<u>HW-1</u>

Q2

Quick Idea:

We will count the **number of connected components** in the given binary image formed by **white** color pixels. The number of connected components is found by **coloring each component** with **different** colors and the **number of colors** used denotes the number of components.

Algorithm:

- 1. Let **bw_image** denote the 2-D matrix of pixels of the given image.
- 2. Iterate the matrix from **left to right** and **top to bottom**, pixel by pixel.
- 3. Suppose, we are at the pixel in the ith row and jth column of **bw_image**.
- 4. If the current pixel is **black** then do nothing and move to the next pixel and repeat from **step-3**.
- 5. If the pixel is **white**:
 - a. Then mark that pixel with some value(denoted by variable **color**)
 - b. See if any of the nearby pixels(at max 8 pixels, if they exist obviously) is also white then color each of them with the same color as we colored the current pixel and apply step-b again on each of these nearby pixels recursively. This is called BFS/ Flood Fill algorithm.
 - c. Repeat **step-b** till it is possible to apply.
 - d. Increase the value of the variable **color** by **1**.
 - e. Move to the next pixel and repeat from step-3.
- 6. After traversing the matrix as described in **step-2**, the value of the variable **color** denotes the **number of components**, which in turn is **equal** to the **number of objects** in the given binary image.

Brief Implementation Details/Assumptions:

- If the given image is colored then it is converted into binary using the **OpenCV** module.
- White color is denoted by value 255 while the black color is denoted by value 0.
- So, instead of increasing the value of variable **color**, we **decrease** its value so that they do not conflict due to the above particular values of white and black color.
- And we take the absolute value of color as our required answer since it will be negative.

Output:





