#### **Import Libraries**

```
In [29]: import numpy as np
import cv2
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import os
import pyclustering
import pandas as pd
import random
```

#### **Dataset Paths**

```
In [30]: folder_path = "C:\\Users\\Rajat\\Desktop\\SEM_3\\CV\\Project\\Semantic dataset50"
    test_path = "C:\\Users\\Rajat\\Desktop\\SEM_3\\CV\\Project\\Semantic dataset50\\image"
    ground_truth_path = "C:\\Users\\Rajat\\Desktop\\SEM_3\\CV\\Project\\Semantic dataset50\\ground-tru
    th"
```

## Function to load images from folder sorted by name

```
In [31]:

def load_images_from_folder(folder):
    images = []
    ls = os.listdir(folder)
    ls.sort()
    ID = []
    #print(ls)
    for filename in ls:
        img = cv2.imread(os.path.join(folder,filename))
        if img is not None:
            images.append(img)
            ID.append(filename)
    return images, ID
```

## Function to convert grayscale image to binary

```
In [32]: # Binary Conversion so to get precison/recall # 256/2 = 128 # 0 For <=127 , 1 else
          # 0-> Black 255-> White
         def convert_gray_2_binary_data(img):
              for i in range(img.shape[0]):
                  for j in range(img.shape[1]):
                      if(img[i,j] <= 127):
                          img[i,j] = 0
                      else:
                          img[i,j] = 1
              plt.imshow(img, cmap = 'gray')
             return img
          def convert_gray_2_binary_truth(img):
              for i in range(img.shape[0]):
                  for j in range(img.shape[1]):
                      if(img[i,j] <= 127):</pre>
                          img[i,j] = 0
                      else:
                          img[i,j] = 1
              plt.imshow(img, cmap = 'gray')
              return img
```

```
In [33]: images, ID_data = load_images_from_folder(test_path)
   images_ground_truth, ID_truth = load_images_from_folder(ground_truth_path)
```

## **Original Image**

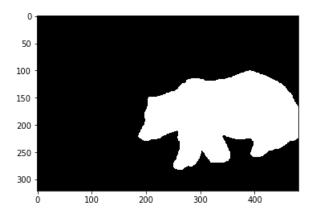
```
In [34]: plt.imshow( images[0])
Out[34]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x77230e62b0>
```



## **Ground Truth Image**

In [35]: plt.imshow(images\_ground\_truth[0])

Out[35]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x771a287b38>

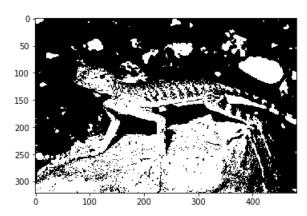


## KMEANS from scratch for image segmentation

```
In [36]: def distance(a,b):
              return np.abs(a-b)
         def closest(lst, K):
              return lst[min(range(len(lst)), key = lambda i: abs(lst[i]-K))]
          def mean_calc(img, labels, means):
             mean_1 = 0
             mean_2 = 0
             for i in range(len(img)):
                 if labels[i] == means[0]:
                     mean_1 = mean_1 + img[i]
                     mean_1 = mean_1 + img[i]
              mean_1 = mean_1/len(img)
              mean_2 = mean_2/len(img)
              return mean_1, mean_2
          results = []
          for p in range(50):
             print('Working on image :', p)
              img = images[p]
             img = cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR_RGB2GRAY)
              img = img.reshape((-1,))
              print(img.shape)
             K = 2
             means = []
             m1 = random.choice(img)
             m2 = random.choice(img)
             medoids = [m1, m2]
              #plt.imshow(img, cmap = 'gray')
              iters = 10
              for i in range(iters):
                 labels = np.zeros(len(img))
                  # Label assignment
                  for j in range(len(img)):
                          if distance(img[j], means[0]) < distance(img[j], means[1]):</pre>
                              labels[j] = means[0]
                          else:
                              labels[j] = means[1]
                  # Mean calculation
                  mean_1, mean_2 = mean_calc(img, labels, means)
                  means[0] = mean_1
                  means[1] = mean_2
              print(means)
              for i in range(len(img)):
                  if labels[i] == means[0]:
                      img[i] = 0
                  else:
                      img[i] = 1
              img = img.reshape(images[p].shape[:2])
              plt.figure()
              plt.imshow(img, cmap = 'gray')
             results.append(img)
```

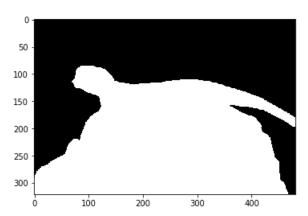
Processing: 100098.jpg Number: 0 Processing: 101027.jpg Number: 1 Processing: 103006.jpg Number: 2 Processing: 103029.jpg Number: 3 Processing: 104010.jpg Number: 4 Processing: 105027.jpg Number: 5 Processing: 106005.jpg Number: 6 Processing: 106024.jpg Number: 7 Processing: 106025.jpg Number: 8 Processing: 106047.jpg Number: 9 Processing: 107072.jpg Number: 10 Processing: 12003.jpg Number: 11 Processing: 15062.jpg Number: 12 Processing: 23084.jpg Number: 13 Processing: 26031.jpg Number: 14 Processing: 29030.jpg Number: 15 Processing: 3063.jpg Number: 16 Processing: 3096.jpg Number: 17 Processing: 35010.jpg Number: 18 Processing: 35058.jpg Number: 19 Processing: 35070.jpg Number: 20 Processing: 41006.jpg Number: 21 Processing: 41025.jpg Number: 22 Processing: 41029.jpg Number: 23 Processing: 41033.jpg Number: 24 Processing: 41069.jpg Number: 25 Processing: 41085.jpg Number: 26 Processing: 41096.jpg Number: 27 Processing: 42044.jpg Number: 28 Processing: 42049.jpg Number: 29 Processing: 42078.jpg Number: 30 Processing: 43033.jpg Number: 31 Processing: 43051.jpg Number: 32 Processing: 43074.jpg Number: 33 Processing: 46076.jpg Number: 34 Processing: 48017.jpg Number: 35 Processing: 51084.jpg Number: 36 Processing: 6046.jpg Number: 37 Processing: 61060.jpg Number: 38 Processing: 64061.jpg Number: 39 Processing: 69020.jpg Number: 40 Processing: 69022.jpg Number: 41 Processing: 69040.jpg Number: 42 Processing: 70011.jpg Number: 43 Processing: 80090.jpg Number: 44 Processing: 80099.jpg Number: 45 Processing: 8068.jpg Number: 46 Processing: 81095.jpg Number: 47 Processing: 87015.jpg Number: 48 Processing: 87046.jpg Number: 49

#### Out[36]: 50



```
In [37]: ground_truths = []
    for img in images_ground_truth:
        img = cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR_RGB2GRAY)
        img = convert_gray_2_binary_truth(img)
        ground_truths.append(img)
    len(ground_truths)
```

Out[37]: 50



# Function to calculate Precision, Recall, F1 Score, Accuracy and IoU Scores

```
In [45]: # Precision, Recall, F1 Score, IUC
         # TP = 11 (ground_truth, result_data)
         # TN = 00 (actual, predicted)
         \# FP = 01
          \# FN = 10
          def calc_precision_recall(results, ground_truths):
              precisions = []
             recalls = []
              F1_scores = []
             IOUs = []
              accuracies =[]
              for k in range(len(results)):
                  print('for image',k, '\n')
                  TP = 0
                  FP = 0
                 FN = 0
                  TN = 0
                  for i in range(results[k].shape[0]):
                      for j in range(results[k].shape[1]):
                          if results[k][i,j] == 0 and ground\_truths[k][i,j] == 0:
                              TN = TN + 1
                          elif results[k][i,j] == 0 and ground_truths[k][i,j] == 1:
                              FP = FP + 1
                          elif results[k][i,j] == 1 and ground_truths[k][i,j] == 0:
                              FN = FN + 1
                              TP = TP + 1
                  precision = TP / (TP + FP)
                  recall = TP / (TP + FN)
                  iou = TP / (TP + FN + FP)
                  accuracy = (TP + TN) / (TP + TN + FP + FN)
                  if (precision + recall) != 0:
                      f1_score = (2 * precision * recall)/ (precision + recall)
                  else:
                      f1_score = 0
                  precisions.append(precision)
                  recalls.append(recall)
                  accuracies.append(accuracy*100)
                  IOUs.append(iou)
                  F1_scores.append(f1_score)
              return precisions, recalls, accuracies, IOUs, F1_scores
```

In [46]: precisions, recalls, accuracies, IOUs, F1\_scores = calc\_precision\_recall(results, ground\_truths)

- for image 0
- for image 1
- for image 2
- for image 3
- for image 4
- for image 5
- for image 6
- for image 7
- for image 8
- for image 9
- for image 10
- for image 11
- for image 12
- for image 13
- for image 14
- for image 15
- for image 16
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- for image 18
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- for image 28
- for image 29
- for image 30
- for image 31
- for image 32
- for image 33
- for image 34
- for image 35
- for image 36
- for image 37

```
for image 38
for image 39
for image 40
for image 41
for image 42
for image 43
for image 44
for image 45
for image 46
for image 47
for image 48
for image 49
```

## Saving results in a pandas dataframe

## Function to invert the image

def convert(img): for i in range(img.shape[0]): for j in range(img.shape[1]): if img[i,j] = 0: img[i,j] = 0 return img[i,j]

## Ground Truths and correcponding results as shown below

```
In [51]: for i in range(50):
    plt.figure()
    plt.title('Image:' + str(i))
    plt.imshow(ground_truths[i], cmap = 'gray')
    plt.figure()
    plt.title('Image:' + str(i))
    plt.imshow(results[i], cmap = 'gray')
```

C:\Users\Rajat\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\ipykernel\_launcher.py:2: RuntimeWarning: More than 20 f igures have been opened. Figures created through the pyplot interface (`matplotlib.pyplot.figure`) are retained until explicitly closed and may consume too much memory. (To control this warning, se e the rcParam `figure.max\_open\_warning`).

C:\Users\Rajat\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\ipykernel\_launcher.py:5: RuntimeWarning: More than 20 f igures have been opened. Figures created through the pyplot interface (`matplotlib.pyplot.figure`) are retained until explicitly closed and may consume too much memory. (To control this warning, se e the rcParam `figure.max\_open\_warning`).

