

柔化 K-means填充



基于 K-means 的聚类  
从图像中提取色彩  
数据可视化的配色



# 机器学习的 JavaScript 库

- ▶ 基于 Node.JS
- ▶ 纯 JavaScript 库
- ▶ <https://github.com/mljs/kmeans>
- ▶ `<script src="https://www.lactame.com/lib/ml/4.0.0/ml.min.js"></script>`

github.com/mljs/ml

## ml.js - Machine learning tools in JavaScript

### Introduction

This library is a compilation of the tools developed in the [mljs](#) organization. It is mainly maintained for use in the browser. If you are working with Node.js, you might prefer to the libraries that you need, as they are usually published to npm more often. We prefix all our npm package names with `ml-` (eg. `ml-matrix`) so they are easy to find.

To include the ml.js library in a web page:

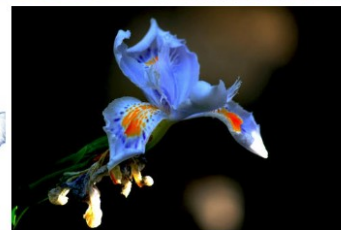
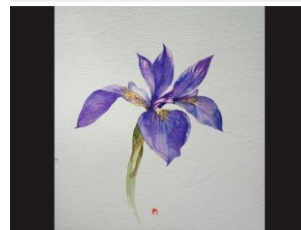
```
<script src="https://www.lactame.com/lib/ml/4.0.0/ml.min.js"></script>
```

It will be available as the global `ML` variable. The package is in UMD format.

# Iris 数据集



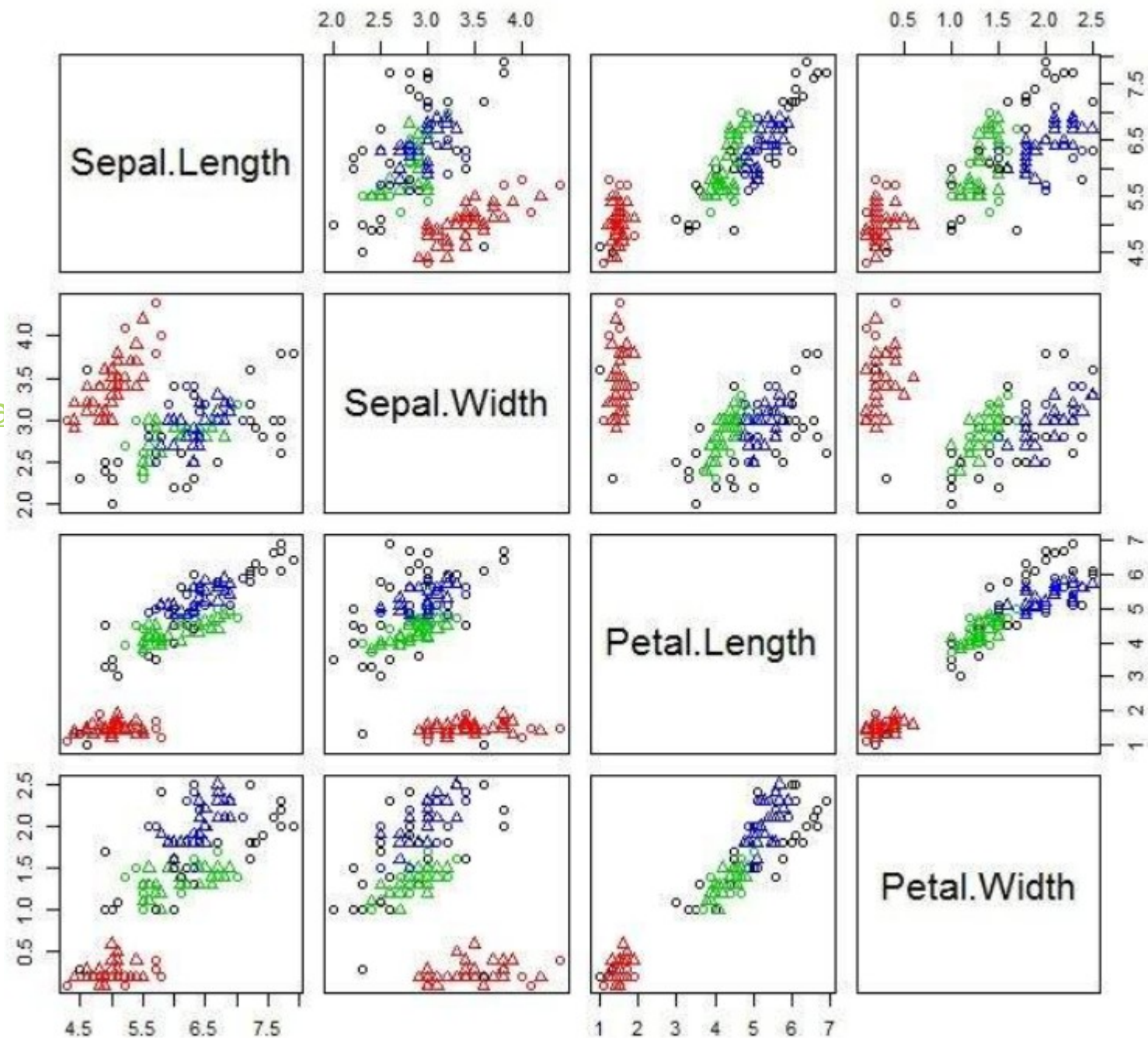
广告 | 找鸢尾花,上阿里巴巴,海量爆品等你抢批!





# IRIS 数据特征

- 描述 & 下载
- <http://mirlab.org/jang/books/dcpr/dataset>



# 数据格式 csv

```
Id,SepalLengthCm,SepalWidthCm,PetalLengthCm,PetalWidthCm,Species
1,5.1,3.5,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
2,4.9,3.0,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
3,4.7,3.2,1.3,0.2,Iris-setosa
4,4.6,3.1,1.5,0.2,Iris-setosa
5,5.0,3.6,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
6,5.4,3.9,1.7,0.4,Iris-setosa
7,4.6,3.4,1.4,0.3,Iris-setosa
8,5.0,3.4,1.5,0.2,Iris-setosa
```

► 3 类

► 150 个数据

► 用 D3 直方图改成散点图

```
d3.csv("data/Iris.csv").then(function(root) {
```

```
  //console.log(root);
```

```
  var svg = d3.select("body")
```

```
    //选择<body>
```

```
    .append("svg")
```

```
    //在<body>中添加<svg>
```

```
    .attr("width", width)
```

```
    //设定<svg>的宽度属性
```

```
    .attr("height", height); //设定<svg>的高度属性
```

```
  var rect = svg.selectAll("rect")
```

```
    .data(root) //绑定数据
```

```
    .enter() //获取enter部分
```

```
    .append("rect") //添加rect元素，使其与绑定数组的长度一致
```

```
    .attr("x", function(d,i){ //设置矩形的x坐标
```

```
      return d.PetalLengthCm*100;
```

```
    })
```

```
    .attr("transform", "translate("+width/4+", "+height/2+")")
```

```
    .attr("y", function(d){ //设置矩形的y坐标
```

```
      return height-d.SepalLengthCm*100;
```

```
    })
```

```
    .attr("fill", function(d,i){ //设置矩形的y坐标
```

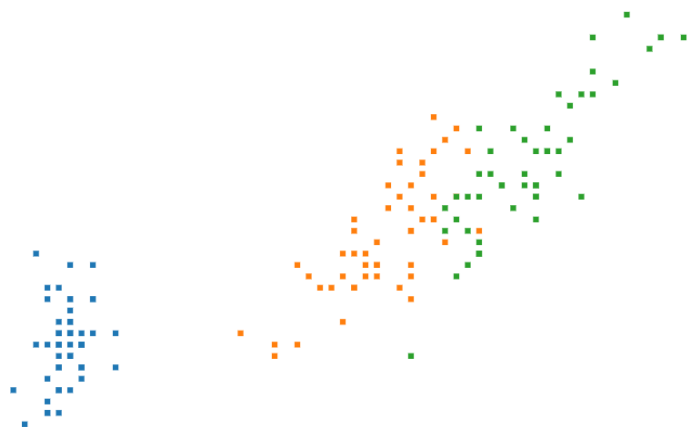
```
      return color[Math.floor(i/50)];
```

```
    })
```

```
    .attr("width", 5)
```

```
    //设置矩形的宽度
```

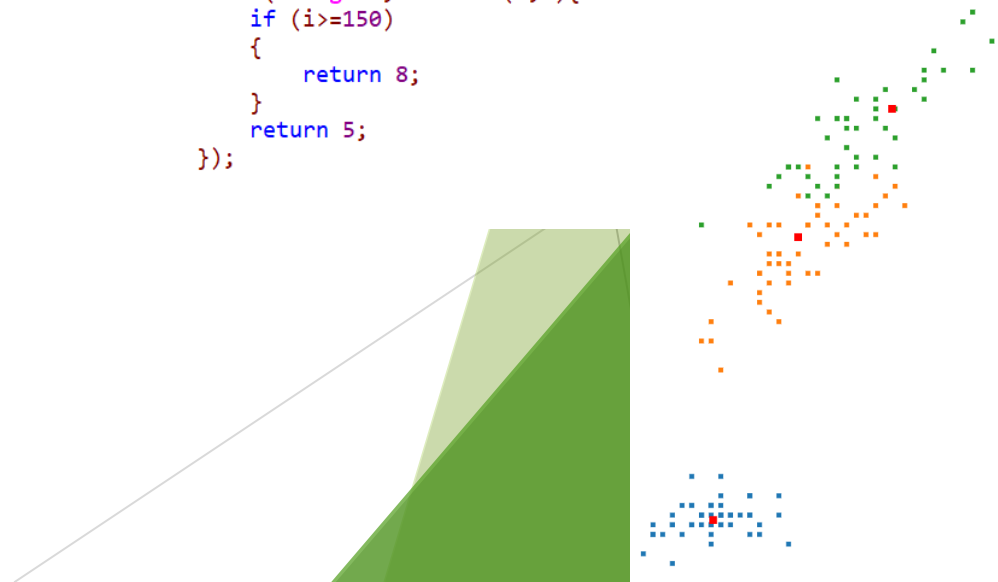
```
    .attr("height", 5);
```



# 计算聚类中心 / 显示

```
d3.csv("data/Iris.csv").then(function(root) {  
  
  for (var i=0;i<data.length;i++){  
    data[i][0]=parseFloat(root[i].SepalLengthCm);  
    data[i][1]=parseFloat(root[i].SepalWidthCm);  
    data[i][2]=parseFloat(root[i].PetalLengthCm);  
    data[i][3]=parseFloat(root[i].PetalWidthCm);  
    //console.log(data[i][0]);  
  }  
  
  console.log(typeof(data[0][0]),data[0],data[51],data[101]);  
  console.log(data.length);  
  var centers = [data[0],data[51],data[101]];  
  
  var ans = ML.KMeans(data,3, {initialization: centers });  
  console.log(ans);  
  console.log(ans.centroids[0].centroid);  
  console.log(typeof(ans.centroids[0]));  
  
  data.push( ans.centroids[0].centroid );  
  data.push( ans.centroids[1].centroid );  
  data.push( ans.centroids[2].centroid );  
  
  draw();  
  
})
```

```
function draw(){  
  var svg = d3.select("body")          //选择<body>  
    .append("svg")                      //在<body>中添加<svg>  
    .attr("width", width)              //设定<svg>的宽度属性  
    .attr("height", height);           //设定<svg>的高度属性  
  var rect = svg.selectAll("rect")  
    .data(data)                        //绑定数据  
    .enter()                          //获取enter部分  
    .append("rect")                   //添加rect元素, 使其与绑定数组的长度一致  
    .attr("x", function(d,i){          //设置矩形的x坐标  
      return d[0]*100;  
    })  
    .attr("transform", "translate("+width/8+",0)")  
    .attr("y", function(d){            //设置矩形的y坐标  
      return height-d[2]*100;  
    })  
    .attr("fill", function(d,i){       //设置矩形的y坐标  
      if (i>=150)  
      {  
        return "#FF0000";  
      }  
      return color[Math.floor(i/50)];  
    })  
    .attr("width", function(d,i){  
      if (i>=150)  
      {  
        return 8;  
      }  
      return 5;  
    })  
    .attr("height", function(d,i){  
      if (i>=150)  
      {  
        return 8;  
      }  
      return 5;  
    });  
}
```

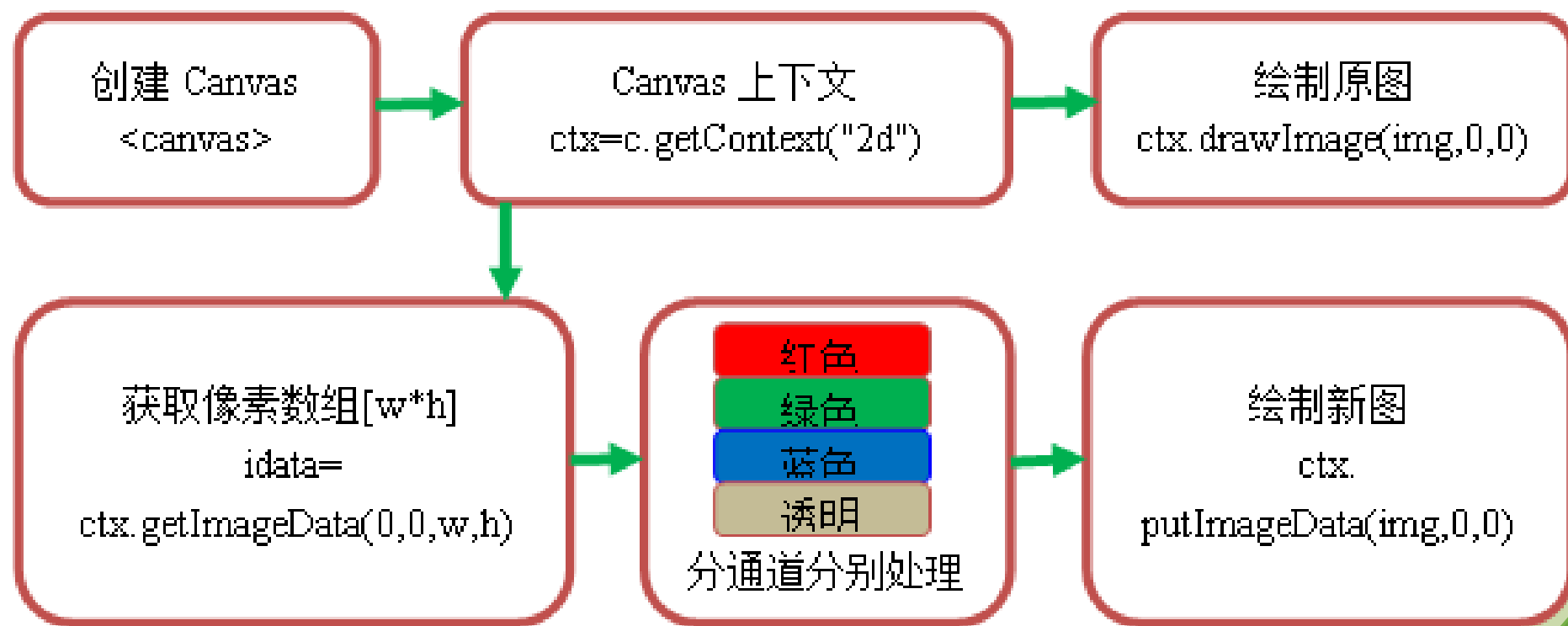


# 图像处理 Canvas

- ▶ Canvas 通过 JavaScript 来绘制 2D 图形，是逐像素进行渲染的，一旦图形被绘制完成，它不会继续得到浏览器的关注。如果其位置或色彩发生变化，那么整个场景需要重新绘制。
- ▶ Canvas 依赖分辨率，不支持事件处理器，较弱的文本渲染能力，能够以 .png 或 .jpg 格式保存结果图像，适合图像密集型的游戏，对象会被频繁重绘。

# Canvas 绘图 - 像素级

图像像素数据后，返回一个数组，其中每一个像素用数组的四段表示，分别表示红（ R ）绿（ G ）蓝（ B ）和透明度（ alpha ）信息。对于图像的操作需要对 RGB 色彩通道分别处理。





# RGB 通道分别处理

```
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="800" height="600"></canvas>
<script type="text/javascript">
  var c=document.getElementById("myCanvas");
  var cxt=c.getContext("2d");
  var img=new Image()
  img.src="color.jpg"
  cxt.drawImage(img,0,0);
  var imageData = cxt.getImageData(0,0,c.width, c.height);
  var idata = imageData.data;
  //dataMatrix
  var DM=new Array(c.height);
  var datargb=new Array(c.height*c.width);
  for(var i=0;i<c.height;i++){
    DM[i]=new Array(c.width);
    for(var j=0;j<c.width;j++){
      DM[i][j]=new Array(4);

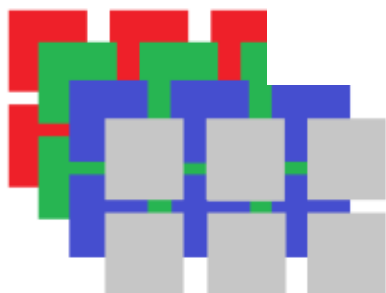
      DM[i][j][0]=idata[(i*(c.width)+j)*4];
      DM[i][j][1]=idata[(i*(c.width)+j)*4+1];
      DM[i][j][2]=idata[(i*(c.width)+j)*4+2];
      DM[i][j][3]=idata[(i*(c.width)+j)*4+3];

      datargb[i*c.width+j]=new Array(3);
      datargb[i*c.width+j][0]=idata[(i*(c.width)+j)*4];
      datargb[i*c.width+j][1]=idata[(i*(c.width)+j)*4+1];
      datargb[i*c.width+j][2]=idata[(i*(c.width)+j)*4+2];
      //datargb[i*c.height+j][3]=idata[(i*(c.width)+j)*4+3];
    }
  }
```



宽度: width

高度: height



## 简单操作：与像素位置无关

- ▶ 直接操作各个数值即可
- ▶  $Gray = R \times 0.299 + G \times 0.587 + B \times 0.114$

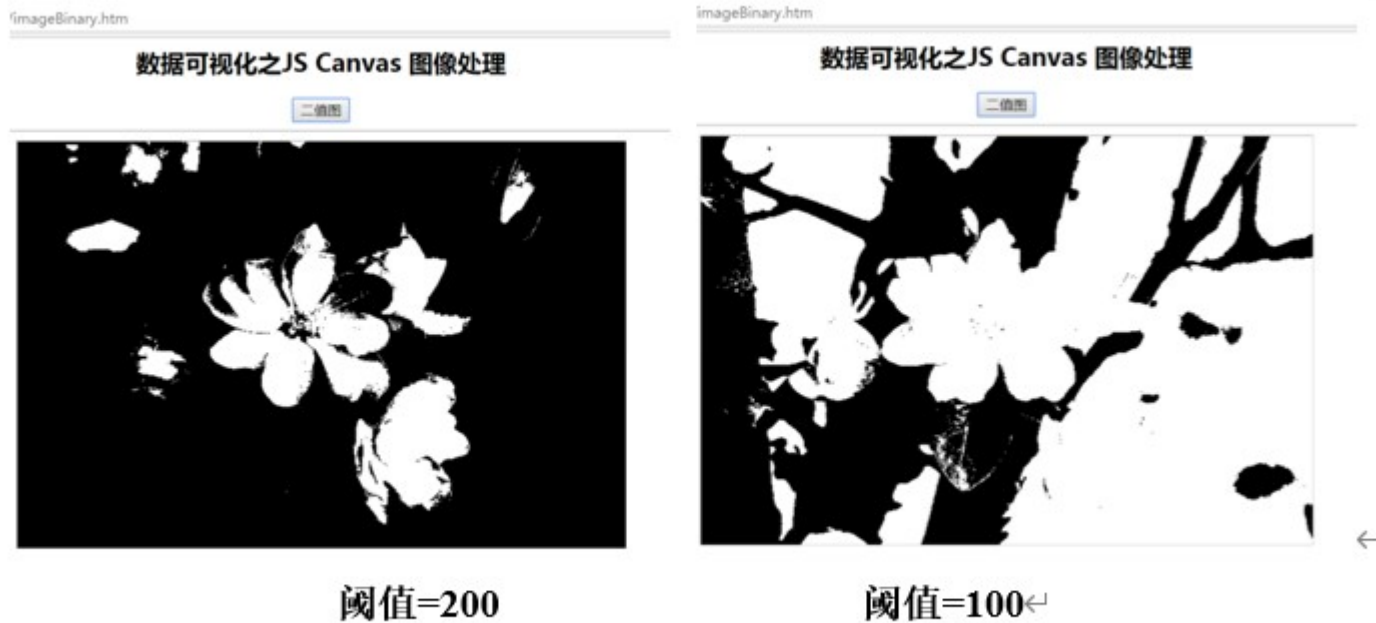


图 10-7 Canvas 图像处理二值图像



图 10-6 Canvas 图像处理灰度图像

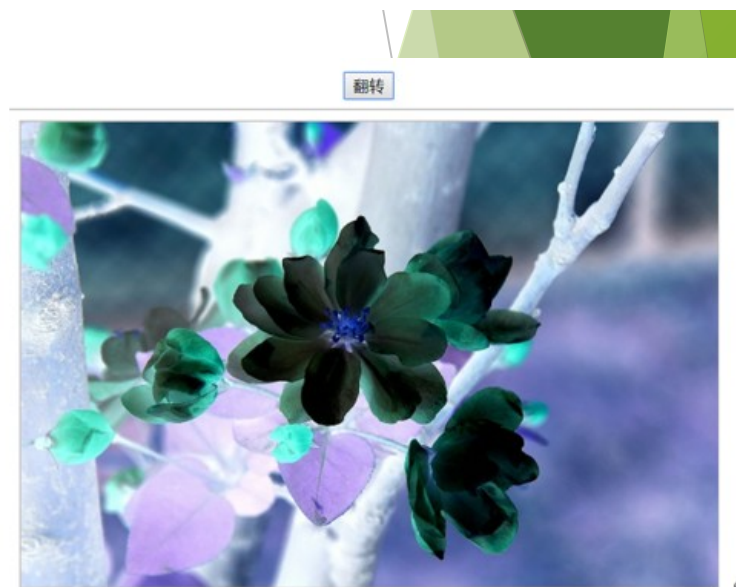


图 10-5 Canvas 图像处理负片效果

# 稍复杂的像素操作：与像素位置相关

- ▶ 像素位置变化
- ▶ 或者与位置相关

CH12/imageFlip.htm

数据可视化之JS Canvas 图像处理

水平翻转



翻转次数= $2n+1$

数据可视化之JS Canvas 图像处理

锐化



原图

CH12/imageFlip.htm

数据可视化之JS Canvas 图像处理

水平翻转



翻转次数= $2n$

数据可视化之JS Canvas 图像处理

锐化



锐化两次

数据可视化之JS Canvas 图像处理

柔化



柔化次数=1

数据可视化之JS Canvas 图像处理

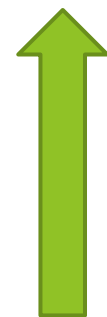
柔化



柔化次数=5

<script src="https://www.lactame.com/lib/ml/4.0.0/ml.min.js"></script>

## 提取像素数据 - 用 K-means 聚类 与位置相关？



- ▶ `var cc7 = ML.KMeans(datargb,7, {initialization: cent });`
- ▶ `console.log(cc7);`
- ▶ `console.log(cc7.centroids);`

```
var cent=new Array(7);

console.log(datargb.length,datargb[0],datargb[500],datargb[3000]);
//色彩聚类
for(var i=0;i<7;i++){
    cent[i]=datargb[Math.floor(Math.random()*datargb.length)];
    console.log(cent[i]);
}

var cc7 = ML.KMeans(datargb,7, {initialization: cent });
console.log(cc7);

console.log(cc7.centroids);
```



# 聚类结果



## 基于K-Means聚类的图片色彩提取

数据可视化之JS Canvas 图像处理

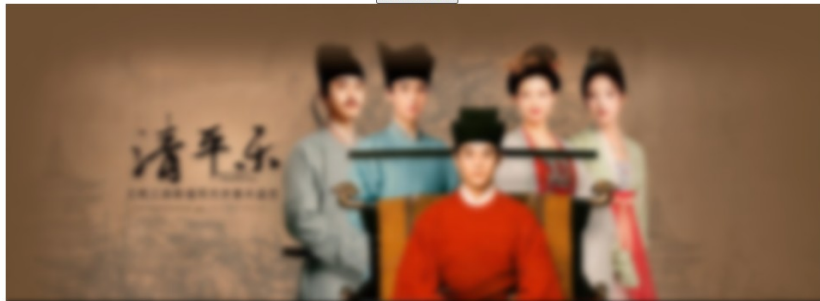
柔化  
K-means填充



## 基于K-Means聚类的图片色彩提取

数据可视化之JS Canvas 图像处理

柔化  
K-means填充



## 基于Kmeans聚类的图片色彩提取与反向填充

数据可视化之JS Canvas 图像处理

柔化 | K-means填充



# 小结

- ▶ 1. Iris 数据散点图
- ▶ 2. K-Means 算法计算 Iris 数据的聚类中心
- ▶ 3. 在 JavaScript 中操作图像像素
- ▶ 4. 对像素色彩聚类
- ▶ 5. 用调色板显示聚类结果

## ▶ 作业

- ▶ 6. 第 5 步的像素不在图中，计算聚类中心最近的像素作为配色
- ▶ 7. 用最近像素对原图重新填充

# 机器学习与深度学习 JavaScript 版本 TensorFlow.js

► <https://cs.stanford.edu/people/karpathy/convnetjs/>

 **ConvNetJS**  
Deep Learning in your browser

Intro

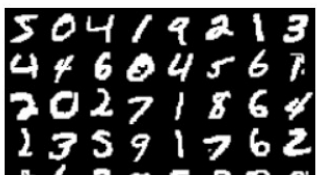
Deep Learning  
Resources

Documentation

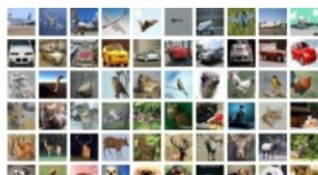
ConvNetJS is a Javascript library for training Deep Learning models (Neural Networks) entirely in your browser. Open a tab and you're training. No software requirements, no compilers, no installations, no GPUs, no sweat.

## Browser Demos

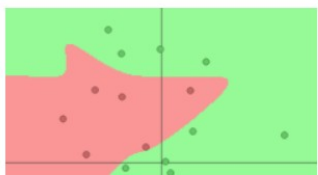
[Classify MNIST digits with a Convolutional Neural Network](#)



[Classify CIFAR-10 with Convolutional Neural Network](#)

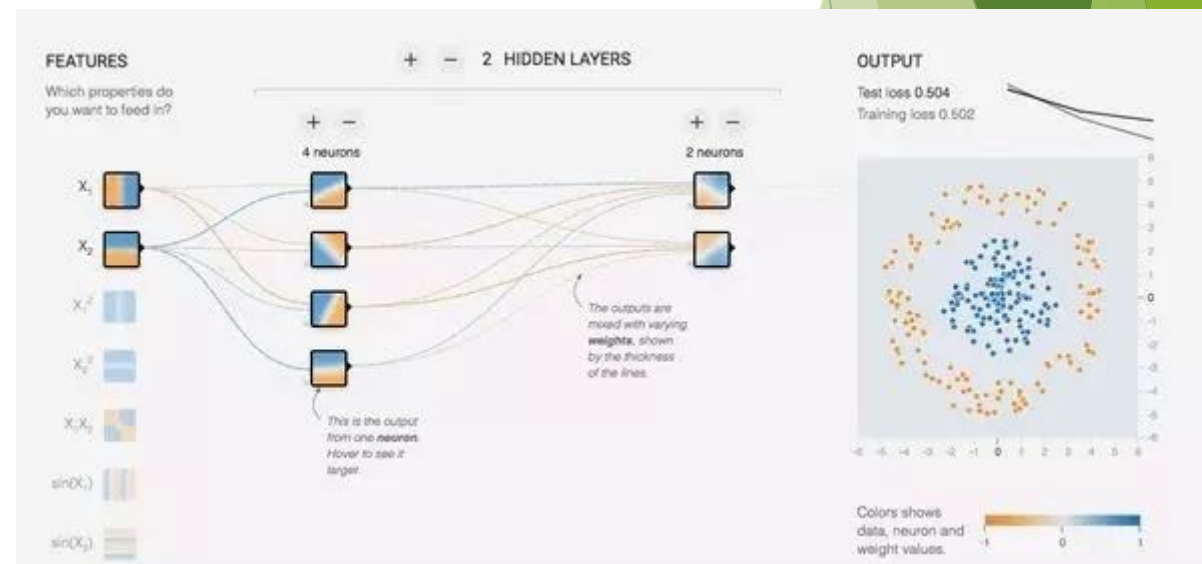
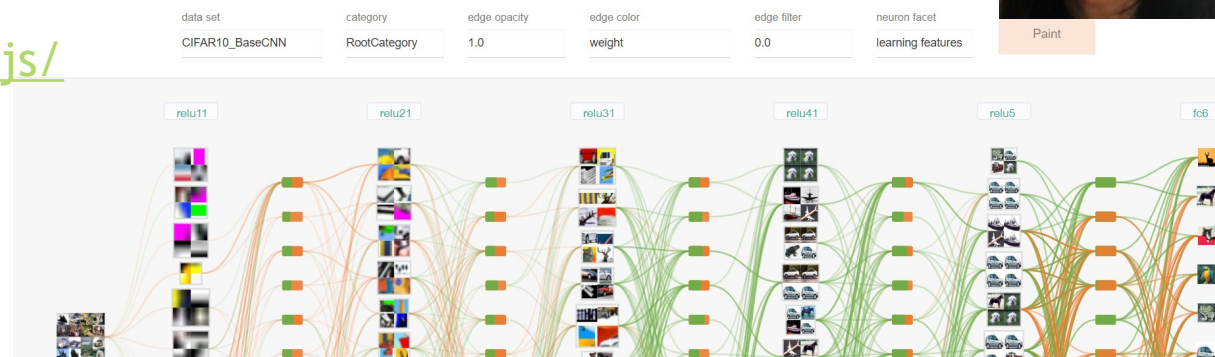


[Interactively classify toy 2-D data with a Neural Network](#)



## CNNVis

Towards Better Analysis of Deep Convolutional Neural Networks.  
By Visual Analytics Group of Tsinghua University





# 期待佳作！

迁移创新