CS563 - IMAGE ANALYSIS

ASSIGNMENT-1

Group members:

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Given Problem:

Perform a series of image analysis operations like erosion, dilation followed by connected component analysis of given images to obtain the following results:

- Binary image of the given grayscale images
- Clean output of all detected objects from the images
- Features like perimeter, area, second moments, centroid and circularity
- Bounding box for each identified object

Summary of choices made for the solution:

- In order to complete this assignment we had used python programming language
- For basic tasks (like reading and viewing the image...) we used OpenCV library
- We used OpenCV library to perform dilation and eroding on an image
- For each step we created a function to perform that particular step, for example : we created a function convert_to_binary to convert the given image to binary image and resize_image function to rescale the image if the image is too big...etc
- List of function names and its use :

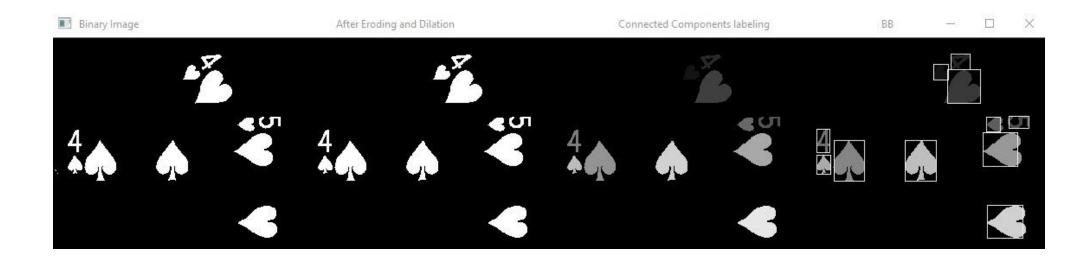
Function name	Input parameters	Function use
stackImages(scale,imgArray)	scale imgArray is the array of image variables which you want to show side by side	All the images created during the process are stacked together by this function and displays them side by side for easy view
welcome_user()	None	To output a welcome message for the user
user_input()	None	To take the name or path of the image to be analysed by the user
get_image_name(image_path)	Image path that is input by the user	Extracts the name from the complete path for further use in the program
set_params(image_name)	Image name	Sets the threshold value and defines a structuring element based on the image used.

scan_image(image_path)	Image path that is input by the user	To read and store the image for further operations
resize_image(image,height,width)	Image as a 2D array of pixel grayscale values from the scan_image function, height of the image and width of the image in pixels	If the image is too large then it reduces the size for faster and easier analysis
convert_to_binary(image,thres _val,name)	Image as a 2D array of pixel grayscale values, threshold value from set_params function and name of the image	Returns an image as a 2D array of binary values (0 for background and 1 for foreground).
closing_operation(image,kerne l,name)	Image as a 2D array of binary values, structuring element, and name of the image	Performs erosion followed by dilation on the provided binary image to filter out the noise from the image.
connected_component_analysi s(img,height,width,name)	Image as a 2D array of binary values, height and width of the image in pixels and name of the image	This performs connected component analysis of the given image by implementing the row-by-ro algorithm. It uses a series of loops to first negate the binary image, then to perform row-by-row analysis and finally to find equivalencies in the labels
additional_filter(image,height, width)	Image as a 2D array of binary values, height and width of the image in pixels	This removes unwanted components like vertical and horizontal lines, and small dots by enforcing a minimum area for the component and also determining the aspect ratio of the component. Aspect ratio which is too greater than 1 denotes horizontal lines while too less than 1 denotes vertical lines.
area(image,labels)	Image as a 2D array of labels derived from connected component analysis and list of labels	It calculates the area of each labelled component by looping over the image label by label and counts the number of occurrences of each label.
no_of_objects(labels)	List of labels	It gives the number of objects recognized by the program. Prints the length of labels list.
centroid_point(image,labels,ar eas_for_labels)	Image as a 2D array of labels derived from connected component analysis and list of area values for each object present in the image.	This function calculates the centroid points for each object present in the image. At first the image array is looped by row and sums up the number of labeled pixels present in each row multiplied by the row index number. That summed value is divided by the area of that image to get the row centroid point. Similar steps are used to find column centroid point except this time the image is looped through the column. In this way the function finds both row and column centroid point.
perimeter(image,labels)	Image as a 2d array of labels derived from connected component analysis, and the list of labels	It determines the perimeter of each labelled object by looping over each pixel and checking its N8 neighbouring pixels for the same value. If all neighbouring pixels are the same as the current pixel then that pixel is changed to a zero in a copy of the current image. Finally it counts all the non-zero pixels in that copied image which gives us the perimeter of an object.

circularity(perimeters,areas_fo r_labels)	List of perimeter values for each object in the image and list of area values for each object present in the image.	This function calculates the circularity value for each object present in the image. It uses the perimeter and area values for each object and uses perimeter ^2/area formulae to calculate the circularity value.
second_moments(image,labels,areas_for_labels)	Labeled Image as a 2D array, list of labels used for labeling the image and list of area values for each objects present in the image	This function calculates the second-order row moment, second-order mixed moment and second-order column moment for each object in the image.
evaluate_bounding_box(labels, image,name)	List of area values for each objects present in the image, Labeled Image as a 2D array and name you want to give for the saved file	Draws the bounding box around all the objects present in the image. It loops through the image label by label. It counts the number of rows that label is present in to determine height and then finds the maximum number of columns which contains the label to determine width. This basically gives a range of top, bottom, left and right on which we can loop through and change the pixel value to the grayscale value of our desired border color.

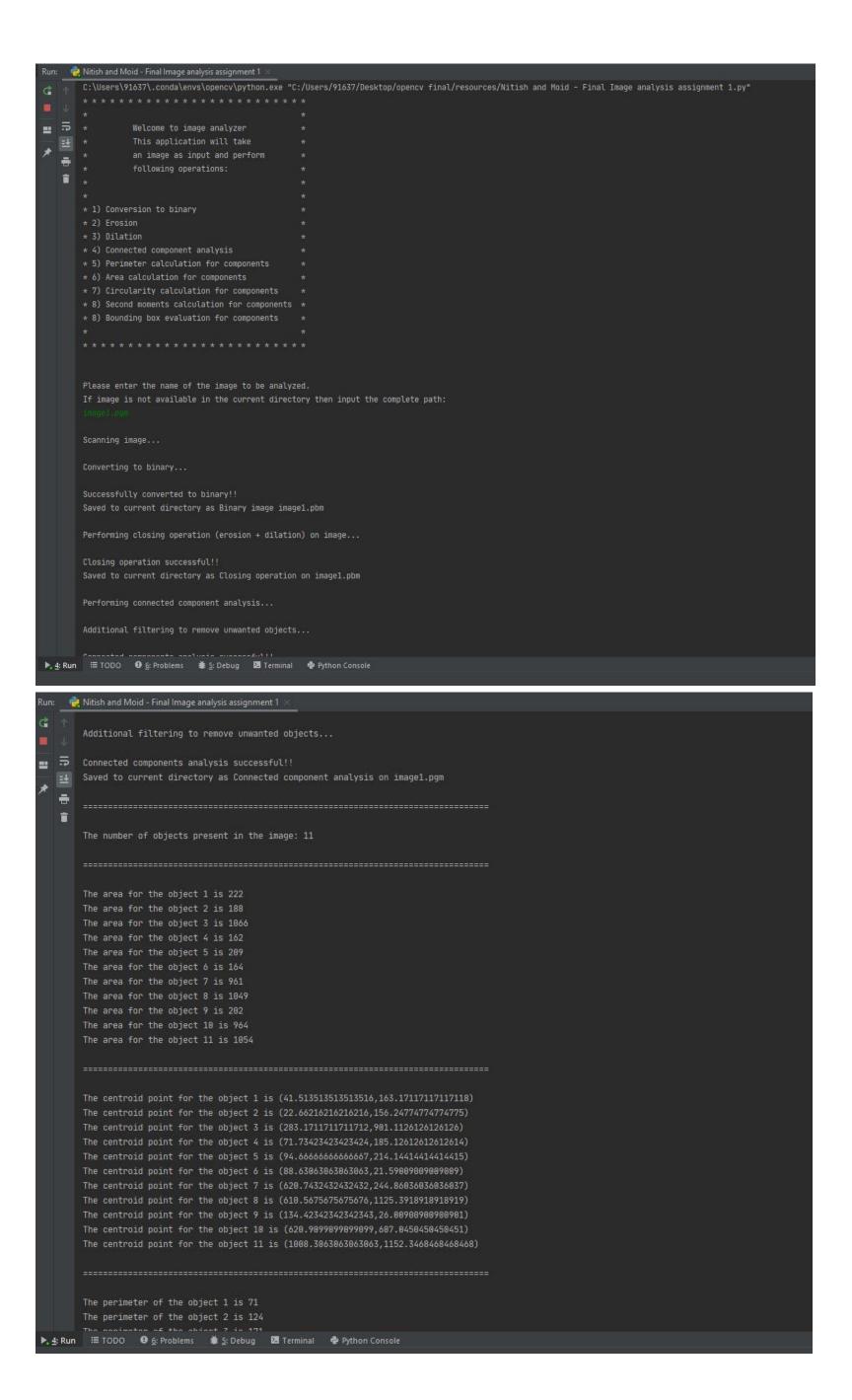
Results:

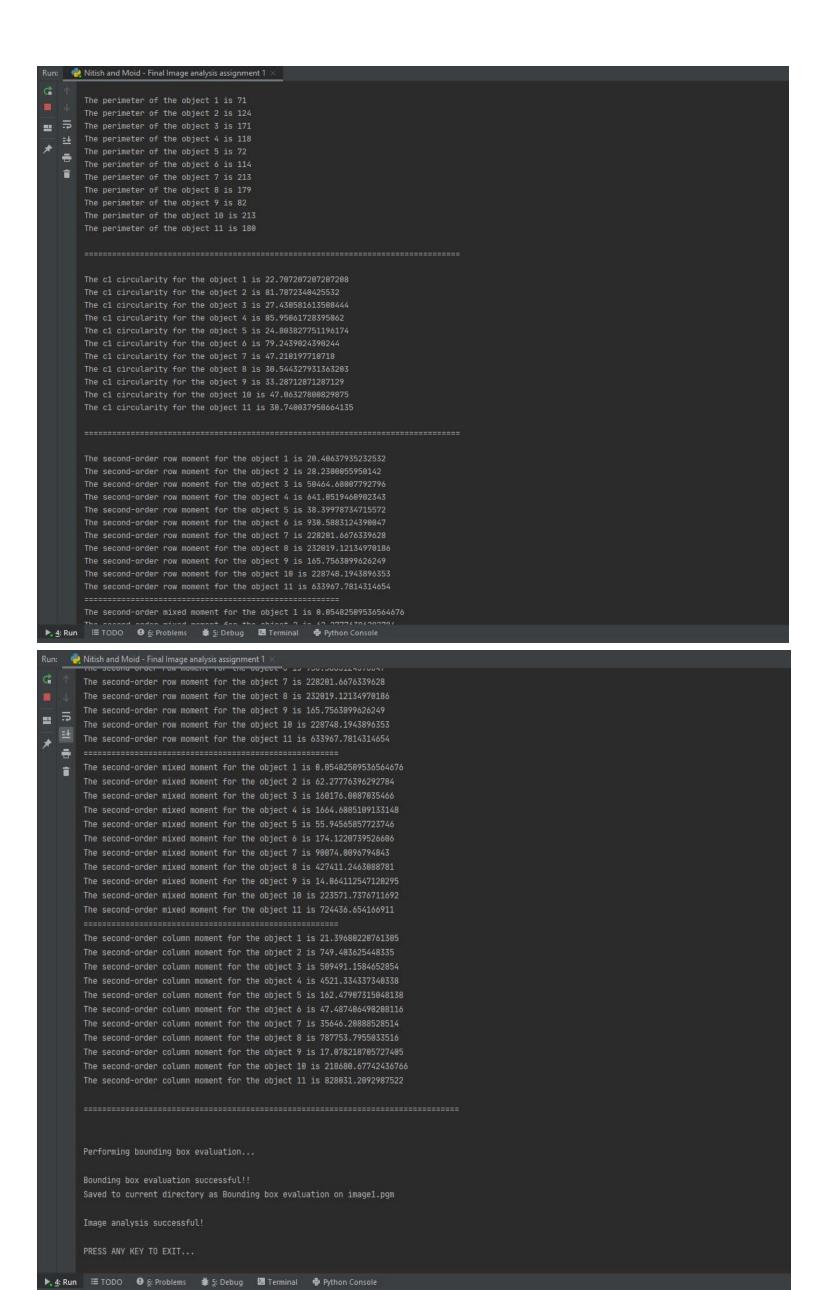
Output for image1.pgm:



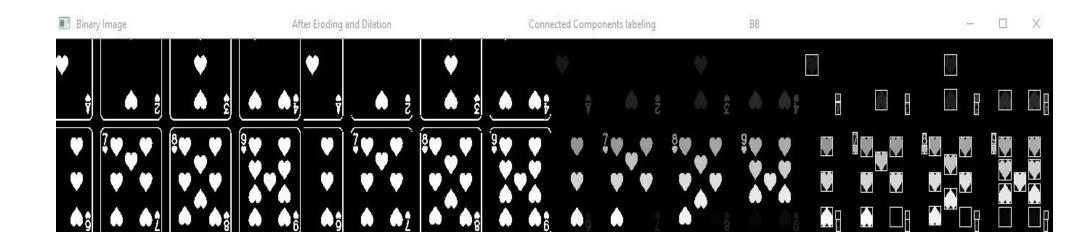
The above is the stacked image of four different images (binary image, After applying eroding and dilation on image, connected component labeling image and bounding box image)

Below are the text output for image1.pgm



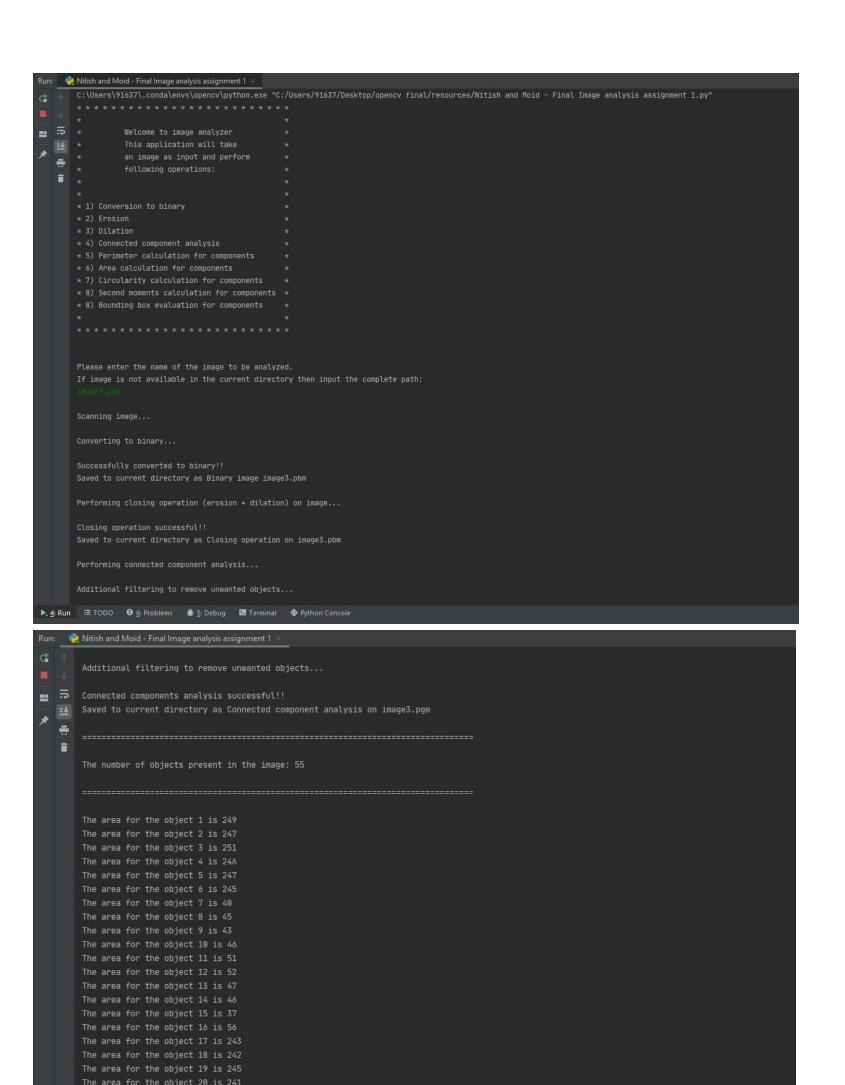


Output for image3.pgm:



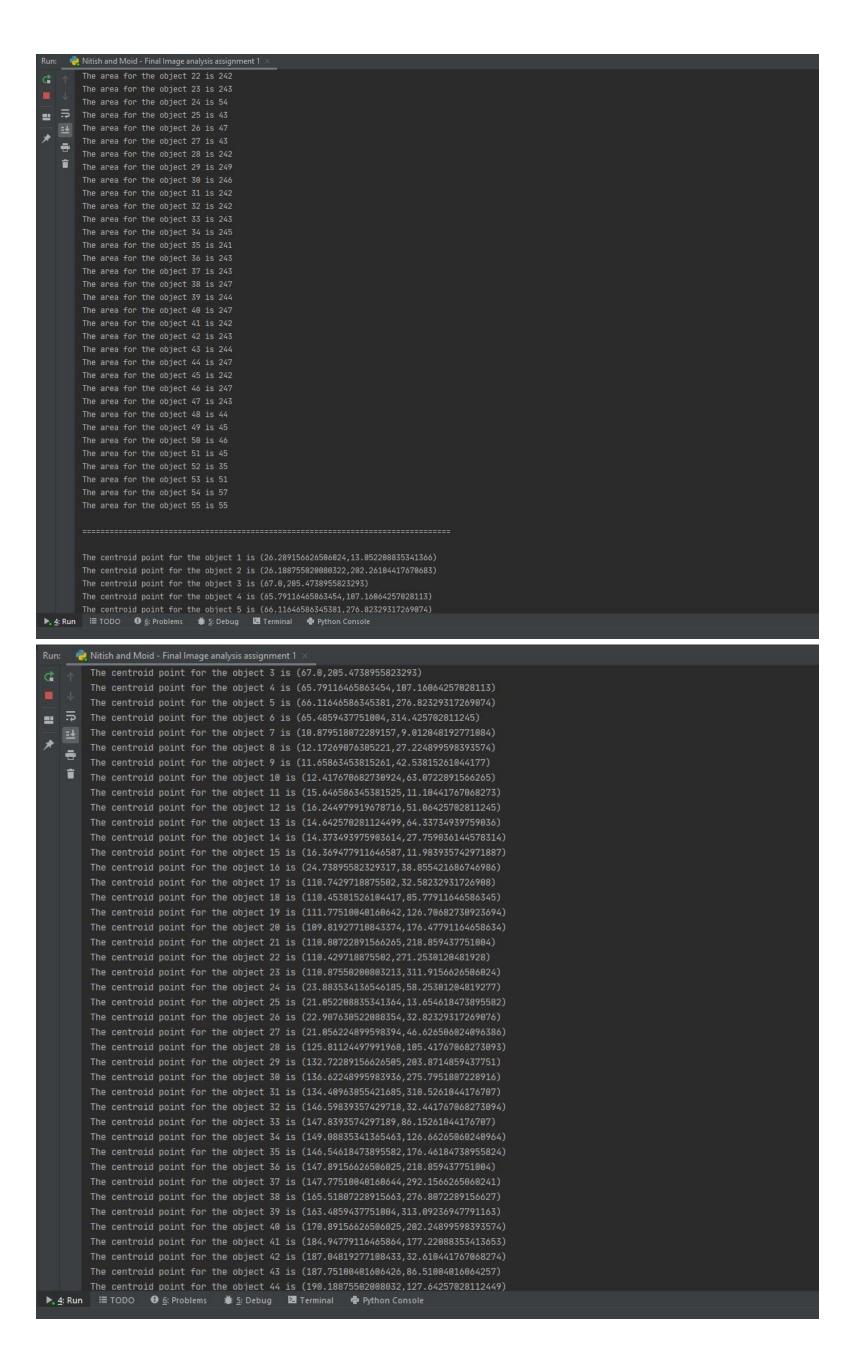
The above is the stacked image of four different images (binary image, After applying eroding and dilation on image, connected component labeling image and bounding box image)

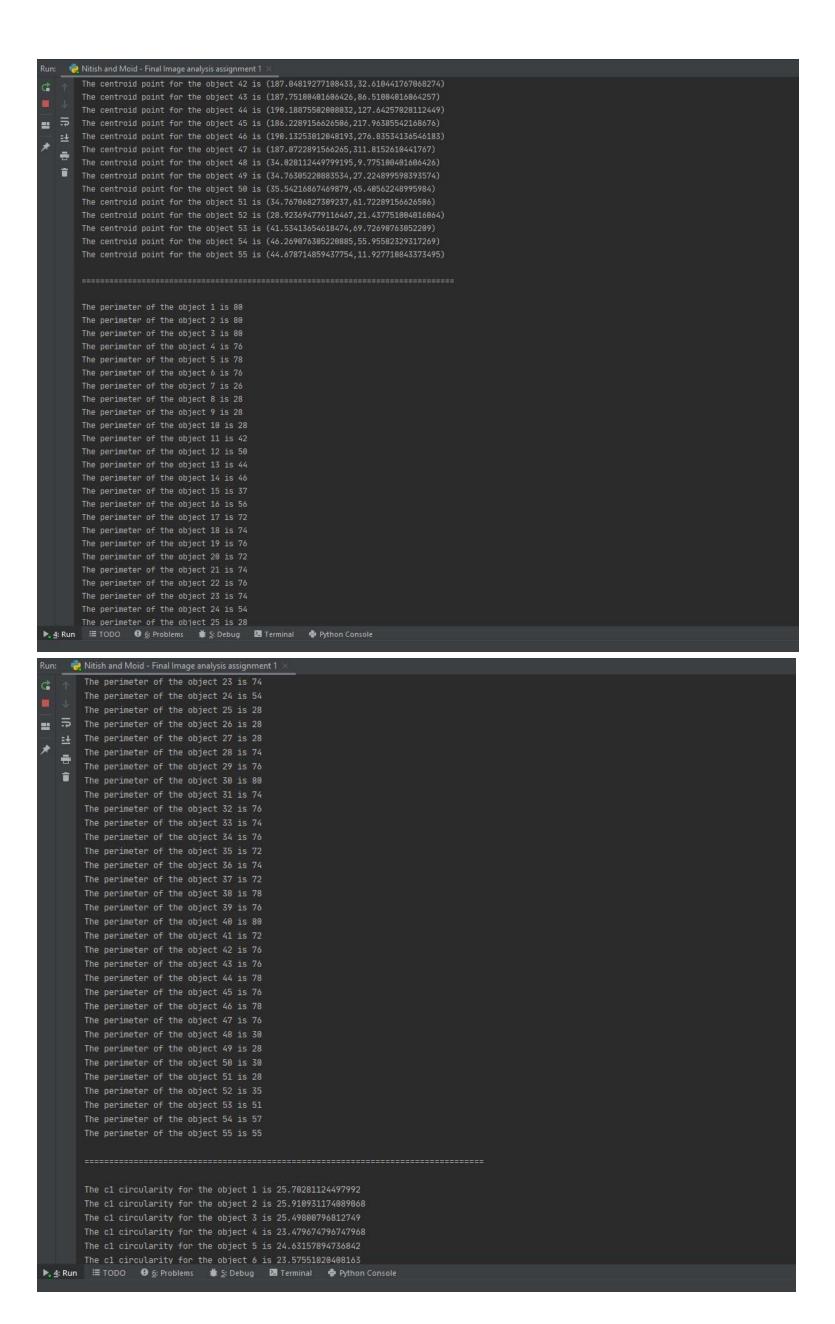
Below are the text output for image3.pgm

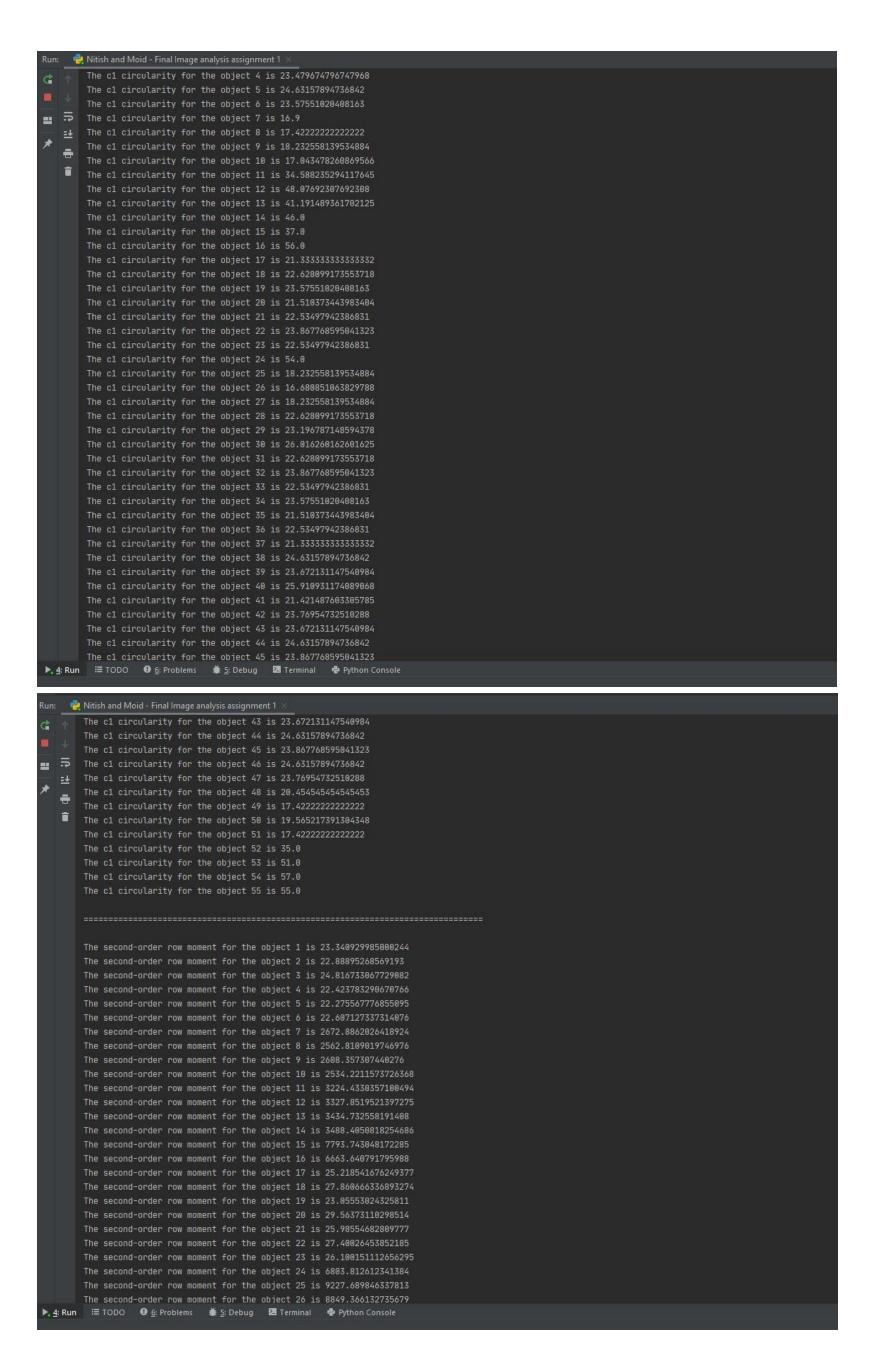


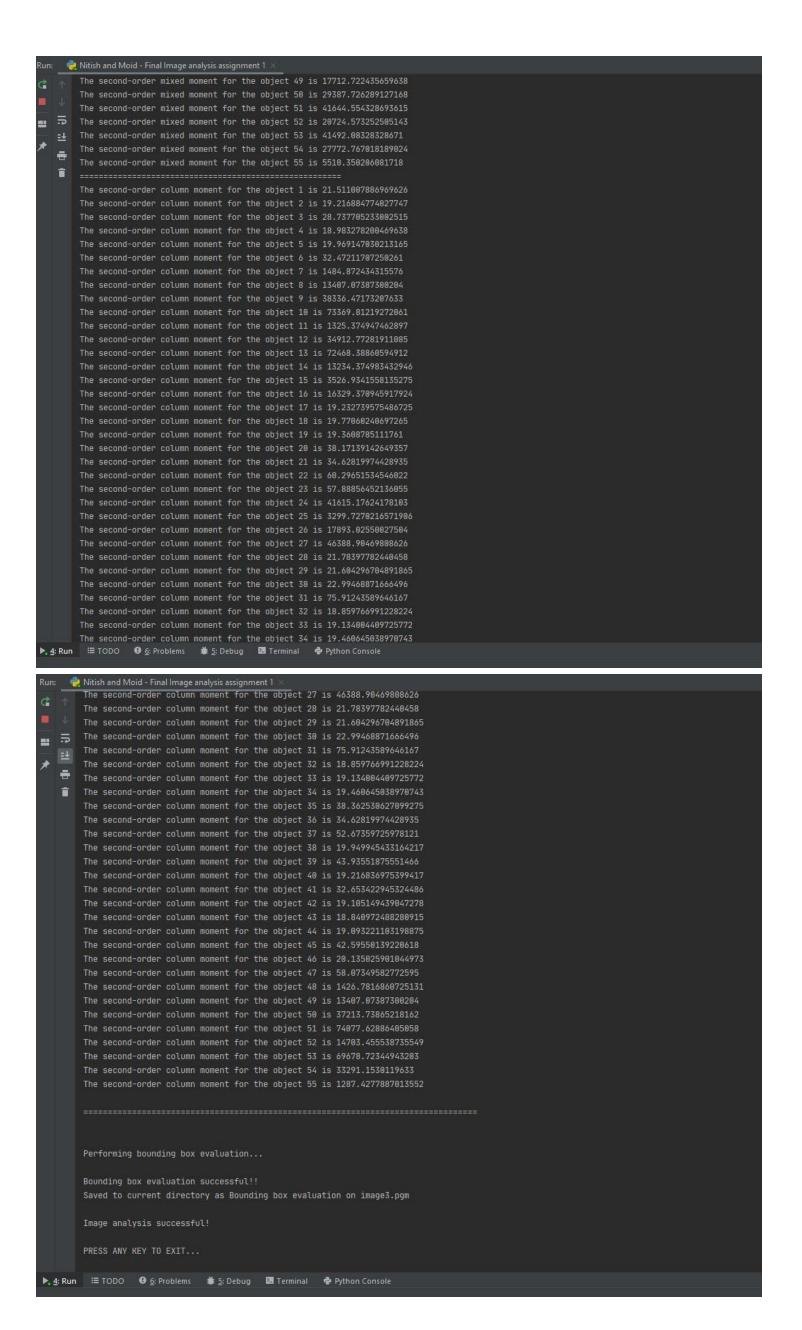
The area for the object 30 is 246

▶, <u>4</u>: Run ≔ TODO **9** <u>6</u>: Problems **\$** <u>5</u>: Debug **2** Terminal **4** Python Console









Brief explanation of results:

- 1) At first the welcome message will be displayed and the code prompts you to enter the location of the image
- 2) After you enter the location of the image, at first the image is converted to binary
- 3) Following is the sequence on showing the text output
 - > Converts image to binary and saves the image as "Binary image image3.pgm" in the current directory.
 - > Then it perform eroding and dilation and saves the image as "Closing operation on image3.pgm"
 - ➤ It performs Connected Component Analysis on the image and saves the image as "Connected component analysis on image3.pgm"
 - ➤ Additional filtering is done to remove unwanted images (like lines, shadows .etc)
 - ➤ Displays the number of objects present in the image.
 - > Displays the area for each object present in the image.
 - > Displays the centroid points for each object present in the image.
 - > Displays the perimeter value for each object present in the image.
 - ➤ Displays the c1 circularity value for each object present in the image.
 - ➤ Displays the The second-order row moment for each object present in the image.
 - ➤ Displays the The second-order mixed moment for each object present in the image
 - ➤ Displays the The second-order column moment for each object present in the image
 - > Performs bounding box on the image and saves the file as "Bounding box evaluation on image3.pgm"
 - ➤ At last all the created images are stacked together side by side and will be displayed.