

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-truth"
```

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

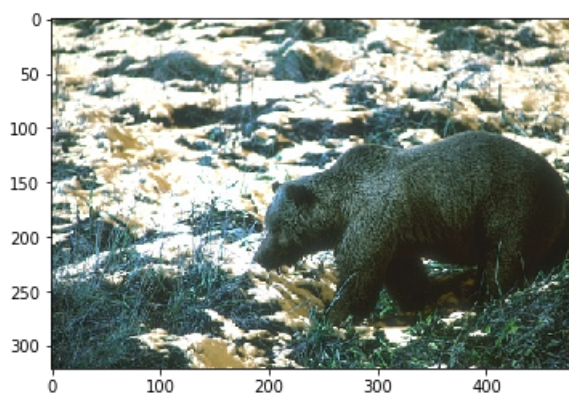
```
In [32]: # Binary Conversion so to get precision/recall # 256/2 = 128 # 0 For <=127 , 1 else
# 0-> Black 255-> White
def convert_gray_2_binary_data(img):
    for i in range(img.shape[0]):
        for j in range(img.shape[1]):
            if(img[i,j] <= 127):
                img[i,j] = 0
        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

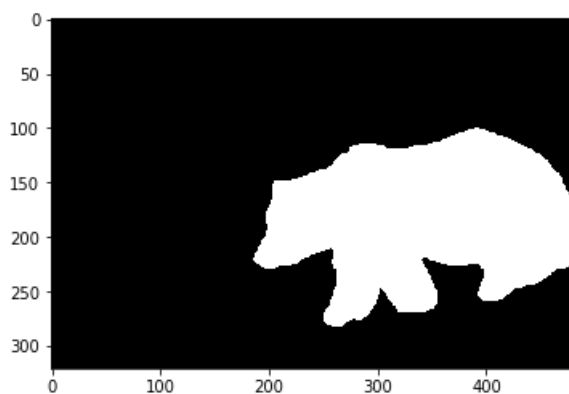
```
Out[34]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x77230e62b0>
```



Ground Truth Image

```
In [35]: plt.imshow(images_ground_truth[0])
```

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



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
                else :
                    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 [38]: 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] = 1
            else:
                img[i,j] = 0
    return img

```

```

In [50]: ls = [5]
for i in ls:
    results[i] = convert(results[i])

```

KMedoids from scratch for image segmentation

```

In [22]: # Kmedoid algo
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, medoids):
    mean_1 = 0
    mean_2 = 0
    for i in range(len(img)):
        if labels[i] == medoids[0]:
            mean_1 = mean_1 + img[i]
        else:
            mean_1 = mean_1 + img[i]
    mean_1 = mean_1/len(img)
    mean_2 = mean_2/len(img)

    ## nearest mean
    mean_1 = closest(img, mean_1)
    mean_2 = closest(img, mean_2)

    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
    medoid = []
    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], medoids[0]) < distance(img[j], medoids[1]):
                labels[j] = medoids[0]
            else:
                labels[j] = medoids[1]
        # Mean calculation

        mean_1, mean_2 = mean_calc(img, labels, medoids)
        medoids[0] = mean_1
        medoids[1] = mean_2

    print(medoids)
    for i in range(len(img)):
        if labels[i] == medoids[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)

```

Working on image : 0
(154401,)

C:\Users\Rajat\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher.py:3: RuntimeWarning: overflow encountered in ubyte_scalars

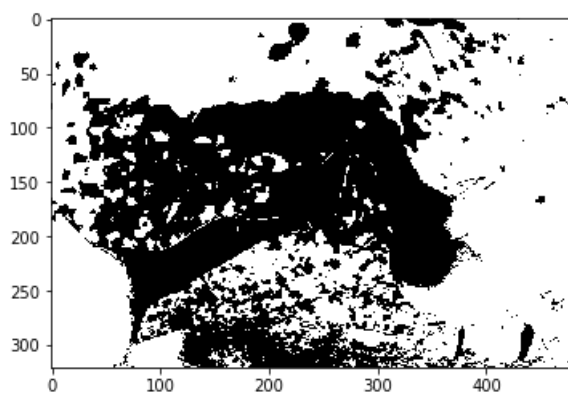
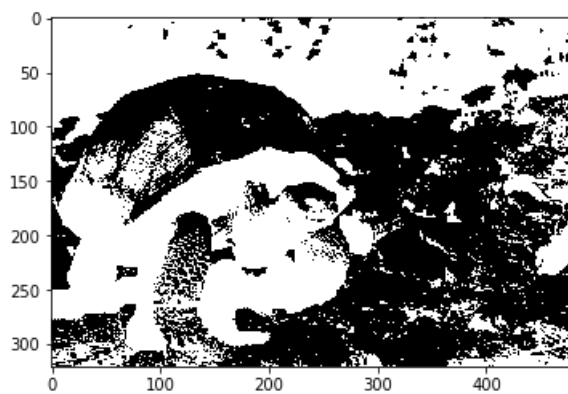
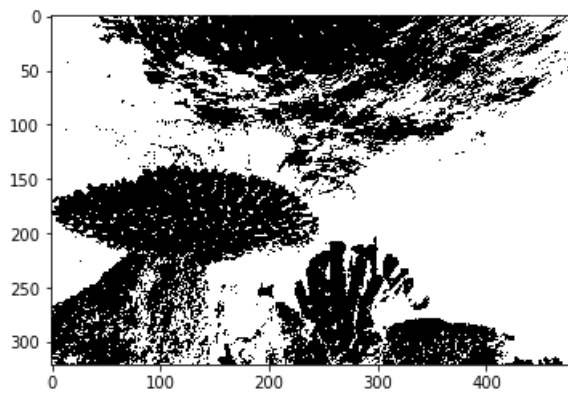
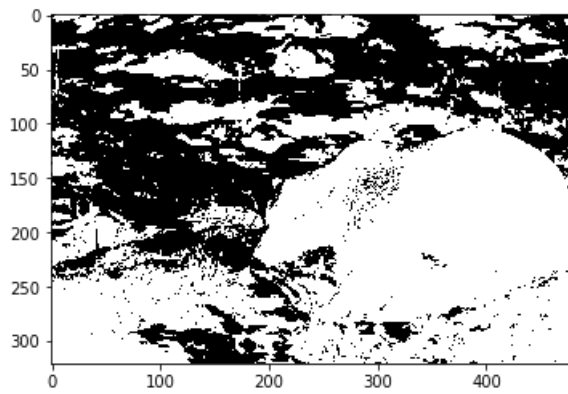
This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing imports until

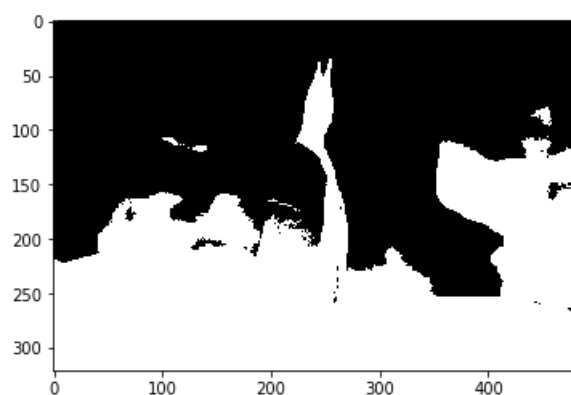
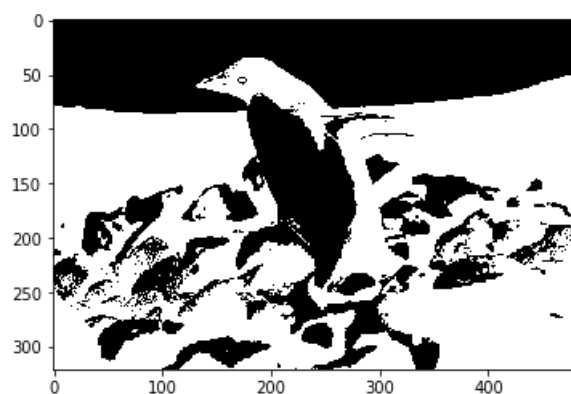
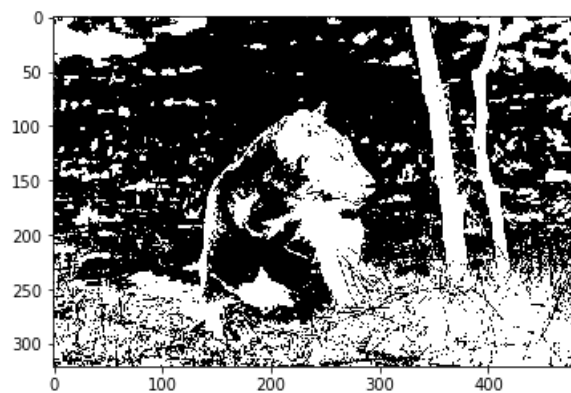
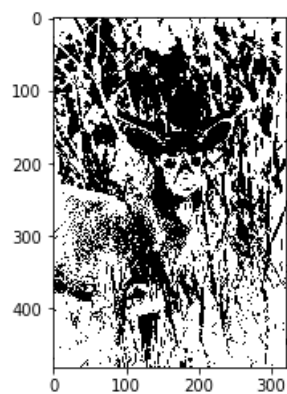
[131, 14]
Working on image : 1
(154401,)
[89, 1]
Working on image : 2
(154401,)
[125, 26]
Working on image : 3
(154401,)
[77, 23]
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(154401,)
[106, 22]
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(154401,)
[129, 31]
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[123, 27]
Working on image : 7
(154401,)
[174, 34]
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(154401,)
[70, 22]
Working on image : 9
(154401,)
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Working on image : 10
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[134, 22]
Working on image : 11
(154401,)
[98, 10]
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Working on image : 13
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[63, 13]
Working on image : 20
(154401,)
[99, 19]
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(154401,)

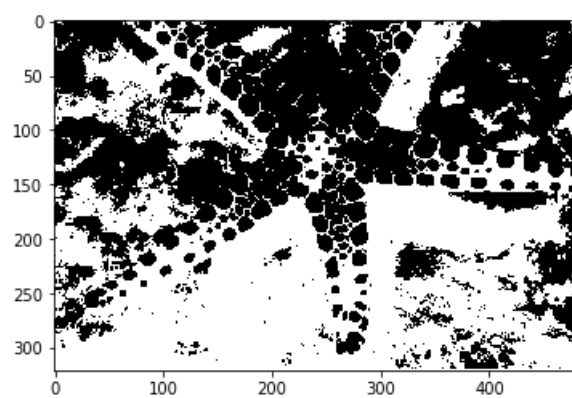
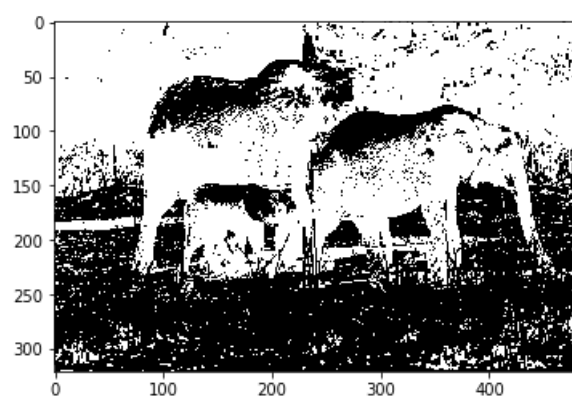
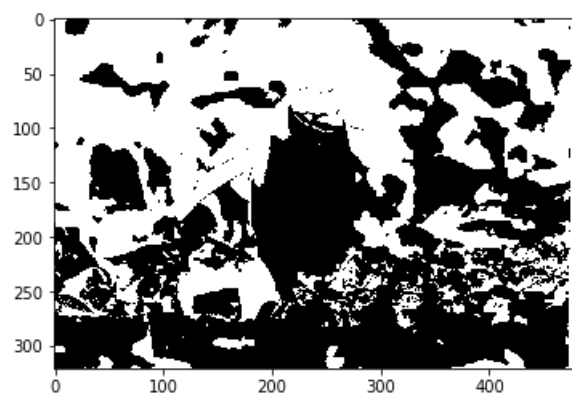
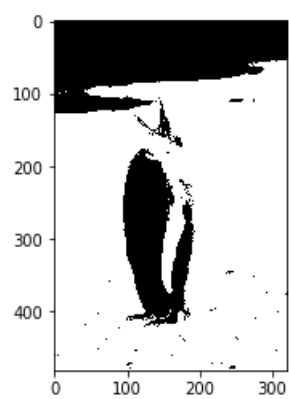
C:\Users\Rajat\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher.py:60: RuntimeWarning: More than 20 figures have been opened. Figures created through the pyplot interface (`matplotlib.pyplot.figure`) are retained until explicitly closed and may consume too much memory. (To control this warning, see the rcParam `figure.max_open_warning`).

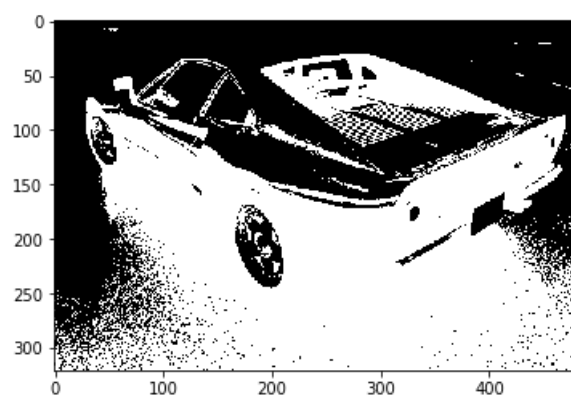
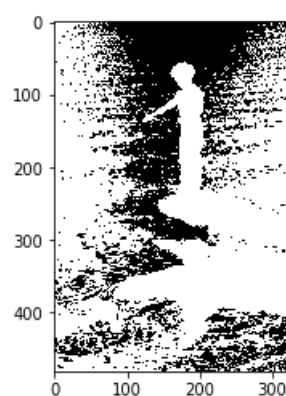
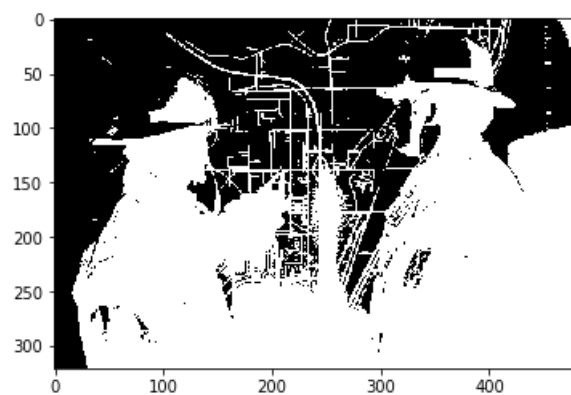
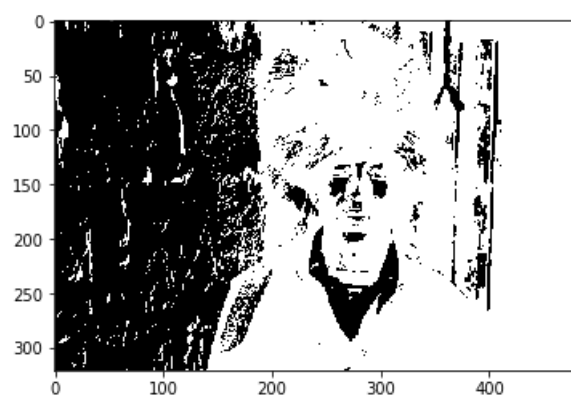
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(154401,)
[89, 1]

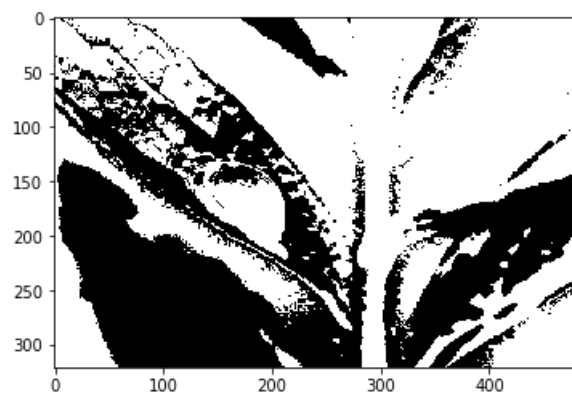
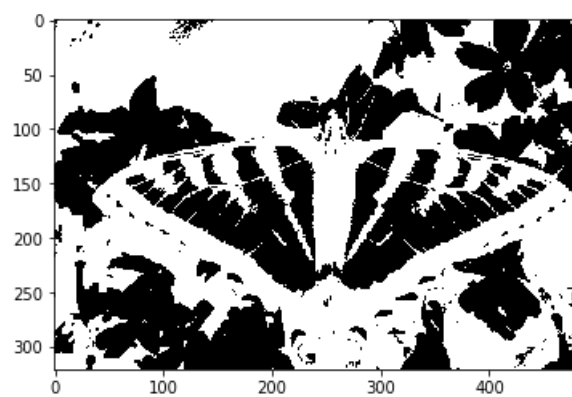
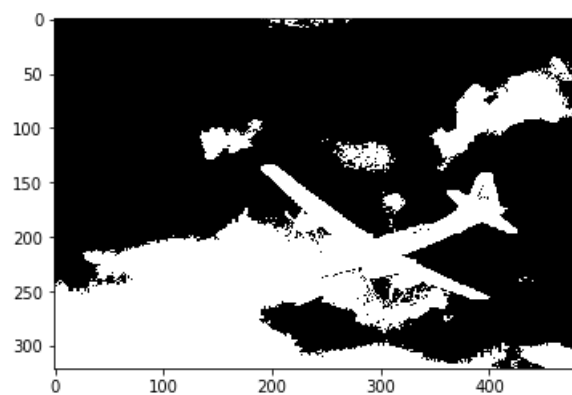
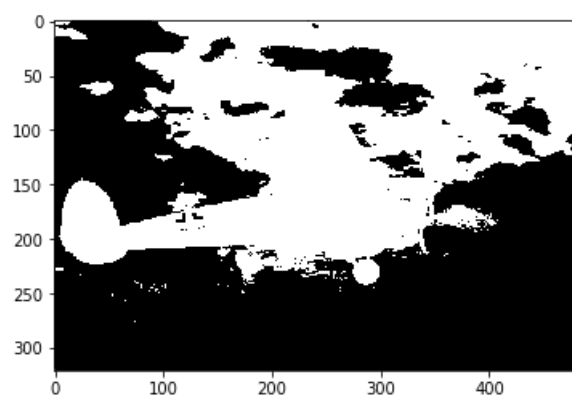
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(154401,)
[134, 17]

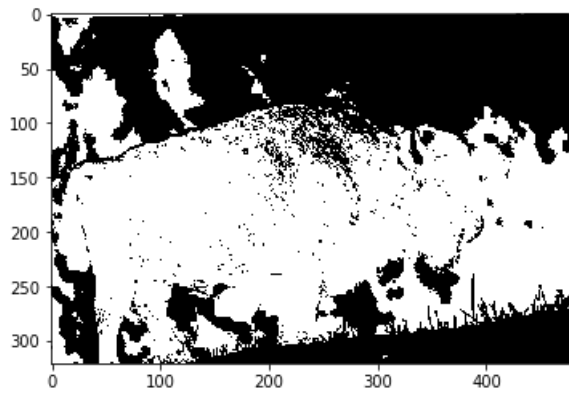
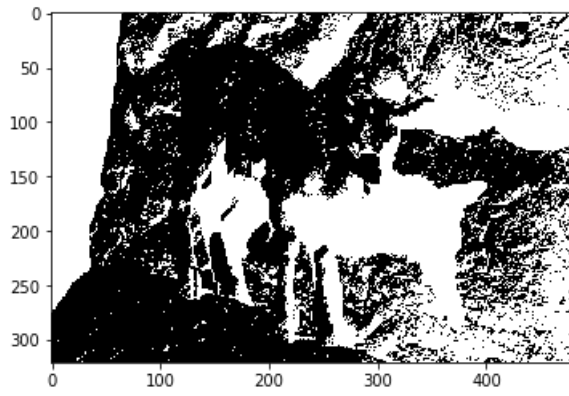
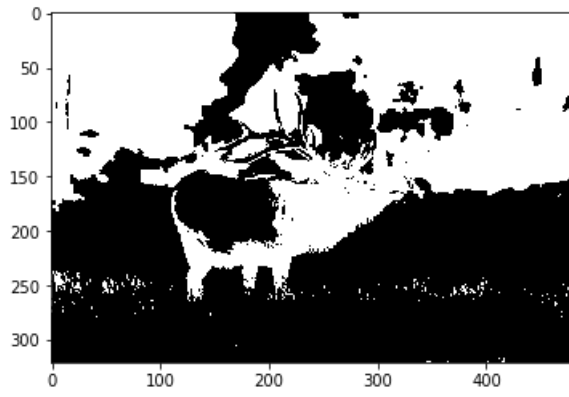
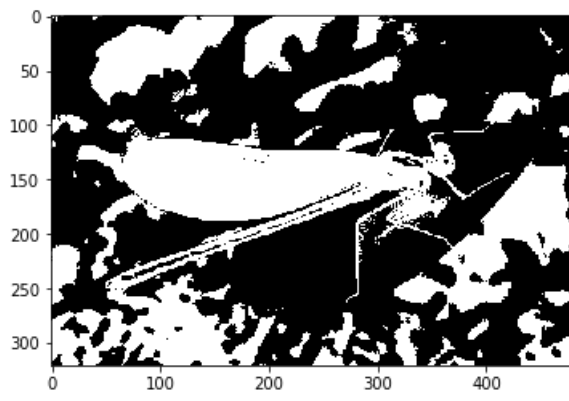


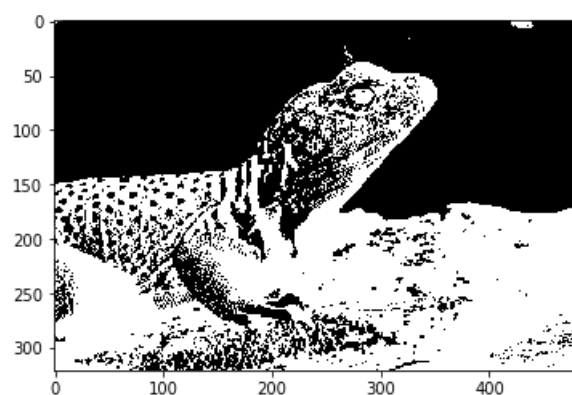
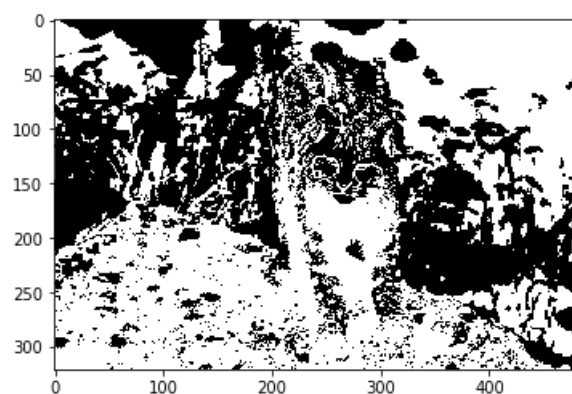
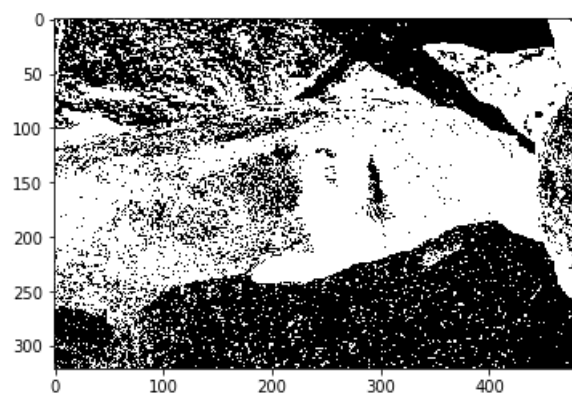
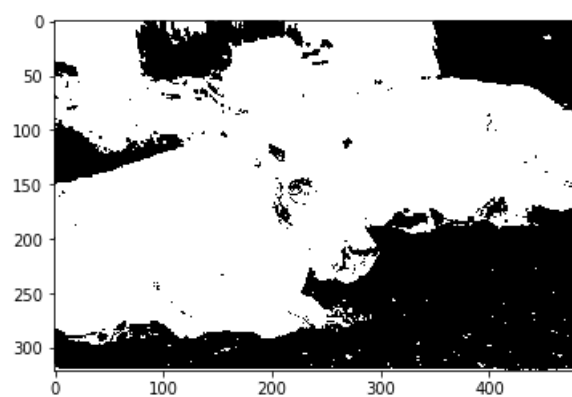


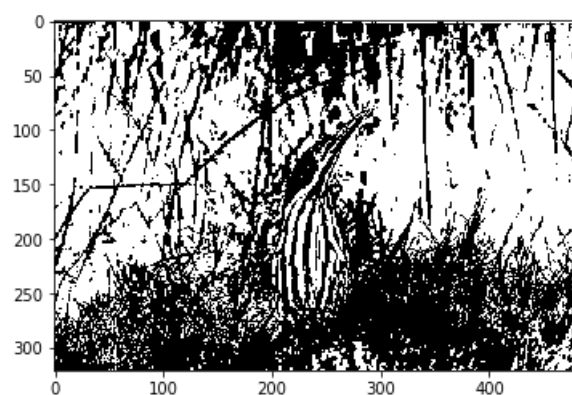
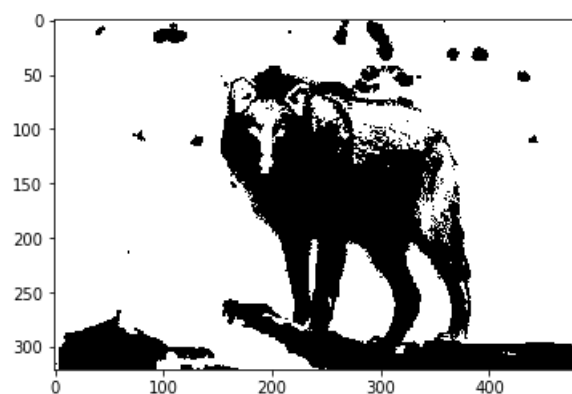
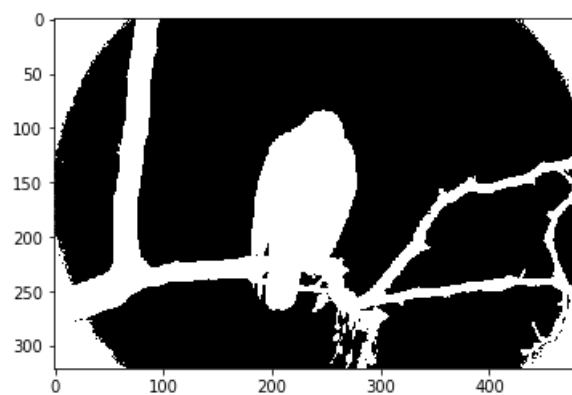
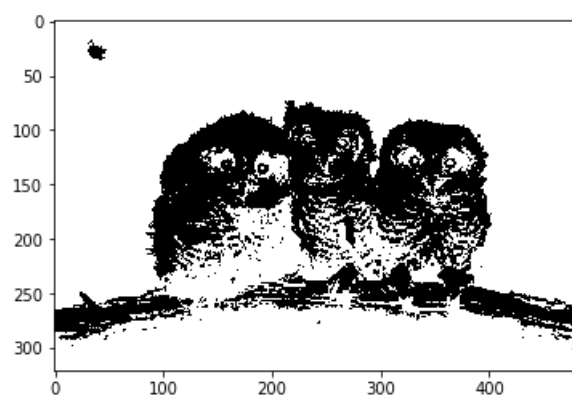


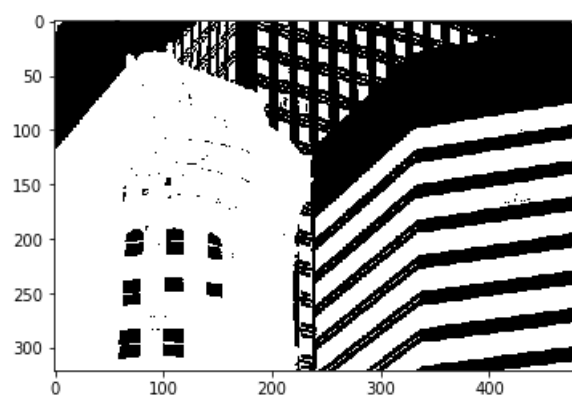
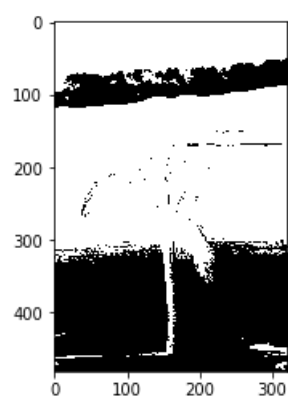
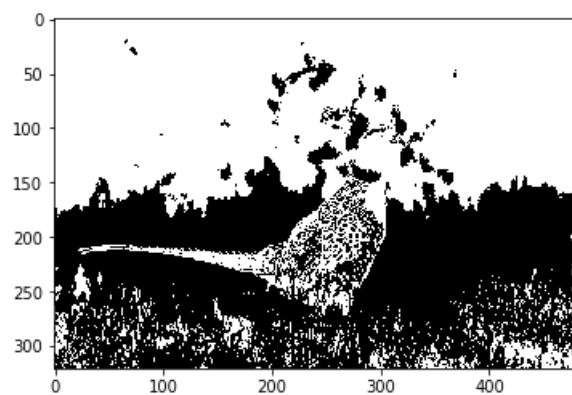
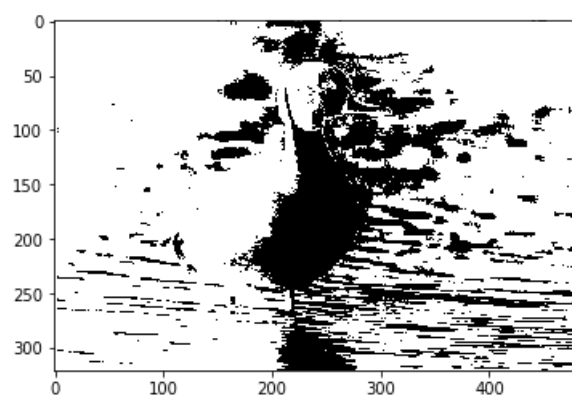


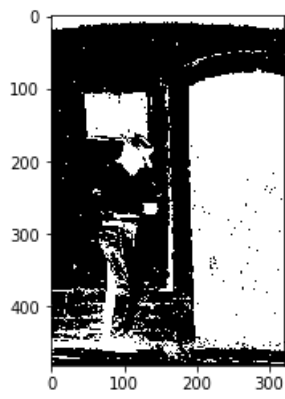
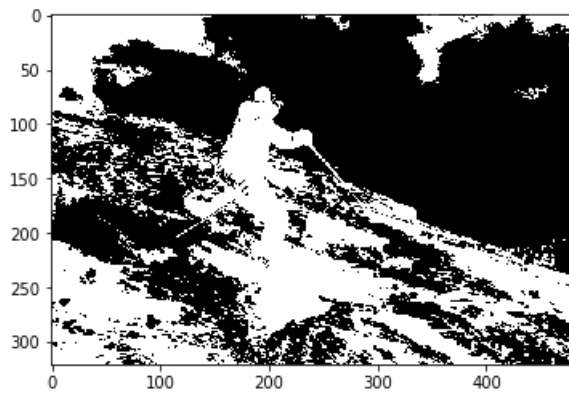
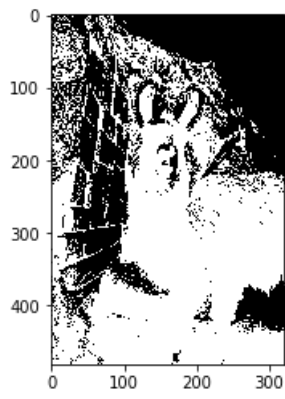
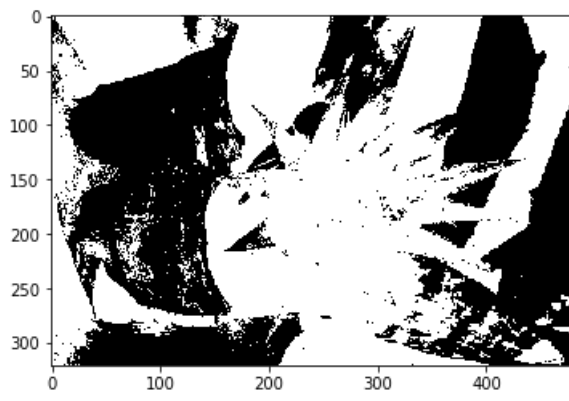


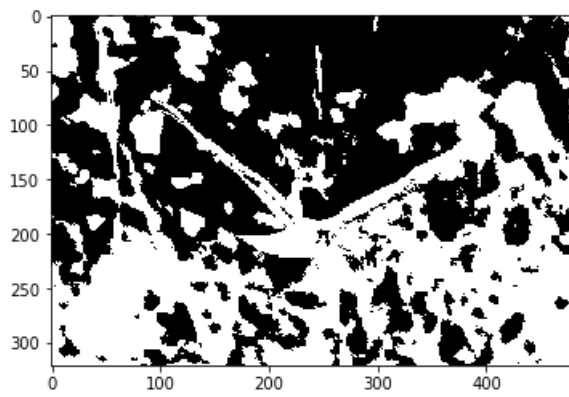
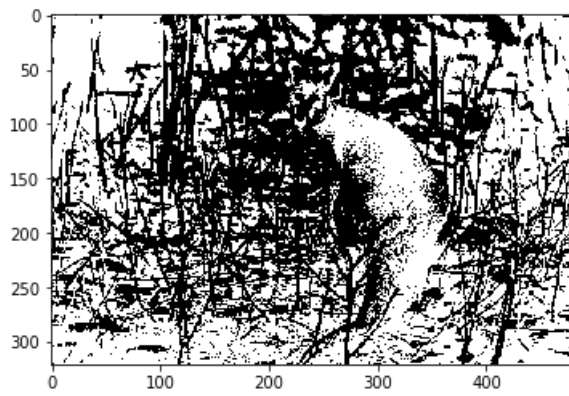
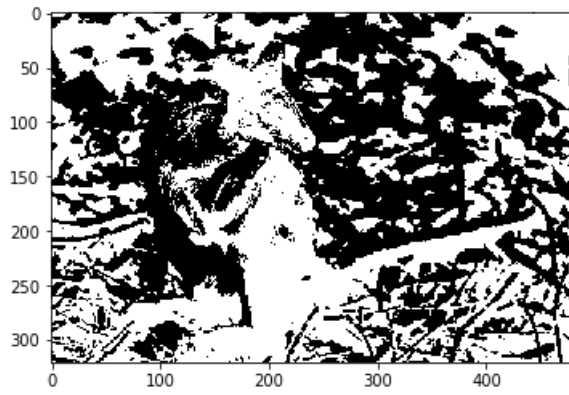
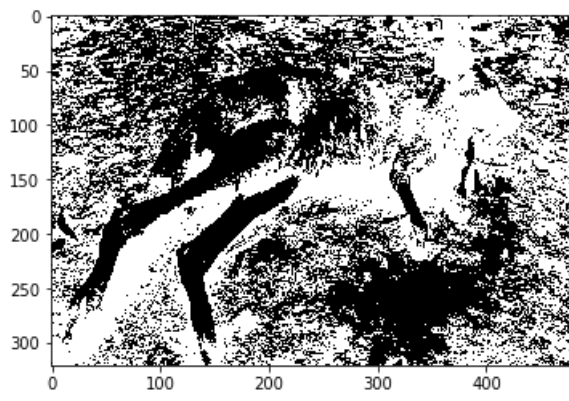


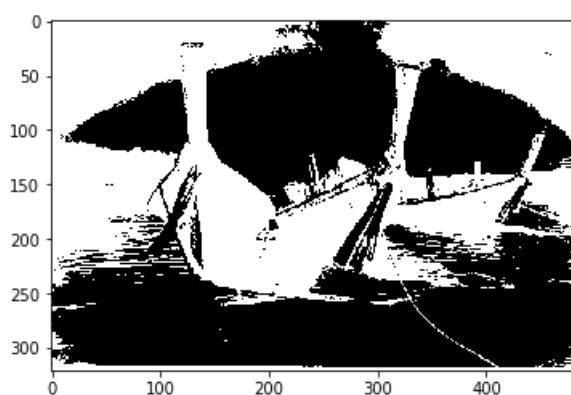
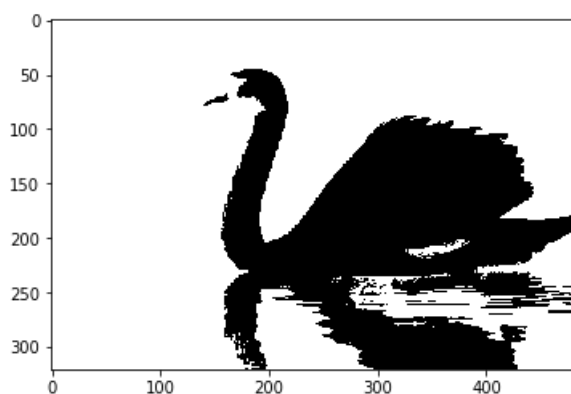
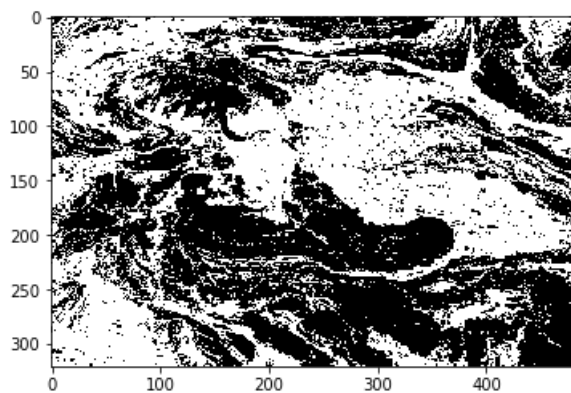
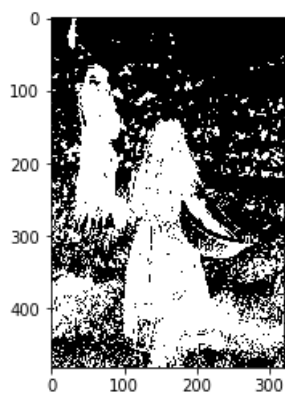


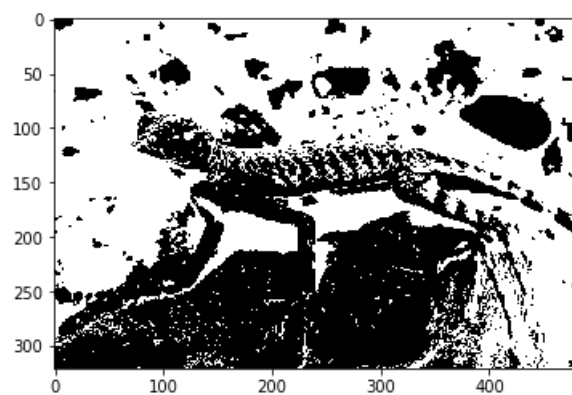
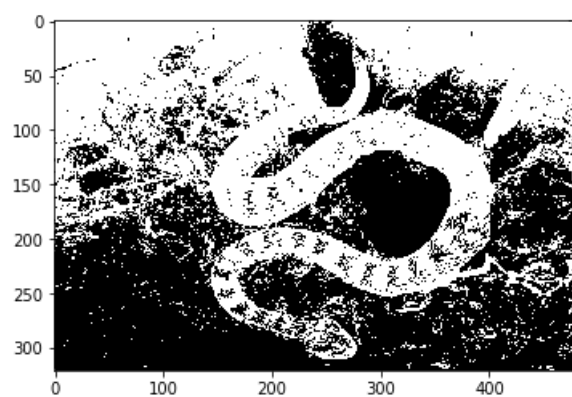








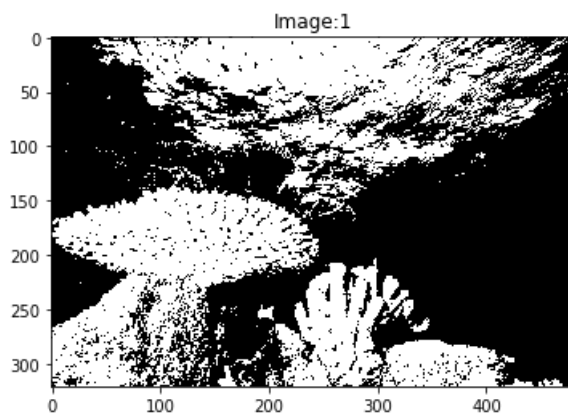
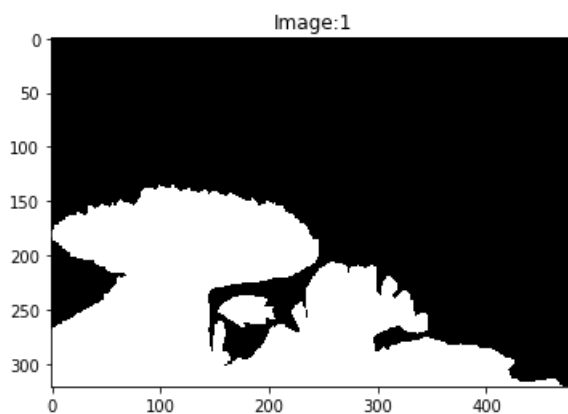
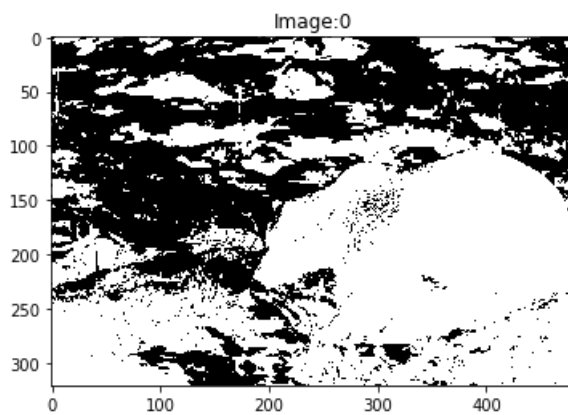
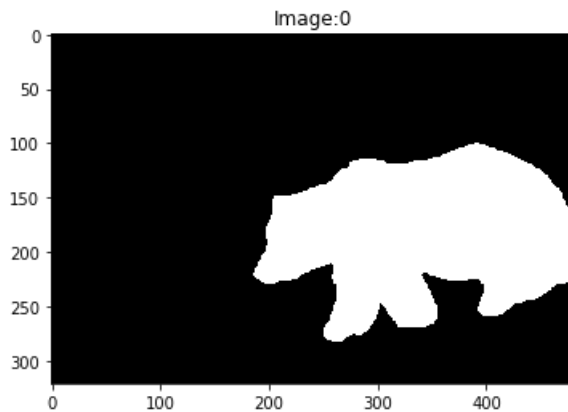


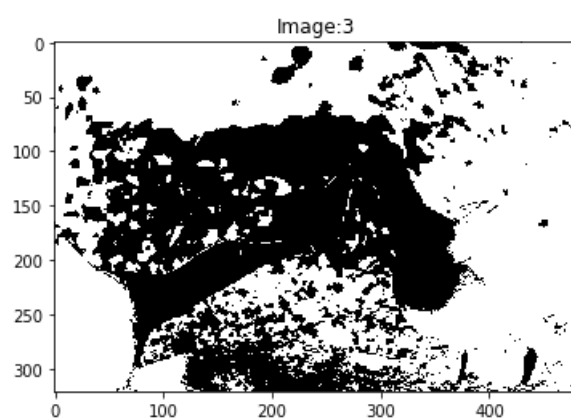
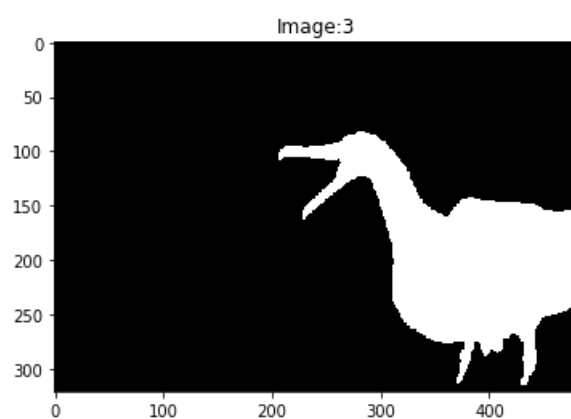
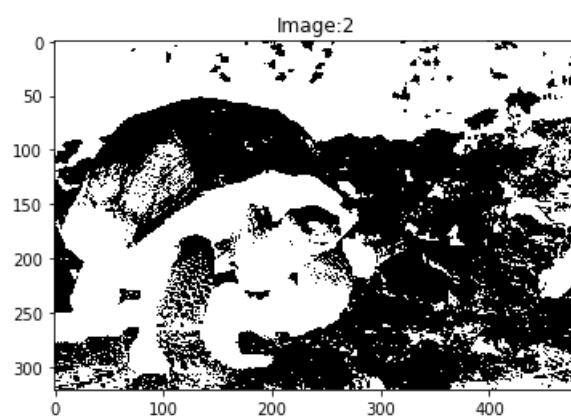
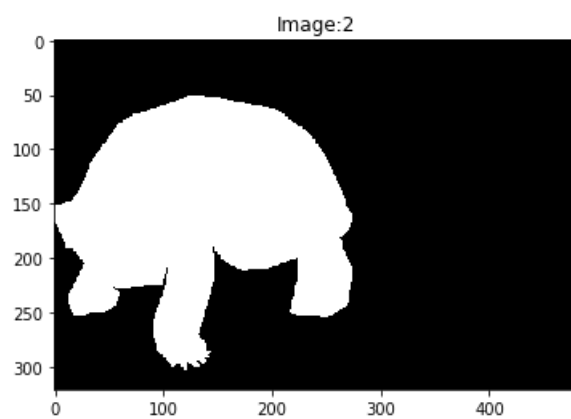


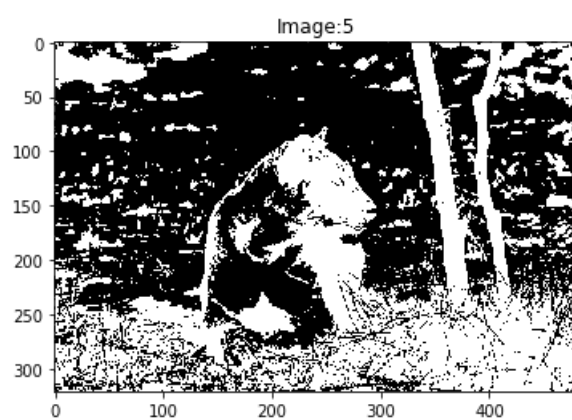
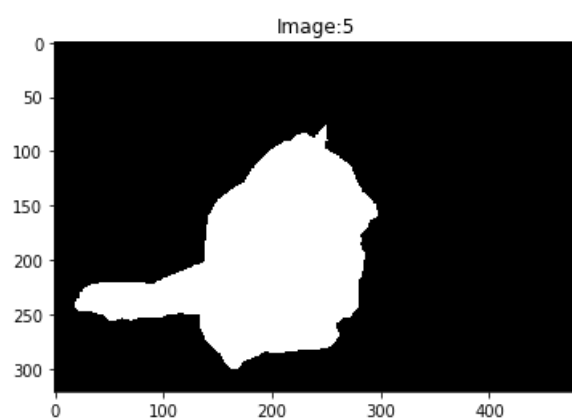
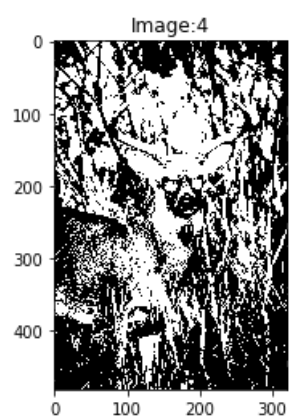
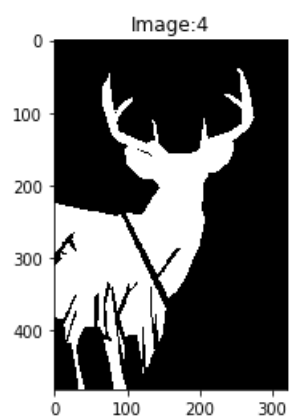
```
In [25]: for i in range(50):  
         plt.figure()  
         plt.title('Image: ' + str(i))  
         plt.imshow(ground_truths[i], cmap = 'gray')  
         plt.figure()  
         plt.title('Image: ' + str(i))  
         plt.imshow(results[i], cmap = 'gray')
```

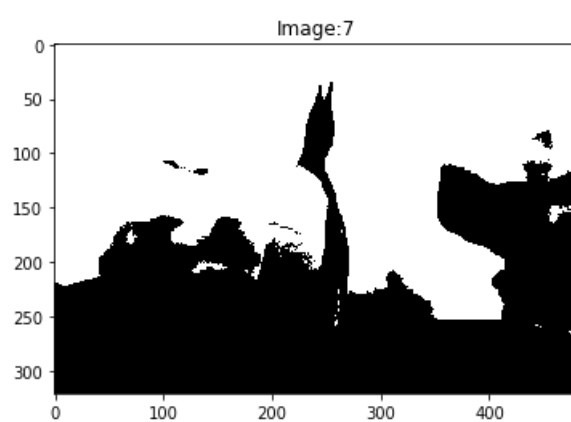
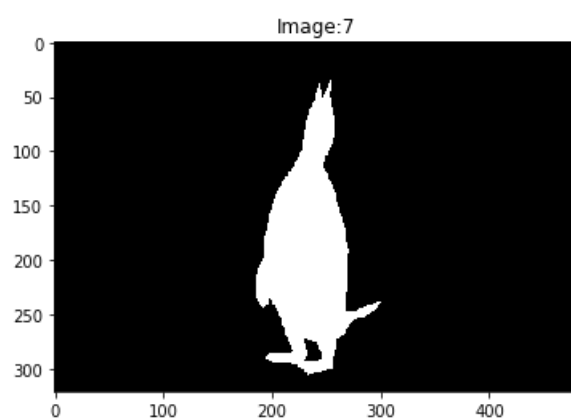
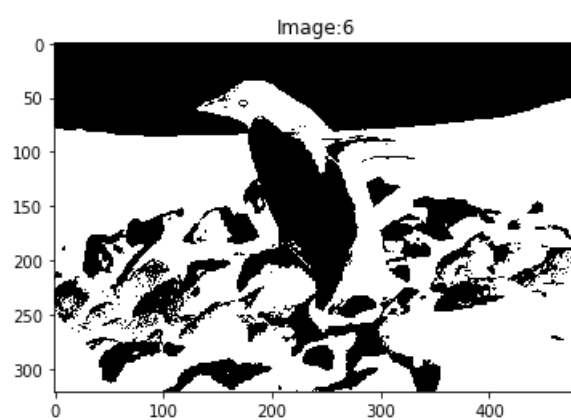
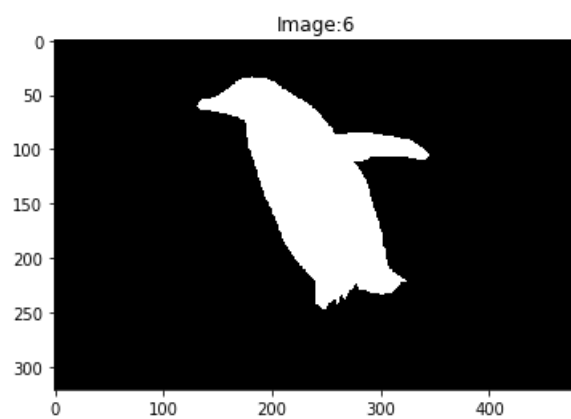
C:\Users\Rajat\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher.py:2: RuntimeWarning: More than 20 figures have been opened. Figures created through the pyplot interface (`matplotlib.pyplot.figure`) are retained until explicitly closed and may consume too much memory. (To control this warning, see the rcParam `figure.max_open_warning`).

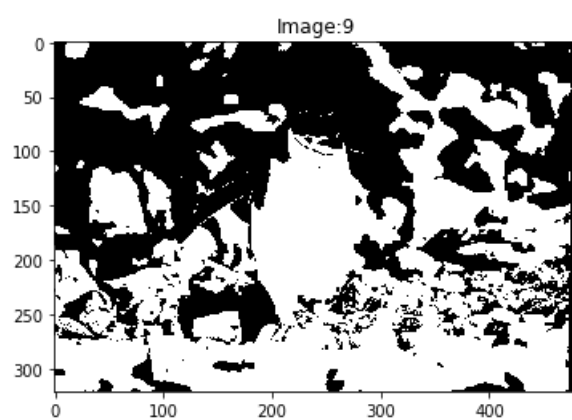
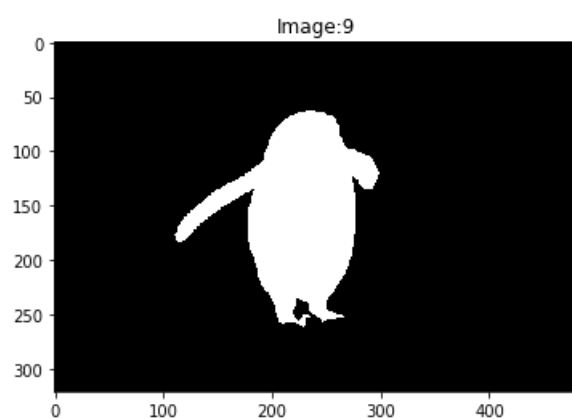
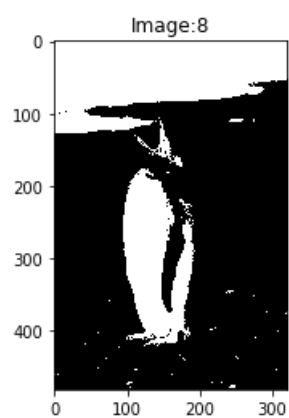
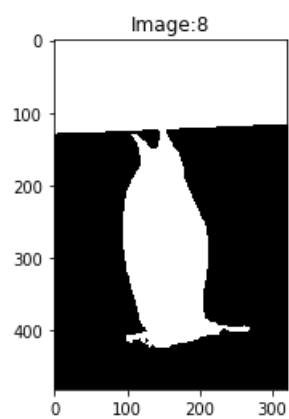
C:\Users\Rajat\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher.py:5: RuntimeWarning: More than 20 figures have been opened. Figures created through the pyplot interface (`matplotlib.pyplot.figure`) are retained until explicitly closed and may consume too much memory. (To control this warning, see the rcParam `figure.max_open_warning`).

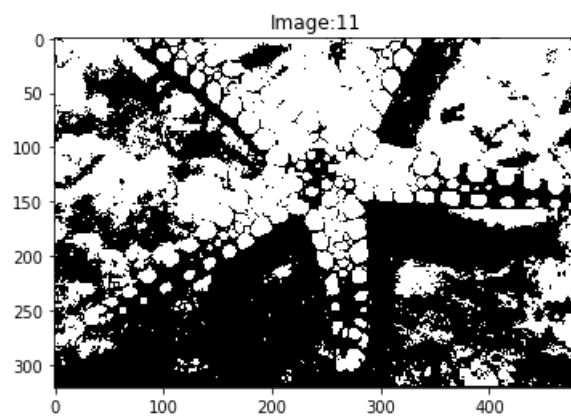
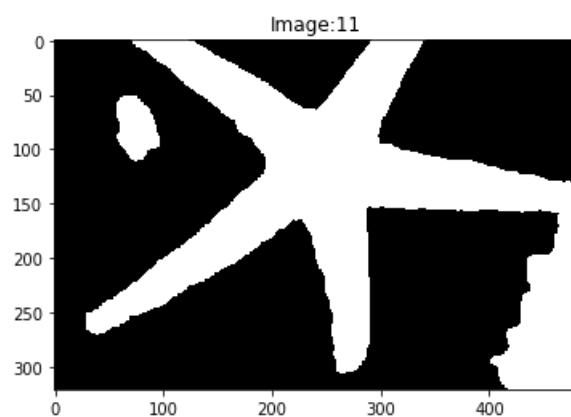
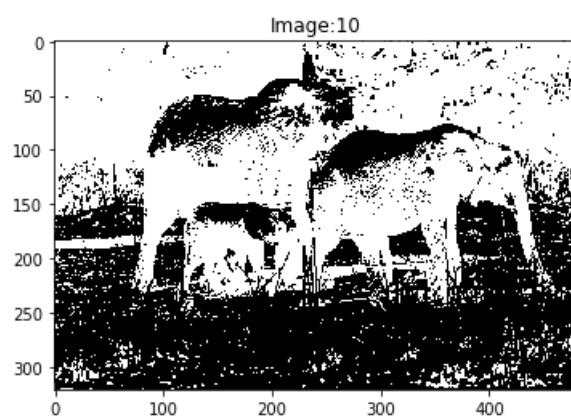
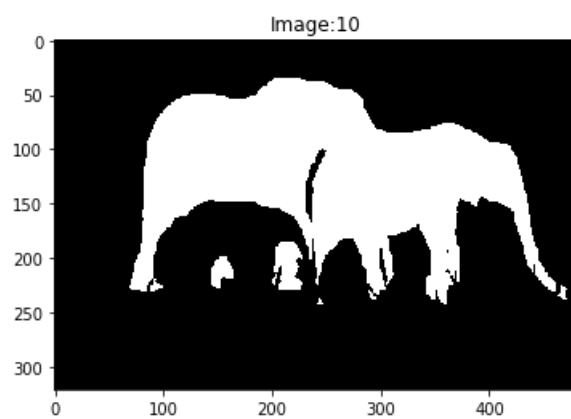


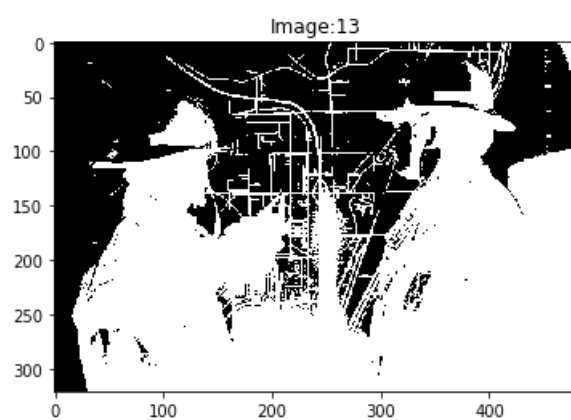
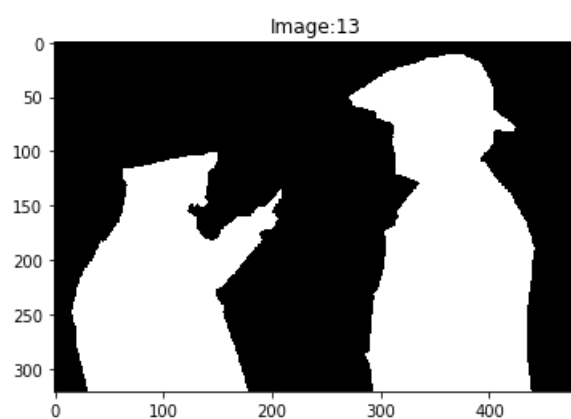
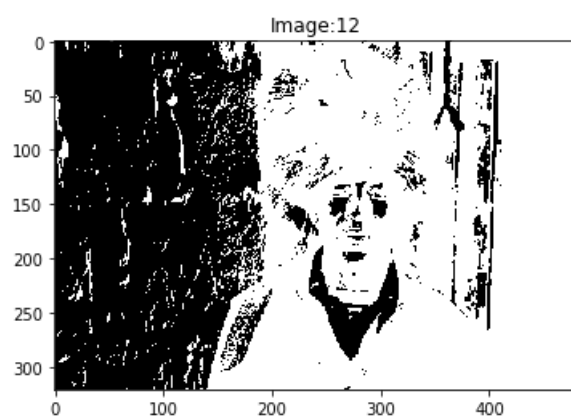
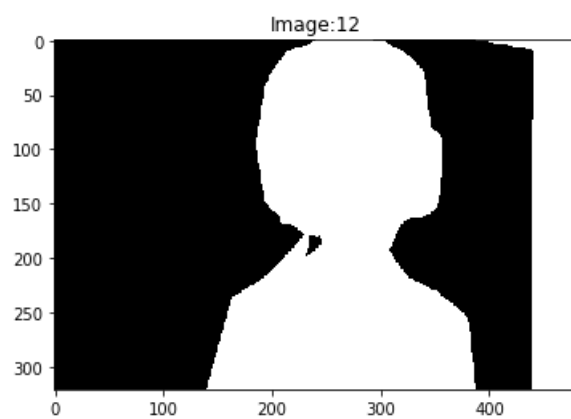


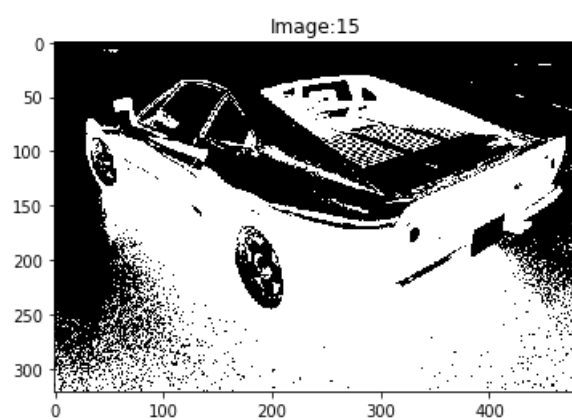
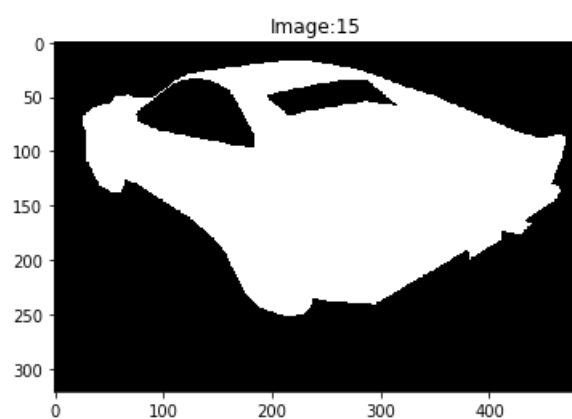
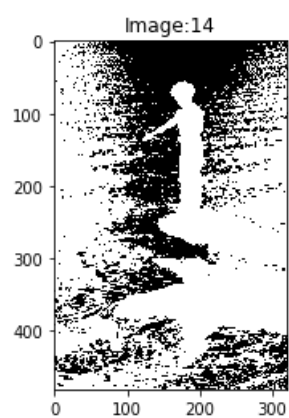
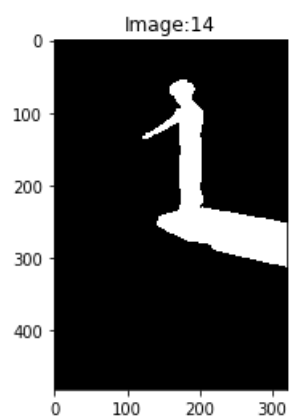


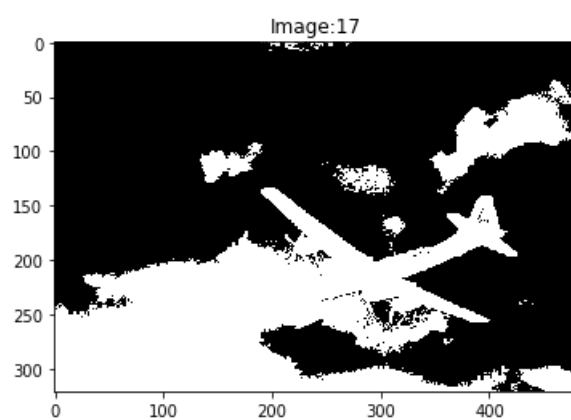
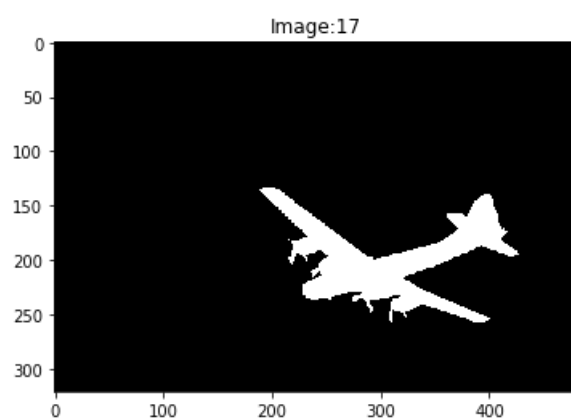
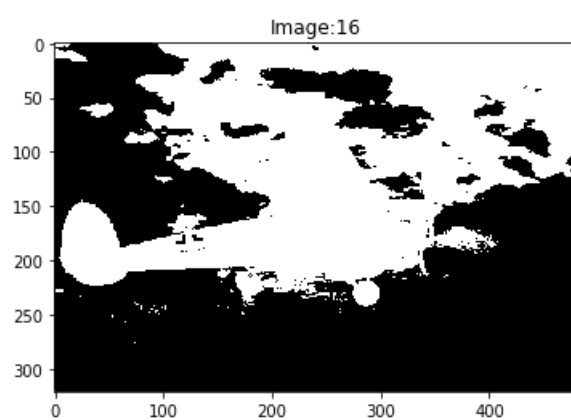
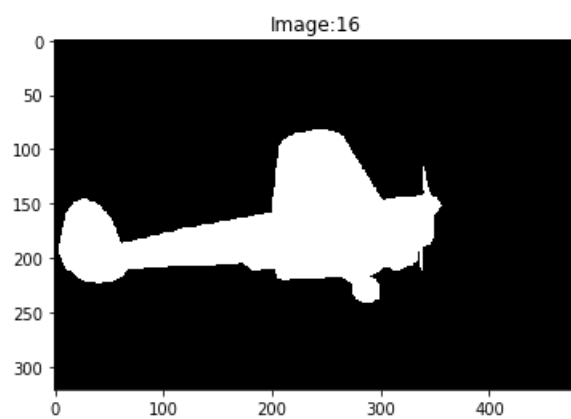


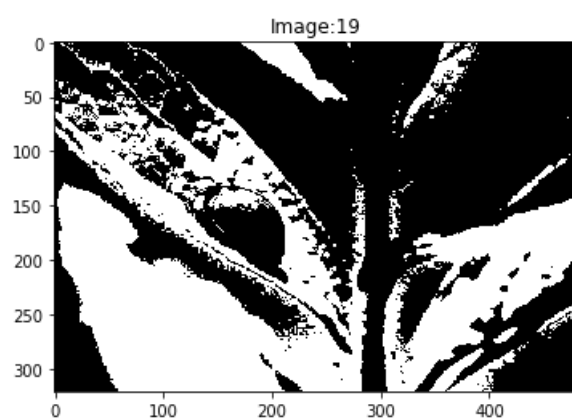
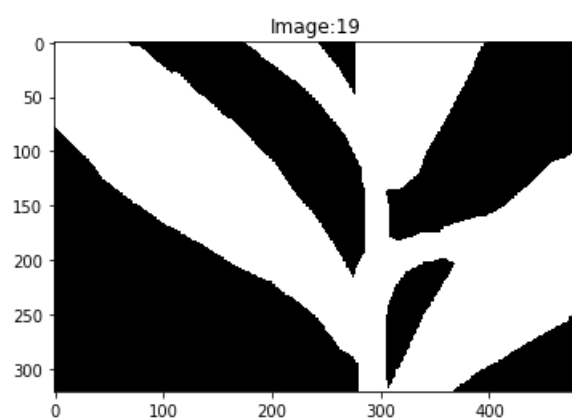
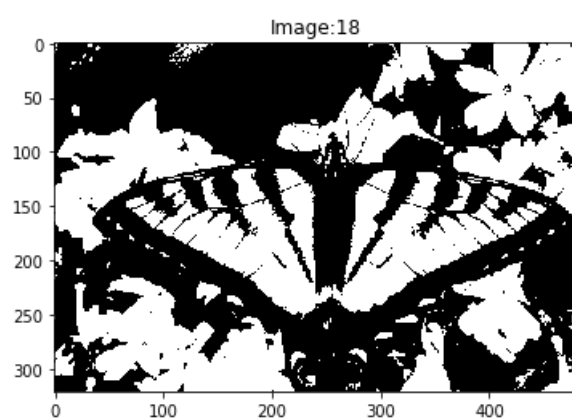
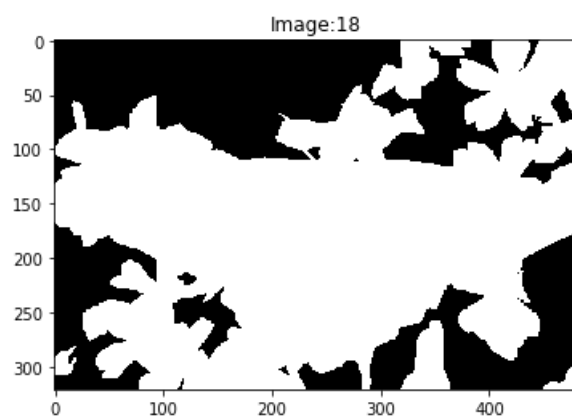


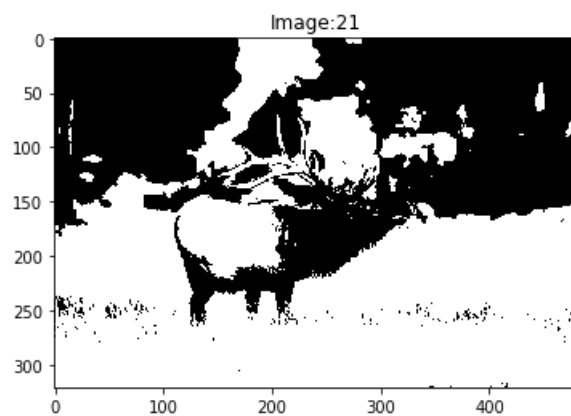
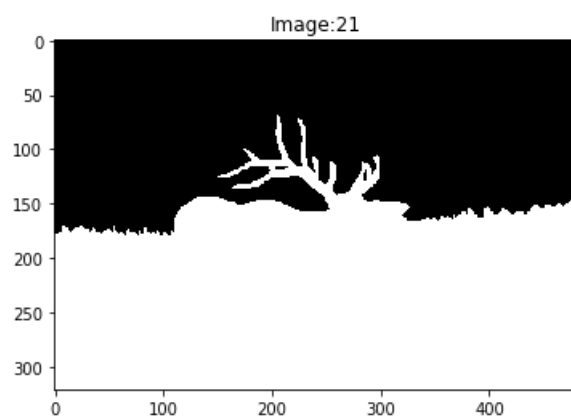
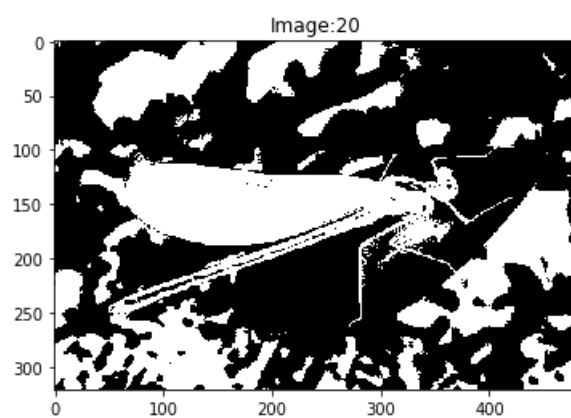
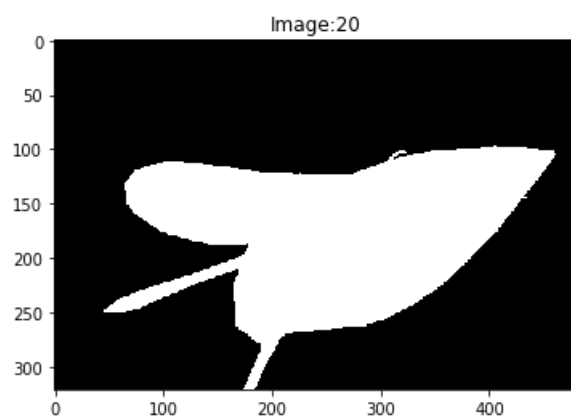


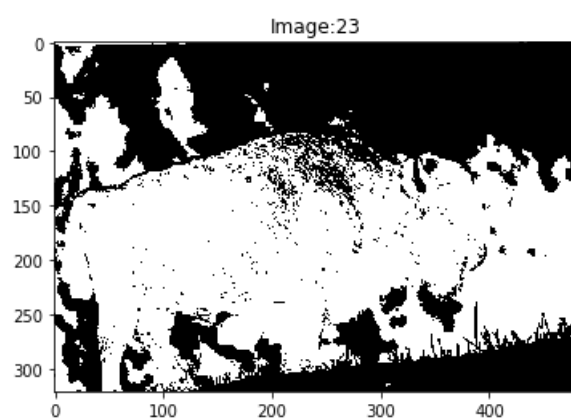
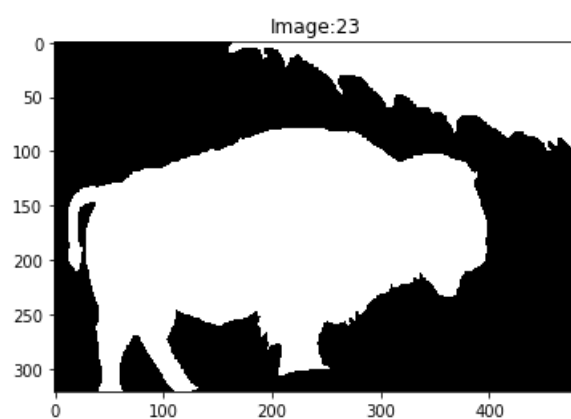
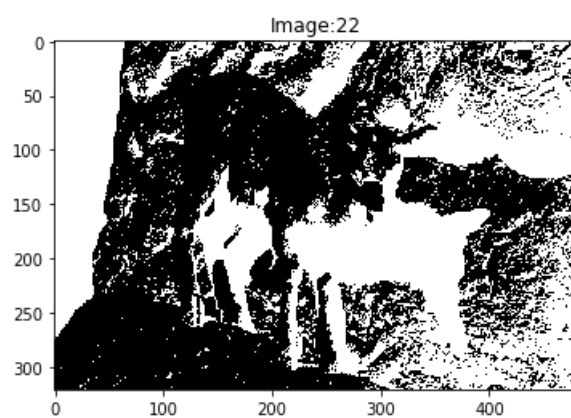


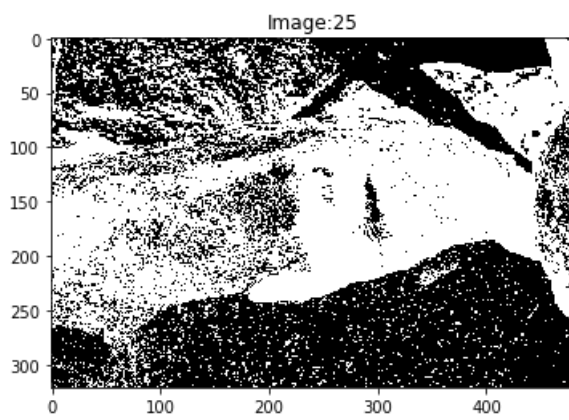
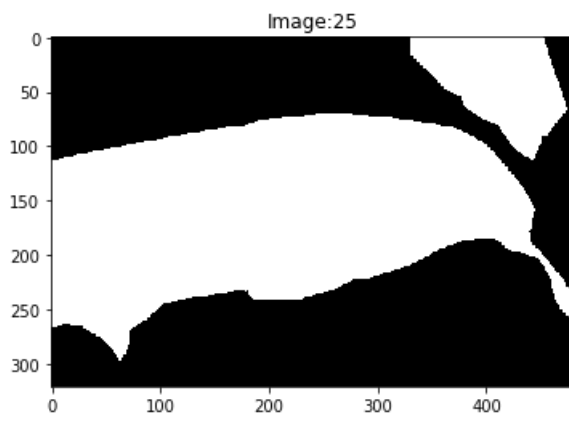
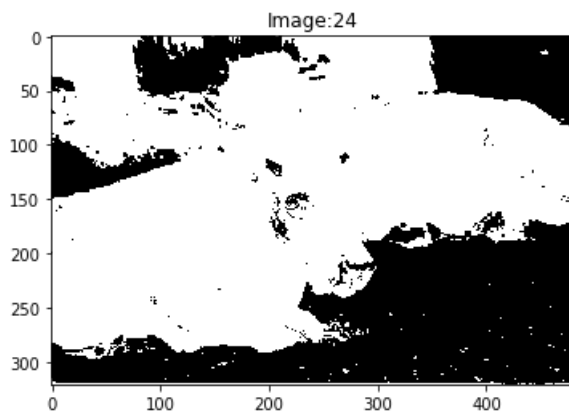
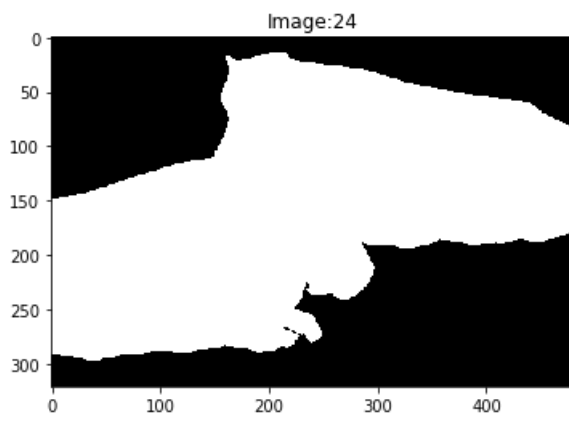


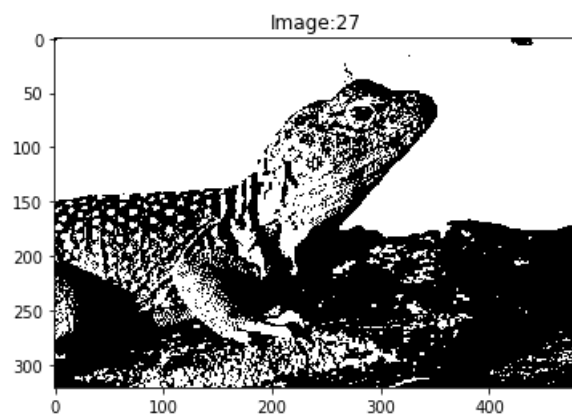
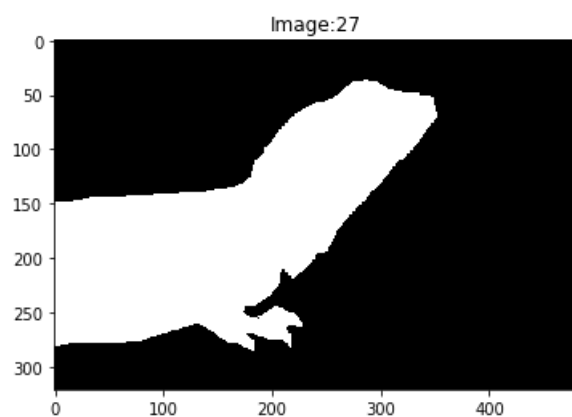
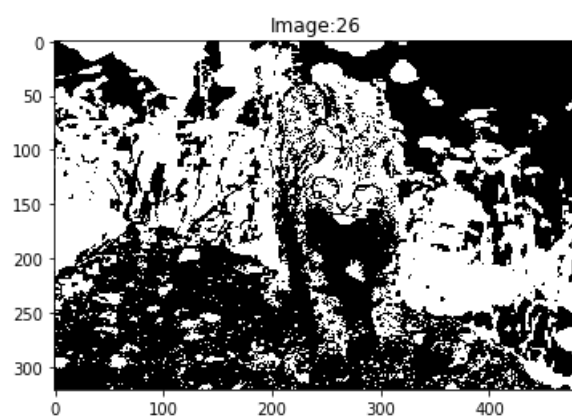
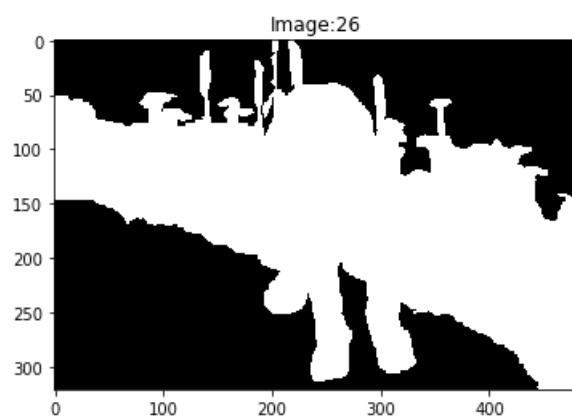


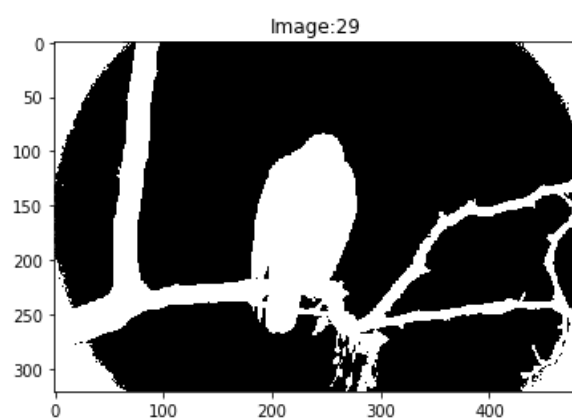
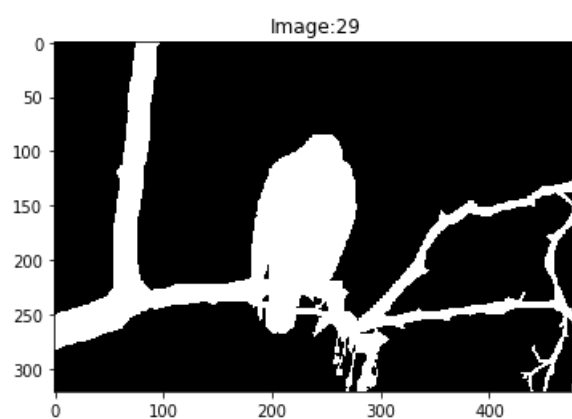
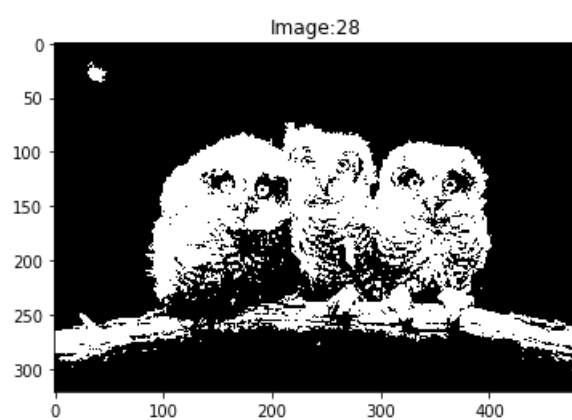
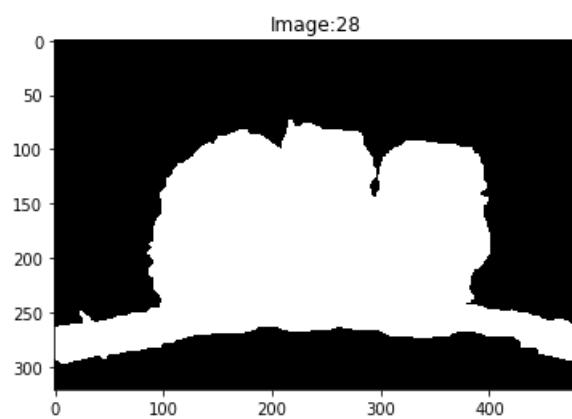


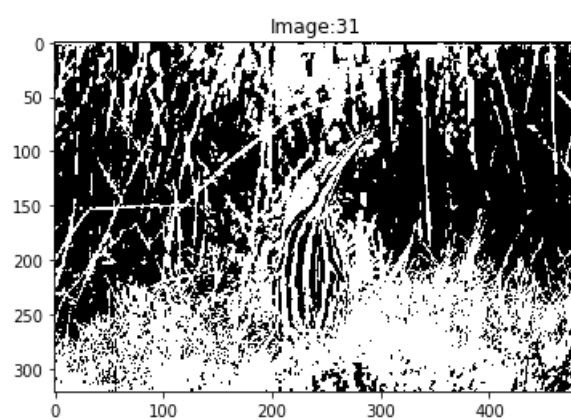
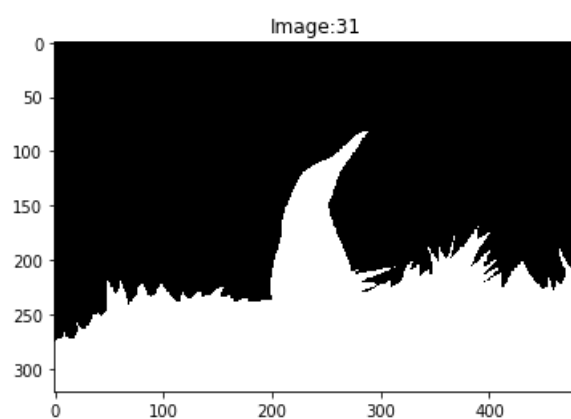
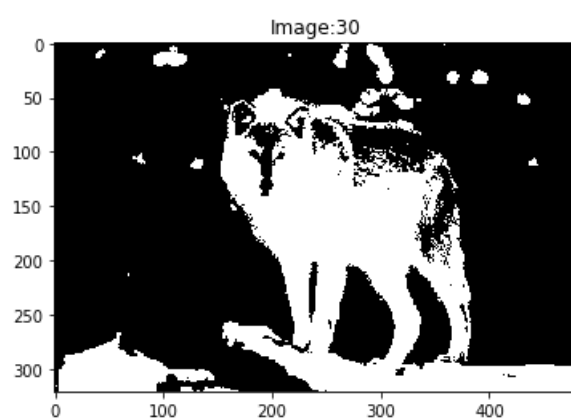
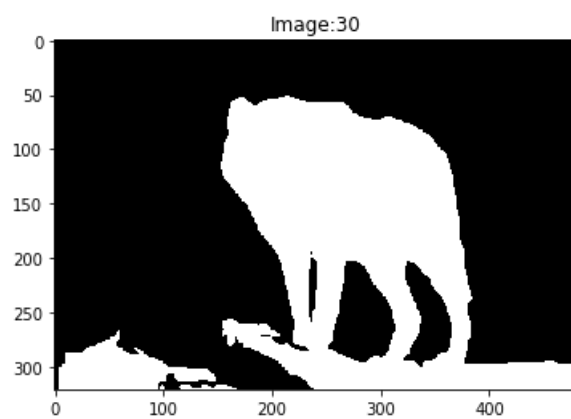


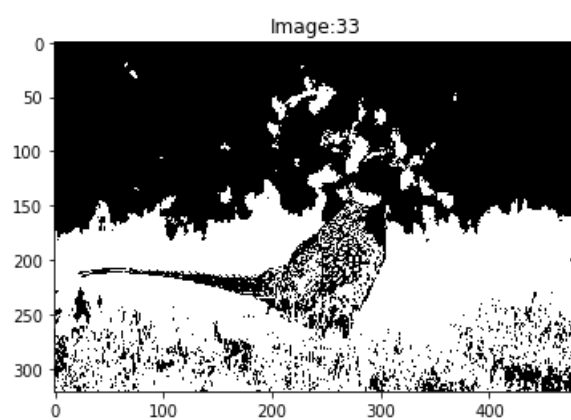
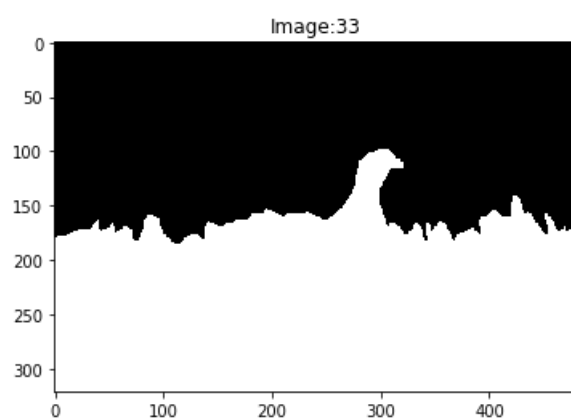
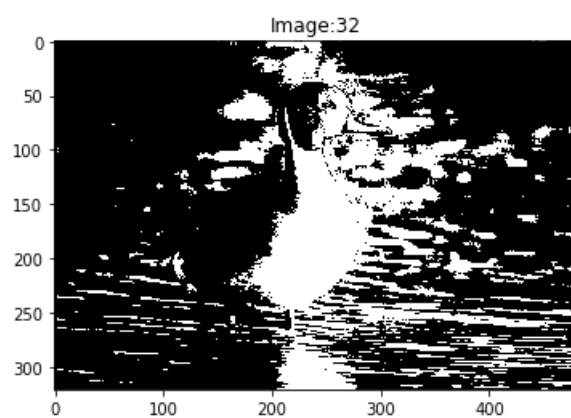
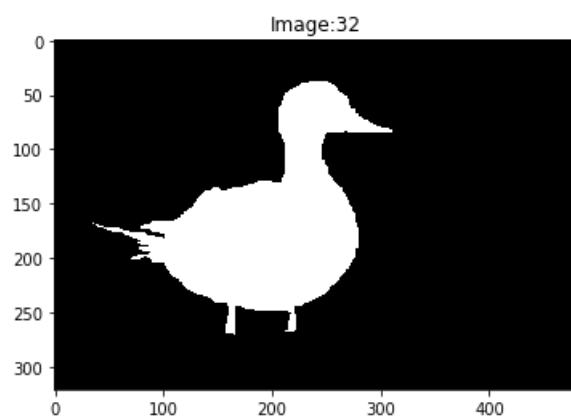


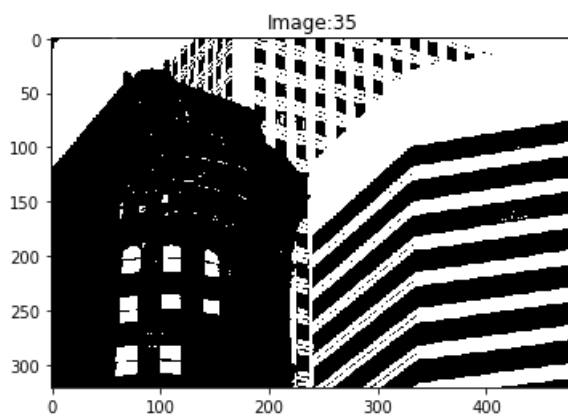
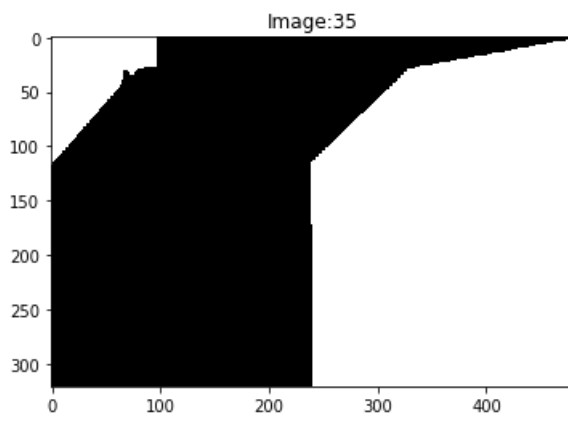
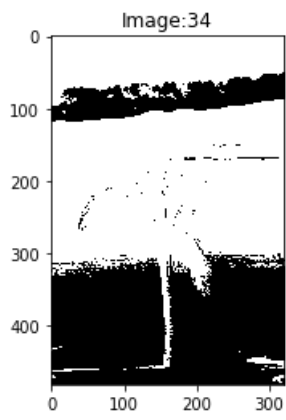
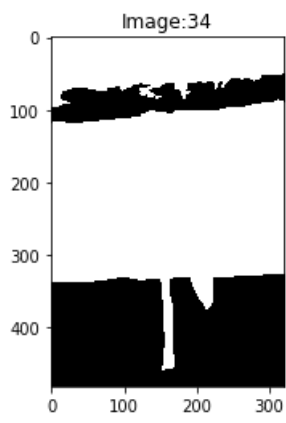


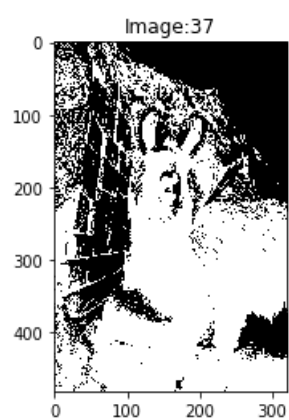
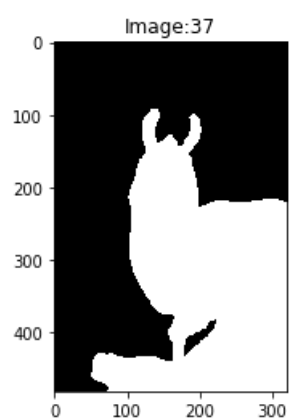
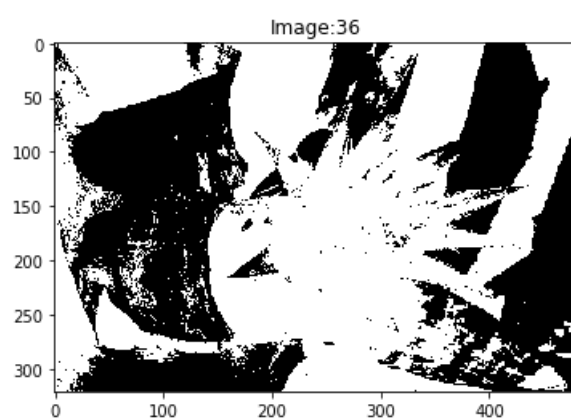
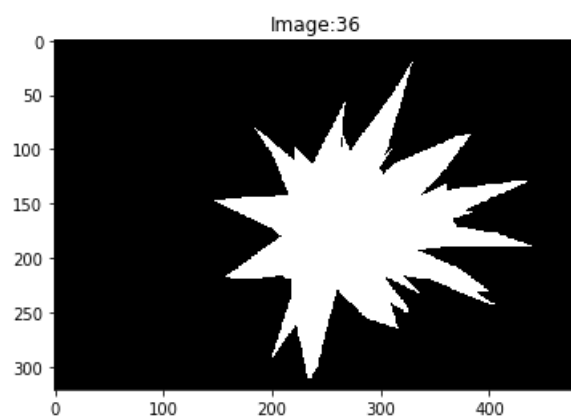


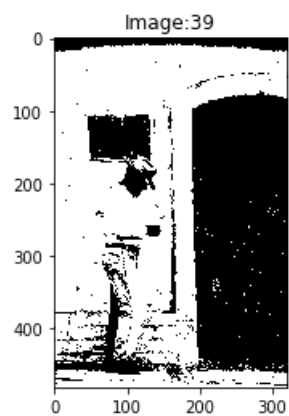
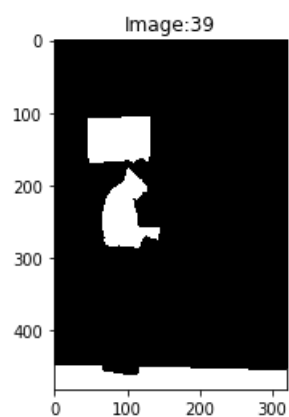
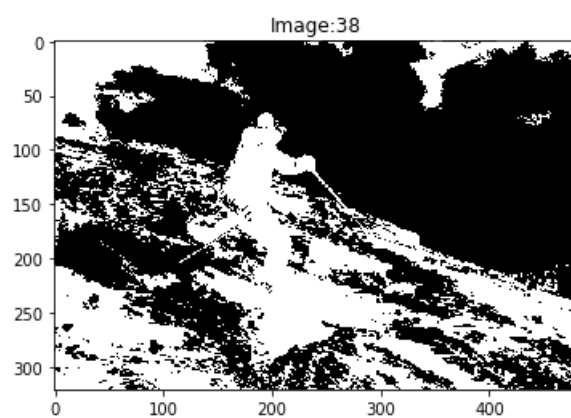
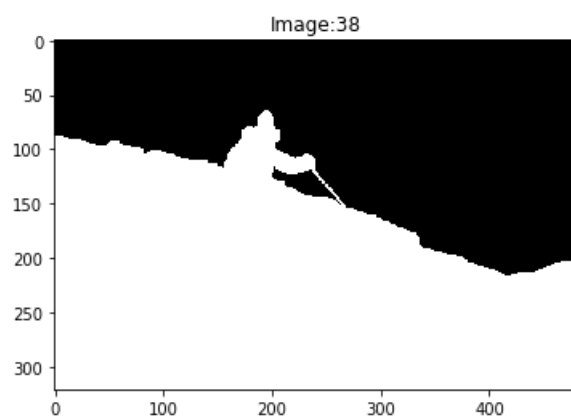












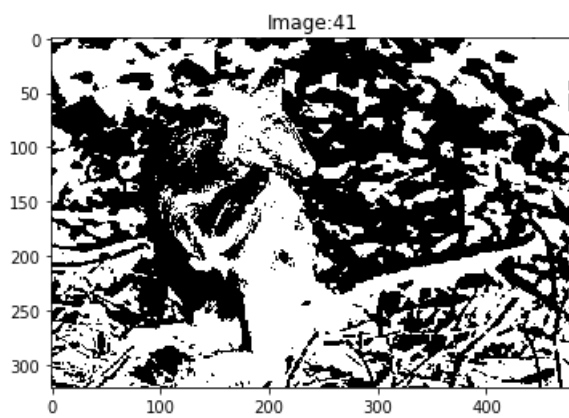
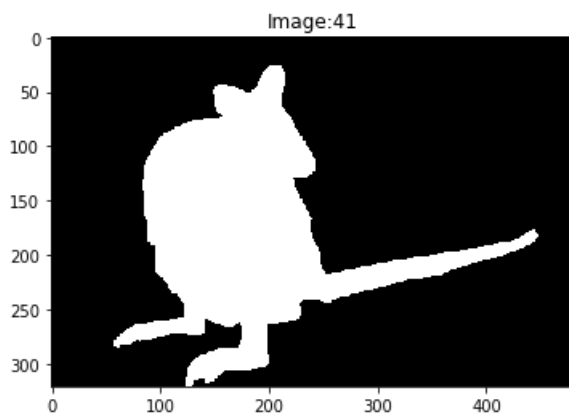
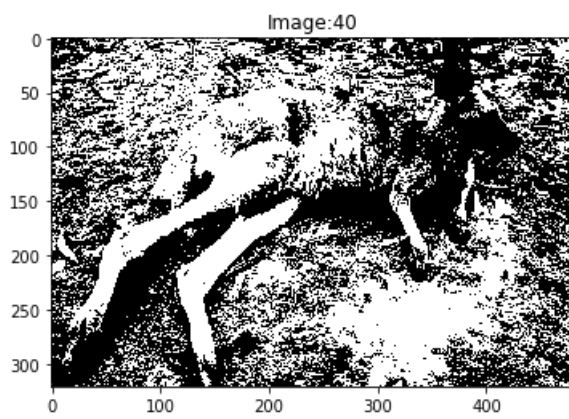
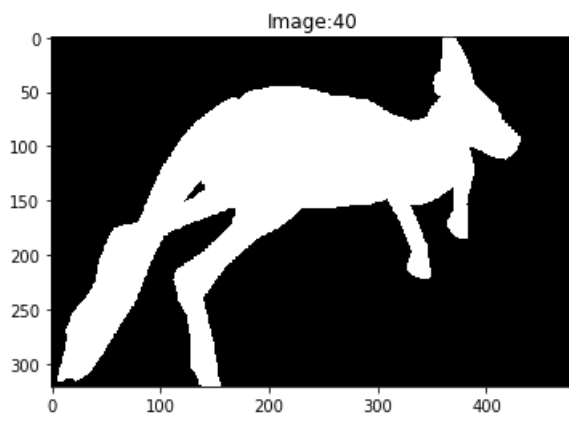


Image:42

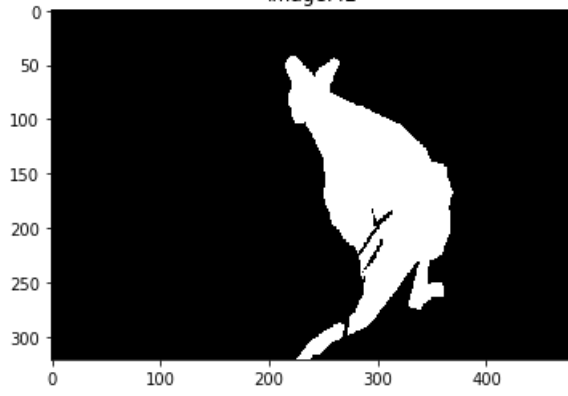


Image:42

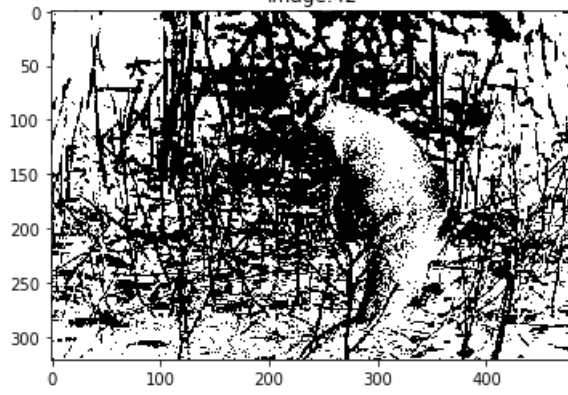


Image:43

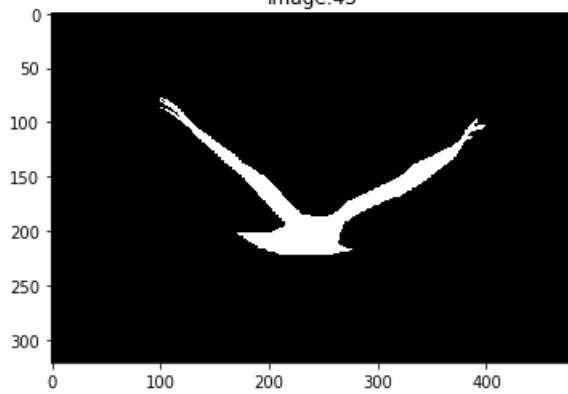
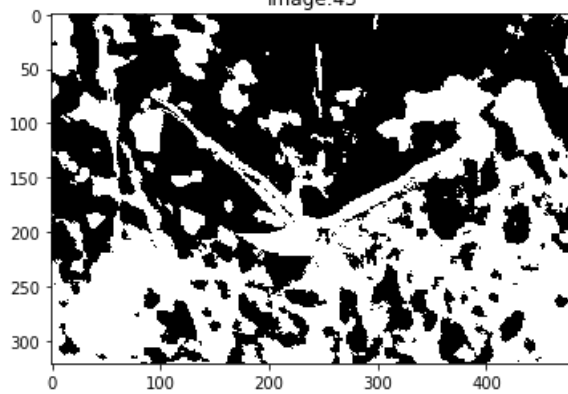


Image:43



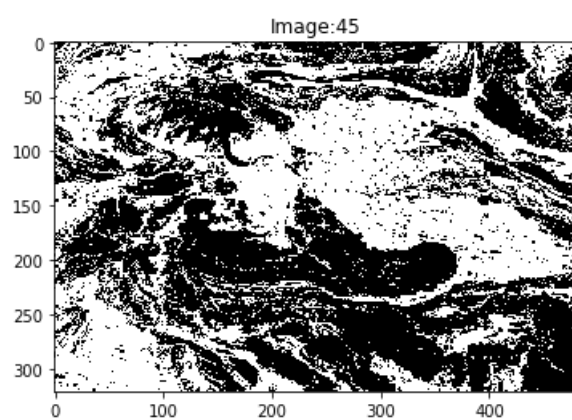
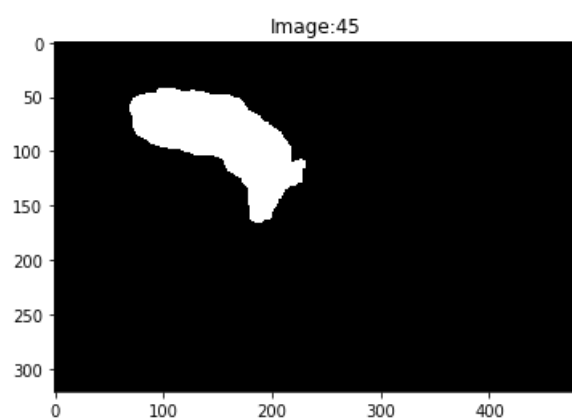
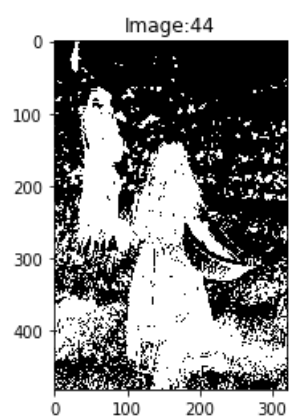
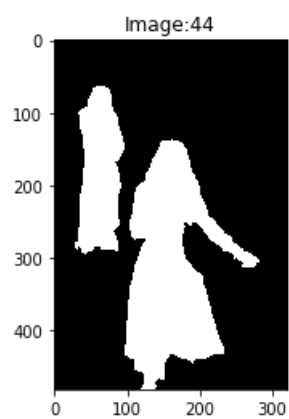


Image:46

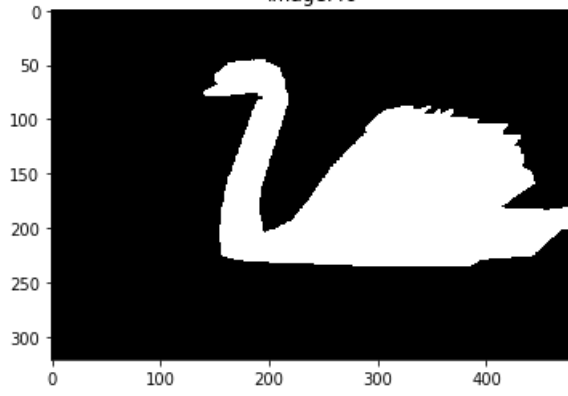


Image:46

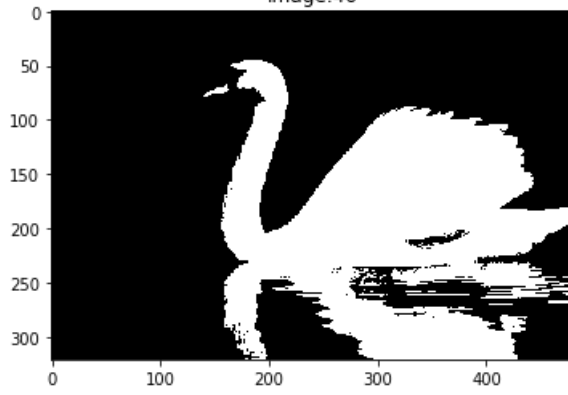


Image:47

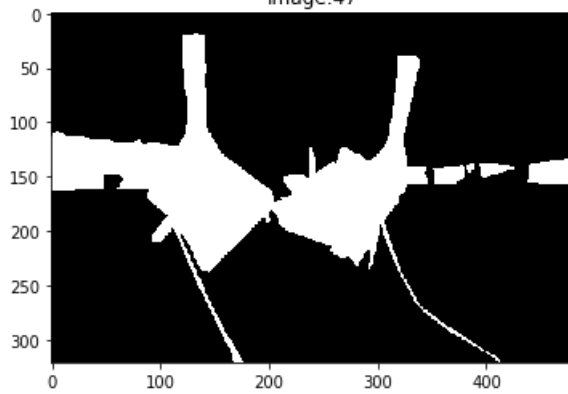
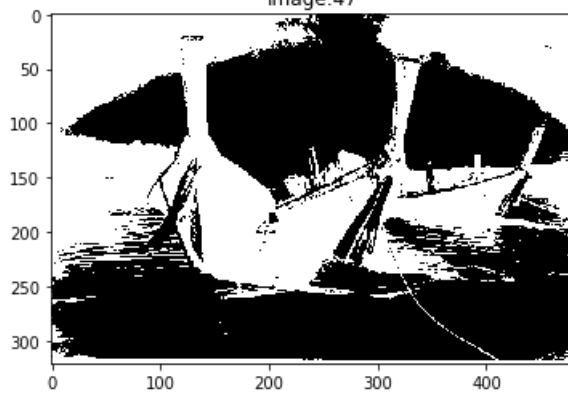
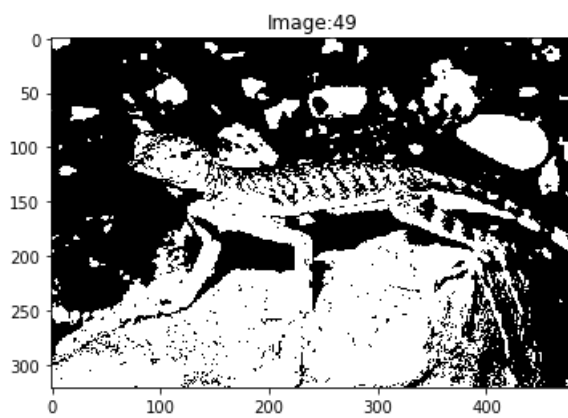
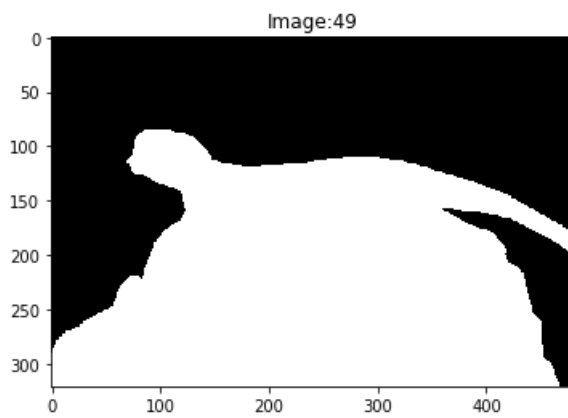
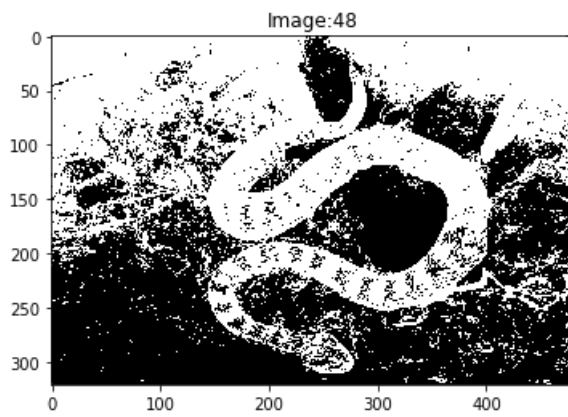
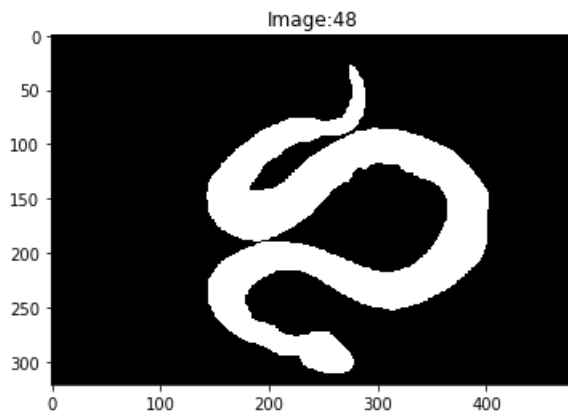


Image:47





```
In [24]: ls = [1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 18, 19, 21, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 39, 40, 46, 49,  ]
         for i in ls:
             results[i] = convert(results[i])
```

```
In [26]: 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
for image 17
for image 18
for image 19
for image 20
for image 21
for image 22
for image 23
for image 24
for image 25
for image 26
for image 27
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

```

In [27]: df = pd.DataFrame(ID_data, columns = ['Image_ID'])
df.insert(1, "Precision", precisions, True)
df.insert(2, "Recall", recalls, True)
df.insert(3, "F1_score", F1_scores, True)
df.insert(4, "Accuracy", accuracies, True)
df.insert(5, "IOU", IOUs, True)
df.head()

```

Out[27]:

	Image_ID	Precision	Recall	F1_score	Accuracy	IOU
0	100098.jpg	0.963809	0.216656	0.353785	21.490793	0.214908
1	101027.jpg	0.752592	0.249243	0.374470	23.036768	0.230368
2	103006.jpg	0.536910	0.167318	0.255129	14.621667	0.146217
3	103029.jpg	0.586290	0.101000	0.172315	9.428048	0.094280
4	104010.jpg	0.521872	0.160709	0.245742	14.008329	0.140083

```

In [28]: df.to_csv('Kmedoids.csv', index=False)

```