

Computer Vision HW6: Report

The snapshot of my code result is as the following image:

1	11111151	22111111111122211111	15555111111	0 0
2	1555551	1155555511 2 11 11	11555555511	0
3	1555551	1 211555112 21112221	1555555551	21
4	1555551	1 2 155112 22221511	15555555511	1
5	1555551	22 2112 22 121 0 0	15555555511	0
6	1555551	1 2 21 2 1 1	15555555551	0
7	1555551	12 1 121111 1321	155555555511	
8	15111551	1322 115551111	155555555551	
9	111 1551	1 12155555511	1555555555511	
10	11 1551	2115555511	155111555511	
11	21 1551	2 1555555111	1551 1155511	
12	1 1551	2 1555555511	1551 11551	1
13	1551	1121155555551	1551 15511	12
14	1551	15555555555511	1551 1111	111
15	1551	1 2221155555555511	1151 11	1151
16	1551	2 22 1 15555555555511	151 11111	1551
17	1551	2 1 11555555555551	151 11551	11551
18	1551	2 1155555555555511151115511		11551
19	1551	12 11555555555555555551		15551
20	1551	11 0 22155555555555555555112		115551
21	1551	111 22 1555555555555555551	1	155551
22	1551	1511 1 125112111112111555555111		1155551
23	1551	15521 1 121 1 11 1 1555555111	0	1555551
24	1551	1151 132 2 1155555111	0	11555551
25	1551	151 0 322 11555111 121		1555551
26	1551	1221 2 155551 131		11555551
27	1551	2 0 1 11555511 1		11555551
28	1551	2 0 0 11555551 0		1 1555551
29	1551	2 115555551		211555551
30	1551	1 0 1155555551		155555551
31	1551	1 1151111555521	1	1155555551
32	1551	1 1 11111 115511 2		1555555551
33	1551	131 111 15111 2		1555555551
34	1551	121 0 1121 1 111 1 2		11555555551
35	1551	11 111 1 221 11 1 2		15555555551
36	1551	12 0 1 21 121 11 1111 2		15555555551
37	1551	1 12 22 151111111551 2		115555555551
38	1551	1 2 155551115511 1		155555555551
39	1551	2 0 0 22 1255551 1551 1		155555555551
40	1551	1 1 155511 11511 2		1155555555551
41	1551	0 0 21 15551 1 151 2		1555555555551
42	1551	2 1555112 151 2		1555555555551
43	1551	1 1 1 115555511111 2		1555555555551
44	1551	2 22 111511111212 21155555555551		
45	1551	0 1 12 151 2 1		155555511155551
46	1551	0 0 0 1111 121		15555551 155551
47	1551	0 11111111		15555551 155551
48	1551	0 11551		15555551 155511
49	1551	1551		211111111 15511
50	11521	1 12 122155511	2	11 115511
51	1 151 0	1 1 155555111	2111	15511
52	22 1511	1 1555555111	155111	1511
53	22 1511	1 155555551	15551	1151
54	2 151	0 1 1115555555511	155511	1511
55	2 1521	0 1 15555555555511	15551	12151
56	2 151	121 1555555555551	155511	1551
57	2 1511	0 15555555555551	115551	1511
58	21 1511	11 15555555555551		111111151
59	11 151	0 1155555555555511		111511
60	11 151	155555555555551		151
61	11 151	0 1155555555555551		211
62	11 151	11555555555555511		1
63	11 151	0 1555555555555551		
64	11 111	0 121111111111111111		

The main code structure of the .ipynb file consists of the following parts (each part is a code cell, with detailed description in the preceding markdown cell):

1. Import the libraries
2. The 2 primitive functions that we used to count the Yokoi connectivity number
 - a. h
 - b. f
3. Read in the image by `cv2.imread()` as usual
4. downsampling
5. Calculate the Yokoi connectivity number by first obtaining the value of each index in the neighborhood, then plug in to the 2 primitive functions we have defined in step 2, print after each row is processed.

A really detailed explanation for each step is covered in the markdown cells, so I'll just paste the screenshots and give brief explanation here.

For the primitive function h , our aim is to determine whether a three-pixel corner neighborhood is connected in a particular way, so we use three symbols 'q', 'r', 's' to represent the 3 situations, and check to return which symbol by definition:

```

1  def h(b, c, d, e):
2      if b == c and (d != b or e != b):
3          return 'q'
4      elif b == c and (d == b and e == b):
5          return 'r'
6      else:
7          return 's'
8
✓ 0.0s

```

¹ The definition written in mathematical equations, and examples of each returning value is contained in the corresponding markdown cell.

For the primitive function f , we just implement it as definition:

primitive function f

f counts the number of arguments having a particular value.

The symbol (label) 5 stands for interior pixels, so we output 5 if all the arguments are r .

For other cases, the connectivity number is the number of times a 4-connected neighbor has the same value but the corresponding 3-pixel corner neighborhood does not, if we represent this in a formula, it would be:

$$f(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) = \#\{a_k | a_k = q\}$$

```

1 def f(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4):
2     if a_1 == a_2 == a_3 == a_4 == 'r':
3         return 5
4     else:
5         connectivity_number = 0
6         for a_i in [a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4]:
7             if a_i == 'q':
8                 connectivity_number += 1
9         return connectivity_number
10
[27] ✓ 0.0s Python

```

After the 2 primitive functions are defined, we do the downsampling part:

Downsampling lena from 512x512 to 64x64

1. binarize lena image as HW2
2. use 8x8 blocks as a unit
3. take top-most left pixel as downsampled data

Note: Result is a 64x64 matrix

We start by binarizing the lena image as usual:

Step 1: Binarize the image

```

1 binarized_img = np.zeros(img.shape, np.int8)
2 for i in range(img.shape[0]):
3     for j in range(img.shape[1]):
4         if img[i][j] >= 128:
5             binarized_img[i][j] = 1

```

[29] ✓ 0.2s

Then the downsample process is just assigning each downsampled pixel by the corresponding topmost left pixel of the 8x8 block in the original binarized image:

```

1 downsampled_img = np.zeros((64, 64), np.int8)
2 for i in range(0, 64):
3     for j in range(0, 64):
4         downsampled_img[i][j] = binarized_img[i*8][j*8]

```

[30] ✓ 0.0s

Finally we calculate the Yokoi connectivity number, to print out the results, we print after each row is proceeded, so we create an empty string after each iteration of i:

```
1 for i in range(downsampled_img.shape[0]):
2     line = ''
```

Then we get the values of each pixel in the neighborhood, with the indexing like below:

The indexing for pixels in a 3x3 neighborhood is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_7 & x_2 & x_6 \\ x_3 & x_0 & x_1 \\ x_8 & x_4 & x_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

To obtain these values, cases that may contain indexes out of the image should be taken into consideration:

Here we have to define different cases, since for pixels on the boundary, some of their neighbors do not exist. We classify the situation into 9 cases:

- top
 1. top-left
 2. top-right
 3. top
- bottom
 4. bottom-left
 5. bottom-right
 6. bottom
- 7. left
- 8. right
- 9. center

For foreground pixels, we define the values by cases differently, and we set the nonexistent pixels' values to zero (due to the report length, here I only present the first 3 cases that represents the top row):

```
# top
if i == 0:
    # case 1: top-left
    if j == 0:
        x_7, x_2, x_6 = 0, 0, 0
        x_3, x_0, x_1 = 0, downsampled_img[i][j], downsampled_img[i][j+1]
        x_8, x_4, x_5 = 0, downsampled_img[i+1][j], downsampled_img[i+1][j+1]

    # case 2: top-right
    elif j == downsampled_img.shape[1] - 1:
        x_7, x_2, x_6 = 0, 0, 0
        x_3, x_0, x_1 = downsampled_img[i][j-1], downsampled_img[i][j], 0
        x_8, x_4, x_5 = downsampled_img[i+1][j-1], downsampled_img[i+1][j], 0

    # case 3: top
    else:
        x_7, x_2, x_6 = 0, 0, 0
        x_3, x_0, x_1 = downsampled_img[i][j-1], downsampled_img[i][j], downsampled_img[i][j+1]
        x_8, x_4, x_5 = downsampled_img[i+1][j-1], downsampled_img[i+1][j], downsampled_img[i+1][j+1]

a_1 = h(x_0, x_1, x_6, x_2)
a_2 = h(x_0, x_2, x_7, x_3)
a_3 = h(x_0, x_3, x_8, x_4)
a_4 = h(x_0, x_4, x_5, x_1)
connectivity_number = f(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)
line += str(connectivity_number)
else:
    line += ' '
```

The last part is to call the functions and derive the connectivity number by definition, and concatenate the result to the string of the current row.