Computer Vision

Home Work 6

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Project –Yokoi connectivity Number.

Language and library used: Python, OpenCV, Pillow Numpy.

Description: This program will perform the following functions while executing lena.bmp image file:

1. Binarize Image
2. Down sample Image using 8*8 blocks
3. Find the Yokoi Connectivity number
4. Save it in text file

Parameters: None. Please Copy-paste the image path inside the program.

Algorithms Used –

Part 1: Binarize Image

Principal Code:

```
def img_binarize(img_in):
    image_binary = np.copy(img_in)
    for h_row in range(0, row):
        for w_col in range(0, col):
            if img_in[h_row,w_col] > 127:
                image_binary[h_row, w_col] = 255
            else:
                image_binary[h_row, w_col] = 0
    return (image_binary)
```

Part 2: Downsample using 8*8 blocks

Principal Code:

```
def downsampling(binary_img):
   img_down = np.zeros((64, 64), np.int)
   for h_row in range(0,img_down.shape[0]):
      for w_col in range(1,img_down.shape[1]):
         img_down[h_row][w_col] = binary_img[8 * h_row][8 * w_col]
```

```
    return img_down
```

Part 3: Yokoi Connectivity Number (4 neighbours)

Principal Code –

```
# using 4 connectivity algorithm
def four_connectivity_hFunction(b,c,d,e):
    # Find the connection pattern
    if b == c and (d != b or e!= b):
        return 'q'
    if b == c and (d == b and e == b):
        return 'r'
    if b!= c:
        return 's'


def four_connectivity_fFunction(a1,a2,a3,a4):
    # Label the relation accordingly
    if ([a1, a2, a3, a4].count('r') == 4):
        # Return label 5 (interior).
        return 5
    else:
        # Return count of 'q'.
        # 0: Isolated, 1: Edge, 2: Connecting, 3: Branching, 4: Crossing.
        return [a1, a2, a3, a4].count('q')
# compute Yokoi Connectivity Number ...
def yokoi_connectivity_number(downsamples_image):
# Create a blank canvas of size 64*64 for sketching the Yokoi Number
    YokoiConnectivityNumber = np.full(downsamples_image.size, ' ')
    # Scan each column in original image.
    for h_row in range(downsamples_image.size[0]):
        # Scan each row in original image.
        for w_col in range(downsamples_image.size[1]):
```

```
            if (downsamples_image.getpixel((h_row,w_col)) != 0):
                # Get neighborhood pixel values.
                neighborhoodPixels = getNeighborhoodPixels(downsamples_image, h_row,w_col)
                # Calculating the pattern of relation between the neighboring pixel
                YokoiConnectivityNumber[h_row,w_col] = four_connectivity_fFunction(
                    four_connectivity_hFunction(neighborhoodPixels[0], neighborhoodPixels[1],
                                                neighborhoodPixels[6], neighborhoodPixels[2]),
                    four_connectivity_hFunction(neighborhoodPixels[0], neighborhoodPixels[2],
                                                neighborhoodPixels[7], neighborhoodPixels[3]),
                    four_connectivity_hFunction(neighborhoodPixels[0], neighborhoodPixels[3],
                                                neighborhoodPixels[8], neighborhoodPixels[4]),
                    four_connectivity_hFunction(neighborhoodPixels[0], neighborhoodPixels[4],
                                                neighborhoodPixels[5], neighborhoodPixels[1]))
            # This point is background.
            else:
                YokoiConnectivityNumber[h_row,w_col] = ' '


    # Return Yokoi Connectivity Number.
    return YokoiConnectivityNumber
def getNeighborhoodPixels(downImage, h_row,w_col):
    """
    Corners neighborhood (for corresponding ith values in x)
    x7,x2,x6
    x3,x0,x1
    x8,x4,x5
    """
    return [getValue(downImage, h_row, w_col), getValue(downImage, h_row + 1, w_col),
getValue(downImage, h_row, w_col - 1),
            getValue(downImage, h_row - 1, w_col), getValue(downImage, h_row, w_col + 1),
getValue(downImage, h_row + 1, w_col + 1),
```

```
            getValue(downImage, h_row + 1, w_col - 1), getValue(downImage, h_row - 1, w_col - 1), getValue(downImage, h_row - 1, w_col + 1)]


def getValue(img, row, col):
    # Helper function to get the value separately for better code readability
    if row >= img.size[0] or row < 0 or col >= img.size[1] or col < 0:
        return 0
    return img.getpixel((row,col))
```

Part 4: Save it in .txt file

Principal Code-

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    # Converted the image to Binary in OpenCV for better readability of Code
    bin_image = img_binarize(gray_image)
    downsampled_cv_img = downsampling(bin_image)
    # Converted the OpenCV image to Pillow image for less datatype conversion constraints and better handling og RG
    downsampled_pil_img = Image.fromarray(downsampled_cv_img)
    # Get Yokoi Connectivity Number.
    YokoiConnectivityNumber = yokoi_connectivity_number(downsampled_pil_img)
    # Save Yokoi Connectivity Number to file.
    np.savetxt('YokoiConnectivityNumber.txt',YokoiConnectivityNumber.T,delimiter='', fmt='%s')
```

Example:

- Original image

- Yokoi Connectivity Number