$, $-127 \leq b \leq 127$. The values are then converted to 8-bit images: $L \leftarrow L * 255 / 100$, $a \leftarrow a + 128$, $b \leftarrow b + 128$.

rcvRGB2Luv

RGB color to CIE L*u*v conversion

rcvRGB2Luv: function [src [image!] dst [image!]]

src: image

dst: image

rcvRGB2Luv

RGB color to CIE L*u*v conversion

rcvBGR2Luv: function [src [image!] dst [image!]]

src: image

dst: image

R, G and B are converted to floating-point format and scaled to fit 0..1 range. R, G and B are first converted to CIE XYZ before processing. On output $0 \leq L \leq 100$, $-134 \leq u \leq 220$, $-140 \leq v \leq 122$. The values are then converted to 8-bit images: $L \leftarrow L * 255 / 100$, $u \leftarrow (u + 134) * 255 / 354$, $v \leftarrow (v + 140) * 255 / 256$.

rcvIRgBy

Log-opponent conversion

rcvIRgBy: function [src [image!] dst [image!] val [integer!]]

src: image

dst: image

val: integer value as parameter for color adjustment

This transformation is useful for face detection, since the function is very efficient for skin color detection.

Arithmetic operators

rcvAdd

dst: src1 + src2

rcvAdd: function [src1 [image!]] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: image

src2: image

dst: image

rcvAddMat

dst: src1 + src2

rcvAddMat: function [src1 [vector!]] src2 [vector!] return: [vector!]]

src1: first matrix

src2: second matrix

rcvAddLIP

Destination image: image 1 + image 2 (Logarithmic Image Processing)

rcvAddLIP : function [src1 [image!]] src2 [image!] dst [image!]

src1: image

src2: image

dst: image

Computes the addition of the two input images, according to the LIP model (Logarithmic Image Processing). The LIP image addition is defined as:

$$\text{dest}(x,y) = \text{src1}(x,y) + \text{src2}(x,y) - (\text{src1}(x,y) * \text{src2}(x,y)) / M$$

where M is the number of gray tones (256 for byte image)

rcvSub

dst: src1 - src2

rcvSub: function [src1 [image!]] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: image

src2: image

dst: image

rcvSubMat

dst: src1 - src2

rcvSubMat: function [src1 [vector!]] src2 [vector!] return: [vector!]]

src1: first matrix

src2: second matrix

rcvSubLIP

Destination image: image 1 - image 2 (Logarithmic Image Processing)

rcvSubLIP: function [src1 [image!] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: image

src2: image

dst: image

Computes the difference of the two input images, according to the LIP model (Logarithmic Image Processing). The LIP image addition is defined as:

$$\text{dest}(x,y) = M^*(\text{src1}(x,y) - \text{src2}(x,y)) / (M - \text{src2}(x,y))$$

where M is the number of gray tones (256 for byte image)

rcvMul

dst: src1 * src2

rcvMul: function [src1 [image!] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: image

src2: image

dst: image

rcvMulMat

dst: src1 * src2

rcvMulMat: function [src1 [vector!] src2 [vector!] return: [vector!]]

src1: first matrix

src2: second matrix

rcvDiv

dst: src1 / src2

rcvDiv: function [src1 [image!] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: image

src2: image

dst: image

rcvDivMat

dst: src1 / src2

rcvDivMat: function [src1 [vector!] src2 [vector!] return: [vector!]]

src1: first matrix

src2: second matrix

rcvMod

dst: src1 // src2 (modulo)

rcvMod: function [src1 [image!] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: image

src2: image

dst: image

rcvRem

dst: src1 % src2 (remainder)

rcvRem: function [src1 [image!] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: image

src2: image

dst: image

rcvRemMat

dst: src1 % src2

rcvRemMat: function [src1 [vector!] src2 [vector!] return: [vector!]]

src1: first matrix

src2: second matrix

rcvAbsDiff

dst: absolute difference src1 src2

rcvAbsDiff: function [src1 [image!] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: image

src2: image

dst: image

rcvMIN

dst: minimum src1 src2

rcvMIN: function [src1 [image!] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: image

src2: image

dst: image

rcvMAX

dst: maximum src1 src2

rcvMax: function [src1 [image!] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: image

src2: image

dst: image

rcvLSH

Left shift image by value

rcvLSH: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] val [integer!]]

src: image

dst: image

val: integer

rcvRSH

Right shift image by value

rcvLSH: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] val [integer!]]

src: image

dst: image

val: integer

rcvPow

dst: src ^integer! or Float! Value

rcvPow: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] val [number!]]

src: image

dst: image

val: integer or float

rcvSqr

Image square root

rcvSqr: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] val [number!]]

src: image

dst: image

val: integer or float

rcvExp

TBD requires float images

rcvLog

TBD requires float images

rcvMeanImages

dst: (src1 + src2) /2

rcvMeanImages: function [src1 [image!]] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: image

src2: image

dst: image

rcvMeanMats

Calculate mean values for 2 matrices

rcvMeanMats: function [src1 [vector!]] src2 [vector!] return: [vector!]

src1: matrix 1

src2: matrix 2

rcvAddS

dst: src + integer! value

rcvAddS: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] val [integer!]]

src: image

dst: image

val: integer

rcvAddSMat

src + value

rcvAddSMat: function [src [vector!]] value [integer!]]

src: matrix

value: integer

rcvAddT

dst: src + tuple! value

rcvAddT: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] val [tuple!]]

rcvSubS

dst: src - integer! value

rcvSubS: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] val [integer!]]

src: image

dst: image

val: integer

rcvSubSMat

src - value

rcvSubSMat: function [src [vector!]] value [integer!]]

src: matrix

value: integer

rcvSubT

dst: src - tuple! value

rcvSubT: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] val [tuple!]]

rcvMulS

dst: src * integer! value

rcvMulS: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] val [integer!]]

src: image

dst: image

val: integer

rcvMulSMat:

dst: src * integer! value

rcvMulSMat: function [src [vector!]] value [integer!]

src: matrix

val: integer

rcvMult

dst: src * tuple! value

rcvMult: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] val [tuple!]]

rcvDivS

dst: src / integer! value

rcvDivS: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] val [integer!]]

src: image

dst: image

val: integer

rcvDivSMat

src / value

rcvDivSMat: function [src [vector!]] value [integer!]]

src: matrix

value: integer

rcvDivT

dst: src / tuple! value

rcvDivT: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] val [tuple!]]

rcvModS

dst: src // integer! Value (modulo)

rcvModS: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] val [integer!]]

src: image

dst: image

val: integer

rcvModT

dst: src // tuple! Value (modulo)

rcvModT: function [src [image!] dst [image!] val [tuple!]]

rcvRemS

dst: src % integer! Value (remainder)

rcvRemS: function [src [image!] dst [image!] val [integer!]]

src: image

dst: image

val: integer

rcvRemT

dst: src % tuple! Value (remainder)

rcvRemT: function [src [image!] dst [image!] val [tuple!]]

rcvRemSMat

src % value (remainder)

rcvRemSMat: function [src [vector!] value [integer!]]

src: matrix

value: integer

Logic operators

rcvAND

dst: src1 AND src2

rcvAND: function [src1 [image!]] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: first image

src2: second image

dst: src1 and src2

rcvANDMat

Returns source1 AND source2

rcvAndMat: function [src1 [vector!]] src2 [vector!] return: [vector!]

src1: first matrice

src2: second matrice

rcvOR

dst: src1 OR src2

rcvOR: function [src1 [image!]] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: first image

src2: second image

dst: src1 or src2

rcvORMat

Returns source1 OR source2

rcvORMat: function [src1 [vector!]] src2 [vector!] return: [vector!]

src1: first matrice

src2: second matrice

rcvXOR

dst: src1 XOR src2

rcvXOR: function [src1 [image!]] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: first image

src2: second image

dst: src1 xor src2

rcvXORMat

Returns source1 XOR source2

rcvXORMat: function [src1 [vector!]] src2 [vector!] return: [vector!]

src1: first matrice

src2: second matrice

rcvNAND

dst: src1 NAND src2

rcvNAND: function [src1 [image!] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: first image

src2: second image

dst: src1 nand src2

rcvNOR

dst: src1 NOR src2

rcvNOR: function [src1 [image!] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: first image

src2: second image

dst: src1 nor src2

rcvNXOR

dst: src1 NXOR src2

rcvNXOR: function [src1 [image!] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: first image

src2: second image

dst: src1 nxor src2

rcvNOT

dst: src1 NOT src2

rcvNOT: function [src1 [image!] src2 [image!] dst [image!]]

src1: first image

src2: second image

dst: src1 not src2

rcvANDS

Tuple value is use to create a colored image which is ANDed to source image. Result is copied to destination

rcvANDS: function [src [image!] dst [image!] value [tuple!]]

src: source image

dst: image

value: tuple!

```
rcvANDS img1 dst 255.0.0.0; dst: add red color to img1
```

rcvORS

Tuple value is use to create a colored image which is ORed to source image. Result is copied to destination

rcvORS: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] value [tuple!]
src: source image
dst: image
value: tuple!

rcvXORS

Tuple value is use to create a colored image which is XORed to source image. Result is copied to destination

rcvXORS: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] value [tuple!]
src: source image
dst: image
value: tuple!

rcvANDSMat

And integer value to all element in source matrix

rcvANDSMat: function [src [vector!]] value [integer!]
src: matrice
value: integer!

rcvORSMat

OR integer value to all element in source matrix

rcvANDSMat: function [src [vector!]] value [integer!]
src: matrice
value: integer!

rcvXORSMat

XOR integer value to all element in source matrix

rcvANDSMat: function [src [vector!]] value [integer!]
src: matrice
value: integer!

Statistics and image features extraction

rcvCountNonZero

Returns number of non-zero values in image or matrix

rcvCountNonZero: function [arr [image! vector!]] return: [integer!]]

arr: image or vector

rcvSum

Returns sum value of image or matrix as a block of rgb values

rcvSum: function [arr [image! vector!]] return: [block!] /argb]

arr: image or vector

/argb: includes alpha channel

rcvSumMat

Returns matrix sum as a float value

rcvSumMat: function [mat [vector!]] return: [float!]]

rcvMean

Returns mean value of image or matrix as a tuple of rgb values

rcvMean: function [arr [image! vector!]] return: [tuple!] /argb]

arr: image or vector

/argb: includes alpha channel

rcvMeanMat

Returns matrix mean as float value

rcvMeanMat: function [mat [vector!]] return: [float!]]

rcvSTD

Returns standard deviation value of image or matrix as a block of rgb values

rcvSTD: function [arr [image! vector!]] return: [tuple!] /argb]

arr: image or vector

/argb: includes alpha channel

rcvMedian

Returns median value of image or matrix as a block of rgb values

rcvMedian: function [arr [image! vector!]] return: [tuple!] /argb]

arr: image or vector

/argb: includes alpha channel

rcvProdMat

Return matrix product as a float value

rcvProdMat: function [mat [vector!]] return: [float!]]

rcvMinValue

Returns minimal value of image or matrix as a block of rgb values

rcvMinValue: function [arr [image! vector!]] return: [tuple!]]

arr: image or vector

rcvMaxValue

Returns maximum value of image or matrix as a block of rgb values

rcvMaxValue: function [arr [image! vector!]] return: [tuple!]]

arr: image or vector

rcvMaxMat

Return maximum of matrix as a number

rcvMaxMat: function [mat [vector!]] return: [number!]]

cvMinMat

Return minimum of matrix as a number

rcvMinMat: function [mat [vector!]] return: [number!]]

rcvMinLoc

Finds global minimum location in array

rcvMinLoc: function [arr [image! vector!]] arrSize [pair!] return: [pair!]]

arr: image or vector

arrSize: array size as pair

rcvMaxLoc

Finds global maximum location in array

rcvMaxLoc: function [arr [image! vector!]] arrSize [pair!] return: [pair!]]

arr: image or vector

arrSize: array size as pair



rcvHistogram

Calculates array histogram

rcvHistogram: function [arr [image! vector!]] return: [vector!] /red /green /blue]

arr: image or vector

/red: histogram for red channel

/green: histogram for green channel

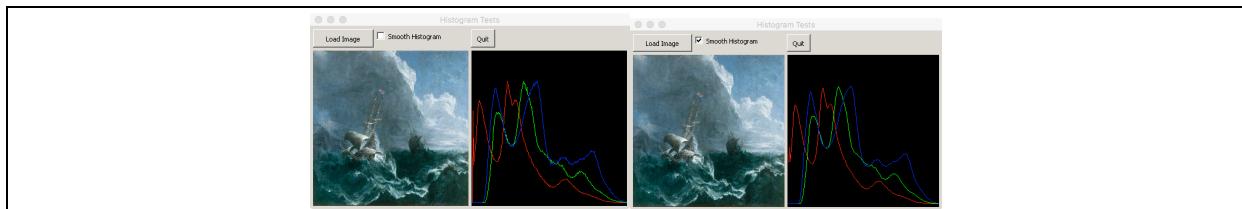
/blue: histogram for blue channel

rcvSmoothHistogram

This function smoothes the input histogram by a 3 points mean moving average

rcvSmoothHistogram: function [arr [vector!]] return: [vector!]

arr: input histogram as vector!



rcvRangedImage

Gives range value in image as a tuple

rcvRangedImage: function [source [image!]] return: [tuple!]

source: image

rcvGetMatSpatialMoment

Returns the spatial moment of the mat

rcvGetMatSpatialMoment: function [

mat [vector!]

matSize [pair!]

p [float!]

```
    q [float!]
    return: [float!]
]
```

```
p - the order of the moment
q - the repetition of the moment
p: q: 0.0 -> moment order 0 -> form area
```

rcvGetMatCentralMoment

Returns the central moment of the mat

```
rcvGetMatCentralMoment: function [
    mat [vector!]
    matSize [pair!]
    p     [float!]
    q     [float!]
    return: [float!]
]
```

rcvGetNormalizedCentralMoment

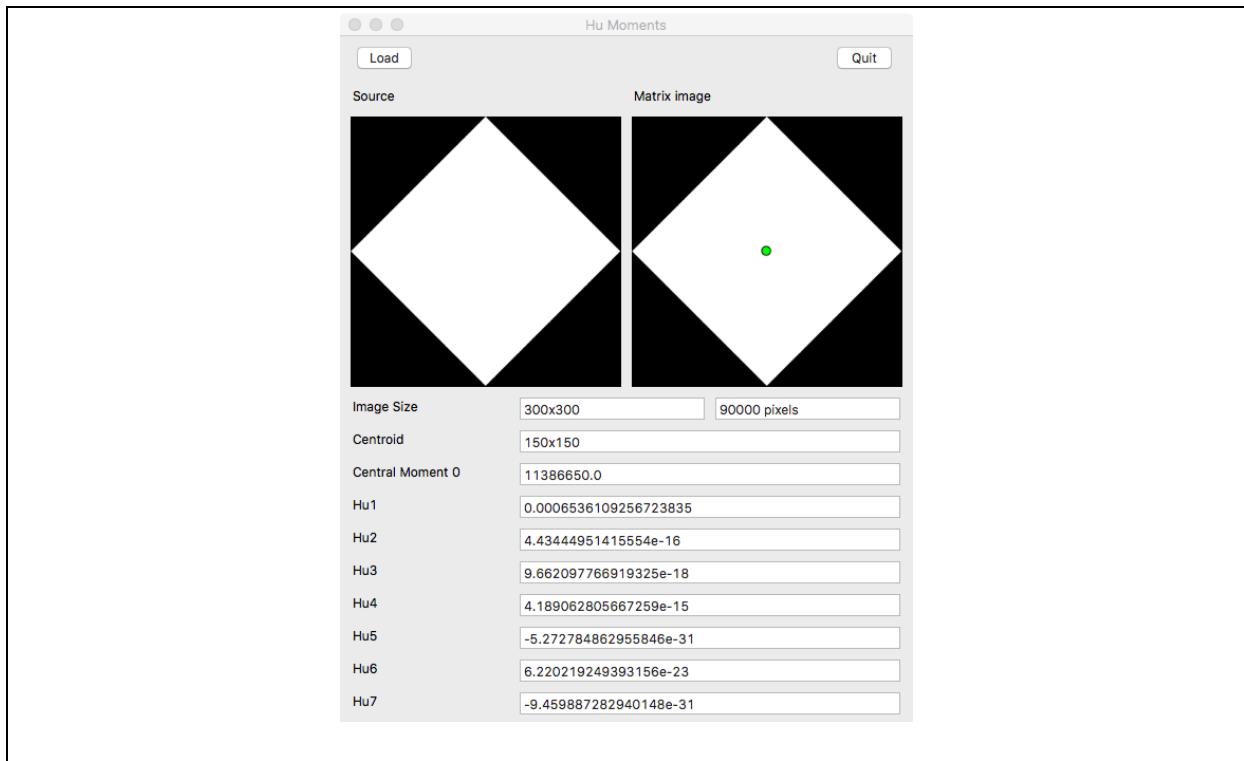
Return the scale invariant moment of the image

```
rcvGetNormalizedCentralMoment: function [
    mat [vector!]
    matSize [pair!]
    p     [float!]
    q     [float!]
    return: [float!]
]
```

rcvGetMatHuMoments

Returns Hu moments of the image

```
rcvGetMatHuMoments: function [
    "Returns Hu moments of the image"
    mat [vector!]
    matSize [pair!]
    return: [block!]
]
```



Hu Moments are normally extracted from the outline of an object in an image. An **image moment** is a particular weighted average of the image pixels' intensities, or a function of such moments, usually chosen to have some attractive property.

rcvSortImage

Ascending image sorting

rcvSortImage: function [source [image!]] dst [image!]]

source: image

dst: image

rcvIntegral

Calculates integral images

rcvIntegral: function [src [image!]] sum [image!] sqsum [image!]

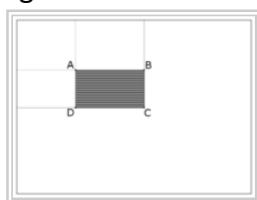
src: image or integer matrice

sum: image or integer matrice for summed area table

sqsum: image or integer matrice for square summed area table

mSize : image or integer matrice size as a pair!

Using these integral images, one may calculate sum, mean, standard deviation over arbitrary up-right rectangular region of the image in a constant time with only 4 points ABCD.



Using integral image, it is also possible to do variable-size image blurring, block correlation etc.

Integral image ii is defined according to :

$$ii(x, y) = \sum_{x' \leq x, y' \leq y} i(x', y')$$

rcvQuickHull

Finds the convex hull of a point set

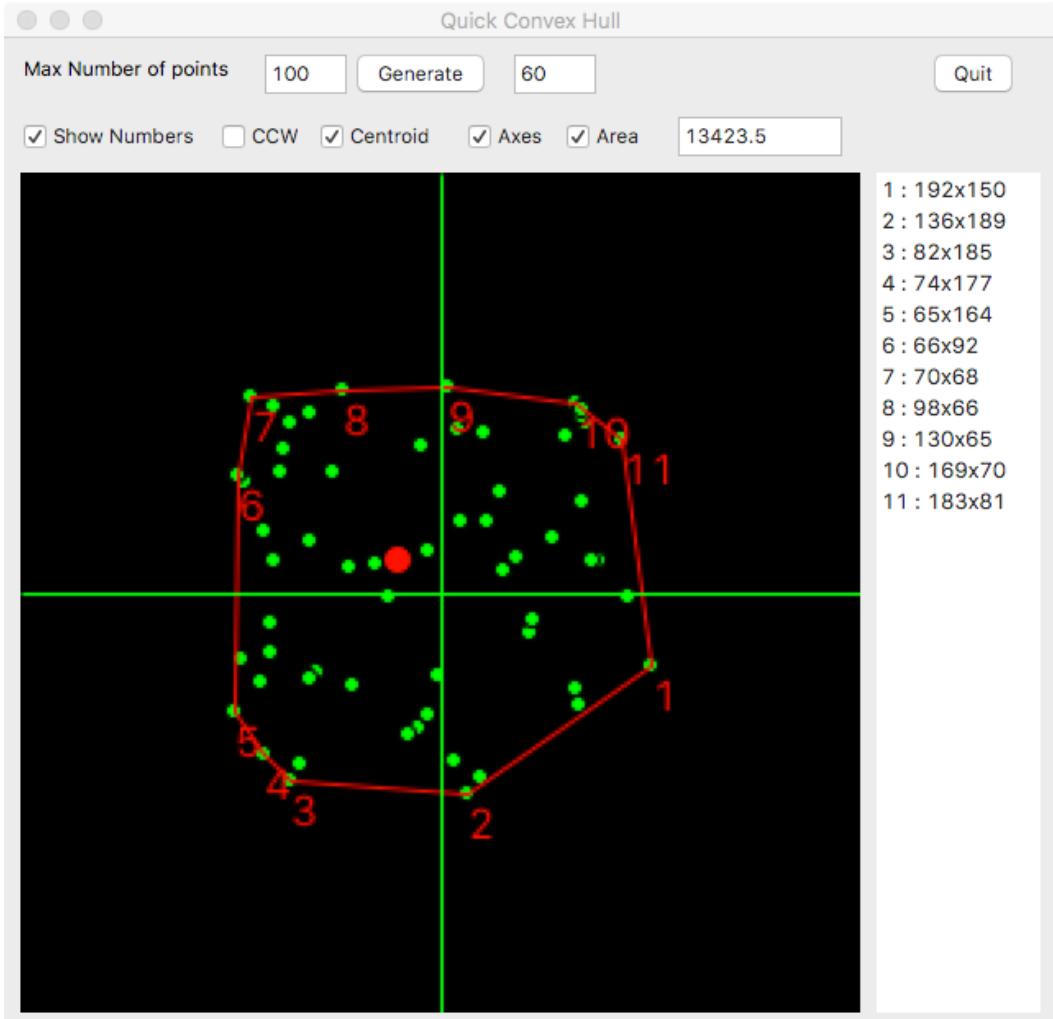
rcvQuickHull: function [points [block!]] return: [block!] /cw/ccw]

points: Input 2D point set as pair!

Returns output convex hull as a block of pair

/cw/ccw : Orientation flag. If cw, the output convex hull is oriented clockwise. Otherwise, it is oriented counter-clockwise. The assumed coordinate system has its X axis pointing to the right, and its Y axis pointing upwards.

The convex hull problem in geometry tries to find the smallest convex set containing the points.



There are many approaches for handling this problem, but for RedCV we focused on the *Quick Hull algorithm*, which is one of the easiest to implement and has a reasonable expected running time of $O(n \log n)$. A clear explanation of the algorithm can be found here: <http://www.ahristov.com/tutorial/geometry-games/convex-hull.html>. Thanks to Alexander Hristov for the original Java code.

rcvContourArea

Calculates the area of polygon generated by rcvQuickHull function

rcvContourArea: function [hull [block!]] return: [float!] /signed]

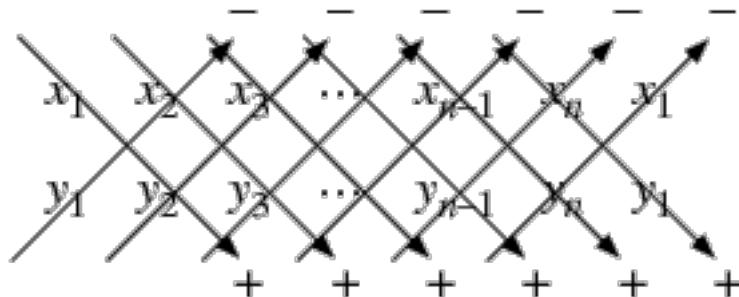
hull: list of coordinates (as pair!) generated by the rcvQuickHull function

Return: area as float!

If signed refinement is used returns the signed area

This function returns the (signed or not) area (A) of a planar **non-self-intersecting** polygon with vertices $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ according to the formula:

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 + x_2 y_3 - x_3 y_2 + \dots + x_{n-1} y_n - x_n y_{n-1} + x_n y_1 - x_1 y_n),$$



See Weisstein, Eric W. "Polygon Area." From MathWorld--A Wolfram Web Resource.
<http://mathworld.wolfram.com/PolygonArea.html>

Geometrical transformations

rcvFlip

Left/Right, Up/Down or both directions image flip

rcvFlip: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] /horizontal /vertical /both return: [image!]]

src: source image

dst: destination image

refinement for direction



rcvResizeImage

Resizes image and applies filter for Gaussian pyramidal up or downsizing if required

rcvResizeImage: function [src [image!]] iSize [pair!]/Gaussian return: [pair!]]

src: destination image

canvas: Red base face containing the image

iSize: New size of the image as pair

/Gaussian: applies a 5x5 kernel Gaussian filter on image

```
img1: rcvLoadImage %..../..../images/lena.jpg
```

```
dst: rcvCreateImage img1/size
```

```
iSize: 256x256
```

```
canvas: base iSize dst
```

```
nSize: 512x512
```

```
rcvResizeImage dst nSize
```

```
canvas/size: nSize
```

```
dst: to-image canvas
```

rcvScaleImage

Sets the scale factors: Returns a Draw block

rcvScaleImage: function [factor [float!] return: [block!]]

factor: scale factor as float! Default value : 1.0 original size

This function uses Draw Dialect and you have to add the image instance to the draw block.

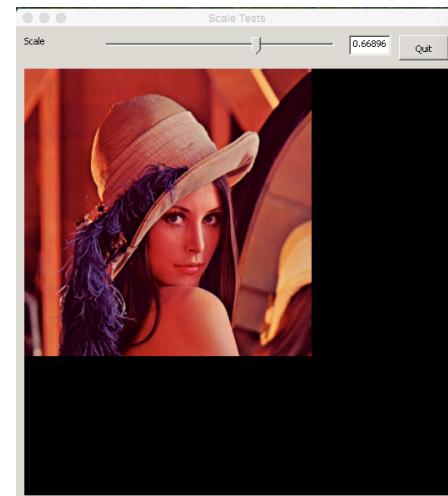
img1: rcvLoadImage %..../images/lena.jpg

factor: 1.0

drawBlk: rcvScaleImage factor

append drawBlk [img1]

...



rcvTranslateImage

Sets the origin for drawing commands : Returns a Draw block

rcvTranslateImage: function [scaleValue [float!] translateValue [pair!] return: [block!]]

scaleValue: float! value to reduce or increase image size

translateValue : pair to translate image in X and Y direction

This function uses Draw Dialect and you have to add the image instance to the draw block.

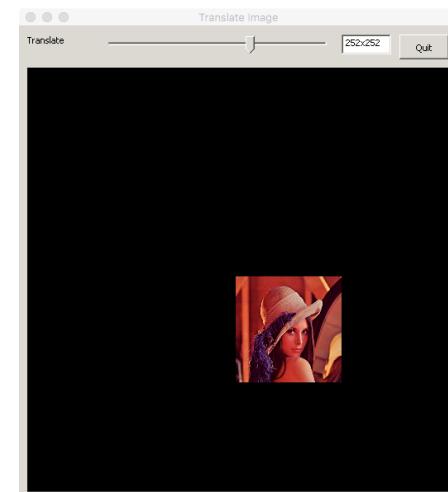
img1: rcvLoadImage %..../images/lena.jpg

factor: 0x0

drawBlk: rcvTranslateImage 0.25 factor

append drawBlk [img1]

...



rcvRotateImage

Sets the clockwise rotation about a given point, in degrees : Returns a Draw block

rcvRotateImage: function [scaleValue [float!] translateValue [pair!] angle [float!] center [pair!] return: [block!]]

scaleValue: float! value to reduce or increase image size

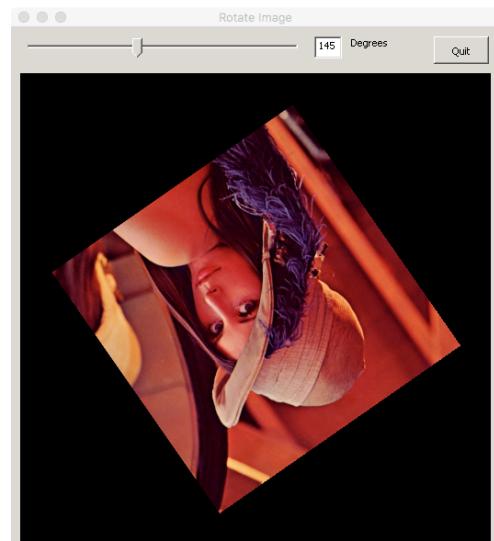
translateValue : pair to translate image in X and Y direction

angle: rotation of image in degrees

center: center of image rotation as pair! Default value 0x0

This function uses Draw Dialect and you have to add the image instance to the draw block.

```
img1: rcvLoadImage %.../..../images/lena.jpg  
iSize: img1/size  
centerXY: iSize / 2  
rot: 0.0  
drawBlk: rcvRotateImage 0.625 96x96 rot  
centerXY  
append drawBlk [img1]  
...
```



rcvSkewImage

Sets a coordinate system skewed from the original by the given number of degrees

rcvSkewImage: function [scaleValue [float!] translateValue [pair!] x [number!] y [number!] return: [block!]]

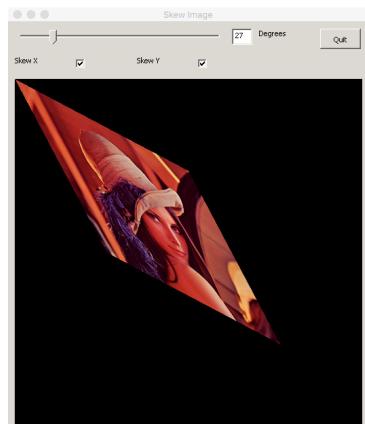
scaleValue: float! value to reduce or increase image size

translateValue : pair to translate image in X and Y direction

x: skew along the x-axis in degrees (integer! float!).

y: skew along the y-axis in degrees (integer! float!).

This function uses Draw Dialect and you have to add the image instance to the draw block.
img1: rcvLoadImage %../../images/lena.jpg
x: 0
y: 0
drawBlk: rcvSkewImage 0.5 0x0 x y
append drawBlk [img1]



Distances Functions

rcvGetEuclidianDistance

Returns Euclidian distance between 2 points

rcvGetEuclidianDistance: function [a [pair!] b [pair!] return: [float!]]

a: first point as pair!

b: second point as pair!

rcvGetManhattanDistance

Returns Manhattan distance between 2 points

rcvGetManhattanDistance: function [a [pair!] b [pair!] return: [float!]]

a: first point as pair!

b: second point as pair!

rcvGetChebyshevDistance

Returns Chebyshev distance between 2 points

rcvGetChebyshevDistance: function [a [pair!] b [pair!] return: [float!]]

a: first point as pair!

b: second point as pair!

rcvGetMinkowskiDistance

Returns Minkowski distance between 2 points

rcvGetMinkowskiDistance: function [a [pair!] b [pair!] p [float!] return: [float!]]

a: first point as pair!

b: second point as pair!

p : power value

if p = 1.0 same as rcvGetManhattanDistance

if p = 2.0 same as rcvGetEuclidianDistance

rcvGetCamberraDistance

Returns Camberra fractional distance between 2 points

rcvGetCamberraDistance: function [a [pair!] b [pair!] return: [float!]]

a: first point as pair!

b: second point as pair!

rcvGetSorensenDistance

Returns Sorensen or Bray Curtis fractional distance between 2 points

rcvGetSorensenDistance: function [a [pair!] b [pair!] return: [float!]]

a: first point as pair!

b: second point as pair!

rcvDistance2Color

Returns tuple value modified by distance

rcvDistance2Color: function [dist [float!] t [tuple!] return: [tuple!]]

dist as float !

t as tuple !

rcvNSquareRoot

Returns the nth root of Num

rcvNSquareRoot: function [num [number!] nroot [number!] return: [float!]]

general square root function used by Minkowski

rcvGetAngle

Gets angle in degrees from 2 points coordinates

rcvGetAngle: function [p [pair!] cg [pair!] return: [float!]]

p: first point as pair!

cg: second point as pair!

Returned value is in degrees

rcvGetAngleRadian

Gets angle in radian from p coordinates

rcvGetAngleRadian: function [p [pair!] return: [float!]]

Attention: needs a coordinate translation p - shape centroid. The function is useful for shape signature detection and polar coordinates transformation.

rcvVoronoiDiagram

Creates Voronoï diagram

rcvVoronoiDiagram: function [peaks [block!] peaksC [block!] img [image!] param1 [logic!] param2 [integer!] param3 [float!]]

peaks: block of pairs

peaksC: block of tuples

img: image for render

param1: logic! for seeds visualization

param2: kind of distance used for render : 1: Euclidian 2: Manhattan 3: Minkowski 4:

Chebyshev

param3: p value for Minkowski

param3 only for Minkowski distance with 3.0 default value

rcvDistanceDiagram

Creates Distance diagram Based on Boleslav Březovský's sample

rcvDistanceDiagram: function [peaks [block!] peaksC [block!] img [image!] param1 [logic!]
param2 [integer!] param3 [float!]]
peaks: block of pairs
peaksC: block of tuples
img: image for render
param1: logic! for seeds visualization
param2: kind of distance used for render : 1: Euclidian 2: Manhattan 3: Minkowski 4:
Chebyshev
param3: p value for Minkowski

param3 only for Minkowski distance with 3.0 default value

rcvMakeGradient

Makes a gradient matrix for contour detection (similar to Sobel) and returns max gradient value

rcvMakeGradient: function [src [vector!] dst [vector!] mSize [pair!] return: [integer!]]
src: integer matrix
dst: integer matrix
mSize: matrix size as a pair!

rcvMakeBinaryGradient

Makes a binary [0 1] matrix for contour detection

rcvMakeBinaryGradient: function [src [vector!] mat [vector!] maxG [integer!] threshold [integer!]]
src: integer matrix
mat: destination integer matrix
maxG : max gradient value
threshold : integer value for binary thresholding

rcvFlowMat

Calculates the distance map to binarized gradient

rcvFlowMat: function [input [vector!] output[vector!] scale [float!] return: [float!]]
input: float source matrix
output: destination matrix including distances
returns max distance

rcvnrmalizeFlow

Normalizes distance into 0..255 range according to scale value

rcvnrmalizeFlow: function [input [vector!] factor [float!]]
input: integer matrix
factor: value used for normalization such as max gradient value

rcvGradient&Flow

Creates an image including flow and gradient values

rcvGradient&Flow: function [input1 [vector!] input2 [vector!] dst [image!]]

input1: flow integer matrix

input2: gradient integer matrix

dst: red image for mixing flow and gradient

rcvChamferDistance

Selects a pre-defined chamfer kernel

rcvChamferDistance: function [chamferMask [block!] return: [block!]]

Kernels calculated by Verwer, Borgefors and Thiel

cheessboard: copy [1 0 1 1 1 1]

chamfer3: copy [1 0 3 1 1 4]

chamfer5: copy [1 0 5 1 1 7 2 1 11]

chamfer7: copy [1 0 14 1 1 20 2 1 31 3 1 44]

chamfer13: copy [1 0 68 1 1 96 2 1 152 3 1 215 3 2 245 4 1 280 4 3 340 5 1 346 6 1 413]

rcvChamferCreateOutput

Creates a distance map (float!)

rcvChamferCreateOutput: function [mSize [pair!] return: [vector!]]

mSize: matrix size as a pair value

rcvChamferInitMap

Initializes distance map

rcvChamferInitMap: function [input [vector!] output [vector!]]

input: a binary [0/1] matrix

output: must be a vector of float!

If input value= 0, the point belongs to the object and thus the distance is 0.0

If input value= 1, the point is outside and the distance (-1.0) must be calculated

rcvChamferCompute

Calculates the distance map to binarized gradient

rcvChamferCompute: function [output [vector!] chamfer [block!] mSize [pair!]]

output: float matrix created by rcvChamferInitMap function is used

chamfer: selected pre-defined kernel used for distance calculation (e.g. chamfer5)

rcvChamferNormalize

Normalizes distance map

rcvChamferNormalize: function [output [vector!] value [integer!]]

Image enhancement

rcvMakeTranscodageTable

Creates a transcoding 256 table for affine enhancement

rcvMakeTranscodageTable: function [n [percent!]] return: [vector!]

n: percent of values to exclude

This function is used by rcvContrastAffine method. See below.

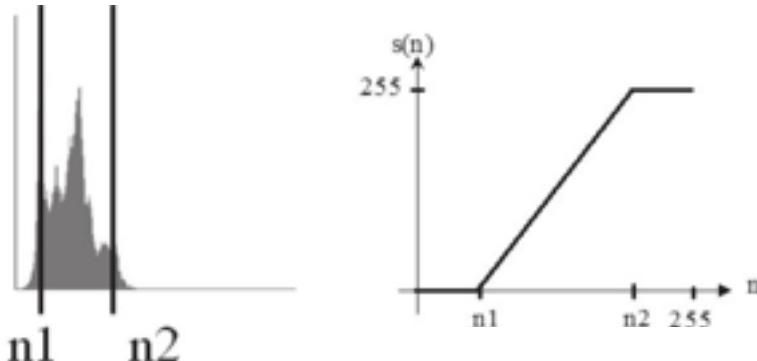
rcvContrastAffine

Enhances image contrast with affine function

rcvContrastAffine: function [image [vector!] n [percent!]]

image: a 8-bit matrix

n: percent of values to exclude



$$S(n) = 0 \text{ if } n \leq n_1, \quad S(n) = 255 * (n - n_1) / (n_2 - n_1) \text{ if } n_1 < n < n_2 \text{ and } S(n) = 255 \text{ if } n \geq n_2$$

rcvHistogramEqualization

This function performs histogram equalization on the input image array

rcvHistogramEqualization: function [image [vector!] gLevels [integer!]]

image: a 8-bit matrix

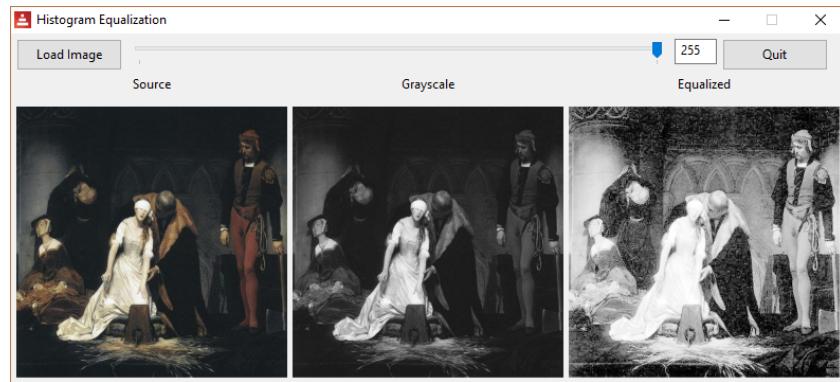
gLevels: number of gray levels in the new image

This algorithm performs first the histogram of the source image and then calculates the probability-density function of a pixel value n : $p_1(n)$ is the probability of finding a pixel with the value n in the image. Then the following equation is applied

$$f(a) = D_m \frac{1}{Area_1} \sum_{i=0}^{a} H_c(i)$$

$H_c(a)$ is the histogram of the original image c and D_m is the number of gray levels in the new image b . Area is the size of the image. $f(a)$ simply takes the probability density function for the values in image b and multiplies this by the cumulative density function of the values in image c .

This function is useful for improving contrast in low-contrasted images or simply modifying the contrast of image.



Thresholding

rcv2BWFilter

Binarization of RGB image according to threshold value

rcv2BWFilter: function [src [image!] dst [image!] thresh [integer!]]

src: image

dst: image

thresh: threshold integer value

rcvThreshold

Applies fixed-level threshold to array elements. Images are processed as grayscale.

rcvThreshold: function [src [image!] dst [image!] thresh [integer!] mValue [integer!]]

/binary /binaryInv /trunc /toZero /toZeroInv

src: image

dst: image

thresh: threshold integer value

mValue: maximal integer value

refinements are used for thresholding type

binary: $dst(x,y) = mValue$, if $src(x,y) > threshold$, 0, otherwise

binaryInv: $dst(x,y) = 0$, if $src(x,y) > threshold$, $mValue$, otherwise

trunc: $dst(x,y) = threshold$, if $src(x,y) > threshold$, $src(x,y)$, otherwise

toZero: $dst(x,y) = src(x,y)$, if $src(x,y) > threshold$, 0, otherwise

toZeroInv: $dst(x,y) = 0$, if $src(x,y) > threshold$, $src(x,y)$, otherwise

rcvInRange

Extracts sub array from image according to lower and upper rgb values

rcvInRange: function [src [image!] dst [image!] lower [tuple!] upper [tuple!] op [integer!]]

src: source image

dst: destination image

lower: lower tuple

upper: lower tuple

op: if op = 0 image is binarized else colors are extracted

rcvInRangeMat

Extracts sub array from matrix according to lower and upper values

rcvInRangeMat: function [src [vector!] dst [vector!] lower [integer!] upper [integer!] op [integer!]]

src: source matrix

dst: destination matrix

lower: lower value

upper: lower upper

op: if op = 0 image is binarized else gray values are extracted

Spatial filtering

Many filters are based on 2-D convolution. The 2-D convolution operation isn't extremely fast, unless you use small (3x3 or 5x5) filters. There are a few rules about the filter. Its size has to be generally uneven, so that it has a center, for example 3x3, 5x5, 7x7 or 9x9 are ok. Apart from using a kernel matrix, convolution operation also has a multiplier factor and a bias. After applying the filter, the factor will be multiplied with the result, and the bias added to it. So if you have a filter with an element 0.25 in it, but the factor is set to 2, all elements of the filter are multiplied by two so that element 0.25 is actually 0.5. The bias can be used if you want to make the resulting image brighter.

rcvMakeGaussian

Creates a Gaussian uneven kernel

rcvMakeGaussian: function [kSize [pair!] return: [block!]]

kSize: uneven pair for kernel e.g 3x3

Creates a Gaussian uneven kernel with the following equation

$$G(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

Where, x is the distance along horizontal axis measured from the origin, y is the distance along vertical axis measured from the origin and σ is the standard deviation of the distribution.

rcvGaussianFilter

Fast Gaussian 2D filter

rcvGaussianFilter: function [src [image!] dst [image!]]

src: image

dst: image

Kernel is 3x3 and bias is equal to zero. For larger kernel please use rcvFilter2D.

knl: rcvMakeGaussian 11x11 rcvFilter2D src dst

rcvConvolve

Convolves an image with the kernel

rcvConvolve: function [src [image!] dst [image!] kernel [block!] factor [float!] delta [float!]]

src: source image

dst: destination image

kernel: kernel matrix as block!

factor: multiplier factor as float!

delta: bias for image brightness

```
img1: rcvLoadImage %..../..images/lena.jpg
dst: rcvCreateImage img1/size
gaussian: [0.0 0.2 0.0
           0.2 0.2 0.2
           0.0 0.2 0.0]
rcvConvolve img1 dst gaussian 2.0 0.0
```

rcvConvolveMat

Convolves a 2-D matrix with the kernel

rcvConvolveMat: function [src [vector!]] dst [vector!] mSize[pair!] kernel [block!] factor [float!] delta [float!]]

src: source matrix

dst: destination matrix

mSize: matrix size as a pair!

kernel: kernel matrix as block!

factor: multiplier factor as float!

delta: bias for image brightness

rcvConvolveNormalizedMat

Convolves a 2-D matrix with the kernel and applies a scale to result

rcvConvolveNormalizedMat: function [src [vector!]] dst [vector!] mSize[pair!] kernel [block!] factor [float!] delta [float!]]

src: source matrix

dst: destination matrix

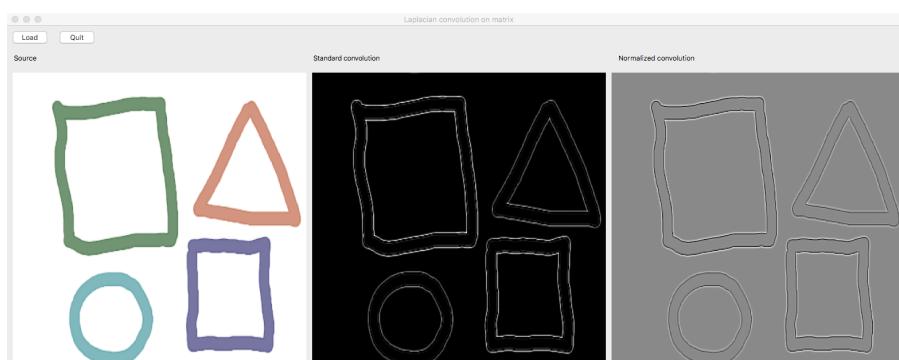
mSize: matrix size as a pair!

kernel: kernel matrix as block!

factor: multiplier factor as float!

delta: bias for image brightness

This function is two-pass: First, calculates minimal and maximal weighted sums resulting from the convolution process. This allows to calculate a scale equal to $255 / (\text{maximal} - \text{minimal})$. Then each matrix convoluted value is rescaled by $(\text{value} - \text{minimal}) * \text{scale}$. This means that whatever the sign of convoluted values, values are transformed into bytes [0..255] values.



rcvFastConvolve

Convolves 8-bit and 1-channel image with the kernel

rcvFastConvolve: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] channel [integer!] kernel [block!] factor [float!] delta [float!]]

src: source image

dst: destination image

channel: image channel to process (RGB)

kernel: kernel matrix as block!

factor: multiplier factor as float!

delta: bias for image brightness

rcvFilter2D

Basic convolution filter

rcvFilter2D: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] kernel [block!] delta [integer!]]

src: image

dst: image

kernel: kernel matrix as block!

delta: bias for image brightness

Similar to convolution but the sum of the weights is computed during the summation, and used to scale the result.

rcvFastFilter2D

Fast convolution filter

rcvFastFilter2D: function [src [image!]] dst [image!] kernel [block!]]

src: image

dst: image

kernel: kernel matrix as block!

A faster version without controls on pixel value! Basically for 1 channel gray scaled image.
The sum of the weights is computed during the summation, and used to scale the result

rcvPointDetector

Convolution allowing to find dots in image or matrix

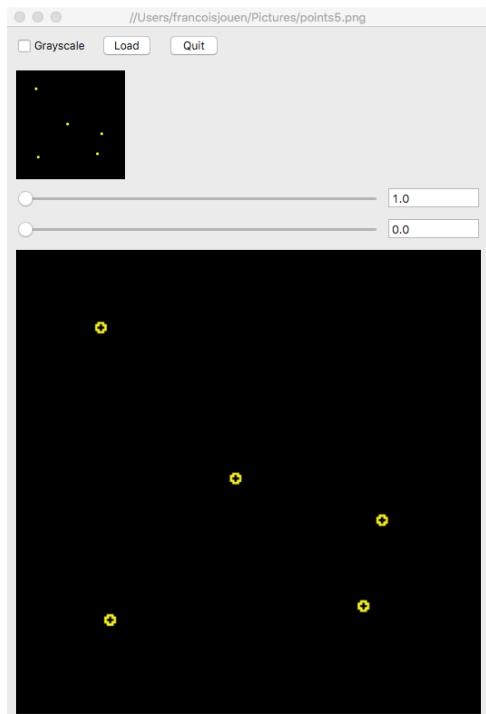
rcvPointDetector: function [src [image! vector!]] dst [image! vector!] param1 [float!] param2 [float!]

src: source image or matrix

dst: destination image or matrix

param1 : threshold value

param2 : luminance value



Fast edge detection

You can, of course, build your own edges detectors by convolution (see rcvConvolve function). Here are included a set of classical and predefined filters which are fast and easy to use.

First derivative filters

rcvSobel

Direct Sobel edges detection for image or matrix

function [src [image! vector!] dst [image! vector!] iSize [pair!] direction [integer!]

src: image or matrix as vector

dst: image or matrix as vector

iSize: image or matrix size as pair

direction:

1: returns vertical gradient direction (Gx)

2: returns horizontal gradient direction (Gy)

3: both gradient directions by G= Gx + Gy

4: both gradients estimated by G= Sqrt (Gx^2 +Gy^2)

Used Hx, Hy and Ho (oblique) kernels

-1	0	1	
-2	0	2	
-1	0	1	

-1	-2	-1	
0	0	0	
1	2	1	

0	1	2	
-1	0	1	
-2	-1	0	

```
img1: rcvLoadImage %../..//images/lena.jpg
```

```
img2: rcvCreateImage img1/size
```

```
img3: rcvCreateImage img1/size
```

```
rcv2Gray/average img1 img2 ; Grayscaled image
```

```
rcvSobel img2 img3 img1/size 4 ; Direct Sobel on image
```

```
img1: rcvLoadImage %../..//images/lena.jpg
```

```
img2: rcvCreateImage img1/size
```

```
mat1: rcvCreateMat 'integer! intSize img1/size
```

```
mat2: rcvCreateMat 'integer! intSize img1/size
```

```
rcvImage2Mat img1 mat1 ; Converts image to 1 Channel matrix [0..255]
```

```
rcvSobel mat1 mat2 img1/size ; Sobel detector on Matrix
```

rcvRoberts

Robert's cross edges detection for image or matrix

rcvRoberts: function [src [image! vector!] dst [image! vector!] iSize [pair!] direction [integer!]

src: image or matrix as vector

dst: image or matrix as vector

iSize: image or matrix size as pair

factor: multiplier factor as float!

delta: bias for image brightness

direction:

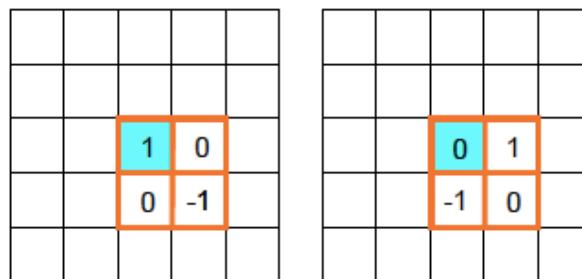
1: returns vertical gradient direction (Gx)

2: returns horizontal gradient direction (Gy)

3: both gradient directions by $G = G_x + G_y$

4: both gradients estimated by $G = \sqrt{G_x^2 + G_y^2}$

Used Hx and Hy kernels



rcvPrewitt

Computes an approximation of the gradient magnitude of the input image

rcvPrewitt: function [src [image! vector!] dst [image! vector!] iSize [pair!] direction [integer!]

src: image or matrix

dst: image or matrix

iSize: size of the image or the matrix

direction:

1: returns vertical gradient direction (Gx)

2: returns horizontal gradient direction (Gy)

3: both gradient directions by $G = G_x + G_y$

4: both gradients estimated by $G = \sqrt{G_x^2 + G_y^2}$

Used Hx and Hy kernels

-1	0	1	
-1	0	1	
-1	0	1	

-1	-1	-1	
0	0	0	
1	1	1	

rcvKirsch

Computes an approximation of the gradient magnitude of the input image

rcvKirsch: function [src [image! vector!] dst [image! vector!] iSize [pair!] direction [integer!]]

src: image or matrix

dst: image or matrix

iSize: size of the image or the matrix

direction:

1: returns vertical gradient direction (Gx)

2: returns horizontal gradient direction (Gy)

3: both gradient directions by $G = G_x + G_y$

4: both gradients estimated by $G = \sqrt{G_x^2 + G_y^2}$

Used Hx and Hy kernels

-3	-3	5	
-3	0	5	
-3	-3	5	

-3	-3	-3	
-3	0	-3	
5	5	5	

rcvGradNeumann

Computes the discrete gradient by forward finite differences and Neumann boundary conditions

rcvGradNeumann: function [src [image!] d1 [image!] d2 [image!]]

src: source image

d1: image for derivative along the x axis

d2: image derivative along the y axis

rcvDivNeumann

Computes the divergence by backward finite differences

rcvDivNeumann: function [src [image!] d1 [image!] d2 [image!]]

src: source image

d1: image for derivative along the x axis

d2: image derivative along the y axis

Second derivative filters

These filters use partial second derivative of an image or a matrix according to the equations

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 I(x,y)}{\partial x^2} \right) \quad \left(\frac{\partial^2 I(x,y)}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

In x direction: and in Y direction:

rcvDerivative2

A fast approximation of the second derivative of an image

rcvDerivative2: function [src [image! vector!] dst [image! vector!] iSize [pair!] factor [float!]

direction [integer!]

src: image or matrix

dst: image or matrix

iSize: size of the image or the matrix

Factor: multiplier factor as float!

direction:

1: returns vertical gradient direction (Gx)

2: returns horizontal gradient direction (Gy)

3: both gradient directions by G= Gx + Gy

Used Hx and Hy kernels

Hx Kernel			Hy Kernel		
0	0	0	0	1	0
1	-2	1	0	-2	0
0	0	0	0	1	0

rcvLaplacian

Computes the Laplacian of an image or matrix. The Laplacian is an approximation of the second derivative of an image

rcvLaplacian: function [src [image! vector!]] dst [image! vector!] iSize [pair!] connexity [integer!]

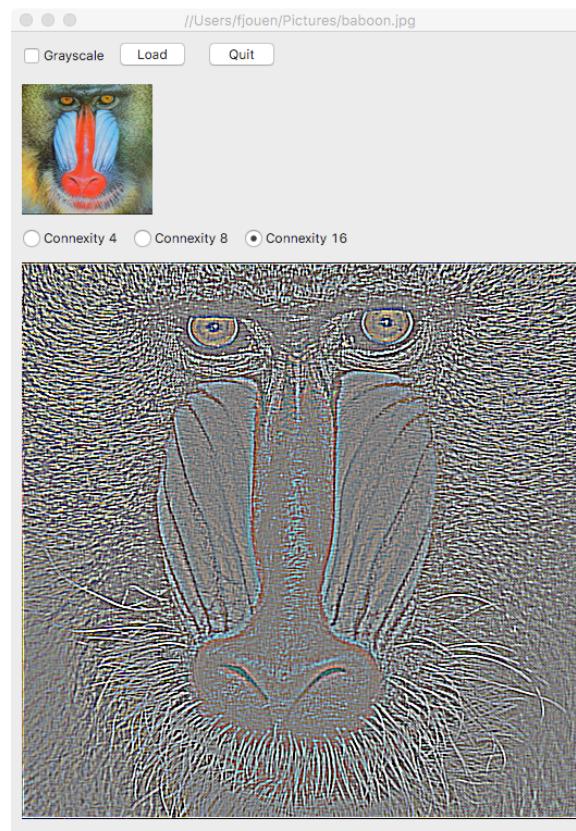
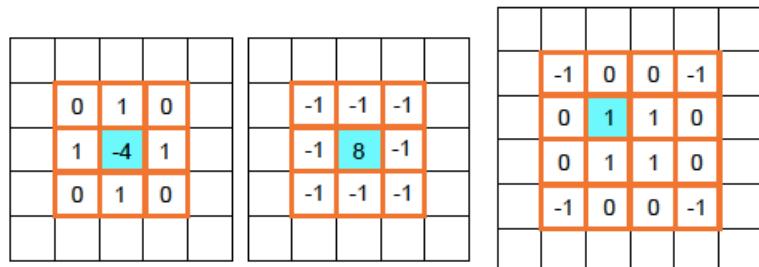
src: image or matrix

dst: image or matrix

iSize: size of the image or the matrix

connexity: neighbor pixels (4, 8 16)

Used kernels for 4, 8 or 16 connexity



Lines detection

RedCV includes Hough transform operator. The Hough transformation is a great way to detect lines in an image and it is quite useful for a number of computer vision tasks (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hough_transform).

You can find here <http://www.keymolen.com/2013/05/hough-transformation-c-implementation.html> a very clear and detailed explanation. Thanks a lot to Bruno Keymolen for his original C++ code.

rcvMakeHoughAccumulator

Creates Hough accumulator

rcvMakeHoughAccumulator: func [w [integer!] h [integer!]] return: [vector!]

w: source image width

h: source image height

rcvGetAccumulatorSize

Gets Hough space accumulator size

rcvGetAccumulatorSize: function [acc [vector!]] return: [pair!]

rcvHoughTransform

Makes Hough transform

rcvHoughTransform: function [mat [vector!]] accu [vector!] w [integer!] h [integer!]

rcvGetHoughLines

Gets lines in the accumulator according to threshold

rcvGetHoughLines: func [accu [vector!]] img [image!] threshold [integer!] lines [block!]

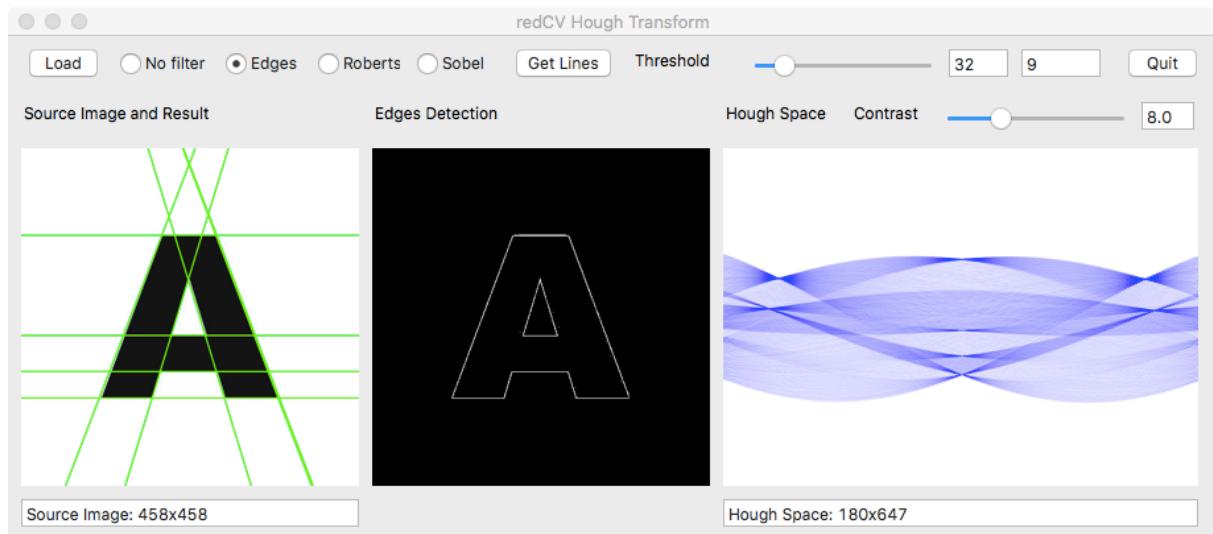
rcvHough2Image

Makes Hough space as red image

rcvHough2Image: function [mat [vector!]] dst [image!] contrast [float!]

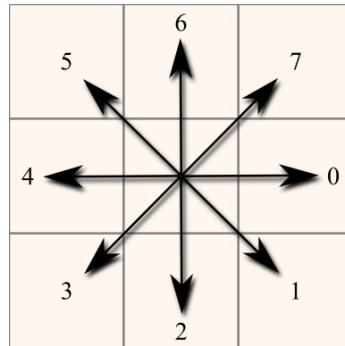
Code Sample

rcv2BW edges bw	; B&W image [0 255]
rcvImage2Mat bw mat	; B&W image to mat
acc: rcvMakeHoughAccumulator imgW imgH	; makes Hough accumulator
rcvHoughTransform mat acc imgW imgH 128	; performs Hough transform
hSpace: rcvCreateImage rcvGetAccumulatorSize acc	; creates Hough space image
rcvHough2Image acc hSpace contrast	; shows Hough space



Shape detection

RedCV includes Freeman chain code operator. The basic principle of chain codes is to separately encode each connected component, or "blob", in the image. For each such region, a point on the boundary is selected and its coordinates are transmitted. The encoder then moves along the boundary of the region and, at each step, transmits a number representing the direction of this movement.



You need a binary matrix [0..1] or [0..255] corresponding to your source image. See `rcvMakeBinaryMat` function.

rcvMatGetBorder

Gets pixels that belong to shape border

function [mat [vector!] matSize [pair!] value [integer!] border [block!]]

mat: source binary matrix

matSize: matrix size as pair

value: pixel value (default 1)

border: a block to store pixels direction

rcvMatGetChainCode

Gets Freeman Chain code

function [mat [vector!] matSize [pair!] coord [pair!] value [integer!] return: [integer!]

mat: source binary matrix

matSize: matrix size as pair

coord: pixel x and y coordinates

value: pixel value (default 1)

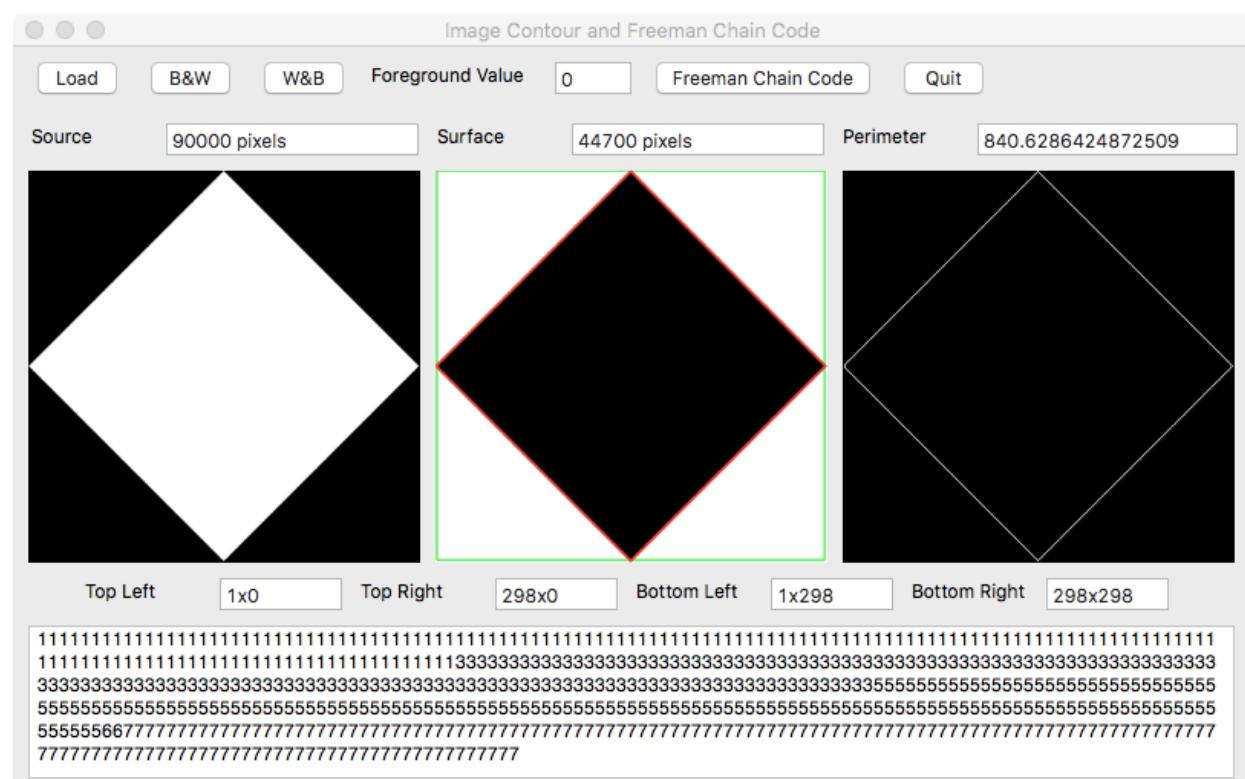
The function uses the current pixel and explores pixel neighbors in order to get the direction of the next pixel. Top-left pixel (first value of the border block) is used as starting coordinate, then the encoder clockwise processes next pixels.

ATTENTION: you have to write a function to store chain codes such as (see `imagecontour.red` sample. Visited is a temporary matrix used to store visited pixels)

```

getCodes: does [
    visited: rcvCreateMat 'integer! 32 matSize
    border: copy []
    rcvMatGetBorder bmat matSize 1 border
    foreach p border [rcvSetInt2D visited matSize p 255]
    count: length? border
    p: first border
    i: 1
    s: copy ""
    clear r/text
    perimeter: 0.0
    while [i < count] [
        d: rcvMatGetChainCode visited matSize p 255
        rcvSetInt2D visited matSize p 0 ; pixel is visited
        if d >= 0 [append s form d]; only external pixels -1: internal
        switch d [
            0      [p/x: p/x + 1 perimeter: perimeter + 1.0] ; east
            1      [p/x: p/x + 1 p/y: p/y + 1 perimeter: perimeter + sqrt 2] ; southeast
            2      [p/y: p/y + 1 perimeter: perimeter + 1.0] ; south
            3      [p/x: p/x - 1 p/y: p/y + 1 perimeter: perimeter + sqrt 2] ; southwest
            4      [p/x: p/x - 1 perimeter: perimeter + 1.0] ; west
            5      [p/x: p/x - 1 p/y: p/y - 1 perimeter: perimeter + sqrt 2] ; northwest
            6      [p/y: p/y - 1 perimeter: perimeter + 1.0] ; north
            7      [p/x: p/x + 1 p/y: p/y - 1 perimeter: perimeter + sqrt 2] ; northeast
        ]
        i: i + 1
    ]
]

```



By using Freeman chain code and distance functions you can also make shape signature analysis with redCV.

Mathematical morphology

rcvCreateStructuringElement

The function allocates and fills a block, which can be used as a structuring element in the morphological operations

cvCreateStructuringElement: function [kSize [pair!]] return: [block!] /rectangle /cross]
kSize: Kernel size (e.g. 3x3)

Refinement is used to create a cross-shaped element or a rectangular element

rcvErode

Erodes image by using structuring element

rcvErode: function [src [image!] dst [image!] kSize [pair!] kernel [block!]]
src: image
dst: image
kSize: kernel size as pair!
Kernel: block generated by cvCreateStructuringElement or customed structuring element

The function rcvErode erodes the source image using the specified structuring element that determines the shape of a pixel neighborhood over which the minimum is taken:

```
dst=erode(src,element): dst(x,y)=min((x',y') in element)src(x+x',y+y')
```

rcvErodeMat:

Erodes matrix by using structuring element

rcvErodeMat: function [src [vector!] dst [vector!] mSize [pair!] kSize [pair!] kernel [block!]]
src: matrix
dst: matrix
mSize: matrix size as pair!
kSize: kernel size as pair!

rcvDilate

Dilates image by using structuring element

rcvDilate: function [src [image!] dst [image!] kSize [pair!] kernel [block!]]
src: image
dst: image
kSize: kenel size as pair!
kernel: block generated by cvCreateStructuringElement or customed structuring element

The function rcvDilate dilates the source image using the specified structuring element that determines the shape of a pixel neighborhood over which the maximum is taken:

```
dst=dilate(src,element): dst(x,y)=max((x',y') in element)src(x+x',y+y')
```

rcvDilateMat

Dilates matrix by using structuring element

rcvDilateMat: function [src [vector!] dst [vector!] mSize [pair!] kSize [pair!] kernel [block!]]

src: matrix

dst: matrix

mSize: matrix size as pair!

kSize: kernel size as pair

rcvOpen

Erodes and Dilates image by using structuring element

rcvOpen: function [src [image!] dst [image!] kSize [pair!] kernel [block!]]

src: image

dst: image

kSize: kenel size as pair!

kernel: block generated by cvCreateStructuringElement or customed structuring element

rcvClose

Dilates and Erodes image by using structuring element

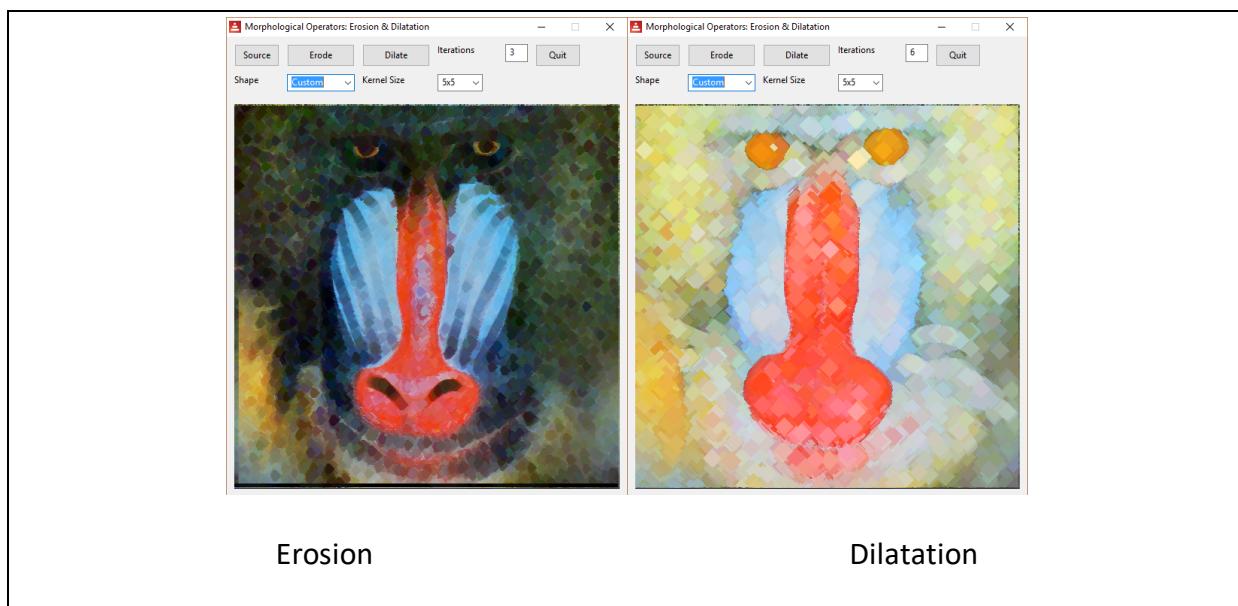
rcvClose: function [src [image!] dst [image!] kSize [pair!] kernel [block!]]

src: image

dst: image

kSize: kenel size as pair!

kernel: block generated by cvCreateStructuringElement or customed structuring element



rcvMGradient

Performs advanced morphological transformations using erosion and dilatation as basic operations

rcvMGradient: function [src [image!] dst [image!] kSize [pair!] kernel [block!] /reverse]

src: image

dst: image

kSize: kernel size as pair!

kernel: block generated by cvCreateStructuringElement or customized structuring element

```
dst=dilate src – erode src
```

```
/reverse : dst=erode src – dilate src
```

rcvTopHat

Performs advanced morphological transformations

rcvTopHat: function [src [image!] dst [image!] kSize [pair!] kernel [block!]]

src: image

dst: image

kSize: kernel size as pair!

kernel: block generated by cvCreateStructuringElement or customized structuring element

```
dst =src – open src dst
```

rcvBlackHat

Performs advanced morphological transformations

rcvTopHat: function [src [image!] dst [image!] kSize [pair!] kernel [block!]]

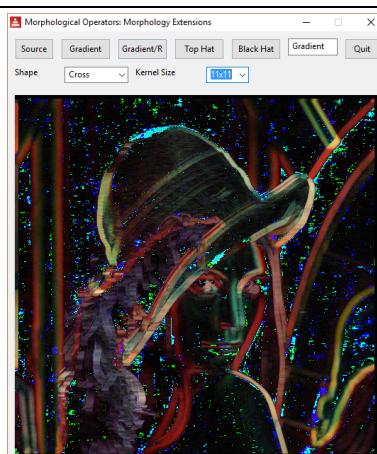
src: image

dst: image

kSize: kernel size as pair!

kernel: block generated by cvCreateStructuringElement or customized structuring element

```
dst = open src dst - src
```



rcvMMean

Means image by using structuring element

rcvMMean: function [src [image!] dst [image!] kSize [pair!] kernel [block!]]

src: image

dst: image

kSize: kernel size

kernel: block generated by cvCreateStructuringElement or customized structuring element

Image denoising and image smoothing

RedCV can be used for image denoising. A lot of functions are included for helping image restoration. Basically a 3x3 kernel is used to calculate the pixel neighbors value and replace the pixel value by the result. Of course, kernel size can be changed. According to the noise included in image you can use different parametric filters. These filters can be also used for image smoothing.

rcvMeanFilter

Mean Filter for images

rcvMeanFilter: function [src [image!] dst [image!] kSize [pair!] op [integer!]]

src: image source

dst: destination image

kSize: kernel size

op: parameter for mean computing

Central pixel value is replaced by mean of neighbors' values according to kernel size and to op parameter. n is the size of the kernel.

op = 0 arithmetic mean: $1/n * (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)$

op = 1 harmonic mean: $n / (1/x_1 + 1/x_2 + \dots + 1/x_n)$

op = 2 geometric mean: $\sqrt[n]{(x_1 * x_2 * \dots * x_n)}$

op = 3 Quadratic mean: $\sqrt{(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2) / n}$

op = 4 Cubic mean: $\sqrt[3]{(x_1^3 + x_2^3 + \dots + x_n^3) / n}$

op = 5 Root mean square: $\sqrt{(1/n * (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2))}$

rcvMedianFilter

Median Filter for images

rcvMedianFilter: function [src [image!] dst [image!] kSize [pair!]]

src: image source

dst: destination image

kSize: kernel size

Central pixel value is replaced by the median value of neighbors.

rcvMinFilter

Minimum Filter for images

rcvMinFilter: function [src [image!] dst [image!] kSize [pair!]]

src: image source

dst: destination image

kSize: kernel size

Central pixel value is replaced by the minimum value of neighbors.

rcvMaxFilter

Maximum Filter for images

rcvMaxFilter: function [src [image!] dst [image!] kSize [pair!]]

src: image source

dst: destination image

kSize: kernel size

Central pixel value is replaced by the maximum value of neighbors

rcvMidPointFilter

Midpoint Filter for images

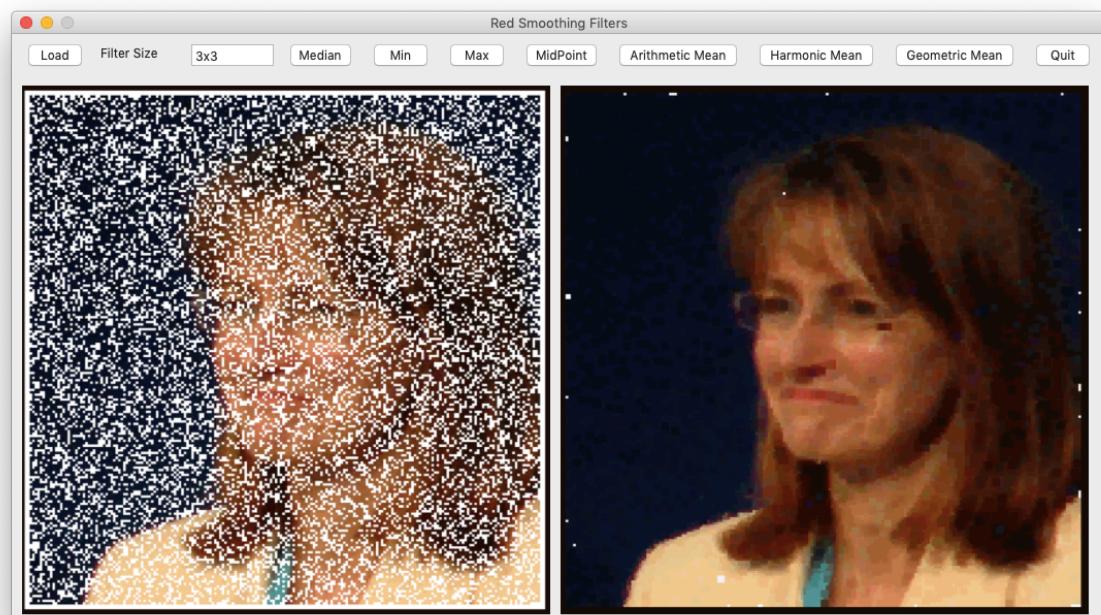
rcvMidPointFilter: function [src [image!] dst [image!] kSize [pair!]]

src: image source

dst: destination image

kSize: kernel size

Central pixel value is replaced by minimum+ maximum values of neighbors divided by 2



Time series and signal processing

1-D Series Filtering

rcvTSCopySignal

Makes a copy of original signal

rcvTSCopySignal: function [signal [vector!] return: [vector!]]

signal: 1-D matrix of integer or float

returns a copy of the original signal

rcvTSStatSignal

Return mean, sd, minimal and maximal values of the signal serie

rcvTSStatSignal: function [signal [vector!] return: [block!]]

signal: 1-D matrix of integer or float

rcvTSSDetrendSignal

Removes linear trend in the signal by removing mean value of the serie

rcvTSSDetrendSignal: function [signal [vector!] filter [vector!]]

signal: 1-D matrix of integer or float

Detrended values are stored in filter matrix

rcvTSSNormalizeSignal

Normalize data by replacing each value by a normalized value

rcvTSSNormalizeSignal: function [signal [vector!] filter [vector!]]

signal: 1-D matrix of integer or float

Normalized values are stored in filter matrix. Each value = (value -mean)/sd

rcvTSMMFilter

Calculates a mobile mean according to the number of points given by filterSize

rcvTSMMFilter: function [signal [vector!] filter [vector!] filterSize [integer!]]

signal: 1-D matrix of integer or float

Filtered values are stored in filter matrix

filterSize is the number of points used for calculating mobile mean

rcvSGFilter

rcvSGCubicFilter

rcvSGQuarticFilter

rcvSGDerivative1

Dynamic Time Warping

Quoting wikipedia:

"In time series analysis, dynamic time warping (DTW) is an algorithm for measuring similarity between two temporal sequences which may vary in time or speed. For instance, similarities in walking patterns could be detected using DTW, even if one person was walking faster than the other, or if there were accelerations and decelerations during the course of an observation."

Applied to computer vision DTW is really useful if we want to compare shapes and decide if shapes are similar or not.

In redCV we use a basic DTW algorithm which is documented here: <https://nipunbatra.github.io/blog/2014/dtw.html>. Thanks to Nipun Batra for writing a clear python code.

The objective is to find a mapping between all points of x and y series. In the first step, we will find out the distance between all pair of points in the two signals. Then, in order to create a mapping between the two signals, we need to create a path. The path should start at (0,0) and want to reach (M,N) where (M, N) are the lengths of the two signals. To do this, we thus build a matrix similar to the distance matrix. This matrix would contain the minimum distances to reach a specific point when starting from (0,0). DTW value corresponds to (M,N) sum value.

rcvDTWMin

Minimal value between 3 values

rcvDTWMin: function [x [number!] y [number!] z [number!]] return: [number!]]

rcvDTWDistances

Making a 2d matrix to compute distances between all pairs of x and y series

rcvDTWDistances: function [x [block!] y [block!] dMatrix [vector!]]

x: a block! of number!

y: a block! of number!

dMatrix: matrix to store the distances between x and y series

rcvDTWCosts

Making a 2d matrix to compute minimal distance cost

rcvDTWCosts: function [x [block!] y [block!] dMat [vector!] cMat [vector!]]

x: a block! of number!

y: a block! of number!

dMat: a matrix of distances

cMat: a matrix to store the minimal distances

rcvDTWGetDTW

Returns DTW value

rcvDTWGetDTW: function [cMat [vector!]] return: [number!]] [

cMat: Minimal distances matrix

returns DTW value

rcvDTWGetPath

Finds the path minimizing the distance

rcvDTWGetPath: function [x [block!] y [block!] cMat [vector!] xPath: [block!]

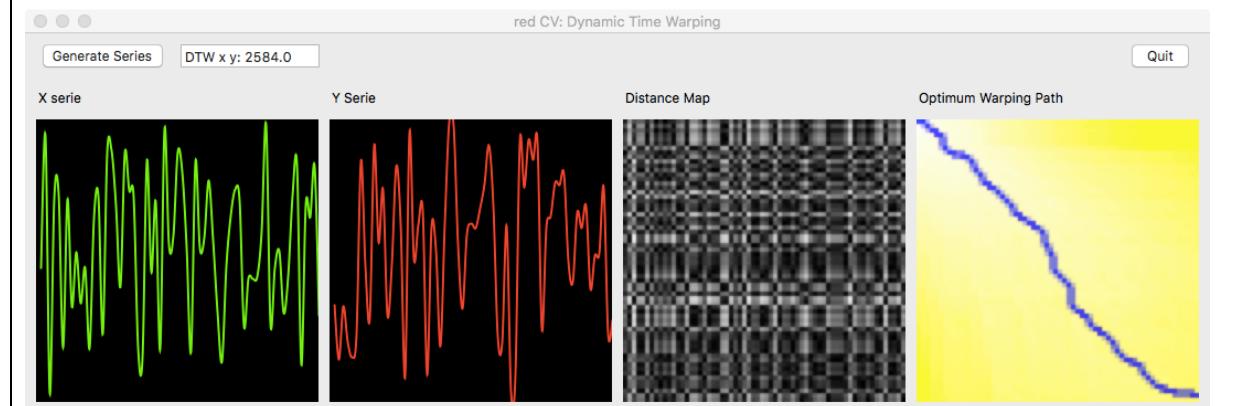
x: a block! of number!
y: a block! of number!
xPath: a blocks to store optimal distance path

rcvDTWCompute

Short-cut to get DTW value if you don't need distance and cost matrices
rcvDTWCompute: function [x [block!] y [block!]] return: [number!]
x: a block! of number!
y: a block! of number!
Returns DTW value

Code sample

```
dMatrix: rcvDTWDistances x y  
cMatrix: rcvDTWRun x y dMatrix  
dtw: rcvDTWGetDTW cMatrix  
xPath: rcvDTWGetPath x y cMatrix
```



GUI Functions

Some functions for RedCV quick test. Functions are pure Red code. Routines are not required. These functions can also be used for displaying temporary images.

rcvNamedWindow

Creates a window

rcvNamedWindow: function [title [string!]] return: [window!]]
title: Windows title as a string
window is returned a face datatype!

rcvDestroyWindow

Destroys a created window

rcvDestroyWindow: function [window [face!]]
window: Points to a window created by rcvNamedWindow

rcvDestroyAllWindows

Destroys all windows

rcvDestroyAllWindows: function []

rcvResizeWindow

Sets window size

rcvResizeWindow: function [window [face!] wSize [pair!]]

rcvMoveWindow

Sets window position

rcvMoveWindow: function [window [face!] position [pair!]]

rcvShowImage

Shows image in window

rcvShowImage: function [window [face!] image [image!]]

```
#include %../libs/redcv.red
img1: rcvLoadImage %../images/lena.jpg
s1: rcvNamedWindow "Source"
rcvShowImage s1 img1 wait 2
rcvMoveWindow s1 20x60 wait 2
rcvResizeWindow s1 512x512 wait 2
rcvDestroyWindow s1
do-events
```


Random Generator

Continuous Laws

randFloat

Returns a decimal value between 0 and 1. Base 16 bit

randFloat: function[]

randUnif

Uniform law

randUnif: function [i [float!] j [float!]]

i: float value

randExp

Exponential law

randExp: function []

randExpm

Exponential law with a l degree

randExpm: function [l [float!]]

l: float value (e.g. 1.0)

randNorm

Normal law

randNorm : function [A [float!]]

A: float value (e.g. 1.0)

randLognorm

Lognormal law

randLognorm: function [a [float!] b [float!] z [float!]]

a: float value

b: float value

z: float value

randGamma

Gamma law

randGamma: func [k [integer!] l [float!] i]

k: integer value

l: float value

randDisc

Geometric law in a disc

randDisc: function []

randRect

Geometric law in a rectangle

randRect: function [a [float!] b [float!] c [float!] d [float!]]

a: float value

b: float value

c: float value

d: float value

randChi2

Chi square law

randChi2: function [v [integer!]]

v: integer value (e.g. 2)

randErlang

Erlang law

randErlang: function [n [integer!]]

n: integer value (e.g. 2)

randStudent

Student law

randStudent: function [n [integer!] z [float!]]

n: integer value (e.g. 3)

z: float value (e.g. 1.0)

randFischer

Fisher law (e.g 1 1)

randFischer: function [n [integer!] m [integer!]]

n: integer value (e.g. 1)

m: integer value (e.g. 1)

randLaplace

Laplace law

randLaplace: function [a [float!] /local u1 u2]

a: float value (e.g. 1.0)

randBeta

Beta law

randBeta: function [a [integer!] b [integer!]]

a: integer value (e.g. 1)

b: integer value (e.g. 1)

randWeibull

Weibull law

randWeibull: function [a [float!] l [float!]]

a: float value (e.g. 1.0)

l: float value (e.g. 1.0)

randRayleigh

Rayleigh law

randRayleigh: function []

Discrete Laws

randBernoulli

Bernouilli law

randBernoulli: function [p [float!]]

p: float value (e.g. 0.5)

randBinomial

Binomial law

randBinomial: function [n [integer!] p [float!]]

n: integer value (e.g. 1)

p: float value (e.g. 0.5)

randBinomialneg

Binomial negative law (e.g. 1 0.5)

randBinomialneg: function [n [integer!] p [float!]]

n: integer value (e.g. 1)

p: float value (e.g. 0.5)

randGeo

Geometric law

randGeo: func [p [float!]]

p: float value (e.g. 0.25)

randPoisson

Poisson law

randPoisson: function [λ [float!]]

λ : float value (e.g. 1.5)