

The University of Texas at Dallas  
 Machine Learning – Prof. Anjum Chida  
**Assignment #03**

For this assignment submit implementation of **\*ONE** of the following 4 problems.

### \*2. K-means clustering on images

In this problem, you will use K-means clustering for image compression. We have provided you with two images.

- Display the images after data compression using K-means clustering for different values of K (2, 5, 10, 15, 20).
- What are the compression ratios for different values of K?
- Is there a tradeoff between image quality and degree of compression? What would be a good value of K for each of the two images?

We have provided you java template KMeans.java which implements various image input/output operations. You have to implement the function k-means in the template. See the file for more details. **Note** that your program must compile and we should be able to replicate your results. Otherwise no credit will be given.

#### What to turn in:

1. Your code and datasets
2. A README for your compiling/using your code
3. A report (pdf or doc file) containing answers to the questions posed.

**Ans.** Images – [Koala.jpg \(780.8kB\)](#), [Penguins.jpg \(777.8kB\)](#), [rahul.JPG \(219.1kB\)](#)

Please see the attached <filename><K>out.png files after KMeans compression for K = {2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20}.

*Compression Ratio = Original Size / Compressed Size*

| K  | Koala.jpg            |                   | Penguins.jpg         |                   | rahul.JPG            |                   |
|----|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
|    | Compressed Size (kB) | Compression Ratio | Compressed Size (kB) | Compression Ratio | Compressed Size (kB) | Compression Ratio |
| 2  | 45.7                 | 17.09             | 26.6                 | 29.24             | 37.3                 | 5.87              |
| 3  | 65.2                 | 11.98             | 35.3                 | 22.03             | 58.5                 | 3.75              |
| 5  | 111.4                | 7.01              | 62.3                 | 12.48             | 83.9                 | 2.61              |
| 7  | 150.4                | 5.19              | 68.1                 | 11.42             | 97.2                 | 2.25              |
| 10 | 188.6                | 4.14              | 104.6                | 7.44              | 128.0                | 1.71              |
| 15 | 233.0                | 3.35              | 143.4                | 5.42              | 152.2                | 1.44              |
| 20 | 259.5                | 3.01              | 164.4                | 4.73              | 169.4                | 1.29              |

**Observation:**

As we reduce the K value, images are drastically compressed. More the K value, compression is lesser. Hence, more the compression, more the information loss, lower the image quality.

Thus, for K=20 we can see the images almost retain their qualities, and for K=2 we can see the images are highly compressed.

Comparison for `rahul.JPG` VS `rahul<K>out.png`

Original Image



K = 2



K = 5



K = 10



K = 15



K = 20



Comparison for `Penguins.jpg` VS `Penguins<K>out.png`

Original Image



$K = 2$



$K = 3$



$K = 5$



$K = 10$



$K = 15$



Comparison for `Koala.jpg` VS `Koala<K>out.png`

Original Image



$K = 2$



$K = 3$



$K = 5$



$K = 7$



$K = 10$

